

Pivotal

A NEW PLATFORM FOR A NEW ERA

Java Applications in the Cloud

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<https://github.com/nebhale/sf-meetup-2014>

Cloud-friendly Applications

- Many (most ?) applications will eventually run in the cloud
- While this may be technically feasible, it does not mean that all applications are well-suited to it
- There is a continuum of suitability from “runs like it always has” to “thrives at cloud-scale”
- If applications *can* thrive, how do we help them do that?

Disclaimer

- I'm a Spring guy
 - If you don't love Spring Boot, you're not looking hard enough
- Basic patterns are applicable to *all* application, Spring, Java or otherwise
- Implementation details are likely to be Spring and Spring Boot-specific
 - Replicate the functionality

Cloud-friendly Applications

- State
- Configuration
- External Resources
- Serviceability
- Monitoring and Management
- Local Development

State is EVIL!

State is EVIL!

- State, especially shared state is the enemy of scalability
- Any coordination of state impacts performance
- Coordination of state across peer instances *really* impacts performance
- Java as a language (and you as a developer) aren't great at coordinating state
 - Leave it for applications (and developers) who live and breath it

State is EVIL!

- Making code immutable helps avoid state
 - Good rule of thumb is to question anything not marked `final`
- Obvious to push data back to data stores
 - Relational, Graph, Document, Key-Value

State is EVIL!

- Don't forget files
- Amazing how many applications persist data to the filesystem
 - Looking at you Jenkins
- Even in cases where you *could* use/share a filesystem, don't
 - Shared state impacts performance

Configuration

Configuration

- Many (most ?) applications read from myriad configuration files
- In a PaaS, it's difficult to get configuration files deployed with an application
 - Repackage deployment artifact
 - Must have original artifact for any configuration change

Configuration

- Configuration *should* come from “the environment”
- For Java developers, “the environment” typically means system properties
- System properties are difficult to set in Cloud Foundry
 - `cf set-env JAVA_OPTS “-Dtest.property=test-value”`
 - Doesn’t even work before cf 6.1.2!

Configuration

- “The environment” actually means environment variables
 - Java developers didn’t invent the PaaS, so we need to accommodate this
- `cf set-env TEST_PROPERTY test-value`
- `System.getenv(“TEST_PROPERTY”)`
 - Unexpected for Java users/developers

Configuration

- Spring Boot Relaxed Binding
- No need for an exact match between desired properties and names
- Intuitive mapping between system properties and environment variables
 - `test.property <=> TEST_PROPERTY`
- `@Value("${test.property}") String testProperty`

Service Binding

Service Binding

- Most common configuration is service endpoint information
- Each environment needs a different configuration for the same service
 - How do you package for deployment?
 - How do you ensure that the package for each environment is identical
- Applications should depend on *pre-configured* services

Service Binding

- Java Buildpack Auto-reconfiguration
 - Inspects `ApplicationContext` for beans that match exposed services
 - Transparently replaces bean definitions
- Reconfigures JDBC, Hibernate, JPA, MongoDB, RabbitMQ, and Redis
- Builds on Spring Cloud

Service Binding

- Use Spring Cloud directly
- Get configured bean
 - `getSingletonServiceConnector(DataSource.class, null)`
- Get service information and configure bean
 - `new SimpleDriverDataSource(new Driver(), info.getJdbcUrl(), info.getUserName(), info.getPassword())`

Serviceability

Serviceability

- Many (most ?) applications write out to myriad log files
- Files, logging or otherwise, are pain to get the contents of
 - `cf files <APP-NAME> <PATH> | ...`
- No integration with Cloud Foundry's logging
 - `cf log <APP-NAME> [--recent]`

Serviceability

- Easiest application integration with logging is through stdout and stderr
 - Enhancements coming to allow direct library access
- Myriad file names become myriad eye catchers
 - `logging_controller.log` => [LOGGING CONTROLLER]

Serviceability

- Cloud Foundry will write output to syslog endpoints
 - Splunk, Papertrail, etc.
- Uses a special kind of user-provided service
 - `cf cups <SERVICE> -l syslog://<HOST>:<PORT>`

Monitoring and Management

Monitoring and Management

- Logs and analysis only takes you so far
- Important to have real-time monitoring of applications
 - Uptime, performance, etc.
- Only a single inbound port is open to an application
 - No JMX connections
 - Can be hacked, but you shouldn't

Monitoring and Management

- Services to the rescue!
- New Relic
 - SaaS
- AppDirect
 - SaaS or on-prem
- Open an issue if you want support for something new

Monitoring and Management

- Spring Boot Metrics
 - Simple API for simple needs
 - Exposed via REST and JMX
- Jolokia
 - JMX over REST
 - `http://<HOST>/jolokia/read/<OBJECT-NAME>`

Local Development, Cloud Production

Local Deployment, Cloud Production

- No matter how fast your cloud is, it's not as fast as running locally
- Developers *should* do lots of work locally before pushing applications.
 - Not authoritative, but a good quick-turnaround option
- Therefore, applications **must** run both locally and in the cloud without modification

Local Deployment, Cloud Production

- Always use runtimes that run equally locally and in the cloud
 - Servlet containers like Tomcat and Jetty start quickly
 - Spring Boot embeds container directly removing that variable
- Always use uniform and familiar configuration
 - Ideally, a relaxed binding like Spring Boot provides
 - Otherwise favor environment variables

Local Deployment, Cloud Production

- Use Spring profiles to encapsulate conditional application configuration
- Spring profiles, specifically the “cloud” profile

- `@Profile(“cloud”)`

- `@Configuration`

- `public static class DataSourceConfiguration {`

- `@Bean`

- `DataSource dataSource() {...}`

- `}`

Local Deployment, Cloud Production

- Run the buildpack locally
 - *(shh... my secret weapon)*
- Simple API
 - `bin/detect <APP-DIR>`
 - `bin/compile <APP-DIR> <CACHE-DIR>`
 - `bin/release <APP-DIR>`

Cloud-friendly Applications

Cloud-friendly Applications

- Statelessness leads to scalability
- No filesystem access
- Configuration via the environment
- Connection information via services
- Console-based logging
- Monitoring via services and frameworks
- Local development, cloud production

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