

Welcome to the

2017



Global **Azure**
BOOTCAMP

Israel

Azure Service Fabric

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CodeValue



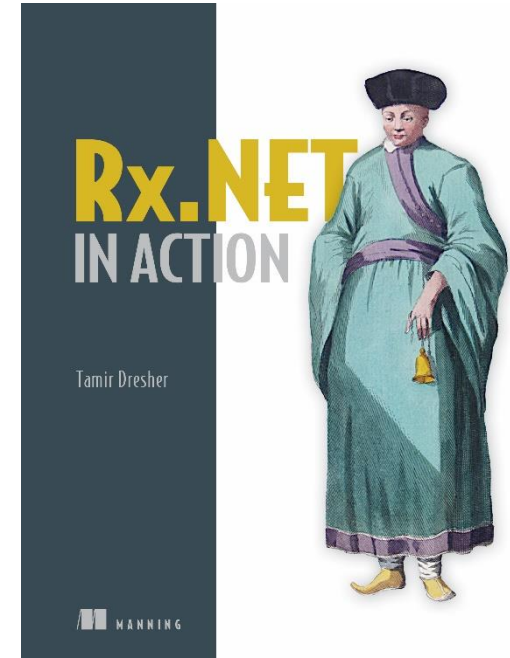
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- Co-Founder of Azure Israel Meetup

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Time to get going!
Have a GREAT Azure day!

Topics

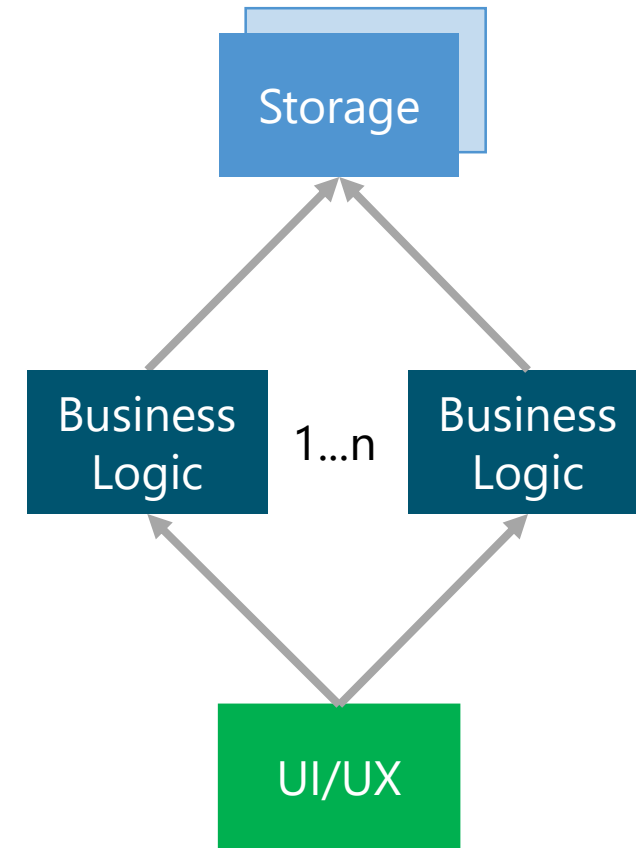
Introducing Microservices & Azure Service Fabric
Developing Service Fabric Applications
Service Fabric Concepts
Deployments & Upgrades

Introducing Microservices & Azure Service Fabric

The Monolith

- Large self-contained application
- Deployed and scaled as a group
- Storage is often a single store
- Address the entire set of application needs

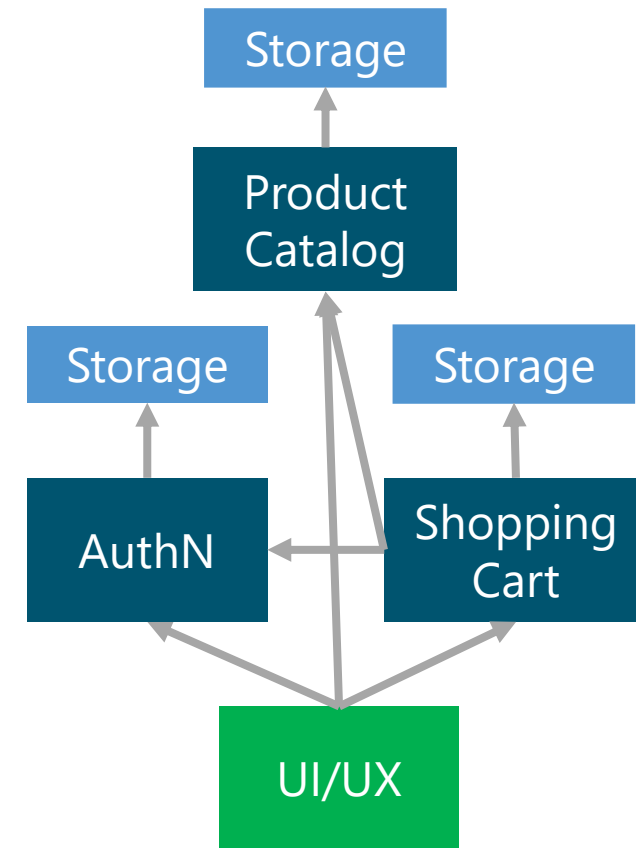
Monolithic Architecture



Microservices Architecture

- An evolution of Service Oriented Architecture
 - Create a system as a suite of small, independently deployable services
 - Services communicate across lightweight protocols
- Considerations
 - Services can be scaled to meet their individual needs
 - Supports use of different technology stacks for different system parts
 - Process automation is important (DevOps)

Microservice Architecture

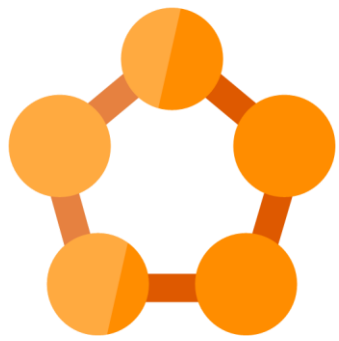


Microservices dilemmas

- Discovery
- Deployment
- Scaling
- Health monitoring
- Resource utilization
- State management

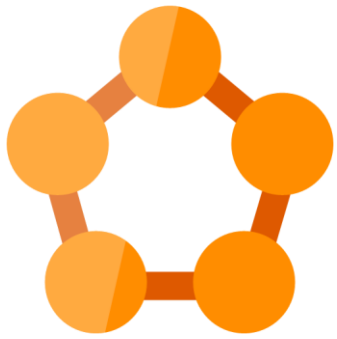


Orchestration



Azure Service Fabric

- Can be thought of as an orchestrator of services across a managed cluster of machines
- Good for microservices, but not only
- Can be run in Azure, on-premises, or in other clouds
- Proven platform used by several Microsoft Cloud services, including:
 - Azure SQL Database
 - Document DB
 - Cortana
 - Microsoft Power BI
 - Microsoft Intune
 - Azure Event Hubs
 - Azure IoT Hub
 - Skype for Business



Azure Service Fabric - Architecture

Reliable, Scalable Applications

Application Model

Declarative Application Description

Native and Managed APIs

Management Subsystem
Deployment,
Upgrade
and Monitoring

Communication Subsystem
Service discovery

Reliability Subsystem
Reliability, Availability,
Replication, Service
Orchestration

Hosting & Activation
Application Lifecycle

Testability Subsystem
Fault Inject,
Test in Production

Federation Subsystem

Federates a set of nodes to form a consistent scalable fabric

Transport Subsystem

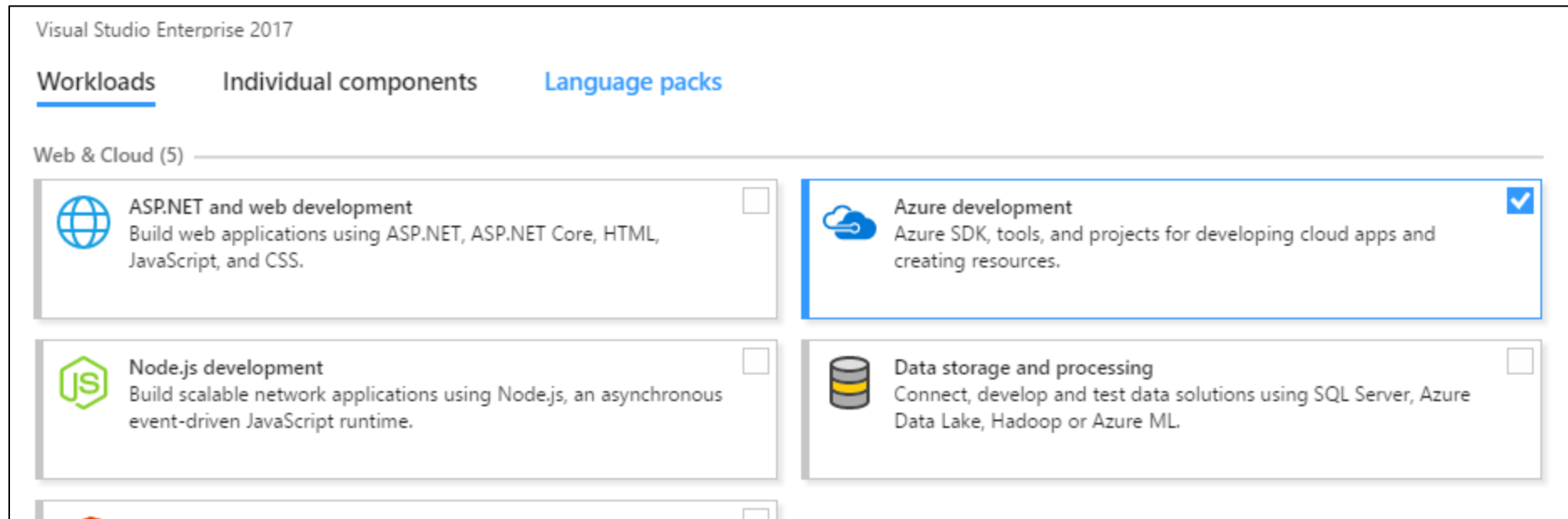
Secure point-to-point communication

Developing Service Fabric Applications

Windows Setup

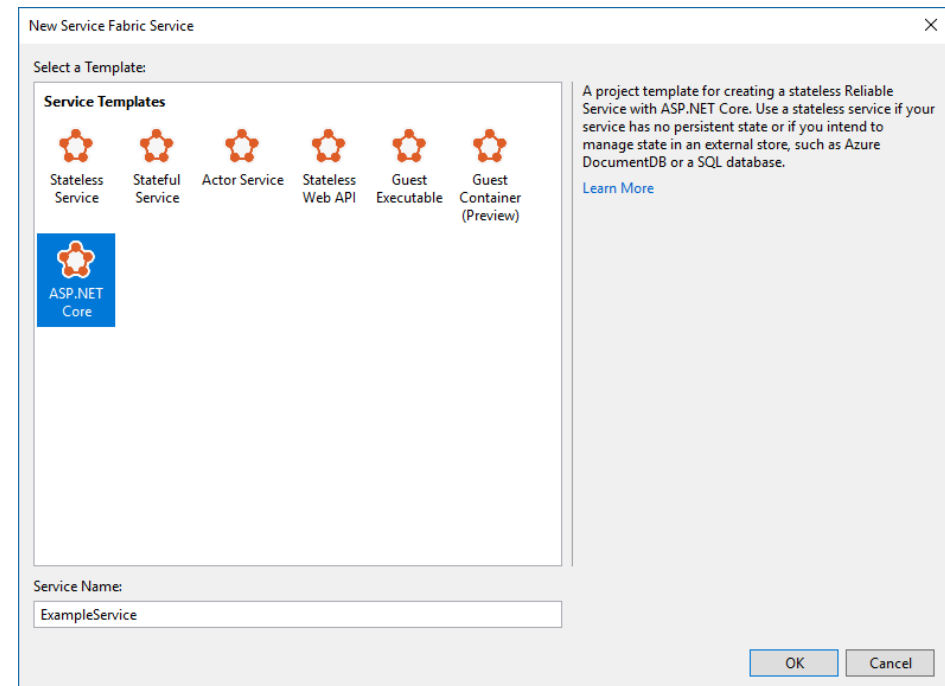
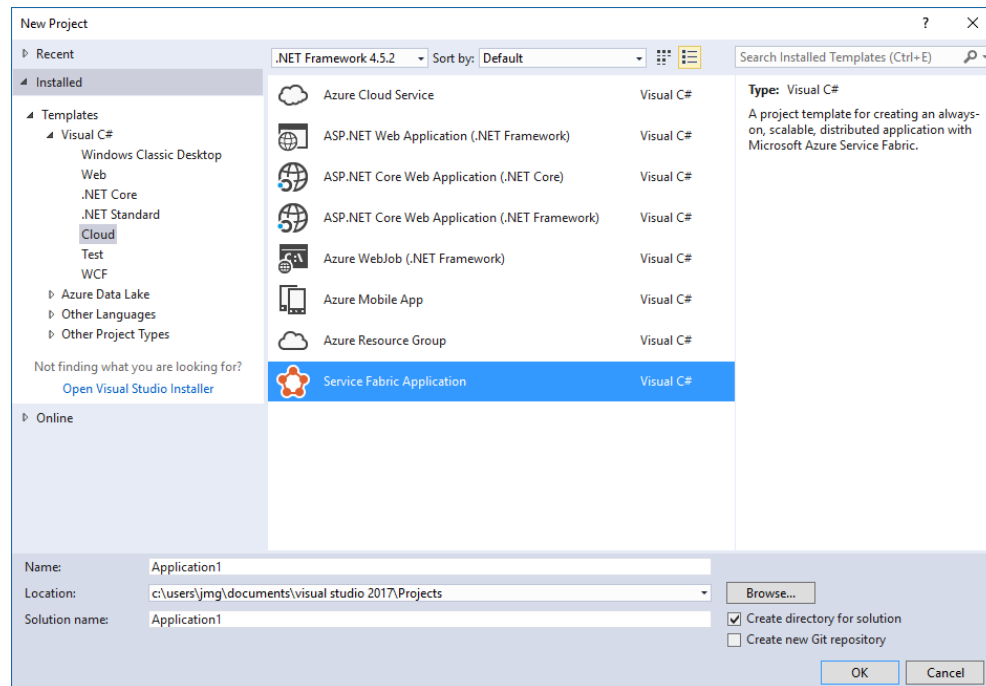
Installation

The Microsoft Azure Service Fabric SDK is included in the “Azure development” Workload in the Visual Studio 2017 installer



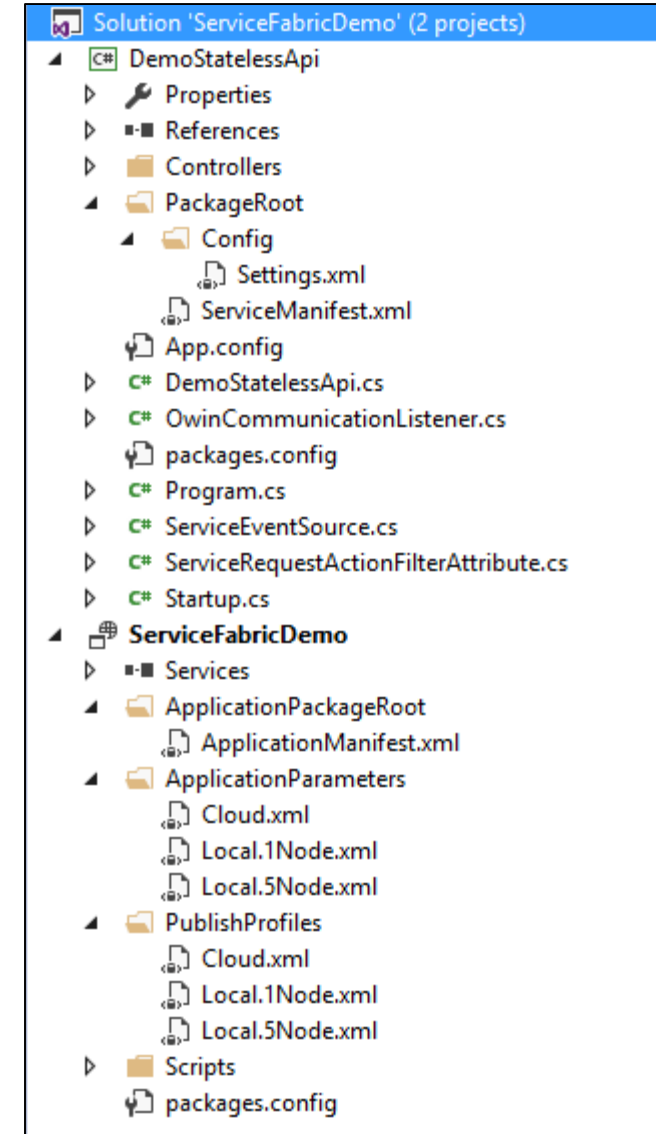
Creating a Project

- Create a new project by selecting the “Service Fabric Application” template from either the Cloud project node.
- Choose your desired service type template



Solution Structure

- Application Project
 - The Services node lists the service projects that make up the Application
 - Includes an Application Manifest that describes the services that make up the Application
 - Includes application publishing profiles, and per-profile settings.
- Service Project(s)
 - Includes a Service Manifest that describes the Service characteristics
 - Includes the Service code and configuration

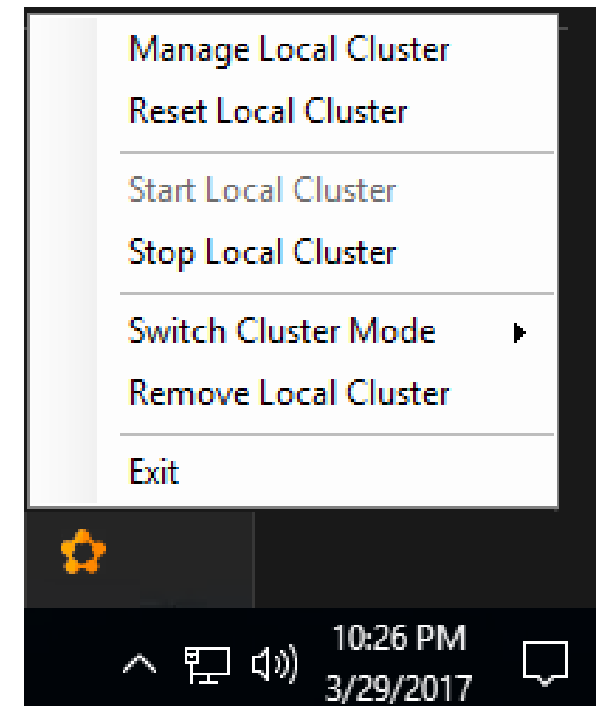


Demo

Guest Executables

Service Fabric Local Cluster



- Installed as part of the Service Fabric SDK
- Provides a local debug & test environment
- Can provision a 1-node or 5-node cluster
- Not an emulator or a simulator
- Can be managed via the Windows System Tray application or via PowerShell scripts.
- Visual Studio is configured to work with the Local Cluster





Service Fabric Explorer


Microsoft Azure

Service Fabric Explorer

REFRESH RATE 15s OFF FAST  

 OK

 Warning

 Error

Cluster

Applications

ServiceFabricLabType

fabric:/ServiceFabricLab

fabric:/ServiceFabricLab/InventoryRepository

fabric:/ServiceFabricLab/InventoryService

c94be3d1-387a-48ad-88fa-1f502764ffcb

Nodes

_Node_0

_Node_1

_Node_2

_Node_3

_Node_4

System

fabric:/System/ClusterManagerService

fabric:/System/FailoverManagerService

fabric:/System/FaultAnalysisService

fabric:/System/NamingService

Cluster http://localhost


ESSENTIALS


DETAILS

CLUSTER MAP

METRICS

MANIFEST

Cluster Health State  OK

System Application Health State  OK

Healthy Seed Nodes 3 (100%)

Upgrade Domains 5

Fault Domains 5

DASHBOARD

1 APPLICATIONS

0 ERROR

0 WARNING

1 HEALTHY

5 NODES

0 ERROR

0 WARNING

5 HEALTHY

UPGRADE IN PROGRESS

0

UNHEALTHY EVALUATIONS

[Reset All](#)

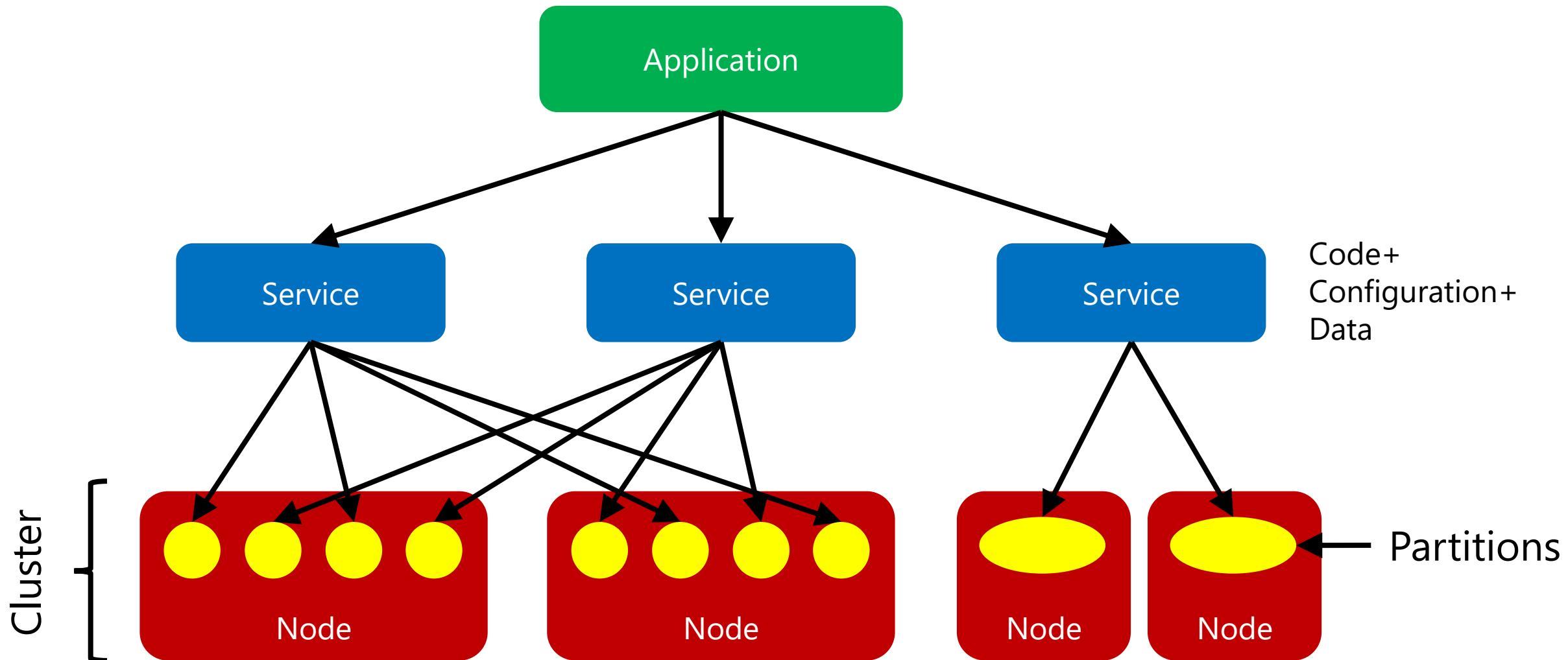
Kind	Health State	Description
No items to display.		

Demo

Monitoring Service Fabric

Service Fabric Concepts

Service Fabric Concepts



Service Models

Reliable Service & Reliable Actor Services

- Leverage Service Fabric's own programming models
- Networking Naming Service support
- Integrate with code, configuration, and data upgrades
- Instances are not process isolated for each instance, but instead are created as objects (higher density on host.)

Guest Executable Services

- Arbitrary executable packaged in a Service Fabric service
- Can be written in any language
- Service Fabric manages orchestration and execution management of the executable
- Limited integration with the Service Fabric APIs

Container Services

- Containers can either be Reliable Services or Guest Containers
- Supports Docker Containers (Linux) and Windows Server Containers
- Currently in Preview

Reliable Services

Stateless Service

- Typically used for Web API front-ends or background workers that look at external queues
- No state is maintained within the service, though external state storage can certainly be used

Stateful Service

- Used when state must be consistent and present for the service to function
- Leverages the Reliable Collections
 - ReliableQueue, ReliableDictionary
 - State is kept locally, but replicated for high-availability, backed with disk storage for durability, and transactional.

Demo

Stateless vs. Stateful

Reliable Services communication

- Service Fabric is agnostic about services communication.
All protocols and stacks are acceptable (UDP, HTTP, WebSockets...)
- The Reliable Services API uses a simple interface for service communication

```
public interface ICommunicationListener
{
    Task<string> OpenAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken);

    Task CloseAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken);

    void Abort();
}
```

Reliable Services Listeners

```
class MyStatelessService : StatelessService
{
    protected override IEnumerable<ServiceInstanceListener> CreateServiceInstanceListeners()
    {
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```

```
class MyStatefullService : StatefullService
{
    protected override IEnumerable<ServiceReplicaListener> CreateServiceReplicaListeners()
    {
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```

Reliable Services Listeners

```
protected override IEnumerable<ServiceReplicaListener> CreateServiceReplicaListeners()  
{  
    return new[]  
    {  
        new ServiceReplicaListener(context =>  
            new MyCustomHttpListener(context),  
            "HTTPReadOnlyEndpoint",  
            true),  
  
        new ServiceReplicaListener(context =>  
            this.CreateServiceRemotingListener(context),  
            "rpcPrimaryEndpoint",  
            false)  
    };  
}
```


Reliable Services Listeners - endpoints

- The exposed endpoints are described in the ServiceManifest.xml

```
<Resources>
  <Endpoints>
    <Endpoint Name="ServiceEndpoint" Protocol="http" Port="80" />
    <Endpoint Name="OtherServiceEndpoint" Protocol="tcp" Port="8585" />
  </Endpoints>
</Resources>
```

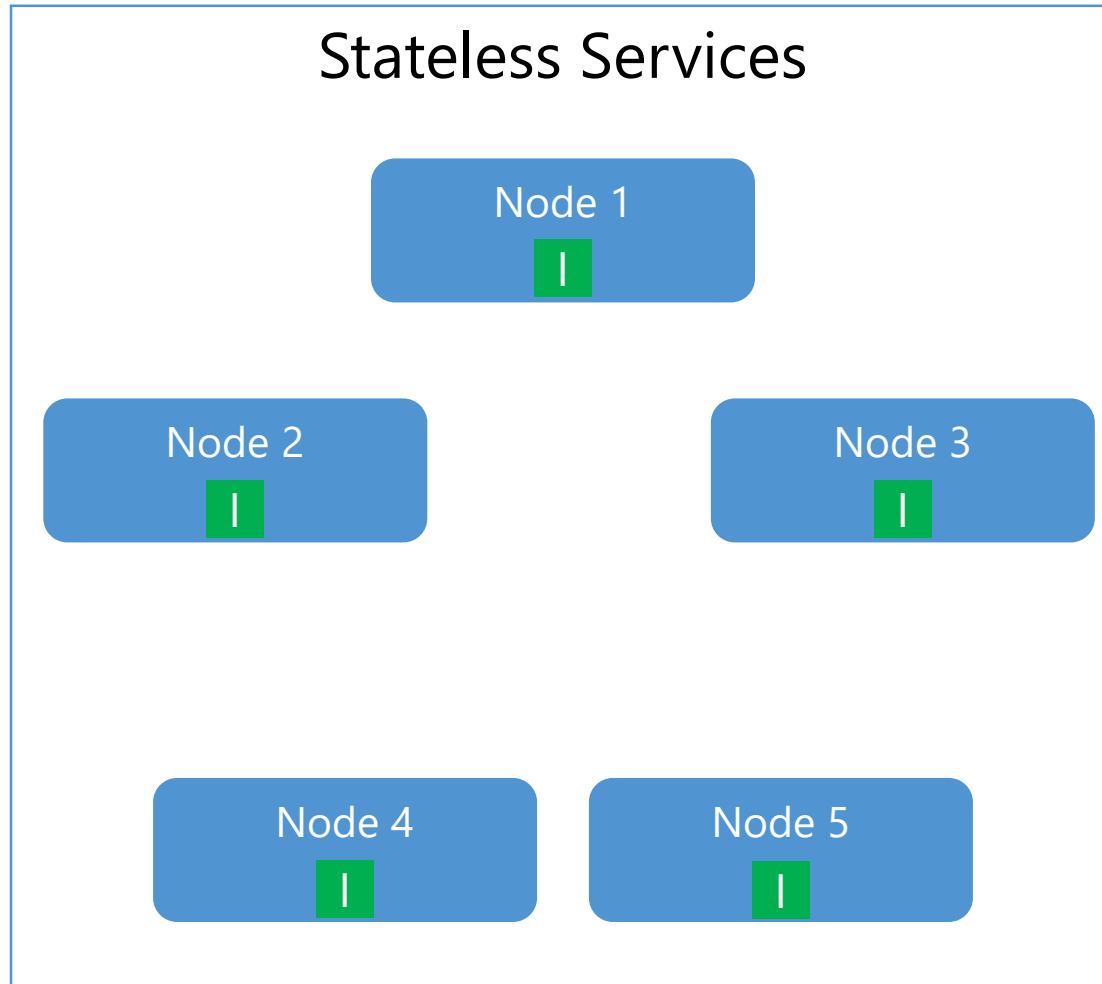
- The endpoint resources are accessible from code

```
var codePackageActivationContext = serviceContext.CodePackageActivationContext;
var port = codePackageActivationContext.GetEndpoint("ServiceEndpoint").Port;
```

Demo

Stateless WebAPI

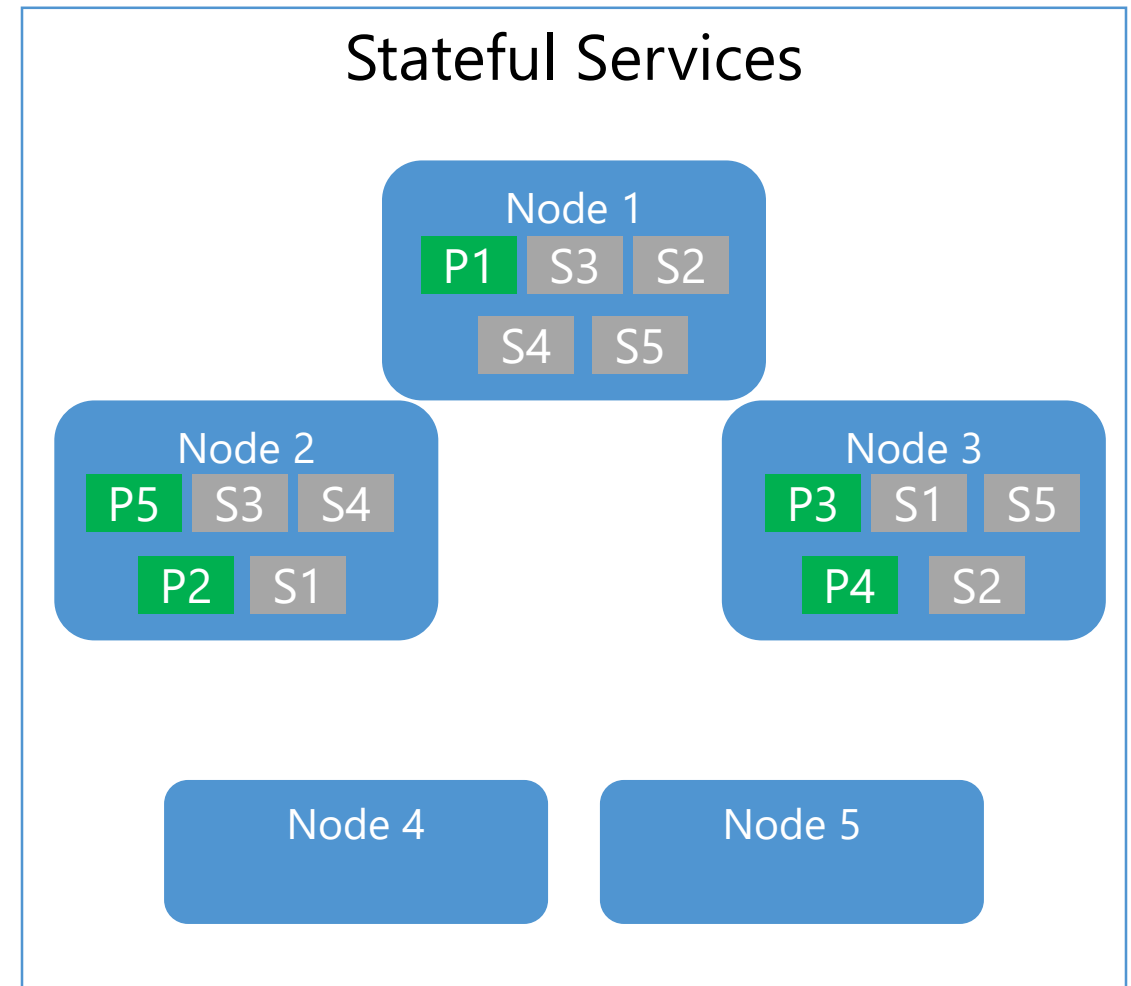
Scalability & Partitioning – Stateless Services



- In a stateless environment, scalability and availability generally achieved by adding instances
- Place an instance of the service in each Node
- Add Nodes to scale out
- Partitioning is often not needed in stateless services

Scalability & Partitioning – Stateful Services

- For stateful services
 - Services are Distributed for scalability
 - Service state is Replicated for availability
- Distribute primary replicas across the nodes in the cluster and also place secondary replicas
- Add Nodes, then rebalance to scale out



Communicating with a statefull service

- The first step is to resolve an endpoint address of the partition you want to talk to
 - *ServicePartitionResolver* does the runtime service endpoint resolution
- *ServicePartitionClient* provides the fault-handling and service partition address resolution loop

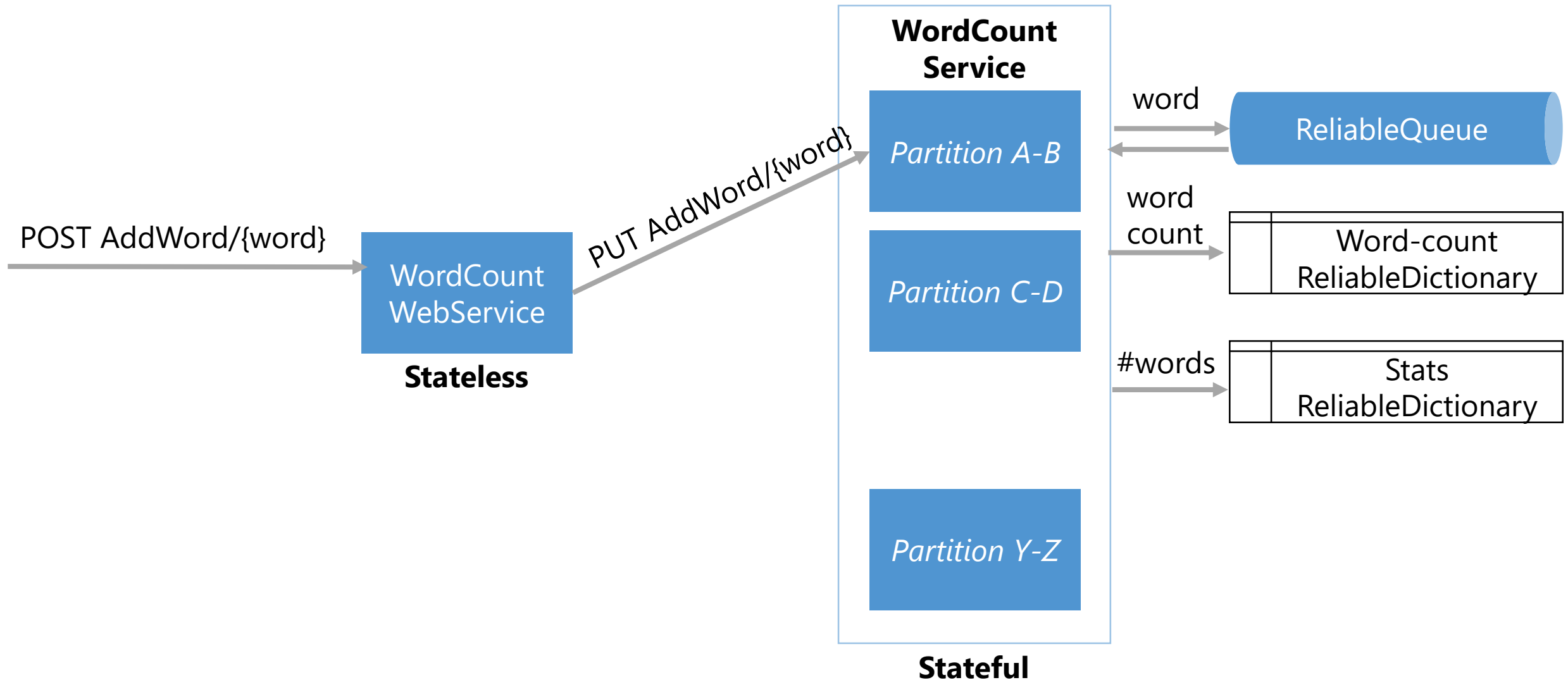
```
Var partitionClient = new ServicePartitionClient<HttpCommunicationClient>(
    communicationFactory,
    serviceUri,
    new ServicePartitionKey(partitionKey));

await partitionClient.InvokeWithRetryAsync(...);
```

Demo

WordCount – Partitioning the ABC

WordCount Architecture



Reliable Actors

- Implementation of the Virtual Actor pattern
 - Ideal when the application involves many (thousands) of small isolated units of logic & state
- Built on top of Stateful Reliable Services
- Actors are instantiated upon reference and collected upon inactivity
 - State Management can be used during reference to “restore” an actor
- Actor actions are turn-based (single-threaded) per instance.
 - Supports Timers and Reminders
 - Also supports Events

Deployments & Upgrades



Deploying in Azure

- Service Fabric Applications are deployed in Azure into a Virtual Machine Cluster in a Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS)
- Clusters can be created on VMs running Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Linux Ubuntu 16.04 (in preview)
- Clusters networking can be configured via Azure VNets, Subnets, Public IP Addresses, and internal and/or external load balancing
- Can be managed with Azure ARM templates,
- Auto-scaling support is provided by Azure VMSS
- Management is via a combination of Azure tools and Service Fabric tools

Demo

Deploying to Azure

Application Deployments

- Two types of deployments in Service Fabric – Full and Upgrade
- In a Full Deployment, the entire application is torn down (if already present) and then a new application instance is deployed.
- Upgrade Deployments
 - Service Fabric supports rolling upgrades to maintain uptime
 - Service Fabric monitors application health during the upgrade. If the system violates the application health policy, the upgrade is rolled back.
 - Several modes govern the automation and health-check behavior during an upgrade.

Summary

- Monolith vs. Microservices
- Service Fabric Orchestration
- Stateless vs. Stateful services
 - Scalability and Partitioning
 - Reliable services Programming model
- Deploying to Local Cluster
- Deploying to Azure
- Upgrades

Resources

- Service Fabric Documentation

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-fabric/>

- Samples

- <https://github.com/Azure-Samples/service-fabric-dotnet-getting-started>
- <https://github.com/Azure-Samples/service-fabric-dotnet-containers>

Workshop

Get Your Hands Dirty!

- <https://github.com/CodeValue/AzureBootcamp-ServiceFabric>

