# C CloudConf







### The Scale of Identity

Challenges of Identity Management at Scale

Norberto Leite

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#cloudconf24

#### Safe harbor

This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including but not limited to, statements regarding our financial outlook, long-term financial targets, product development, business strategy and plans, market trends and market size, opportunities, positioning and expected benefits that will be derived from the acquisition of AuthO, Inc. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections. Words such as "expect," "anticipate," "should," "believe," "hope," "target," "project," "goals," "estimate," "potential," "predict," "may," "will," "might," "could," "intend," "shall" and variations of these terms and similar expressions are intended to identify these forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which involve factors or circumstances that are beyond our control. For example, the market for our products may develop more slowly than expected or than it has in the past; there may be significant fluctuations in our results of operations and cash flows related to our revenue recognition or otherwise; we may fail to successfully integrate any new business, including AuthO, Inc.; we may fail to realize anticipated benefits of any combined operations with AuthO, Inc.; we may experience unanticipated costs of integrating AuthO, Inc.; the potential impact of the acquisition on relationships with third parties, including employees, customers, partners and competitors; we may be unable to retain key

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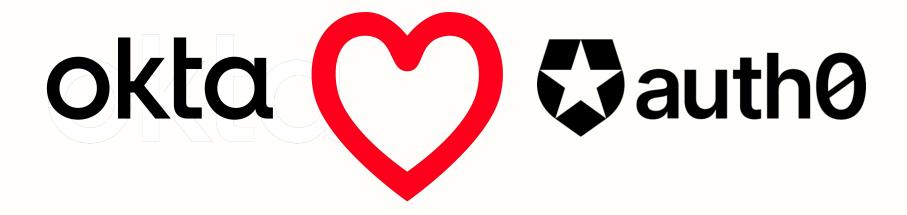
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## Who here is familiar with Okta?



## Who here knows about AuthO?







#### Ciao, I'm Norberto!



- Principal Engineer @ Okta
- Databases, that's my thing
- I also like to talk to other people

norberto.leite@okta.com

@nleite



#### Agenda

- Challenge of Scaling Identity Management
- Operational Challenges and Solutions
- Service Releases and Infrastructure Operations
- Database Management at Scale



What are the different Degrees of Freedom a SaaS service like CIAM can look like?

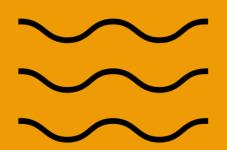


#### Degrees of Freedom

Translational Motion



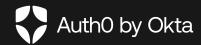
Vibration



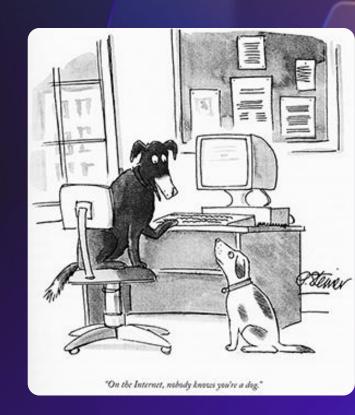
Rotation



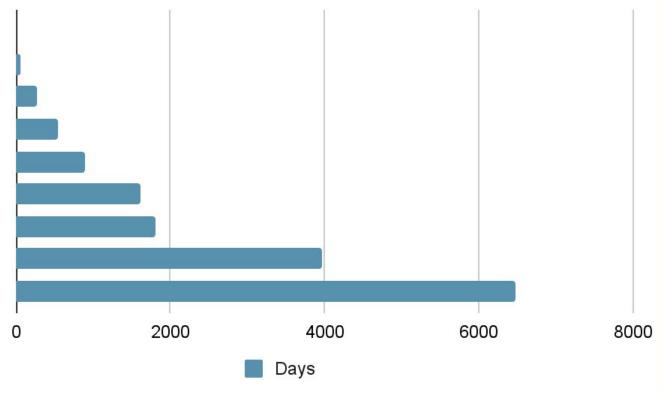




The Challenge of Scaling Identity Management (CIAM)

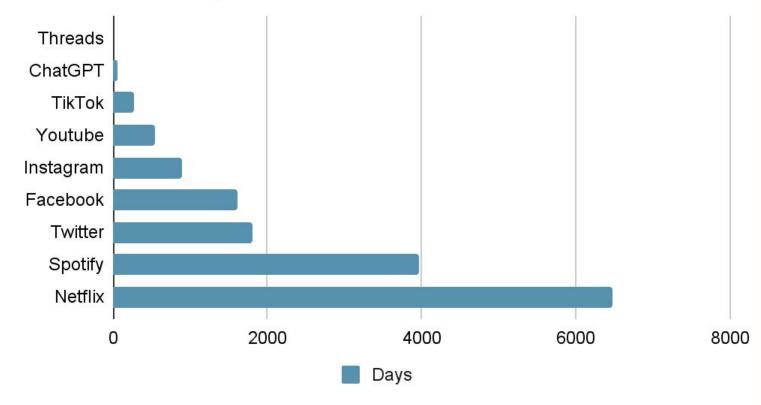


### The time in days it took



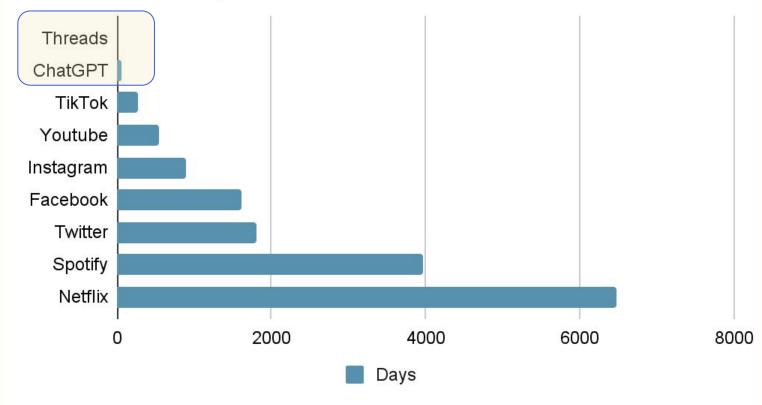


#### The time in days it took to reach 100M users



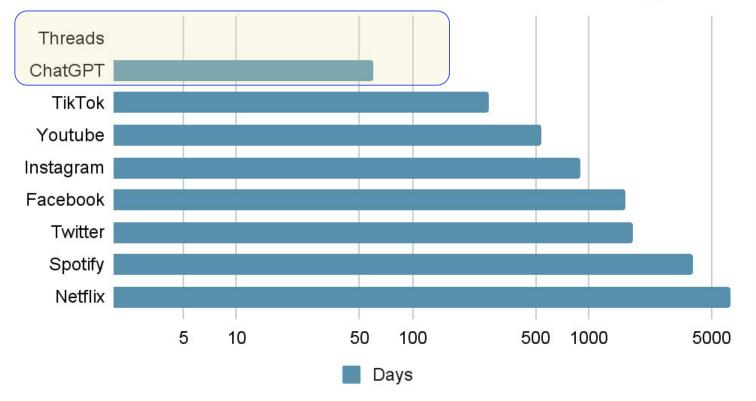


#### The time in days it took to reach 100M users





#### The time in days it took to reach 100M users (log)





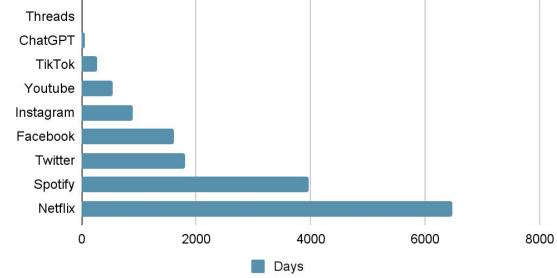
# How does one build for 100M users in a week? Or even in 2 days?





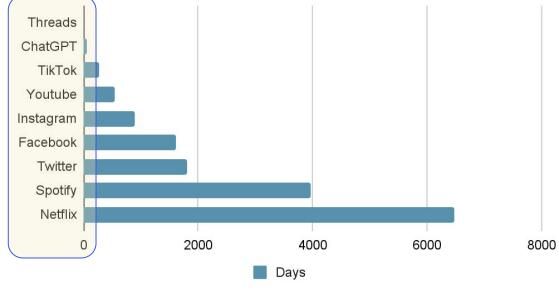


#### The time in days it took to reach 100M users





#### The time in days it took to reach 100M users



### NAH AH... NO YOU DON'T

The time in days it took to reach 100M users

Days

Q 100000000/(3600\*24\*2)

100000000/(3600\*24\*2) =

578,7037037037

8000



#### Load Distribution

no matter how crazy they may seem

How load evolved over a defined period of time - implies understanding load form an average and/or aggregate perspective

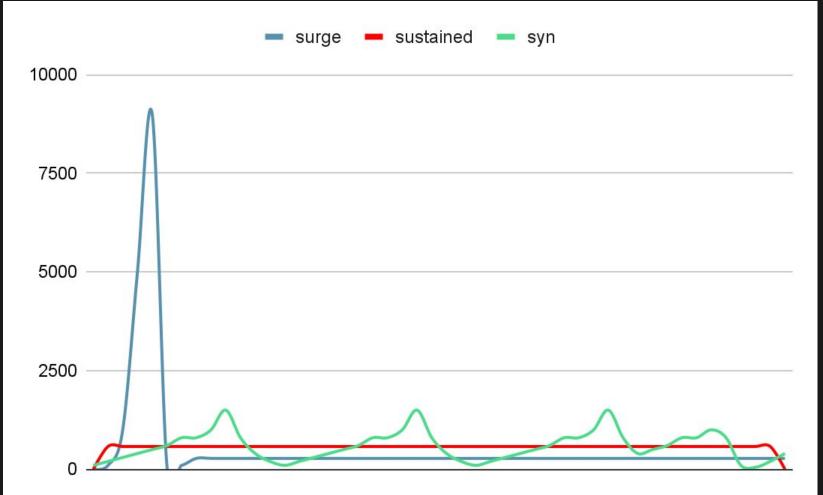
How choppy/variable is your load over short periods of time, where sudden bursts and variations in terms of max and min values What pattern(s) can we see on our load over recurrent periods of time - how often certain load patterns repeat themselves



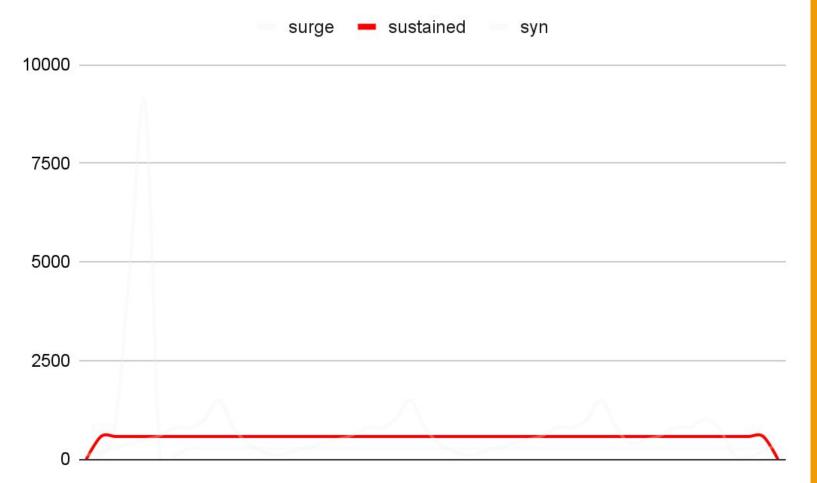




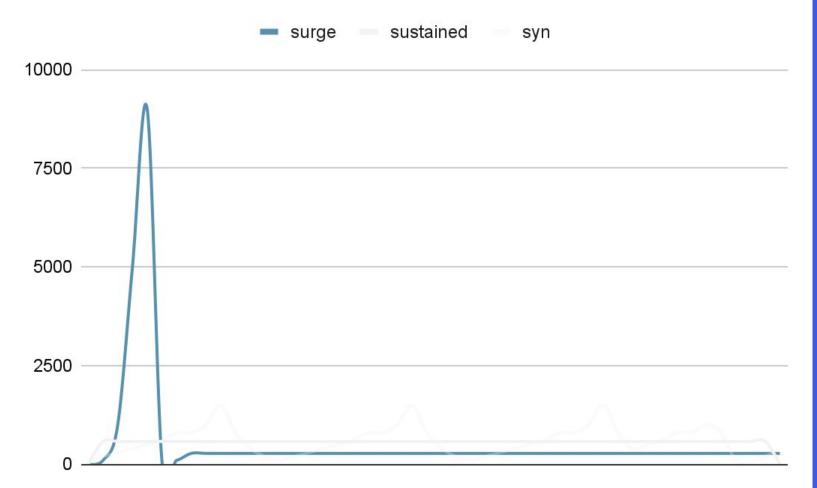




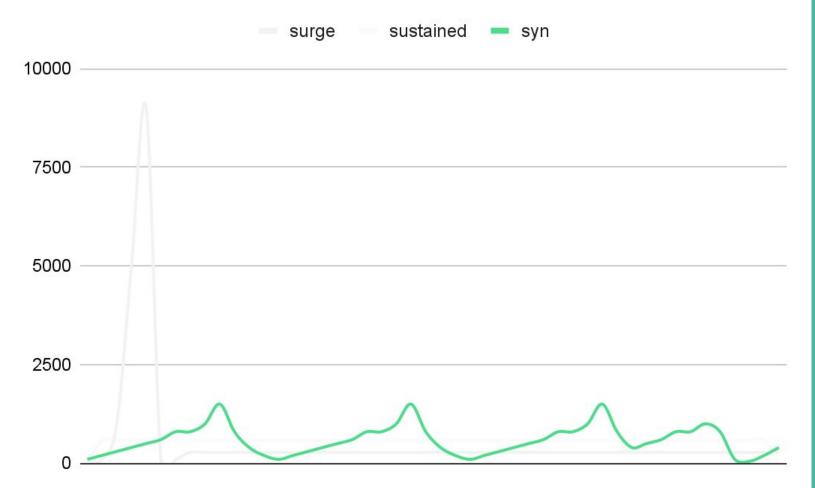












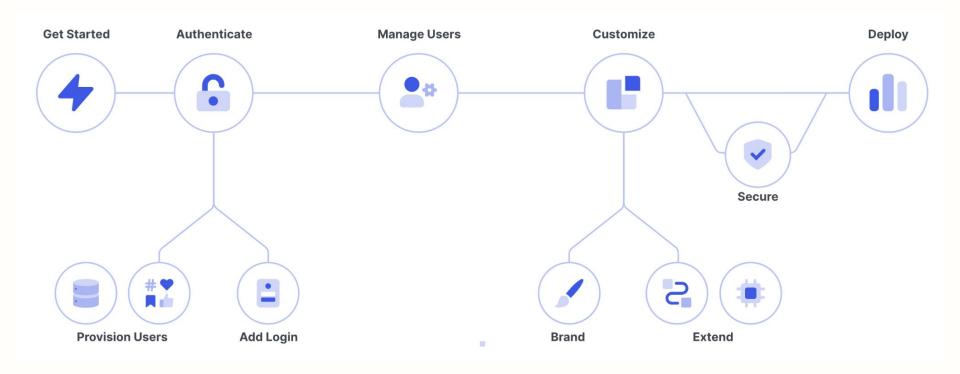


# Ok, is it just load that is challenging for an CIAM provider?



#### **CIAM Platform Features**

All the goodies









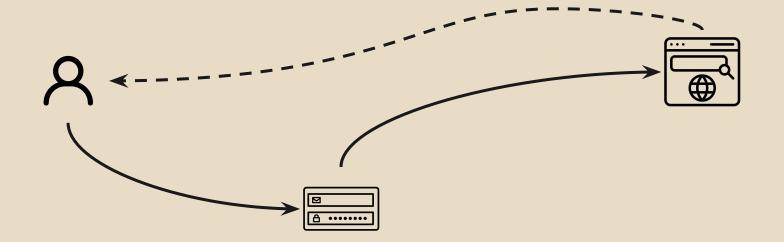


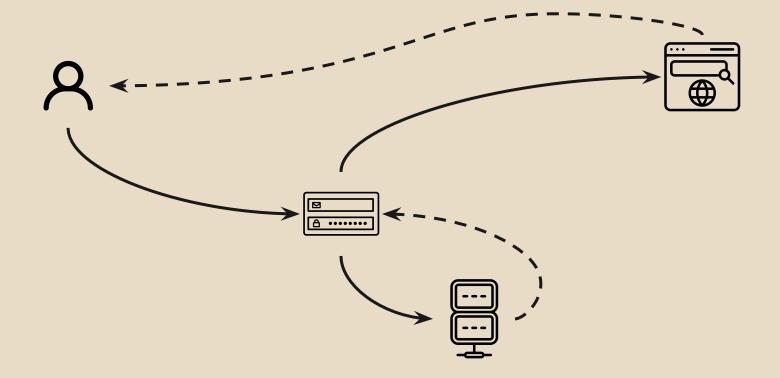


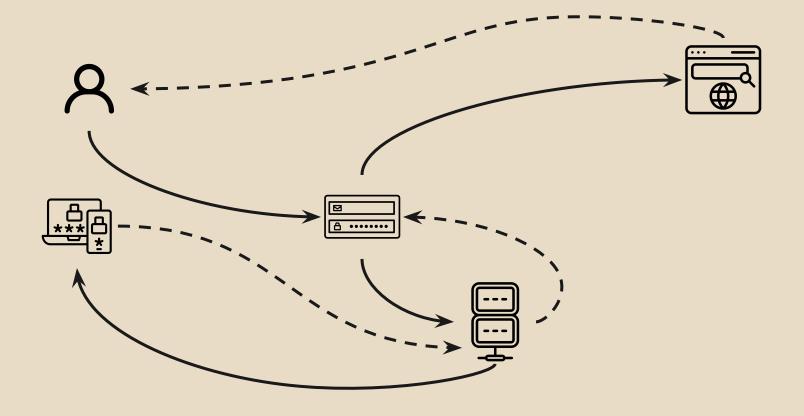


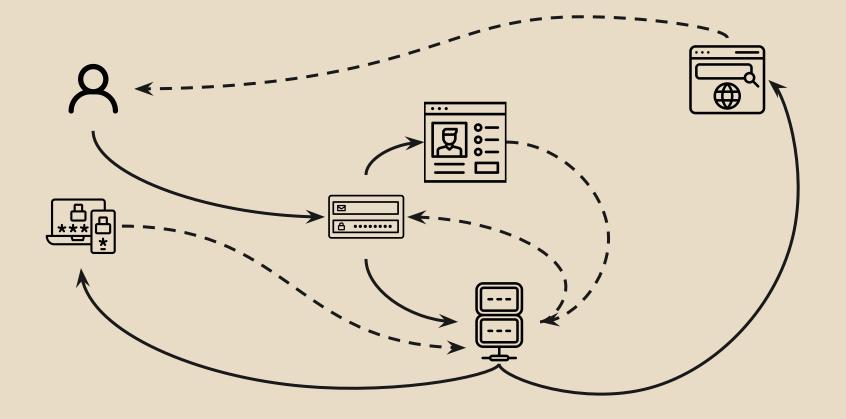


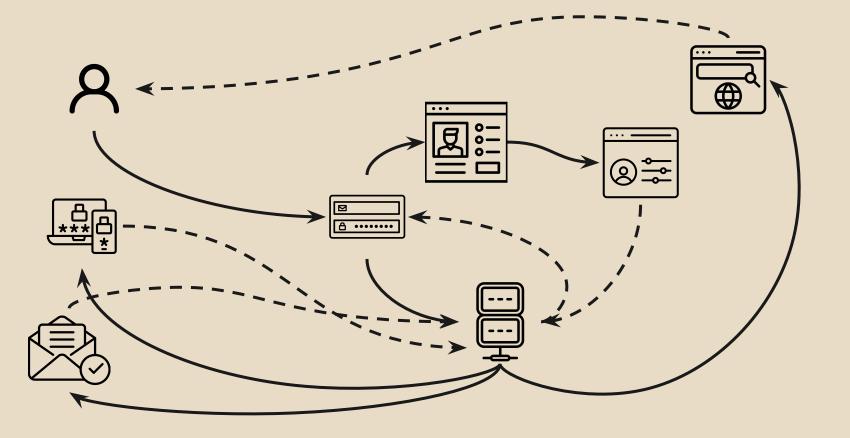


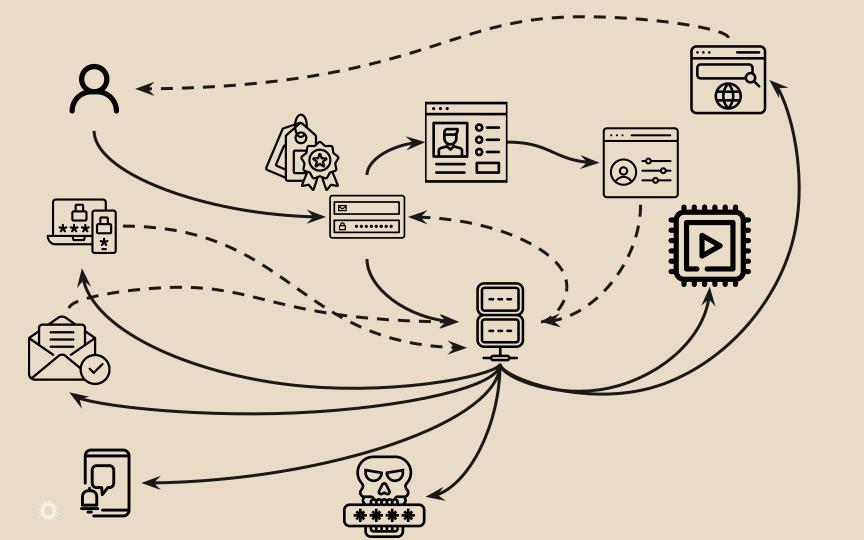


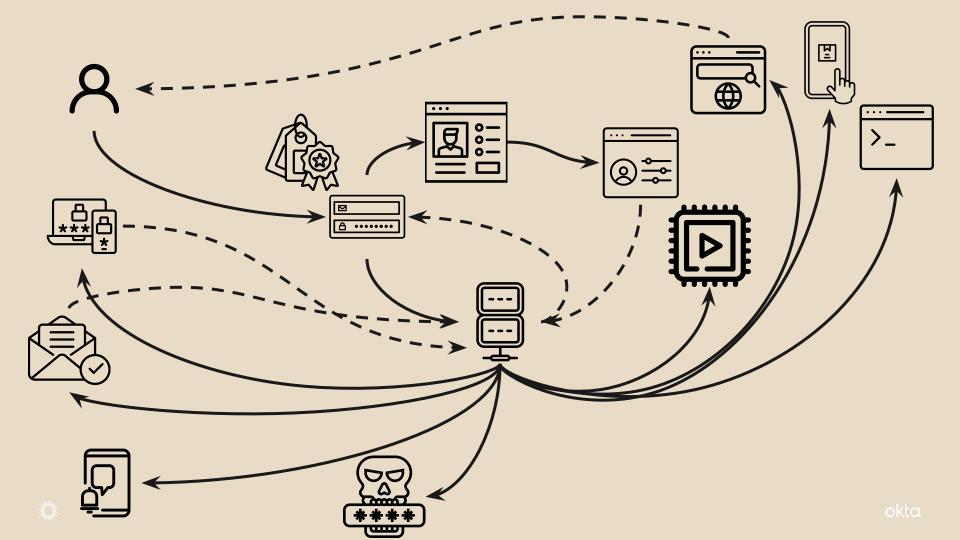


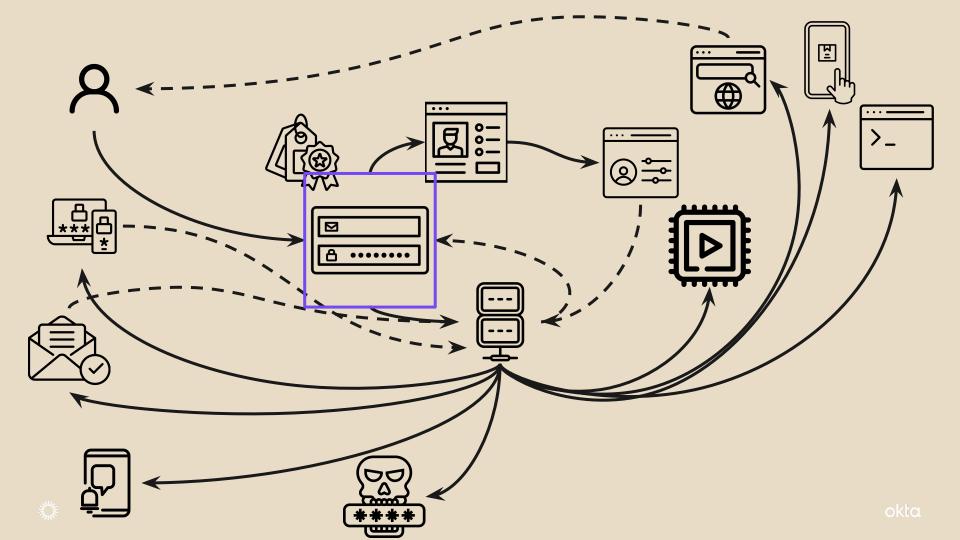


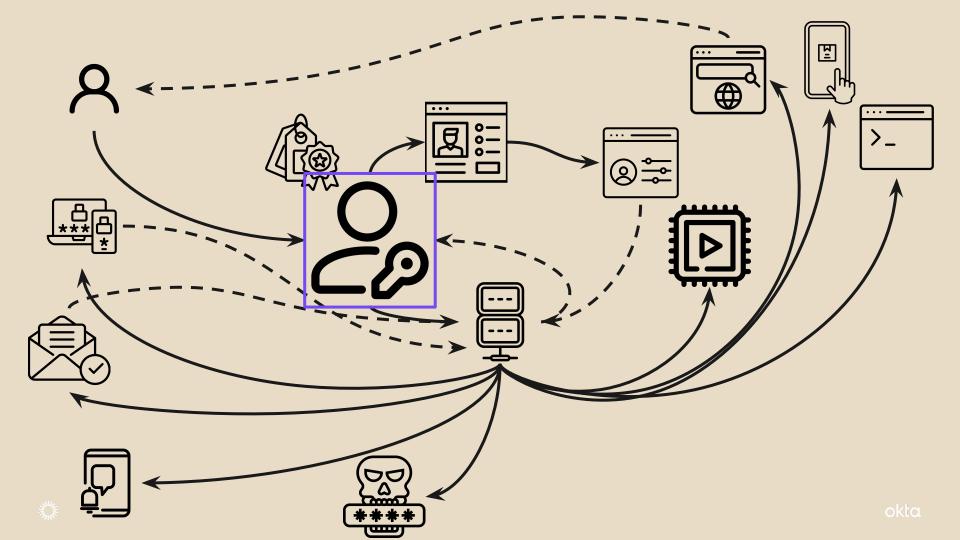


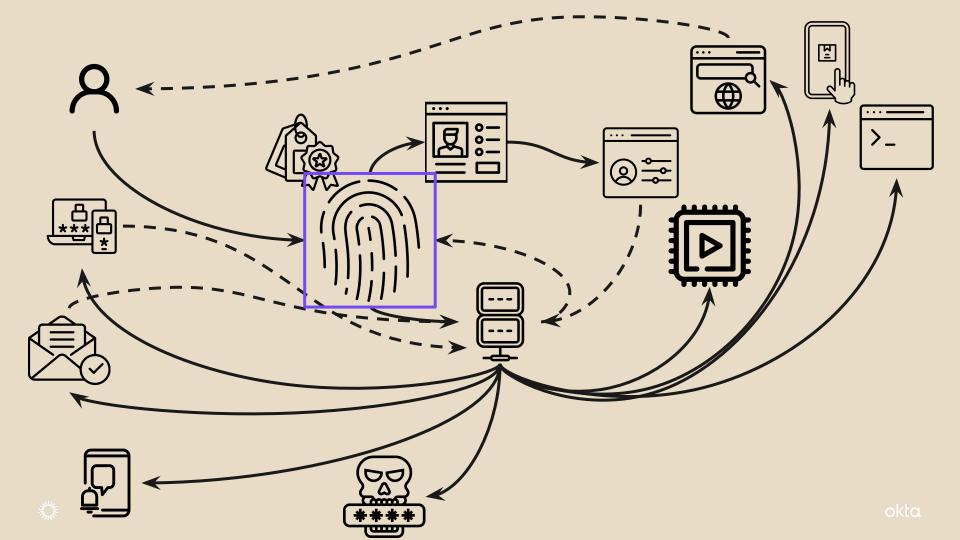


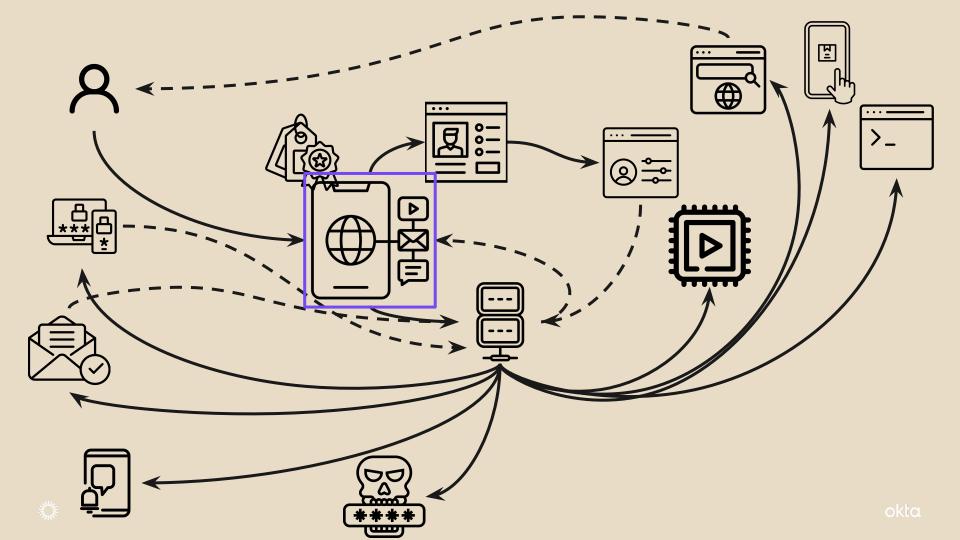


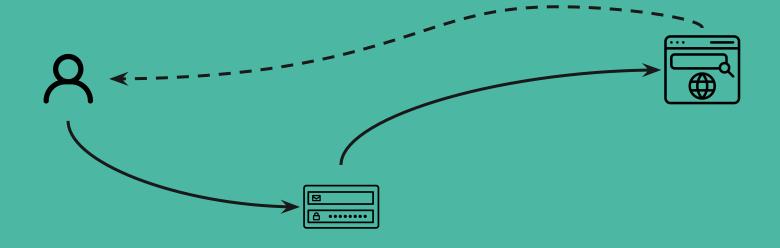












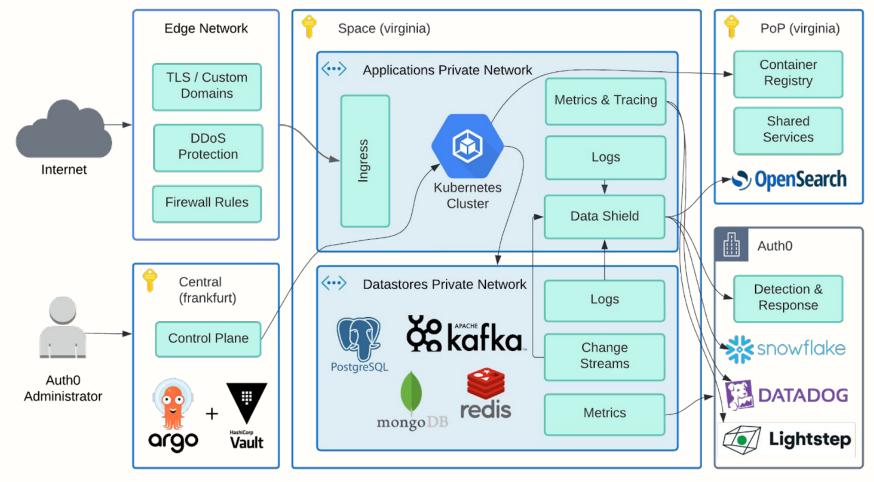
Pretty simple, right?





# Operational Challenges and Solutions







#### Platform Complexity

How many toys do we have to play with

As systems and services evolve new features require different underlying infrastructure - changes on dependencies

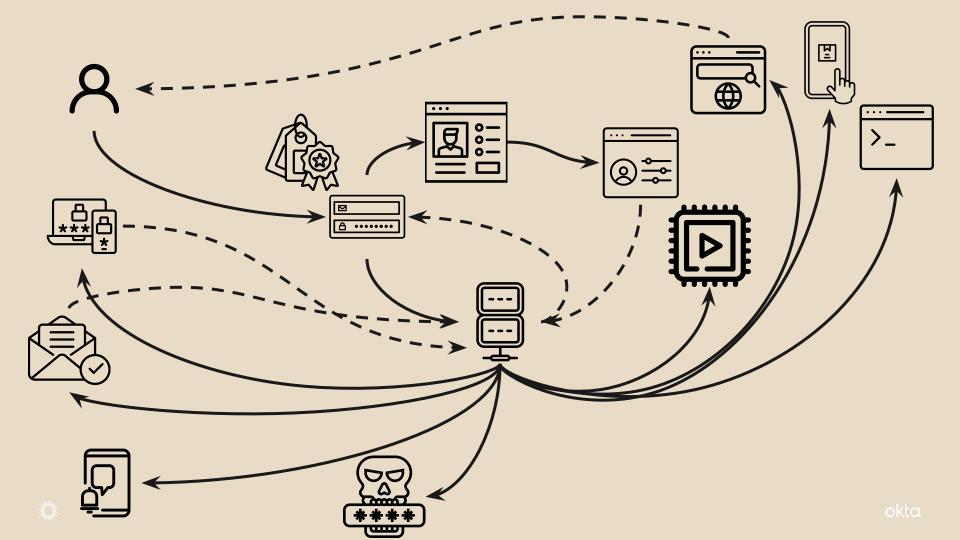
How these different systems interact with each other and what "substrate" systems evolve - monitoring, logs, metrics Maintenance, version management, infrastructure releases, and scaling events.

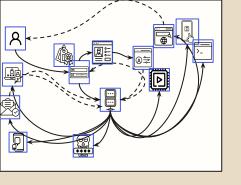






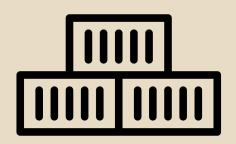




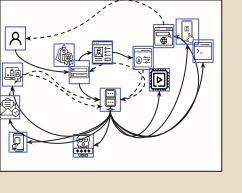


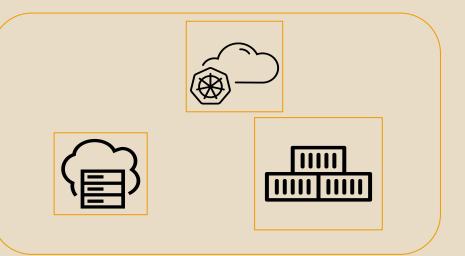


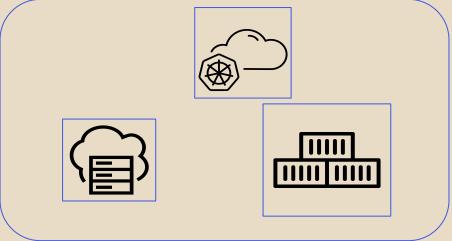


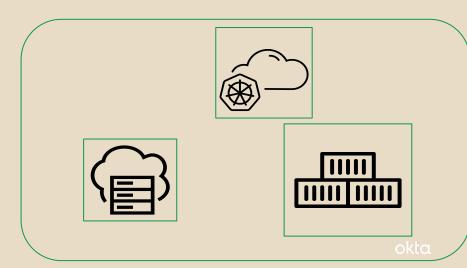












#### **Controlled Operational Challenges**

- Logging
- Metrics
- Monitors and Alerts
- Internal Network Configuration
- Release management
- Major version upgrades
- Deployment Failures
- Testing



#### Not So Under Control Operational Challenges

- Attacks
- Customer configuration creativity
- Outages
- Scale induced miss-calculation
- Cascading failures
- External Network



# How do we deal with those challenges?



#### Solutions for Operational Challenges

We can build that

#### **Predict**

System and Load tests

Chaos and Failure
Injection scenarios

Adjust **auto-scaling** policies

Expect **ridiculous** scenarios

#### **Divert**

Rate Limits

#### **Load Shedding**

**Edge Throttling** 

Sample logging and metrics

Secondary node reads (eventual consistency)

#### **Protect**

No direct access to databases

WAF and good Edge traffic load predictors

Prevent inefficient queries

Red-black cluster deployments

#### Scale

**Replica sets** 

Multi-AZ

**Vertical** Scale

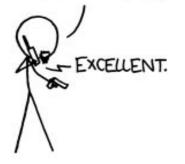
**Horizontal** Scale

**Decouple** data layer from compute





WE TOOK THE HOSTAGES, SECURED THE BUILDING, AND CUT THE COMMUNICATION LINES LIKE YOU SAID.



BUT THEN THIS GUY CLIMBED UP
THE VENTILATION DUCTS AND WALKED
ACROSS BROKEN GLASS, KILLING
ANYONE WE SENT TO STOP HIM.



NO, HE IGNORED THEM HE JUST RECONNECTED THE CABLES WE CUT, MUTTERING SOMETHING ABOUT "UPTIME".



# Service Releases and Infrastructure Operations

https://xkcd.com/705/

**PLATFORM** 

# A Look Back to Our Platform Resiliency and What's Next

Our commitment to delivering a Tier 0 service for our customers



Shiven Ramji Chief Product Officer

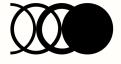
Last Updated On: February 08, 2022



#### Platform Resiliency

Any weather proof

As we evolve our services we need to keep our fault tolerance and resiliency high As we grow in terms of customer load and are subjected to more demanding scenarios we need to keep the system stable and reliable As we deploy and scale up our systems our customers should not be affected by any of such movements









What is the most *common* attribute of a resilient system?



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**Fault Tolerant** 



What is the most *common* attribute of a resilient system?

**Fault Tolerant** 

Redundant



## What is the most *common* attribute of a resilient system?

**Fault Tolerant** 

Redundant

Scalable



# What is the most *common* attribute of a resilient system?

Fault erant

Redu ant

Sce de



## **EXPENSIVE \$\$\$**





#### **Resilient Platform**

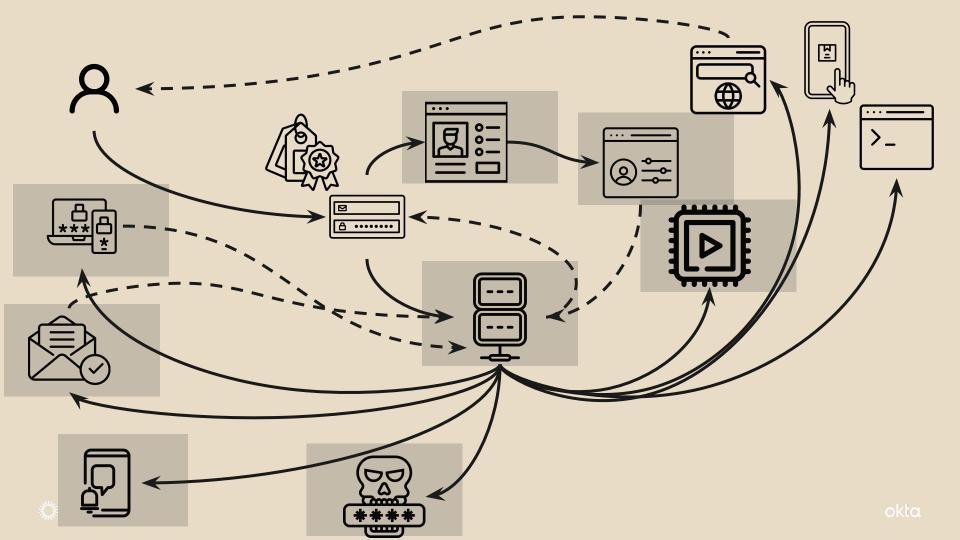
Needs to be all of these things, all at the same time!

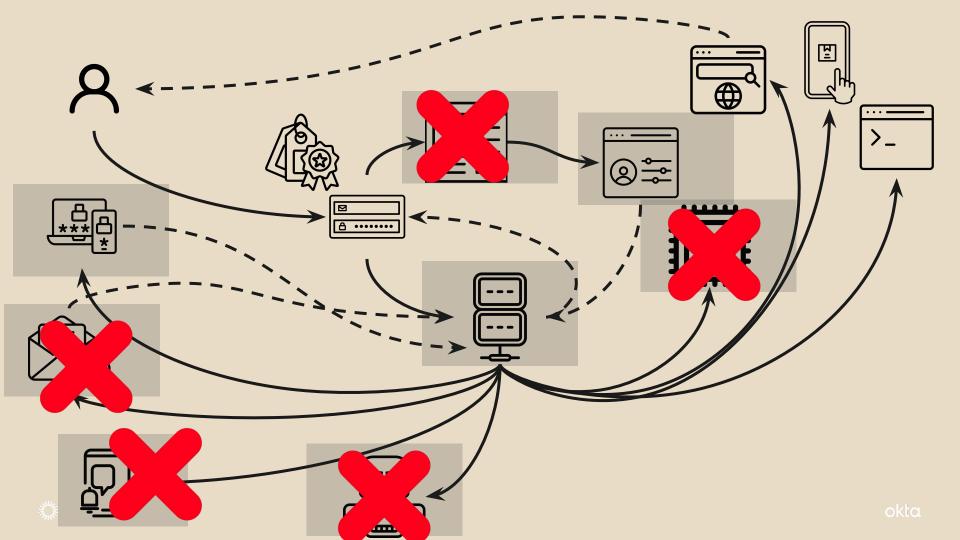
**Fault Tolerant** 

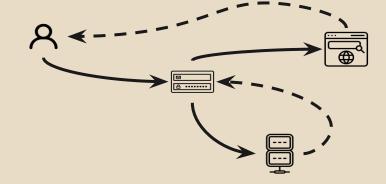
Redundant

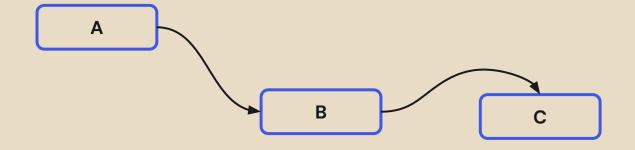
Scalable



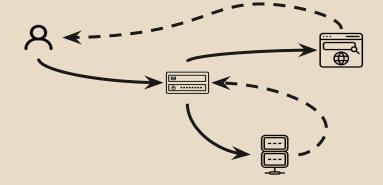


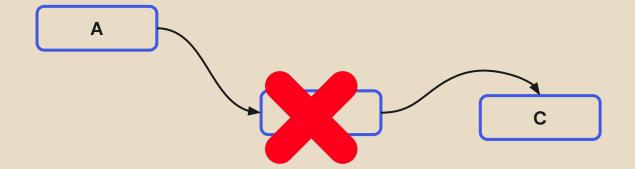




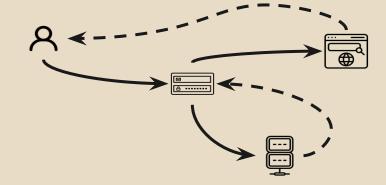


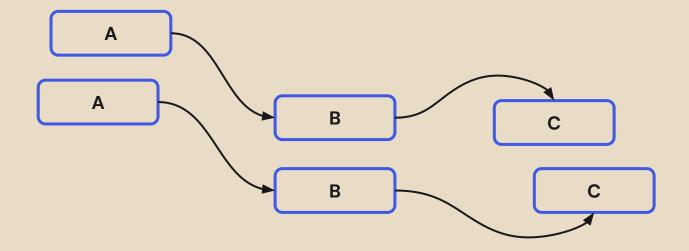




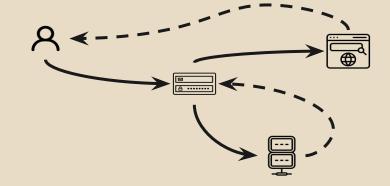


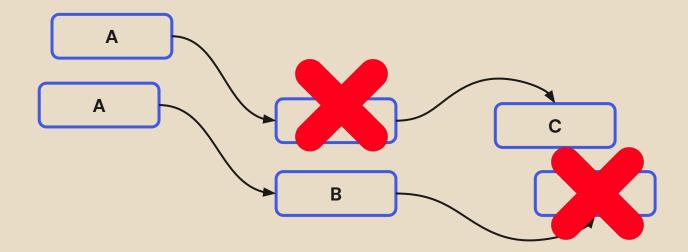




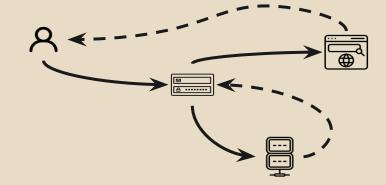


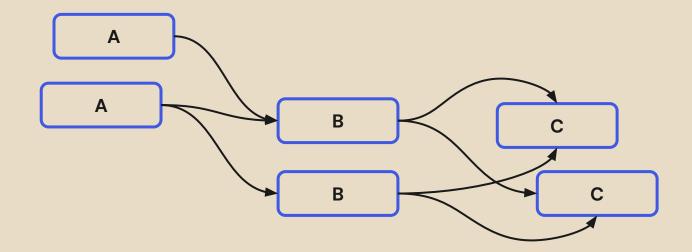




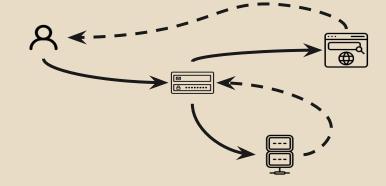


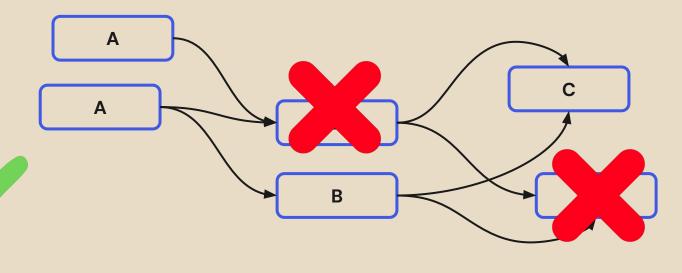


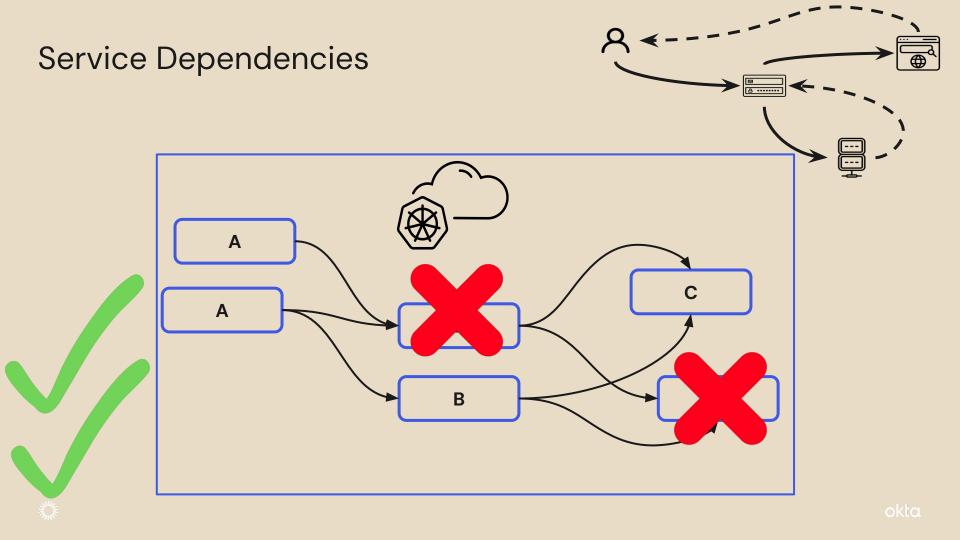






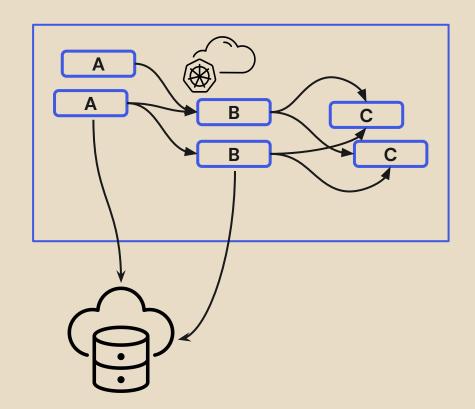


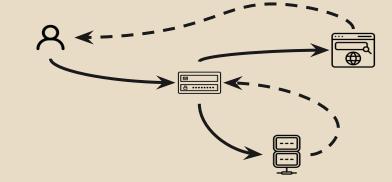




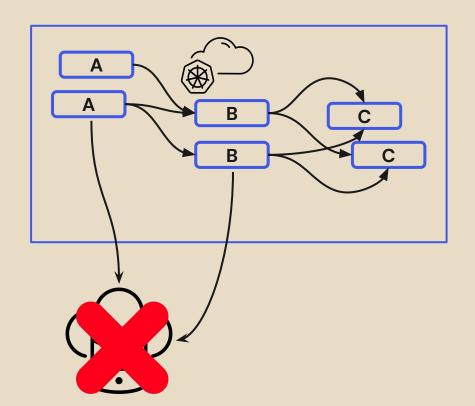
That's all very nice, but what about external dependencies or laas services?

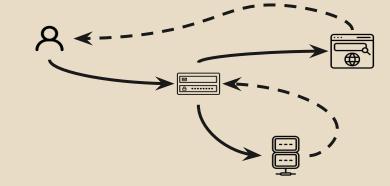




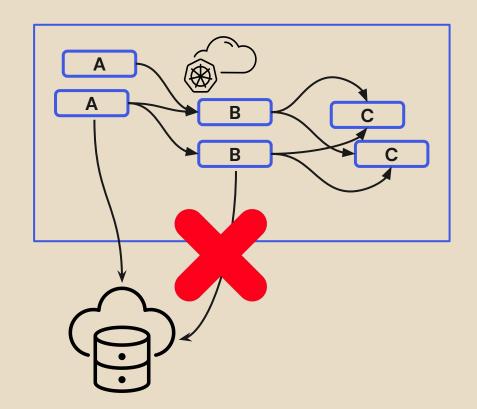


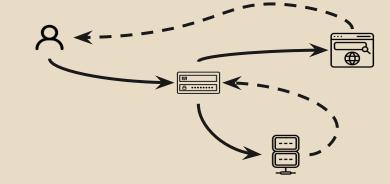




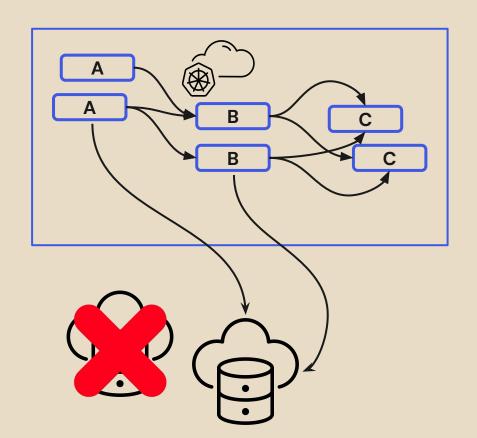


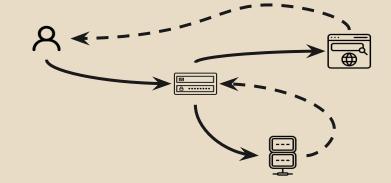




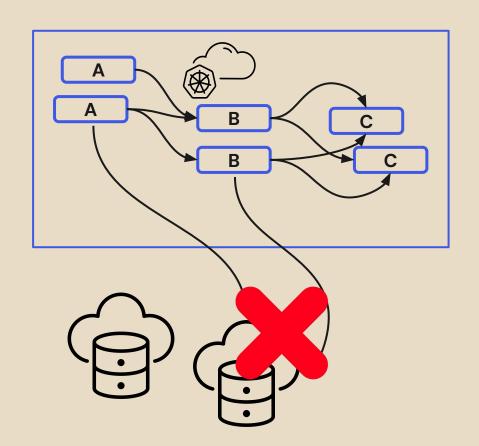


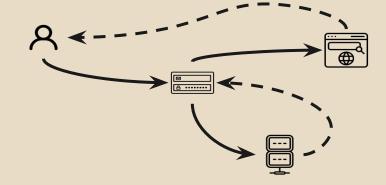












**Degraded Mode** 



**Degraded Mode** is the ability your service will have to operate in a reduced capacity



**Degraded Mode** is the ability your service will have to operate in a reduced capacity

**Read Only** 

Longer extended latency

Reduced set of features



# Why building for a **Degraded Mode** is important?



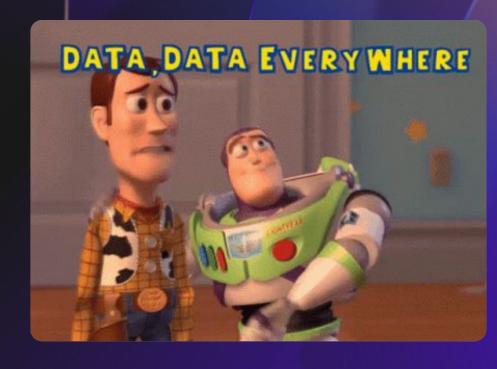
# Why building for a **Degraded Mode** is important?

- Release resources for faster recovery
- Faster phased regional failovers
- Allow external services to recover
- Allow minimal feature set availability





Database Management at Scale



#### Laundry List of Database Problems at Scale

- Bad indexes
- No indexes
- Bad schema migration
- Locking ALTER TABLE
- AUTO-VACUUM
- Extensions OOM
- Manual scripts
- Postgres Major Version Upgrades
- Self-served DDoS
- Cache fallback DoS
- TRIGGERS



#### Database Resiliency

The joy of databases

New versions, new instruction set / api, different topologies and instance sizes vary over time

Databases are not immune to your traffic and need to be protected of it

Database schema evolves: new fields, new indexes, new tables, different cardinality of column values will interact with your systems









Database problems manifest themselves at scale in unexpected ways



Right?

```
SELECT a, b, c

FROM users

WHERE a = $1

AND b between $2 AND $3

ORDER BY c DESCENDING

LIMIT $4

SKIP $5
```

Right??

```
SELECT a, b, c

FROM users

WHERE a = $1

AND b between $2 AND $3

ORDER BY c DESCENDING

LIMIT $4

SKIP $5
```

```
{
  results: [
     {user: ...},
     {user: ...}
  ],
  total: 100,
  links: {...}
}
```

Sure!

```
SELECT a, b, c

FROM users

WHERE a = $1

AND b between $2 AND $3

ORDER BY c DESCENDING

LIMIT $4

SKIP $5
```



Wait a second!

```
SELECT a, b, c

FROM users

WHERE a = $1

AND b between $2 AND $3

ORDER BY c DESCENDING

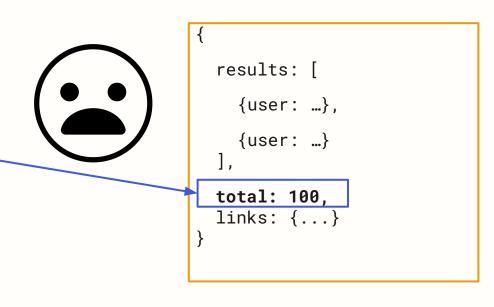
LIMIT $4

SKIP $5
```



**RUN RUN RUN!!!!** 

```
with results AS (
   SELECT count(1) sum
   FROM users
   WHERE a = $1
   AND b between $2 AND $ 3
SELECT a, b, c, results.sum
FROM users
WHERE a = $1 AND b between $2 AND $3
ORDER BY C DESCENDING
LIMIT $4
SKIP $5
```



Operation Execution Time →	Keys Examined	Docs Returned	In Memory Sort
1069	1175200	100	No
971	1307100	100	No
958	1259900	100	No
950	1282100	100	No
949	1302100	100	No
949	1290800	100	No
947	1126200	100	No
932	1261900	100	No



#### Important things to look out for at scale

#### **Pagination**

Decouple API design from Database Queries

Don't allow **SKIP + LIMIT** queries

At scale exact count will always be eventual

#### **Schema Migrations**

Postgres default column values are dangerous

Type sensitive applications will have a hard time adjusting to type changes

MongoDB is great to get started with, can be a problem managing schema later – **schema validation FTW** 

#### **New Indexes**

ESR Rule FTW – Equality, Sort, Range on index field/column order always!

The more indexes you add, the slower your writes might become

Before **adding** indexes, check if there's one you might be able to **remove** 

Triggers/ PL-SQL

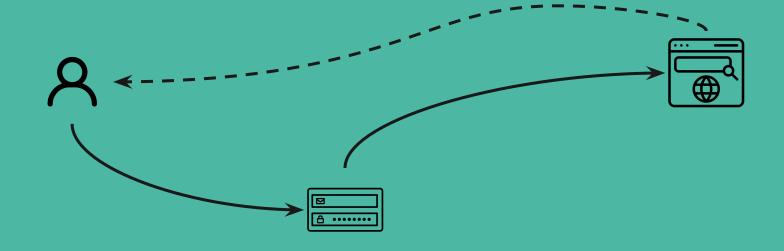
JUST DON'T DO THEM







# Quick Recap



Pretty simple, right?



#### **Resilient Platform**

Needs to be all of these things, all at the same time!

**Fault Tolerant** 

Redundant

Scalable



**Degraded Mode** is the ability your service will have to operate in a reduced capacity

**Read Only** 

Longer extended latency

Reduced set of features





Triggers are devils creation!

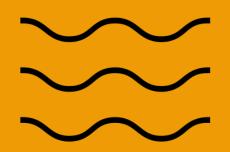


# Degrees of Freedom

Translational Motion



Vibration



Rotation







#### Make login our problem. Not yours.







Single Sign-On | Adaptive Multi-Factor Authentication | Universal Login | Passwordless | Bot Detection & Prevention | Security Center |
Breached Password Detection | Brute Force Protection | FGA

#### Try if for free

No credit card required.

Special Plans for Startups & Nonprofits



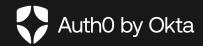
https://a0.to/plg\_signup

#### **Plans for Everyone**

B2C: your users are consumers

<u>B2B</u>: your users are businesses or a mix of businesses and consumers

Enterprise: Best for production applications that need to scale - Contact Us



A&Q





# C CloudConf

