The paper focuses on evaluating the suitability of serverless computing for data processing through a system called Lambada. The abstract provides a concise overview of the paper, highlighting the main motivation for exploring serverless computing, and the design and analysis performed by the authors to evaluate its suitability. The introduction gives a good overview of the evolution of cloud computing and the different services offered. The overview of Lambada describes the architecture of the system and how it uses serverless components from Amazon Web Services.

A section of the paper presents a solution for invoking serverless workers in a batch process to reduce latency. The authors propose a two-level invocation approach and analyze the network characteristics of accessing S3 from the serverless workers. The authors also propose a family of exchange operators for serverless workers as a building block for data processing. The paper includes two optimizations to address the limitations of the basic exchange algorithm.

The paper presents an evaluation of Lambada in comparison to two well-established Query-as-a-Service systems, Amazon Athena and Google BigQuery. The evaluation involves running a variety of workloads, including TPC-H queries and scientific workloads from hydrology and high-energy physics. The results show that Lambada is competitive with Athena and BigQuery, and it is well suited for interactive data analytics on cold data. The authors also highlight the limitations of the usage-based billing model in cloud computing.

In conclusion, the paper provides a comprehensive evaluation of serverless computing for data processing and its suitability for interactive data analytics on cold data. The authors present a useful idea for data processing in a serverless worker environment and provide insights into the challenges faced and their solutions.