

Session CTD405

Optimizing Lambda@Edge for Performance and Cost Efficiency

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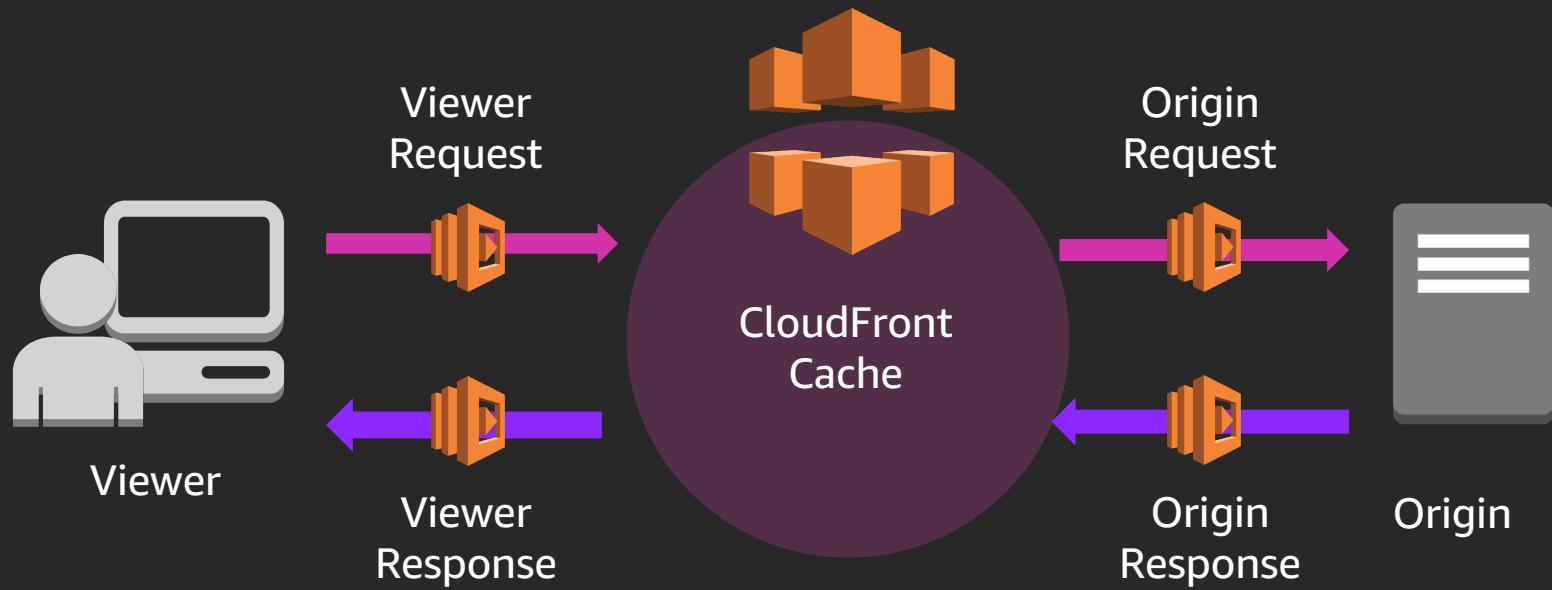
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Lambda@Edge use cases

Simple HTTP manipulations	Dynamic content generation	Origin independence
User-Agent header normalization	Image manipulation	Pretty URLs
Adding HSTS security headers	Render pages	API wrapper
Enforcing Cache-Control headers	Redirections	Authorization
A/B testing	SEO optimization	Bot mitigation

CloudFront and Lambda@Edge



How much does it cost?

Consider an API with 15M requests/month & 128MB Lambda@Edge function executing in 2ms. Viewer Request event is configured on CloudFront.

Lambda@Edge is charged based on:

Number of requests: $15M * 6\$/1M = 9\$$

Memory*Duration resource usage: $15M * 50ms * 128MB * 0,00005001\$/GBS = 4,7\$$

Total cost is 13,7\$/month

Why bother optimizing?

Is Lambda@Edge the right solution for you?

#1 Consider all the available options

- CloudFront already provide native features:
 - Device identification: CloudFront-Is-Mobile-Viewer headers
 - Analytics: CloudFront Access Logs delivered to S3 & WAF logs
 - Access Control: CloudFront signed URLs/Cookies, Geoblocking, WAF

- Leverage responsive web design

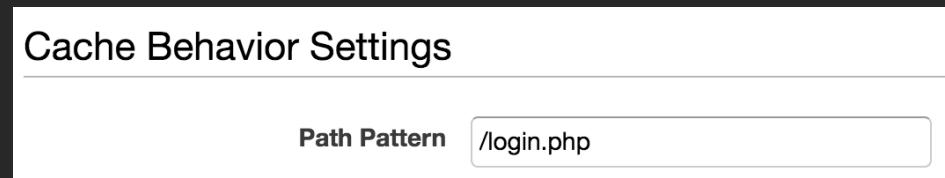


- Some logic is better off on the origin!

Optimizing Lambda@Edge configuration

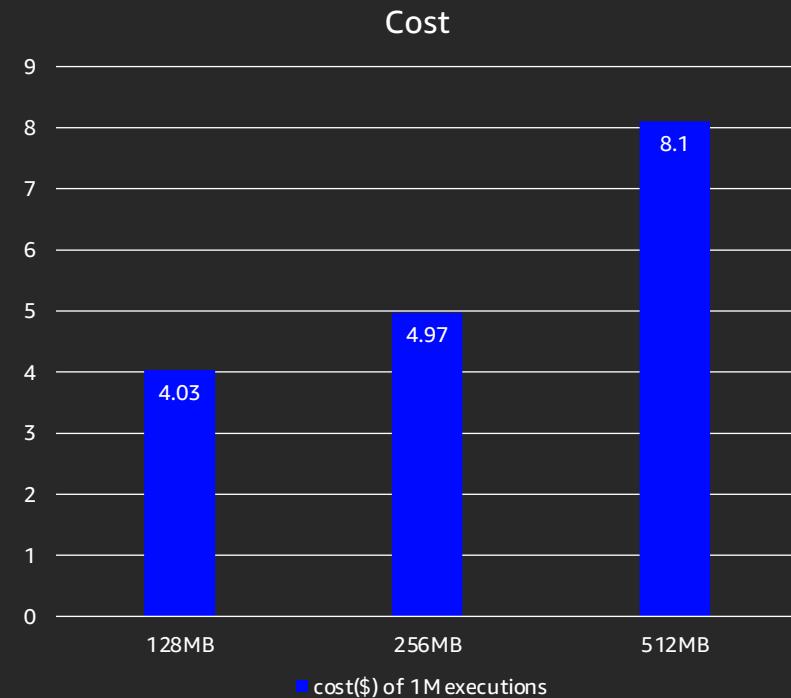
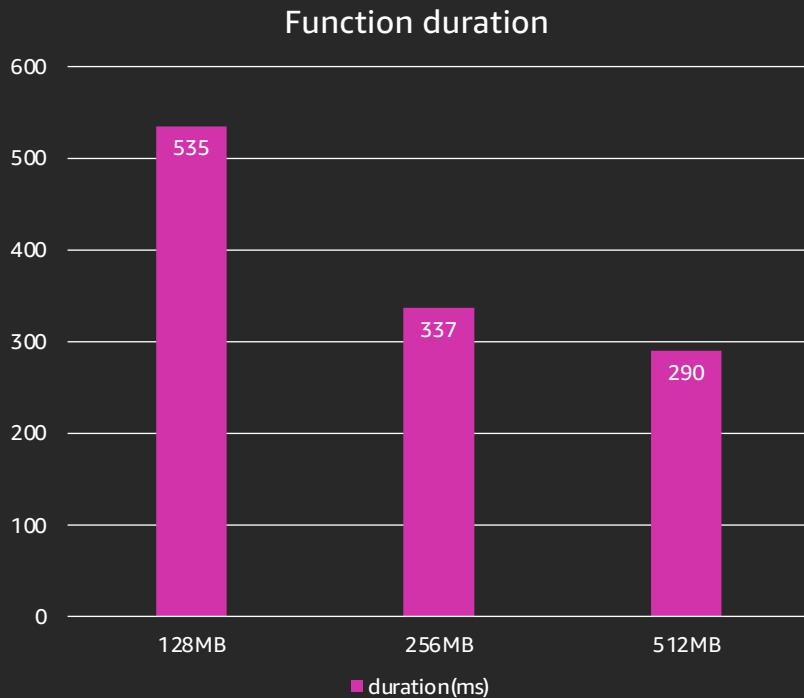
#2 Invoke Lambda@Edge only when you need it

- For every request or only on cache misses?
- Use the most specific CloudFront behavior:



- Remove it when it's not used any more

#3 Choose the optimal memory configuration



Optimizing Lambda@Edge code

#4 Optimize function code for Node.js

Node.js 8.10 runtime

Reduce deployment package size: external dependencies, lightweight packages, minify, browserfy...

Parallelism using async calls

```
let responses = await Promise.all([
    httpGet({ hostname: "HTML template", path: ""}),
    ddbGet({ TableName: ddbTableName, Key: { name: "achraf" } })
]);
```

#5 Leverage global variables (1/2)

```
const dns = require("dns");

let bestOrigin;

let expires = 0;

exports.handler = (event, context, callback) => {

    const request = event.Records[0].cf.request;

    getBestOrigin().then((origin) => {

        request.origin.custom.domainName = origin;

        headers.host[0].value = origin;

        callback(null, request);

    });

}
```



#5 Leverage global variables (2/2)

```
function getBestOrigin() {  
    const now = Date.now();  
  
    if (now < expires) return Promise.resolve(bestOrigin);  
  
    return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
        dns.resolveCname(DNS_HOST, (err, addr) => {  
            bestorigin = addr[0];  
            expires = now + TTL;  
            resolve(bestorigin);  
        });  
    });  
}
```



#6 Optimize external network calls

```
const http = require('https');

const keepAliveAgent = new http.Agent({ keepAlive: true, keepAliveMsecs: 2000 });

exports.handler = (event, context, callback) => {

    http.get({ hostname: "hello.com", path: "/", agent: keepAliveAgent}, (resp) => {

        let data = '';

        resp.on('data', (chunk) => { data += chunk; });

        resp.on('end', () => { resolve(data); });

    });

}
```

Know the limits!

#7 Know the limits!

Functional:

- Blacklisted/ Read only headers
- Function size – 1MB vs 50MB
- Response size – 40K vs 1MB

Resource allocation

- Memory – 128M vs 3G
- Timeout – 5s vs 30s
- 1K concurrent execution region
- Scaling mechanism

Thank you!

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Additional resources

- <https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/edge/>
- <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/lambdaedge-design-best-practices/>
- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/lambda-edge-testing-debugging.html>
- AWS Blog: Cookie Syncing for AdTech, Visitor prioritization for e-commerce, Paywall for publishers



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