

Messaging Services and Distributed Systems in the Cloud

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What is cloud computing?



The on-demand delivery of IT resources over public or private networks with zero up-front costs, no long-term contracts, and payas-you-go pricing.

"Invention requires two things: the ability to try a lot of experiments, and not having to live with the collateral damage of failed experiments."

— Andy Jassy, CEO, AWS

"Everything fails, all the time."

— Werner Vogels, CTO, Amazon

Loosely-coupled systems

The looser they are coupled, the bigger they will scale, the more fault tolerant they will be, the fewer dependencies they will have, the faster you will innovate.

CAP* Theorem

Consistency - A read is guaranteed to return the most recent write for a given client.

Availability - A non-failing node will return a reasonable response within a reasonable amount of time (no error or timeout).

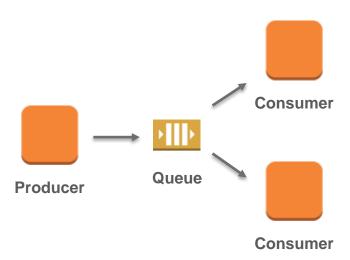
Partition Tolerance - The system will continue to function when network partitions occur.

* A different CAP than what we've been talking about!

Messaging enables decoupling

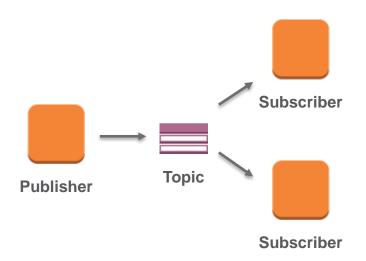
Message Queueing

- Asynchronous
- Point-to-point

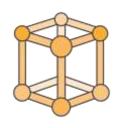


Publish-subscribe (pub-sub)

- Broadcast
- Point-to-multipoint

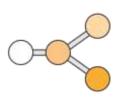


When to use messaging



Separate parts of an application

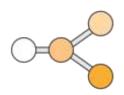
- Web tier instances create work, worker instances complete it
- Scale and manage tiers separately



Perform tasks asynchronously

- Long-running tasks (e.g. transcoding, transactions)
- Don't need to wait for a response (e.g. JS web apps)
- Independent and fault-tolerant

When to use messaging



Connect multiple components

- Send individual messages or fan-out to many recipients
- Provide instant or delayed notification



Batch and burst processing

- Be resilient to spikes in traffic
- Perform work only as fast as necessary to lower costs
- Don't lose data

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)



- Fast, reliable, scalable fully managed pub-sub service
- Message notifications pushed to subscribers
- Use topics to fan out messages to:
 - Amazon SQS queues
 - HTTP endpoints (web servers)
 - AWS Lambda functions
 - Mobile push, SMS, and email

Amazon SNS: key features



Proven reliability with messages are stored across multiple AZs



Flexible message delivery over multiple transport protocols



Nearly unlimited throughput

Amazon SNS: key features



Instantaneous or delayed, push-based delivery



Simple APIs and easy integration



Amazon CloudWatch metrics and alerts

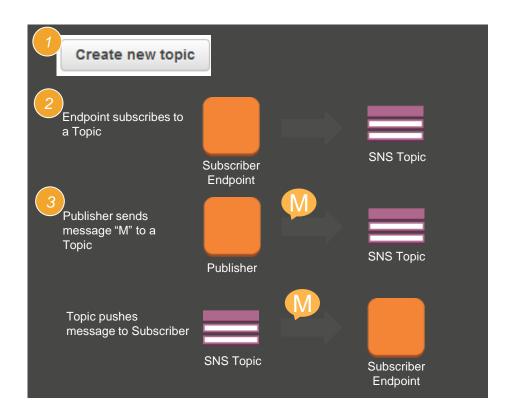


Message payloads up to 256 KB

SNS is Simple to Use

- 1. Create Topic
- 2. Subscribe
- 3. Publish

See full API list: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/api/Welcome.html



Earthquake Response Prototype

Goal:

To provide meaningful, actionable information as quickly as possible to respond to disaster situations arising from earthquakes.

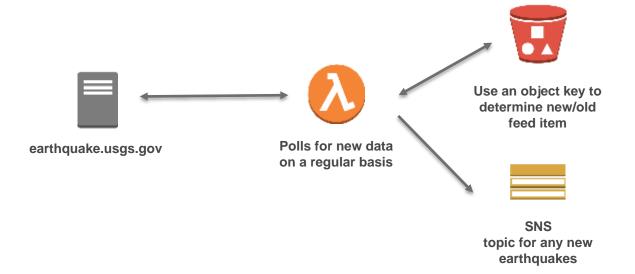
Inputs/Outputs

- earthquake.usgs.gov
- USGS Landsat satellite imagery
- ESA Sentinel-1 satellite imagery
- ESA Sentinel-2 satellite imagery
- OpenStreetMap data
- Bonus: bring your own high resolution imagery

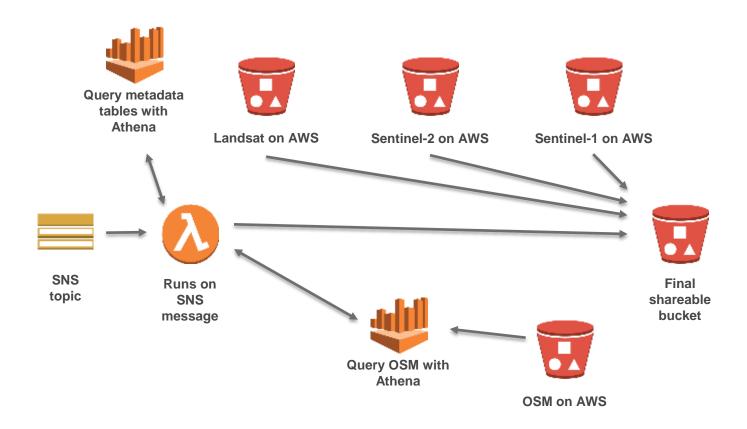
- A publicly accessible S3 bucket with:
 - pre and post event optical and SAR imagery
 - a list of medical facilities within a 1,000 km radius
 - available within seconds of reporting



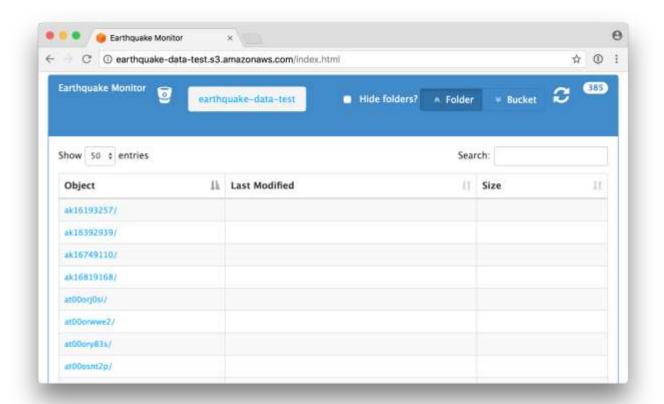
Infrastructure Diagram, SNS feed



Infrastructure Diagram, data handler



See it live!



http://earthquake-data-test.s3.amazonaws.com/index.html



AWS Cloud Credits for Research provide promotional AWS cloud credits for anyone to conduct research using Earth Observation data.

aws.amazon.com/earth/research-credits