Taking Advantage of Serverless to Speed Up Python Deployment

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Agenda

- Serverless Concept
- Serverless Framework
- DEMO
 - Deploying SNS Module
 - Deploying a Flutterwave Payment system

About Me

CURRENT

Data Engineer Lead - Quartz Media

PREVIOUS

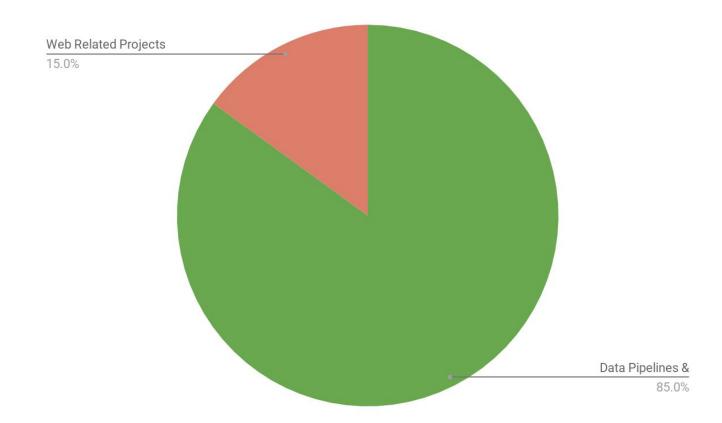
Lead Data Engineering Consultant - TGE Data

Senior Data Engineer - Grubhub

Data Solutions Architect - J.P. Morgan Chase

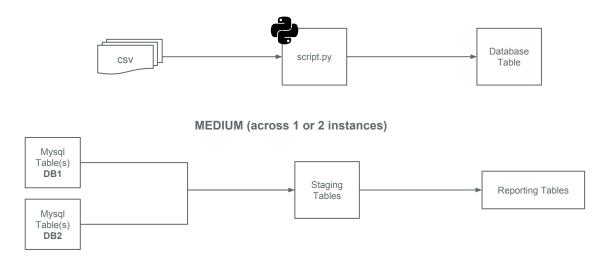
Solutions Architect Lead (ETL & Metadata) - Citigroup

My Projects

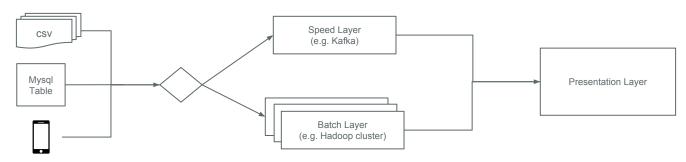


ETL & Data Pipelining

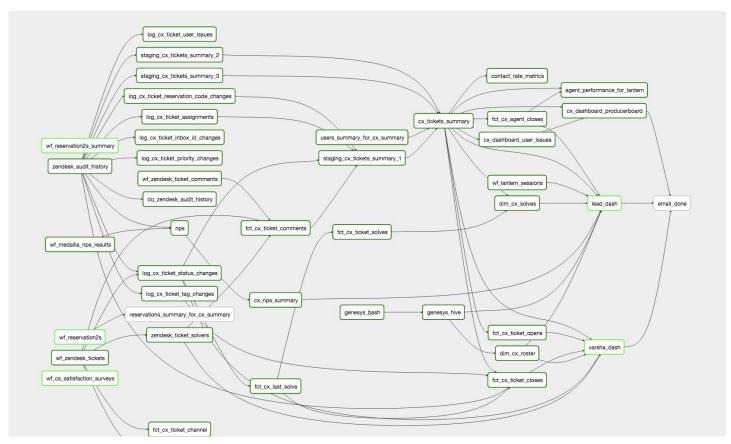
SIMPLE (within a single instance)



COMPLICATED (across a cluster of instances)



Scheduling & Orchestration



Tools

- Airflow
- Luigi
- Azkaban
- Cron

Web related projects



Development

- Writing code
- Testing using localhost & ngrok



Deployment

- Pushing code to remote server
- Production database connectivity
- Webserver configs (Nginx & Apache)



Maintenance

- Availability
- Server Costs
- Scaling
- Upgrades
- Security

TIGHTLY COUPLED - Any issues could cause total breakdown of application



The Day I discovered the serverless concept and learnt about AWS Lambda

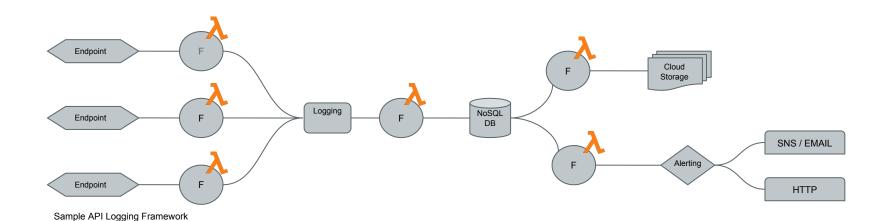


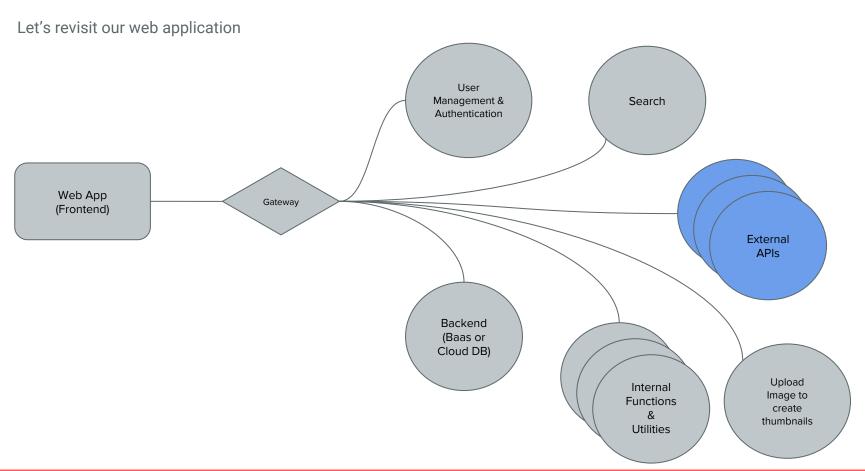
- There are still servers running (somewhere) but that's not my business anymore
- Server scaling, availability and other management tasks have been outsourced to the cloud provider
- However, that means that you cannot access the servers and thereby have very little control over them (no SSH)

Function as a Service (Faas)

This introduces the concepts of "breaking up" your application into multiple standalone modules or functions that only handle single actions or business logic where each function is executed individually.

- Loosely coupled components (connected via APIs)
- Largely event driven* architecture vs. Always up architecture
- The server management tasks are offloaded to a service provider
- Dynamic pricing model
- Developer no longer has to worry about scaling and allocation of resources
- Allows developers to shift focus from the server level to the task level
- Troubleshooting is localized to each function



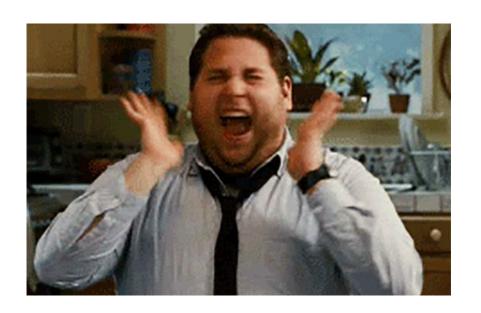


While the concept of FaaS and decoupled functions is very attractive, they can quickly become very burdensome to maintain especially if there are multiple functions and associated APIs.

For example:

- 1). Creating the web app
- 2). Creating functions that need to be executed
- 3). Creating API endpoints which will trigger the functions
- 4). Creating API endpoints for internal & external services

The Serverless Framework simplifies the development, deployment and maintenance of multiple cloud functions and APIs within a few packages



The Day I discovered the Serverless Framework



About Serverless (the framework)



From the Serverless website (https://serverless.com/framework):

The Serverless Framework is an open-source CLI for building and deploying serverless applications.

- Infrastructure As Code
- Simple Serverless Development
- Provider Agnostic







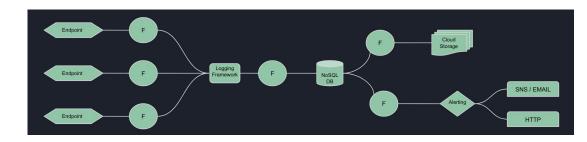




handler.py



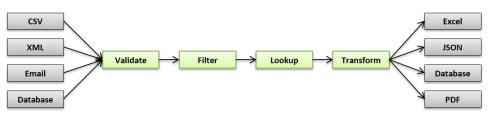




Serverless Uses



Data Science & Al



Data Pipelines







Web Apps APIs IOT

Installing Serverless

OSX

```
prew install node

npm install -g serverless
```

LINUX

```
sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install nodejs

sudo apt-get install npm

npm install -g serverless
```

WINDOWS

```
Download & install nodejs installer file from <a href="https://nodejs.org/en/download/">https://nodejs.org/en/download/</a>
npm install -g serverless
```

https://github.com/jogunjobi/pycon-nigeria

Digging into a Serverless project

```
handler.py
import ison
import logging
import os
import time
import uuid
import boto3
dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
def create(event, context):
    data = ison.loads(event['body'])
    if 'uuid' not in data:
        logging.error("Validation Failed")
        raise Exception("Couldn't create the todo item.")
    timestamp = int(time.time() * 1000)
    table = dynamodb.Table(os.environ['DYNAMODB_TABLE'])
    item = {
         'id": str(uuid.uuid1()),
         'uuid': data['uuid'],
         'party': data['What is your name?'],
         'to win': data['What is your age?'],
         'picture': data['Upload your picture'],
         'createdAt': timestamp,
         'updatedAt': timestamp,
    # write the todo to the database
    table.put_item(Item=item)
    response = {
        "statusCode": 200,
        "body": json.dumps(item)
    return response
```

```
serverless.yml
service: test
frameworkVersion: ">=1.1.0 <2.0.0"
 name: aws
 runtime: python2.7
  region: us-east-1
 profile: serverless-admin
 environment:
    DYNAMODB_TABLE: ${self:service}-${opt:stage, self:provider.stage}
iamRoleStatements:
    - Effect: Allow
        dynamodb:Query
        - dvnamodb:Scan
        - dynamodb:GetItem
        - dynamodb:PutItem
         - dynamodb:UpdateItem
         - dvnamodb:DeleteItem
      Resource: "arn:aws:dynamodb:${opt:region, self:provider.region}:*:table/${self:provider.environment.DYNAMODB_TABLE}"
    handler: handler.create
          path: mycreate
           method: post
           cors: true
       Type: 'AWS::DynamoDB::Table'
            AttributeName: id
AttributeType: S
             AttributeName: id
        KeyType: HASH
ProvisionedThroughput:
ReadCapacityUnits: 1
WriteCapacityUnits: 1
         TableName: ${self:provider.environment.DYNAMODB_TABLE}
```

handler.py serverless.yml

Digging into a Serverless project

THE RESULT





Takeaways

- The Serverless framework encapsulates the complexity of deploying and managing multiple functions, endpoints and applications.
- Serverless (concept & framework) is not a magic bullet for all deployments. Explore if it will fit into your stack before making a change.
- You can also explore replacing just a piece of your stack instead of a full replace

QUESTIONS?