

# Quality Assurance In Microservice Architectures

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2016

# Outline

- ▶ What is Quality Assurance?
- ▶ QA is easy, isn't it?
- ▶ QA on Development stage.
- ▶ QA on Deployment stage.
- ▶ QA after Release.
- ▶ Conclusion.

# Introduction

## Definition

Quality Assurance refers to planned and systematic production processes that provide confidence in a product's suitability for its intended purposes.

- ▶ QA must prevent bugs and failures, not identify them.
- ▶ QA is wasteful on the last stages of development cycle.

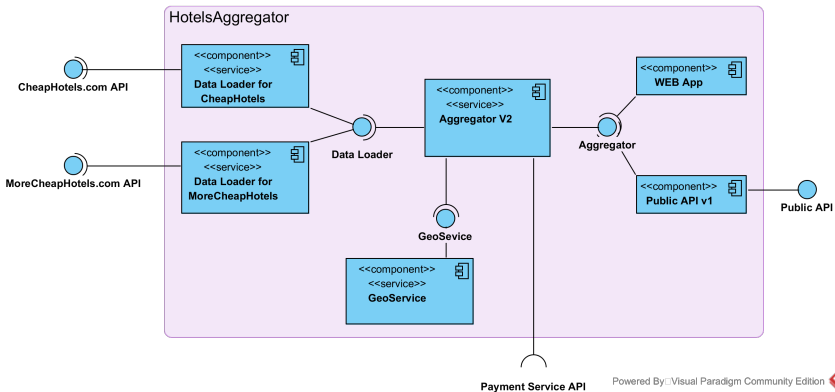
# Introduction

## Challenges

- ▶ unpredictable timely availability for testing
- ▶ hard to perform exhaustive integration testing
- ▶ separated logs and data storages
- ▶ hard to maintain proper configuration of testing environments
- ▶ **but (!)** easy to organize low-level testing and catch most of the bugs early

# Introduction

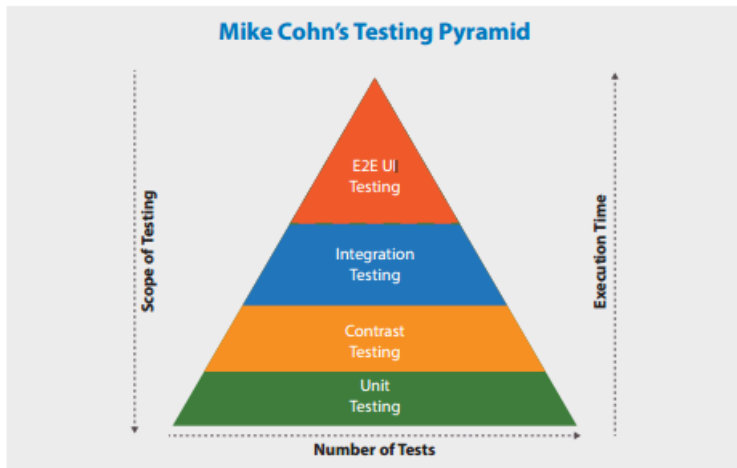
## Case Study



# Test Pyramid

## A balanced test portfolio

### Mike Cohen's Test Pyramid

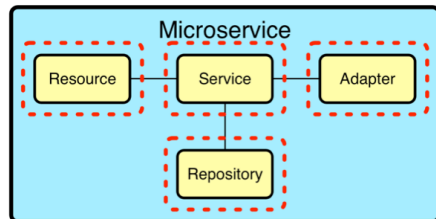


## Types of Tests

### Applying the layers in a microservice

#### Unit Tests

- ▶ Coverage limited to individual components
- ▶ Useful in services, resources, repositories, and adapters
- ▶ "every build should run the tests, and a failed test should fail the build"
- ▶ "Solitary Unit Test and Sociable Unit Test"
- ▶ "Also a relevant design tool when combined with TDD"



# Types of Tests

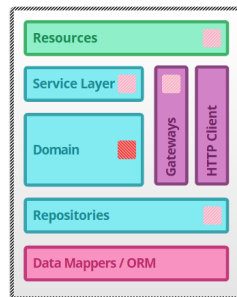
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 Unit - Solitary

 Unit - Sociable



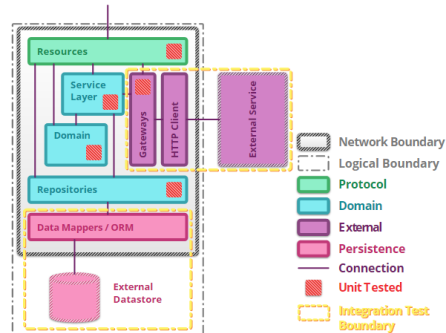


# Types of Tests

## Integration, Component and Contract Testing

### Integration Tests

- Covers communication paths and interactions between components to detect interface defects.
- Gateway Integration and Persistence Integration

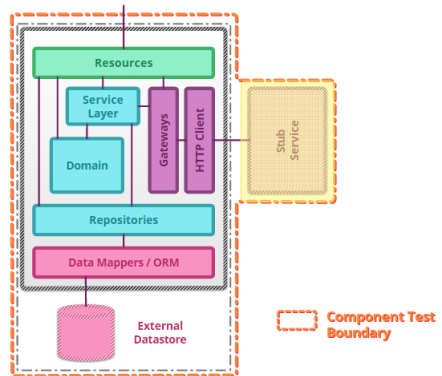


# Types of Tests

## Integration, Component and Contract Testing

### Integration Tests

- ▶ A component is any well-encapsulated, coherent and independently replaceable part of a larger system.
- ▶ Isolation of the service is achieved by replacing external collaborators with test doubles



## Types of Tests

### Integration, Component and Contract Testing

#### Contract Tests

- ▶ Verifies that the contract expected by a consuming service is met.
- ▶ Integration Contract Testing and Consumer Driver Contract Testing.
- ▶ The Overall Service contract is the sum of individual contract tests.

## Types of Tests

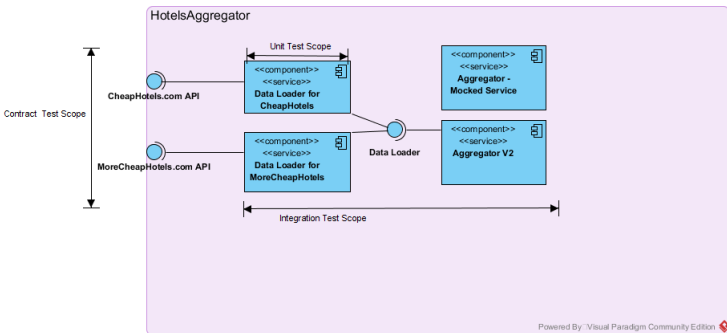
### Non Functional Tests

Non Functional Tests validate the quality characteristics of the component.

- ▶ Performance Tests.
- ▶ Tests for Scalability.
- ▶ Resiliency Tests.
- ▶ Security Tests.

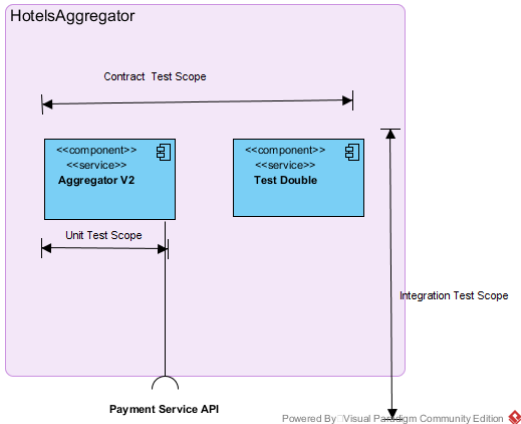
# Testing between Microservices internal to an application or residing within the same application

## Interaction between the Aggregator and Data Loader.



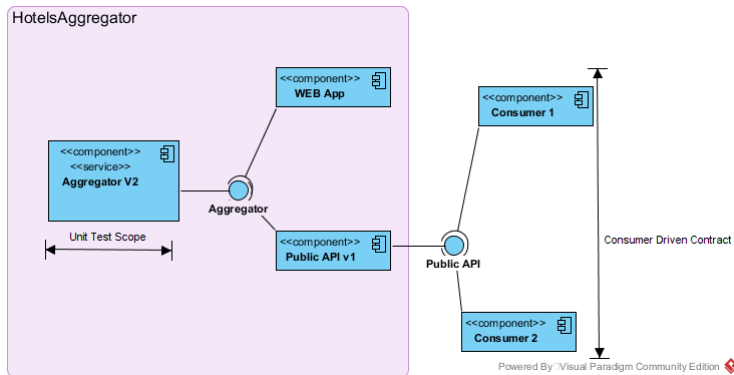
# Testing between an internal microservice and an external API

## Interaction with a Payment API



# Microservice exposed to public domain

A publicly exposed application which is accessed by a Web API



# Deployment

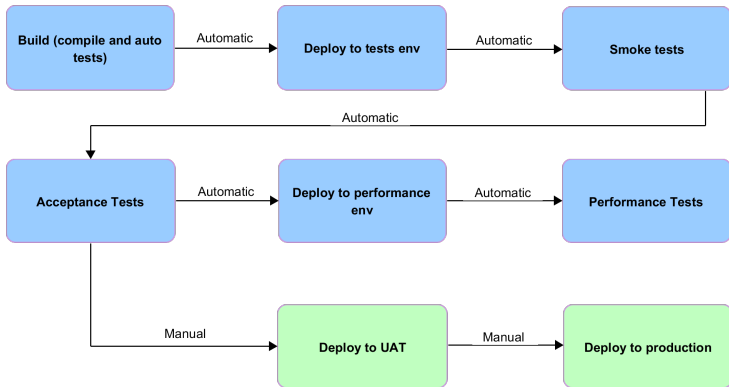
## Rapid Application Delivery

- ▶ RAD is a prerequisite for microservices []
- ▶ Exhaustive tests could be slow.
- ▶ Remedy: Deployment Pipeline.



# Deployment

## Deployment Pipeline

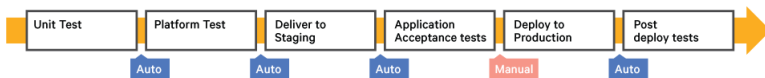


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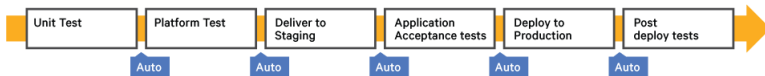
# Deployment

## Continuous Deployment and Delivery

### Continuous Delivery



### Continuous Deployment

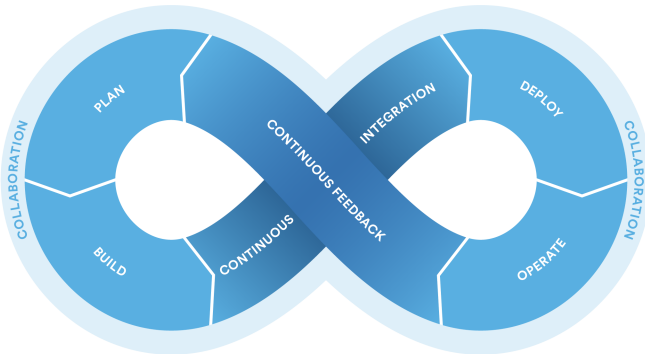


# Deployment

## DevOps Culture

### DevOps Culture:

- ▶ Aim: break silos between development and later stages
- ▶ Requirements: shared responsibility and autonomy of teams

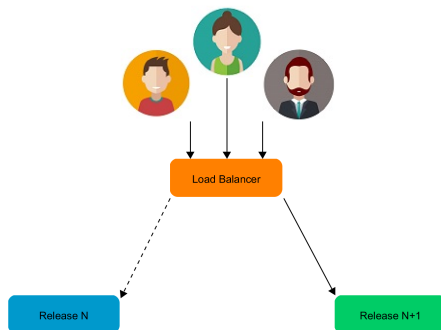


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## After Deployment

### Smart releasing strategies

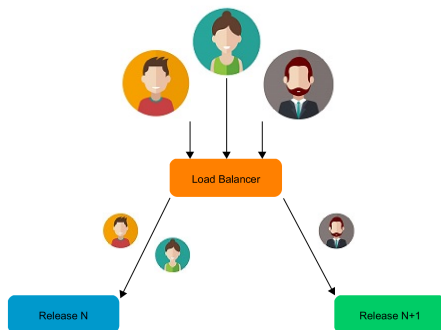
- ▶ Smoke Test Suites
- ▶ Blue/Green Deployment
- ▶ Canary releasing



## After Deployment

### Smart releasing strategies

- ▶ Smoke Test Suites
- ▶ Blue/Green Deployment
- ▶ Canary releasing

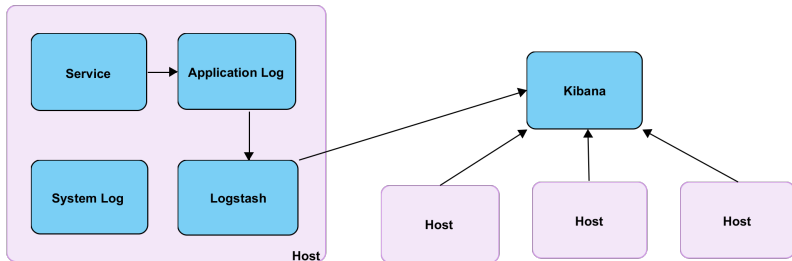


## After Deployment

### Logging

In microservice architectures, log aggregator is required to see an application state.

Example: use elastic stack to organize metrics.



## After Deployment Monitoring

## Conclusion





## References

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