

# Serverless Applications

## AWS Lambda

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# Outline

- Overview of Serverless
- Serverless Architectures
- AWS Lambda Example Architecture
- Overview of Containers
- Container Architectures
- Where we go from here
- AWS Lambda + AWS API Gateway

# Need for Virtual Machines

## The Issue

- Deployment of server applications is getting complicated since software can have many types of requirements.

## The Solution

- Run each individual application on a separate virtual machine. (One on NodeJS VM, one on PHP VM, one on Java VM)

### *Virtualization*

Offers a hardware abstraction layer that can adjust to the specific CPU, memory, storage and network needs of applications on a per server basis.

# Virtual Machines are expensive

## The Problems with Virtual machines

- Money – You need to predict the instance size you need. You are charged for every CPU cycle, even when the system is “running its thumbs”
- Time – Many operations related to virtual machines are typically slow

## The Solution

- Serverless Architectures
- Containers

### *Containers*

Operating System Level virtualization, a lightweight approach to virtualization that only provides the bare minimum that an application requires to run and function as intended.

# What is Serverless?

- *Serverless architectures refer to applications that significantly depend on third party-services (known as Backend as a Service or “BaaS”) or on custom code that’s run in ephemeral containers (Function as a Service or “FaaS”), the best known vendor host of which currently is AWS Lambda. By using these ideas, and by moving much behavior to the front end, such architectures remove the need for the traditional ‘always on’ server system sitting behind an application.*
- **“No server is easier to manage than no server”** – Werner Vogels

Note: slides provided by Nate Slater, Senior Manager AWS Solutions Architecture, “*State of Container and Serverless Architectures*”

# Features of Serverless Architectures

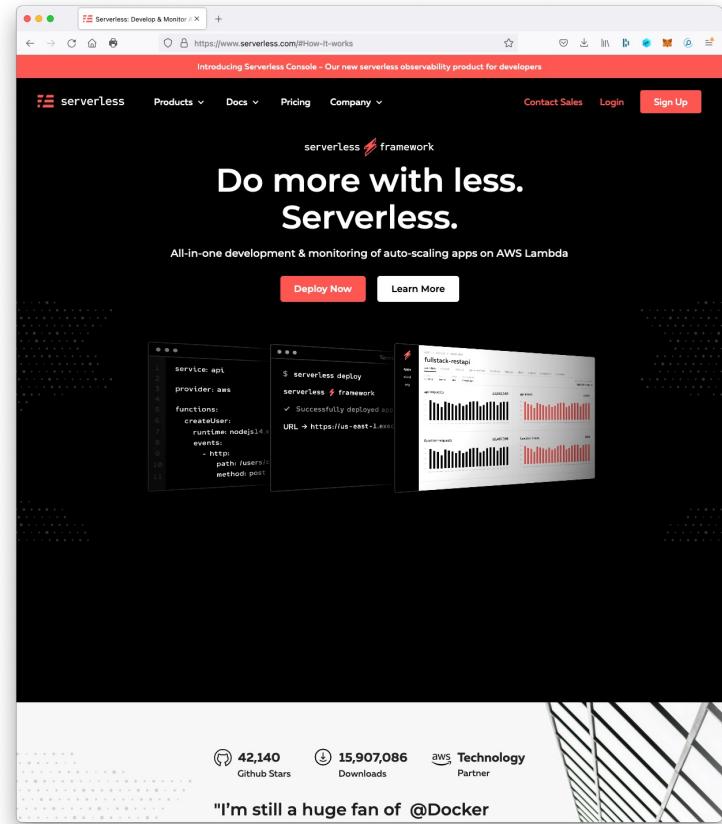
- No compute resource to manage
- Provisioning and scaling handled by the service itself
- You write code and the execution environment is provided by the service
- Core functionality (e.g., database, authentication and authorization) is provided by at-scale Web Services

# The origins of “Functions-a-Service”

- **AWS Lambda** – Announced at re:Invent 2014. First web service of it's kind that completely abstracted the execution environment from the code
- **API Gateway** – Launched in mid-2015. Critical ingredient for building service endpoints with Lambda.
- Combined with existing back-plane services like DynamoDB, Cloudformation, and S3 and “serverless” development was born.

# The FaaS Development Framework Ecosystem

- Serverless Framework ([serverless.com](https://serverless.com))
  - Open-source framework for building serverless applications with AWS, Azure, IBM Cloud, GCP, Knative, Apache OpenWhisk, CloudFlare Workers
  - Supports Node.js, Python, and Java
  - Free-tier: 100,000 transactions / mo
- Chalice
  - Python based framework for microservice development with AWS Lambda
- Apex
  - A set of tools written in Go to manage serverless deployments to AWS Lambda
- Serverless Application Module (SAM)
  - AWS framework that extends CloudFormation (common language to describe and provision infrastructure resources in the cloud)



# FaaS – How Does it Work?

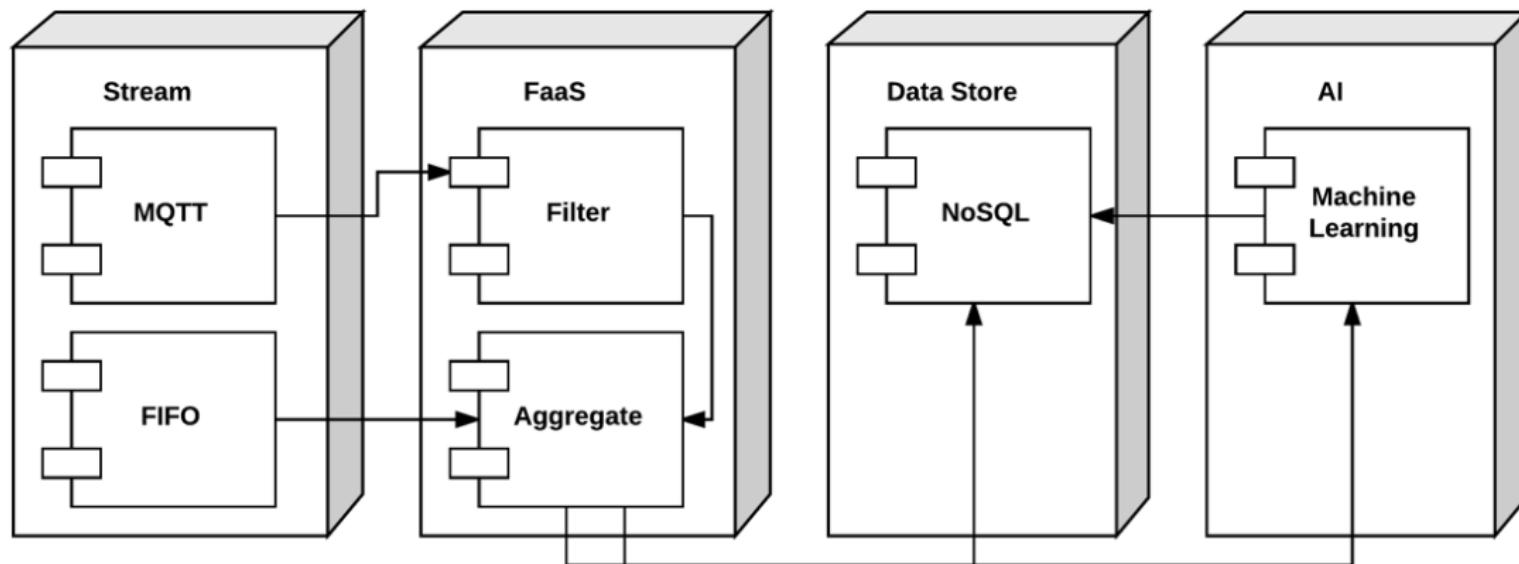
- You write a function and deploy it to the cloud service for execution.
- Example: node.js with AWS Lambda:

```
module.exports.handler = function(event, context, callback) {  
    console.log("event: " + JSON.stringify(event));  
    if ((!event.hasOwnProperty("email") ||  
        !event.hasOwnProperty("restaurantId")) || (!event.email ||  
        !event.restaurantId)) { callback("[BadRequest] email and  
        restaurantId are required");  
    return; }  
}
```

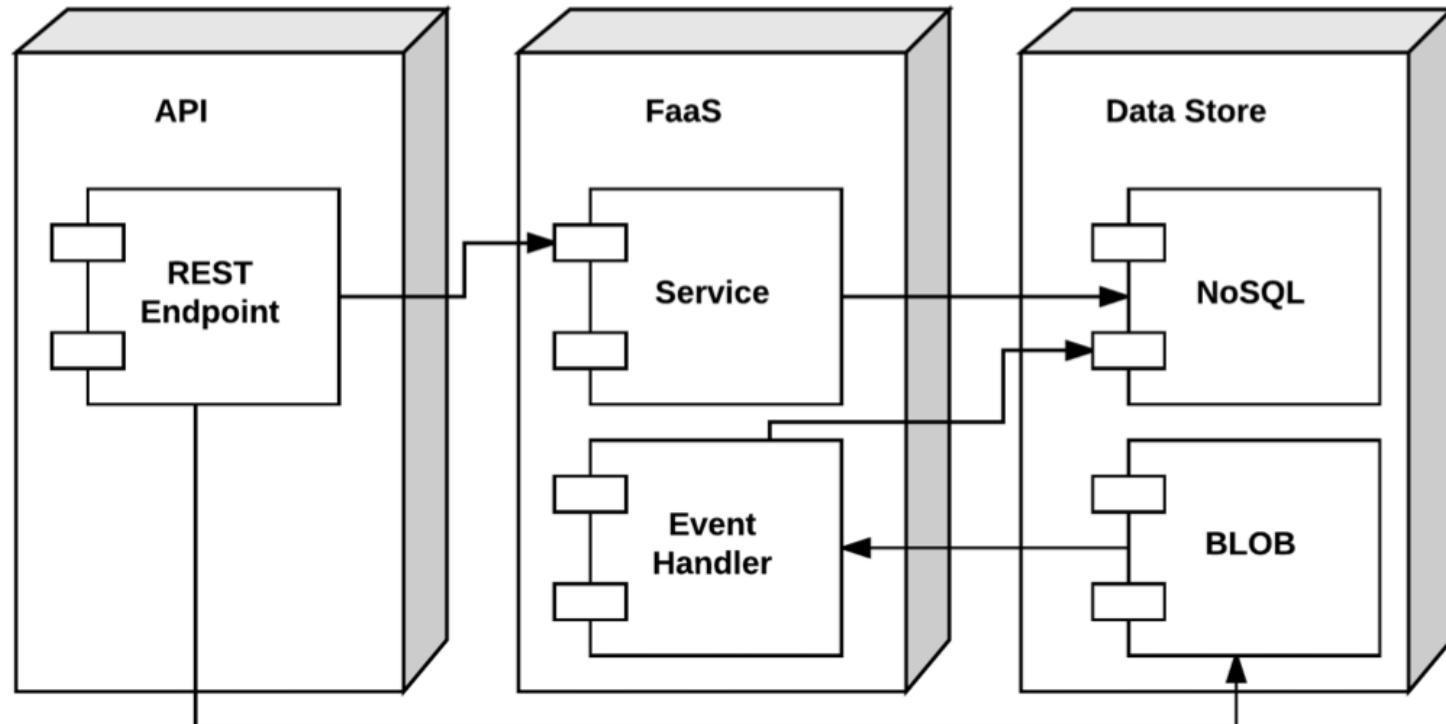
# BaaS - Backend-as-a-Service

- Data Stores
  - NoSQL Databases
  - BLOB Storage
  - Cache (CDN)
- Analytics
  - Query
  - Search
  - IoT (Internet of Things)
  - Stream Processing
- AI
  - Machine Learning
  - Image Recognition
  - Natural Language Processing/Understanding
  - Speech to Text/Text to Speech

# Serverless Architecture – Stream Analytics/IoT



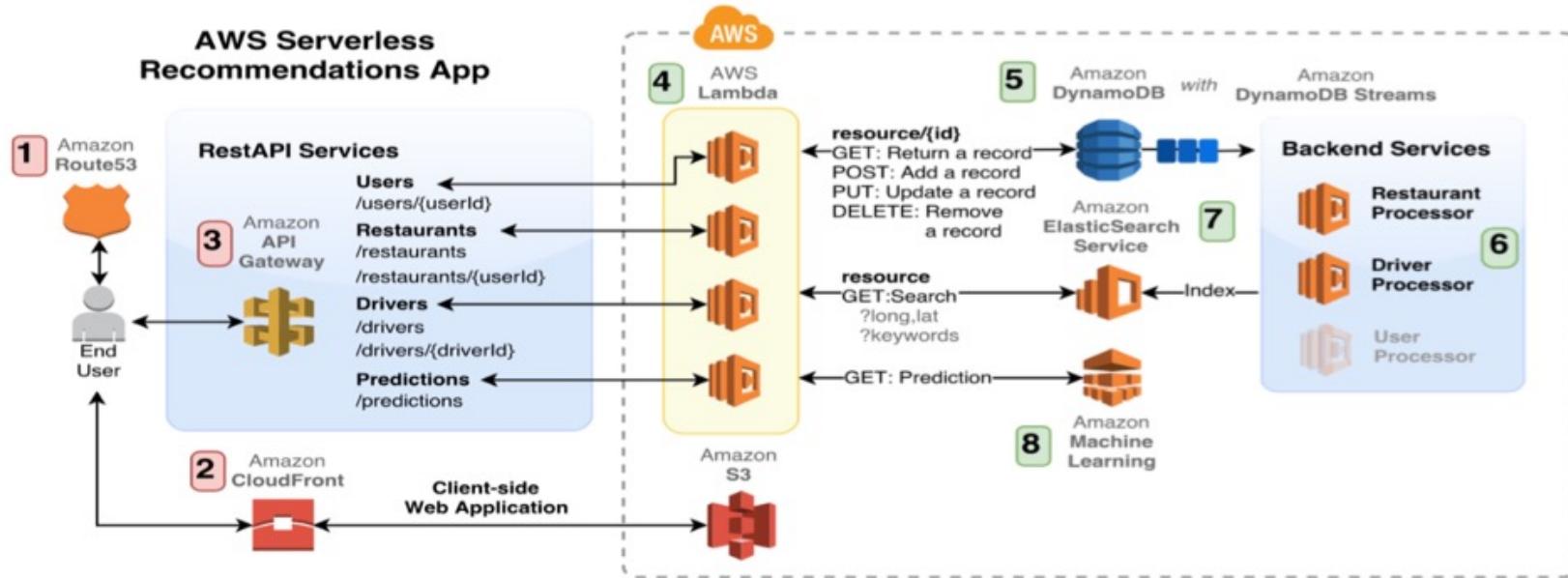
# Serverless Architecture - Microservices



# AWS Lambda Example Architecture

- Search
- Location-Awareness
- Machine-learning powered recommendations
- NoSQL
- Microservices
- API Management
- Static website with CDN
- Not a single server to manage!

# AWS Lambda Example Architecture (cont'd)



## At the AWS Edge Location

- 1 DNS requests are handled by Amazon Route53. An ALIAS DNS record retrieves the IP address of the nearest edge location.
- 2 Web application files (HTML, JS, CSS, Media) are downloaded to the client's browser from the edge location.
- 3 Javascript in the client-side web application invokes AJAX HTTP requests to Amazon API Gateway endpoints, delivered through the nearest edge location.

## At the AWS Origin (Region)

- 4 Each service is implemented by an AWS Lambda function. The HTTP method types passed through by Amazon API Gateway determine the downstream action that will occur.
- 5 Individual records (denoted by `{id}`) are retrieved, created, updated and removed from Amazon DynamoDB.
- 6 Backend services delivered by AWS Lambda index the data from Amazon DynamoDB Streams and store the results in Amazon Elasticsearch Service.
- 7 All search operations in the Rest API services query the Amazon Elasticsearch Service database for fast, accurate results.
- 8 The predictions Rest API service leverages the Amazon Machine Learning real-time predictions endpoint to provide predictions about restaurant satisfaction.

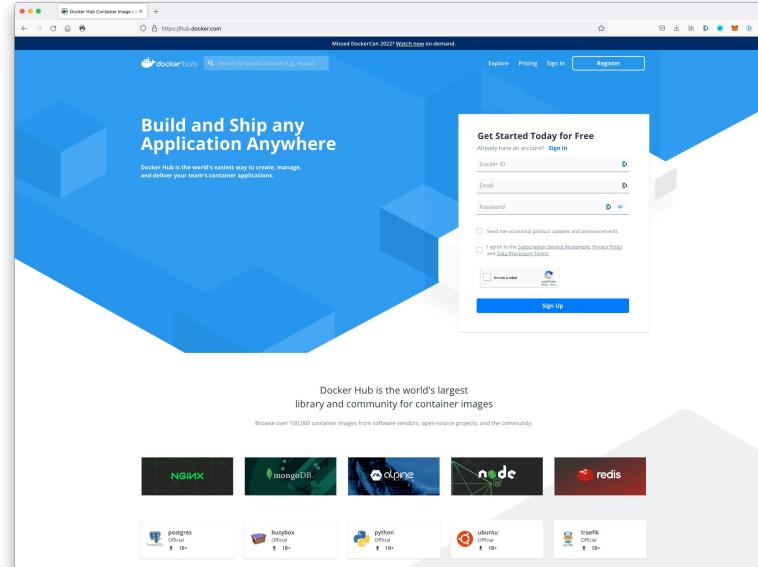
# What are Containers?

- Virtualization at the OS level
- Based on **Linux kernel** features
  - cgroups (control groups)
  - namespaces
- Concept has been around for a while
  - Solaris "zones" – early form of containerization
  - LXC – Early form of containerization on Linux
- **Docker** has brought containers mainstream



# Containers – Key Features

- Lightweight
  - All containers running on the same host share a single Linux kernel
  - Container images don't require a full OS install like a virtual machine image
- Portable
  - Execution environment abstracts the underlying host from the container
  - No dependency on a specific virtual machine technology
  - Container images can be shared using GitHub-like repositories, such as **Docker Hub** ([hub.docker.com](https://hub.docker.com))



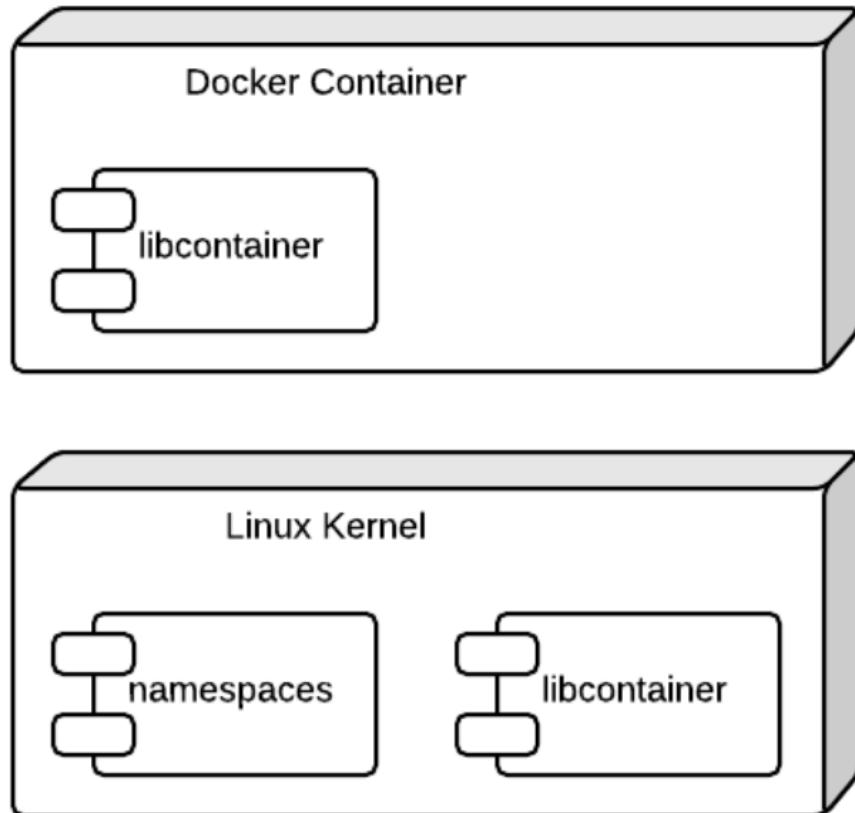
# Docker

- **Docker** is a tool that allows developers, sys-admins etc. to easily deploy their applications in a sandbox (called containers) to run on the host operating system, i.e., Linux.
- Key Benefit : Allows users to **package an application** with all its **dependencies** into a standardized unit for software development.
- Unlike virtual machines, Containers do **not** have the **high overhead** and hence enable more efficient usage of the underlying system and resources.
- Allow extremely higher **efficient sharing of resources**
- Provides standard and minimizes software packaging
- **Decouples software** from underlying **host** w/ no hypervisor

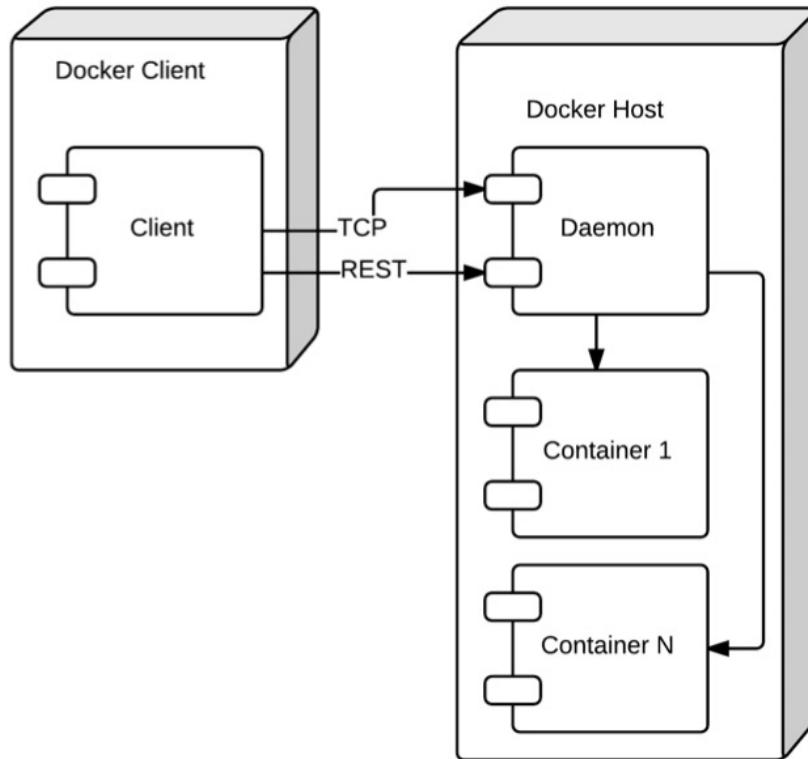
## *Container Issues*

- Security
- Less Flexibility in Operating Systems, Networking
- Management of Docker and Container in production is challenge

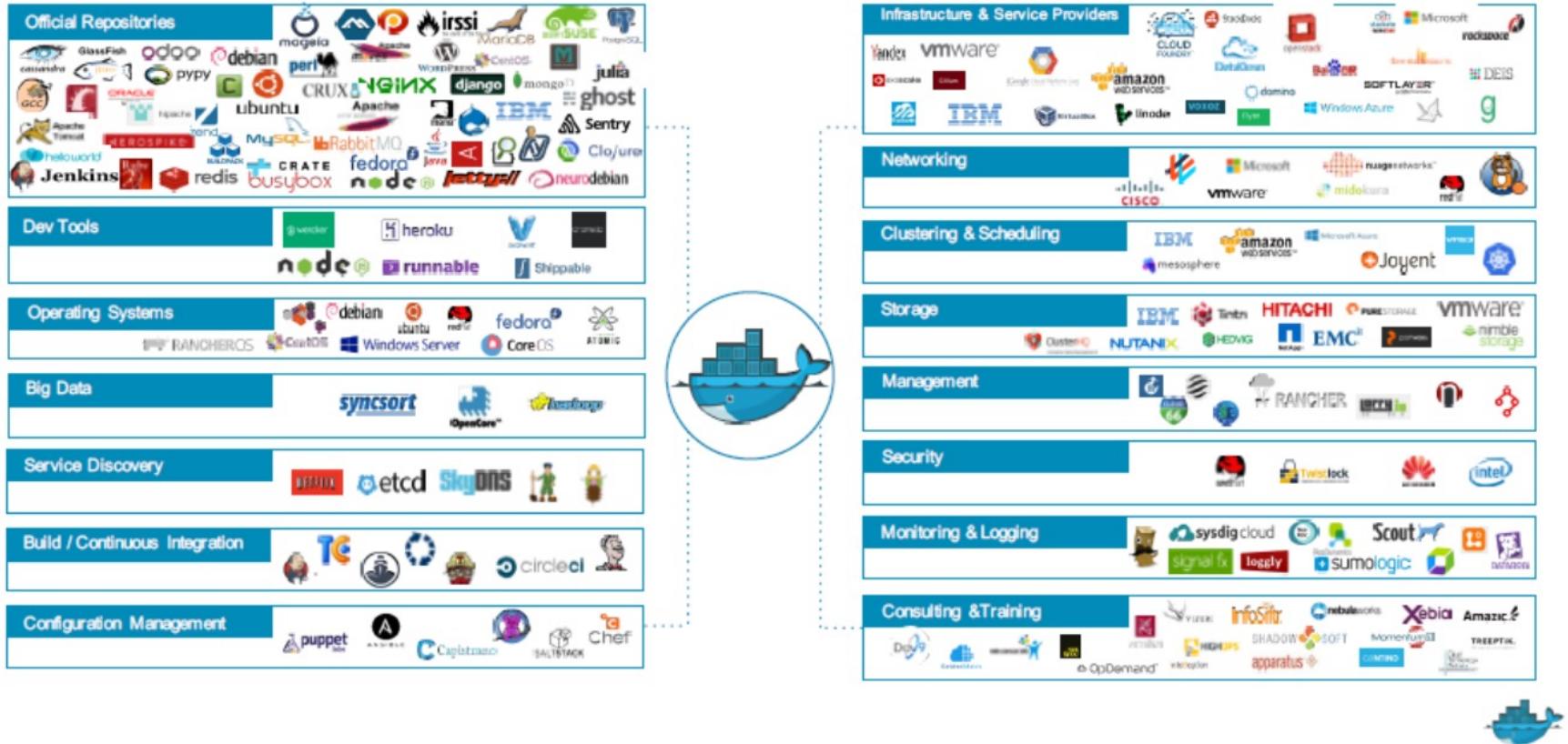
# Docker Runtime Architecture



# Docker – Platform Architecture



# The Docker Ecosystem



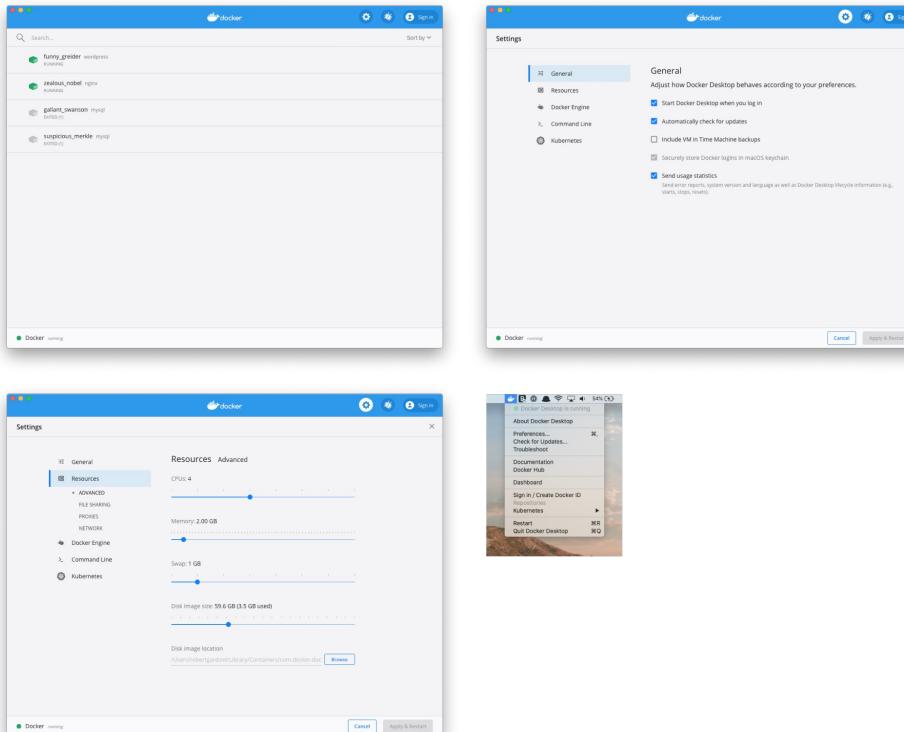
# Docker on macOS

- Install Docker Desktop on macOS:

<https://docs.docker.com/desktop/mac/install/>

<https://hub.docker.com/editions/community/docker-ce-desktop-mac>

- macOS Catalina, Big Sur or Monterey, Docker Desktop 4.9.0
- 4GB RAM



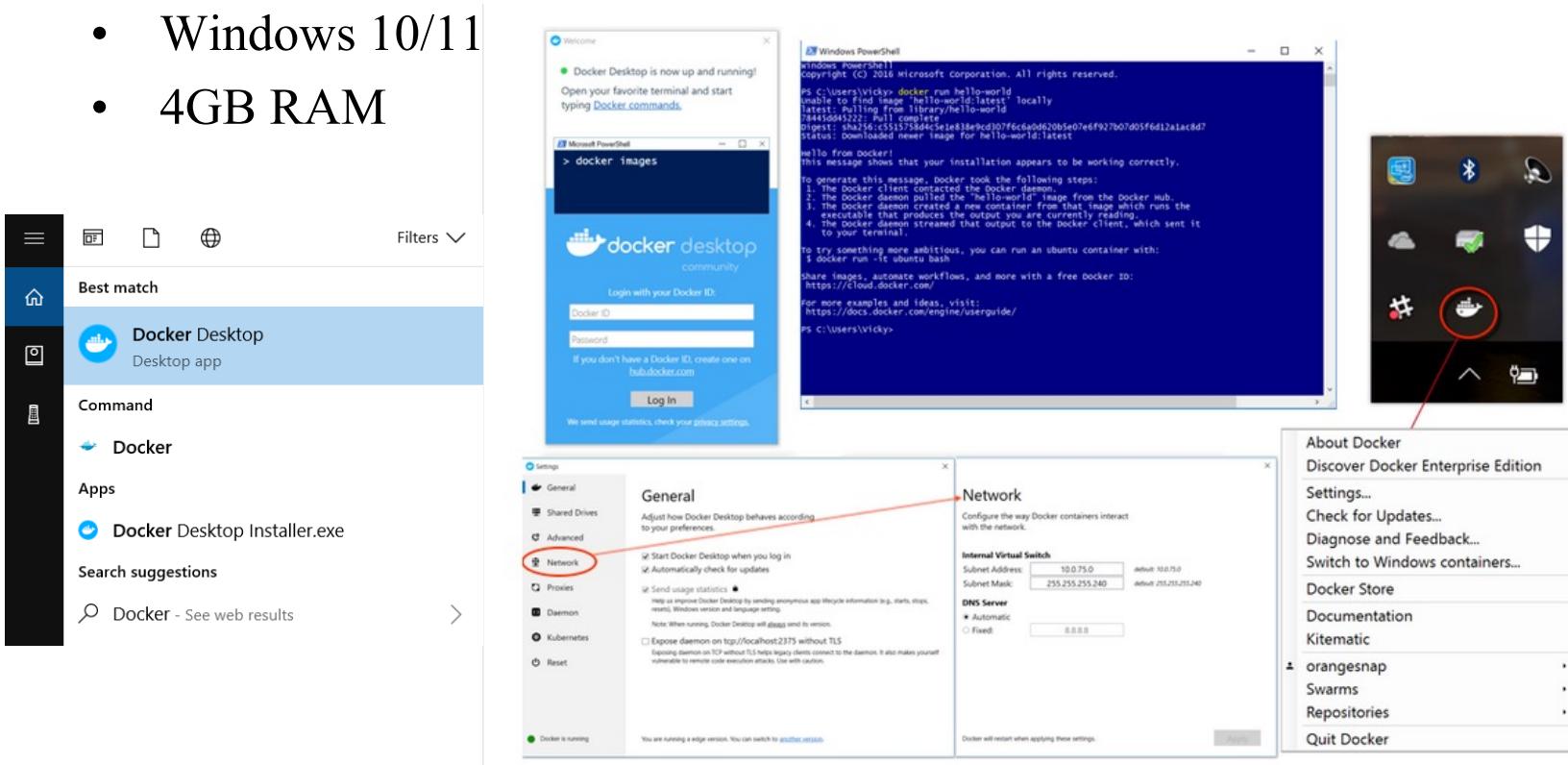
# Docker on Windows

- Install Docker Desktop for Windows

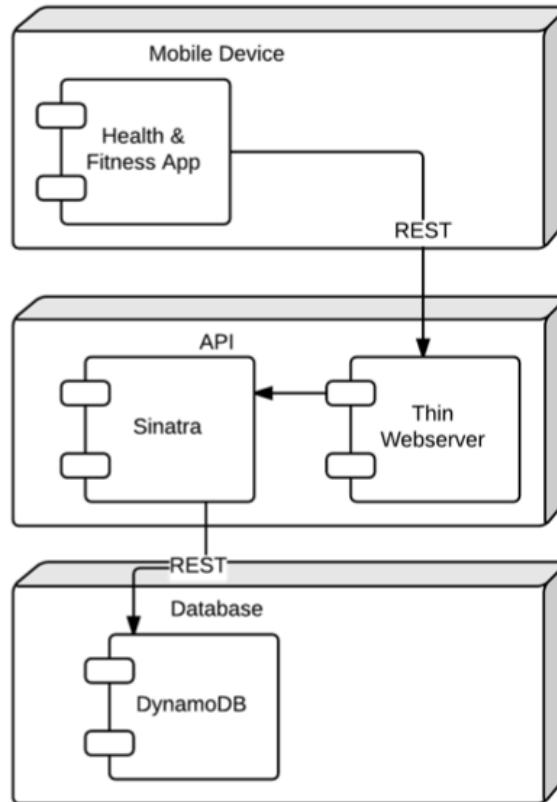
<https://docs.docker.com/desktop/windows/install/>

<https://hub.docker.com/editions/community/docker-ce-desktop-windows>

- Windows 10/11
- 4GB RAM



# Container-Based Microservice Example



**Sinatra** is a lightweight web application library and domain-specific language that provides a faster and simpler alternative to Ruby frameworks such as Ruby on Rails. See: <https://github.com/sinatra/sinatra/>

# Serverless – Where we go from here

- Backend-as-a-Service
  - AI
    - Fraud detection
    - Latent semantic analysis
  - Geospatial
    - Satellite imagery
    - Hyper-Locality
  - Analytics
    - Query
    - Search
    - Stream Processing
  - Database
    - Graph
  - HPC (High Performance Computing)

# Serverless – Where we go from here (cont'd)

- Function-as-a-Service
  - Polyglot language support (each function written in a different language)
  - Stateful endpoints (Web Sockets)
    - AWL Lambda implements WebSockets by integrating the Fanout service
  - Remote Debugging
  - Enhanced Monitoring
  - Evolution of CI/CD Patterns (Continuous Integration / Continuous Deployment)
  - IDE's
  - See “Ten Attributes of Serverless Computing Platforms”:  
<https://thenewstack.io/ten-attributes-serverless-computing-platforms/>

# Containers – Where we go from here

- Networking
  - Overlay networks between containers running across separate hosts
- Stateful Containers
  - Support for container architectures that read and write persistent data
- Monitoring and Logging
  - Evolution of design patterns for capturing telemetry and log data from running containers
- Debugging
  - Attach to running containers and debug code
- Security
  - Better isolation at the kernel level between containers running on the same host
  - Secret/Key management – Transparently pass sensitive configuration

# AWS Lambda

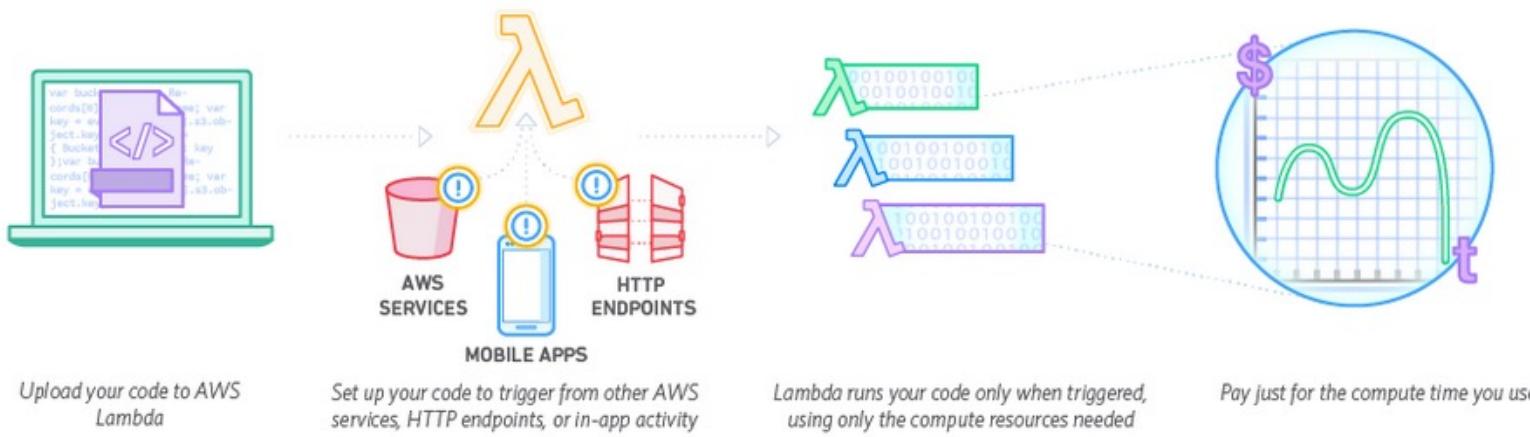
- Compute Service using Amazon's infrastructure
- Code === function
- Supported – Java, Python and Node.js (i.e., JavaScript)
- Can say it to be Docker under the covers
- A system that uses Linux Containers
- **Pay only for the compute time you use**
- Triggered by events or called from HTTP
- It still has SERVERS, but we do not care about them
- Functions are unit of deployment and scaling
- No Machines, no Vms or containers visible in Programming Model
- Never pay for idle
- Auto-Scaling and Always Available, adapts to rate of incoming requests

# Using AWS Lambda

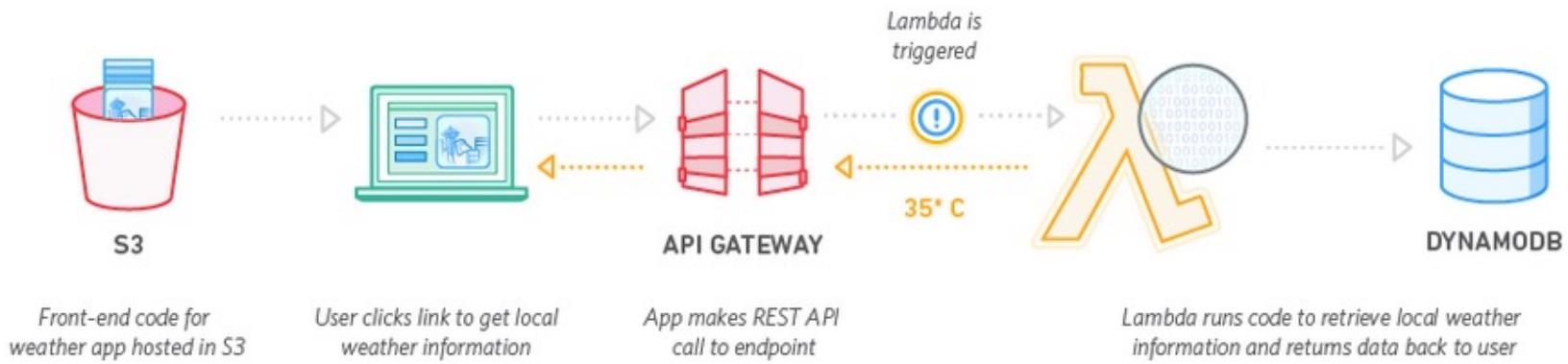
- No Servers to Manage
- Continuous Scaling
- Subsecond metering
- Bring your own code
- Simple resource model
- Flexible Authorization and Use
- Stateless but you can connect to others to store state
- Authoring functions
- Makes it easy to
  - Perform real time data processing
  - Build scalable backend services
  - Glue and choreograph systems



# AWS Lambda - How It Works

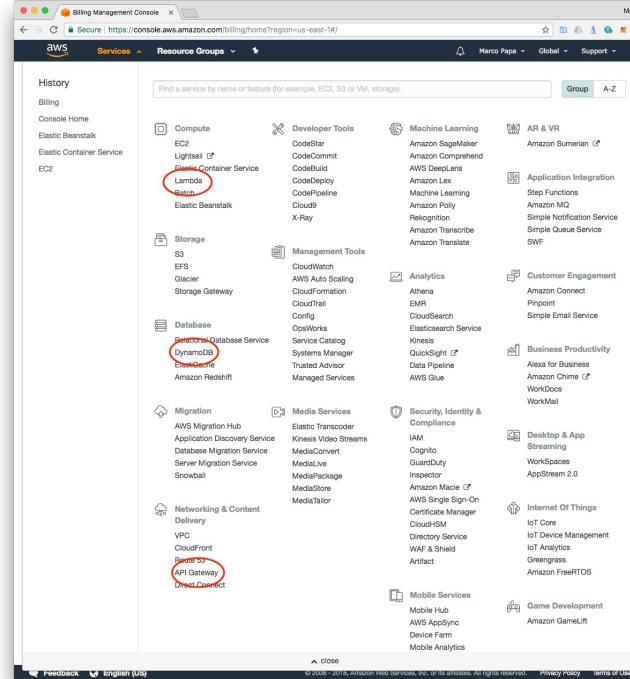


# AWS Lambda - How It Works (cont'd)

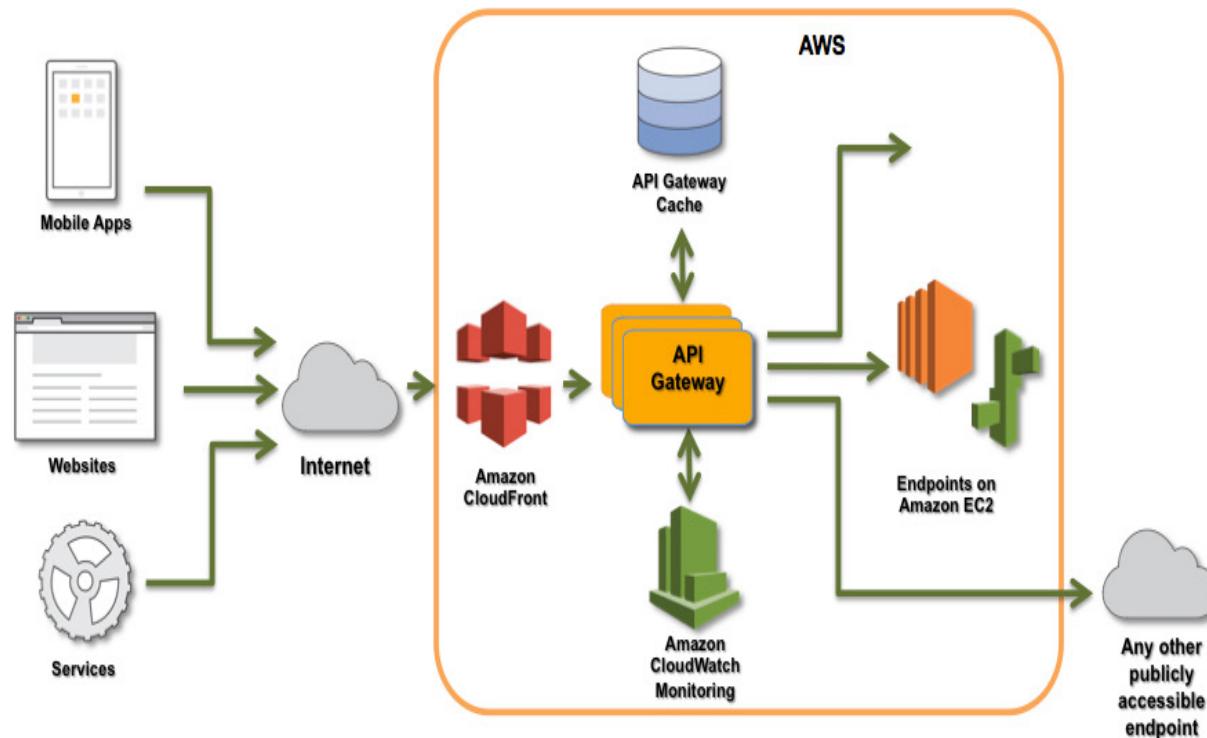


# Amazon API Gateway

- Amazon API Gateway is a fully managed service that makes it easy for developers to create, publish, maintain, monitor, and secure APIs at any scale.
- Creates a unified API front end for multiple microservices
- DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) Protection and throttling for back-end systems
- Authenticate and authorize requests

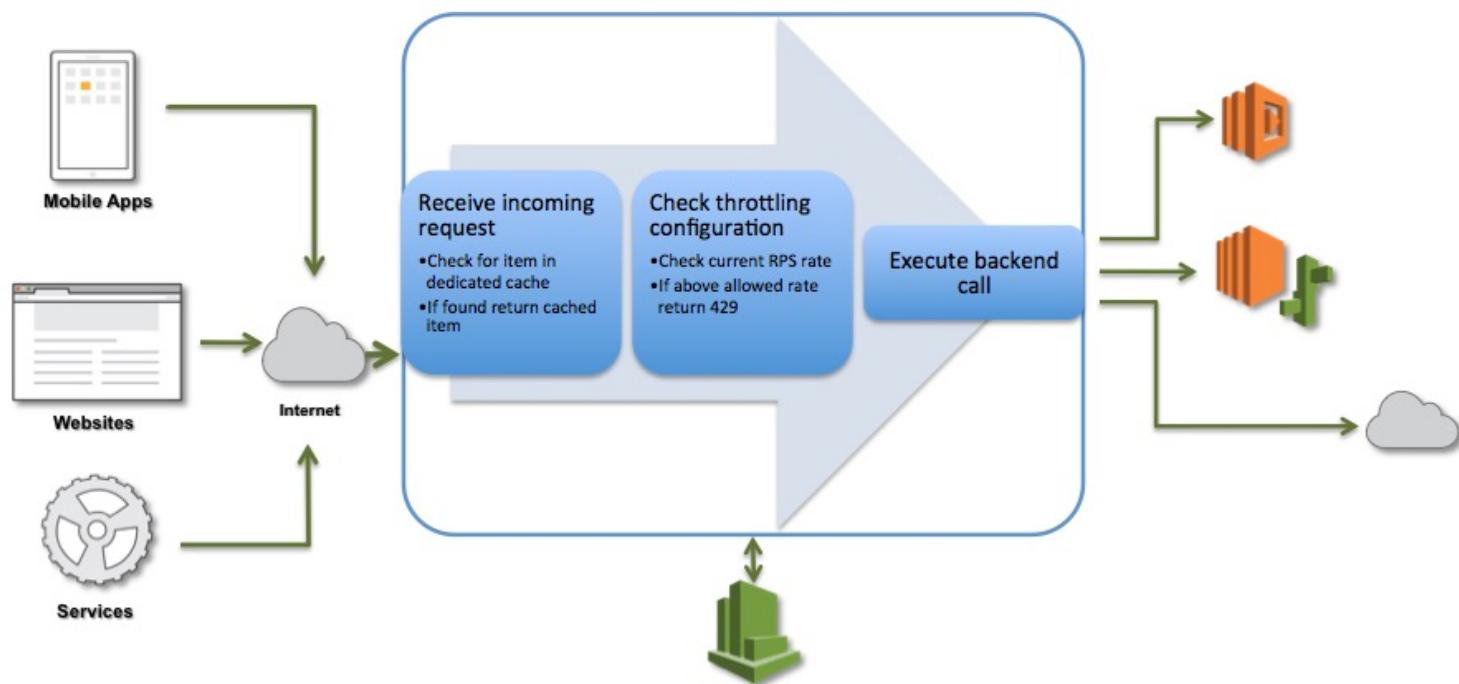


# Amazon API Gateway Call Flow



An Amazon API Gateway Call Flow

# Amazon API Gateway Request Processing Workflow



# AWS Lambda Supported Event Sources

- Amazon S3
- Amazon DynamoDB
- Amazon Kinesis Streams
- Amazon Simple Notification Service
- Amazon Simple Email Service
- Amazon Cognito
- AWS CloudFormation
- Amazon CloudWatch Logs
- Amazon CloudWatch Events
- AWS CodeCommit
- Scheduled Events (powered by Amazon CloudWatch Events)'
- AWS Config
- Amazon Echo
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon API Gateway

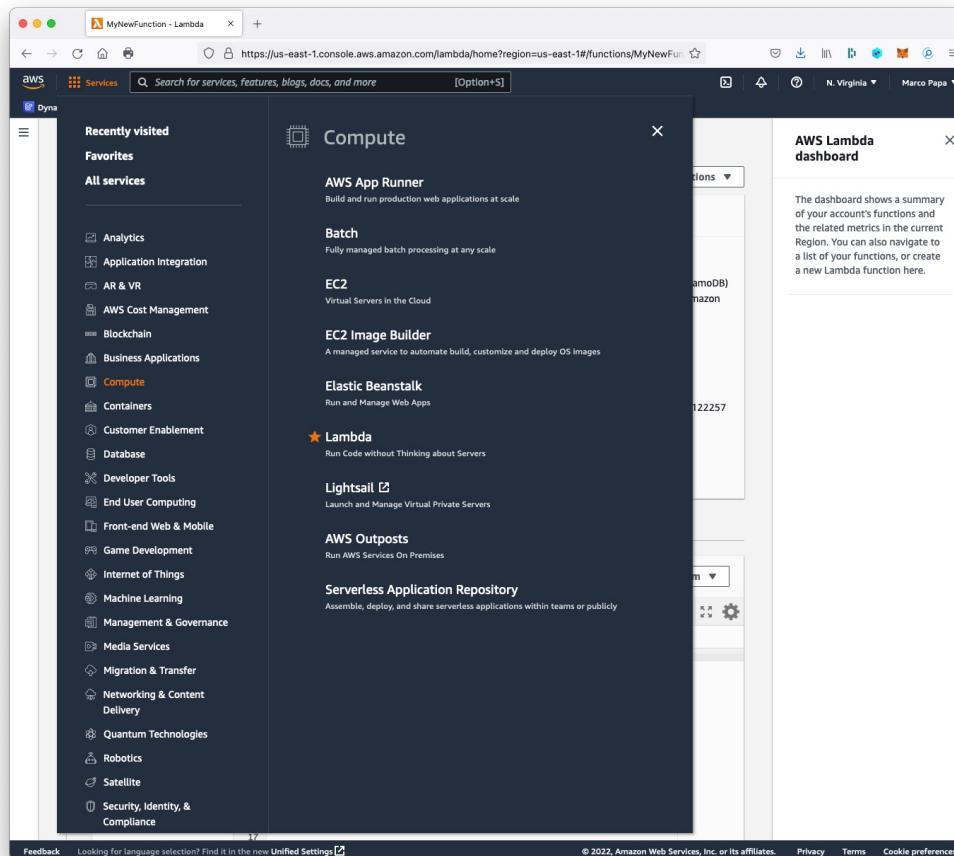
See: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/lambda-services.html>

# Create a Simple Microservice using Lambda and API Gateway

In this exercise you will use the Lambda console to create a Lambda function (MyLambdaMicroservice), and an Amazon API Gateway endpoint to trigger that function. You will be able to call the endpoint with any method (GET, POST, PATCH, etc.) to trigger your Lambda function. When the endpoint is called, the entire request will be passed through to your Lambda function. Your function action will depend on the method you call your endpoint with:

- DELETE: delete an item from a DynamoDB table
- GET: scan table and return all items
- POST: Create an item
- PUT: Update an item

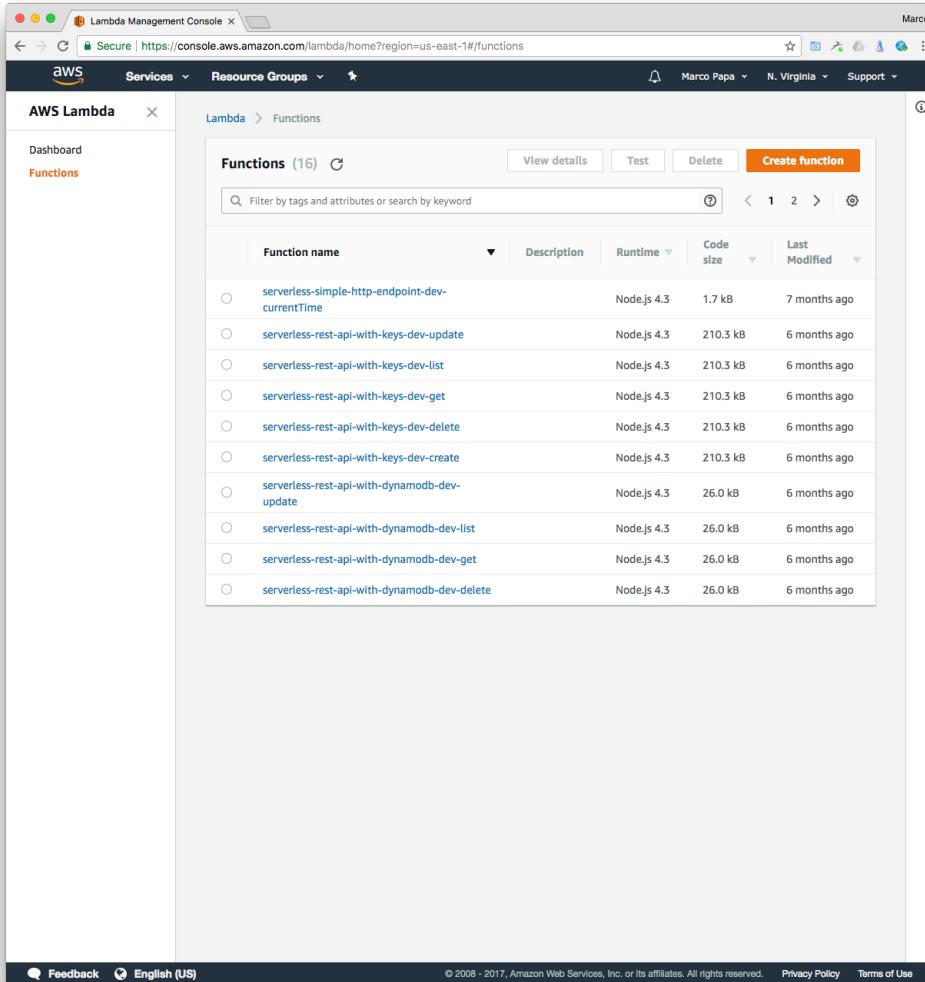
# AWS Lambda (cont'd)



Follow the steps in this section to create a new Lambda function and an API Gateway endpoint to trigger it:

1. Sign into the AWS Management Console and open the **AWS Lambda Management Console** under **Compute Lambda**.

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)



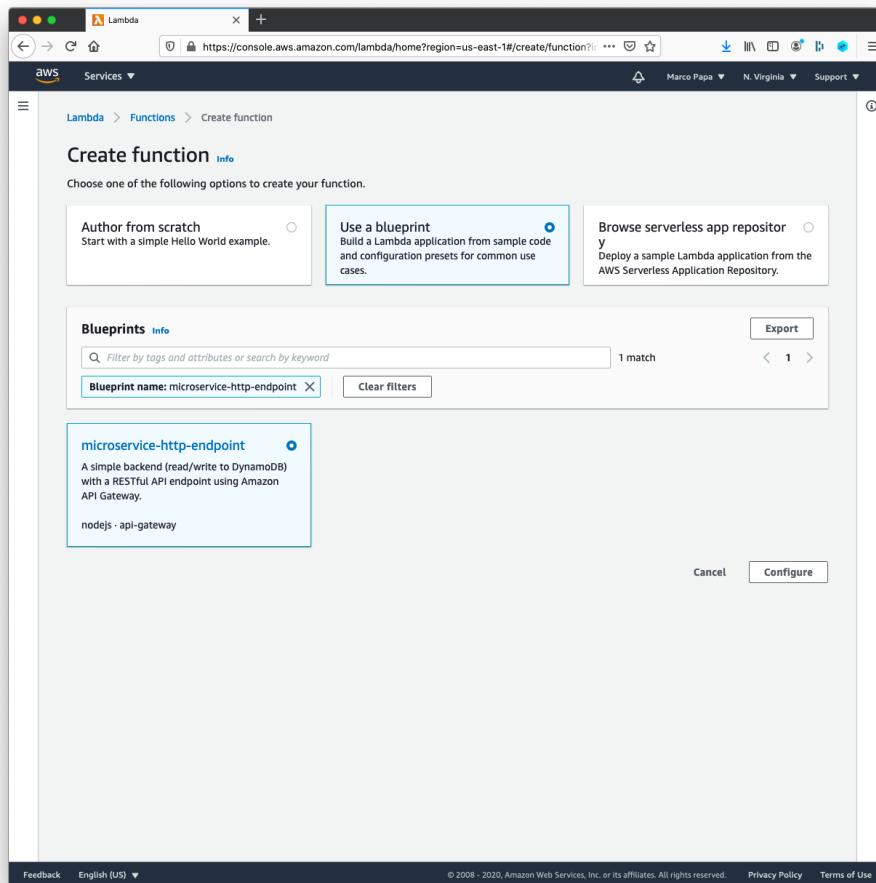
The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda Management Console interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, Services dropdown, Resource Groups dropdown, a notification bell, user name 'Marco Papa', region 'N. Virginia', and Support dropdown. The left sidebar has 'AWS Lambda' selected under 'Functions'. The main content area is titled 'Lambda > Functions' and shows a table of 16 functions. The columns are 'Function name', 'Description', 'Runtime', 'Code size', and 'Last Modified'. The first few rows of data are:

Function name	Description	Runtime	Code size	Last Modified
serverless-simple-http-endpoint-dev-currentTime	Node.js 4.3	1.7 kB	7 months ago	
serverless-rest-api-with-keys-dev-update	Node.js 4.3	210.3 kB	6 months ago	
serverless-rest-api-with-keys-dev-list	Node.js 4.3	210.3 kB	6 months ago	
serverless-rest-api-with-keys-dev-get	Node.js 4.3	210.3 kB	6 months ago	
serverless-rest-api-with-keys-dev-delete	Node.js 4.3	210.3 kB	6 months ago	
serverless-rest-api-with-keys-dev-create	Node.js 4.3	210.3 kB	6 months ago	
serverless-rest-api-with-dynamodb-dev-update	Node.js 4.3	26.0 kB	6 months ago	
serverless-rest-api-with-dynamodb-dev-list	Node.js 4.3	26.0 kB	6 months ago	
serverless-rest-api-with-dynamodb-dev-get	Node.js 4.3	26.0 kB	6 months ago	
serverless-rest-api-with-dynamodb-dev-delete	Node.js 4.3	26.0 kB	6 months ago	

At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and copyright information: '© 2008 - 2017, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.' followed by 'Privacy Policy' and 'Terms of Use'.

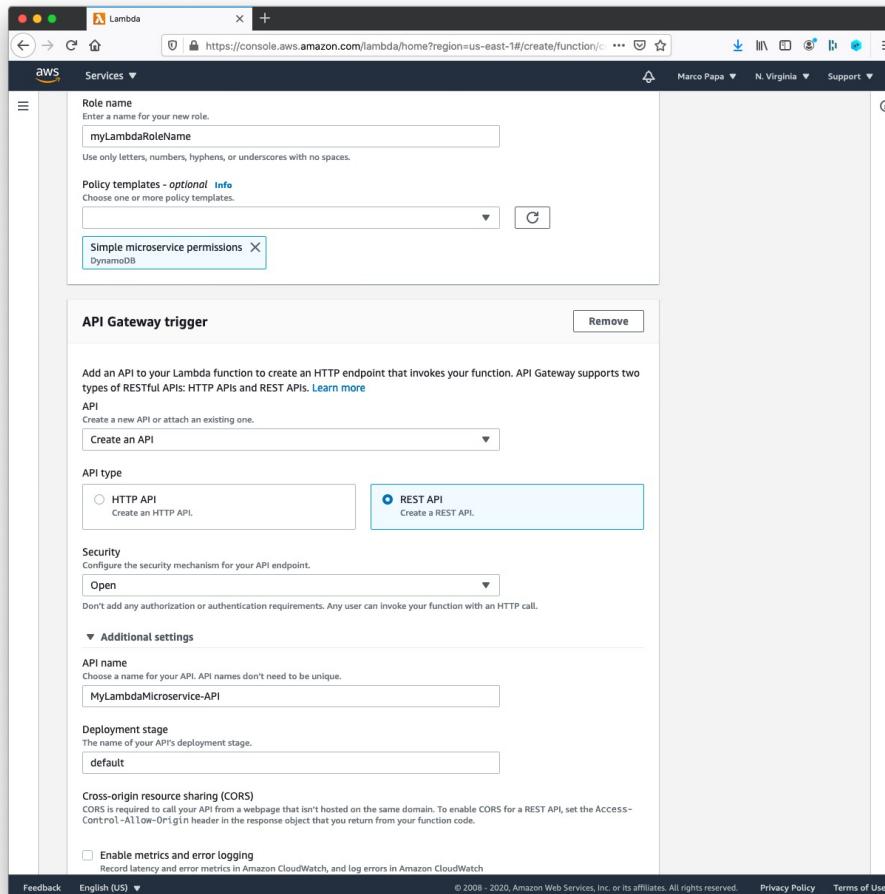
2. Choose Create function.

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)



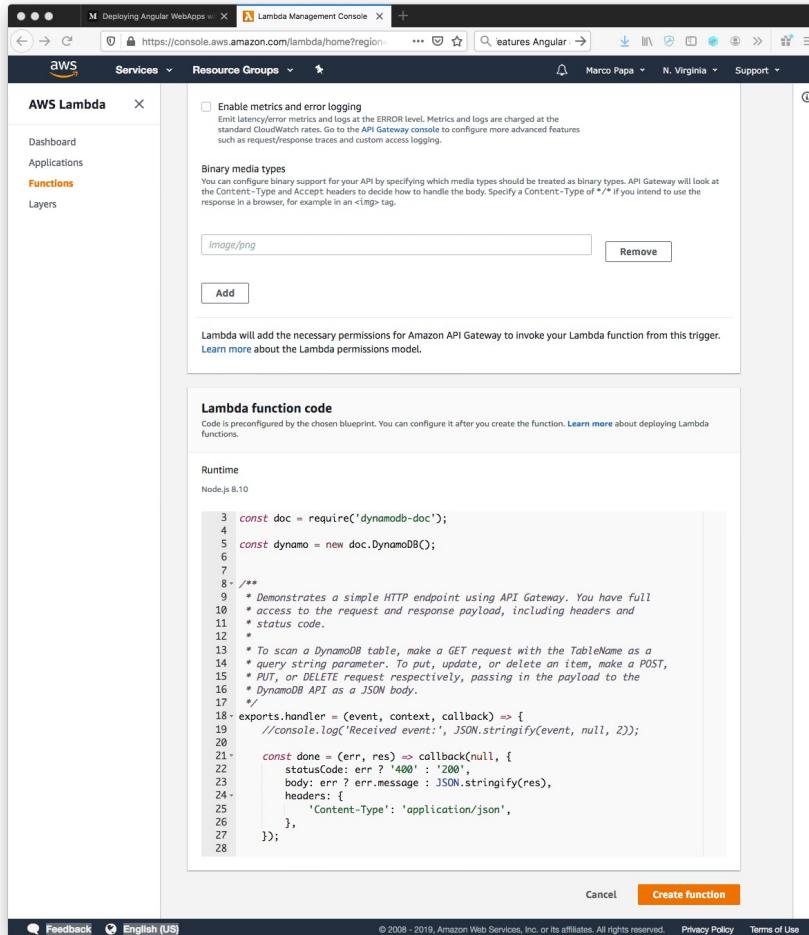
3. Select **Use a blueprint**. On the **Blueprints** page, choose the **microservice-http-endpoint** blueprint. You can use the Filter to find it. Just type “micro” and click enter. Select the **microservice-http-endpoint** hyperlink. Click **Configure**.

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)



4. In the **Basic information** section, do the following:
  - a) Enter the function name **MyLambdaMicroservice** in **Name**.
  - b) In **Role name**, enter a role name for the new role that will be created, like **myLambdaRoleName**.
5. The **API Gateway trigger** section will be populated with an API Gateway trigger. Select **Create an API**. Click **Additional settings**. Select the **REST API** API type. The default API name that will be created is **MyLambdaMicroservice-API** (You can change this name via the **API name** field if you wish).
6. In the **Deployment stage** leave **default**. In the **Security** field, select **Open**, as we will be creating a publicly available REST API.

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)

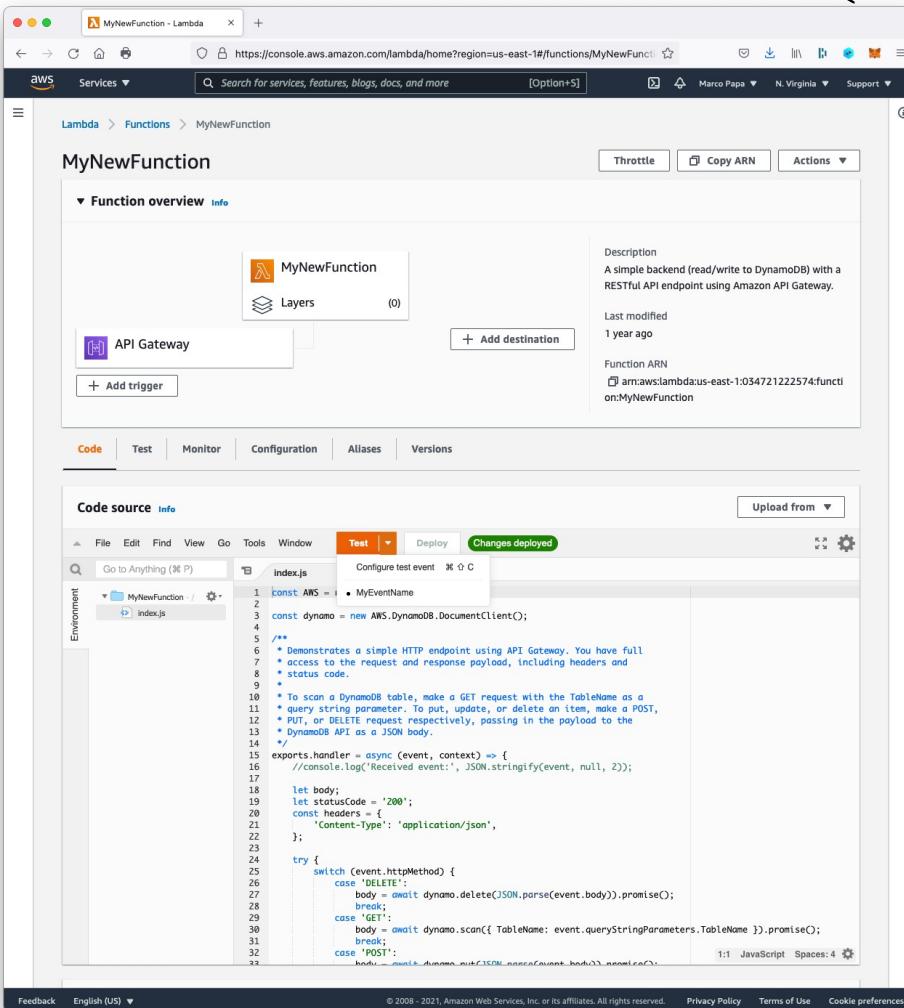


7. On the **Lambda function code** section, do the following:

- Review the preconfigured Lambda function configuration information, including:
  - Runtime** is `Node.js 12.x`
  - Code authored in `JavaScript` is provided. The code performs `DynamoDB` operations based on the method called and payload provided.

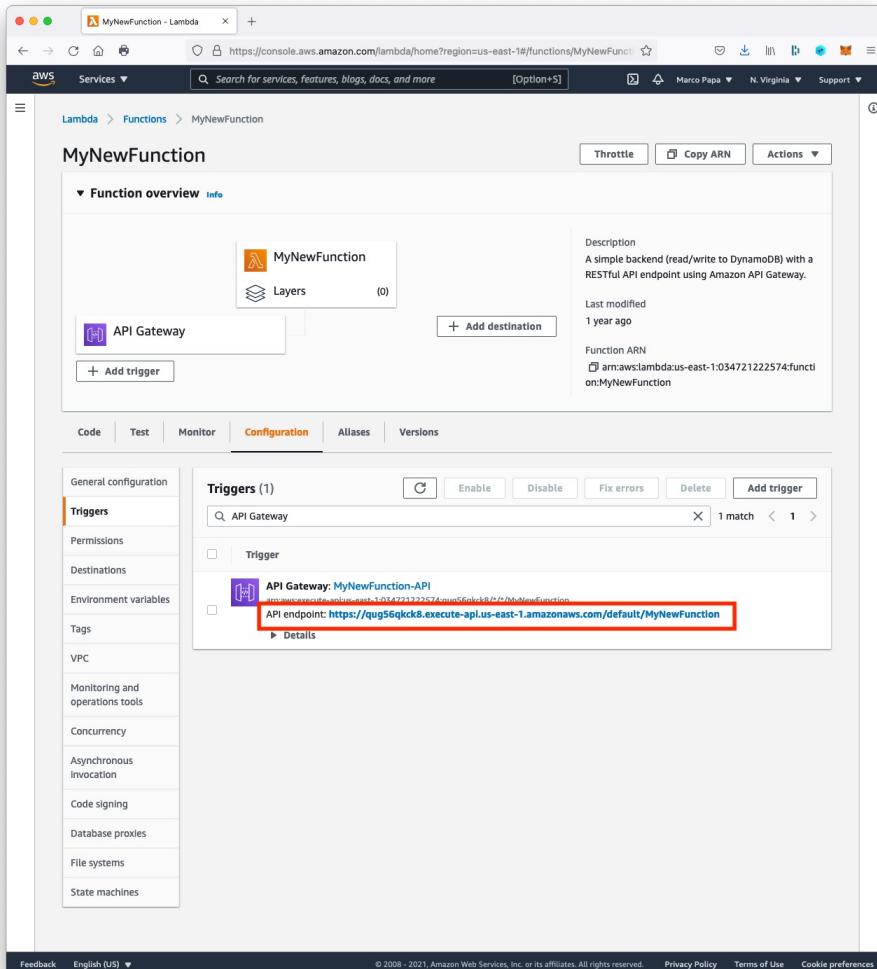
8. Chose **Create function**.

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)



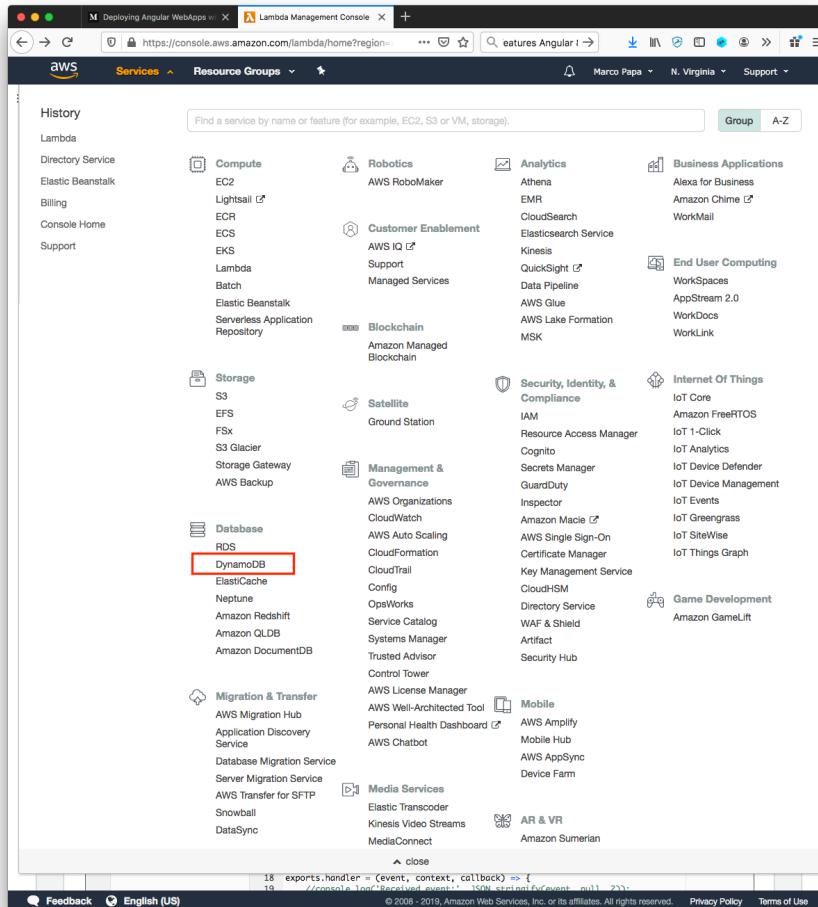
9. The “Congratulations!” page is displayed, showing the Configuration > Designer tab. Notice Code > index.js shows `export.handler`.

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)



10. Click the **API Gateway**. Notice the **API endpoint**, the HTTP REST service URL entry point.

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)



11. To test our AWS Lambda REST Service, select **Database DynamoDB** from the **Services** console.

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)

The image consists of three vertically stacked screenshots of the AWS DynamoDB console.

- Screenshot 1: Amazon DynamoDB Home Page**

This screenshot shows the main Amazon DynamoDB page. It features a large "Create table" button highlighted with a red box. Below it, there's a brief description of what DynamoDB is and how it can be used for various applications.
- Screenshot 2: Create DynamoDB Table**

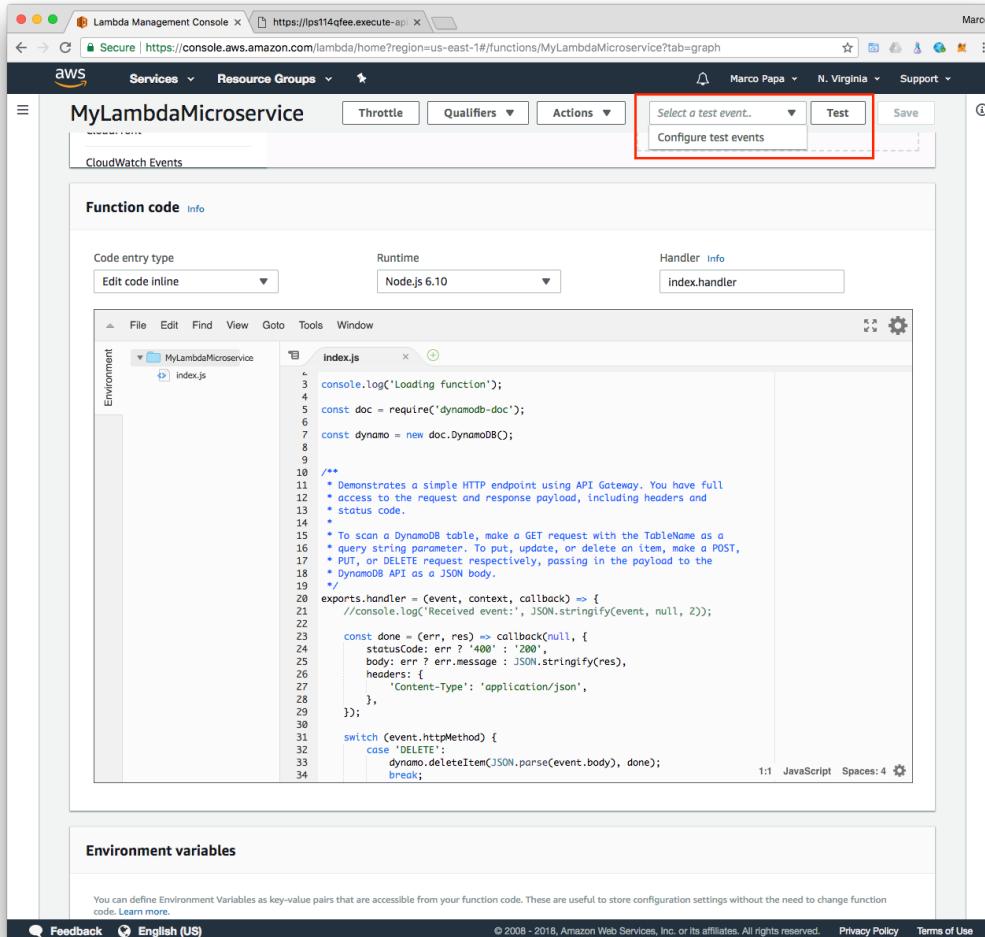
This screenshot shows the "Create DynamoDB table" wizard. The user has entered "NyTable" as the table name and "LastName" as the partition key. Under "Table settings", the "Use default settings" checkbox is checked. A note at the bottom states: "You do not have the required role to enable Auto Scaling by default. Please refer to documentation." At the bottom right is a "Create" button.
- Screenshot 3: MyTable Overview**

This screenshot shows the "MyTable" table in the "Overview" tab. The table contains three items with the following data:

Last Name	First Name
Horowitz	Ellis
James	LeBron
Papa	Marco

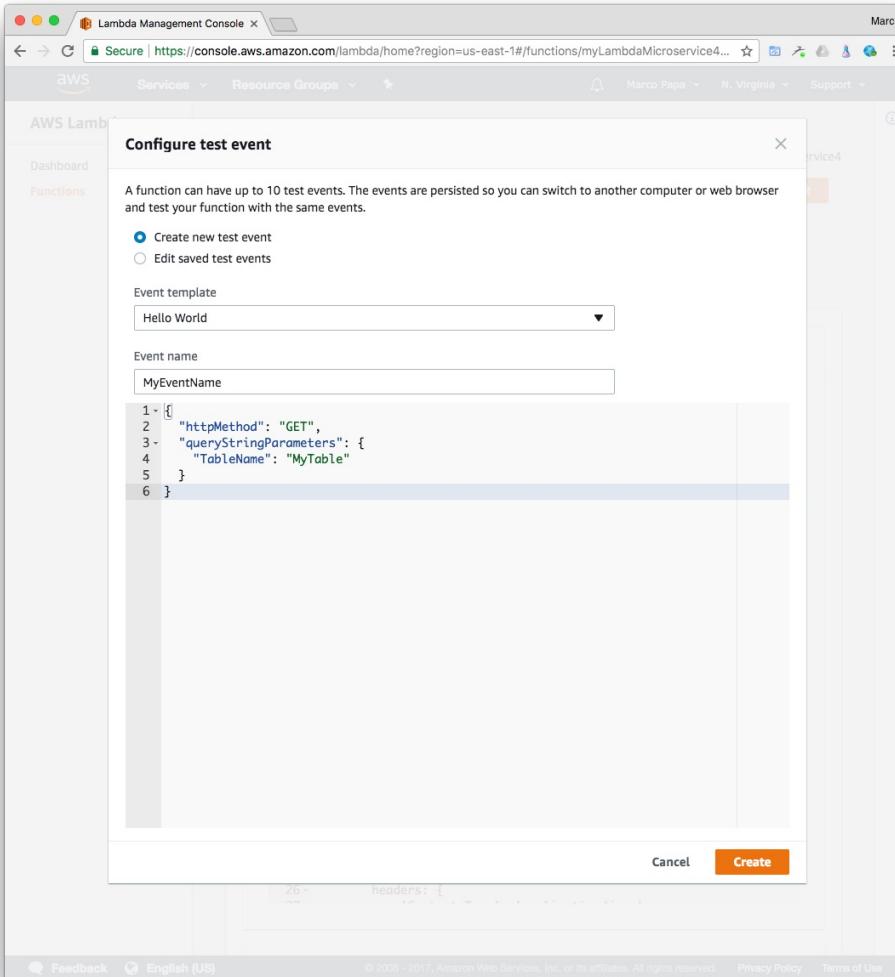
12. Click **Create Table**. Create a table named **MyTable**, with **LastName** as **Primary key**. Click **Create**. Click **Create item** and add items with **FirstName**, and enter a few rows.

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)



13. Back to the **AWS Lambda console**. In this step, we will use the console to test the Lambda function. That is, send an HTTPS request to the API method and have Amazon API Gateway invoke your Lambda function.
14. Select **Functions** from left navigation. Click the function name. The With the **MyLambdaMicroService** function still open in the console, choose the **Select a test event** dropdown and then choose **Configure test events**.

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)

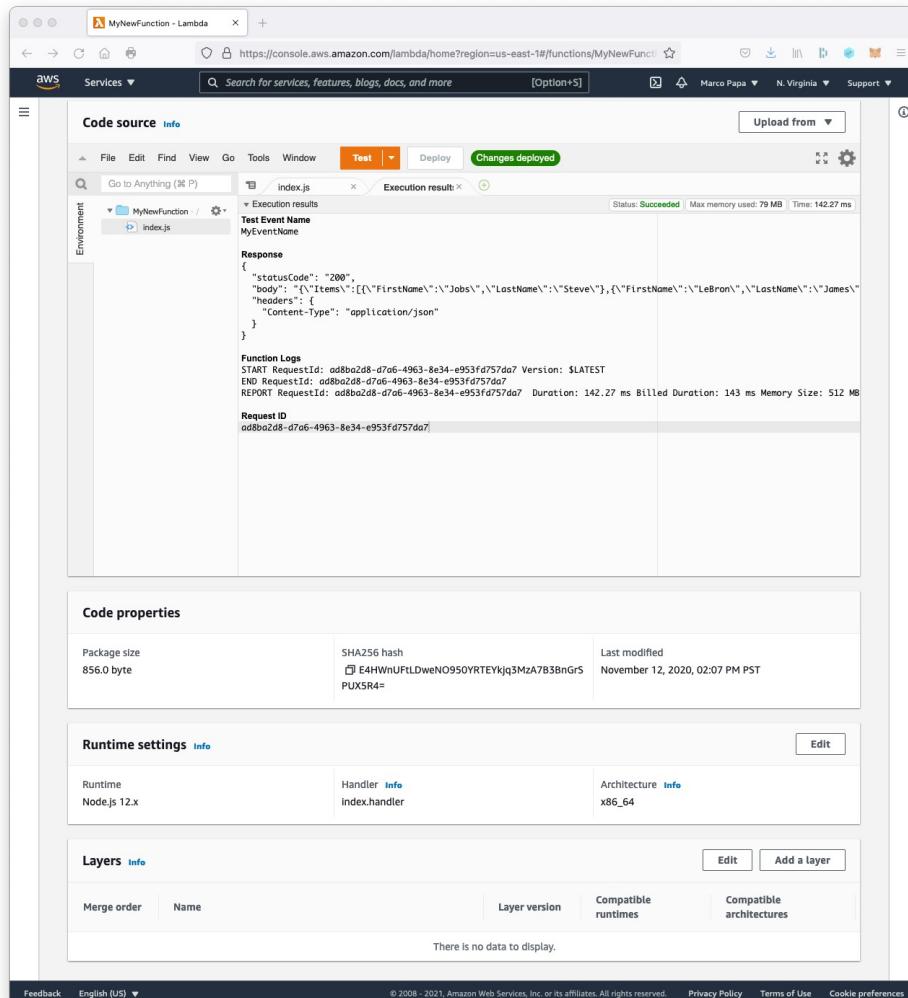


13. In the dropdown “select a test even”, select **Configure test events**, select **Event template** “Common - Hello World” (scroll down to the end) and enter an **Event Name** such as **MyEventName**. Replace the existing text with the following:

```
{  
  "httpMethod": "GET",  
  "queryStringParameters": {  
    "TableName": "MyTable"  
  }  
}
```

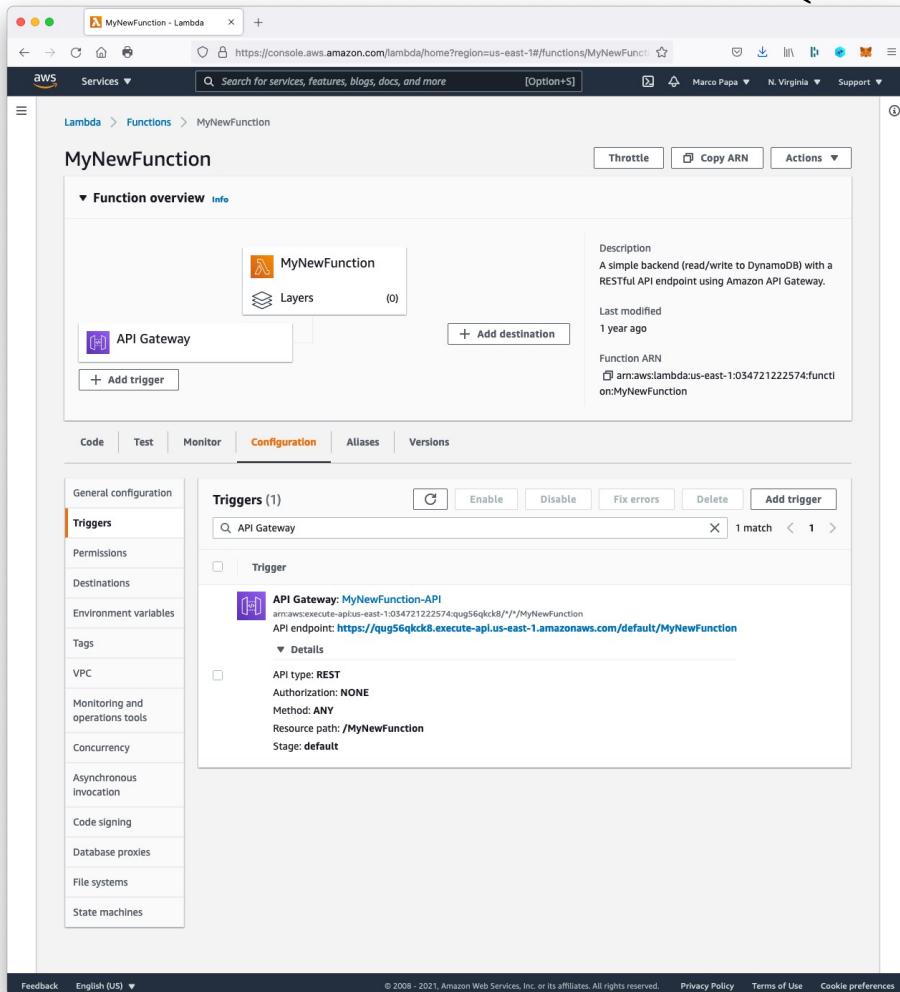
14. After “copy / paste” the text above choose **Create**.

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)



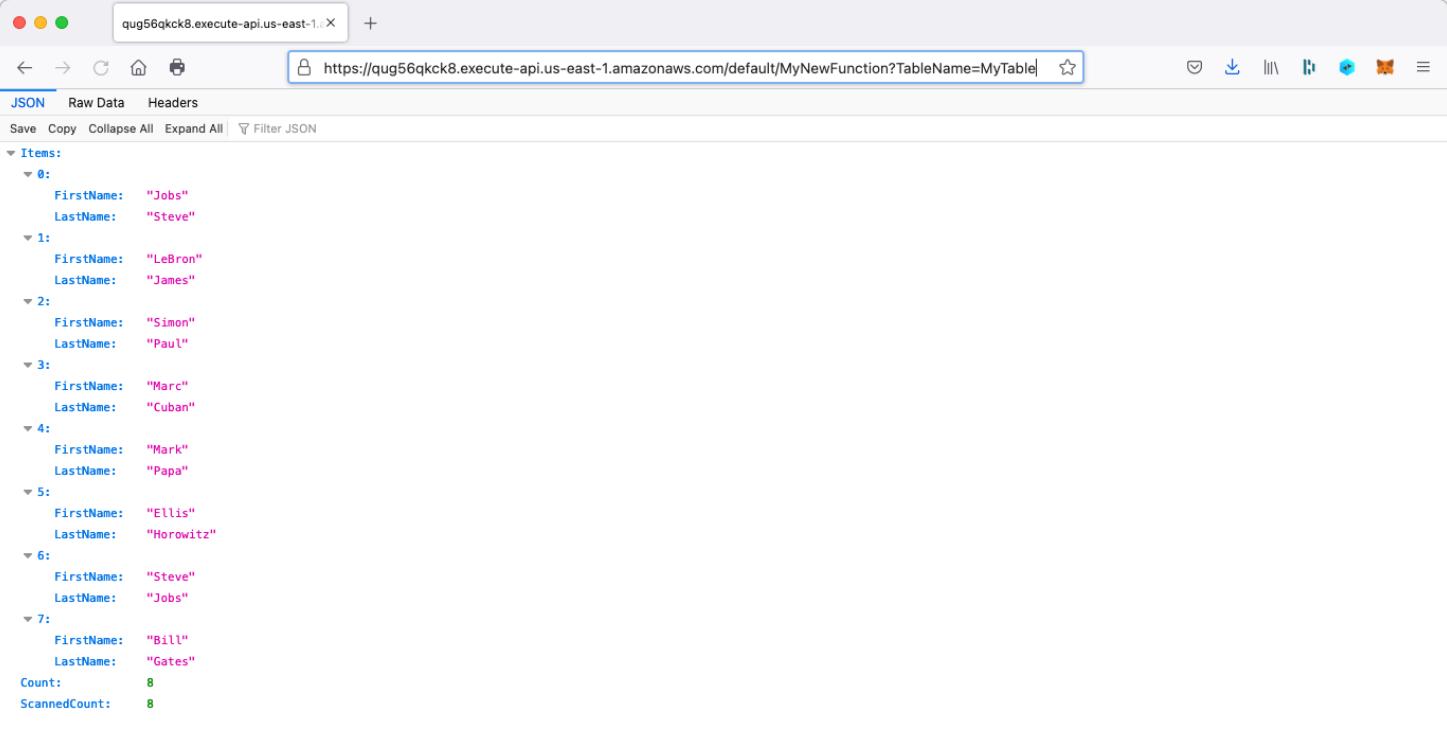
15. Click **Test**. Check the **Execution result** output, by clicking **Details**. Notice the JSON returned with the table content (GET scans or “lists” the items in the table).

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)



16. Close the Execution result. Click the **API Gateway**. Click the arrow next to **API endpoint**. Notice the value of **API Endpoint URL**. This is the entry point of the API Gateway for your new microservice.

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)



The screenshot shows a browser window displaying a JSON response from an AWS Lambda function. The URL in the address bar is <https://qug56qkck8.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/default/MyNewFunction?TableName=MyTable>. The response is a JSON object containing an array of 8 items, each with FirstName and LastName fields, and two summary statistics at the bottom.

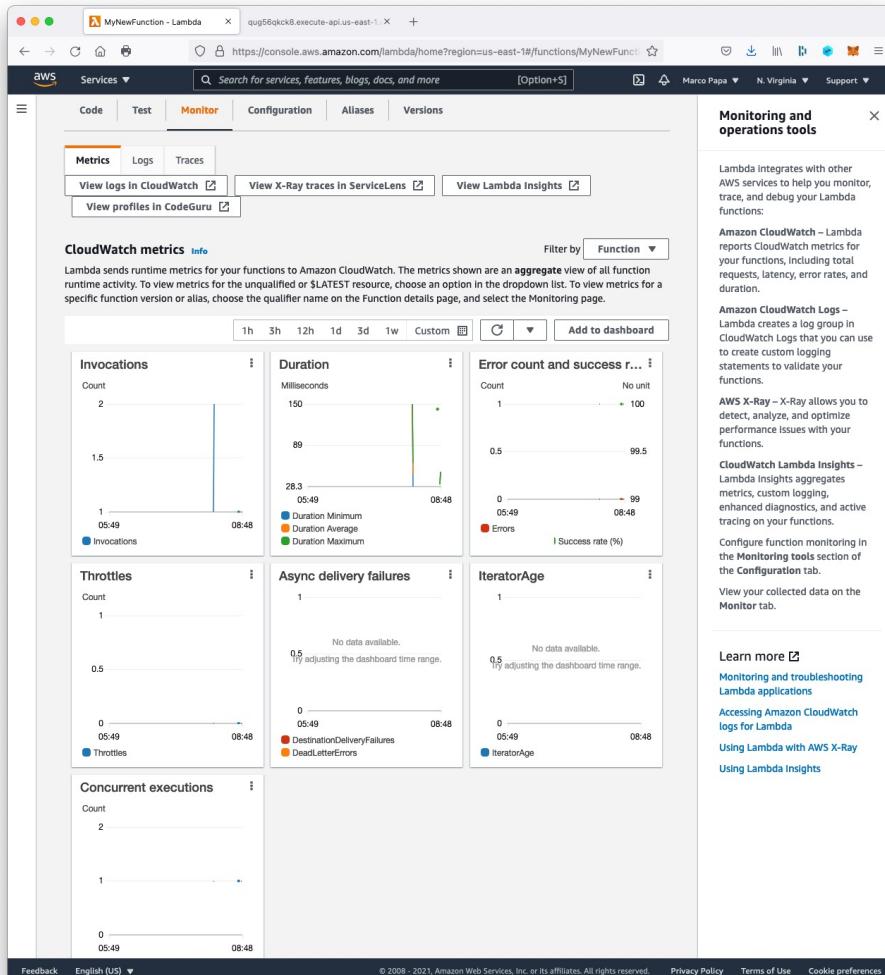
```
JSON Raw Data Headers
Save Copy Collapse All Expand All Filter JSON

{
  "Items": [
    {
      "0": {
        "FirstName": "Jobs",
        "LastName": "Steve"
      }
    },
    {
      "1": {
        "FirstName": "LeBron",
        "LastName": "James"
      }
    },
    {
      "2": {
        "FirstName": "Simon",
        "LastName": "Paul"
      }
    },
    {
      "3": {
        "FirstName": "Marc",
        "LastName": "Cuban"
      }
    },
    {
      "4": {
        "FirstName": "Mark",
        "LastName": "Papa"
      }
    },
    {
      "5": {
        "FirstName": "Ellis",
        "LastName": "Horowitz"
      }
    },
    {
      "6": {
        "FirstName": "Steve",
        "LastName": "Jobs"
      }
    },
    {
      "7": {
        "FirstName": "Bill",
        "LastName": "Gates"
      }
    }
  ],
  "Count": 8,
  "ScannedCount": 8
}
```

16. You can now execute the REST API from your browser as in:

<https://qug56qkck8.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/default/MyNewFunction?TableName=MyTable>

# AWS Lambda (cont'd)



17. Check out the **Monitor** tab for CloudWatch metrics.