

# NETFLIX EUREKA

## SERVICE REGISTRY: EUREKA



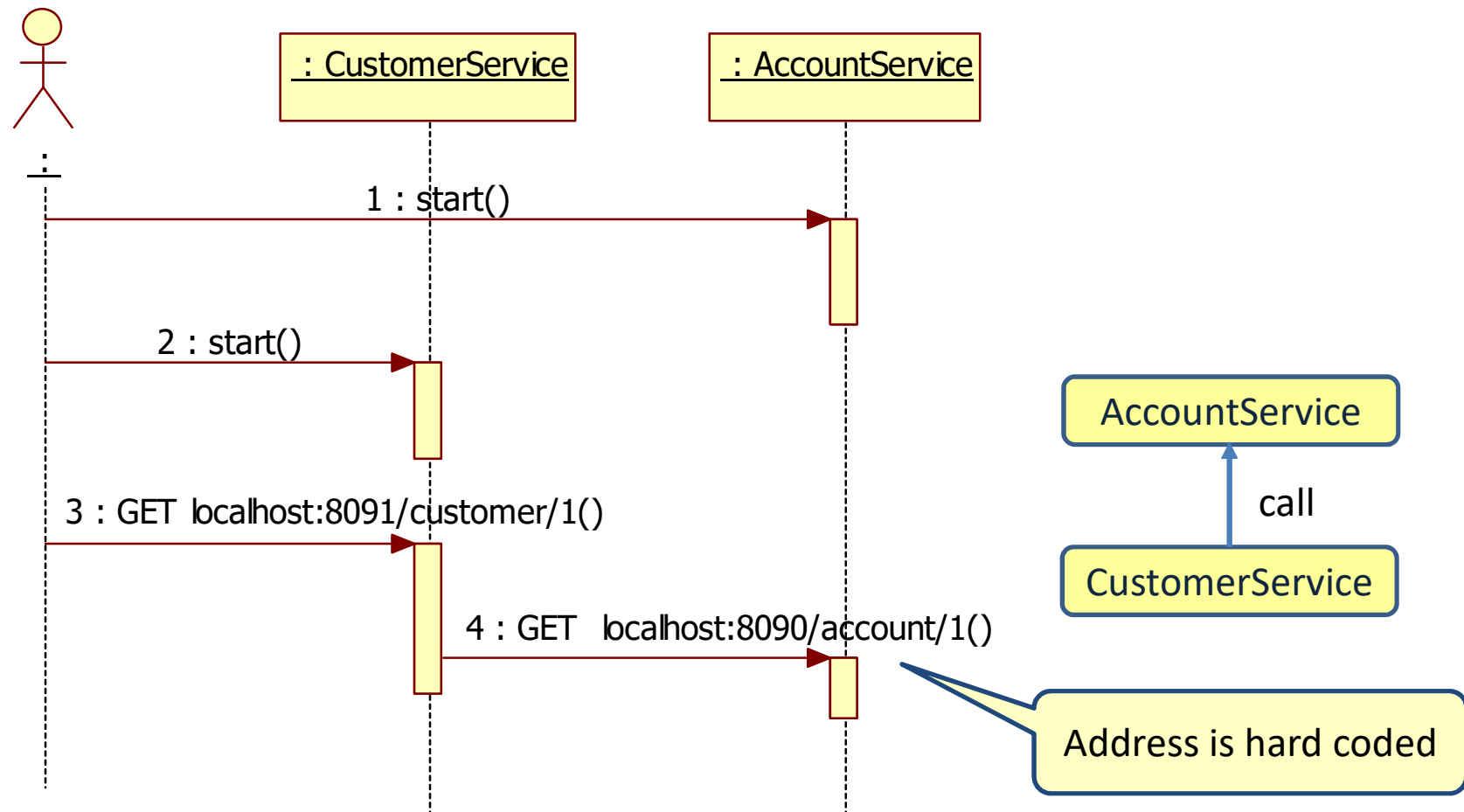
# Service Registry

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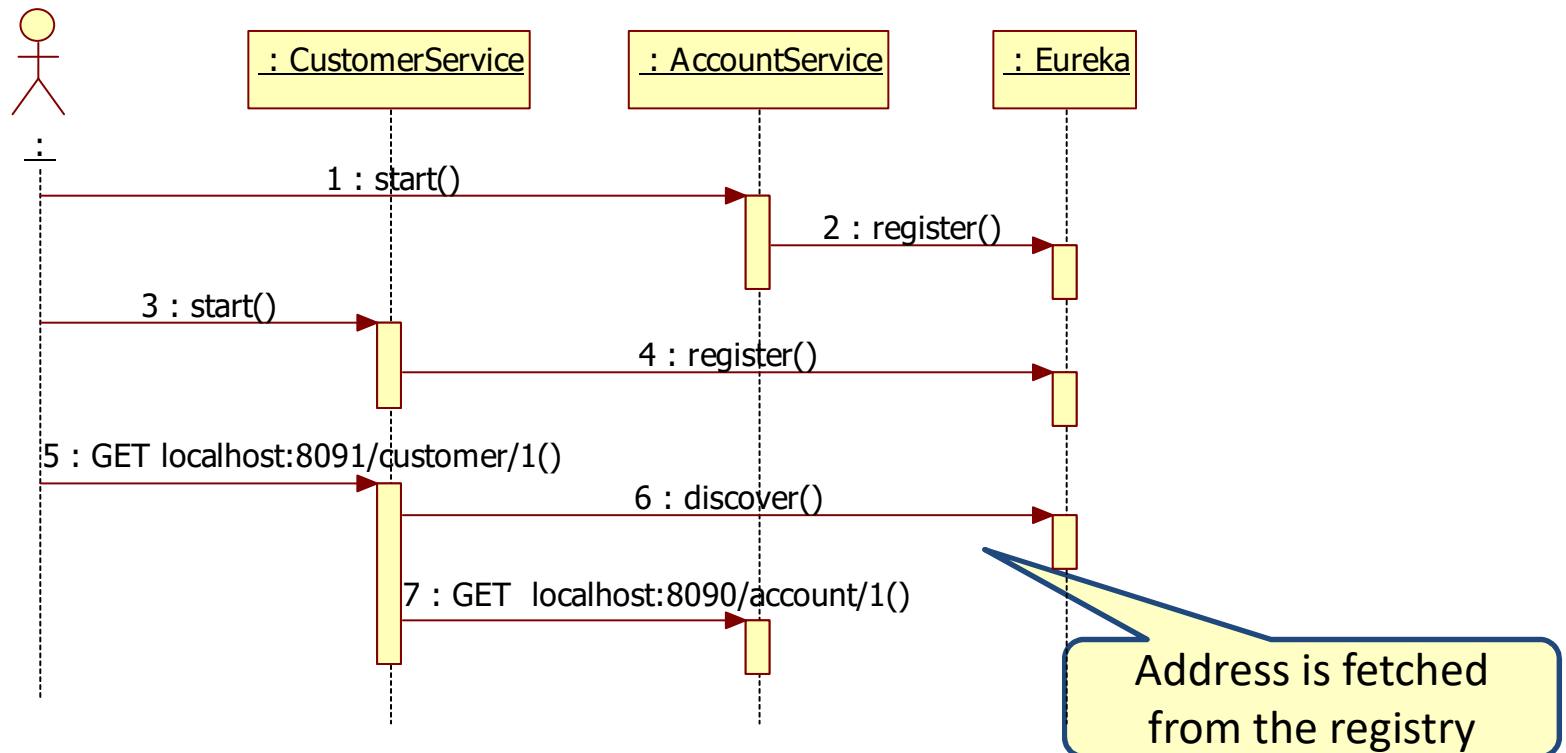
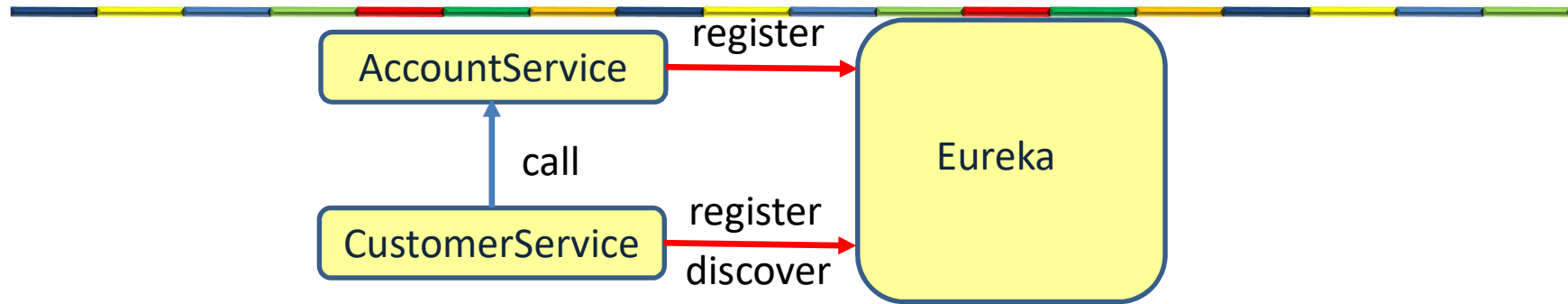
- Like the phone book for microservices
  - Services register themselves with their location and other meta-data
  - Clients can lookup other services
- Netflix Eureka



# Without Eureka



# Using Eureka



# Why service registry/discovery?

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## 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);
    }
}
```

```
server:
  port: 8761
```

application.yml

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

bootstrap.yml

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



# Running Eureka



The screenshot displays the Spring Eureka web application interface. The browser window shows the URL `localhost:8761`. The page header includes 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

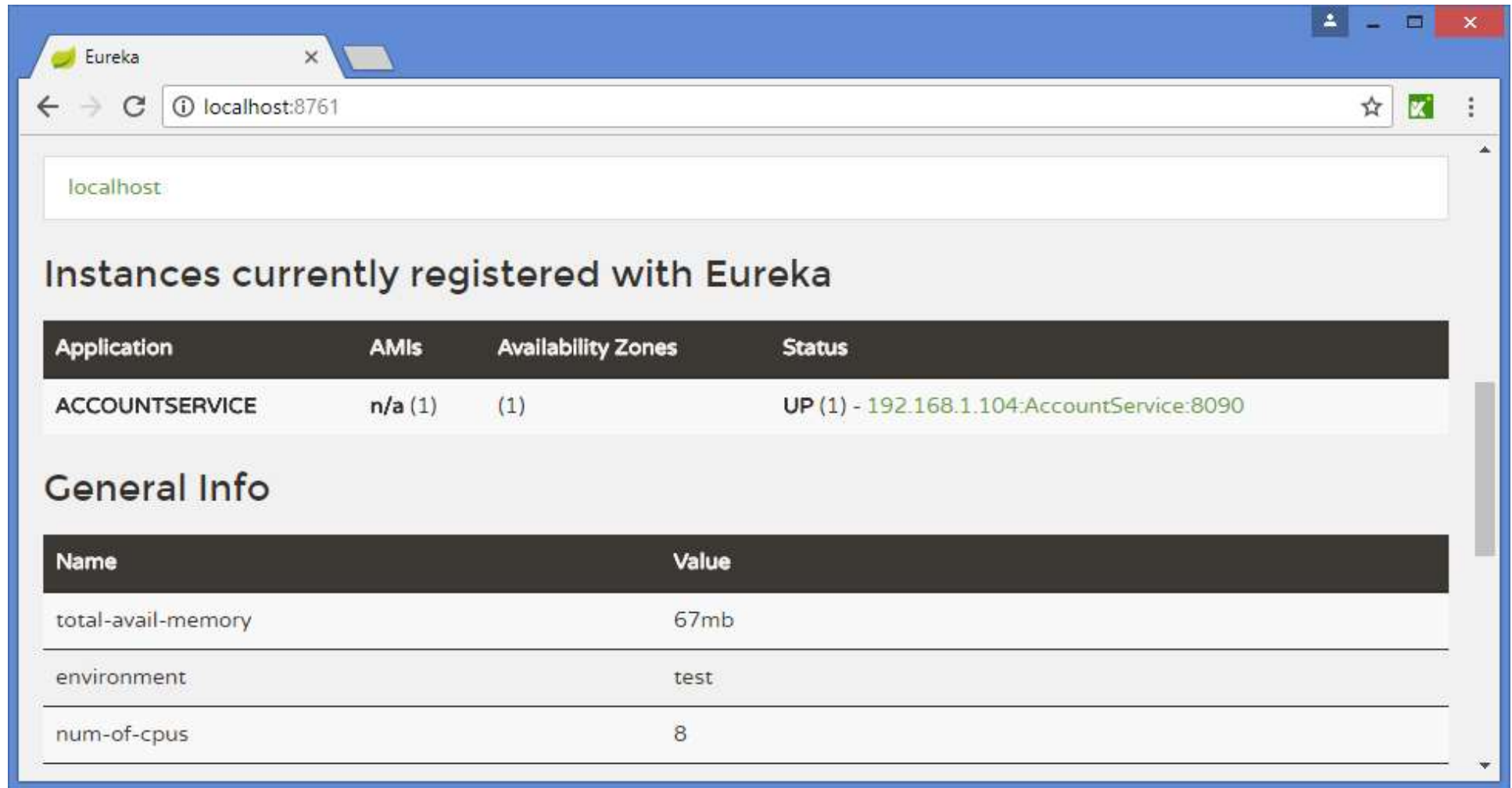
---

```
@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. The table below shows the details for the ACCOUNTSERVICE instance.

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

Below the table, the 'General Info' section provides additional details about the instance:

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);
    }
}
```

application.yml

Name of the service

Use Feign to access  
the AccountService

```
server:
  port: 8091
```



# Running the CustomerService



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title '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:

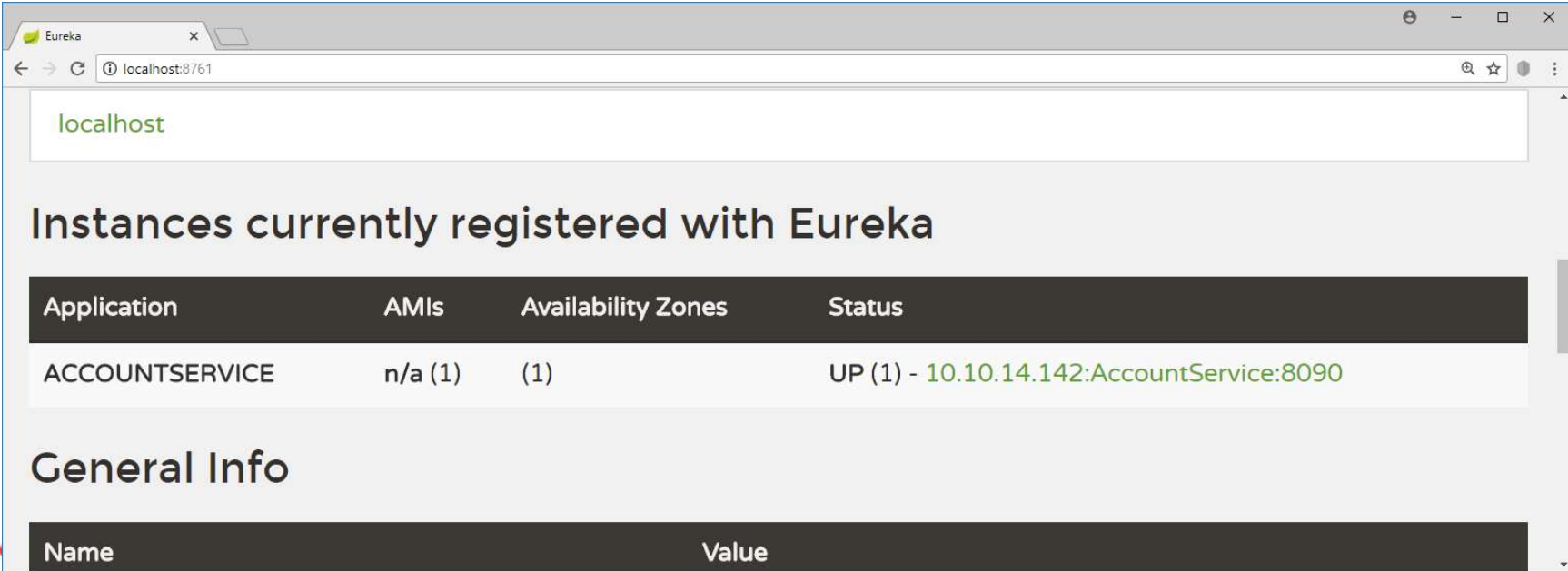
Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
ACCOUNTSERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 10.10.14.142:AccountService:8090
CUSTOMERSERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - 10.10.14.142:CustomerService:8091

Below the table, the heading 'General Info' is visible.



# Stopping the CustomerService

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

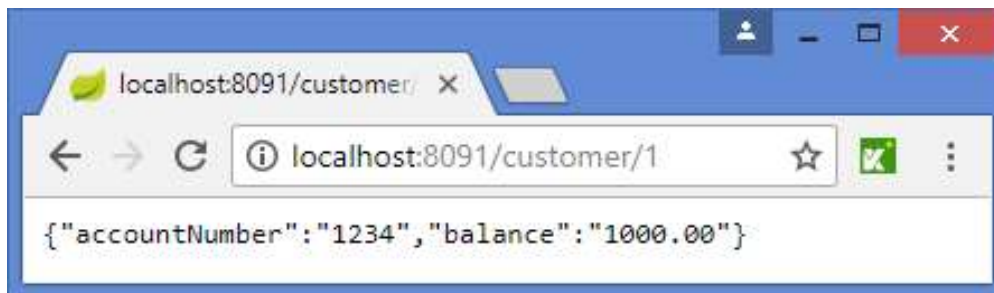
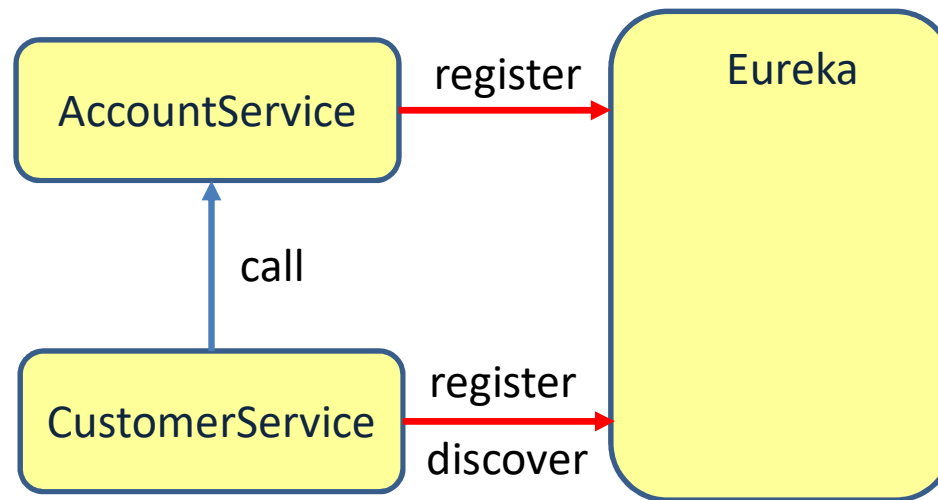
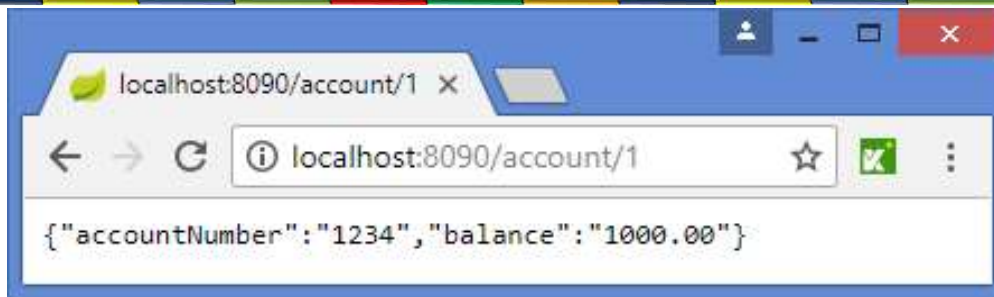


The screenshot shows the Eureka web interface in a browser window. The address bar shows 'localhost:8761'. The page title is 'Eureka'. Below the title, there is a search bar with 'localhost' entered. The main content area is titled 'Instances currently registered with Eureka'. It contains a table with the following data:

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

Below the table, there is a section titled 'General Info' with a table that has two columns: 'Name' and 'Value'.

# Using Eureka



# Registering with Eureka

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- 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

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- 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

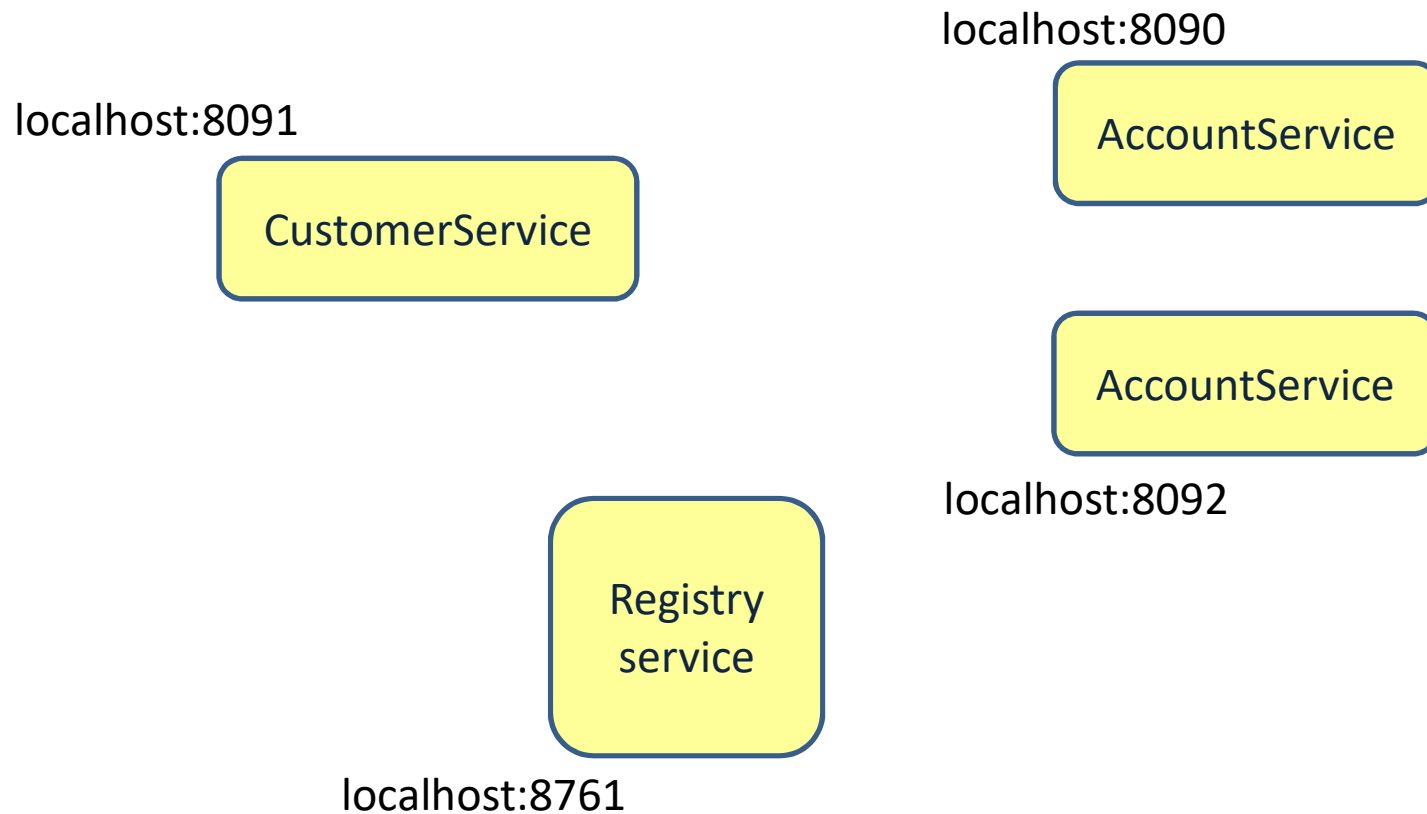
## RIBBON

### 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");
```

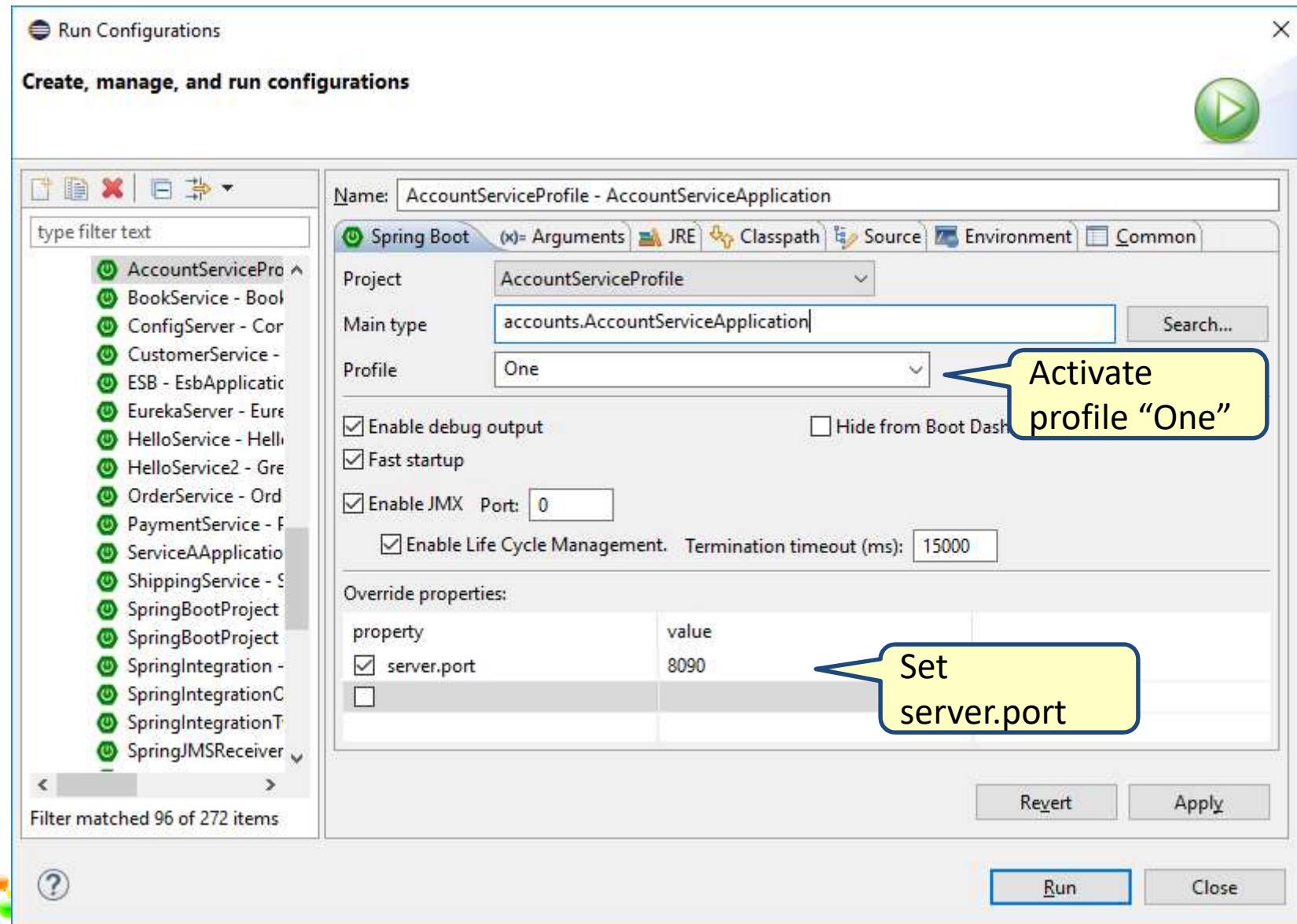
```
        return new Account("1234", "1000.00");
```

```
    }
```

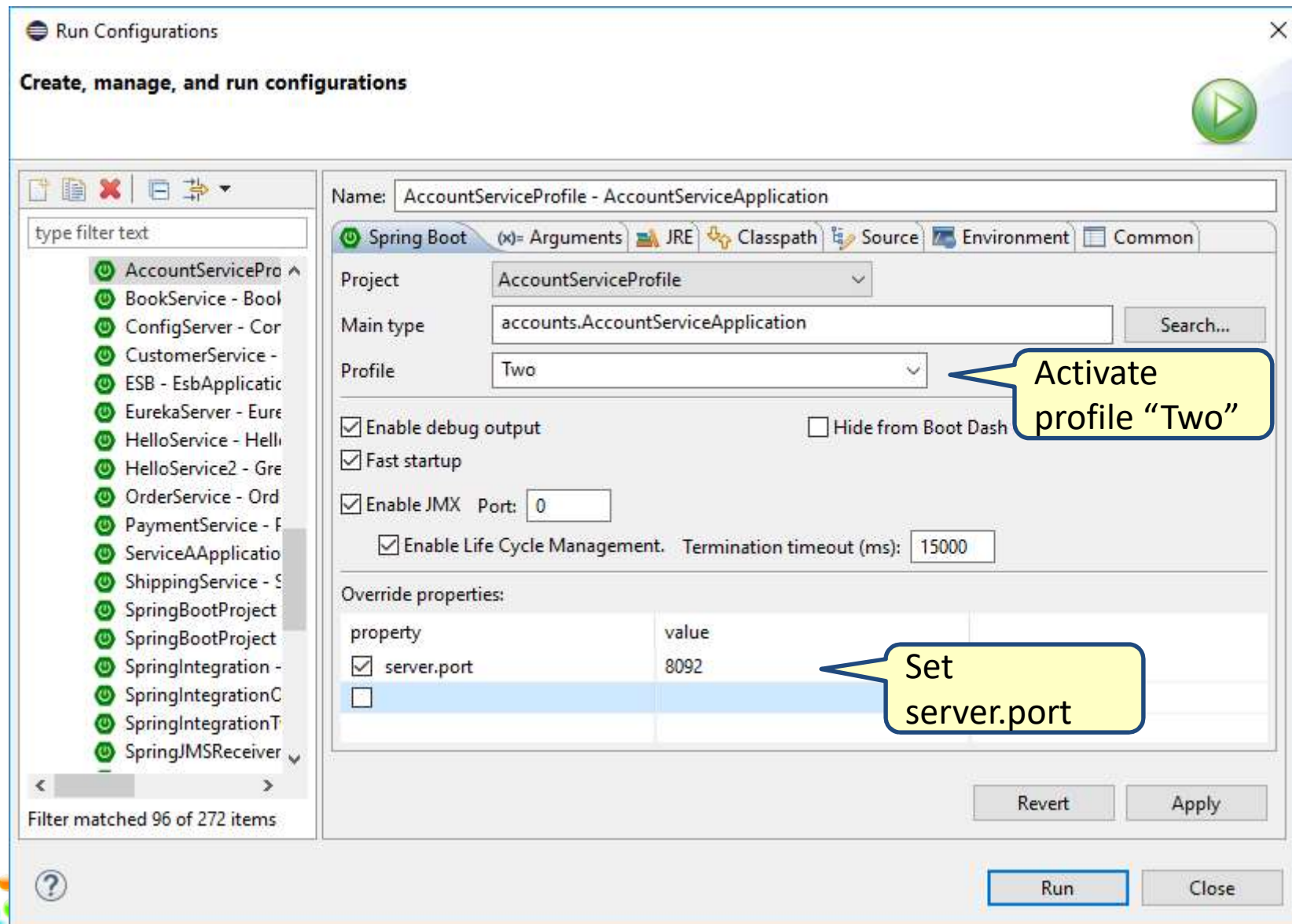
```
}
```



# Start the first instance

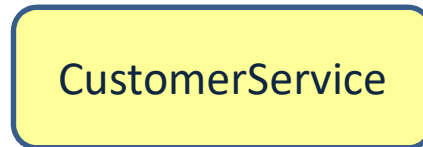


# Start the second instance

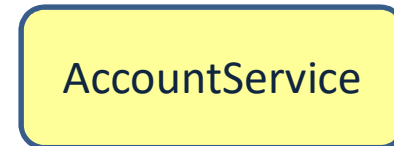
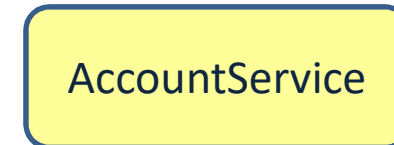


# 2 instances of AccountService

localhost:8091



localhost:8090



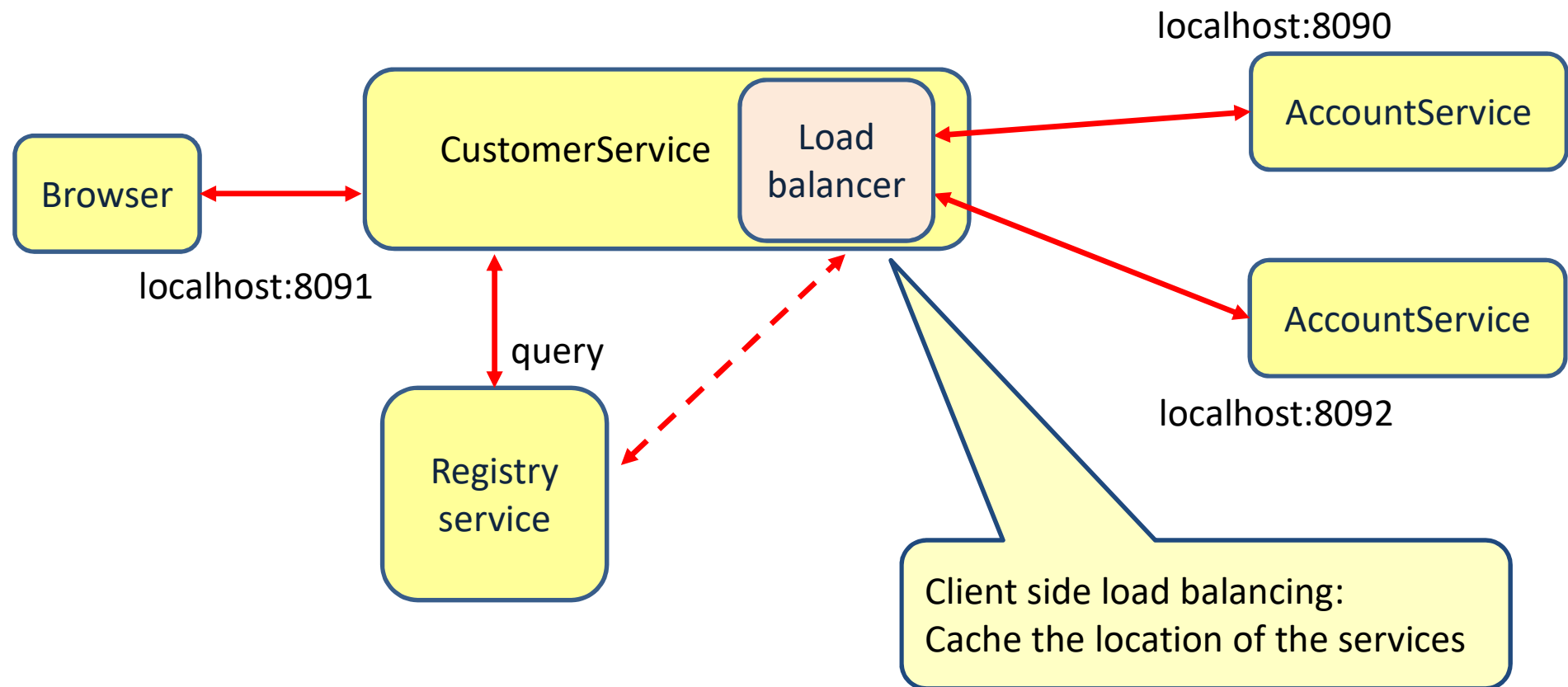
localhost:8092

The screenshot shows the Eureka web interface in a browser window. The address bar shows "localhost:8761". The main heading is "Instances currently registered with Eureka". Below this is 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;
    }

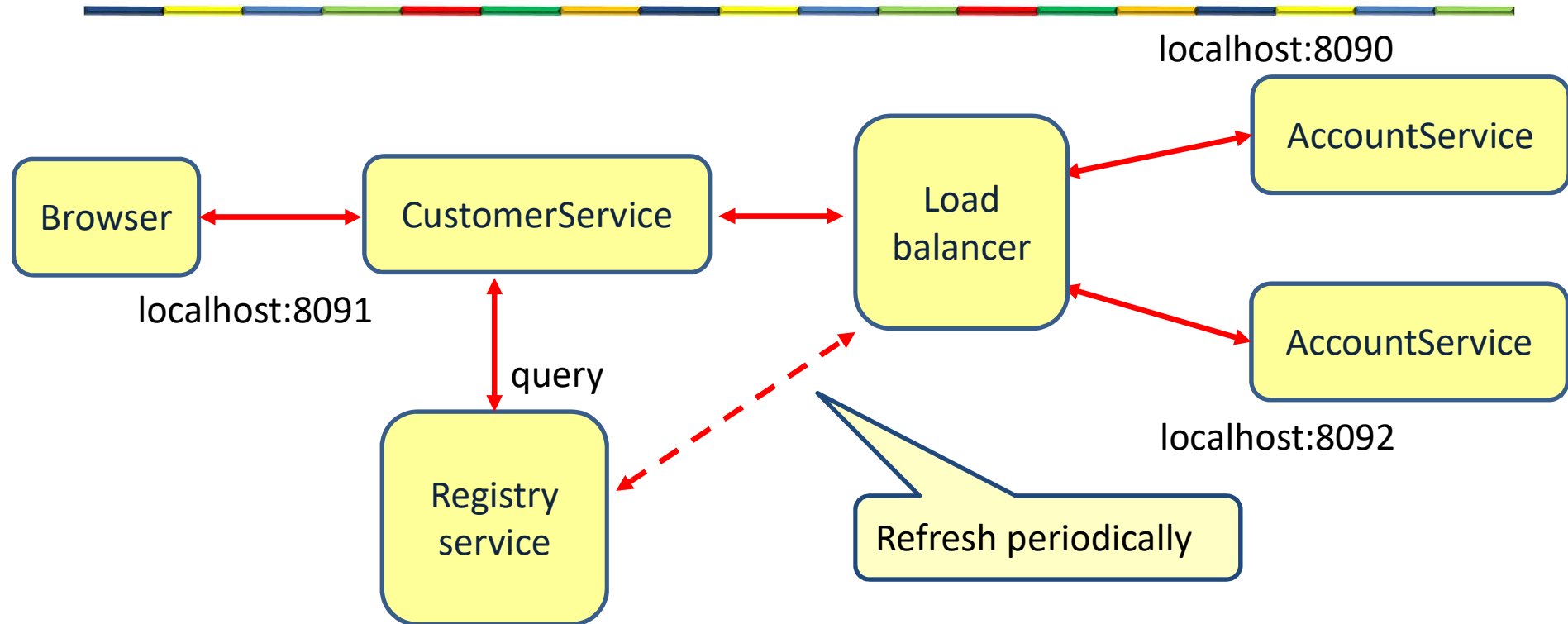
    @FeignClient("AccountService")
    @RibbonClient(name="AccountService")
    interface AccountFeignClient {
        @RequestMapping("/account/{customerid}")
        public Account getName(@PathVariable("customerid") String customerId);
    }
}
```

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.

