App Engine

App Engine

- Simplest way to deploy and scale your applications in GCP
 - Provides end-to-end application management

• Supports:

- Go, Java, .NET, Node.js, PHP, Python, Ruby using pre-configured runtimes
- Use custom run-time and write code in any language
- Connect to variety of Google Cloud storage products (Cloud SQL etc)
- No usage charges Pay for resources provisioned

Features:

- Automatic load balancing & Auto scaling
- Managed platform updates & Application health monitoring
- Application versioning
- Traffic splitting



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Compute Engine vs App Engine

• Compute Engine

- IAAS
- MORE Flexibility
- MORE Responsibility
 - Choosing Image
 - Installing Software
 - Choosing Hardware
 - Fine grained Access/Permissions (Certificates/Firewalls)
 - Availability etc

App Engine

- PaaS
- Serverless
- LESSER Responsibility
- LOWER Flexibility





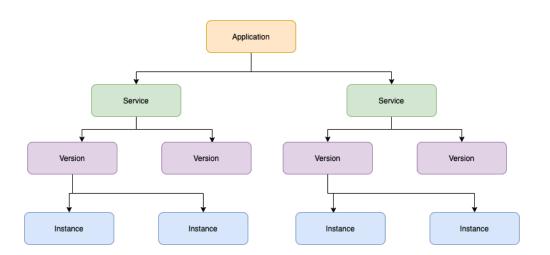
App Engine environments

- Standard: Applications run in language specific sandboxes
 - Complete isolation from OS/Disk/Other Apps
 - V1: Java, Python, PHP, Go (OLD Versions)
 - ONLY for Python and PHP runtimes:
 - Restricted network Access
 - Only white-listed extensions and libraries are allowed
 - No Restrictions for Java and Go runtimes
 - **V2**: Java, Python, PHP, Node.js, Ruby, Go (NEWER Versions)
 - Full Network Access and No restrictions on Language Extensions
- Flexible Application instances run within Docker containers
 - Makes use of Compute Engine virtual machines
 - Support ANY runtime (with built-in support for Python, Java, Node.js, Go, Ruby, PHP, or .NET)
 - Provides access to background processes and local disks



App Engine - Application Component Hierarchy

- Application: One App per Project
- Service(s): Multiple Microservices or App components
 - You can have multiple services in a single application
 - Each Service can have different settings
 - Earlier called Modules
- Version(s): Each version associated with code and configuration
 - Each Version can run in one or more instances
 - Multiple versions can co-exist
 - Options to rollback and split traffic



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App Engine - Comparison

Feature	Standard	Flexible
Pricing Factors	Instance hours	vCPU, Memory & Persistent Disks
Scaling	Manual, Basic, Automatic	Manual, Automatic
Scaling to zero	Yes	No. Minimum one instance
Instance startup time	Seconds	Minutes
Rapid Scaling	Yes	No
Max. request timeout	1 to 10 minutes	60 minutes
Local disk	Mostly(except for Python, PHP). Can write to /tmp.	Yes. Ephemeral. New Disk on startup.
SSH for debugging	No	Yes

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App Engine - Scaling Instances

- Automatic Automatically scale instances based on the load:
 - Recommended for Continuously Running Workloads
 - Auto scale based on:
 - o Target CPU Utilization Configure a CPU usage threshold.
 - o Target Throughput Utilization Configure a throughput threshold
 - o Max Concurrent Requests Configure max concurrent requests an instance can receive
 - Configure Max Instances and Min Instances
- Basic Instances are created as and when requests are received:
 - Recommended for Adhoc Workloads
 - Instances are shutdown if ZERO requests
 - o Tries to keep costs low
 - High latency is possible
 - NOT supported by App Engine Flexible Environment
 - Configure Max Instances and Idle Timeout
- Manual Configure specific number of instances to run:
 - Adjust number of instances manually over time



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AppEngine Demo

• Deploy an application to cloud using App Engine