**SPRING MICROSERVICES**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Microservice is **an architecture style** which says **decompose** big application in to smaller services later communicate these services together to form larger business application. Microservices are autonomous, self- contained, and independently deployable.

**Software**

1. JDK 17
2. Spring Tool Suite 4x (STS) / Eclipse with STS plug-in, IntelliJ Idea
3. Maven 3.x/ Gradle
4. Spring Framework 6x RELEASE or above
5. Spring Boot 3.1.x
6. RabbitMQ / Apache Kafka
7. MySQL/Mongo-DB/Redis
8. Postman for testing endpoints
9. Kubernetes

**Monolithic application and Its disadvantages**

A monolithic application is a software architecture where the application is built as a single, autonomous unit. While monolithic applications have some benefits, such as simplicity in development and testing, there are several issues that can arise with this architecture:

1. **Scalability**: Monolithic applications can be harder to scale compared to microservices. With a monolithic architecture, you generally have to scale the entire application, not just the parts experiencing high load. This can be less efficient and more expensive.
2. **Development speed and complexity**: As the application grows, the codebase becomes larger and more complex. This can slow down development, as it becomes harder to understand and make changes to the code. It can also increase the risk of bugs.
3. **Technological limitations**: With a monolithic application, you're usually locked into the technology stack you started with. It's challenging to adopt new technologies or frameworks because it requires changes throughout the entire codebase.
4. **Deployment risks**: Since the application is a single unit, even a small change in the codebase requires a full redeployment. If there's a problem during deployment, it could impact the entire application, leading to more significant downtime.
5. **Fault isolation**: In a monolithic architecture, if there's a bug or an issue with one part of the application, it could potentially bring down the entire system. This is different from a microservices architecture, where an issue in one service doesn't necessarily impact others.
6. **Dependency issues**: A large monolithic application tends to have intertwined dependencies, making it difficult to modify or update components without affecting others.

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**What are microservices?**

Microservices are not invented rather many organizations such as Netflix, Amazon, and eBay successfully used the **divide-and–conquer** technique to functionally partition their ***monolithic*** application into smaller **atomic** units, each performing a single function.

In below diagram, each layer holds all three business capabilities pertaining to that layer. The presentation layer has web components of all the three modules, the business layer has business components of all the three modules, and the database hosts tables of all the three modules. In most cases, **layers are physically spreadable, whereas modules within a layer are hardwired.**

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Let’s now examine a microservices-based architecture-Each microservice has its own presentation layer, business layer, and database layer. Microservices are aligned towards business capabilities. By doing so, changes to one microservice don’t impact others.



Figure: Microservices approach

**What is Microservices?**

Ans: Microservice is an architectural style which says decompose big project into smaller microservices which are autonomous, self- contained, loosely coupled, independently deployable and can contains its own presentation layer, business layer and dao layer, later they communicate with each other.

**What scenario to use Monolithic and Microservices?**

Monolithic applications and microservices both have their own pros and cons, and are better suited to different scenarios. Here are some situations where you might want to choose one over the other:

**Best Scenarios for Monolithic Applications:**

1. **Small Applications**: If the scope of your application is small to medium, a monolithic architecture could be more suitable. With less complexity, the benefits of microservices might not outweigh the overhead of setting them up and managing them.
2. **Simple Domains**: If your business logic is not very complex and you don't expect it to change drastically or frequently, a monolithic application can be a good fit.
3. **Rapid Development and MVPs**: If you need to rapidly develop and deploy an application, maybe for a minimum viable product (MVP), a monolithic architecture allows for faster development and simpler deployment.
4. **Single Team Development**: If you have a small team where everyone can understand the whole system, the simplicity of a monolithic architecture can be an advantage.

**Best Scenarios for Microservices:**

1. **Large Applications and Organizations**: If your application is large and complex, or if your organization is large with many development teams, microservices can be a good choice. Each team can focus on a different service, using the technology stack that is best suited to that service's requirements.
2. **Scalability Needs**: If different parts of your application need to scale differently, microservices allow you to scale only the services that need it, which can be more efficient and cost-effective.
3. **Frequent Updates and Changes**: If you have parts of your application that need to be updated or changed frequently, microservices can be beneficial. You can update a single service without having to redeploy the entire application.
4. **Resilience**: If it's crucial that a failure in one part of the application doesn't bring down the whole system, microservices provide isolation between services.
5. **Technological Flexibility**: If you want to use different technologies, languages, or frameworks in different parts of your application, a microservices architecture can allow that.

It's important to note that the choice between monolithic and microservices architectures isn't binary. There are architectural patterns that fall in-between, like modular monoliths, that can provide some of the benefits of both. The decision should be based on your specific requirements and constraints.

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**Principles of microservices**

The below principles are a “must have” when designing and developing microservices:

1. ***Single microservice per single business responsibility***.
2. Microservices are independently deployable. Hence, they bundle all dependencies, including library dependencies, and execution environments such as web servers and containers and databases.
3. Reusability

One of the major differences between Microservices and SOA is in their level of decomposition. While most SOA implementations provide service-level decomposition, microservices go further and decompose till execution environment.



In monolithic developments, we build a WAR or an EAR, then deploy it into a JEE application server such as JBoss, WebLogic, WebSphere, and so on. We may deploy multiple applications into the same JEE server. In microservices approach, each microservice will be built as a **Fat Jar** by using boot, which contains all dependencies including the servers and run as a standalone Java process.

**Characteristics of microservices**

1. **Services are first class citizens**

In the microservices architecture, there is no more application development rather service development. Microservices expose service endpoints as APIs and abstract all their realization details i.e., the internal implementation logic, architecture, and technologies are completely hidden behind the service API.

Messaging (JMS/AMQP/MQTT), HTTP, and REST are commonly used for interaction means communication between microservices.

Microservices are reusable business services.

Well-designed microservices are stateless and share nothing with no shared state or conversational state maintained by the services.

Microservices are discoverable.

1. **Microservices are lightweight**

The microservice is aligned to a single business capability, so it performs only one requirement. When selecting supporting technologies, such as web servers, we will have to ensure that they are also lightweight. For example, Jetty or Tomcat are better choices as servers for microservices compared to more complex traditional application servers such as WebLogic or WebSphere.

Preferred to use **Docker containers** instead of VMs to help keep the infrastructure footprint as minimal as possible.

1. **Microservices with polyglot architecture**

Since Microservices are autonomous hence different services may use different technologies such as one service may be developed by using java and another service may be developed by using Erlang, etc.



Each Micro service has its own database, http listener such as tomcat or jetty.

1. **Automation in a microservices environment**

As microservices break monolithic application into many smaller services, large enterprises may have many microservices. A large number of microservices are hard to manage until and unless automation is in place. Hence microservices should be automated from development to production: For example, automated builds, automated testing, automated deployment, and automated Infrastructure



The development phase is automated by using version control tools such as Git together with continuous Integration (CI) tools such as Jenkins.

The testing phase will be automated by using testing tools such as selenium.

Automated deployments are handled by using DevOps.

Infrastructure provisioning is done through Cloud.

1. **Microservices ecosystem**

Microservices implementations have a supporting ecosystem including DevOps, Centralized log management, Service registry, API gateways, Service routing, Flow control mechanism.



1. **Microservices are distributed and dynamic**

**Microservices benefits**

1. **Supports polyglot architecture**

With microservices, architects and developers can choose fit for purpose architectures and technologies for each microservice i.e., each service can run with its own architecture or technology or different versions of same technology.



1. **Enabling experimentation and innovation**

With large monolithic, applications, experimentation was not easy. With microservices, it is possible to write a small microservice to achieve the targeted functionality and plug it into the system in a reactive style.

1. **Selective scaling**

A monolithic application, packaged as a single WAR or an EAR, can only be scaled as a whole. In Microservices, each service could be independently scaled up or down depending on scalability requirement. As scalability can be selectively applied at each service, the cost of scaling is comparatively less with the microservices approach.

1. **Allowing substitution**

Microservices are self-contained, independent deployment modules enabling the substitution of one microservice with another similar microservice. Many large enterprises follow buy-versus-build policies to implement software systems. A common scenario is to build most of the functions in house and buy certain niche capabilities from specialists outside.

1. **Supporting Cloud**
2. **Enabling Devops**

Microservices are one of the key enablers of DevOps. DevOps is widely adopted as a practice in many enterprises, primarily to increase the speed of delivery and agility. DevOps advocates having agile development, high-velocity release cycles, automatic testing, and automated deployment

**Relationship with SOA**

SOA and Microservices follow similar concepts i.e., many service characteristics are common in both approaches.

Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) is an architectural style that supports service orientation. Service orientation is a way of thinking in terms of services and service-based development and the outcomes of services.

**A service**: Is a logical representation of a repeatable business activity that has a specified outcome (e.g., check customer credit, provide weather data, and consolidate drilling reports)

1. It is self-contained.
2. It may be composed of other services.
3. It is a “black box” to consumers of the service.”

We observed similar aspects in microservices as well. Then how microservices differ from SOA?

One of the major differences between Microservices and SOA is in their level of abstraction. While most SOA implementations provide service-level abstraction, Microservices go further and abstract the realization and execution environment i.e., in SOA development, we may deploy multiple services into the same JEE container. In the microservices approach, each microservice will be built as a fat jar, embedding all dependencies including web containers and run as a standalone Java process.

In case of Legacy modernization, the services are built and deployed in the ESB layer connecting to backend systems using ESB adapters. In these cases, microservices are different from SOA.

**Microservice use cases**

A microservice will not solve all the architectural challenges of today’s world. There is no hard-and-fast rules or rigid guidelines on when to use microservices.

The first and the foremost activity is to do a test of the use case against the microservices benefits.

Let’s discuss some commonly used scenarios that are suitable candidates for a microservices architecture:

1. Migrating a monolithic application due to improvements required in scalability, manageability, agility, or speed jof delivery.
2. Utility computing scenarios such as integrating on optimization service, forecasting service, price candidates for microservices because these are independent stateless computing units that accept certain data, apply algorithms, and return the results.
3. Independent technical services such as the communication service, the encryption service, authentication services, and so on are also good candidates for microservices.
4. In many cases, we can build headless business applications or services that are autonomous in nature-for instance, the payment service, login service, flight search service, customer profile service, notification service, and so on. These are normally reused across multiple channels and, hence, are good candidates for building them as microservices.
5. There could be micro or macro applications that serve a single purpose and performing a single responsibility.
6. Highly agile applications, applications demanding speed of delivery or time to market, innovation pilots, applications selected for DevOps, applications of the System of Innovation type, and so on could also be considered as potential candidates for the microservices architecture.
7. Applications that we could anticipate getting benefits from microservices such as ploglot requirements.

There are few scenarios in which we should consider avoiding microservices:

If the organization’s culture, processes, and so on are based on the traditional waterall delivery model, lengthy release cycle, manual deployments and cumbersome release processes, no infrastructure provisioning, and so on, then microservices may not be the right fit.

**Microservices early adopters**

Many organizations have already successfully embarked on their journey to the microservices world.

1. **Netflix**

Netflix, an international on- demand media streaming company, is a pioneer in the microservices space. Netflix transformed their large pool of developers developing traditional monolithic jcode to smaller development teams producing microservices. At Netflix, engineers started with monolithic, went through the pain, and then broke the application into smaller units that are loosely coupled and aligned to the business capability.

1. **Amazon**

The well-architected monolithic application was based on a tiered architecture with many modular components. However, all these components were tightly coupled. As a result, Amazon was not able to speed up their development cycle. Amazon then separated out the code as independent functional services, Wrapped with web services, and eventually advanced to microservice.

1. **Twitter**

When Twitter experienced growth in its user base, they went through an architecture-refactoring cycle. with this refactoring, Twitter moved away from a typical web application to an API-based event driven code. Twitter uses Scale and Java to develop microservices with polyglot persistence.

1. **Uber**

When Uber expanded their business from one city to multiple cities, the challenges started. Uber then moved to microservice based architecture by breaking the system into smaller independent units. Each module was given to different teams and empowered them to choose their language, framework, and database. Uber has many microservices deployed in their ecosystem using REST.

**Building microservices with boot**

Traditionally a war was explicitly created and deployed on a Tomcat server. But microservices need to develop services as executables, self-contained JAR files with an embedded HTTP listener (such as tomcat of jetty). Spring boot is a tool to develop such kinds of services i.e., Spring Boot enables microservices development by packaging all the required runtime dependencies in an executable fat Jar file.

1. **DESIGNING MICROSERVICES**

Microservices have gained enormous popularity in recent years. They have evolved as the preferred choice of architects, putting SOA into the backyards. While acknowledging the fact that microservices are a vehicle for developing scalable cloud native systems, successful microservices need to be carefully designed to avoid catastrophes. Hence number of factors are to be considered when designing microservices, as detailed in the following sections.

**Identifying microservice boundaries**

The following scenarios could help in defining microservice boundaries:

1. Autonomous functions: If the function under review is autonomous by nature, then it can be taken as a microservices boundary.
2. Size of deployable unit: A good microservice ensures that the size of its deployable unit remains manageable.
3. Polyglot Architecture: If different requirements need different architectures, different technologies, etc. then split them as separate Microservice.
4. Selective Scaling: All functions may not require the same level of scalability sometimes it may be appropriate to determine boundaries based on scalability requirements. For example, in the flight booking, the Search microservice has to scale considerably more than booking microservice.
5. Small, Agile teams
6. Single Responsibility: One microservice per one business capability.
7. Replicability or changeability: Microservice boundaries should be identified in such a way that each microservice is easily detachable from the overall system.
8. Coupling and Cohesion

**Number of Endpoints for a Microservice**

The number of endpoints is not really a decision point. In some cases, there may be only one endpoint, whereas in some other cases, there can be more than one endpoint in a microservice.



The Sensor data service has two logical end points: read and write

**Communication styles**

Communication between microservices can be designed either in synchronous or asynchronous styles.

**Synchronous style**

The following diagram shows an example of synchronous (request/response) style service:



In synchronous communication, the http listener such as tomcat or jetty of jboss, etc is needed but not messaging listener. When a caller requests a service, it passes the required information and waits for a response.

**Advantages**:

1. No messaging server overhead.
2. The error will be propagated back to the caller immediately.

**Dis advantages:**

1. The caller has to wait until the request has been processed.
2. Adds **hard dependencies** (tight coupling) between Microservices i.e., if one service in the chain fails, then the entire service chain will fail.

**Asynchronous style**

The following diagram is a service is a service designed to accept an asynchronous message as input, and send the response asynchronously for others to consume:



The asynchronous style is based on reactive event loop semantics which decouple microservices.

**Advantages**:

1. Decouple Microservices
2. Higher level of scalability because of services are independent. Hence if there is a slowdown in one of the services, it will not impact the entire chain.

**Dis advantages:**

1. It has a dependency to an external messaging listener.
2. It is complex to handle the fault tolerance of a messaging listener.

**How to decide which style to choose?**

It is not possible to develop a system with just approach. A combination of both approaches are required based on the use cases. In principle, the asynchronous approach is great for microservices. However, attempting to model everything as asynchronous leads to complex system designs.

How does the following example look in the context where an end user clicks on a UI to get profile details?



This is perfect scenario for synchronous communication. This can also be modeled in an asynchronous style by pushing a message to an input queue, wait and read response from the output queue. However, though we use asynchronous messaging, the user is still blocked for the entire duration of the query. Hence no advantage of using asynchronous style.

Another use case is user clicking on a UI to search hotels, Which is depicted in the following diagram:



When the system receives this request, it calculates the customer ranking, gets offers based on the destination, gets recommendations based on customer preferences, and optimizes the prices based on customer values and revenue factors, and so on. In this case, we have an opportunity to do many of these activities in parallel so that we can aggregate all these results before presenting them to the customer. As shown in the preceding diagram, virtually any computational logic could be plugged in to the search pipeline listening to the IN queue. An effective approach in this case is to start with a synchronous request response, and refactor later to introduce an asynchronous style when there is value in doing that.

The following example shows a fully asynchronous style of service interactions:



When booking is successful, it sends a message to the customer’s e-mail address, sends a message to the hotel’s booking system, updates the cached inventory, updates the loyalty points system, prepares an invoice, and perhaps more. Instead of pushing the user into a long wait state, a better approach is to break the service into pieces. Let the user wait till a booking record is created by the Booking service. On successful completion, a booking event will be published, and return a confirmation message back to the user Subsequently, all other activities will happen in parallel, asynchronously.

**Conclusion**:

In general, an asynchronous style is always better in the microservices world, but identifying the right pattern should be purely based on merits. If there are no merits in modeling a communication in an asynchronous style, then use the synchronous style till we find an appealing case.

**Orchestration of Microservices**

Composability (means controlling) is one of the service design principles. In the SOA world, ESBs are responsible for composing a set of fine-grained services i.e., In the SOA world, ESBs play the role of orchestration.

Microservices are autonomous. This means that all required components to complete their function should be within the service. This includes the database, orchestration of its internal services, state management, and so on. But in reality, microservices may need to talk with other microservices to fulfill their function.

The following approach is preferred to connect multiple microservices together:



**Number of VMs per Microservice**

The one microservice can be deployed in one or multiple virtual Machines (VMs) by replicating the deployment for scalability and availability.

Multiple Microservices can be deployed in one VM if the service is simple and the traffic volume is less.

In case of cloud infrastructure, the developers need to worry about where the services are running. Developers may not even think about capacity planning. Services will be deployed in a compute cloud. Based on the infrastructure availability and the nature of the service, the infrastructure self- manages deployments.

**Can microservices Share data stores?**

In principle, microservices should abstract presentation, business logic, and data stores i.e., each microservice logically could use an independent database.

Shared data models, shared schemea, and shared tables are disasters when developing microservices.

If the services have only a few tables, it may not be worth investing a full instance of a database like Oracle instance. In such cases, schema level segregation is good enough to start with.

**Shared Libraries**

Sometimes code and libraries may be duplicated in order to adhere to autonomous and self- contained principle.



The eligibility for a flight upgrade will be checked at the time of check-in as well as when boarding. This was the trade-off between overheads in communication versus duplicating libraries in multiple services:

1. It may be easy to duplicate code or shared library but downside of this approach is that in case of a bug or an enhancement on the shared library, it has to be upgraded in more than one place.
2. An alternative option of developing the shared library as another microservice itself needs careful analysis. If it is not qualified as a microservice from the business capability point of view, then it may add more complexity than its usefulness.



1. **MICROSERVICES CHALLENGES**

In this chapter, we will review some of the challenges with microservices, and how to address them for a successful microservice development.

**Infrastructure provisioning**

With many Microservices running, manual development could lead to significant operational overheads and the chances of errors are high.

To address this challenge, Microservices should use elastic cloud-like infrastructure which can automatically provision VMs or containers, automatically deploy applications, adjust traffic flows, replicate new version to all instances, and gracefully phase out older versions. The automation also takes care of scaling up elastically by adding containers or VMs on demand, and scaling down when the load falls below threshold.

**Data Islands**

Microservices use their own local transactional store, which is used for their own transactional purposes.



In the preceding diagram, Hotel search is expected to have high transaction volume hence preferred to use Elastic search. The Hotel booking needs more ACID transactions hence preferred to use MySQL. That means different Microservices may use different types of databases which leads data islands.

What if we want to do an analysis by combining data from two data stores?

In order to satisfy this requirement, a data warehouse (traditional) or a data lake is required. The tools like spring cloud Data Flow, Kafka, Flume, etc are useful.

**Logging and monitoring**

Since each microservice is deployed independently, they emit separate log files. This makes it extremely difficult to debug and understand the behavior of the services through logs. Hence, we need centralized logging mechanism which can be achieved using Graylog, Splunk, ELK stack, AWS cloudTrail, Google Cloud Logging.

**Organization culture**

One of the biggest challenges in microservices implementation is the organization culture.

Organization following a waterfall development or heavyweight release management processes with infrequent release cycles are a challenge for microservices development. Insufficient automation is also a challenge for microservices deployment.

To harness the speed of delivery of microservices, the organization should adopt Agile development processes, continuous integration, automated QA checks, automated delivery pipelines, automated deployments, and automatic infrastructure provisioning.

1. **THE MICROSERVICES CAPABILITY MODEL**

We will review a capability model for microservices based on the design guidelines, challenges, common patterns and solutions described so far.



The capability model is broadly classified into four areas:

1. **Core capabilities:** These are part of the microservices themselves
2. **Supporting capabilities:** These are software solutions supporting core microservice implementations
3. **Infrastructure capabilities**: These are infrastructure level expectations for a successful microservices implementation
4. **Governance capabilities**: These are more of process, people, and reference information

**Core capabilities**

The core capabilities are explained as follows:

* **Service listeners (HTTP/Message):** If microservices are enabled for a HTTP- based service endpoint, then the HTTP listener is embedded within the microservices, thereby eliminating the need to have any external application server requirement.

If the micro services is based on asynchronous communication, then instead of an HTTP listener, a message listener is started. Spring Boot and Spring Cloud Streams provide this capability.

* **Storage capability**: The microservices have some kind of storage mechanisms to store state or transactional data pertaining to the business capability. The storage Could be either a physical storage (RDBMS such as MySQL: NoSQL such as Hadoop, Cassandra, Neo 4j, Elasticsearch, and so on), or it could be an in- memory store (cache like Ehcache, Redis, data grids like HaZelcast, Infinispan, and so on)
* **Business capability definition**: This is the core of microservices, where the business logic is implemented. This could be implemented in any applicable language such as java, Scala, Conjure, Erlang, and so on. All required business logic to fulfill the function will be embedded within the microservices themselves.
* **Event Sourcing**: Microservices send out state changes to the external world without really worrying about the targeted consumers of these events. These events could be consumed by other micro services, audit services, replication services, or external applications, and the like. This allows other microservices and applications to respond to state changes.
* **API gateway**: The API gateway provides a level of indirection by either proxying service endpoints or composing multiple service endpoints. There are many API gateways available in the market. Spring Cloud Zuul, Mashery, Apigee, and 3scale are some examples of the API gateway providers.
* **User interfaces**: Generally, use interfaces are also part of microservices for users to interact with the business capabilities realized by the microservices. These could be implemented in any technology.

**Infrastructure capabilities**

Certain infrastructure capabilities are required for a successful deployment, and managing large scale microservices. When deploying microservices at scale, not having proper infrastructure capabilities can challenging, and can lead to failures:

* **Cloud**: Microservices implementation is difficult in a traditional data center environment with long lead times to provision infrastructures. Even a large number of infrastructures dedicated per microservice may not be very cost effective. Managing them internally in a data center may not be very cost effective. Managing them internally in a data center may increase the cost of ownership and cost of operations. A cloud-like infrastructure is better for microservices deployment.
* **Containers or virtual machines**: Managing large physical machines is not cost effective, and they are also hard to manage. Virtualization is adopted by many organizations because of its ability to provide optimal use of physical resources. It also provides resource isolation. It also reduces the overheads in managing large physical infrastructure components. Containers are the next generation of victual machines. VMW are, Citrix, and so on provide virtual machine technologies. Docker, Drawbridge, Rocket, and LXD are some of the containerizer technologies.
* **Cluster control and provisioning**: Once we have a large number of containers or virtual machines, it is hard to manage and maintain them automatically. Cluster control tools provide a uniform operating environment on top of the containers, and share the available capacity across multiple services. Apache Mesos and Kubernetes are examples of cluster control systems.
* **Application lifecycle management**: Application life cycle management tools help to invoke applications when a new container is launched, or kill the application when the container shuts down. Application life cycle management allows for script application deployments and releases. It automatically detects failure scenario, and responds to those failures thereby ensuring the availability of the application. This works in conjunction with the cluster control software. Marathon partially addresses this capability.

**Supporting capabilities**

Supporting capabilities are not directly linked to microservices, but they are essential for large scale microservices development:

* **Software defined load balancer**: The load balancer should be smart enough to understand the changes in the deployment topology, and respond accordingly. This moves away from the traditional approach of configuring static IP addresses, domain aliases, or cluster addresses in the load balancer. When new servers are added to the environment, it should automatically detect this, and include them in the logical cluster by avoiding any manual interactions. Similarly, if a service instance is unavailable, it should take it out from the load balancer. A combination of ribbon, Eureka, and Zuul provide this capability in spring cloud Netflix.
* **Central log management**: A capability is required to centralize all logs emitted by service instances with the correlation IDs. This helps in debugging, identifying performance bottlenecks, and predictive analysis. The result of this is fed back into the life cycle manager to the corrective actions.
* **Service registry:** A service registry provides a runtime environment for services to automatically publish their availability at runtime. A registry will be a good source of information to understand the services topology at any point. Eureka from spring Cloud, Zookeeper, and Etcd are some of the service registry tools available.
* **Security service:** A distributed microservices ecosystem requires a central server for managing service security. This includes service authentication and token services. OAuth2- based services are widely used for microservices security. Spring Security and Spring Security OAuth are good candidates for building this capability.
* **Service configuration:** All service configurations should be externalized as discussed in the Twelve- Factor application principles. A central service for all configurations is a good choice. Spring cloud config server, and Archaius are out-of-the- box configuration servers.
* **Testing tools (anti-fragile, RUM, and so on):** Netflix uses simian Army for anti-fragile testing. Matured services need consistent challenges to see the reliability of the services, and how good fallback mechanisms are. Simian Army components create various error scenarios to explore the behavior of the system under failure scenarios.
* **Monitoring and dashboards:** Microservices also require a strong monitoring mechanism. This is not just at the infrastructure. level monitoring but also at the service level. Spring cloud Netflix Turbine, Hysterix Dashboard, and the like provide service level information. End-to-end monitoring tools like AppDynamic, New Relic, dynatrace, and other tools like statd, sensu, and spigot could add value to microservices monitoring.
* **Dependency and management**: We also need tools to discover runtime topologies, service dependencies, and to manage configurable items. A graph-based CMOB is the most obvious tool to manage these scenarios.
* **Data lake:** We need a mechanism to combine data stored in different microservices, and perform near real-time analytics. A data lake is a good choice for achieving this. Data ingestion tools like Spring Cloud Data flow, flume, and kafka are used to consume data. HDFS, Cassandra, and the like are used for storing data.
* **Reliable messaging:** If the communication is asynchronous, we may need a reliable messaging infrastructure service such as RabbitMQ or any other reliable messaging service. Cloud messaging of messaging as a service is a popular choice in Internet scale message-based service endpoints.

Process and governance capabilities

The last piece in the puzzle is the process and governance capabilities that are required for microservices:

* **DevOps**: The key to successful implementation of microservices is to adopt DevOps. DevOps compliment microservices development by supporting Agile development, high velocity delivery, automation, and better change management.
* **DevOps tools**: DevOps tools for Agile development, continuous integration, continuous delivery, and continuous deployment are essential for successful delivery of microservices. A lot of emphasis is required on automated functioning, real user testing, synthetic testing, integration, release, and performance testing.
* **Microservices repository**: A micro services repository is where the versioned binaries of microservices are placed. These could be a simple Nexus repository or a container repository such as a Docker registry.
* **Microservice documentation**: It is important to have all microservices properly documented. Swagger or API Blueprint are helpful in achieving good microservices documentation.
* **Reference architecture and libraries:** The reference architecture provides a blueprint at the organization level to ensure that the services are developed according to certain standards and guidelines in a consistent manner. Many of these could then be translated to a number of reusable libraries that enforce service development philosophies.

1. **MICROSERVICES EVOLUTION- A CASE STUDY**

We will discuss Brown field Airline and their journey from a monolithic passenger sales and service(pss) application to next generation microservices architecture by adhering to the principles and practices that were discussed before.

**Reviewing the microservices capability model**

In this chapter, we will explore the following microservices capabilities highlighted in green color from the microservices capability model discussed before.



We are able to implement for microservices such as fair, search, booking and check-in. In order to test the application, there is a website application developed using spring MVC with Thymeleaf templates. (needed for HTML pages). The asynchronous messaging is implemented with the help of Rabbit MQ. In this implementation, the **Oracle database will be used with separate schema for each microservice**. The code is section demonstrates all the capabilities highlighted in green colour above.



The following steps are used to set up PSS micro services project

* 1. Create Tablespace, schemas, tables, sequences and insert data by referring ‘documents/misc/Airlines\_PSS\_schema.doc’ file.
  2. Download STS from https://spring.io/tools/sts/all. Start STS (spring tool suite) and select ‘**Micro services work space’** from the back up.
  3. Start **FaresFlightticket** by right click and run as **Spring boot app.**
  4. Install RabbitMQ server from software’s folder. After installation check service status in start ->run-> services.msc . Observation: status: running, startup type: automatic note: the pre-requisite for rabbitMQ is Erlang. Hence install OTP\_win64\_19.3.exe from software folder.
  5. Start SearchFlighTickets by right click and run as **Spring boot app**.
  6. Start BookingFlightTickets by right click and run as **Spring boot app.**
  7. Start CheckingCustomers by right click and run as **Spring boot app.**
  8. Start FlightWebsite by right click and run as **Spring boot app.**

Each service has multiple packages and there are explained as follows:

* + 1. The entity package contains the JPA entity classes for mapping to the database tables.
    2. The repository package contains repository classes, which are based on spring Data JPA.
    3. The component package hosts all the service components where the business logic is implemented.
    4. The controller package hosts the **REST endpoints** and the **Messaging endpoints**. Controller classes internally utilize the component classes for execution.
    5. The root package (com.brownfield.pss.fares) contains the default Spring Boot application.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Microservice Name** | **REST endpoints synchronous** | **Messaging endpoints asynchronous** | **Used by** |
| FareFlightTicket | http://localhost:8081/fare/{} |  | Booking Microservices |
| SearchFlightTicket | <http://localhost:8090/search/get> |  | Website |
| SearchFlightTickets |  | @RabbitListener(queues=”**inventoryQ**”) | Search Microservice itself subscribed to  **inventoryQ** for inventory updates. |
| BookingFlightTickets | <http://localhost:8060/booking/create> |  | Website |
| BookingFlightTickets | [http://localhost:8060/booking/get/{id}](http://localhost:8060/booking/get/%7bid%7d) |  | Checkin,website |
| BookingFlightTickets |  | Template.convertAndSend(“**inventoryQ**”,message); | Search microservice |
| BookingFlightTickets |  | @RabbitListener(Queues=”checkInQ”) | BookingService subscribed to **CheckinQ** for check-In updates |
| CheckInCustomers | <http://localhost:8070/checkin/create> |  | Website |
| CheckInCustomers | [http://localhost:8070/checkin/get/{id}](http://localhost:8070/checkin/get/%7bid%7d) |  | Not used |
| CheckInCustomers |  | Template.convertAndSend(“**checkinQ**”,message); | Booking Microservice |

We have accomplished the following item in implementation so far.

1. Each microservice exposes a set of REST/JSON endpoints for accessing business capabilities.
2. Each micro service implements certain business functions using the spring framework.
3. Each micro service has its own schema in Oracle database.
4. Micro services are built with Spring Boot, which has an embedded tomcat server as the HTTP listener.
5. RabbitMQ is used as an external messaging service. Search, Booking, and check-in interact with each other through asynchronous messaging.
6. And OAuth2-based security mechanism is developed to protect the microservices.