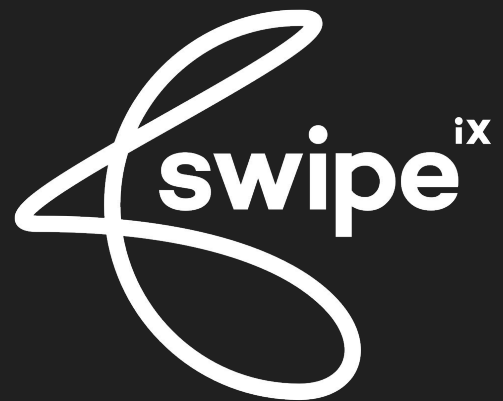


HELLO

SWIPE INTERACTIVE EXPERIENCE



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Further Reading

Swipe iX is a specialist software development  
company with a reputation for  
building scalable and secure technology..

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# Modern Monolithic vs Microservice Architectures

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Despite having a logically **modular architecture** (MVC), the application is packaged and **deployed as a monolith**.

- Presentation Layer (User Interface / Rest API)
- Business Logic (login, different CRUDs)
- Data Interface (database communication)
- Database

### Modern Monolithic Pros:

- **Easy to:** Develop / Test / Deploy
- **Simple to Scale:** horizontally, just add another copy behind LB
- **Less management:** Logging, debug, caching and performance monitoring, it's all one unit.

### Modern Monolithic Cons:

- **Understanding:** complex system can be hard manage
- **Scalability:** Individual components can't be scaled, only as a whole
- **New Technology:** Mostly required a complete rewrite
- **Making change:** downstream effects your not aware of, single bug can bring down the entire stack

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The entire stack is split up into **independently deployable modules**, each service covers its own scope and can be updated, deployed, and scaled independently.

- **Presentation Layer**: static S3 bucket
- **Presentation Layer**: API gateway (Rest API) made public for mobile / web / desktop apps
- **Business Logic & Data store**: Each endpoint contains its own business logic & data source

### Microservice Pros:

- **Individuality**: Services updated & deployed individually.
- **Understanding**: Don't have to understand entire application.
- **Scalability**: Each service can be scaled individually to requirement.
- **New Technology**: Complete rewrites is not required.

### Microservice Cons:

- **Complex**: All the services together that make up your application
- **Management**: Logging, debugging, health checks all over the place
- **Testing**: Single unit test will not test the entire stack



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## Further Reading

Classic Monolithic:

- Load Balancer
- EC2 (containers, auto-scaling)
- RDS (MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Microsoft SQL, MariaDB)

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## Further Reading

### Common Microservice Components:

- **S3/Static S3** (Extraction of presentation layer)
- **API Gateway** (Public & Private)  
comms to your stack or between services
- **Lambda** (application logic)  
.Net, Go, Java, NodeJs, Python, Ruby and  
Custom runtimes
- **Application Integration**  
SQS, SNS, MQ, SWF, Step-functions
- **Data Layer**  
RDS, DynamoDB (NoSql db), Aurora

# AWS Supports Monolithic and Microservice

Migrating to Microservice architecture does not mean you have to replace everything at once or even that you have to choose between the two when building your application.

You can start replacing piece by piece, or make use of a combination of the two architectures, whatever suits your business requirements.

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Lambda lets you listen to API gateway events and **many other service's events**, and in response trigger a function call lambda, per HTTP request.

Enabling you to build a web service completely event driven. **No server needed!**

With lambda custom environments we are now able to build these services in PHP even though they are **not natively supported**.

# PHP on Lambda

## Lambda:

- Lambda is a AWS service branding as Function-as-a-Service (FaaS)
- It lets you run code as a function in response to other AWS service's events

## Lambda Layers:

- A function can use up to 5 layers at a time. (total unzip size of 250 MB)
- Common layers between lambda functions don't get invoked each time

# PHP as a custom runtime environment on Lambda demo

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Don't be lazy

# Further Reading

My Example was based of:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/aws-lambda-custom-runtime-for-php-a-practical-example/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/scripting-languages-for-aws-lambda-running-php-ruby-and-go/>

<https://akrobat.com/serverless-php-on-aws-lambda/>

Bref - Laravel & Symfony

- <https://bref.sh/docs/>

Vapor (paid for service)

- <https://vapor.laravel.com/>

JFGI - Endless supply of online articles and examples



# Thank You.

Theo Ferreira  
[theo@swipeix.com](mailto:theo@swipeix.com)

Twitter:  
Facebook:  
TikTok:  
[I'm a developer don't bother me.](#)

[www.swipeix.com](http://www.swipeix.com)