re: Invent

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SVS320

Accelerate serverless deployments using Terraform with proven patterns

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Creator of serverless.tf



Agenda

best practices proven patterns test applications locally

modular, reusable architectures manage ownership efficiently deploying predictably, and repeatedly

Leave equipped with practical skills open source frameworks

Build and test

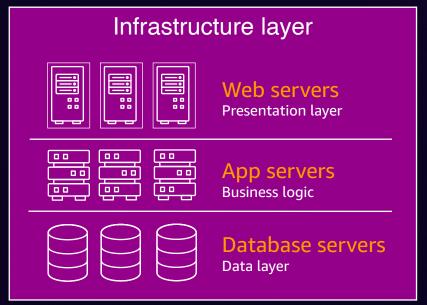
Scale and deploy

Action items



Traditional applications



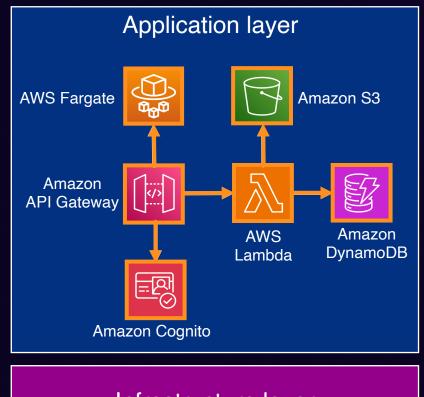


Rigid separation between infrastructure and application teams, tools, processes

Frequently coupled, manual workflows for release and quality control

Long cycles – need a new database?
Open a ticket, we'll get back to you

Serverlessapplications



Infrastructure layer

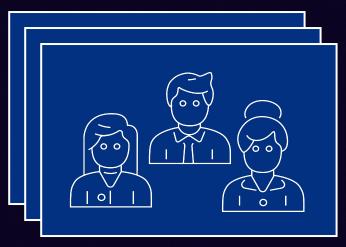
"Infrastructure" is redefined. A function, an event-source mapping, and an event routing rule are app resources owned by the app dev teams

IaC tools are no longer exclusive to Infra teams, but commonly used by app dev teams

Infrastructure-as-code and integrationas-code

The ownership boundaries

This is an application resource! We need the flexibility to control it!



Application development teams





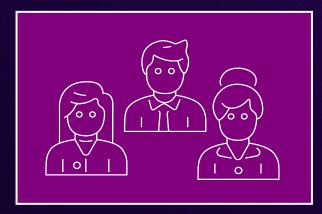








This is an infrastructure resource! We own and manage it!



Infrastructure/ops team



Building serverless applications with Terraform





- 450M+ downloads, 4,350+ customers
- Vast array of integrations, with support for over 3,000 providers
- Terraform AWS Provider downloaded over
 3 billion times



AWS Serverless

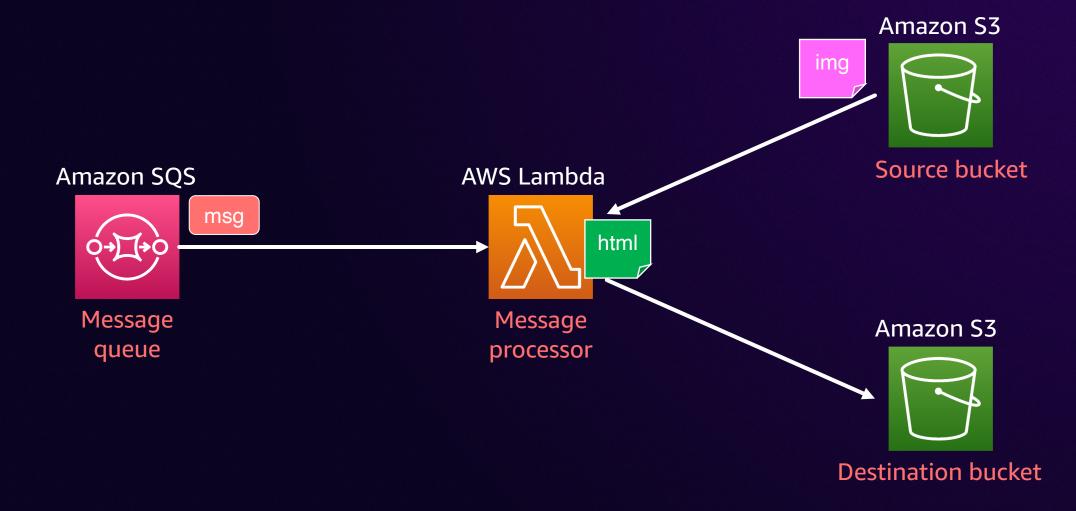
- Run code without thinking about servers or clusters
- Over one million customers using AWS Serverless services every month
- Processes 10s of trillions requests every month



Let's start building?



What are we building





Creating SQS queues

```
resource "aws_sqs_queue" "greetings" {
    name = "greetings_queue"
    sqs_managed_sse_enabled = true
}

Queue name
Security best practice
```



Creating S3 buckets

```
resource "aws_s3_bucket" "src_bucket" {
    bucket = "SourceBucket"
                                                                         Bucket name
resource "aws_s3_bucket_ownership_controls" "src_bucket" {
    bucket = aws_s3_bucket.src_bucket.id
    rule {
        object_ownership = "BucketOwnerPreferred"
                                                                   Ownership controls
resource "aws_s3_bucket_acl" "src_bucket" {
    bucket = aws_s3_bucket.src_bucket.id
    acl
          = "private"
                                                                       Access controls
```

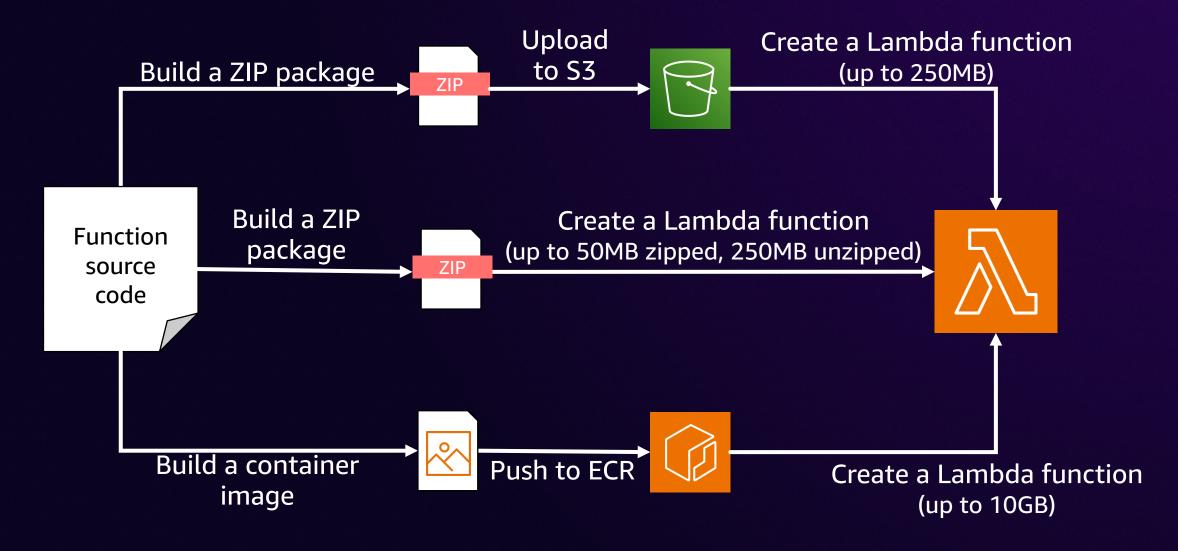


Creating Lambda function execution role

```
resource "aws_iam_policy" "lambda_s3_access" {
   policy = jsonencode({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
       Statement: [
                Effect: "Allow",
                Action: ["s3:GetObject"],
                Resource: "${aws_s3_bucket.src_bucket.arn}/*"
                Effect: "Allow",
                Action: ["s3:Put0bject"],
                Resource: "${aws_s3_bucket.dst_bucket.arn}/*"
```

Principle of least privilege







```
data "archive_file" "this" {
 type = "zip"
 source_dir = "../src/lambda/greetings"
 output_path = "greetings_lambda.zip"
                                                                  Package source directory
resource "aws_lambda_function" "this" {
   function_name = "greetings_lambda"
                = aws_iam_role.this.arn
   role
   handler = "index.handler"
   runtime = "nodejs20.x"
   memory_size = 256
                                                                   Function configuration
   filename
                   = data.archive_file.this.output_path
   source_code_hash = data.archive_file.this.output_base64sha256
                                                                           Function code
```



```
resource "aws_lambda_function" "this" {
   function_name = "greetings_lambda"
   role
                = aws_iam_role.this.arn
   handler = "index.handler"
   runtime = "nodejs20.x"
   memory_size = 256
                                                                    Function configuration
   filename
                    = data.archive_file.this.output_path
   source_code_hash = data.archive_file.this.output_base64sha256
                                                                           Function code
   # Alternatively, if getting the zip file from S3
   # s3_bucket = .....
   # s3 key = .....
   #Alternatively, if using function image from ECR
   # image_uri = ....
```



```
resource "aws lambda function" "this" {
   function_name = "greetings_lambda"
   role
                = aws_iam_role.this.arn
   handler = "index.handler"
   runtime = "nodejs20.x"
   memory_size = 256
   filename
                   = data.archive_file.this.output_path
   source_code_hash = data.archive_file.this.output_base64sha256
   # Alternatively, if getting the zip file from S3
   # s3_bucket = .....
   # s3 key = .....
   #Alternatively, if using function image from ECR
   # image_uri = .....
```

Function configuration

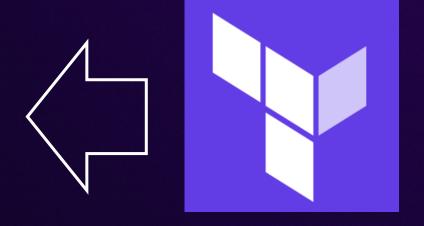
Function code



Testing serverless applications with SAM



Seamless development and testing experience



Local development, debugging, and testing

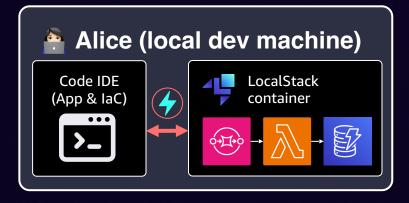
Cloud environment templating and deployment

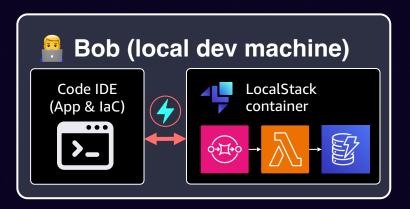


Local testing with AWS SAM

```
T
       sam - "ip-172-31- ×
Admin:~/environment/serverless-tf-basic-app/terraform (master) $ echo -e "\nAWS CLI Version:\n"; aws --version; echo -e "\
n\nTerraform Version:\n"; terraform --version; echo -e "\n\nAWS SAM CLI Version:\n"; sam --version
AWS CLI Version:
aws-cli/2.17.47 Python/3.11.9 Linux/6.1.106-116.188.amzn2023.x86_64 exe/x86_64.amzn.2023
Terraform Version:
Terraform v1.9.5
on linux amd64
+ provider registry.terraform.io/hashicorp/archive v2.4.2
+ provider registry.terraform.io/hashicorp/aws v5.54.1
+ provider registry.terraform.io/hashicorp/random v3.6.2
AWS SAM CLI Version:
SAM CLI, version 1.112.0
Admin:~/environment/serverless-tf-basic-app/terraform (master) $
```

LocalStack - Test your serverless apps locally











Scaling



Growth challenges...

Use approved runtimes only

Upload ZIP directly or via S3?

Different runtimes have different packaging tools

Uniformly apply tags



Project structure

Applying bestpractices and policies at scale

Principle of least privileged access

Do not reinvent the wheel



Modularization

DON'T

```
38016
38017
         resource "aws_iam_role_policy_attachment"
38018
           policy_arn = aws_iam_policy.greeting_lam
38019
           role
                      = aws_iam_role.greeting_lambd
38020
38021
38022
         resource "aws_lambda_event_source_mapping"
38023
           event_source_arn = var.greeting_queue_ar
38024
           function_name
                            = aws_lambda_function.g
38025
           batch_size
                            = 1
38026
38027
           depends_on = [aws_iam_role_policy_attach
38028
38029
38030
         # E0F
```

Put all the IaC templates in one file

DO

Storage

Web Backend

Observability

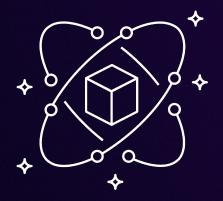
Async processing

Organize your IaC as a collection of reusable modules



Modularization







Best practices

Reusability

Composability



```
Input (variables.tf)

variable "function_name" {
    type = string
}

Cloud resources configuration (main.tf)

resource "aws_lambda_function" "lambda_function" {
    function_name = var.function_name
```



Input (variables.tf)

```
variable "function_name" {
   type = string
}

variable "runtime" {
   type = string
   default = "nodejs20.x"
}
```

Cloud resources configuration (main.tf)

```
resource "aws_lambda_function" "lambda_function"
function_name = var.function_name
runtime = var.runtime
```

Input (variables.tf)

```
variable "function_name" {
    type = string
variable "runtime" {
    type = string
    default = "nodejs20.x"
variable "log_retention_days"
    type = number
    default = 14
```

Cloud resources configuration (main.tf)

```
resource "aws_lambda_function" "lambda_function" {
 function_name
                  = var.function_name
 runtime
                  = var.runtime
  logging_config {
    log_group = aws_cloudwatch_log_group.this.arn
resource "aws_cloudwatch_log_group" "this" {
                    = "/aws/lambda/${var.function_name}"
 name
 retention_in_days = var.log_retention_days
resource "aws_iam_policy" "this" {
    . . . .
```

```
Input (variables.tf)
                                          Cloud resources configuration (main.tf)
resource "aws_lambda_function" "products" {
  function_name = local.function_name
  logging_config {
    application_log_level = "INFO"
    system_log_level
                     = "INFO"
    log_format
                           = "JS0N"
                           = aws_cloudwatch_log_group.lambda_log_group.name
    log_group
  tracing_config {
    mode = "Active"
```



```
resource "aws_lambda_function" "products" {
                                                                        main.tf)
 function_name = local.function_name
 handler = "index.handler"
            = "nodejs20.x"
 runtime
 memory size = 512
 role
            = aws iam role.lambda role.arn
            = [local.powertools layer arn]
 lavers
 environment {
   variables = {
     POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME = "${var.resource_name_prefix}-products",
     POWERTOOLS_METRICS_NAMESPACE = "${var.resource_name_prefix}-products"
     # Below properties can help with debugging
     POWERTOOLS_LOGGER_LOG_EVENT = false, # Logs incoming event
     POWERTOOLS_LOG_LEVEL = "INFO", # Changes log level
     POWERTOOLS_DEV
                     = false # Increases JSON indentation
```

Input (variables.tf)

```
variable "function_name" {
    type = string
variable "runtime" {
    type = string
   default = "nodejs20.x"
variable "log_retention_days"
    type = number
    default = 14
```

Cloud resources configuration (main.tf)

```
resource "aws_lambda_function" "lambda_function" {
 function_name
                  = var.function_name
 runtime
                  = var.runtime
  logging_config {
    log_group = aws_cloudwatch_log_group.this.arn
resource "aws_cloudwatch_log_group" "this" {
                    = "/aws/lambda/${var.function_name}"
 name
 retention_in_days = var.log_retention_days
resource "aws_iam_policy" "this" {
    . . . .
```







Best practices

Variables

function_name
memory_size
source_path
runtime
handler
attach_vpc
log_retention_days
enable_furl
etc...

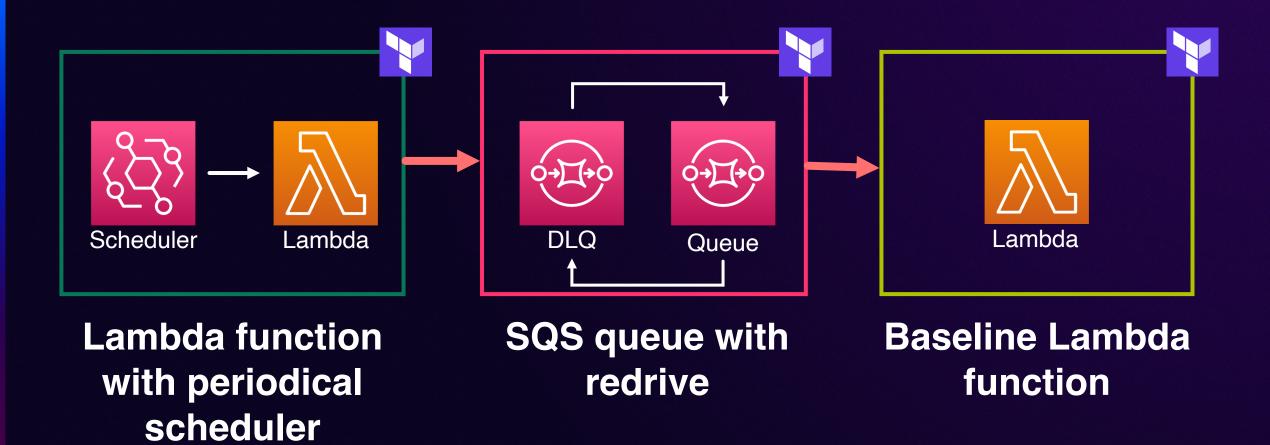






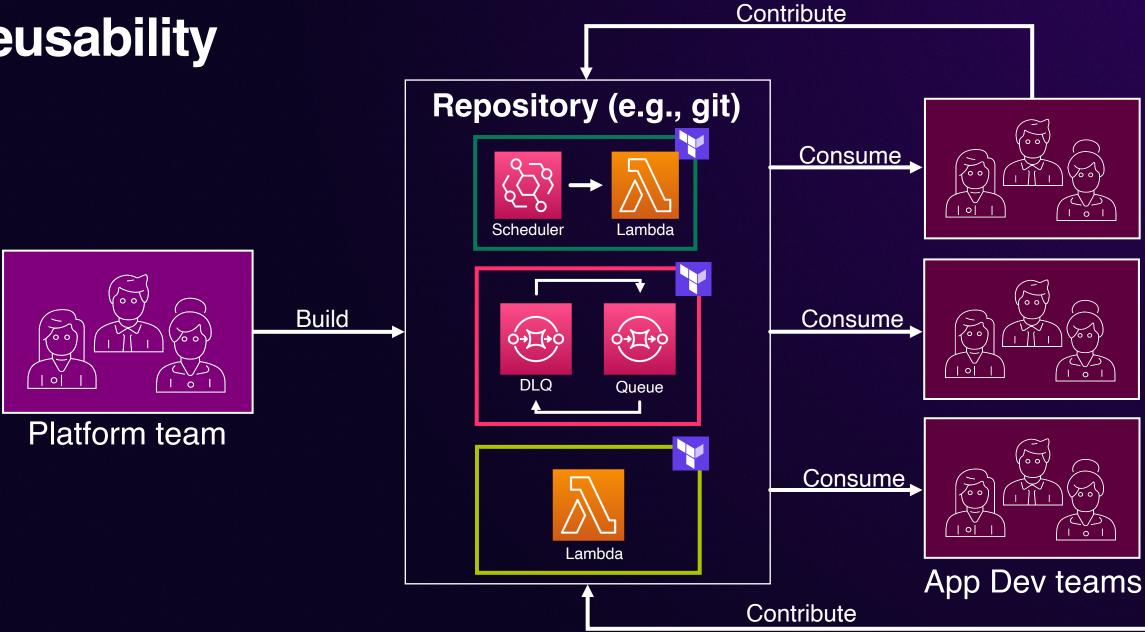


Reusability and composability





Reusability

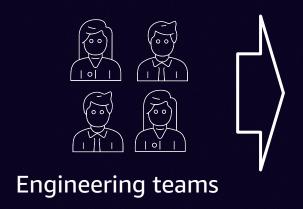




The journey to scale



Evolve your IaC with Terraform modules



Terraform resource

Terraform resource

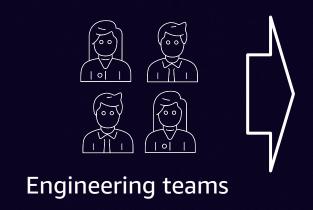
Terraform resource

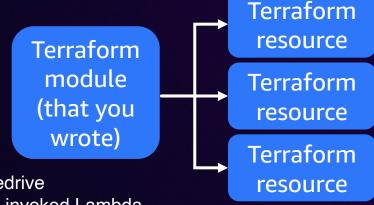


Maturity level: Beginner



Evolve your IaC with Terraform modules





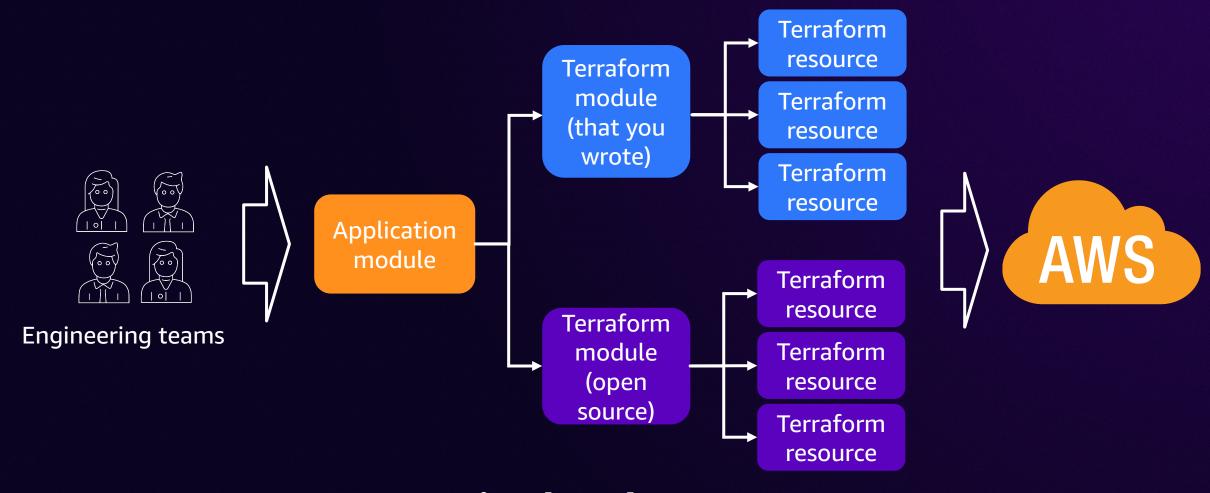


- SQS with redrive
- Periodically invoked Lambda
- VPC-attached Lambda
- SQS+SNS with E2E encryption
- Many more . . .

Maturity level: Advanced



Evolve your IaC with Terraform modules



Maturity level: Power user



Serverless.tf – Community project

An opinionated, 100% open-source community framework for developing, building, deploying, and securing serverless applications on AWS using Terraform.





Over 120 million downloads





Supported AWS serverless services



- AWS Lambda
- AWS Lambda@Edge
- AWS AppSync
- Amazon EventBridge
- AWS Step Functions
- Amazon CloudFront
- Amazon API Gateway
- Amazon DynamoDB
- Amazon CloudWatch

- Amazon Aurora Serverless
- Amazon RDS Proxy
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- AWS CodeDeploy
- AWS AppConfig
- AWS SSM Parameter Store
- AWS Secrets Manager



Terraform-aws-lambda - packaging

Different Lambda runtimes have different packaging mechanisms

Build









Deploy

UpdateFunctionCode



Terraform-aws-lambda – Packaging

Nodejs

```
module "nodejs_lambda_package" {
   source = "terraform-aws-modules/lambda/aws"
   version = "~> 7.0"

   create_function = false

   runtime = "nodejs20.x"
   source_path = "${path.module}/../src"

   build_in_docker = true
}
```

Python

```
module "python_lambda_package" {
   source = "terraform-aws-modules/lambda/aws"
   version = "~> 7.0"

   create_function = false

   runtime = "python3.12"
   source_path = "${path.module}/../src"

   build_in_docker = true
}
```

- Npm (package.json), PIP (requirements.txt), Poetry
- Dockerfile, Docker image, Docker with SSH agent



Terraform-aws-lambda – Packaging

Python with poetry

```
module "python_poetry_lambda_package" {
 source = "terraform-aws-modules/lambda/aws"
 version = "~> 7.0"
 create_function = false
 runtime = "python3.12"
 source_path = [
     path = "${path.module}/../python-app-poetry"
     poetry_install = true
 build_in_docker = true
 docker_image = "build-python-poetry"
 docker_file = "${path.module}/../python-app-poetry/Dockerfile"
```



Terraform-aws-lambda – Packaging

Rust

```
module "rust_lambda_package" {
 source = "terraform-aws-modules/lambda/aws"
 version = "~> 7.0"
 create_function = false
 handler
               = "bootstrap"
               = "provided.al2023"
 runtime
 architectures = ["arm64"]
 trigger_on_package_timestamp = false
 source_path = [
     path = "${path.module}/../fixtures/runtimes/rust"
      commands = [
       "cargo lambda build --release --arm64",
       "cd target/lambda/rust-app1",
       ":zip",
      patterns =
       "!.*",
       "bootstrap",
```



www.cargo-lambda.info

- Any runtime, any architecture
- Custom build commands
- Watches for file changes



Local testing and hot reloading with LocalStack

```
module "lambda_function" {
  source = "terraform-aws-modules/lambda/aws"
  version = "~> 7.0"
  function_name = "localstack-lambda"
  handler
               = "handler.lambda_handler"
  runtime
               = "python3.12"
  architectures = ["arm64"]
  create package = false
  s3 existing package = {
   bucket = "hot-reload"
          = abspath("${path.module}/src")
```

1 Install LocalStack wrappers for Terraform and AWS CLI

```
$ pip install terraform-local awscli-local
$ tflocal init
$ tflocal apply
```

- 2 Do not create a package, use LocalStack hot reloading
- 3 Invoke the function locally

```
$ awslocal lambda invoke \
   --function-name localstack-lambda
```

Cross-service integrations (without Serverless.tf)

- aws_api_gateway_rest_api
- aws_api_gateway_resource
- aws_api_gateway_method
- aws_api_gateway_integration
- aws_api_gateway_deployment
- aws_iam_role
- aws_iam_policy_document
- aws_iam_policy
- aws_iam_role_policy_attachment

- archive_file
- aws_lambda_function
- aws_iam_role
- aws_iam_policy_document
- aws_iam_policy
- aws_iam_role_policy_attachment





Cross-service integrations (with Serverless.tf)

```
module "api_gateway" {
                                                               module "lambda_customer" {
  source = "terraform-aws-modules/apigateway-v2/aws"
                                                                 source = "terraform-aws-modules/lambda/aws"
                                                                 version = "~> 7.0"
 version = "~> 5.0"
                                                                 function_name = "customer"
  name = "prod-api"
                                                                 handler = "customer.register"
  routes = {
                                                                              = "nodejs20.x"
                                                                 runtime
    "POST /customer" = {
      integration = {
                                                                 allowed_triggers = {
        uri = module.lambda customer.lambda function arn
                                                                   APIGateway = {
                                                                     service = "apigateway"
                                                                     source_arn = "${module.api_gateway.api_execution_arn}/*/POST/customer"
```

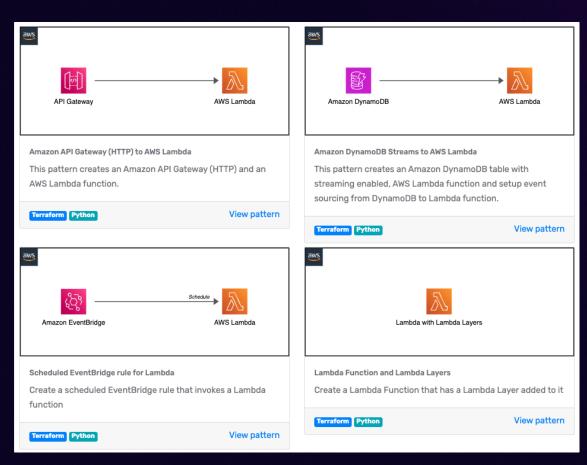




Additional integration patterns



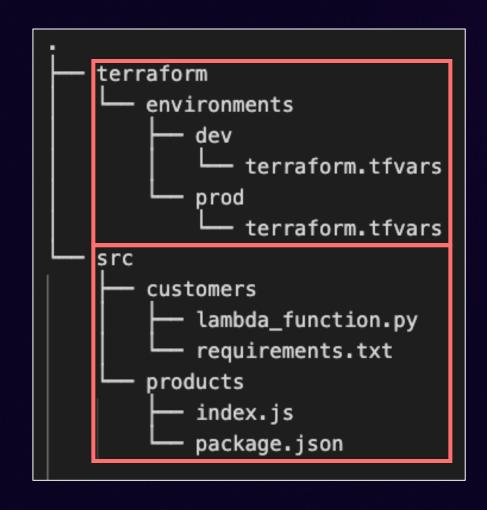
Serverless Land



- API Gateway to Lambda
- DynamoDB streams to Lambda
- EventBridge scheduled rule for Lambda
- Lambda function with layers
- Execute Step Functions from Lambda
- S3 bucket notifications to Lambda
- S3 with S3 Object Lambda
- SQS to Lambda
- And more . . .



A project structure that works

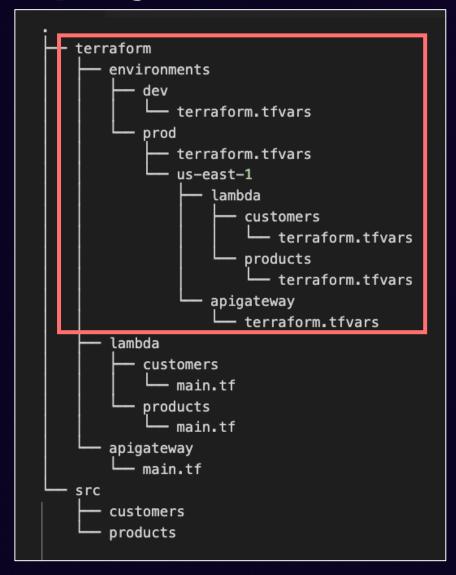


Per-project monorepo – laC and application code are parts of the same project

Keep your project **modular**, IaC and application code go into separate directories

Each environment and each function goes into its own separate directory

A project structure that works



Use dedicated variables file for each planned environment

Add fine-grained variables if required, e.g. per region or per specific resource

Applying environment-specific variables

DON'T

DO

```
terraform apply \
-var="runtime=nodejs20.x" \
-var="memory_size=512" \
-var="foo=bar" \
-var="baz=qux"
```

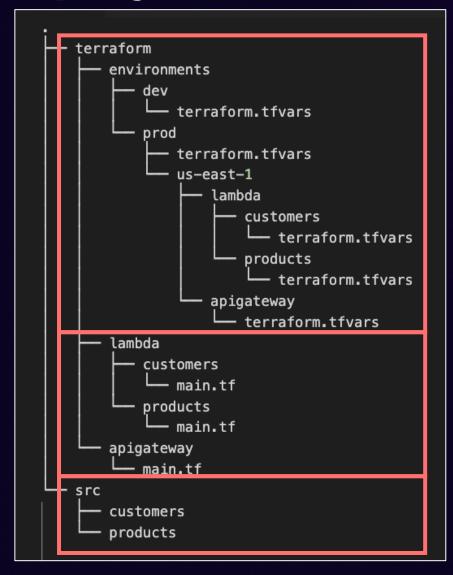
```
terraform apply \
    --var-file="envs/prod/terraform.tfvars" \
    --var-file="envs/prod/us-east-1/terraform.tfvars"
```

Manually supply each variable value

Store environment specific variables under dedicated directories



A project structure that works



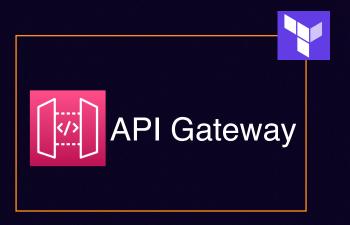
Match directory structure for environment values (.tfvars), resources (.tf), and source code

Prioritize using versioned modules instead of sourced locally

Use data sources (e.g. Terraform Remote State) to pass values between configurations

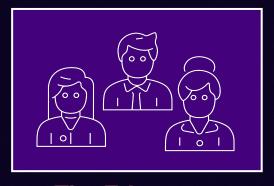


Managing dependencies between IaC configurations













The Infra team





Managing dependencies between IaC configurations

DON'T

DO

Hey dev team,

Send me your Lambda ARNs so I can attach them to the API Gateway

--

Bob | Infrastructure Team

Depend on manual processes like emails or Slack







Use designated dependency automation and management tools



Passing values between Terraform configurations

AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store



```
resource "aws_ssm_parameter" "db_endpoint" {
   name = "db_endpoint"
   value = aws_db_instance.my_db.endpoint
}
resource "aws_db_instance" "my_db" {...}
```

AppDev team IaC

Terragrunt

/lambda/customers/terragrunt.hcl

```
terraform {
    source = "tfr:///terraform-aws-modules/lambda/aws//.?version=7.13.0"
}
inputs = {
    function_name = "customers"
    handler = "index.lambda_handler"
    runtime = "python3.12"

    source_path = jsonencode("${get_parent_terragrunt_dir()}/src/customers")
}
```

/apigateway/terragrunt.hcl

```
terraform {
 source = "tfr:///terraform-aws-modules/apigateway-v2/aws//.?version=5.2.0"
dependency "lambda_customers" {
 config_path = "../lambda/customers"
inputs = {
                     = "registry-api-gateway"
  name
 protocol_type
                     = "HTTP"
 create_domain_name = false
  routes = {
   "POST /customers" = {
     integration = {
       uri = dependency.lambda_customers.outputs.lambda_function_arn
```

Terramate

/lambda/customers/stack.tm.hcl

```
stack {
 name = "customers"
 id = "lambda_customers"
output "lambda_function_arn" {
 backend = "default"
 value = module.lambda.lambda_function_arn
generate_hcl "_main.tf" {
 content {
   module "lambda" {
     source = "terraform-aws-modules/lambda/aws"
      version = "7.13.0"
      function name = "customers"
      handler
                   = "python3.12"
      runtime
     source_path = "${terramate.stack.path.to_root}/terramate/
```

/apigateway/stack.tm.hcl

```
stack {
  name = "api-gateway"
  id = "api-gateway"

  after = ["../lambda/customers"]
}
input "lambda_function_arn" {
  backend = "default"
  from_stack_id = "lambda_customers"
  value = outputs.lambda_function_arn.value
}
```

/apigateway/main.tf

```
module "api_gateway" {
   source = "terraform-aws-modules/apigateway-v2/aws"
   version = "5.2.0"

   name = "registry-api-gateway"
   protocol_type = "HTTP"
   create_domain_name = false

   routes = {
        "POST /customers" = {
            integration = {
                uri = var.lambda_function_arn
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Deploying at scale



Common challenges

Deploy applications components reliably and consistently



Multiple teams



Multiple environments



Multiple accounts



Multiple regions



Terraform stacks





Terraform stacks

Somponents

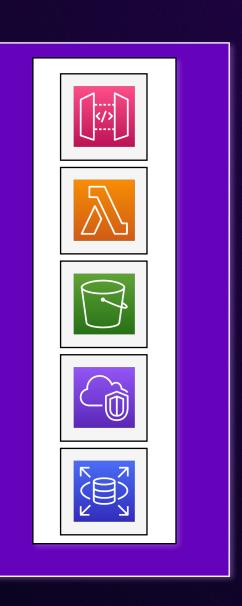
API management

Compute

Storage

Private networking

Database





Terraform stacks

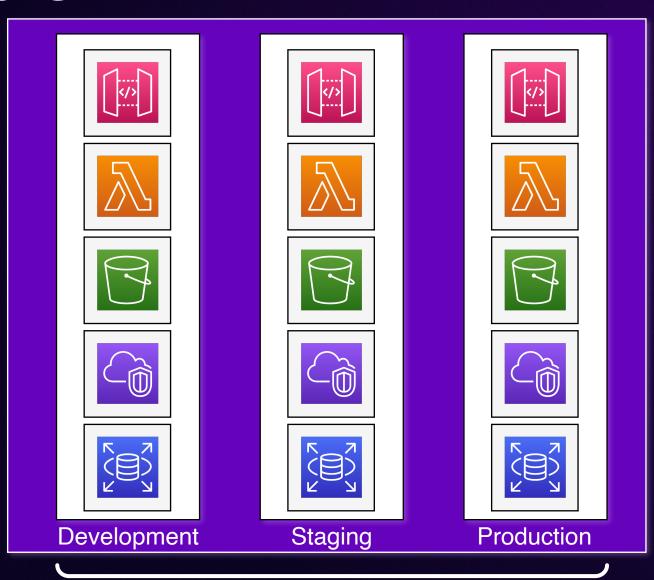
API management

Compute

Storage

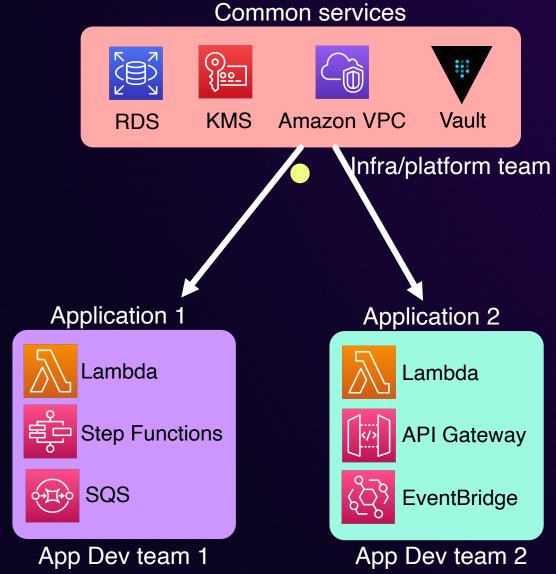
Private networking

Database





Connecting stacks via outputs

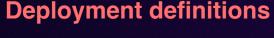




Sample serverless application stack

Stack components





```
identity_token "aws" {
 audience = ["aws.workload.identity"]
deployment "development" {
 inputs = {
                  = ["us-east-1"]
    regions
                  = "<Your dev AWS account IAM role ARN>"
    role arn
    identity_token = identity_token.aws.jwt
    default_tags = {
     environment = "development"
deployment "production" {
 inputs = {
                  = ["us-east-1", "us-west-1"]
    regions
                  = "<Your prod AWS account IAM role ARN>"
    role_arn
    identity_token = identity_token.aws.jwt
   default_tags = {
     environment = "production"
```

Deployments in AWS cloud

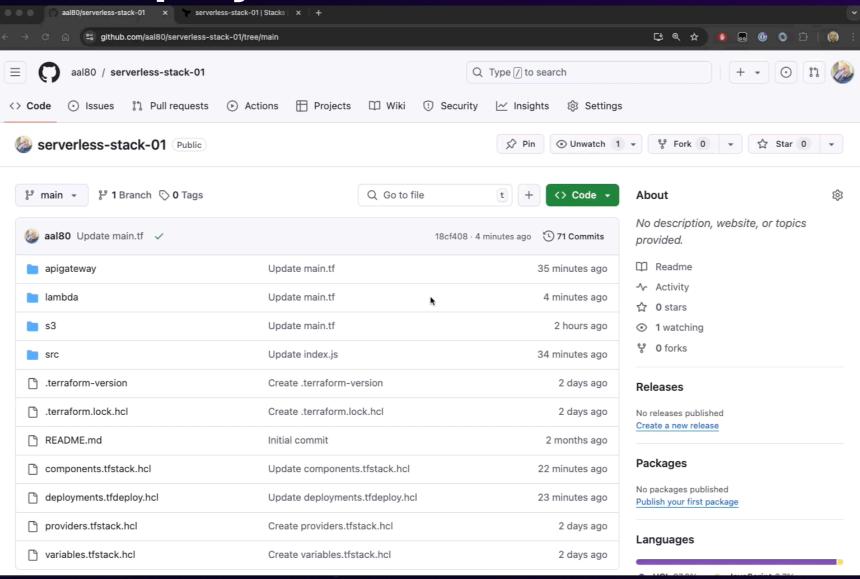


Production





Serverless deployments with Terraform stacks



Conclusion

2

3

Terraform, SAM, and LocalStack enable you to efficiently build and test serverless applications with tools your organization is already familiar with.

Modularizing your Terraform configurations allows you to build reusable components and patterns, which are critical in the serverless world

Use OSS community projects and samples provided by AWS to accelerate your Serverless+Terraform journey

Next steps



- These slides
- Building Serverless Applications with Terraform – a guide and a workshop
- AWS Terraform Provider best practices
- Terraform resources by Anton Babenko
- Governance for Serverless Applications Guide
- Sample serverless patterns with Terraform
- And more

https://aal80.github.io/reinvent2024-svs320/



Check out these other sessions

SVS337

Building Serverless Applications Using Terraform – Workshop Monday (today), 3:00 PM – Mandalay Bay Lagoon F

SVS401

Best Practices for Serverless Developers Monday (today), 3:00 PM – Venetian Lido 3002

SVS324

Implementing Security Best Practices for Serverless Applications Wednesday (Dec. 4), 10:30 AM – MGM Grand 122



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Thank you!

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