

# API Gateways

## An overview



## API Gateway – What Is It?

It's a pattern turned into a really versatile tool

- It's an Edge Service – i.e. can sit on the edge of your network
- It's a Proxy
- It's a **Reverse** Proxy
- It's a Level 7 load balancer – or even more than that
- It's a Router
- It provides Access Control
- It can translate protocols and formats
- It takes care of common functionality and help separate concerns in your architecture
- It can be an API Orchestrator
- It can help to slice and dice a portfolio of APIs to better suit certain use cases (ex. Backend-for-Frontend).
- Provide an API Portal
- The silver bullet that solves all your problems (Quote: Vendor XYZ)



## Toolbox vs. Swiss Army Knife



VS



# API Gateways

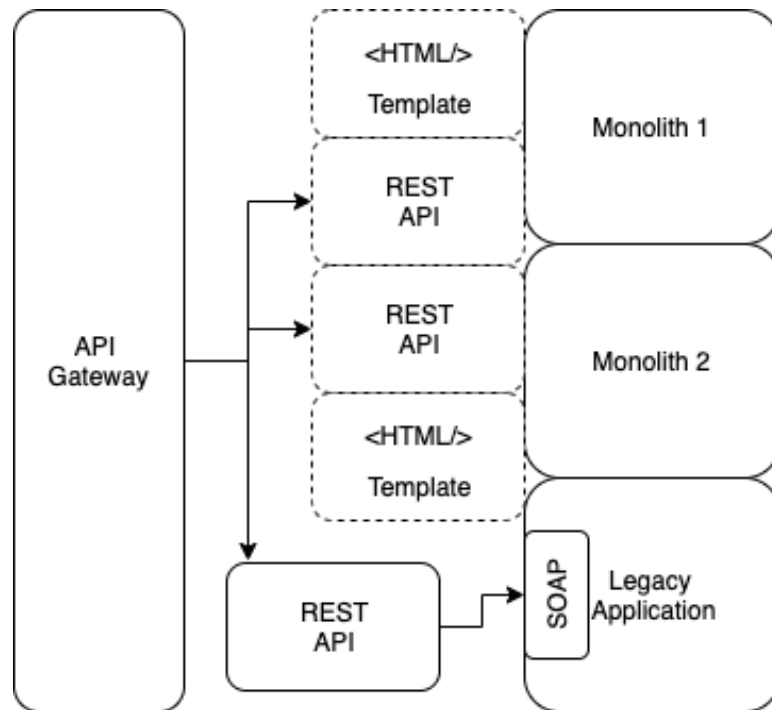
Common Patterns and Anti-Patterns



# API Gateways – The History

Grossly simplified and highly subjective....

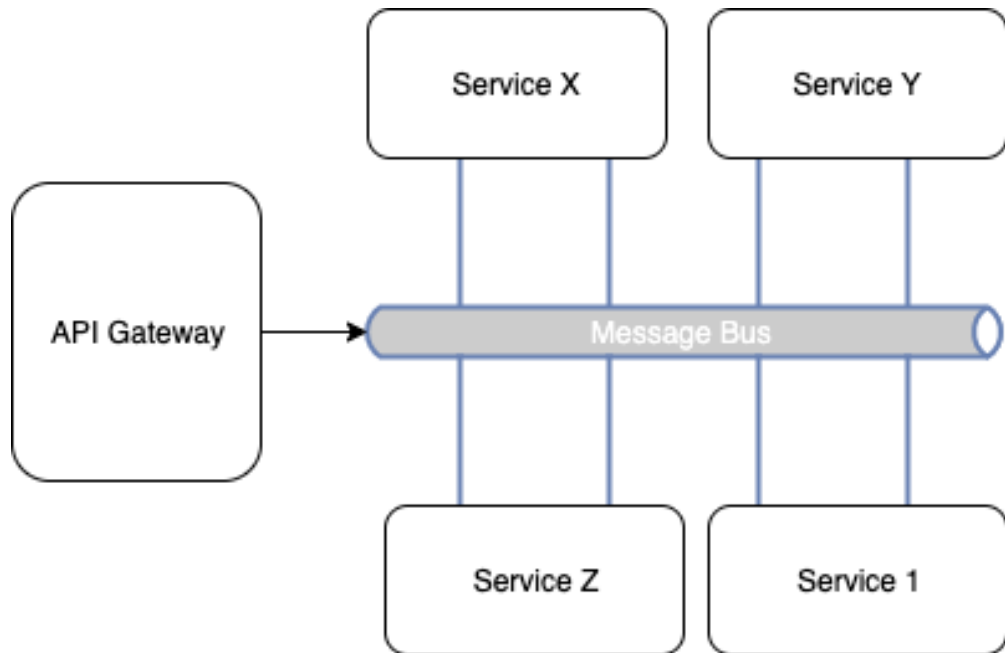
- In the old days, we built Apps as one or more (Web-) “Monoliths”. Suddenly we needed to add an API because AJAX and REST became fashionable
- API Gateway was built as a separate Application that was forwarding API Calls from the outside
- Maybe you mapped to a legacy SOAP API



## API Gateways – The RPC or CQRS Entry Gate

Your backend doesn't follow REST Architecture? You still need to provide an API

- An asynchronous architecture in the backend such as RPC or CQRS using protocols such as JMS, ActiveMQ, RabbitMQ, or Protocol Buffers, or we have a “Service Bus”
- How did messages go into the bus from the outside? Put an API Service, aka. API Gateway, in front
- Gives Freedom to also ad REST-style Resources
- Some products out there come with adapters for common protocols such as for Kafka, AMQP and more

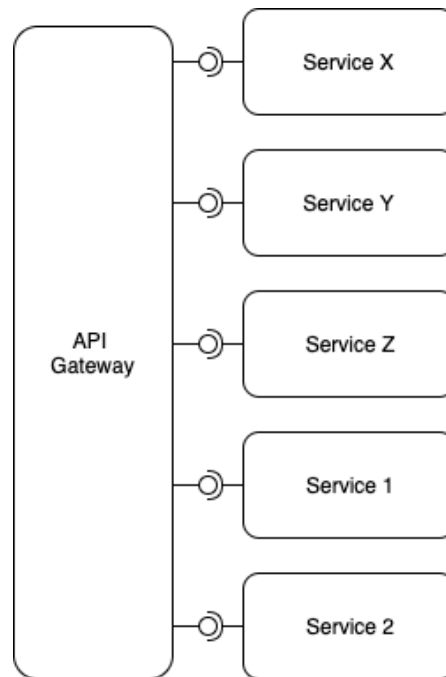


# API Gateways – The Indispensable Ingredient

7

## The Key to Microservice Architecture

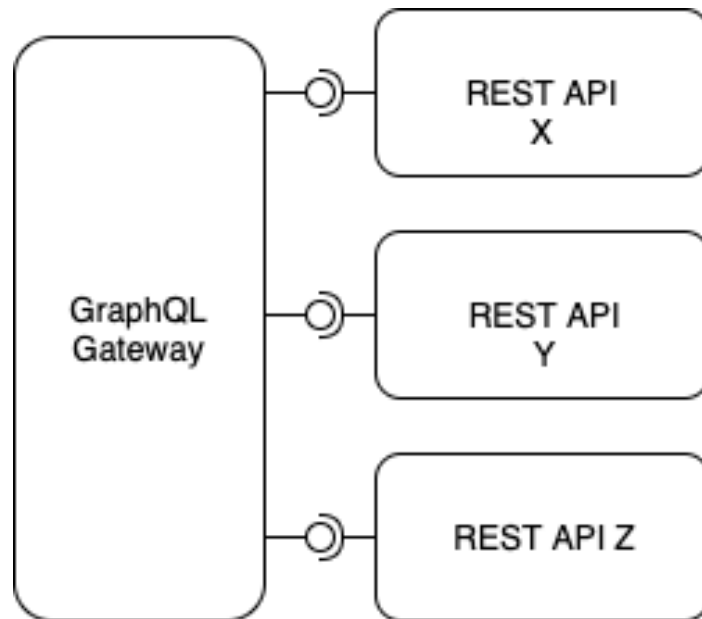
- In the “microservice age”, we built lots of services with their own API. We needed a way to cover common functions, unify the interface and add a routing layer so the frontend doesn’t need to know about every single backend service
- Suddenly, a client needed to know about all those services, needed to authenticate for each one separately, and potentially speak a different protocol or format
- Solution: Put an API Service, aka. API Gateway, in front, to take care of routing and service discovery



## API Gateways – The Hipsters

### GraphQL is a good fit for “living” in the API Gateway

- To integrate GraphQL into an existing infrastructure, you either need to build it directly into your services, or build an intermediate layer that resolves a GraphQL Query to different data sources – **a GraphQL Gateway**
- Idea is to federate multiple data sources into a single API
- A new variation of BFF pattern



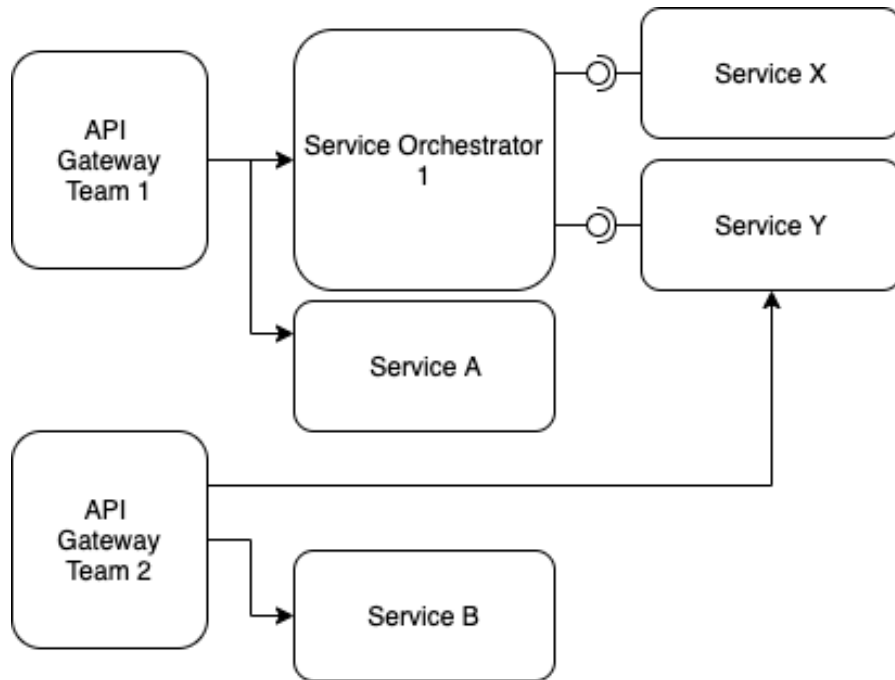


# API Gateways – Good Patterns

9

## Backend for Frontend

- If you scale your team, give teams their own API Gateway so they can slice and dice the backend APIs to their needs

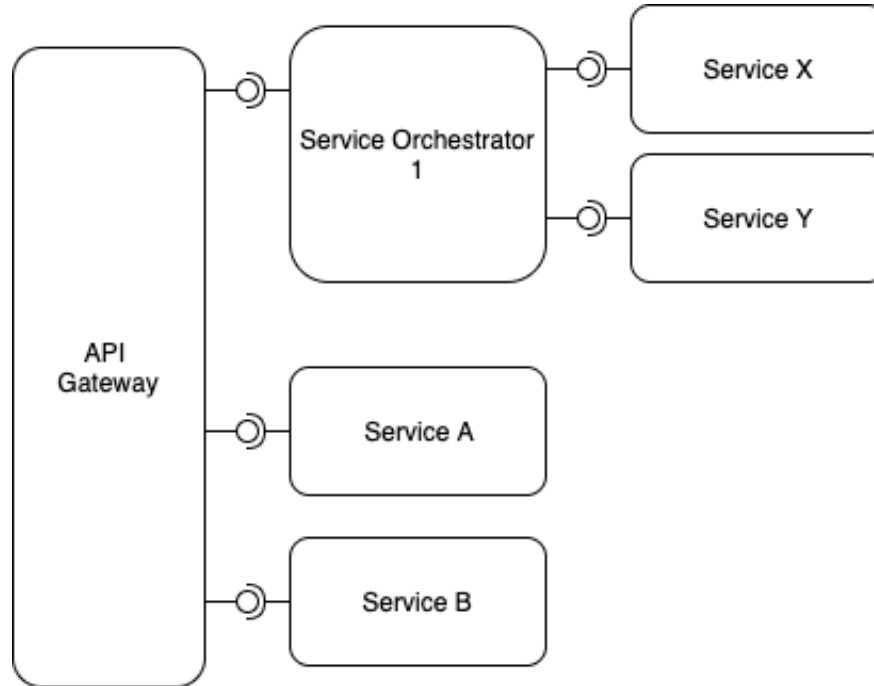


# API Gateways – Good Patterns

10

## Orchestrator Services

- Refrain from putting logic into the API Gateway – Because of Change Cycles, have Orchestrator Services

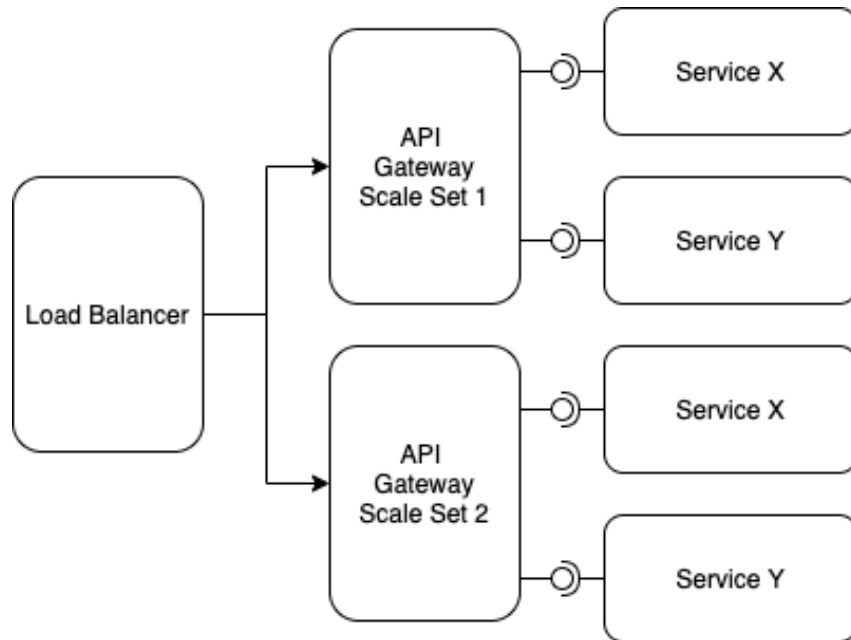


# API Gateways – Good Patterns

11

## Put a Load Balancer Infront

- API Gateways need to scale themselves. Even though they can serve as a load balancer, the inbound traffic needs to be managed, too



## API Gateways – Bad Patterns

Centralisation, Single Point of Failure, Overambitious API Gateway, Fake Service Mesh

- Refrain from tendencies that lead to dangerous concentrations of centralization – and to loss of flexibility therefore due to more complex change and deployment procedures.  
**BFFs are your BFF**
- Avoid having your API Gateway as a single point of failure – explore ways how to scale out early. Ideally **keep it stateless**
- Don't put too much logic, orchestration etc.. into the API Gateway – this again leads to hazardous levels of centralization
- Don't put an API Gateway in front of every service – this will lead to a counterfeit service mesh, and it will get expensive as you consume more compute resources



# API Gateways

Market Overview



# API Gateway Features

Look out for the following features...

- Authentication
- Authorisation
- Access Control
- Load Balancing
- Routing
- Rate Limiting
- Caching
- Manage API Clients
- Metrics Collection
- Request Logging
- Health Checks
- Circuit Breaker
- Support your Protocols
- Plugin Architecture / custom adapters
- CORS Headers
- Simple Orchestration

You want your API Gateway to be....

- Easy to Scale out
- Declarative way to configure Resources and Routes
- Support standards like OpenAPI
- Integrate with your Monitoring





## API Gateways – Market Overview

API Gateway Products that are available for free in some shape or form

- **“Standard” Gateways:**

- Spring Cloud
- Kong
- Tyk
- Express Gateway
- KrakenD
- Ambassador

- **GraphQL Gateways:**

- Apollo Gateway
- Sqoop





## API Gateways – Enterprising Vendors

They usually cost a lot of money... Therefore I am going to skip them

- **Cloud Provider Gateways:**

- Amazon API Gateway
- APIGee (now Google Cloud)
- They are usually very well integrated within the Cloud Vendor Ecosystem

- **Other Vendors**

- Dell Boomi
- Mulesoft
- 3Scale
- Axway

- **They all fall firmly in the Swiss Army Knife Category**



(1) Here is the footnote



# Spring Cloud Gateway

Based on Spring Framework

18

## The Good

Proven Java Technology and APIs

Very easy to add in your Java Project

## The Bad

It's more a Framework (maybe that's not so bad ;)

All the configuration is in Java Code



Conclusion: Great Toolbox and best option to use if you are firmly located in the Spring world



# Kong

19

Based on proven NginX Technology, Open Source since 2015

## The Good

Proven Technology Nginx

One of the oldest products in the field

Everything can be controlled through Control API

Cloud Function Adapters available



## The Bad

Questionable Scale Out Model – needs Postgres or Cassandra

Control API is Imperative

Declarative Configuration added as an Afterthought and mixed up with DB-Less Operation Model, makes Infrastructure-as-Code cumbersome

Need to pay for UI

Need to pay for a lot of features

Custom plugins written in Lua – a rather obscure language



Conclusion: Hasn't aged well in my opinion – complex scaling and operating model, need paid tier fast



# Tyk

They have the cutest Mascot

## The Good

Everything can be controlled through Control API

UI included

Built in Go

You can develop Plugins in Go and Javascript (JSVM)



Conclusion: Gets expensive fast, full operating model is complex

## The Bad

Requires a Redis to run and potentially a MongoDB for Dashboard

Not built „declarative first“, makes Infrastructure-as-Code cumbersome

Scaling out requires paid version (i.e. >1 node)

Something like Tyk Pump between „Dashboard“ and Gateway – complex setup

No protocol transformation out of the box



# Express Gateway

Based on NodeJS Express

## The Good

- Proven technology NodeJS and Express
- Build declarative first
- It's just JavaScript
- Easy to customise
- Needs no database – completely stateless

## The Bad

- It's JavaScript – I guess that can put off some people
- Relatively new technology



Conclusion: A real option, easy to customise and build your own gateway



# KrakenD

## Very Nimble Option build from Scratch in Go

### The Good

Needs no database – completely stateless, scales very well horizontally

Completely declarative

Got some nice adapters, called Backends, for RabbitMQ, Kafka, Lambdas and more

It doesn't do stuff other systems do really well – like Monitoring and Service Discovery. Instead it pre-integrates with standard solutions

Benchmarks extremely well compared with Kong and Tyk

Can aggregate multiple API Calls

### The Bad

Relatively New Technology



Conclusion: Yes it's a Swiss Army Knife, but more of the small, practical sort



# Ambassador

Based on Envoy Proxy, exclusive to Kubernetes

## The Good

Completely declarative Configuration

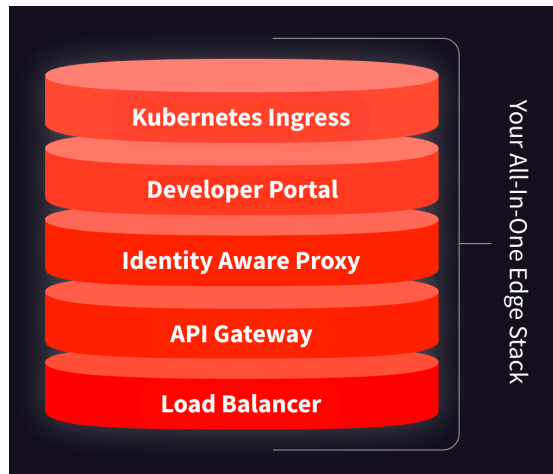
Based on Envoy means it has already great support for advanced features like Canary Routing and Shadowing



## The Bad

It looks like they are trying to build another One-size-fits-all solution

Runs only in Kubernetes



Conclusion: Powerful reverse proxy with added functionality– worth trying if you run K8S



# Apollo Gateway

Federates other GraphQL APIs

## The Good

More a Framework kind of thing

Made by early GraphQL Adopters

## The Bad

Only GraphQL backends supported

In praxis, federating GraphQL APIs can turn out very complex



Conclusion: Not sure why someone will need that





# Sqoop

Based on Envoy Proxy, exclusive to Kubernetes, Attempt to federate all Sort of APIs

## The Good

Adapters for gRPC, Serverless – not just REST

Based on Envoy means it has already great support for advanced features like Canary Routing and Shadowing



## The Bad

Only for Kubernetes

I don't see how this can work purely with Configuration and Go Templates

Very new technology



Conclusion: I don't have an opinion yet – worth trying if you run K8S and want to have GraphQL





**Get in touch to learn more**

**Sebastian Weikart**

Engineering Lead

[sebastian.weikart@finleap.com](mailto:sebastian.weikart@finleap.com)





**Thank you for  
your attention**

