Cloud Native Summit 2023

Dependency Injection for Serverless Applications

Thor Chen
Principal Software Engineer @ Objective Corporation

Outline

- 1. What is Dependency Injection?
- 2. Why Serverless applications need it?
- 3. How to use it?

Dependency Injection (DI):

- Is a software design pattern
- Solves the problem of how code components obtain their dependencies

Dependency Injection (DI):

- Is a software design pattern
- Solves the problem of how code components obtain their dependencies

In this talk:

- Examples are written in **TypeScript**
- We use a library **Awilix**
- Terms are based on AWS

```
class SomeService {

public async doSomething() {

const emailService = new EmailService();
await emailService.sendMail();
}

new EmailService(...)
```

```
1 class SomeService {
                                                                          SomeService
                                                                         new EmailService(...)
9 }
     private readonly emailService: EmailService;
     constructor(dependencies: { emailService: EmailService }) {
       this.emailService = dependencies.emailService;
     public async doSomething() {
       await this.emailService.sendMail();
12
```

```
1 class SomeService {
                                                                            SomeService
                                                                           new EmailService(...)
9 }
                                                                            SomeService
                                                                                                     Service Container
     private readonly emailService: EmailService;
                                                                           REF
     constructor(dependencies: { emailService: EmailService }) {
                                                                              emailService
                                                                                                      new EmailService(...)
       this.emailService = dependencies.emailService;
     public async doSomething() {
       await this.emailService.sendMail();
12
```

1. It makes the dependency very explicit

1. It makes the dependency very explicit

```
1 class SomeService {
2  public async doSomething() {
3    const emailService = new EmailService();
4  }
5 }
Dependency is not clear until read implementation details
```

```
1 class SomeService {
2   constructor(dependencies: { emailService: EmailService }) {
3     this.emailService = dependencies.emailService;
4   }
5 }
Dependency is clear when defined in the constructor
```

- 1. It makes the dependency very explicit
- 2. It encourages separation of concerns

```
class SomeService {
  public async doSomething() {
    const emailService = new EmailService();
  }
}
SomeService had to know how to instantiate EmailService
```

- 1. It makes the dependency very explicit
- 2. It encourages separation of concerns

```
1 class SomeService {
2   public async doSomething() {
3      const emailService = new EmailService();
4   }
5 }

SomeService had to know how to instantiate EmailService
```

```
1 class SomeService {
2   constructor(dependencies: { emailService: EmailService }) {
3    this.emailService = dependencies.emailService;
4   }
5 }
SomeService don't need to know how to instantiate EmailService
```

- 1. It makes the dependency very explicit
- 2. It encourages separation of concerns
- 3. It empowers writing code based on contracts

```
interface EmailService { ... }

class EmailServiceCloud implements EmailService { ... }

class EmailServiceLocal implements EmailService { ... }

class EmailServiceMock implements EmailService { ... }
```

- 1. It makes the dependency very explicit
- 2. It encourages separation of concerns
- 3. It empowers writing code based on contracts

```
interface EmailService { ... }

// When the code is running on cloud, we send real emails

class EmailServiceCloud implements EmailService { ... }

// When the code is running locally, we don't send the email, but just log the email-sending action

class EmailServiceLocal implements EmailService { ... }

// In unit tests, we completely skip the email-sending process

class EmailServiceMock implements EmailService { ... }
```

Serverless is great:

- Cloud providers (e.g., AWS) handle the server management entirely
- Resources can be **scaled automatically as needed**
- Computation process is generally **event-driven**



However:

- It is **challenging** to set up a **local development environment**
- It is **tricky** to write **unit tests**

However:

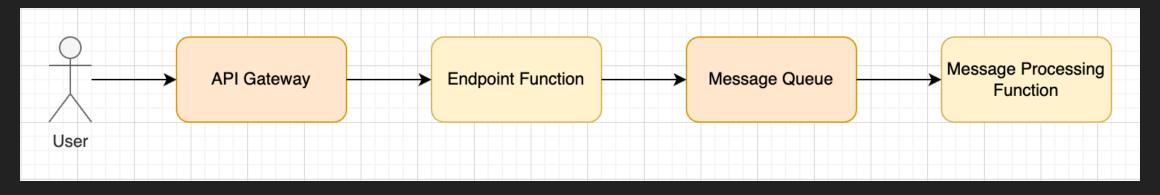
- It is challenging to set up a local development environment
- It is **tricky** to write **unit tests**
- Naive coding practice makes the code base very hard to maintain

```
1 // The lines below are repeated everywhere in the code base
2
3 if (process.env.IS_LOCAL) {
4    // ...
5 } else if (process.env.JEST_WORKER_ID) {
6    // ...
7 } else {
8    // ...
9 }
```



Dependency Injection:

- Provides an easy way to swap implementations for individual pieces accordingly
- Helps structure the project code in a **modular** way



```
// ConfigService.ts
export interface ConfigService {
   getMessageQueueUrl(): string;
}

// MessageQueueService.ts
export interface MessageQueueService {
   sendMessage(args: SendMessageArgs): Promise<string>;
}

// TodoService.ts
export interface TodoService {
   createTodo(content: string): Promise<string>;
}
```

```
export type ServiceContainerCradle = {
  configService: ConfigService;
 messageQueueService: MessageQueueService;
  todoService: TodoService;
const serviceContainer = awilix.createContainer<ServiceContainerCradle>();
```

```
serviceContainer.register({ configService: awilix.asClass(ConfigServiceCloud) });
   serviceContainer.register({    messageQueueService:    awilix.asClass(MessageQueueServiceCloud) });
11 serviceContainer.register({ todoService: awilix.asClass(TodoServiceImpl) });
```

```
13 const isLocal = Boolean(process.env.IS LOCAL) | Boolean(process.env.IS OFFLINE);
14 if (isLocal) {
     serviceContainer.register({ configService: awilix.asClass(ConfigServiceLocal) });
15
     serviceContainer.register({ messageQueueService: awilix.asClass(MessageQueueServiceLocal) });
```

```
19 const isTest = Boolean(process.env.JEST WORKER ID);
20 if (isTest) {
     serviceContainer.register({ configService: awilix.asClass(ConfigServiceMock) });
21
22
     serviceContainer.register({ messageQueueService: awilix.asClass(MessageQueueServiceMock) });
23 }
```

```
serviceContainer.register({ configService: awilix.asClass(ConfigServiceCloud) });
   serviceContainer.register({ messageQueueService: awilix.asClass(MessageQueueServiceCloud) });
     serviceContainer.register({ configService: awilix.asClass(ConfigServiceLocal) });
15
     serviceContainer.register({ messageQueueService: awilix.asClass(MessageQueueServiceLocal) });
     serviceContainer.register({ configService: awilix.asClass(ConfigServiceMock) });
21
22
     serviceContainer.register({ messageQueueService: awilix.asClass(MessageQueueServiceMock) });
```

```
11 serviceContainer.register({ todoService: awilix.asClass(TodoServiceImpl) });
```

```
export class TodoServiceImpl implements TodoService {
     private readonly configService: ConfigService;
     private readonly messageQueueService: MessageQueueService;
     constructor(dependencies: Pick<ServiceContainerCradle, "configService" | "messageQueueService">) {
       this.configService = dependencies.configService;
       this.messageQueueService = dependencies.messageQueueService;
24
```

```
12
     public async createTodo(content: string): Promise<string> {
       await this.messageQueueService.sendMessage({
18
         messageQueueUrl: this.configService.getMessageQueueUrl(),
23
```

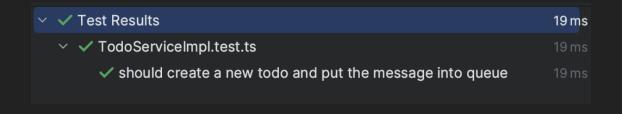
```
await this.messageQueueService.sendMessage({
});
                                                     - on cloud: use AWS SQS
                                                     - on local: use ElasticMQ to simulate SQS
                                                     - in tests: log a message and do nothing
```

```
const configService = serviceContainer.cradle.configService;
     const messageQueueService = serviceContainer.cradle.messageQueueService;
     const todoService = new TodoServiceImpl({ configService, messageQueueService });
     await todoService.createTodo("test content");
11
```

https://github.com/zzdjk6/serverless-dependency-injection-example

```
thor.chen@thorcmac1 ~ % curl -X 'POST' \
   'http://localhost:3000/api/todos' \
   -H 'accept: application/json' \
   -H 'Content-Type: application/json' \
   -d '{
    "content": "string"

[}'
[{"id":"c2849a38-15ab-45b3-8a19-16a4c9973362"}
```



Recap

- 1. What is Dependency Injection
- 2. Why Serverless applications need it
- 3. How to use it

Thanks!