

Data Analytics on Big Data Using AWS Serverless

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Abstract— To implement the concepts, methods, and communications for data models and the resources they represent using the data sets from the GitHub directory. This assignment aims to develop a client/server application and incorporate two data communication methods.

Keywords—AWS, Function, Lambda, S3, Serverless, runtime, NodeJS, API, Stack, Postman.

I. INTRODUCTION

A model for convenient on-demand network access to a shared pool of reconfigurable computing resources, such as networks, servers, storage, applications, and services, is known as cloud computing. It allows quick provisioning and release of these resources with little management work or service provider interaction [1].

NIST has three cloud service modes: SaaS, PaaS, and IaaS. In this assignment, we are using Infrastructure as a Service using AWS.

Resources used from the AWS infrastructure are AWS Lambda, API Gateway, CodeCommit, CodeBuild, CodePipeline, Cloud Formation, S3 and IAM.

The NodeJS16.x runtime is used in VS Code IDE for application development and deployed in a Serverless framework.

II. DATA MODEL DESIGN

The application model is a Microservices-based serverless model. Serverless computing features the cloud provider allocating machine resources as needed and managing the servers on behalf of its users. Fig. 1. Shows the data model of the application developed.

A. CloudFormation

The stack of all modules required is created through CloudFormation.

B. CI/CD

The pipeline is done through CodePipeline. The code pipeline uses the resources below,

- CodeCommit as its repository
- CodeBuild as its build module

C. CloudWatch

CloudWatch is used for monitoring and debugging purposes. Any changes in the stack created by CloudFormation will get logged in the CloudWatch.

D. API Gateway

It satisfies the REST API functionalities by communicating with the Lambda functions, and the roles are set in IAM.

E. S3

These buckets are NoSQL-based DB which gets and puts objects in them. Here we use “get” to get the datasets from S3.

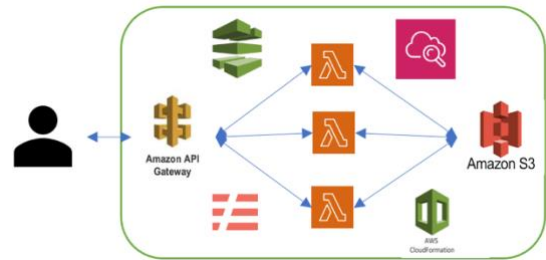


Fig. 1. Data Implementation Model

III. DATA SERIALIZATION/ DE-SERIALIZATION METHODS

A. Protobuf

- Protocol buffers are just another way of serializing your messages into binary format.
- The serialized output is a packed sequence of bytes that attempts to conserve space. Sending bytes over the wire takes much less time than transferring the same data in XML or JSON forms. Deserializing the data after it has been serialised with protobuf is even quicker.

B. JSON

- JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) is an open-standard file format, and data interchange format that employs text humans can read to store and transport data objects made up of arrays and attribute-value pairs (or other serializable values).
- Data must be byte strings to be transmitted or stored in a file, yet complex things are rarely in this format. These complicated objects can be turned into byte strings by serialization. Deserialization is the receiver that must extract the original object from the byte strings once sent.

IV. TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATIONS

1. POST Operation

Using API Gateway, the REST/ POST operation is performed with “Content-Type” as “application/json”, and the request parameters are passed as json body in the post request. The JSON body can be found in “event.json” in the code repository [2]. Fig. 2. Represents the data communication throughout the application.

2. Event Operation

The sent POST request from the endpoint [3] calls the lambda function, passes the request parameters as an event, and carries out the operation.

3. Lambda Function

3.1. Libraries

The external libraries like protobuf, jwt and structjson, which are not available in the inbuilt lambda functions, are added externally using AWS lambda layer functionality. The layer is called to the lambda function using the serverless.yml file through arn (Amazon Resource Names).

3.2. JWT Decode

The event body is parsed as JSON and stored in the file. In handler.js, lines 28:29 decodes the jwt sent from the post and logged. From the event body, we get the following details "workLoadMetric", "benchMarkType", "batch unit", "batchSize": "1", "batched": "1", and "rwfid".

3.3. Protobuf Operation

Line 50:55, line 155:168 and line 170:171 encodes/decode using the protobufjs library and perform structural conversion of JSON to proto and log the result to CloudWatch.

3.4. Data Analytics

The Average of the workLoadMetric is computed and logged. The process happens from line 101:141.

3.5. Exceptions

The 4XX/5XX exceptions are handled using try/catch blocks and are logged. Unhandled exceptions are mostly returned in CloudWatch to perform debugging.

3.6. Return

The result is returned in line 178 and returned in post response.

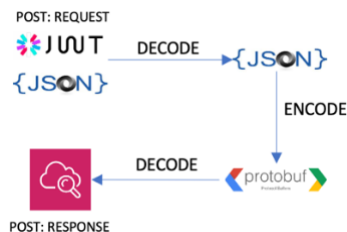


Fig. 2. Data Communication

V. CLOUD DEPLOYMENT

Serverless and CloudFormation help in the formation of the stack and helps in cloud deployment. This application is pipelined to auto-deploy all the time when commits are done. The serverless microservices-based architecture sets the infrastructure using the “serverless.yml” file.

A. CodeCommit

The code repository [2] has two branches, master and dev. Any change in the master branch will trigger the CodePipeline to perform CI/CD.

B. CodeBuild

The CodeBuild uses the “buildspec.yml” file as a node to start deploying whenever new commits are introduced in CodeCommit.

C. CodePipeline

Integrates CodeCommit as a repository, CodeBuild with “buildspec.yml” as build node, and we select no web deployment as our application is serverless.

After the CI/CD is complete, the build logs will have an endpoint, and the same endpoint can be viewed in API Gateway.

VI. TESTING

Testing of the application is done using,

- Postman
- serverless-offline plugin
- Lambda test functions.

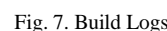
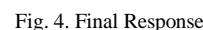
VII. INSTRUCTIONS TO RUN THE APPLICATION

Steps to install, run and test the application. Prerequisites are AWS login and npm installed on the local machine.

- STEP 1. Install AWS CLI in the local terminal with the necessary user access [4].
- STEP 2. Configure AWS CLI for CodeCommit [5].
- STEP 3. Create a layer with the required library for running the application, i.e., protobuf and jwt [6].
- STEP 4. In the local terminal, run the command “npm install -g serverless”
- STEP 5. In the local terminal, run the command, “sls create -t aws-nodejs -p <project-name>”
- STEP 6. Run “npm init -y”
- STEP 7. Run “npm install --save aws-sdk protobuf jwt serverless-offline”
- STEP 8. Put the files “handler.js”, “buildspec.yml”, “userpackage.proto” and “serverless.yml”
 - a. To test offline, continue these steps.
 - i. Run “npm install serverless-offline” in the project folder.
 - ii. Run “sls offline”

- STEP 9.* Create a CodeCommit repository in AWS
- STEP 10.* Run “git init”
- STEP 11.* Run “git add .”
- STEP 12.* Run “git commit -am “first commit””.
- STEP 13.* Run “git remote add origin <repo url>”.
- STEP 14.* Run “git push --set-upstream origin”
- STEP 15.* Create a pipeline with the below steps [7].
- STEP 16.* Add CodeCommit as a repository.
- STEP 17.* Create a CodeBuild using environment variables as “buildspec.yml” and ENV_NAME=prod-env”.
- STEP 18.* Select “skip stage” in the deployment stage, as it’s serverless.
- STEP 19.* CodePipeline starts building, and an endpoint will be generated for the application.
- STEP 20.* Add the data sets to the S3 bucket created.
- STEP 21.* Copy the “event.json” from the repository and use postman or API Gateway or the lambda function generated to test the application functionality.

One main difficulty while testing the application is an “Internal Server Error”, as shown in Fig. 3. This error is due to the CloudFront. As per AWS documentation and the StackOverflow developer's comments, we need to buy a domain and route through route53 to resolve this error. Instead, we logged all the details in CloudWatch logs to test the functionality. For results viewing purposes, we have attached build logs and CloudWatch logs in the repository [2] for scrutiny.



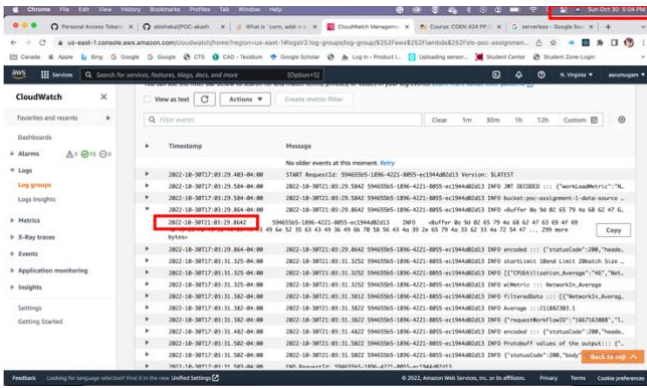


Fig. 8. Protobuf Encoding

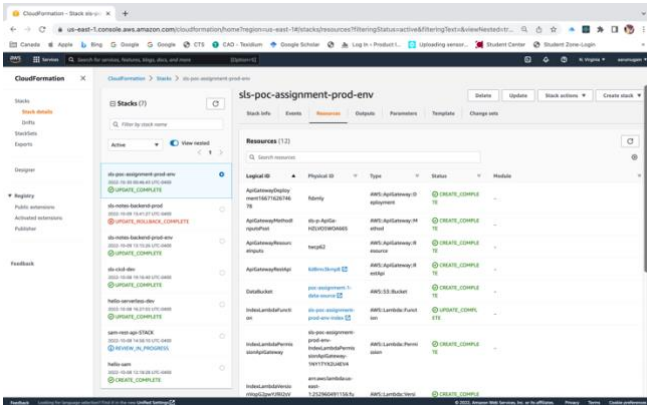


Fig. 9. Stack creating resources through CloudFormation

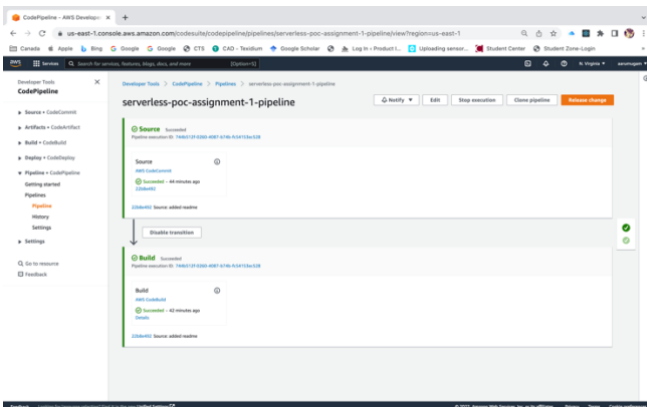


Fig. 10. CI/CD pipeline by CodePipeline

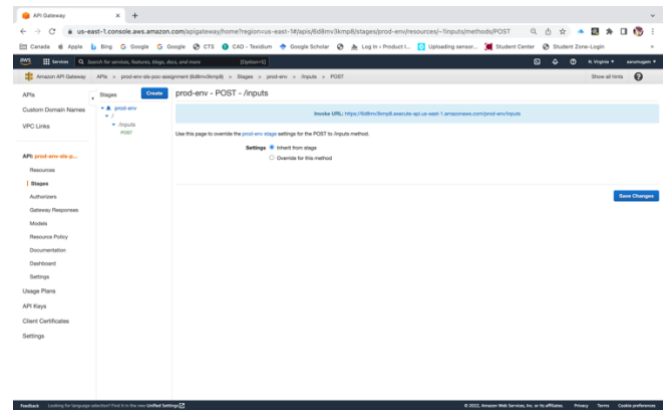


Fig. 10. API Gateway endpoint

IX. RESOURCES

The code is available for access in the public S3 bucket [8].

X. CONCLUSIONS

We were able to implement all the specifications in the assignment description and incorporate additional functionalities like,

1. Language binding using “yaml.”
2. CI/CD integration using CodePipeline
3. NoSQL S3 connections.
4. Testing of the application.

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- [1] Zhang, Qi, Lu Cheng, and Raouf Boutaba. "Cloud computing: state-of-the-art and research challenges." *Journal of internet services and applications* 1.1 (2010): 7-18.
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- [3] <https://6d8mv3kmp8.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/prod-env/inputs>
- [4] <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/getting-started-install.html>
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- [8] <https://s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/poc-assignment-1-data-source?region=us-east-1>