Transformation From Monolith to Micro service Application Architecture.

Sabari Balaji – TLS

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Definition From The Experts

@ Developing a single application as a suite of small Services, each running in it own process and communicating With lightweight mechanisms, often an HTTP resource API
- Martin Fowler

@ Fine-grained SOA **– Adrian Cockcroft - Netflix**

*An **architectural approach**, that emphasizes the **decomposition of applications** into **single-purpose**, **loosely coupled** services managed by **cross-functional teams**, for delivering and maintaining **complex software systems** with the velocity and quality required by today's **digital business***

Current Trends

Twitter moved from Ruby/Rails monolith to Microservices

Facebook moved from PHP monolith to Microservices

Netflix moved from JAVA monolith to Microservices

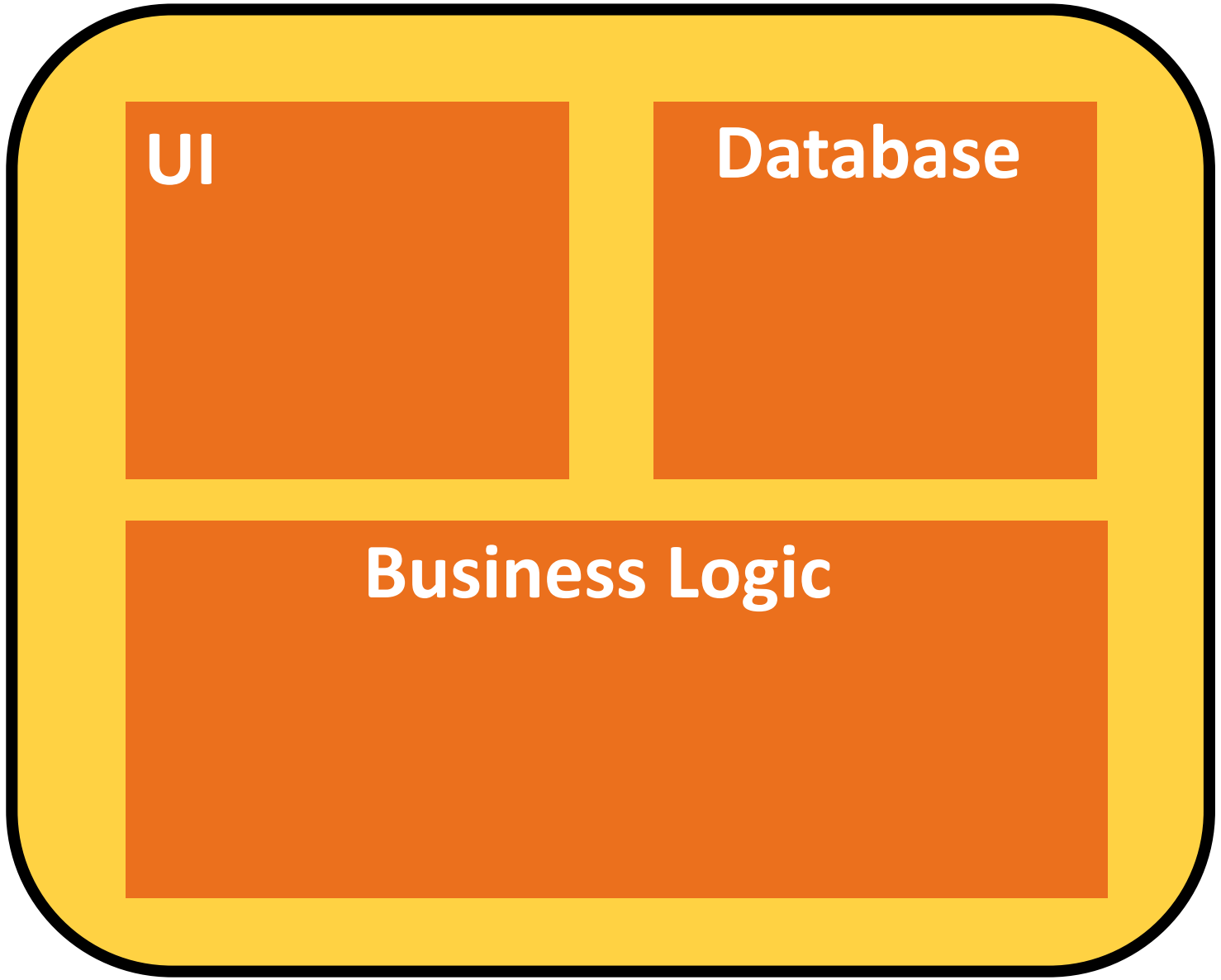
Monolith Example

Consider a monolithic shopping cart application:
(Web / mobile interfaces)

Functions for:

- # Searching for products
- # Product catalog
- # Inventory Management
- # Shopping cart
- # Checkout
- # Fullfilment

How would this look with microservices ?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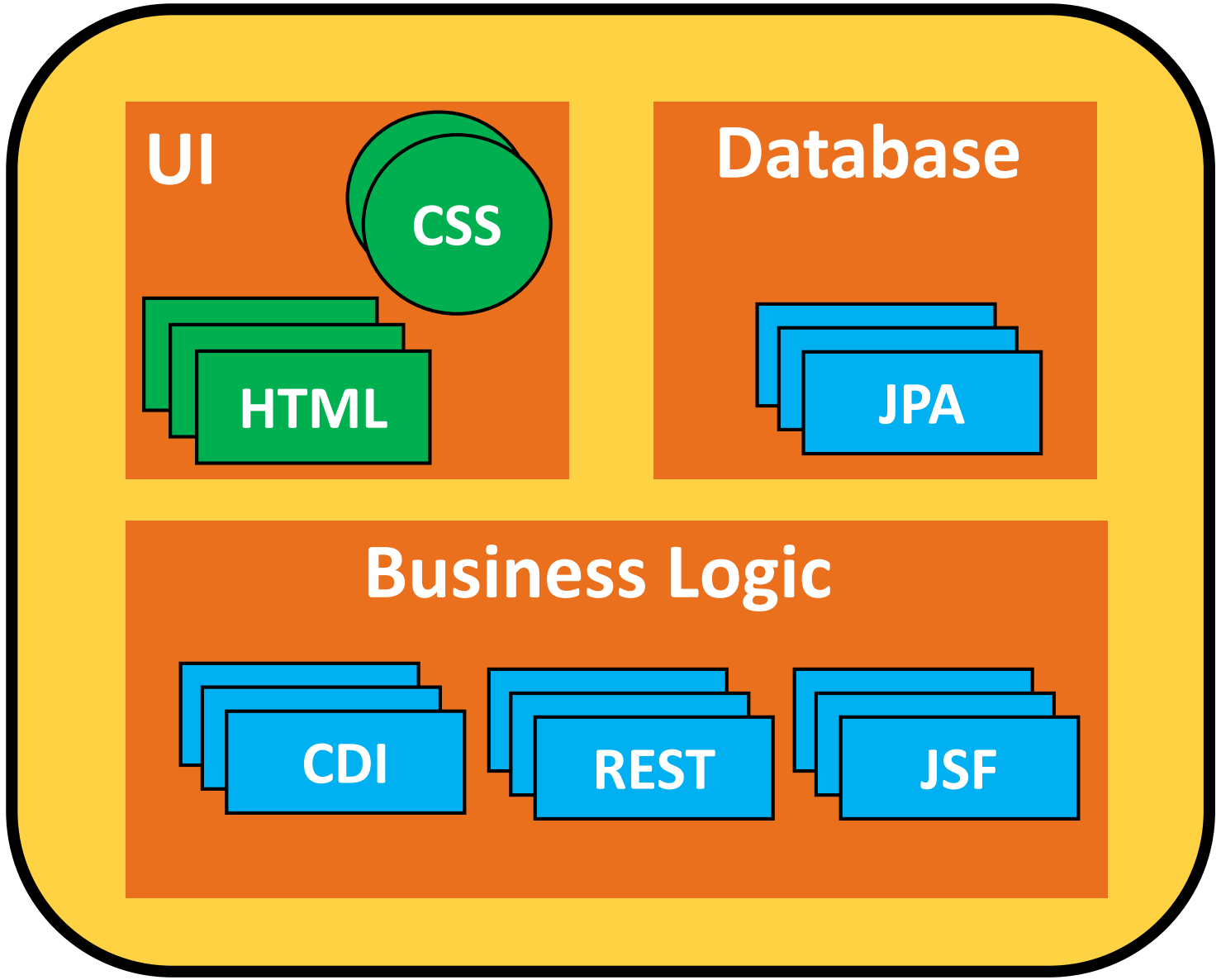
Business Logic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Business Logic
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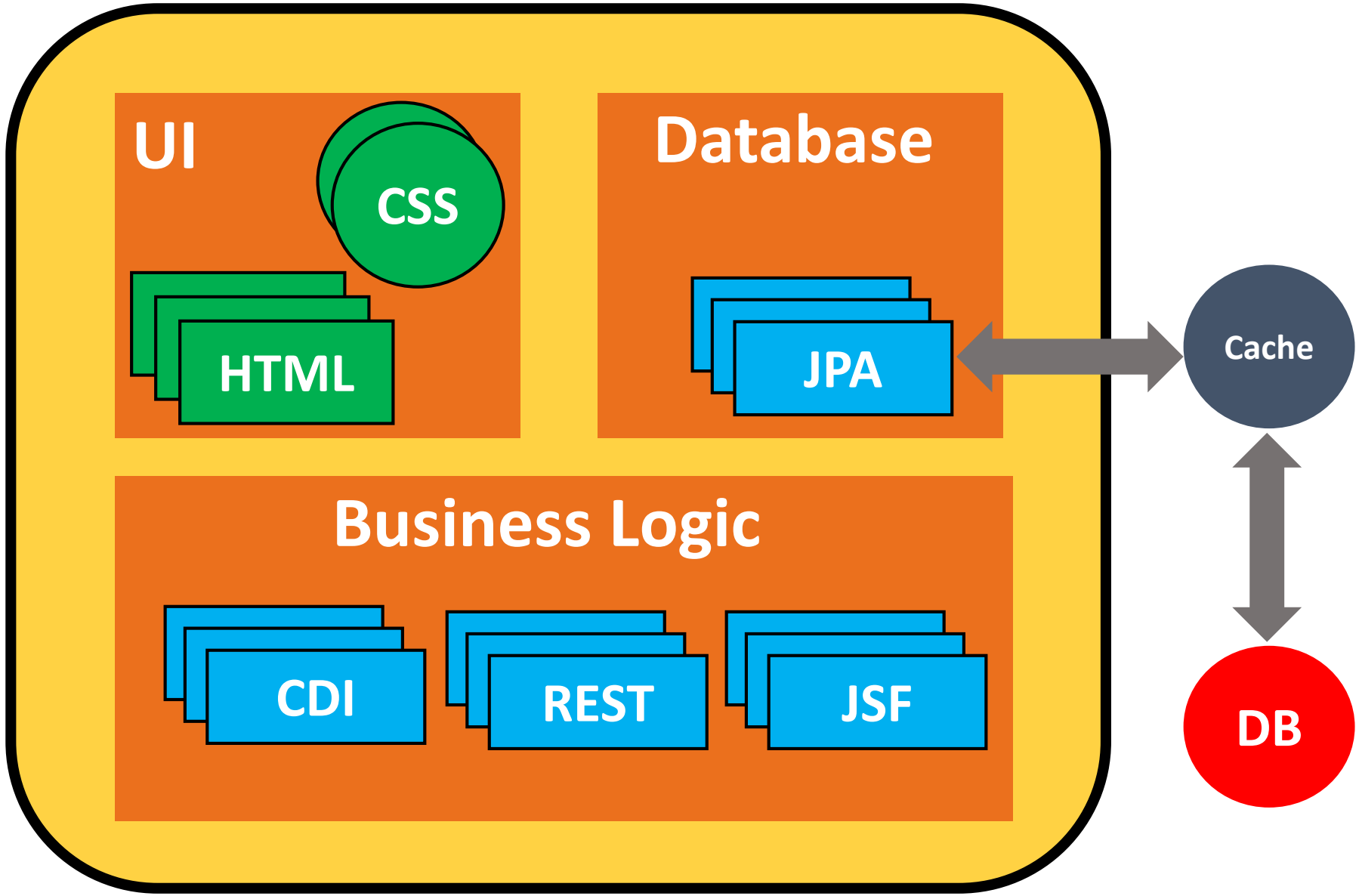
REST
JSF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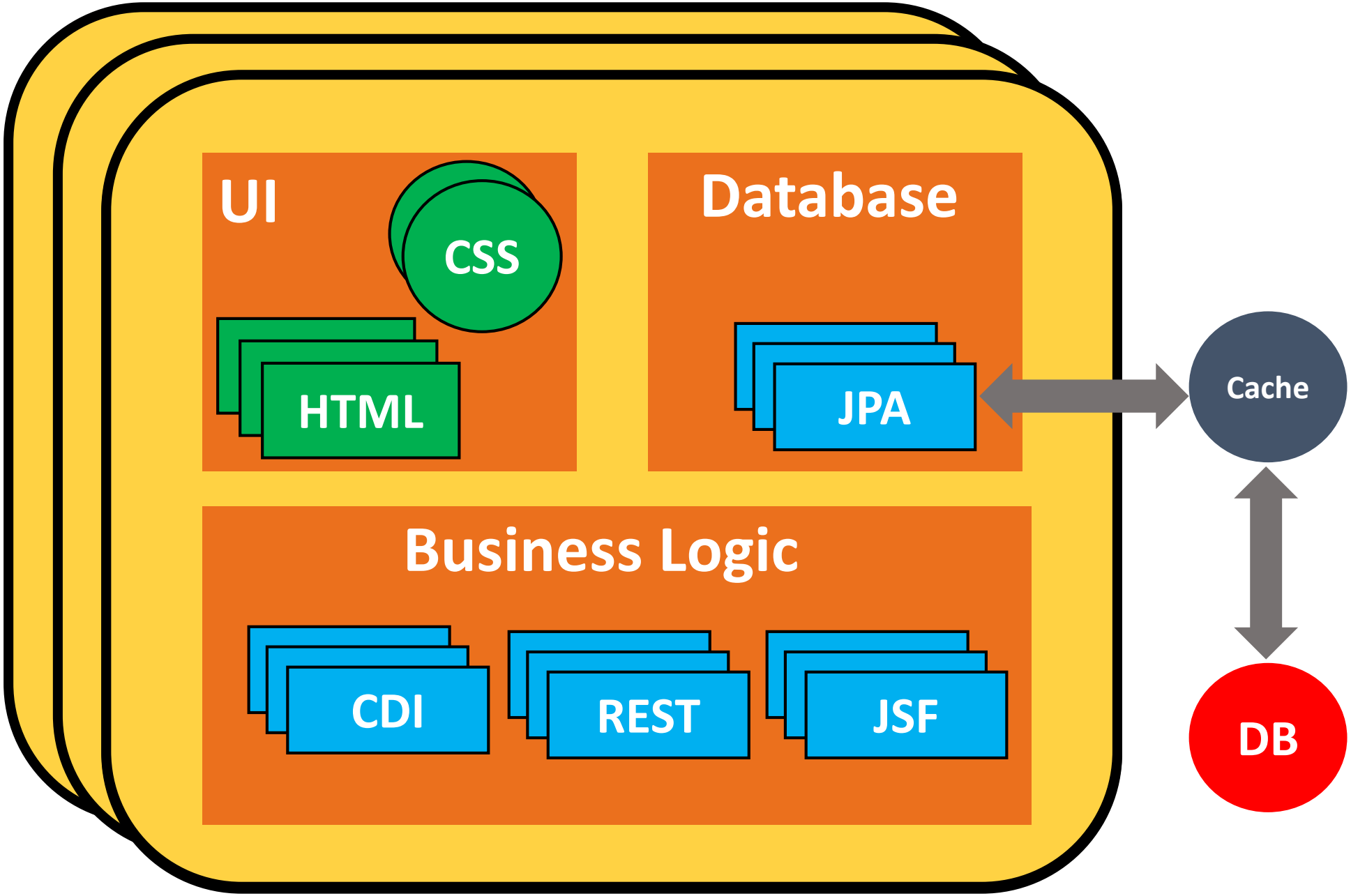
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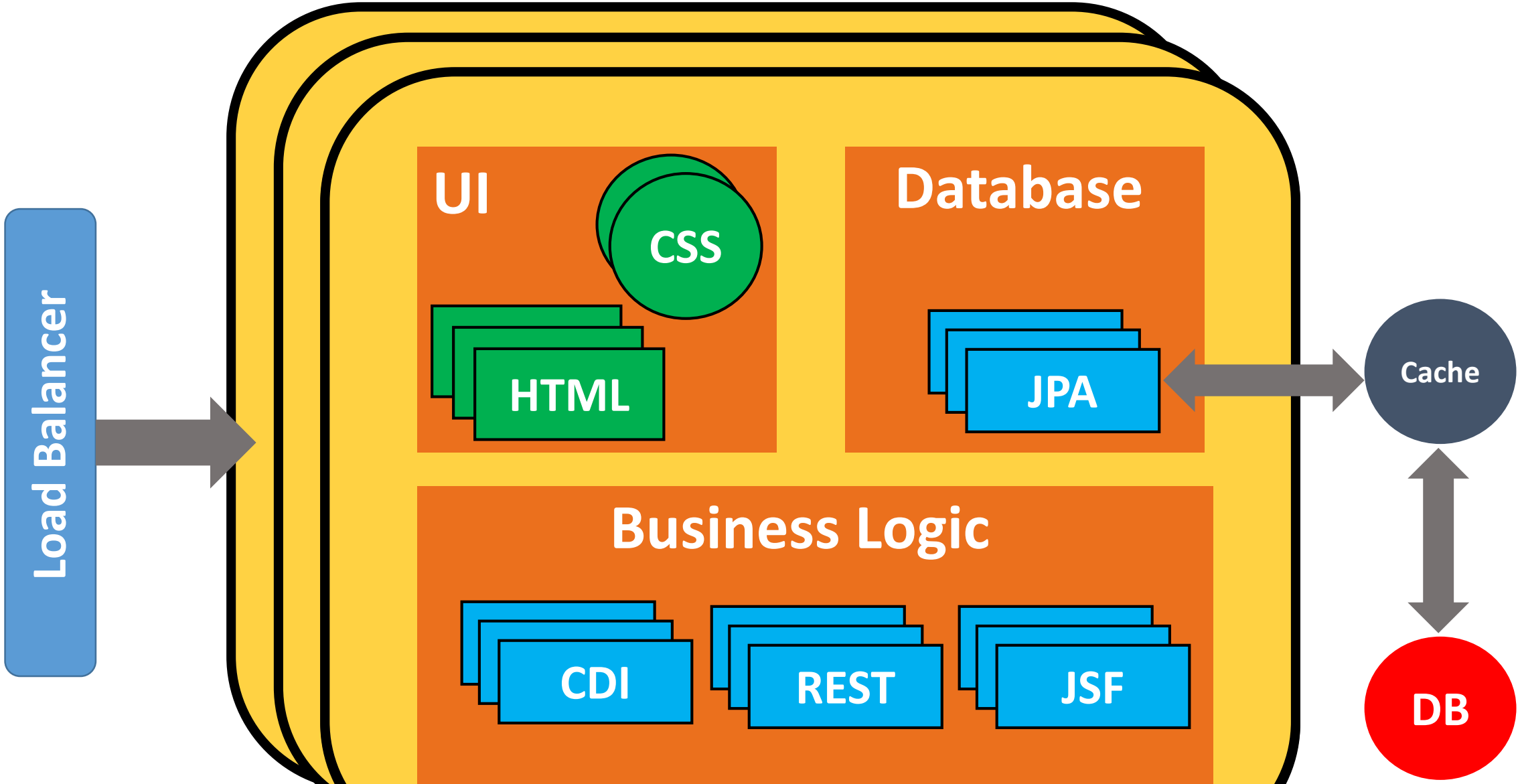
Load Balancer
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JPA
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CDI
REST
JSF
Cache
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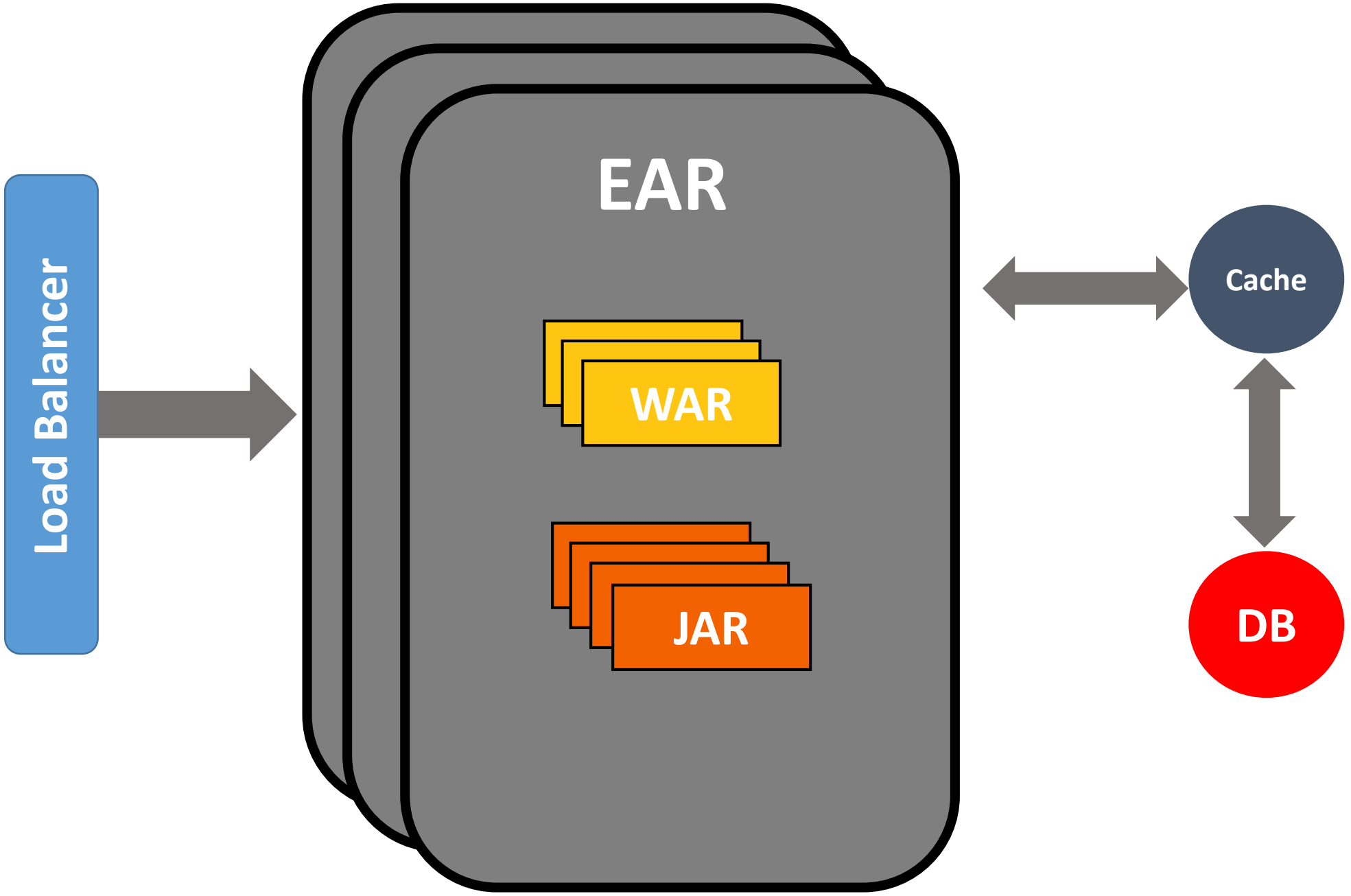
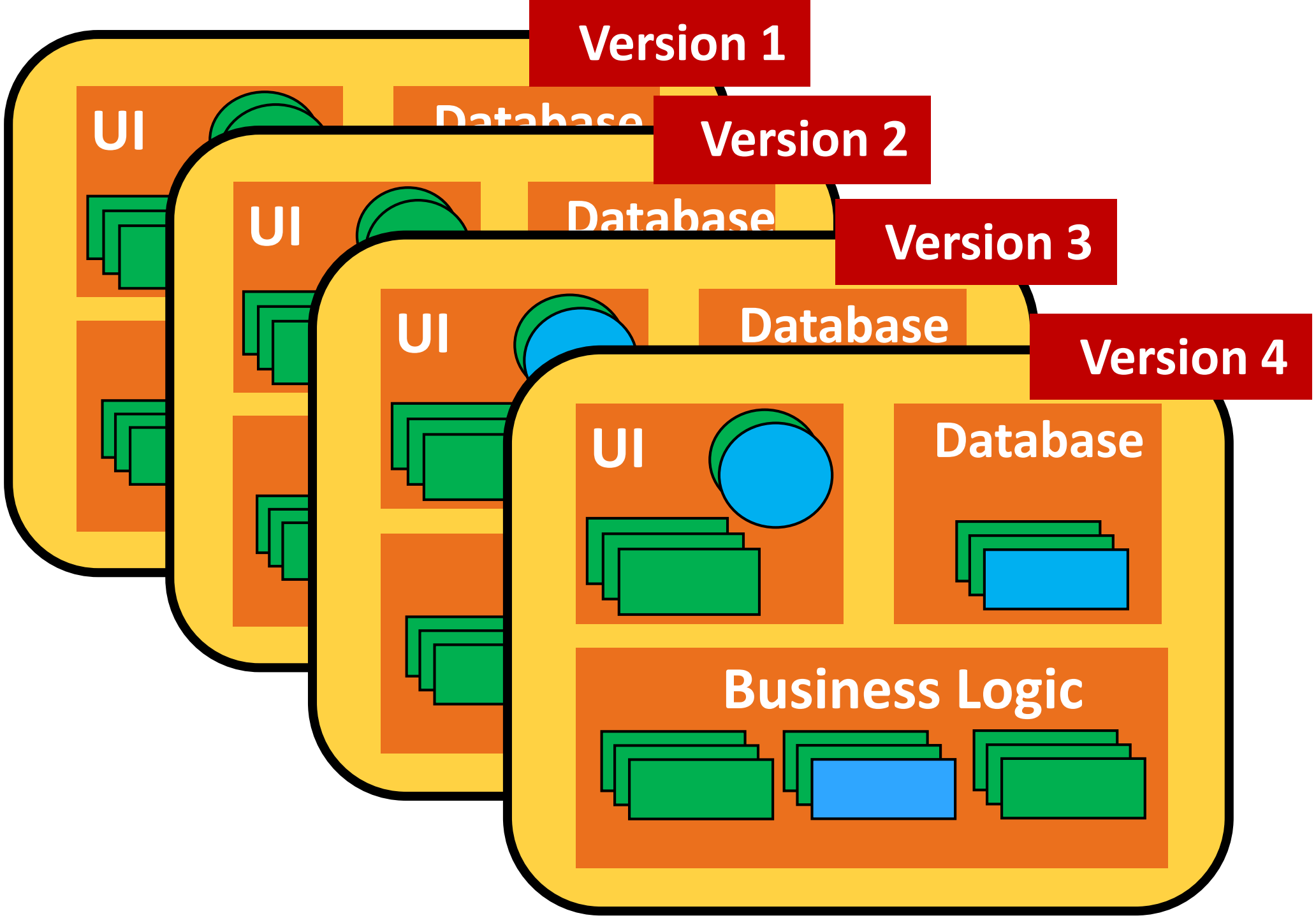
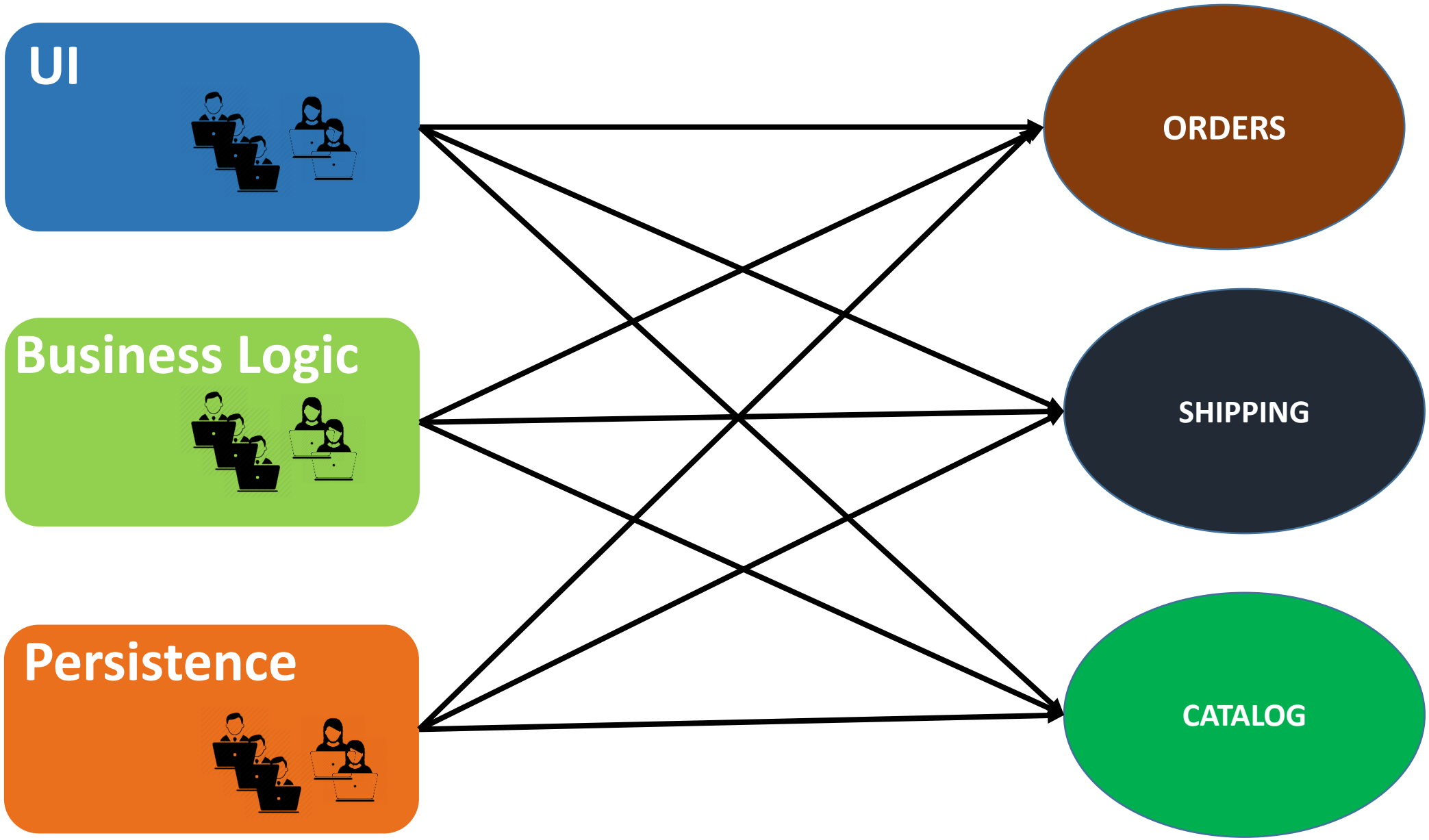
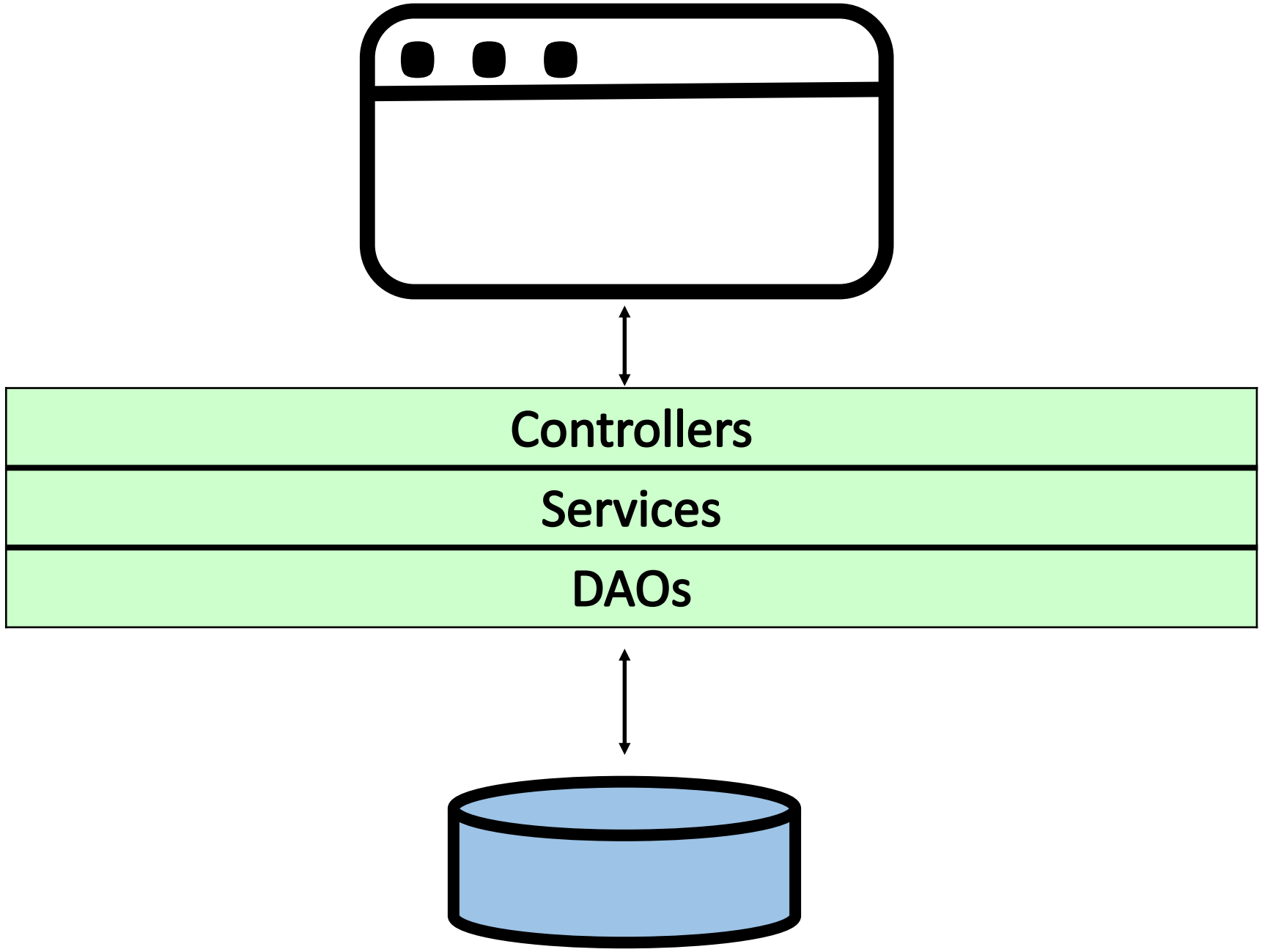

Load Balancer
EAR
WAR
JAR
Cache
DB

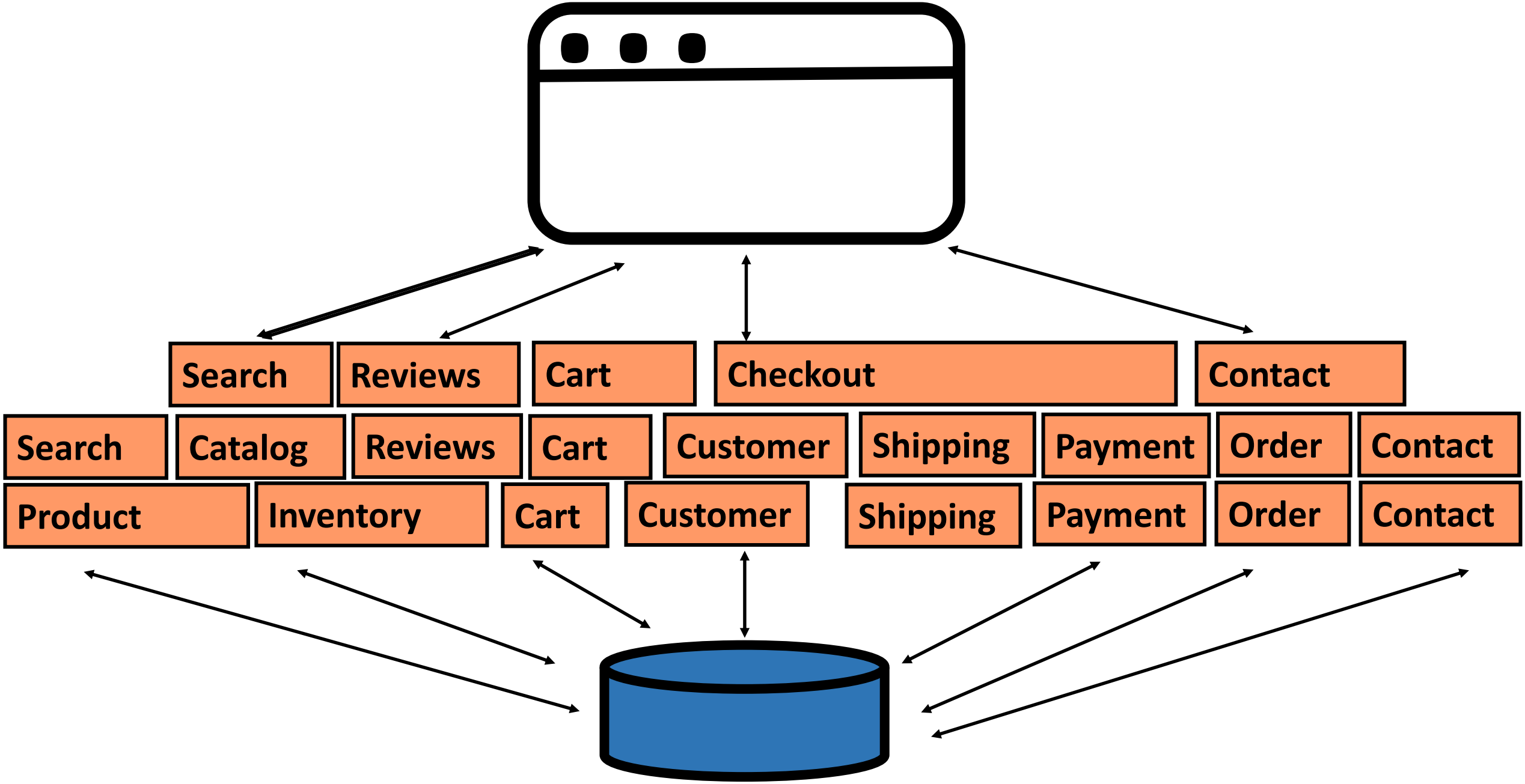

Version 1
UI
Database
Version 2
UI
Database
Version 3
UI
Database
Version 4
UI
Database
Business Logic


UI
Business Logic
Persistence
ORDERS
SHIPPING
CATALOG

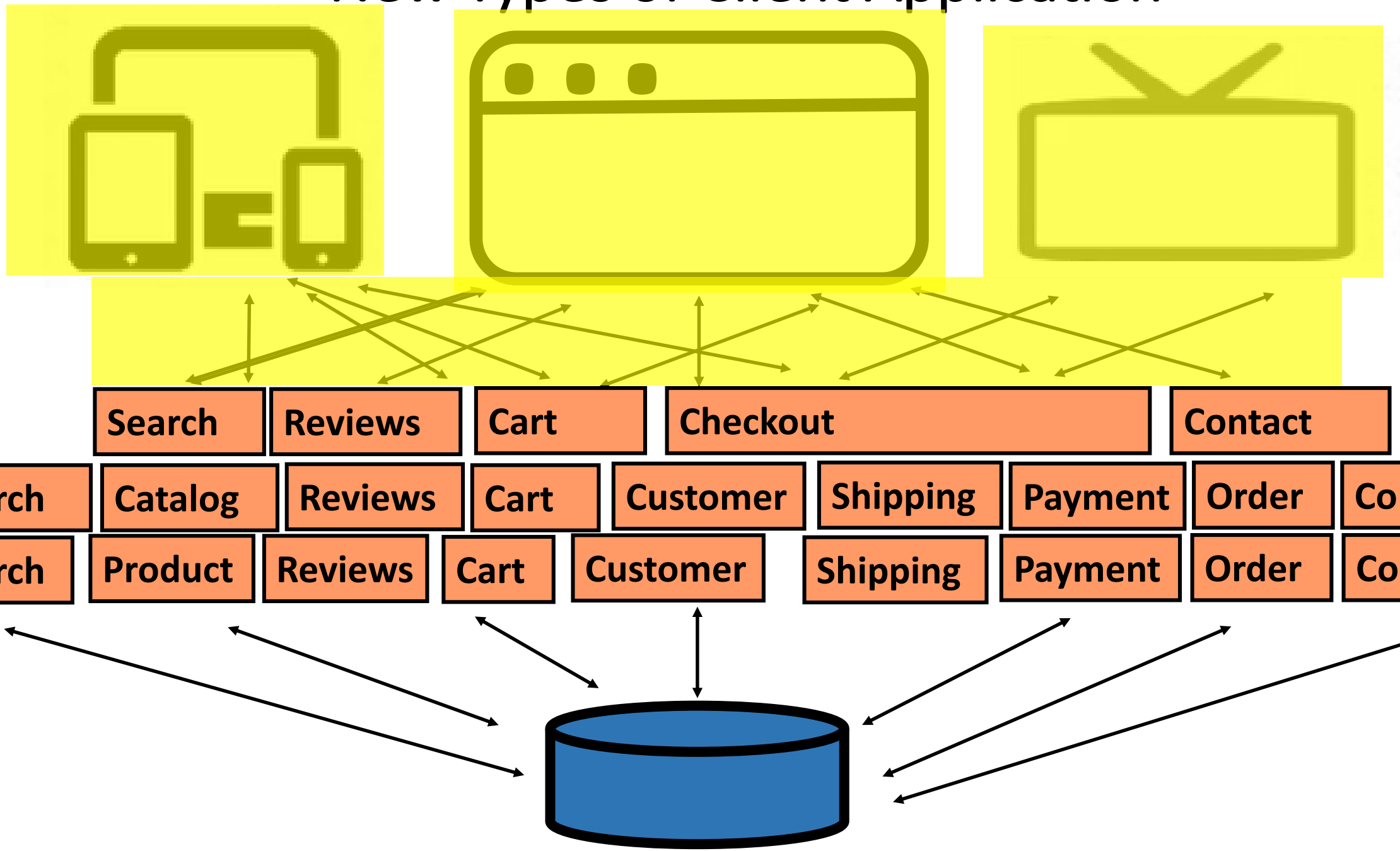
Monolithic Application Example



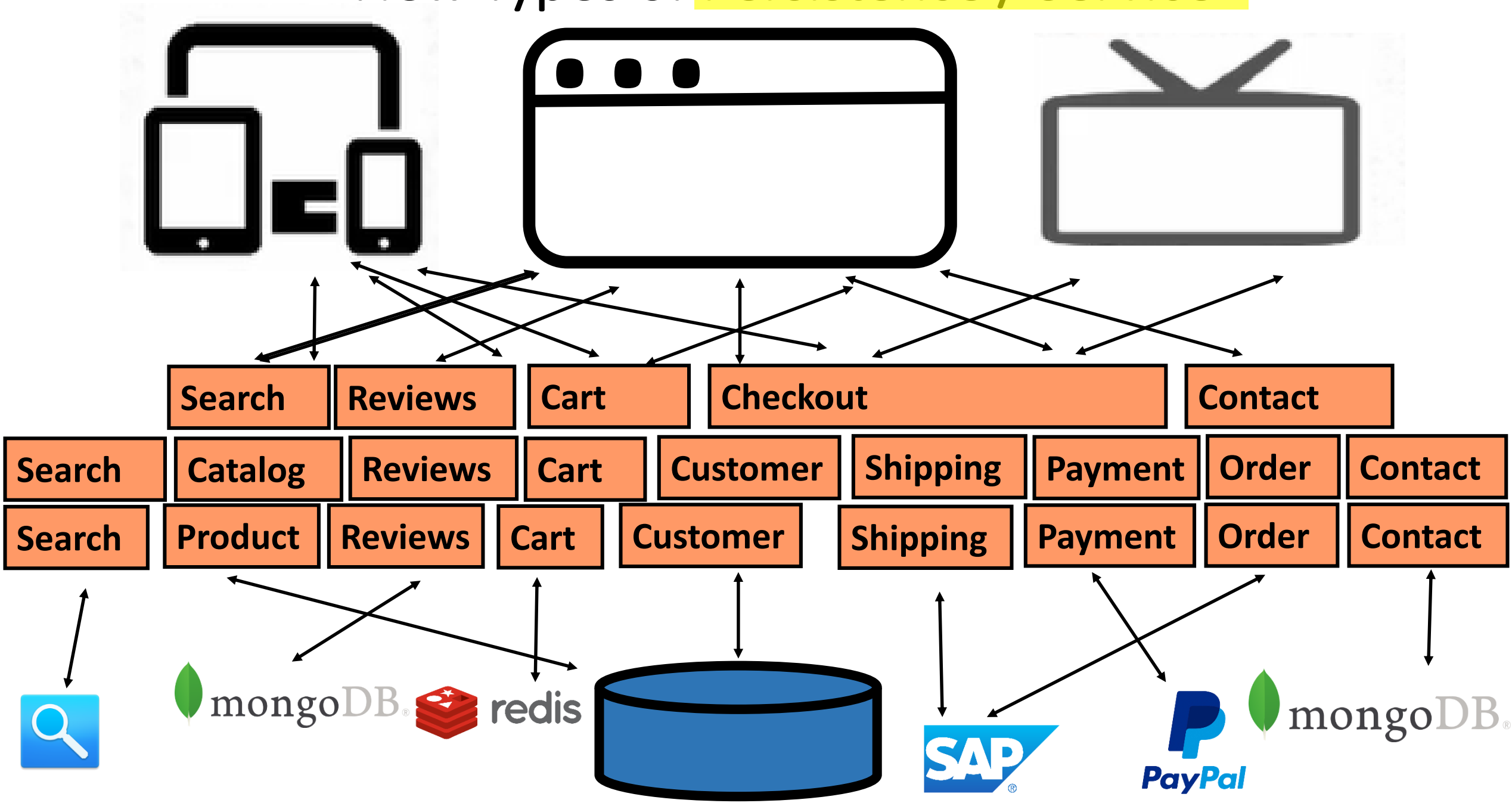
Monolithic Application Example



New Types of Client Application

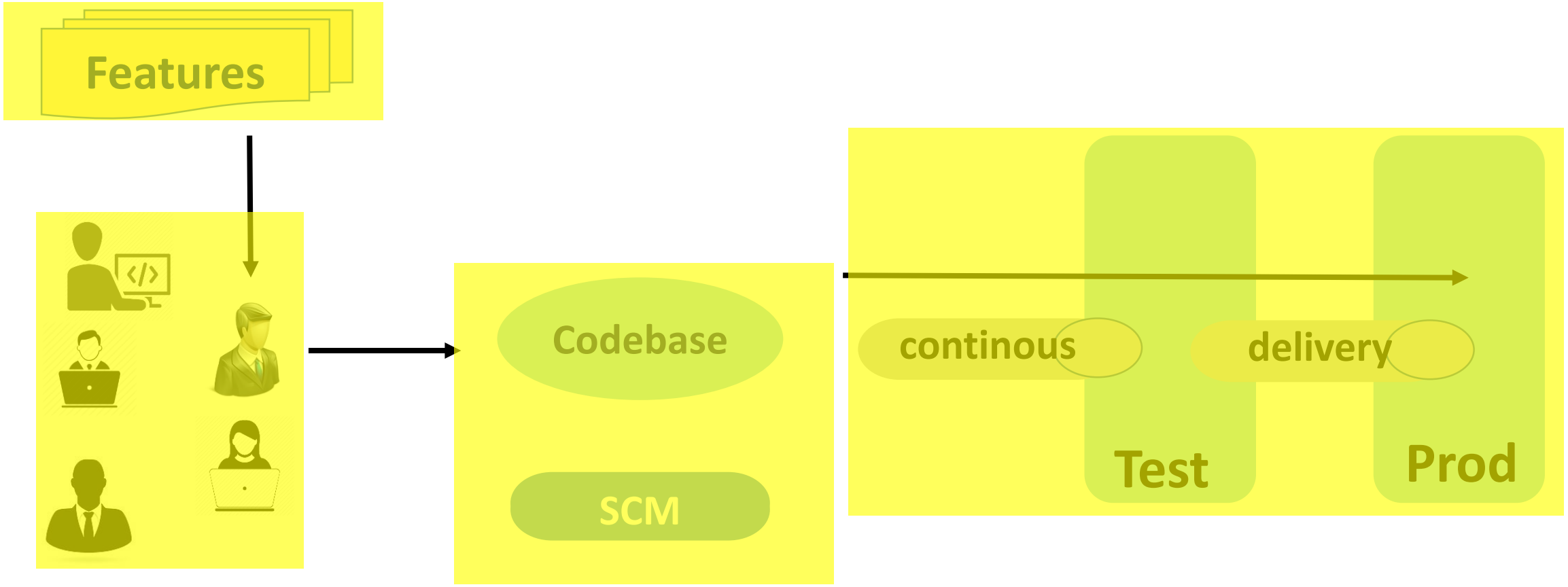


New Types of Persistence / Service



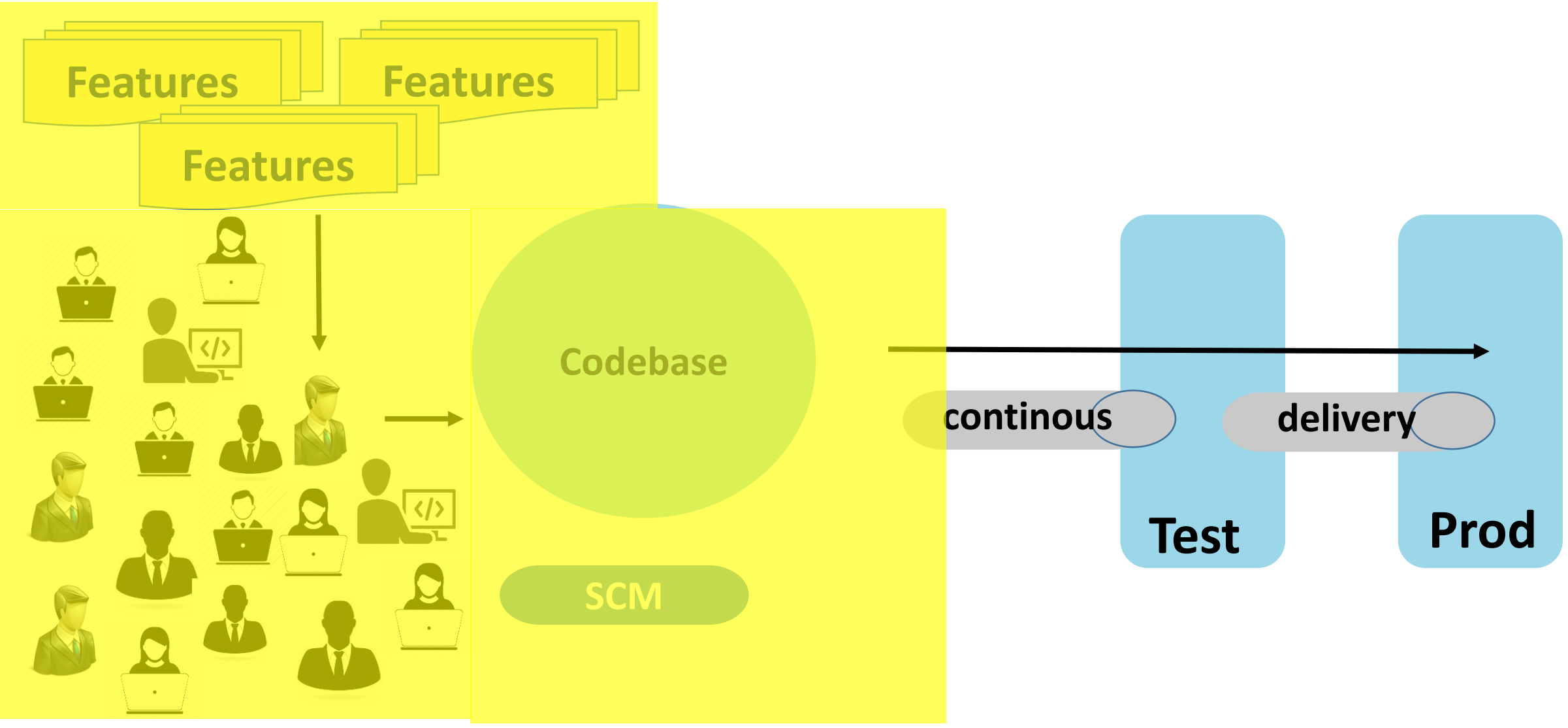
Monolith Challenges – Broader VIEW

Single Codebase, Deployment, Versioning, Team Size



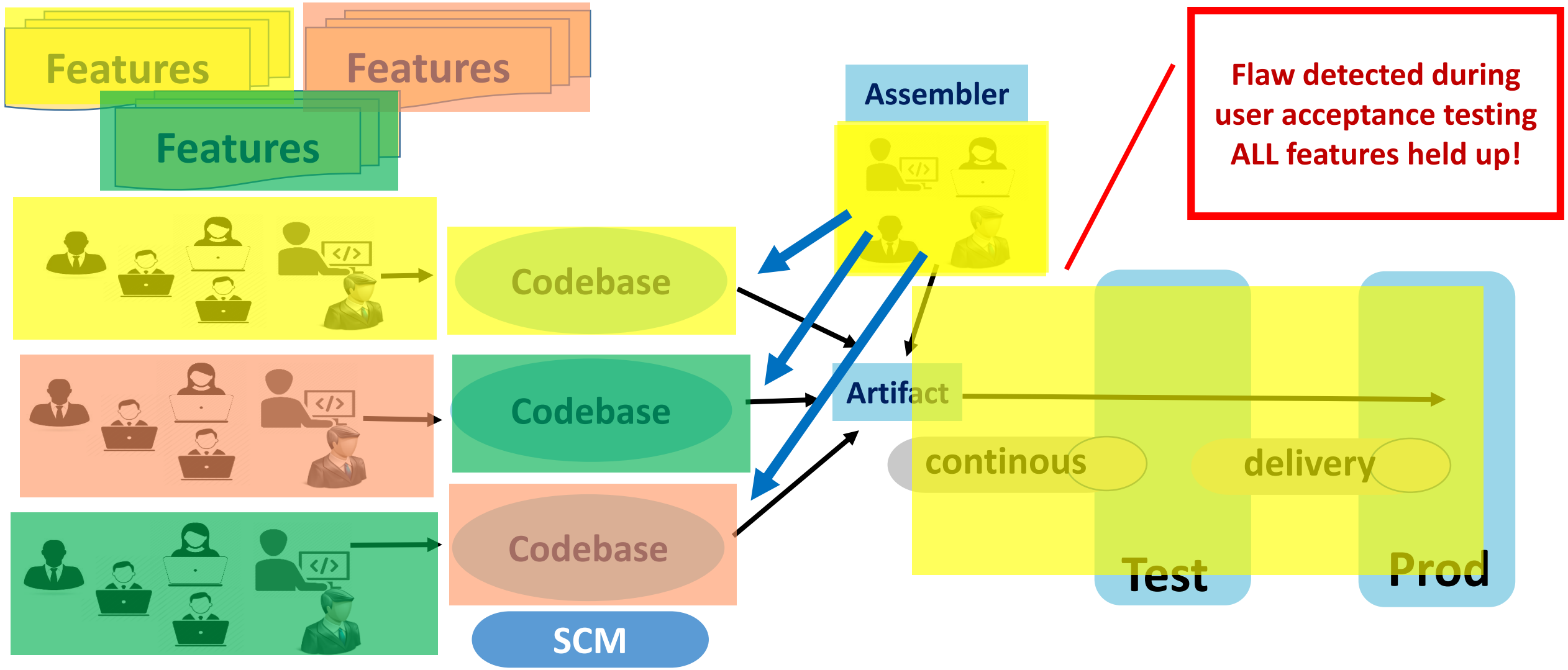
Monolith Challenges – Larger System

Single Codebase, Deployment, Versioning, Team Size



Monolith Challenges – Larger System

Single Codebase, Deployment, Versioning, Team Size



Understanding The Monolithic Application

- Single application executable
  - Easy to comprehend, but not to digest
  - Must be written in a single language
- Modularity based on Program Language
  - Using the constructs available in that language
    (packages, classes, functions, namespaces, frameworks)
  - Various storage / service technologies used
    - RDBMS, Messaging, eMail, etc.

Design Principle For Monolith

DDD = Domain Driven Design

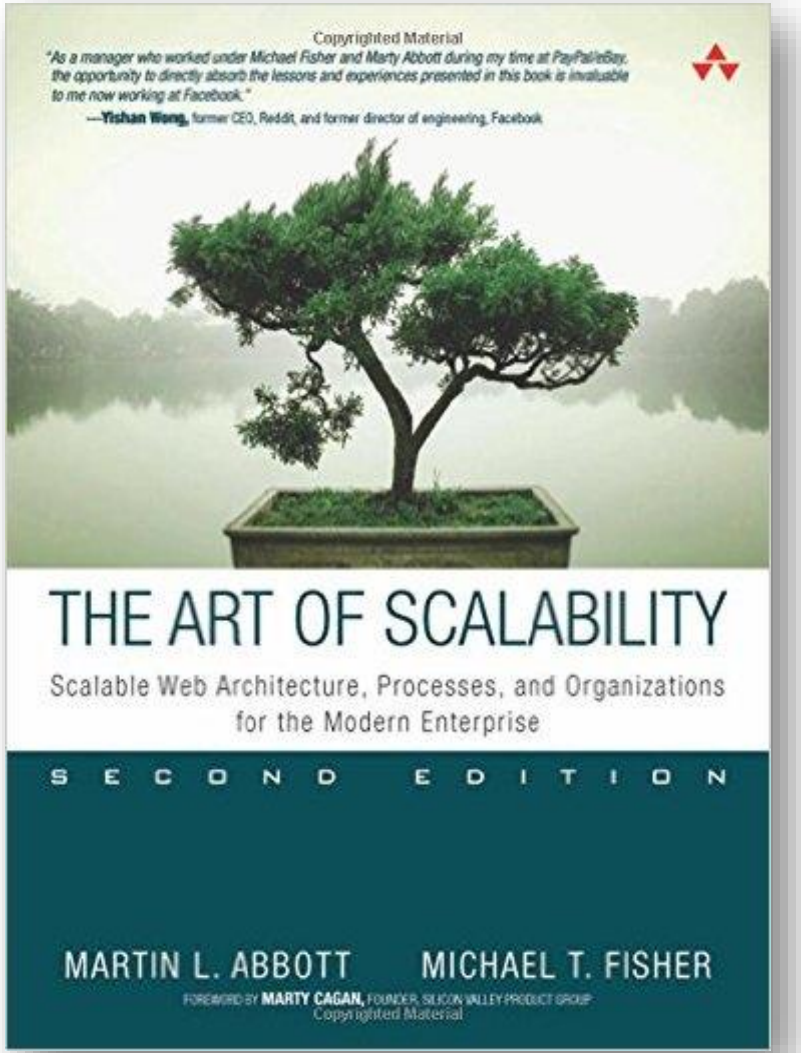
SoC = Separation Of Concern Using **MVC**

High Cohesion, low coupling

DRY = Don’t Repeat Yourselve

CoC = Convention over Configuration

YAGNI = You aren't gonna need it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—Yishan Wong, former CEO, Reddit, and former director of engineering, Facebook
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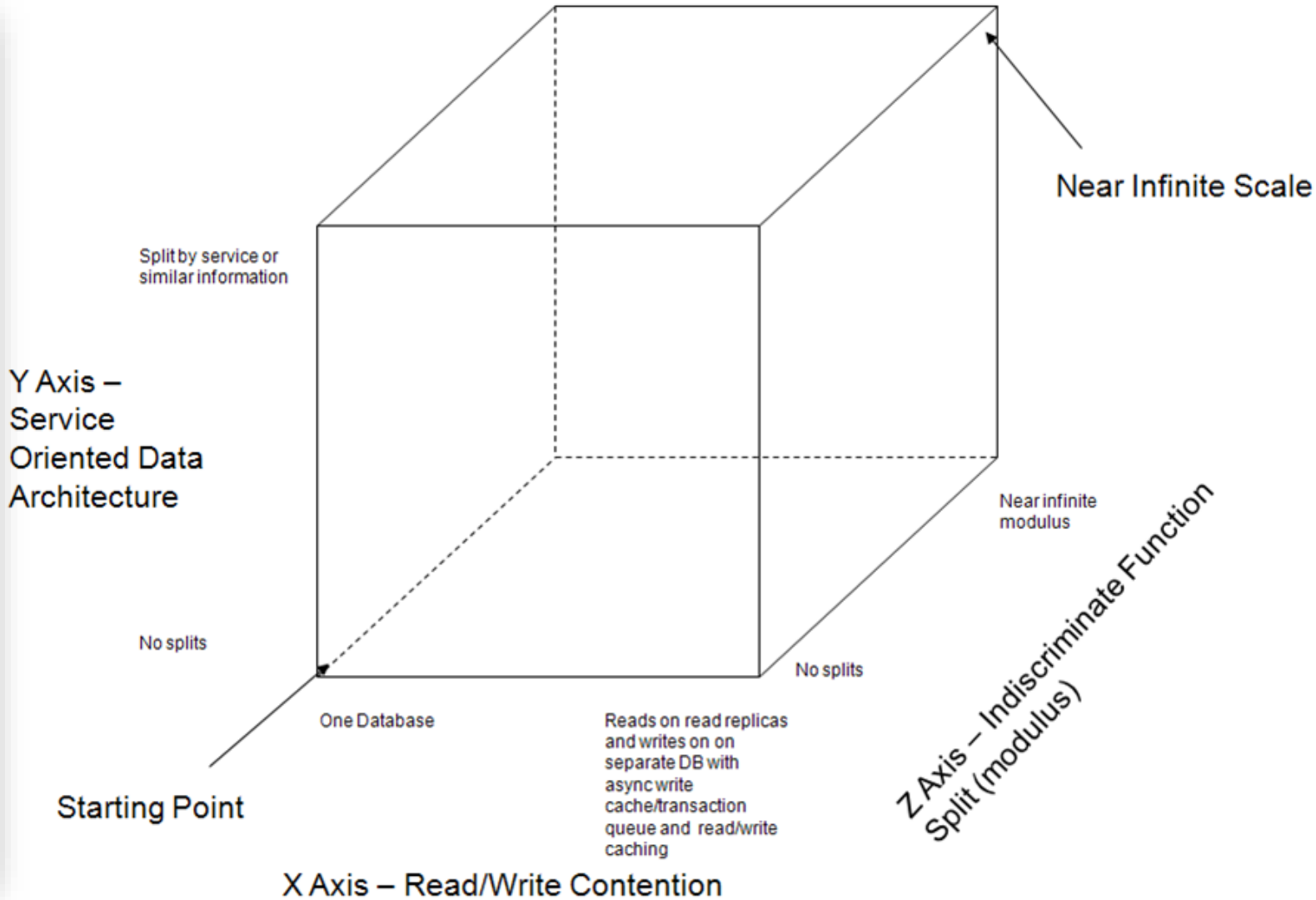

Near Infinite Scale
Split by service or similar information
Y Axis – Service Oriented Data Architecture
Near infinite modulus
No splits
No splits
One Database
Reads on read replicas and writes on on separate DB with async write cache/transaction queue and read/write caching
Starting Point
Z Axis – Indiscriminate Function Split (modulus)
X Axis – Read/Write Contention

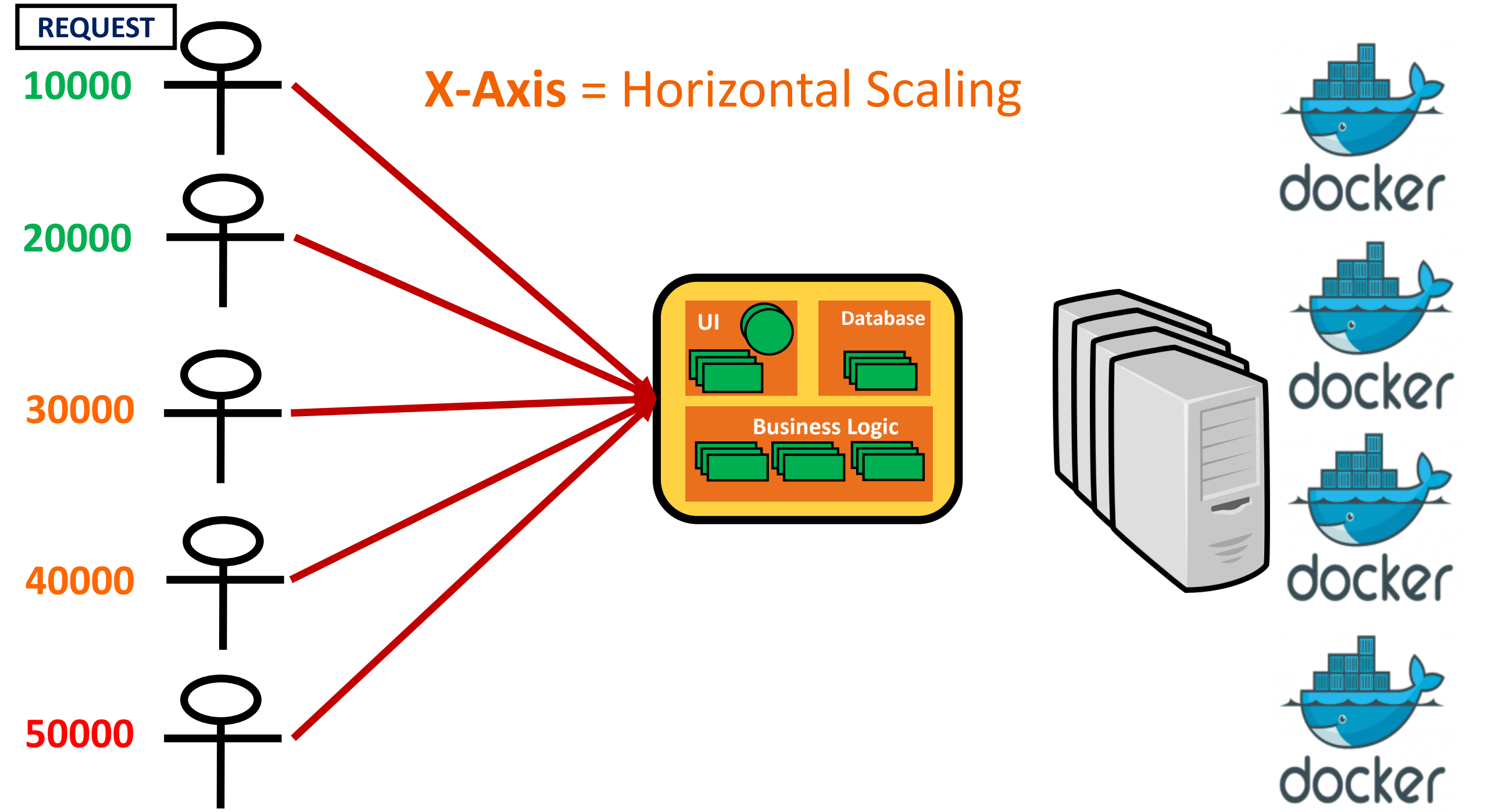
Software Scaling

THREE Dimension a software can typically SCALE

X-Axis = Horizontal Scaling

Z-Axis = Sharding based Scaling

Y-Axis = Infinite Scaling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X-Axis = Horizontal Scaling
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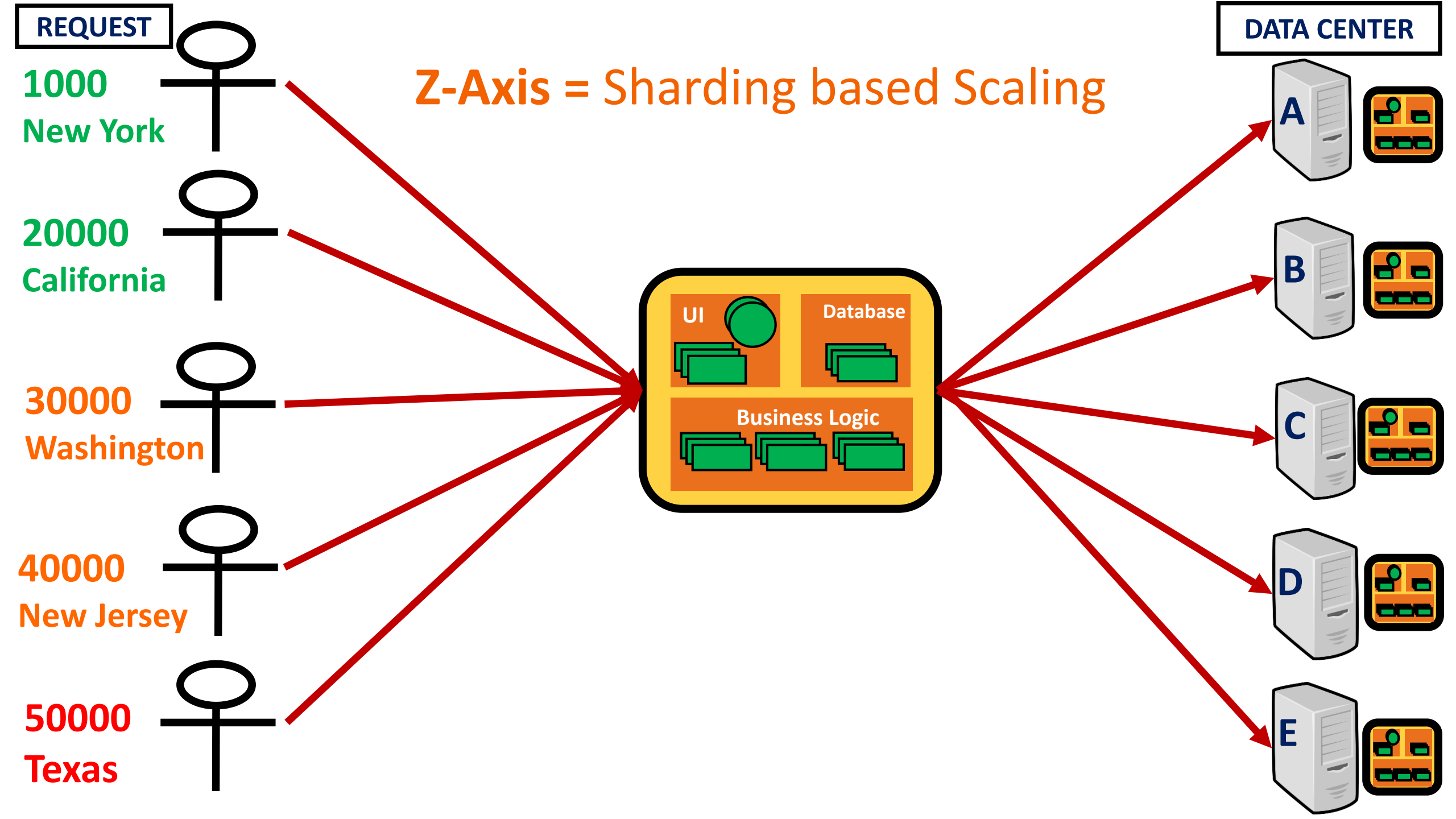
REQUEST
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California
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Washington
40000
New Jersey
50000
Texas
Z-Axis = Sharding based Scaling
UI
Database
Business Logic
DATA CENTER
A
B
C
D
E

Advantages Of Monolith

Typically packaged in a single **.ear**

Easy to test (all required steps are up)

Simple to Develop

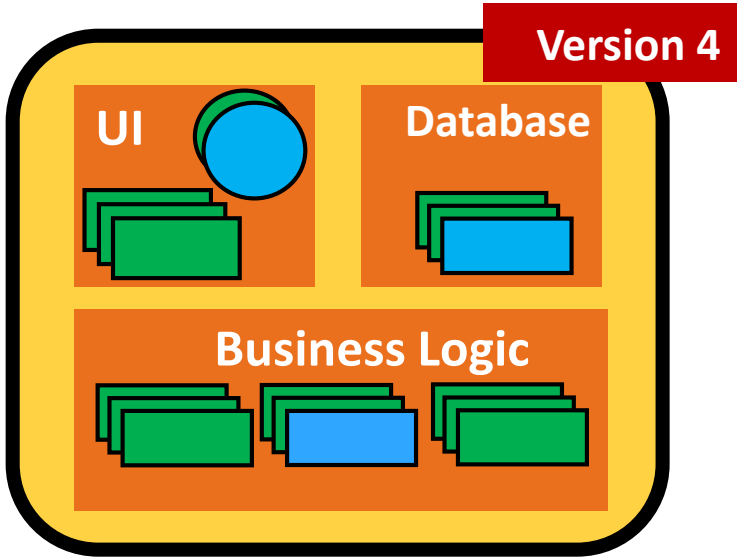
Disadvantages Of Monolith

Difficult to deploy & maintain

Obstacles to frequent deployment

Dependency between unrelated features

Makes it difficult to try out new tech/frameworks



Microservices – Working Definition

@ Composing a single application using a suite of small services

 # (rather than a single monolith application)

@ …each running as independent process

 # (not merely modules / components with in a single exec)

@ …intercommunicating via open protocols

 # (Like HTTP/REST, or messaging AMQP)

@ Separately written, deployed, scaled and maintained

 # (potentially in different language)

@ Services are independently replaceable and upgradable

Microservices are not:

@ The same as SOA

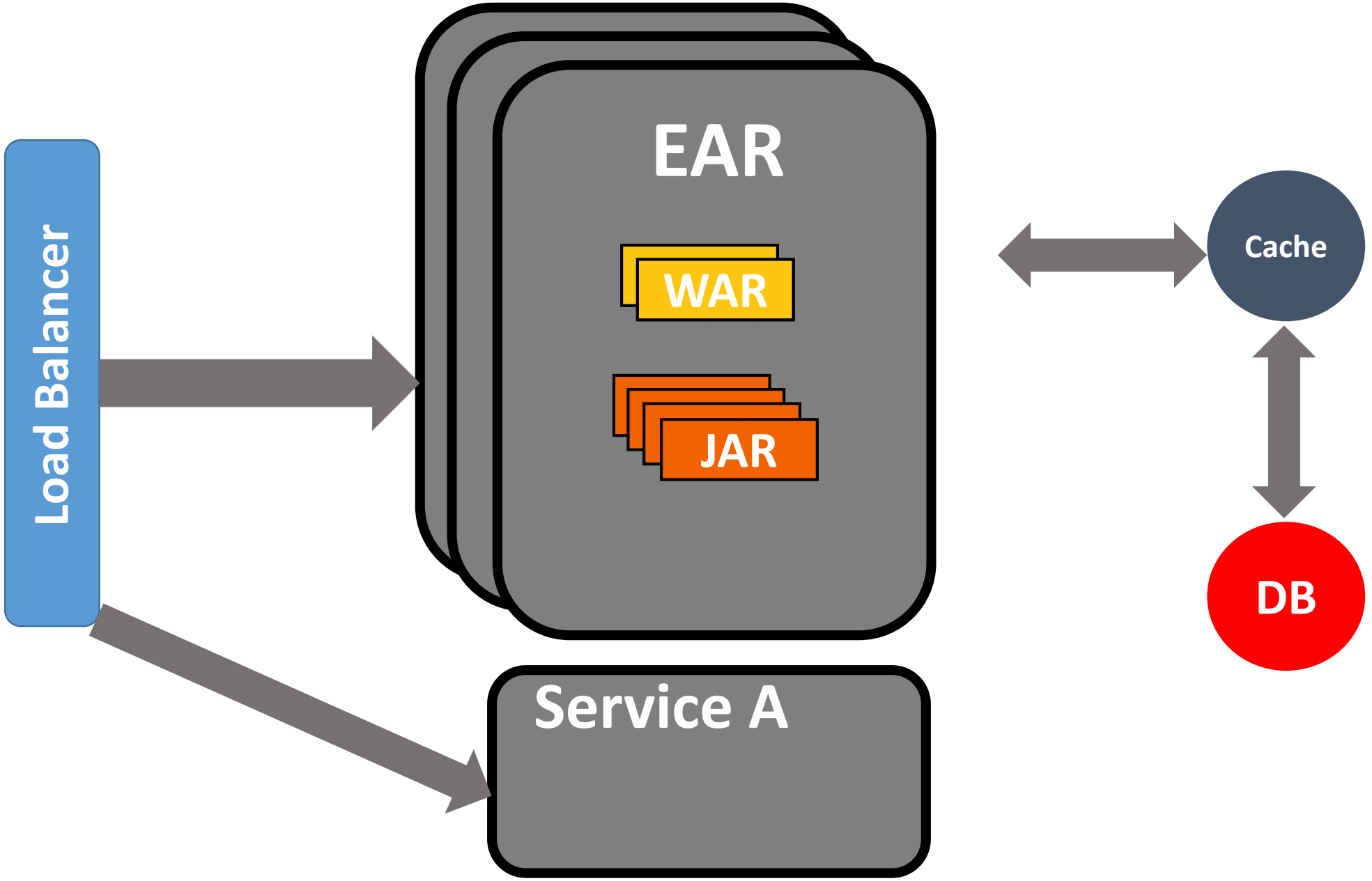
 # SOA is about integrating various enterprise application

 # Microservices are mainly about decomposing single app

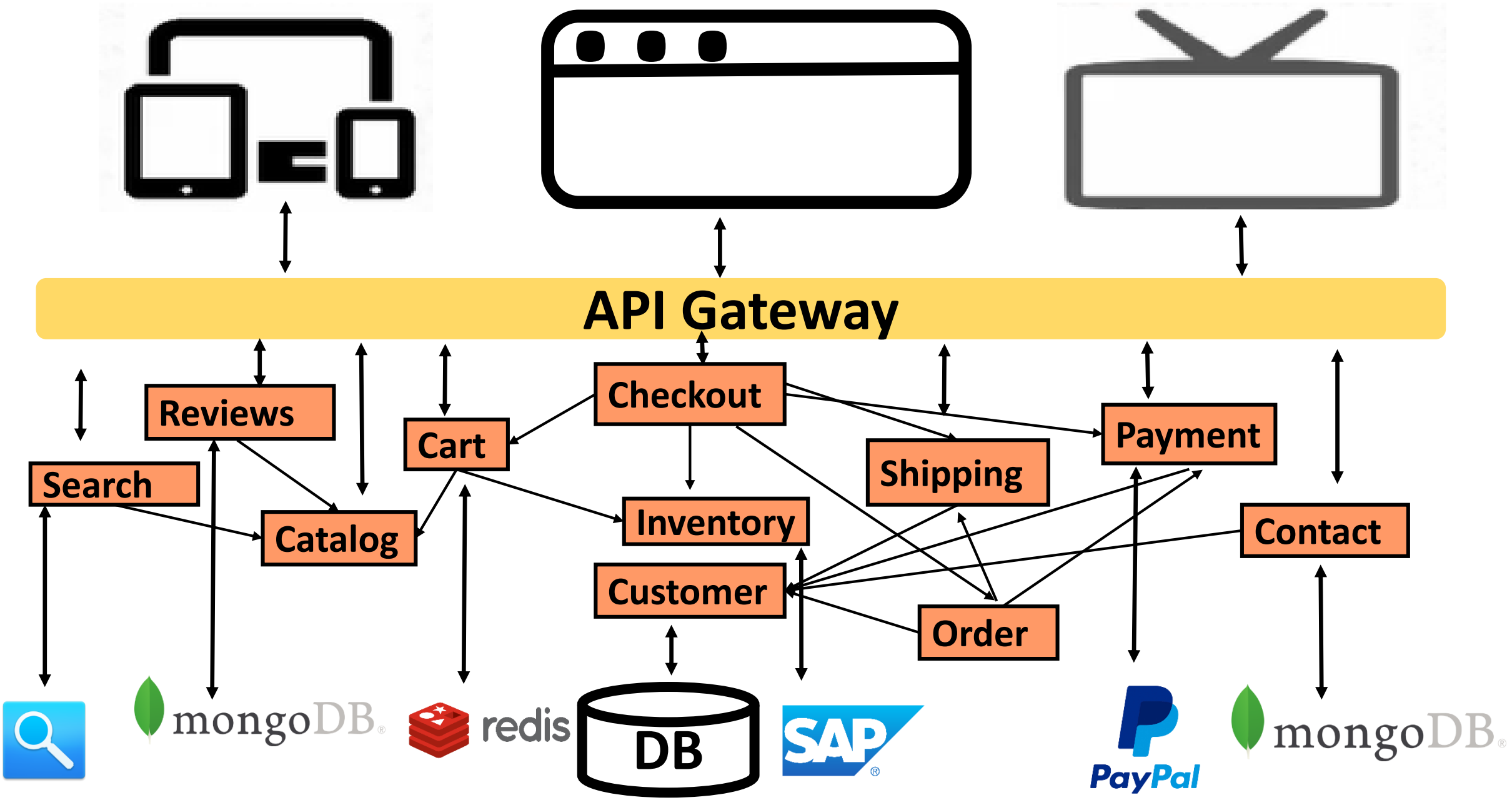
@ A Silver bullet

 # The microservices approach involves drawbacks & risks

@ New! You may be using microservices now and not Know it!


Load Balancer
EAR
WAR
JAR
Service A
Cache
DB

Enter Microservices Architecture



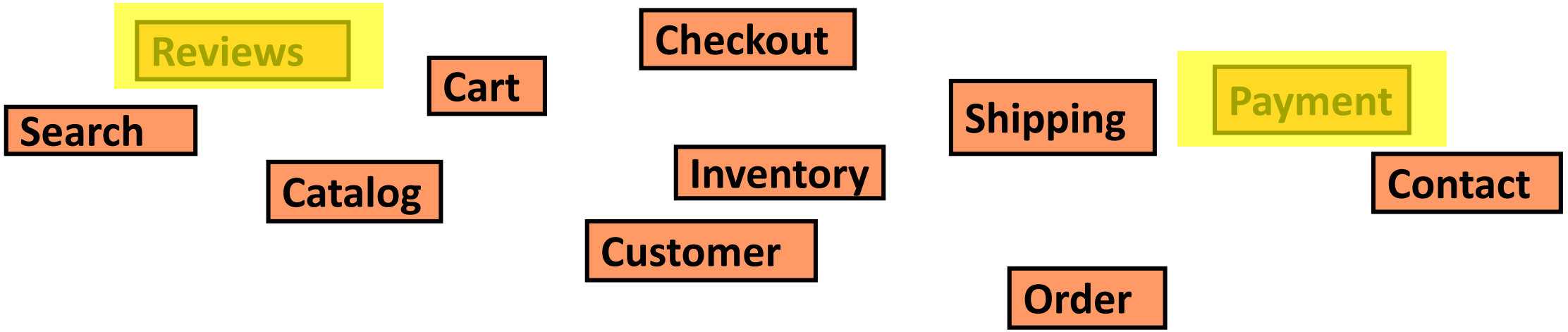
Componentization via Services

NOT language constructs

Where services are small, independently deployable applications

Forces the design of clear interfaces

Changes scoped to their affected services

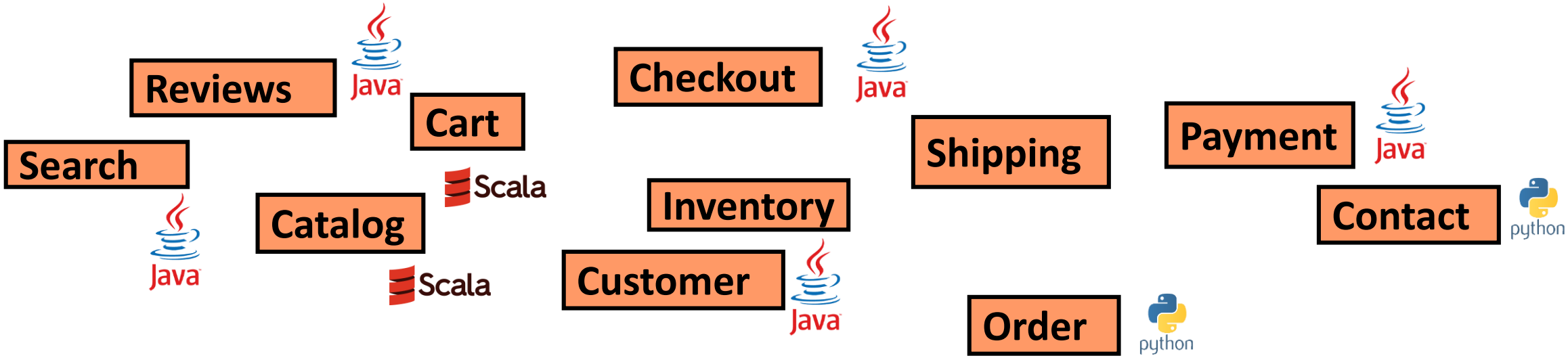


Microservices:

Composed using suite of small services

Services are small independently deployable applications

- $ Not a single codebase
- $ Not (necessarily) a single language/framework
- $ Modularization not based on language / framework cosntructs



Microservices:

Communication based on lightweight protocols

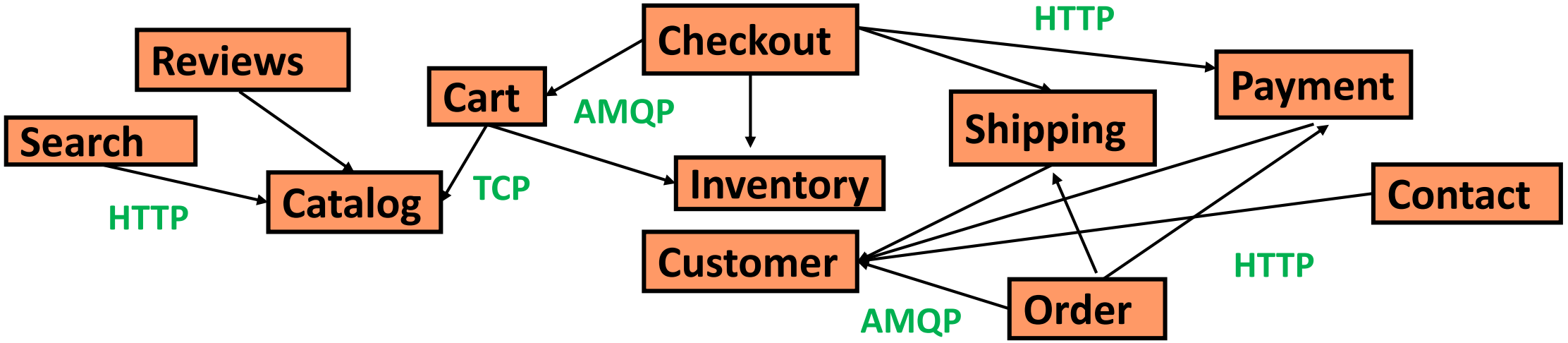
HTTP, TCP, UDP, Messaging, etc.

- Payloads: JSON, BSON, XML, Protocol Buffers, etc.

$ Forces the design of clear interfaces

$ Netflix's cloud native architecture communicate via API's

- Not Common Database



Microservices:

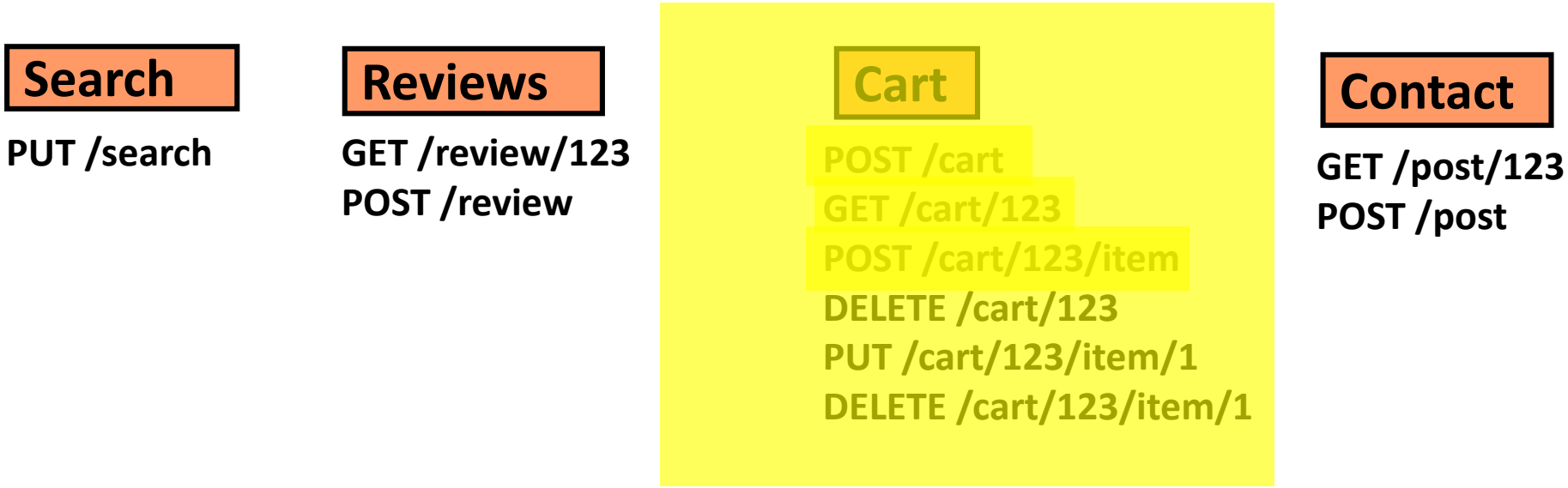
Services encapsulate business capabilities

Not based on technology stack

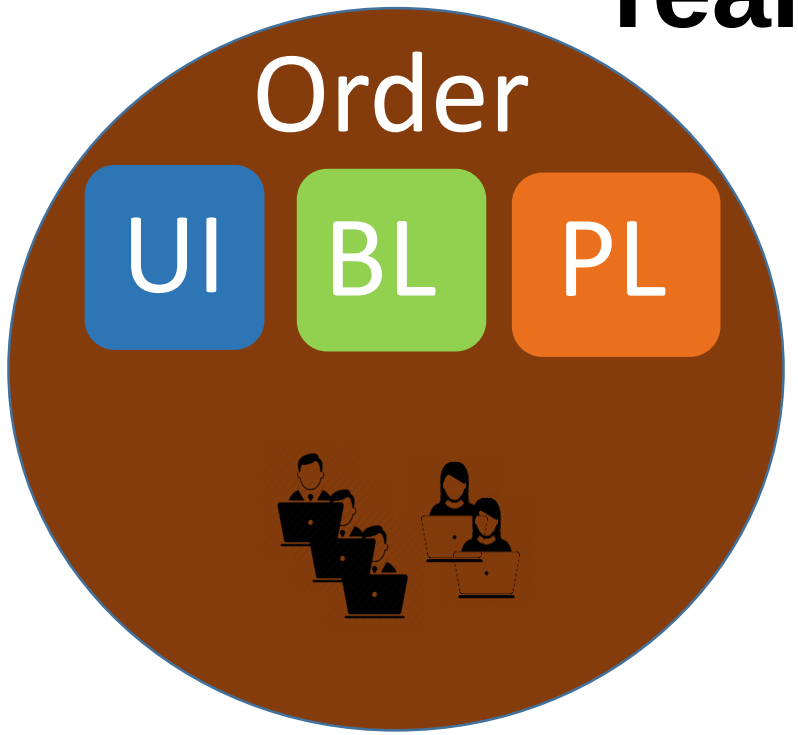
Vertical slices by business function (i.e. cart, catalog, checkout)

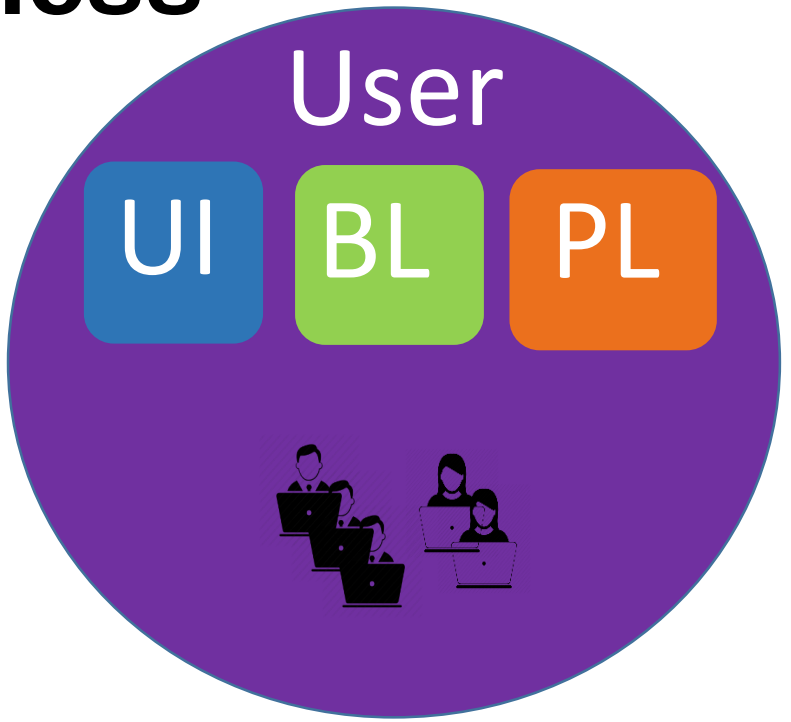
….Though technology chunk also practical (email service)

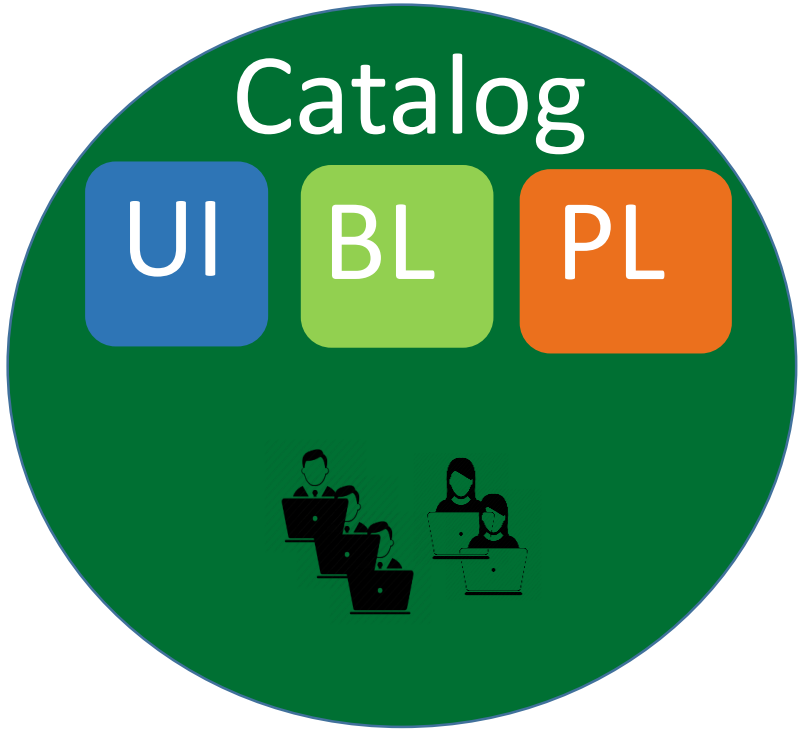
Suitable for cross-functional teams



Teams around business capability





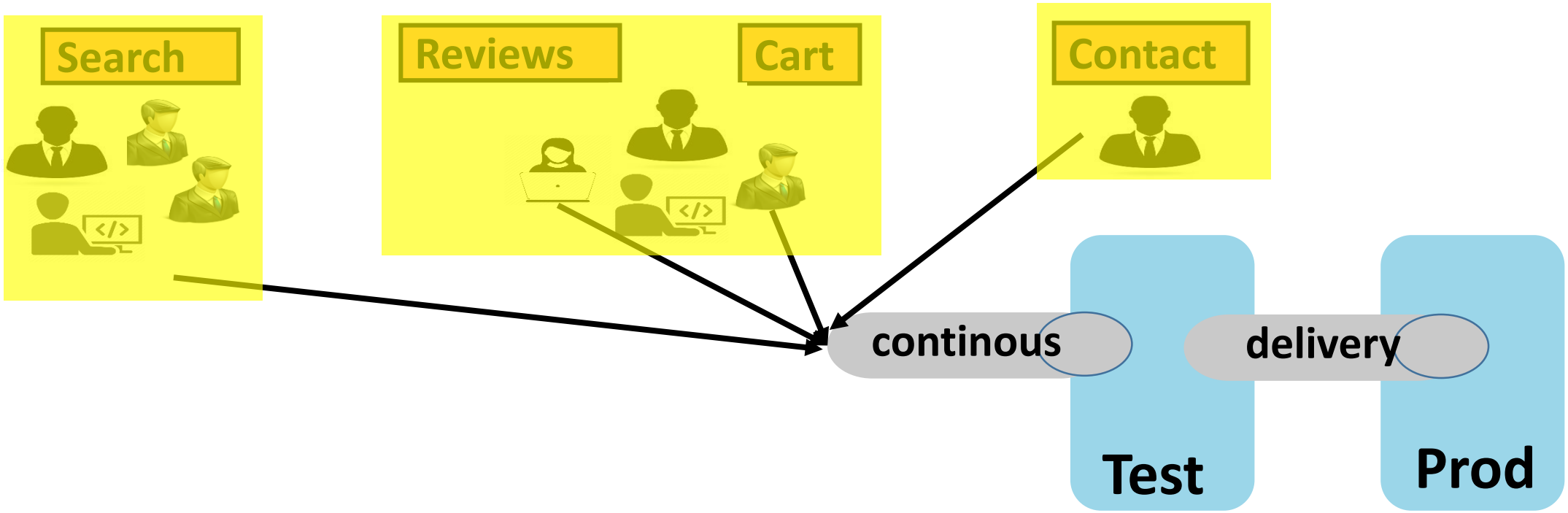


Microservices:

Services easily managed

Easy to comprehend, alter, test, version, deploy, manage, overhaul, replace

By small, cross-functional teams (or even individuals)



Microservices Advantages

Easy to digest each services (difficult to comprehend whole)

VERY easy to test, deploy, manage, version and scale single services

Change cycle decoupled

Easier to scale staff

No Language/ Framework lock.

Advantages of Microservices

- Easier to develop, understand and maintain
- Starts faster than a monolith, speeds up deployments
- Local change can be easily deployed, great enabler of CD
- Each service can scale on X- and Z-axis
- Improves fault isolation
- Eliminates any long-term commitment to a technology stack
- Freedom of choice of technology, tools, frameworks

How do you Break a Monolith into Microservices?

Primary Consideration: Business Functionality

- **Noun-based** (catalog, cart, customer)
- **Verb-based** (search, checkout, shipping)
- **Single** responsibility principle

  $ http://programmer.97things.oreilly.com/wiki/index.php/The_Single_Responsibility_Principle

- **Bounded** Context

  $ http://martinfowler.com/bliki/BoundedContext.html

How Micro is Micro?

Size is not a compelling factor

- Small enough for an individual developer to digest
- Small enough to be built and managed by small team

  Amazon’s two pizza rule
- Documentation small enough to understand
- Dozens of Secret, not hundreds
- Predictable. Easy to experiment with

Differences with SOA

SOA addresses integration between systems

- **Microservices** address individual application

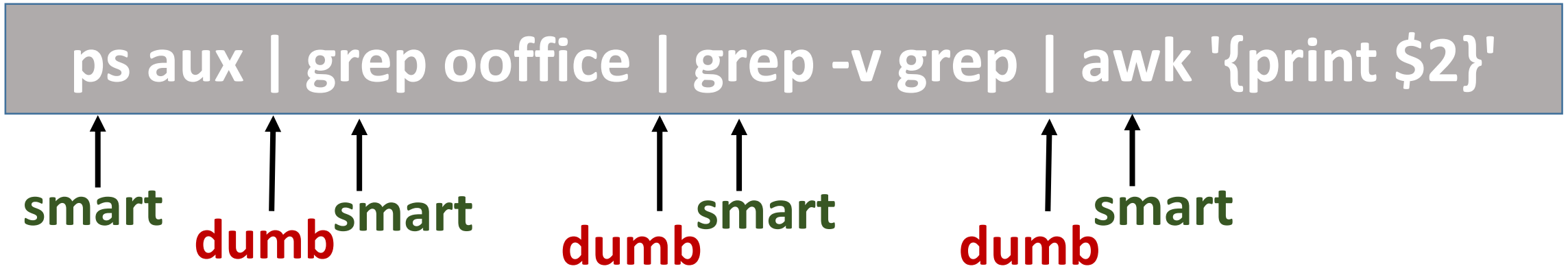
SOA relies on orchestration

- **Microservices** rely on choreography

SOA relies on smart integration technology, dumb services

- **Microservices** rely on smart services, dumb integration technology

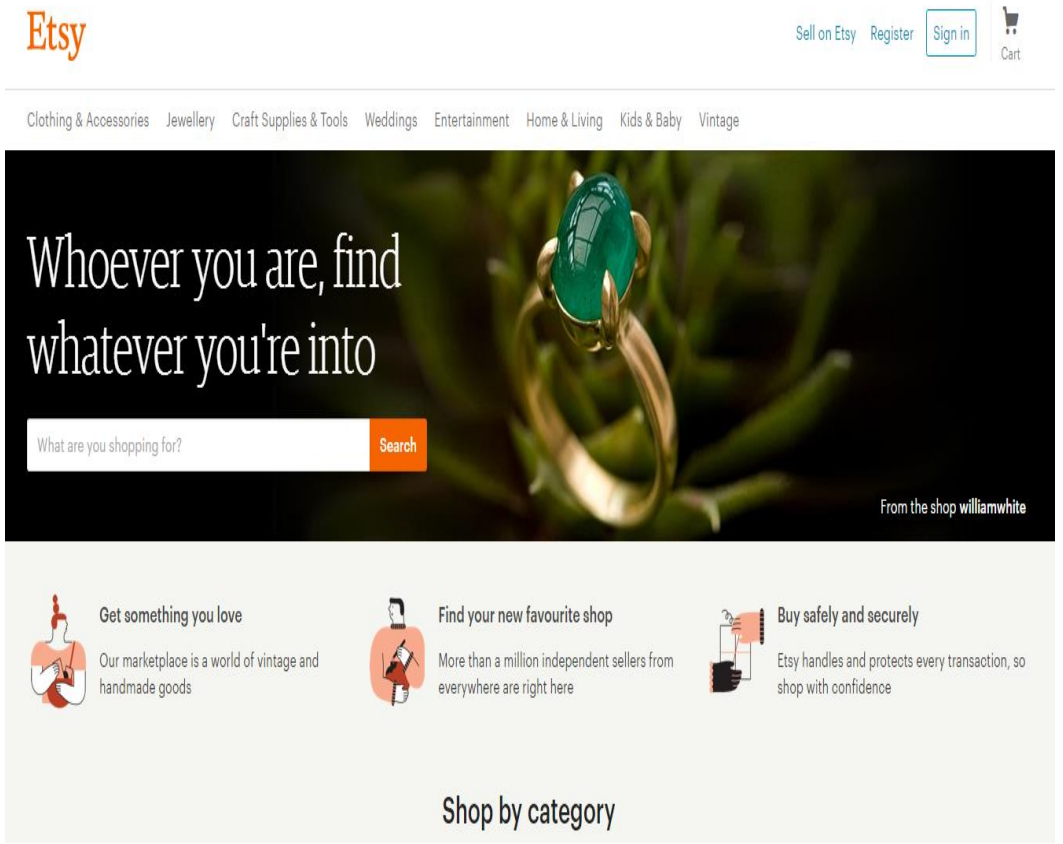
- **Consider:** Linux commands, pipes and filters



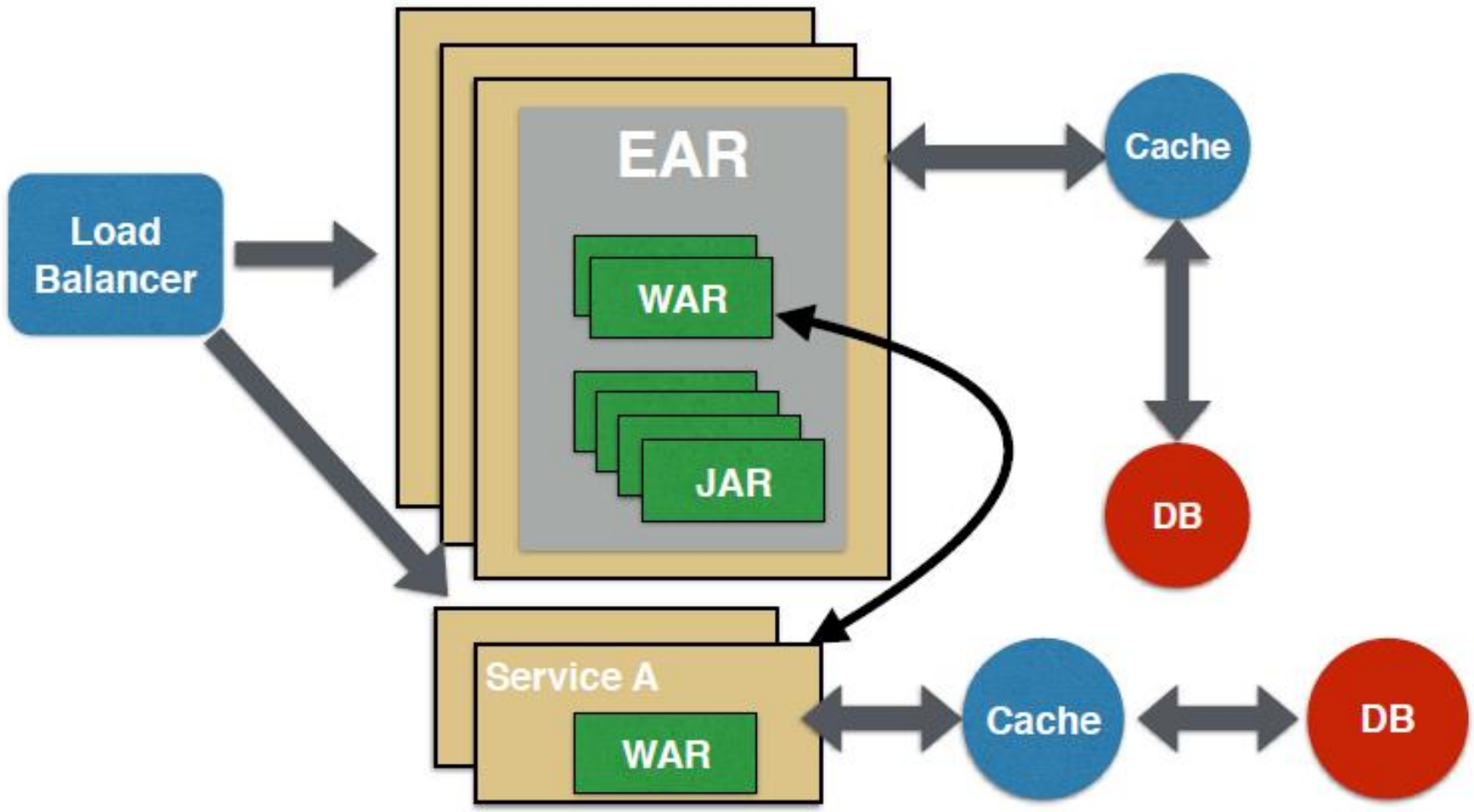
Are Monoliths Always BAD?

Consider etsy.com

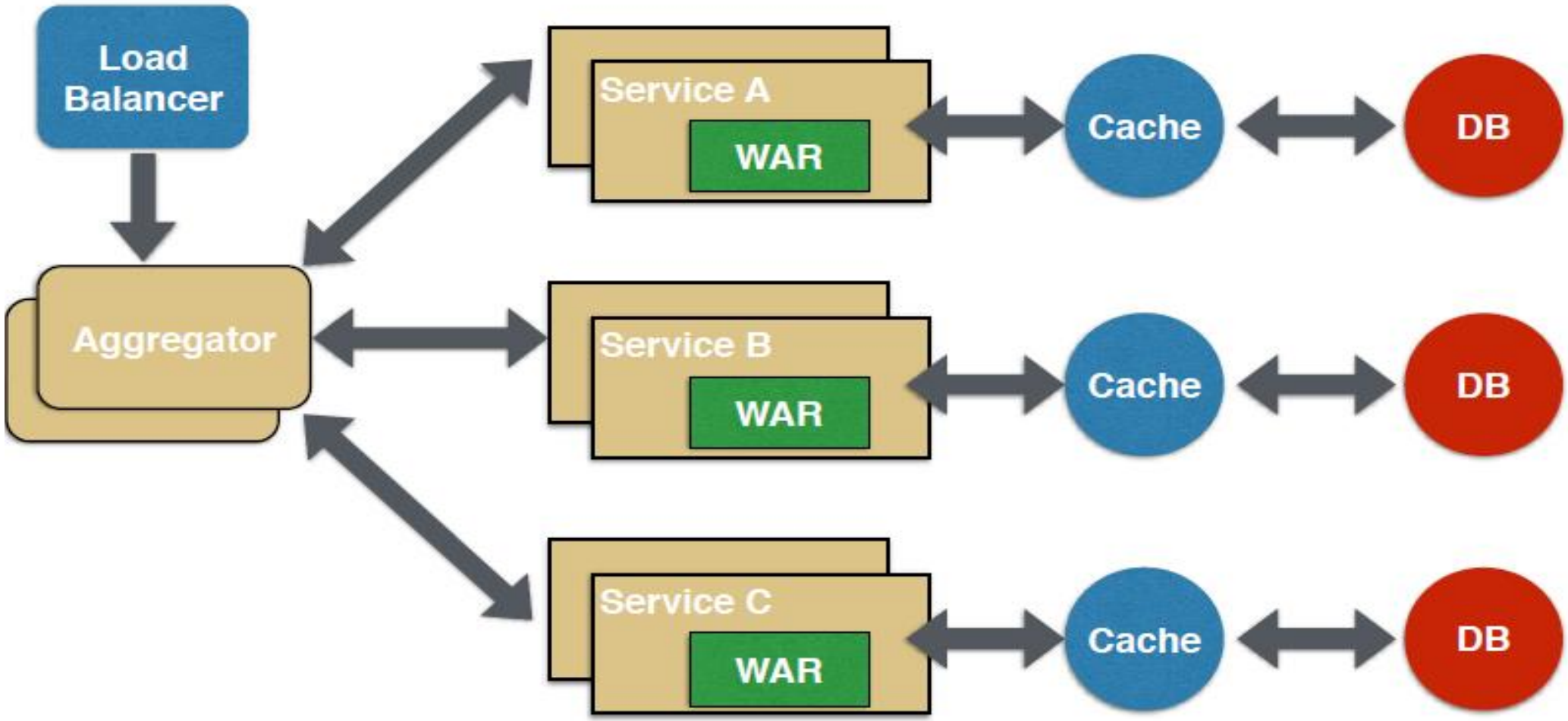
- As of February 2013: 1.49 billion page views, 4,215,169 items sold, $94.7 million goods sold, 22+ million members
- 150 developers deploy single WAR 60 times a day
- Practices: CI; push button deployment; good monitoring; developers deploy to the site on first day; VMs per developer; GitHub; Chef; IRC to control releases; dashboards; no source control branches



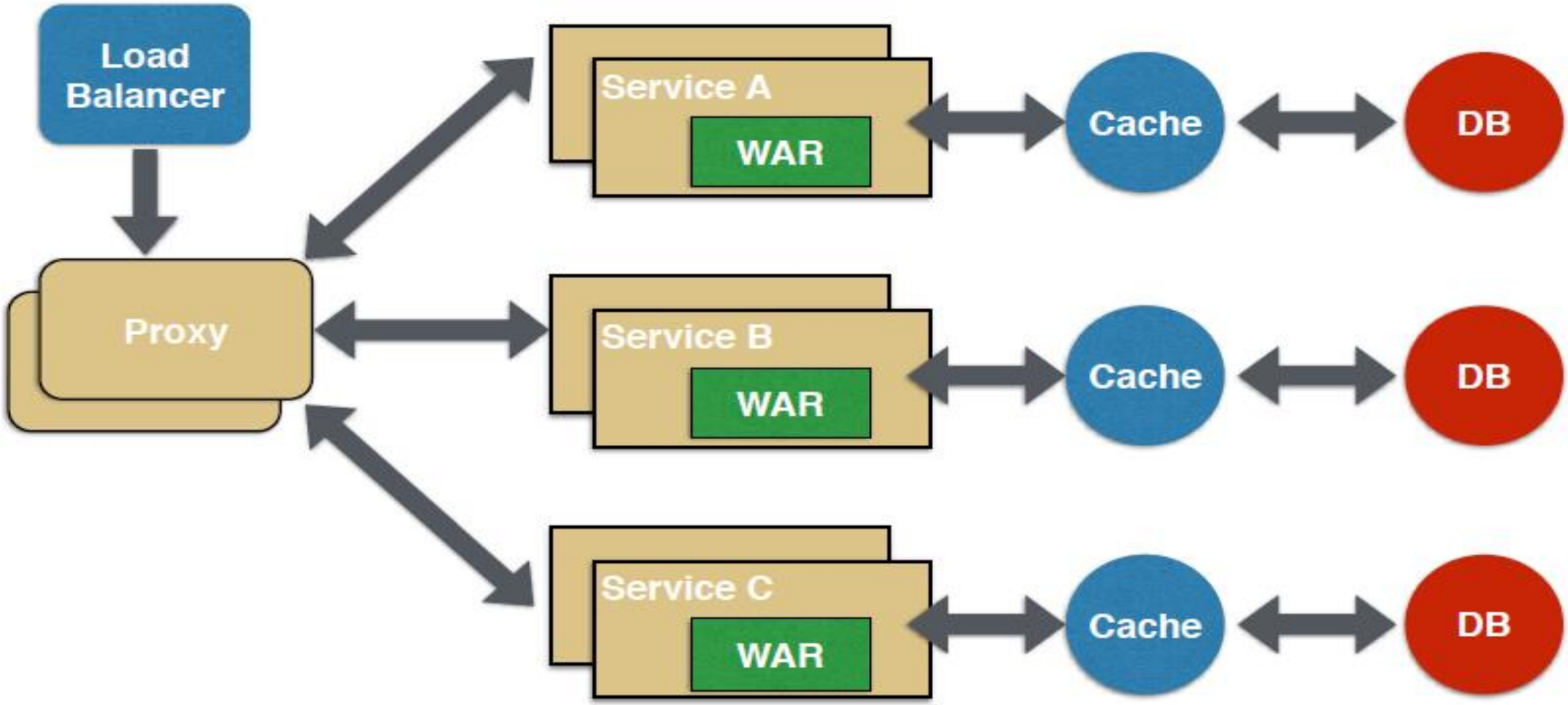
Towards microservices



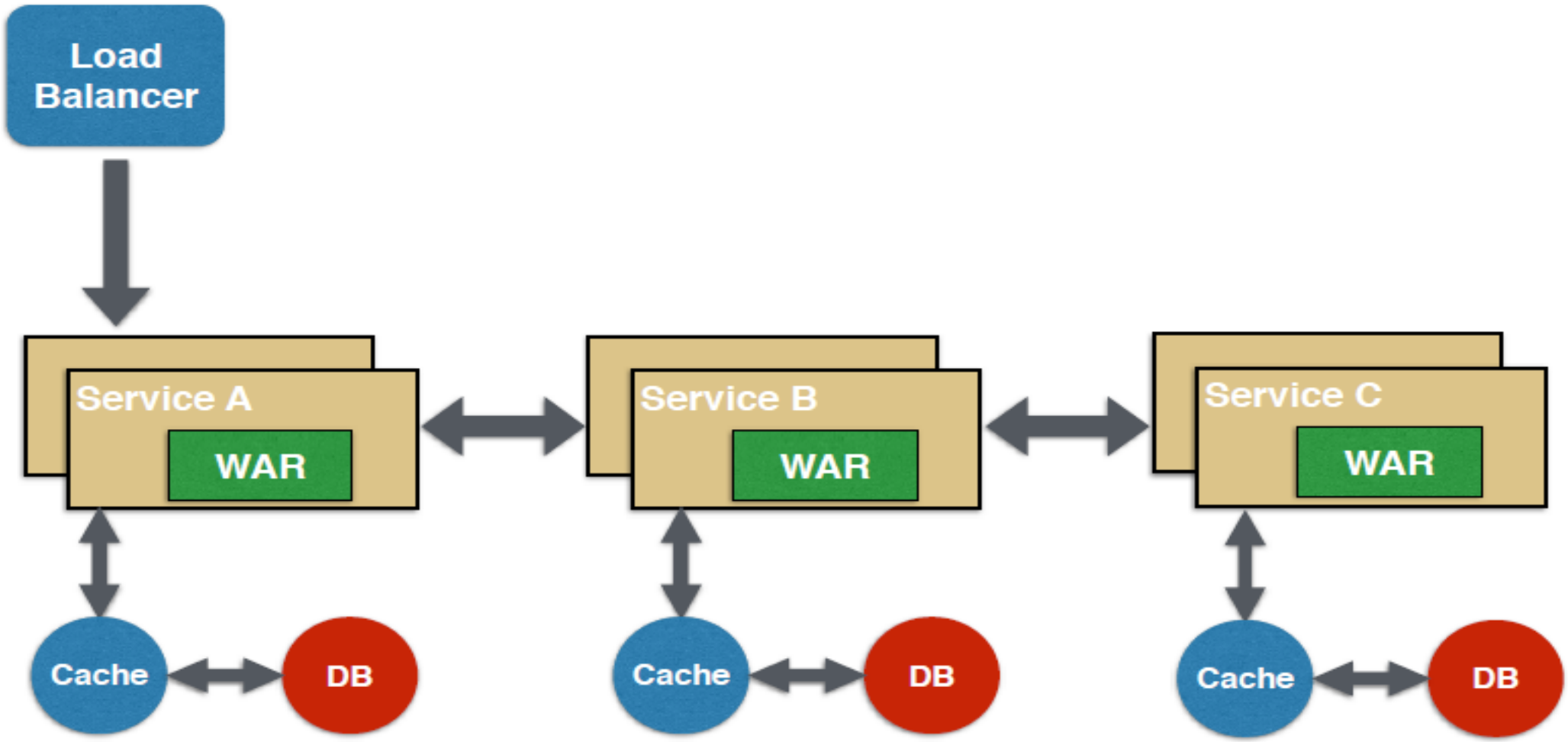
Aggregator Pattern #1



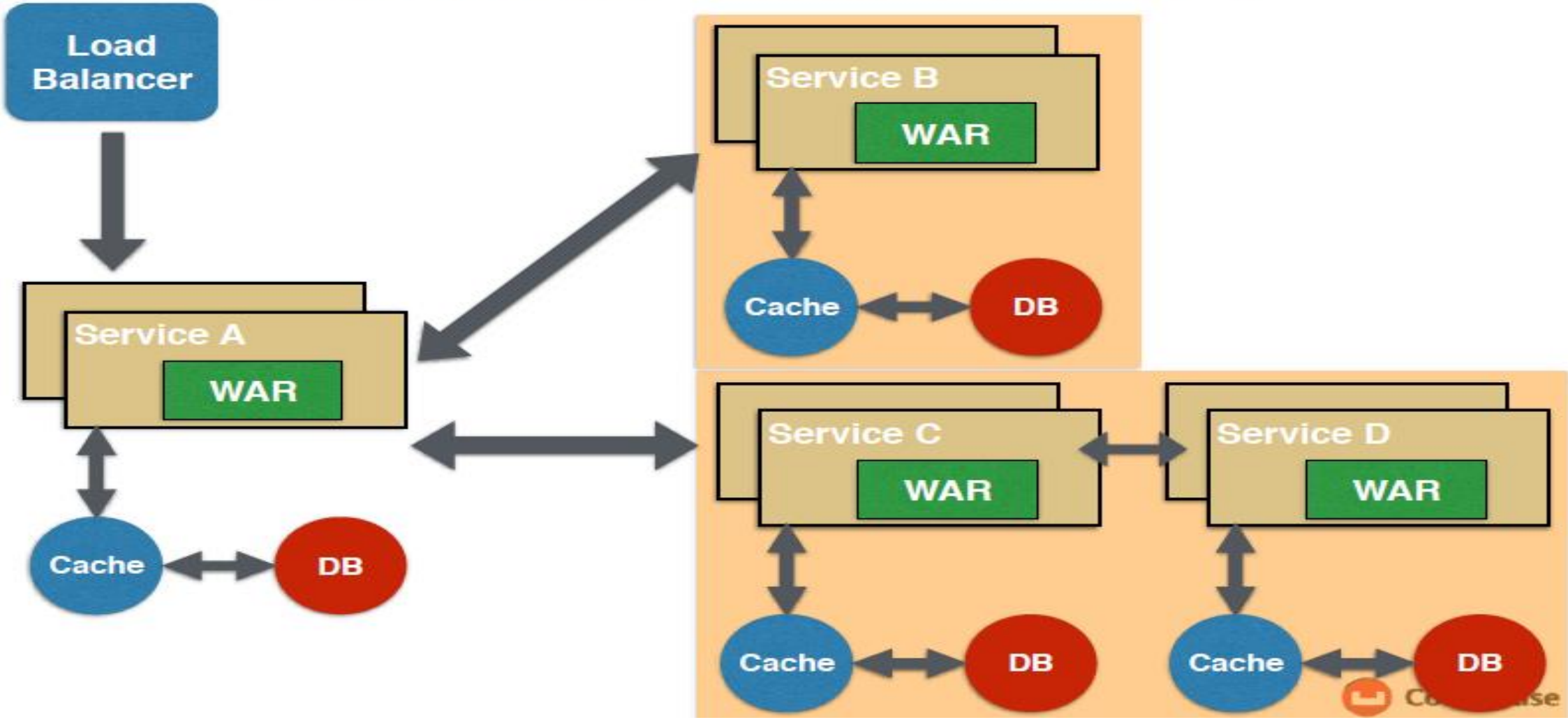
Proxy Pattern #2



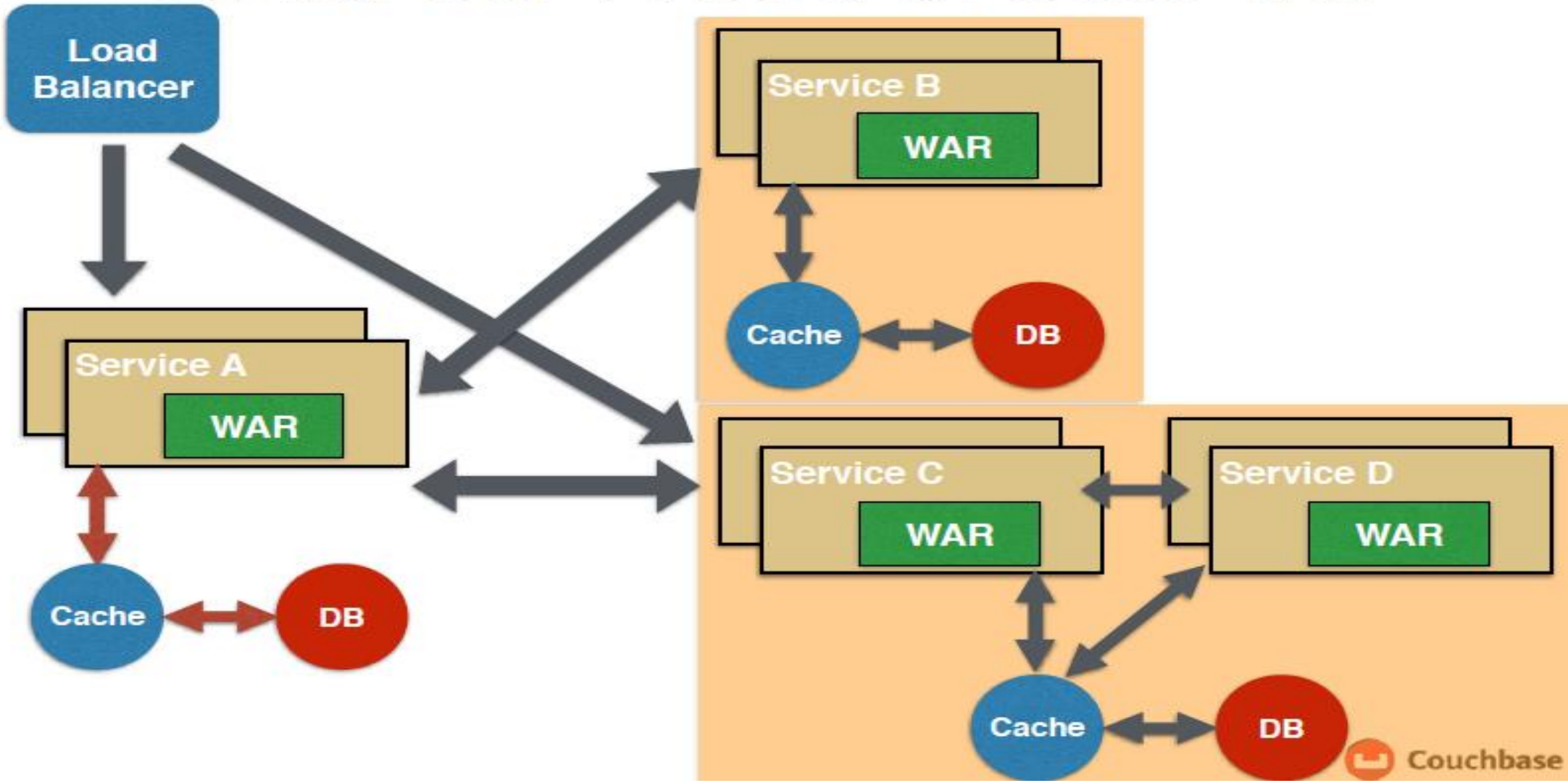
Chained Pattern #3



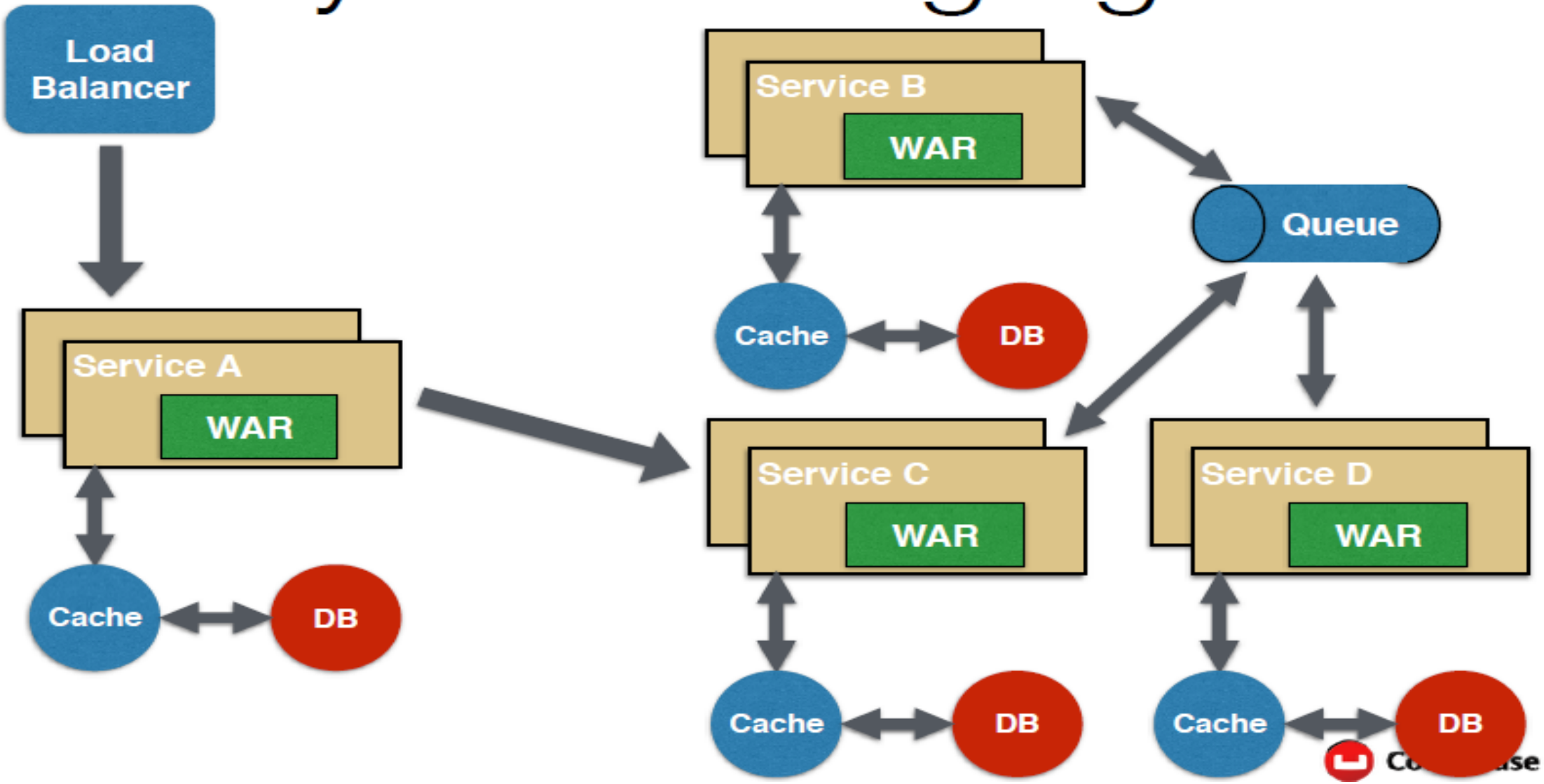
Branch Pattern #4



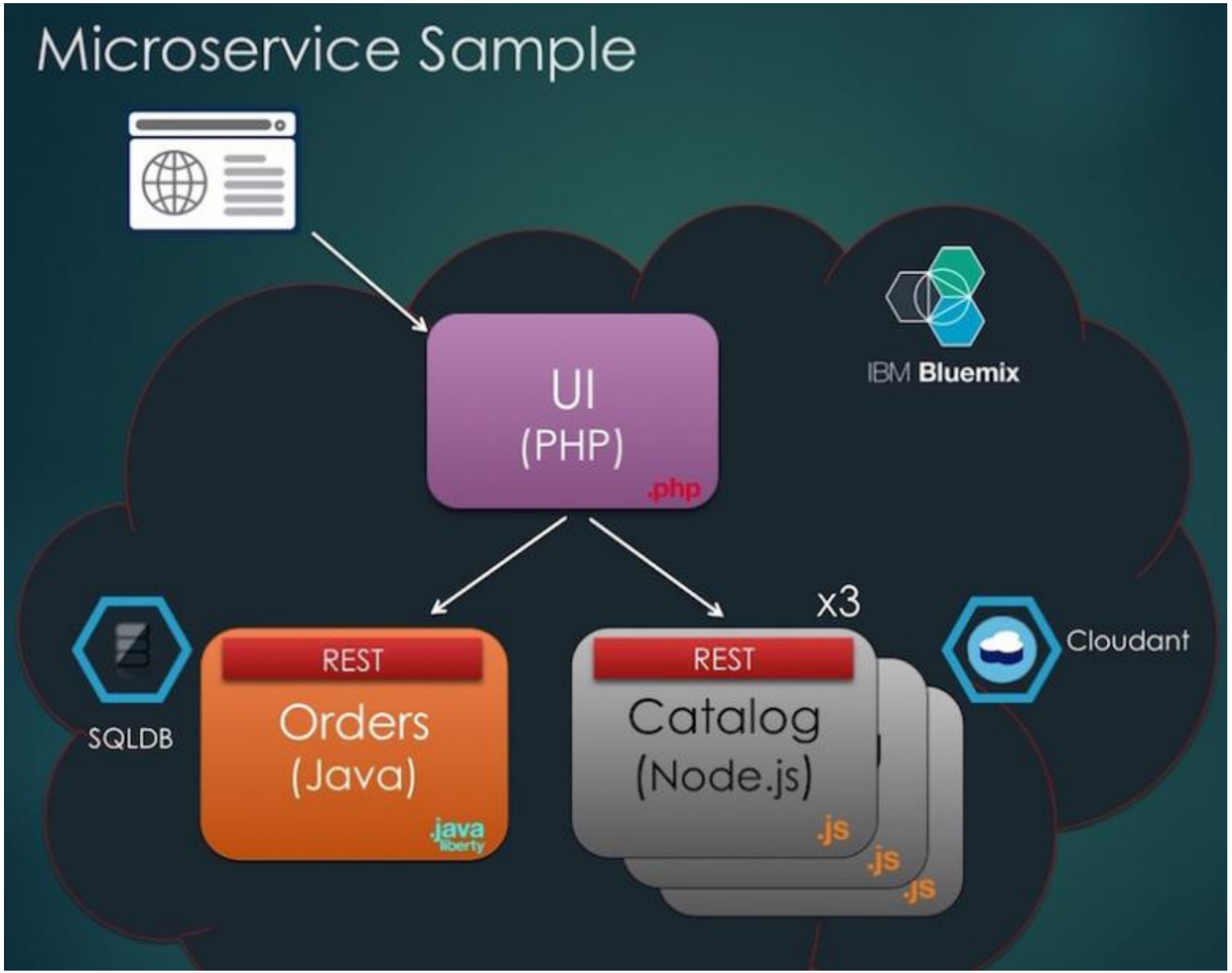
Shared Resources #5



Async Messaging #5



Simple microservices online e-commerce sample



Simple microservices online e-commerce sample

What you will need ?

A Bluemix account

Cloud Foundry Command Line Interface

#1 GB of memory in your Bluemix Dashboard.

Space for two services in your Bluemix Dashboard.

Simple microservices online e-commerce sample

Applications Overview

Application 1: Catalog API – A backed RESTful API to keep track of all the items in the store. We will use Node.js with Express framework. The catalog of items will be persisted in a Cloudant database.

Simple microservices online e-commerce sample

Applications Overview

Application 2: Orders API – Another backend RESTful API to keep track of all store orders. We will implement this using Java JAX-RS and use JPA to store the orders in a SQL Database.

Simple microservices online e-commerce sample

Applications Overview

Application 1 – Catalog API

Simple microservices online e-commerce sample

Application 3: UI – A simple UI that displays all the items in the store catalog, and can create orders. This UI will call both REST APIs provided by the applications above. We will use PHP to write this part.

Simple microservices online e-commerce sample

Follow the steps below to deploy your Node.js API back-end.

1. Sign up or log into Bluemix

2.Click **Deploy to Bluemix** button below:

3. All fields on the next page will be pre-filled for you. Select **Deploy**.
4. Once the application is done deploying to Bluemix, select View your App
   (keep your app open as you will need the route for application 3, not the git url)

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5. To see the items in your catalog follow the instructions on the homepage. Note that the format will be in JSON. We will make a UI application later, which can display these items in a more user-friendly way.

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Applications Overview

Application 2 – Orders API

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Follow the steps below to create the Java Orders back-end.

Due to the nature of this application handling customer orders and potential billing information, failures are not acceptable for this service and security is our utmost importance. We have selected to use **Java EE** because this application needs a technology stack that is robust, well supported, standards driven, and can provide transactional support.

The WebSphere Application Server Liberty buildpack on Bluemix offers us an enterprise-grade Java EE application server while still being extremely light weight and dynamic.

The jax-rs feature is provided by default and allows us to quickly create RESTful end points with simple annotations.

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Click **Deploy to Bluemix** button below:

All fields on the next page will be pre filled for you. Select **Deploy**.

Once the application is done deploying to Bluemix, select **View your App** (keep this tab open as you will need the route for application 3, not the git URL).

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Applications Overview

Application 3 – UI

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This application requires 2 user-provided services. One for you Catalog API and one for your Orders API. Start by opening a terminal and type: **cf login.**

Enter your Email and password. These are associated with your Bluemix Account.

Next, paste this command in your terminal to create our first user-provided service for the Catalog API: cf cups catalogAPI -p "host" and hit enter. This will prompt you for the host. This is the URL for your Catalog API application we just deployed. For example, http://ms-catalogAPI-0123abc.mybluemix.net

We are going to do the same as the step above, but for our Orders API. Go ahead and paste this command into your terminal cf cups ordersAPI -p "host" and hit enter. When it prompts you for the host, enter the URL for your Orders API application. For example, http://ms-ordersAPI-abc123.mybluemix.net

Now that we have our services created, it's time to Deploy to Bluemix by selecting the button below:

Once your application has finished deploying, click the View Your App button to see your PHP UI communicating with your Node.js Catalog API and your Java Orders API!

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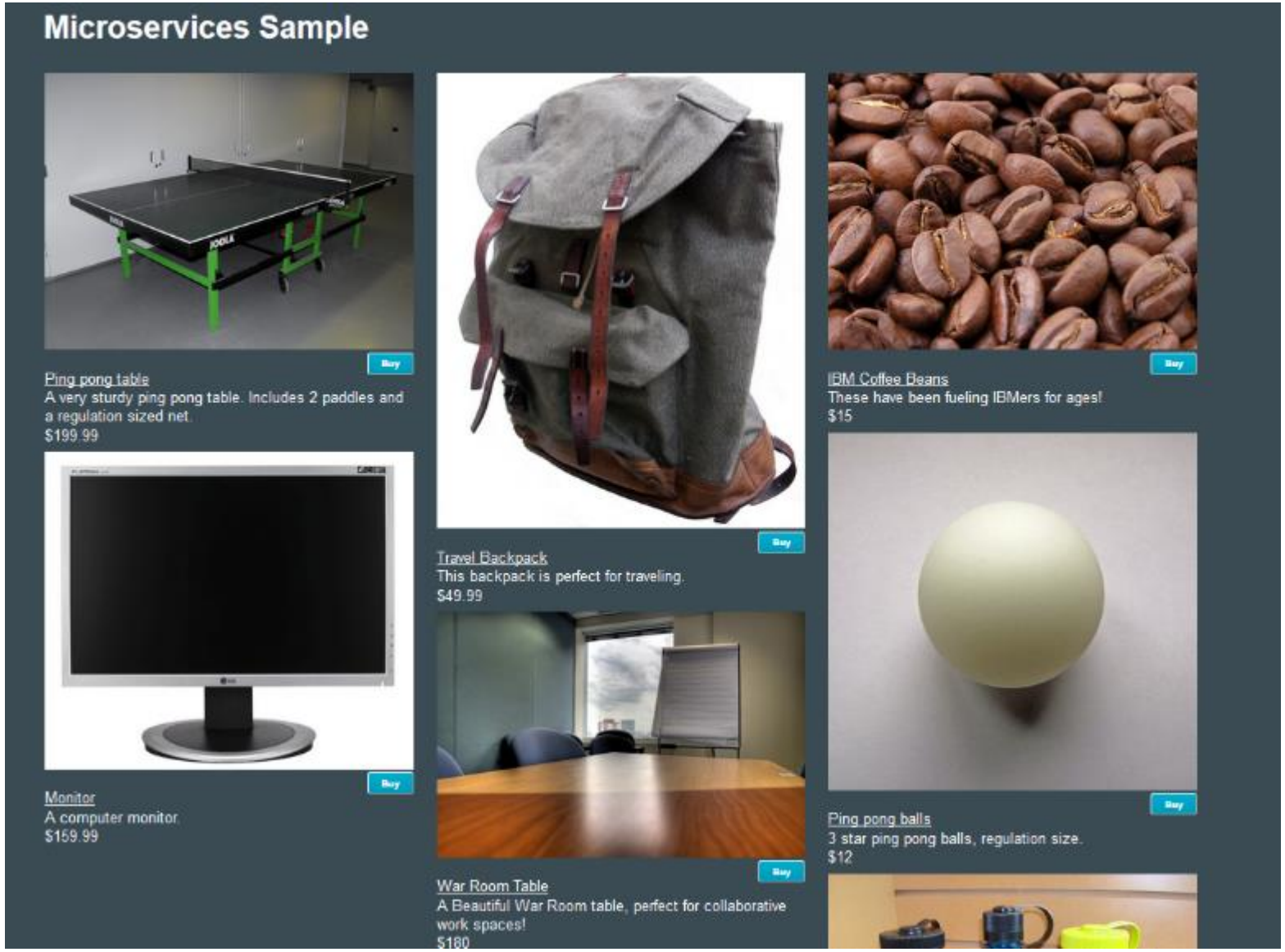

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Congrats! You now have a full microservices sample consisting of a Node.js Catalog back-end, a Java Orders back-end, and a PHP UI.