



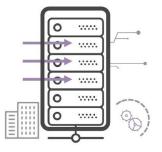




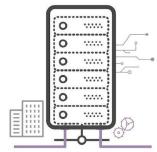


Evolving to serverless

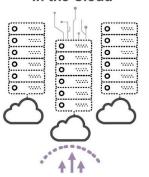
Physical Servers in Datacenters



Virtual Servers in Datacenters



Virtual Servers in the Cloud



Containers in the Cloud



Serverless with







Evolving to serverless





No servers to provision or manage







Never pay for idle

Availability and fault tolerance built in



Evolving to serverless

Level of abstractio

Serverless



- No OS instances to manage
- Flexible scaling
- Pay per usage
- Built-in fault tolerance
 - Zero maintenance



Containers

- Platform independence
- Higher resource utilization
- Easier and faster deployments

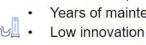
Virtual servers in the cloud

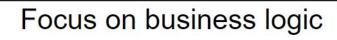


- Hardware independence Isolation and sandboxing
- Elastic resources and scale
- Faster provisioning
- Reduced maintenance

On premises

- Heavy capital expense
- Guessed capacity
- Years of maintenance
- Low innovation factor



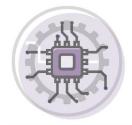


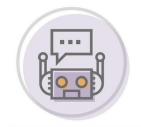


Common use cases for serverless applications

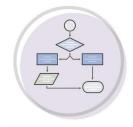












Web Applications

- Static websites
- Complex web apps
- Packages for Flask and Express

Backends

- Apps & services
- Mobile
- IoT

Data Processing

- Real time
- MapReduce
- Batch

Chatbots

 Powering chatbot logic

Amazon Alexa

- Powering voice-enabled apps
- Alexa Skills Kit

Autonomous IT

- Policy engines
- Extending AWS services
- Infrastructure management





Lambda is a serverless compute service that you can use to run code without provisioning or managing servers & runtime environments.

- Invokes your code in response to events
- Scales automatically
- Provides built-in code monitoring and logging with Amazon CloudWatch



AWS Lambda manages:

- Load balancing
- Autoscaling
- Availability
- Security isolation
- OS management
- ...



EVENT SOURCE

FUNCTION

SERVICES (ANYTHING)









Changes in data state



Requests to endpoints



Changes in resource state







Lambda function handler

- Function in runtime of choice
- Receives a variable event and context
- Returns a object / value



Lambda function handler

Handler (event, context) method

Event object

- Passes event information to the handler eg. request headers,body,data, ...
- Uses a predefined object format for AWS integrations and events
- Can be tested with user-defined custom objects

Context object

- · Passes runtime information to the handler
- Includes, at a minimum, these methods or properties:
 - awsRequestId
 - getRemainingTimeInMillis()
 - logStreamName



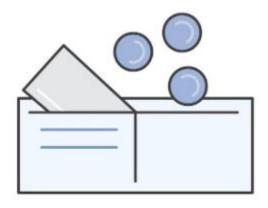
Under the hood

- On demand containers with Isolated runtime environments
 - on EC2 instances in different AZs
 - sandboxed (see <u>firecracker</u>)
- Stateless: No persistence
- Can automatically scale by running concurrent instances

Node.js 18.x Latest support	
Latest support	. 0
	ted
.NET 6 (C#,	/PowerShell)
Go 1.x	
Java 11 (Co	orretto)
Node.js 18	.x
Python 3.1	0
Ruby 2.7	



Fine-grained pricing



Free Tier

1M requests and 400,000 GB-s of compute. Every month, every customer. Buy compute time in 100ms increments

Low request charge

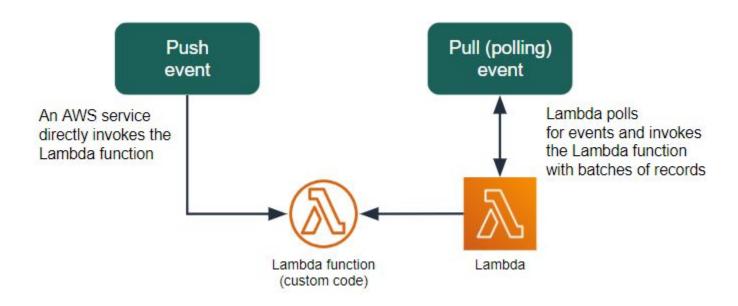
No hourly, daily, or monthly minimums

No per-device fees

Never pay for idle

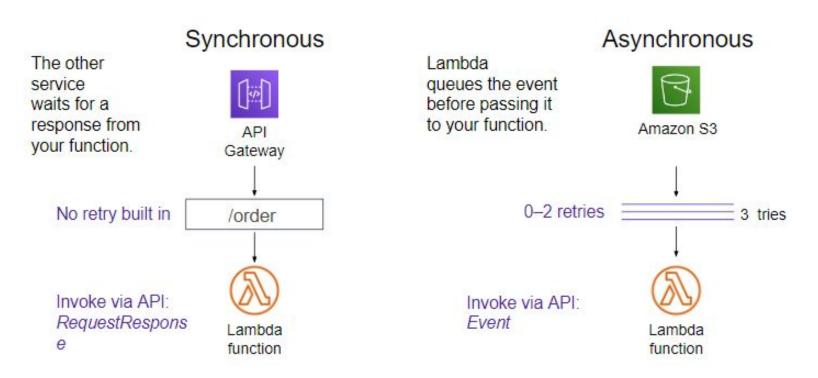


Lambda execution model



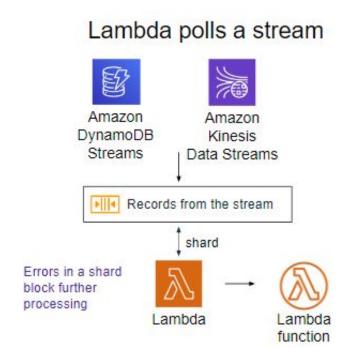


Lambda execution model - Push

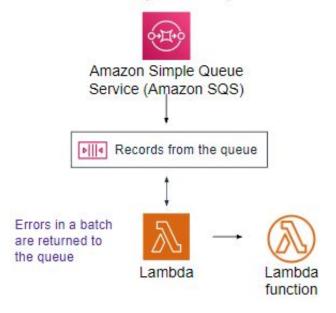




Lambda execution model - Polling

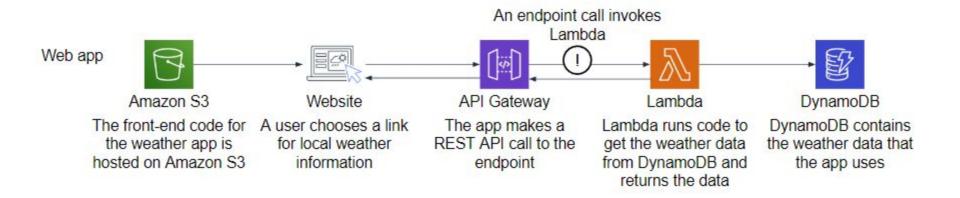


Lambda polls a queue



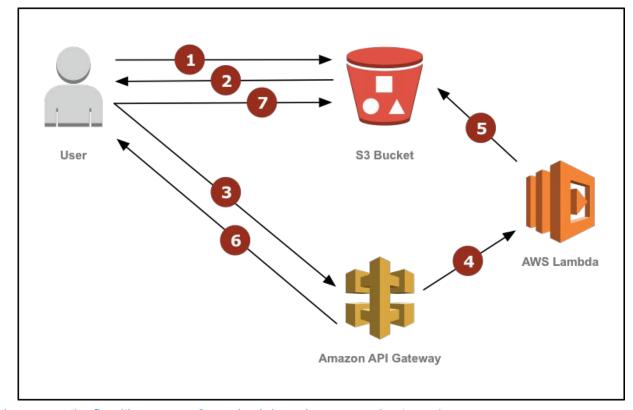


Practical example (1)





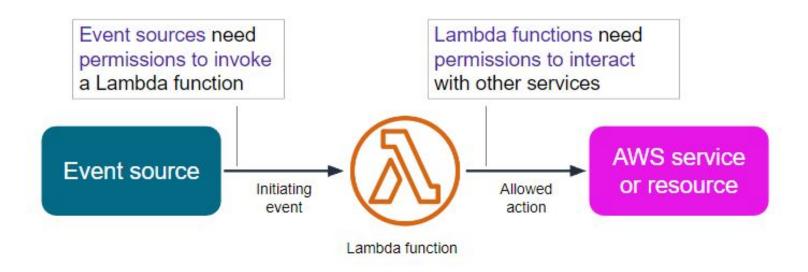
Practical example (2)



https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/resize-images-on-the-fly-with-amazon-s3-aws-lambda-and-amazon-api-gateway/



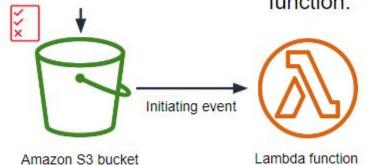
IAM resource policies





IAM resource policies

An IAM resource policy gives permissions to invoke the function.



Resource policy:

- Associated with synchronous or asynchronous event source
- Allows the event source to take the lambda:InvokeFunction action

^{*} We cannot create roles and resource policies in AWS academy. Use the existing LabRole!



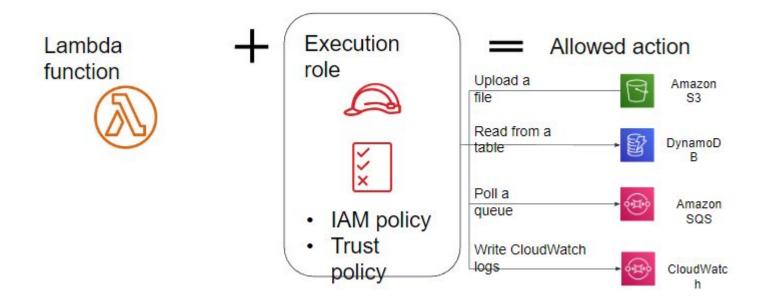
IAM Resource policies

Allow an S3 bucket to trigger a Lambda function

```
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Id": "default",
"Statement": [
             "Sid": "lambda-fd269e28-988b-4d2b-96ae-eabcd7dc399c",
             "Effect": "Allow",
             "Principal": {
                    "Service": "s3.amazonaws.com"
             "Action": "lambda:InvokeFunction".
             "Resource": "arn:aws:lambda:function:myFirstFunction",
             "Condition": {
                    "ArnLike": {
                           "AWS:SourceARN": "arn:aws:s3:::myBucket1"
```



Lambda execution role





Debugging

- Testing from the AWS console using test events
 - o can be saved, shared, copied, ...
- Provide instant feedback about results and logs

Test event action Create new event Edit saved event Event name my-test-event Maximum of 25 characters consisting of letters, numbers, dots, hyphens and underscores. Event sharing settings Private This event is only available in the Lambda console and to the event creator. You can configure a to Shareable This event is available to IAM users within the same account who have permissions to access and Template - optional test-add-todo

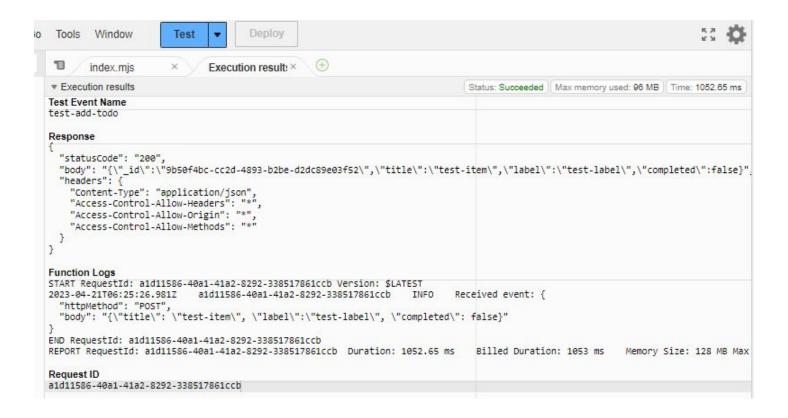
"body": "{\"title\": \"test-item\", \"label\":\"test-label\", \'

Event JSON

"httpMethod": "POST",

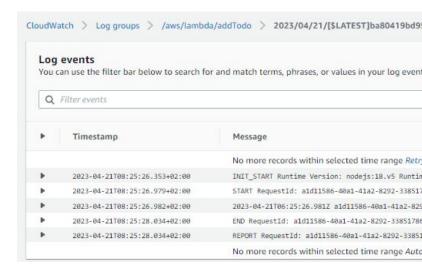


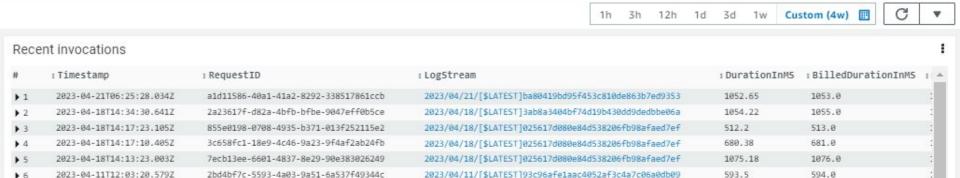
Debugging



Debugging

- Lambda logs all requests handled by your function
- automatically stores logs generated by your code through Amazon CloudWatch Logs.







Packaging

- ZIP files: Packages your code and any dependencies into a single ZIP file
 - Create a ZIP file of your code and any dependencies
 - Upload the ZIP file to Lambda directly in the lambda interface or link them from an S3 bucket
- Container images: Packages your code and any dependencies into a Docker container image
 - Build a docker image and push it to a container registry such as Amazon ECR
 - Specify the image URI when creating your Lambda function
- Build tools such as AWS SAM / Serverless framework help you automate this process



Packaging - 3rd party modules

- Third-party modules can be easily integrated into your Lambda function
 - eg. Using package.json and node_modules for NodeJS
- Some dependencies are installed by default, for example all AWS-SDK dependencies:

```
Go to Anything (Ctrl-P)

index.mjs × Execution results ×

import { DynamoDBClient, PutItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";
import { randomUUID } from "crypto";

/*

function that handles adding a todo object to DynamoDB.

Todo object must have a _id property as a primary key. They also have the property of title (string), label (string) and completed (boolean).

Make sure the DYNAMOTABLENAME and region are set correctly.

Make sure the Lambda has the correct execution role(s)

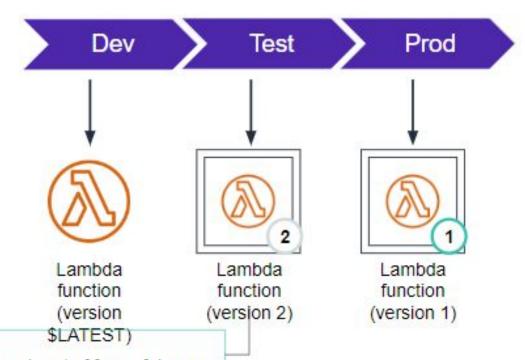
**

Make sure the Lambda has the correct execution role(s)
```



Deployment & versioning

- Mutable pointers to versions
- Each alias has its own ARN



Lambda function test alias:

arn:aws:lambda:aws-region:acct-id:function:helloworld:test

AWS Lambda limits



Resource Limits	Default Limit
Ephemeral disk capacity ("/tmp" space)	512 MB
Number of file descriptors	1024
Number of processes and threads (combined total)	1024
Maximum execution duration per request	300 seconds
Invoke request body payload size (RequestResponse)	6 MB
Invoke request body payload size (Event)	128 K
Invoke response body payload size (RequestResponse)	6 MB
Dead-letter payload size (Event)	128 K
Deployment Limits	Default Limit
Lambda function deployment package size (.zip/.jar file)	50 MB
Size of code/dependencies that you can zip into a deployment package (uncompressed zip/jar size)	250 MB
Total size of all the deployment packages that can be uploaded per region	75 GB
Total size of environment variables set	4 KB
Throttling Limits (can request service limit increase)	Default Limit
Concurrent executions	1000 NEW!



Lambda labs



- Online lab platform
 - AWSGen (Lambda)
 - Deploy and secure an API using lambda and API gateway
 - Secure an API using API gateway

