Deployment, Hosting and Monitoring

SoftUni TeamTechnical Trainers







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Have a Question?







What is Deployment?



 Deployment means to push changes or updates from one environment to another



Where to Deploy?





- Some of the deployment websites
 - Azure
 - Amazon Web Services (AWS)
 - Google Cloud Platform



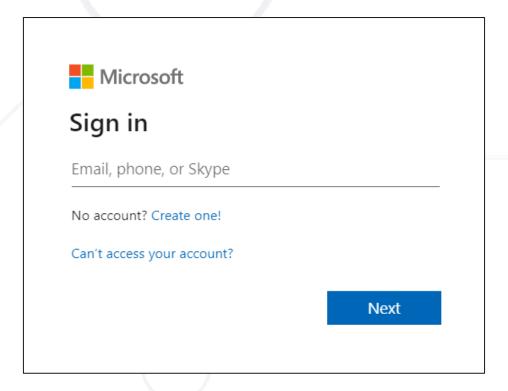
Create an account in Azure



- Go to https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/free/
- Then click on the [Start free] button



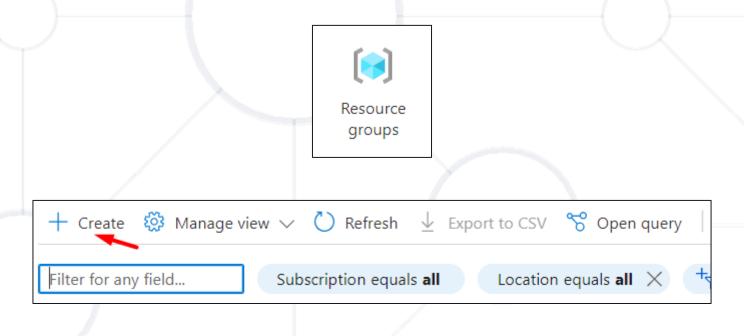
Type in your SoftUni student e-mail and click on the [Next] button



Configure Resource group



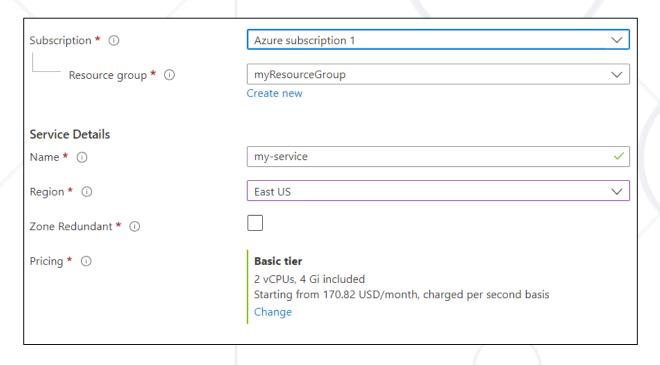
- Go to Resource groups
- Create new

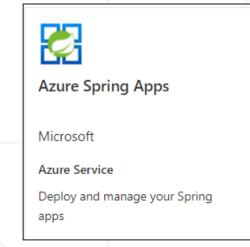


Configure Service



- Inside the Resource group click create and
- Search for Azure Spring Apps
- Create new Azure Spring Apps

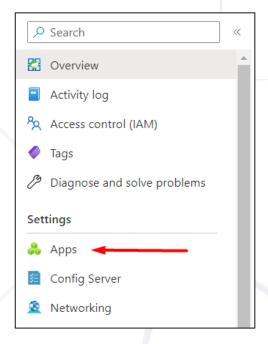




Create an App



Inside your service go to Apps



Create an App



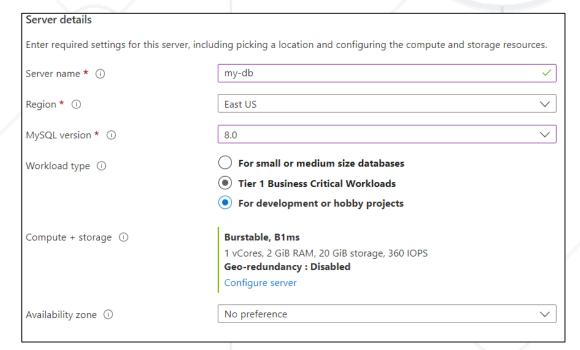
Create Database



Inside your Resource Group click on create



 Search for Azure Database for MySQL Flexible Server and create one



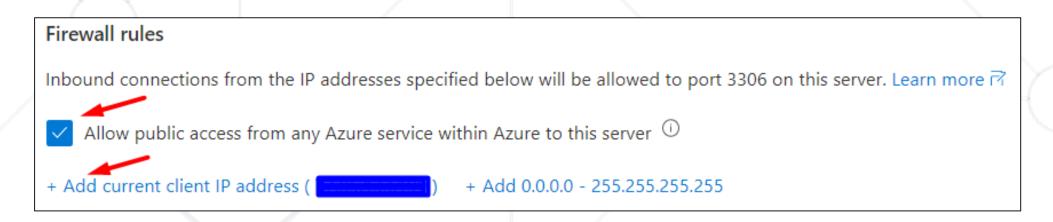
Create Database



Networking:



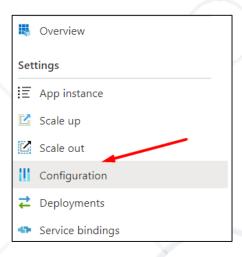
- Firewall rules
 - Allow public access
 - Add Current client Ip address



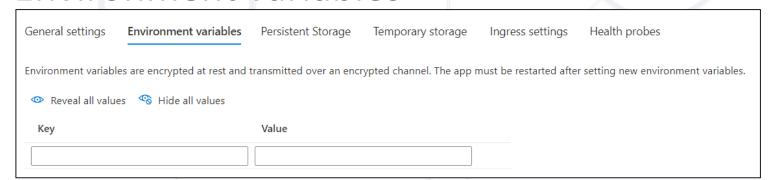
Configure Environment variables



Go inside your App (your Group Resources -> {service} -> Apps)
and click Configuration



Environment variables



Application.yaml



application.yaml

```
datasource:
    driverClassName: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
    username: ${DB_USERNAME}
    password: ${DB_PASSWORD}
    url: jdbc:mysql://<db-name>.mysql.database.azure.com:3306/db?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true
```

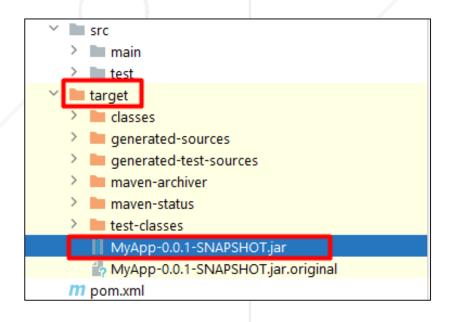
Deploy to Azure



Open terminal in the root folder of the app and run:

mvn clean package -DskipTests

Then go to target folder and copy the path to the .jar file



Deploy to Azure



- Install Azure CLI (https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/install-azure-cli)
 - Deploy the code to Azure using Azure CLI

```
az spring app deploy
    --resource-group <name-of-resource-group>
    --service <service-instance-name>
    --name <app-name>
    --artifact-path taget/<app-name>-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
```



Actuator

Monitor and manage your application

Actuator





- You can choose to manage and monitor your application by using HTTP endpoints or with JMX
- Auditing, health, and metrics gathering can also be automatically applied to your application



Actuator dependency



The recommended way to enable the features is to add a dependency on the spring-boot-starter-actuator 'Starter'.

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
     <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-actuator</artifactId>
        </dependency>
        </dependencies>
```

Actuator Endpoints



- Endpoints let you monitor and interact with your application
- Spring Boot includes a number of built-in endpoints and lets you add your own
- Each individual endpoint can be enabled or disabled and exposed



Actuator example



 For example, by default, the health endpoint is mapped to /actuator

```
{"_links":{"self":{"href":"http://localhost:8080/actuator","templated":false},"health":
{"href":"http://localhost:8080/actuator/health","templated":false},"health-path":
{"href":"http://localhost:8080/actuator/health/{*path}","templated":true},"info":
{"href":"http://localhost:8080/actuator/info","templated":false}}}
```

Expose all actuator endpoints



To expose all actuator endpoints you need to add in application.properties file:

management.endpoints.web.exposure.include=*

```
① localhost:8080/actuator
{" links":{"self":{"href":"http://localhost:8080/actuator","templated":false},"beans":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/beans", "templated":false}, "caches-cache":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/caches/{cache}", "templated":true}, "caches":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/caches", "templated":false}, "health":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/health", "templated":false}, "health-path":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/health/{*path}", "templated":true}, "info":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/info", "templated":false}, "conditions":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/conditions", "templated":false}, "configprops":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/configprops", "templated":false}, "env":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/env", "templated":false}, "env-toMatch":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/env/{toMatch}", "templated": true}, "loggers":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/loggers", "templated":false}, "loggers-name":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/loggers/{name}", "templated":true}, "heapdump":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/heapdump", "templated":false}, "threaddump":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/threaddump", "templated":false}, "metrics-requiredMetricName":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/metrics/{requiredMetricName}", "templated":true}, "metrics":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/metrics", "templated":false}, "scheduledtasks":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/scheduledtasks", "templated":false}, "mappings":
{"href": "http://localhost:8080/actuator/mappings", "templated":false}}}
```

Enabling Endpoints



- If you prefer all endpoints to be disabled
 - Set the management.endpoints.enabled-by-default = false
- Use individual endpoint enabled properties
 - On example, enable info endpoint

```
management.endpoints.enabled-by-default=false
management.endpoint.info.enabled=true
```

Securing HTTP Endpoints



- You should take care to secure HTTP endpoints in the same way that you would any other sensitive URL
- If Spring Security is present, endpoints are secured by default
- Example of custom security configuration for HTTP endpoints

Implementing Custom Endpoints (1)



If you add a @Bean annotated with @Endpoint, any methods annotated with @ReadOperation, @WriteOperation, or @DeleteOperation are automatically exposed over JMX and, in a web application, over HTTP

```
@Component
@Endpoint(enableByDefault = true, id="custom")
public class CustomEndpoint {
    @ReadOperation
    public String getMyEndpoint(){
        return "My custom endpoint";
    }
}
```

Implementing Custom Endpoints (2)



If we want we can create Endpoints with
 @RestControllerEndpoint annotation

```
@Component
@RestControllerEndpoint( id="myRestEndpoint" )
public class MyRestEndpoint {
    @GetMapping("/test")
    @ResponseBody
    public String test(){
        return "My custom rest endpoint";
```

Customizing properties



- Customizing the Management Endpoint Paths
 - management.endpoints.web.base-path=/manage
- Customizing the Management Server Port
 - management.server.port=8081
- Disabling HTTP Endpoints
 - management.server.port=-1



Vizualization Tools



- Using the Spring Boot Actuator give us a lot of information our application, but it's not very user-friendly
- Can be integrated with Spring Boot Admin for visualization, but it has it's limitations and it's less popular
- Tools like Prometheus and Grafana are more commonly used for the monitoring and visualization and are language/framework-independent
 - These tools have their own set of data formats and converting the metrics data



Micrometer



- Solves the problem of being a vendor-neutral data provider
- Automatically exposes /actuator/metrics
 data into something your monitoring
 system can understand
- You need to include a vendor-specific micrometer dependency

Micrometer Dependency



- Micrometer is a separate open-sourced project and is not in the Spring ecosystem, so we have to explicitly add it as a dependency
- If using Prometheus, add it's specific dependency

```
<dependency>
     <groupId>io.micrometer</groupId>
          <artifactId>micrometer-registry-prometheus</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

Micrometer Example



- After adding the micrometer dependency, we have a new endpoint - /actuator/prometheus
- The data is formatted in specific for Prometheus format

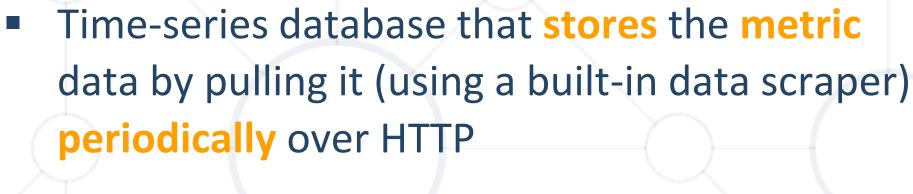
```
① localhost:8080/actuator/prometheus
# HELP process cpu usage The "recent cpu usage" for the Java Virtual Machine process
# TYPE process cpu usage gauge
process cpu usage 2.560625718003065E-4
# HELP http server requests seconds
# TYPE http server requests seconds summary
http server requests seconds count{exception="None",method="GET",outcome="SUCCESS",status="200",uri="/actuator/prometheus",} 1.0
http server requests seconds sum{exception="None",method="GET",outcome="SUCCESS",status="200",uri="/actuator/prometheus",} 0.6256954
http server requests seconds count{exception="None",method="GET",outcome="SUCCESS",status="200",uri="/",} 2.0
http server requests seconds sum{exception="None",method="GET",outcome="SUCCESS",status="200",uri="/",} 0.0566226
# HELP http server requests seconds max
# TYPE http server requests seconds max gauge
http server requests seconds max{exception="None",method="GET",outcome="SUCCESS",status="200",uri="/actuator/prometheus",} 0.0
http server requests seconds max{exception="None",method="GET",outcome="SUCCESS",status="200",uri="/",} 0.0
# HELP jvm classes loaded classes The number of classes that are currently loaded in the Java virtual machine
# TYPE jvm classes loaded classes gauge
jvm classes loaded classes 7273.0
# HELP jvm threads live threads The current number of live threads including both daemon and non-daemon threads
# TYPE jvm threads live threads gauge
jvm threads live threads 28.0
# HELP jvm memory committed bytes The amount of memory in bytes that is committed for the Java virtual machine to use
# TYPE jvm memory committed bytes gauge
jvm memory committed bytes{area="heap",id="G1 Survivor Space",} 3145728.0
jvm memory committed bytes{area="heap",id="G1 Old Gen",} 2.62144E7
jvm memory committed bytes{area="nonheap",id="Metaspace",} 3.2555008E7
jvm_memory_committed_bytes{area="nonheap",id="CodeHeap 'non-nmethods'",} 2555904.0
jvm memory committed bytes{area="heap",id="G1 Eden Space",} 2.62144E7
jvm memory committed bytes{area="nonheap",id="Compressed Class Space",} 4849664.0
jvm memory committed bytes{area="nonheap",id="CodeHeap 'non-profiled nmethods'",} 7077888.0
# HELP jvm memory max bytes The maximum amount of memory in bytes that can be used for memory management
# TYPE ivm memory max bytes gauge
```



Prometheus

Prometheus





- Intervals between pulls can be configured
- Has a simple user interface where we can visualize/query on all of the collected metrics
- To configure Prometheus more precisely we using the prometheus.yaml file

Download and Configure Prometheus



- You can download Prometheus from here
- Configure Prometheus with prometheus.yaml file

```
global:
  scrape_interval: 15s # By default, scrape targets every 15 seconds.
# A scrape configuration containing exactly one endpoint to scrape:
# Here it's Prometheus itself.
scrape configs:
  # The job name is added as a label `job=<job_name>` to any timeseries scraped from
this config.
  - job name: 'prometheus'
    # Override the global default and scrape targets from this job every 5 seconds.
    scrape_interval: 5s
    static_configs:
      - targets: ['localhost:9090']
```

Prometheus Dashboard



 After starting Prometheus, we can access it on http://localhost:9090

Prometheus Alerts Graph Status ▼ Help	
☐ Enable query history	
Expression (press Shift+Enter for newlines)	
Execute - insert metric at cursor - Graph Console	
₩ Moment →	
Element	Value
no data	
Add Graph	

Prometheus Query Language – PromQL (1)



- Prometheus provides a functional query language called PromQL (Prometheus Query Language)
- Let's the user select and aggregate time series data in real time
- Result of an expression can either be shown as a graph,
 viewed as tabular data in Prometheus' expression browser, or consumed by external systems via the HTTP API

Prometheus Query Language – PromQL (2)



 Return all time series with the metric http_requests_total and the given job and handler labels

```
http_requests_total{job="apiserver", handler="/api/comments"}
```

Return a whole range of time for the same vector

```
http_requests_total{job="apiserver", handler="/api/comments"}[5m]
```

Using regular expressions

```
http_requests_total{job=~".*server"}
```

```
http_requests_total{status!~"4.."}
```

Summary



- Deployment means to push changes or update
 from one environment to another
- Micrometer solves the problem of being a vendor-neutral data provider
- Prometheus is a Time-series database that stores
 the metric data by pulling it (using a built-in data
 scraper) periodically over HTTP





Questions?

















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