

TRIFORK?

# GOTO AARHUS 2022





#### Who am I?

- Principal Developer Advocate AWS
- Father of 5
- Brand new grandpa
- Drummer
- Foodie
- Twitter -> @edjgeek



## Intro



# serverless presso

An event driven coffee ordering app built with serverless architecture

## The frontend applications

VUE.JS APPS HOSTED WITH AWS AMPLIFY CONSOLE

**serverless**presso

#### **1. Ordering app:**

- Loads menu
- Scans barcode to get order token
- Sends order
- Displays updates

#### 2. TV display app:

- Shows current barcode
- Receives order status updates
- Listens for store open/close events

#### 3. Barista app:

- Shows incoming orders
- Enables order completion or cancellation
- Enables store open/close events

### What is Serverlesspresso?

Serverlesspresso is a coffee ordering app built with serverless architecture:

- 1. Place an order on your mobile device.
- 2. The order appears on the monitor and the barista's tablet app.
- 3. You get a notification when the drink is ready.





Try it out! Go to: https://s12d.com/coffee





#### Where ?



# serverless presso

#### re: Invent

**1,920 orders**71 drinks per hour3m 34s further reading









#### LEAP Saudi Arabia

**1,310 orders**63 drinks per hour2m further reading

#### AWS Summit Tel Aviv 1,378 coffees!

Current record holder, beating The Paris summit by over 400!



#### **AWS Serverless services used**



AWS Amplify Console



Amazon API Gateway



Amazon DynamoDB



Amazon EventBridge



AWS Step Functions



AWS IoT Core



AWS Lambda



# High level architecture





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#### serverless presso

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## **QR** validator service

Throttles the queue to 10 drinks every 5 minutes and prevents unauthorized orders

### **QR** code generation

- A new QR code every 5 minutes.
- Valid for 10 scans.
- Hidden once all scans are "used".



### **QR code generation**

#### Generate

 The display app makes a request to generate the QR code and store the ID in DynamoDB.

#### Validate

 The Ordering app, makes a POST request to validate the QR code and ID



#### Token bucket system

When a valid QR is scanned, it decrements the *Available tokens* number and emits an event that triggers the order processor workflow.

РК	Available tokens	End_ts	Last_code	Last_id	Start_ts
1234423	10	1645200599999	41gKJHGT	1234423	1645200300000
1234123	8	1645628399999	6KJHFJ5Lh	1234123	1645628100000
5412322	1	1645449599999	91HHFFJHF	5412322	1645449300000
3435657	2	1645435199999	OCZomT756	3435657	1645434900000

DynamoDB validator-table



## **Order Processor service**

Orchestrates each order from start to completion

#### **AWS Step Functions**

FULLY MANAGED STATE MACHINES ON AWS

- Resilient workflow automation
- Built-in error handling
- Powerful AWS service integration
- First-class support for integrating with your own services
- Auditable execution history and visual monitoring



#### Define the workflow...

DEFINE ALL THE STEPS IN MAKING A DRINK

#### Process for making a drink

 Check the store is open
 Get barista capacity
 Wait for the customer order - cancel if > 5 mins
 Generate an order number
 Wait for barista to make drink - cancel if > 15 mins
 Also handle cancelation by customer or barista

#### ... then design visually with Workflow Studio

#### **REPLACE SPAGHETTI CODE WITH STATE MACHINES**

Search	5 Undo C	⊄ Redo ⊕ Zoom in	Q Zoom out	♦ Center	Export <b>v</b> Form Definitio
Actions Flow				Start	Shop Open?
AWS Lambda Invoke				Lambda: Invoke	Configuration Input Output
Amazon SNS				Get Shop Status	State name
Amazon ECS				Choice state Shop Open?	Shop Open?
Ruillask					State type
AWS Step Functions StartExecution		Rule #1		Lambda: Invoke Get Capacity Status	State type         Choice         Choice Rules         Choice rules let you create if-then logic to determine which s the workflow should transition to next.
AWS Step Functions StartExecution AWS Glue StartJobRun		Rule #1		Default Lambda: Invoke Get Capacity Status	State type         Choice         Choice Rules         Choice rules let you create if-then logic to determine which s the workflow should transition to next.         Image: Rule #1 not(\$.StoreOpen.modified.storeOpen == true)
AWS Step Functions StartExecution  AWS Glue StartJobRun  PUTE Amazon Data Lifecycle		Rule #1 Rule #1		Default Lambda: Invoke Get Capacity Status	State type         Choice         Choice Rules         Choice rules let you create if-then logic to determine which so the workflow should transition to next.         Rule #1         not(\$.StoreOpen.modified.storeOpen == true)         Default rule         Defines default state when no rule evaluates to true
AWS Step Functions StartExecution AWS Glue StartJobRun PUTE Amazon Data Lifecycle Amazon EBS Amazon EC2	EventBill Emit-	Rule #1 Rule #1 Bridge: PutEvents Shop not ready		Lambda: Invoke Get Capacity Status Choice state Capacity Avialable? Default EventBridge: PutEvents Emit - Workflow Started TT	State type         Choice         Choice Rules         Choice rules let you create if-then logic to determine which s the workflow should transition to next.         Image: Rule #1 not(\$.StoreOpen.modified.storeOpen == true)         Image: Default rule Defines default state when no rule evaluates to true         Image: Head true Defines default state when no rule evaluates to true         Image: Head true Defines default state when no rule evaluates to true

## Managing each coffee's journey

USING AWS STEP FUNCTIONS TO MANAGE EACH WORKFLOW EXECUTION

- Workflow ensures store is open and baristas have capacity
- Allows customer 5 minutes to order before timing out / cancelling
- Allows barista 15 minutes to make before timing out / cancelling
- Uses Lambda functions for custom logic; uses direct service integrations otherwise







aws

**Collect drink,** learn about the order journey, and share. for a one-time login code.

End



Check shop is ready, wait for customer to submit order.

Resumes workflow which generates new order number. Wait for barista to complete order.

Barista makes drink. Workflow resumes and emits order completion event.

# Order Manager service

Handles order persistence to DynamoDB

#### **Order table**

Each order is persisted to a DynamoDB table. The entry is updated at various stages of the order lifecycle.

РК	SK	TS	UID	OrderNo	TaskToken	OrderState	DrinkOrder
Orders	2	1645726 346199	1	10	AAAAKgAAAAIAAAAAAAAA Alp4um0gPw/FO3rqpCDvlE AL+l/h+	COMPLETED	{"userId":"1","drink":"Cappuccino","modifiers":[] ,"icon":"barista-icons_cappuccino-alternative"}

#### **API Gateway to DynamoDB**

/myOrders - GET /orders - GET /orders/{id} - GET

Front end applications query Order table directly from API Gateway.

Velocity mapping templates modify the incoming request.



```
#set($subFromJWT = $context.authorizer.claims.sub)
{
    "TableName": "serverlesspresso-order-table",
    "IndexName": "GSI-userId",
    "KeyConditionExpression": "#USERID = :USERID",
    "ExpressionAttributeNames": {
    "#USERID": "USERID"
    },
    "ExpressionAttributeValues": {
    "StimeSionAttributeValues": {
        "StimeSionAttributeValues": {
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```

#### **CRUD** operations

/myOrders - GET /orders - GET /orders/{id} - GET

/orders/{id} - PUT

Updates are made to the *Order* table via a PUT request.



### **Order Manager service as a Lambda function**

#### Version 1

#### Each operation invokes a Lambda Function



- Update DynamoDB
  Resume SFN
- Update DynamoDBResume SFN
- Update DynamoDBResume SFN
- <u>Sa</u>nitize order
- update DynamoDB
- Resume SFN

Application grew more complex over time, performing multiple tasks to handle increasingly complex business logic, leading to

- Tightly coupled code base
- Slower release cadence
- Poor discoverability
- Additional complexity

#### **Order Manager service as a workflow**



#### Communicate between microservices using events



### What is an event?

#### USING AMAZON EVENTBRIDGE FOR CHOREOGRAPHING MICROSERVICES

- An event is defined in JSON
- "Detail" is application specific
- Envelope attributes are provided by Amazon EventBridge
- Producers create events
- Consumers choose which events to listen to by using rules

```
"version": "0",
"id": "6ac4e27b-1234-1234-1234-5fb02c880319",
"detail-type": "OrderProcessor.OrderStarted",
"source": "awsserverlessda.serverlesspresso",
"account": "123456789012",
"time": "2021-11-28T13:12:30Z",
"region": "us-west-2",
"detail": {
   "userId": "jbesw",
   "orderId": "eYmAfqLD67vlbdUViLe D",
   "drinkOrder": {
     "icon": "barista-icons_cafe-latte",
     "modifiers": [],
      "drink": "Latte"
```



#### Serverlesspresso events

#### 15 EVETS

- 1. ConfigService.ConfigChanged
- 2. OrderJourney.AllEventsStored
- 3. OrderManager\_MakeOrder
- 4. OrderManager.OrderCancelled
- 5. OrderManager.WaitingCompletion
- 6. OrderProcessor.OrderTimeOut
- 7. OrderProcessor.ShopNotready
- 8. OrderProcessor.WaitingCompletion
- 9. OrderProcessor.WaitingProduction
- 10. OrderProcessor. WorkflowStarted
- 11. QueueService. OrderCancelled
- 12. QueueService. OrderCompleted
- 13. Validator. New Order
- 14. QueueService. OrderStarted
- 15. Order Manager. Order Completed



## Amazon EventBridge

A serverless event bus service for AWS services, your own applications, and SaaS providers

- Serverless—pay only for the events you process
- Simplified scaling avoids increasing costs to sustain and manage resources
- No upfront investments, ongoing licensing, or maintenance costs
- No specialist knowledge needed

### **Event-driven architectures**

USING AMAZON EVENTBRIDGE FOR CHOREOGRAPHING MICROSERVICES

- Event flow drives the application
- Events choreograph the services, while Step Functions orchestrates the transactions





### **Event-driven architectures**

#### USING AMAZON EVENTBRIDGE FOR CHOREOGRAPHING MICROSERVICES

- Event flow drives the application
- Events choreograph the services, while Step Functions orchestrates the transactions
- Add new microservices as event consumers without changing existing code
- Microservices emit events independently of consumers





# Handling async responses with real-time updates

# Handling response values and state for asynchronous requests

No return path to provide further information beyond the initial acknowledgement



Asynchronous events

## **Tracking an inflight request: Polling**



- Initial request returns a tracking identifier
  - Create a second API endpoint for the front end to check the status of the request, referencing the tracking ID
  - Use DynamoDB or another data store to track the state of the request
  - Simple mechanism to implement
  - Can create many empty calls
  - Delay between availability and front-end notification

## **Tracking an inflight request: WebSocket**



- A bidirectional connection between the front end client and the backend service
- Your backend services can continue to send data back to the client by using a WebSocket connection
- Closer to real time
- Reduces the number of messages between the client  $\bullet$ and backend system
- Often more complex to implement

Web applications often require partial information:



Completion percentages



#### Continuous data changes

Front end application uses pub-sub to "listen" for event updates



Front end uses AWS SDK to subscribe to a topic based on user's unique user ID.

Front end application uses pub-sub to "listen" for event updates



Receives messages published by the backend to this topic.

Front end application uses pub-sub to "listen" for event updates



Messages are categorized using topics. Topic names are UTF 8 encoded strings.

Front end application uses pub-sub to "listen" for event updates



The IoT core service manages the WebSocket connection between backend publishers and front-end subscribers.

This enables fanout functionality to thousands front-end devices.

The *IotData* class in the AWS SDK returns a client that uses the MQTT protocol

```
Front End app
mqttClient.on('connect', function () {
     console.log('mqttClient connected')
})
mqttClient.on('error', function (err) {
     console.log('mqttClient error: ', err)
})
mqttClient.on('message', function (topic, payload) {
     const msg = JSON.parse(payload.toString())
     console.log('IoT msg: ', topic, msg)
})
```

Once the frontend application establishes the connection, it returns messages, errors, and connection status via callbacks.

# **Combining multiple approaches for your front-end application**

Many front-end applications can combine synchronous and asynchronous response models.



Serverlesspresso sends an initial synchronous request to retrieve the current "state of things."



# **Combining multiple approaches for your front-end application**

Many front-end applications can combine synchronous and asynchronous response models.



Simultaneously the front end subscribes to global and user-based IoT topics.



# **Combining multiple approaches for your front-end application**



New orders are posted to the application, and processed asynchronously, with updates published to the font end via the IoT topic.



### What does it cost to run this workload?

We can serve up to 960 drinks to 960 customers every day

Service	Daily cost	With Free Tier
AWS Amplify Console	\$0.28	Free
Amazon API Gateway	\$0.01	Free
Amazon Cognito	\$0.00	Free
Amazon DynamoDB	\$0.01	Free
Amazon EventBridge	\$0.01	Free
AWS IoT Core	\$0.01	Free
AWS Lambda	\$0.01	Free
Amazon SNS	\$7.98	\$7.98
AWS Step Functions	\$0.29	Free



Learn about the AWS Free Tier: https://aws.amazon.com/free

#### Summary



# serverless presso

An event driven coffee ordering app built with serverless architecture

Use Step Functions to orchestrate resources within a microservice

Use events to communicate between microservices

Use IoT Core to maintain open connection for asynchronous responses



Search



# Welcome to Serverless Land

This site brings together all the latest blogs, videos, and training for AWS Serverless. Learn to use and build apps that scale automatically on low-cost, fully-managed serverless architecture.







Learn More

For more serverless learning resources, visit: https://serverlessland.com





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