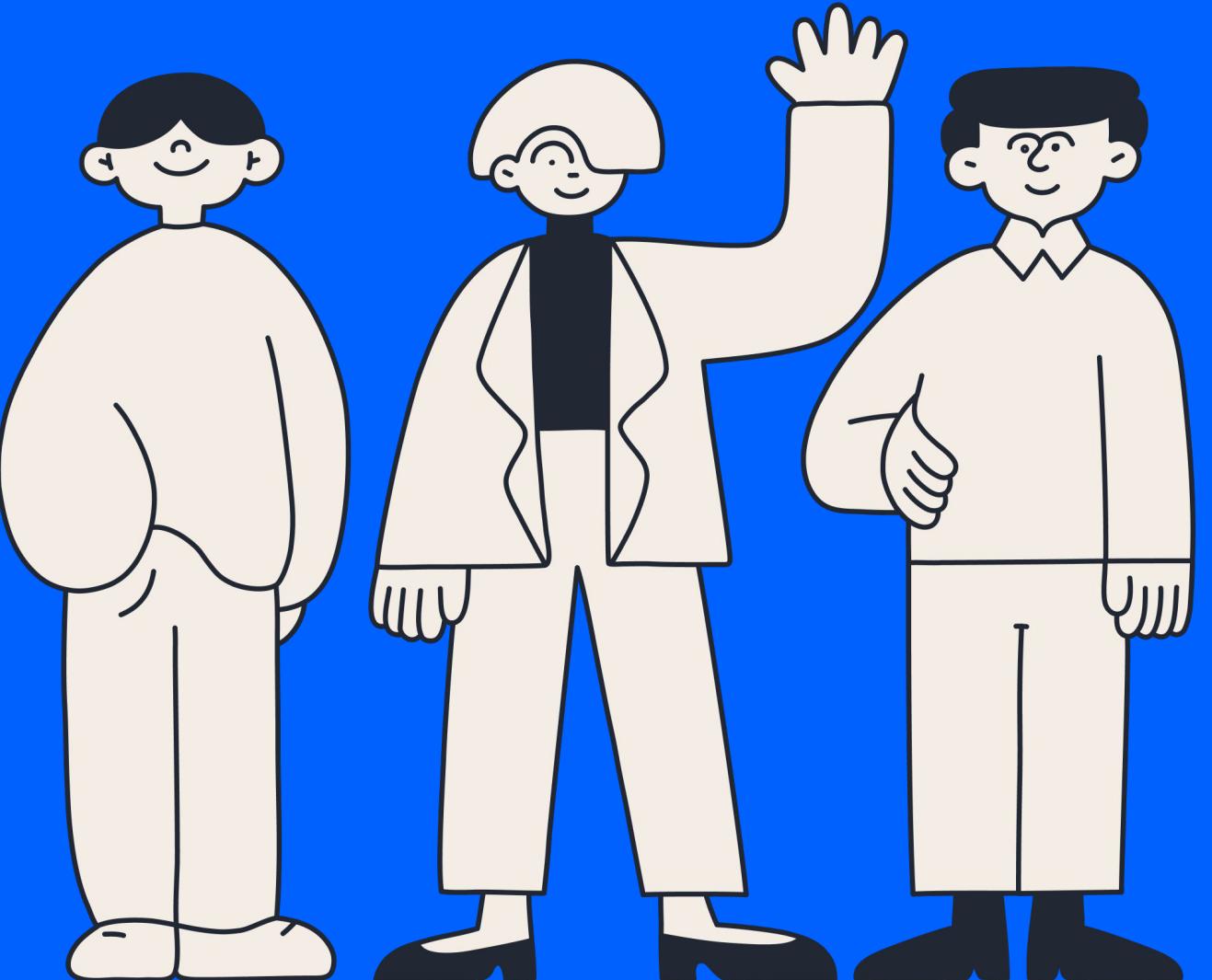


ITE-SPA-06

Integration and Deployment

“Bridging classic enterprise concepts with modern cloud-native practices”



Today Agenda

1. Introduction: Why Modern Integration Matters
2. Middleware Platforms in AWS
3. Choosing the Right Integration Platform
4. Wrappers vs Glue Code Integration
5. Frameworks for Integration
6. Enterprise Data Warehouse & AWS
7. Testing & Evaluation in Cloud Integrations
8. A Glimpse of Deployment
9. Summary



Havit C. Rovik

Senior Software Engineer @OSOME

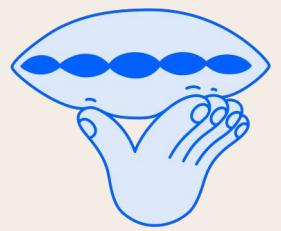
- ❑ 1st Winner BRI x Tech in Asia FutureMakers (2024)
- ❑ 1st Winner OCBC NISP Hack@ON (2022)
- ❑ 1st Winner BCA Finhacks #Codescape (2017)

- Facilitator at “AI-Volution: Machine Learning for Social Impact” (2025)
- Spoke at “The State of AI in Fintech and the Digital Economy” (2025)
- Graduate of the Amplifier Program by 10x1000 Tech for Inclusion (2024)
- Grand Finalist at Mitrais Innovathon (2021)
- Spoke at “Founder Session: React Native to Handle 3 Platforms” (2020)
- Mentor at DILo Developer Class Season 7 “React Native” (2019)
- Author at Level Up Coding (2019)
- Participant at Hacktoberfest (2018 - 2023)
- Contributor at React Native Elements (2018 - 2022)



Why Talk About Integration & Amazon Web Service (AWS) ?

Enterprises rely on distributed systems



In today's tech landscape,
no enterprise system exists in isolation.



Applications are built with
microservices,
SaaS platforms, legacy components,
and third-party integrations.

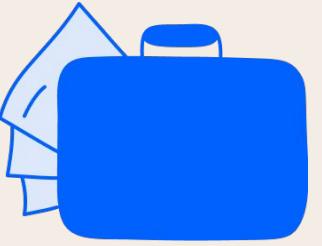


These components are
distributed
across locations, teams, cloud providers,
and data centers.

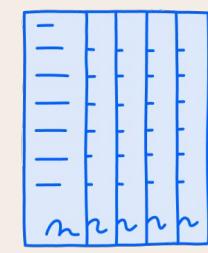
Middleware and integration are key to system interoperability



Middleware acts as the “glue”
that connects these distributed
components.

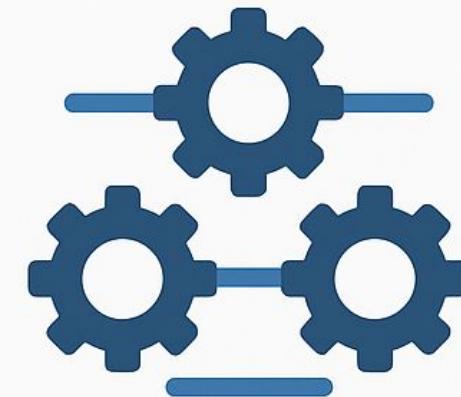


It enables **interoperability**,
message passing, data transformation,
and workflow orchestration.

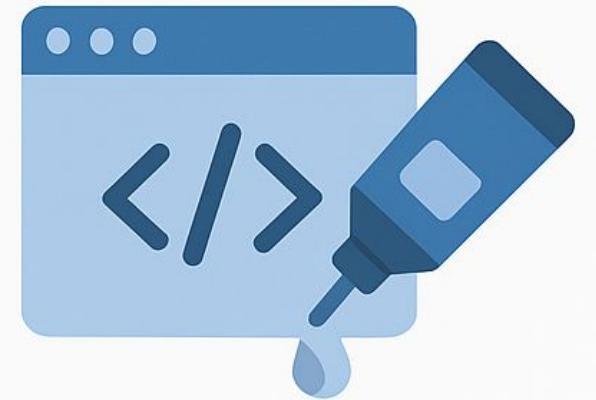


Classical examples:
ESBs (Enterprise Service Buses),
message queues, RPC, etc.

Timeless Concepts



Middleware Types



Wrapper and Glue
Code Integration



Data Warehousing



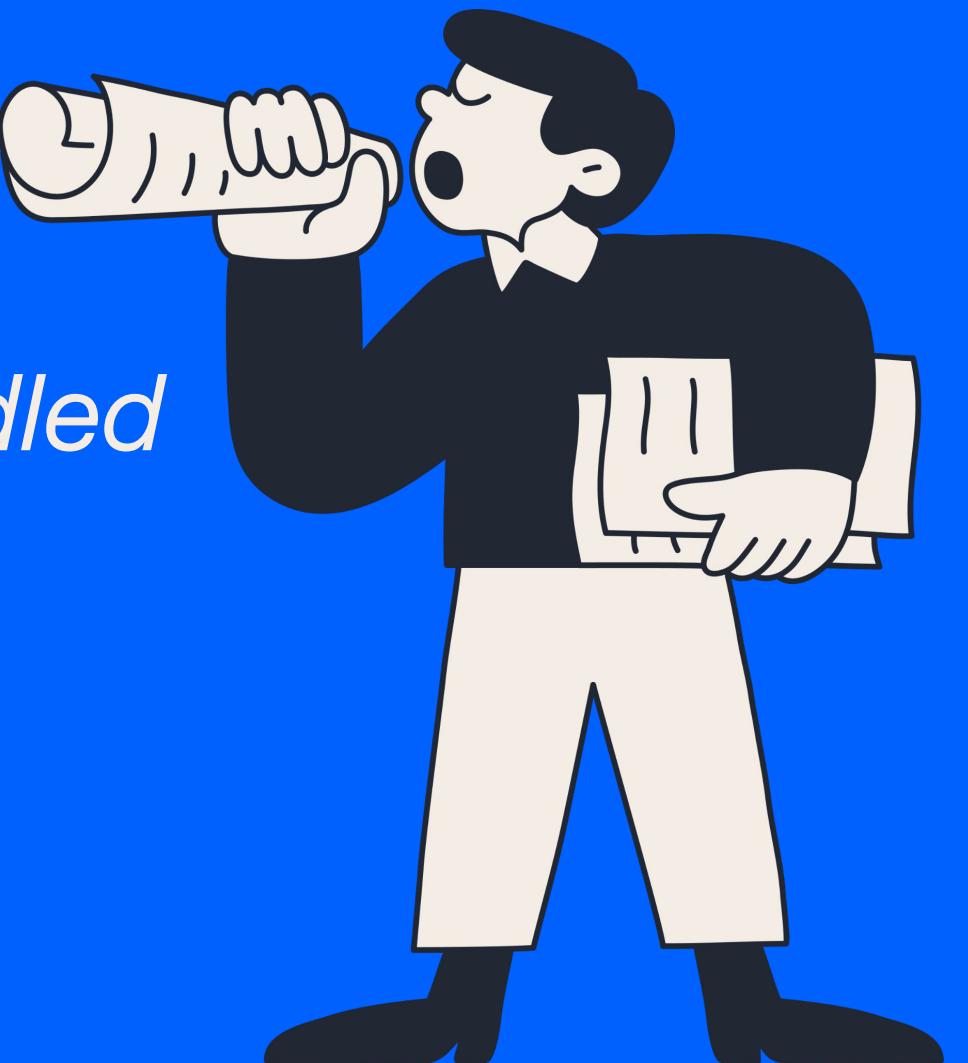
Testing Impacts

Today's goal

“Translate those classroom
concepts *into* modern, AWS-native
implementations”

*“So **integration** isn’t just a tech buzzword. It’s the **foundation** of how modern systems stay connected and responsive.*

*Let’s now explore how **middleware** platforms are handled in the **AWS** ecosystem.”*



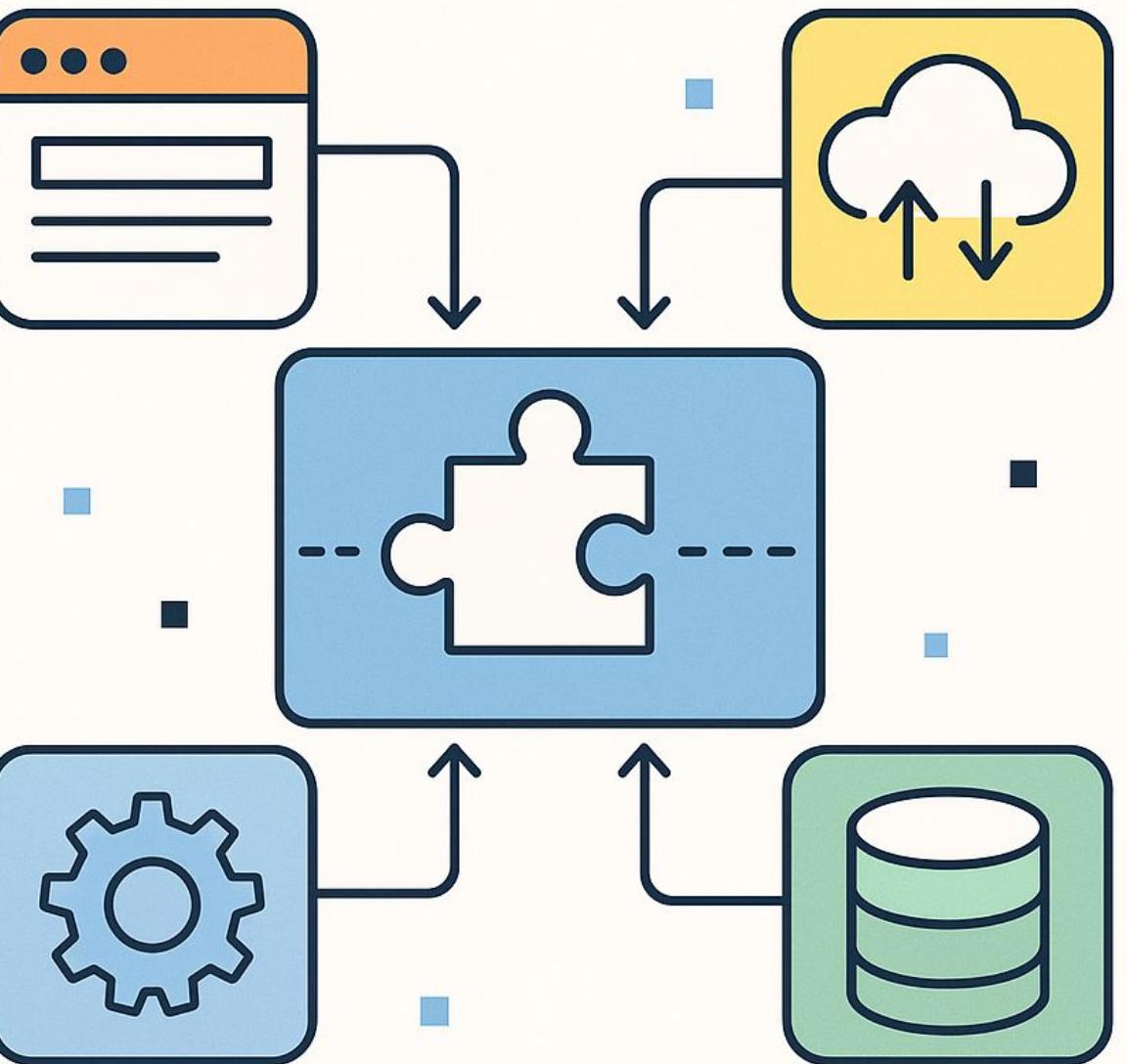
Middleware Platforms in AWS



What is it?

Middleware is software that acts as a **bridge** between different applications, services, or systems.

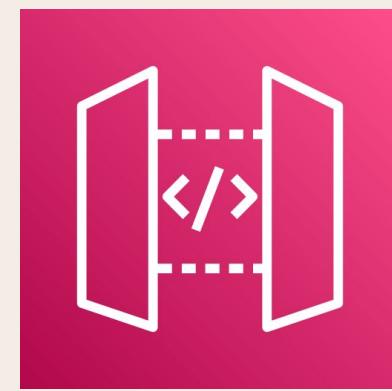
“It is helping them communicate, exchange data, and work together effectively.”





offers **API & Event-driven** tools as modern **middleware**.

AWS has redefined middleware through managed services



API Gateway

for **synchronous** REST/HTTP-based communication



SNS/SQS

for **asynchronous** event-based communication



Lambda

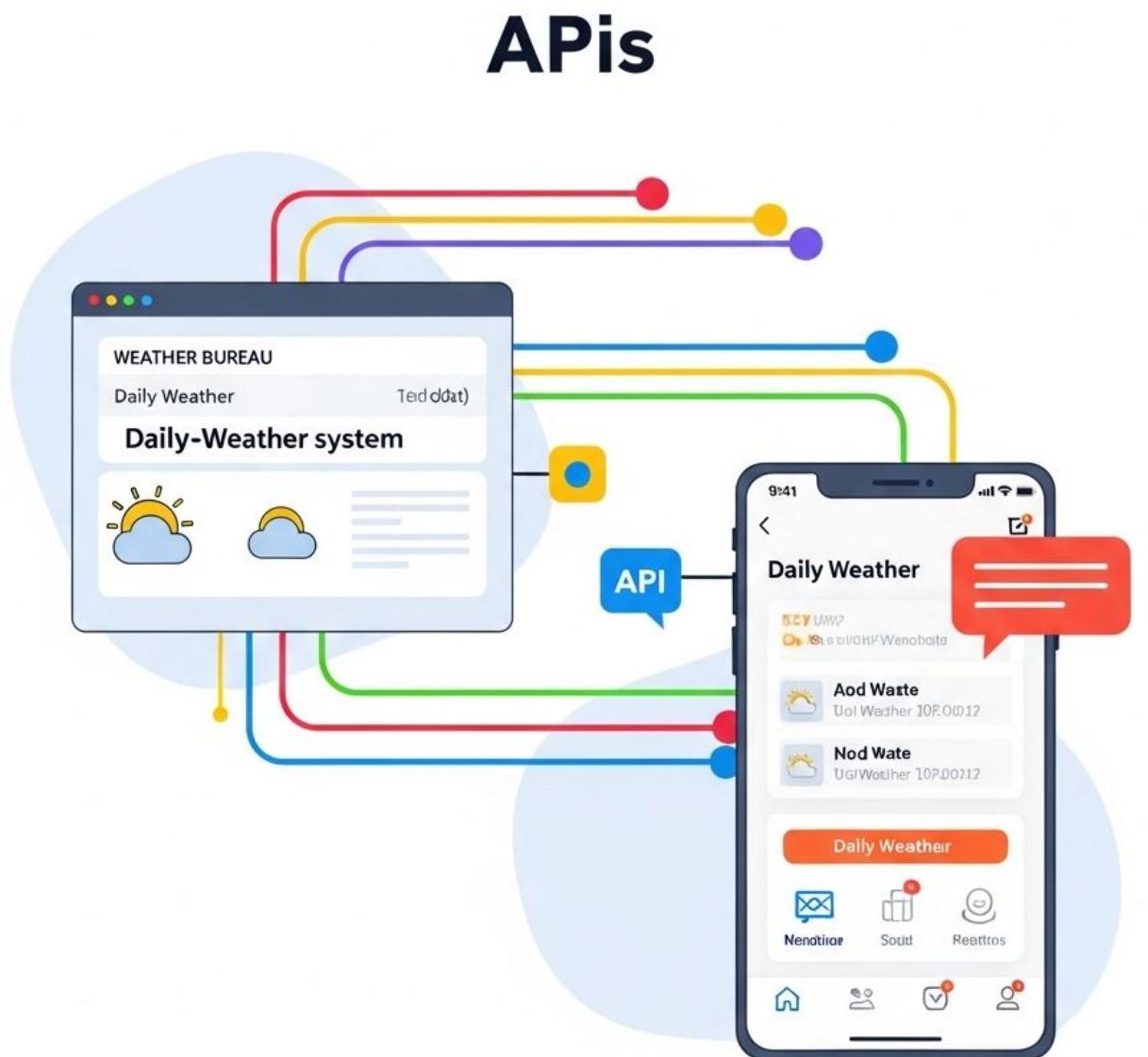
for orchestration and observability



What is an API?

API stands for **Application Programming Interface**.

“It is a set of rules and definitions that allows software applications to communicate with each other.”

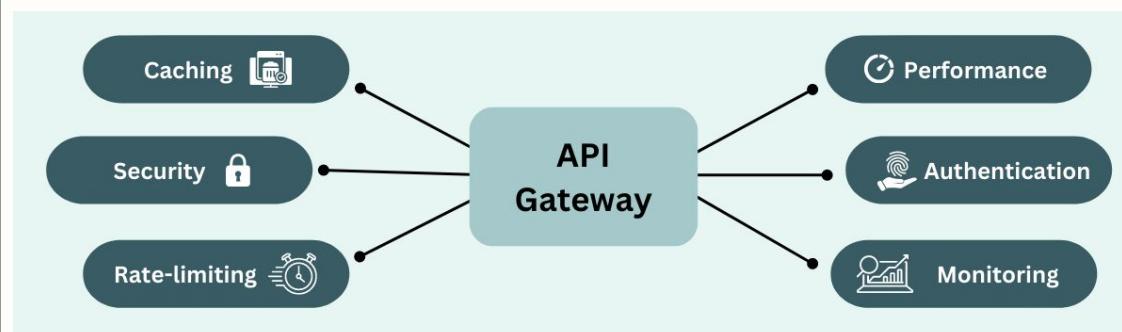


In the context of AWS and middleware,

APIs are used to:

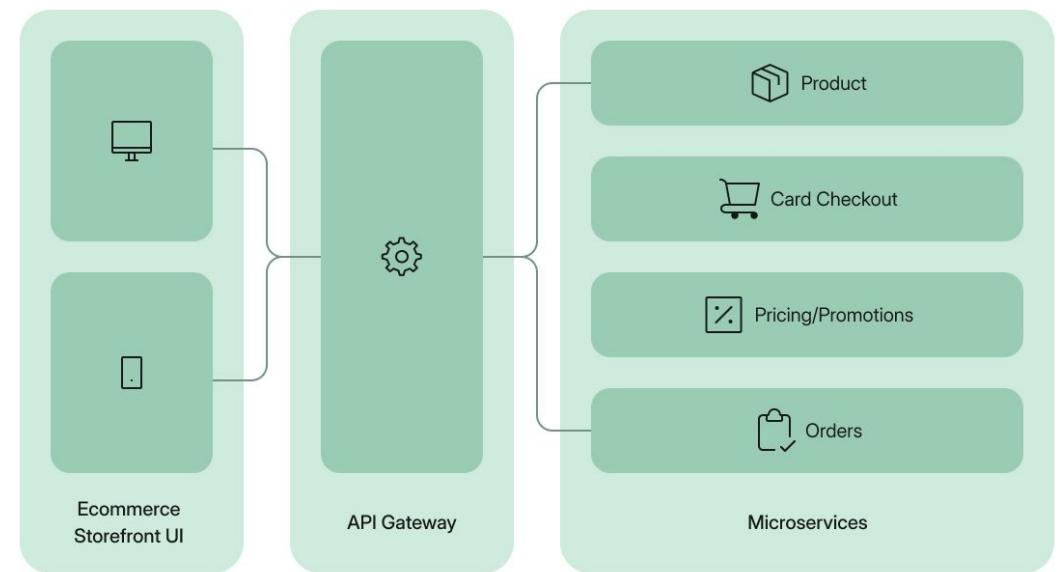
Expose backend services

- e.g., via Amazon API Gateway



Enable integration

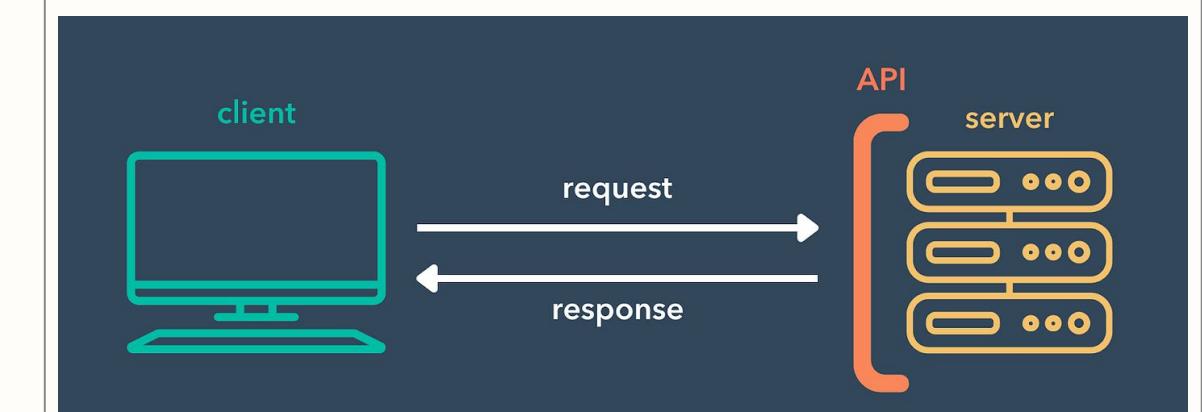
- between microservices



Allow external systems

(like web/mobile apps)

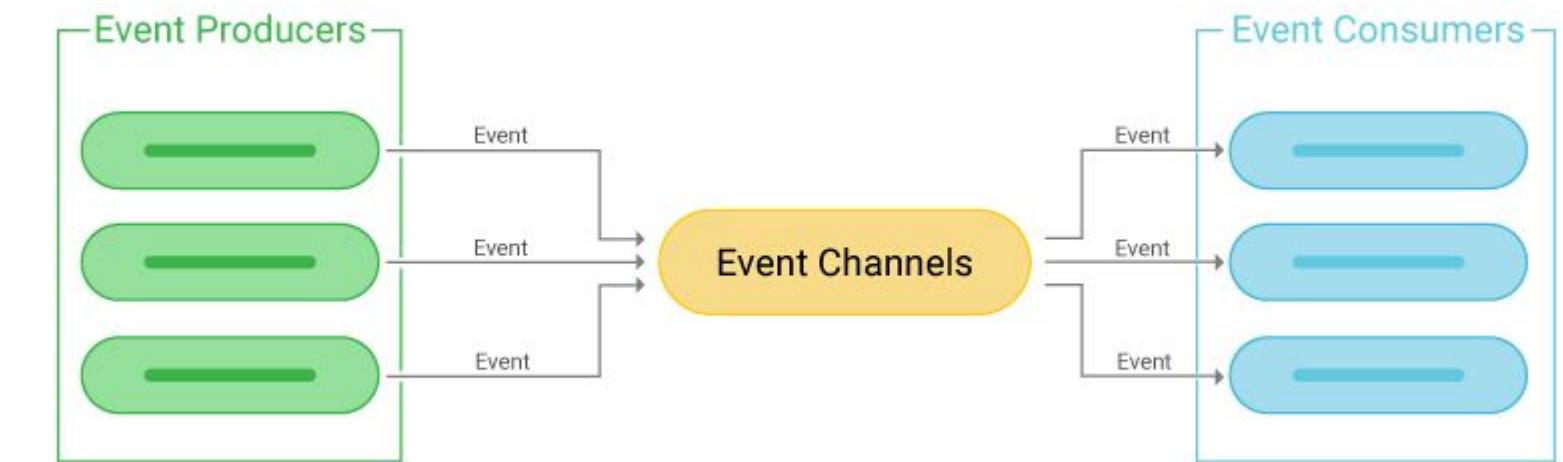
- to access our cloud-based logic and data





What is Event-Driven Architecture?

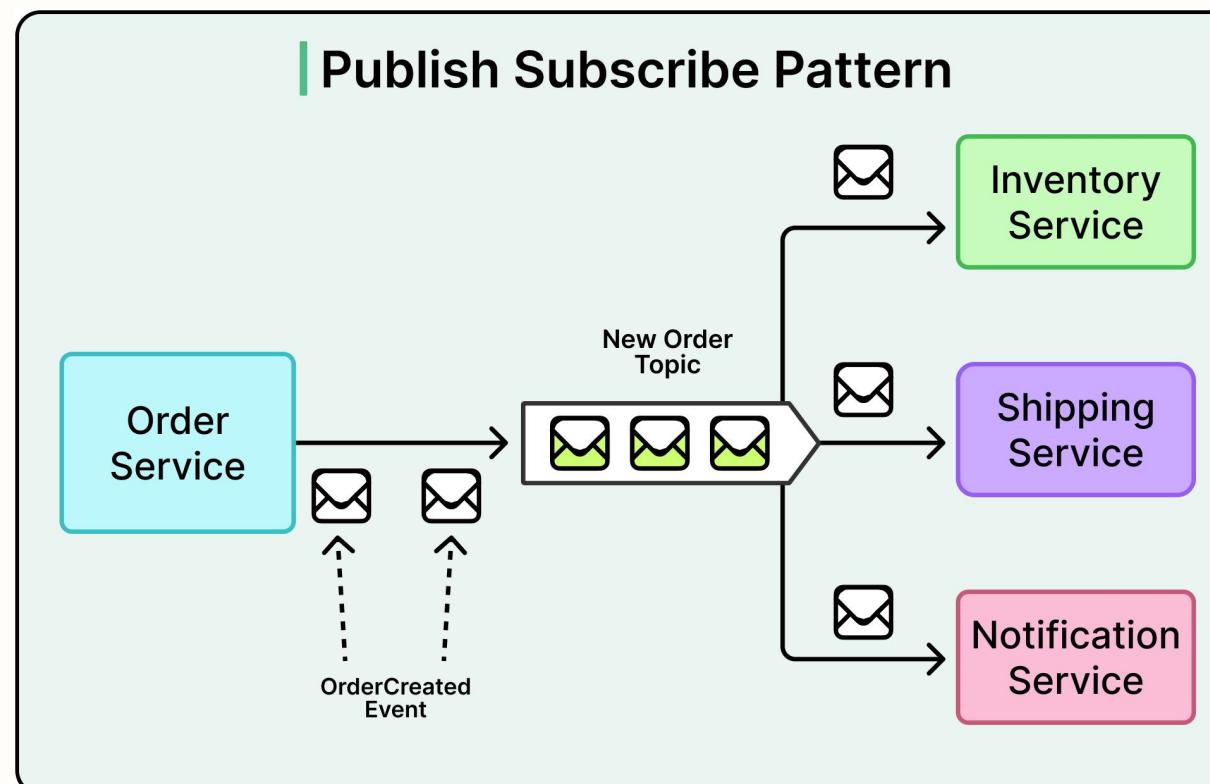
Event-driven architecture (EDA) is a design paradigm where services communicate by **producing** and **consuming** events, rather than through *direct API calls*.



AWS Event-Driven Middleware Tools

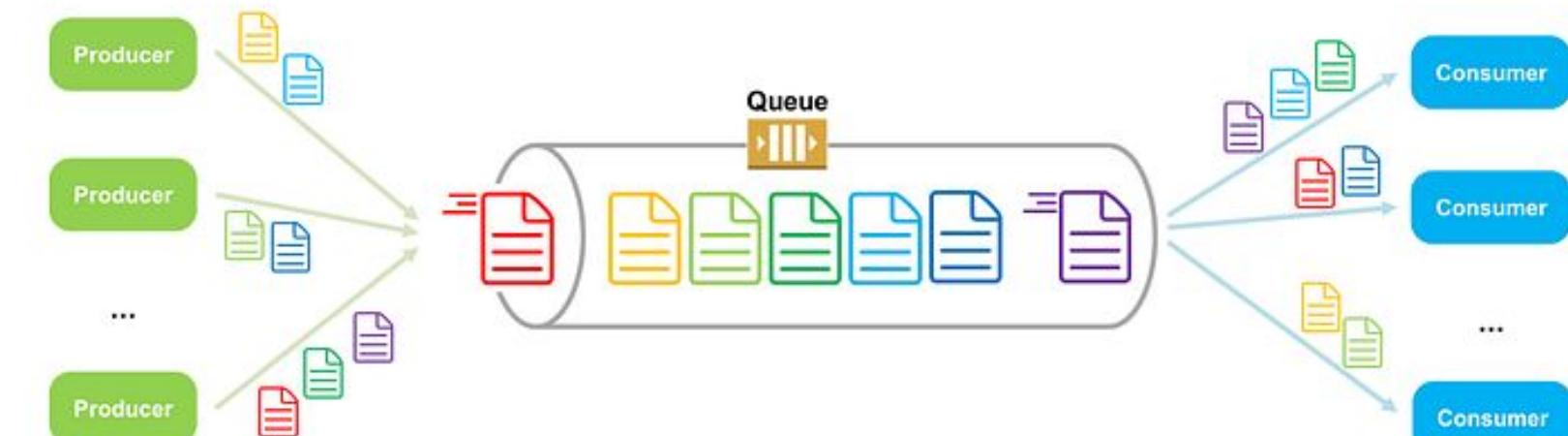
Simple Notification Service (SNS)

- Pub/Sub messaging for fan-out event delivery
- Good for broadcasting events to multiple consumers



Simple Queue Service (SQS)

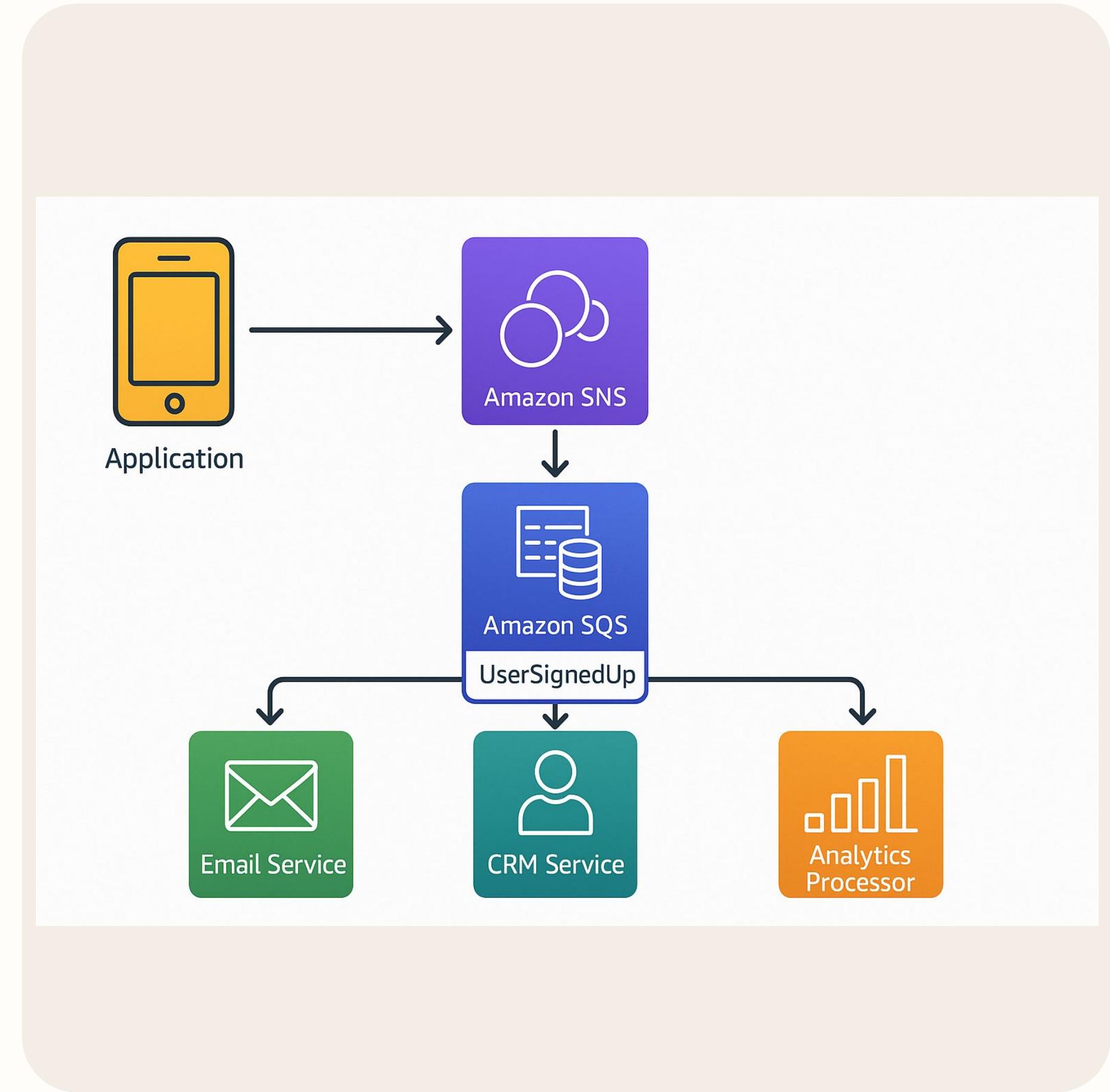
- Message queue for decoupling producers and consumers
- Ensures reliable delivery and retries



UserSignedUp

Event Flow

1. A user signs up
 - app publishes a UserSignedUp event
2. Several services react:
 - a Lambda function sends a welcome email
 - another Lambda function creates a profile in the CRM
 - an analytics service logs the event for BI



Demo



AWS Dashboard.

AWS API Gateway, SNS, SQS and Lambda.

Function name	Description	Package type	Runtime	Last modified
semboja-routing-core-prod	-	Zip	Node.js 20.x	6 months ago
semboja-queue-consumer-dev	-	Zip	Node.js 20.x	11 months ago
semboja-chromium-qa	-	Zip	Node.js 20.x	5 months ago
semboja-url-shortener-disconnect-dev	-	Zip	Node.js 22.x	5 months ago
semboja-proxy-google-qa	-	Zip	Node.js 20.x	6 months ago
semboja-ruangsapa-backend-app-dev	-	Zip	Node.js 22.x	3 months ago
semboja-message-processor-prod	-	Zip	Node.js 20.x	6 months ago
semboja-chromium-sns-qa	-	Zip	Node.js 20.x	6 months ago
semboja-webhooks-prod	-	Zip	Node.js 20.x	5 months ago
semboja-webhooks-qa	-	Zip	Node.js 20.x	6 months ago
semboja-url-shortener-app-dev	-	Zip	Node.js 22.x	5 months ago
semboja-supabase-dev-api	-	Zip	Node.js 16.x	2 days ago
semboja-proxy-google-prod	-	Zip	Node.js 20.x	10 months ago
semboja-url-shortener-default-dev	-	Zip	Node.js 22.x	5 months ago
semboja-chromium-sns-prod	-	Zip	Node.js 20.x	5 months ago
semboja-url-shortener-connect-dev	-	Zip	Node.js 22.x	5 months ago
semboja-proxy-meta-prod	-	Zip	Node.js 20.x	6 months ago

API Gateway

“It replaces the traditional API middleware layer. It’s the front door to our services: **secured, scaled, and managed.**”

SNS

“Simple Notification Service is useful when one event needs to **notify multiple systems** at once.”

SQS

“Simple Queue Service helps **absorb traffic spikes** and ensures that even if a backend service fails, no data is lost.”

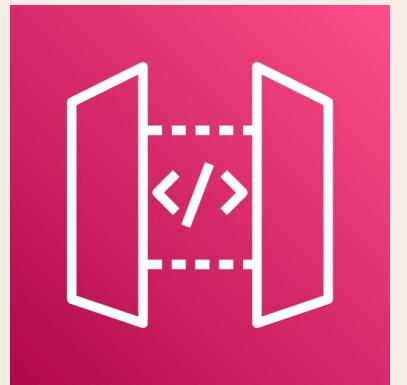
*“So, whether we’re **integrating** components **synchronously** via **REST** or **asynchronously** via events and queues, AWS provides specialized **middleware** services for each.*

*In the next slide, we’ll compare their **trade-offs** and help we choose the right one for our use case.”*



Comparing Middleware Platforms

API Gateway

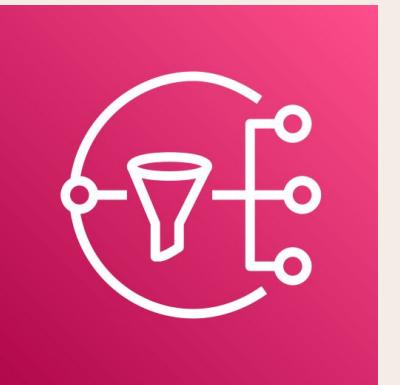


“Use this when clients need immediate feedback. Like a web or mobile app calling a backend service.”

- ✓ Works well for synchronous REST requests
- ✓ Offers rate limiting, API keys, CORS, caching
- ✗ Not ideal for background or long-running tasks



Simple Notification Service

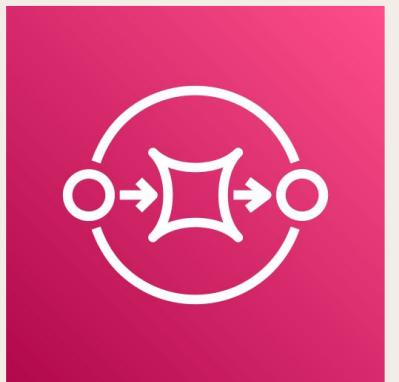


- ✓ Great for real-time, broadcast-like scenarios
- ✓ Simple to integrate with Lambda, HTTP, SQS
- ✗ Limited filtering, cannot store messages

“SNS is excellent for sending alerts or events to multiple systems, but it's not suitable if we need durable message storage.”



Simple Queue Service



“SQS is our go-to for background jobs or when a consumer needs to process messages at its own pace.”

- ✓ Designed for reliability and decoupling
- ✓ FIFO and DLQ support add robustness
- ✗ Requires polling, and there's no real-time push



*“There’s **no one-size-fits-all** middleware. Our choice depends on factors like latency tolerance, reliability, fan-out needs, and system coupling.*

*Let’s now look at how we **choose the right platform** for our enterprise.”*

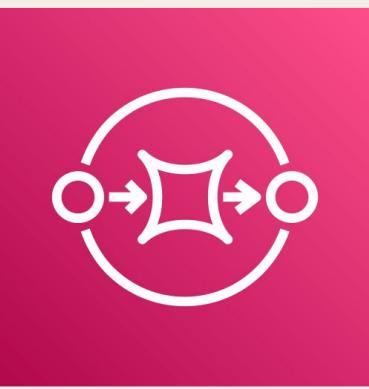


Selection Considerations

Scalability



SNS **auto-scale** without pre-provisioning

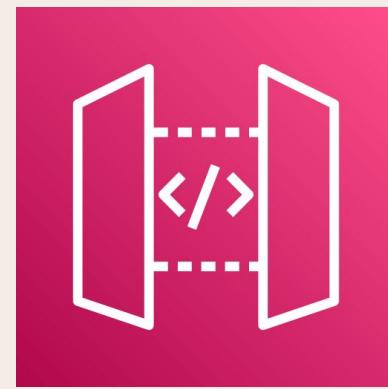


SQS also scales, *but* consumer scaling
may be manual (unless paired with
Lambda)

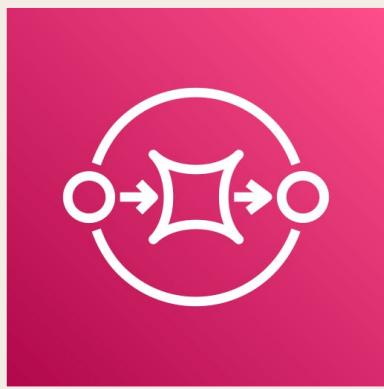
“For unpredictable spikes in demand,
event-based services like SNS shine.”



Latency Requirements



API Gateway provides **low-latency** REST responses

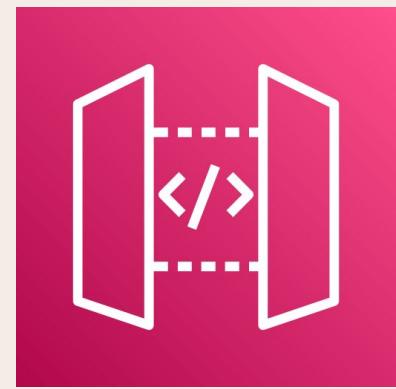


SQS introduce **some delay** due to
async nature

“When the user needs an immediate response, stick with APIs.”



Coupling Strategy



Tightly coupled

API Gateway ties services directly together



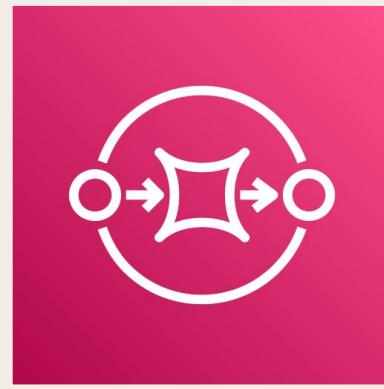
Loosely coupled

Events via SNS don't require upstream-downstream awareness

“The more decoupled our architecture,
the more resilient and flexible it
becomes.”



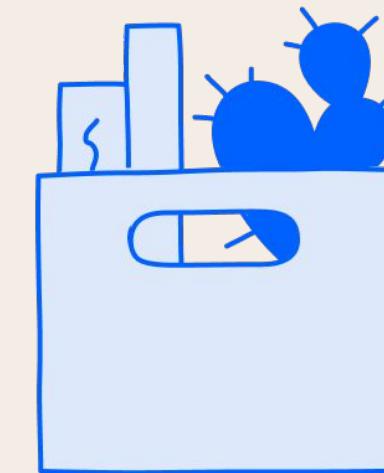
Resilience & Reliability



Use **SQS with DLQ** (Dead Letter Queue) to avoid message loss

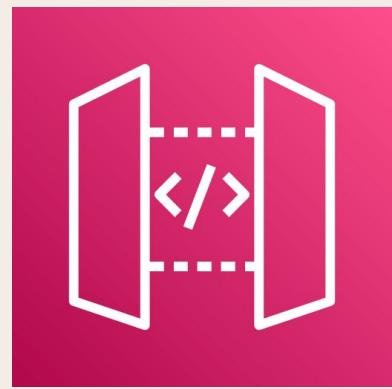


Ensure **idempotency** in Lambda functions to handle retries gracefully

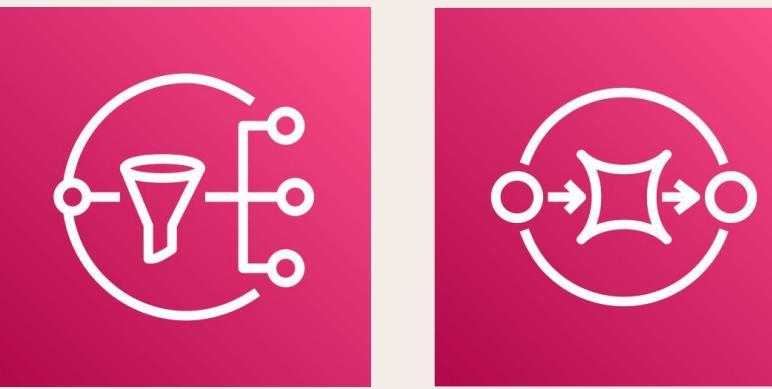


“Failures will happen. What matters is how gracefully our system recovers.”

Cost & Complexity



API Gateway is **cost-efficient** for low-volume APIs



SNS + SQS can become **complex** and **costly** if overused

“Start simple. Only add complexity when we really need the flexibility.”



*“These are the same criteria used in **enterprise architecture**,
only now they’re applied using cloud-native AWS services.*

*Next, we’ll look at how integration can be done using
the **wrapper approach**.”*



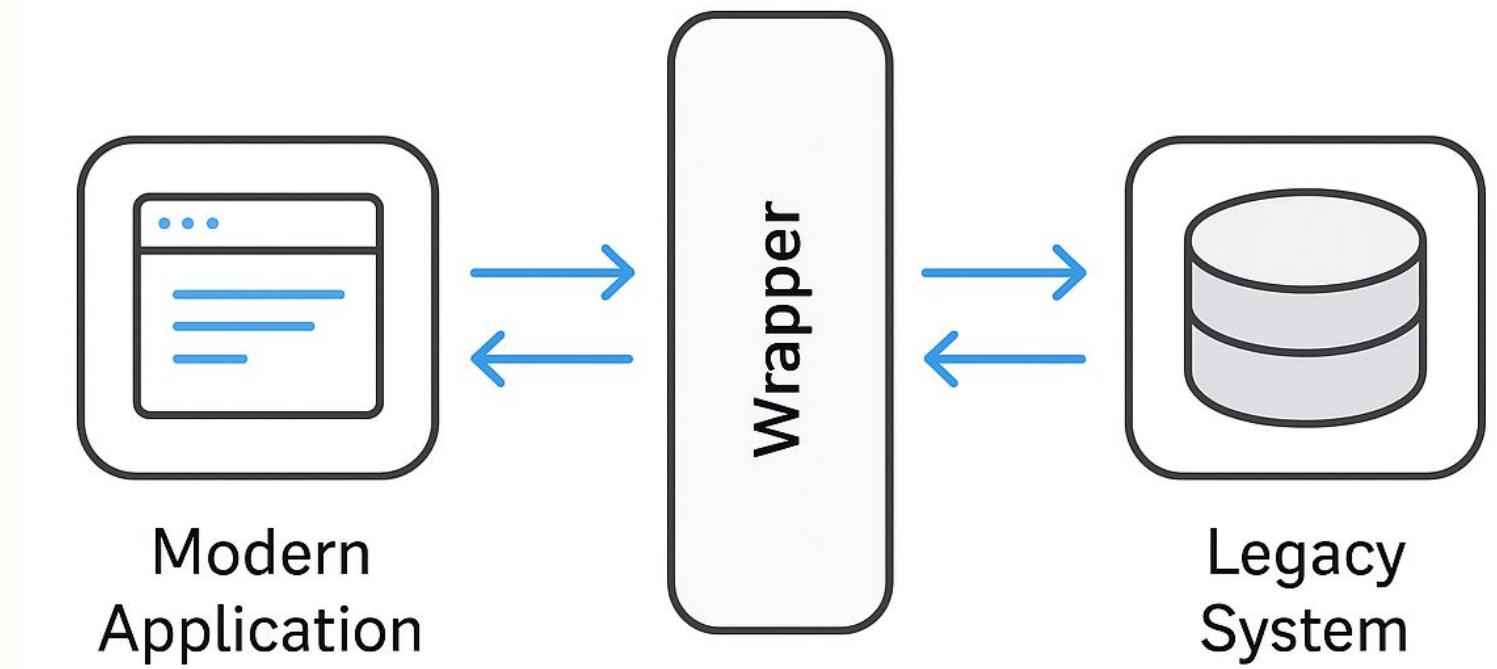
Integration Using the “Wrapper” Approach



What is a Wrapper?

A wrapper is a **thin interface** placed around a legacy system or incompatible module.

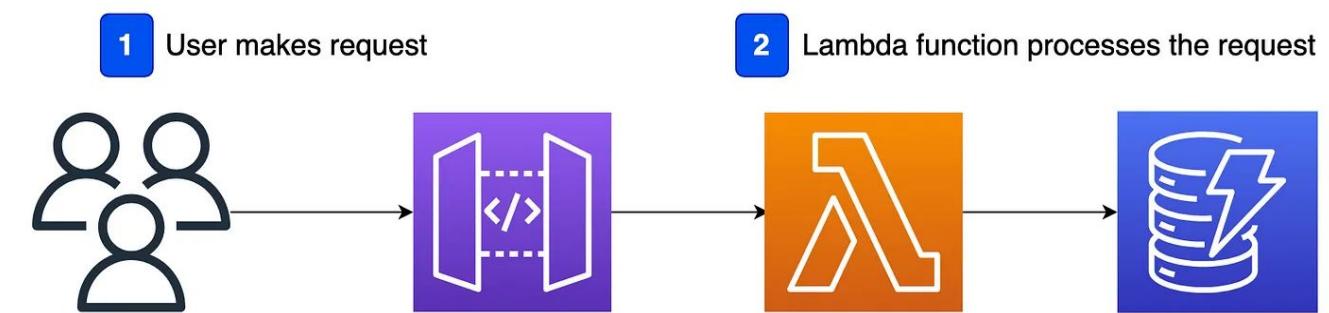
*“It doesn’t change the underlying system but translates **requests/responses**. ”*



Common Wrapper Use Cases in AWS

API Gateway + Lambda as a Wrapper

- Wraps any backend, old or new, as a RESTful API
- Secure, scalable, and easy to expose to clients

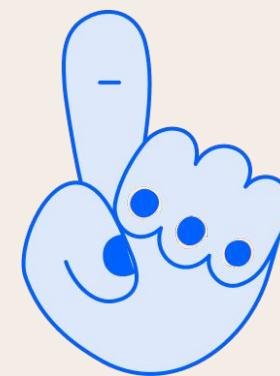


Transform SOAP/XML into REST/JSON

- Use Lambda functions to convert XML input/output into modern JSON APIs
- Useful when integrating old ERP, CRM, or banking systems



Benefits of the Wrapper Approach



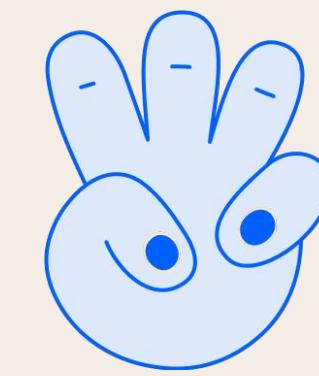
Non-invasive

No need to rewrite legacy code



Compatibility

Makes old systems cloud- or API-compatible



Flexibility

Acts as a stepping stone to full modernization

*“By using the **wrapper** approach on AWS, we bring legacy systems into **modern** cloud architectures. Paving the way for gradual digital transformation.*

*Next, we’ll explore the **glue code** approach, which complements this strategy in different scenarios.”*



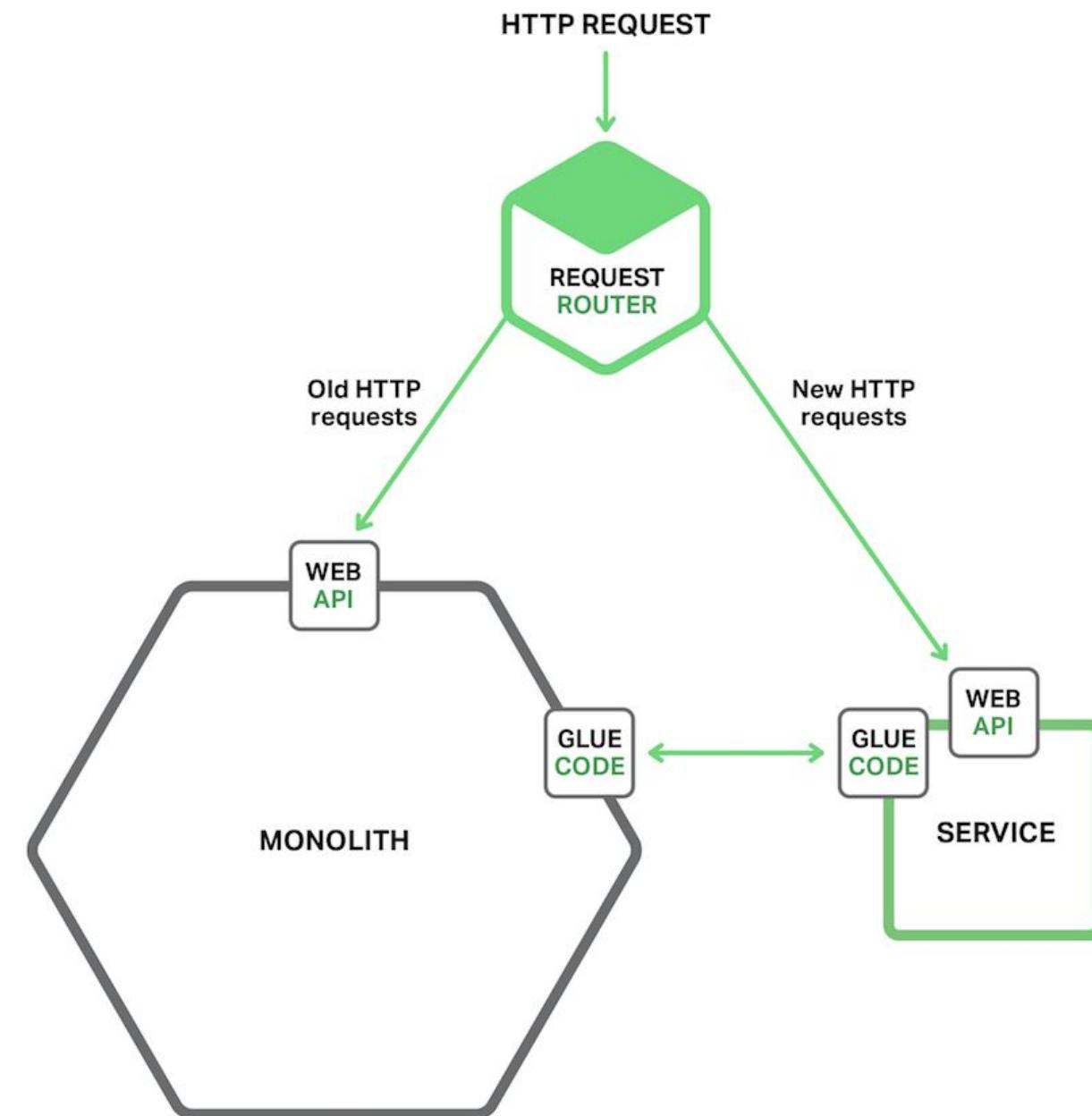
Integration Using the “Glue Code” Approach



What is Glue Code?

It is **custom scripting or programming** that connects different services, formats, or APIs.

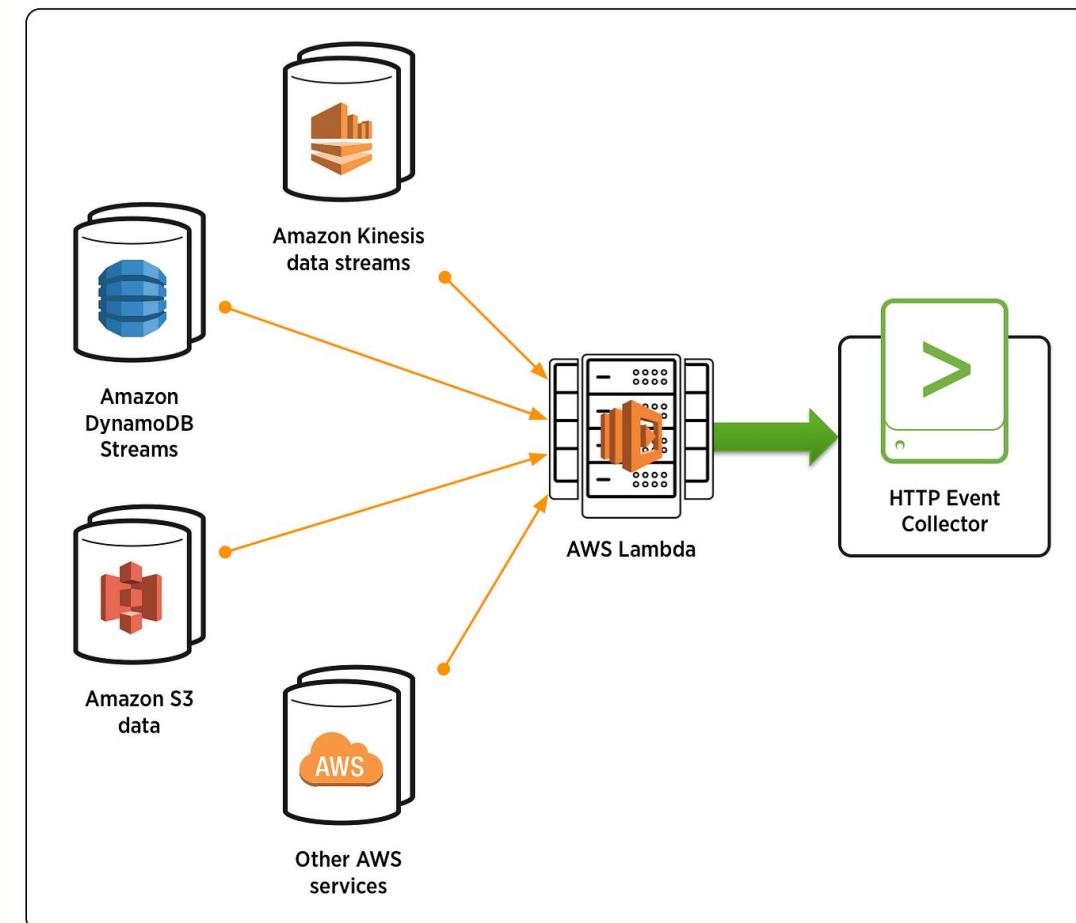
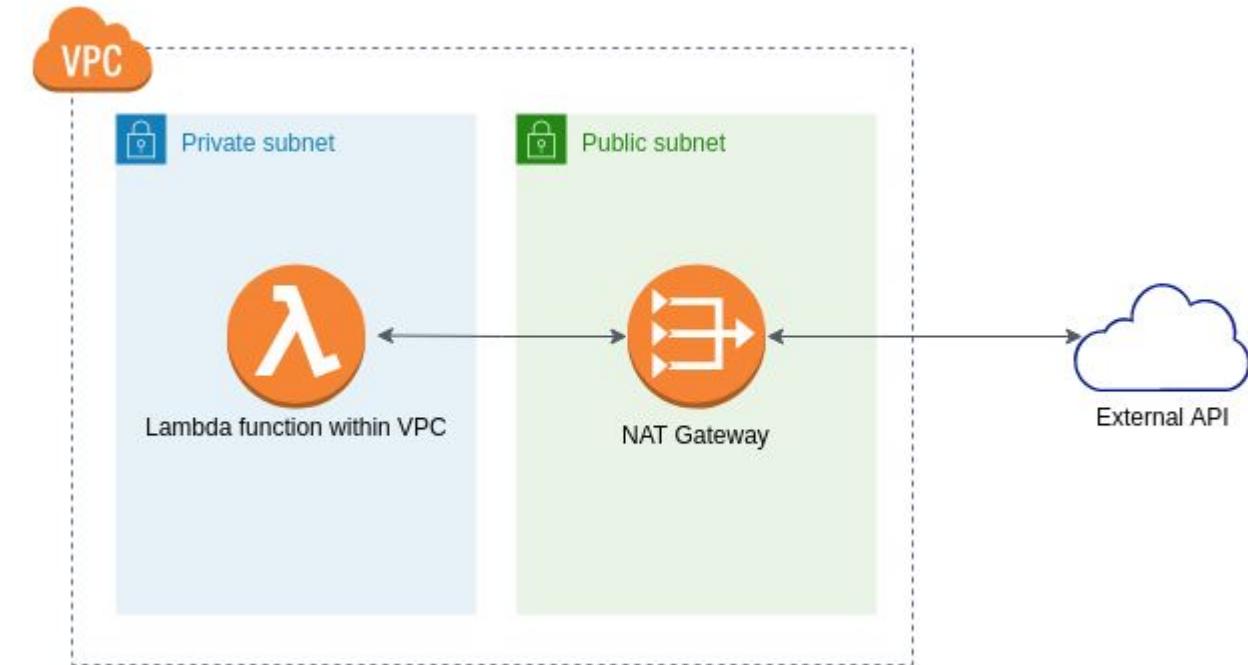
*“It often handles **transformations**, **coordination**, or **data reshaping**.”*



Example of Glue Code in AWS

Lambda as Transformers or Brokers

- E.g., receive an event, transform it, and call an external API
- Translate between systems with different data formats or contracts

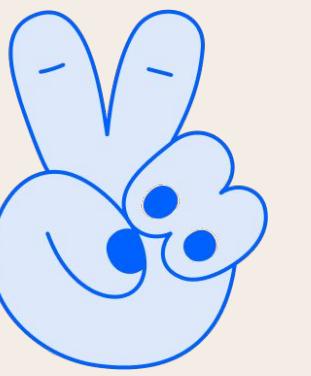


Benefits of the Glue Code



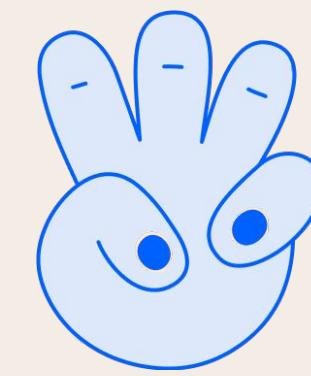
Tailored

to exact needs



Enables integration

where no standard option fits



Useful

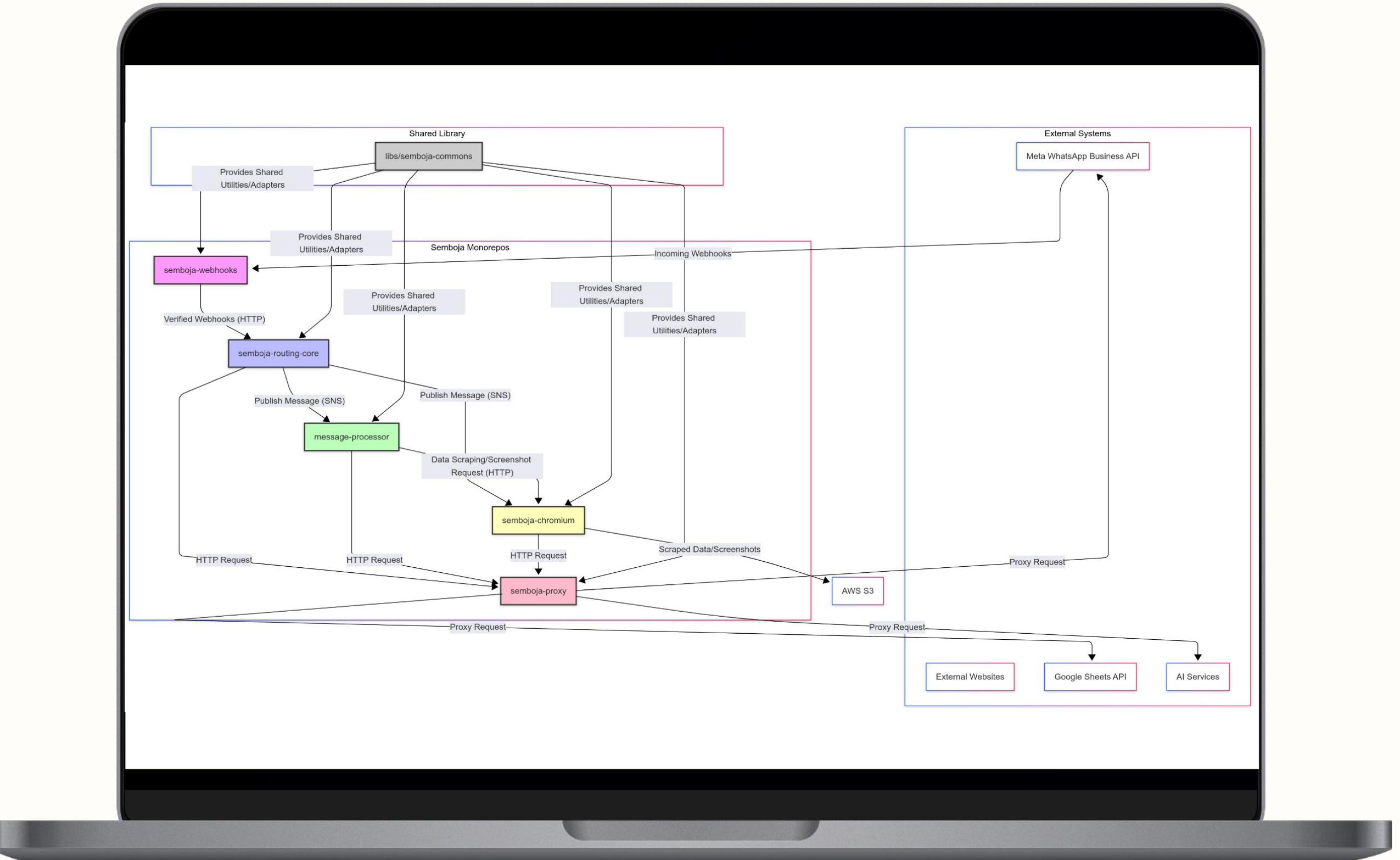
for migrating complex business logic

Demo



Semboja-monorepos.

An API-Based and Event-Driven integrations.

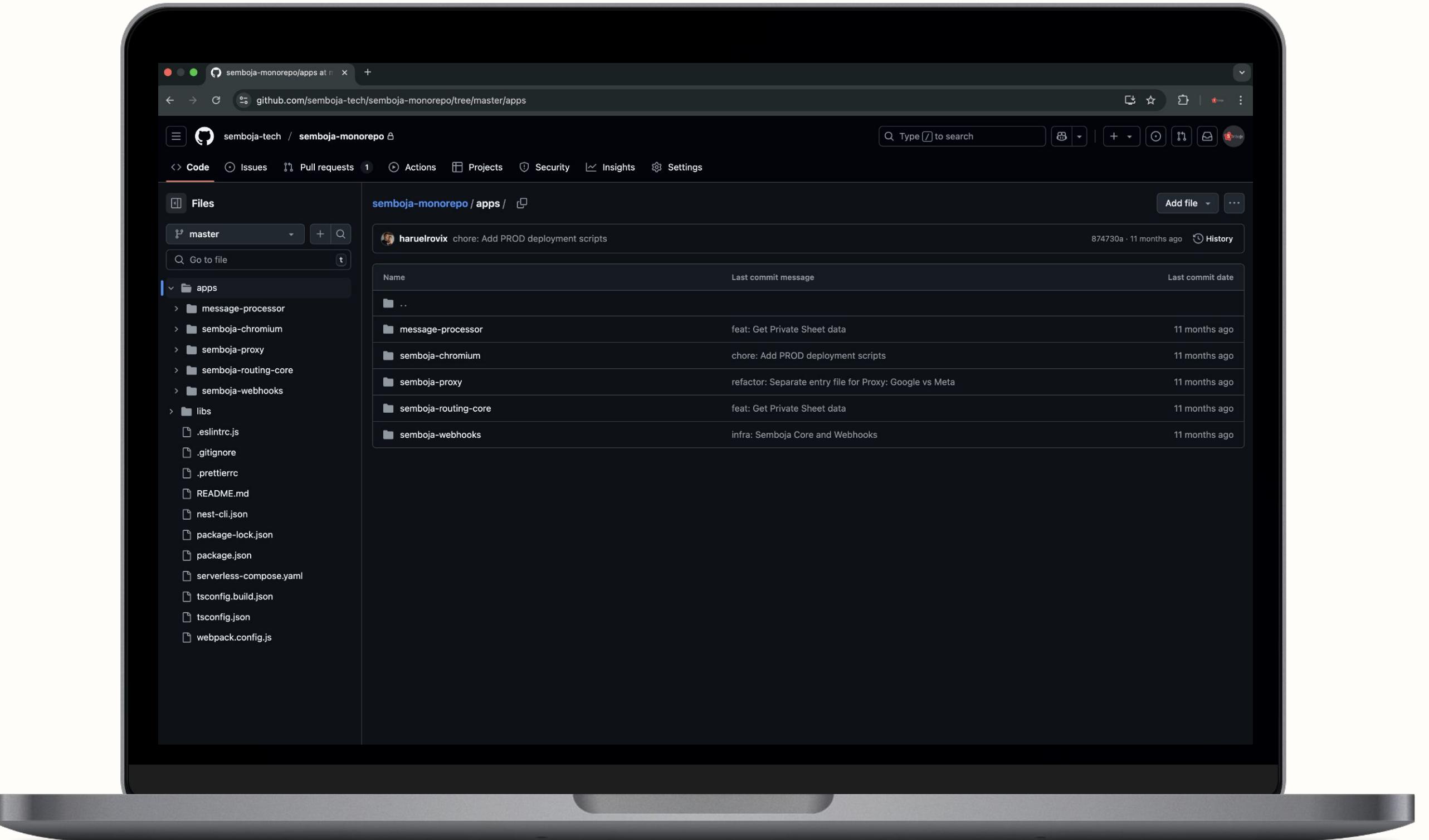


Demo



Semboja-monorepos.

An API-Based and Event-Driven integrations.

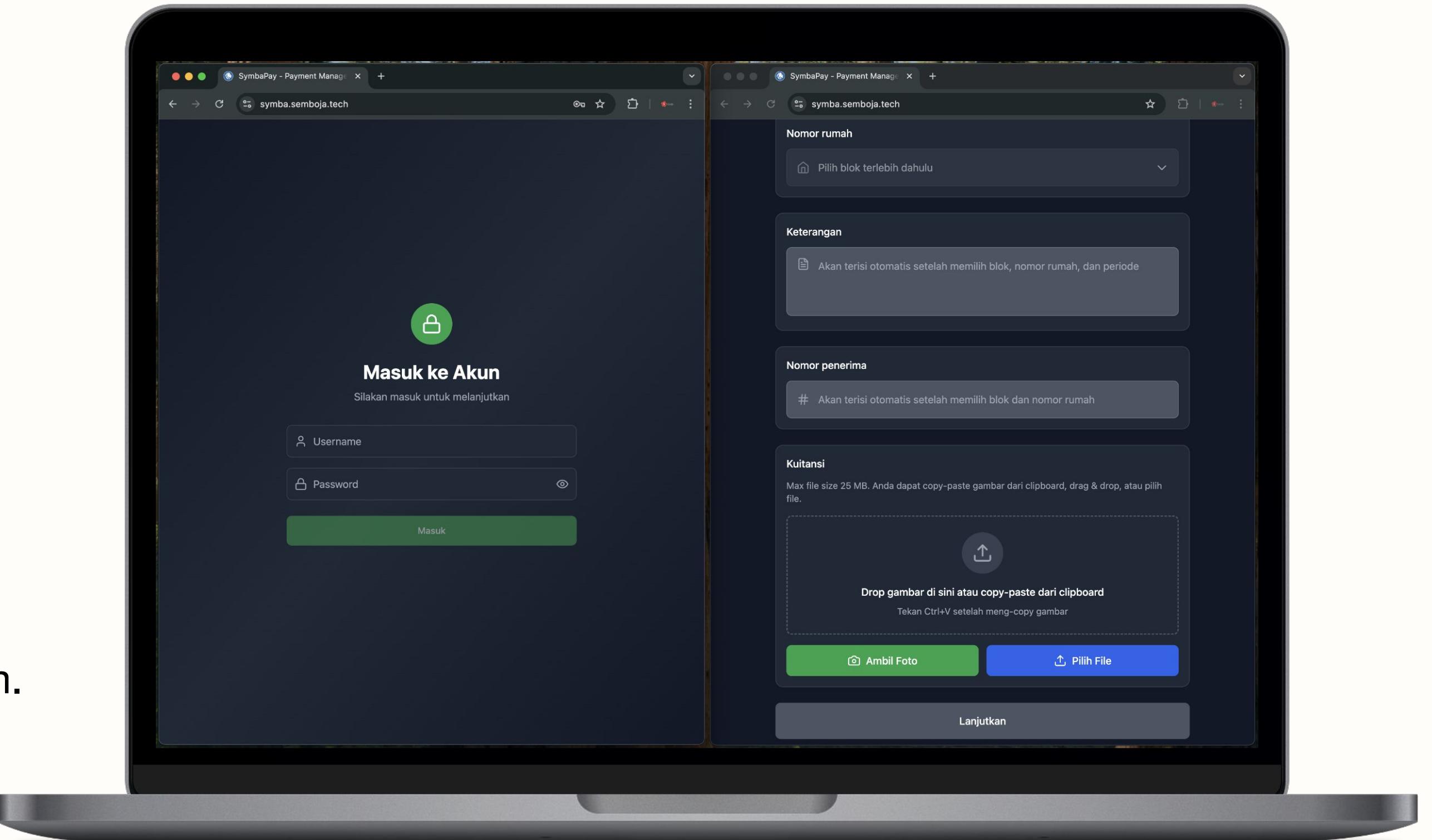


Demo



Semboja SymbaPay.

A payment management system.



“Glue code is powerful, but should be used wisely. In AWS, serverless tools make glue code easier to manage and scale, but architectural discipline is key.”

Next, we’ll see how frameworks help reduce the amount of glue we need.”



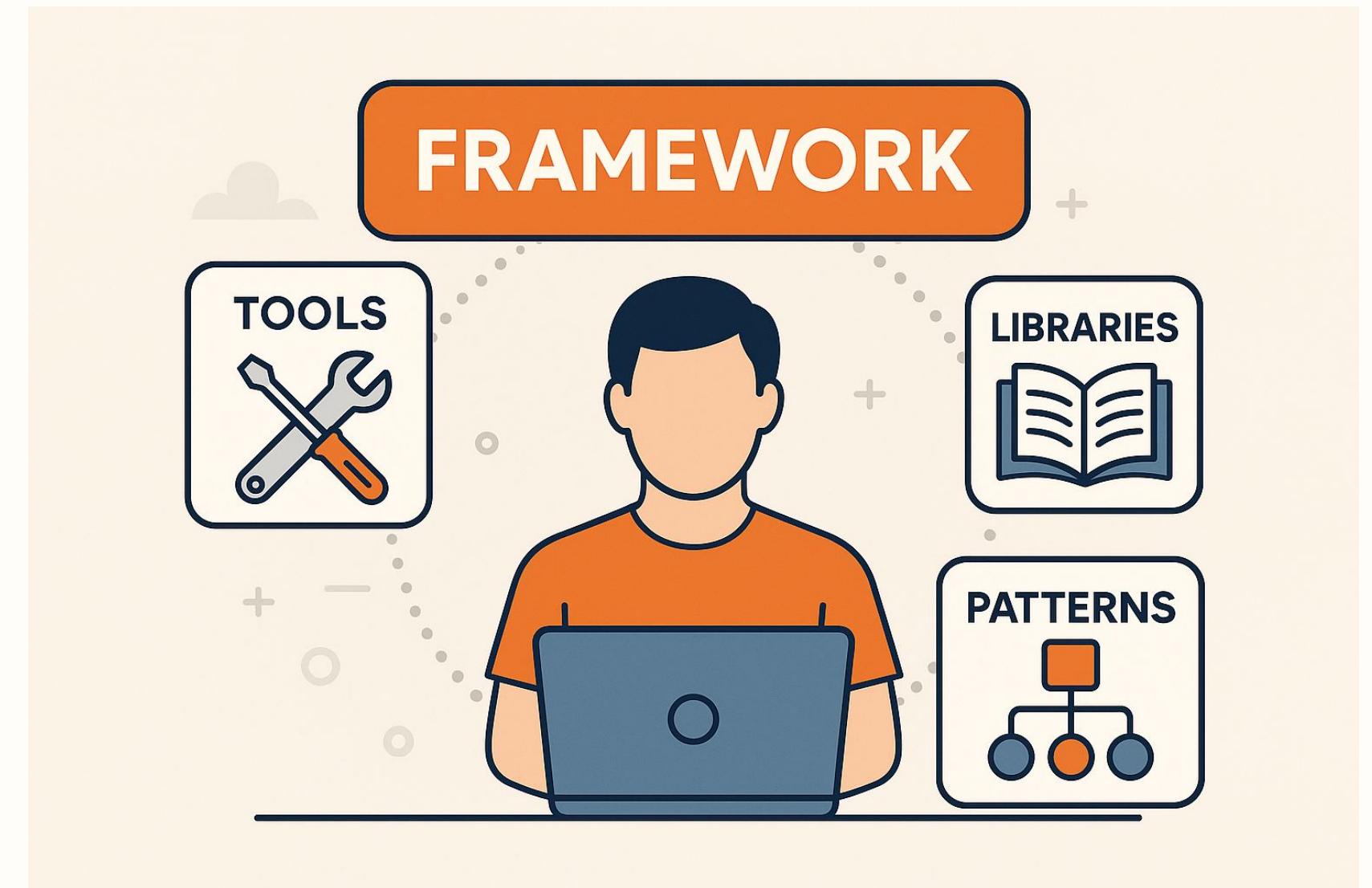
Frameworks that Support Integration



What is a Framework?

A framework gives developers a **structured environment** for building applications.

*“It often comes with **tools**, **libraries**, and **patterns** for managing complexity.”*



Popular Frameworks for AWS Integration



Deploy APIs and event-driven apps to AWS Lambda easily



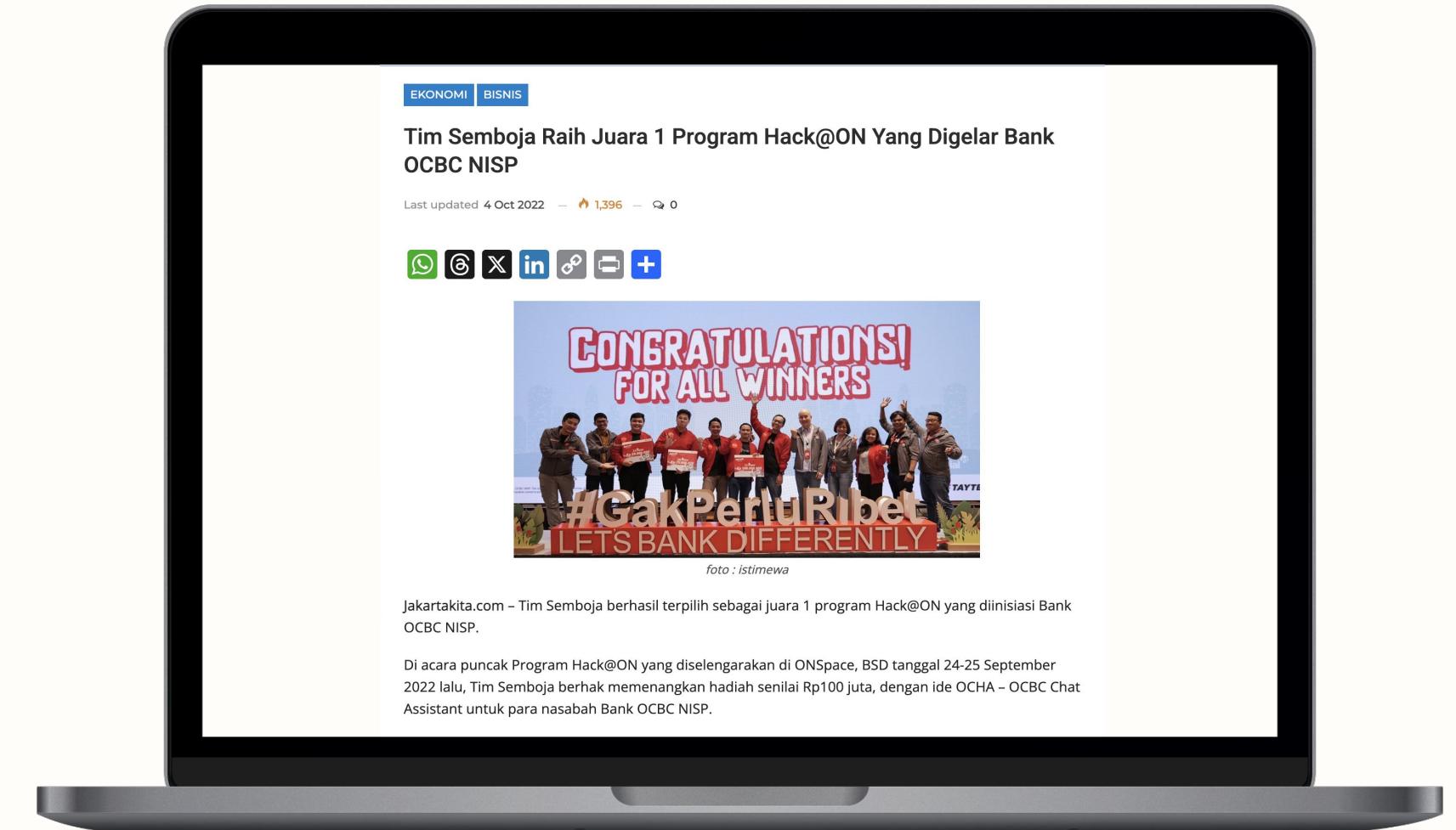
Building efficient, reliable and scalable server-side applications



Case Study: Banking Integrations



Semboja



WhatsApp and OCBC integrations



OCBC Chat Assistant features



Onboarding



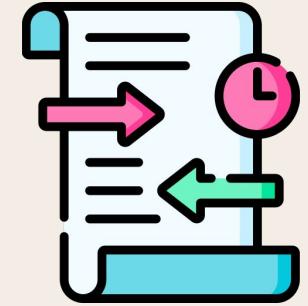
Transfer



Payment



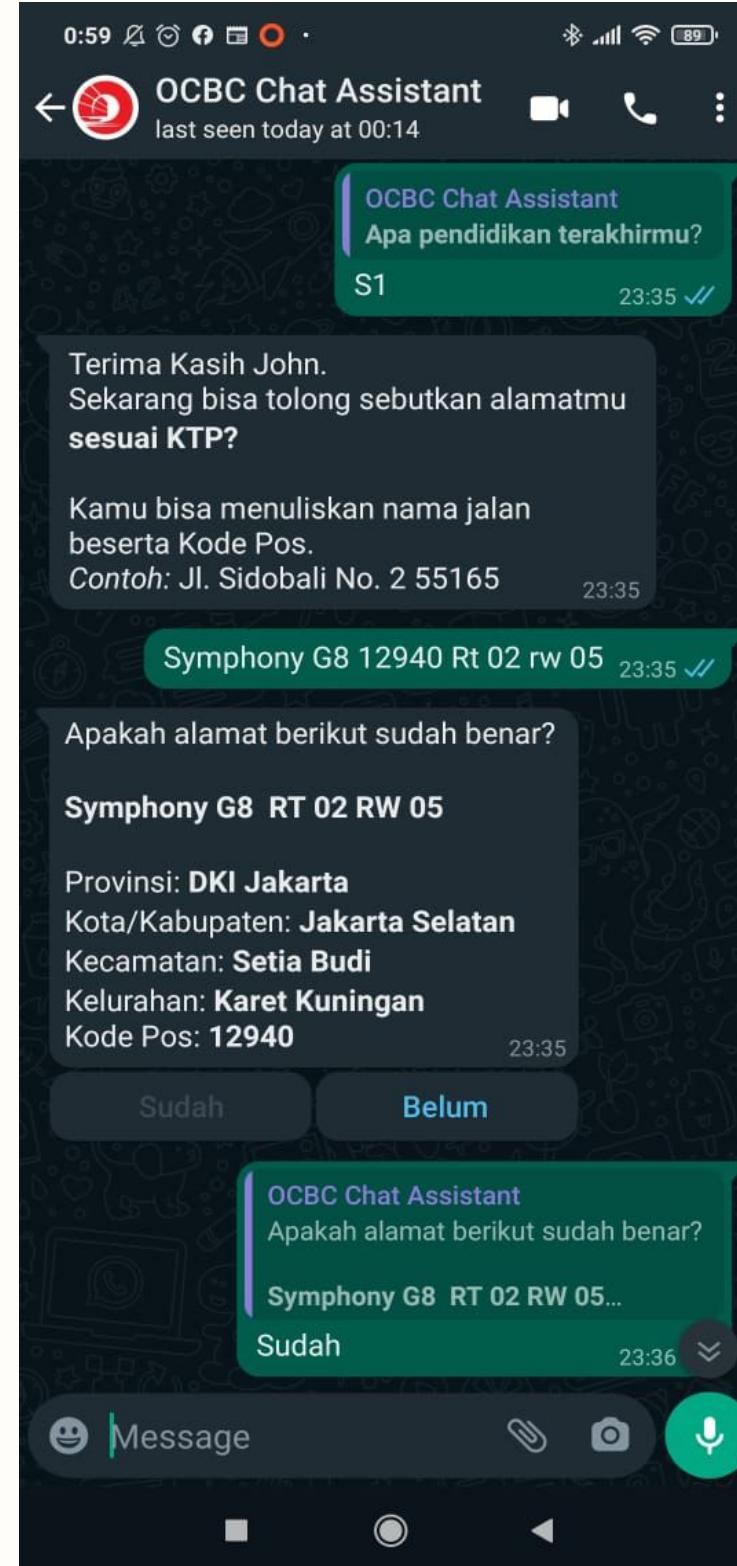
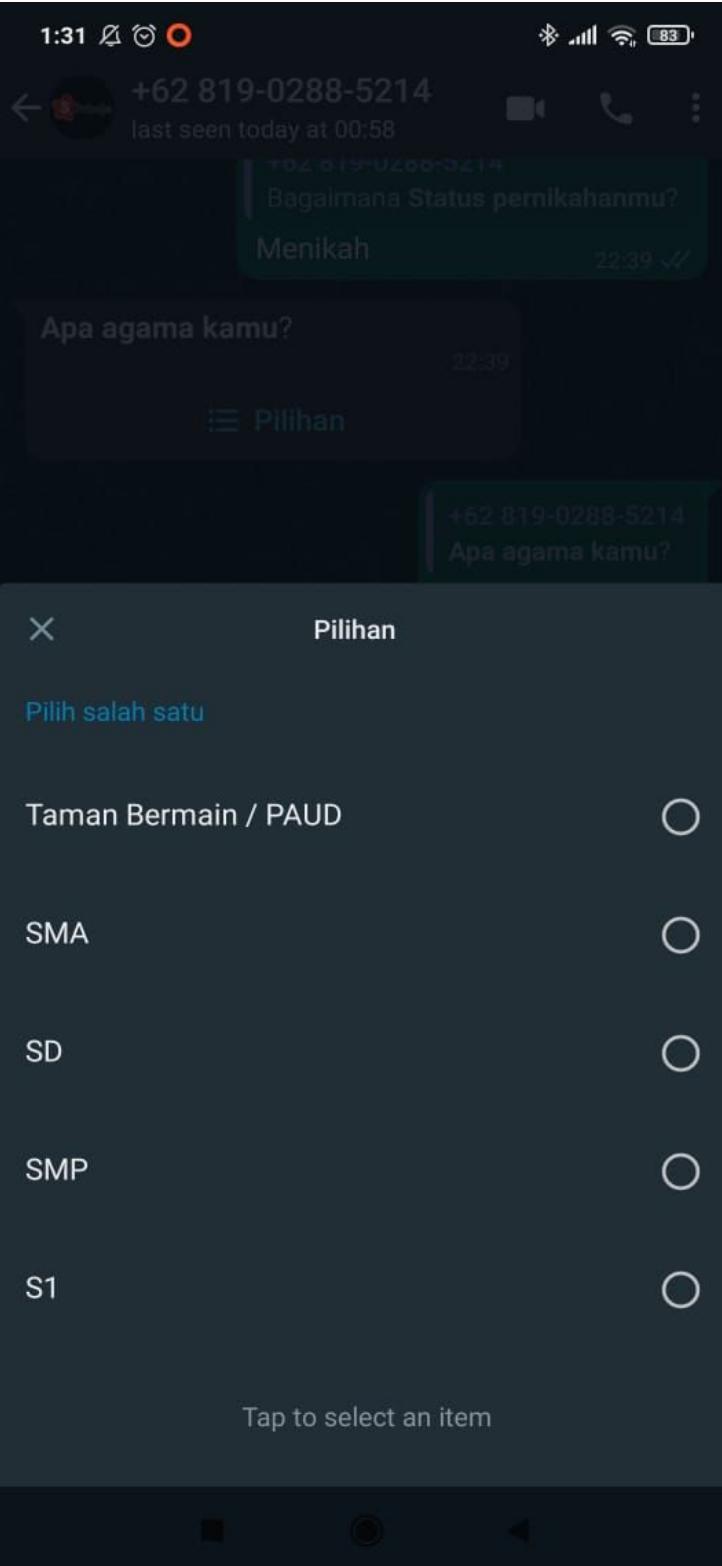
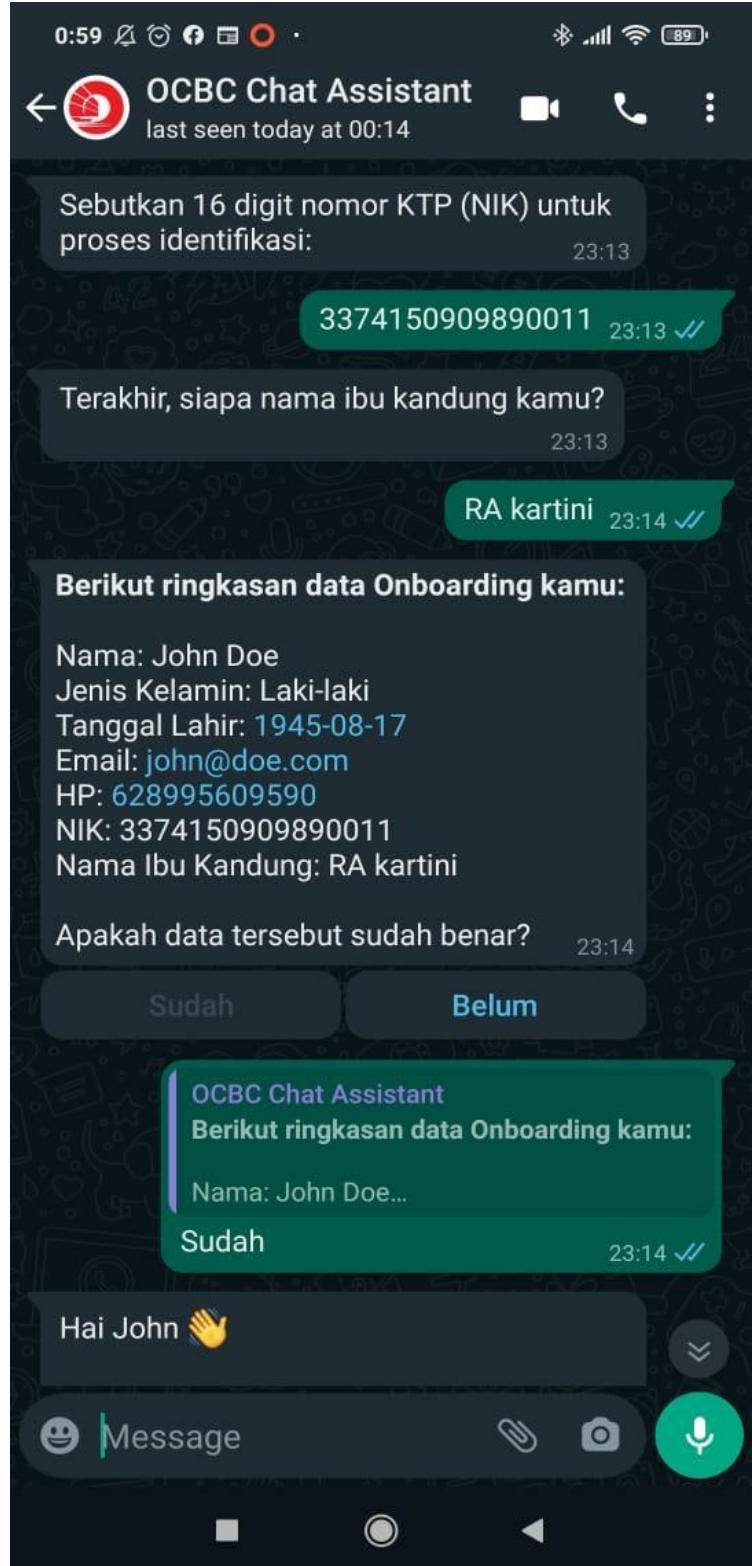
Account Balance



Transaction History



Onboarding



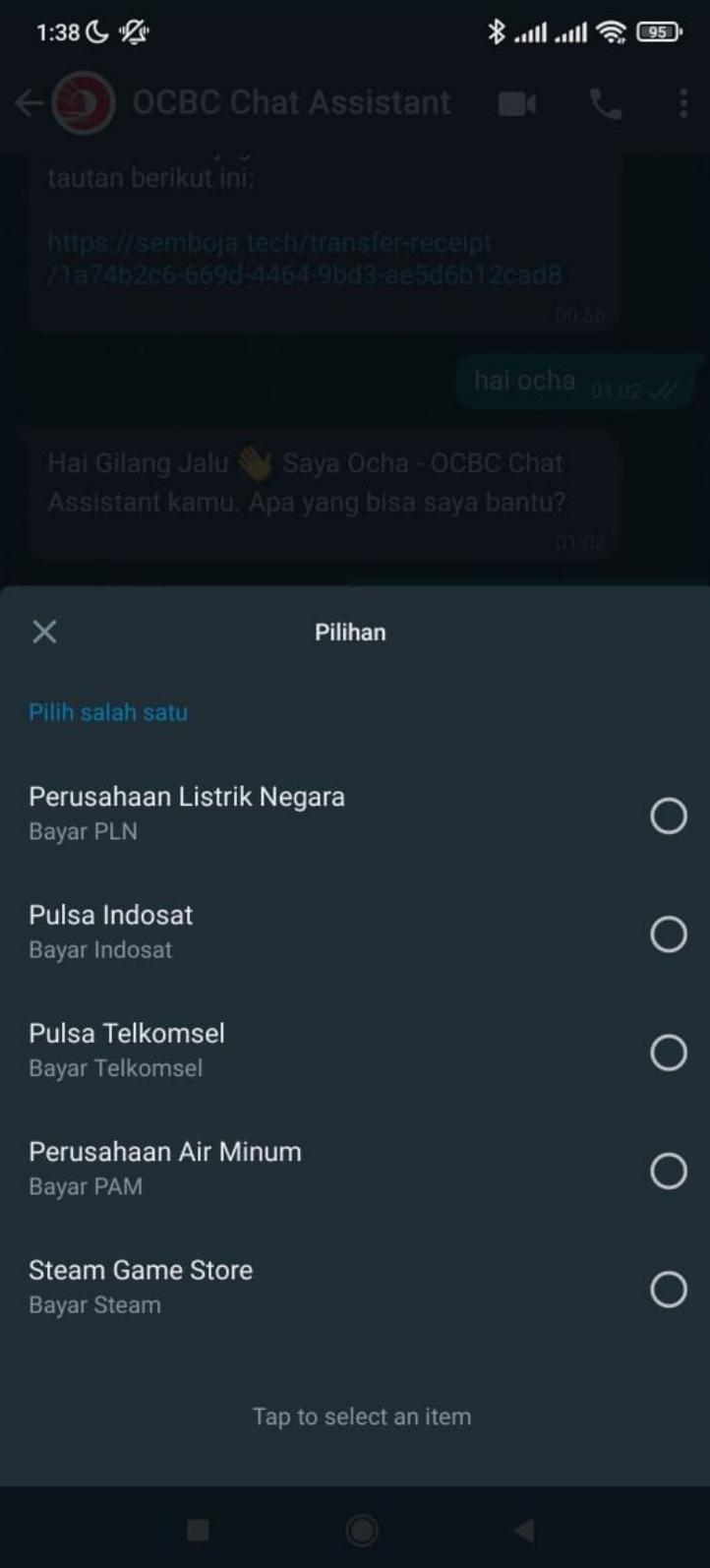


Transfer



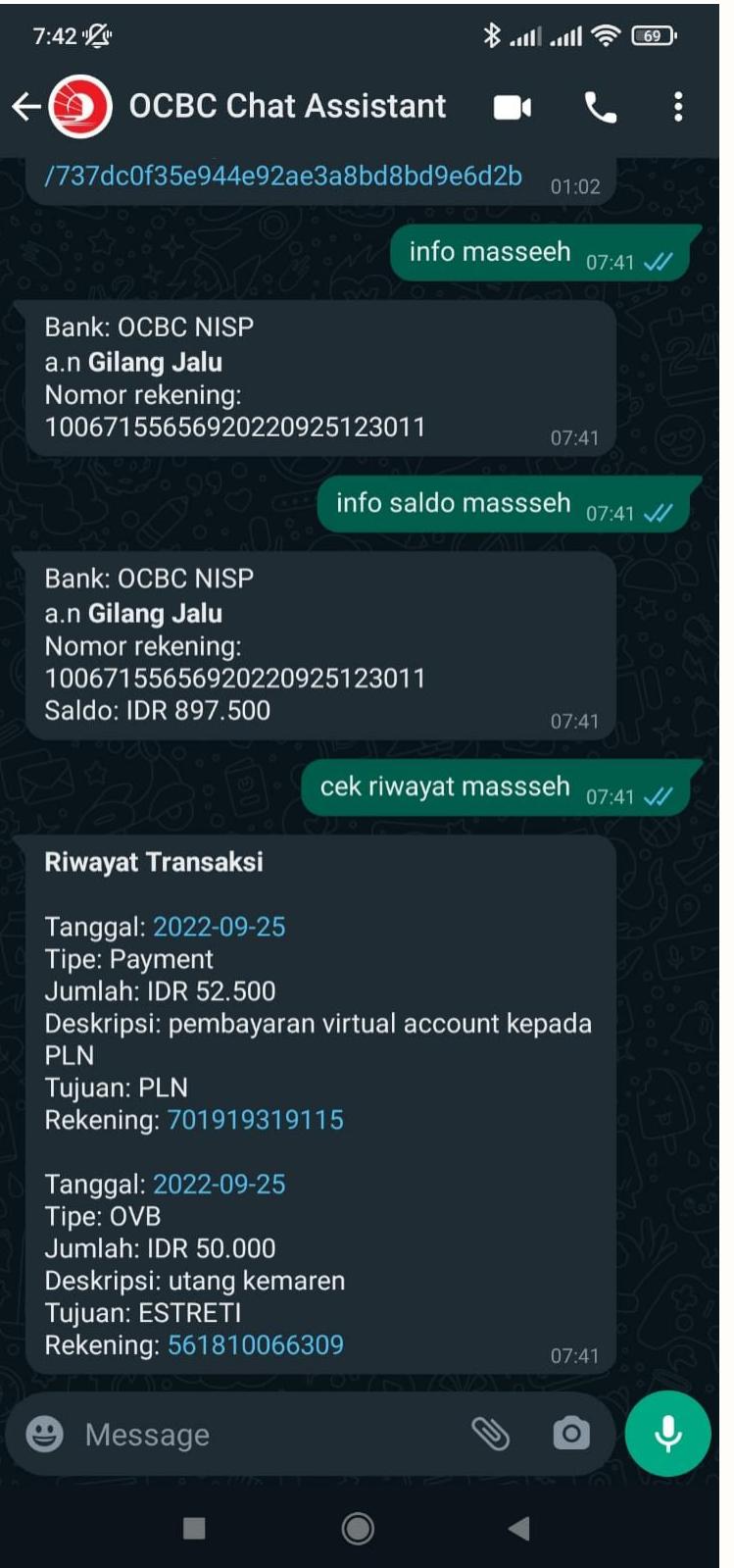


Payment



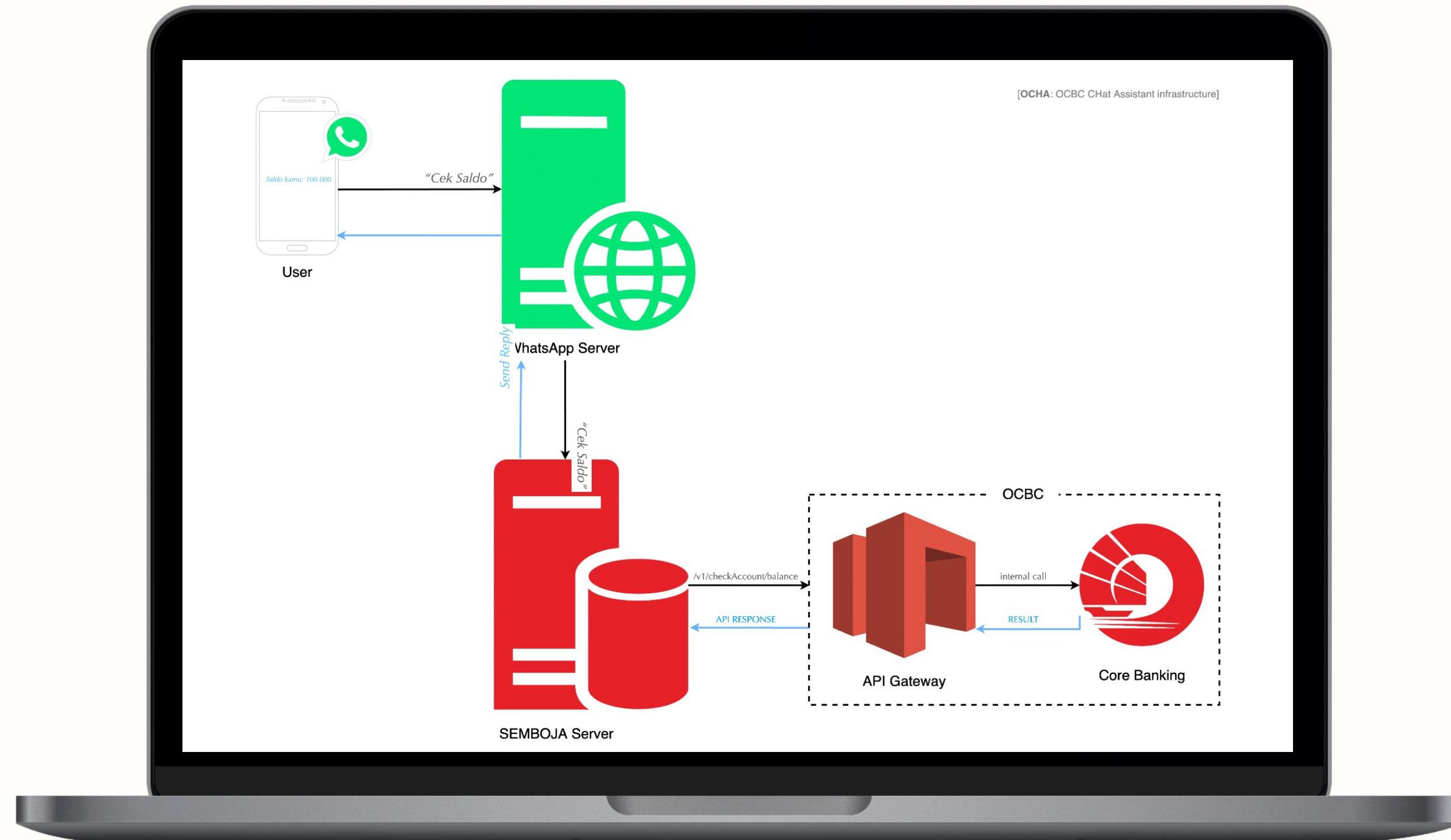


Check Balance & Transaction History





OCHA Infrastructure





Under the Hood (1)

Files

development Go to file t

- > public
- < src
- > api
- > bot
- < connectors
 - > internal
 - > onelabs
 - > whatsapp
 - > zipcode
 - attachHeaders.js
 - client.js
- > mock
- > models
- > repositories
- > utils
- > wa
- > webhooks
- app.js

ocha / src / connectors /

Havit C. Rovik fix: Missing customerId

Name

..

internal

onelabs

whatsapp

zipcode

attachHeaders.js

client.js

Files

development Go to file t

- > public
- < src
- > api
- > bot
- < connectors
 - > internal
 - < onelabs
 - getAccessToken.js
 - index.js
 - urls.js
 - > whatsapp
 - > zipcode
 - attachHeaders.js
 - client.js
- > mock
- > models
- > repositories
- > utils

ocha / src / connectors / onelabs / urls.js

Havit C. Rovik fix: Work data apply to send the correct code

Code Blame

22 lines (22 loc) · 694 Bytes

```
1 module.exports = {
2   API_VERSION: 'hackathon/v1',
3   // Balance & History
4   GET_BALANCE: 'checkAccount/balance',
5   POST_HISTORY: 'checkAccount/history',
6   // Transfer
7   POST_INQUIRY: 'transfer/inquiry',
8   SUBMIT_TRANSFER: 'transfer/submit',
9   // Payment
10  GET_BILLER_CODE: 'payment/getBillerCode',
11  GET_PRICE: 'payment/getPrice',
12  SUBMIT_PAYMENT: 'payment/submit',
13  // Onboarding
14  GET_ONBOARDING_PARAMS: 'onboarding/params',
15  APPLY_ONBOARDING: 'onboarding/apply',
16  APPLY_ONBOARDING_ACCOUNT: 'onboarding/accountApply',
17  APPLY_WORK_DATA: 'onboarding/workDataApply',
18  AGREE_TNC: 'onboarding/TNCAccept',
19  POST_JOBS: 'onboarding/params/jobs',
20  // Oauth
21  POST_OAUTH_TOKEN: 'oauth/token',
22};
```



Under the Hood (2)

Files

development

Go to file

- public
- src
- api
- bot
- connectors
 - internal
 - onelabs
 - getAccessToken.js
 - index.js
 - urls.js
- whatsapp
- zipcode
 - attachHeaders.js
 - client.js
- mock
- models
- repositories
- utils
- wa
- webhooks
 - app.js
 - index.js
 - init.js

ocha / src / connectors / onelabs / getAccessToken.js

Havit C. Rovik fix: Wrong payload for Grant Type

Code Blame 35 lines (30 loc) · 737 Bytes

```
1  const axios = require('axios');
2  const urls = require('./urls');
3
4  const instance = axios.create({
5    baseURL: process.env.OCBC_API_URL,
6    auth: {
7      username: process.env.OCBC_CLIENT_ID,
8      password: process.env.OCBC_CLIENT_SECRET,
9    },
10   });
11
12  module.exports = {
13    postAuthToken: async () => {
14      const data = {};
15      const payload = {
16        grant_type: 'client_credentials',
17      };
18
19      try {
20        const response = await instance({
21          url: urls.POST_OAUTH_TOKEN,
22          data: Object.keys(payload)
23            .map((key) => `${key}=${encodeURIComponent(payload[key])}`)
24            .join('&'),
25          method: 'POST',
26        });
27
28        return response.data;
29      } catch (err) {
30        console.error(err);
31      }
32
33      return data;
34    },
35  };
```

ocha / src / connectors / onelabs / index.js

Code Blame 89 lines (74 loc) · 2.94 KB

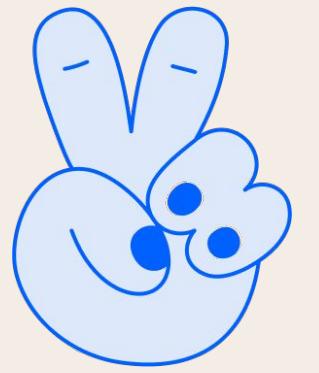
```
14  instance.interceptors.request.use(async (config) => {
15    if (!memoryCache.get('OAUTH_TOKEN')) {
16      const oauth = await postAuthToken();
17      if (oauth) {
18        memoryCache.put('OAUTH_TOKEN', oauth.access_token, oauth.expires_in * 1000);
19      }
20    }
21
22    let authorizationHeaders = {};
23    const token = memoryCache.get('OAUTH_TOKEN');
24    if (token) {
25      const timestamp = Signature.getTimestamp();
26
27      let data;
28      if (config.data && config.data.customerId) {
29        const { customerId, ...rest } = config.data;
30
31        const session = await sessionOps.findOne({ where: { customerId } });
32
33        authorizationHeaders = {
34          'X-OCBC-ONBOARDING-TOKEN': session.token,
35        };
36
37        data = rest;
38      } else {
39        data = config.data || '';
40      }
41
42      const method = config.method.toUpperCase();
43      const url = `/hackathon/v1/${config.url}`;
44
45      authorizationHeaders = {
46        ...authorizationHeaders,
47        'X-OCBC-APIKey': Signature.apiKey,
48        'X-OCBC-Timestamp': timestamp,
49        'X-OCBC-Signature': new Signature().buildSignature(method, url, token, data, timestamp),
50        Authorization: `Bearer ${token}`,
51      };
52    }
```

Benefits of Using Frameworks



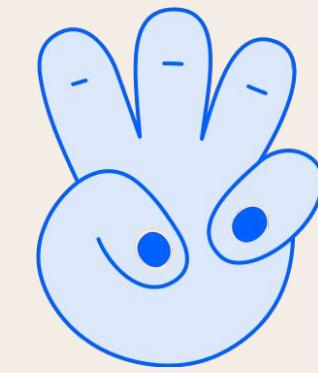
Less Glue Code

Reusable patterns reduce the need for custom integrations



Best Practices Built-In

Security, error handling, and retries are often pre-configured



Scalability & Maintenance

Easier to onboard new developers and scale teams

“Frameworks allow us to focus on business logic rather than wiring components manually.

*Next, we’ll shift gears and look at how data integration, specifically the **data warehouse**, fits into enterprise integration.”*



Data Warehousing in Enterprise Integration

What is a Data Warehouse?

Centralized repository for structured, historical business data from **multiple sources**.

Optimized for OLAP (Online Analytical Processing), not for transactions.

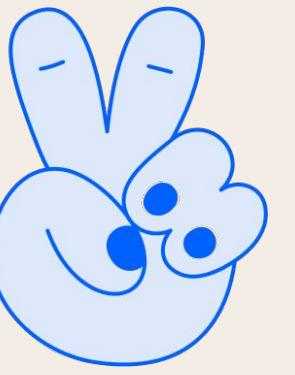
“This is where we go to get the big picture: long-term trends, patterns, and reports.”



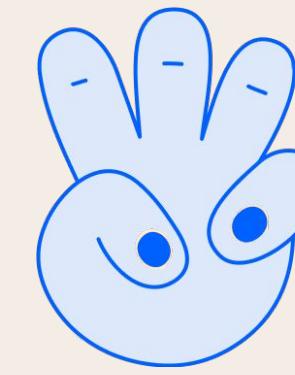
Role in Integration



Aggregates data from multiple operational systems



Supports analytics, reporting, and Business Intelligence



Enables a “single source of truth”

Business Intelligence

Reporting

Providing regular summary data to key decision-makers to support their ability to set business strategy and direction.



Data visualization

Presenting information visually in a way that aids the rapid understanding of complex information.



Predictive analytics

Analyzing historical data to predict future patterns using statistical techniques like data mining, machine learning, and predictive modeling.



Business Intelligence⁽²⁾

Data mining

Searching through large datasets to find useful patterns or trends.



Complex event processing

Analyzing streaming, real-time data from sources such as stock-market feeds, traffic reports, or electrical grids with sensors.



Business performance management

Analyzing and measuring performance goals, such as operational excellence goals defined by online shopping and customer satisfaction.



Amazon Redshift

“Powers modern data analytics at scale”



“Data warehouses are essential to enterprise information integration. They unify scattered data into a coherent, reliable foundation for decision-making.

Finally, let's examine how integration choices affect testing and evaluation.”

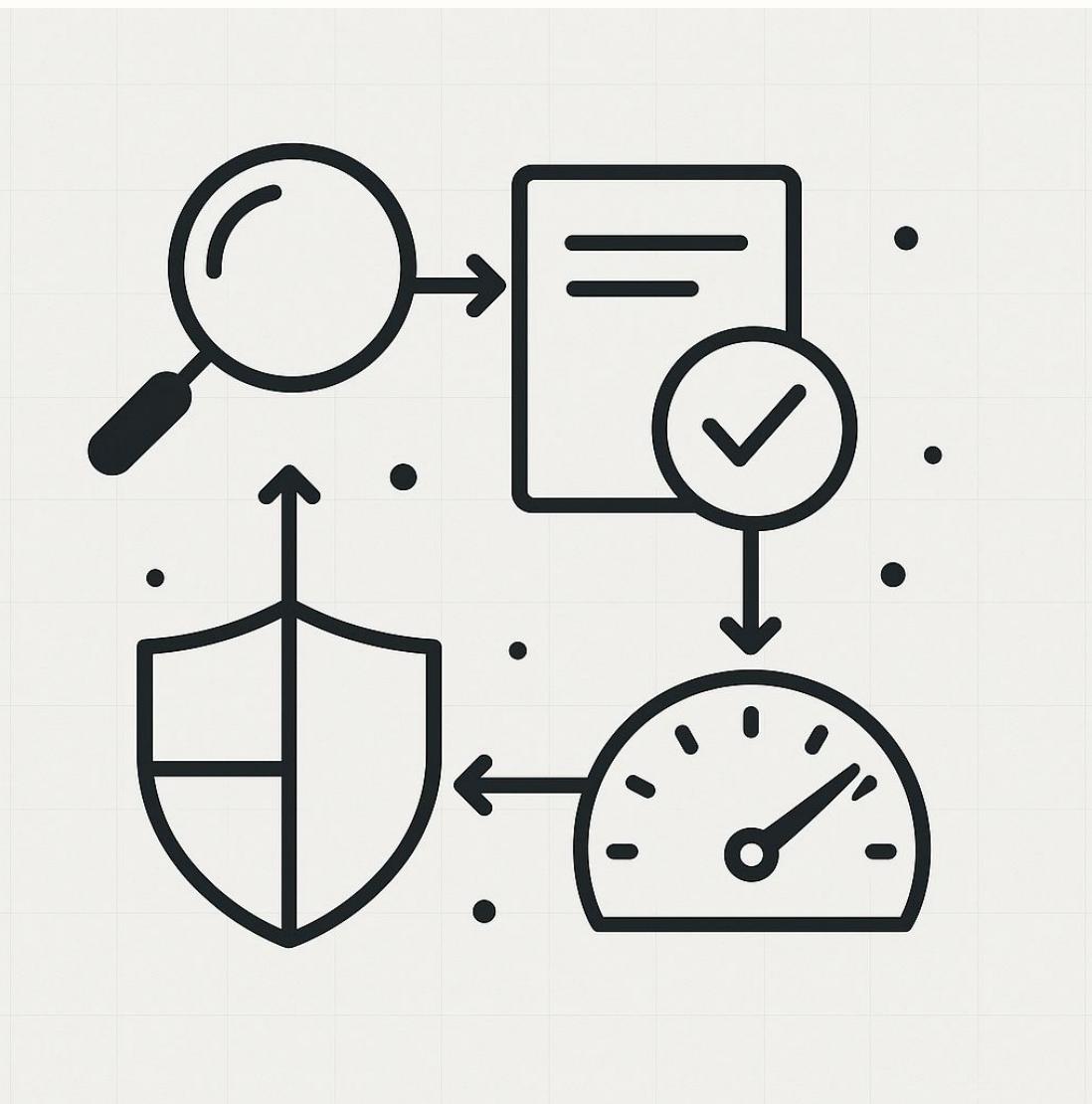


Testing & Evaluation Impact



What is it?

Testing & Evaluation Impact refers to the influence that a system's integration approach, architecture, or changes have on the way it must be **tested** and **validated**.



How Integration type affects Testing



API-based Integration

Easier to unit test and mock using tools like **Postman**, Jest, or Supertest

Response-based → simple assertion-driven tests

“We can simulate most things with mocks or local testing.”



Event-Driven Integration

Requires testing full event flow, often with real components

Harder to simulate timing and order issues

Test side effects, not just return values

“We test not what comes back, but what *happens* as a result.”

Postman

“Execute, test, and interact with APIs in seconds”



Evaluation Impact



Latency and Performance

- Measure end-to-end time across services
- Use CloudWatch or X-Ray metrics



Failure Handling

- Test retry strategies, dead-letter queues, and fallback logic
- Use chaos testing in non-prod



Data Integrity

Ensure no data loss or duplication across retries/events



Observability

Ensure logs, traces, and metrics are unified and queryable

“What we can’t observe, we can’t trust.”

*“Good **integration** is invisible to the user, but that only happens when **testing** is visible to the developer.*

With the right architecture and tooling, we can make this level of visibility achievable.”



Deployment



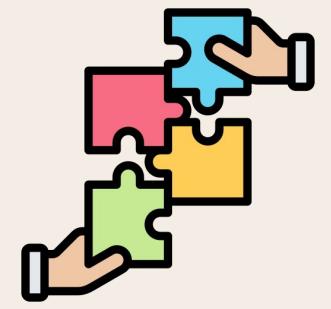
What is Deployment?

A process of releasing and running an application or system in a live environment, making it available for users or systems to access and use.

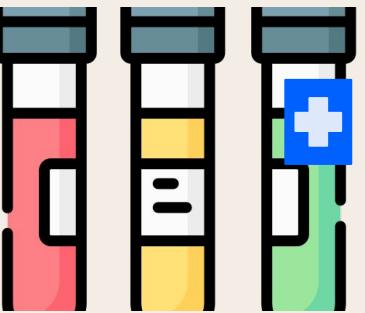
*“It is taking our application from **development** and putting it into **production**.”*



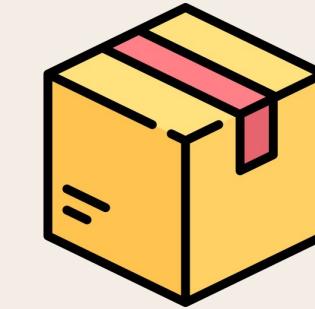
Typical Deployment Process



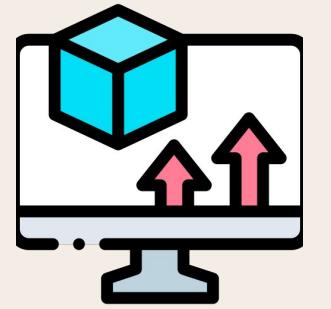
Build



Test



Package



Deploy



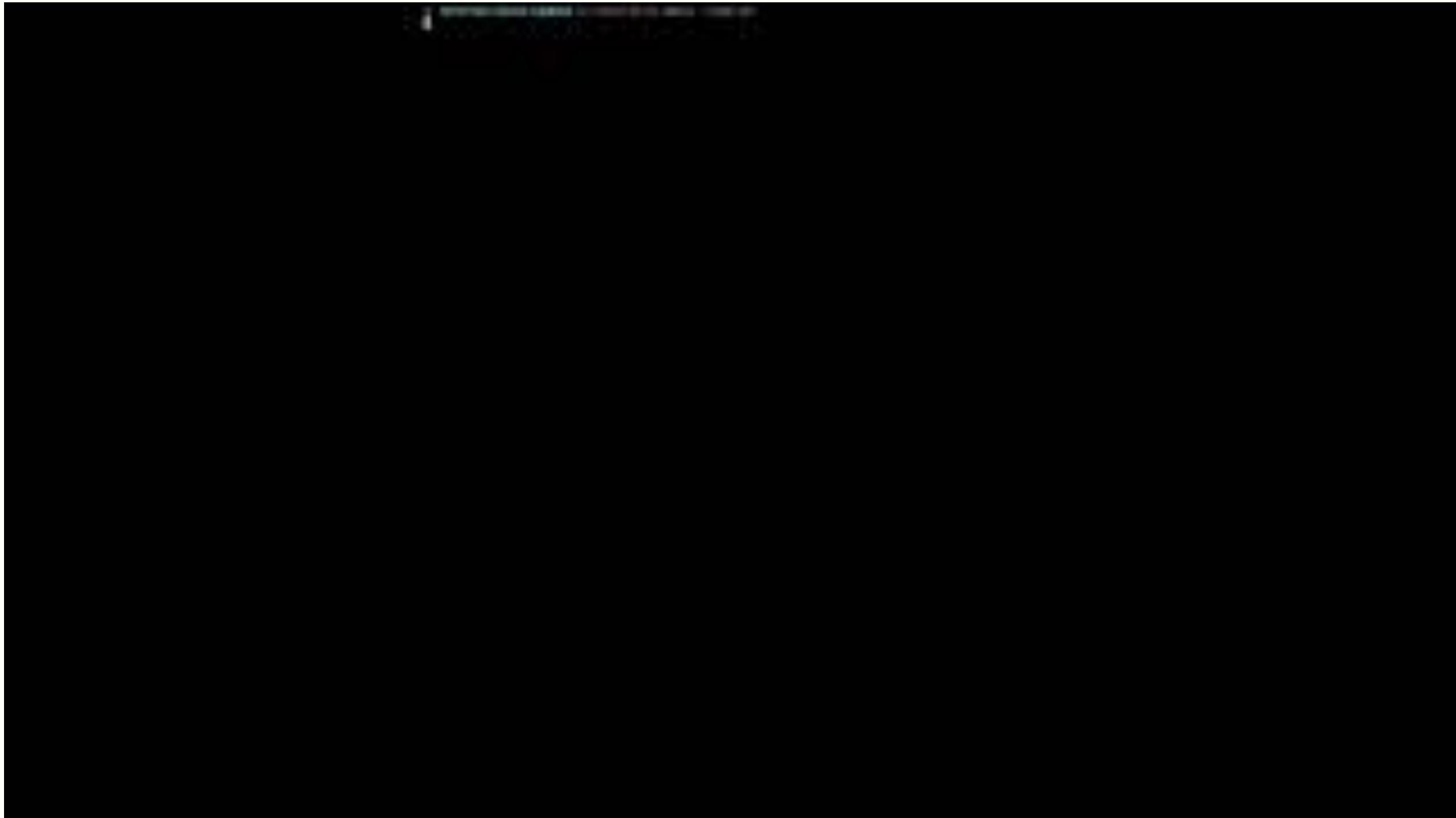
Release



Monitor

Serverless

“Deploying to AWS”

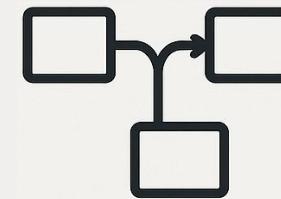


“Deployment in the cloud has evolved.

*With serverless architecture and AWS services, we can now **deploy faster**, scale effortlessly, and focus more on building value rather than managing infrastructure.”*



What we've learned today



Express different ways

for middleware platforms.



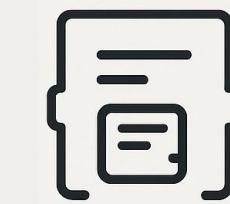
Demonstrate the advantages

and disadvantages of some middleware platforms.



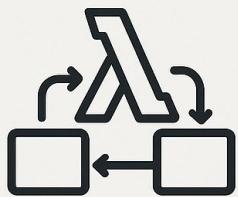
Justify major considerations

for the selection of an enterprise integration platform.



Express different ways of

integration using the "wrapper" approach.



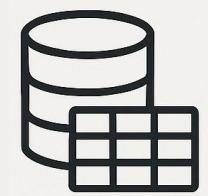
Express different ways of

integration using the "glue code" approach.



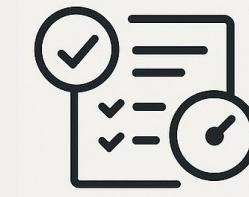
Describe how a framework

facilitates integration of components.



Describe how the data warehouse

concept relates to enterprise information integration.



Describe how integration

choices affect testing and evaluation.



Havit Choirul Rovik

- Senior Fullstack Engineer
Osome
- Technical Writer Semboja
Techno Solutions

KODE#10

Tema :
Integration and
Deployment

Selasa,
24 Juni 2025
08.00 WIB – Selesai
Ruang SM 4.8.15

Wajib bagi seluruh
Mahasiswa PSTI UNISA
Yogyakarta

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