

# Leveraging serverless in full-stack development

Eric Johnson – Sr. Developer Advocate – Serverless, AWS  
[@edjgeek](#)

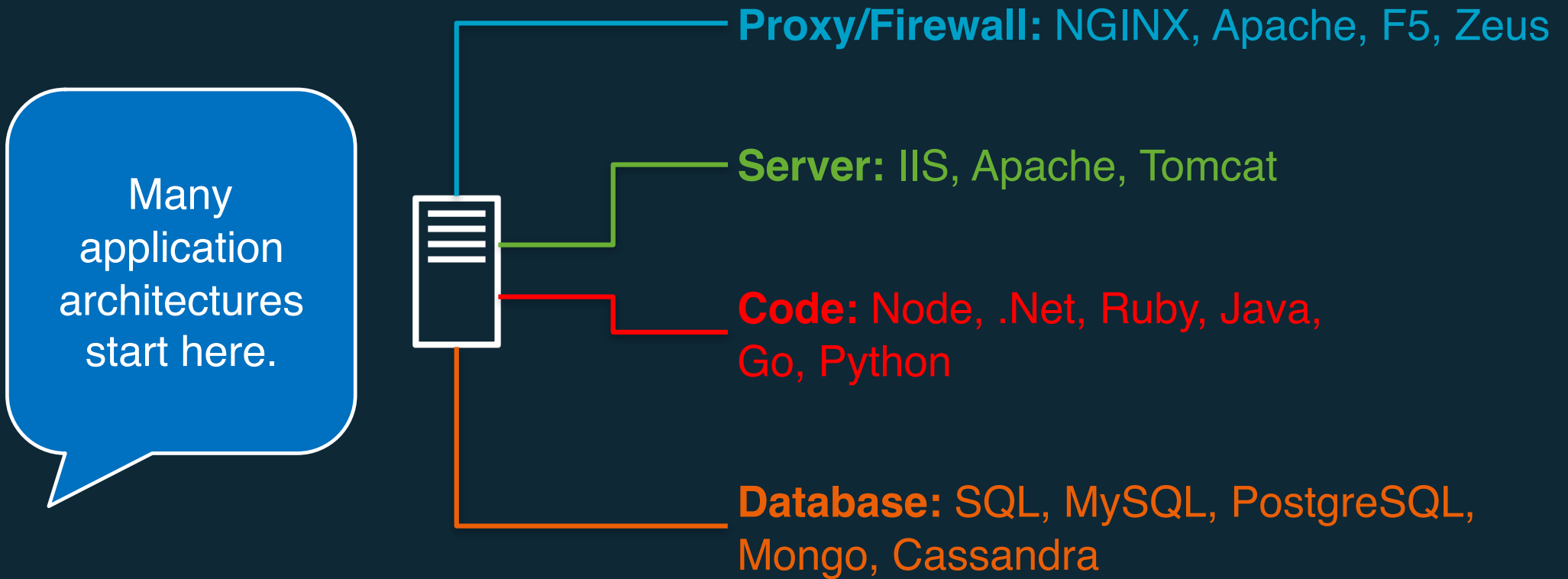


# Who am I?

- @edjgeek
- Husband and father of 5
- Senior Developer Advocate – Serverless, AWS
- Serverless tooling and automation nerd
- Solutions & software architect (> 25 years)
- Music lover
- Pizza lover (without pineapple)
- Pusher of #ServerlessForEveryone

# Application architecture journey

# The single server architecture





# The tiered architecture

We then break applications into tiers based on functionality.



**Proxy/Firewall**



**Server**



**Database**

# The tiered architecture

Even  
separating the  
client and  
backend.



**Proxy/Firewall**



**Client**



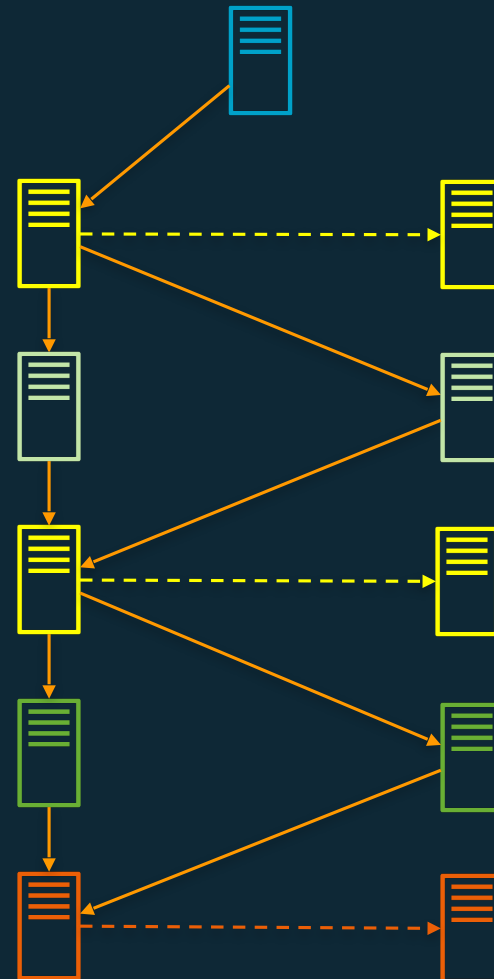
**Backend**



**Database**

# The redundant tiered architecture

As applications scale, we build in redundancy.



**Proxy/Firewall**

**Client load balancer**

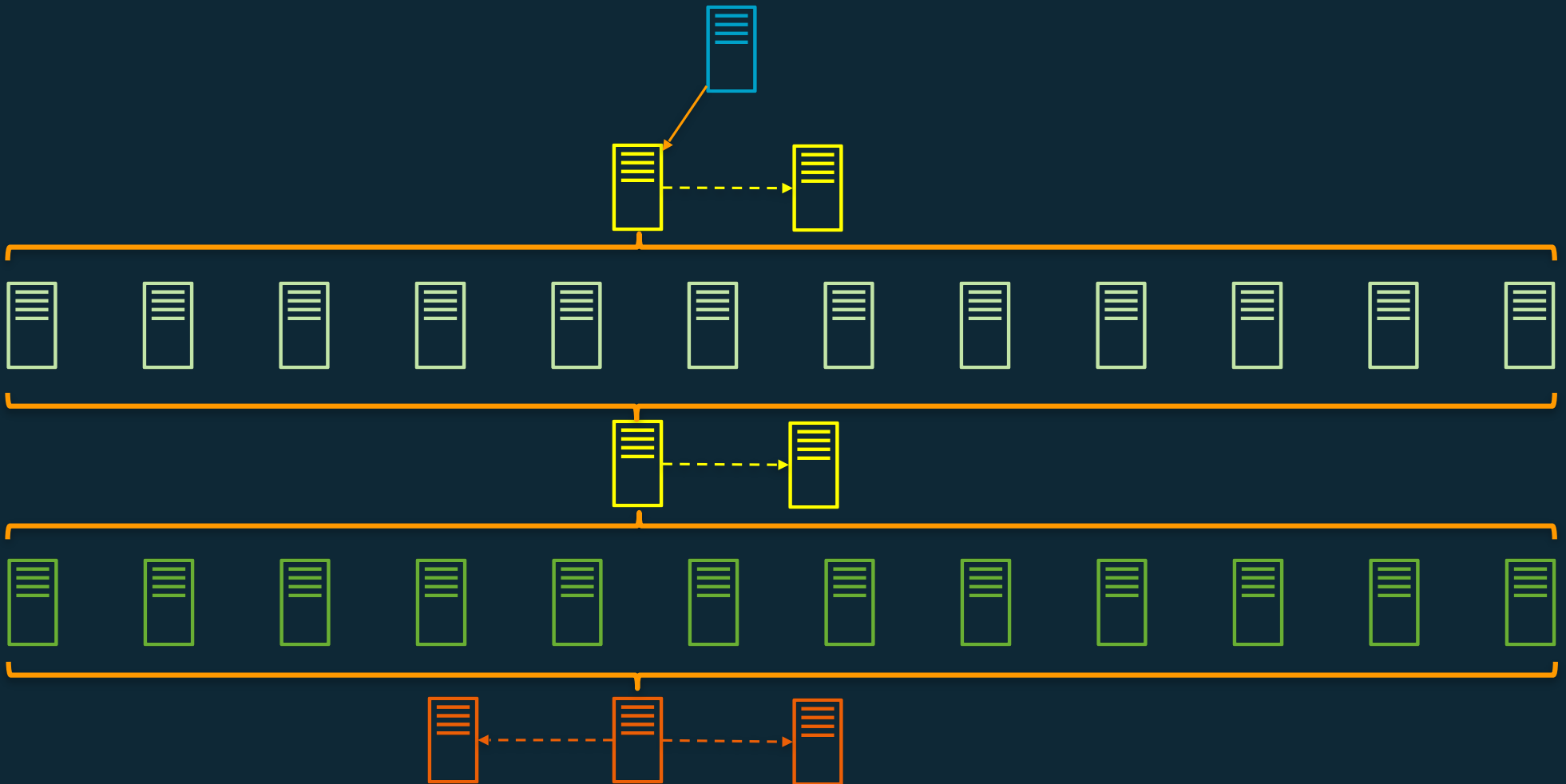
**Client**

**Backend load balancer**

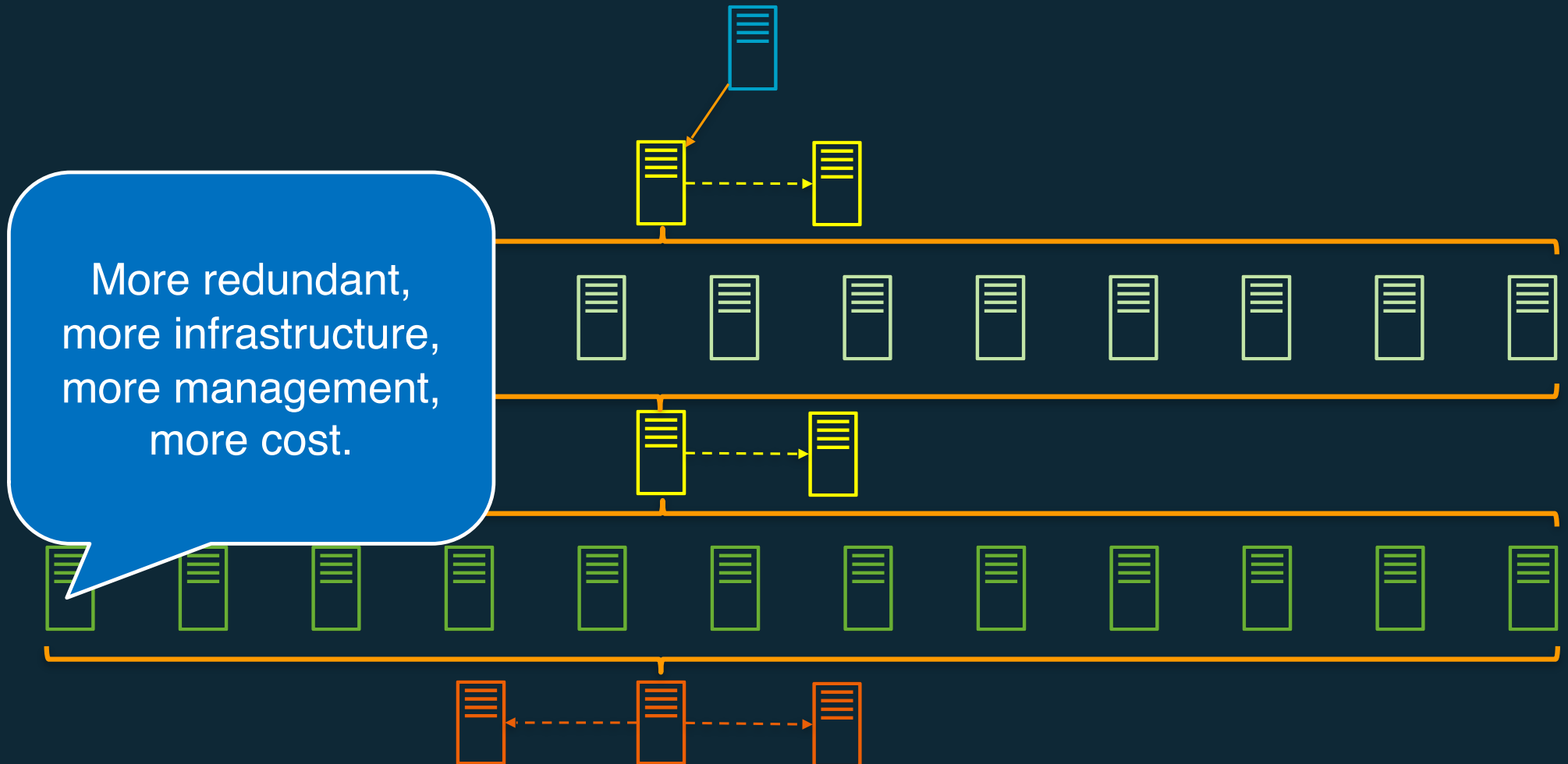
**Backend**

**Database**

# The “more” redundant tiered architecture

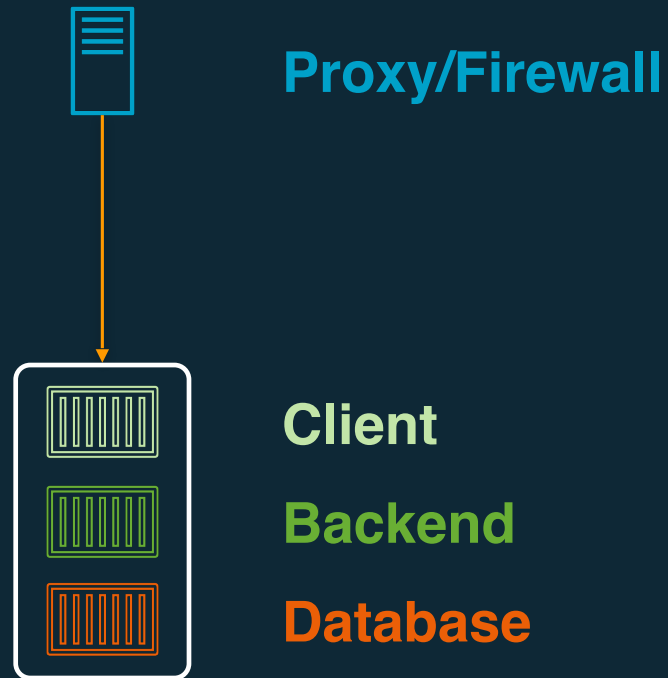


# The “more” redundant tiered architecture

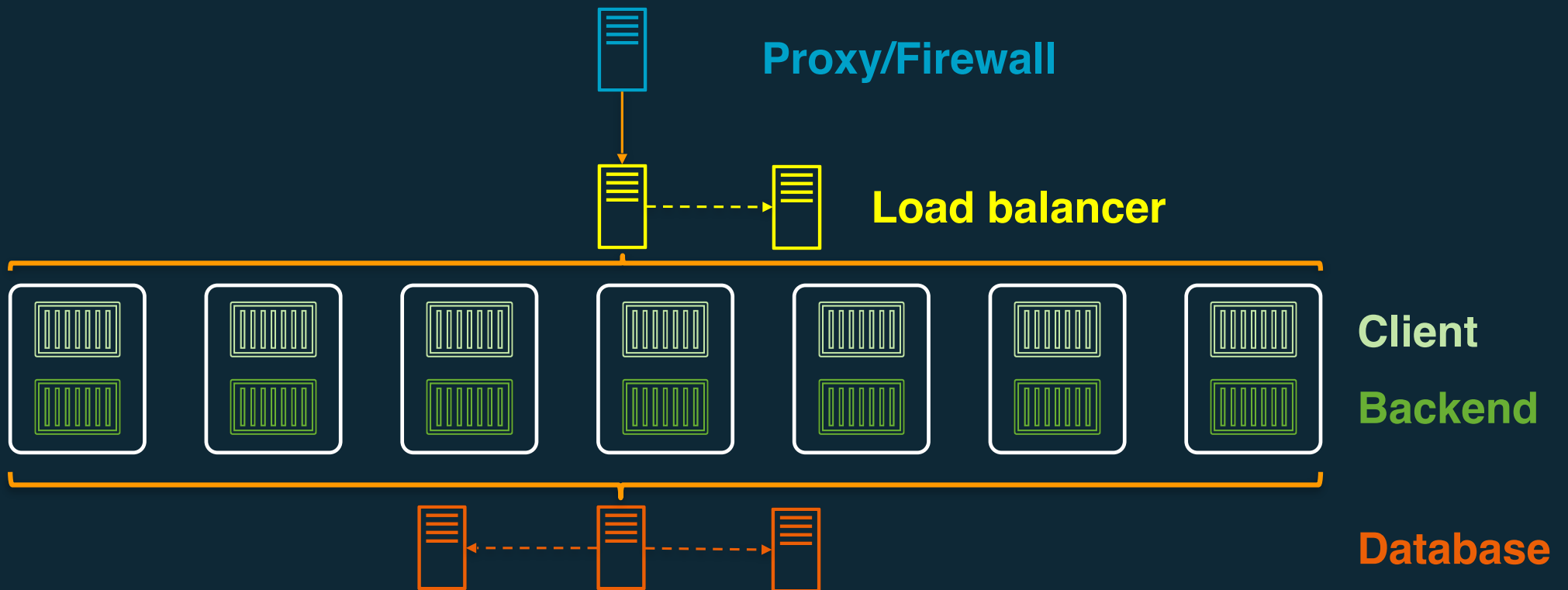


# The containers architecture

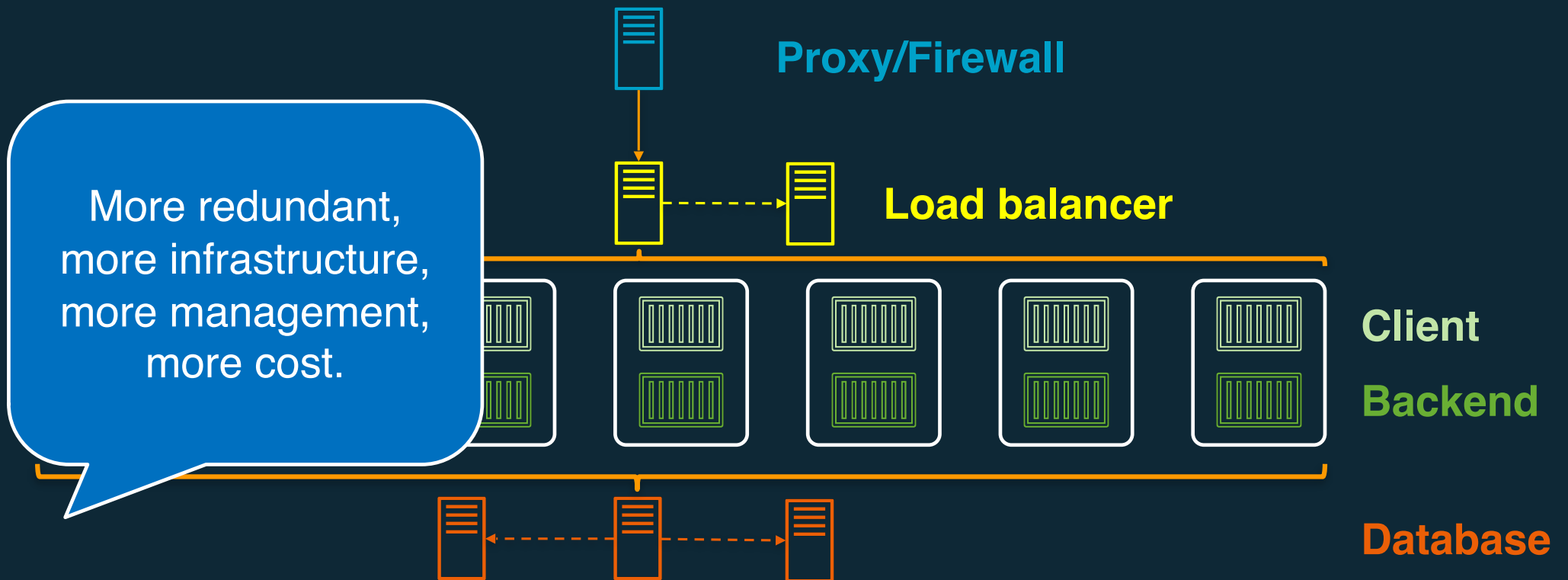
But what about  
containers?



# The “more” redundant containers architecture

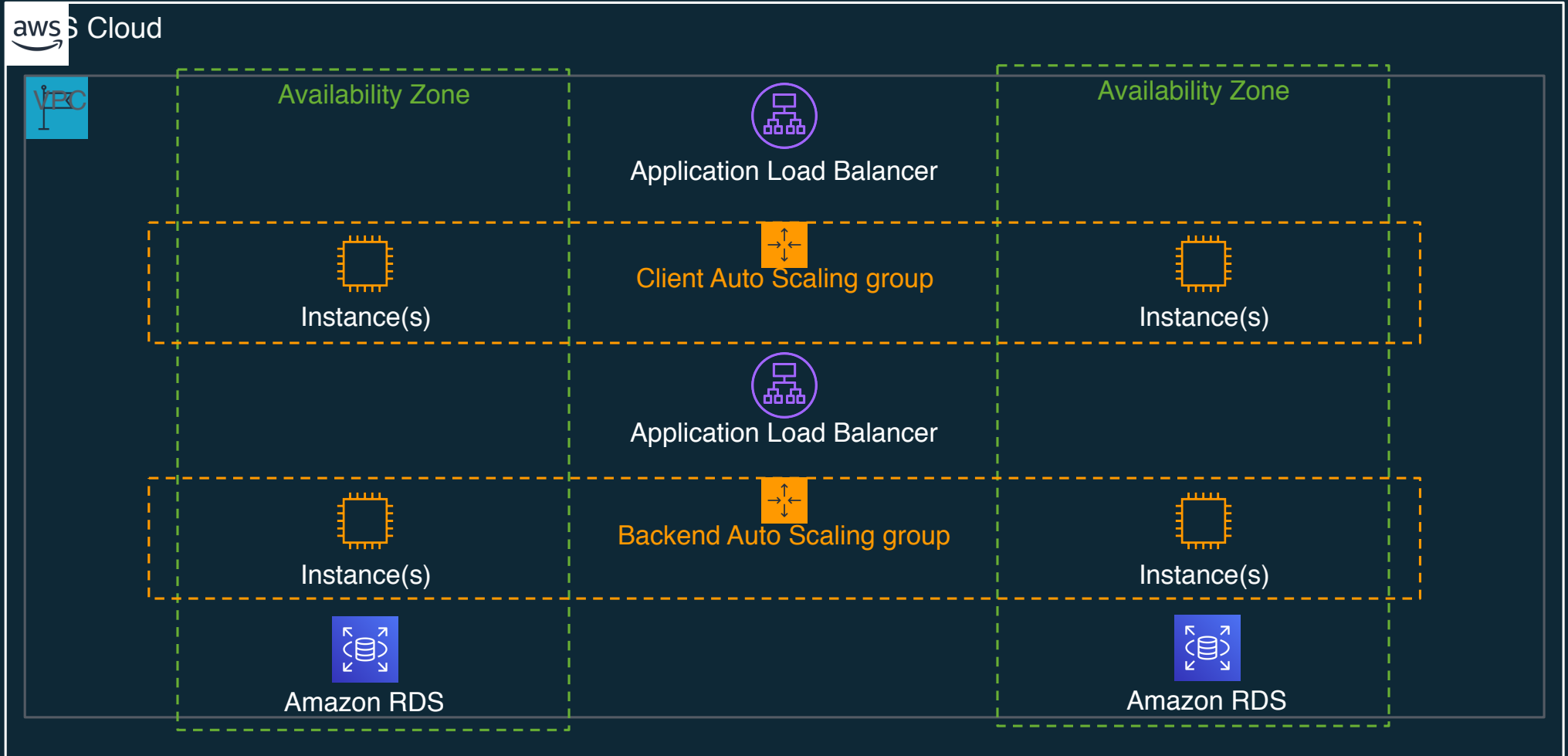


# The “more” redundant containers architecture

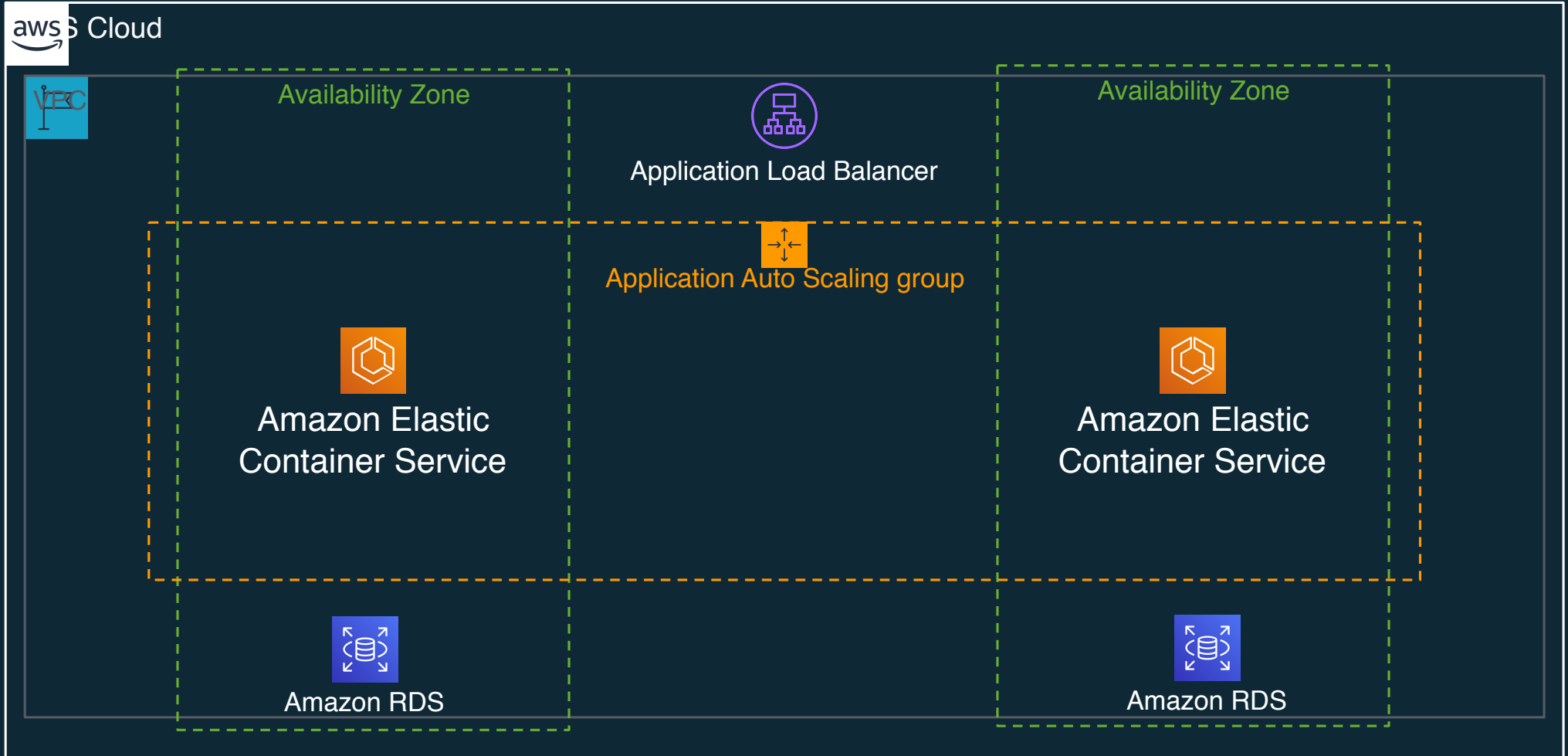




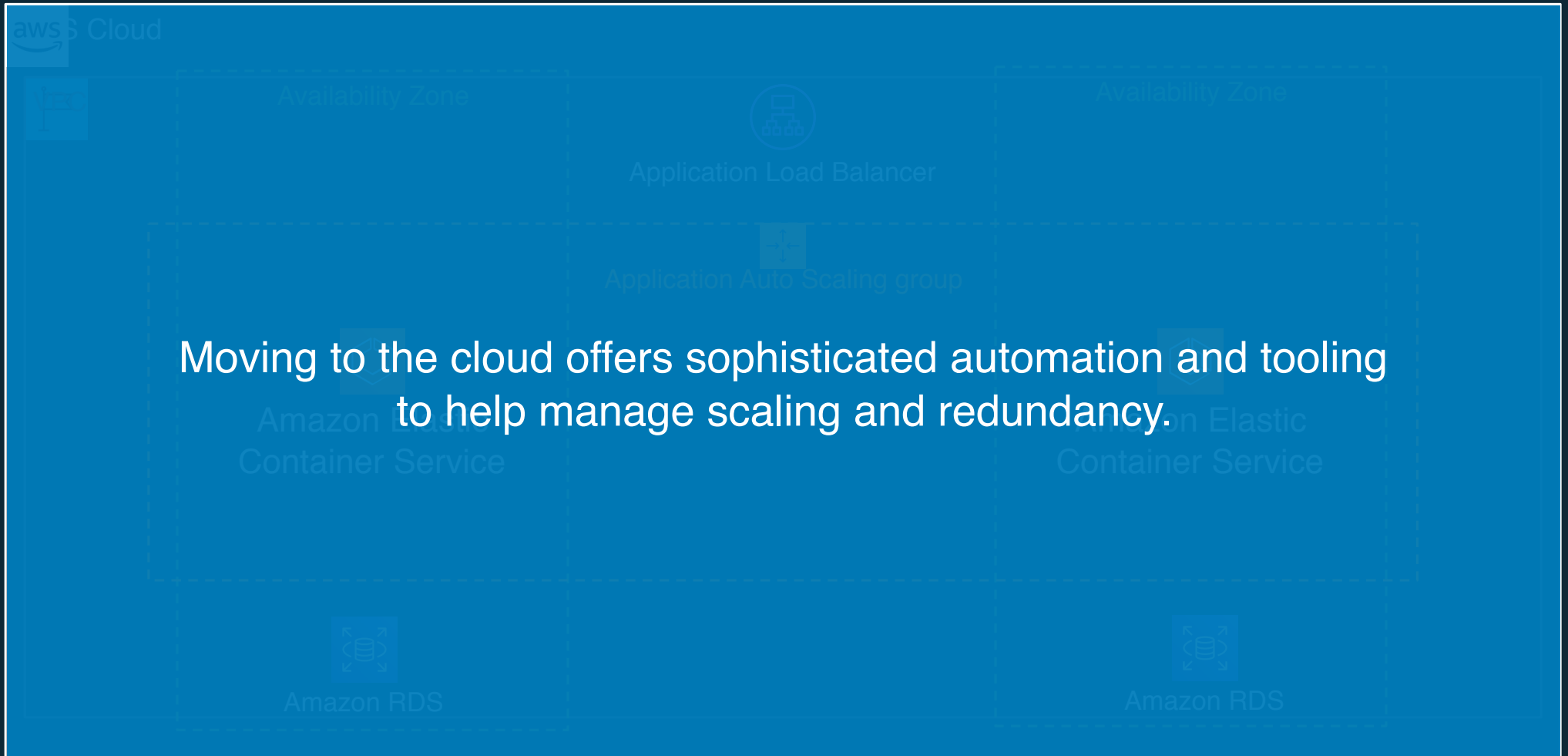
# Moving to the cloud



# Moving containers to the cloud



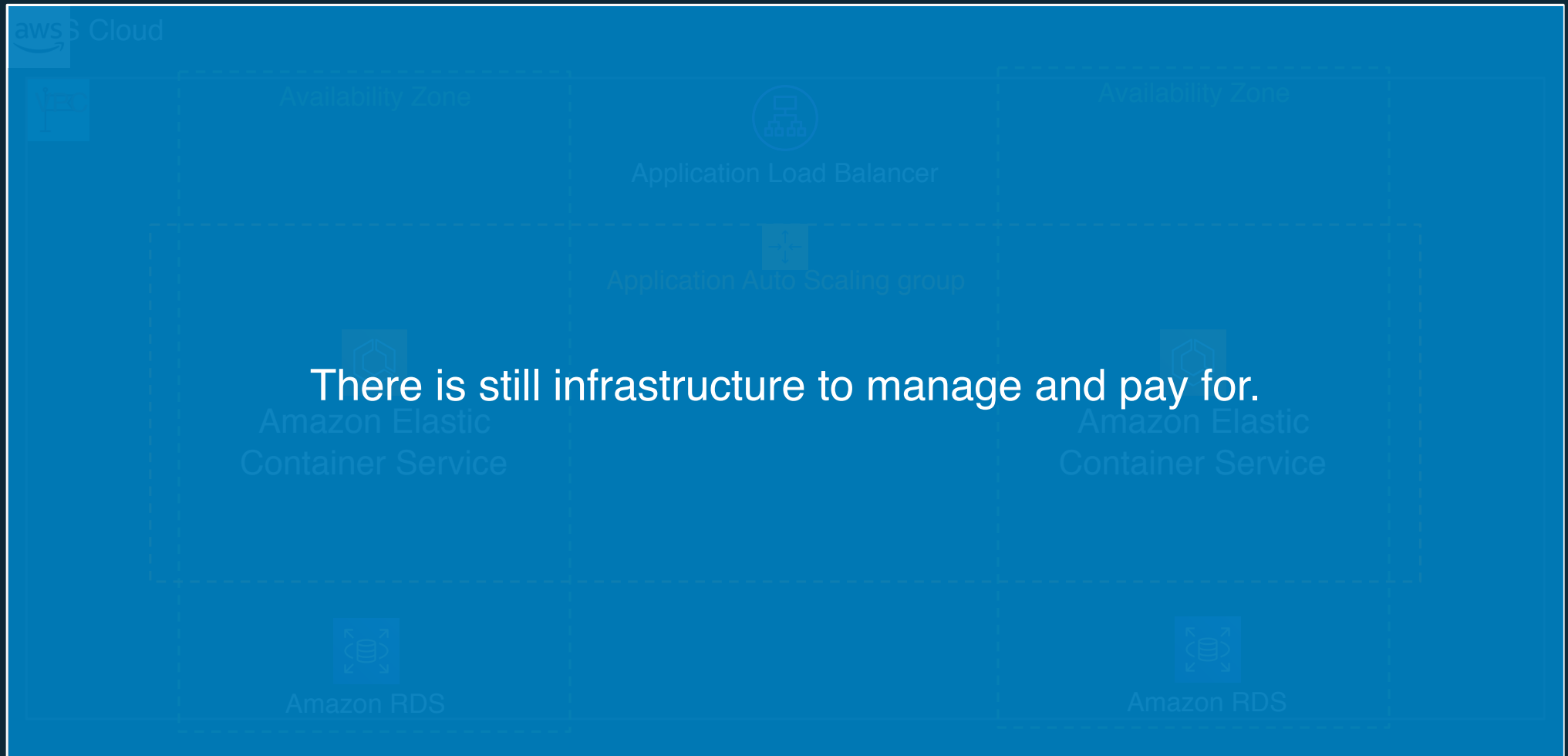
# Moving containers to the cloud



# Moving containers to the cloud



# Moving containers to the cloud



# Hello serverless!

# What is serverless?

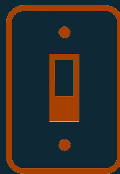


No infrastructure provisioning,  
no management



Automatic scaling

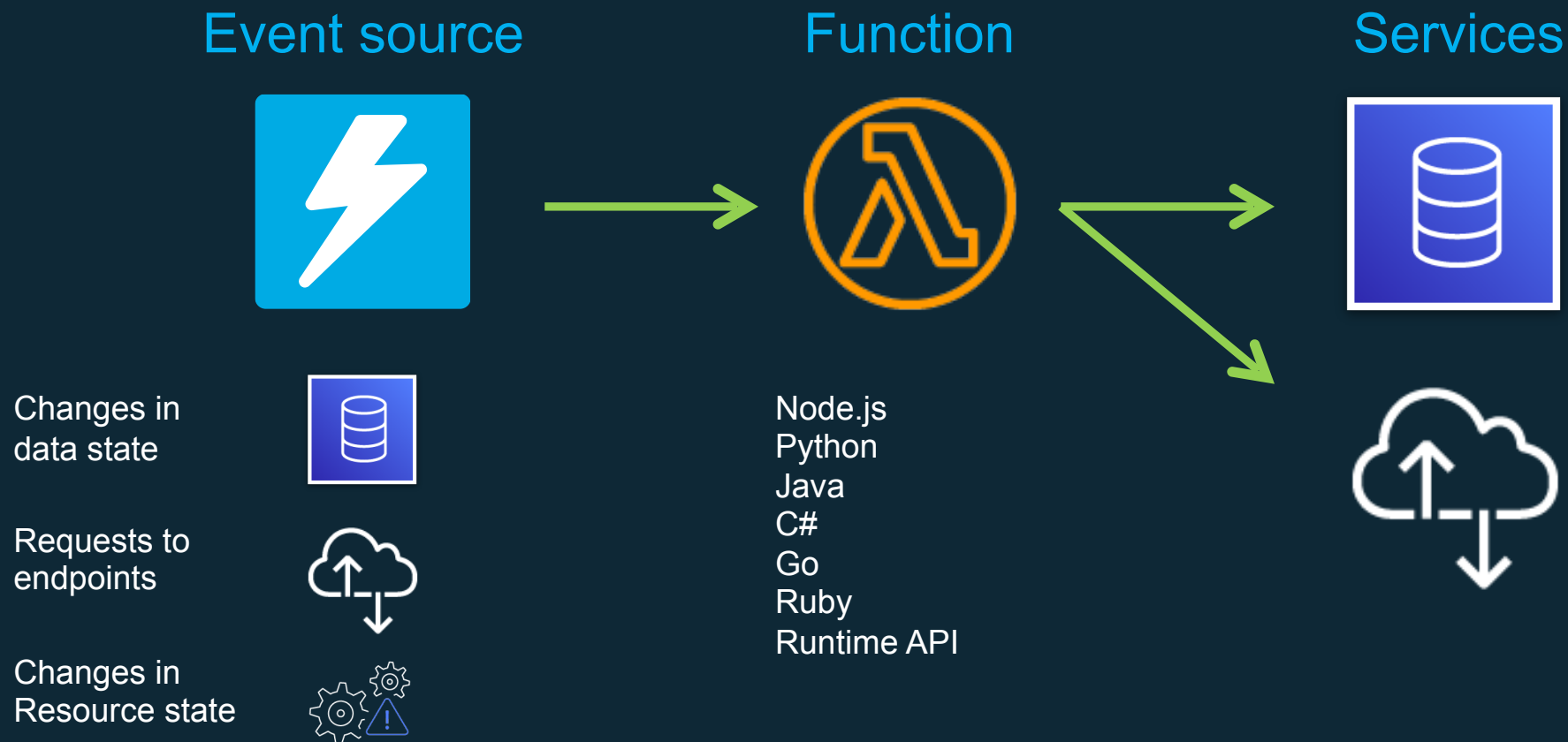
Pay for value



Highly available and secure



# Serverless applications





# Common AWS Lambda use cases



## Web Apps

- Static websites
- Complex web apps
- Packages for Flask and Express



## Backends

- Apps & services
- Mobile
- IoT



## Data Processing

- Real time
- MapReduce
- Batch



## Chatbots

- Powering chatbot logic



## Amazon Alexa

- Powering voice-enabled apps
- Alexa Skills Kit



## IT Automation

- Policy engines
- Extending AWS services
- Infrastructure management

# Common AWS Lambda use cases



## Web Apps

- Static websites
- Complex web apps
- Packages for Flask and Express



## Backends

- Apps & services
- Mobile
- IoT



## Data Processing

- Real time
- MapReduce
- Batch

I will be spending most of the time in the Web Apps and Backend area.

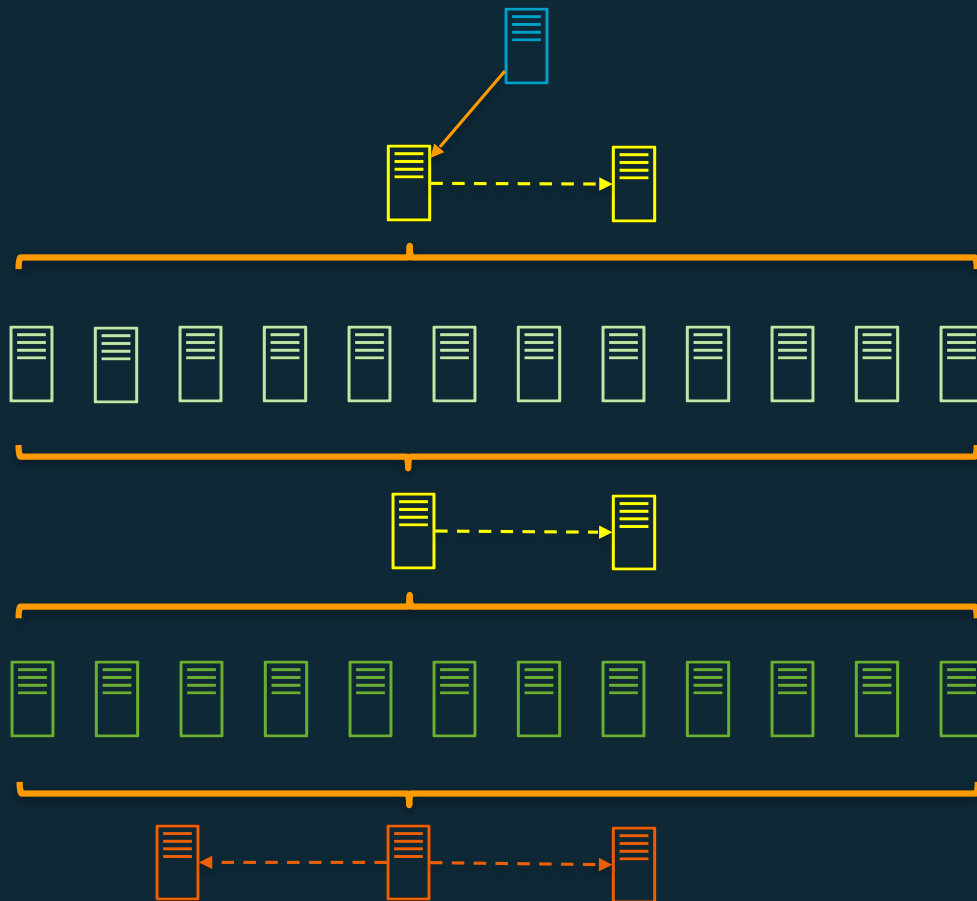


## IT Automation

- Policy engines
- Extending AWS services
- Infrastructure management

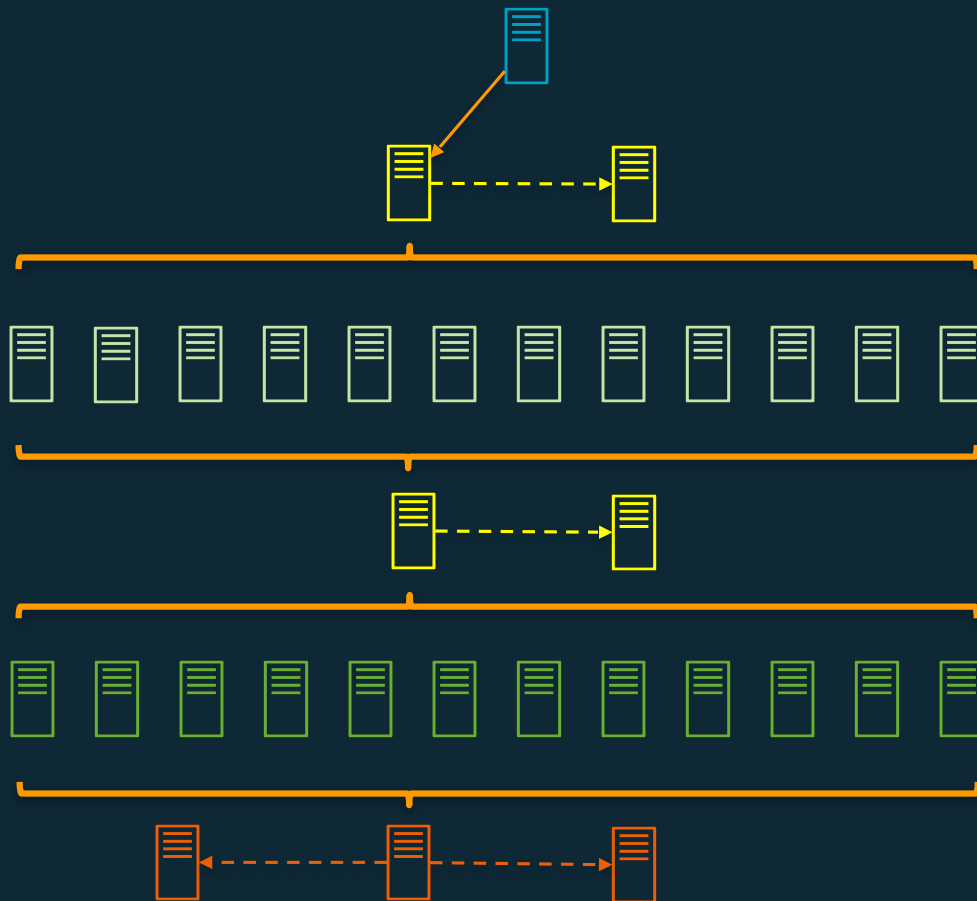
# Serverless in full-stack development?

# Moving to serverless – client



Assumption: Client is separate from backend.

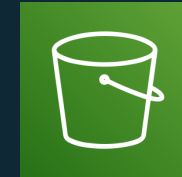
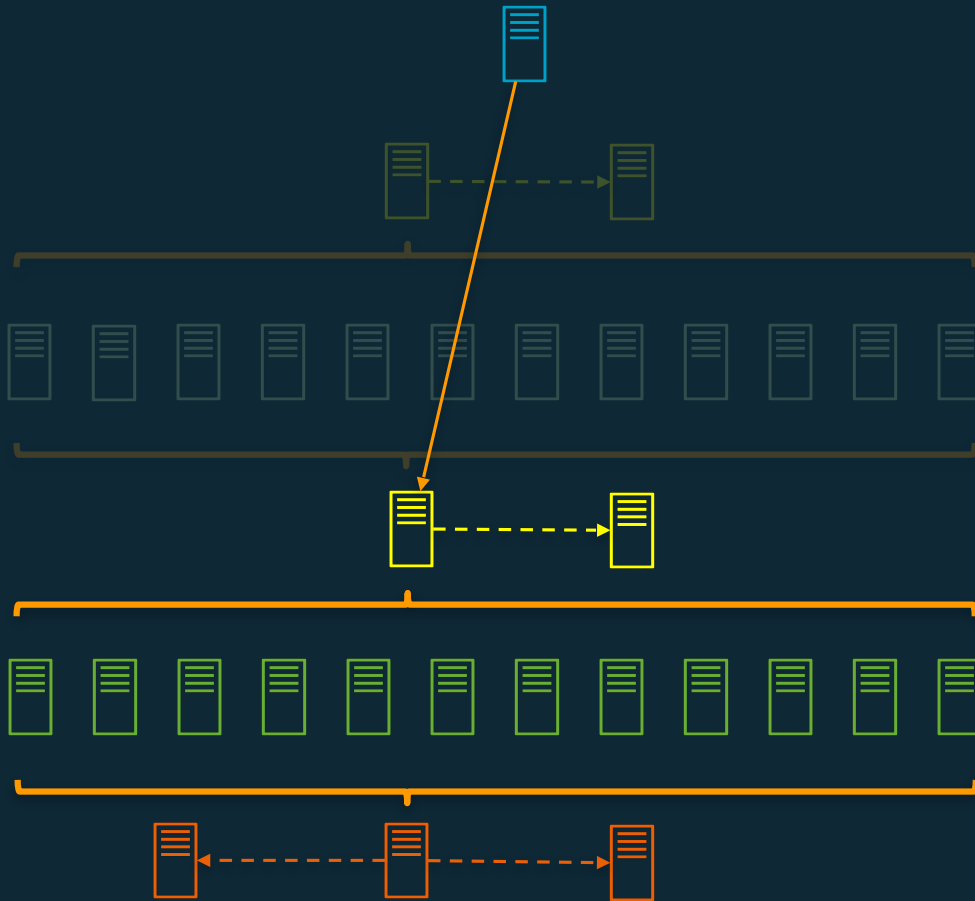
# Moving to serverless – client



Assumption: Client is separate from backend.

If not, don't worry, I'll cover that too.

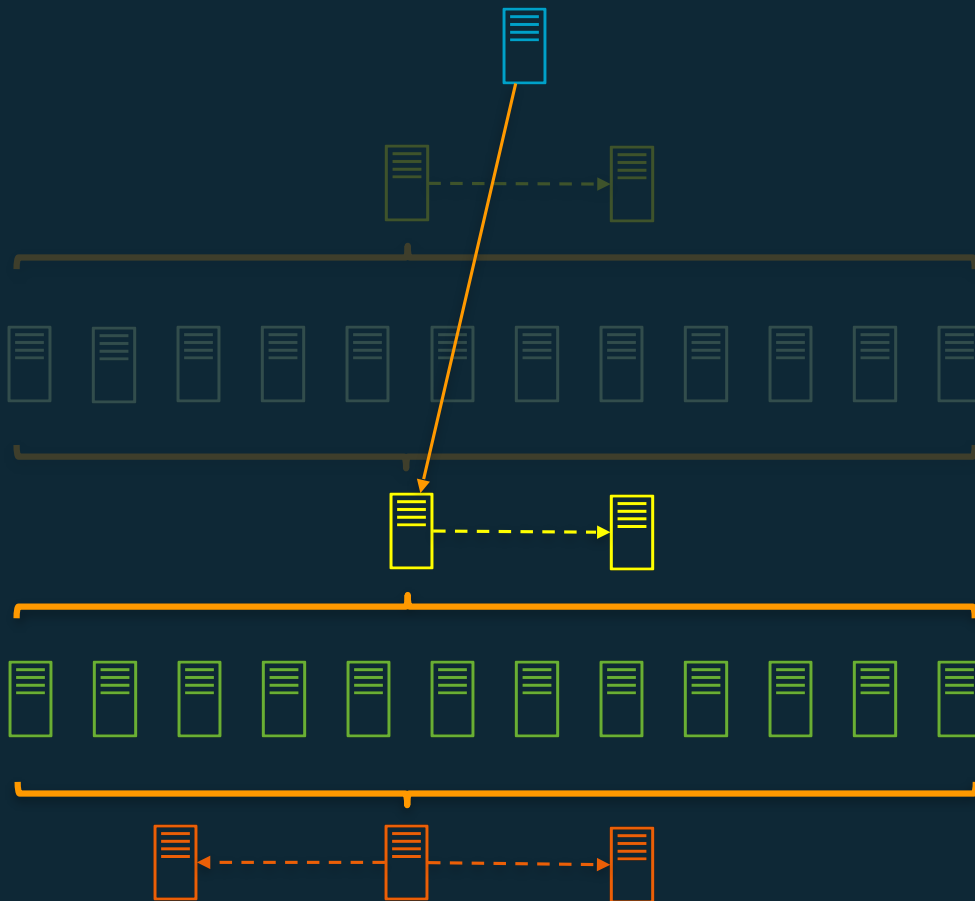
# Moving to serverless – client



Amazon Simple Storage Service

- Hosting for http and https
- Object versioning
- Bucket policy, ACL, and IAM security controls.
- 99.999999999% (11 9s) data durability
- Custom domains
- Domain redirects

# Moving to serverless – client



Amazon S3

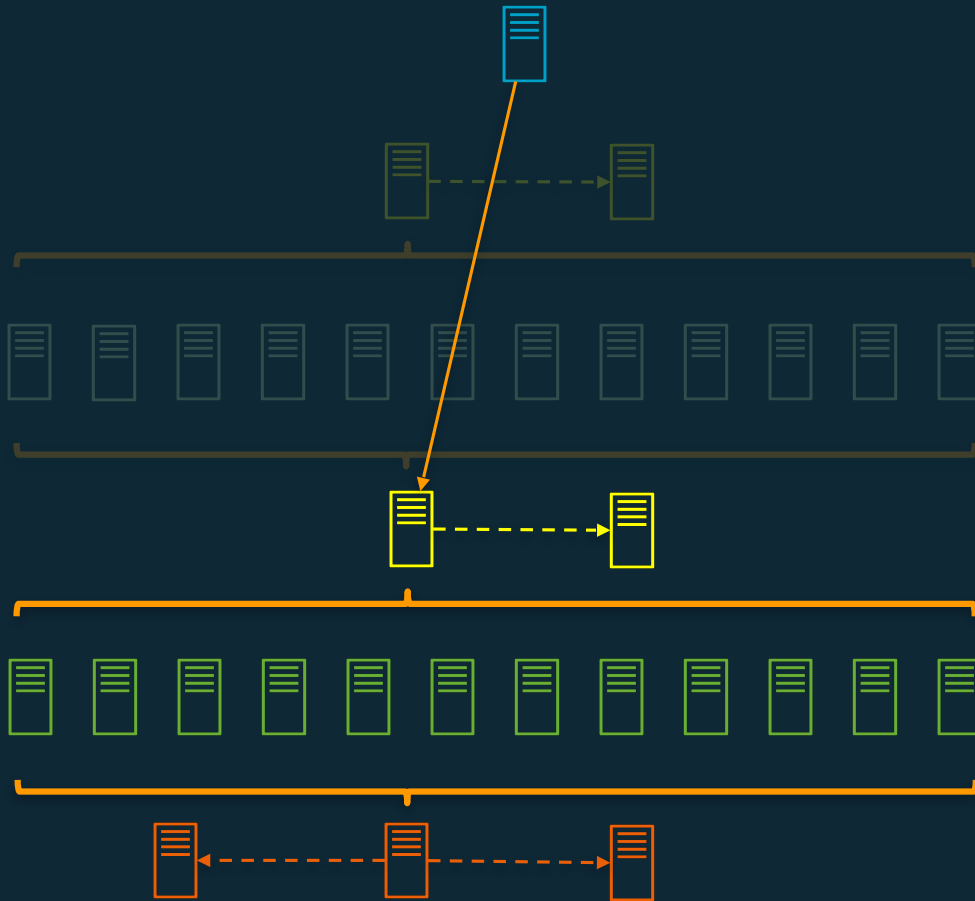


Lambda@edge

AWS Amplify Console

- Powered by Lambda@edge and Amazon S3
- CI/CD
- Build configurations
- Feature branch deployments
- Global availability (CDN)
- Basic password protection

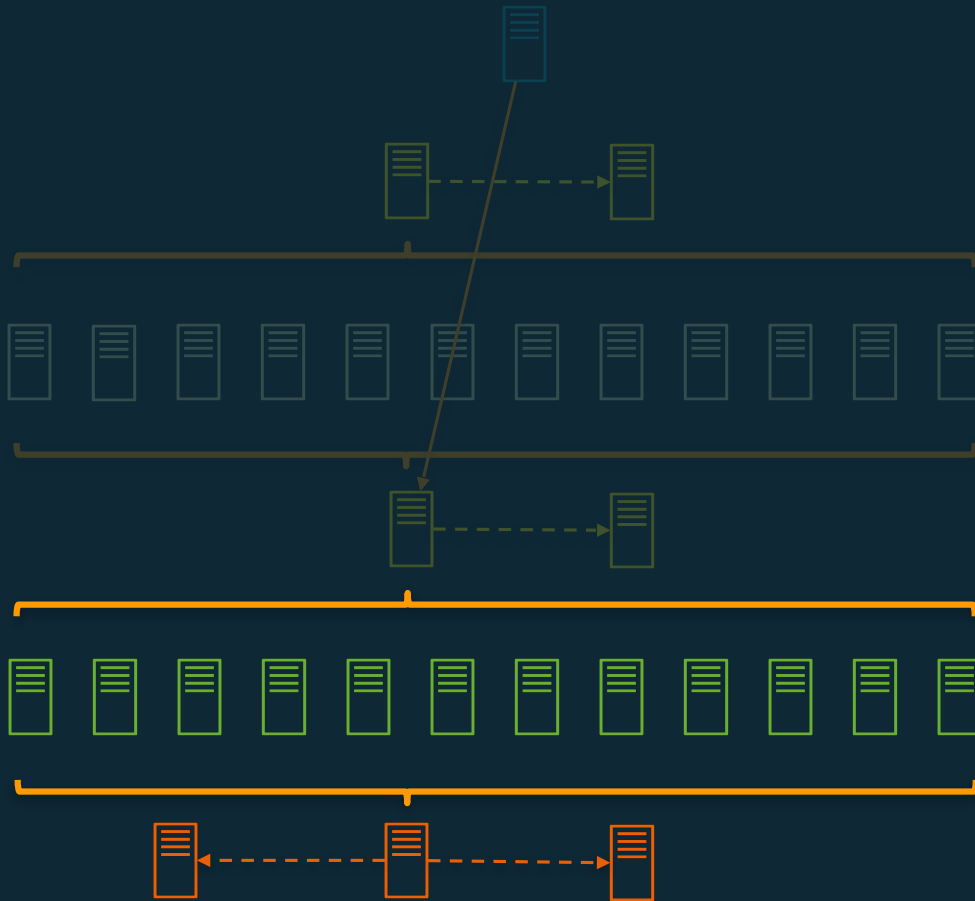
# Moving to serverless – API



The proxy/firewall now points directly at the backend.



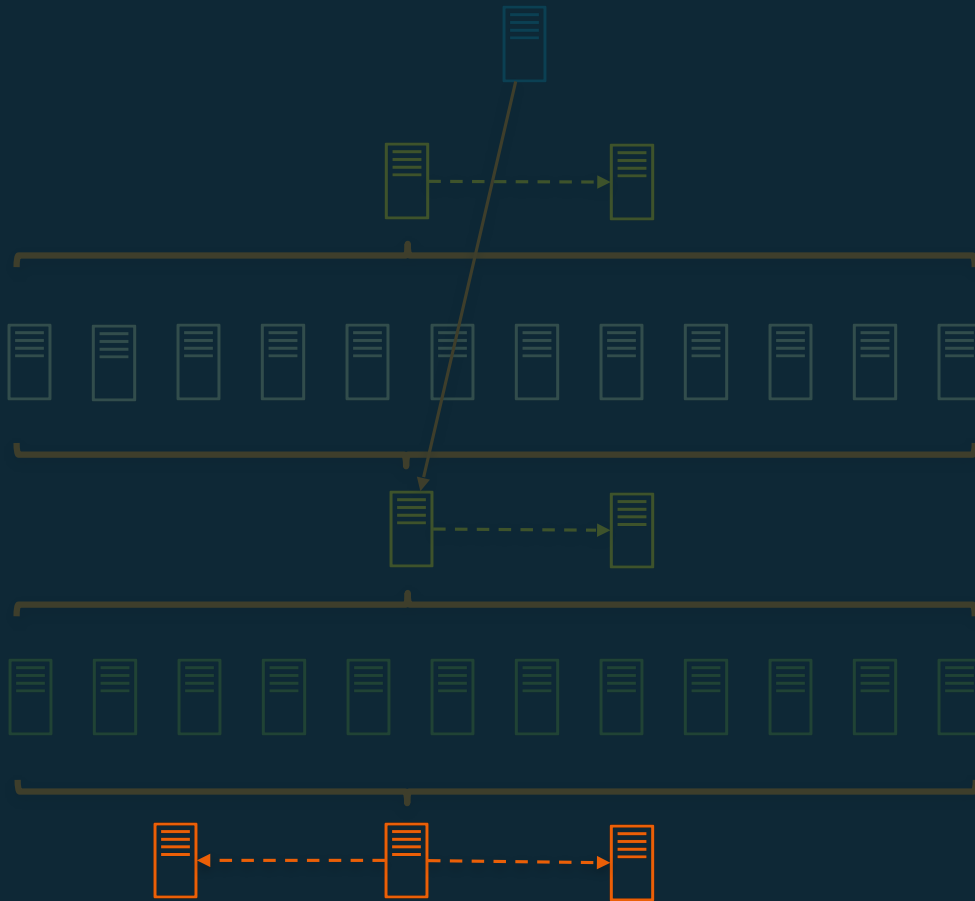
# Moving to serverless – API



Amazon API Gateway

- Load balancing and redundancy built in
- REST, WebSocket
- 10k+ requests per second (soft limit)
- Private, regional or global options
- Application authentication and authorization
- SSL offloading
- Custom domains
- API user keys and throttling
- Data validation
- Resource Policy, IAM security

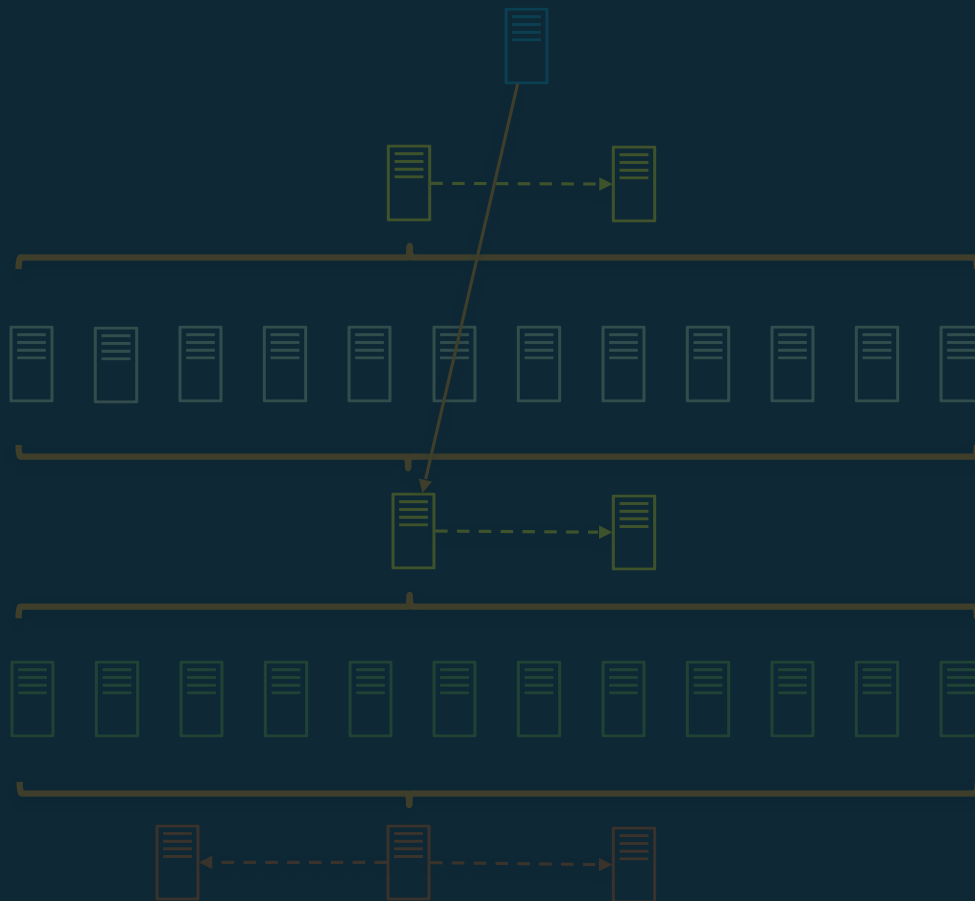
# Moving to serverless – compute



AWS Lambda

- Supports Node, Python, Go, Ruby, Java, and .NetCore natively
- Custom runtime for all other languages
- Triggered by many internal and external events
- 1k concurrent invocations (soft limit)
- Triggered synchronously and asynchronously

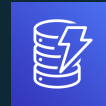
# Moving to serverless – database



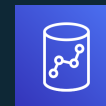
Amazon  
Aurora



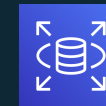
Amazon  
DocumentDB (with  
MongoDB  
compatibility)



Amazon  
DynamoDB



Amazon  
Redshift



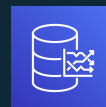
Amazon RDS



Amazon Quantum  
Ledger Database

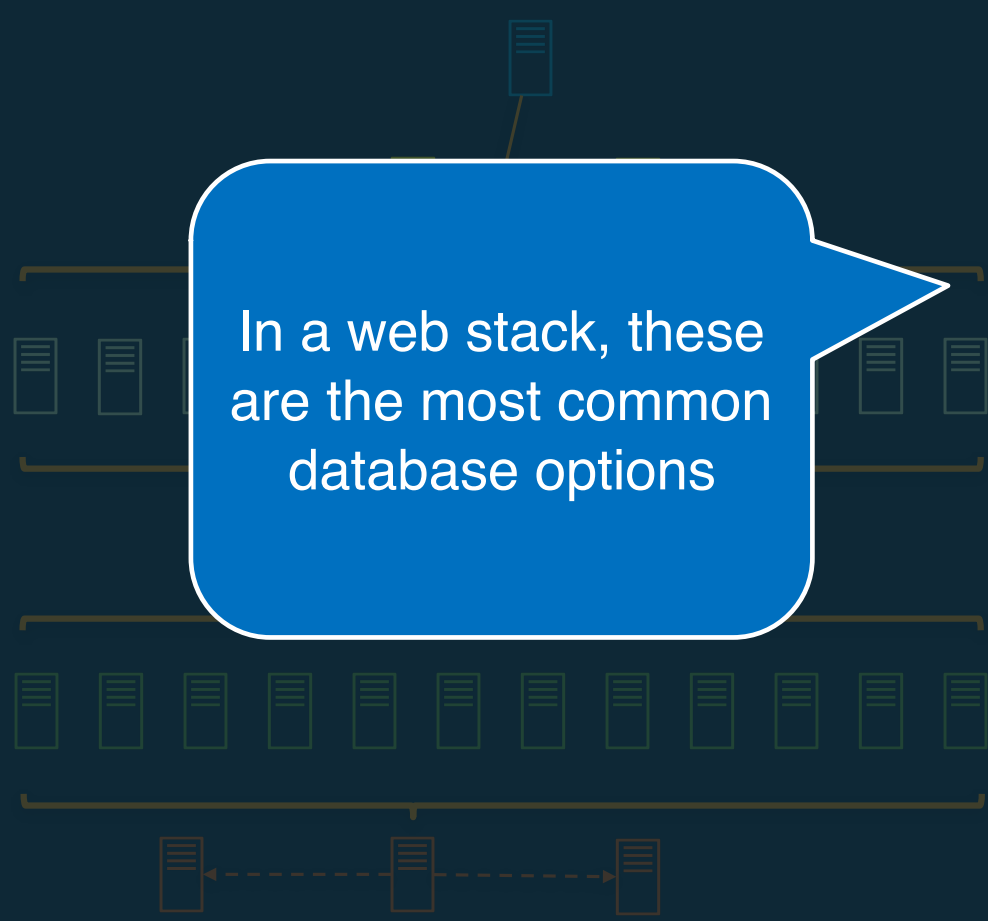


Amazon  
Neptune



Amazon  
Timestream

# Moving to serverless – database



In a web stack, these are the most common database options

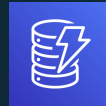
The diagram illustrates a multi-tier web stack architecture. At the top, a single server icon is connected to a blue callout box. Below this, there are three horizontal layers of server icons. The first layer has two servers, the second has two, and the third has ten. At the bottom, three servers are connected by dashed arrows, indicating a distributed or replicated database layer. The callout box points to the database layer, highlighting the common database options listed on the right.



Amazon Aurora



Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility)



Amazon DynamoDB



Amazon Redshift



Amazon RDS



Amazon Quantum Ledger Database



Amazon Neptune



Amazon Timestream

# Moving to serverless – database

## Relational Databases



Amazon Aurora  
Serverless

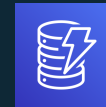
- Serverless
- Highly redundant
- Highly available
- Auto scaling
- PostgreSQL
- MySQL



Amazon RDS

- Simple scaling
- Engine native replication
- Microsoft SQL
- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- MariaDB
- Oracle

## NoSQL Databases



Amazon  
DynamoDB

- Serverless
- Highly redundant
- Highly available
- Global tables
- High input and output

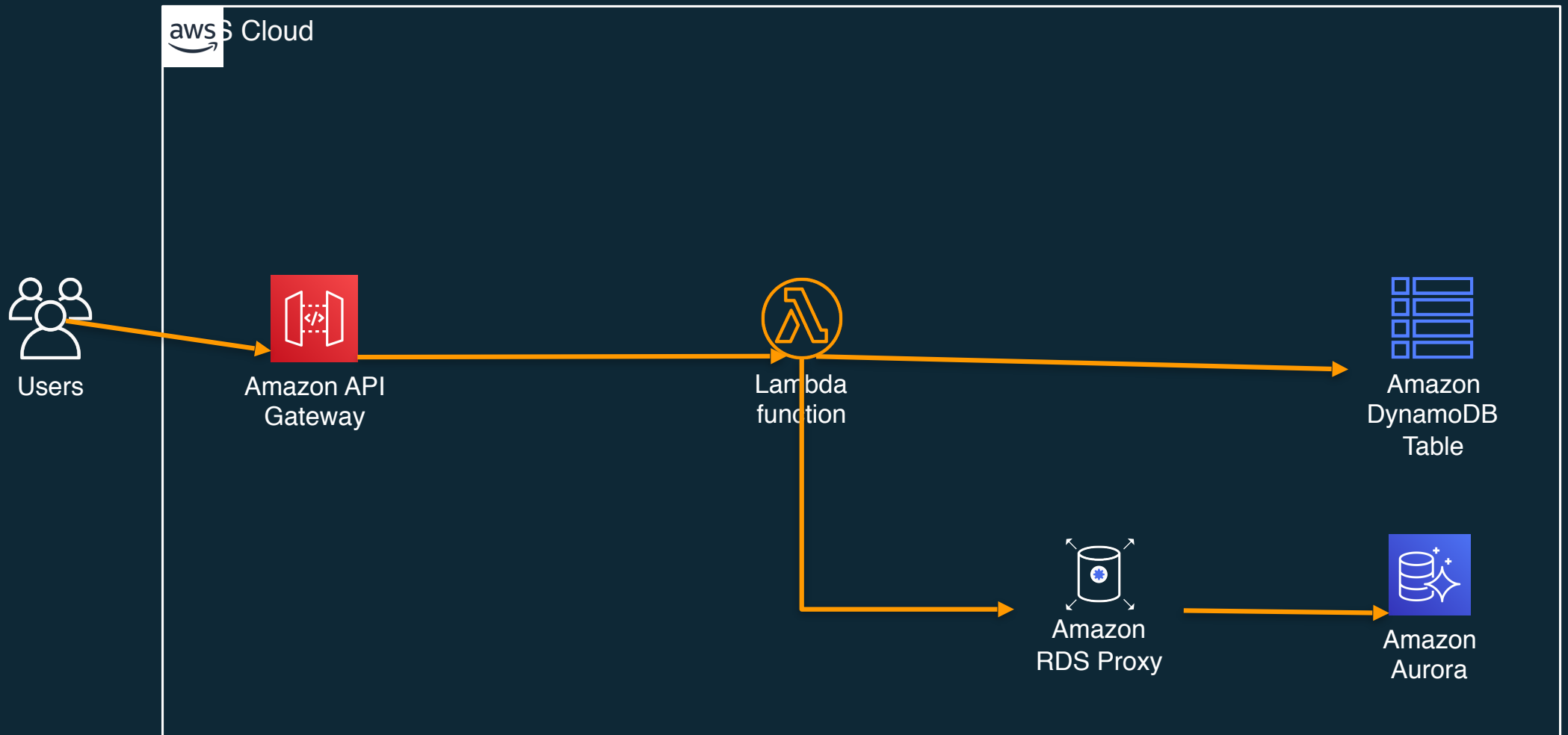


Amazon  
DocumentDB

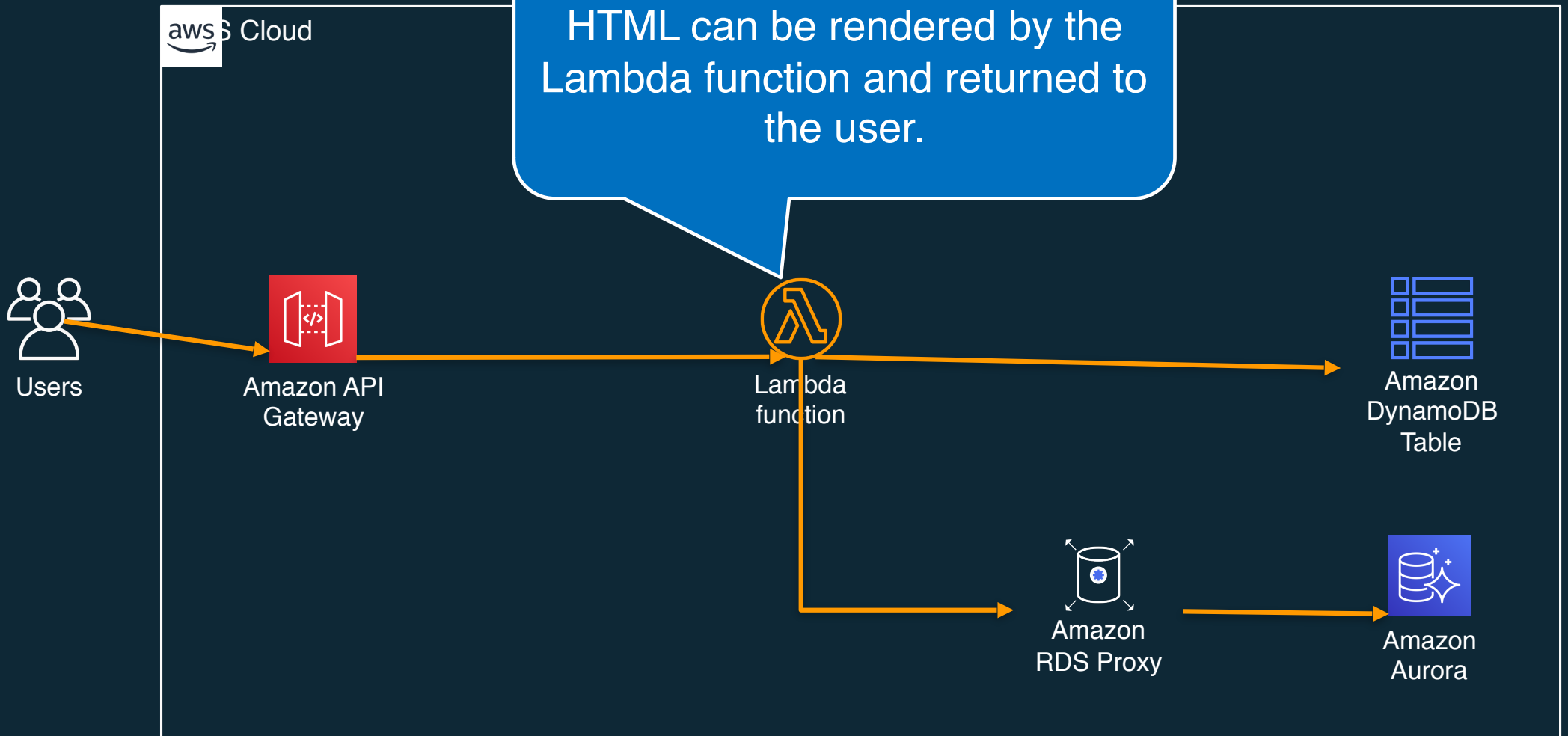
- Highly redundant
- Highly available
- MongoDB Compatible

# Putting it all together

# A basic website

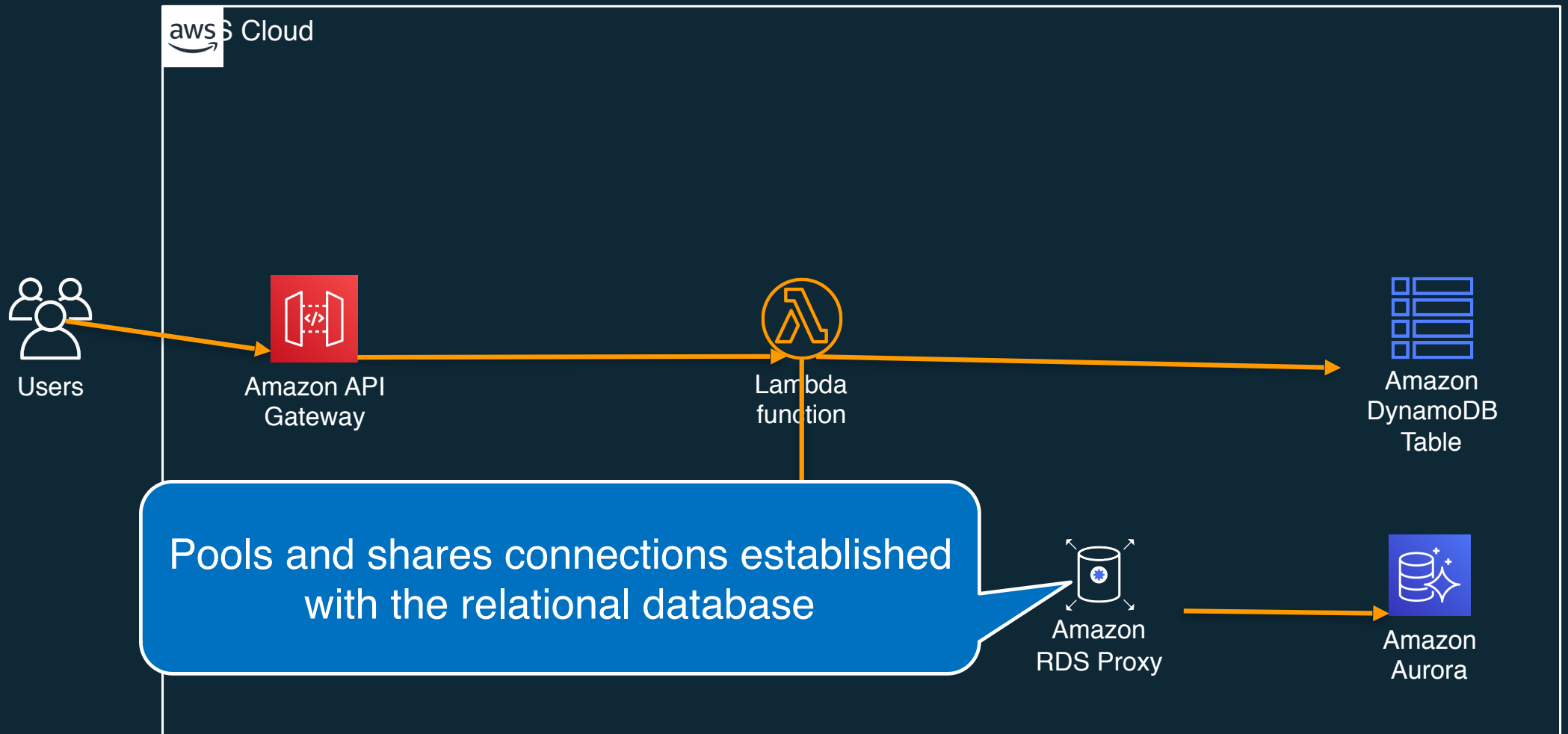


# A basic website

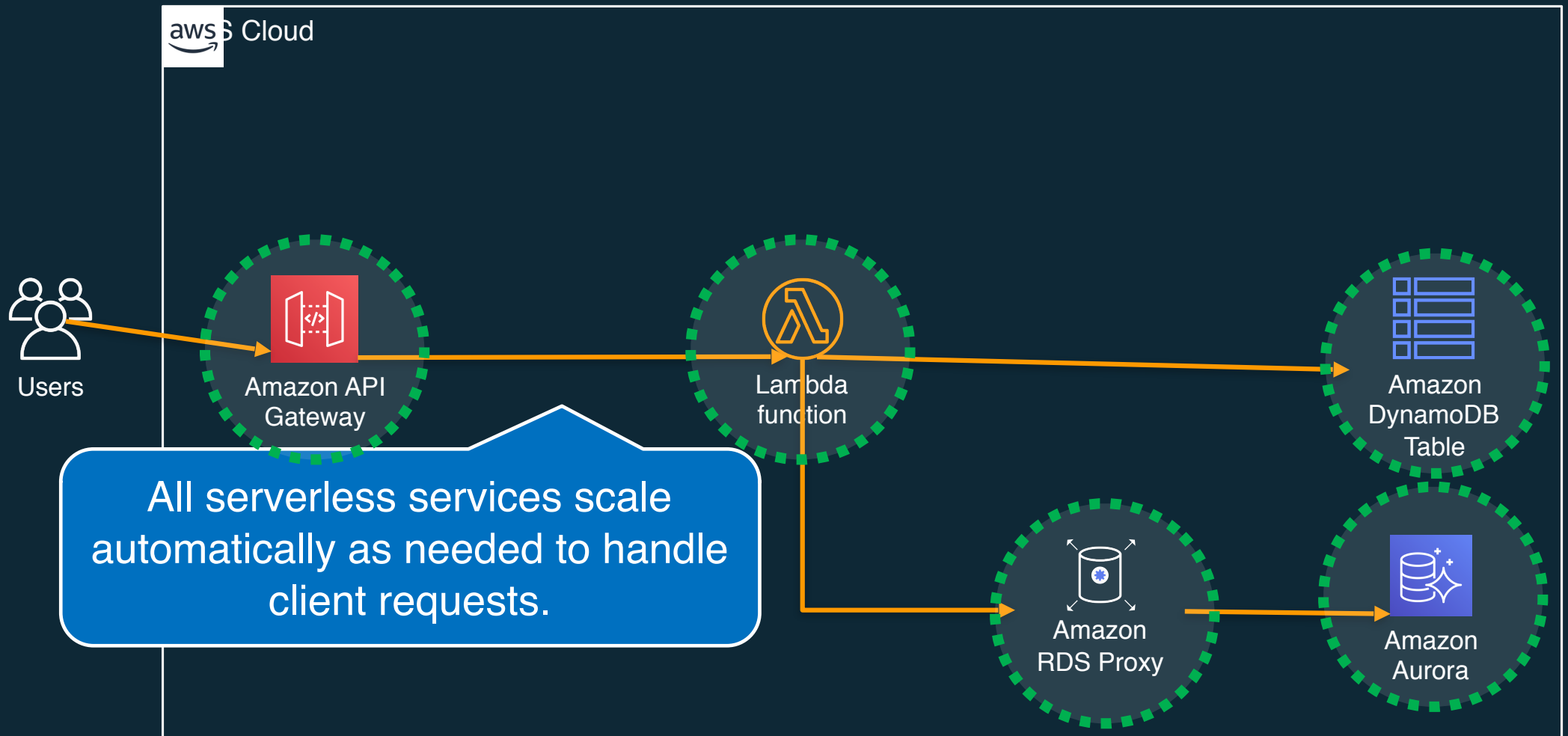




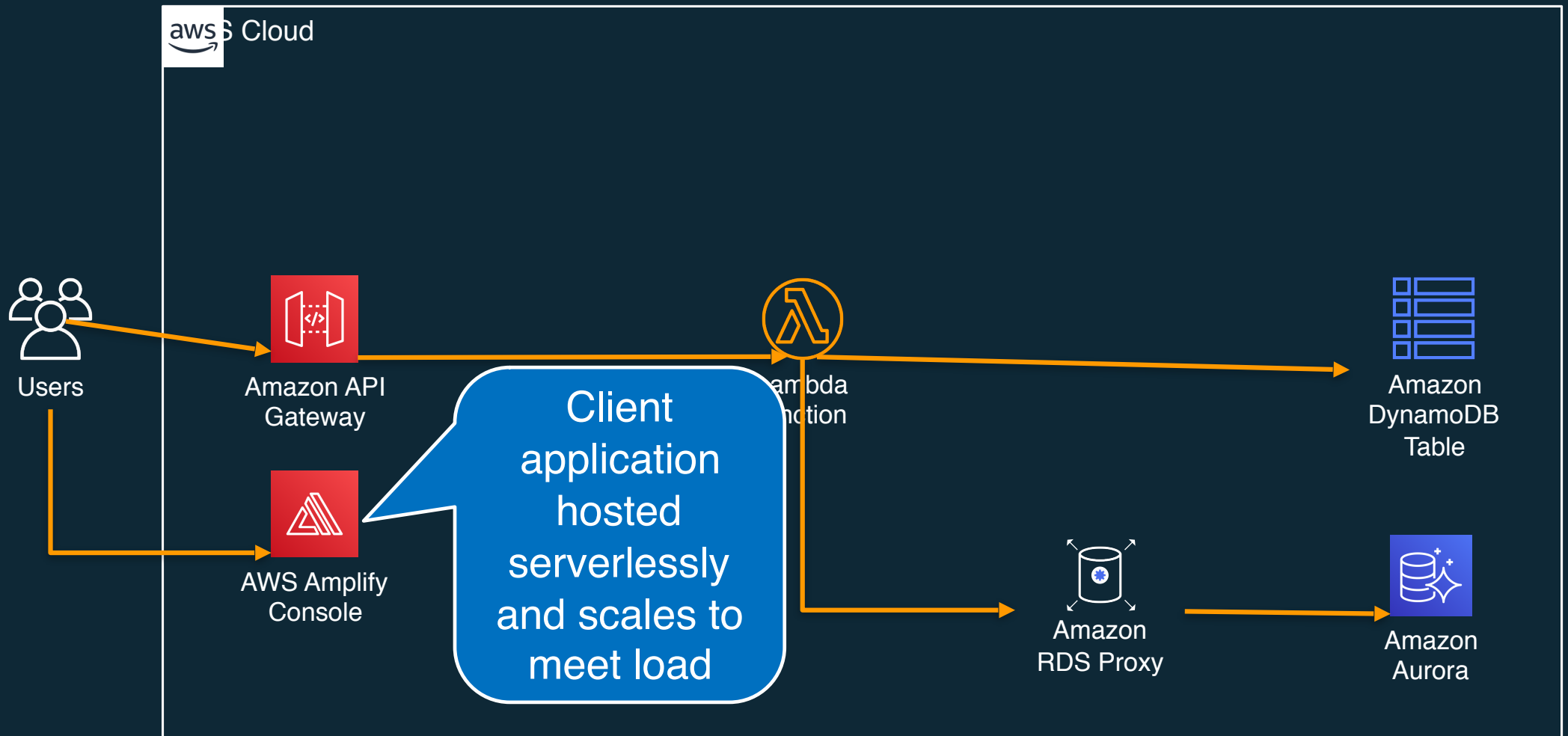
# A basic website



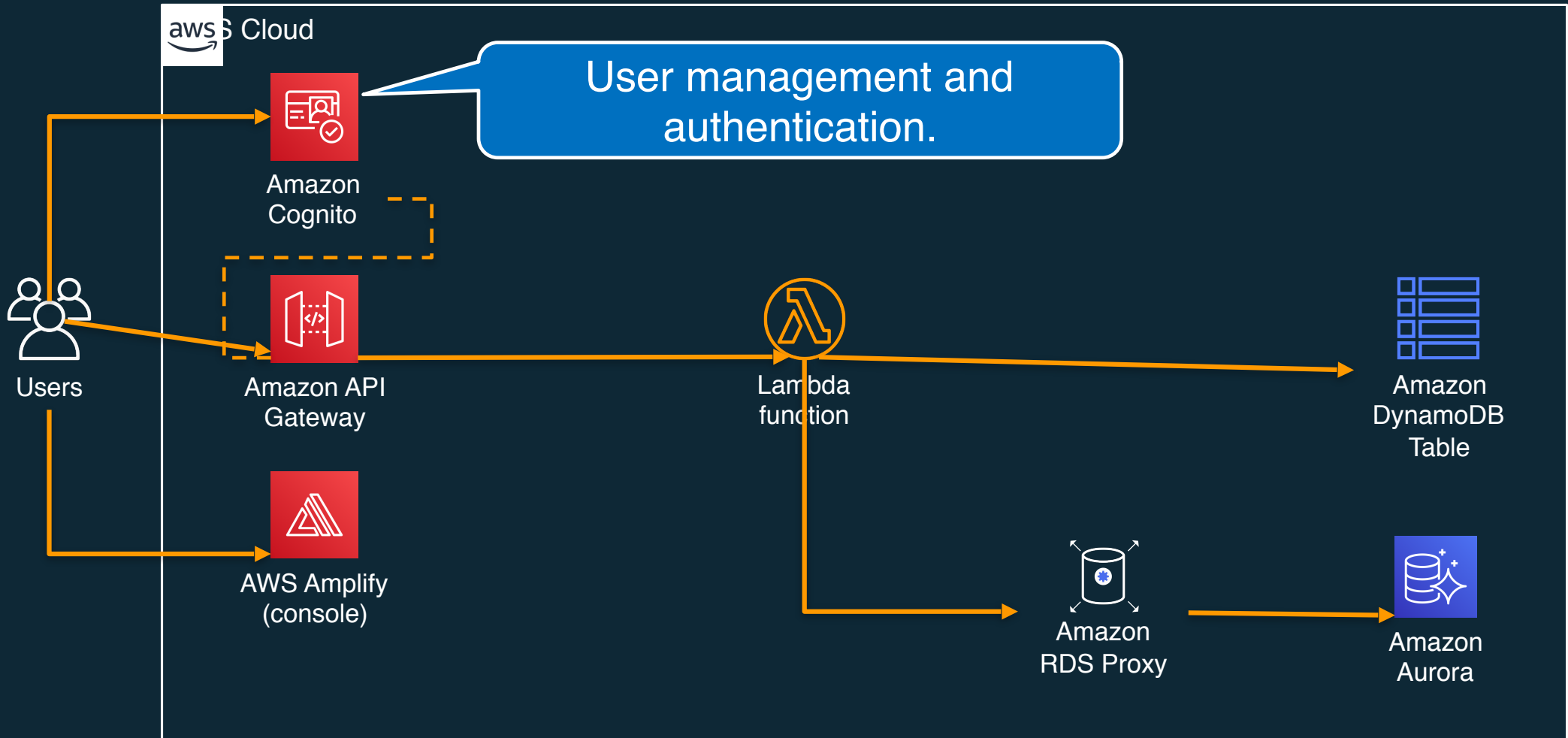
# A basic website



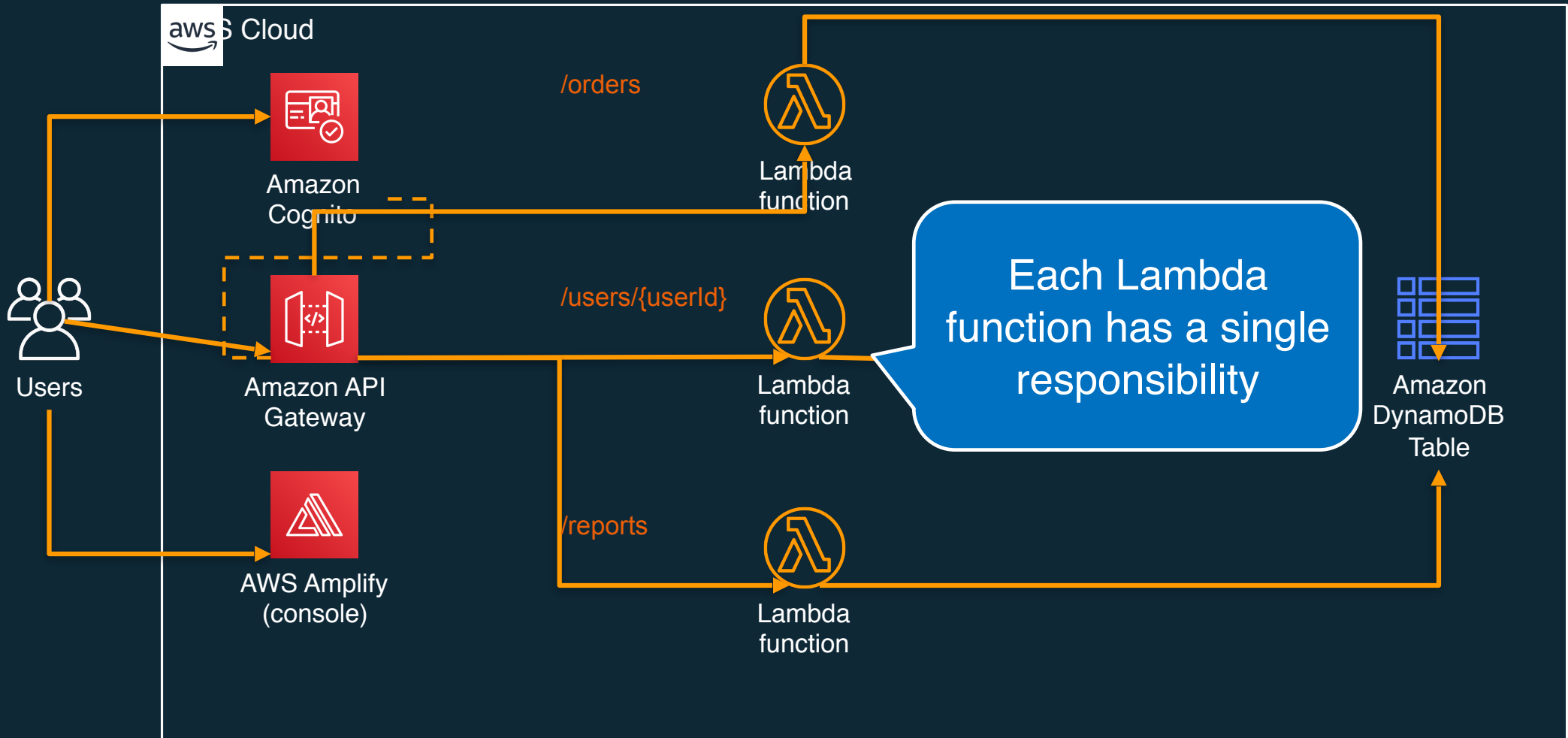
# A basic client/backend website



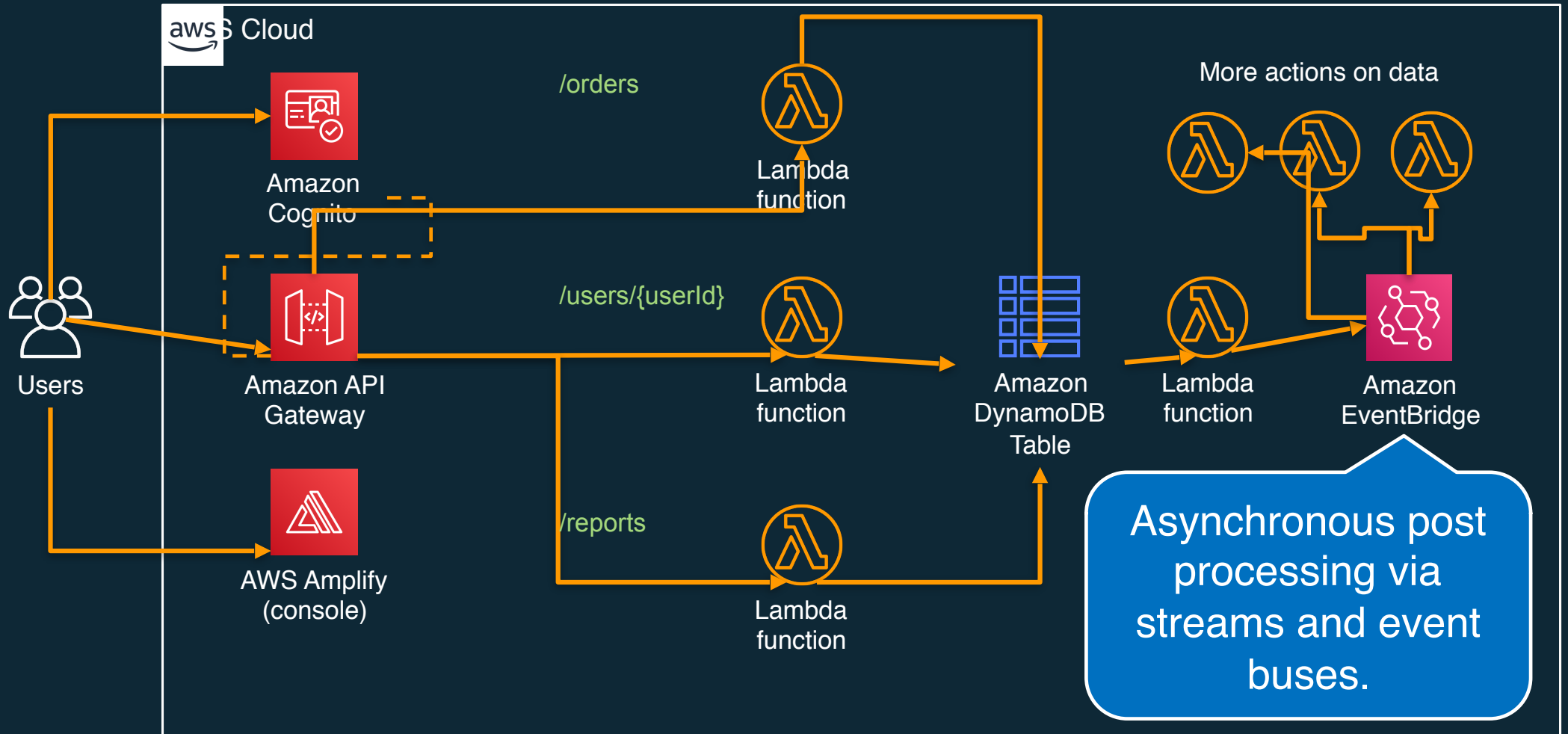
# A basic secure client/backend website



# A microservice website



# A microservice website



# Getting started

START WITH A FRAMEWORK

START WITH A FRAMEWORK START WITH A FRAMEWORK START WITH A FRAMEWORK

START WITH A FRAMEWORK

START WITH A  
FRAMEWORK!

START WITH A FRAMEWORK

START WITH A FRAMEWORK START WITH A FRAMEWORK START WITH A FRAMEWORK START WITH A FRAMEWORK START WITH A FRAMEWORK





Frameworks: AWS SAM

# Serverless Application Model



# SAM comes in two parts



# SAM comes in **2** parts

## SAM templates

Using shorthand syntax to express resources and event source mappings, it provides infrastructure as code (IaC) for serverless applications.

## SAM CLI

Provides tooling for local development, debugging, build, packaging, and deployment for serverless applications

<https://aws.amazon.com/serverless/sam/>



# Frameworks: AWS Amplify



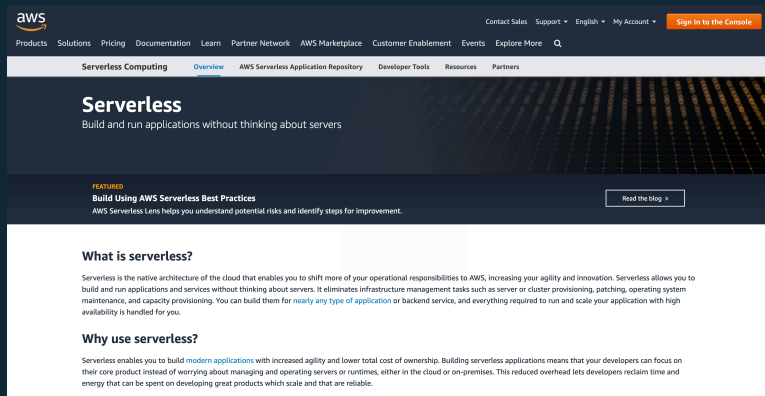
- Designed for front-end developers
- Allows creation of full-stack serverless infrastructure
- Uses SAM for backend management
- Helps manage front end code and backend connectivity for:
  - Analytics
  - APIs
  - AR/VR
  - Auth
  - DataStore
  - PubSub
  - And more

<https://aws-amplify.github.io/docs/>

# Frameworks: Third Party



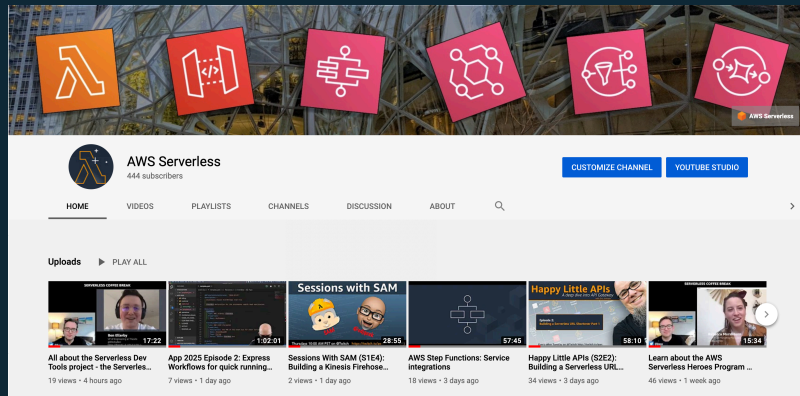
# Final resources



AWS Serverless

[slip.link/aws-serverless](https://slip.link/aws-serverless)

# Final resources



AWS Serverless YouTube Channel

[slip.link/serverless](https://slip.link/serverless)





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*@edjgeek*