

Service Discovery and Registration

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A] Necessity of Service Discovery and Registration

See the below image for issues that would occur if we don't use **Service Discovery and Registration**



HOW DO SERVICES LOCATE EACH OTHER INSIDE A NETWORK?

Each instance of a microservice exposes a remote API with its own host and port. how do other microservices & clients know about these dynamic endpoint URLs to invoke them. So where is my service?



HOW DO NEW SERVICE INSTANCES ENTER INTO THE NETWORK?

If an microservice instance fails, new instances will be brought online to ensure constant availability. This means that the IP addresses of the instances can be constantly changing. So how does these new instances can start serving to the clients?



LOAD BALANCE, INFO SHARING B/W MICROSERVICE INSTANCES

How do we make sure to properly load balance b/w the multiple microservice instances especially a microservice is invoking another microservice? How do a specific service information shared across the network?



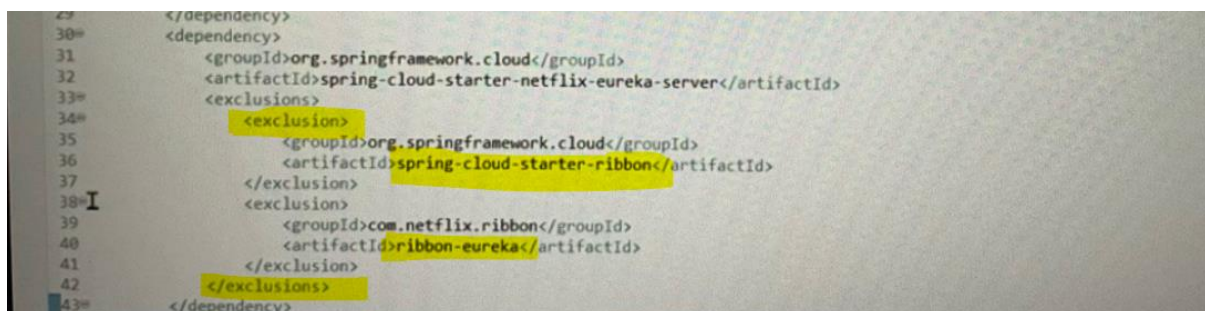
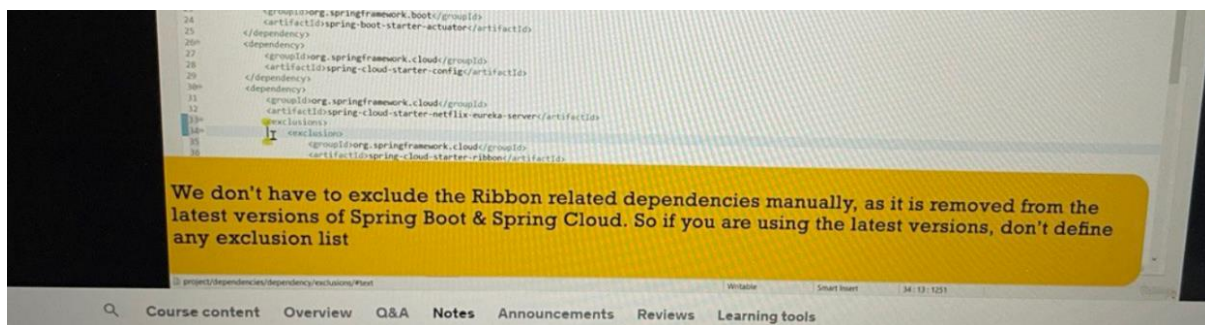
INSIDE MICROSERVICES NETWORK

- Service discovery & registrations deals with the problems about how microservices talk to each other, i.e. perform API calls.
- In a traditional network topology, applications have static network locations. Hence IP addresses of relevant external locations can be read from a configuration file, as these addresses rarely change.
- In a modern microservice architecture, knowing the right network location of an application is a much more complex problem for the clients as service instances might have dynamically assigned IP addresses. Moreover the number instances may vary due to autoscaling and failures.
- Microservices service discovery & registration is a way for applications and microservices to locate each other on a network. This includes,
 - ✓ A central server (or servers) that maintain a global view of addresses.
 - ✓ Microservices/clients that connect to the central server to register their address when they start & ready
 - ✓ Microservices/clients need to send their heartbeats at regular intervals to central server about their health

B] Set Service discovery agent using Eureka server

The screenshot shows the Spring Initializr interface. On the left, under 'Project', 'Maven' is selected. Under 'Language', 'Java' is selected. Under 'Spring Boot', '2.7.10' is selected. The 'Project Metadata' section has the following fields: Group (com.eurekaserver), Artifact (eurekaserver), Name (eurekaserver), Description (Project related to eureka server establishment), and Package name (com.eurekaserver.start). On the right, the 'Dependencies' section shows 'Eureka Server' with 'SPRING CLOUD DISCOVERY' and 'spring-cloud-netflix Eureka Server.' selected. Below it, 'Spring Boot Actuator' with 'OPS' is selected. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'GENERATE CTRL + G', 'EXPLORE CTRL + SPACE', and 'SHARE...'.

1] If you are using some old springboot version then you need to manually remove the ribbon dependency from eureka server as below:



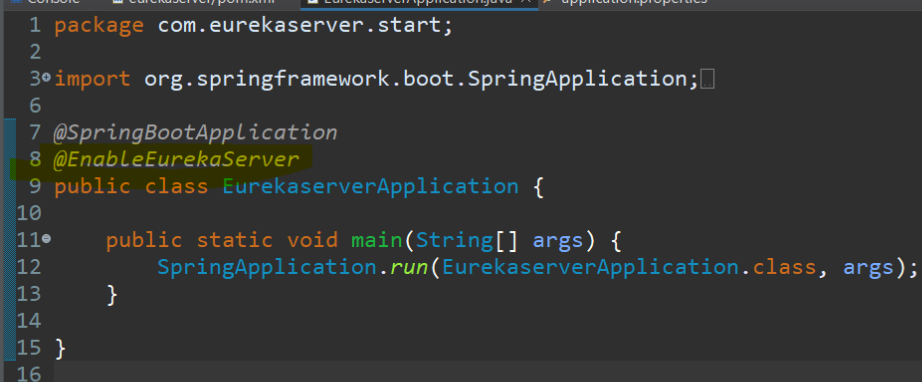
2] But if you are using latest spring-boot version then it is already taken care of

3] The reason we need to remove ribbon from eureka server is that we are going to use spring cloud load-balancer for our project

4] This will set how my image name of project

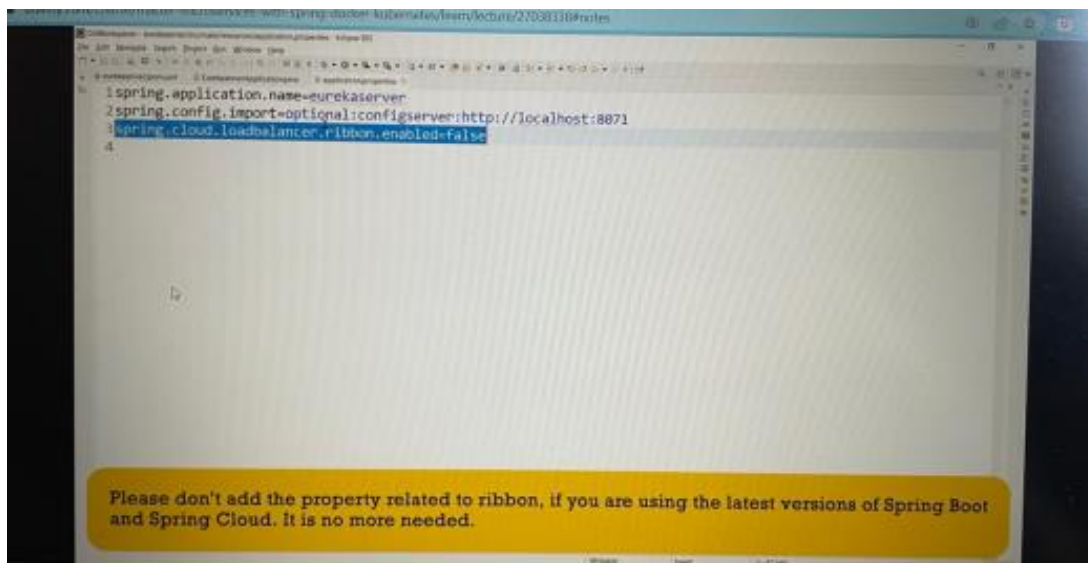
```
<build>
  <plugins>
    <plugin>
      <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
      <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
      <configuration>
        <image>
          <name>shubham/${project.artifactId}</name>
        </image>
      </configuration>
    </plugin>
  </plugins>
</build>
```

5] Using '@EnableEurekaServer' annotation we will make our microservice act as service discovery agent using eureka server

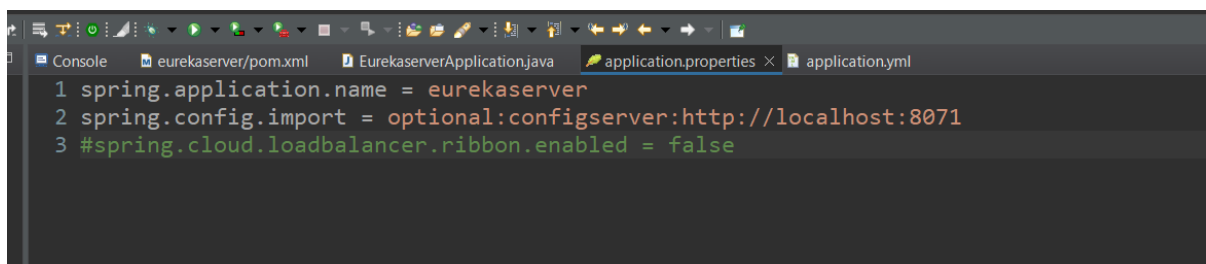


```
1 package com.eurekaserver.start;
2
3 import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
4
5
6
7 @SpringBootApplication
8 @EnableEurekaServer
9 public class EurekaServerApplication {
10
11     public static void main(String[] args) {
12         SpringApplication.run(EurekaServerApplication.class, args);
13     }
14
15 }
16
```

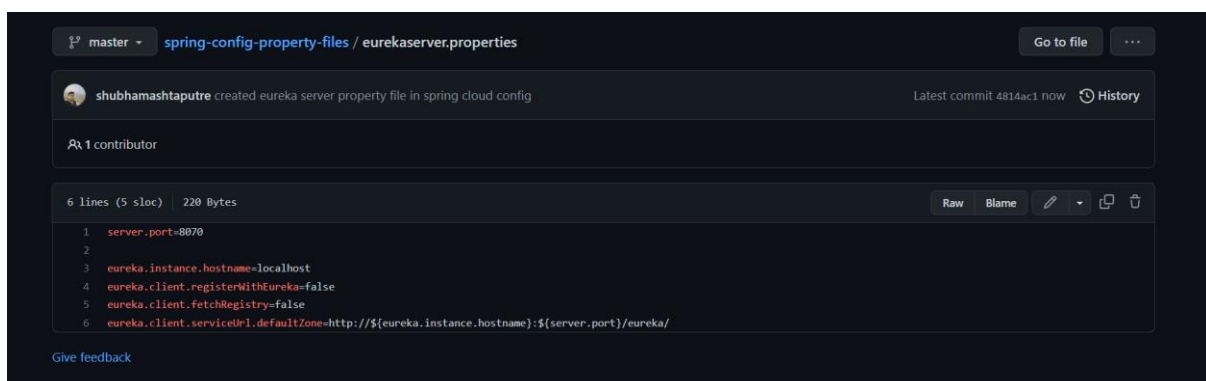
6] Make changes in the properties file:



7] Below are the changes that I had made inside properties file to connect to configuration server:



8] Create eureka-server.properties inside github location to read from spring cloud config



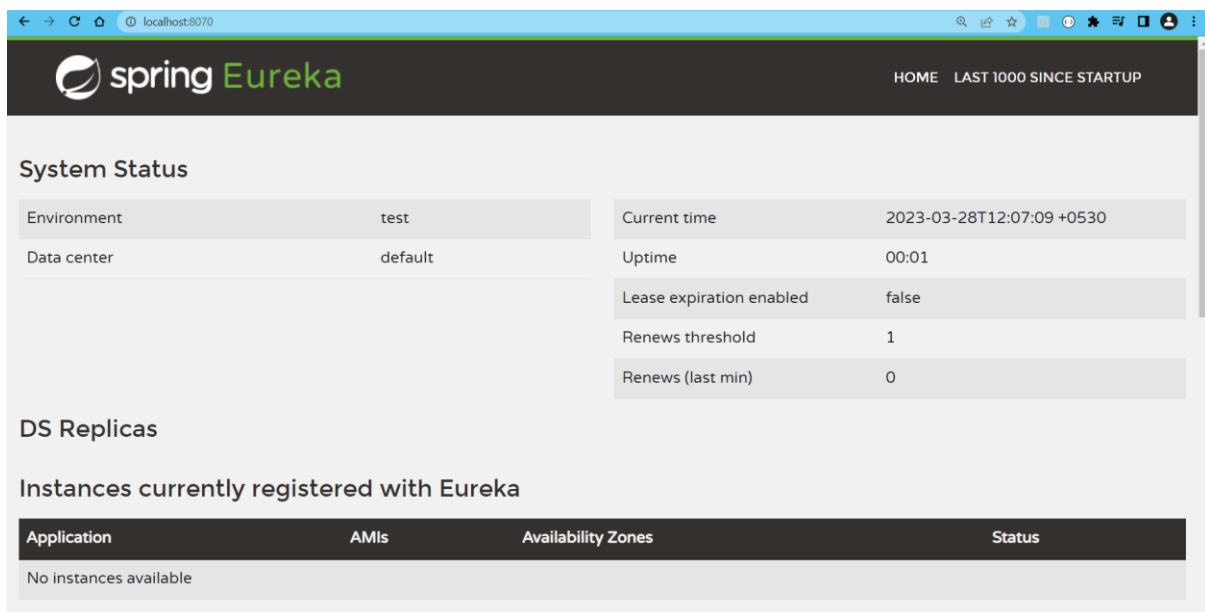
9] Now, start your config server first as we are going to read eureka server properties from the config server and then start eureka server as below:

```

=====
:: Spring Boot ::
(v2.7.10)

2023-03-28 12:05:55.194 INFO 19080 --- [main] c.e.start.EurekaServerApplication : Starting EurekaServerApplication using
Java 1.8.0_261 on Shubham with PID 19080 (E:\Programming\Java\Spring_Boot_Starter_Project\Microservices\Bank_Application\eurekaServer\target
\classes started by Shubham Ashtaputre in E:\Programming\Java\Spring_Boot_Starter_Project\Microservices\Bank_Application\eurekaServer)
2023-03-28 12:05:55.203 INFO 19080 --- [main] c.e.start.EurekaServerApplication : No active profile set, falling back to 1
default profile: "default"
2023-03-28 12:05:55.289 INFO 19080 --- [main] o.s.c.c.c.ConfigServerConfigDataLoader : Fetching config from server at :
http://localhost:8071
2023-03-28 12:05:55.289 INFO 19080 --- [main] o.s.c.c.c.ConfigServerConfigDataLoader : Located environment: name=eurekaServer,
profiles=default, label=null, version=b35a31c24406d25083dab59659f37ec1c62c8f84, state=null
2023-03-28 12:05:56.682 INFO 19080 --- [main] o.s.cloud.context.scope.GenericScope : BeanFactory id=eacdf794-69dc-3e61-8b4b-
4eae203d605d
2023-03-28 12:05:57.028 INFO 19080 --- [main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat initialized with port(s): 8070
(http)
2023-03-28 12:05:57.039 INFO 19080 --- [main] o.apache.catalina.core.StandardService : Starting service [Tomcat]
2023-03-28 12:05:57.039 INFO 19080 --- [main] org.apache.catalina.core.StandardEngine : Starting Servlet engine: [Apache
Tomcat/9.0.73]
2023-03-28 12:05:57.562 INFO 19080 --- [main] o.a.c.c.C.[Tomcat].[localhost].[/] : Initializing Spring embedded
WebApplicationContext
2023-03-28 12:05:57.562 INFO 19080 --- [main] w.s.c.ServletWebServerApplicationContext : Root WebApplicationContext:
initialization completed in 2269 ms
2023-03-28 12:05:58.028 INFO 19080 --- [main] c.s.j.s.i.a.WebApplicationImpl : Initiating Jersey application, version
```

10] Check the eureka server localhost you eureka server is up and running and our service discovery agent is setup



C] Make changes in the Account microservice to connect and register to Eureka server

1] Add the below dependency into account pom.xml file:

```
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-netflix-eureka-client</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

1.1] As we need to connect to eureka server so we need an client for connection

1.2] Also add eureka server related dependency as:

```
41
42 #these are eureka serve related properties we need to add in our microservice
43 eureka:
44   instance:
45     #it tells that we are preferring ip address
46     prefer-ip-address: true
47   client:
48     #it tells to register services of this microservice during startup with eureka server
49     register-with-eureka: true
50     #it tells the microservice to fetch all registry details present inside eureka server
51     fetch-registry: true
52     #it gives our microservice the eureka server location to connect with
53     service-url:
54       defaultZone: http://localhost:8070/eureka/
55
```

1.3] Enable the info configuration inside the yml file as:

```
1 spring.datasource.url=jdbc:h2:mem:testdb
2 spring.datasource.driverClassName=org.h2.Driver
3 spring.datasource.username=sa
4 spring.datasource.password=
5 spring.jpa.database-platform=org.hibernate.dialect.H2Dialect
6 spring.h2.console.enabled=true
7 server.port=8080
8
9 spring.application.name=accounts
10 spring.profiles.active=prod
11 spring.config.import=optional:configserver:http://localhost:8071
12
13 management.endpoints.web.exposure.include=*
14
15 eureka.instance.preferIpAddress = true
16 eureka.client.registerWithEureka = true
17 eureka.client.fetchRegistry = true
18 eureka.client.serviceUrl.defaultZone = http://localhost:8070/eureka/
19
20 ## Configuring info endpoint
21 info.app.name=Accounts Microservice
22
23 From Spring Boot 2.5, the /info endpoint is hidden by default inside actuator. To enable the same,
24 please add one more property management.info.env.enabled = true
```

```
29
30 management:
31   endpoints:
32     web:
33       exposure:
34         include: "*"
35   info:
36     env:
37       enabled: true
38   endpoint:
39     shutdown:
40       enabled: true
41
42 info:
43   application:
44     name: Accounts Mcroservice
45     version: 1.0
46     description: bank application related microservice
47
```

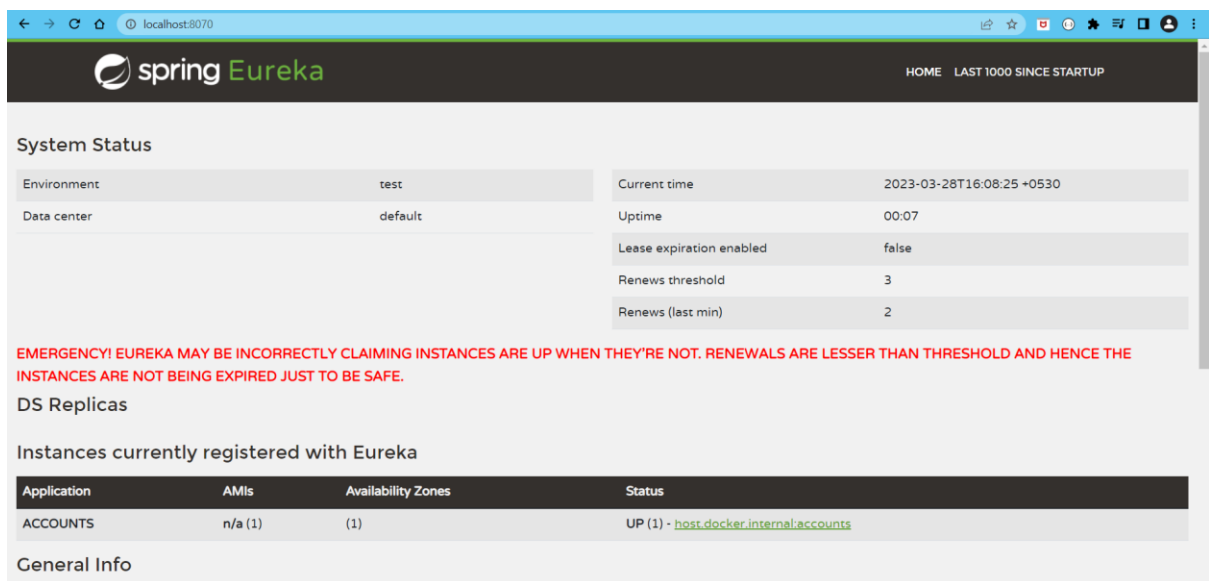
2] Start the account microservice along with eureka server and spring cloud config server too:

```
2023-03-28 16:01:43.625 INFO 24776 --- [ restartedMain] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : The response status is 200
2023-03-28 16:01:43.627 INFO 24776 --- [ restartedMain] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : Starting heartbeat executor: renew interval is: 30
2023-03-28 16:01:43.629 INFO 24776 --- [ restartedMain] c.n.discovery.InstanceInfoReplicator : InstanceInfoReplicator onDemand update allowed rate per min is 4
2023-03-28 16:01:43.633 INFO 24776 --- [ restartedMain] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : Discovery Client initialized at timestamp 167999503632 with initial instances count: 0
2023-03-28 16:01:43.634 INFO 24776 --- [ restartedMain] o.s.c.n.e.s.EurekaServiceRegistry : Registering application ACCOUNTS with eureka with status UP
2023-03-28 16:01:43.635 INFO 24776 --- [ restartedMain] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : Saw local status change event
StatusChangeEvent [timestamp=167999503635, current=UP, previous=STARTING]
2023-03-28 16:01:43.637 INFO 24776 --- [nfoReplicator-0] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient :
DiscoveryClient_ACCOUNTS/host.docker.internal:accounts: registering service...
2023-03-28 16:01:43.660 INFO 24776 --- [ restartedMain] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat started on port(s): 8080 (http) with context path ''
2023-03-28 16:01:43.661 INFO 24776 --- [ restartedMain] .s.c.n.e.s.EurekaAutoServiceRegistration : Updating port to 8080
2023-03-28 16:01:43.722 INFO 24776 --- [nfoReplicator-0] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient :
DiscoveryClient_ACCOUNTS/host.docker.internal:accounts - registration status: 204
2023-03-28 16:01:44.049 INFO 24776 --- [ restartedMain] com.account.start.AccountApplication : Started AccountApplication in 9.627 seconds (VM running for 10.824)
```

As you can see our account microservice got registered with eureka server

3] Now if I visit my eureka server dashboard I will see my account service got registered with it as below:

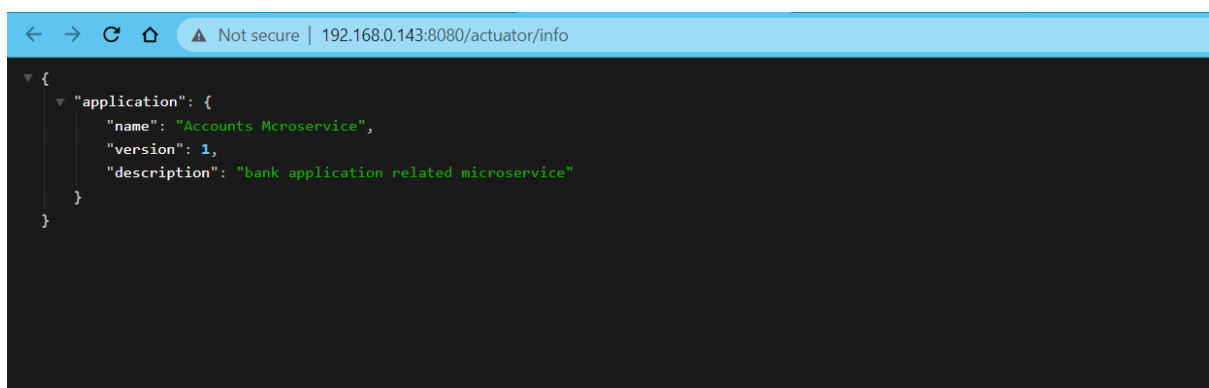
<http://localhost:8070/>



The screenshot shows the Spring Eureka dashboard at <http://localhost:8070/>. The dashboard has a dark header with the Spring Eureka logo and navigation links for HOME and LAST 1000 SINCE STARTUP. Below the header, there is a 'System Status' section with a table showing environment (test), data center (default), current time (2023-03-28T16:08:25 +0530), uptime (00:07), lease expiration enabled (false), renew threshold (3), and renews (last min) (2). A red warning message states: 'EMERGENCY! EUREKA MAY BE INCORRECTLY CLAIMING INSTANCES ARE UP WHEN THEY'RE NOT. RENEWALS ARE LESSER THAN THRESHOLD AND HENCE THE INSTANCES ARE NOT BEING EXPIRED JUST TO BE SAFE.' Below this is the 'DS Replicas' section. The 'Instances currently registered with Eureka' section shows a table with one instance: 'ACCOUNTS' with 1 AMIs, 1 Availability Zone, and status 'UP (1) - host.docker.internal:accounts'. The 'General Info' section is at the bottom.

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
ACCOUNTS	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - host.docker.internal:accounts

If you click on the status url '[host.docker.internal:accounts](#)' you will get the info about project



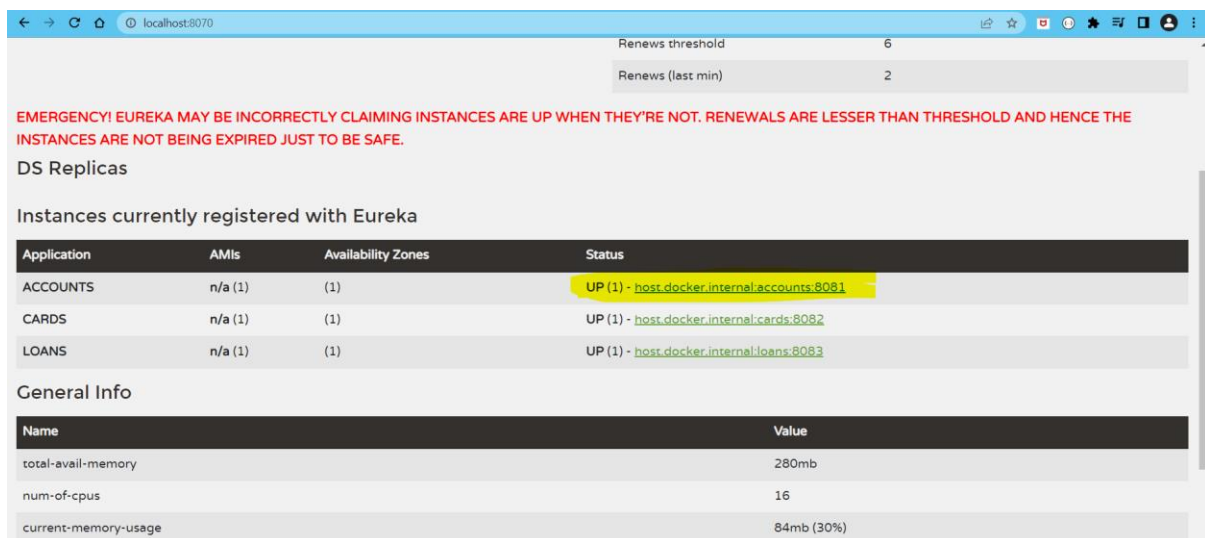
The screenshot shows the Spring Eureka actuator info page at 192.168.0.143:8080/actuator/info. The page displays the application details in a JSON format:

```
{
  "application": {
    "name": "Accounts Microservice",
    "version": 1,
    "description": "bank application related microservice"
  }
}
```


Here, in eureka my apps url is '[host.docker.internal:accounts](#)' instead of 'localhost' because docker is installed in my system and it treats docker internal url as my host url, but if docker was not installed in my system then I would have got 'localhost' instead of 'host.docker.internal'

D] Safely De-register microservice from the Eureka server:

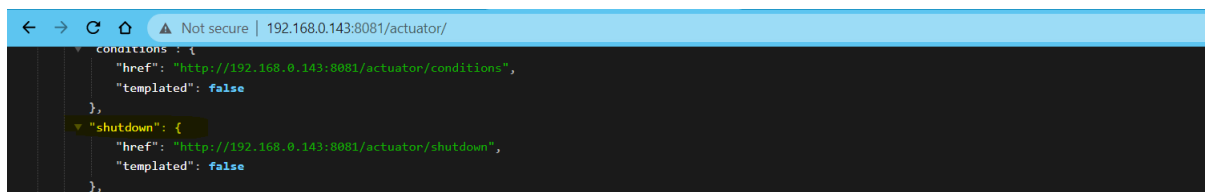
1] If you go to your eureka server registered account microservice and hit the url



Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
ACCOUNTS	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - host.docker.internal:accounts:8081
CARDS	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - host.docker.internal:cards:8082
LOANS	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - host.docker.internal:loans:8083

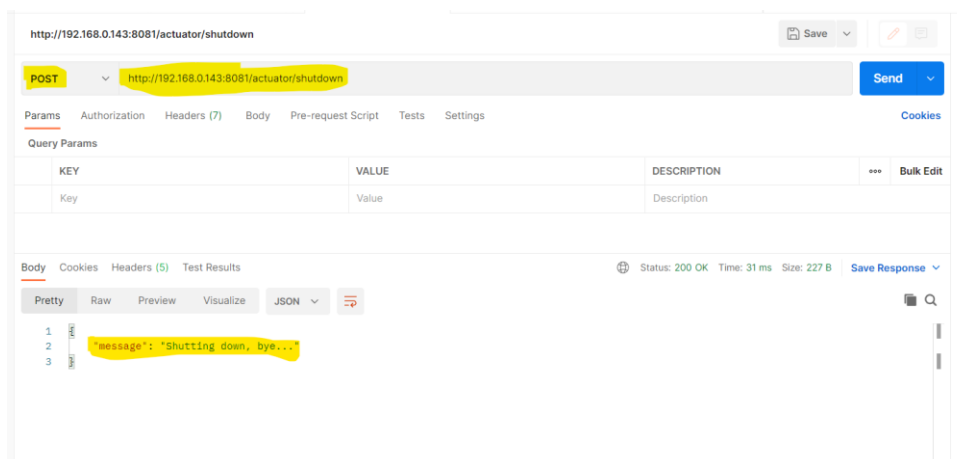
Name	Value
total-avail-memory	280mb
num-of-cpus	16
current-memory-usage	84mb (30%)

And then call all actuator url as below you will see a shutdown url present inside actuator



```
{  "conditions": {    "href": "http://192.168.0.143:8081/actuator/conditions",    "templated": false  },  "shutdown": {    "href": "http://192.168.0.143:8081/actuator/shutdown",    "templated": false  }}
```

As this shutdown URL is of POST method so directly calling that URL using get method on browser will give us error we need tool like POSTMAN to call that URL using POST method as below:

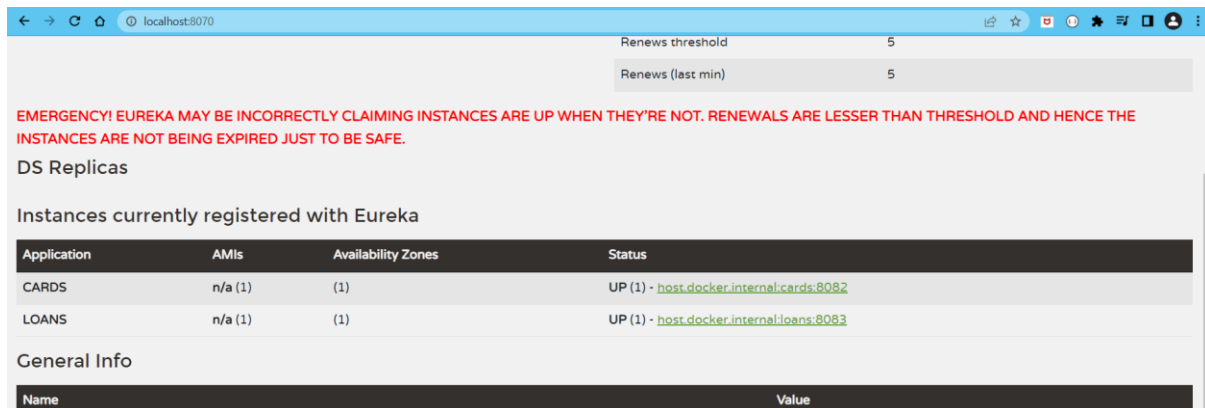


```
{  "message": "Shutting down, bye..."}
```

Here the account microservice got successfully de-registered from the eureka server as below:

```
2023-03-29 15:27:19.118 INFO 23996 --- [ Thread-10] com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource : Shubham-Connection-Pool - Shutdown initiated...
2023-03-29 15:27:19.193 INFO 23996 --- [ Thread-10] com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource : Shubham-Connection-Pool - Shutdown completed.
2023-03-29 15:27:19.198 INFO 23996 --- [ Thread-10] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : Shutting down DiscoveryClient ...
2023-03-29 15:27:22.204 WARN 23996 --- [scoveryClient-1] c.netflix.discovery.TimedSupervisorTask : task supervisor shutting down, can't accept the task
2023-03-29 15:27:22.204 INFO 23996 --- [ Thread-10] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : Unregistering ...
2023-03-29 15:27:22.220 INFO 23996 --- [ Thread-10] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient :
DiscoveryClient_ACCOUNTS/host.docker.internal:accounts:8081 - deregister status: 200
2023-03-29 15:27:22.235 INFO 23996 --- [ Thread-10] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : Completed shut down of DiscoveryClient
```

This response is taken from Account microservice console



The screenshot shows the Eureka server's web interface. At the top, there are two metrics: 'Renews threshold' and 'Renews (last min)', both set to 5. Below this, a red warning message states: 'EMERGENCY! EUREKA MAY BE INCORRECTLY CLAIMING INSTANCES ARE UP WHEN THEY'RE NOT. RENEWALS ARE LESSER THAN THRESHOLD AND HENCE THE INSTANCES ARE NOT BEING EXPIRED JUST TO BE SAFE.' Under the 'DS Replicas' section, it says 'Instances currently registered with Eureka'. A table lists the registered instances:

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
CARDS	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - host.docker.internal:cards:8082
LOANS	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - host.docker.internal:loans:8083

Below the table, there is a 'General Info' section with a table that has two columns: 'Name' and 'Value'.

As seen in Eureka server this Account microservice is successfully deregistered

E] How to see the Heartbeats from microservice that wants to register itself with Eureka server:

1] Here, heart beats indicates the health of a particular microservice that Eureka server monitor to check their health at an interval of 30seconds, and suppose in interval of 90 seconds if some microservice doesn't give any response then Eureka server de-register that microservice from itself

2] If I close the eureka service, then I can see the heartbeats from microservice trying to connect with Eureka server after 30seconds interval as below:

```
at java.net.DualStackPlainSocketImpl.socketConnect(DualStackPlainSocketImpl.java:75)
at java.net.AbstractPlainSocketImpl.doConnect(AbstractPlainSocketImpl.java:476)
at java.net.AbstractPlainSocketImpl.connectToAddress(AbstractPlainSocketImpl.java:218)
at java.net.AbstractPlainSocketImpl.connect(AbstractPlainSocketImpl.java:200)
at java.net.PlainSocketImpl.connect(PlainSocketImpl.java:162)
at java.net.SocksSocketImpl.connect(SocksSocketImpl.java:394)
at java.net.Socket.connect(Socket.java:606)
at org.apache.http.conn.socket.PlainConnectionSocketFactory.connectSocket(PlainConnectionSocketFactory.java:75)
at org.apache.http.impl.conn.DefaultHttpClientConnectionOperator.connect(DefaultHttpClientConnectionOperator.java:142)
... 33 more
2023-03-29 15:36:53.985 WARN 25844 --- [tbeatExecutor-0] c.n.d.s.t.d.RetryableEurekaHttpClient : Request execution failed with message:
I/O error on PUT request for "http://localhost:8070/eureka/apps/LOANS/host.docker.internal:loans:8083": Connect to localhost:8070
[localhost/127.0.0.1, localhost/0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1] failed: Connection refused: connect; nested exception is
org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException: Connect to localhost:8070 [localhost/127.0.0.1, localhost/0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1] failed: Connection
refused: connect
2023-03-29 15:36:53.985 ERROR 25844 --- [tbeatExecutor-0] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient :
DiscoveryClient_LOANS/host.docker.internal:loans:8083 - was unable to send heartbeat!
```

F] Using Feign Client to invoke service from other microservices:

- 1] Here we are going to do client side load balancing to avoid load on eureka server
- 2] Add feign dependency into account microservice pom.xml file as below:

```
</dependency>
<!-- adding the feign dependency for client side load balancing -->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-openfeign</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

- 3] Here, I'm not adding this dependency in to loan and card microservice as I want to invoke all other service from Account microservice only i.e. the loan and card service registered inside eureka server should be accessed by account microservice
- 4] Next create two interface related to service access of card and loan app registered in eureka server as below:

DS Replicas

Instances currently registered with Eureka

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
ACCOUNTS	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - host.docker.internal:accounts:8081
CARDS	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - host.docker.internal:cards:8082
LOANS	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - host.docker.internal:loans:8083

```
1 package com.account.service.client;
2
3 import java.util.List;
4
11
12 @FeignClient("cards")
13 public interface CardsFeignClient {
14
15     @RequestMapping(method=RequestMethod.GET, value="bank/cardDetails", consumes="application/json")
16     List<Cards> getCardDetails(@RequestParam(value="customerId") int Id);
17
18 }
19
```

Here inside **@FeignClient("cards")** here, cards is the application name present inside eureka server, and inside **@RequestMapping** value parameter i.e. **value="bank/cardDetails"** this is the controller URL of card microservice from which we will fetch cards details

```
1 package com.account.service.client;
2
3 import java.util.List;
4
11
12 @FeignClient("loans")
13 public interface LoansFeignClient {
14
15     @RequestMapping(method=RequestMethod.GET, value="bank/loanDetails", consumes="application/json")
16     List<Loans> getLoanDetails(@RequestParam(value="customerId") int Id);
17
18 }
19
```

5] Add a new Get method inside Accounts controller

```
60
61* @Autowired(required = true)
62 CardsFeignClient cFc;
63
64* @Autowired(required = true)
65 LoansFeignClient lFc;
66
67* @GetMapping(path="/customerDetails",
68             produces = MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON_VALUE)
69 public CustomerDetails customerDetails(@RequestParam(value="customerId") int Id) {
70
71     Account account = this.serv.getCustomerInformation(Id);
72     List<Cards> cards = this.cFc.getCardDetails(Id);
73     List<Loans> loans = this.lFc.getLoanDetails(Id);
74
75     CustomerDetails customerDetails = new CustomerDetails();
76     customerDetails.setAccounts(account);
77     customerDetails.setCards(cards);
78     customerDetails.setLoans(loans);
79
80     return customerDetails;
81
82 }
```

6] Enable the feign client using **@EnableFeignClient** annotation to use this feign client feature

```
2
3*import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
10
11 @SpringBootApplication
12 @RefreshScope
13 @ComponentScan(basePackages = {"com.account.*","com.account.service"})
14 @EntityScan(basePackages = {"com.account.bean"})
15 @EnableJpaRepositories(basePackages = "com.account.dao")
16 @EnableFeignClients(basePackages = {"com.account.service.client"})
17 public class AccountApplication {
18
19     public static void main(String[] args) {
20         SpringApplication.run(AccountApplication.class, args);
21     }
22
23 }
24
```

7] Now run the spring cloud server, eureka server, loan, card and account application to see the result as below:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `http://192.168.0.143:8081/bank/customerDetails?customerId=1`. The browser's developer tools are open, showing the response body in JSON format. The JSON response is as follows:

```
{
  "accounts": {
    "customerId": 1,
    "accountNumber": 186576453,
    "accountType": "Savings",
    "branchAddress": "123 Main Street, New York",
    "createDt": "2023-01-10"
  },
  "cards": [
    {
      "cardId": 1,
      "customerId": 1,
      "cardNumber": "4565XXXX4656",
      "cardType": "Credit",
      "totalLimit": 10000,
      "amountUsed": 500,
      "availableAmount": 9500,
      "createDt": "2023-01-17T18:38:08.000+00:00"
    }
  ],
  "loans": [
    {
      "loanNumber": 1,
      "customerId": 1,
      "loanAmount": 10000,
      "loanType": "Personal",
      "createDt": "2023-01-10"
    }
  ]
}
```

Now as you can see when I try to access the details of an customer from account microservice I will also get his details related to cards and loans from account microservice only

8] This is how we use **Feign Client** to invoke other microservice from one microservice