



## DevNation Federal 2021:

*Learn More. Code More. Share more. Join the Nation.*

# Service Mesh Workshop

### Instructors:

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(@dudashtweets)

Chris Kang, Staff Solutions Architect, Red Hat

(@theckang)

June 14th, 2021

# Who are we?



**Dudash**

Focused on emerging technology & modern applications & innovation. Specifically how to do those things with open source software



@dudashtweets



[github.com/dudash](https://github.com/dudash)



**Chris**

Focused on cloud native development and AI/ML best practices using open source software for government



@theckang



[github.com/theckang](https://github.com/theckang)

# Agenda

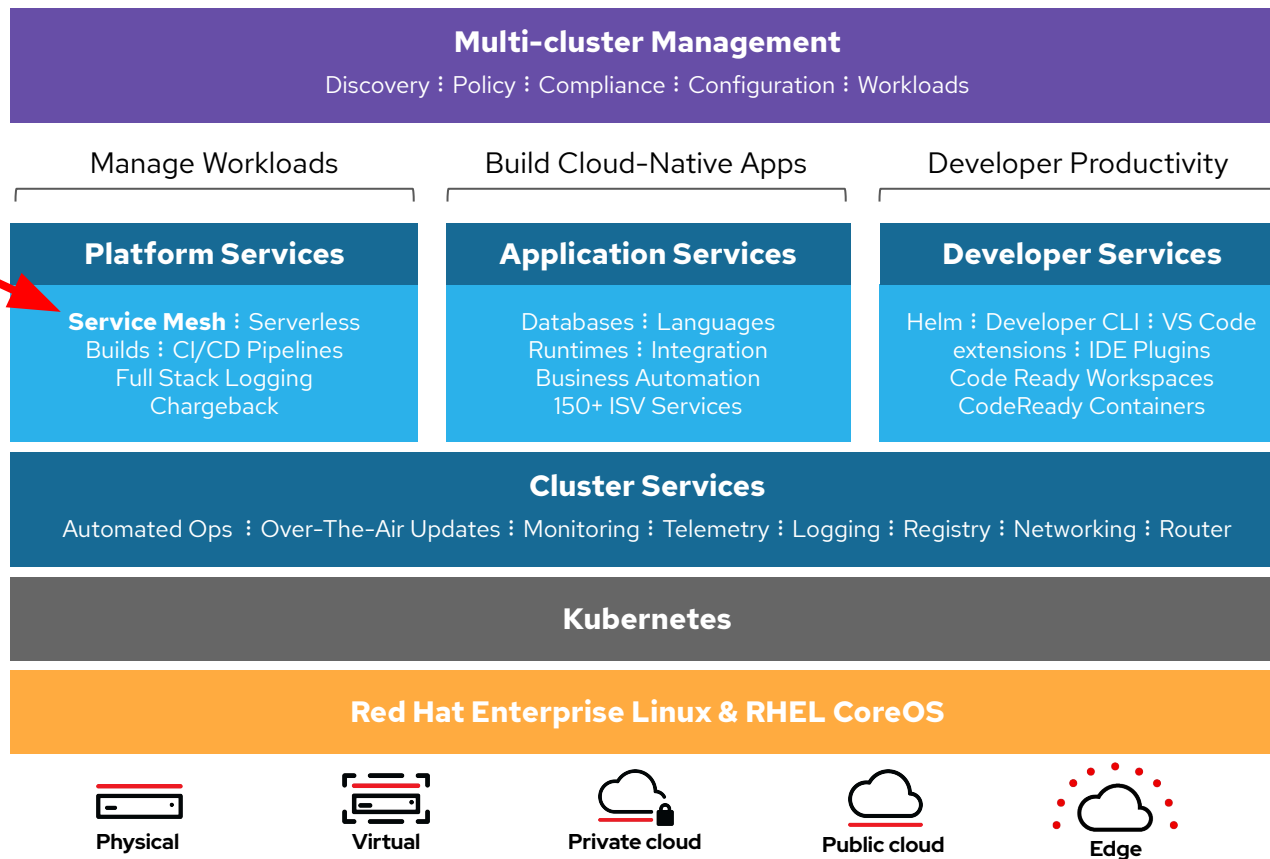
What's the plan for today

- Intros & Overview
- Part 1
  - Kickoff
  - Hands On Labs
  - Recap Poll and Breakouts
- Break
- Part 2
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  - Poll and Concluding Discussion

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Are you familiar with  
containers, Kubernetes,  
and OpenShift?

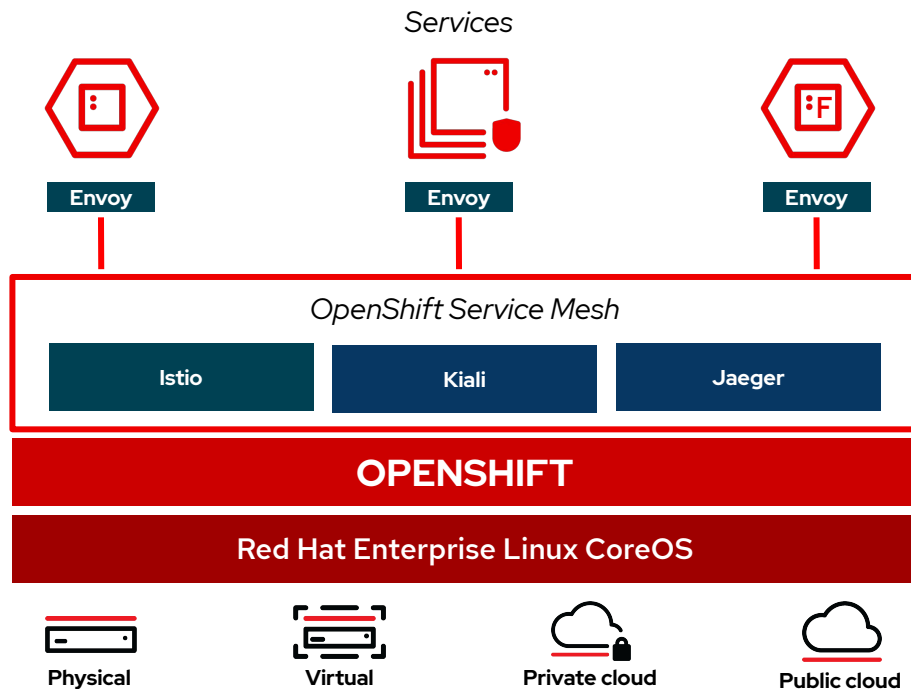
IT FITS HERE



Operate  
Kubernetes

# OpenShift Service Mesh

- A software infrastructure layer between Kubernetes and your services for managing communications
- **Handles common “microservice” challenges, so that developers don’t have to:**
  - Encryption, Authn, Authz
  - Monitoring & Observability
  - Application Resilience
  - Upgrades, Rollouts & A/B Testing
  - Network Traffic Management
  - And more...



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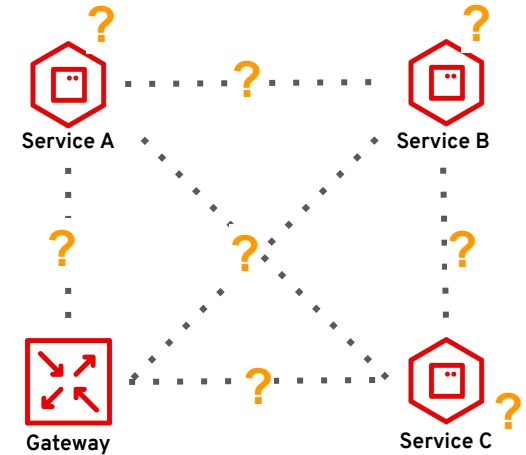
# Why Service Mesh?

Because distributed systems are hard

# The fallacies of distributed computing

This is was established well before microservices

- These challenges are a result of the fallacies of distributed computing:
  - The network is reliable.
  - Latency is zero.
  - Bandwidth is infinite.
  - The network is secure.
  - Topology doesn't change.
  - There is one administrator.
  - Transport cost is zero.
  - The network is homogeneous.





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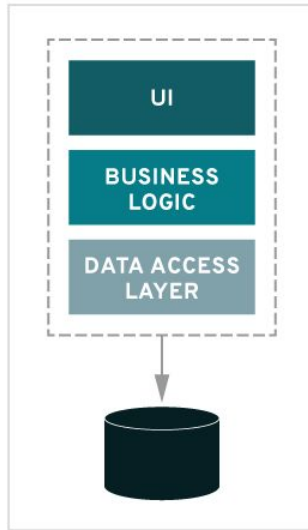
# Microservices?

A quick primer

# What are Microservices?

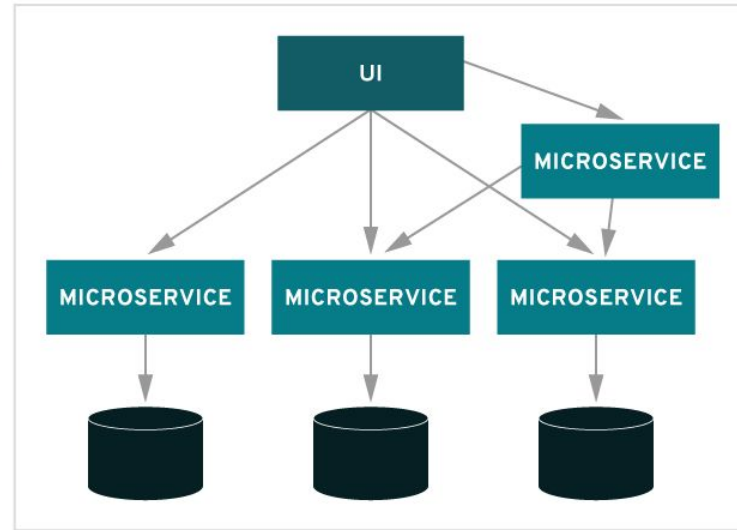
- ▶ Single purpose
- ▶ Independently deployable
- ▶ Typically bounded context to a biz domain
- ▶ Owned by a small team
- ▶ Often stateless

MONOLITHIC



VS.

MICROSERVICES



# Benefits of Microservices



## **Agility**

Deliver updates faster and react faster to new business demands

## **Highly scalable**

Scale independently to meet temporary traffic increases, complete batch processing, or other business needs

## **Can be purpose-built**

Use the languages and frameworks best suited for the service's domain

## **Resilience**

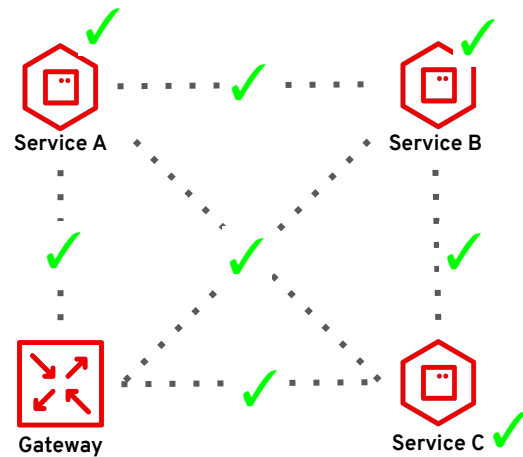
Improved fault isolation restricts service issues, such as memory leaks or open database connections, to only affect that specific service

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So... What do we mean by “hard”?

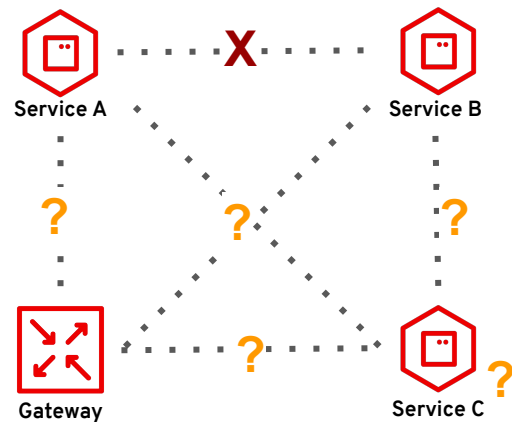
# Consider what **development** looks like

- A common process when developing microservices
- In Development:
  - New services are written
  - They are tested locally - looks good!
  - They are tested in a staging cluster - looks good!
- LGTM, Ship it!



# Now that the microservices are in **production**

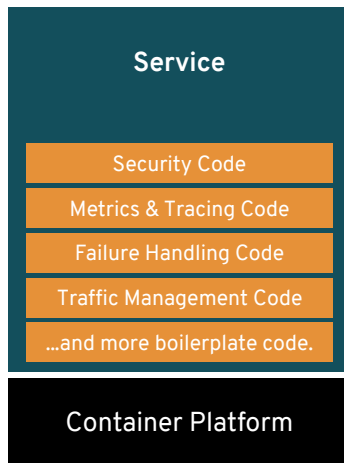
- In production, things become less predictable:
  - Sporadic delays and failures are seen
  - Performance is not as expected
  - Security holes may be discovered
  - Services are scaled, but performance doesn't improve
  - Fixes are made, but upgrades cause further issues
- **No clear way to troubleshooting the distributed system!**



# You could include code in each service to troubleshoot

- These challenges are often mitigated with:
  - Code to handle failures between services
  - Logs, metrics and traces in source code
  - 3rd party libraries for managing deployments, security and more
- A wide range of open source libraries exist to managing these challenges (Netflix are best known)
- **This results in:**
  - **Different solutions in different services**
  - **Boilerplate code**
  - **New dependencies to keep up date**

## Every Service





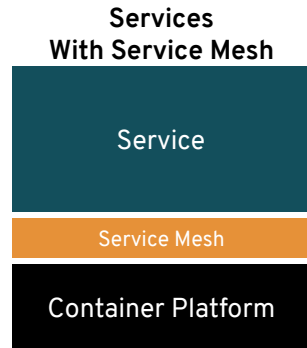
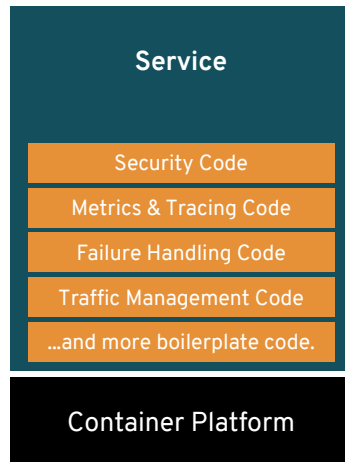
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Don't force extra work  
on developers



# Service mesh does this at a platform level

- Service Mesh solve distributed systems challenges at **a common infrastructure layer**
- This reduces boilerplate code and copy/paste errors across services
- Enforces common policies across all services
- Removes the obligation to implement cross cutting concerns from developers



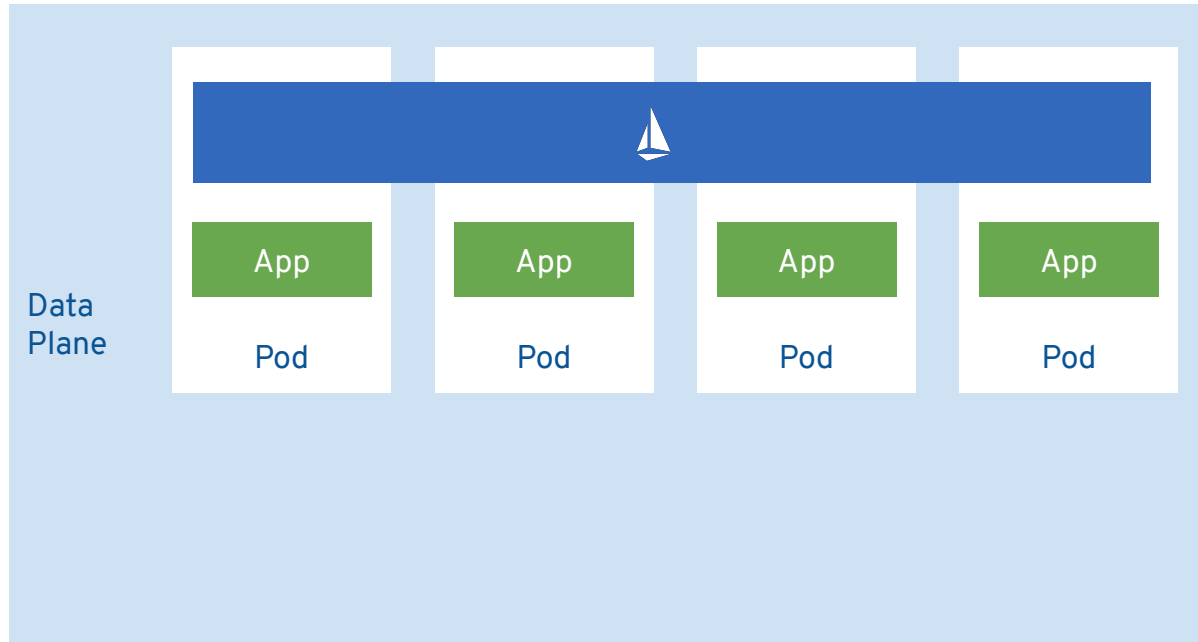


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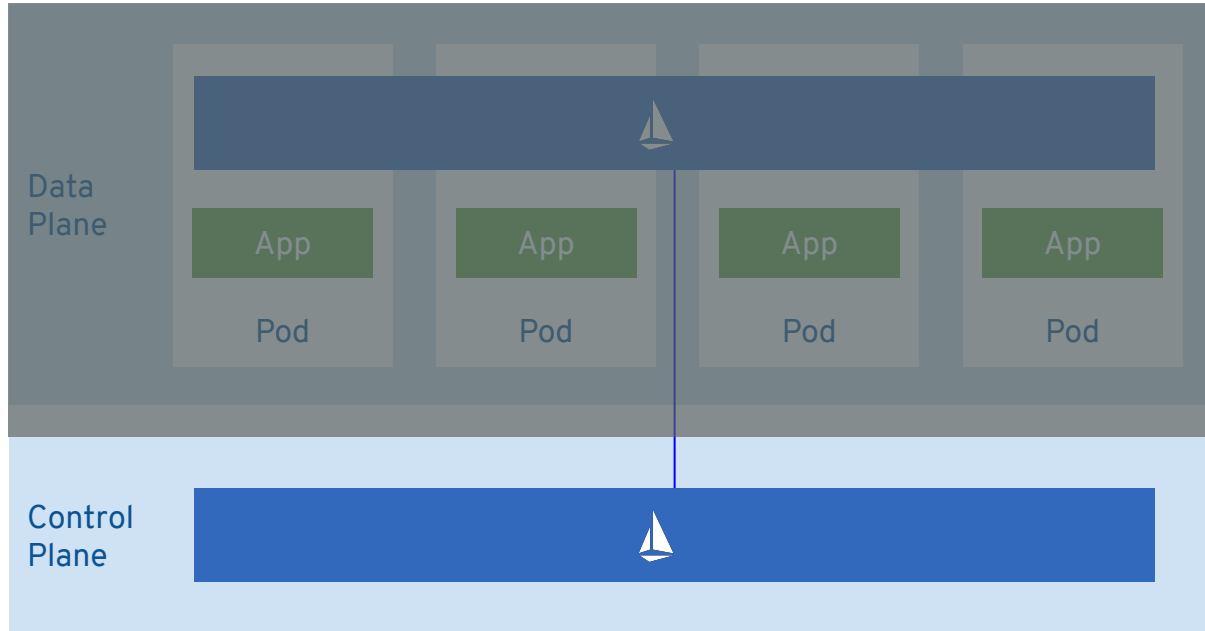
# Behind the curtain

How the service mesh is architected

Your microservices are in a “data plane”



Your policy is in a “control plane”



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With these you can  
dynamically configure  
microservices without code  
changes or redeployment

# Time for labs!

Let's get hands-on

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# We're on break

10 min break

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**DevNation Federal 2021:**

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**THANK YOU!**

**DEVNATION** FEDERAL