

About me....

- Advisory Solutions Architect @ Pivotal
- 18+ years in IT, mostly working within an enterprise
- Working with Spring based applications for 10+ year. Yes...when XML was the cool new thing
- Contributor/Maintainer of a few open source projects (mainly written in GO)
- Experience with various cloud technologies and laaS providers
- My Github https://github.com/calebwashburn/
- Disclaimer: Work at Pivotal but my opinions are my own



What we plan to go over...

- What is Cloud Foundry?
- What Cloud Foundry isn't
- 12-Factor
- Buildpacks
- Orgs/Spaces
- Roles
- cf push/manifests
- Logging
- Scaling
- Blue/Green Deployment
- Services
- Service Brokers



Cloud Foundry (https://docs.cloudfoundry.org/)

- Open Source Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Several Distributions based on OSS (Pivotal Cloud Foundry, IBM Blue Mix, others). Of course use Pivotal Cloud Foundry:)
- Runs on several laaS platforms (AWS, vSphere, Azure, GCP, OpenStack, Photon) even on your local machine (https://network.pivotal.io/products/pcfdev)
- Helps abstract laaS specifics away from your application. Portability!
- Supports multiple application languages (Java, Node, Ruby, Python, PHP, Go, .NET core, Docker)
- Goal is to reduce operational overhead of hosting applications for both operators and developers
- Put developers in control to allow rapid delivery and spend less time setting up servers to host you apps
- Optimized to run applications that adhere to the 12 Factors
- Great for running microservices
- Applications are run in containers. Each app gets own dedicated container



What Cloud Foundry Isn't

- A VM provider No "Just give me a VM" Use laaS for that
- Overkill for hosting 1 application (lost of VM's make up cloud foundry)
- Not a good fit if application has file persistence needs (coming soon disk as a service)
- Silver Bullet that makes crappy apps work

12 Factor App Characteristics (https://12factor.net/)

I. Codebase

One codebase tracked in revision control, many deploys

II. Dependencies

Explicitly declare and isolate dependencies

III. Config

Store config in the environment

IV. Backing services

Treat backing services as attached resources

V. Build, release, run

Strictly separate build and run stages

VI. Processes

Execute the app as one or more stateless processes

VII. Port binding

Export services via port binding

VIII. Concurrency

Scale out via the process model

IX. Disposability

Maximize robustness with fast startup and graceful shutdown

X. Dev/prod parity

Keep development, staging, and production as similar as possible

XI. Logs

Treat logs as event streams

XII. Admin processes

Run admin/management tasks as one-off processes



Build Packs (https://docs.cloudfoundry.org/buildpacks/)

| Name | Supported Languages, Frameworks, and Technologies | GitHub Repo |
|------------|--|-------------------|
| Java | Grails, Play, Spring, or any other JVM-based language or framework | Java source 🗷 |
| Ruby | Ruby, JRuby, Rack, Rails, or Sinatra | Ruby source (3* |
| Node.js | Node or JavaScript | Node.js source ♂ |
| Binary | n/a | Binary source & |
| Go | Go | Go source & |
| PHP | Cake, Symfony, Zend, Nginx, or HTTPD | PHP source ♂ |
| Python | Django or Flask | Python source ♂ |
| Staticfile | HTML, CSS, JavaScript, or Nginx | Staticfile source |



Orgs/Spaces and Roles

Organizations are logical segmentation within Cloud Foundry.

- An Organization can contain 1 many spaces.
- Organizations has 3 roles (OrgManager, OrgAuditor, OrgBillingManager)

Spaces are used to allow hosting multiple instances of same apps and services in the same Cloud Foundry. Think Dev -> QA -> Prod as spaces

- Each space gets own app instances of both apps and services.
- Space has 3 roles (SpaceManager, SpaceDeveloper, SpaceAuditor)



CF Push / Manifests

No matter what language you are using to deploy your app use the same command.

- cf push -f manifest.yml (or if manifest in current working dir you can ignore -f)

Manifests articulate characteristics of your app.

- Memory needs
- Buildpack to use
- Domain to bind to
- Host name of app
- Number of instances
- Environment variables
- path to route on (hello.test.com/v1)



Logging

Along with the 12 factors.

- No longer log to files.
- Log to system out
- Cloud Foundry will consolidate all your application logs into the firehose for you.
- Operator of platform can also pipe your logs to syslog for ability to look at them over time in Splunk, Kibana, etc
- Use cf logs <appname> to see your logs



Scaling

Since your applications are all deployed as containers. Cloud Foundry can easily scale up/down your application with zero downtime

- cf scale <appname> -i <intance count>

Pivotal Provides Auto Scaling Broker that can be used to configure policies to do this for you based on cpu/memory usage. Autonomic Scaling to ensure your application stays up and can meet the demands.



Blue/Green Deployment

Blue/Green Deployment is the ability to update your application with a new version with Zero Downtime.

Auto Pilot cf cli plugin enables this to be done for you.

cf zero-downtime-push <appname> -f <manifest>



Services/Service Brokers

To see what services have been provided by operators of your platform use the marketplace

cf marketplace

This will list out what services are available in your environment.

cf create-service <options>

You can also create your own service brokers as they are applications deployed to cloud foundry that implement a specific interface exposed as REST endpoints.



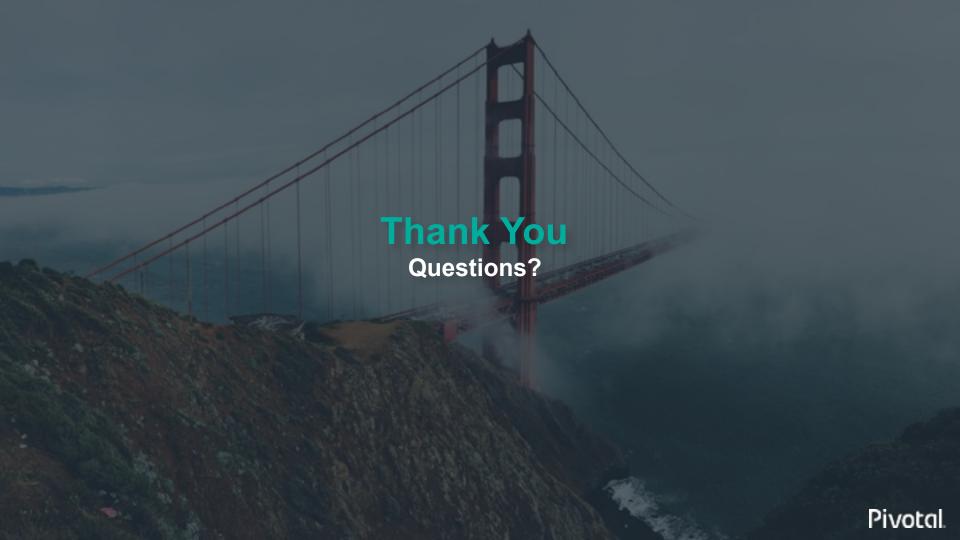
Optimized for Spring Boot

If using Java/Spring Cloud Foundry has been optimized to make running Spring Boot apps really simple.

If we have time here's a demo using **start.spring.io**



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References

Sample Apps Repo

- (https://github.com/cloudfoundry/cf-acceptance-tests/tree/master/assets)

Spring Boot Starter

- (https://start.spring.io)