

AWS re:Inforce

JUNE 10 - 12, 2024 | PHILADELPHIA, PA

Building resilient event-driven architectures, feat. United Airlines

Hemal Jani

(he/him)
Sr. Solutions Architect
AWS

Israel Pelletier

(he/him)
Pr. Solutions Architect
AWS

Vinay Patil

(he/him)
Principal Architect – PSS System
United Airlines

Where are we going today?

- 1 Why event-driven architectures?
- 2 Best practices for governance & resiliency
- 3 Data protection mechanisms
- 4 Customer story – United Airlines mainframe modernization

Application modernization

Business requirements

Go faster



Be more stable



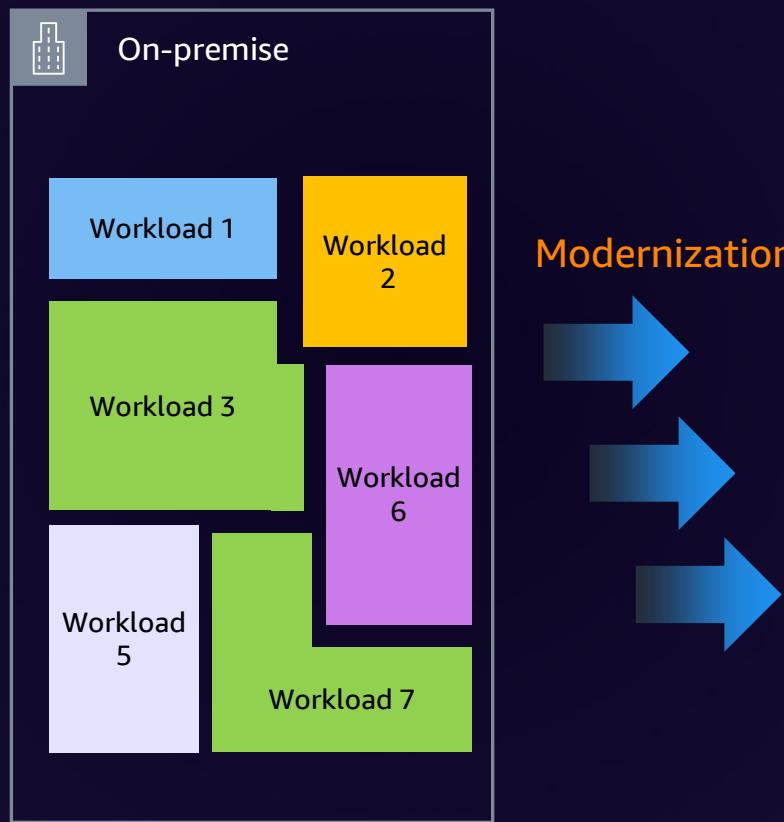
Increase quality



Be cheaper



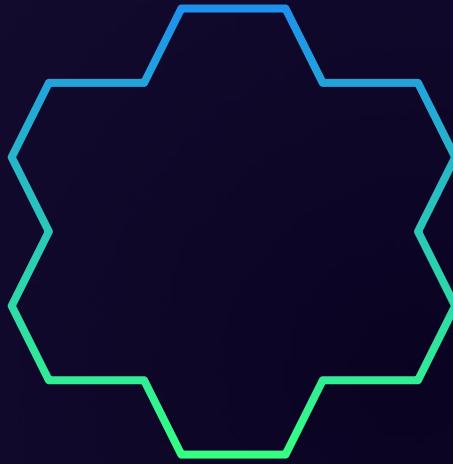
Strangling workload by workload



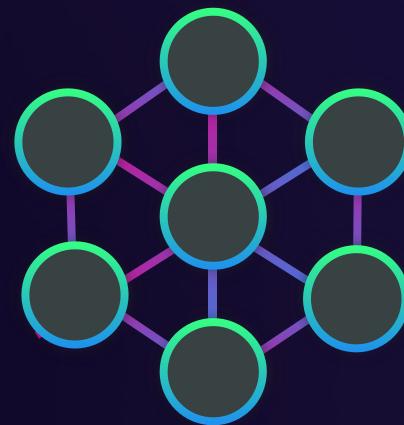
Guidance:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/modernization-decomposing-monoliths/welcome.html>

Architecture review



Monolith
Does everything



Microservices
Does one thing



Scales to
millions of users



Has global
availability



Responds in
milliseconds

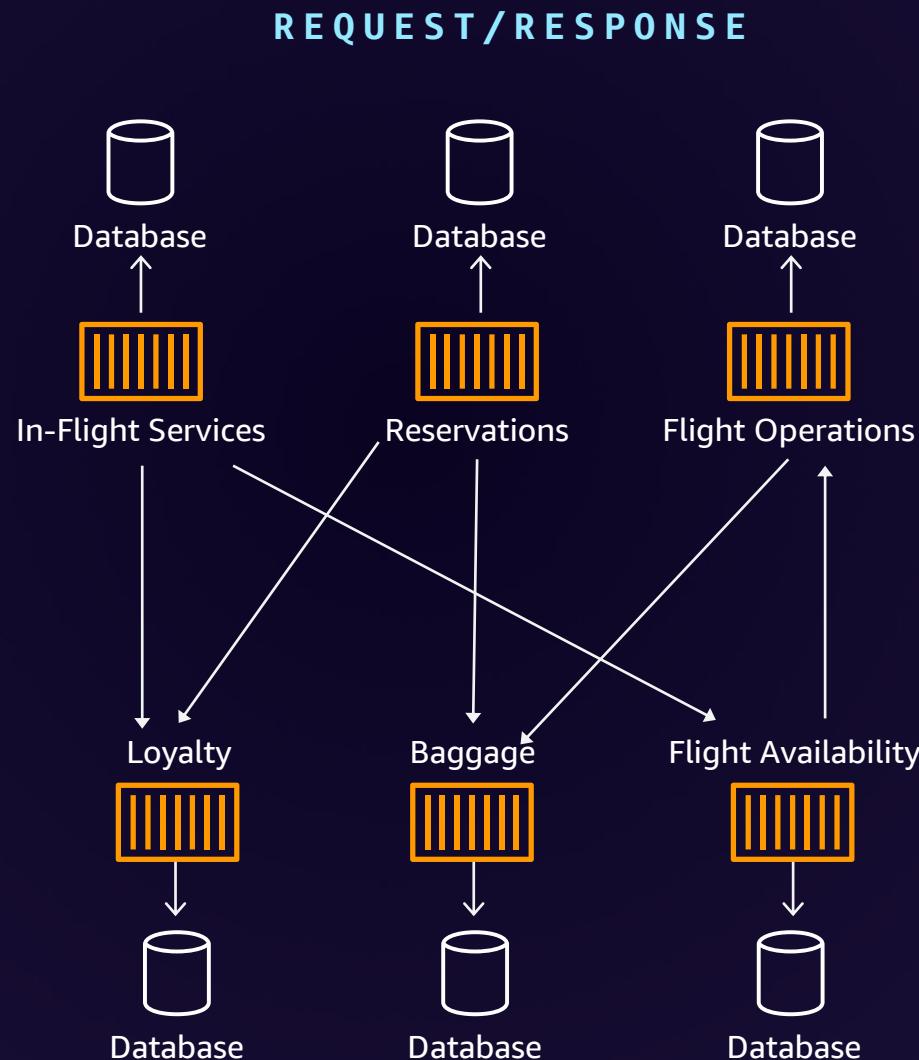


Handles petabytes
of data

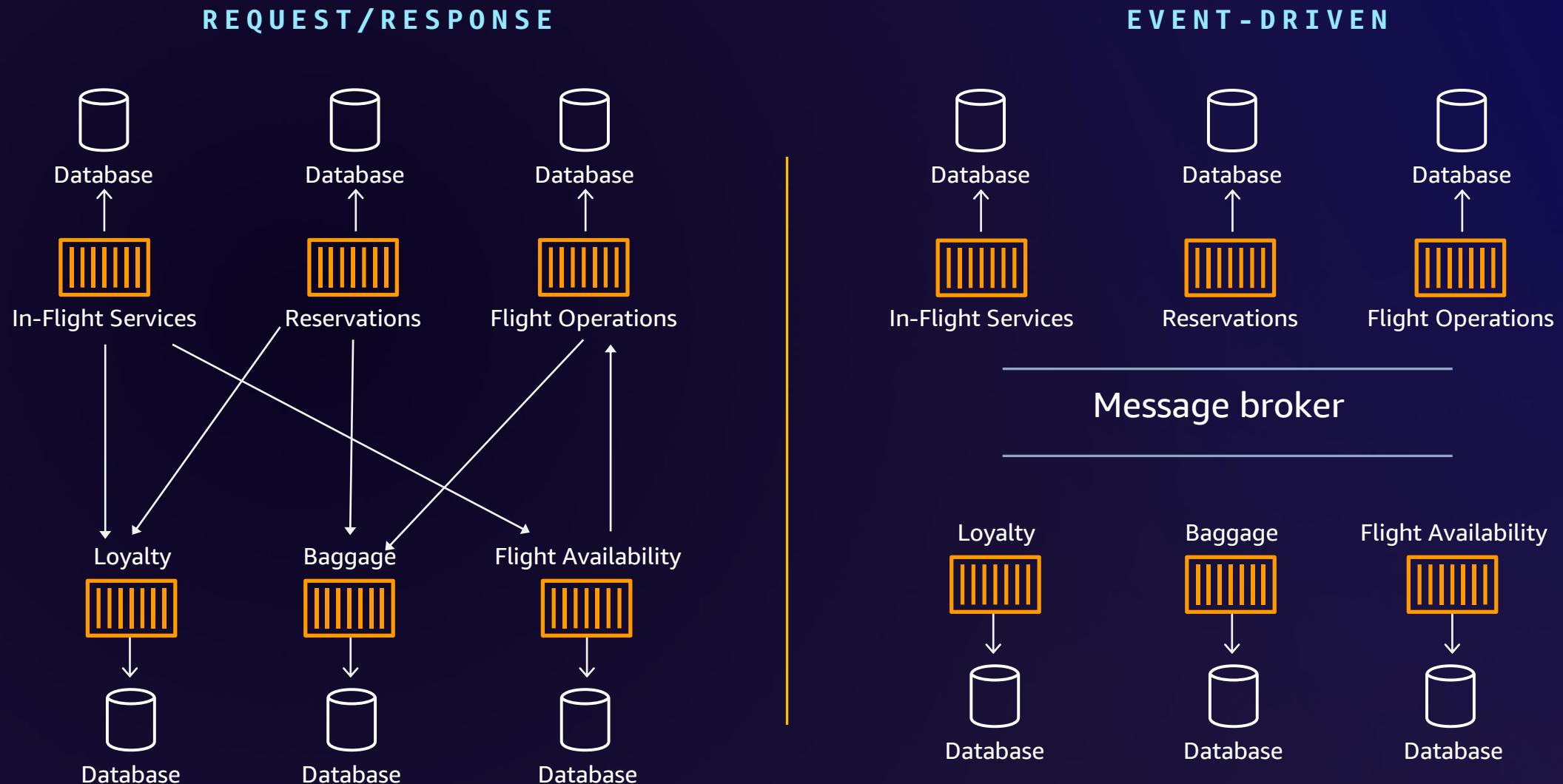
Microservices approach advocates creating a system from a collection of **small**, isolated services, each of which owns their data and is **independently** isolated, scalable, and **resilient** to failure

Why event-driven architecture

Loosely couple microservices



Loosely couple microservices



Event-driven architectures

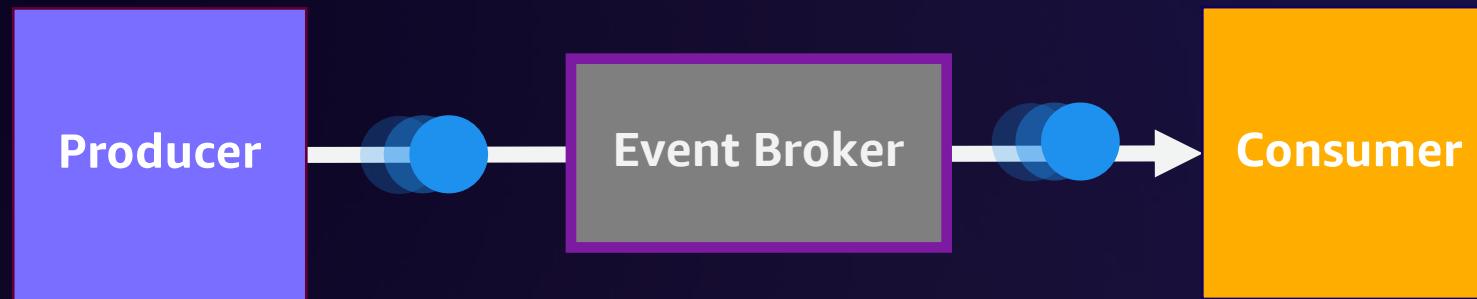
An **architectural style** of building **loosely-coupled** software systems that work together by **emitting** and **responding** to events

“If your application is cloud-native, or large-scale, or distributed, and doesn’t include a messaging component, that’s probably a bug.”

Source:

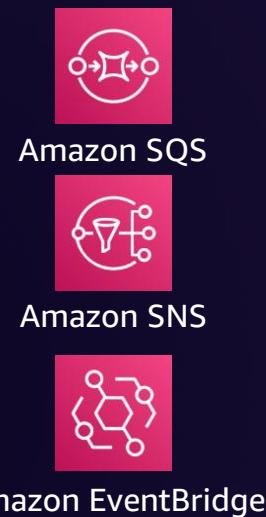
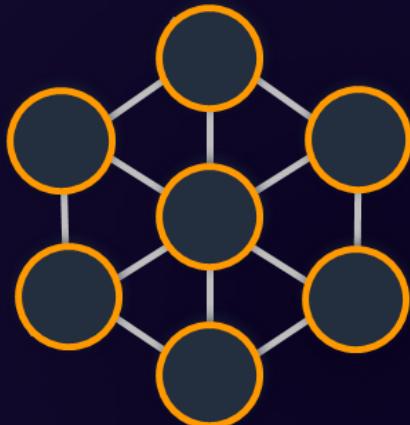
<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/understanding-asynchronous-messaging-for-microservices/>

At the core of event-driven architecture

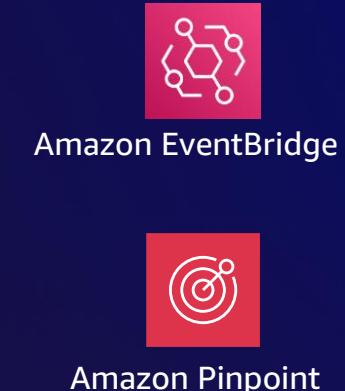
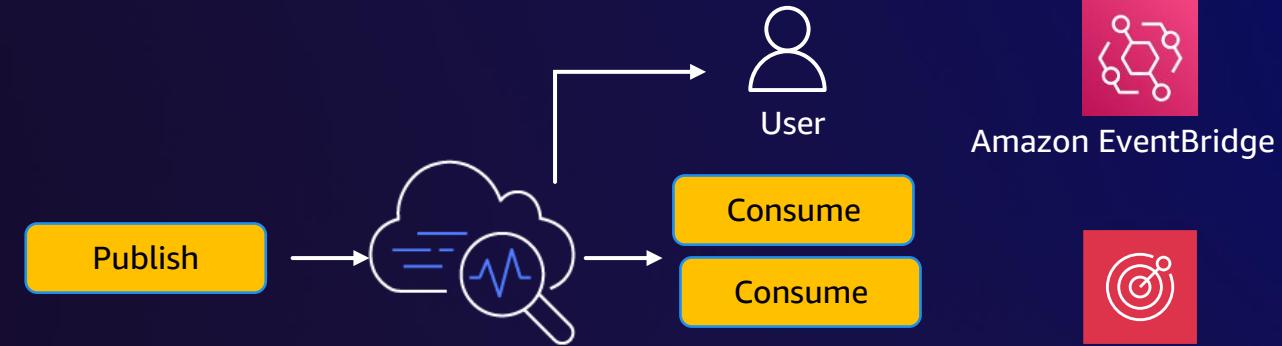


AWS messaging & event services

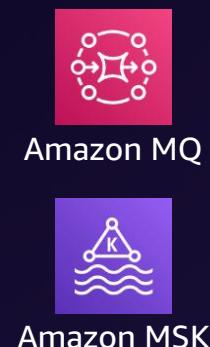
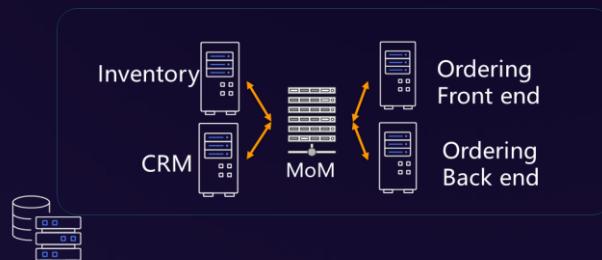
Born in the Cloud | Micro Services



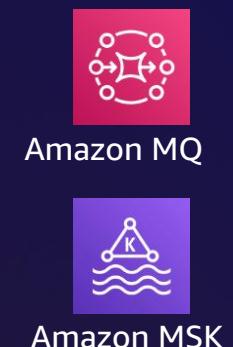
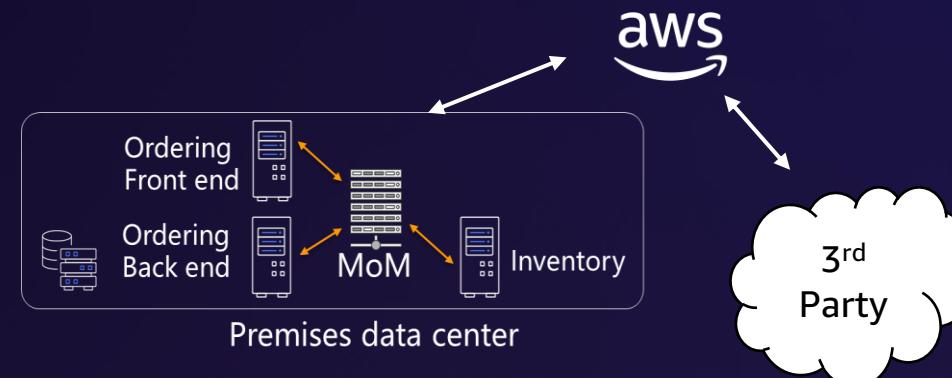
Event Bus & SaaS



Cloud Migration & Modernization

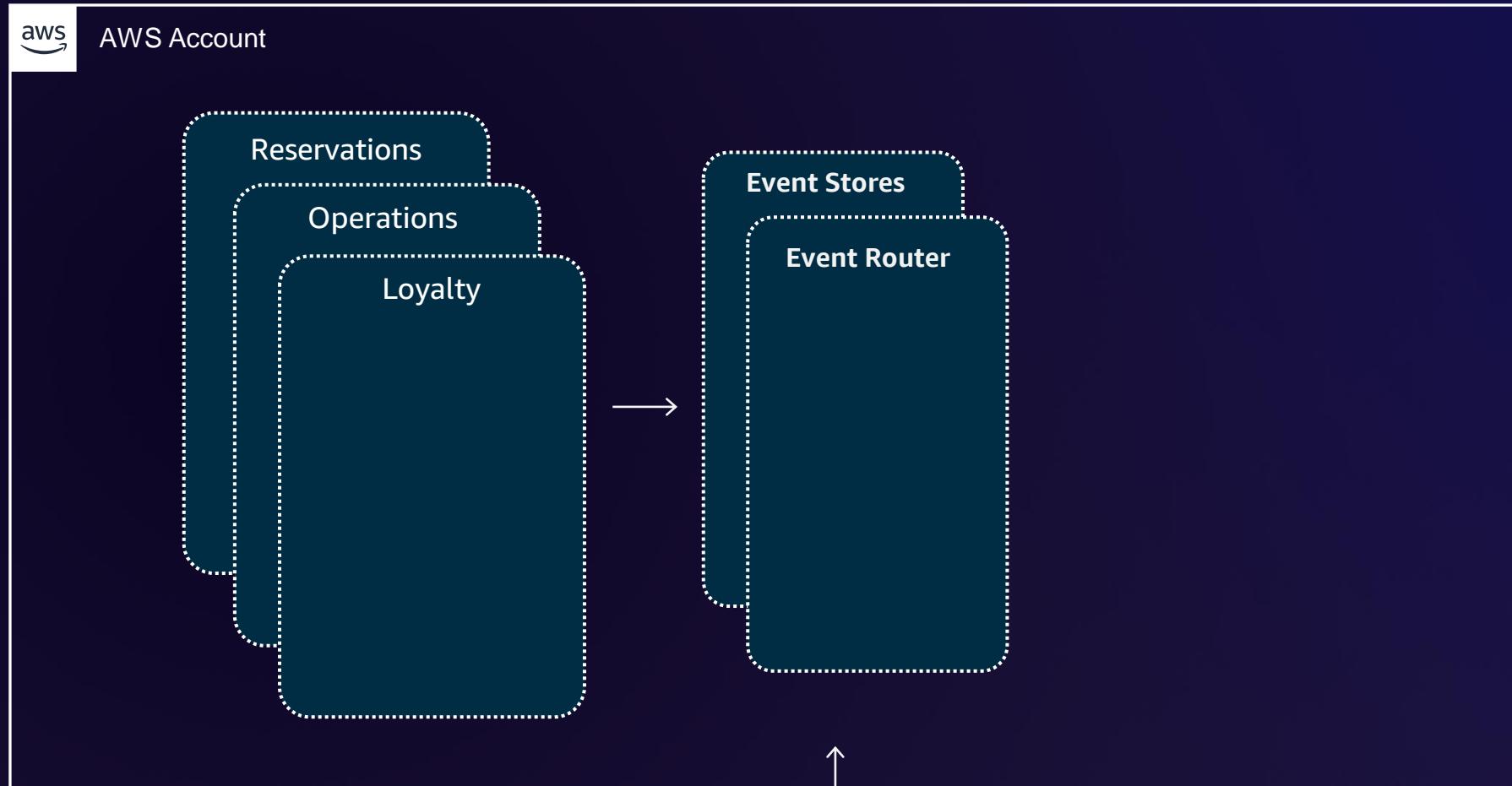


Hybrid & Multicloud



Governance architecture

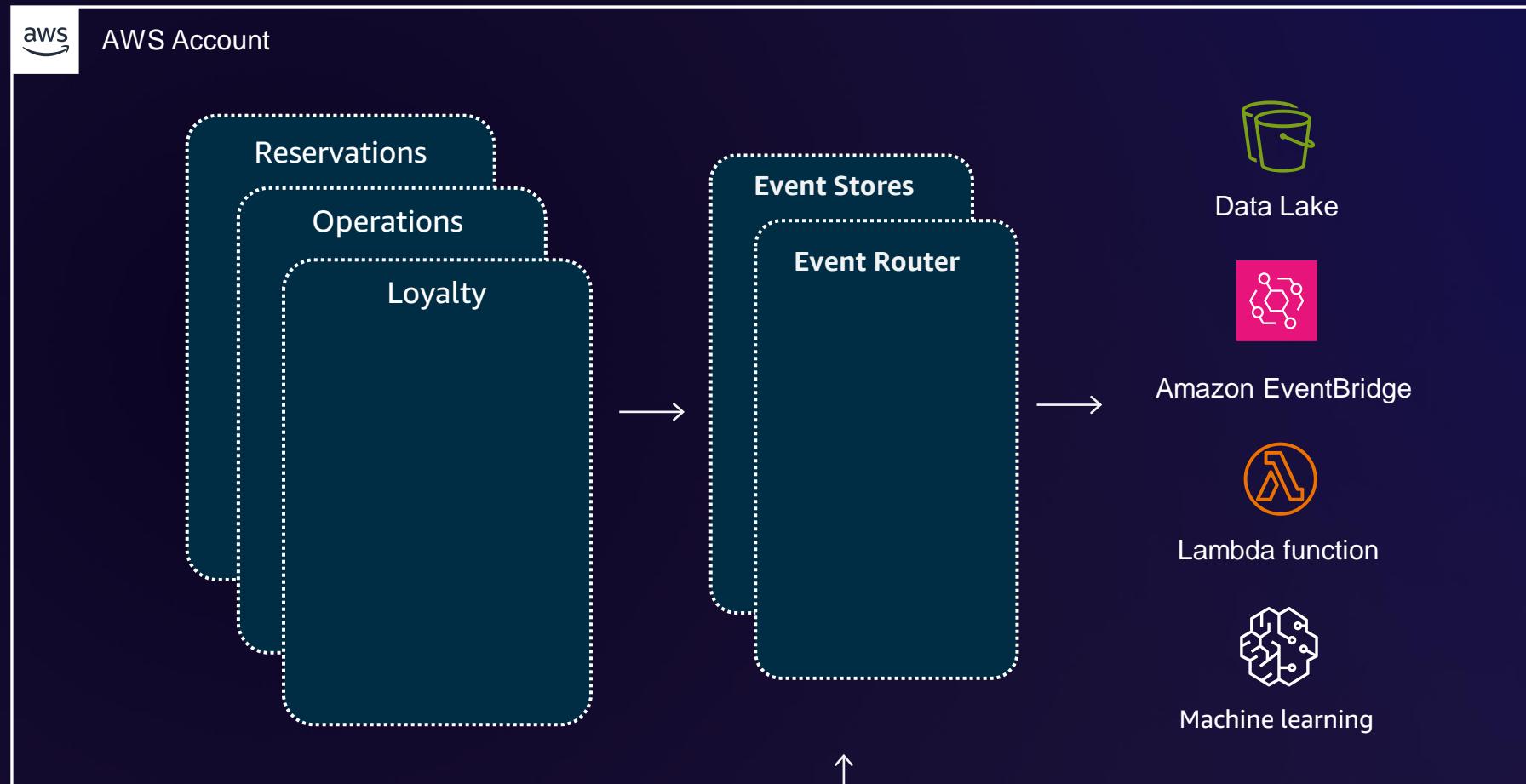
Event-driven architecture implementation



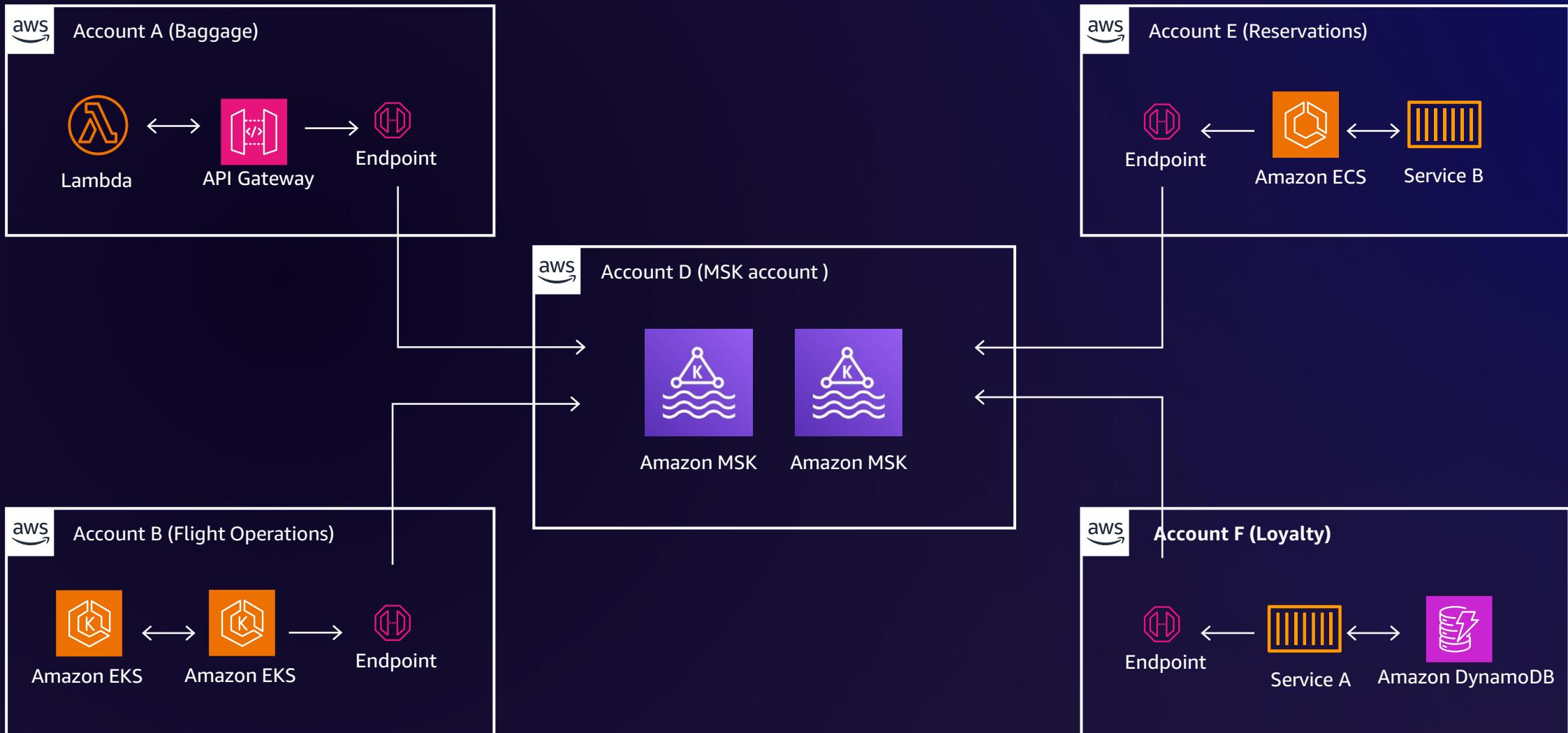
TIBCO®



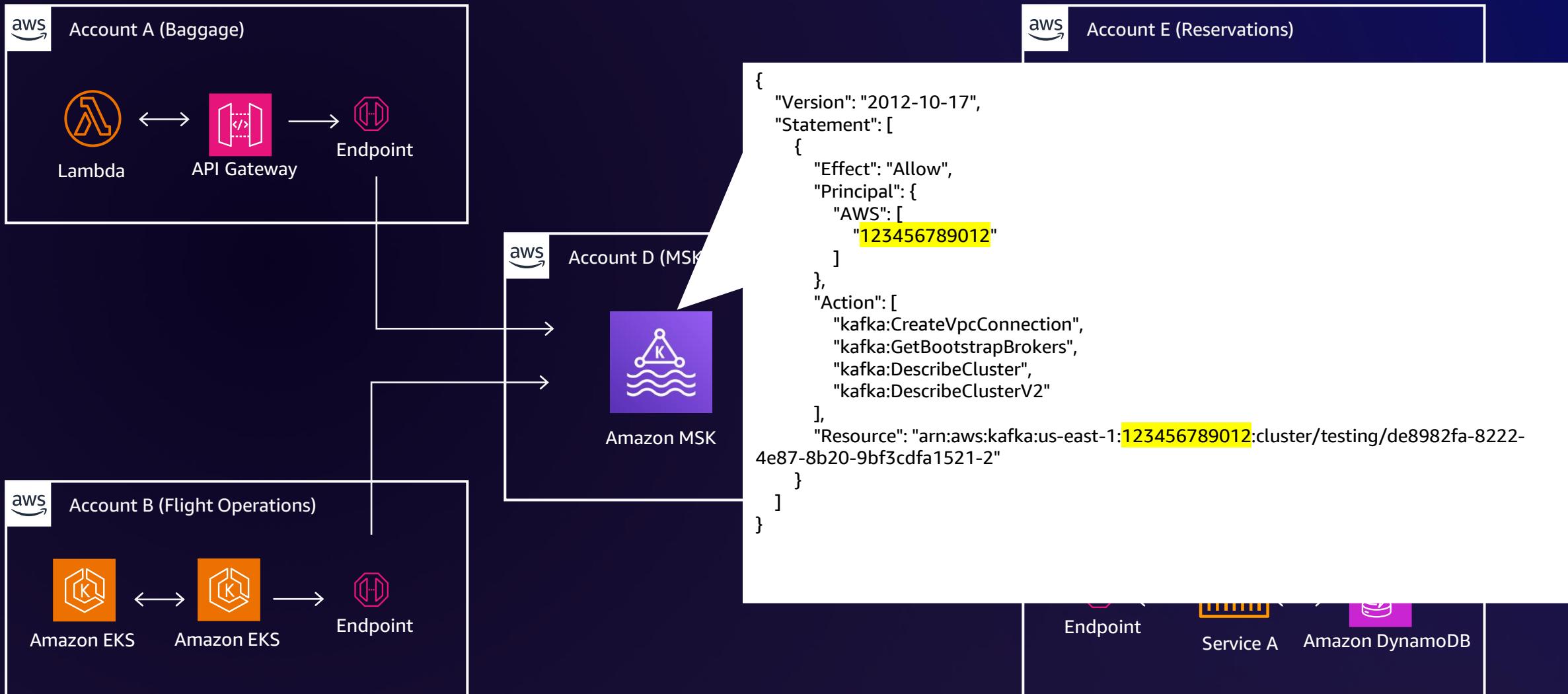
Event-driven architecture implementation



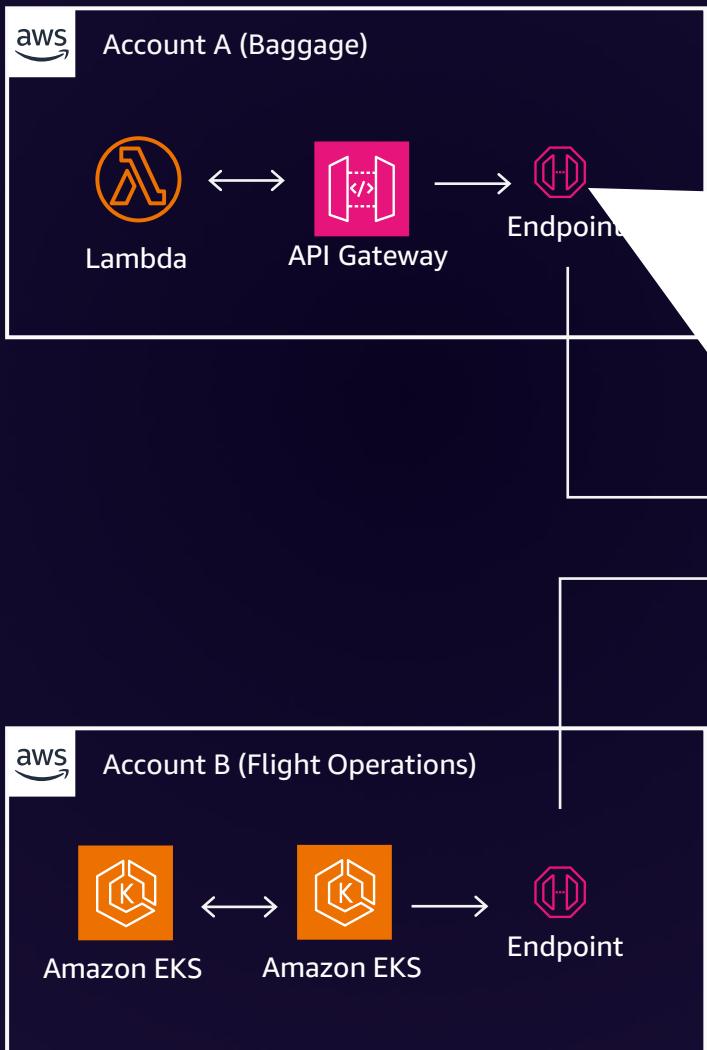
Micro account architectures



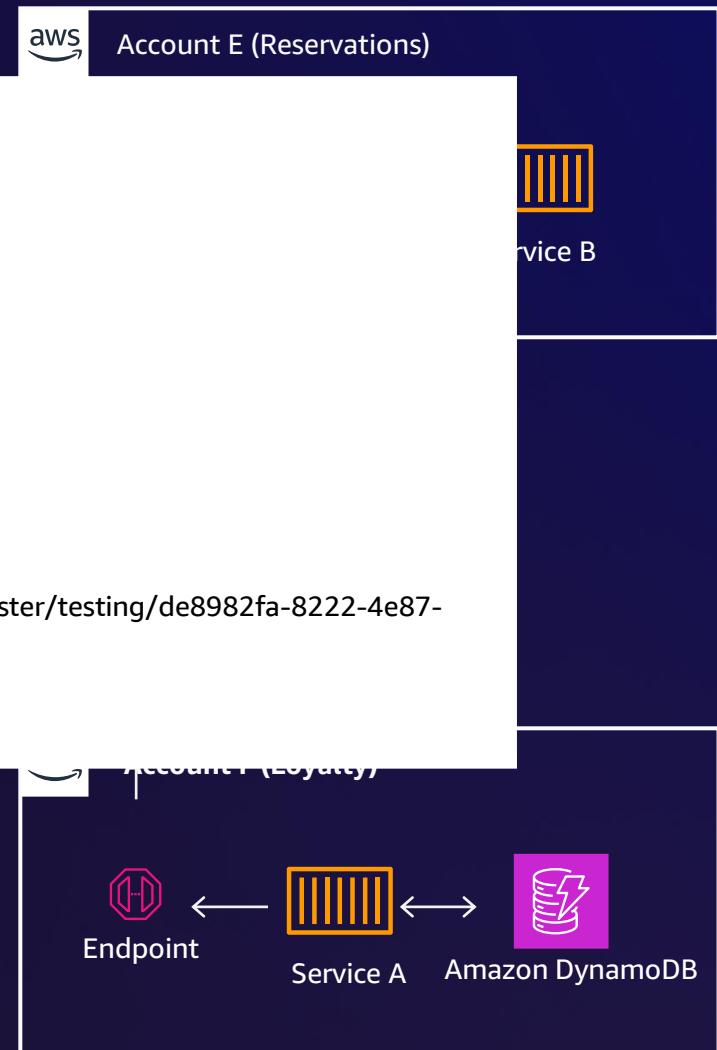
Micro account architectures



Micro account architectures



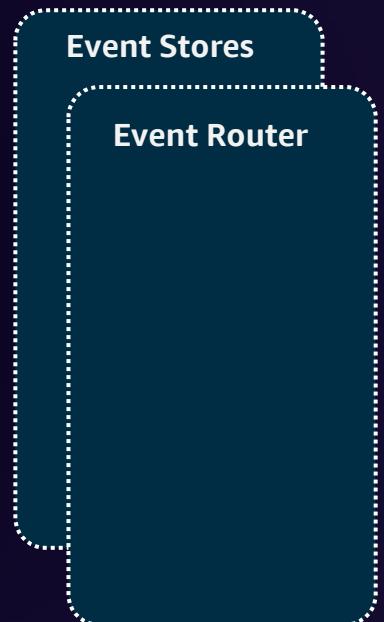
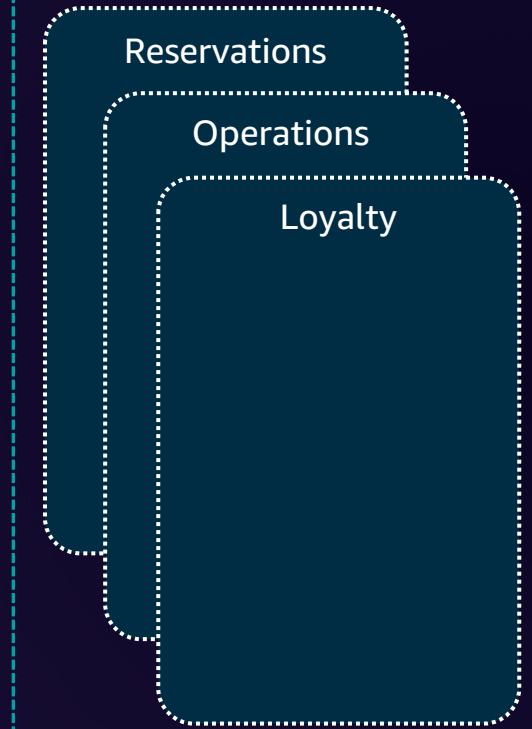
```
{  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Principal": {  
        "AWS": [  
          "987654321012"  
        ]  
      },  
      "Action": [  
        "kafka>CreateVpcConnection",  
        "kafka:GetBootstrapBrokers",  
        "kafka:DescribeCluster",  
        "kafka:DescribeClusterV2"  
      ],  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:kafka:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/testing/de8982fa-8222-4e87-  
8b20-9bf3cdaf1521-2"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```



Cross-Region architecture



Region



TIBCO®



RabbitMQ



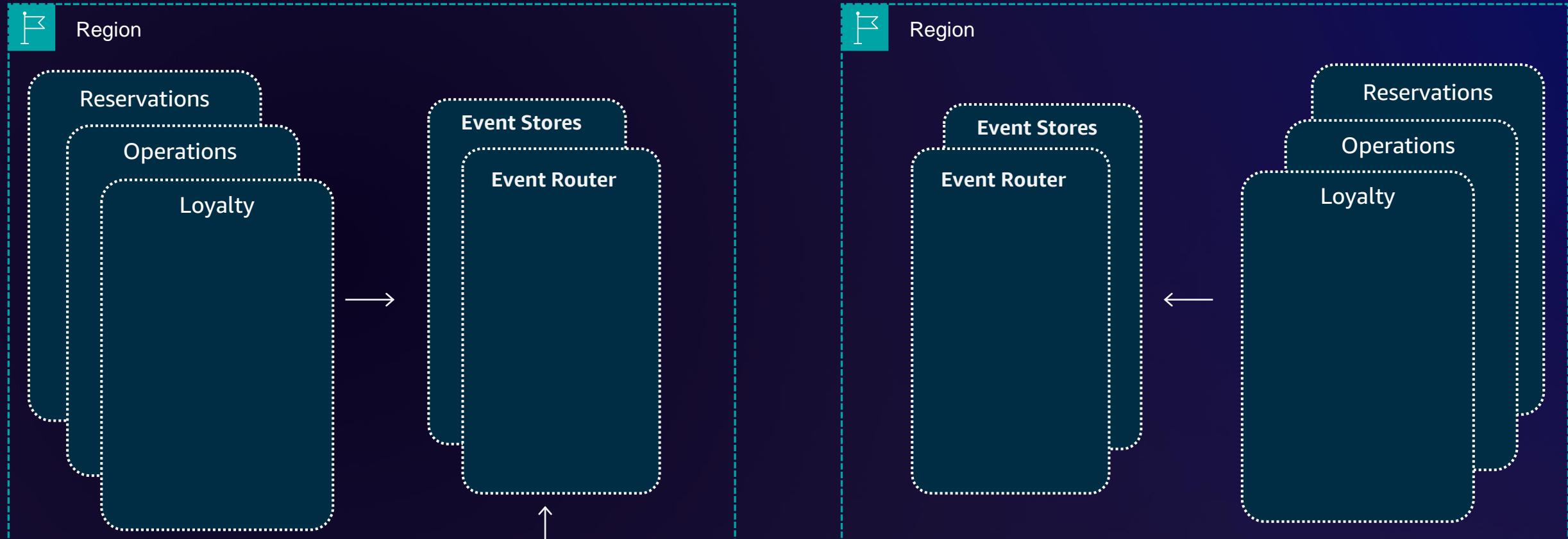
Amazon Route 53



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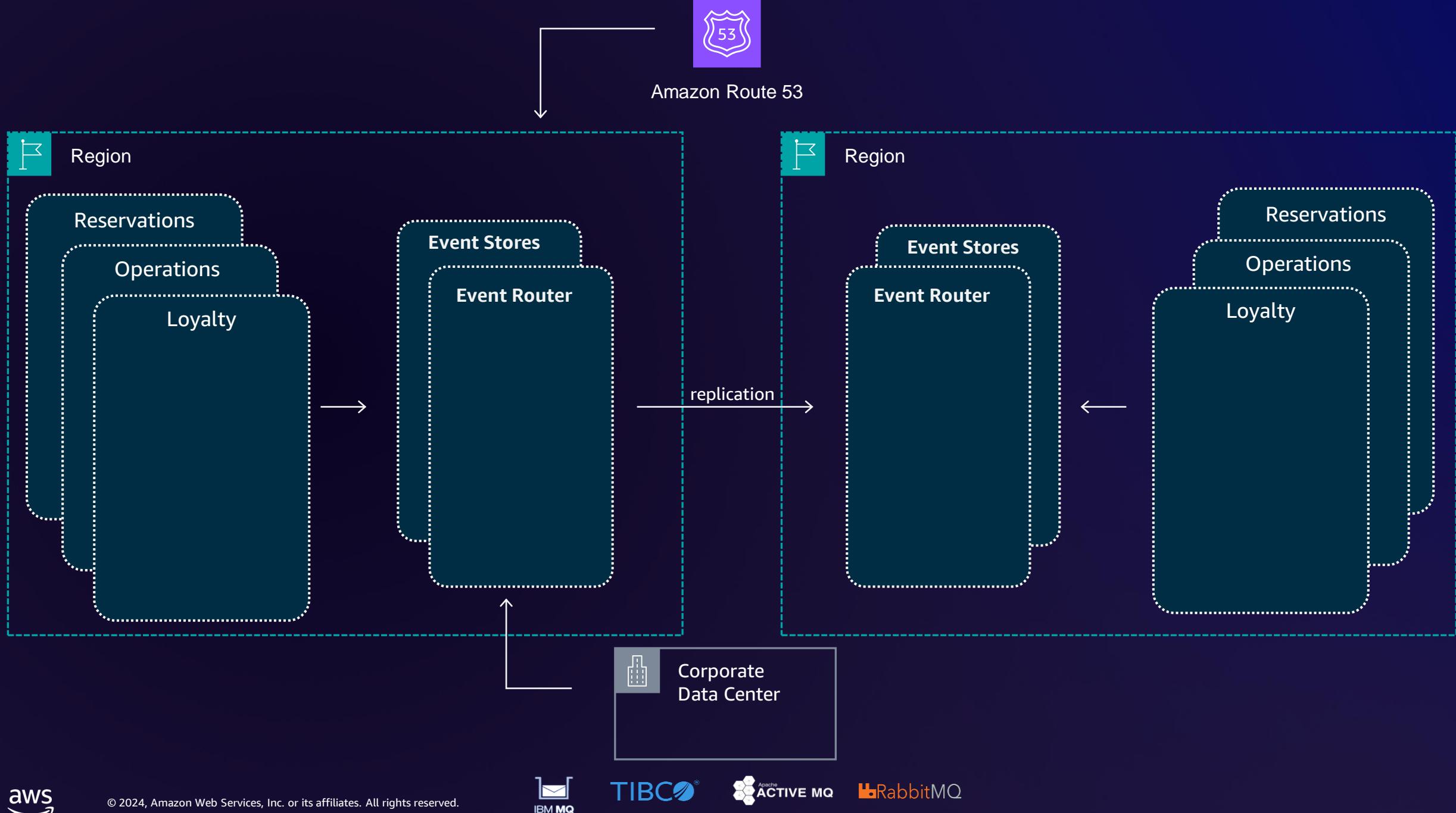


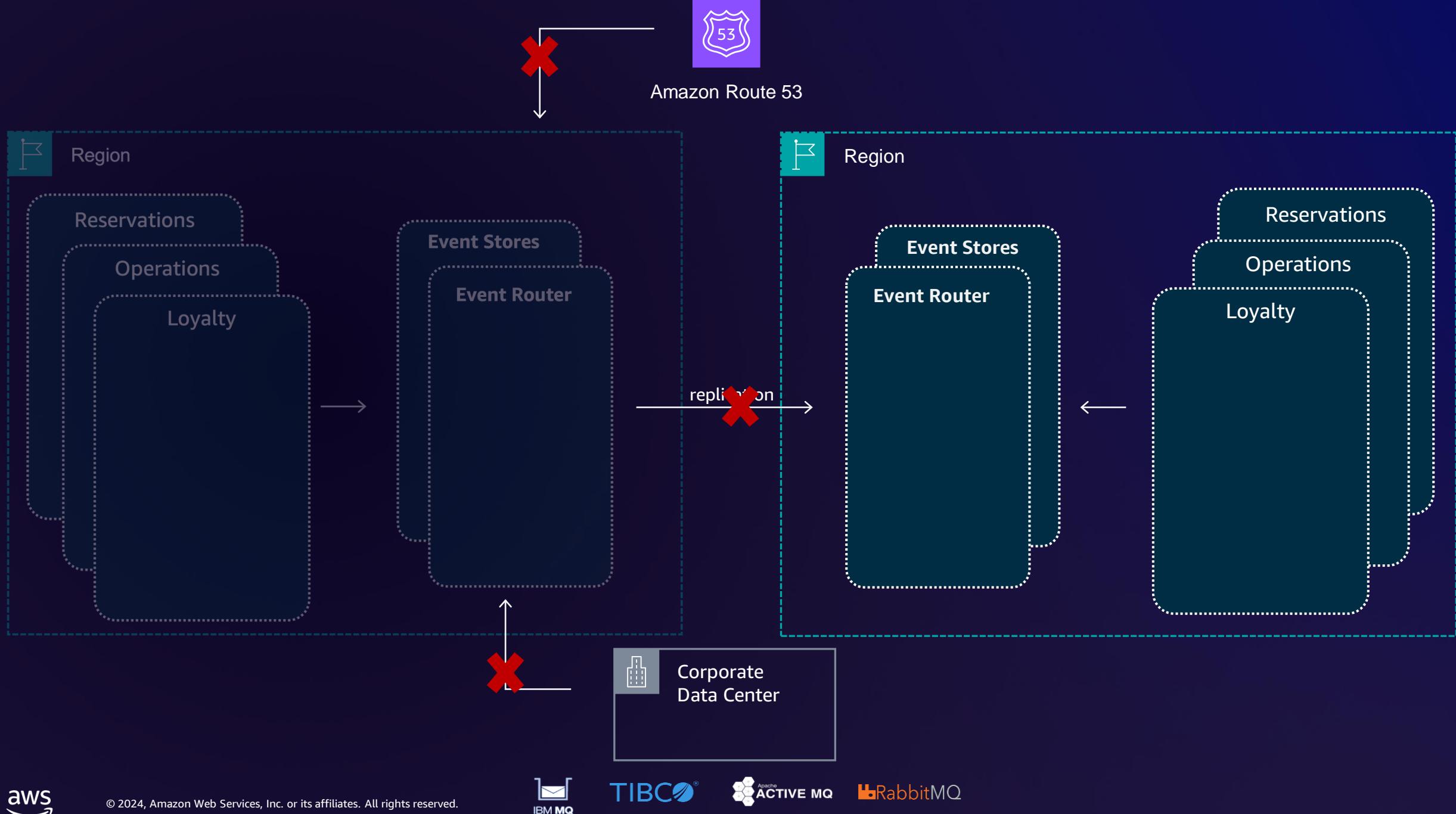
Amazon Route 53

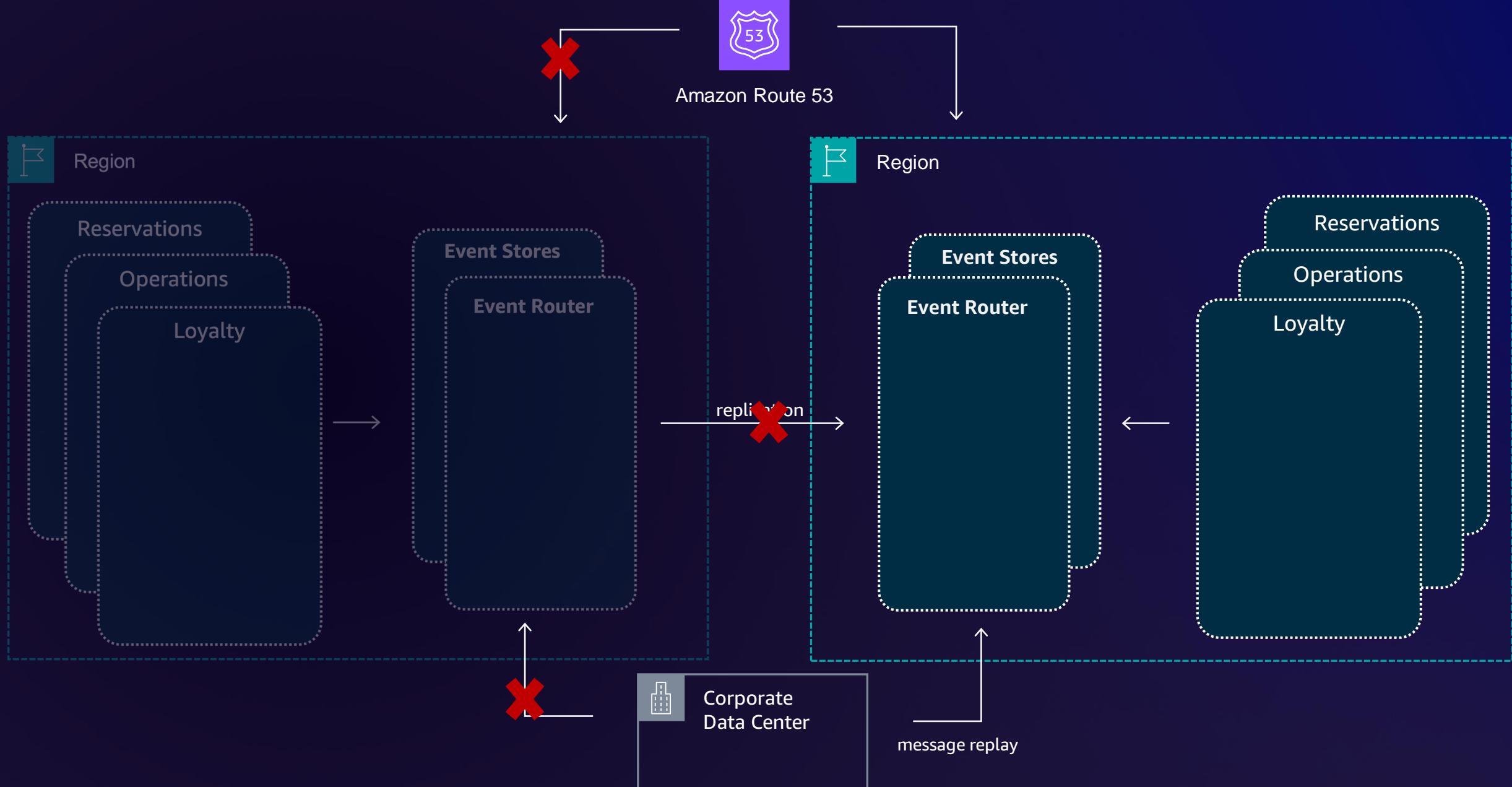


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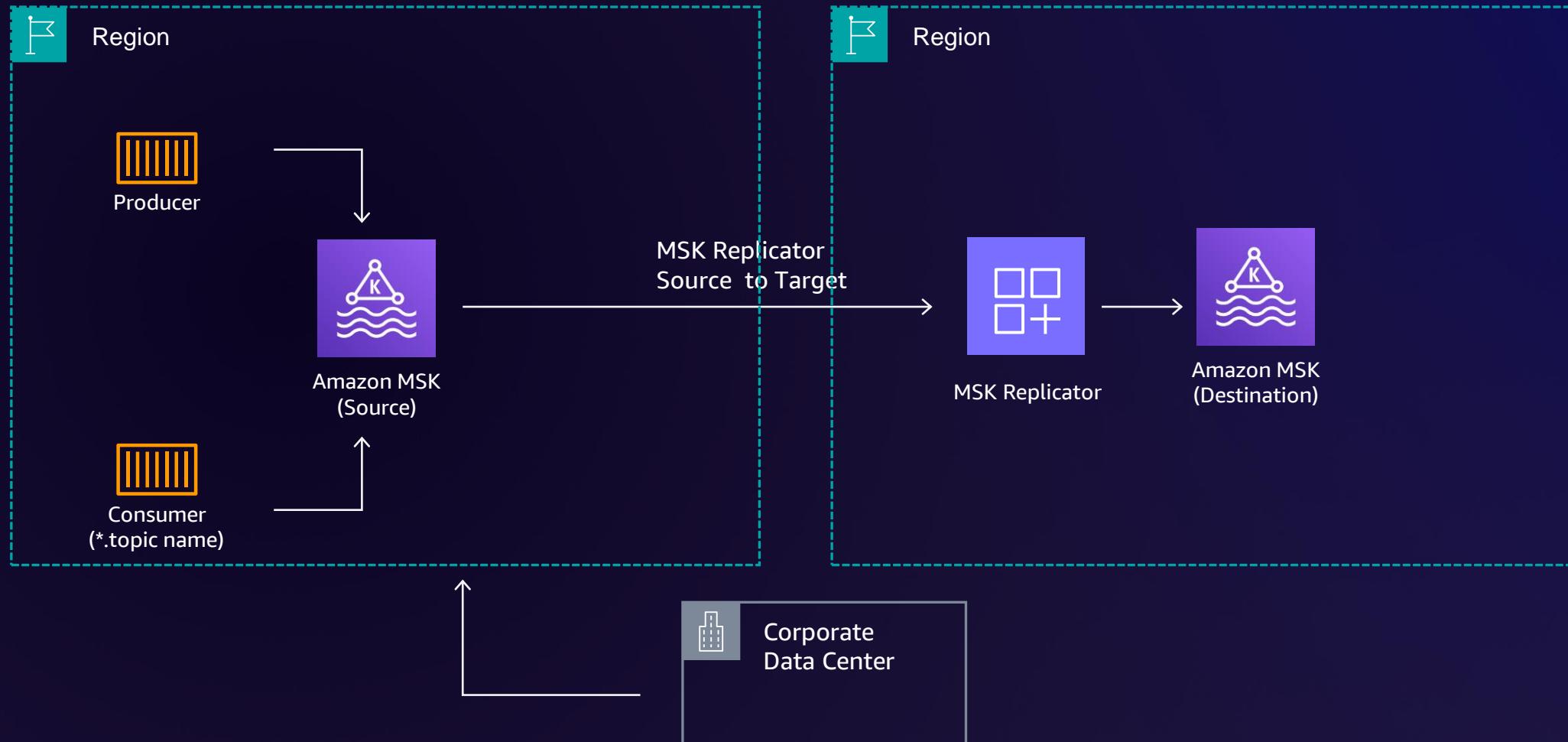








Amazon MSK Replicator



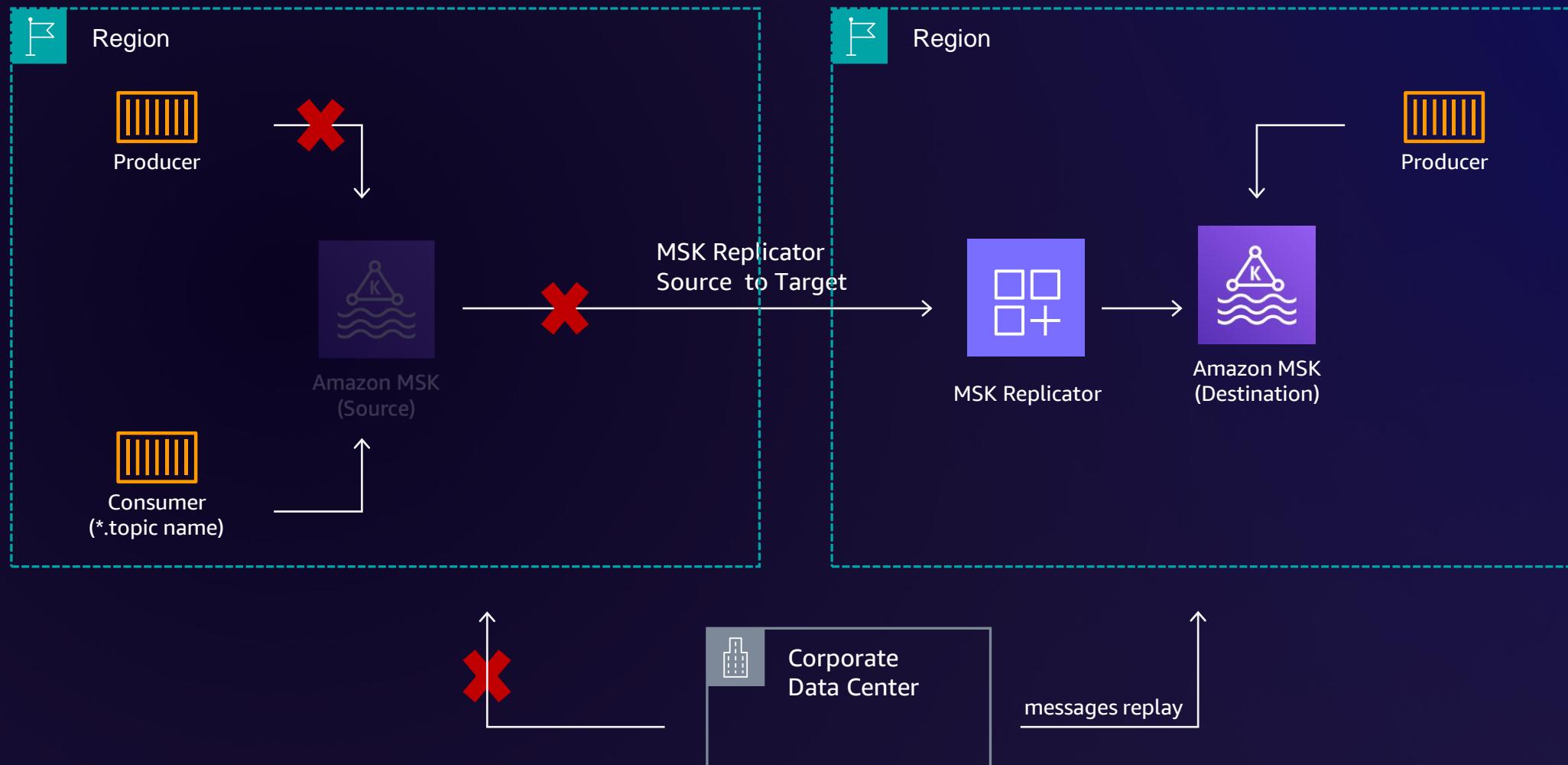
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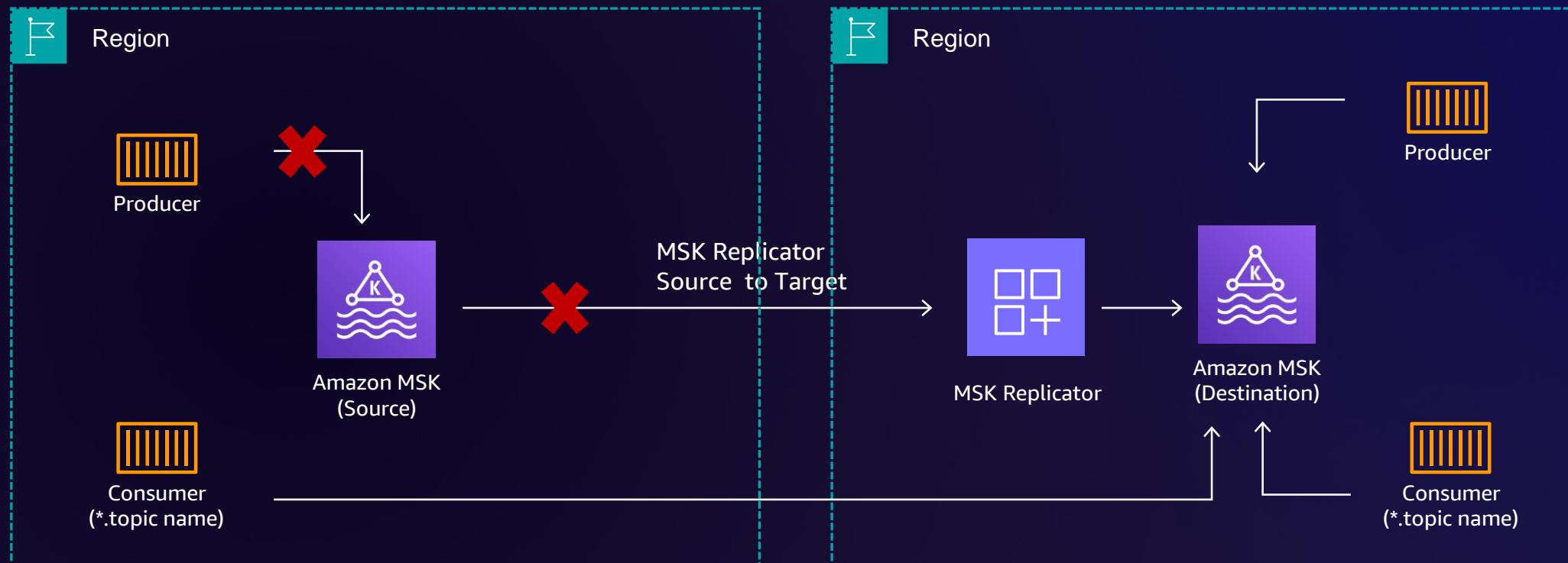
RabbitMQ



Amazon MSK Replicator



Amazon MSK Replicator



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Other considerations

1. Failover process automation
2. Asynchronous replication
3. Strong observability practice & health checks
4. Latency across Regions
5. Fine-grained access to secrets

Data protection for event-driven architecture



Characteristics of EDA

In event-driven architecture (EDA) focuses on the production, detection, and reaction to events

Events can **propagate across a network**, updating data stores as they go, and can be initiated anywhere

It consists of **event emitters** (or agents), **event consumers** (or sinks), and **event channels**, with a focus on **decoupling producers and consumers** of events to allow for independent operation and scalability

Characteristics of EDA

Data in movement

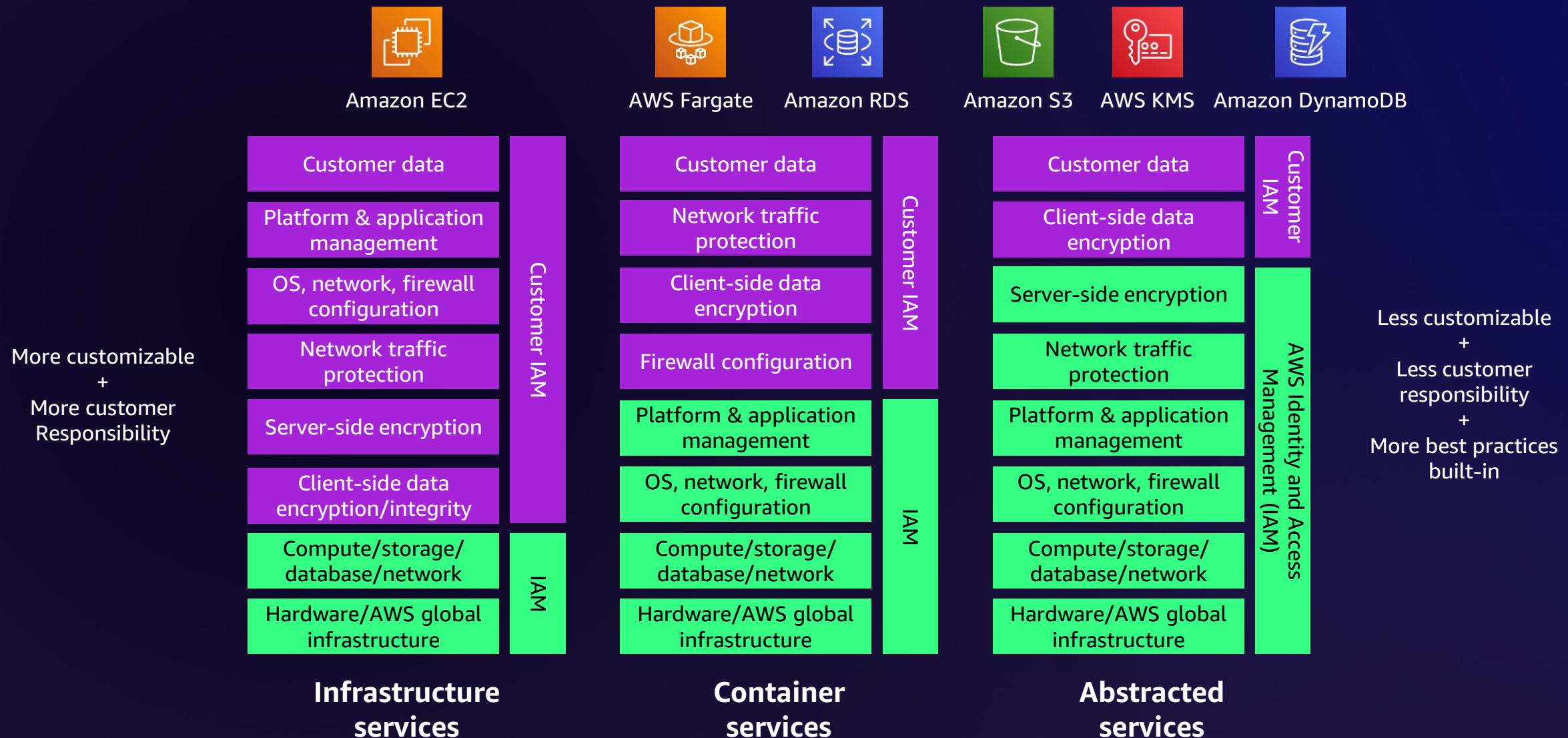
Across locations
on-premises <-> AWS <-> Regions & AZs

Across system components
producers, channels, consumers & storages

On top of a network layer



Shared responsibility



EDA **data protection** best practices

- Move only needed data, attributes, or metadata (avoid verbose events/messages)
- Filter and remove unneeded sensitive data (at source or at the edge)
- Always use encryption

Encryption



In Transit

Protects data being transferred (network) using a secure protocols



At Rest

Protects data stored (includes short-term storage like cached data)



Client-Side

Protects data at the client or event producer, before it is transmitted

AWS KMS 101

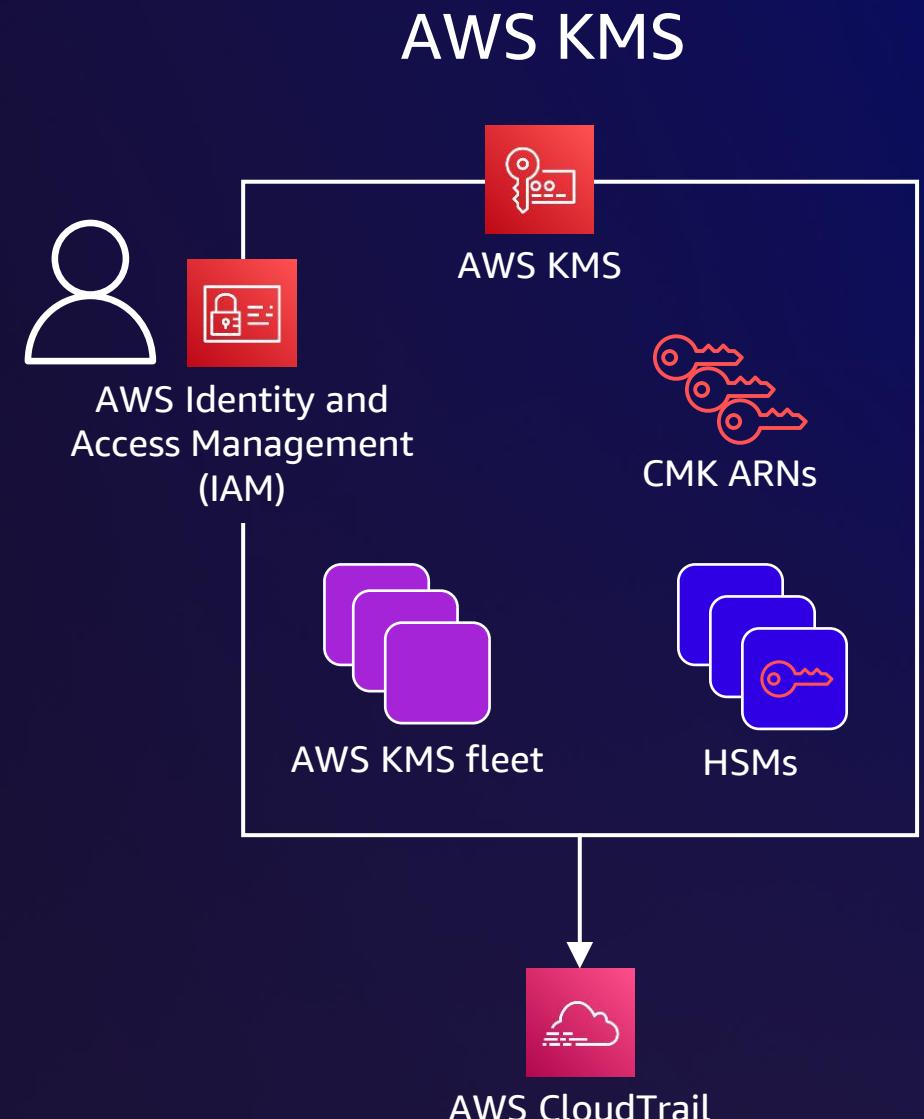
AWS managed **web service** with console, REST API, and CLI access

Database of encrypted keys leveraging role- and attribute-based access controls

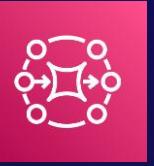
Backed by a fleet of **hardware security modules (HSMs)**

All requests authorized with **IAM**

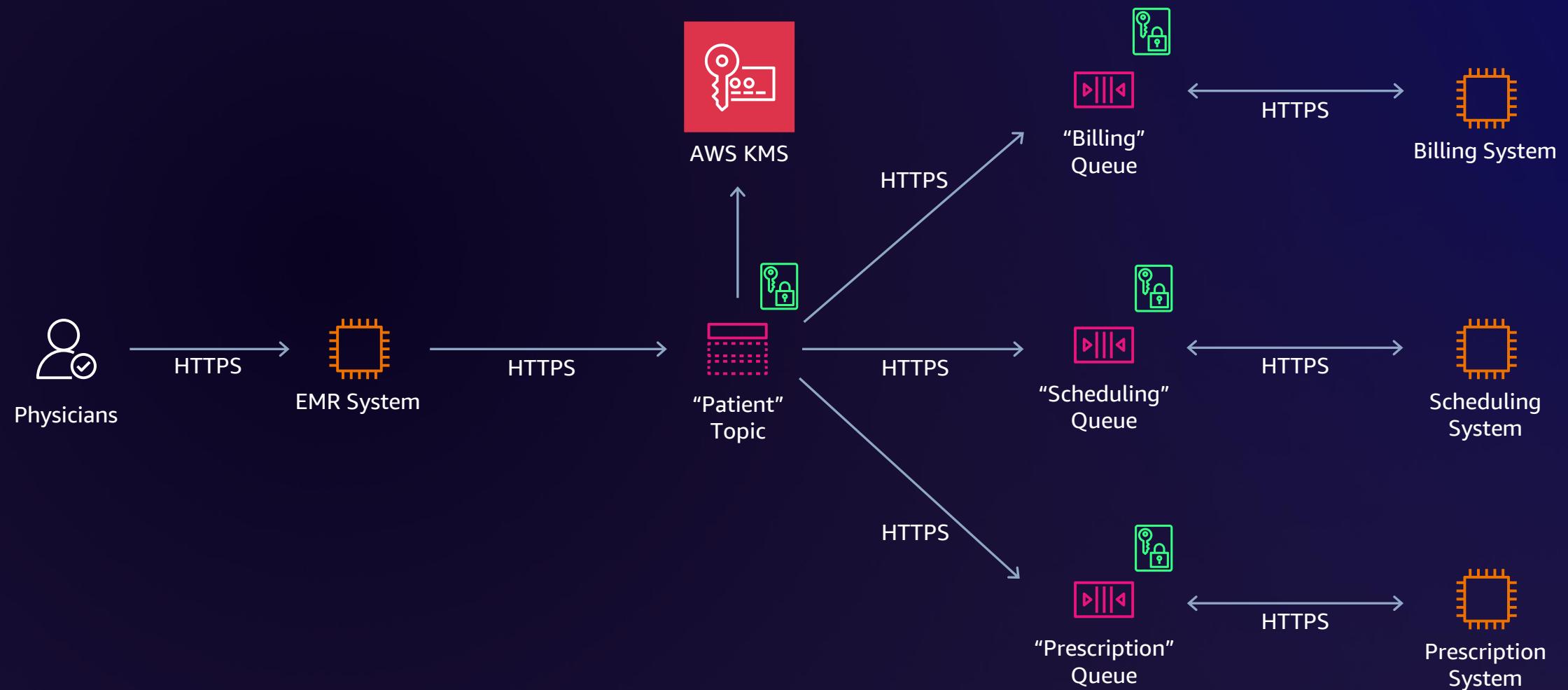
All activity tracked with **AWS CloudTrail**



EDA services encryption

	AWS Native				Managed Open Source	
	Queue	Stream	Topic	Bus	Stream	Broker
In Transit						
	Amazon SQS	Amazon Kinesis Data Streams	Amazon SNS	Amazon EventBridge	Amazon MSK	Amazon MQ (ActiveMQ/RabbitMQ)
At Rest	TLS 1.2+	TLS 1.2+	TLS 1.2+ (optional but recommended for subscription)	TLS 1.2+	TLS 1.2 (default between brokers of a cluster)	TLS 1.2+ *see RabbitMQ inter-node encryption
	Supported SSE-SQS or KMS	Supported KMS	Supported KMS	Default AWS owned key KMS	Always encrypted KMS	Always encrypted KMS

Electronic medical record (EMR) example



Client-side encryption

Plaintext:

```
{  
  "title" : { S : "Encryption Is Fun" },  
  "year" : { N : "2023" },  
  "keywords" : { SS : [ "B", "A", "C" ] }  
}
```

Encrypted form:

```
{  
  "title" : { B : "FkdT1jwRcRb0Mv0NY=" },  
  "year" : { B : "Jc9o1w==" },  
  "keywords" : { B : "FYAHd8jenwb8Zf1a" }  
}
```

Client-side encryption and event-based systems

- Consider payload-level VS field-level encryption (overhead VS accessible fields)
- Your bus/broker/topic may need plaintext access to specific fields (filter rules, routing)
- Avoid adding sensitive information in metadata, context, or bus/topic names

Selective field-level client-side encryption

Plaintext:

```
{  
  "name" : { S : "My Name" },  
  "SSN" : { N : "111-11-1111" },  
  "keywords" : { SS : [ "B", "A", "C" ] }  
}
```

Encrypted selective form:

```
{  
  "name" : { B : "FkdT1jwRcRb0MvONY=" },  
  "SSN" : { B : "Jc9o1w==" },  
  "keywords" : { SS : [ "B", "A", "C" ] }  
}
```

Client-side encryption – The easy way

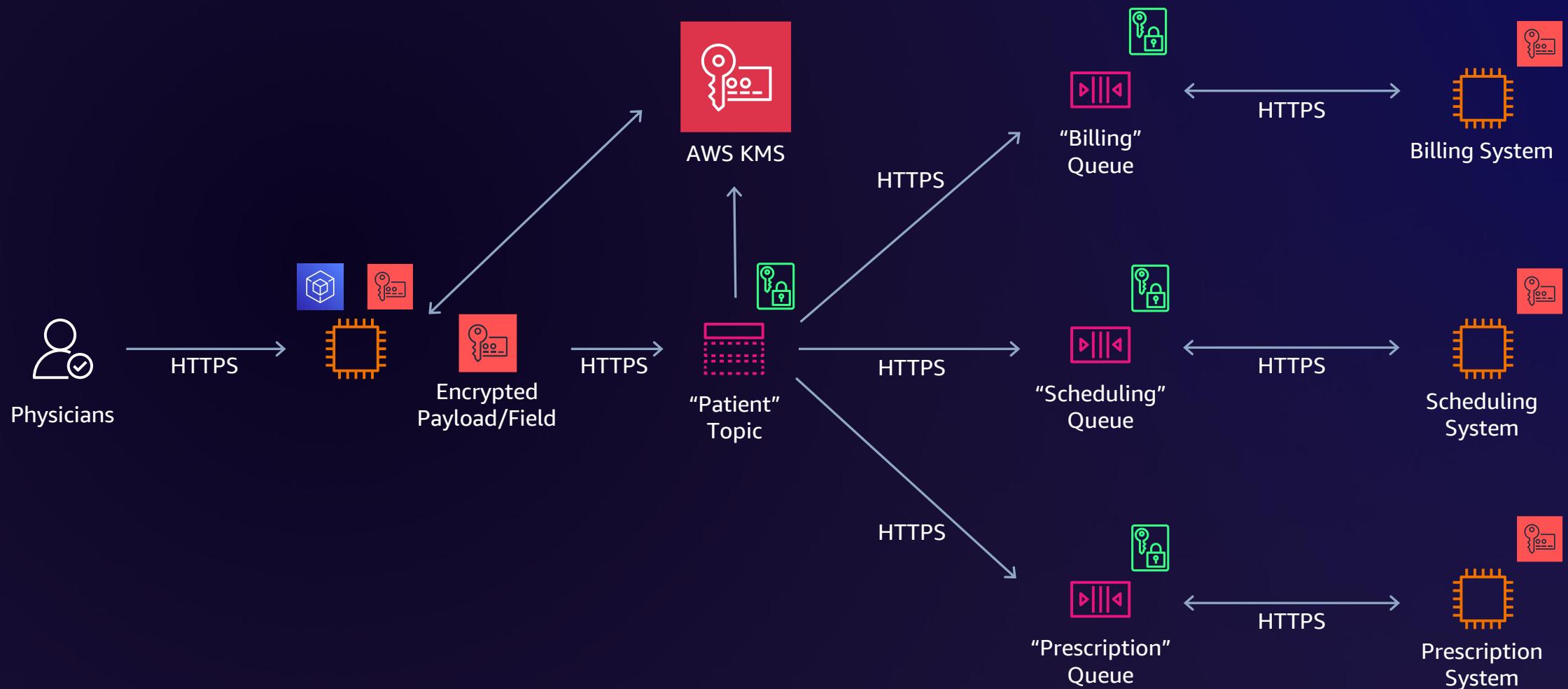


AWS Encryption SDK

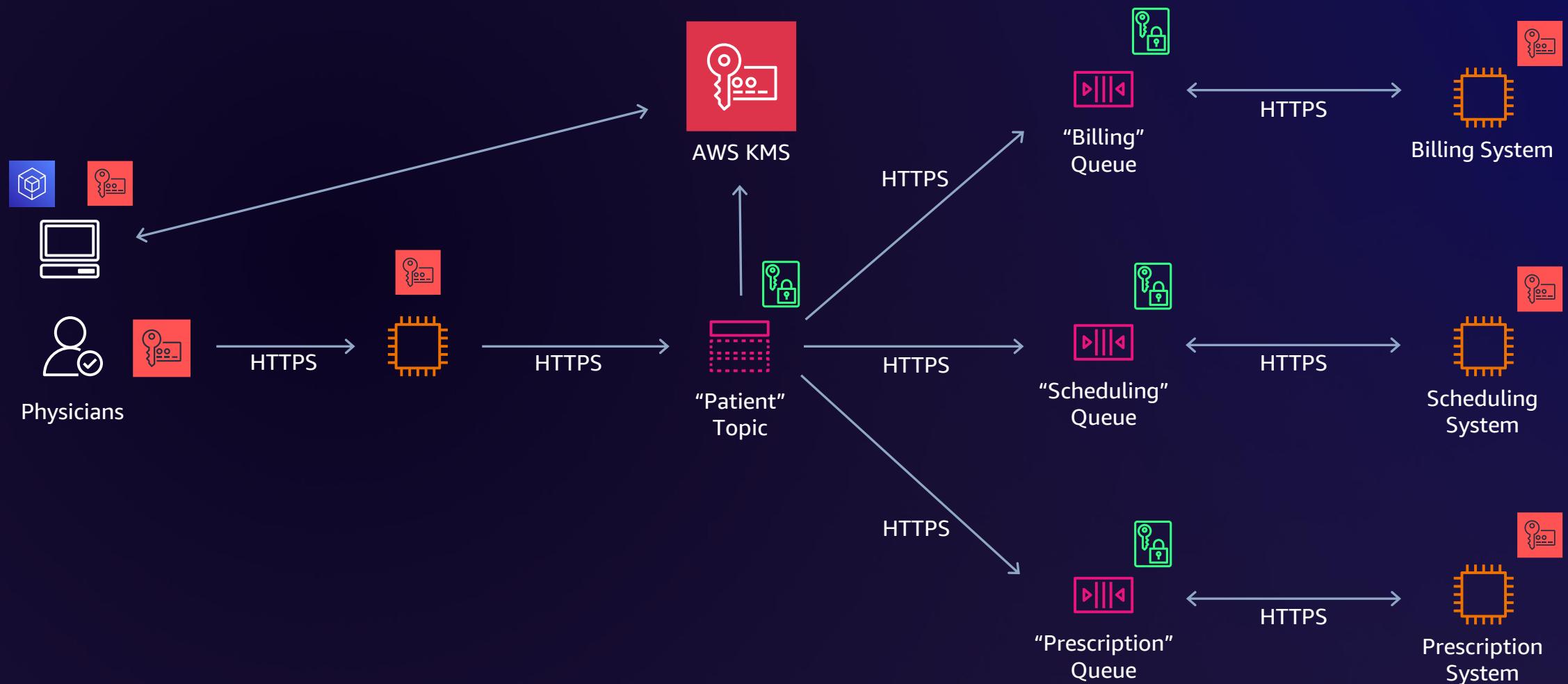
Making client-side encryption safer and easier to use

- Open source
- C/.NET/Java/JavaScript/Python/CLI
- Supports Keyrings and multi-Region KMS keys
- Simplifies the development process
- Envelope encryption
- **Data protection** (encryption) and **data integrity** (signature) in a single tool

Electronic medical record (EMR) example 2

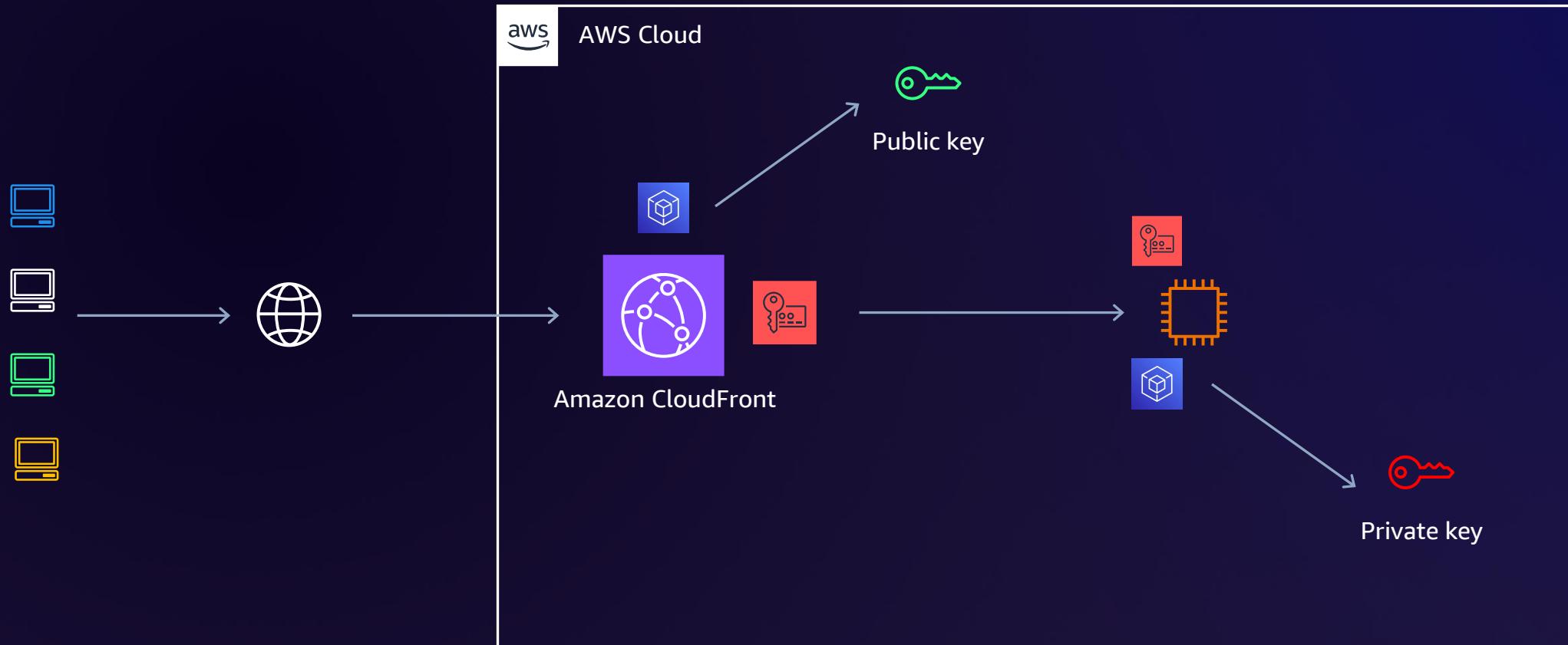


Electronic medical record (EMR) example 3



What if I don't control external clients?

Field-level encryption at the edge with Amazon CloudFront





UNITED

United Airlines



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Agenda

Passenger Service System
Transformation experience using event-driven architecture
Setting up for success

UNITED
NEXT

700+

New Aircrafts

50,000

Jobs



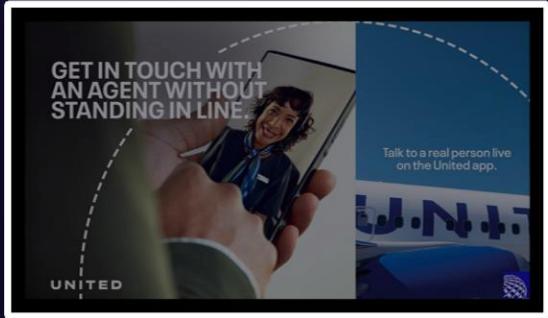
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LARGEST WIDEBODY
ORDER BY A U.S. CARRIER
IN COMMERCIAL
AVIATION HISTORY.

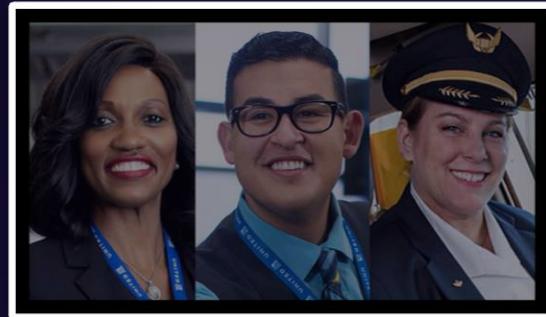
Up to 200 new 787 Dreamliners.



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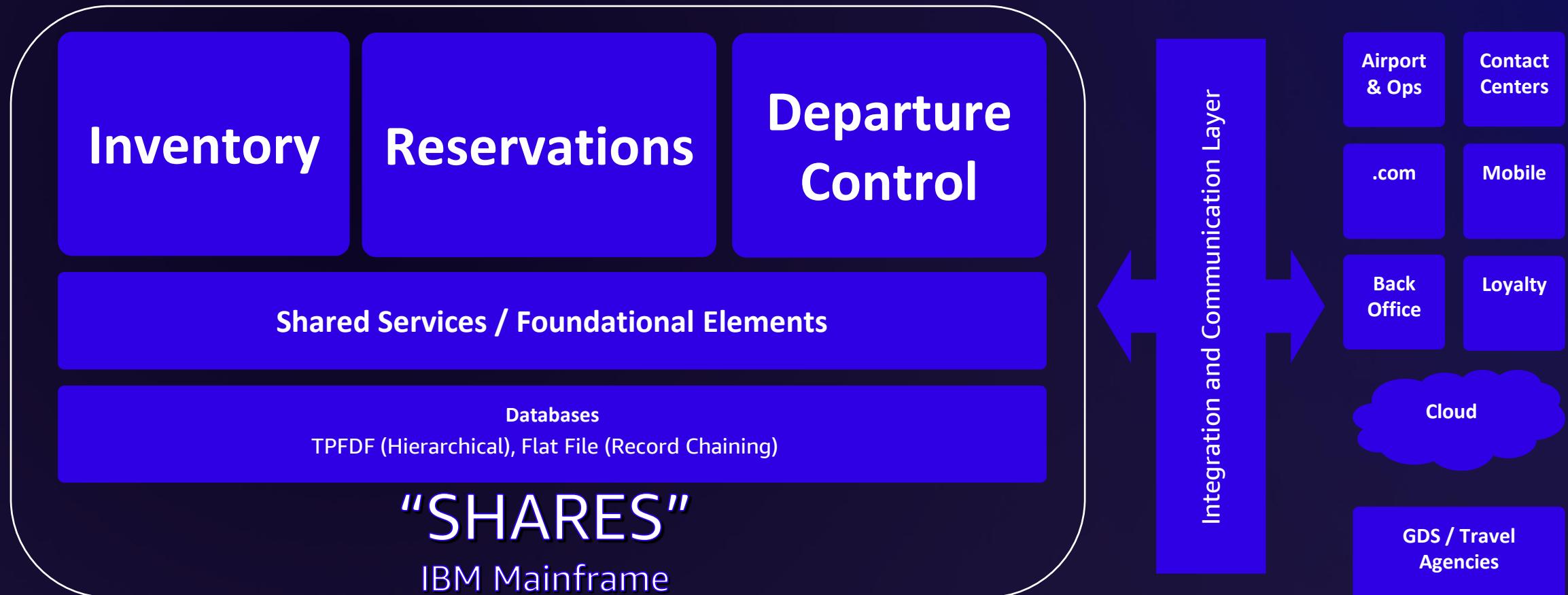


Success so far built upon decades old technology



What is a Passenger Service System (PSS)?

A **passenger service system (PSS)** is a series of critical systems used by airlines. The PSS usually comprises an airline reservations system, an airline inventory system and a departure control system (DCS).



Transformation requires careful examination of dependencies and customer priorities

1

Document Current-State PSS Components and Dependencies



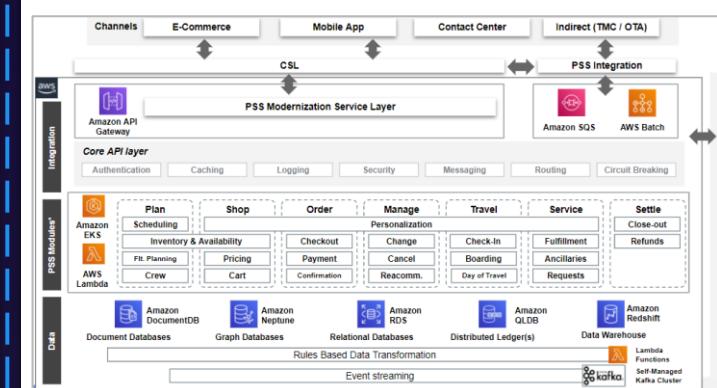
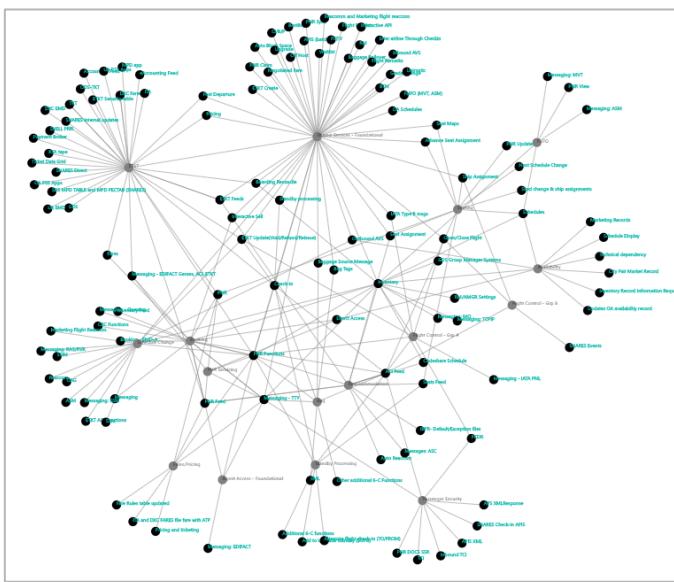
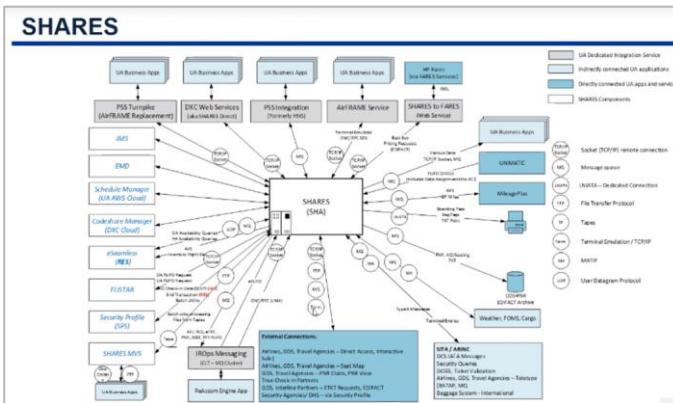
2

Examine Component Dependencies



3

Implement Future-State PSS with Mitigation of Dependencies



Pivot PSS Design to Order Management System

- Customer centricity
- Alignment to domain-driven architecture*
- Lead industry transformation
- Technology transformation

*Redefine and remain compliant



Source: <https://twitter.com/united/status/542688661083807746>

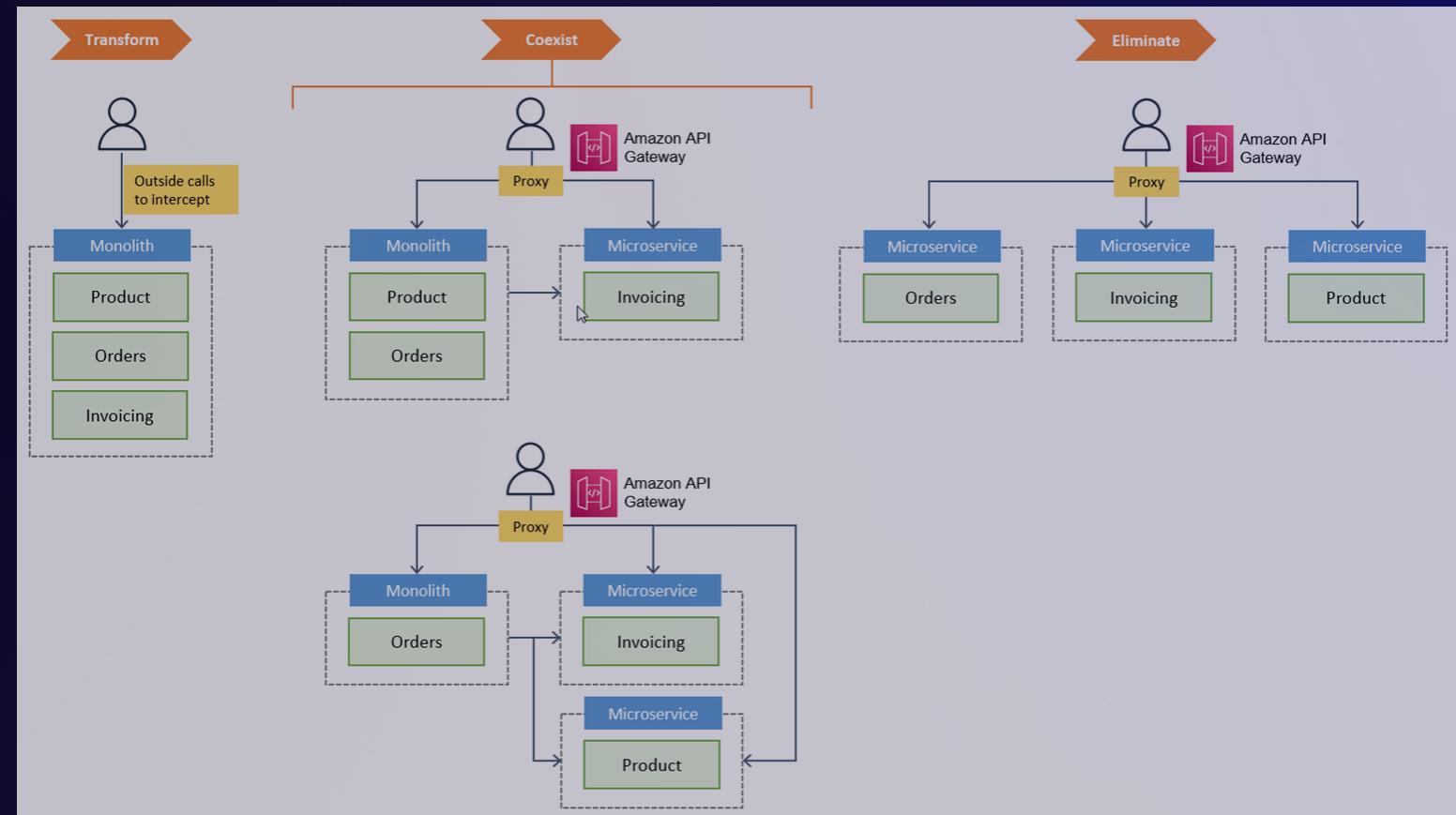
Transformation stages of strangler fig pattern

Complexity of **mainframe**

Coexist: Dependencies on other airlines and external systems

Eliminate: Green screen commands

Natural progression to event-driven architecture



Source: [Strangler fig pattern - AWS Prescriptive Guidance \(amazon.com\)](https://aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/)

Key business requirements

15M+ daily transactions

1.7M+ flights

8.5M+ daily seat map view

500k+ daily passengers

Resilience & High Availability

Ensuring recovery from failures or disruptions and minimize downtime; ability to handle increased demand

Monitoring & Observability

End-to-end transaction tracing and proactive issue detection

Data Management

Maintain data integrity between legacy and modern system as well data storage, retrieval, processing, and analysis

Cost-Effectiveness

Varialize cost-structure, serverless where applicable

Interoperability

Interoperability between on premises and cloud; ability to support current business needs while modernizing for future

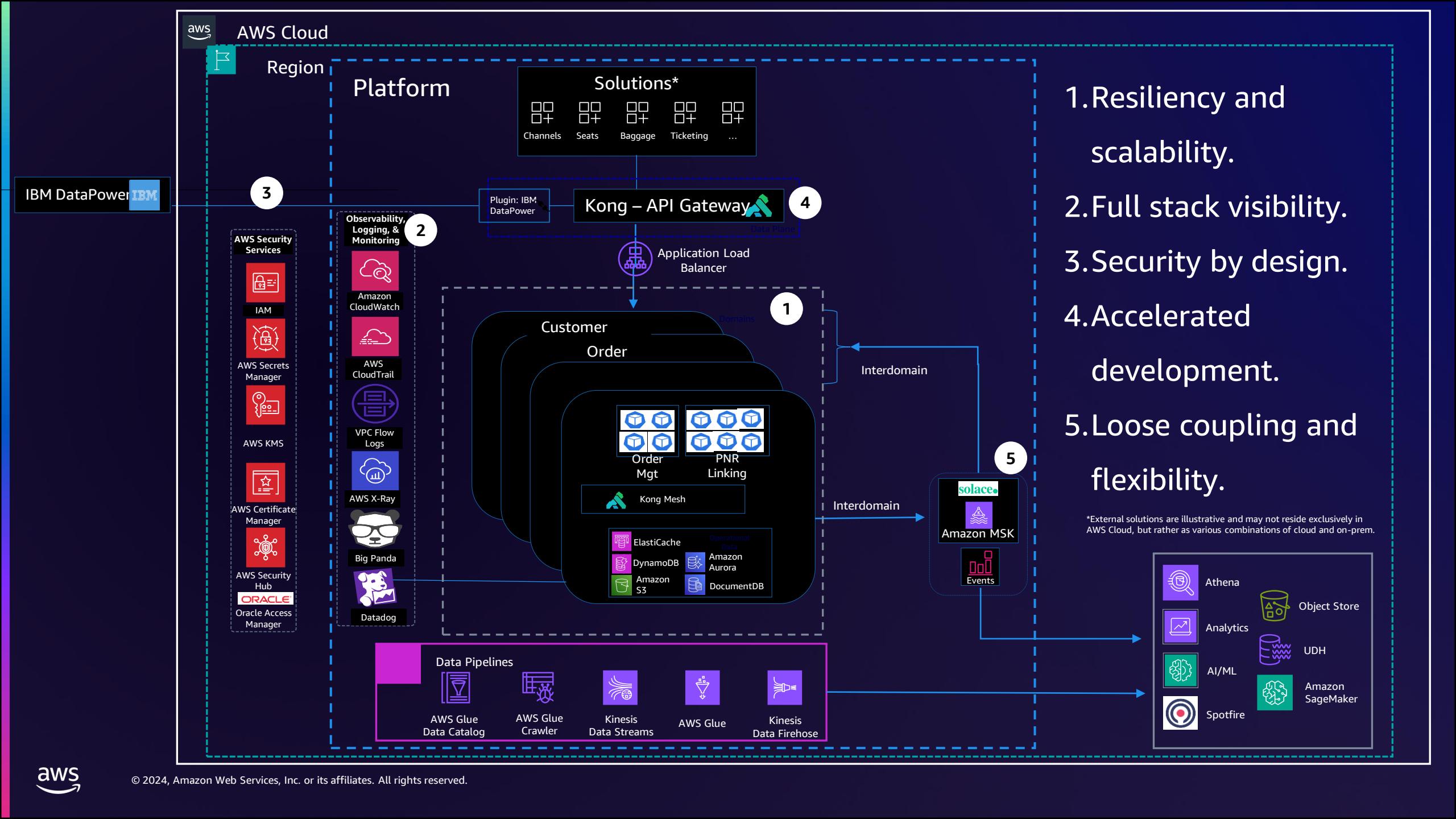
Agility & DevOps

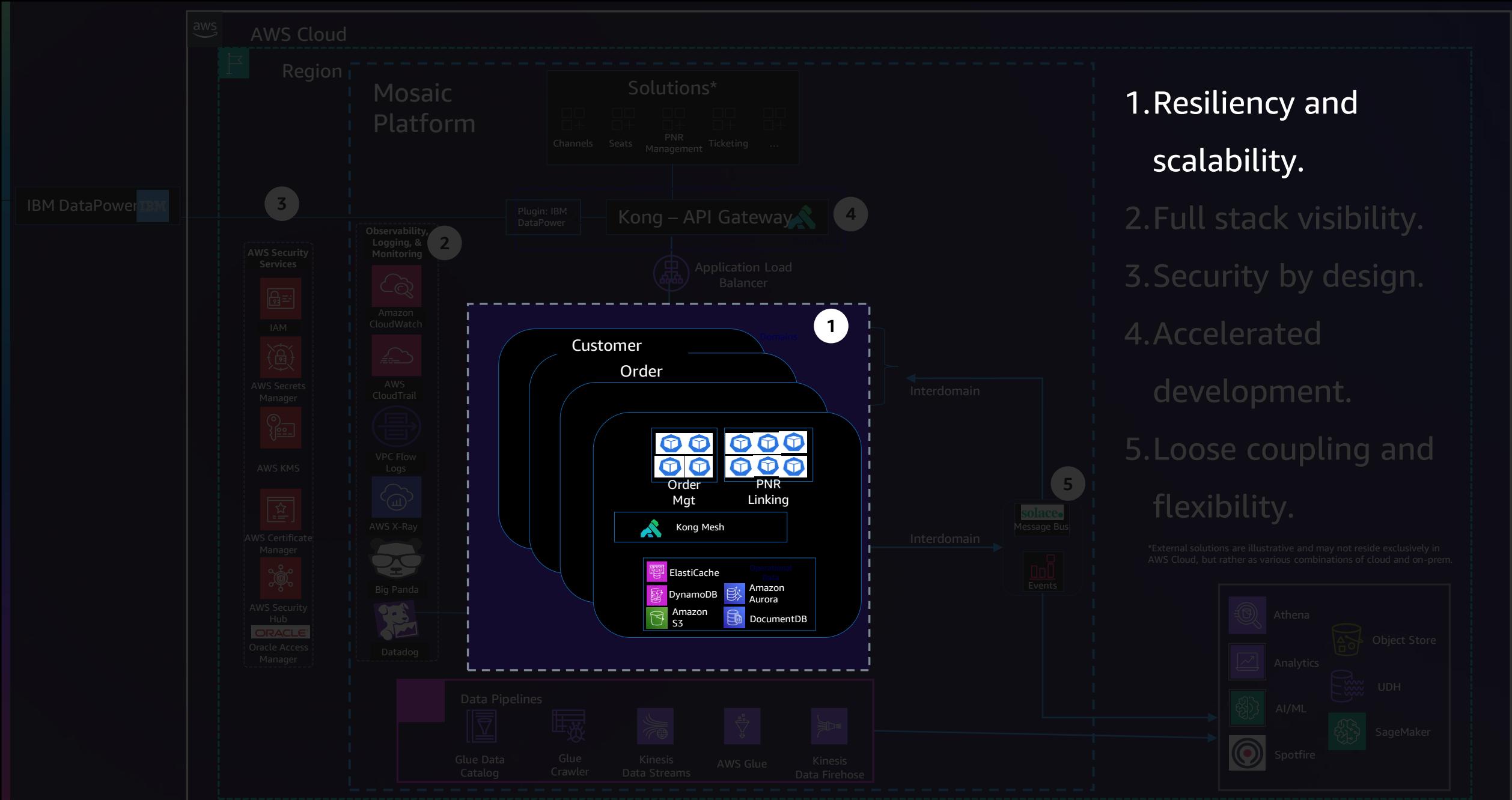
Iterative approach to deliver business benefits; enable faster time to market, frequent updates, and improved quality

Security

Incorporate robust security measures, such as encryption, authentication, authorization, and audit logging

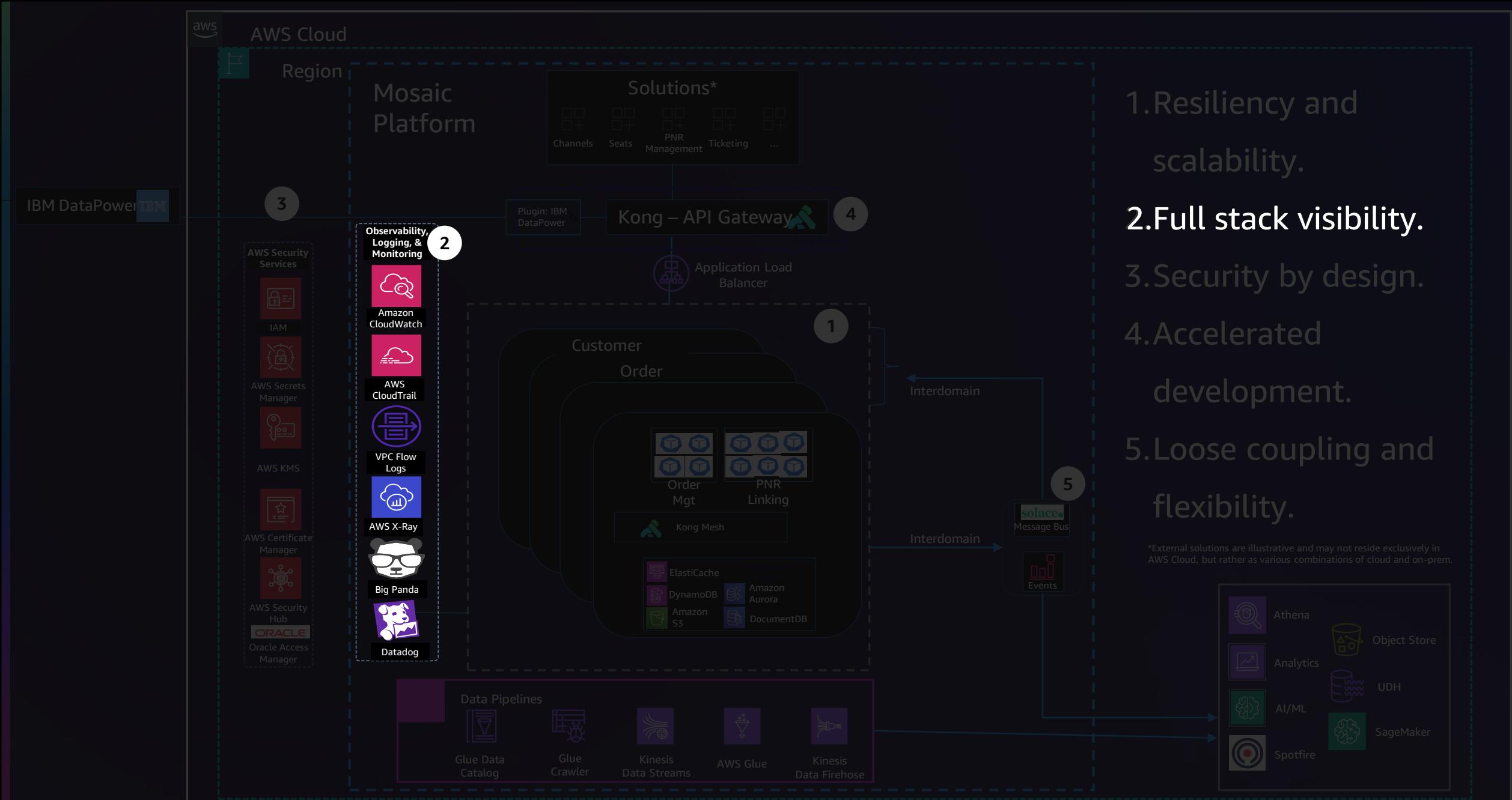
Reference architecture

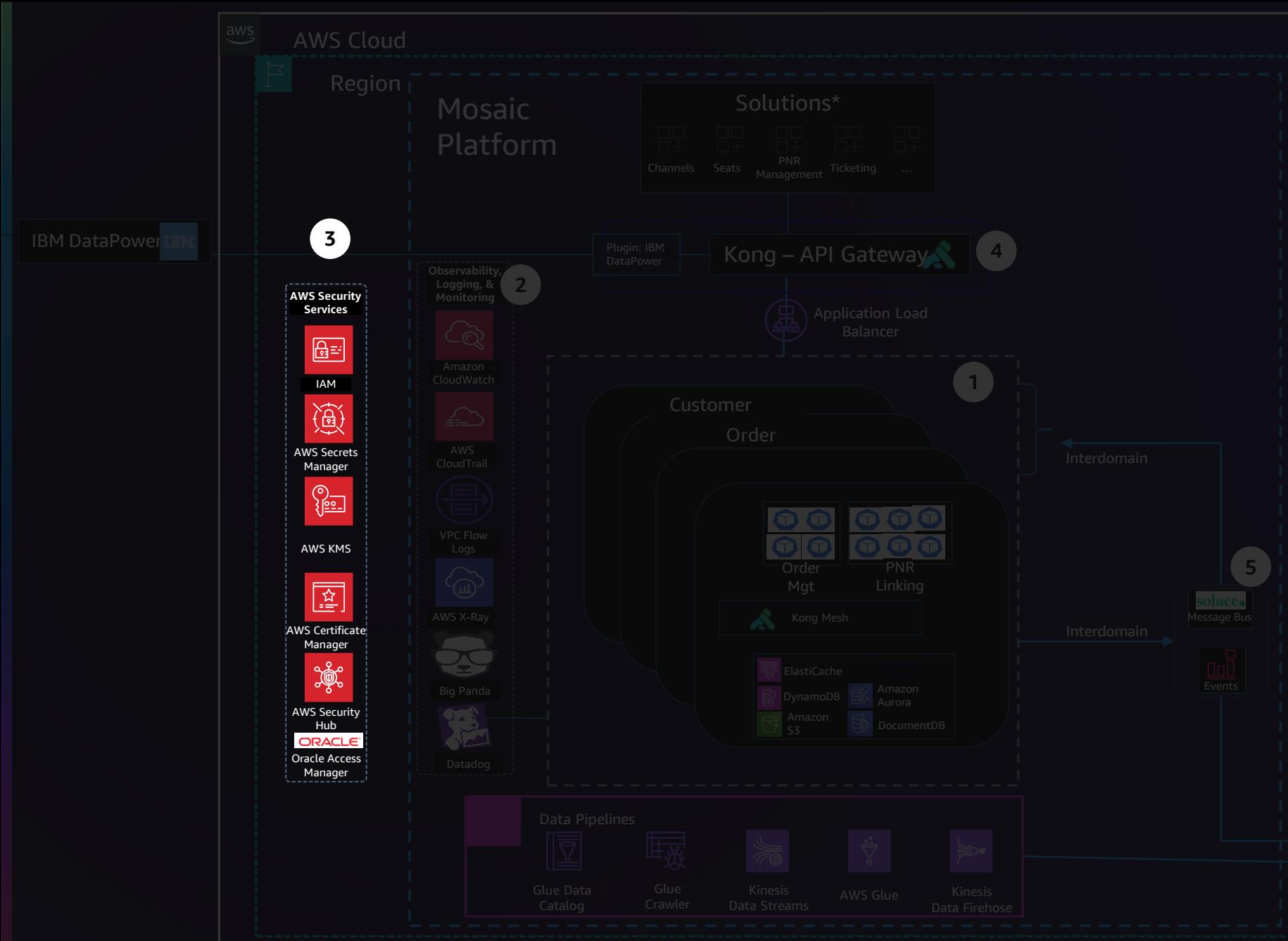




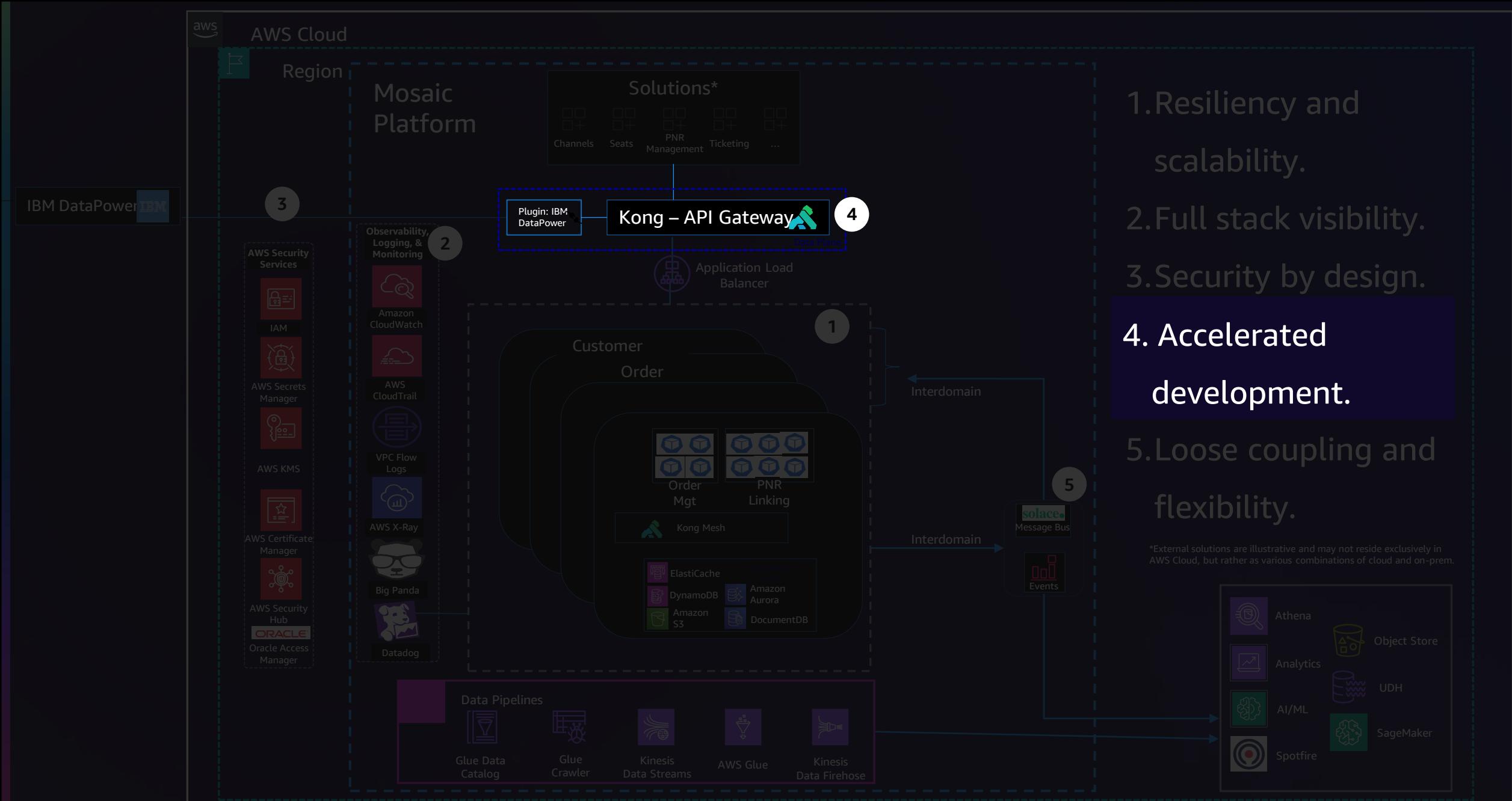
1. Resiliency and scalability.
2. Full stack visibility.
3. Security by design.
4. Accelerated development.
5. Loose coupling and flexibility.

*External solutions are illustrative and may not reside exclusively in AWS Cloud, but rather as various combinations of cloud and on-prem.

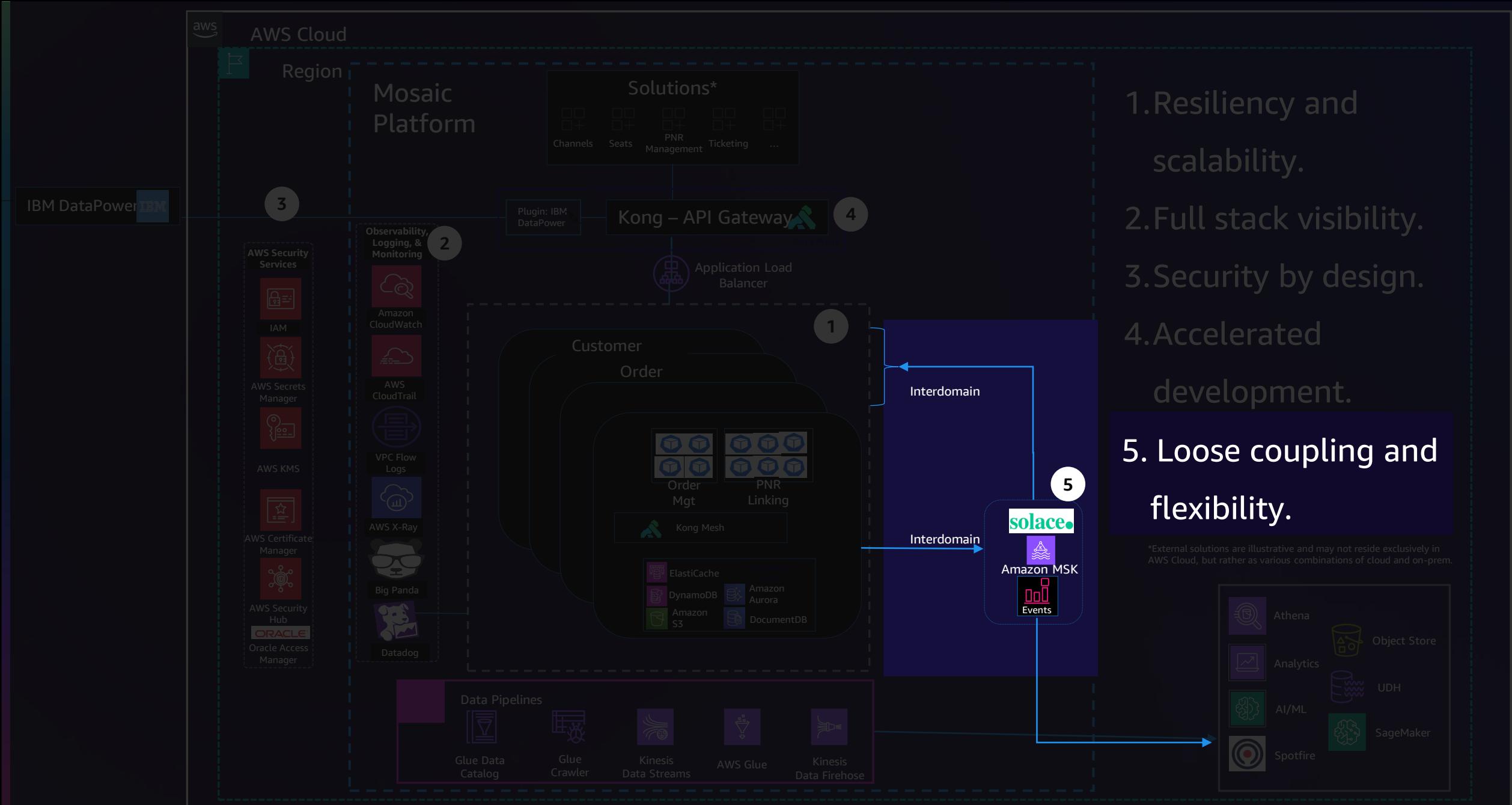




1. Resiliency and scalability.
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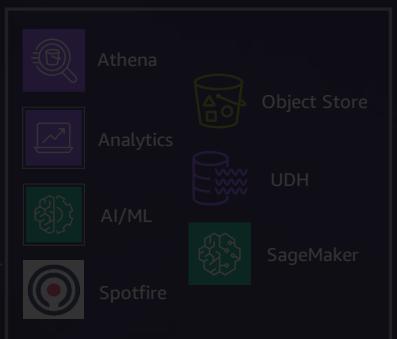


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EDA patterns



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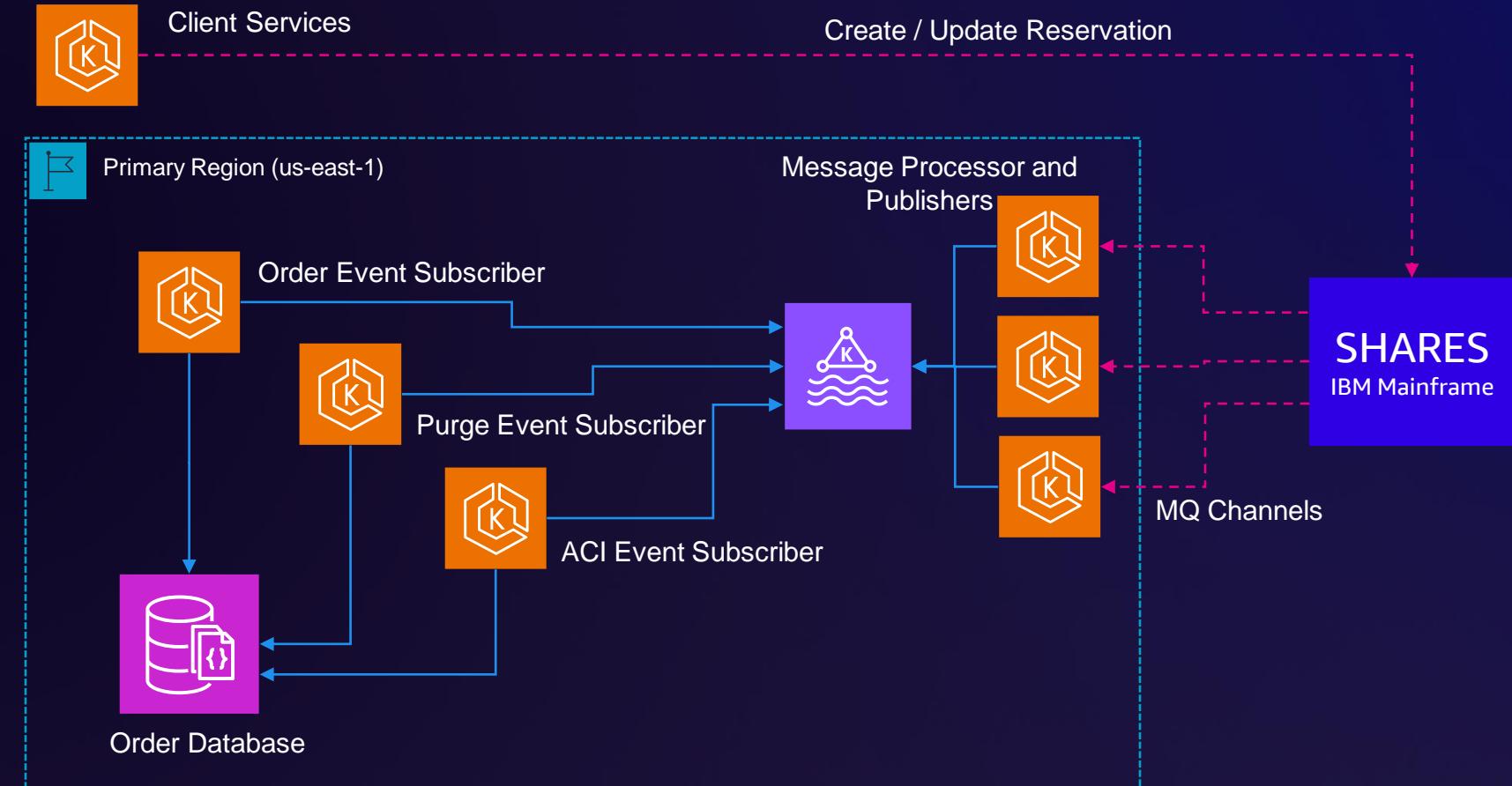
Pattern 1 – Coexist with mainframe

**Transformed application
in passive state**

Order Event

Purge Lifecycle Event

Automated Check In Event

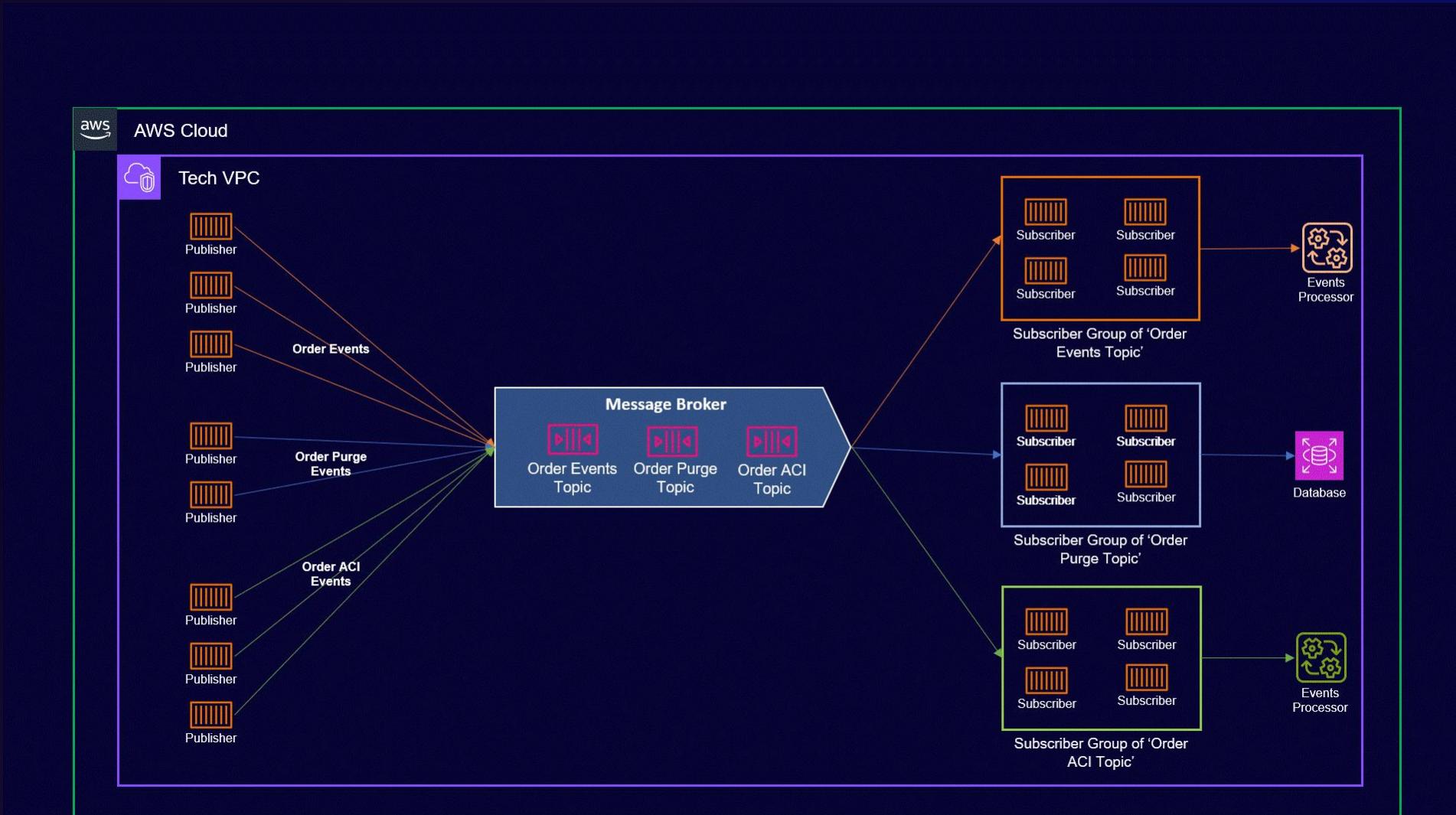


Pattern 2 - Event streaming

Order events for
Baggage

Order events to serve
customers

Guaranteed
sequence for events
during IRROPS



Pattern 3 - Data integrity check

Multiple System
Of Record

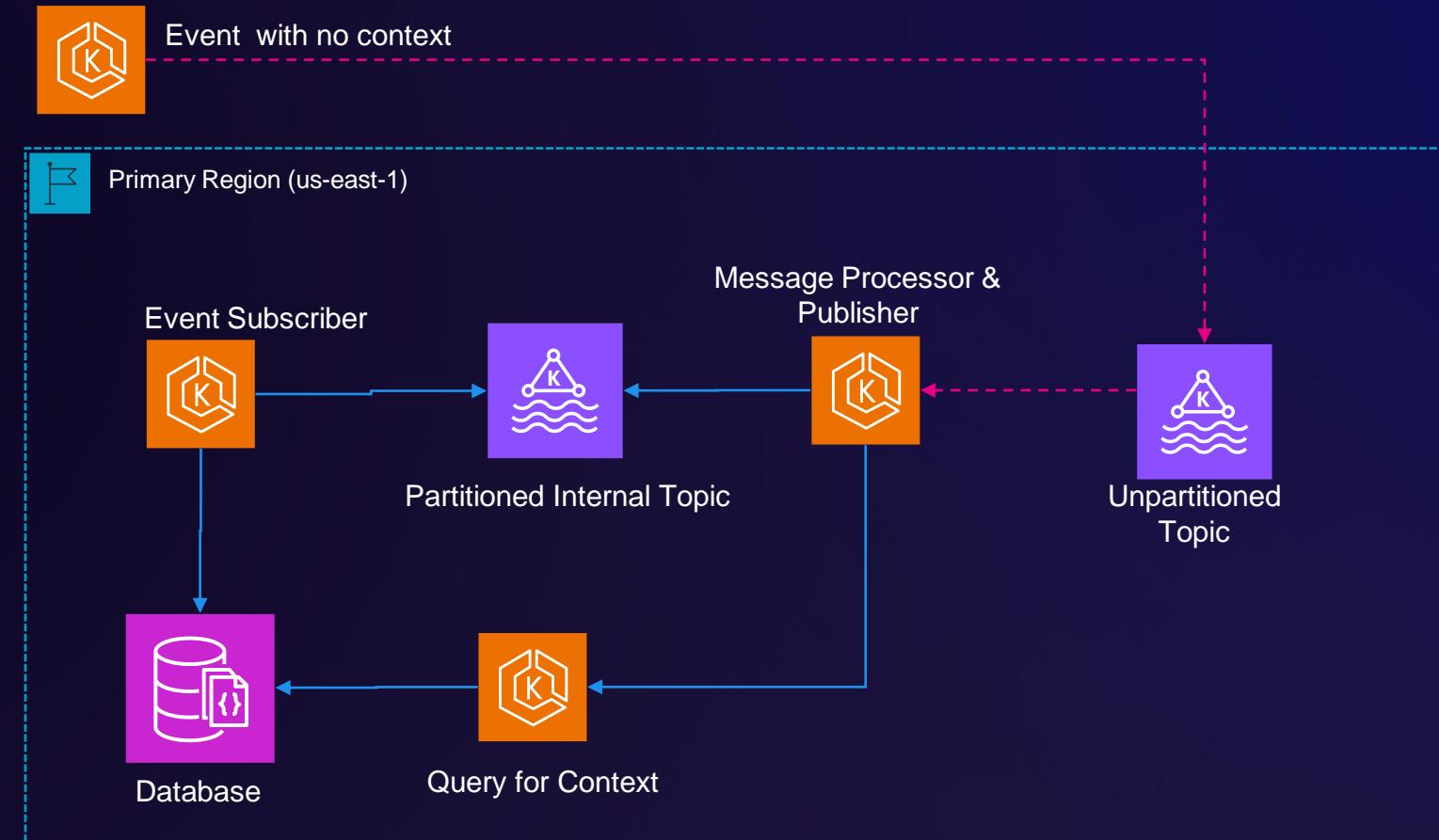
Maintain Seat
Assignment
Sequence

Pattern 4 - Context injection

Augment context to process event sequentially

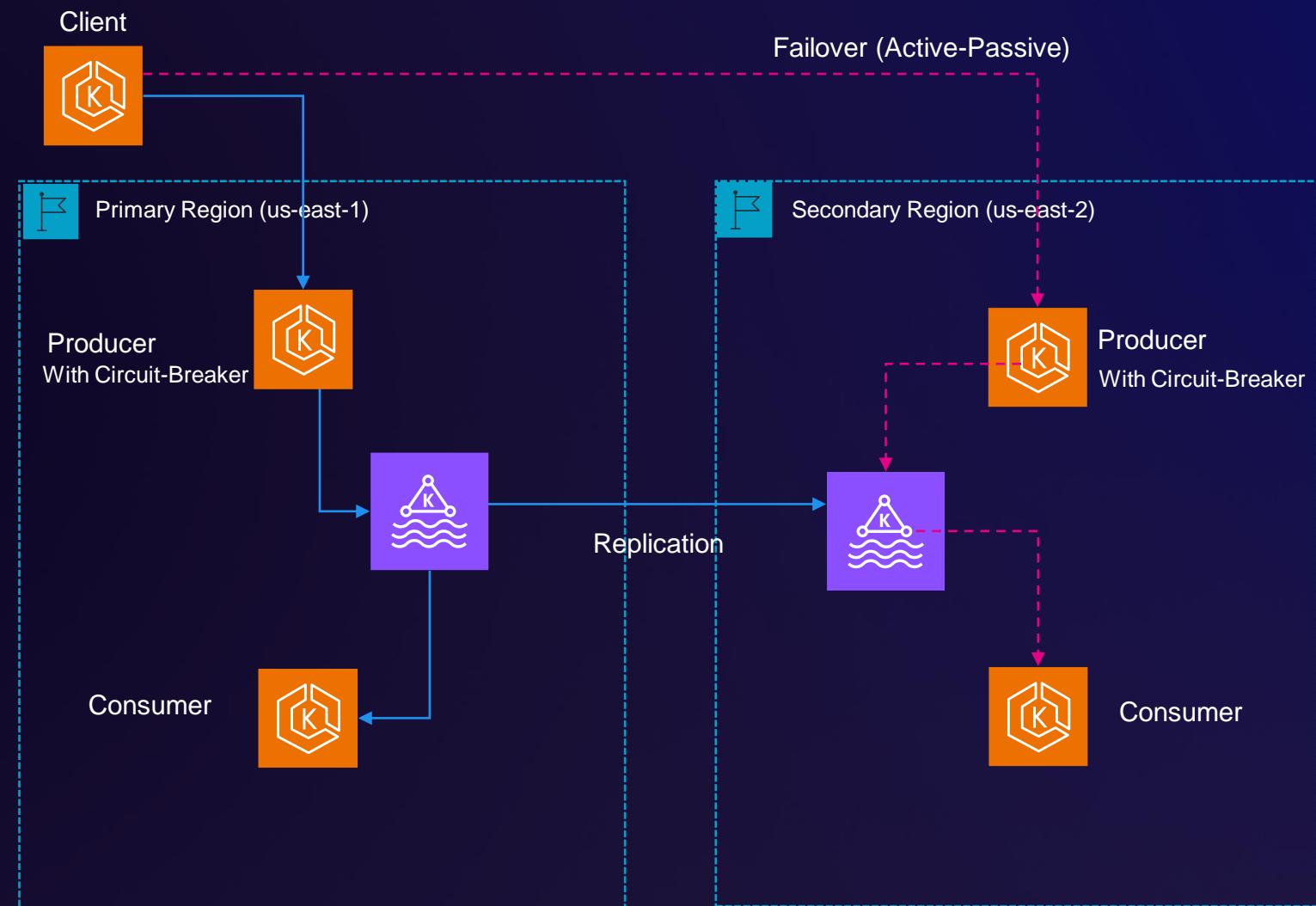
Provides scalability during IRROPS events

Enable low latency updates for downstream systems



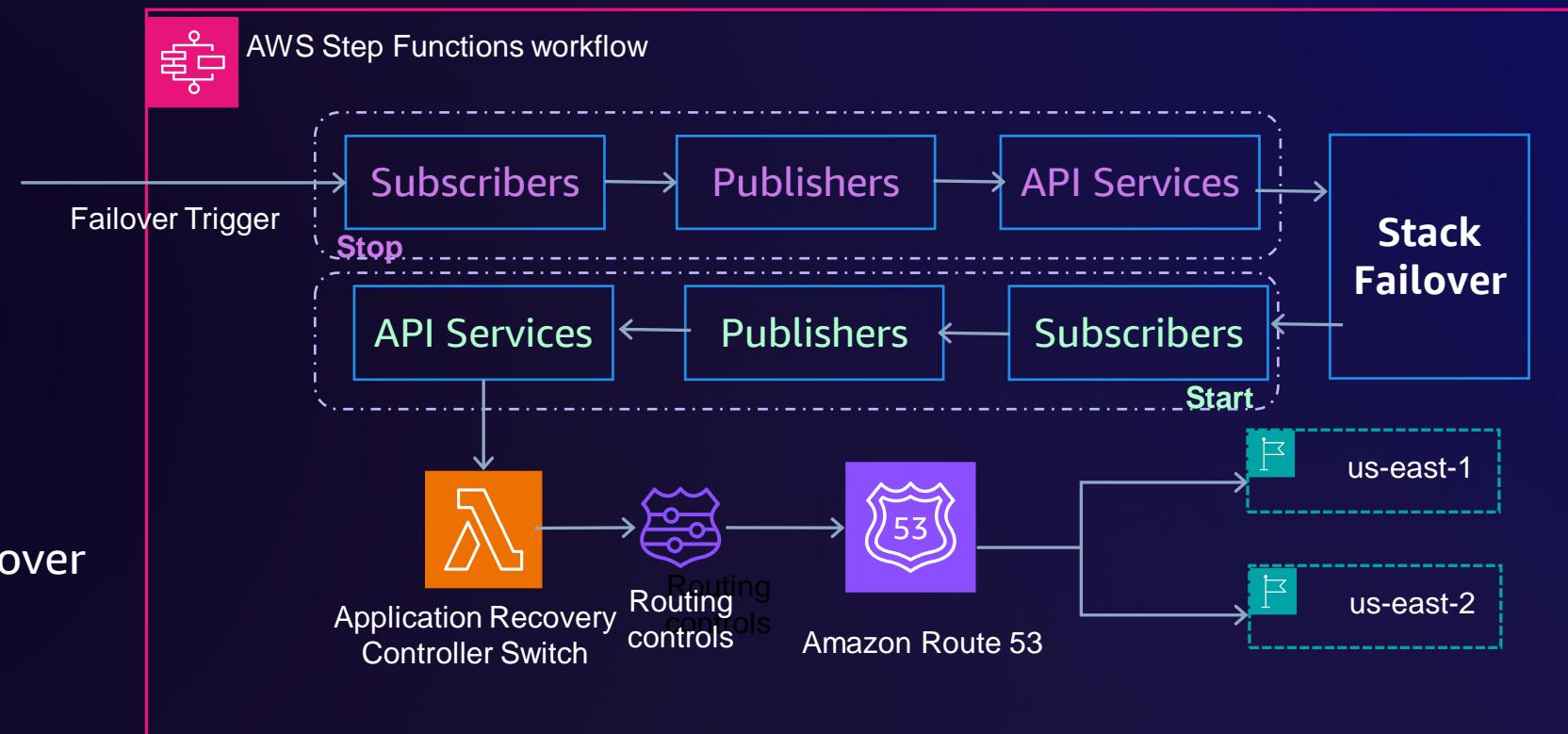
Pattern 5 – Circuit breaker

- **Scenario with Active-Passive setup**
Messaging or Database failure
- **MSK Broker Failure**
Circuit Breaker setup to initiate cross region failover



Failover automation process

- **AWS Step function**
Minimize data loss by restart services in sequence
- **Application Recovery Controller**
Re-route API traffic post failover



Guiding principles for resilient architecture



Microservices design



Event-driven architecture



Leverage platform capabilities



Data-driven integrations



Design flexible interfaces



Use cloud-native technologies



Loose coupling of components



Transition away from batch processing



Establish systems of record with SOC



Build for today, design for the future



Comply with UAL security standards



Iterate and continuously improve

Summary

Event-driven architecture is key enabler for resilient PSS system

Data generated from PSS system is fueling innovative capabilities enhancing your travel experience