



# SERVICE BASED ARCHITECTURES

ACIT3855 – WINTER 2024



# AGENDA

- Quick Review
- Quiz I
- Microservices – Fowler
- Our Sample Application and First Service
  - Edge Service
  - Connexion
  - JSON, File I/O
  - Testing with PostMan and jMeter
- Lab 2
  - Edge Service

# MARTIN FOWLER – SOFTWARE ARCHITECT AT THOUGHTWORKS

In short, the microservice architectural style is an approach to 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. These services are **built around business capabilities** and **independently deployable** by fully automated deployment machinery. There is a **bare minimum of centralized management** of these services, which may be written in different programming languages and use different data storage technologies.

-- James Lewis and Martin Fowler (2014)

# MARTIN FOWLER – SOFTWARE ARCHITECT AT THOUGHTWORKS

## Microservices provide benefits...

- Strong Module Boundaries: Microservices reinforce modular structure, which is particularly important for larger teams.
- Independent Deployment: Simple services are easier to deploy, and since they are autonomous, are less likely to cause system failures when they go wrong.
- Technology Diversity: With microservices you can mix multiple languages, development frameworks and data-storage technologies.

# MARTIN FOWLER – SOFTWARE ARCHITECT AT THOUGHTWORKS

## ...but come with costs

- Distribution: Distributed systems are harder to program, since remote calls are slow and are always at risk of failure.
- Eventual Consistency: Maintaining strong consistency is extremely difficult for a distributed system, which means everyone has to manage eventual consistency.
- Operational Complexity: You need a mature operations team to manage lots of services, which are being redeployed regularly.

# OPENAPI AND CONNEXION

- Let's review the sample OpenAPI Specification and Connexion Application from the reading

# QUIZ I

- Quiz is on the Learning Hub
- Open book
- You have ~15 minutes to complete it

# COURSE SCHEDULE

Week	Topics	Notes
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Services Based Architecture Overview</li><li>RESTful APIs Review</li></ul>	Lab 1
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Microservices Overview</li><li>Edge Service</li></ul>	Lab 2, Quiz 1
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Database Per Service</li><li>Storage Service (SQLite)</li></ul>	Lab 3, Quiz 2
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Logging, Debugging and Configuration</li><li>Storage Service (MySQL)</li></ul>	Lab 4, Quiz 3
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>RESTful API Specification (OpenAPI)</li><li>Processing Service</li></ul>	Lab 5, Quiz 4
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Synchronous vs Asynchronous Communication</li><li>Message Broker Setup, Messaging and Event Sourcing</li></ul>	Lab 6, Quiz 5, Assignment 1 Due
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Deployment - Containerization of Services</li></ul> <i>Note: At home lab for Monday Set</i>	Lab 7, Quiz 6 (Sets A and B)
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Midterm Week</li></ul>	Midterm Review Quiz
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Dashboard UI and CORS</li></ul>	Lab 8, Quiz 6 (Set C), Quiz 7
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Spring Break</li></ul>	No Class
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Issues and Technical Debt</li></ul>	Lab 9, Quiz 8
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Deployment – Centralized Configuration and Logging</li></ul>	Lab 10, Quiz 9
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Deployment – Load Balancing and Scaling</li></ul> <i>Note: At home lab for Monday Set</i>	Lab 11, Quiz 10 (Sets A and B)
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Final Exam Preview</li></ul>	Quiz 10 (Set C), Assignment 2 Due
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Final Exam</li></ul>	

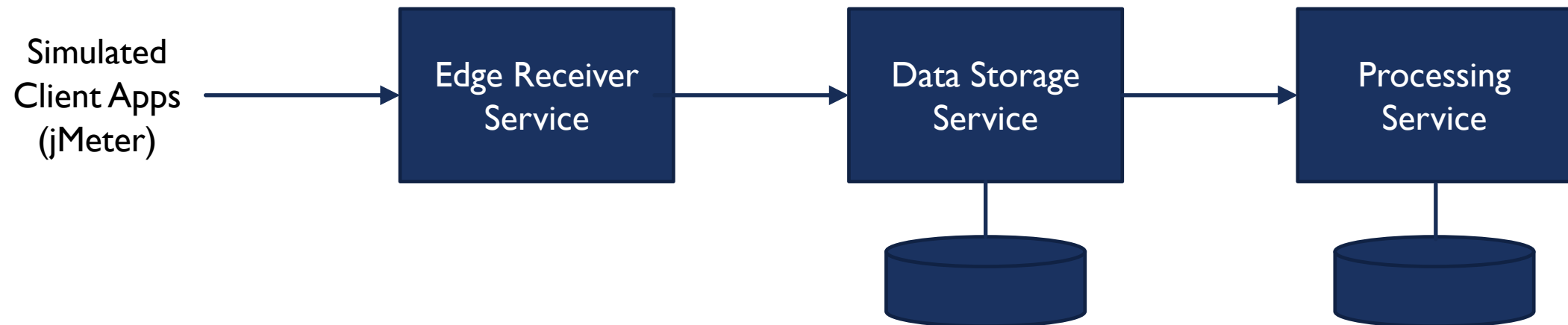


# OUR SAMPLE APPLICATION

Our sample application will have three initial services:

- Receiver Service (Lab 1 and 2)
- Storage Service (Lab 3)
- Processing Service (Lab 5)

We will also be adding logging and external configuration to our services starting in Lab 4



# EDGE SERVICE

- An **Edge Service** is one which is exposed to the public internet.
- Typically it receives requests from external applications, and routes them to the correct internal service within out application.
- An Edge Service could be implemented using a web application server, such as Nginx or Apache, acting as a reverse proxy or an API gateway
  - Reverse Proxy – We will set one of these up in ACIT 4850. A web server setup as a single endpoint for multiple web applications.
  - API Gateway – Specialized service that authenticates and routes incoming requests, and can limit incoming traffic. Usually provided by an open-source or commercial product.

We are going to build our own simple Edge Service (the Receiver Service) that receives our two Events.

# CONNEXION

- Connexion – A Python Framework
  - Built on top of Flask
  - Automatically handles HTTP requests defined in an OpenAPI specification (i.e., 3.0.0)
  - <https://connexion.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>
- Your openapi.yml file defines your endpoints.
  - You add the openapi.yml file to your Connection application
  - You create a function for each endpoint with a name matching the operationId of the endpoint
  - Connexion automatically routes incoming requests to the correct function based on the operation id and passes in the request message as a parameter
  - JSON requests are automatically converted to Python objects (i.e., lists and/or dictionaries)

# CONNEXION – UI DOCUMENTATION

localhost:8080/ui/#/

☆

## Reading API

1.0.0

OAS3

[/openapi.json](#)

This API receives reading events from medical devices

[Contact the developer](#)

Servers

devices

Operations available to medical devices

POST

/blood-pressure

reports a blood pressure reading

POST

/heart-rate

reports a heart rate reading

# REVIEW – PYTHON NAMING

- Remember our naming conventions in Python?

- Functions and Variables?

`lower_snake_case`

Examples:

`first_name, x, systolic_bp`

`get_response, report_bp_reading`

- Constant Values?

`UPPER_CASE`

Examples:

`PI`

`NUM_READINGS`

These are typically defined at the top of our Python script or module.

# REVIEW – FILE I/O AND OS.PATH.ISFILE

## Reading from a file in Python

```
file_handle = open(filename, "r")  
file_contents = file_handle.read()  
file_handle.close()
```

## Writing to a file in Python

```
file_handle = open(filename, "w")  
file_handle.write(data_to_write)  
file_handle.close()
```

## os.path.isfile

- You will get an exception if you try to read from a file that doesn't exist
- `import os.path`
- `os.path.isfile(filename)` returns True if the file exists, False otherwise

# REVIEW – FORMATTED STRING

- String Concatenation:

- `desc = first + " " + last + " has a grade of " + str(grade) + "%"`

- Formatted String Expression:

- `desc = "%s %s has a grade of %f%%" % (first, last, grade)`

- Format

- `desc = "{} {} has a grade of {}%".format(first, last, grade)`

- F-strings

- `desc = f"{first} {last} has a grade of {grade}%"`

## REVIEW – DATETIME

```
import datetime

# Create a datetime object with the current date and time
current_datetime = datetime.datetime.now()

# Create a string with the datetime in the given format
current_datetime_str = current_datetime.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
```



# REVIEW – JSON MODULE

- Python has a built-in json module
  - <https://docs.python.org/3/library/json.html>
- Serialization – Convert Python data to a JSON string
  - `json.dumps`
  - `json_str = json.dumps(python_data)`
- Deserialization – Convert a JSON string to Python data
  - `json.loads`
  - `python_data = json.loads(json_str)`

You will use this in your Lab today to “log” requests to a file

# TESTING – POSTMAN AND APACHE JMETER

## PostMan

- Should be familiar from ACIT 2515 and other classes
- Used to test RESTful API endpoints

## Apache jMeter

- Java based tool that can be used to test the functionality and performance of web applications
- It allows us to create test scenarios as a series of HTTP requests
- We can have it apply through scenarios concurrently to simulate many users (i.e., high load on the system)

# JMETER – EXAMPLE HTTP REQUEST

The screenshot displays the Apache JMeter configuration interface for an HTTP Request. On the left, a tree view shows the test plan structure, with 'HTTP Request- Blood Pressure' selected. The main panel is titled 'HTTP Request' and contains the following configuration details:

- Name:** HTTP Request- Blood Pressure
- Comments:** (Empty text area)
- Basic Tab:**
  - Web Server:**
    - Protocol [http]: http
    - Server Name or IP: localhost
    - Port Number: 8080
  - HTTP Request:**
    - Method: POST
    - Path: /reports/blood\_pressure
    - Content encoding: (Empty text area)
  - Options:**
    - ☐ Redirect Automatically
    - ☒ Follow Redirects
    - ☒ Use KeepAlive
    - ☐ Use multipart/form-data
    - ☐ Browser-compatible headers
- Body Data Tab:**
  - Parameters:** (Selected)
  - Body Data:** (Empty text area)
  - Files Upload:** (Empty text area)

The 'Parameters' tab shows a list of parameters in a table format:

No.	Parameter Name	Value
1	blood_pressure	{
2	diastolic	\${__Random(100, 180)}
3	systolic	\${__Random(160, 100)}
4	device_id	"A12345"
5	patient_id	"d290fee-6c54-4b01-90e6-d701748f0851"
6	timestamp	"2016-08-29T09:12:33.001000+00:00"

# TODAY'S TOOLS

## **RESTful API Specification:** SwaggerHub and OpenAPI

- Define a RESTful API in a yaml format (**Done in Lab I**)

## **RESTful API Implementation:** Python Connexion

- Built on top of Flask but allows integration with an OpenAPI specification

## **RESTful API Testing:** PostMan and Apache jMeter

- Postman – same as ACIT 2515
- Apache jMeter – for load testing

You will be using these in  
your Lab today.

We will go through an  
example together in a  
moment.

# DEMO – JMETER AND EDGE RECEIVER SERVICE

- Lets look at a sample stubbed out Edge Service using Connection
  - How to see the RESTful API documentation
  - File I/O
  - JSON
  - Algorithms – Fix Sized Queue
- Then we'll test it using PostMan and jMeter

# TODAY'S LAB

You will be creating your Receiver Service (i.e., Edge Service) today in Lab I based on your OpenAPI specification from last week.

- It will receive each of your two events
- It will write those events as json data to a file

You will be testing it out with PostMan and Apache jMeter

Next week you will be creating a Storage Service and integrating it with your Receiver Service