Building Resilient Serverless Systems

@johnchapin | symphonia.io





John Chapin

- Partner, Symphonia
- Former VP Engineering, Technical Lead
 - Data Engineering and Data Science teams
- 20+ yrs experience in govt, healthcare, travel, and ad-tech
- Intent Media, RoomKey, Meddius, SAIC, Booz Allen



Agenda

- What is Serverless?
- Resiliency
- Demo
- Discussion and Questions

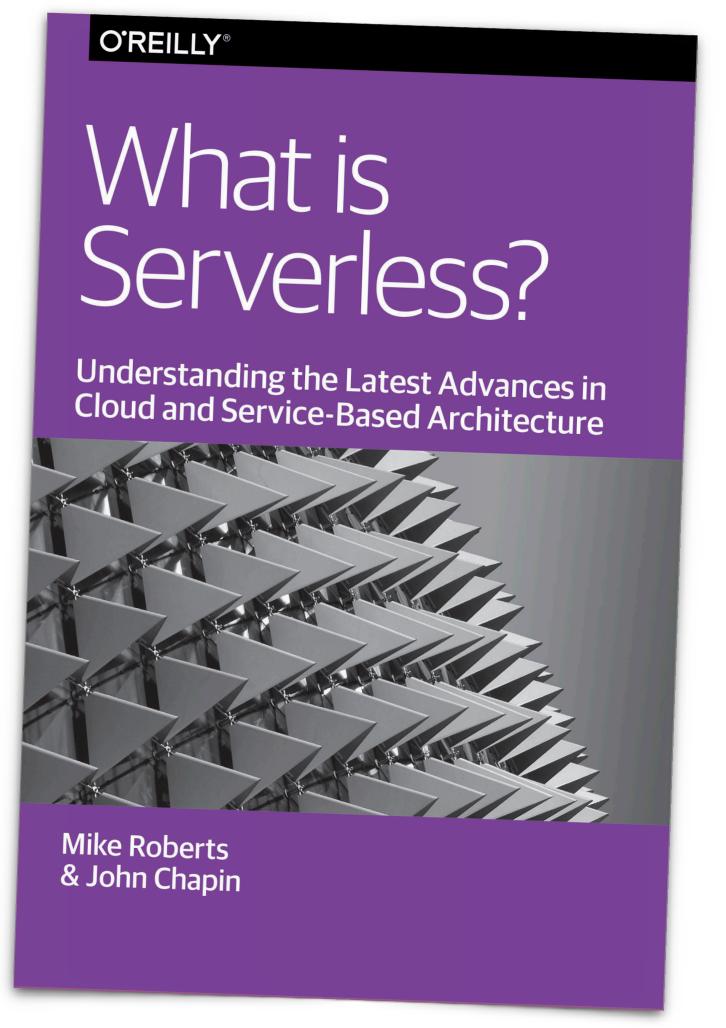


What is Serverless?



Serverless = FaaS + BaaS!

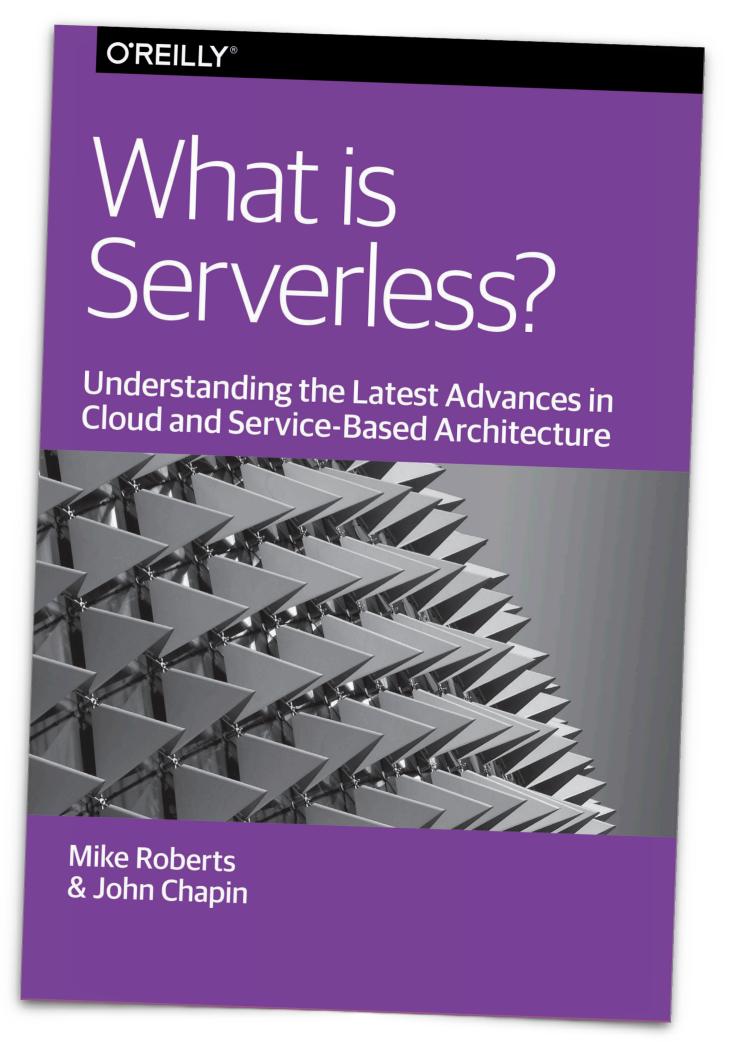
- FaaS = Functions as a Service
 - AWS Lambda, Auth0 Webtask, Azure Functions, Google Cloud Functions, etc...
- BaaS = Backend as a Service
 - Auth0, Amazon DynamoDB, Google Firebase, Parse, Amazon S3, etc...





Serverless attributes

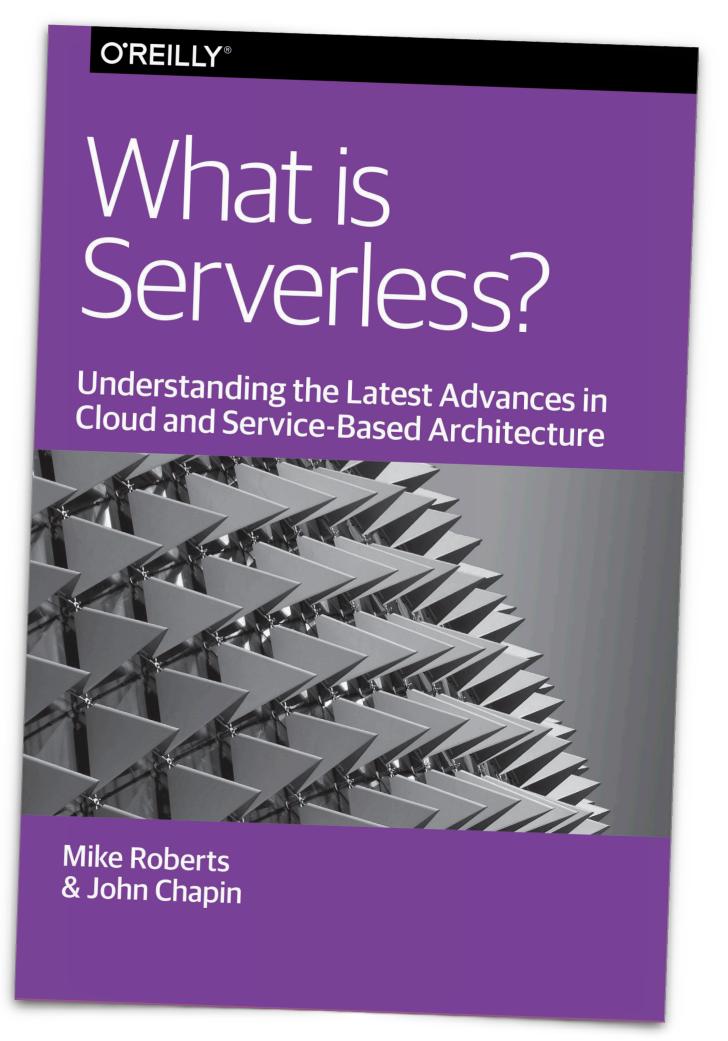
- No managing of hosts or processes
- Self auto-scaling and provisioning
- Costs based on precise usage (down to zero!)
- Implicit high availability





Serverless benefits

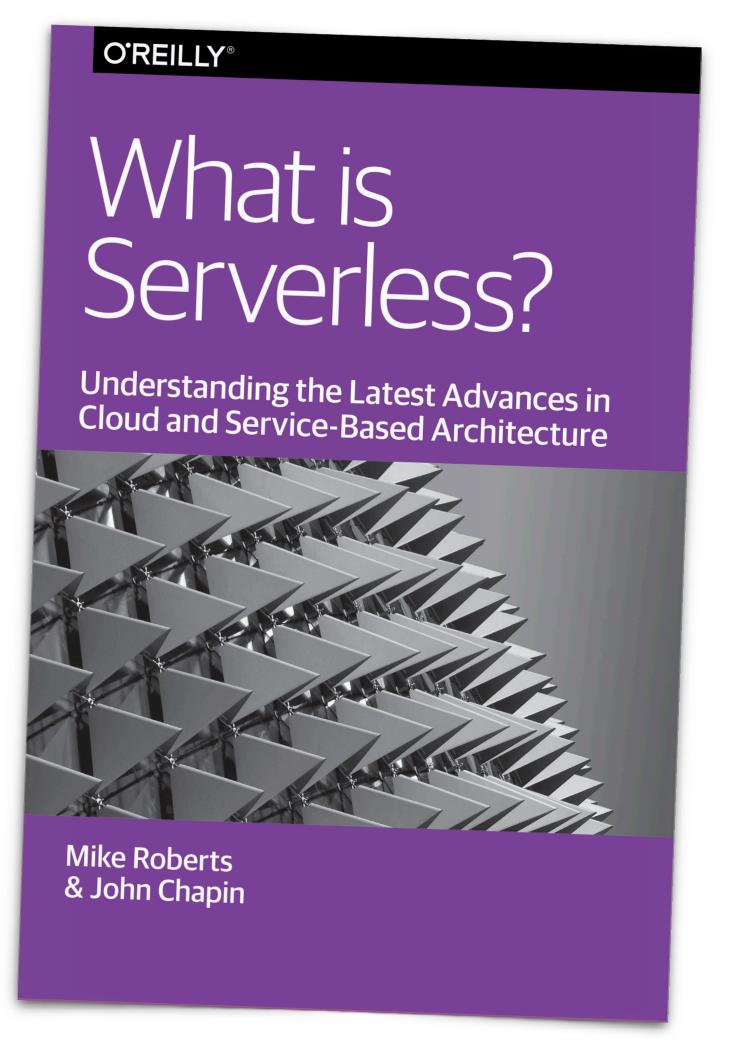
- Cloud benefits ++
 - Reduced TCO
 - Scaling flexibility
 - Shorter lead time





Loss of control

- Limited configuration options
- Fewer opportunities for optimization
- Hands-off issue resolution





Resiliency



"Failures are a given and everything will eventually fail over time ..."

-Werner Vogels



Werner on Embracing Failure

- Systems will fail. At scale, systems will fail a lot.
- Embrace failure as a natural occurrence.
- Limit the blast radius of failures.
- Keep operating.
- Recover quickly (automate!)





K.C. Green, Gunshow #648

Failures in Serverless land

- Serverless (or Serviceful) is all about using vendor-managed services.
- Two broad classes of failures:
 - Application failures (your problem, your resolution)
 - Service failures (your problem, but not your resolution)
- What happens when those vendor-managed services fail?

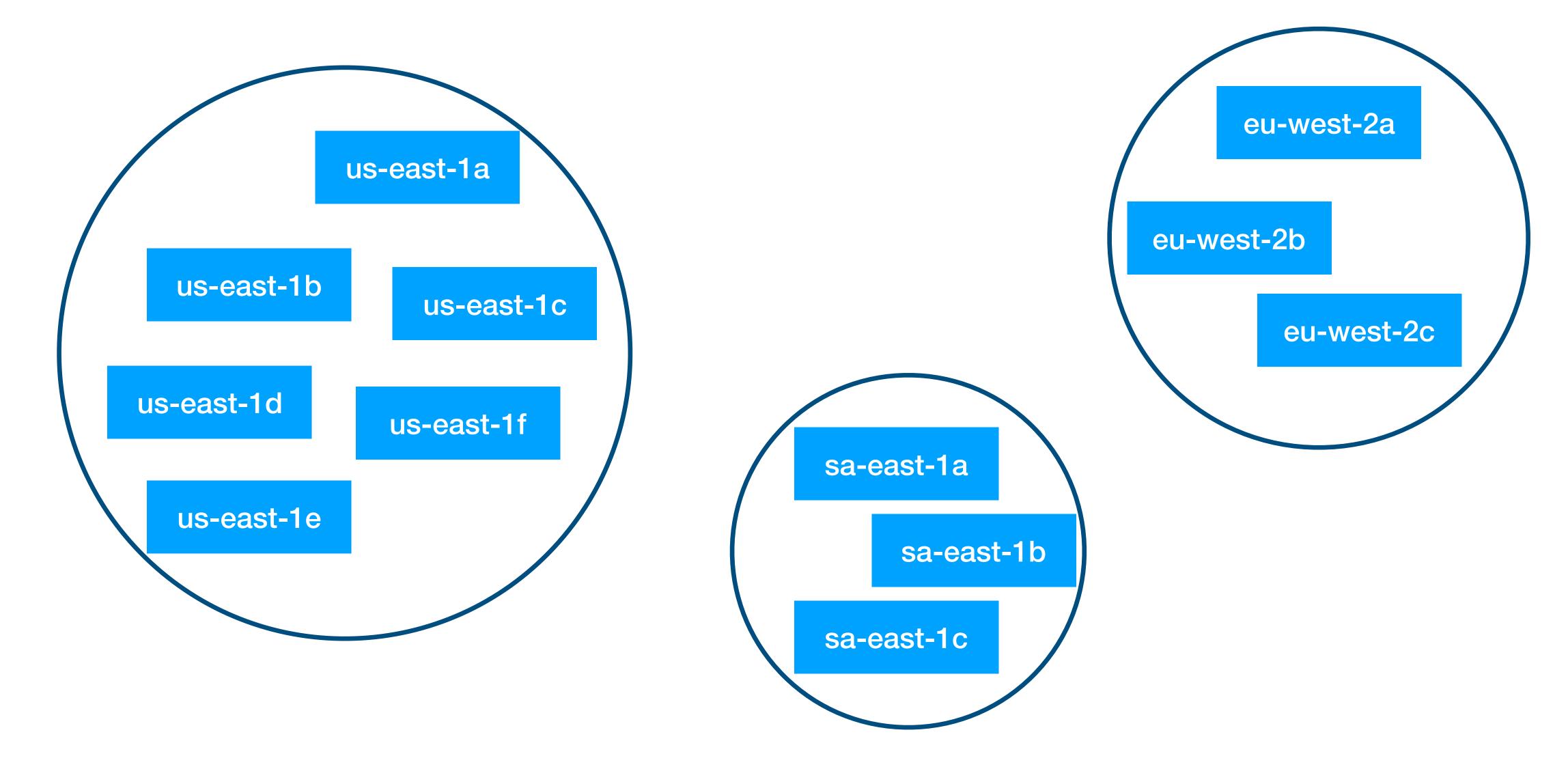


Mitigation through architecture

- No control over resolving acute vendor failures.
- Plan for failure, architect and build applications to be resilient.
- Take advantage of:
 - Vendor-designed isolation mechanisms (like AWS regions).
 - Vendor services designed to work across regions (like Route 53).
- Take advantage of vendor-recommended architectural practices, like the AWS Well-Architected Framework's Reliability Pillar: https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/architecture/AWS-Reliability-Pillar.pdf



AWS isolation mechanisms





Serverless resiliency on AWS

- Regional high-availability = services running across multiple availability zones in one region.
 - With EC2 (and other traditional instance-based services), it's our problem.
 - With Serverless (Lambda, DynamoDB, S3, etc), AWS handle it for us.
- Global high-availability = services running across multiple regions.
 - We can architect our systems for global high-availability.
 - The Serverless cost model is a huge advantage!



Serverless resiliency on AWS (cont)

- Event-driven Serverless systems with externalized state mean:
 - Little or no data in-flight when a failure occurs
 - Data persisted to reliable stores (like DynamoDB or S3)
- Serverless continuous deployment means:
 - No persistent infrastructure to re-hydrate
 - Highly likely to be a portable, infrastructure-as-code approach



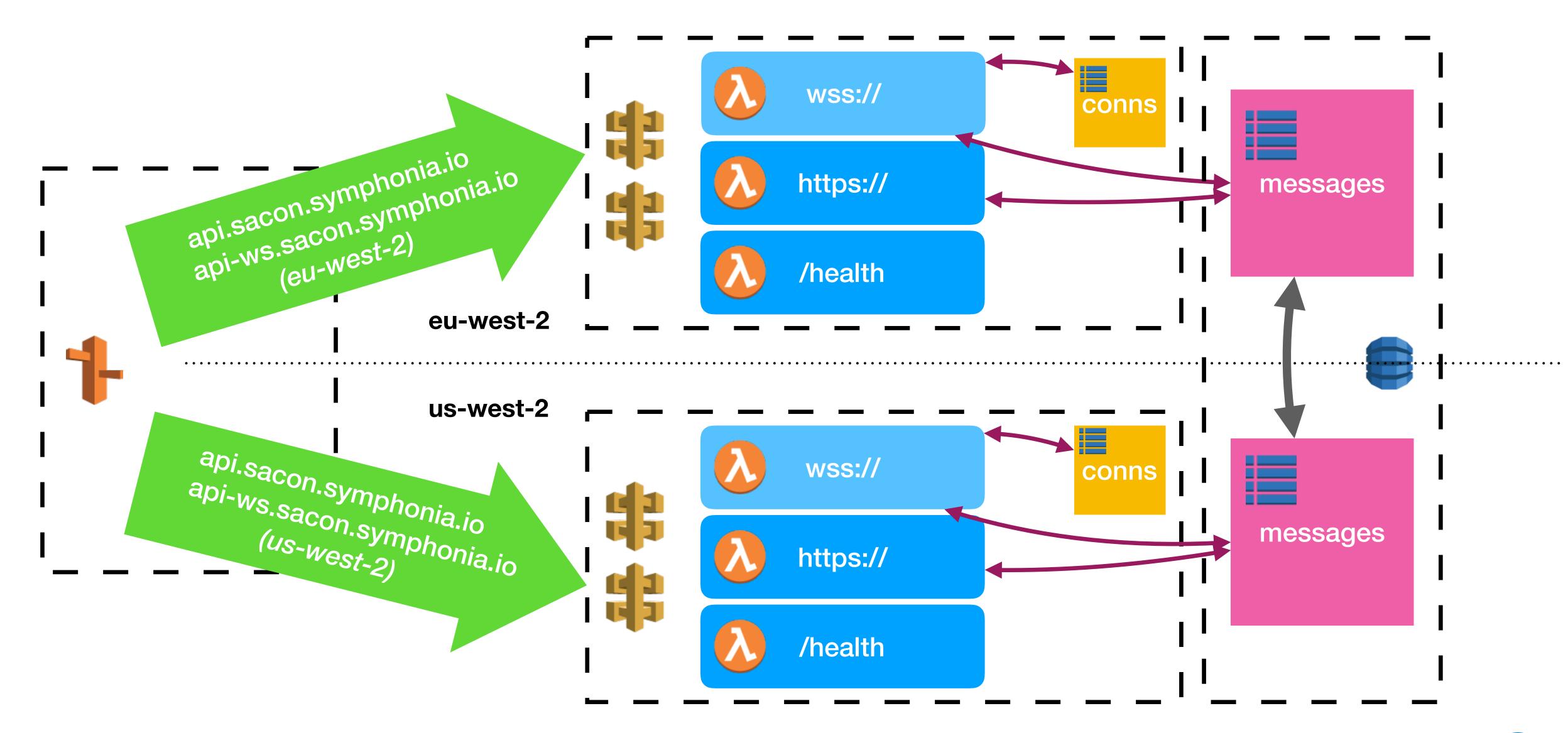
Demo



Overview

- Global, highly-available API
- https://github.com/symphoniacloud/sacon-san-jose-2019-resilient-serverlesssystems
 - Serverless Application Model (SAM) template
 - Lambda code (Typescript)
 - Build system (NPM + shell)
 - Elm front-end







Request flow

- DNS lookup for api.sacon.symphonia.io
- Route 53 responds with IP address for
 - lowest latency regional API Gateway endpoint
 - that has a passing health check (HTTP 2xx or 3xx from /health endpoint)
- Request traverses regional API Gateway to regional Lambda
- Regional Lambda writes to regional DynamoDB table
- DynamoDB replicates data to all replica tables in other regions, last write wins



Simulating failure

- Alter us-west-2 health check to return HTTP error status
- Observe request routed to eu-west-2 instead
- Observe DynamoDB writes propagated from eu-west-2 back to us-west-2



Rough edges

- DynamoDB Global Tables not available in CloudFormation
- API Gateway WebSockets + Custom Domains not available in CloudFormation
- Can't add new replicas to DynamoDB global tables after inserting data
- SAM not compatible with CloudFormation Stack Sets



Additional approaches

- Multi-region deployment via Code Pipeline https://github.com/symphoniacloud/multi-region-codepipeline
- CloudFront Origin Failover
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/
 high_availability_origin_failover.html
- Global Accelerator (for ELB, ALB, and EIP)
 https://aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/



AWS Resources

- James Hamilton's "Amazon Global Network Overview" https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uj7Ting6Ckk
- Rick Houlihan's DAT401: Advanced Design Patterns for DynamoDB https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HaEPXoXVf2k
- https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/building-a-multi-region-serverless-application-with-amazon-api-gateway-and-aws-lambda/
 (Magnus Bjorkman, November 2017)
- https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/how-to-use-amazon-dynamodb-global-tables-to-power-multiregion-architectures/
 (Adrian Hornsby, December 2018)
- https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/announcing-websocket-apis-in-amazon-api-gateway/ (Diego Magalhaes, December 2018)



Symphonia resources

- What is Serverless? Our 2017 report, published by O'Reilly.
- Programming AWS Lambda Our upcoming full-length book with O'Reilly.
- Serverless Architectures Mike's de facto industry primer on Serverless.
- Learning Lambda A 9-part blog series to help new Lambda devs get started.
- Serverless Insights Our email newsletter covering Serverless news, event, etc.
- The Symphonium Our blog, featuring technical content and analysis.



Stay in touch!

john@symphonia.io

@johnchapin

@symphoniacloud

symphonia.io/events

blog.symphonia.io

