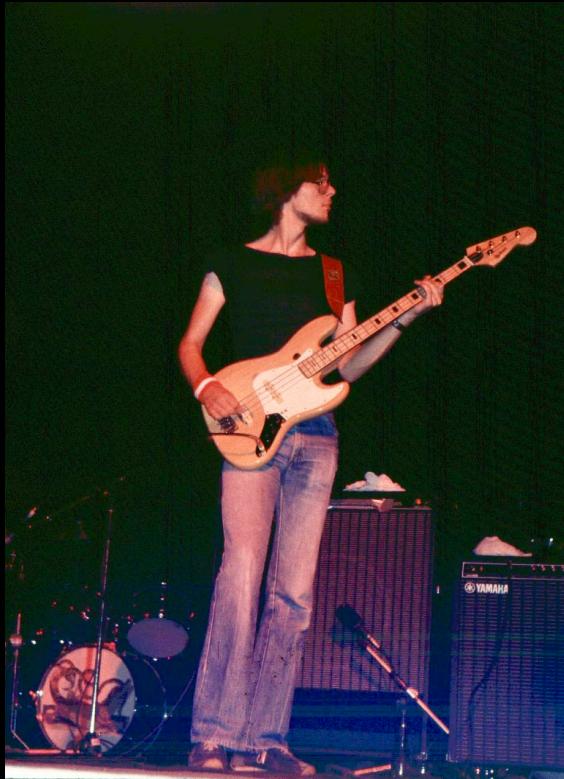


Adrian's Greatest Hits, B-Sides and Re-issues

Adrian Cockcroft | YOW | December 2022

@adrianco@mastodon.social



Adrian in 1982

<https://soundcloud.com/adrian-cockcroft/black-tiger-dont-look-back>

Like a classic rock band on their annual
“farewell and we aren’t dead yet tour”

I know you just want to hear the hits, but I
want to sneak in some stuff I like too...

(Headbanging optional)

Setlist

Black Tiger - Don't Look Back - 1982

Netflix in the Cloud - QconsF 2010, Cassandra Summit 2011

Microservices - Various MicroXchg Berlin talks

Cloud Trends - GigaOM Structure - 2016 reissue

Communicating Sequential Goroutines - Gophercon - 2016

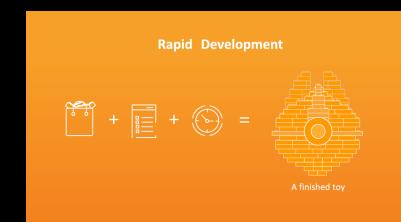
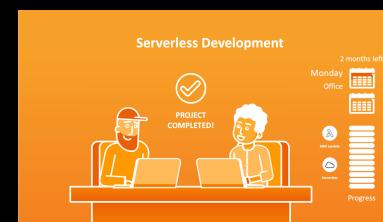
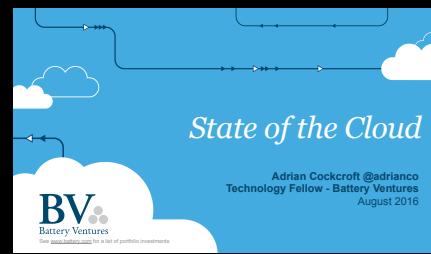
Lego spaceships and the kitchen sink - AWS - 2017-2019

DevSusOps - a track from the new album you don't want to hear

Encore

Bottleneck Analysis - GOTO Aarhus - 2013

This talk features "singles" from these "albums"



Netflix in the Cloud

Nov 6, 2010

Adrian Cockcroft

@adrianco #netflixcloud

<http://www.linkedin.com/in/adriancockcroft>



We stopped building our own datacenters

Capacity growth rate is accelerating, unpredictable
Product launch spikes - iPhone, Wii, PS3, XBox
Datacenter is large inflexible capital commitment



*“The cloud lets its users focus on delivering differentiating business value instead of wasting valuable resources on the **undifferentiated heavy lifting** that makes up most of IT infrastructure.”*



Werner Vogels
Amazon CTO



What, Why and How?

The details...



Goals

- Faster
 - Lower latency than the equivalent datacenter web pages and API calls
 - Measured as mean and 99th percentile
 - For both first hit (e.g. home page) and in-session hits for the same user
- Scalable
 - Avoid needing any more datacenter capacity as subscriber count increases
 - No central vertically scaled databases
 - Leverage AWS elastic capacity effectively
- Available
 - Substantially higher robustness and availability than datacenter services
 - Leverage multiple AWS availability zones
 - No scheduled down time, no central database schema to change
- Productive
 - Optimize agility of a large development team with automation and tools
 - Leave behind complex tangled datacenter code base (~8 year old architecture)
 - Enforce clean layered interfaces and re-usable components



Old Datacenter vs. New Cloud Arch

Central SQL Database → Distributed Key/Value NoSQL

Sticky In-Memory Session → Shared Memcached Session

Chatty Protocols → Latency Tolerant Protocols

Tangled Service Interfaces → Layered Service Interfaces

Instrumented Code → Instrumented Service Patterns

Fat Complex Objects → Lightweight Serializable Objects

Components as Jar Files → Components as Services



Tangled Service Interfaces

- Datacenter implementation is exposed
 - Oracle SQL queries mixed into business logic
- Tangled code
 - Deep dependencies, false sharing
- Data providers with sideways dependencies
 - Everything depends on everything else

Anti-pattern affects productivity, availability



Untangled Service Interfaces

- New Cloud Code With Strict Layering
 - Compile against interface jar
 - Can use spring runtime binding to enforce
- Service interface **is** the service
 - Implementation is completely hidden
 - Can be implemented locally or remotely
 - Implementation can evolve independently



Untangled Service Interfaces

Two layers:

- SAL - Service Access Library
 - Basic serialization and error handling
 - REST or POJO's defined by data provider
- ESL - Extended Service Library
 - Caching, conveniences
 - Can combine several SALs
 - Exposes faceted type system (described later)
 - Interface defined by data consumer in many cases



Boundary Interfaces

- Isolate teams from external dependencies
 - Fake SAL built by cloud team
 - Real SAL provided by data provider team later
 - ESL built by cloud team using faceted objects
- Fake data sources allow development to start
 - e.g. Fake Identity SAL for a test set of customers
 - Development solidifies dependencies early
 - Helps external team provide the right interface



One Object That Does Everything

- Datacenter uses a few big complex objects
 - Movie and Customer objects are the foundation
 - Good choice for a small team and one instance
 - Problematic for large teams and many instances
- False sharing causes tangled dependencies
 - Unproductive re-integration work

Anti-pattern impacting productivity and availability



An Interface For Each Component

- Cloud uses faceted Video and Visitor
 - Basic types hold only the identifier
 - Facets scope the interface you actually need
 - Each component can define its own facets
- No false-sharing and dependency chains
 - Type manager converts between facets as needed
 - `video.asA(PresentationVideo)` for www
 - `video.asA(MerchableVideo)` for middle tier



Response to 2010 talk was a mixture of incomprehension and confusion. Most people thought we were crazy and would be back in our datacenters when it failed...

Replacing Datacenter Oracle with Global Apache Cassandra on AWS

July 11, 2011

Adrian Cockcroft

@adrianco #netflixcloud

<http://www.linkedin.com/in/adriancockcroft>



Get stuck with wrong config

Wait Wait File tickets

Ask permission Wait Wait

Wait Things We Don't Do Wait

Run out of space/power

Plan capacity in advance

Have meetings with IT Wait





Netflix could not
build new
datacenters fast
enough

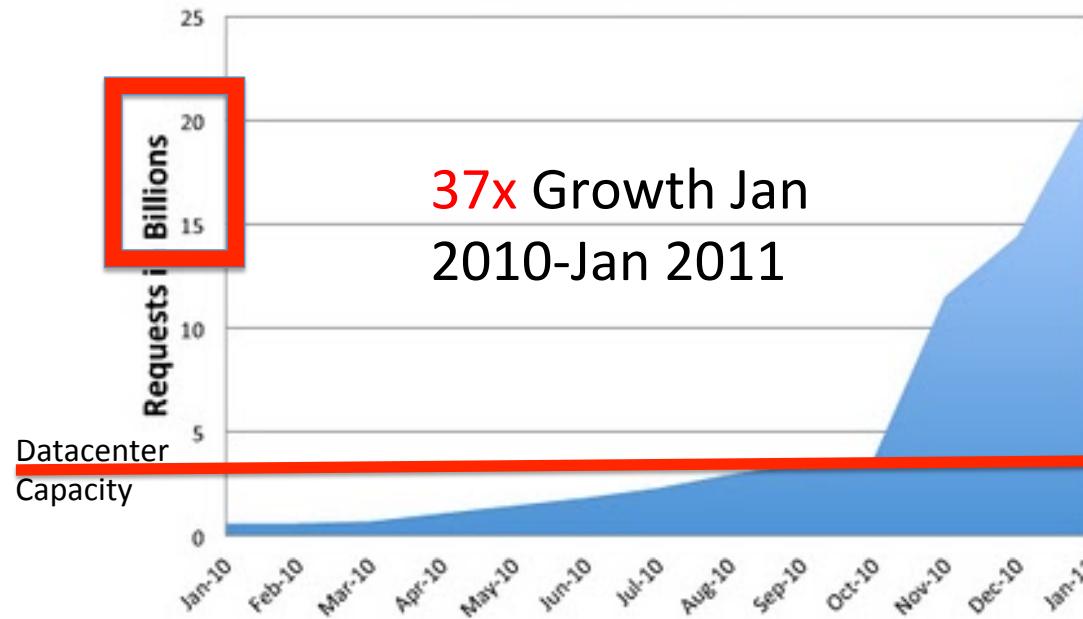
Capacity growth is accelerating, unpredictable
Product launch spikes - iPhone, Wii, PS3, XBox



Out-Growing Data Center

<http://techblog.netflix.com/2011/02/redesigning-netflix-api.html>

Netflix API : Growth in Requests



NETFLIX

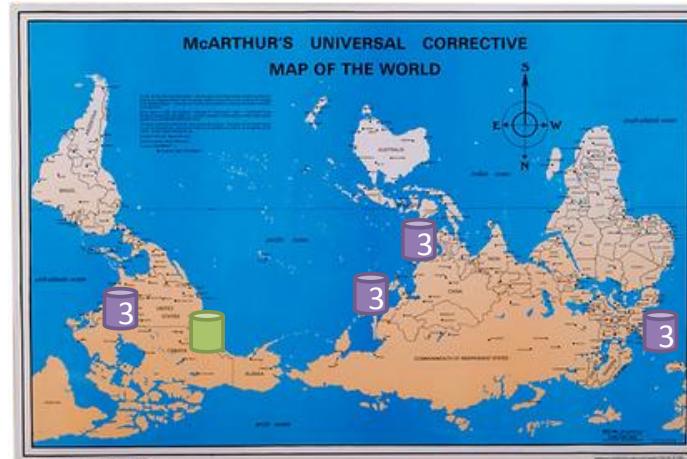
High Availability

- Cassandra stores 3 local copies, 1 per zone
 - Synchronous access, durable, highly available
 - Read/Write One fastest, least consistent - ~1ms
 - Read/Write Quorum 2 of 3, consistent - ~3ms
- AWS Availability Zones
 - Separate buildings
 - Separate power etc.
 - Close together



Remote Copies

- Cassandra duplicates across AWS regions
 - Asynchronous write, replicates at destination
 - Doesn't directly affect local read/write latency
- Global Coverage
 - Business agility
 - Follow AWS...
- Local Access
 - Better latency
 - Fault Isolation



NETFLIX

Chaos Monkey



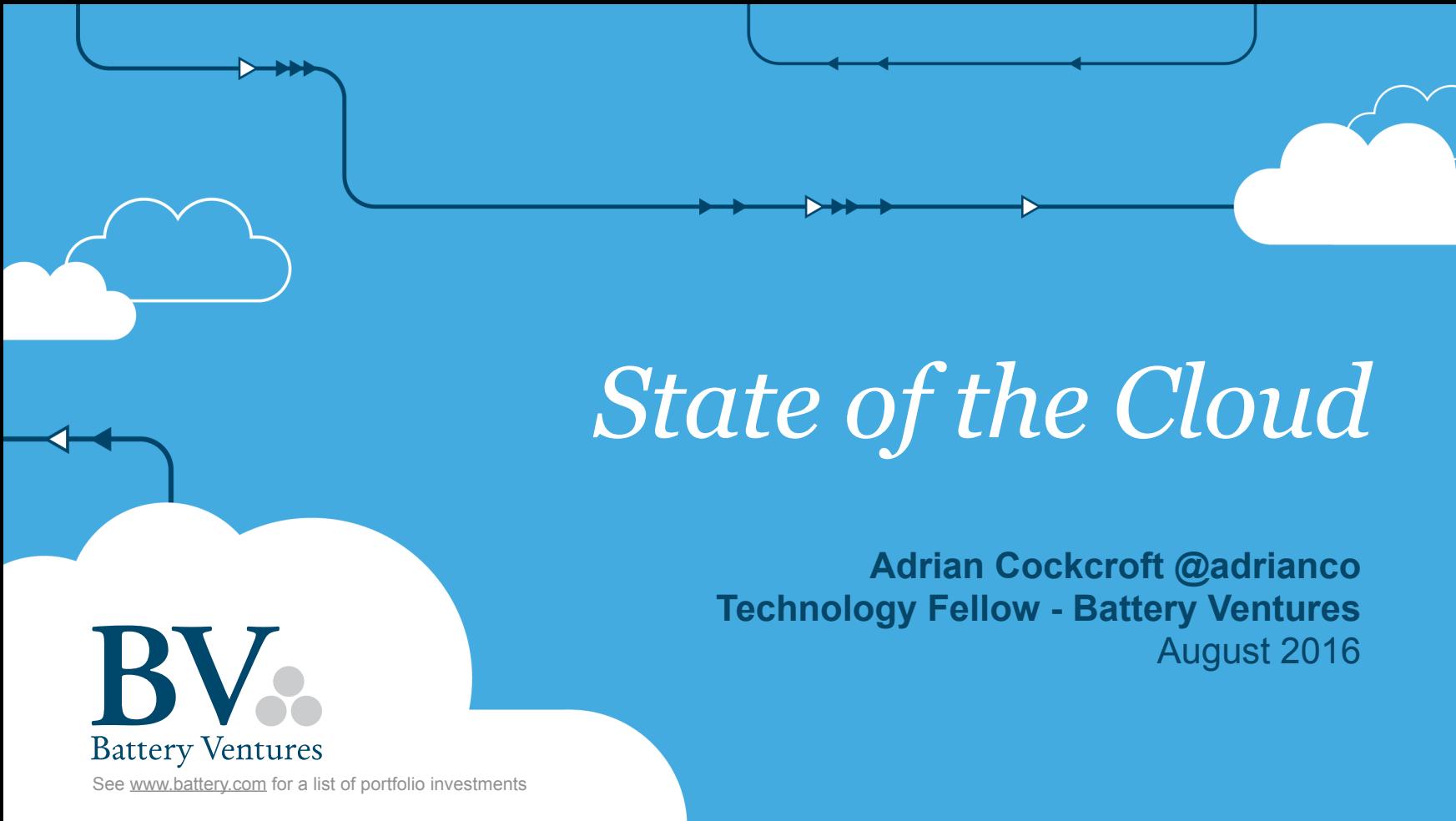
- Make sure systems are resilient
 - Allow any instance to fail without customer impact
- Chaos Monkey hours
 - Monday-Thursday 9am-3pm random instance kill
- Application configuration option
 - Apps now have to opt-out from Chaos Monkey
- Computers (Datacenter or AWS) randomly die
 - Fact of life, but too infrequent to test resiliency

Architecture design control

Be sure you can auto-scale down!

NETFLIX

Response to 2011 progress was that Netflix was a Unicorn,
and while it might work for us, it wasn't relevant to others

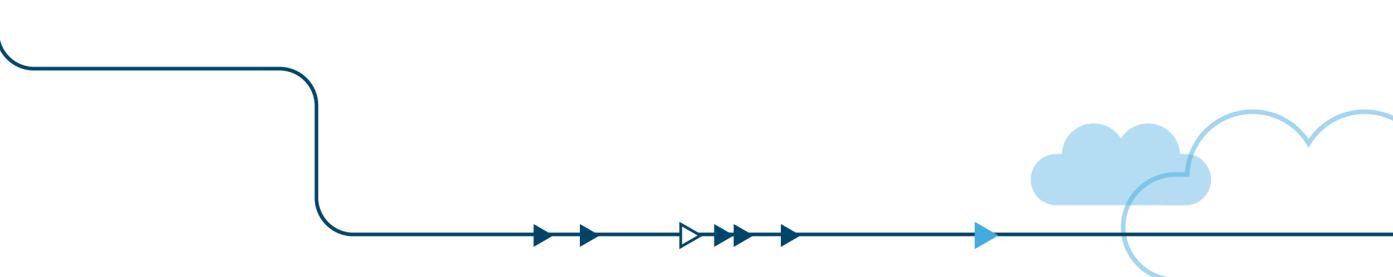


Battery Ventures

See www.battery.com for a list of portfolio investments

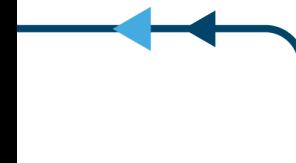
State of the Cloud

Adrian Cockcroft @adrianco
Technology Fellow - Battery Ventures
August 2016



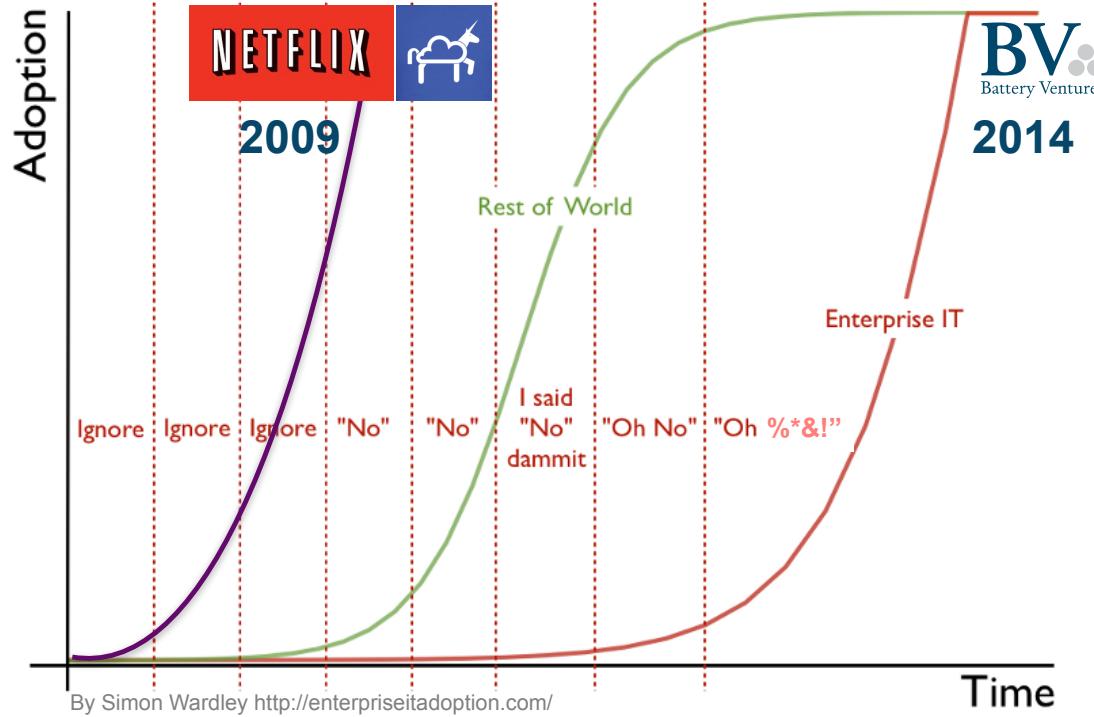
Previous Cloud Trend Updates

*GigaOM Structure May 2014
D&B Cloud Innovation July 2015
GigaOM Structure November 2015*



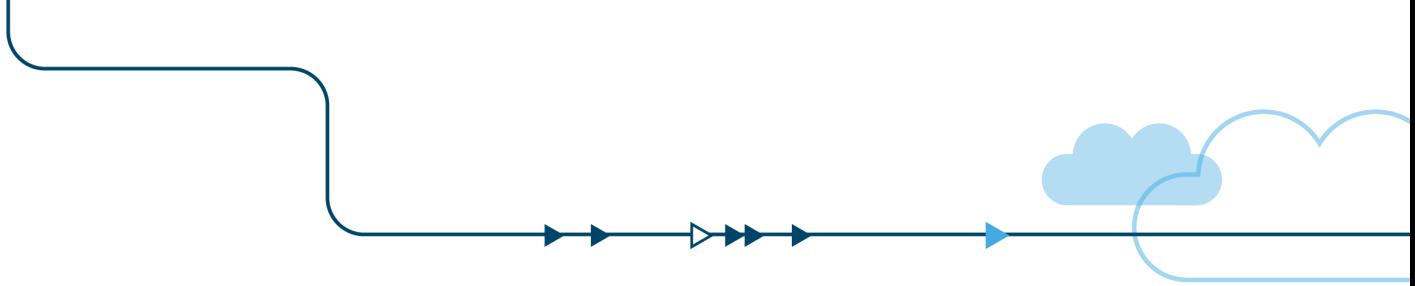
Trends from 2014: Noted as appropriate

Why am I here?



@adrianco's job at the intersection of cloud and Enterprise IT, looking for disruption and opportunities.

Disruptions in 2016 coming from serverless computing and teraservices.



In 2014 Enterprises finally embraced public cloud and in 2015 serious deployments are under way.

Oct 2014



Lydia Leong
@cloudpundit

What a difference a year makes. My #GartnerSYM 1:1s this year, everyone's already comfortably using IaaS (overwhelmingly AWS, bit of Azure).



Oct 2015

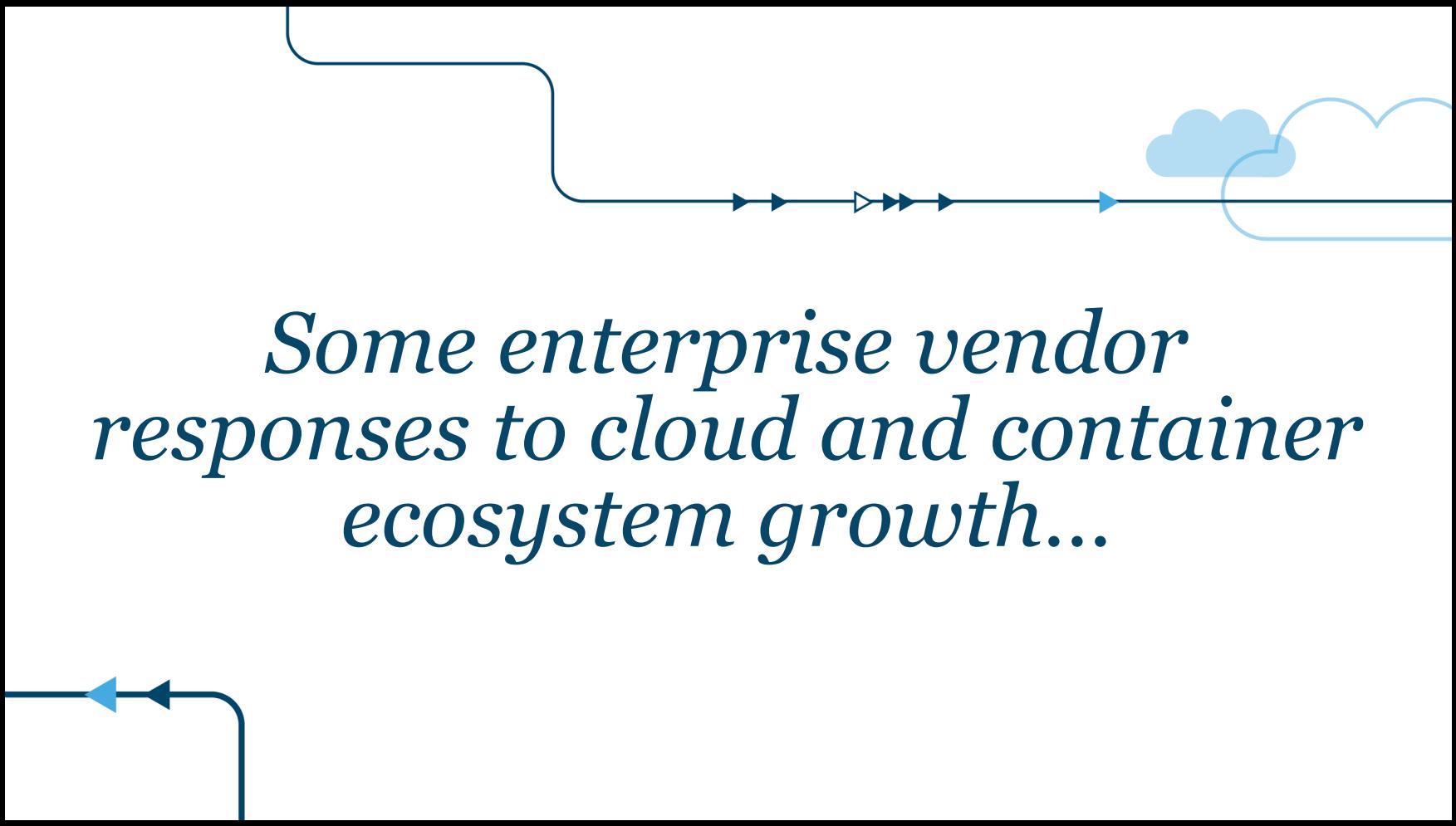


Lydia Leong @cloudpundit · Oct 7

We're really seeing serious movement of the banks to the cloud at this point. Huge sea change in attitudes.

adrian cockcroft @adrianco

"We can operate more securely on AWS than we can in our own data centers" Rob Alexander of CapitalOne #reinvent



*Some enterprise vendor
responses to cloud and container
ecosystem growth...*



DELL

The ship is sinking, let's re-brand as a submarine!



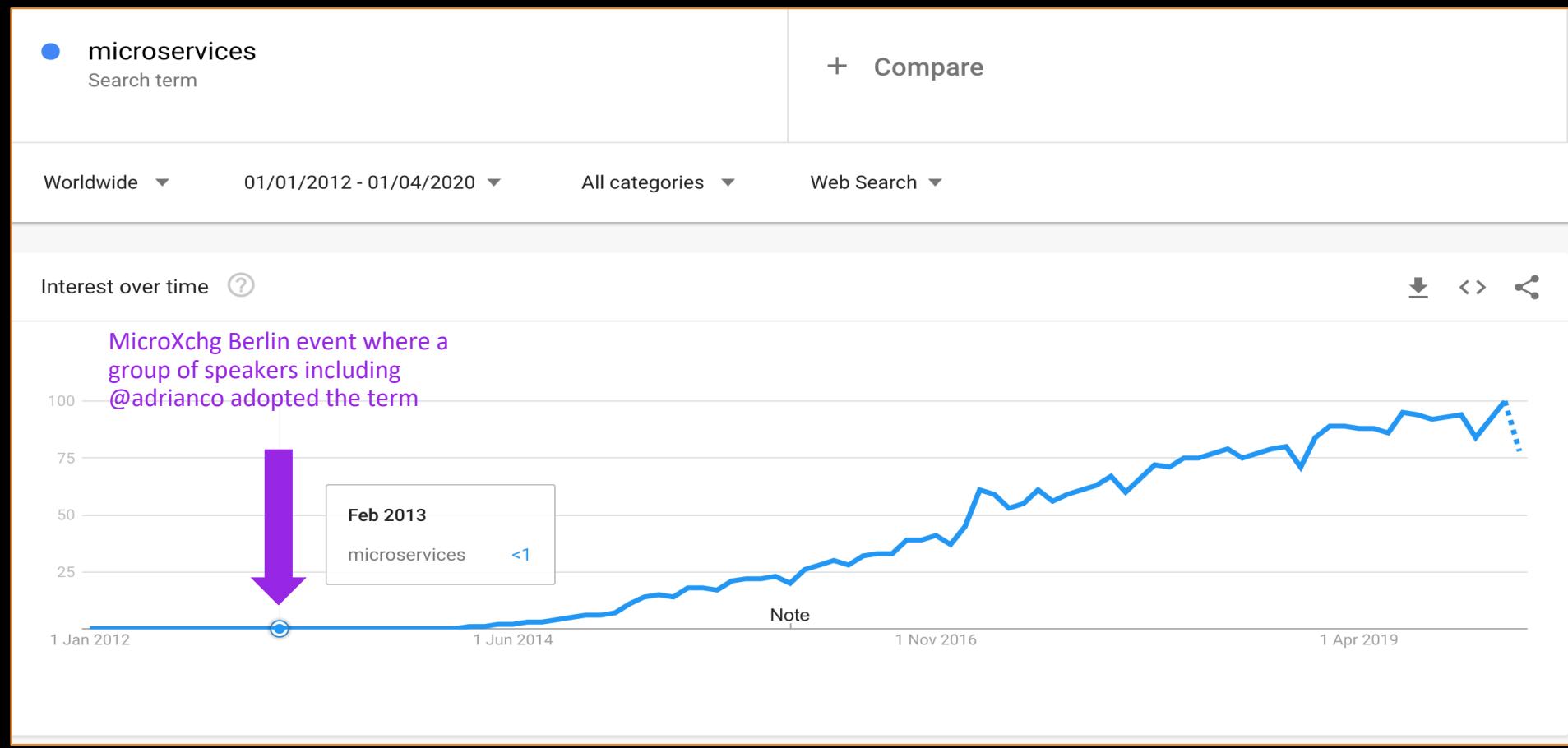
EMC² *The ship is sinking, let's merge with a submarine!*



Look! we cut our ship in two really quickly!

 Hewlett Packard
Enterprise

Trends: Microservices





Typical reactions to my Netflix talks...



“You guys are crazy! Can’t believe it”
– 2009

“What Netflix is doing won’t work”
– 2010

It only works for ‘Unicorns’ like Netflix
– 2011

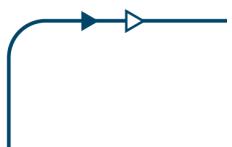
“We’d like to do that but can’t”
– 2012

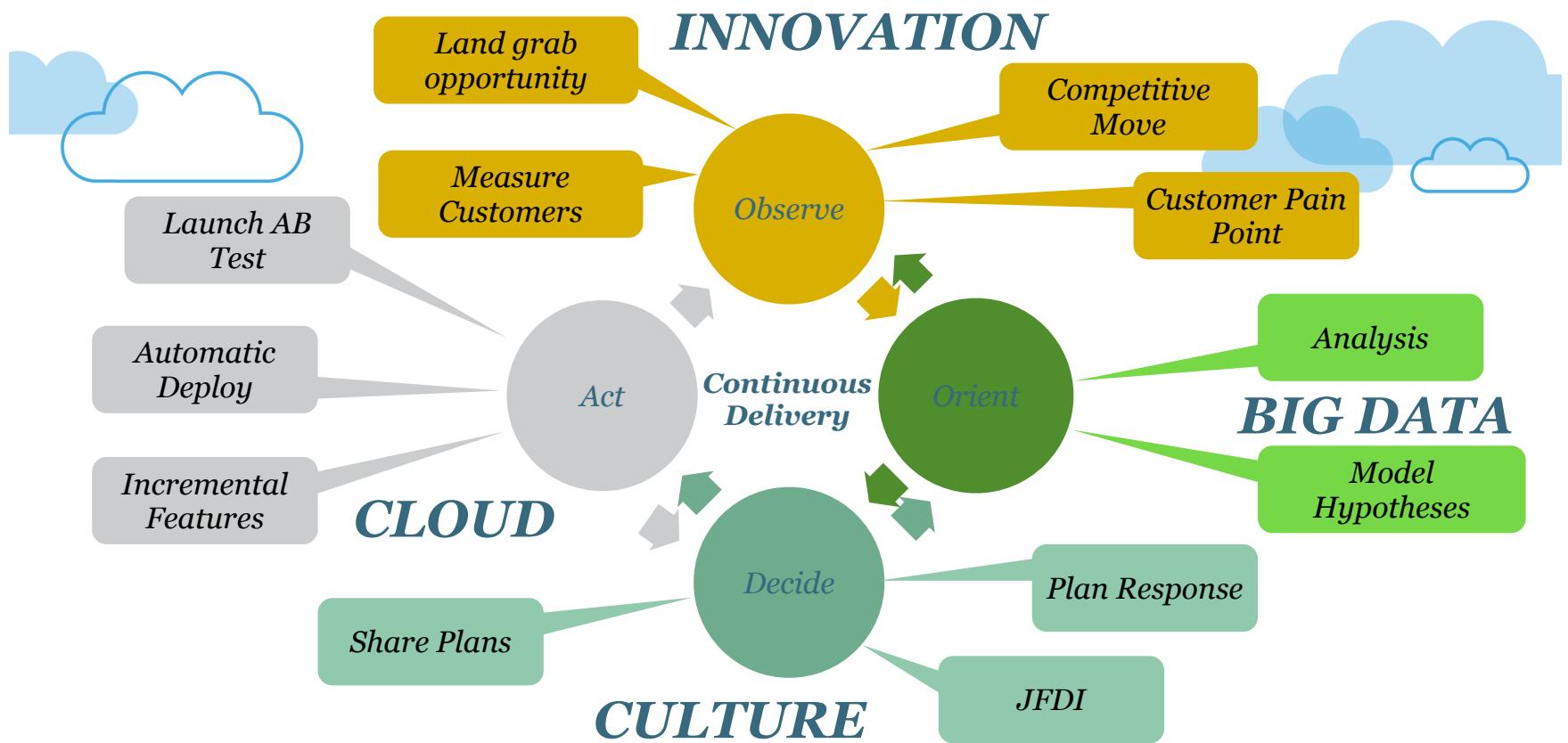
“We’re on our way using Netflix OSS code”
– 2013



What I learned from my time at Netflix

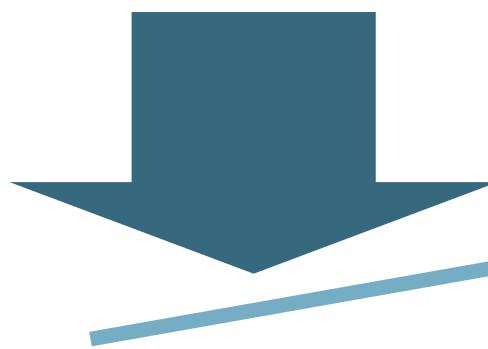


- *Speed wins in the marketplace*
 - *Remove friction from product development*
 - *High trust, low process, no hand-offs between teams*
 - *Freedom and responsibility culture*
 - *Don't do your own undifferentiated heavy lifting*
 - *Use simple patterns automated by tooling*
 - *Self service cloud makes impossible things instant*
- 

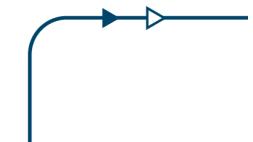
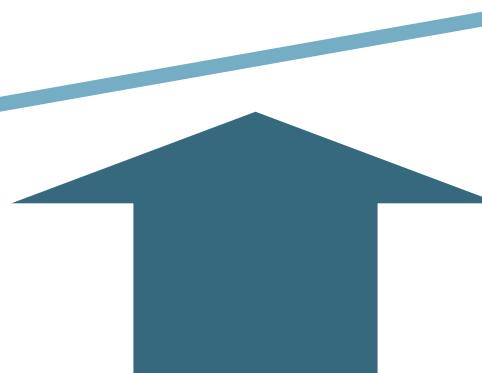


What Happened?

*Rate of change
increased*



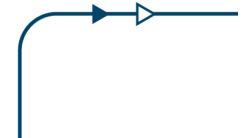
*Cost and size and
risk of change
reduced*



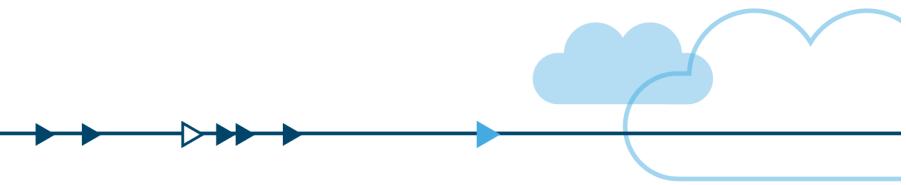
It's what you know that isn't so



- *Make your assumptions explicit*
- *Extrapolate trends to the limit*
- *Listen to non-customers*
- *Follow developer adoption, not IT spend*
- *Map evolution of products to services to utilities*
- *Re-organize your teams for speed of execution*

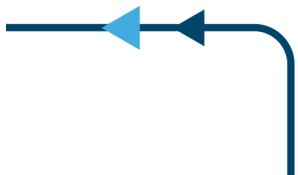


If every service has to be updated at the same time it's not loosely coupled



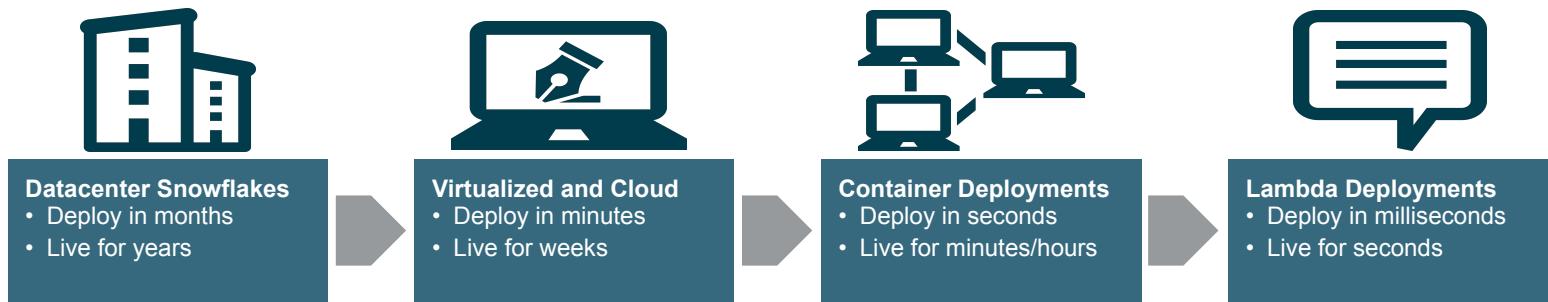
A Microservice Definition

Loosely coupled service oriented architecture with bounded contexts

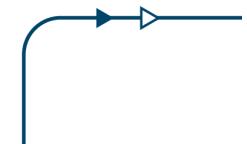


If you have to know too much about surrounding services you don't have a bounded context. See the Domain Driven Design book by Eric Evans.

Speeding Up The Platform



► *AWS Lambda is leading exploration of serverless architectures in 2016*

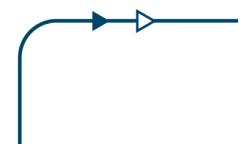


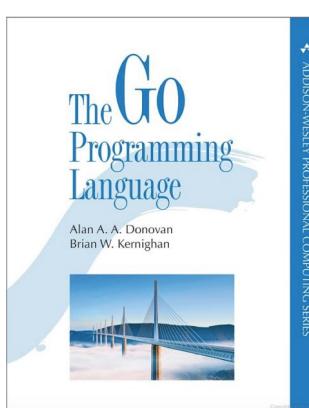
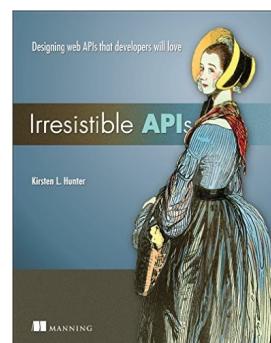
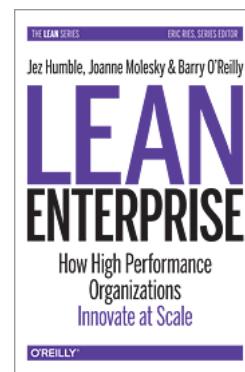
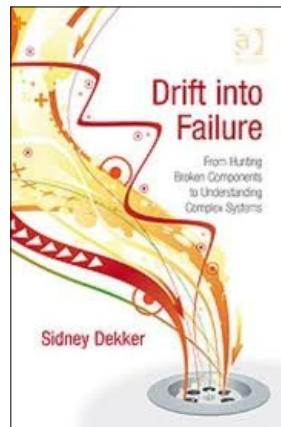
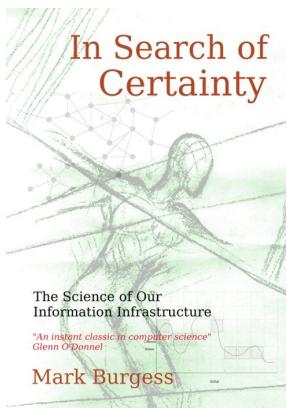
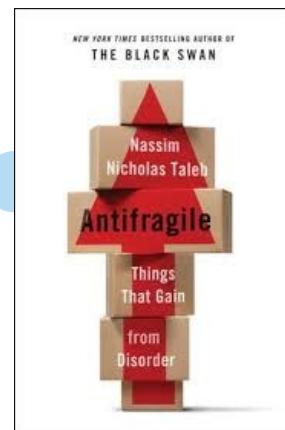
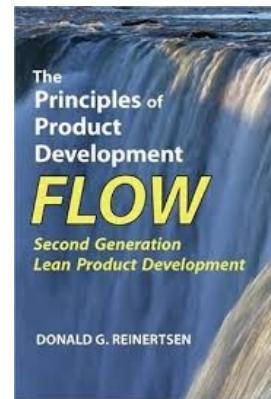
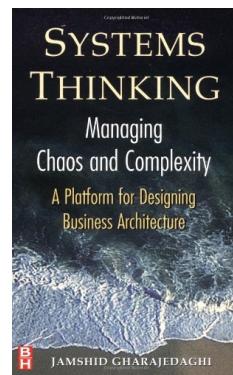
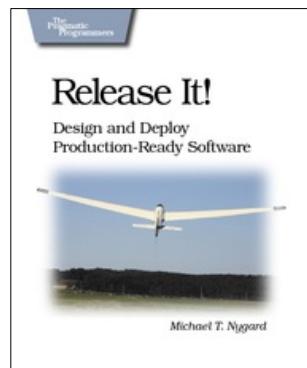
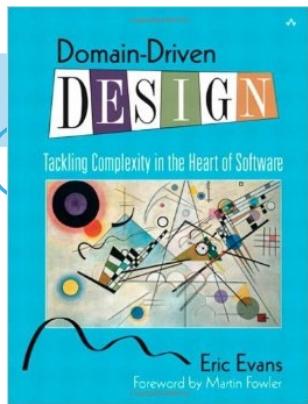
Separate Concerns with Microservices

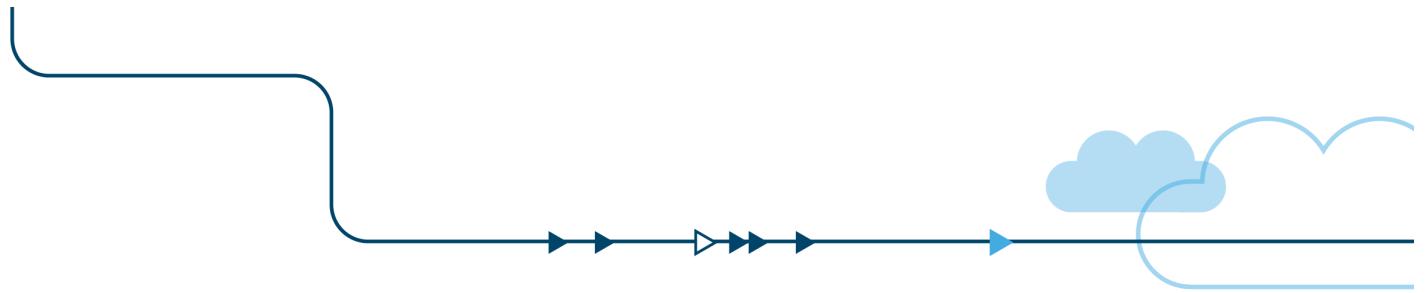


- *Invert Conway's Law – teams own service groups and backend stores*
- *One “verb” per single function micro-service, size doesn't matter*
- *One developer independently produces a micro-service*
- *Each micro-service is its own build, avoids trunk conflicts*
- *Deploy in a container: Tomcat, AMI or Docker, whatever...*
- *Stateless business logic. Cattle, not pets.*
- *Stateful cached data access layer using replicated ephemeral instances*

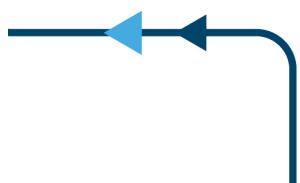
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conway's_law







What's Missing?





Advanced Microservices Topics



Failure injection testing

Versioning, routing

Binary protocols and interfaces

Timeouts and retries

Denormalized data models

Monitoring, tracing

Simplicity through symmetry





Timeouts and Retries



Connection timeout vs. request timeout confusion

Usually setup incorrectly, global defaults

Systems collapse with “retry storms”

Timeouts too long, too many retries

Services doing work that can never be used

Timeouts and Retries

Bad config: Every service defaults to 2 second timeout, two retries



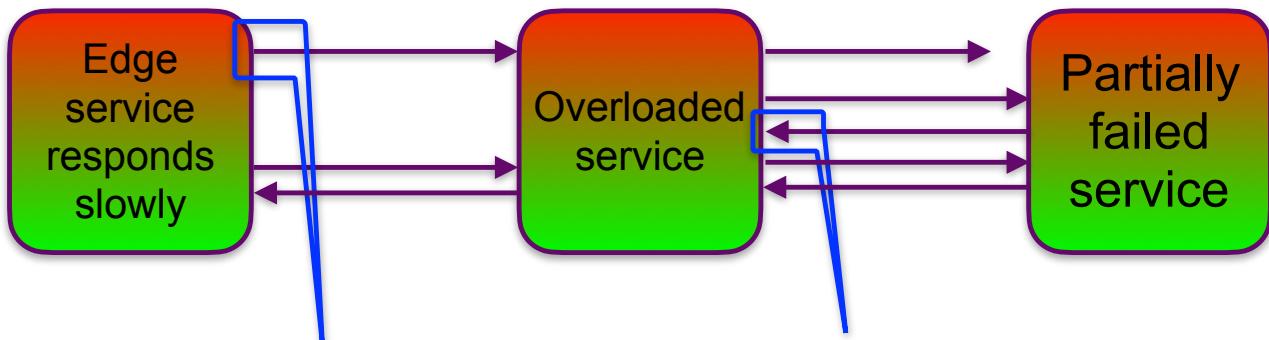
If anything breaks, everything upstream stops responding



Retries add unproductive work

Timeouts and Retries

Bad config: Every service defaults to 2 second timeout, two retries



First request from Edge timed out so it ignores the successful response and keeps retrying. Middle service load increases as it's doing work that isn't being consumed



Timeout and Retry Fixes



*Cascading timeout budget
Static settings that decrease from the edge
or dynamic budget passed with request*

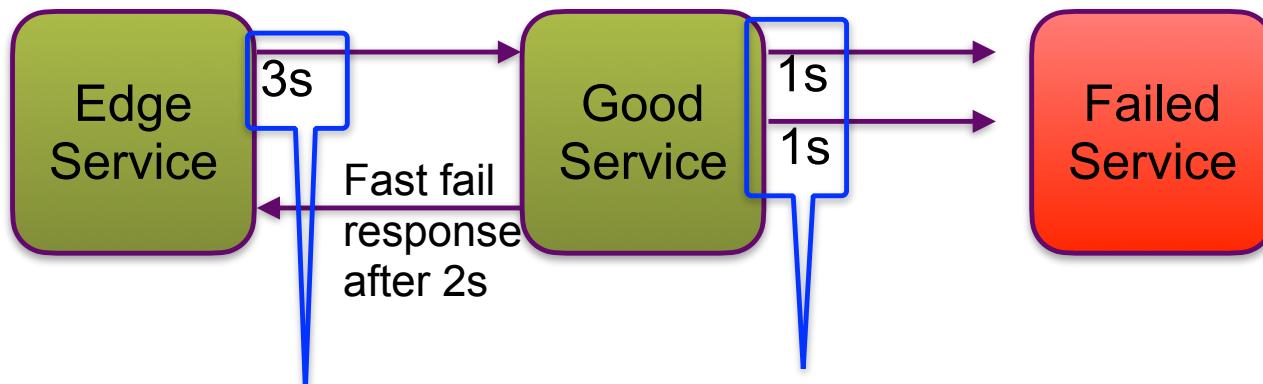
*How often do retries actually succeed?
Don't ask the same instance the same thing
Only retry on a different connection*



Timeouts and Retries



Budgeted timeout, one retry



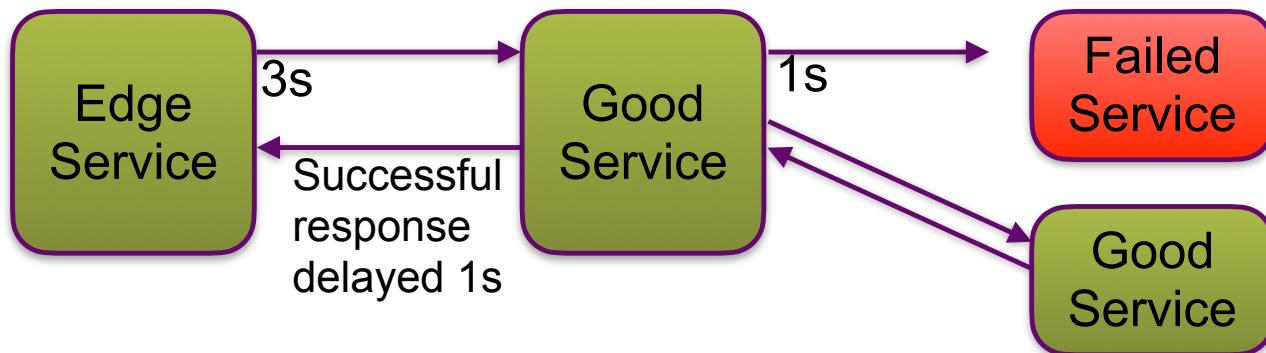
*Upstream timeout must always be longer than total downstream timeout * retries delay*

No unproductive work while fast failing

Timeouts and Retries



Budgeted timeout, failover retry



*For replicated services with multiple instances
never retry against a failed instance*

No extra retries or unproductive work

Communicating Sequential Goroutines

Adrian Cockcroft @adrianco
Technology Fellow - Battery Ventures
July 2016



Agenda

- 1978 *Communicating Sequential Processes*
- 1983 *Occam*
 - How Channels Work*
- 1992 *Pi-Calculus*
- 2013 *The Life of Occam-Pi*
- 2006 *Occam-Pi based simulation*
 - Pi-Calculus ideas in Go*
 - Go Applications*

Programming
Techniques

S. L. Graham, R. L. Rivest
Editors

Communicating Sequential Processes

C.A.R. Hoare
The Queen's University
Belfast, Northern Ireland

This paper suggests that input and output are basic primitives of programming and that parallel composition of communicating sequential processes is a fundamental program structuring method. When combined with a development of Dijkstra's guarded command, these concepts are surprisingly versatile. Their use is illustrated by sample solutions of a variety of familiar programming exercises.

Key Words and Phrases: programming, programming languages, programming primitives, program structures, parallel programming, concurrency, input, output, guarded commands, nondeterminacy, coroutines, procedures, multiple entries, multiple exits, classes, data representations, recursion, conditional critical regions, monitors, iterative arrays

CR Categories: 4.20, 4.22, 4.32

“...the concepts and notations introduced in this paper (although described in the next section in the form of a programming language fragment) should not be regarded as suitable for use as a programming language, either for abstract or for concrete programming. They are at best only a partial solution to the problems tackled.”

CSP Issues:

*Not a full language
Hard to read
Process addressing*

David May's Occam Language

*Extremely simple and elegant
implementation of CSP as a language*

*Adds named channels
Designed as the assembly language for Transputer hardware*

Occam is intended to be the smallest language which is adequate for its purpose; however, suggestions for further simplification would be welcome.

by David May

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Bristol BS1 2NP
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INMOS Corporation
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TWX 910 920 4904

1. Introduction

VLSI technology allows a whole microcomputer with memory, processor and communications to be constructed as a single device. Such a device can be used as a component in the construction of high performance systems. It provides a 'building block' for such systems, in the same way that logic gates provide a 'building block' for digital systems.

New programming languages are needed to allow systems consisting of many interconnected microcomputers to be designed and programmed. Occam is such a language, developed by INMOS. It is a simple language based on the concepts of concurrency and communication. It may be used both to describe the structure of a system in terms of connected microcomputers, and to program the individual microcomputers.

An initial version of occam has been produced, and this is described below. Further information, and an implementation of occam, is available from INMOS.

SIGPLAN Notices, Vi8 #4, April, 1983

Prime Number Sieve Translated from CSP to Occam

```

PROC eratosthenes(CHAN output)
CHAN sieve[101], print[102]:
PAR
SEQ
    print[0]!2
    SEQ n = [1 FOR 4999]
        sieve[0]!(n+n)+1
        sieve[0]!-1
    PAR i = [1 FOR 100]
    var p, mp, m:
    SEQ
        sieve[i-1]? p
        print[i]! p
        mp := p
        WHILE m <> -1
            SEQ
                sieve[i-1]? m
                WHILE m > mp
                    mp := mp + p
                IF
                    m = mp
                    SKIP
                    m < mp
                    sieve[i]! m
    var n:
    SEQ
        sieve[100]? n
        print[101]! n
        sieve[100]? ANY
    var n:
    SEQ i= [0 FOR 101]
    SEQ
        sieve[i]? n
        output! n
:

```

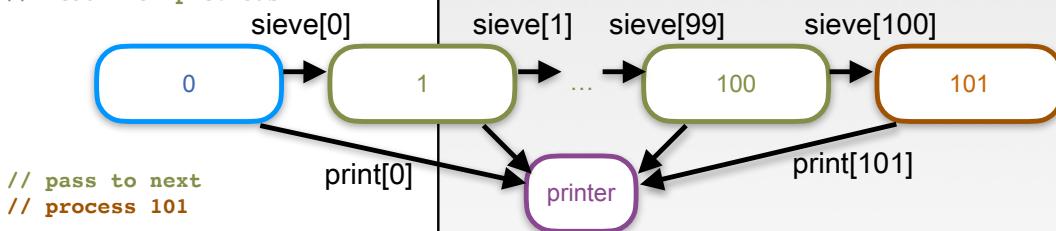
// process 0
// start primes with 2
// for n=3;n<10000;n+=2 {send n}
// explicit evaluation order
// send -1 as terminator
// create 100 sieve processes

// first thing read is prime
// send it to be printed
// mp is a multiple of p
// look for terminator

// read from previous

// pass to next
// process 101

// last prime in line
// discard terminator
// printer process



Naming shifts from processes to channels

Comparing Occam and Go

Parallel Channel Assignment

```
PROC main(CHAN out)
  VAR x,y:
  SEQ
    x := 1
    CHAN c:
    PAR
      c!x
      c?y
      out!y
:
```

```
func main() {
  var x, y int
  x = 1
  c := make(chan int)
  var wg sync.WaitGroup
  wg.Add(2)
  go func() { defer wg.Done(); c <- x }()
  go func() { defer wg.Done(); y = <-c }()
  wg.Wait()
  fmt.Println(y)
}
```

Pi-Calculus
Robin Milner 1992

A Calculus of Mobile Processes, I

ROBIN MILNER

University of Edinburgh, Scotland

JOACHIM PARROW

Swedish Institute of Computer Science, Kista, Sweden

AND

DAVID WALKER

University of Warwick, England

We present the π -calculus, a calculus of communicating systems in which one can naturally express processes which have changing structure. Not only may the component agents of a system be arbitrarily linked, but a communication between neighbours may carry information which changes that linkage. The calculus is an extension of the process algebra CCS, following work by Engberg and Nielsen, who added mobility to CCS while preserving its algebraic properties. The π -calculus gains simplicity by removing all distinction between variables and constants; communication links are identified by *names*, and computation is represented purely as the communication of names across links. After an illustrated description of how the π -calculus generalises conventional process algebras in treating mobility, several examples exploiting mobility are given in some detail. The important examples are the encoding into the π -calculus of higher-order functions (the λ -calculus and combinatory algebra), the transmission of processes as values, and the representation of data structures as processes. The paper continues by presenting the algebraic theory of *strong bisimilarity* and *strong equivalence*, including a new notion of equivalence indexed by *distinctions*—i.e., assumptions of inequality among names. These theories are based upon a semantics in terms of a labeled transition system and a notion of *strong bisimulation*, both of which are expounded in detail in a companion paper. We also report briefly on work-in-progress based upon the corresponding notion of *weak bisimulation*, in which internal actions cannot be observed. © 1992 Academic Press, Inc.

We present the π -calculus, a calculus of communicating systems in which one can naturally express processes which have changing structure. Not only may the component agents of a system be arbitrarily linked, but a communication between neighbours may carry information which changes that linkage.

In this paper we do not present the basic semantics of the calculus; this is done in our companion paper (Milner, Parrow, and Walker, 1989), in the same style as in CCS, namely as a labeled transition system defined by structural inference rules. In that paper the notions of strong bisimulation and strong equivalence are also defined; the latter is a congruence relation, so it may be understood as (strong) semantic equality. Here, we shall rely somewhat upon analogy with the transitions of CCS agents. In particular, we assume simple transitions such as

$$(\dots + \bar{y}x.P + \dots) | (\dots + y(z).Q + \dots) \xrightarrow{\tau} P|Q\{x/z\}$$

and simple equations such as

$$(y)(\bar{y}x.P | y(z).Q) = \tau.(y)(P | Q\{x/z\})$$

It's easy to show that...

This paper is incomprehensible!

A triumph of notation over comprehension.

Simple equations such as...

26

MILNER, PARROW, AND WALKER

It is illuminating to see how the encoding of a particular example behaves. Consider $(\lambda xx)N$; first, we have

$$\llbracket \lambda xx \rrbracket v \equiv v(x)(w).\bar{x}w.$$

So, assuming x not free in N ,

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket (\lambda xx)N \rrbracket u &\equiv (v)(\llbracket \lambda xx \rrbracket v | (x)\bar{v}xu.x(w).\llbracket N \rrbracket w) \\ &\equiv (v)(v(x)(w).\bar{x}w | (x)\bar{v}xu.x(w).\llbracket N \rrbracket w) \\ &= \tau.(v)(x)(v(w).\bar{x}w | \bar{v}u.x(w).\llbracket N \rrbracket w) \\ &= \tau.\tau.(v)(x)(\bar{x}u | x(w).\llbracket N \rrbracket w) \\ &= \tau.\tau.\tau.(v)(x)(\mathbf{0} | \llbracket N \rrbracket u) = \tau.\tau.\tau.\llbracket N \rrbracket u. \end{aligned}$$

More generally, it is easy to show that

$$\llbracket (\lambda xM)N \rrbracket u \approx \llbracket M\{N/x\} \rrbracket u, \quad (36)$$

Life of occam-Pi

Peter H. WELCH

School of Computing, University of Kent, UK

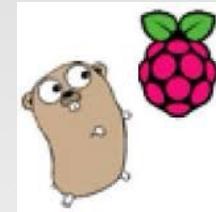
p.h.welch@kent.ac.uk

Abstract. This paper considers some questions prompted by a brief review of the history of computing. Why is programming so hard? Why is concurrency considered an “advanced” subject? What’s the matter with *Objects*? Where did all the Maths go? In searching for answers, the paper looks at some concerns over fundamental ideas within *object orientation* (as represented by modern programming languages), before focussing on the concurrency model of communicating processes and its particular expression in the *occam* family of languages. In that focus, it looks at the history of *occam*, its underlying philosophy (*Ockham’s Razor*), its semantic foundation on Hoare’s CSP, its principles of *process oriented design* and its development over almost three decades into *occam- π* (which blends in the concurrency dynamics of Milner’s π -calculus). Also presented will be an urgent need for rationalisation – *occam- π* is an experiment that has demonstrated significant results, but now needs time to be spent on careful review and implementing the conclusions of that review. Finally, the future is considered. In particular, is there a future?

Keywords. process, object, local reasoning, global reasoning, *occam-pi*, concurrency, compositionality, verification, multicore, efficiency, scalability, safety, simplicity

*...looks at the history of occam, its underlying philosophy (*Ockham’s Razor*), its semantic foundation on Hoare’s CSP, its principles of process oriented design and its development over almost three decades into occam- π (which blends in the concurrency dynamics of Milner’s π -calculus).*

Go-π



*Dynamic Channel Protocol
Actor Pattern
Partitioned Service Registry
Logging and Tracing*

Dynamic Channel Protocol

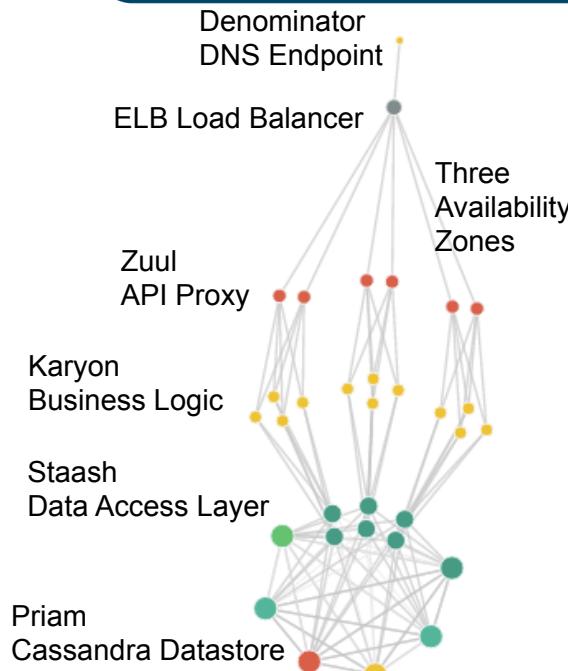
<https://github.com/adrianco/spigo/tree/master/tooling/gotocol>

Imposition/Intention? https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Promise_theory

```
ch <-gotocol.Message{gotocol.GetRequest, listener, now, ctx, "why?"}

// Message structure used for all messages, includes a channel of itself
type Message struct {
    Imposition  Impositions // request type
    ResponseChan chan Message // place to send response messages
    Sent         time.Time   // time at which message was sent
    Ctx          Context     // message context
    Intention    string      // payload
}
```

Simulated Microservices



*Model and visualize microservices
Simulate interesting architectures
Generate large scale configurations
Eventually stress test real tools*

*Code: github.com/adrianco/spigo
Simulate Protocol Interactions in Go
Visualize with D3
See for yourself: <http://simianviz.surge.sh>
Follow @simianviz for updates*

Conclusions

CSP is too limited

π -Calculus syntax is incomprehensible

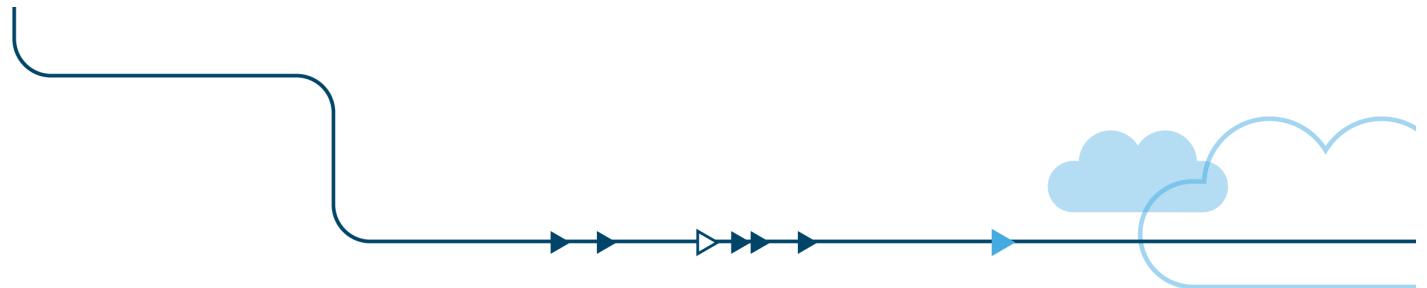
Occam-Pi makes CSP and π -Calculus readable

Go concurrency syntax is clumsy in places but works

Showed some useful channel based Go- π idioms

Pass channels over channels for dynamic routing

Go works well for actor like simulation



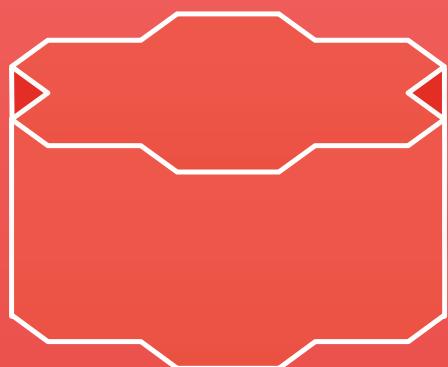
“We see the world as increasingly more complex and chaotic because we use inadequate concepts to explain it. When we understand something, we no longer see it as chaotic or complex.”

*Jamshid Gharajedaghi - 2011
Systems Thinking: Managing Chaos and Complexity: A Platform for Designing Business Architecture*

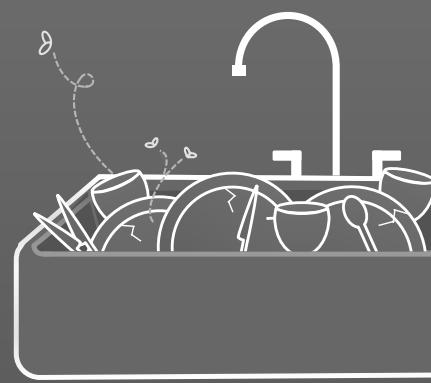


Adrian signed to a new label (AWS) at the end of 2016 and now had a much bigger production budget for making slides look cool, and a PR department to keep him from being too controversial!

The New De-Normal



Monolithic
Databases

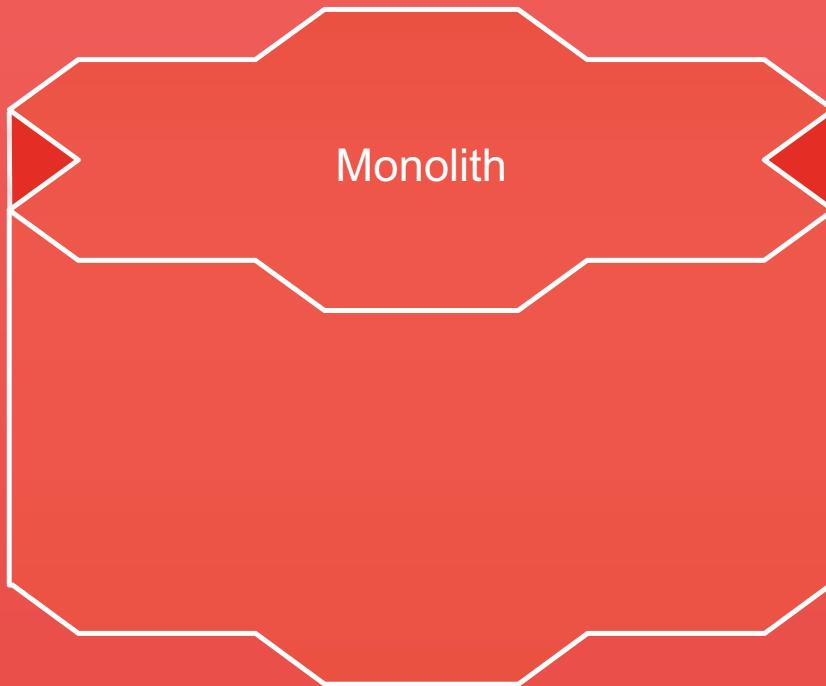


Kitchen Sink
Analogy

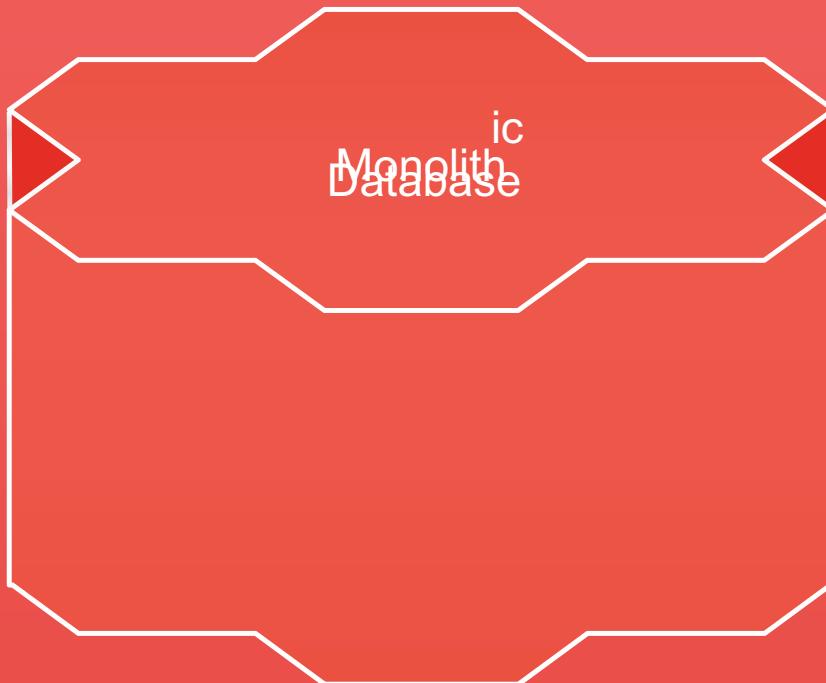


De-normalized

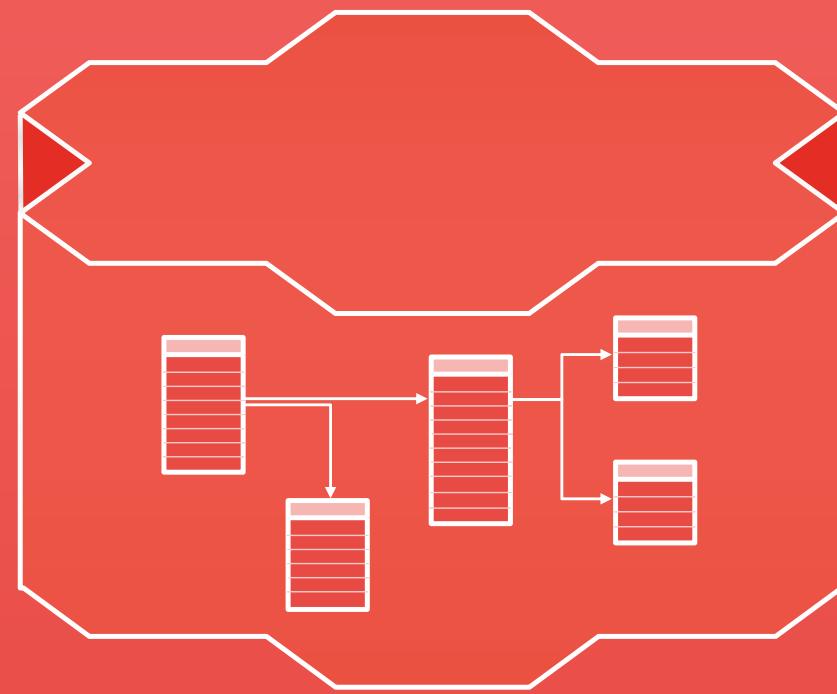
**Expensive,
Hard to Create
and Run**



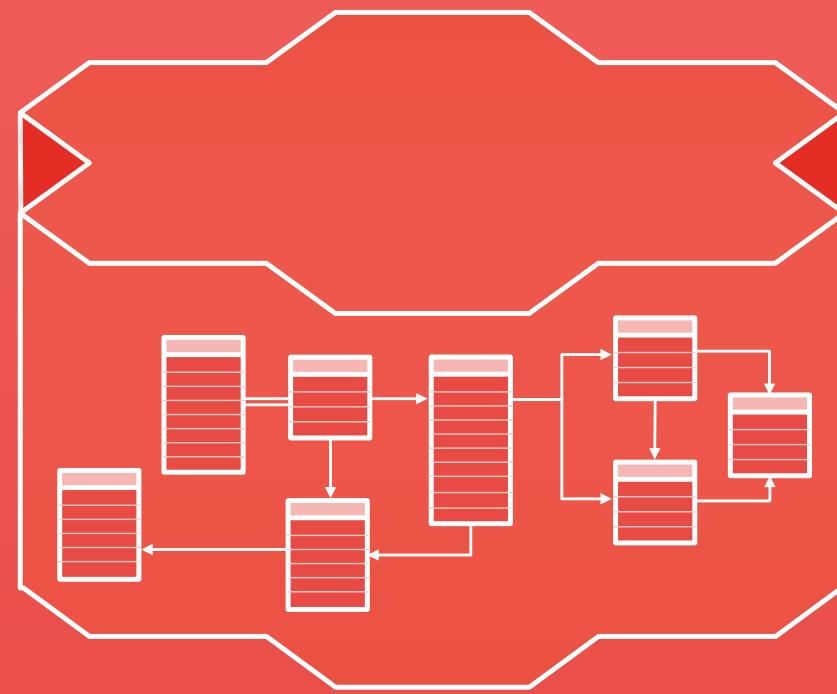
**Expensive,
Hard to Create
and Run**



Database Schema Entity Relationship



Database Schema Entity Relationship



Database Schema Entity Relationship



Kitchen Sink Analogy



Kitchen Sink Cleanup



Kitchen Sink Cleanup



Kitchen Sink Cleanup



Kitchen Sink Cleanup



Kitchen Sink Cleanup



Kitchen Sink Cleanup



Kitchen Sink Cleanup



Consistency Problem

How Many Complete
Sets Are There?



Consistency Problem

How Many Complete
Sets Are There?



Consistency Problem

How Many Complete
Sets Are There?





Adding a New Use Case





Adding a New Use Case



Cloud Makes it Easy to Add New Databases



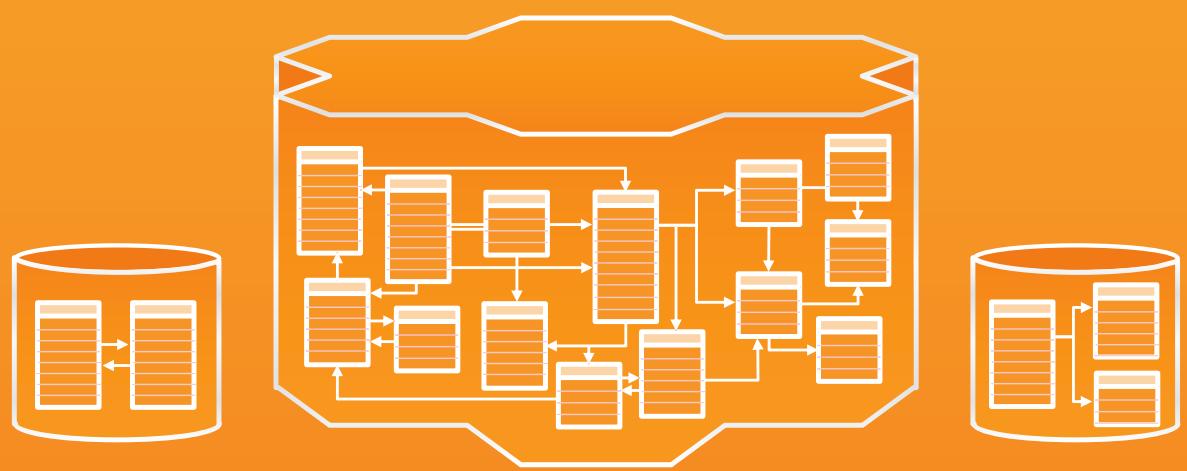
Amazon
DMS



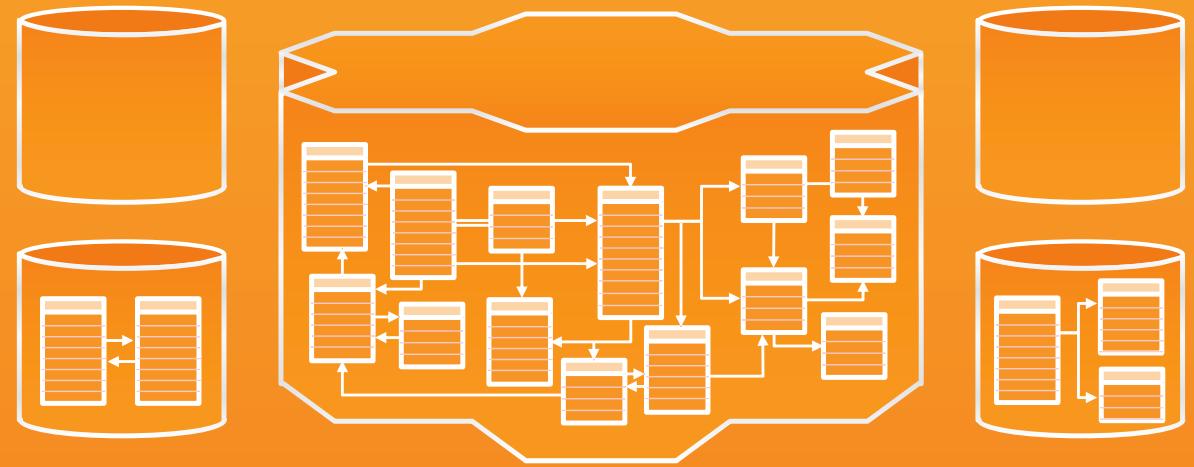
Amazon
DynamoDB



Amazon
RDS



Untangle and Migrate Existing “Kitchen Sink” Schemas



Untangle and Migrate Existing “Kitchen Sink” Schemas

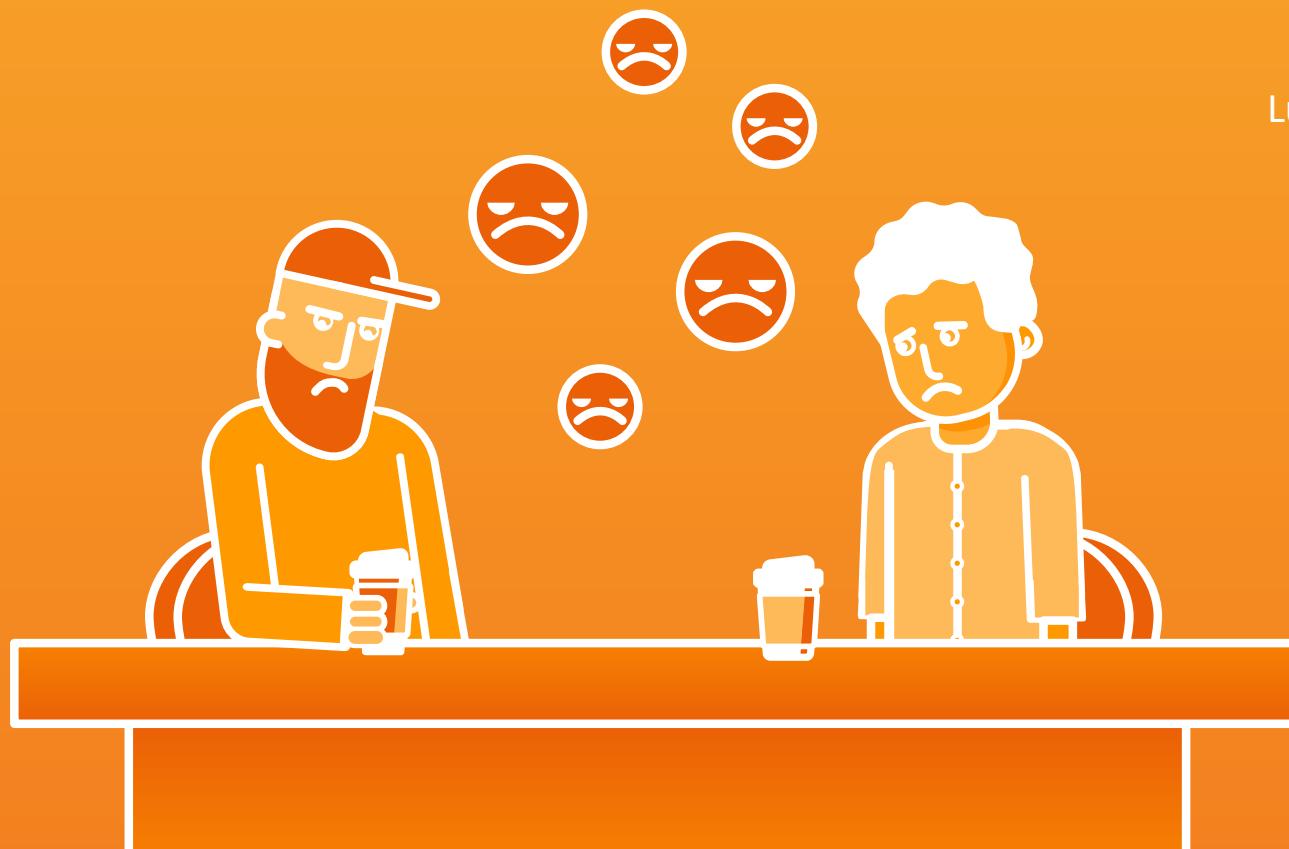


I started to collect stories, scribbled them as rough ideas on my iPad with Apple pencil, sent them to the graphic designer, and got some cool decks back...

Conventional Development



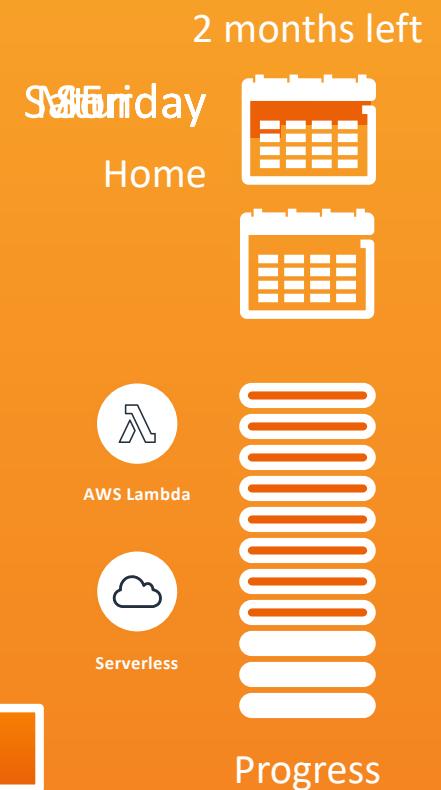
Conventional Development



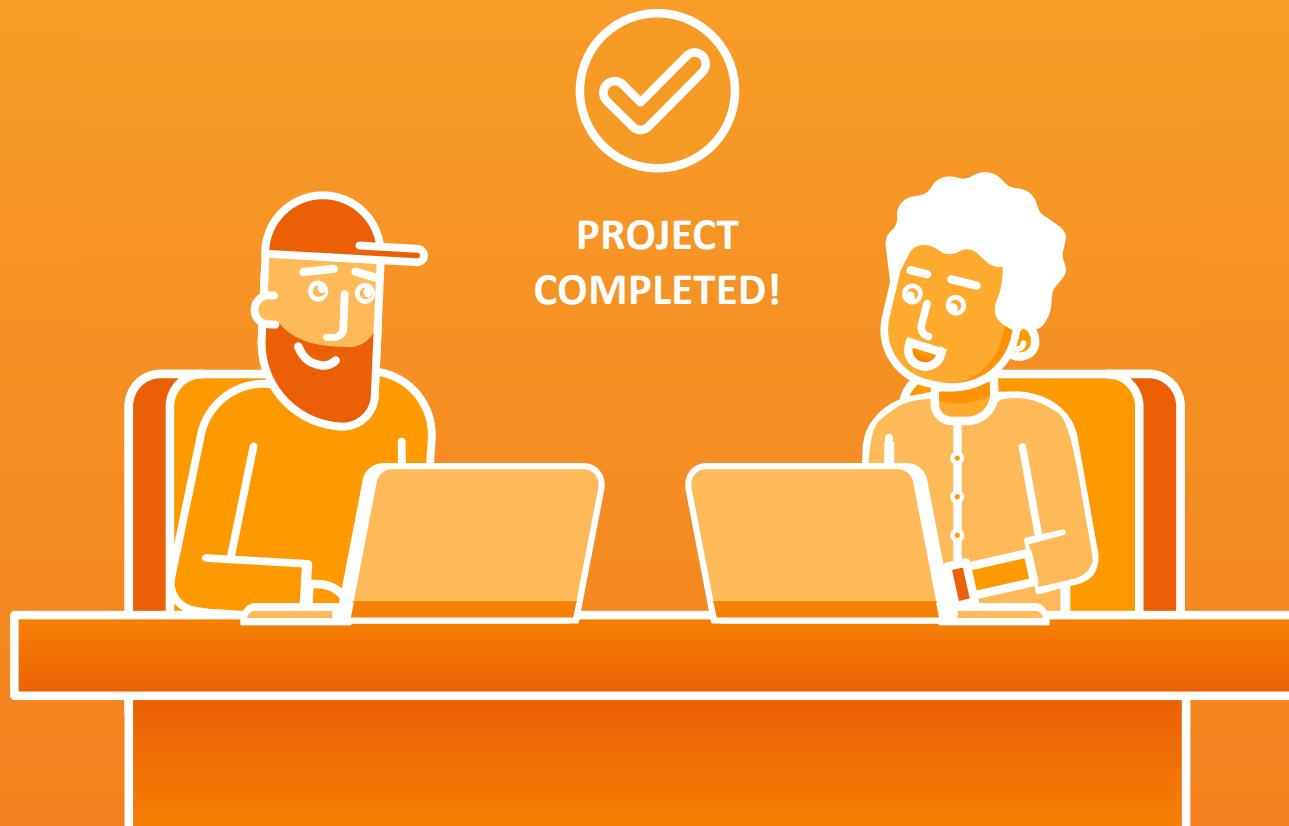
Conventional Development



Serverless Development



Serverless Development



2 months left

Monday
Office



AWS Lambda



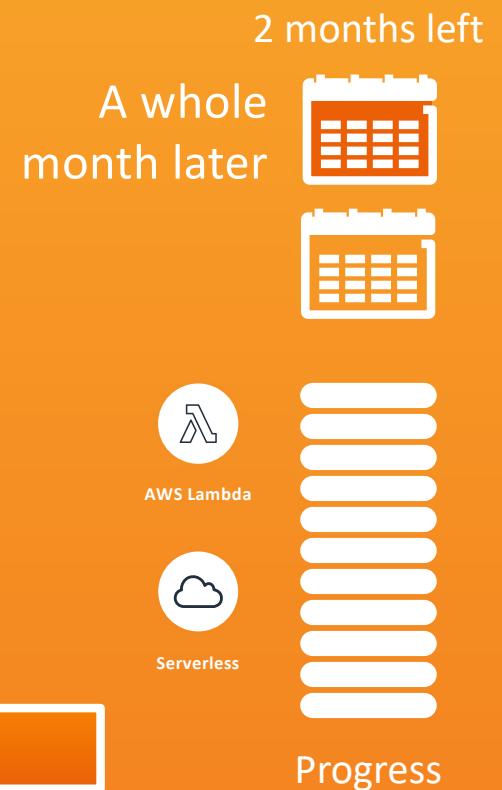
Serverless



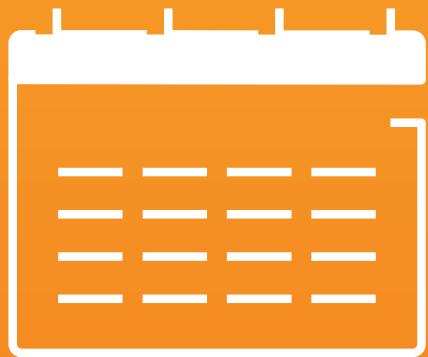
Progress

Serverless Development

Team finally agrees
It works and is secure



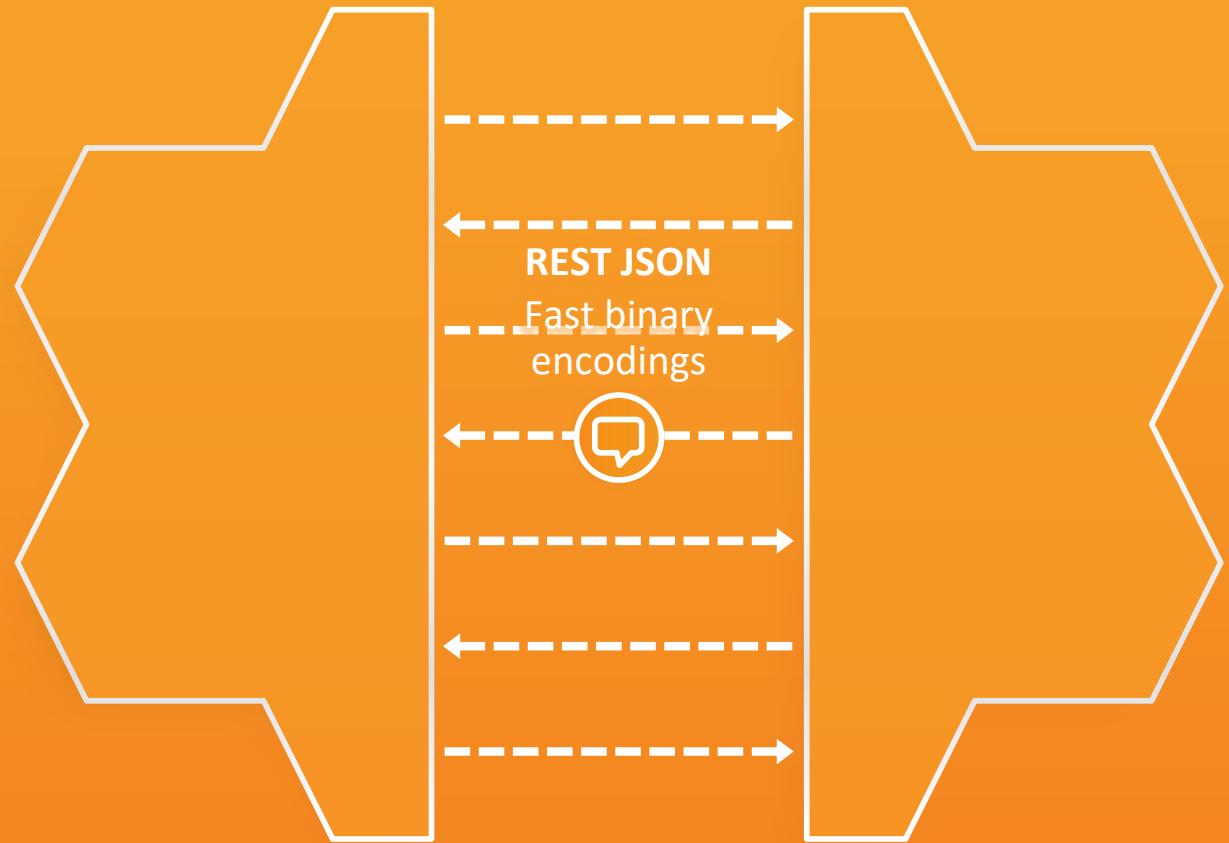
Serverless Development



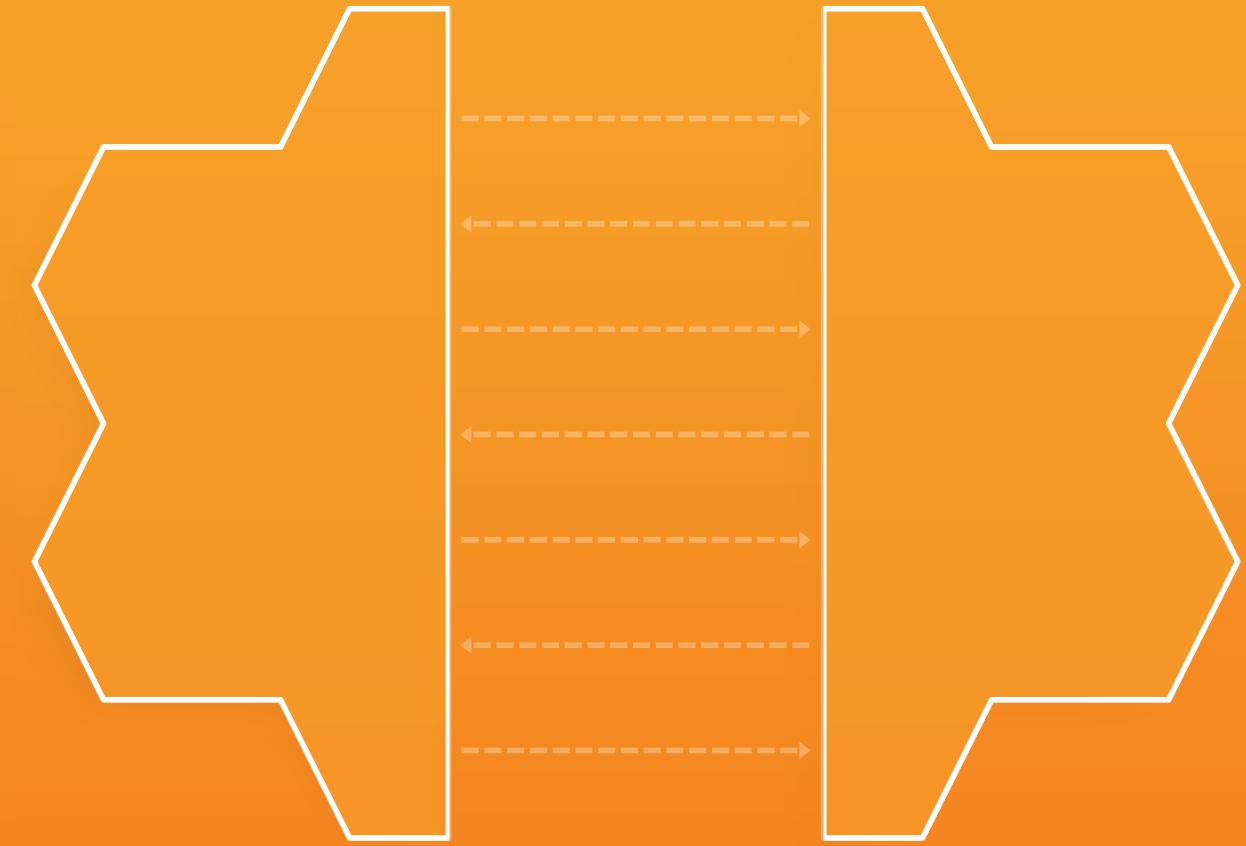
**Shipped
application
1 month early**

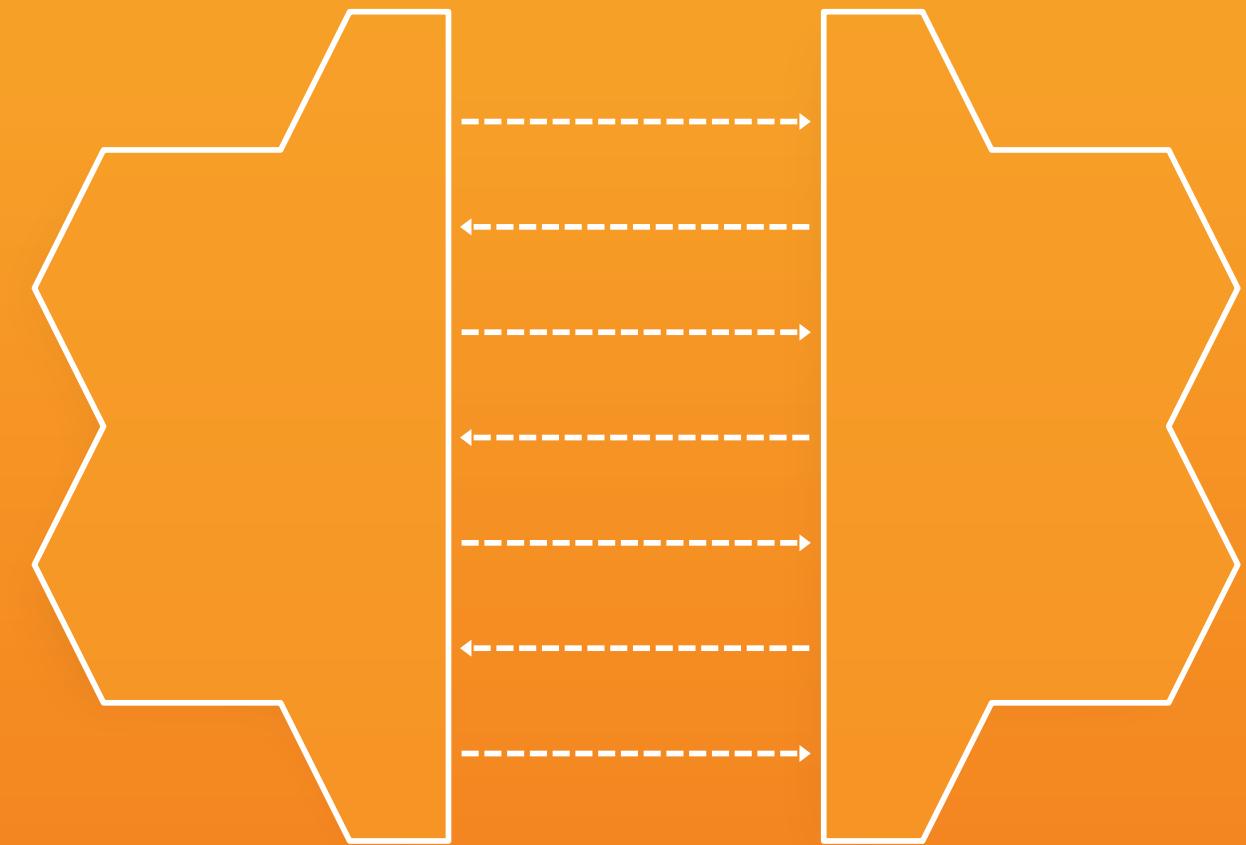
What is different about serverless?

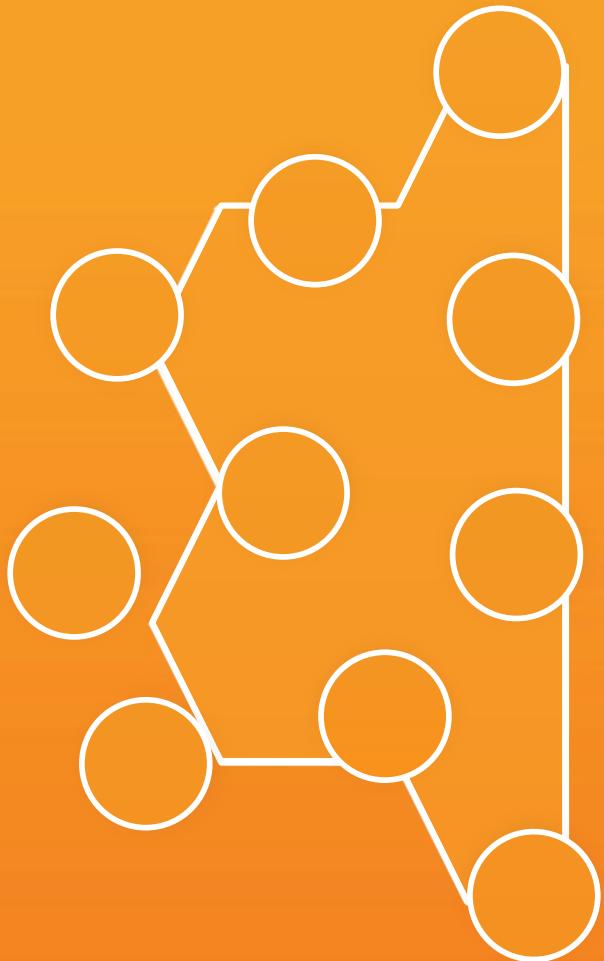
Splitting Monoliths

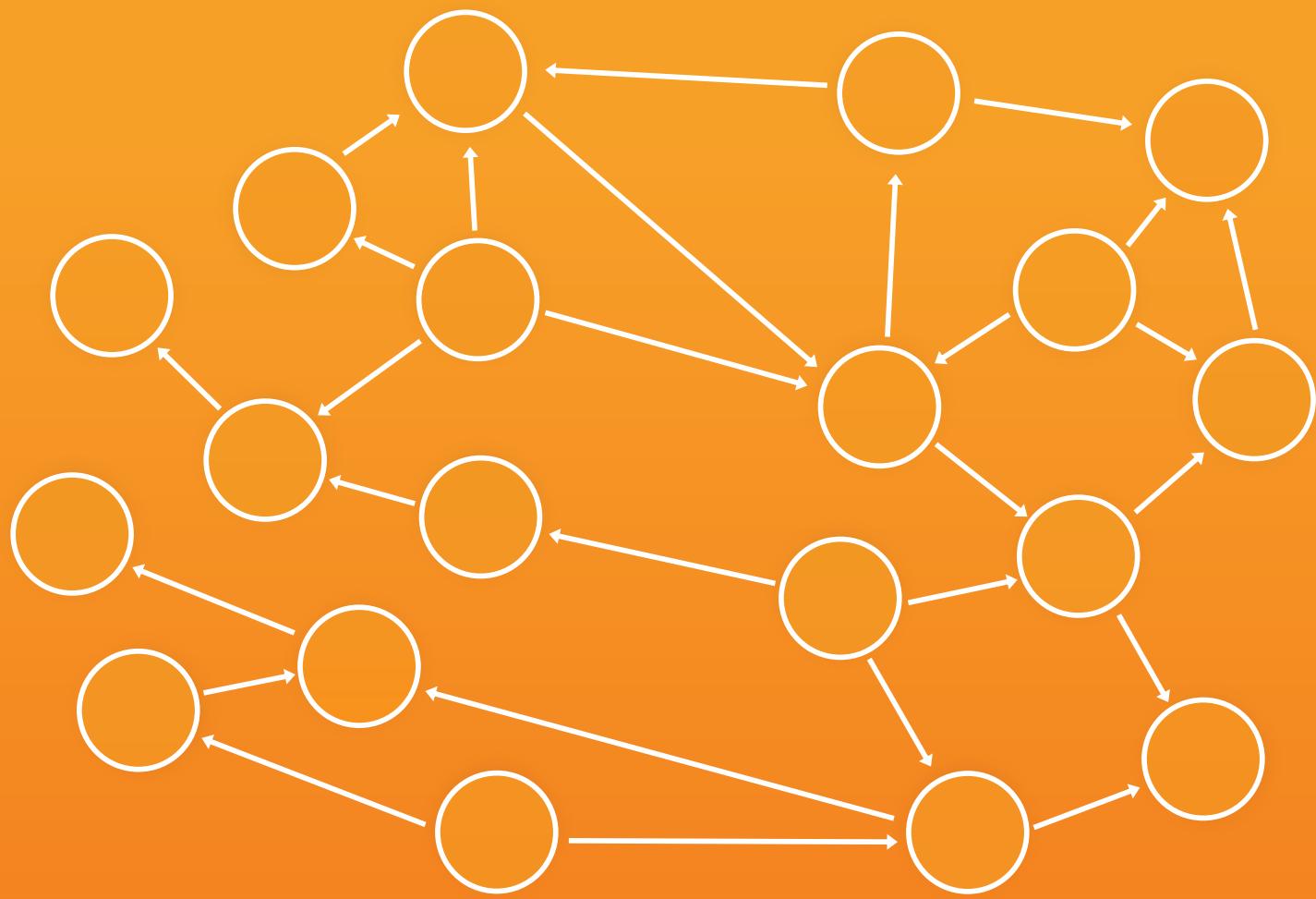


Splitting Monoliths

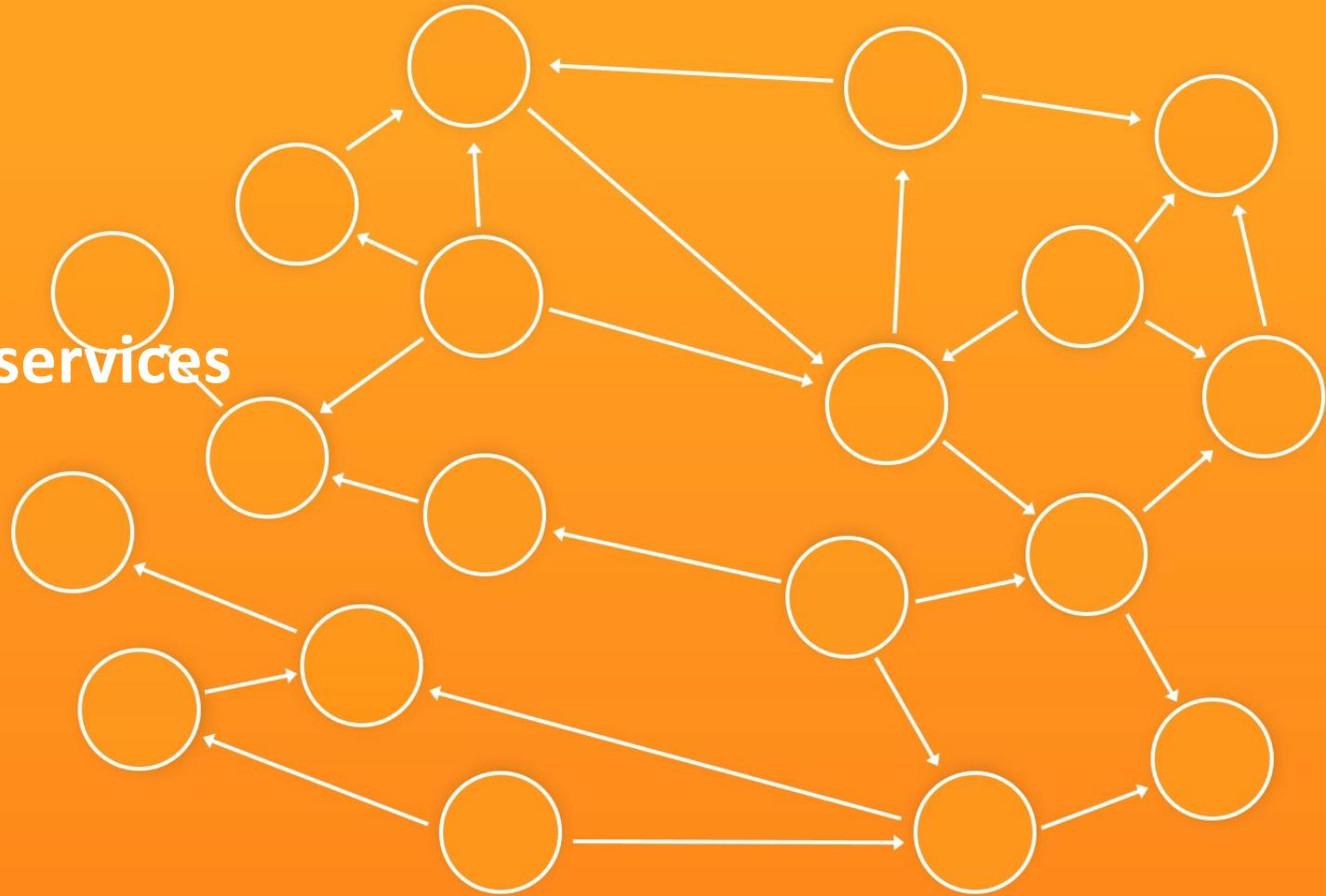








Microservices



Microservices to Functions

Standard building brick services provide standardized platform capabilities



Amazon API
Gateway



Amazon S3



Amazon
SQS



Amazon
DynamoDB

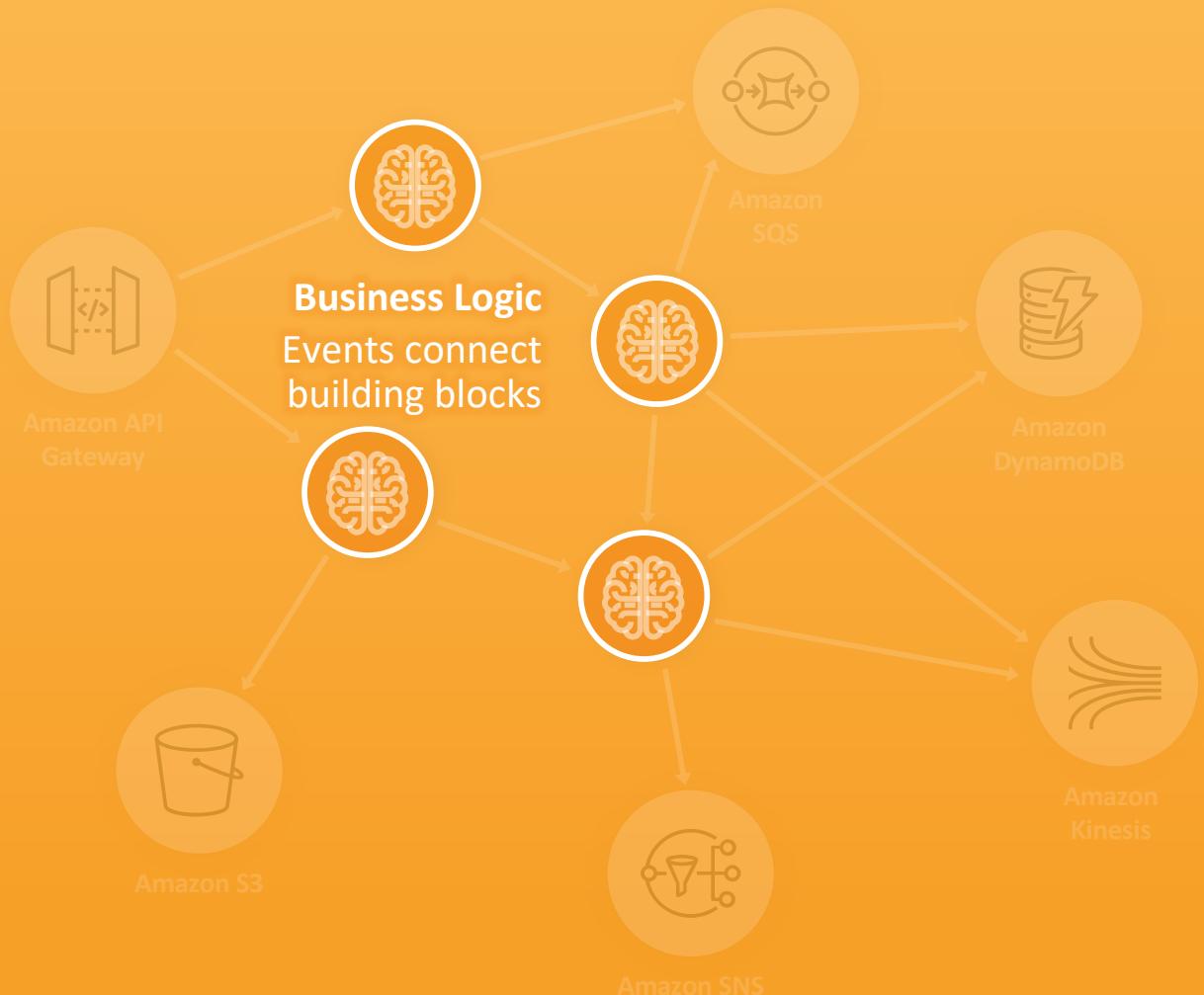


Amazon
Kinesis



Amazon SNS

Microservices to Functions



Microservices to Functions



Microservices to Functions



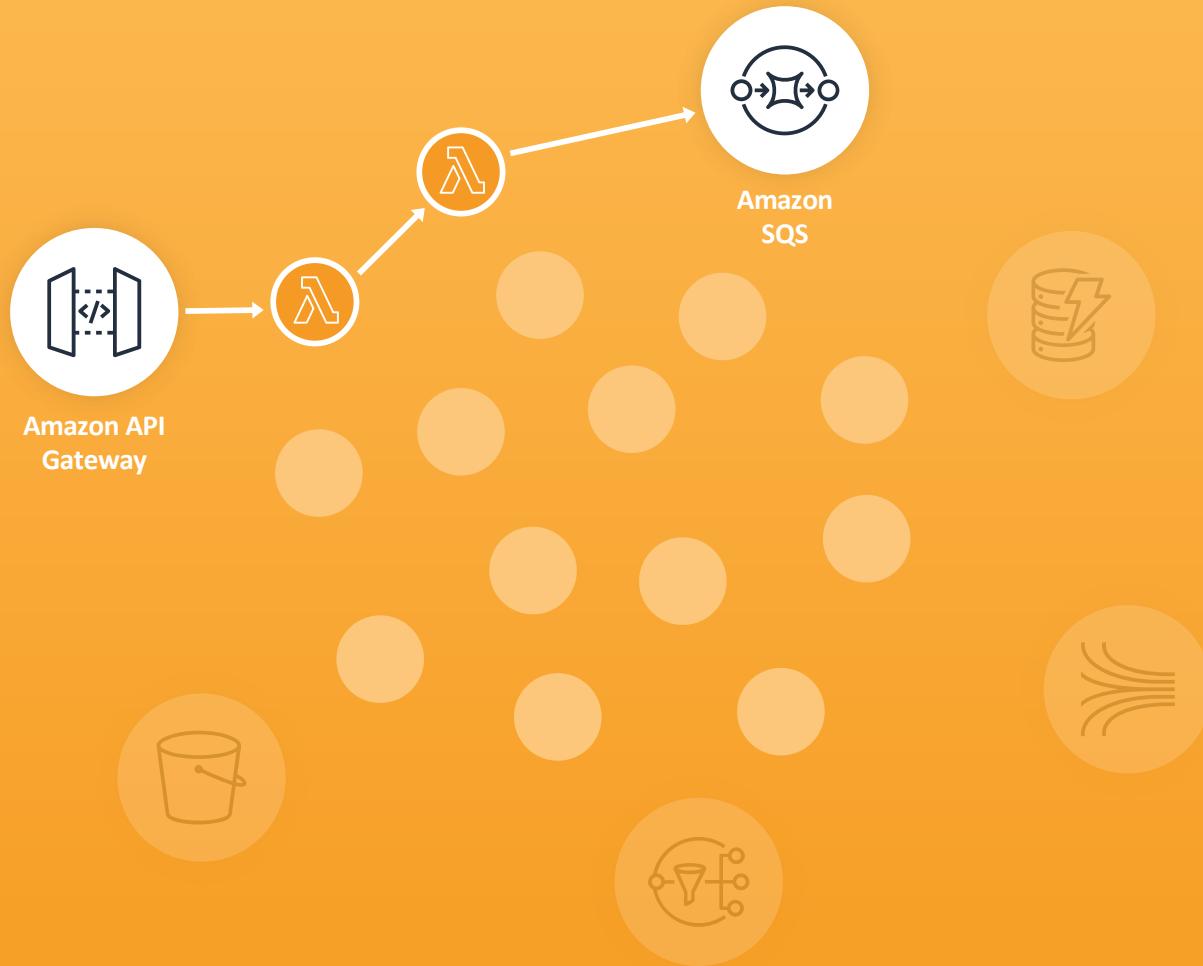
Microservices to Ephemerical



Microservices to Ephemeral Functions



Microservices to Ephemeral Functions



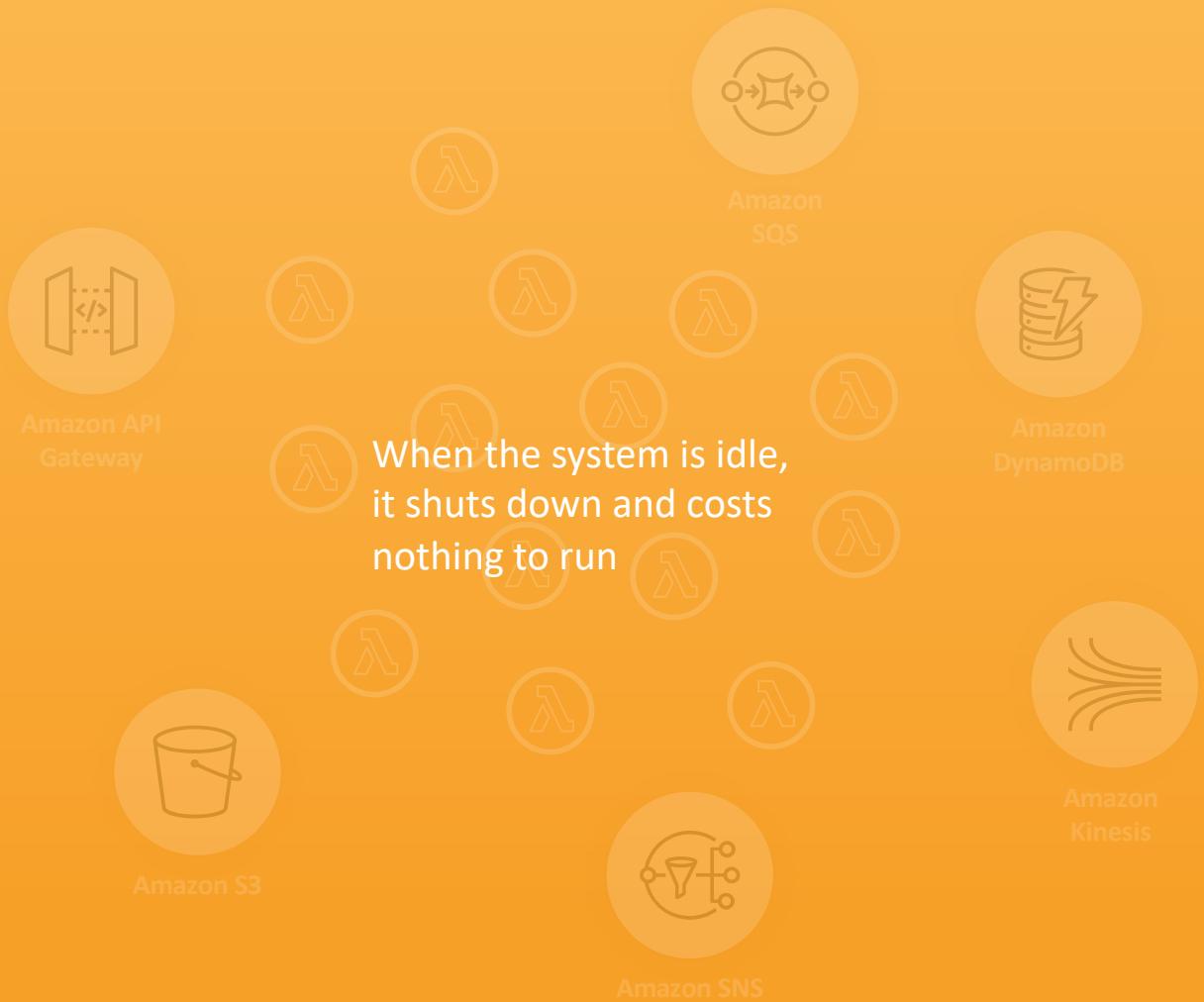
Microservices to Ephemeral Functions



Microservices to Ephemeral Functions



Microservices to Ephemeral Functions

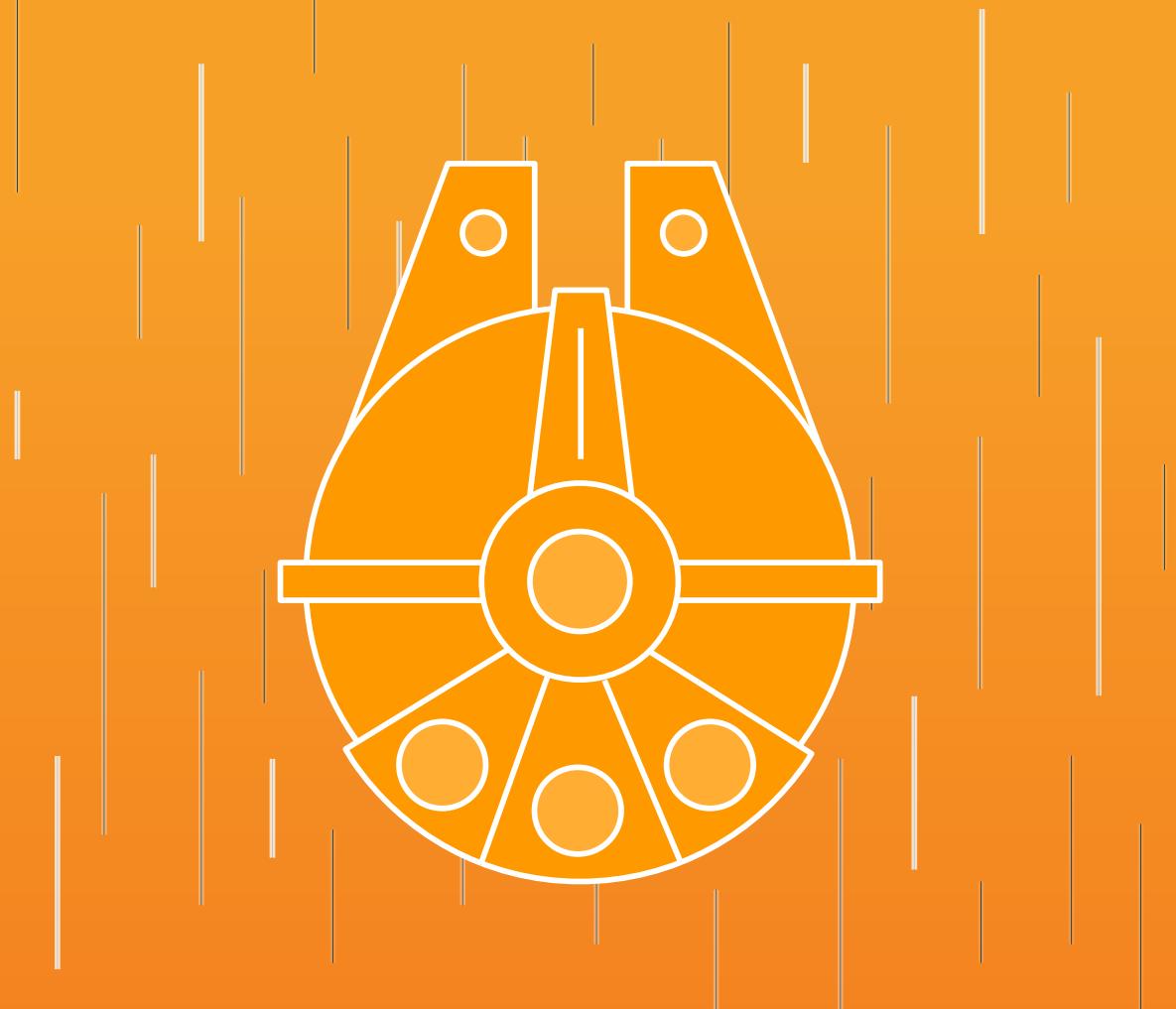


**So WHY is it so fast to
write a serverless app?**

An analogy...



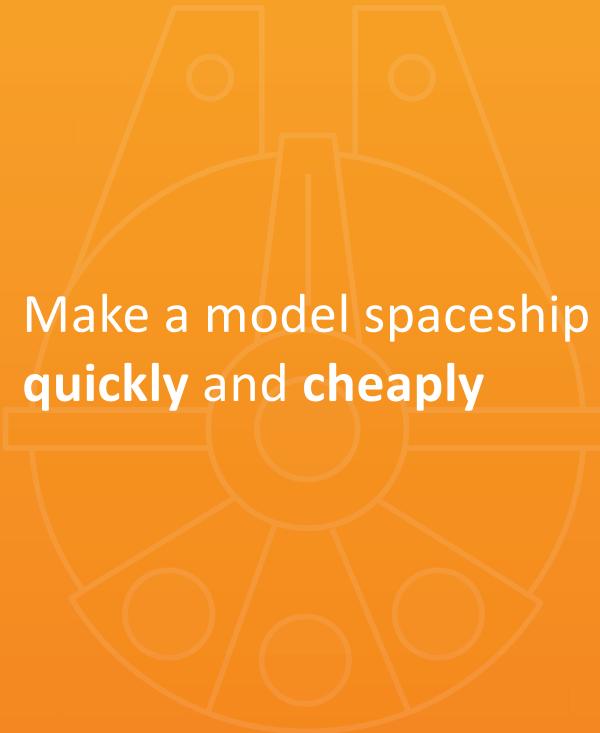
**What is the
user need?**



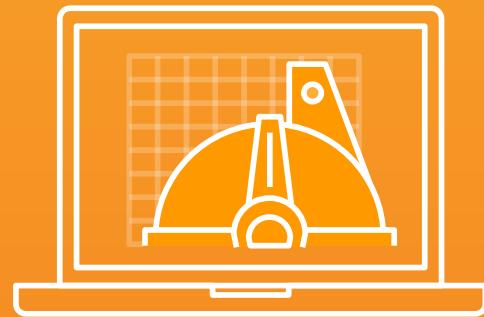
**What is the
problem you are
trying to solve?**



**Make a model spaceship
quickly and cheaply**

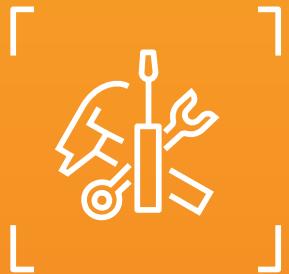


Traditional Development



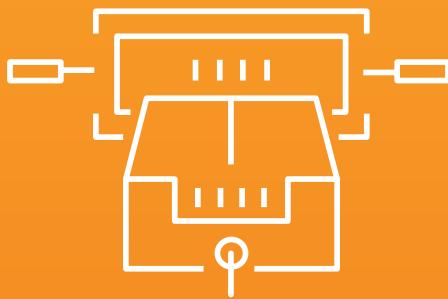
Design a prototype

Traditional Development



Carve from
modelling clay

Traditional Development



Make molds

Traditional Development



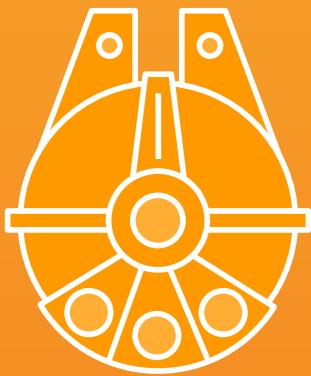
Produce injection molded parts

Traditional Development



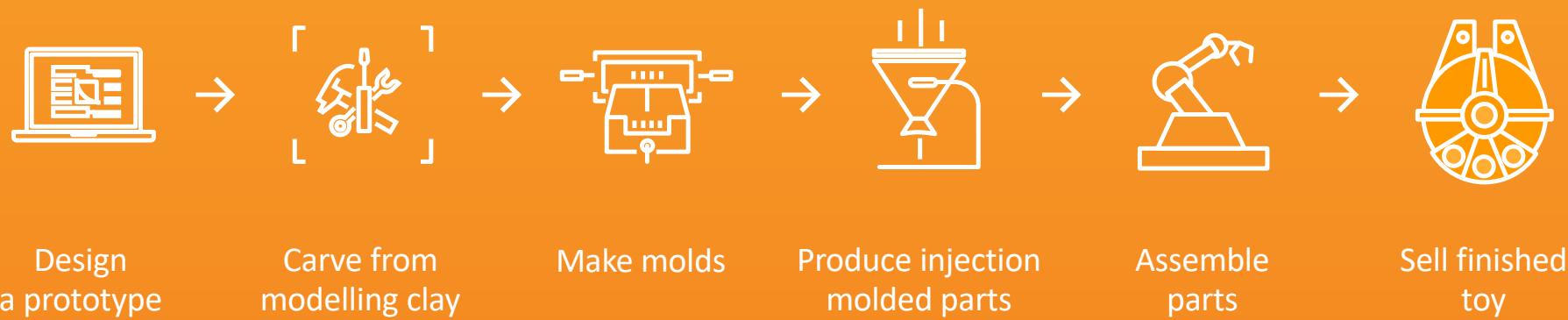
Assemble parts

Traditional Development



Sell finished toy

Traditional Development



Rapid Development



Big bag of blocks

+



Instructions

+



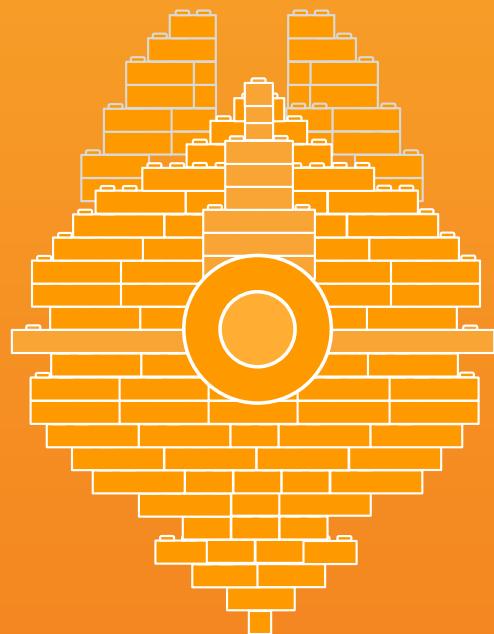
A few hours

Rapid Development



A finished toy

Rapid Development

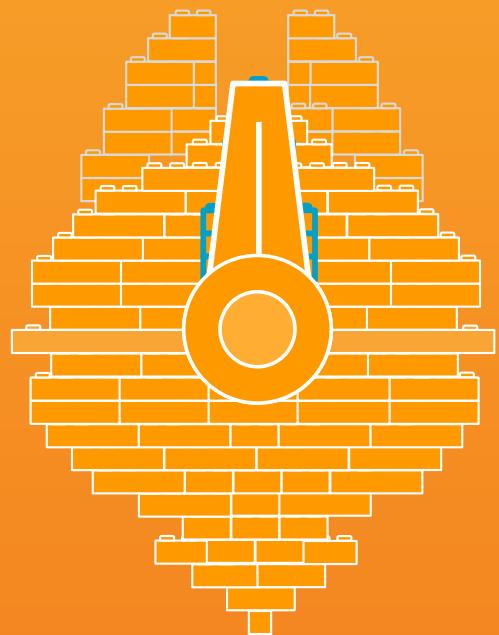


Lacks fine detail

Recognizable, but not exactly what
was asked for

Easy to modify and extend

Optimization



Take a group of Lego bricks...
...and form a new custom brick

A more specialized common component

Traditional

Rapid Development

Full custom design

Building blocks assembly

Months of work

Hours of work

Custom components may be fragile and need to be debugged and integrated

Standard reliable components scale and are well understood and interoperable

Too many detailed choices

Need to adjust requirements to fit the patterns available

Long decision cycles

Constraints tend to reduce debate and speed up decisions

Containers

Custom code and services

Lots of choices of frameworks
and API mechanisms

Where needed, optimize serverless
applications by also building services using
containers to solve for anything serverless
doesn't do well... yet.

Serverless

Serverless events and functions

Standardized choices

Combine building blocks including:

- λ AWS Lambda
- ⌚ API Gateway, EventBridge
- ✉️ Amazon SNS, SQS
- 🔥 Amazon DynamoDB
- ▶ AWS Step Functions

So... why doesn't everyone use serverless first?

Objections and limitations



Note: See Re:Invent 2019 SVS343

Objections Summary

There are answers to all of these...

Patterns, Portability

Too hard to get started

Language support

Security

Scalability, Resilience

State handling, event processing

Startup and network latency

Limited run duration

Databases/storage interfacing

Complex configs

**Adrian retired from Amazon in the middle of
2022 and is now working as an advisor, analyst
and consultant via OrionX.net**

DevSusOps

Adding sustainability concerns to development and operations

Adrian Cockcroft - OrionX.net
@adrianco - @DevSusOps - Oct 2022

Leave the world habitable for future generations

Market transition risks

Regulatory compliance

Physical risks to business assets

Why does sustainability matter?

“Green” market positioning

Employee enthusiasm

Reduced costs now or in the future

Social license to operate

What can we do about it?

Development

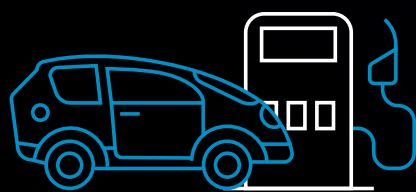
- Optimize code
- Choose faster languages and runtimes
- Efficient algorithms
- Faster implementations
- Reduce logging
- Reduce retries and work amplification

Operations

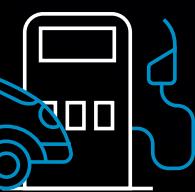
- Higher utilization
- Automation
- Relax over-specified requirements
- Archive and delete data sooner
- Deduplicate data
- Choose times and locations carefully

Scope 1—fuel consumed

COUNTED BY WHOEVER OWNS THE FUEL WHEN IT BURNS



Car



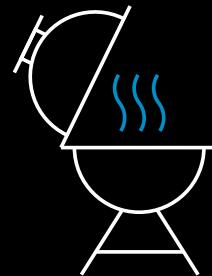
Gas pump



Fireplace

Furnace

Gas meter



Cooking

Electrify everything to take Scope 1 to zero

Scope 2—energy used

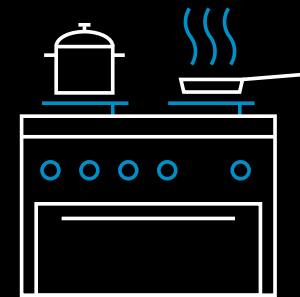
ELECTRICITY USE IS COUNTED ONLY ONCE WHERE IT IS CONSUMED



Windmill
Power station
Grid mix



Heat pump Solar panels Batteries Electric car



Induction range
(gas ranges are also a big cause of indoor pollution that leads to asthma)

Change grid mix to renewable power and store renewable energy in batteries to reduce Scope 2

Scope 3—everything else

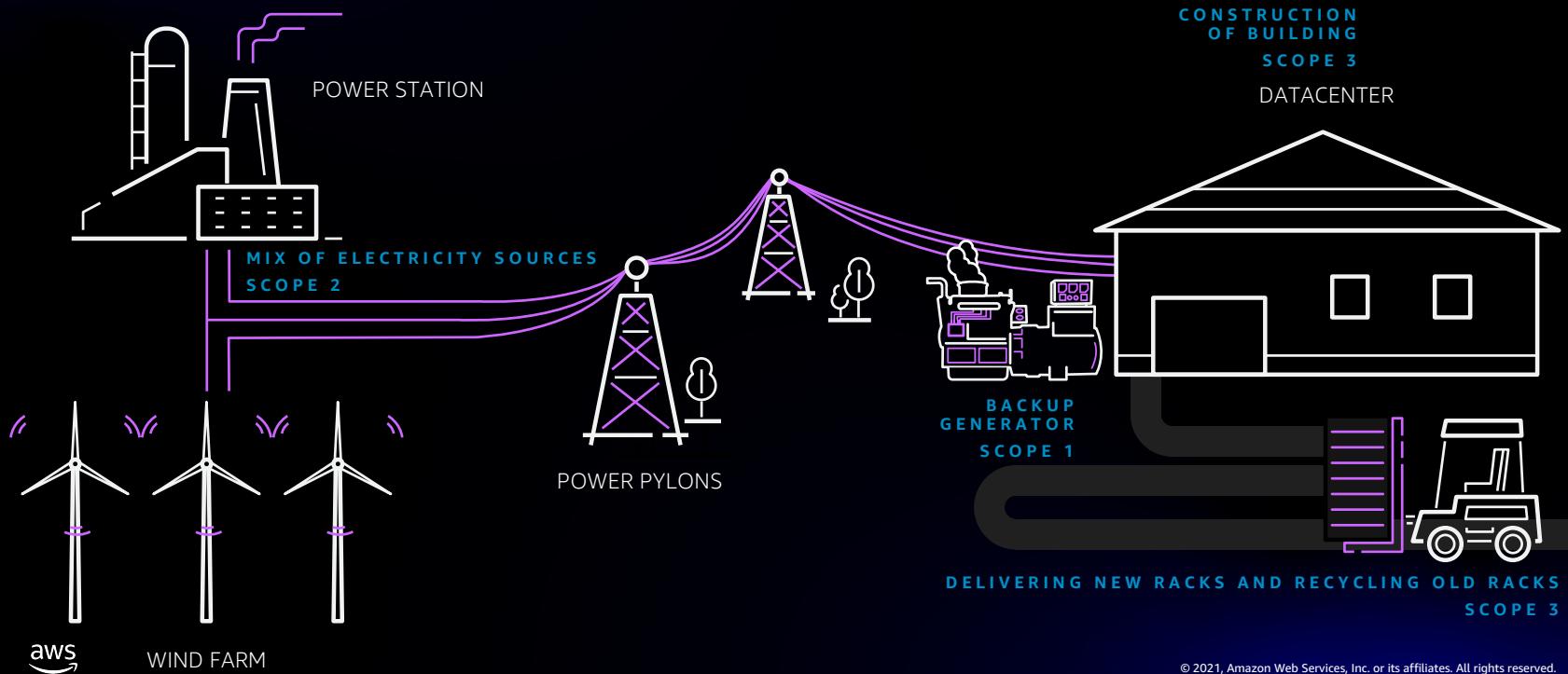
SUPPLY CHAIN AND INVESTMENTS



Scope 3 depends a lot on what kind of business you are in

The carbon footprint of datacenters

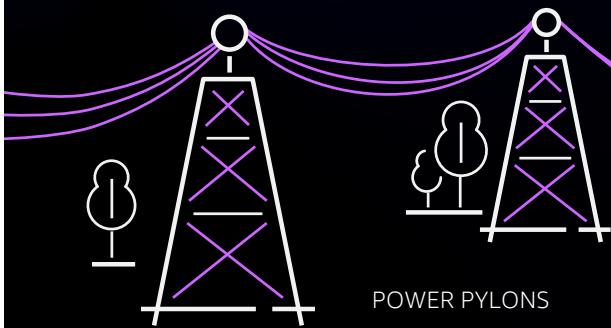
TOP-DOWN CONTEXT



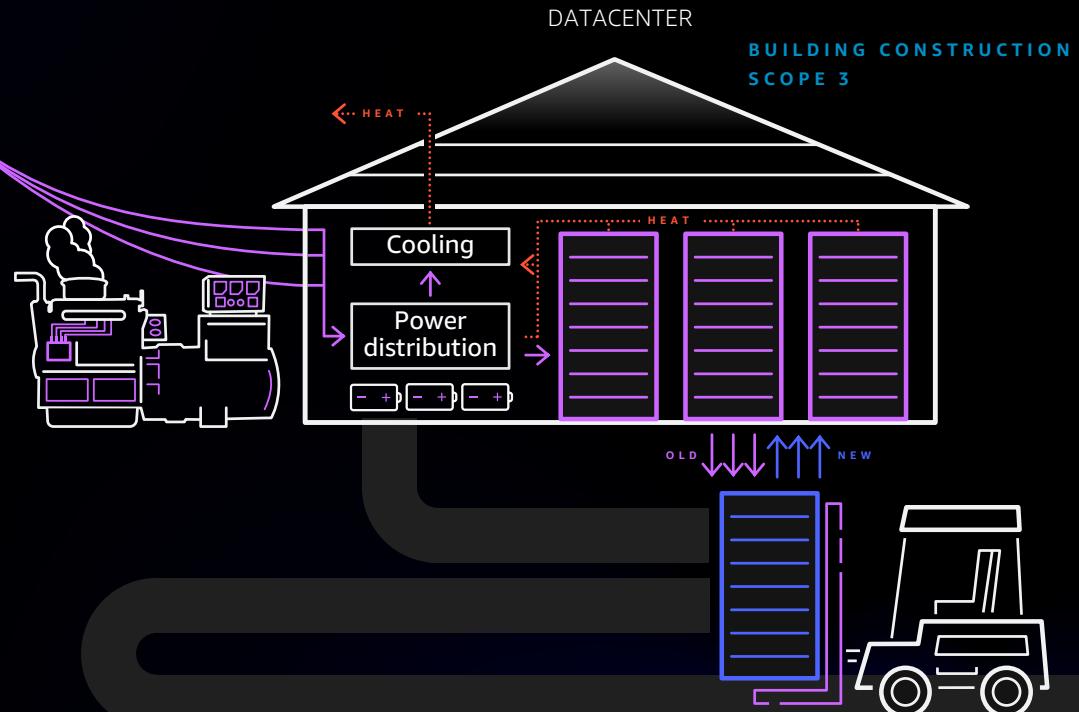
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The carbon footprint of datacenters

TOP-DOWN CONTEXT



POWER PYLONS



DELIVERING NEW RACKS AND RECYCLING OLD RACKS

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aws

Your suppliers need to report scope 1,2,3 to you

You need to report scope 1,2,3 to your customers

Greenhouse Gas Protocol - <https://ghgprotocol.org>

For workload optimization we need directional and proportional guidance:

Cloud Carbon Footprint tool - Open source, uses billing data as input
Maintains a set of reasonable estimates/guesses for carbon factors
<https://www.cloudcarbonfootprint.org>

Green Software Foundation Software Carbon Intensity - SCI
A model for reporting software impact per business operation
<https://greensoftware.foundation/projects/>

AWS Well Architected Pillar for Sustainability
Guidance on how to optimize development and operations for carbon
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/sustainability-pillar/sustainability-pillar.html>

Where is all this going to be in a few years?

Monitoring tools will report carbon

Cloud providers will (all eventually) have detailed metrics

EU and US cloud regions are close to zero carbon now
Asian regions will move to zero carbon by 2025
(All providers have the same problem with regional policies)

A photograph of a band performing on stage. Three guitarists are visible: one in a red t-shirt on the left, one in a white t-shirt in the center, and one in a dark t-shirt on the right. A drummer is partially visible behind them. Microphones are mounted on stands. The background shows a wall with vertical stripes.

That's all folks!

Unless there's time for an encore
and some drinks?

A photograph showing two wine bottles on a light-colored surface. On the left is a dark bottle with a red foil-wrapped cork and a yellow label that partially reads 'CANTINA'. On the right is a dark bottle with a blue label featuring a crest and the word 'JACOBSEN'. To the left of the bottles, a silver spoon rests on the surface, and a small glass containing a dark liquid is partially visible.

Bottleneck Analysis

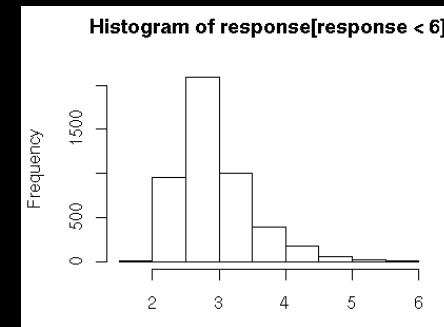
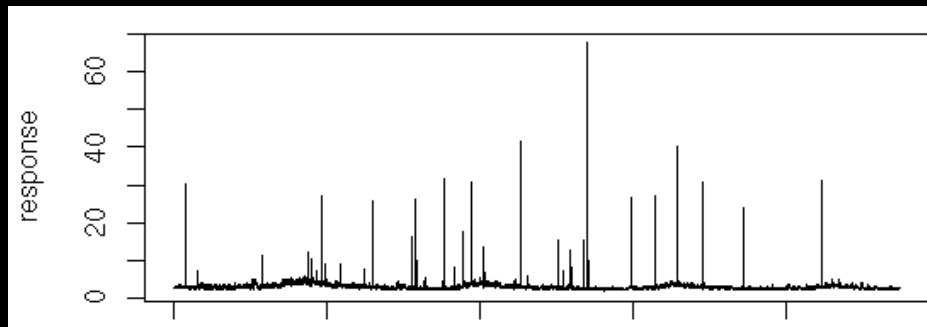
July 2013
Adrian Cockcroft
@adrianco

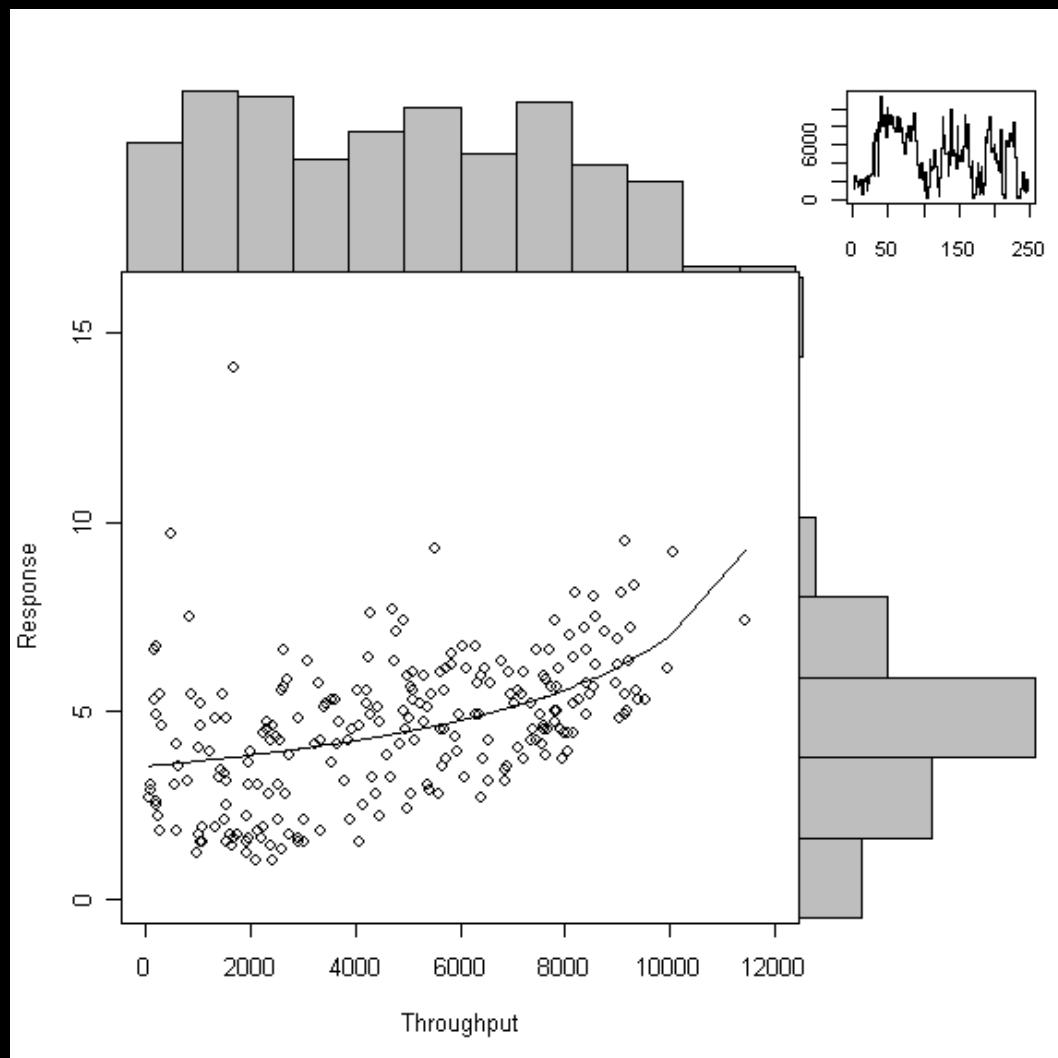




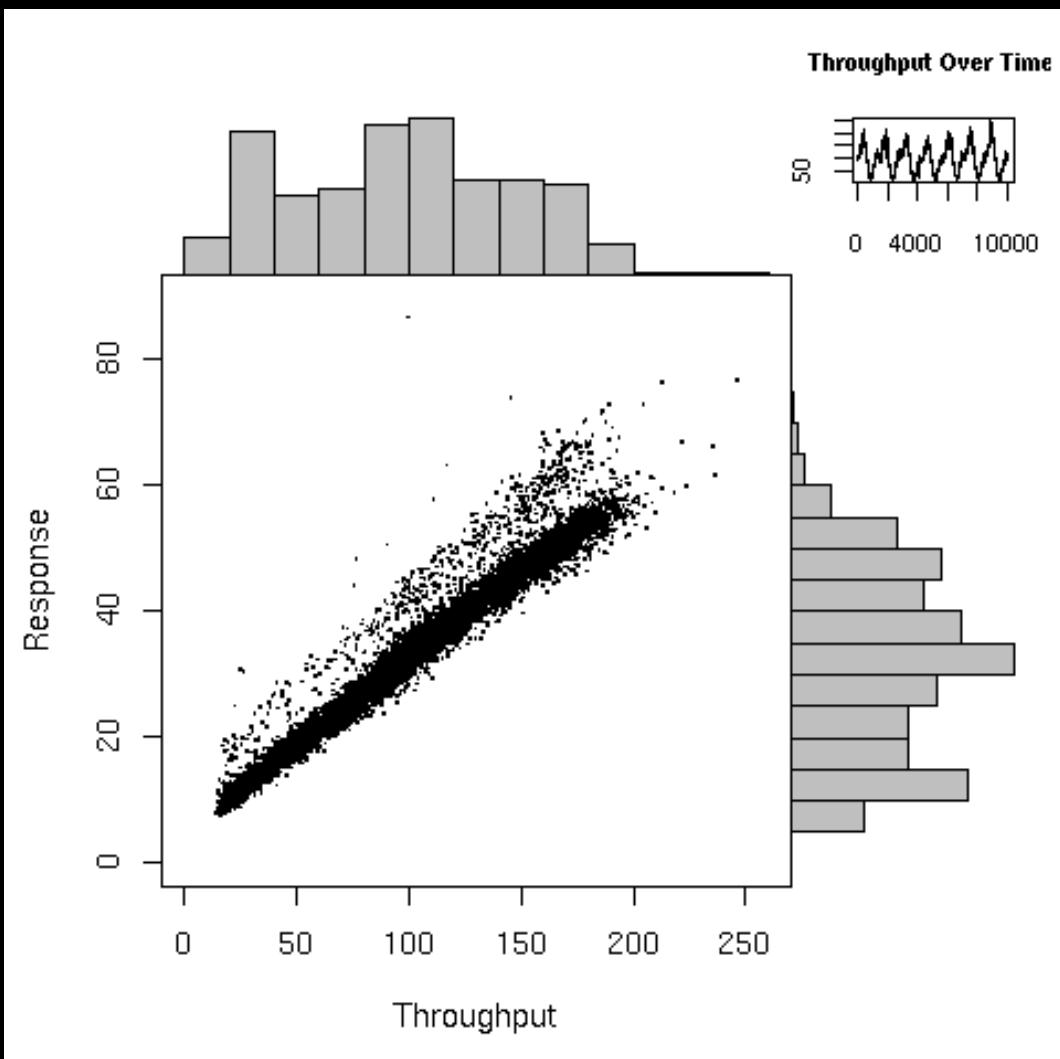
Analysis

```
> summary(response)
   Min. 1st Qu. Median     Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
1.909   2.550   2.820   3.086   3.214   67.680
> quantile(response,c(0.95,0.99))
   95%      99%
4.149556 6.922115
> sd(response)
1.941328
> mean(response) + 2 * sd(response)
6.968416
```





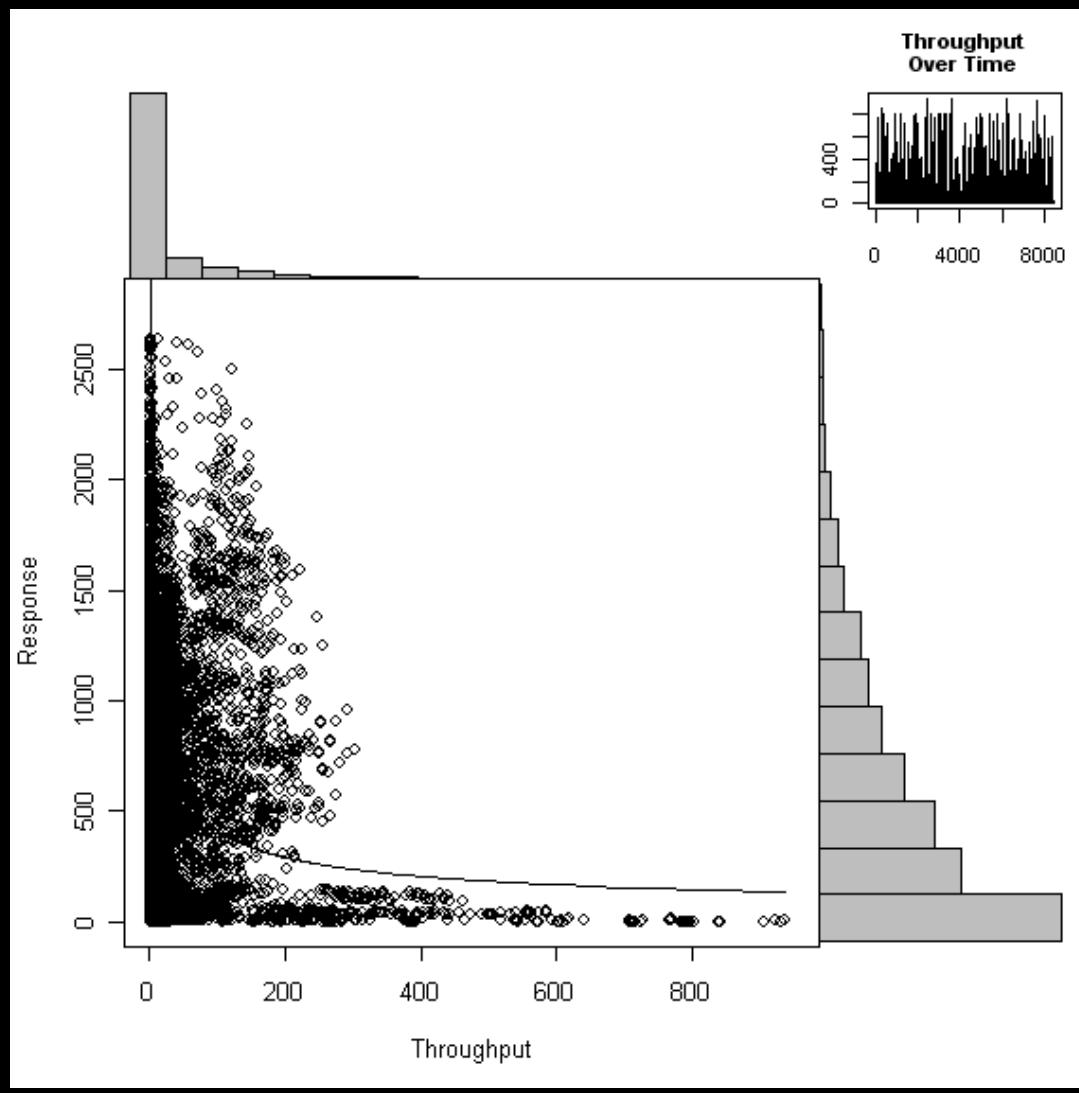


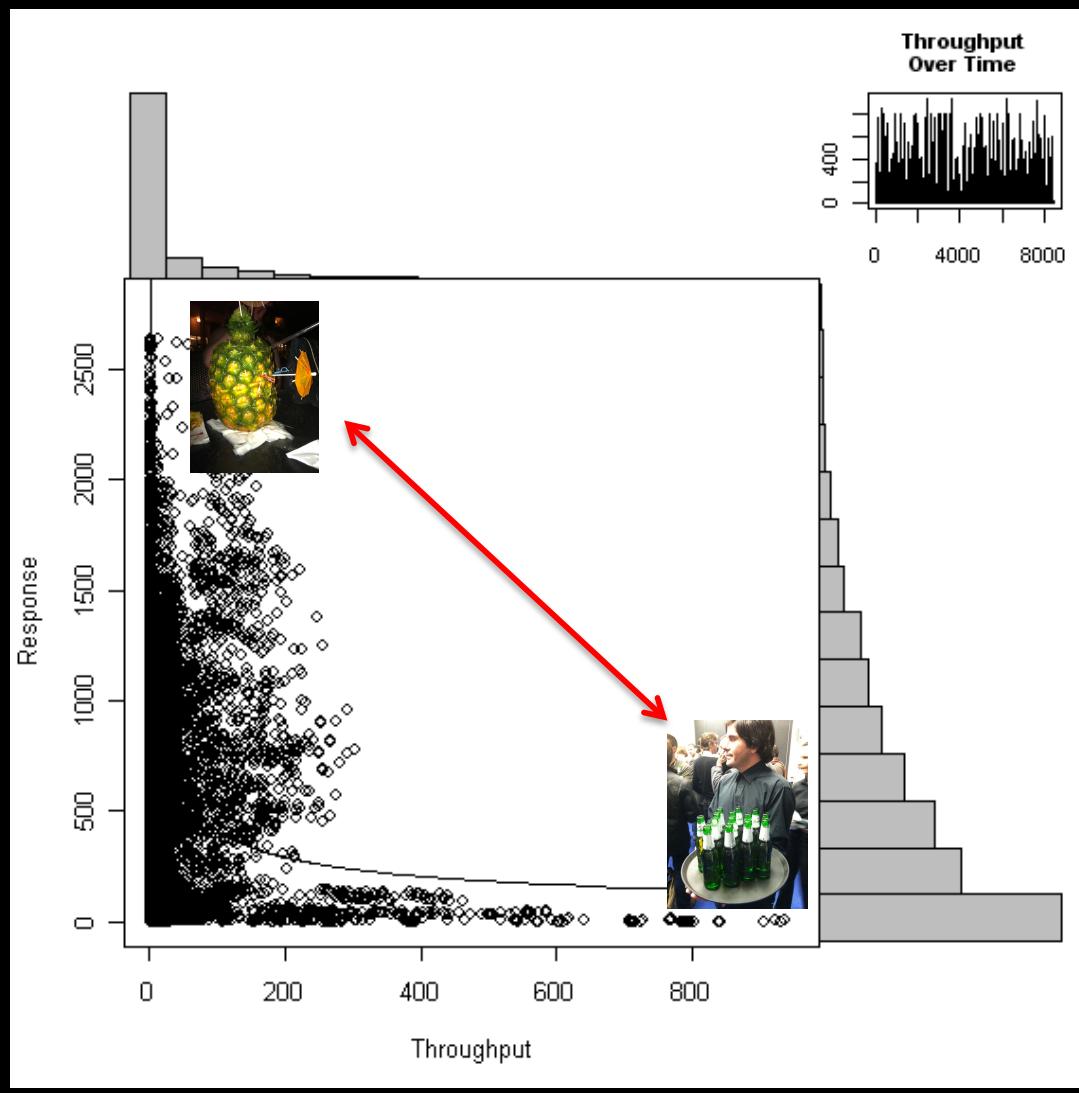




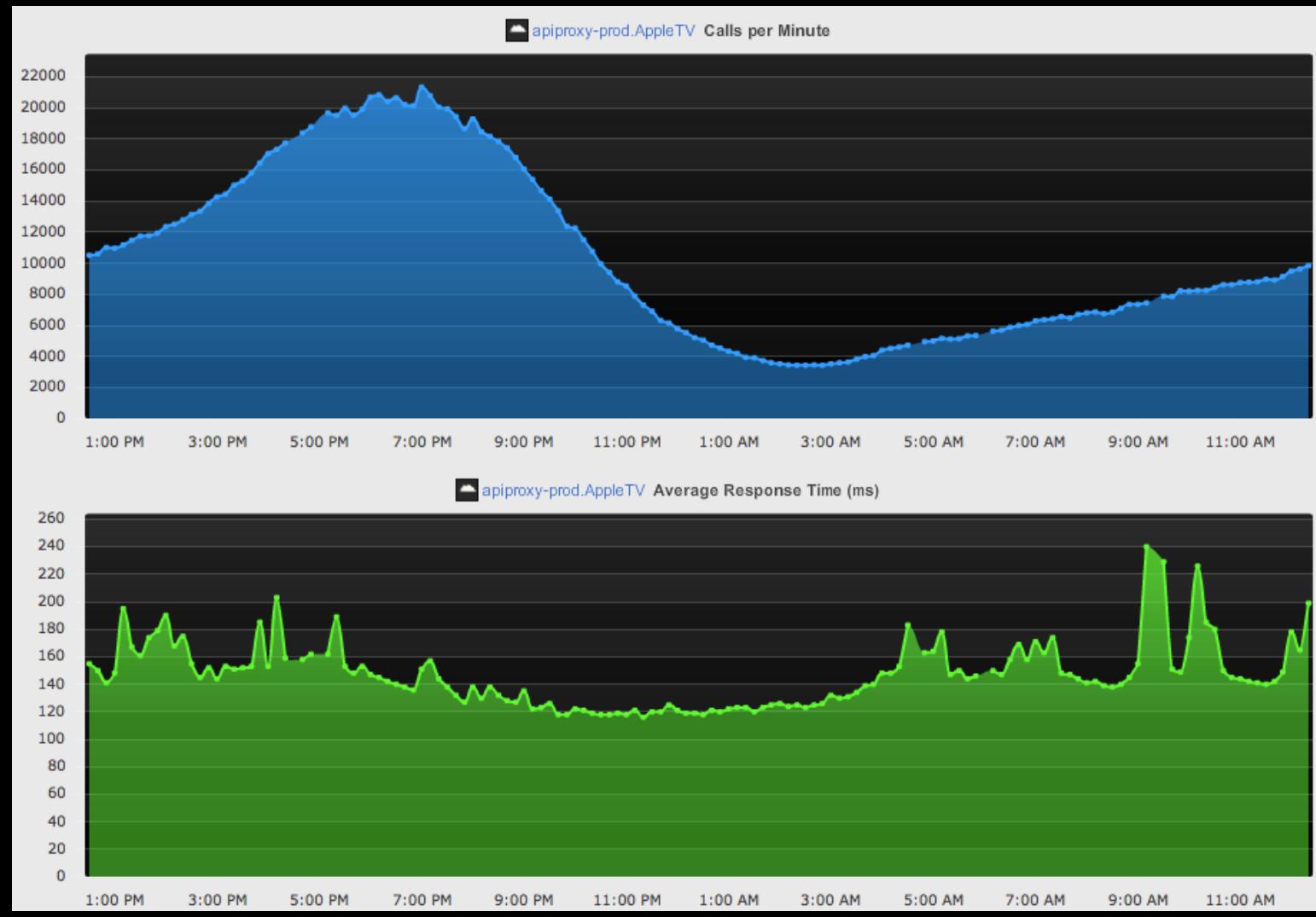


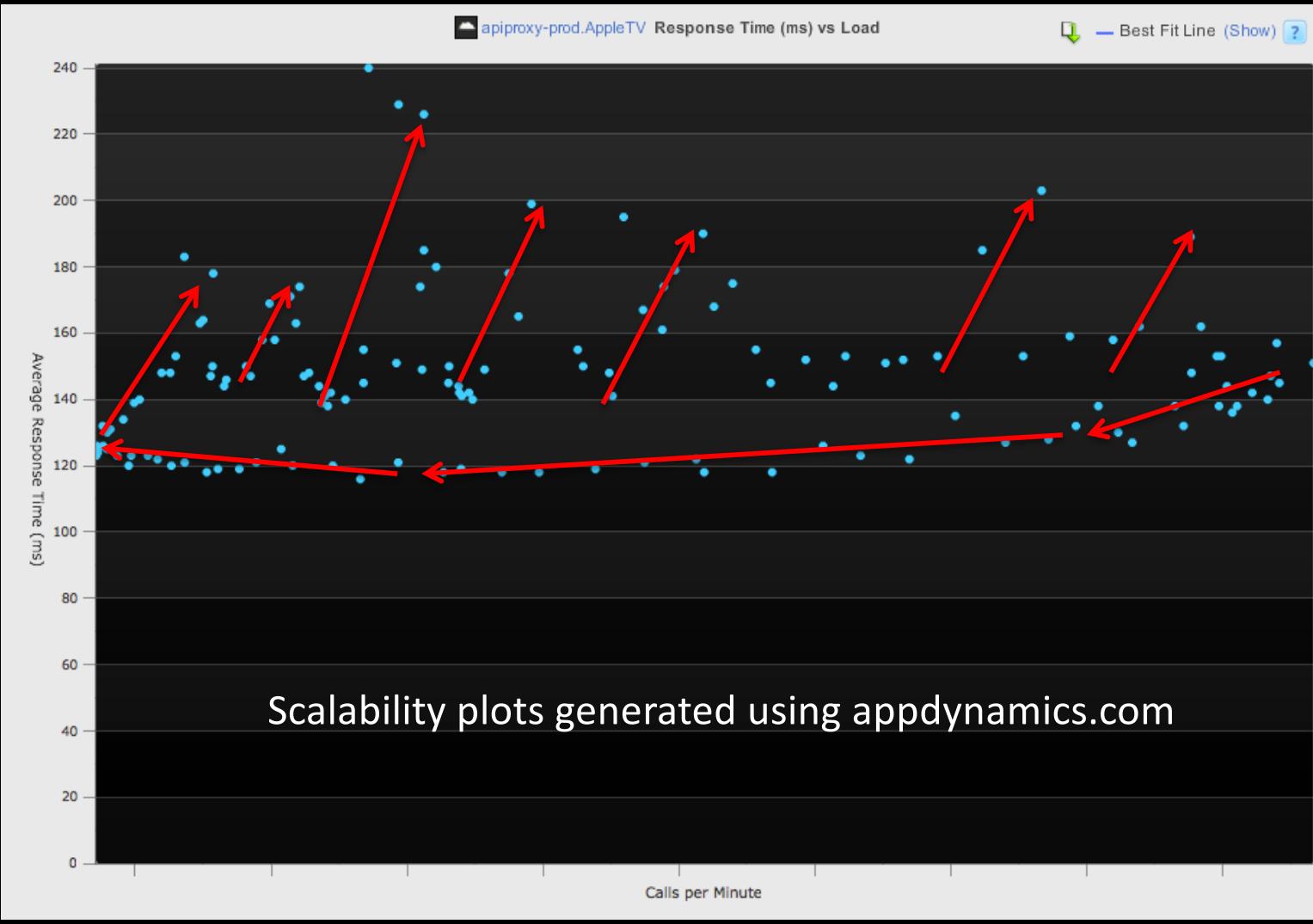
Pineapple Dalek says
INEBRIATE!
INEBRIATE!

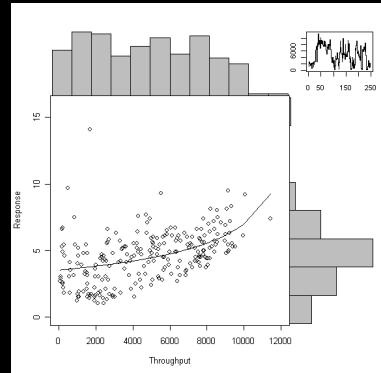




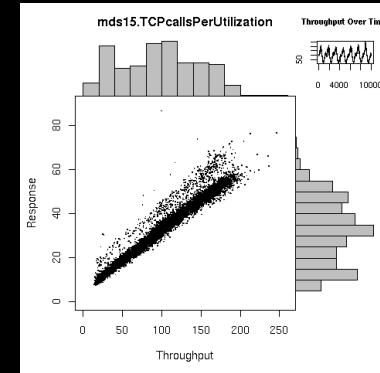




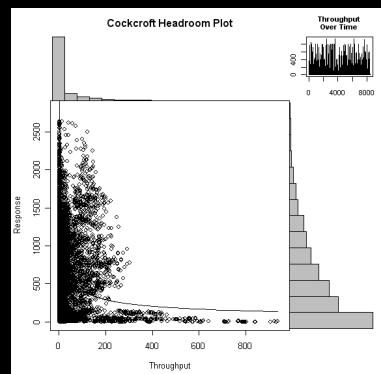




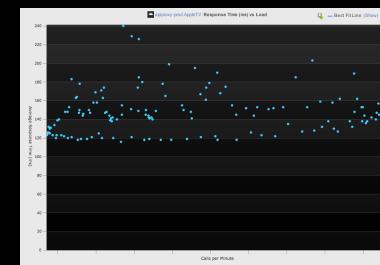
Well behaved



Lock Contention



Oscillating, thread shortage



Looping autoscaled

<http://perfcap.blogspot.com/search?q=chp>

@adrianco



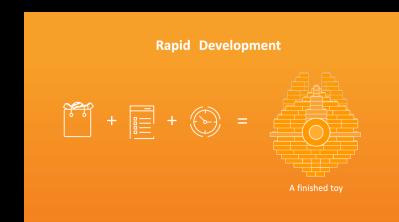
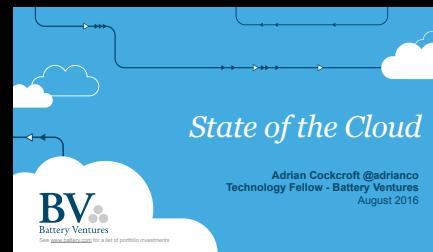
<https://soundcloud.com/adrian-cockcroft/black-tiger-dont-look-back>

<https://www.slideshare.net/adrianco> - Netflix era decks

<https://www.slideshare.net/adriancockcroft> - Battery Ventures decks

<https://github.com/adrianco/slides> - AWS decks and later including a pdf of these slides!

<https://www.youtube.com/@adriancockcroft>



Adrian's Greatest Hits, B-Sides and Re-issues

Thanks! Any questions?

Adrian Cockcroft | YOW | December 2022

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