Track 2 | Session 2

電商平台的資安維運與成本管理

Annie Lin
Territory Business Development
Manager
Amazon Web Services

Rick Hwang Senior Technical Manager 91APP



Agenda

What is cost optimization?

Financial management

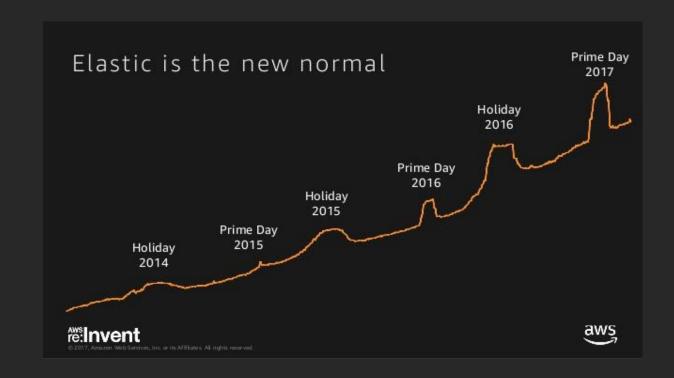
Operation efficiency with security

Get real-time guidance from AWS

What is cost optimization?

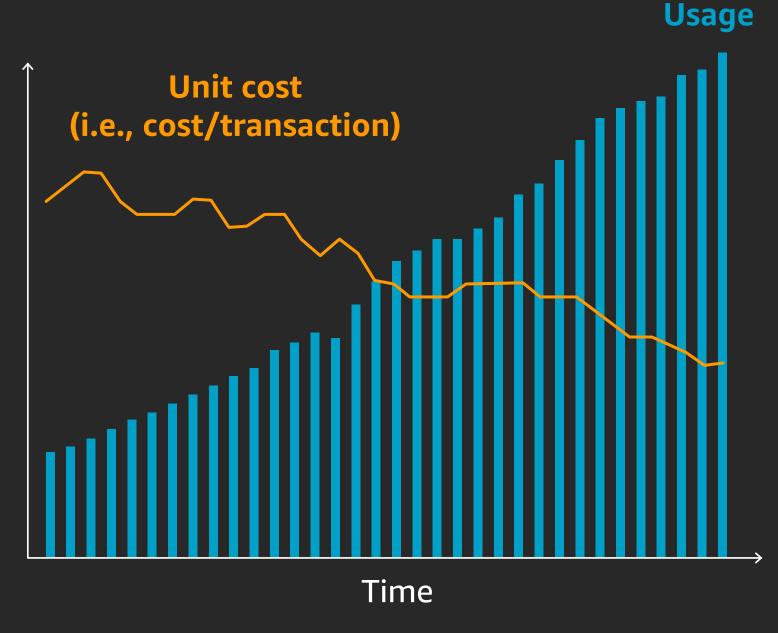


Ecommerce: it's hard (and it's getting harder)



Large events, sustained growth

For example, Black Friday and Prime Day at *Amazon.com*



What is cost optimization?

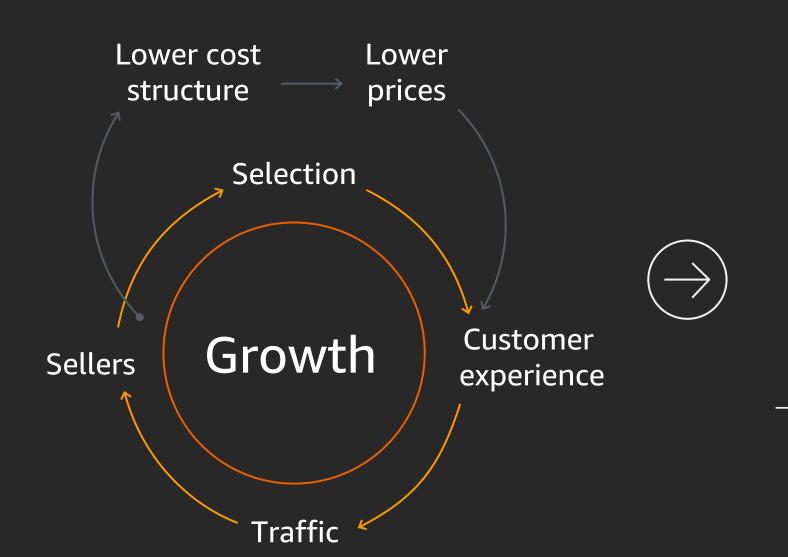


The ability to run systems to deliver business value at the lowest price point

Financial management



AWS lowers prices over time





(as of February 6, 2020)

Savings Plans: flexibility and management costs

Highest discount up to 72%

High discount up to 66%

Standard RI

Regional RI (AZ) Size flex (AWS Linux)
(AZ, size)

Convertible RI (AZ, size, family, OS, tenancy)

EC2 Instance Savings Plans (AZ, size, OS, tenancy)

Compute Savings Plans (AZ, size, family, OS, tenancy, region, service)

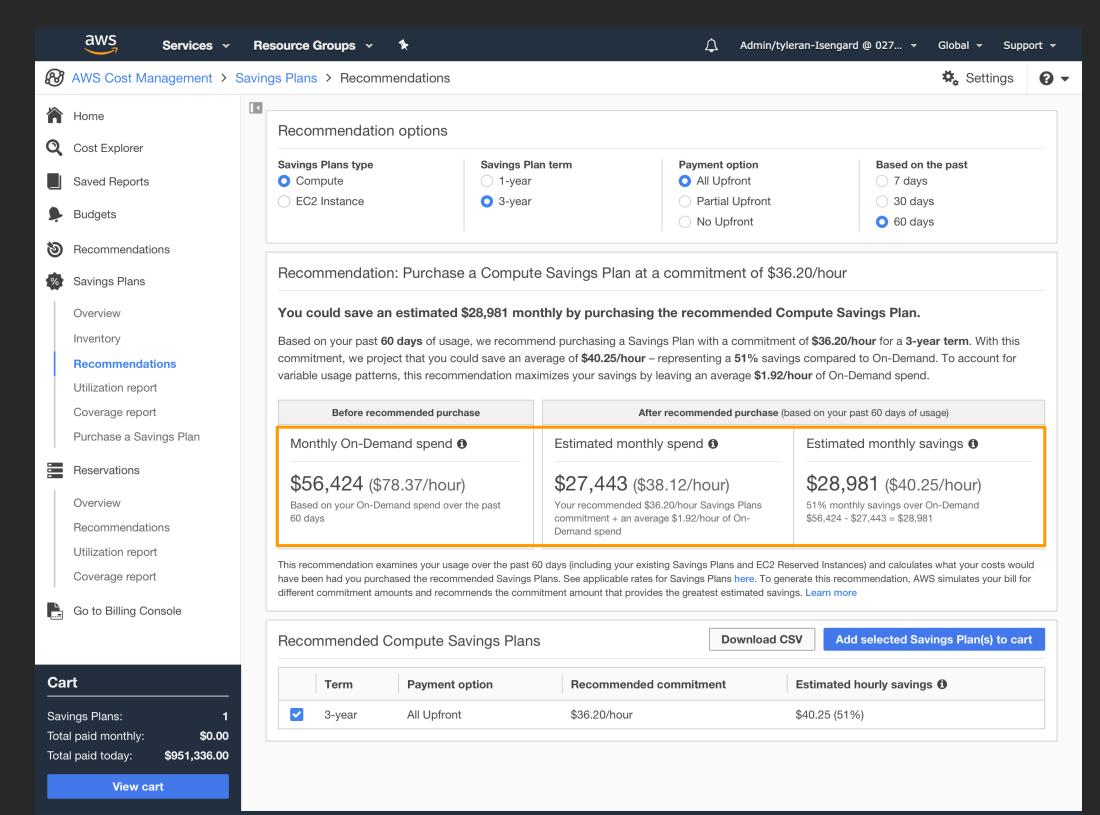
FLEXIBLE ACROSS

- ✓ Size: E.g. move from m5.xl to m5.4xl
- ✓ OS: E.g. change from m5.xl Windows to m5.xl Linux
- ✓ Tenancy: E.g. modify m5.xl Dedicated to m5.xl Default tenancy

FLEXIBLE ACROSS

- ✓ Instance family: E.g. Move from C5 to M5
- Region: E.g. change from EU (Ireland) to EU (London)
- ✓ OS: E.g. Windows to Linux
- ✓ Tenancy: E.g. switch Dedicated tenancy to Default tenancy
- ✓ Compute options: E.g. move from EC2 to Fargate or Lambda

Simplified purchasing experience via AWS Cost Explorer

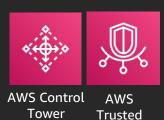


Operation efficiency with security



AWS foundational and layered security services







AWS Transit Amazon Gateway

(ලාි

AWS

PrivateLink



VPC

Direct

Connect

AWS IoT

AWS Resource

Manager



Amazon Cloud

AWS

Directory

Service





Amazon

GuardDuty

Amazon



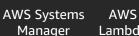
Amazon

Macie





AWS Step



CloudWatch Functions

Amazon



AWS **OpsWorks**



AWS CloudFormation

Identify

Advisor



Protect



Detect

Automate

Investigate







Manager

AWS Service AWS Config Catalog



AWS Systems Architected Tool



AWS Shield



AWS Secrets Manager



AWS KMS



Amazon Cognito



AWS WAF



IAM

AWS Firewall Manager



AWS

Certificate

Manager

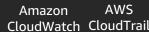
CloudHSM



AWS Single Sign-On



Amazon Detective





AWS Personal Health

Amazon Route 53 Dashboard









GuardDuty: key features

Managed threat detection service

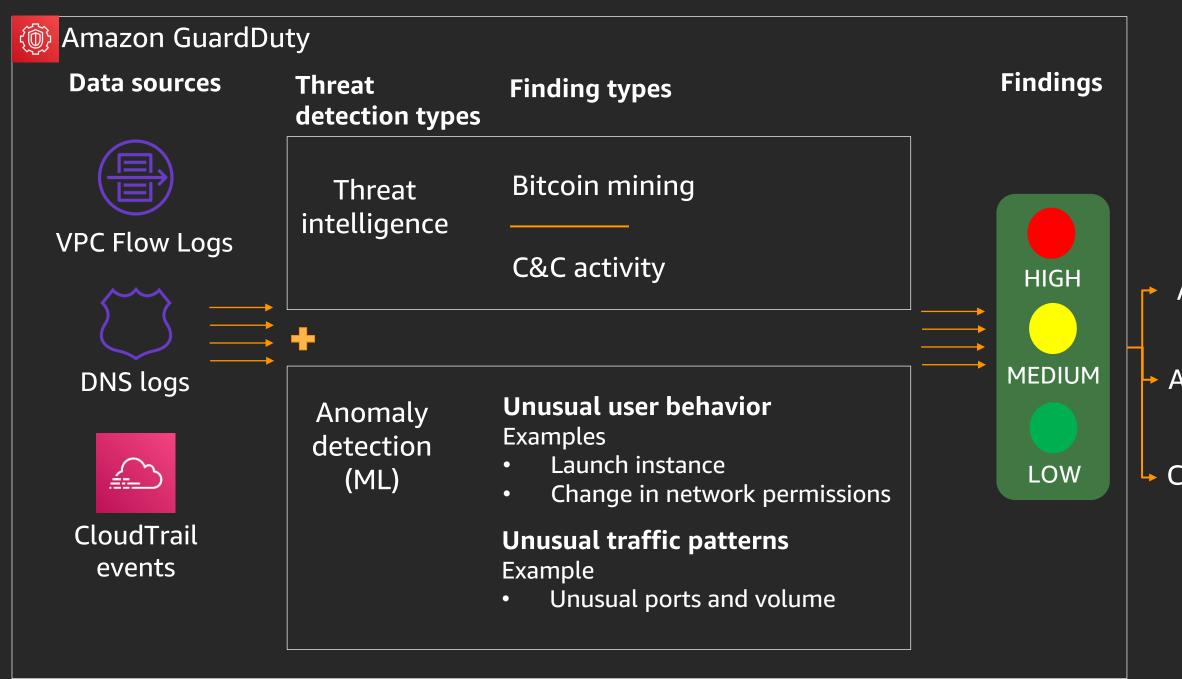
One-click activation with no architectural or performance impact

Continuous monitoring of your AWS accounts and resources

Global coverage with regional results

Detects known threats (threat intel-based) Detects unknown threats (behavior-based) Enterprise-wide consolidation and management

How Amazon GuardDuty works



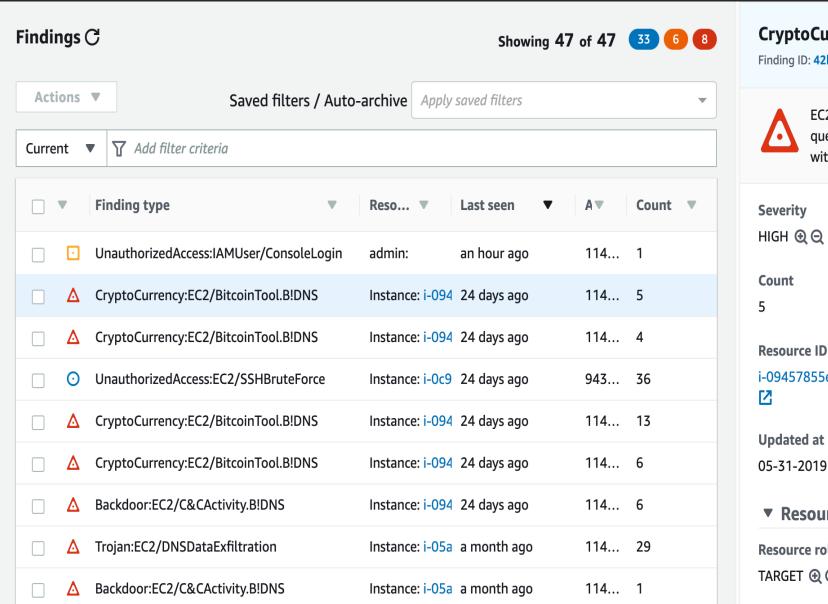
AWS Security Hub

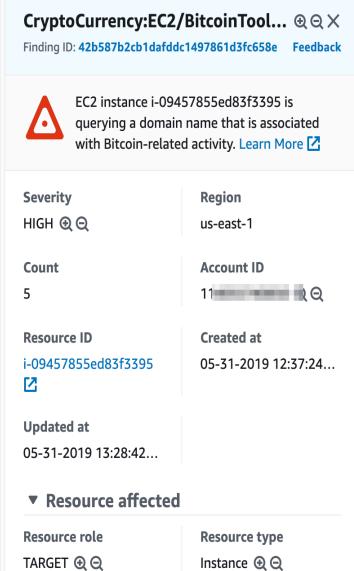
Amazon S3 bucket

CloudWatch Event

- Remediate
- Partner solutions
- Send to SIEM

Reviewing findings





Threat information

- Severity
- Region
- Count/Frequency
- Threat type
- Affected resource
- Source information
- Viewable via Amazon CloudWatch Events

Get real-time guidance from AWS



AWS Trusted Advisor



Remediation sample: security



IAM Access Key Rotation

Refreshed: 11 days ago



Checks for active IAM access keys that have not been rotated in the last 90 days. When you rotate your access keys regularly, you reduce the chance that a compromised key could be used without your knowledge to access resources. For the purposes of this check, the last rotation date and time is when the access key was created or most recently activated. The access key number and date come from the access_key_1_last_rotated and access_key_2_last_rotated information in the most recent IAM credential report. Because the regeneration frequency of a credential report is restricted, refreshing this check might not reflect recent changes (for details, see Getting Credential Reports for Your AWS Account).

In order to create and rotate access keys, a user must have the appropriate permissions. For more information, see Allow Users to Manage Their Own Passwords, Access Keys, and SSH Keys.

Alert Criteria

Green: The access key is active and has been rotated in the last 90 days.

Yellow: The access key is active and has been rotated in the last 2 years, but more than 90 days ago.

Red: The access key is active and has not been rotated in the last 2 years.

Recommended Action

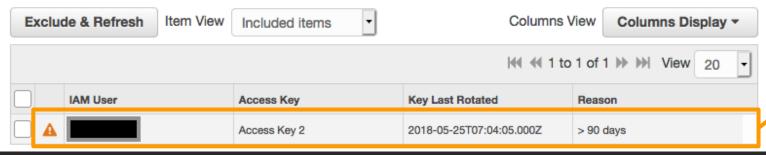
Rotate access keys on a regular basis. See Rotating Access Keys and Managing Access Keys for IAM Users.

Additional Resources

IAM Best Practices

How to rotate access keys for IAM users (AWS blog)

1 of 1 active access keys have not been rotated in the last 90 days.



Reason for the alert

Resource causing the alert

Summary: state of cost optimization

Do you have a cost optimization team or function?

Do you have an operations team or function?

Do you have a security team or function?

Billing -> Value and efficiency

在矩陣型組織裡,如何有效管理 AWS的成本結構與系統架構

Rick Hwang Senior Technical Manager 91APP



Agenda

91APP 公司簡介

背景與現象

目標與方向

嘗試與改變

總結與摘要

91APP 公司簡介









虚實融合OMO最佳夥伴

台灣最大&成長最快品牌新零售解決方案公司

- · 為零售企業打造線上電商&門市OMO循環
- 2013年成立,前Yahoo!、興奇科技經營團隊創辦
- 總部在台北,馬來西亞/香港分公司
- 公司同仁逾400人
- 連續四年榮獲「創新商務獎/最佳商業模式」
- 獲選「勤業眾信亞太區高科技高成長前500強」 (Ranked 152th, Deloitte Technology Fast 500 Asia Pacific)



品牌客戶超過10,000家

獲國內外大型實體零售品牌肯定,91APP協助多家企業成功推動 OMO 變革轉型

















































































講者背景: Rick Hwang

- Sr. Manager @ 91APP
- 經營管理
- Cloud / AWS
- DevOps / SRE
- Distributed Systems
- 音樂 吉他 鍵盤 編曲
- 哲學 科幻 金庸 喇賽



91APP

• Complete Think、喝咖啡聊音樂、譯著:分散式系統設計

背景與現象



背景:矩陣型組織與敏捷開發模式

數十個功能型部門 (Functional Teams), 200+人的團隊

- PM \ PO \ HD
- Backend \ DBA
- Frontend \ Mobile
- QA \ QE
- Infra \ Security \ Data
- Architect

數個團隊 (Mission Teams),數個產品線別

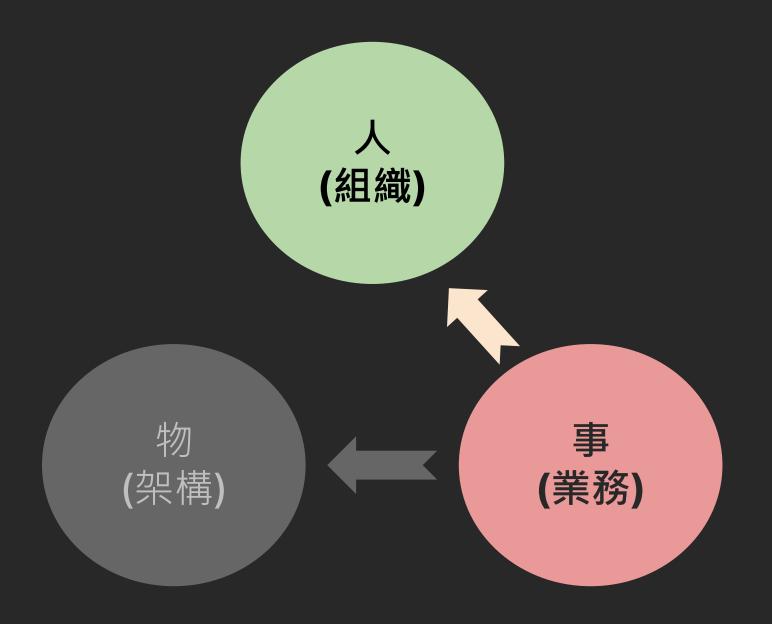
- OMO
- E-Commerce
- User Experience Optimization
- Enterprise Service
- CRM
- Globalization Team
- ... etc

背景:產品系統與系統架構



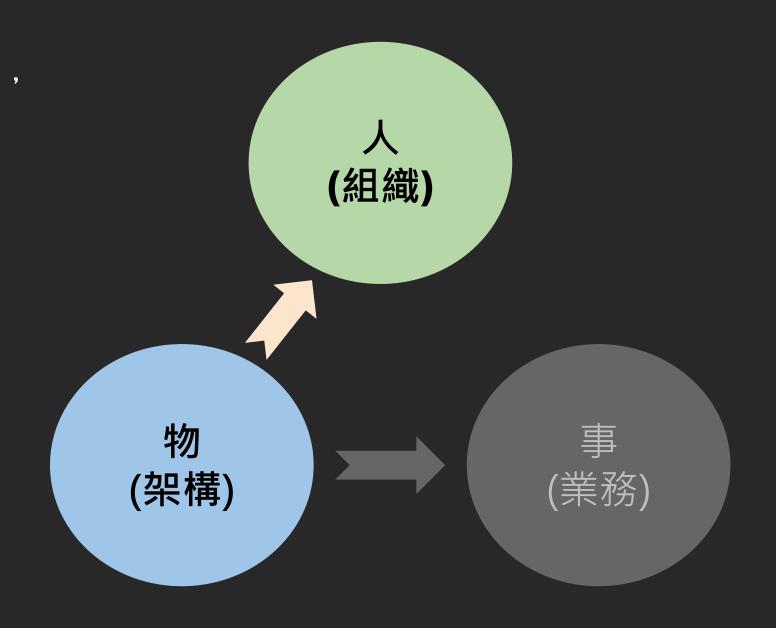
現象一:業務的驅動

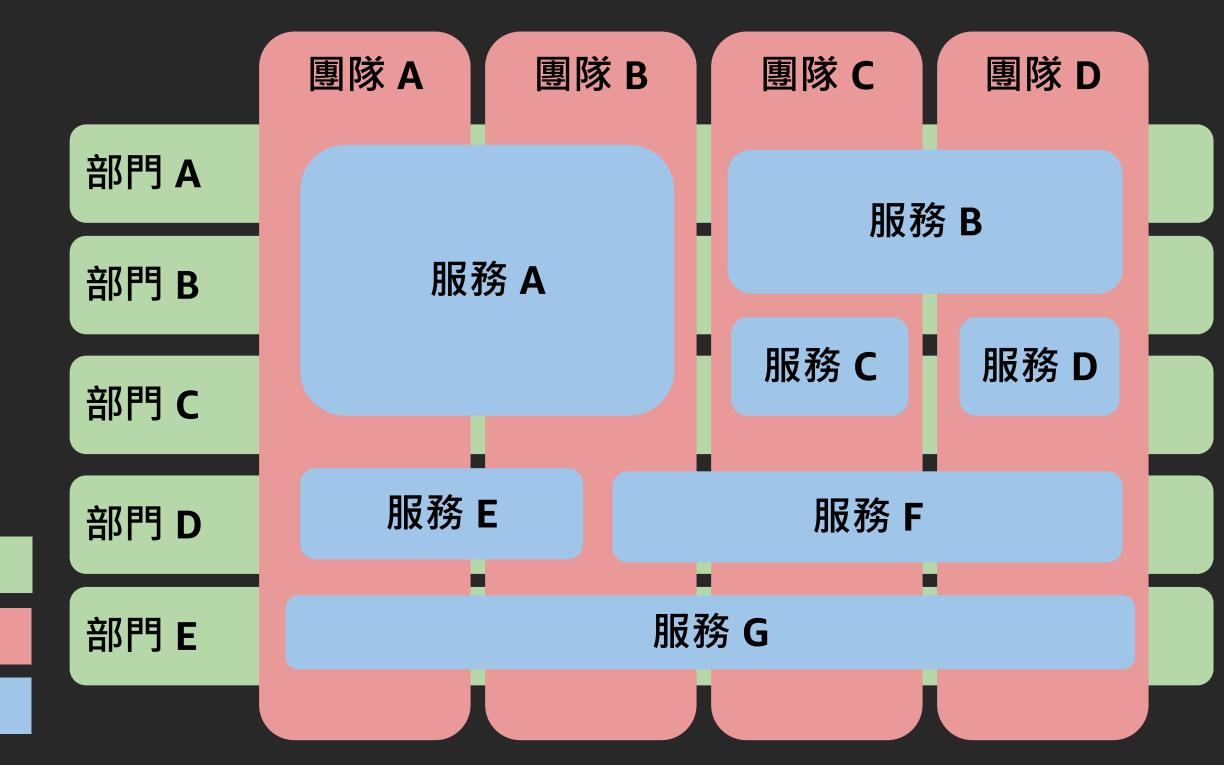
- 市場變了,調整業務方向
- 調整團隊的組織架構,但與系統關係卻已脫勾
- 已經在運行的系統服務不易改變
- 業務驅動,屬於外在顯性需求



現象二:與系統的連結

- 內部增加基礎服務,部署多環境, 像是導入 EKS、Service Mesh、 KMS、EFS,技術架構複雜。
- 系統架構與業務脫鉤,收入與支出不對稱
- 技術驅動,屬於內在隱性需求



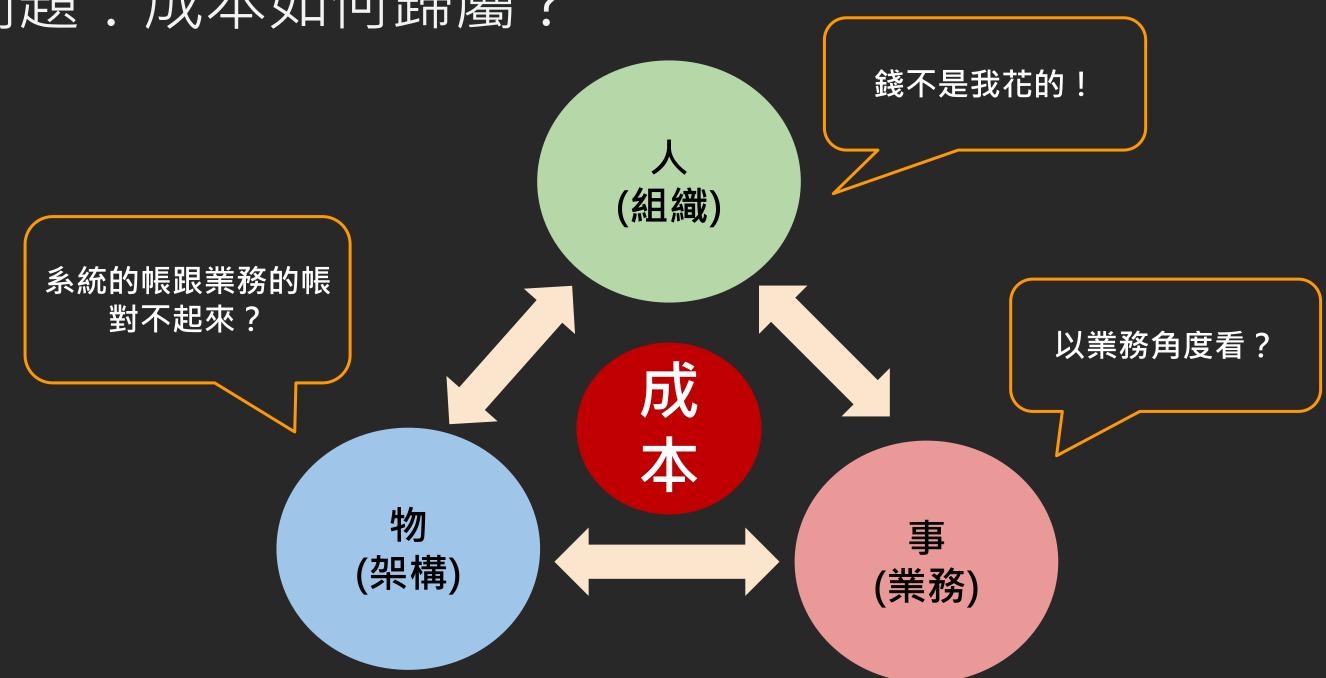


組織(人)→部門

業務 (事) → 團隊

系統 (物)→服務

問題:成本如何歸屬?



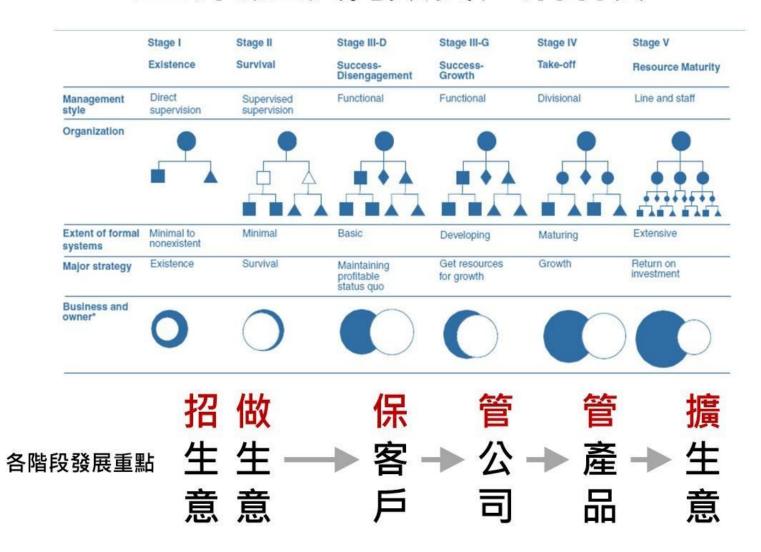
目標與方向



公司進入快速成長、擴展業務階段即保客戶、管公司。

開源與節流並重。

企業組織發展六階段



Churchill & Lewis 1983 Harvard Business Review

目標一:讓業務可以規模化

- 網路基礎架構
- 組織權限管理策略
- 配置管理
- 產出物管理
- CI / CD 規模化

微服務的基礎建設 - Service Discovery - Andrew Wu 從零開始的 Configuration Management - Levi Chen 談產出物管理 (Artifacts Management) - Rick Hwang

目標二:成本可管可控

- 資源使用率
- 資源管理策略
- 資源歸屬
- 成本結構與分析

"If You Can't Measure It,

You Can't Improve It."

Peter Drucker



嘗試與改變



嘗試一:定義 AWS Resource Tag 規範

了解成本結構與歸屬,定義 Tag 規範,依照三個維度圈:

- 1. By Mission Teams (團隊)
- 2. By Departments (部門)
- 3. By Services (服務)

- Tagging Best Practices Implement an Effective AWS Resource
 Tagging Strategy
- Tagging AWS resources

問題

結構問題:

- 1. 團隊隨業務改變而調整
- 2. 部門與業務連結太弱
- 3. 服務與業務跟團隊有關係

技術問題:

X

(X)

- 1. 資源數量多,標記 Tag 需要人工 判斷
- 2. 有些 AWS 服務的 Tag 是隱藏的, 像是 CloudWatch Log
- 3. 有些成本無法標記 Tag, 像是資料傳輸

得到的結論

企業的組織結構與系統架構之間

有著難分難捨的關係

(康威定律)

調整:市場+服務(系統)

弱化用組織分帳

部門A

部門C

部門D

部門E

組織(人)→部門

市場 (事) → 團隊

系統 (物) → 服務

市場A

服務

A

服務E

服務G

市場B

服務

A

服務E

服務G

市場C

市場D

服務 B

服務C

服務 B

服務F

服務G

服務 D

服務F

服務G

實際執行

制定 Resource Tag 規範

某服務比上個月少了多少錢!

資源歸 = 成本報表

依服務歸屬,規範制度化

大家開始主動注意成本結構問題

嘗試二:人員管理



問題

公司變大了,人變多了,有那麼多 AWS 帳號與 IAM。

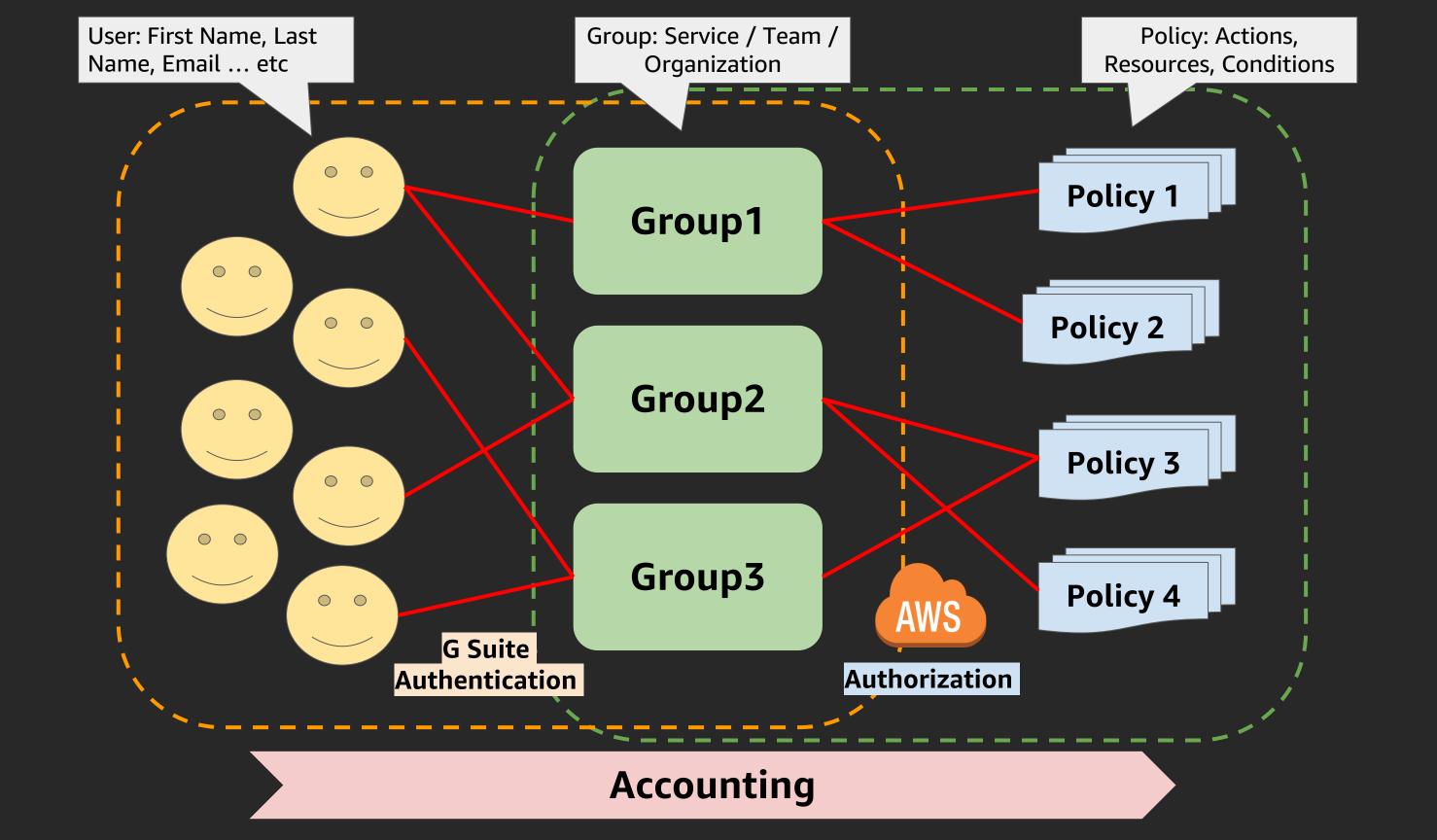
這麼多人,有人進來,也有人出去,怎麼確保人員異動時,

權限都能夠快速地增加、乾淨地移除?

技術解



Federated Single Sign-On to AWS Using Google Suite



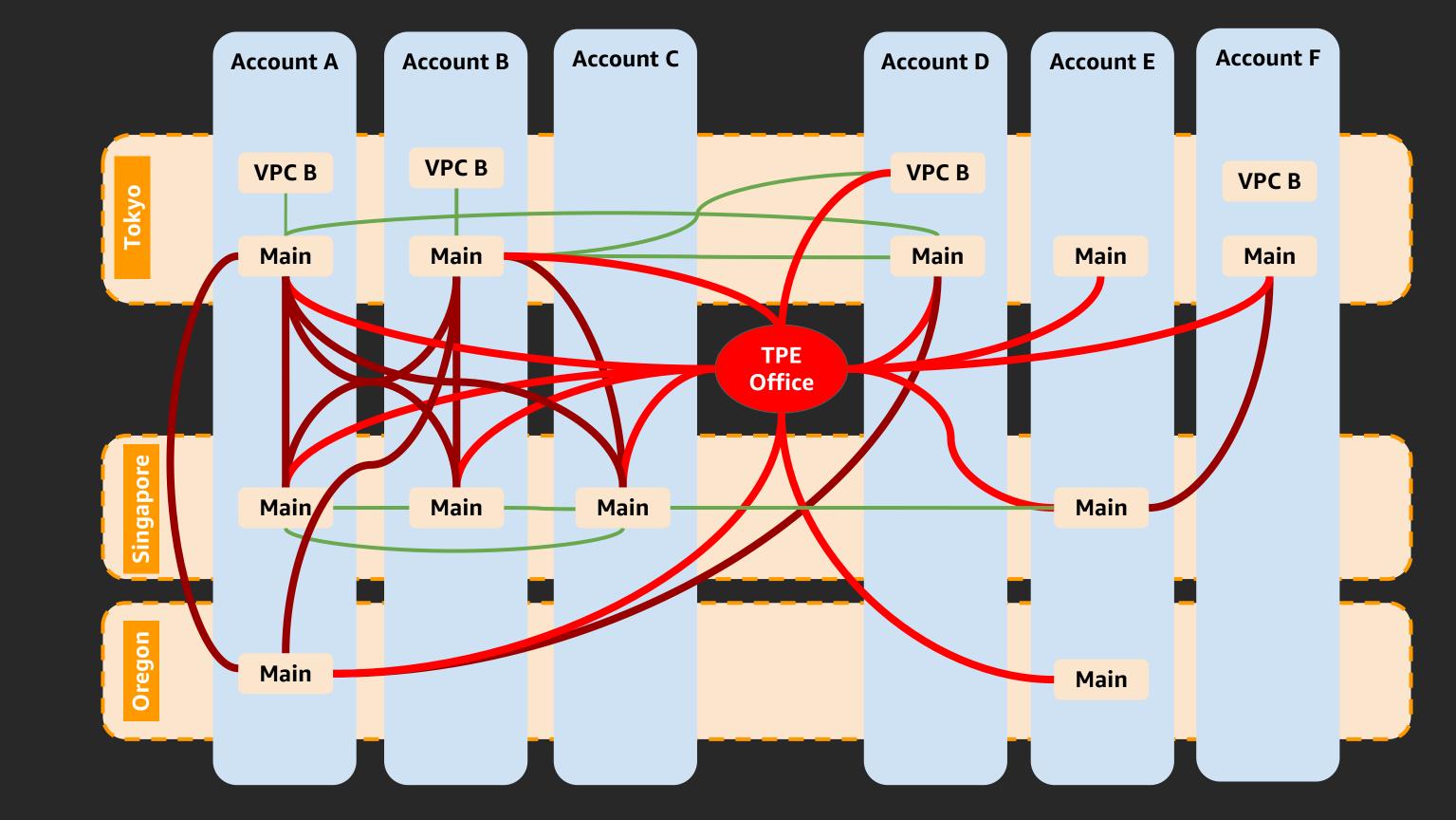
評估與成果

- ✓ 可否支援多 AWS 帳號?
- ✓ 如何綁定 G Suite User 與 IAM Role @ AWS Account 的綁定?
- ✓ 如何管理綁定的權限與授權?
- ▲ 如何大量異動與調整?
- ⚠ 可否針對 G Suite 的使用者群組設定?
- ✓ 使用者登入後的 Session 時間?
- ⚠ 支援 IAM Programmatic User?

嘗試三:可擴展的基礎網路架構

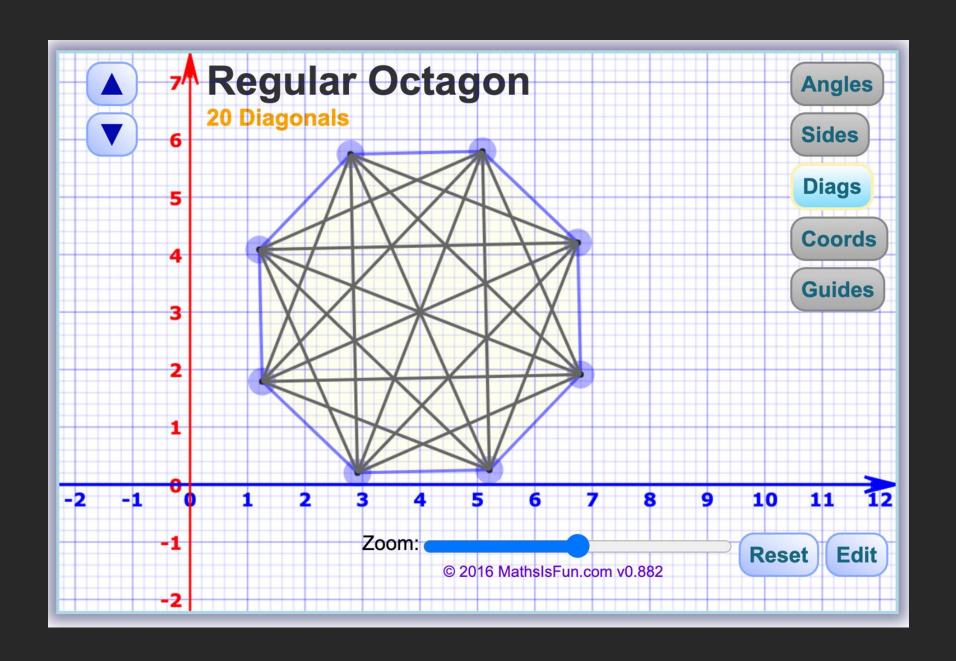
資料交換範圍廣大的服務,需要一個良好的網路架構來支持,像是:

- 資料分析平台
- 使用者認證服務 (SSO \ Auth)
- 內部持續交付流水線
- 內部配置管理服務



多邊形對角線

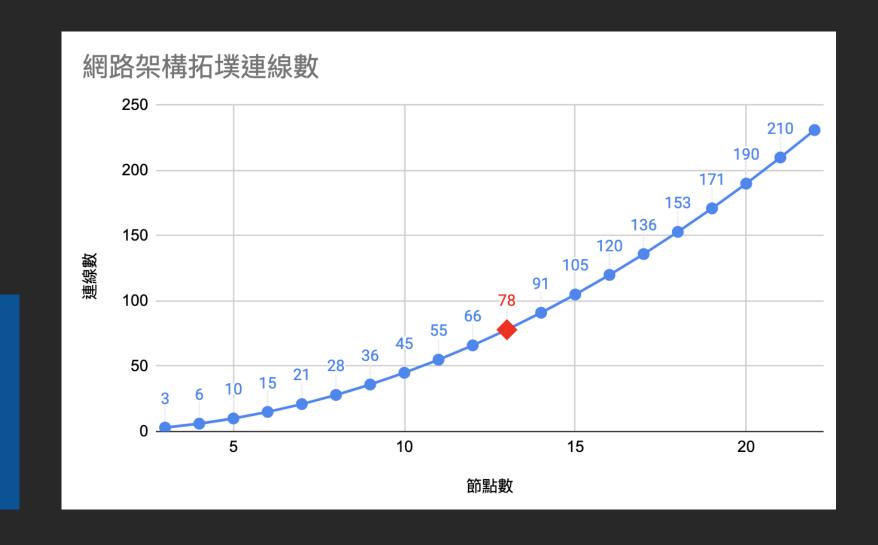
連線數 = n * (n-3) / 2

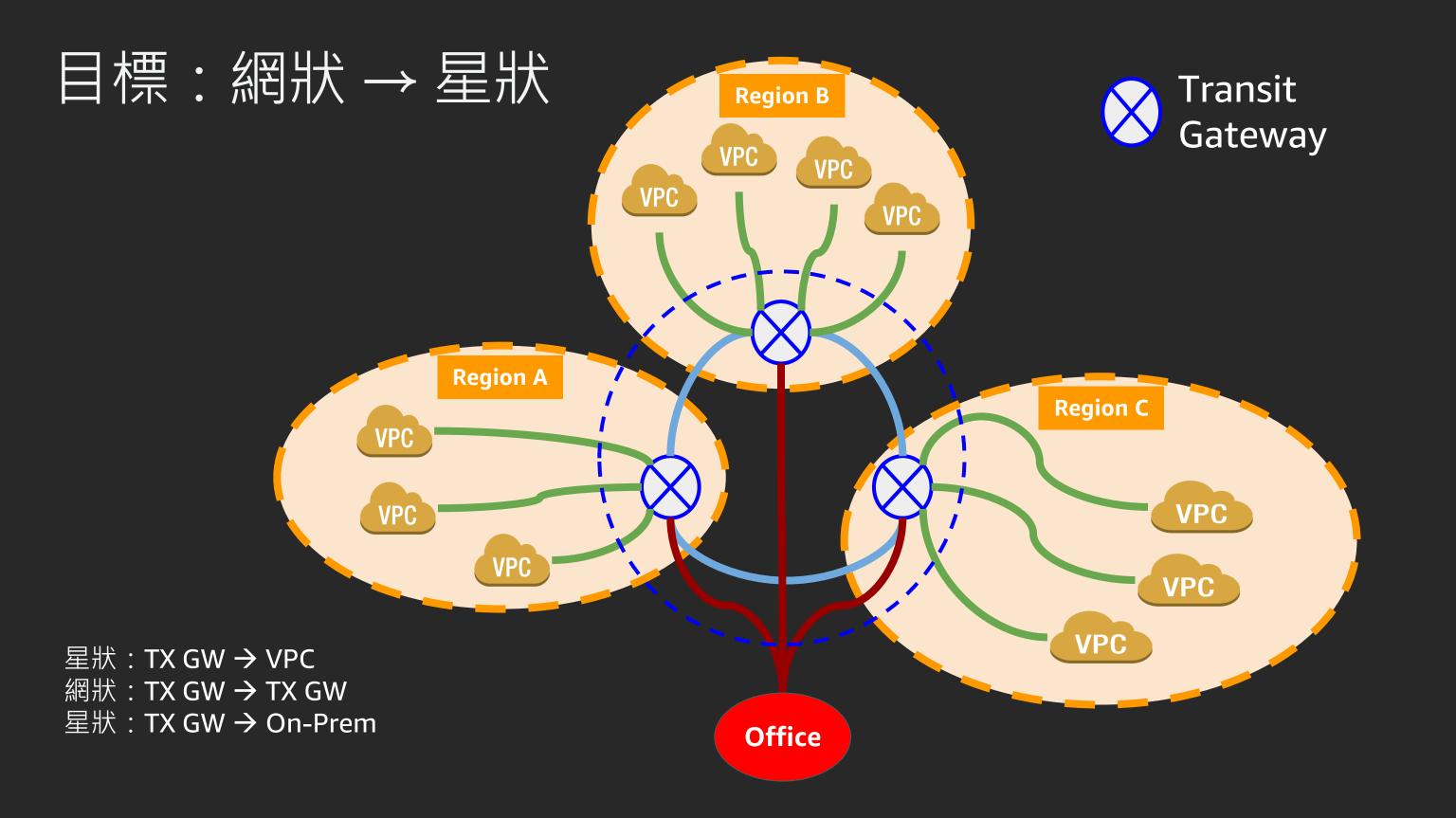


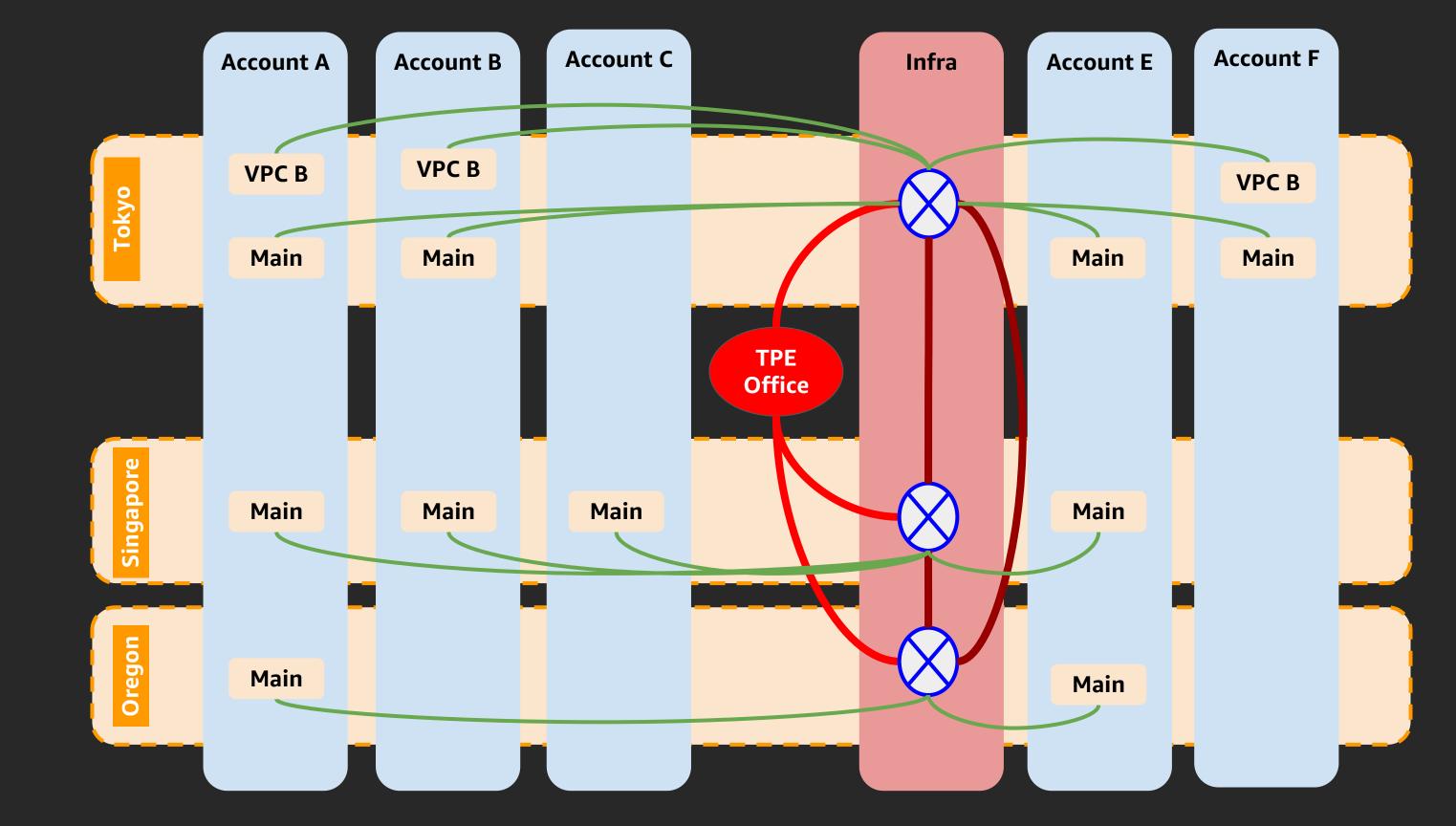
問題

- 網路拓墣複雜度變高,造成管理與溝通成本很高
 - 不易清楚現況,釐清現況費時
 - 管理複雜度高,造成溝通成本

- 資料中心節點數 = n
- 連線數 (含邊線) = n * (n-3) / 2 + n
- 假設資料中心節點數 = 13
- 理論值最大的拓墣連線 = 78

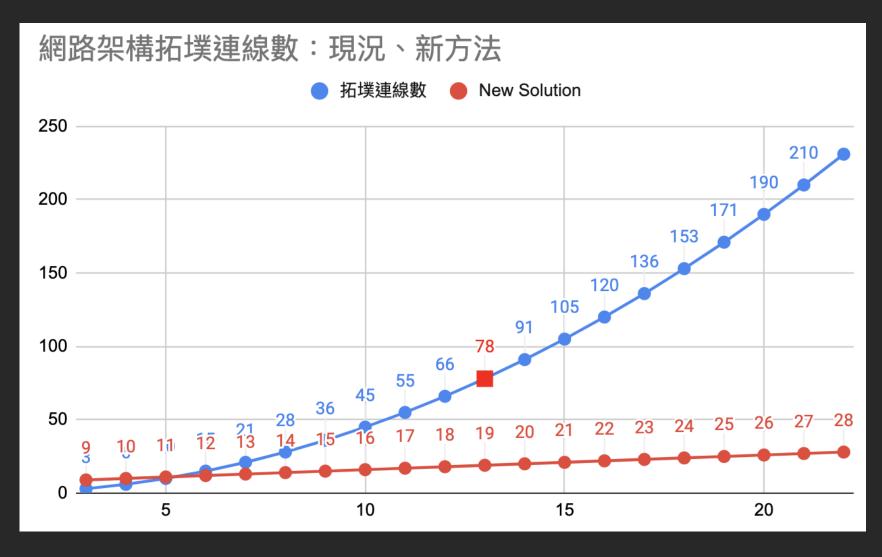






解法

- 1. 透過 Transit Gateway 簡化網路拓墣結構,降低複雜度,提高可管理、可控性
- 2. 提高網路架構擴展性



總結與摘要



組織與成本結構的歸屬

制定 Resource Tag 規範

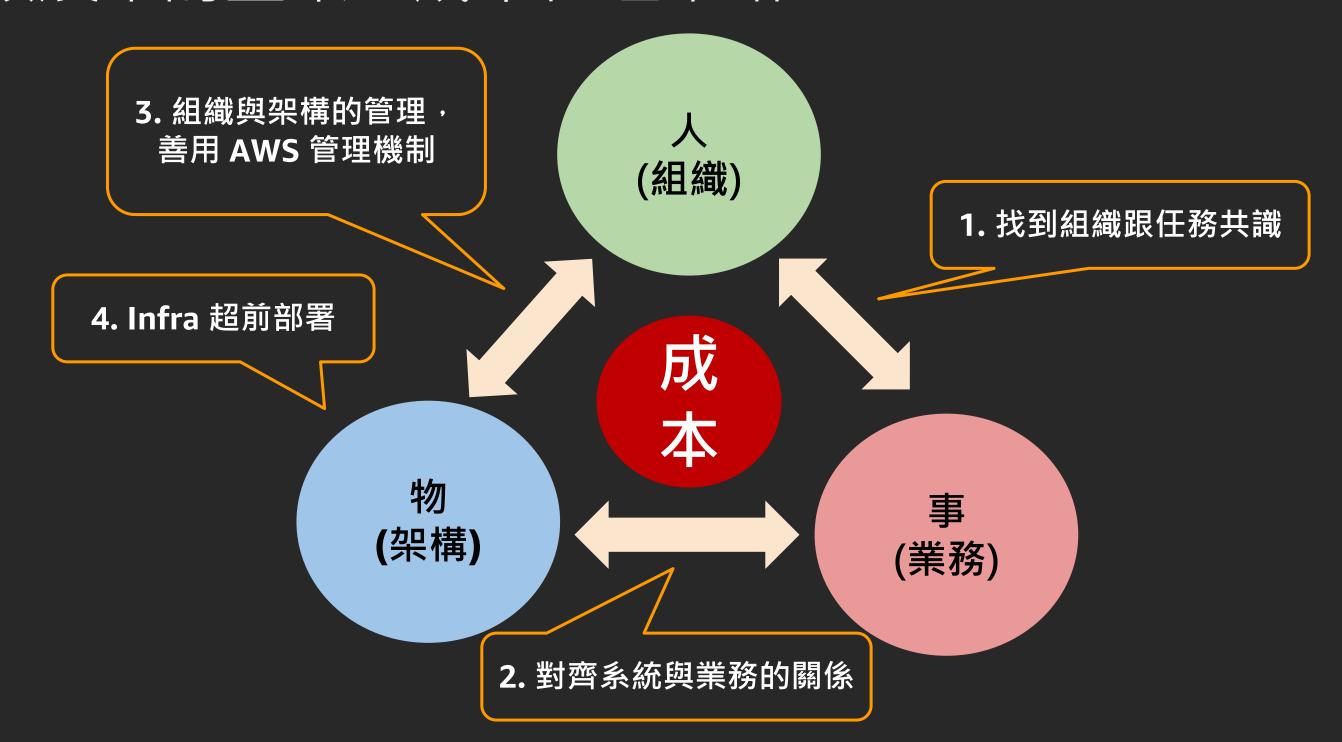
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資源歸 = 成本報表

依服務歸屬,規範制度化

大家開始主動注意成本結構問題

發展中的企業:成本管理策略



歸納:網路架構規劃的四個原則

可擴展 (Scalable) 可控制 (Controllable)

可管理 (Manageable)

可治理 (Governanceable)

相關資訊

- Building a Scalable and Secure Multi-VPC AWS Network Infrastructure
- Tagging Best Practices Implement an Effective AWS Resource Tagging Strategy
- 微服務的基礎建設 Service Discovery
- 從零開始的 Configuration Management
- 談產出物管理 (Artifacts Management)

Thank you!

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