

# WebJobs & Azure Functions in modern and Serverless applications

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What, when and how to use the "Functions" programming model

Goals

- WebJobs Overview
- Serverless Computing
- Azure Functions Overview



What is the Functions programming model?

- Function as the unit of work
- Functions start, execute and finish
- Functions have inputs and outputs

```
public async static Task ProcessQueueMessageAsyncCancellationToken(
    [QueueTrigger("blobcopyqueue")] string blobName,
    [Blob("textblobs/{queueTrigger}",FileAccess.Read)] Stream blobInput,
    [Blob("textblobs/{queueTrigger}-new",FileAccess.Write)] Stream blobOutput,
    CancellationToken token)
{
    await blobInput.CopyToAsync(blobOutput, 4096, token);
}
```





## Functions *should*:

- do one thing
- be idempotent
- finish as quickly as possible







(►



#### How and when to use them?

#### Questions:

- 1. What is that you want to do?
- 2. What triggers the function?
- 3. Do I need additional data?
- 4. Is there output I should produce?

## Conclude: "When \_\_\_, get \_\_\_, do \_\_\_, and output \_\_\_".

#### Azure WebJobs



"Azure WebJobs provide an easy way to run scripts or programs, on demand, continuously or on a schedule, as background processes on App Service Web Apps."

WebJobs SDK provide bindings and trigger system which works with Storage Blobs, Queues, Tables, Service Bus.

WebJobs Extensions















#### Serverless Computing



"Serverless architectures refer to applications that significantly depend on third-party services (knows as Backend as a Service or "BaaS") or on custom code that's run in ephemeral containers (Function as a Service or "FaaS")"

Martin Fowler

#### **Benefits**

- Reduced Operational & Development Costs
- Fast and easy Scaling
- Reduced Packaging & Deployment
   Complexity
- Easy scheduling & event processing
- Reduced time to market / Experimentation

#### Drawbacks

- Vendor control
- Execution Duration
- Unit Testing
- Limited Tooling









Process events with serverless code

- Develop in any language C#, node.js, F#, Python...
- Schedule event-driven tasks easily
- Expose Functions as Http API endpoints
- Pay only for what you use
- Scale Functions based on demand





Azure Functions Architecture

#### Built on top of App Service & WebJobs SDK

Code	Config								
Language Runtime C#, Node.js, F#, PHP, etc.									
WebJobs Script Runtime Azure Functions Host – Dynamic Compilation, Language abstractions, etc.									
WebJobs Core Programming model, common abstraction	s Triggers, input and output bindings								
App Service Dynamic Runtime Hosting, CI, Deployment Slots, Remote Debugging, etc.									



#### Azure Functions Platform & Pricing

#### **Dedicated & Dynamic Tiers**

#### Dedicated

- Basic, Standard, Premium App Service Tiers
- Pay based on # of reserved VMs
- You are responsible for scaling

## Dynamic

- Pay based on # of **executions**
- **Platform** responsible for scaling
- Limits

## Pricing

(Reserved Memory × Duration) + Number Of Executions = xxx (GB-s)

Execution <sup>-</sup>	Time	=	(1,536/1,024	*	2,000,000 - 400,000)	*	€0.000007	=	€17.54
			Function Memory Size converted to GB's		Total Execution time – 400,000 Free Grant		Regional Cost	ſ	Monthly Execution Time Cost
Requests		=	(2,000,000-1,000,000)	/	1,000,000	*	€0.16866	=	€0.17
			Total Execution count minus free grant				Price per million Executions		Monthly Execution Cost











#### WebJobs vs Azure Functions

#### **Common Points**

- Same "Functions" Programming model
- Support bindings for triggers/inputs/outputs
- WebJobs SDK extensions model
- External libraries support
- Can run locally and be debugged
- Both provide runtime telemetry via Dashboard

#### WebJobs vs Azure Functions



#### Programming model differences

#### WebJobs

- Attributes for configuring bindings
- Traditional .NET developer experience (Visual Studio, NuGet, MSBuild)
- Many functions per class
- Can access and manipulate many core SDK features
- Can't listen for HTTP requests\*

#### Azure Functions

- C#, Node.js, F#, Python
- Config files for bindings
- Diverse development (Azure Portal, VS Code)
- Supports HTTP

#### WebJobs vs Azure Functions



Hosting model differences

#### WebJobs

- Supports Host configuration
- Build a console app
- You manage scaling
- Runs the service in the background of Web/Mobile/API app
- Runs any console app (not just SDK based ones)

#### **Azure Functions**

- Limited control over the host
- Just give it your code/config
- Function app owns the whole host
- Scale is managed for you
- Only runs Azure Functions stuff no other things



#### Thank You



https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/documentation/articles/websites-webjobs-resources/ https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/services/functions/ www.azureheads.gr

www.ppolyzos.com

## Supported Bindings



Туре	Service	Trigger	Input	Output
Schedule	Azure Functions	V		
HTTP (REST or WebHook)	Azure Functions	V		V
Blob Storage	Azure Storage	V	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	V
Queues	Azure Storage	V		V
Tables	Azure Storage		<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	V
Tables	Azure Mobile Apps Easy Tables		~	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>
No-SQL DB	Azure DocumentDB		<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	V
Streams	Azure EventHubs	V		V
Push Notifications	Azure Notification Hubs			V
SaaS	Twillio, SendGrid (experimental)			<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>

