



Solving Testing Challenges for Serverless on AWS

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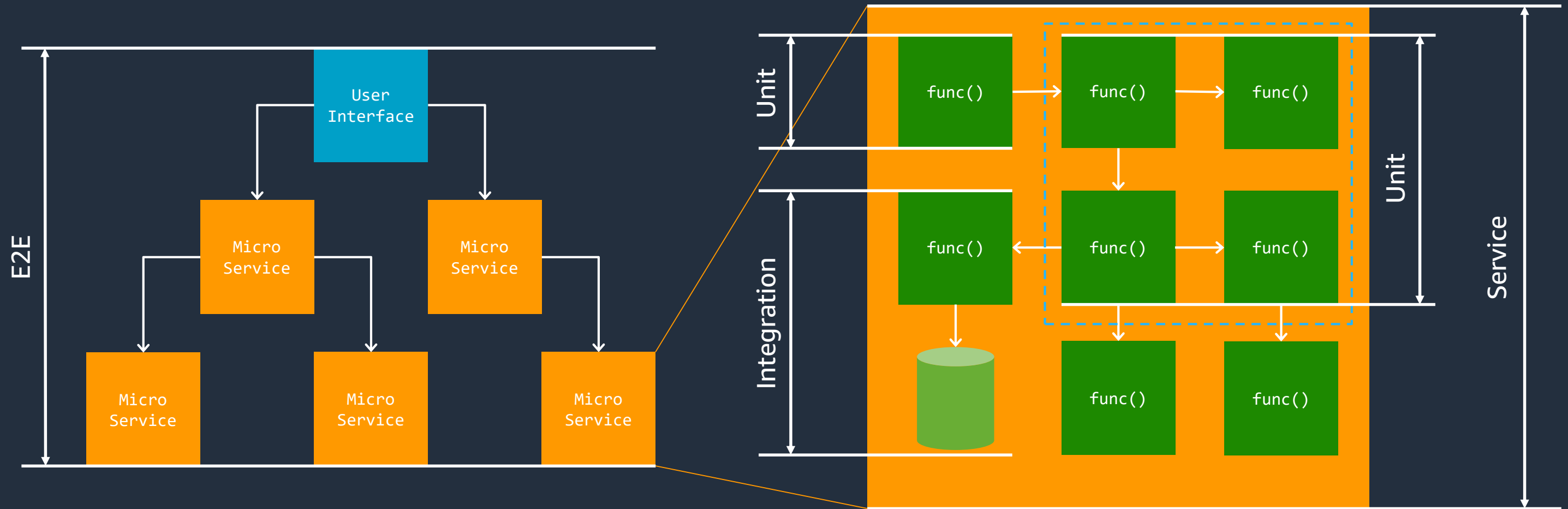
What's on the agenda!

- ❑ A primer on automated testing
- ❑ Challenges with testing serverless applications
- ❑ Testing strategies for AWS serverless applications
- ❑ Minimizing external integration testing
- ❑ Optimize testing distributed and event-driven architectures
- ❑ Managing cloud environments for developers

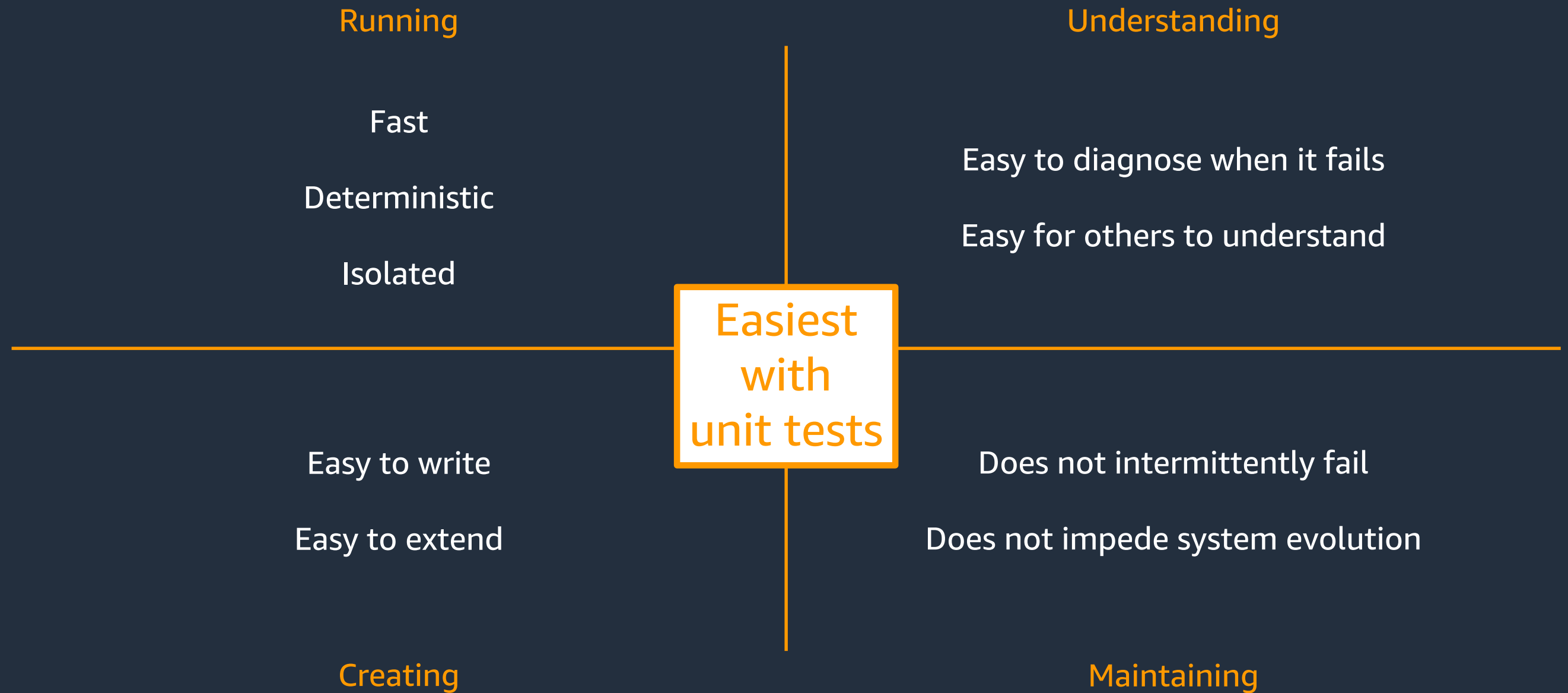
A Primer on Automated Testing



Types of automated tests

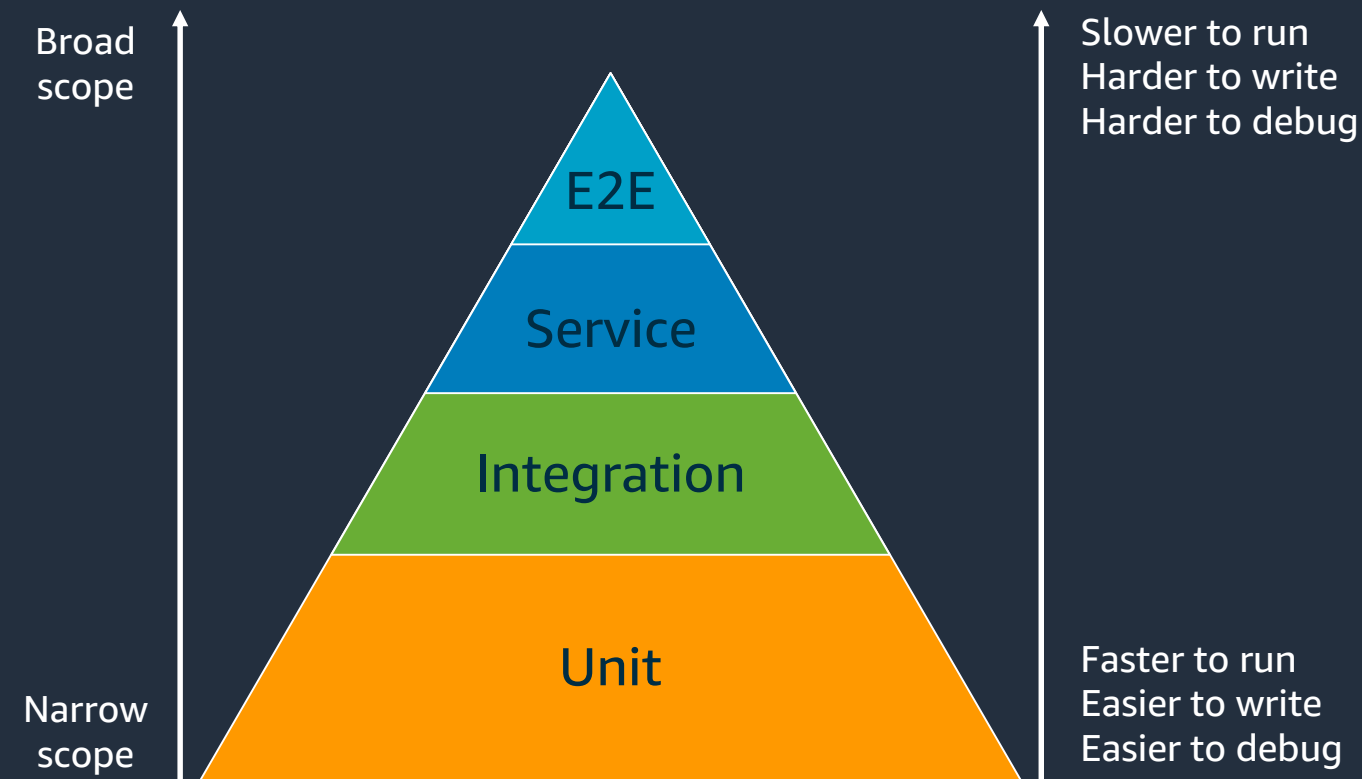


What makes a good automated test?



The Test Pyramid – because unit tests aren't enough

We need higher level tests to check the system actually works
(but not too many)



Assumption: the developers write the tests

Challenges with Testing Serverless Applications

Serverless architecture

Challenges

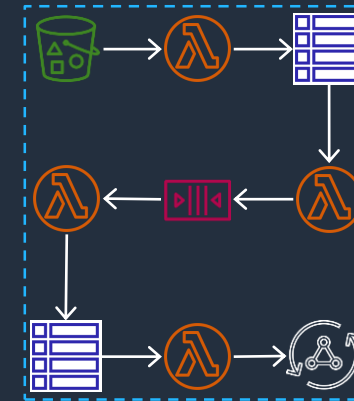
Features

Managed Services

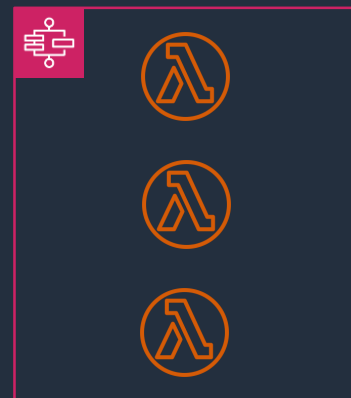
Remote deploy, invoke & inspect



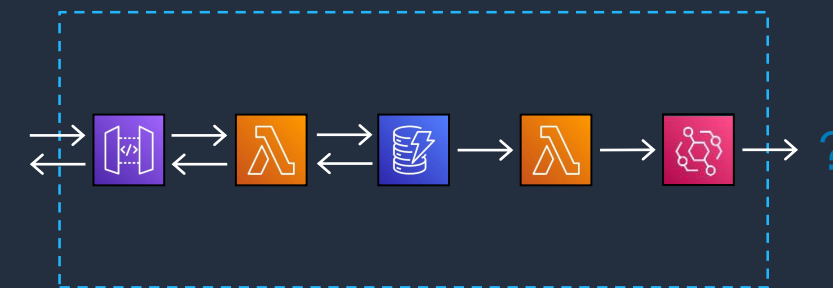
More testing with external resources



Distributed Architecture



Drift towards more broad-stack testing of business logic



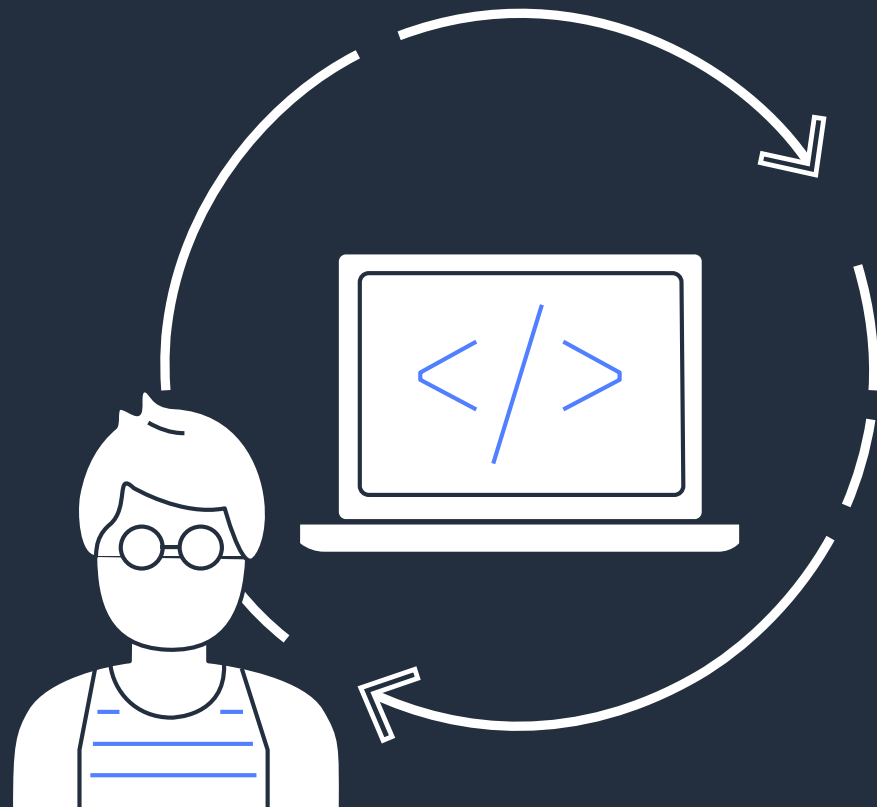
Need to test asynchronous side-effects

Testing Strategies for AWS Serverless Applications



Development runtime environment

Traditional Application



Local runtime environment

Local deploy, invoke & debug

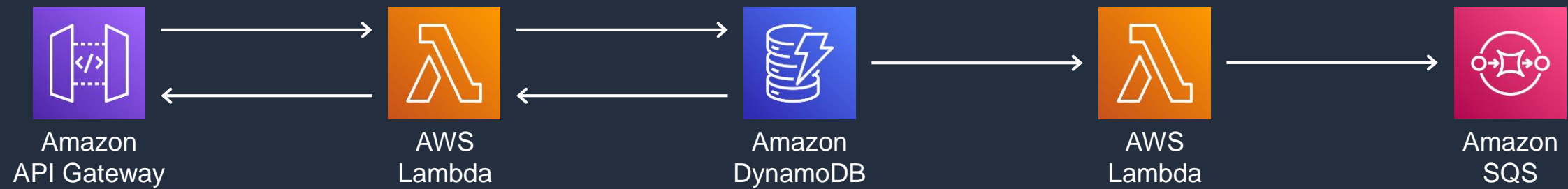
Serverless Application



Remote runtime environment

Remote deploy, invoke & inspect

Example workload



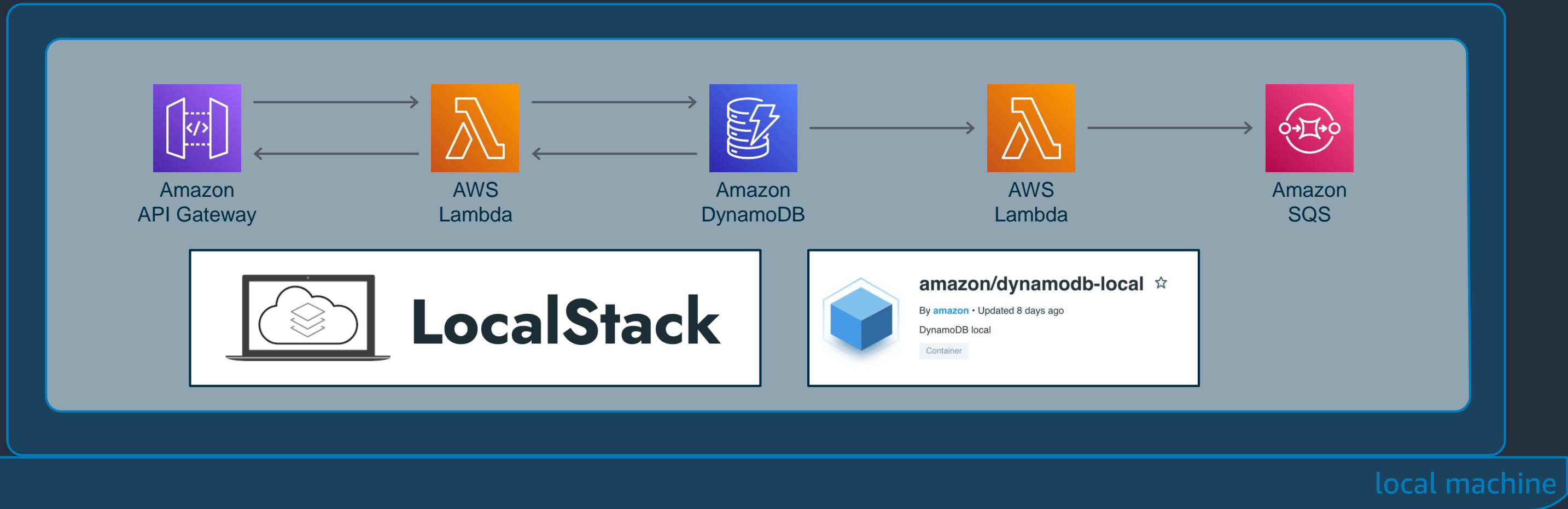
Approach 1: Whole system emulation

Test system-wide changes without deployment

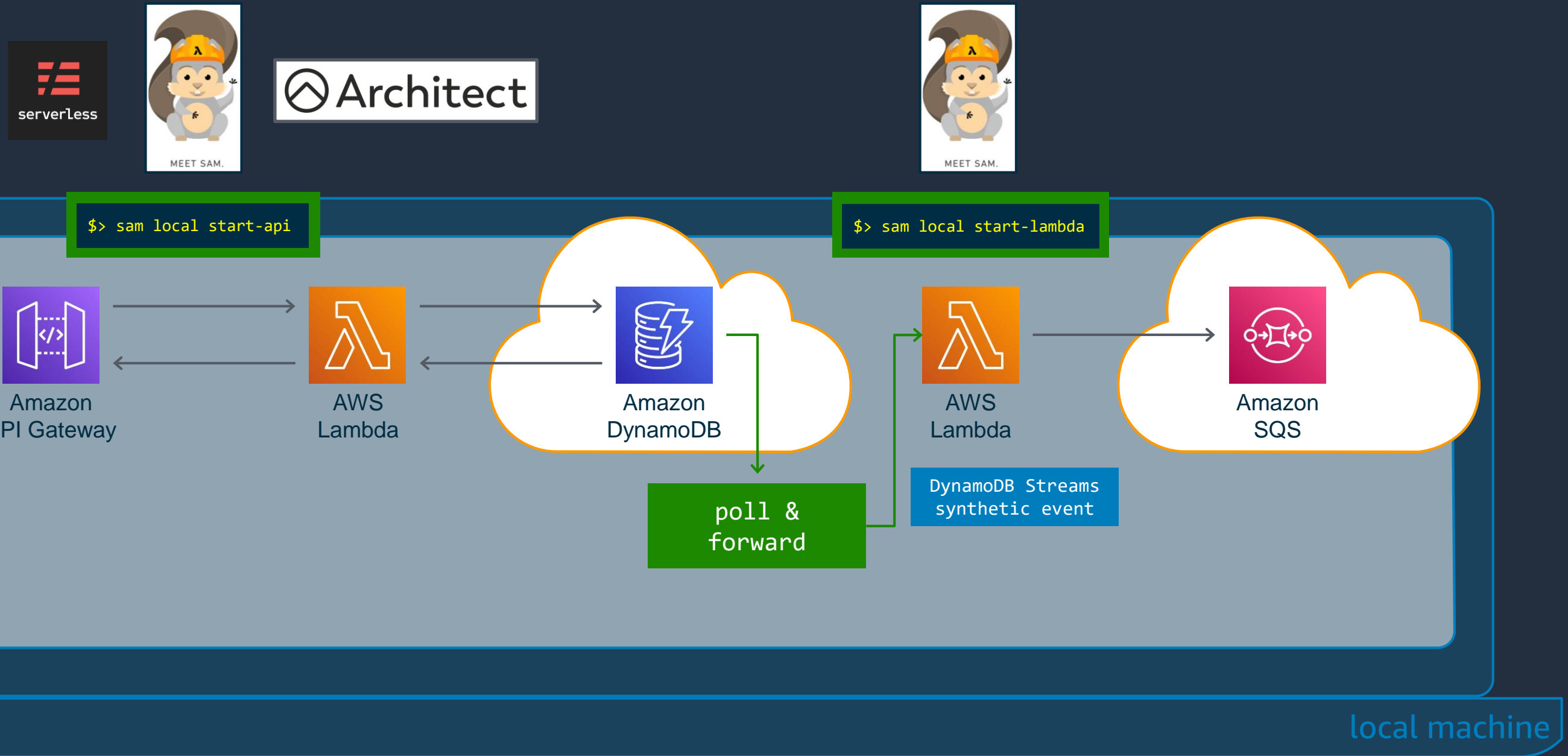
Unrealistic feedback (incomplete emulation)

Work offline

Need to duplicate infra config / write glue code



Approach 2: Emulate Lambda and synchronous event sources



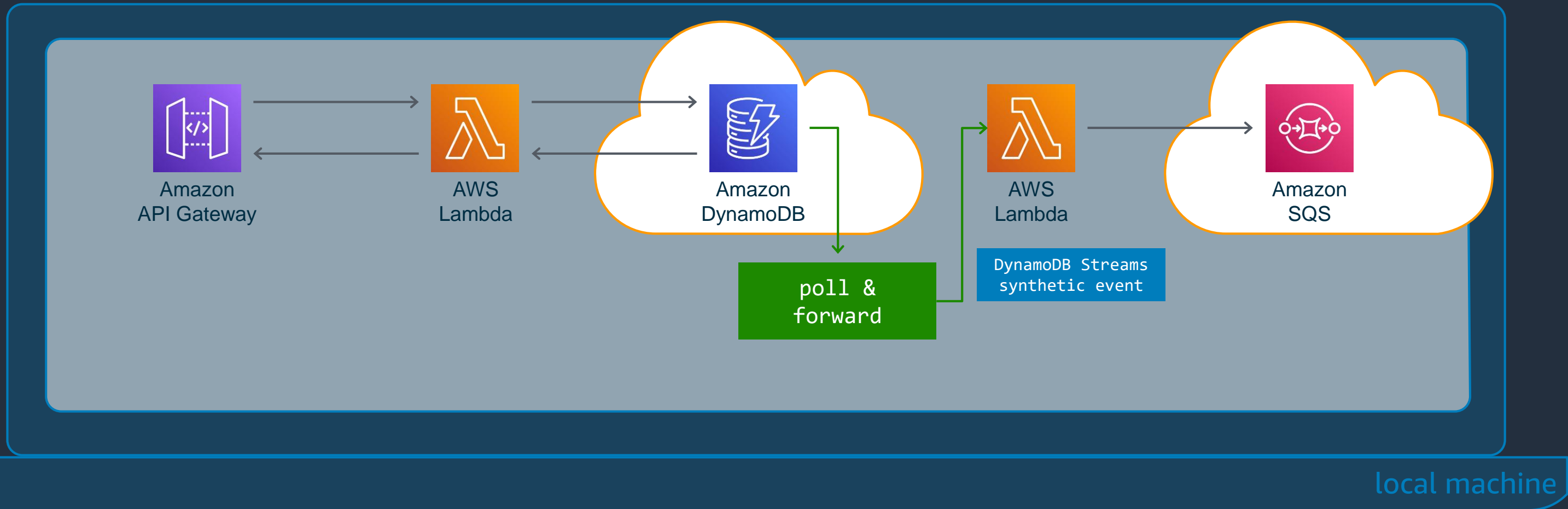
Emulate Lambda and synchronous event sources

Test many changes without deploying

DIY async/stream event source polling

Support local breakpoint debugging

Still need to verify in the cloud

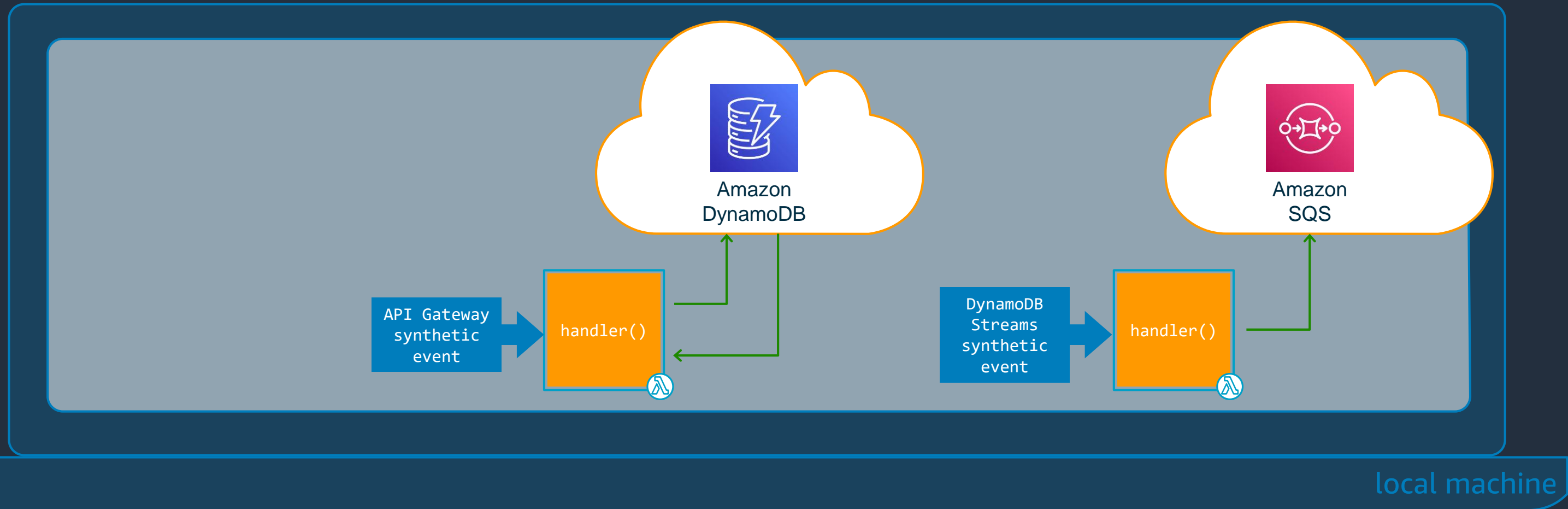


Approach 3: No emulation

Reliable feedback (except for permissions)

Narrow-scope testing

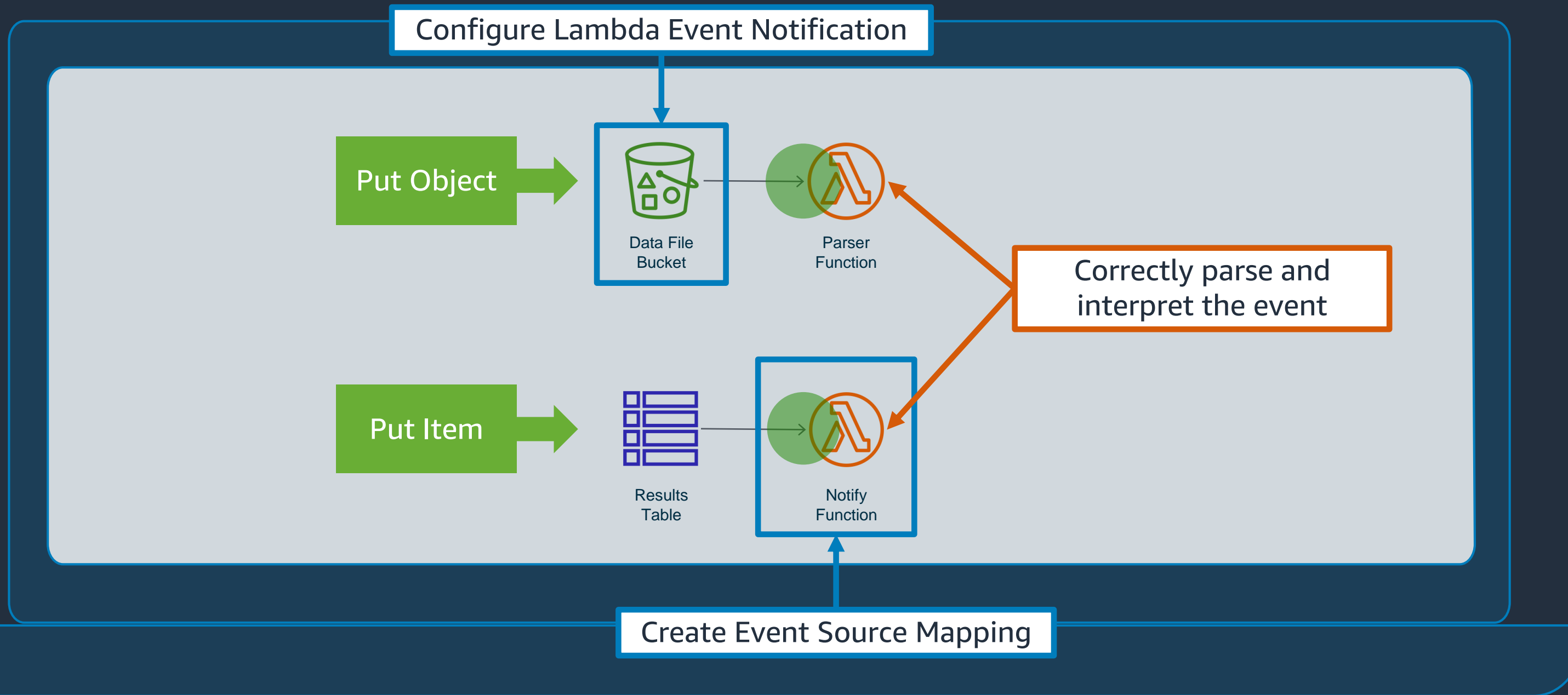
Need to deploy function to test with real event source and permissions



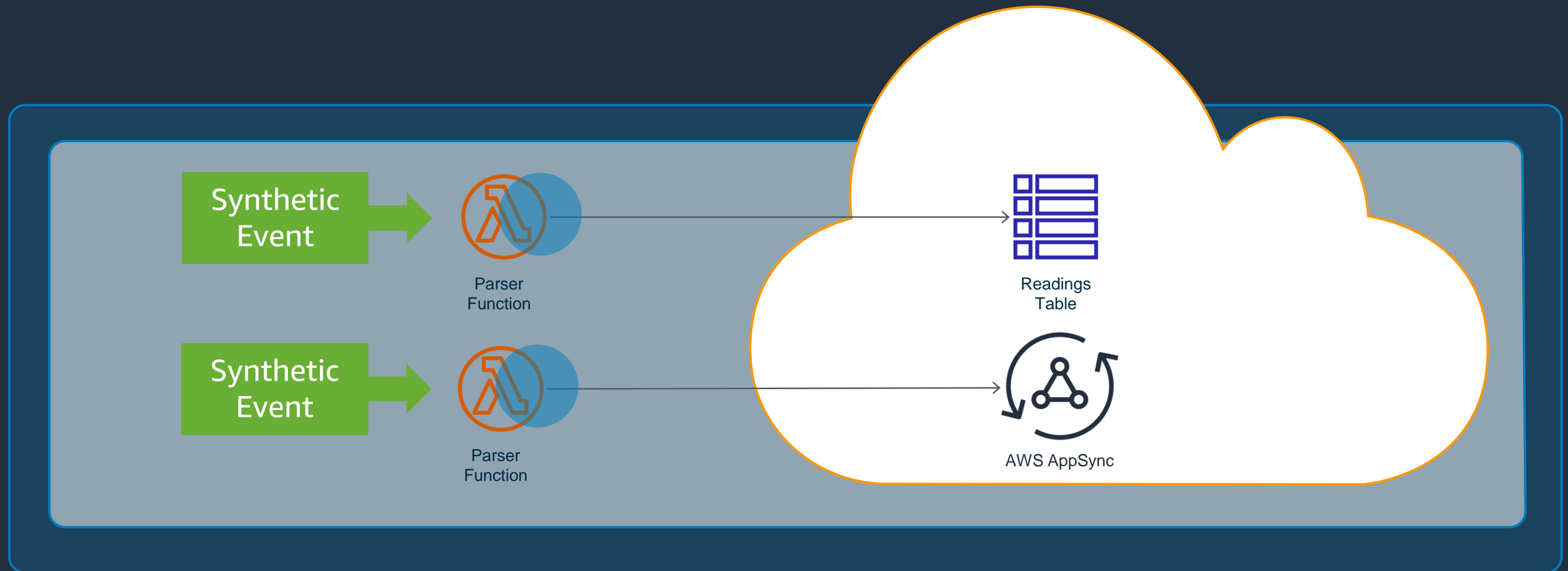
Minimizing External Integration Testing



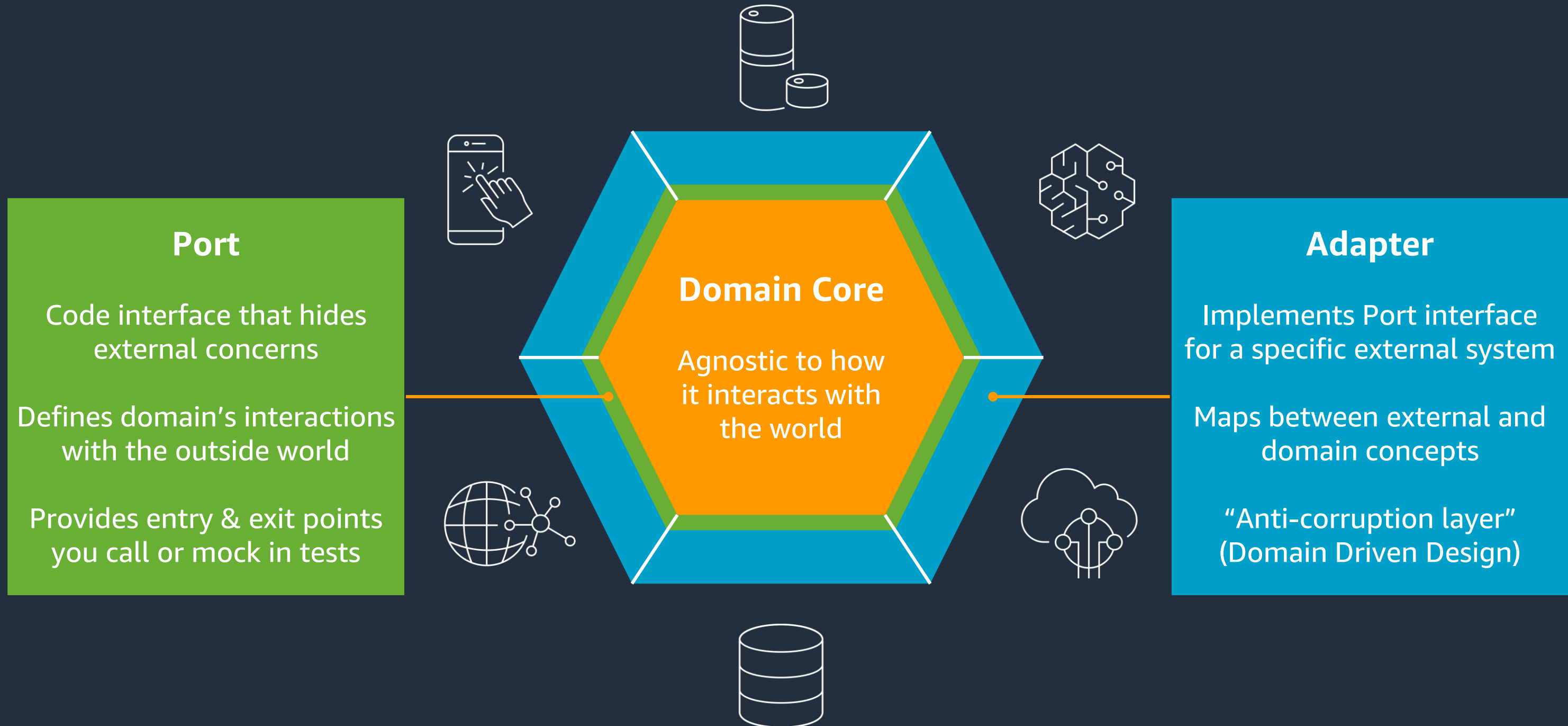
AWS Service triggering a Lambda function



Lambda function calling an AWS Service



Ports & adapters architecture (aka “Hexagonal”)

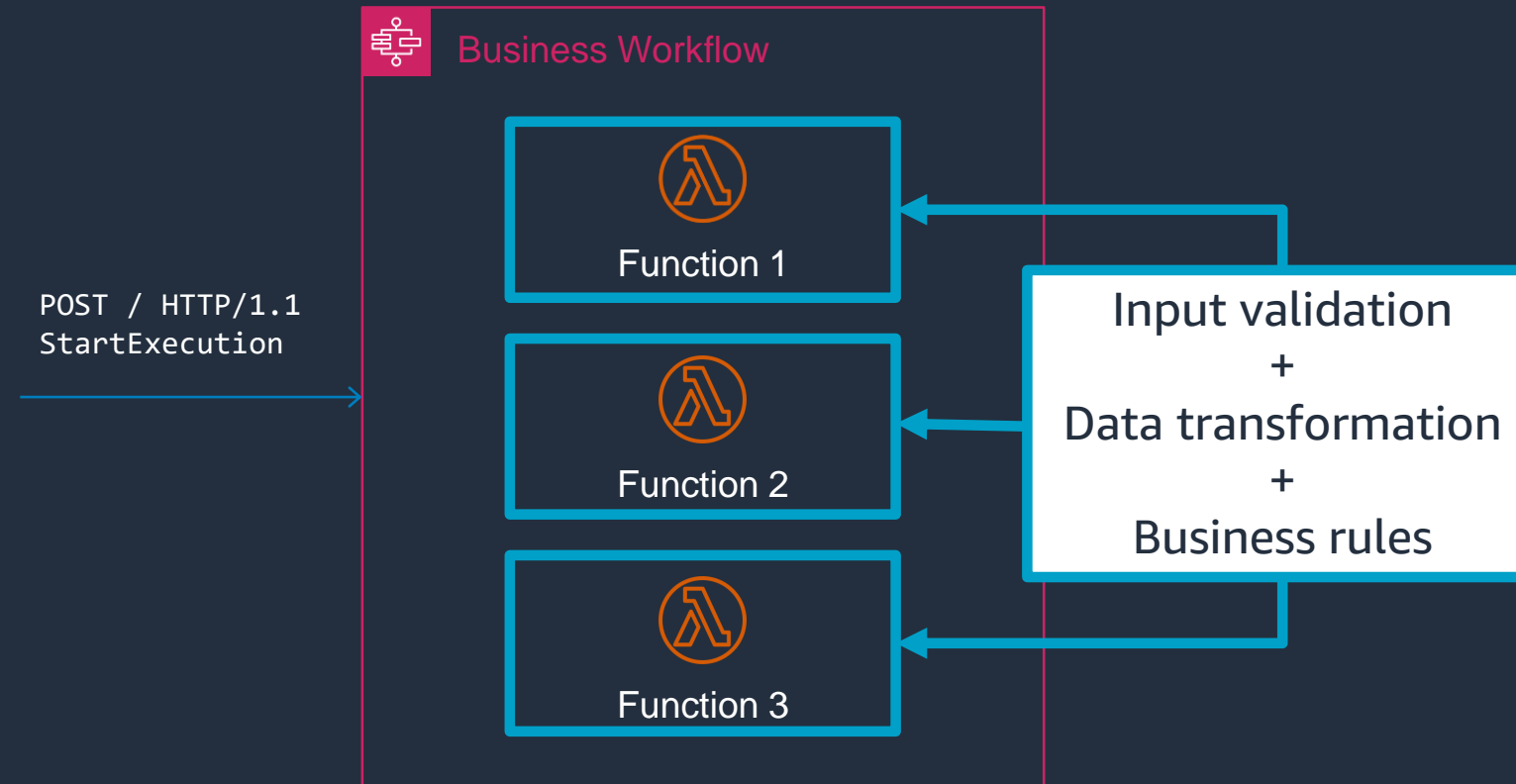


Optimize Testing Distributed and Event-Driven Architectures



Business logic locality

Serverless Application AWS Step Functions State Machine



Drift towards more broad-stack
testing of business logic

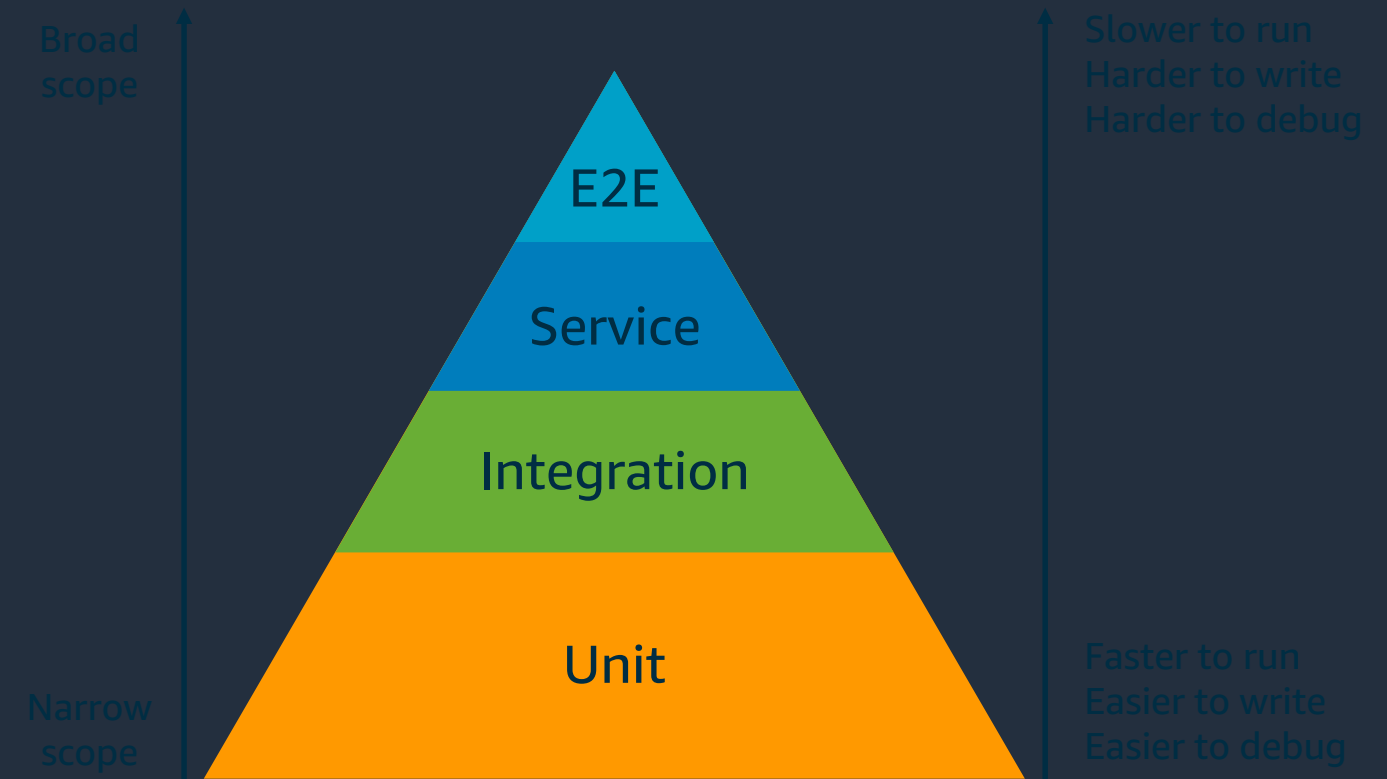
Keep broad-stack testing to a minimum

Use smaller, more focused tests wherever possible

We still need E2E tests to ensure everything works together in the cloud

Minimize:

- Number of broad-stack tests
- What they check
- How often you're waiting on their feedback

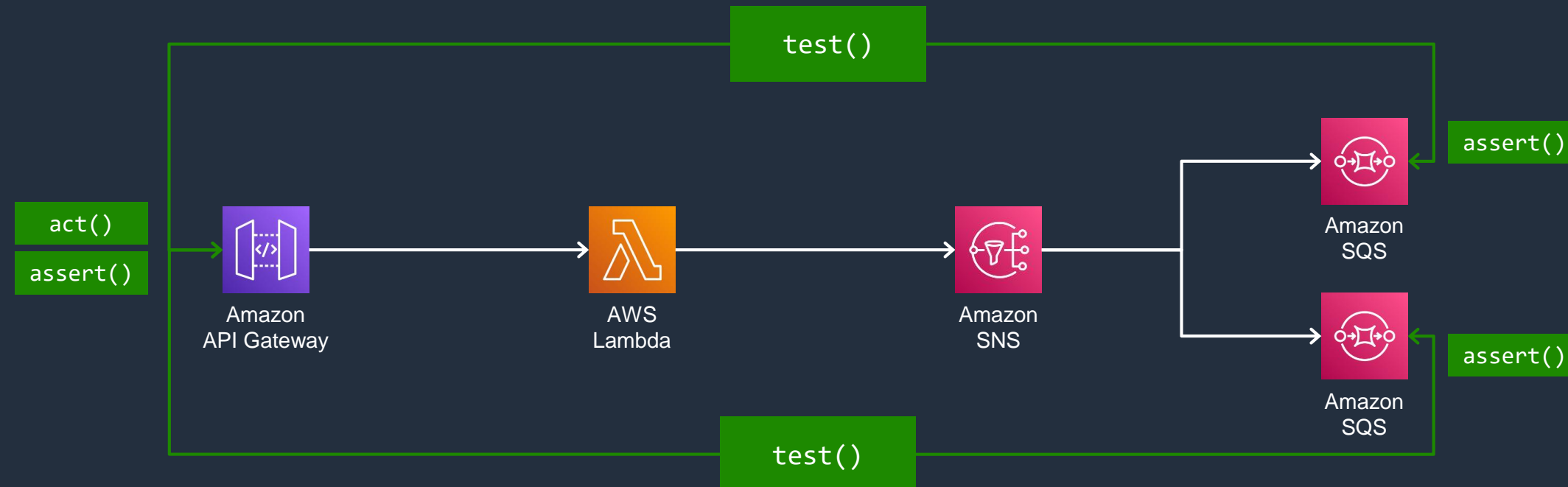


Keep broad-stack testing to a minimum



1 x E2E test per user journey or business process

1 x broad-stack test per event pathway or data flow



Balance adding new tests vs extending existing ones

Only run after all other tests pass



Managing Cloud Environments for Developers



Anti-patterns

Only test Serverless applications against local cloud emulations



Restricting AWS account access to a few employees

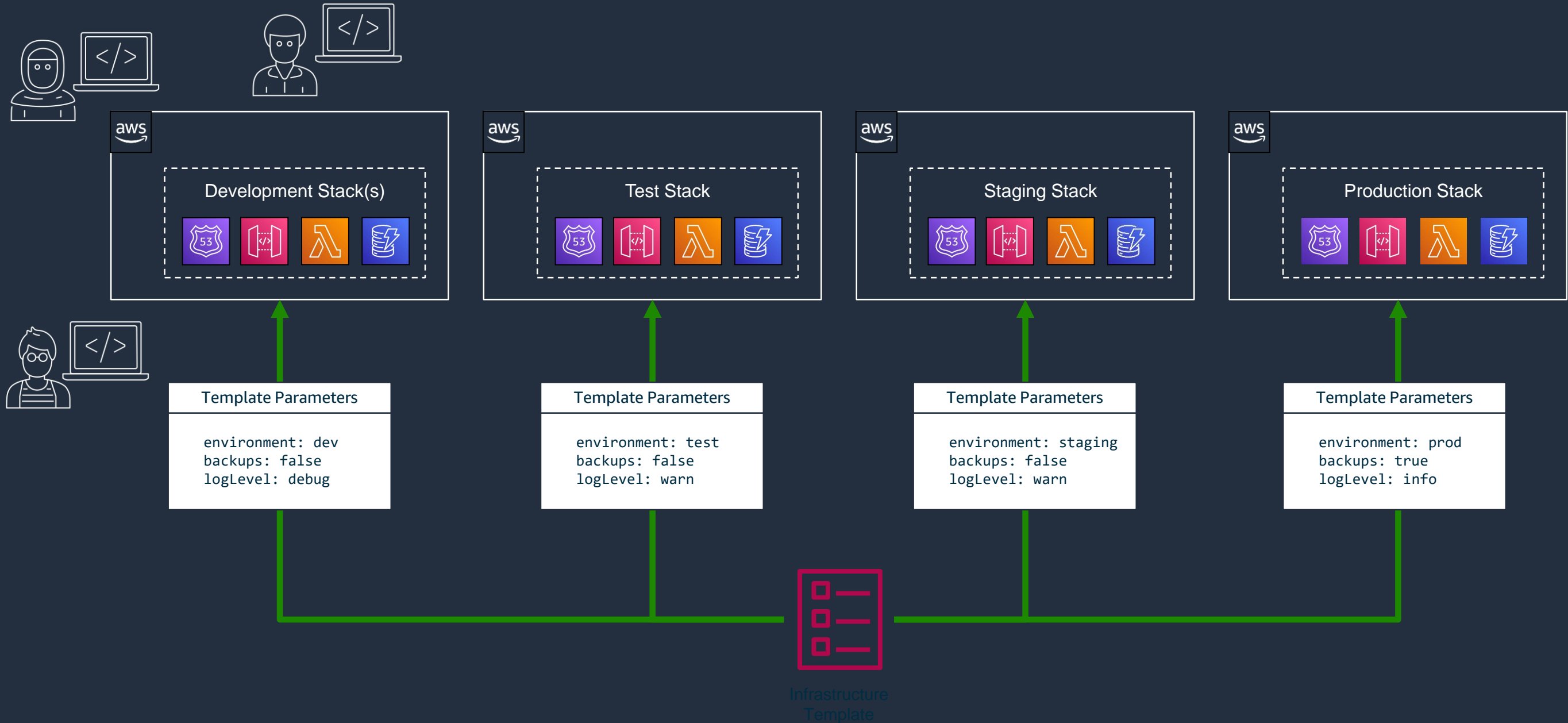


Sharing a single environment across all developers

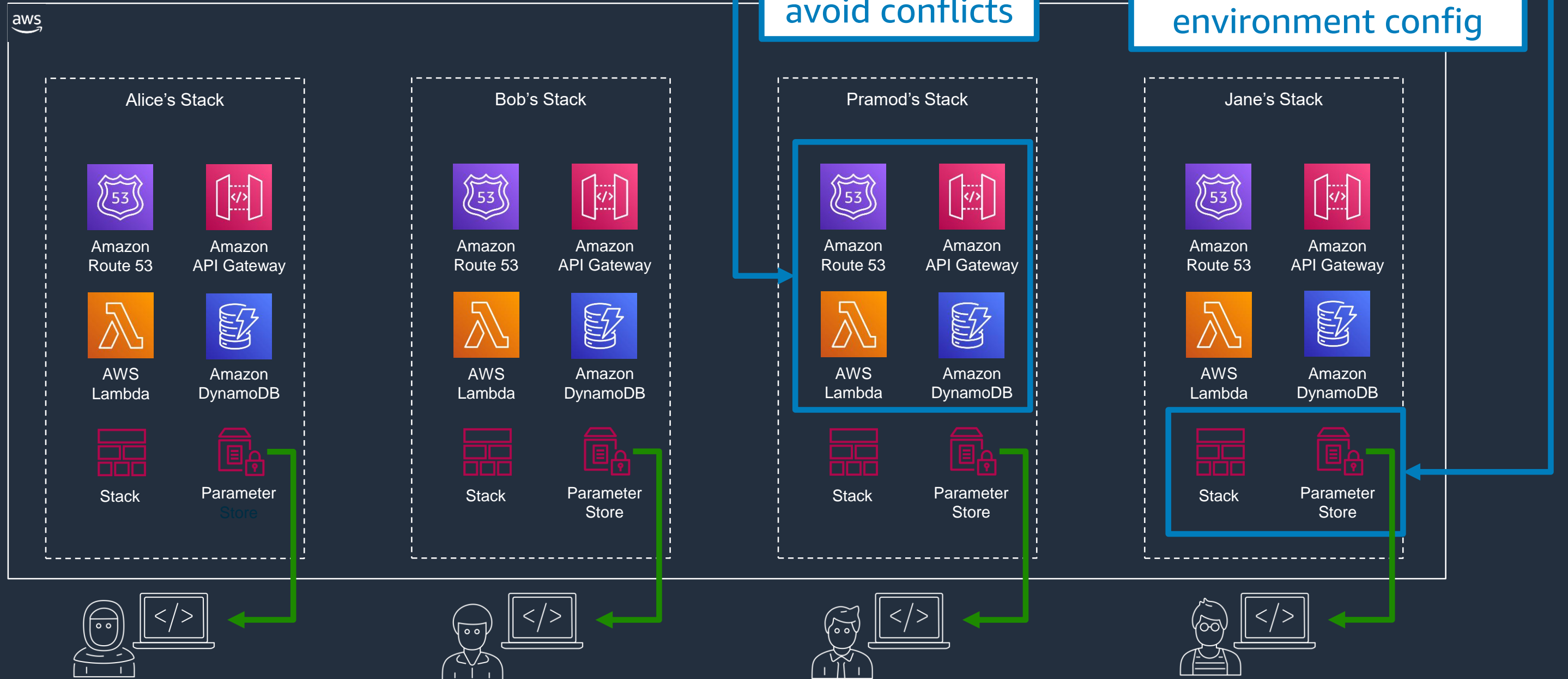


Sharing an AWS account across Development & Production

AWS account per environment



Environment per developer

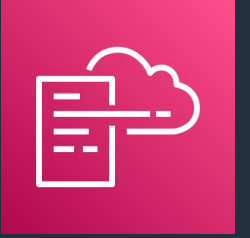


AWS account per developer

Delegated DNS zone
e.g. jane.domain.com



Key takeaways



AWS
CloudFormation

Use infrastructure-as-code for parity across environments

1 x cloud environment per developer

Automate cloud environment creation and synchronization

Prefer short-lived stacks to avoid configuration drift

Lean on AWS services for account provisioning, access management, auditing, and guardrails