



# **Build and run reliable and scalable microservices using Docker, Kubernetes and Netflix OSS**

OpenMunich  
2016



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11. November 2016

Problem Statement: Running microservices architectures (MSA) at scale isn't easy.

# Problem Statement: Running microservices architectures (MSA) at scale isn't easy.


Some requirements for distributed systems

## **Development / Deployment:**

- Automation
- Continuous Integration / Delivery
- Configuration Management
- Service / API design
- Rigorous Testing
- Dependency management
- Design for eventual consistency
- Artifact repositories

## **Runtime:**

- Standardization
- Isolation
- Service Discovery
- Load Balancing
- Resiliency
- Health checks & automated recovery
- Distributed logging
- Tracing
- Infrastructure Monitoring



People try to copy Netflix, but they can only copy what they see. They copy the results, not the process.

Adrian Cockcroft, former Chief Cloud Architect, Netflix

# Step 1: Docker

Container images are runnable **packages that contain** your **applications** and their dependencies. They are lighter than virtual machine images and **can be layered** with other Container images to re-use common content.



**Isolated**



**Lightweight**



**Portable**

# Docker Containers provide standardization, automation and dependency management

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## Runtime:



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# Step 2 :Kubernetes



- Container Orchestration
- Bare-metal to multi cloud
- Based on 15 years Container Management at Google
- 100% Open source

**„Manage applications, not machines“**



OpenShift is Red Hats Kubernetes Distribution (plus much more ...)

# Kubernetes adds vital capabilities to deploying, configuring and running MSAs

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# OpenShift enhances Kubernetes with CI/CD, logging and monitoring capabilities

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## Runtime:

-    . Standardization
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# Step 3 :Netflix Hystrix

- Latency and fault tolerance via third-party client libraries
- Stop cascading failures in a complex distributed system
- Fail fast and rapidly recover
- Fallback and gracefully degrade when possible
- Near real-time monitoring, alerting, and operational control



**HYSTRIX**  
DEFEND YOUR APP

# Netflix Hystrix adds fault- and latency tolerance plus monitoring

## Development / Deployment:

-    . Automation
-   . Continuous Integration / Delivery
-   . Configuration Management
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-    . Rigorous Testing
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-   . Artifact repositories

## Runtime:




















-    . Standardization
-    . Isolation
-   . Service Discovery
-   . Load Balancing
-    . Resiliency
-   . Health checks & automated recovery
-  . Distributed logging
-   . Tracing
-  . Infrastructure Monitoring

# Some examples

## Development / Deployment:

-    . Automation
-  . Continuous Integration / Delivery
-   . Configuration Management
-  . Service / API design
-  . Rigorous Testing
-    . Dependency management
-  . Design for eventual consistency
-   . Artifact repositories

## Runtime:

-    . Standardization
-    . Isolation
-   . **Service Discovery**
-   . **Load Balancing**
-   . **Resiliency**
-   . **Health checks & automated recovery**
-  . Distributed logging
-   . Tracing
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# Service Discovery & Load Balance

Lots of stuff to figure out

- Discovery Server?
- Consul, Eureka, Zookeeper, Etcd
- Client Libraries?
- Java, Node, Ruby, Go

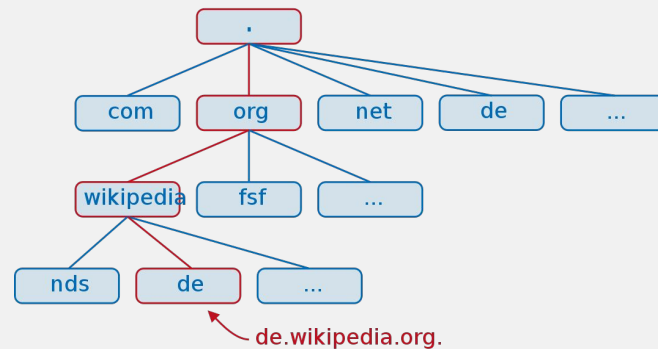


```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>com.netflix.eureka</groupId>  
  <artifactId>eureka2-client</artifactId>  
  <version>2.0.0-rc.2</version>  
</dependency>
```

# What if we just use DNS?

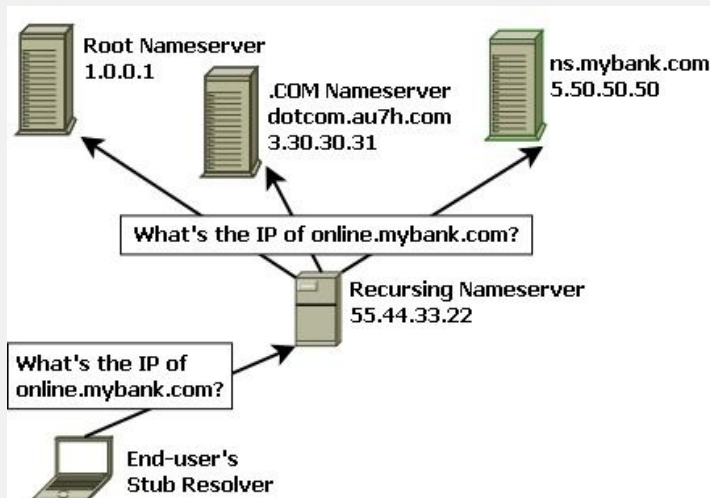
- Comes free with (almost) any OS
- Simply works

http://myservice



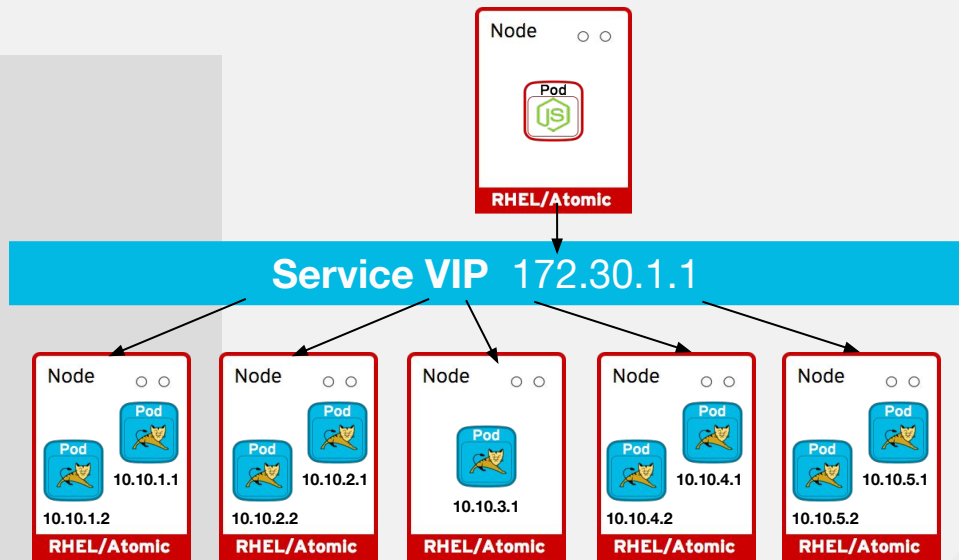
# Maybe DNS sucks for elastic discovery?

- Scale out?
- Scale in?
- Caching?



# A better way: Kubernetes Services

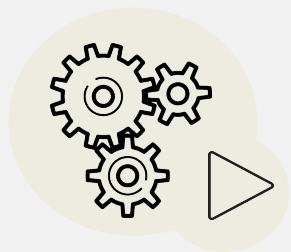
```
kind: Service
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: myservice
spec:
  selector: myfrontend
  app:
    ports:
      protocol: TCP
      port: 80
      targetPort: 8080
```





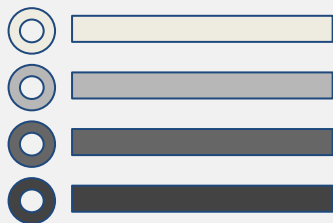
# How does it work : Kubernetes Concepts

## Pod



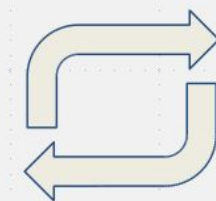
One or More Containers  
Shared IP  
Shared Storage Volume  
Shared Resources  
Shared Lifecycle

## Label



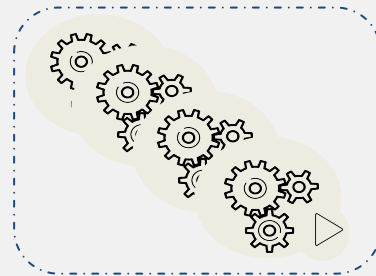
Key/Value pairs associated  
with Kubernetes objects  
(e.g. env=production)

## Replication Controller



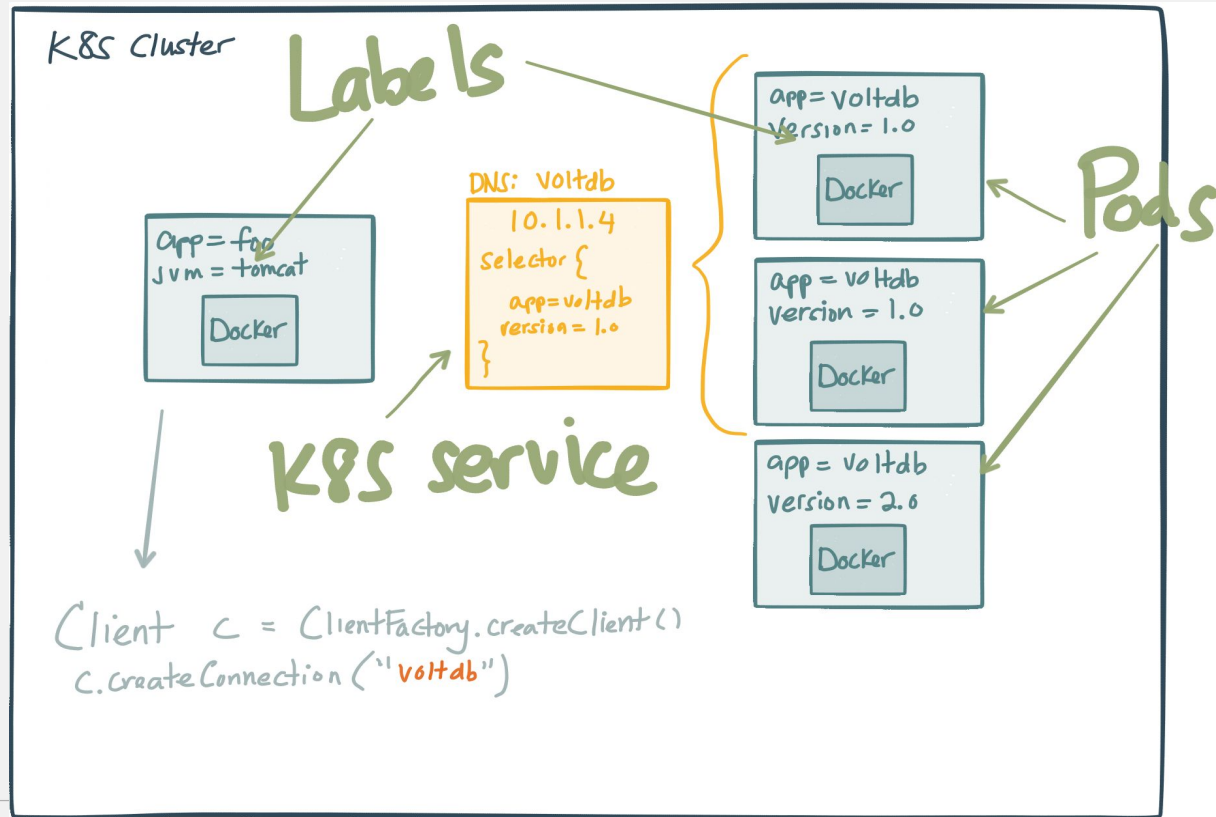
Ensures that a specified  
number of pod replicas are  
running at any one time

## Service

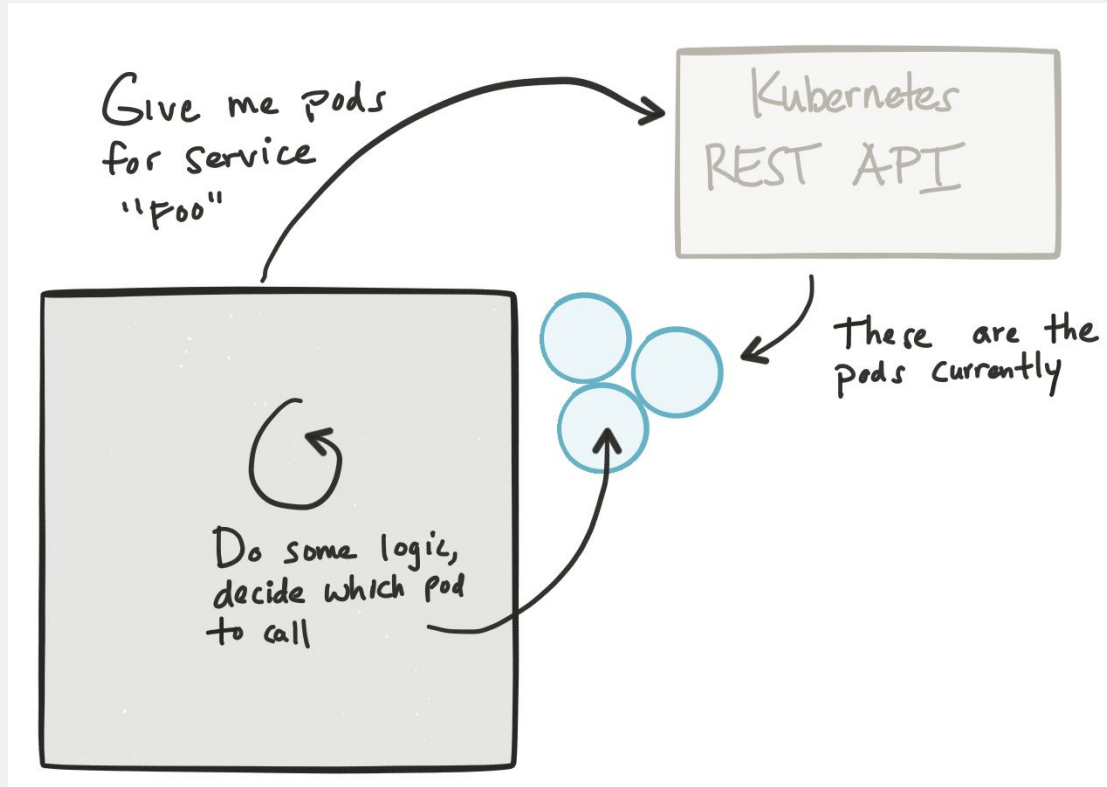


Grouping of pods, act as one,  
has stable virtual IP  
and DNS name

# Bringing it all together



# How about Client-Side Load Balancing?



# Service Discovery & Load Balancing

- Kubernetes allows for use of simple DNS for Service Discovery--> 95% use case
- Kube Services abstracts application details
- Load Balancing „out of the box“
- Open restAPI enables 5% use cases

# Fault-tolerance

- Health Checks, Auto Recovery -> Kubernetes
- Application Resilience -> Netflix Hystrix / Kubeflix

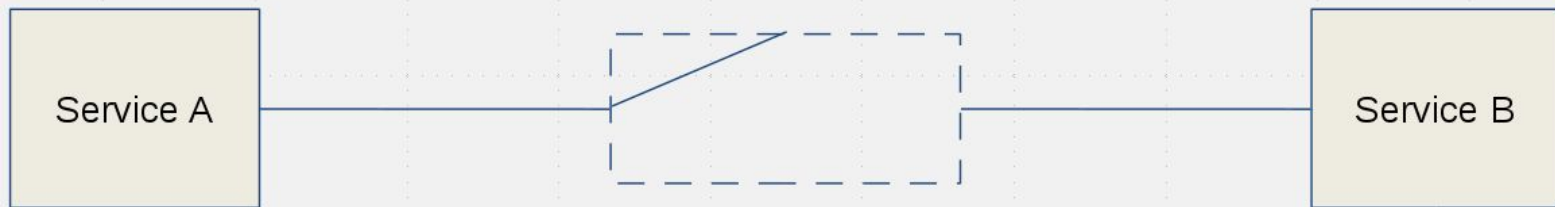


# Resilient Application Design / Circuit Breaker



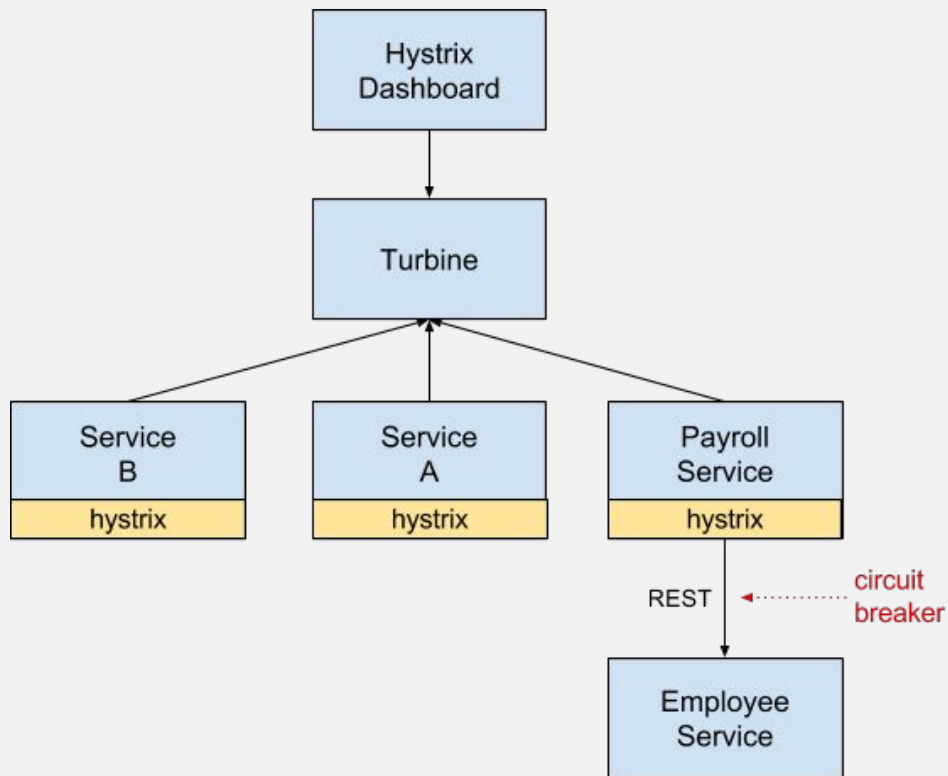
<http://martinfowler.com/bliki/CircuitBreaker.html>

# Netflix Hystrix

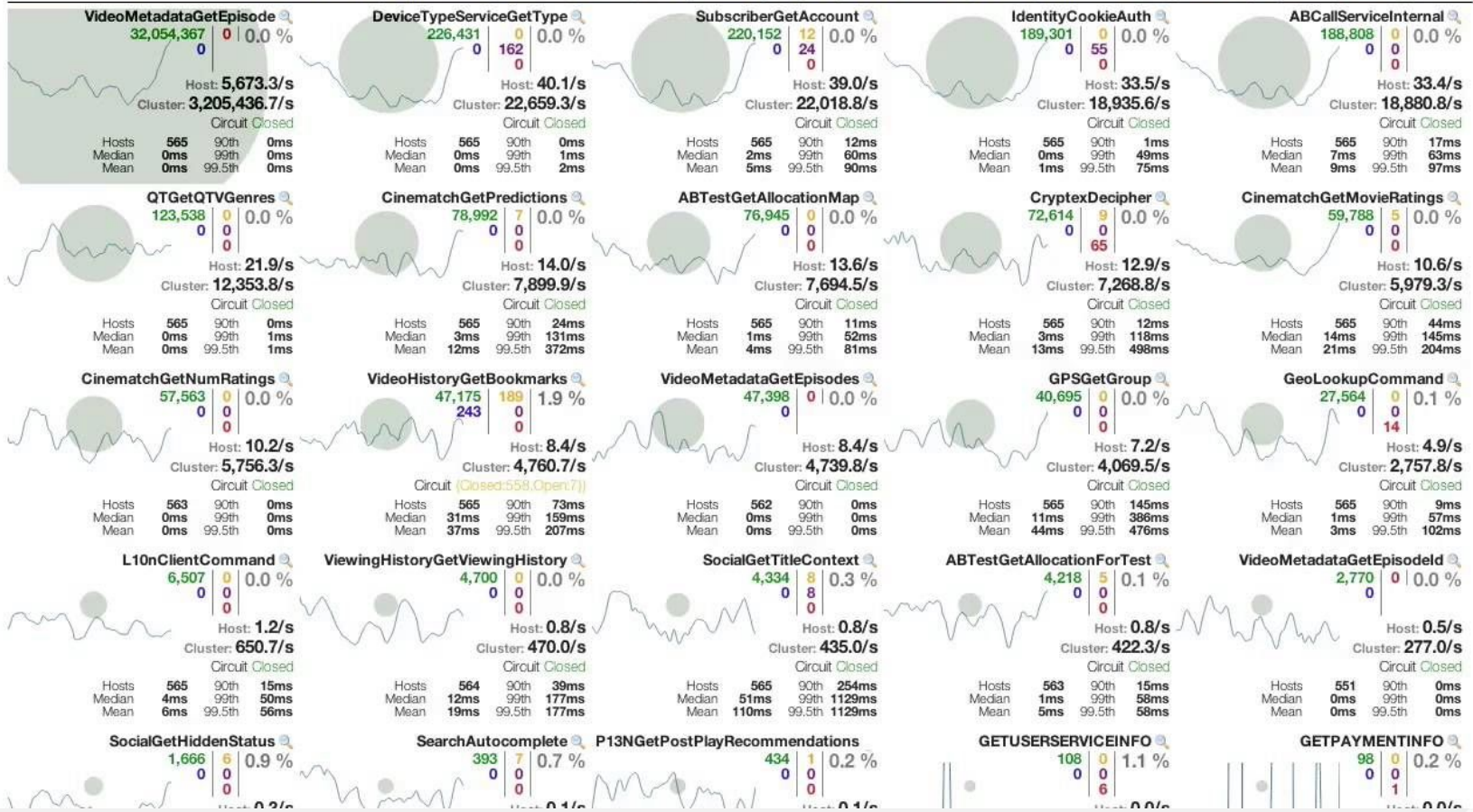


```
private NamasteService getNextService() {  
    return HystrixFeign.builder()  
        .logger(new Logger.ErrorLogger()).logLevel(Level.BASIC)  
        .decoder(new JacksonDecoder())  
        .target(NamasteService.class, "http://namaste:8080/",  
            () -> Collections.singletonList("Namaste response (fallback)"));  
}
```

# Hystrix Dashboard & Turbine



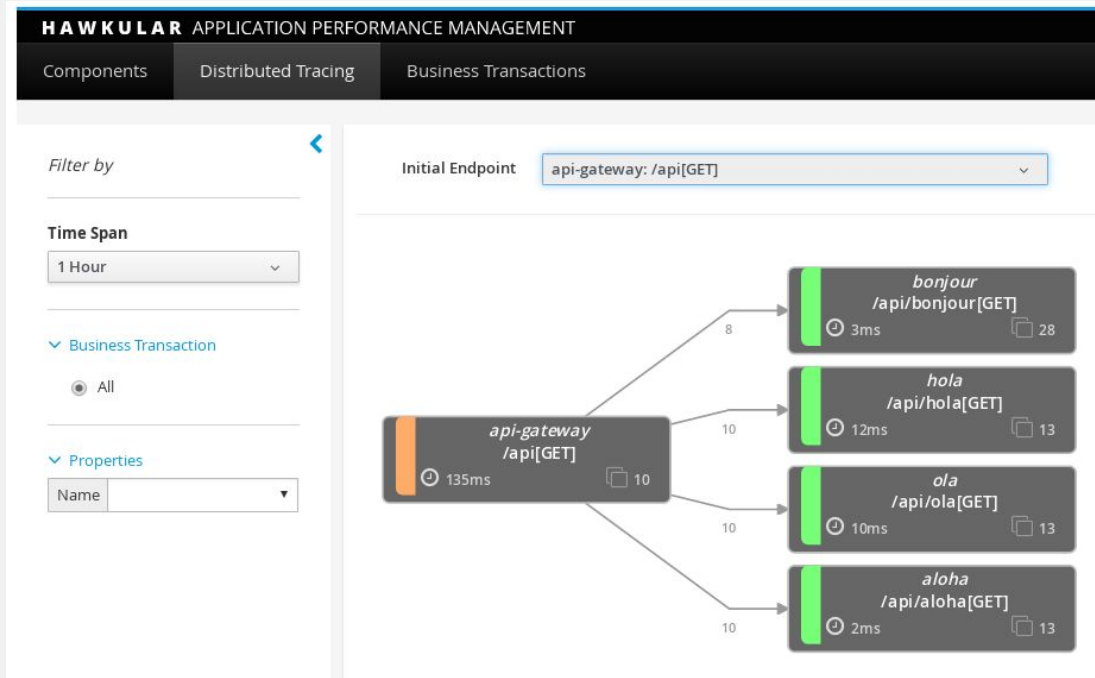




# Fault-tolerance

- Kubernetes offers self healing
- Application readiness and health checks „teach“ the platform about your application
- Hystrix allows to build resilient applications on top of a resilient platform
- Combining Kubernetes primitives (labels) and Hystrix allows for easy monitoring

# Distributed Tracing: Zipkin + Hawkular APM



# Summary

- Yes, distributed systems are inherently complex, but
- There are standard solutions available
- Docker, Kubernetes, OpenShift, Netflix OSS
- A smart platform helps keeping your apps and services simple and focused on what they're supposed to do
- Open Source is at the heart of successful MSA implementations
- KISS: Keep it simple (95% use case!)

# References

<http://developers.redhat.com>

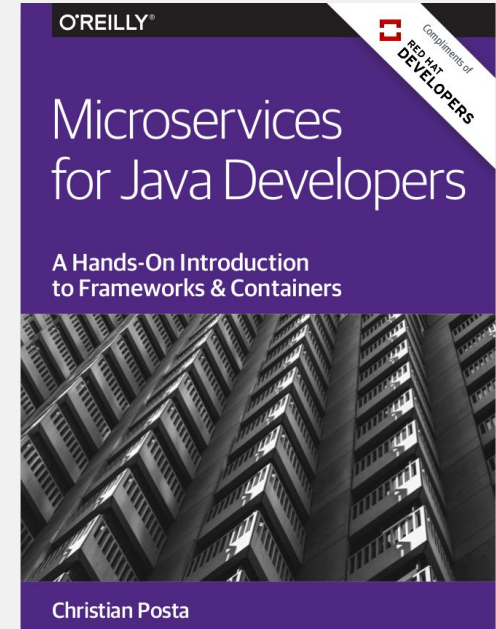
<http://openshift.com>

<http://blog.openshift.com>

<https://github.com/redhat-helloworld-msa>

<https://github.com/fabric8io/kubeflix>

<https://github.com/fabric8io/spring-cloud-kubernetes>



# “Show me the code” -- Demo Time!

Red Hat - Hello world MSA (Microservices Architecture)

Browser as a client   API Gateway   Service chaining   Hystrix Dashboard   ZipKin Dashboard

## Using Browser as a Client

[Refresh Results](#)

<b>Hola Service</b> (JAX-RS / WildFly Swarm)	<b>Olá Service</b> (Spring Boot)
Hola de hola-4-w3u94	Olá de ola-3-apq2a
<b>Bonjour Service</b> (NodeJS / Express)	<b>Aloha Service</b> (Vert.x)
Bonjour de bonjour-2-wjleo	Aloha mai aloha-4-zwsmm

[Refresh Results](#)

```
graph LR; Browser[Browser] <--> Internet((Internet)); Internet --> Hola[Hola (WildFly Swarm)]; Internet --> Ola[Ola (Spring-boot)]; Internet --> Bonjour[Bonjour (NodeJS)]; Internet --> Aloha[Aloha (Vert.x)]; subgraph OpenShift [OpenShift on CDK]; Hola; Ola; Bonjour; Aloha; end
```

<https://github.com/redhat-helloworld-msa>



# THANK YOU



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