Lambda Function

AWS Lambda is serverless, event driven compute service that lets you run your code for virtually any type of application or backend service without managing servers. You can trigger lambda over 200 services and only pay what you use. Once you set up lambda function you can deploy code and monitor the activity using cloudwatch. In AWS Lambda the code is executed based on the response of events in aws services such as add/ delete files in S3 buckets.

Languages supported by AWS Lambda:

Java, Go, PowerShell, Node.js, C#, Python, Ruby.

Events that trigger AWS Lambda:

1] Http request via Amazon Api Gateway.

2] Modifications to objects in Amazon s3 buckets.

3] Updates to a dynamo db table.

4] State transitions in AWS Step functions.

AWS Lambda Concepts:

Function – A function is a resource that runs your code in aws lambda. Functions contain code that process events, and a runtime passes a requests and responses between lambda and function.

Runtime -Lambda runtime allows functions in different languages to run in the same base execution environment .

Event – An event is a Json formatted document that contains data for a function to process. The lambda runtime converts the event to an object and passes it to your function code.

Concurrency- Concurrency is the number of request that your function is serving at given time. When your function is invoked, lambda provisions an instance of it to process the event. When the function finishes running, it can handle another request.

Trigger- A trigger is a resource that invokes lambda function. This includes AWS services that can be configured to invoke a function, applications that you develop and event source mapping.