

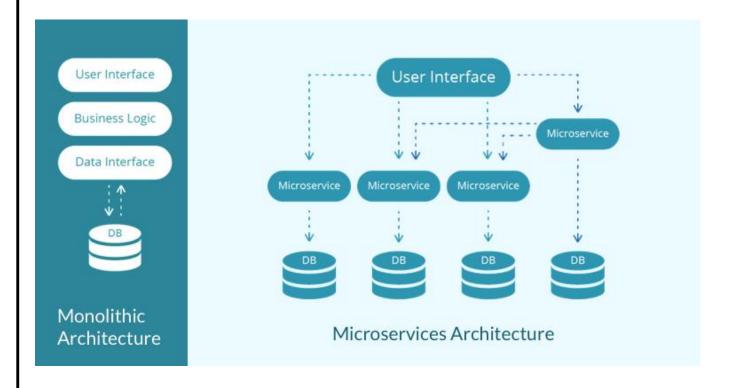




Microservices - also known as the Microservice architecture -

is an architectural style that structures an application as a collection of services that are

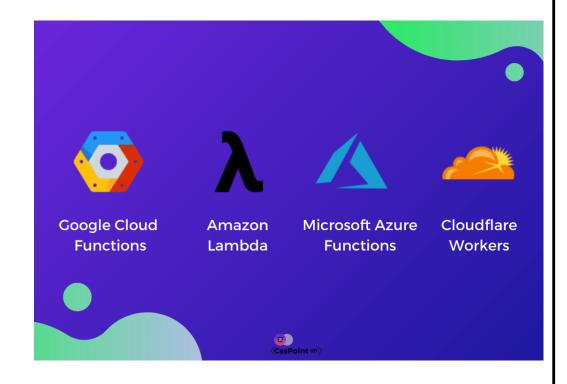
- •Highly maintainable and testable
- Loosely coupled
- •Independently deployable
- •Organized around business capabilities
- •The microservice architecture enables the rapid, frequent and reliable delivery of large, complex applications.
- •It also enables an organization to evolve its technology stack



Serverless is

where you don't have to think about:

- Servers
- Being over/under capacity
- Deployments
- Scaling and fault tolerance
- OS or language updates
- Metrics and logging



...but where you can easily

- Bring your own code... even native libraries
- Run code in parallel
- Create backend, event handlers, and data processing systems
- Never pay for idle!



AWS Lambda – Benefits









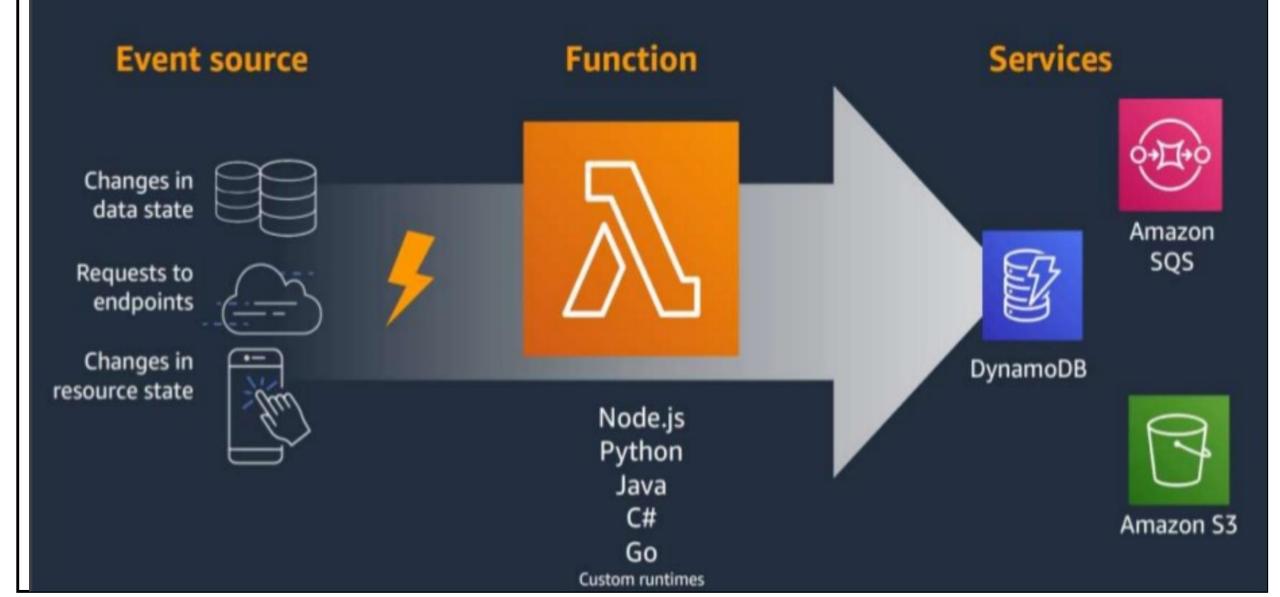
SUBSECOND BILLING







How AWS Lambda works?



The Lambda functions have a few limits applied to them:

- Cold Starts
- Execution time/run time.

15 minutes runtime limit

Memory available to the function.

The options for the amount of RAM available to the Lambda functions range from 128MB to 3,008MB with a 64MB step.

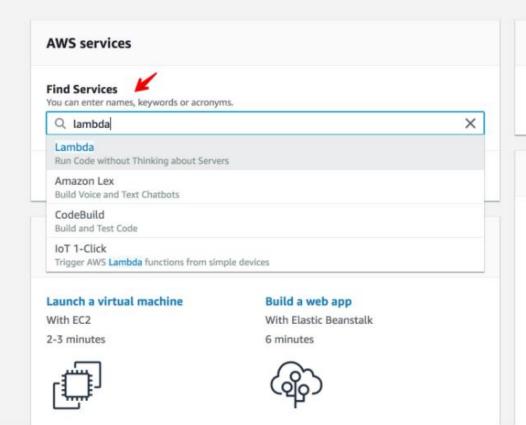
Code package size.

The zipped Lambda code package should not exceed 50MB in size, and the unzipped version shouldn't be larger than 250MB.

• Concurrency. 1000 request soft limit



AWS Management Console



Access resources on the go



Access the Management Console using the AWS Console Mobile App. Learn more

Explore AWS

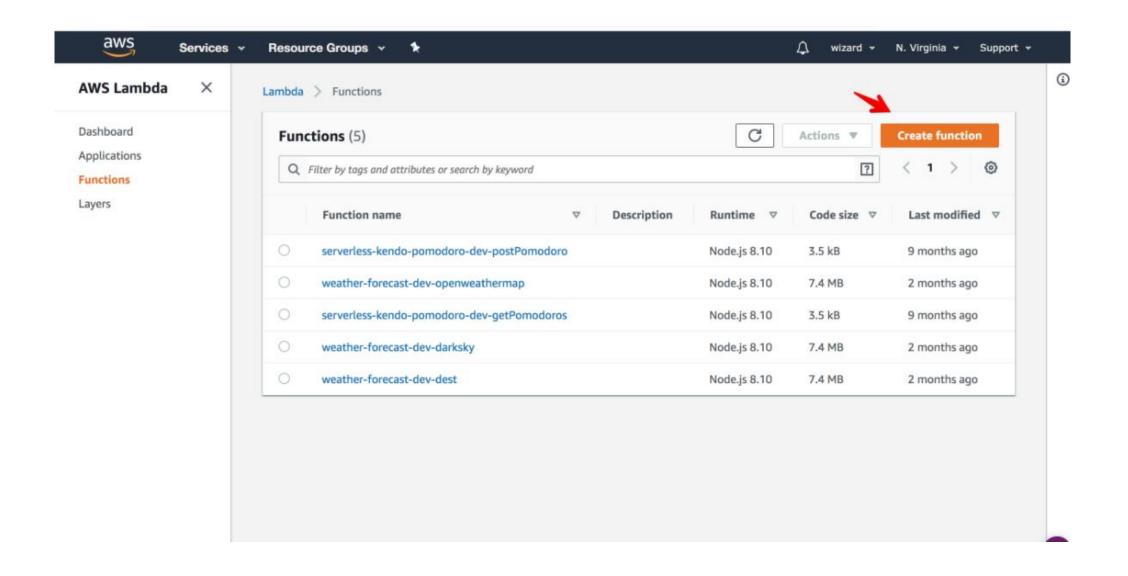
CloudEndure Migration

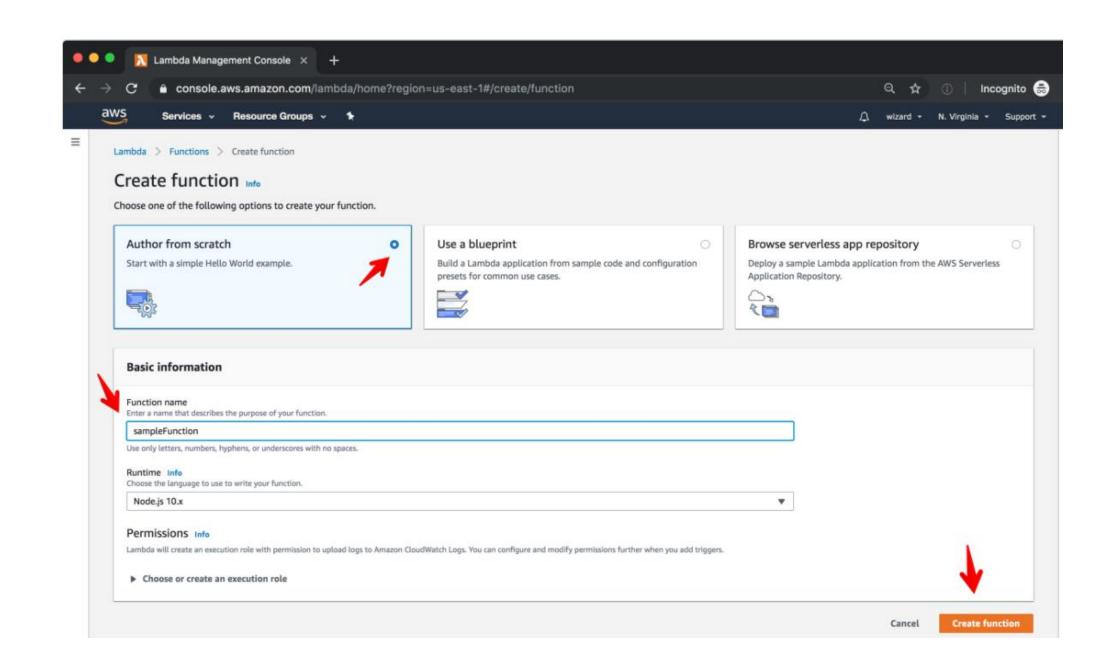
Re-host a large number of machines to AWS without worrying about compatibility, performance disruption, or long cutover windows. Get started [2]

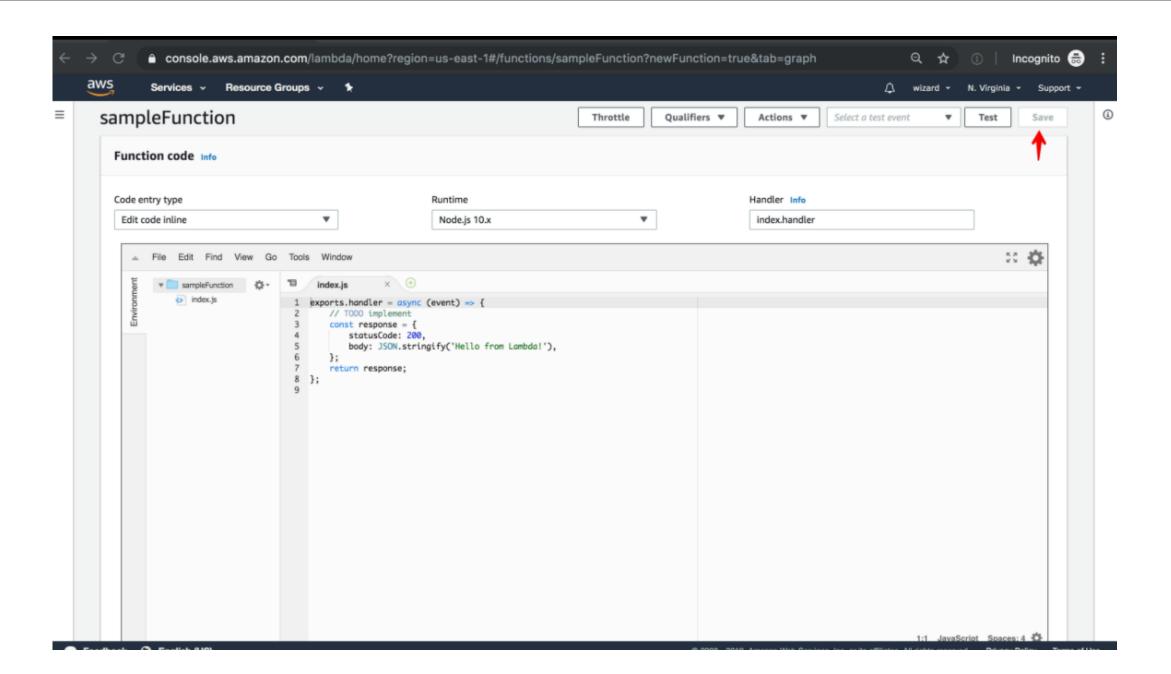
EC2 Spot Instances

Run fault-tolerant workloads on Spot Instances and save up to 90% on compute. Learn more 🔀

Amazon RDS







To-Do

Lambda functions with API gateway/s3

