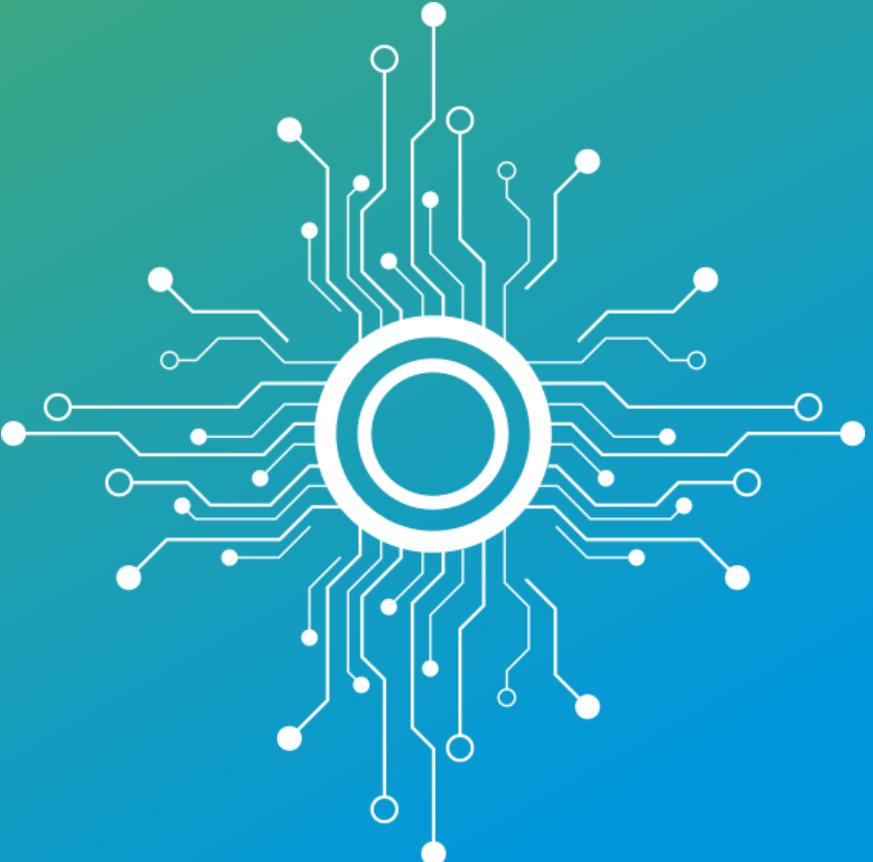


Is the Lambdalith the sweet spot in modern Cloud architecture?



Monolithic

>

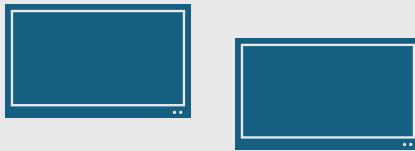
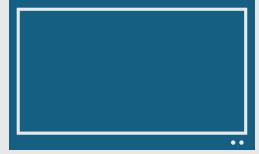
Modular

>

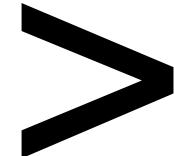
Microservices

>

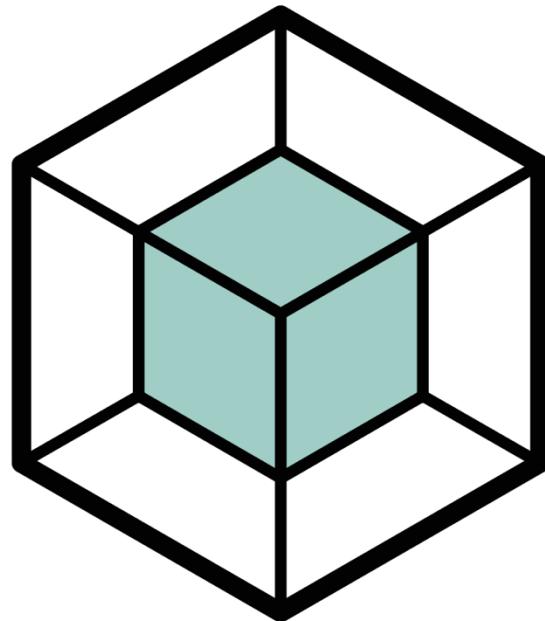
Serverless



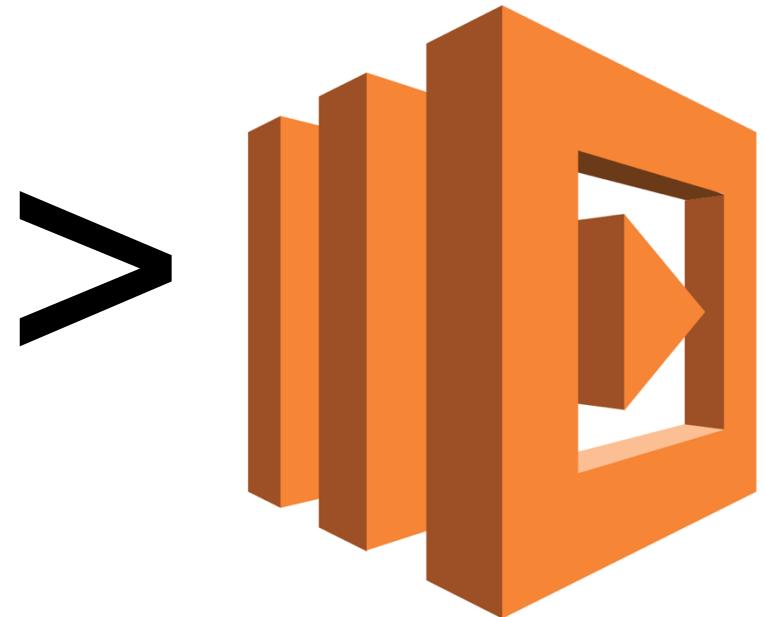
Cloud computing evolves



EC2
Virtual servers

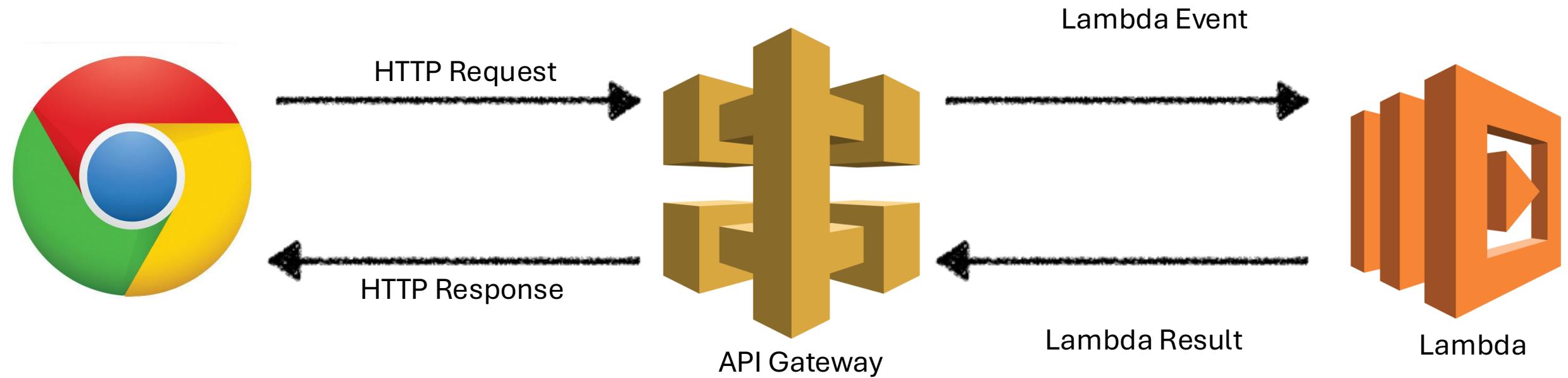


Beanstalk, EKS, Fargate
Managed containers



Lambda
Function as a Service

Anatomy of a Serverless request



Serverless.com Example

serverless.yml

```
functions:  
  createNote:  
    handler: api.createNote  
    events:  
      - http:  
        method: post  
        path: notes  
  listNotes:  
    handler: api.listNotes  
    events:  
      - http:  
        method: get  
        path: notes  
  getNote:  
    handler: api.getNote  
    events:  
      - http:  
        method: get  
        path: notes/{uuid}  
  putNote:  
    handler: api.putNote  
    events:  
      - http:  
        method: put  
        path: notes/{uuid}
```

api.ts

```
export const createNote: APIGatewayProxyHandler = async (e, _c) => {  
  const noteBody = <NoteBody>Requests.body(e);  
  const note = await notesRepository.createNote(noteBody);  
  return Responses.success(note);  
}  
  
export const listNotes: APIGatewayProxyHandler = async (_e, _c) => {  
  const notes = await notesRepository.listNotes();  
  return Responses.success(notes);  
}  
  
export const getNote: APIGatewayProxyHandler = async (e, _c) => {  
  const uuid = e.pathParameters['uuid'];  
  const note = await notesRepository.getNote(uuid);  
  return Responses.success(note);  
}  
  
export const updateNote: APIGatewayProxyHandler = async (e, _c) => {  
  const uuid = e.pathParameters['uuid'];  
  const note = <Note>Requests.body(e);  
  if(uuid !== note.uuid) {  
    return Responses.error(409,  
      `UUID in body and on request path did not match.`);  
  }  
  const updatedNote = await notesRepository.putNote(note);
```



Services ▾

Resource Groups ▾

CodePipeline

EC2

Elastic B



Ireland ▾

Support ▾

Amazon API Gateway

APIs > dev-loupe-public-api (n88sfafj8) > Resources > /incidents/{code}/memos (knwoev) > GET

Show all hints



APIs

Custom Domain Names

API: dev-loupe-publ...

Resources

Stages

Authorizers

Gateway Responses

Models

Resource Policy

Documentation

Dashboard

Settings

Usage Plans

API Keys

Resources

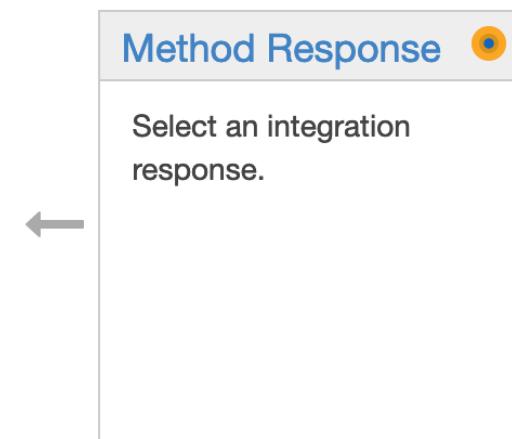
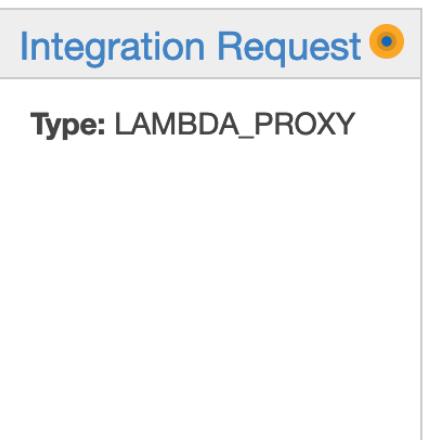
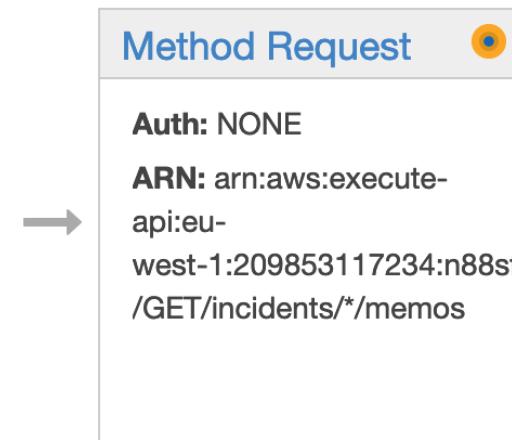
Actions ▾

- ✓ /
- ✓ /incidents
 - ✓ OPTIONS
 - ✓ POST
 - ✓ /{code}
 - ✓ GET
 - ✓ OPTIONS
 - ✓ PUT
 - ✓ /memos
 - ✓ GET
 - ✓ OPTIONS
 - ✓ /messages
 - ✓ GET
 - ✓ OPTIONS
 - ✓ /prepare-file-upload
 - ✓ OPTIONS
 - ✓ POST
 - ✓ /submit
 - ✓ OPTIONS
 - ✓ PUT
 - ✓ /readonly
 - ✓ GET
 - ✓ /{uuid}
 - ✓ GET

/incidents/{code}/memos - GET - Method Execution



Client



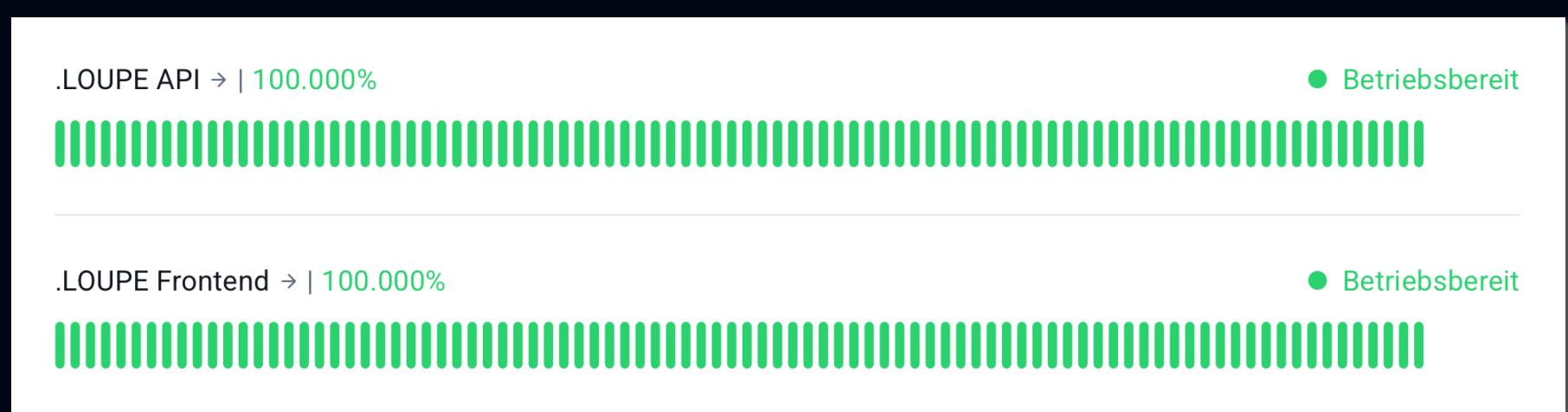
Lambda loupe-public-api-dev-incident-get-memos

Serverless advantages

- Small teams can **hand off mundane** and potentially **hard tasks** to the Cloud vendor

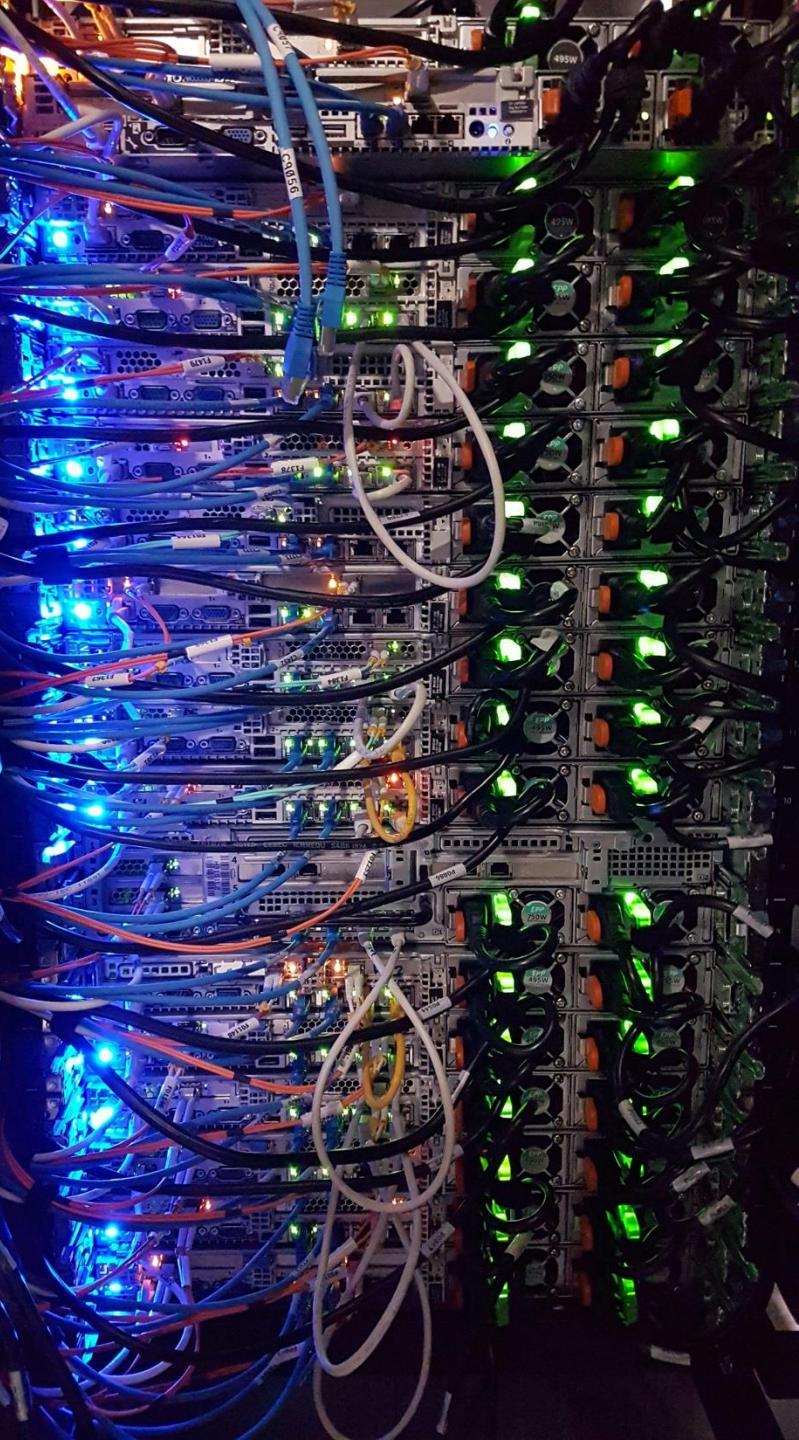


Rolling releases, excellent uptime



Zero infrastructure management

- Not "affordable" to a small team
- Unpredictable tasks





Automatic scaling

- Scaling is again a topic that is hard to get right for a small team
- Serverless allows to **scale to 0**

A photograph of a security guard standing in a dimly lit hallway. The guard is seen from behind, wearing a dark uniform with a "SECURITY" patch on the left shoulder. The hallway has a polished floor and a staircase in the background.

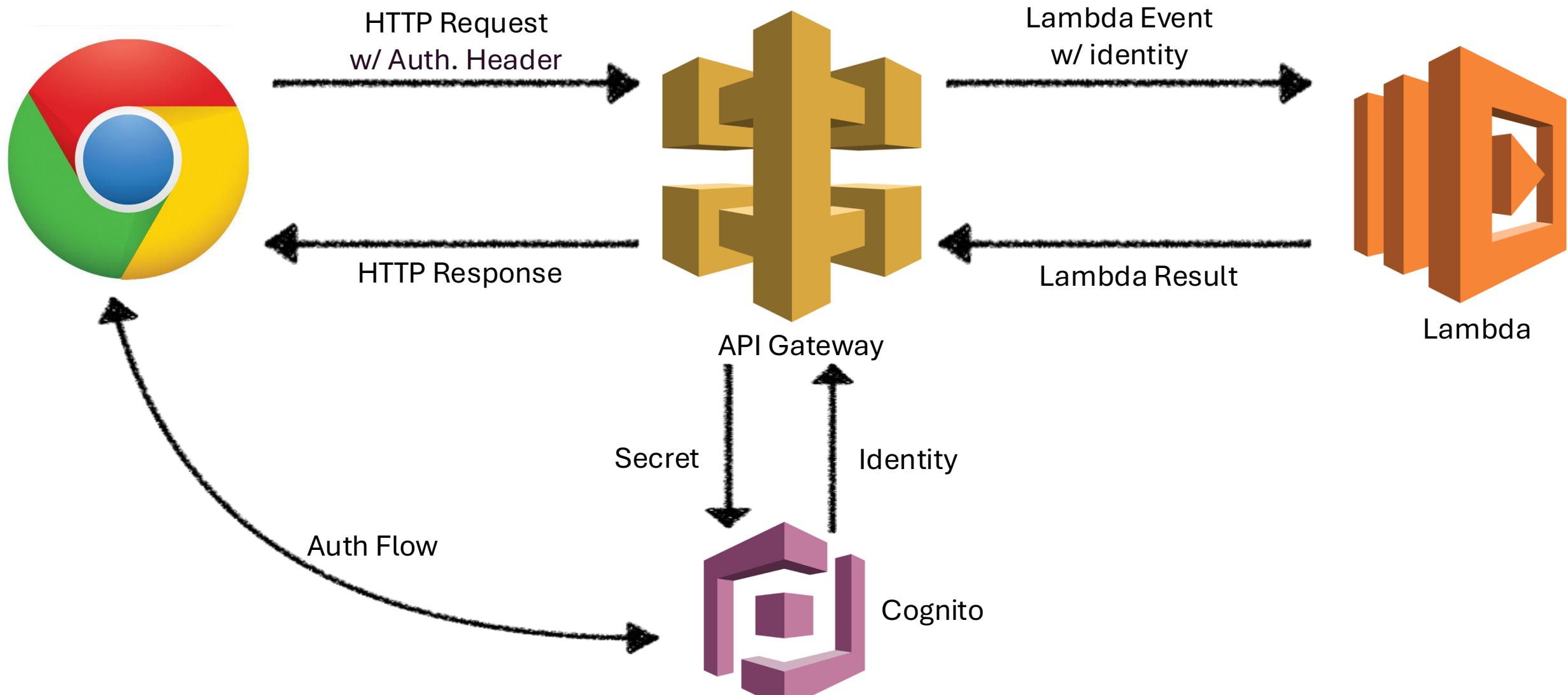
High security standards

- “Each” execution runs in a completely **isolated sandbox** (Firecracker VM)
- **Least privilege**, functions cannot access anything that is not explicitly permitted

API Gateway request enrichment

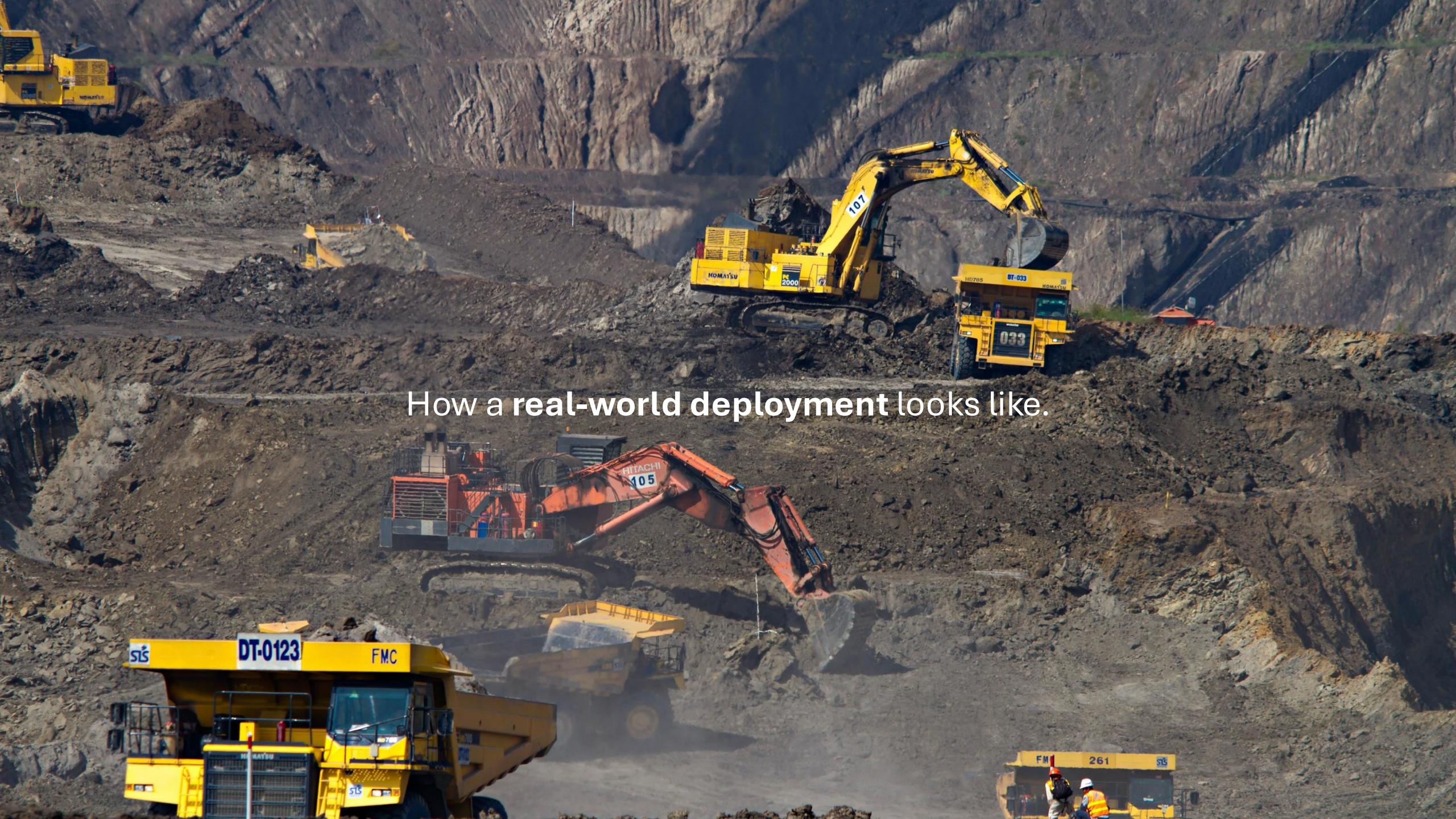
- IP addresses (route)
- Geo Info countries, region, city etc.
- Device types
- WAF information
 - Bot suspects
 - Rate limiting hits

Cognito



How Serverless projects look like in **blogs** and **demos**.





How a real-world deployment looks like.

Vendor lock-in



max. 500 Resources

min. 6 R. / Function

~83 Serverless functions



Slow deployments

A screenshot of a GitHub Actions workflow runs page. The URL is <https://github.com/loupeat/api/actions>. The page shows 859 workflow runs from various workflows. The runs are listed in descending order of completion time, with the most recent at the top. Most runs are successful (green checkmark) and involve upgrading dependencies or merging pull requests. The runs are triggered by pushes to the master branch. The total duration of the longest run is 34m 8s.

Workflow Run	Triggered By	Status	Duration
chore: Upgrade ical-generator to resolve issues with mo...	build-and-deploy #1301: Commit f9dc7d9 pushed by steima	master	34m 8s
chore: Upgrade docxtemplater	build-and-deploy #1300: Commit fdcf1e8 pushed by steima	master	24m 38s
chore: Upgrade dependencyxlsx	build-and-deploy #1299: Commit 953d29d pushed by steima	master	23m 2s
Merge pull request #480 from loupeat/dependabot/npm...	build-and-deploy #1298: Commit 8a90058 pushed by steima	master	21m 53s
chore: Manually install tar to force it to a non vulnerable ...	build-and-deploy #1297: Commit 8045d63 pushed by steima	master	25m 8s
chore: Manually resolve not updated follow-redirects	build-and-deploy #1296: Commit f4c1417 pushed by steima	master	24m 32s
chore: Upgrade some dependencies and test	build-and-deploy #1295: Commit b8bf2f8 pushed by steima	master	25m 10s
Merge pull request #295 from loupeat/dependabot/npm...	build-and-deploy #1294: Commit 2f94ec5 pushed by steima	master	24m 36s
chore: Upgrade some dependencies and test		master	24m 36s



Bad developer experience

- Functions cannot be simply run locally
 - Hard to debug
 - Requires slow deployment for tests





Cold starts

- When a **Lambda** is **not yet loaded** into a Firecracker VM
- Adds anywhere between 600ms and a few seconds onto the request

Enter the LambdaLith



- A **Lambda** function that is a **monolith**
- Path **routing inside of function code** instead of API gateway
- All the advantages of Serverless but with
 - Quicker deployments
 - Better developer productivity
 - Reduced vendor lock-in



aws | Search [Option+S]

fobi (2098-5311-7234) ▾
matthias

CodeBuild Certificate Manager CloudFront S3 CloudWatch

API Gateway > APIs > Resources - app-proxy-api (1awglvteil)



API Gateway



APIs

Custom domain names

Domain name access associations

VPC links

▼ API: app-proxy-api

Resources

Stages

Authorizers

Gateway responses

Models

Resource policy

Documentation

Dashboard

API settings

Usage plans

API keys

Client certificates

Settings

Resources

Create resource



/integration

{proxy+}

ANY

OPTIONS

/private

{proxy+}

ANY

OPTIONS

/public

{proxy+}

ANY

OPTIONS

/system

{proxy+}

ANY

OPTIONS

/webdav

{proxy+}

ANY

/private/{proxy+} - ANY - Method execution

Update documentation

Delete

Resource ID

8wikgi



Method request

Integration request

Integration response

Method response

Test

Method request settings

Edit

Authorization

cognito-authorizer

API key required

False

Request validator

None

SDK operation name

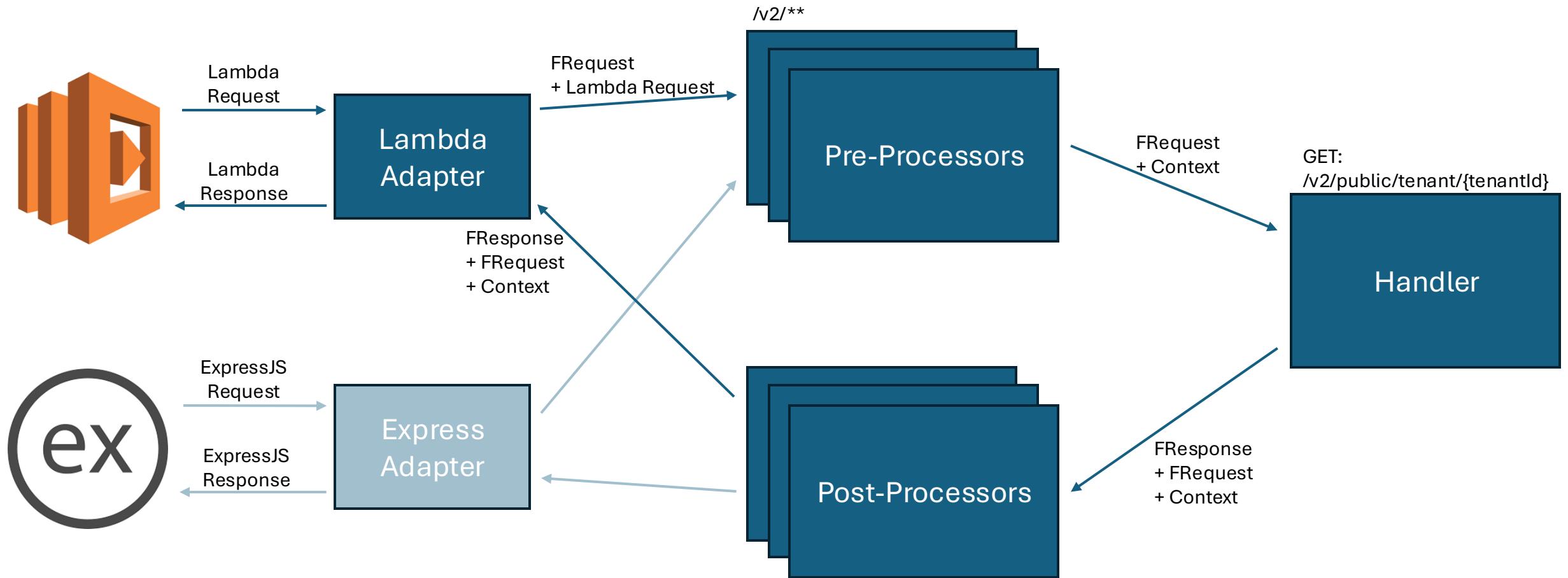
Generated based on method and path

Meet FMiddleware



- Takes inspiration from other web-frameworks such as Spring
- At the core it is a **REST router** that can be run via ExpressJS or AWS Lambda or ...
- Allows for request **pre-processing** and **post-processing**
- Pre- and Post-processing can be filtered by request path and runtime environment

FMiddleware Request Routing



Function handler

```
api.put(buildPath("settings"), async
(request: FRequest<any, NotificationSettings>) => {
    assertCompanyAccess(api, request);
    const auth = api.context<Auth>(request, "auth");
    const updatedSettings = await
        SetNotificationSettingsUseCase.setNotificationSettings(
            auth,
            request.body
        );
    return api.responses.OK(request, updatedSettings);
}, NotificationSettingsSchema);
```

Pre-processor

```
export const CountryPreProcessorAWSLambda: RequestPreProcessor = {
  name: ".LOUPE viewer country pre-processor for AWS Lambda",
  pathPatterns: [
    "/v2/**"
  ],
  requestSource: "aws-lambda",
  process: async (_api, request, _handler) => {
    const viewerCountry = request.headers["cloudfront-viewer-country"];
    request.context["country"] = viewerCountry;
  }
};
```

```
export const CountryPreProcessorExpressLocal: RequestPreProcessor = {
  name: ".LOUPE set a fixed country for express local dev",
  pathPatterns: [
    "/v2/**"
  ],
  requestSource: "express",
  process: async (_api, request, _handler) => {
```

Results

- Stack can be fully run locally
 - Convenient testing and debugging
 - Prepared for execution in Docker
- Very quick AWS deployments 5-6 minutes
- Reduced cold starts
 - Usually, 3-4 warm instances up and running
 - High instance re-use makes caches more relevant





Outlook

- Refactor FMiddleware into a **TypeScript / JavaScript library**
- Support **Docker deployment** for on-premises installations
- OpenAPI spec generation for more advanced use-cases

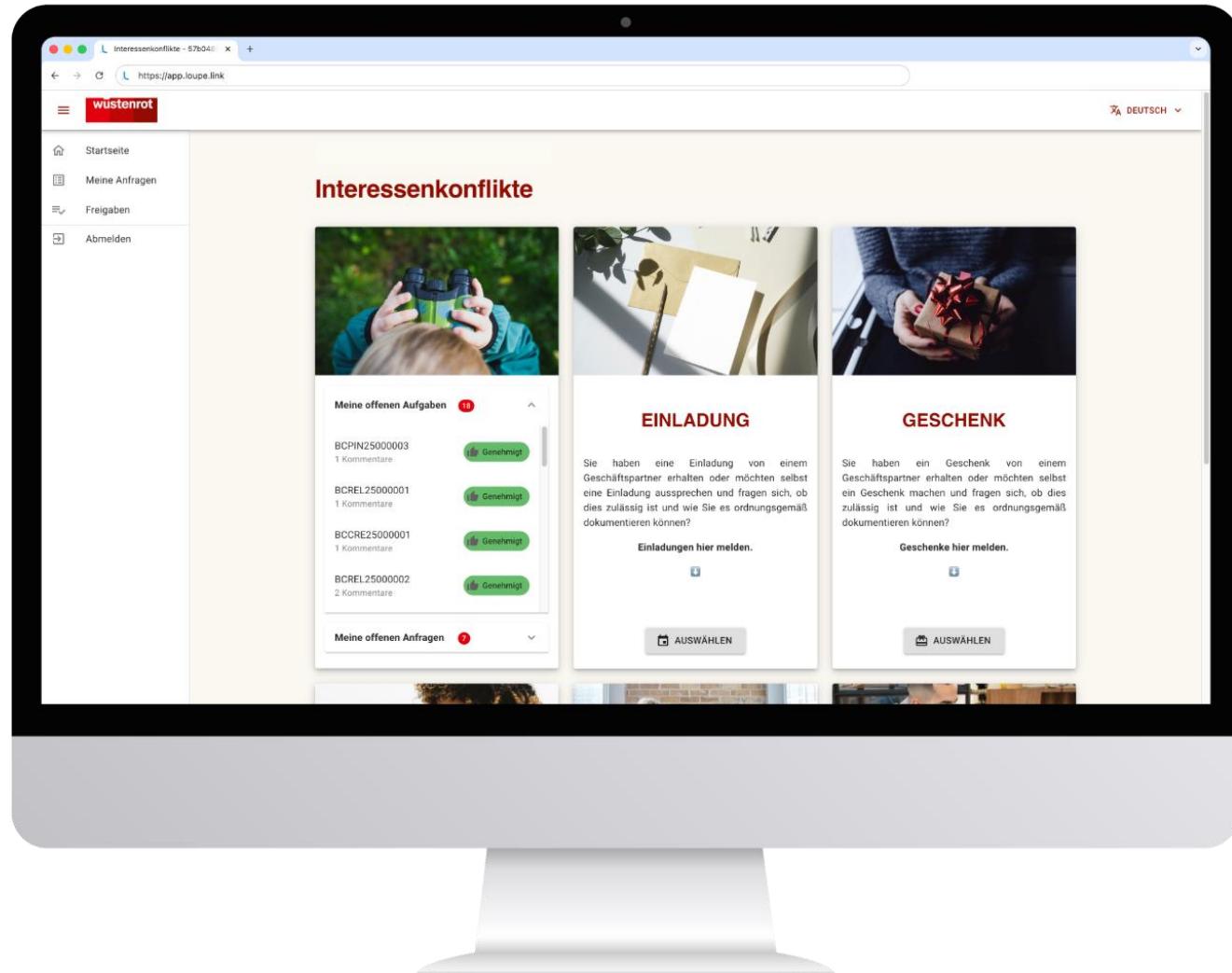
Q&A



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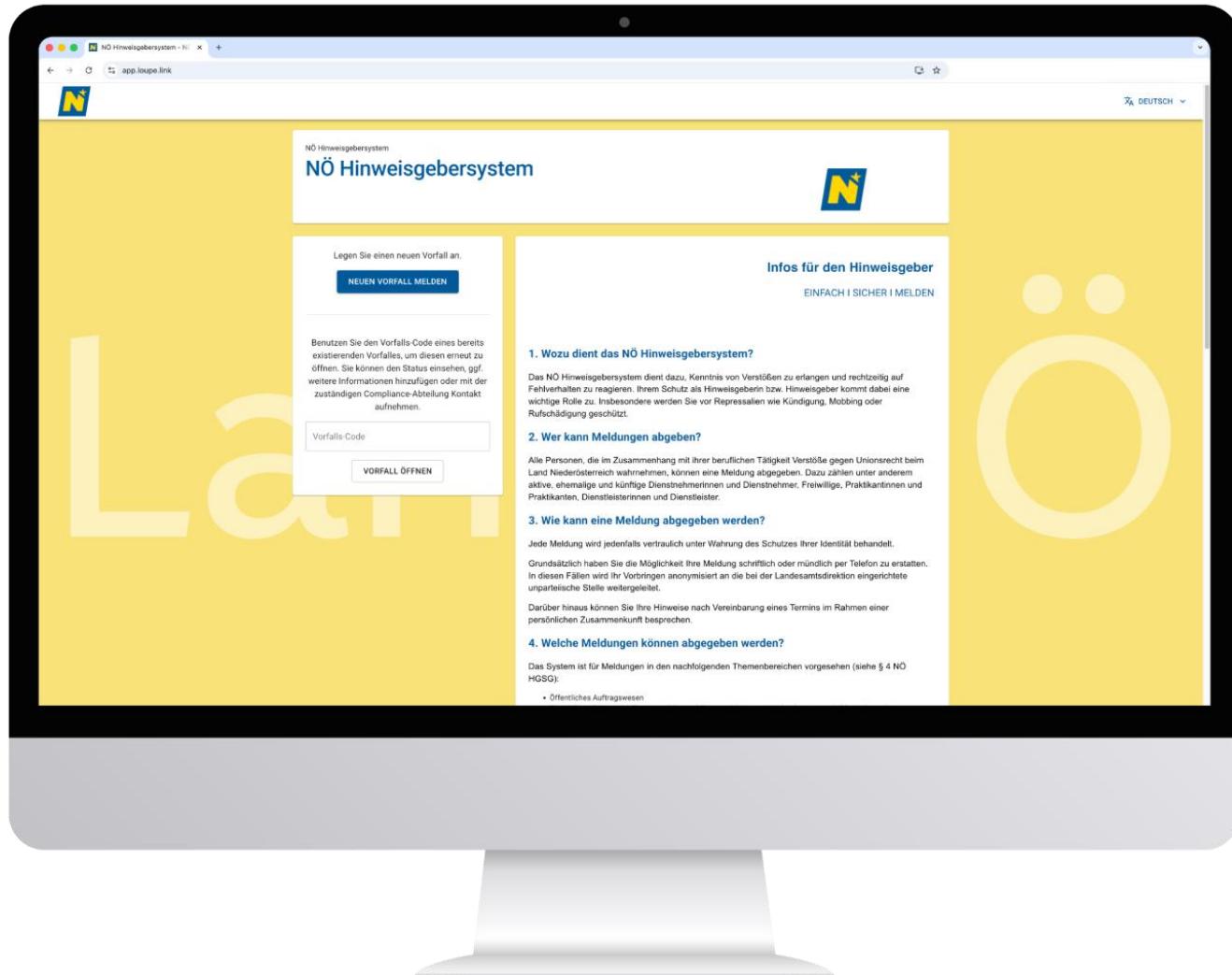
Integrity Check



Auf der Startseite können Mitarbeitende schnell die passende Kategorie auswählen und eine Meldung an Compliance übermitteln.

Die verfügbaren Kategorien lassen sich individuell an die Anforderungen Ihres Unternehmens anpassen.

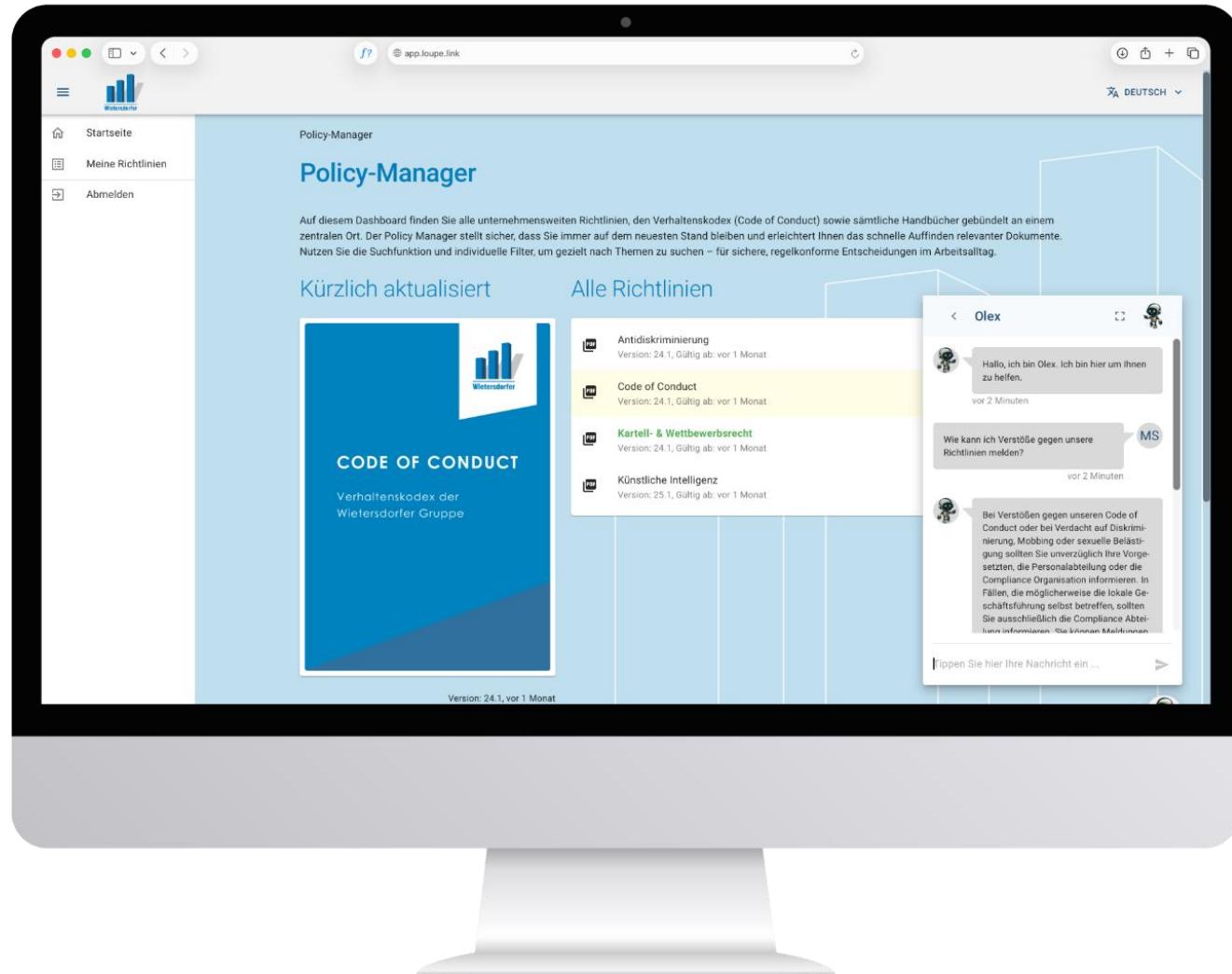
Whistleblowing



Auf der Startseite können Hinweisgeber:innen einen neuen Vorfall melden oder mit einem Vorfallscode eine bestehende Meldung wieder aufrufen.

Die angezeigten Informationen lassen sich individuell gestalten und an die Bedürfnisse Ihrer Organisation anpassen.

Policy Navigator



Die Richtlinienübersicht zeigt alle gültigen Dokumente sowie kürzlich aktualisierte Versionen.

Zusätzlich können auch Schulungsvideos oder kurze Learning Nuggets, die Inhalte aus den Richtlinien vermitteln, eingebunden werden.

Happy Customers

Einige von ihnen ...



SOS
KINDERDORF



Loupe
focused on
business integrity

Compliance gibt's
(nicht) im Abo.



Integrität ist nicht
verhandelbar.



Menschenrechtsverletzungen
sind kein Business-Case.

