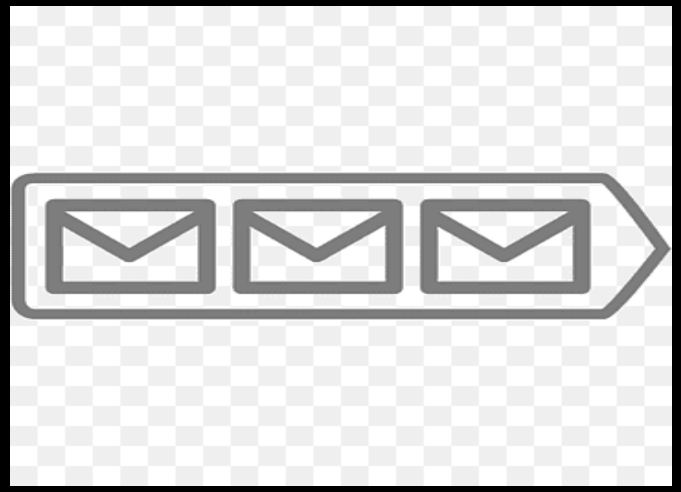
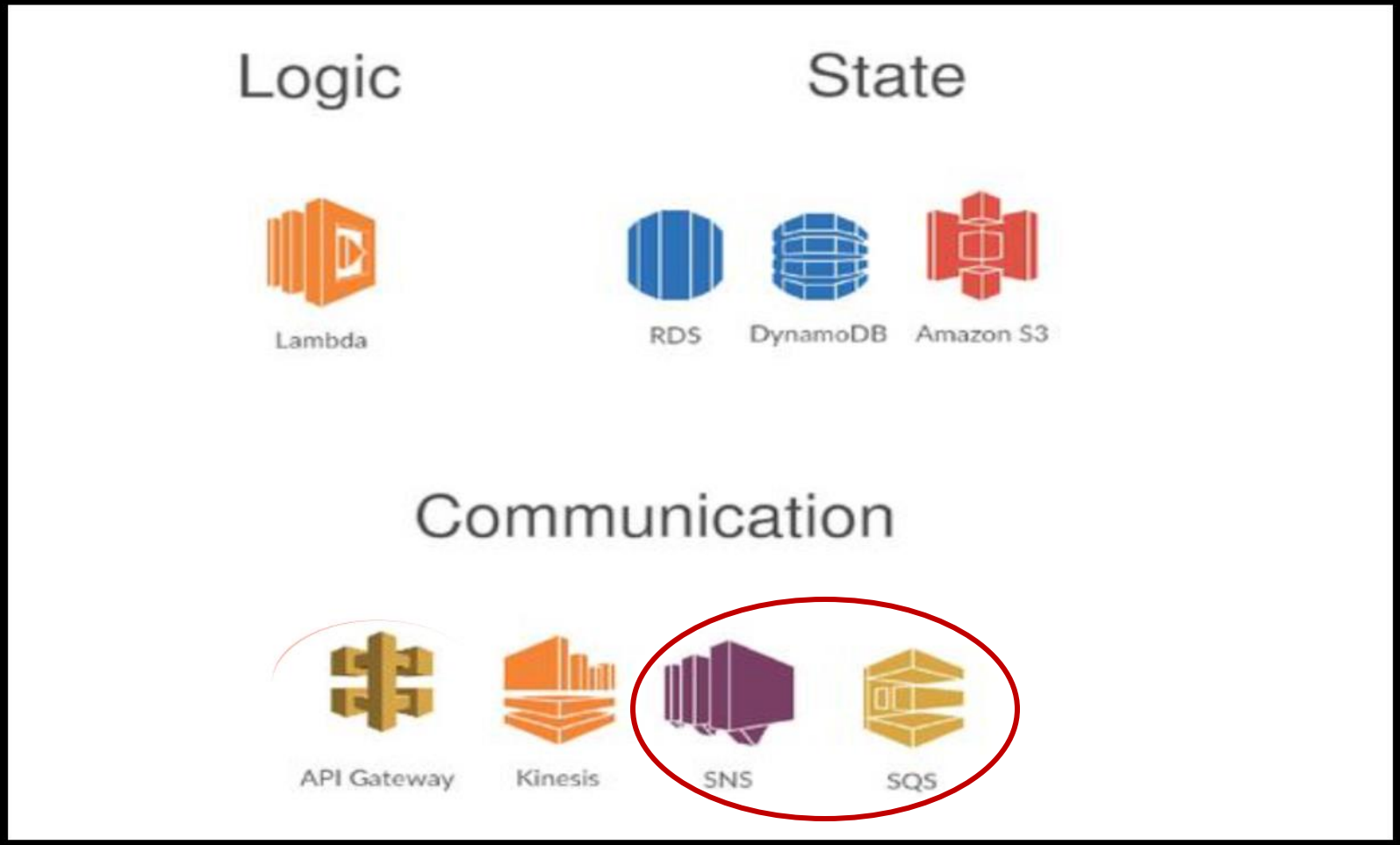
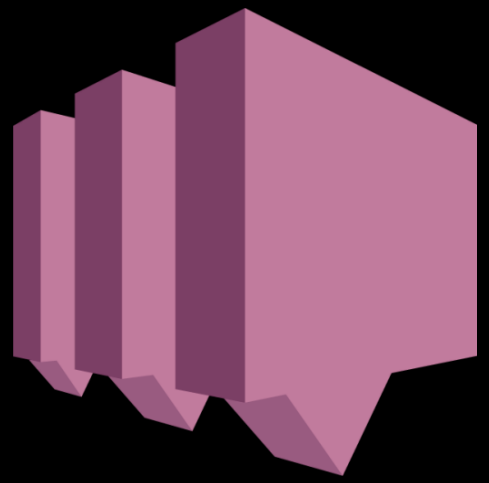


AWS Integration and Messaging Services (Contd).

Components of a Serverless, Message-Driven application

(aka Event Driven Architecture - EDA)





Simple Notification Service (SNS)

Amazon SNS

- Released in 2010.
- A serverless publish subscribe (pub/sub) messaging service.
- When you want to send a message to many receivers.
  - SQS is point-to-point, but SNS is pub/sub.
- The publisher (event producer) sends a message to an SNS topic.
- Many subscribers can listen to the topic.
- Each topic subscriber gets all the messages.
- Subscribers can be:
  - SQS, HTTP / HTTPS, Lambda function
  - Emails (SES)
  - SMS messages, Mobile Notifications

SNS - Features

- Integrates with lots of services (Publishers):
  - Lambda.
  - S3 (Bucket change notifications).
  - Cloudwatch (Alarm notification).
  - etc
- Encryption:
  - In-flight encryption using HTTPS API.
  - At-rest encryption using KMS keys.
- Message Filtering:
  - Subscriber can declare a filtering policy to limit the messages it receives to those of interest.

SNS - Features

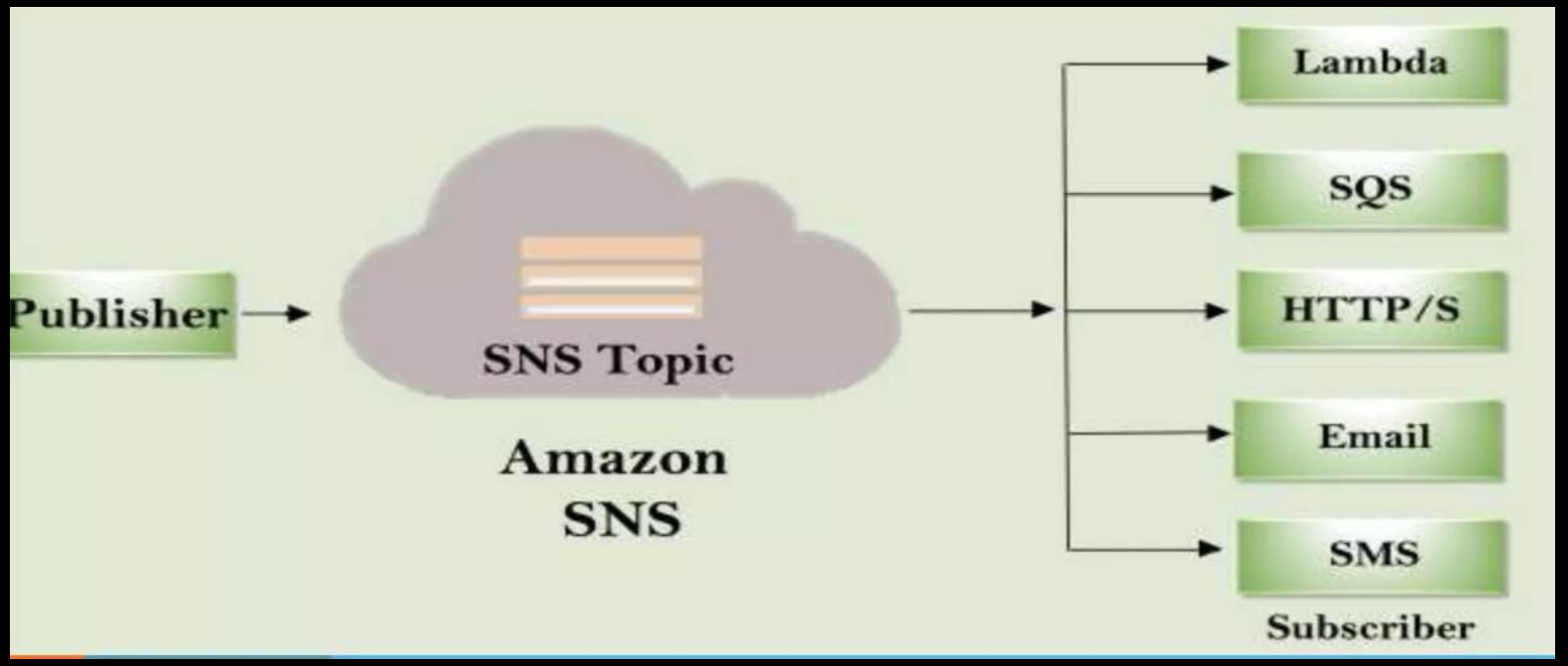
- Security:
  - Access Controls: IAM policies to regulate access to the SNS API.
  - SNS Access Policies (similar to S3 bucket policies):
    - Cross-account access to SNS topics.
    - Allowing other services (e.g. S3) to write to an SNS topic.

- Auto-scaling.

- DLQ – an SQS queue for messages that can't be delivered toa subscriber due to client errors or server errors.

Topics

- An SNS topic is a logical access point that acts as a communication channel.
- A topic lets you group multiple endpoints, e.g. SQS, Lambda,



Demo – CDK provisioning code

- Architecture:

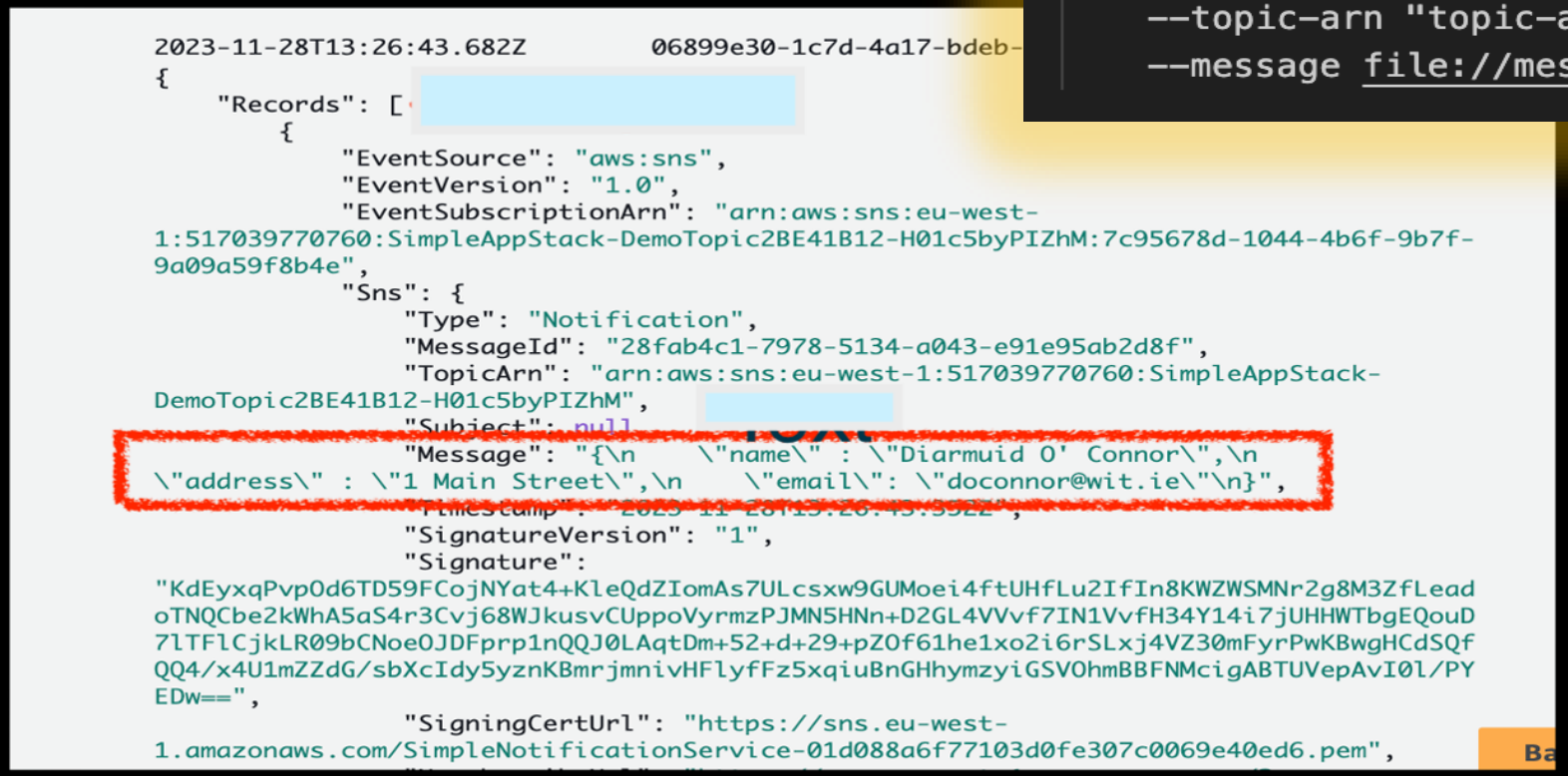
  AWS CLI (Publisher) -→ SNS Topic -→ Lambda (Subscriber)

```
23        const demoTopic = new sns.Topic(this, "DemoTopic", {
24          displayName: "Demo topic",
25        });
26
27        const processMessageFn = new lambdanode.NodejsFunction(
28          this,
29  ›       "processMsgFn",…
35          }
36        );
37
38        demoTopic.addSubscription(new subs.LambdaSubscription(processMessageFn));
39
40        new cdk.CfnOutput(this, "topicARN", {
41          value: demoTopic.topicArn,
42        });
43
```

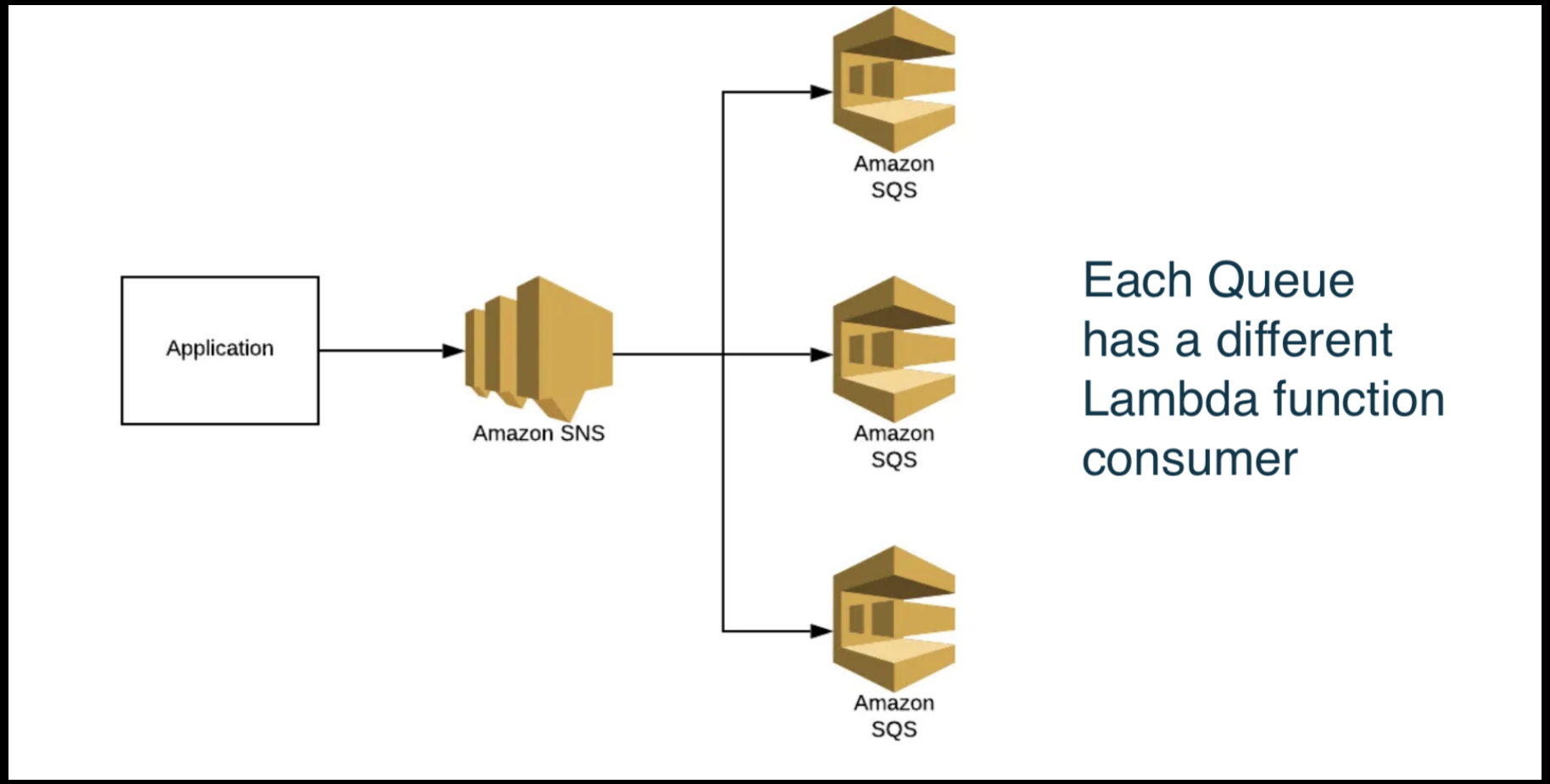
Demo – Lambda subscriber

- Lambda subscriber receives a batch (?) of messages in its event parameter.

```
aws sns publish \
    --topic-arn "topic-arn" \
    --message file://message.json
```



The Fan-out pattern



Demo – Fan Out.

- The Fan Out subscribers can be a mixture of types.
- Architecture:

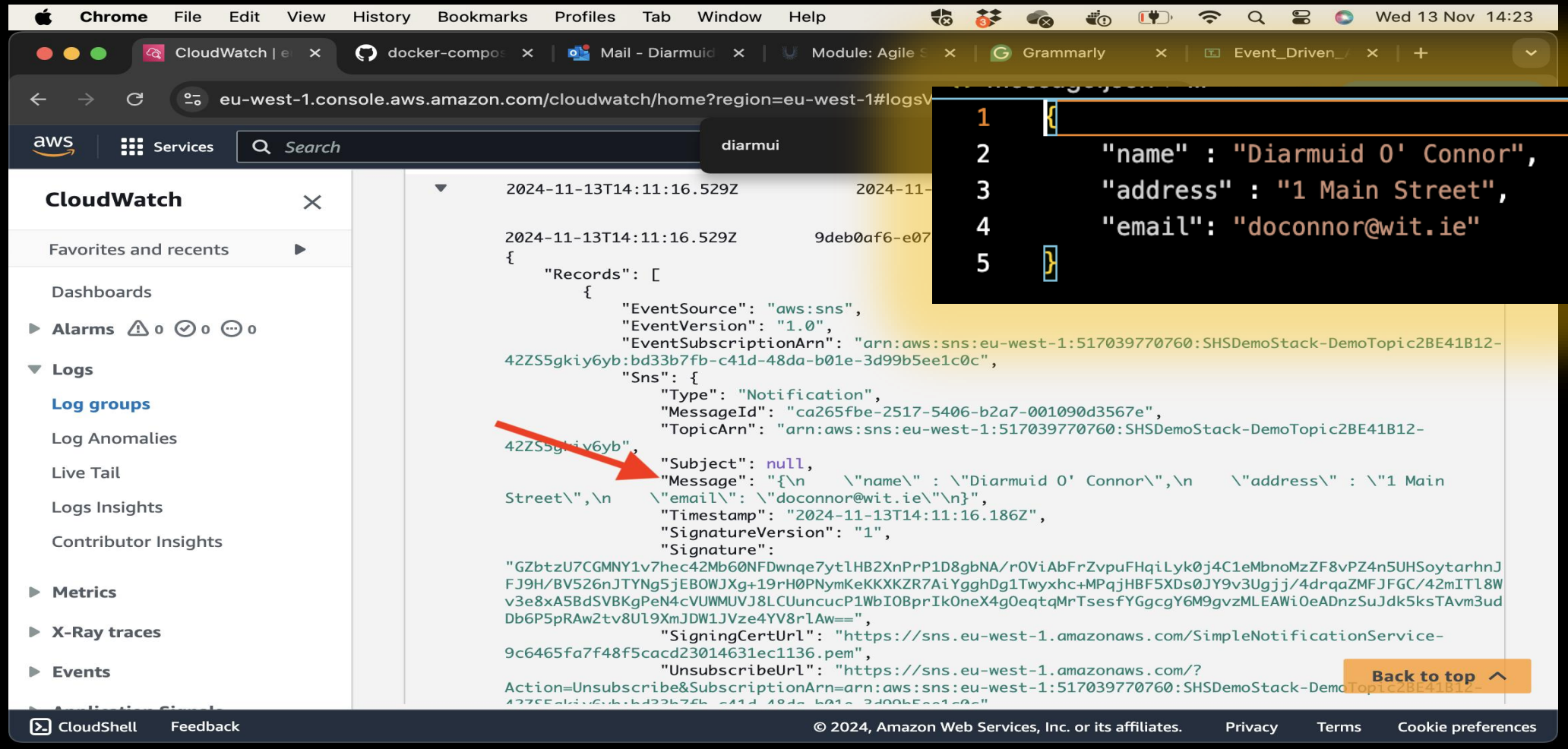
  AWS CLI (Pub) -→ SNS Topic -→ Lambda (Sub)

  -→ SQS (Sub). → Lambda (Consumer)

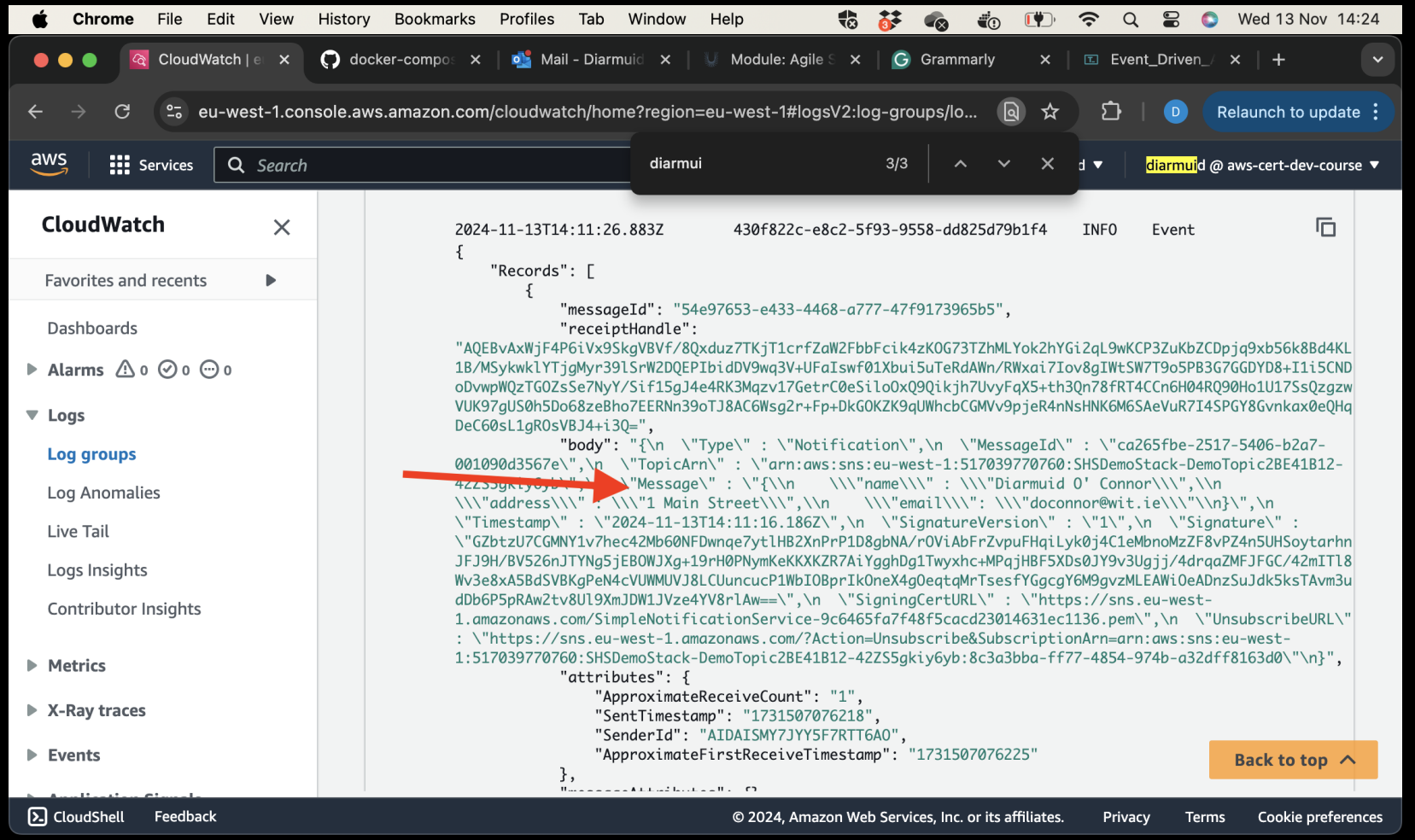
```
const demoTopic = new sns.Topic(this, "DemoTopic", {});
const queue = new sqs.Queue(this, "all-msg-queue", {});
const processSNSMessageFn = new lambdanode.NodejsFunction(
  this,
  "processSNSMsgFn",
  {
   ... properties .....
  }
);
// Subscribers
demoTopic.addSubscription(new subs.LambdaSubscription(processSNSMessageFn,
  {   ... properties ..... }));

demoTopic.addSubscription(new subs.SqsSubscription(queue,
  { ... properties ..... }));
```

Demo – The Lambda subscriber event parameter



Demo – The Lambda Q consumer event parameter



The SNS envelope.

- SNS wraps the source message in an envelope before sending it to an SQS queue subscriber.
  - Configurable

```
demoTopic.addSubscription(new subs.SqsSubscription(queue, {
  rawMessageDelivery: true,
}));
```

The SNS envelope.

The SNS envelope.

Lambda Vs { SQS → Lambda } subscribers

- Disadvantages (Lambda subscriber)
  - No Batching is available when processing messages from SNS.
  - No control on Lambda Concurrency, messages are processed one by one as soon as they arrive.
  - Lambda function is responsible for handling errors/retries
  - Lambda DLQ needs to be handled separately.
- Advantages (Lambda subscriber)
  - Good for time-critical processing.

SNS - Delivery protocols and policies.

- SNS defines a delivery policy for each delivery protocol.
- The policy defines how SNS retries the delivery of messages when server-side errors occur (when the system that hosts the subscribed endpoint becomes unavailable). When the delivery policy is exhausted, SNS stops retrying the delivery and discards the message.
  - A DLQ can be assigned for this case.

SNS - Delivery protocols and policies.

Endpoint type	Delivery protocols	Immediate retry (no delay) phase	Pre-backoff phase	Backoff phase	Post-backoff phase	Total attempts
AWS managed endpoints	Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose[1]	3 times, without delay	2 times, 1 second apart	10 times, with exponential backoff, from 1 second to 20 seconds	100,000 times, 20 seconds apart	100,015 times, over 23 days
	AWS Lambda					
	Amazon SQS					
Customer managed endpoints	SMTP	0 times, without delay	2 times, 10 seconds apart	10 times, with exponential backoff, from 10 seconds to 600 seconds (10 minutes)	38 times, 600 seconds (10 minutes) apart	50 attempts, over 6 hours
	SMS					
	Mobile push					

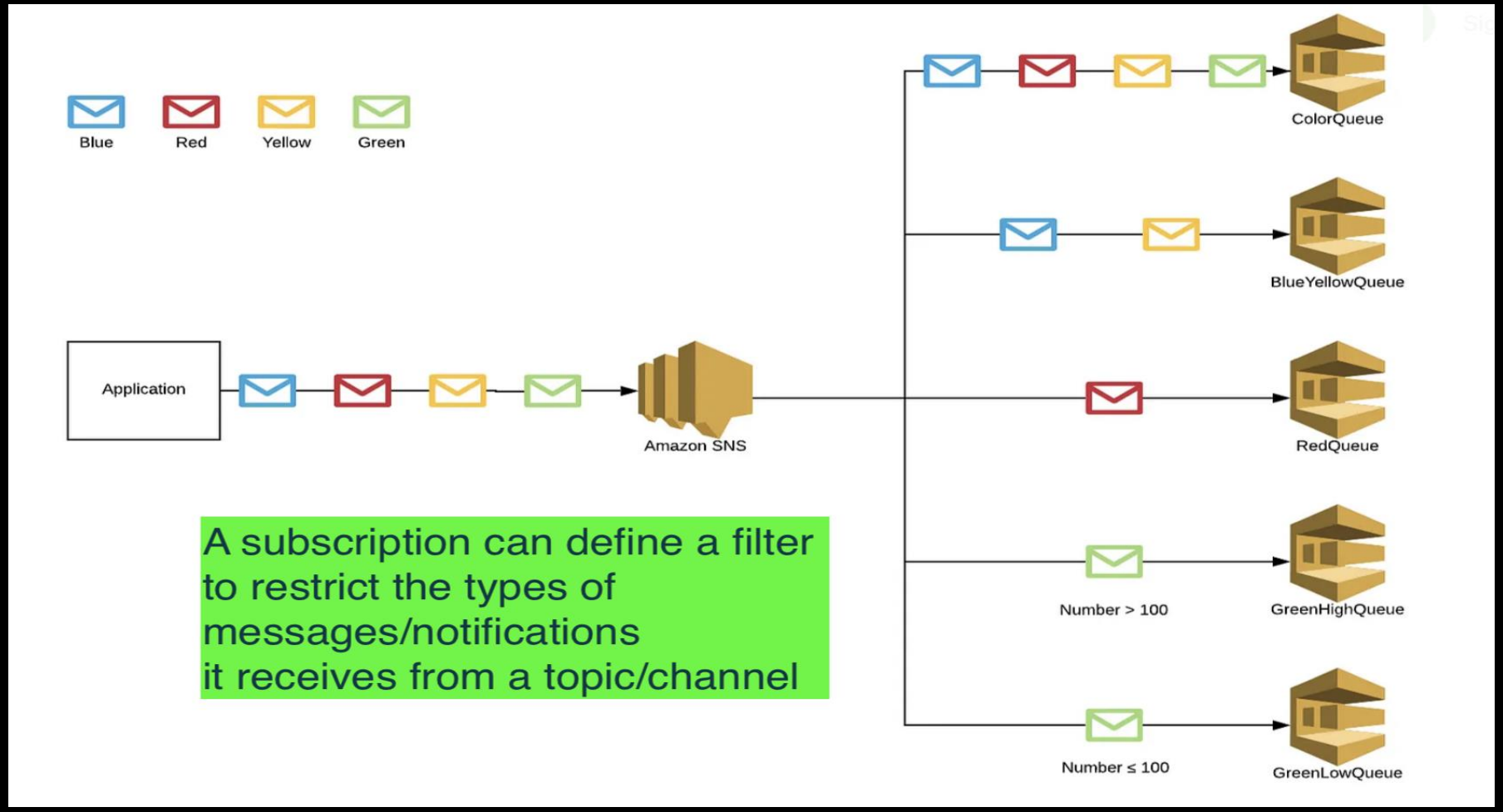
Lambda subscriber DLQ

- SNS invoks a lambda function subscriber asynchronously.
  - SNS does not wait for a response.
    $\Rightarrow$ Lambda service must handle function failures cases.

- Ex.: Architecture:

AWS CLI (Pub) → SNS Topic → Lambda (Sub\
|
|→ DLQ → Lambda (Consumer)

Fan Out pattern - Filtering.



Filtering

- Filtering policy can be based on message attributes or the message body.

- Filtering criteria:
    1. String Filter.
        - Conditions - allowList, denyList, matchPrefixes
    2. Numeric Filter.
        - Conditions – allowList, greaterThan, lessThan, between. …
    3. Exists Filter.

→ DLQ → Lambda (Consumer)

Demo – Message Attribute Filtering

- Architecture:

  AWS CLI (Pub) → SNS Topic -- <Filter> → Lambda (Sub)

  -- <Filter> → SQS Q -→ Lambda (Con)

  - The Lambda subscription only concerns messages with the attribute user_type set to Student or Lecturer.

Demo – Message Attribute Filtering

```
demoTopic.addSubscription(
  new subs.LambdaSubscription(processSNSMessageFn, {
    filterPolicy: {
      user_type: sns.SubscriptionFilter.stringFilter({
        allowlist: ["Student", "Lecturer"],
      }),
    },
  })
);
```

{} attributes.json > ...

```
{
    "user_type": {
        "DataType": "String",
        "StringValue": "Lecturer"
    },
    "source": {
        "DataType": "String",
        "StringValue": "Moodle2023"
    }
}
```

```
aws sns publish --topic-arn topic-arn-value \
    --message-attributes file://attributes.json \
    --message file://message.json
```

{} message.json > ...

```
{
    "name" : "Diarmuid O' Connor",
    "address" : "1 Main Street",
    "email": "doconnor@wit.ie"
}
```

Demo – Message Attribute Filtering

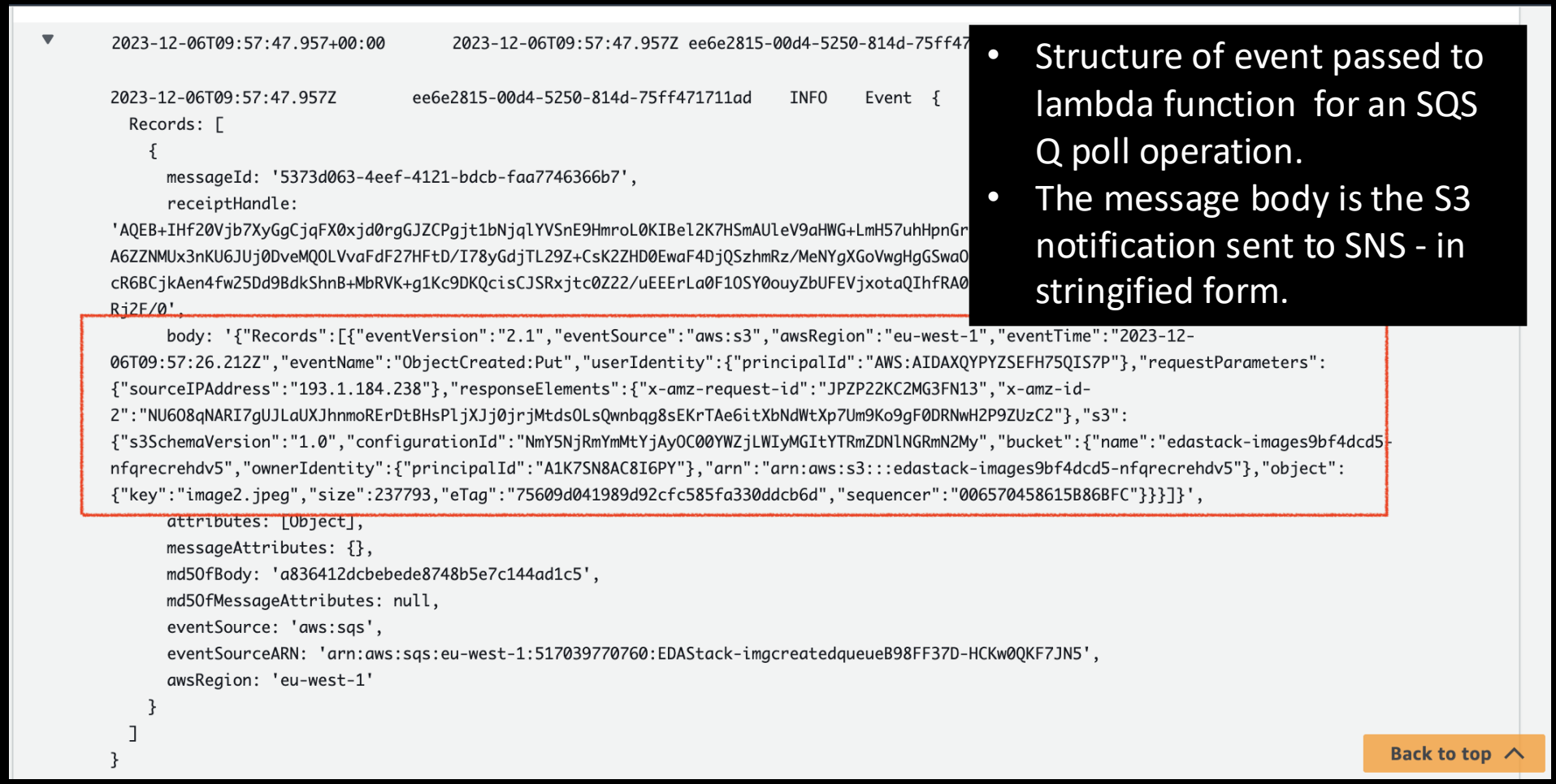
Message Body Filtering

- Filtering based on properties of the message body.
  - Body is a JSON structure.
- Same filtering criteria as attribute filtering

- Demo – Architecture:
  S3 (Pub) → SNS --<Filter>→ SQS (Sub) → Lambda fn (Con)

  The filter only allows messages for objects named ‘image*’ uploaded to an S3 bucket.

Demo - Understand the message structure



- Structure of event passed to lambda function for an SQS Q poll operation.
- The message body is the S3 notification sent to SNS - in stringified form.

Demo - Understand the message structure


```
2023-12-06T09:57:47.965Z        ee6e2815-00d4-5250-814d-75ff471711ad    INFO    bodys
{
    "Records": [
        {
            "eventVersion": "2.1",
            "eventSource": "aws:s3",
            "awsRegion": "eu-west-1",
            "eventTime": "2023-12-06T09:57:26.212Z",
            "eventName": "ObjectCreated:Put",
            "userIdentity": {
                "principalId": "AWS:AIDAXQYPYZSEFH75QIS7P"
            },
            "requestParameters": {
                "sourceIPAddress": "193.1.184.238"
            },
            "responseElements": {
                "x-amz-request-id": "JPZP22KC2MG3FN13",
                "x-amz-id-2":
"NU6Q8qNARI7gUJLaUXJhnmoRErDtBHsPljXJj0jrjMtdsOLsQwnbqg8sEKrTAe6itXbNdWtXp7Um9Ko9gF0DRNwH2P9ZUzC2"
            },
            "s3": {
                "s3SchemaVersion": "1.0",
                "configurationId": "NmY5NjRmYmMtYjAyOC00YWZjLWIyMGItYTRmZDNlNGRmN2My",
                "bucket": {
                    "name": "edastack-images9bf4dcd5-nfqrecrehdv5",
                    "ownerIdentity": {
                        "principalId": "A1K7SN8AC8I6PY"
                    },
                    "arn": "arn:aws:s3:::edastack-images9bf4dcd5-nfqrecrehdv5"
                },
                "object": {
                    "key": "image2.jpeg",
                    "size": 237793,
                    "eTag": "75609d041989d92cfc585fa330ddcb6d",
                    "sequencer": "006570458615B86BFC"
                }
            }
```


Copy

- Parsed form of S3 notification sent to SNS.
- This structure is used to define the subscription body filter

Demo – Filter Policy

```
newImageTopic.addSubscription(
  new subs.SqsSubscription(imageProcessQueue, {
    filterPolicyWithMessageBody: {
      Records: sns.FilterOrPolicy.policy({
        s3: sns.FilterOrPolicy.policy({
          object: sns.FilterOrPolicy.policy({
            key: sns.FilterOrPolicy.filter(
              sns.SubscriptionFilter.stringFilter({
                matchPrefixes: ["image"],
              })
            ),
          }),
        }),
      }),
    },
    rawMessageDelivery: true,
  })
  );
```

Demo – Filter Policy

- Ex. 2 Only allow messages with the S3 schema version of 2.0.

```
92      newImageTopic.addSubscription(
93        new subs.SqsSubscription(imageProcessQueue, {
94          filterPolicyWithMessageBody: {
95            Records: sns.FilterOrPolicy.policy({
96              s3: sns.FilterOrPolicy.policy({
97                s3SchemaVersion: sns.FilterOrPolicy.filter(
98                  sns.SubscriptionFilter.stringFilter({
99                    allowlist: ["2.0"],
100                 })
101               ),
102             }),
103           }),
104         },
105         rawMessageDelivery: true,
106       })
107     );
```

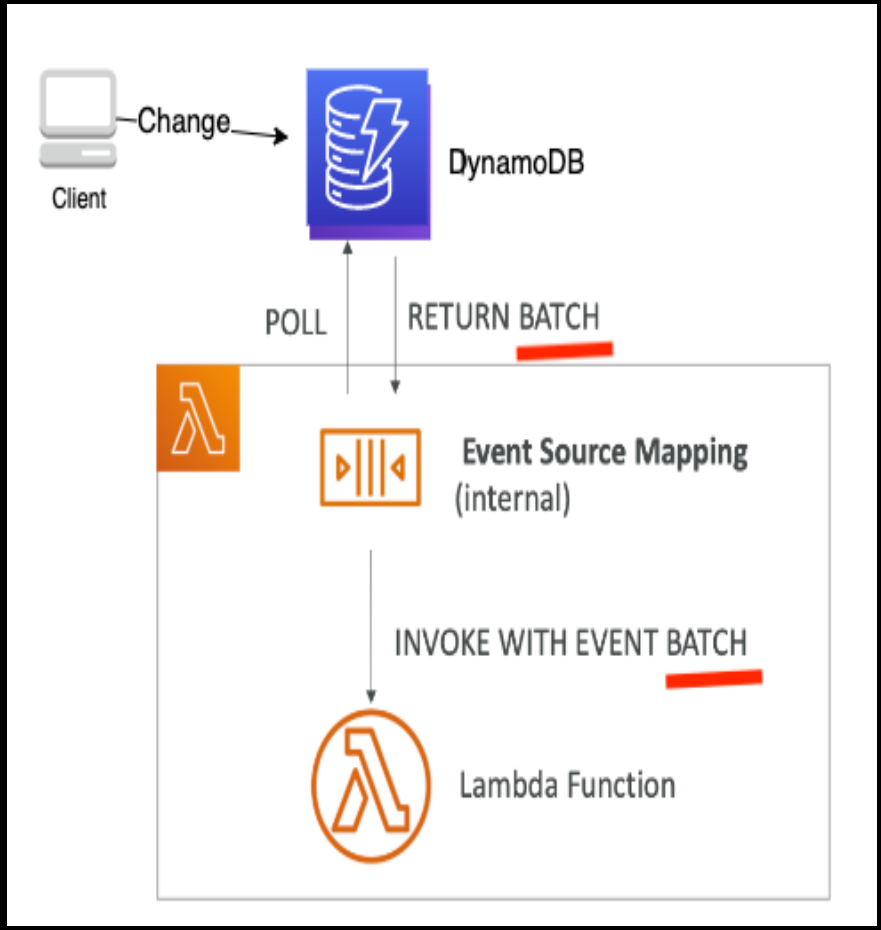
Reminder (Why)

- It’s better to decouple an app’s compute components by using a range of AWS services/techniques:
  - SQS: queue model.
  - SNS: pub/sub/subscribe model.
  - Data streams.
  - Triggers.

- These techniques result in:
  - Reduces latency; Increase availability; Reduces complexity (by decreasing dependency).

Lambda – Event source mappings

- Sources: DynamoDB streams, SQS, Kinesis streams.
- Common denominator: events are polled from the source.
- Your Lambda function is invoked synchronously by the Lambda service. The events are placed in an Event Queue.
- Lambda service retries retry on errors.3 tries with exponential backoff



DynamoDB streams

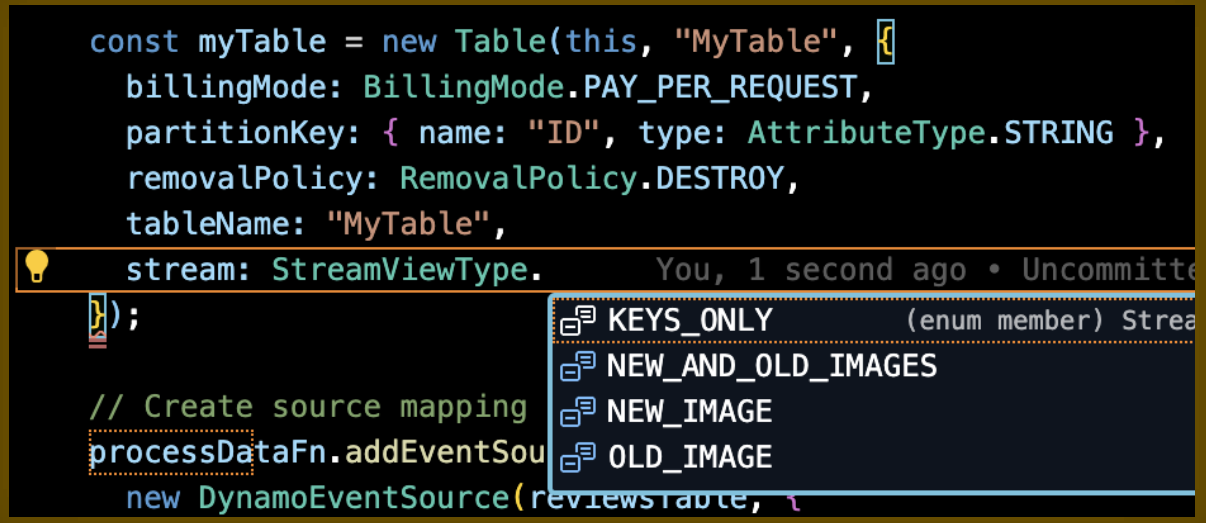
- Declare the stream in the Table.
- Declare the stream as an event source (trigger) for the lambda function.
- Tip: console.log the event in the function to see its structure

```
const myTable = new Table(this, "MyTable", {
  billingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
  partitionKey: { name: "ID", type: AttributeType.STRING },
  removalPolicy: RemovalPolicy.DESTROY,
  tableName: "MyTable",
  stream: StreamViewType.NEW_IMAGE,
});

// Create source mapping between stream and lambda function
processDataFn.addEventSource(
  new DynamoEventSource(reviewsTable, {
    startingPosition: StartingPosition.LATEST,
  })
);
```

DynamoDB stream types

- DynamoDB stream type controls what is written to the stream.
  - NEW_IMAGE – The entire table item, after it was modified.
  - NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES - Both the pre- and post-modification states of the item.
  - OLD_IMAGE - The tableitem, before it was modified
  - KEYS_ONLY - Only the key attributes of the modified item



DynamoDB stream types

- The event object passed to the lambda function includes information on the type of table operation associated with the stream entry, i.e. insert, update, delete.
  - Use console.log (and JSON parse/stringify) to examine the structure of a stream event.