Building & trusting a cloud bank

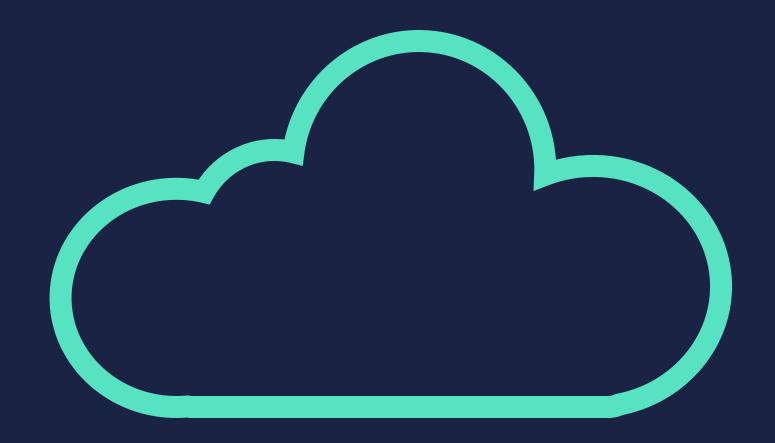
@gmorpheme #qconlondon



18th June 2012

19th June 2012

10th July 2012



we can rebuild the bank in an hour

we can rebuild the bank in an hour job done

we can rebuild the bank in an hour job done(*)

* terms and conditions apply

we could rebuild in an hour but...

- ...the problem might not be us
- ...there might be some phone calls
- ...only in AWS
- ...from recent backups
- ...only if we make the decision to do it

Starling Bank today

Full UK Current Account iOS & Android Apps Debit Card

Faster Payments & DDs

Overdrafts



In-app Support Open API Closed Beta (100s Accs) Core Ledger Credit, AML, KYC, Fraud

2016 1 † † † † † † † † † † † † † † 15

Nov 2015 – Standing Start

Jul 2016 – 1st Production Account

Aug 2016 – Live Debit Cards

Jan 2017 – Live Faster Payments Dec 2016 – Live BACS/DDs

security > resilience > scale

velocity > economy

architect for change

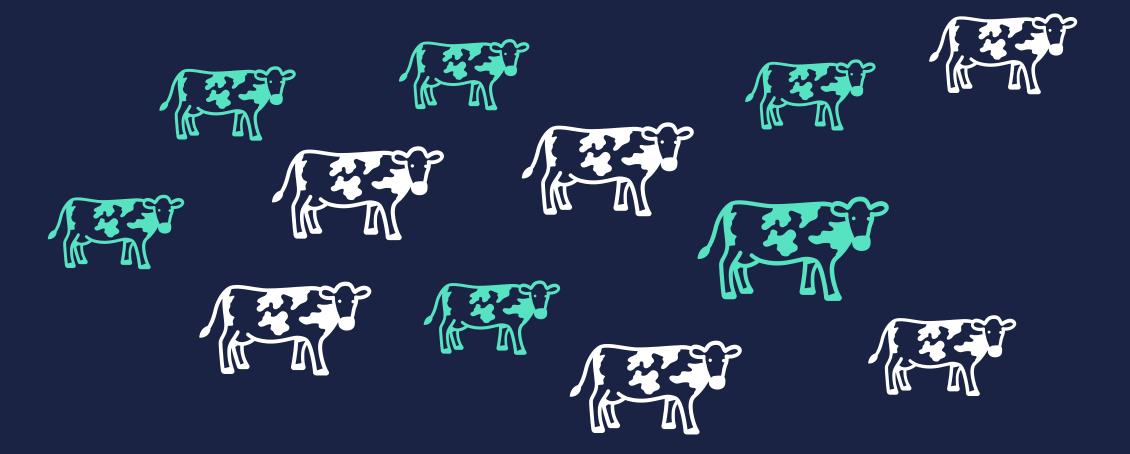
embrace cloud

three key categories of failure

- errors that correlate by infrastructure
- errors that correlate by function
- errors that emerge in complex systems under load

• we'll talk about the first two

immutable infrastructure



instance termination is safe

- single stateless service per instance
- if ever a server is in doubtful state, kill it
 - pen testing?
 - chaos experiments?
 - suspicious activity?
- chat-ops slack bot
 - starbot **kill**
- rolling deployments by termination (not quick but safe)
 - starbot **recycle**
 - starbot reboot

...everywhere

- everything in our core infrastructure is either
 - immutable service in EC2
 - data in a managed service
- no large infrastructure pet
 - no "clusters"
 - no state in EC2
 - no EBS volumes to manage
 - no shared caches
 - no external queues
 - no orchestration engines
 - (yet!)

a Starling service

- simple AWS approach
- ELB / ASG / RDS across 3 AZs in eu-west-1
- "service discovery" is just DNS
- service is docker as systemd unit on CoreOS
- all specified in CloudFormation (!)
- with config and versions in S3

impact of instance outage

- 2x (5s interval + 2s timeout) = max 14s to drop out of ELB
 some 504s then 5m of reduced capacity
- 14s when 1 of our ~10 services is partially degraded

at least one bank has an iOS app that takes ~14s to start



production chaos

• we know we're resilient because we kill servers all the time

errors errors Exception logs/m 10 20:00 00:00 16:00 18:00 22:00 02:00 04:00 06:00 08:00 10:00 12:00 14:00 — bank — card — customer — payment — roller (NO CUSTOMER IMPACT) rolling release chaos

importance of noise-free steady state

artificial load in production

- monitoring and control are difficult without volume
- we deploy a "simulator" service in production
- generates synthetic transactions
- e.g. 160,000 card authorisations a day
- continual assurance on available headroom
- interruptions are obvious
- all servers are naturally warmed up
- synthetic transactions *are* difficult

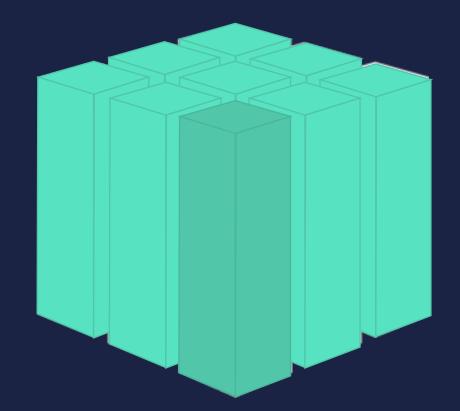
impact of AZ / region outage

- AZ loss => ASGs and ELBs rebalance
- region loss (EC2/RDS) => rebuild

• S3 outage

- lose some message archiving
- new instances fail retrieving config (easy fix)

self-contained systems



http://scs-architecture.org

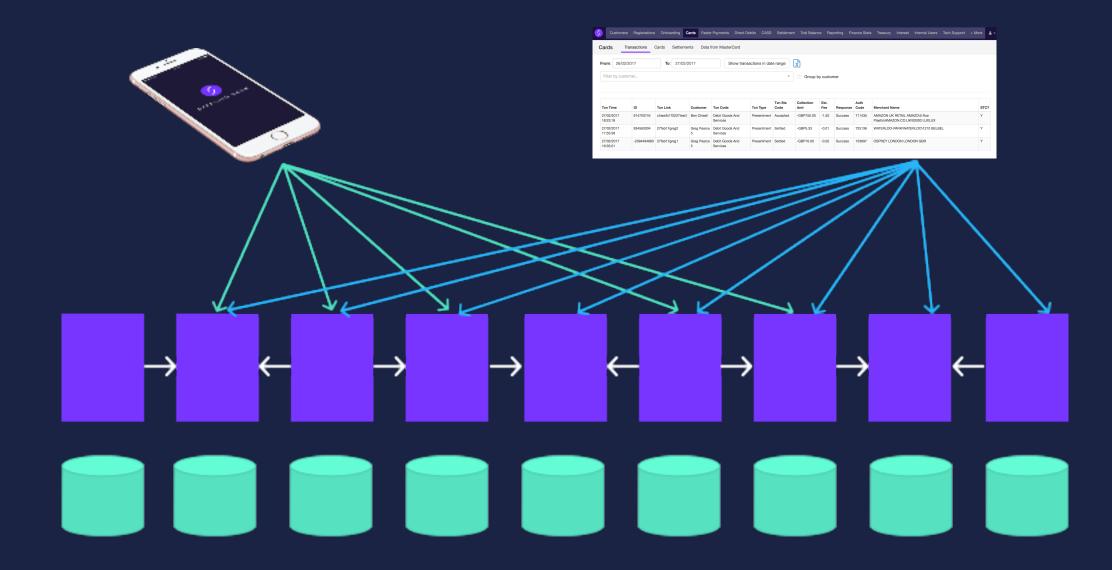
Starling as self-contained systems

- all services have their own RDS instance
- inter-service comms is generally async
- mobile layer integrates data from different services
- no start-up order dependencies

not pure SCS

- we're mobile-first (and API-first!) web is secondary
- services not owned by single team
- our services have REST APIs but no internal web UI
 - internal (inter-service)
 - external (mobile)
 - management (web console)
 - operations (health check etc.)
- one key area with sync interaction (balance allocation)

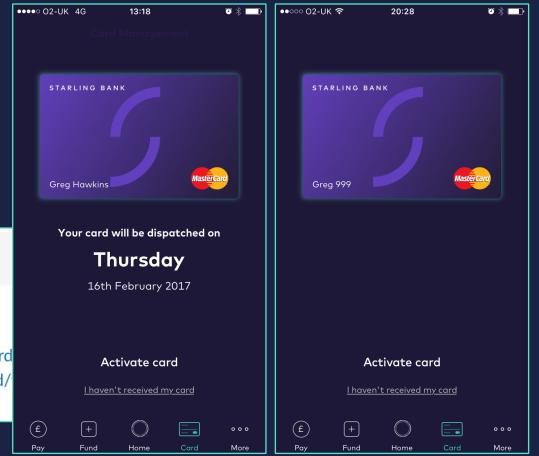
each service exposes distinct APIs



testing service loss

- starbot chat-ops exposes
 - starbot **kill**
 - starbot **kill all**
- available to all developers

	reghawkins 8:27 PM යි tarbot kill all calendar in demo	
400	t arbot APP 8:27 PM orcefully terminating every single calendar instance in demo.	
st	nderway keep an eye on https:// atus-dashboard.json and https:// ersions-dashboard.json	/dashboar ./dashboard



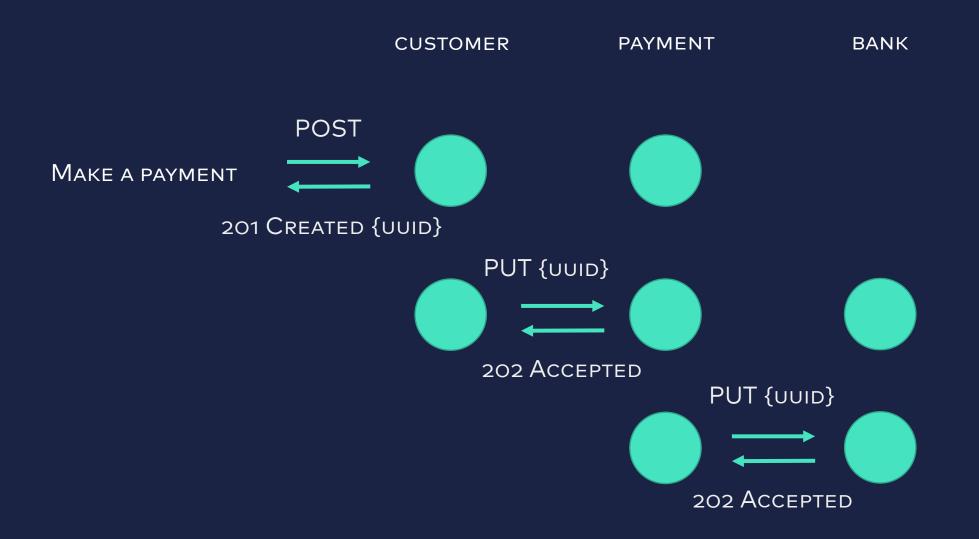
L.O.A.S.C.T.T.D.I.T.T.E.O.

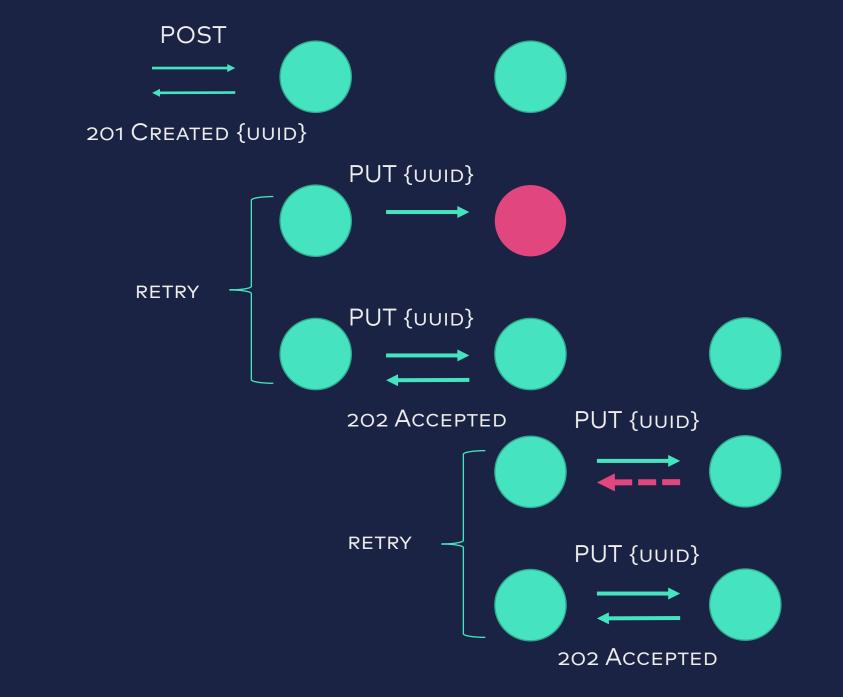
(LOTS OF AUTONOMOUS SERVICES CONTINUALLY TRYING TO DO IDEMPOTENT THINGS TO EACH OTHER)

DITTO architecture (DO IDEMPOTENT THINGS TO OTHERS)

DITTO architecture

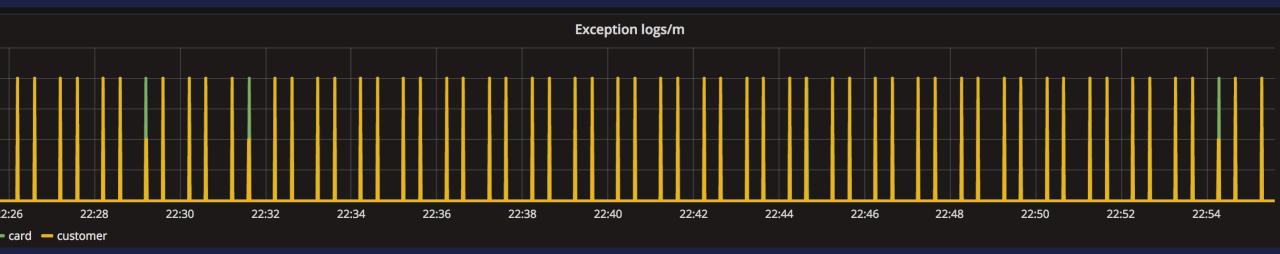
- async + idempotence + retry
 - async: 202 Accepted (once written to store)
 - idempotence: create with PUT
 - retry: accept and store (or 400) then work from database
- each service constantly working towards correctness
- often achieve idempotence by immutability
 - subsequent requests match previous or fail
 - reflects append-only approach to data
- no distributed transactions







CATCH-UP PROCESSORS WITHOUT BACK-OFF

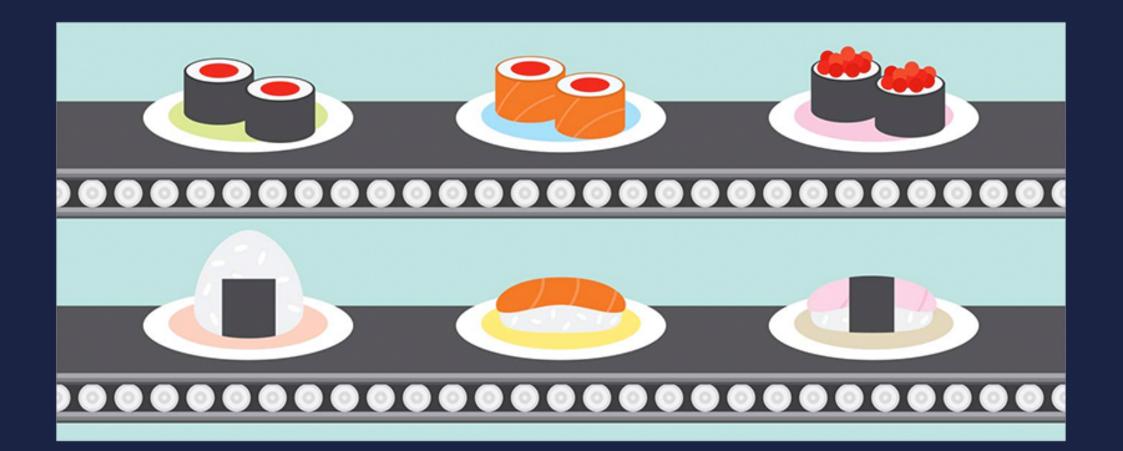


cherish your bad data

impact of service outage

- UI degrades gracefully
- back-end work delayed
 - payments
 - card creation
 - ledger postings
 - interest accrual
- but real disruption: card auth & ATM usage

continuous delivery



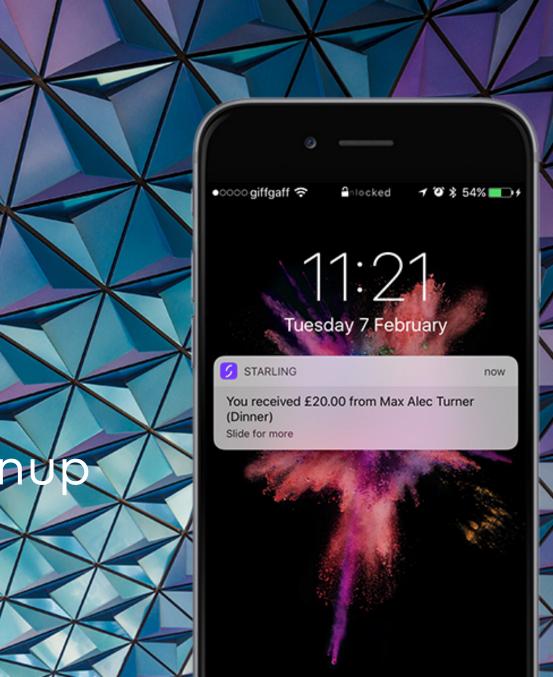
you can do anything you can undo

continuous delivery of back-end

- continual deployment to non-prod, sign-off into prod
- auto build, dockerise, test, scan, deploy < 30m
- in first **221** days of production environment
 - 134 releases of software (~ 1 per weekday)
 - 70 releases of infrastructure (~1 per 2 weekdays)

summary

- SCS + immutable infra + CD
- infrastructure failure absorbed
- failure of function isolated and tolerated
 - UI degrades gracefully
 - items "buffered" and retried
 - fixed safely and swiftly
- this year
 - ++services, scale!, k8s, ML/data



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