HW 09-10-19:

U2 M1 L1

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U2 M1 L2

Create a word document with your responses and push work to a GitHub folder

named: 20190910

Readings:

<https://pivotal.io/cloud-native>

<https://docs.pivotal.io/spring-cloud-services/1-5/common/index.html>

<https://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html#CharacteristicsOfAMi-croserviceArchitecture>

Questions:

1.

What are microservices? What are the benefits of this architectural style?

2.

What are the limitations of traditional configuration? What are the advantages of

externalizing configuration settings?

3.

What is Spring Cloud? List and explain five features.

Microservices are an architectural style of building an application that consists of many small services or components. Each service is broken up into smaller parts that have its own important tasks. The benefits of microservices is that no large application should be 100% down while being updated or worked on. These parts can be consistently improved upon and are independently deployable.

The limitations of traditional configuration is that many things in one package is dependent on one another. If one thing is not working, the entire application will stop.   
It is also not as scalable and it requires more time to deploy. Advantages of externalizing configuration settings are that things should be able to run in multiple environments without needing to recompile. Things are almost instantly refreshed.

Spring Cloud is a framework for building cloud applications. It is an open sourced library courtesy of Pivotal. It is kind of like an app store for microservices but these apps are all useful in helping you build your services. You can extend any library in Spring Cloud but also extend to other clouds that they do not provide. It keeps your information more secure and it has a refresh scope feature. It has distributed/versioned configuration, service registration and discovery, routing, service to service calls, load balancing, distributed messaging and circuit breakers.