

KPMG have built a customer due diligence solution for a high-profile banking client in AWS. The solution is made up of a number of microservices which are deployed to containers using AWS Fargate. This presentation will dive into the details of the architecture of the solution, how the infrastructure and applications are deployed using third party tools such as Hashicorp's Terraform and Jenkins, and the best practices when running containers in production workloads. The presentation will cover details on the AWS resources used in the solution, including DynamoDB, ECS, Fargate and S3, CI/CD and automation, with a focus around security to meet banking regulatory requirements. We will look at how KPMG have configured for canary deployments to ECS Fargate, how we manage secrets management and encryption, and how we manage service discovery between the microservices using ECS Service Discovery and Route 53.

Related breakouts

Tuesday, Nov 27

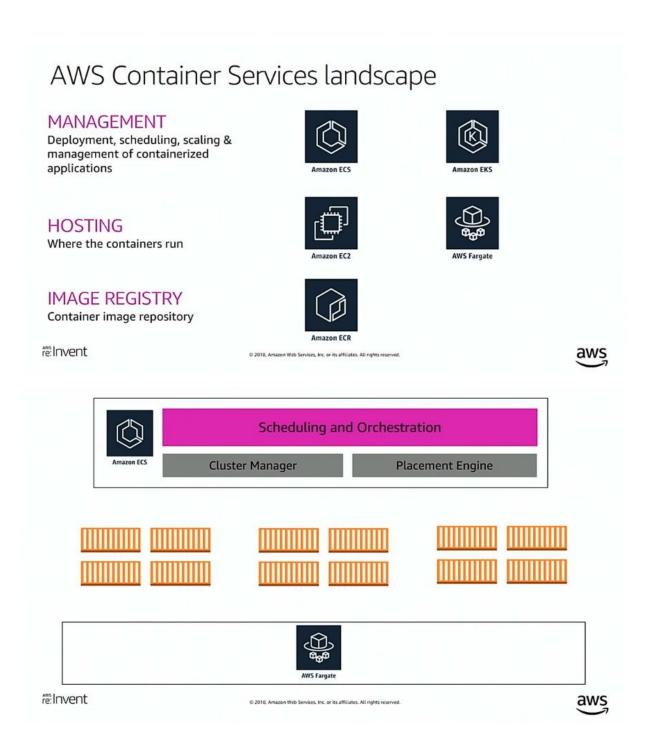
DEV 309 CI/CD for Serverless and Containerized Applications 7 – 8 p.m. | Venetian, Level 2, Venetian E

Wednesday, Nov 28

CON 312 Visibility into Serverless Applications built using AWS Fargate 12:15 – 1:15 p.m. | Venetian, Level 3, Murano 3205

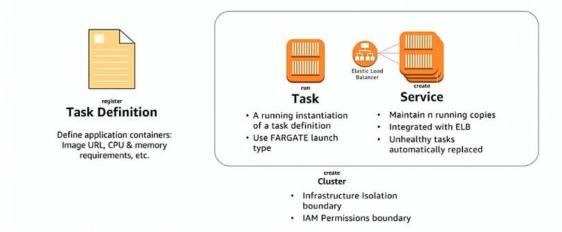
AGENDA

- · AWS Fargate introduction and use cases
- · Managing multiple environments in AWS Fargate
- Developing, deploying and managing compliant workloads at KPMG



AWS Fargate is the underlying layer that is not exposed to you but it helps you run the containers.

Constructs when using Fargate with ECS



the Task Definition defines the parameters for running your containers, you can have up to 10 containers defined, what is the networking and ports to be used. The applications will run inside a cluster as a standalone task you manage or run it as a service that will be fronted by a LB.



You can run your applications on EC2 instances or on Fargate

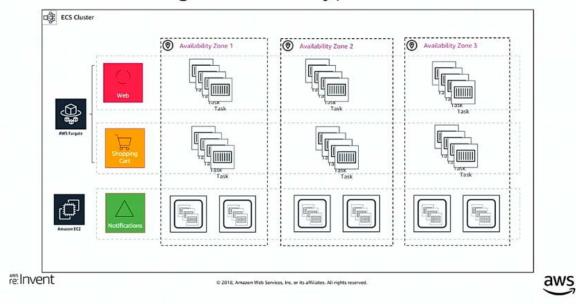
Which launch type should I use?



Use cases that need Amazon Elastic Container Service EC2 launch type

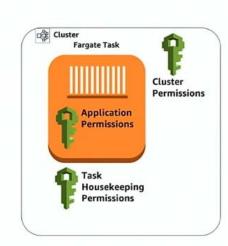
- GPUs
- Running Windows native containers
- Spot Fleet
- Instance specificity is important—e.g., C5 for AVX-512 instruction set
- Require privileged containers, daemon-sets or co-location of tasks is assumed

EC2 and Fargate launch type co-exist!



They can run in the same cluster boundary and even within the same VPC subnet, you just need to specify that you want to use the EC2 or Fargate instance launch type.

For Fargate, *cluster* is an administrative boundary



Permission tiers

Cluster permissions:

Who can run/see tasks in the cluster?

Application (task) permissions:

Which of my AWS resources can this application access?

Housekeeping permissions:

What permissions do I want to grant ECS to perform? For example

- ECR image pull
- · CloudWatch Logs pushing
- · ENI creation
- · Register/deregister targets into ELB

Managing multiple environments









Networking



Managing networking for your environments

Task level

- All Fargate Tasks run in awsvpc networking mode—i.e., each task gets its own interface
- Full control of network access via Security Groups and Network ACLs
- Public IP support

Service level

- Recommended: Deploy services across multiple subnets for high availability
 - · Subnets<->Availability Zone have 1 to 1 mapping

Fargate tasks run only in your VPC in the designated subnets you choose for Fargate to use to run your applications in.

Managing networking for your environments (cont'd.)

Cluster level

- Recommend separate VPCs or at least CIDR ranges at a minimum to limit the blast radius to prevent
 - Against IP exhaustion
 - · VPC configuration changes

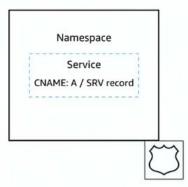
Managed service discovery across environments

- Maintain services in each cluster <u>without code</u> <u>changes</u>
- Service registry
 - Predictable names for services
 - · Auto updated with latest, healthy IP, port
- Managed: No overhead of installation or monitoring
- ·High availability, high scale
- Extensible: Flexible boundaries for auto discovery



For applications within different clusters or environments to talk to each other, they can use service discovery.

Amazon Route 53 auto naming provides service registry



Route 53 provides APIs to create

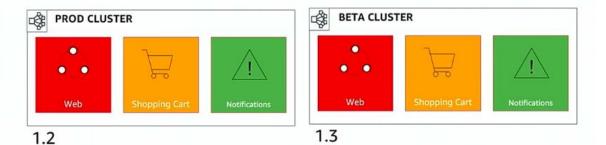
- Namespace
- CNAME per service auto name
- · A records per task IP
- SRV records per task IP + port

Fargate platform versions

Using platform versions for managing environments

- A version refers to specific runtime environment for the task—agent, docker daemon, OS, etc.
 - Available versions—1.0, 1.1 and 1.2
- Features changes go in to <u>new platform versions</u>
- You can specify a version number or as LATEST pointer
 - DOES NOT mean we auto-upgrade as soon as new versions are available
 - Only the next <u>user-triggered deployment</u> upgrades to the new version

Qualifying platform versions for your services



- · NOTE: Versions exist per service and not at the cluster-level
- · Choose 'Force New Deployment' when calling Update Service across versions

Managing compliant workloads

- · Both EC2 and Fargate Launch Types in parity for compliance
 - SOC 1,2,3
 - PCI
 - ISO 9001 / 27001 / 27017 / 27018
 - HIPAA

Customers using Fargate at scale









































KPMG

Ariane Gadd

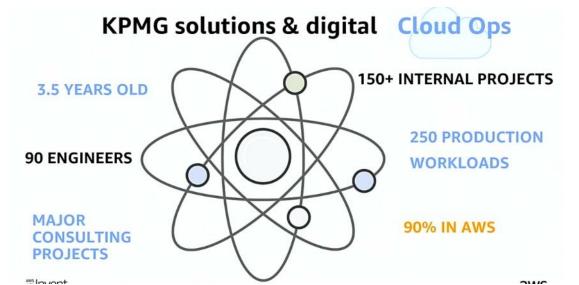
Topics we'll cover



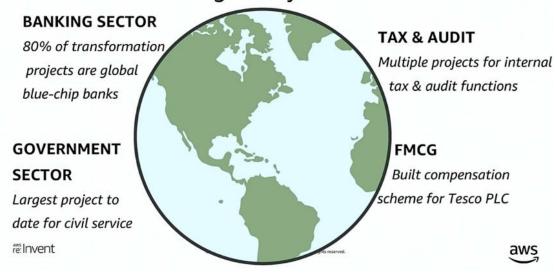




MANAGING



We work globally across all sectors



Customer due diligence (CDD) solution

Know your customer for a multi-national blue-chip bank

Running successfully in the cloud for over a year



Sold onto another blue-chip bank

Current architecture



- · A lot of pets, SQL 2008 on EC2
- .NET deployments to Windows EC2
- · Have to manage regular patching, maintenance of servers
- · Requirement for server level access



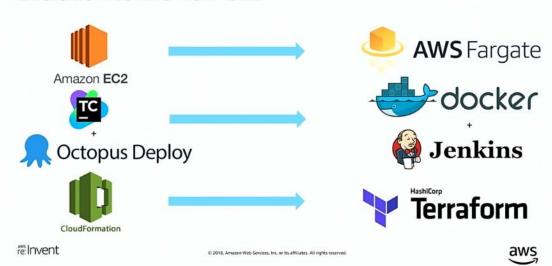
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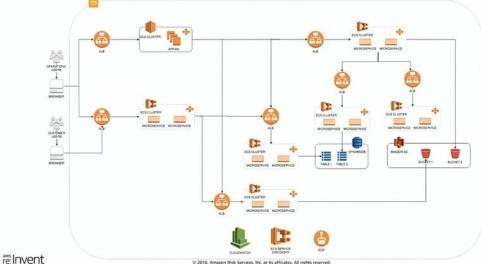
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Evolution to the new CDD



Current platform microservice relationships

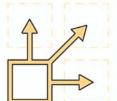


Benefits of a managed container service

Immutable deployments, no logging into servers!

Launch

Cluster resource provisioning is handled by AWS Fargate

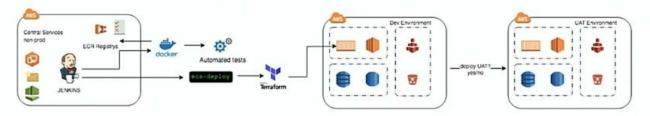


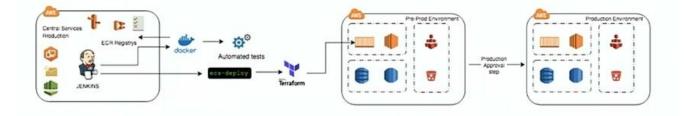
No patching of underlying operating systems

No need for provisioning, configuring or scaling of machines

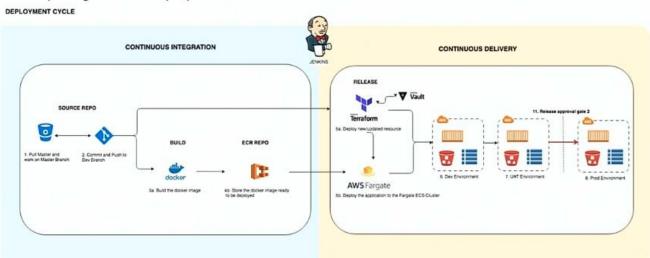
> Smaller surface area for attacks

Path to production





Deployment pipeline



```
Jenkins pipeline
stages {
           stage("Pull Python Image from ECR")
                      docker.withRegistry() ...
           stage("SCM Checkout")
           steps {
                      checkout([$class: 'GitSCM' ...
           stage("Build Docker Image")
                                                                   Tag image with Jenkins Build Number
           script {
                      docker.withRegistry()
                      docker.image('image_name').push('${BUILD_NUMBER}') ...
          stage("ecs deploy dev") ECS Service name Task Definition name
                                                                                     Container name
                                                                                                                ECR Registry URL
           script {
          sh "ecs deploy ecs_service task_def --image container_name 1234567890.dkr.ecr.eu-west-1.amazon.com/image_name:${BUILD_NUMBER} --region eu-west-1 --profile awscli_profile --timeout 900"
```

```
Task definition JSON

"name": "microservice_name",
    "inage": 5{inage}:latest",
    "cpu": 10,
    "portMappings": [
    {
        "hostPort": 80,
        "protocol1: "tcp",
        "containerPort": 80
}

Independent of the state of the
```

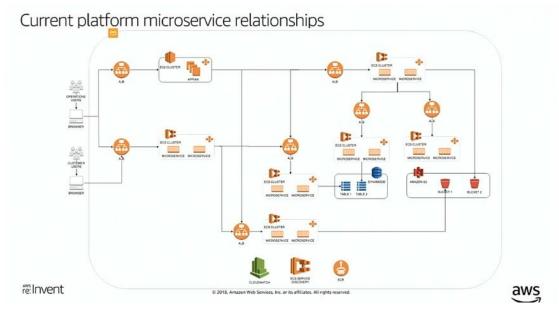
This is the task definition JSON file that is deployed by Terraform infrastructure-as-code pipeline

```
Ensuring the task definition picks up the latest ECR image

data "aws_ecs_task_definition" "microservice_task" {
    task_definition = "$aws_ecs_task_definition.microservice_task.family}"
}

resource "aws_ecs_service" "microservcoce_service" {
    Most recent revision

    task_definition =
        "${aws_ecs_task_definition.letters_honcho_task.family}:${max("${aws_ecs_task_definition.letters_honcho_task.revision}",
        "${data.aws_ecs_task_definition.letters_honcho_task.revision}")}" ...
```



```
Task definition JSON

"name": "microservice_name",
"inage": "${inage}: latest",
"cpu": 10,
"portMappings": {

"hostPort": 80,
"protocol": "tcp",
"containerPort": 80
}

Indefinition JSON

This definition JSON

This defini
```

ECS Fargate in Terraform

```
Defining environment variables
```



Convincing the client

Understand Docker & the benefits of containers for ease of deployment and scalability





Integration with ECS and ECR

Use existing CI/CD tools: Jenkins & Bitbucket







SLA of 99.99% uptime



PCI DSS Level 1, ISO 9001, ISO 27001, ISO 27017, ISO 27018, SOC 1, SOC 2, SOC 3, and HIPAA eligibility

Securing the solution

Fargate runs within your own VPC: You own the networking, subnets, NACLs, and security groups

All microservices behind an **Application Load Balancer** using with **AWS WAF** and **SSL termination**

Send logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs

Twistlock Container Security for stronger, scalable cloud-based container security

Servers managed by AWS: All AV, Anti-Malware, IDS/IPS covered by AWS

Main benefits of AWS to KPMG



Cost reduction



Speed of delivery



Automation and DevOps

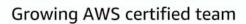
KPMG & AWS—Future relationship



150+ projects already in AWS

250+ production workloads in AWS

Hosting highly confidential data







Alliance agreement with AWS

