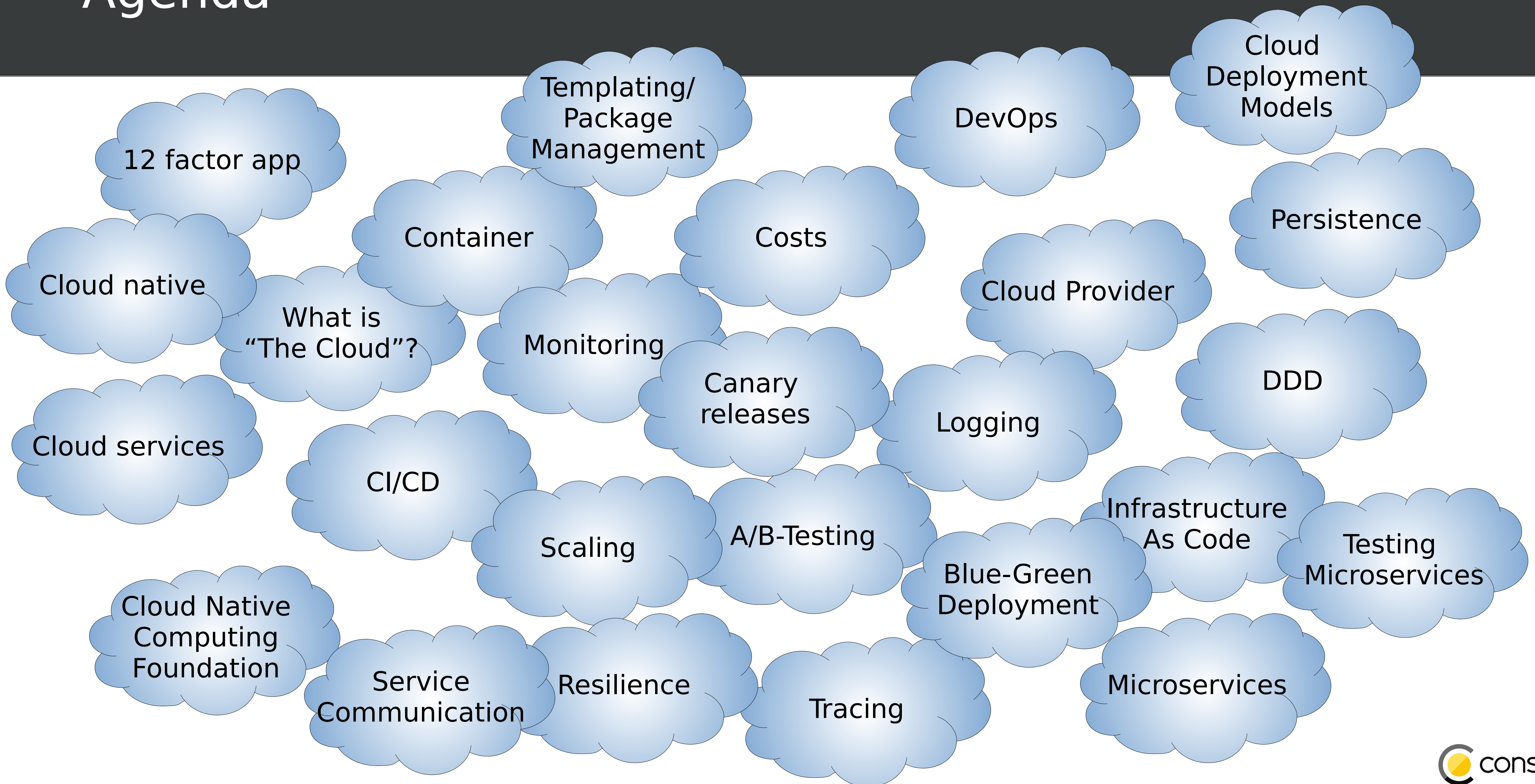


Cloud native buzzword bingo Vol. 1

Sven Hettwer
Software Engineer

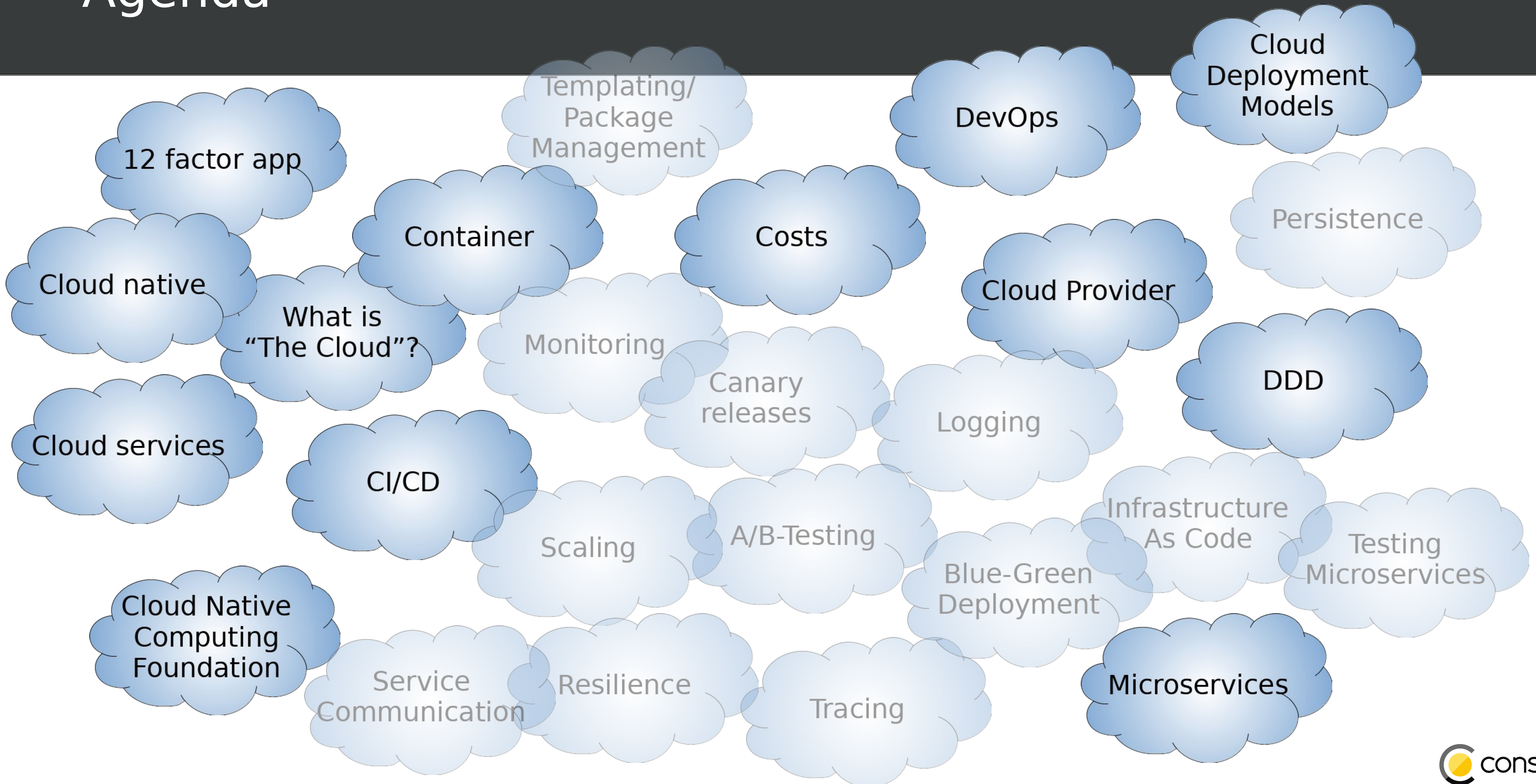
2018-12-20

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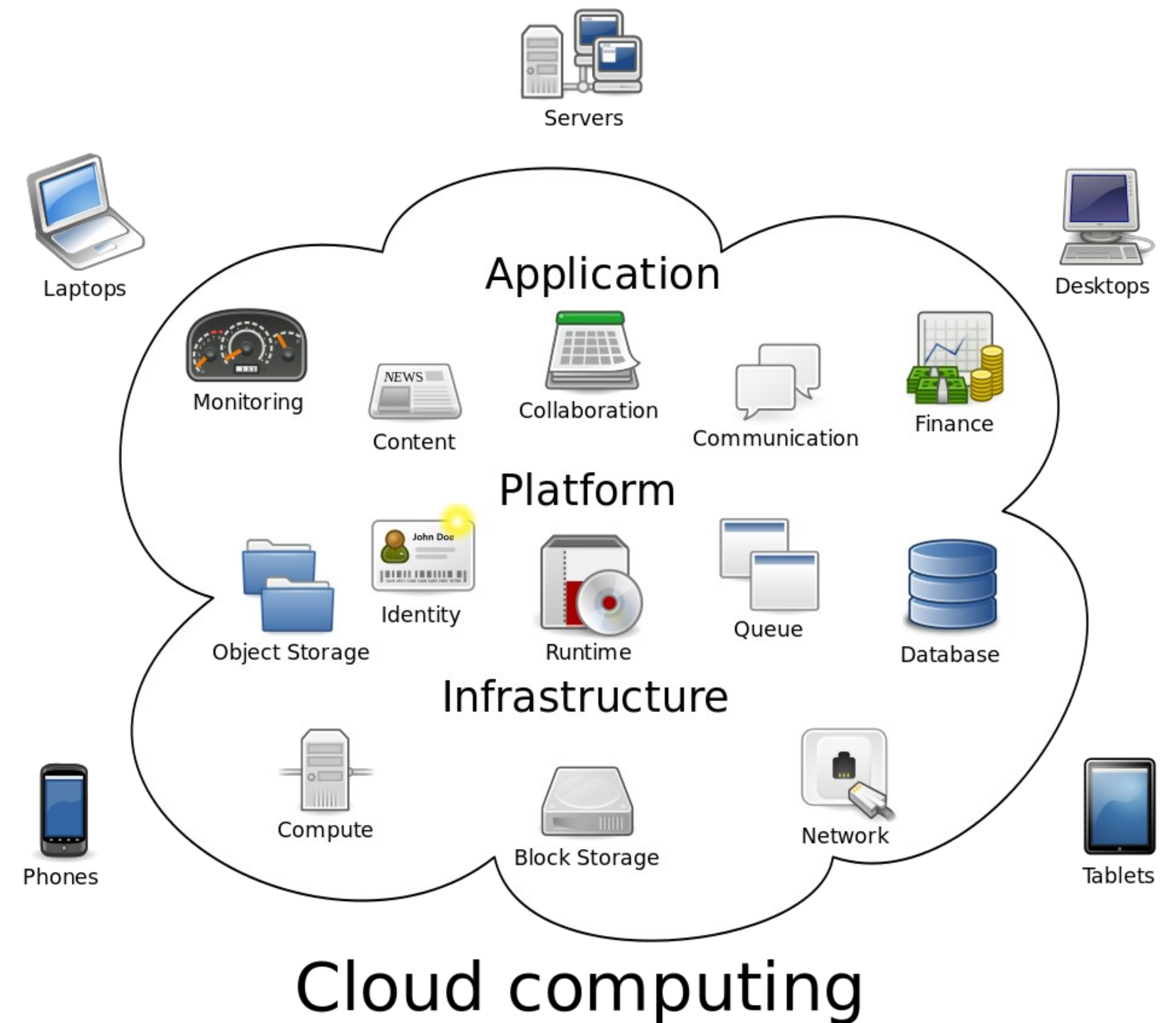


What is „The Cloud“?



Winner of the 2017 Preakness Stakes

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d5/142nd_Preakness_Stakes_Pimlico_Race_Course_%2834783544586%29.jpg



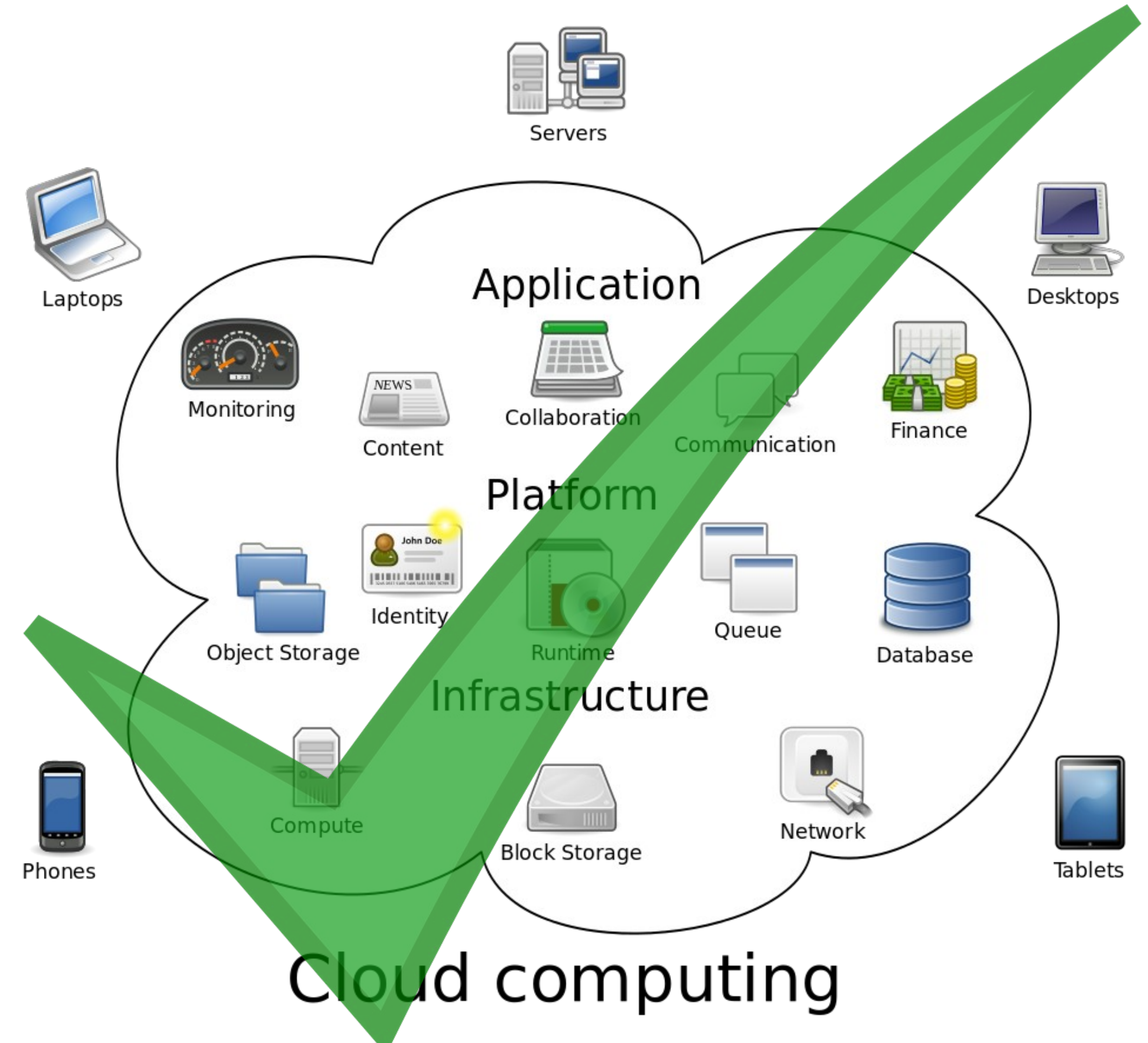
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b5/Cloud_computing.svg

What is „The Cloud“?



Winner of the 2017 Preakness Stakes

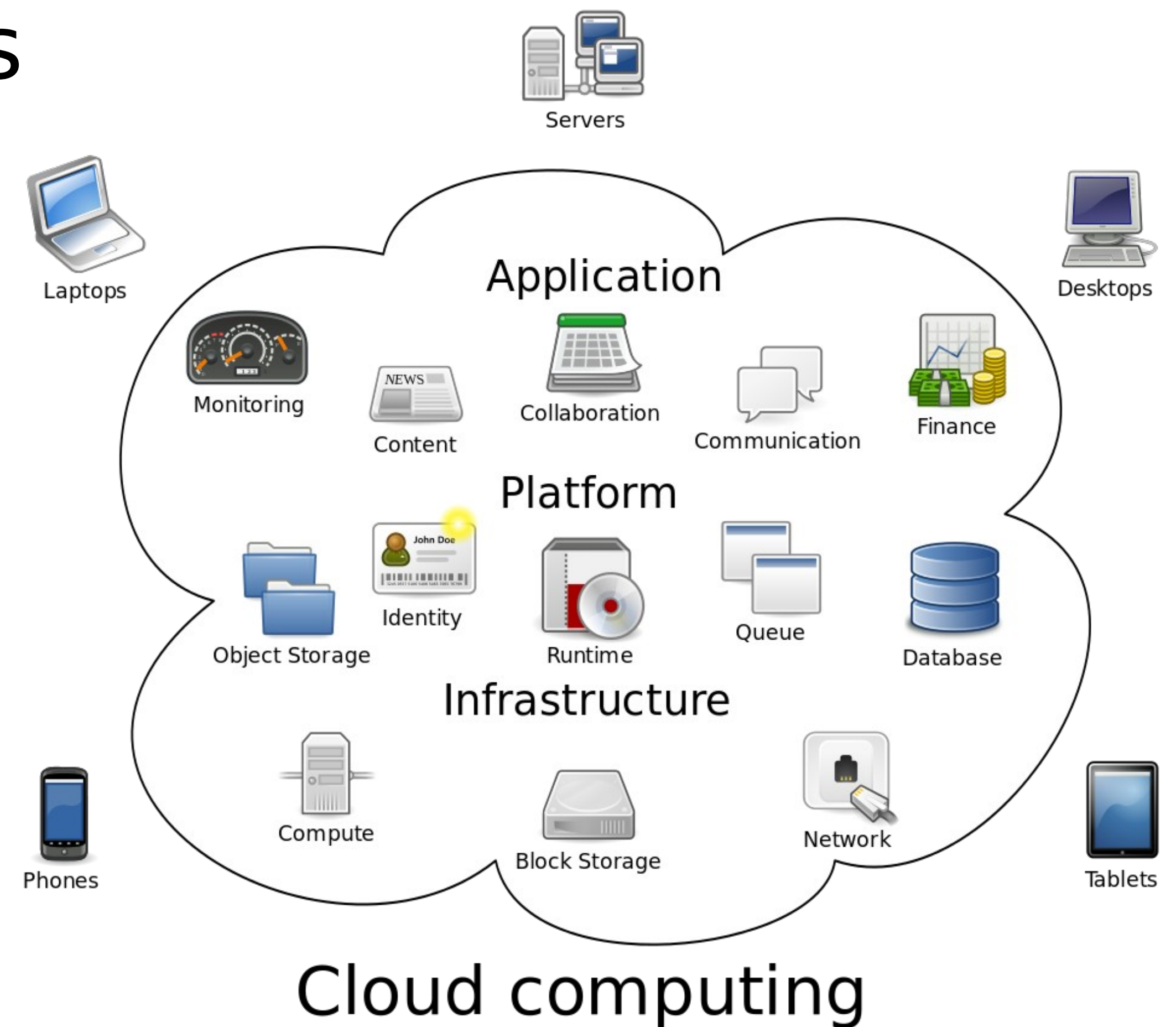
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https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b5/Cloud_computing.svg

What is „The Cloud“?

- Shared computation resources
- Highly configurable systems
- Providing abstract services
- Connected via network
- No local setup





The Cloud in 2019

“

„Cloud computing continues to evolve from a market disruptor to the expected approach for IT.“

„Ignoring the cloud is no longer an option.“

”

Gartner



The Cloud in 2019

“

„As we approach 2019, software organizations of all industries will need to come to grips with the reality that working in siloed organizations, managing waterfall projects, and resisting the jump to the cloud will be the fast track to death.“

”

Forrester

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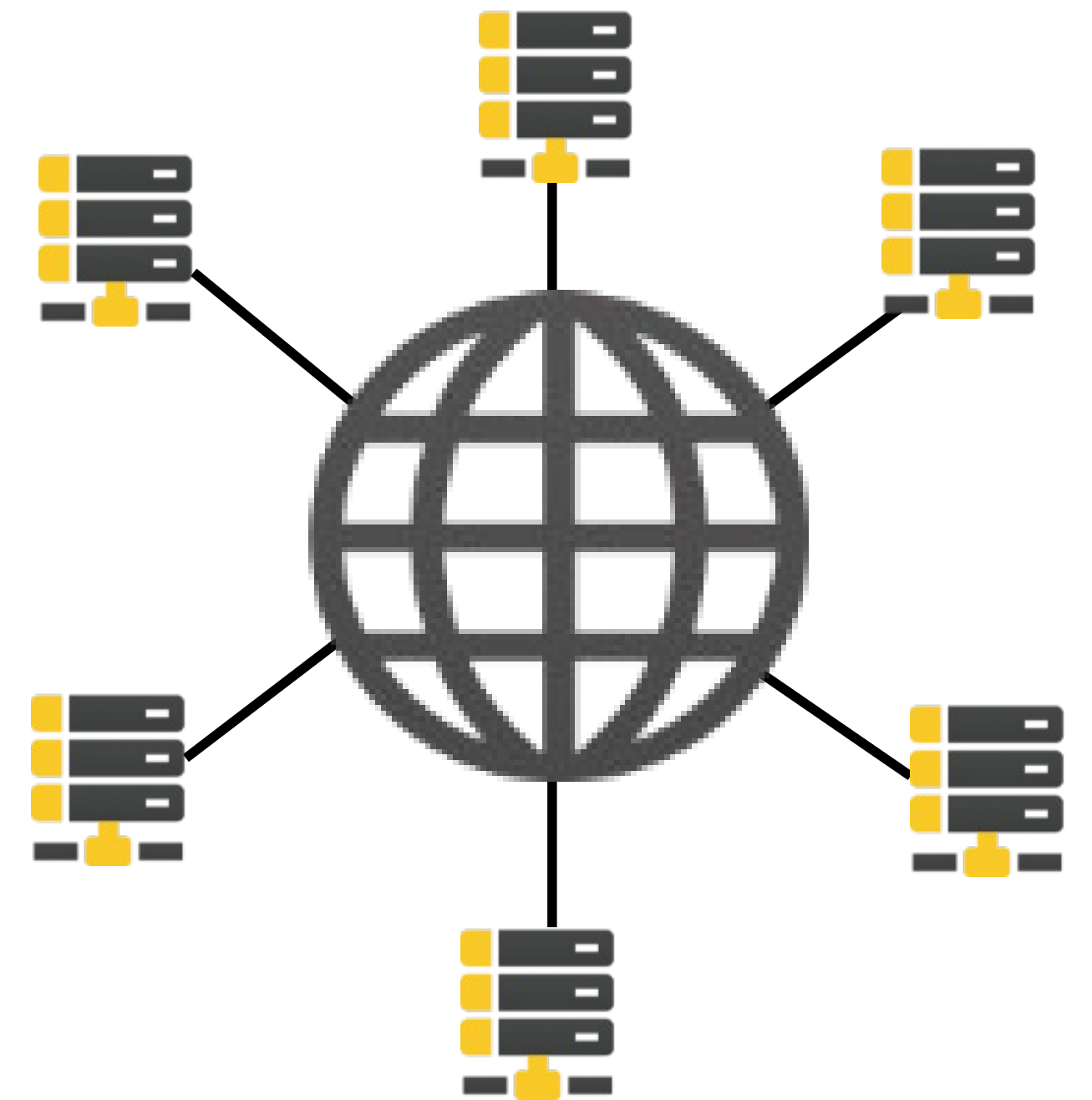


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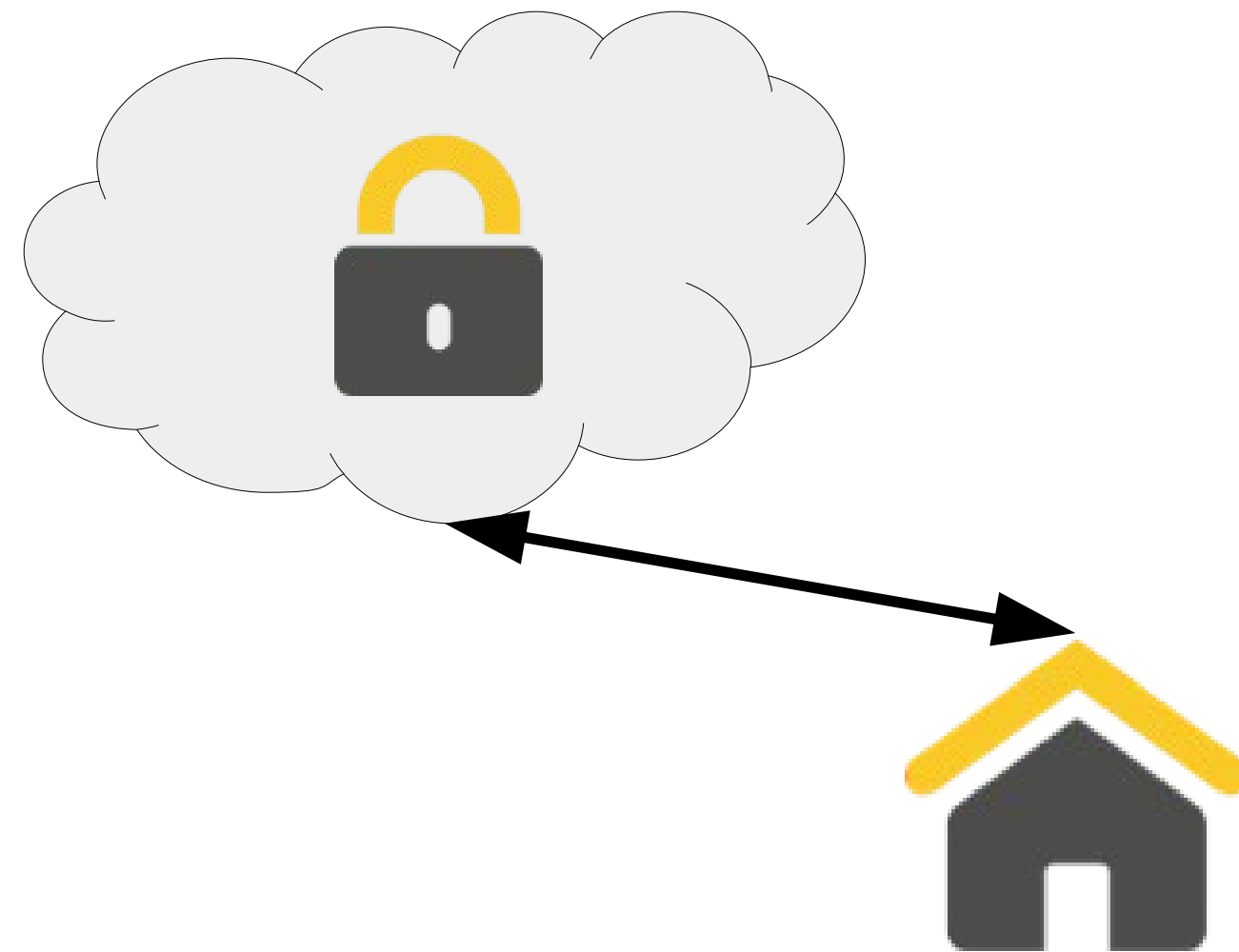
Cloud deployment models

- Private cloud
- Public cloud
- Hybrid cloud
- Multi cloud
- Some more... not today



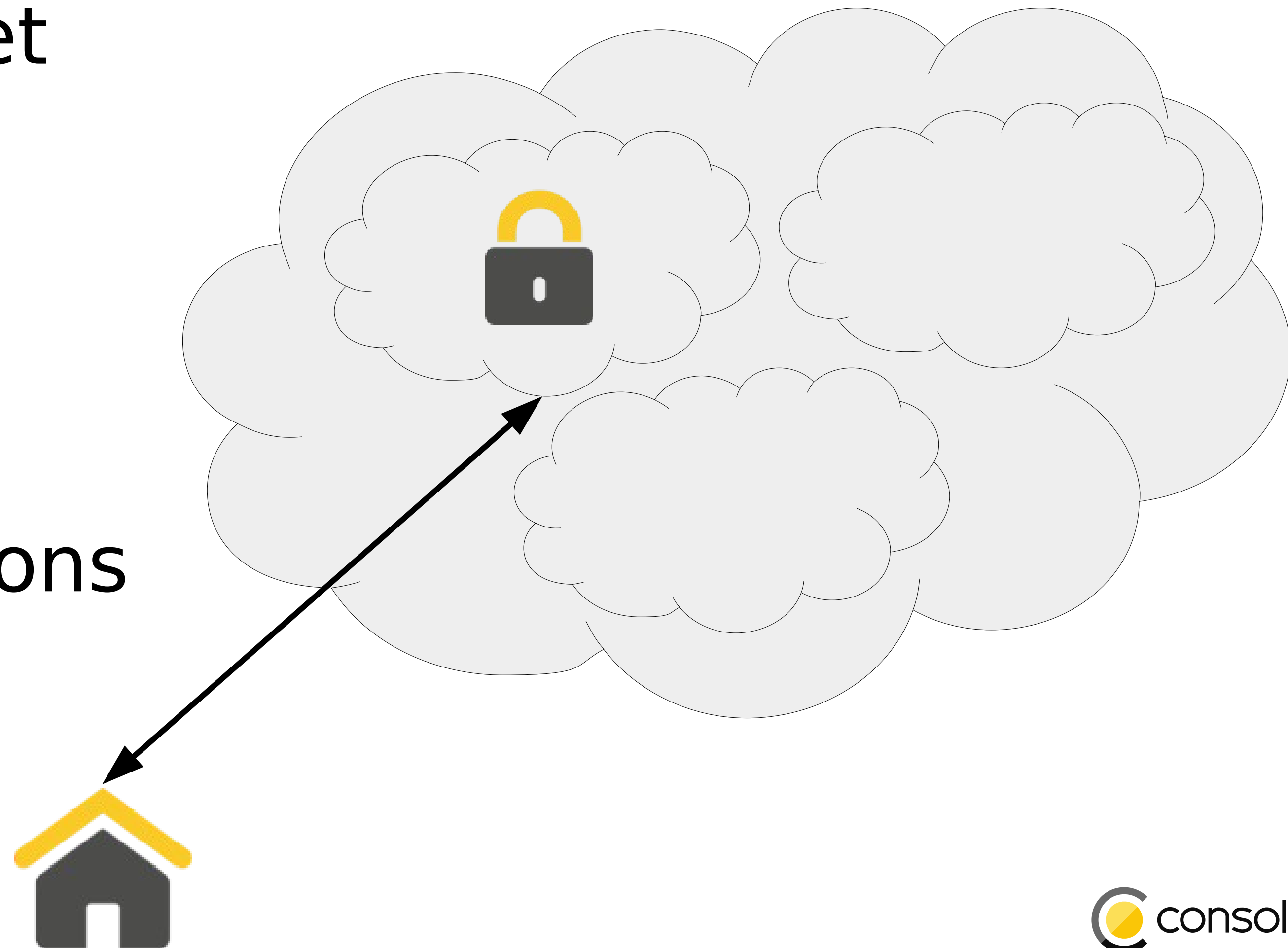
Cloud deployment models – Private Cloud

- A cloud operating for one organization
- Self managed or as a service
- Hosted internally or externally
- As more you do on your own, as more expensive it gets



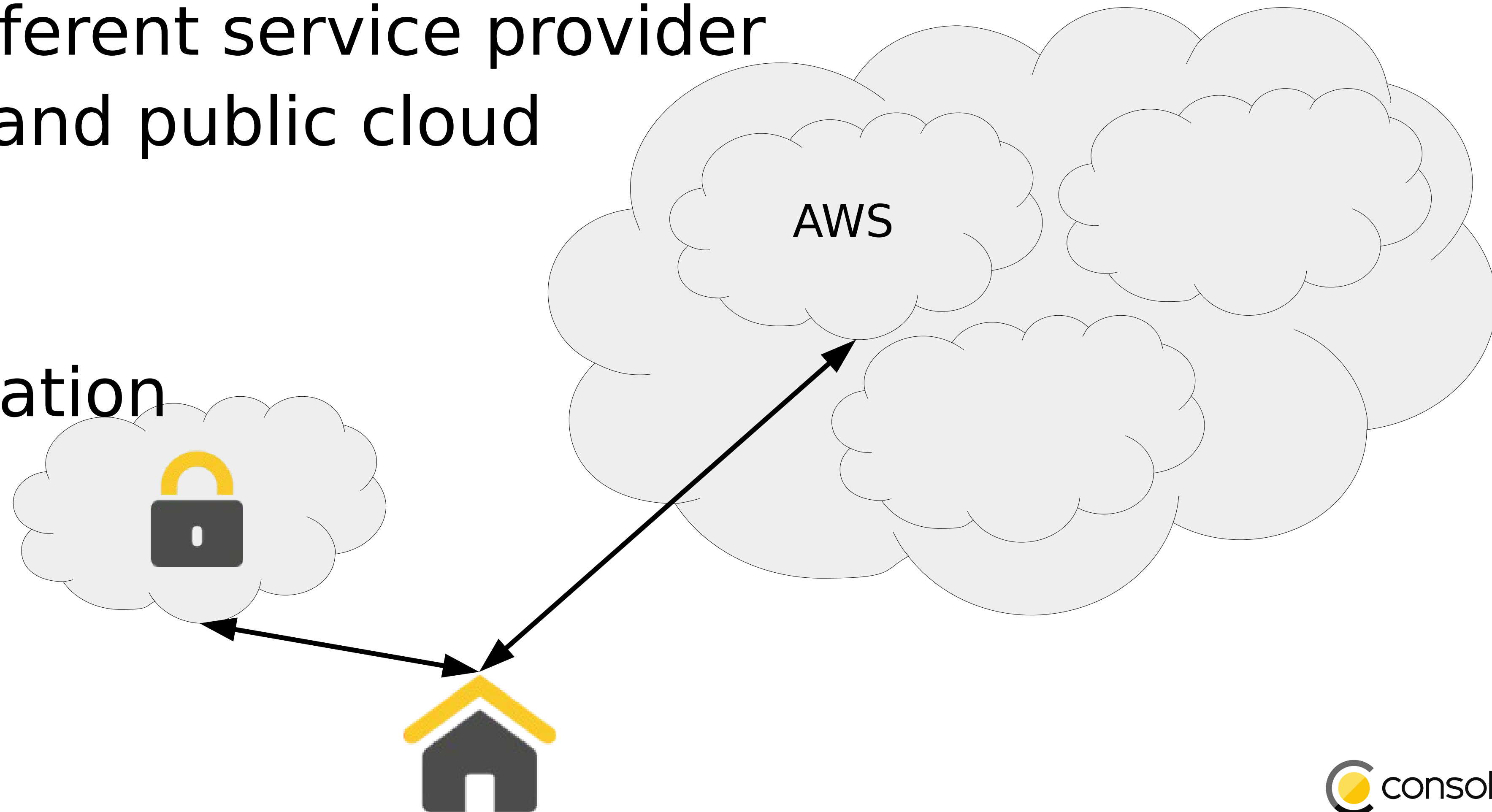
Cloud deployment models – Public Cloud

- A cloud operating for multiple organization
- Accessible over the Internet
- Separated via network Configuration
- Managed by third party
- Hosted externally
- Different security implications
- Untrusted network



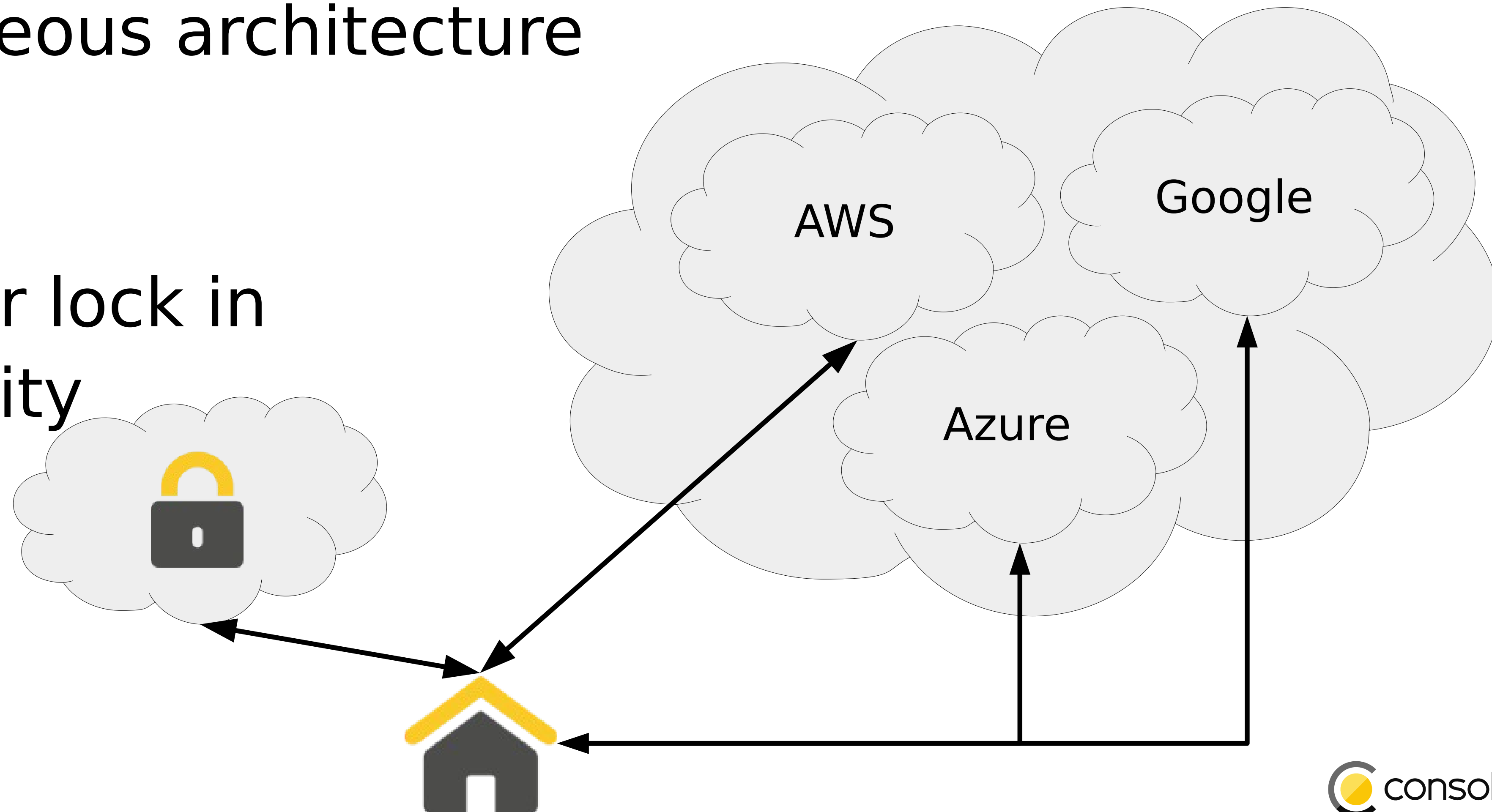
Cloud deployment models – Hybrid Cloud

- Mix between different models
- May include different service provider
- Mostly private and public cloud
- Use cases:
 - Cloud bursting
 - Security separation



Cloud deployment models – Multi Cloud

- Focus on using different providers
- One heterogeneous architecture
- Use cases:
 - Reduce risks
 - Prevent vendor lock in
 - Increase flexibility



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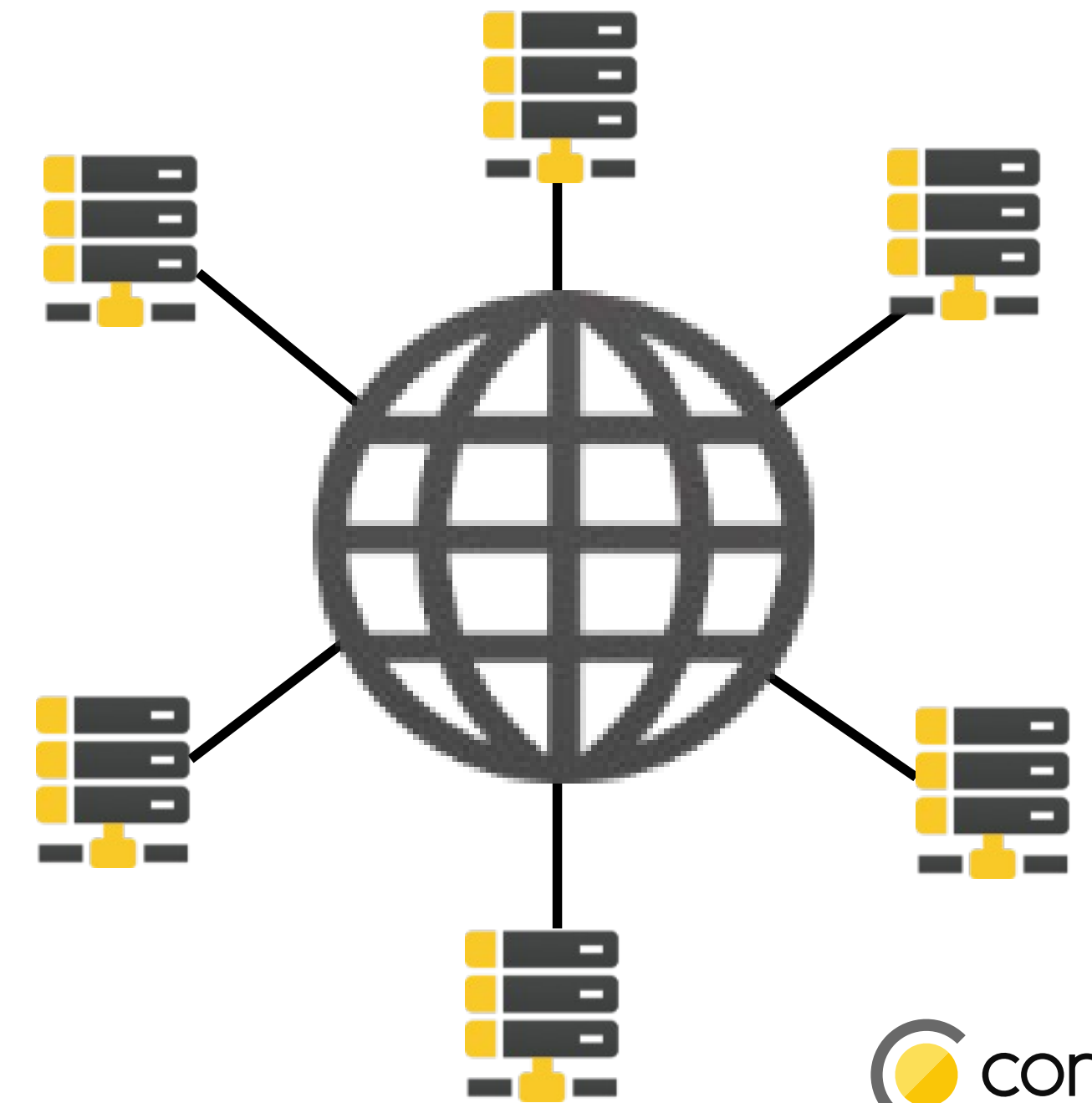


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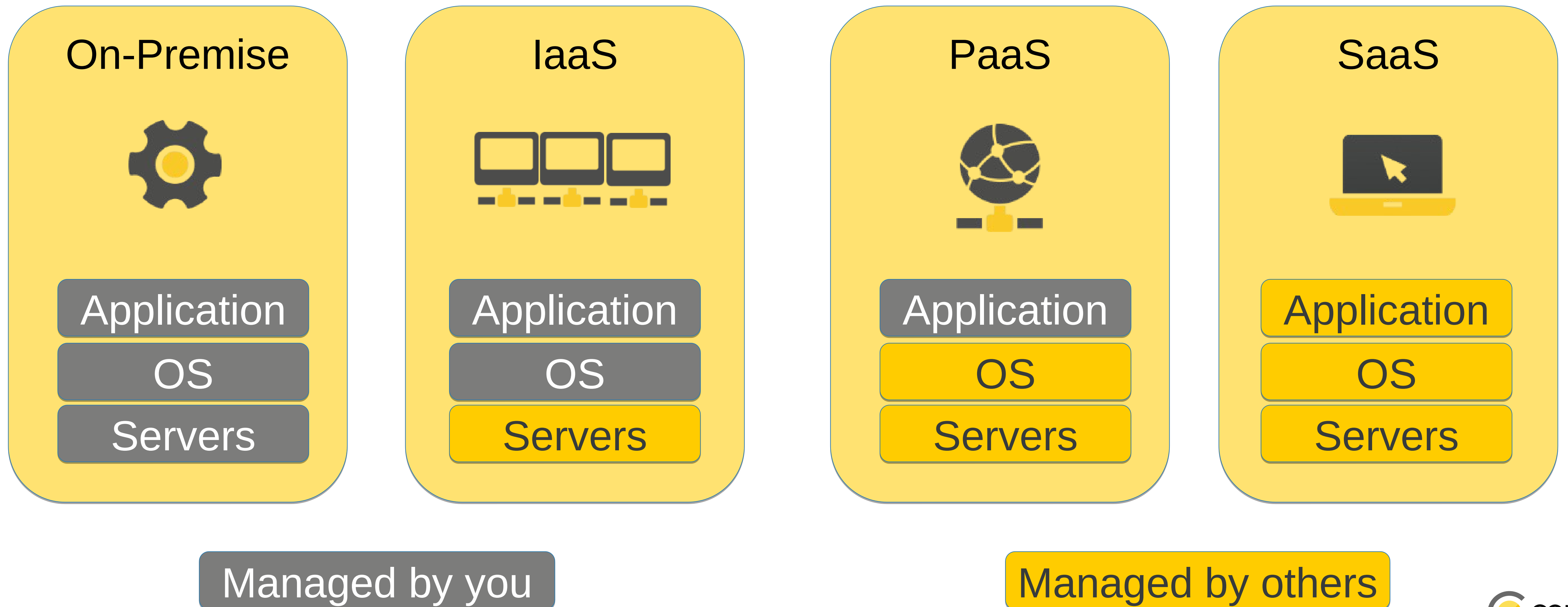


Cloud services

- Various models available – Everything as a Service (EaaS)
- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Software as a Service (SaaS)
- Serverless
- Function as a Service (FaaS)

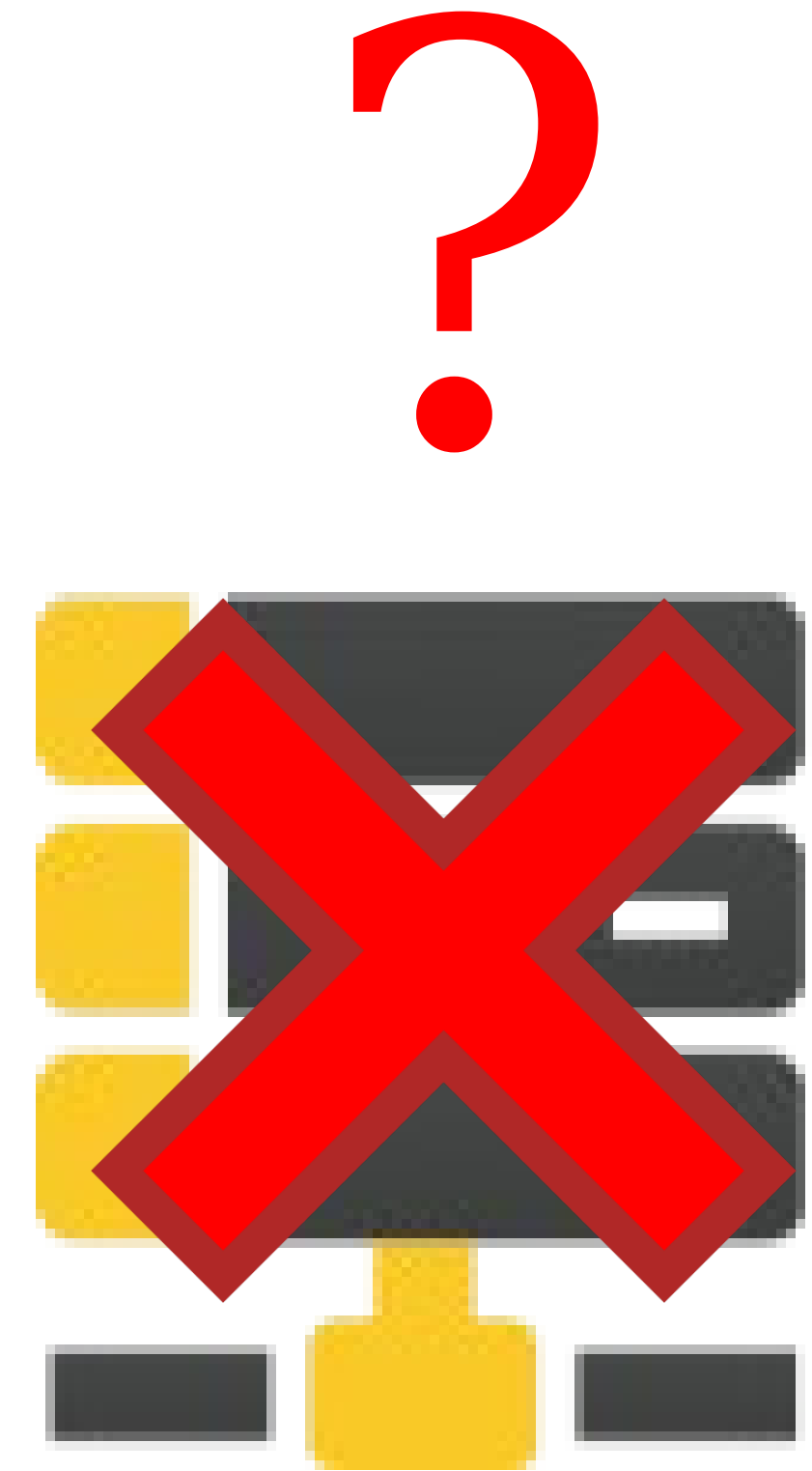


Cloud services – IaaS vs. PaaS vs. SaaS



Cloud services – Serverless

- Fully managed cloud service
 - Servers
 - Ressource management
 - Ressource allocation
- You pay for consumed resources



Cloud services – FaaS

- Based on the “Serverless” architecture
- You just run your code
- No servers
- No deployment
- No application management

$g(x)$

$f(x)$

$h(x)$

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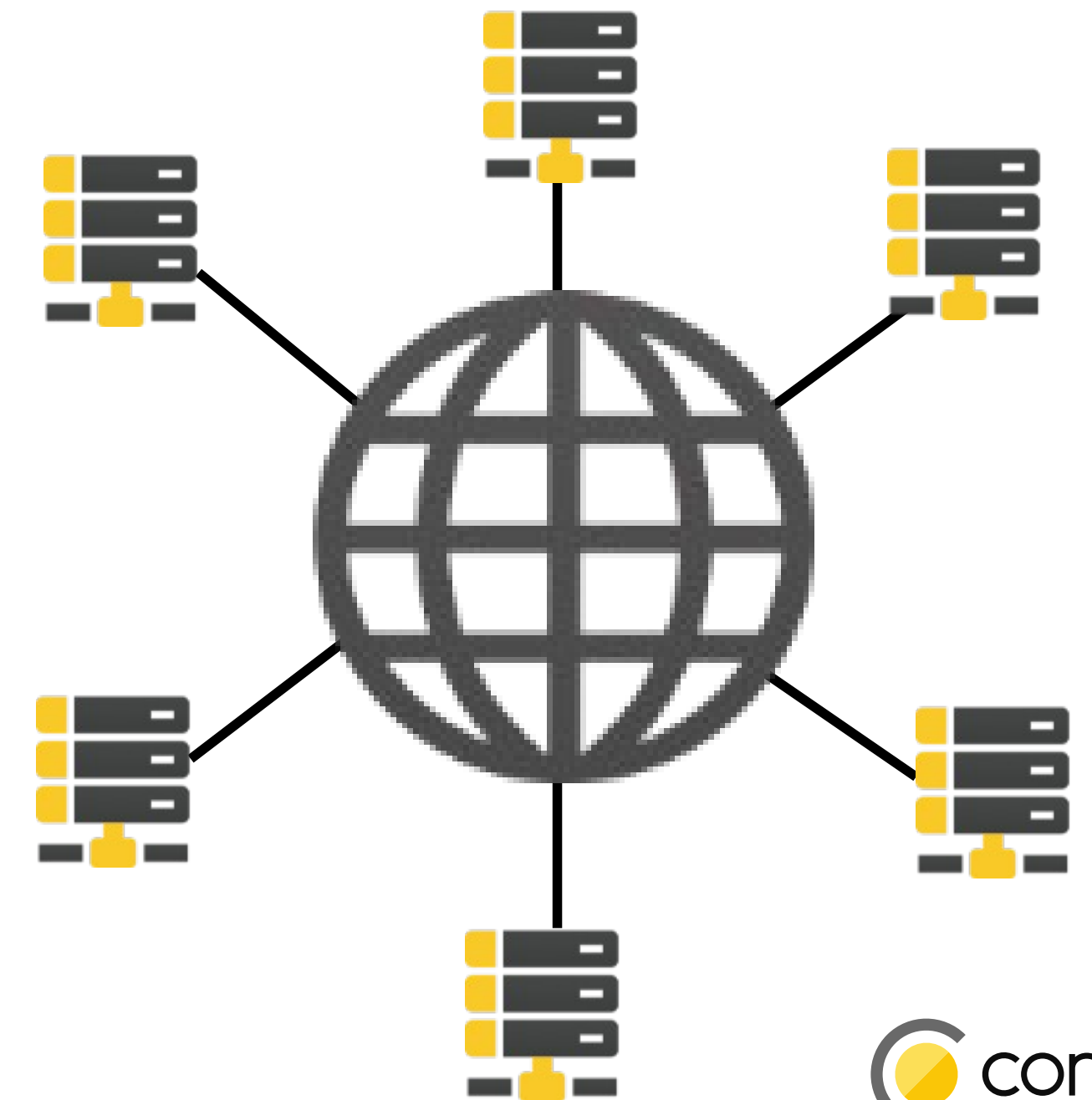


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Cloud native

- Application development approach
- Leverage the cloud computing architecture
- Comes with:
 - Containers
 - CI/CD
 - Microservices
 - DevOps



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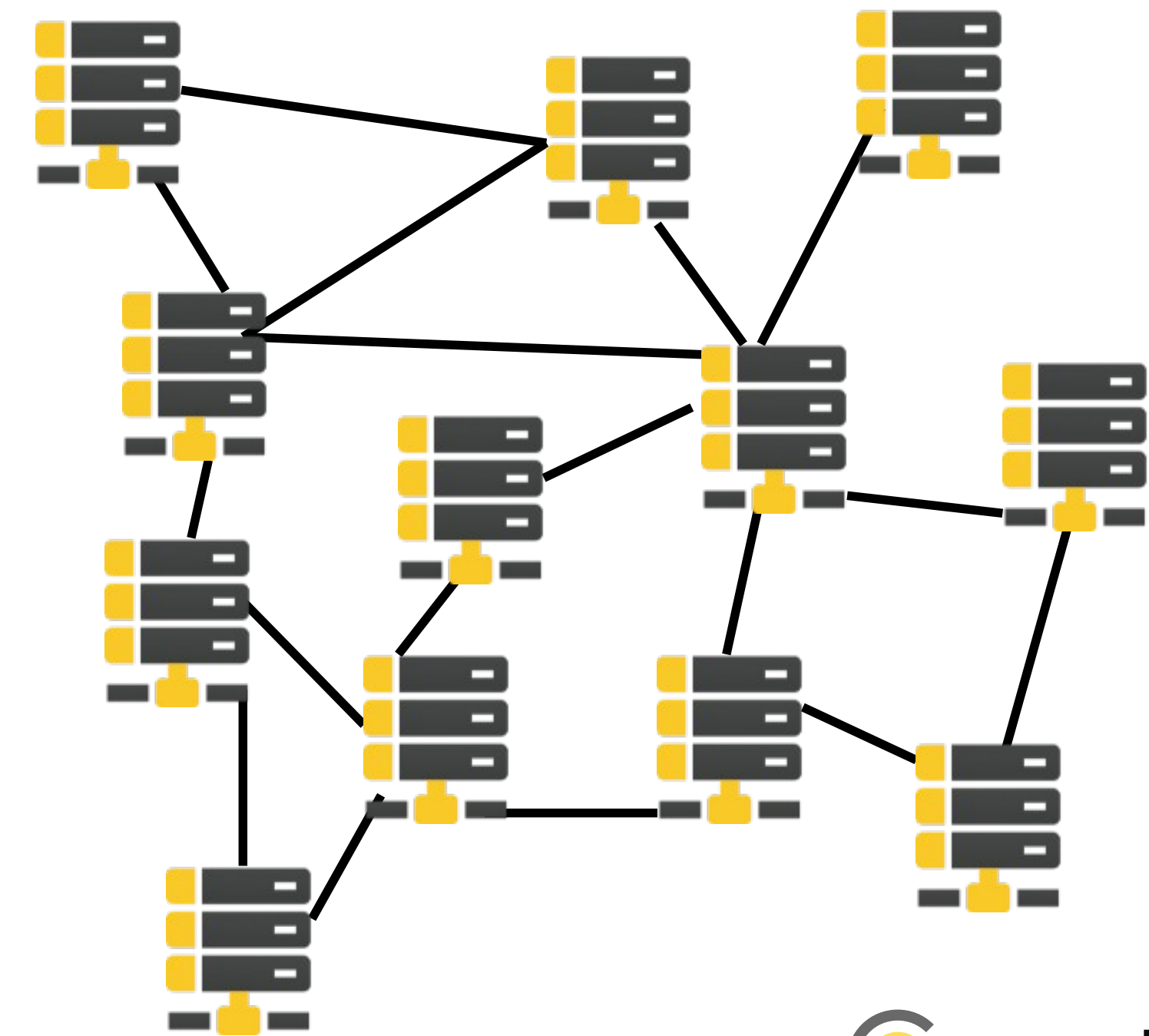


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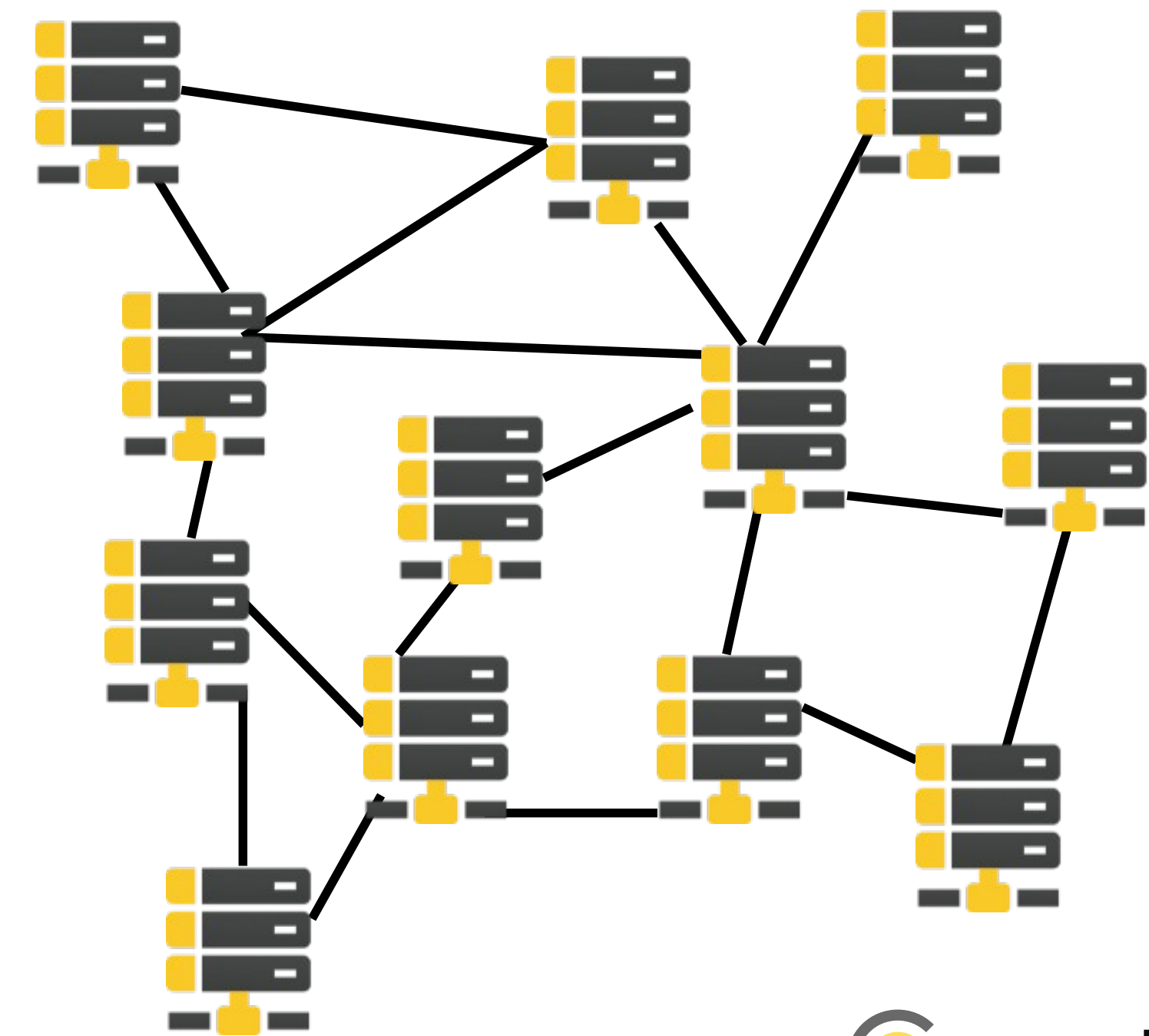
Microservices

- Architecture pattern
- Composing big applications from loosely coupled services
- Increases robustness of the system
- Linked via communication protocols



Microservices

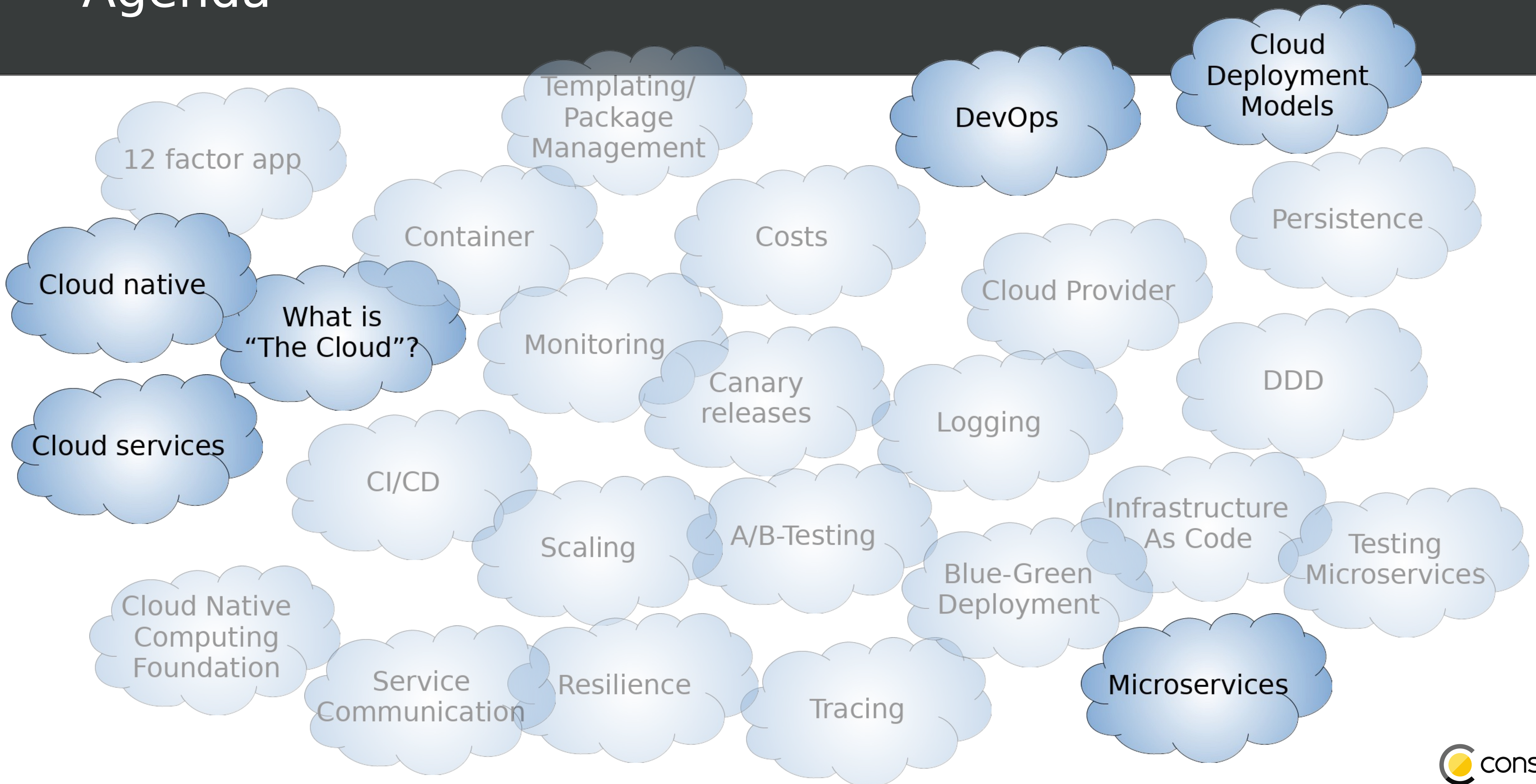
- Developed by independent teams
- Technically independent
- Limited functionality/Bounded context
- Easy to replace
- Easy to scale



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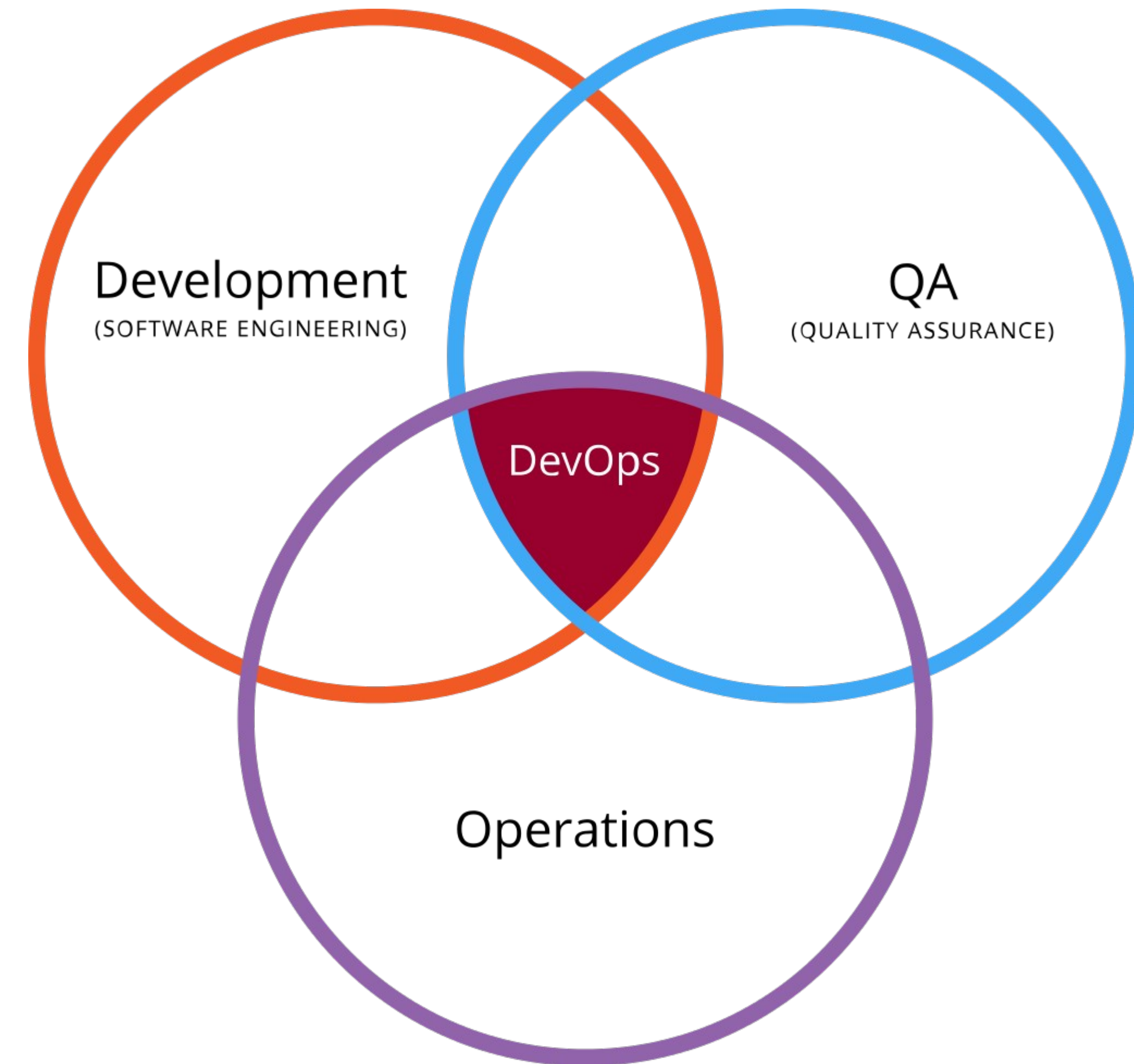


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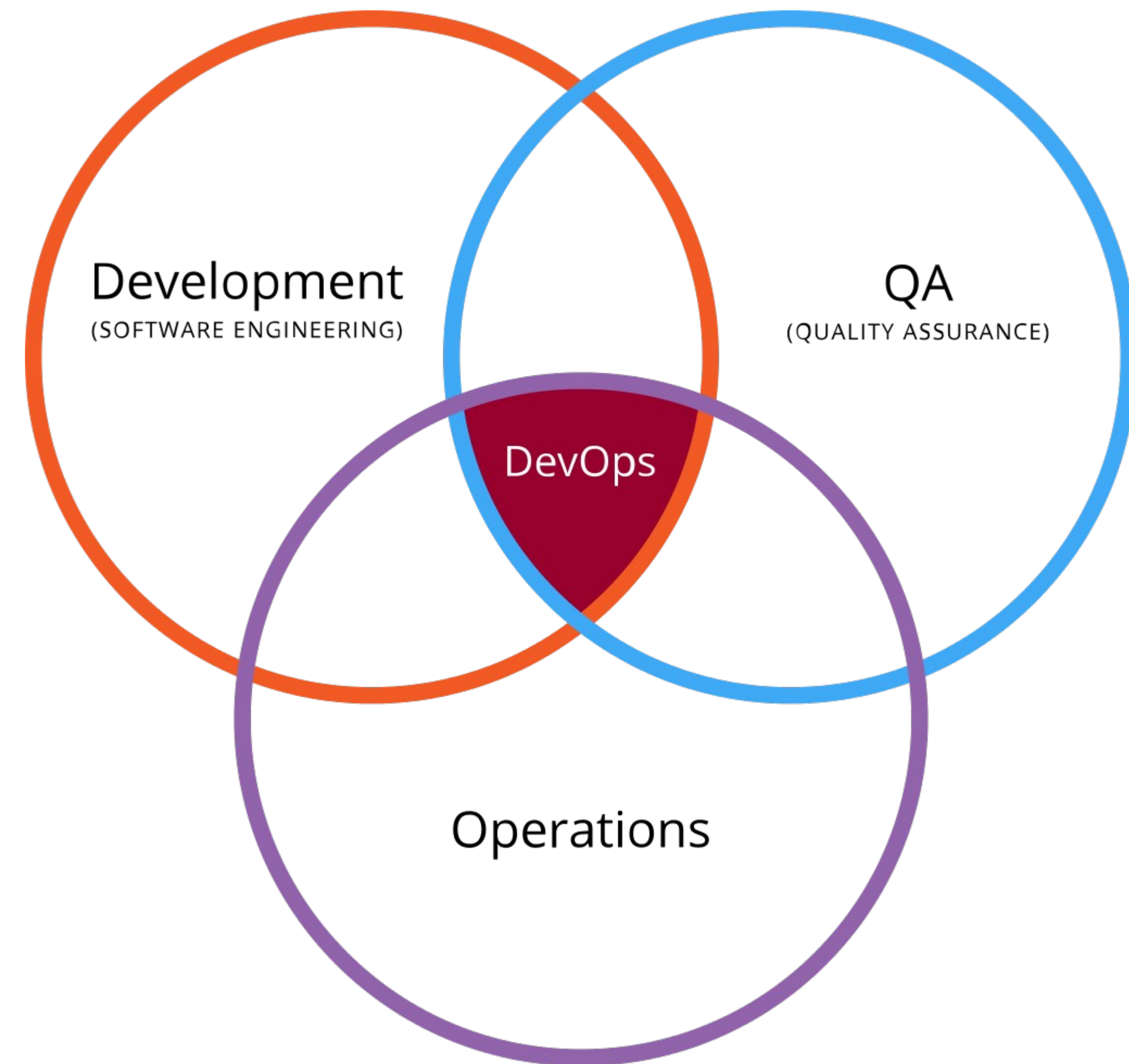
DevOps

- Clipped compound of
 - Development
 - Operations
- No unique definition

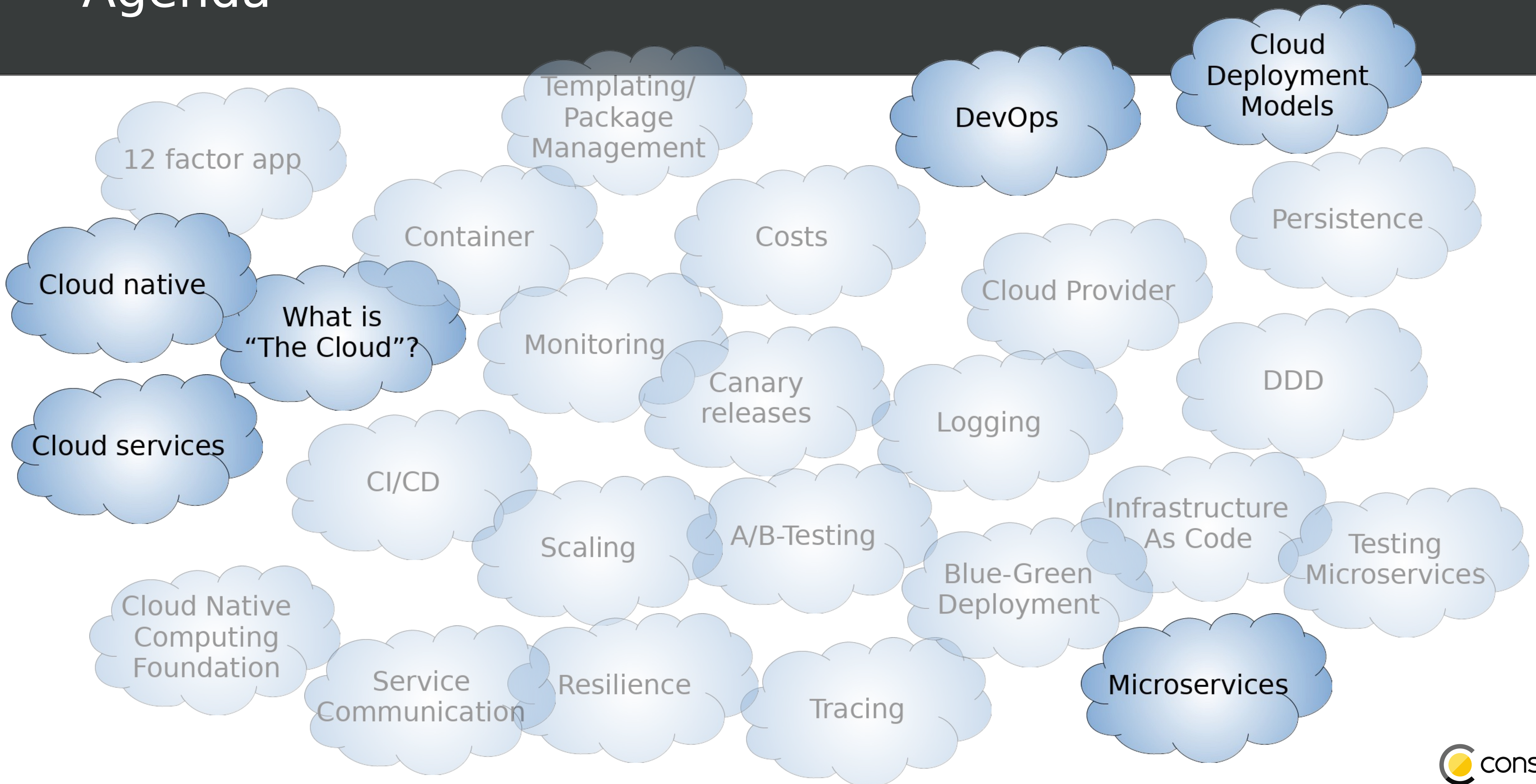


DevOps

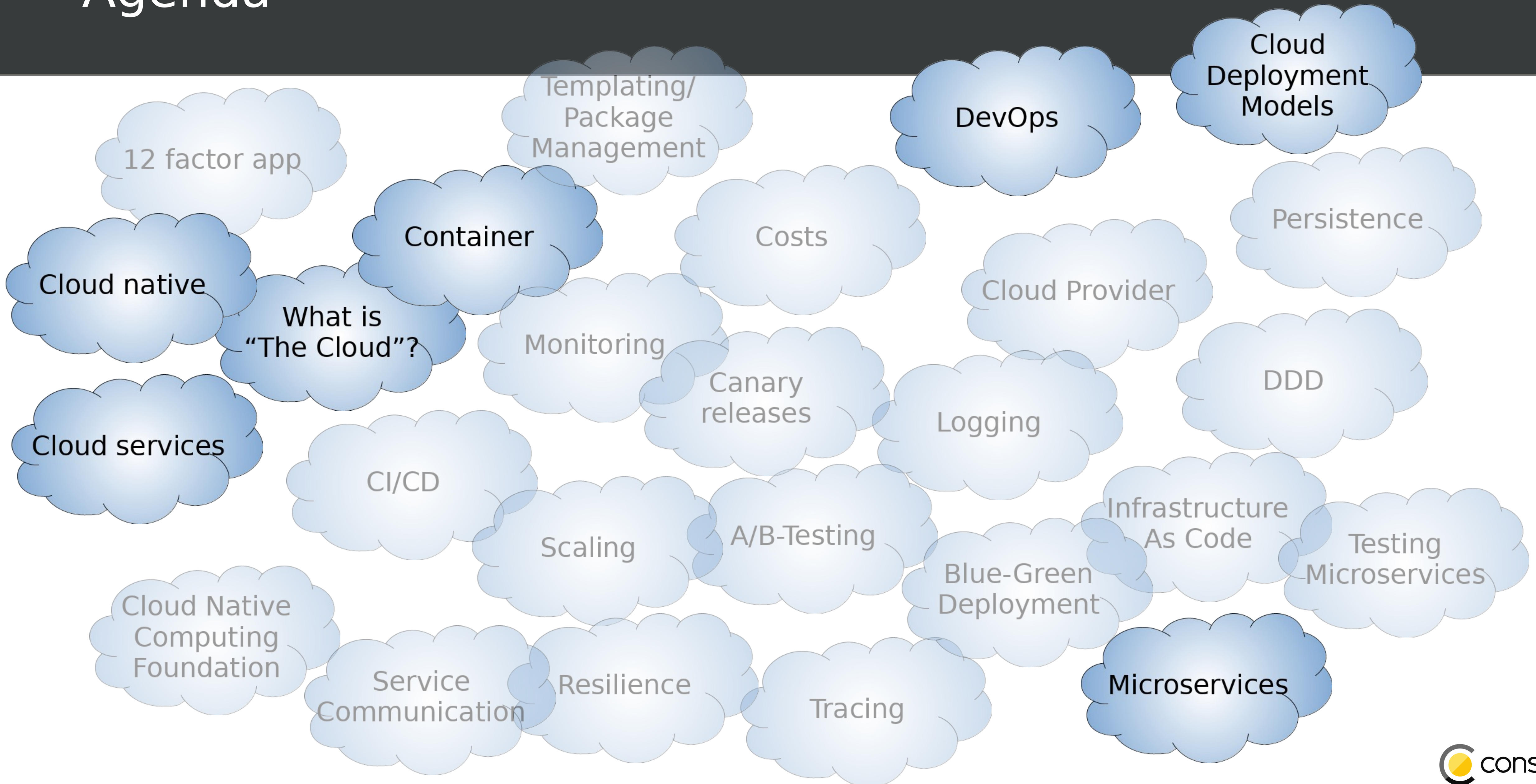
- One common idea:
 - Shorten development life cycle
 - Let's work together
 - Build cross functional Teams
- Ideal for microservices



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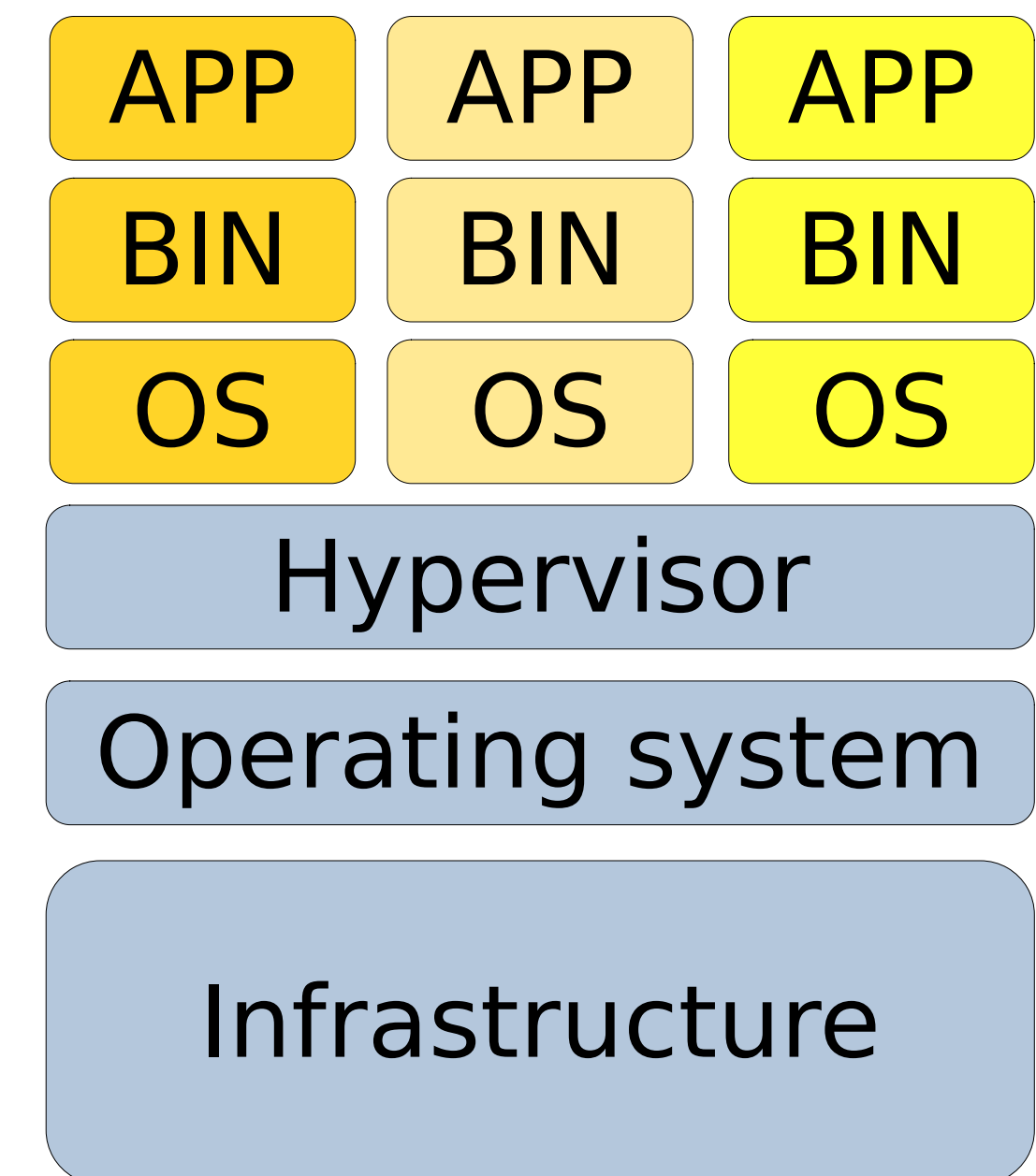
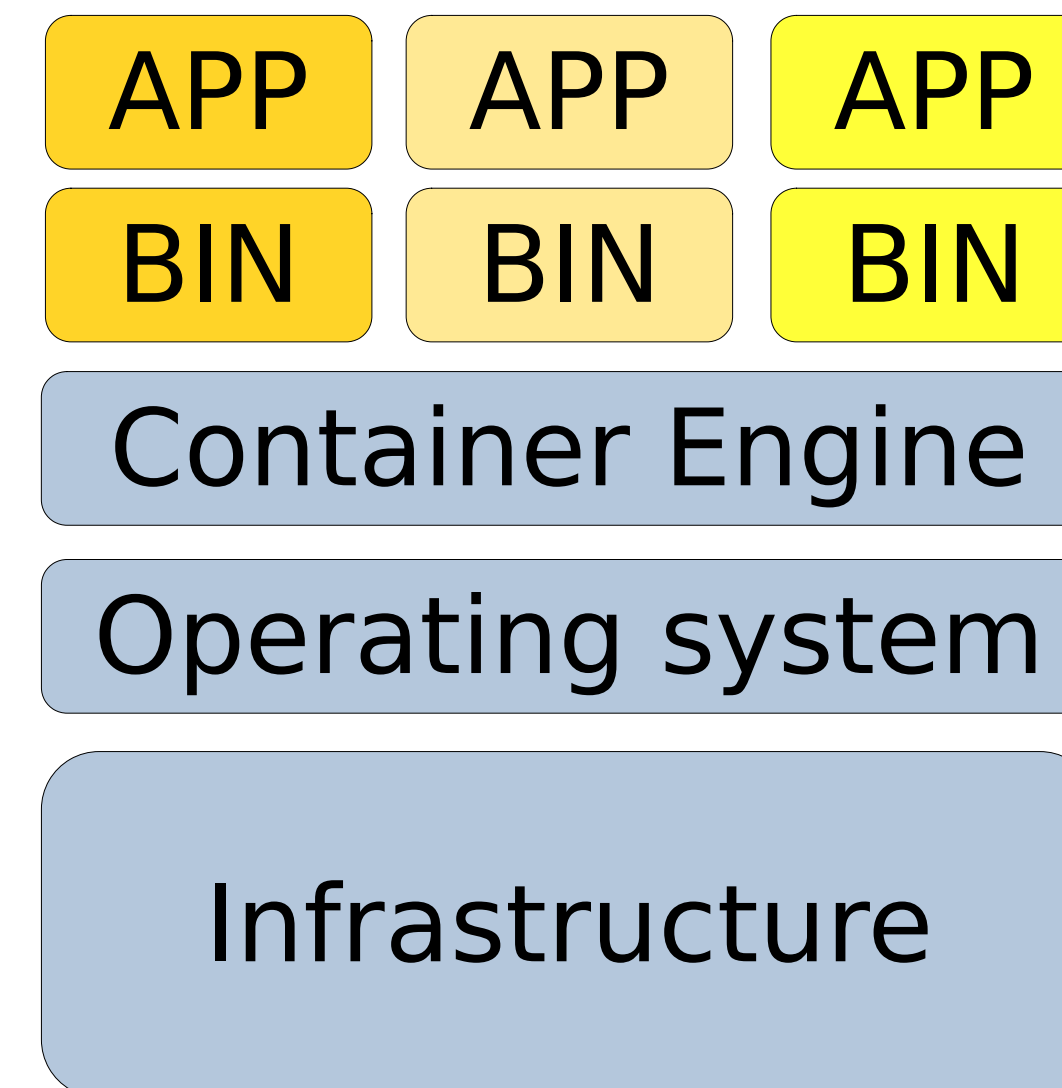


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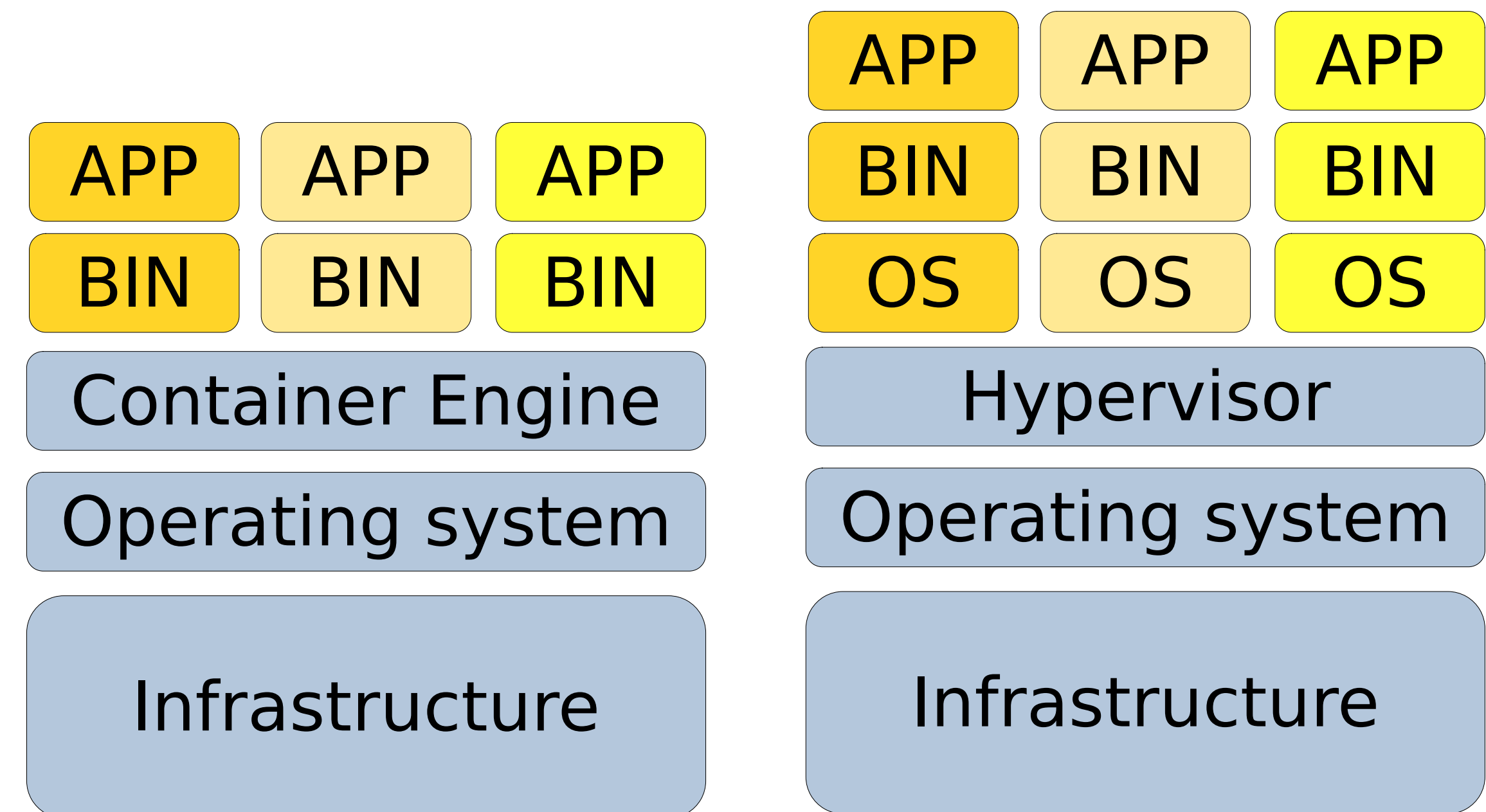
Container

- Virtualization on operating system level
- Separates user level from kernel level
- Allows multiple user level environments
- Different from virtual machines (!)

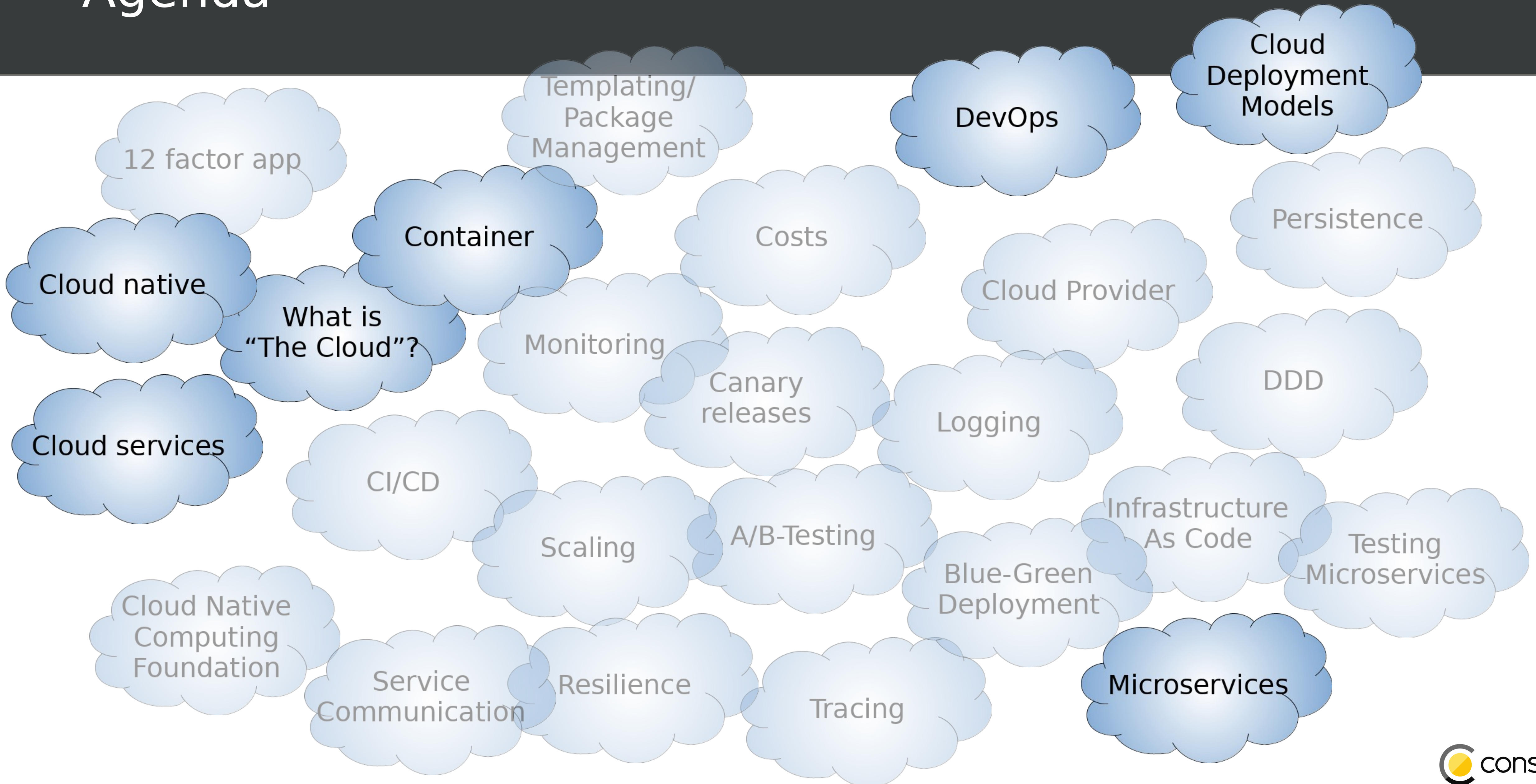


Container

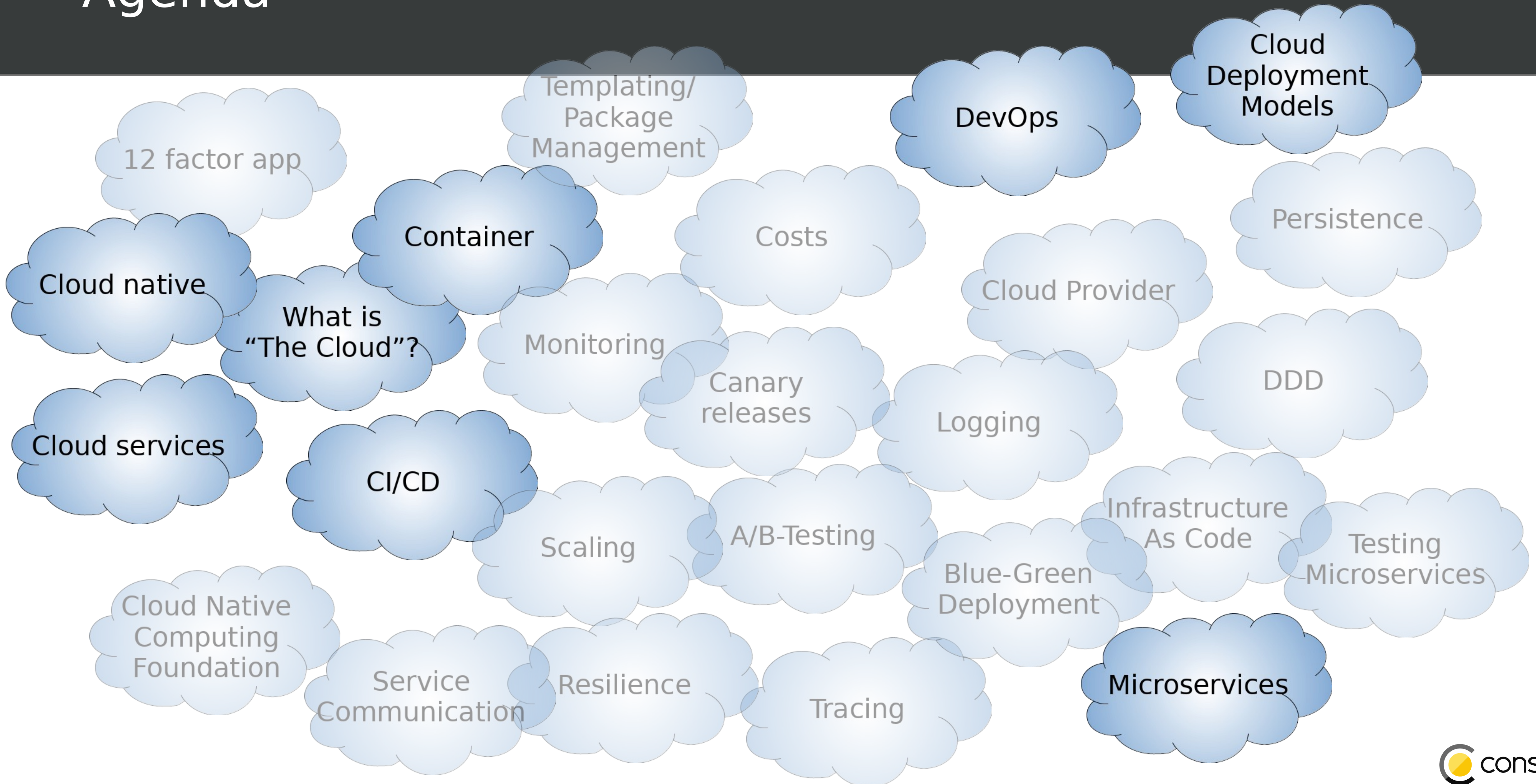
- Famous implementation: Docker
- But there are others:
 - rkt
 - LXD
 - chroot



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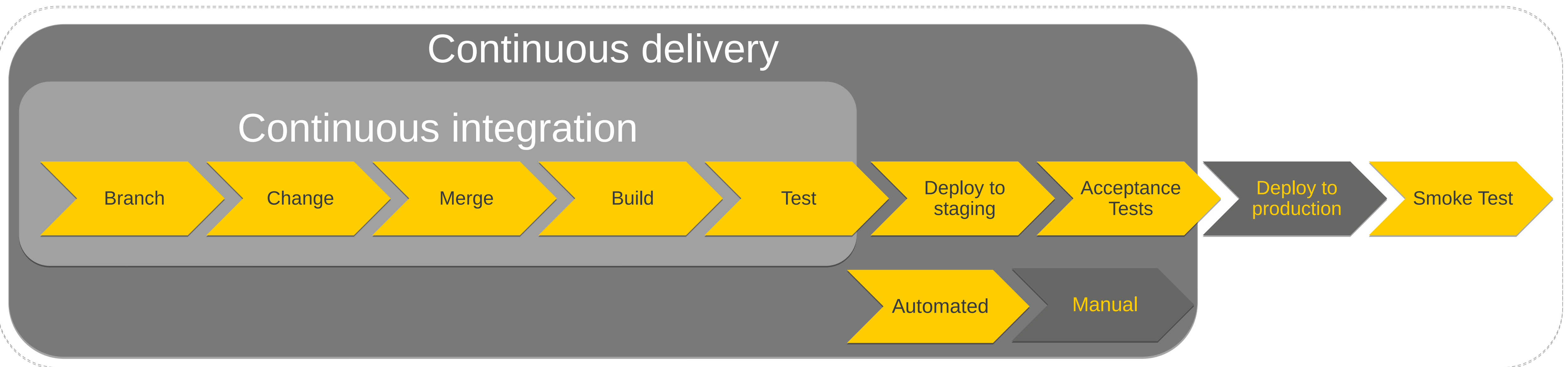


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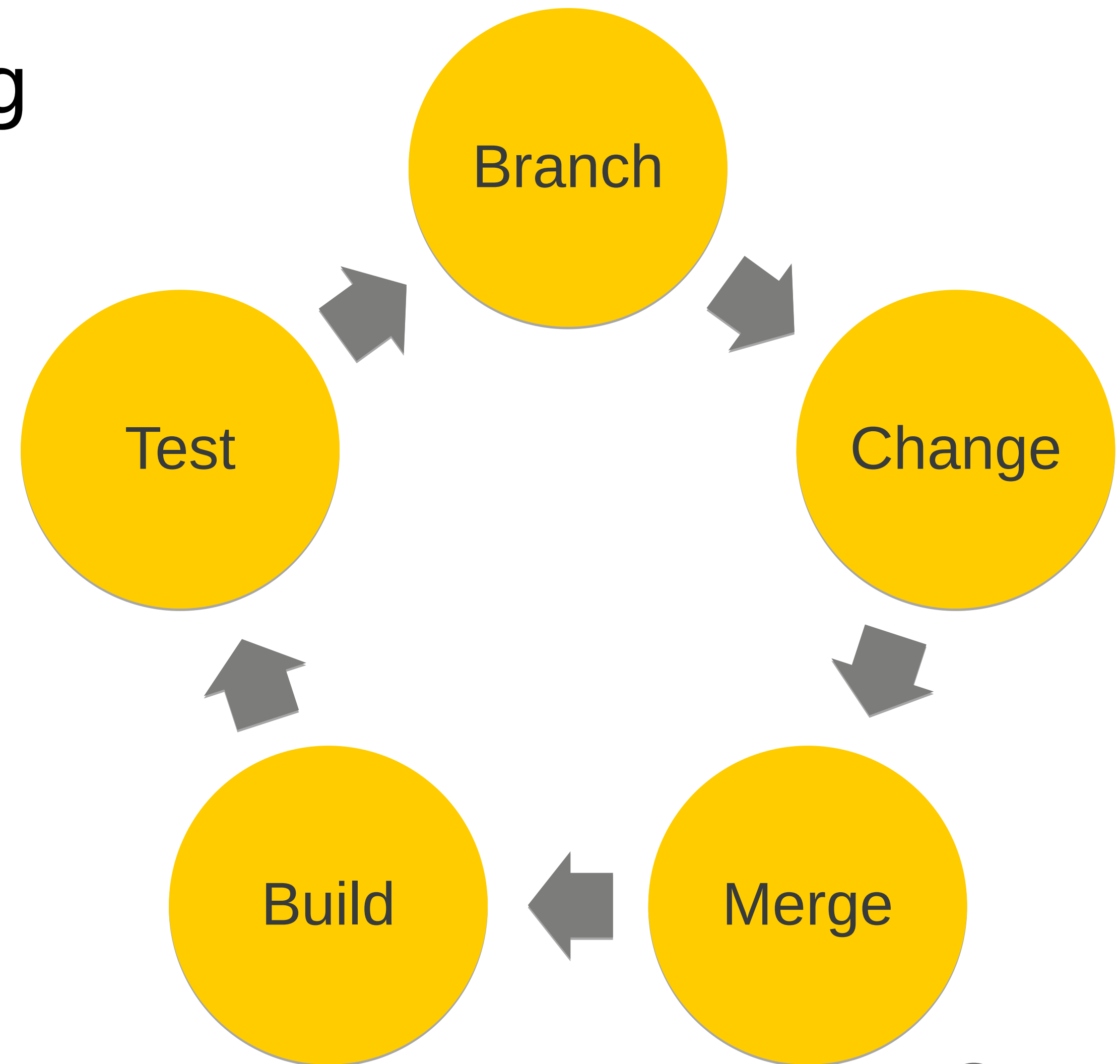
CI/CD

- Consists of:
 - Continuous integration
 - Continuous delivery



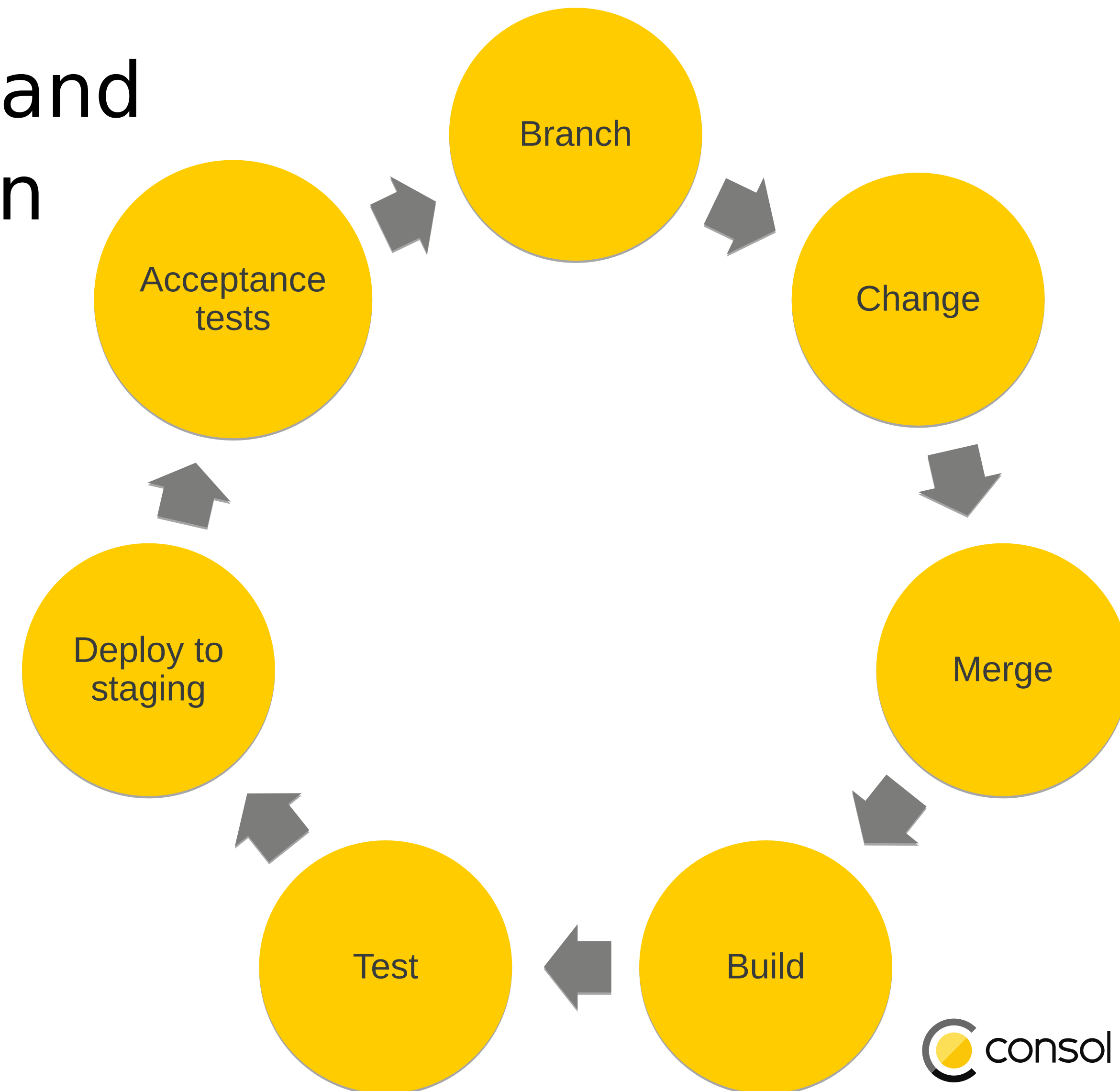
CI/CD – CI

- Born from extrem programming
- Merge code early and often
- Build your code automatically
- Test your code automatically
- Goals:
 - Early feedback
 - Reduce merge conflicts



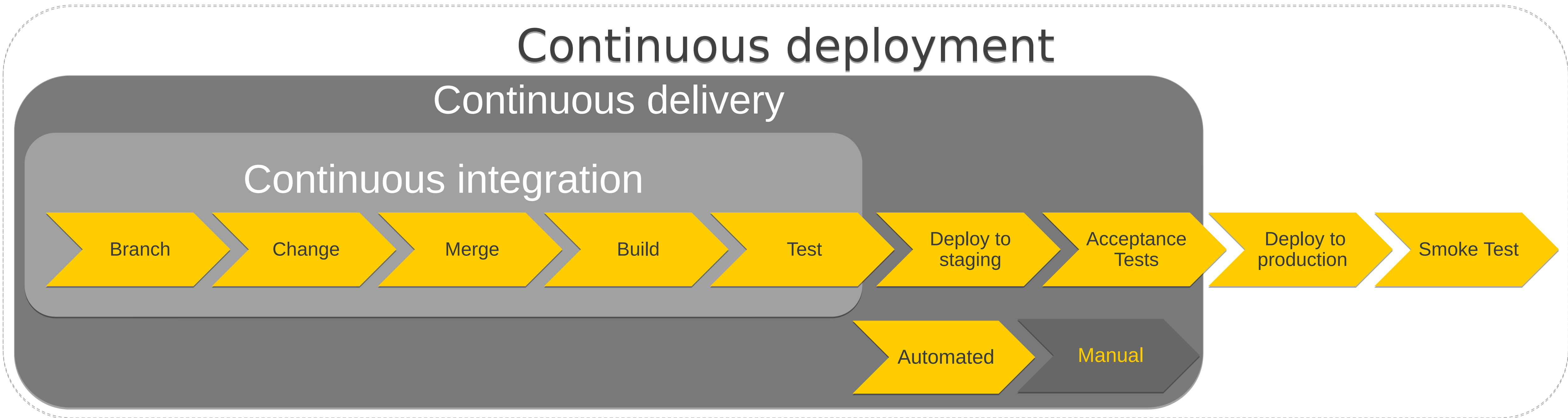
CI/CD – CD

- Release your software on demand
- Extends Continuous integration
- Deploying to a staging env
- Performing acceptance tests

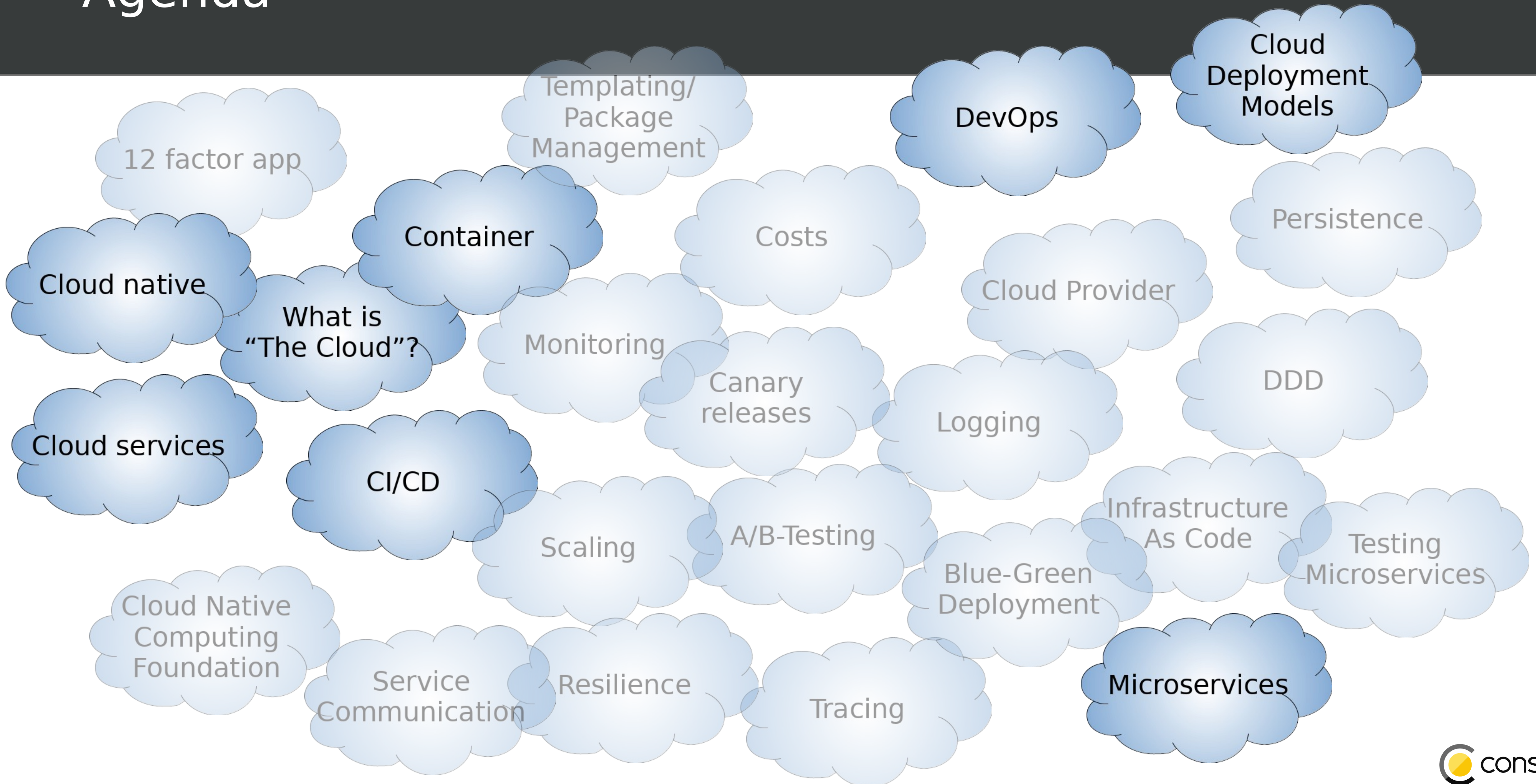


CI/CD – CD++

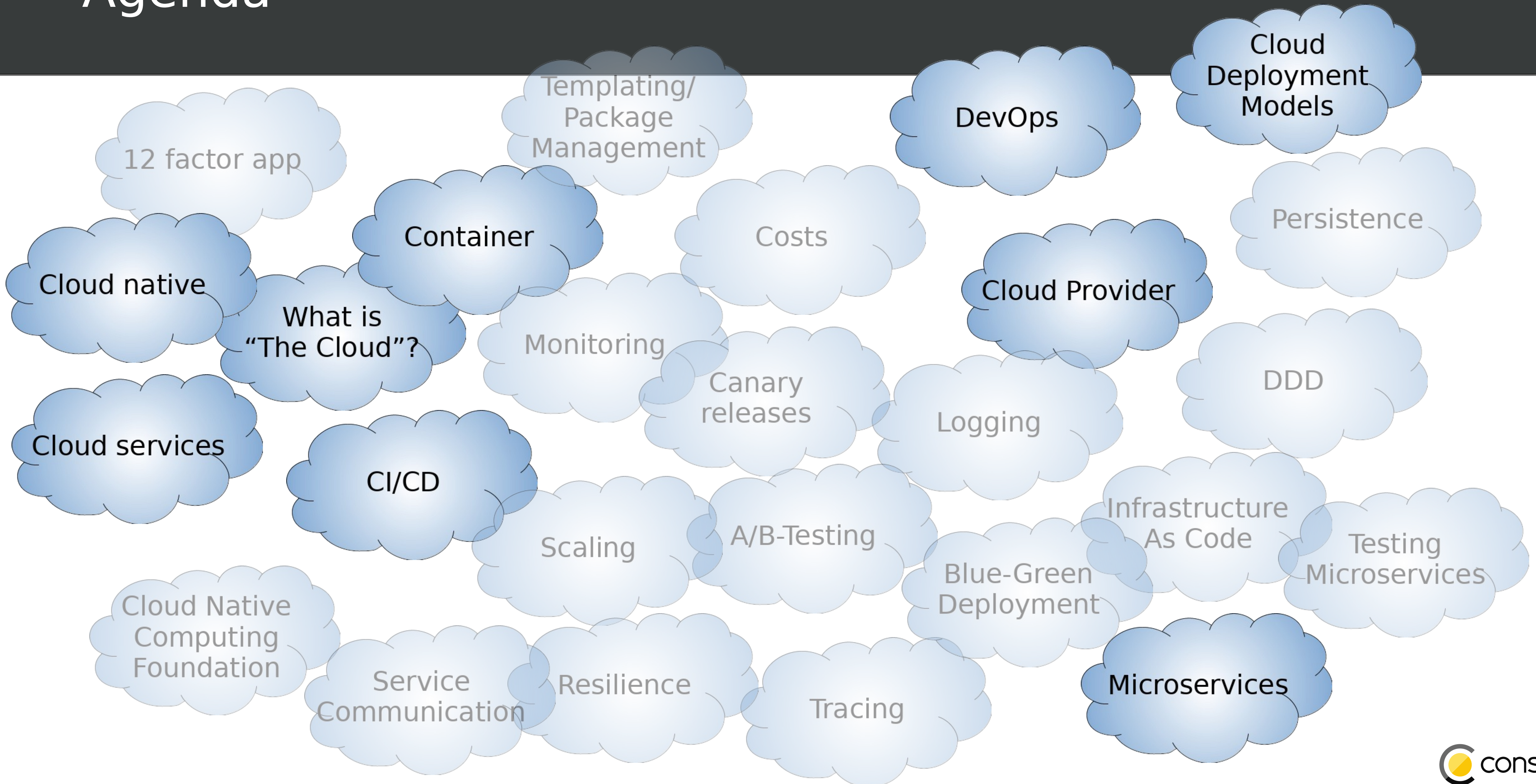
- Continuous ~~delivery~~ deployment



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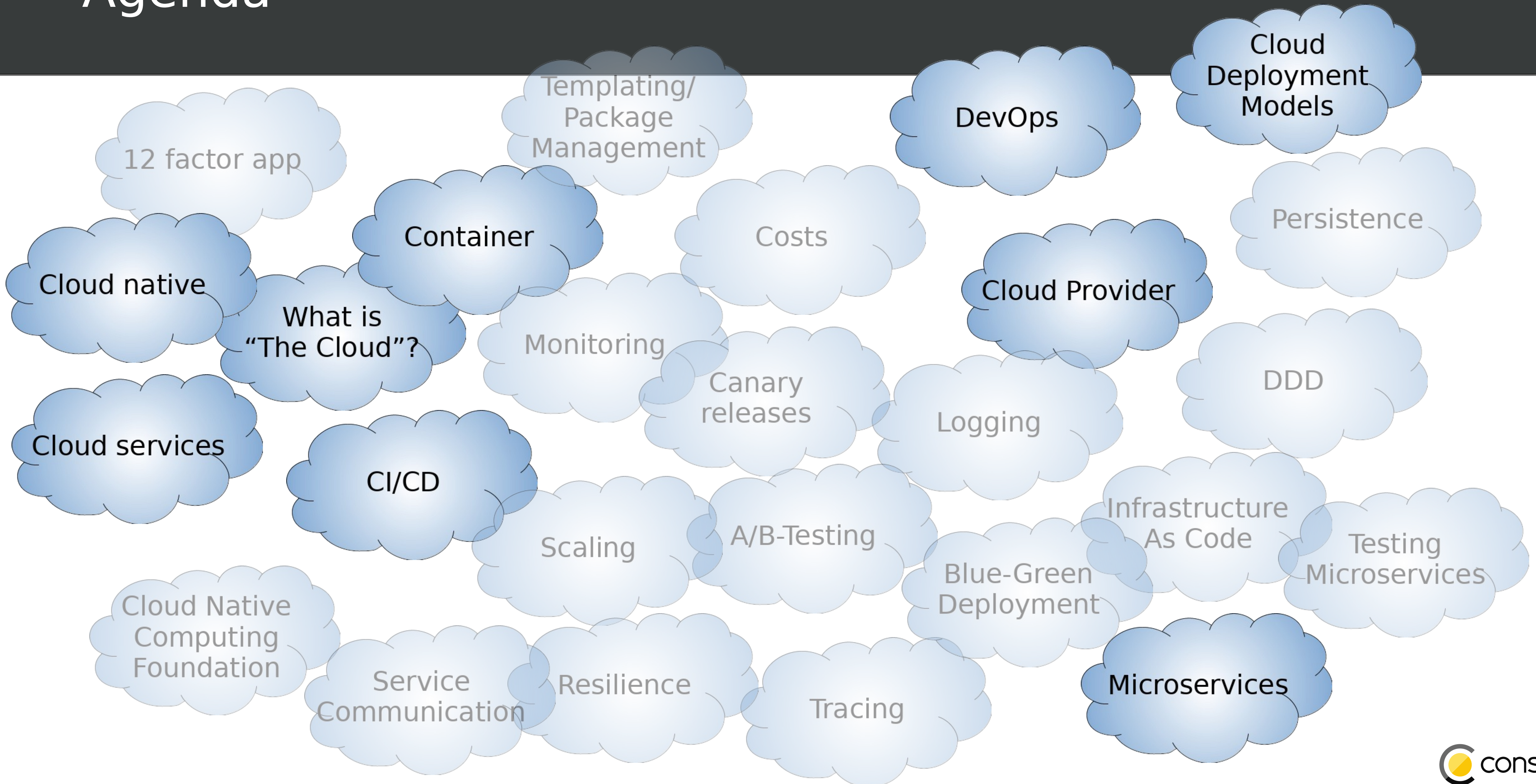
Cloud provider



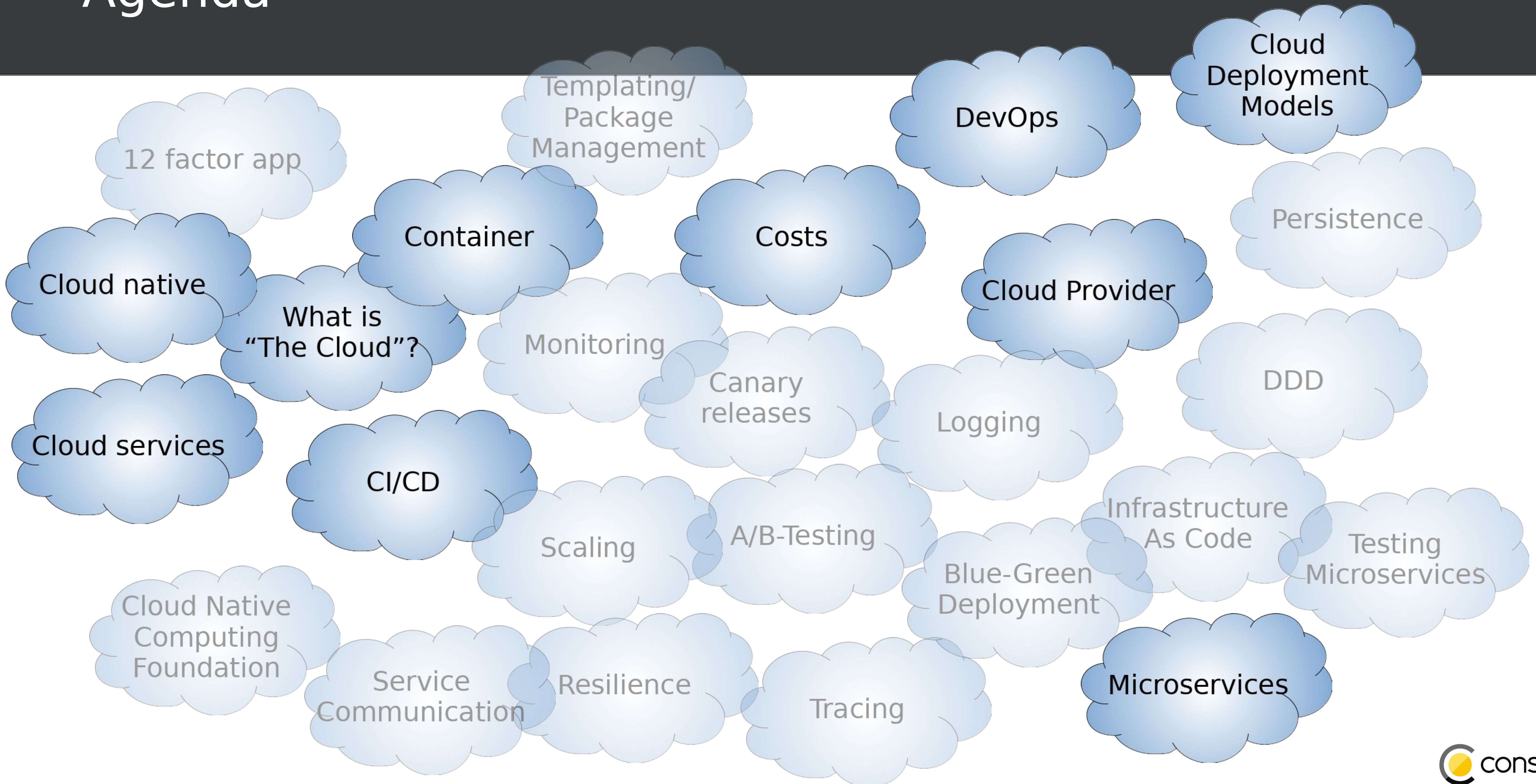
Google Cloud Platform



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Costs

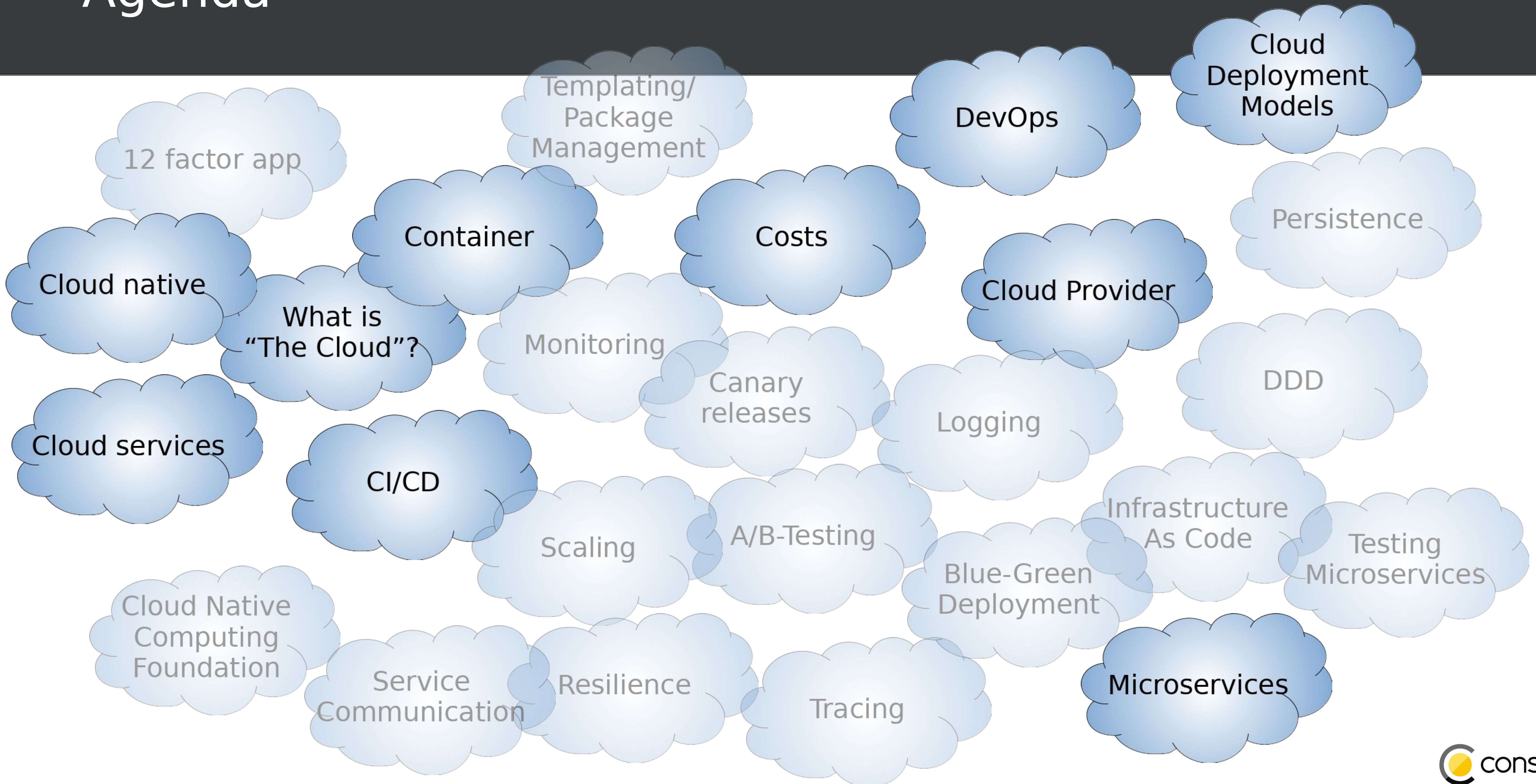
- Different models
- Depends on the use case
- Depends on the software
- If you do it right you can save a lot of money



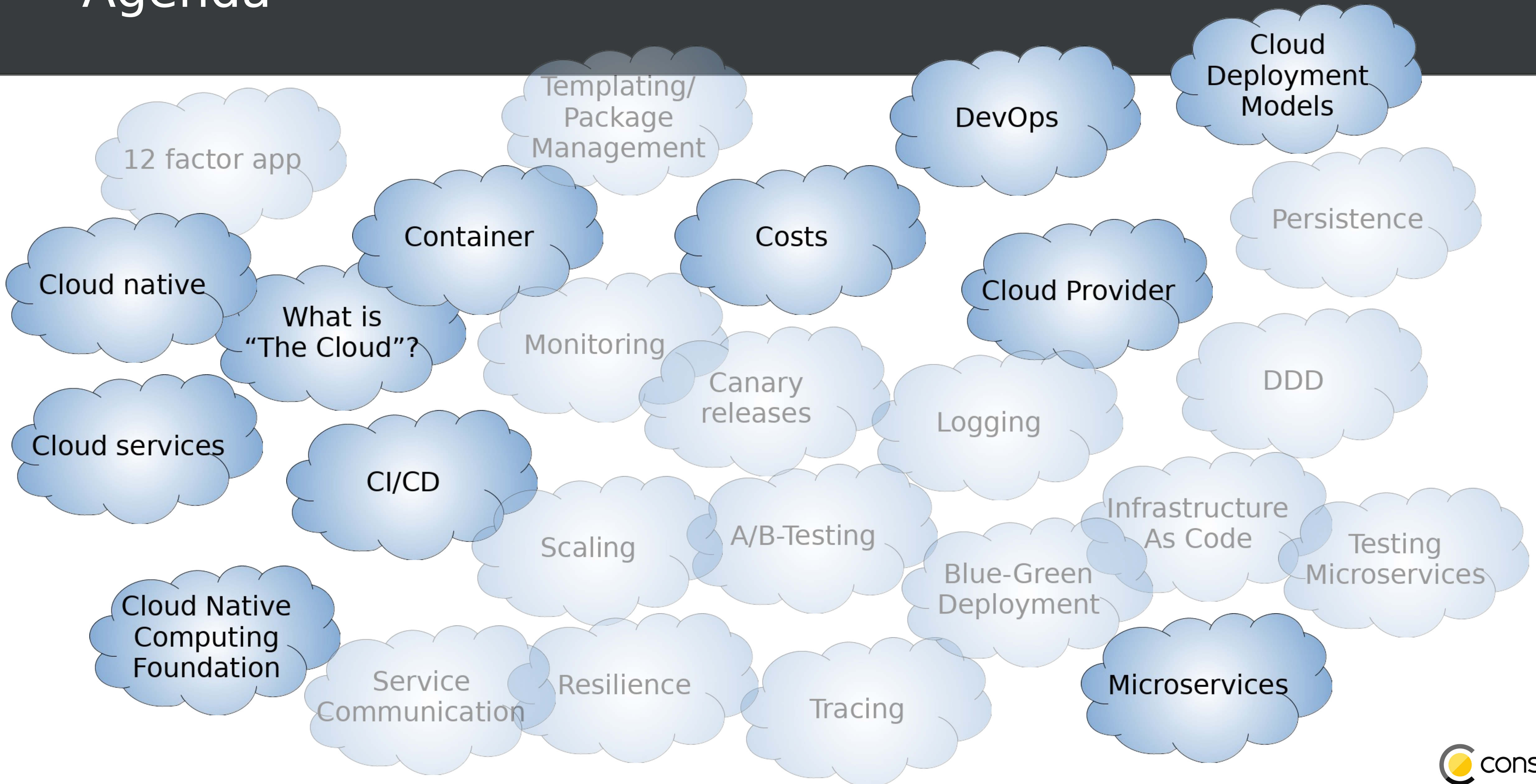
Google Cloud Platform



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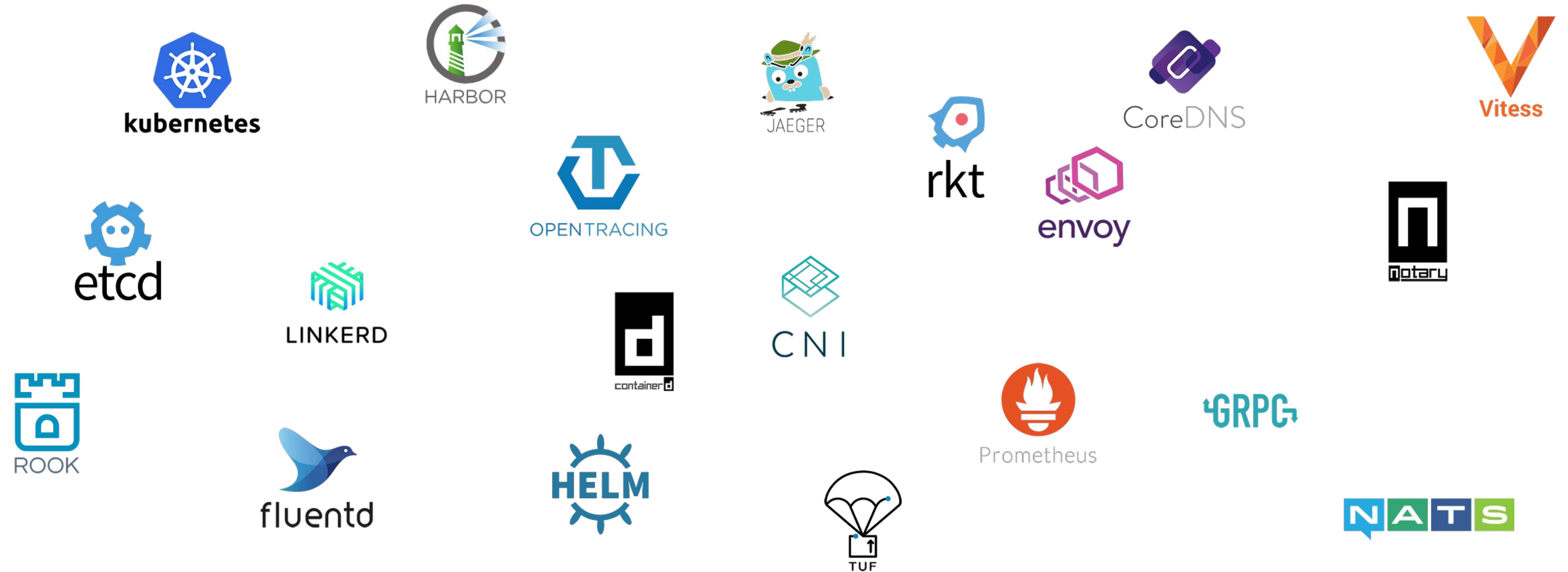


Cloud native computing foundation

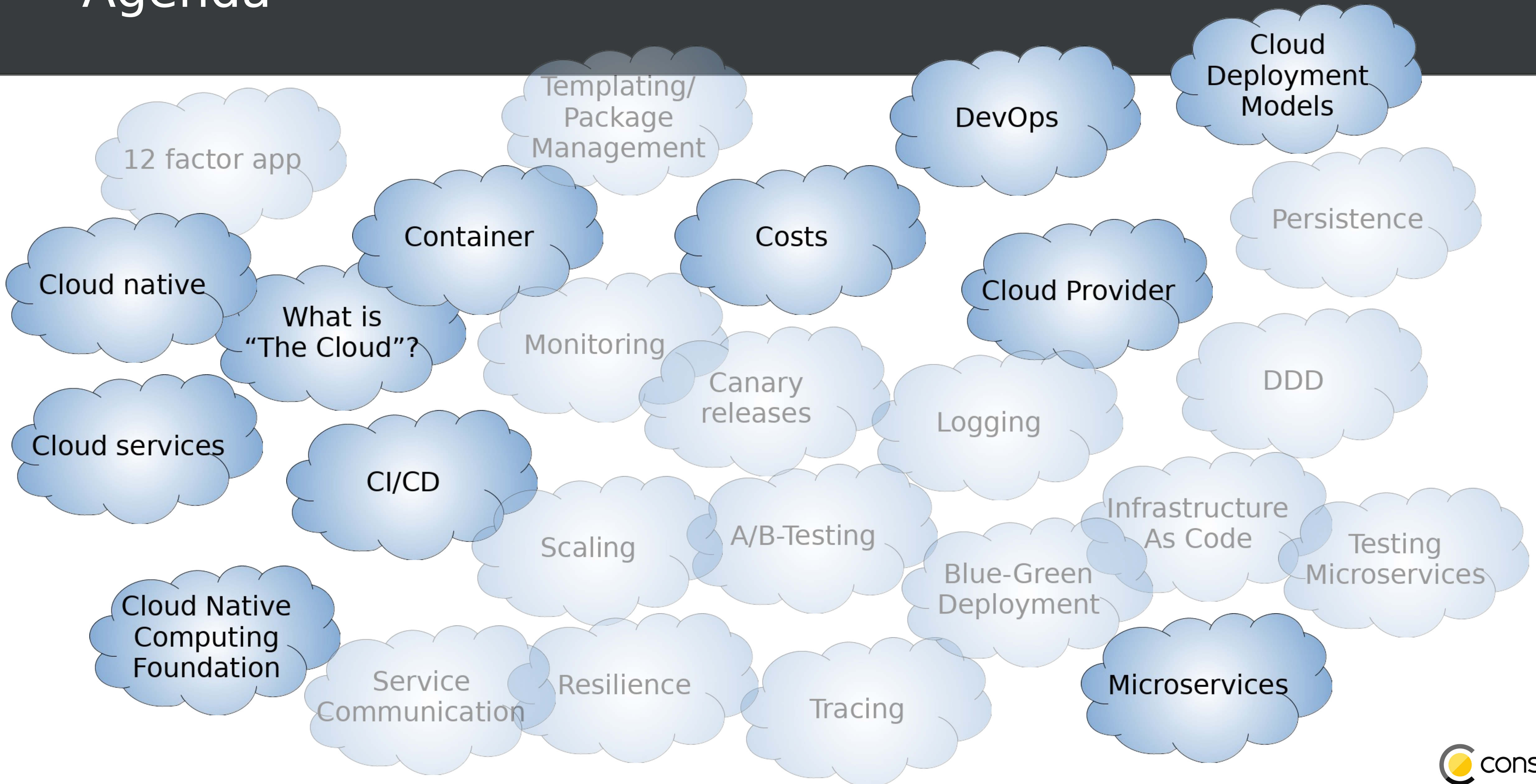
- Founded 2015
- Kubernetes as base technology
- cncf.io
- Goals:
 - Bring sustainability to cloud computing
 - Create a rich and breathing ecosystem
 - Focus on open source and vendor neutrality
- Definitely worth looking at



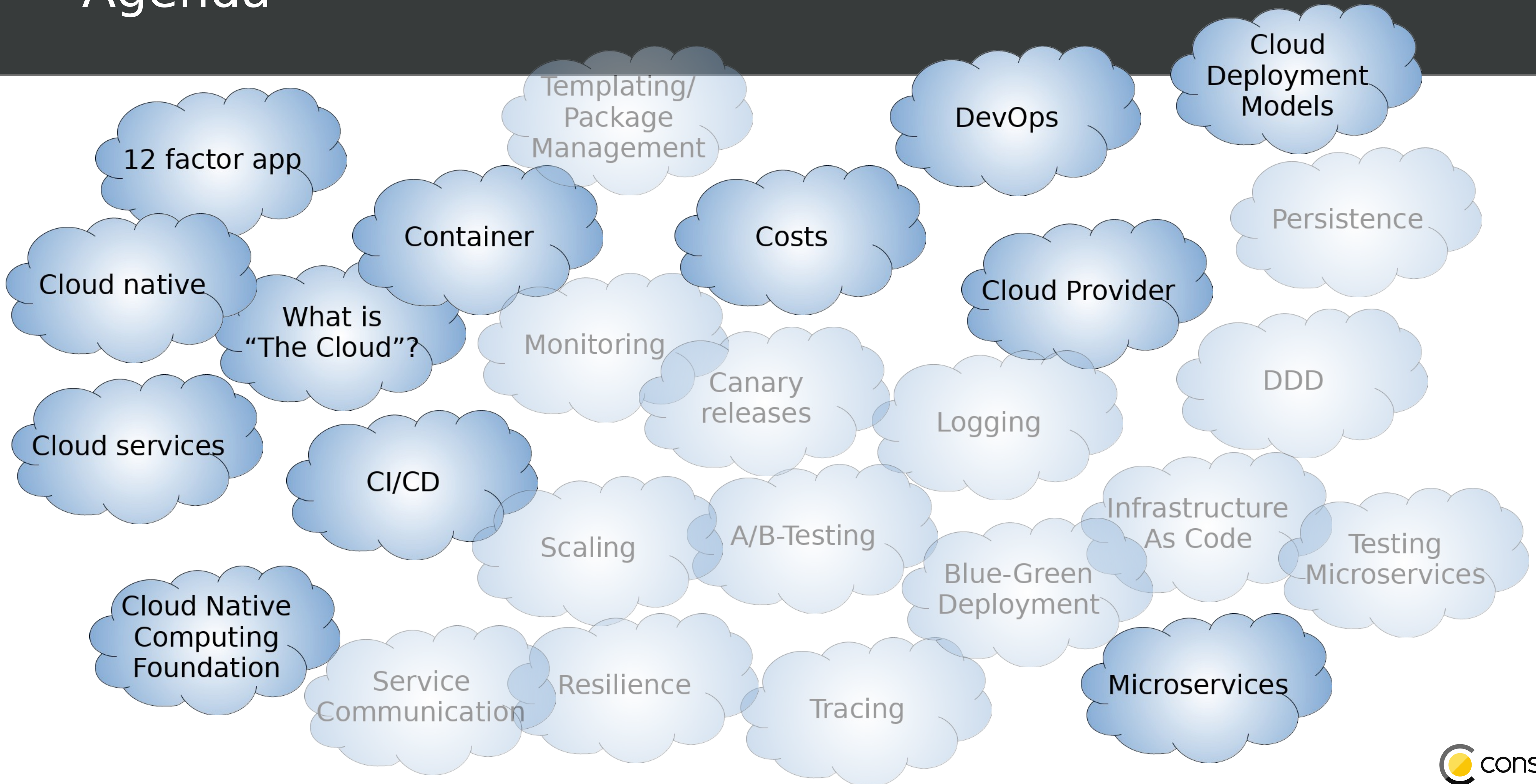
Cloud native computing foundation



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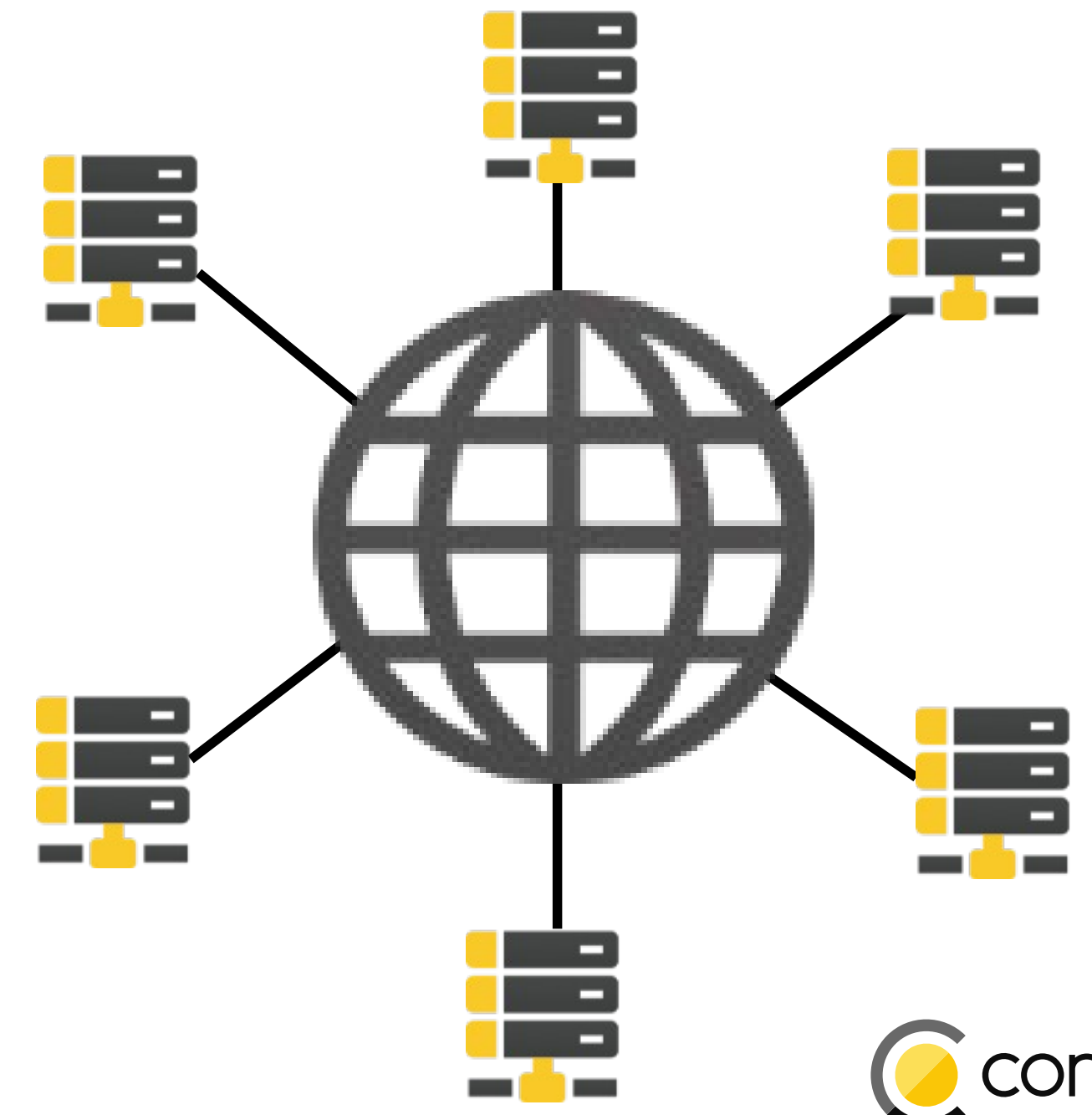


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12 factor app

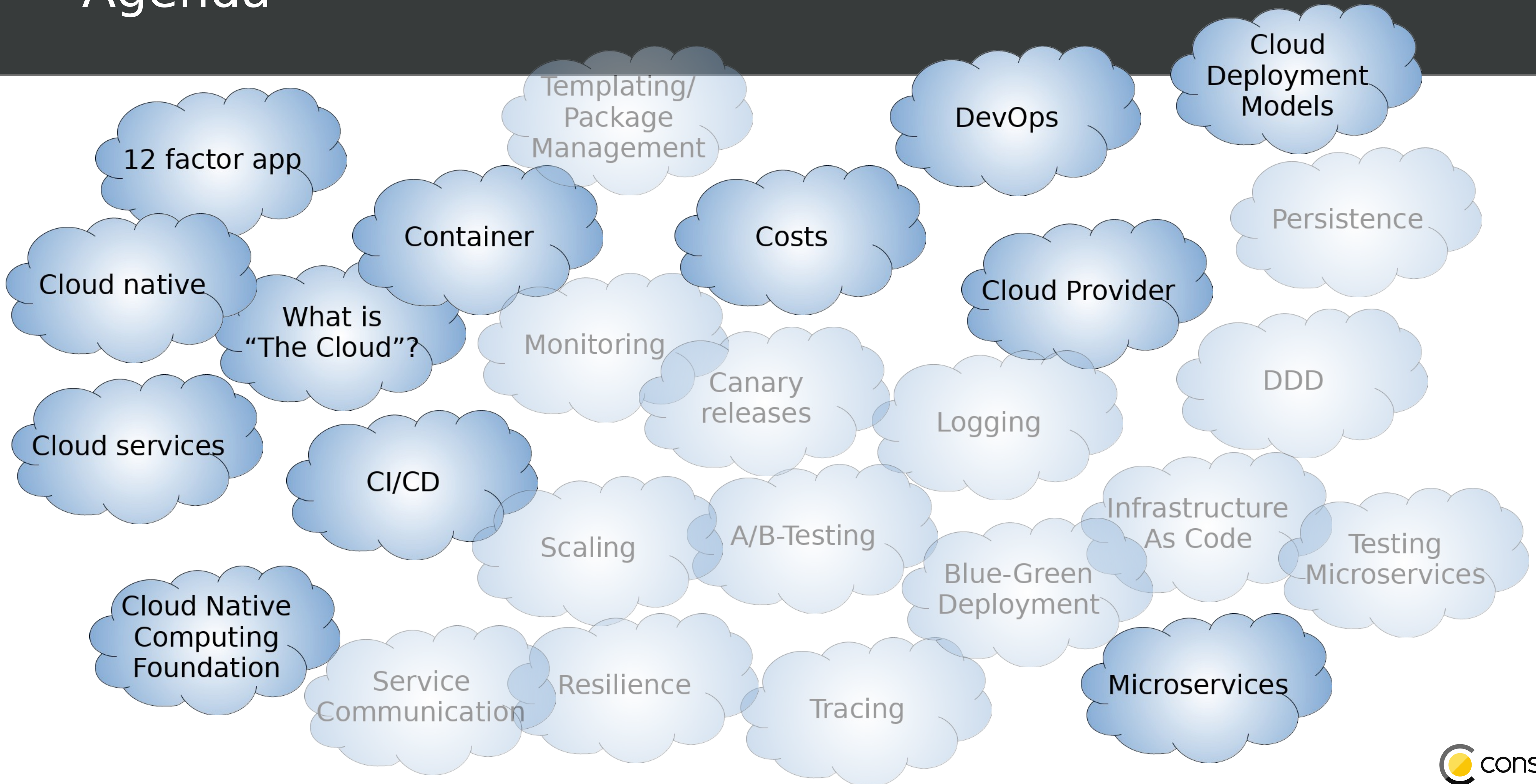
- 12factor.net
- Methodology for building SaaS apps
- IMHO: Recommendable in general
- Focus on:
 - Leveraging cloud platforms
 - Maximum portability
 - Supporting CI/CD
 - Easy scaling



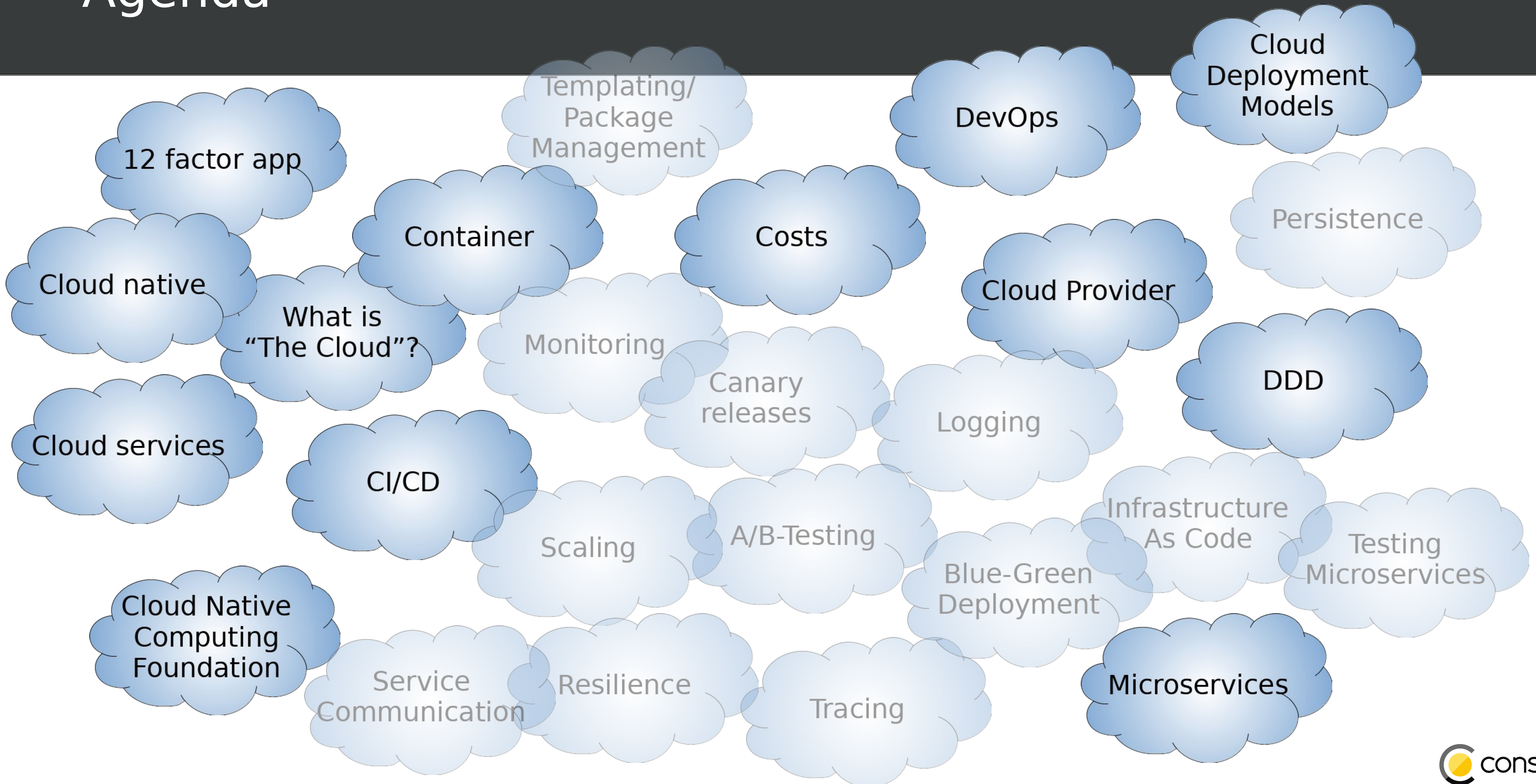
12 factor app

- 1) Codebase
- 2) Dependencies
- 3) Configuration
- 4) Backing services
- 5) Build, release run
- 6) Processes
- 7) Port binding
- 8) Concurrency
- 9) Disposability
- 10) Dev/Prod parity
- 11) Logs
- 12) Admin processes

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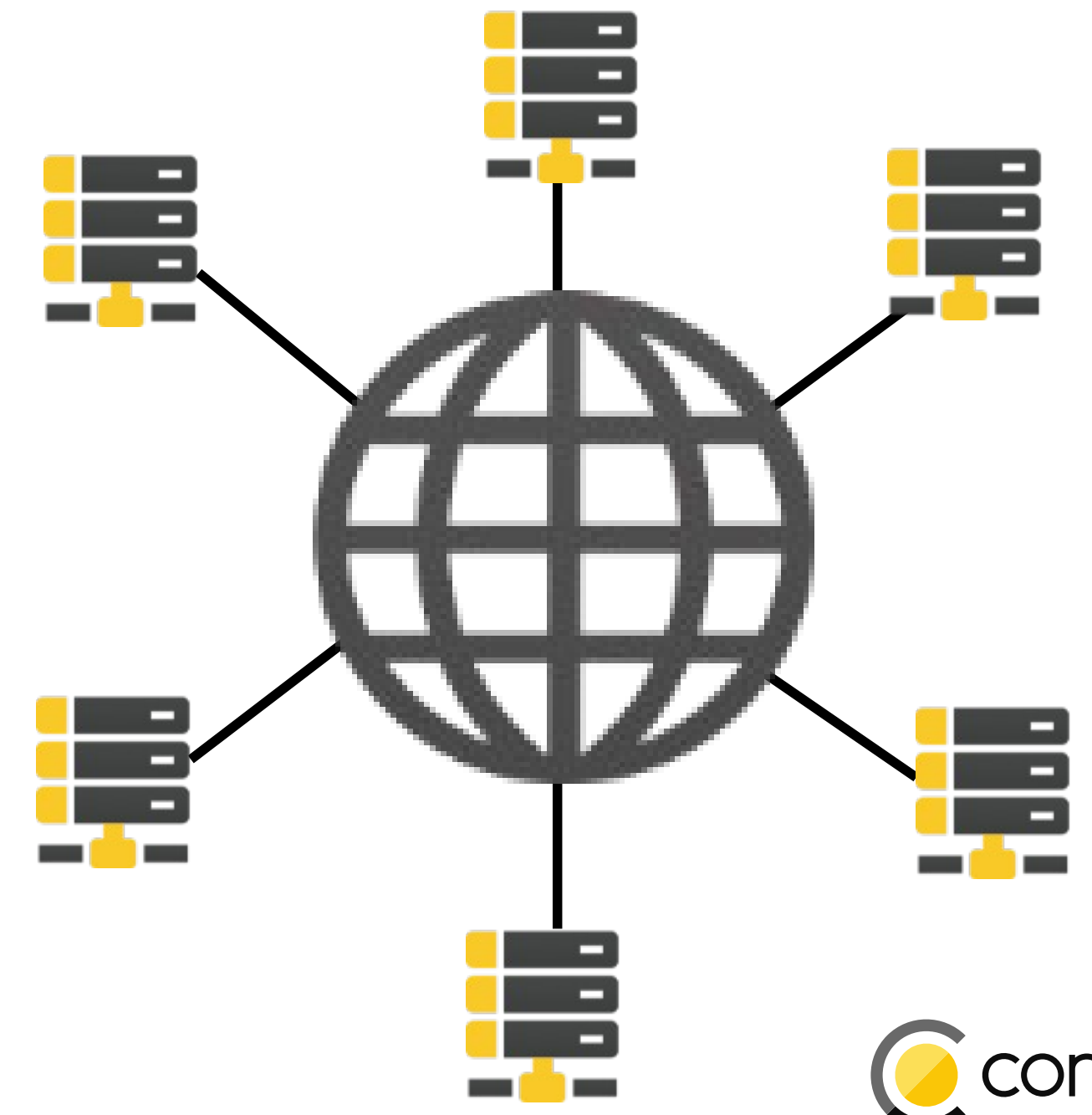


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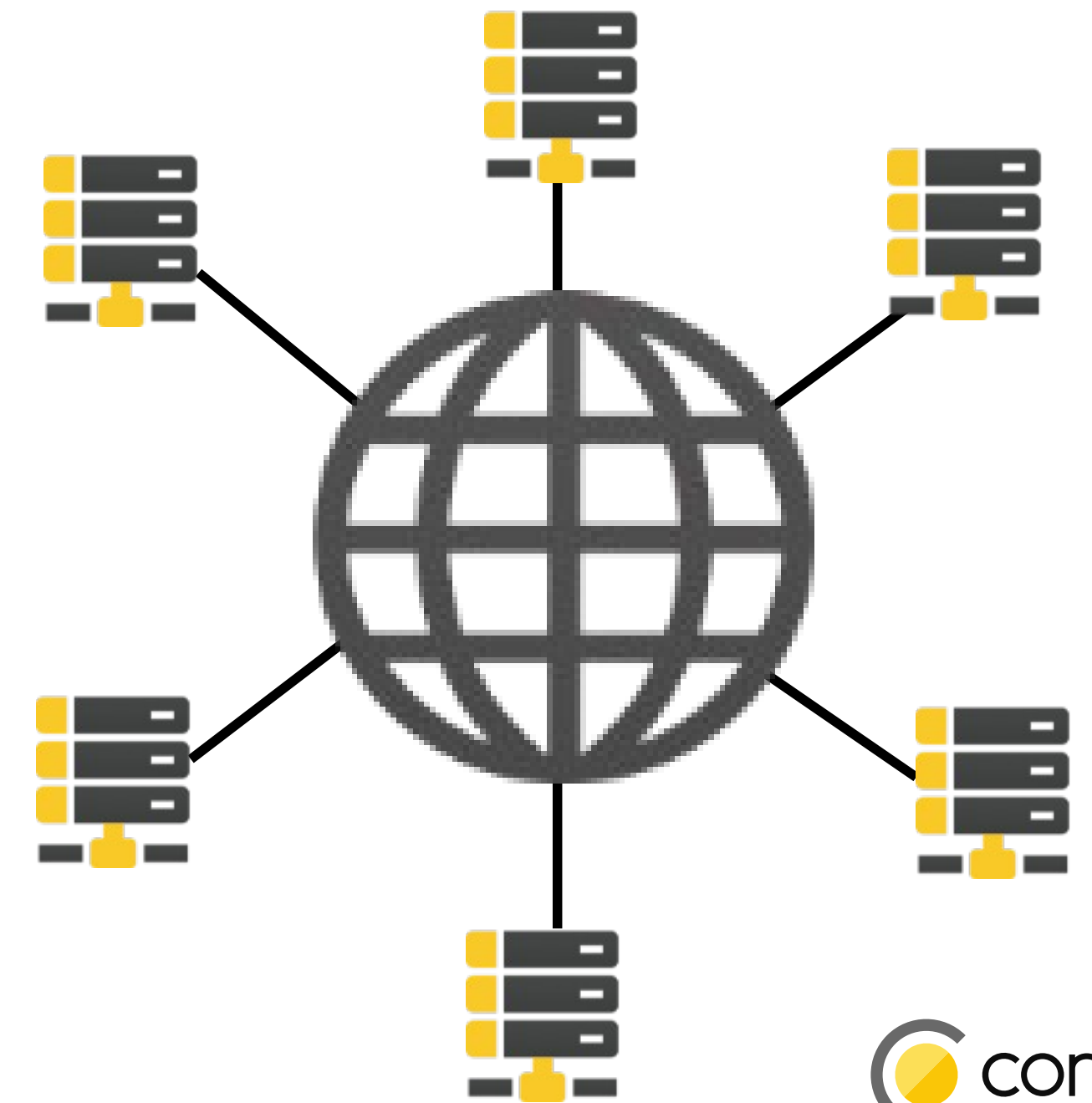
DDD - Domain driven design

- Eric Evans – Domain driven design
- Is a software development mindset
- Create and maintain large and complex software systems
- Domain experts + Software developers

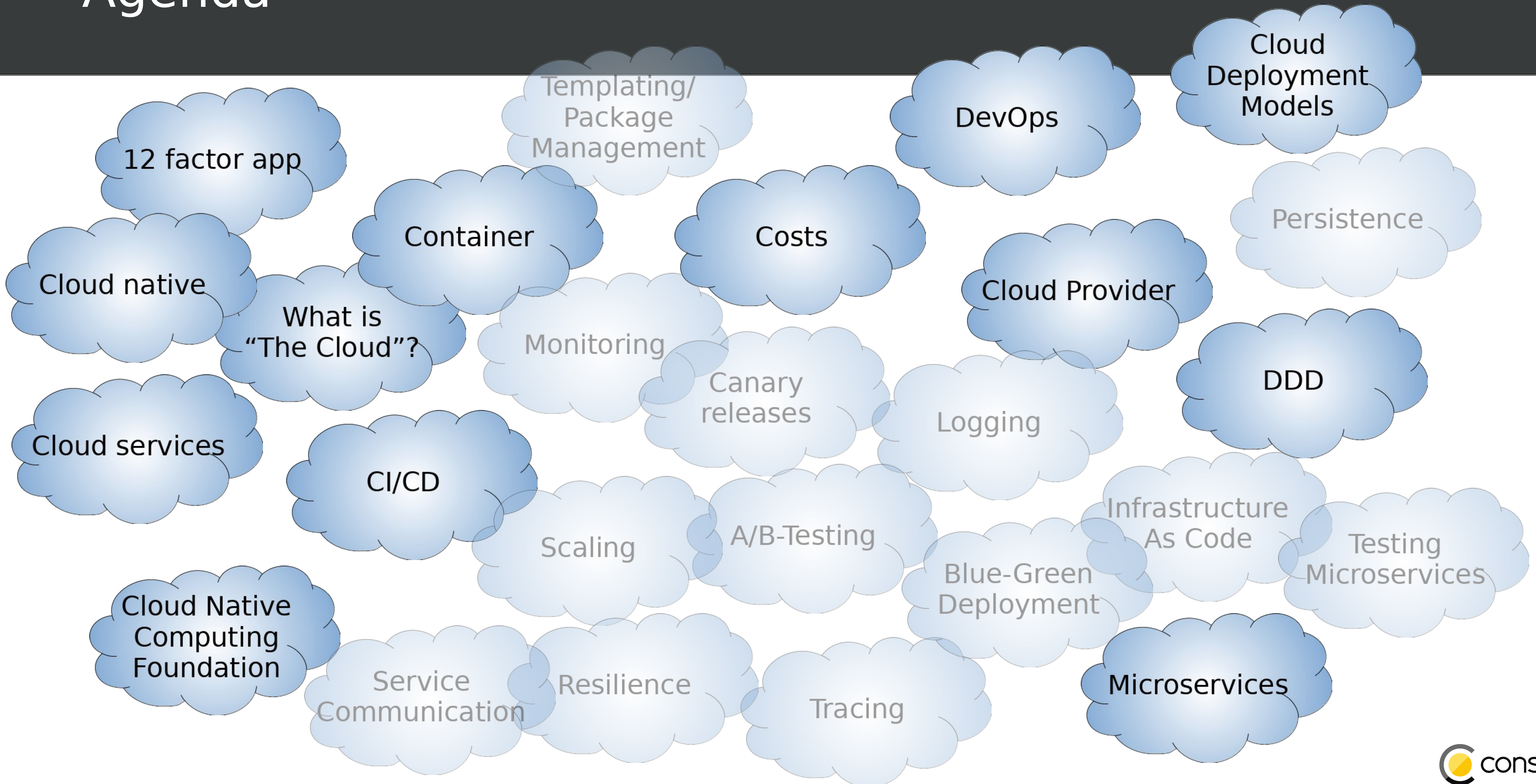


DDD - Domain driven design

- Assumption: Software is focused on domain logic
- Ideas:
 - Create a domain model
 - Create bounded contexts
 - Create a ubiquitous language
 - Link Contexts in a context map
 - Build software based on that knowledge



Agenda





Questions?



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Thank you!

Icons

