

Sidecars

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About me...



- ☐ Cats Father
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- ☐ SOA/Microservices Expert
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- ☐ Author
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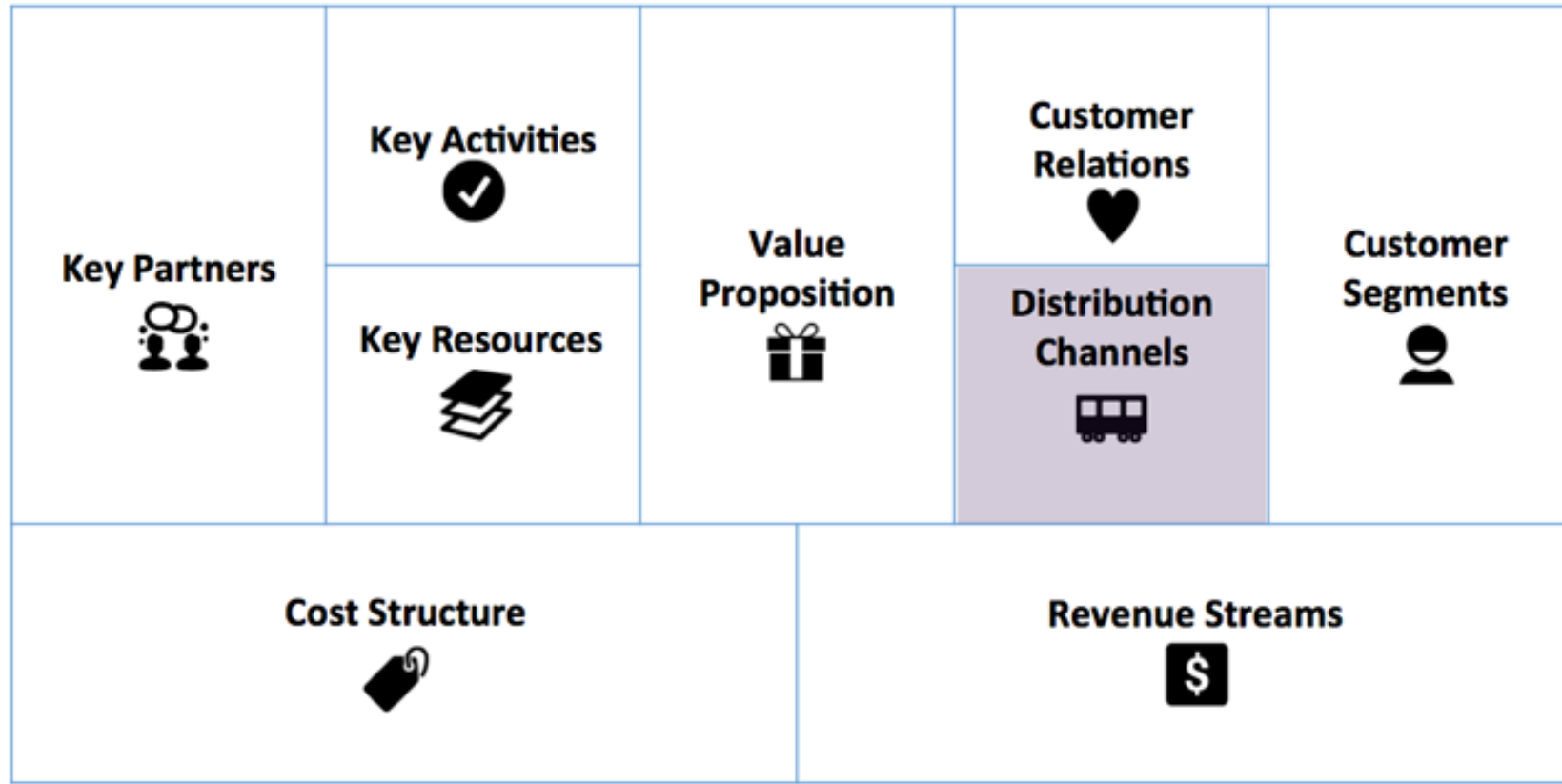
<https://diegopacheco.github.io/>



Disclaimer

Not a motorbike presentation.


How can we distribute Software?



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- Tooling
- Libraries (Shared Jars)
- SOA Services (Remote APIs)
- Internal Managed Services / Self Service Platform (Generic UI, Jenkins, etc...)
- Platforms (Kubernetes / Istio)
- Sidecars

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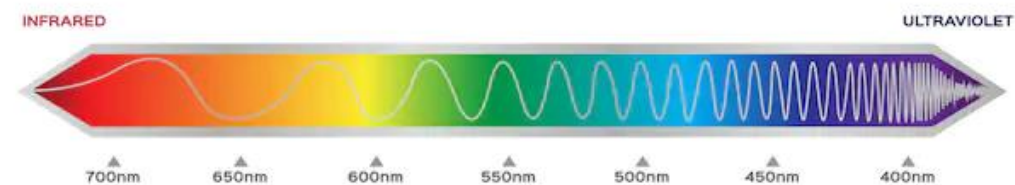


Sidecar All
The
Things?



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Disclaimer: Not only for Containers.



How to Build a Sidecar?

- YOU DON'T NEED:
 - Specific Language
 - Specific Library
 - Specific Framework
 - Specific Technology
 - Run software on The Cloud
 - Run software on K8s
 - Run software on Istio



Sidecars are not "completely new" idea

Daemons

GNU/Linux systems contain special programs called "daemons" that handle system tasks without ever interacting directly with a user.

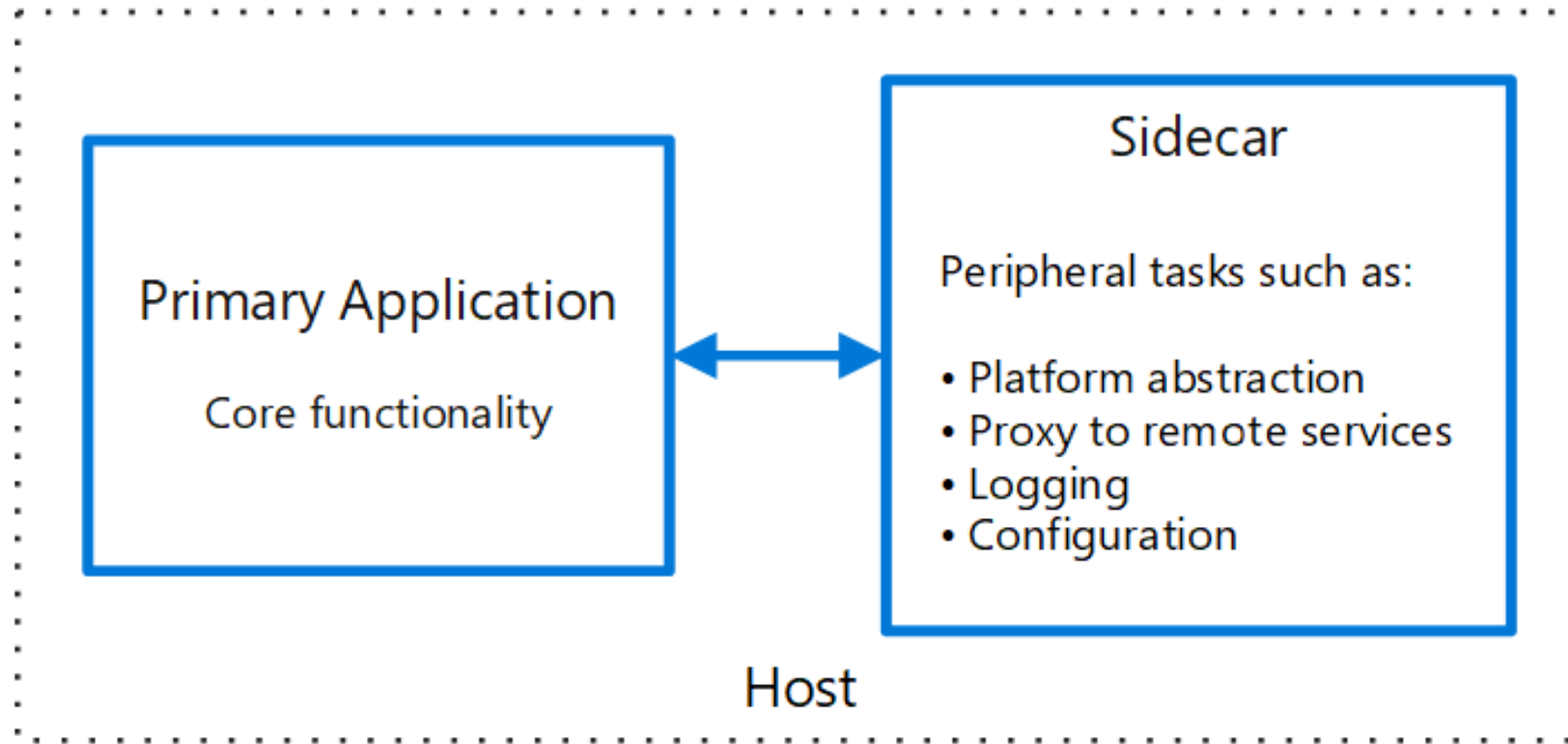
"Daemon" means "little demon". The name was probably chosen because daemon programs lurk in the background waiting to handle some chore or task.

Some standard GNU/Linux daemons:

- crond - Runs tasks based on the time of day.
- lpd / cups - Print spooler. Sends print jobs to a printer.
- inetd - Internet superserver.
- sendmail - MTA. Sends and receives email.



Sidecar Pattern



Sidecar Benefits

- Provides Safe Re-use
- Decoupling
- Isolation
- Encapsulation
- Avoid Binary Coupling
- Freedom to use any language / library without affecting the "main application"
- Upgrades / Deploys independent from the "main application"
- NO SPOF & Scalability
- Avoid Massive Migrations (Libraries Issue)
- Works Perfectly with Containers / K8s

Sidecar Drawbacks

- Becomes part of the Reliability Path
- Requires Great Observability or becomes an awful Blackbox
- More Deployment Complexity (EC2)
- Might be hard to debug for Application Tier

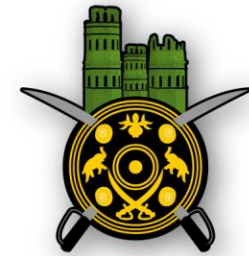
Performance Tradeoffs

- Different languages / libs might allow better performance but might create debuting issues for other languages. I.e. Sidecar in Java and App in JavaScript.
- HTTP (using Netty) will give you
 - ~1..4 ms overhead
- There faster communication mechanism like IPC (0 ms)
 - Aeron (Java)
 - OpenHFT/Chronicle-Queue (Java)
 - IPC Drawbacks
 - Much more code
 - Much more complex (low level programing)
 - Much more obscure to debug / understand

It's Perfectly Possible do Sidecars on EC2

NETFLIX
OSS

Netflix Sidecars on EC2



RAIGAD



Elasticsearch

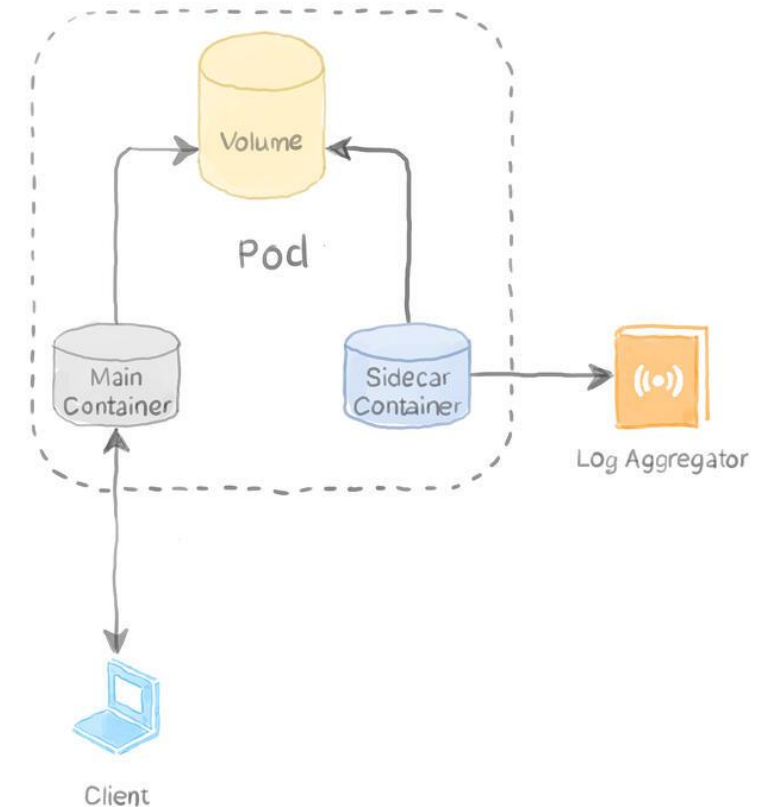


RIAM

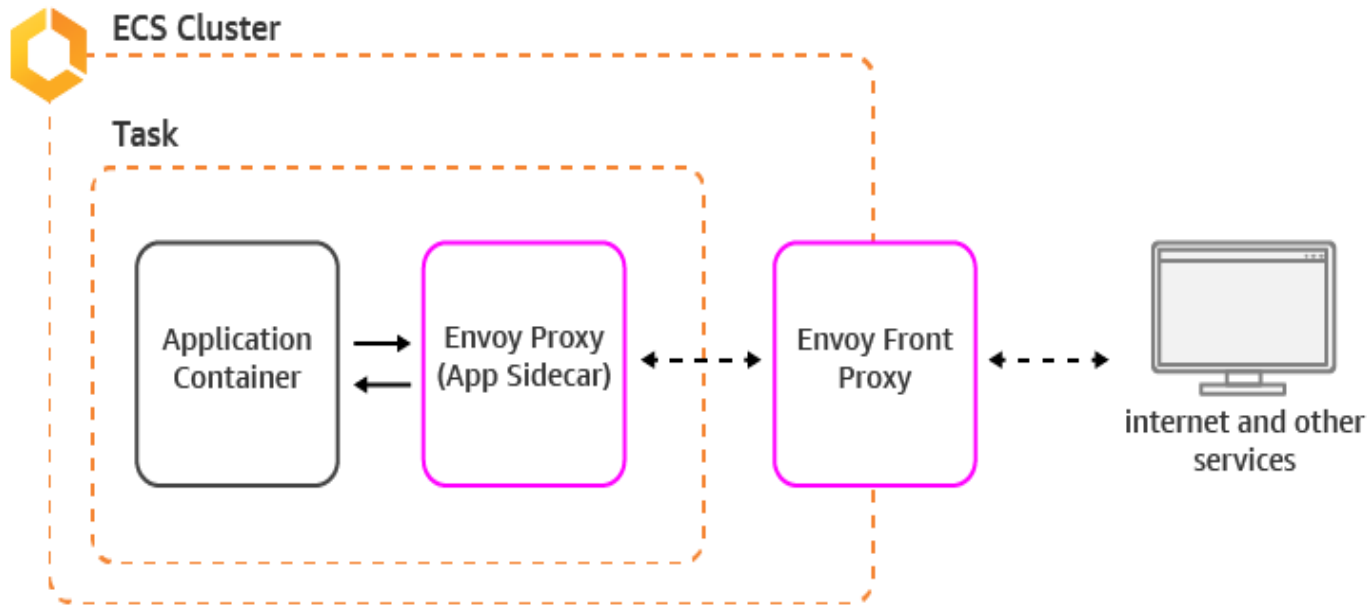


Standard Practice in K8s

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: webserver
spec:
  volumes:
    - name: shared-logs
      emptyDir: {}
  containers:
    - name: nginx
      image: nginx
      volumeMounts:
        - name: shared-logs
          mountPath: /var/log/nginx
    - name: sidecar-container
      image: busybox
      command: ["sh", "-c", "while true; do cat /var/log/nginx/access.log /var/log/nginx/"]
      volumeMounts:
        - name: shared-logs
          mountPath: /var/log/nginx
```



Envoy



- Advanced Load Balancer
 - Retries
 - Circuit Breaker
 - Global Rate Limiting
 - Request Shadowing
- HTTP/2 & gRPC Support
- Observability (Deep L7)
- Declarative
- Sidecar :D
- Used in ISTIO (Service Mesh)

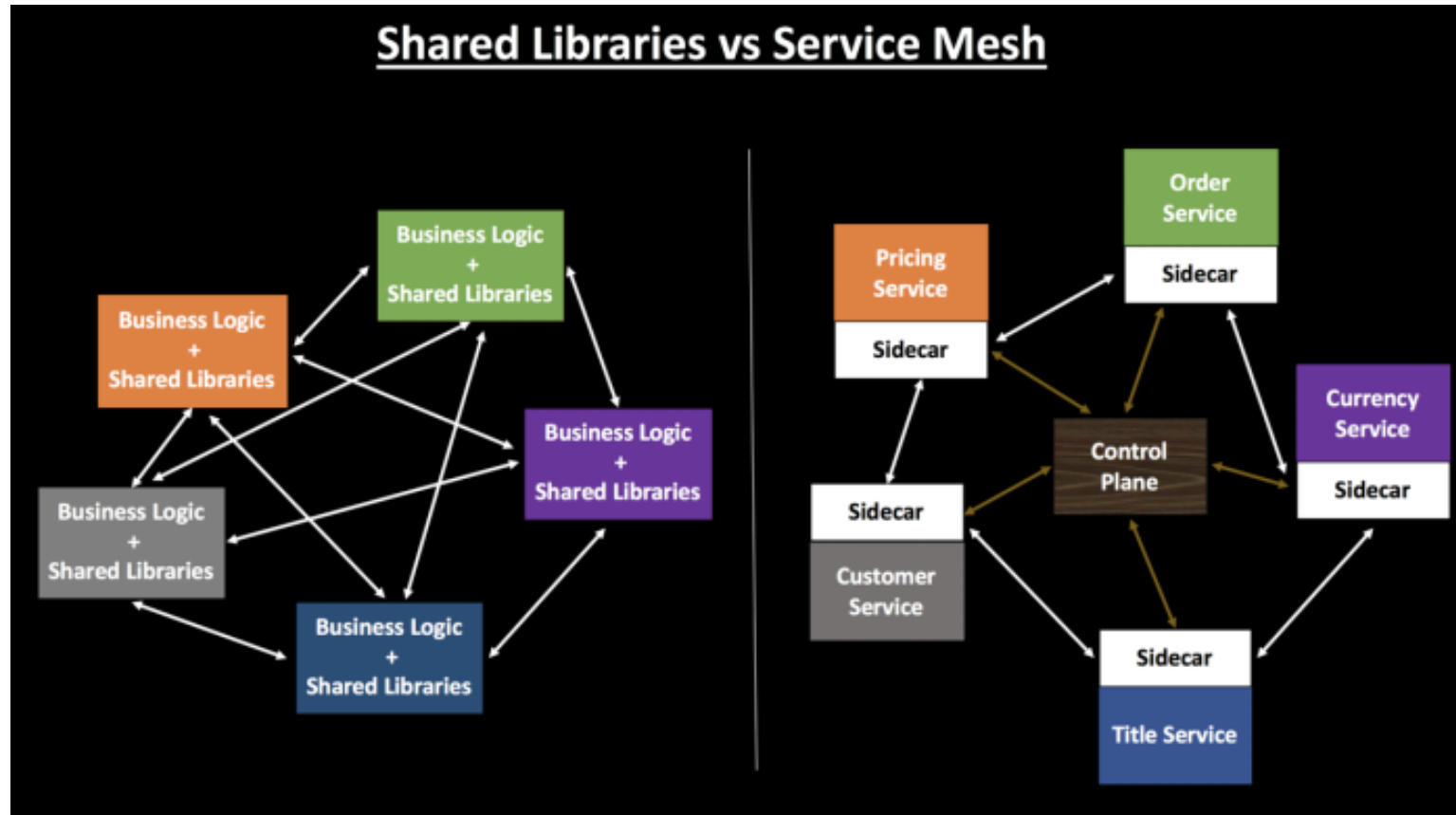
Envoy

```
listeners:
- name: listener_0
  address:
    socket_address: { address: 0.0.0.0, port_value: 10000 }
  filter_chains:
  - filters:
    - name: envoy.filters.network.http_connection_manager
      typed_config:
        "@type": type.googleapis.com/envoy.extensions.filters.network.http_connection_manager.v3.HttpConnectionManager
        stat_prefix: ingress_http
        codec_type: AUTO
        route_config:
          name: local_route
          virtual_hosts:
            - name: local_service
              domains: ["*"]
              routes:
                - match: { prefix: "/" }
                  route: { host_rewrite_literal: www.google.com, cluster: service_google }
        http_filters:
          - name: envoy.filters.http.router
```

Smart endpoints and dumb pipes

- Dumb Pipes
 - HTTP or Lightweight messaging
 - "Be" the web no "behind the web"
- Smart Endpoints
 - As Decoupled and Cohesive service as possible
 - Doing Routing and Choreography decisions

Smart Sidecars and dumb pipes



How we should avoid?

- When you need Extreme Performance and Extreme Low Latency
- The solution is not that complicated
- The complexity does not pay off.
- The code does not change much and is super simple
 - (Let's not turn Date Utils on sidecars :-))
- You want scale the sidecar apart for the application (***)



How we can consider use it?

- When we want avoid binary coupling
- When we want make the solution completely transparent for the application (reduce coupling).
- When we really need use different languages / libs for performance of some design reason.
- When you are using containers / Service Mesh.



Remember There are other options...

- Tooling
- Libraries (Shared Jars)
- SOA Services (Remote APIs)
- Internal Managed Services / Self Service Platform (Generic UI, Jenkins, etc...)
- Platforms (Kubernetes / Istio)

Interesting Reading

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/patterns/sidecar>
- <https://www.magalix.com/blog/the-sidecar-pattern>
- <https://github.com/Netflix/Prana>
- <https://github.com/Netflix/Priam>
- <https://github.com/Netflix/Raigad>
- <https://github.com/Netflix/dynomite-manager>
- <https://github.com/envoyproxy/envoy>
- <https://github.com/istio>



Thank You!

Sidecars

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