Managed Cloud Services
When you don’t want to run it yourself
Managed Cloud Services
Virtual Servers vs Cloud Services

• All the pieces of internet applications began as discrete software run on a server you managed

• Everyone had to be at least an intermediate level sysadmin

• Managed Cloud Services aim to take away the “undifferentiated heavy lifting” from your application stack
# Managed Cloud Services

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VM Centric Architecture
Cloud Centric Architecture
Managed Cloud Services
Virtual Servers vs Cloud Services

• All these AWS services are highly available, fault tolerant, and can be automatically deployed and backed up

• Only the RDS instance needs to be updated, and ~80% of that is automatic
Infrastructure as a Service

Platform as a Service

Software as a Service
IaaS

Less Maintenance

More $$
Less Time

PaaS

More Control

Less $$$
More Time

SaaS
Managed Docker Repository

Elastic Container Service Repository (ECS Repository)
ECS Repository
Store our Docker Images in the Cloud

• What if we want to store our built docker image somewhere other than our laptop?

• What if we don’t want our image to be “public” on hub.docker.com?

• AWS has a managed Docker Image Repository: ECS Repository
ECS Repository

- Get into your AWS account
- Search for “ECS”
ECS Repository

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ECS Repository

- Create a private repository
ECS Repository

• Create a private repository

• Now we can push docker images from our laptop to this repository

• From there, we can pull them down to an EC2 instance, or to Elastic Container Service to run
ECS Repository

- Create a private repository
- Now we can push docker images from our laptop to this repository
- From there, we can pull them down to an EC2 instance, or to Elastic Container Service to run
- View the push commands
ECS Repository

• There’s a really great “AWS Toolkit” extension for VS Code that Amazon supports
ECS Repository

- There’s a really great “AWS Toolkit” extension for VS Code that Amazon supports.
- Clicking on the “AWS” in the window footer will bring up the AWS commands.
- Easily access your credentials file.
ECS Repository

• In order to push images to ECR, you need to have current AWS IAM credentials

• Copy them from the AWS Academy site and update your credentials file
ECS Repository

• Build your image
ECS Repository

• Build your image
• Login to ECR
ECS Repository

• Build your image
• Login to ECR
• Tag your local image with the ECR host name that matches your repository
  • This is what tells the `docker push` command where to send your image

```
```
ECS Repository

- Build your image
- Login to ECR
- Tag your local image with the ECR host name that matches your repository
- Push your image up to ECR

```
docker push 561707296892.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/csc346-chat-app:latest
```
ECS Repository

How do we get our image back out to EC2?

• We still need permissions on our EC2 instance to pull an image back down
• We could copy IAM credentials to our EC2 host just like we do for our laptop
• However within AWS you can leverage IAM Roles
• A role defines a set of permissions that an actor can take on resources
  • We can attach an Role Profile to our instance
ECS Repository

How do we get our image back out to EC2?
How do we get our image back out to EC2?
ECS Repository

- With an IAM role attached we can now do our docker login on the EC2 instance
ECS Repository

• Oh noes! 😱 We have a bad image platform
• Image was built on an arm64 Mac. EC2 is amd64 based Intel.
ECS Repository

• You can build an image for a different architecture by specifying the `--platform` option.

```bash
~/Demo $ docker build --platform linux/amd64 -t csc346-chat-app .
[*] Building 5.7s (8/9) finished
  ➔ [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile 0.0s
  ➔ ➔ transferring dockerfile: 36B 0.0s
  ➔ ➔ [internal] load .dockerignore 0.0s
  ➔ ➔ transferring context: 2B 0.0s
  ➔ ➔ [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/httpd:2.4-alpine 1.8s
  ➔ ➔ [auth] library/httpd:pull token for registry-1.docker.io 0.0s
  ➔ ➔ [internal] load build context 0.0s
  ➔ ➔ ➔ transferring context: 703B 0.0s
  ➔ ➔ [1/2] FROM docker.io/library/httpd:2.4-alpine@sha256:7aef81ce83340ac4bae409dc88af4ec3dca56 3.7s
  ➔ ➔ ➔ resolve docker.io/library/httpd:2.4-alpine@sha256:7aef81ce83340ac4bae409dc88af4ec3dca56 0.0s
  ➔ ➔ ➔ sha256:7aef81ce83340ac4bae409dc88af4ec3dca56 0.0s
  ➔ ➔ ➔ sha256:ad9e1b7942ad22d9b2103b7d7d5dd166d7151af3b2d74bb6d22c95c51b44 1.57kB / 1.57kB 0.0s
  ➔ ➔ ➔ sha256:21331aee27d3b8ee3c6a92b78b7eac22c9a64b445581937753a17f626352392b49 2.81MB / 2.81MB 0.8s
  ➔ ➔ ➔ sha256:455d883c3b2e97d9db69babcfd8ddc2a330819ec5910f5f570d3db08798853e3b 1.26kB / 1.26kB 0.2s
```
ECS Repository

• Build, tag, push the updated image

• Now we can run the image on our EC2 instance directly from the ECR repository
More Automation

- Combine with CloudFormation to automatically login and start the image at boot time
AWS S3
Simple Storage Service
AWS S3
Cloud Object Storage

- Amazon S3 is an object storage service that stores data as objects within buckets.
- An object is a file and any metadata that describes the file.
- A bucket is a container for objects.
- Not a File System
- Read/Write object data through AWS API
AWS S3
Cloud Object Storage

• Bucket names must be globally unique
• No size limits
• Objects can be public or private
• Public objects can have URLs for direct access
  • This makes S3 ideal for storing data on the internet you want other people to access.
AWS S3
S3 Public Website Bucket

• There are enough little things that need to be configured on an S3 bucket to allow for public web access that I built a CloudFormation template to codify it.

• AWS has a full tutorial for this:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide//HostingWebsiteOnS3Setup.html
AWS S3
S3 Public Website Bucket

- To deploy the template, go to the CloudFormation console in the web UI.
AWS S3

S3 Public Website Bucket

• Create a new stack with new resources
AWS S3
S3 Public Website Bucket

- You can use my template directly from my class bucket.

https://fischerm-csc346-upload-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/templates/s3-website.yaml
You need to specify a Stack name.

There’s one parameter for this template, the bucket name.

I often have the stack name and bucket name be the same. Makes things simple.

Create a unique bucket name!
AWS S3

S3 Public Website Bucket

• Click through to deploy the stack

• Once the stack reaches CREATE_COMPLETE your S3 bucket should be created and configured correctly to host files able to be accessed publicly.

• We will use this in an upcoming homework to store images for our chat app.
AWS S3 Cloud Object Storage

- Clicking on a bucket shows its contents
- Can create “folders” and upload objects directly in the web UI
AWS S3
Cloud Object Storage

• “Folders” are just part of the object key
• It’s not a File System

arn:aws:s3:::fischerm-csc346-upload-bucket/input/pillars-of-creation.png

Bucket Name
Object Key
AWS S3
Cloud Object Storage

- If configured as a public website, objects have publicly available URLs.
- You can download this image from the URL.
- It’s 70 MB so it might take a moment.

AWS S3
Cloud Object Storage

• S3 underpins much of AWS
• Docker images in ECR are stored in S3 under the hood
• All CloudFormation templates you upload are stored in an S3 bucket
• All EC2 AMI images are stored in S3
• It is a really important service!
AWS S3
Too many features to go over in class

• Storage tiers - save money if you accept more risk

• Lifecycle Policies - Delete stuff after a while, or transition it to archive storage

• Cross-account access - Host files that others can use

• Requestor-pays - Host files that others have to pay to download (they don’t pay you, they pay the AWS S3 network costs)

• Yes, you have to pay to read data out of S3, that’s where they getcha!
AWS Lambda

Function as a Service?
AWS Lambda
Managed Code Execution

• Up to this point, if we had code we needed to execute, it had to run on a machine we managed.

  • Laptop

  • EC2

• AWS Lambda introduces another model
AWS Lambda
Managed Code Execution

“Lambda is a compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. Lambda runs your code on a high-availability compute infrastructure and performs all of the administration of the compute resources, including server and operating system maintenance, capacity provisioning and automatic scaling, and logging.”

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/welcome.html
AWS Lambda

Advantages

• Serverless - No infrastructure to manage
• Event-Driven - Nothing is “always running”
• Pricing based only on what you use
• Scales automatically (can have limits placed)
• Can be massively parallelized
• Lets you focus on just your core application logic
AWS Lambda
Disadvantages

• Not for long-running processes. A given Lambda invocation cannot last longer than 15 minutes.

• Requires a different mental model for how you build an application.
  • Micro-services vs monolithic services.

• Vendor lock-in. Can’t really take your AWS Lambda functions to Google App Engine.

• Memory and CPU limits are not as high as dedicated EC2 instances.

• Access to persistent file systems is not simple.
AWS Lambda
Image Resizing

- Let’s add images to our chat app.
- Images are uploaded of all sorts of various sizes.
- In the chat list, we want the images to all be a rough uniform size.
- We want to normalize any uploaded image to be a set of standard sizes, a small thumbnail and a larger view, but still possibly smaller than the original image.
AWS Lambda
Image Resizing in Python

• How do we resize an image in Python?

• Use the Pillow / PIL module
from PIL import Image

def resize_image(image_path, resized_path, size):
    with Image.open(image_path) as image:
        image.thumbnail((size, size))
        image.save(resized_path)
        print(f"Resized {image_path} to {size}px")

source = "x-wing.jpg"
resized = "x-wing-200.jpg"

resize_image(source, resized, 200)
AWS Lambda

Image Resizing in the Cloud

• That’s all fine for a laptop, how do we do this in the cloud?

• AWS Lambda Console - Search for Lambda
AWS Lambda
Image Resizing in the Cloud

• Create a new function
• Give it a name
• Use python 3.9 for the runtime
• x86_64
AWS Lambda
Image Resizing in the Cloud

• Change the default execution role

• We can’t make new IAM roles in the Academy account

• Use the existing “LabRole”
AWS Lambda

Image Resizing in the Cloud

- Default “Hello World” function
AWS Lambda
Event Handler

• We mentioned that Lambda is event driven
• Your code runs inside of the Lambda Runtime
• The Lambda Runtime handles receipt of events, then calls your code and passes the event to it
• The entry point to your code is your event handler function
AWS Lambda
Event Handler
AWS Lambda
Event Triggers

• So what is in an event?

• It’s largely dependent on what is triggering your Lambda Function

• So what can trigger Lambda?
  • In short, a lot of things!

• Most basic trigger is direct invocation. Either in the web console, or with the API

```bash
aws lambda invoke --function-name resize-image --payload '{ "file": "x-wing.jpg" }'
```
AWS Lambda
Event Triggers

• Lambda integrates with more than 140 AWS services via direct integration and the Amazon EventBridge event bus.

• Commonly used Lambda event sources:
  • API Gateway
  • SNS
  • SQS
  • S3
  • CloudWatch Logs
  • CloudWatch Events
  • DynamoDB
  • EventBridge
  • Kinesis Data Streams
  • Step Functions
Each event source will send different bits of data in the incoming event object.

Here is a sample event coming from API Gateway:

- Data relevant to an incoming HTTP REST call
AWS Lambda
Event Triggers

• Here’s an example of an S3 ObjectCreated:Put event

• Information about which bucket the object was created in as well as the object itself

• Note that the Records key in the top level dictionary is an array. This event may contain multiple objects

```json
{
  "Records": [
    {
      "eventVersion": "2.1",
      "eventSource": "aws:s3",
      "awsRegion": "us-east-1",
      "eventTime": "2022-11-06T20:17:18.352Z",
      "eventName": "ObjectCreated:Put",
      "userIdentity": {
        "principalId": "AWS:AROAYFSC5FB6KLKFWGIOO:user2177624=Mark_Fischer",
      },
      "requestParameters": {"sourceIPAddress": "67.1.196.37"},
      "responseElements": {
        "x-amz-request-id": "VV31VSKAKPTP7R4C",
        "x-amz-id-2": "v+A+vGX30SWO8cb8JhbAj7wRPmtDLn1dgYtZQ0f9Z",
      },
      "s3": {
        "s3SchemaVersion": "1.0",
        "configurationId": "e2733ff1-399f-4645-8778-7e4fef7a7c3a",
        "bucket": {
          "name": "fischerm-csc346-upload-bucket",
          "ownerIdentity": {"principalId": "A3NRT1KH8KAG57"},
          "arn": "arn:aws:s3:::fischerm-csc346-upload-bucket",
        },
        "object": {
          "key": "input/x-wing.jpg",
          "size": 566695,
          "eTag": "09a9b11f91823dd69fefe3ecbd9f7e9c",
          "sequencer": "006368164E4491ED05",
        },
      }
    }
  ]
}
AWS Lambda
Event Triggers

• In the Lambda console, click “Add trigger”
AWS Lambda
Event Triggers

• Choose S3 as the event source
• Select the S3 bucket you want
• We’ll trigger on all the “CreateObject” events
• I only want to trigger on objects with keys beginning with “input/”
• Be careful about recursive triggering!!
AWS Lambda
Event Triggers

• Once saved, you can see the trigger configuration in the “Configuration” tab of your function

• Now every time a new object is created in the input folder of that bucket, our Lambda function will run!
AWS Lambda

Layers

- How do we import all the various python modules, such as the Pillow/PIL module?
- Lambda supports the idea of shared layers.
- I’ve created a layer which has all the dependencies built in.
- Layers aren’t too hard to create, but we don’t have enough time to go into that in class unfortunately.
- Only available in the same region, so use `us-east-1`

```
```
AWS Lambda Layers

- Scroll down
- Click the “Add a layer” button
AWS Lambda Layers

• Specify an ARN

• Use my layer ARN

• Click the Verify button to make sure things are working

• Click the Add button

AWS Lambda Layers

• We can edit the code directly in the browser to start.

• Works for simple functions.

• OK for testing.

• You’ll want to have more Infrastructure as Code scaffolding around any real project.
AWS Lambda Layers

- Can make the code editor fill the browser window
AWS Lambda

Layers

- Can make the code editor fill the browser window
AWS Lambda
Image Resizing in the Cloud

• Where are our files?
• The Lambda runtime has access to some temporary local storage
• We need to get the file to resize from the event when a new object is added to the bucket
AWS Lambda

Image Resizing in the Cloud

• Function needs to be Deployed before testing.
AWS Lambda

Image Resizing in the Cloud

- Once deployed, we can Test
AWS Lambda
Image Resizing in the Cloud

• The first time we hit Test, we’re prompted to define a Test Event

• Lambda is Event Driven

• Our function currently doesn’t use the event at all, so the default “hello-world” event is fine

• Give it an Event name

• Scroll down and Save
AWS Lambda
Image Resizing in the Cloud

• Try testing again
• Error!
• Task timed out after 3 seconds?
• Lambda functions can last up to 15 minutes, but default to 3 seconds.
AWS Lambda
Image Resizing in the Cloud

• Memory size is also tied to CPU allocation. Let’s raise the memory limit to 1024, that gives us more CPU and our function will run faster.

• Change the Timeout to 1 minute.

• Save
AWS Lambda
Image Resizing in the Cloud

- Go back to the code view and let's try our test again.
AWS Lambda
Image Resizing in the Cloud

• No errors!
• We see our resize message.
• We have to copy our resized image somewhere
• Let’s put it into an S3 bucket!
• Recommended to use different buckets for input and output to protect against recursive triggering of your function
AWS Lambda S3 Demo
AWS Lambda
Upload Images

• How do we get our Chat client app to upload an image to our S3 bucket?
• AWS API calls!
• AWS S3 API provides a way to craft a ‘signed’ URL which we can use as the basis for a PUT or POST HTTP call to upload data directly to a bucket
AWS Lambda
Upload Images

- Using the **boto3** SDK we can create an **s3_client** object and use the **generate_presigned_url** method.

- Get the bucket name from an Environment Variable.
AWS Lambda Environment Variables

- Just like almost every other code execution method, Lambda provides a way to define Environment Variables.
AWS Lambda
Environment Variables

• Just like almost every other code execution method, Lambda provides a way to define Environment Variables
AWS Lambda
Environment Variables

- These are accessible from your code using standard language functions for accessing environment variables.

- Code can be used in multiple runtime environments without having to know the specifics of the runtime.
AWS Lambda
Function URLs

- For simple use cases, Lambda now provides a direct way to invoke the function through a URL
- Basic functionality
- API Gateway is a more robust and featured service for more production projects
AWS Lambda Function URLs

- For now we will not use any Authentication
- Potentially a security risk as this would allow anyone to generate upload URLs for our buckets and upload files
- Acceptable risk for now
- Could implement your own Basic Auth in the lambda function
AWS Lambda Function URLs

- Use our function URL in Postman

- GET

- Pass the file name in through query string parameters

https://xyjqaawoc62jb7x5kq7knauii0dpxyo.lambda-url.us-east-1.on.aws/?filename=x-wing.jpg
AWS Lambda
Function URLs

- Use the returned URL as the destination for a PUT HTTP request that passes a file
AWS Lambda Function URLs

• Since we uploaded the image to the S3 bucket configured as the trigger for our resize function, the image should be resized automatically.

• Our create upload URL call also returns the URLs of the resized objects.

• We can view them directly.
AWS Lambda Function URLs

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