

HELLO!

I am Abhishek Gupta

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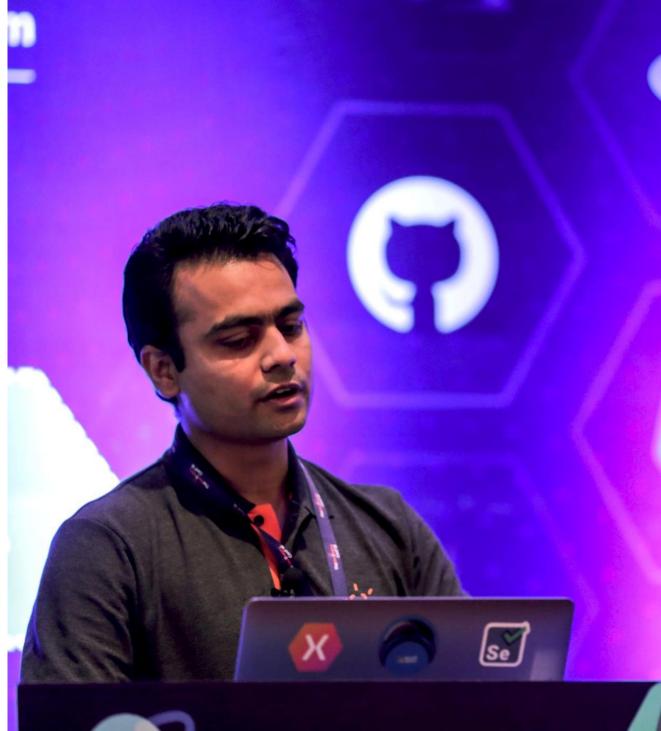
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CloudAndMobileBlog.com



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Agenda

What is Serverless

Why Serverless

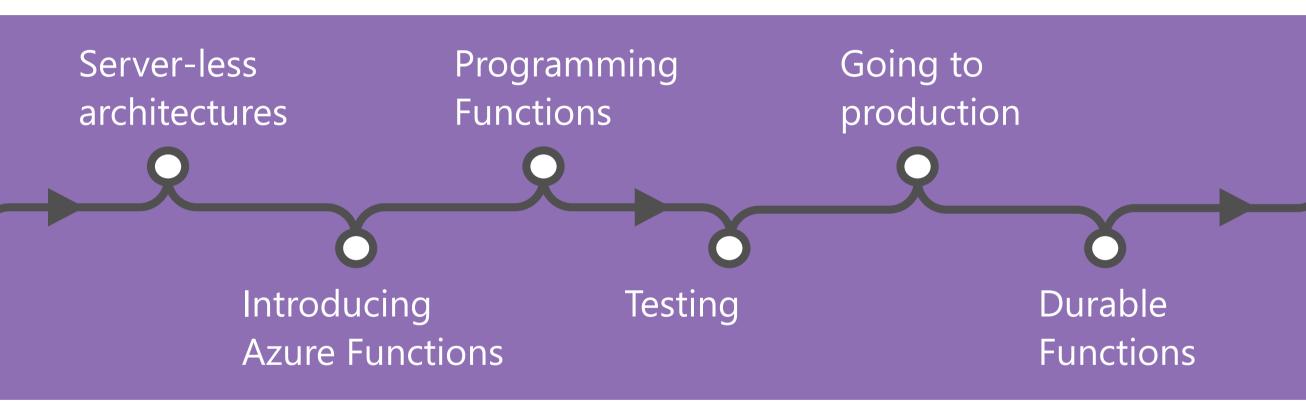
Azure Functions

Cosmos DB with Azure Function

Azure Durable Functions



Presentation agenda



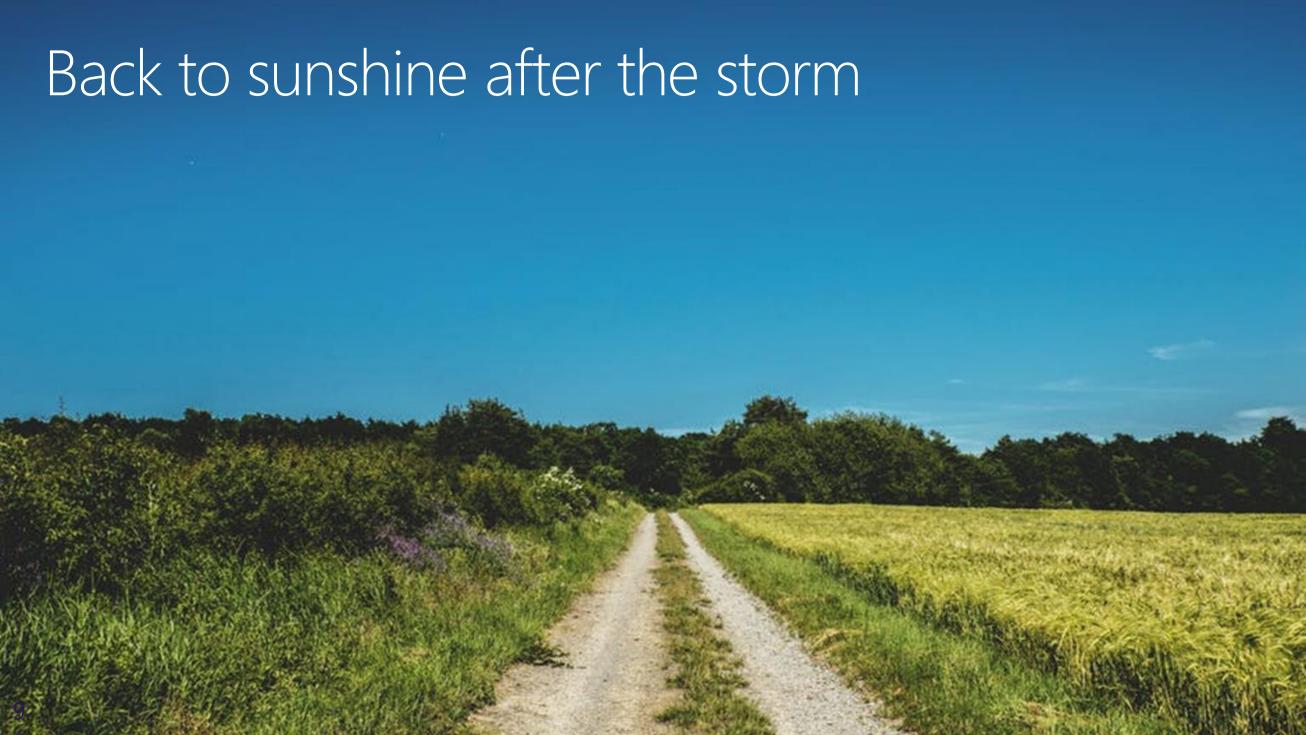


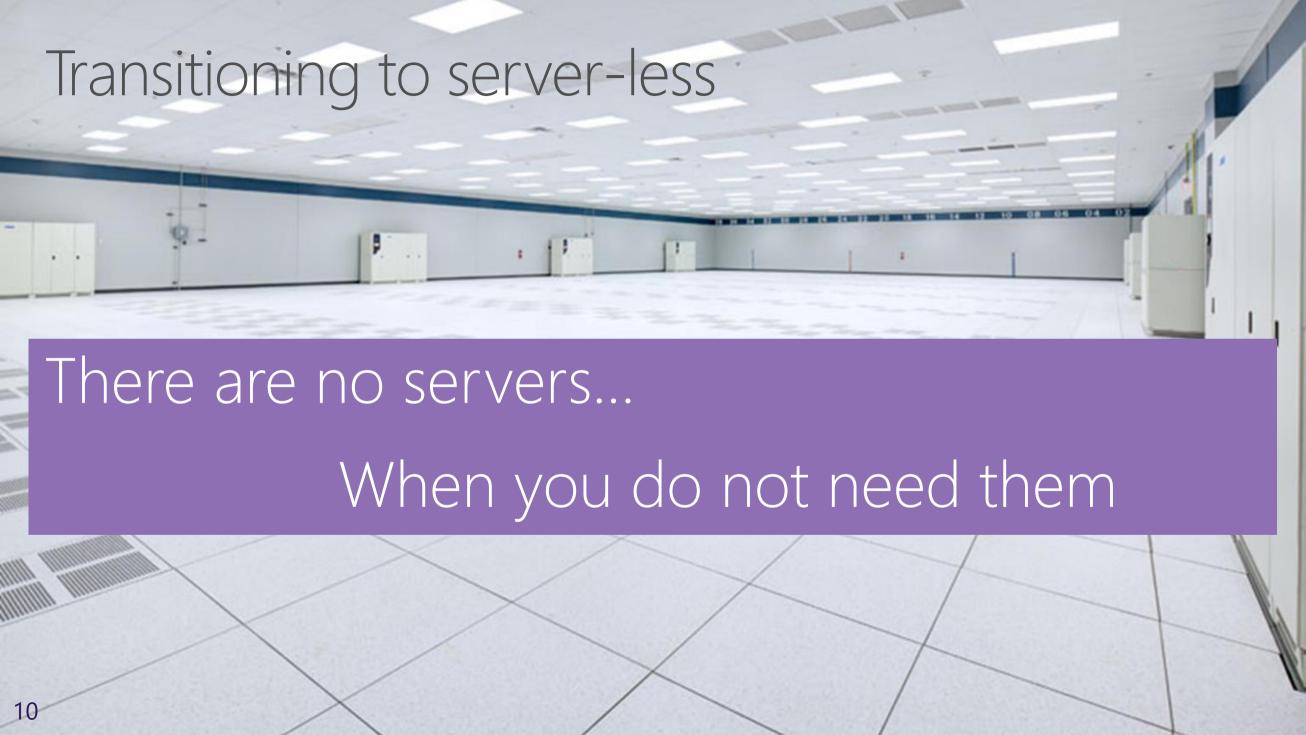
Server-less architectures and Azure Functions





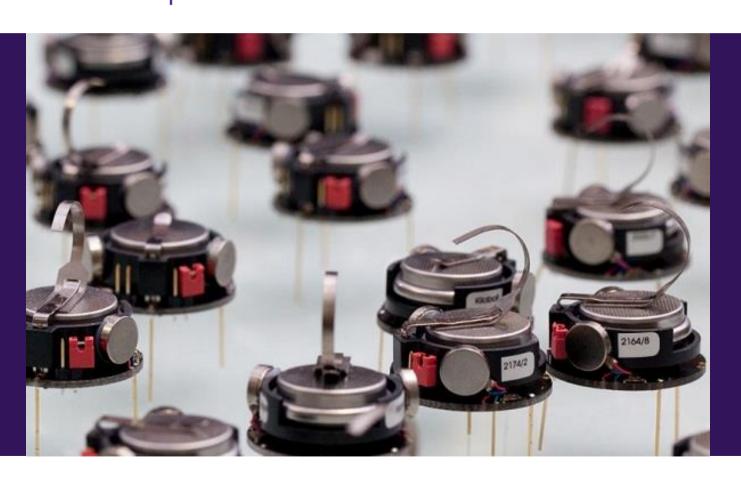








Functions as a Service (FaaS) Small pieces of self-contained server-side logic



Event-driven

Responds to external triggers

Instant scaling

Abstraction of server infrastructure Scales when needed

Pay by consumption

Charged by GB-s and # of executions

Server-less platform providers

Major cloud provider offer FaaS

New competitions enter competition

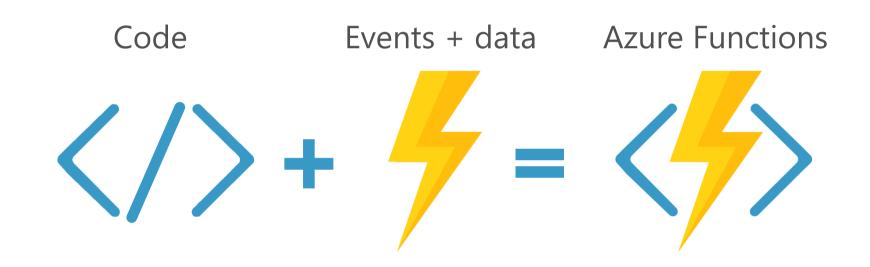






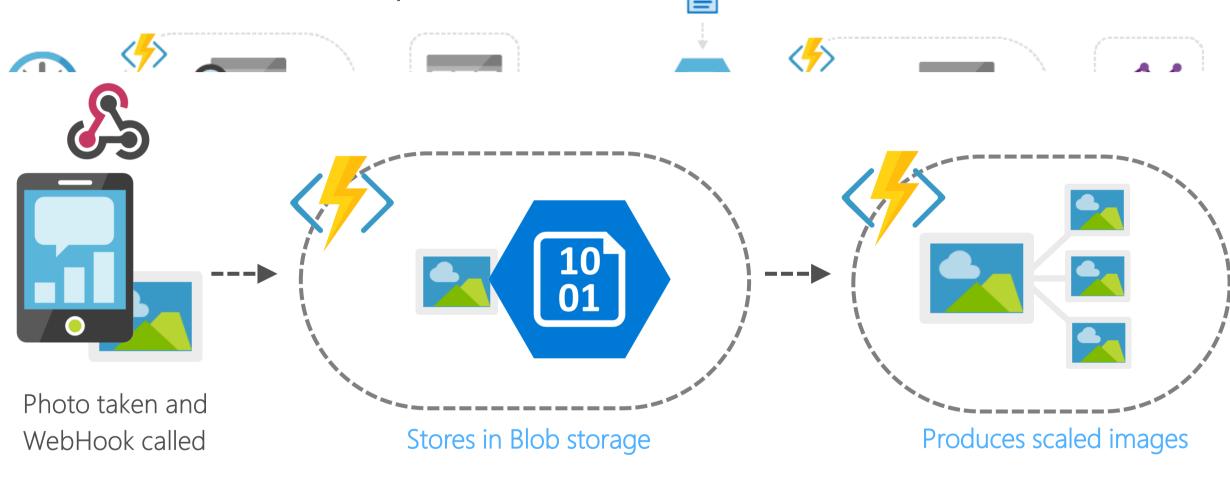


Focusing on Azure Functions



Process events with server-less code

Functions examples









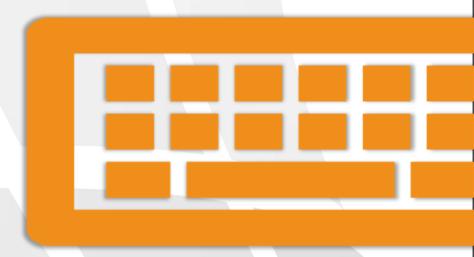






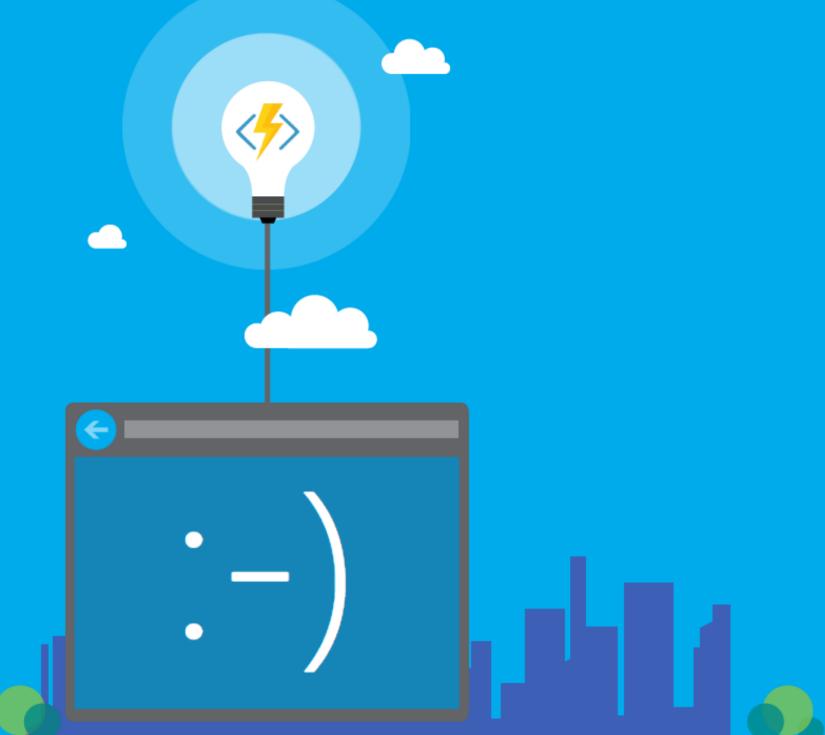
Lab 1 – Azure Functions 101





Azure Functions

101



Anatomy of an Azure Function App

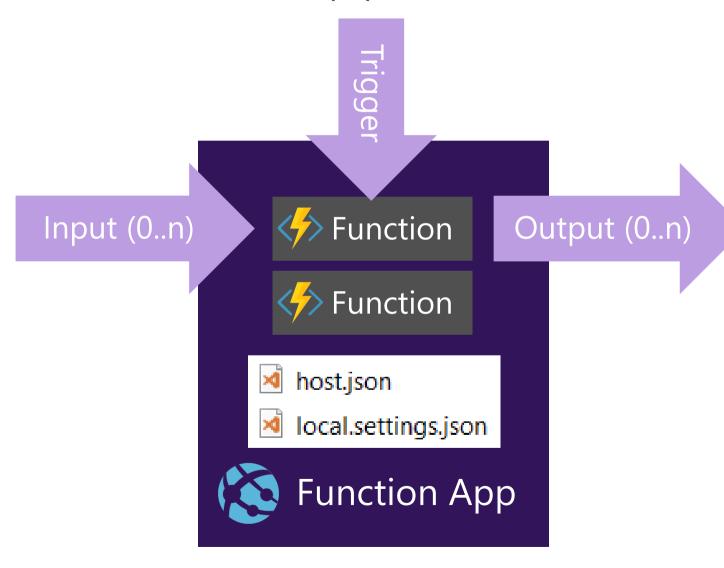
Function apps

- Hosted as Azure App Service
- JSON based configuration
- Running (multiple) functions

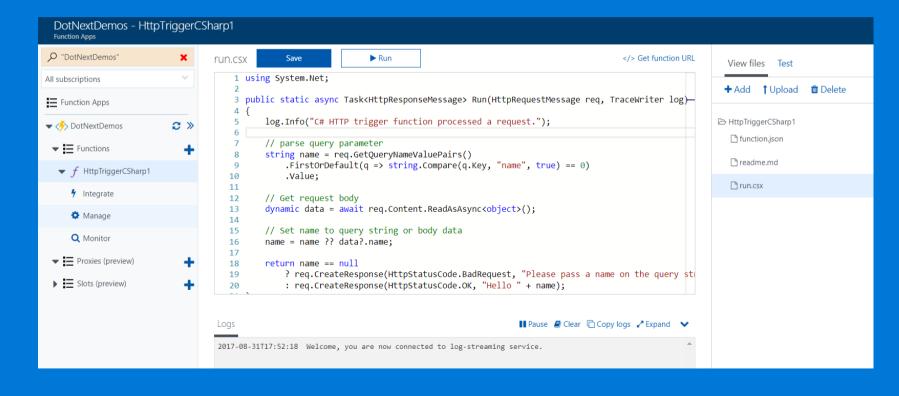
Trigger starts execution

Bindings for input and output

Zero or more possible
Triggers and bindings can vary
per function

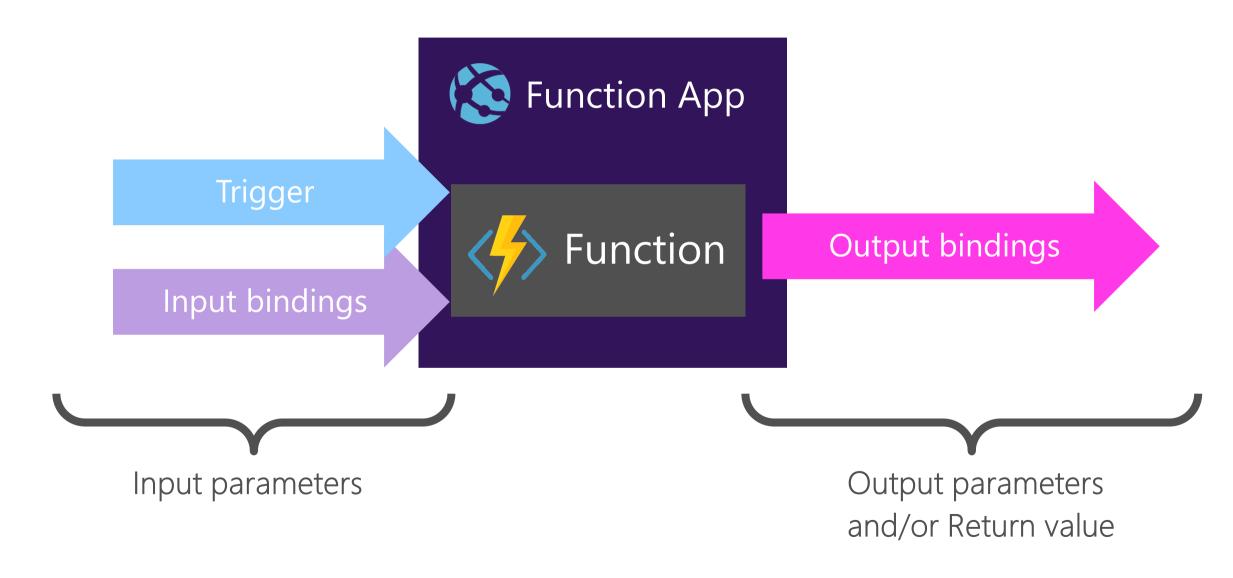


DemoCreating and using Azure Functions





Programming model: It's a function

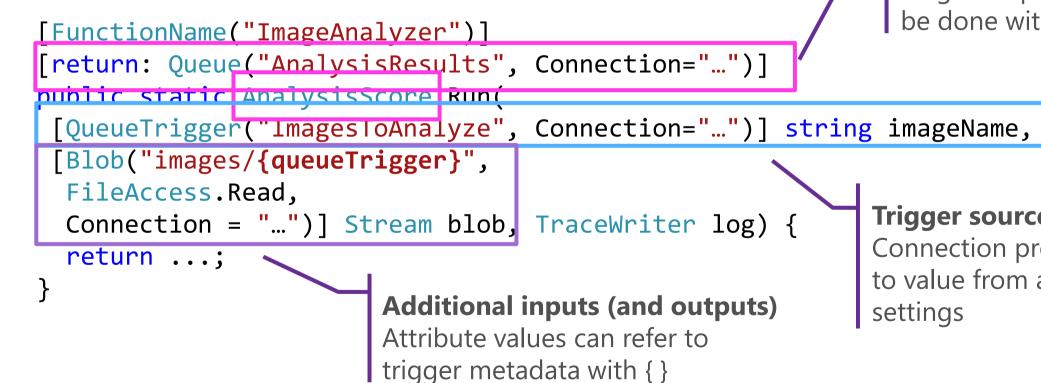


Triggers, input and output scenario

ImagesToAnalyze queue {second} {minute} {hour} {day} {month} {day-of-week} *⊠* "*pic23.jpg*" pic23.jpg input 10 Function output **AnalysisResults Images ImageAnalyzer** blob container queue

Abstractions over bindings

Define function.json metadata with attributes





Return value

Single output binding can be done with return type

Trigger source

Connection property refers to value from application settings



Hosting options

Azure

Consumption-based

Scaling as needed Might require time to provide compute instances

App Service plan

Available scale

Not so much server-less

Easy to combine with PaaS



On-premises

Azure Functions Runtime

Local installation of hosts
Connected via SQL Server database

Infrastructure operations

Not so much server-less



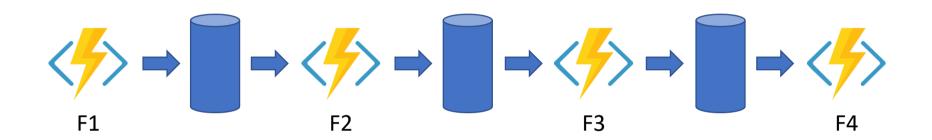
Why do we need "Durable Functions"

- Enable "long running" functions while maintaining local state.
- Simplify *complex* Function coordination (chaining, etc.)
- Easily call a Function from another Function
- All of the above using code-only

What is Durable Functions?

- Advanced feature for writing long-running orchestrations as a single C# function. No JSON schemas. No designer.
- New orchestrator functions can synchronously or asynchronously call other functions.
- Automatic checkpointing, enabling "long running" functions.
- Solves a variety of complex, transactional coding problems in serverless apps.
- Built on the open source Durable Task Framework.

Pattern #1: Function chaining - Today



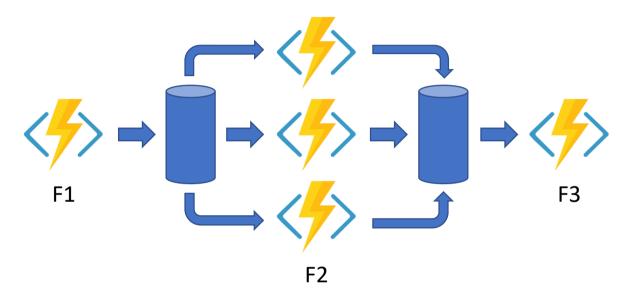
Problems:

- No visualization to show relationship between functions and queues.
- Middle queues are an implementation detail conceptual overhead.
- Error handling adds a lot more complexity.

Pattern #1: Function chaining - Better

```
// calls functions in sequence
public static async Task<object> Run(DurableOrchestrationContext ctx)
    trv
        var x = await ctx.CallFunctionAsync("F1");
        var y = await ctx.CallFunctionAsync("F2", x);
        var z = await ctx.CallFunctionAsync("F3", y);
        return await ctx.CallFunctionAsync("F4", z);
   catch (Exception)
        // global error handling/compensation goes here
```

Pattern #2: Fan-out/Fan-in - Today



Problems:

- Fanning-out is easy, but fanning-in is significantly more complicated
- Functions offers no help with this scenario today
- All the same problems of the previous pattern

Pattern #2: Fan-out/Fan-in - Easy

```
public static async Task Run(DurableOrchestrationContext ctx)
    var parallelTasks = new List<Task<int>>();
    // get a list of N work items to process in parallel
    object[] workBatch = await ctx.CallFunctionAsync<object[]>("F1");
    for (int i = 0; i < workBatch.Length; i++)</pre>
        Task<int> task = ctx.CallFunctionAsync<int>("F2", workBatch[i]);
        parallelTasks.Add(task);
    await Task.WhenAll(parallelTasks);
    // aggregate all N outputs and send result to F3
    int sum = parallelTasks.Sum(t => t.Result);
    await ctx.CallFunctionAsync("F3", sum);
```

 Technologies on Microsoft Azure for Serverless (INTEGRATION Focused) are on Silos

 The power comes once they are put together to solve a *REAL* business problems

But, there is a challenge in
 Managing & Monitoring of
 Serverless Integration Applications

Serverless360 is a platform tool to manage and monitor Serverless applications effortlessly









Event Grid

Functions

Logic Apps

API Management







Topics



Relay



Event Hub

Dashboard



License Plan: SB360 Partner Gold



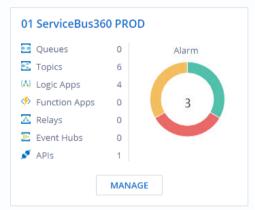


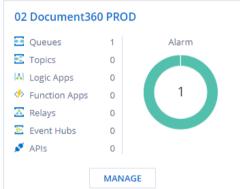


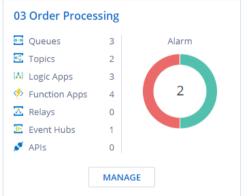


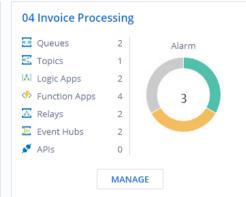
Refresh in 13 seconds

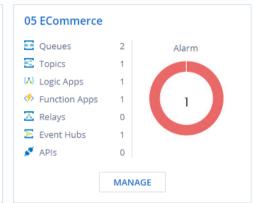
Composite Applications

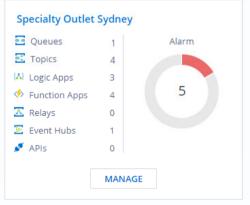


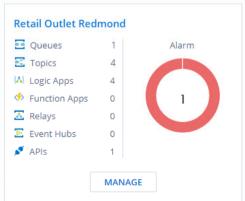














Management Capabilities in Serverless360

- Manage Azure Function apps from various subscriptions at one place in Serverless360.
- List of actions that you can perform on Azure Function apps,
 - Start
 - Stop
 - Restart
 - Delete
 - View properties of the Functions with in Function apps
 - Access Invocation Logs of the Functions by associating the Azure Function app to a Serverless360 Composite Application



Monitoring Capabilities in Serverless360

By associating Azure Function Apps to Serverless 360 Composite Application, you gain access to multiple monitoring options like;

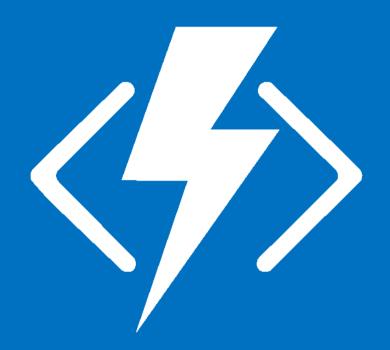
1. State based monitoring:

Monitor your Azure Function app based on the current '**state**'. Choose appropriate alarm from the below list based on the business need;

- Threshold alarm Alerts you when a violation persists against an expected configuration for a specified period of time
- Health Check alarm
 Checks the status of entities against
 the expected configuration at defined time and notify you
 on the status

2. Watch:

Get notified on Azure Function failure in near real time.



Monitoring Capabilities in Serverless360

3. Data Monitoring: Monitor Azure Function Apps based on extensive set of metrics listed

Data In (Bytes)

Data Out (Bytes)

Http Server Errors (Count)

Memory working set (Bytes)

Average memory working set (Bytes)

Function execution Units (Count)

Function execution Count (Count)

Connections (Count)

Handle Count (Count)

Thread Count (Count)

Private Bytes (Bytes)

IO Read Bytes Per Second (BytesPerSecond)

IO Write Bytes Per Second (BytesPerSecond)

IO Other Bytes Per Second (BytesPerSecond)

IO Read Operations Per Second (BytesPerSecond)

IO Write Operations Per

Second (BytesPerSecond)

IO Other Operations

Per Second (BytesPerSecond)

Requests In Application Queue (Count)

Current Assemblies (Count)

Total App Domains (Count)

Total App Domains Unloaded (Count)

Gen 0 Garbage Collections (Count)

Gen 1 Garbage Collections (Count)

Gen 2 Garbage Collections (Count)

Resources

Read

https://cloudandmobileblog.com/2018/03/15/how-totrigger-azure-function-by-azure-cosmos-db/

https://aka.ms/tryfunctions

https://functions.azure.com

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/

https://github.com/Azure/Azure-Functions



