Serverless Microservices Are The New Black

Lorna Mitchell, IBM



Serverless

FaaS: Functions as a Service

- write a function (many languages supported)
- deploy it to the cloud (Lambda, Cloud Functions, etc)
- only pay while the function is running (charged per GBsec)
- your platform scales on demand

When To Go Serverless

- To create a small, scalable application (focussed API, microservices)
- For occasional server needs (contact form on static site)
- To provide compute power (processing quantities of data)
- To move heavy lifting off web platform (classic example: PDF generation)



FaaS + HTTP = Microservices!





Microservices

Microservices are:

- small and modular
- loosely coupled
- independently developed and deployed
- great for building components
- decentralised

... they are basically small HTTP APIs





Microservice Design Points

- I prefer RESTful-ish APIs
- Status codes are important
- Headers are for metadata
- URLs and verbs together define what happens
- All endpoints are stateless
- SSL is required

Lorna's Plans Service

Keep a list of my travel plans, with locations and dates.

Use a serverless platform (IBM Cloud Functions) and PostgreSQL

GET /planslist all plansGET /plans/42show one planPOST /planscreate a new planDELETE /plans/42delete a plan



Lorna's Plans Service



Creating the Microservices







Creating the Microservices

-



Writing Serverless Functions

- Small, self-contained units of functionality
- Run on-demand in response to an event
- Incoming parameters can include
 - event information
 - parameters set at deploy time
 - connection info for other services

Make Plans: the Code

```
1 const pgp = require('pg-promise')();
2 function main(params) {
    var postgres_url = params['__bx_creds']['compose-for-postgresql']['uri'];
3
    var base_url = params['__ow_headers']['x-forwarded-url'];
4
5
    return new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {
      db = pgp(postgres_url, []);
6
 7
8
       db.one("INSERT INTO plans (location, travel_date) VALUES
         ($1, $2) RETURNING plan_id",
9
         [location, travel_date])
10
11
         .then(function(data) {
           var redirect_to = base_url + "/" + data.plan_id;
12
13
           resolve({headers: {"Location": redirect_to},
             statusCode: 303})
14
15
         })
```



Prepare to Deploy: package

In OpenWhisk, there are "packages". These let us:

- group actions together
- add parameters to a package that will be available to all actions

From the deployment script, the line to create **plans-api**:

ibmcloud wsk package update plans-api



Prepare to Deploy: services

The function needs to connect to the database. We can *bind* the database to the package to achieve this:

ibmcloud wsk service bind compose-for-postgresql plans-api





Prepare to Deploy: libraries

To include extra libraries, we can:

- create package.json and run npm install
- zip up **index.js** and **node_modules** into a zip file
- deploy the zip file, and include runtime instructions

cd write-plan
zip -rq write-plan.zip index.js node_modules



Make Plans: Deploy

We're ready! Push the action to the cloud:

ibmcloud wsk action update --kind nodejs:8 --web raw \
plans-api/write-plan write-plan.zip





Make Plans: API Gateway

To have this action repsond to our HTTP request, set up the API Gateway:

- create the API
- set up the path, verb and action to link together

ibmcloud wsk api create /plans GET plans-api/get-plans \
--response-type http



Creating the Microservices

-



Calling The Endpoint

Quick example with cURL (other clients available):

```
$ curl -L -H "Content-Type: application/json" \
    https://service.eu.apiconnect.ibmcloud.com/.../plans \
    -d '{"location": "Turin", "travel_date": "2018-04-11"}'
```

```
"plans": [{
    "plan_id": 3,
    "travel_date": "2018-04-11T00:00:00.000Z",
    "location": "Turin"
}]
```



{

Microservices: Security





Security

In web console: https://console.bluemix.net/openwhisk/apimanagement

Application authentication

You can require consuming applications to authenticate using API key and secret or API key alone.

key		
Method		
API key only	•	
Location of API key and secret		
Header	•	
Parameter name of API key		
X-IBM-Client-Id		
Parameter name of API secret		
X-IBM-Client-Secret		

Require applications to authenticate via API





Security

In web console: https://console.bluemix.net/openwhisk/apimanagement

OAuth user authentication

You can control access to your API through the OAuth 2.0 standard. First require an end user to log in via IBM Cloud App ID, Facebook, GitHub, or Google. Then include the corresponding OAuth token in the Authorization header of each API request. The authenticity of the token will be validated with the specified token provider. If the token is invalid, the request will be rejected and response code 401 will be returned.







Project Structure

Many possible approaches, this is mine:

deploy.sh get-plans index.js node_modules package-lock.json package.json write-plan index.js node_modules package-lock.json package.json





Deployment

- Using https://travis-ci.com/
- deploy with a script
- script downloads ibmcloud tool and cloud-functions plugin
- set an API key as an environment variable
- then run commands (see **deploy**.**sh** in GitHub project)

Serverless Microservices



Serverless

Ideal for working with many small parts

Apache OpenWhisk paired with API Gateway: perfect candidate for microservices





Microservices

Service Oriented Architecture is alive and well

- microservices expose endpoints
- they share reusable components
- specific components guard access to services/datastores
- each component can be separately developed, tested and deployed

Resources

- Code: https://github.com/lornajane/plans-microservice
- Apache OpenWhisk: http://openwhisk.apache.org
- IBM Cloud Functions: https://www.ibm.com/cloud/functions
- My blog: https://lornajane.net