

Function as a Service

General Principles, Container Virtualization and OpenFaaS –
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Function as a Service



Figure: Popular FaaS Offerings:

- (a) AWS Lambda [1]
- (b) Google Cloud Functions [2]
- (c) IBM Cloud Functions [3]
- (d) Apache OpenWhisk [4]

Function as a Service (FaaS)

- Event-driven
- Scalable
- Fast deployment of code
- Payment per invocation

Amazon Alexa

Alexa Skills are executed in AWS Lambda!

FaaS General Architecture I

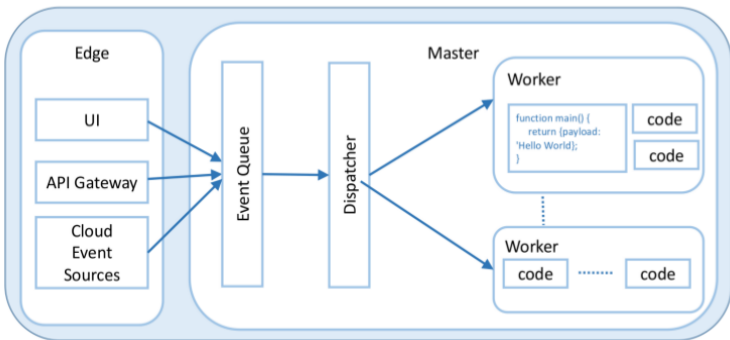


Figure: General FaaS Architecture [5]

FaaS General Architecture II

Edge

- **UI** – An UI for the management of functions
- **API Gateway** – The general API for the implemented functions

Event Queue/Dispatcher

- **Event Queue** – Manages the triggered Events
- **Dispatcher** – Manages the scaling of invocations

Worker

- **Worker Processes/Containers** – Execute the function invocations

Interesting Paper

Figure 2 and the explanation of the architecture are taken from the paper of Baldini et.al. [5]

Function as a Service

The Service consists of:

Scalability – Reaction to large number of Requests

Environment – Running the code on a Platform

Virtualization – Capsulation of running code

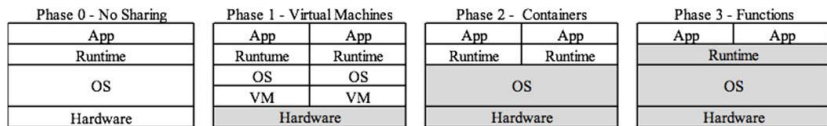


Figure: Evolution of Virtualization [6]

Docker

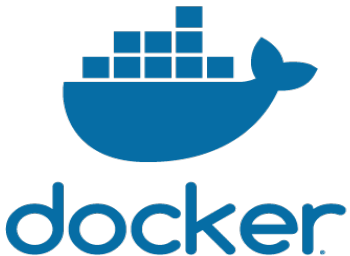


Figure: Docker

Source:

[https://www.docker.com/
brand-guidelines](https://www.docker.com/brand-guidelines)

Docker

- Released by dotCloud 2013
- Enables Container Virtualization
- A more advanced form of Application Virtualization
- Available for:
Linux, MacOS, Windows

Docker Architecture

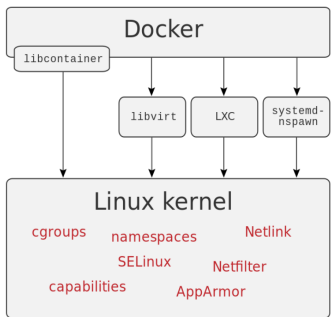


Figure: Docker Architecture

Docker Architecture

- Docker uses the Linux Kernel
- libcontainer creates containers
- libvirt manages Virtual Environments
- LXC will be replaced by libcontainer

Source: [https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Docker_\(Software\)](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Docker_(Software))

Docker Application Architecture I

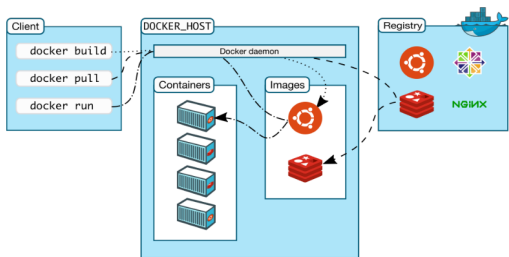


Figure: Docker Application Architecture

Source: <https://docs.docker.com/engine/docker-overview/#docker-architecture>

Applications in Docker [7]

- Client-Server Architecture
- Docker Client docker
- Docker Daemon dockerd

Docker Objects

- Images
- Containers

Docker Application Architecture II

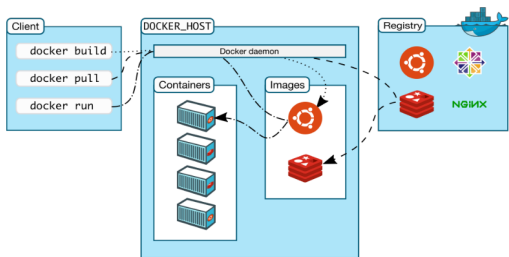


Figure: Docker Application Architecture

Docker Client `docker`

- Manages Docker Daemon/s

Docker Daemon `dockerd`

- Listens to Requests
- Manages Docker Objects (images, containers, etc.)

Source: <https://docs.docker.com/engine/docker-overview/#docker-architecture>

Docker Application Architecture III

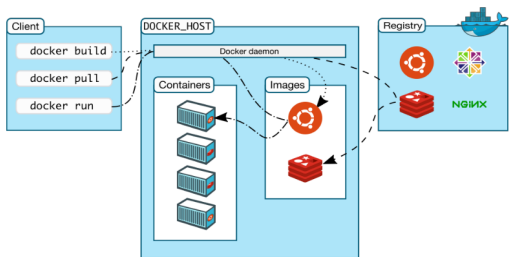


Figure: Docker Application Architecture

Source: <https://docs.docker.com/engine/docker-overview/#docker-architecture>

Docker Objects

- Containers
 - Runnable Instance
 - Isolated from other containers
- Images
 - Read-Only File
 - Defines an Application

Docker Benefits

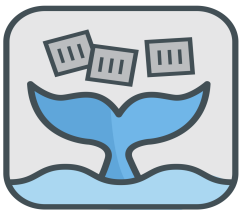
Docker has the following benefits:

- Less resource consumption than OS Virtualization
- Isolation of Applications
- Fast deployment
- Perfect for testing purposes
- Containers can be restarted

Docker Swarm and Kubernetes

The Docker Engine has a build in solution for Cluster deployment and management. The `swarm` mode enables the control over multiple Docker hosts and is crucial for the scalability of applications [8]. Kubernetes is a different system that enables deployment over multiple hosts.

OpenFaaS



OPENFAAS

Figure: OpenFaaS

Source:

<https://github.com/openfaas>

OpenFaaS

- Open Source Platform
- Functions can be deployed and scaled
- Event-driven
- Lightweight
- Support for multiple languages: C#, Node.js, Python, Ruby

OpenFaaS Architecture I

Functions as a Service

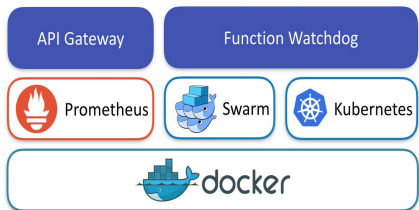


Figure: OpenFaaS Architecture [9]

OpenFaaS Architecture [9]

• Gateway API

- Provides a Route to the functions
- UI for the management of functions
- Scales functions through Docker

• Function Watchdog

- Functions are added as Docker Images
- Entrypoint for HTTP Requests
- In → STDIN
Out → STDOUT

OpenFaaS Architecture II

Functions as a Service

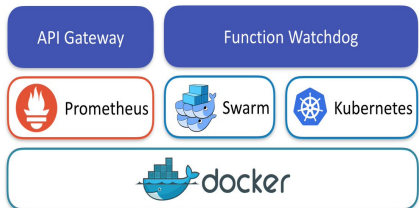


Figure: OpenFaaS Architecture [9]

OpenFaaS Architecture [9]

- Prometheus

- Collects Metrics
- Function Metrics can be inspected
- Can be accessed through Web-UI

- Docker

- Isolates Functions in Docker Images
- Docker Swarm distributes functions
- Kubernetes can be used to orchestrate Docker Instances

OpenFaaS Benefits

OpenFaaS has the following benefits:

- Open Source
- Low resource consumption
- Deployment of functions
- Autoscaling
- Build in Monitoring and Metrics (Prometheus)

OpenFaaS on Raspberry Pi

OpenFaaS together with Docker Swarm have a low resource consumption. Therefore OpenFaaS has been installed on a cluster of 6 Raspberry Pis. Further evaluation of the service on Raspberry Pis has to be made. More information about installation on Raspberry Pi [10].

Conclusion

Function as a Service characteristics:

- More fine grained business model (payment per invocation)
- Functions have no side effects, stateless model
- Scaling of functions with Container Virtualization (Docker)
- Shorter development and deployment cycles (DevOps)
- Suitable technology for microservices

Outlook

FaaS is a new technology in the field of Cloud Platform Services. With the development of IoT, Smart Homes and other event-driven technologies the number of private FaaS Frameworks and public FaaS offerings will grow in the near future!

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- [5] I. Baldini, P. C. Castro, K. S. Chang, P. Cheng, S. J. Fink, V. Ishakian, N. Mitchell, V. Muthusamy, R. M. Rabbah, A. Slominski, and P. Suter, “Serverless Computing: Current Trends and Open Problems,” *CoRR*, vol. abs/1706.03178, 2017. [Online]. Available: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1706.03178>

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- [9] “OpenFaaS - Serverless Functions Made Simple,” <https://docs.openfaas.com/>, accessed 28th May 2018.
- [10] “Your Serverless Raspberry Pi cluster with Docker,” <https://blog.alexellis.io/your-serverless-raspberry-pi-cluster/>, accessed 28th May 2018.