

<https://youtu.be/lwxER--fhx4>

- **Experiences and Strengths:** Explain how this course will help you in reaching your professional goals.
 - What skills have you learned, developed, or mastered in this course to help you become a more marketable candidate in your career field?

During this course the skill I believe will make me more marketable is that I have gotten more experience with AWS. AWS is such a big platform and is used by so many companies not at least being familiar with what it offers could very well be a red flag for some. I am still far from an expert but thanks to this class I have a general understanding of what it offers and plan to work towards getting an AWS certificate for personal growth.

- Describe your strengths as a software developer.

One of my strengths as a software developer is tenacity. I believe that all developers have to have this as there some points in programing that can be somewhat challenging. You might not know what to do to move forward, and you might have worn out your resources. In my experience this is where tenacity comes in. There are almost always other avenues to explore, so tenacity will get you exploring them and at the end you can create a stack overflow article to help others who will inevitably experience the same thing you went through.

- Identify the types of roles you are prepared to assume in a new job.

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Currently I work as a full stack developer, however I mainly code on the front end. This course has shown me different avenues I can pursue to push my career farther.

- **Planning for Growth:** Synthesize the knowledge you have gathered about cloud services.
 - Identify various ways that microservices or serverless may be used to produce efficiencies of management and scale in your web application in the future.

Consider the following:

- How would you handle scale and error handling?

Scaling an application should be relatively straight forward using cloud services. AWS has auto scaling which adjusts capacity to maintain performance while attempting to keep the cost as low as possible.

As far as error handling, that is a different issue. Even with all the bells and whistles that AWS offers and with all the unit tests and E2E tests that you create, your app will inevitably encounter an error at some point. I think the best ways to handle this are having a system set up to catch the error and redirecting the user to a static page advising them that there is an error. On the

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back end you can use AWS cloud watch to send alerts when they occur so you can update it and get it deployed as quickly as possible.

- How would you predict the cost?

AWS includes Cost Management which is a console that shows you current and future(predicted) data about cost and use. Essentially it enables you to view your past use and uses that data to create a projection of estimated future use. They have even set it up to work with your billing console so you are able to get a wider view.

- What is more cost predictable, containers or serverless?

I don't believe there is a good answer here, either could be more expensive than the other.

Containers can be more expensive simply because you will most probably have more resources running for longer periods of time. For instance, a backend service would be up 24hrs a day taking API calls. With serverless, you can use a lambda to do that for you which cuts back on the cost of the resources however you are also now paying for AWS to take care of all the maintenance and service.

- Explain several pros and cons that would be deciding factors in plans for expansion.

With cloud services the only real con to expansion would be the additional cost. This is just because cloud services are so easily scalable.

Scalability is the biggest pro. With cloud services you can scale as needed so expansion becomes less of an issue than it is with traditional architecture. In fact, I would say expansion in a cloud

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environment is mostly a matter of how much traffic you are expecting and what the cost would be.

- What roles do elasticity and pay-for-service play in decision making for planned future growth?

These are both huge in decision making for future growth. Elasticity, meaning scaling up and scaling down of resources someone negates the idea of traditional expansion as you are only ever allotted the resourced that you need. This also brings in pay for service as you only ever have to pay for what you are using unlike with traditional architecture where once you buy a server its yours whether you are using it or not.