

# Architecture as Text

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TKTK who are you? past companies? past projects?

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*The chief cause of problems is  
solutions. - Eric Sevareid*

Physical servers  
Virtual machines  
Containers  
**Cloud functions**

- Physical servers break down so we moved to commodity hardware. - Virtual machines are slow so we removed state and load balanced them. - Containers are hard to coordinate so they became cloud functions.

**Cloud functions** are different: virtual machines and containers are a metaphor for a physical server

















We knew Cloud Functions would bring significant advantages in an incumbant market.





You have to manually provision and setup your deployment pipeline with your own assumptions about environment isolation and reproducibility.

- Configuration and infrastructure can drift, leaving systems in difficult to repeat/reproduce and thus scale
- Hard to configure and thus automate
- Which means getting consistent, repeatable and reproducible builds is tough to get right

 <b>Compute</b> EC2 EC2 Container Service Lightsail <a href="#">↗</a> Elastic Beanstalk Lambda Batch	 <b>Developer Tools</b> CodeStar CodeCommit CodeBuild CodeDeploy CodePipeline X-Ray	 <b>Internet of Things</b> AWS IoT AWS Greengrass
 <b>Storage</b> S3 EFS Glacier Storage Gateway	 <b>Management Tools</b> CloudWatch CloudFormation CloudTrail Config OpsWorks Service Catalog Trusted Advisor Managed Services	 <b>Contact Center</b> Amazon Connect
 <b>Database</b> RDS DynamoDB ElastiCache Redshift	 <b>Game Development</b> Amazon GameLift	 <b>Mobile Services</b> Mobile Hub Cognito Device Farm Mobile Analytics Pinpoint
 <b>Networking &amp; Content Delivery</b> VPC CloudFront Direct Connect Route 53	 <b>Security, Identity &amp; Compliance</b> IAM Inspector Certificate Manager Directory Service WAF & Shield Artifact	 <b>Application Services</b> Step Functions SWF API Gateway Elastic Transcoder
 <b>Migration</b> Application Discovery Service DMS Server Migration Snowball	 <b>Analytics</b> Athena EMR CloudSearch Elasticsearch Service Kinesis	 <b>Messaging</b> Simple Queue Service Simple Notification Service SES
		 <b>Business Productivity</b> WorkDocs WorkMail

# Infrastructure as Code

1. Manifest checked into your revision control system so you can version your infra beside your code
2. Tooling for managing the manifest based infra (usually global CLI binary)

# Terraform

# Serverless

# AWS SAM

None of these things existed when we started building begin.com; as they matured and the thing that would become .arc emerged we still liked our approach

# Terraform HCL

# Terraform HCL

```
resource "aws_iam_role" "iam_for_lambda" {  
  name = "iam_for_lambda"  
  assume_role_policy = <<EOF  
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [{  
    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",  
    "Principal": {  
      "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"  
    },  
    "Effect": "Allow",  
    "Sid": ""  
  }]  
}  
EOF
```

Provisions a Lambda function on AWS.

# Serverless YAML



# Serverless YAML

```
# serverless.yml

service: users

provider:
  name: aws
  runtime: nodejs6.10
  stage: dev # Set the default stage used. Default is dev
  region: us-east-1 # Overwrite the default region used. Default is us-east-1
  profile: production # The default profile to use with this service
  memorySize: 512 # Overwrite the default memory size. Default is 1024
  deploymentBucket:
    name: com.serverless.${self:provider.region}.deploys # Overwrite the default bucket name
    serverSideEncryption: AES256 # when using server-side encryption
  versionFunctions: false # Optional function versioning
```

Wires a couple of Lambdas and a DynamoDB Table

# AWS SAM

# AWS SAM

```
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: '2010-09-09'  
Transform: AWS::Serverless-2016-10-31  
Description: Simple CRUD webservice. State is stored in a Simp  
Resources:  
  GetFunction:  
    Type: AWS::Serverless::Function  
    Properties:  
      Handler: index.get  
      Runtime: nodejs4.3  
      CodeUri: s3:///api_backend.zip  
      Policies: AmazonDynamoDBReadOnlyAccess  
      Environment:  
        Variables:  
          TABLE_NAME: !Ref Table  
      Events:
```

Wires a couple of Lambdas and a DynamoDB Table

1. Deep proprietary knowledge is required to configure and maintain common infrastructure primitives
2. Painful manifest files; JSON and YAML are not ideal
3. Tooling was designed for the last generation of metaphors

- Tooling lags behind AWS releases
- Setup requires expertise in AWS Primitives which might as well be AWS Frameworks
- JSON: is difficult to read, has no comments, and unforgiving to edit
- YAML isn't much better and especially worse with deeply nested statements

We are committing AWS infra config arcana into our revision control systems

# Infrastructure as Code

# ~~Infrastructure as Code~~

# Architecture as Text





## .arc

```
# this is an .arc file
@app
helloapp

@html
get /
```

# Things to understand about .arc

1. Comments start with #
2. Sections start with @
3. **Everything after a section becomes instructions for generating AWS infrastructure**

## `.arc` lives in the root of a Node project

```
# this is an .arc file
@app
helloapp

@html
get /
```

`.arc` file always lives beside `package.json`

## @app defines a namespace

```
# this is an .arc file
@app
helloapp

@html
get /
```

@app namespace scopes all generated infrastructure within AWS.

## @html defines text/html routes

```
# this is an .arc file
@app
helloapp

@html
get /
```

(Other HTTP handlers supported: @json)

.arc tooling is *local* to the project using npm scripts



## npm run create

```
# /  
# | -src  
# |   '-html  
# |     '-get-index  
# |       |-index.js  
# |         '-package.json  
# | - .arc  
# '- package.json
```

A Lambda function wired to API Gateway handles requests to /.

## .arc is expressive

```
# this is an .arc file
@app
helloapp

@html
get /
get /about
get /contact
post /contact

@json
get /api
```

## npm run create

```
# /
# | -src
# | | -html
# | | | -get-index/
# | | | -get-about/
# | | | -get-contact/
# | | | -post-contact/
# | | -json
# | | -get-api/
# | -.arc
# | -package.json
```

The file system layout mirrors the `.arc` file.

## a complete .arc example

```
@app
hello

@html
get /
post /likes

@json
get /likes

@events
hit-counter

@scheduled
daily-affirmation rate(1 day)
```

Lets look at the generated cloud function code

## src/html/get-index/index.js

```
var arc = require('@architect/functions')

function index(req, res) {
  console.log(JSON.stringify(req, null, 2))
  res({
    html: 'hello world'
  })
}

exports.handler = arc.html.get(index)
```

## src/html/post-likes/index.js

```
var arc = require('@architect/functions')

function likes(req, res) {
  // send an email or something here
  res({
    location: '/'
  })
}

exports.handler = arc.html.post(likes)
```

## src/events/hit-counter/index.js

```
var arc = require('@architect/functions')

function count(payload, callback) {
  // do a db thing here probs
  console.log(JSON.stringify(payload, null, 2))
  callback()
}

exports.handler = arc.events.subscribe(count)
```



## src/scheduled/daily-affirmation/index.js

```
var arc = require('@architect/functions')

function daily(payload, callback) {
  // idk, send an sms here maybe?
  console.log(JSON.stringify(payload, null, 2))
  callback()
}

exports.handler = arc.scheduled(daily)
```

## src/tables/likes-update/index.js

```
var arc = require('@architect/functions')

function like(record, callback) {
  // anything you want!
  console.log(JSON.stringify(payload, null, 2))
  callback()
}

exports.handler = arc.tables.update(like)
```

• `arc` has three facets

1. Declaritively define architecture with a high level primitives in plain text in `.arc`
2. Workflows to generate local code, configure, provision and deploy infrastructure
3. Cloud function code itself

Other stuff you should know

- `npm start` runs code completely offline and in memory
- `npm run deploy` ships to staging
- `ARC_DEPLOY=production npm run deploy` promotes code to production
- Safely use the console tactically to access and admin deployed infra
- Format, parser and tooling are completely open to extension

## Before .arc

1. Super long dev/deploy cycles
2. Inconsistent infra leading to hard to trace bugs
3. Frustration, demotivation, unhappiness and a sense of doom

## After `.arc`

1. Dev cycles are immediate, deployments run in seconds
2. Infra is consistent, bugs are easy to trace (and isolated!)
3. Green builds and happy devs



arc.codes