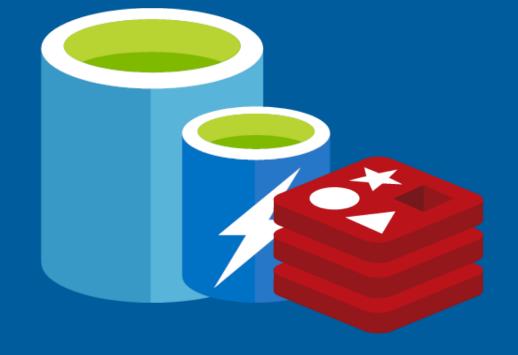


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## Serverless in Azure







# bit.ly/NSW1152

## Serverless Computing

- abstraction of servers and infrastructure
- no servers provisioning, focus on the code
- driven by real-time reactions to events and triggers
- billing based on consumed resources (code running)



#### Benefit from a fully managed service

Spare your teams the burden of managing servers. By utilizing fully managed services, you focus on your business logic and avoid administrative tasks. With serverless architecture you simply deploy your code, and it runs with high availability.



#### Scale flexibly

Serverless compute scales from nothing to handle tens of thousands of concurrent functions almost instantly (within seconds), to match any workload, and without requiring scale configuration—it reacts to events and triggers in near-real time.

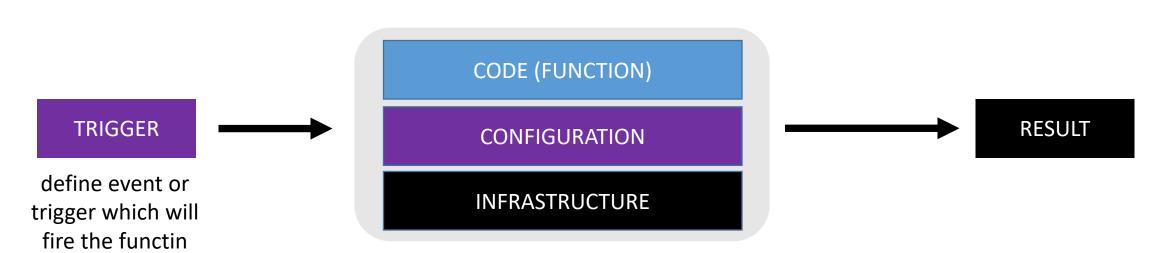


#### Only pay for resources you use

With serverless architecture, you only pay for the time your code is running. Serverless computing is event-driven, and resources are allocated as soon as they're triggered by an event. You're only charged for the time and resources it takes to execute your code—through sub-second billing.

## Azure Functions

- running small piece of code in cloud (function)
- language liberty (C#, Java, F#, PHP, Node.js)
- dependencies support (NuGet, NPM...)
- pay-per-use (consumption plan) or "standard" app service plan
- technically runs on app service and webjobs SDK





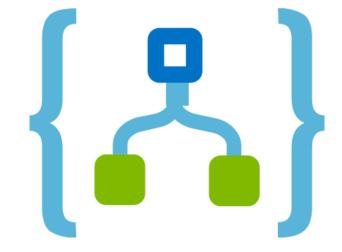
## Azure Functions

```
► Run
              Save
run.csx
    1 using System.Net;
                                            OUTPUT
    2 using Dapper;
                                                                                                          INPUT
                                                                          TRIGGER
    3 using System.Data.SqlClient;
    4 using System.Configuration;
    6 public static async Task<httpResponseMessage> Run(HttpRequestMessage req, TraceWriter log)
    7 {
          log.Info("C# HTTP trigger function processed a request.");
    8
                                                                                                                             CODE
    9
          // Parse data from request
   10
   11
          ClientMail data = await req.Content.ReadAsAsync<ClientMail>();
          data.Date = DateTime.UtcNow;
   12
   13
          var connectionString = ConfigurationManager.ConnectionStrings["SqlConnection"].ConnectionString;
   14
   15
          try {
              using(var connection = new SqlConnection(connectionString))
   16
   17
                  connection.Open();
   18
   19
   20
                  connection.Execute("INSERT INTO [dbo].[ClientMail] (Date, Subject, [From], Body) VALUES
                  log.Info("New mail added succesfully!");
   21
   22
   23
          catch(Exception ex)
   24
                                                                                                 OUTPUT
   25
              log.Info("Error: " + ex.Message);
   26
   27
   28
          return req.CreateResponse(HttpStatusCode.OK, "OK");
   29
   30 }
```

# Azure Functions DEMO

## Azure Logic Apps

- running business workflows in the cloud
- integrate with various SaaS
- out of the box connectors (reduces implementation time)
- autoscale, pay-per-use model



### MANAGED CONNECTORS

(office 365, gmail, dropbox, asana, twitter, facebook)

#### TRIGGER

(new post, new file, new email message)

**ACTIONS** 

**CONDITIONS** 

WORKFLOW

(steps which will execute)

# Logic Apps Demo

## Lab

- WHEN a new RSS feed item is published (choose your favorite one)
- IF (title OR summary) CONTAINS "Azure"
  - PROCESS RSS item (Azure Storage, Send to mailbox...)

- or create your own workflow