



SANTA'S TECH STACK



Situation










Requirements

Requirement	eCommerce
Track naughty & nice behaviors.	User Profiles
Allow people to send in a list of toys.	Wishlists
Have a list possible of toys and gifts	Product Information Management (PIM)
Keep track of how many gifts have been built by the elves	Inventory
Keep track of deliveries to ensure everyone gets either a gift or coal	Carts / Orders
Make sure when using the system people experience the joy of the holidays.	Unique front-ends (website, mobile, etc.)



Large Scale System

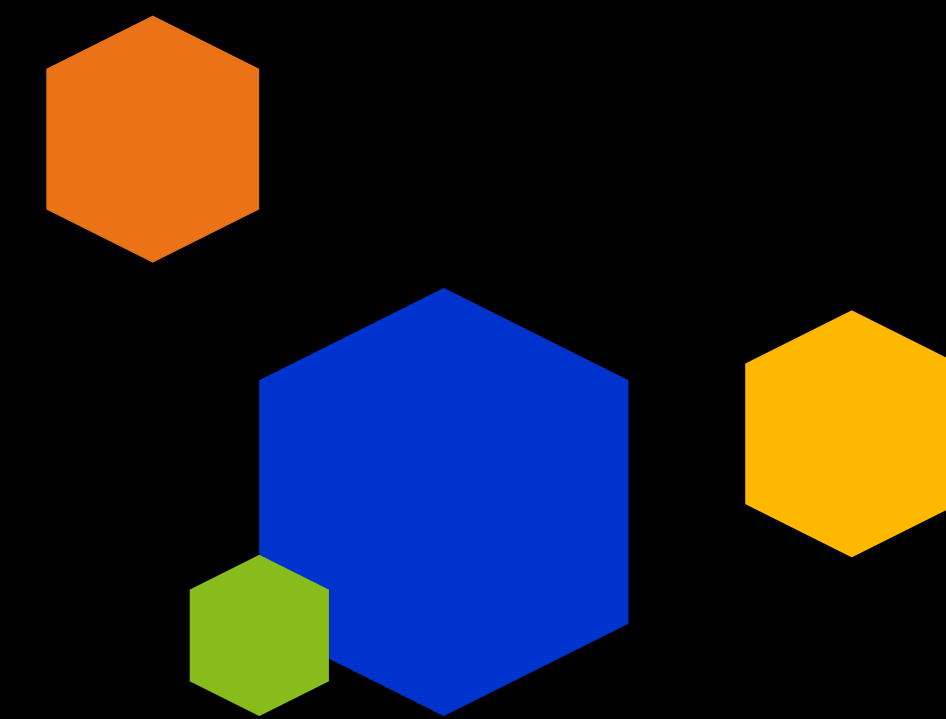
- 8 Billion users
- Yearly activity, but surge in data collection during December
- All fulfillment happens in a single night. (requires high-throughput)
- Users across the world. (global distributed system)
- Every possible language. (multi-language)
- Security Compliance (GDPR, ADPPA, COPPA, etc.)
- Full accessibility (a11y)

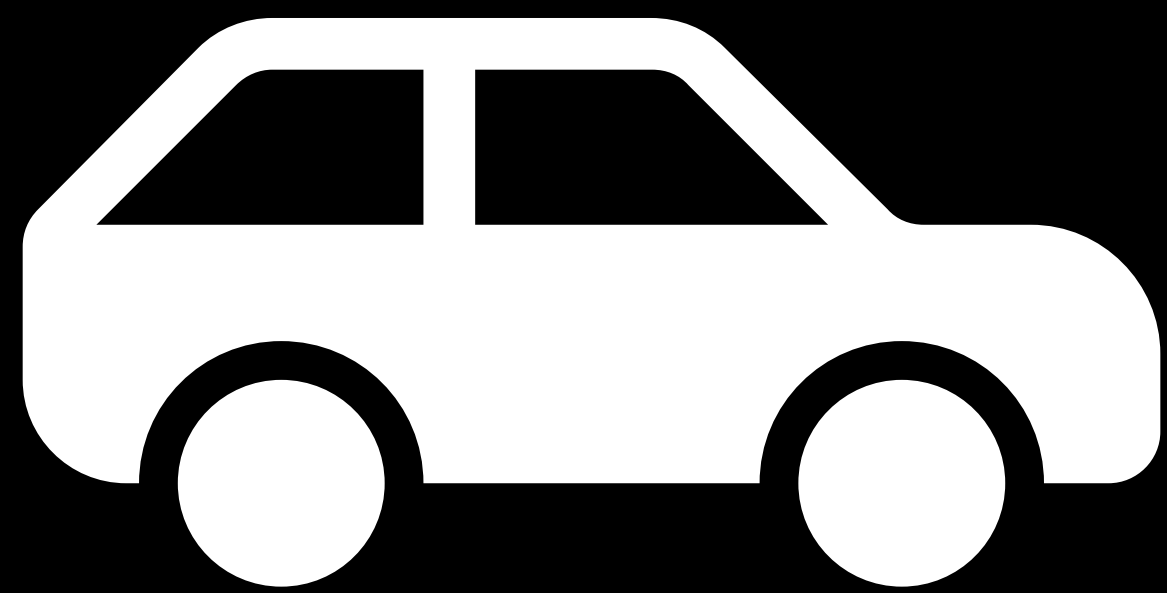
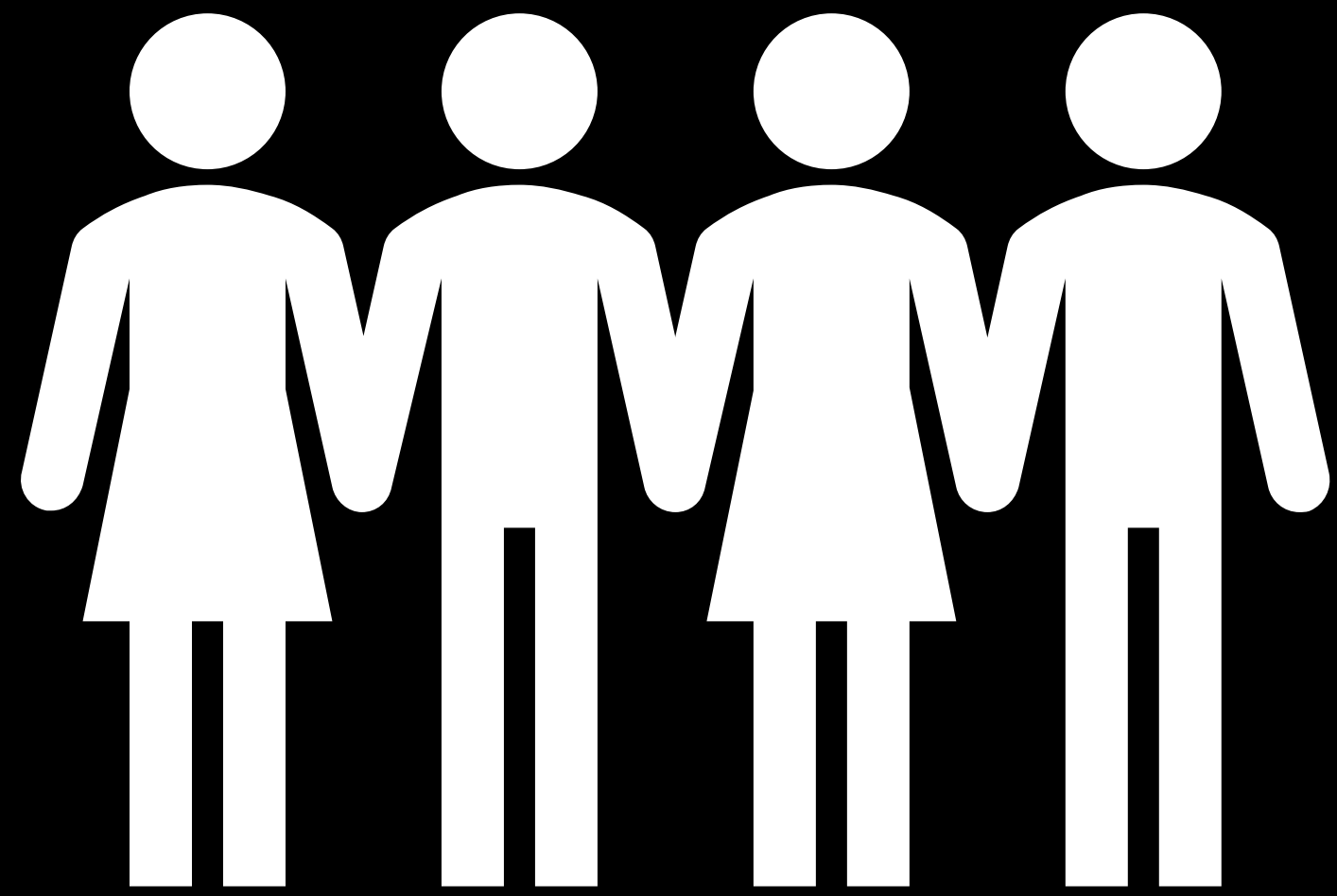


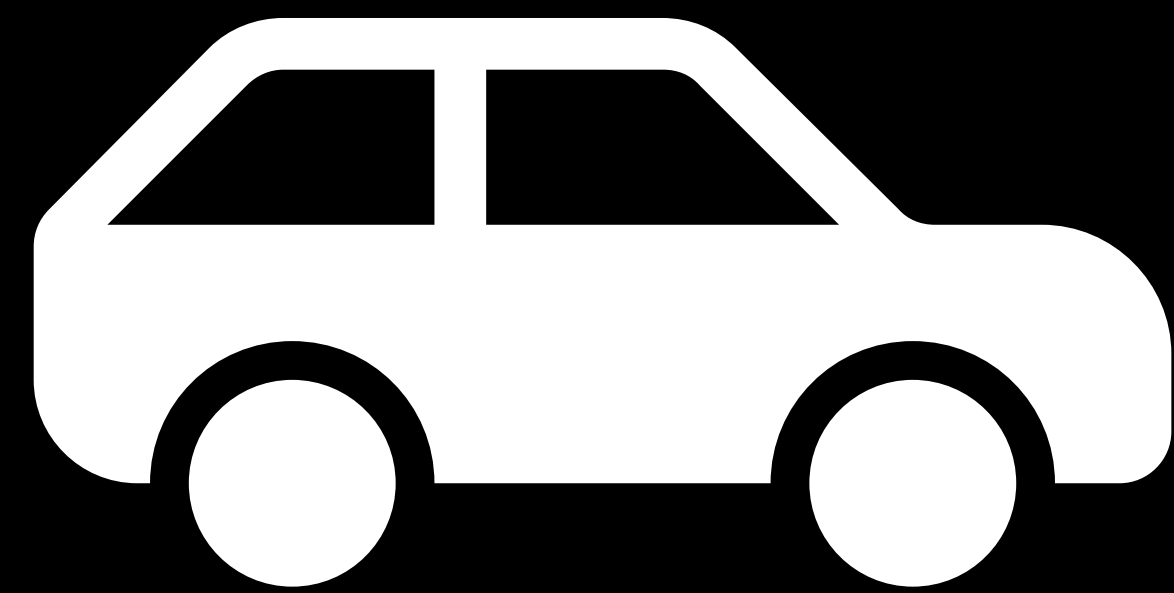
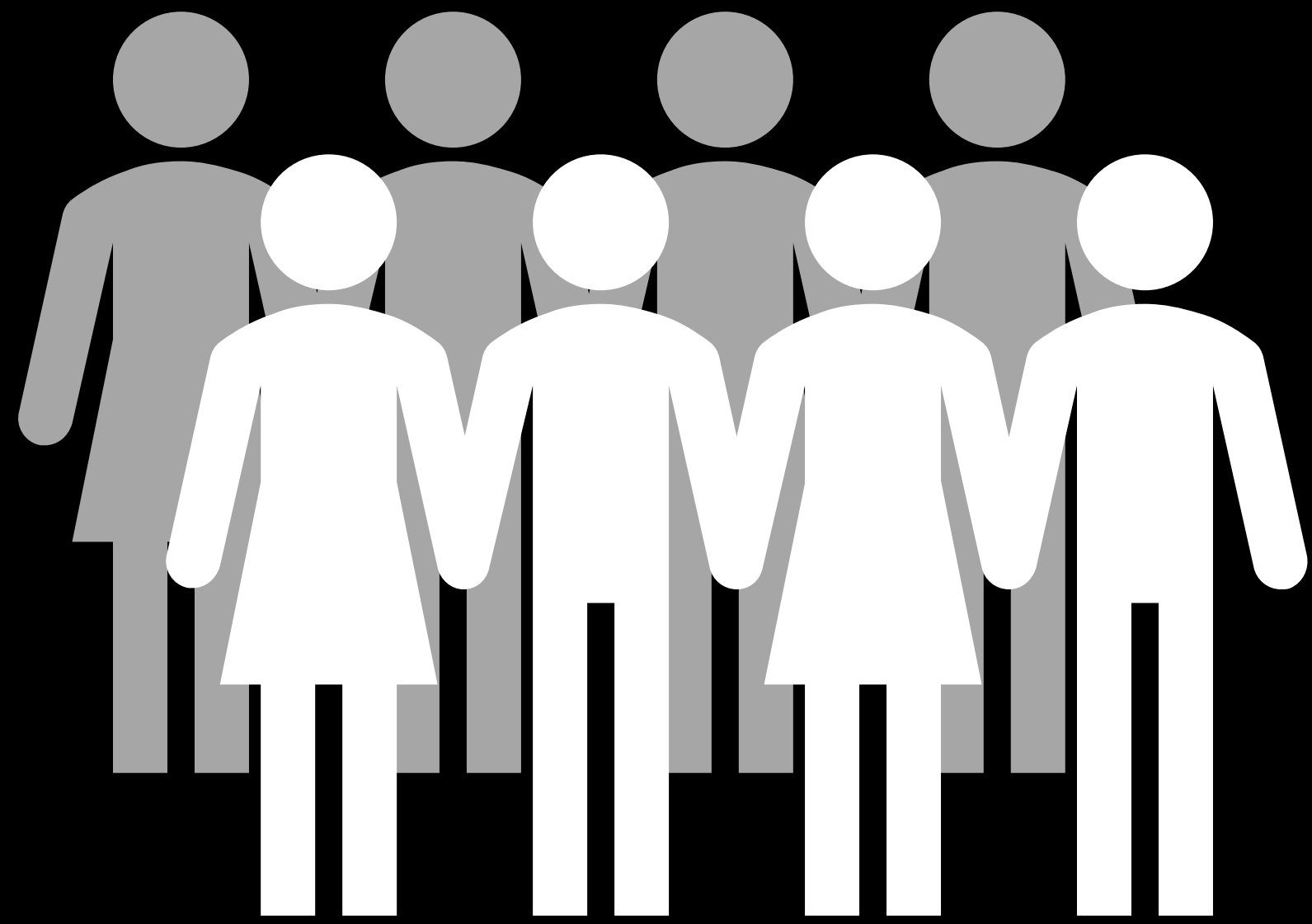
Role of Architect

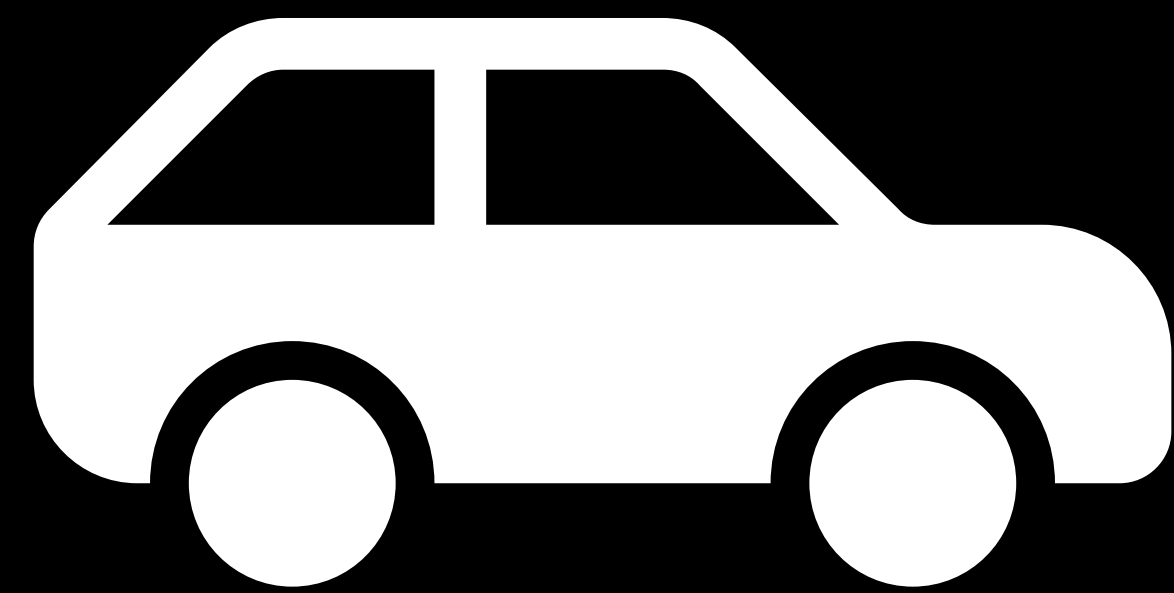
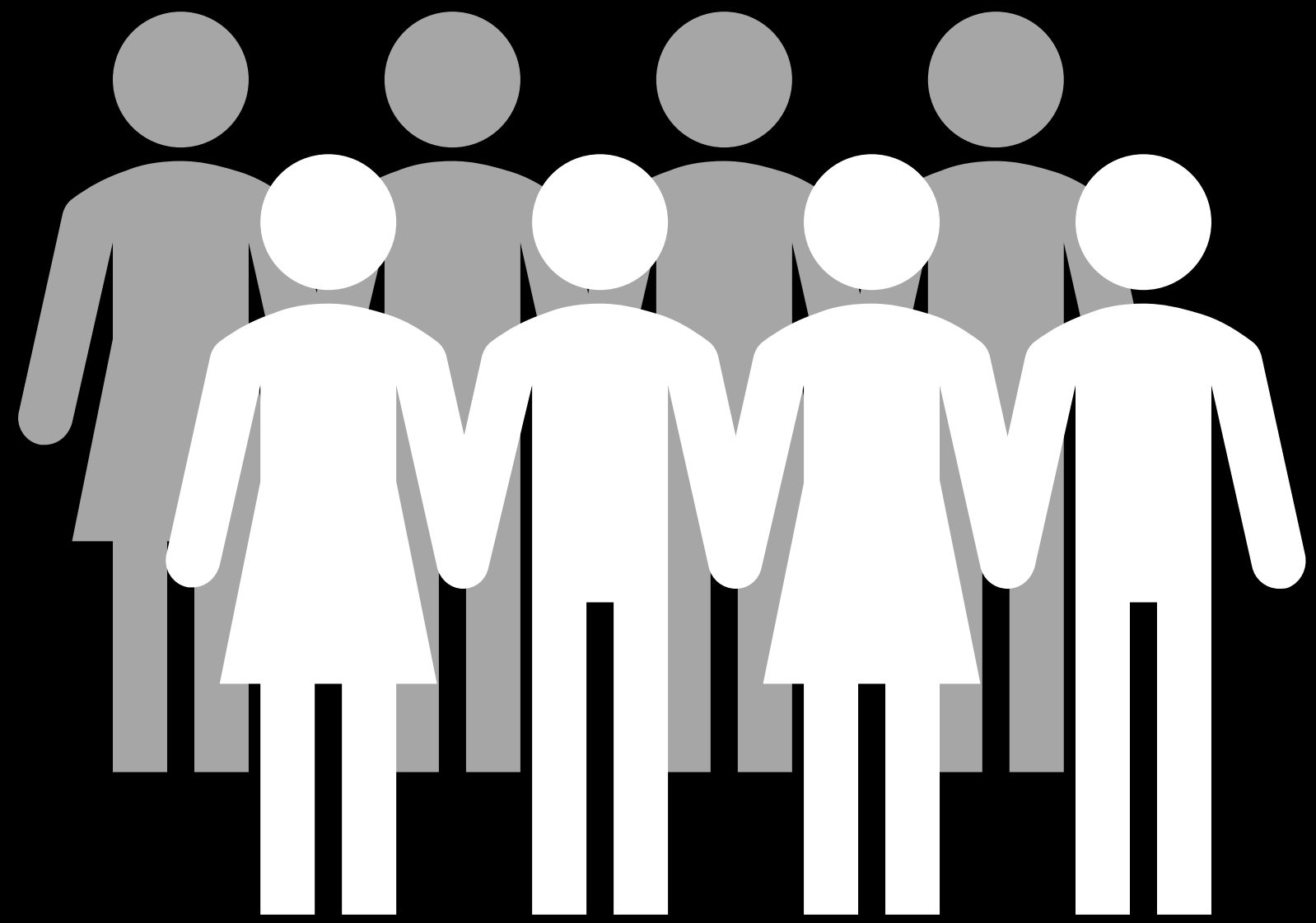
- Have a dedicated architect.
- Architecture decisions will impact the entire project and development.
- Choosing the wrong design can create lock-in, an inability to scale, or project failure.
- Be sure the architect is involved at the beginning of the process with Business Owners and Product Managers.

Scaling



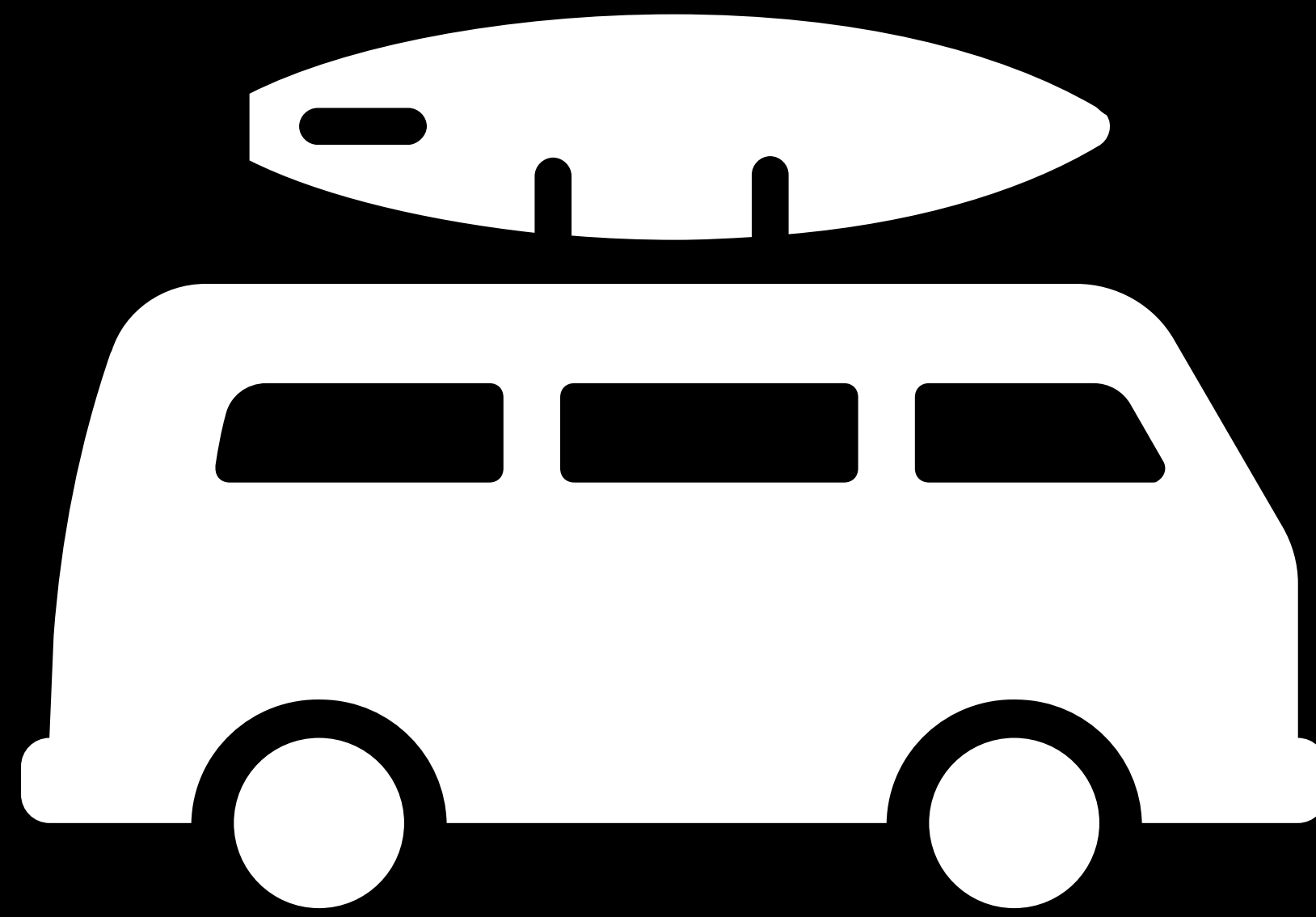
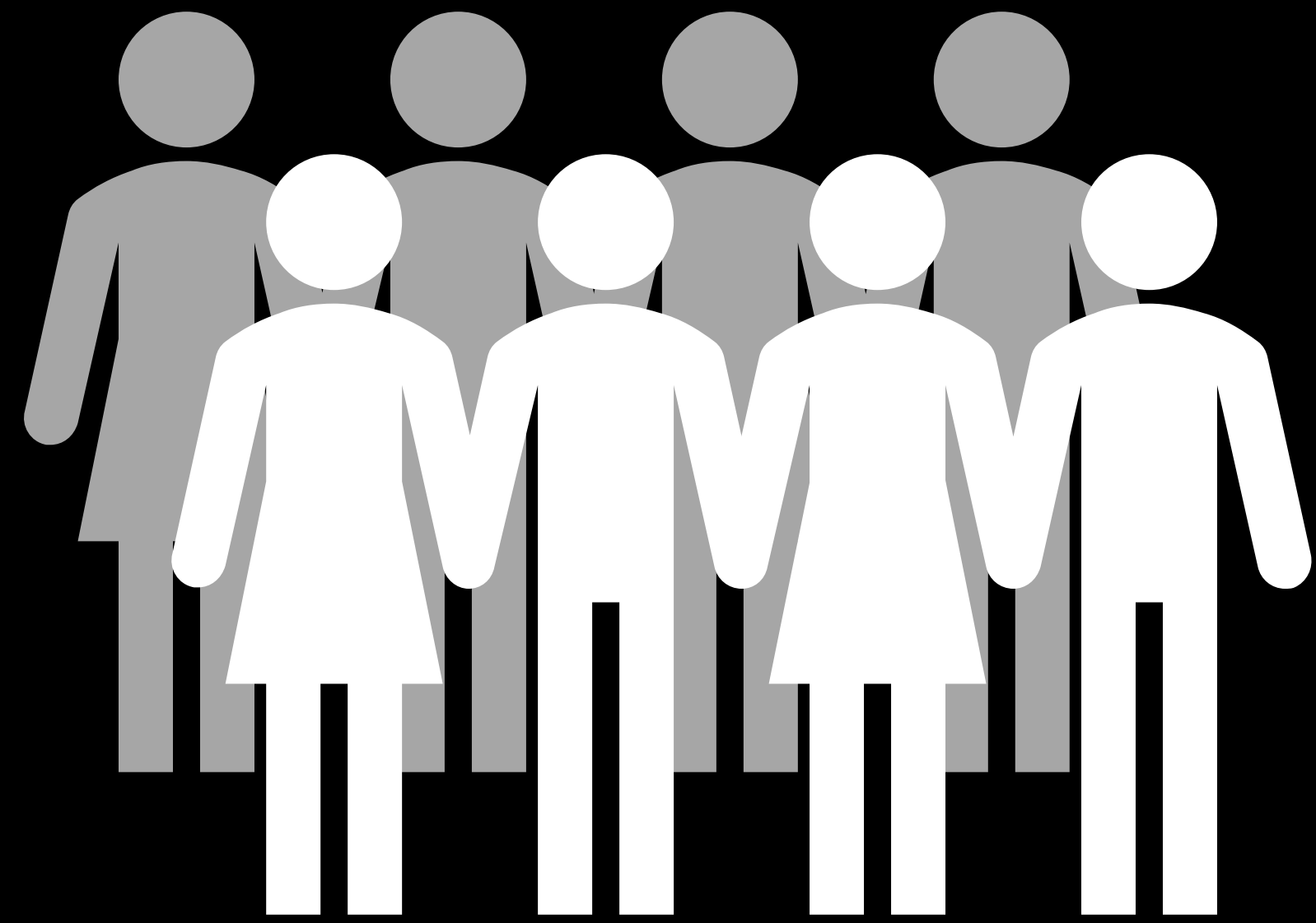


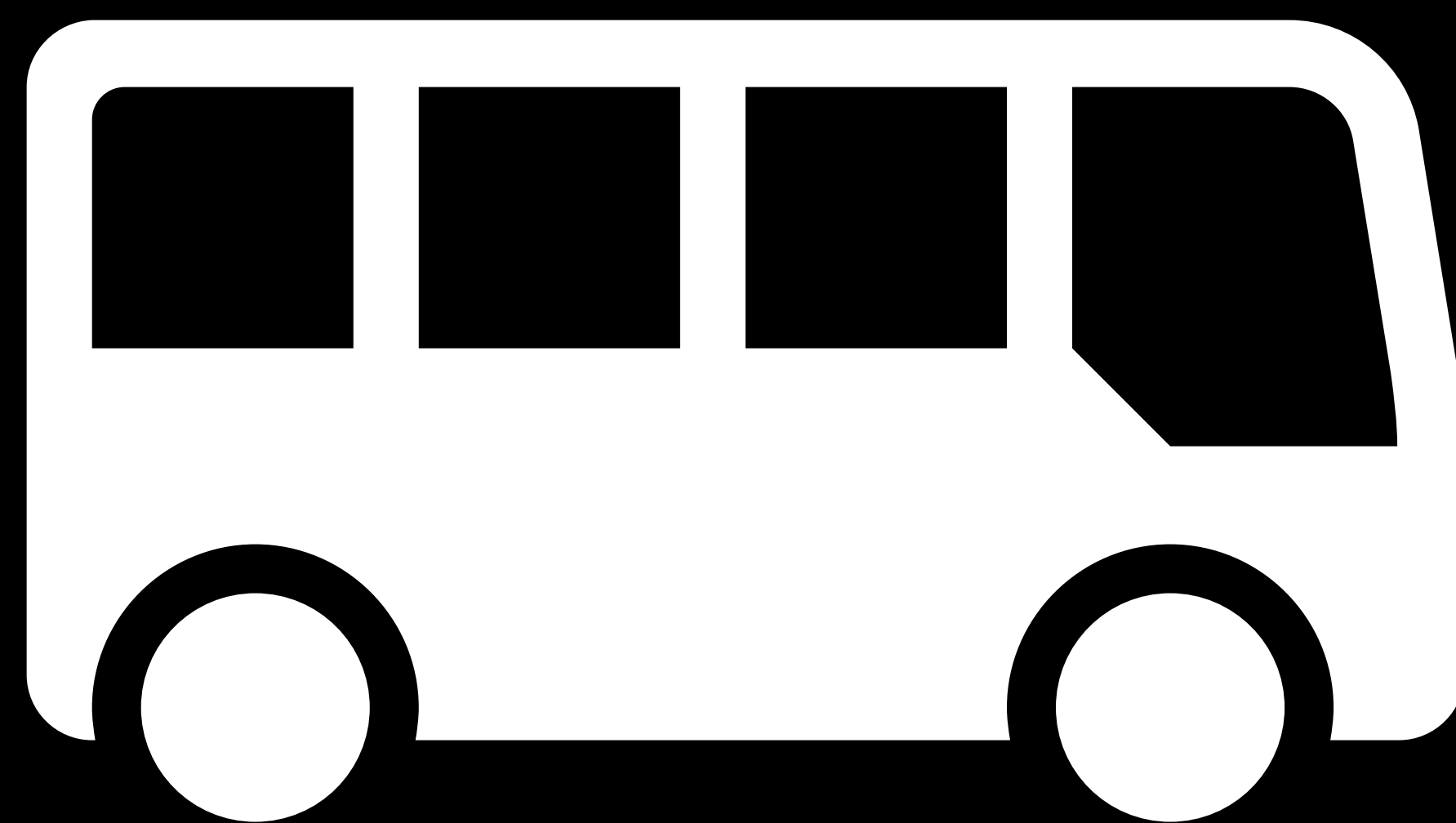
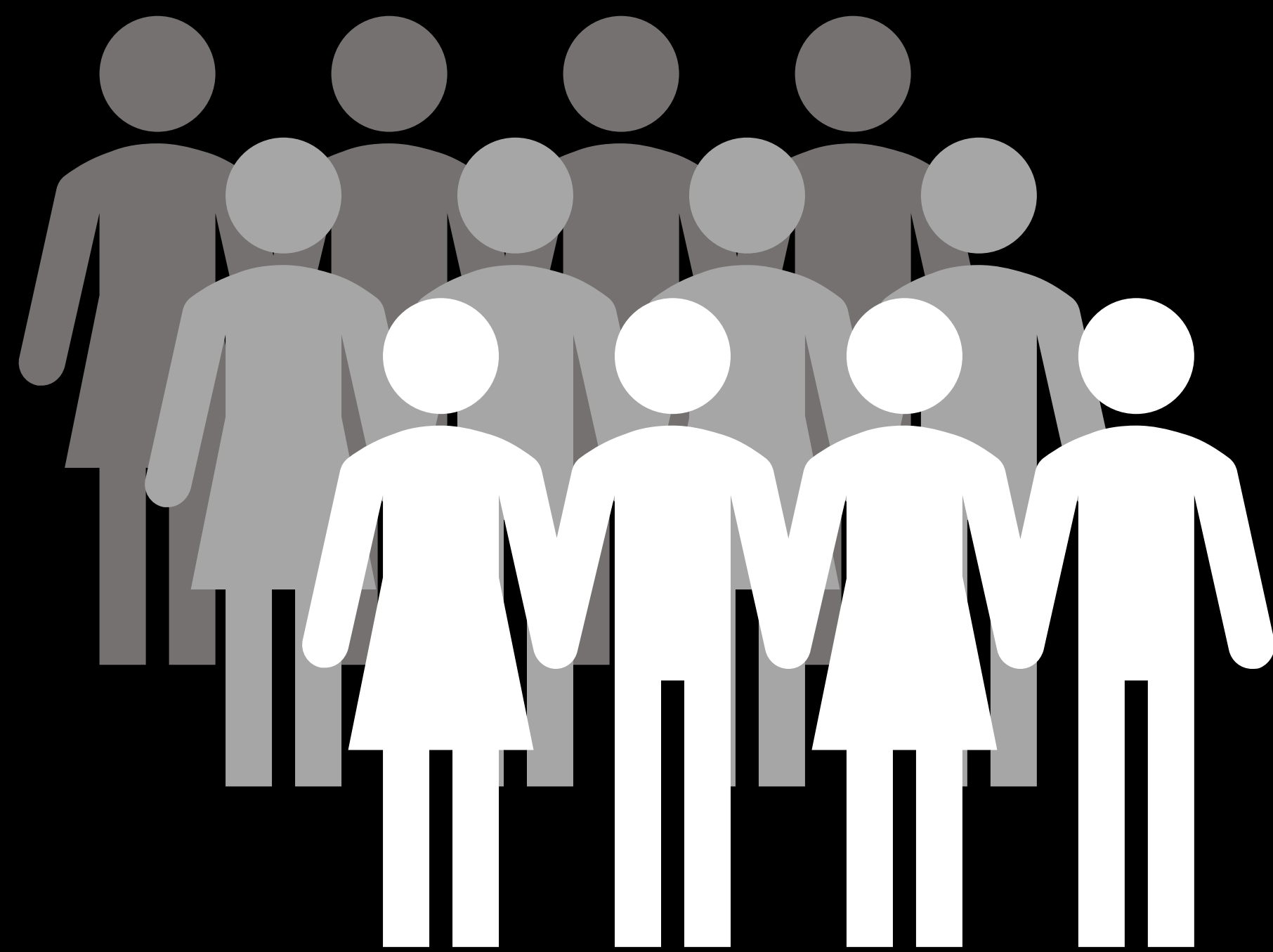




2 Trips



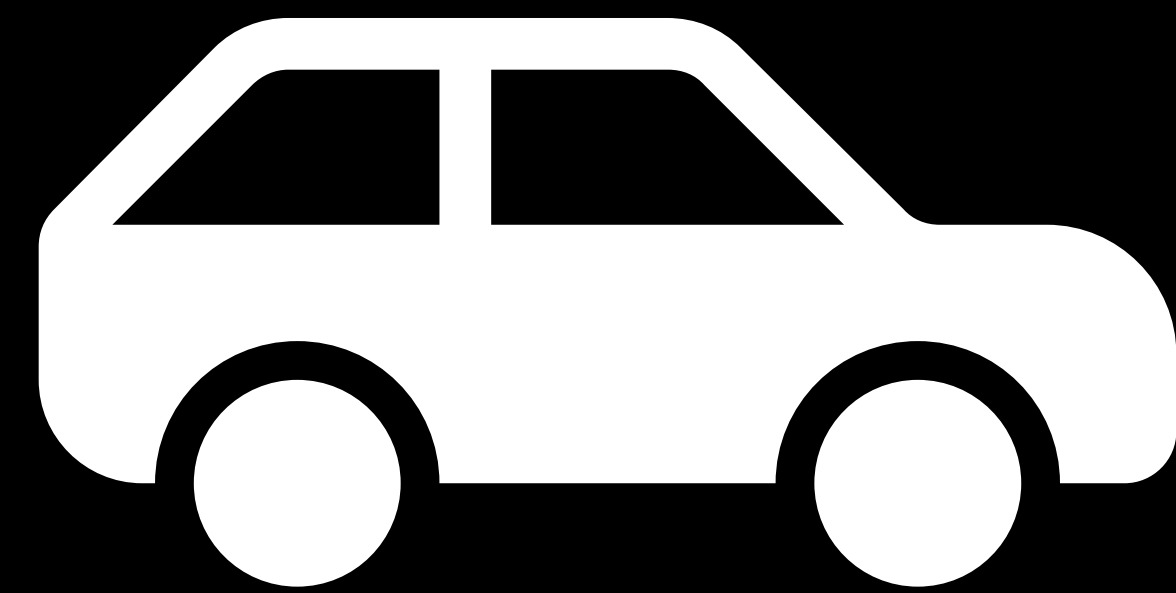
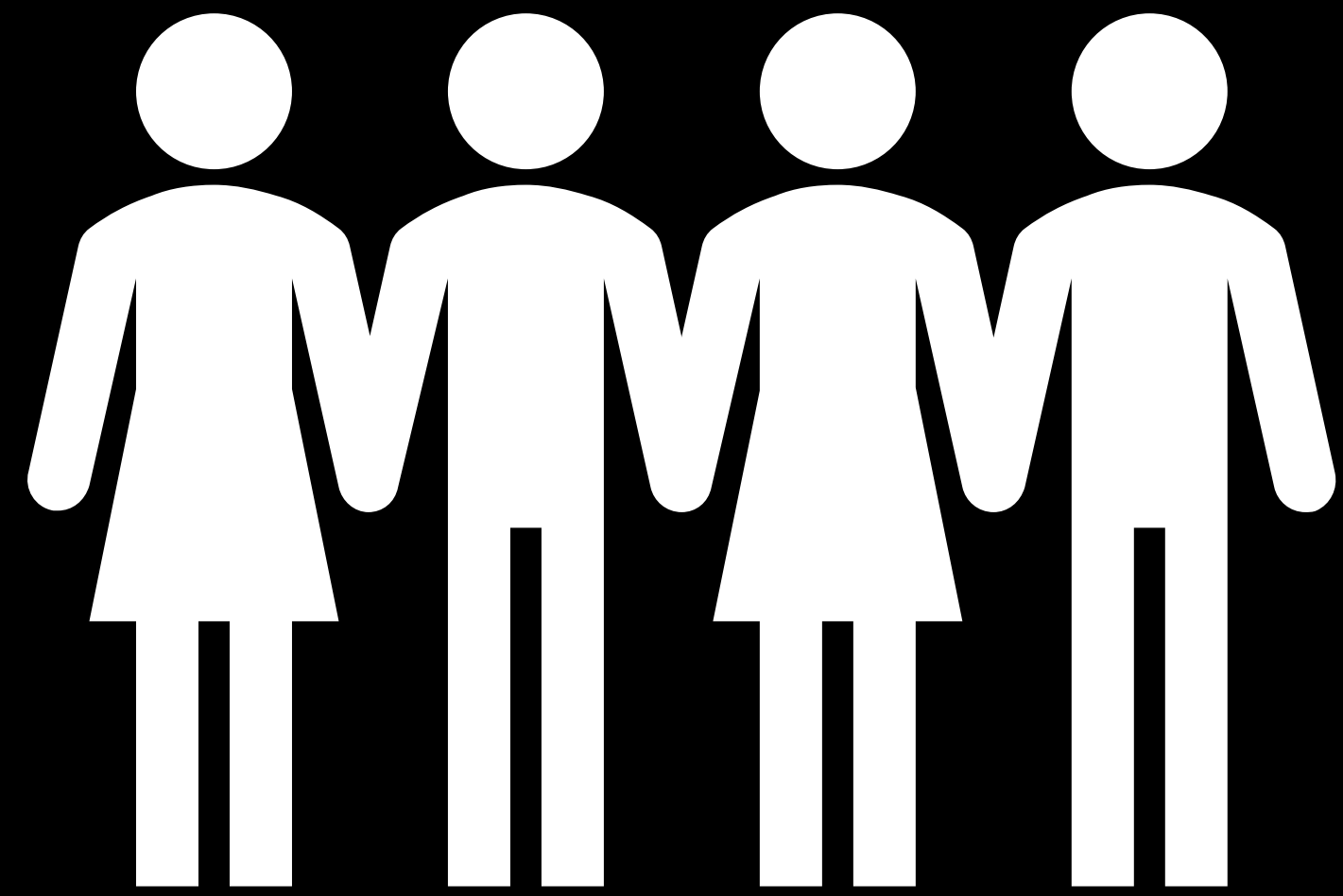


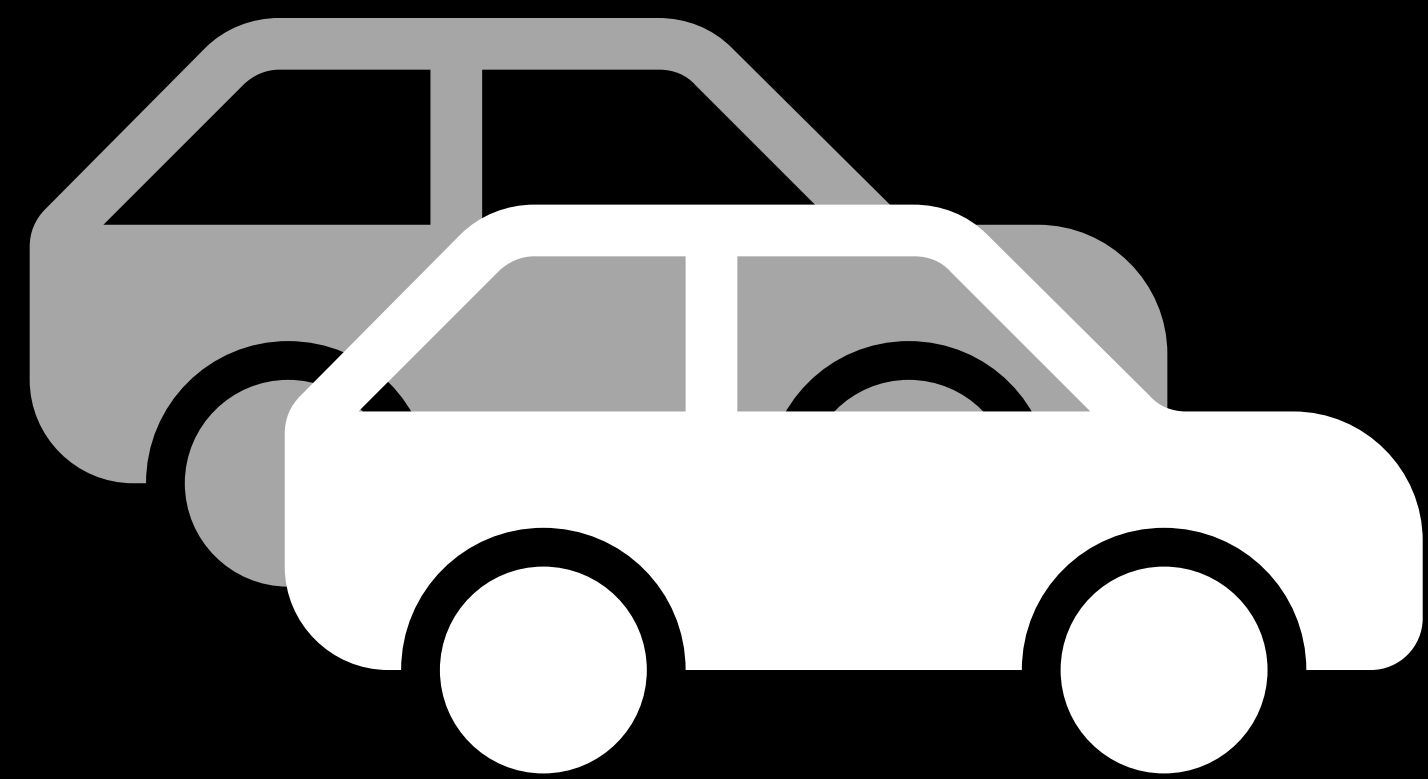
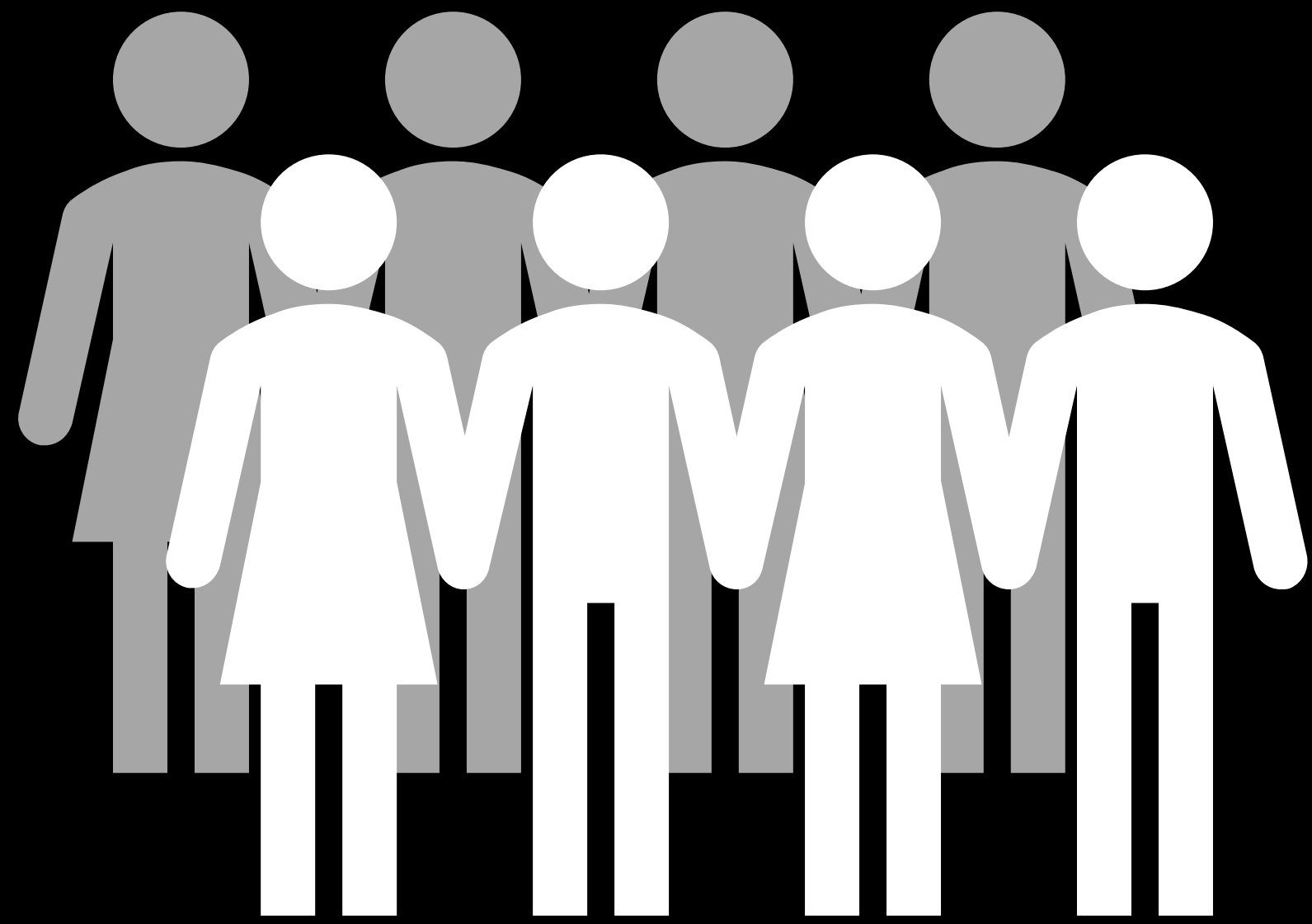


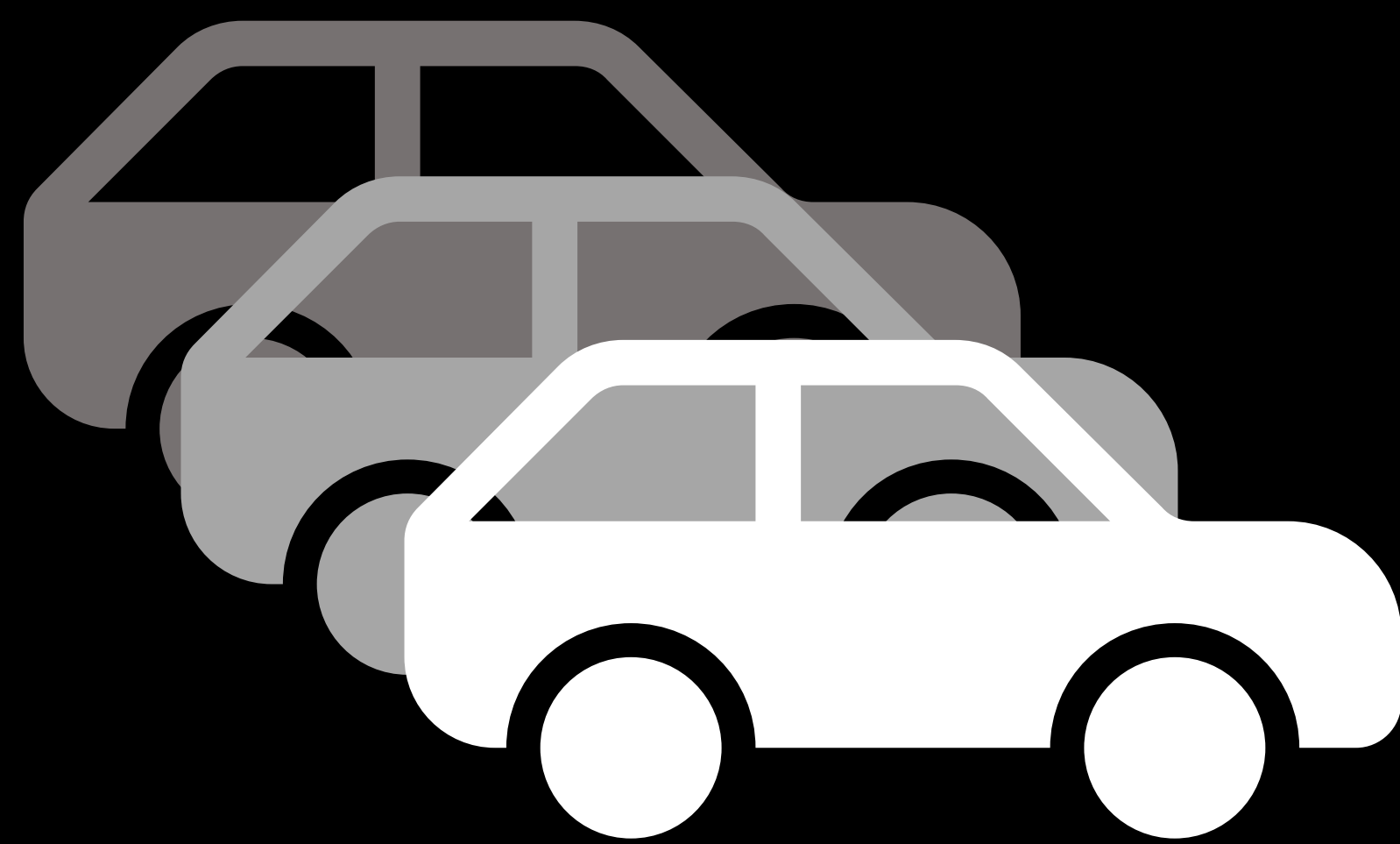
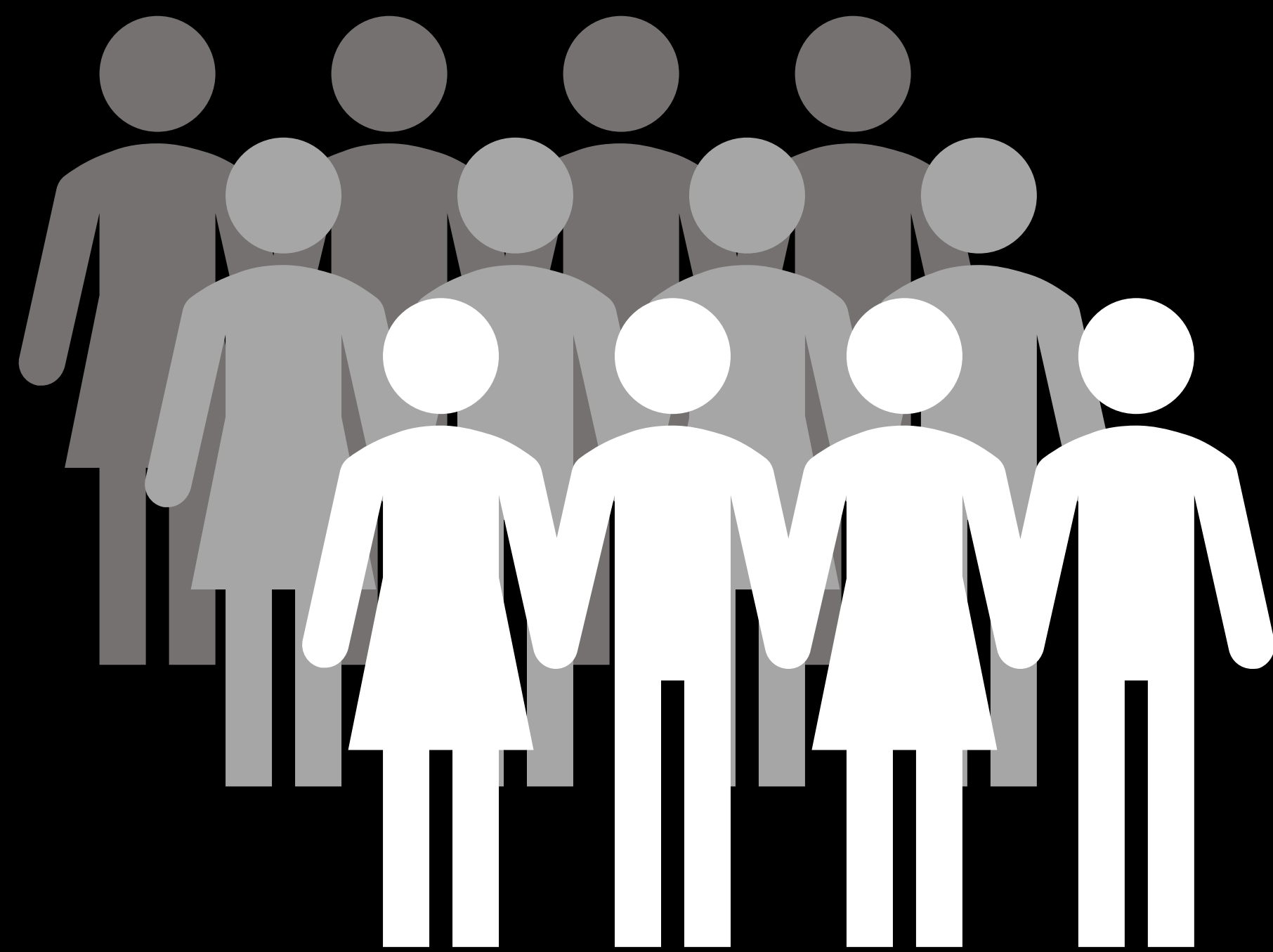


Vertical Scaling

- Easiest and most common way to scale.
- Adding better hardware or for the cloud increasing capacity by adding more processing power.
- Increase storage, CPU, memory, and other resources.
- May be the best option for specific tasks (i.e. CPU bound calculations)
- Even with the cloud, vertical scaling has clear limits.









Horizontal Scaling

- Increased complexity and costs.
- Ability to auto-scale by adding additional servers, containers, etc.
- Can be layered on to the existing system, less downtime.
- Built-in high availability and fault tolerance.
- May be the best option for some tasks (i.e. Network Traffic)



Just use the cloud.

It's not as simple as adopting cloud specific options:

- Cloud offerings often create lock-in.
- We may need redundancy between clouds.
- Data residency laws may prohibit certain cloud options.

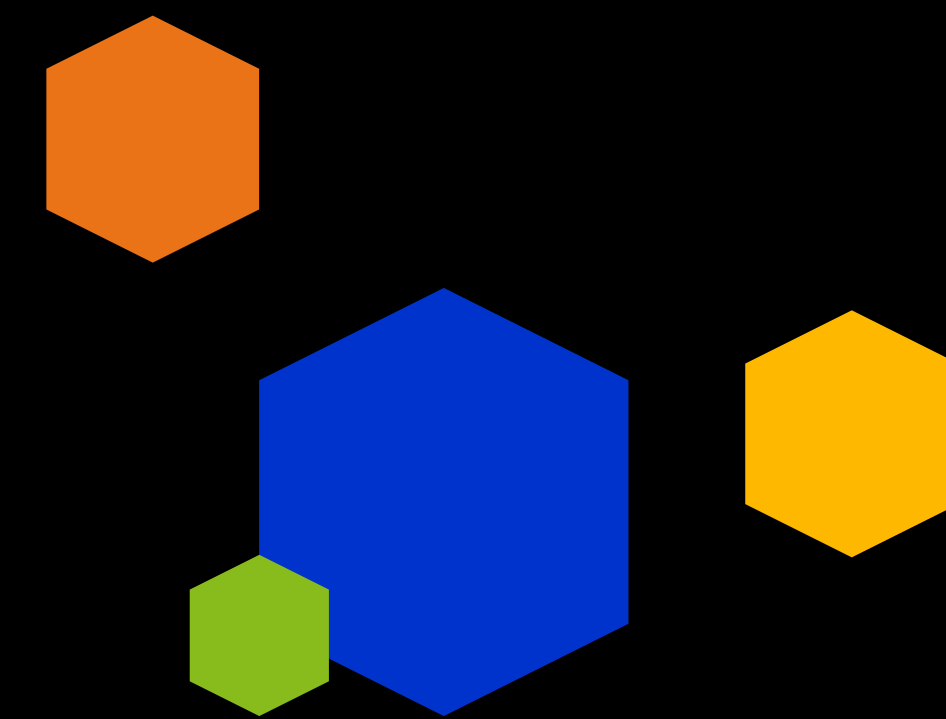
Instead, we should focus on using industry standard tools. These gravitate towards open-source.

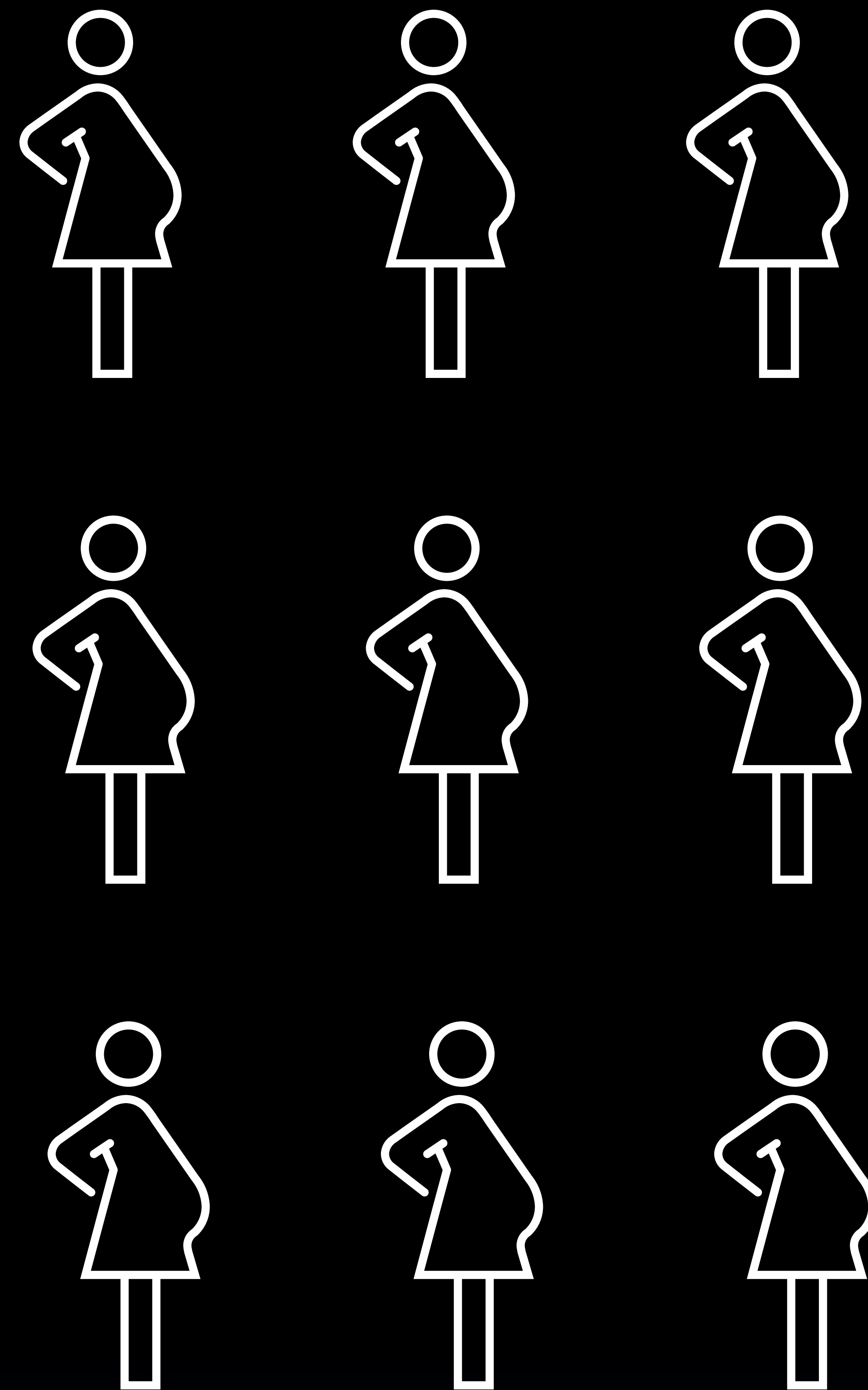


Partitioning

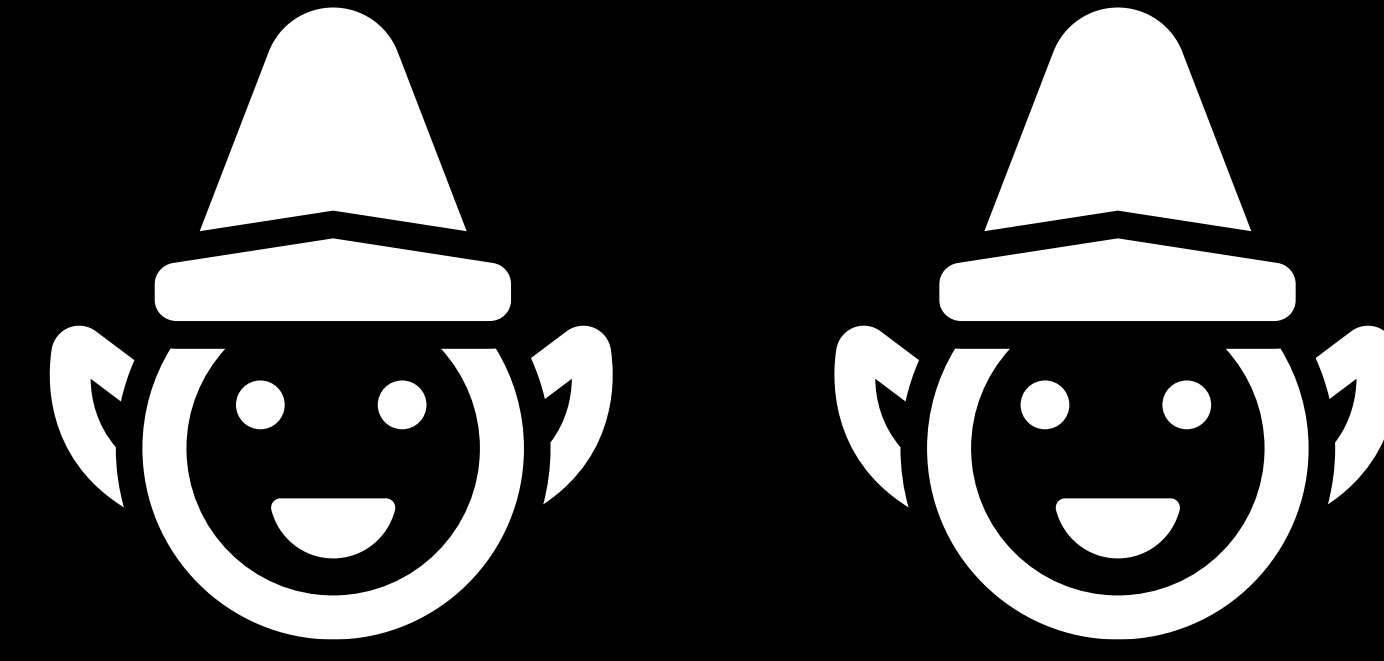
- A load balancer can be leveraged to send traffic accordingly.
- For databases either sharding or partitioning must be used.
- Consider logical partitions based on business rules:
 - Data residency laws
 - Dedicated databases for specific functions

Breaking things up.











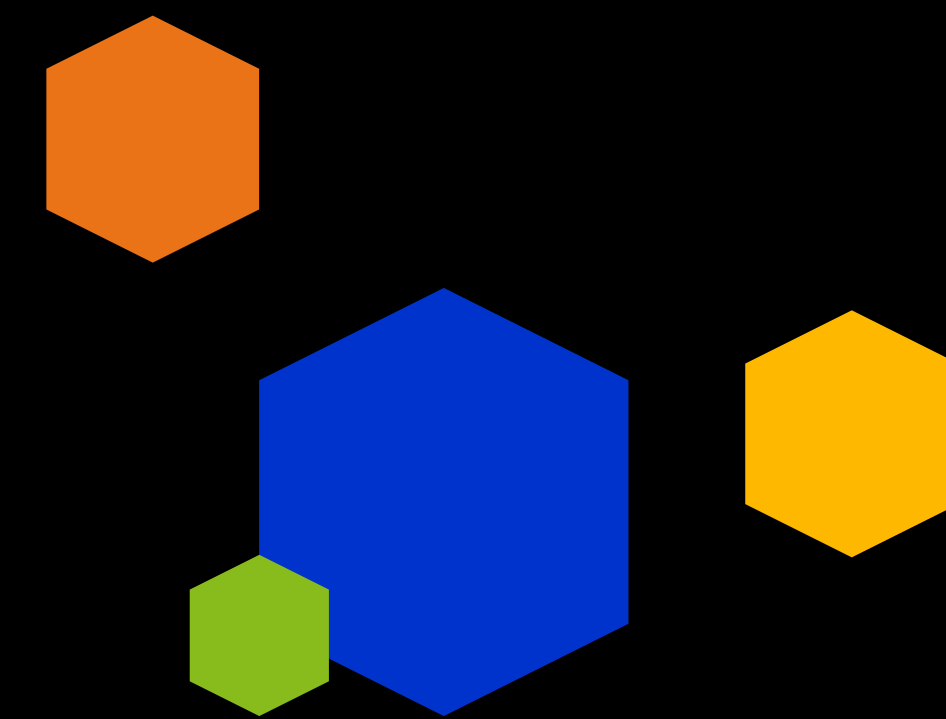
- User Profile
- Wish List
- Product Information
- Search
- Order Information
- Inventory
- Etc.



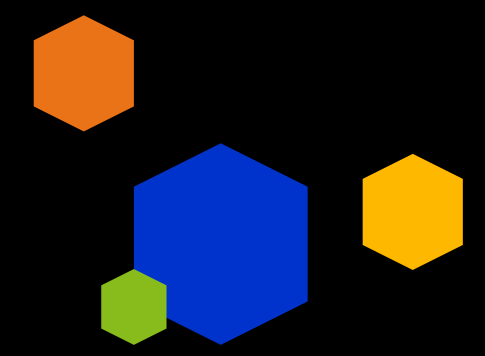
Each team:

- Full ownership & autonomy
- You build it, you run it
- Focused innovation

Microservices



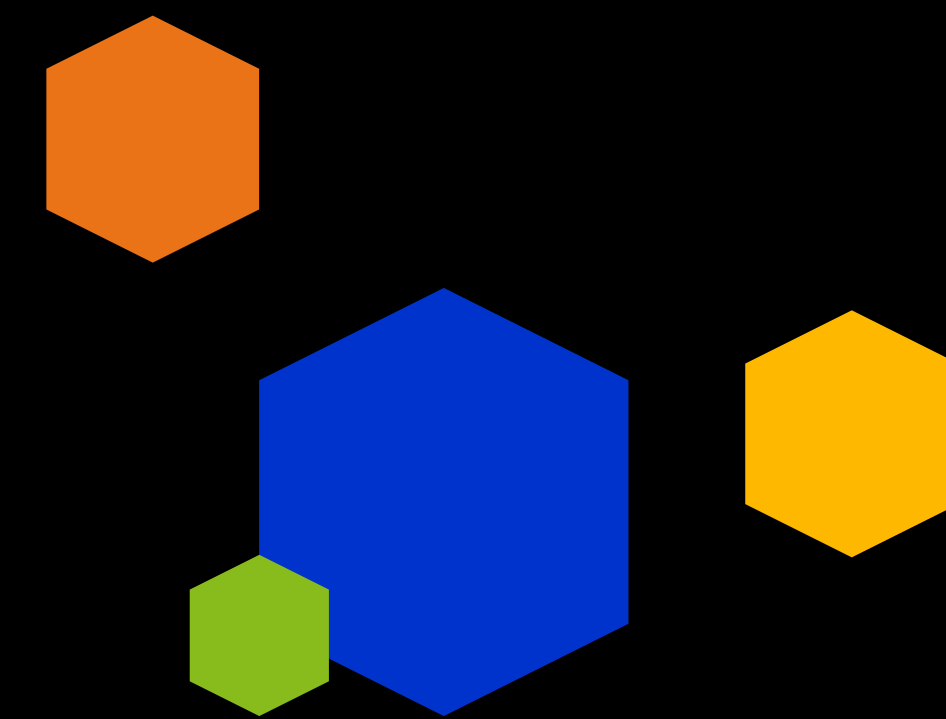
A microservices architecture consists of a collection of small, autonomous services. Each service is self-contained and should implement a single business capability.



Characteristics of a Microservice

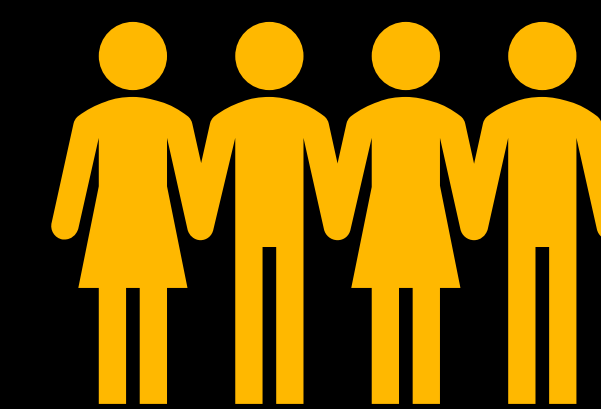
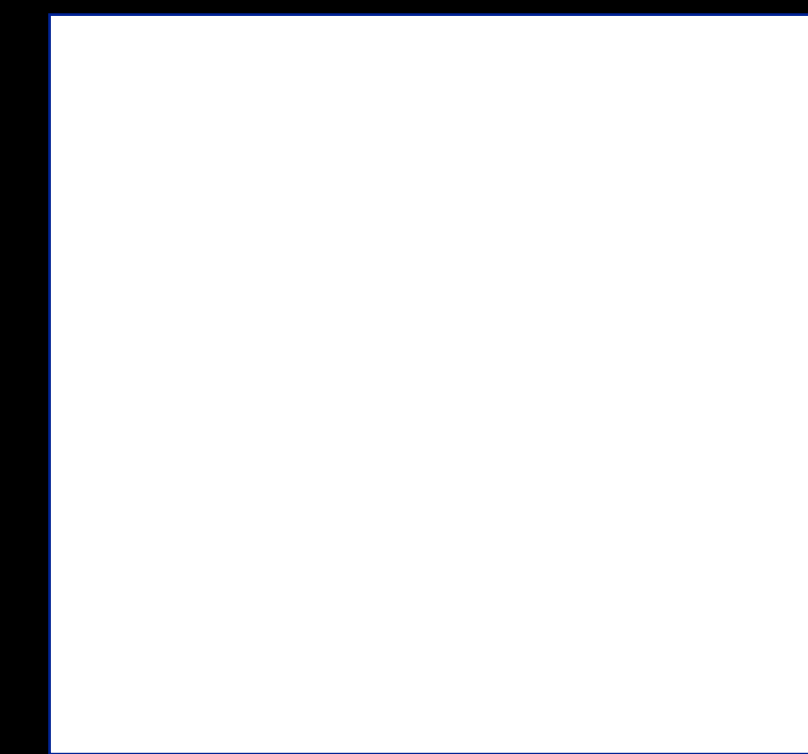
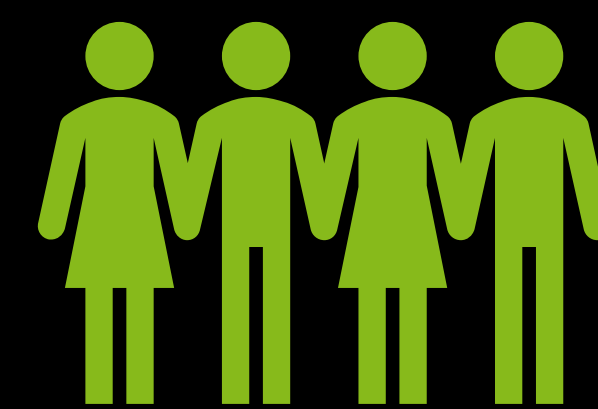
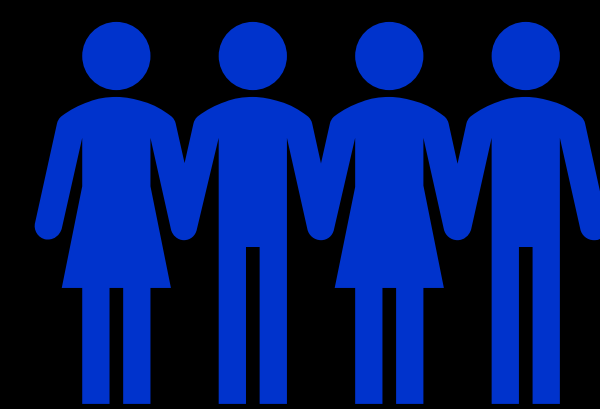
- Services are small, independent, and loosely coupled.
- Each service is a separate codebase.
- Services can be deployed independently
- Services are responsible for persisting their own data or external state.
- Services communicate with each other by using well-defined APIs
- Services don't need to share the same technology stack, libraries, or frameworks.
- Owned by a small team.

Microservice Antipatterns





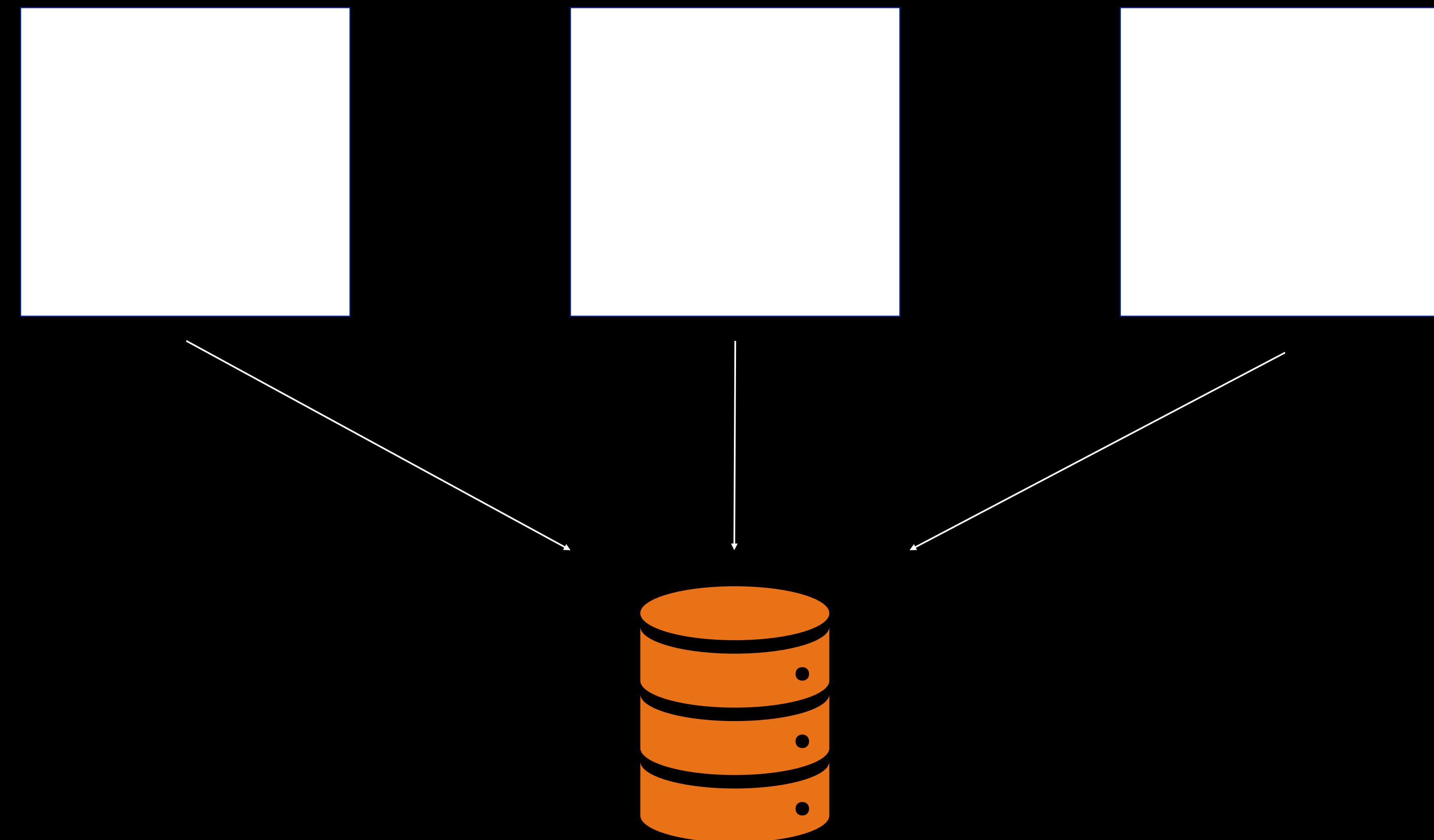
Assuming it's just tech



Team structure is equally important.



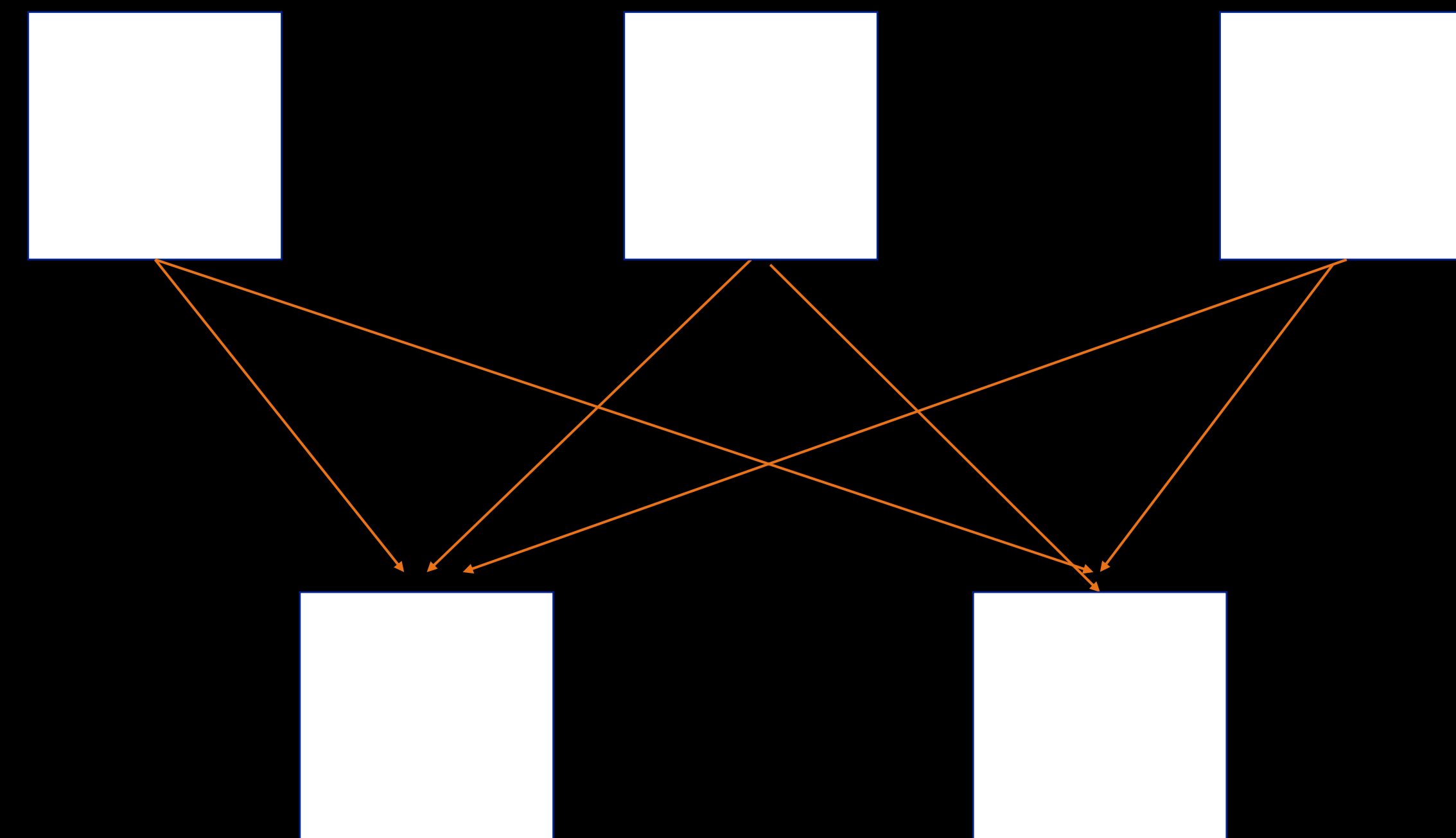
Sharing a database



This creates a single dependency



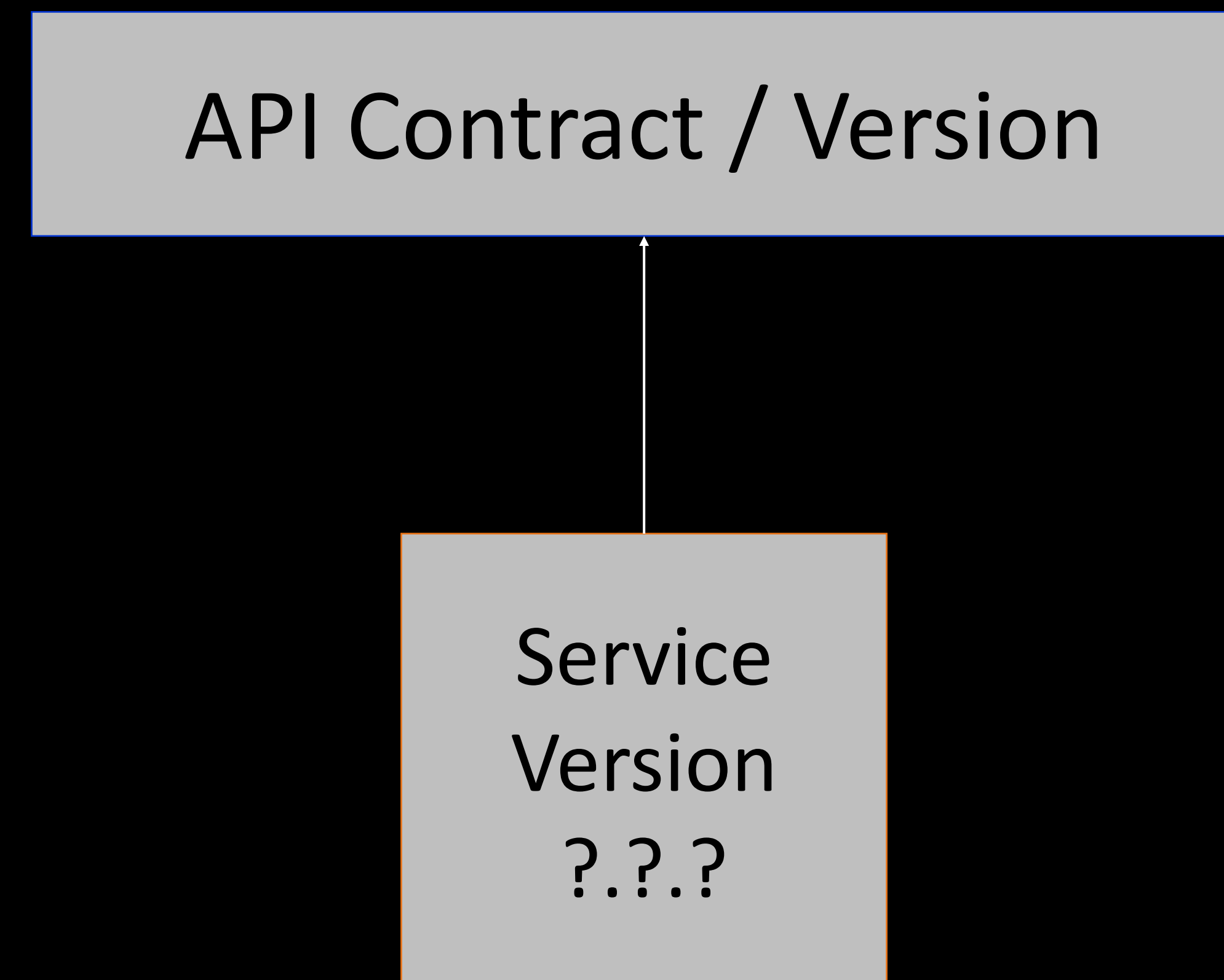
Layered Service Architecture



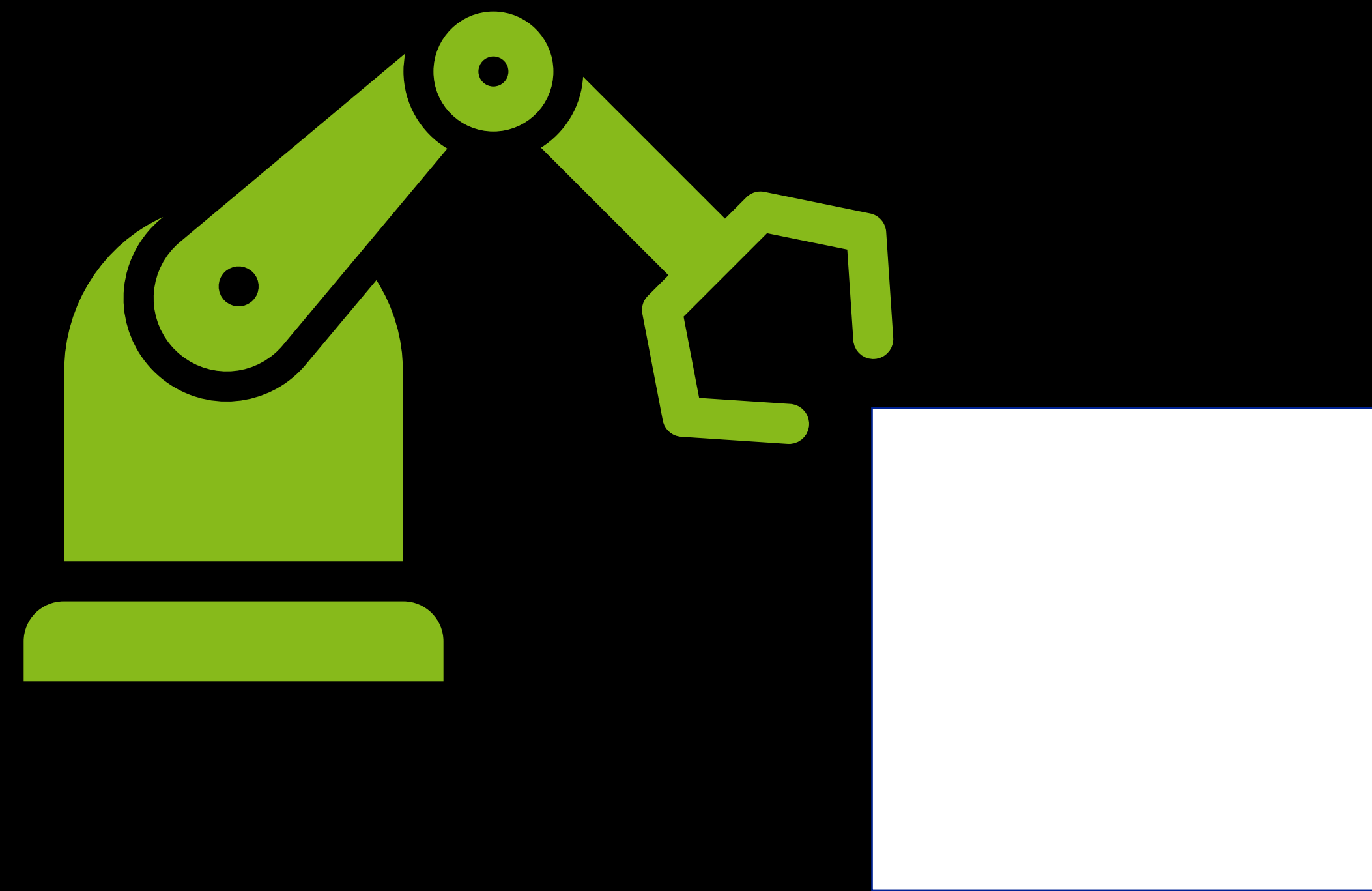
Be sure teams can work and deploy independently of other teams.



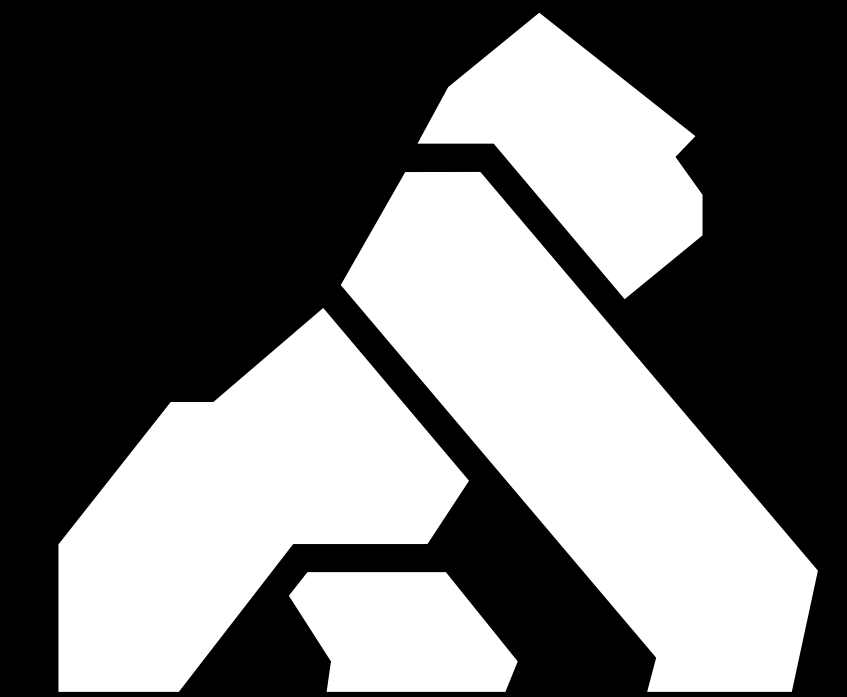
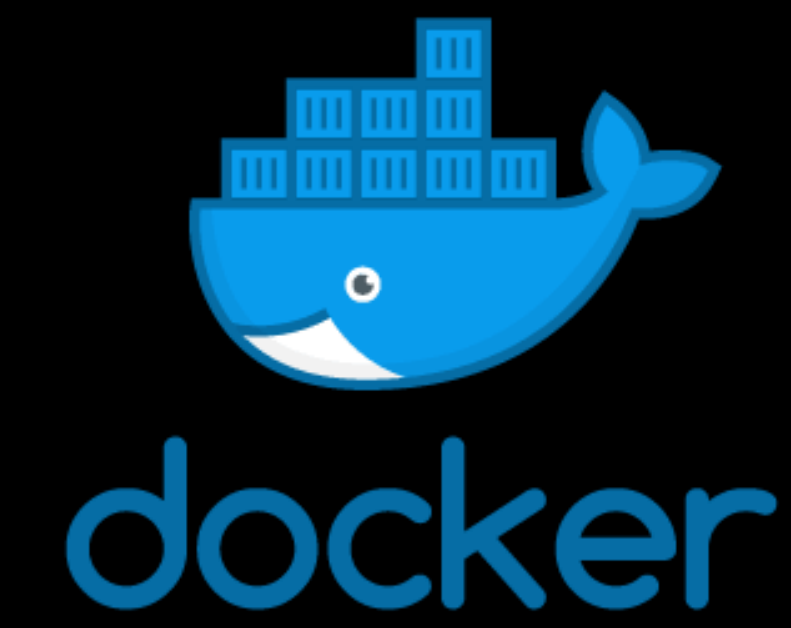
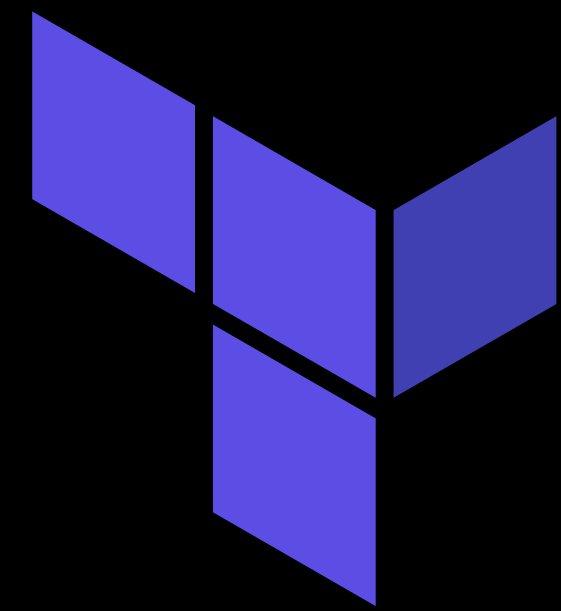
Lack of Internal Versioning



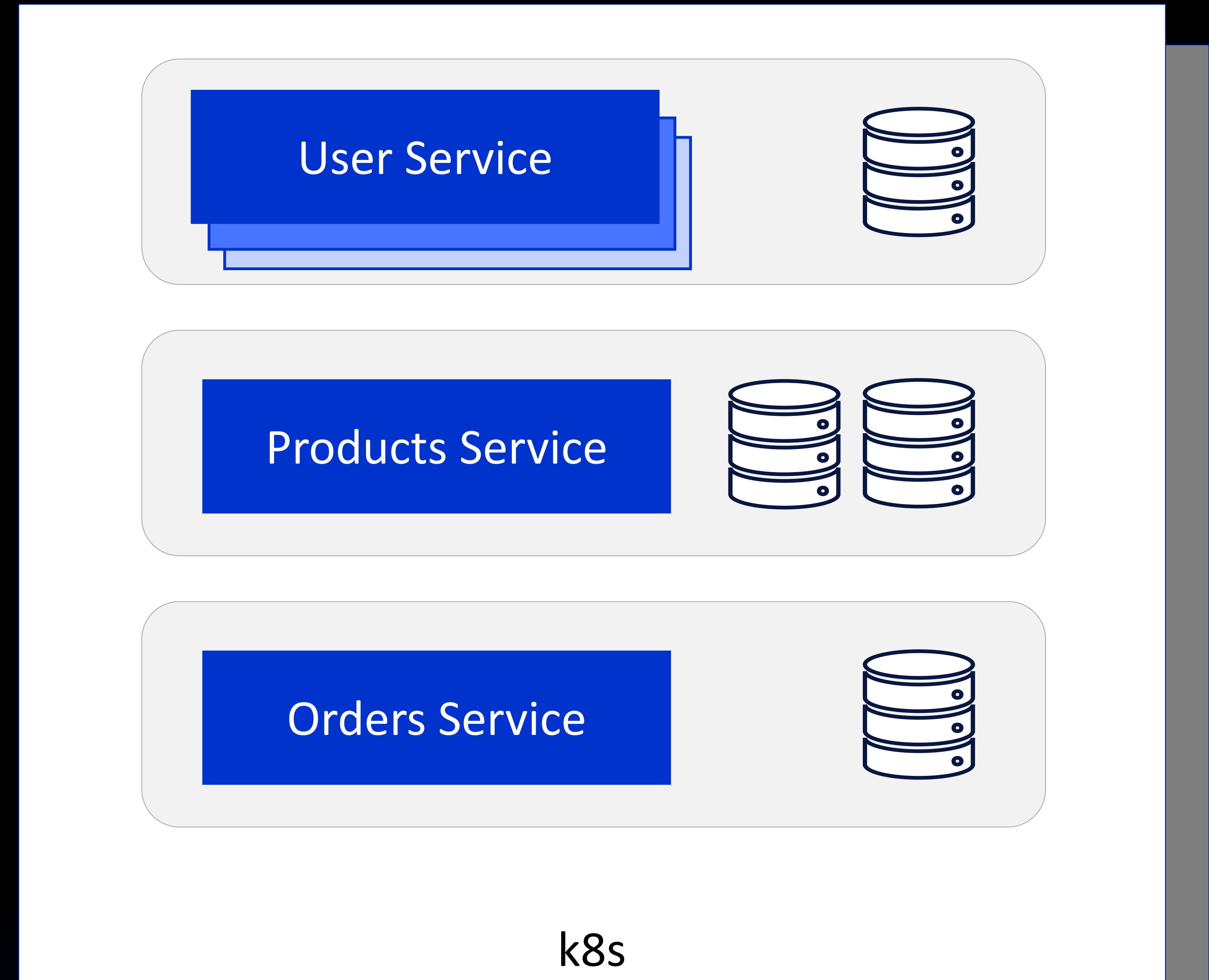
Each microservice should have versioning.



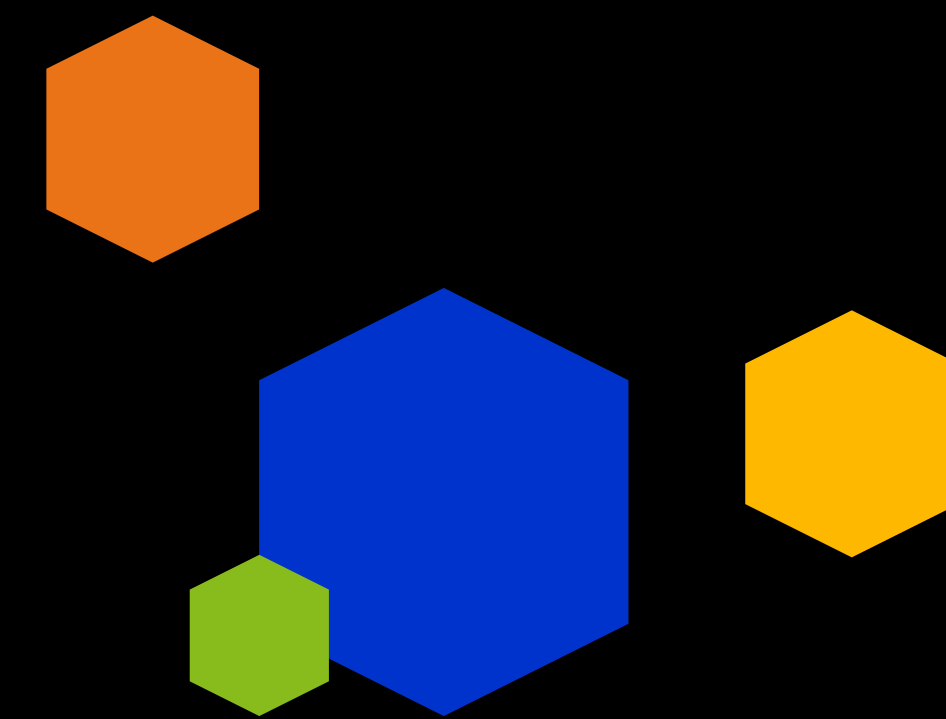
DevOps, CI/CD, Monitoring, Container Orchestration become more important.



CLIENT



Frontend / Client

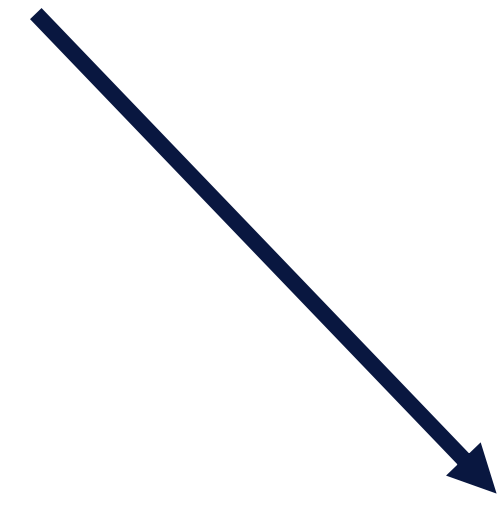


Traditional
Server-Rendered
Website

vs

Single-Page
Application
(SPA)

Image Service (DAM)



\$325.00 **IN STOCK**



Inventory Service

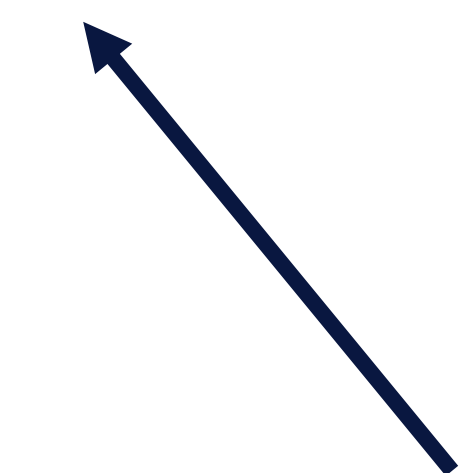
Multi-Vibe

1

Add to Cart

Description

Abstract geometric lampshade and matching base creates a crisp modern-looking piece of art, rather than a typical boring lamp. Designed especially for those who love to stand out and shine.



Product Service



Crown
\$375.00



Green Mod
\$500.00



Jewellery
\$500.00



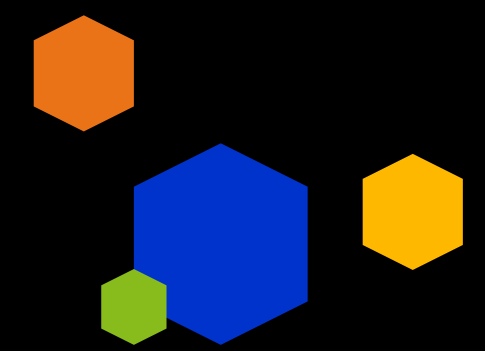
Little Grey
\$475.00



Multi-Vibe
\$325.00



Orb
\$450.00






Backend For Frontend


Transitional App



BFF

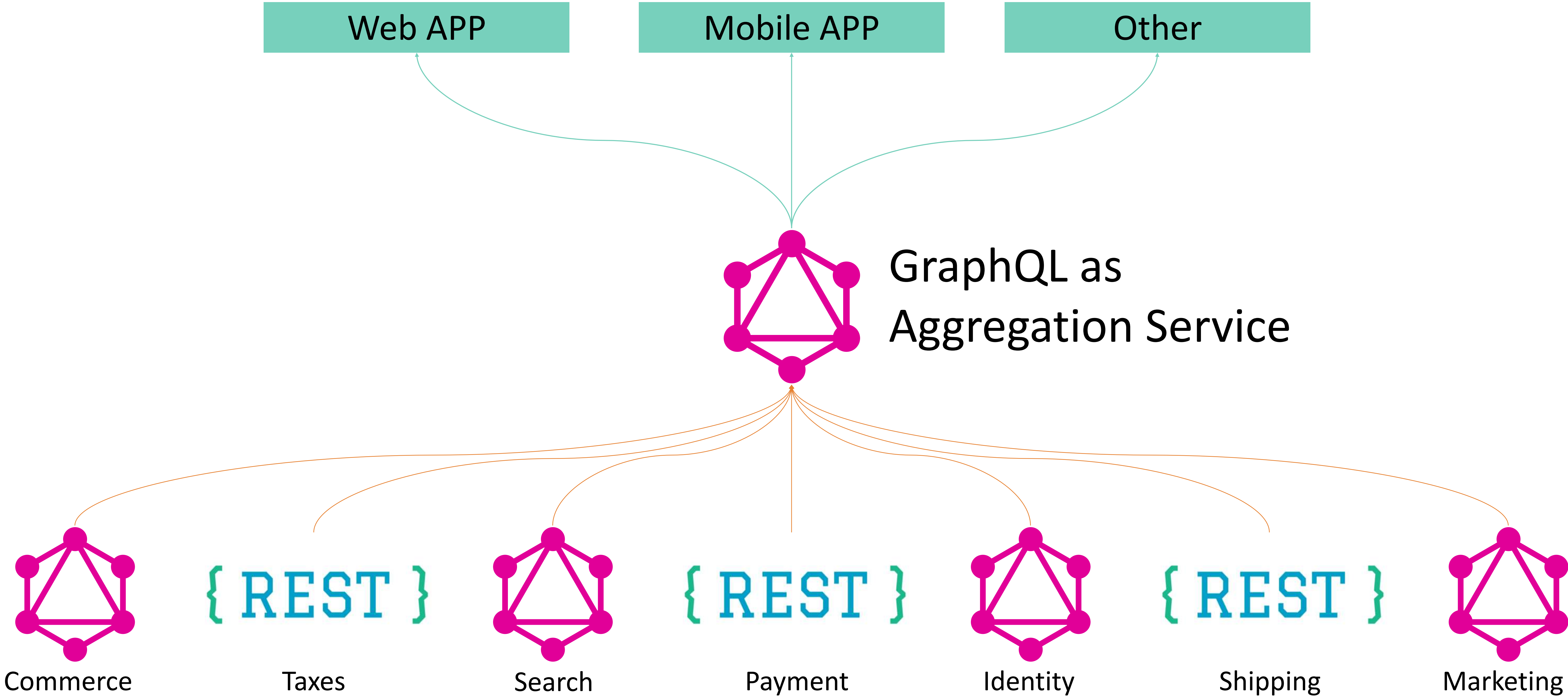
User Service 

Products Service  

Orders Service 

k8s

GRAPHQL AS AN AGGREGATION SERVICE





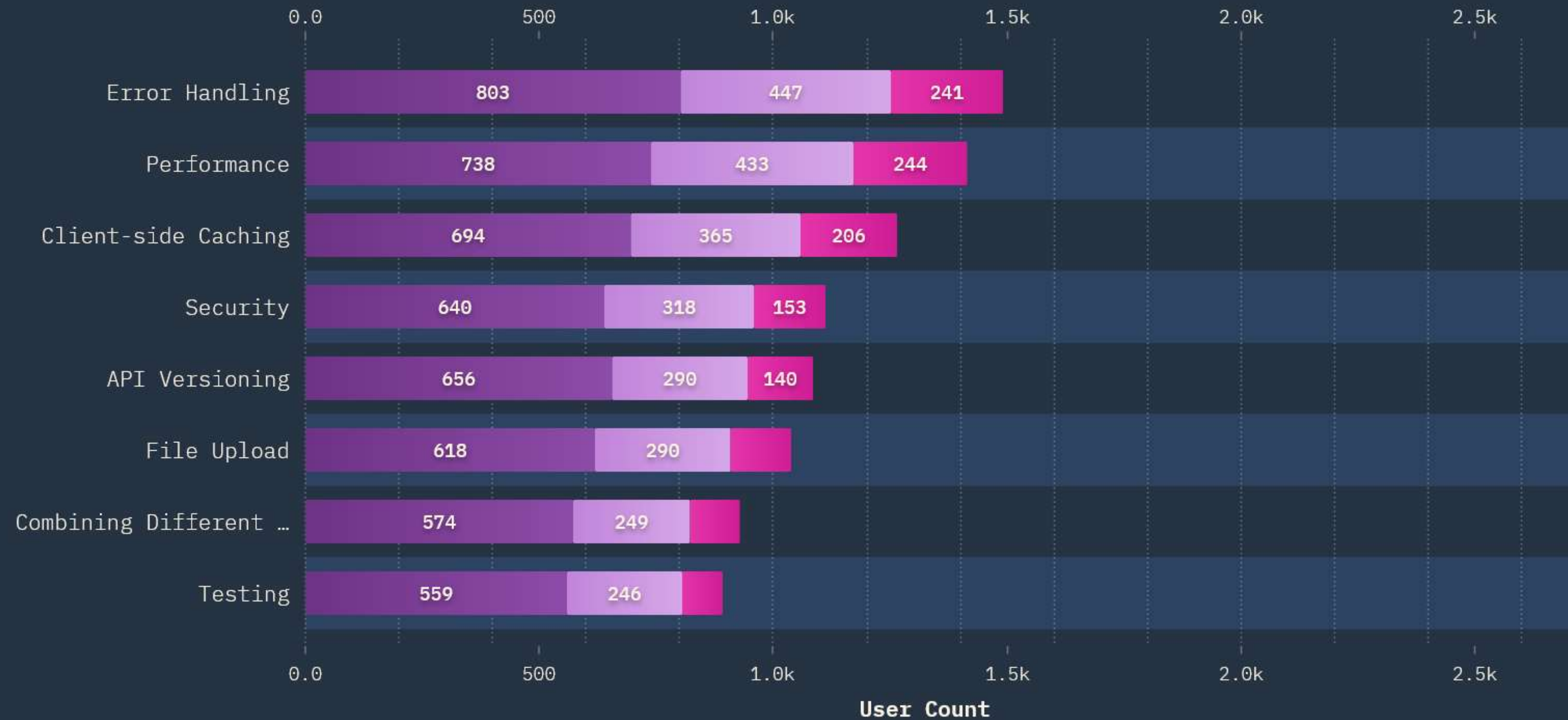
GraphQL Pain Points

What are your main pain points when using GraphQL?

Round 1 wins

Round 2 wins

Round 3 wins

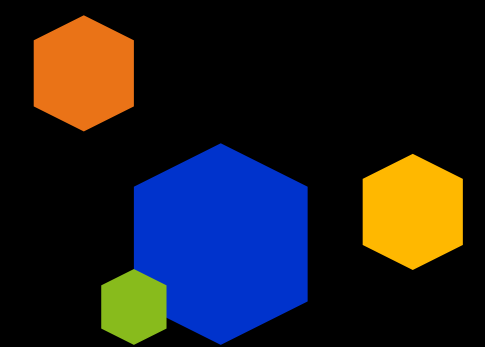




GraphQL Benefits

What are the main reasons why you enjoy using GraphQL?





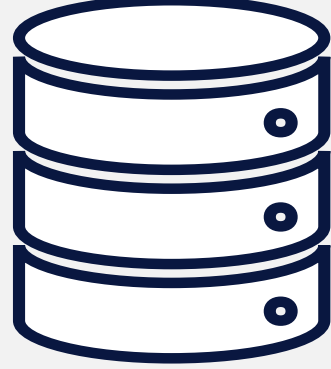
Enter Open API Spec (aka Swagger)

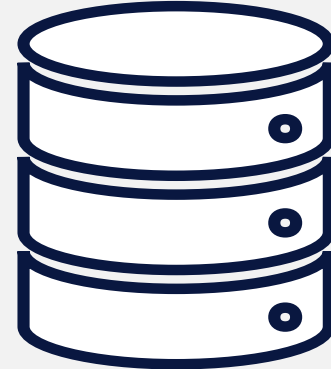
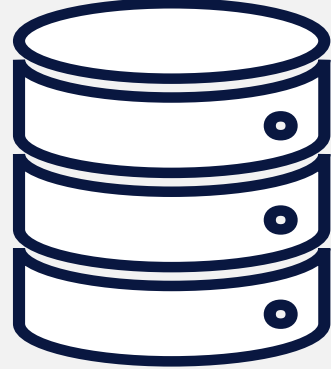
- Writing the spec first ensures proper API design and an API-first approach.
- Specification provides a document similar to introspection, outlining the REST interface.
- Creates better tooling by generating Docs, SDKs, and more.
- Provides better versioning by tracking changes across all services.

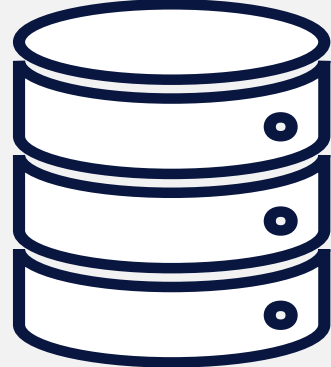
Transitional App



BFF

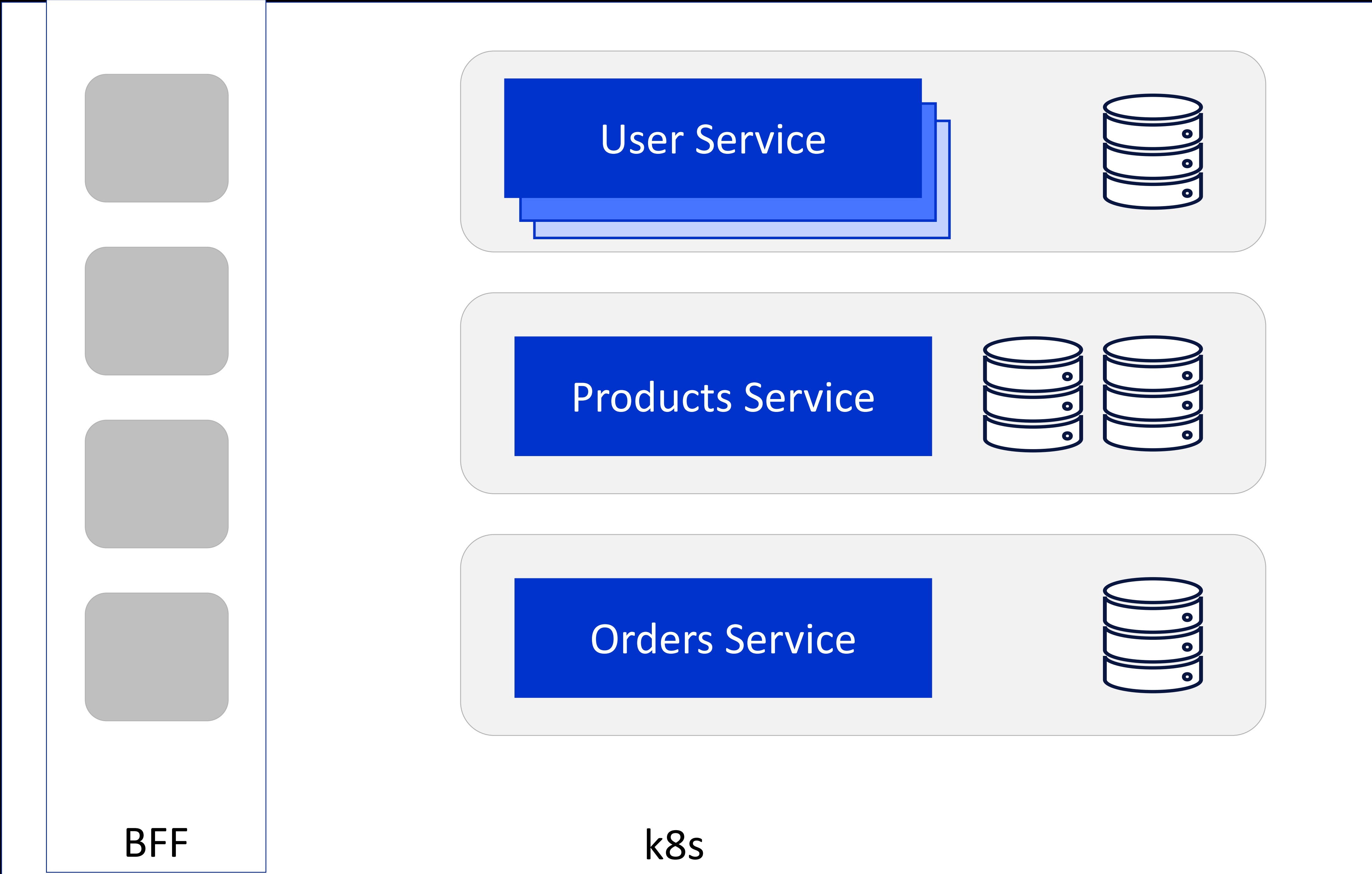
User Service 

Products Service  

Orders Service 

k8s

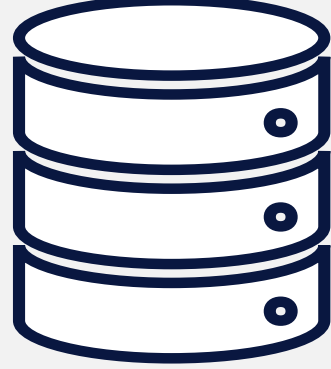
Transitional App

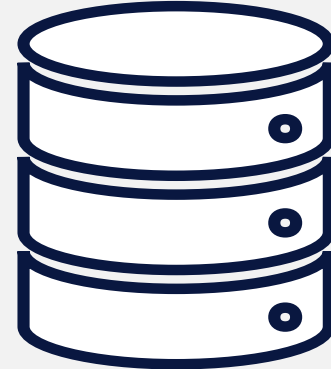
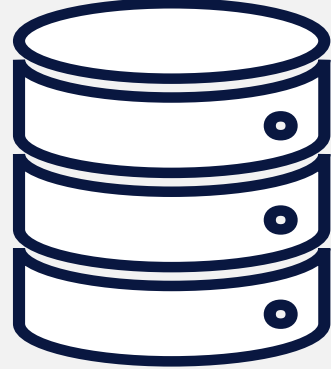


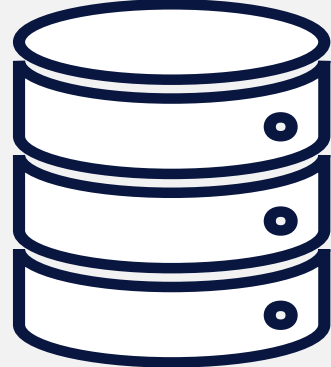
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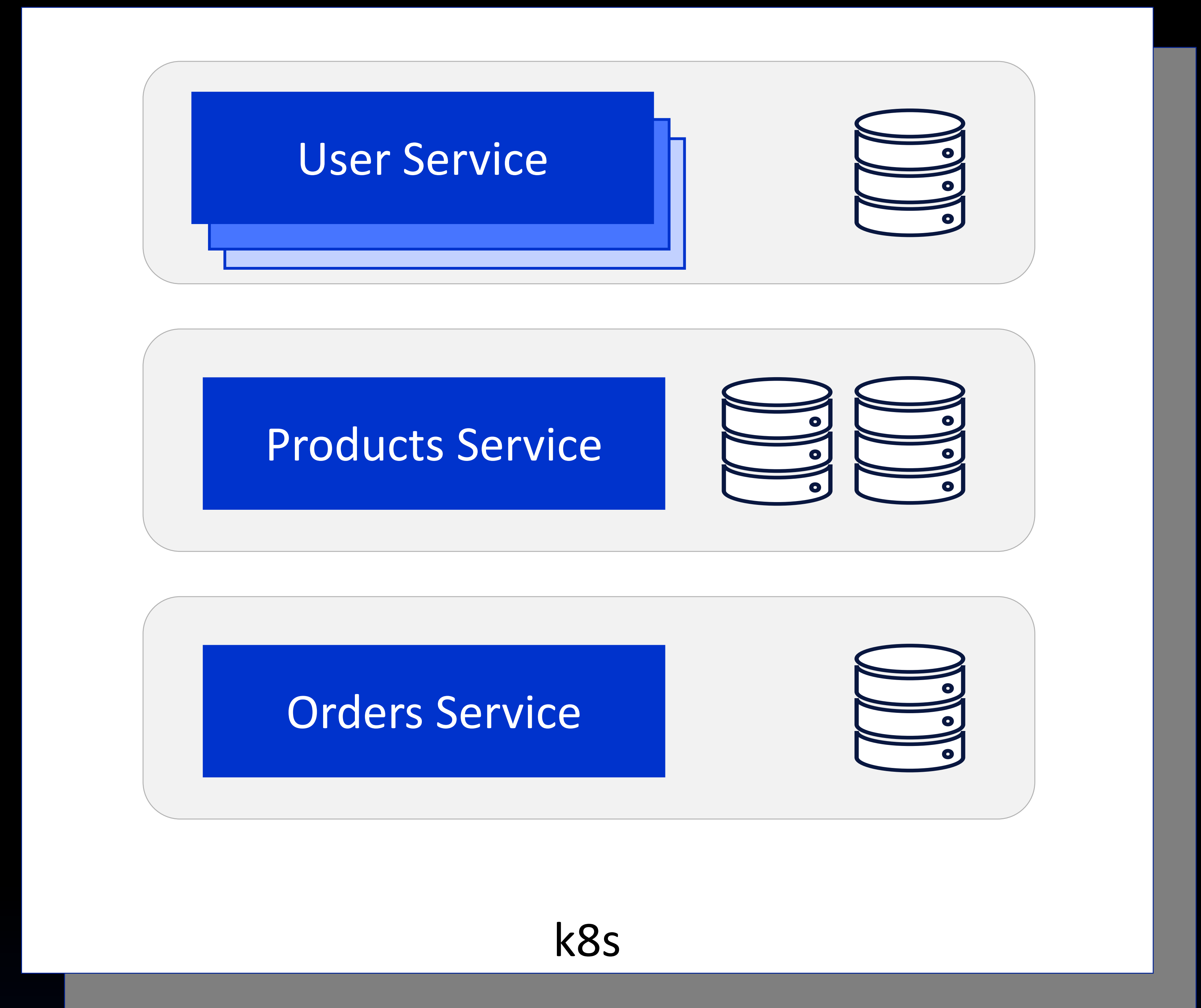
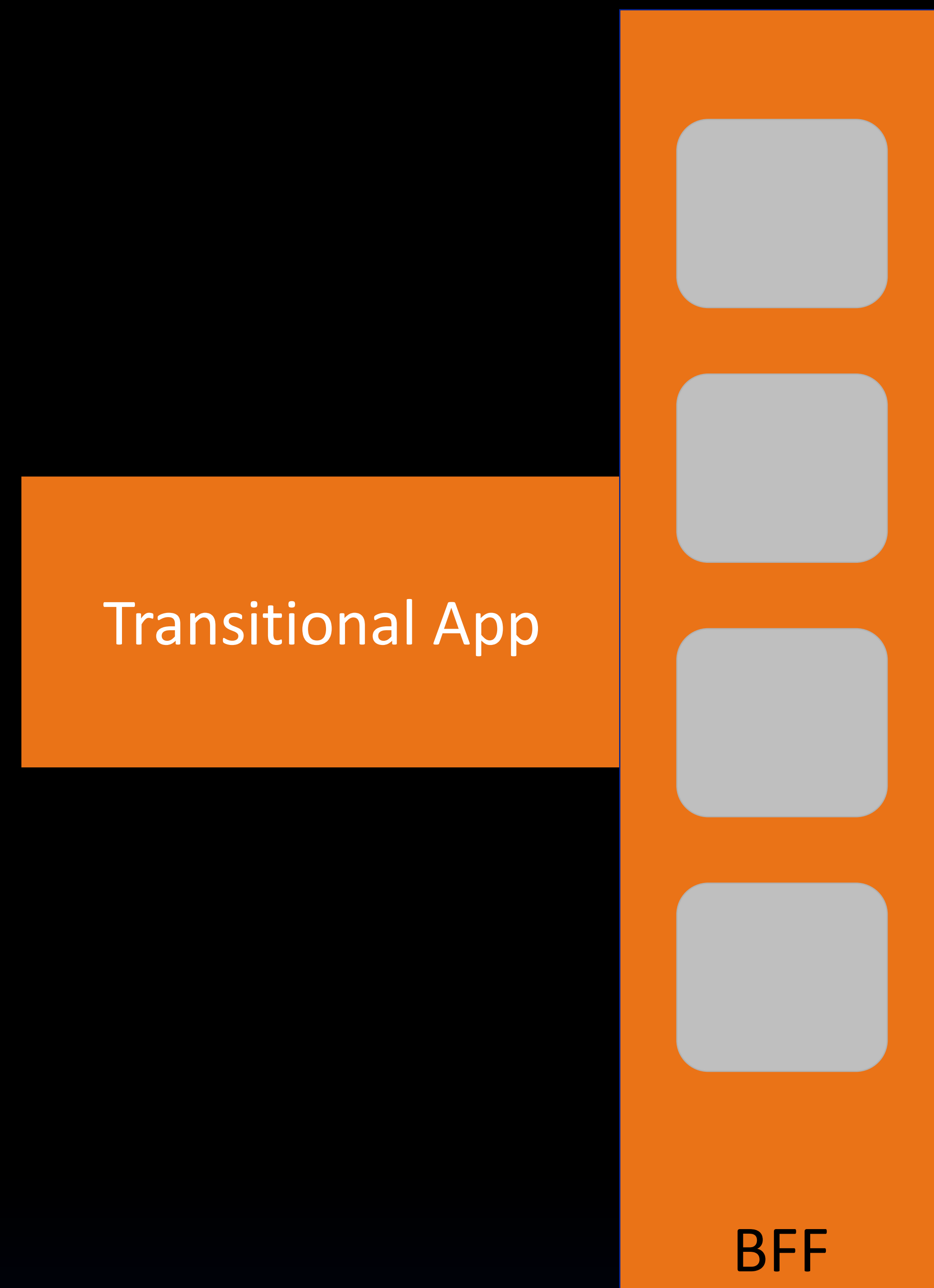
BFF

User Service 

Products Service  

Orders Service 

k8s





API Routes

- **Introduction**

- Dynamic API Routes

- Request Helpers

- Response Helpers

- Edge API Routes (Beta)

- Going to Production

- Deployment

- Authentication

API Routes

▼ Examples

- [Basic API Routes](#)
- [API Routes with GraphQL](#)
- [API Routes with REST](#)
- [API Routes with CORS](#)

API routes provide a solution to build your **API** with Next.js.

Any file inside the folder `pages/api` is mapped to `/api/*` and will be treated as an API endpoint instead of a `page`. They are server-side only bundles and won't increase your

- Get Started**
 - Installation
 - Routing
 - Directory Structure
 - Commands and Deployment
 - Conclusion
 - Upgrading
- Concepts**
- Features**
- Directory Structure**
- Configuration Glossary**
 - The alias Property
 - The build Property
 - The buildDir Property
 - The cli Property
 - The css Property
 - The components Property

The serverMiddleware property

Define server-side middleware.

- Type: `Array`
 - Items: `String` or `Object` or `Function`

Nuxt internally creates a `connect` instance that you can add your own custom middleware to. This allows us to register additional routes (typically `/api` routes) **without need for an external server**.

This allows you to create a client API/server API pattern using Nuxt alone. This means that from the browser (for example, within a Vue component) you can make a request to a route in your server middleware.

One benefit of this pattern is that the server middleware exists on the server (like most middleware), not on the client. This means that you can handle environment variables and secrets in the server middleware, without exposing that information to the user.

Because `connect` itself is a middleware, registered middleware will work with both `nuxt start` and also when used as a middleware with programmatic usages like `express-template`. Nuxt **Modules** can also provide `serverMiddleware` using `this.addServerMiddleware()`

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- [serverMiddleware vs middleware!](#)
- [Usage](#)
- [Custom Server Middleware](#)
- [Custom API endpoint](#)
- [Object Syntax](#)

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+server

As well as pages, you can define routes with a `+server.js` file (sometimes referred to as an 'API route' or an 'endpoint'), which gives you full control over the response. Your `+server.js` file (or `+server.ts`) exports functions corresponding to HTTP verbs like `GET`, `POST`, `PATCH`, `PUT` and `DELETE` that take a `RequestEvent` argument and return a `Response` object.

For example we could create an `/api/random-number` route with a `GET` handler:

```
src/routes/api/random-number/+server.js

import { error } from '@sveltejs/kit';

/** @type {import('.$types').RequestHandler} */
export function GET({ url }) {
  const min = Number(url.searchParams.get('min') ?? '0');
  const max = Number(url.searchParams.get('max') ?? '1');

  const d = max - min;

  if (isNaN(d) || d < 0) {
    throw error(400, 'min and max must be numbers, and min must be less than max');
  }

  const random = min + Math.random() * d;
```

ON THIS PAGE

[Routing](#)[+page](#)[+error](#)[+layout](#)[+server](#)[\\$types](#)[Other files](#)

GETTING STARTED

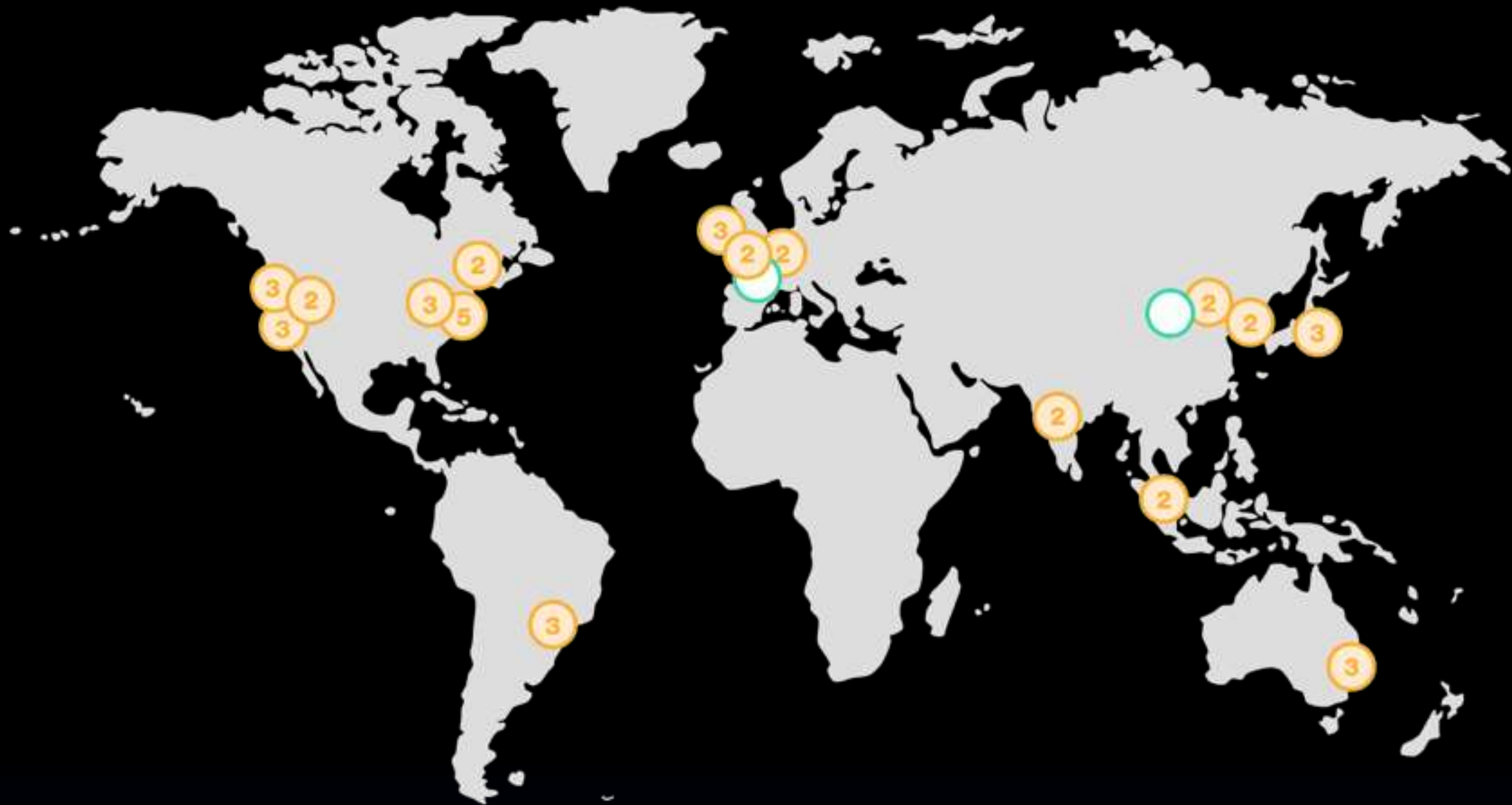
[Introduction](#)[Creating a project](#)[Project structure](#)[Web standards](#)

CORE CONCEPTS

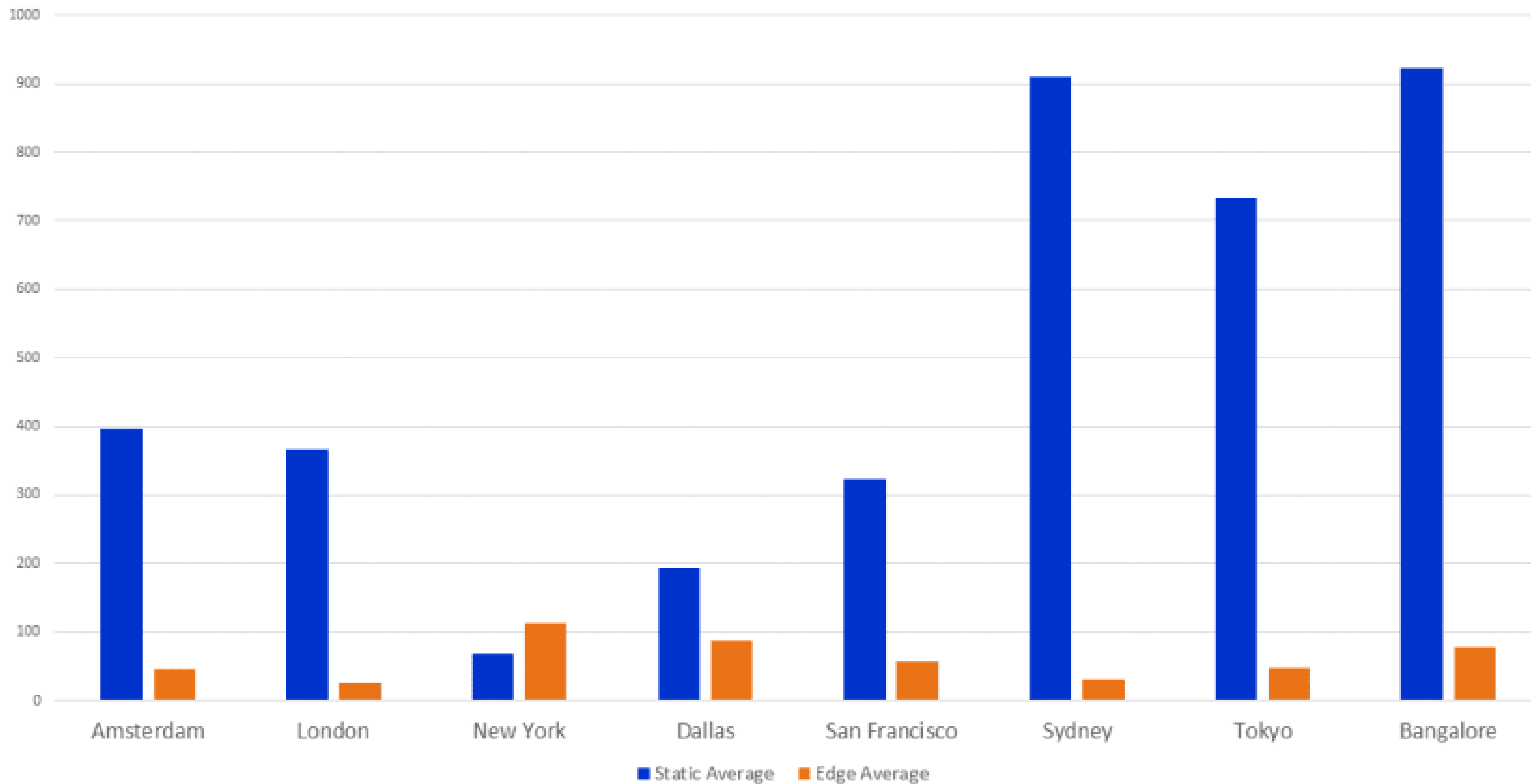
[Routing](#)[Loading data](#)[Form actions](#)[Page options](#)[Adapters](#)

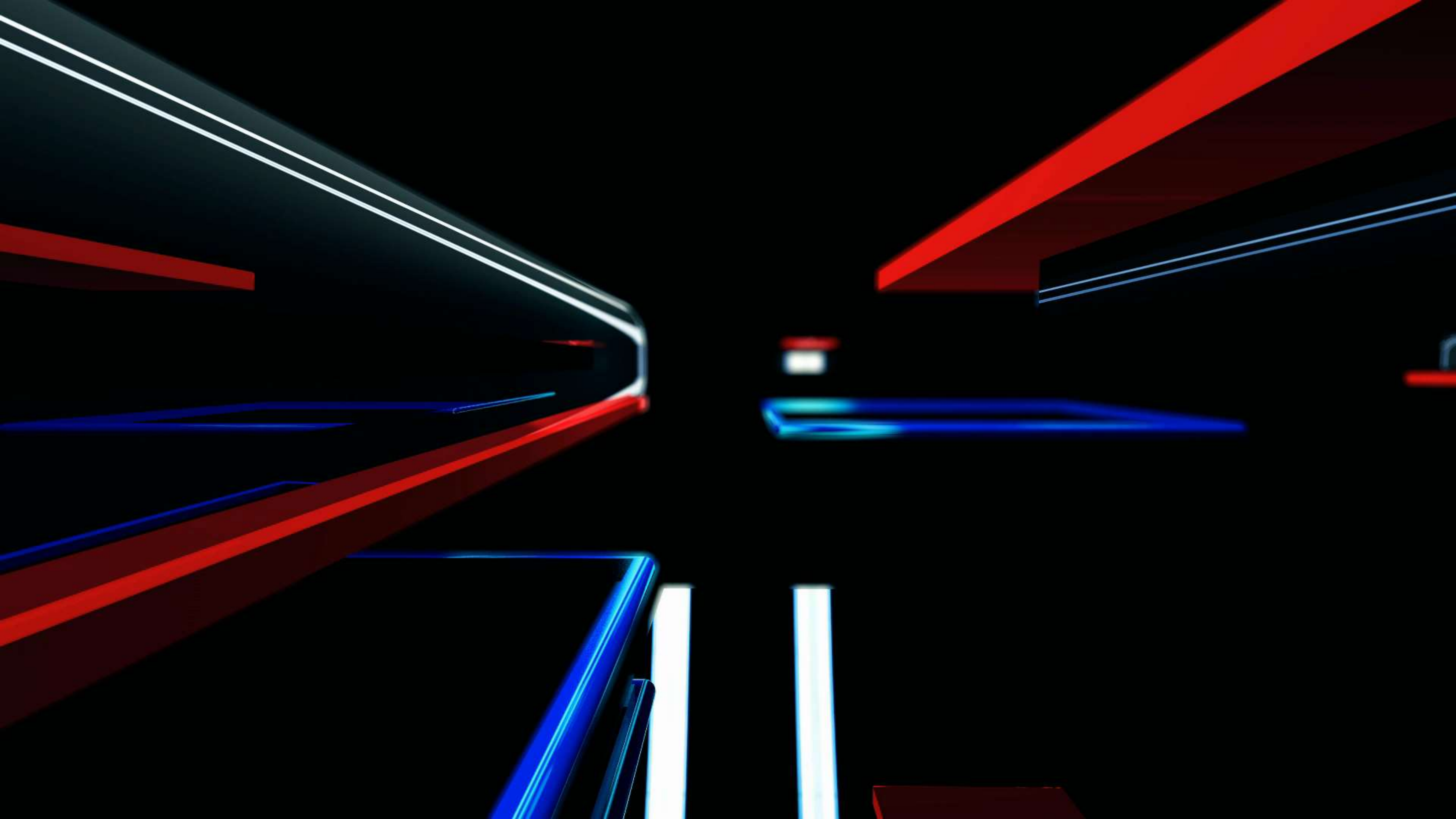
ADVANCED

[Advanced routing](#)[Hooks](#)[Errors](#)[Link options](#)

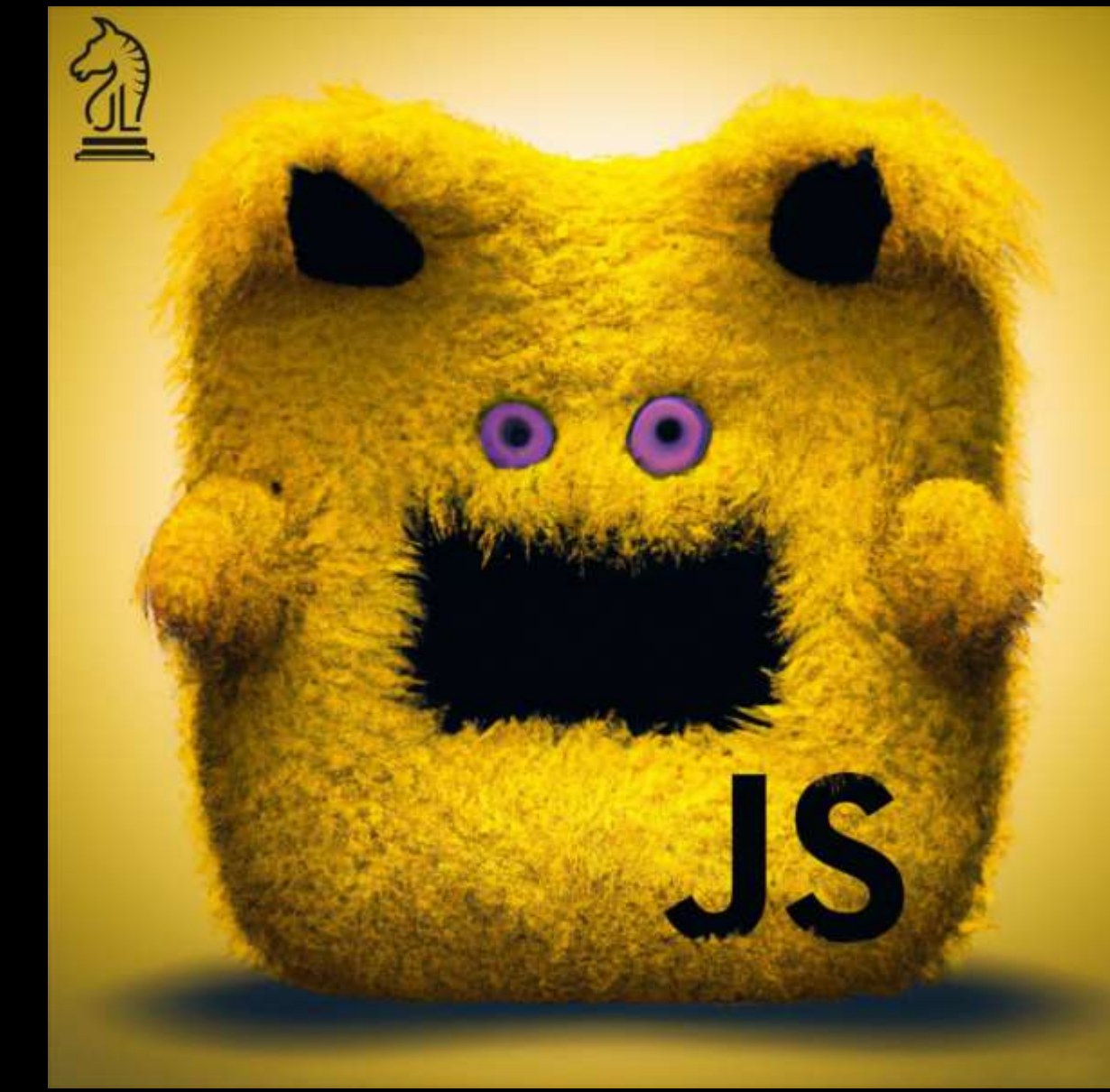
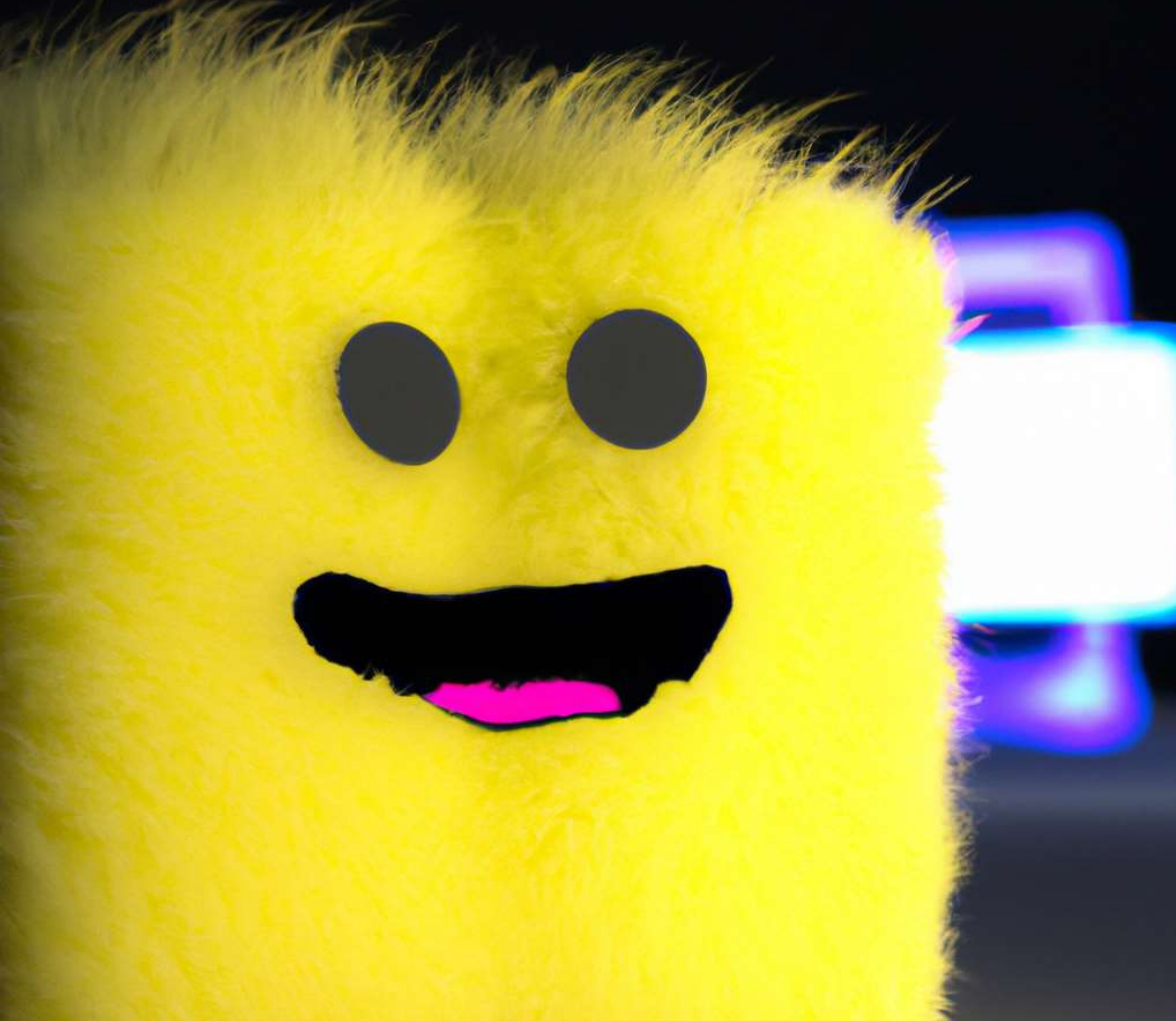


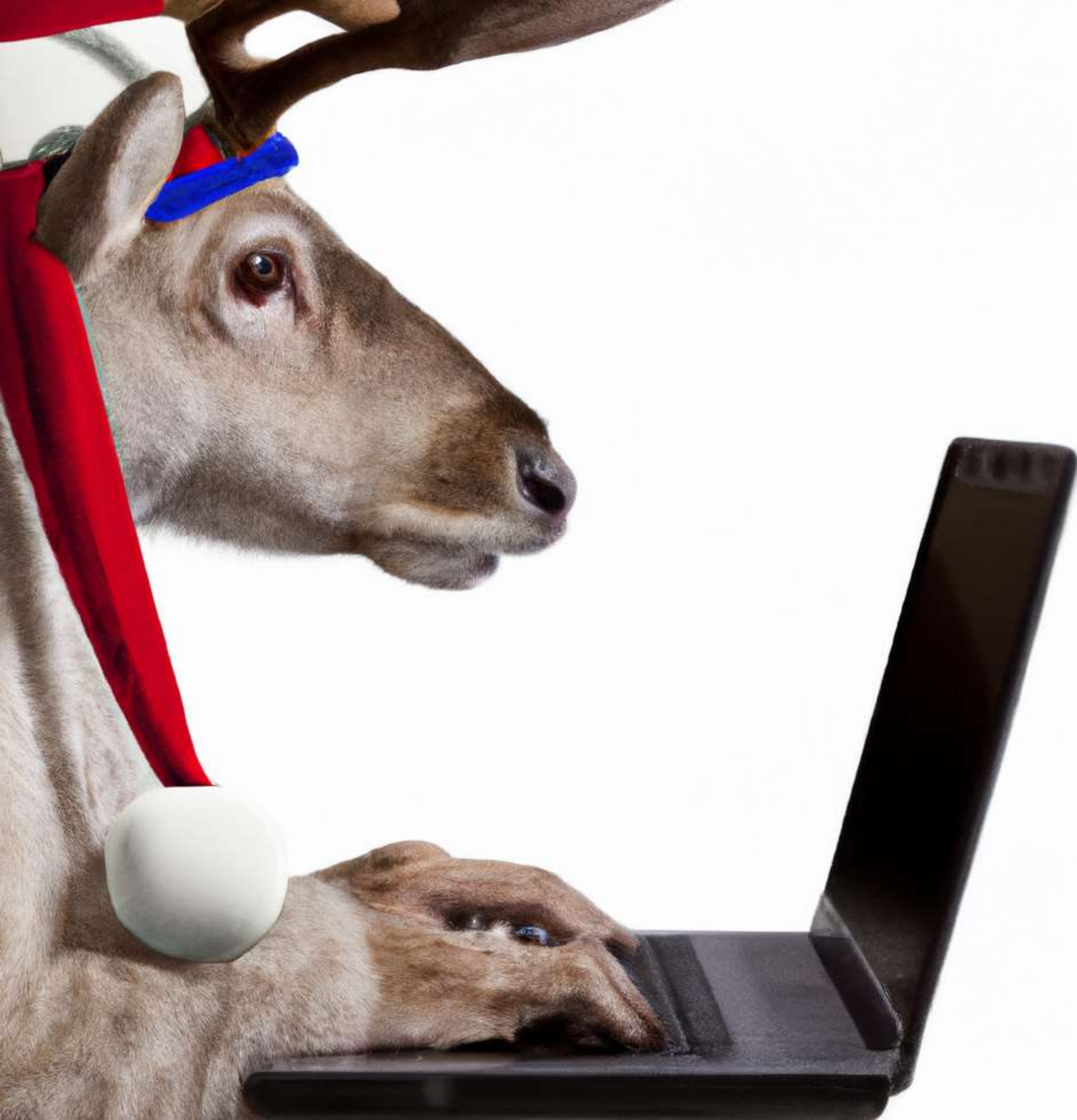
Response Time (ms)





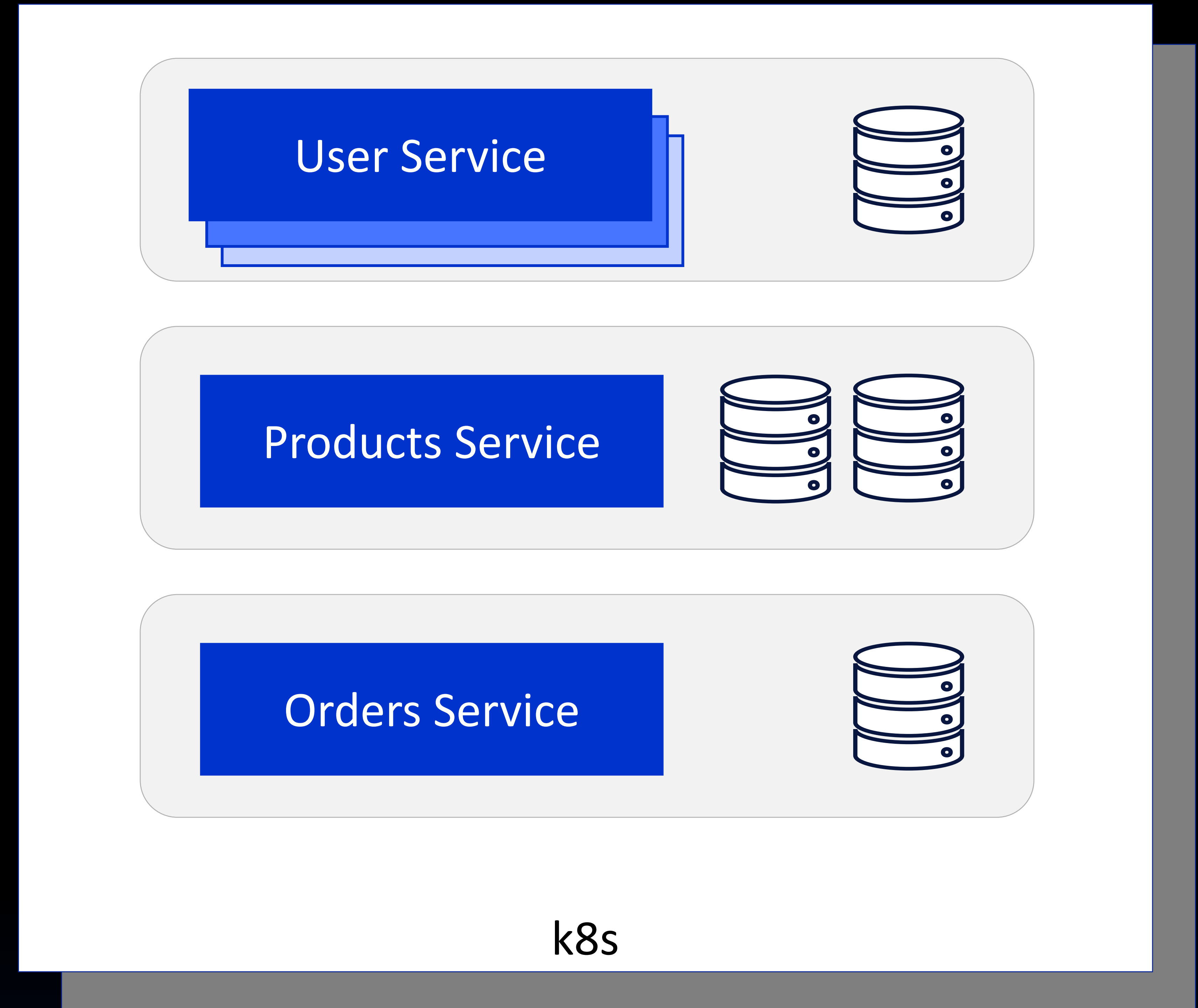
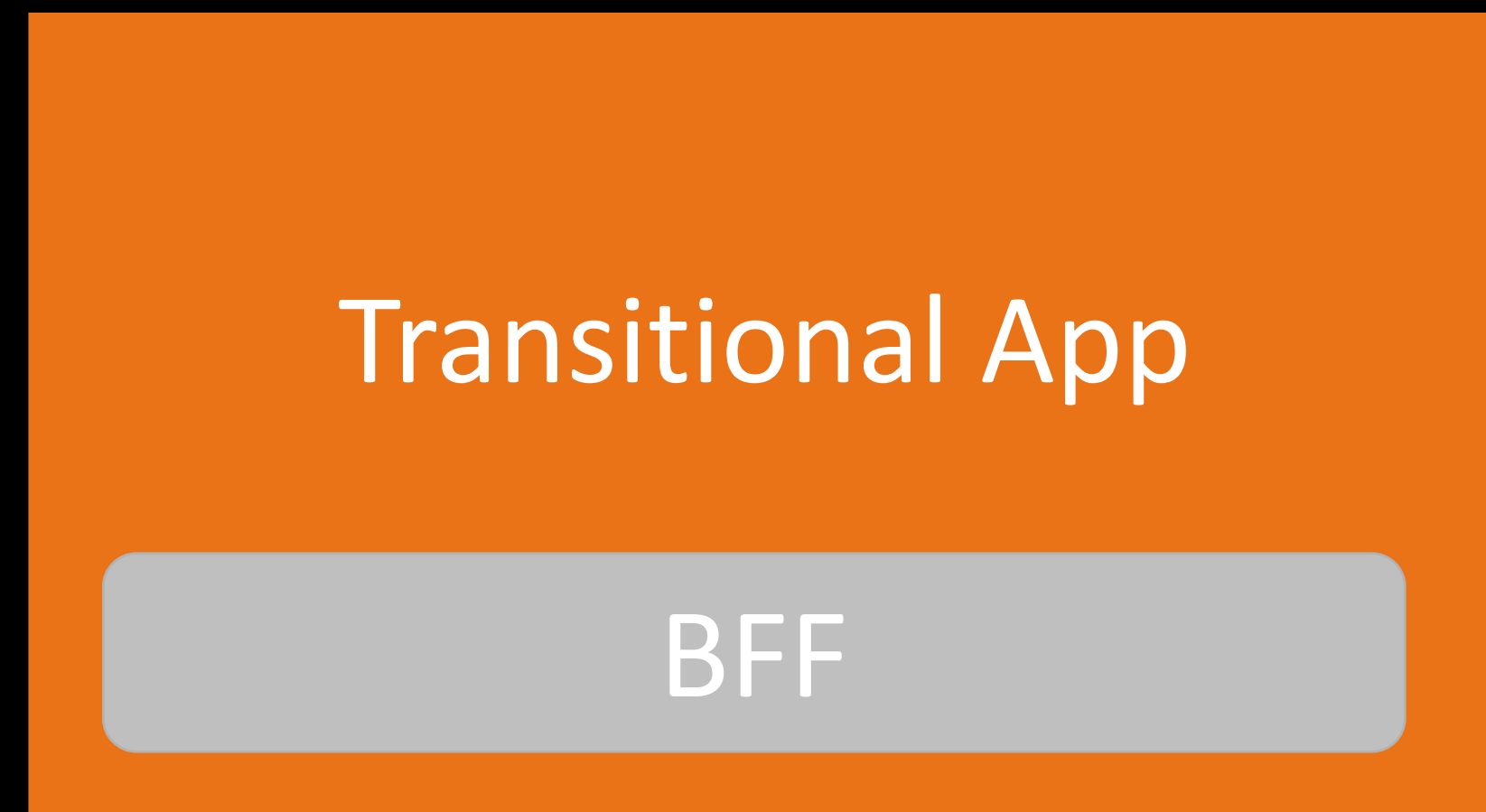






API SaaS



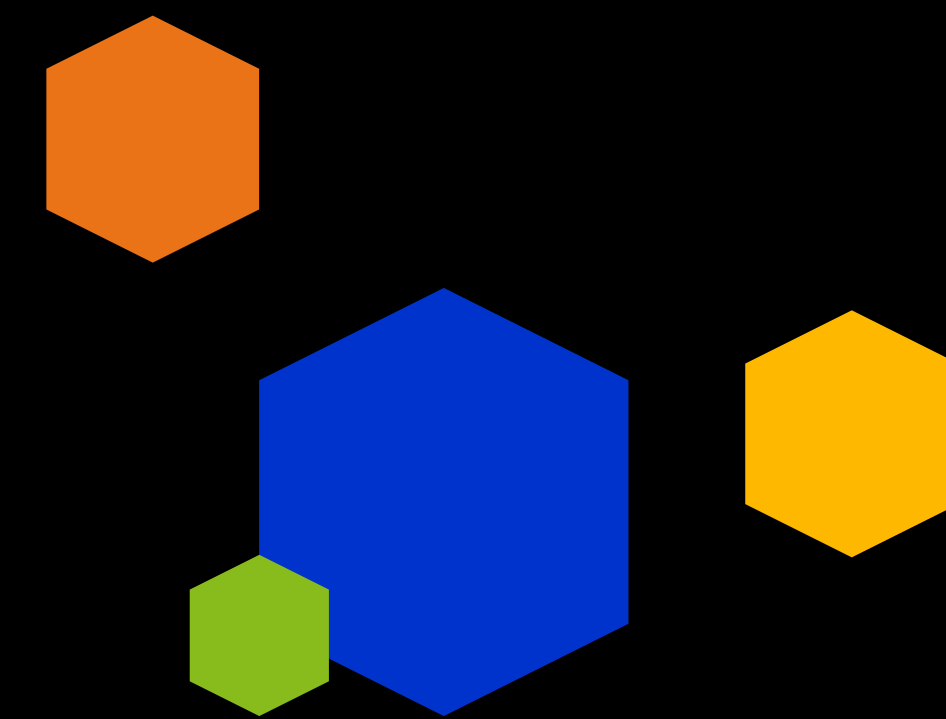


Transitional App

BFF



Thank you!



CONNECT



James.Luterek@elasticpath.com



In/jamesluterek



/jluterek



/jamesluterek