

SERVERLESS SERVER-SIDE
RENDERING



Hello 

I work with...

- React
- Typescript
- Cloud things on AWS
- Node.js
- Terraform

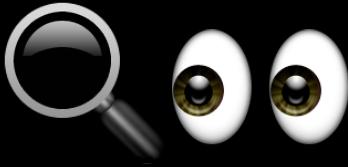
THIS IS ME WAITING

**FOR YOUR SLOW WEBSITE TO
LOAD**

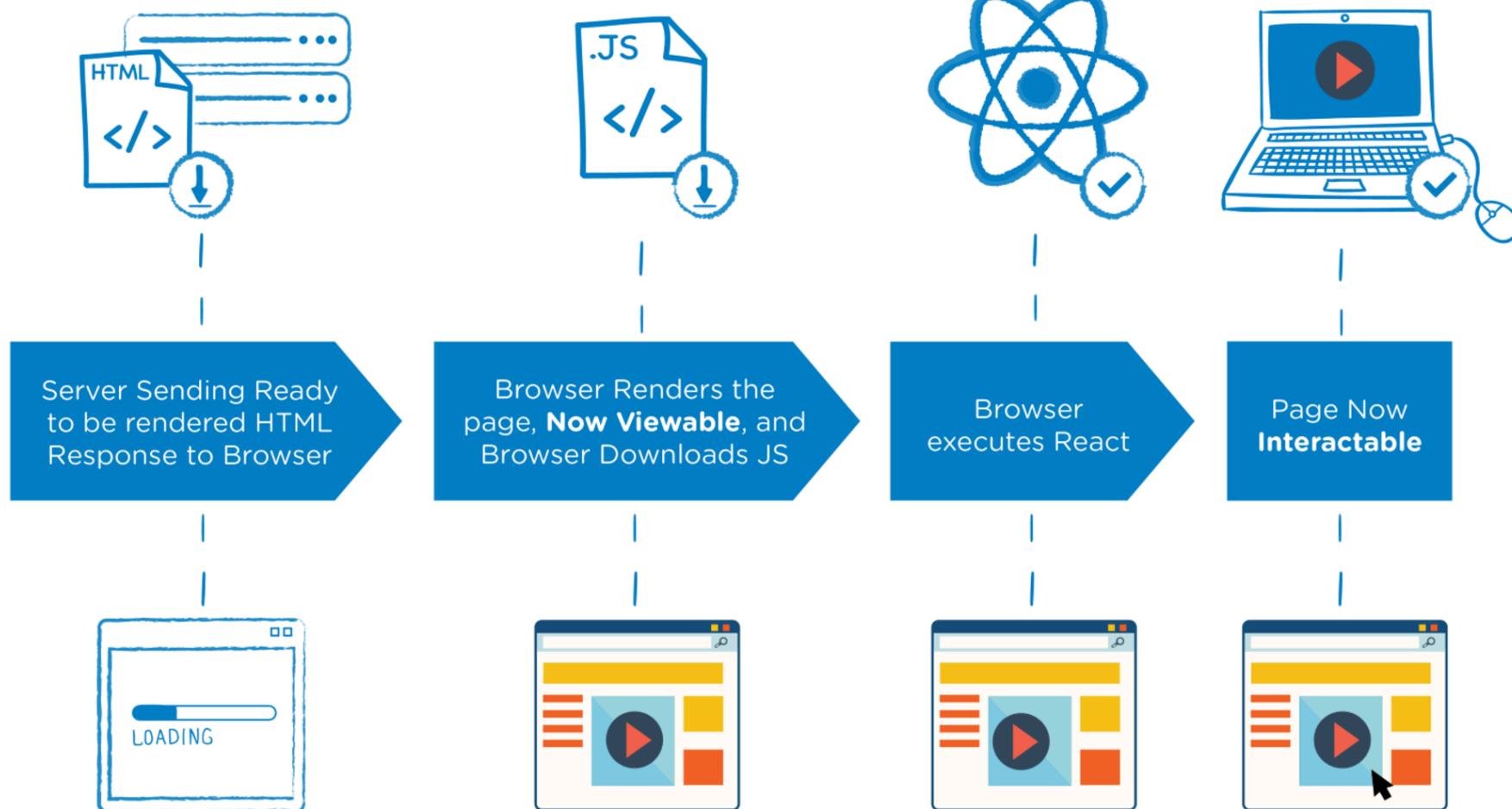
PERFORMANCE ⚡

USER EXPERIENCE ✨

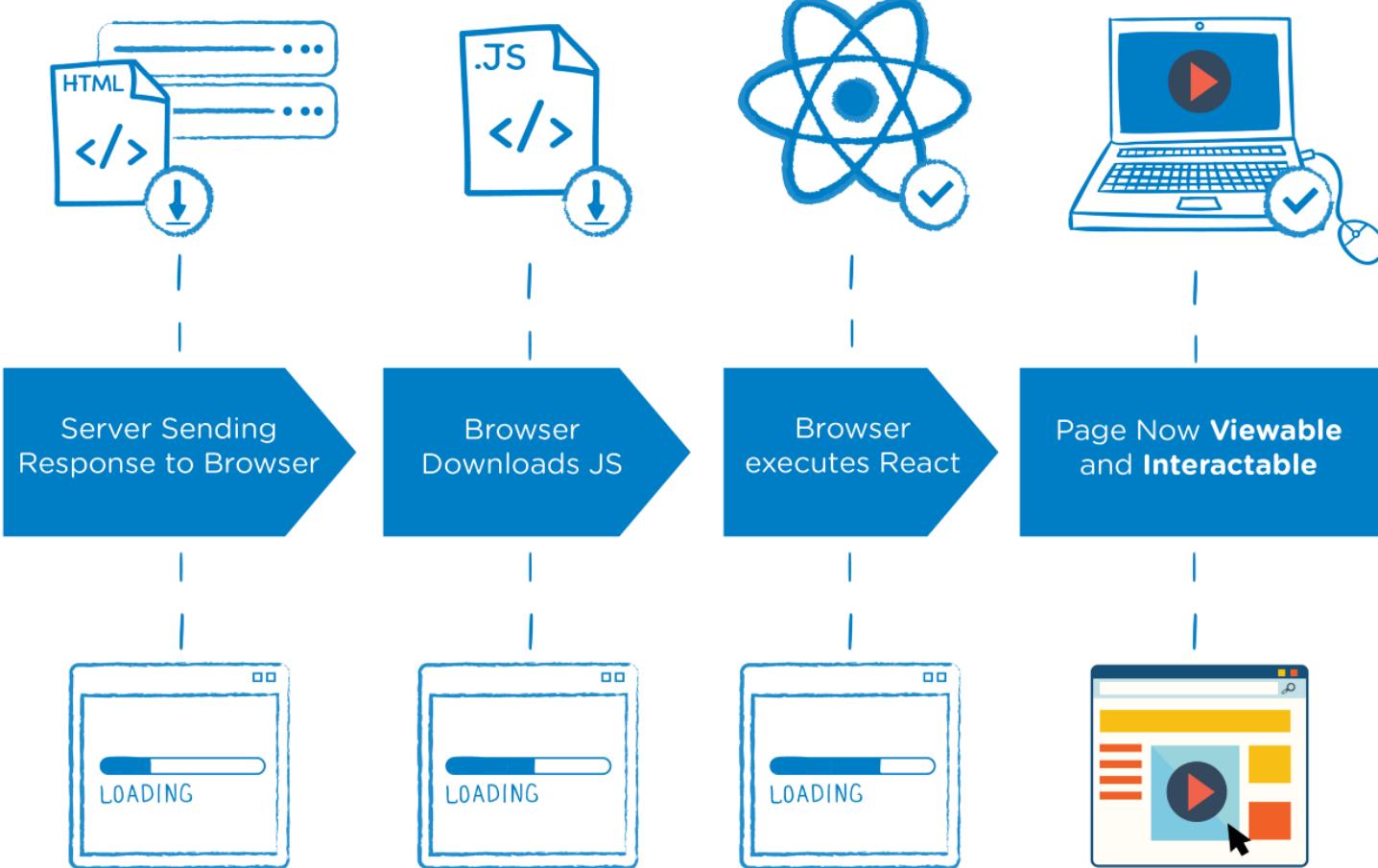
SEO



SSR



CSR



SERVER-SIDE RENDERING

PROS:

SEO

Performance

CONS:

Added complexity

TTFB slower than client-side rendering

```

import express from 'express';
import fs from 'fs';
import path from 'path';
import React from 'react';
import ReactDOMServer from 'react-dom/server';
import Hello from './Hello.js';

function handleRender(req, res) {
  // Renders our Hello component into an HTML string
  const html = ReactDOMServer.renderToString(<Hello />);

  // Load contents of index.html
  fs.readFile('./index.html', 'utf8', function (err, data) {
    if (err) throw err;

    // Inserts the rendered React HTML into our main div
    const document = data.replace(<div id="app"></div>, `<div id="app">${html}</div>`);

    // Sends the response back to the client
    res.send(document);
  });
}

const app = express();

// Serve built files with static files middleware
app.use('/build', express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'build')));

// Serve requests with our handleRender function
app.get('*', handleRender);

// Start server
app.listen(3000);

```

```

import React from 'react';
import Butter from 'buttercms'

const butter = Butter('b60a008584313ed21803780bc9208557b3b49fbb');

var Hello = React.createClass({
  getInitialState: function() {
    return {loaded: false};
  },
  componentWillMount: function() {
    butter.post.list().then((resp) => {
      this.setState({
        loaded: true,
        resp: resp.data
      });
    });
  },
  render: function() {
    if (this.state.loaded) {
      return (
        <div>
          {this.state.resp.data.map((post) => {
            return (
              <div key={post.slug}>{post.title}</div>
            )
          })}
        </div>
      );
    } else {
      return <div>Loading...</div>;
    }
  }
});

export default Hello;

```

LAMBDA



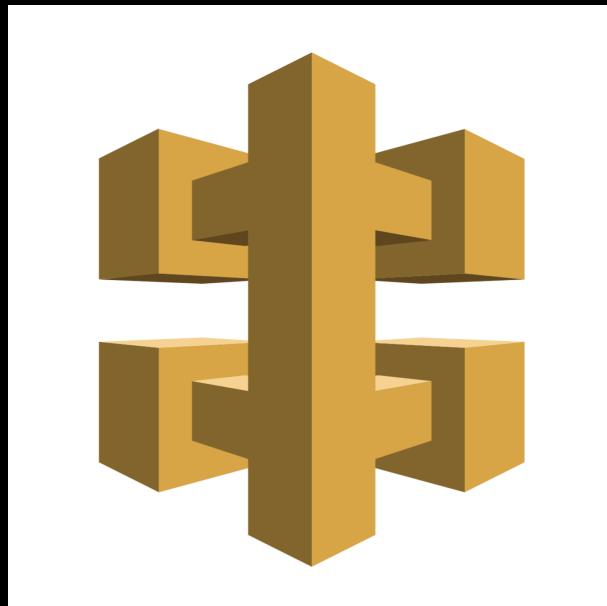
PROS:

- On-demand execution
- Lower cost than an instance (in some cases)
- Hassle-free scalability

CONS:

- Initial load time may be slow, but subsequent invocations will be faster
- Stage environments

API GATEWAY



API

- Endpoints
- Methods
- Event Object
- Proxy to Lambda

The Recipe

1. Create zip file of React app
2. Upload zip file to Lambda
3. Create API using API Gateway
4. Create an endpoint in the API
5. Create a GET method for that endpoint
6. Go back to Lambda and choose your new API Gateway as trigger
7. Stage the API
8. Make a request to that endpoint
9. Woohoo!



SERVERLESS

The word "SERVERLESS" is displayed in a large, white, sans-serif font. The letter "S" is capitalized and italicized. A bright yellow lightning bolt graphic is positioned between the "V" and "L" of the word, partially overlapping both letters. The background of the text area is solid black.

Terraform Lambda Config

From
https://www.terraform.io/docs/providers/aws/r/lambda_function.html

Example Usage

```
resource "aws_iam_role" "iam_for_lambda" {
  name = "iam_for_lambda"

  assume_role_policy = <<EOF
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Sid": ""
    }
  ]
}
EOF
}

resource "aws_lambda_function" "test_lambda" {
  filename        = "lambda_function_payload.zip"
  function_name   = "lambda_function_name"
  role            = "${aws_iam_role.iam_for_lambda.arn}"
  handler         = "exports.test"
  source_code_hash = "${base64sha256(file("lambda_function_payload.zip"))}"
  runtime          = "nodejs4.3"

  environment {
    variables = {
      foo = "bar"
    }
  }
}
```

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EMAIL: natalieqabazard@gmail.com

GITHUB: <https://github.com/natqab/ssr-react-lambda>