

SERVERLESS + CONTAINERS = MODERN CLOUD APPLICATIONS

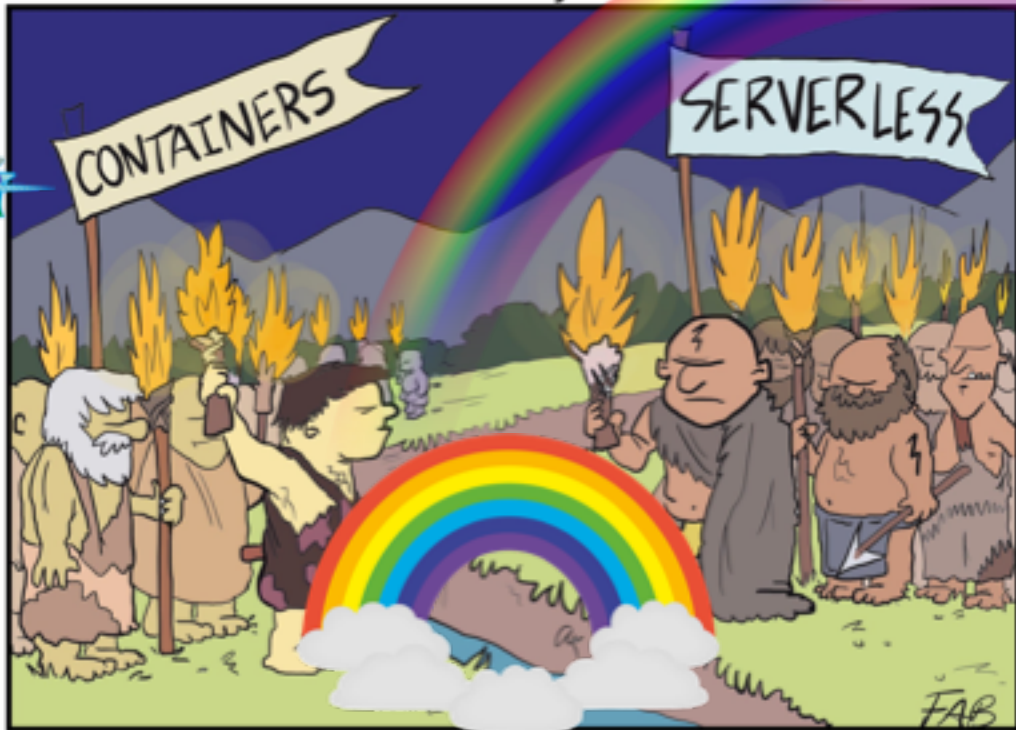
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FaaS and Furious by Forrest Brazeal A CLOUD GURU



The two tribes regarded each other suspiciously
in the glow of their brightly blazing production environments.



SERVERLESS AND CONTAINERS

- Tradeoff between control and productivity
- Containers give you full control over your compute workloads
- Serverless scales instantly and is cheaper to own and operate
- Modern applications need both compute models

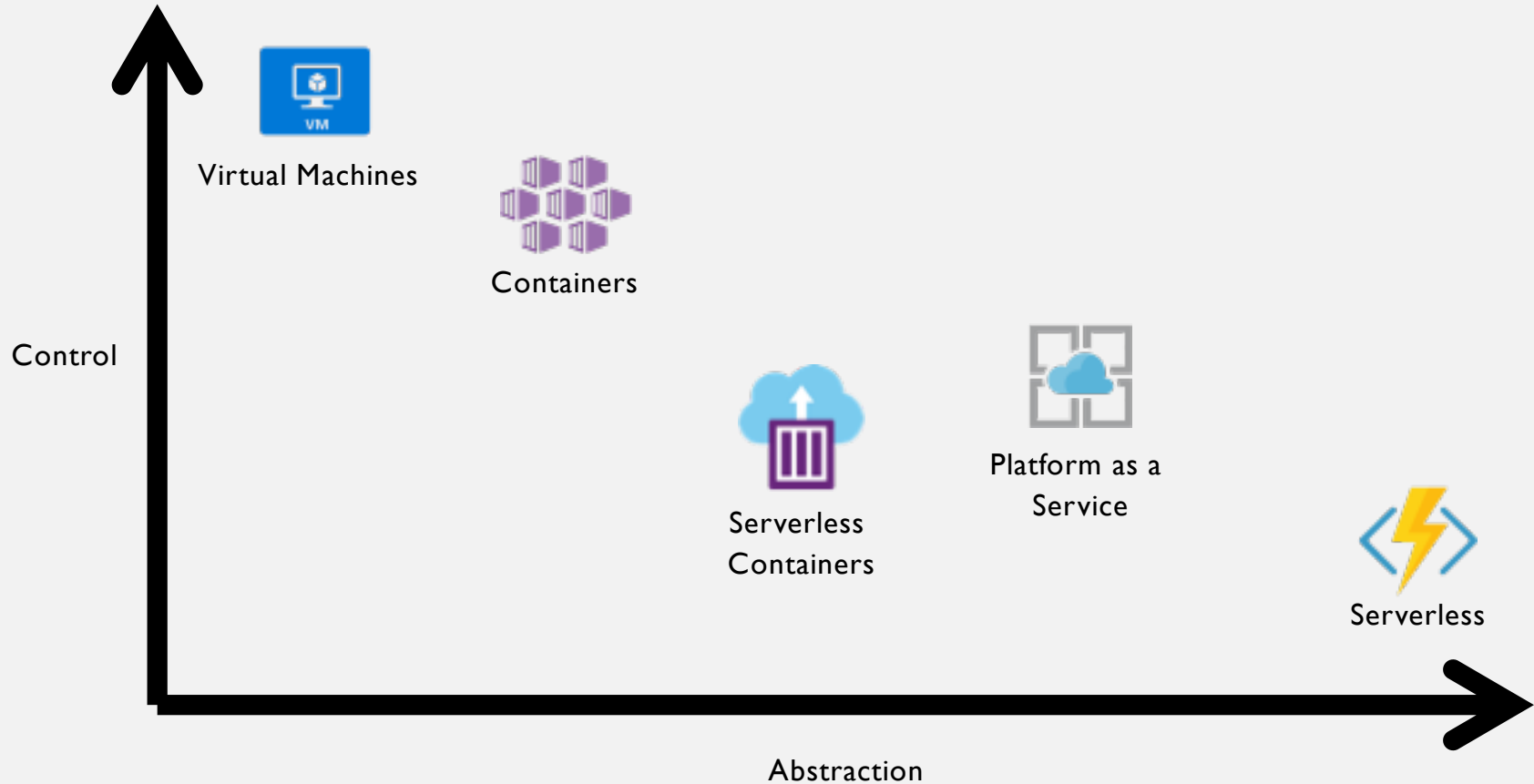
PROGRAMMING IS ABOUT ABSTRACTION

- JavaScript
- Go
- Python
- Ruby
- C#
- Java
- C/C++
- Assembly

If I have seen further it is only by standing on
the shoulders of giants.

-- Isaac Newton

The cloud landscape



IN THE EARLY DAYS OF CLOUD, THERE WERE ONLY VIRTUAL MACHINES

- How often should I *patch* my server?
 - How *do* I patch?
- How do I deploy *code*?
- How *many* servers do I need?
- How can I *scale* my app?



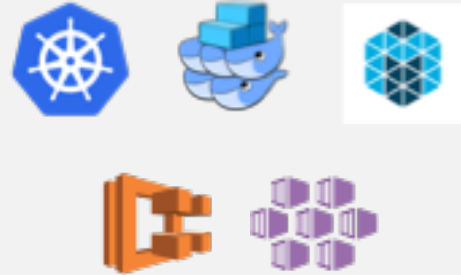
CONTAINERS REDUCE COMPLEXITY



Dockerfile

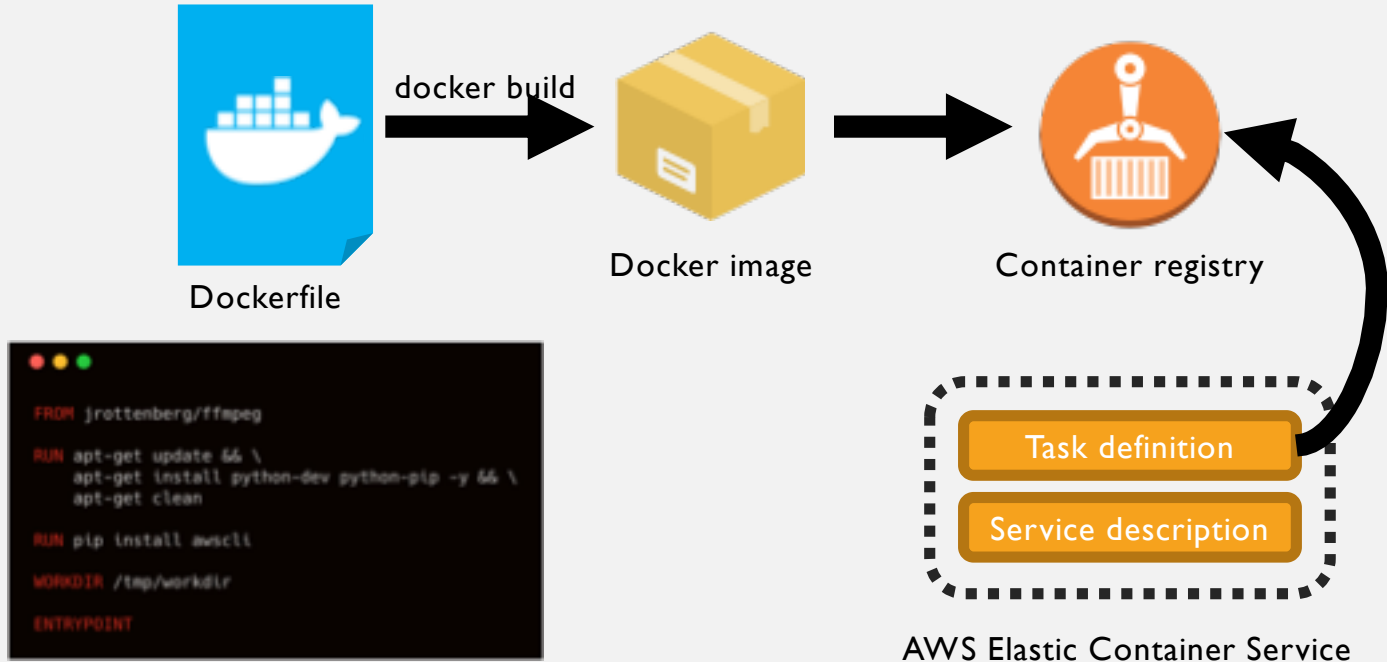


Docker image



Container orchestrator

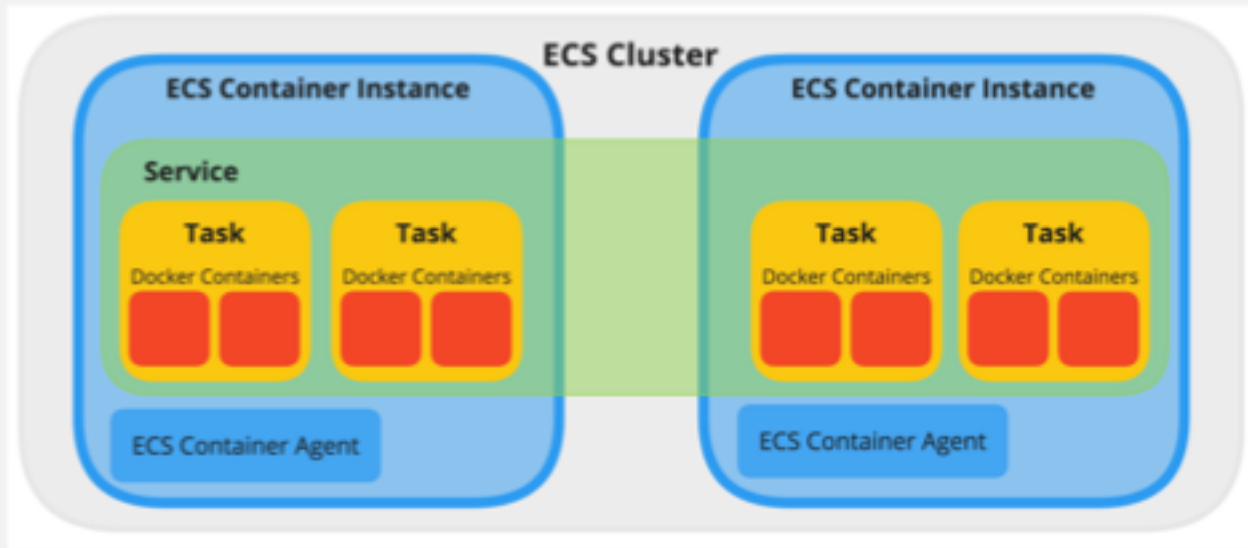
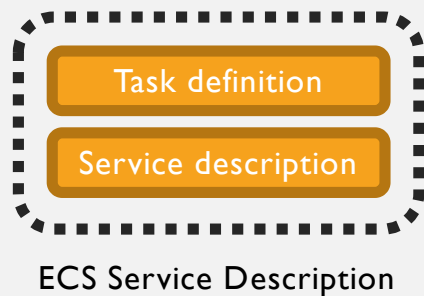
CONTAINERS



CONTAINER BENEFITS

- Abstraction for compute: containers instead of VMs
- Useful package format
- Full control over application environment
- Full control over task placement
- Control over compute resources

CONTAINERS AT RUNTIME



CONTAINERS: THINGS TO MANAGE

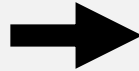
- How often should I *update* my Dockerfile dependencies?
- How do I *build* my container images?
- How do I get my containers in *production*?
- How *many* servers do I need?
- How can I *scale* my app?

SERVERLESS: JUST PROVIDE YOUR CODE



Trigger
definition

Code zipfile



Cloud platform



SERVERLESS

- Event-driven compute with near-instant scale
- Managed, ephemeral compute
- Never pay for idle

(Btw, there are actually servers)



AWS Lambda



Azure Functions



Google Cloud Functions

WHY SERVERLESS?

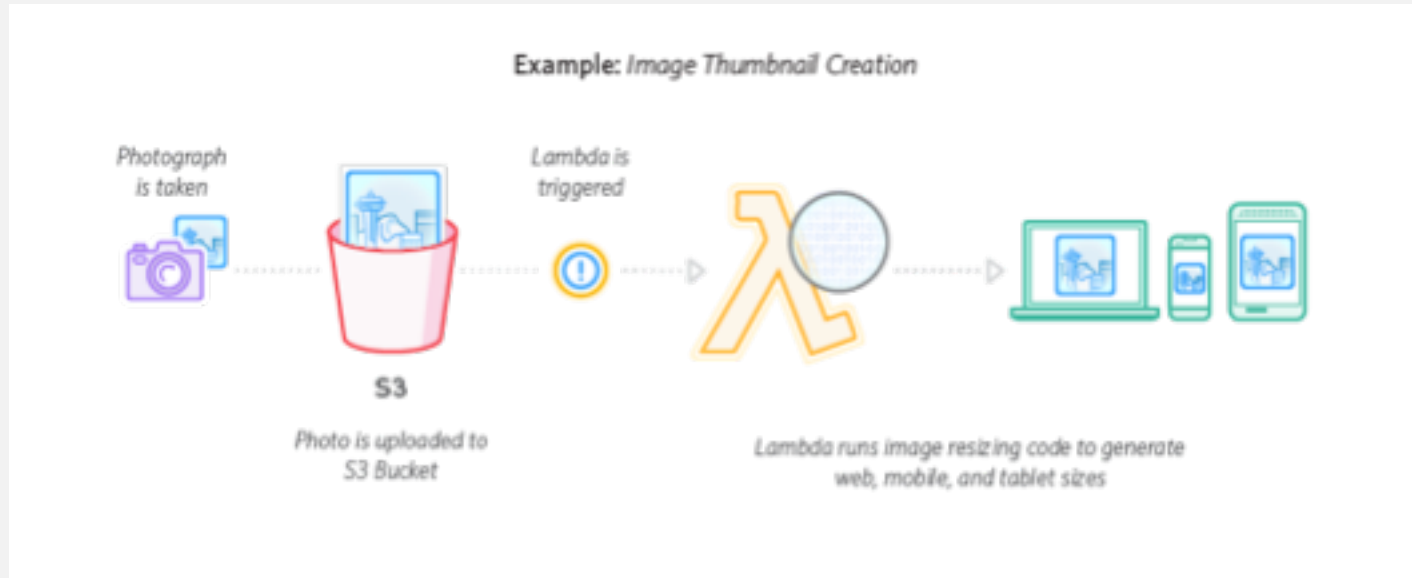
- Reduce operational overhead
- Faster time to market
- Focus on business value

The Serverless Spectrum <https://read.acloud.guru/the-serverless-spectrum-147b02cb2292>

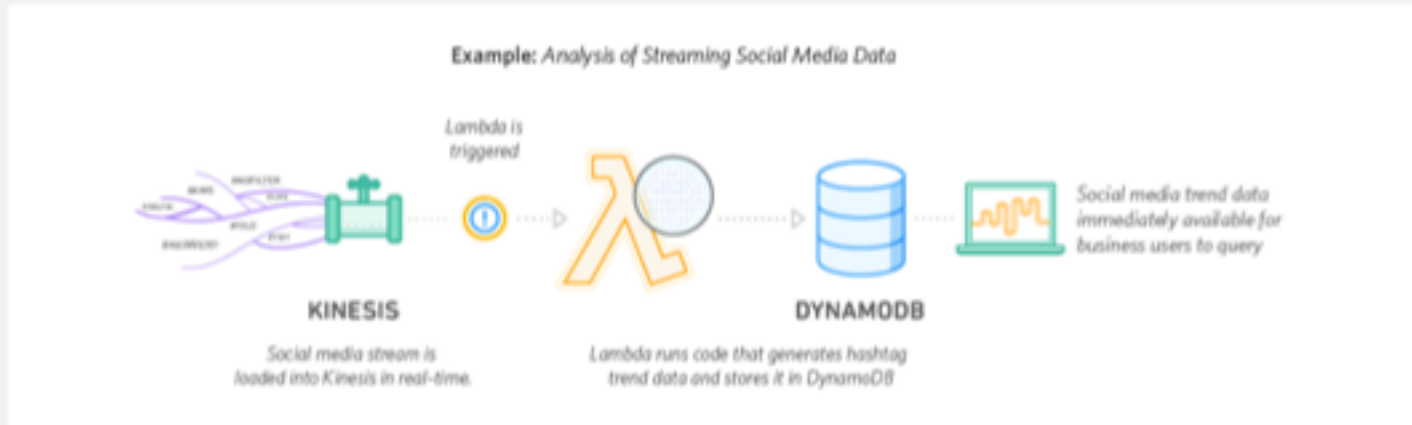
SCHEDULED TASKS



CREATE IMAGE THUMBNAIL



ANALYZE SOCIAL MEDIA STREAM



SERVERLESS CAVEATS

- Works best for event-based workloads
- Cloud vendor supports specific languages and runtimes
- Can't customize execution environment
- Not well-suited for long-running tasks

ANALOGY: RENTING VS OWNING A BIKE



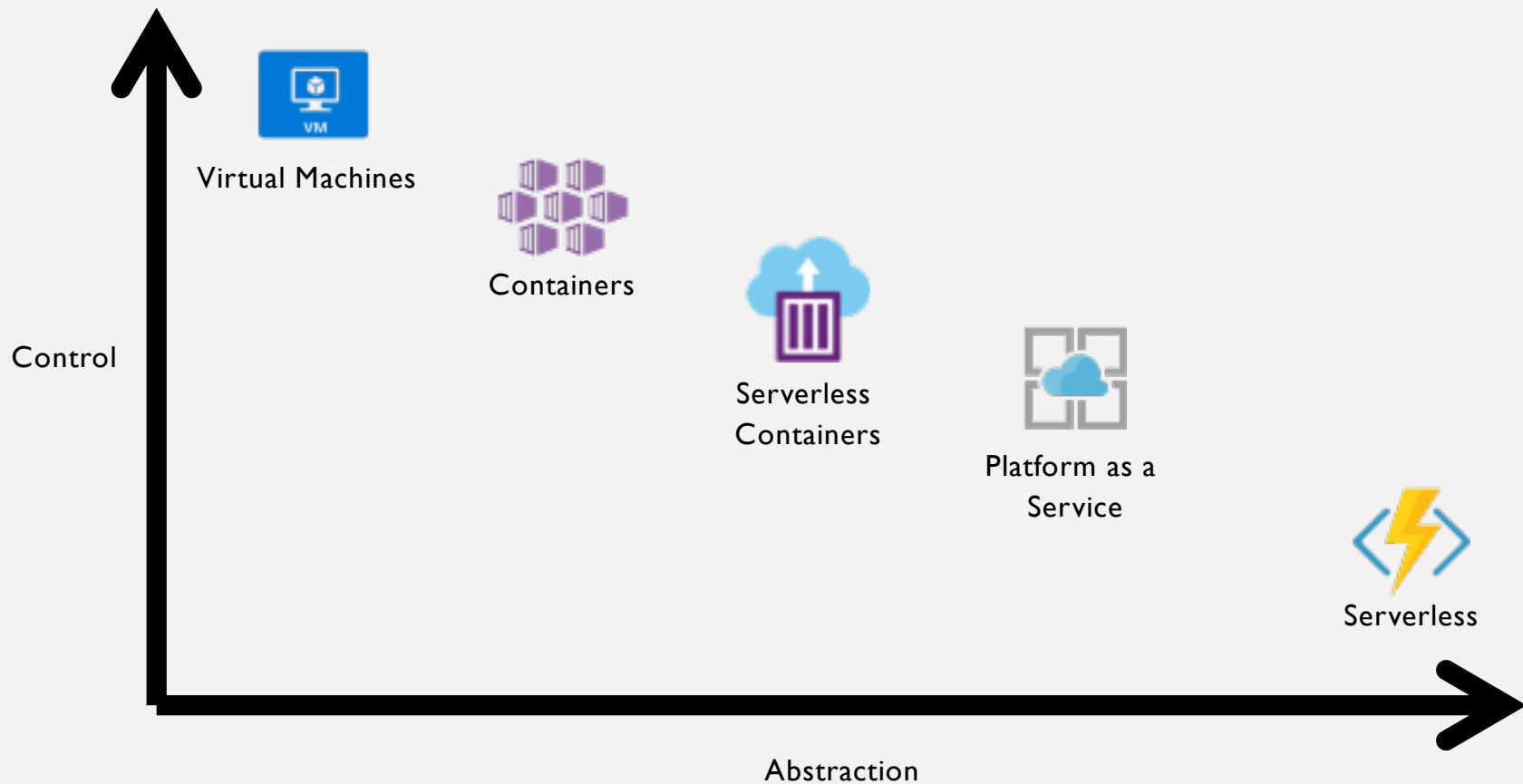
NEW CONTAINER EXECUTION MODELS

- Azure Container Instances
- AWS Fargate
- On-demand containers
- Don't have to manage underlying cluster

CONTAINERS AND SERVERLESS

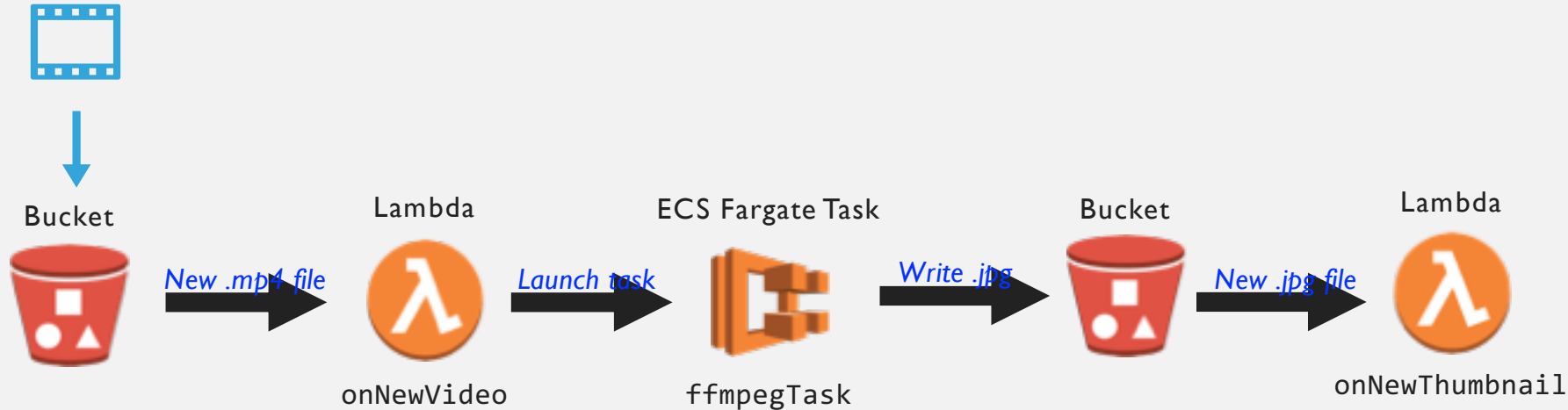
- Use containers for control over the execution environment
 - Customize software and physical servers
 - Great for long-running compute
- Use serverless for event-based compute that scales on demand
 - Less to manage
 - Less to configure

The cloud landscape

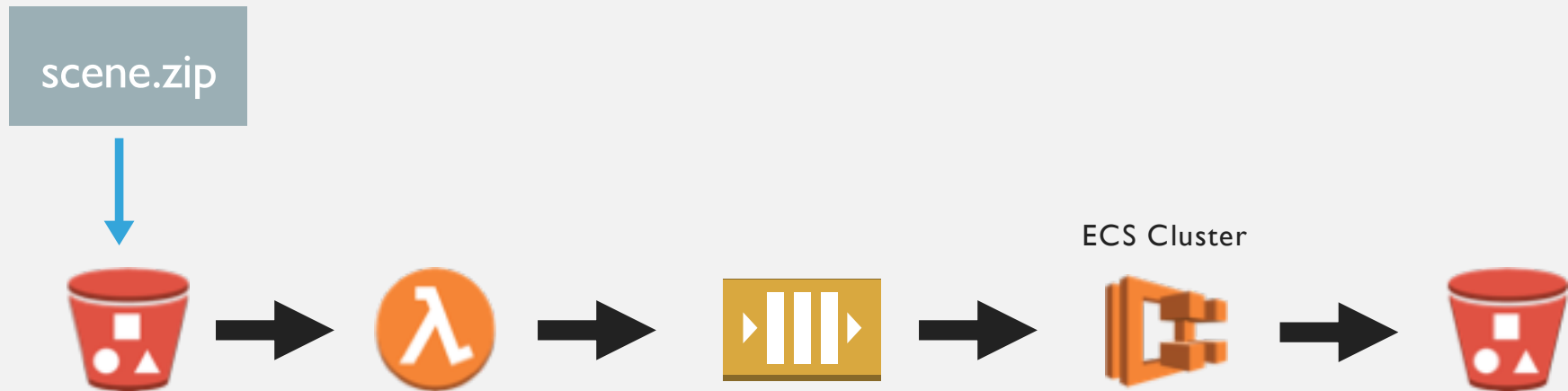


COMBINING THE TWO

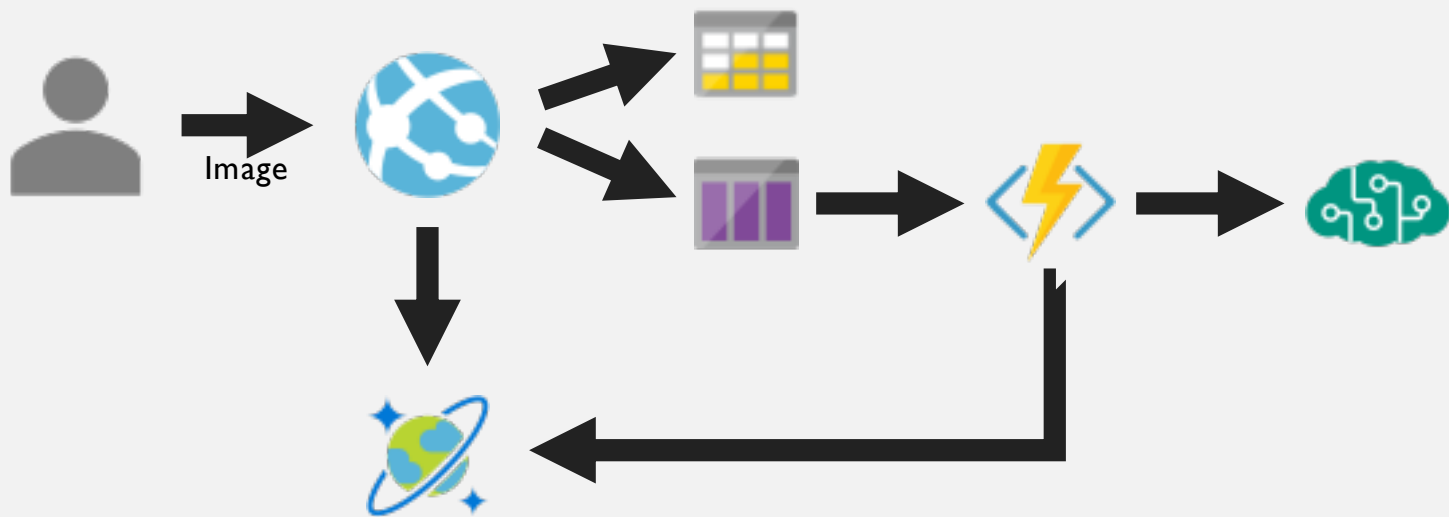
EXAMPLE: VIDEO THUMBNAILER



EXAMPLE: RAY TRACING



EXAMPLE: CONTENT MODERATION



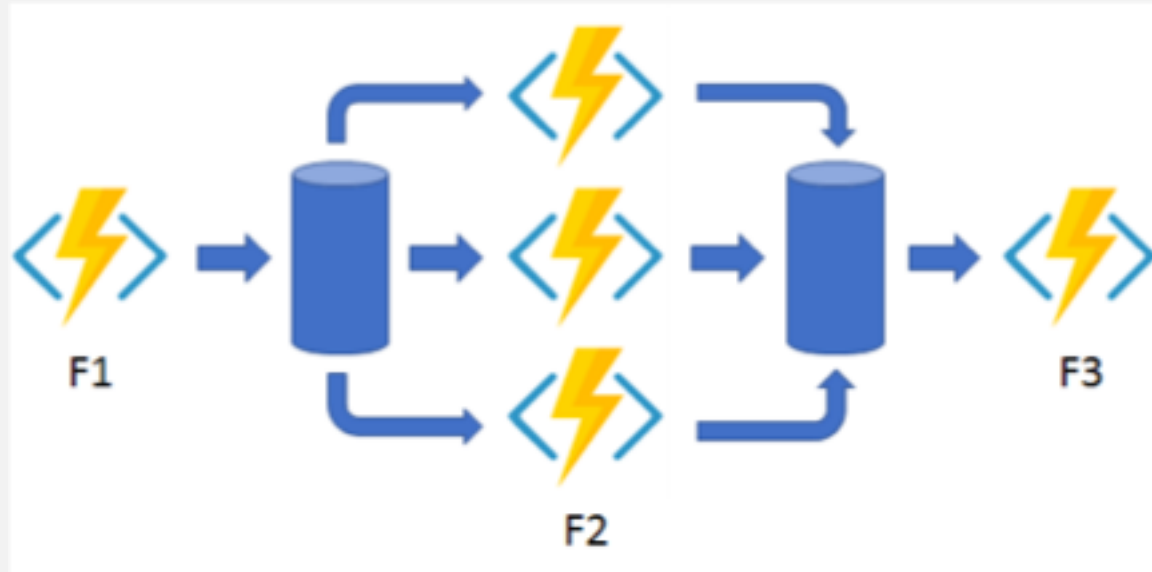
EXAMPLE: FUNCTION CHAINING



```
const df = require("durable-functions");

module.exports = df(function*(ctx) {
  const x = yield ctx.df.callActivityAsync("F1");
  const y = yield ctx.df.callActivityAsync("F2", x);
  const z = yield ctx.df.callActivityAsync("F3", y);
  return yield ctx.df.callActivityAsync("F4", z);
});
```

EXAMPLE: DURABLE FUNCTIONS



TOOLS

VENDOR DEPLOYMENT TOOLS

AWS CLOUDFORMATION

```
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: '2010-09-01'
Description: 'AWS CloudFormation Template'

Parameters:
  Environment:
    Type: String
    Default: 'dev'
    AllowedValues:
      - dev
      - test
      - prod

Resources:
  VPC:
    Type: 'AWS::EC2::VPC'
    Properties:
      CidrBlock: '10.0.0.0/16'
      EnableDnsSupport: true
      EnableDnsHostnames: true
      Tags:
        - Key: Name
          Value: 'VPC'

  Subnet1:
    Type: 'AWS::EC2::Subnet'
    Properties:
      VpcId: VPC
      CidrBlock: '10.0.1.0/24'
      MapPublicIpOnLaunch: true
      Tags:
        - Key: Name
          Value: 'Subnet1'

  Subnet2:
    Type: 'AWS::EC2::Subnet'
    Properties:
      VpcId: VPC
      CidrBlock: '10.0.2.0/24'
      MapPublicIpOnLaunch: true
      Tags:
        - Key: Name
          Value: 'Subnet2'

  InternetGateway:
    Type: 'AWS::EC2::InternetGateway'
    Properties:
      Tags:
        - Key: Name
          Value: 'IGW'

  VPCGatewayAttachment:
    Type: 'AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment'
    Properties:
      VpcId: VPC
      InternetGatewayId: InternetGateway

  RouteTable:
    Type: 'AWS::EC2::RouteTable'
    Properties:
      VpcId: VPC
      Routes:
        - DestinationCidrBlock: '0.0.0.0/0'
          EndpointId: InternetGateway
      Tags:
        - Key: Name
          Value: 'RT'

  RouteTableAssociation:
    Type: 'AWS::EC2::RouteTableAssociation'
    Properties:
      SubnetId: Subnet1
      RouteTableId: RouteTable

  RouteTableAssociation2:
    Type: 'AWS::EC2::RouteTableAssociation'
    Properties:
      SubnetId: Subnet2
      RouteTableId: RouteTable

  S3Bucket:
    Type: 'AWS::S3::Bucket'
    Properties:
      BucketName: 'my-bucket'
      PublicAccessBlockConfiguration:
        BlockPublicAccess: false
      Tags:
        - Key: Name
          Value: 'S3Bucket'
```

AZURE RESOURCE MANAGER

```

{
  "name": "my-vm",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "apiVersion": "2019-07-01",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "properties": {
    "hardwareId": "Standard_DS1_v2",
    "osImage": "WindowsServer2019-Datacenter",
    "licenseType": "Windows Server",
    "storageProfile": {
      "imageReference": {
        "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
        "offer": "WindowsServer",
        "sku": "2019-Datacenter",
        "version": "latest"
      },
      "osDisk": {
        "createOption": "FromImage",
        "imageReference": {
          "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
          "offer": "WindowsServer",
          "sku": "2019-Datacenter",
          "version": "latest"
        }
      }
    }
  }
},
{
  "name": "my-network",
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
  "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "properties": {
    "addressSpace": {
      "addressPrefixes": [
        "10.0.0.0/16"
      ]
    },
    "subnets": [
      {
        "name": "subnet1",
        "addressPrefix": "10.0.1.0/24",
        "gatewayId": null
      },
      {
        "name": "subnet2",
        "addressPrefix": "10.0.2.0/24",
        "gatewayId": null
      }
    ]
  }
},
{
  "name": "my-public-ip",
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses",
  "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "properties": {
    "sku": "Standard",
    "publicIPAllocationMethod": "Static",
    "dnsSettings": {
      "domainNameLabel": "[parameters('domainNameLabel')]"
    }
  }
},
{
  "name": "my-network-interface",
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces",
  "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "properties": {
    "ipConfiguration": {
      "subnetId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks', 'my-network', 'subnets', 'subnet1')]"
    },
    "publicIpAddressId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses', 'my-public-ip')]"
  }
}
```

GOOGLE CLOUD DEPLOYMENT MANAGER

```

- path: path/to/my/vm/template.jinja
  name: my_vm_template.jinja
- path: special_vm.py

If your template uses other templates as dependencies, import the dependent templates in your configuration as well:

imports:
- path: path/to/my/vm/template.jinja
- path: special_vm.py
- path: base_vm.jinja

You can also import text files in order to inline the content. For example, if you create a file named resource_type.txt with the following string:

compute.v1.instance

Import it into your configuration and provide the content inline like so:

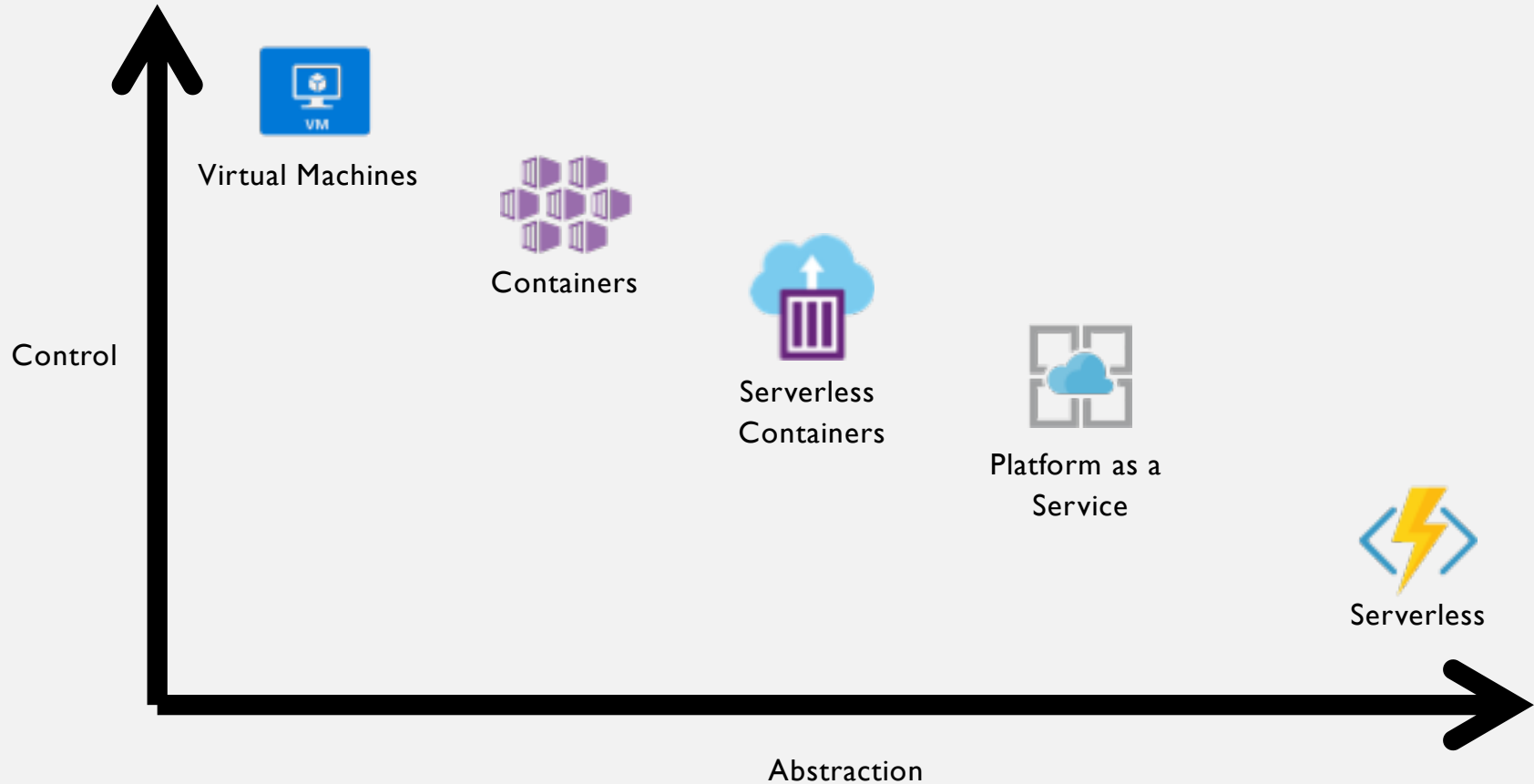
import:
- path: resource_type.txt

resources:
- name: my-vm
  type: [! imports["resource_type.txt"] ] # Resolves to "compute.v1.instance"
  properties:
    zone: us-central1-a
    machineType: zones/us-central1-a/machineTypes/f1-micro
    disks:
      - deviceName: boot
        type: PERISTENT
        boot: true
        autoDelete: true
    initializeParams:
      sourceImage: projects/debian-cloud/global/images/family/debian-8
    networkInterfaces:
      - network: global/networks/default
        accessConfigs:
          - name: External NAT
            type: ONE_TO_ONE_NAT
```

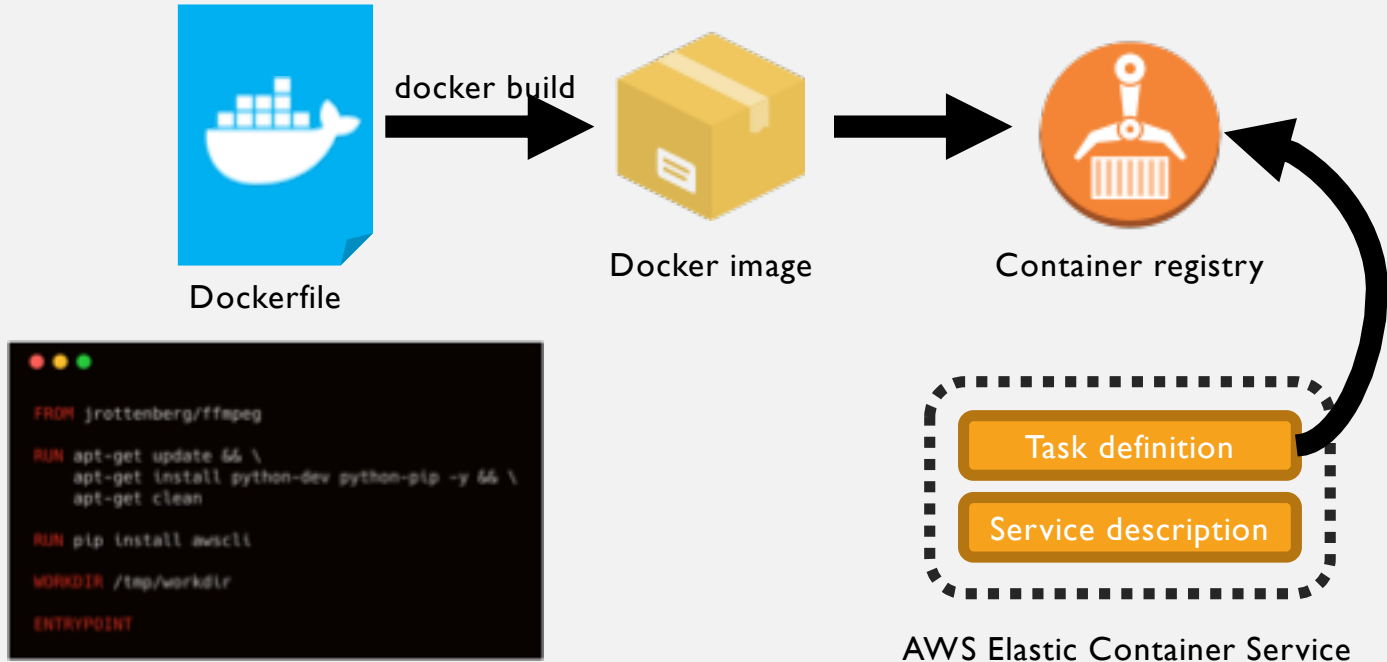
TOOLS ALSO PROVIDE ABSTRACTION

- Use Terraform modules
- Use Serverless Framework plugins or components
- Use Pulumi components
- Examples: github.com/lindydonna/velocity-examples

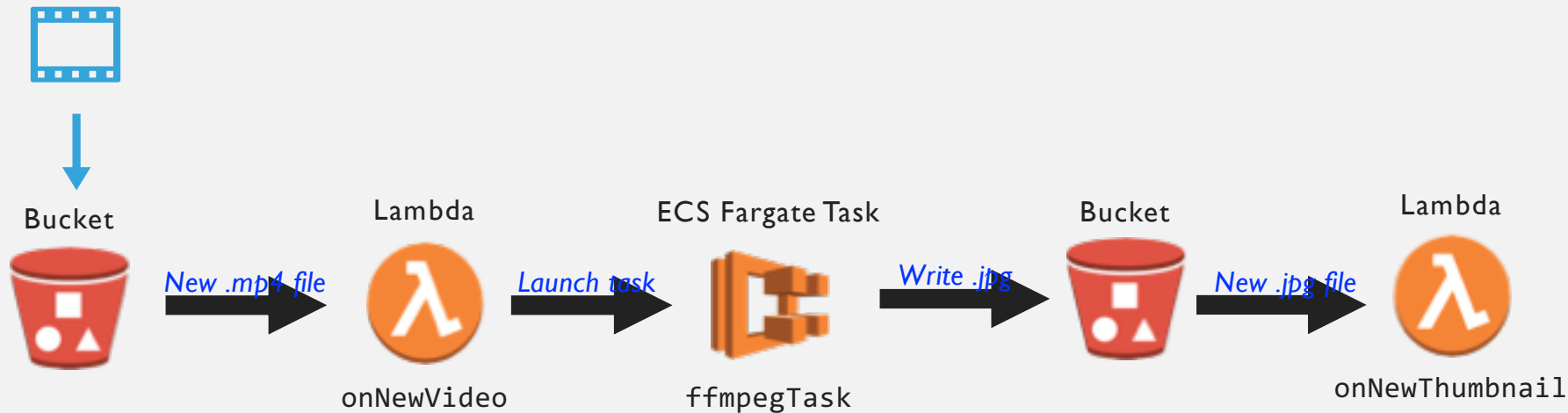
The cloud landscape



CONTAINERS



EXAMPLE: VIDEO THUMBNAILER



DEFINING THE APP IN PULUMI

Dockerfile

FROM jrottenberg/ffmpeg

RUN apt-get update && \
apt-get install python-dev python-pip -y && \
apt-get clean

RUN pip install awscli

WORKDIR /tmp/workdir

ENTRYPOINT \
aws s3 cp s3://{S3_BUCKET}/{INPUT_VIDEO} ./\${INPUT_VIDEO} && \
ffmpeg -i ./\${INPUT_VIDEO} -ss \${TIME_OFFSET} -vframes 1 -f image2 -an -y \${OUTPUT_FILE} && \
aws s3 cp ./\${OUTPUT_FILE} s3://{S3_BUCKET}/{OUTPUT_FILE}



```
let bucket = new cloud.Bucket("bucket");

let ffmpegTask = new cloud.Task("ffmpegTask", {
  build: "./docker-folder",
  memoryReservation: 512,
});
```



```
bucket.onPut("onNewVideo", async (bucketArgs) => {
  const file = bucketArgs.key;
  const framePos = ... extract time offset from filename
```

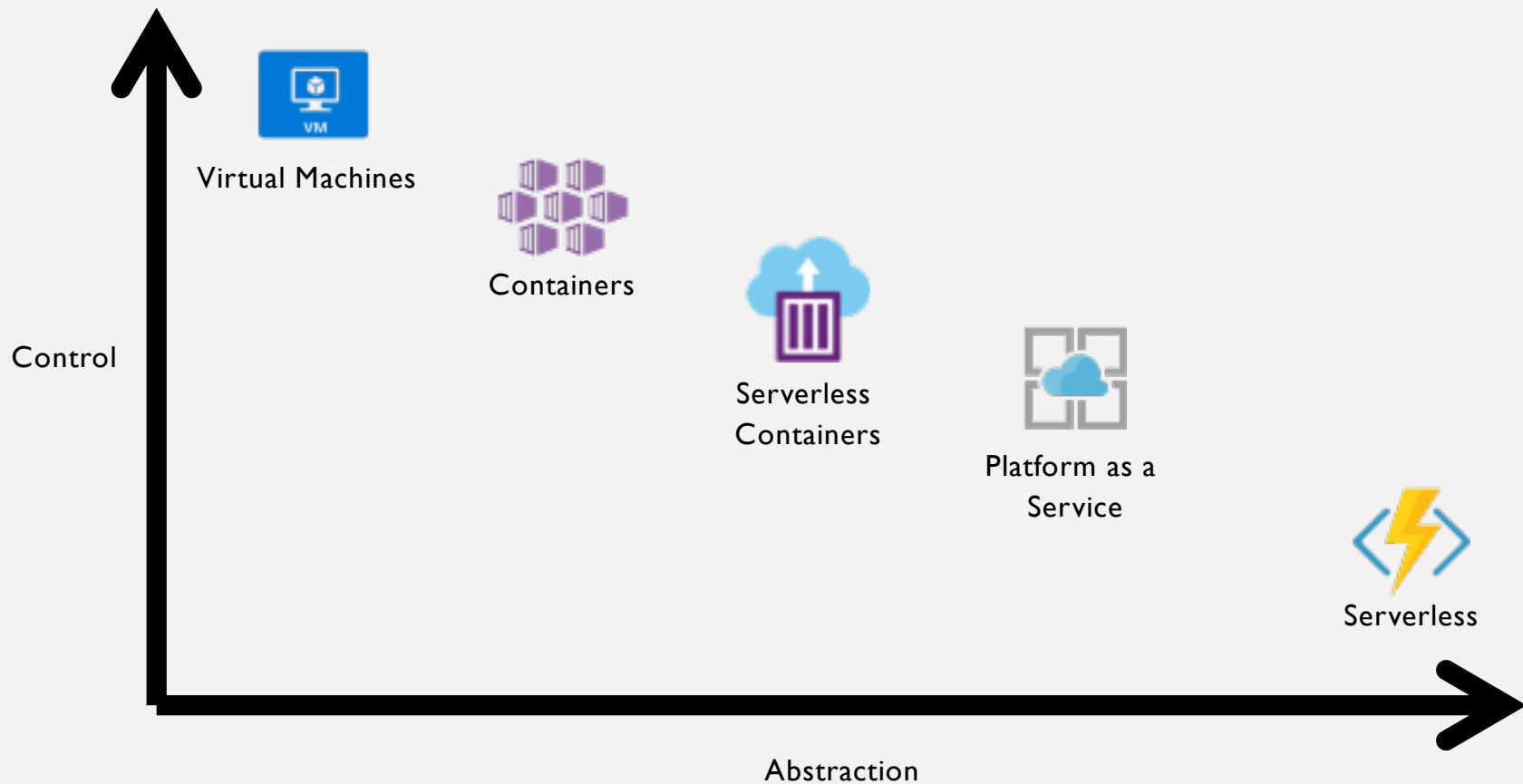
```
await ffmpegTask.run({
  environment: {
    "S3_BUCKET": bucket.id.get(),
    "INPUT_VIDEO": file,
    "TIME_OFFSET": framePos,
    "OUTPUT_FILE": file + '.jpg',
  },
});
}, { keySuffix: ".mp4" });
```

```
bucket.onPut("onNewThumbnail", async (bucketArgs) => {
  console.log(`*** New thumbnail: file ${bucketArgs.key}`);
}, { keySuffix: ".jpg" });
```

EXAMPLE: PROVISION QUEUES

```
function createQueue(name, deadLetter) {  
  return new aws.sqs.Queue(`${common.prefix}-${name}`, { ... });  
}  
  
exports.certIssuer = {  
  request:    createQueue("c-i-req", true),  
  response:   createQueue("c-i-res", true),  
  prepare:    createQueue("c-i-prep", true),  
  initOrg:    createQueue("c-i-init-org", true),  
  initOrgRes: createQueue("c-i-init-org-res", true),  
  confirmTx:  createQueue("confirm-tx"),  
};
```

The cloud landscape



CONTAINERS WITH PULUMI

- How often should I *update* my Dockerfile dependencies?
- ~~How do I build my container images?~~
- ~~How do I get my containers in production?~~
- How *many* servers do I need?
- How can I *scale* my app?

SUMMARY

- Serverless and containers each have their place
- Use serverless for event-based code that needs to scale on demand
- Use containers for durable workloads, or to customize environment
- Define abstractions using infrastructure-as-code tooling

Learn more at **pulumi.io**

github.com/pulumi

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