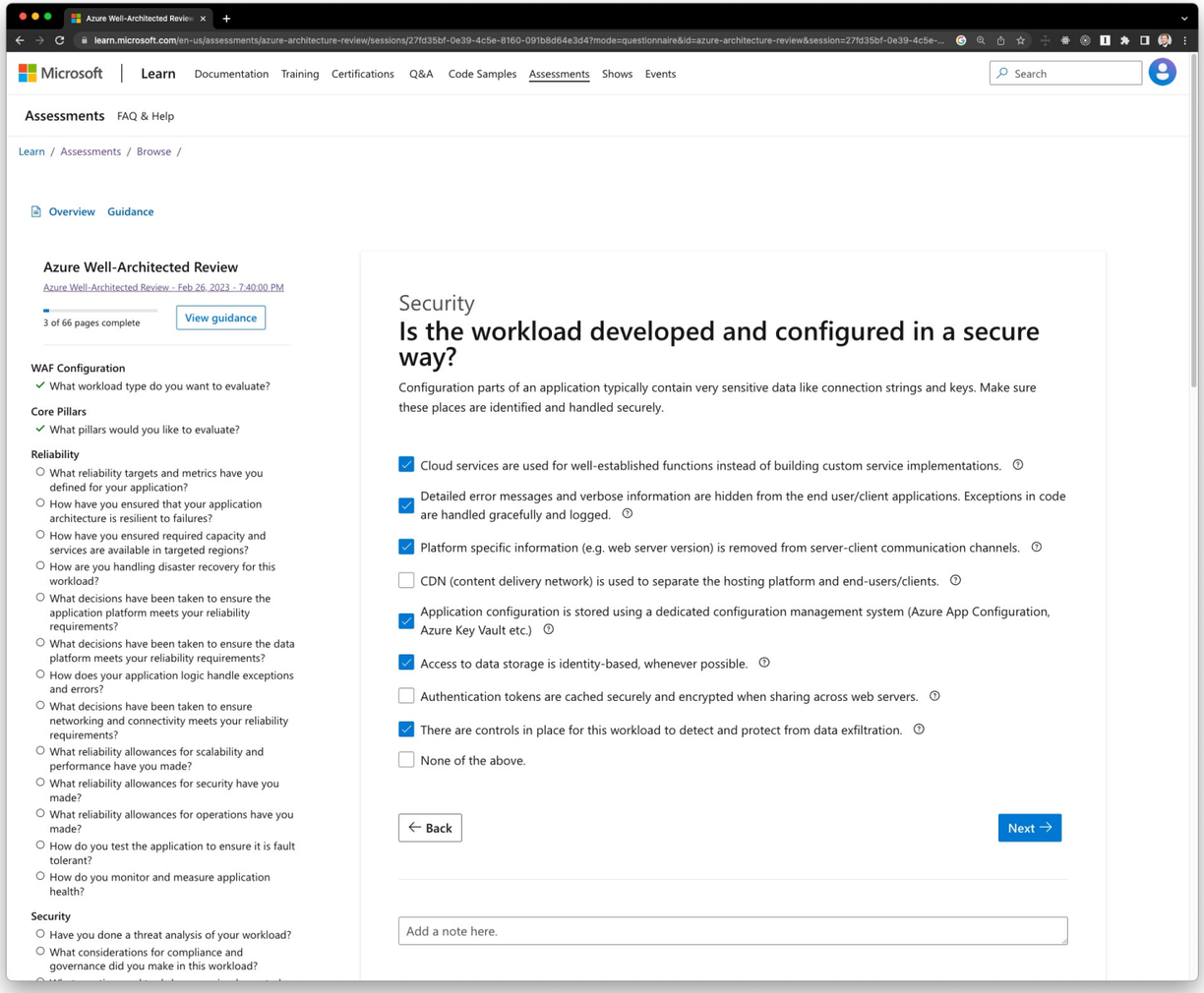
Azure Well-Architected Review
learn.microsoft.com/en-us/assessments/azure-architecture-review/sessions/27fd35bf-0e39-4c5e-8160-091b8d64e3d4?mode=questionnaire&id=azure-architecture-review&session=27fd35bf-0e39-4c5e-...
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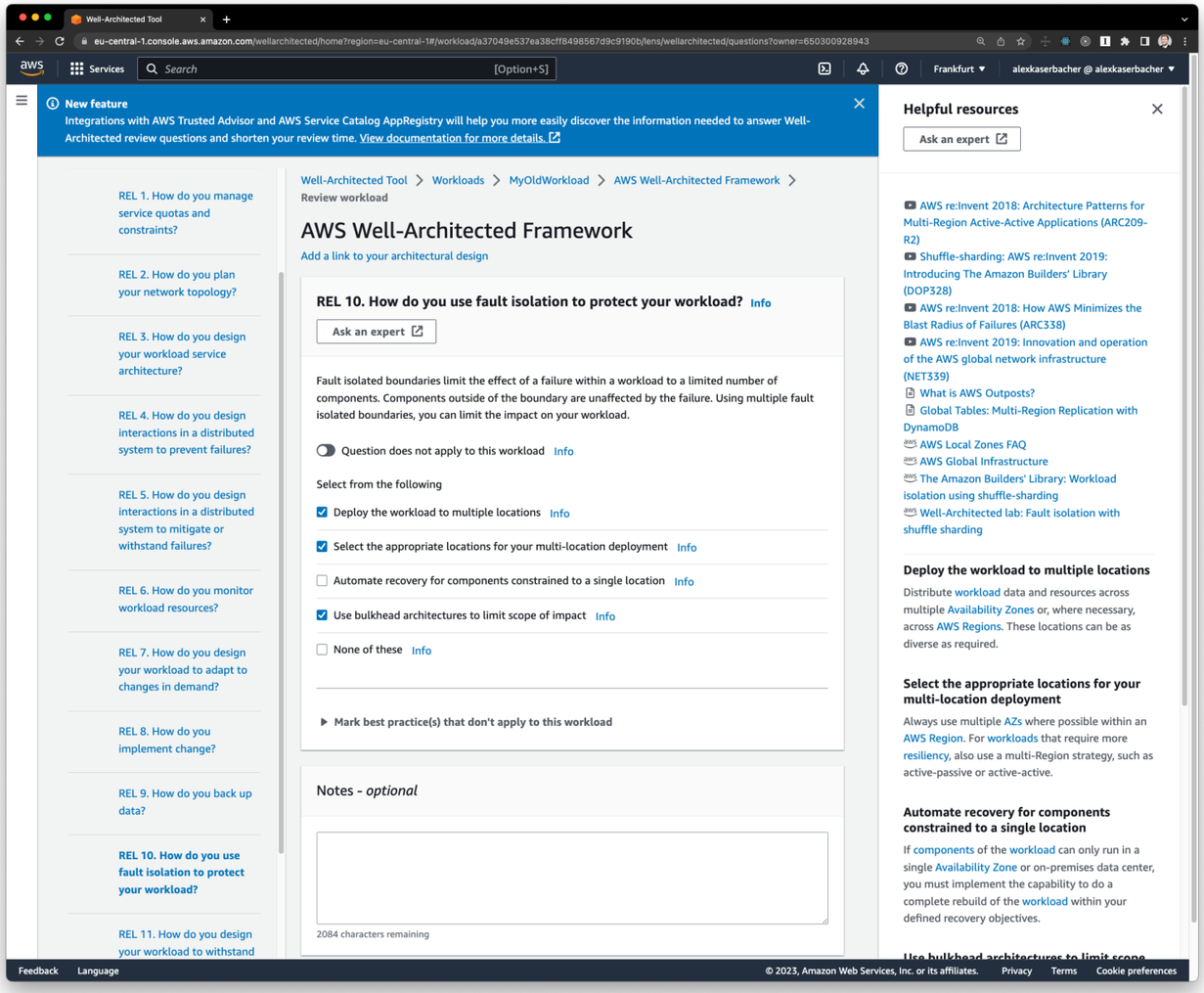
Overview Guidance
Azure Well-Architected Review
Azure Well-Architected Review - Feb 26, 2023 - 7:40:00 PM
3 of 66 pages complete
View guidance
WAF Configuration
What workload type do you want to evaluate?
Core Pillars
What pillars would you like to evaluate?
Reliability
What reliability targets and metrics have you defined for your application?
How have you ensured that your application architecture is resilient to failures?
How have you ensured required capacity and services are available in targeted regions?
How are you handling disaster recovery for this workload?
What decisions have been taken to ensure the application platform meets your reliability requirements?
What decisions have been taken to ensure the data platform meets your reliability requirements?
How does your application logic handle exceptions and errors?
What decisions have been taken to ensure networking and connectivity meets your reliability requirements?
What reliability allowances for scalability and performance have you made?
What reliability allowances for security have you made?
What reliability allowances for operations have you made?
How do you test the application to ensure it is fault tolerant?
How do you monitor and measure application health?
Security
Have you done a threat analysis of your workload?
What considerations for compliance and governance did you make in this workload?
Security
Is the workload developed and configured in a secure way?
Configuration parts of an application typically contain very sensitive data like connection strings and keys. Make sure these places are identified and handled securely.
Cloud services are used for well-established functions instead of building custom service implementations.
Detailed error messages and verbose information are hidden from the end user/client applications. Exceptions in code are handled gracefully and logged.
Platform specific information (e.g. web server version) is removed from server-client communication channels.
CDN (content delivery network) is used to separate the hosting platform and end-users/clients.
Application configuration is stored using a dedicated configuration management system (Azure App Configuration, Azure Key Vault etc.)
Access to data storage is identity-based, whenever possible.
Authentication tokens are cached securely and encrypted when sharing across web servers.
There are controls in place for this workload to detect and protect from data exfiltration.
None of the above.
Back
Next
Add a note here.


Well-Architected Tool
eu-central-1.console.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/home?region=eu-central-1#/workload/a37049e537ea38cff8498567d9c9190b/lens/wellarchitected/questions?owner=650300928943
aws
Services
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Frankfurt
alexkaserbacher @ alexkaserbacher
New feature
Integrations with AWS Trusted Advisor and AWS Service Catalog AppRegistry will help you more easily discover the information needed to answer Well-Architected review questions and shorten your review time. View documentation for more details.
REL 1. How do you manage service quotas and constraints?
REL 2. How do you plan your network topology?
REL 3. How do you design your workload service architecture?
REL 4. How do you design interactions in a distributed system to prevent failures?
REL 5. How do you design interactions in a distributed system to mitigate or withstand failures?
REL 6. How do you monitor workload resources?
REL 7. How do you design your workload to adapt to changes in demand?
REL 8. How do you implement change?
REL 9. How do you back up data?
REL 10. How do you use fault isolation to protect your workload?
REL 11. How do you design your workload to withstand
Well-Architected Tool > Workloads > MyOldWorkload > AWS Well-Architected Framework > Review workload
AWS Well-Architected Framework
Add a link to your architectural design
REL 10. How do you use fault isolation to protect your workload? Info
Ask an expert
Fault isolated boundaries limit the effect of a failure within a workload to a limited number of components. Components outside of the boundary are unaffected by the failure. Using multiple fault isolated boundaries, you can limit the impact on your workload.
Question does not apply to this workload Info
Select from the following
Deploy the workload to multiple locations Info
Select the appropriate locations for your multi-location deployment Info
Automate recovery for components constrained to a single location Info
Use bulkhead architectures to limit scope of impact Info
None of these Info
Mark best practice(s) that don't apply to this workload
Notes - optional
2084 characters remaining
Helpful resources
Ask an expert
AWS re:Invent 2018: Architecture Patterns for Multi-Region Active-Active Applications (ARC209-R2)
Shuffle-sharding: AWS re:Invent 2019: Introducing The Amazon Builders' Library (DOP328)
AWS re:Invent 2018: How AWS Minimizes the Blast Radius of Failures (ARC338)
AWS re:Invent 2019: Innovation and operation of the AWS global network infrastructure (NET339)
What is AWS Outposts?
Global Tables: Multi-Region Replication with DynamoDB
AWS Local Zones FAQ
AWS Global Infrastructure
The Amazon Builders' Library: Workload isolation using shuffle-sharding
Well-Architected lab: Fault isolation with shuffle sharding
Deploy the workload to multiple locations
Distribute workload data and resources across multiple Availability Zones or, where necessary, across AWS Regions. These locations can be as diverse as required.
Select the appropriate locations for your multi-location deployment
Always use multiple AZs where possible within an AWS Region. For workloads that require more resiliency, also use a multi-Region strategy, such as active-passive or active-active.
Automate recovery for components constrained to a single location
If components of the workload can only run in a single Availability Zone or on-premises data center, you must implement the capability to do a complete rebuild of the workload within your defined recovery objectives.
Feedback Language
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