

Microsoft Cloud Workshop

Microservices architecture

Nick Ward http://linkedin.com/in/nickward13 nickward@microsoft.com



Abstract and learning objectives

Abstract

Help attendees gain a better understanding of microservices and serverless architectures. Attendees will help an online concert ticket vendor survive the first 5 minutes of crushing load by handling the client's scaling needs through microservices built on top of Service Fabric. Students will also apply smooth updates roll-back failing updates, and design a load testing implementation to optimize the architecture for handling spikes in traffic.

Learning objectives

- Implement scale and resiliency with Service Fabric
- Enable serverless solutions with Azure Functions
- Control API access with API Management
- Provide query flexibility with Cosmos DB

Step 1: Review the customer case study

Outcome

Analyze your customer needs

Timeframe

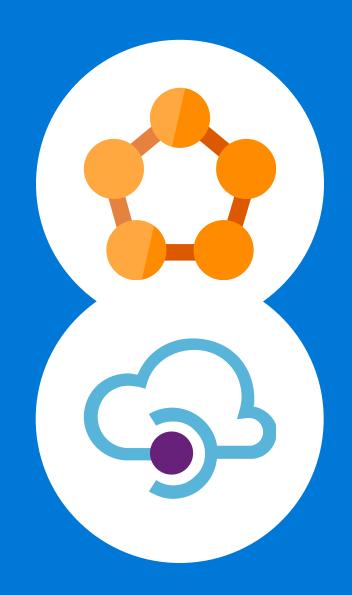
15 minutes

Customer situation

- Contoso Events is an online ticket provider experiencing consistent growth
- Has plans to further growth demand
- Wants to extend customer reach through partners
- Plans to retire and replace existing customer solution

Customer situation

- Concerned about performance, scale, and costs
- Desire a decoupled design
- Interested in microservices, Service Fabric, and serverless architectures
- Looking for strategy for exposing APIs to partners



Customer needs

• Event tickets can be orders from multiple channels

 Customers must be registered/logged in to place orders



- Admin site for order management and reports
- Ability to rapidly release new features, while reducing downtime

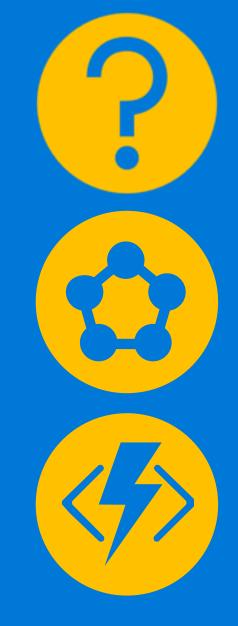
Customer needs

- Be able to handle unpredictable spikes in demand
- Improved operations management
- Migrate to Cosmos DB
- Secure API management
- Integration with third-party credit card processor



Customer objections

- Is Service Fabric the right solution?
- Which of our existing skills can be applied to microservices and Service Fabric?
- Can stateful services or actors help us with ticket ordering throughput?
- How and where can stateful services and actors help us?
- How can Azure Functions be leveraged?



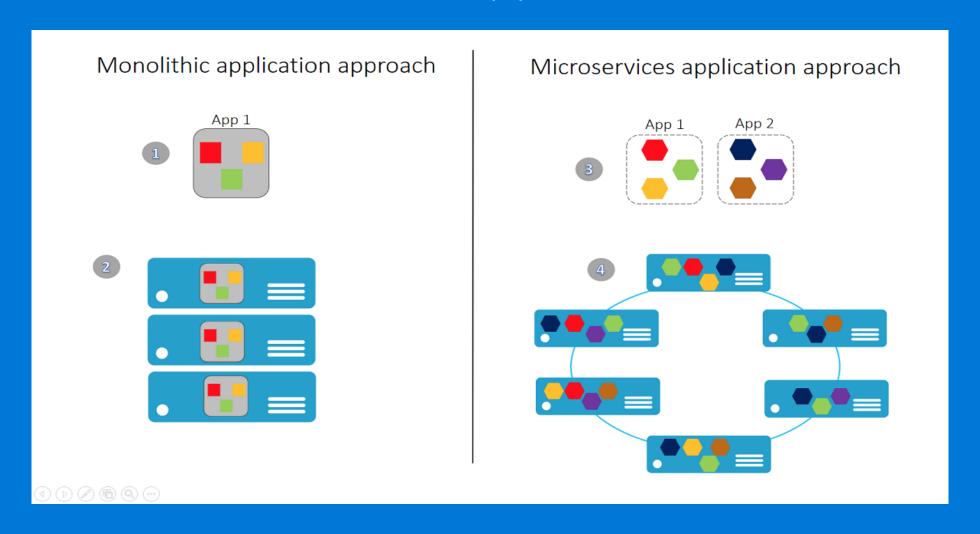
Common scenarios

Service Fabric overview



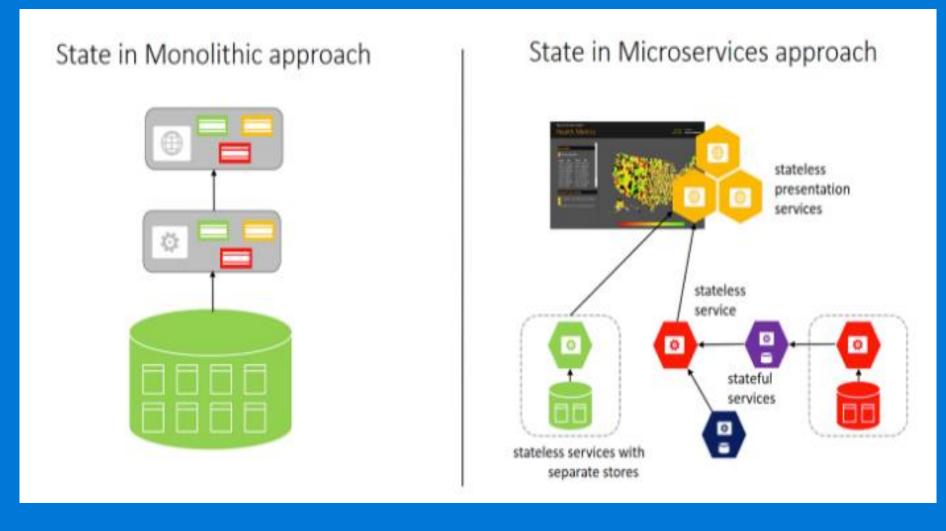
Common scenarios

Monolithic vs. Microservices approach



Common scenarios

Monolithic vs. Microservices – storage state



Step 2: Design the solution

Outcome

Design a solution and prepare to present the solution to the target customer audience in a 15-minute chalk-talk format.

Timeframe 60 minutes

Business needs (10 minutes)	Respond to questions outlined in your guide and list the answers on a flipchart.
Design (35 minutes)	Design a solution for as many of the stated requirements as time allows. Show the solution on a flipchart.
Prepare (15 minutes)	 Identify any customer needs that are not addressed with the proposed solution. Identify the benefits of your solution. Determine how you will respond to the customer's objections. Prepare for a 15-minute presentation to the customer.

Step 3: Present the solution

Outcome

Present a solution to the target customer in a 15-minute chalk-talk format

Timeframe

30 minutes (15 minutes for each team to present and receive feedback)

Directions

- Pair with another table
- One table is the Microsoft team and the other table is the customer
- The Microsoft team presents their proposed solution to the customer
- The customer asks one of the objections from the list of objections in the case study
- The Microsoft team responds to the objection
- The customer team gives feedback to the Microsoft team

Wrap-up

Outcome

Identify the preferred solution for the case study Identify solutions designed by other teams

Timeframe

15 minutes

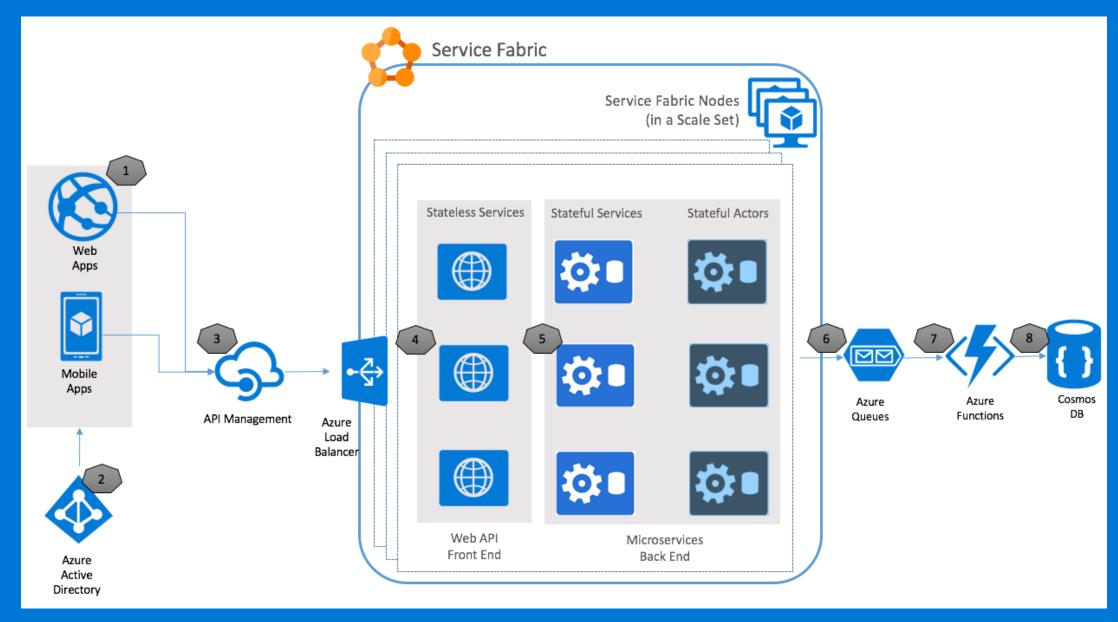
Preferred target audience

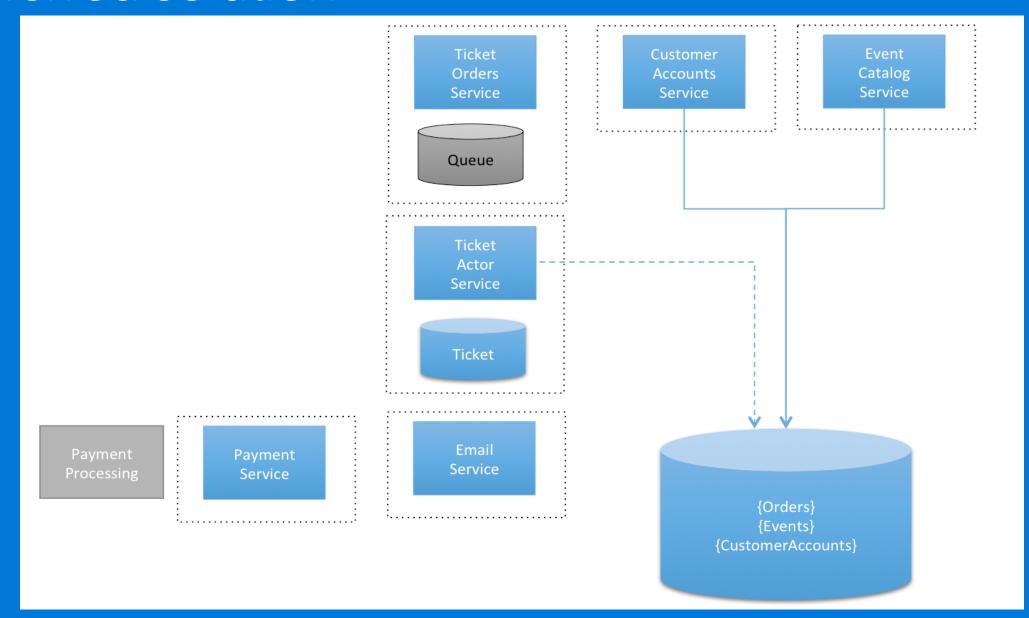
• Steve Dormer, CIO at Contoso Events

 Primary audience is business and technology decision makers

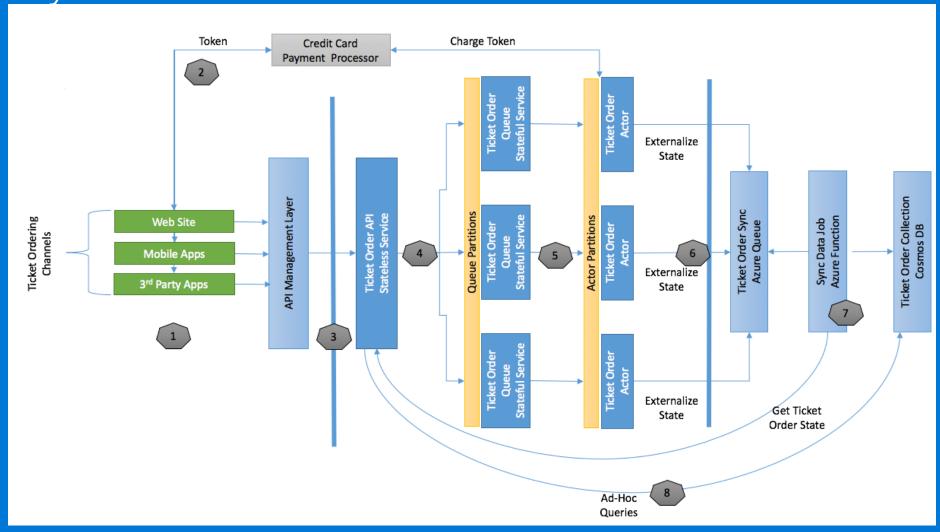
• Usually talk to key architects, developers, and Infrastructure Managers who report to the CIO, or to application sponsors or their representatives







Scalability of ticket orders



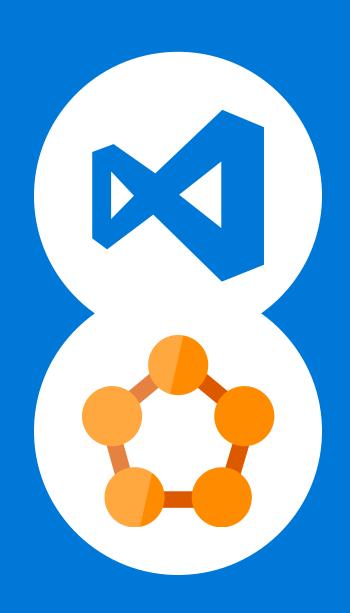
Scalability of ticket orders

- API Management used to meet demand and high-availability requirements
- Ticker Order API offloads requests to Ticket Order Queue using Service Fabric
- Ticket Order Actor handles processing
- Azure Function persists orders in Cosmos DB



Improving DevOps workflows

- Visual Studio Service Fabric solution
- Upgrade application to preserve state
- Service Fabric performance counters drive auto-scaling
- Service Fabric inherently provides HA

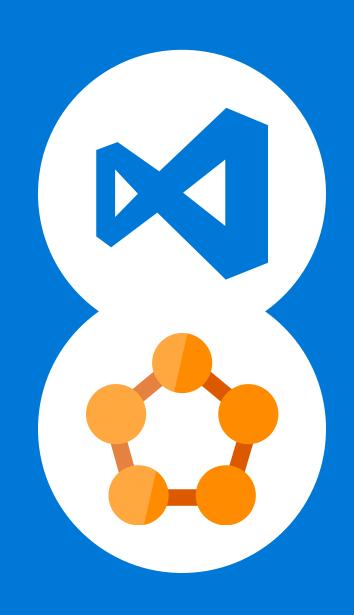


Improving DevOps workflows

 Problems and failures reported in Service Fabric health manager

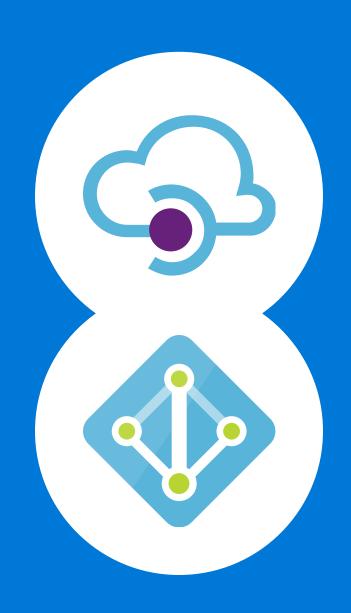
Cluster security provisioned up front

 Service Fabric updates handled by Microsoft



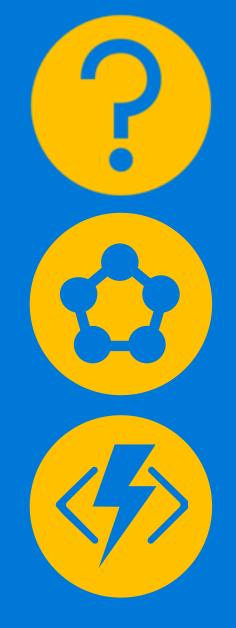
Preferred solution Controlling Access to APIs

- API publishing tools and Swagger
- Leverage API Management features
- All API consumers issued a key
- Employ Azure AD B2C for customer login



Preferred objections handling

- Is Service Fabric the right solution?
- Which of our existing skills can be applied to microservices and Service Fabric?
- Can stateful services or actors help us with ticket ordering throughput?
- How and where can stateful services and actors help us?
- How can Azure Functions be leveraged?



Customer quote

"With Service Fabric we are able to move to microservices architecture without the DevOps headache. Service Fabric provides so much to support deployment, compute utilization, health monitoring and recovery — we could leverage the same team while increasing the size of our solution and feature set!"

—Steve Dormer, CIO at Contoso Events

