

Serverless Tour of Heroes

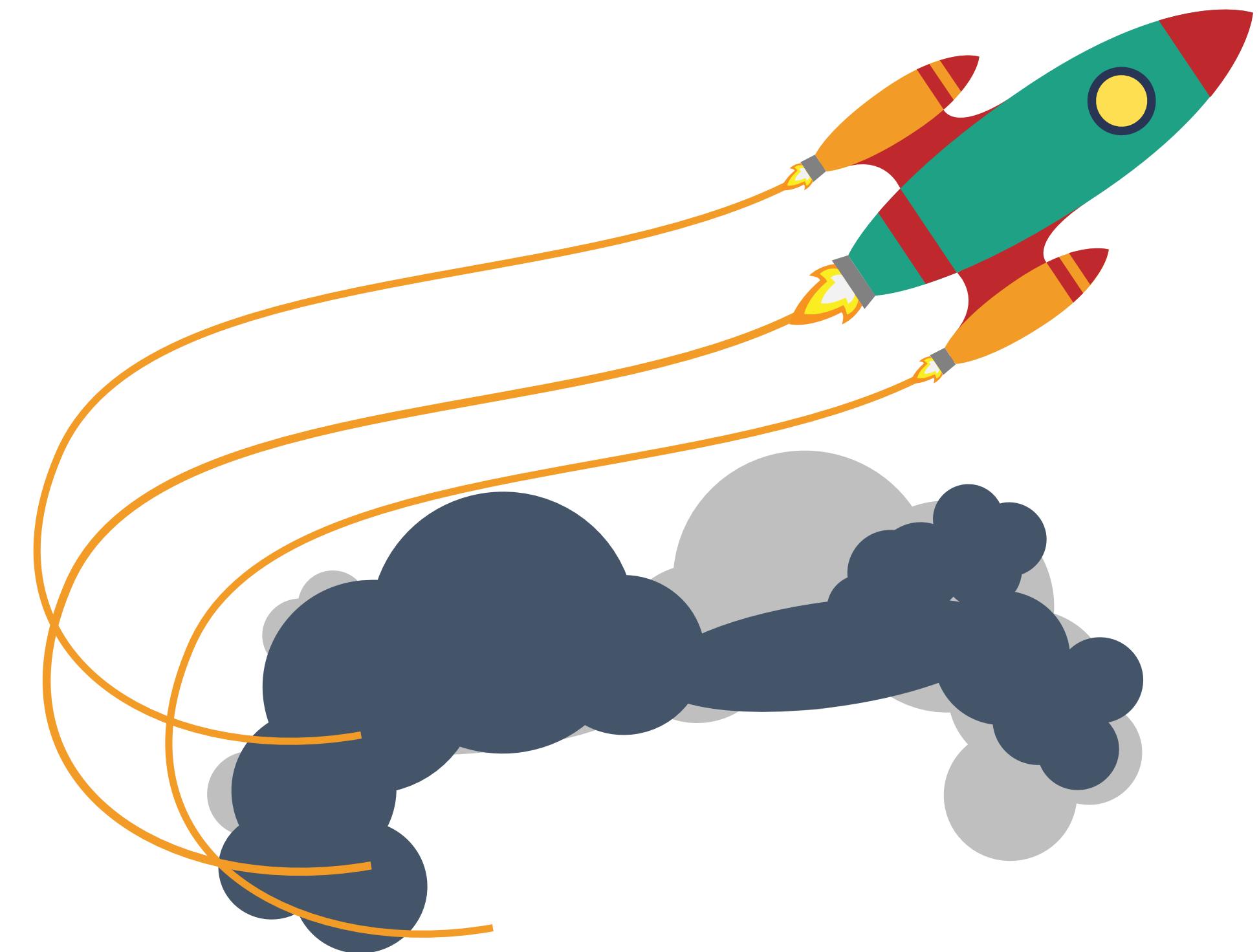


Jon Gear
@GearedUpTech
[Github.com/JonGear](https://github.com/JonGear)

Agenda

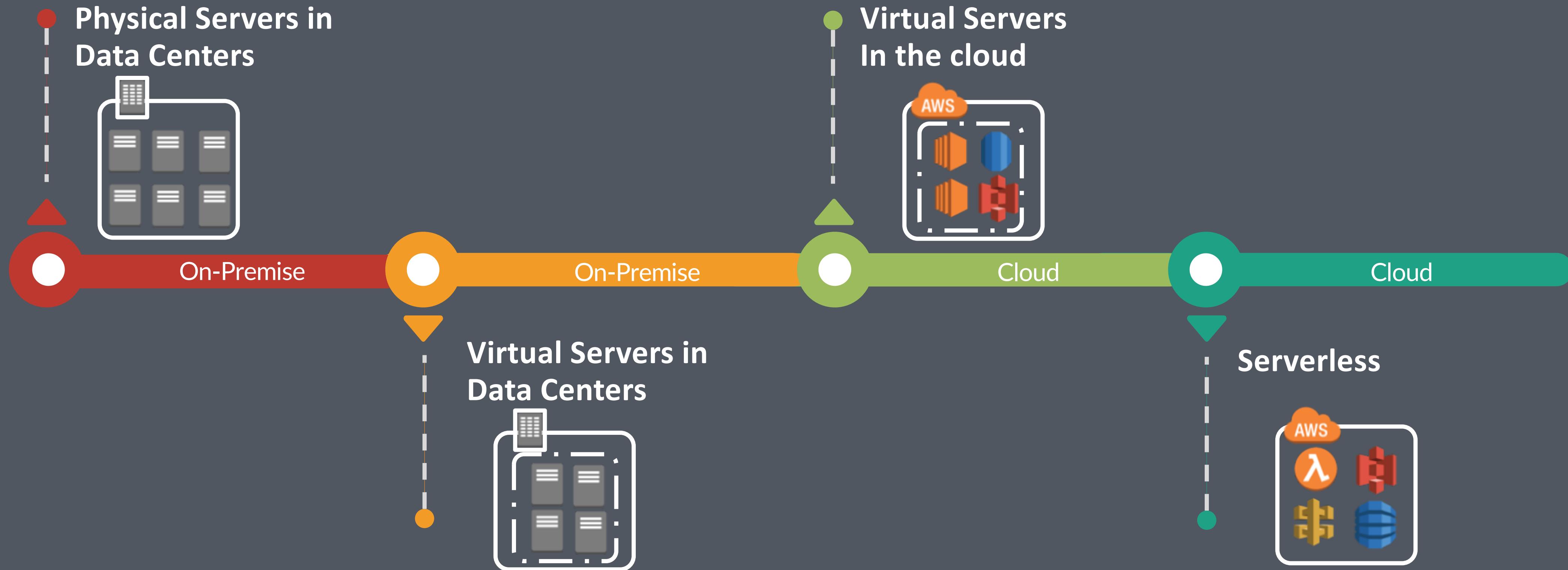
Building serverless enterprises *of the future*

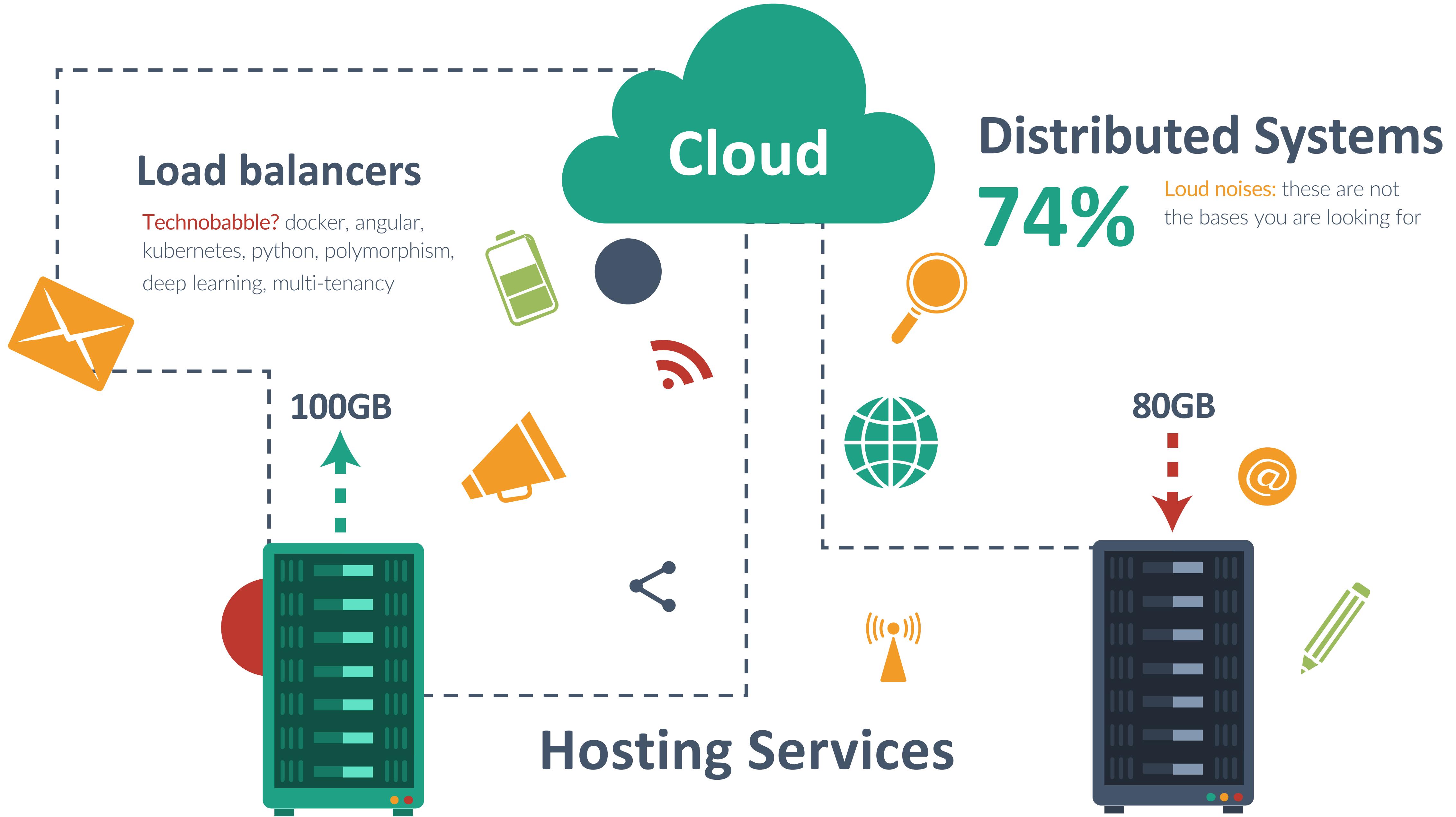
- 1 | What is serverless?
- 2 | Why serverless?
- 3 | Serverless ToH
- 4 | Next steps



Evolution of computing

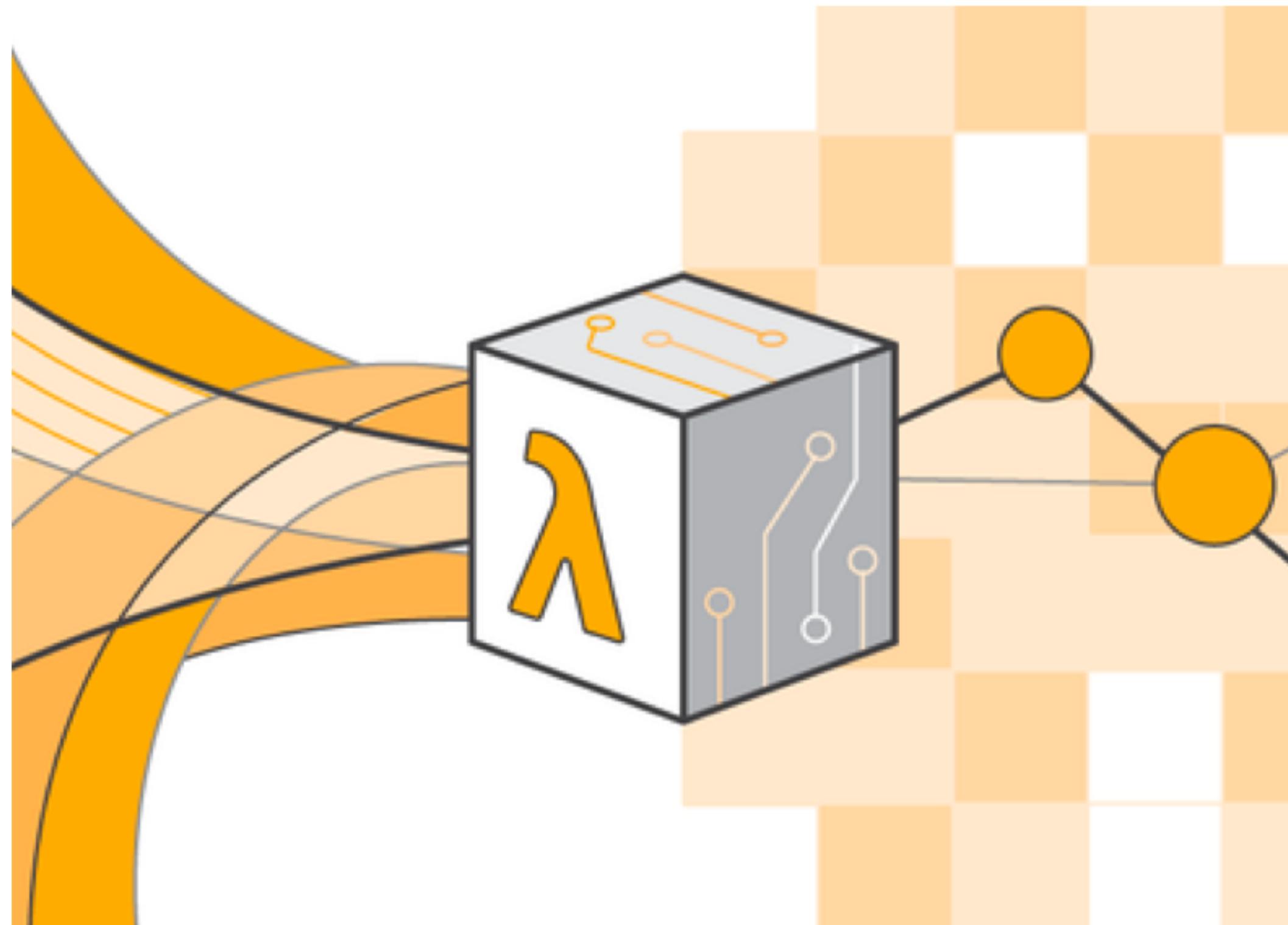
The quest to **abstract limitations**





Serverless means unit of work

Serverless is a mindset shift



Serverless means just your code and nothing else

No VM startup scripts, infrastructure is managed.

Serverless means automatic scalability

Infrastructure scales under load and disposes when idle

Serverless means stateless

No session sharing. No context recall. Functions are idempotent



Yes there are servers!

We trade explicit server control for ease of deployment and scalability

Serverless Platforms

Molding the future of **on demand** compute power

“Data is the competitive differentiator. The quality of data and the questions you are able to ask of the data have become the major differentiator among companies.”

DR WERNER VOGELS

CTO, Amazon.com
[AWS re:Invent 2016 Keynote]



AWS



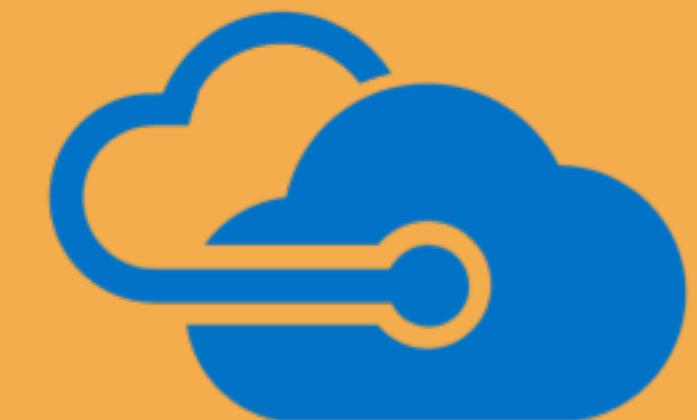
Lambda
Nov 2014



Google Cloud



Functions
Feb 2016



Azure



Functions
Mar 2016



A Compute Currency

Limitations of a [unit of work](#)

**128MB –
1.5GB**

Memory Allocation

Acts as a dial. Adjusted in
64MB increments

**1 - 300
Seconds**

Execution Duration

Default timeout is 3 seconds

**50MB /
250MB**

Deployment Package Size

50MB compressed
deployment package limit.
250MB uncompressed
package limit.

***1000
Limit**

Concurrent Executions

Default: 1000 executions
Select regions default 3000
Can request to have safety
limit increased



Compute Integration

Integrating with a [unit of work](#)



API Gateway



IoT



Alexa Skills Kit



Alexa Smart Home Skill



CloudFront



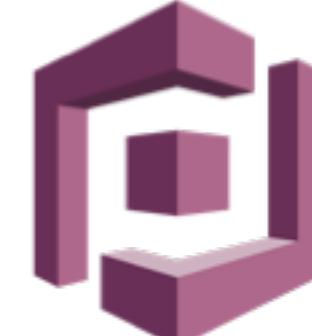
CloudWatch Events



CloudWatch Logs



CodeCommit



Cognito Sync
Trigger



DynamoDB



Kinesis



S3



SNS

Serverless Tour of Heroes

Dashboard

Tour of Heroes

Dashboard Heroes

Top Heroes

- Narco
- Bombasto
- Celeritas
- Magneta

Hero Search

Detail view

Tour of Heroes

Dashboard Heroes

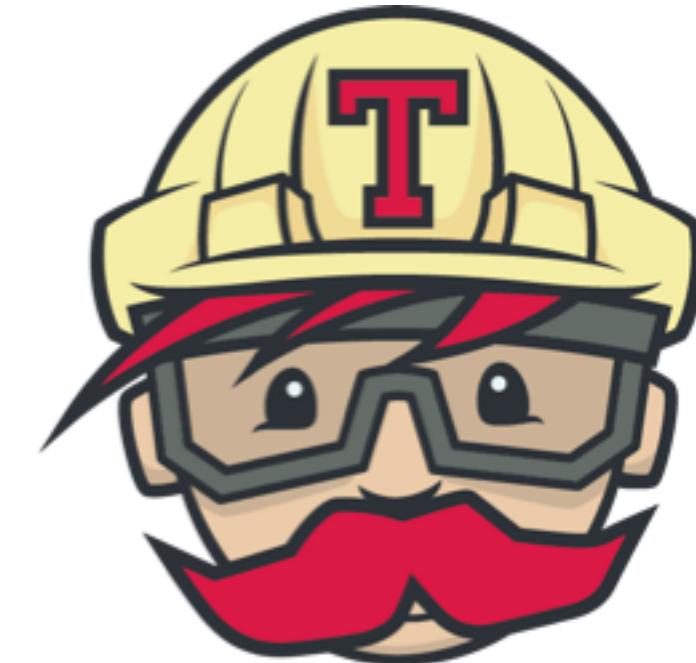
My Heroes

Hero name: add

11	Mr. Nice	x
12	Narco	x
13	Bombasto	x
14	Celeritas	x
15	Magneta	x
16	RubberMan	x
17	Dynama	x
18	Dr IQ	x
19	Magma	x
20	Tornado	x

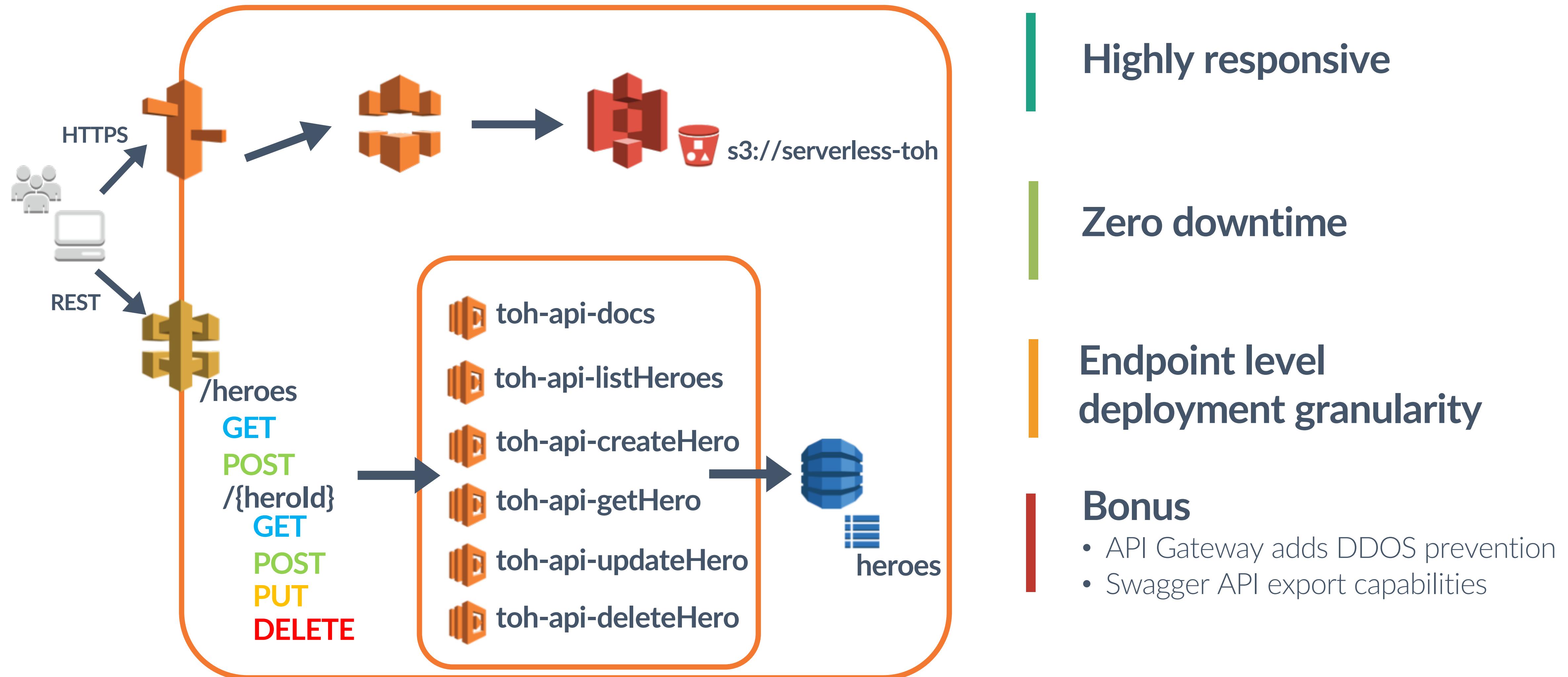
Serverless Tour of Heroes

Highly responsive web applications *of the future*



Serverless Tour of Heroes

Highly responsive web applications *of the future*



Website

Highly responsive web applications **of the future**



Static website hosting X

Endpoint : <http://serverless-tour-of-heroes.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>

Use this bucket to host a website [Learn more](#)

Index document [i](#)

Error document [i](#)

Redirection rules (optional) [i](#)

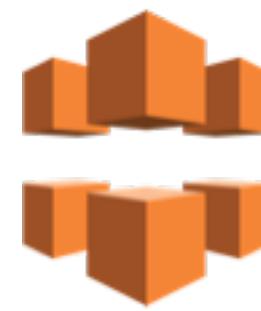
Redirect requests [Learn more](#)

Disable website hosting

Cancel Save

Website

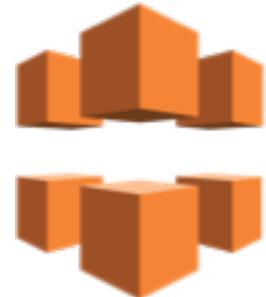
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General	
ARN	arn:aws:cloudfront::[REDACTED]distribution:[REDACTED]
Log Prefix	-
Delivery Method	Web
Cookie Logging	Off
Distribution Status	InProgress
Comment	-
Price Class	Use All Edge Locations (Best Performance)
AWS WAF Web ACL	-
State	Enabled
Alternate Domain Names (CNAMEs)	-
SSL Certificate	Default CloudFront Certificate (*.cloudfront.net)
Domain Name	[REDACTED].cloudfront.net
Custom SSL Client Support	-
Security Policy	TLSv1
Supported HTTP Versions	HTTP/2, HTTP/1.1, HTTP/1.0
IPv6	Enabled
Default Root Object	index.html
Last Modified	2018-06-19 22:09 UTC-5
Log Bucket	-

Website

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General Origins Behaviors **Error Pages** Restrictions Invalidations Tags

You can configure CloudFront to respond to requests using a custom error page when your origin returns an HTTP 4xx or 5xx status code. For example, when your custom origin is unavailable and returning 5xx responses, CloudFront can return a static error page that is hosted on Amazon S3. You can also specify a minimum TTL to control how long CloudFront caches errors. For more information, see [Customizing Error Responses](#) in the *Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide*.

[Create Custom Error Response](#)

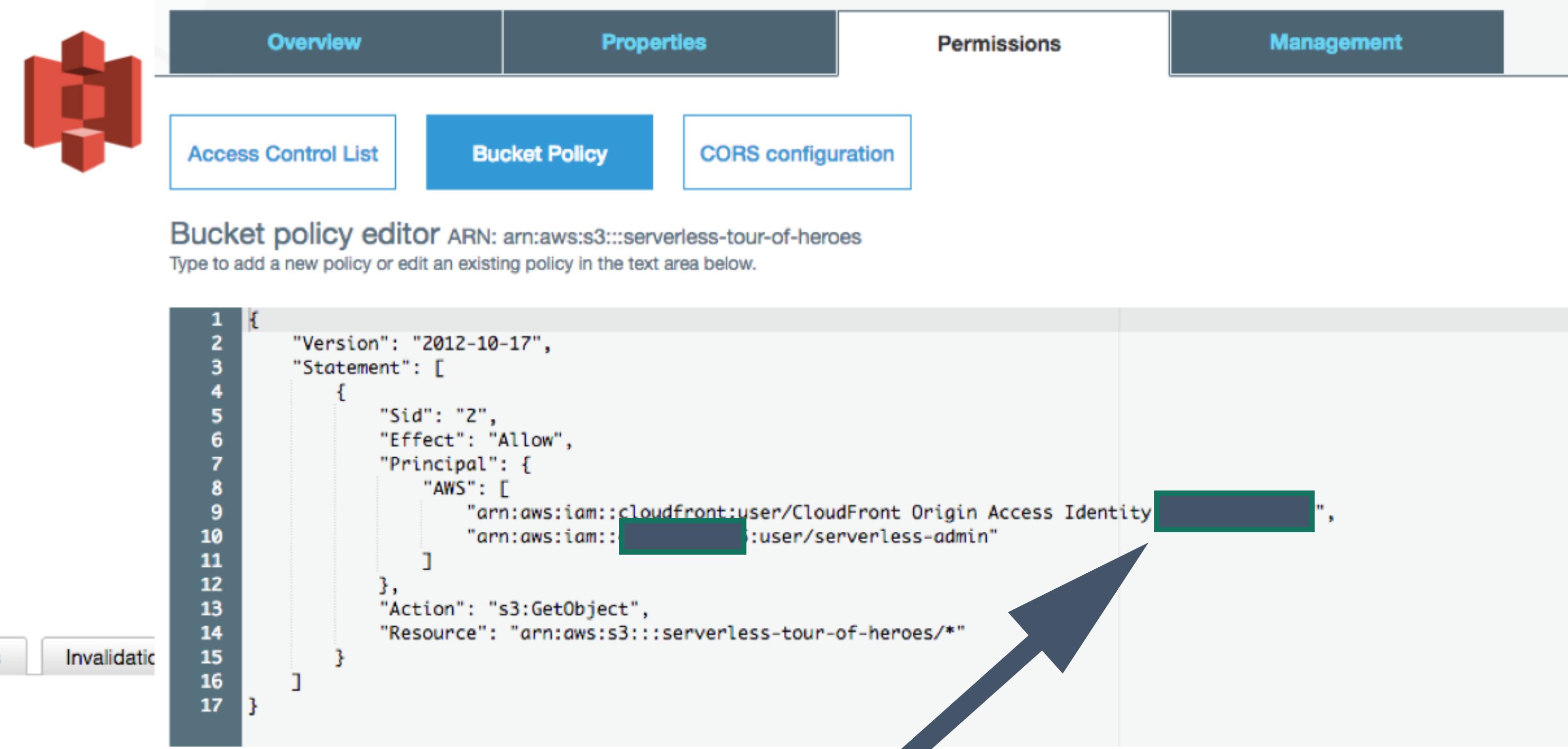
Edit

Delete

	HTTP Error Code	Error Caching Minimum TTL	Response Page Path	HTTP Response Code
<input type="checkbox"/>	403	300	/index.html	403
<input type="checkbox"/>	404	300	/index.html	200

Website BONUS

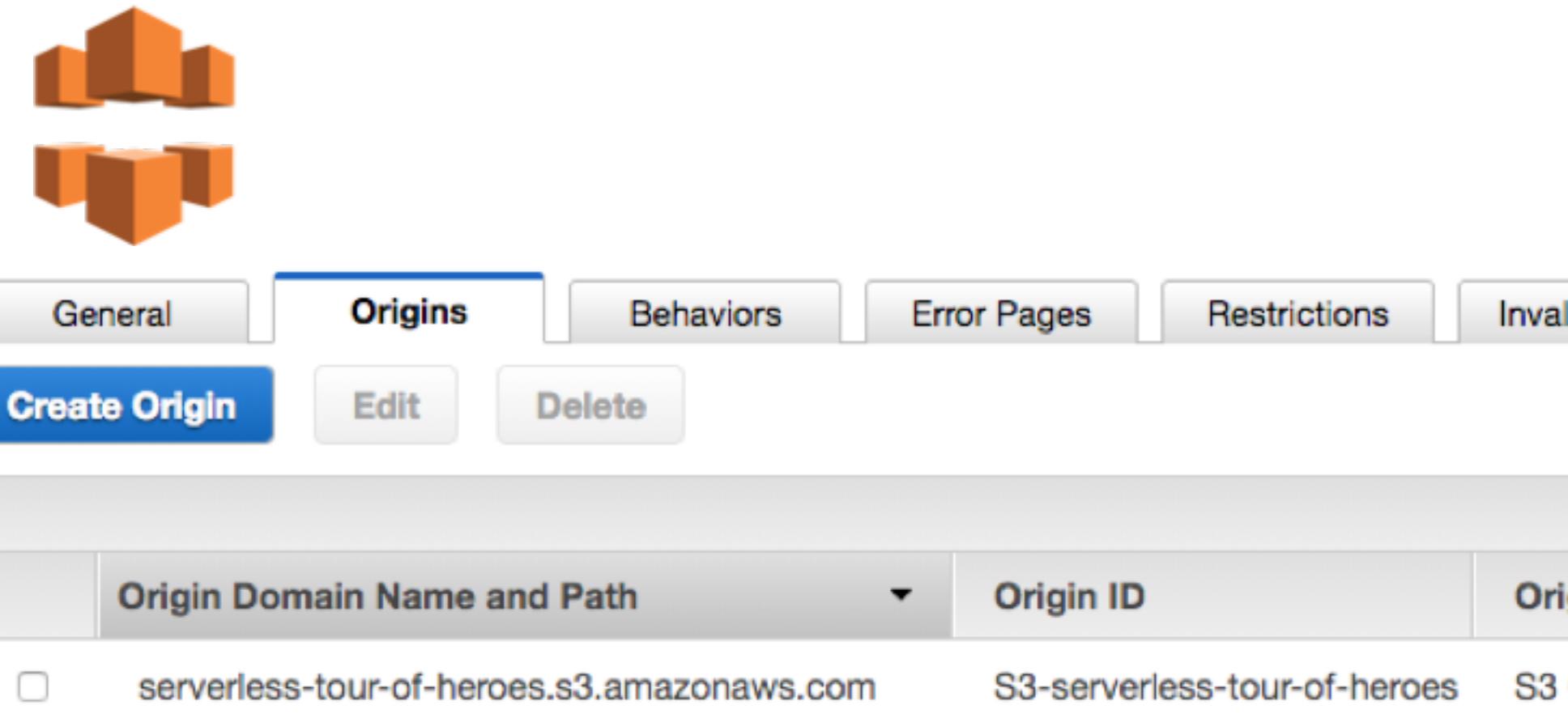
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The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket Policy editor. At the top, there are tabs: Overview, Properties (selected), Permissions, and Management. Below these are sub-tabs: Access Control List, Bucket Policy (selected), and CORS configuration. The main area is titled "Bucket policy editor ARN: arn:aws:s3:::serverless-tour-of-heroes" with the instruction "Type to add a new policy or edit an existing policy in the text area below." A large blue arrow points from the highlighted section of the policy document to the corresponding entry in the Origins table below.

```
1  {
2    "Version": "2012-10-17",
3    "Statement": [
4      {
5        "Sid": "Z",
6        "Effect": "Allow",
7        "Principal": {
8          "AWS": [
9            "arn:aws:iam::cloudfront:user/CloudFront Origin Access Identity [REDACTED]",
10           "arn:aws:iam::[REDACTED]:user/serverless-admin"
11         ]
12       },
13       "Action": "s3:GetObject",
14       "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::serverless-tour-of-heroes/*"
15     }
16   ]
17 }
```

Lockdown to CloudFront



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFront Origins configuration. It includes sections for General, Origins (selected), Behaviors, Error Pages, Restrictions, and Invalidations. Buttons for Create Origin, Edit, and Delete are also present. The Origins table lists one origin:

Origin Domain Name and Path	Origin ID	Origin Type	Origin Access Identity
serverless-tour-of-heroes.s3.amazonaws.com	S3-serverless-tour-of-heroes	S3 Origin	origin-access-identity/cloudfront/[REDACTED]

Website Deployment

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```
# .travis.yml

language: python
python:
  - '2.7'
sudo: required

cache:
  pip: true
  directories:
    - node_modules

branches:
  only:
    - master

install:
  - nvm install 9.4.0
  - npm install
  - pip install awscli

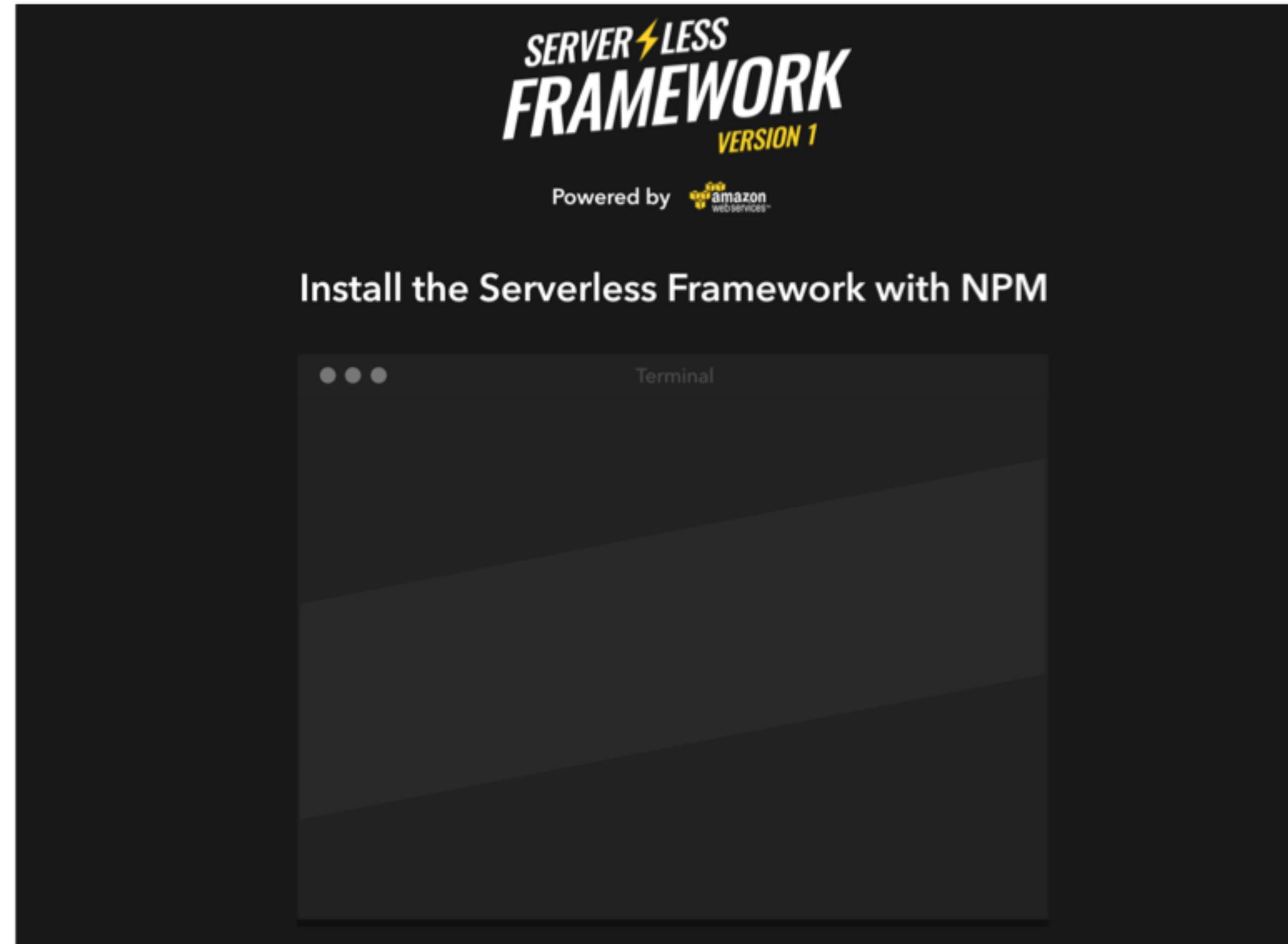
script:
  - npm run lint
  - npm test
  - npm run-script ng build -- --prod --aot --configuration=dev

deploy:
  - provider: s3
    skip_cleanup: true
    local_dir: dist
    access_key_id: "$AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID"
    secret_access_key:
      secure: "$AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY"
    bucket: "$AWS_BUCKET"
  on:
    branch: master

after_deploy:
  - aws cloudfront create-invalidation --distribution-id $AWS_CLOUDFRONT_DISTRIBUTION_ID --paths "/*"
```

Serverless Framework

One deployment specification for all platforms



Specification is written in YML

Attempts to abstract CloudFormation complexities away

Granular and full stack deployment capabilities

Capable of rolling a single endpoint or an entire service

Environment variable and tagging support

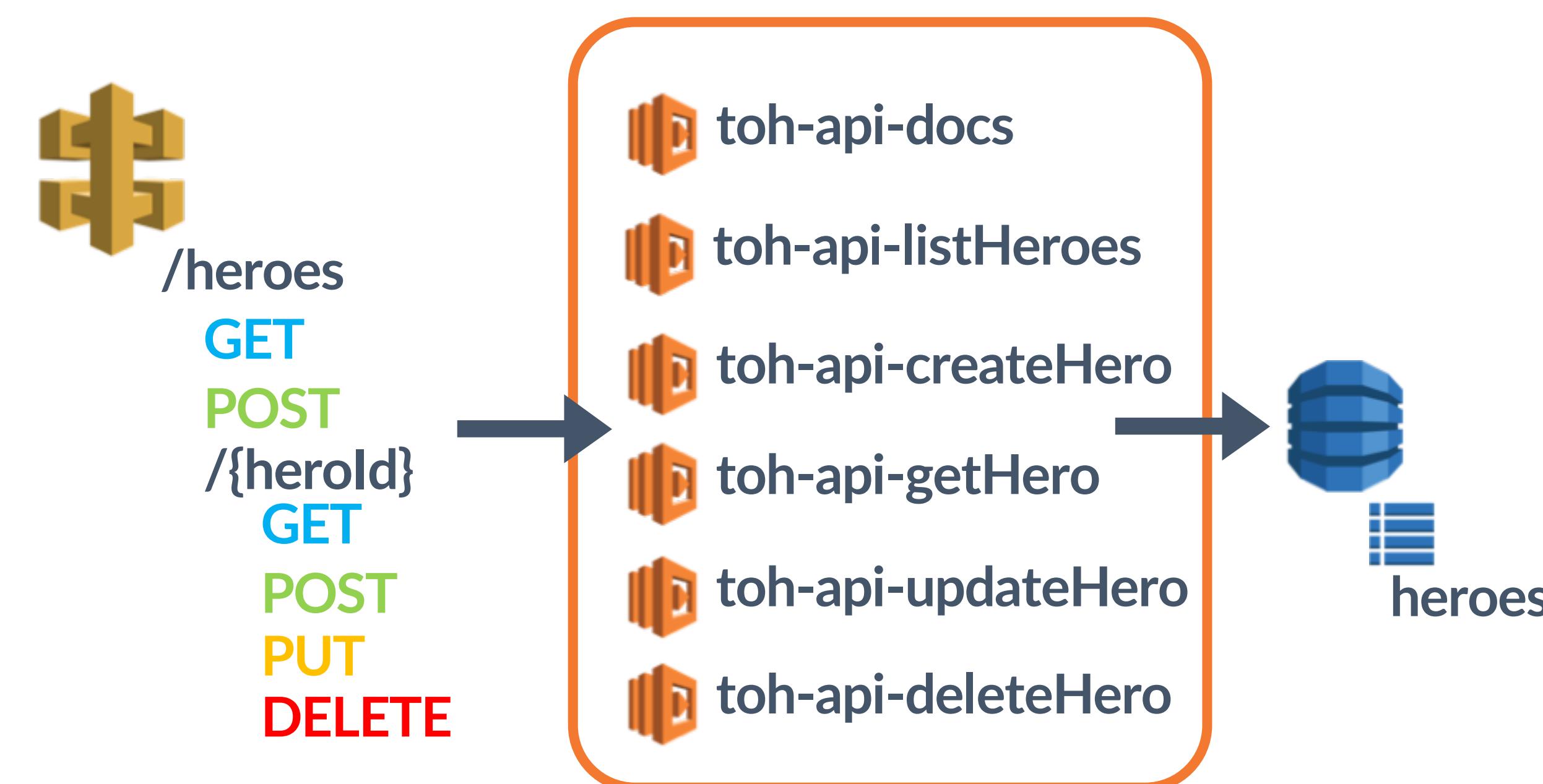
Manage Dev, QA, Prod deployments effortlessly

*Learn more about the Serverless Framework

<https://serverless.com>

API

Highly responsive web applications **of the future**



```
# serverless.yml

service: toh-api

plugins:
  - serverless-webpack
  - serverless-offline

package:
  individually: true

custom:
  stage: "${opt:stage, self:provider.stage}"
  webpack:
    webpackConfig: ./webpack.config.js
    includeModules: true
serverless-offline:
  port: 3000

provider:
  name: aws
  runtime: nodejs8.10
  region: us-east-1
  environment: ${file(env.yml):${self:custom.stage}}

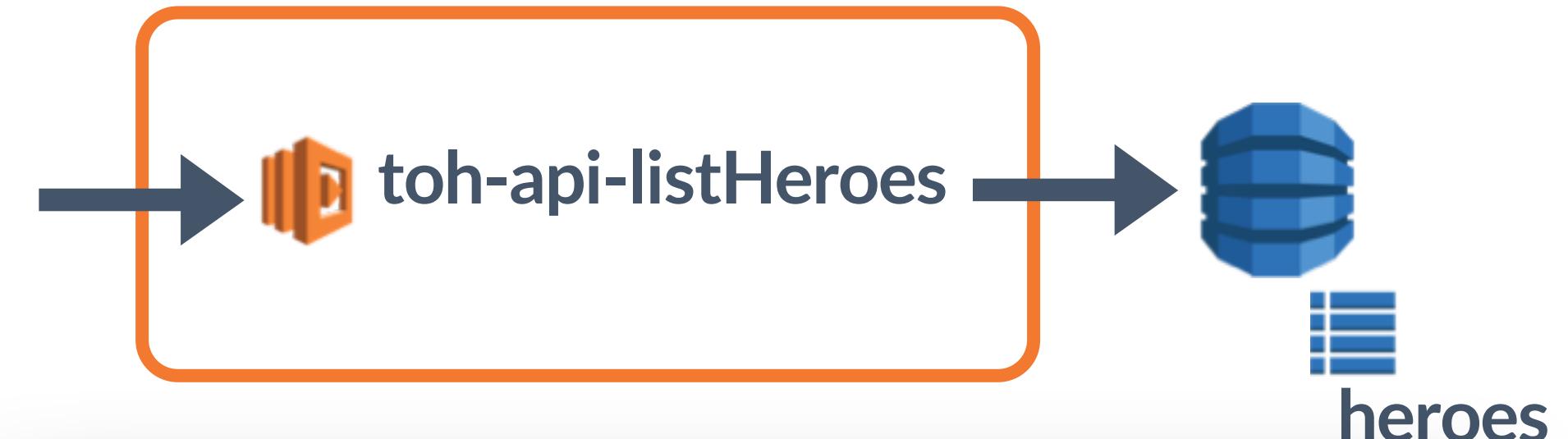
iamRoleStatements:
  - Effect: Allow
    Action:
      - dynamodb:DescribeTable
      - dynamodb:Query
      - dynamodb:Scan
      - dynamodb:GetItem
      - dynamodb:PutItem
      - dynamodb:UpdateItem
      - dynamodb:DeleteItem
    Resource:
      - "Fn::GetAtt": [ HeroesTable, Arn ]

functions:
  listHeroes:
    handler: src/heroes/list.handler
    events:
      - http:
          path: /heroes
          method: GET
          cors: true

resources:
  - ${file(resources/dynamodb-table.yml)}
```

API

Highly responsive web applications of the future



```
# resources/dynamodb-table.yml

Resources:
  HeroesTable:
    Type: AWS::DynamoDB::Table
    Properties:
      # Generate a name based on the stage
      TableName: ${self:custom.stage}-heroes
      AttributeDefinitions:
        - AttributeName: id
          AttributeType: S
      KeySchema:
        - AttributeName: id
          KeyType: HASH
      # Set the capacity based on the stage
      ProvisionedThroughput:
        ReadCapacityUnits: 4
        WriteCapacityUnits: 1
```

```
// src/heroes/list.js

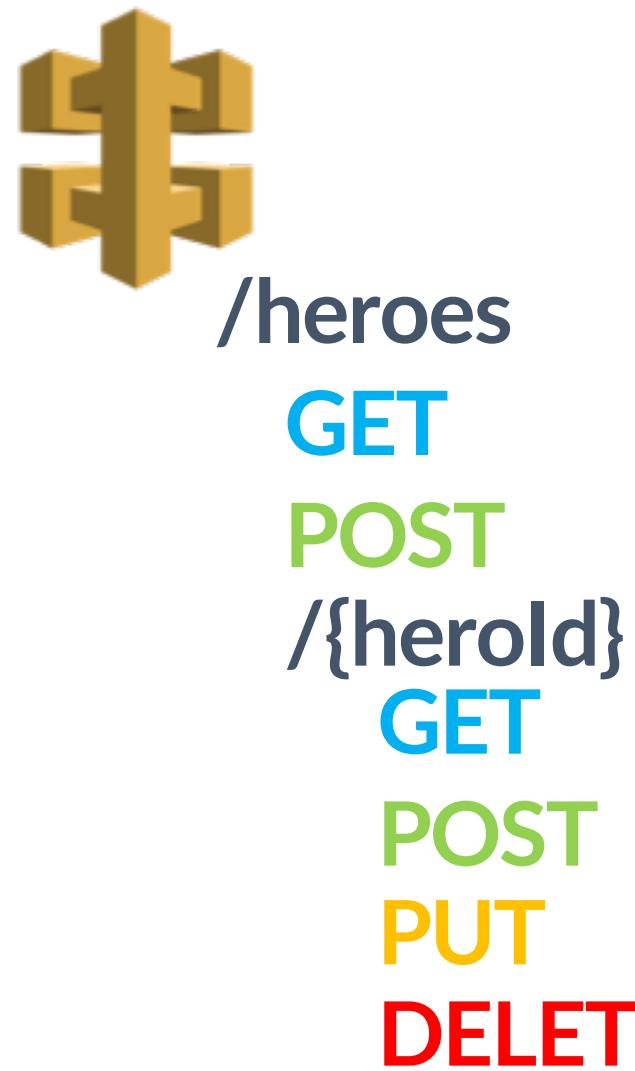
import * as dynamo from '../libs/dynamoLib'
import { failure, success } from '../libs/responseLib'

export async function handler(event, context, callback) {
  const params = {
    TableName: process.env.DYNAMODB_TABLE,
  }

  try {
    const result = await dynamo.call('scan', params)
    callback(null, success(result.Items))
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e)
    callback(null, failure({ status: false }))
  }
}
```

API

Highly responsive web applications *of the future*



```

# serverless.yml

functions:
  docs:
    handler: src/index.handler
    events:
      - http:
          path: /
          method: GET
          cors: true
  listHeroes:
    handler: src/heroes/list.handler
    events:
      - http:
          path: /heroes
          method: GET
          cors: true
  createHero:
    handler: src/heroes/create.handler
    events:
      - http:
          path: /heroes
          method: POST
          cors: true
  getHero:
    handler: src/heroes/get.handler
    events:
      - http:
          path: /heroes/{id}
          method: GET
          cors: true
  updateHero:
    handler: src/heroes/update.handler
    events:
      - http:
          path: /heroes/{id}
          method: PUT
          cors: true
  deleteHero:
    handler: src/heroes/delete.handler
    events:
      - http:
          path: /heroes/{id}
          method: DELETE
          cors: true
resources:
  - ${file(resources/dynamodb-table.yml)}
  
```

API

Highly responsive web applications **of the future**



The image shows two dark-themed code editors side-by-side, each displaying a portion of an AWS Lambda function's code. The left editor contains the 'create.js' file and the right editor contains the 'get.js' file. Both files import libraries from local paths ('libs/dynamoLib' and 'libs/responseLib') and use the 'dynamodb' service.

```
// src/heroes/create.js
import uuid from 'uuid'
import * as dynamo from '../libs/dynamoLib'
import { failure, success } from '../libs/responseLib'

export async function handler(event, context, callback) {
  const data = JSON.parse(event.body)
  const params = {
    TableName: process.env.DYNAMODB_TABLE,
    Item: {
      id: uuid.v1(),
      name: data.name,
      createdAt: Date.now(),
    },
  }
  try {
    await dynamo.call('put', params)
    callback(null, success(params.Item))
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e)
    callback(null, failure({ status: false }))
  }
}

// src/heroes/get.js
import * as dynamoDbLib from '../libs/dynamoLib'
import { failure, success } from '../libs/responseLib'

export async function handler(event, context, callback) {
  const params = {
    TableName: process.env.DYNAMODB_TABLE,
    Key: {
      id: event.pathParameters.id,
    },
  }
  try {
    const result = await dynamoDbLib.call('get', params)
    if (result.Item) {
      // Return the retrieved item
      callback(null, success(result.Item))
    } else {
      callback(null, failure({ status: false, error: 'Item not found.' }))
    }
  } catch (e) {
    callback(null, failure({ status: false }))
  }
}
```

API Deployment

Highly responsive web applications **of the future**

```
# .travis.yml

language: python
python:
  - '2.7'
sudo: required

cache:
  pip: true
  directories:
    - node_modules

branches:
  only:
    - master

install:
  - nvm install 9.4.0
  - npm install -g serverless
  - npm install
  - pip install awscli

script:
  - npm run lint
  - npm test
  - sls --version
  - echo "script finished"

deploy:
  - provider: script
    script: sls deploy --stage dev --verbose --force
    on:
      branch: master
```



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@GearedUpTech
[Github.com/JonGear](https://github.com/JonGear)