



# Serverless na AWS

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Arquiteto de Soluções AWS

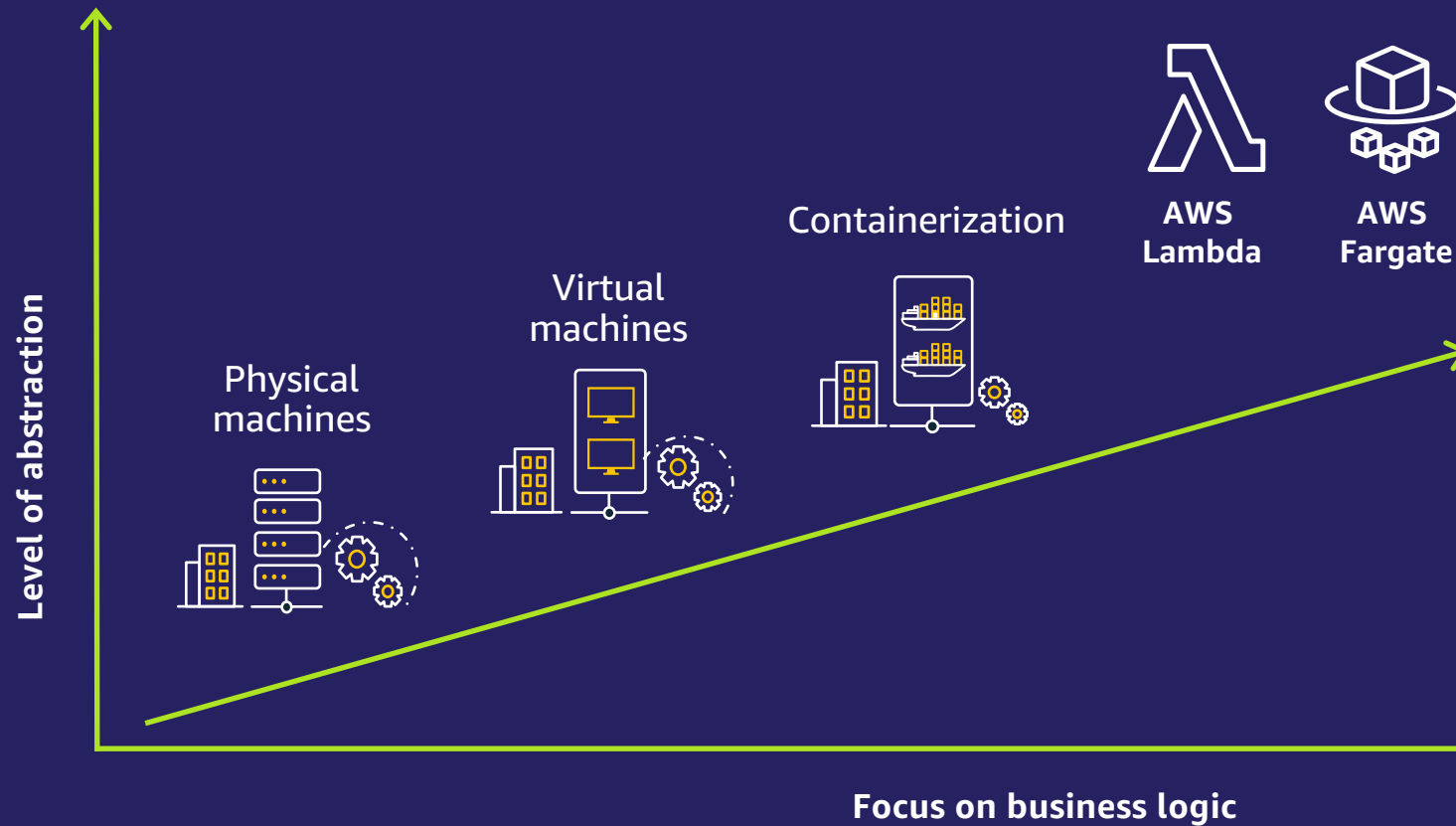
# Overview of Serverless



What does the future look like?

**ALL THE CODE YOU EVER WRITE IS BUSINESS LOGIC**

# There's a paradigm shift happening



## Serverless

- Continuous scaling
- Fault tolerance built-in
- Pay for value
- Zero maintenance
- Focus on business value

# What is serverless?



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**No infrastructure provisioning,  
no management**



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**Pay for use**



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**Automatic scaling**



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**Highly available and secure**

# Serverless is more than compute

## COMPUTE



AWS  
Lambda



AWS  
Fargate

## DATA STORES



Amazon  
S3



Amazon Aurora  
Serverless



Amazon  
DynamoDB

## INTEGRATION



Amazon  
EventBridge



Amazon  
API Gateway



Amazon  
SQS



Amazon  
SNS



Amazon  
MQ

## STREAMING

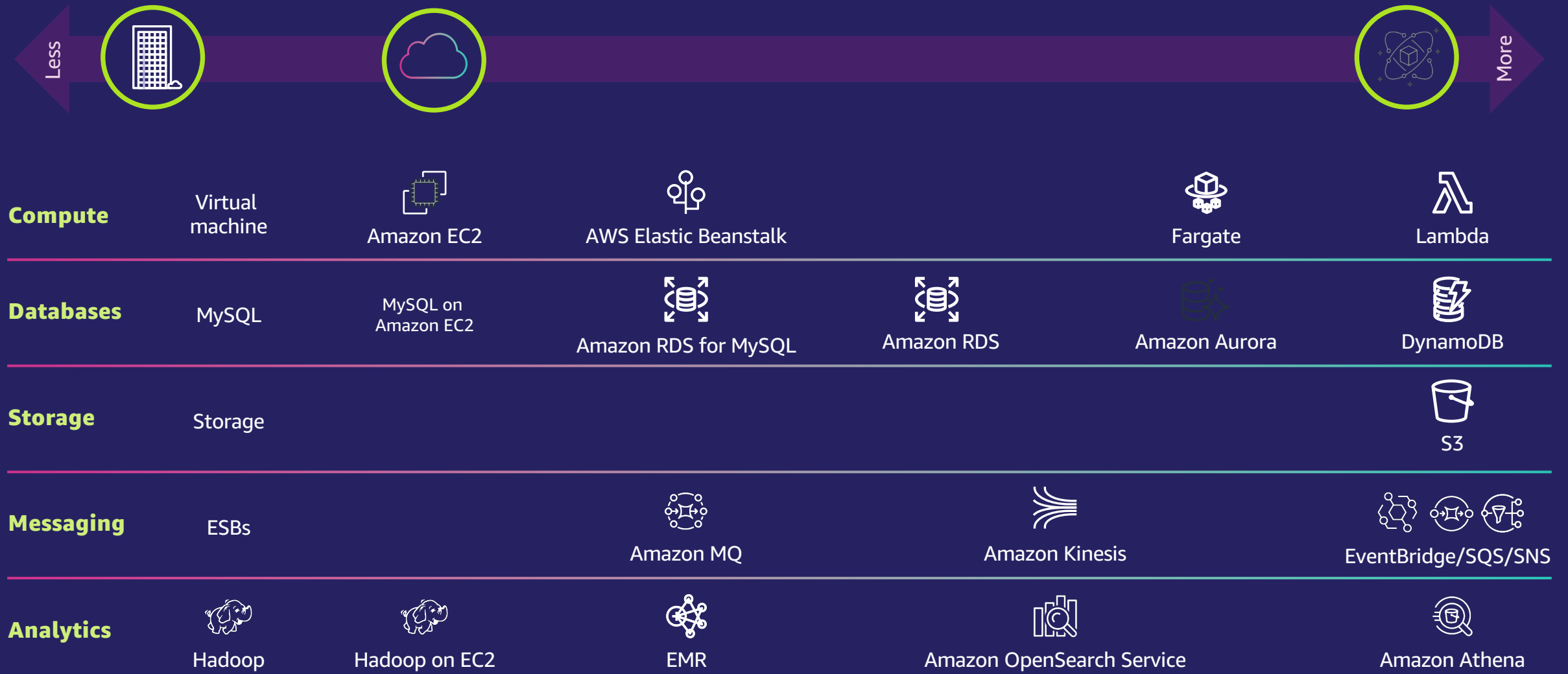


Amazon  
Kinesis



Amazon Managed  
Streaming for Apache  
Kafka (MSK)

# AWS operational responsibility models



# AWS Lambda

Event-driven function-as-a-service





# Serverless Architecture

Event Source

Function

Services / Other



Changes in  
data state



Requests to  
endpoints



Changes in  
resource state



Node.js

Python

Java

C#

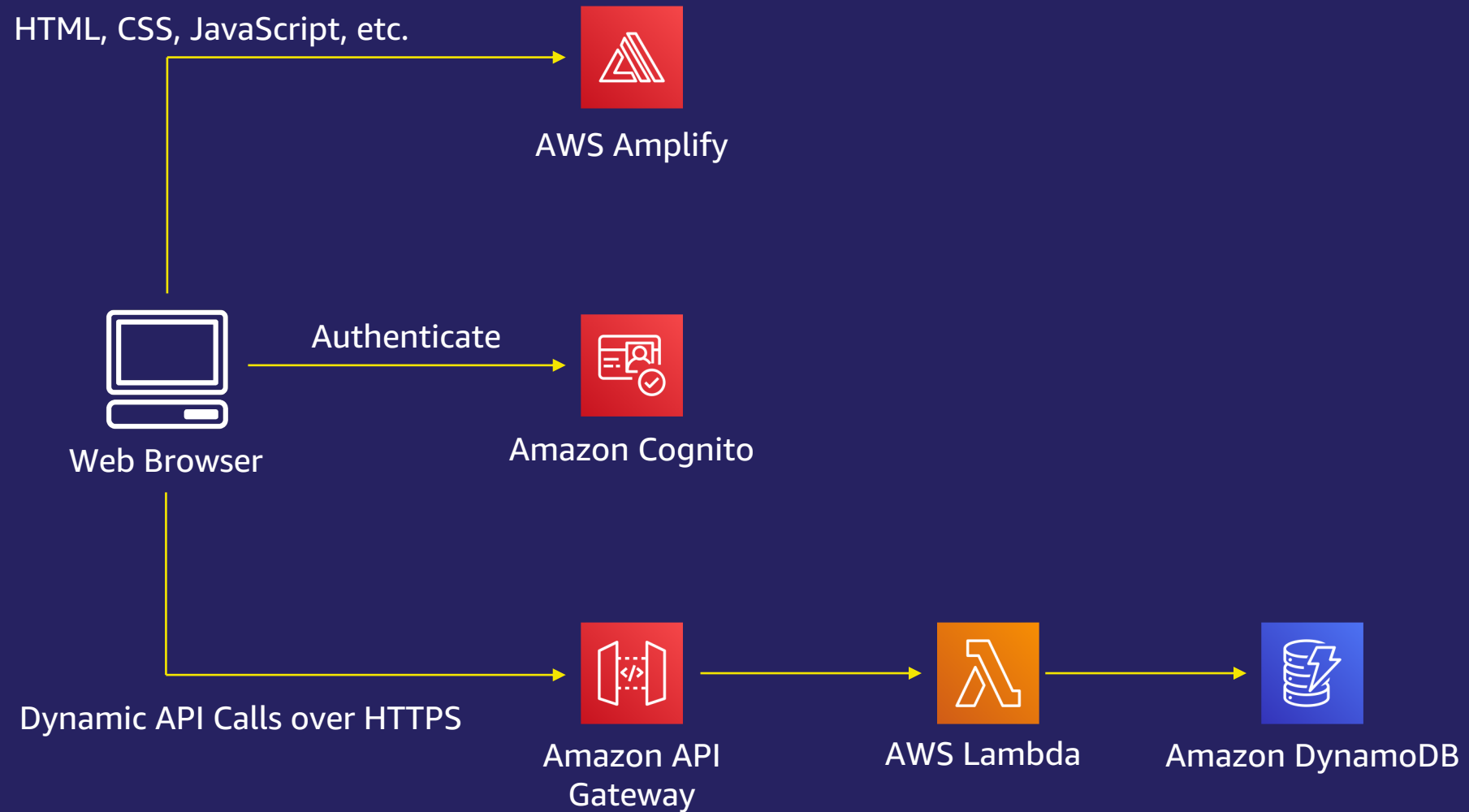
Go

Ruby

Bring Your Own



# Serverless Web Architecture



# Anatomy of a Lambda Function

## Handler function

- Function executed on invocation
- Processes incoming event

## Event

- Invocation data sent to function
- Shape differs by event source

## Context

- Additional information from Lambda service
- Examples: request ID, time remaining

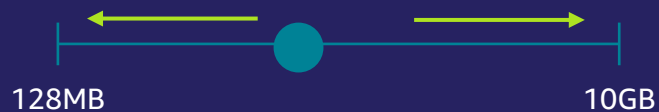
## app.py

```
def handler(event, context):  
    msg = 'Hello {}'.format(  
        event['name']  
    )  
    return { 'message': msg }
```

# Lambda Function Configuration

## Power Rating

- Select between 128MB and 10GB
- CPU and network allocated proportionally
- Power tune to balance cost and speed



## Permissions Model

- **Execution Role** grants function access to resources via IAM
- **Function Policy** controls invocation

# Lambda Function Configuration

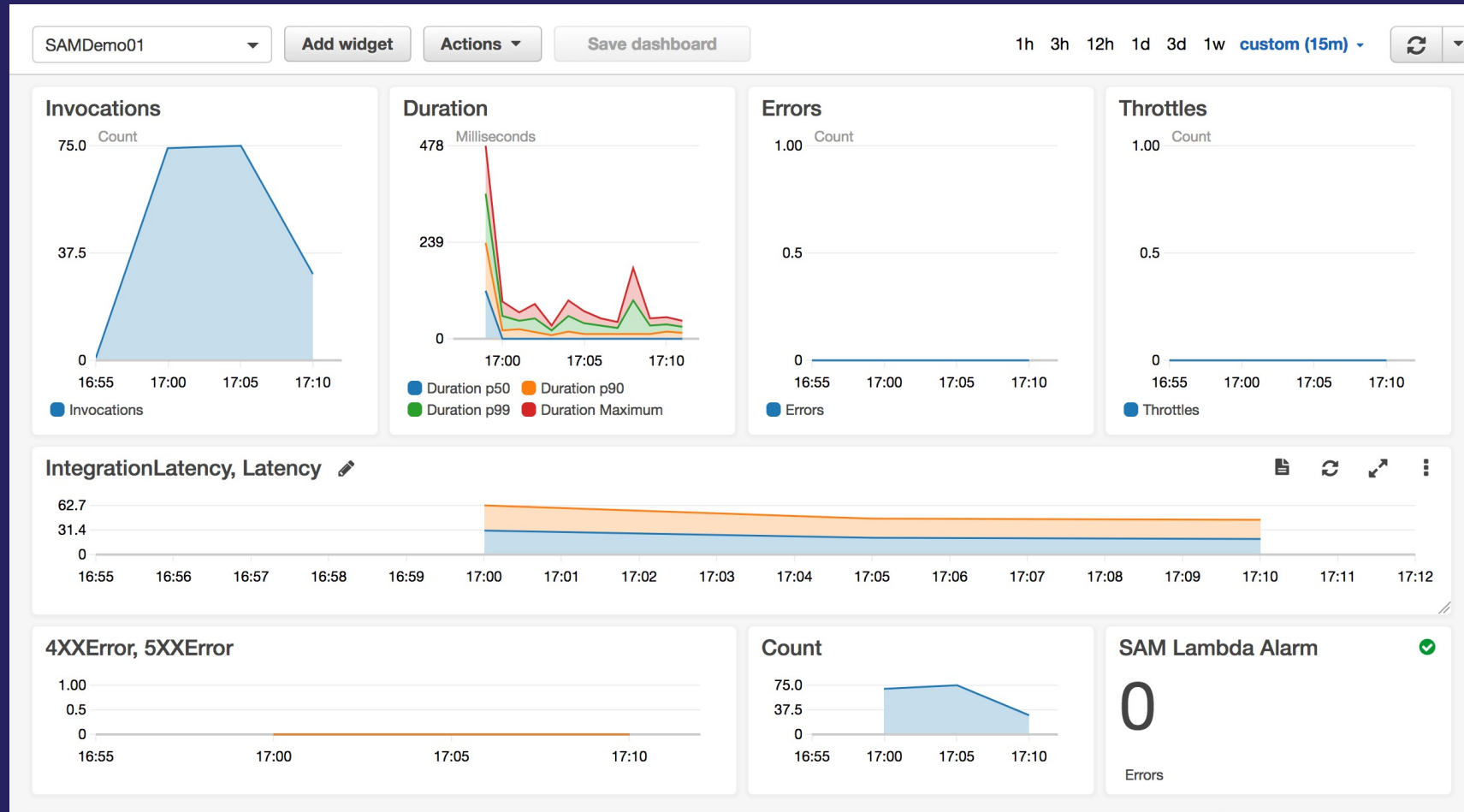
## Timeout

- Up to 15 minutes
- Synchronous vs Asynchronous
- API Gateway timeout = 30 sec

## Network Access

- Configure access to VPC
- Security Group rules apply
- VPC does **not** enhance security of function

# Built in monitoring



# A few items to keep in mind...

- Functions are stateless, no affinity to underlying infrastructure
- Event triggers an invocation
- Lambda can handle a wide variety of event sources
  - Depending on event source, payload differs
  - Some event sources are batched (e.g. S3, SQS)
- Lambda service manages scaling, invocation
- Lambda service team manages platform security

**Build something!**



# Fine-grained pricing



## Free Tier

1M requests and 400,000 GBs of compute.  
Every month, every customer.

- Pay for value
  - Priced by power rating
  - Charged in **1ms** increments
  - Low per-request charge
- No minimum
- Never pay for idle

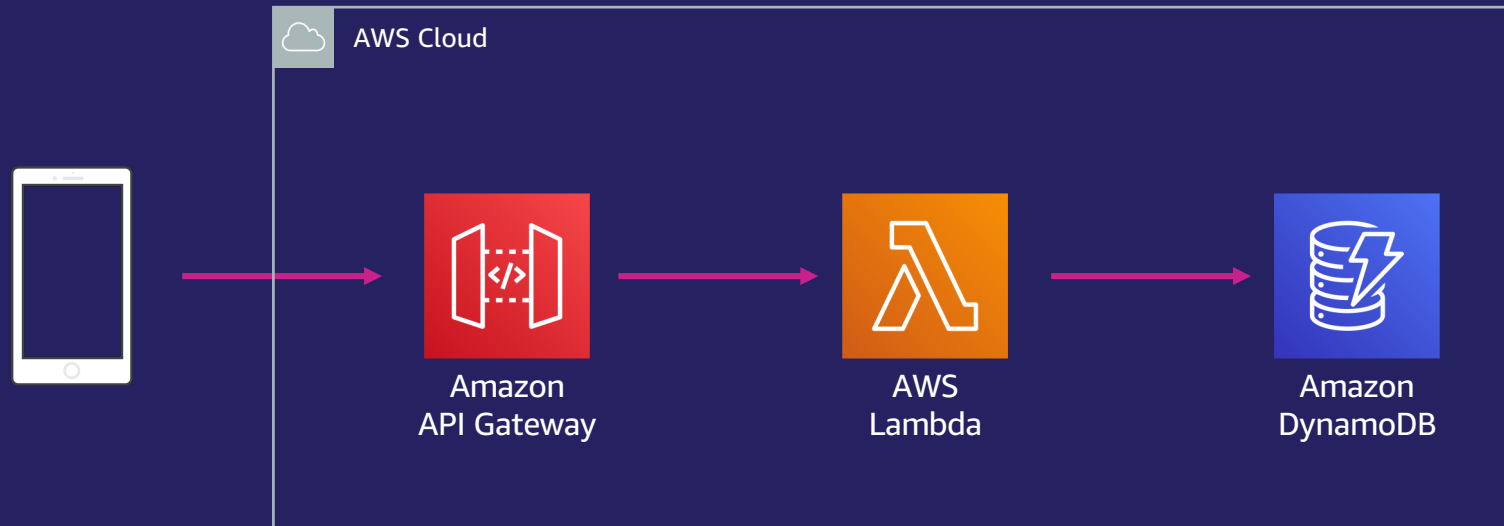


# Amazon API Gateway

Build and manage application interfaces



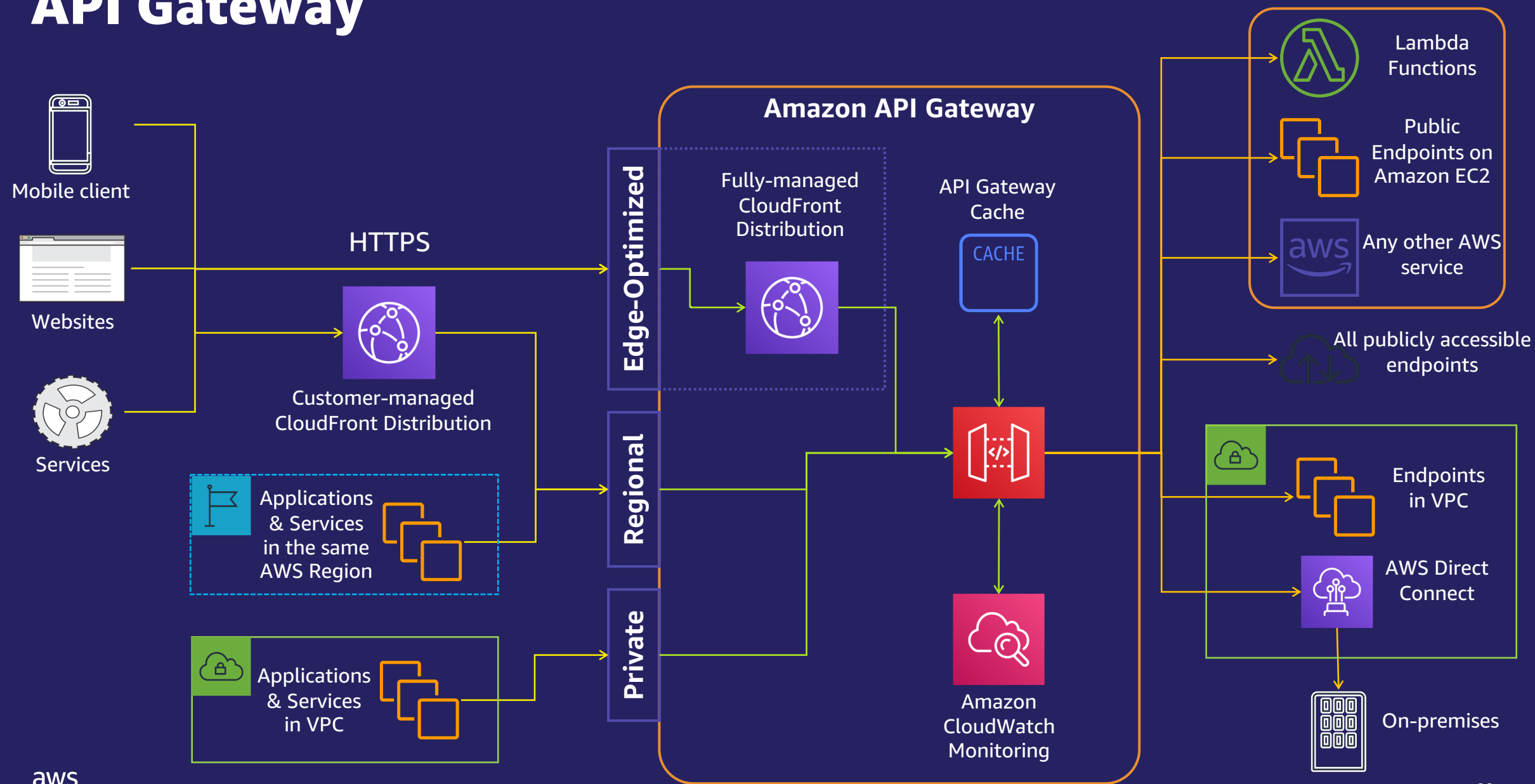
# API Gateway is a front door...



# **...and alleviates common concerns so developers can focus on business logic**

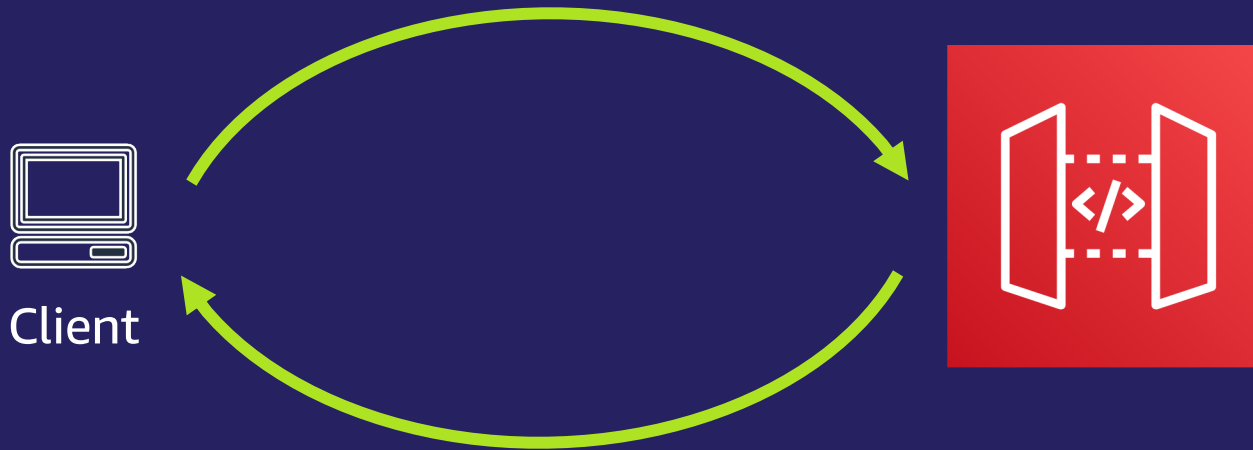
- Throttling
- Caching
- Authorization
- API Keys
- Usage Plans
- Request/Response Mapping

# API Gateway



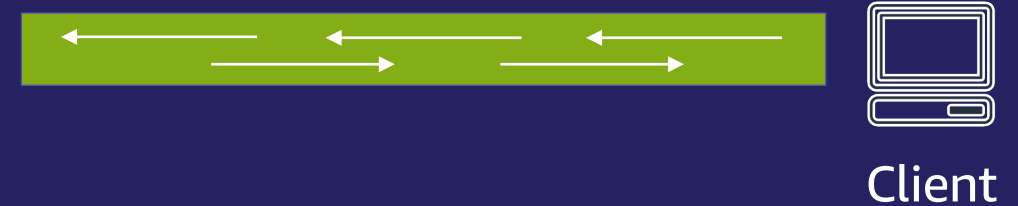
# Support for multiple API types

## RESTful: HTTP APIs & REST APIs



- Request / Response
- HTTP Methods like GET, POST, etc.
- Short-lived communication
- Stateless

## WebSocket APIs



- Serverless WebSocket
- Two-way communication channel
- Long-lived communication
- Stateful

# REST versus WebSocket APIs

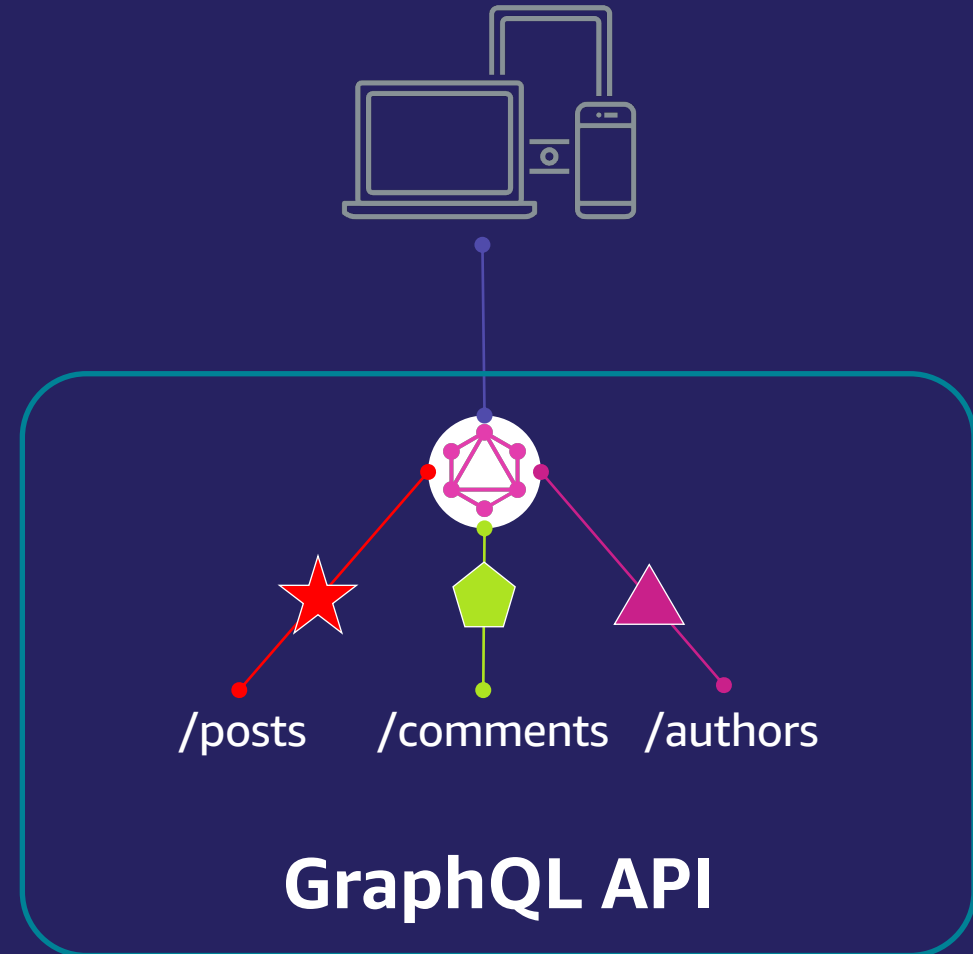
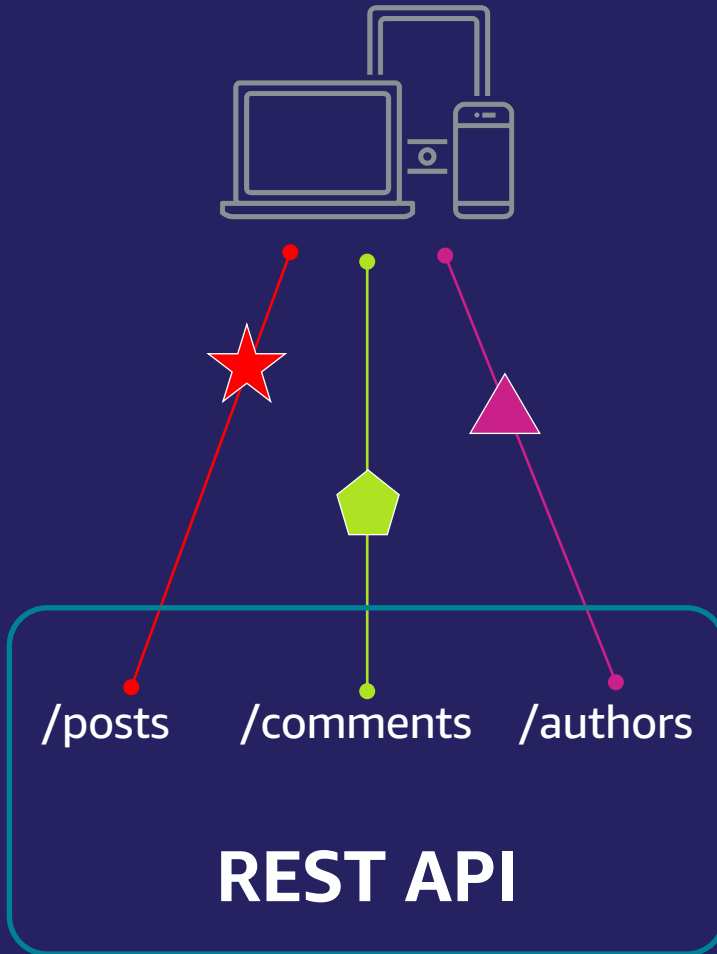
## REST

- Web services over HTTP
- Flexible
- Stateless
- Two flavors:
  - HTTP API (faster, cheaper)
  - REST API (more features)

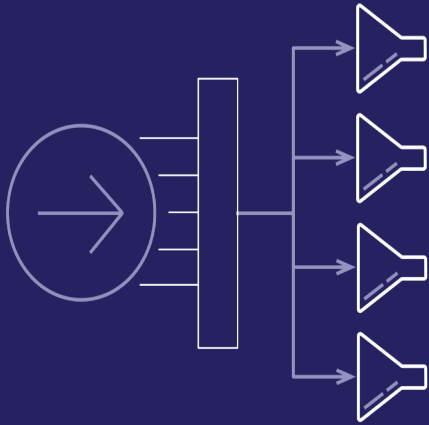
## WebSocket

- Two-way communication between application and clients
- Persistent connection, stateful
- Useful for:
  - Chat
  - Gaming
  - Data streaming
  - Real-time updates

# Or consider GraphQL for data-heavy applications



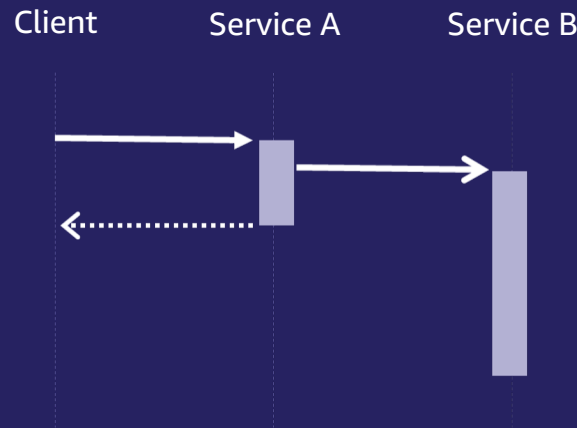
# Event-driven architectures drive reliability and scalability



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## Event routers

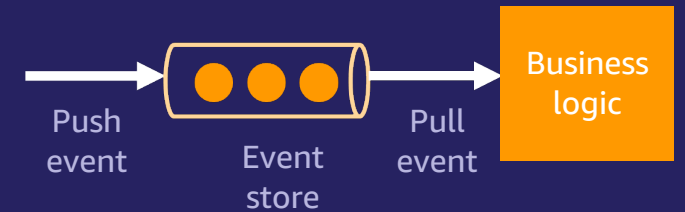
Abstract producers and consumers from each other



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## Asynchronous events

Improve responsiveness and reduce dependencies



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## Event stores

Buffer messages until services are available to process



# Events enable interaction between services

MANAGED SERVICES PROVIDE ROUTING, STORAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF EVENTS



**Amazon  
SQS**

## Messaging

Durable and scalable  
Fully managed  
Comprehensive security



**Amazon  
EventBridge**

## Eventing

Event filtering  
Managed and scalable  
SaaS integration



**Amazon  
SNS**

## Eventing

Performance at scale  
Fully managed  
Enterprise-ready

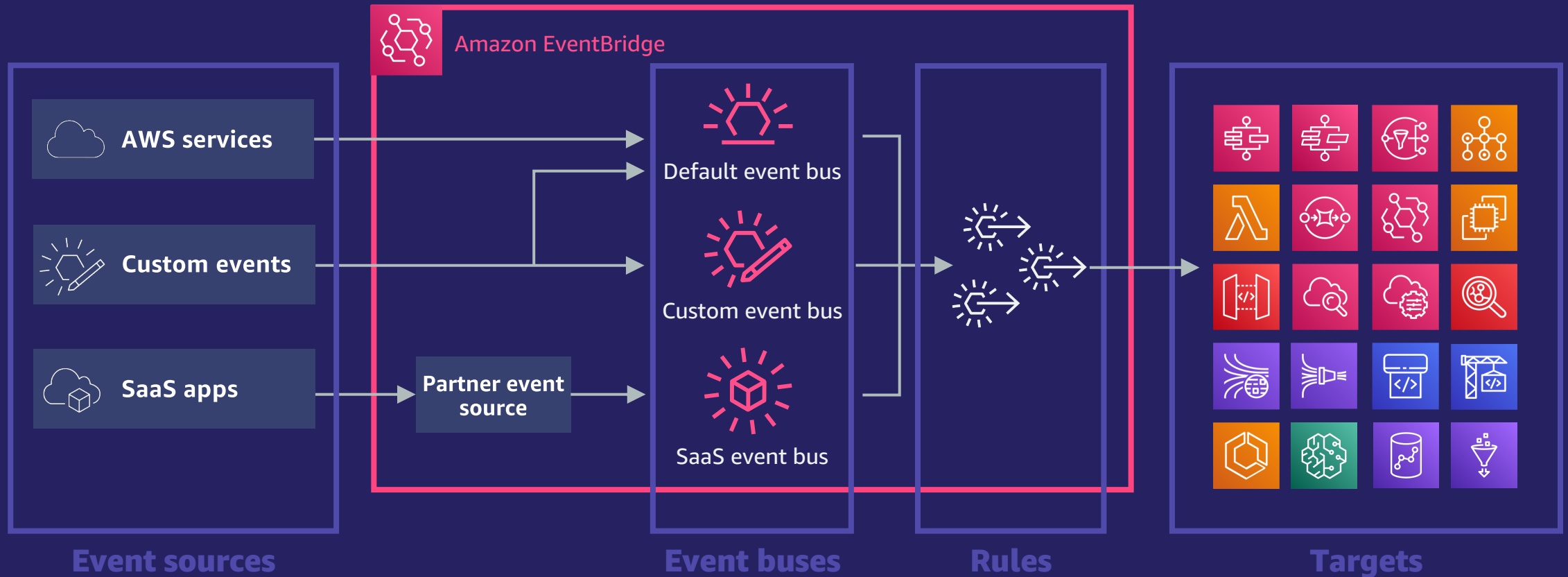


**AWS  
Step Functions**

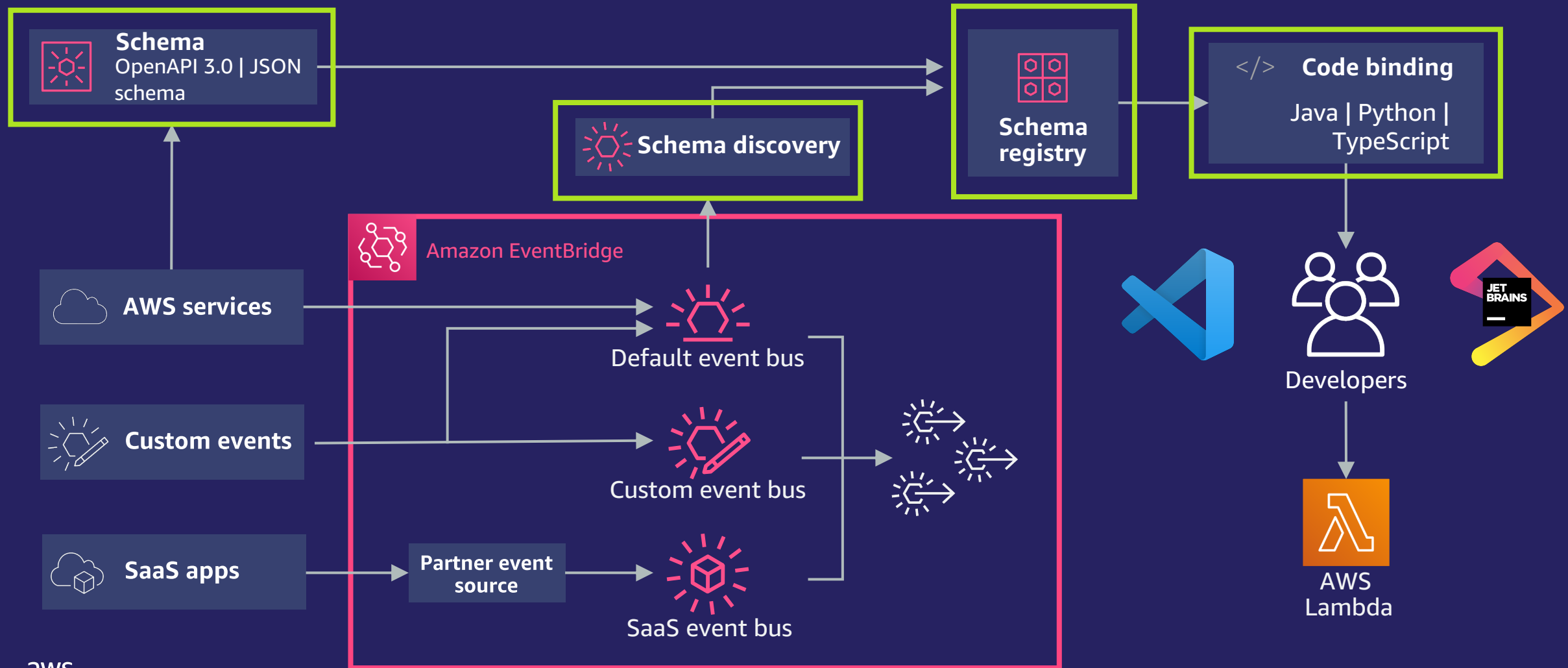
## Orchestration

Sequencing  
Parallel execution  
State management

# Amazon EventBridge architecture



# Amazon EventBridge Schema Registry



# Anatomy of an EventBridge event

```
{  
  "version": "0",  
  "id": "adeacade-c34c-ce58-c4a0-74f106398c4e",  
  "account": "123456789012",  
  "region": "us-east-1",  
  "time": "2019-12-02T21:46:19Z",  
  "source": "order-service",  
  "detail-type": "New Order",  
  "resources": [],  
  "detail": {  
    "orderId": "cfb2ae566f9b",  
    "customerId": "c12345",  
    ...  
  }  
}
```



Envelope metadata

Payload

# When should I use serverless?

An age old question



# Serverless fits numerous use cases

Typical early serverless uses include:

- IT Automation
- Microservices
- Data processing

If the workload is event-driven, stateless, and can be performed in under 15 minutes ... it may be a good fit for serverless



# Keep learning!

- <https://explore.skillbuilder.aws/learn>
- <https://workshops.aws/>
- <https://catalog.us-east-1.prod.workshops.aws/workshops/63320e83-6abc-493d-83d8-f822584fb3cb/en-US/getting-started>





# Thank you!

<https://aws.amazon.com/serverless/>