



# Microsoft Cloud Workshop

## Serverless architecture

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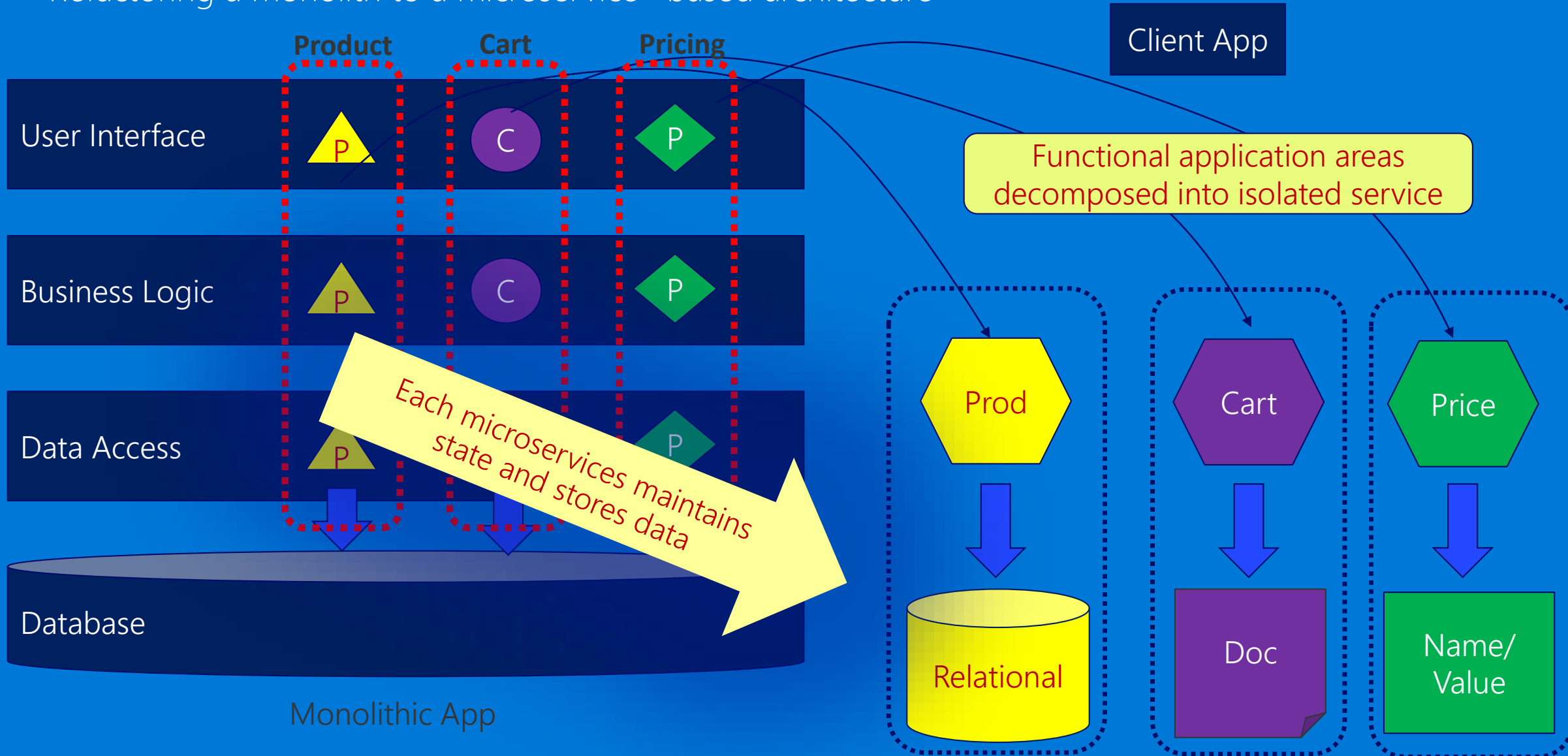
# What are Microservices?

# What are Microservices?

- An approach to application development in which a large solution is built as a suite of modular services
- Each service supports a specific business goal and uses a simple well-defined interface to communicate
- Each service is isolated, has its own dependencies, domain and logic and evolves independently
- Embracing cross-platform, each can be written in a different programming language, use different data storage technologies and scale independently

# Microservice Architecture

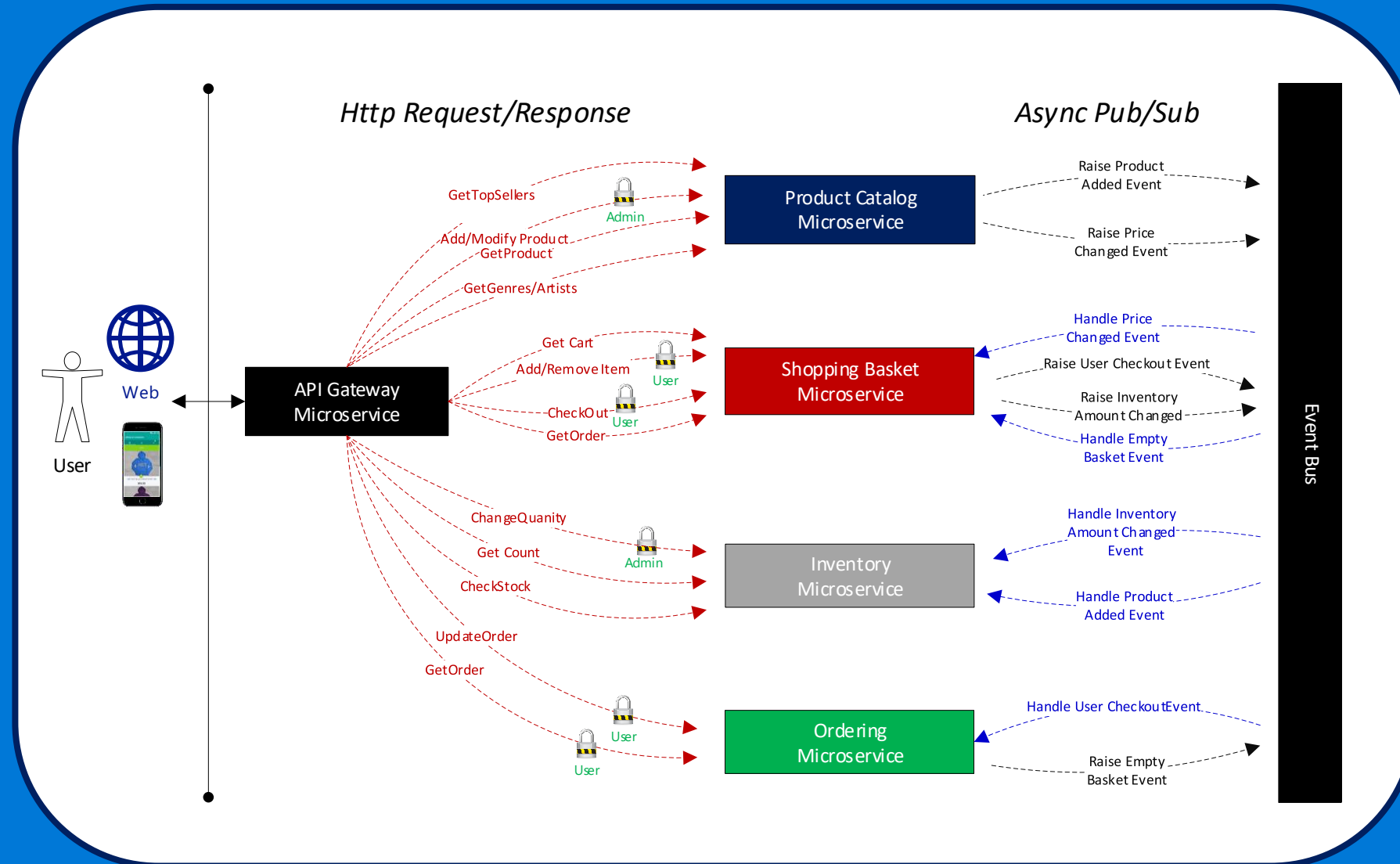
- Refactoring a monolith to a microservice –based architecture



# Microservices != Containers

- Microservice: Isolated application with a single purpose
- Container: Encapsulate discrete components of app logic and the corresponding runtime
- Containers are frequently used to host microservices
  - Provide fine-grained execution environment
  - High degree of isolation
  - Fast initialization and execution

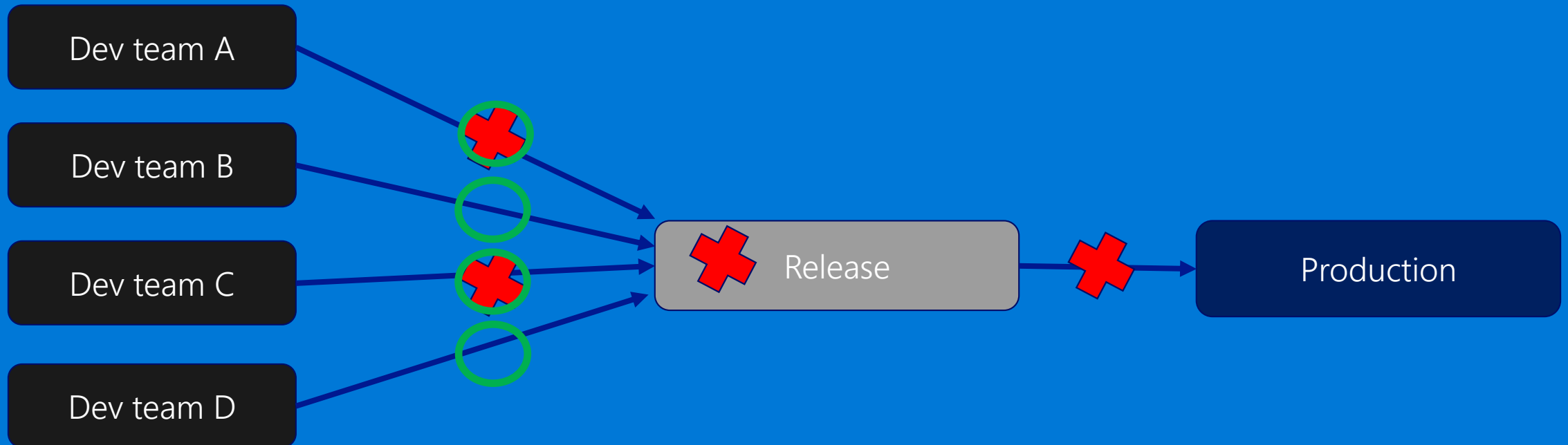
# Microservices Architecture - Detail View



# Microservices: Benefits and Challenges

# How Monoliths Destroy Agility

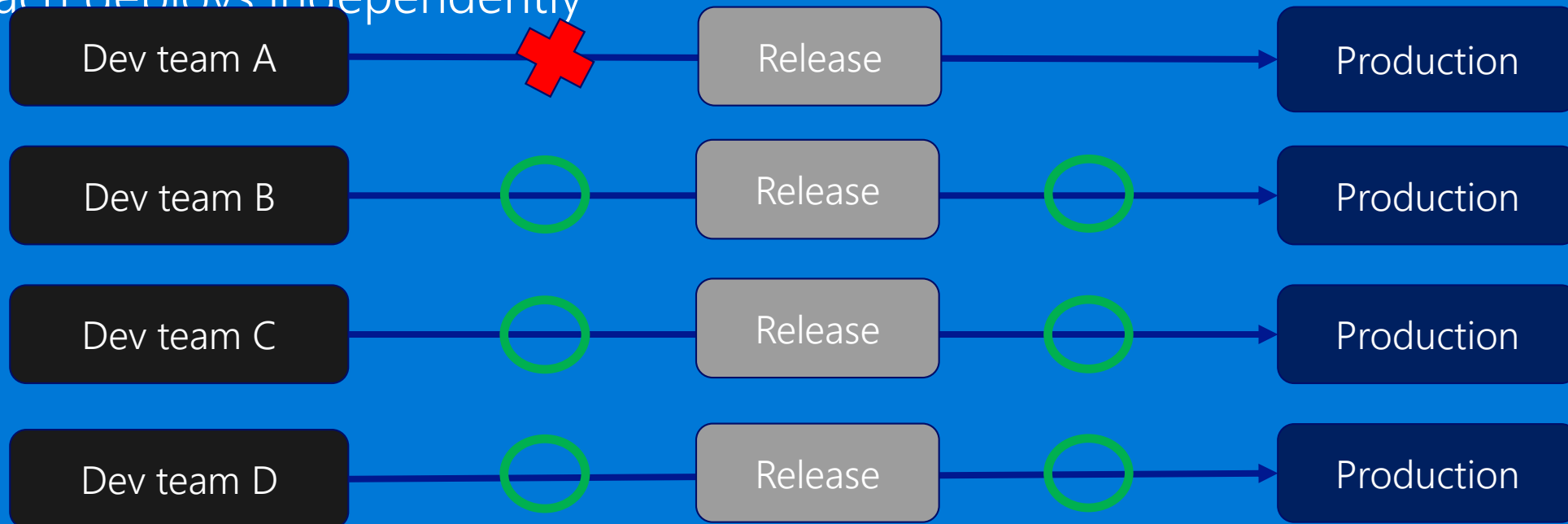
- Single codebase with single release pipeline
  - All teams share same dependencies – tightly-coupled
  - All teams release in the same cadence
  - A defect in a dependency can block multiple teams and the release itself



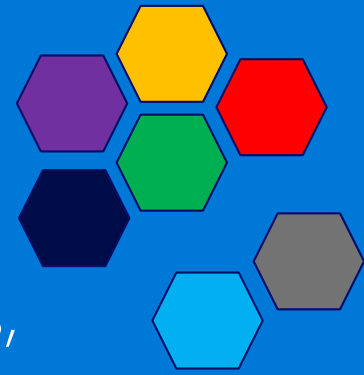


# Agility Benefits of Microservices

- Each team owns its own service and deploys separately
  - Services are isolated and do not directly share dependencies
  - Each has its own release cadence
  - Each deploys independently



# Microservices - Benefits



- Encapsulates business functionality into small targeted services, organized around business capabilities
- Services deploy frequently and evolve independently
- Services scale Independently
- Enables technology diversity
  - Mix multiple programming platforms and data-storage technologies – best tool for the job
  - Rewriting/modernizing a single service is feasible
  - “Future-proofs” application investment against obsolete technology stacks
- Failure in one service less likely to cause system-wide failure

# Microservices - Challenges

- Architectural and operational complexity increase
- Remote calls escalate network I/O, congestion and latency
- Distributed services expose points of failure, reducing reliability
- Decentralized data require eventual consistency delays
- Integration and versioning concerns become critical
- Service discovery and routing concerns must be handled
- Testing – Stubs/mocks become key
- Orchestration, management and monitoring are mandatory

# Microservice Candidates

- Strategic enterprise systems too complex to manage as a monolith
- Systems that will change frequently
- Systems developed by large teams with frequent churning
- Systems with components that must scale independently
- Systems constructed with different technology stacks

# Microservice Considerations

- Defining service boundaries
- Implementing a Gateway
- Implementing inter-service communication
- Data integrity (across stores)
- Resiliency (partial failure)
- Hosting

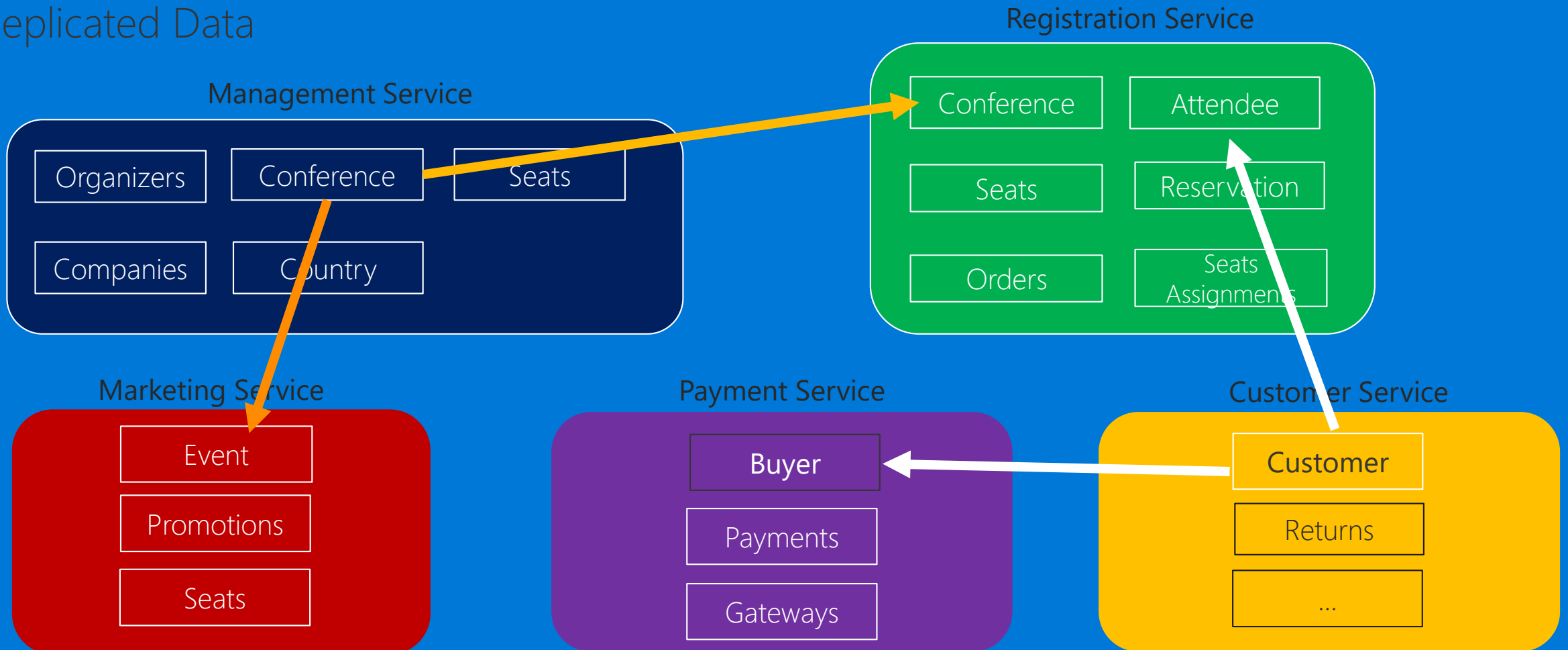
# Microservices: Decomposing and Modeling

# Identifying Services

- First, you must identify service boundaries
- A common strategy is to decompose by business capability
- Each distinct capability becomes a Bounded Context
  - DDD pattern for dividing up large domain models
- Each bounded context is autonomous and has its own...
  - Domain model
  - Data Store
  - Ubiquitous language
  - Invariants, rules, code

# Bounded Context Example

- Conference Management System
- Functional Boundaries
- Replicated Data





# Azure Services for Microservices, Serverless and Containers



Xamarin



Web Apps



PowerApps



API Management



AKS



Service Fabric



App Service



Functions



Logic Apps

IaaS

Low Level PaaS

High Level PaaS

Containers

Serverless

Microservices

+

Containers

+

Serverless

+

APIs

=

Faster Innovation

# Abstract and learning objectives

## Abstract

Setup and configure a serverless architecture, breaking down the solution to smaller components that are individually scalable, and allowing the customer to only pay for what they use.

## Learning objectives

- Independently scale and break down business logic into discrete components
- Use computer vision algorithms within Azure
- Create a Logic App to act as a workflow
- Monitor the serverless topology, observing how well the solution scales when under load
- Implement a Continuous Deployment DevOps process in the serverless architecture



# Step 1: Review the customer case study

## Outcome

Analyze your customer needs

## Timeframe

15 minutes

# Customer situation

Litware, Inc. manages a number of toll booths, taking photos of vehicles and billing the drivers.

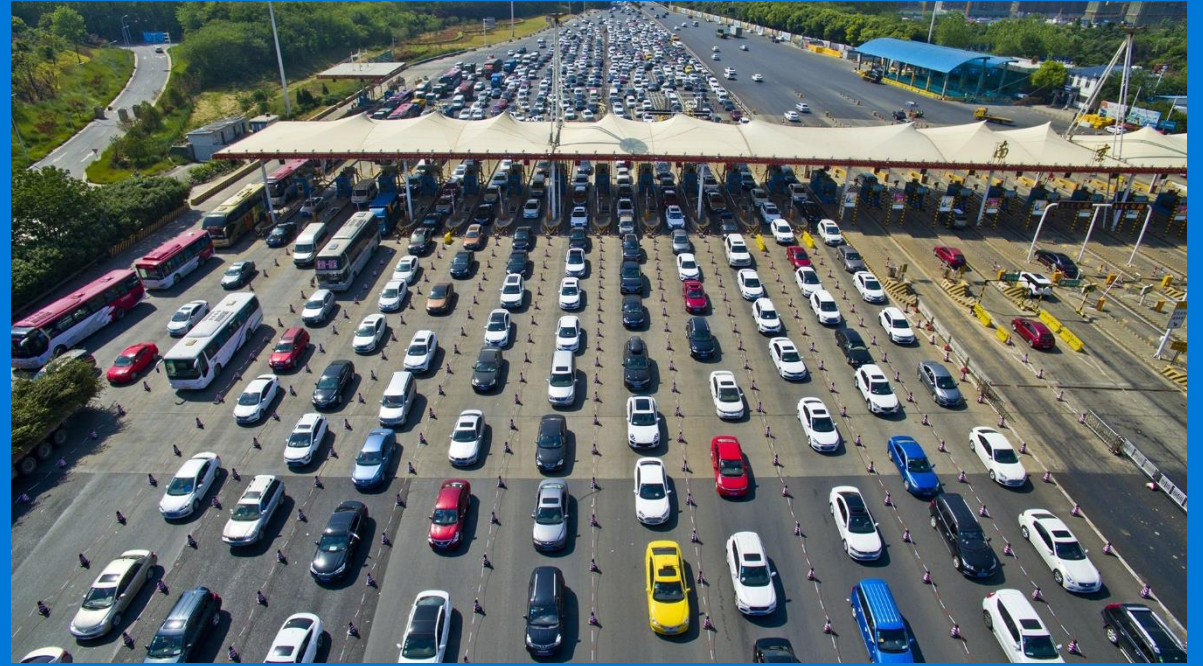
License plate detection is currently a manual process.

They are trying to cope with being overloaded due to faster-than-expected growth.



# Customer situation

Litware is confident that their billing system can handle the load.



They are concerned about how rapidly they can automate the license plate processing while ensuring the new automated solution can scale to meet demand, especially during spikes in traffic.

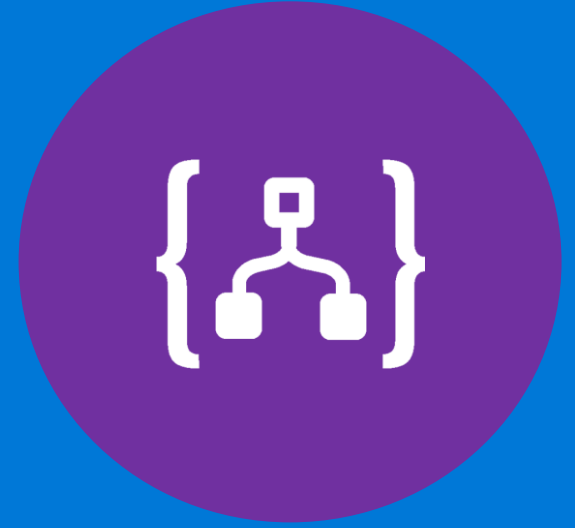
# Customer situation



Would like to use machine learning service to perform license plate recognition task



Needs to store images in cloud storage and data in database for export and manual verification



Wants an automated workflow to export license plate data and send conditional alerts

# Customer situation

Our directors want to see where we can take the notion of a serverless architecture, and see if there truly are long-term performance and cost benefits.

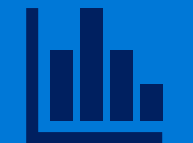
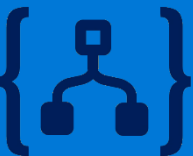
With the unexpected windfall of the toll booths contract, they want to make sure we have a tested strategy we can fall back on in the future...





# Customer needs

- Automate manual process using serverless
- Use ready-made machine learning service
- Manually enter license plate numbers for images that could not be processed
- Scalable solution that can handle unexpected demand
- Automated workflow that exports data
- Options to locally develop and automate deployment pipeline
- Centralized monitoring dashboard with real-time and historical viewing options

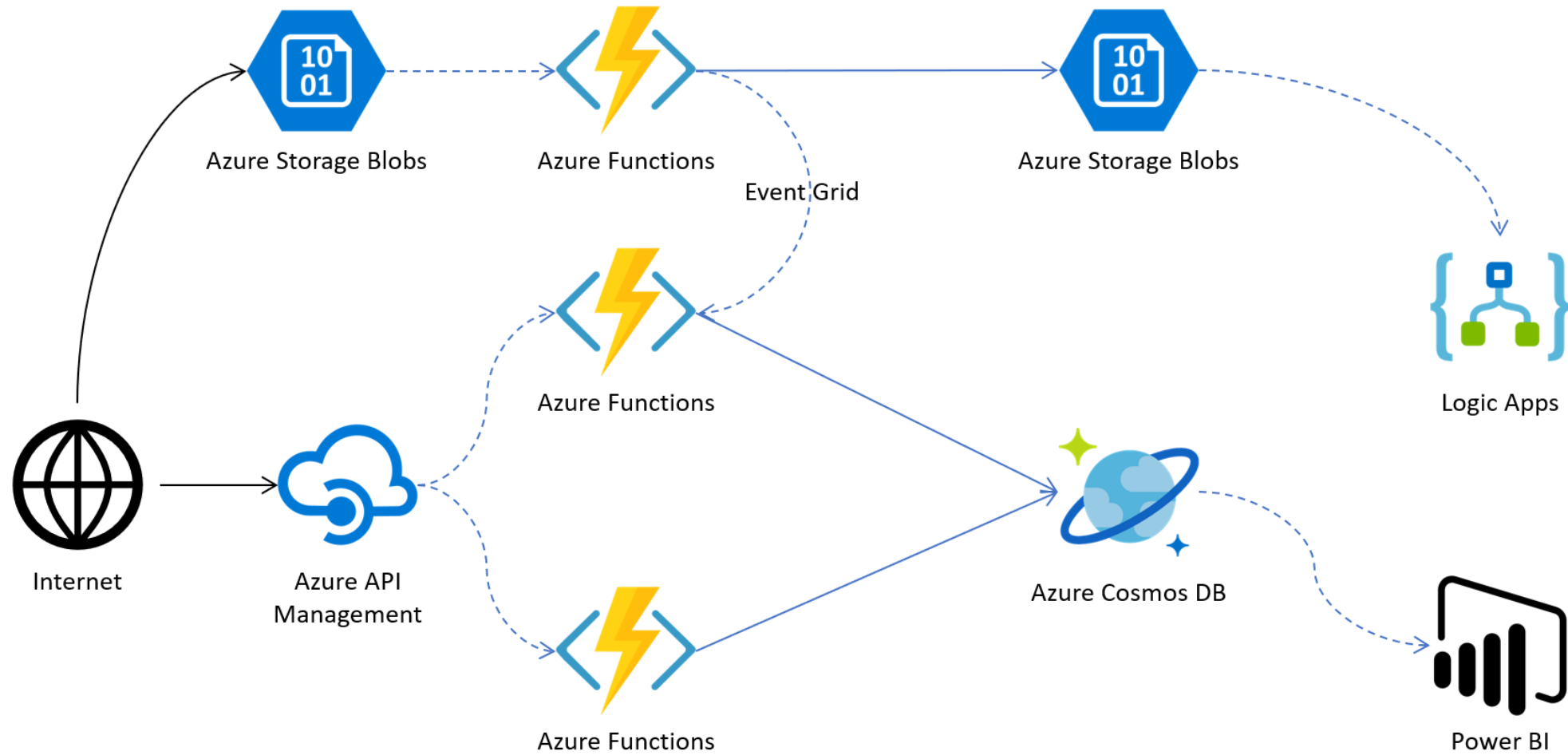


# Customer objections

- How can the serverless components talk to each other?
- Will the dynamic scalability of the serverless components end up costing us a lot of money?
- How do we combat against erroneous image processing?



# Common scenarios



# Step 2: Design the solution

<http://aka.ms/serverless-workshop>

## Outcome

Design a solution and prepare to present the solution to the target customer audience in a 15-minute chalk-talk format.

## Timeframe

60 minutes

<b><i>Business needs</i></b> (10 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Respond to questions outlined in your guide and list the answers on a flipchart.</li></ul>
<b><i>Design</i></b> (35 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Design a solution for as many of the stated requirements as time allows. Show the solution on a flipchart.</li></ul>
<b><i>Prepare</i></b> (15 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify any customer needs that are not addressed with the proposed solution.</li><li>• Identify the benefits of your solution.</li><li>• Determine how you will respond to the customer's objections.</li><li>• Prepare for a 15-minute presentation to the customer.</li></ul>

# Step 3: Present the solution

## Outcome

Present a solution to the target customer in a 15-minute chalk-talk format.

## Timeframe

30 minutes (15 minutes for each team to present and receive feedback)

## Directions

- Pair with another table
- One table is the Microsoft team, and the other table is the customer
- The Microsoft team presents their proposed solution to the customer
- The customer asks one of the objections from the list of objections in the case study
- The Microsoft team responds to the objection
- The customer team gives feedback to the Microsoft team

# Wrap-up

## Outcome

- Identify the preferred solution for the case study
- Identify solutions designed by other teams

## Timeframe

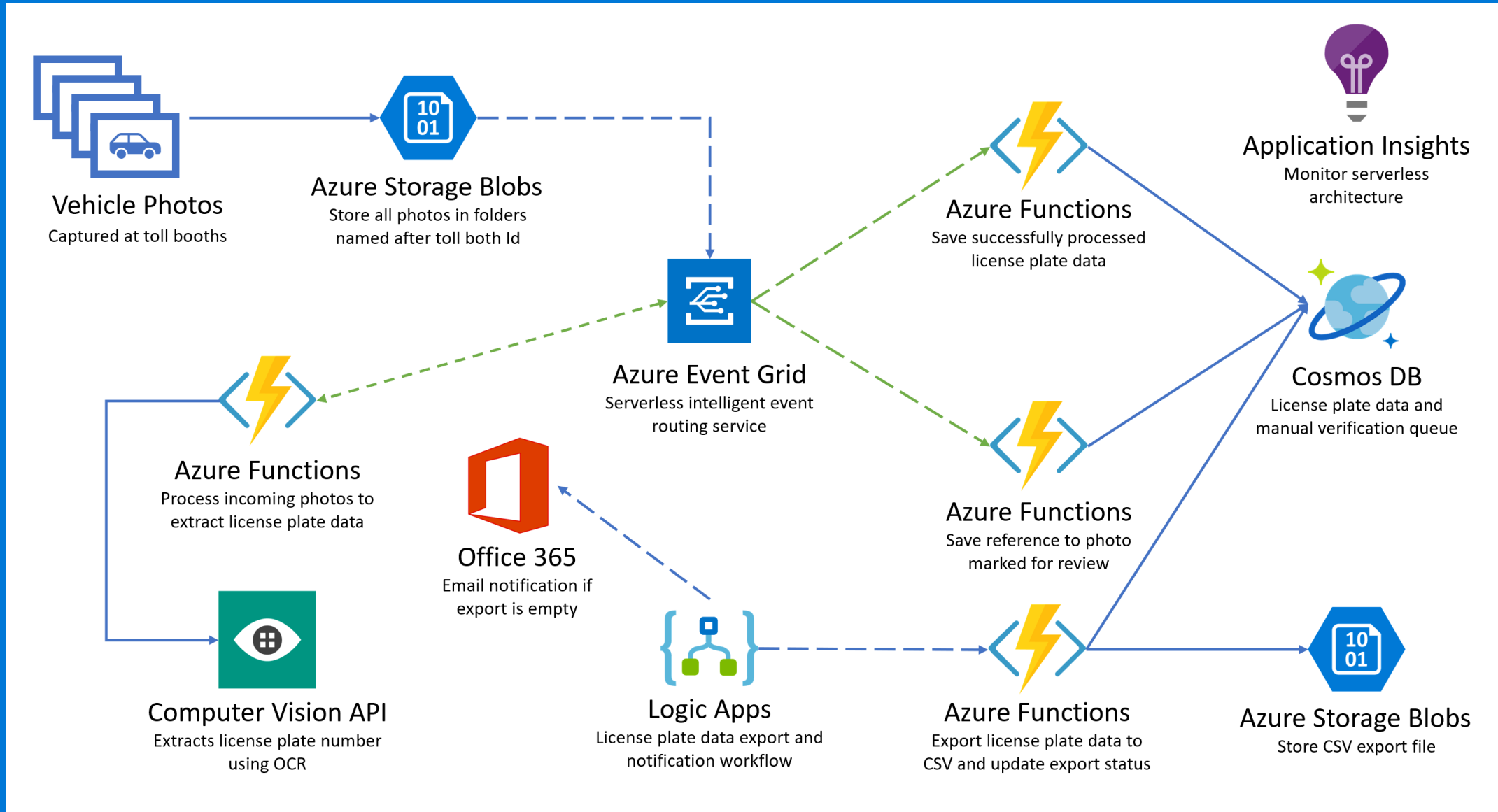
15 minutes

# Preferred target audience

- Abby Burris, Chief Information Officer, Litware, Inc.
- The primary audience is business decision makers and technology decision makers.
- Usually, we talk to the Infrastructure Managers who report into the CIOs, or to application sponsors (like a VP LOB, CMO) or to those that represent the Business Unit IT or developers that report into application sponsors.



# Preferred solution





# Preferred solution

## License plate processing serverless components

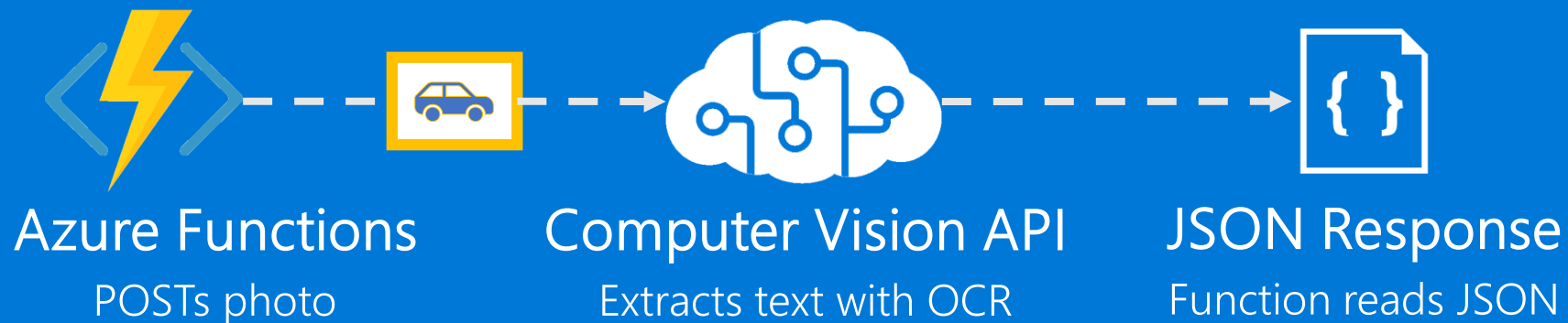
- Orchestrate event-driven activities with Event Grid
- Use Azure Functions for serverless compute with the Consumption plan
- Research and test downstream services to see if they can handle high demand – implement rate-limiting and resiliency strategy as needed
- Use Cosmos DB to store license plate data



# Preferred solution

## License plate OCR

- Use the Cognitive Services Computer Vision API and its built-in OCR capabilities
- The image processing function can make a REST call to send the photo and read the JSON data in return



# Preferred solution

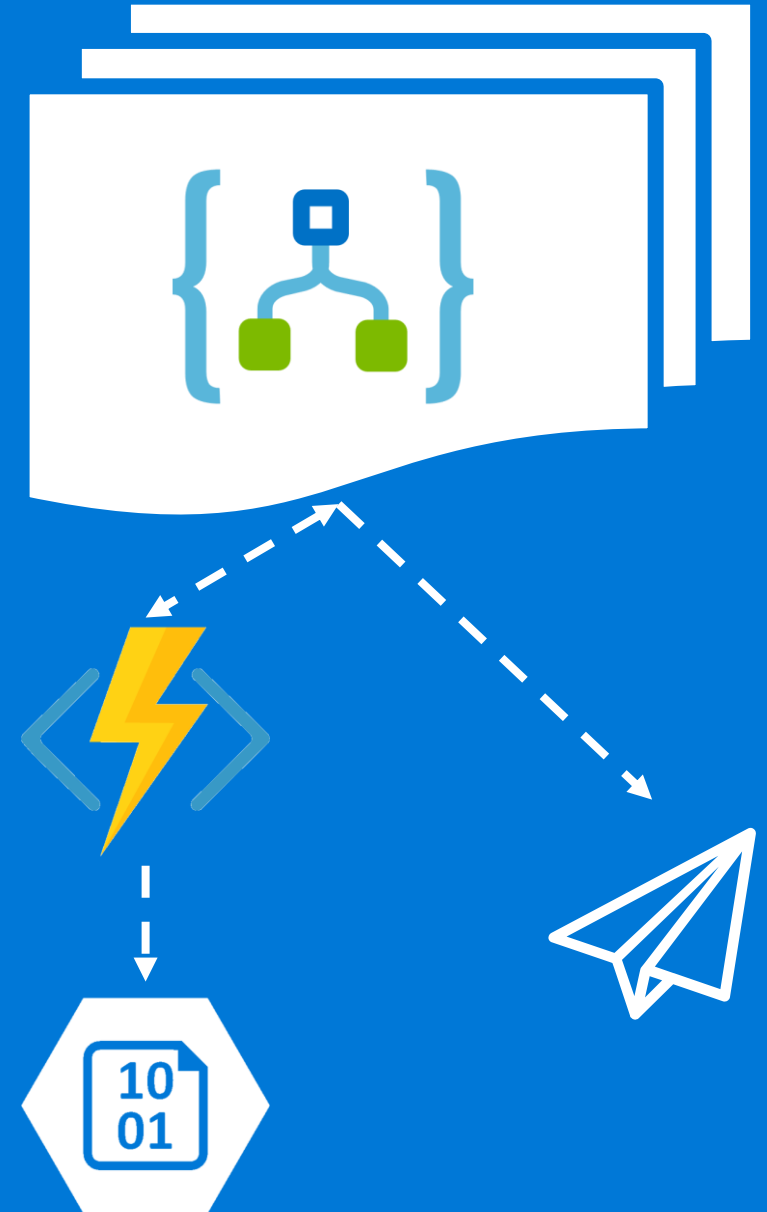
## Data export workflow

Create a Logic App with the following:

Recurrence trigger that executes every hour  
**then**

Executes Azure function that exports CSV to storage  
**then**

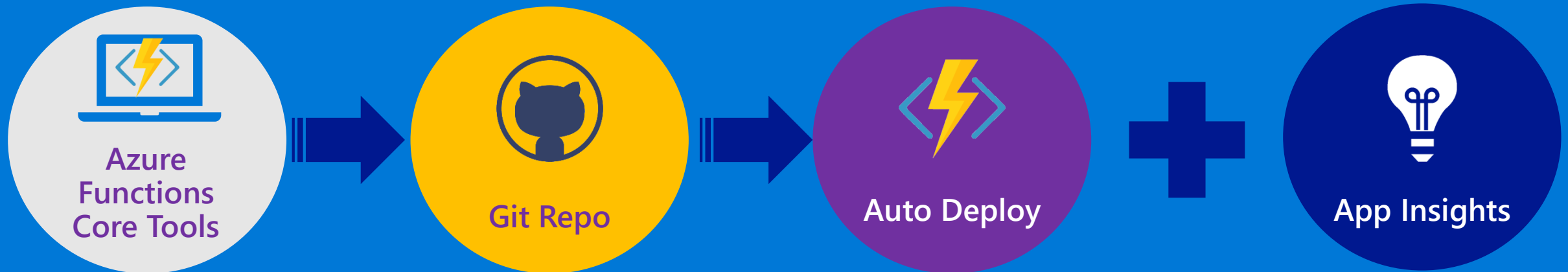
Uses conditional logic to evaluate response code from the function and send email using Office 365 Outlook connector



# Preferred solution

## Monitoring and DevOps

- Develop & debug Function Apps locally with Azure Functions Core Tools
- Automate function deployments through App Service continuous integration – use integrated source repo like GitHub, DropBox or VSTS
- Monitor all executing serverless components with App Insights, in real-time, and use it to configure alerts and view historical telemetry



# Customer objections

- How can the serverless components talk to each other?
- Will the dynamic scalability of the serverless components end up costing us a lot of money?
- How do we combat against erroneous image processing?



# Customer quote

“Thanks to Azure’s serverless components, and the ease in which we can use them, we have been able to rapidly build a cost-effective and robust solution to replace our manual license plate recognition process. The first-class monitoring tools we can use with our new architecture has helped us confidently move forward and competently meet the high demands of our expanding customer base.”

Abby Burris, CIO, Litware, Inc.

