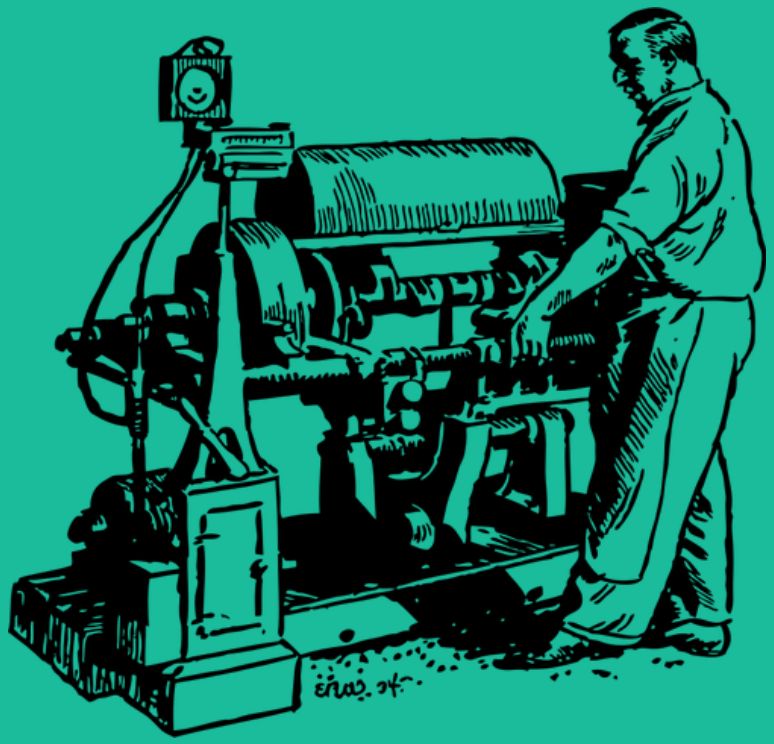


Chapter 10. Cloud-native Application Development

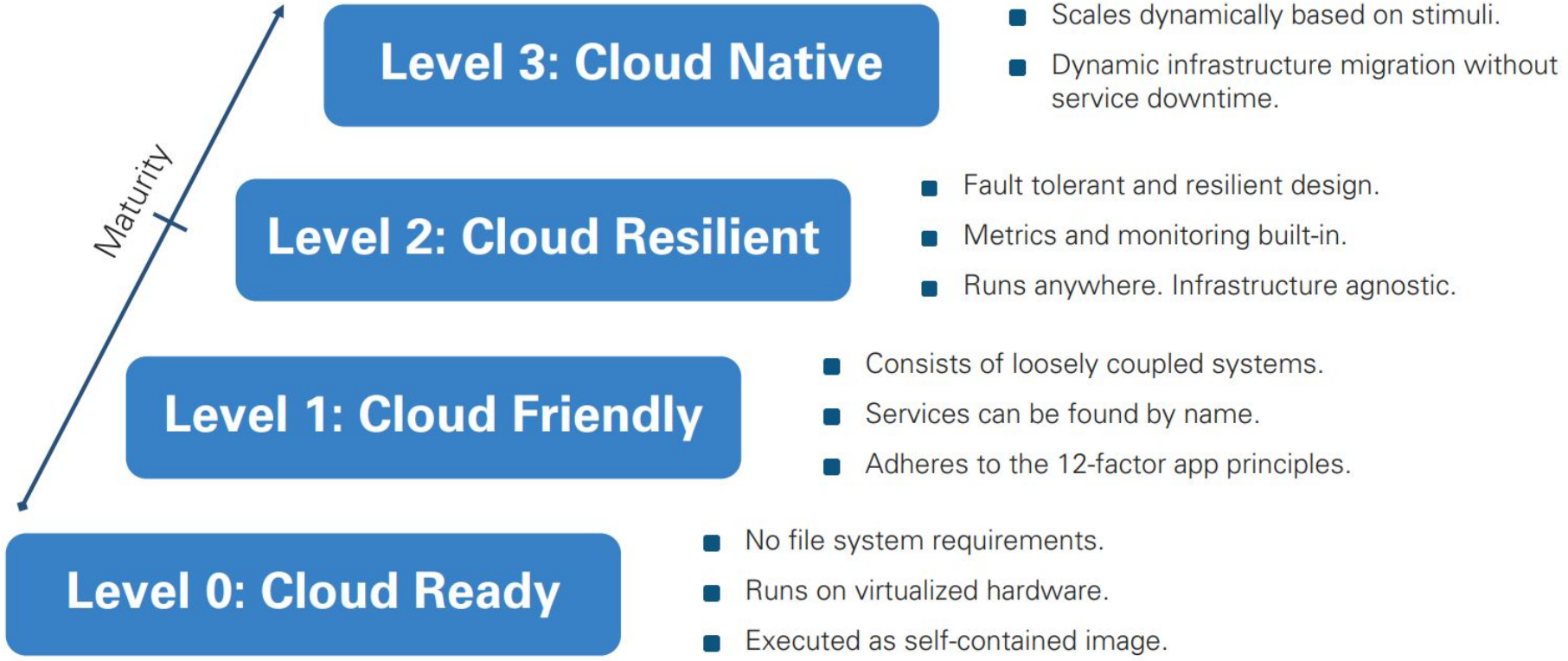
Bilkent University | CS443 | 2021, Spring | Dr. Orçun Dayıbaş

Cloud-native Applications

- **What is “Cloud-nativeness”?**
  - CNCF Definition (v1.0)
    - Cloud native technologies empower organizations to build and **run scalable applications in modern, dynamic environments** such as public, private, and hybrid clouds.
    - Containers, service meshes, microservices, immutable infrastructure, and declarative APIs exemplify this approach.
    - These techniques enable loosely coupled systems that are **resilient, manageable, and observable**. Combined with robust **automation**, they allow engineers to make high-impact changes frequently and predictably with minimal toil.
  - Older version: “container packaged, dynamically scheduled, microservices-based application development & operations”
  - Landscape: https://landscape.cncf.io/

Cloud-native Applications

- **Maturity of Cloud-native Applications**



https://www.slideshare.net/MarioLeanderReimer/a-hitchhikers-guide-to-the-cloud-native-stack-cds17

Cloud-native Applications

- **Self assessment**

1. **Can you redeploy your entire application in minutes?**
2. **Is your application independent from specific IP addresses, ports, file systems that are not part of the automated installation?**
3. **Can your application survive, and auto-recover from, infrastructure (compute, network, storage) failures?**
4. **Can you upgrade and downgrade, your application (or parts of the application) without any impact to users?**
5. **Can you run multiple versions of your application services, in the same environment at the same time?**
6. **Can you safely test in production?**
7. **If a part of an application fails, will other parts continue to operate?**
8. **Can parts of your application scale-up and scale-down automatically, based on user load or other factors (stimuli)?**
9. **Can you deploy application components across cloud providers?**
10. **Can you deploy an application component on a different cloud provider?**

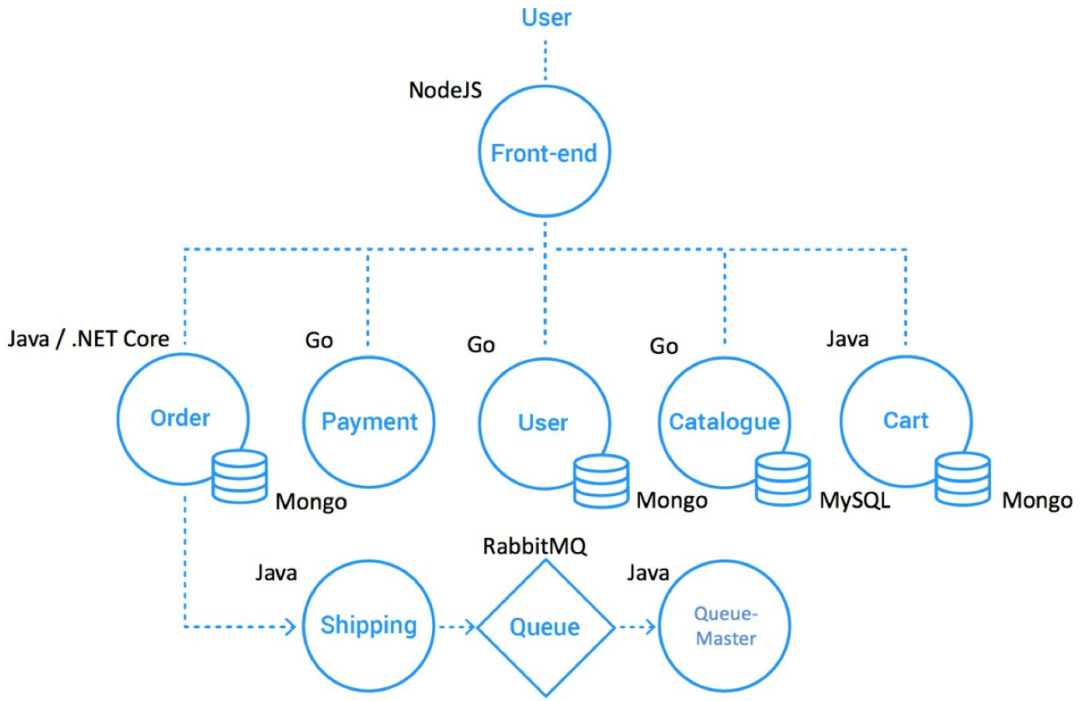
source: https://dzone.com/articles/cloud-native-application

Cloud-native Applications

- **Design principles**
  - Distribution
    - Containers, microservices, API-driven dev.
  - Performance
    - Resource efficient, concurrent, responsive
  - Automation
    - Automated DevOps tasks
  - Resiliency
    - Fault-tolerant, self-healing
  - Elasticity
    - Scales dynamically and react to stimuli
  - Observability
    - Logs, metrics and traces

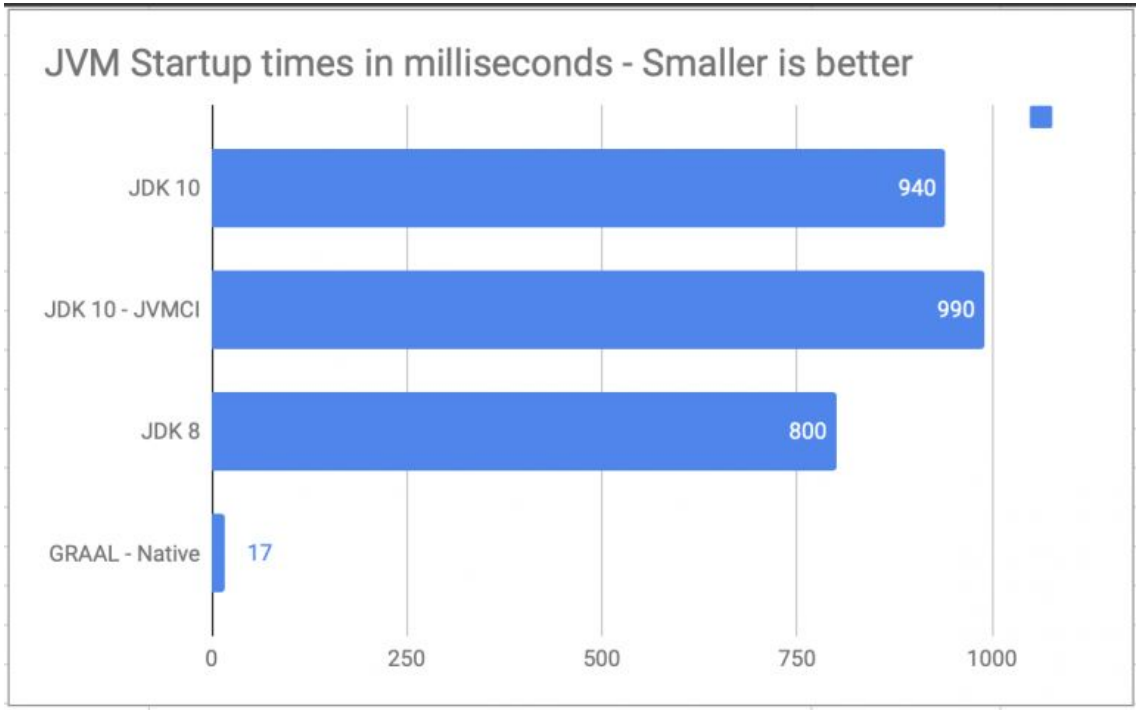
Cloud-native Applications

- **Distribution**
  - Containerized applications are de facto
  - Microservices makes development more efficient
  - API-driven development mitigates integration risks (remember Postel's law)



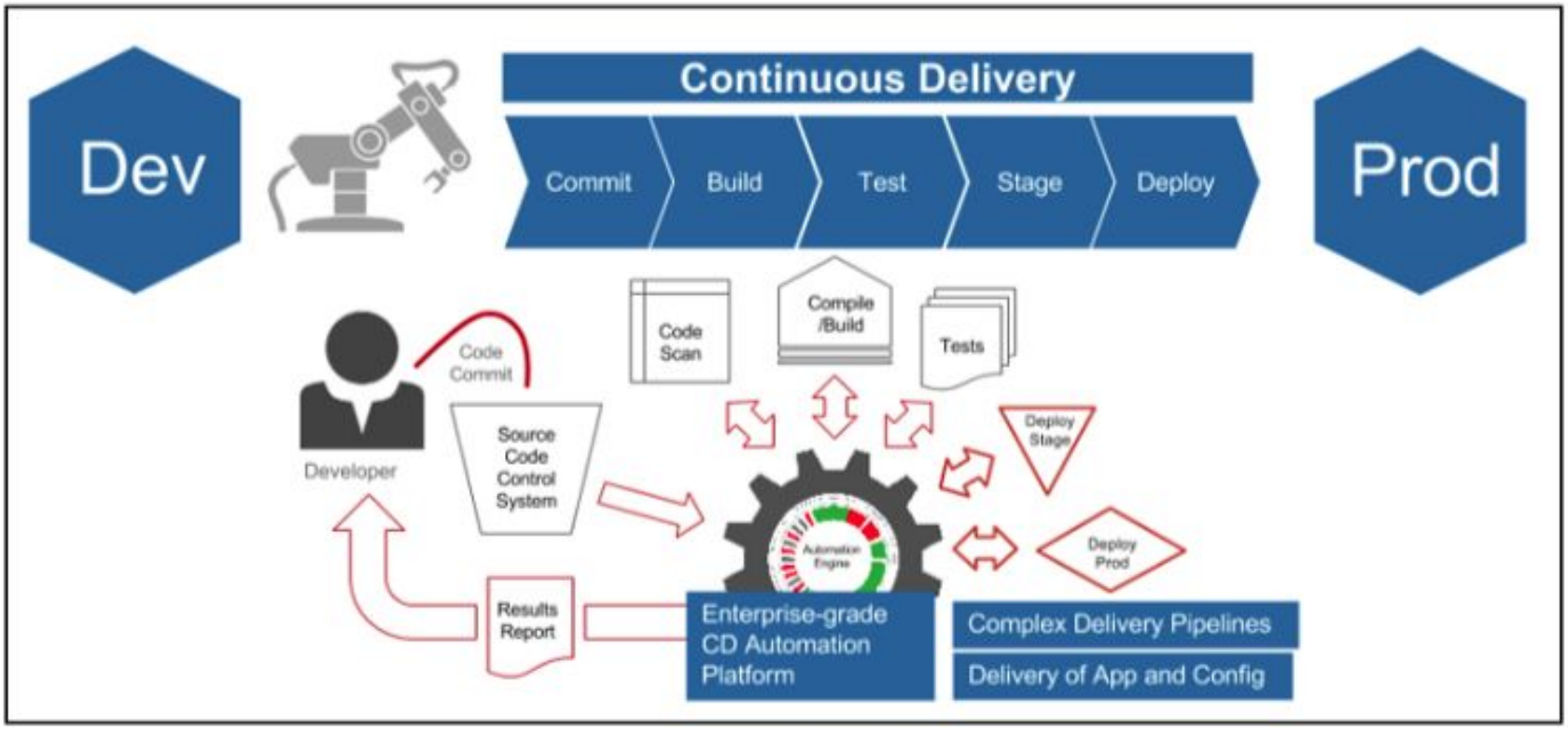
Cloud-native Applications

- **Performance**
  - Optimized for speed & performance
  - Originally platforms like JVM was optimized for high throughput (e.g. slow boot up to create low latency for later requests)



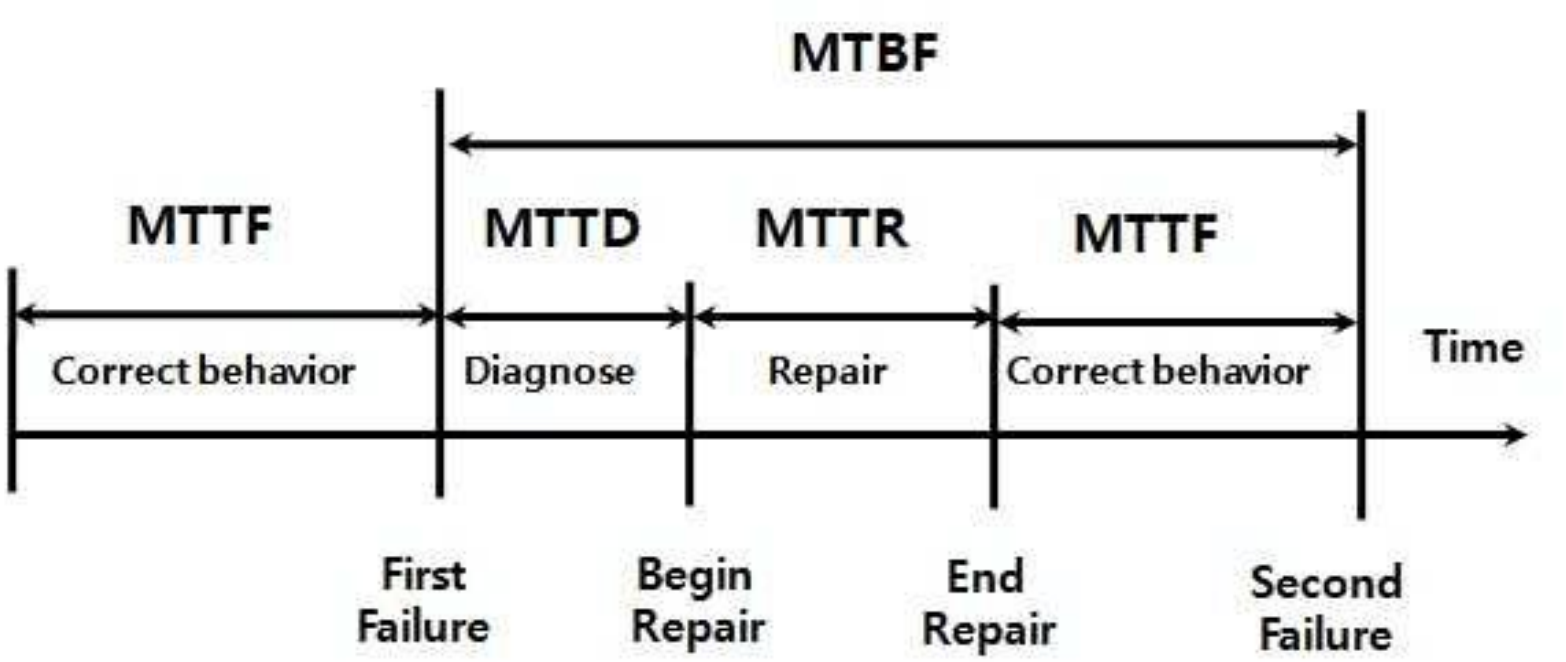
Cloud-native Applications

- **Automation**
  - Automated DevOps tasks
  - Event-driven workflows
  - No human interaction



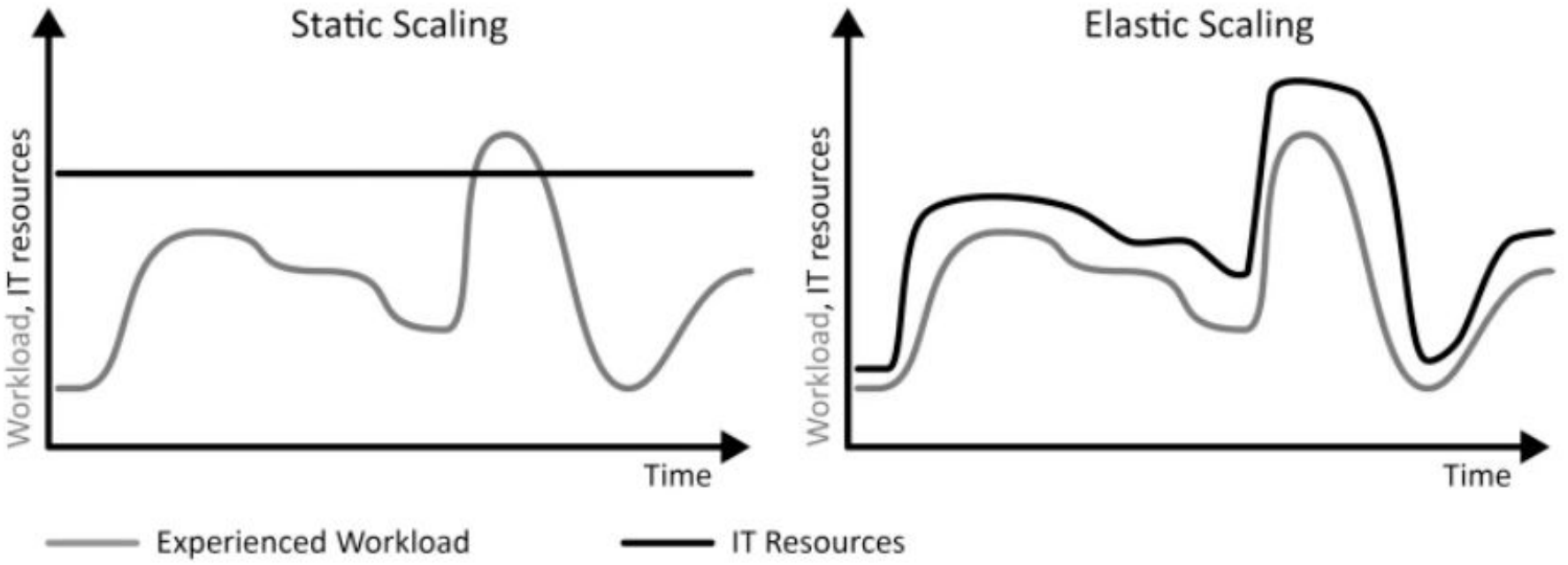
Cloud-native Applications

- **Resiliency**
  - Cloud-native applications are resilient by design
  - You must embrace the partial failures that will certainly occur eventually



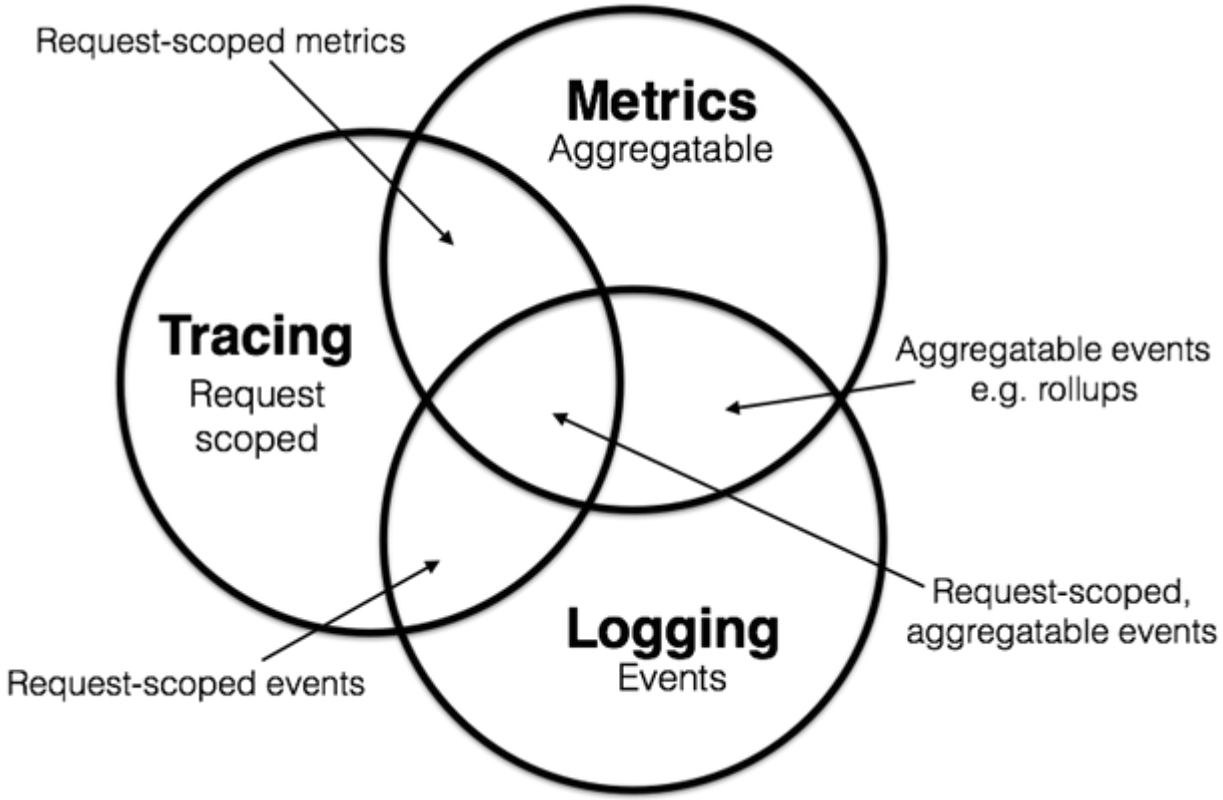
Cloud-native Applications

- **Elasticity**
  - Cloud-native applications reacts to stimuli



Cloud-native Applications

- **Observability**
  - Cloud-native applications are highly observable
  - The three pillars: logs, metrics, traces



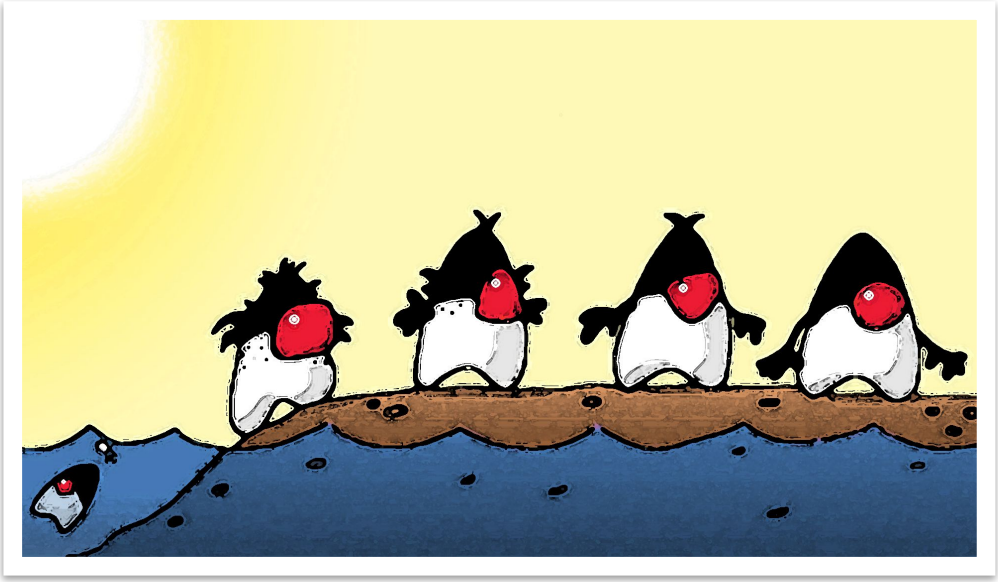
https://peter.bourgon.org/blog/2017/02/21/metrics-tracing-and-logging.html

(Local) Development Env.

- **Minikube** / **Microk8s** / **K3s**
  - Stand-alone/simple/single-node K8s
- **Localstack**
  - A fully functional local AWS cloud stack (offline)
- **Testcontainers**
  - Java library that supports JUnit tests, providing lightweight, throwaway instances of common databases, tools, or anything else that can run in a Docker container.
- **Eclipse JKube**
  - Generates and deploys Kubernetes/OpenShift manifests at compile time.
- **Locust**
  - Load testing tool

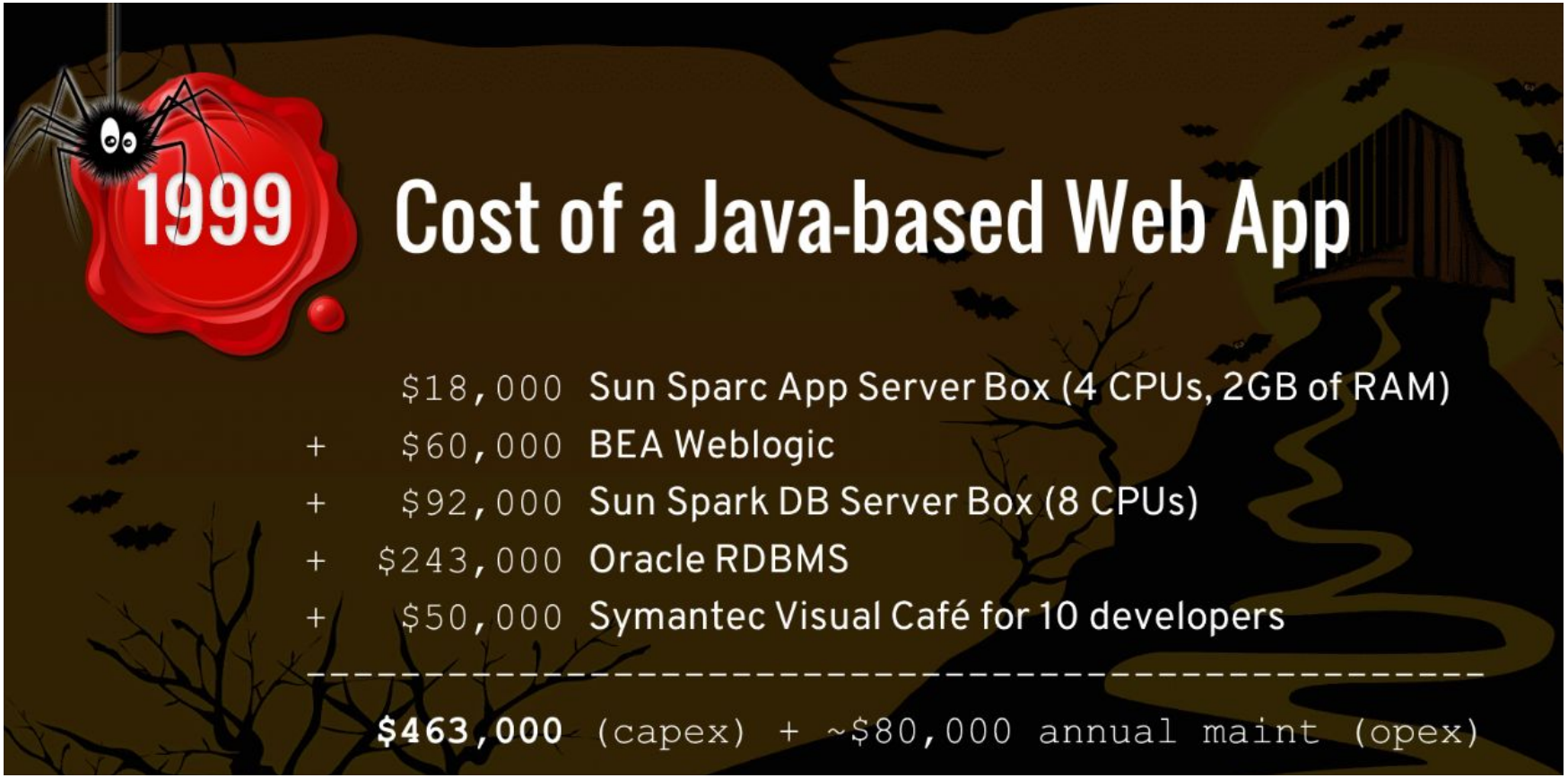
Java Ecosystem

- **Why Java?**
  - Most Popular Programming Languages 1965 - 2019
  - https://www.tiobe.com/tiobe-index/
  - Very well established ecosystem (tooling, community, etc.)
  - Still evolving to cope with emerging languages/platforms/ecosystems...



Java Ecosystem

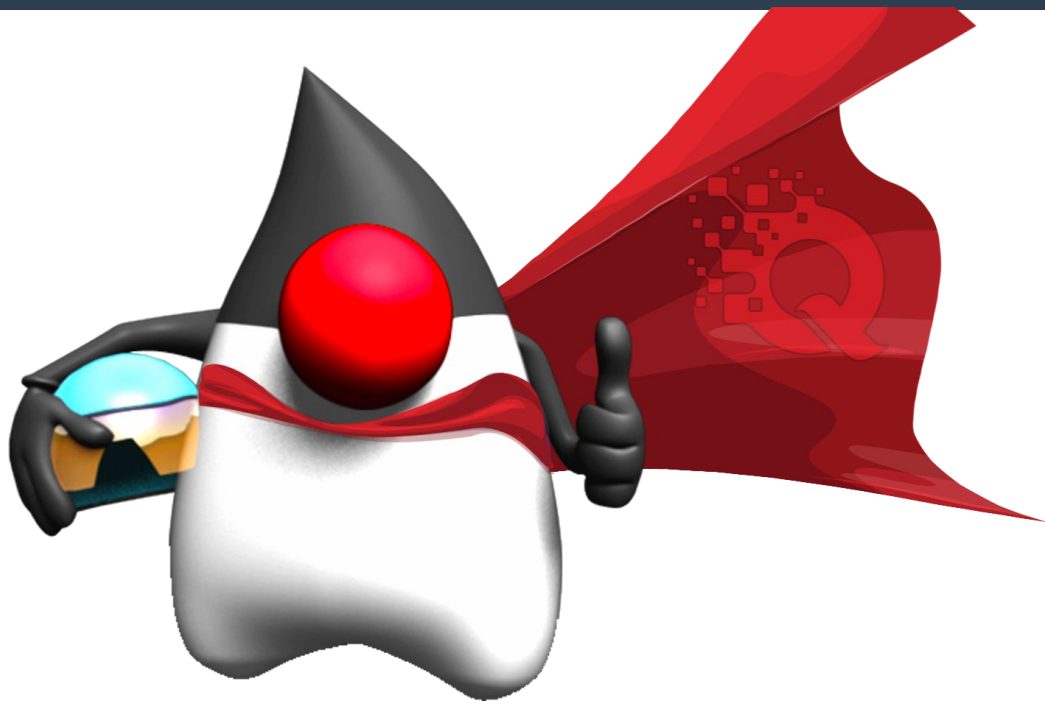
- ~20 years ago

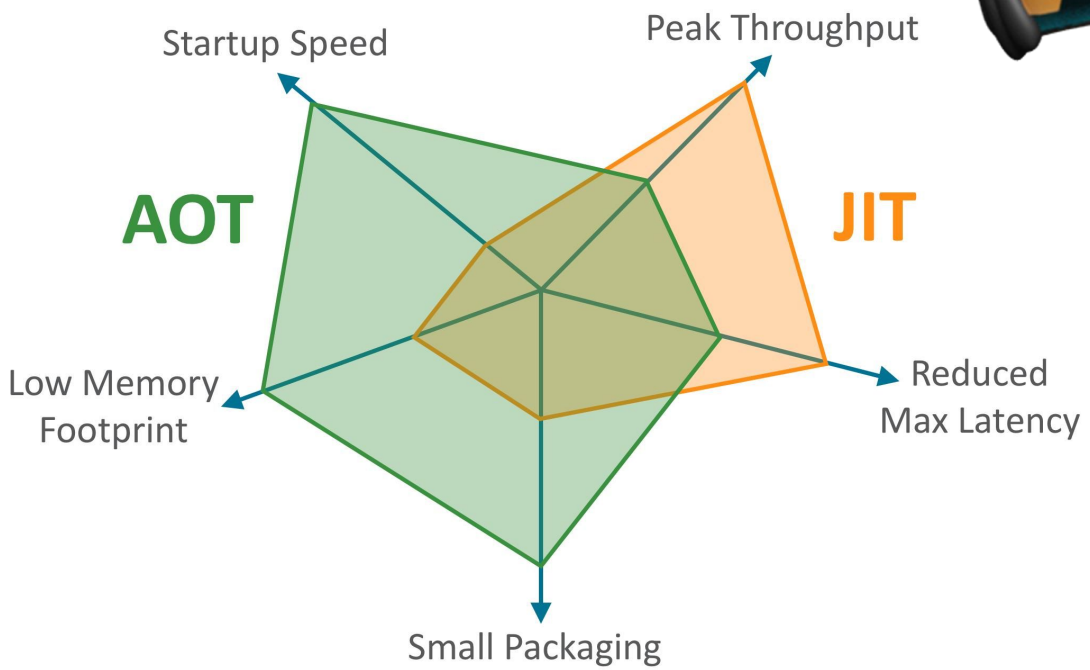


source: http://bit.ly/clujnapoca2019

Java Ecosystem

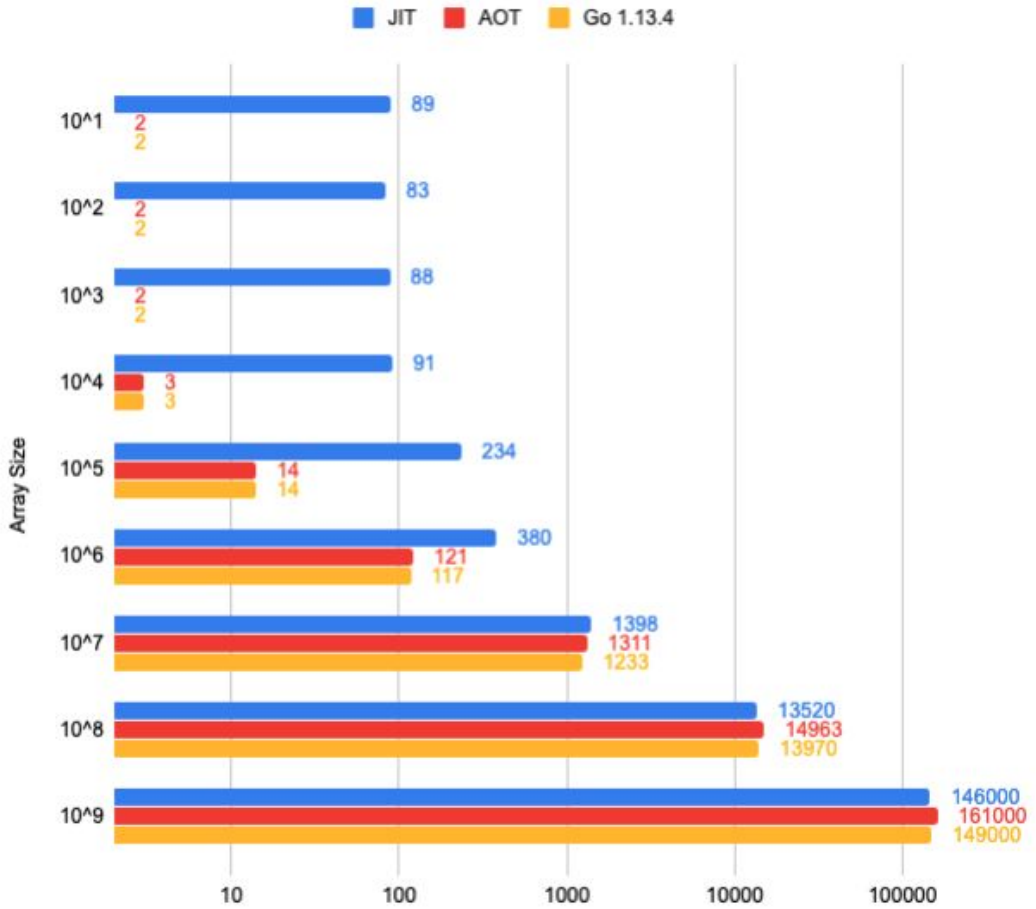
- **Quarkus**
  - Supersonic, subatomic Java
  - https://quarkus.io/
  - GraalVM images
    - AOT vs JIT (src)





Quarkus

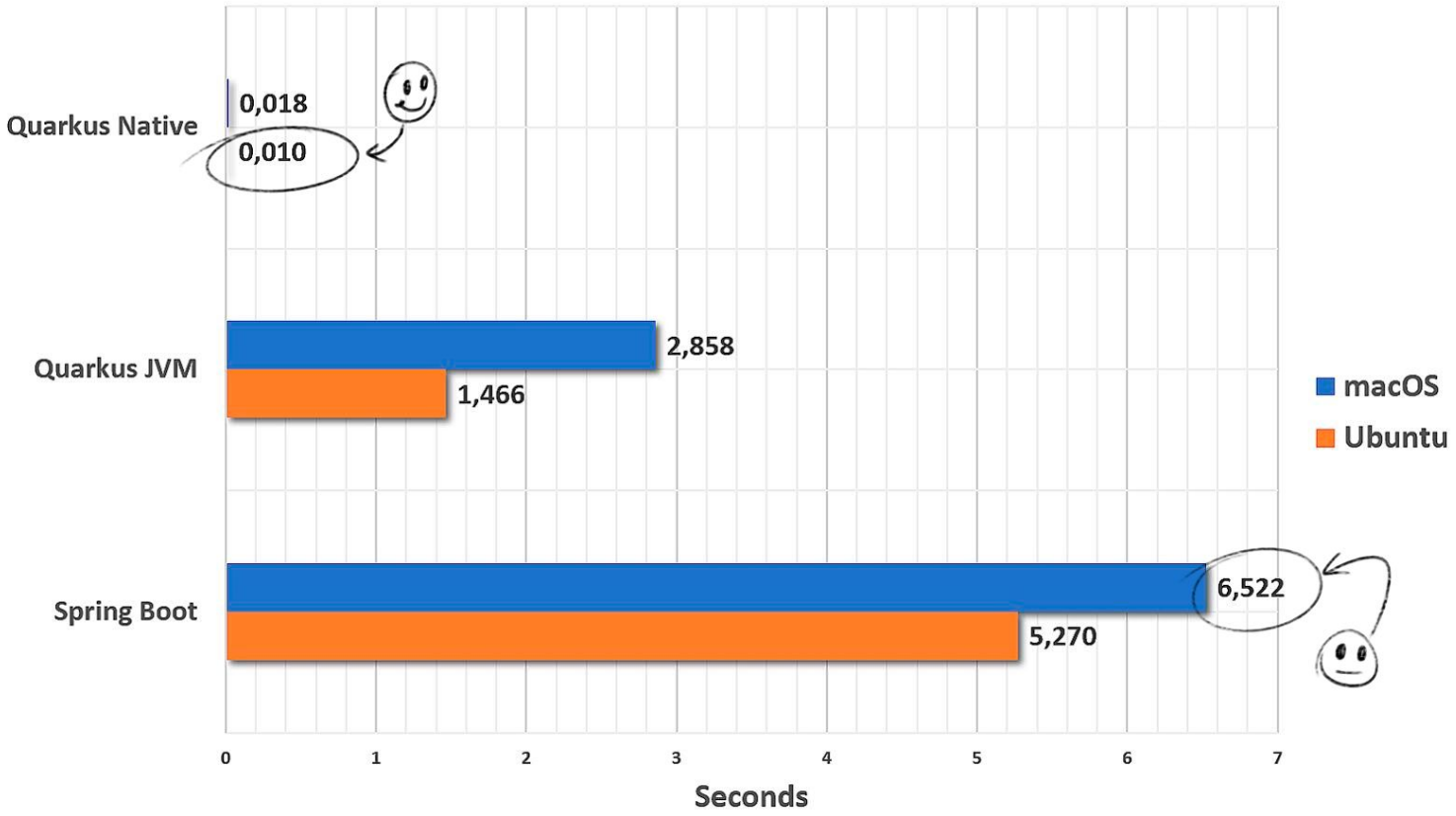
- **Benchmarks**
  - Execution time (Quicksort / ms / logarithmic scale)



http://macias.info/entry/201912201300_graal_aot.md

Quarkus

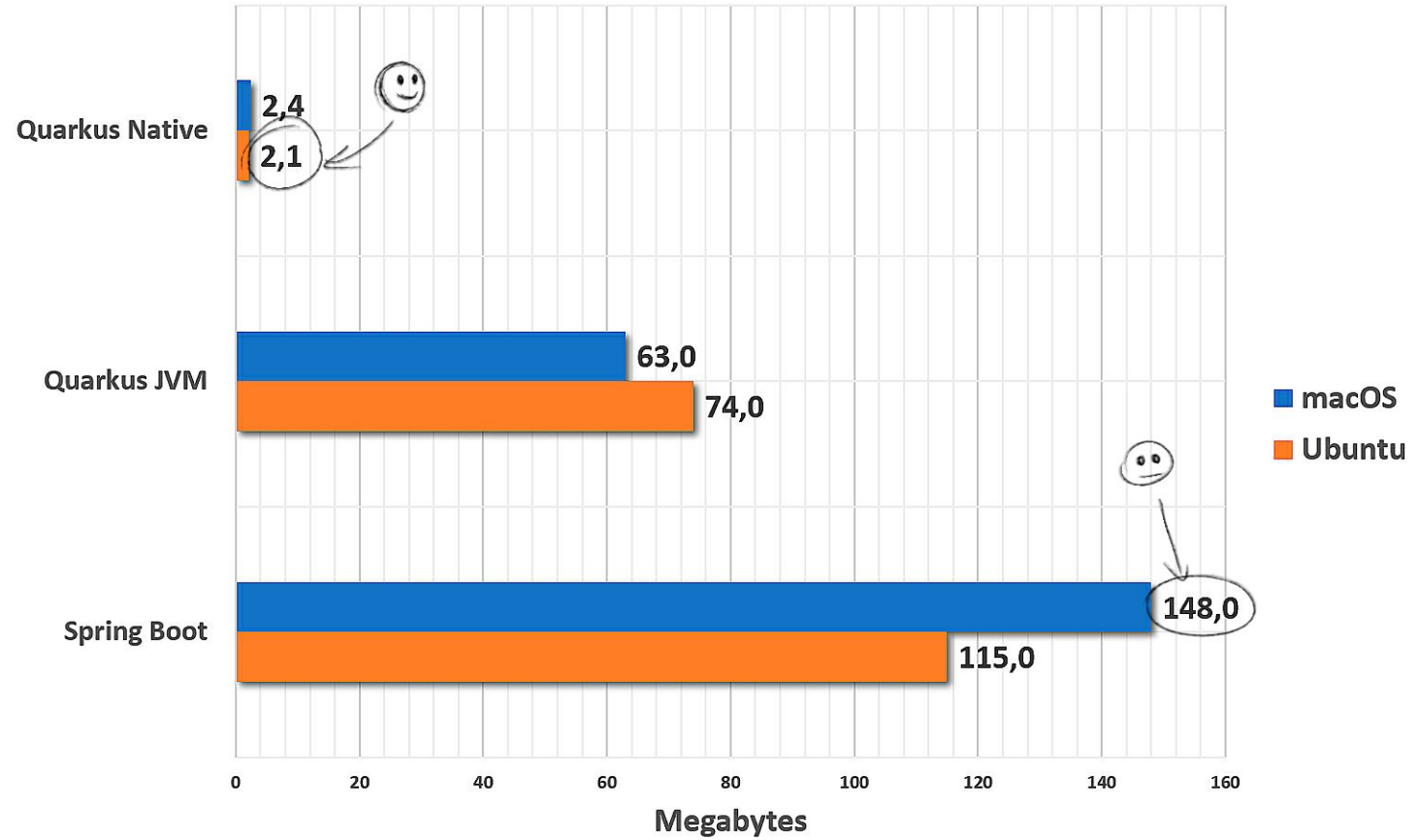
- **Benchmarks**
  - Startup time



https://dzone.com/articles/microservices-quarkus-vs-spring-boot

Quarkus

- **Benchmarks**
  - Memory footprint



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Q/A