

# • Serverless Orchestration with Azure Durable Functions



A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by circles of varying sizes, some with concentric rings, and the lines are thin and grey. The overall pattern is organic and sprawling.

# Hello!

**I am Alec Trievel**

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[@atrievel](#)

# Agenda

- ◎ Intro
- ◎ Why serverless?
- ◎ Challenges of serverless composition
- ◎ Why use Azure Durable Functions?
- ◎ Design patterns and concepts
- ◎ Pitfalls
- ◎ Demos
- ◎ Q & A

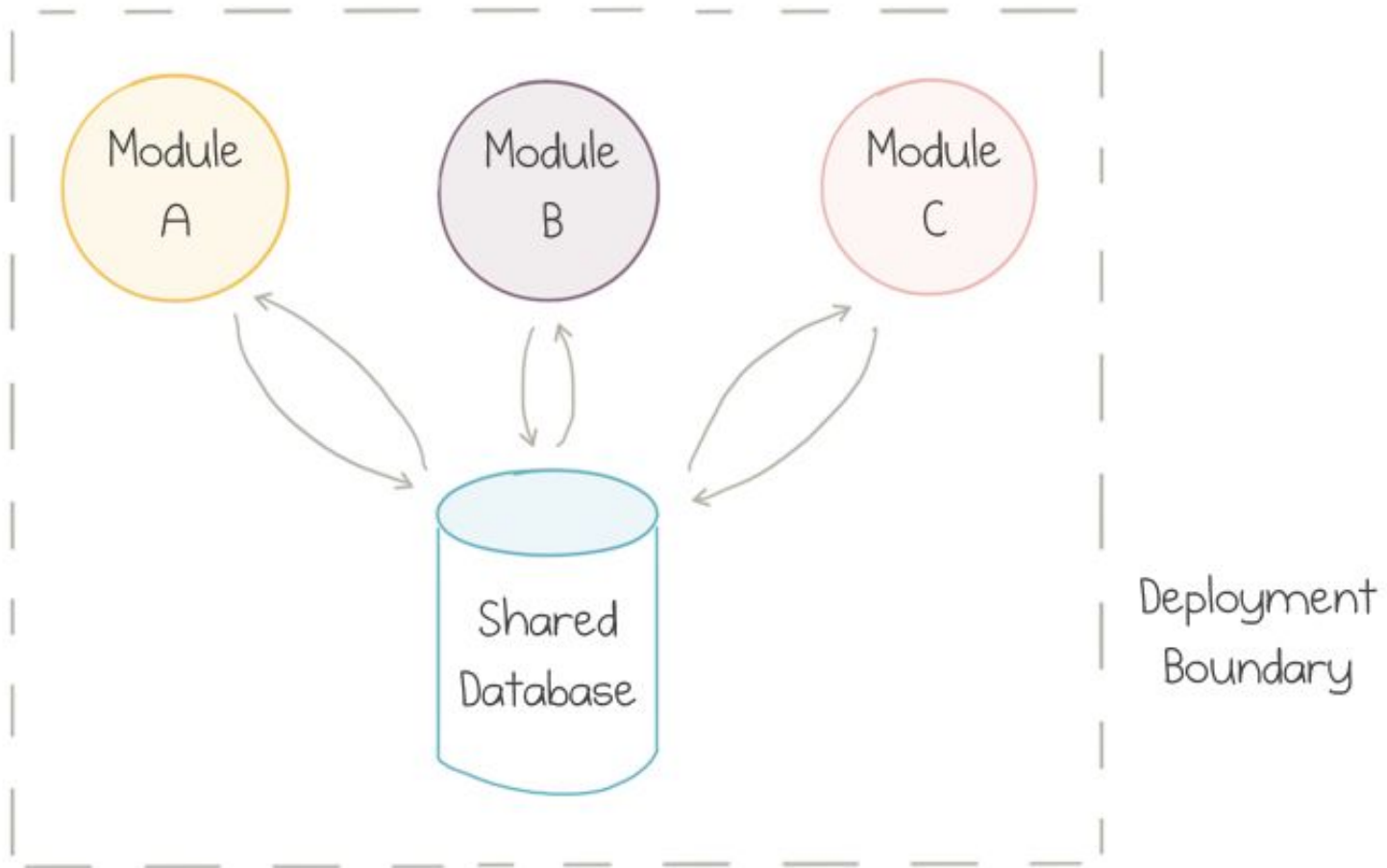
A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines, with some nodes highlighted in blue and others in grey.

1.

# Why Serverless?

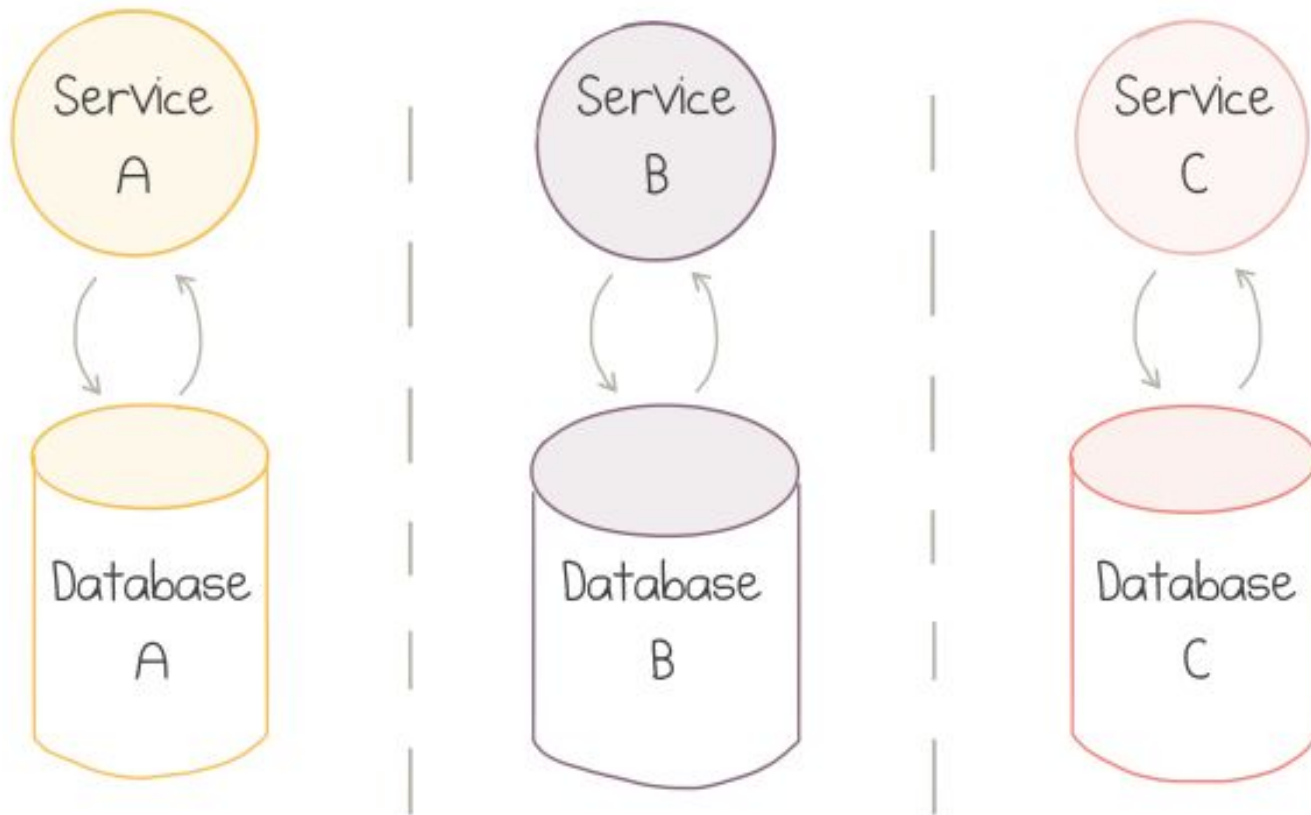
Let's start with a brief history lesson

# Monolithic

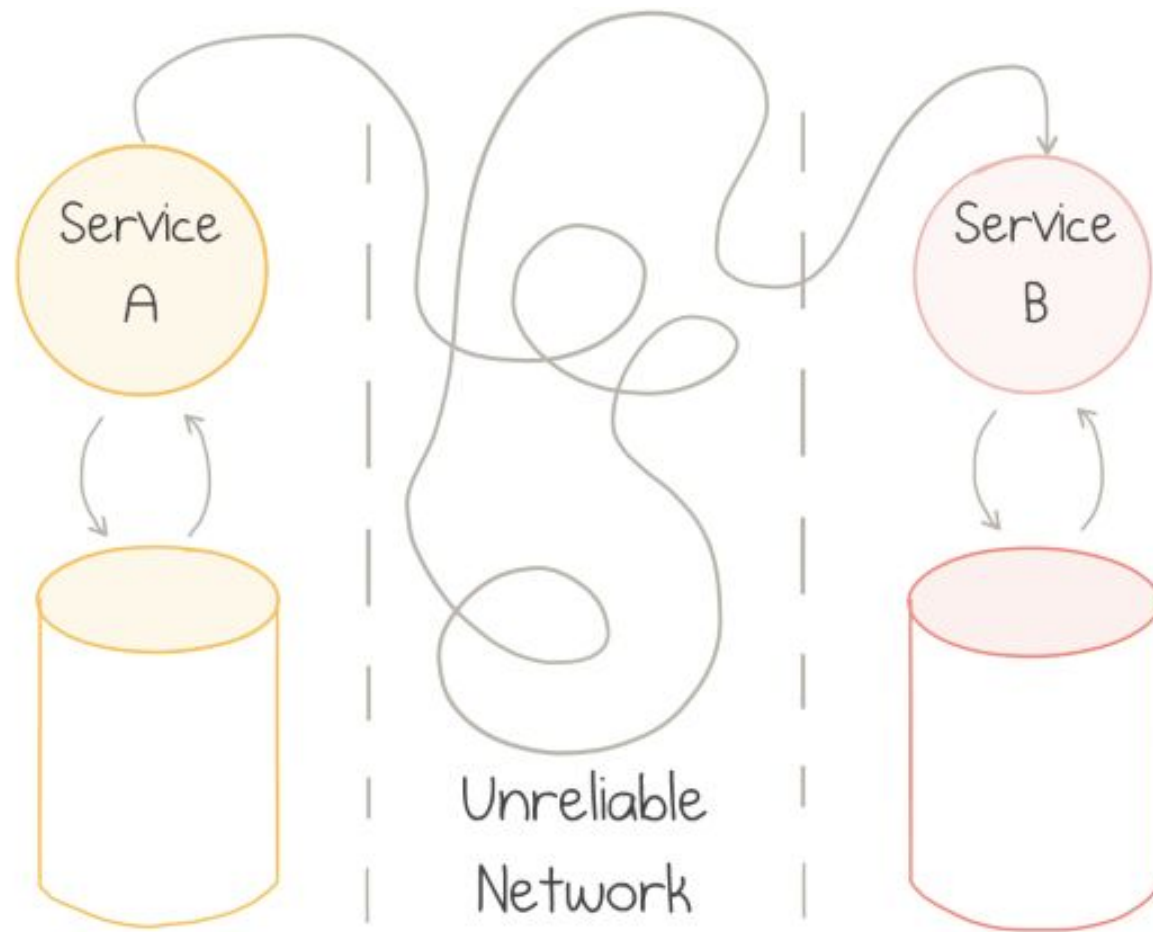


# Microservices

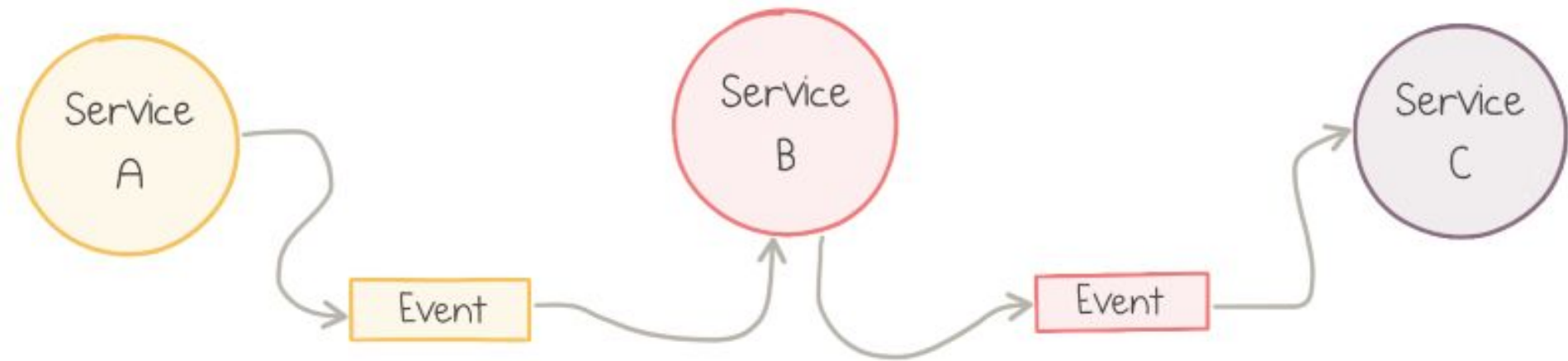
Interaction via public contracts



# Microservices

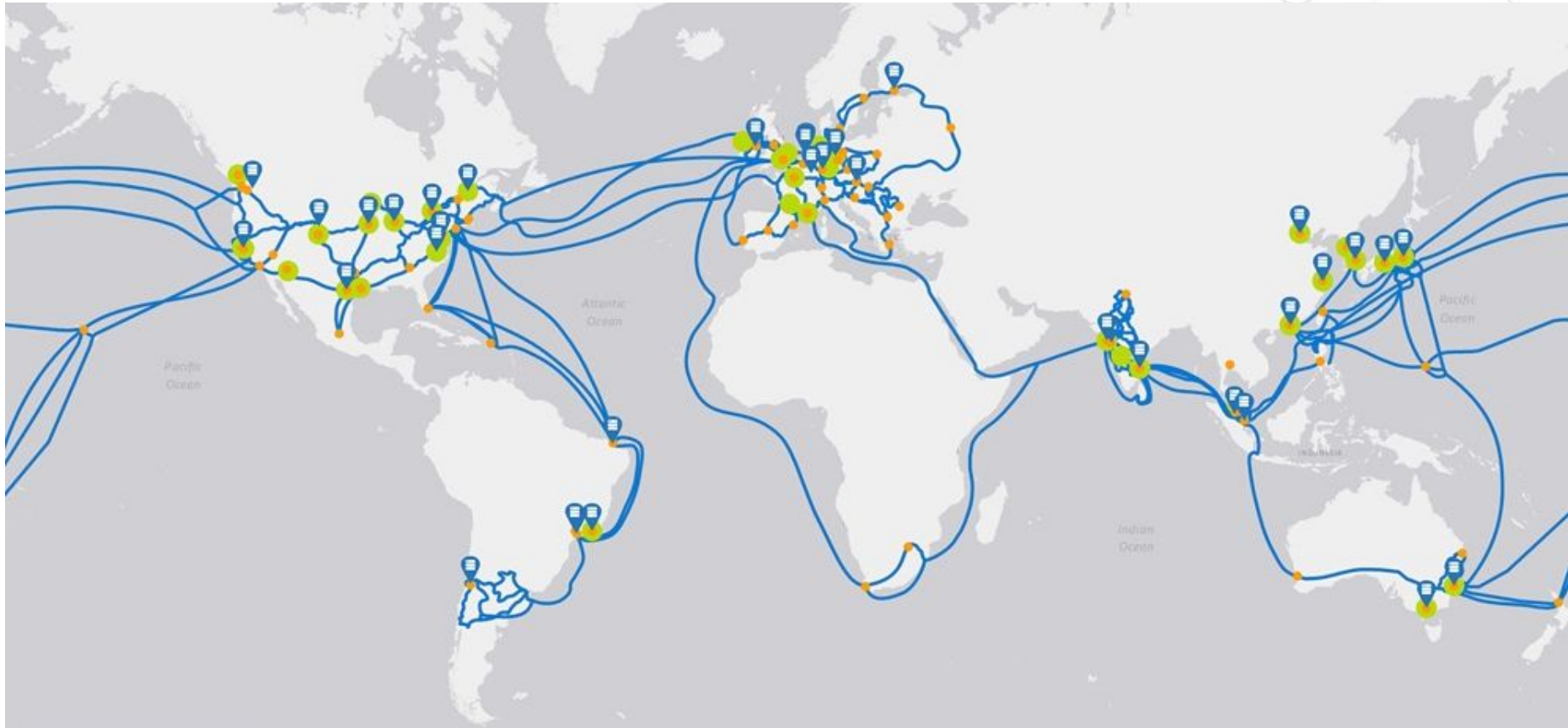


# Event Driven

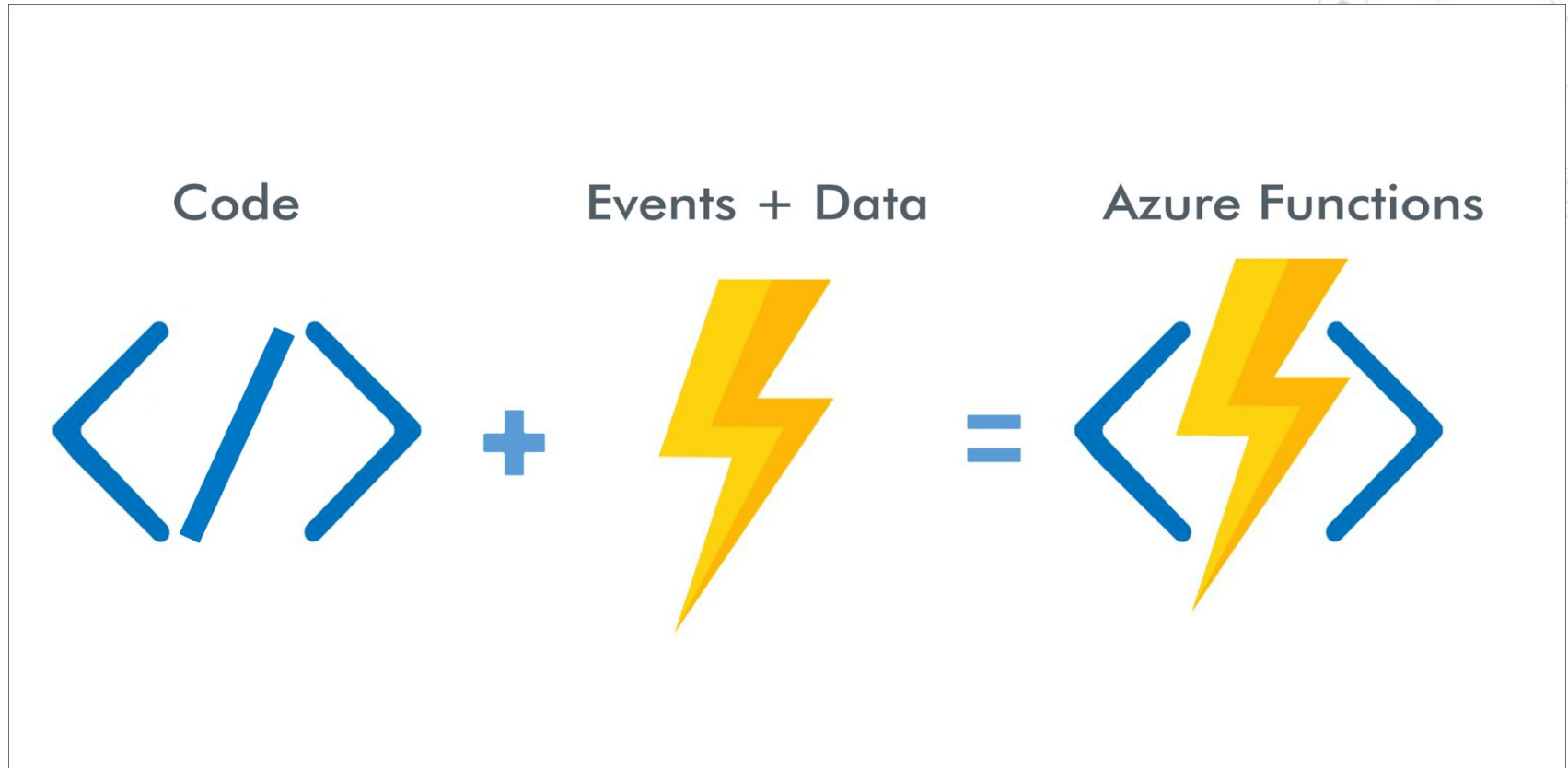




# Cloud



# Serverless



A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, consisting of a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines, rendered in a light gray color.

2.

# Challenges with Serverless Design

The stuff that's still difficult

# What's Still Difficult?

## Challenges:

- ⦿ Flexible sequencing
- ⦿ Error handling
- ⦿ Parallel actions
- ⦿ Polling / monitoring
- ⦿ External sources

## Stateless needs to be:

- ⦿ Event driven
- ⦿ Stateless
- ⦿ Short lived
- ⦿ Scalable

We're missing something to manage all these issues...

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines, with some nodes highlighted in blue and others in grey.

3.

# Why Azure Durable Functions?

Orchestrator to the rescue!

“

*Stateful workflows on top of  
stateless serverless cloud functions*



# Durable Functions

- ◎ A library that brings workflow orchestration abstractions to Azure Functions
- ◎ Records the history of all actions in Azure Storage services
- ◎ Stateful workflows authored in code

# Client Functions

- ◎ Entry point for creating an instance of a Durable Functions orchestration

```
[FunctionName("QueueStart")]  
public static Task Run(  
    [HttpTrigger("place-order-trigger-func")] string cart,  
    [OrchestrationClient] DurableOrchestrationClient starter)  
{  
    return starter.StartNewAsync("ProcessOrder", cart);  
}
```



# Orchestrator Functions

- ◎ Sole purpose is to manage the flow of execution and data among several activity functions

```
[FunctionName("SequentialWorkflow")]  
public static async Task SequentialWorkflow(  
[OrchestrationTrigger] DurableOrchestrationContext context,  
Cart cart)  
{  
    var products = await context  
        .CallActivityAsync<Product>("GetProducts", cart);  
    var order = await context  
        .CallActivityAsync<Order>("PlaceOrder", products);  
    await context.CallActivityAsync("ShipOrder", order);  
}
```

# Activity Functions

- ◎ Stateless single-purpose building blocks
- ◎ Basic unit of work
- ◎ Activity Functions can do pretty much anything

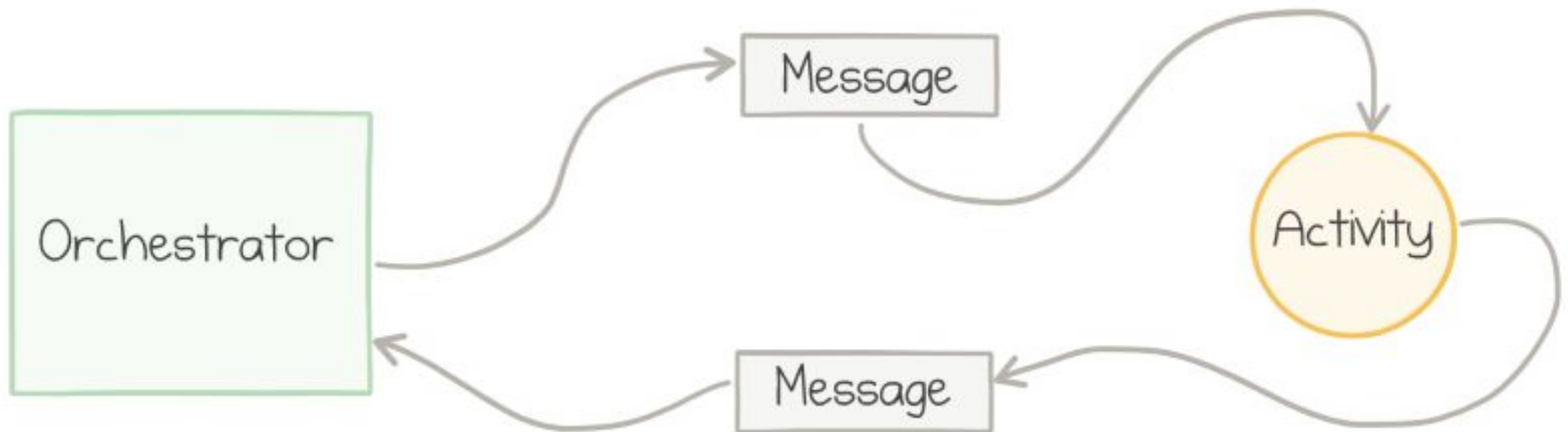
```
[FunctionName("PlaceOrder")]  
public static Order PlaceOrder(  
[ActivityTrigger] string productId)  
{  
    var order = OrderService.Create(productId);  
    return new Order { OrderId = Guid.NewGuid()};  
}
```

# Sub-Orchestrations

```
[FunctionName("CombinedOrchestrator")]  
public static async Task CombinedOrchestrator(  
[OrchestrationTrigger] DurableOrchestrationContext context)  
{  
    var orders = await context  
        .CallSubOrchestratorAsync("GetOrders", productID);  
    await context  
        .CallSubOrchestratorWithRetryAsync("ShipOrders", orders);  
}
```

# Under the Hood

Activity is Scheduled



Activity Result is reported back

# Error Handling and Retries

- Activity functions “notify” orchestrator on failure
- Developer is free to have backup logic
- Error could be transient and we want to retry

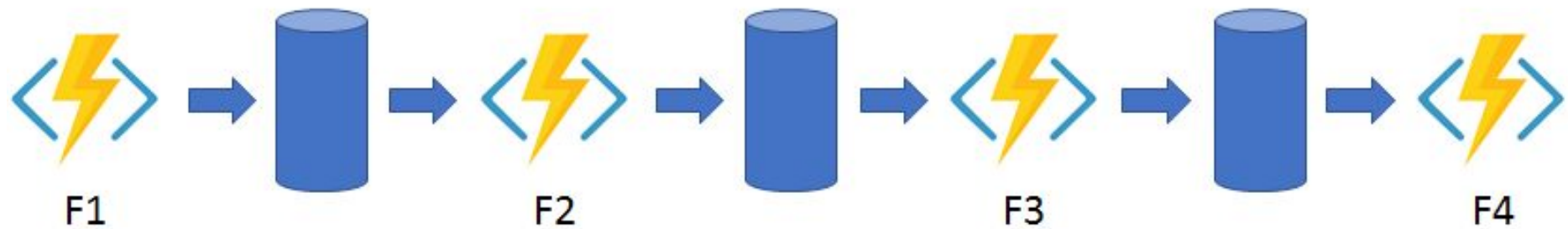
```
var options = new RetryOptions(  
    firstRetryInterval: TimeSpan.FromMinutes(1),  
    maxNumberOfAttempts: 3);  
options.BackoffCoefficient = 2.0;  
  
await context  
    .CallActivityWithRetryAsync("PlaceOrder", options, productId);
```

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a cluster of interconnected nodes. Some nodes are solid grey circles, while others are white circles with grey outlines. They are connected by thin grey lines, forming a complex web-like structure.

# 4. **Design Patterns**

Templates for success

# Function Chaining

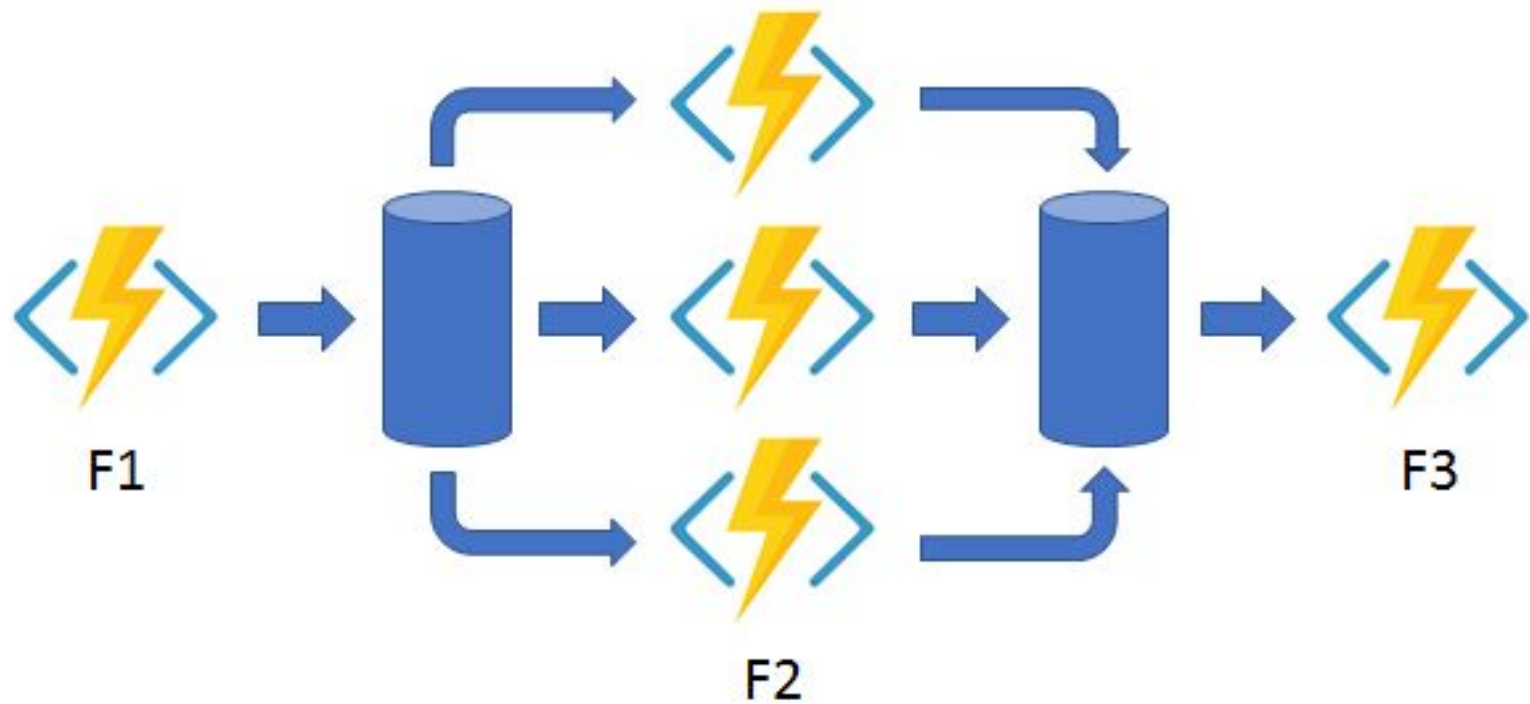


# Function Chaining

```
public static async Task<object> Run(  
    [OrchestrationTrigger] DurableOrchestrationContext context)  
{  
    try  
    {  
        var x = await context.CallActivityAsync<object>("F1");  
        var y = await context.CallActivityAsync<object>("F2", x);  
        var z = await context.CallActivityAsync<object>("F3", y);  
        return await context.CallActivityAsync<object>("F4", z);  
    }  
    catch (Exception)  
    {  
        // Error handling or compensation goes here.  
    }  
}
```



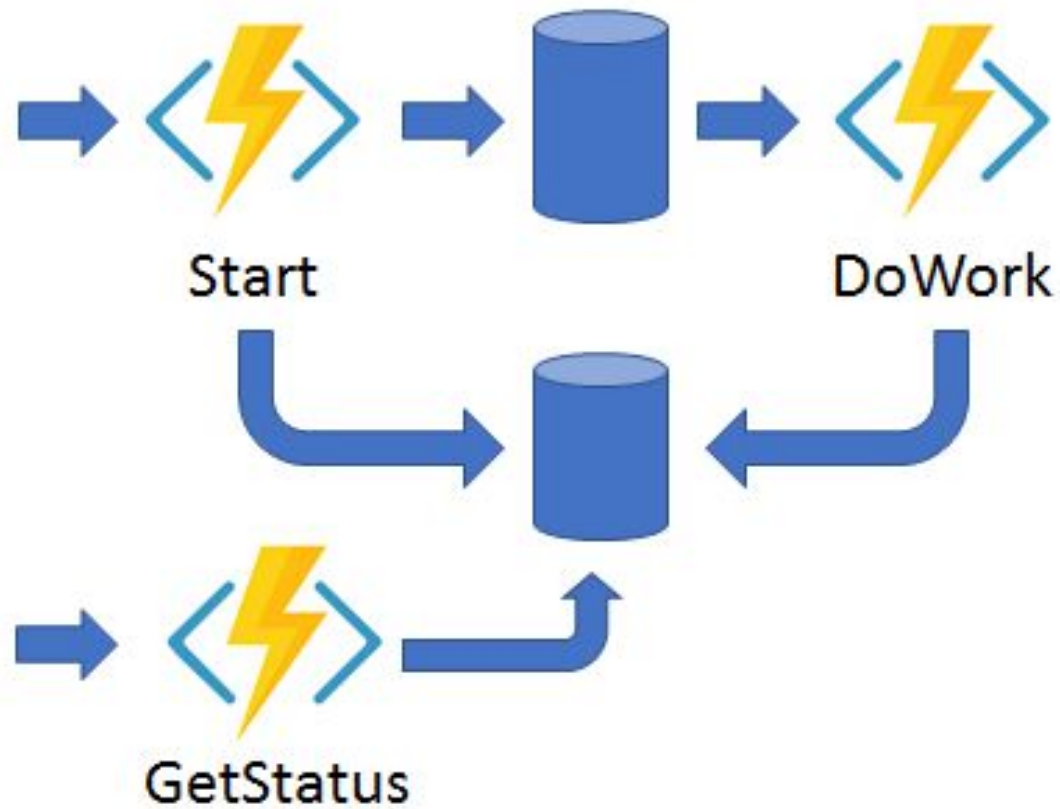
# Fan-in / Fan-out



# Fan-in / Fan-out

```
public static async Task Run(  
    [OrchestrationTrigger] DurableOrchestrationContext context)  
{  
    var shipmentEmails = new List<Task<Order>>();  
    List<Order> orders = await context.CallActivityAsync<List<Order>>("GetOrders");  
  
    foreach (var order in orders)  
    {  
        Task<string> task = context  
            .CallActivityAsync<int>("SendShipmentEmail", order);  
        shipmentEmails.Add(task);  
    }  
  
    await Task.WhenAll(shipmentEmails);  
  
    List<string> usaEmails = shipmentEmails.Where(t => t.Country == "USA");  
    await context.CallActivityAsync("MarketingData", usaEmails);  
}
```

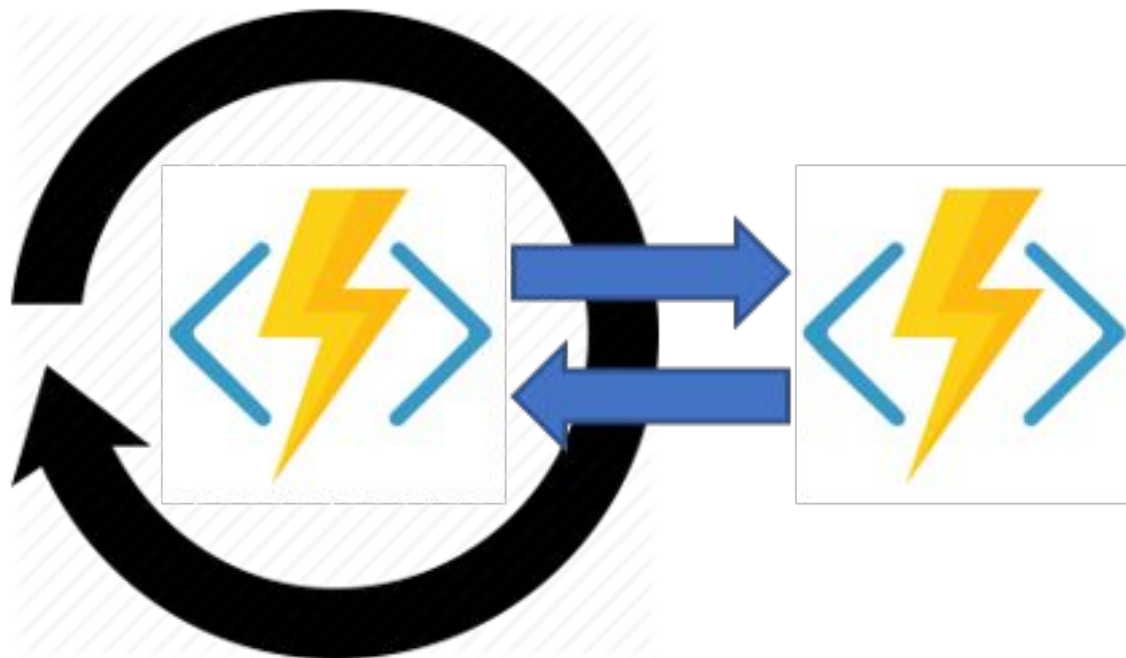
# Async HTTP APIs



# Async HTTP APIs

```
[FunctionName("StartNewOrchestration")]  
public static async Task<HttpResponseMessage> Run(  
    [HttpTrigger] HttpRequestMessage req,  
    [OrchestrationClient] DurableOrchestrationClient starter,  
    string functionName,  
    ILogger log)  
{  
    dynamic data = await req.Content.ReadAsAsync<object>();  
    string instanceId = await starter.StartNewAsync(functionName, data);  
  
    log.LogInformation($"Started orchestration with ID = '{instanceId}'.");  
  
    return starter.CreateCheckStatusResponse(req, instanceId);  
}
```

# Monitor



# Monitor

```
[FunctionName("Orchestrator")]
public static async Task Run(
[OrchestrationTrigger] DurableOrchestrationContext context)
{
    float profit = context.GetInput<float>();
    int pollingInterval = GetPollingInterval();
    DateTime expiryTime = GetExpiryTime();

    while (context.CurrentUtcDateTime < expiryTime)
    {
        await context.CallActivityAsync("SendProfitToAccounting", profit);

        // Orchestration sleeps until this time.
        var nextCheck = context.CurrentUtcDateTime.AddSeconds(pollingInterval);
        await context.CreateTimer(nextCheck, CancellationToken.None);
    }
}
```

# Human Interactions



A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are larger and have concentric circles, suggesting different levels or types of nodes. The lines are thin and grey, connecting the nodes in a non-linear fashion.

# 5. **Pitfalls**

Stuff to avoid



# Pitfalls


- ⊙ Orchestrator code must be deterministic
- ⊙ Orchestrator should be non-blocking
- ⊙ Avoid infinite loops and recursive fan-outs

# Billing

- ◎ Same as Azure Functions
  - Free up to 1 million executions
  - Then \$0.20 per million executions
- ◎ Slight overhead with Azure Storage
  - Queues and tables
- ◎ Beware of:
  - Eternal looping
  - Recursive fan-outs

# Other Advice

- ◎ Use AppInsights for monitoring
- ◎ Function Apps have API endpoint for management
- ◎ Versioning your functions
  - Ostrich algorithm
  - Wait for orchestrator to finish and drain
  - Side-by-side development

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are highlighted with a double-circle outline. The lines are thin and gray, creating a mesh-like structure.

# 6. **Demo**

Putting a bow on it

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by circles of varying sizes, some with concentric rings, and the lines are thin and grey. The overall structure is organic and sprawling, resembling a molecular or biological network.

7.

## Q & A

Questions and (hopefully) answers

