SQS Size-based Scaling and other features

Though we gave a brief description of SQS in the last section, the service actually has many interesting sub-features and use cases which makes it a much more versatile service than was described in the last section. Though a full exploration of all the sub-features and use cases is beyond the scope of this book, there are two that I would like to point out: **SQS based scaling**, and **SQS-triggered functions**. A concise description of both is given below:

SQS based scaling: There might be cases where we wish to scale the resources within an Autoscaling Group based on the amount of orders or requests being received. This can easily be done using SQS, as AWS allows us to scale Autoscaling Groups based on the size (i.e. number of processes) of the queue, increasing or decreasing compute capacity depending on the number of orders in a queue, for example.

SQS-triggered functions: SQS can also act as an event source for AWS Lambda functions. When messages arrive in the queue, they can trigger Lambda functions to process these events, making SQS an effective mechanism for building event-driven, serverless workflows.