Correct Zipcodes using Serverless Golang

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What the heck

Share our passion about Go based Microservices:

- ▶ implementing a REST service
- ▶ ... in go using goland
- ▶ ... deploying it as a Google Cloud Function

Show me what you've got

use for example:

```
curl -X POST ... -d '{"zipCode":"72205", "placeName":"Barl"}'
```

to get:

```
"distance":2,
"percentage":81,
"place":{
    "countryCode":"DE",
    "zipCode":"12205",
    "place":"Berlin",
    ...
    "latitude":"52.434",
    "longitude":"13.2945"
}
```

What's the point?

- ► What's the fuss about FaaS?
- Support EPLASS address detection (CoP ML project).
- Let's play go.

Why go?

- ▶ Typed Language
- Minimal and Lightweight
- ▶ No external http server required
- Comprehensive concurrency and async
- Easily cross-compiled
- gofmt formatting

- 1. FaaS
- 2. V0, V1 and V2 of the zipchecker
- 3. GCF in Production
- 4. Wrapup

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FaaS

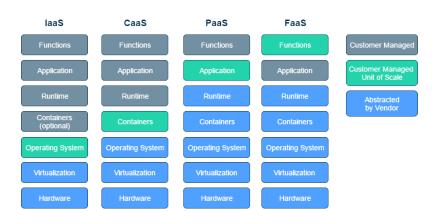


Figure 1: *aaS Stacks

FaaS

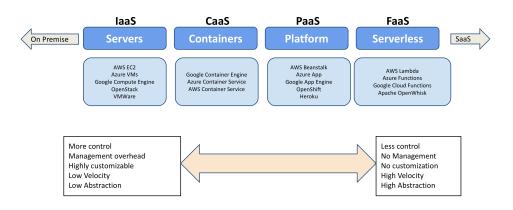


Figure 2: *aaS Provider

FaaS here

- ► AWS Lambda, **Google Cloud Functions**, MS Azure Functions, . . .
- ► Node.js, Python, **Go 1.11.5**
- ► Google Cloud Platform, Google Cloud SDK, (mirrored) Source Control

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V0 Hello World

v0 implements a service that responds with "Hello World":

- project layout
- ► implementation
- building and running

V1 Business Logic

v1 extends v0 by zipchecker business logic:

- implementation
 - request processing (net/http)
 - marshaling and unmarshaling (JSON and CSV)
 - embedding statics
 - constructors
 - Levenshtein distance
 - error handling
- testing

V2 GCP Deployment

v2 extends v1 by GCP deployment:

- ► GCP preparation
- ► GCP admin console
- ▶ GCP deployment
- ► GCP logs

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GCF in Production – Scaling

- scales by creating new function instances
- the total number of function instances can be limited
- function instances are reused (watch out here)
- global scope may be used to cache across function invocations
- concurrent requests are processed by different instances
- response-time depends on hot- or cold start

GCF in Production – Pricing

- ► \$0.40 / 10⁶ invocations
- ► \$0.0000025 / GB-Second memory
- ► \$0.0000100 / GHz-Second CPU
- ▶ \$0.12 / GB Outbound Data (Egress) traffic

"Free Tier" per month:

- ▶ 2 million invocations
- ► 400,000 GB-seconds
- ► 200,000 GHz-seconds
- ► 5 GB Egress traffic

see: Cloud Functions Pricing

GCF in Production – Price Example

based on 2ms (i.e. 100ms) + 1KB traffic at 128MB and 200MHz:

- ► CPU: $\frac{2*10^8 \text{ MHz s}}{0.1s*200 \text{ MHz}} = 10*10^6$
- ► memory: $\frac{400,000*1024\,\text{MB}\,\text{s}}{0.1\text{s}*128\,\text{MB}} = 32*10^6$
- ► traffic: $\frac{5*1024*1024 \text{ KB}}{1 \text{ KB}} \approx 5.2 * 10^6$
- ► invocations: 2 * 10⁶

 $\text{min}(10,32,5.2,2) \rightarrow 2*10^6$ free invocations $\equiv \sim \$4.88$

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Wrapup – Things to do

- trees of functions
- provided services

Wrapup – The next big thing?

- ▶ interesting idea
- ► for small services: easy implementation and deployment

however:

- implementation becomes even more fragmented
- "overly distributed"
- difficult to test
- high delay for logs (sometimes 5-10s)
- cost: hard to predict and might get out of hand

Wrapup – Readings

- ► Go Playground
- ► Google Cloud Functions Tutorial Series
- Service Setup with Gin, Auth0
- Service Monitoring with Go and DataDog



https://github.com/sebogh/zipchecker