Cloud Native IBM Tech TV

Cloud Native Principles

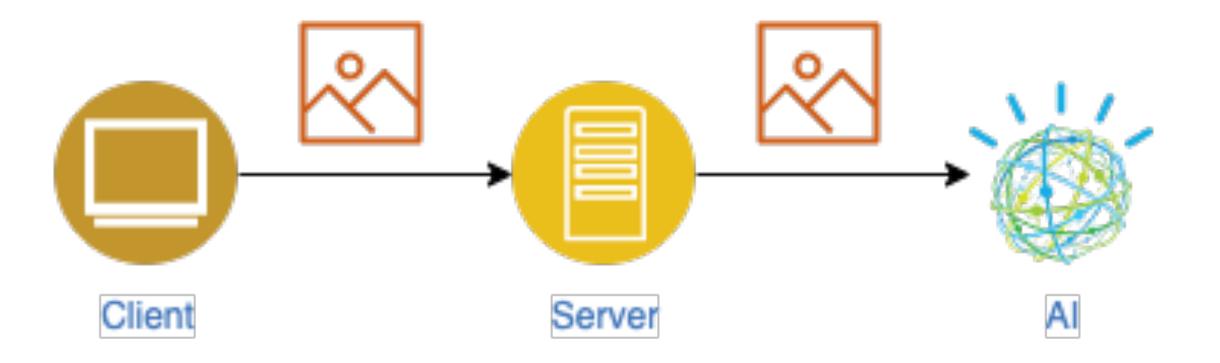


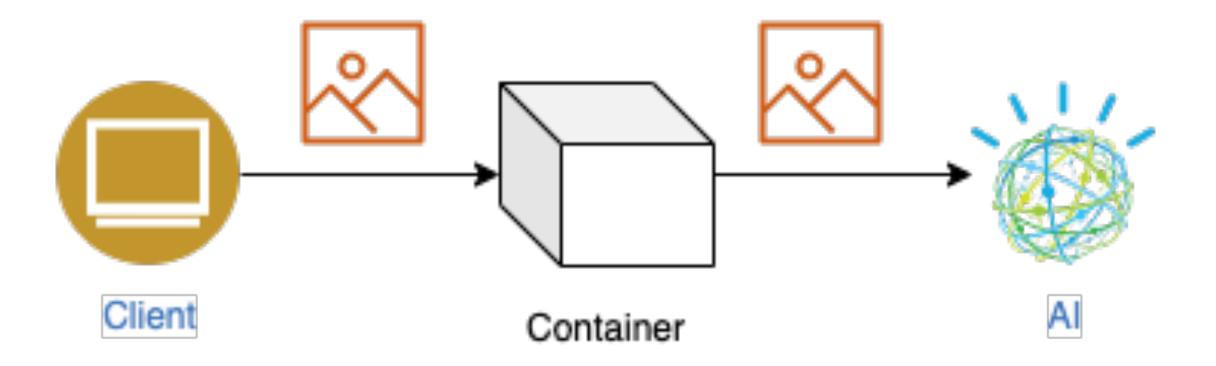
https://www.ibm.com/cloud/architecture/architecture/practices/cloud-native-principles

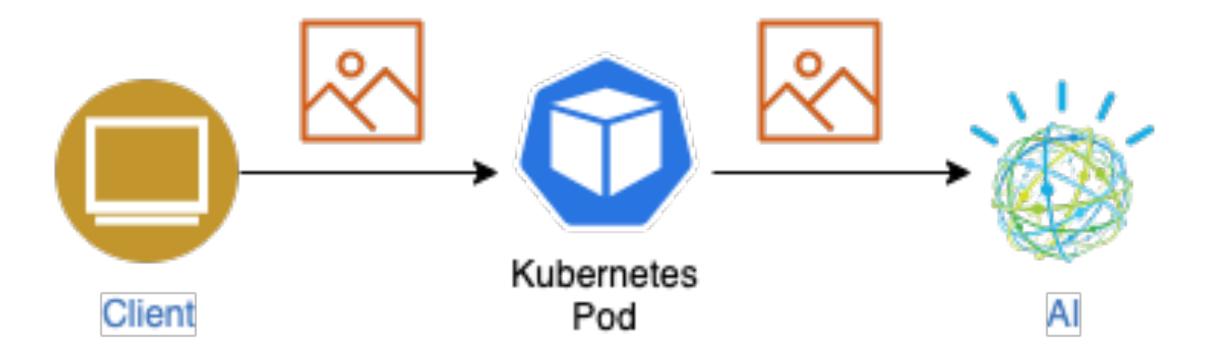
Cloud Native

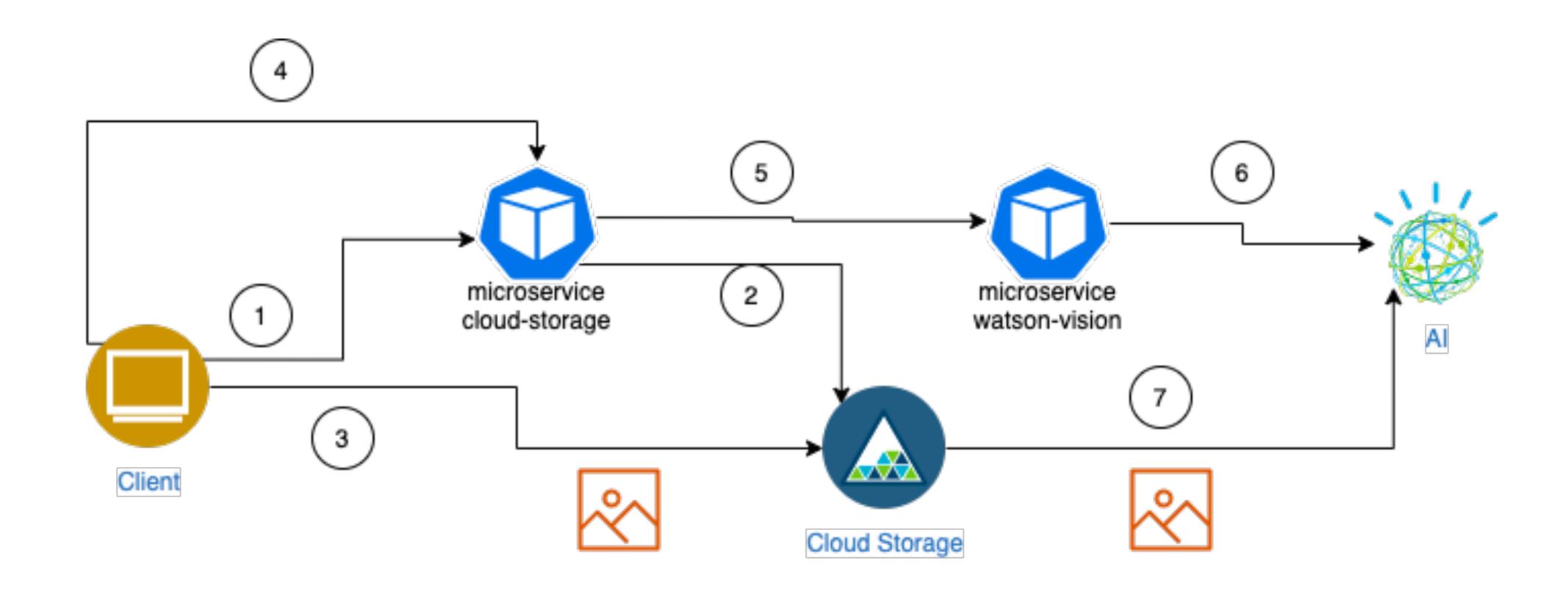
- Single Concern
- High Observability
- Lifecycle
 conformance
- Image immutability

- Process disposability
- Self-containment
- Runtime confinement









Cloud Native

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Observability (n)

The ability to navigate from effect to cause

- For example....
 - Spike in errors -> misconfiguration
 - Increased latency -> new customer behavior
 - User complaints -> upstream service deployed

USE Method

- Use stands for Utilization, Saturation, Errors for every Resource
- Resources
 - (CPUs, disks, memory, etc)
- Utilization
 - (average time that resource was busy)
- Saturation
 - (the degree to which resource has extra work, often queued)
- Error
 - (the count of error events)

Red Method

- Microservices-Oriented Monitoring
- RED focuses on the consistent terminology RATE, ERROR, Duration whose goals are to be environment/stack agnostic
- A valid approach is to incorporate both USE and RED (which turns out to be the Golden Signals)

The Golden Signals

- Exactly the same as RED but includes "Saturation"
 - Latency (time taken to service a request)
 - Traffic (service demand or throughput)
 - Errors (rate of requests which are failing)
 - Saturation (how "full" your service is)

Service Level

- SLO (Service Level Objectives)
 - The SLO is the customer's service reliability target level. To be effective, the SLO must be achievable and reflect the technical reality of your organization.
- SLI (Service Level Indicators)
 - SLIs are metrics that represent your service level from your customer's point of view.
- The process to define your SLO and SLI is iterative. SLOs are driven by business requirements, whereas SLIs are driven by the available measurement

