REST-API in AWS with Lambda.

An early approach on how to build a serverless REST-API.

Project

1. Pivoted from a terminated project (alas)
2. Product owner who has opinions-that-they-can-state-clearly about:
   a. Non-functional requirements
   b. Functional requirements
3. Actual users you can talk to
4. Functional architect who can formalise functional requirements as features
5. Self-organizing team (one-size does not fit all)
6. Iterative development

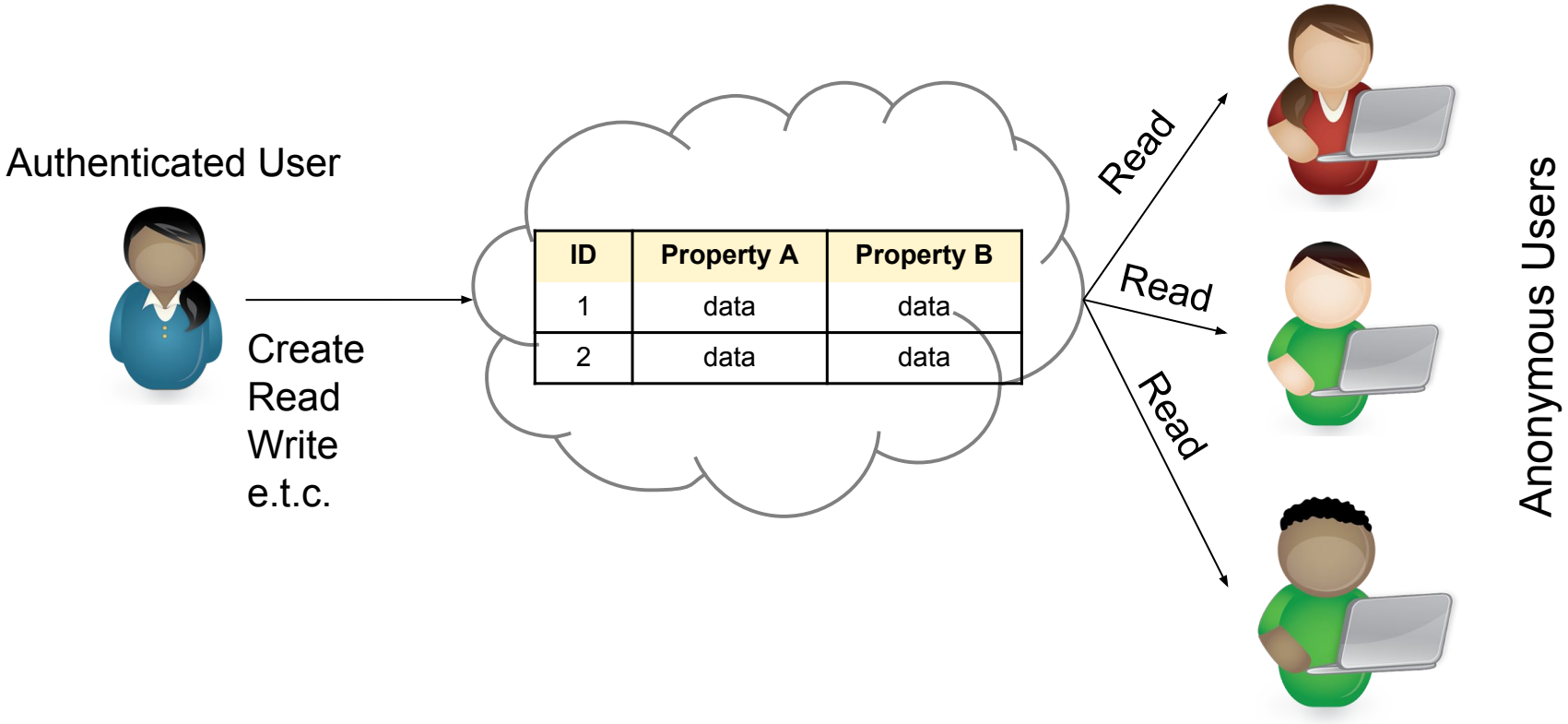
Non-functional requirements

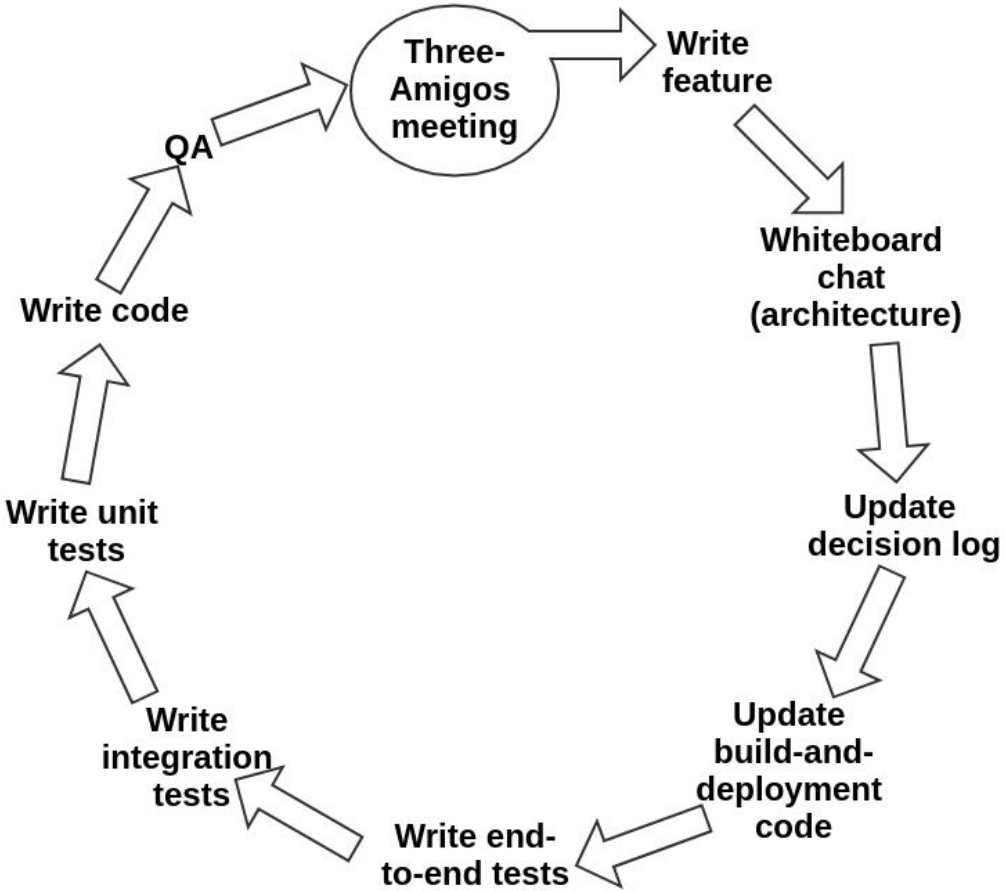
1. That the service is outside current library system
2. In public cloud (and not SafeSpring)
3. Managed services / FaaS
4. Semantic web
5. Gradle

Customer needs

1. Clients need to create their own Entity-registry with user-specified data-schema.
2. Clients need to be able to
   a. create new registries.
   b. write in their registries.
   c. read from their registries.
3. Clients wish that anonymous users will be able to read data from their registry.

Customer needs




Three-Amigos meeting
Write feature
Whiteboard chat (architecture)
Update decision log
Update build-and-deployment code
Write end-to-end tests
Write integration tests
Write unit tests
Write code
QA

Gherkin

Feature: Admin user features

Scenario: An API admin user provides a valid API key
Given that an API admin user has a valid API key for API administration
When they submit the API key
Then they can access the administration APIs

Scenario: An registry admin user adds a single entity to a registry
Given that the registry admin user has a valid API key for registry administration
And that there is an existing entity registry with a schema
When the registry admin user submits the API key with a request to create a new entity with properly formatted data
Then the entity is created

Gherkin

Scenario: An anonymous user views an entity specifying an RDF serialization
  Given that there is an existing entity registry with a schema
  And that there is an entity in the registry
  When the anonymous user requests the entity specifying an Accept header with value:
    | application/ld+json |
    | application/n-triples |
    | application/rdf+xml |
    | application/turtle |
    | application/json |
    | application/rdf |
Then anonymous user can view the data in the given serialization

How do we use Gherkin?

- A **formal** specification of the desired features
- A **single point of truth** for what has been agreed to be produced
- A **log** (because it is code in version control) of the evolution of customer needs
- A **verification** that the product is ready (acceptance test)

Automated acceptance testing with Gherkin & Cypress.io glue

```
let credentials = "";
let authenticationUrl = "https://www.unit.no"; // authentication service here
let authenticated = 'not authenticated';


given('that there is an API admin user with valid credentials', () => {
        credentials = "API admin user credentials";
})


when('they provide these credentials', () => {
        cy.request(authenticationUrl, credentials)
                .then((response) => { // check if authenticated
                        authenticated = 'authenticated';
                        cy.wrap(authenticated).as('authenticated')
                })
})


then('they are authenticated and receive a valid authentication token', () => {
        cy.get('@authenticated').should('equal', 'authenticated')
})
```

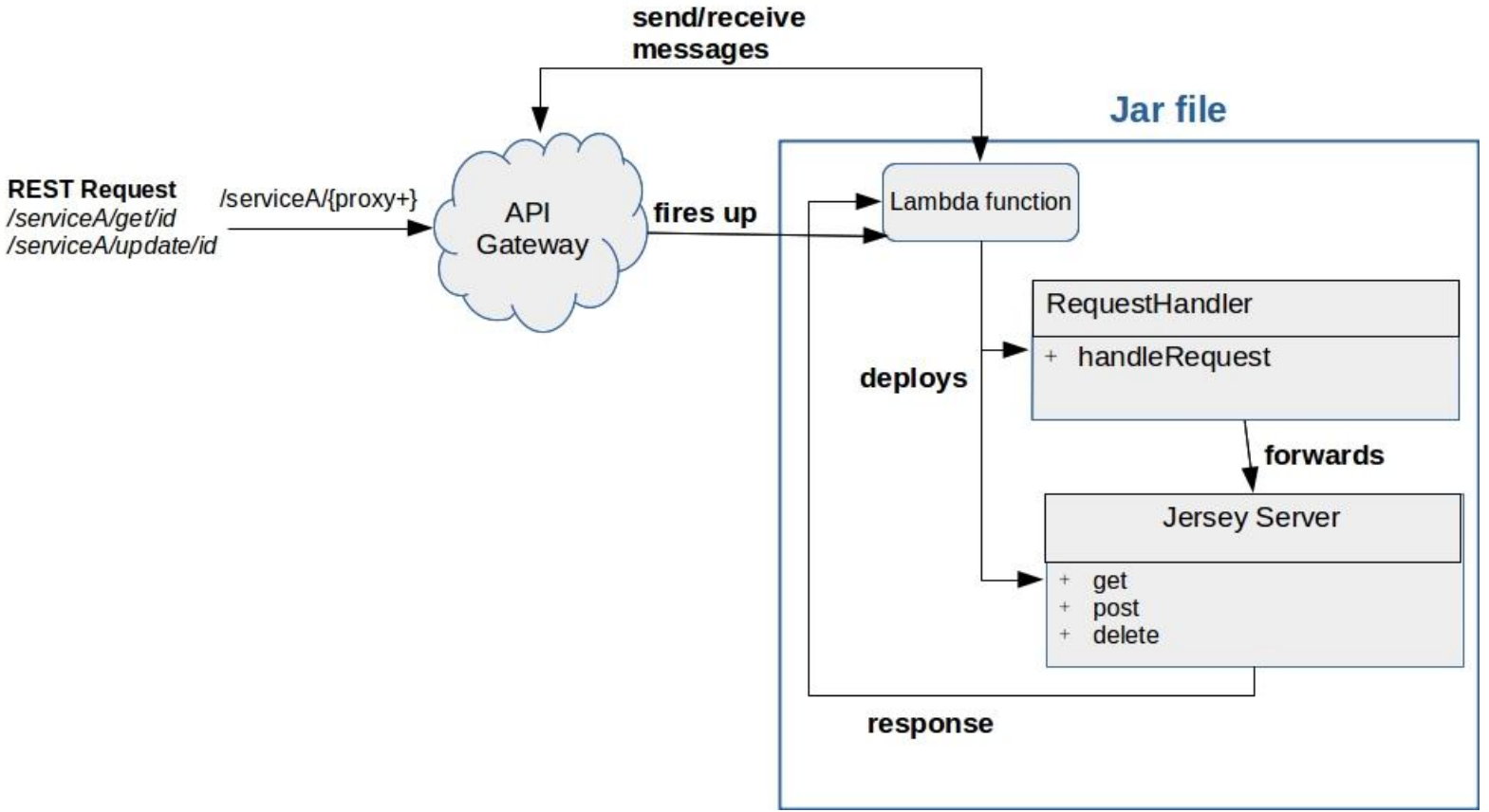
Advantages of using Gherkin

1. When all tests are green, we have a deliverable product
2. When all tests are green, we know we have satisfied all the client's / product owner's specification requirements
3. Our system is being tested for all the specified features every time we deploy our code (end-to-end testing)
4. The deployment fails if one feature test fails

An AWS Serverless Application

- Lambda
- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- CodePipeline

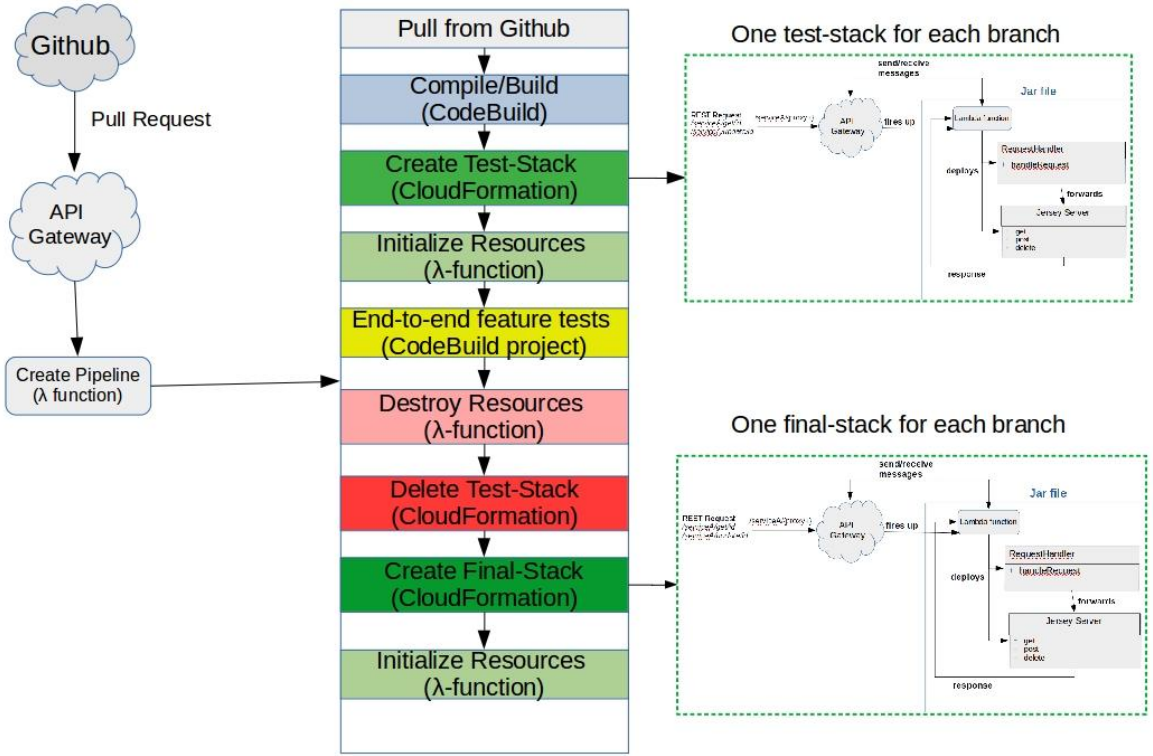
System architecture



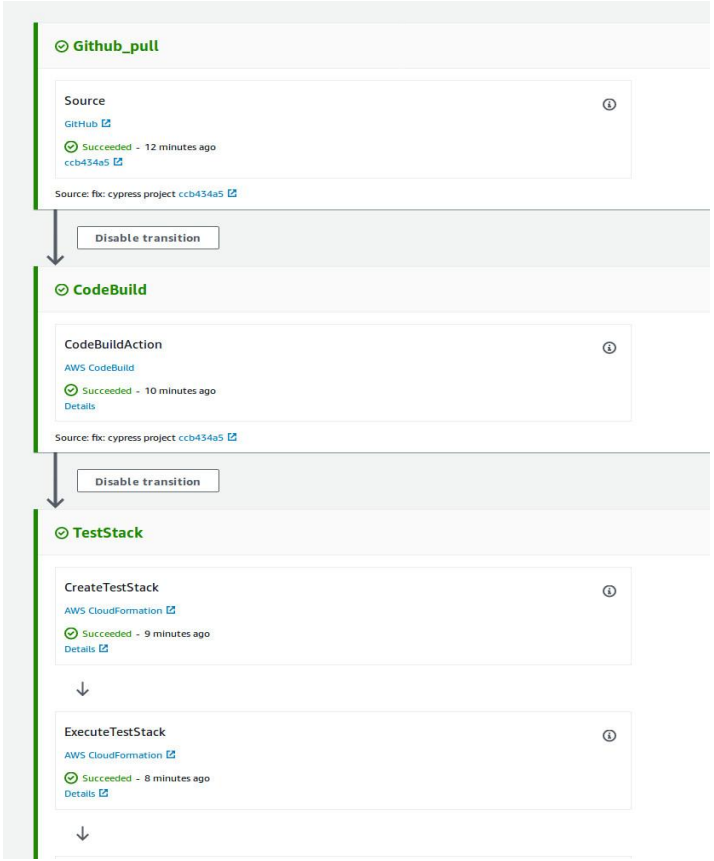
Challenges deploying code in AWS

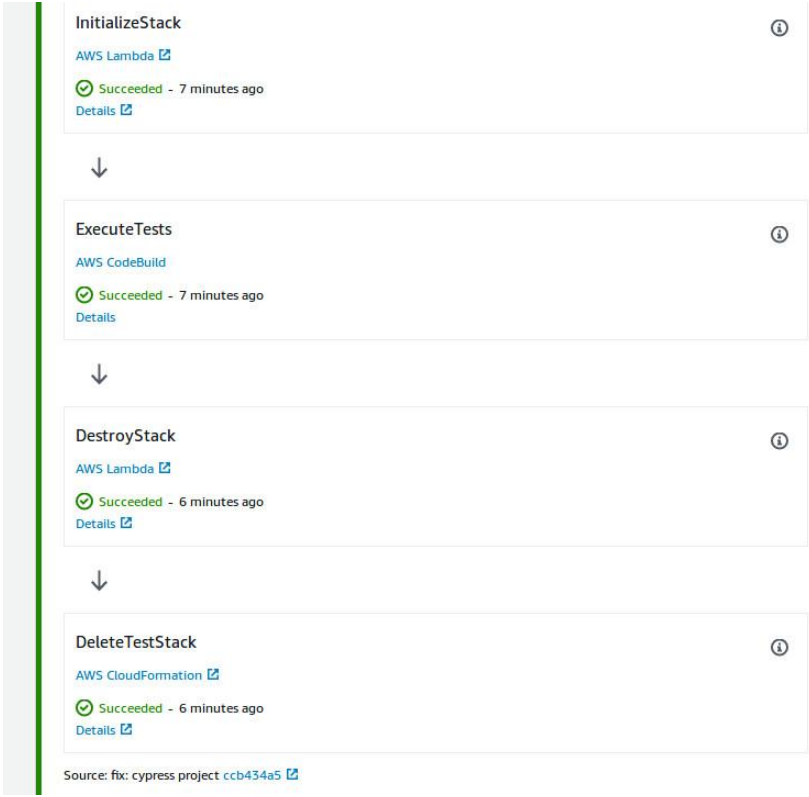
- No “Multi-branch Pipelines” feature in AWS CodePipeline
- CodePipeline is immature
  - Integration expectations between Github and AWS are not met
- No previous experience with deploying in the Cloud

Dynamic Pipelines



CodePipeline Example



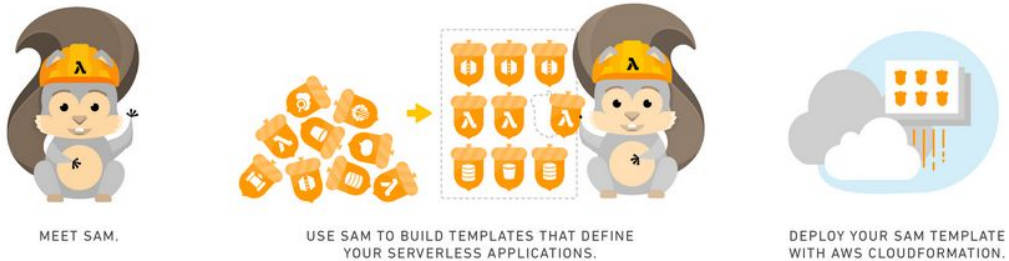


Key features

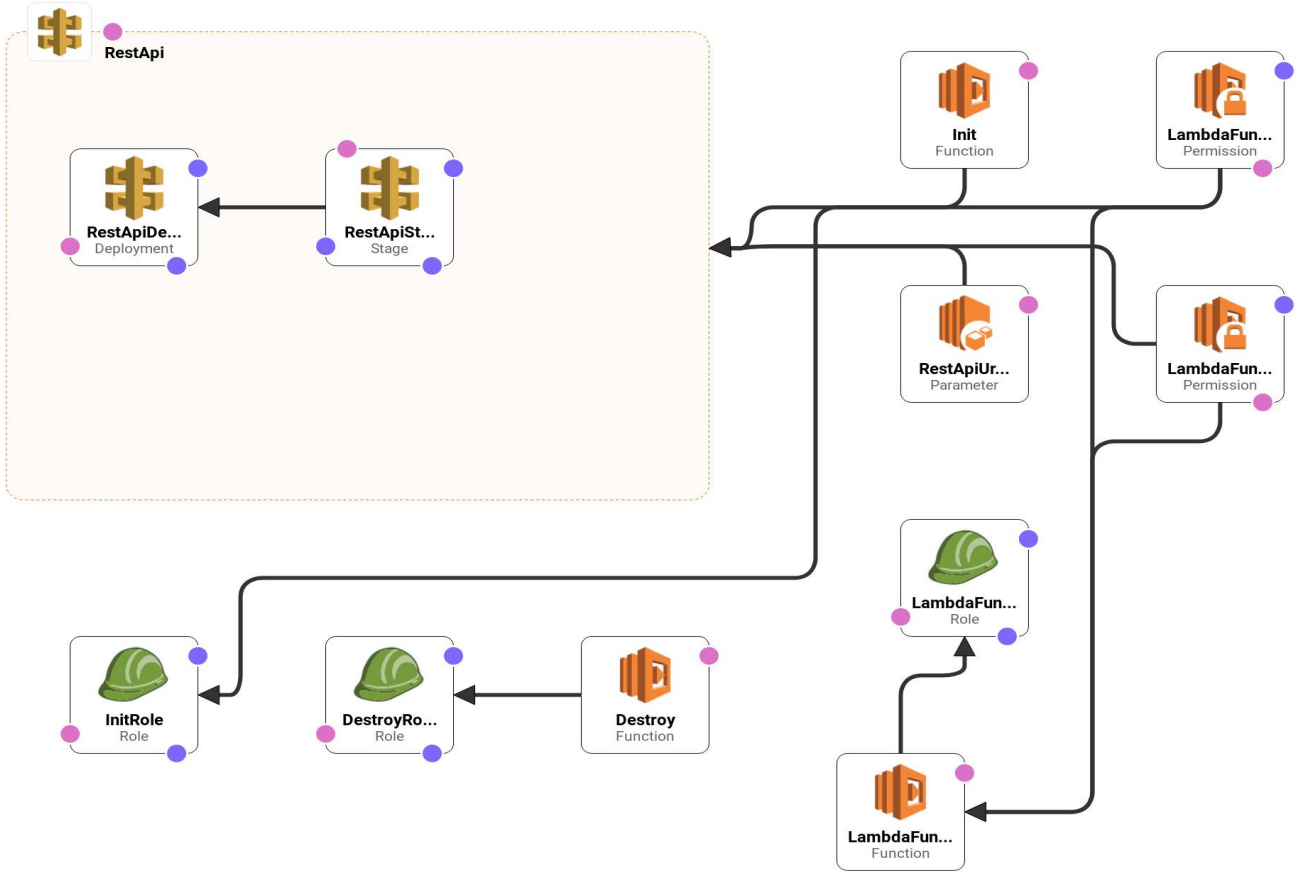
- Infrastructure as Code
- Each Git branch has its own **independent stack**
- **No shared resources** between different feature stacks
- CloudFormation **automatically** updates a Stack by inserting or deleting resources
  - **No need** for manual resource management
- Pay only when the service is used
- **Automatic scaling** depending on the demand

Infrastructure as Code

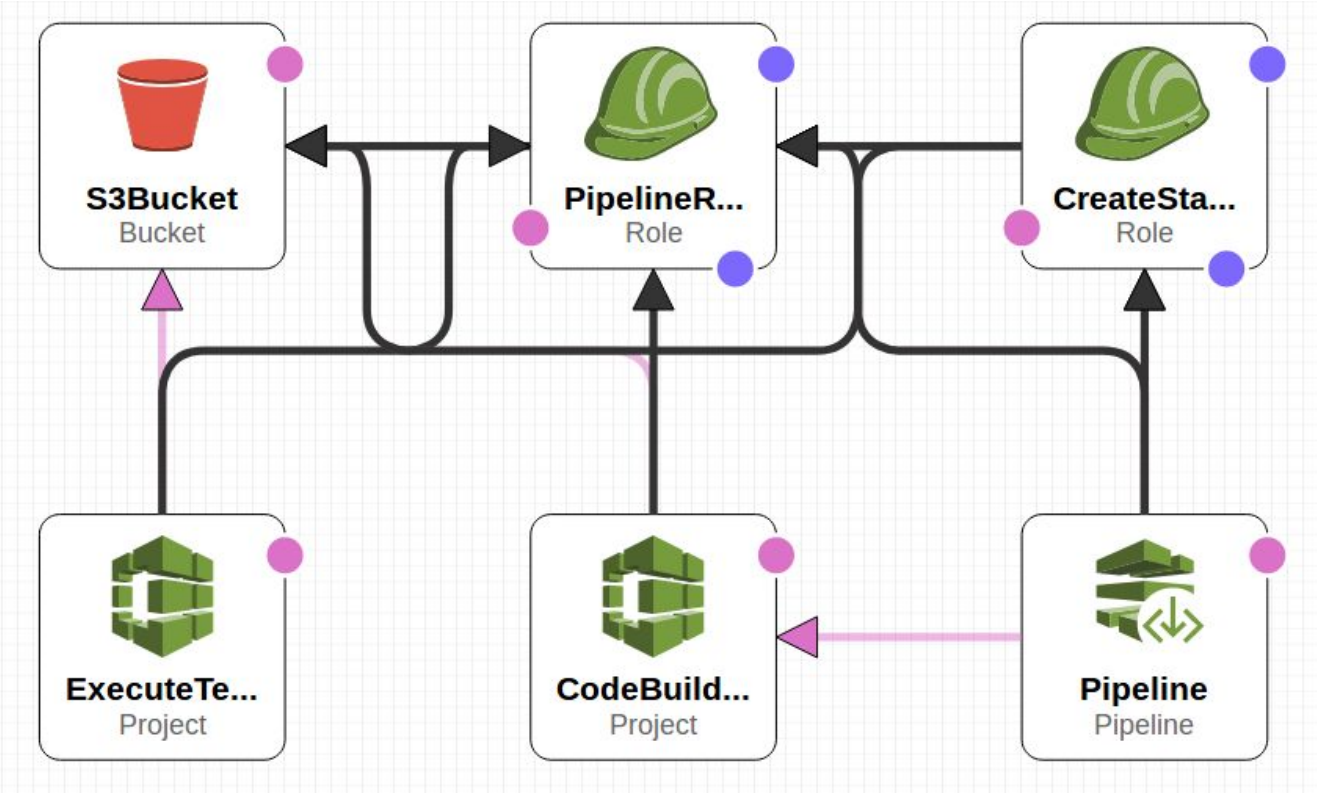
```
Resources:
  RestApi:
    Type: AWS::Serverless::Api
    Properties:
      StageName: !Ref Stage
      DefinitionBody:
        Fn::Transform:
          Name: 'AWS::Include'
          Parameters:
            Location: !Join ['', ['s3://', !Ref 'CodeBucket', '/openapi.yaml']]
  LambdaFunction:
    Type: AWS::Serverless::Function
    Properties:
      Handler: no.bibsys.handlers.StreamLambdaHandler::handleRequest
      Runtime: java8
      CodeUri: api/build/libs/api-fat.ja
      Events:
        ApiResource:
          Type: Api
          Properties:
            Path: /{proxy+}
            Method: any
            RestApiId: !Ref RestApi
```



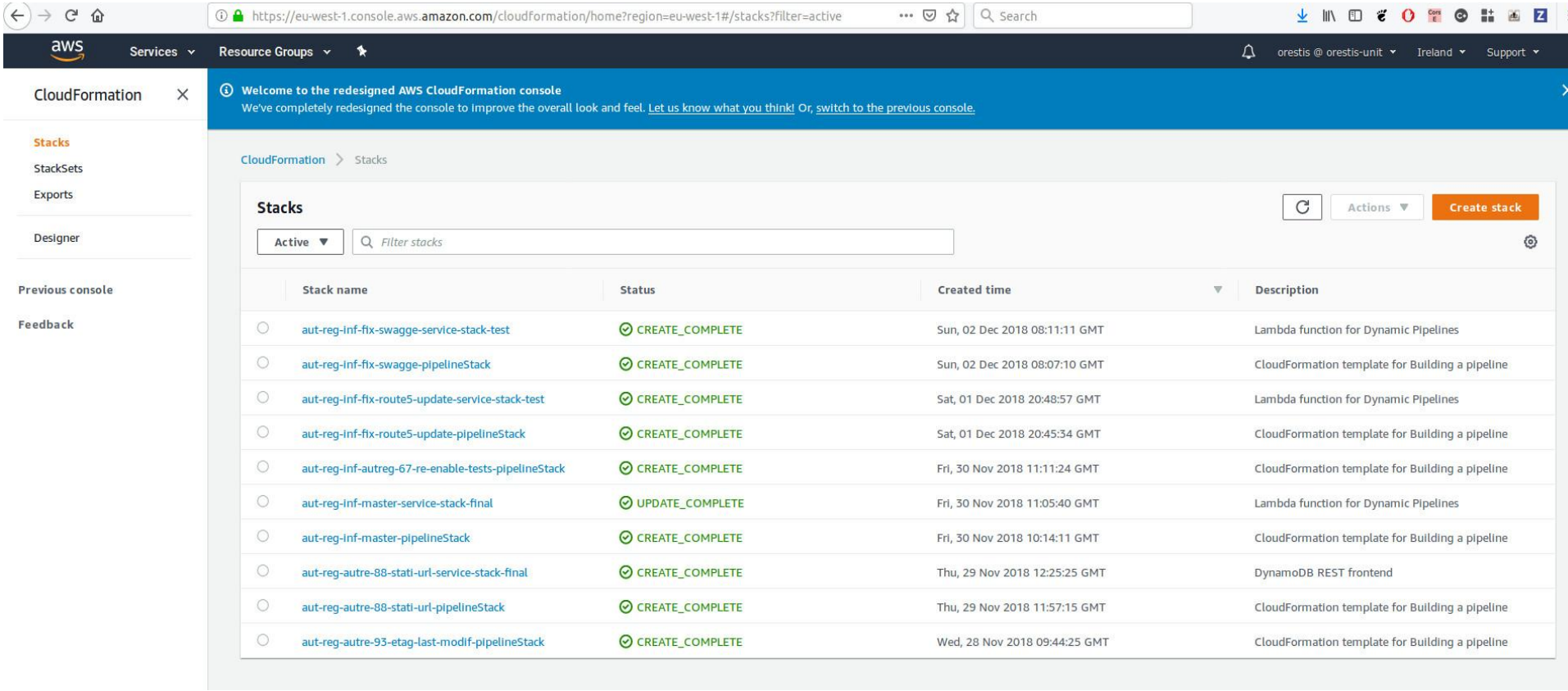
CloudFormation Application Stack



CloudFormation Pipeline Stack



CloudFormation Stacks



Summary

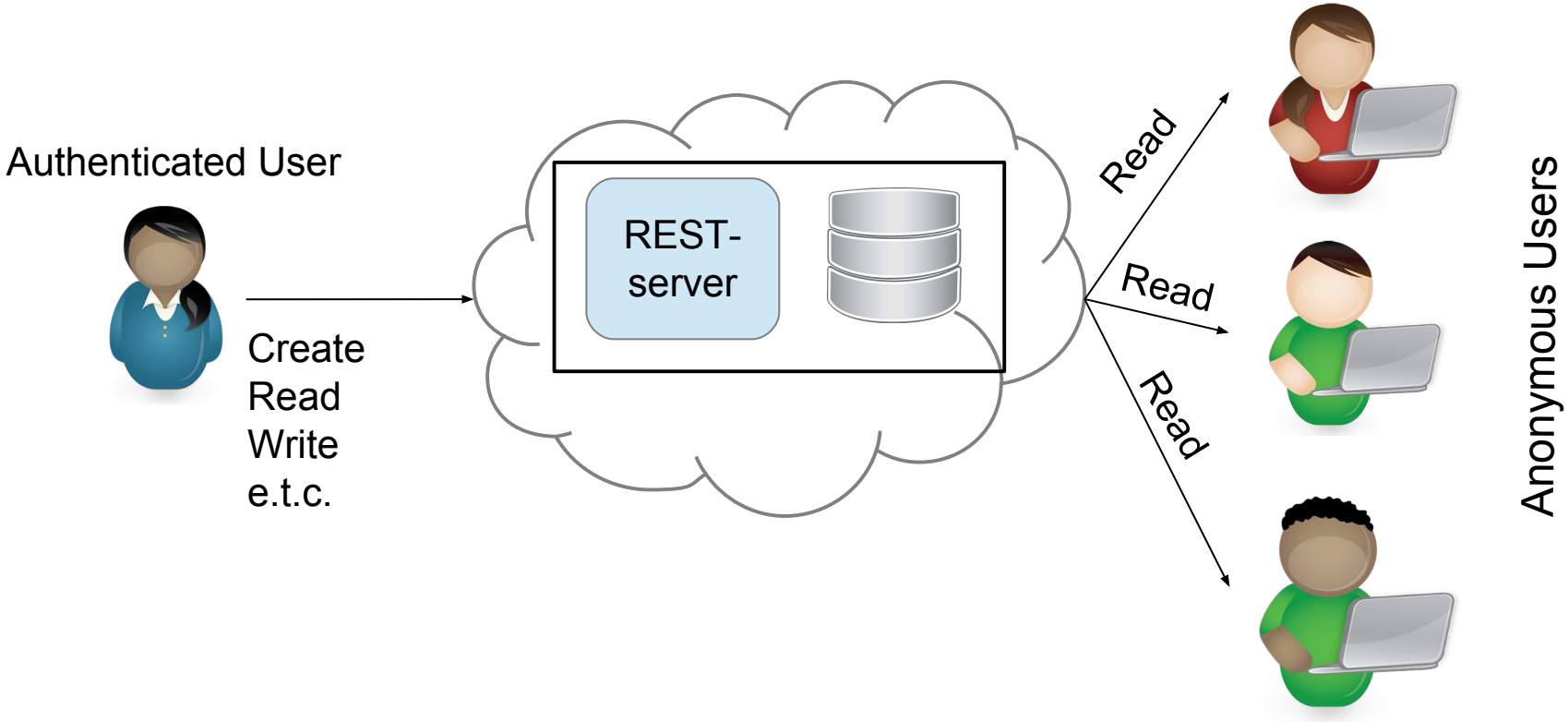
- Developed an Entity-registry where each client can have **multiple registries** with **dynamically** specified data structured
- Used Gherkin to formalize the communication between the customer, the product owner, and the developers
- **Formal definition** when the product will be **ready** (Gherkin)
- **Minimized** the maintenance needs using **AWS Serverless technologies**
- **Created a general purpose library** for deploying services/applications in the AWS platform (publicly available :)

Thank you!

Questions?

Buffer

OK! I think I know what to do...



OK! I think I know what to do...