



Serverless and Devops

Immersion Day

Presented for GE Avio, Italy

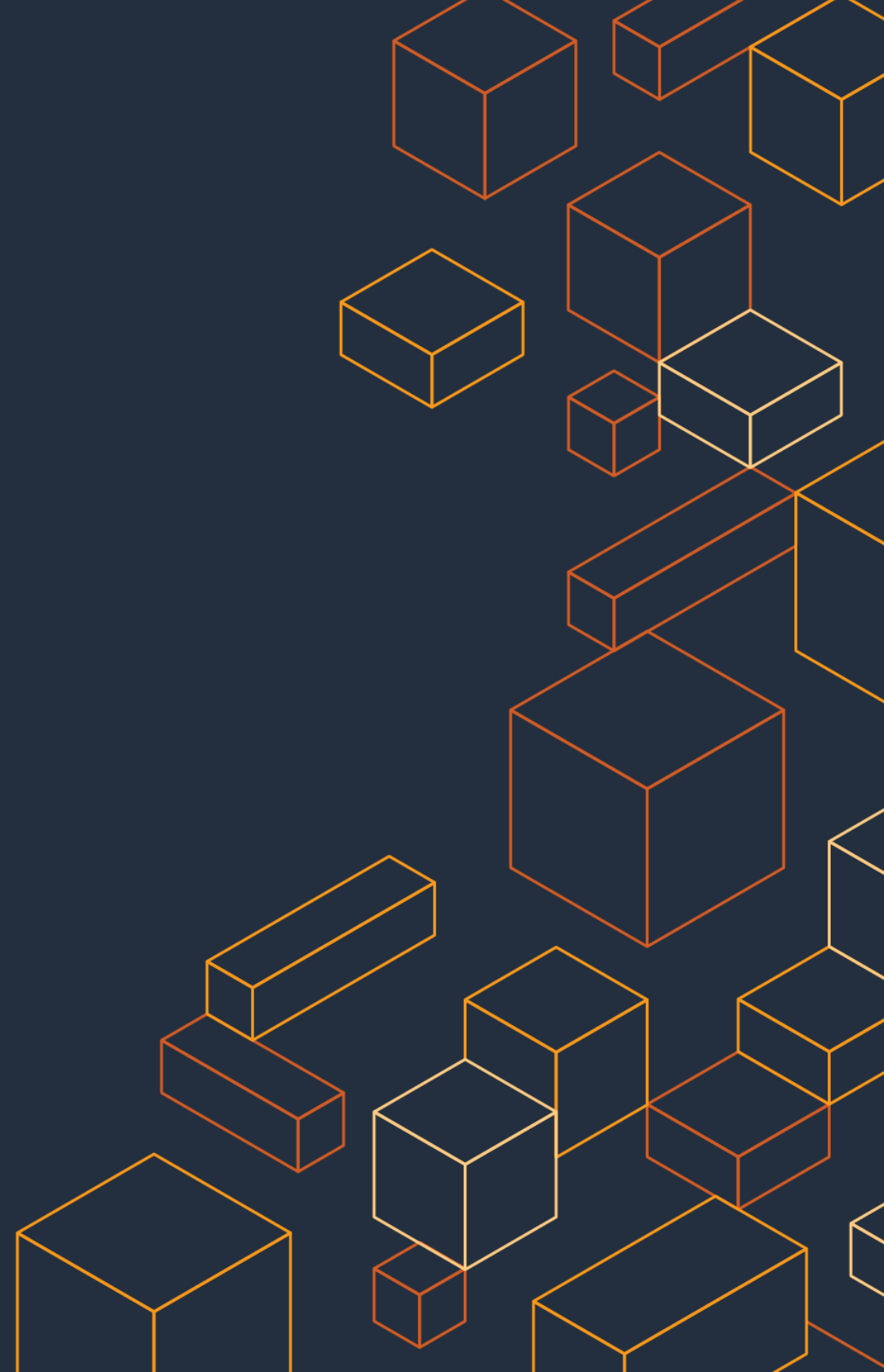
Jason Hoog, AWS Solution Architect

Sriram Dhandapani, AWS Technical Account Manager

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Mo Faiz, AWS Technical Account Manager

July 22-23, 2020



Agenda - <https://ge-aws-avio-srv-imm-day.learn-the-cloud.com/agenda/>

DAY 1 (CEST) – Thursday, July 22

1:00 – 1:45 Overview of Serverless on AWS

1:45 – 3:10 LAB: Building a Serverless Web Application

3:10 – 3:50 Event Driven Architectures

3:50 – 5:20 LAB: Serverless Document Processing

5:20 – 6:00 Serverless Architectures and Patterns

Agenda - <https://ge-aws-avio-srv-imm-day.learn-the-cloud.com/agenda/>

DAY 2 (CEST) – Friday, July 23

1:00 – 1:45 Overview of CI/CD for Serverless Applications

1:45 – 3:00 LAB: CI/CD for Serverless

3:00 – 3:45 Serverless Observability (Monitoring, etc)

3:45 – 4:30 Overview of Containers on AWS

4:30 – 6:00 LAB: CICD with Blue/Green deployments to EKS using CDK

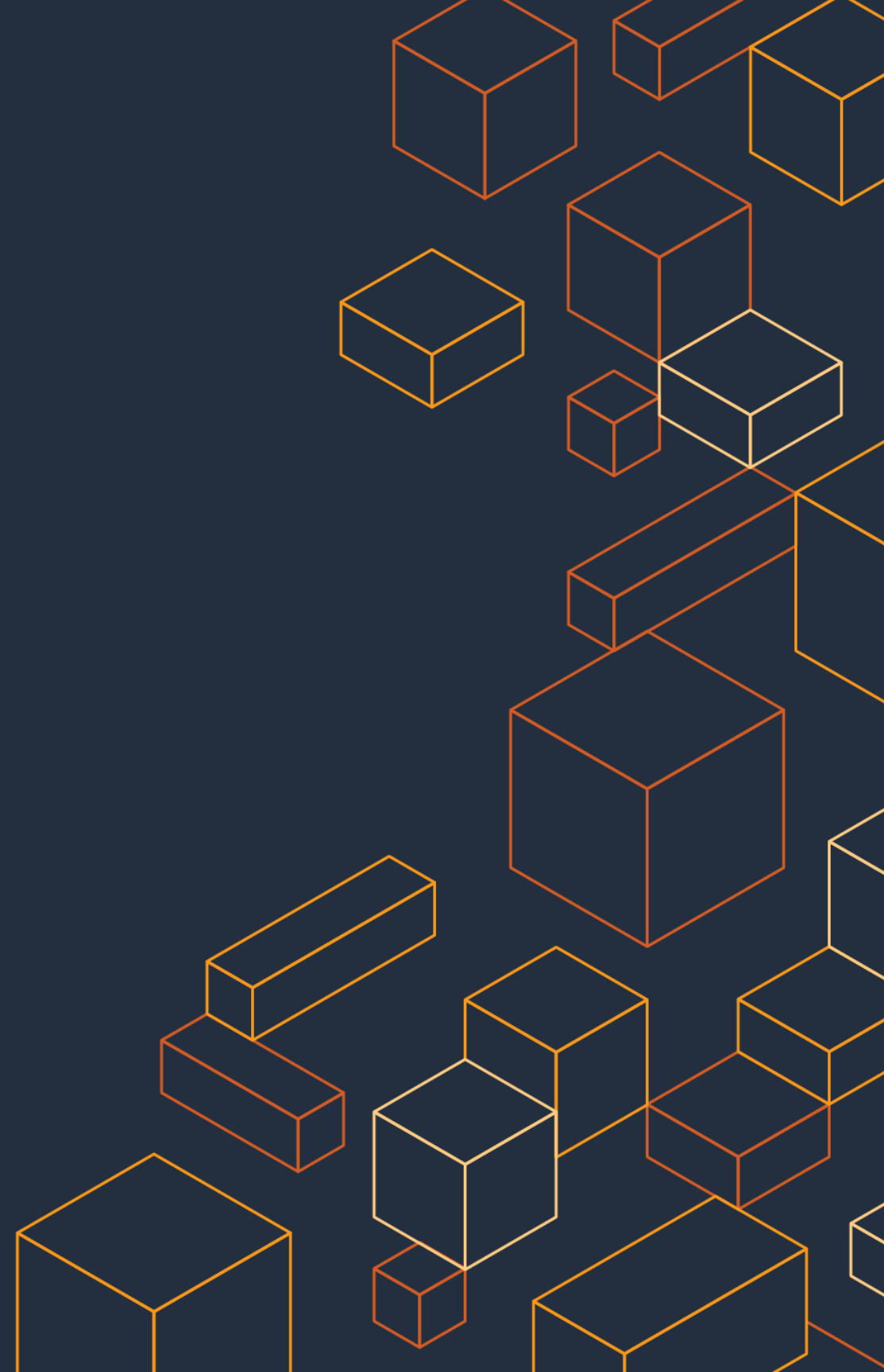


Serverless on AWS

Immersion Day

Jason Hoog, AWS Solution Architect

July 22, 2021

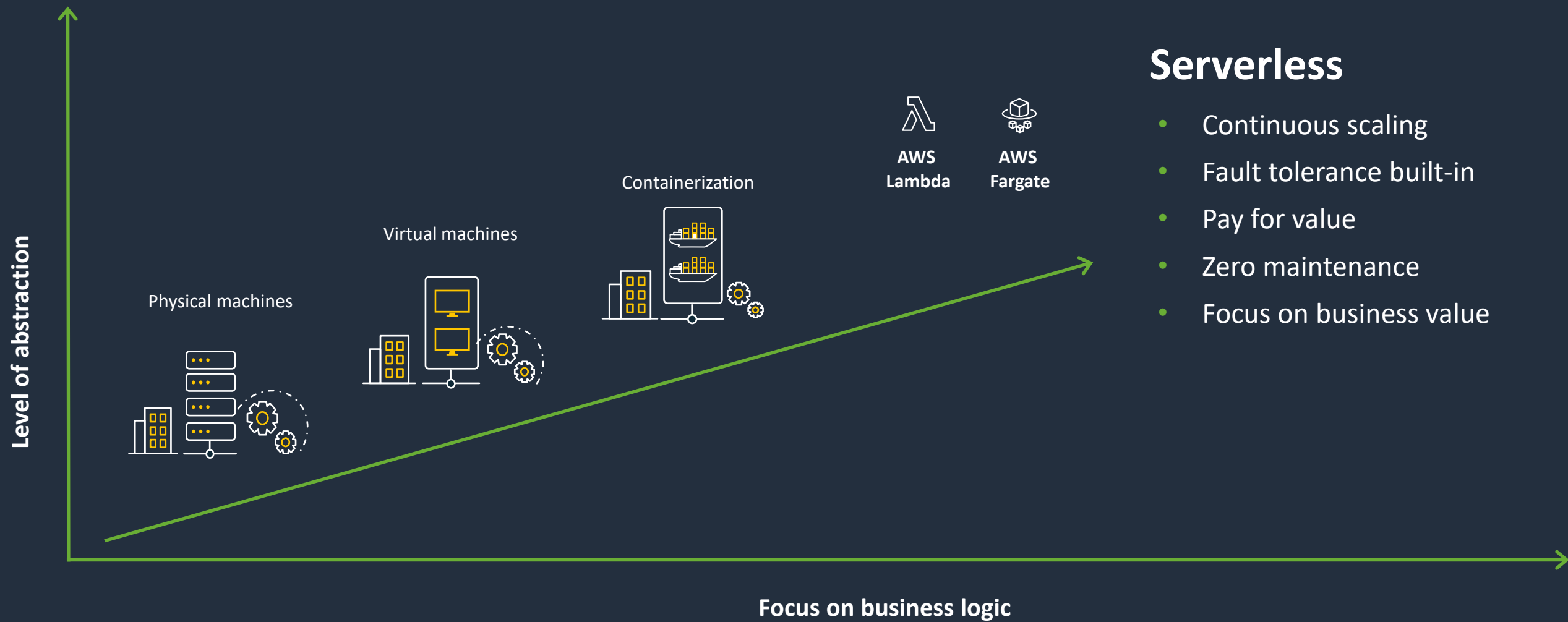


Overview of Serverless

What does the future look like?

ALL THE CODE YOU EVER WRITE IS BUSINESS LOGIC

There's a paradigm shift happening



Serverless

- Continuous scaling
- Fault tolerance built-in
- Pay for value
- Zero maintenance
- Focus on business value

What is serverless?

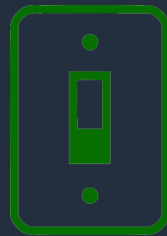


No infrastructure provisioning,
no management



Automatic scaling

Pay for value



Highly available and secure



Serverless applications span many different categories of services

Compute



AWS
Lambda



AWS
Fargate

Data stores



Amazon Simple
Storage Service
(Amazon S3)



Amazon Aurora
Serverless



Amazon
DynamoDB

Integration



Amazon
API Gateway



Amazon Simple
Queue Service
(Amazon SQS)



Amazon Simple
Notification
Service
(Amazon SNS)

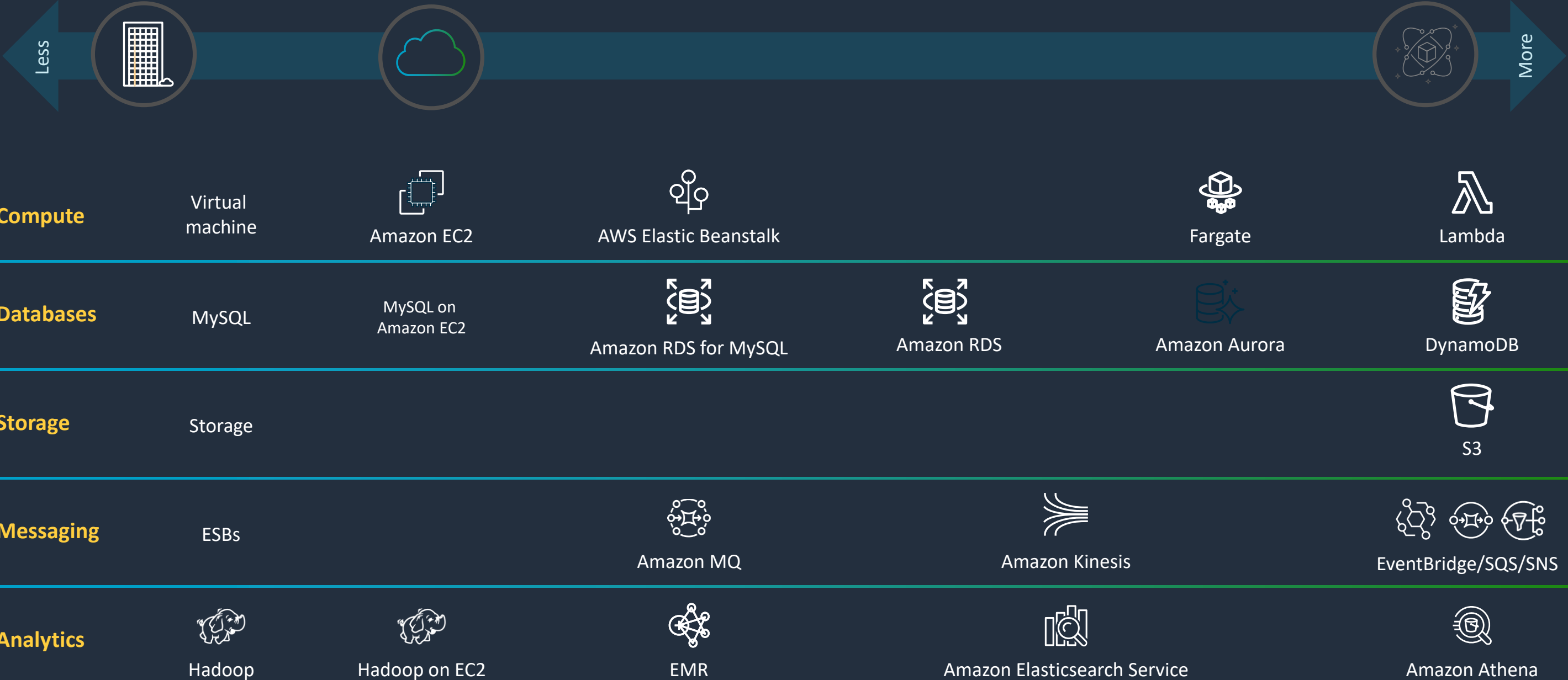


AWS
Step Functions



AWS
AppSync

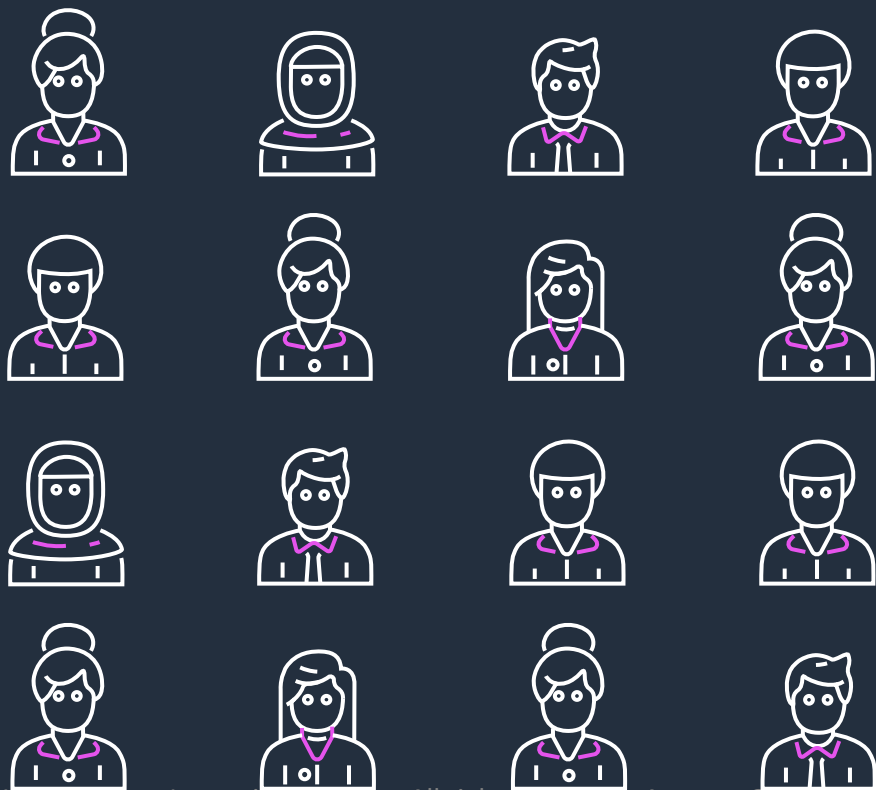
AWS operational responsibility models



CIO's say that **80%** of developers' time is spent on the **operations and maintenance of applications** and only **20%** of the time is actually spent on **innovation**

Serverless adoption is growing fast

**HUNDREDS
OF THOUSANDS**
of customers

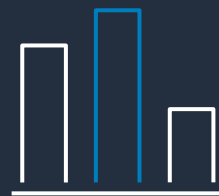


TRILLIONS
of Lambda executions
per month

Why are customers building with a serverless-first strategy?



Agility



Performance



Cost



Security

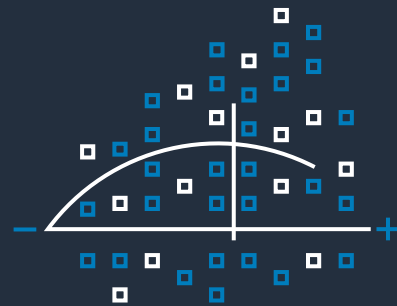
Driving agility at Coca-Cola

“What would normally be a complex architecture—with the amount of security, precision, and latency required—is simplified by using services like AWS Lambda to create a magical experience for the user.”

Michael Connor, Chief Architect,
Coca-Cola Freestyle



What are customers building?



**IT
Automation**

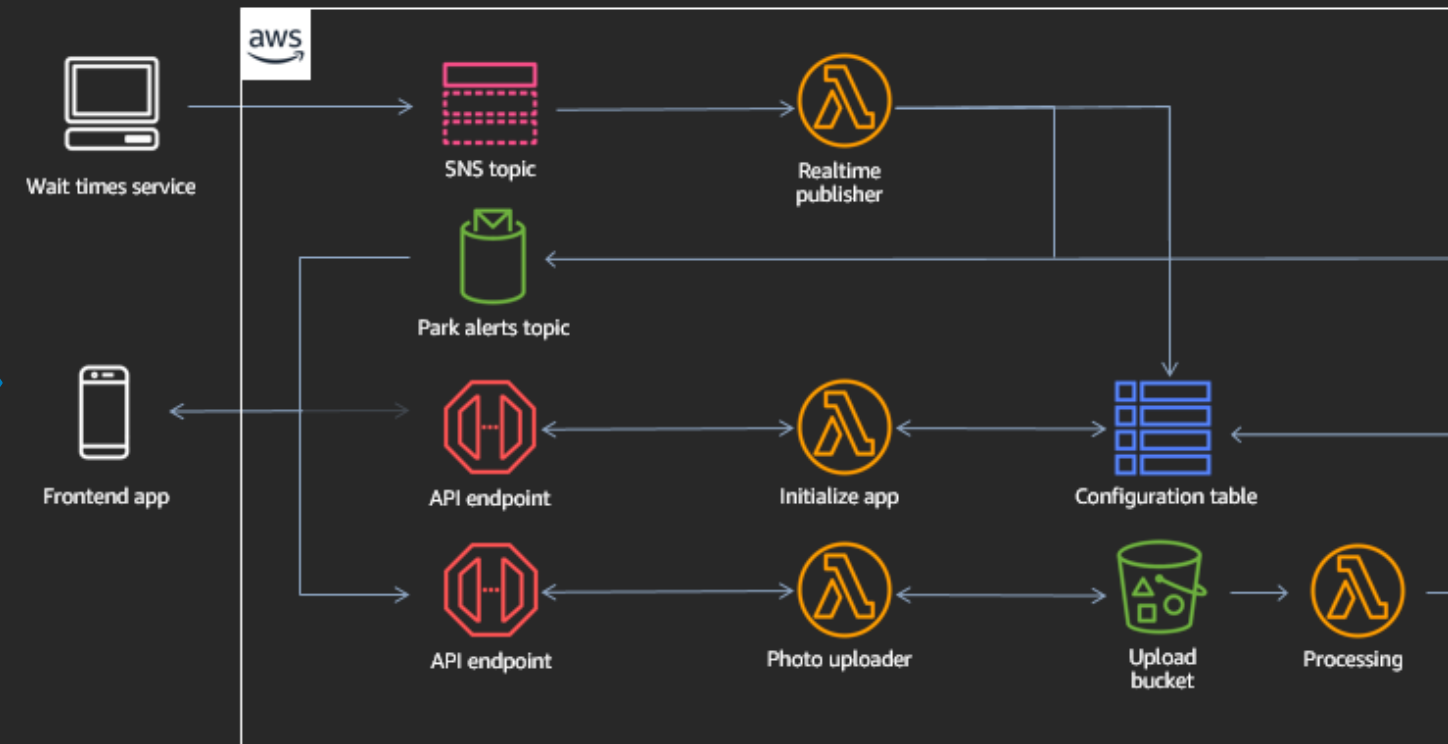
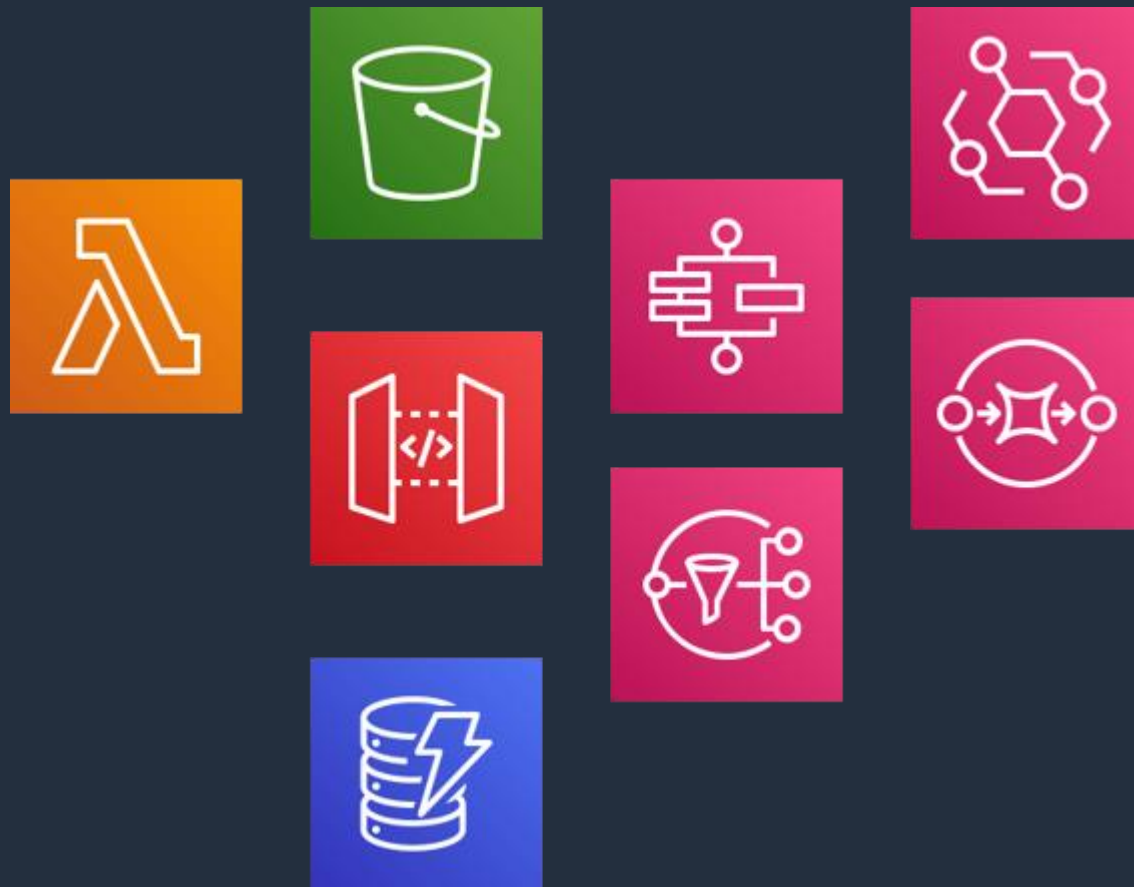
**Data
processing**

**Web
applications**

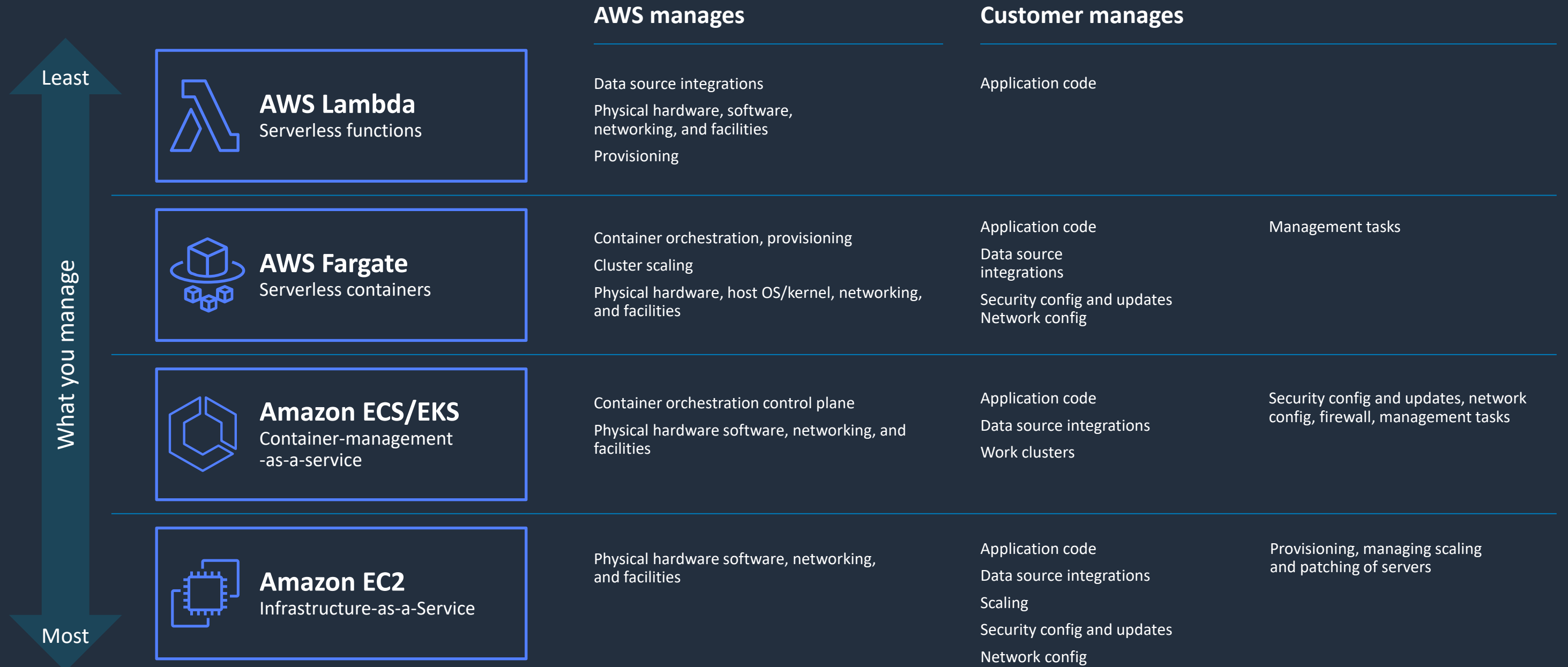
**Machine
Learning**

Building new applications

Small pieces, loosely joined



Compute operational models



AWS Lambda

Event-driven function-as-a-service

Serverless Architecture

Event Source



Changes in
data state



Requests to
endpoints



Changes in
resource state



Function



Node.js

Python

Java

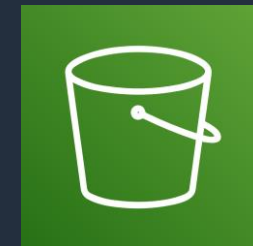
C#

Go

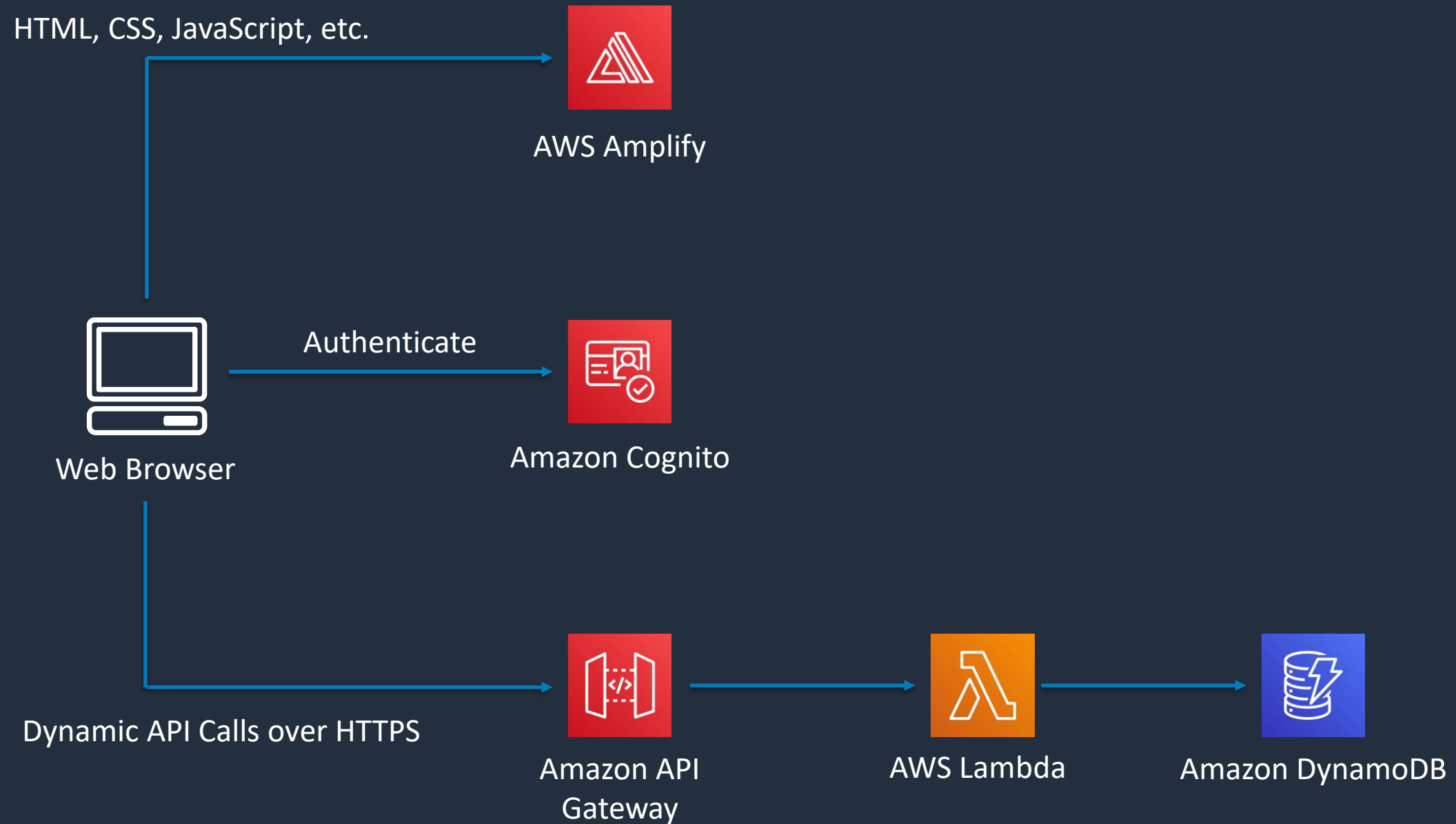
Ruby

Bring Your Own

Services / Other



Serverless Web Architecture*



Anatomy of a Lambda Function

Handler function

- Function executed on invocation
- Processes incoming event

Event

- Invocation data sent to function
- Shape differs by event source

Context

- Additional information from Lambda service
- Examples: request ID, time remaining

app.py

```
def handler(event, context):  
    msg = 'Hello {}'.format(  
        event['name']  
    )  
    return { 'message': msg }
```

Lambda Function Configuration

Power Rating

- Select between 128MB and 10GB
- CPU and network allocated proportionally
- Power tune to balance cost and speed



Permissions Model

- Execution Role grants function access to resources via IAM
- Function Policy controls invocation

Lambda Function Configuration

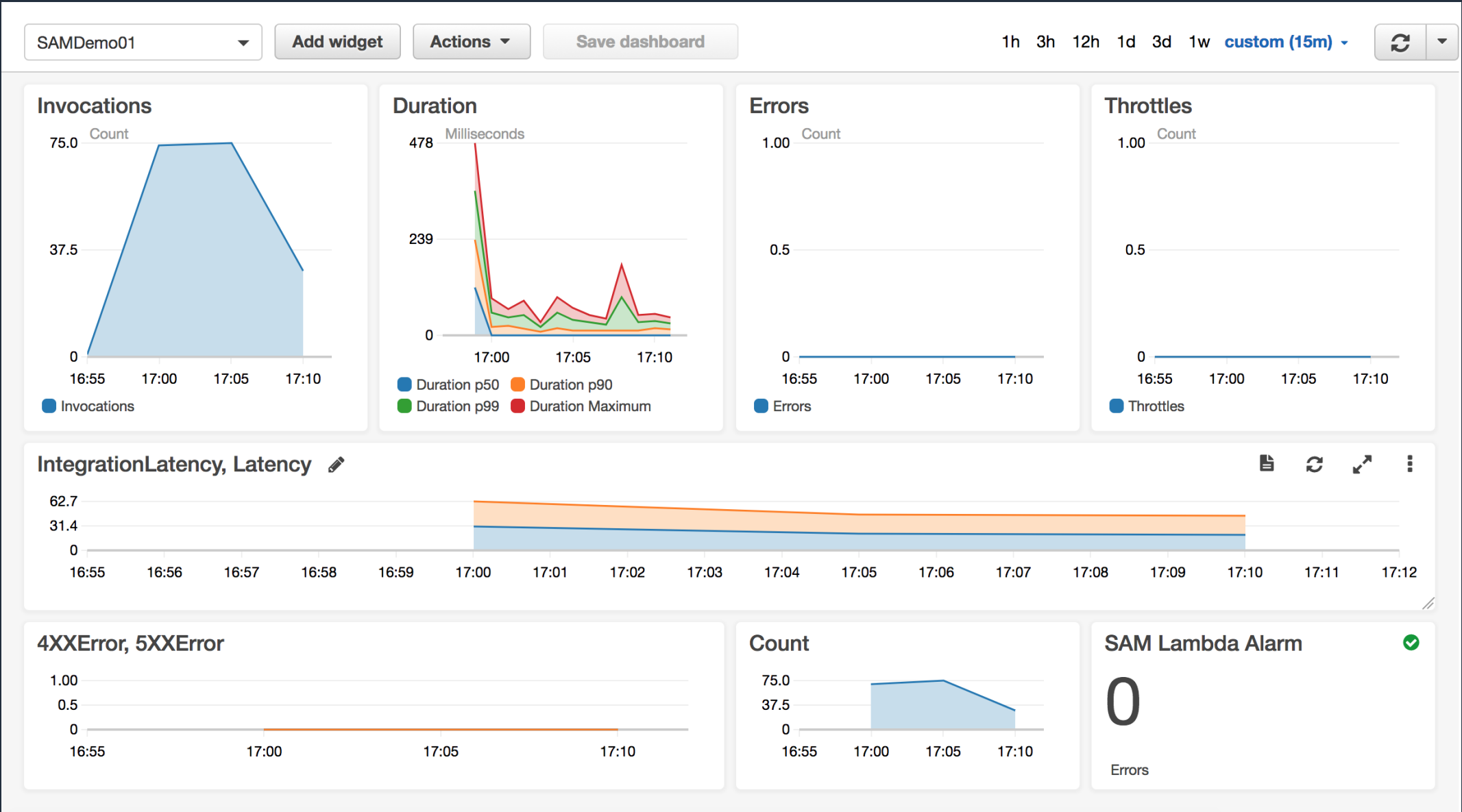
Timeout

- Up to 15 minutes
- Synchronous vs Asynchronous
- API Gateway timeout = 30 sec

Network Access

- Configure access to VPC
- Security Group rules apply
- VPC does not enhance security of function

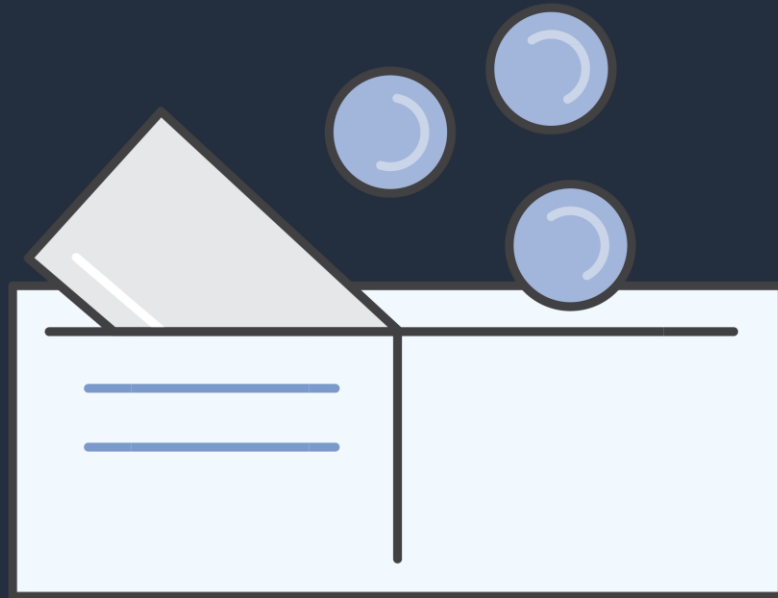
Built in monitoring



A few items to keep in mind...

- Functions are stateless, no affinity to underlying infrastructure
- Event triggers an invocation
- Lambda can handle a wide variety of event sources
 - Depending on event source, payload differs
 - Some event sources are batched (e.g. S3, SQS)
- Lambda service manages scaling, invocation
- Lambda service team manages platform security
- **Build something!**

Fine-grained pricing



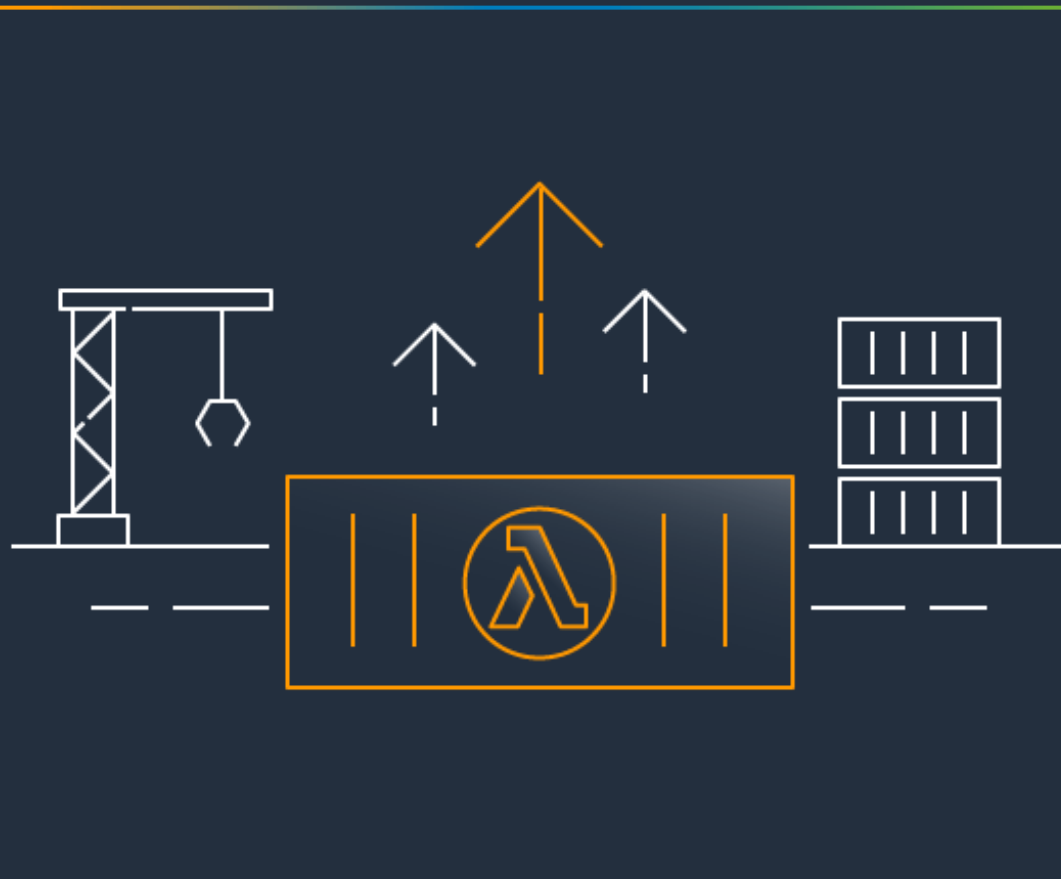
Free Tier

1M requests and 400,000 GBs of compute.
Every month, every customer.

- Pay for value
 - Priced by power rating
 - Charged in **1ms** increments
 - Low per-request charge
- No minimum
- Never pay for idle

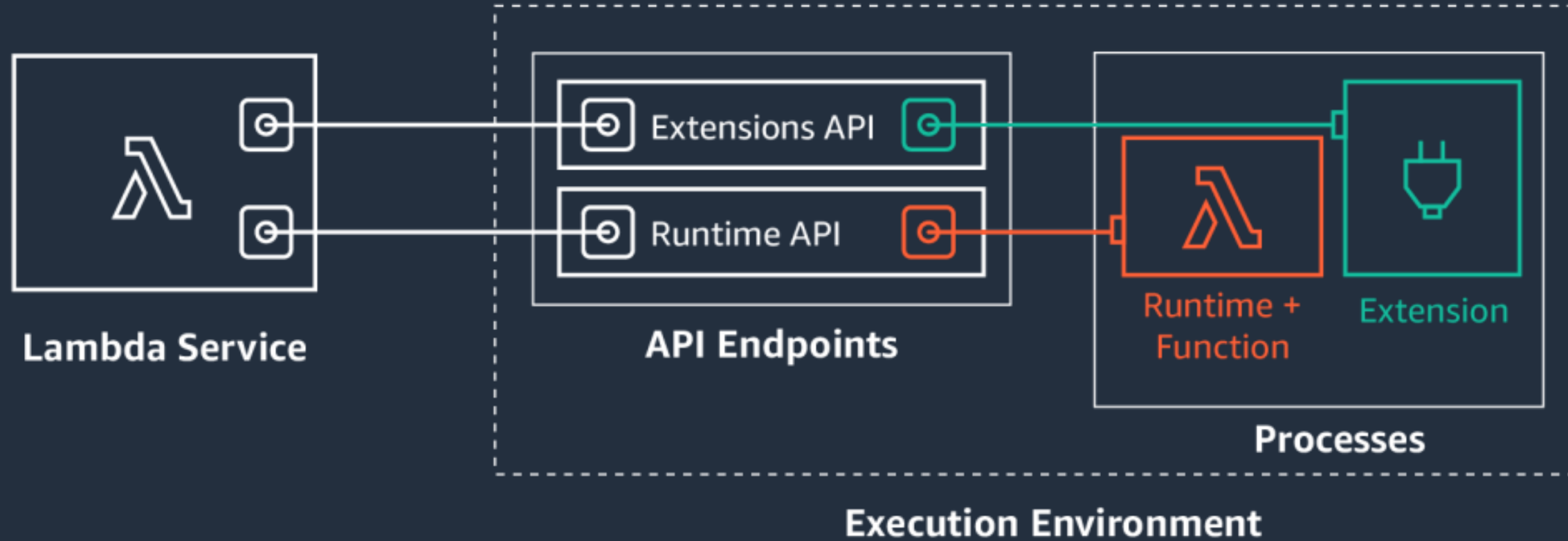
AWS Lambda container image support

AWS Lambda supports packaging and deploying functions as container images



- › Use a consistent set of tools for containers and Lambda-based applications
- › Deploy large applications with AWS-provided or third-party images of up to 10 GB
- › Benefit from subsecond automatic scaling, high availability, 140 native service integrations, pay for use billing model

AWS Lambda extensions simplify operations



Extensions Partners



Refactoring applications

Traditional three-tier application architecture



Web servers

Presentation layers



Application servers

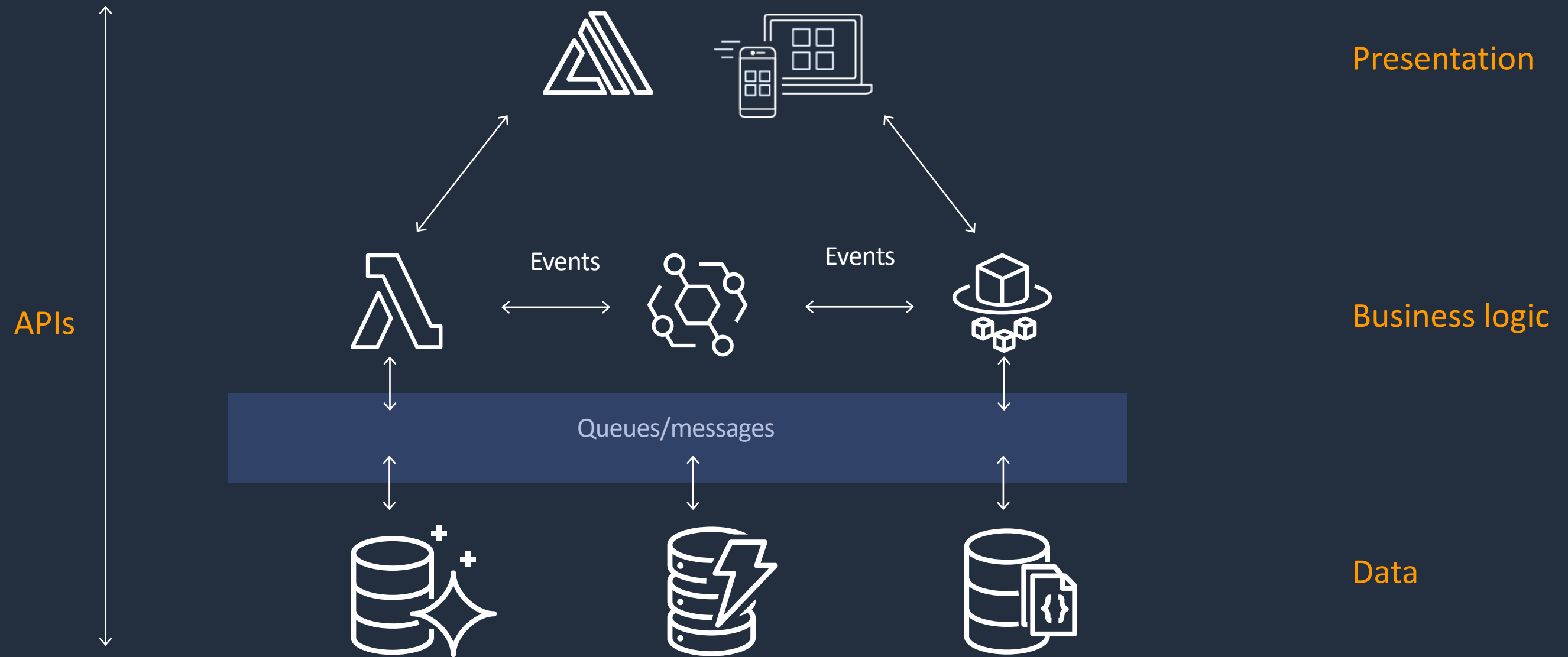
Business logic

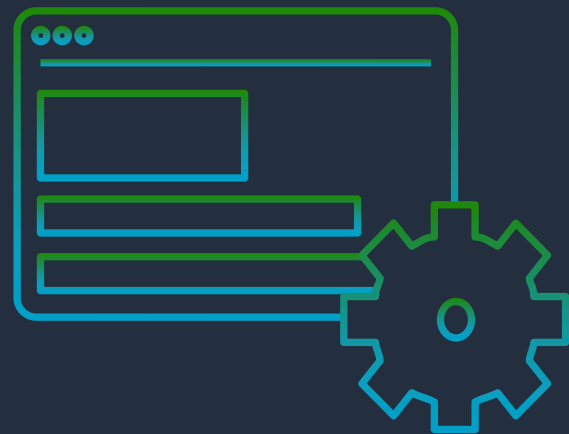


Database servers

Data layer

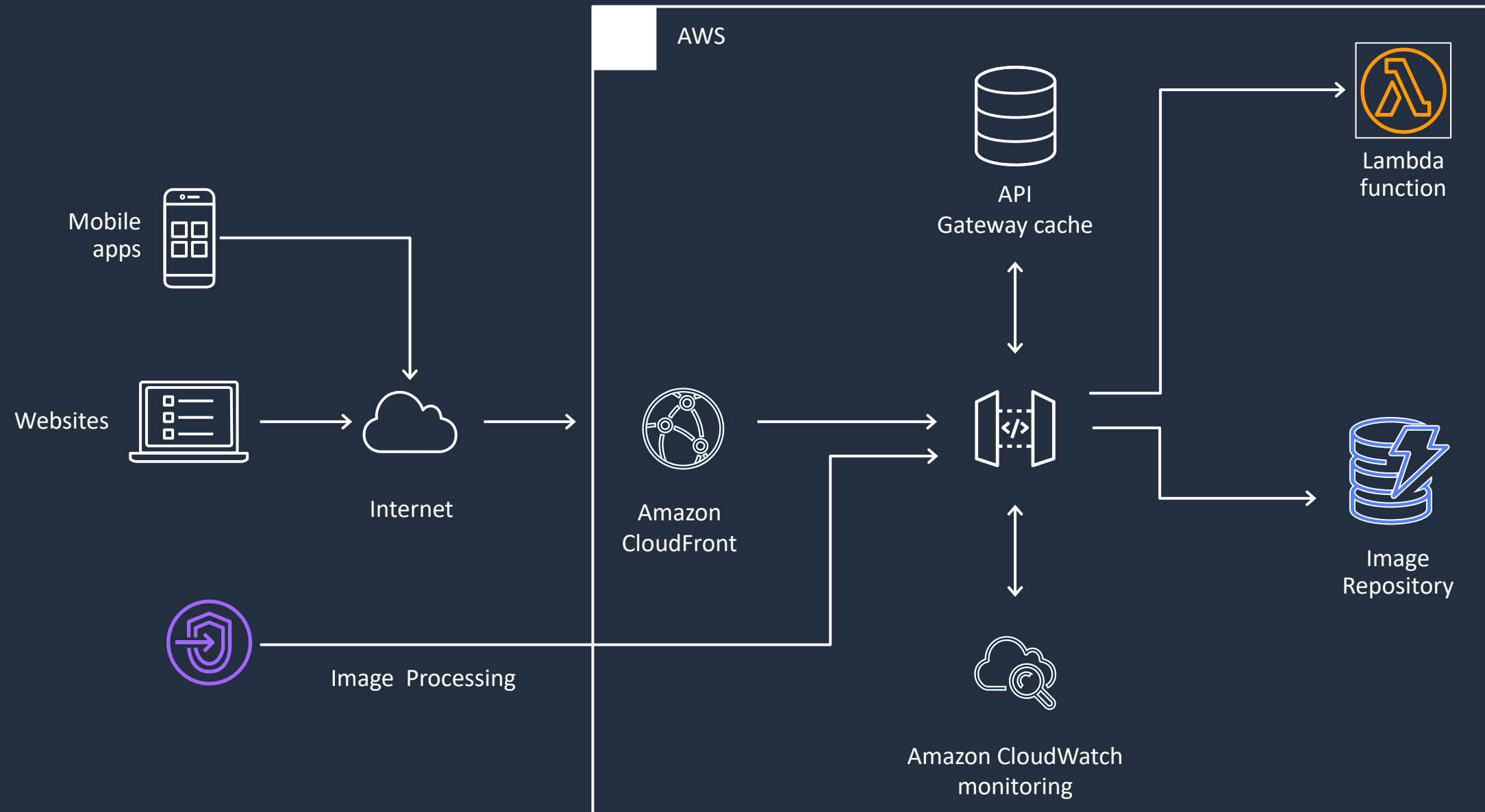
A modern three-tier application architecture





APIs are the front door of microservices

Realtor.com uses APIs between services



“We process 800 million images per day through Amazon API Gateway...”

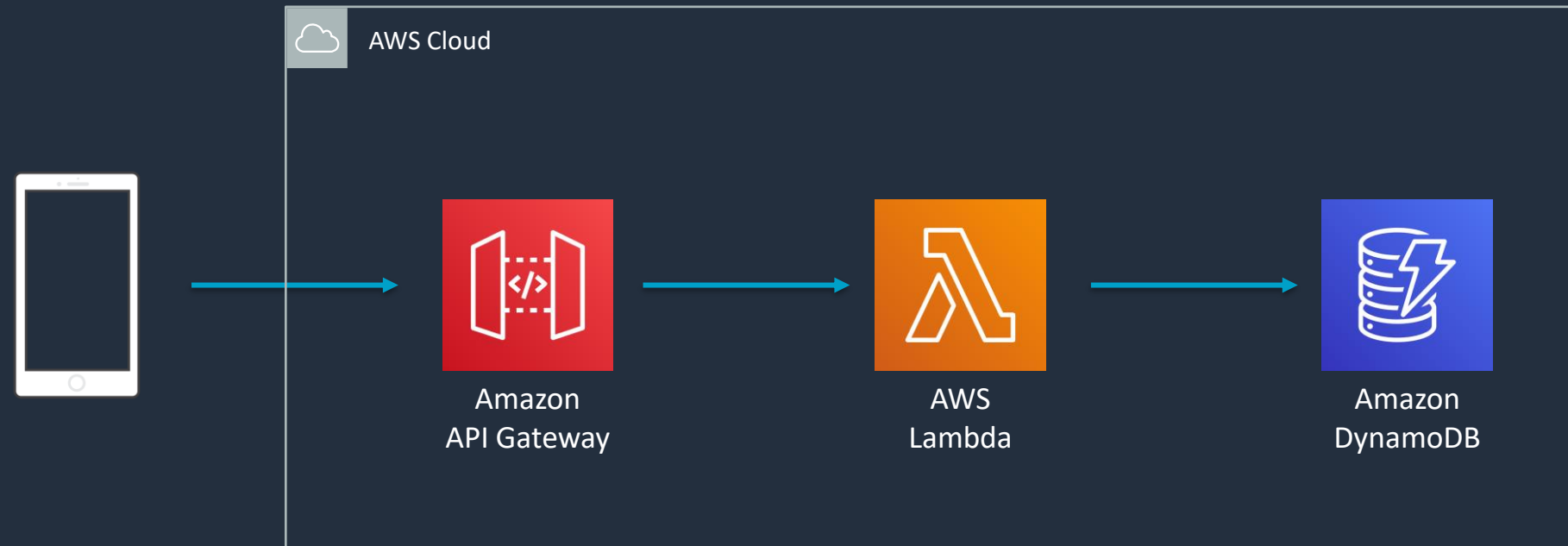
Kuntal Shah,
SVP Engineering,
Realtor.com

realtor.com®

Amazon API Gateway

Build and manage application interfaces

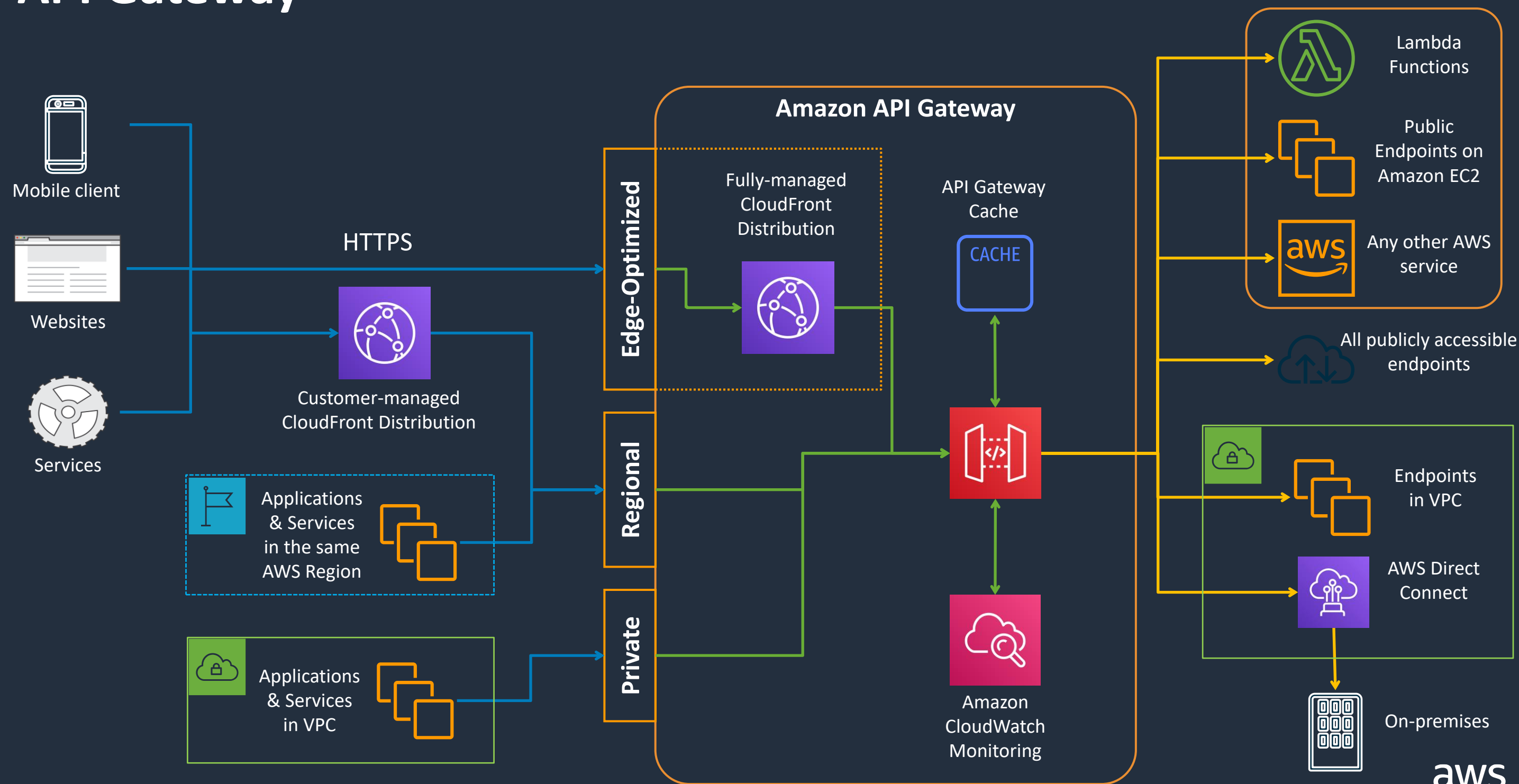
API Gateway is a front door...



...and alleviates common concerns so developers can focus on business logic

- Throttling
- Caching
- Authorization
- API Keys
- Usage Plans
- Request/Response Mapping

API Gateway



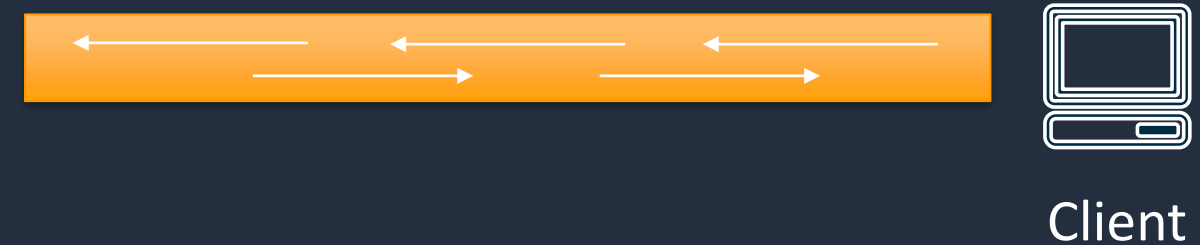
Support for multiple API types

RESTful: HTTP APIs & REST APIs



- Request / Response
- HTTP Methods like GET, POST, etc
- Short-lived communication
- Stateless

WebSocket APIs



- Serverless WebSocket
- Two-way communication channel
- Long-lived communication
- Stateful

REST versus WebSocket APIs

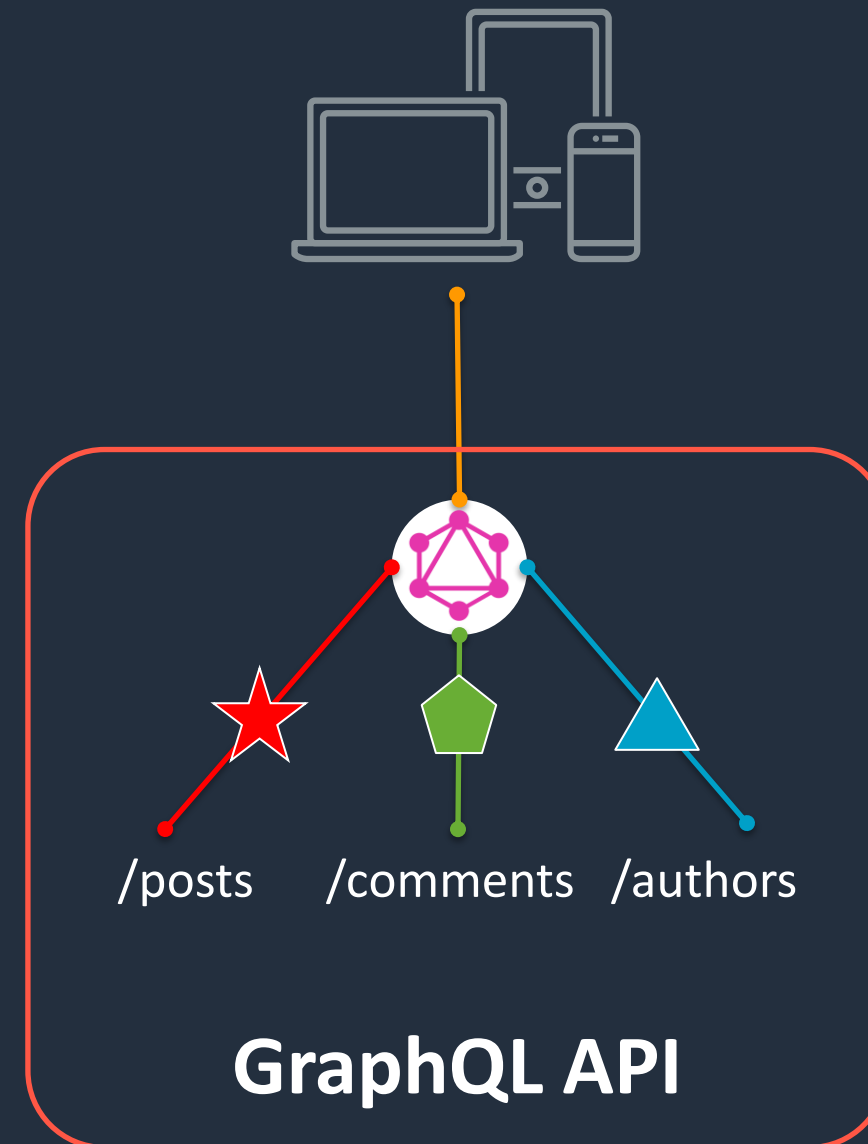
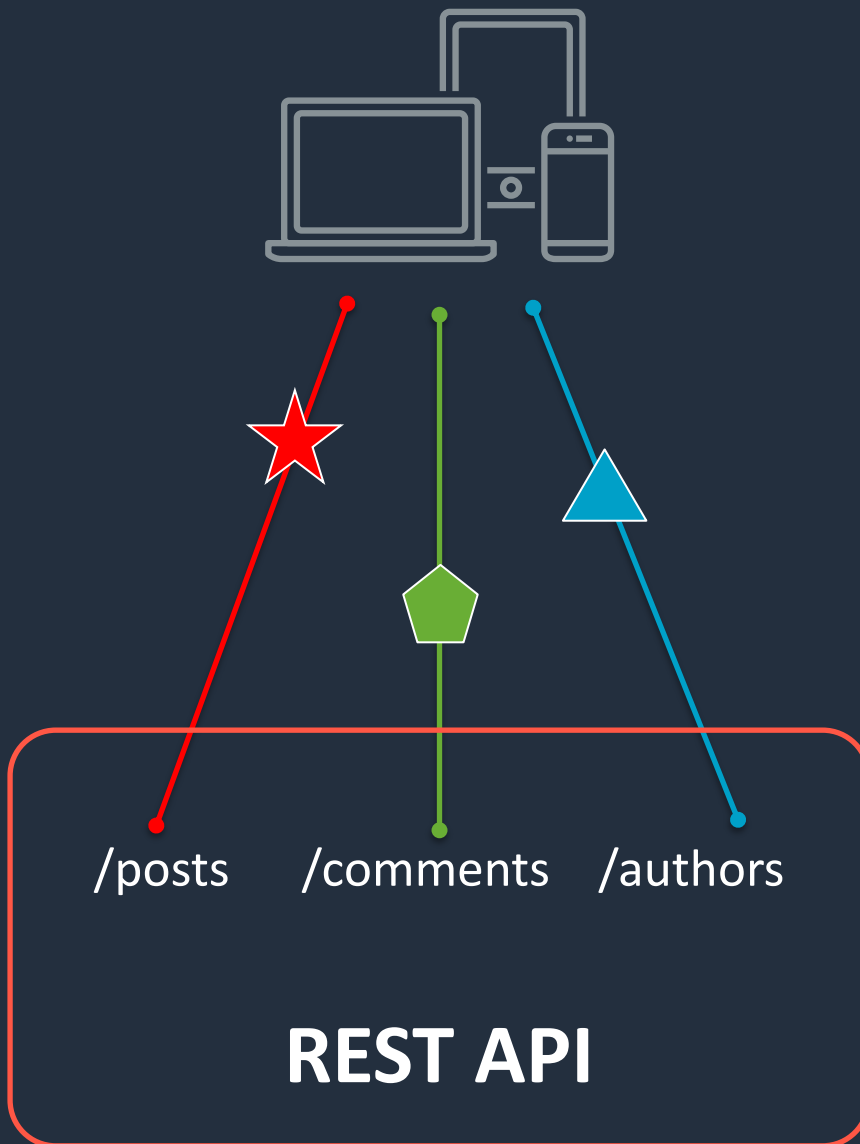
REST

- Web services over HTTP
- Flexible
- Stateless
- Two flavors:
 - HTTP API (faster, cheaper)
 - REST API (more features)

WebSocket

- Two-way communication between application and clients
- Persistent connection, stateful
- Useful for:
 - Chat
 - Gaming
 - Data streaming
 - Real-time updates

Or consider GraphQL for data-heavy applications



Serverless is more than compute

COMPUTE



AWS
Lambda

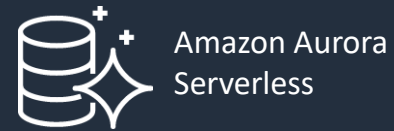


AWS
Fargate

DATA STORES



Amazon
S3



Amazon Aurora
Serverless



Amazon
DynamoDB

INTEGRATION



Amazon
EventBridge



Amazon
API Gateway



Amazon
SQS



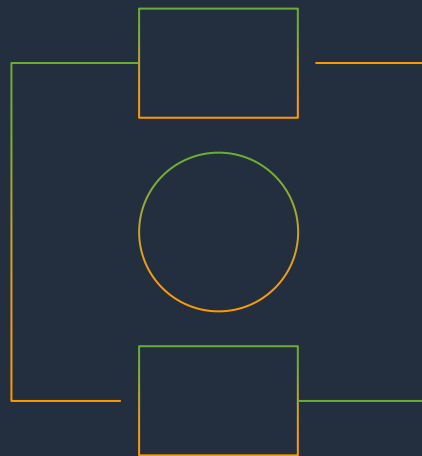
Amazon
SNS



AWS
Step Functions

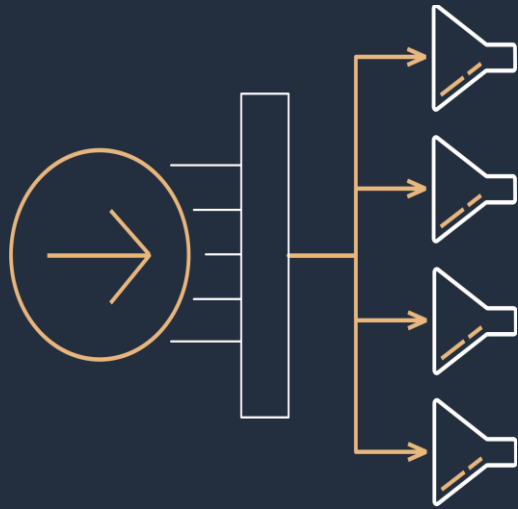


AWS
AppSync



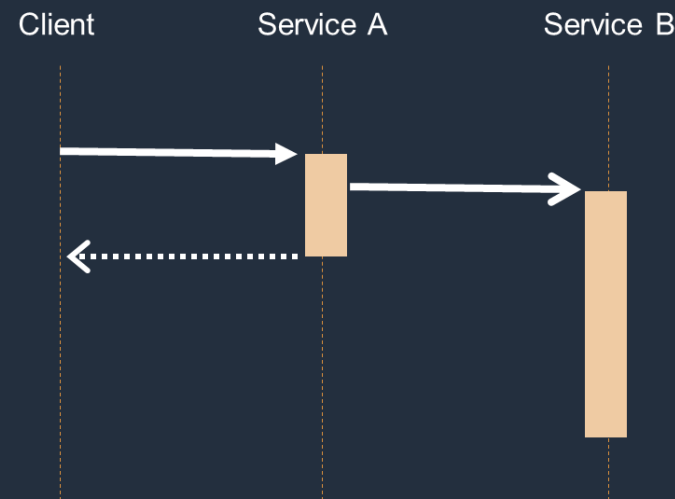
Events are the connective tissue of modern applications

Event-driven architectures drive reliability and scalability



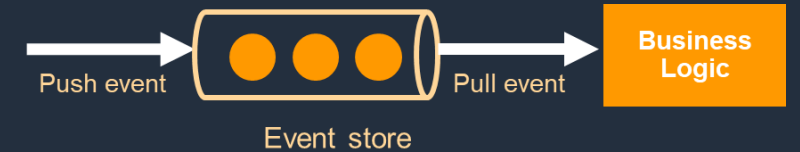
Event Routers

Abstract producers and consumers from each other



Asynchronous Events

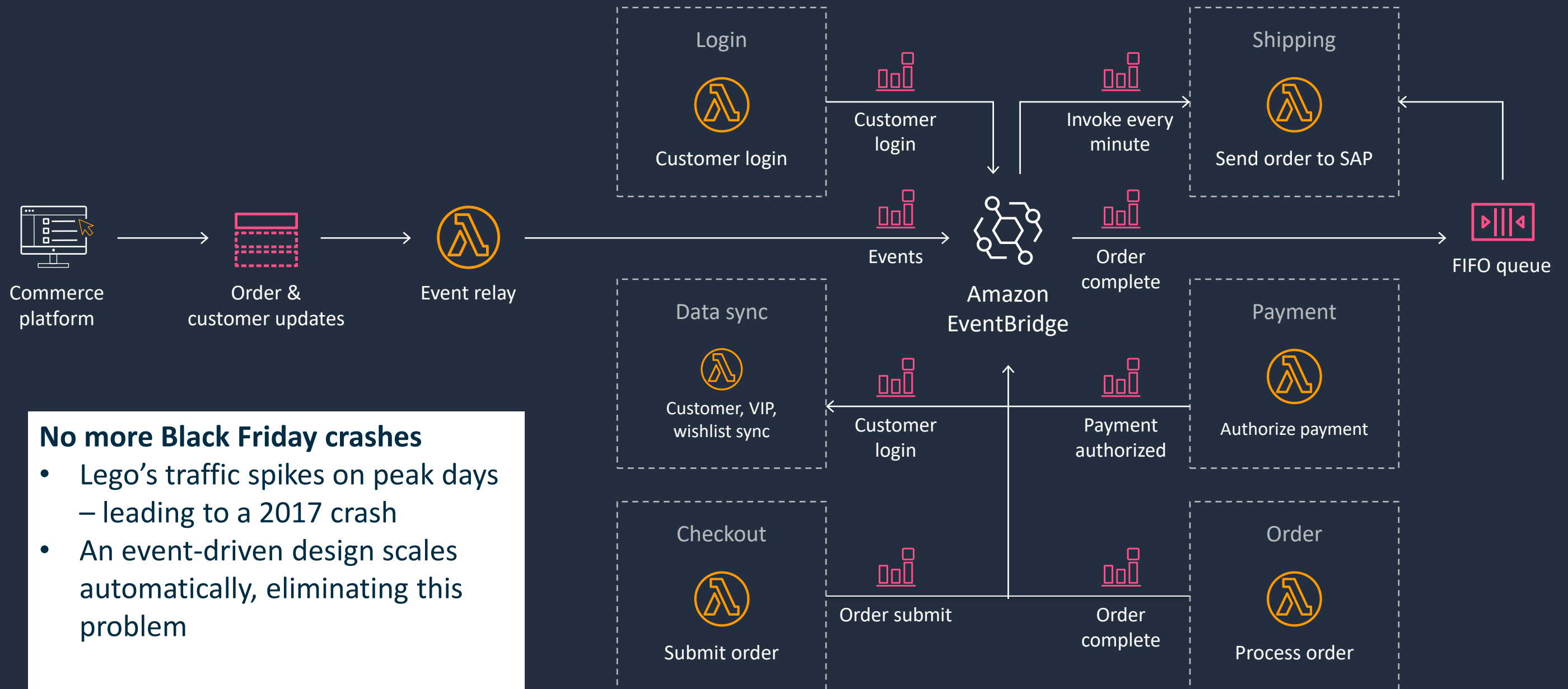
Improve responsiveness and reduce dependencies

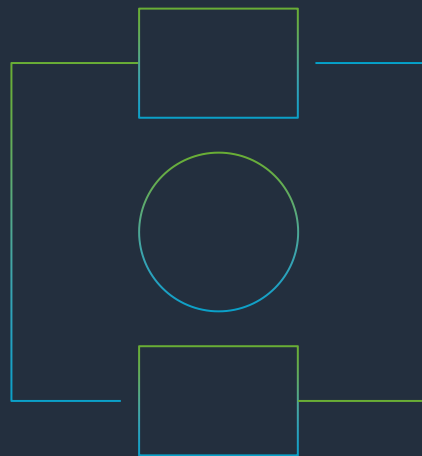


Event Stores

Buffer messages until services are available to process

Lego uses an event-driven design for scalability





Decoupling state from servers improves resilience and handles error cases better

When should I use serverless?

An age old question

Serverless fits numerous use cases

Typical early serverless uses include:

- IT Automation
- Microservices
- Data processing

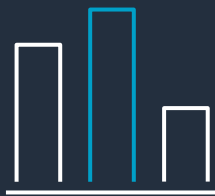
If the workload is event-driven, stateless, and can be performed in under 15 minutes ... it may be a good fit for serverless

Serverless is about innovation



Increased agility

New extensions, OCI, and tooling



Excellent performance

10 GB memory, provisioned concurrency



High value

1 millisecond billing, Savings Plans



A complete portfolio

Comprehensive suite of services

Hands-on Workshop

Build a unicorn ride sharing start-up!

- Authentication
- Static frontend
- Full serverless!

Build a Serverless Web Application
with AWS Lambda, Amazon API Gateway, AWS Amplify, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon Cognito

Projects on AWS:

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Host a static website
- 3 Manage users
- 4 Build a serverless backend
- 5 Deploy a RESTful API
- 6 Terminate resources

Overview

In this tutorial, you'll create a simple serverless web application that enables users to request unicorn rides from the [Wild Rydes](#) fleet. The application will present users with an HTML based user interface for indicating the location where they would like to be picked up and will interface on the backend with a RESTful web service to submit the request and dispatch a nearby unicorn. The application will also provide facilities for users to register with the service and log in before requesting rides.

Application Architecture

The application architecture uses [AWS Lambda](#), [Amazon API Gateway](#), [Amazon DynamoDB](#), [Amazon Cognito](#), and [AWS Amplify Console](#). Amplify Console provides continuous deployment and hosting of the static web resources including HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and image files which are loaded in the user's browser. JavaScript executed in the browser sends and receives data from a public backend API built using Lambda and API Gateway. Amazon Cognito provides user management and authentication functions to secure the backend API. Finally, DynamoDB provides a persistence layer where data can be stored by the API's Lambda function.

AWS Experience: Beginner

Time to complete: 2 hours

Cost to complete: Each service used in this architecture is eligible for the [AWS Free Tier](#). If you are outside the usage limits of the Free Tier, completing this tutorial will cost you less than \$0.25*.

Prerequisites: To complete this tutorial, you will need:

- An AWS account**
- A text editor
- Recommended browser: The latest version of Chrome

*This estimate assumes you follow the recommended configurations throughout the tutorial and terminate all resources within 24 hours.

**Accounts that have been created within the last 24 hours might not yet have access to the resources required for this tutorial.

```
graph LR
    Browser[Web Browser] -- "HTML, CSS, JavaScript, etc." --> Amplify[AWS Amplify]
    Browser -- "Authenticate" --> Cognito[Amazon Cognito]
    Browser -- "Dynamic API Calls over HTTPS" --> APIGateway[Amazon API Gateway]
    APIGateway --> Lambda[AWS Lambda]
    Lambda --> DynamoDB[Amazon DynamoDB]
```

- 1 **Static Web Hosting**
AWS Amplify hosts static web resources including HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and image files which are loaded in the
- 2 **User Management**
Amazon Cognito provides user management and authentication functions to secure the backend API.
- 3 **Serverless Backend**
Amazon DynamoDB provides a persistence layer where data can be stored by the API's Lambda function.
- 4 **RESTful API**
JavaScript executed in the browser sends and receives data from a public backend API built using Lambda and



Thank you!

<https://aws.amazon.com/serverless/>

