

Hello PyDay Cali

Going Serverless with Python

Agenda.

- 1. What is Serverless?
- 2. Can I go Serverless?
- 3. Going Serverless with Python
- 4. Conclusions

What is Serverless?

"Serverless is a deployment architecture where servers are not explicitly provisioned by the deployer."

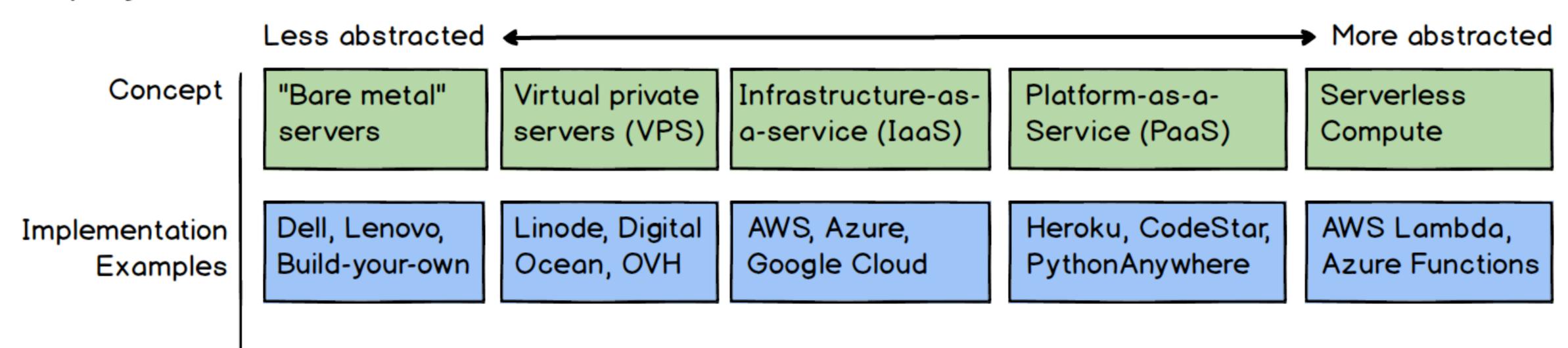
Taken from https://www.fullstackpython.com/serverless.html

"Code is instead executed based on developer-defined events that are triggered..."

Taken from https://www.fullstackpython.com/serverless.html

Deployment Abstractions

Deployment Abstractions



The further right means giving more control and trust to a platform. There are tradeoffs along the entire deployment spectrum so left or right is not inherently better.

Taken from https://www.fullstackpython.com/serverless.html

- 1. Not server managing.
- 2. Paying for the compute you use.
- 3. Horizontal scaling out of the box.

- 1. Speedy, simpler, singular.
- 2. Think in concurrency, not in total requests.
- 3. Share nothing.
- 4. Assume no hardware affinity.
- 5. Design for failures an duplicates.

Can I go Serverless?



- 1. Apps with web-sockets don't fit here.
- 2. Apps serving statics.

- 1. Apps with spikes or periods of low activity.
- 2. Stateless apps (REST APIs, GraphQL API)
- 3. Workers (sending an email, uploading a file, push a notification)

https://servers.lo/

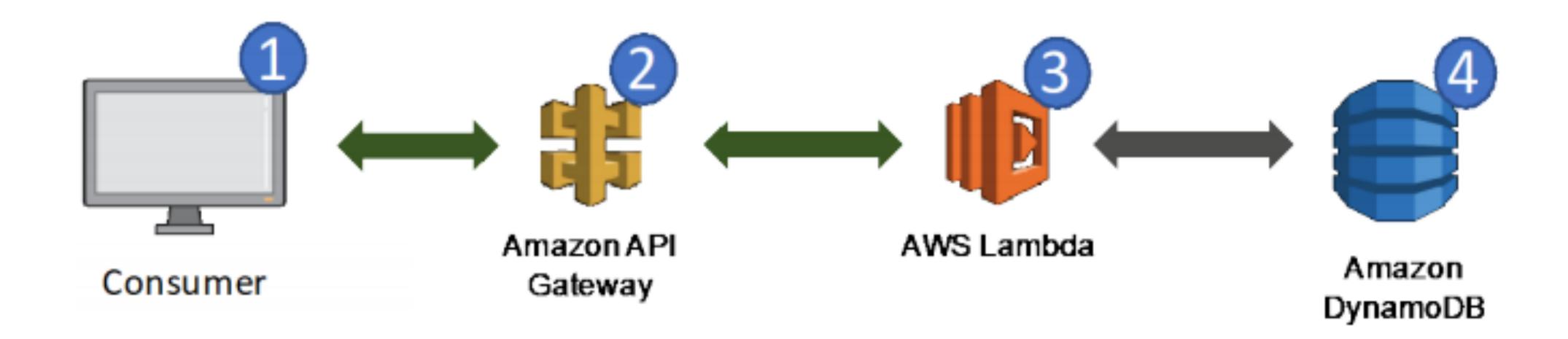


Figure 1: Reference architecture for RESTful microservices

Taken from https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/architecture/AWS-Serverless-Applications-Lens.pdf

Mobile Backend

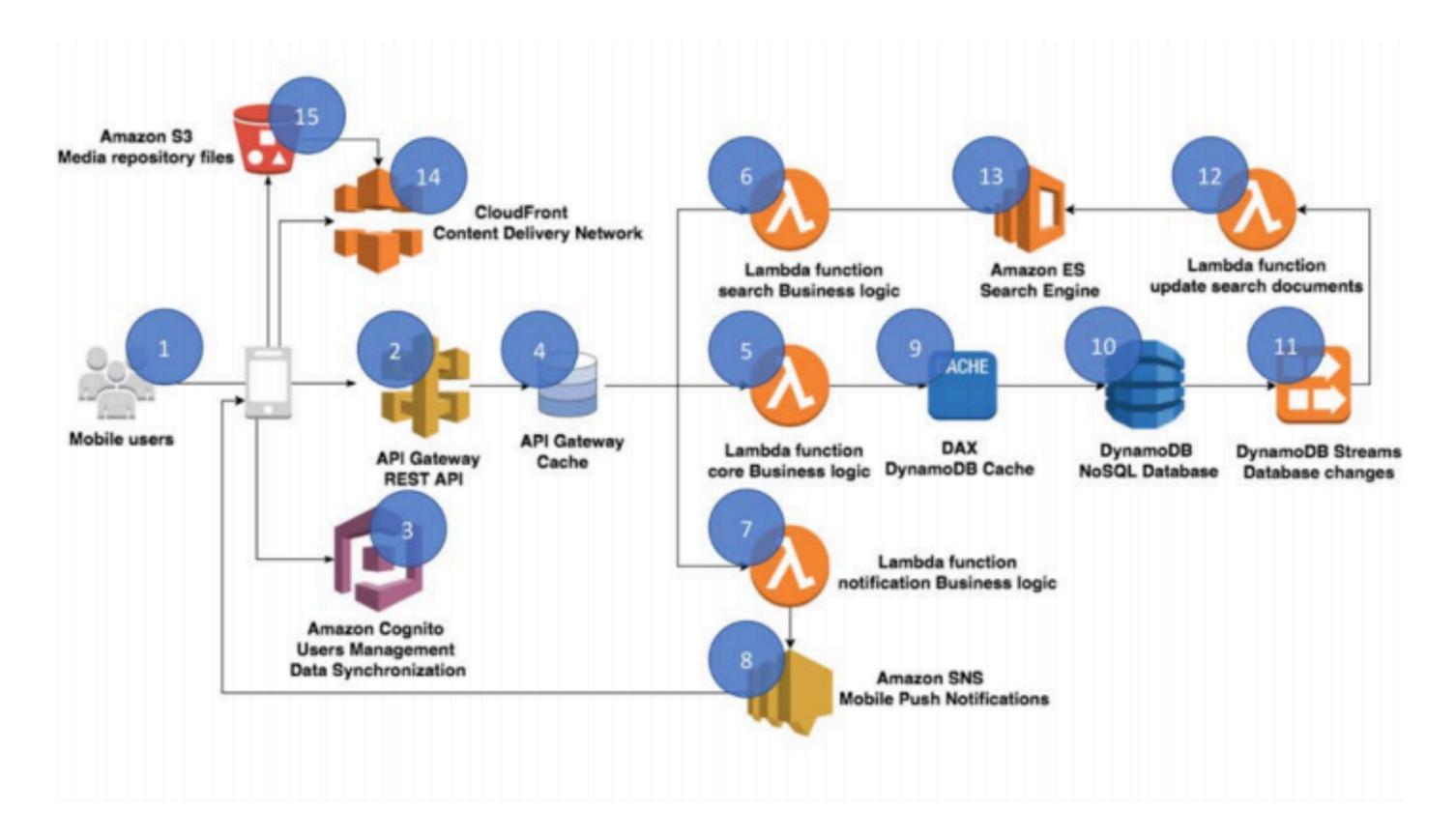
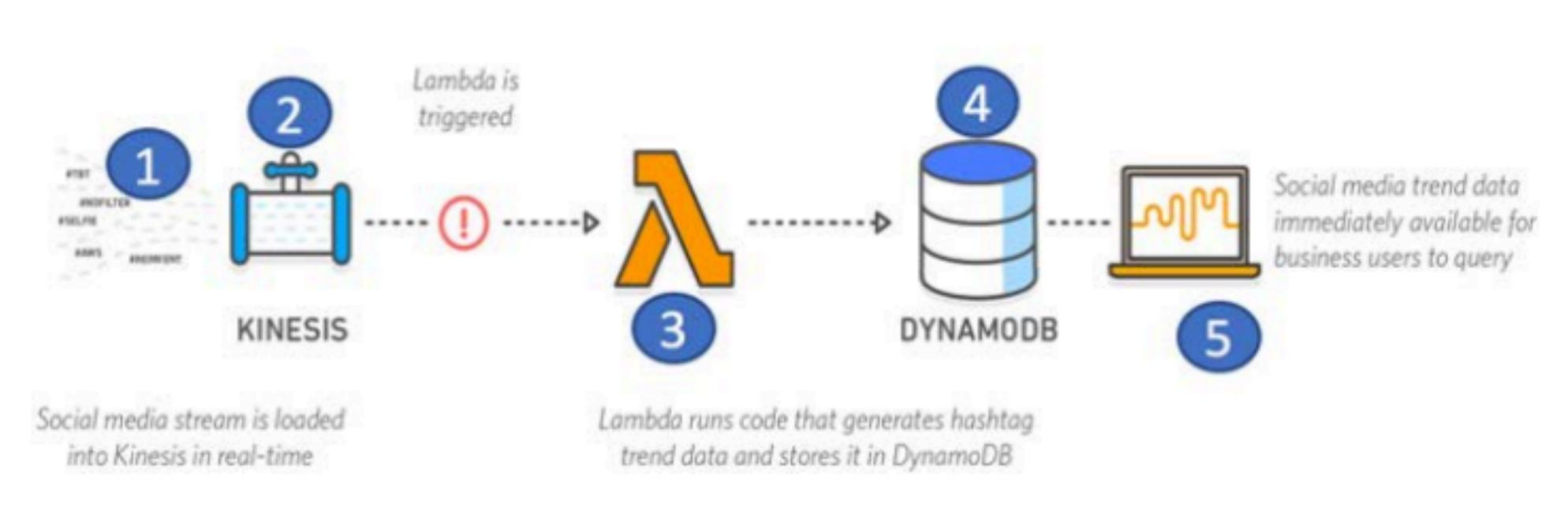


Figure 2: Reference architecture for a mobile backend

Taken from https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/architecture/AWS-Serverless-Applications-Lens.pdf



Example: Analysis of Streaming Social Media Data

Figure 3: Reference architecture for stream processing

Taken from https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/architecture/AWS-Serverless-Applications-Lens.pdf

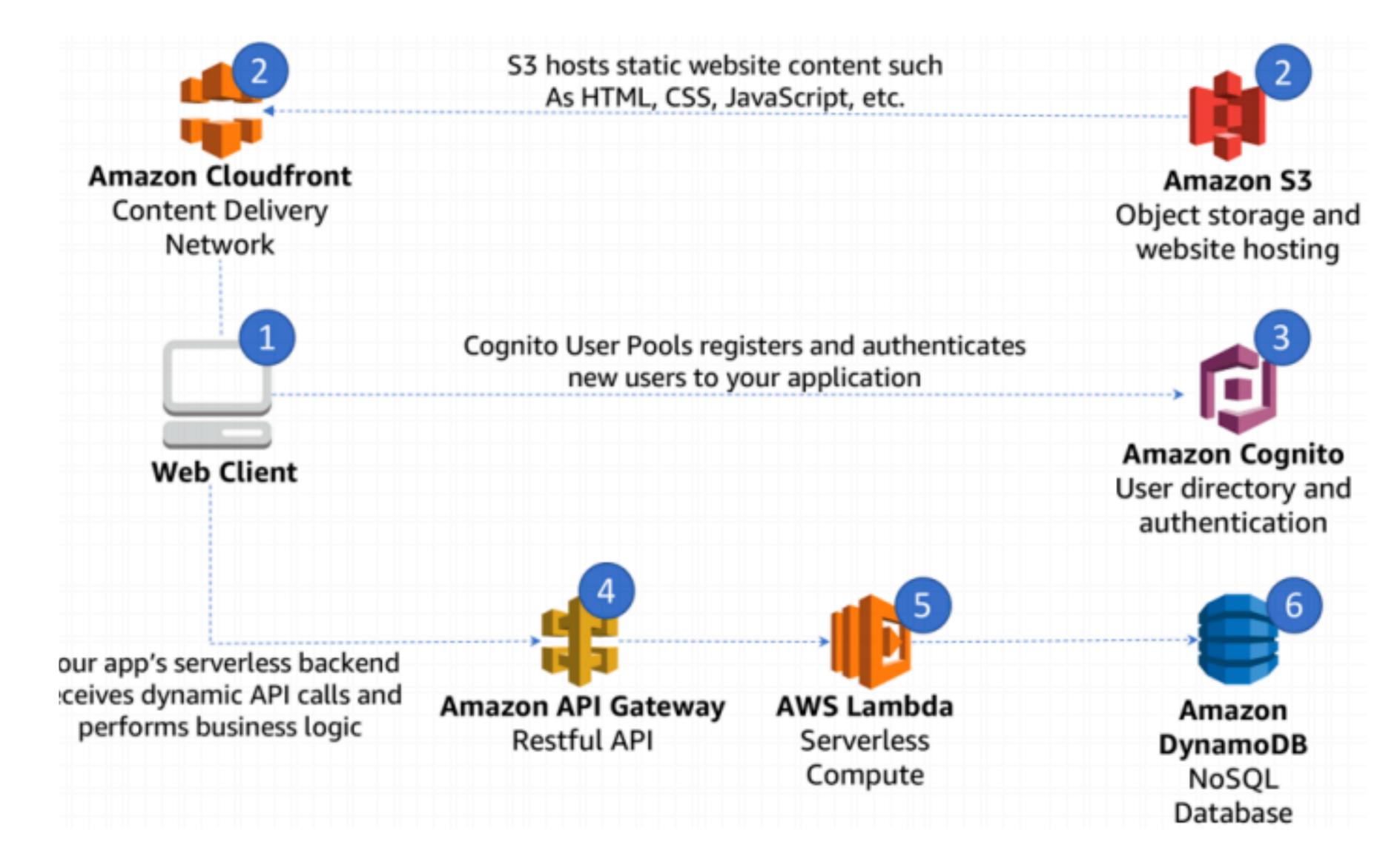


Figure 4: Reference architecture for a web application

Tradeoffs

- 1. Vendor lock-in.
- 2. Cold starts.
- 3. Vendor restrictions (time, size, etc)

Servierss with Python



Providers

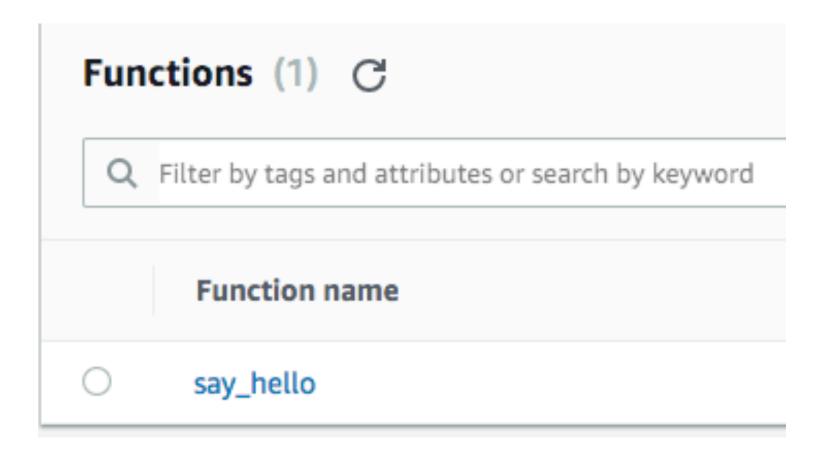
- 1. AWS Lambda.
- 2. Azure Functions.
- 3. Google Cloud Functions.

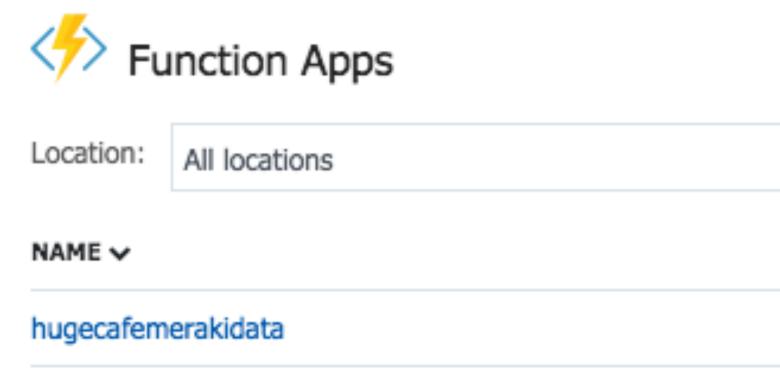
- 1. OpenFaaS.
- 2. OpenWhisk.
- 3. Fission.io.

Frameworks

- 1. Manual Creation
- 2. Serverless.
- 3. Zappa.
- 4. Chalice.

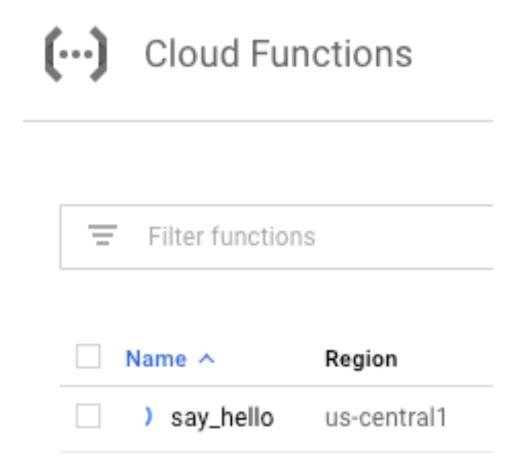
Manual Creation





Manual Creation in AWS

Manual Creation in Azure (no Python)



Manual Creation in GCP

Serverless framework

```
sudo npm install -g serverless

serverless config credentials --provider aws --key <ACCESS KEY ID> --secret <SECRET KEY>

serverless create --template aws-python3 --name hello-world

export AWS_PROFILE="serverless"

serverless deploy

serverless deploy -v
```



Conclusions

- 1. Serverless is another architectural approach for apps.
- 2. No all apps fit on this approach.
- 3. Serverless allows to save money if it is used wisely.
- 4. It autoscale.

References

- 1. https://www.fullstackpython.com/serverless.html
- 2. https://read.iopipe.com/the-right-way-to-do-serverless-in-python-e99535574454
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HUGE

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