THE HAPPY PATH

MIGRATION STRATEGIES FOR NODE.JS

Brian Anderson | @Brianmatic

Nic Jansma | @NicJ

Jason Sich | @JaSich

PHASE 1: BUILDING THE API

Goal: Create a Node.js API server that interacts with Amazon S3, and update the AngularJS UI to associate documents with tasks

PHASE 1: STEPS

- 1. Get up and running with Node...
- 2. Bootstrap an express project:
 - > express node-server
- 3. Add a few simple REST routes for document creating, listing, retrieval and removal.
- 4. Integrate with Amazon's SDK for JavaScript:
 - > npm install aws-sdk
- 5. Update the AngularJS application to point to the Node.js API server.
- 6. Hook your new node server into IIS server using iisnode.

PHASE 1: REST API

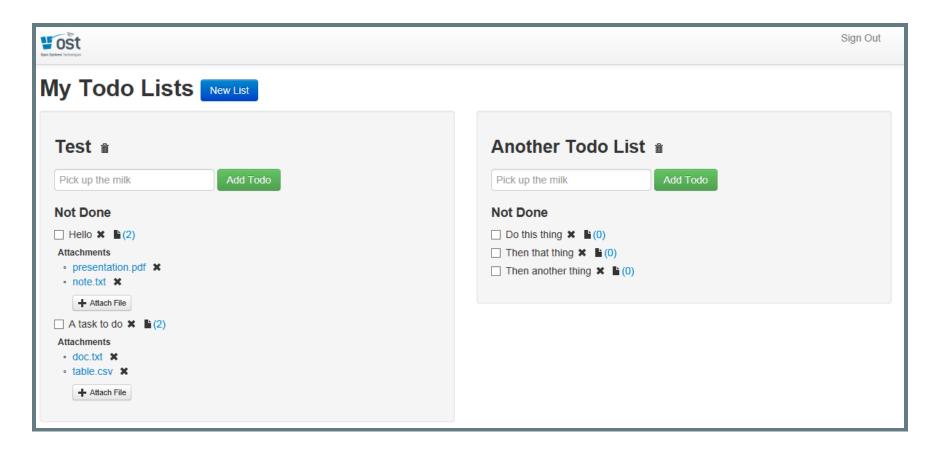
We want to create the following REST API routes:

- GET /api/todo/:id/files
 Get all of the file names for a todo
- 2. GET /api/todo/:id/file/:name
 Get a specific file
- 3. DELETE /api/todo/:id/file/:name Delete a specific file
- 4. POST /api/todo/:id/files
 Upload (overwrite) a file

PHASE 1: CODE

```
var http = require('http'), fs = require('fs'),
    express = require('express'), AWS = require('aws-sdk');
AWS.config.loadFromPath('./aws.json');
var s3 = new AWS.S3();
app = express();
var httpServer = http.createServer(app);
httpServer.listen(80);
app.get('/api/todo/:id/files/:name', function(req, res) {
    s3.getObject({
        Bucket: 'glsec-2014',
        Key: 'todos/' + req.params.id + '/' + req.params.name + '.txt'
    }, function(err, data) {
        if (err | | !data) { return res.send(500, err); }
        var buff = new Buffer(data.Body, "binary");
        res.send(buff);
    });
```

PHASE 1: DEMO



phase1.foofactory.net

PHASE 2: BUILDING THE ADMIN INTERFACE

Goal: Create an Admin interface so the system can be monitored in real-time.

PHASE 2: STEPS

- 1. Create a new AngularJS view for Admins.
- 2. Add Socket.IO to the node server and AngularJS client.
- 3. Add Socket.IO events for log events, API hits and periodic server statistics.
- 4. Use the Rickshaw JavaScript charting library to display real-time charts.

PHASE 2: CODE

Server

```
// ... continued from Phase 1 server code ...
var socketIo = require('socket.io');

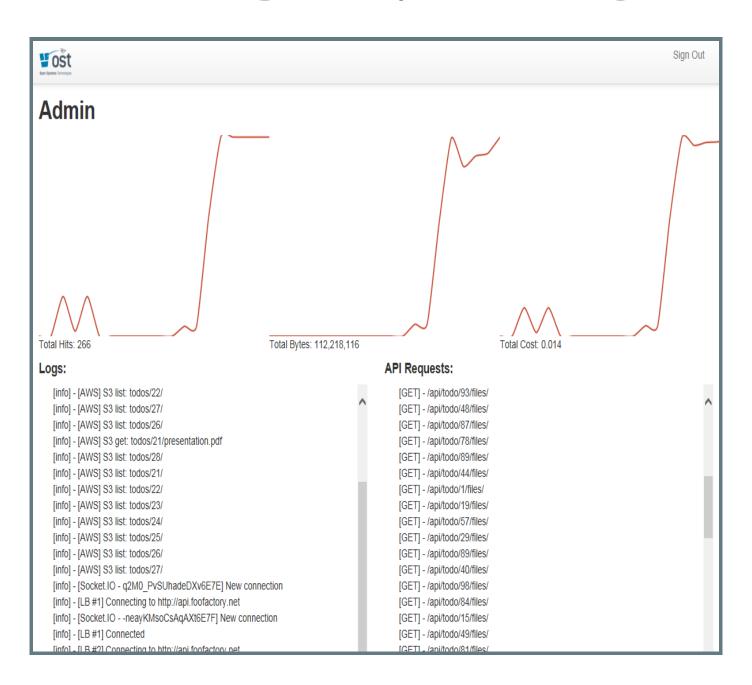
var sockets = [];

io = socketIo.listen(httpServer);
io.sockets.on('connection', function(socket) {
    sockets.push(socket);

    socket.emit('log', { msg: 'Hello' });
});
```

Client

PHASE 2: DEMO



PHASE 3: SCALING

Goal: Allow the system to be easily scaled by Admins.

PHASE 3: STEPS

- 1. Add buttons for Admins to increase or decrease the number of Node.js API server instances (enterprise or cloud).
- 2. Add a new controller that will manage internal VMs, Amazon EC2 or Azure Node.js load-balanced instances.
- 3. Allow Admins to monitor the number of instances.
- 4. Have all Node.js API server instances communicate with the master server, sending stats, logs and API hits in real-time.

For this phase, we created mock instances that pretend to see user activity.

PHASE 3: CODE

Load-Balanced Instances

```
// workerInstance.js: Server instances also connect
// to master API server via Socket.IO
var socketIoClient = require('socket.io-client');

var io = socketIoClient.connect('http://api.foofactory.net');

client.on('connect', function() {
    client.emit('log', { msg: 'I connected' });
});
```

Master Server

```
// ... continued from Phase 2 server code ...

// collect log events from other server instances
socket.on('log', function(data) {
    // repeat log to all Admin clients
    for (var i = 0; i < sockets.length; i++) {
        sockets[i].emit('log', data);
    }
});</pre>
```

This is a simplified version of the code.

PHASE 3: DEMO

