



Hello, Galaxy!

Hello World at Scale

Dylan Beattie

Progressive.NET Tutorials 2017

@dylanbeattie #prognnet



Dylan Beattie (*me!*)

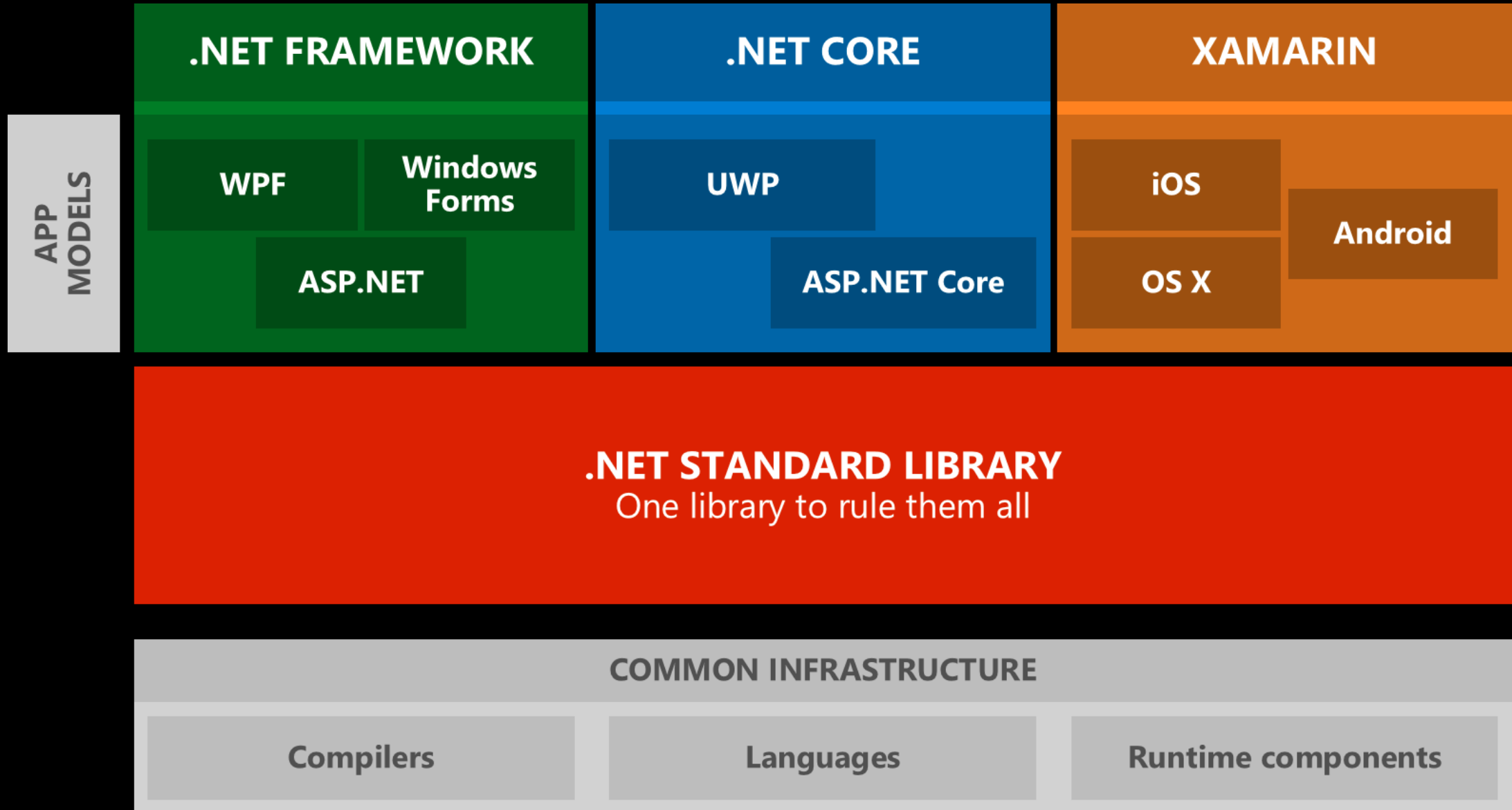
 @dylanbeattie

- Building websites since 1992
- Systems architect at www.spotlight.com
- Website: www.dylanbeattie.net
- dylan@dylanbeattie.net

14:00	TALK: Intro & Background
14:30	CODE: building the “Hello, World” API (break)
15:00	TALK: Scaling Security
15:20	CODE: Implementing API security (break)
15:40	TALK: Logging
16:00	CODE: Implement logging in your API (break)
16:20	TALK: Discoverability, Endpoints and Monitoring
16:40	CODE: Implementing discovery and status endpoints (break)
17:00	TALK: Deployment and Configuration
17:30	TALK: Going Serverless

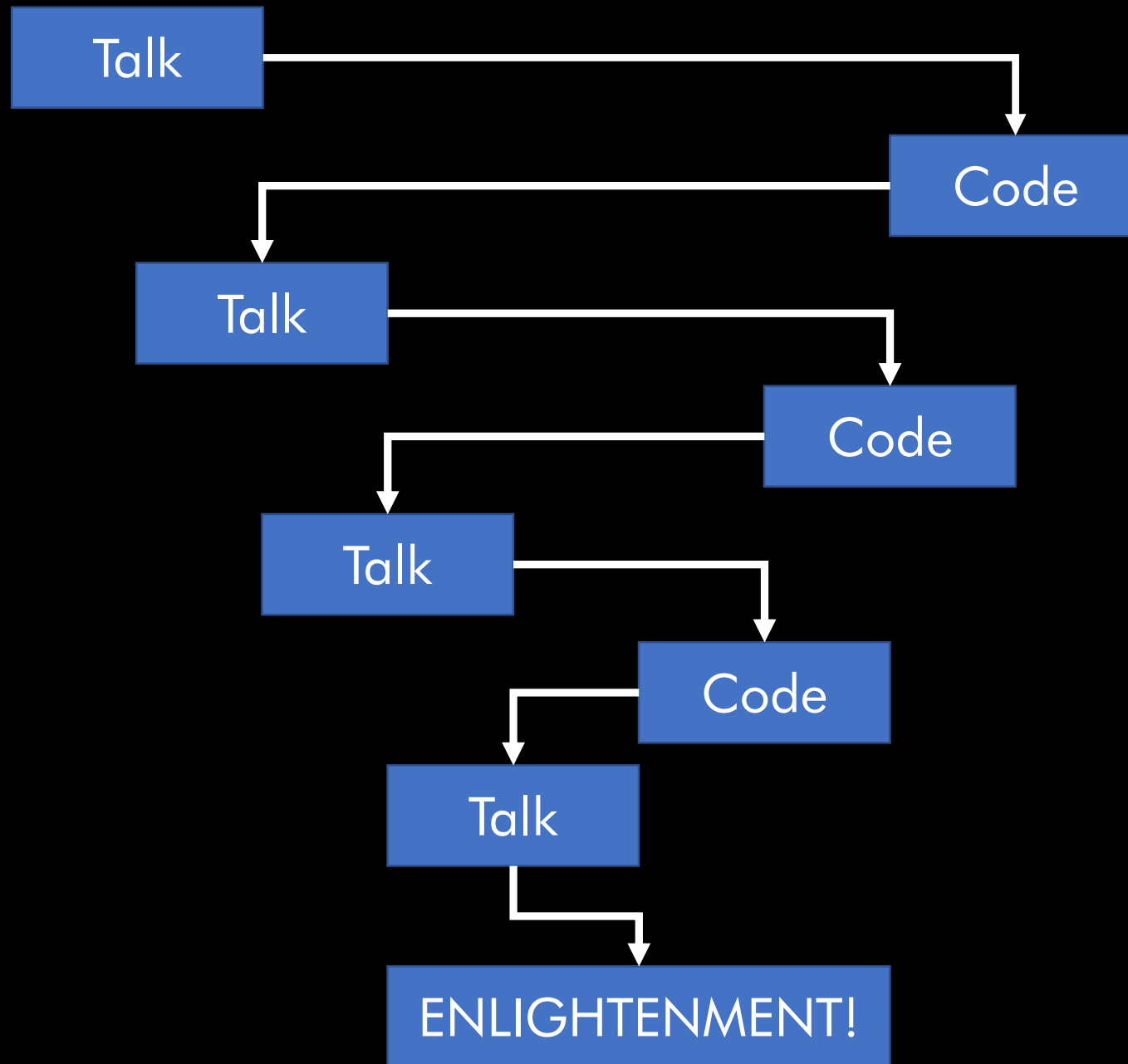
Intro & Background

Systems, Scaling, and the State of .NET in 2017





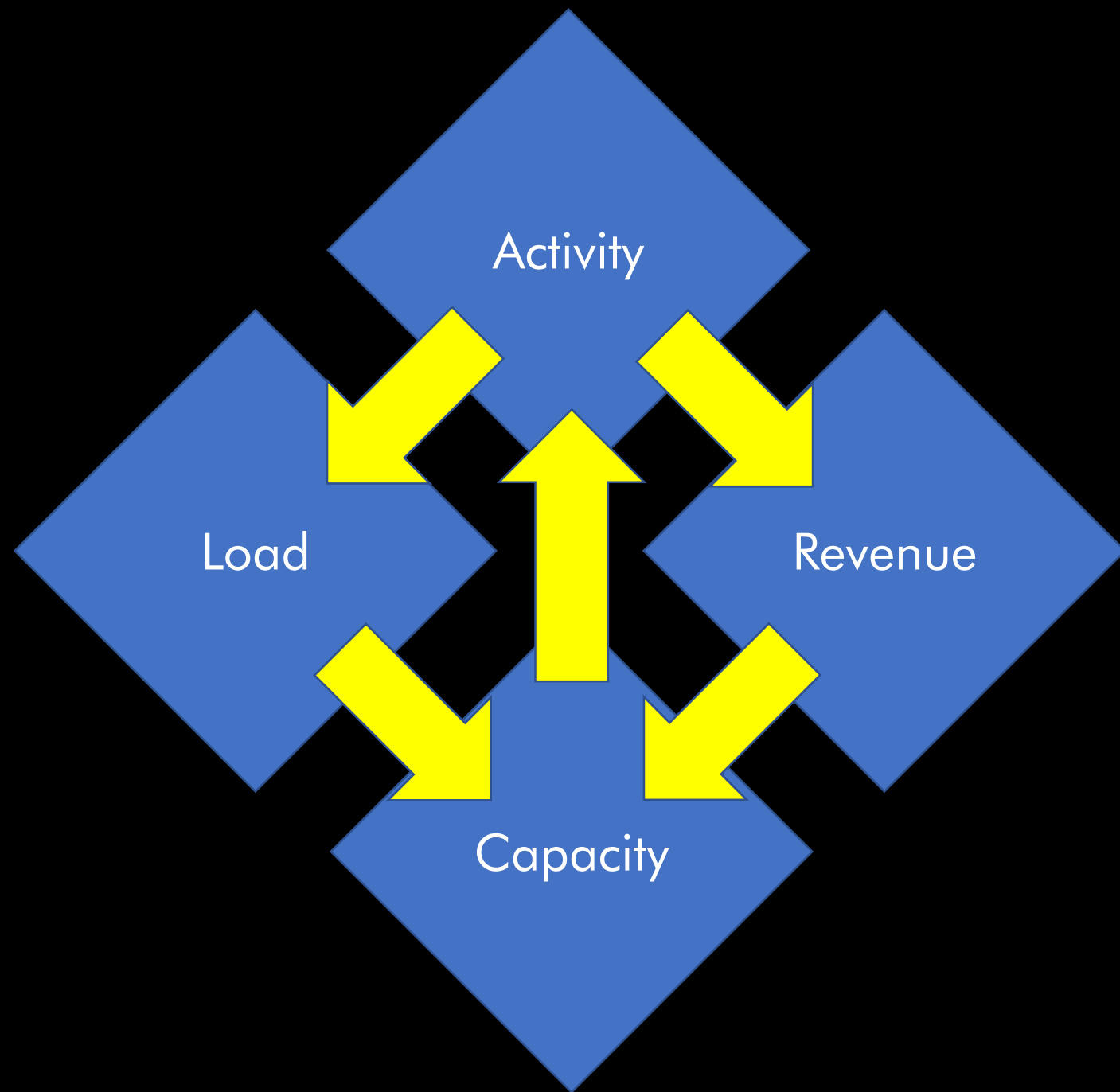












(a brief tangent
about databases)


```
CREATE TABLE Thing (  
    ThingId INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,  
    ThingName varchar(64),  
    CreatedAt datetimeoffset  
)
```

Hang on... we
might end up with
more than 2 billion
Things.

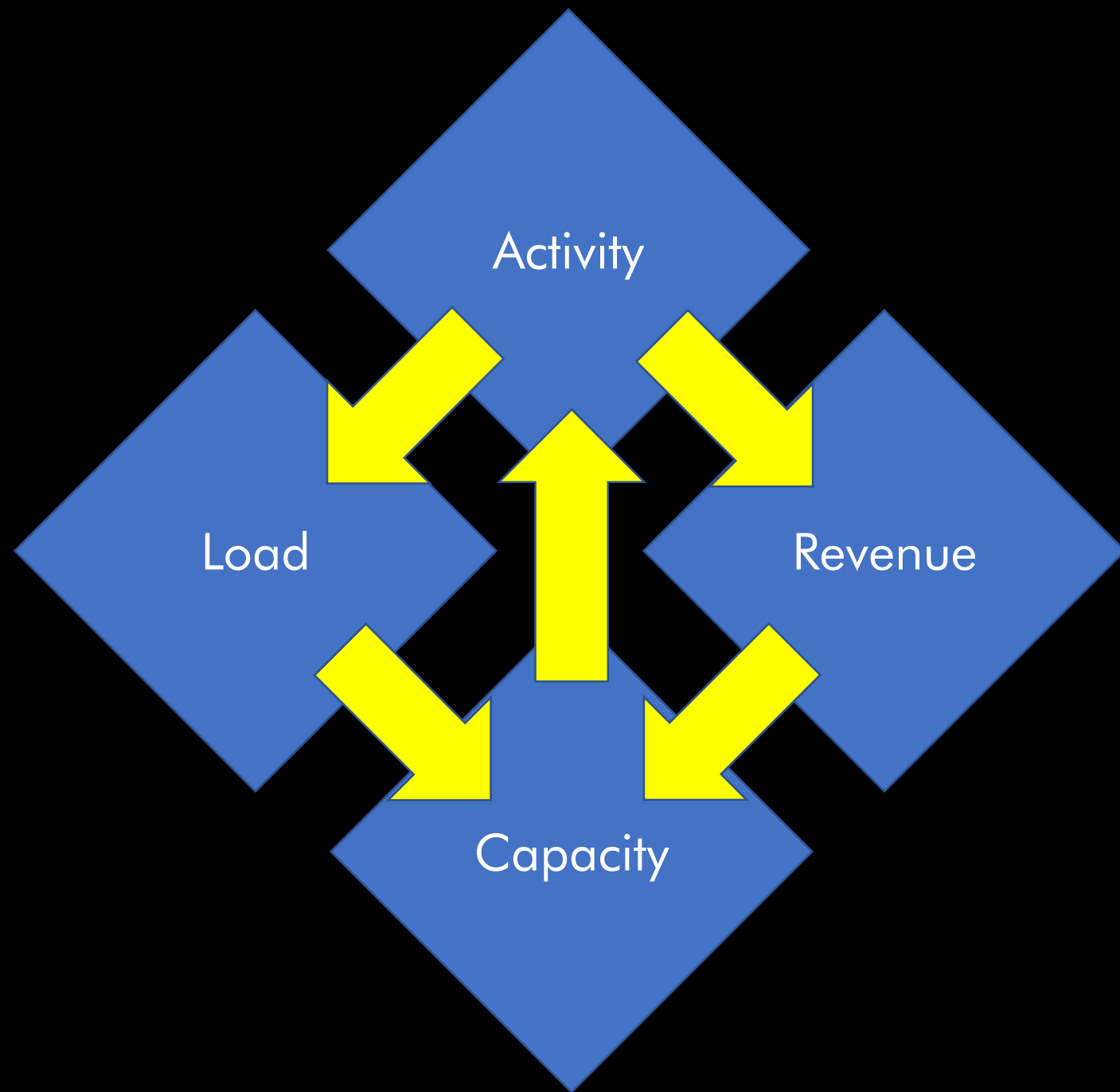
```
CREATE TABLE Thing (  
    ThingId BIGINT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,  
    ThingName varchar(64),  
    CreatedAt datetimeoffset  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE Thing (  
    ThingId BIGINT IDENTITY(2147483648,1)  
    PRIMARY KEY,  
    ThingName varchar(64),  
    CreatedAt datetimeoffset  
)
```

Existing requirement: X

Future requirement: Y

*How can we make Y
happen now?*



Exercise 1

Implement the “Hello, World” API

GET	/greetings	Return a list of all the greetings available in the system
POST	/greetings	Add a new greeting to our system.
GET	/greetings/{id}	Return a “Hello, World!” style greeting in the specified format
GET	/greetings/{id}?name={name}	Return a “Hello, {name}” style greeting
PUT	/greetings/{id}	Replace the greeting at {id} with the supplied greeting
DELETE	/greetings/{id}	Delete the specified greeting

Scaling Security

As: a user,

I want to: enter my username and password

So that: I can access secure areas of the
application

As: a user,

I want to: ~~enter my username and password~~

~~So that:~~ I can access secure areas of the
application

DIE ANOTHER DAY

11.22



Security in three rules

1. Keep MY STUFF safe
2. Let ME see MY STUFF
3. Don't share MY STUFF with anybody
else (*unless I say it's OK*)

Security, services and scalability: Models

1. No security. Completely wide open.
2. Manual security. Limited number of clients, managed manually
3. Application security. Users are employees / developers / partners
4. Consumer security. Users are customers.
5. Federated security. Users are somebody else's customers.

Security, services and scalability: Mechanisms

1. Obfuscated endpoints
2. Credentials
 1. Per-request, e.g. HTTP Basic
 2. Session-based
3. Token-based, e.g. OAuth2
4. Certificate-based
5. One-time pad / shared secret / out-of-band authentication

Scaling Security : Questions

- What's the worst that can happen?
- Look for asymmetric scenarios
 - E.g. revoking credentials vs reinstating
- What can you do WITHOUT security?
 - API endpoints?
 - Personalization?
 - Donut caching?

Exercise 2

Securing the “Hello, World” API



Logging: How?

IIS

www.mycompany.com

log4net

C:\LogFiles\www.mycompany.com\
www_20170911.log
www_20170912.log
www_20170913.log

api.mycompany.com

NLog

C:\LogFiles\api.mycompany.com\
api_20170911.log
api_20170912.log
api_20170913.log

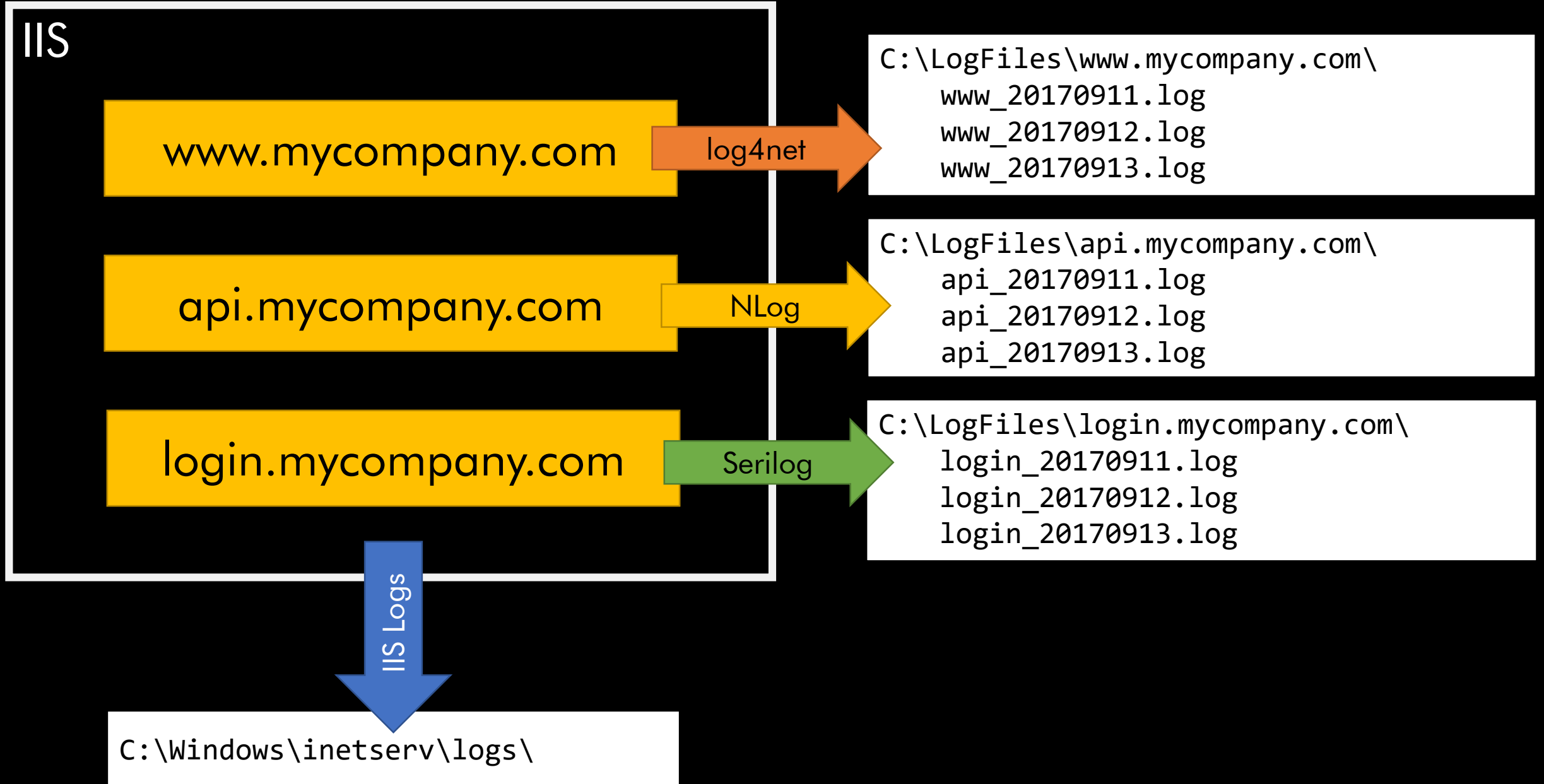
login.mycompany.com

Serilog

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IIS Logs

C:\Windows\inetserve\logs\



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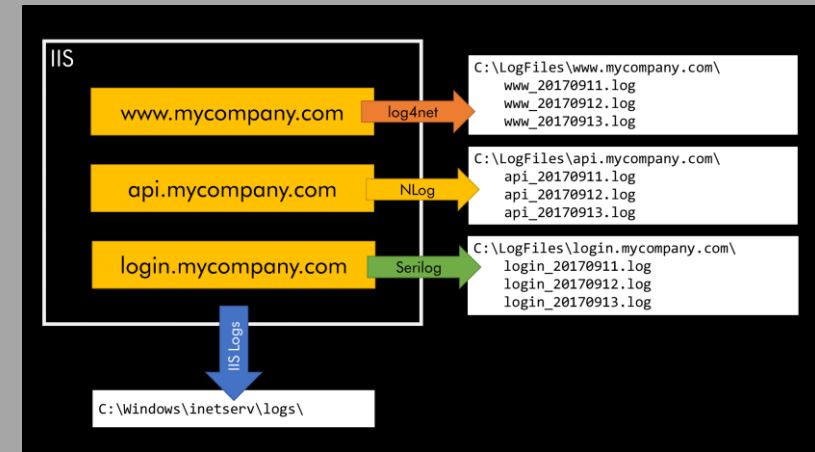
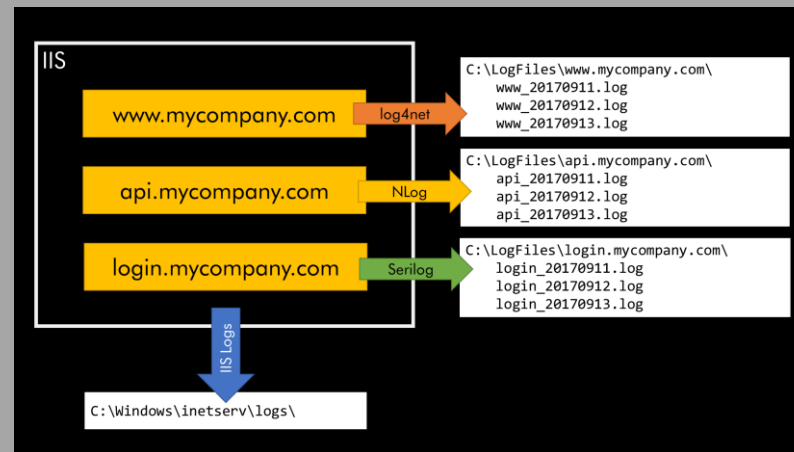
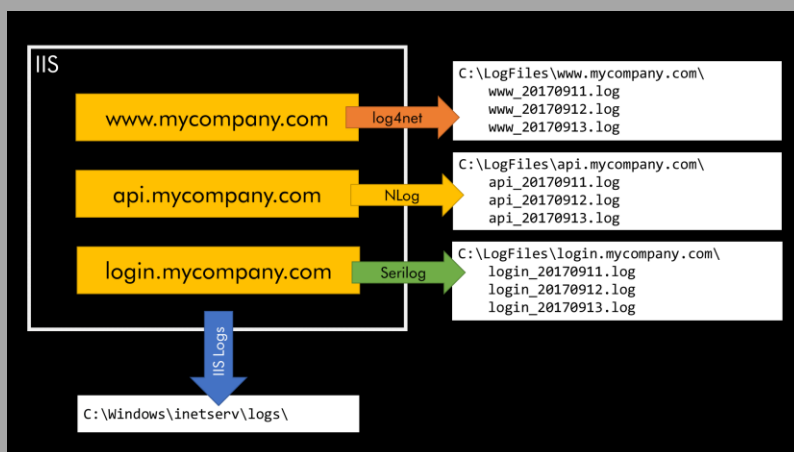
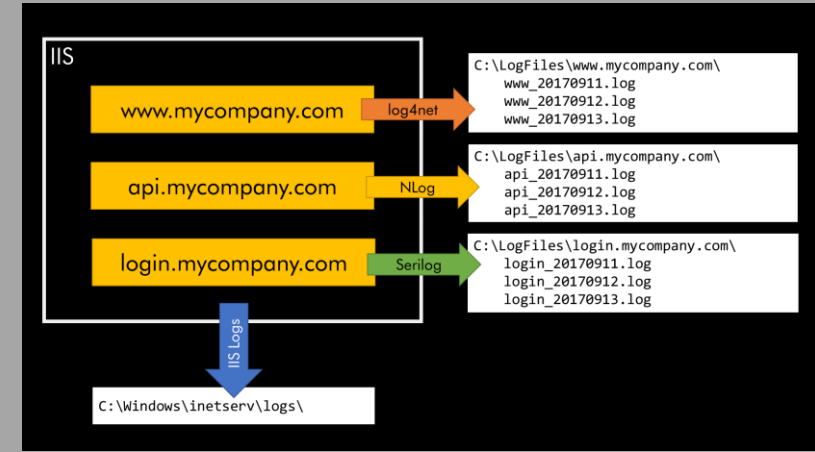
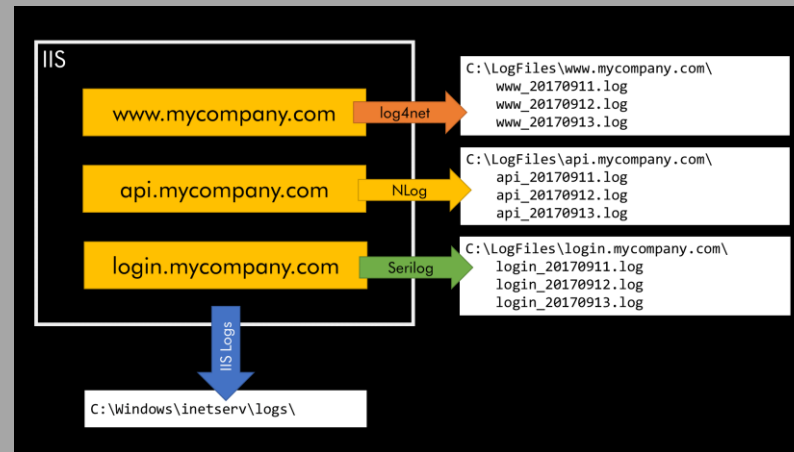
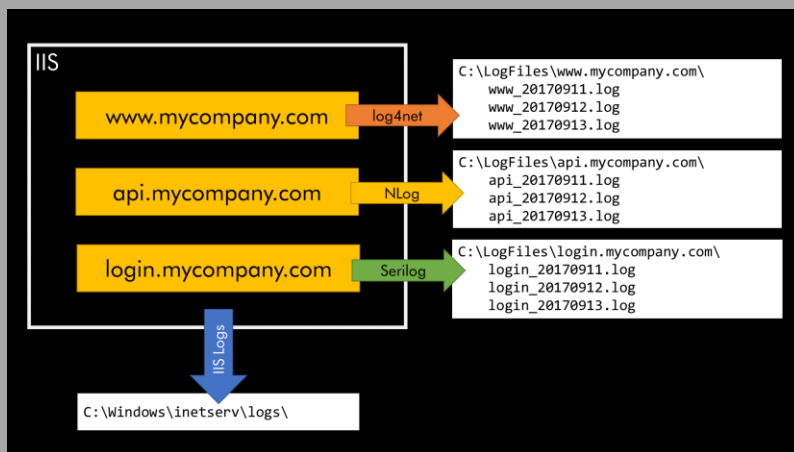
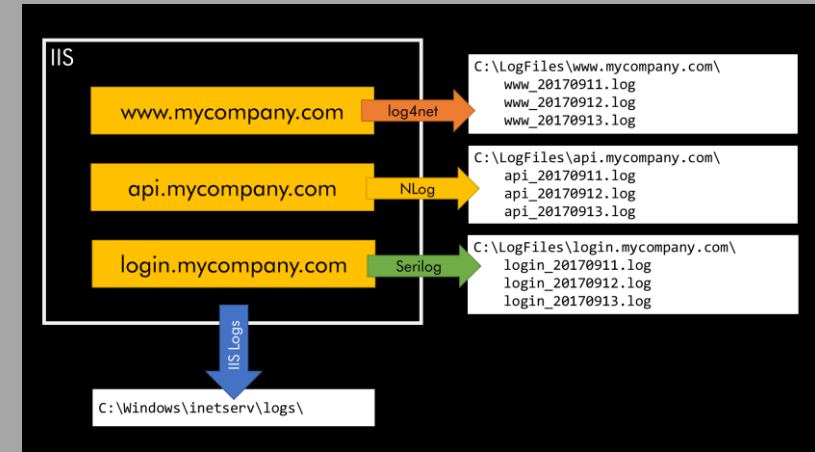
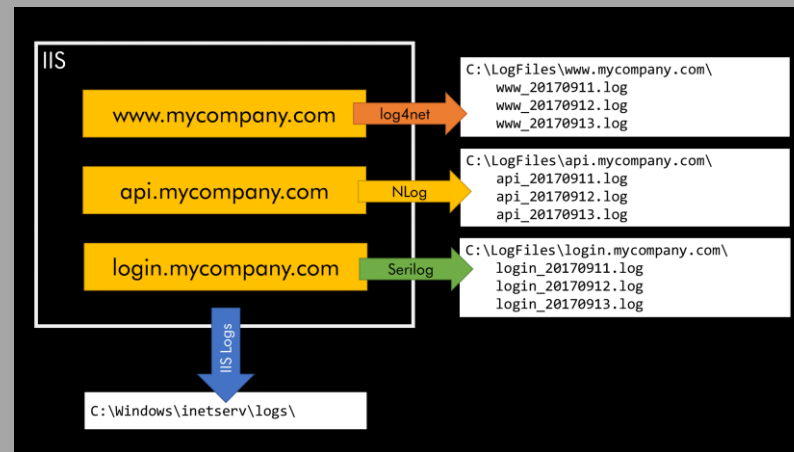
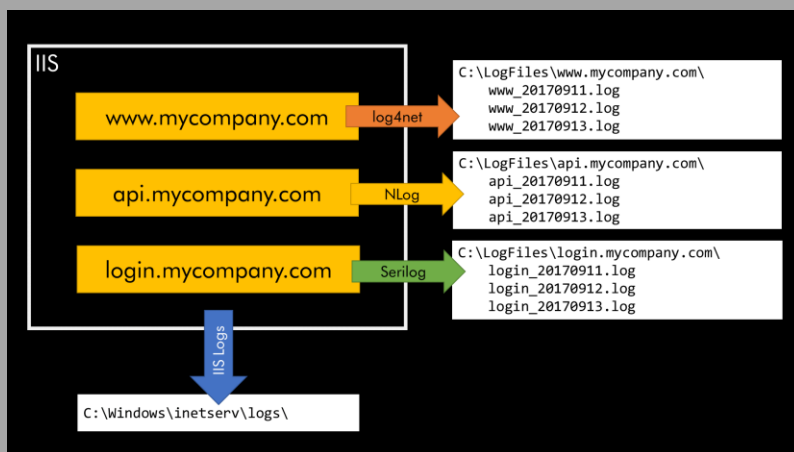
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IIS

www.mycompany.com

log4net

LogEntries
appender

api.mycompany.com

NLog

Nlog
Appender

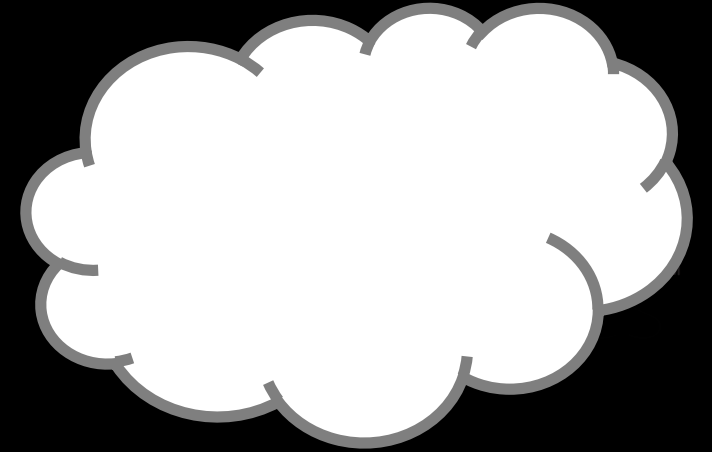
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Serilog

Serilog
Appender

IIS Logs

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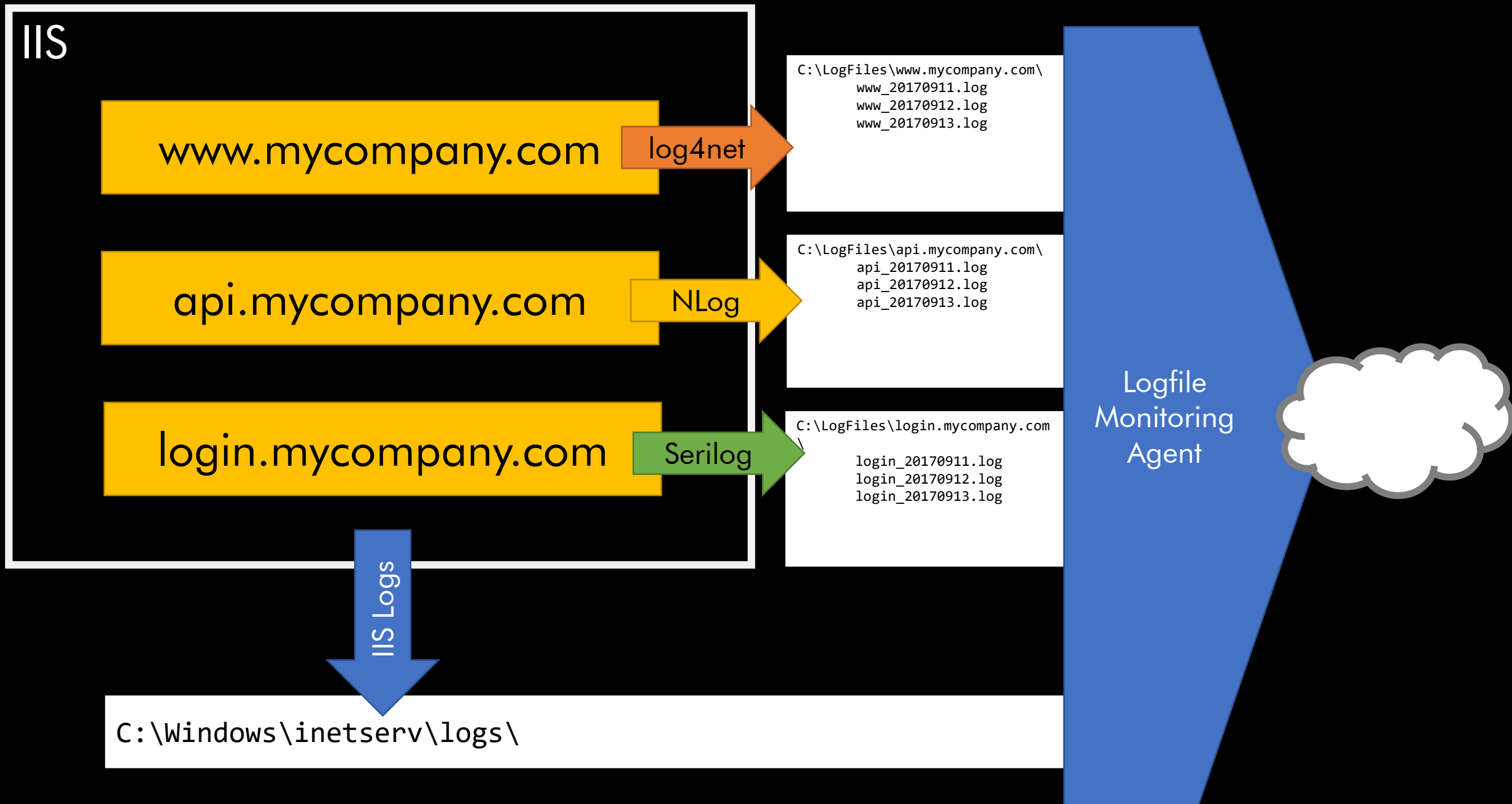
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IIS Logs

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Logfile
Monitoring
Agent



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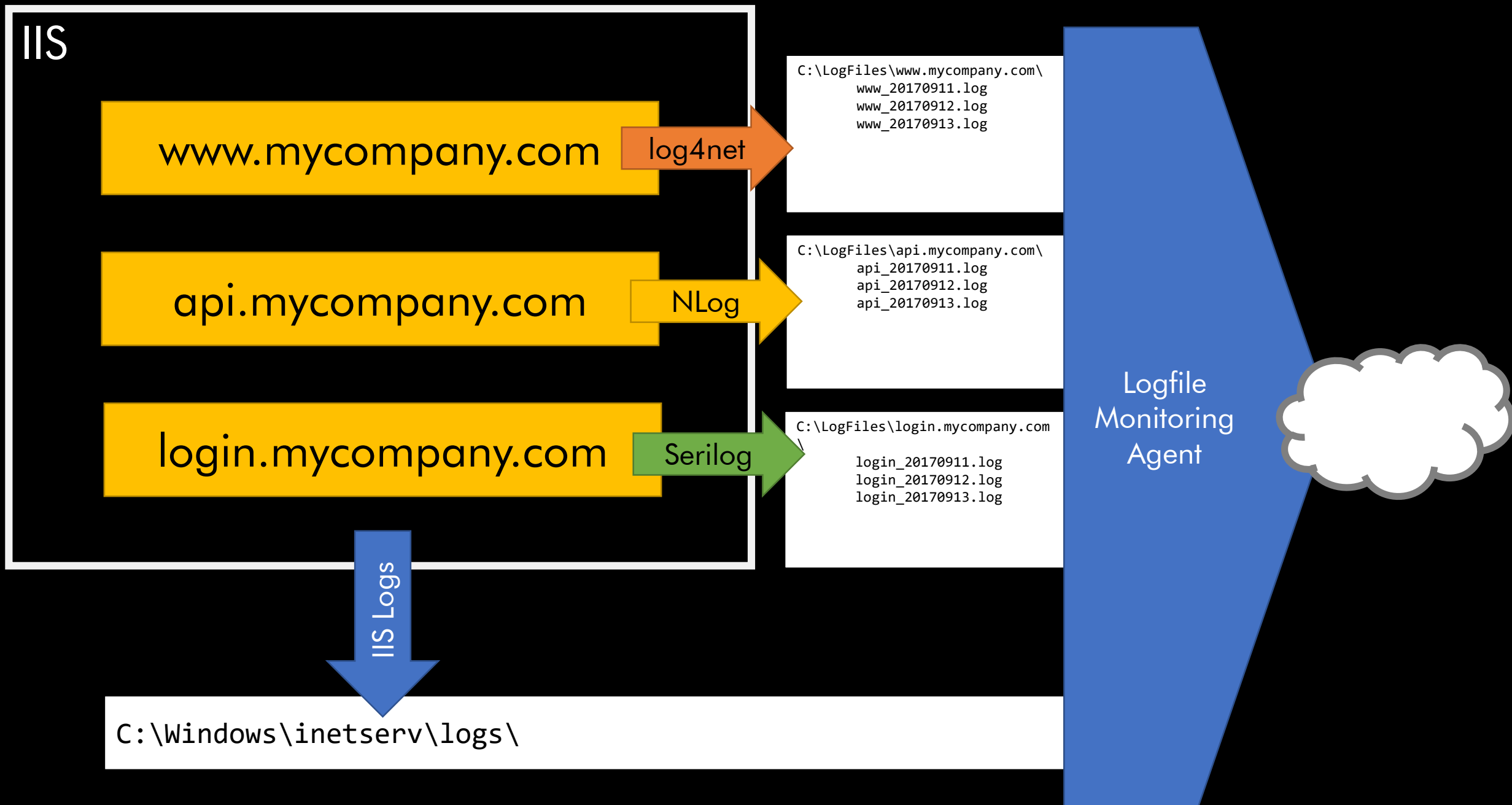
Serilog

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IIS Logs

C:\Windows\inetserve\logs\

Logfile
Monitoring
Agent



IIS

www.mycompany.com

log4net

stdout

api.mycompany.com

NLog

stdout

login.mycompany.com

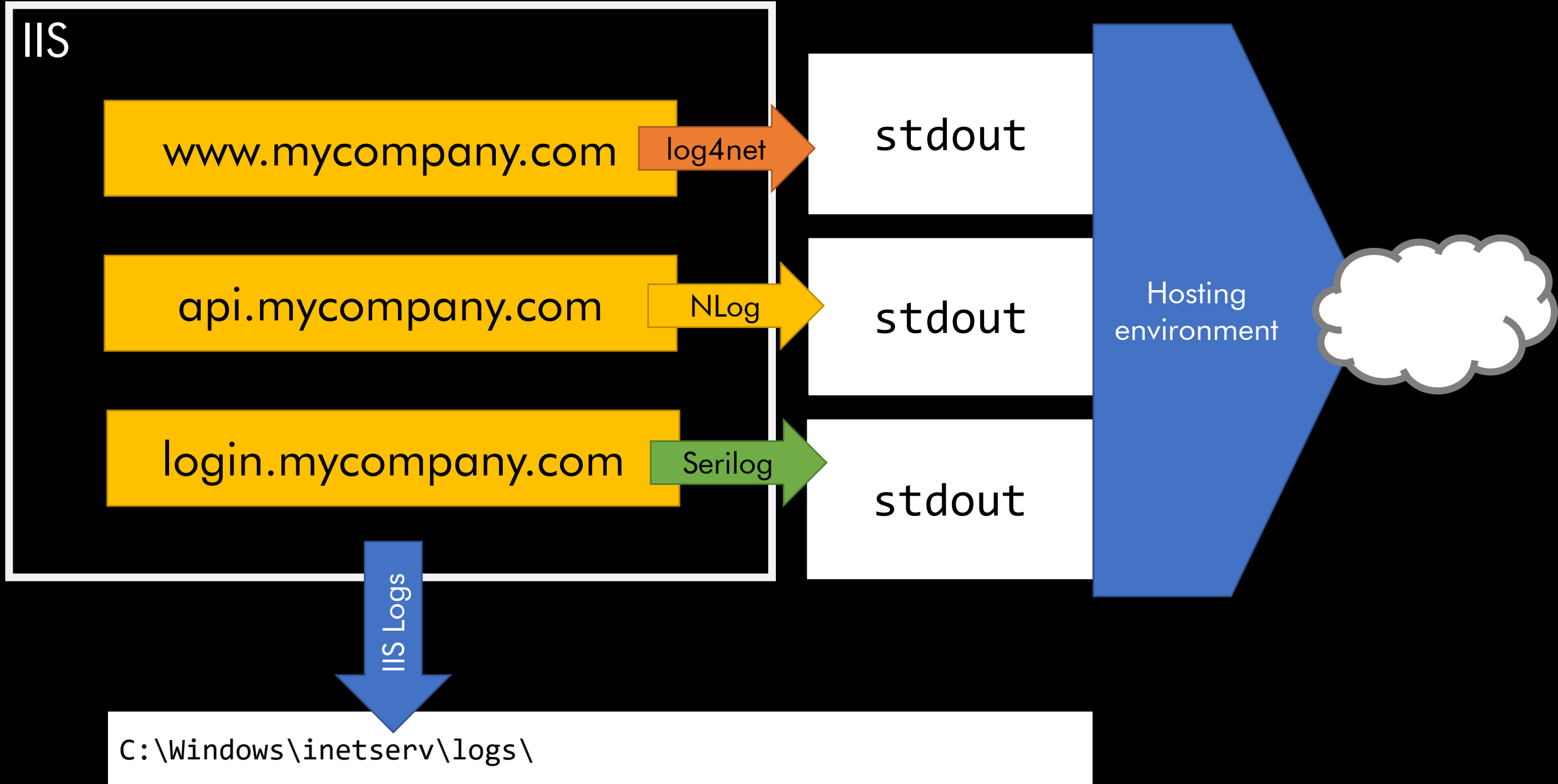
Serilog

stdout

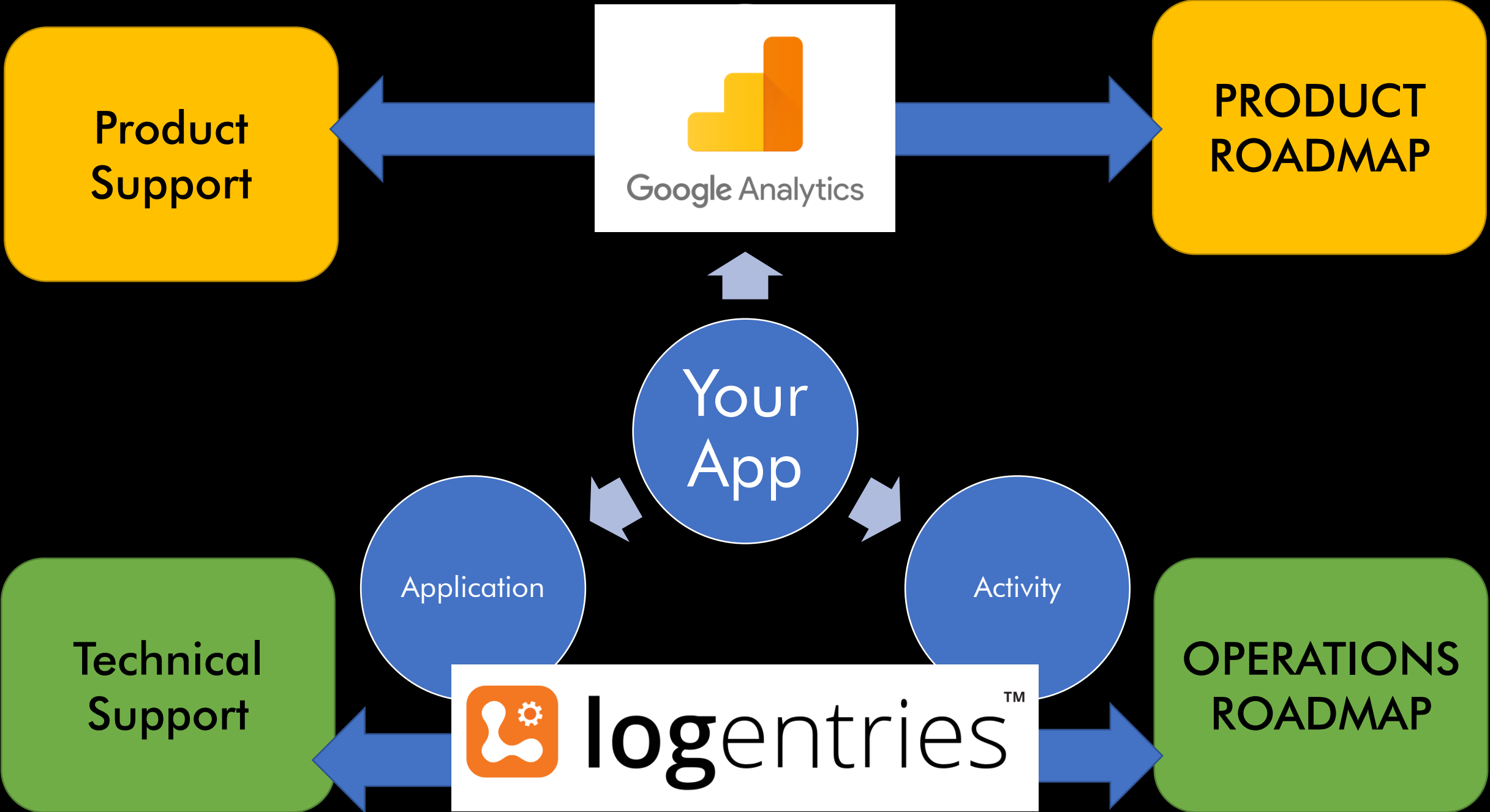
Hosting
environment

IIS Logs

C:\Windows\inetserve\logs\



Logging: What?



FATAL

ERROR

WARN

INFO

DEBUG

FATAL

- Application is completely unresponsive
- Multiple users affected with immediate effect
- Immediate attention. Stop what you're doing and look into it.

ERROR & WARN

- They *will* happen.
- **ERROR** – one person noticed, maybe?
- **WARN** – nobody noticed but it's still odd.
- Individual messages probably aren't useful



INFO

- Everything's fine
- Startup, shutdown, cache recycle
- In a perfect world, INFO is all you'll ever see.

LOG ALL THE
THINGS!



wait., all the things?





3:17 AM

~~log.Fatal~~ Wake_Me_Up_At_4AM_On_A_Sunday()

~~Log.Error~~ Apologize_To_User_And_Raise_A_Ticket()

~~log.Warn~~ Make_A_Note_In_Case_It_Happens_Again()

~~log.Info~~ Everything_Is_Fine_Just_Checking_In()

~~log.Debug~~ Fill_My_C_Drive_With_Stack_Traces()

Exercise 3

Centralised Logging for Hello,
World.

Discoverability

Exercise 4

Discoverability and Monitoring

Deployment and Configuration



THE TWELVE-FACTOR APP

12FA #1: Codebase

- One app = one codebase
- Exploit natural domain / process boundaries
- Use revision control

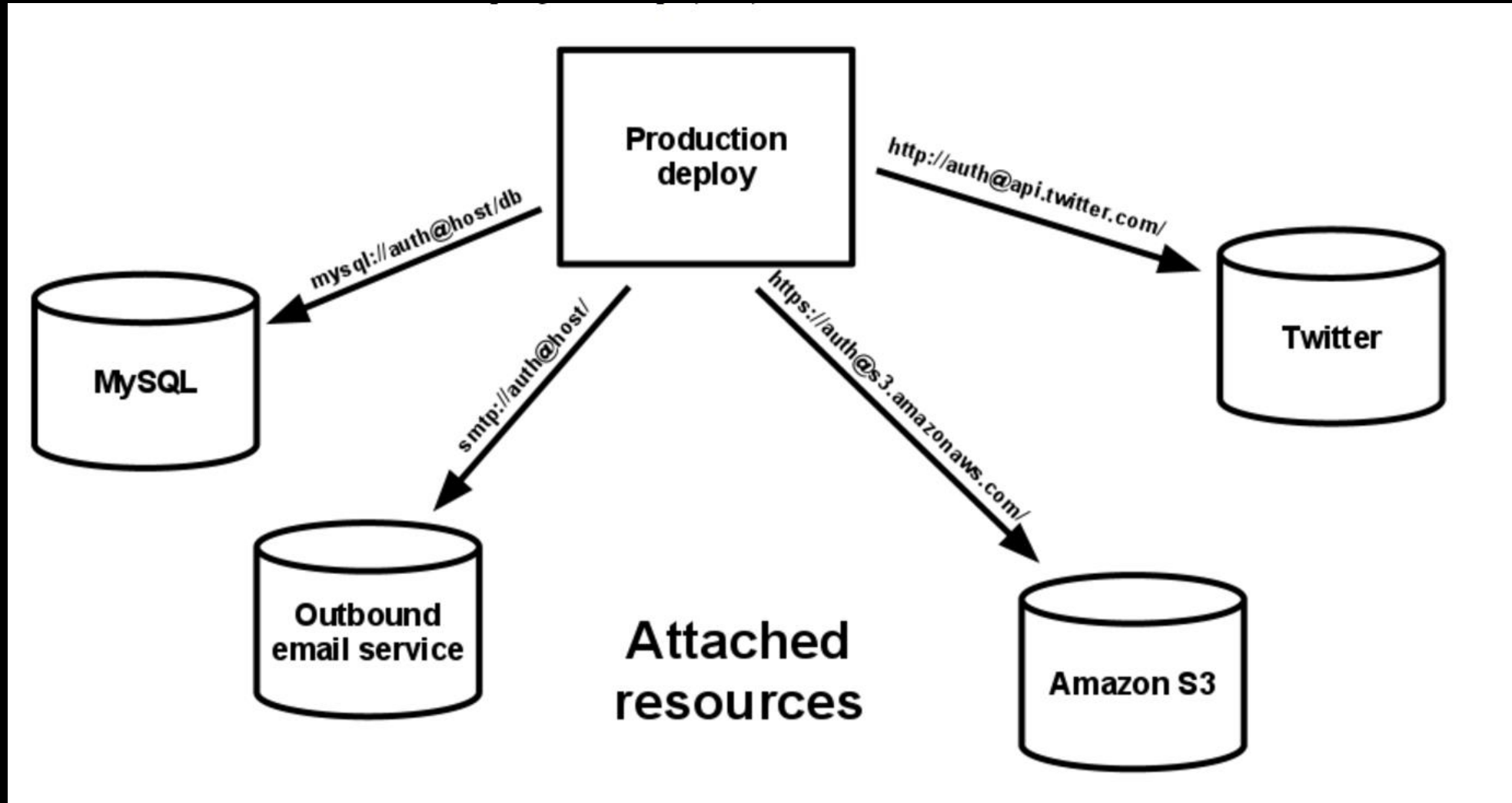
12FA #2: Dependencies

- Explicit
- Declared
- Isolated
- Code dependencies – packaged with your codebase
 - NuGet, Paket, npm
 - Don't assume ANYTHING
 - Except the stuff that's part of the environment
 - Which is the stuff you can assume
 - Because you manage the environment
 - Except the bits you don't
 - Look, dependencies are complicated, OK? :/

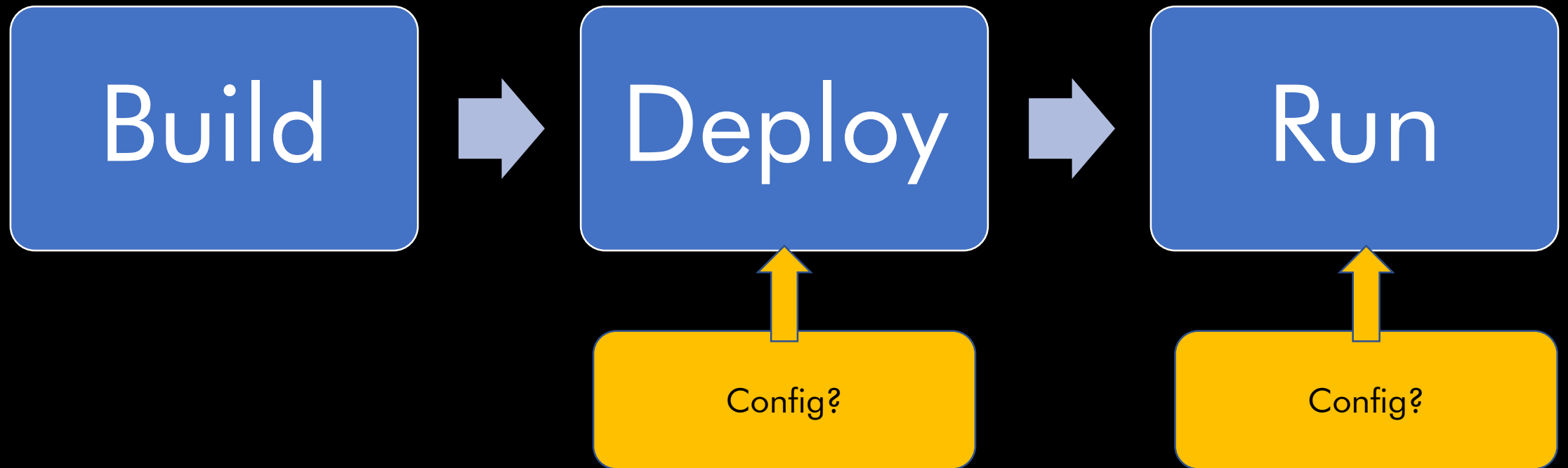
12FA #3: Configuration

1. Constants; hard-coded values; web.config
2. Multiple configurations
 1. Web.Debug.config vs Web.Release.config
 2. Config held in source control
 3. Build pipeline produces configured packages
3. Configuration via deployment
 1. E.g. Octopus Deploy XML transforms
4. Configuration via environment (machine level)
5. Configuration via environment (network level)

12FA #4: Backing Services



21FA #5: Build, Release, Run



On Builds, Releases and Versioning

- Every release has a unique release number
- Release numbers increase over time
 - Lower numbers are ALWAYS earlier releases
- Incrementing build numbers – 1,2,3,etc
- Datetime stamps – 201709131410, 201709131425
- Semantic versioning

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12FA #6: Stateless Processes

- Any persistence has to be in an isolated service
 - Database / data store
 - Memcached
 - Redis
 - Object storage (filesystem share, S3 bucket, cloud)
- Don't rely on **ANYTHING** from a previous operation still existing in a future operation
 - No temp files
 - No local storage
 - No sessions
 - No in-memory

12FA #7: Port Binding



.NET App

Kestrel

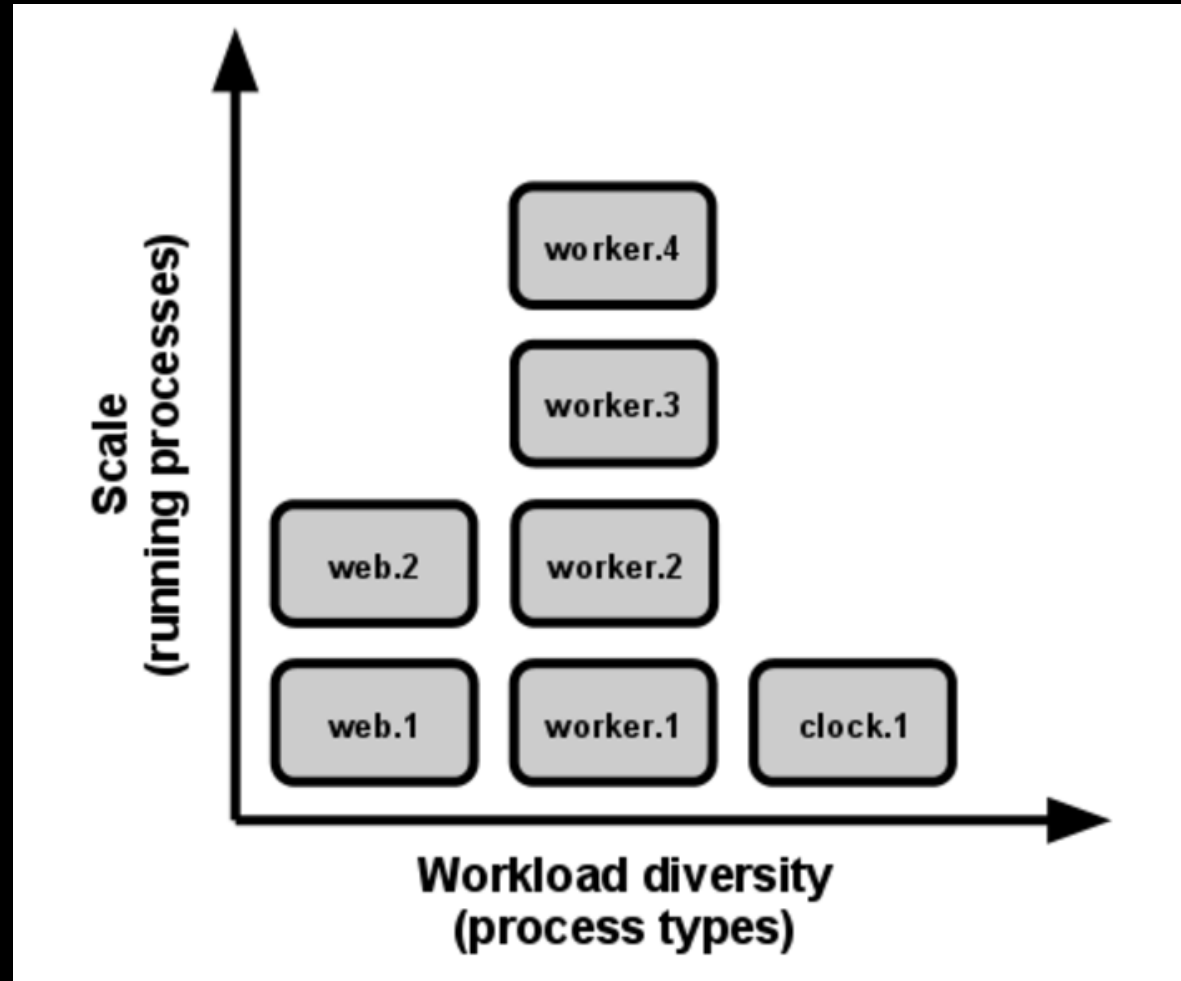
Python app

Tornado

Java app

Jetty

12FA #8: Concurrency



12FA #9: Disposability

- Start up FAST
- Shut down GRACEFULLY
 - Stop listening for new requests
 - Finish handling any existing requests
- Consider a crash-only approach

12FA #10: Dev/Prod Parity

- The time gap:
 - A developer may work on code that takes days, weeks, or even months to go into production.
- The personnel gap:
 - Developers write code, ops engineers deploy it.
- The tools gap:
 - Developers may be using a stack like Nginx, SQLite, and OS X, while the production deploy uses Apache, MySQL, and Linux.

12FA #11: Logs are Event Streams

- Log everything to STDOUT
- Let the environment worry about monitoring, aggregating, searching, etc

12FA #12: Admin processes

- Ship your ad-hoc admin scripts
- Make them releases
- Run them using the same environment and configuration as real code

Exercise 5

Going Serverless



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