

# The OpenWhisk Platform

Cloud native • Serverless • Event driven •  
Microservices

# What you will learn today

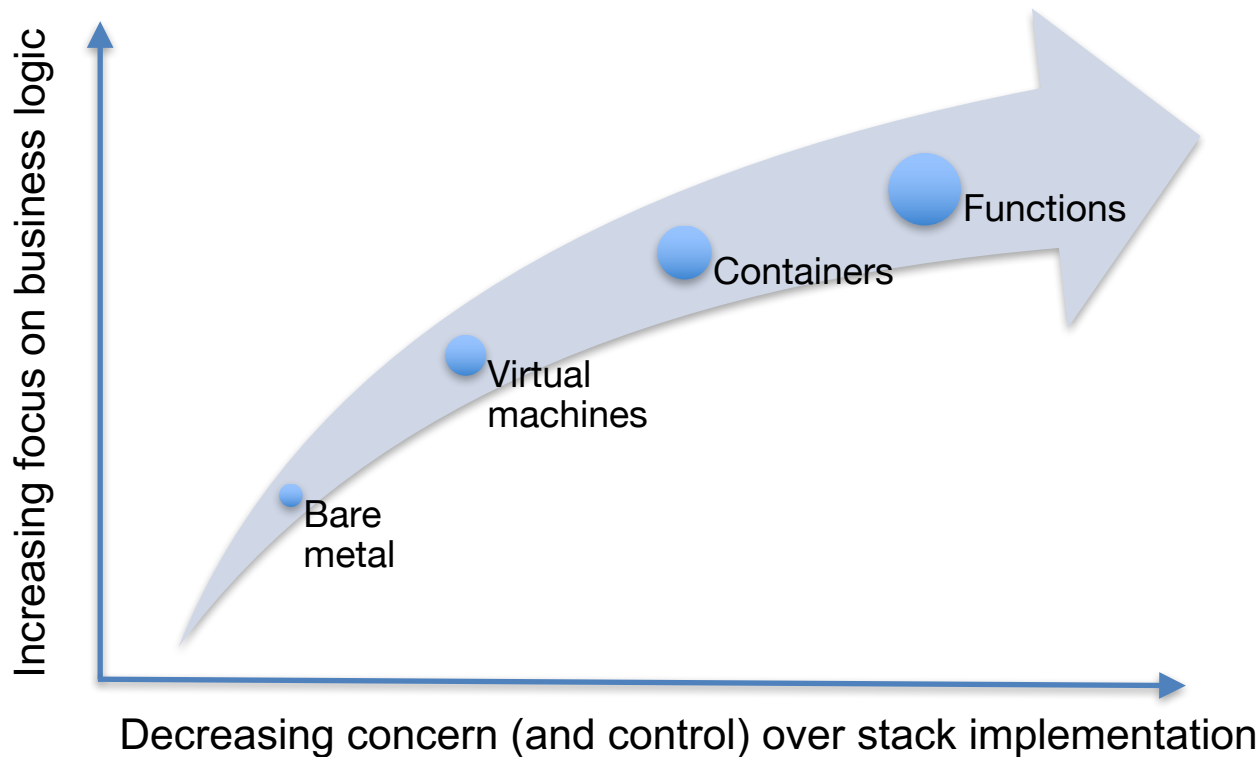
- How cloud computing has recently evolved to enable developers to write cloud native applications better, faster, and cheaper using serverless technology.
- How OpenWhisk provides an open source platform to enable cloud native, serverless, event driven applications.



# Introducing serverless, event driven computing



# Cloud advances mean developers can write apps better, faster, and cheaper

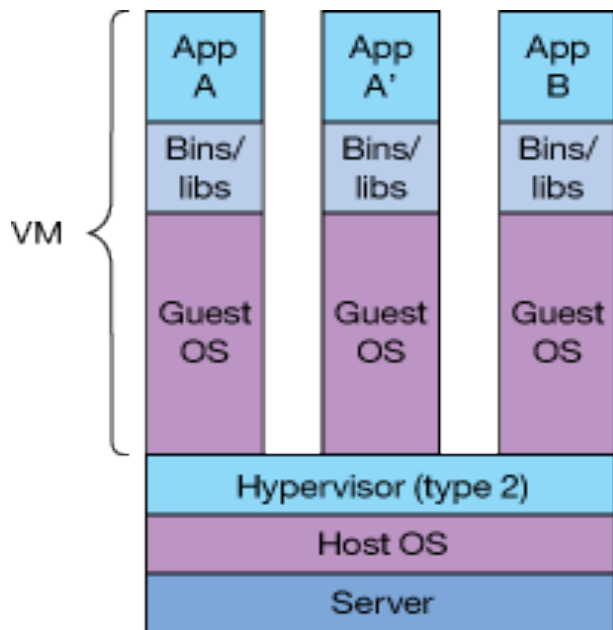


# What is “Serverless”?

- Allows Developers to offload operational tasks, such as hosting, scaling
- “Function as a service”, similar to “Platform as a Service”
- Treats compute resources as utilities
- Solutions being offered by Amazon, Microsoft, Google

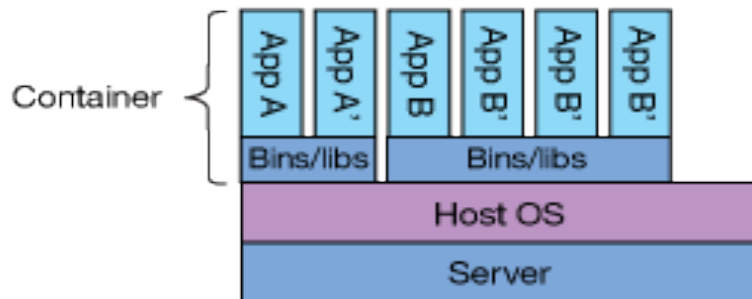


# VMs vs Containers



Containers are isolated,  
but share OS and, where  
appropriate, bins/libraries

...faster, less overhead



# Many workloads match serverless, event driven programming



Execute app logic in response to database triggers



Execute app logic in response to sensor data



Execute app logic in response to cognitive trends



Execute app logic in response to scheduled tasks



Provide easy server-side backend for mobile app

# It's expensive to scale microservices

Monolithic application

Break-down into microservices



Make each micro service HA



Protect against regional outages



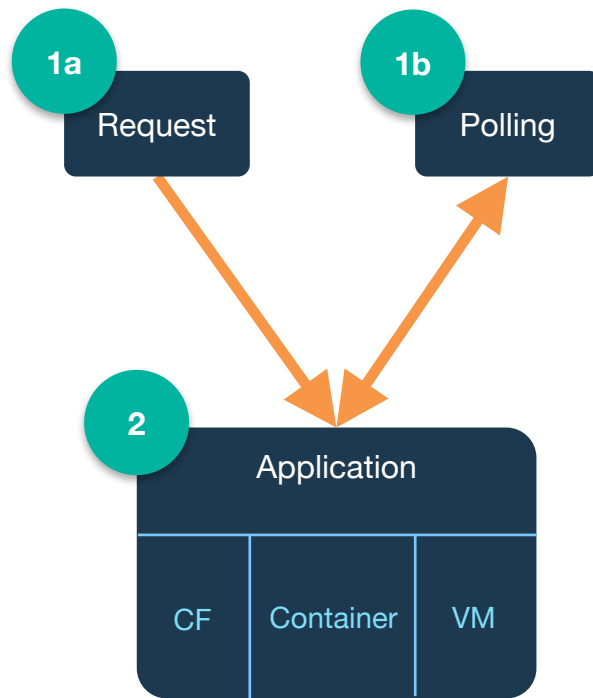
Explosion in number of containers / processes:

1. Increase of infrastructure cost footprint
1. Increase of operational management cost and complexity



# Programming and pricing models aren't efficient

- Continuous polling needed in the absence of an event driven programming model.
- Charged for resources, even when idle.
- Worries persist about capacity management.



# Billing model offers a better match between app and resources

Applications charged by compute time (millisecond) rather than reserved memory (GB/hour).



Greater linkage between cloud resources used and business operations executed.

***While many applications must still be deployed in a daemon model, serverless provides an alternative that can mean substantial cost savings for a variety of event driven workloads.***

# Serverless offloads most cloud native app 12 Factor concerns

|      |                     |  |
|------|---------------------|--|
| I    | Codebase            | Handled by developer (Manage versioning of functions on their own)                                     |
| II   | Dependencies        | Handled by developer, facilitated by serverless platform (Runtimes and packages)                       |
| III  | Config              | Handled by platform (Environment variables or injected parameters)                                     |
| IV   | Backing services    | Handled by platform (Connection information injected as parameters)                                    |
| V    | Build, release, run | Handled by platform (Deployed resources are immutable and internally versioned)                        |
| VI   | Processes           | Handled by platform (Single stateless containers often used)   |
| VII  | Port binding        | Handled by platform (Actions or functions are automatically discovered)                                |
| VIII | Concurrency         | Handled by platform (Process model is hidden and scales in response to demand)                         |
| IX   | Disposability       | Handled by platform (Lifecycle is hidden from the user, fast startup and elastic scale is prioritized) |
| X    | Dev/prod parity     | Handled by developer (The developer is the deployer)   |
| XI   | Logs                | Handled by platform (Developer writes to console.log, platform handles log streaming)                  |
| XII  | Admin processes     | Handled by developer (No distinction between one off processes and long running)                       |



# Technological and business factors make serverless compelling

Cloud is evolving to facilitate 12 Factors design for developer



Event driven workloads need automated scale



Cost models are getting more efficient



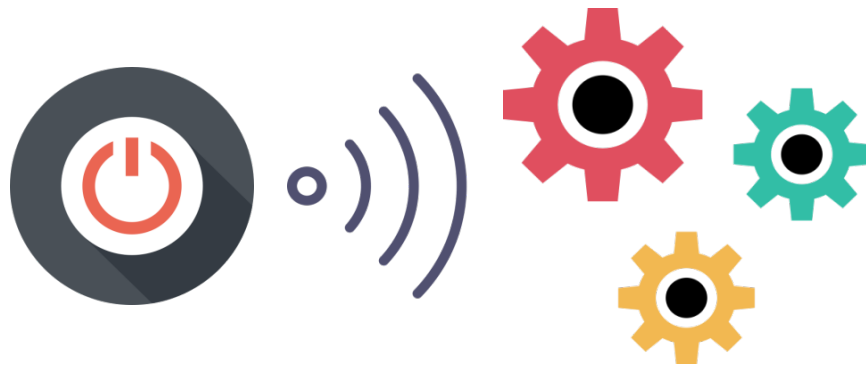
Serverless platforms and frameworks are gaining traction

# Enter OpenWhisk, a fabric and platform for the serverless, event driven programming model



# OpenWhisk provides an elegant solution

*OpenWhisk is a cloud platform  
that **executes code**  
in **response to events***



# Triggers, actions, rules (and packages)

Services define the events they emit as **triggers**.

Developers associate **actions** to handle the events via **rules**.

**Packages** are used to bundle and distribute sets of actions



# Triggers

**T** *A class of events that can happen*



Social events

Data changes



Device readings

User input



Location updates





# Actions

- A** *Code that runs in response to an event  
(that is, an event-handler)*



# Actions

A

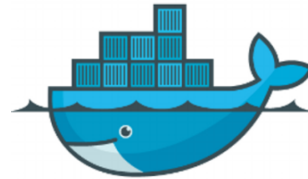
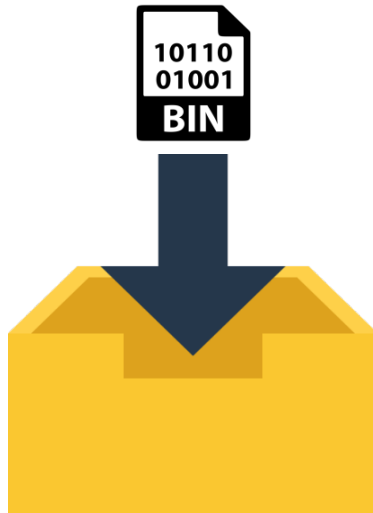
Can be written in a variety of languages, such as JavaScript, Python, Java, and Swift

```
function main(msg) {  
    return { message: 'Hello, ' + msg.name + ' from ' + msg.place };  
};
```



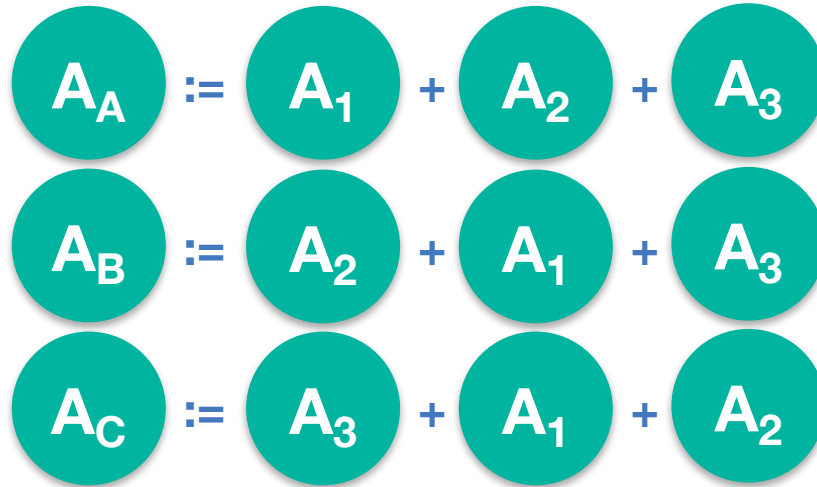
# Actions

**A** Or any other arbitrary binary with Docker



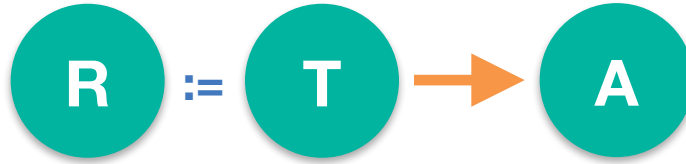
# Actions

- A** Can be composed to create sequences that increase flexibility and foster reuse



# Rules

**R** *An association of a trigger to an action in a many to many mapping.*



# Packages

**P** *A shared collection of triggers and actions*



IBM Cloudant®



read



write



changes



translate



forecast



Open  
Source



post



topic



Third  
Party



commit

Yours



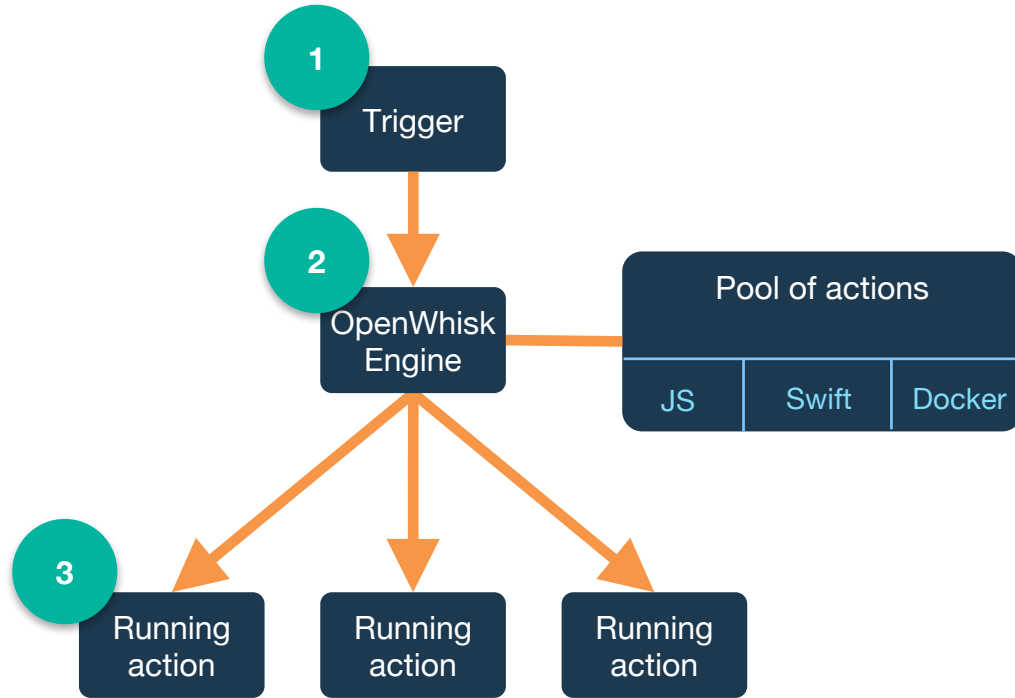
myAction



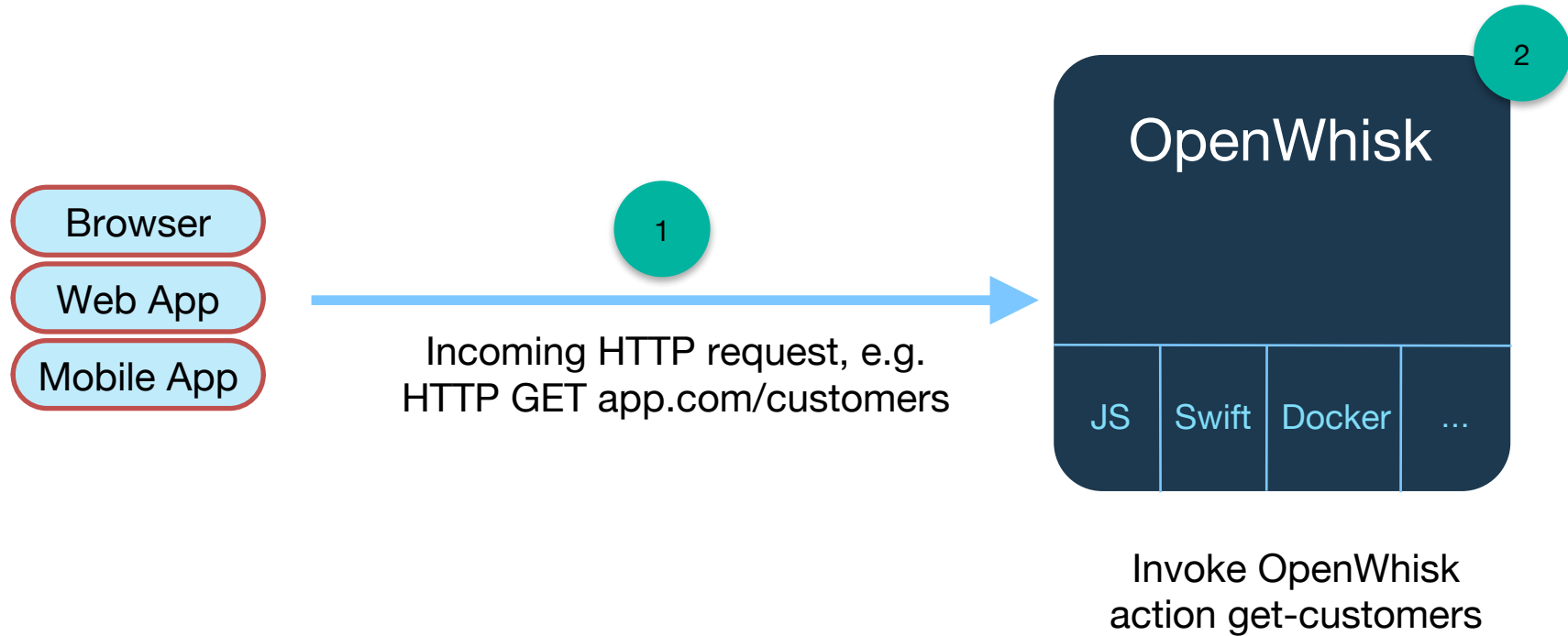
myFeed



# OpenWhisk execution model

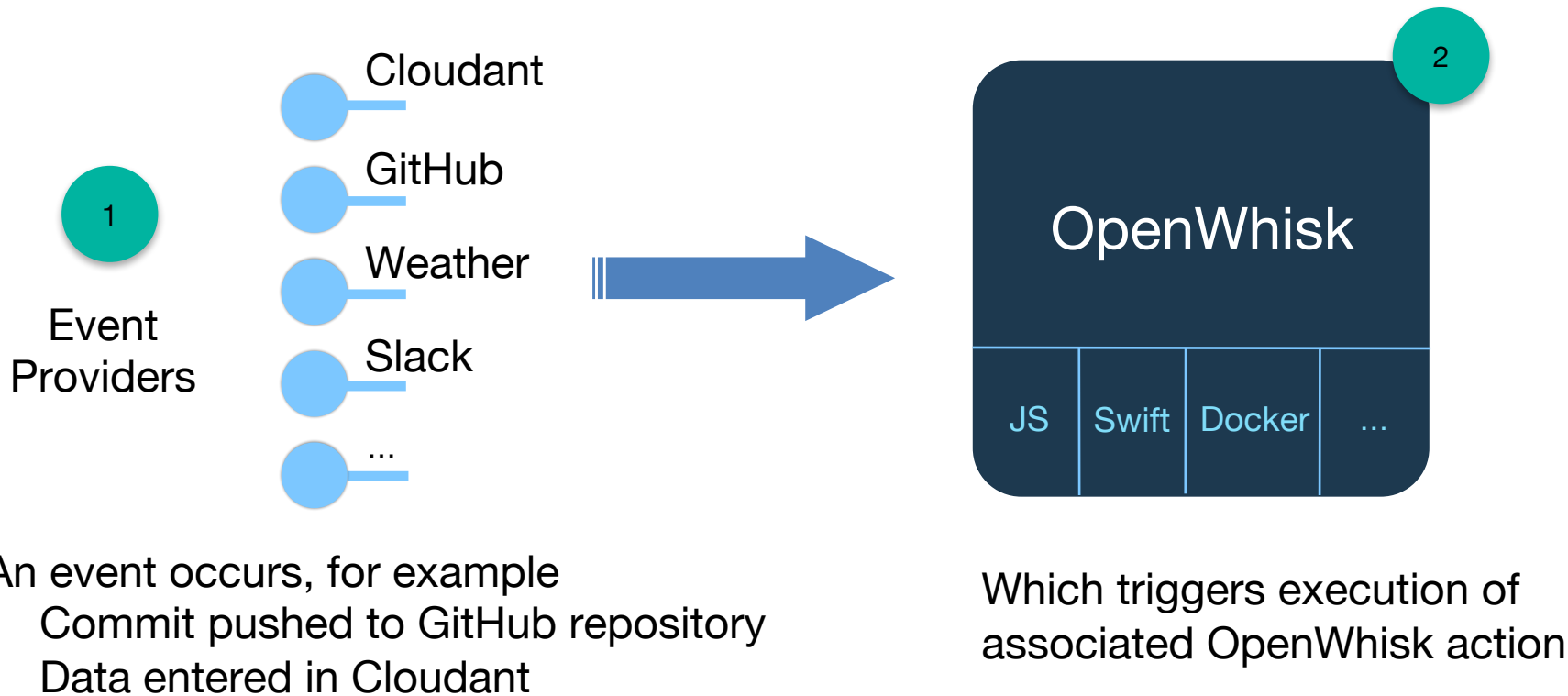


# OpenWhisk can implement REST microservices





# OpenWhisk enables event driven applications



LOB, SoR  
systems &  
databases

Service  
reports

Customer  
registry

Shipping  
system

SendGrid

Email:  
Filter on its  
way!

Watson IOT

OpenWhisk

actions

IBM Cloud

Need a  
new filter

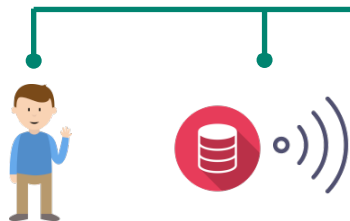


# OpenWhisk

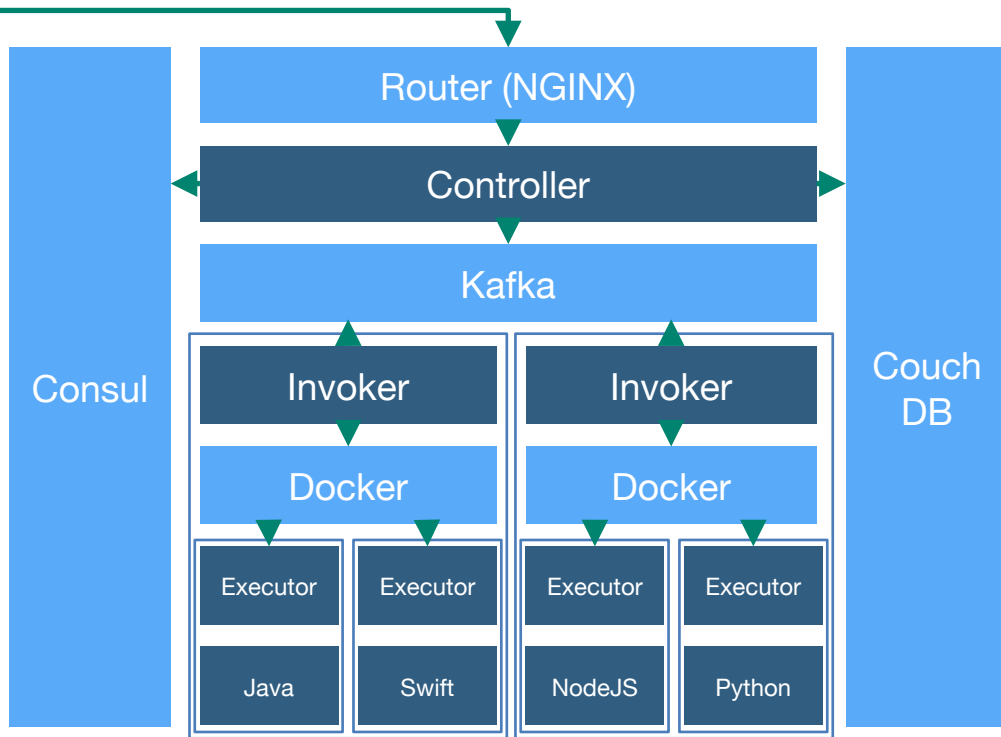
high level  
implementation  
architecture



# OpenWhisk under the hood



1. Router receives request to API via CLI or UI
2. Controller checks entitlement and dispatches requests to Kafka
3. Invokers pull requests and start execution of the action



# Summary



# Serverless Benefits

- ✓ A flexible programming environment
- ✓ An open ecosystem of building blocks
- ✓ Compute task outsourcing to the cloud
- ✓ No servers to manage or maintain
- ✓ Automatic scaling to match workload
- ✓ Built-in fault tolerance
- ✓ A pay-as-you-go model



# Join us to build a serverless platform for the future!



**OpenWhisk.org**



**dwopen.slack.com**  
#openwhisk



# What you learned today

- We're in the early days of an evolution that is empowering developers to write cloud native applications better, faster, and cheaper
- OpenWhisk provides an open source platform to enable cloud native, serverless, event driven applications





# But, this is still early in the evolution of serverless

- There are still rough areas to be addressed
  - Monitoring, debugging, developer tooling, workflows, and visibility require more work. The Bluemix hosted tools such as web IDE and console are value added services.
  - Best practices and common message formats need to be distilled.
  - The flexible polyglot nature of OpenWhisk must be balanced with developer responsibility (e.g., Docker image, npm build step)



# OpenWhisk addresses many common workloads

## Digital app workloads



OpenWhisk can help power various mobile, web and IoT app use cases by simplifying the programming model of orchestrating various services using events without a dedicated backend.

## Big Data/Analytics pipeline



Complex data pipelines for Big Data/Analytics tasks can be scripted using changes in data services or streams for near real-time analytics and feedback.

## DevOps and infrastructure as code



OpenWhisk can be used to automate DevOps pipelines based on events triggered from successful builds, or completed staging, or a go-live event.

## Microservices builder



OpenWhisk can be used to easily build microservices given the footprint and programming model desired by microservices

# OpenWhisk design principles

1. Provide an open interface for event providers
2. Offer polyglot support and simple extensibility for new runtimes
3. Support higher level constructs as appropriate (e.g. action sequences)
4. Scale dynamically on a per request basis
5. Enable sharing of actions and event providers
6. Leverage best of breed open source software (Docker, Kafka, Consul, ...)
7. Use the Apache 2 License

