

# TWORZENIE MIKROSERWISÓW Z WYKORZYSTANIEM SPRING CLOUD I DOCKER

# TWORZENIE MIKROSERWISÓW Z WYKORZYSTANIEM SPRING CLOUD I DOCKER



# STARTER

ZAPoznanie



REjestracja



PLAN SZKOLENIA



DOŚWIADCZENIE

CZEMU JESTEM NA SZKOLENIU?

ULUBIONE ZAJĘCIE PO PRACY :)



DO PRZERWY OBIADOWEJ:

WERYFIKACJA DANYCH NA LIŚCIE

ZAZNACZENIE OBECNOŚCI

DBAMY O CIAŁO



PIJEMY DUŻO PŁYNÓW [BEZALKOHOLOWYCH :)]



MINIMUM 1 PRZERWA NA GODZINĘ

PUNKTUALNOŚĆ



# PLAN SZKOLENIA

SPRING BOOT



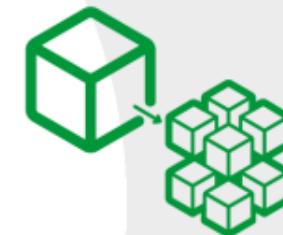
SPRING CLOUD



DLACZEGO SPRING BOOT?



WSTRZYKIWANIE, KONFIGURACJA, PROFILE ETC.



{REST*ful* API}

KORZYSTANIE Z OFICJALNYCH 'STARTERÓW'





EUREKA  
CONFIG SERVER  
RIBBON  
FEIGN  
HYSTRIX  
CLOUD BUS  
API GATEWAY

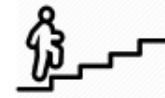
PODSTAWY DOCKER'A

DOCKERFILE

DOCKER-COMPOSE.YML



WPROWADZENIE



PODSTAWY

SPRING.IO

# WPROWADZENIE

?

IOC

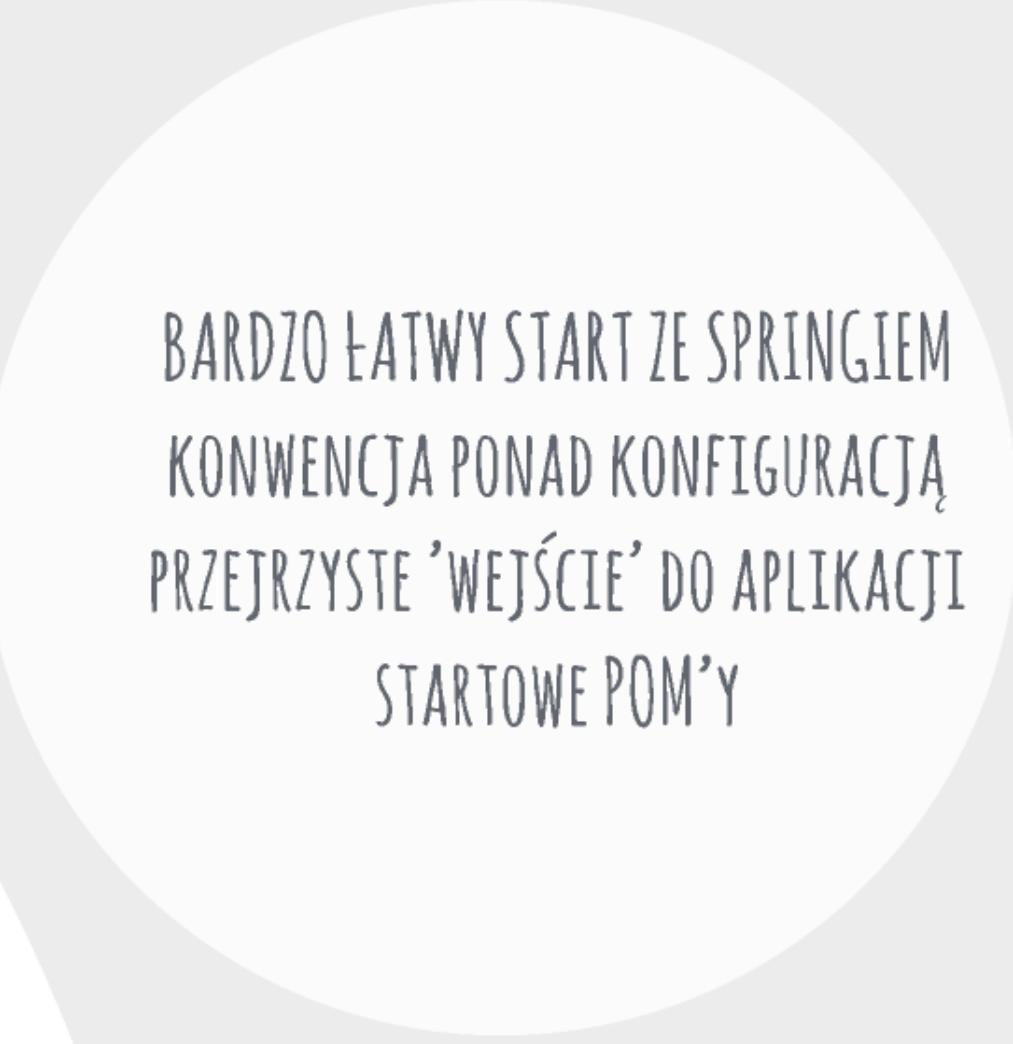
DI

CZYM JEST?

DLACZEGO?



?



BARDZO ŁATWY START ZE SPRINGIEM  
KONWENCJA PONAD KONFIGURACJĄ  
PRZEJRZYSTE 'WEJŚCIE' DO APLIKACJI  
STARTOWE POM'Y



UPROSZCZENIE KONFIGURACJI APLIKACJI  
(NIE)LUBIANY XML  
MIKROSERWISY  
INTEGRACJA Z BIBLIOTEKAMI (NP. NETFLIX)  
ZAPOTRZEBOWANIE NA DEWELOPERÓW ;)

# ĆWICZENIA

HELLO WORLD

CALCULATOR

# HELLO WORLD

SZKIELET PROJEKTU:  
Spring Initializr

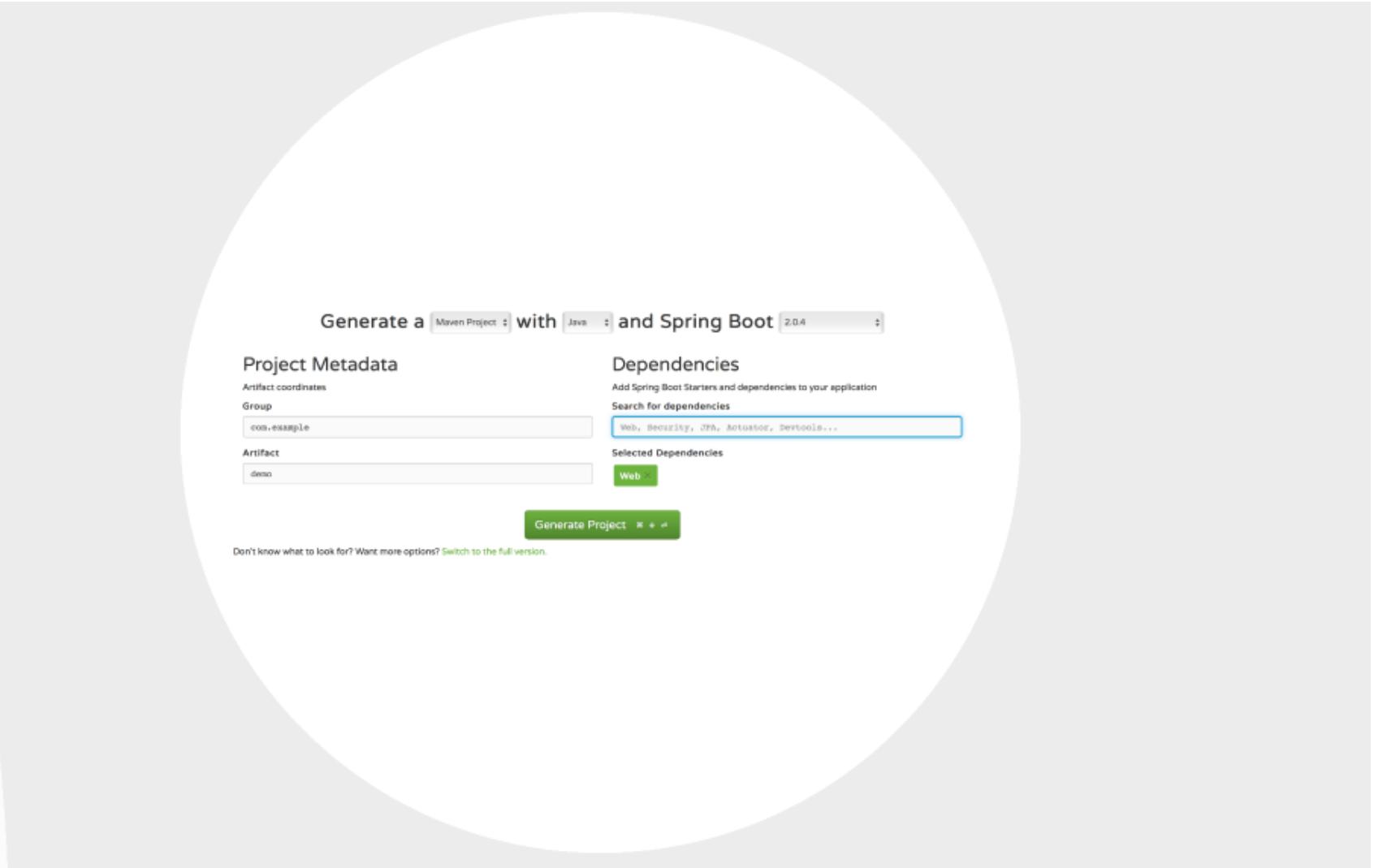
DODAJ ZALEŻNOŚĆ WEB

UTWÓRZ KONTROLER

URUCHOM I PRZETESTUJ

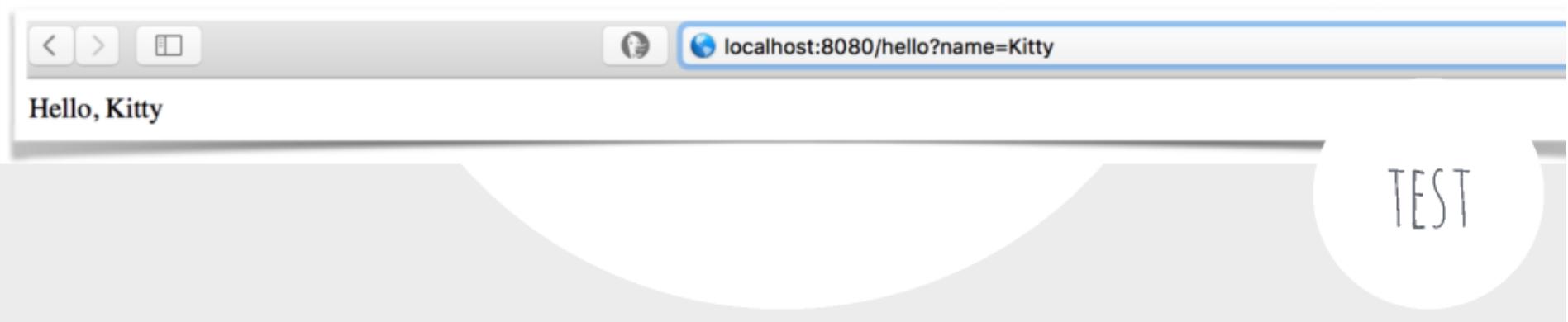


WEB LUB Klient w IDEI



```
@RestController
public class HelloController {

    @GetMapping("/hello")
    public String greetName(@RequestParam(value="name", required=false) String name) {
        String greeting = "Hello, ";
        String defaultName = "World!";
        return name != null ? greeting + name : greeting + defaultName;
    }
}
```



```
@RunWith(SpringRunner.class)
@WebMvcTest
public class HelloworldApplicationTests {

    @Autowired
    private MockMvc mockMvc;

    @Test
    public void shouldReturnDefaultMessage() throws Exception {
        this.mockMvc.perform(get( urlTemplate: "/hello"))
            .andExpect(status().isOk())
            .andExpect(content().string(containsString( substring: "Hello, World!")));
    }

    @Test
    public void shouldReturnHelloWithNamePassedAsParam() throws Exception {
        this.mockMvc.perform(get( urlTemplate: "/hello?name=Kitty"))
            .andExpect(status().isOk())
            .andExpect(content().string(containsString( substring: "Hello, Kitty")));
    }
}
```

PROJEKT STARTOWY:  
\_2\_CALCULATOR\_START

ROZWIĄZANIE:  
\_2\_CALCULATOR\_FINAL

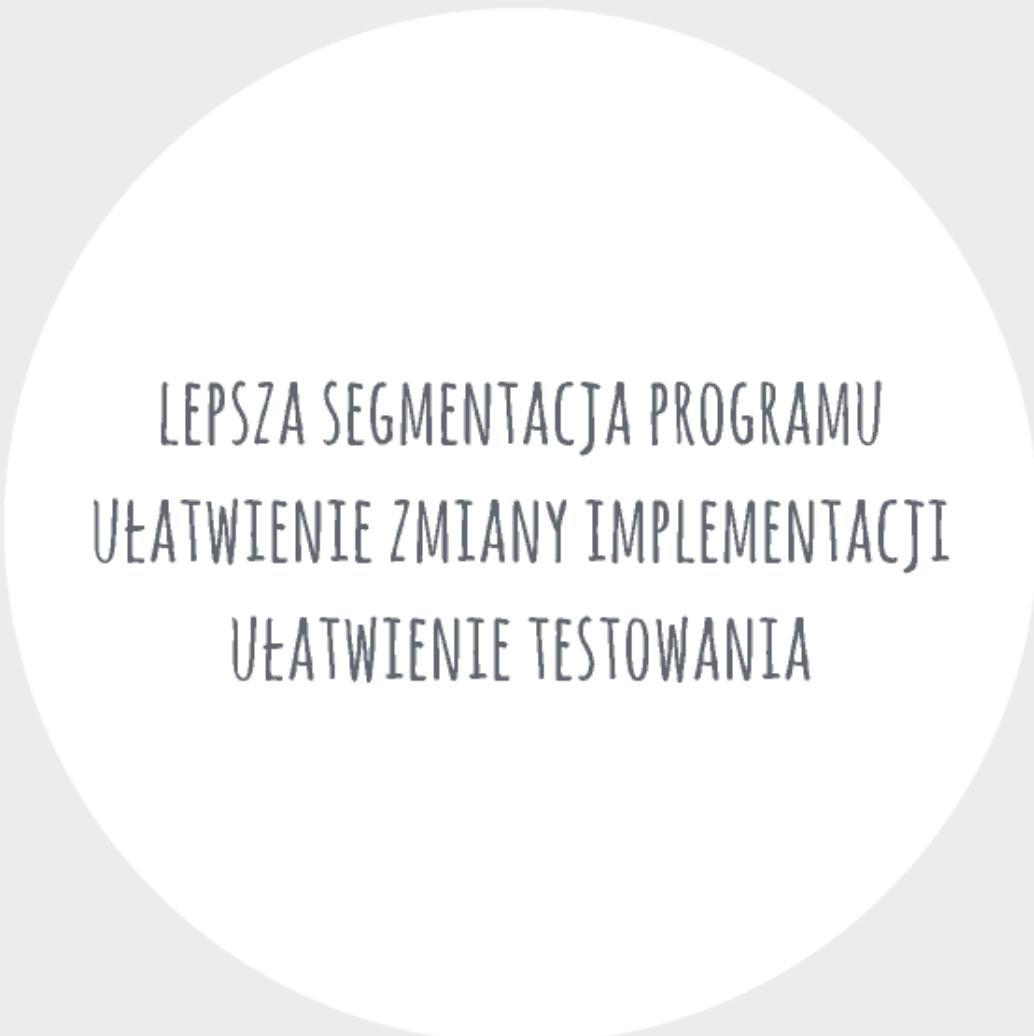
# IoC

NA CZYM POLEGA?

ZALETY

KONTROLA NAD OBIEKTEM LUB CZEŚCIĄ PROGRAMU  
ZOSTAJE PRZEKAZANA DO KONTENERA

IoC MOŻNA ZAIMPLEMENTOWAĆ NA RÓŻNE SPOSOBY  
JEDNYM Z NICH JEST WZORZEC DI



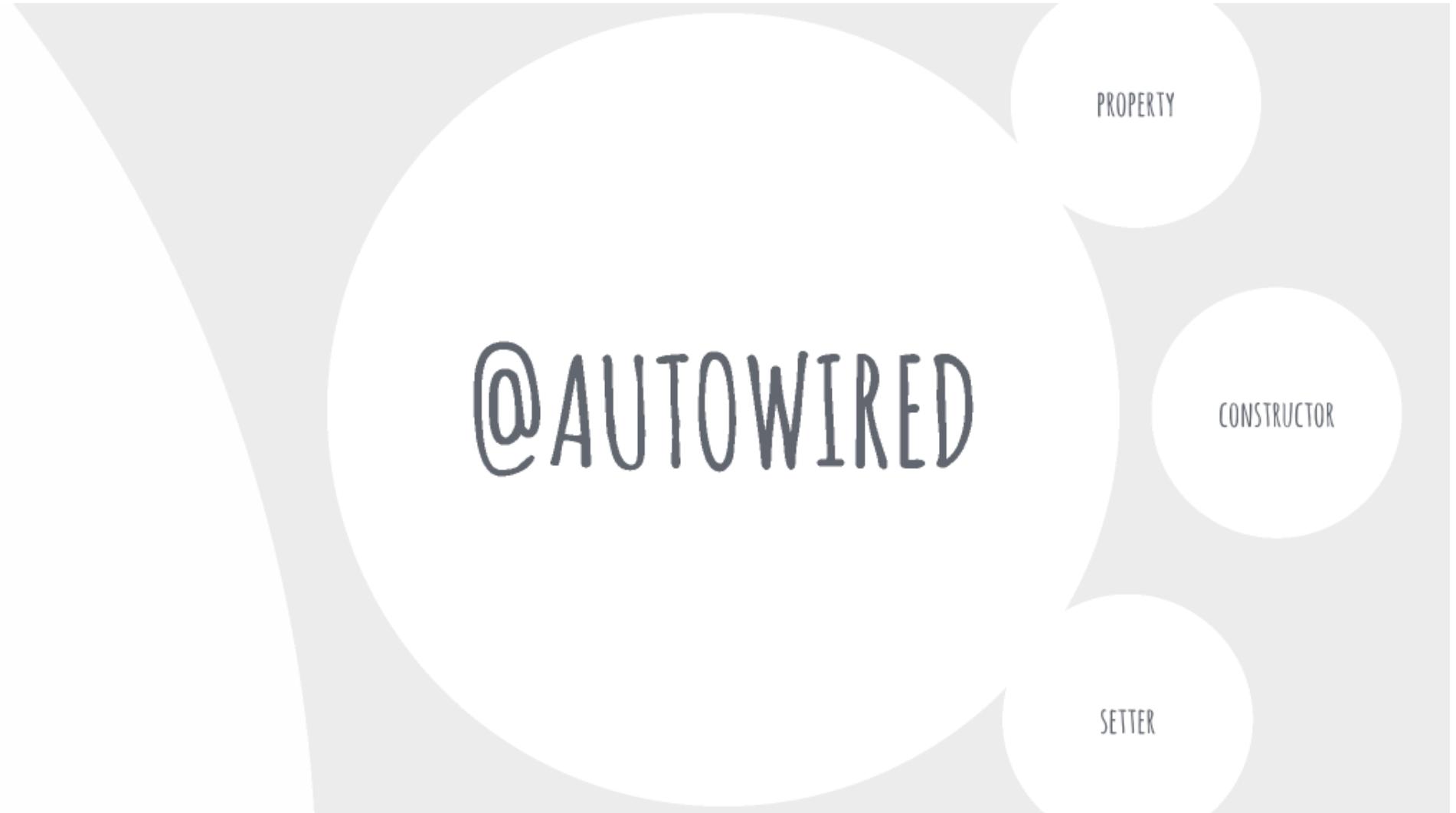
LEPSZA SEGMENTACJA PROGRAMU  
UŁATWIENIE ZMIANY IMPLEMENTACJI  
UŁATWIENIE TESTOWANIA

"DEPENDENCY INJECTION" IS A 25-DOLLAR TERM FOR  
A 5-CENT CONCEPT. (...) DEPENDENCY INJECTION  
MEANS GIVING AN OBJECT ITS INSTANCE VARIABLES.  
REALLY. THAT'S IT.

- JAMES SHORE

WSTRZYKIWANIE  
W SPRINGU





@AUTOWIRED

PROPERTY

CONSTRUCTOR

SETTER

```
@RestController
public class GreetController {

    @Autowired
    private GreetService greetService;

    // Użycie
}
```

Spring >= 4.3 && 1 konstruktor = ~~@Autowired~~

```
@RestController
public class GreetController {

    private GreetService greetService;

    @Autowired
    public GreetController(GreetService greetService) {
        this.greetService = greetService;
    }

    // Użycie
}
```

```
@RestController
public class GreetController {

    private GreetService greetService;

    @Autowired
    public void setGreetService(GreetService greetService) {
        this.greetService = greetService;
    }

    @GetMapping("/greet")
    public String greet() { return greetService.getMsg(); }
}
```



PROJEKT STARTOWY:  
\_3\_CONSTRUCTOR-SETTER-FIELD-START

ROZWIĄZANIE:  
\_3\_CONSTRUCTOR-SETTER-FIELD-FINAL

# PODSTAWY

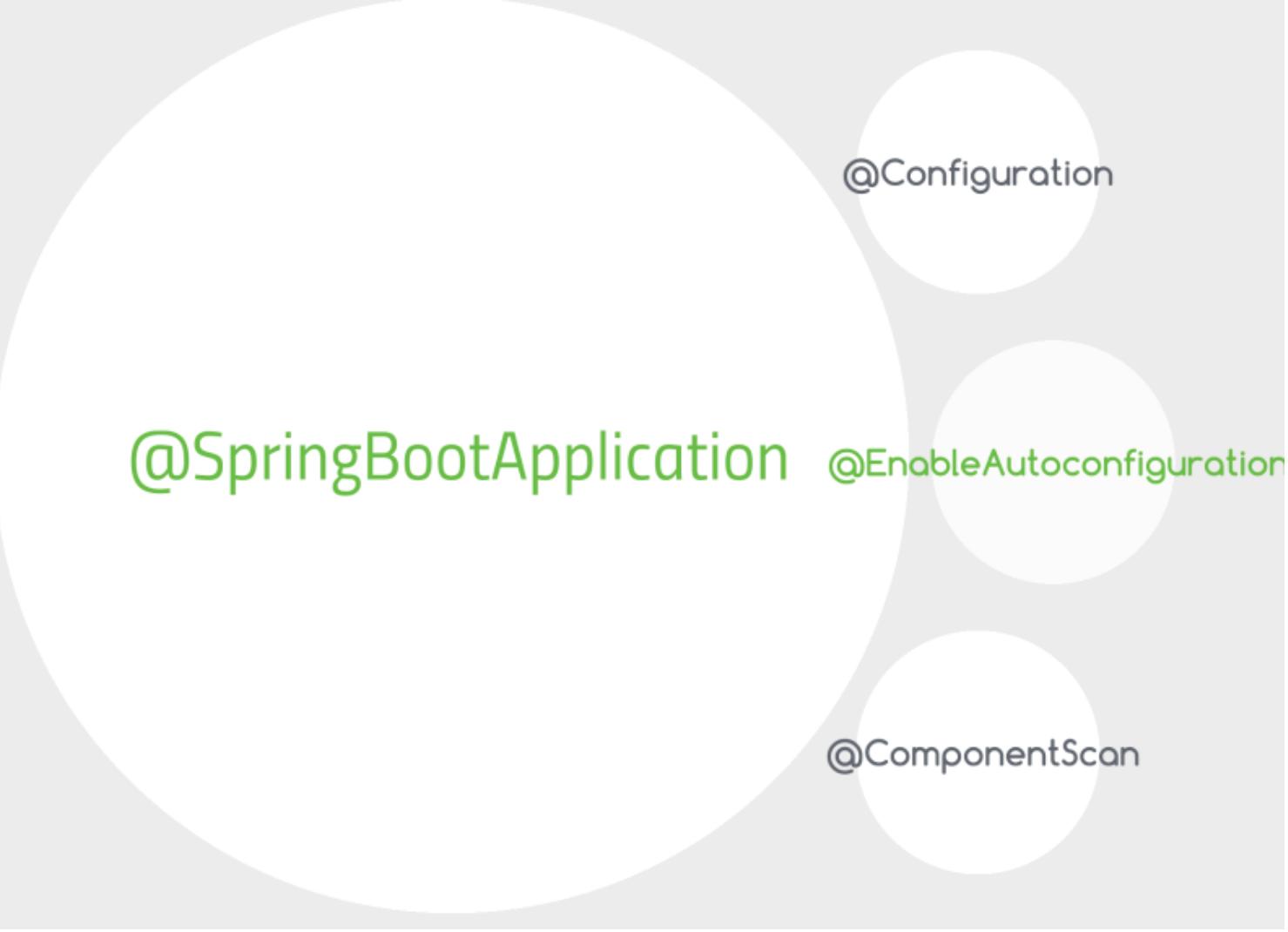
@SpringBootApplication

BEANS  
&  
COLABORATORS

@Primary  
&  
@Qualifier

KONFIGURACJA

SCOPE



`@SpringBootApplication` `@EnableAutoconfiguration`

`@Configuration`

`@ComponentScan`



# ŹRÓDŁO DEFINICJI ZIAREN DLA KONTEKSTU APLIKACJI

KONWENCJA PONAD KONFIGURACJĄ

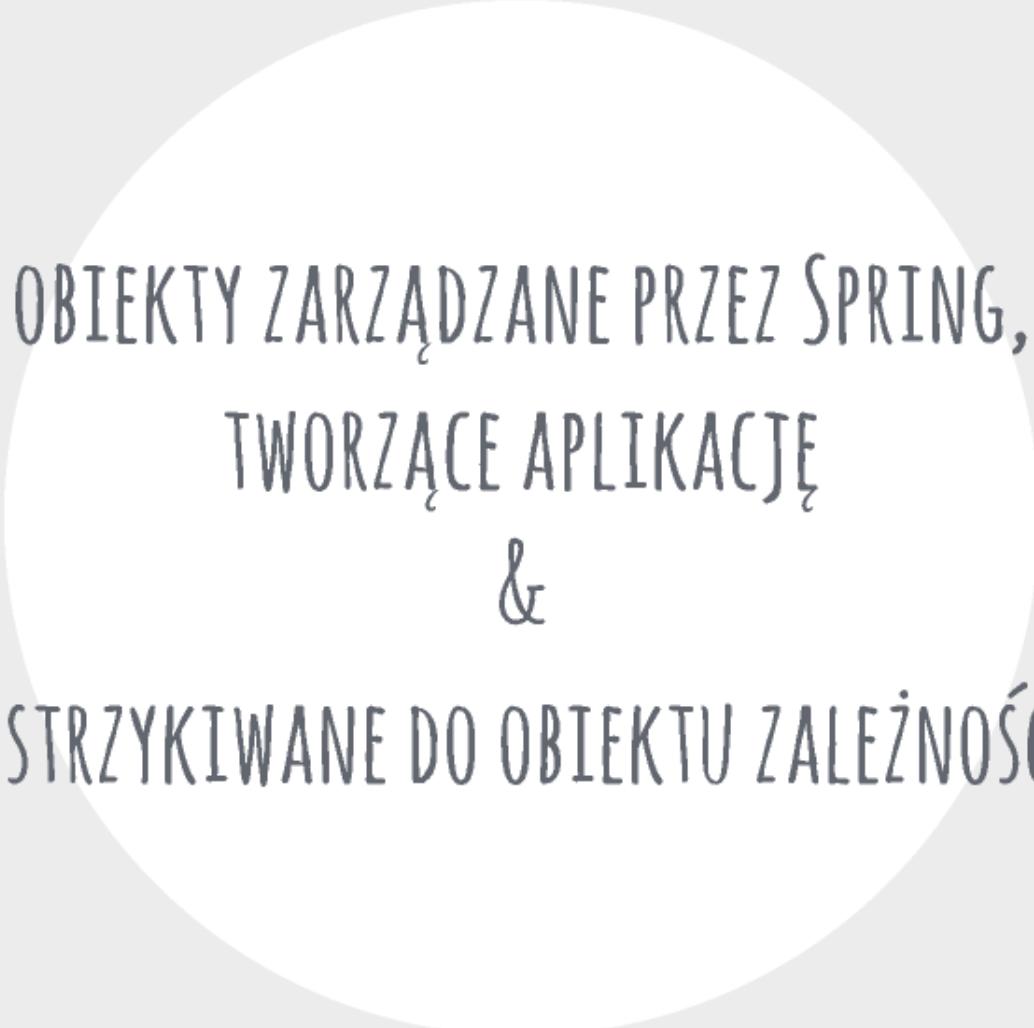
SPRINGBOOT AUTOMATYCZNIE ZAŁADUJE NIEZBĘDNE ZIARNA

W ZALEŻNOŚCI OD TEGO CO ZNALAZĘ NA CLASSPATH

MOŻNA 'CUSTOMIZOWAĆ' TO ZACHOWANIE



PRZESKANUJ OD BIEŻĄCEGO PAKIETU W DÓŁ



OBIEKTY ZARZĄDZANE PRZEZ SPRING,  
TWORZĄCE APLIKACJĘ  
&  
WSTRZYKIWANE DO OBIEKTU ZALEŻNOŚCI



*@Primary*  
&  
*@Qualifier*

*@Primary*

*@Qualifier*



```
@Service  
@Primary  
public class GreetServiceFirstImplementation implements GreetService {  
  
    @Autowired  
    private GreetService greetService;
```

PROJEKT STARTOWY:  
\_4\_USING-PRIMARY-START

ROZWIĄZANIE:  
\_4\_USING-PRIMARY-FINAL



```
@Service("second")
public class GreetServiceSecondImplementation implements GreetService
```

```
@Autowired
@Qualifier("second")
private GreetService greetService;
```

PROJEKT STARTOWY:  
\_5\_USING-QUALIFIER-START

ROZWIĄZANIE:  
\_5\_USING-QUALIFIER-FINAL

# KONFIGURACJA

15+

PROPS  
VS  
YML

@ConfigurationProperties

@Profile

JAVA  
VS  
XML

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/boot-features-external-config.html>



pageController.**msg**=Hello from properties  
pageController.foo=foo  
pageController.bar=bar

**pageController:**

**msg:** Hello from YAML  
foo: foo  
bar: bar

PROJEKT STARTOWY:  
\_6\_PROP-AND-YML-START

ROZWIĄZANIE:  
\_6\_PROP-AND-YML-FINAL

# @ConfigurationProperties

DLACZEGO

UŻYCIE





MAPOWANIE PROPS'ÓW DO POJO  
UŻYWAMY, GDY WIELE WARTOŚCI  
@VALID'ACJA

WSPARCIE IDE  
MOŻLIWE PROBLEMY Z YAML

@CONFIGURATIONPROPERTIES

DODANIE ZALEŻNOŚCI ( IDEA PODPOWIADA)

SETTER'Y DLA USTAWIANYCH PÓŁ

PROJEKT STARTOWY:  
\_7\_CONFIGURATION-PROPERTIES-START

ROZWIĄZANIE:  
\_7\_CONFIGURATION-PROPERTIES-FINAL

# @Profile

DLACZEGO?

UŻYCIE



KONTROLA, CZY DANE ZIARNO MA BYĆ  
ŁADOWANE DO KONTEKSTU APLIKACJI

NP. LOKALNA BAZA VS PRODUKCYJNA

`@Profile("development")`

`spring.profiles.active=development`

`-Dspring.profiles.active=development`

IDE



PROJEKT STARTOWY:  
\_8\_PROFILES-START

ROZWIĄZANIE:  
\_8\_PROFILES-FINAL

JAVA  
VS  
XML

CO LEPSZE?



SPRING POZWALA NA RÓŻNE SPOSOBY KONFIGURACJI

JAVA CONFIGURATION

XML

@DNOTACJE

GROOVY CONFIGURATION

```
@Configuration
@ComponentScan(basePackages = {"pl.altkom.configuration.controller"})
@PropertySource("classpath:service.properties")
public class JavaConfig {

    @Value("${service.first.implementation.msg}")
    public String firstImplMsg;

    @Bean
    @Profile("java")
    public GreetService firstImpl() { return new GreetServiceFirstImplementation(firstImplMsg); }
}
```

```
<beans profile="xml">
    <bean id="secondImpl" class="pl.altkom.di.service.GreetServiceSecondImplementation">
        <constructor-arg value="${service.second.implementation.msg}" />
    </bean>
    <context:component-scan base-package="pl.altkom.di.controller"/>
    <context:property-placeholder location="classpath:service.properties" />
</beans>
```



TY DECYDUJESZ\*

\* JEŚLI JESTEŚ TEAM LEADER'EM ;)



PROJEKT STARTOWY:  
\_9\_CONFIGURATION-START

ROZWIĄZANIE:  
\_9\_CONFIGURATION-FINAL

`@SCOPE("WYBRANY SCOPE")`

**SINGLETON** (DEFAULT)

PROTOTYPE

REQUEST

SESSION

GLOBAL SESSION





PROJEKT STARTOWY:  
\_10-SCOPE-START

ROZWIĄZANIE:  
\_10-SCOPE-FINAL

<https://spring.io/guides/gs/accessing-data-rest/>





?

MONOLIT  
VS  
MIKROSERWISY



PODSUMOWANIE

STYL ARCHITEKTONICZNY

ADRIAN COCKROFT  
(NETFLIX)

ALTERNatyWA DLA MONOLITYCZNYCH ROZWIĄZAŃ

DEKOMPOZYCJA SYSTEMU

NA ZESTAW MAŁYCH SERWISÓW,  
FUNKCJONUJĄCYCH W NIEZALEŻNYCH PROCESACH  
I KOMUNIKUJĄCYCH SIĘ ZE SBOĄ

MARTIN FOWLER

PRAKTYCZNA  
DEFINICJA

# Fine-grained SOA

SOA  
vs  
MIKRO



MIKROSERWISY TO NIE SOA!



SOA



MIKRO



INTEGRACJA SYSTEMÓW

'INTELIGENTNA' TECHNOLOGIA INTEGRACJI

'GŁUPIE' SERWISY

DEKOMPOZYCJA APLIKACJI

'GŁUPIA' TECHNOLOGIA INTEGRACJI

'INTELIGENTNE' SERWISY

ANALOGIA

PS AUX | GREP SOMETHING | AWK '{PRINT \$2}'



DEVELOPING A SINGLE APPLICATION  
AS A SUITE OF SMALL SERVICES,  
EACH RUNNING IN ITS OWN PROCESS AND  
COMMUNICATING WITH LIGHTWEIGHT MECHANISMS,  
OFTEN AN HTTP RESOURCE API

- ZESTAW MAŁYCH SERWISÓW SKŁADAJĄCY SIĘ NA CAŁOŚĆ
  - ZAMIAST POJEDYŃCZEJ, MONOLITYCZNEJ APLIKACJI
- ...KAŻDY Z NICH W OSOBNYM PROCESIE
- ...KOMUNIKUJĄCYCH SIĘ ZE SOBĄ
  - HTTP/REST, MESSAGING ETC.
- ...OSOBNO PISANE I UTRZYMYWANE
- ...ENKAPSULUJĄ BIZNESOWE FUNKCJONALNOŚCI
  - ZAMIAST KONSTRUKTÓW JĘZYKA (KLASY, PAKIETY)
- ...NIEZALEŻNIE WYMIESZCZANE / UPGRADE (MOŻE BYĆ TRUDNO)

CHARAKTERYSTYKA

ZALETY

WYZWANIA





CHARAKTERYSTYKA

ZALETY

WYZWANIA

APLIKACJA ŁATWA DO OGÓLNEGO ZROZUMIENIA

TRUDNO SIĘ W NIĄ WGRYŹĆ

POJEDYŃCZY, WYKONYWALNY PLIK

MODUŁOWOŚĆ APLIKACJI OPARTA O JĘZYK, W KTÓRYM JEST NAPISANA  
(PAKIETY, KLASY, METODY, FRAMEWORKI ETC.)

DO PEWNEGO MOMENTU (ROZMIARU), ŁATWE:

TESTY

DEPLOY

ZARZĄDZANIE (ZMIANAMI)

SKALOWANIE (LB I DODATKOWE INSTANCJE)

PRZYWIĄZANIE DO FRAMEWORK'U / JĘZYKA

TRUDNO EKSPERYMENTOWAĆ Z NOWYMI TECHNOLOGIAMI

TRUDNO DOBRAĆ NAJLEPSZĄ TECHNOLOGIĘ DLA ZADANIA

1 DEV: TRUDNOŚCI ZE ZROZUMIENIEM CODEBASE DUŻEJ APLIKACJI

AMAZON: 2 PIZZA RULE

DEPLOYMENT POJEDYŃCZEJ APLIKCJI

ZMIANY SĄ 'ZAKŁADNIKAMI' OPÓZNIEŃ / WYKRYTYCH

PROBLEMÓW W INNYCH ZMIANACH



CHARAKTERYSTYKA

ZALETY

WYZWANIA

MAŁE, NIEZALEŻNIE DEPLOY'OWANE APLIKACJE  
WYMUSZAJĄ PRZEJRZYSTĄ ARCHITEKTURĘ INTERFEJSÓW  
ZAKRES ZMIAN DOTYCZY JEDNEGO SERWISU

POLYGLOT  
PERSISTENCE

DECENTRALIZACJA  
ZARZĄDZANIA

LOW COUPLING

RÓŻNE ROZWIĄZANIA BAZODANOWE DLA RÓŻNYCH SERWISÓW

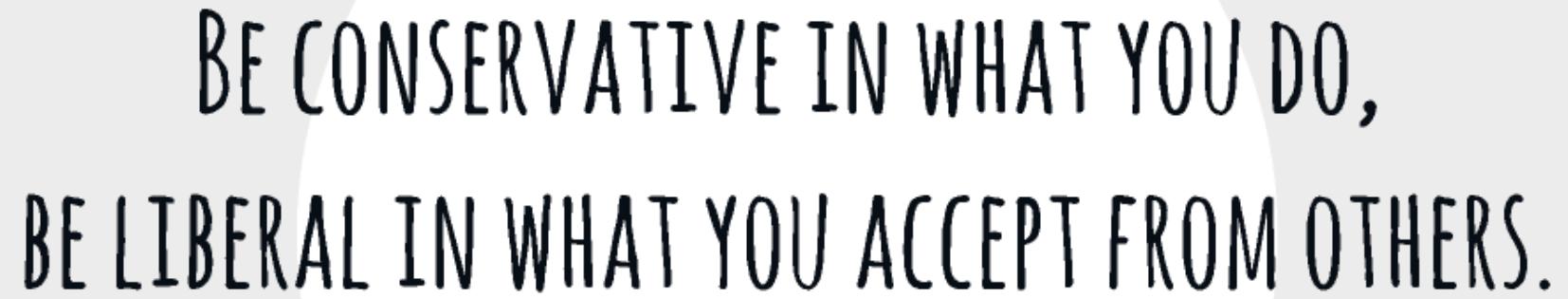
RDBMS NIE ZAWSZE JEST NAJLEPSZE  
(KONTROWERSYJNE DLA NIEKTÓRYCH - BRAK TRANSAKCJI,  
MODELU WSPÓLNEGO DLA CAŁEJ APLIKACJI)

NAJLEPIEJ DOBRANEGE NARZĘDZIA  
DLA KONKRETNEGO ZADANIA

SERWISY ROZWIJANE W SWOIM TEMPIE,  
W ZALEŻNOŚCI OD POTRZEB

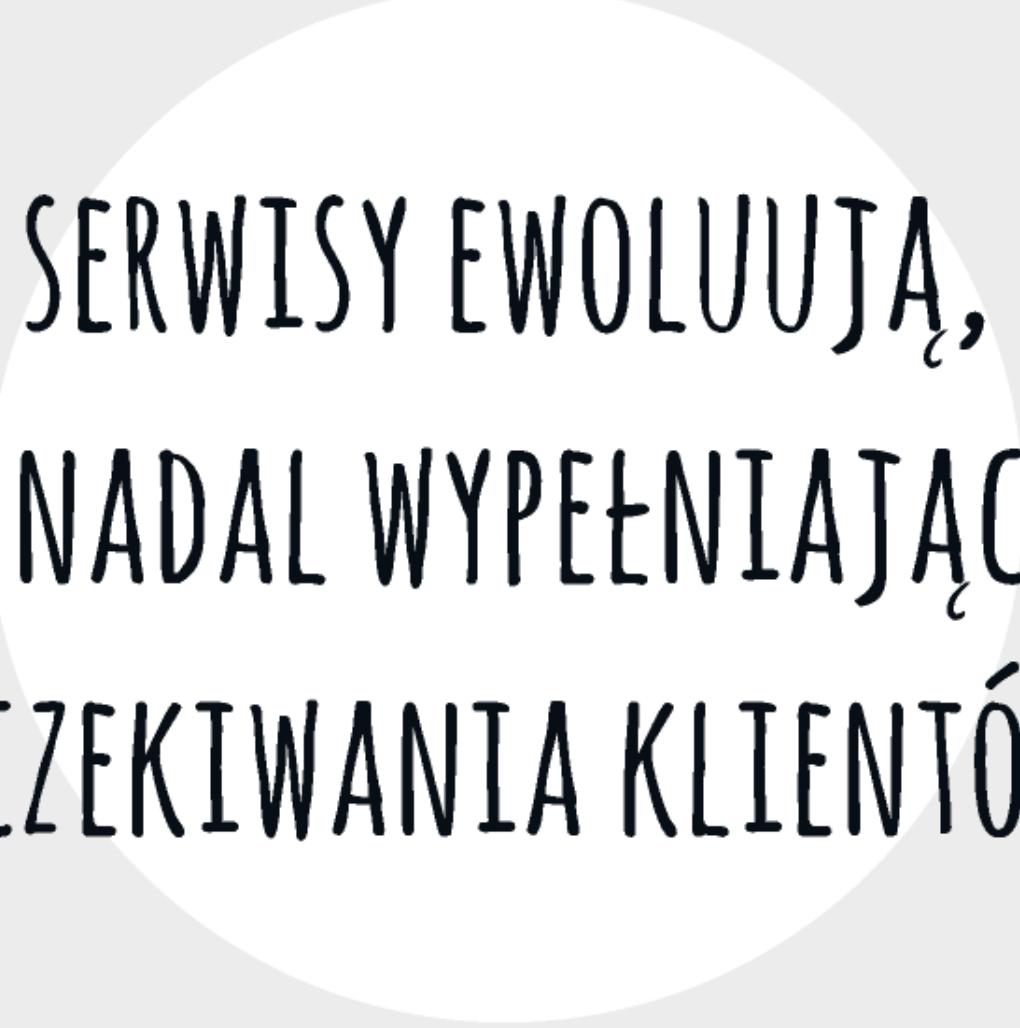
TOLERANT READERS

KONTRAKTY  
CONSUMER-DRIVEN



BE CONSERVATIVE IN WHAT YOU DO,  
BE LIBERAL IN WHAT YOU ACCEPT FROM OTHERS.

-- JON POSTEL



SERWISY EWOLUUJĄ,  
NADAL WYPEŁNIAJĄC  
OCZEKIWANIA Klientów

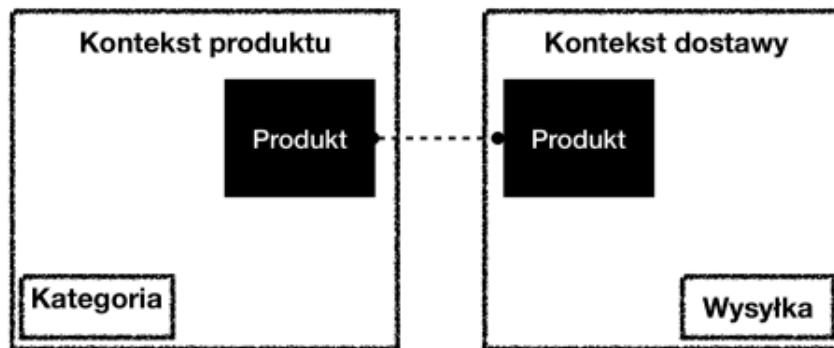


BOUNDED CONTEXT

CHOREOGRAPHY OVER ORCHESTRATION

BOUNDED CONTEXT

CHOREOGRAPHY  
OVER  
Orchestration



**Bounded Context = high cohesion**



NISKI PRÓG WEJŚCIA DLA NOWYCH OSÓB

POJEDYNCZY SERWIS, BARDZO ŁATWE:  
TESTOWANIE, DEPLOY, WERSJONOWANIE, SKALOWANIE, ZARZĄDZANIE

BRAK PRZYWIĄZANIA DO JĘZYKA / FRAMEWORKU

DYNAMICZNE SKALOWANIE

ŁATWA ADAPTACJA NOWYCH TECHNOLOGII

CYKL PRODUKCJI NIEZALEŻNY (TEORETYCZNIE) OD INNYCH KOPONENTÓW

EVENTUAL  
CONSISTENCY

FALLACIES OF  
DISTRIBUTED  
COMPUTING

REFACTORING  
MODULE  
BOUNDARIES

“EVERYTHING FAILS ALL THE TIME”  
-- WERNER VOGELS, CTO AMAZON



~~ACID~~

MOŻNA POLEGAĆ NA SIECI

LATENCY = 0

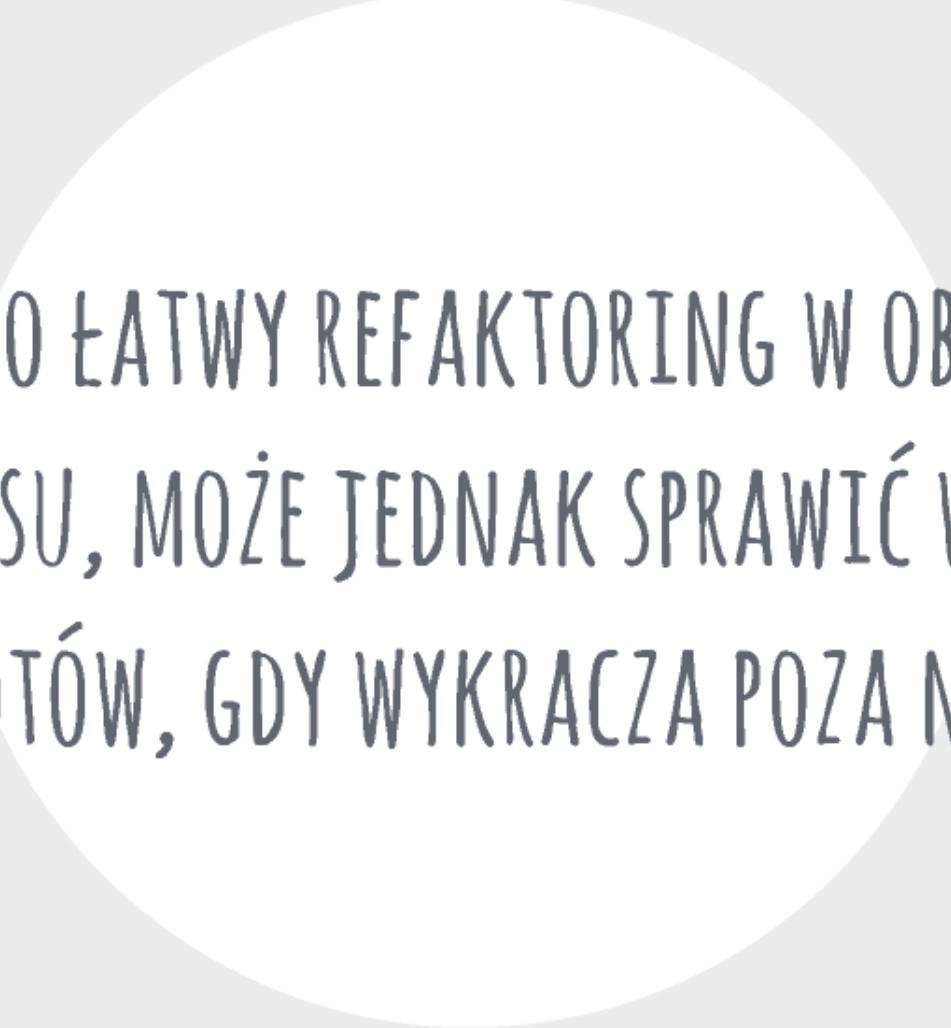
PRZEPUSTOWOŚĆ JEST NIESKOŃCZONA  
SIEĆ JEST BEZPIECZNA

TOPOLOGIA SIECI NIE ZMIENIA SIĘ

JEST JEDEN ADMINISTRATOR

PRZESYŁ DANYCH NIC NIE KOSZTUJE

SIEĆ JEST HOMOGENICZNA



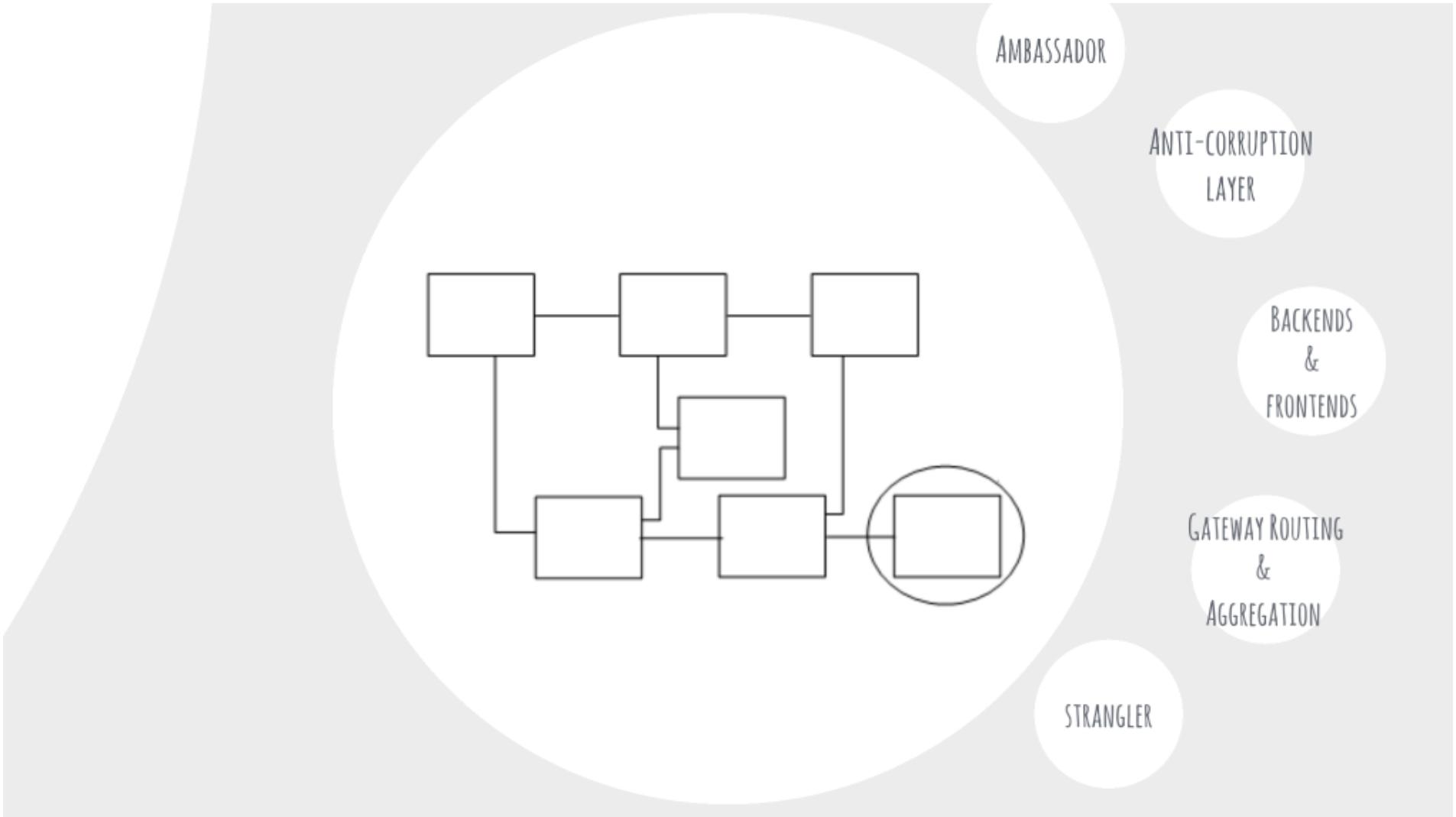
BARDZO ŁATWY REFAKTORING W OBREBIE  
SERWISU, MOŻE JEDNAK SPRAWIĆ WIELE  
KŁOPOTÓW, GDY WYKRACZA POZA NIEGO

# DEKOMPOZYCJA MONOLITU

JAK BARDZO  
MIKRO?

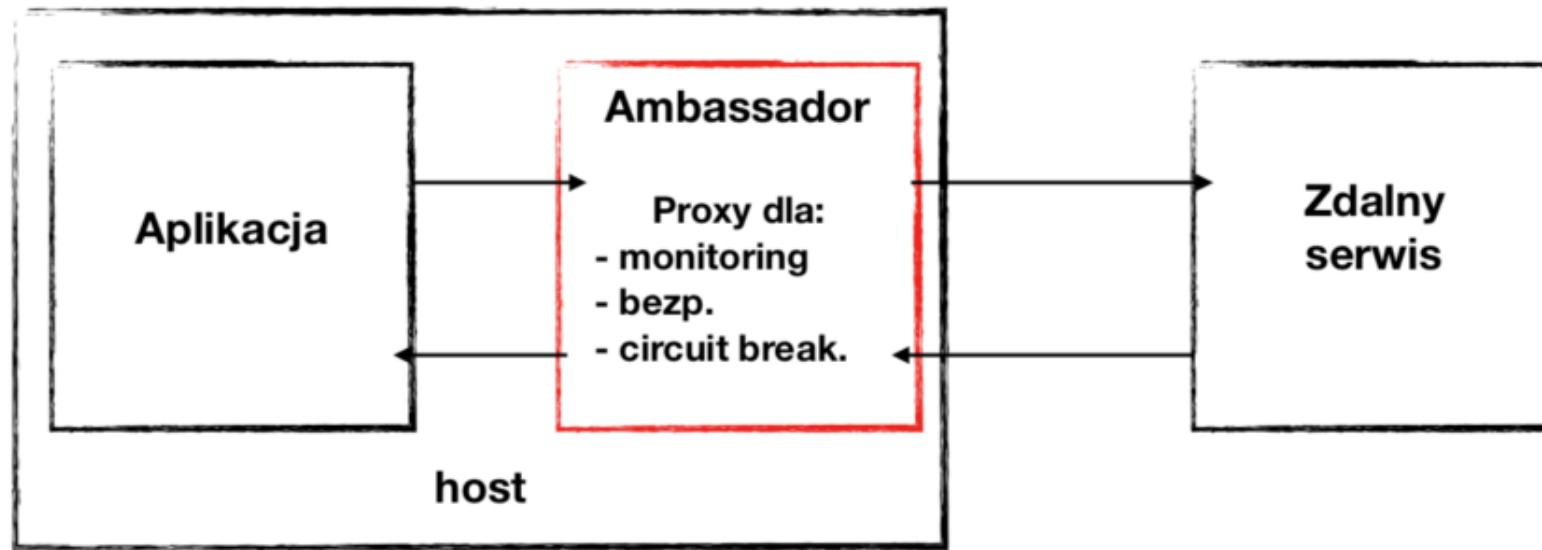
PRZYKŁADOWE  
WZORCE

ROZMIAR NIE MA ZNACZENIA...  
JEDEN DEV (KA) / 2 PIZZA RULE  
DOKUMENTACJA DO PRZECZYTANIA I ZROZUMIENIA  
DZIESIĄTKI SMACZKÓW, NIE SETKI  
PRZEWIDYWALNY = ŁATWY DO EKSPERIMENTOWANIA Z NIM

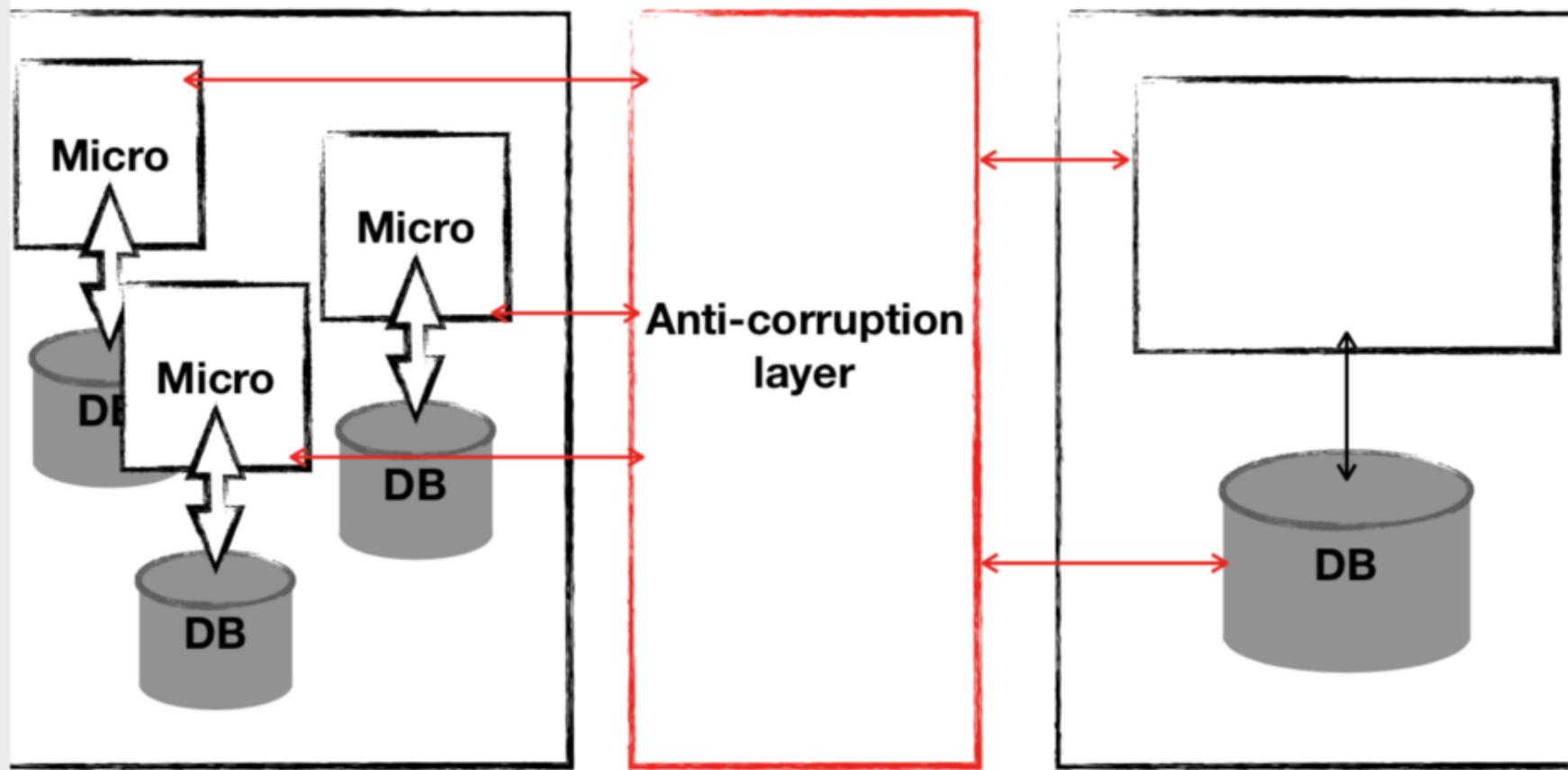


# Ambassador

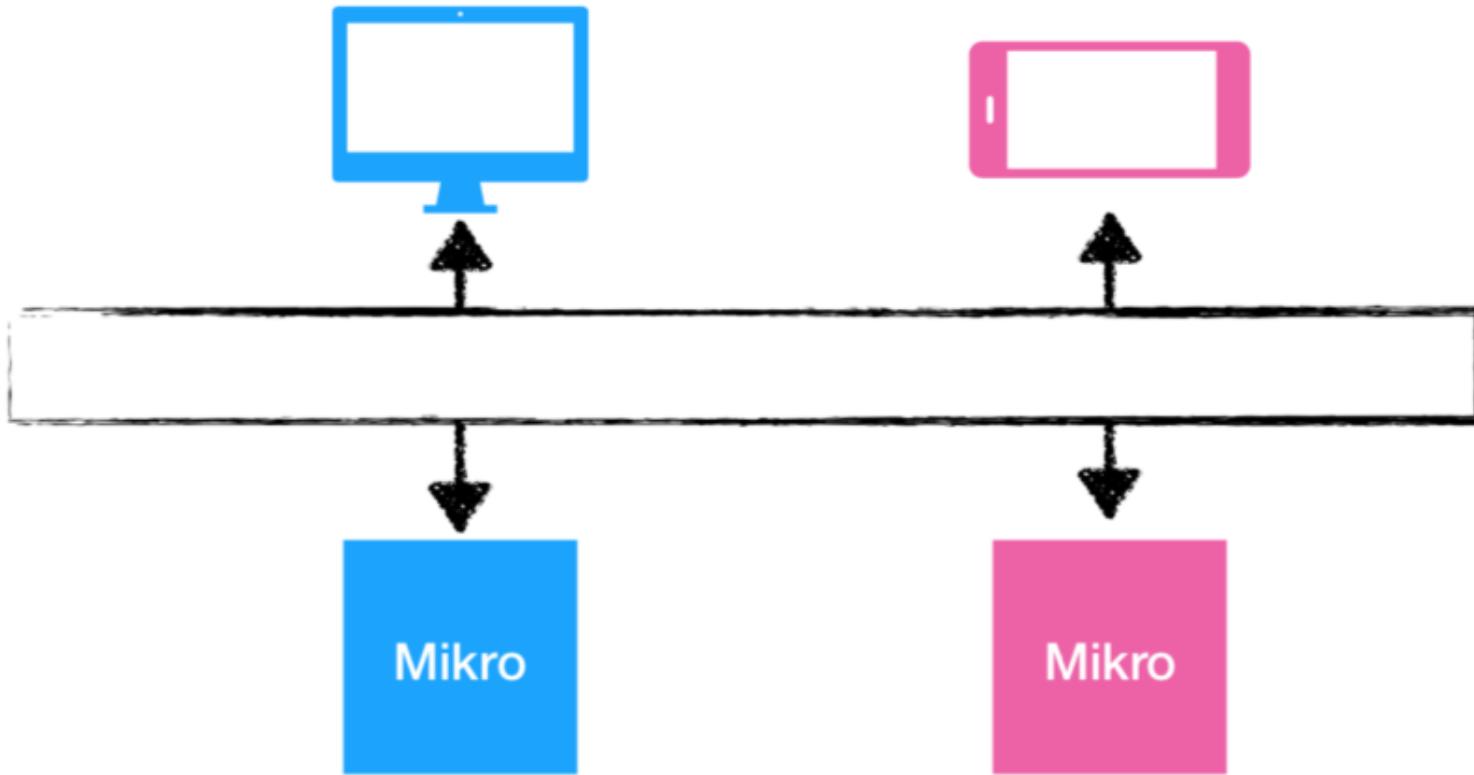
odciążenie klienta

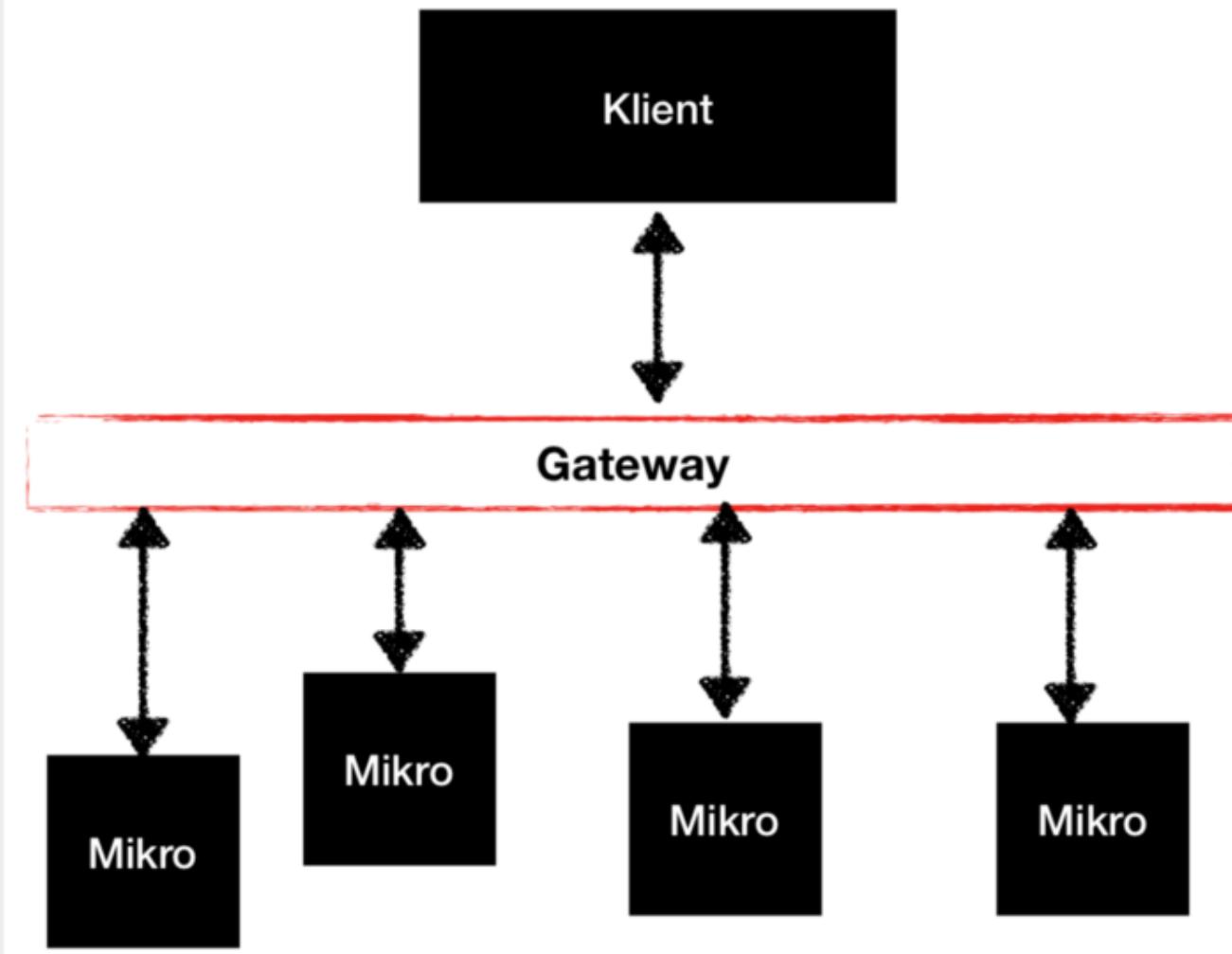


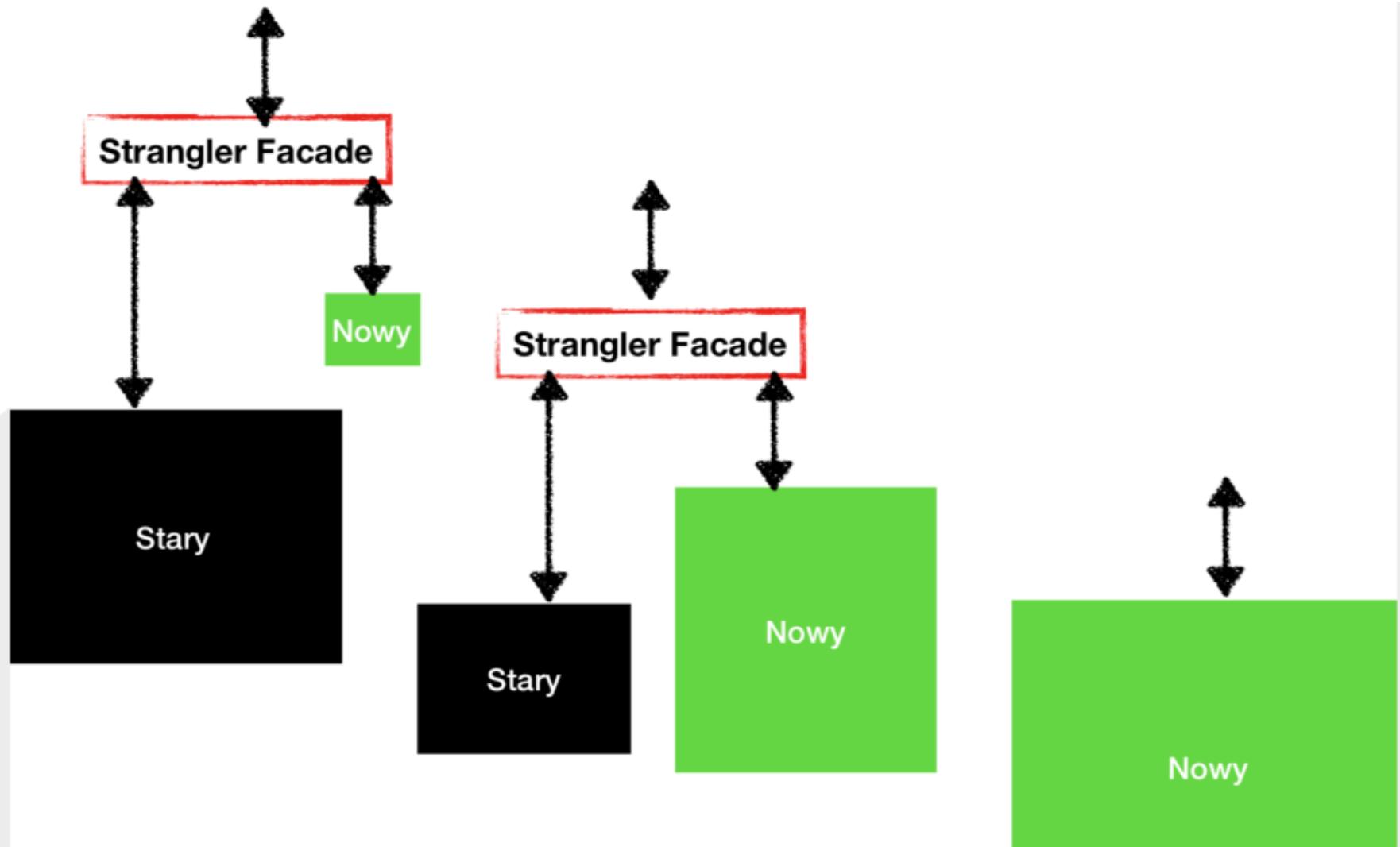
## fasada pomiędzy nowym i starym



## osobne serwisy dla różnych klientów





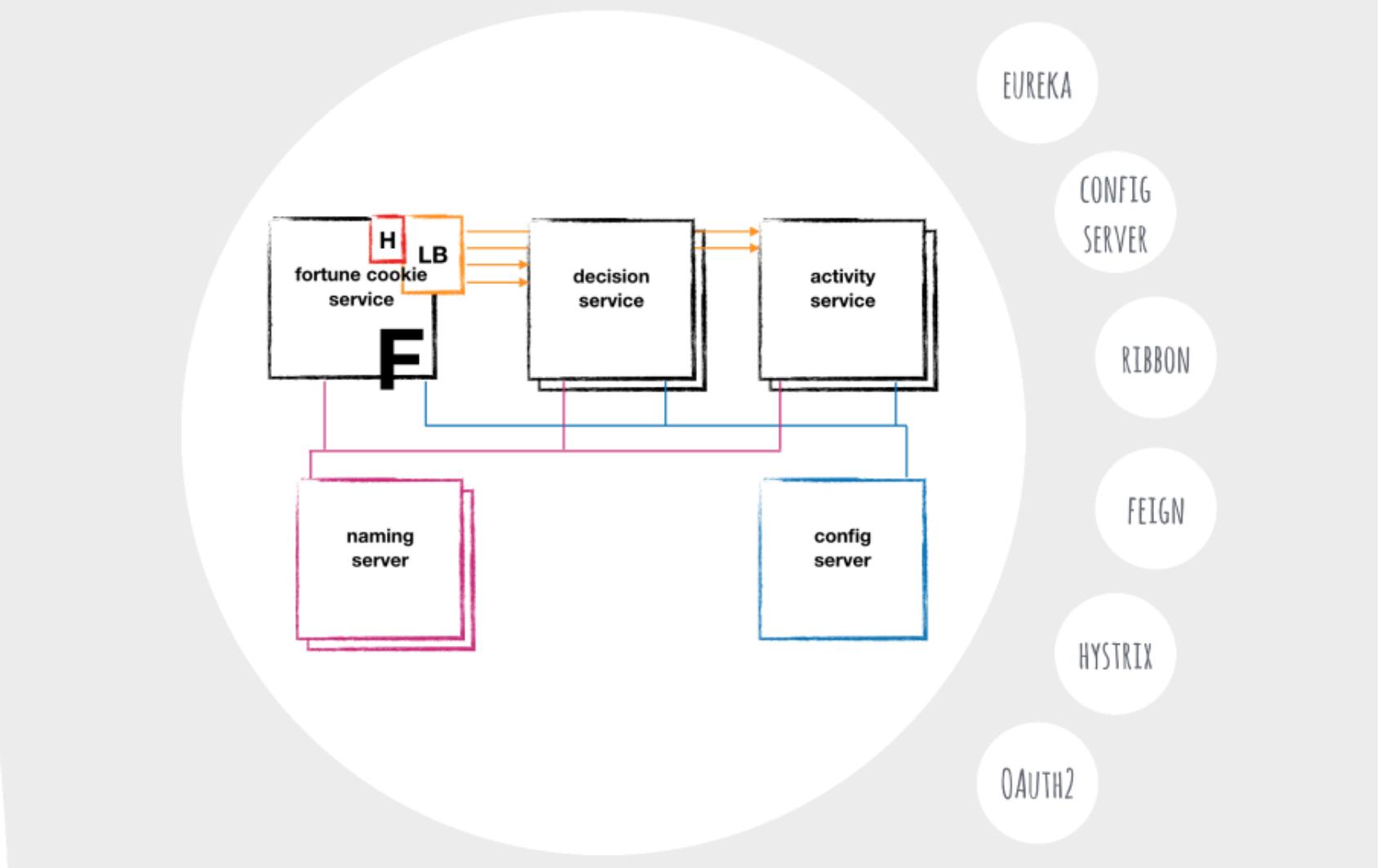


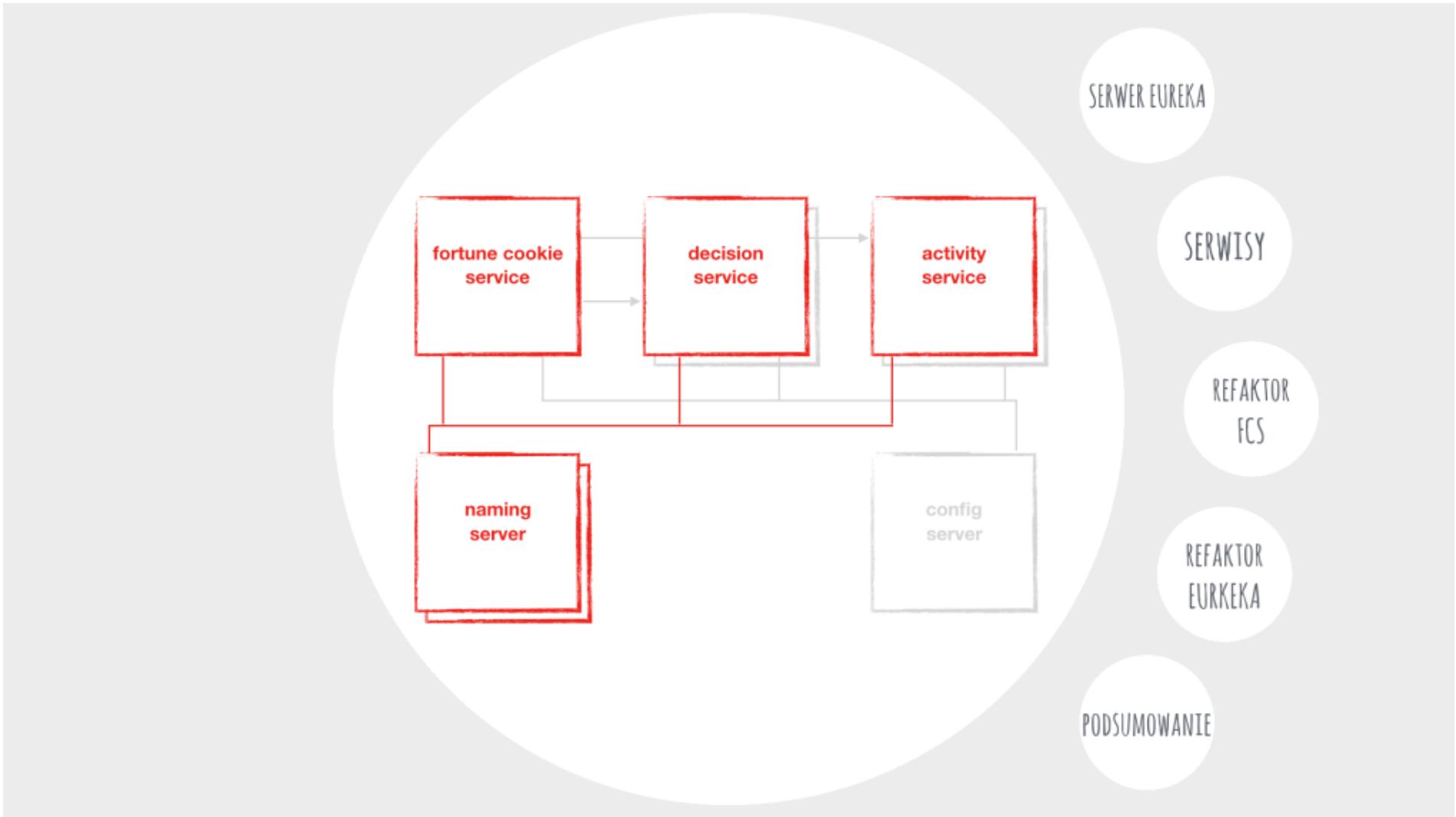
MIKROSERWISY TO JESZCZE JEDNO ARCHITEKTONICZNE  
PODEJŚCIE DO TWORZENIA SYSTEMÓW

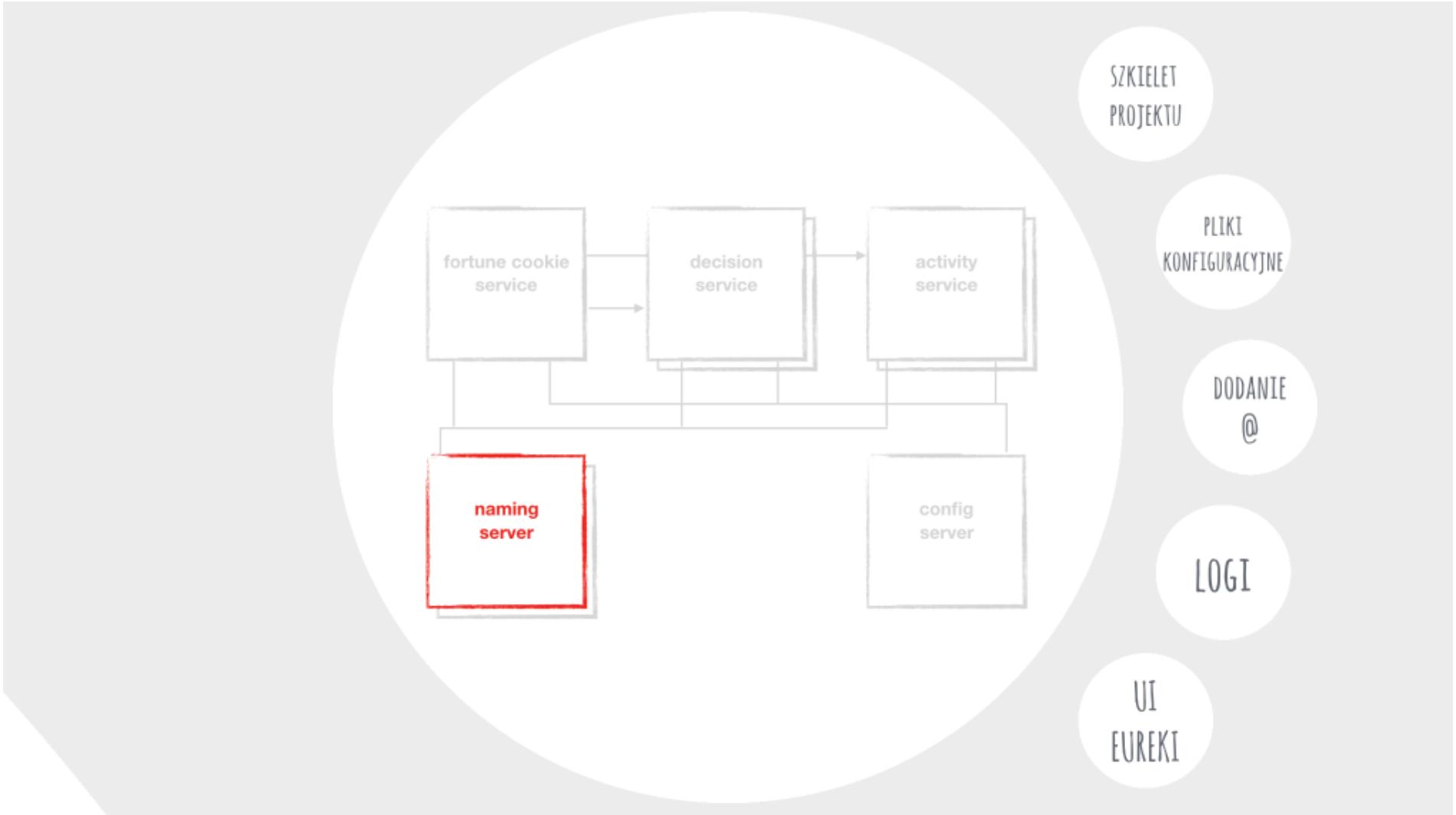
DEKOMPOZYCJA MONOLITU NA NIEZALEŻNIE ISTNIEJĄCE,  
KOMUNIKUJĄCE SIĘ ZE SBOĄ PROCESY

MIKROSERWISY TAK JAK I ROZWIĄZANIA MONOLITYCZNE,  
MAJĄ SWOJE ZALETY I WADY

MEM FRONTEND BACKEND :)







# SPRING INITIALIZR

bootstrap your application now

Generate a  with  and Spring Boot

## Project Metadata

Artifact coordinates

Group

Artifact

## Dependencies

Add Spring Boot Starters and dependencies to your application

Search for dependencies

Selected Dependencies

Eureka Server

⌘ + ↵

Don't know what to look for? Want more options? [Switch to the full version.](#)

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the following details:

- Project:** eureka-server (~/IdeaProjects/spring/sprigng\_cloud/)
- File Structure:**
  - .mvn
  - src
    - main
      - java
        - workshop
          - sc
            - eureka
              - eurekaserver
    - resources
      - application.yml
- Editors:**
  - application.yml (selected tab)
  - EurekaServerApplication.java

The application.yml file content is as follows:

```
1 server:
2   port: 8761
3 eureka:
4   client:
5     register-with-eureka: true
6     fetch-registry: false
7 instance:
8   appname: my-eureka
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
```

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the following details:

- Project:** eureka-server (~/IdeaProjects/spring/sprigng\_cloud/)
- File Structure:** The project structure is displayed on the left, showing the directory tree:
  - .mvn
  - src
    - main
      - java
        - workshop
          - sc
            - eureka
            - eurekasherter
          - EurekaServerApplication
      - resources
- Code Editor:** The right side shows the code editor with the file `EurekaServerApplication.java` open. The code is as follows:

```
1 package workshop.sc.eureka.eurekasherter;
2
3 import ...
4
5 @SpringBootApplication
6 @EnableEurekaServer
7
8 public class EurekaServerApplication {
9
10    public static void main(String[] args) {
11        SpringApplication.run(EurekaServerApplication.class, args);
12    }
13
14 }
15
```

The screenshot shows a Java project structure in the Project view:

- java
- workshop
- sc
- eureka
- eurekaserver
- EurekaServerApplication
- resources
- application.yml
- bootstrap.yml

The application.yml file is open in the editor, showing the following configuration:

```
server:  
  port: 8761  
#eureka:  
#  client:  
#    register-with-eureka: true  
#    fetch-registry: false  
#  instance:  
#    appname: my-eureka
```

The Run Dashboard shows the application is running:

- Spring Boot
- Running
- EurekaServerApplication (1) :8761

The EurekaServerApplication entry has a status of "Configured" and is associated with "EurekaServerApplication".

The Console tab in the Run Dashboard displays the following log output:

```
2018-10-02 10:47:43.748 [WARN] 14078 --- [infoReplicator-0] c.n.discovery.InstanceInfoReplicator : There was a problem while attempting to execute a request.  
com.netflix.discovery.shared.transport.TransportException: Cannot execute request on any known server  
at com.netflix.discovery.shared.transport.decorator.RetryableEurekaHttpClient.execute(RetryableEurekaHttpClient.java:1)  
at com.netflix.discovery.shared.transport.decorator.EurekaHttpClientDecorator.register(EurekaHttpClientDecorator.java:1)  
at com.netflix.discovery.shared.transport.decorator.EurekaHttpClientDecorator$1.execute(EurekaHttpClientDecorator.java:7)  
at com.netflix.discovery.shared.transport.decorator.SessionedEurekaHttpClient.execute(SessionedEurekaHttpClient.java:7)  
at com.netflix.discovery.shared.transport.decorator.EurekaHttpClientDecorator.register(EurekaHttpClientDecorator.java:1)  
at com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient.register(DiscoveryClient.java:829) ~[eureka-client-1.9.0.jar:1.9.0]  
at com.netflix.discovery.InstanceInfoReplicator.run(InstanceInfoReplicator.java:121) ~[eureka-client-1.9.0.jar:1.9.0]  
at com.netflix.discovery.InstanceInfoReplicator$1.run(InstanceInfoReplicator.java:101) [eureka-client-1.9.0.jar:1.9.0]  
at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:748) [na:1.8.0_171]
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Eureka" with the URL "localhost:8761". The page is the Spring Eureka dashboard, featuring a dark header with the "spring Eureka" logo and navigation links for "HOME" and "LAST 1000 SINCE STARTUP".

**System Status**

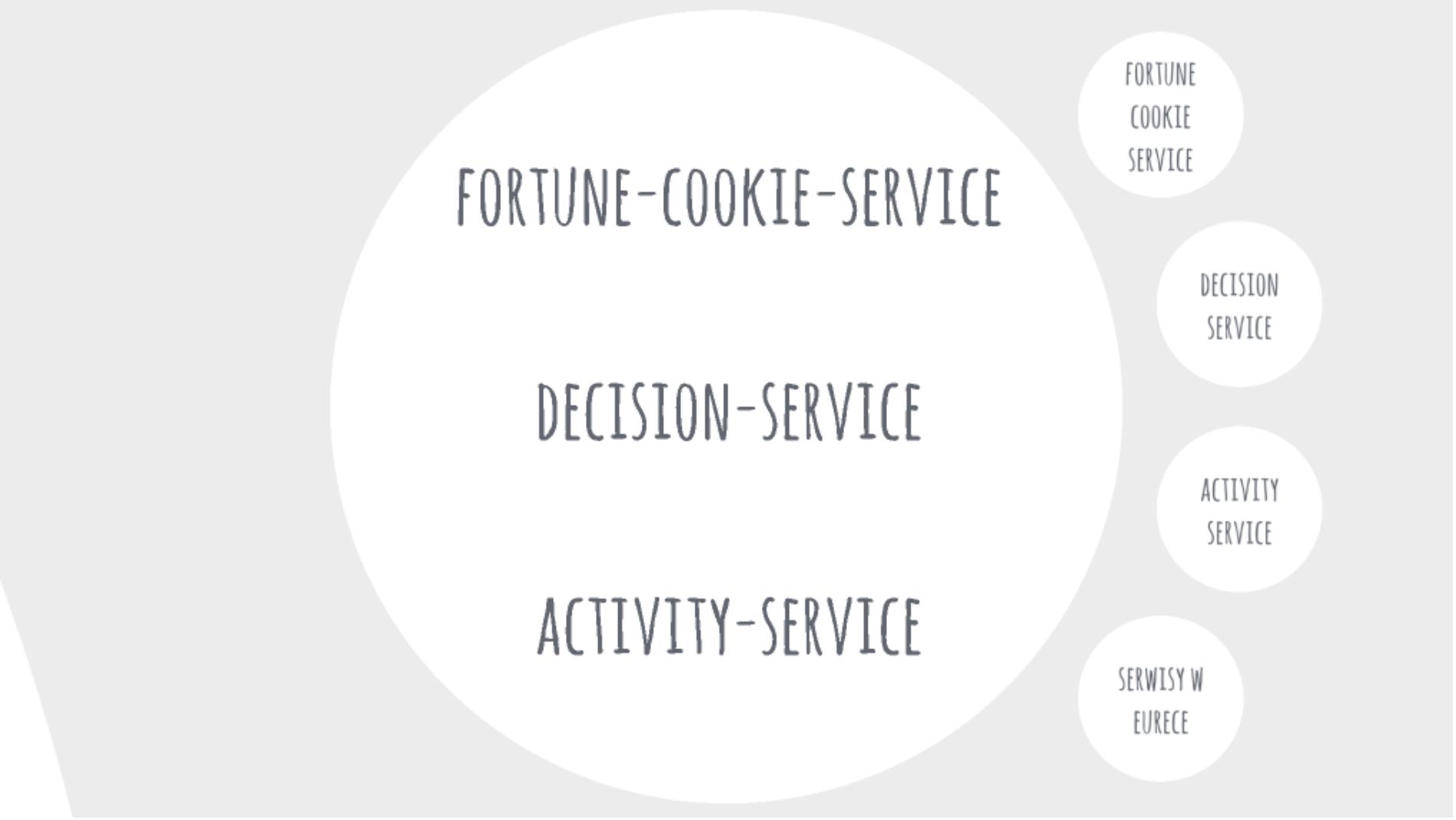
Environment	test	Current time	2018-10-02T10:51:46 +0200
Data center	default	Uptime	00:04
		Lease expiration enabled	true
		Renews threshold	1
		Renews (last min)	4

**DS Replicas**

localhost

**Instances currently registered with Eureka**

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
EUREKA-SERVER	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 192.168.8.100:eureka-server:8761



FORTUNE-COOKIE-SERVICE

DECISION-SERVICE

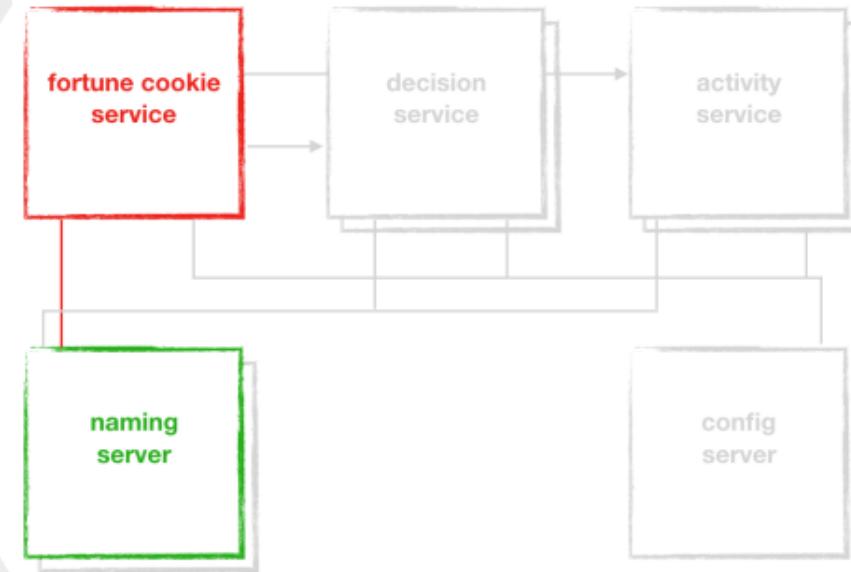
ACTIVITY-SERVICE

FORTUNE  
COOKIE  
SERVICE

DECISION  
SERVICE

ACTIVITY  
SERVICE

SERWISY W  
EURECE



# SPRING INITIALZER

bootstrap your application now

Generate a **Maven Project** with **Java** and **Spring Boot 2.0.5**

## Project Metadata

Artifact coordinates

Group

workshop.sc

Artifact

fortune-cookie-service

## Dependencies

Add Spring Boot Starters and dependencies to your application

Search for dependencies

Web, Security, JPA, Actuator, Devtools...

### Selected Dependencies

Web X Eureka Discovery X

Generate Project ⌘ + ↵

Don't know what to look for? Want more options? [Switch to the full version.](#)

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the project navigation bar at the top. Below it is a tree view of the project structure, including 'eureka-server' and 'fortune-cookie-service' projects, and various files like '.mvn', 'src', 'main', 'java', 'resources', 'test', 'target', 'pom.xml', 'README.md', 'External Libraries', and 'Scratches and Consoles'. The 'pom.xml' file is currently selected and highlighted in blue.

The main code editor area displays the following XML code:

```
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-n</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>workshop.sc.model</groupId>
    <artifactId>response</artifactId>
    <version>1.0</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
```

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the following details:

- Project View:** Shows the project structure under "eureka-server" and "fortune-cookie-service".
- application.yml:** Configuration file content:

```
1 eureka:
2   client:
3     serviceUrl:
4       defaultZone: http://localhost:8761/eureka/
5   server:
6     port: 8080
7   fortunes: It's a good day for a cookie!, Take a nap!
```
- bootstrap.yml:** Configuration file content:

```
1 spring:
2   application:
3     name: fortune-cookie-service
```

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with the following details:

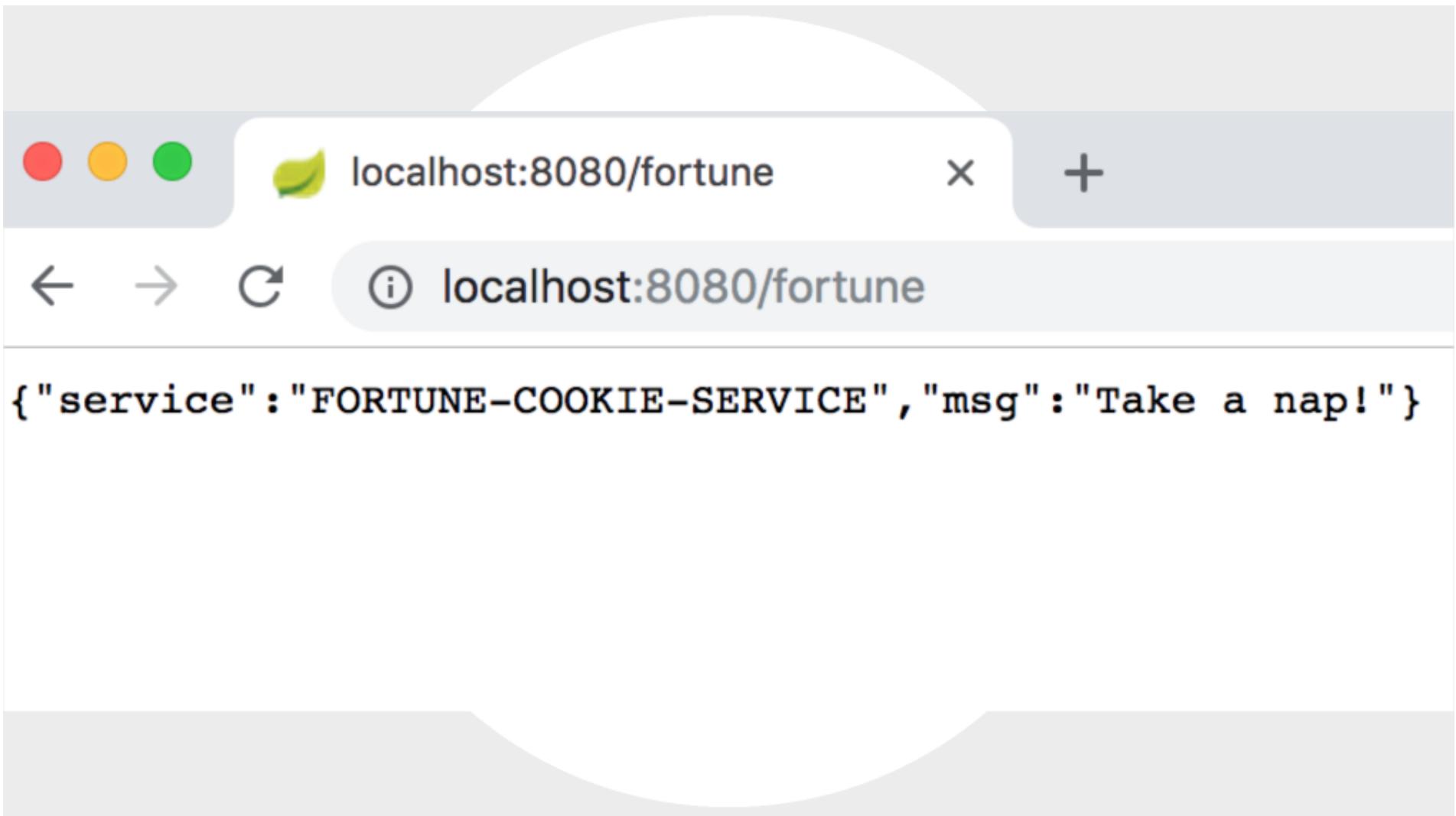
- Project View:** On the left, the project structure is displayed under the "Project" tab. It includes modules like "eureka-server" and "fortune-cookie-service", and files such as ".mvn", "src", "main/java/workshop/sc/fortunecookieservice/controller/FortuneController.java", "resources/application.yml", "bootstrap.yml", "test", "target", and various build files.
- Code Editor:** The main area shows the `FortuneCookieServiceApplication.java` file. The code is annotated with Spring annotations:

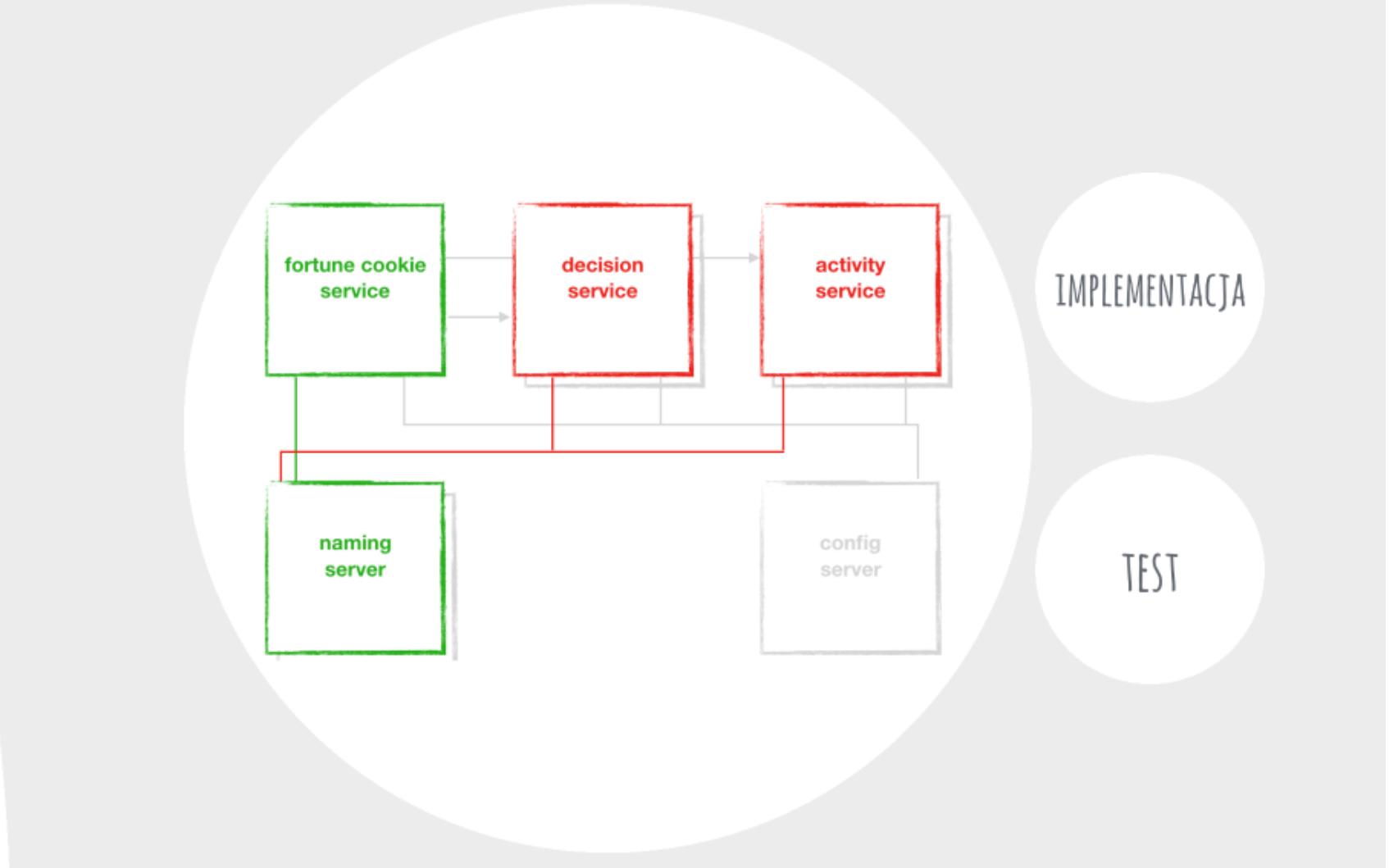
```
1 package workshop.sc.fortunecookieeservice;
2
3 import ...
4
5 @SpringBootApplication
6 @EnableDiscoveryClient
7 @EntityScan("workshop.sc.model")
8
9 public class FortuneCookieServiceApplication
10
11     public static void main(String[] args) {
12
13         }
14
15 }
```
- Toolbars and Status:** At the top, there are tabs for "FortuneController.java", "bootstrap.yml", and "FortuneCookieServiceApplication.java". Below the tabs, there are status indicators for file changes and build errors.

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with the following details:

- Project:** fortune-cookie-service (~/IdeaProjects/spring/sprigng\_c)
- File Structure:**
  - .mvn
  - src
    - main
      - java
        - workshop
          - sc
            - eureka
            - fortunecookieservice
              - controller
    - resources
      - application.yml
      - bootstrap.yml
    - test
    - target
    - plugins
  - Code Editor:** FortuneController.java
  - Content of FortuneController.java:**

```
7 import workshop.sc.model.Response;
8
9 import java.util.Random;
10
11 @RestController
12 public class FortuneController {
13
14     @Value("${fortunes}")
15     private String[] fortunes;
16     @Value("${spring.application.name}")
17     private String serviceName;
18
19     @GetMapping("/fortune")
20     public Response fortune() { return getResponse(); }
21
22     private Response getResponse() {
23         String msg = fortunes[new Random().nextInt(fortunes.length)];
24         Response response = new Response(serviceName.toUpperCase(), msg);
25
26         return response;
27     }
28
29
30
31 }
```
  - Toolbars:** Standard Java IDE toolbars.



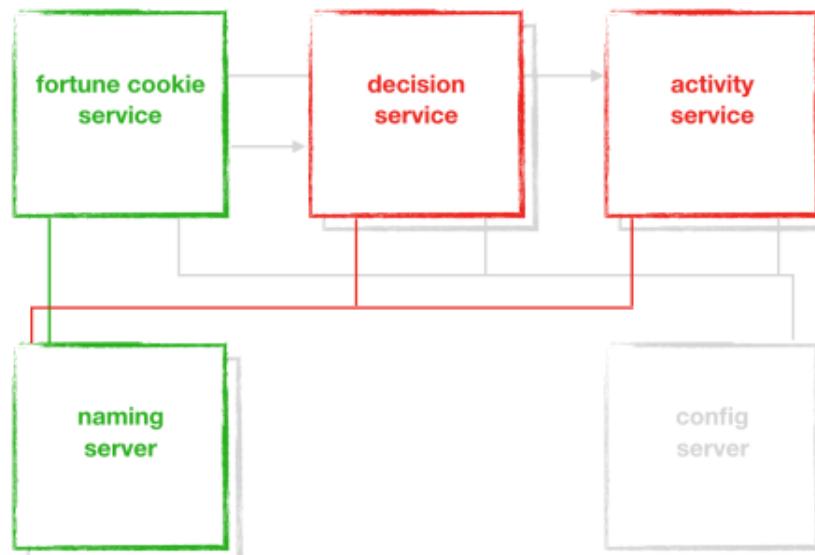


ANALOGICZNIE DO FCS

[HTTP://LOCALHOST/8000/DECISION](http://localhost:8000/decision)

IT'S A GOOD IDEA, IT'S A BAD DAY ETC.





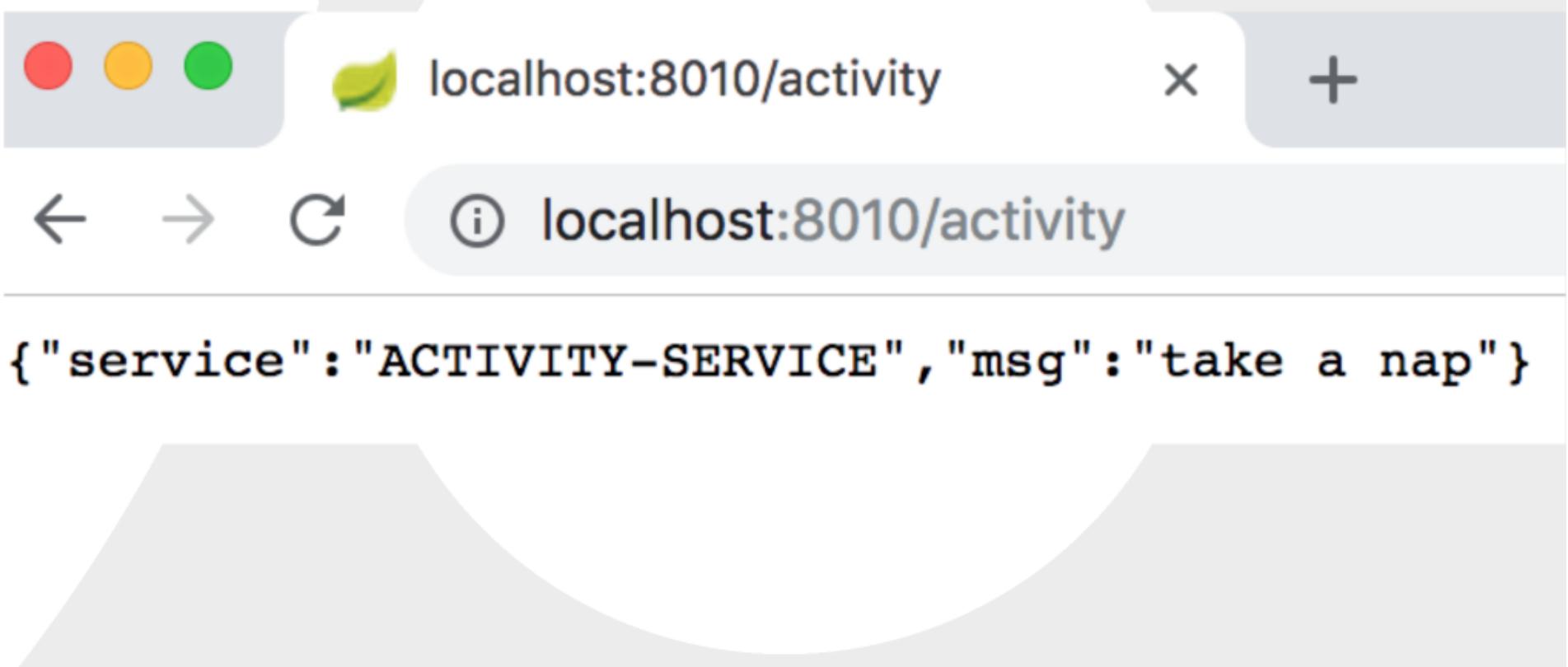
IMPLEMENTACJA

TEST

ANALOGICZNIE DO FCS

[HTTP://LOCALHOST/8010/ACTIVITY](http://localhost:8010/activity)

TO RUN A MARATHON, FOR COOKIES ETC.



## System Status

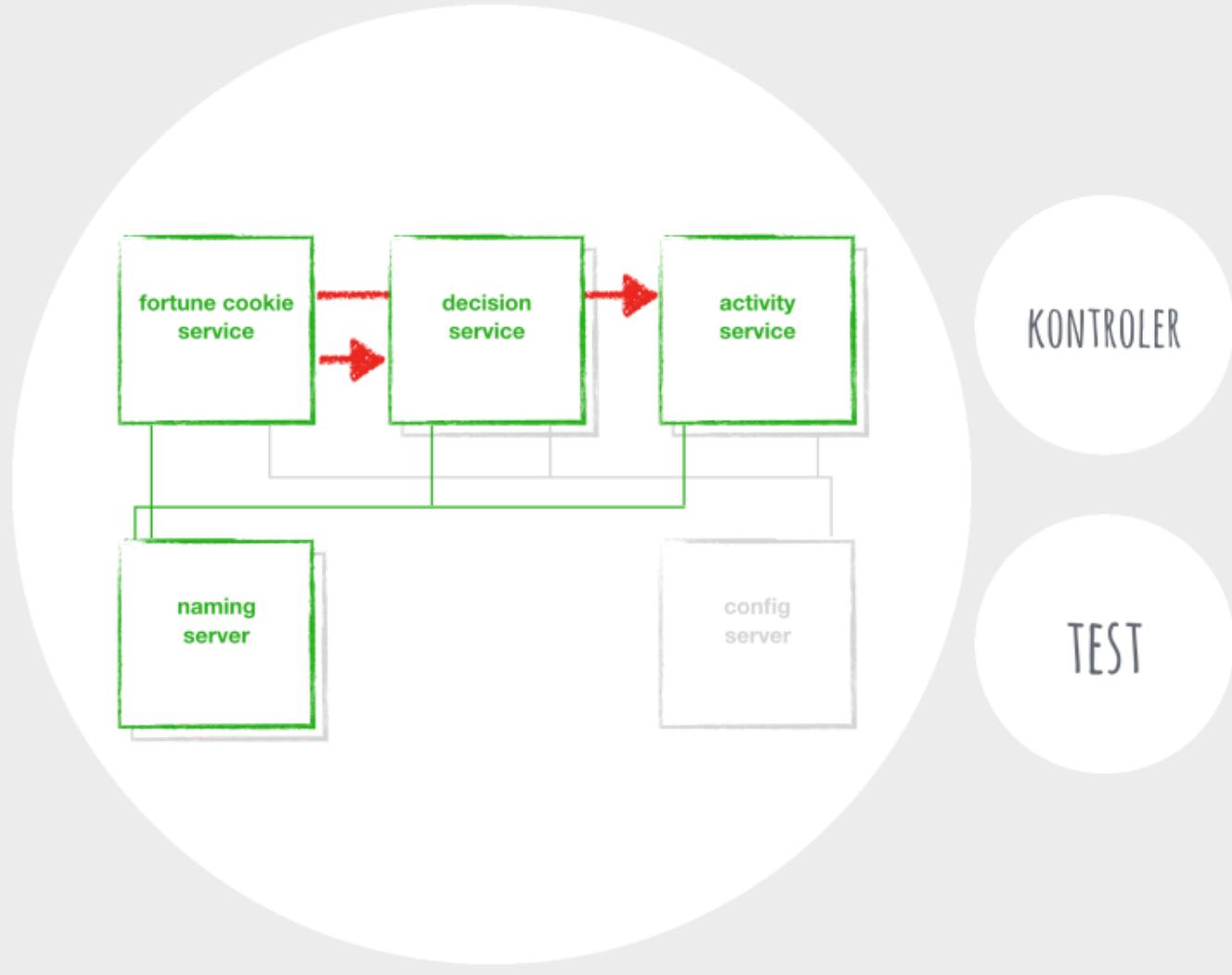
Environment	test	Current time	2018-06-02T19:45:12 +0200
Data center	default	Uptime	00:53
		Lease expiration enabled	true
		Renews threshold	6
		Renews (last min)	16

## DS Replicas

localhost

## Instances currently registered with Eureka

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
ACTIVITY-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 192.168.8.102:activity-service:8010
DECISION-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 192.168.8.102:decision-service:8000
FORTUNE-COOKIE-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 192.168.8.102:fortune-cookie-service:8080
UNKNOWN	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 192.168.8.102:8761



TEST

KONTROLER

```
@RestController
public class FortuneController {

    @Autowired
    private org.springframework.cloud.client.discovery.DiscoveryClient discoveryClient;

    @Value("${fortunes}")
    private String[] fortunes;
    @Value("${spring.application.name}")
    private String serviceName;

    @GetMapping("/fortune")
    public Response fortune() { return getResponse(); }

    private Response getResponse() {
        return getFortune();
    }

    private Response getFortune() {
        Response decision = getDataFromService("DECISION-SERVICE");
        Response activity = getDataFromService("ACTIVITY-SERVICE");
        return new Response(serviceName.toUpperCase(), msg: decision.getMsg() + " " + activity.getMsg());
    }

    private Response getDataFromService(String service) {
        List<ServiceInstance> list = discoveryClient.getInstances(service);
        if (list != null && list.size() > 0) {
            URI uri = list.get(0).getUri();
            if (uri != null) {
                return new RestTemplate().getForObject(uri, Response.class);
            }
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows 'localhost:8080/fortune'. The main content area displays a large heading 'Whitelabel Error Page' followed by a message: 'This application has no explicit mapping for /error, so you are seeing this as a fallback.' Below this, it shows the timestamp 'Sat Oct 06 12:54:10 CEST 2018', the error type 'Internal Server Error', the status code '500', and the path '404 null'. A large, stylized red question mark 'CZEMU WYSTĄPIE BEĄD?' is overlaid on the page.

# Whitelabel Error Page

This application has no explicit mapping for /error, so you are seeing this as a fallback.

Sat Oct 06 12:54:10 CEST 2018

There was an unexpected error (type=Internal Server Error, status=500).

404 null

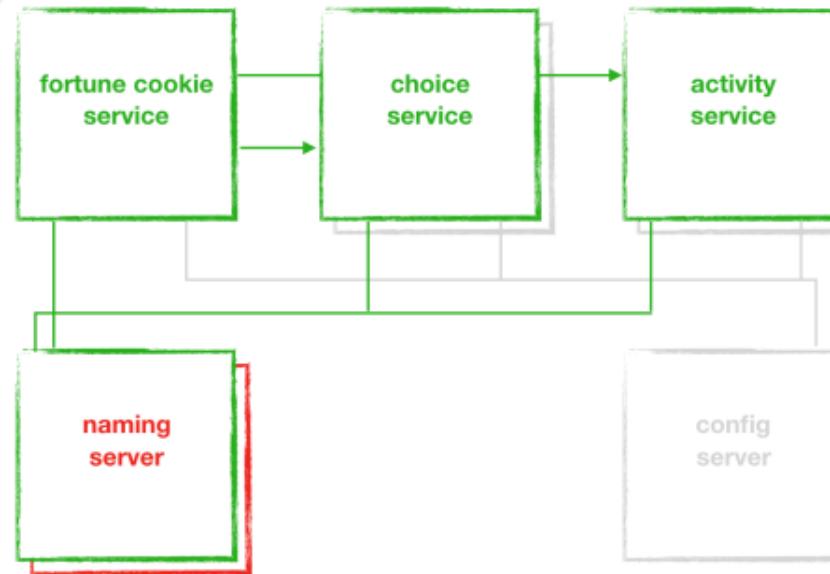
CZEMU WYSTĄPIE BEĄD?

HOSTS

PLIK  
KONFIGURACYJNY  
EUREKA

PLIK  
KONFIGURACYJNY  
SERWISY

URUCHOMIENIE  
DWOCH  
INSTANCJI



c:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc\hosts

# START Eureka

127.0.0.1 eureka-primary

127.0.0.1 eureka-secondary

# END Eureka

eureka-server > src > main > resources > application.yml

Project 1: eureka-server ~/Fortune/\_5\_refactor\_eure

.idea .mvn src main java resources application.yml test target .gitignore eureka-server.iml mvnw mvnw.cmd pom.xml External Libraries Scratches and Consoles

application.yml

```
1  ---
2  spring:
3      profiles: eureka-primary
4  server:
5      port: 8761
6  eureka:
7      instance:
8          hostname: eureka-primary
9      client:
10         registerWithEureka: true
11         fetchRegistry: true
12         serviceUrl:
13             defaultZone: http://eureka-secondary:8762/eureka
14  ---
15  spring:
16      profiles: eureka-secondary
17  server:
18      port: 8762
19  eureka:
20      instance:
21          hostname: eureka-secondary
22      client:
23         registerWithEureka: true
24         fetchRegistry: true
25         serviceUrl:
26             defaultZone: http://eureka-primary:8761/eureka
```

## YML: FORTUNE, DECISION, ACTIVITY

```
eureka:  
  client:  
    serviceUrl:  
      defaultZone: http://eureka-primary:8761/eureka,http://eureka-secondary:8762/eureka
```

## System Status

Environment	test	Current time	2018-06-03T09:33:08 +0200
Data center	default	Uptime	00:01
		Lease expiration enabled	false
		Renews threshold	5
		Renews (last min)	0

## DS Replicas

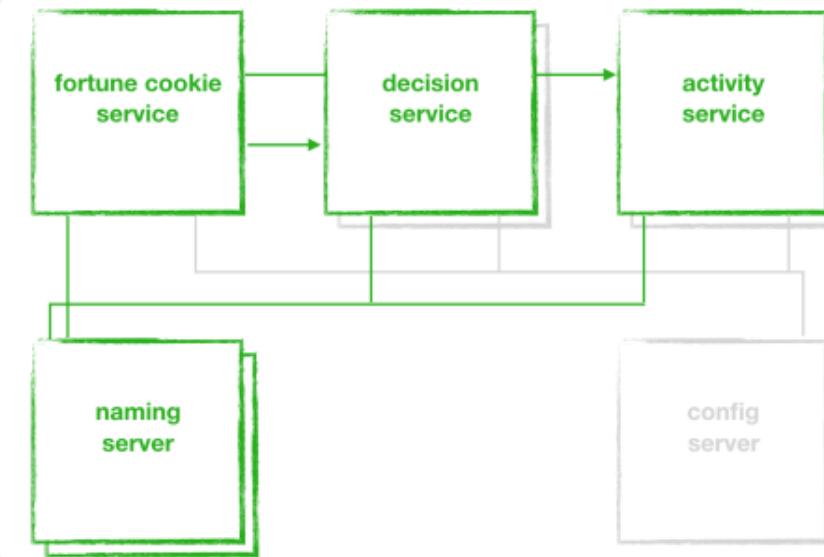
eureka-secondary

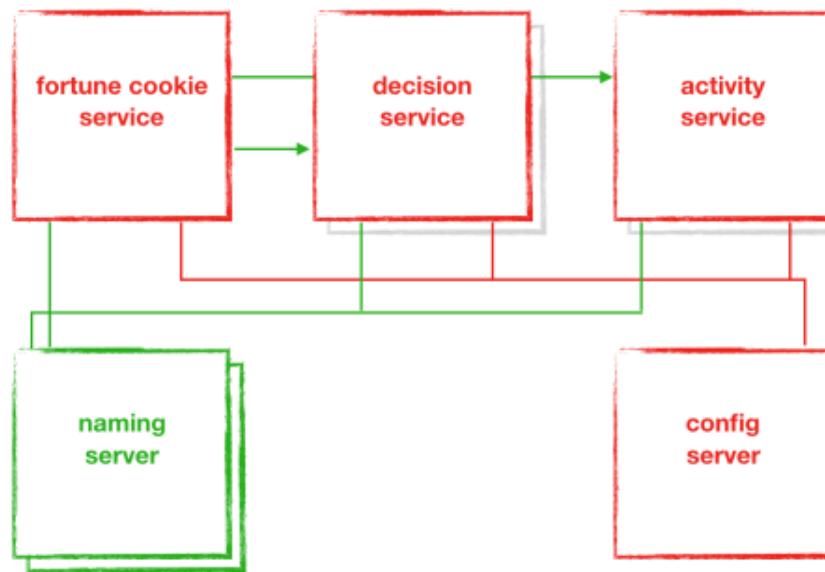
## Instances currently registered with Eureka

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
ACTIVITY-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 192.168.8.102:activity-service:8010
DECISION-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 192.168.8.102:decision-service:8000
FORTUNE-COOKIE-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 192.168.8.102:fortune-cookie-service:8080
UNKNOWN	n/a (2)	(2)	UP (2) - 192.168.8.102:8762 , 192.168.8.102:8761

## General Info







GIT

CONFIG  
SERVER

PODŁĄCZENIE  
SERWISÓW

PODSUMOWANIE

git init

vi activity-service.yml

git add -A && git commit -m 'as'

przy commicie ustawienie fake danych

activity-service.yml

```
eureka:  
  client:  
    serviceUrl:  
      defaultZone: http://eureka-primary:8761/eureka,http://eureka-secondary:8762/eureka  
---  
spring:  
  profiles: lazy  
activities: to grab a bear,to eat a cookie,to take a nap  
---  
spring:  
  profiles: crazy  
activities: to run a marathon, to go hiking
```

# CONFIG SERVER

SZKIELET  
PROJEKTU

YML  
&  
@

TEST

# SPRING INITIALZER

bootstrap your application now

Generate a Maven Project with Java and Spring Boot 2.0.5

## Project Metadata

Artifact coordinates

Group

workshop.sc

Artifact

config

## Dependencies

Add Spring Boot Starters and dependencies to your application

Search for dependencies

Web, Security, JPA, Actuator, Devtools...

Selected Dependencies

Config Server X

Generate Project ⌘ + ↵

Don't know what to look for? Want more options? [Switch to the full version.](#)

The screenshot shows a Java-based Spring Cloud Config Server application structure and its configuration files.

**Project Structure:**

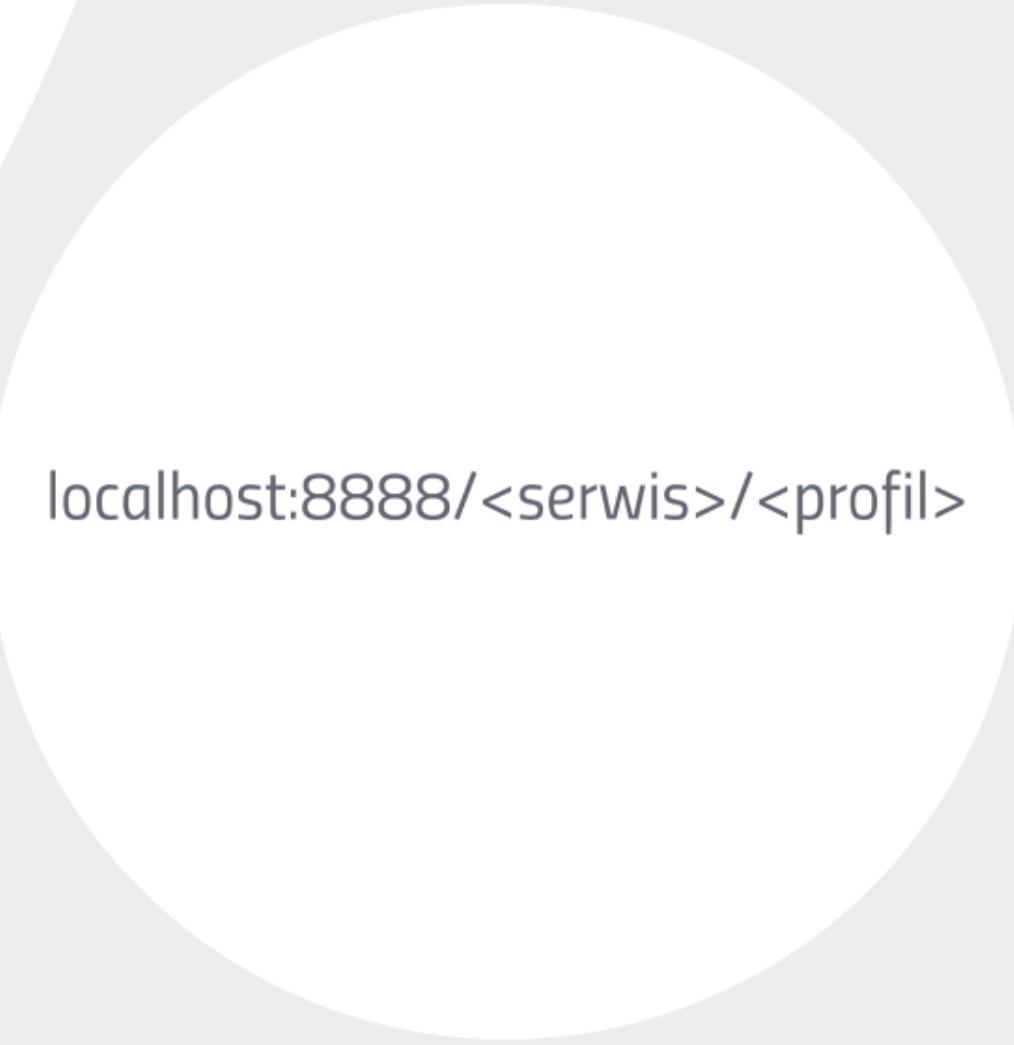
- activity-service**: Contains .mvn, src (with .gitignore, mvnw, mvnw.cmd, pom.xml), and a config-server folder.
- config-server**: Contains .mvn, src (with main (java (workshop (sc (configserver))), resources, application.yml), test, .gitignore, mvnw, mvnw.cmd, and pom.xml).

**application.yml (Content):**

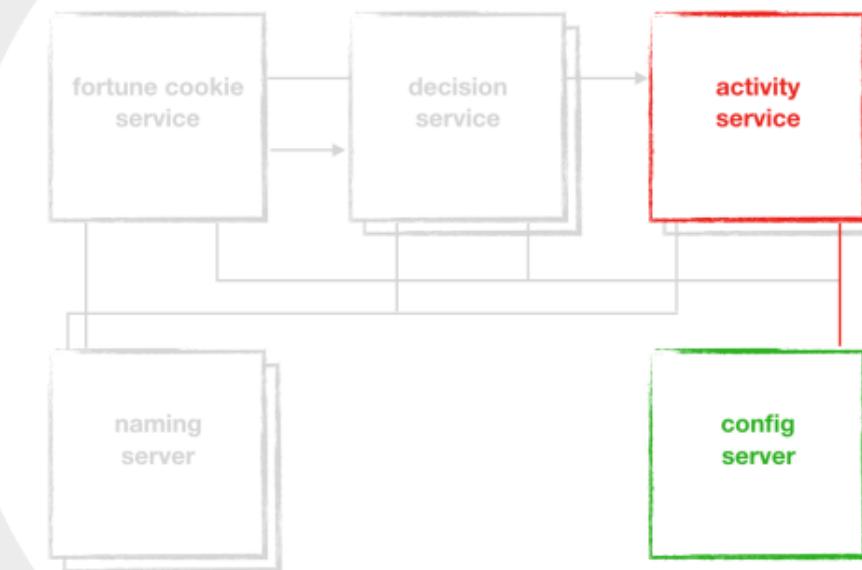
```
1 spring:
2   cloud:
3     config:
4       server:
5         git:
6           uri: file:///${user.home}/localrepo
7         application:
8           name: config-server
9       server:
10      port: 8888
```

**ConfigServerApplication.java (Content):**

```
1 package workshop.sc.configserver;
2
3 import ...
4
5 @SpringBootApplication
6 @EnableConfigServer
7 public class ConfigServerApplication {
8
9   public static void main(String[] args)
10 }
```



localhost:8888/<serwis>/<profil>



MAVEN

PLIK  
KONFIGURACYJNY

PRZETESTUJ  
DWA  
PROFILE

PODŁĄCZENIE  
POZOSTAŁYCH

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-config</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

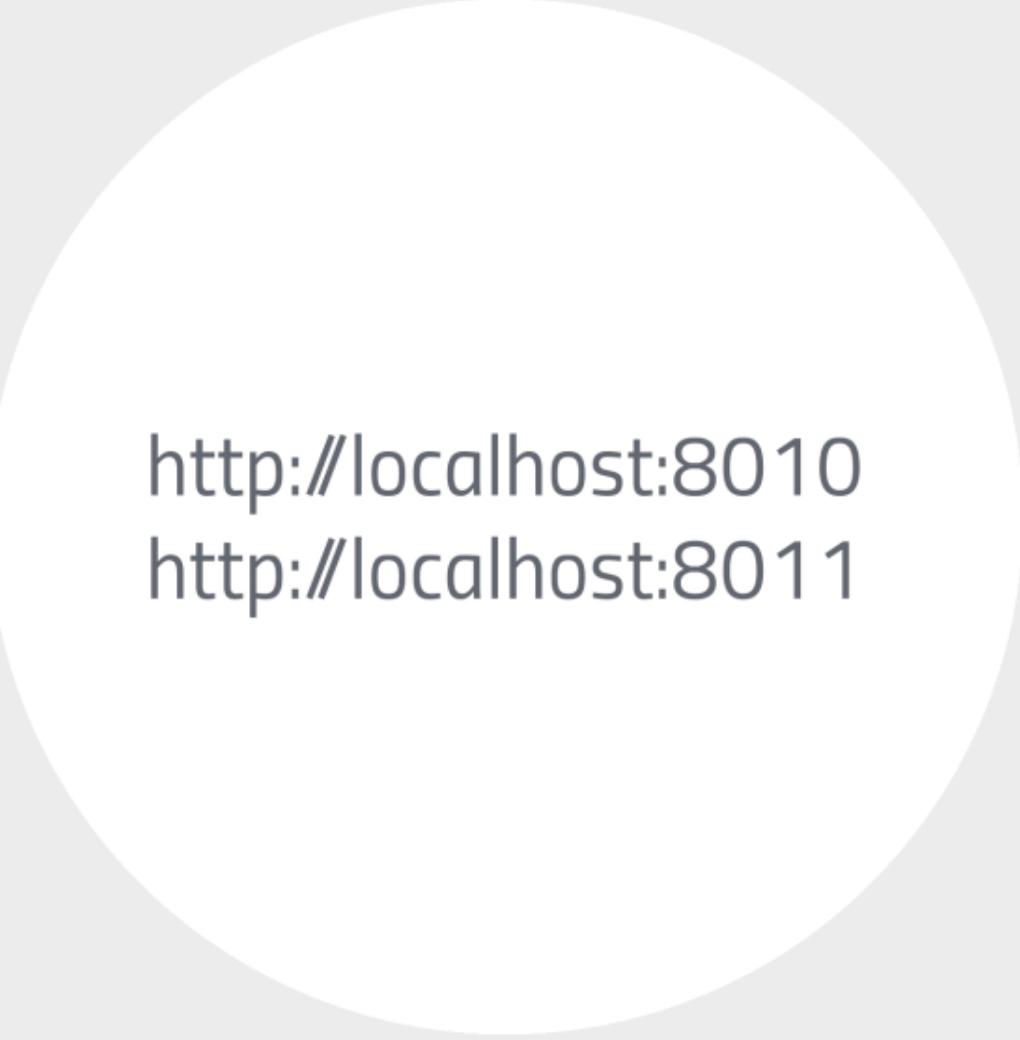
The screenshot shows a Java IDE interface with a project structure on the left and a code editor on the right.

**Project Structure:**

- activity-service (~/Desktop/untitled folder/spring\_clo)
- .mvn
- src
  - main
    - java
      - workshop
        - sc
          - activityservice
          - controller
  - resources
    - bootstrap.yml
  - test
  - .gitignore
  - mvnw
  - mvnw.cmd
  - pom.xml

bootstrap.yml

```
1 ---  
2 spring:  
3   profiles: lazy  
4   application:  
5     name: activity-service  
6   cloud:  
7     config:  
8       uri: http://localhost:8888  
9   server:  
10    port: 8010  
11 ---  
12 spring:  
13   profiles: crazy  
14   application:  
15     name: activity-service  
16   cloud:  
17     config:  
18       uri: http://localhost:8888  
19   server:  
20    port: 8011
```

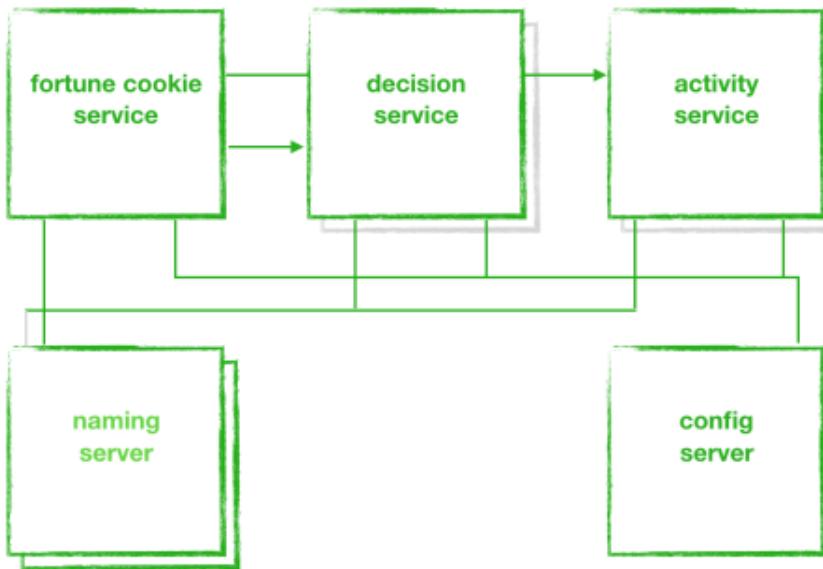


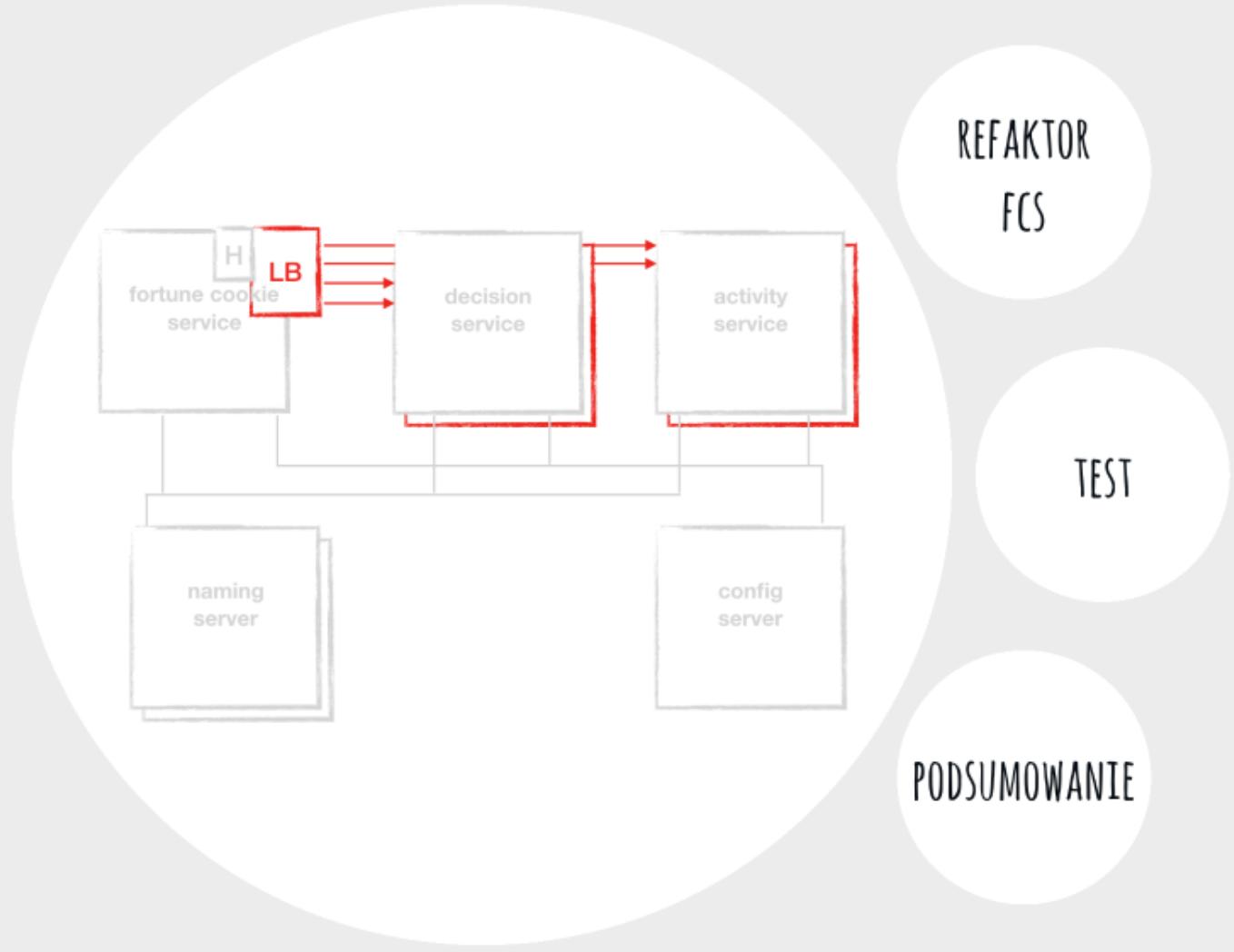
<http://localhost:8010>  
<http://localhost:8011>

analogicznie jak activity-service

decision-service (profil polite, rough)

fortune-cookie-service (bez profilu)





The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with two code editors open. On the left, the project structure is visible, showing several Spring Cloud services: activity-service, config-server, decision-service, eureka-server, and fortune-cookie-service. The fortune-cookie-service project is selected.

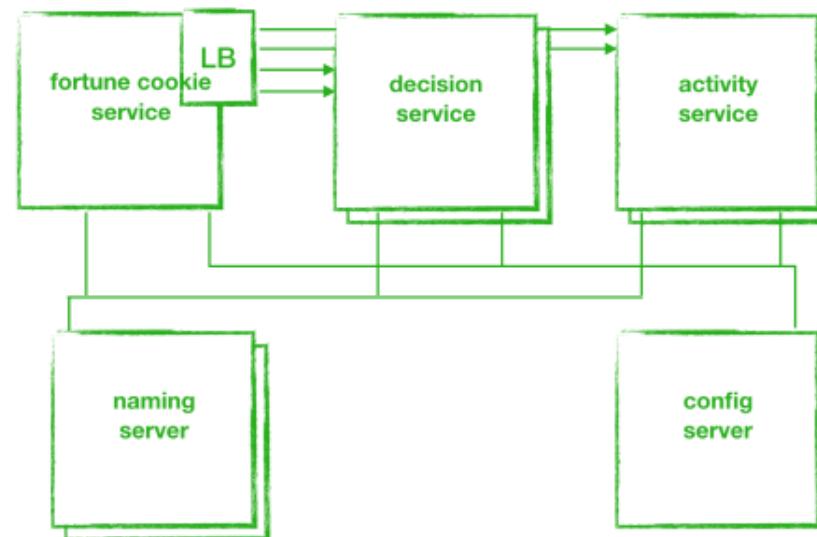
**FortuneCookieServiceApplication.java**

```
5 import ...
10
11 @SpringBootApplication
12 @EnableDiscoveryClient
13 @EntityScan("workshop.sc.model")
14 public class FortuneCookieServiceApplication {
15
16     public static void main(String[] args) { SpringApplication.run(FortuneCookieSe
19
20     @Bean
21     @LoadBalanced
22     RestTemplate lbRestTemplate() {
23         return new RestTemplate();
24     }
25 }
```

**FortuneController.java**

```
31
32     private Response getFortune() {
33
34         Response decision = getDataFromService("DECISION-SERVICE");
35         Response activity = getDataFromService("ACTIVITY-SERVICE");
36         return new Response(serviceName.toUpperCase(), msg: decision.getMsg() + " " +
37     }
38
39     @Autowired
40     @Qualifier("lbRestTemplate")
41     private RestTemplate lbRestTemplate;
42
43     private Response getDataFromService(String service) {
44         return lbRestTemplate.getForObject( url: "http://" + service, Response.class);
45     }
46 }
```

URUCHOMIENIE PODWÓJNYCH INSTANCJI  
DECISION-SERVICE  
PROFILE POLITE I ROUGH  
ACTIVITY-SERVICE  
PROFILE LAZY I CRAZY  
W LOGACH FORTUNE-COOKIE-SERVICE  
POWINNO BYĆ WIDĄĆ INSTANCJE W CURRENT LIST OF SERVERS  
REQUESTY DO FORTUNE-COOKIE-SERVICE  
POWINNY ZWRACAĆ MIX 4 INSTANCJI (W CONFIGU RÓŻNE DANE DLA KAŻDEJ)





The diagram illustrates the architecture of the Fortune Cookie Service. At the center is a red-bordered box containing the text "fortune cookie service" above a large red letter "F". This central component is surrounded by four white circles, each containing a technology name: "MAVEN" at the top, "@ENABLEEIGNCLIENTS" on the right, "INTERFEJSY" below it, and "KONTROLER" at the bottom.

fortune cookie  
service

F

MAVEN

@ENABLEEIGNCLIENTS

INTERFEJSY

KONTROLER

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-openfeign</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a project named "fortune-cookie-service". The project structure is as follows:

- Project
- fortune-cookie-service (~/IdeaProjects/spring/sprigng\_cloud/for)
- .mvn
- src
  - main
    - java
      - workshop
        - sc
          - fortunecookieservice
            - controller
              - FortuneController
    - resources
    - test

```
1 package workshop.sc.fortunecookieservice;
2
3 import ...
4
5 @SpringBootApplication
6 @EnableDiscoveryClient
7 @EnableFeignClients
8 @EntityScan("workshop.sc.model")
9
10 public class FortuneCookieServiceApplication {
11
12     public static void main(String[] args) { Sp
13
14         @Bean
15         @LoadBalanced
16         RestTemplate lbRestTemplate() { return new I
17
18     }
19
20     @Value("${lbrynet.lbrynetUrl}")
21     private String lbrynetUrl;
22
23     @Value("${lbrynet.lbrynetPort}")
24     private int lbrynetPort;
25
26     @Value("${lbrynet.lbrynetProtocol}")
27     private String lbrynetProtocol;
28 }
```

The screenshot shows a Java project structure and two code editors. The project tree on the left includes 'src' (with 'main/java/workshop/sc/fortunecookieservice/controller/FortuneController.java' selected), 'resources', 'test', and 'target' (containing '.gitignore', 'mvnw', 'mvnw.cmd', and 'pom.xml'). The code editors show two Feign client interfaces:

```
ActivityClient.java
```

```
1 package workshop.sc.fortunecookieservice.feign;  
2  
3 import ...  
4  
5 @FeignClient(name = "ACTIVITY-SERVICE")  
6 @RibbonClient(name = "ACTIVITY-SERVICE")  
7 public interface ActivityClient {  
8     @GetMapping("/")  
9     Response getResponse();  
10 }  
11  
12  
13  
14
```

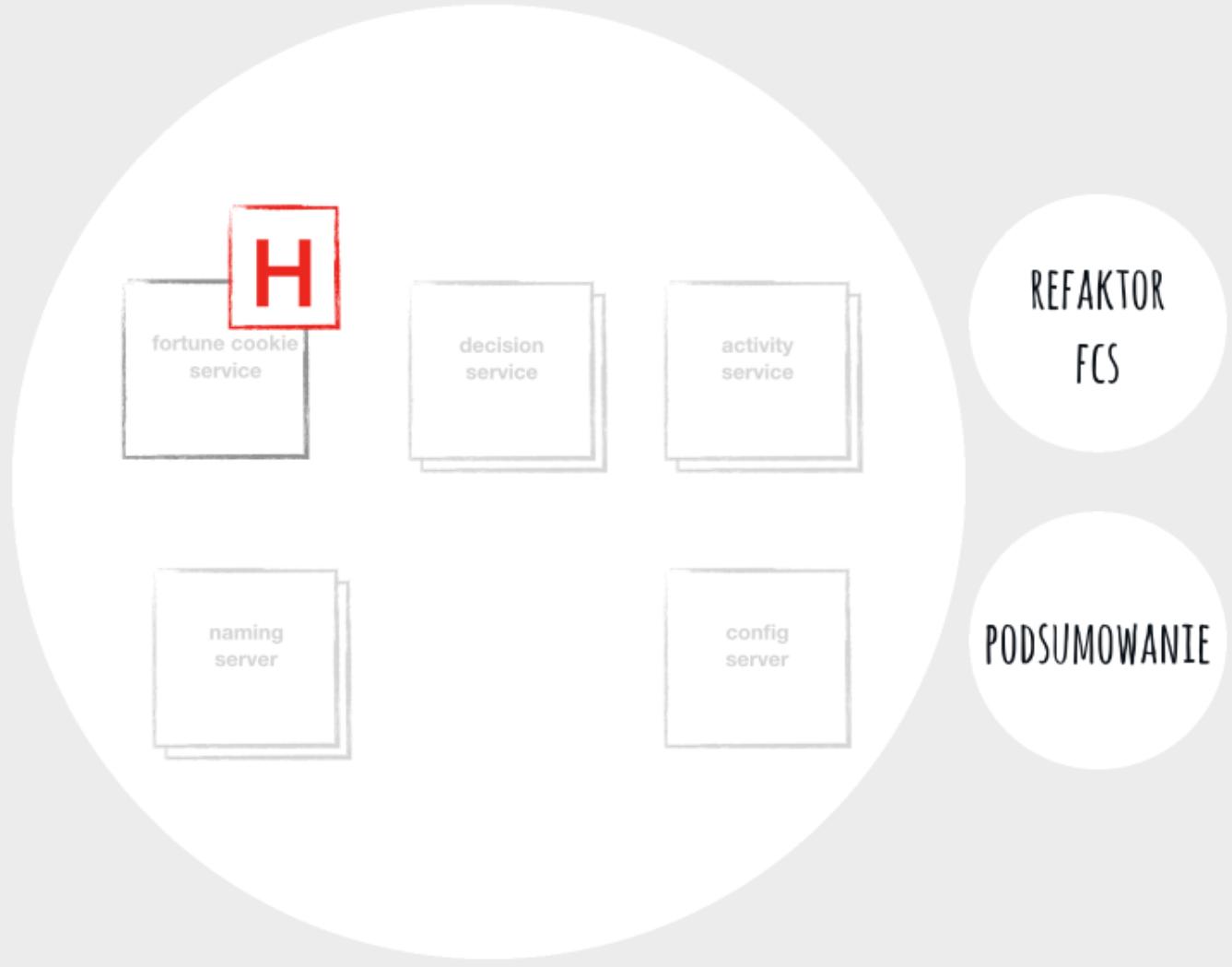
```
DecisionClient.java
```

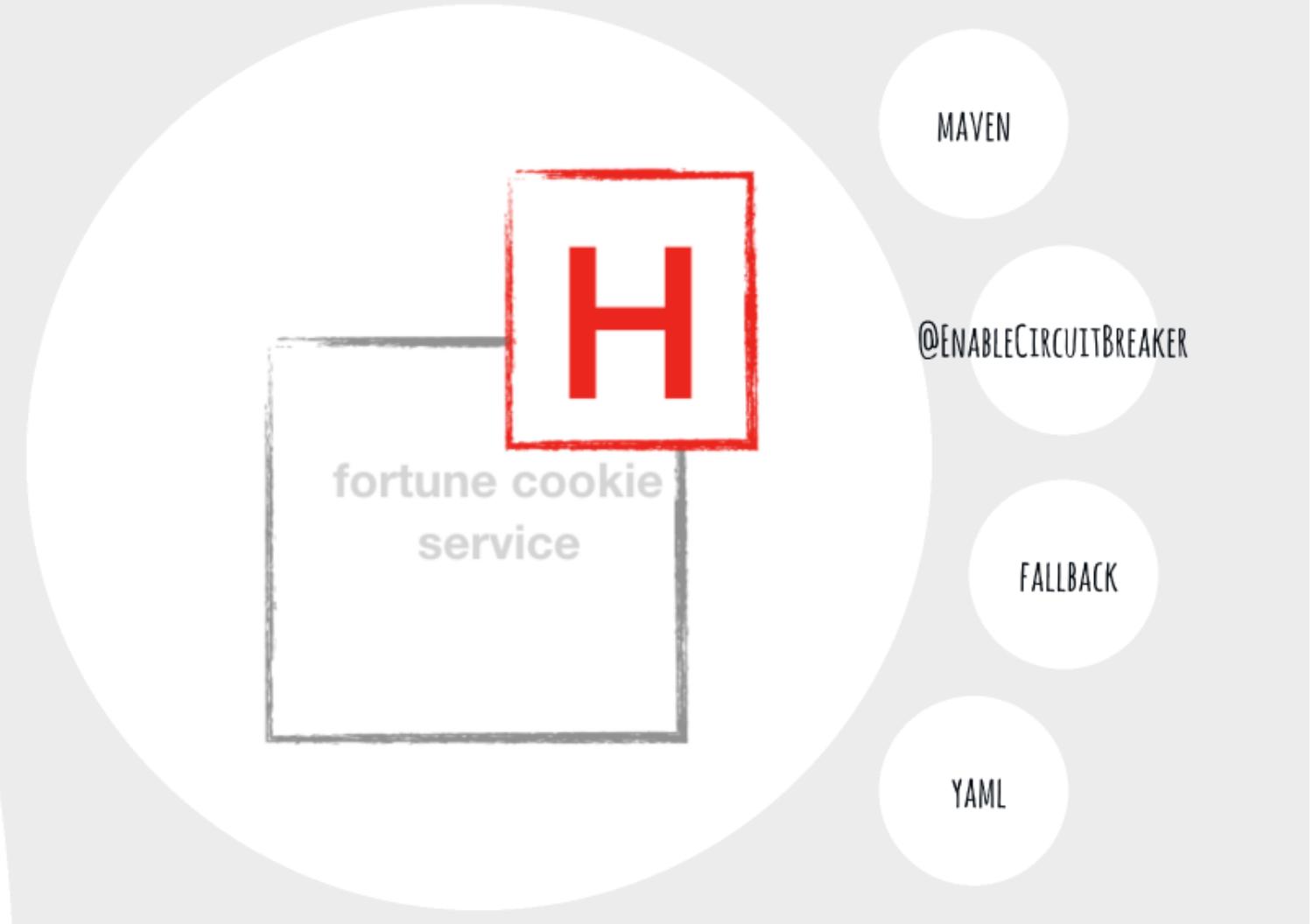
```
1 package workshop.sc.fortunecookieservice.feign;  
2  
3 import ...  
4  
5 @FeignClient(name = "DECISION-SERVICE")  
6 @RibbonClient(name = "DECISION-SERVICE")  
7 public interface DecisionClient {  
8     @GetMapping("/")  
9     Response getResponse();  
10 }  
11  
12  
13
```

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the following details:

- Project Bar:** Shows "Project" and other standard icons.
- Project Tree:** Displays the project structure:
  - fortune-cookie-service** (~/IdeaProjects/spring/s...)
  - .mvn**
  - src**
    - main**
      - java**
        - workshop**
          - sc**
            - fortunecookieservice**
              - controller**
                - FortuneController** (selected)
    - feign**
      - ActivityClient**
      - DecisionClient**
    - FortuneCookieServiceApplication**
    - resources**
    - test**
  - target**
  - .gitignore**
  - mvnw**
  - mvnw.cmd**
  - pom.xml**
- Code Editor:** The file **FortuneController.java** is open, showing the following code:

```
18  @RestController
19  public class FortuneController {
20
21      @Autowired
22      private ActivityClient activity;
23      @Autowired
24      private DecisionClient decision;
25
26      @Value("${spring.application.name}")
27      private String serviceName;
28
29      @GetMapping("/fortune")
30      public Response fortune() { return getResponse(); }
31
32      @
33      private Response getResponse() {
34
35          return getFortune();
36      }
37
38      @
39      private Response getFortune() {
40          return new Response(serviceName.toUpperCase(),
41                             msg: decision.getResponse().getMsg() + " " +
42                                         activity.getResponse().getMsg());
43      }
44
45
46
47 }
```

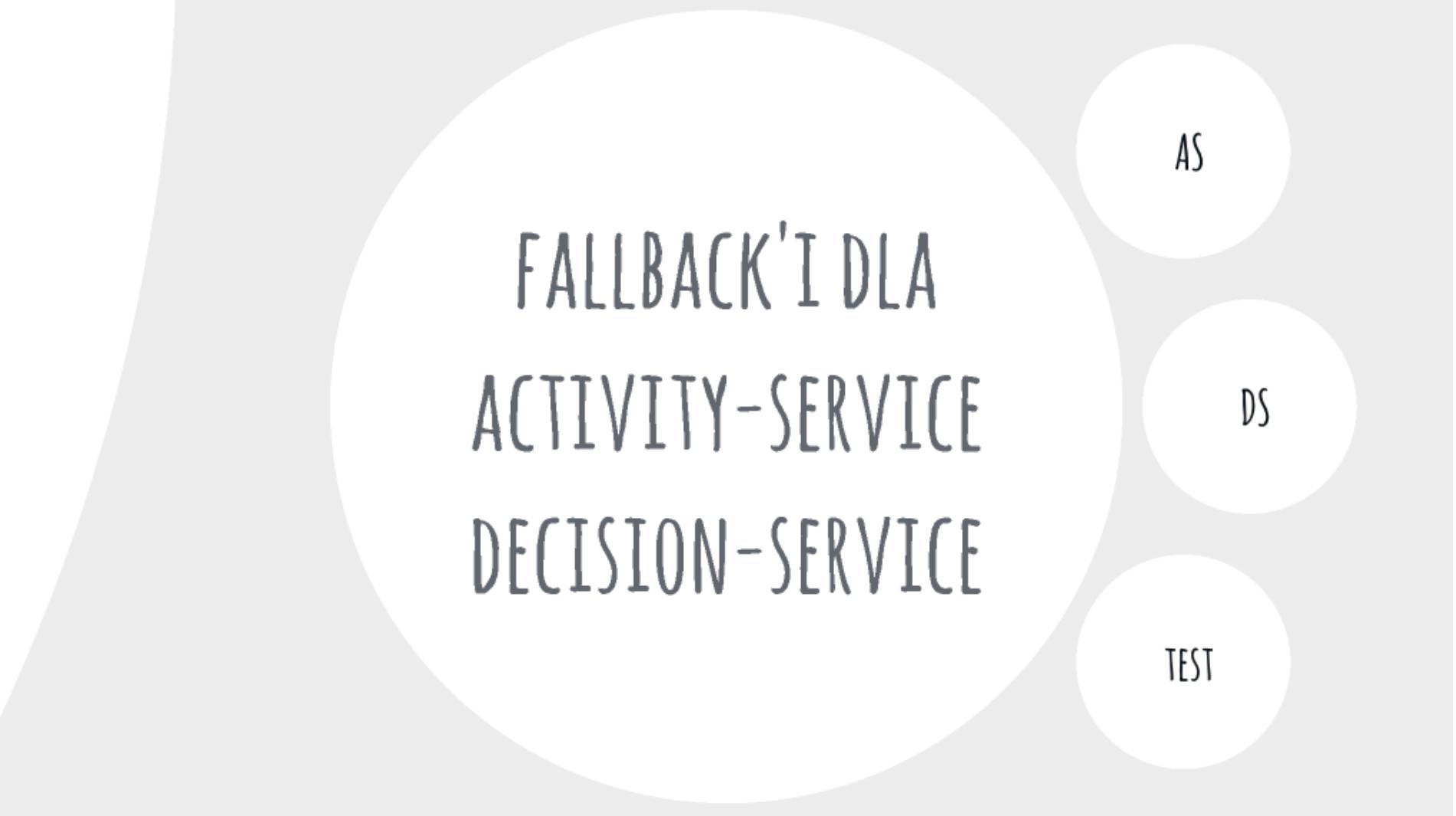




```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-hystrix</artifactId>
    <version>1.4.4.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>
```

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a project navigation bar at the top. The project tree on the left lists several Spring Cloud services: activity-service, config-server, decision-service, eureka-server, and fortune-cookie-service. The fortune-cookie-service project is expanded, showing its .mvn, src, and resources directories. The src directory contains a main package with java and resources sub-directories. Inside the java directory, there is a workshop package, which further contains sc and fortunecookieservice packages. The fortunecookieservice package contains controller and feign sub-packages. The central part of the screen displays the `FortuneCookieServiceApplication.java` file. The code is annotated with various Spring Boot and Cloud annotations:`fortune-cookie-service
FortuneCookieServiceApplication.java

1 package workshop.sc.fortunecookieservice;
2
3 import ...
4
5 @SpringBootApplication
6 @EnableDiscoveryClient
7 @EnableFeignClients
8 @EnableCircuitBreaker
9
10 @EntityScan("workshop.sc.model")
11
12 public class FortuneCookieServiceApplication {
13
14 public static void main(String[] args) { Spr:
15
16 }
17
18 }`



FALLBACK' I DLA  
ACTIVITY-SERVICE  
DECISION-SERVICE

AS

DS

TEST

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the following details:

- Project View:** The left sidebar displays the project structure for "fortune-cookie-service". It includes the ".mvn", "src", "main", "java", "workshop", "sc", "feign", "resources", "bootstrap.yml", "test", and "target" directories.
- ActivityFallback.java:** The top right editor shows the implementation of the `ActivityFallback` interface. The code defines a single method `getResponse()` which returns a `Response` object with an empty service and a message "take a rest!".

```
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
import workshop.sc.model.Response;

@Component
public class ActivityFallback implements ActivityClient {
    @Override
    public Response getResponse() { return new Response(service: "", msg: "take a rest!"); }
}
```
- ActivityClient.java:** The bottom right editor shows the `ActivityClient` interface. It is annotated with `@FeignClient` and `@RibbonClient`, both targeting "ACTIVITY-SERVICE". It defines a single method `getResponse()`.

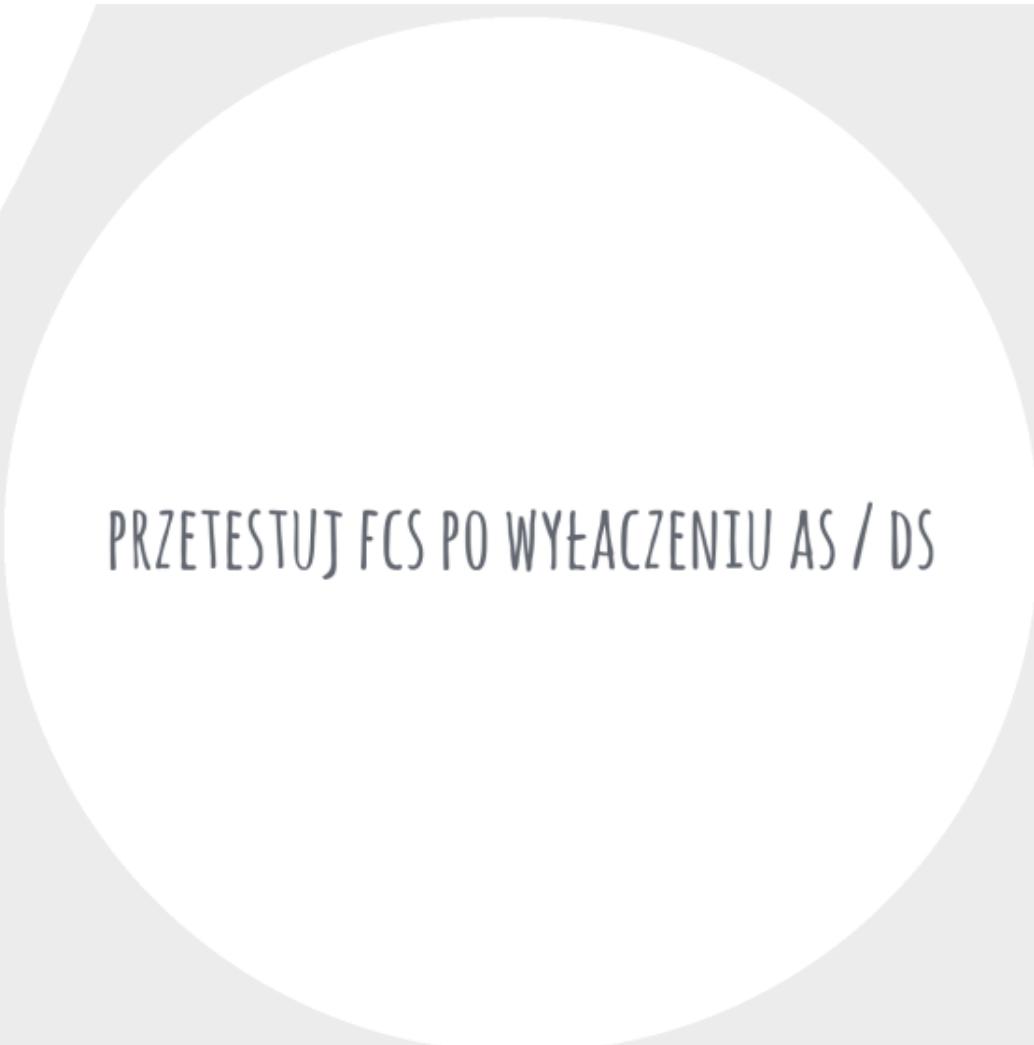
```
package workshop.sc.fortunecookieservice.feign;

import ...

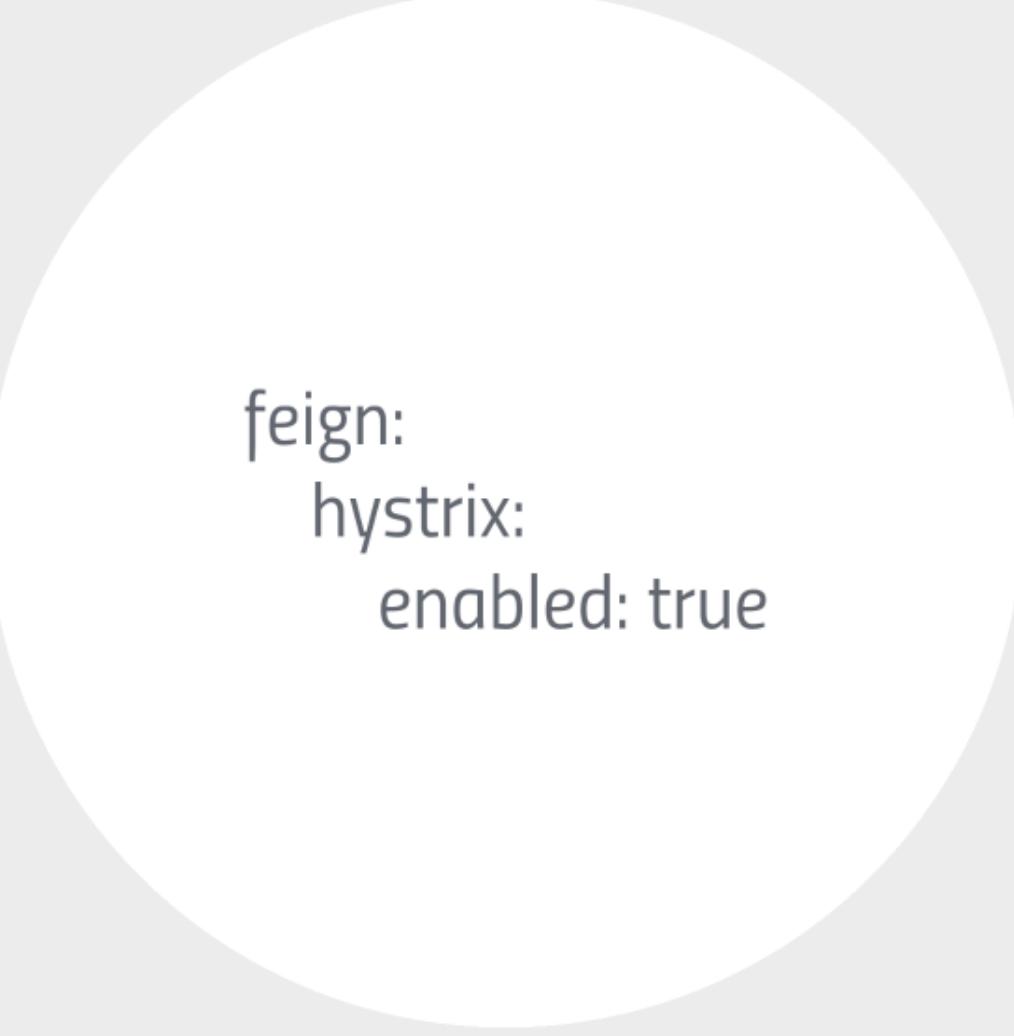
@FeignClient(name = "ACTIVITY-SERVICE", fallback = ActivityFallback.class)
@RibbonClient(name = "ACTIVITY-SERVICE")
public interface ActivityClient {
    @GetMapping("/")
    Response getResponse();
}
```



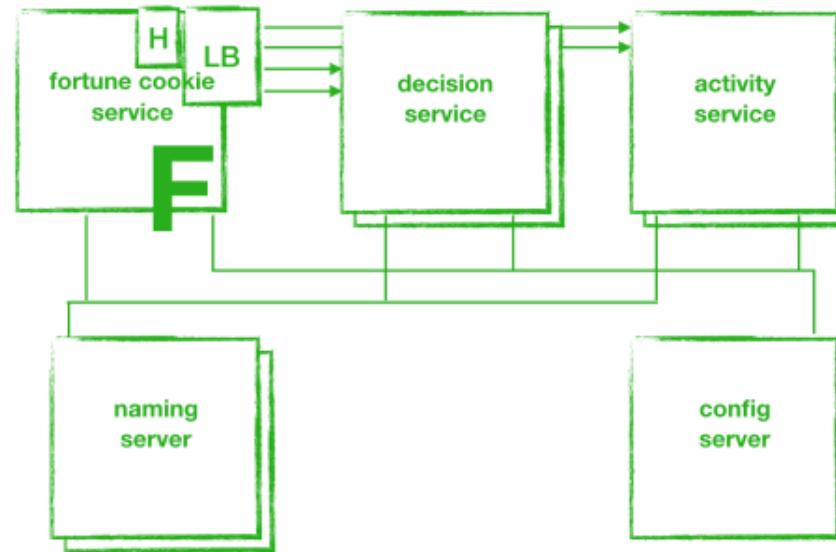
ANALOGICZNIE DO ACTIVITY-SERVICE



PRZETESTUJ FCS PO WYŁĄCZENIU AS / DS



feign:  
hystrix:  
enabled: true



GOOGLE  
API  
CONSOLE

FORTUNE  
COOKIE  
SERVICE

 Sign in with Google

## Sign in

to continue to [fortune-cookie](#)

Email or phone

[Forgot email?](#)

[Create account](#)

[Next](#)

<https://console.developers.google.com/>

I, II, III UTWORZENIE PROJEKTU  
IV-VII USTAWIENIA CREDENTIALS  
VIII TYP APLIKACJI I URL'E  
IX CLIENT ID / SECRET



**API** APIs & Services

Dashboard [ENABLE APIs AND SERVICES](#)

[Create Project](#)

A project is needed to view enabled APIs and services

Popular APIs and services [VIEW ALL \(213\)](#)

 <b>Google Drive API</b> Google  The Google Drive API allows clients to access resources from Google Drive	 <b>Gmail API</b> Google  Flexible, RESTful access to the user's inbox	 <b>Maps SDK for Android</b> Google  Maps for your native Android app.
---	---	---

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform (GCP) interface for managing APIs & Services. On the left, a sidebar titled "API APIs & Services" contains three items: "Dashboard" (selected), "Library", and "Credentials". The main content area is titled "Dashboard" and displays a message: "To view this page, select a project." Below this message is a blue "Create" button. The background features a large, stylized circular graphic.

API APIs & Services	
<a href="#">Dashboard</a>	Dashboard
<a href="#">Library</a>	
<a href="#">Credentials</a>	

## APIs & Services Dashboard

To view this page, select a project.

[Create](#)

## New Project



You have 12 projects remaining in your quota. Request an increase or delete projects.

[Learn more](#)

[MANAGE QUOTAS](#)

Project Name \*

fortune-cookie



Project ID: fortune-cookie-218509. It cannot be changed later. [EDIT](#)

Location \*

No organization

[BROWSE](#)

Parent organization or folder

[CREATE](#)

[CANCEL](#)

[Dashboard](#)[Library](#)[Credentials](#)**No APIs or services are enabled**

Browse the [Library](#) to find and use hundreds of available APIs and services

## Popular APIs and services

[VIEW ALL \(213\)](#)**Google Drive API**

Google

The Google Drive API allows clients to access resources from Google Drive

**Gmail API**

Google

Flexible, RESTful access to the user's inbox

**Maps SDK for Android**

Google

Maps for your native Android app.

## Credentials

 Dashboard Library Credentials

Credentials

OAuth consent screen

Domain verification

## API key

Identifies your project using a simple API key to check quota and access

## OAuth client ID

Requests user consent so your app can access the user's data

## Service account key

Enables server-to-server, app-level authentication using robot accounts

## Help me choose

Asks a few questions to help you decide which type of credential to use

[Create credentials ▾](#)

## Create OAuth client ID

 To create an OAuth client ID, you must first set a product name on the consent screen

[Configure consent screen](#)

For applications that use the OAuth 2.0 protocol to call Google APIs, you can use an OAuth 2.0 client ID to generate an access token. The token contains a unique identifier. See [Setting up OAuth 2.0](#) for more information.

**Application type**

- Web application
- Android [Learn more](#)
- Chrome App [Learn more](#)
- iOS [Learn more](#)
- PlayStation 4
- Other

**API APIs & Services**

## Credentials

Credentials    [OAuth consent screen](#)    Domain verification

Before your users authenticate, this consent screen will allow them to choose whether they want to grant access to their private data, as well as give them a link to your terms of service and privacy policy. This page configures the consent screen for all applications in this project.

**Verification status**  
Not published

**Application name** ?  
The name of the app asking for consent  
 👤

**Application logo** ?  
An image on the consent screen that will help users recognize your app  
 Browse

**About the consent screen**  
The consent screen tells your users who is requesting access to their data and what kind of data you're asking to access.

**OAuth Developer Verification**  
To protect you and your users, your consent screen may need to be verified by Google. Without verification, your users will see an additional page indicating that your app is not verified by Google.  
[Learn more](#)

**Verification is required if:**

- Your application type is public, and
- You add a sensitive scope

## [←](#) Create OAuth client ID

### Application type

- Web application
- Android [Learn more](#)
- Chrome App [Learn more](#)
- iOS [Learn more](#)
- PlayStation 4
- Other

### Name [?](#)

fortunateClient

### Restrictions

Enter JavaScript origins, redirect URIs, or both [Learn More](#)

Origins and redirect domains must be added to the list of Authorized Domains in the [OAuth consent settings](#).

#### Authorized JavaScript origins

For use with requests from a browser. This is the origin URI of the client application. It can't contain a wildcard (`https://*.example.com`) or a path (`https://example.com/subdir`). If you're using a nonstandard port, you must include it in the origin URI.

http://localhost:8080



https://www.example.com

Type in the domain and press Enter to add it

#### Authorized redirect URIs

For use with requests from a web server. This is the path in your application that users are redirected to after they have authenticated with Google. The path will be appended with the authorization code for access. Must have a protocol. Cannot contain URL fragments or relative paths. Cannot be a public IP address.

http://localhost:8080/login



http://localhost:8080/fortunes



## Credentials

Credentials

Create credential

Create credential

OAuth 2.0 client

Name

fortunateC

### OAuth client

The client ID and secret can always be accessed from Credentials in APIs & Services

- i OAuth is limited to 100 sensitive scope logins until the OAuth consent screen is published. This may require a verification process that can take several days.

Here is your client ID

955185429799-v93lonojr0pusceftciiqeeqc3tlmrbd.apps.googleusercontent.co

Here is your client secret

6DYelEPJj7Qx\_RWUxi6lt\_WW

OK



```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-security</artifactId>
    <version>2.0.0.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-oauth2</artifactId>
    <version>2.0.0.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>
```

```
security:  
  oauth2:  
    client:  
      clientId: <wygenerowane-id>  
      clientSecret: <wygenerowany-secret>  
      accessTokenUri: https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v3/token  
      userAuthorizationUri: https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth  
      clientAuthenticationScheme: form  
      scope: profile  
    resource:  
      userInfoUri: https://www.googleapis.com/userinfo/v2/me  
      preferTokenInfo: false
```

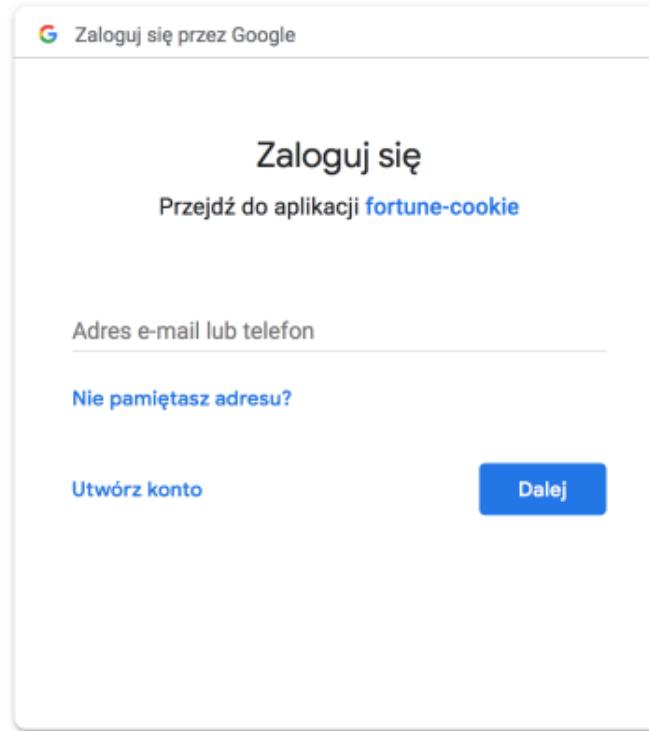
The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a project structure on the left and a code editor on the right.

**Project Structure:**

- fortune-cookie-service (~/IdeaProjects/spring/spring)
- .mvn
- src
  - main
    - java
      - workshop
        - sc
          - fortunecookieservice
            - controller
            - feign
  - resources
  - test
  - target
  - .gitignore
  - mvnw
  - mvnw.cmd
  - pom.xml

**Code Editor (FortuneCookieServiceApplication.java):**

```
1 package workshop.sc.fortunecookieservice;
2
3 import ...
4
5 @SpringBootApplication
6 @EnableDiscoveryClient
7 @EnableFeignClients
8 @EnableCircuitBreaker
9 @EnableOAuth2SSO
10 @EntityScan("workshop.sc.model")
11 public class FortuneCookieServiceApplication {
12
13     public static void main(String[] args) { Sp
14 }
```



PROJEKT STARTOWY : CLOUD\_BUS\_START

ROZWIĄZANIE : CLOUD\_BUS\_END

PRZYGOTOWANIE

KONFIGURACJA

TEST

ZAINSTALUJ RABBITMQ  
[HTTPS://WWW.RABBITMQ.COM/](https://www.rabbitmq.com/)

[HTTPS://WWW.JAVAINUSE.COM/MISC/RABBITMQ-  
HELLO-WORLD](https://www.javainuse.com/misc/rabbitmq-hello-world)

ZAPONAJ SIĘ Z PROJEKTEM  
ROZRYSUJ NA KARTCE ANALOGICZNIE JAK FORTUNE  
MOŻNA DOPISAC PORTY / URL ETC.

The screenshot shows a Java IDE interface with several tabs open across different panes:

- Project** pane:
  - limit-service**: Contains .mvn, src (with main and java), and resources.
  - bootstrap.properties**: Shows configuration properties including `spring.application.name=limit-service`, `spring.profiles.active=dev`, `spring.cloud.config.uri=http://localhost:8888`, and `management.endpoints.web.exposure.include=*`.
  - pom.xml**: The Maven configuration file for the service.
- SpringCloudConfigServer** project:
  - bootstrap.properties**: Similar configuration to the limit-service, defining dependencies for Spring Boot Actuator and Spring Cloud Bus.
  - pom.xml**: The Maven configuration file for the config server.
- SpringCloudConfigServerApplication.java**: The main application class for the config server, annotated with `@SpringBootApplication` and `@EnableConfigServer`.



# TEST

URUCHOMIENIE

TEST  
W  
PRZEGŁĄDARCE



SPRING-CLOUD-CONFIG-SERVER  
LIMIT-SERVICE

MINIMUM 2 INSTANCJE  
1 PROFIL  
RÓŻNE PORTY

`http://localhost:8080[8081]/limits`

zmień plik konfiguracyjny dla profilu

zrestartuj serwer konfiguracyjny

odśwież obie instancje jednym komunikatem

wybierz dowolnąinstancję (tylko jedna!)

`localhost:[port-instancji]/actuator/bus-refresh`

sprawdź czy zaszła zmiana na obu instancjach

projekt startowy : API\_GATEWAY\_START  
rozwiążanie : API\_GATEWAY\_END

ZUUL

TEST

REFACTOR  
CS

nowy projekt - server zuul  
spring-cloud-starter-netflix-eureka-client  
spring-cloud-starter-netflix-zuul

OPIS

@

.PROPERTIES

ZUUL FILTER

NOWY PROJEKT - SERVER ZUUL

SPRING-CLOUD-STARTER-NETFLIX-EUREKA-CLIENT

SPRING-CLOUD-STARTER-NETFLIX-ZUUL

W KLASIE GŁÓWNEJ

@ENABLEZUULPROXY

APPLICATION.PROPERTIES

EUREKA.CLIENT.SERVICE.URL.DEFAULT-ZONE=HTTP://LOCALHOST:8761

SERVER.PORT=8765

@COMPONENT ROZSZERZAJĄCY ZUUL FILTER

W METODZIE RUN ZAIMPLEMENTUJ LOGOWANIE URI REQUESTU

SHOULDFILTER ZWRACA TRUE

FILTERTYPE ZWRACA "PRE"

The screenshot shows a Java project structure in the left panel and the corresponding code in the right panel.

**Project Structure:**

- gateway-server (~/Desktop/untitled folder/spring)
- .mvn
- src
  - main
    - java
      - workshop
        - sc
          - apigateway
          - gateway
          - filters

**Code Editor (GatewayServerApplication.java):**

```
1 package workshop.sc.apigateway.gateway;
2
3 import ...
4
5
6
7 @SpringBootApplication
8 @EnableZuulProxy
9 public class GatewayServerApplication {
10
11     public static void main(String[] args)
12 }
13
14
15
```

The code editor has a blue bar at the top with the title "GatewayServerApplication". Below the code editor, there is a sidebar with the following items:
  - resources
  - test
  - .gitignore
  - mvnw
  - mvnw.cmd
  - pom.xml

The screenshot shows a Java Spring Boot project structure in a code editor. The project is named "gateway-server" and is located at "/Desktop/untitled folder/spring.". The structure includes a ".mvn" folder, a "src" folder containing "main" and "resources" subfolders. The "main/java" folder contains a "workshop" package with "sc", "apigateway", "gateway", and "filters" sub-packages, and a "GatewayServerApplication" class. The "resources" folder contains "application.properties", ".gitignore", "mvnw", "mvnw.cmd", and "pom.xml". The "application.properties" file is open in the editor, showing the following configuration:

```
1 spring.application.name=gateway-server
2 server.port=8765
3 eureka.client.service.url.default-zone=http://localhost:8761
```

```
@Component
public class LoggingFilter extends ZuulFilter {
    Logger log = Logger.getLogger(LoggingFilter.class.getName());

    @Override
    public String filterType() { return "pre"; // "post", "error" }

    @Override
    public int filterOrder() { return 1; }

    @Override
    public boolean shouldFilter() { return true; }

    @Override
    public Object run() throws ZuulException {
        HttpServletRequest request = RequestContext.getCurrentContext().getRequest();
        log.info(String.format("Zuul request log, URI: %s", request.getRequestURI()));
        return null;
    }
}
```

uruchamiamy  
naming server, exchange i conversion

request przez gateway - 'maska'

`http://localhost:8765/<app-name>/<url>`

przykład

`http://localhost:8000/currency-exchange/from/EUR/to/PLN`

`http://localhost:8765/exchange-service/currency-exchange/from/  
EUR/to/PLN`

```
//@FeignClient(name="exchange-service")
>@FeignClient(name = "gateway-server")
>@RibbonClient(name="exchange-service")
public interface CurrencyExchangeServiceFeign {

    //    @GetMapping("/currency-exchange/from/{from}/to/{to}")
    @GetMapping("/exchange-service/currency-exchange/from/{from}/to/{to}")
    CurrencyConversionBean exchangeRate(@PathVariable("from") String from,
                                         @PathVariable("to") String to);
}
```



WProwadzenie



KONTENER

OBRAZ

SIEĆ

DOCKERFILE

DOCKER-COMPOSE

# WProwadzenie

DLACZEGO

EDYCJE

KONTENER  
VS  
VM

KONTENER  
VS  
OBRAZ

UŁATWIA / PRZYSPIESZA CYKL WYTWARZANIA

MOŻLIWOŚĆ SZYBKIEGO URUCHAMIANIA PROGRAMU W  
RÓŻNYCH ŚRODOWISKACH

UŁATWIA DEVELOP. / TEST / DEPLOY W ROZPROSZONYCH APP.

W SKRÓCIE: ZWIĘKSZA WYDAJNOŚĆ

LINUX VS MAC/WIN VS CHMURA(AWS/AZURE/GOOGLE)

CE (DARMOWA) VS EE (PŁATNA, SUPPORT, EXTRAS)

EDGE(BETA, MIESIĄC) VS STABLE(KWARTAŁ)

KONTENERY TO NIE MINI-VM  
TO PROCESY  
O OGRANICZONYM DOSTĘPIE DO  
ZASOBÓW (PLIKI, SIEĆ, URZĄDZENIA,  
INNE PROCESY)

OBRAZ TO APLIKACJA, KTÓRĄ CHCEMY URUCHOMIĆ

KONTENER TO URUCHOMIONY PROCES – INSTANCJA TEGO OBRAZU

MOŻESZ MIEĆ WIELE KONTENERÓW URUCHOMIONYCH Z TEGO SAMEGO OBRAZU

GŁÓWNE REPO OBRAZÓW DLA DOCKER'A: DOCKER HUB

INSTALACJA, SPRAWDZENIE WERSJI DOCKER'A

UTWORZENIE KONTENERA Z OBRAZU

POZNANIE PODSTAWOWYCH KOMENDY DOCKER'A:  
(RUN, START, STOP, PS, LOGS, RM)

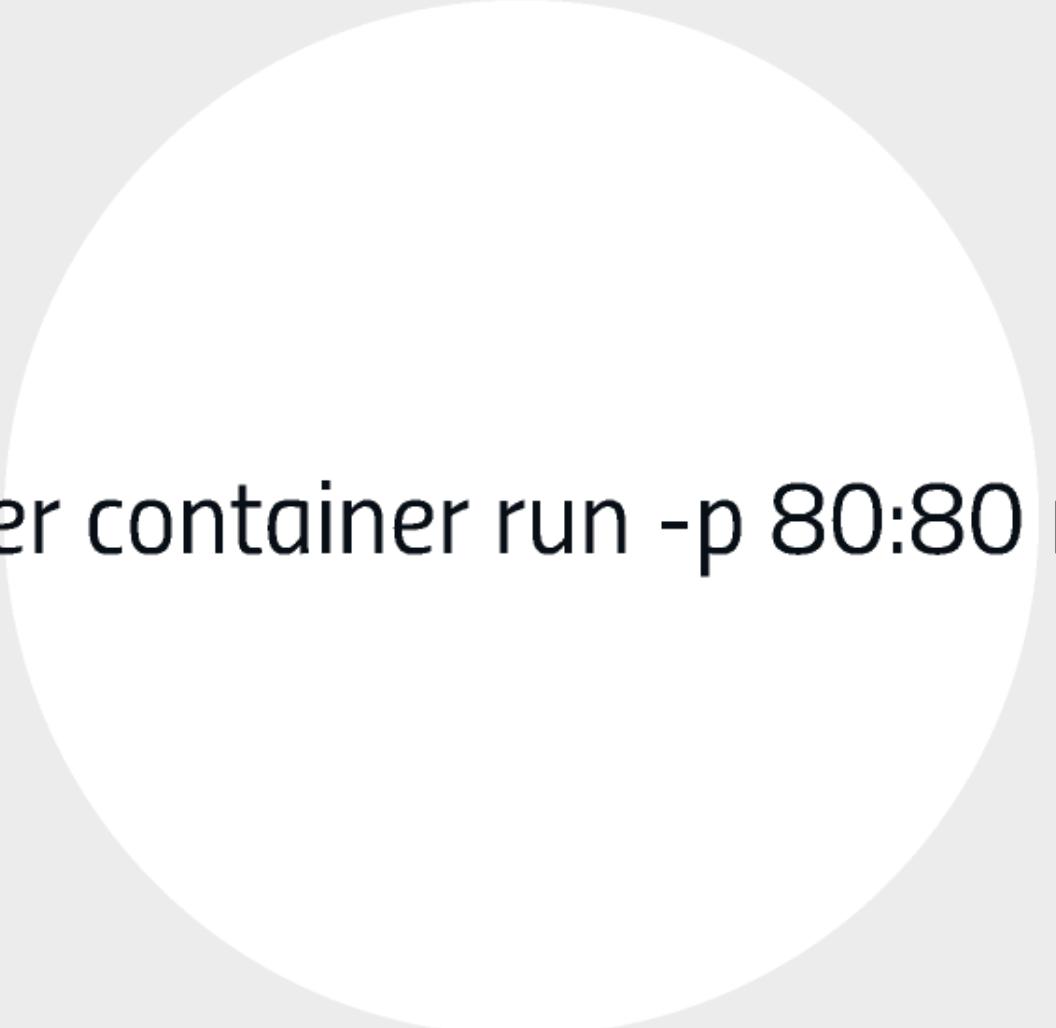
RUN

RUN  
VS  
START

-P 8888:80



#



```
docker container run -p 80:80 nginx
```



CO SIĘ  
WYDARZYŁO?

DOCKER:

WYSZUKAŁ OBRAZ W LOKALNYM BUFORZE

NIE ZNALAZŁ, ZAŁADOWAŁ Z DOCKER HUB NAJNOWSZY

UTWORZYŁ NOWY KONTENER NA PODSTAWIE OBRAZU

PRZYPISAŁ WIRTUALNE IP W PRYWATNEJ, WEWNĘTRZNEJ SIECI

OTWORZYŁ PORT 80 NA HOŚCIE I PRZEKIEROWAŁ NA 80 KONTENERA

URUCHOMIŁ KONTENER KORZYSTAJĄC Z CMD W DOCKERFILE OBRAZU

RUN TWORZY NOWY KONTENER

START URUCHAMIA ISTNIEJĄCY

STOP ZATRZYMUJE

JEŚLI UŻYWAMY ID KONTENERA Z KOMENDĄ (RUN, START ETC.)  
ZAZWYCZAJ WYSTARCZĄ PIERWSZE 3 ZNAKI

1 KONTENER -> 1 PORT NA GOŚCIE

-P 8888:80

DOCKER CONTAINER TOP - PROCESY W KONTENERZE  
NA WIN / MAC ZACHOWUJE SIĘ INACZEJ NIŻ NA LINUX

DOCKER CONTAINER INSPECT - SZCZEGÓŁY KONFIGURACJI

DOCKER CONTAINER STATS - CPU, MEM ETC.

I

II

III

ROZWIĄZANIE

I ZAPRZYJAŹNIENIE SIĘ Z DOKUMENTACJĄ

II UTWORZENIE 3 KONTENERÓW

III TEST I USUNIĘCIE KONTENERÓW



ZAPRZYJAŃNIJ SIĘ Z --HELP I DOCS.DOCKER.COM :)

wyświetl listę kontenerów (ps / ls [-a] )

do wystartowania 3 kontenery : nginx, httpd, mysql

każdy z nich w tle (-d)

każdy z nich z nadpisana nazwą (--name)

porty dla serwerów: nginx 80:80, httpd 8080:80 ,mysql 3306:3306

dla mysql'a przekaż parametr:

MYSQL\_RANDOM\_ROOT\_PASSWORD=yes (--env)

WYSWIETL LISTĘ KONTENERÓW

SPRAWDŹ W LOGACH MYSQL GENERATED ROOT PASSWORD

USUŃ UTWORZONE KONTENERY

WYSWIETL LISTĘ KONTENERÓW

I

I UTWORZENIE 3 KONTENERÓW

II

II LOGI W MYSQL

III

III USUNIĘCIE KONTENERÓW

docker container ls (-a)

docker container run -d -p 80:80 --name the\_nginx nginx

docker container run -d -p 8080:80 \  
--name the\_httpd httpd

docker container run --name the\_mysql -d -p 3306:3306  
--env MYSQL\_RANDOM\_ROOT\_PASSWORD=yes mysql

docker container ls (-a)

```
docker container logs ID_KONTENERA 2>/dev/null \  
grep "GENERATED ROOT PASSWORD"
```

lub docker logs ID\_KONTENERA i wyszukać w  
wyświetlonym logu

```
docker stop the_nginx the_httpd the_mysql  
# jeśli bez stop, przy rm flaga -f
```

```
docker rm the_nginx the_httpd the_mysql
```

```
# poniżej niebezpieczna alternatywa - wszystkie!  
docker rm -f $(docker ps -aq)
```

```
docker container ls (-a)
```

`docker container run -it ubuntu bash`

`docker container exec -it <id> bash`

`docker container attach <id>`

`# exit vs Ctrl + PQ`



2 kontenery z dystrybucjami linux: ubuntu i centos

instalacja curl w kontenerze i sprawdzenie jego wersji

ubuntu: apt-get update && apt-get install curl

centos: yum update curl

ROZWIĄZANIE

przy uruchomieniu użyj opcji --rm (auto-sprzątanie)

```
docker container run -it --rm ubuntu
```

```
#apt-get update && apt-get install curl  
#curl —version  
#exit
```

```
docker container run -it --rm centos  
#yum update curl  
#curl —version  
#exit
```

docker image<polecenie> ?

ls

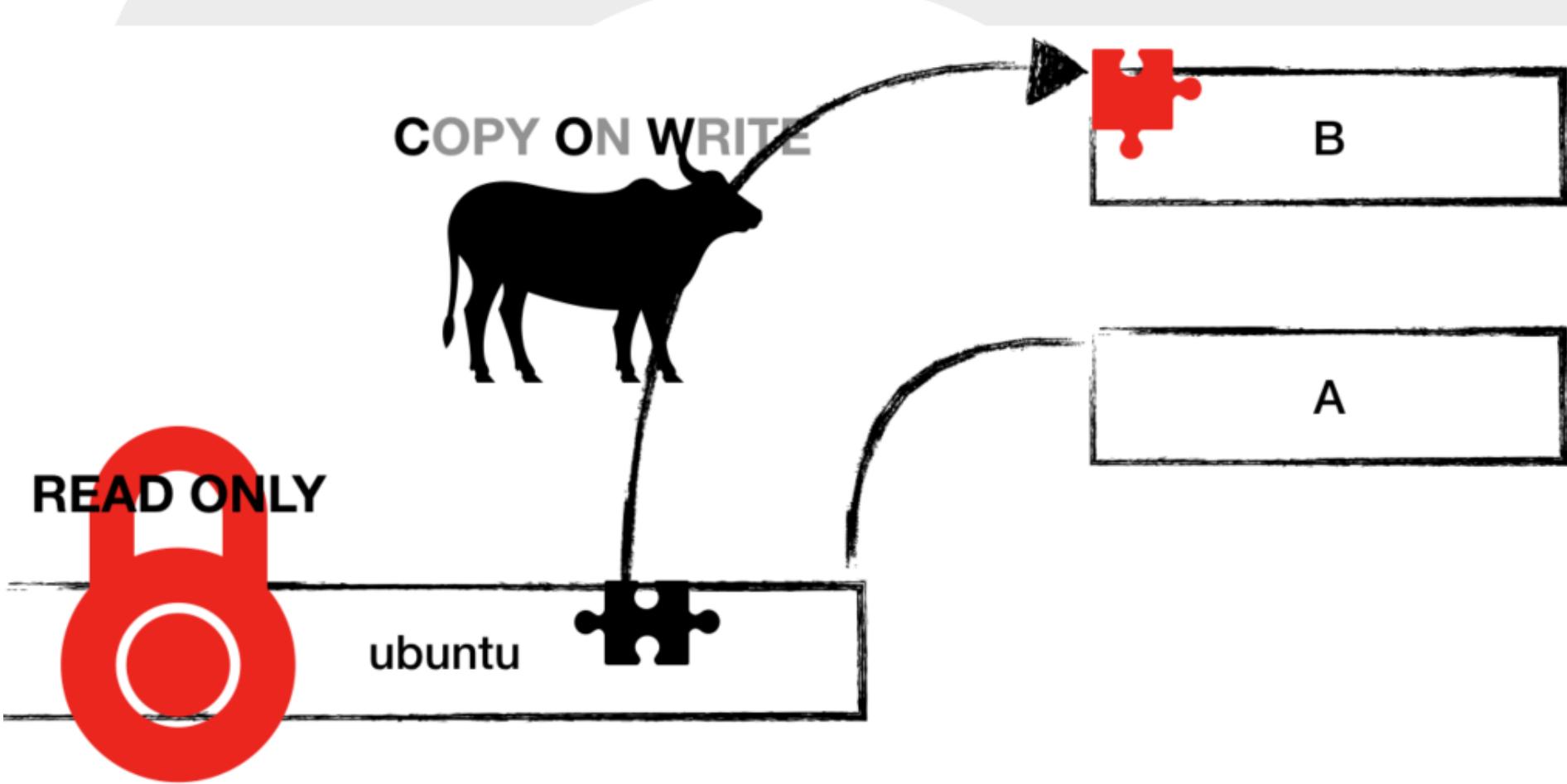
history <image>

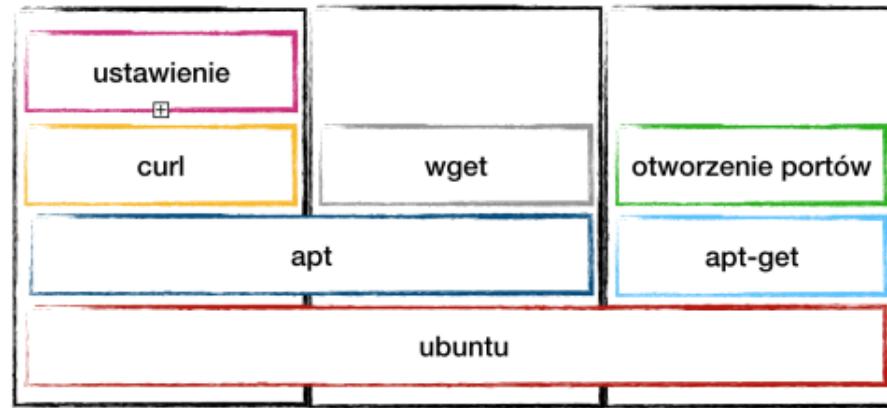
inspect <obraz>

build [-f custom-name]

KANAPKA

KROWA





OBRAZ TO  
'BINARKI' APLIKACJI I POTRZEBNE ZALEŻNOŚCI  
ORAZ METADANE JAK JE RUCHAMIAĆ

OBRAZ NIE JEST KOMPLETNYM OS'EM !

docker network <polecenie>  
    ls  
    inspect --format '{{.NetworkSettings}}'  
    create --driver  
        connect  
        disconnect

OPIS

DNS

DIAGRAM



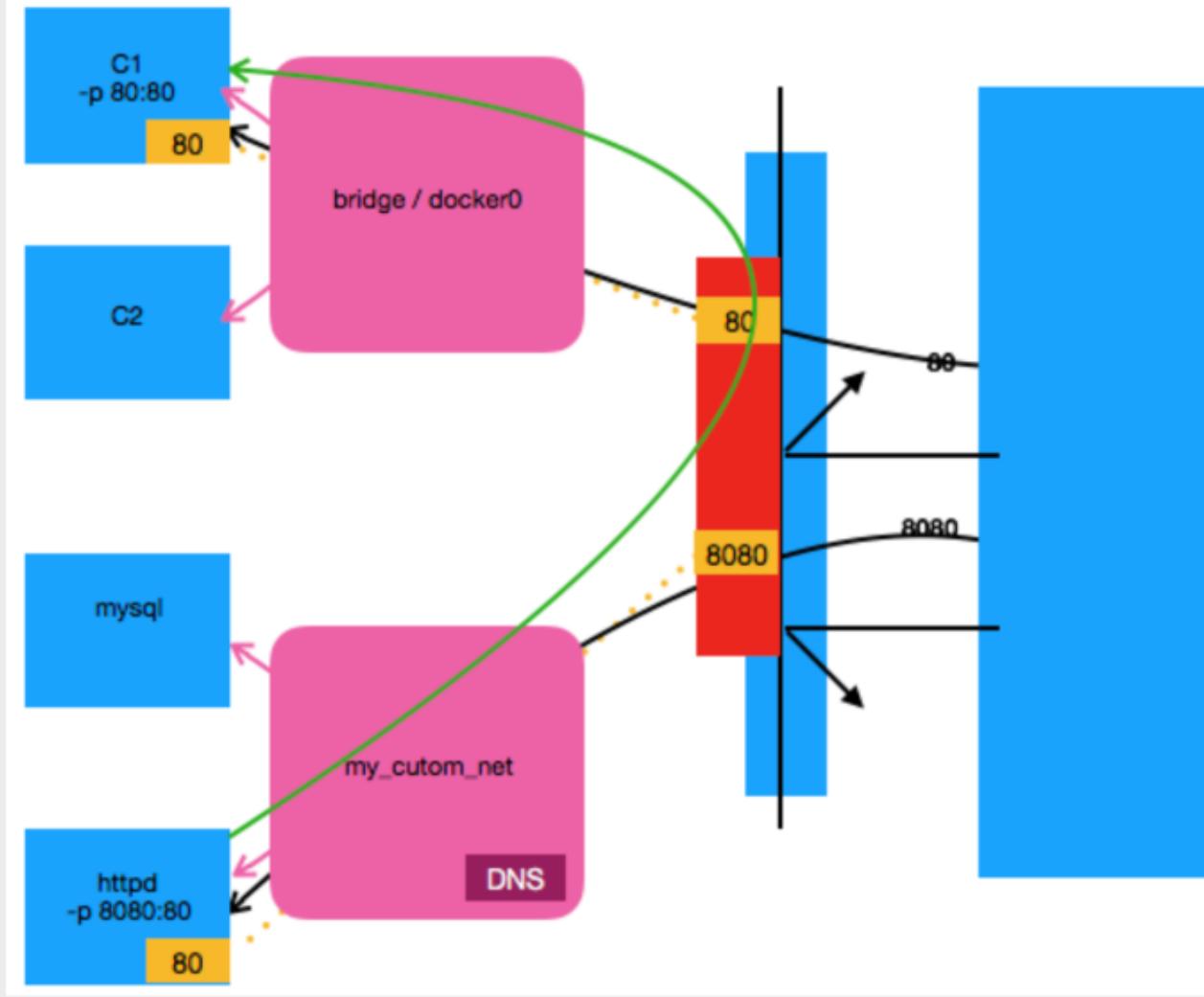
KAŻDY KONTENER PODŁĄCZANY DO WIRTUALNEJ SIECI  
W RAMACH PRYWATNEJ SIECI K. MOGĄ KOMUNIKOWAĆ SIĘ BEZPOŚREDNIO (BEZ WYSTAWIANIA PORTÓW)  
MOŻNA ZMIENIĆ ZACHOWANIE ZE STEROWNIKA BRIDGE (DOMYŚLNY) NA  
HOST, OVERLAY, MACVLAN, NONE, LUB 3RD-PARTY PLUGIN

DOCKER MA WBUDOWANY SERVER DNS

UTWORZONA, WŁASNA SIEĆ: AUTOMATIC DNS RESOLUTION, DLA KONTENERÓW W TEJ SIECI

W DOMYŚLNEJ SIECI (BRIDGE) NIE MA DNS'A (MOŻNA UŻYĆ --LINK, ALE LEPSZA WŁASNA SIEĆ)

DOMYŚLNA NAZWA - NAZWA KONTENERA (MOŻNA UŻYĆ ALIAS)



I

II

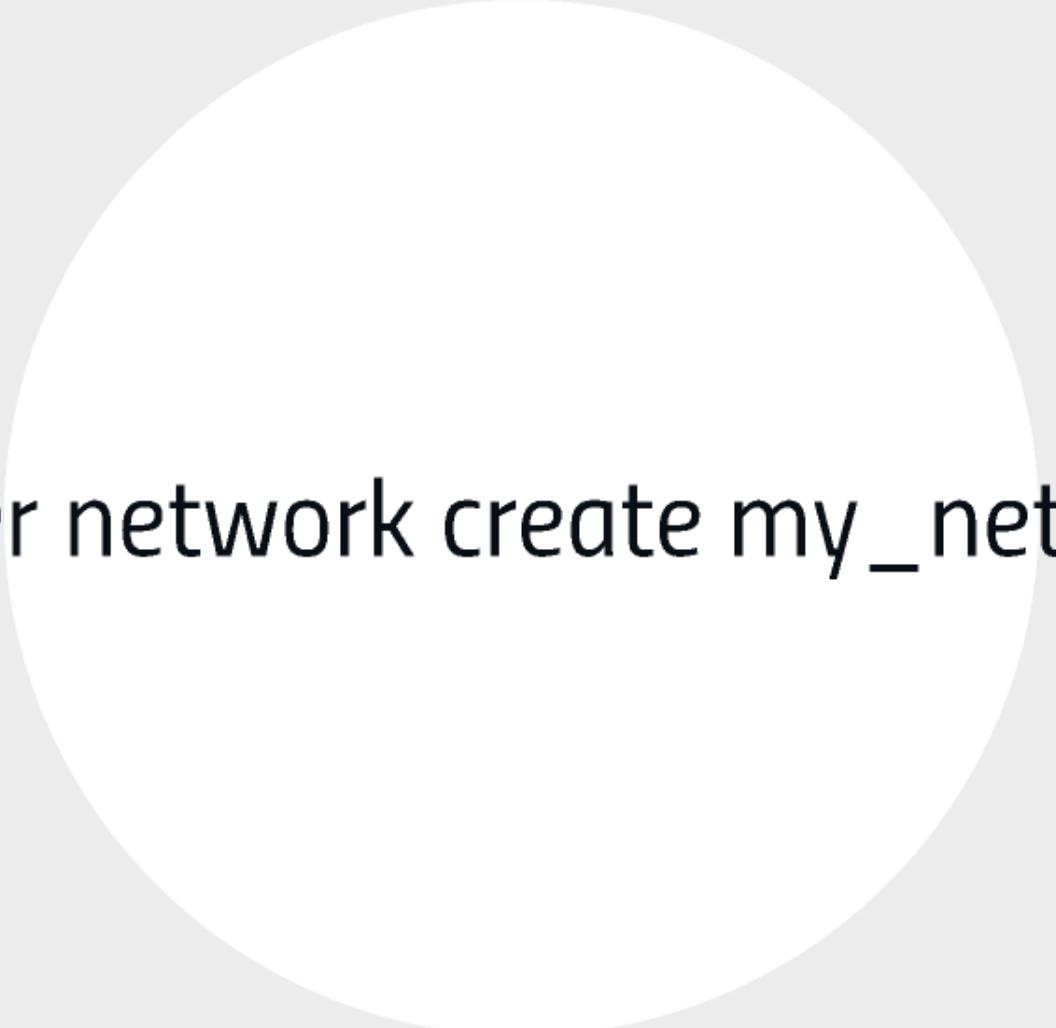
III

I UTWÓRZ WŁASNA SIEĆ

II WYSTARTUJ 2 KONTENERY:  
NGINX:ALPINE (DETACHED)

III PRZETESTUJ:

(UŻYJ EXEC) PING Z JEDNEGO K. DO DRUGIEGO,  
UŻYWAJĄC DOMYSŁNEGO DNS'A



```
docker network create my_network
```

```
docker container run --name alpine1 -d --network=my_network nginx:alpine  
docker container run --name alpine2 -d --network=my_network nginx:alpine
```

```
docker network inspect my_network
```

```
docker container exec -it alpine1 ping alpine2
```

FROM - ZAZWYCZAJ Z PARENT IMAGE, MOŻNA OD 0 (SCRATCH)

ENV - ZMIENNE SYSTEMOWA

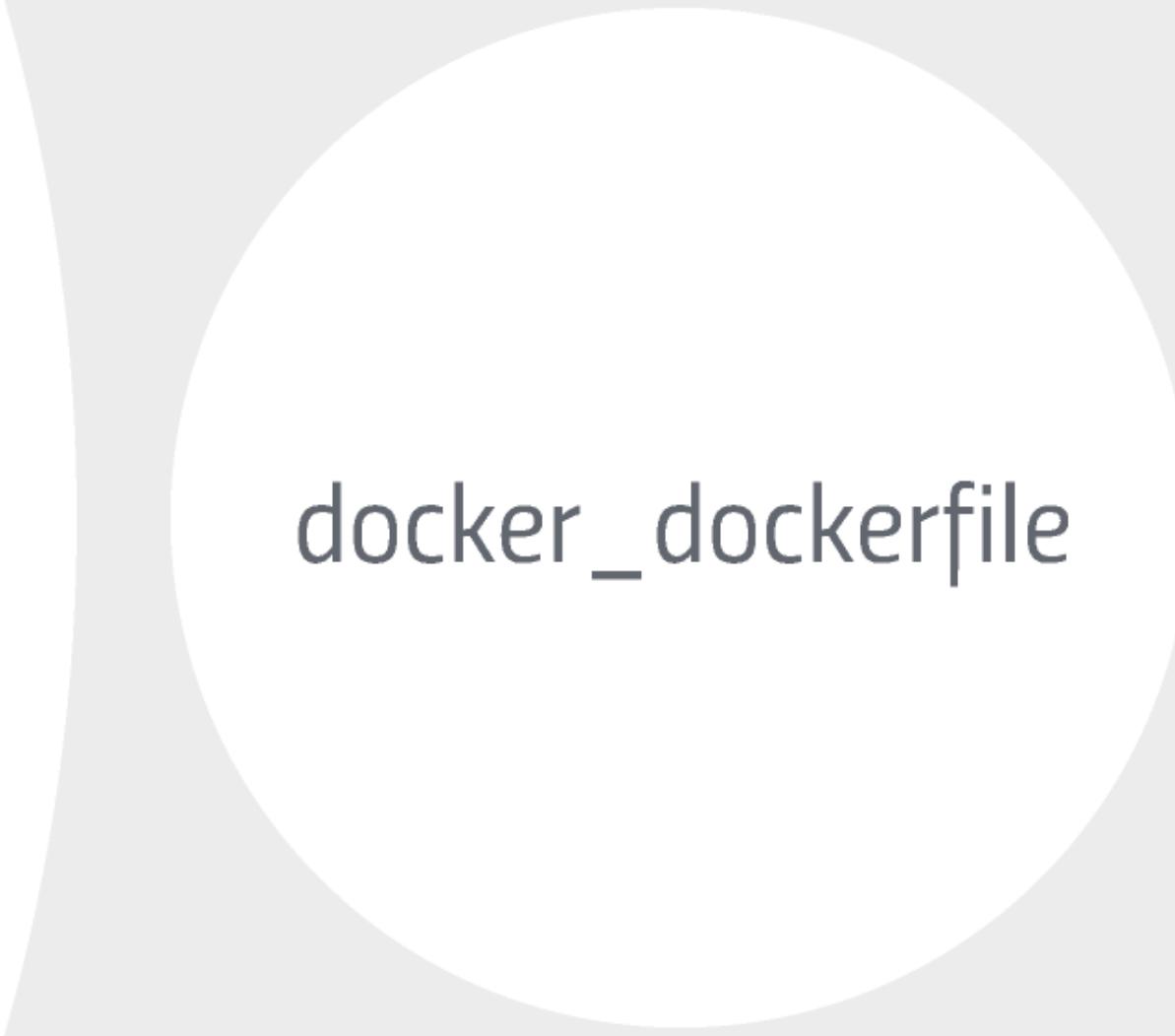
RUN - KOMENDY URUCHAMIANE PODCZAS BUDOWANIA KONTENERA



EXPOSE - WYSTAWIENIE PORTÓW

FLAGA -P PODCZAS DOCKER RUN LUB  
PORTS W DOCKER-COMPOSE

CMD - ZDEFINIOWANIE, CO BĘDZIE ODPALONE PRZY URUCHOMIENIU KONTENERA



docker\_dockerfile

KONFIGURACJA ZALEŻNOŚCI POMIĘDZY KONTENERAMI

ZAPISANIE KONFIGURACJI W JEDNYM PLIKU

'ONE-LINER' DLA POSTAWIENIA ROZPROSZONEGO ŚROD.

NA PRODUKCJI - DOCKER SWARM, KUBERNETES ETC.

SWARM VS KUBERNETES

[HTTPS://PLATFORM9.COM/BLOG/KUBERNETES-DOCKER-SWARM-COMPARED/](https://platform9.com/blog/kubernetes-docker-swarm-compared/)



PLIK KONFIGURACYJNY DOCKER-COMPOSE.YML

OPCJE DLA KONTENERÓW, SIECI, ITD.

*docker-compose.yml*

CLI DOCKER-COMPOSE

NARZĘDZIE DLA AUTOMATYZACJI, UŻYWA PLIKU CONFIG.

*docker-compose CLI*

format YAML, pierwsza linia to wersja pliku

1, 2, 2.1, 3, 3.1

wyższa wersja daje więcej opcji

domyślna v1 - rekomendowana: >= v2

lokalnie z docker-compose(test / dev)

używany z docker produkcyjnie

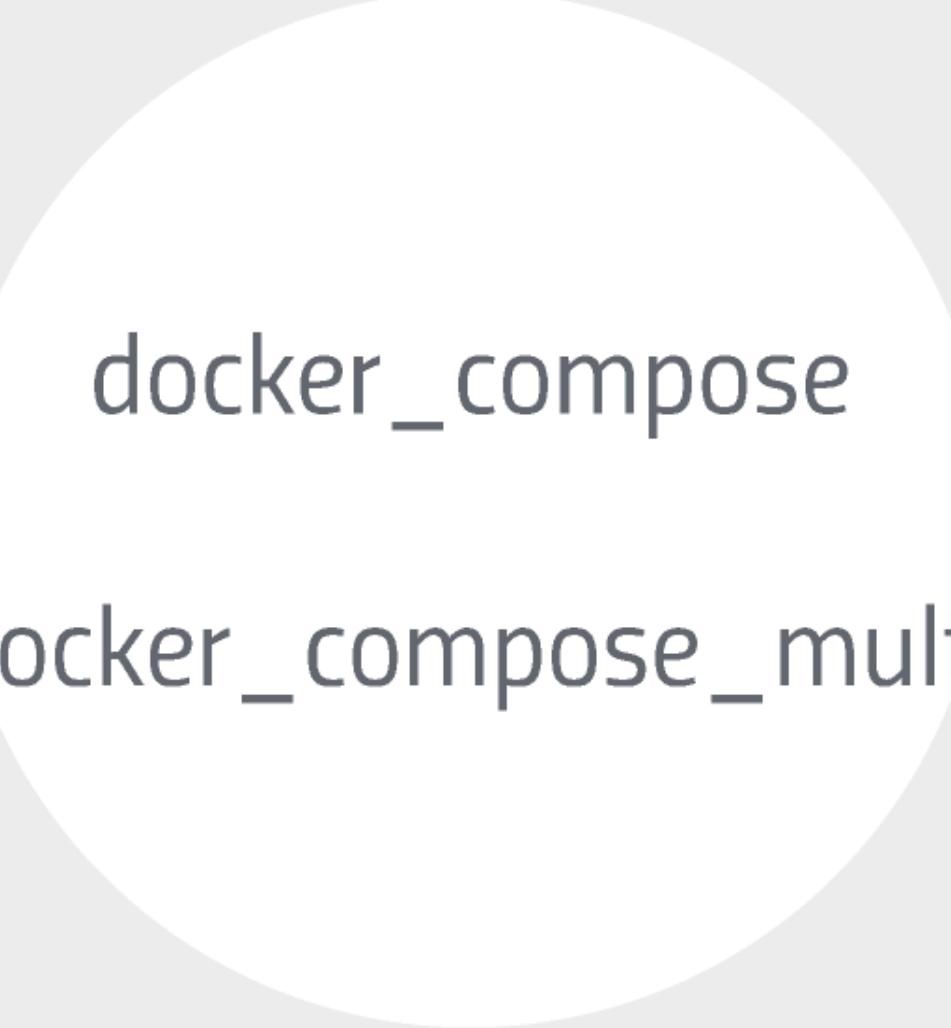
od v1.13, ze Swarm

docker-compose.yml domyślna

własna: docker-compose -f

DO LOKALNEJ PRACY  
DOCKER-COMPOSE UP # START  
DOCKER-COMPOSE DOWN # CLEAN UP

ZAPOZNANIE NOWEJ OSOBY Z PROJEKTEM:  
GIT CLONE GITHUB.COM/REPO/PROJEKTU  
DOCKER-COMPOSE UP



docker\_compose

docker\_compose\_multi

# TWORZENIE MIKROSERWISÓW Z WYKORZYSTANIEM SPRING CLOUD I DOCKER