



# TLV WORKSHOPS

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Hilton Tel Aviv





# Microservices – Development to Production with Azure

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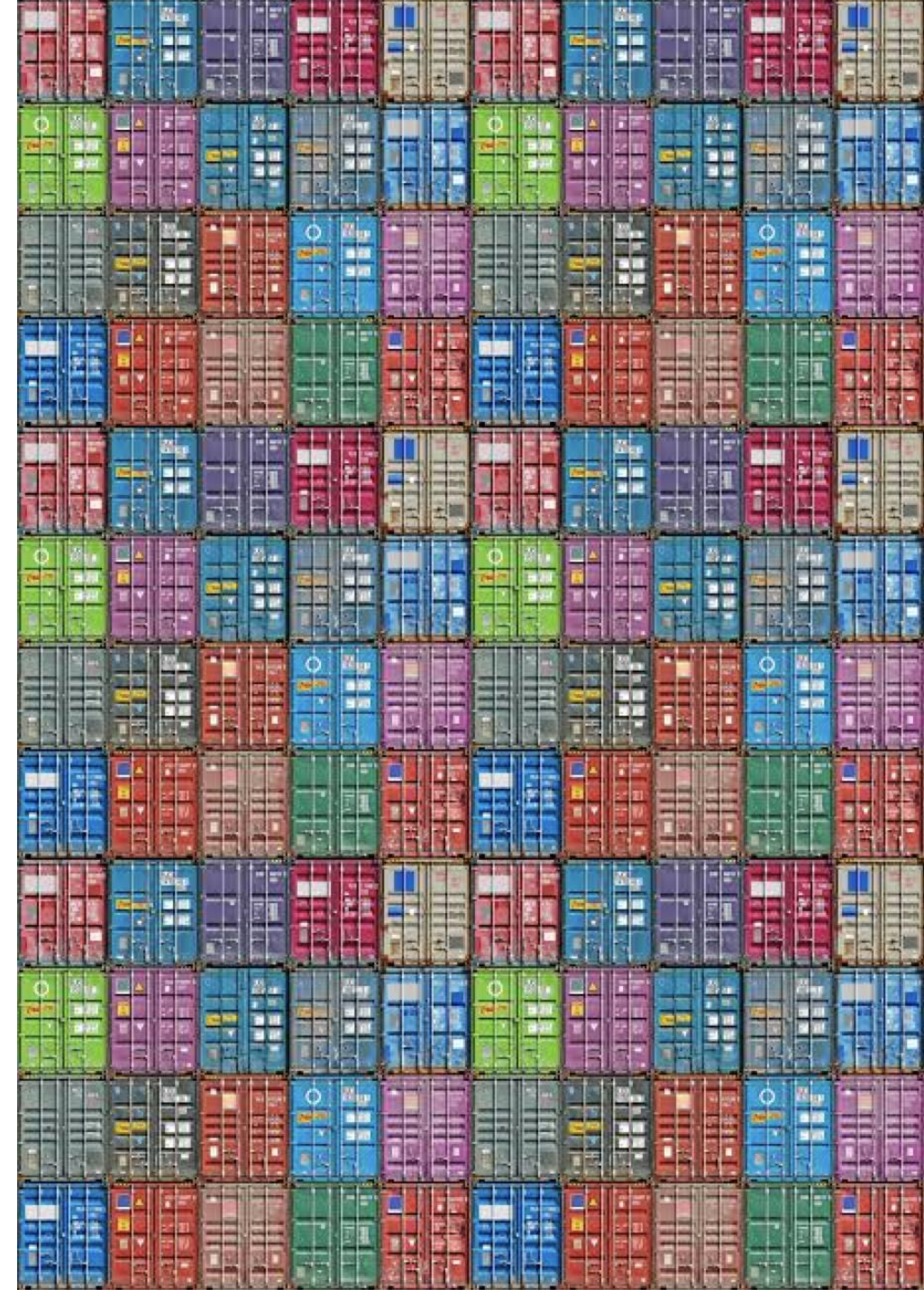
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# Agenda

- Introduction to microservices
- Traditional application vs microservices
- Container and Microservice Orchestration
- **DEMO:** Developing Microservices
- **DEMO:** DevOps-ing Microservices
- **DEMO:** Production and Scale of Microservices

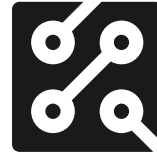


**Where did it come from?**

# The cloud had changed expectations



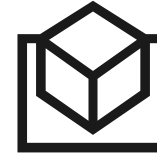
Agility



Density



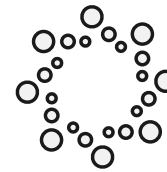
Availability



Immutability



Hyper-scale



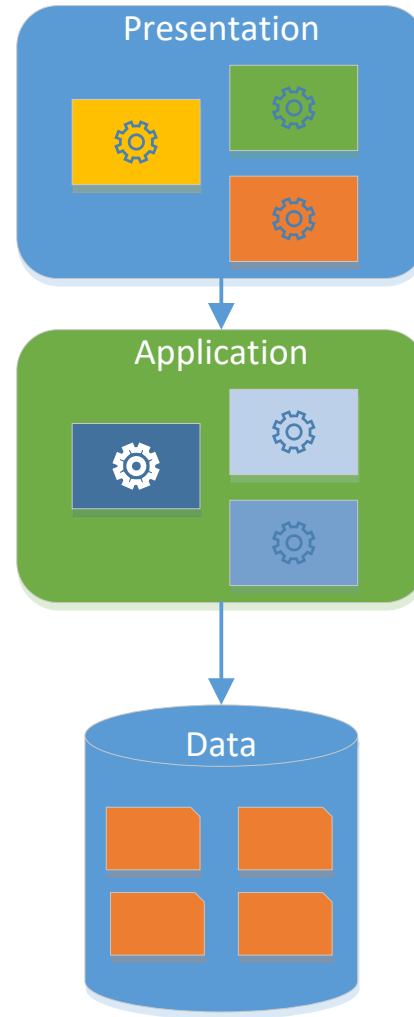
Portability



Elasticity

# Most common problems in Apps today

Traditional 3 Tier Application



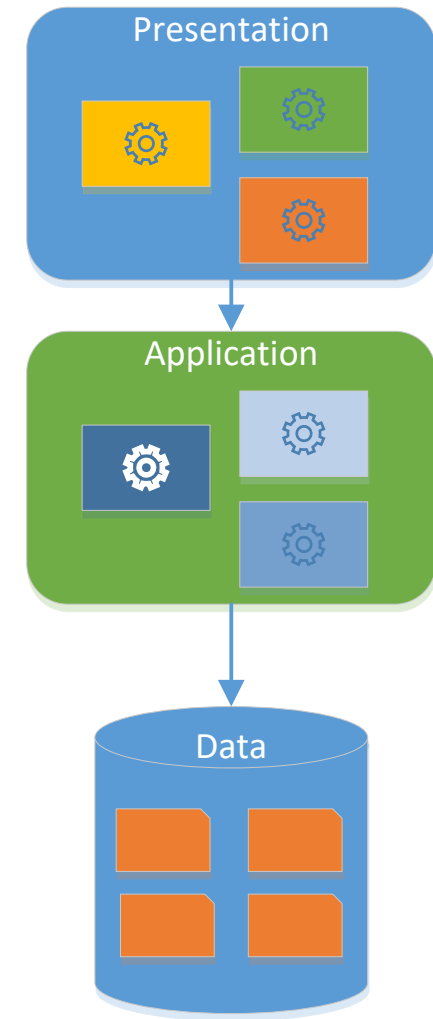
# Most common problems in Apps today

- Code Complexity
- Hard to maintain/upgrade
- Reliability
- Hard to scale
- Difficult to use new/multiple development frameworks

# Most common requirements today

- Continually evolving applications
- Faster delivery of features and capabilities
- Scalability
- Availability

Traditional 3 Tier Application

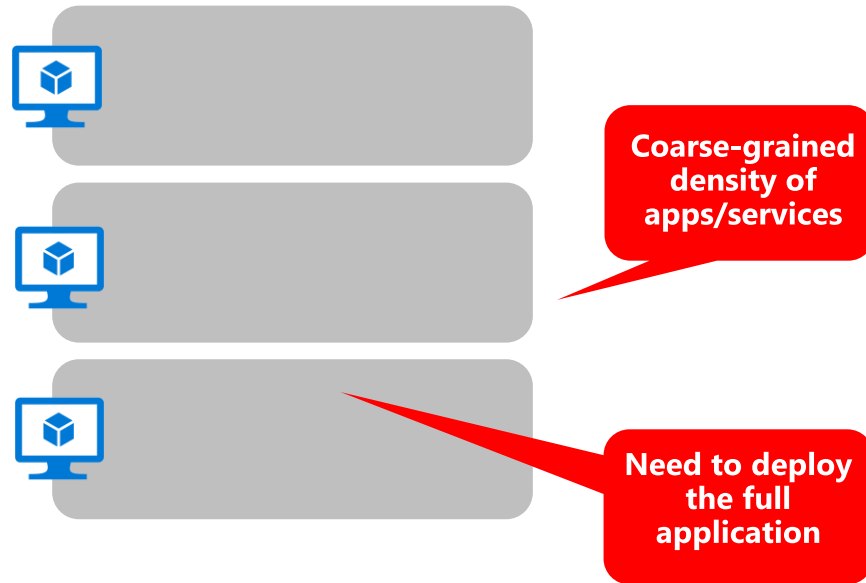
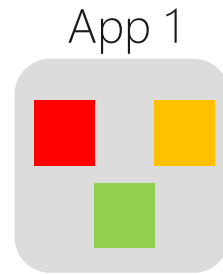


# What are Microservices?



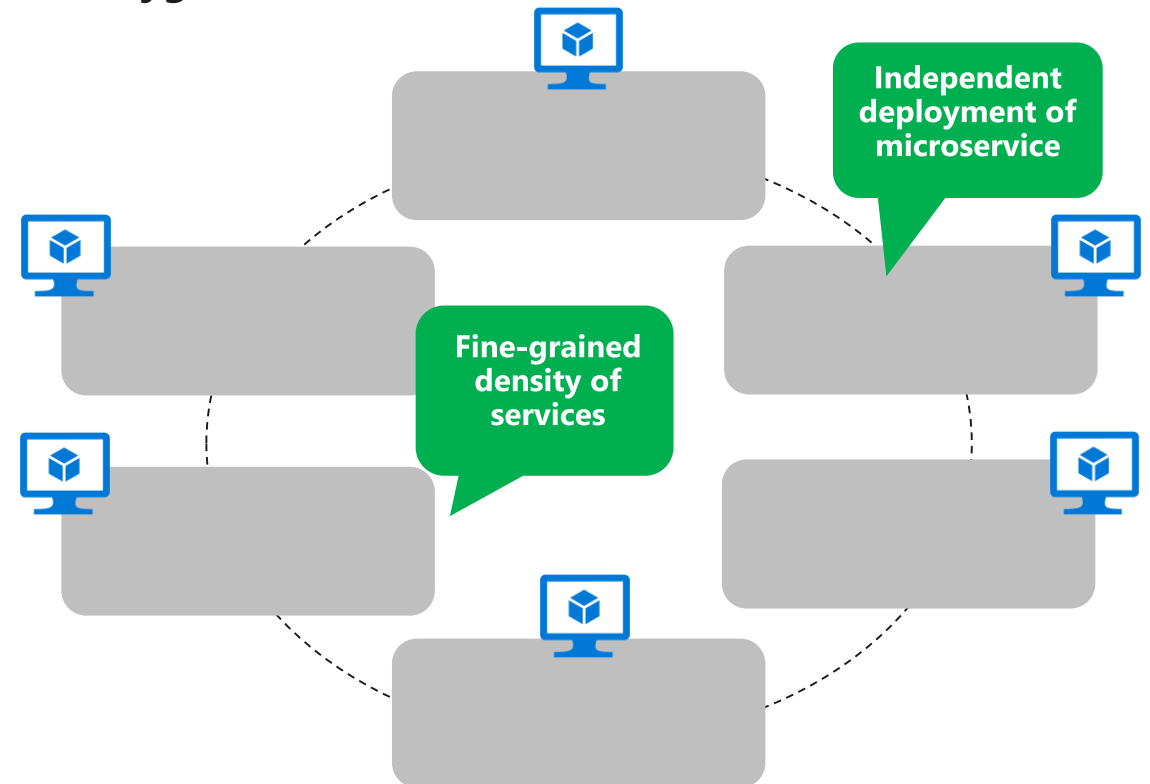
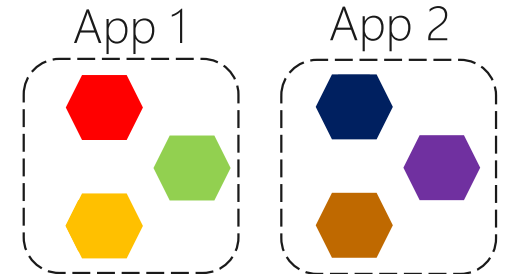
## Traditional application approach

- Componentized with layers
- Scales by cloning servers/VMs
- Updated together



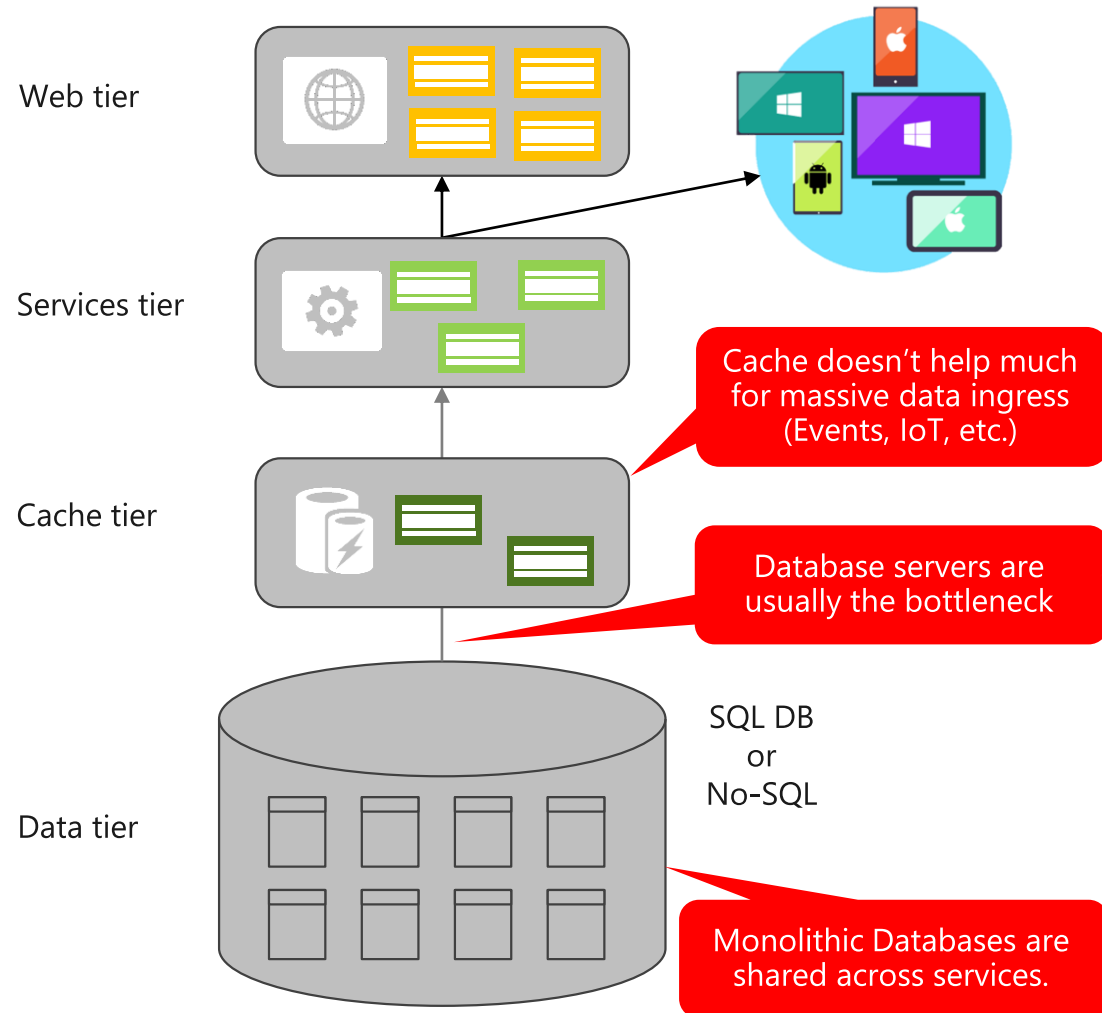
## Microservices application approach

- Smaller services of functionality
- **Developed, deployed and updated independently**
- Scales out by **deploying each service independently**
- **Polyglot**



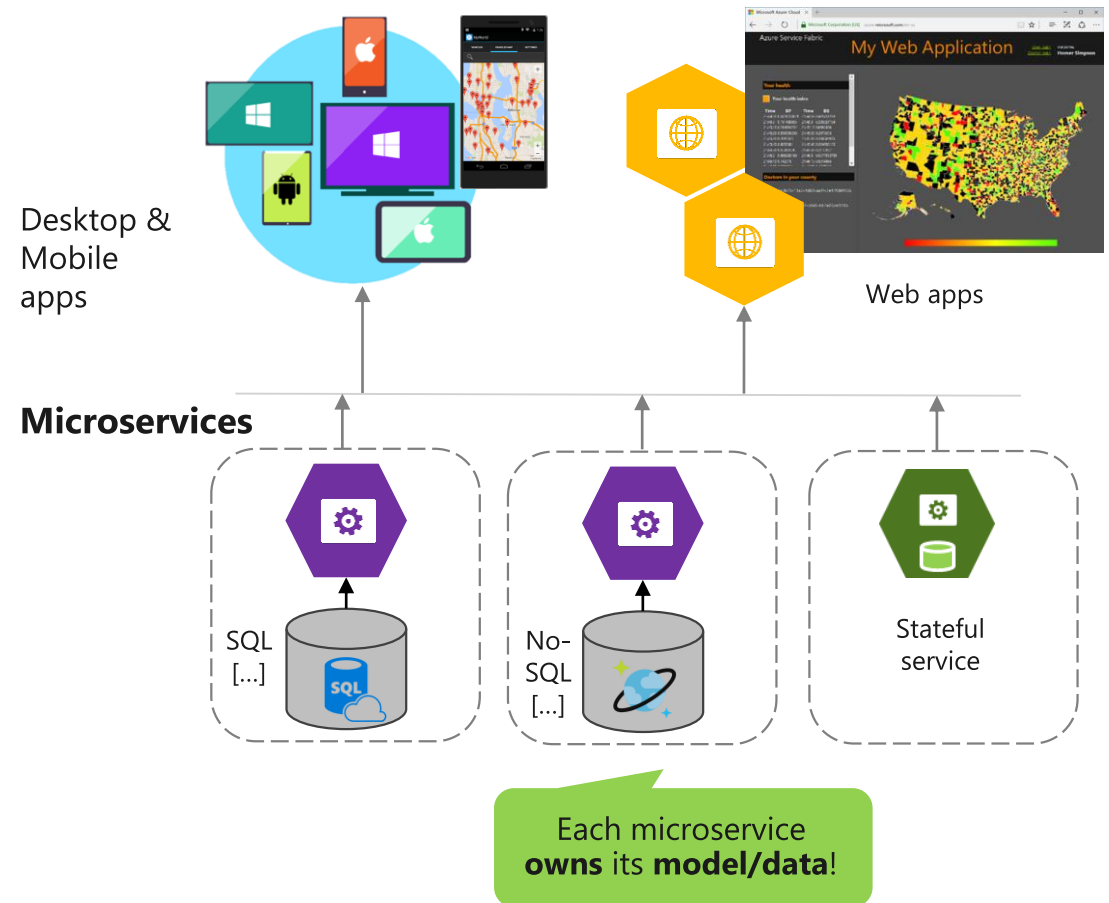
# Traditional application approach

- Single monolithic database
- Tiers of specific technologies



# Data in Microservices approach

- Graph of interconnected microservices
- State/data typically scoped to the microservice
- Remote Storage for cold data



# 12 Factor App – SOLID principles for cloud native

**Codebase** – One codebase tracked in revision

**Dependencies** – Explicitly declare and isolate dependencies

**Configuration** – Store config in the environment

**Backing Service** – Treat backing services as attached resource

**Build, Release and Run** – Strictly separate build and run stages

**Process** – Execute the app as one or more stateless processes

**Port Binding** – Export services via port binding

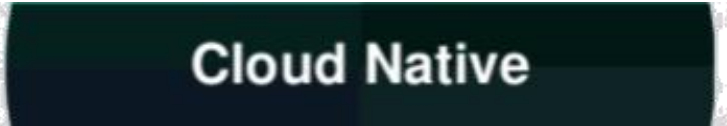
**Concurrency** – Scale out via the process model

**Disposability** – Maximize robustness with fast startup and graceful shutdown

**Dev/prod Parity** – Keep development, staging, and production as similar as possible

**Logs** – Treat logs as event streams

**Admin Process** – Run admin/management tasks as one-off processes



Cloud Native

<https://12factor.net/>

By Adam Wiggins (Heroku)

# Microservices != Containers

But they are a great fit... 😊

# Containers are NOT microservices

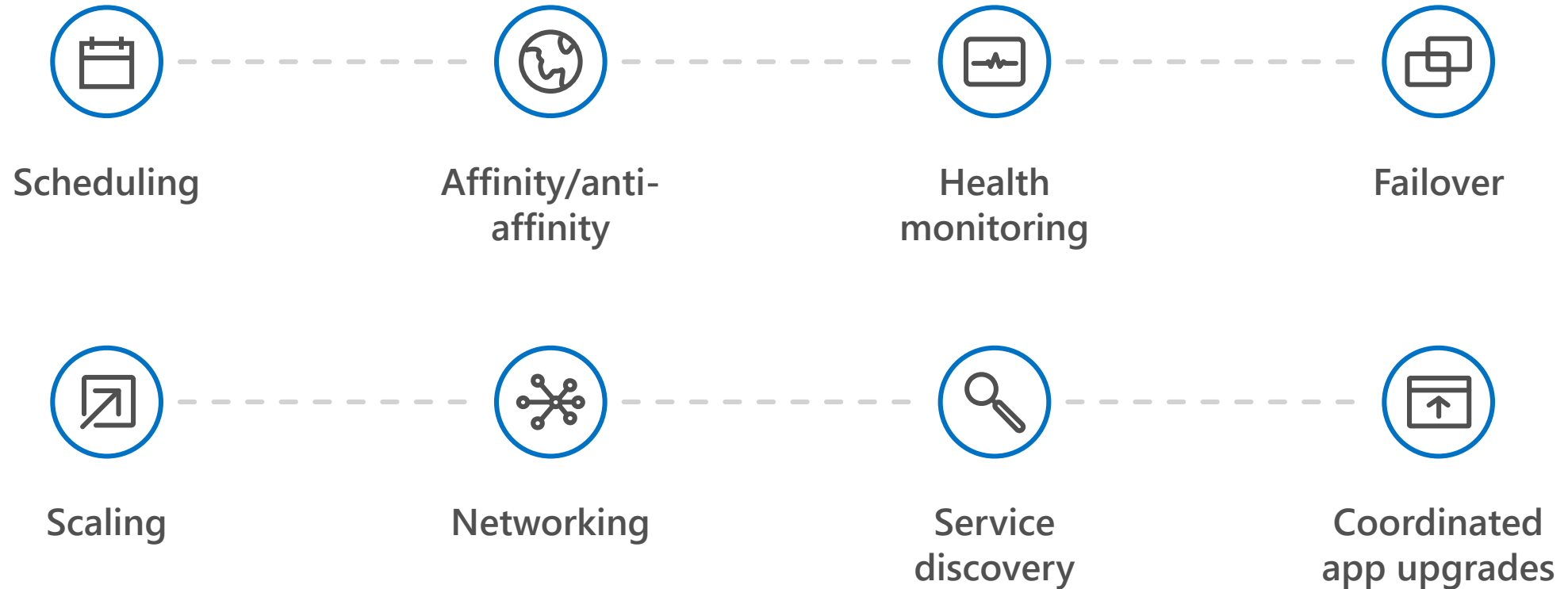
Well, you can still put a large monolithic application inside a container....

Microservices are an application design pattern:

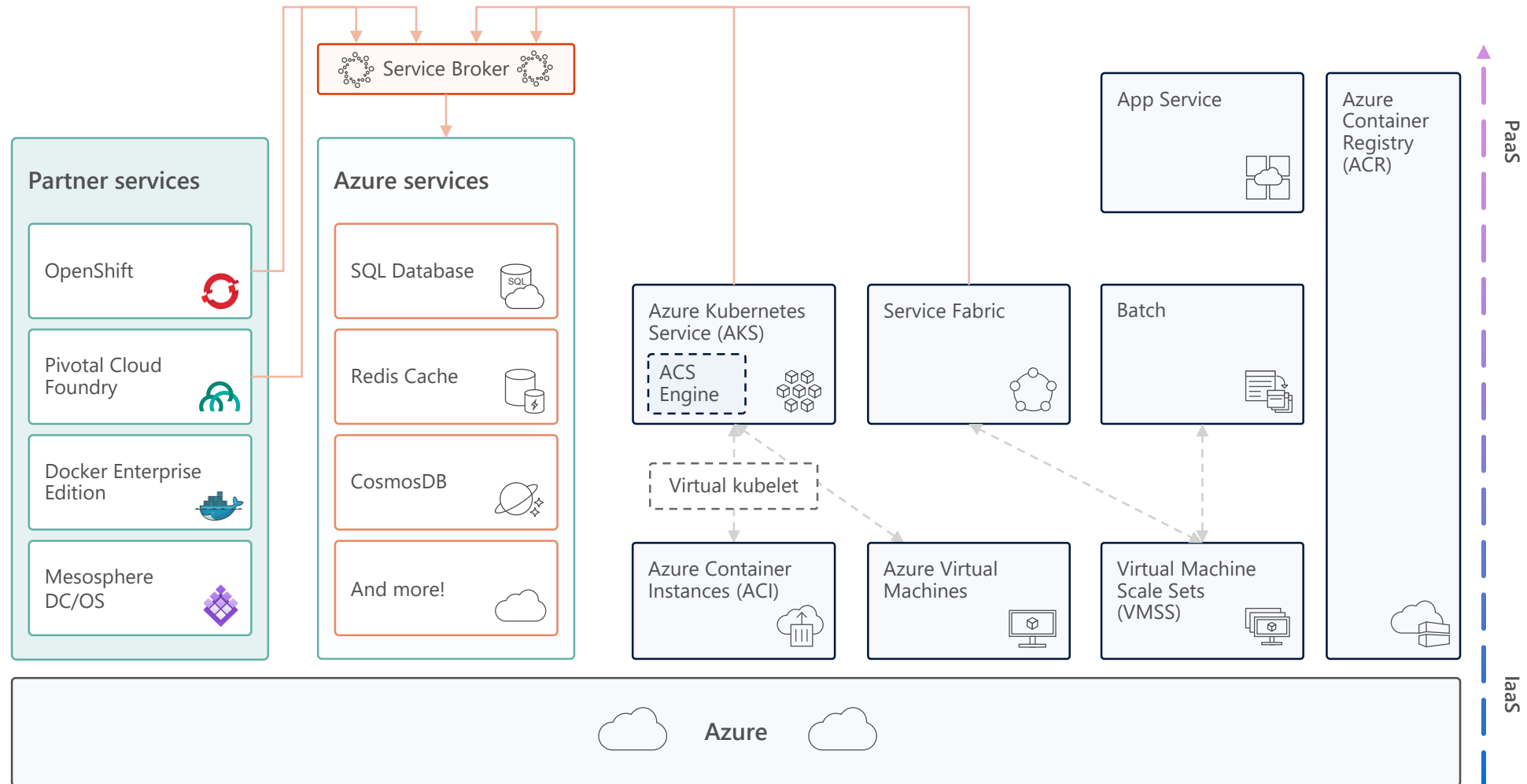
- Small units of responsibility
- Structured interfaces and communication
- Potentially different technology choices
- Generally horizontally scalable

Containers are OS Isolation\Encapsulation

# The elements of **orchestration**



# Azure container ecosystem



# Kubernetes: the industry leading orchestrator



## Portable

Public, private, hybrid,  
multi-cloud

## Extensible

Modular, pluggable,  
hookable, composable

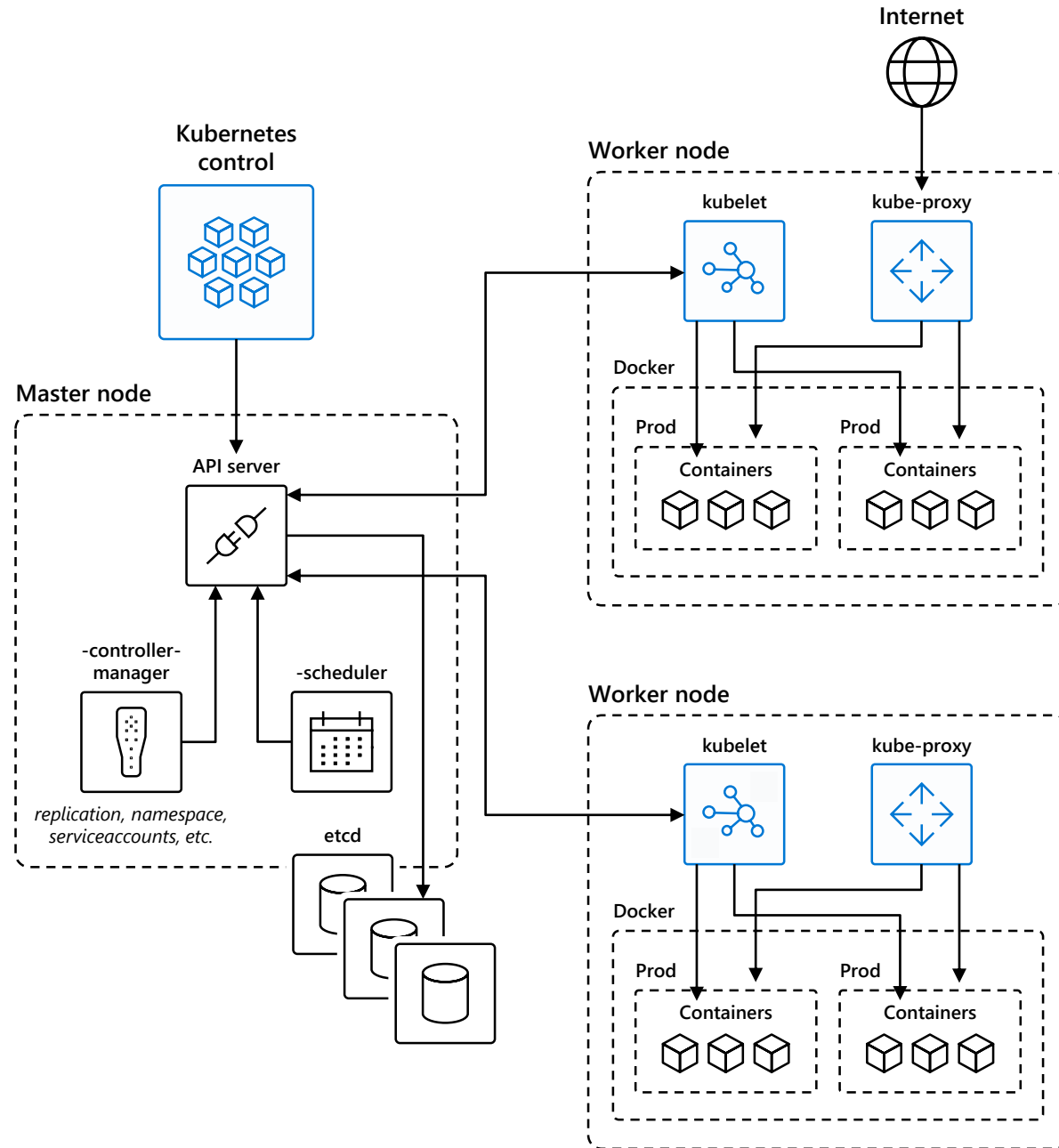
## Self-healing

Auto-placement, auto-restart,  
auto-replication, auto-scaling



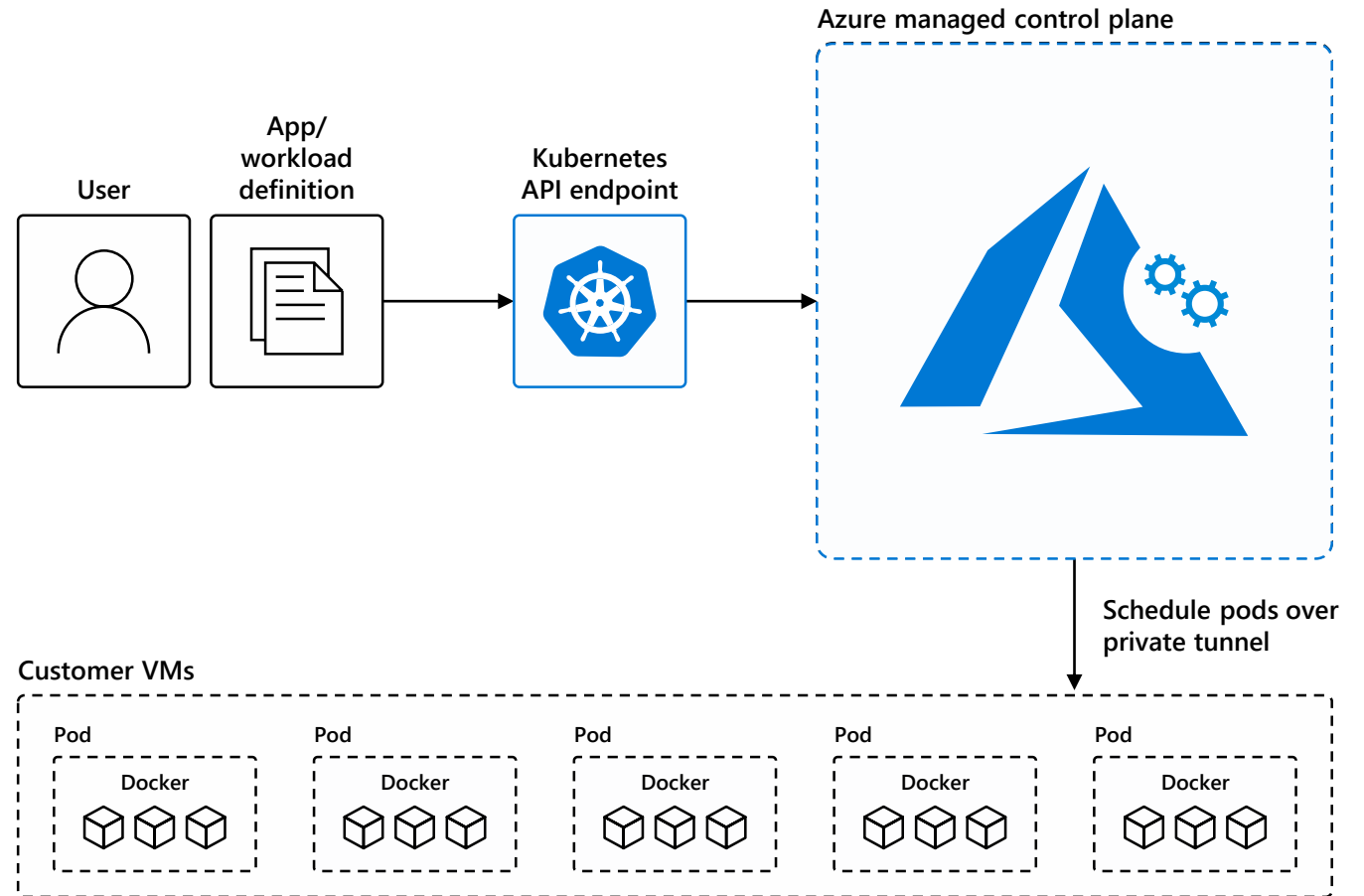
# Kubernetes 101

1. Kubernetes users communicate with API server and apply desired state
2. Master nodes actively enforce desired state on worker nodes
3. Worker nodes support communication between containers
4. Worker nodes support communication from the Internet






# How managed Kubernetes on Azure works

- Automated upgrades, patches
- High reliability, availability
- Easy, secure cluster scaling
- Self-healing
- API server monitoring
- At no charge



# Azure makes Kubernetes easy

## Deploy and manage Kubernetes with ease

 Task	 The old way	 With Azure
Create a cluster	Provision network and VMs Install dozens of system components including etcd Create and install certificates Register agent nodes with control plane	<a href="#">az aks create</a>
Upgrade a cluster	Upgrade your master nodes Cordon/drain and upgrade worker nodes individually	<a href="#">az aks upgrade</a>
Scale a cluster	Provision new VMs Install system components Register nodes with API server	<a href="#">az aks scale</a>

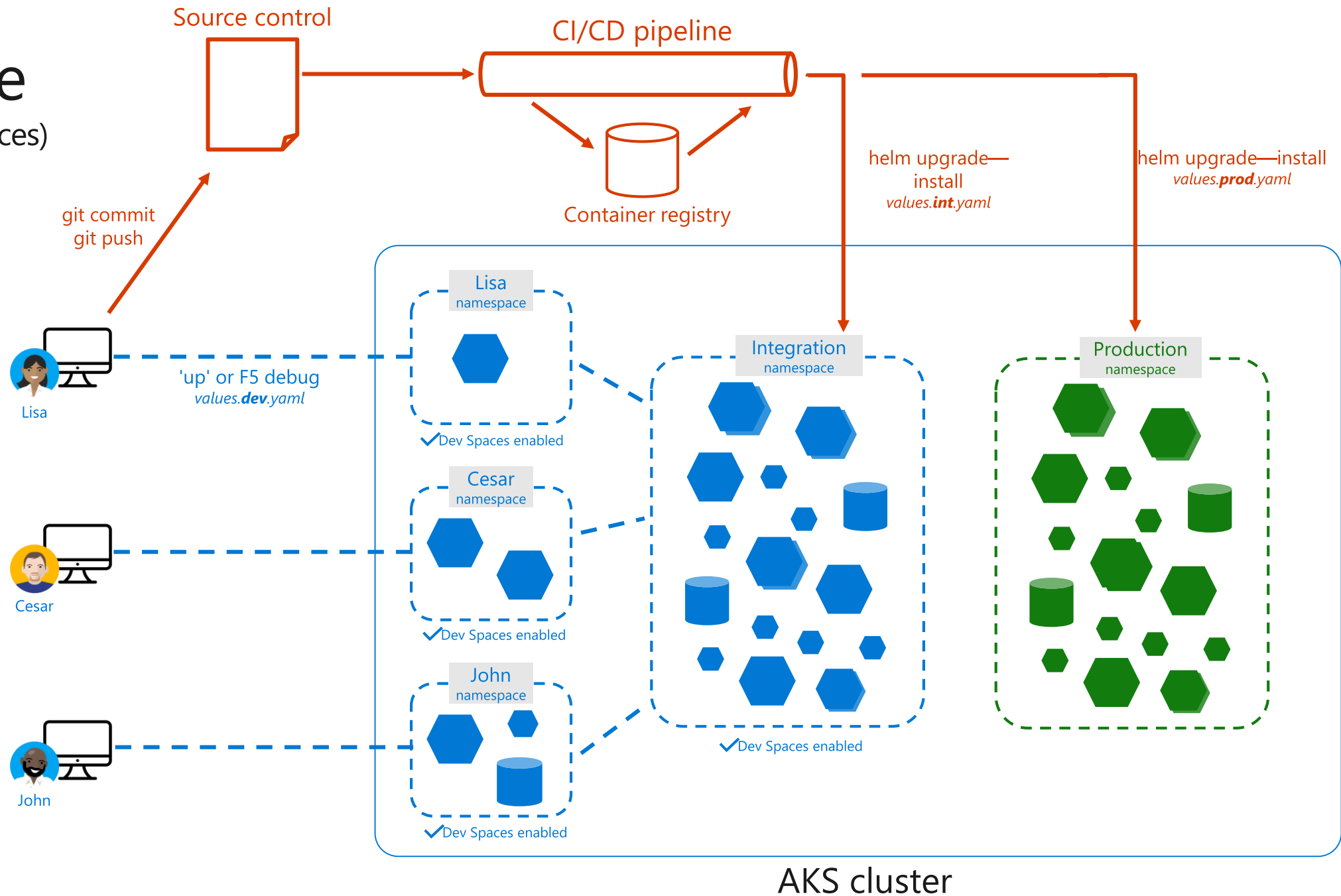
# Demo 1

Collaborative development environments for microservices



# Lifecycle

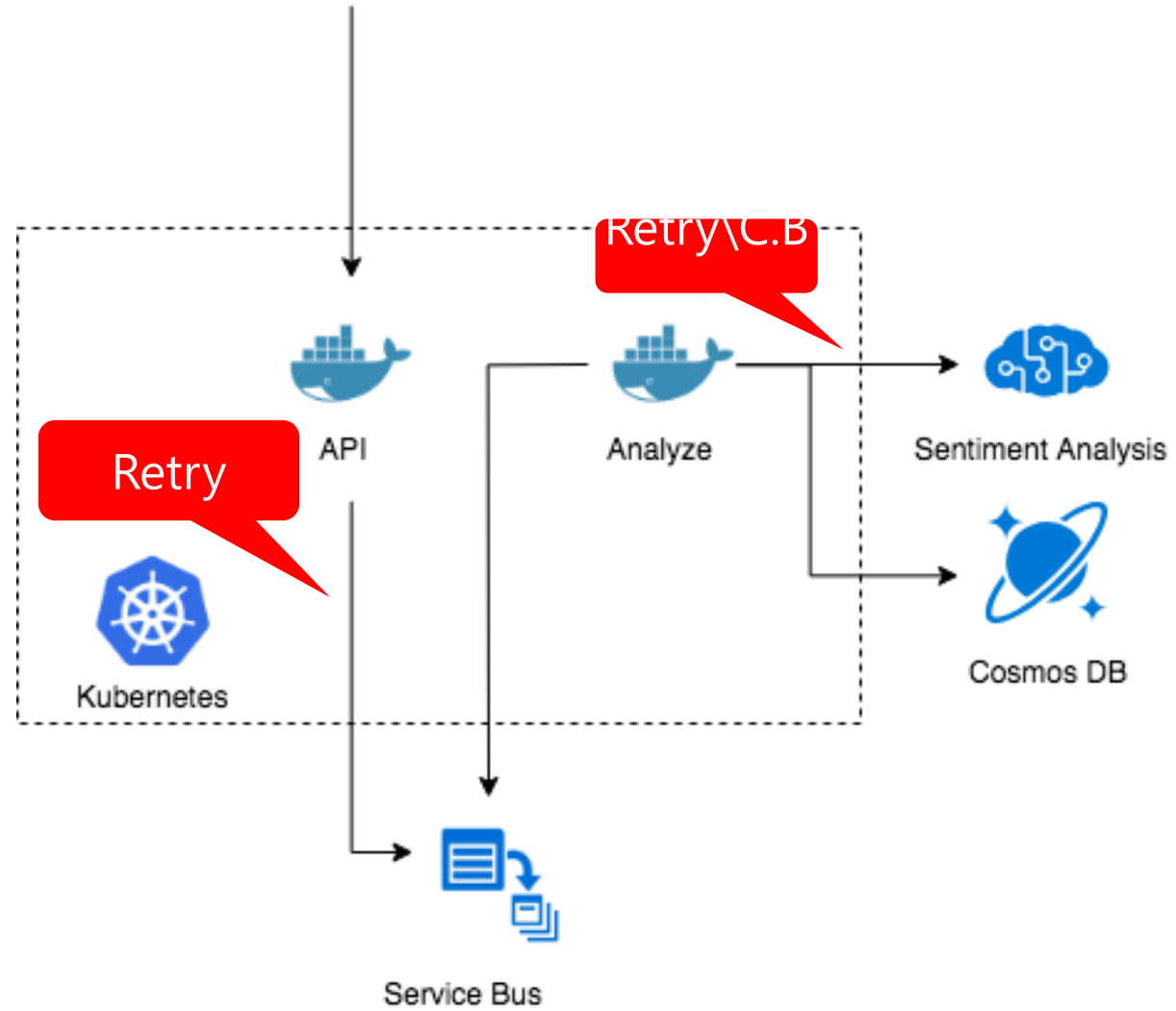
(Azure Dev Spaces)



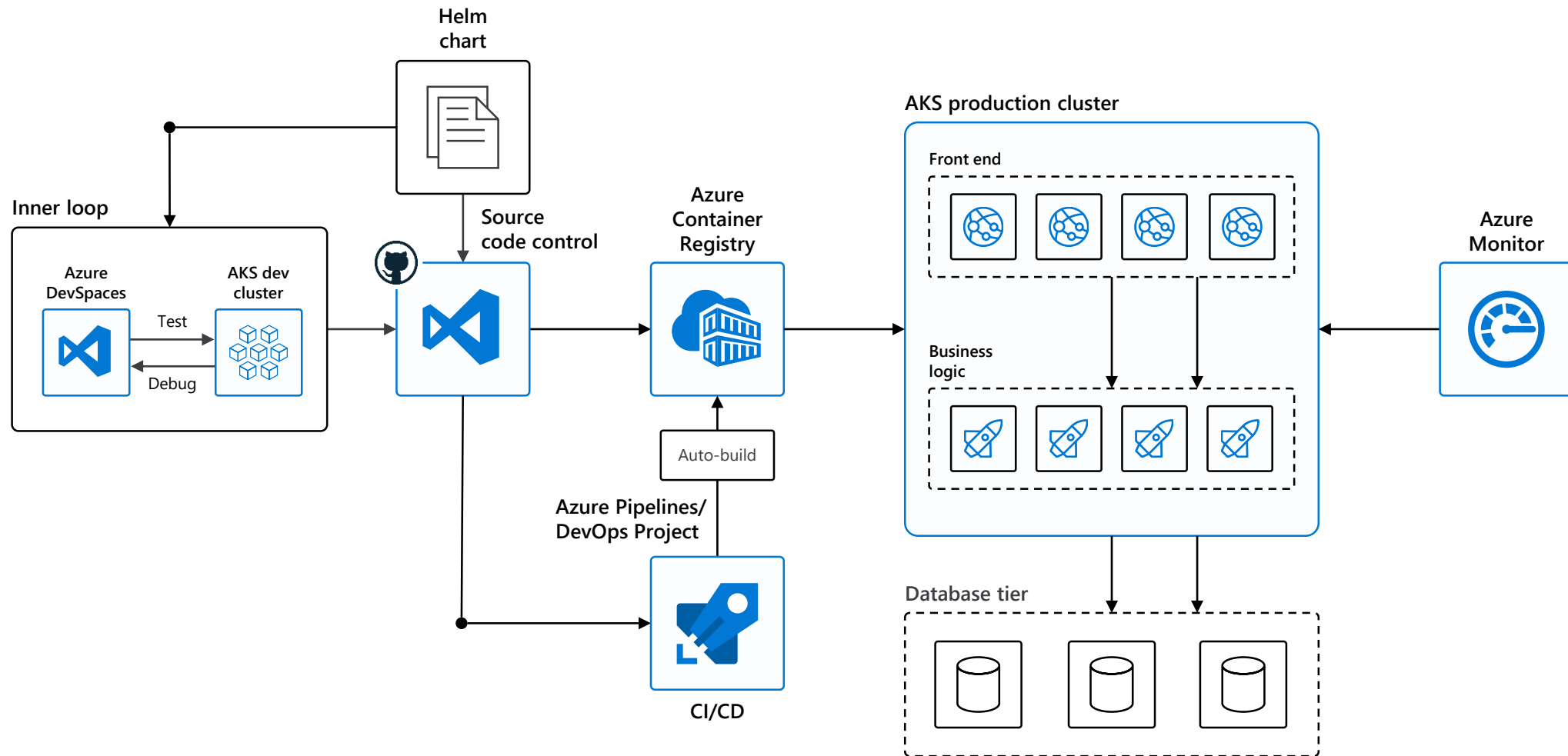
# Demo 2

Microservices DevOps



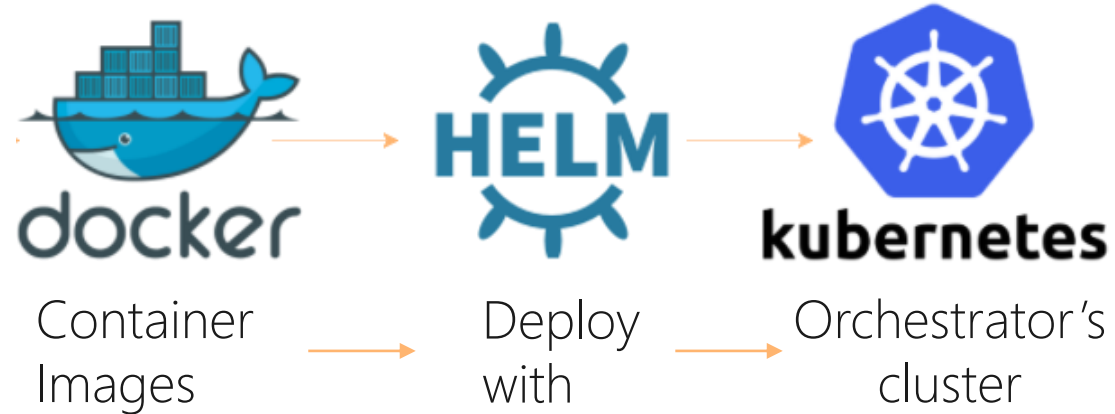


# End to end experience





# Kubernetes and Helm



## Helm is THE package manager for Kubernetes:

...Kubernetes deployments with just Kubectl.exe and .yaml files are not standard but custom & complex...

### Helm improves:

- Makes application deployment easy, standar and reusable
- Easy application *install, update, rollback & removal*. Packages are declaratively defined in *Helm Charts*
- Charts can be *shared* and publicly published (<https://github.com/helm/charts/tree/master/stable>)
- Designed with *versioning* of packages in mind
- You need Helm if you want to use *Azure DevSpaces!* :)

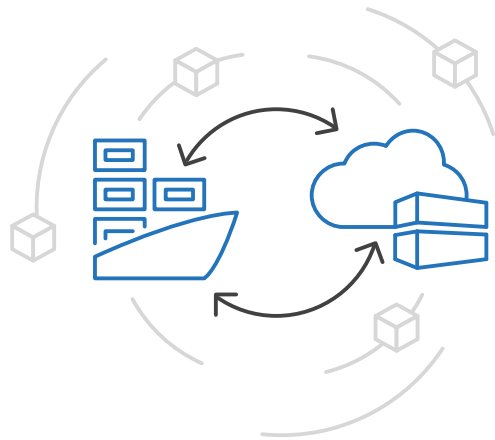
# Demo 2

Microservices Scale out and Monitoring

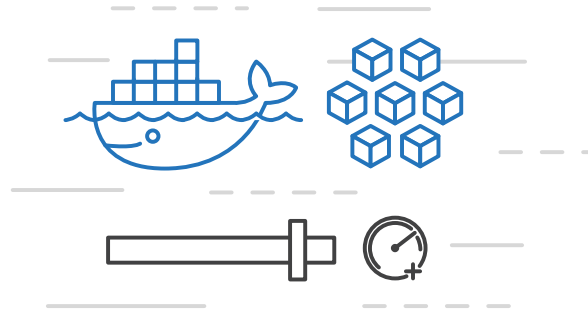


# Azure Container Instances (ACI)

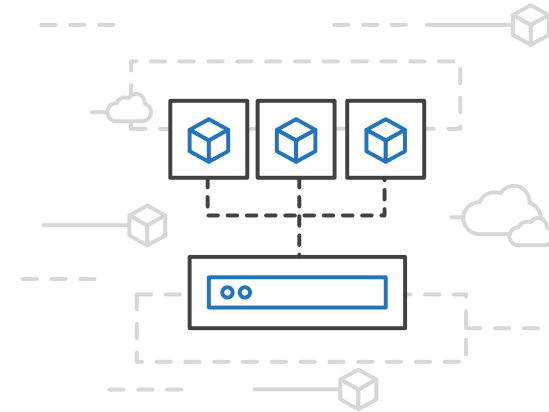
Easily run containers on Azure with a single command



Start using  
containers right  
away



Cloud-scale  
container capacity

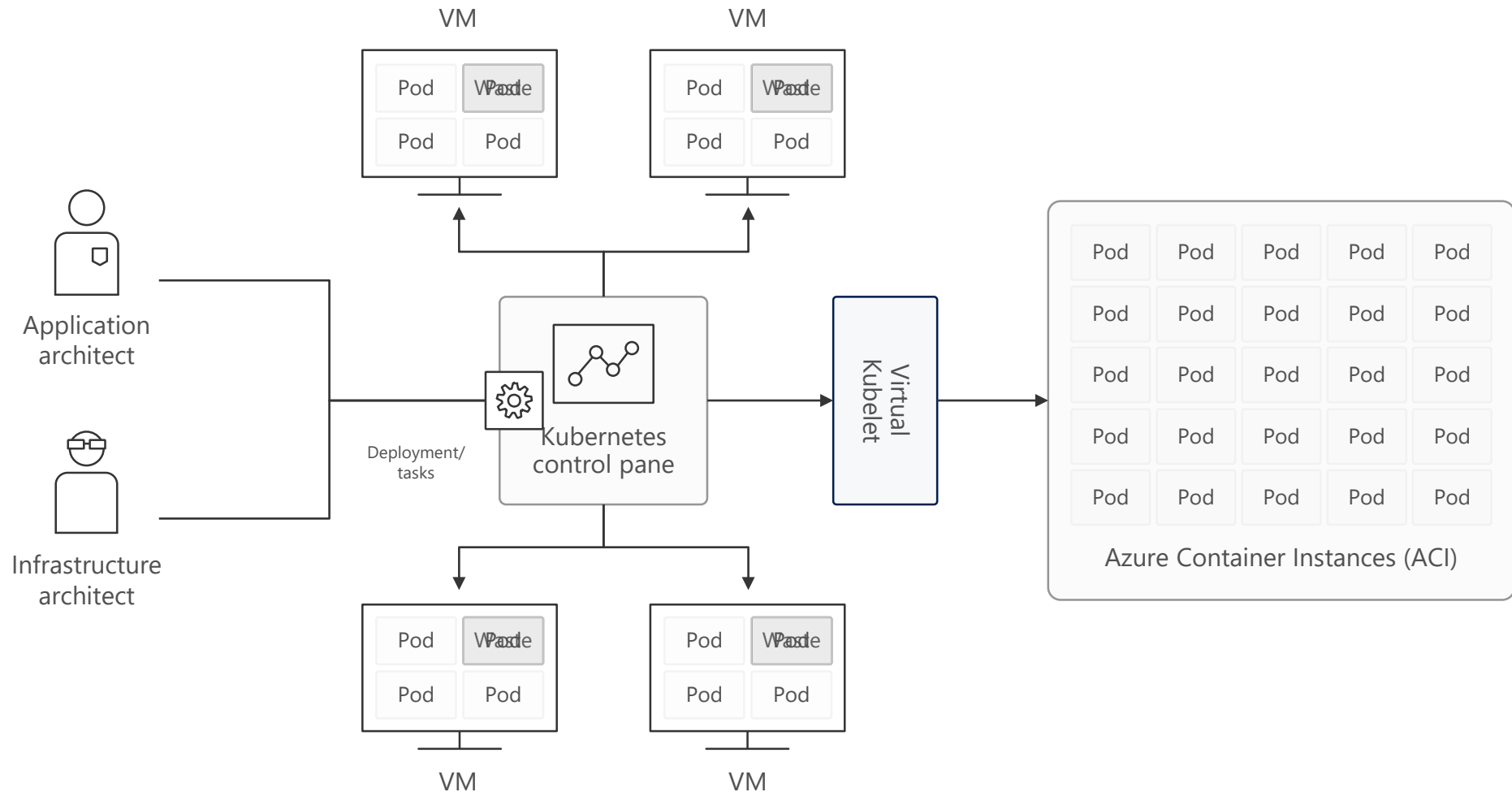


Hyper-visor  
isolation



# Bursting with the Virtual Kubelet

Azure Container Instances (ACI)



# Guide/eBook and sample apps on microservices architecture

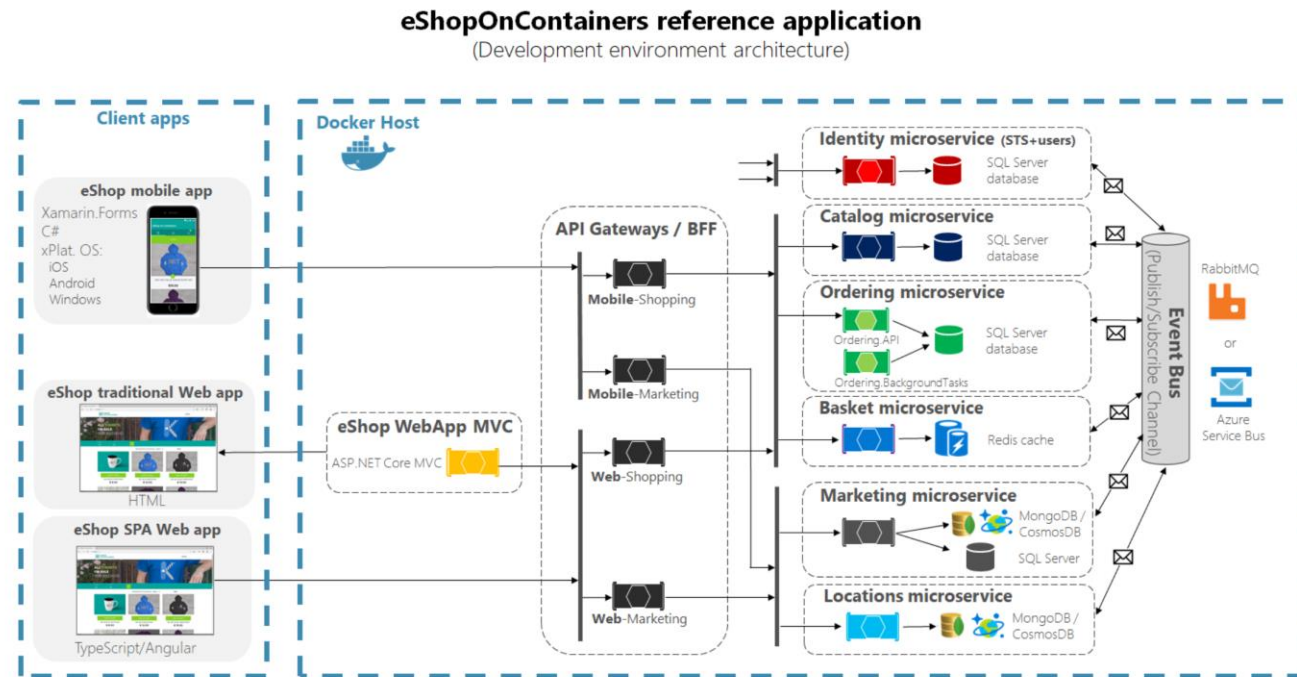
## eBook/Guide



<https://aka.ms/microservicesebook>

## eShopOnContainers: Reference microservices application

- Intended for .NET developers and solution architects
- Prescriptive guidance on Microservices implementation with .NET Core and Docker



<https://github.com/dotnet-architecture/eShopOnContainers>

