Serverless Architecture

 $Software\ Architecture$

Richard Thomas

May 22, 2023

Oxymoron 1. Serverless

Logic running on someone else's server.

Developers can focus on logic, not infrastructure to deliver it.

Definition 1. Backend as a Service (BaaS)

Cloud-hosted applications or services that deliver functionality used by an application front-end.

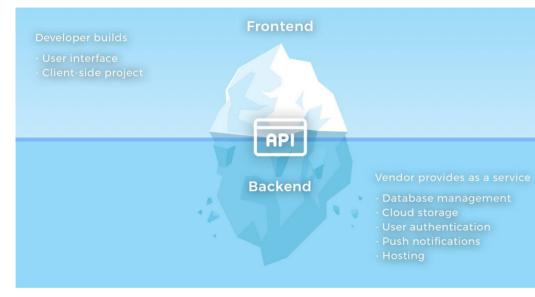
• Front-end may be a SPA or mobile app.

application's functionality.

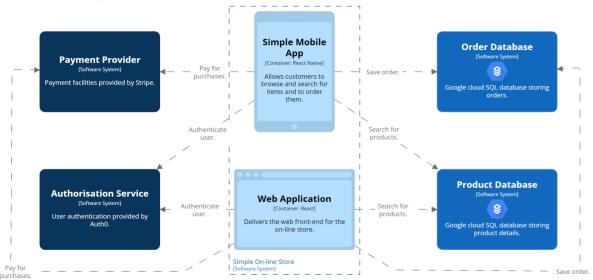
- Back-end provides sophisticated functionality (e.g. database,
- machine learning, location services, authentication, ...).

 Front-end ties back-end services together to deliver the

BaaS Iceberg [Brunko, 2019]



BaaS Example



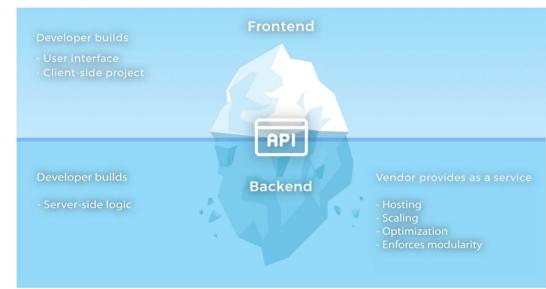
- Example of simple system with back-end functionality delivered entirely via BaaS.
- Feature-rich front-ends coordinate behaviour delivered by BaaS.
- Consequence: Front-ends are tightly coupled to BaaS.
- Consequence: Front-ends are have both UI and functional behaviour logic.
- Front-end could have a layered design, though many SPAs don't.

Definition 2. Functions as a Service (FaaS) Application logic that is triggered by an event and runs in a transient, stateless compute node.

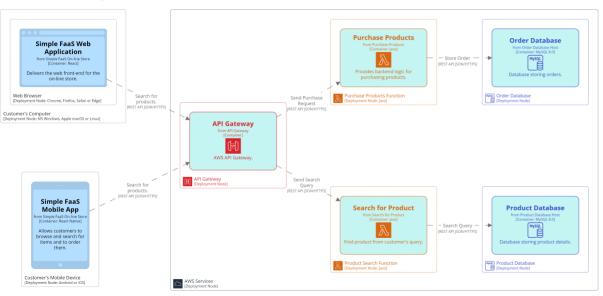
- Node may only exist for duration of function call.
- Server infrastructure (e.g. type of node, lifespan, scaling, ...)
- are managed by hosting provider. • e.g. AWS Lambda, Google App Engine, Azure Automation,

. . . .

FaaS Iceberg [Brunko, 2019]



FaaS Example



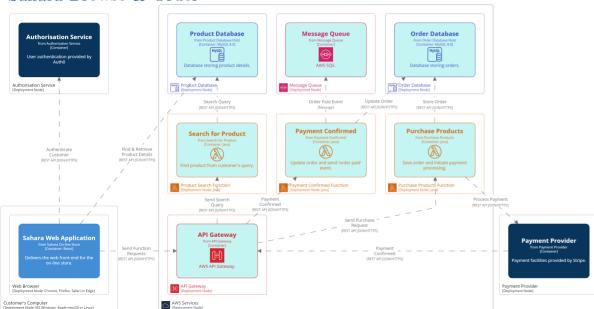
- Example of simple system with back-end functionality delivered entirely by FaaS.
- Feature-rich front-ends coordinate behaviour delivered by FaaS.
- Front-ends invoke functions via an API.
- API Gateway provides some separation between front-end and functions.
- May allow a bit more separation between UI and logic.

Definition 3. Serverless Architecture

Software system delivering functionality through BaaS or FaaS.

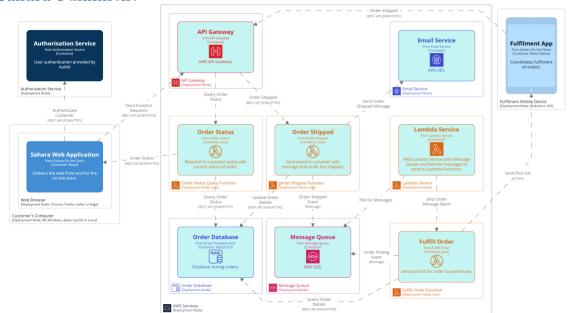
- Many people focus on FaaS when considering Serverless.
- Some simple Single Page Web Apps (SPA) coordinate.
- Front-end ties back-end services together to deliver the application's functionality.

Sahara Browse & Order



- Sahara eCommerce example as a serverless app.
- Only browse, search and purchase are shown.
- Point out that it uses both BaaS & FaaS.
- Shopping cart is implemented within the web and mobile app for this architecture.
- Order Scenario 1: Customer checks out their shopping cart in the web or mobile app.
- Order Scenario 2: App calls Purchase Products function via API Gateway.
- Order Scenario 3: Purchase Products stores order in DB and sends a payment request to Payment Provider.
- Order Scenario 4: We provide Payment Provider with API end point to call to report payment result.
- Order Scenario 5: Payment success causes Payment Confirmed

Sahara Fulfilment



- Sahara eCommerce example as a serverless app.
- Only fulfilment functions are shown.
- Shows Lambda Service polling Queue, demonstrating how Lambda Functions are invoked via events in a message queue.
- Fulfilment Scenario 1: Lambda Service monitors Queue for 'ship order' messages.
- Fulfilment Scenario 2: Lambda Service batches groups of 'ship order' messages and sends them to Fulfill Order function.
- Fulfilment Scenario 3: Fulfill Order gets order details from DB and sends pick list to Fulfilment App.
- Fulfilment Scenario 4: When order is shipped, Fulfilment App calls Order Shipped function via API Gateway.
- Fulfilment Scenario 5: Order Shipped sends email to customer and updates order status in DB.

- Automatic scaling
 - Multiple instances of function

- Automatic scaling
- Multiple instances of function
- Reduced cost for dynamic loads
- No server idle time

- Automatic scaling
- Multiple instances of function
- Reduced cost for dynamic loads
 - No server idle time
- Reduced server management

- Automatic scaling
- Multiple instances of function
- Reduced cost for dynamic loads
 - No server idle time
- Reduced server management
- Easier to run closer to client
 - Launch in same zone as client

BaaS Tradeoffs

- Front-end accesses database directly
 - Front-end needs to sanitise inputs
 - Easy to spoof messages from front-end
 - Hope DB provider is secure

BaaS Tradeoffs

- Front-end accesses database directly
 - Front-end needs to sanitise inputs
 - Easy to spoof messages from front-end
 - Hope DR provider is seeme
 - Hope DB provider is secure
 - Application logic is in front-end
 - Less modularisation
 - Duplication of logic with multiple front-ends
 - Web, mobile, ...

BaaS Tradeoffs

- Front-end accesses database directly
 - Front-end needs to sanitise inputs
 - Easy to spoof messages from front-end
 - Hope DB provider is secure
- Application logic is in front-end
 - Less modularisation

• Web. mobile. . . .

- Duplication of logic with multiple front-ends
- No control over server optimisation

- Spoofing messages is an issue for all BaaS services.
- Modern expectations are that almost all systems will have multiple front-ends.
- Duplication of front-end logic is a smaller, but still partial, concern for FaaS.

FaaS Tradeoffs • No server state

- - All state needs to be saved (e.g. Redis, S3, ...)
 - Not just persistent state

FaaS Tradeoffs • No server state • All state needs to be saved (e.g. Redis, S3, ...)

- - Not just persistent state
- Execution duration
 - Can't be long running process
 - AWS Lambda is up to 15 minutes

FaaS Tradeoffs • No server state • All state needs to be saved (e.g. Redis, S3, ...) • Not just persistent state

- Execution duration
 - Can't be long running process
 - AWS Lambda is up to 15 minutes
- Startup latency
- Functions take time to start

 - Some languages worse than others (e.g. Java)

• No server state • All state needs to be saved (e.g. Redis, S3, ...) • Not just persistent state • Execution duration • Can't be long running process

FaaS Tradeoffs

- AWS Lambda is up to 15 minutes • Startup latency
- Functions take time to start • Some languages worse than others (e.g. Java)

• Loss of encapsulation

• Proliferation of functions

- Server running function can be killed when function is not running.
- Can occassionally send messages to functions to keep them alive.
- Java has concurrency benefits over other languages.

When is serverless appropriate?

When is serverless appropriate?

- Rich client apps with common backend
 - BaaS

When is serverless appropriate?

- Rich client apps with common backend
 - BaaS
- High latency processing
 - Within function duration constraints

When is serverless appropriate?

- Rich client apps with common backend
 - BaaS
- High latency processing
 - Within function duration constraints
- Apps with variable load
 - Take advantage of auto-scaling

When is serverless *not* appropriate?

When is serverless *not* appropriate?

- Quick response required
 - Can't wait for FaaS to start

When is serverless *not* appropriate?

- Quick response required
 - Can't wait for FaaS to start
- Compute intensive processing

When is serverless not appropriate?

- Quick response required
 - Can't wait for FaaS to start
- Compute intensive processing
- Apps with steady load
 - Server-based approaches are cheaper

Self-Study Exercise

- Redesign your scalability assignment to be serverless.
- What parts of your design would benefit from being serverless?
- Implement your revised design.

Pros & Cons Extensibility Reliability Interoperability 000 Scalability 00 Deployability Modularity Testability Security Simplicity

• Modularity: Deployed functions are naturally modular. • Modularity: Higher-level abstractions to group deployed functions is difficult. • Testability: Unit testing FaaS functions is easy. • Testability: Integration testing is hard. • Security BaaS: Front-end access database directly. No server-side protection of db. • Security FaaS: Every function needs its own security policy

(e.g. IAM), which is easy to get wrong.

References

[Brunko, 2019] Brunko, P. (2019).

Serverless architecture: When to use this approach and what benefits it gives.

https://apiko.com/blog/serverless-architecture-benefits//.