# Designing "Orchestrable" Applications Raj Chaudhuri Rajware Services Pvt. Ltd.











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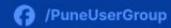
















# Agenda

- What are "Orchestrable" Applications?
- Seven Steps
- Best practices for [platform] developers:
  - Today, [platform] is .NET Core





# What are "Orchestrable" applications?

#### What is Orchestration?

Automated management of applications

Initial deployment, configuration, monitoring, error recovery, scaling and updating

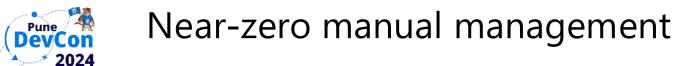
Resource co-ordination

Optimal allocation and coordination of resources like CPU, memory, storage, and networking

Centralized control

A unified platform to manage diverse workloads and their dependencies across distributed systems

Minimized Human Intervention





## What are "Orchestrable" applications?

# Applications that allow Orchestration systems to:

- Deploy them anywhere appropriate as needed
- Provide them with required services, such as storage and networking
- Configure them, sometimes with sensitive information
- Start and initialize them
- Monitor their health and performance
- Restart them on critical failure
- Let them handle non-critical failure themselves
- Scale them as needed, both up and down
- Update them safely while maintaining availability and integrity





# Seven Steps

#### Seven Steps to "Orchestrable" Applications

- Containerize your application
- Provide health checks
- Specify application requirements
- Design for scalability
- Generate metrics
- Enable automated updates
- Ensure confidentiality



## Containerize your Application - Why

#### Consistency

Container images contain the application and all dependencies, and are immutable

Speed of start and restart

Therefore, creating a new container (an instance of the application) is cheap and fast

Isolation

Each container has its own (controlled) private process space, storage and networking

All of which make them fast and safe for automated deployment



#### Containerize your Application - How

- One top-level process, responsible for keeping the container alive, logging and graceful shutdown
- Log to standard output, with configurable log levels
- Keep data separate from code. That way, data can be stored on mounted external storage (volumes)
- Be fully configurable via environment variables or configuration files
- Start fast, fail when needed.



#### Provide Health Checks - Why

- Automated systems can detect (and correct) crashes
- They cannot detect "hanging" or application errors



#### Provide Health Checks - How

- Crash for problems where administrator intervention is required
- Do not crash for user-level problems
- Provide a way for automated checking



#### Provide Health Checks - Reference

Health checks in ASP.NET Core | Microsoft
Learn



# Specify application requirements - Why

- Prevents over/under-provisioning of CPU, memory, and storage
- Ensures services and dependencies are colocated or scheduled correctly
- Helps orchestrators provide the optimal environment for the application



## Specify application requirements - How

- Specify resource needs (CPU, memory) per application component
- Specify storage needs, also per component, unifying when needed
- Specify networking requirements such as ports and policy
- Specify affinity rules to colocate or contralocate dependencies

## Design for scalability - Why

- Supports increased traffic without performance degradation
- Enables the application to handle failures by redistributing the load
- Allows dynamic scaling to save costs during low traffic



### Design for scalability - How

- Favor stateless design
- Use asynchronous programming for better responsiveness
- Design for load balancing to handle increased traffic



#### Design for scalability - Reference

- Configure ASP.NET Core to work with proxy servers and load balancers | Microsoft Learn
- Configure ASP.NET Core Data Protection



#### Generate Metrics - Why

- Helps monitor application performance and health
- Enables orchestration systems to make scaling decisions
- Simplifies debugging and identifying bottlenecks
- Tracks performance for SLAs and audits



#### Generate Metrics - How

- Log health metrics for orchestration systems
- Use middleware to measure request times and errors
- Define meaningful custom metrics (e.g., user logins)
- Expose Prometheus-compatible metrics (prometheus-net)



#### **Enable Automated Updates - Why**

- Ensures updates are rolled out seamlessly with minimal impact
- Quickly applies patches and mitigates vulnerabilities
- Deploys new features rapidly without manual intervention
- Prevents discrepancies between environments (e.g. test and production)

#### Enable Automated Updates - How

- Decide update strategy for each component (e.g. blue-green or rolling deployments)
- Automate database migrations (e.g., EF Core)
- Version APIs for compatibility during upgrades
- Implement feature flags for dynamic changes



#### **Ensure Confidentiality - Why**

- In automated systems, maintenance of data and especially configuration is also automated
- Although isolation is already provided, we do not want even accidental leaks or unauthorized access
- Therefore, we need to protect these things for privacy and compliance

#### **Ensure Confidentiality - How**

- Secure sensitive configuration with minimal exposure
- Encrypt sensitive data
- Integrate with secure secret managers (like Azure Key Vault or Hashicorp Vault)



#### In Conclusion

- Design robust, scalable, and secure applications by keeping orchestration in mind.
- Tailor practices to your orchestration platform.
- Automation, monitoring, and security are important for all applications
  - No matter big or small
  - And not just for "microservices"











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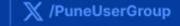














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