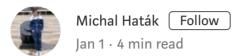
Flask + Serverless — API in AWS Lambda the easy way





If you either need to quickly deploy small API or just decided to migrate your codebase to leverage advantages of AWS Lambda, you can use a powerful combo of Flask and <u>Serverless framework</u>. In fact, any WSGI application such as Django or so.

There are of course other solutions how to do that, either packing and uploading your app by yourself or using Zappa. The process gets a bit more tricky when you realize some dependencies are not compatible (because of Linux on lambda) and you to handle that too. We gonna take a look on basic setup of Serverless framework together with two amazing plugins to make it breeze.

Let's say you already have AWS account. The second thing you need is Serverless framework installed—its darn easy and you can follow the two-step guide here.

Now is time to get hands dirty and make it happen. But, we will need to have Flask app first. Let's build a simple random quote API. Its going to be a very simple example, but the process is very same for larger apps. Also, I will be using virtualeny, but it works with Pipenv too:)

- # create new dir and jump in
- \$ mkdir quotes
- \$ cd quotes/

```
# create virtualenv, activate it
$ virtualenv venv -p python3
$ . venv/bin/activate.fish

# install Flask and freeze requirements
$ (venv) pip install Flask
$ (venv) pip freeze > requirements.txt
```

And that's it, we have the foundation now.

```
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*** od potes**

*** od pote
```

For the API itself, let's say we have mighty service like that, no rocket science.

```
from collections import namedtuple
 2
    from random import choice
3
4
    from flask import Flask, jsonify
5
    Quote = namedtuple("Quote", ("text", "author"))
6
 7
8
    quotes = [
         Quote("Talk is cheap. Show me the code.", "Linus T
9
10
         Quote("Programs must be written for people to read
         Quote("Always code as if the guy who ends up maint
11
               "John Woods"),
12
         Quote("Give a man a program, frustrate him for a d
13
14
         Quote("Progress is possible only if we train ourse
               "Edsger W. Dijkstra")
15
16
```

Now its time to wire it with the Serverless framework (SLS). Because we have created our API first, it would be hard to use sls create command. On the other hand, that could be the case when we have

code we want to just deploy or migrate. For having an SLS service we need to create serverless.yml file (in our root) manually. The file will look like this:

```
service: quotes

provider:
   name: aws
   runtime: python3.6
   stage: dev
   region: us-east-1
   memorySize: 128
```

That's almost minimum you need to specify for having a declared service, although we don't have any link to our API (function) yet. But before we will do that, let's install two SLS plugins. The first thing we need is to make Lambda understand WSGI (protocol Flask/Django is using), second is to make SLS pack our python requirements into our deployment package.

```
$ sls plugin install -n serverless-wsgi
$ sls plugin install -n serverless-python-requirements
```

Those two commands make the job and we can see that SLS registered those two in our serverless.yml file.

Note: Serverless-wsgi plugin should be able to pack the requirements too, but I have found that the second plugin is more configurable and can eventually pack those in docker (if they need compilation and you are running non-linux system). Also, the plugin supports Pipenv which we are using on one of our projects.

```
provider:
  name: aws
  runtime: python3.6
  stage: dev
  region: us-east-1
  memorySize: 128

plugins:
  - serverless-wsgi
```

```
- serverless-python-requirements

custom:
    wsgi:
        app: app.app
        packRequirements: false

functions:
    app:
        handler: wsgi.handler
        events:
        - http: ANY /
        - http: 'ANY {proxy+}'
```

You can see a new section (custom) which holds configuration for those plugins. The wsgi part is saying where your app is and turning off packing of requirements. The last part (functions) declare what our service contains. We can have more function within one service and also require specific permissions. In this case, we are just saying that all requests will be served by through WSGI handler, which is provided by our installed plugin.

Local development

Before we deploy our API, we can verify everything works locally. As the serverless-wsgi plugin is smart, we can simply run sls wsgi serve to have local env. up and running:)

```
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
                                     config:credentials
                                     install
package
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
                                     deploy:function
Serverless:
                                     deploy:list
deploy:list:functions
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
                                     invoke:local
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
                                     rollback
rollback:function
slstats
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
                                     plugin
plugin:install
plugin
Serverless:
                                     plugin:uninstall
Serverless:
                                     plugin:list
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
                                           in:search
                                     config
config:credentials
Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless:
                                     rollback:function
Serverless:
                                                ments:install
ments:cleanCache
Serverless:
Serverless:
 Serverless: Load Command requirements:CleanCache
Serverless: Invoke wsgi:serve
Serverless: Using Python specified in "runtime": python3.6
* Running on http://localhost:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 235-877-870
Serverless:
Serverless:
```

Local env. included

Deploy time!

Is as easy as type one command. Run sls deploy in your terminal and SLS will do the job. The first deployment will take a bit more, due to the initial setup, but any other one is fast enough.

```
Serverless:
                                                                    package
aws:common:validate
aws:common:cleanupTempDir
Python specified in "runtime": python3.6

Outhon WSGI handler...
(Users/twista/quot
  Serverless:
Serverless:
Serverless: Installing requirements from /Users/twista/quotes/.serverless/requirements/requirements.txt (line 1))
Using cached https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/fa/37/45185cb5abbc30d7257194c434fe0b07e5a195a6847506c074527aa599ec/Click-7.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Collecting Flask=1.0.2 (from -r /Users/twista/quotes/.serverless/requirements/requirements.txt (line 2))
Using cached https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/ff/e7/08578774ed4536d3242b14dacb4696386634607af824ea997702cd0edb4b/Flask-1.0.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Collecting Jinja2=2.10 (from -r /Users/twista/quotes/.serverless/requirements/requirements.txt (line 3))
Using cached https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/ff/ff/ae64bacdfc95f27a016a7bed8e8686763ba4d277a78ca76f32659220a731/Jinja2-2.10-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Collecting MarkupSafe==1.1.0 (from -r /Users/twista/quotes/.serverless/requirements/requirements.txt (line 4))
Using cached https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/da/fc/2979c425ad23d528d6ac2e1f3efdc28e572fa1e1fbd5a7517lcbdd7ddaa5/MarkupSafe-1.1.0-cp36-cp36m-macosx_10_6_intel.whl
Collecting Werkzeug==0.14.1 (from -r /Users/twista/quotes/.serverless/requirements/requirements.txt (line 4))
Using cached https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/da/fc/2979c425ad23d528d6ac2e1f3efdc28e572fa1e1fbd5a7517lcbdd7ddaa5/MarkupSafe-1.1.0-cp36-cp36m-macosx_10_6_intel.whl
Collecting Werkzeug==0.14.1 (from -r /Users/twista/quotes/.serverless/requirements.txt (line 5))
Using cached https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/da/fc/3952375aa29c476de70d1b8f3efa6682bef8d0aae04fe335243/Werkzeug-0.14.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Collecting itsdangerous=1.1.0 (from -r /Users/twista/quotes/.serverless/requirements.txt (line 6))
Using cached https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/fa/e/40b3b523d6fade317f32c24d100b3b35c2239807046a4c953c7b89fa49e/itsdangerous-1.1.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Installing collected packages: Click, itsdangerous, MarkupSafe, Jinja2, Werkzeug, Flask
Successfully installed Click-7.0 Flask-1.0.2 Jinja2-2.10 MarkupSafe-1.1.0 Werkzeug-0.14.1 itsdangerous-1.1.0
Serve
  Serverless: Pac
Serverless: Exc
Serverless: In
                                                                                                                                         pendencies...
n packages to package...
                                                  nvoke aws:common:moveArtifactsToPacka
nvoke aws:deploy:deploy
loading CloudFormation file to 53...
iloading artifacts...
iloading service .zip file ...
 Serverless:
                                                                                                                                        rtifactsToPackage
   Serverless: I
  Serverless:
Serverless:
                                                                                                      ice .zip file to S3 (14.05 MB)...
plate...
   Serverless:
   Serverless:
  Serverless: Stack update finished...
Serverless: Invoke aws:info
                          dev
us-east-1

    https://8jxt6jw2cj.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/dev
    https://8jxt6jw2cj.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/dev/{proxy+}

       nctions:
app: quotes-dev-app
Toyoke aws:deploy:finalize
                       "Edsger W. Dijkstra",
Progress is possible only if we train ourselves to think about programs without thinking of them as pieces of executable code. "
```

Deploy & test

And that's it. We have our service up & running with the power of AWS Lambda behind.

Final Notes

- you can easily make python-requirements use docker to pack requirements which require compilation
- if you get an internal error or want to see recent logs. Open
 CloudWatch in your AWS console or just type sls logs -f app

```
(Vern) | Server Server Server Server Server Server Server | Server S
```

logs from our API

- in most cases, you can fit into AWS free tier—which is nice especially for prototypes
- you can specify stages to distinguish between staging and production environment

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I hope it helps you to start with Lambda and if it was clear enough. If you like the article, you can follow me on <u>Twitter</u>.