

Deep Dive - Serverless Websockets in AWS

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CHS AWS Meetup - 12/10/2019

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...

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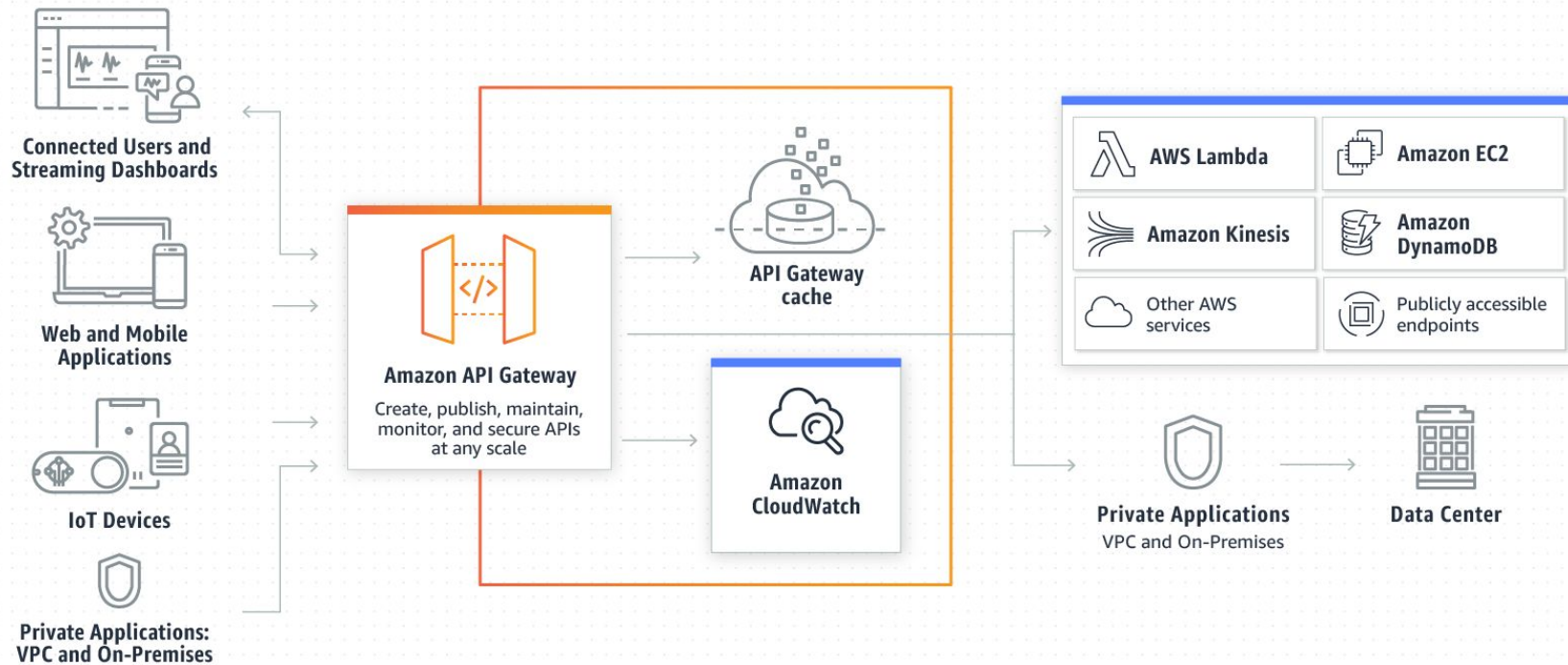
To be covered:

- WebSockets with AWS API Gateway
- Serverless Framework
- Building a serverless WebSocket server
- Building a WebSocket producer
 - Python
- Building a WebSocket consumer
 - Python
 - TypeScript

Not covered:

- WebSockets with AWS ALBs, Containers, Ec2, etc.

AWS API Gateway

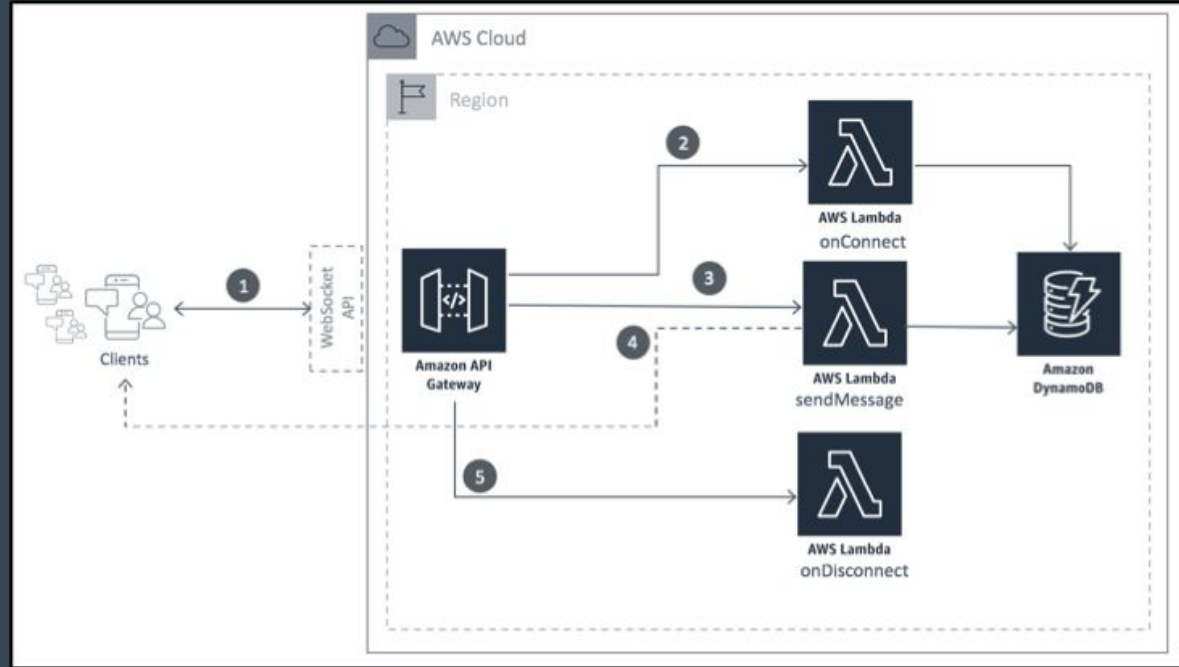


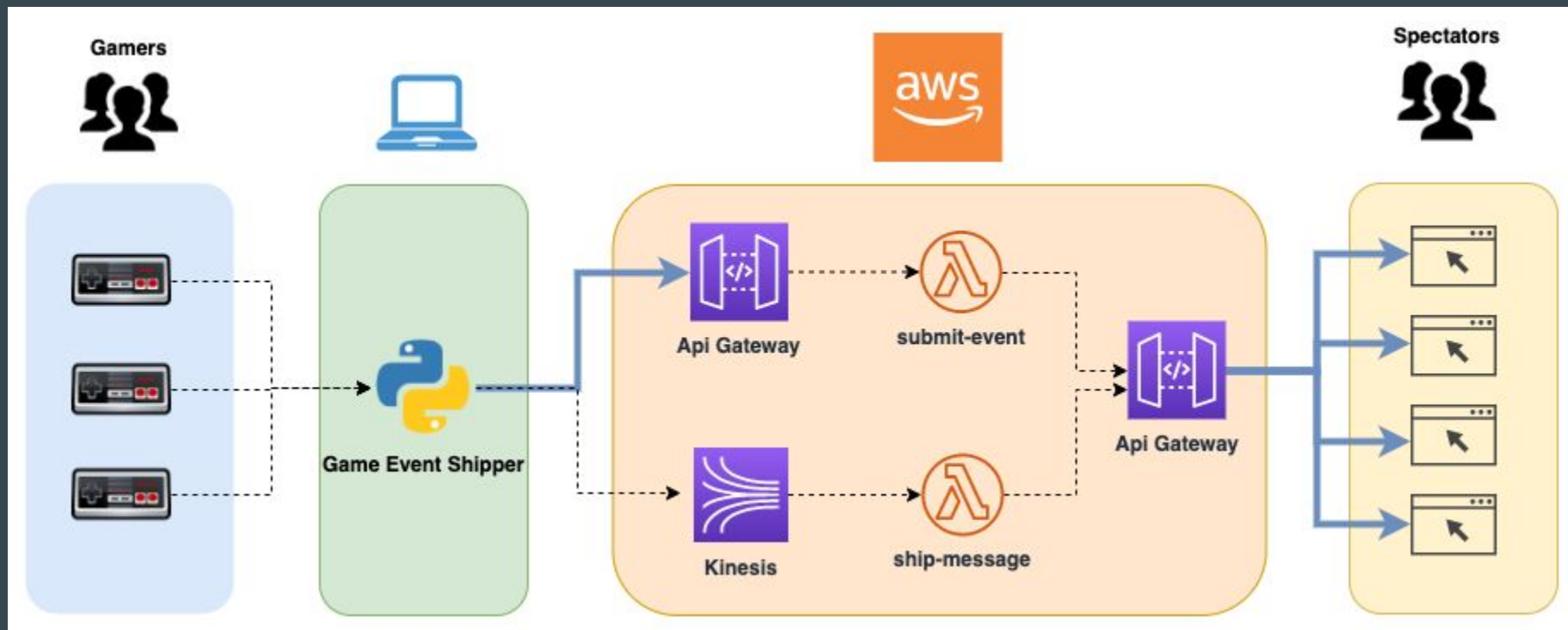
API Gateway Websockets

- Manages WebSocket connections on your behalf
- Exposes an API to interact with open connections

Pricing:

- \$1 per million messages.
- \$0.25 per million connection minutes





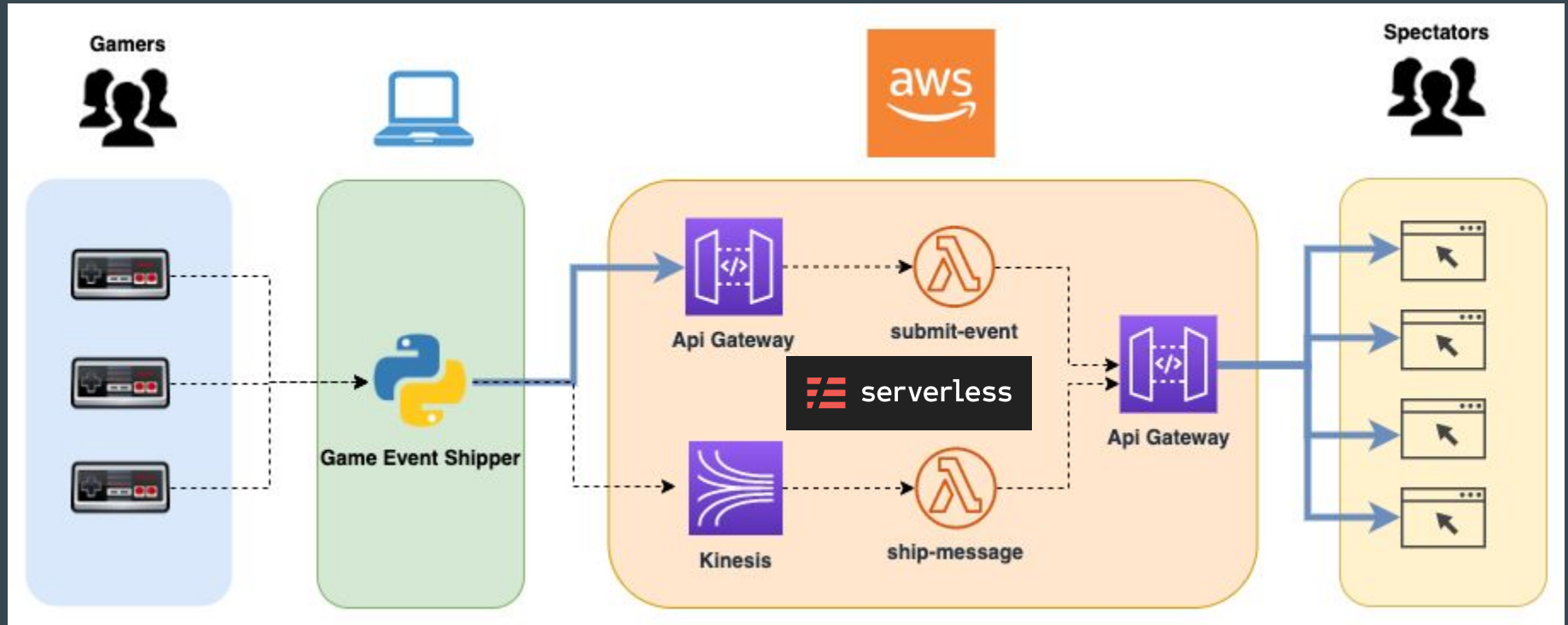
Snagajob Tumble Race

Serverless Framework

- Helps you build serverless applications in AWS, Azure, and more.
- Manage your code & infrastructure in one place
- Built-in CLI provides support for deployment across different environments (stages)
- Open source & community supported.
- Open source plugin library
- Supports AWS API Gateway w/ Websockets



serverless



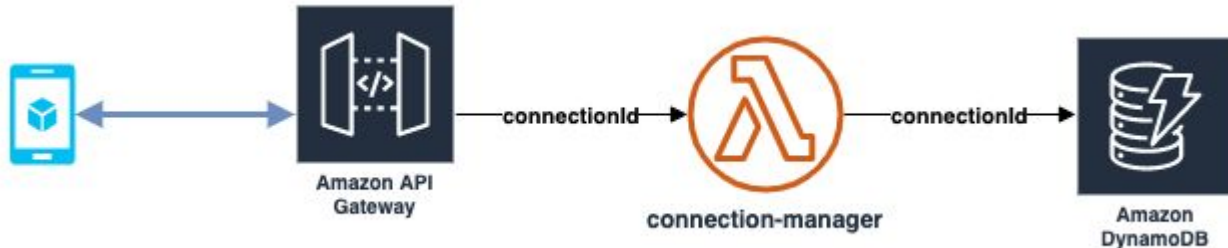
Serverless provisions all the AWS stuff.

Building our “serverless server”

- Implement `$connect` and `$disconnect` routes
- Perform authentication
- Persist `connectionId` to a database



```
serverless.yml
functions:
  connection_manager:
    name: socket-connection-manager
    handler: main.handle
    timeout: 240
    memorySize: 128
    events:
      - websocket:
          route: $connect
      - websocket:
          route: $disconnect
```



Connect

serverless.yml

```
functions:
  connection_manager:
    name: socket-connection-manager
    handler: main.handle
    timeout: 240
    memorySize: 128
    events:
      - websocket:
          route: $connect
      - websocket:
          route: $disconnect
```

main.py

```
from handlers.connection import ConnectionHandler
from data.dao.connection import ConnectionDao
from utils.logging import LoggingUtils

log = LoggingUtils.configure_logging(__name__)

handler = None
connection_dao: ConnectionDao = ConnectionDao()

def handle(event, context):
    global handler

    if not handler:
        handler = ConnectionHandler(connection_dao)

    log.info(f"Got event: {event}")
    return handler.handle_connection_event(event, context)
```

connection_handler.py

```
class ConnectionHandler(RootHandler):

    def __init__(self, connection_dao: Any):
        self._conn = connection_dao

    @RootHandler.log_response
    def __connect(self, connection: Connection) -> Dict[str, str]:
        self._conn.put_connection(connection)
        log.debug(f"Got connection: {self._conn.get_connection(connection.id)}")

        return self._get_response(200, {'connection_id': connection.id})

    @RootHandler.log_response
    def __disconnect(self, connection: Connection) -> Dict[str, str]:
        self._conn.delete_connection(connection.id)
        return self._get_response(200, "Disconnect successful.")

    def __get_connection(self, connection_id: str) -> Connection:
        return self._conn.get_connection(connection_id)

    def handle_connection_event(self, event, context):
        """
        Handles connecting and disconnecting for the Websocket.
        Disconnect removes the connection_id from the database.
        Connect inserts the connection_id to the database.
        """

        connection_id = event["requestContext"].get("connectionId")
        action_type = event["requestContext"].get("eventType")

        if not connection_id:
            log.error("Failed: connectionId value not set.")
            return self._get_response(500, "connectionId value not set.")

        if action_type == Constants.Action.CONNECT:
            log.info(f"Connect requested (CID: {connection_id})")
            conn = self._build_connection(event)
            return self._connect(conn)

        elif action_type == Constants.Action.DISCONNECT:
            log.info(f"Disconnect requested (CID: {connection_id})")
            conn = self._get_connection(connection_id)
            return self._disconnect(conn)

        else:
            log.error("Connection manager received unrecognized eventType '{}'".format(action_type))
            return self._get_response(500, "Unrecognized eventType.")
```

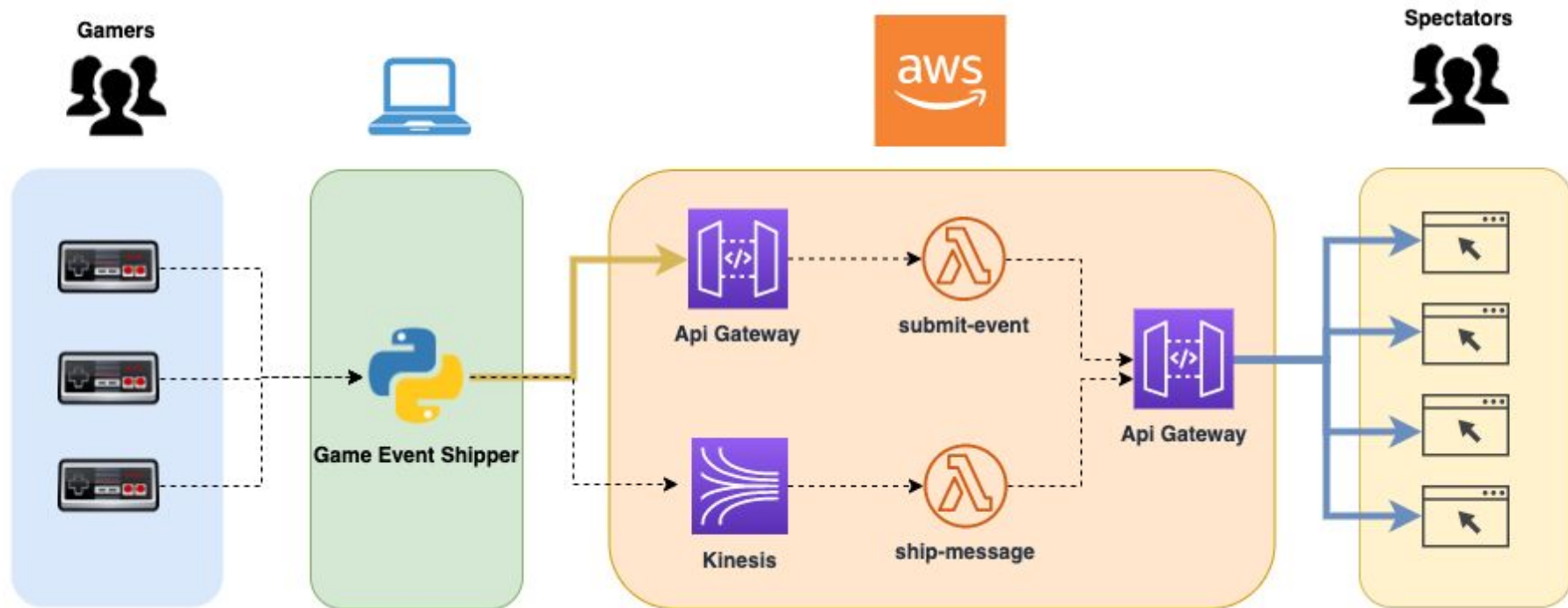
Connections Table

Maintains a list of all open WebSocket connections.

Includes both game VIEWERS and game event SHIPPERS

<input type="checkbox"/>	connection_id ⓘ ▲	domain_name ▼	subscriptions ▼	ttr (TTL) ▼
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ecrmfdd1oAMAdhQ=	wsx5zfkwj0.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	[]	1575929040
<input type="checkbox"/>	EcsSnd9nlAMCLTQ=	wsx5zfkwj0.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	[{"M": {"desired_fields": {"NULL": true}, "event_type": {"S": "Transcr...	1575929322

We're connected, now we need to receive events.



Adding a custom route so clients can submit events.

- Define a new new function + handler in your serverless.yml

```
Mance, 2019-08-09 18:04 • Many, many
submit_iot_event:
  name: socket-submit-iot-event
  memorySize: 128
  handler: main.handle
  events:
    - websocket:
        route: submitIotEvent
```

Calling a custom route

- Send JSON over the open websocket
- JSON must have a top level property of 'action' which defines the intended route.

serverless.yml

```
submit_iot_event:  
  name: socket-submit-iot-event  
  memorySize: 128  
  handler: main.handle  
  events:  
    - websocket:  
        route: submitIotEvent
```

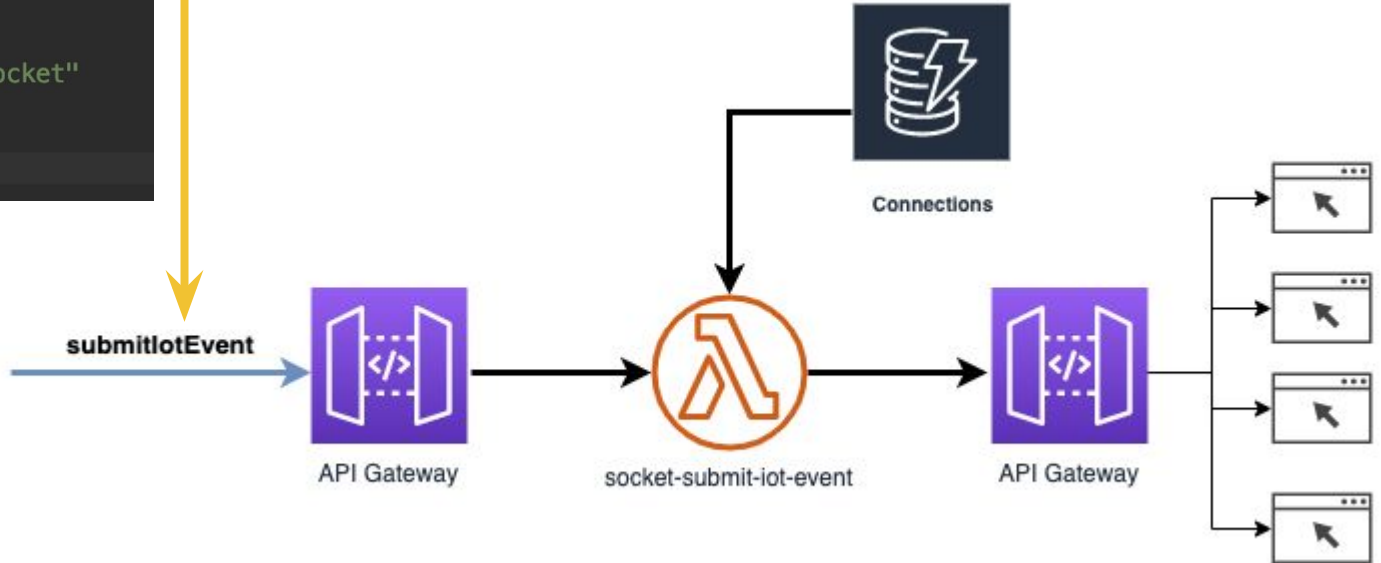
```
class NESEvent:  
    _MESSAGE_TYPE = 'NESClick'  
    _IOT_ACTION = 'submitIotEvent'  
    _KINESIS_SOURCE = 'kinesis'  
    _WS_SOURCE = 'websocket'  
  
    def __init__(self, joystick: [ColoredJoystick, MockJoystick], button: [NESButton, NESAxis],  
                 value: int = 0):  
        self.color: str = joystick.color  
        self.button: [NESButton, NESAxis] = button  
        self.axis: int = axis  
        self.value: int = value  
  
    def kinesis_format(self):  
        return json.dumps({  
            'MessageType': self._MESSAGE_TYPE,  
            'Message': {  
                'color': self.color,  
                'button': self.button.button,  
                'axis': self.axis,  
                'value': self.value,  
                'source': self._KINESIS_SOURCE  
            }  
        })  
  
    def websocket_format(self):  
        return {  
            'action': self._IOT_ACTION,  
            'event': {  
                'MessageType': self._MESSAGE_TYPE,  
                'Message': {  
                    'color': self.color,  
                    'button': self.button.button,  
                    'axis': self.axis,  
                    'value': self.value,  
                    'source': self._WS_SOURCE  
                }  
            }  
        })  
  
    def kinesis_record(self):  
        return {  
            'Data': self.kinesis_format().encode('utf-8'),  
            'PartitionKey': str(uuid.uuid4())  
        })
```

Diagram illustrating the JSON structure for the 'submitIotEvent' action:

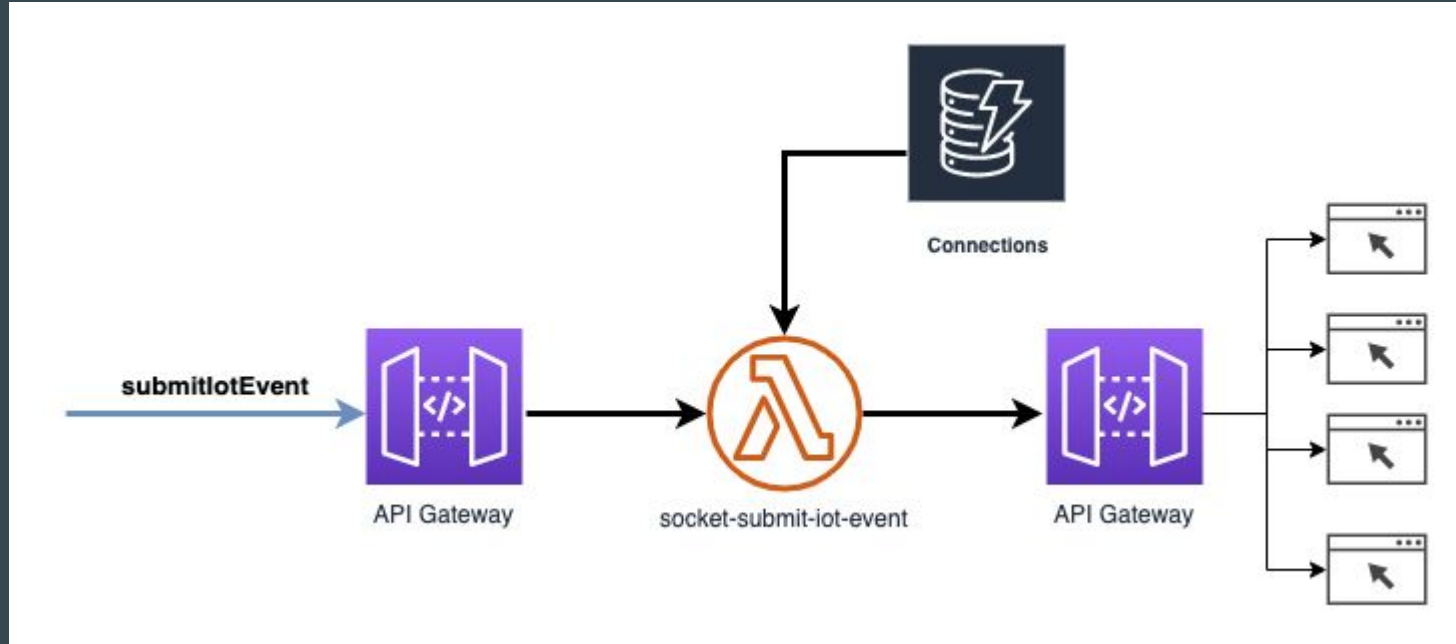
```
{  
  "action": "submitIotEvent",  
  "event": {  
    "MessageType": "NESClick",  
    "Message": {  
      "color": "blue",  
      "button": "A",  
      "axis": null,  
      "value": null,  
      "source": "websocket"  
    }  
  }  
}
```


Workflow for submitting a new event.

```
{  
  "action": "submitIotEvent",  
  "event": {  
    "MessageType": "NESCClick",  
    "Message": {  
      "color": "blue",  
      "button": "A",  
      "axis": null,  
      "value": null,  
      "source": "websocket"  
    }  
  }  
}
```



How do we send events to *specific* spectators?



This is similar to how a chat client might work. The receiver might forward the message to the intended recipients based on what “room” they are in.

1) Spectators must subscribe.

- 'subscribe' route is created.

Spectators must select the types of events they are interested in by submitting a 'subscribe' message over the websocket.

```
subscribe:
  name: socket-subscribe
  memorySize: 128
  handler: main.handle
  events:
    - websocket:
        route: subscribe
```

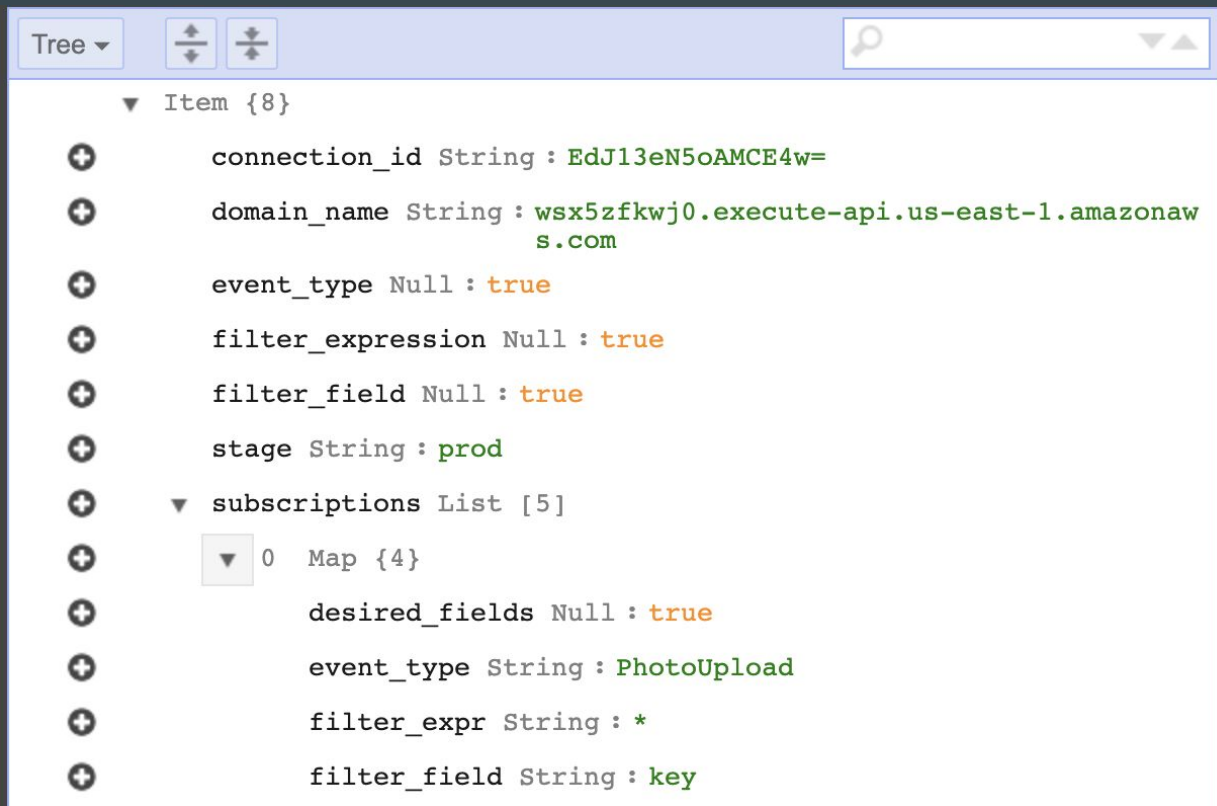
```
constructor() {
  const sub_data = {
    'action': 'subscribe',
    'subscriptions':
      [
        {
          "event_type": "DashClick",
          "filter_field": "event",
          "filter_expr": "*"
        },
        {
          "event_type": "NESEClick",
          "filter_field": "color",
          "filter_expr": "*"
        },
        {
          "event_type": "PhotoUpload",
          "filter_field": "key",
          "filter_expr": "*"
        },
        {
          "event_type": "PhotoCropped",
          "filter_field": "key",
          "filter_expr": "*"
        },
        {
          "event_type": "TranscribeEvent",
          "filter_field": "key",
          "filter_expr": "*"
        }
      ]
  };
}
```

A blue arrow originates from the 'route: subscribe' line in the configuration block on the left and points to the 'action: subscribe' line in the 'sub_data' object on the right. Another blue arrow points from the 'subscriptions' property in 'sub_data' to the array of subscription objects.

Subscription Handler

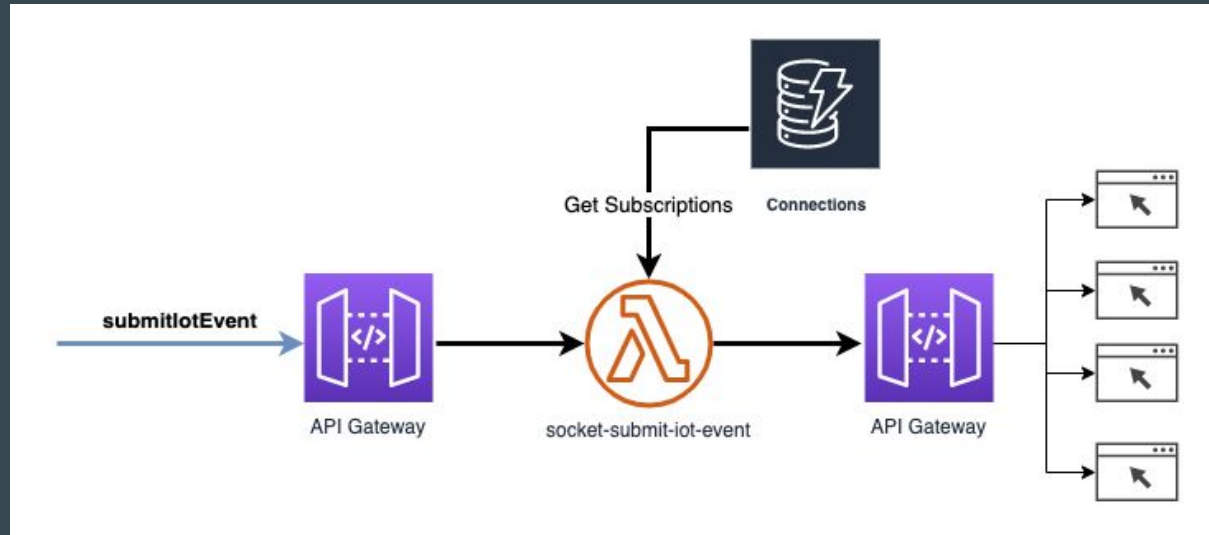
```
class SubscriptionHandler(RootHandler):  
    def __init__(self):  
        self._connection = ConnectionDao()  
  
    def subscribe(self, event, context):  
        log.debug(f"Got subscription event: {event} with context: {context}")  
        connection_id = event["requestContext"].get("connectionId")  
        body = json.loads(event.get("body", "{}"))  
        sub_list: List = body.get("subscriptions", {})  
  
        subscriptions: Set[Subscription] = set([Subscription.from_value(item) for item in sub_list])  
  
        if self._connection.subscribe(connection_id, subscriptions):  
            return self._get_response(200, "Subscription success.")  
        else:  
            return self._get_response(500, "Subscription failure.")
```

Subscriptions are saved to the DB with the connection_id



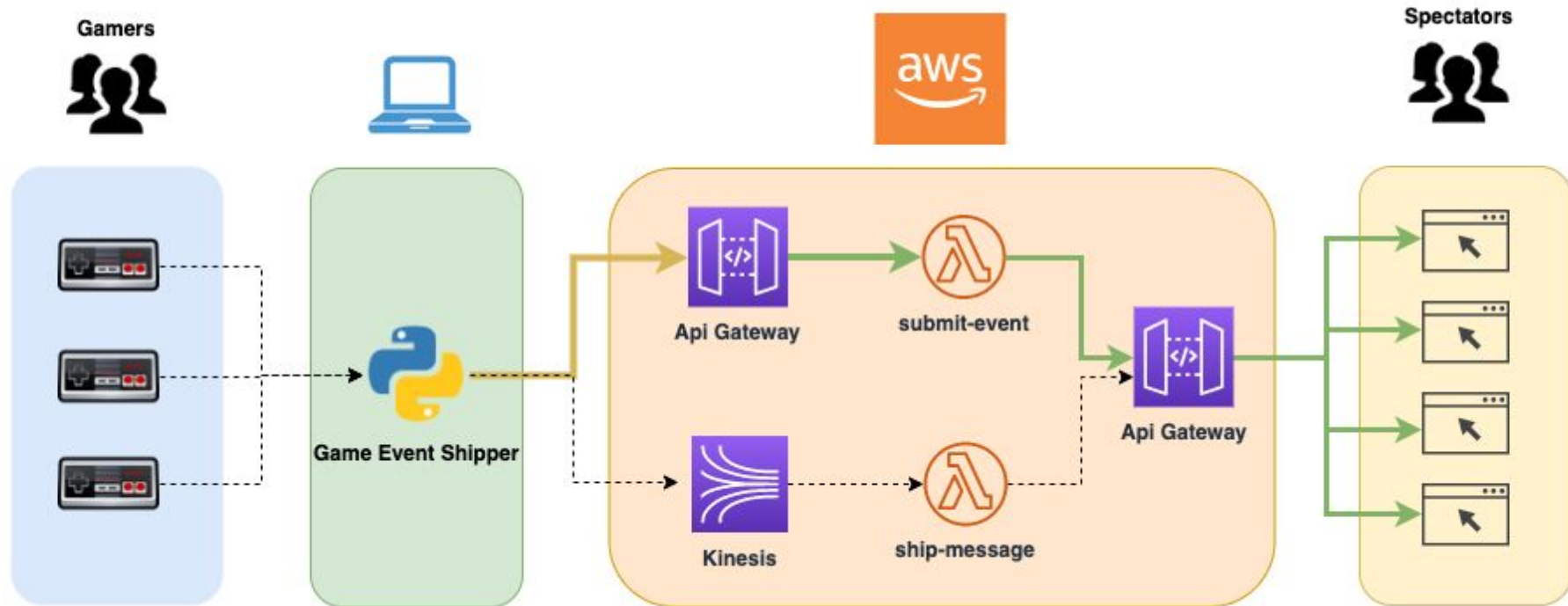
2) Compare messages to subscriptions + ship

- Subscribers submit their subscriptions to the game(s) they wish to view.
- The iot event processor lambda sends processed events to open websocket connections with matching subscriptions.



Event subscription demo.

How do we push events over the WebSocket?



Shipping Events

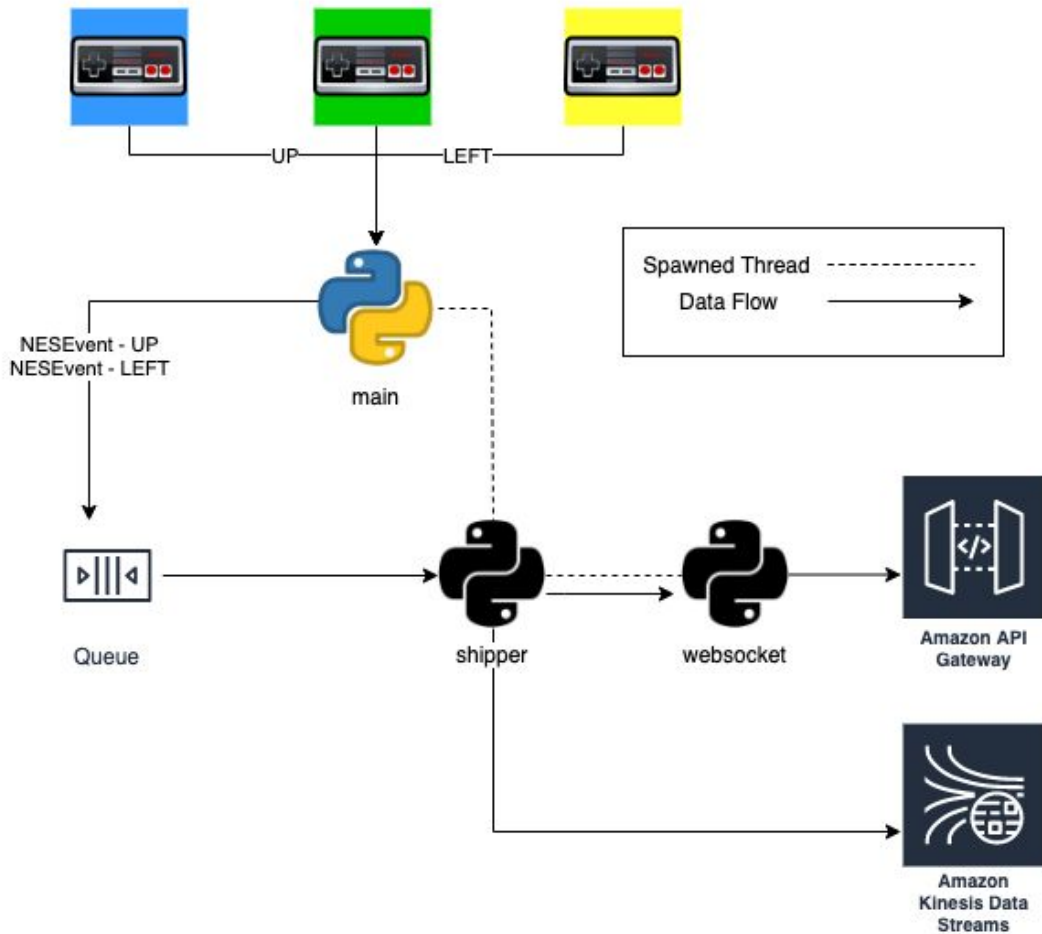
Main Process:

Listens 100 times/sec for input. Maps joystick inputs to “NESEvent” objects.

NESEvents are put on an in-memory queue.

Shipper Thread:

Pulls NESEvent messages from queue and pushes via WebSocket to API Gateway and to Kinesis over HTTP.



Receive + Queue Events

```
mgr = Manager()
conveyor: Queue = mgr.Queue(maxsize=0)
websocket: WebSocketApp = WebSocketApp(WS_URL)
shipper: EventShipper = EventShipper(conveyor, websocket)

consumer = Thread(target=shipper.ship_events, args=())
consumer.start()

while keep_shipping:
    time.sleep(.01)
    for event in pygame.event.get():
        button = event.button if hasattr(event, 'button') else None
        axis = event.axis if hasattr(event, 'axis') else None
        value = int(event.value) if hasattr(event, 'value') else None
        joy = event.joy if hasattr(event, 'joy') else None
        event_type = event.type if hasattr(event, 'type') else None

        # Skip button depress events, and non joystick events.
        if joy is None or event_type == 11:
            continue

        mapped_joy = [j for j in joysticks if j.index == joy][0]
        button = ButtonFactory.instance(button_id=button, button_axis=axis, button_value=value)
        nes_event = NESEvent(mapped_joy, button, axis, value)

        log.info(nes_event)
        conveyor.put_nowait(nes_event)
```


Pull from Queue + Send

```
def ship_events(self):
    keep_running = True

    socket_conn = Thread(target=self.run_forever, args=())
    socket_conn.start()
    log.info("Socket running..")

    while keep_running:
        events: List[NESEvent] = []
        while not self._conveyor.empty():
            event = self._conveyor.get_nowait()
            events.append(event)
            self._recent_events.append(event.button.button)

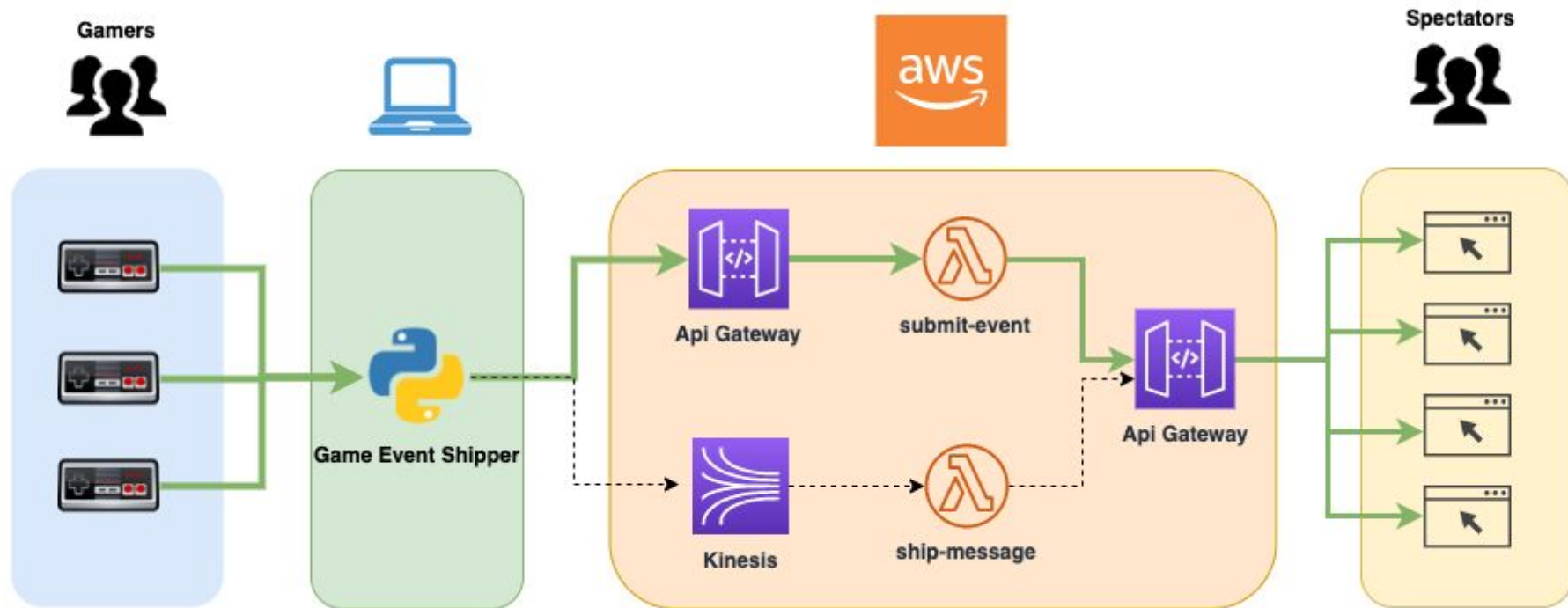
            if len(self._recent_events) > 3:
                if self._recent_events == self._MIC_RECORD_CODE:
                    self._recent_events = []
                    consumer = Thread(target=self._sound_processor.record, args=(5, 'last_recording'))
                    consumer.start()
                else:
                    self._recent_events.pop(0)
            else:
                log.info(f"{self._recent_events} != {self._MIC_RECORD_CODE}")

        if events:
            self.send_events(events)
        else:
            time.sleep(.05)
```

Ship to Kinesis + Websocket

```
def send_events(self, events: List[NESEvent]):  
  
    records = [event.kinesis_record() for event in events]  
    ws_events = [event.websocket_format() for event in events]  
  
    with ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=2) as pool:  
        pool.submit(self._kinesis.put_records,  
                    StreamName=IOT_EVENT_STREAM_NAME,  
                    Records=records)  
  
        for event in ws_events:  
            try:  
                self._ws.send(json.dumps(event))  
            except websocket.WebSocketConnectionClosedException as e:  
                log.info("Websocket connection was lost, but it should auto-reconnect.")  
                log.info(e)
```

What about processing Kinesis events?



Serverless framework supports Kinesis datasources!

```
send_iot_message:                                     serverless.yml
  name: socket-send-iot-message
  handler: main.handle
  timeout: 120
  memorySize: 1508
  events:
    - stream:
        arn: arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-1:${ssm:/shared/devops/account_id}:stream/iot-events
        batchSize: 1000
        startingPosition: LATEST
        enabled: true
```

Kinesis guarantees ordering, but
Lambda cannot poll for new events
more often than one time per
second!

```
handler = None                                     main.py

def handle(event, context):
    global handler

    if not handler:
        handler = IotHandler()

    return handler.send_message(event, context)
```

Forward messages to relevant subscribers.

```
def _forward_message(self, message: Dict) -> int:
    msg_type_str = message.get(MESSAGE_TYPE_KEY, None)
    msg_type: Type = Type(msg_type_str) if Type.has_value(msg_type_str) else Type("UnimplementedMessage")

    try:
        message = MessageFactory.instance(msg_type, message[MESSAGE_KEY])
    except NotImplementedError:
        log.warning(f"Message of type: {msg_type_str} is not a valid message type.")
        return 0

    active_connections: List[Connection] = self._conn.get_active_connections()
    sent_count = 0

    for connection in active_connections:
        if connection.is_gone:
            continue

        for sub in connection.subscriptions:
            if sub.event_type == msg_type_str:
                try:
                    self._socket.send_to_connection(SocketEvent(message, sub.desired_fields),
                                                    connection)
                    sent_count += 1
                    break
                except ConnectionAbortedError as e:
                    log.warning(f"Marking connection as gone: {connection}.")
                    connection.is_gone = True

    return sent_count

def send_message(self, event, context):
    records = event['Records']
    log.info(f"Processing records: {records}")
    count = 0

    for record in records:
        event_msg = base64.b64decode(record['kinesis']['data']).decode()
        count = count + self._forward_message(json.loads(event_msg))

    log.debug(f"{count} messages sent to viewers.")
    return self._get_response(200, "Messages processed")
```

Kinesis VS Websocket Speed Demo! :D

Getting events to the spectators

```
@Injectable()
export class EventStreamService {
  public messages: Subject<any>;

  constructor() {
    const sub_data = {
      'action': 'subscribe',
      'subscriptions': [
        {
          "event_type": "DashClick",
          "filter_field": "event",
          "filter_expr": "*"
        },
        {
          "event_type": "NESEClick",
          "filter_field": "color",
          "filter_expr": "*"
        },
        {
          "event_type": "PhotoUpload",
          "filter_field": "key",
          "filter_expr": "*"
        },
        {
          "event_type": "PhotoCropped",
          "filter_field": "key",
          "filter_expr": "*"
        },
        {
          "event_type": "TranscribeEvent",
          "filter_field": "key",
          "filter_expr": "*"
        }
      ]
    };

    const wsService = new WebsocketService();
    wsService.subscription = sub_data;

    this.messages = <Subject<any>>wsService.connect(SOCKET_URL).pipe(map(
      projects (response: MessageEvent): any => {
        return JSON.parse(response.data);
      }
    ));
  }
}
```

```
@Injectable()
export class WebsocketService {
  constructor() {}

  private subject: Subject<MessageEvent>;
  public socket_open = false;
  public subscription;
  private socket: WebSocket;

  public connect(url): Subject<MessageEvent> {
    if (!this.subject) {
      this.subject = this.create(url);
    }
    return this.subject;
  }

  public subscribe(subscription) {
    this.socket.send(JSON.stringify(subscription));
  }

  private setOpen(val) {
    this.socket_open = val;
  }

  public isOpen = () => this.socket_open;

  private create(url): Subject<MessageEvent> {
    // const WS = new WebSocket(url);
    this.socket = new WebSocket(url);

    const OBSERVABLE = Observable.create((obs: Observer<MessageEvent>) => {
      this.socket.onopen = () => {
        this.setOpen(true);
        this.subscribe(this.subscription);
      };
      this.socket.onmessage = obs.next.bind(obs);
      this.socket.onerror = obs.error.bind(obs);
      this.socket.onclose = obs.complete.bind(obs);
      return this.socket.close.bind(this.socket);
    });

    const observer = {
      next: (data: Object) => {
        if (this.socket.readyState === WebSocket.OPEN) {
          this.socket.send(JSON.stringify(data));
        }
      }
    };

    return Subject.create(observer, OBSERVABLE);
  }
}
```

Like before. Subscription is now in the DB

Maintains a list of all open WebSocket connections.

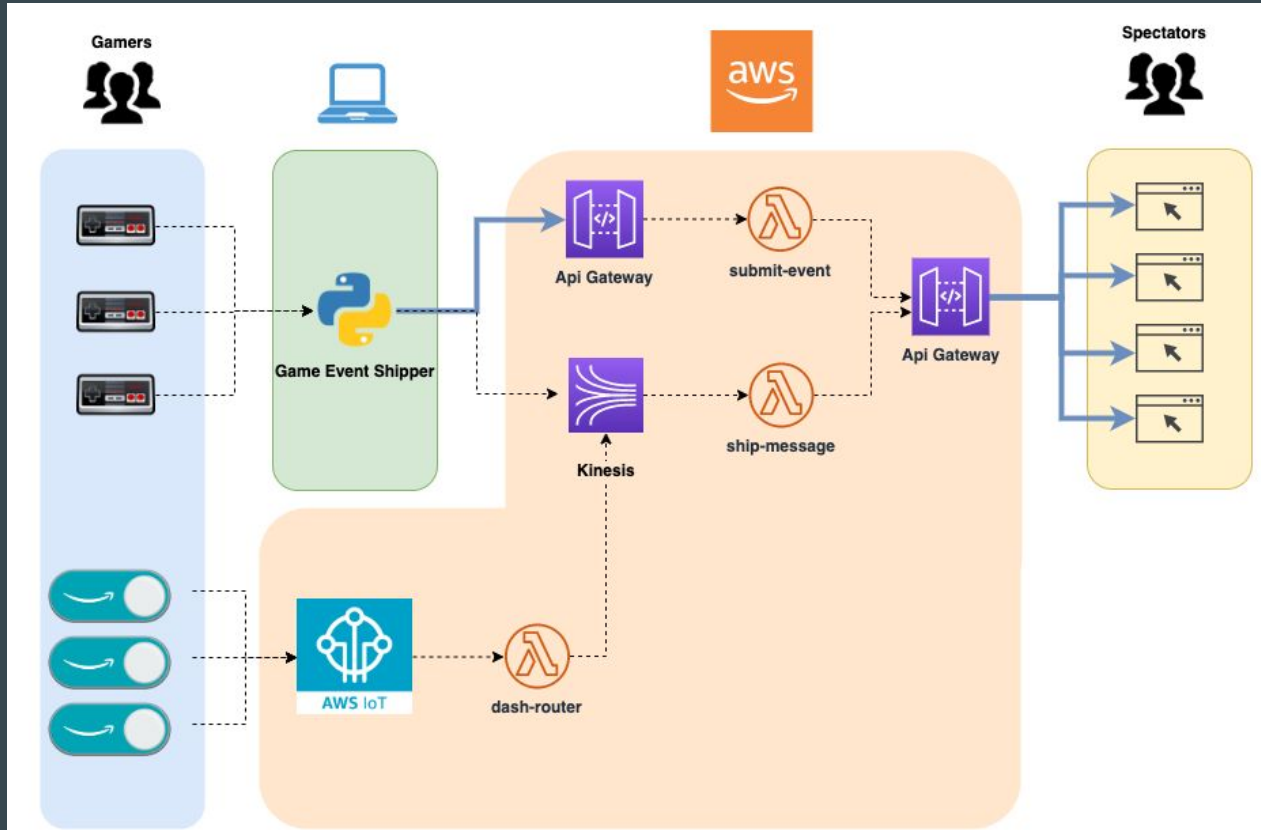
Includes both game VIEWERS and game event SHIPPERS

<input type="checkbox"/>	connection_id ⓘ ^	domain_name ▼	subscriptions ▼	ttr (TTL) ▼
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ecrmfdd1oAMAdhQ=	wsx5zfkwj0.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	[]	1575929040
<input type="checkbox"/>	EcsSnd9nlAMCLTQ=	wsx5zfkwj0.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	[{"M": {"desired_fields": {"NULL": true}, "event_type": {"S": "Transcr...	1575929322

Next, listen to events.

```
this.eventStreamService.messages.subscribe( (next: event => {  
  const event_type = event.message_type;  
  const payload = JSON.parse(event.payload);  
  const color = payload.color;  
  const button = payload.button;  
  const source = payload.source;  
  
  if (event_type == this.NES_CLICK && !this.winner) {  
    this.register_nes_click(button, color, source);  
    this.check_winner(color);  
  } else if (event_type == this.DASH_CLICK) {  
    this.register_dash_click(payload)  
  } else if (event_type == this.PHOTO_UPLOAD) {  
    this.update_user_image( (image_url: `https://${payload.bucket}.s3.amazonaws.com/${encodeURIComponent(payload.key)}`,  
      payload.emotion, payload.confidence)  
  } else if (event_type == this.PHOTO_CROPPED) {  
    const cropped_image = `https://${payload.bucket}.s3.amazonaws.com/${encodeURIComponent(payload.key)}`;  
    this.update_slider_image();  
    this.update_avatar(cropped_image);  
  } else if (event_type == this.AUDIO_TRANSCRIBED) {  
    this.model.set_name(payload.transcribed_text, this.get_selected_color());  
    this.model.reset_all_hist()  
  }  
  
  // this.update_gauges();  
  this.cdr.detectChanges()  
});
```

State is stored in browser (now).



**I'm tired of making more
slides. Lets game!**