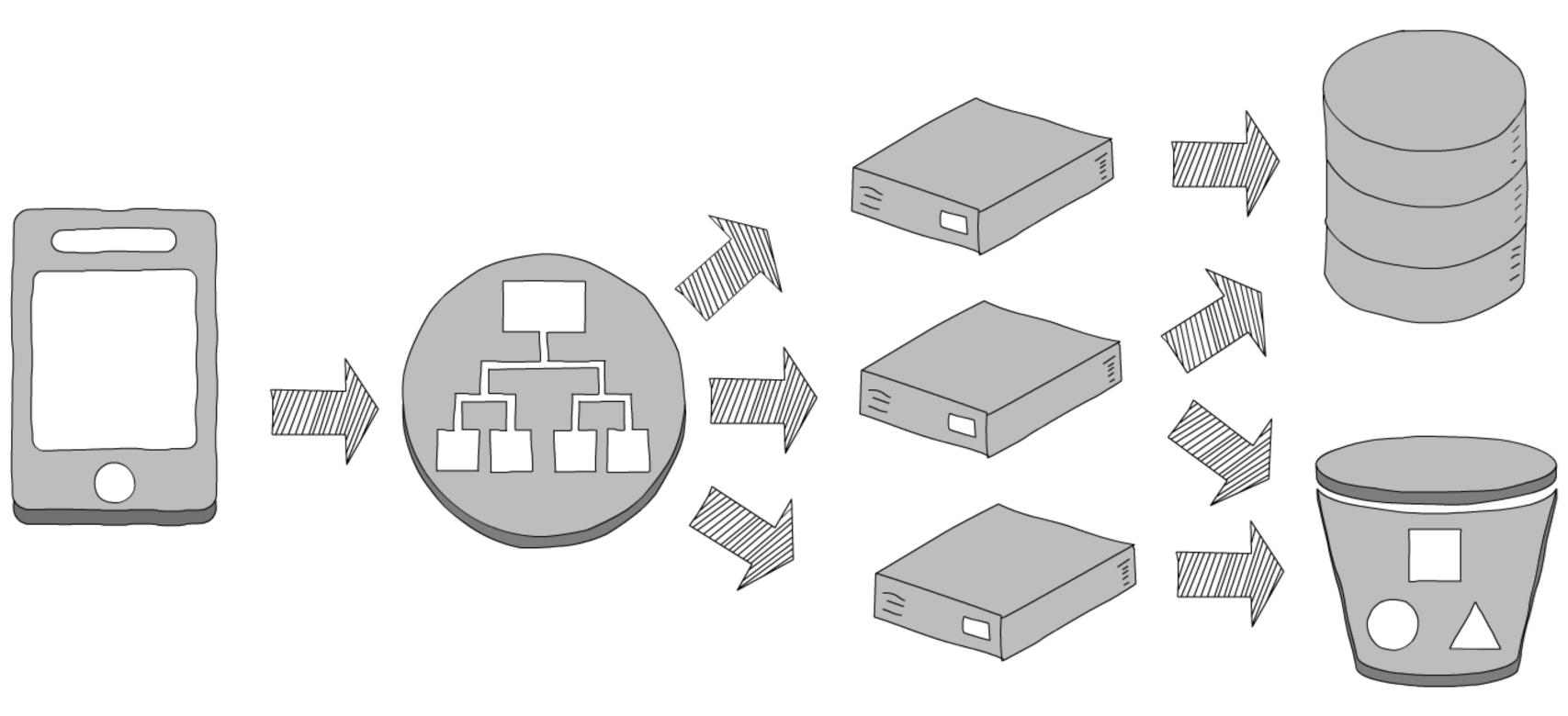
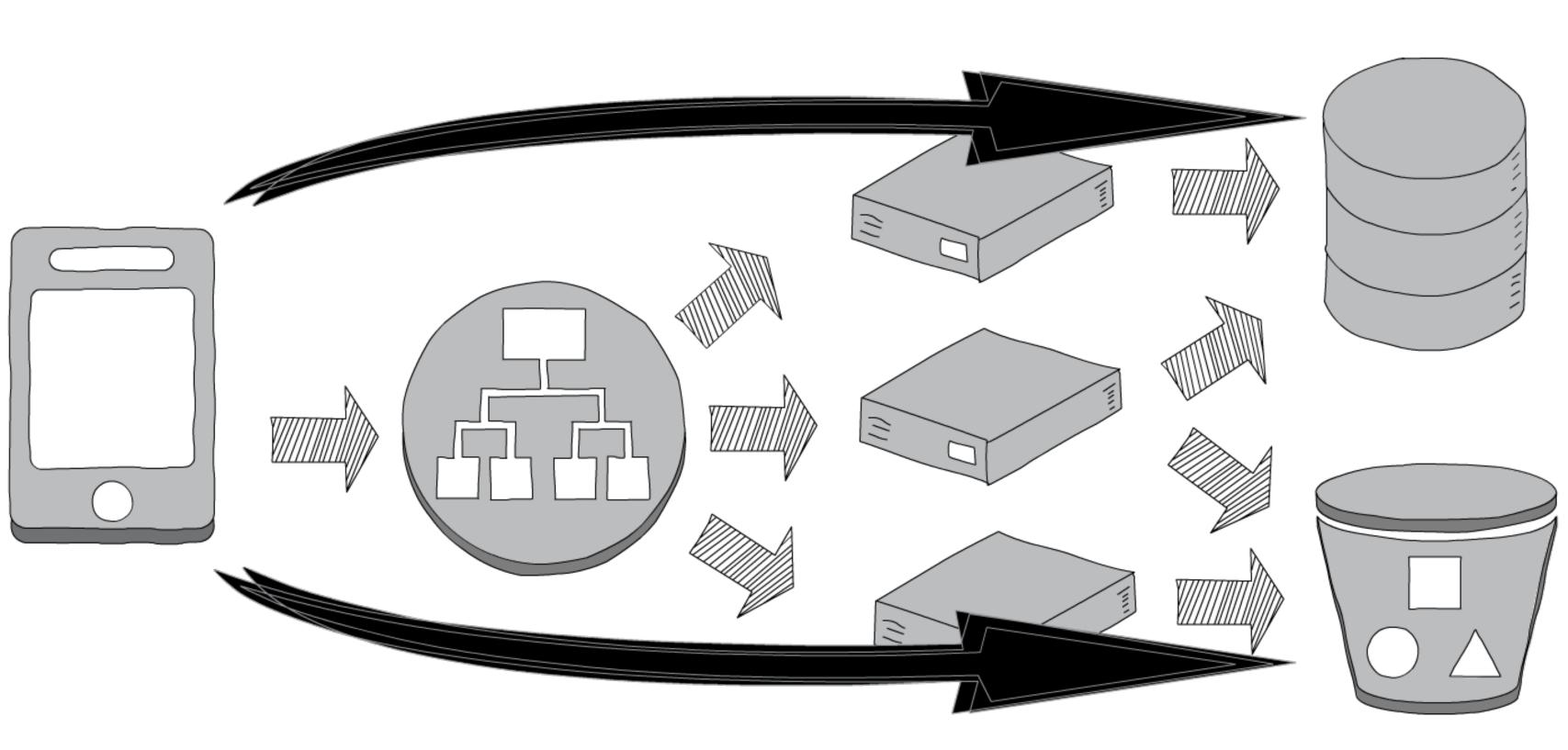
Five things you need to know about serverless







Serverless Socketless

- Pricing
- Versions
- Task routing
- Application state
- Security

Paying for utilisation

not capacity

not environments

not service instances

Illustrative pricing...

us-east-1, 512 MB memory

- \$0.0000002 per request
- \$0.000000834 for 100ms in CPU

monthly pricing...

- 100ms every 5 minutes = 1¢
- non-stop = \$27
- EC2 primary + failover = \$9

Included in the price

- monitoring
- scaling
- failover/backups
- error recovery
- OS security patches/updates

ConvertFileFunction:

Type: AWS::Serverless::Function

Properties:

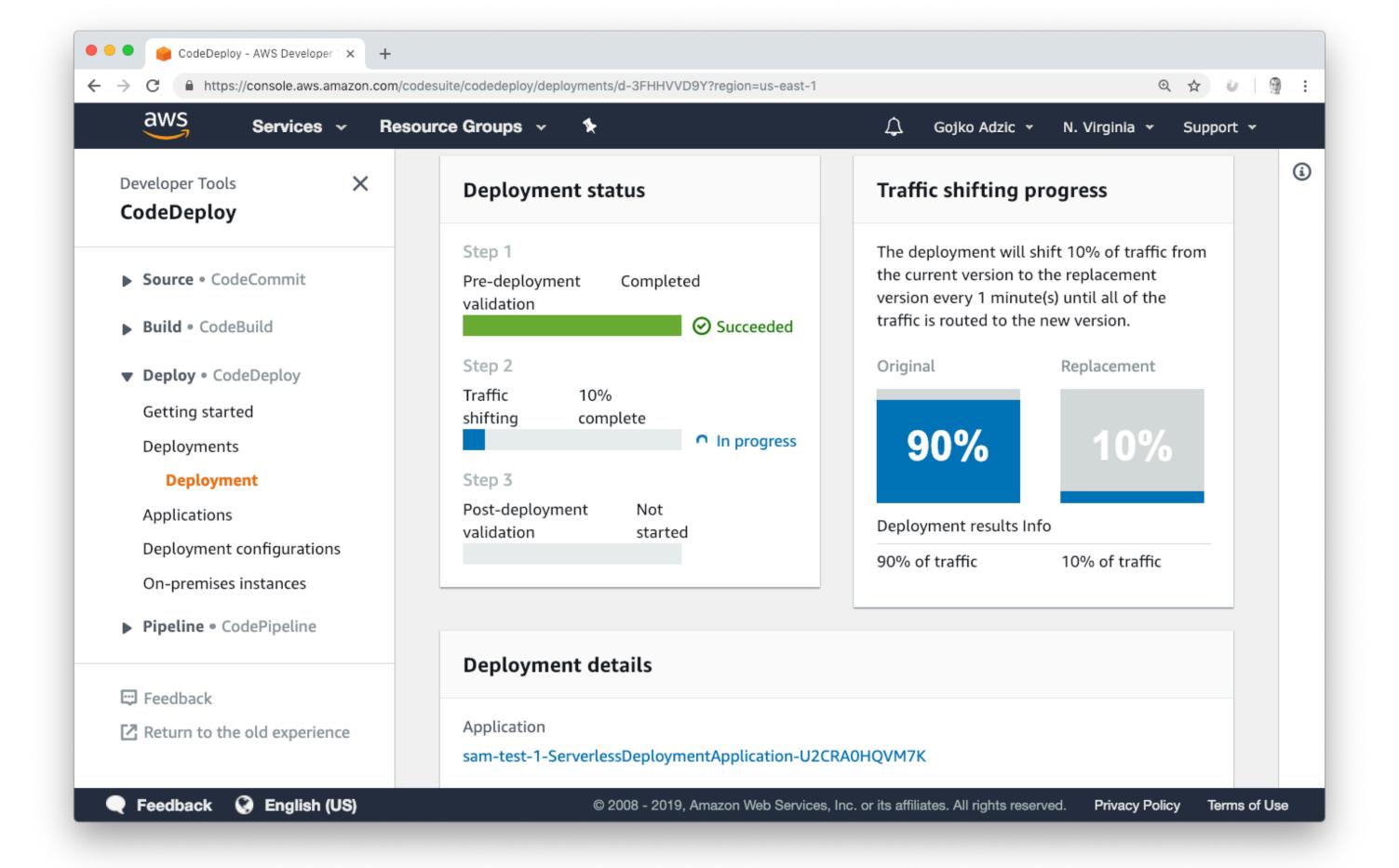
Timeout: 600

DeadLetterQueue:

Type: SNS

TargetArn: !Ref NotifyAdmins

ConvertFileFunction: Type: AWS::Serverless::Function Properties: DeploymentPreference: Type: Canary10Percent10Minutes Alarms: !Ref CheckForLambdaErrors - !Ref CheckForDropInSales - !Ref CheckForDropInConversion Hooks: PreTraffic: !Ref ClearStatisticsLambda PostTraffic: !Ref NotifyAdminsLambda

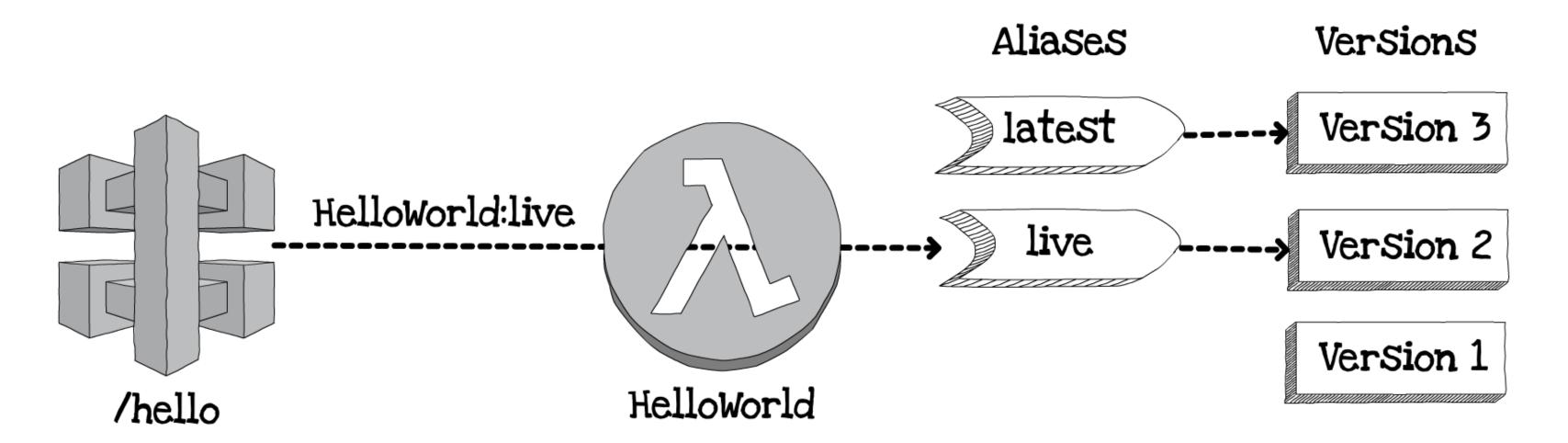


Versions/environments have no effect on price

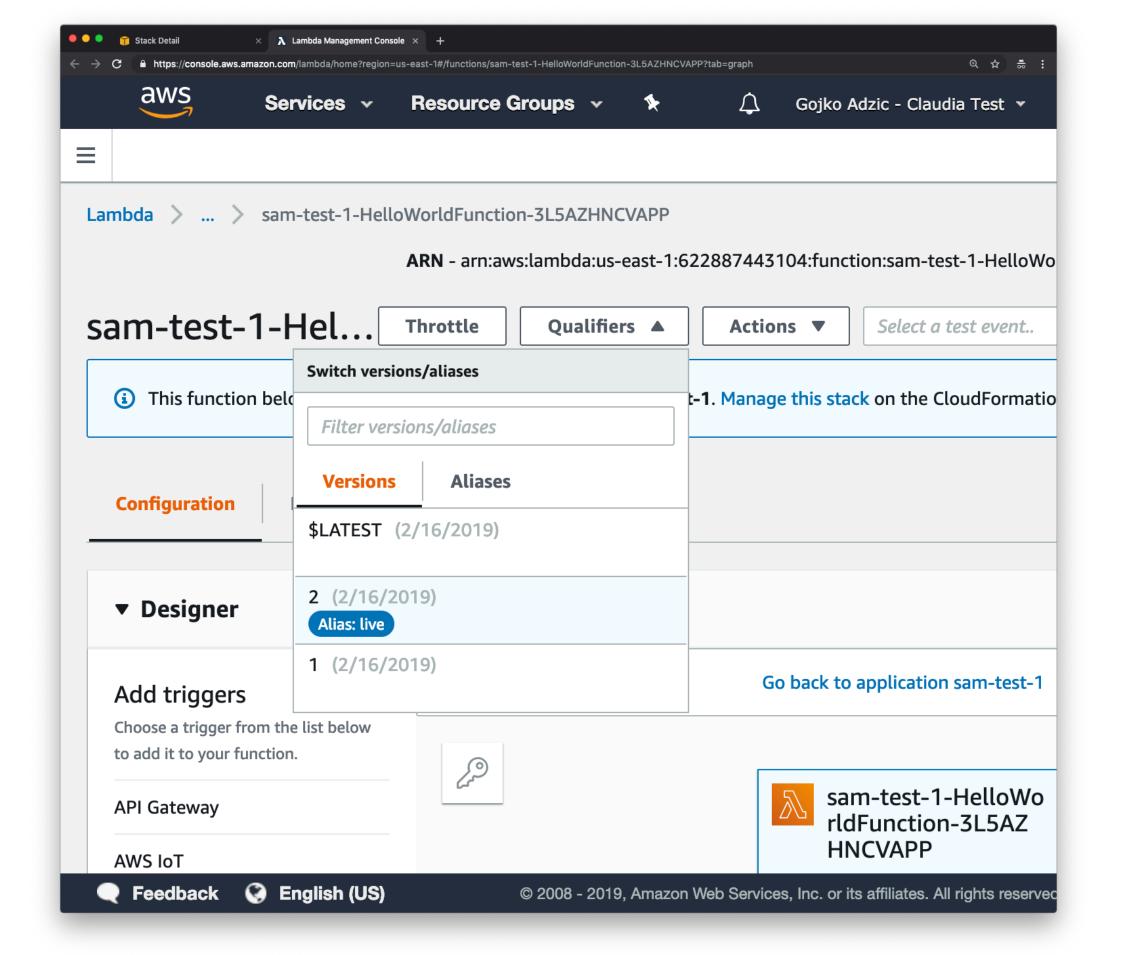
versions/environments have no effect on price

- split modules into functions based on security,
 CPU/memory needs
- make new environments for testing
- isolate experiments using separate versions
- keep old versions around for compatibility

Versions and aliases



ConvertFileFunction: Type: AWS::Serverless::Function Properties: AutoPublishAlias: live



No way to guarantee updating two resources exactly at the same time

Updating/Consistency

- Use aliases for wiring functions to event sources
- Send data aggregates to functions
- Write format versions into aggregates
- Bundle code that <u>absolutely</u> must be consistent into the same function

Task routing

- no sticky sessions
- only availability SLA (99.95%)
- no latency or processing time SLA
- optimised for throughput, not latency
- 15 min max per task (can't ask for more)
- max 1000 concurrent instances (can ask for more)

My experimental data (AWS does not publish official numbers)

- new instance
 - Python, JS <1s
 - Java 2-5 new instance
 - VPC: >10s
- instances reused within 5-10 minutes
- existing instance from API Gateway, SNS, S3: 50-100ms

Great for...

- HTTP API
- Image conversions
- Payment processing
- Reporting

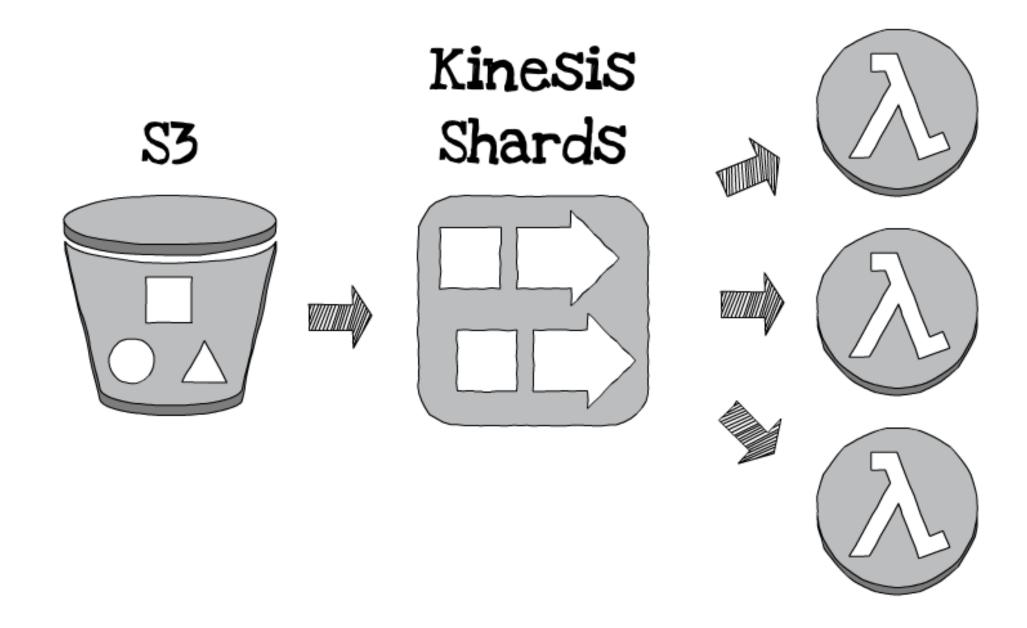
Not good for...

- real-time/low-latency processing (<10ms)</p>
- continuous processing (Twitter feeds)
- GPU-bound tasks (video rendering)

Preventing abuse

```
ConvertFileFunction:
  Type: AWS::Serverless::Function
  Properties:
    ReservedConcurrentExecutions: 10
WebApi:
  Type: AWS::Serverless::Api
  Properties:
    ThrottlingBurstLimit: 20
    ThrottlingRateLimit: 10
```

Controlled parallelisation



Not stateless, but transient

- Instance memory preserved between requests
- /tmp 512 MB

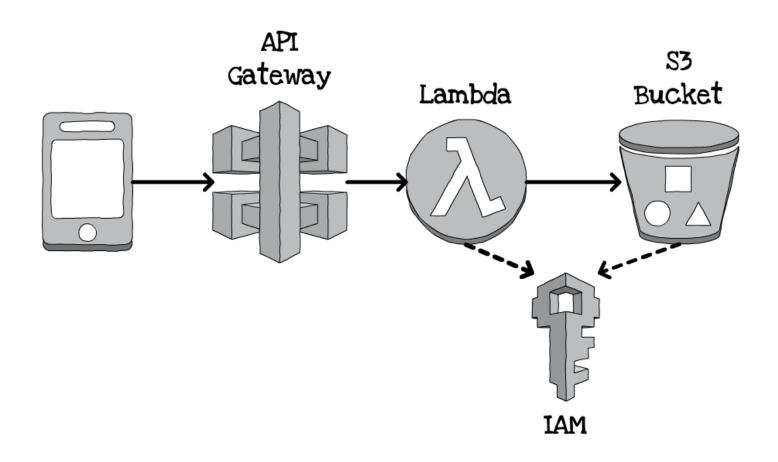
Don't keep user data in Lambda functions

- **S3**
- DynamoDB
- AppSync

Everything goes through IAM

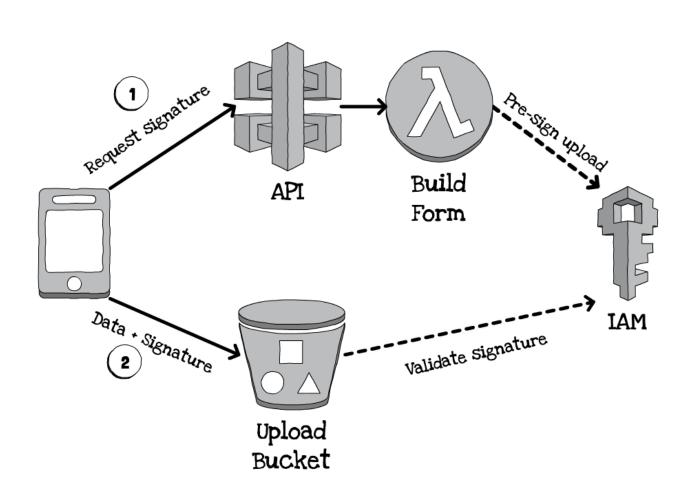
- IAM approves all incoming requests
- IAM approves all external AWS resource calls
- there are no 'background' resources

What's it doing here?



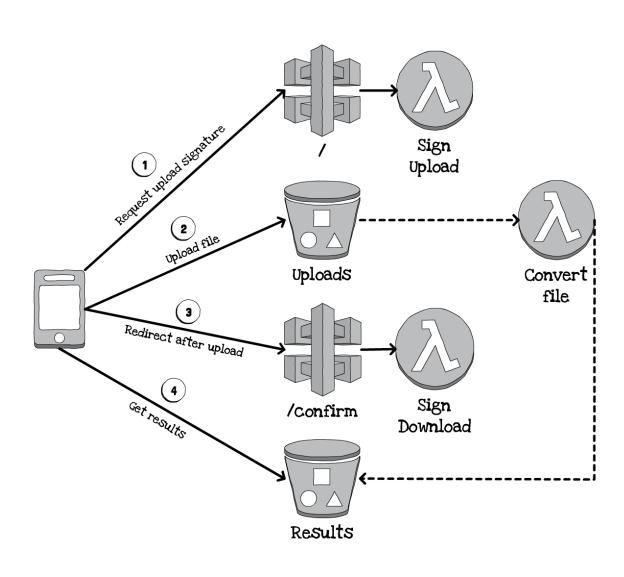
Don't use Lambda as a gatekeeper

Let client devices talk directly to resources



Don't use Lambda for orchestration

Use platform events + client-side workflows



Designing without servers gatekeepers...

- faster
- cheaper
- more robust



RUNNING CO. SERVERLESS

Gojko Adzic

http://leanpub.com/running-serverless/c/gotoams

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