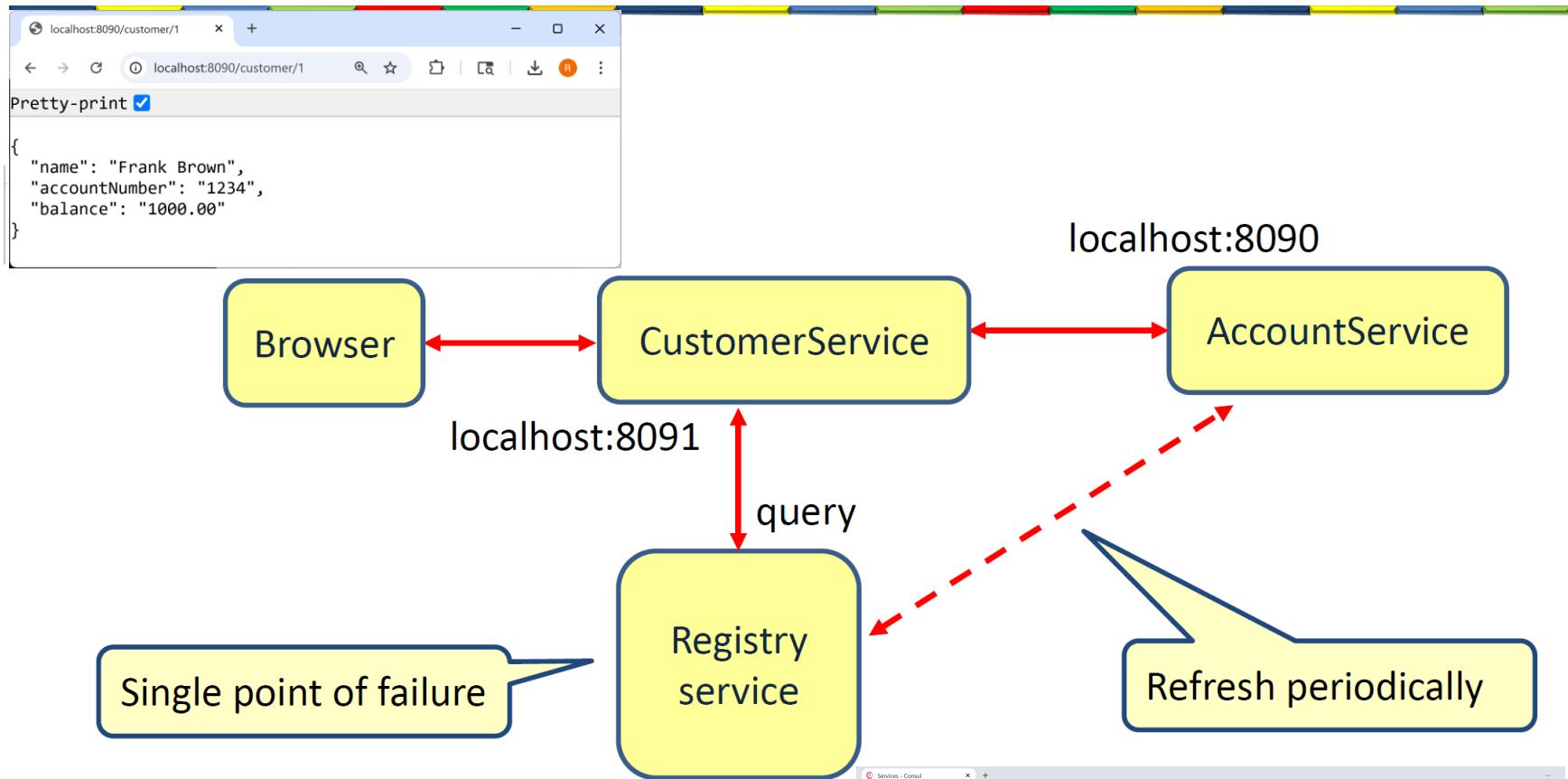


Lesson 7

MICROSERVICES

SERVICE REGISTRY: CONSUL

Registry



Consul cluster



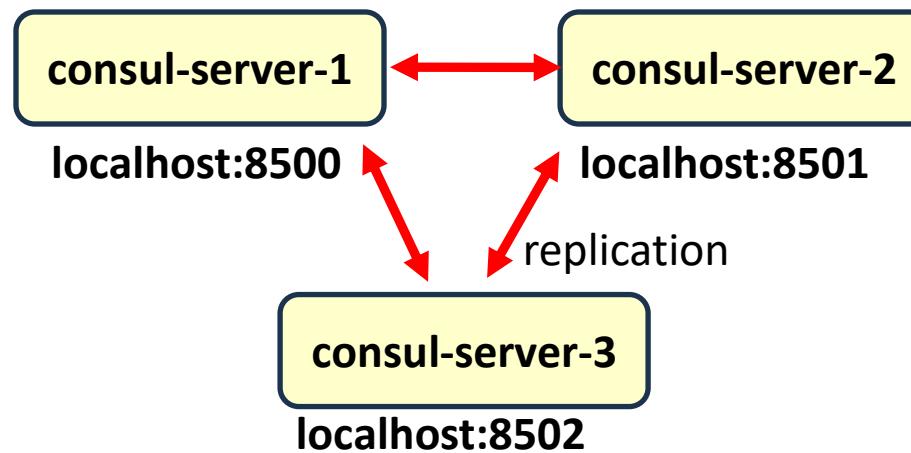
```
version: '3.8'
services:
  consul-server-1:
    image: hashicorp/consul:latest
    container_name: consul-server-1
    command: "agent -server -bootstrap-expect=3 -client=0.0.0.0 -ui -retry-join=consul-server-2 -retry-join=consul-server-3"
    ports:
      - "8500:8500" # UI and HTTP API
      - "8600:8600/udp" # DNS
    networks:
      - consul-net

  consul-server-2:
    image: hashicorp/consul:latest
    container_name: consul-server-2
    command: "agent -server -client=0.0.0.0 -ui -retry-join=consul-server-1 -retry-join=consul-server-3"
    ports:
      - "8501:8500" # UI and HTTP API (different host port to avoid conflict)
    networks:
      - consul-net

  consul-server-3:
    image: hashicorp/consul:latest
    container_name: consul-server-3
    command: "agent -server -client=0.0.0.0 -ui -retry-join=consul-server-1 -retry-join=consul-server-2"
    ports:
      - "8502:8500" # UI and HTTP API (different host port to avoid conflict)
    networks:
      - consul-net

networks:
  consul-net:
    driver: bridge
```

Consul cluster



AccountService

application.yml

```
spring:  
  application:  
    name: Accountservice  
  cloud:  
    consul:  
      host: localhost  
      port: 8501
```

Register in Consul on port 8501

```
server:  
  port: 8091
```

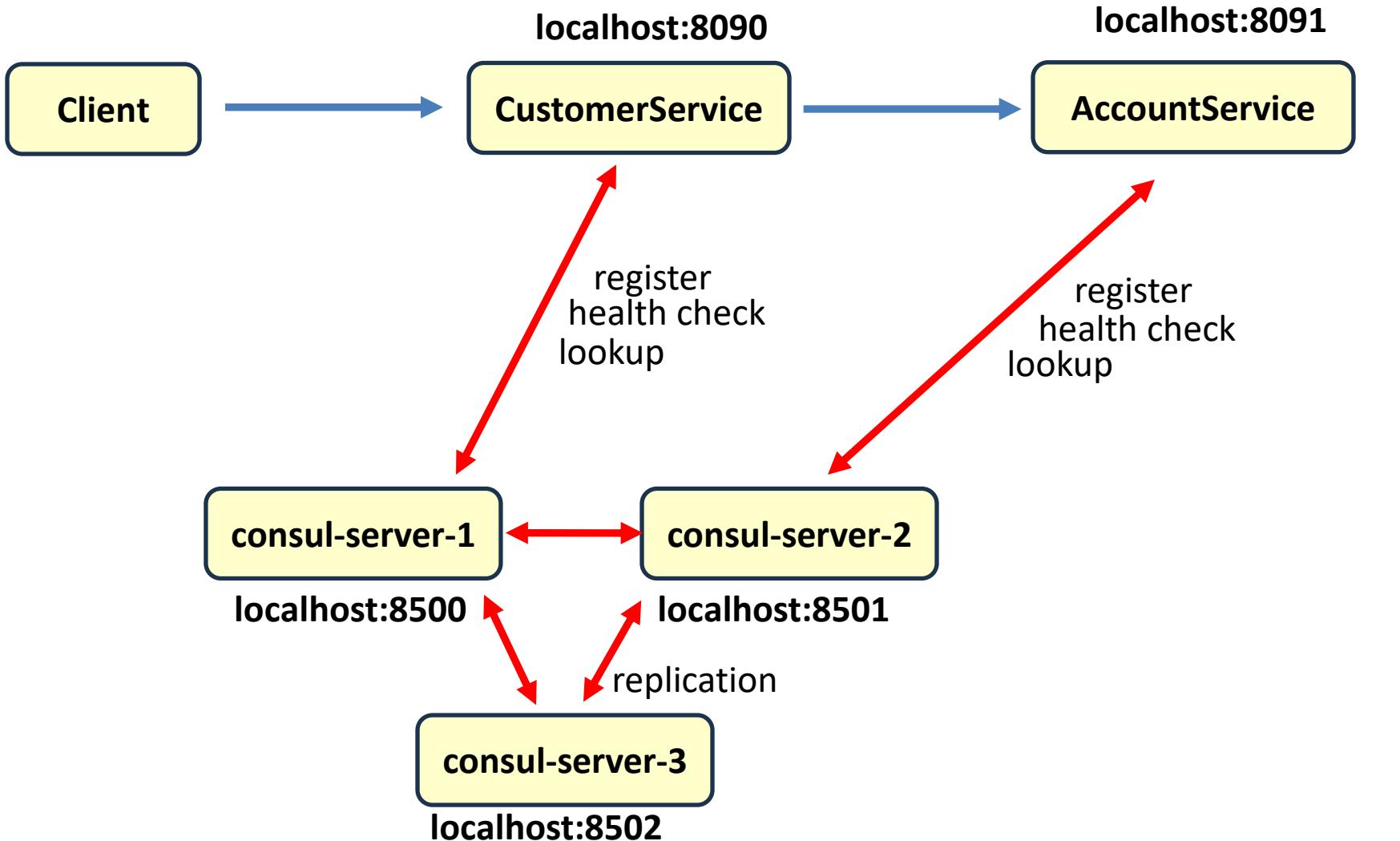
CustomerService configuration

application.yml

```
spring:  
  application:  
    name: CustomerService  
  cloud:  
    consul:  
      host: localhost  
      port: 8500  
      discovery:  
        enabled: true  
        prefer-ip-address: true  
        instance-id: ${spring.application.name}:${random.value}  
  
  server:  
    port: 8090
```

Register in Consul on port 8500

Consul cluster and replication



Replication

The image displays three separate browser windows, each showing the Consul UI for a data center named 'dc1'. Each window shows a list of services: 'Accountservice' (1 instance), 'Customerservice' (1 instance), and 'consul' (3 instances). The 'Services' tab is selected in all three windows.

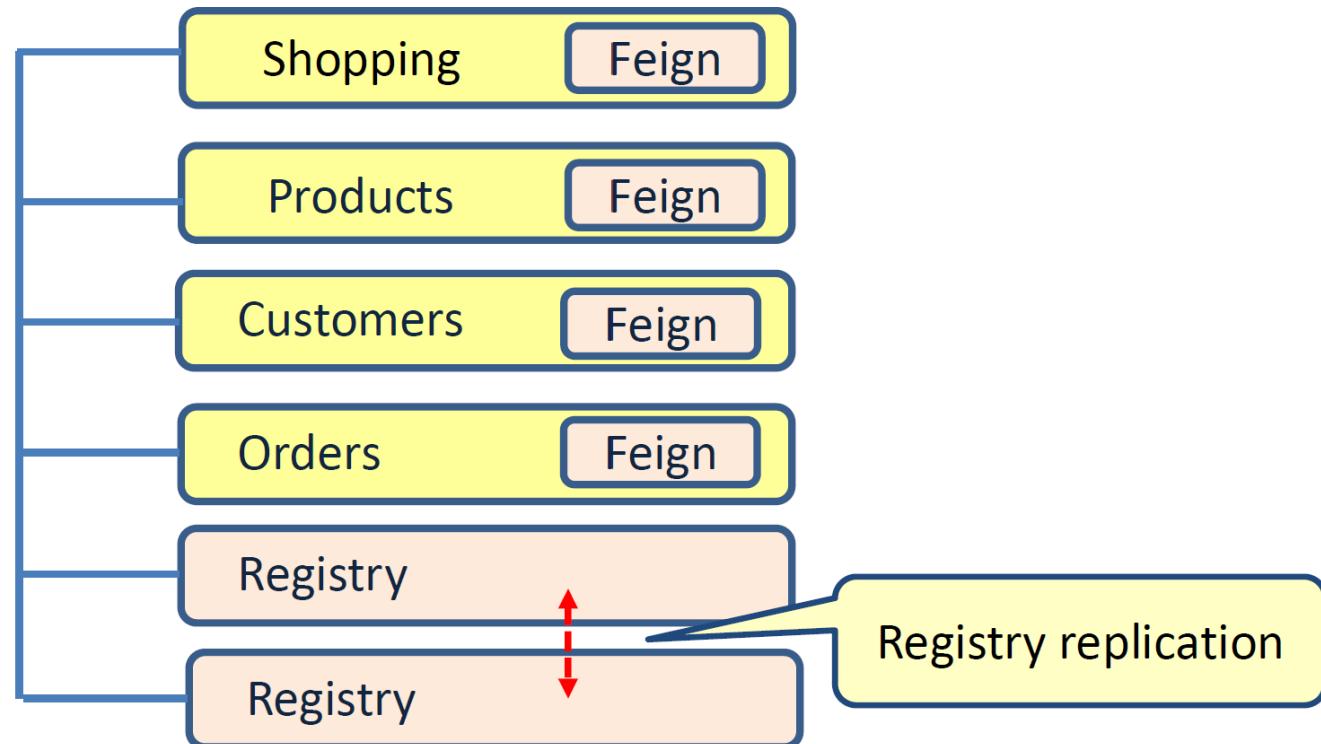
- Top Left Window:** Shows 'Services' 3 total. The 'consul' service has 3 instances listed.
- Top Right Window:** Shows 'Services' 3 total. The 'consul' service has 3 instances listed. A 'Saved to this PC.' button is visible in the top right corner.
- Bottom Window:** Shows 'Services' 3 total. The 'consul' service has 3 instances listed.

Running the CustomerService

The screenshot shows the Consul UI interface running at `localhost:8500/ui/dc1/services`. The left sidebar has tabs for Overview, Services (which is selected), Nodes, Key/Value, Intentions, Access Controls, and Tokens. The main area displays the services page with the following details:

Service	Health Status	Service Type	Instances
consul	Green (Healthy)	Consul	1 instance
Accountservice	Green (Healthy)	Accountservice	1 instance
CustomerService	Green (Healthy)	CustomerService	1 instance

Implementing microservices

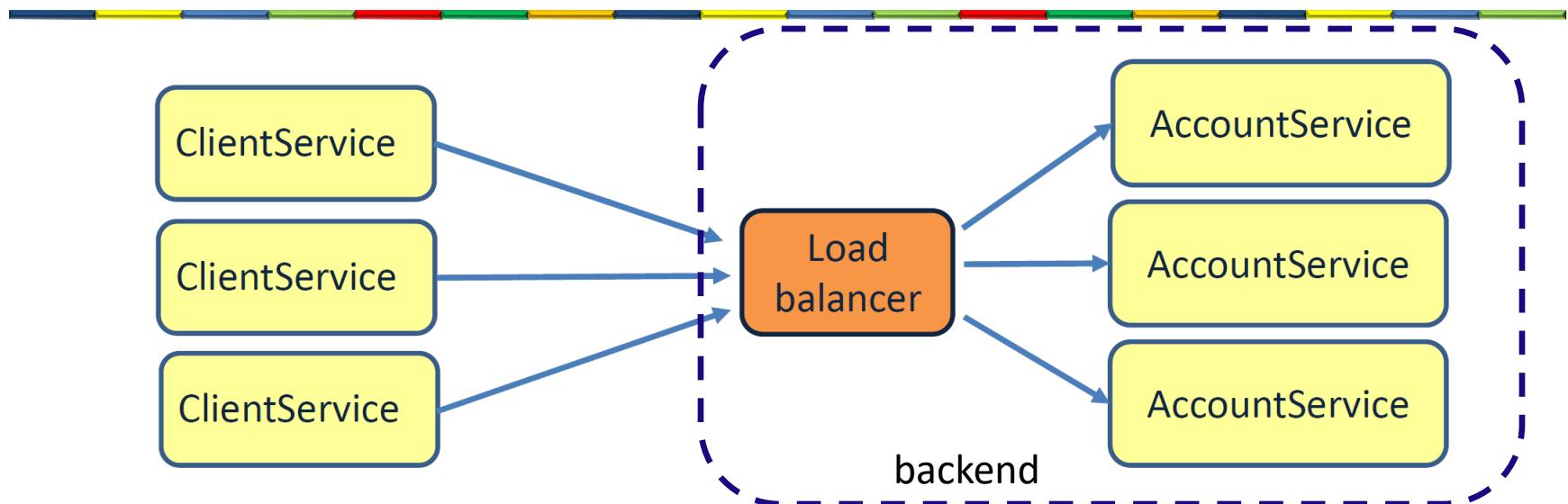


Challenges of a microservice architecture

Challenge	Solution
Complex communication	Feign Registry
Performance	
Resilience	Registry and replicas
Security	
Transactions	
Following the process	
Keep data in sync	
Keep interfaces in sync	
Keep configuration in sync	
Monitor health of microservices	
Follow/monitor business processes	

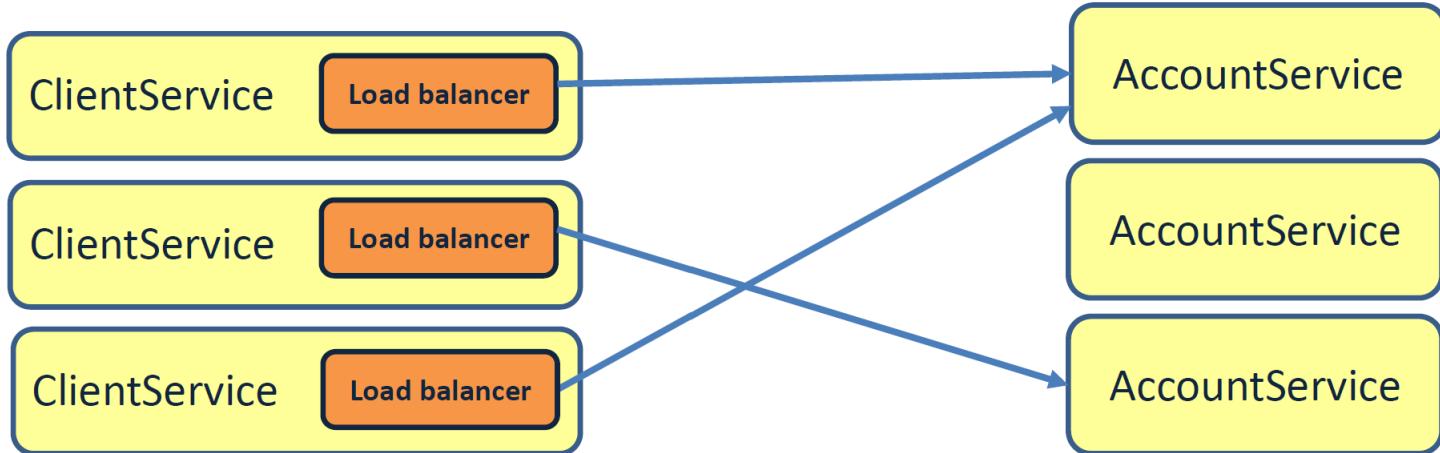
LOAD BALANCING

Server side load balancing



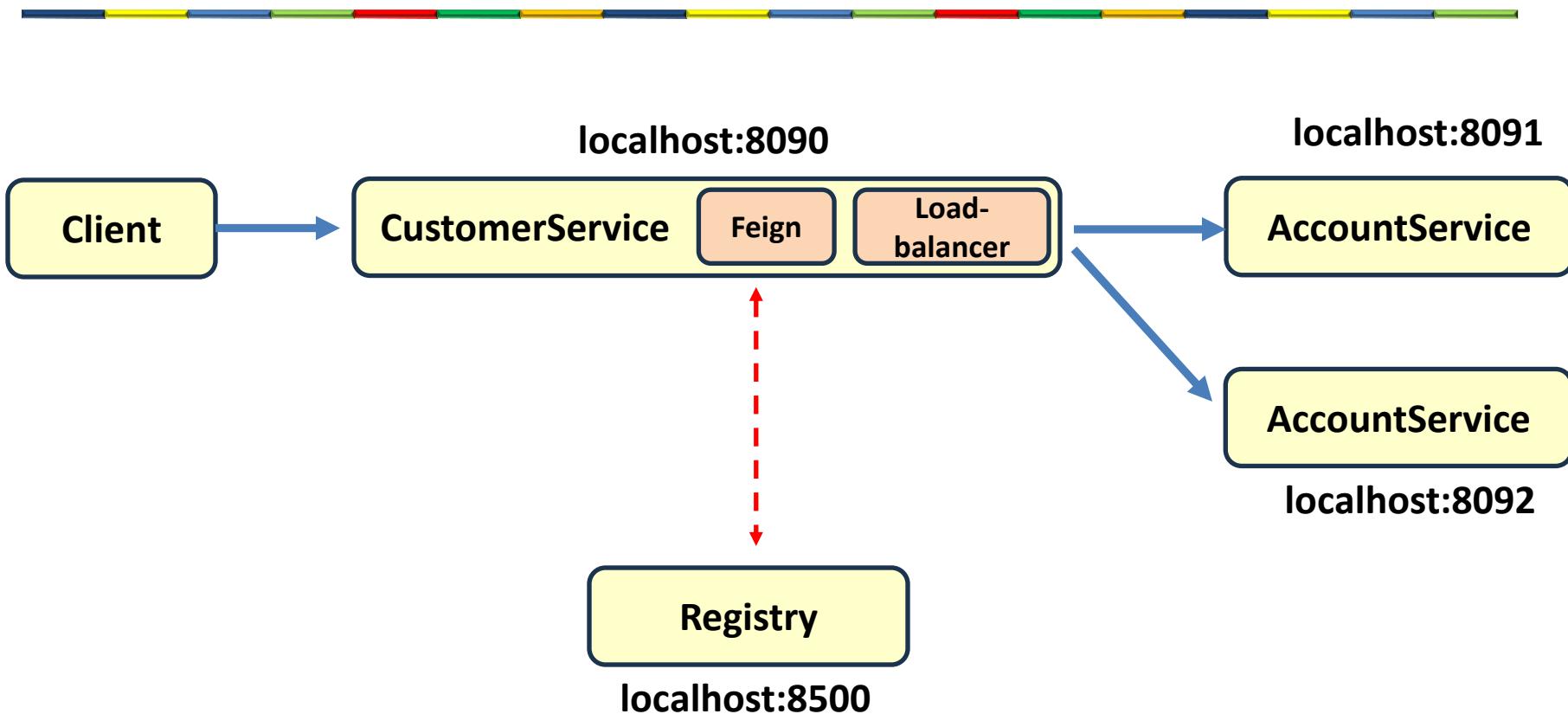
- Single point of failure
- If we add a new instance of AccountService, we need to reconfigure the load balancer
- Extra hop (performance)
- Every microservice needs its own load balancer
- Same load balance algorithm for every client
- Scaling limitation, load balance can handle only a certain number of requests

Client side load balancing



- No single point of failure
- Simplifies service management
- Only one hop (performance)
- Auto discovery with registry based lookup (flexibility)
- Every client can use its own load balancing algorithm
- Unlimited scalable

Spring cloud load balancer



Accountservice 1

```
@RestController  
public class AccountController {  
    @RequestMapping("/account/{customerid}")  
    public Account getAccount(@PathVariable("customerid") String customerId) {  
        return new Account("1234", "1000.00");  
    }  
}
```

1000.00

```
spring:  
application:  
    name: Accountservice  
cloud:  
    consul:  
        host: localhost  
        port: 8501
```

```
server:  
port: 8091
```

Same name, different port

Accountservice 2

```
@RestController  
public class AccountController {  
    @RequestMapping("/account/{customerid}")  
    public Account getAccount(@PathVariable("customerid") String customerId) {  
        return new Account("1234", "1000.00");  
    }  
}
```

2000.00

```
spring:  
application:  
    name: Accountservice  
cloud:  
    consul:  
        host: localhost  
        port: 8501
```

```
server:  
port: 8092
```

Same name, different port

Two account services

The screenshot shows the Consul UI interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: Overview, Services (which is selected and highlighted in grey), Nodes, Key/Value, and Intentions. The main content area has a header "Services 3 total". Below this, three services are listed:

- Customerservice**: 1 instance
- Accountservice**: 2 instances
- consul**: 3 instances

The "Services" link in the sidebar is currently active.

CustomerService: the controller

```
@RestController
public class CustomerController {
    @Autowired
    AccountFeignClient accountClient;

    @RequestMapping("/customer/{customerId}")
    public Customer getName(@PathVariable("customerId") String customerId) {
        Account account = accountClient.getName(customerId);
        return new Customer("Frank Brown", account.accountNumber(), account.balance());
    }

    @FeignClient("Accountservice")
    interface AccountFeignClient {
        @RequestMapping("/account/{customerId}")
        public Account getName(@PathVariable("customerId") String customerId);
    }
}
```

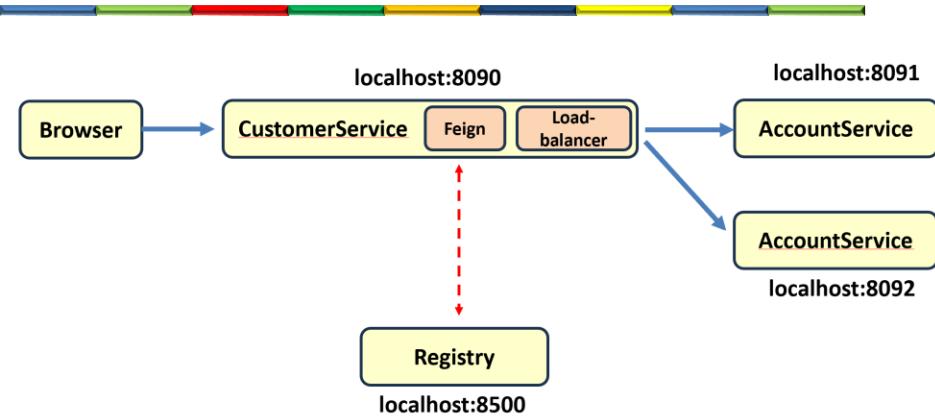
Feign automatically uses Spring cloud load balancer together with the Registry

Round robin load balancing

```
localhost:8090/customer/1
Pretty-print
{"name": "Frank Brown", "accountNumber": "1234", "balance": "1000.00"}
```

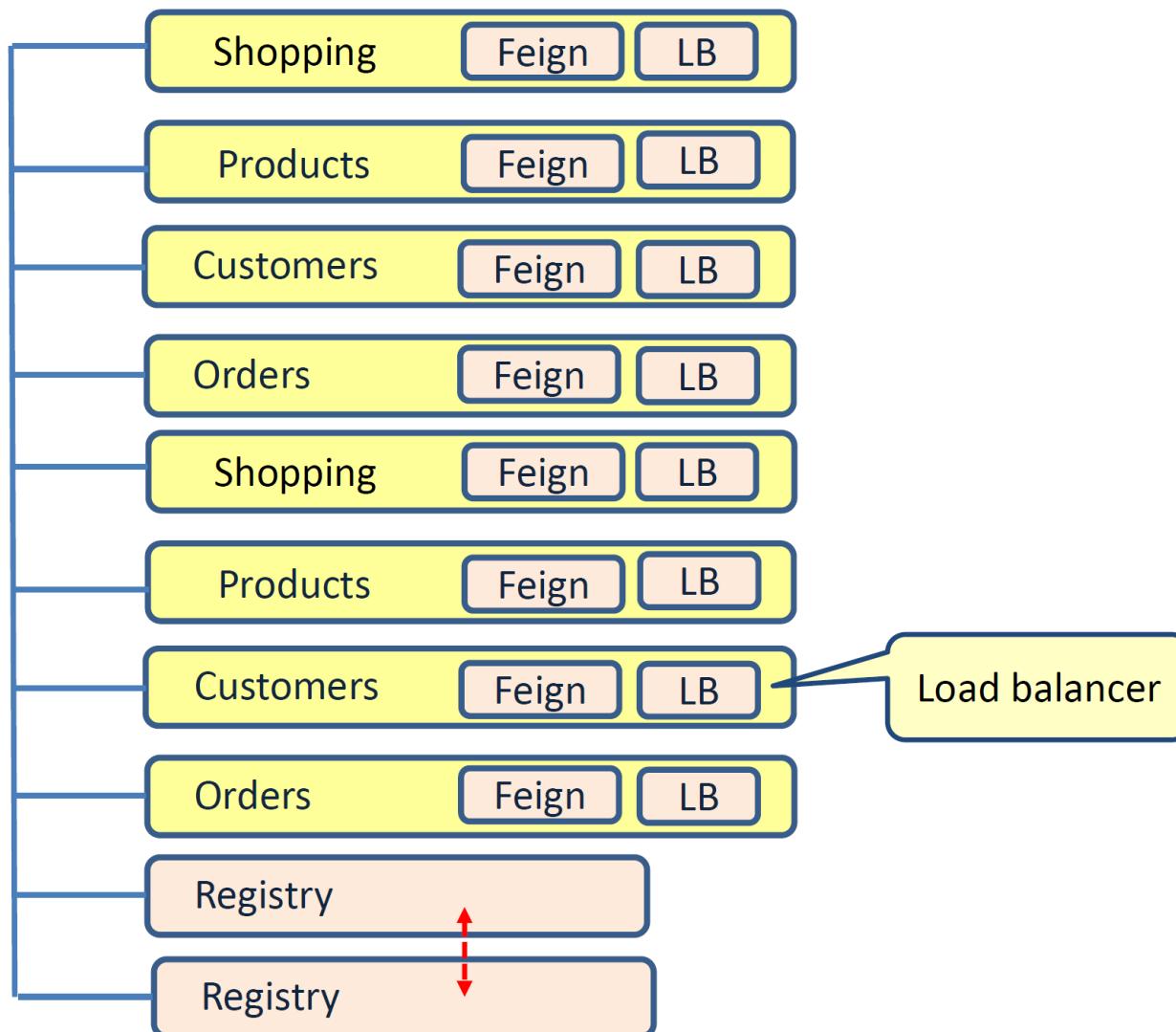
```
localhost:8090/customer/1
Pretty-print
{"name": "Frank Brown", "accountNumber": "1234", "balance": "2000.00"}
```

```
localhost:8090/customer/1
Pretty-print
{"name": "Frank Brown", "accountNumber": "1234", "balance": "1000.00"}
```



Feign does automatically load balance the calls using the registry

Implementing microservices

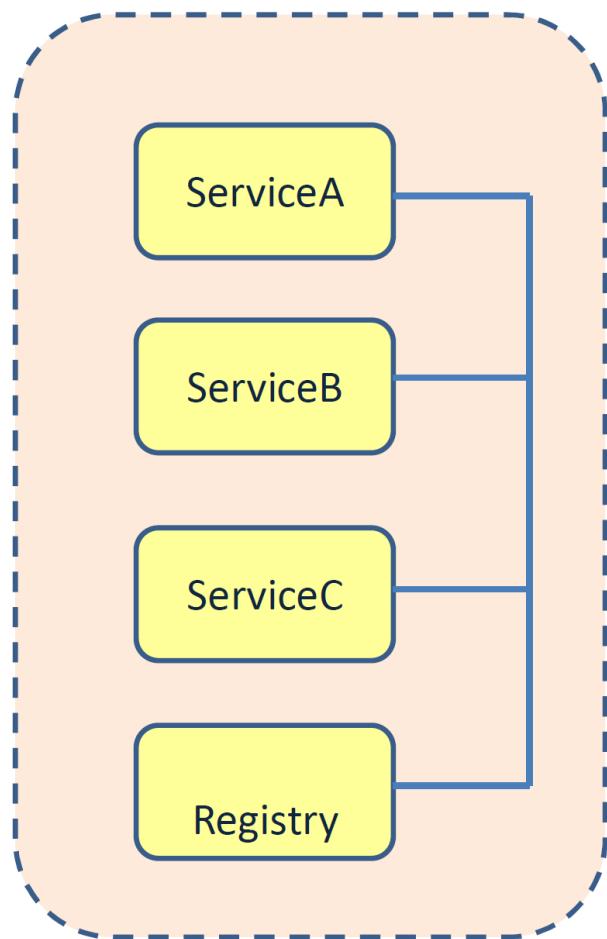


Challenges of a microservice architecture

Challenge	Solution
Complex communication	Feign Registry
Performance	
Resilience	Registry and replicas Load balancing between multiple service instances
Security	
Transactions	
Following the process	
Keep data in sync	
Keep interfaces in sync	
Keep configuration in sync	
Monitor health of microservices	
Follow/monitor business processes	

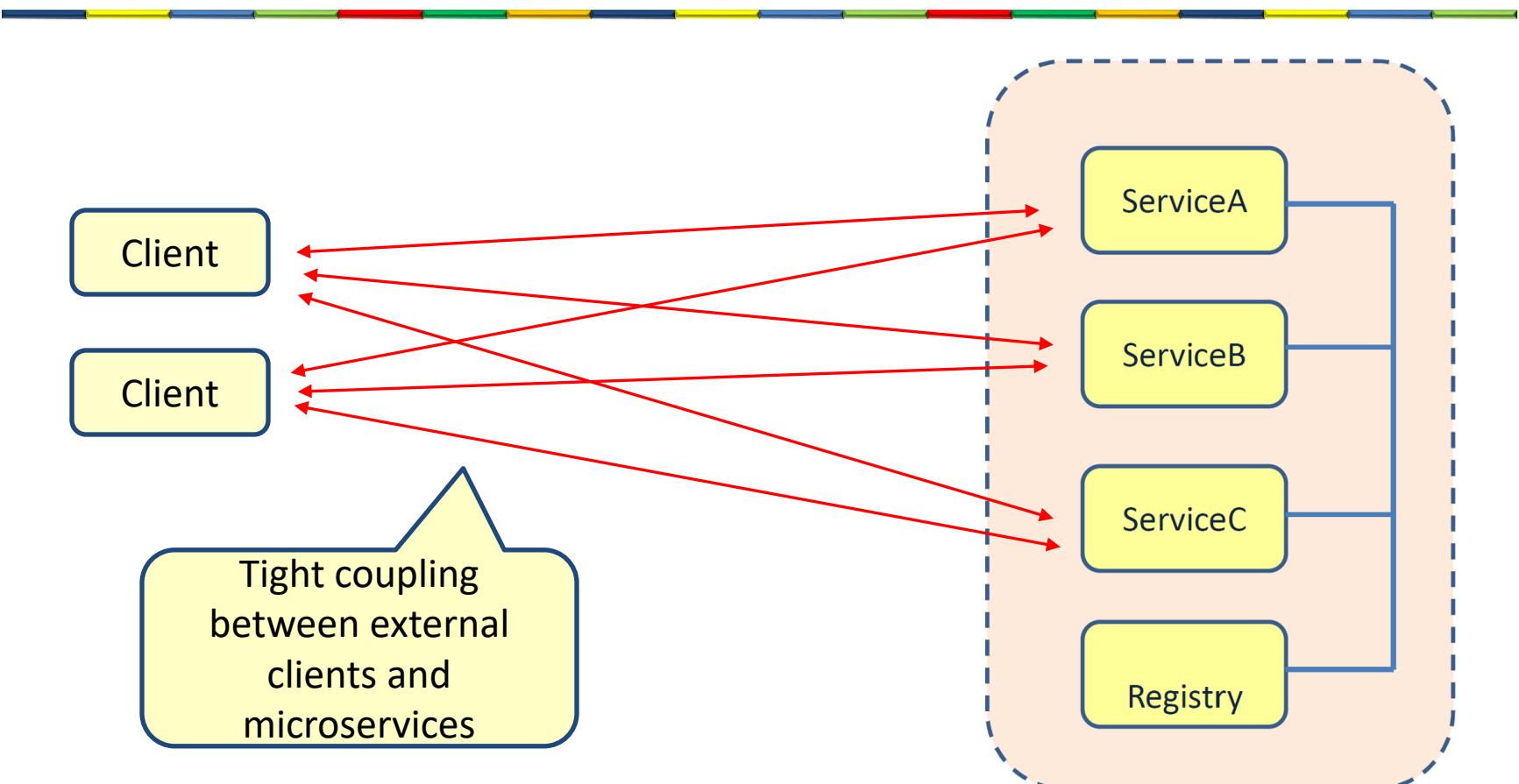
API GATEWAY

Microservice architecture

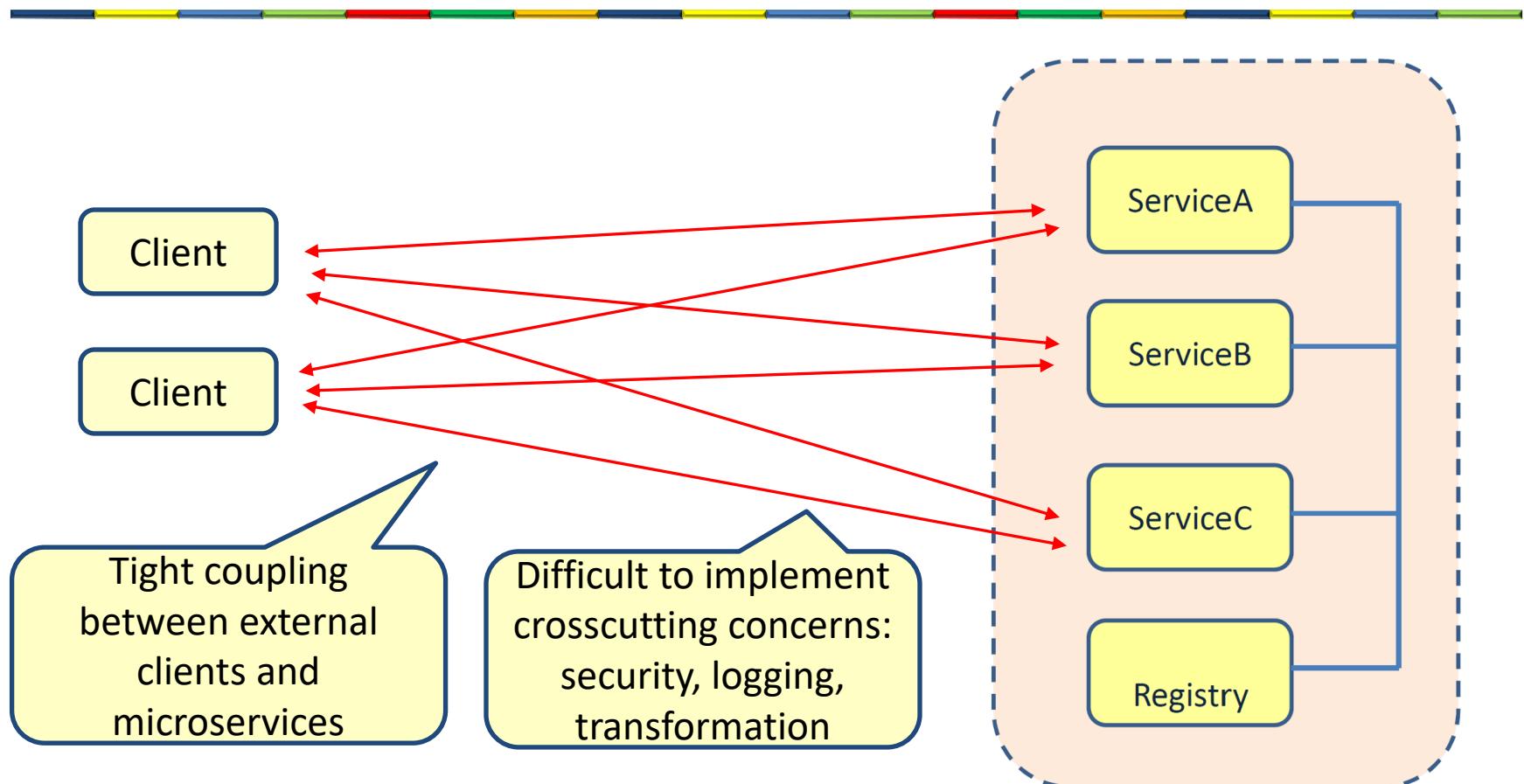


Services talk to each other using
the registry

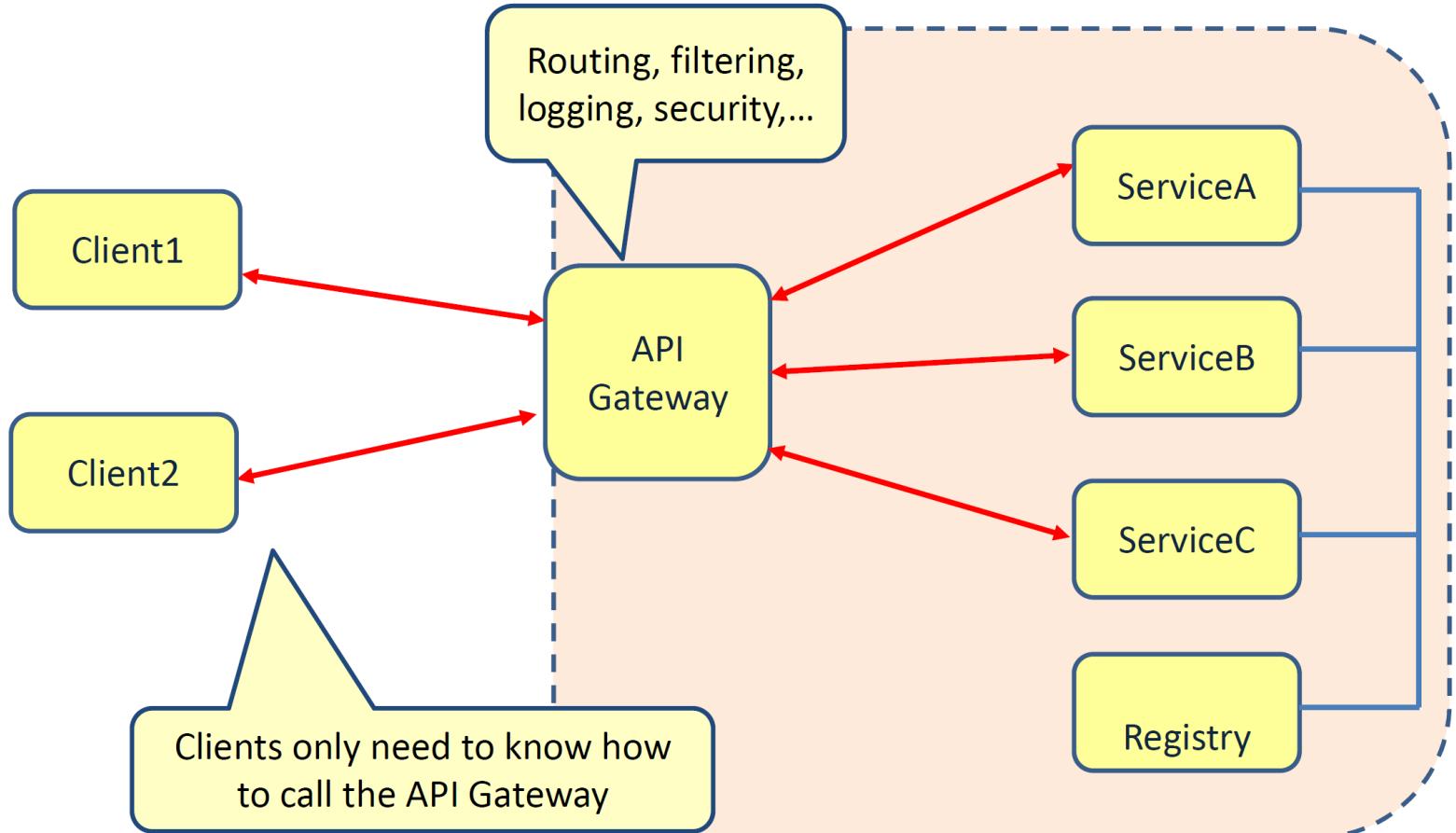
Adding external clients



Adding external clients



API Gateway



StudentService

```
@RestController  
public class StudentController {  
    @RequestMapping("/students/{studentid}")  
    public String getStudent(@PathVariable("studentid") String studentId) {  
        return "Frank Brown";  
    }  
}
```

```
spring:  
    application:  
        name: Studentservice  
    cloud:  
        consul:  
            host: localhost  
            port: 8500  
        discovery:  
            enabled: true  
            prefer-ip-address: true  
            instance-id: ${spring.application.name}:${random.value}  
  
    server:  
        port: 8095
```

GradingService

```
@RestController  
public class GradingController {  
    @RequestMapping("/grades/{studentid}/{courseid}")  
    public String getGrade(@PathVariable("studentid") String studentId,  
                          @PathVariable("courseid") String courseid) {  
        return "A+";  
    }  
}
```

```
spring:  
application:  
  name: GradingService  
cloud:  
consul:  
  host: localhost  
  port: 8500  
discovery:  
  enabled: true  
  prefer-ip-address: true  
  instance-id: ${spring.application.name}:${random.value}  
  
server:  
  port: 8096
```

API Gateway

```
@SpringBootApplication  
@EnableDiscoveryClient  
public class ApiGatewayApplication {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        SpringApplication.run(ApiGatewayApplication.class, args);  
    }  
}
```

```
<dependency>  
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>  
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-gateway-server-  
    webflux</artifactId>  
</dependency>
```

API Gateway

```
spring:  
  application:  
    name: api-gateway  
  cloud:  
    consul:  
      host: localhost  
      port: 8500  
    gateway:  
      server:  
        webflux:  
          routes:  
            - id: studentModule  
              uri: lb://Studentservice  
              predicates:  
                - Path=/students/**  
            - id: gradingModule  
              uri: lb://GradingService  
              predicates:  
                - Path=/grades/**  
  server:  
    port: 8080
```

Configure name of the service, so registry is used

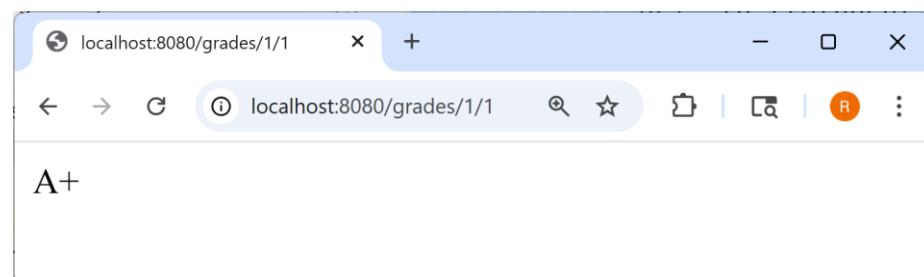
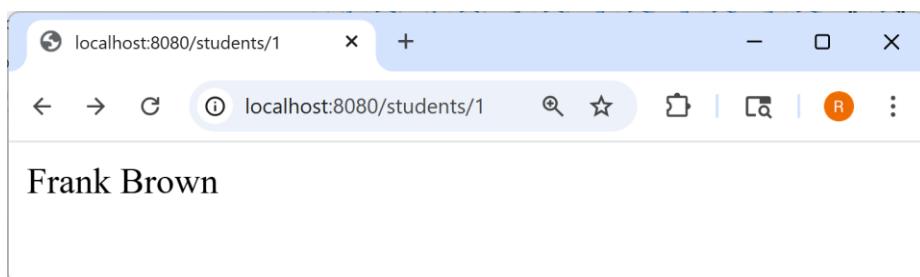
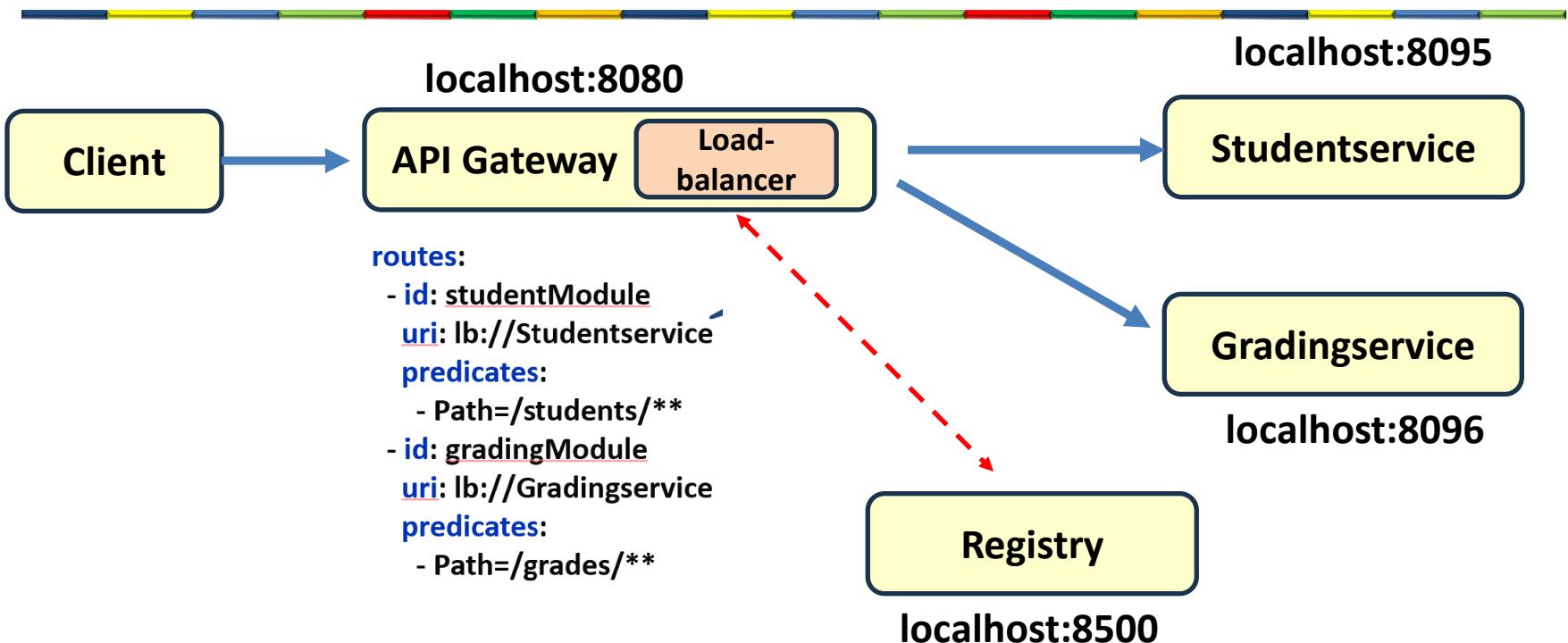
lb is load balancing

API Gateway

The screenshot shows the Consul UI interface for the 'dc1' data center. The left sidebar has a dark theme with white text and icons. It includes links for Overview, Services (which is selected and highlighted in grey), Nodes, Key/Value, Intentions, and Access Controls. The main content area has a light background. At the top, it says 'Services' and '4 total'. Below this, there is a list of four services, each with a green checkmark icon:

- Gradingservice**: 1 instance
- Studentservice**: 1 instance
- api-gateway**: 1 instance
- consul**: 3 instances

API Gateway



Java based config

```
@Configuration  
public class BeanConfig {  
    @Bean  
    public RouteLocator gatewayRoutes(RouteLocatorBuilder builder) {  
        return builder.routes()  
            .route(r -> r.path("/students/**")  
                  .uri("lb://StudentService"))  
            .route(r -> r.path("/grades/**")  
                  .uri("lb://GradingService"))  
            .build();  
    }  
}
```

Build-in predicates

Name	Description	Example
After Route	It takes a date-time parameter and matches requests that happen after it	After=2017-11-20T...
Before Route	It takes a date-time parameter and matches requests that happen before it	Before=2017-11-20T...
Between Route	It takes two date-time parameters and matches requests that happen between those dates	Between=2017-11-20T..., 2017-11-21T...
Cookie Route	It takes a cookie name and regular expression parameters, finds the cookie in the HTTP request's header, and matches its value with the provided expression	Cookie=SessionID, abc.
Header Route	It takes the header name and regular expression parameters, finds a specific header in the HTTP request's header, and matches its value with the provided expression	Header=X-Request-Id, \d+
Host Route	It takes a hostname ANT style pattern with the . separator as a parameter and matches it with the Host header	Host=*.example.org
Method Route	It takes an HTTP method to match as a parameter	Method=GET
Path Route	It takes a pattern of request context path as a parameter	Path=/account/{id}
Query Route	It takes two parameters—a required param and an optional regexp and matches them with query parameters	Query=accountId, 1.
RemoteAddr Route	It takes a list of IP addresses in CIDR notation, like 192.168.0.1/16, and matches it with the remote address of a request	RemoteAddr=192.168.0.1/16

Custom Global filter

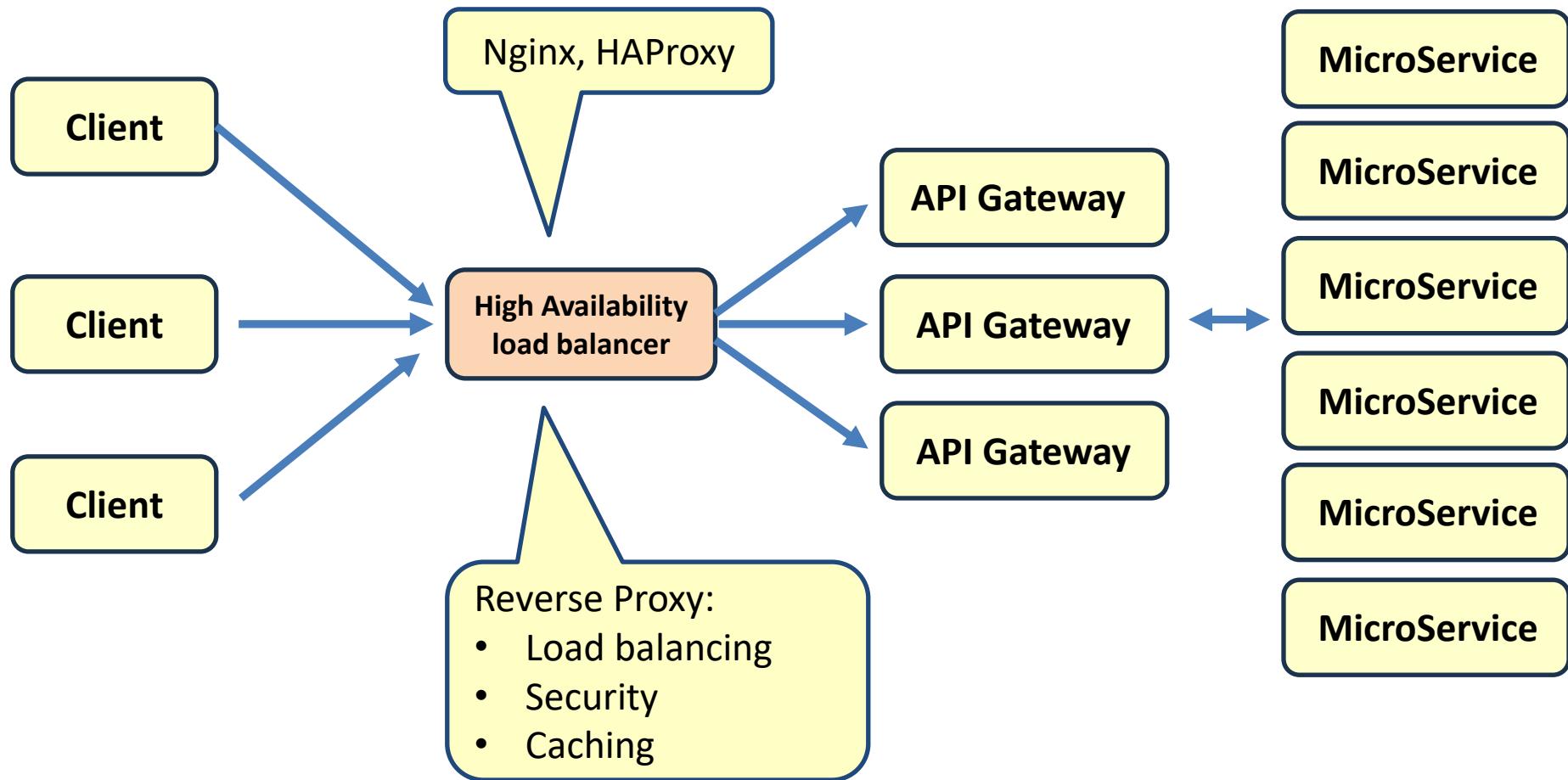
- Global filter is applied to all routes

```
@Component
public class PreLastPostGlobalFilter
    implements GlobalFilter {

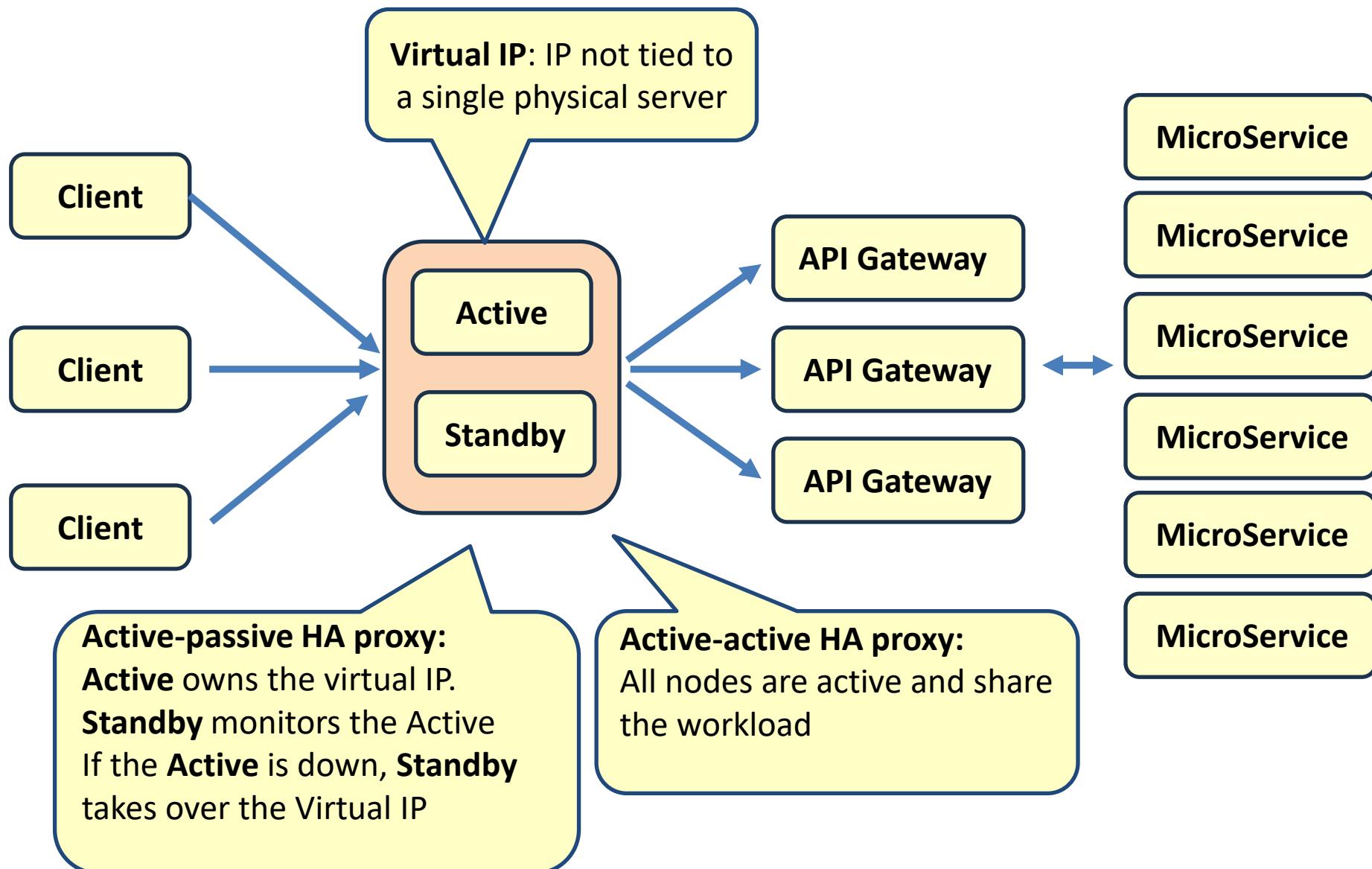
    @Override
    public Mono<Void> filter(ServerWebExchange exchange,
        GatewayFilterChain chain) {
        System.out.println("Pre Global Filter "+exchange.getRequest().getURI());
        return chain.filter(exchange)
            .then(Mono.fromRunnable(() -> {
                System.out.println("Post Global Filter "+exchange.getResponse().getStatusCode();
            }));
    }
}
```

Pre Global Filter <http://localhost:8080/students/1>
Post Global Filter 200 OK

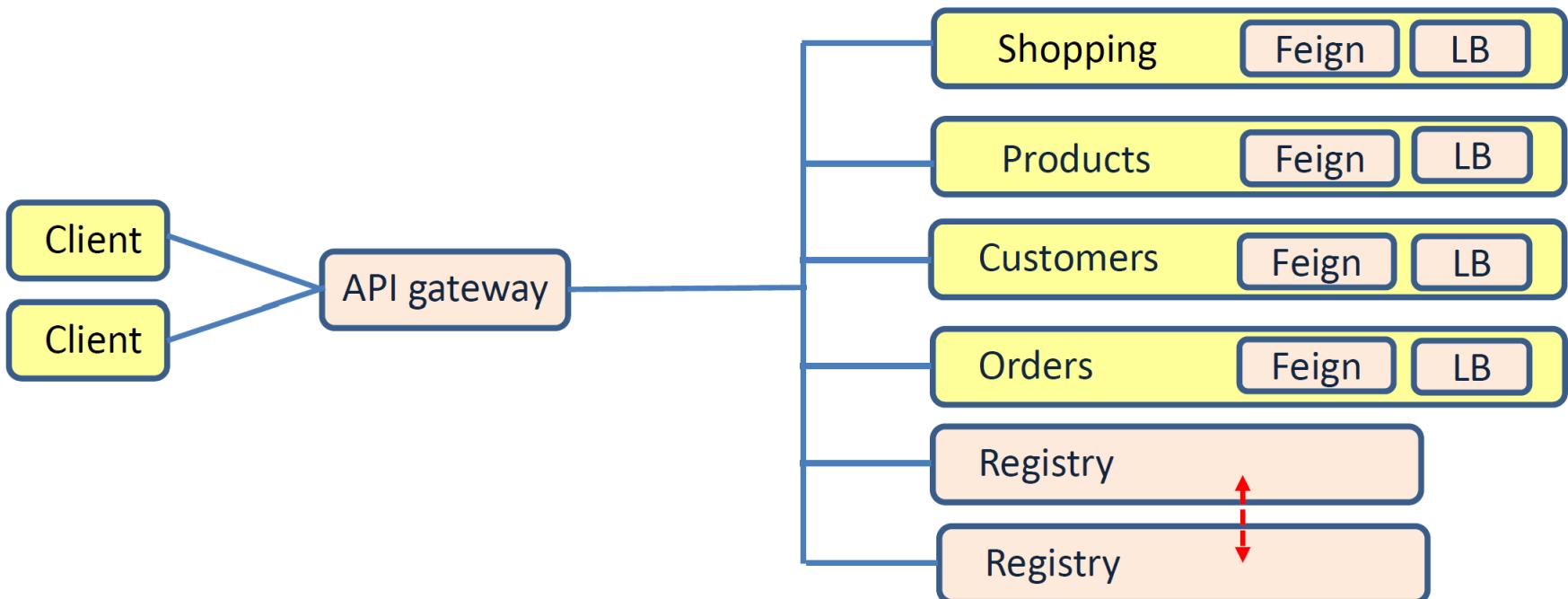
Avoid single point of failure



Avoid single point of failure



Implementing microservices



Challenges of a microservice architecture

Challenge	Solution
Complex communication	Feign Registry API Gateway
Performance	
Resilience	Registry and replicas Load balancing between multiple service instances
Security	
Transactions	
Following the process	
Keep data in sync	
Keep interfaces in sync	
Keep configuration in sync	
Monitor health of microservices	
Follow/monitor business processes	

Consul cluster and replication

