

# NETFLIX EUREKA

## SERVICE REGISTRY: EUREKA



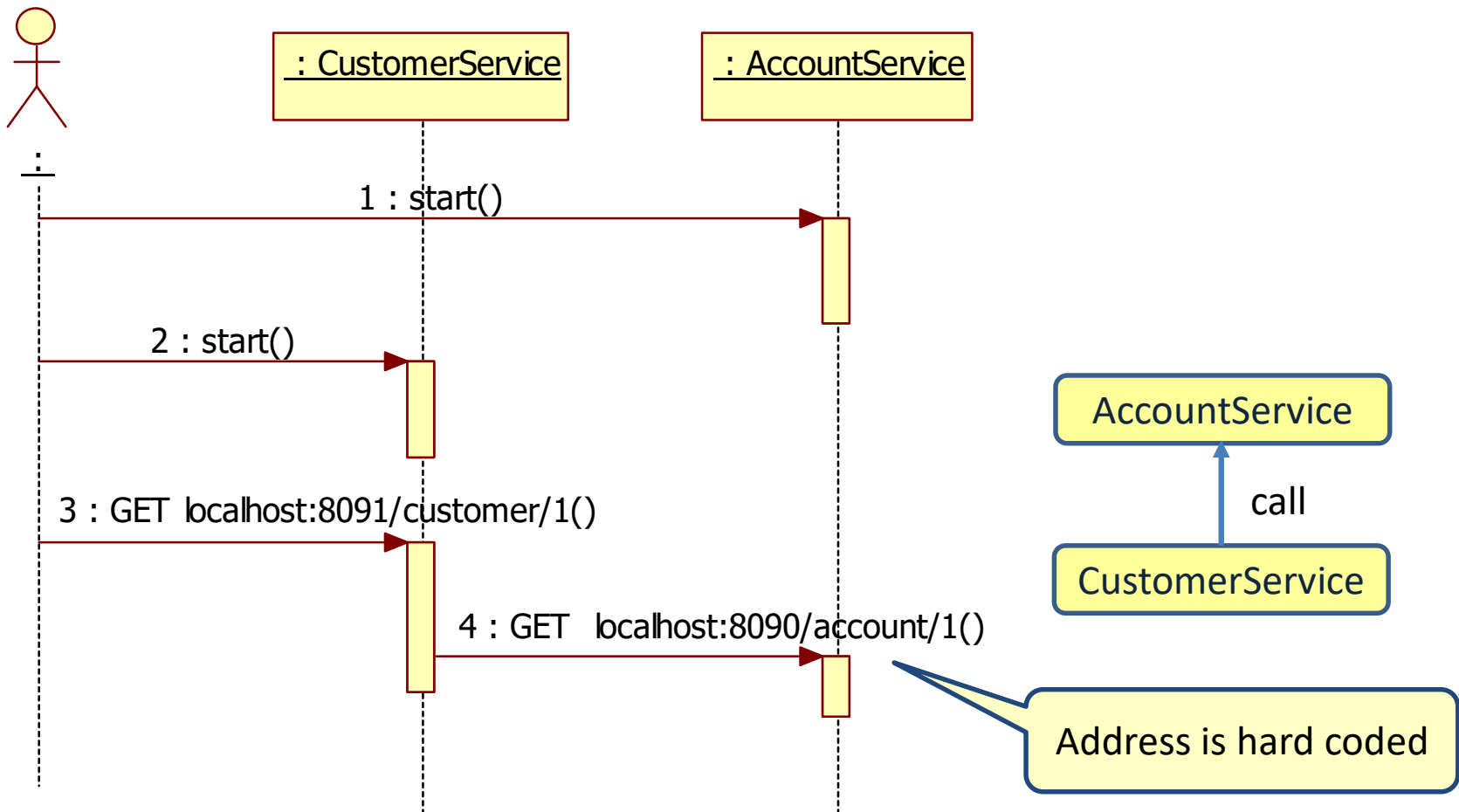
# Service Registry

---

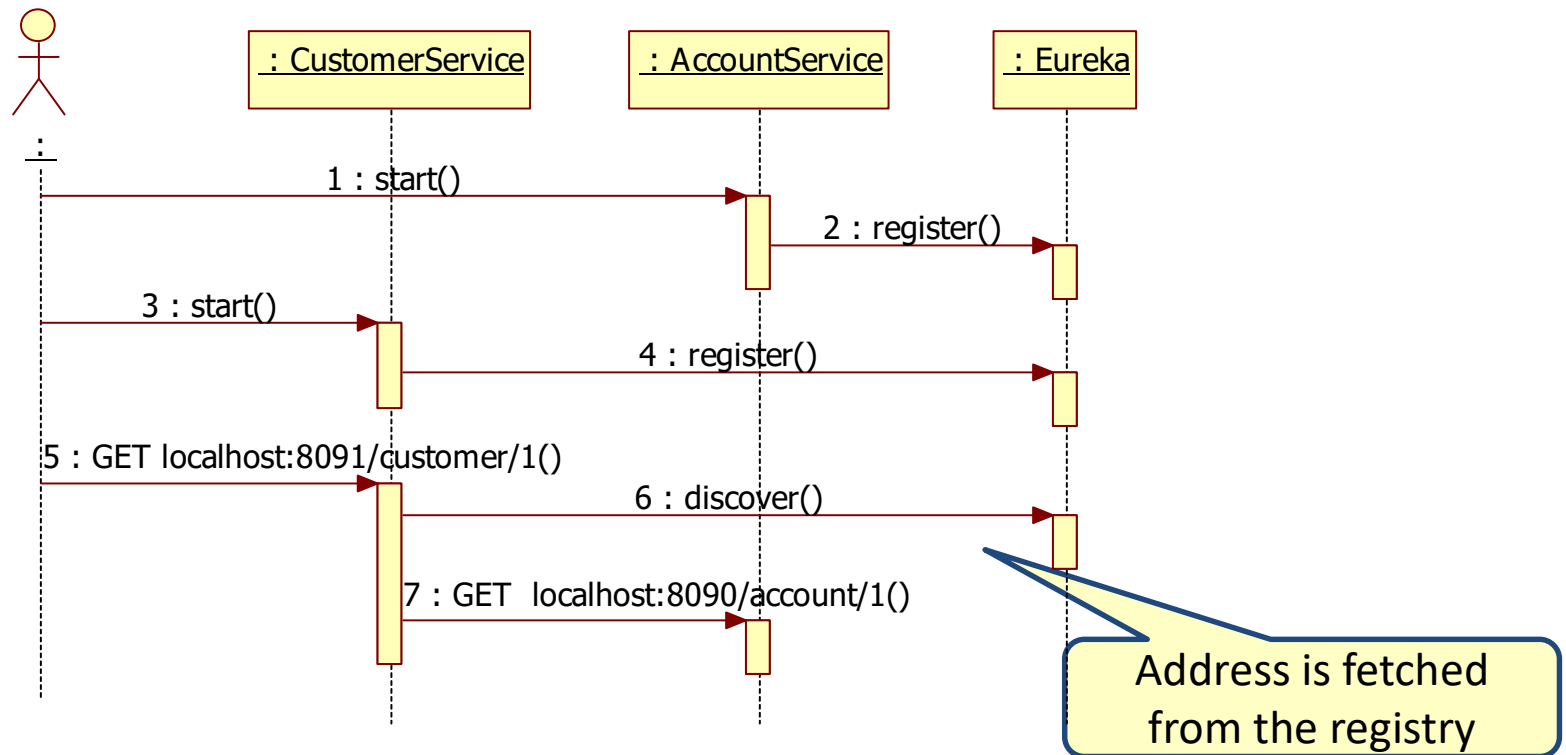
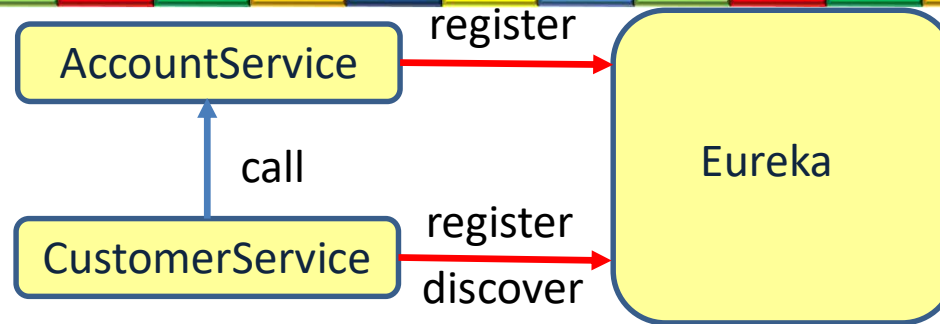
- Like the phone book for microservices
  - Services register themselves with their location and other meta-data
  - Clients can lookup other services
- Netflix Eureka



# Without Eureka



# Using Eureka



# Why service registry/discovery?

---

## 1. Loosely coupled services

- Service consumers should not know the physical location of service instances.
  - We can easily scale up or scale down service instances

## 2. Increase application resilience

- If a service instance becomes unhealthy or unavailable, the service discovery engine will remove that instance from the list of available services.



# Eureka Server

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableEurekaServer
public class EurekaServerApplication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(EurekaServerApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```

application.yml

```
server:
  port: 8761

eureka:
  client:
    registerWithEureka: false    #telling the server not to register himself
    fetchRegistry: false
```

bootstrap.yml

```
spring:
  application:
    name: Eureka Server
```



# Running Eureka



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'Eureka' and the address bar displaying 'localhost:8761'. The page header features the 'spring Eureka' logo and navigation links for 'HOME' and 'LAST 1000 SINCE STARTUP'. The main content area is titled 'System Status' and contains a table with the following data:

Environment	test
Data center	default
Current time	2018-05-16T17:06:34 +0200
Uptime	00:00
Lease expiration enabled	false
Renews threshold	1
Renews (last min)	0



# AccountService

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableDiscoveryClient
public class AccountServiceApplication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(AccountServiceApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```

## application.yml

```
server:
  port: 8090

eureka:
  client:
    serviceUrl:
      defaultZone: http://localhost:8761/eureka/
```

## bootstrap.yml

```
spring:
  application:
    name: AccountService
```





# AccountService

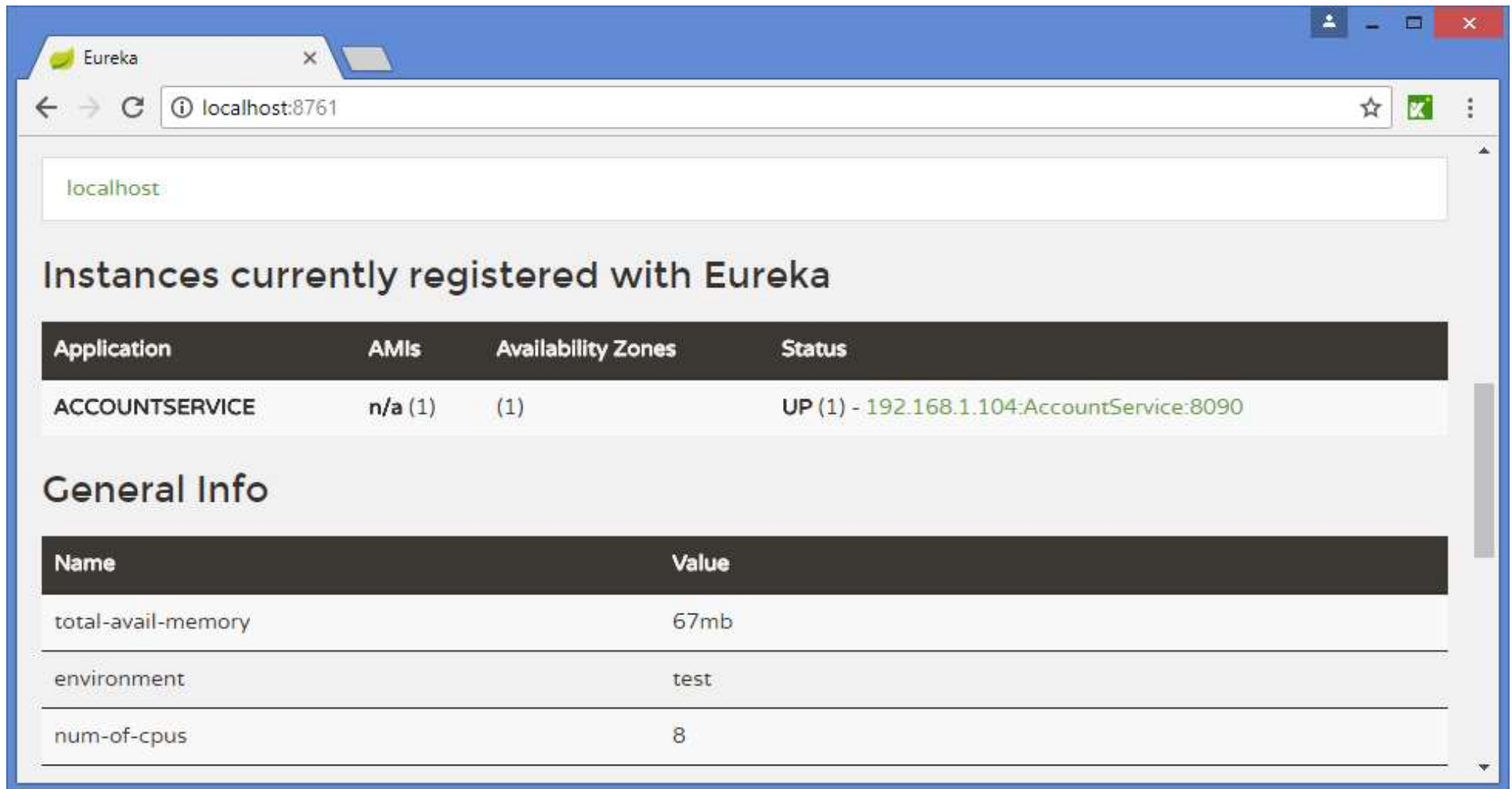
---

```
@RestController
public class AccountController {
    @RequestMapping("/account/{customerid}")
    public Account getName(@PathVariable("customerid") String customerId) {
        return new Account("1234", "1000.00");
    }
}
```

```
public class Account {
    private String accountNumber;
    private String balance;
    ...
}
```



# Running the AccountService



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the Eureka application running on localhost:8761. The page displays a list of instances currently registered with Eureka. Below this, there is a section for general information about the application, including total available memory, environment, and number of CPUs.

localhost

### Instances currently registered with Eureka

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
ACCOUNTSERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 192.168.1.104:AccountService:8090

### General Info

Name	Value
total-avail-memory	67mb
environment	test
num-of-cpus	8



# CustomerService

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableDiscoveryClient
@EnableFeignClients
public class AccountServiceApplication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(AccountServiceApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```

Use Feign

application.yml

```
server:
  port: 8091

eureka:
  client:
    serviceUrl:
      defaultZone: http://localhost:8761/eureka/
```

bootstrap.yml

```
spring:
  application:
    name: CustomerService
```

# CustomerService: the controller

```
@RestController
public class CustomerController {
    @Autowired
    AccountFeignClient accountClient;

    @RequestMapping("/customer/{customerid}")
    public Account getName(@PathVariable("customerid") String customerId) {
        Account account = accountClient.getName(customerId);
        return account;
    }

    @FeignClient("AccountService")
    interface AccountFeignClient {
        @RequestMapping("/account/{customerid}")
        public Account getName(@PathVariable("customerid") String customerId);
    }
}
```

Name of the service

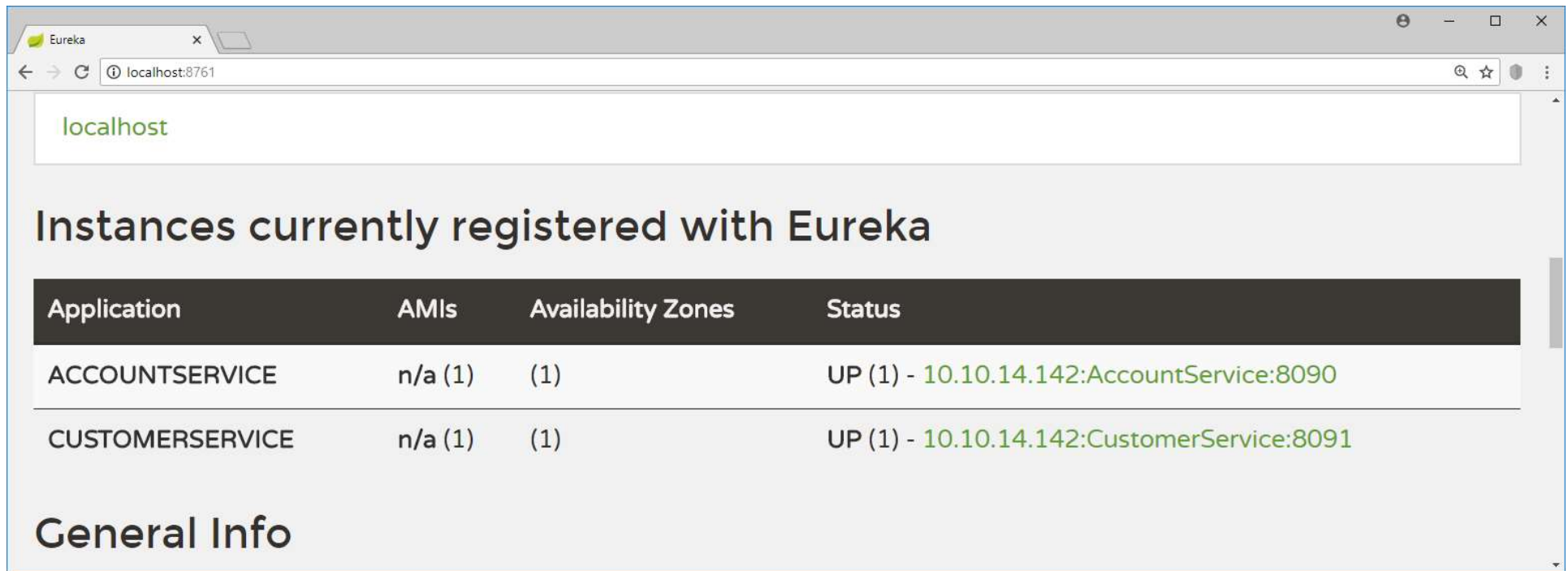
Use Feign to access  
the AccountService

application.yml

```
server:
  port: 8091
```



# Running the CustomerService



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the Eureka application running on localhost:8761. The page displays a search bar with 'localhost' entered. Below the search bar, the title 'Instances currently registered with Eureka' is shown. A table lists the registered instances, including ACCOUNTSERVICE and CUSTOMERSERVICE. The table has columns for Application, AMIs, Availability Zones, and Status. Below the table, the 'General Info' section is partially visible.

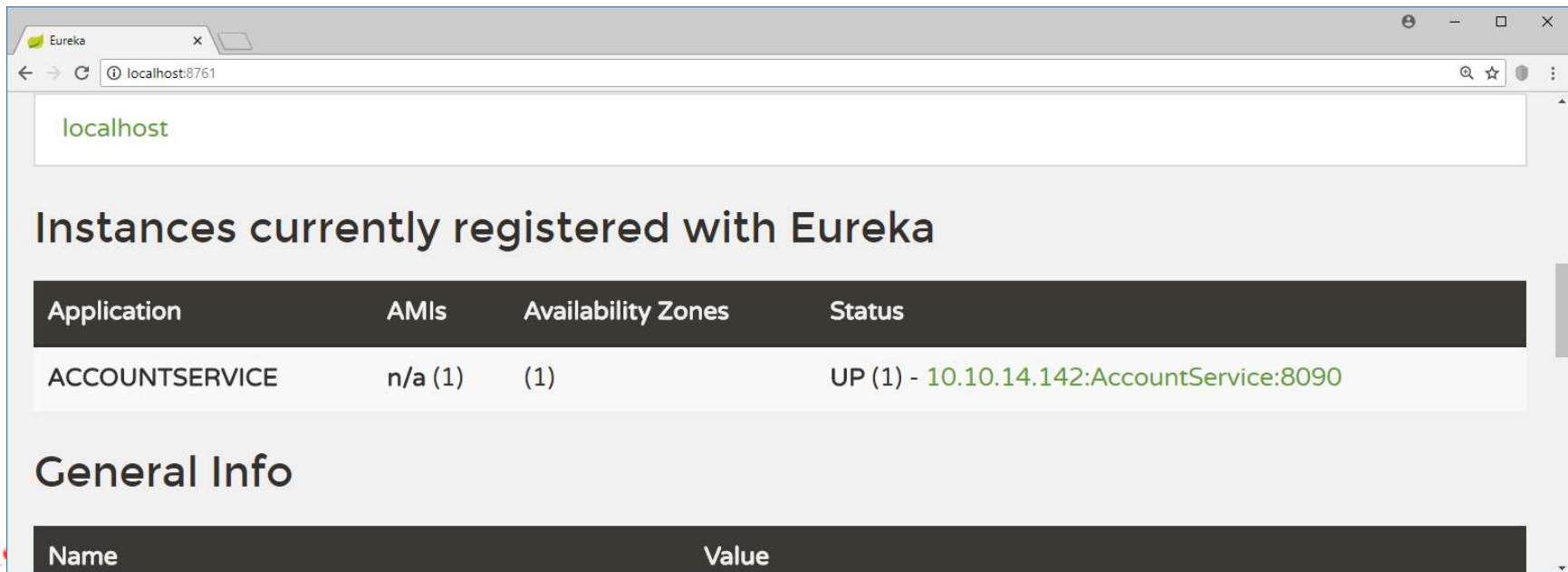
Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
ACCOUNTSERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 10.10.14.142:AccountService:8090
CUSTOMERSERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 10.10.14.142:CustomerService:8091

General Info



# Stopping the CustomerService

- Eureka monitors the health of registered services.
- If we stop the CustomerService, Eureka will notice that automatically



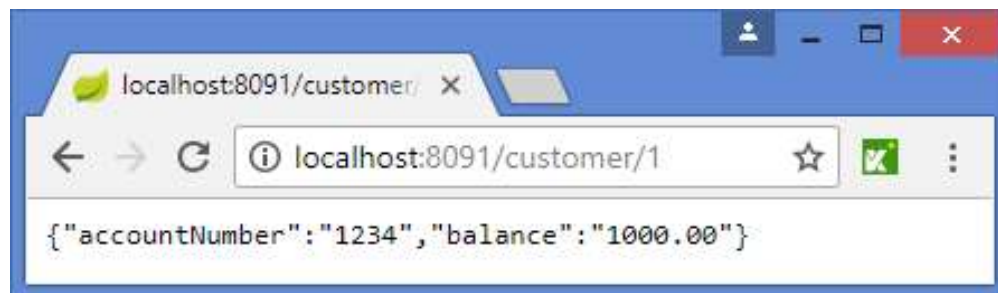
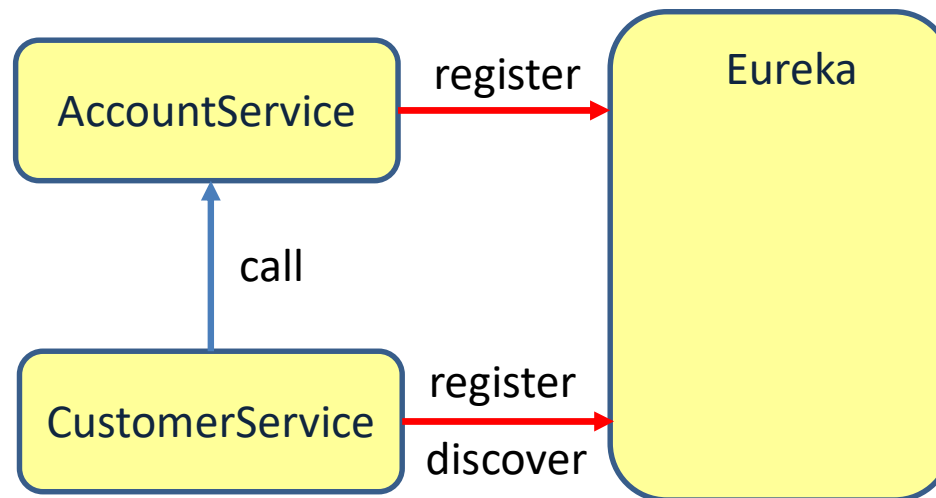
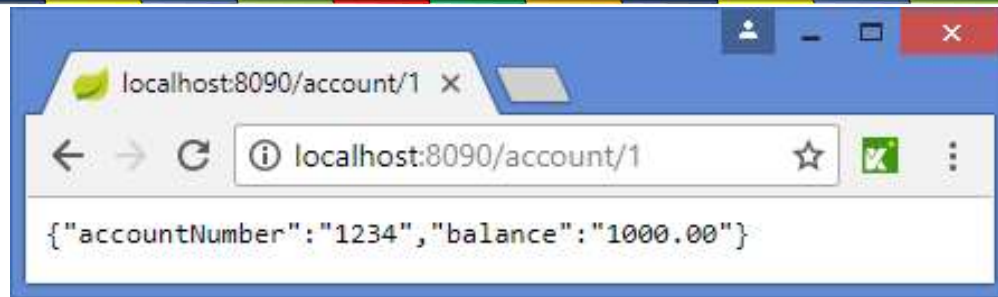
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the Eureka application running on localhost:8761. The page title is 'Eureka'. The address bar shows 'localhost:8761'. The main content area has a search bar with 'localhost' entered. Below the search bar, the heading 'Instances currently registered with Eureka' is displayed. Under this heading is a table with the following data:

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
ACCOUNTSERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 10.10.14.142:AccountService:8090

Below the table, the heading 'General Info' is displayed. Under this heading is a table with the following data:

Name	Value
------	-------

# Using Eureka



# Registering with Eureka

---

- When a service registers with Eureka, Eureka will wait for 3 successive health checks over the course of 30 seconds before the service becomes available in Eureka





# Eureka high availability

---

- Multiple Eureka servers can be configured as such that they replicate the contents of their registries.

application.yml

```
server:  
  port: 8091  
  
eureka:  
  client:  
    serviceUrl:  
      defaultZone: http://localhost:8761/eureka/
```

This can be a comma separated list of Eureka instances.  
If the first instance does not respond, we try the next instance



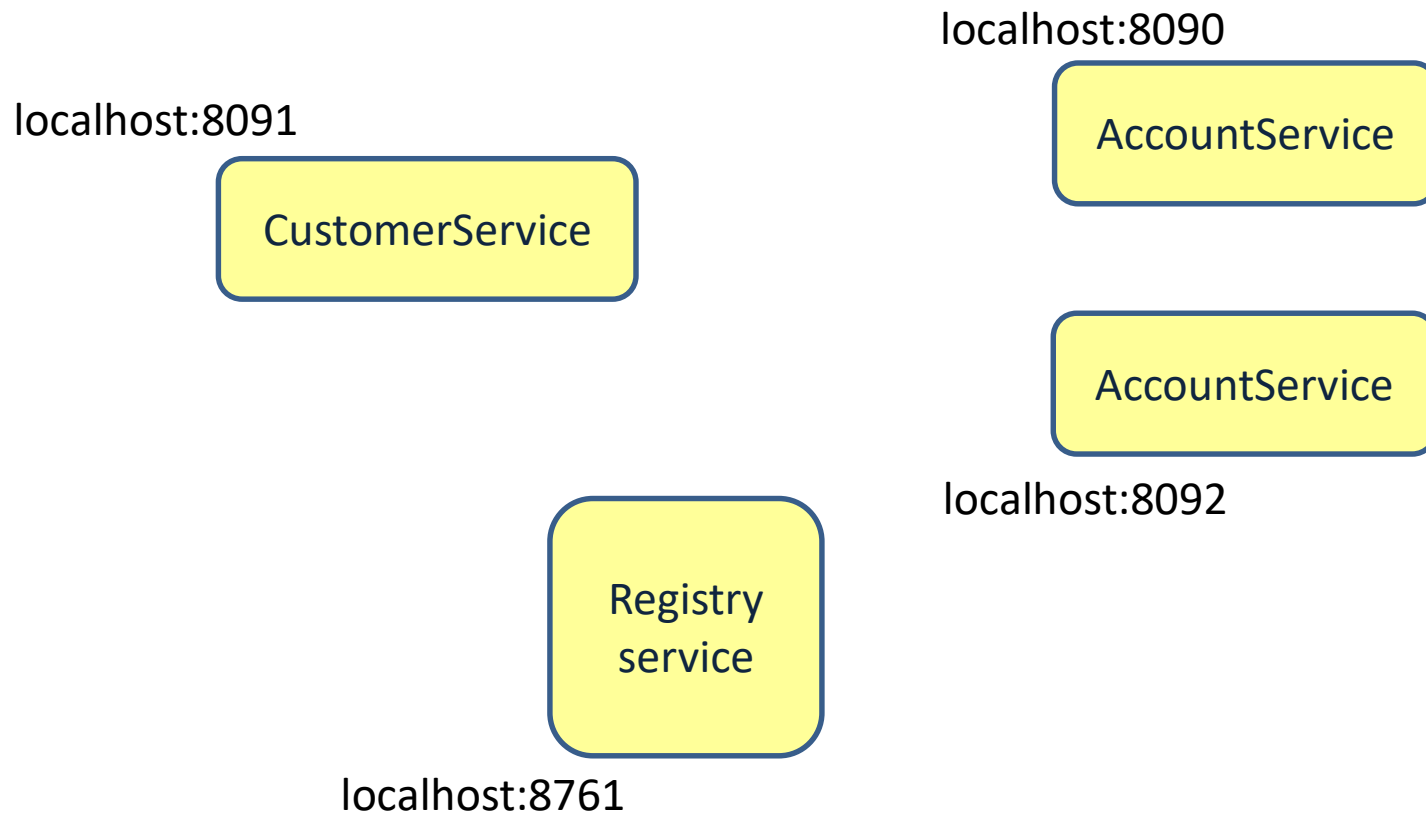
# NETFLIX RIBBON

## LOAD BALANCING: RIBBON



# Running 2 AccountServices using profiles

---



# Spring Profiles

```
@RestController
```

```
@Profile("One")
```

```
public class AccountController1 {
```

```
    @GetMapping("/account/{customerid}")
```

```
    public Account getName(@PathVariable("customerid") String customerId) {
```

```
        System.out.println("getName() on AccountController1 is called");
```

```
        return new Account("1234", "1000.00");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Define a profile

```
@RestController
```

```
@Profile("Two")
```

```
public class AccountController2 {
```

```
    @GetMapping("/account/{customerid}")
```

```
    public Account getName(@PathVariable("customerid") String customerId) {
```

```
        System.out.println("getName() on AccountController2 is called");
```

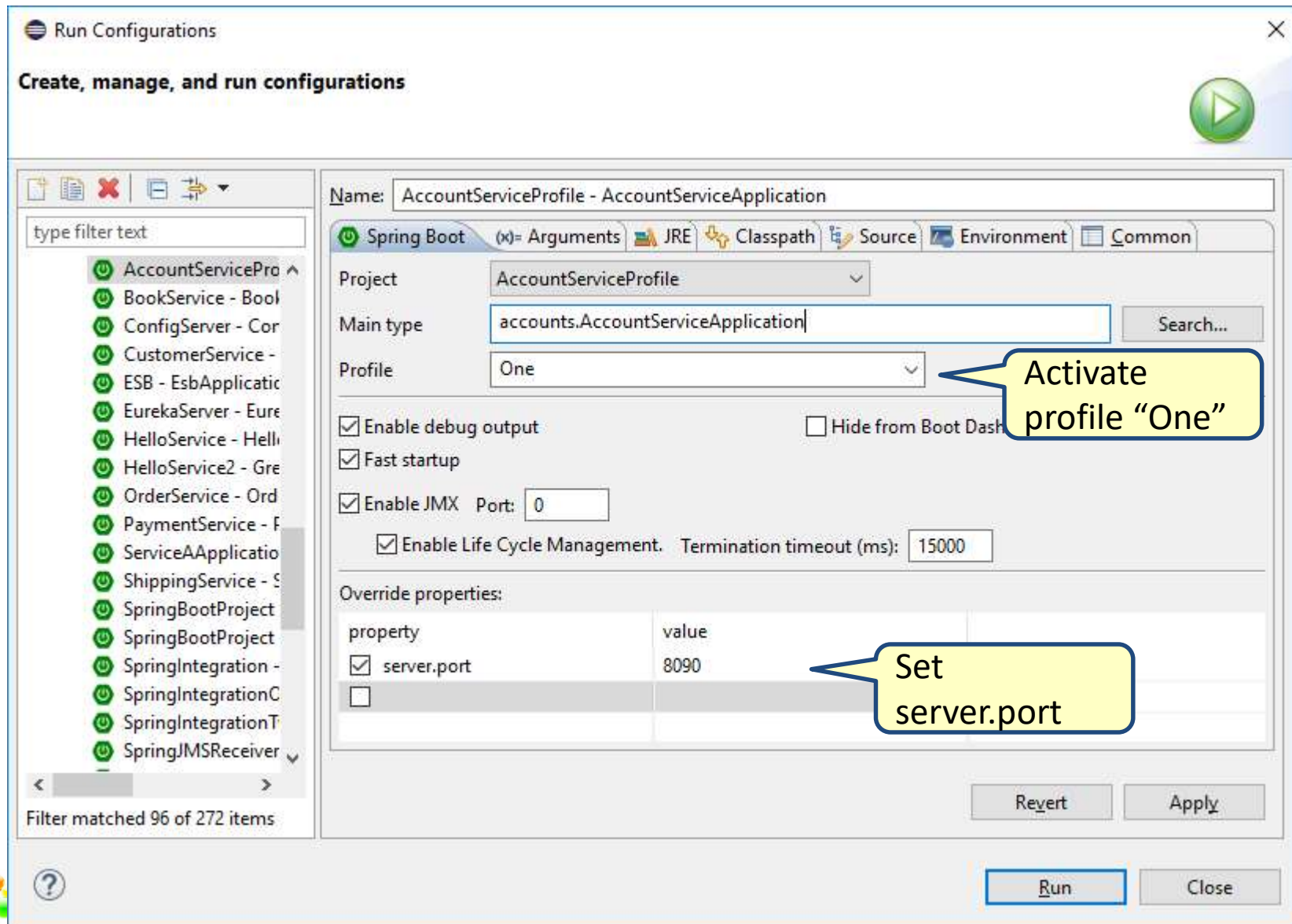
```
        return new Account("1234", "1000.00");
```

```
    }
```

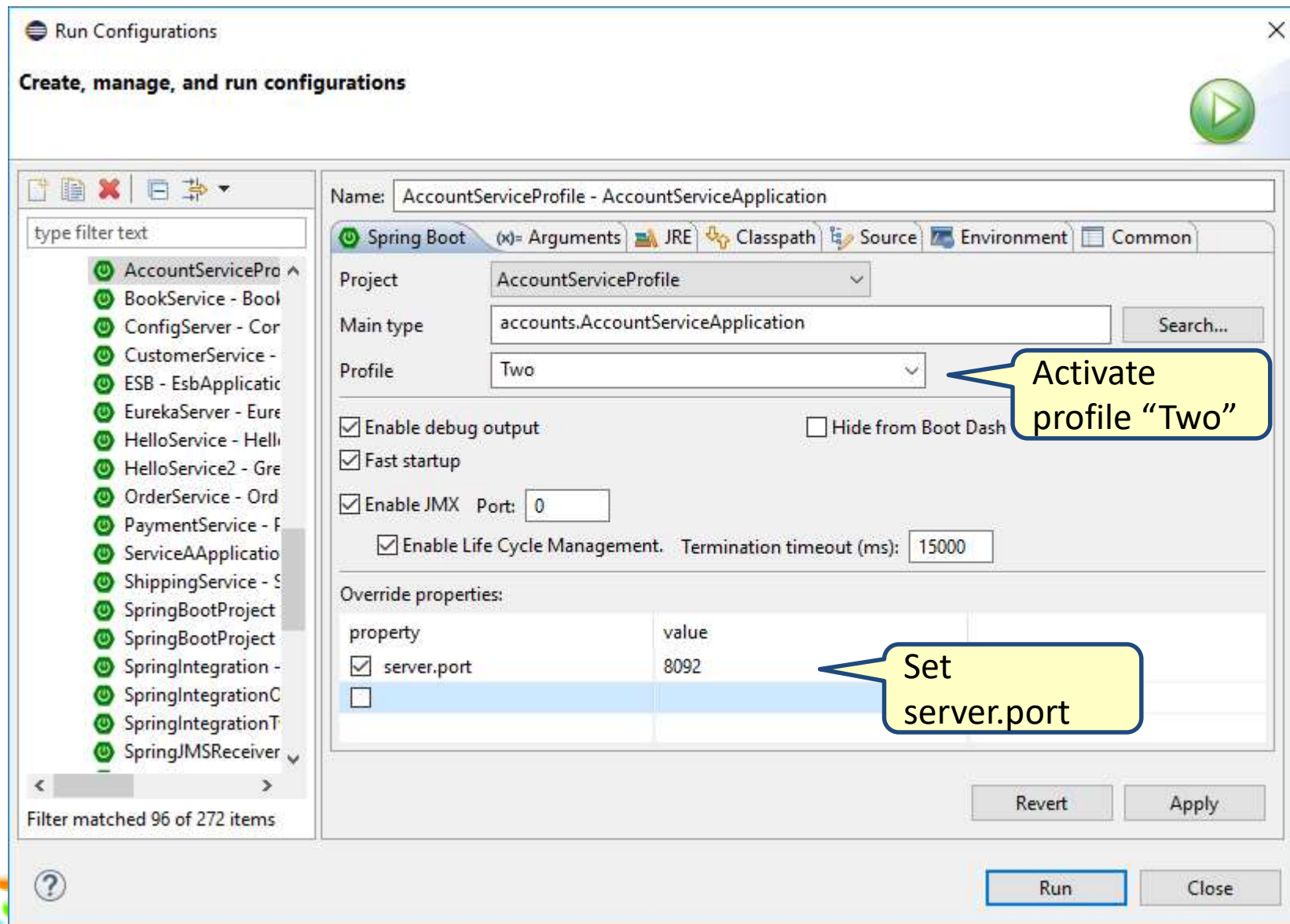
```
}
```



# Start the first instance



# Start the second instance



# 2 instances of AccountService

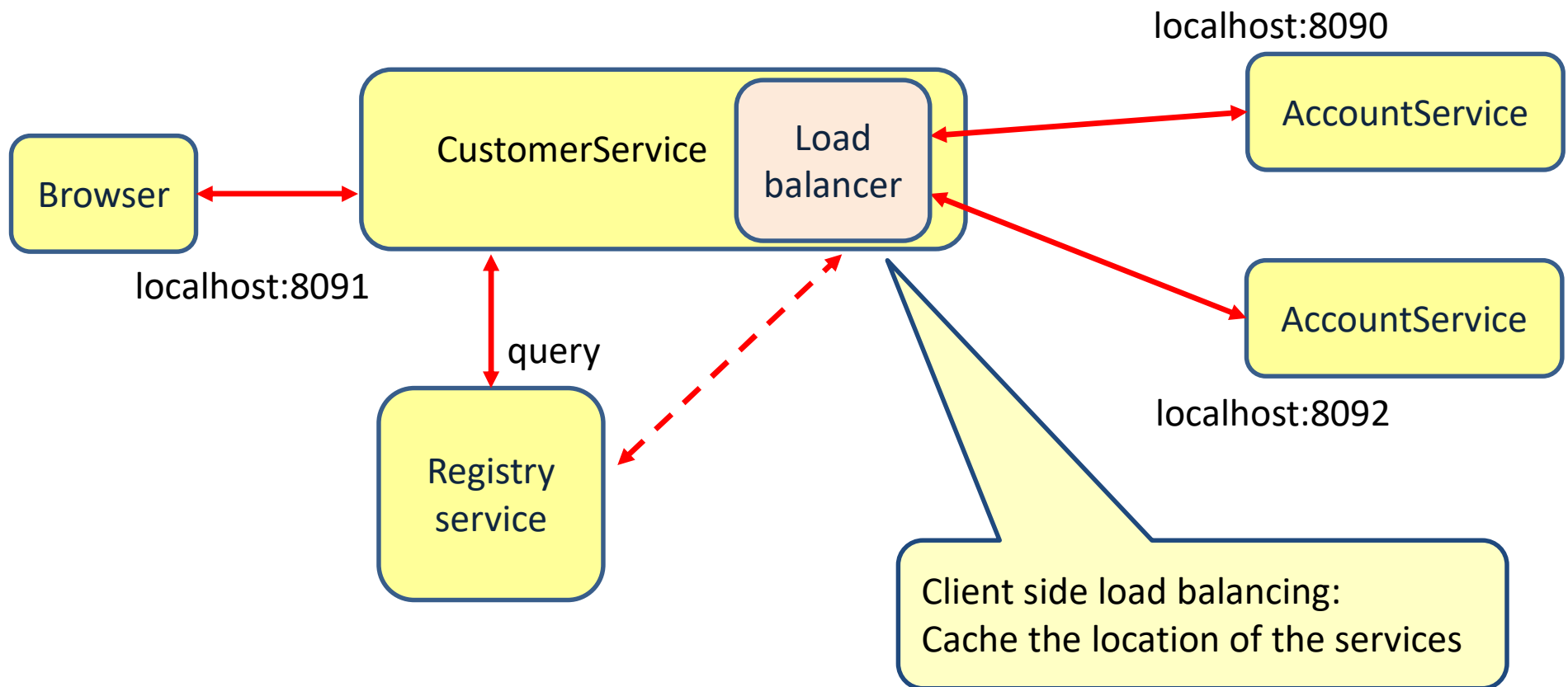


The screenshot shows the Eureka web interface in a browser window. The title bar indicates the window is titled 'Eureka'. The address bar shows 'localhost:8761'. The main content area is titled 'Instances currently registered with Eureka' and contains a table with the following data:

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
ACCOUNTSERVICE	n/a (2)	(2)	UP (2) - 10.10.14.142:AccountService:8092 , 10.10.14.142:AccountService:8090
CUSTOMERSERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 10.10.14.142:CustomerService:8091

Below the table, there is a section titled 'General Info'.

# Load balancer





# CustomerService calls AccountService

```
@RestController
public class CustomerController {
    @Autowired
    AccountFeignClient accountClient;

    @RequestMapping("/customer/{customerid}")
    public Account getName(@PathVariable("customerid") String customerId) {
        Account account = accountClient.getName(customerId);
        return account;
    }

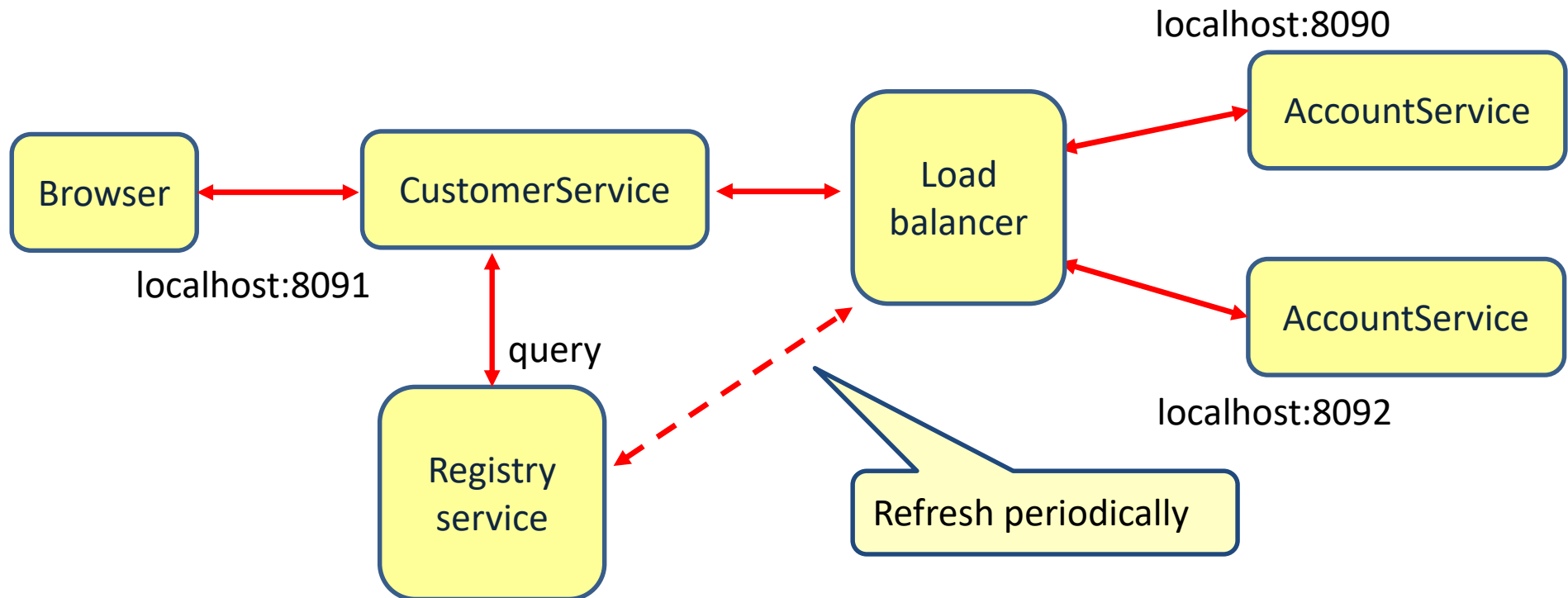
    @FeignClient("AccountService")
    @RibbonClient(name="AccountService")
    interface AccountFeignClient {
        @RequestMapping("/account/{customerid}")
        public Account getName(@PathVariable("customerid") String customerId);
    }
}
```

Use Feign to call another service

Use Ribbon for load balancing



# Load balancer



- The load balancer will use Round Robin by default.
- If you stop one instance of AccountService, automatically the other instance will be used.
- If you start the second instance again, it will use Round Robin again.

