

# **Spring Cloud Services**





# Spring Cloud Services





- Service Registration and Discovery via Netflix OSS Eureka
- Registration via CF Route



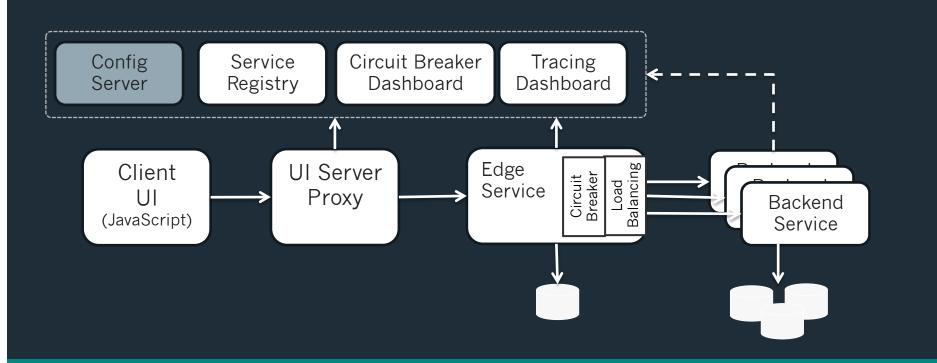
- Git URL for Config Repo provided via Service Dashboard (post-provisioning)
- Single tenant, scoped to CF space



- Netflix OSS Turbine + Hystrix Dashboard
- Aggregation via AMQP (RabbitMQ)



# Configuration Management



### Config in a Spring Context

Spring has provided several approaches to setting config

Still, gaps exist:

- Changes to config require restarts
- No audit trail
- Config is de-centralized
- No support for sensitive information

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#### Config in a 12 Factor Context

 12 Factor application design states that configuration should be kept in OS environment variables.

In Pivotal Cloud Foundry, this is accomplished in the following ways:

- Using the cf set-env command
- Using a manifest with env: sections

### Challenges When Using Env. Variables

- Managing many env variables can be a challenge
- Pivotal Cloud Foundry uses immutable containers
- Any configuration change requires restarting the app
- If you want zero downtime then do blue/green deployments

#### More Demanding Config Use Cases

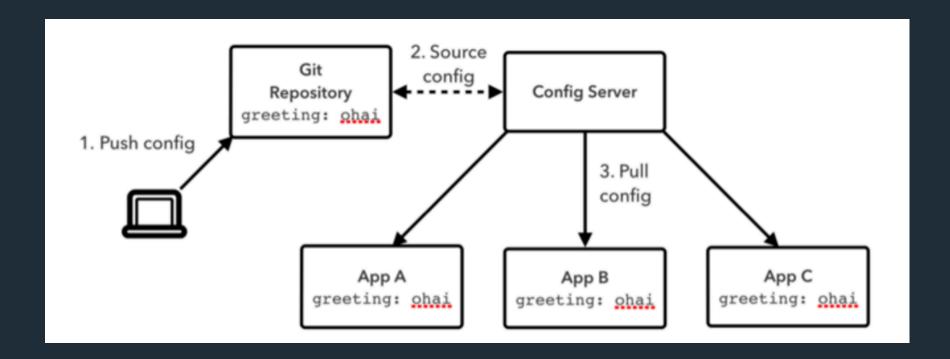
- Debugging a production issue
- Report all configuration changes made to a production system to support regulatory audits
- Toggle features on/off in a running application

#### **Externalized Configuration**

#### Configuration Mgmt approach should support:

- Versioning
- Auditability
- Encryption
- Refresh without restart

#### **Configuration Flow**



### Spring Cloud Config Server

- The Server provides an HTTP, resource-based API for external configuration
- Bind to the Config Server and initialize Spring Environment
- Embeddable using @EnableConfigServer
- Include spring-cloud-config-server dependency

#### **Embedded Server**

The server is easily embeddable in a Spring Boot application using the @EnableConfigServer annotation.

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableConfigServer
public class ConfigServer {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
     SpringApplication.run(ConfigServer.class, args);
   }
}
```

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### Server Config

Application configuration data is stored in a backend

```
spring:
   cloud:
    config:
       server:
       git:
       uri: https://github.com/spring-cloud-samples/config-repo.git
```

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### Server Endpoints

Config server exposes config on the following endpoints:

```
/{application}/{profile}/[{label}]
/{application}-{profile}.yml
/{label}/{application}-{profile}.yml
/{application}-{profile}.properties
/{label}/{application}-{profile}.properties
```

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### Configuration Files

spring.application.name=foo spring.active.profiles=dev Repo Files :

foo-dev.yml - app and profile specific foo.yml - app specific application-dev.yml – shared and profile specific application.yml - shared between all clients

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#### **Client Application**

```
@SpringBootApplication
@RestController
public class ClientConfigApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(ClientConfigApplication.class, args);
    }
    @Value("${greeting}") //<-- configuration injected from environment private String greeting;
    @RequestMapping("/greeting")
    String greeting() {
        return String.format("%s World", greeting);
    }
}</pre>
```

# Include Dependency

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-config</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

### Client Config

Sample bootstrap.yml

```
spring:
   cloud:
    config:
     uri: http://my-config-server.io/
```

spring.cloud.config.uri defaults to http://localhost:8888

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#### Refreshable Application Components

What can be refreshed in a Spring Application?

- Loggers logging.level.\*
- @ConfigurationProperties beans
- Beans with @RefreshScope annotation



### @RefreshScope

```
@SpringBootApplication
@RestController
@RefreshScope // <-- Add RefreshScope annotation
public class ClientApplication {

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

   @Value("${greeting}")
   private String greeting;

   @RequestMapping("/greeting")
   String greeting() {
        return String.format("%s World", greeting);
   }
}</pre>
```

#### Refreshing Configuration

#### Two step process

- 1) Update Repository
- 2) Send a request to the application(s)
- Send a POST request to the refresh endpoint in the client app to fetch updated config values:
- http://127.0.0.1:8080/refresh
- Requires the Actuator dependency on the classpath (pom.xml).

### Spring Cloud Bus

Leverage Spring Cloud Bus pub/sub notification with RabbitMQ

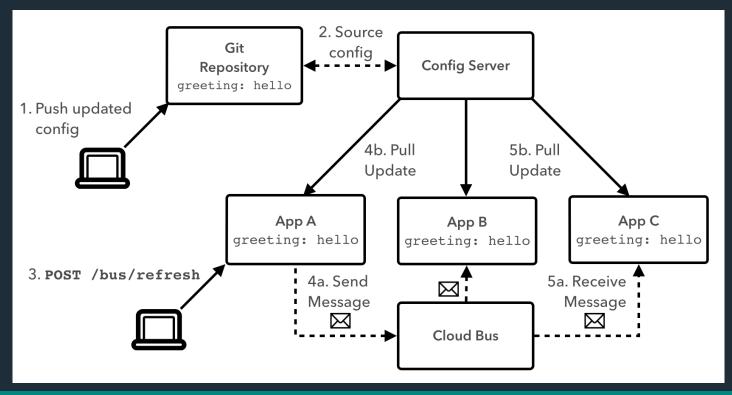
Send a POST request to the refresh endpoint to fetch updated config values:

http://127.0.0.1:8080/bus/refresh

Requires the Cloud Bus AMQP dependency on the classpath (pom.xml)



### Cloud Bus Diagram



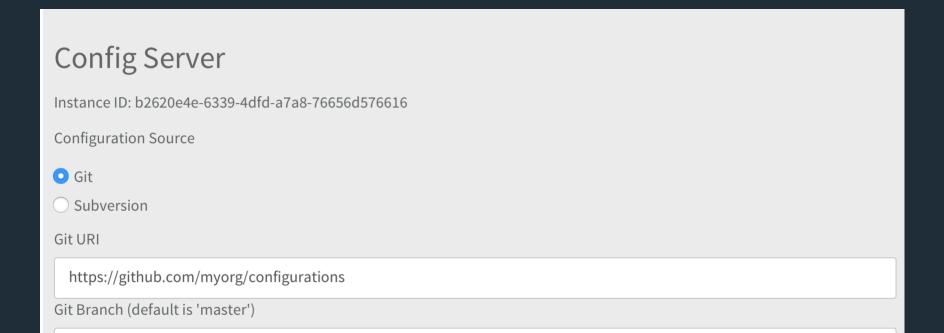
### **Spring Cloud Services**

- Brings Spring Cloud to Pivotal Cloud Foundry
- Includes: Config Server, Service Registry & Circuit Breaker Dashboard services

## Spring Cloud Services: Config Server

- 1) Include dependency:
- <groupId>io.pivotal.spring.cloud</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-cloud-services-starter-config-client</artifactId>
- 2) Create a Config Server service instance
- 3) Configure the service instance with a Git Repository
- 4) Bind the service to the app

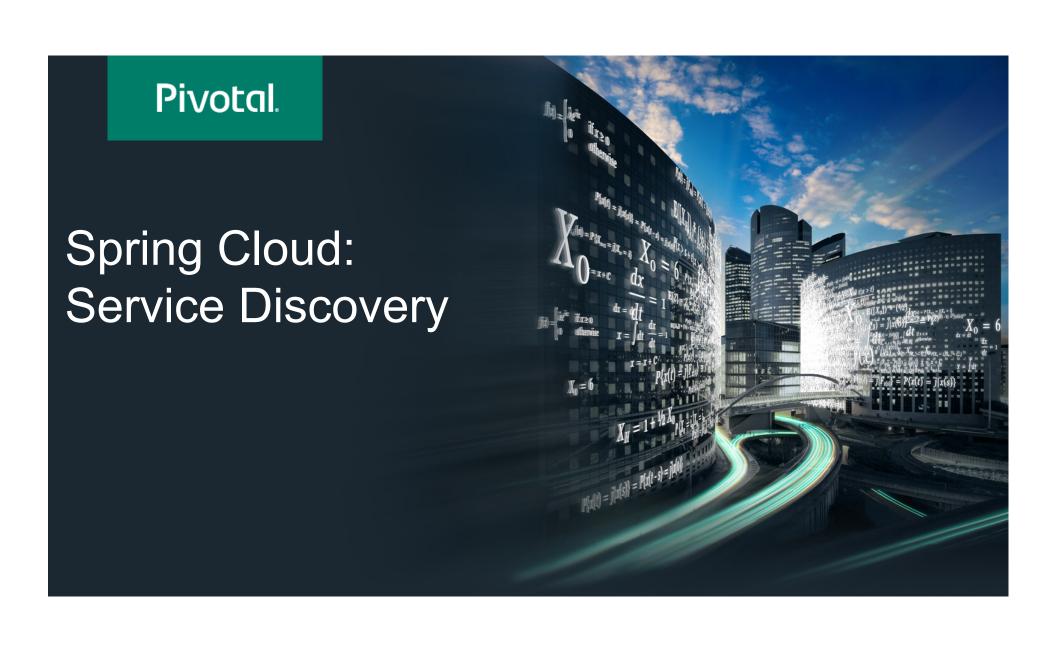
## Spring Cloud Services: Config Server



### Cloud Bus in Pivotal Cloud Foundry

#### Include dependency:

- <dependency>
- <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
- <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-bus-amqp</artifactId>
- </dependency>
- 2) Create a RabbitMQ service instance
- 3) Bind the service to the app



#### Challenges

- Service Discovery is one of the key tenets of a microservice based architecture.
- In distributed systems, application dependencies cease to be a method call away
- Trying to hand configure each client or use some form of convention can be very difficult to do and can be very brittle

#### Where have we been?

How have we discovered services in the past?

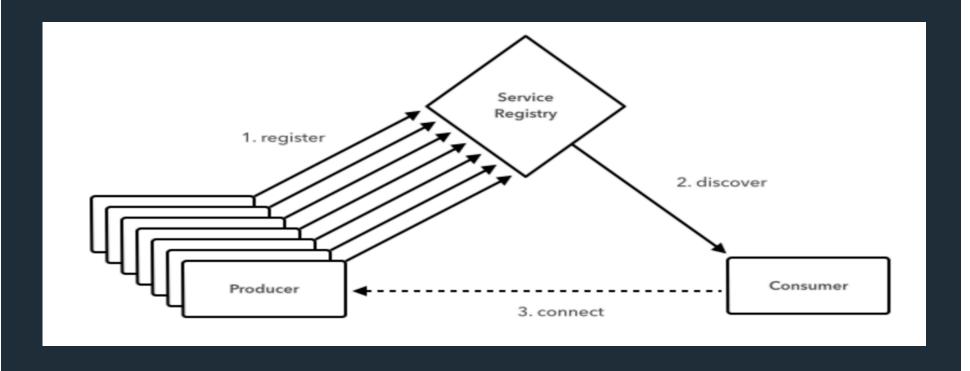
**Service Locators** 

Dependency Injection

Service Registries



# Service Discovery with Spring Cloud



### Include Dependency

```
<dependency>
     <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
          <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-eureka-server</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

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#### Eureka Server

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableEurekaServer
public class ServiceRegistryApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(ServiceRegistryApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```

#### Eureka Client: Include Dependency

```
<dependency>
     <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
          <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-eureka</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

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#### **Client Application**

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableDiscoveryClient
public class GreetingServiceApplication {
public static void main(String[] args) {
   SpringApplication.run(GreetingServiceApplication.class, args);
   }
}
```

Configuration required to locate the Eureka. application.yml

```
spring:
   application:
    name: fortune-service
eureka:
   client:
    serviceUrl:
    defaultZone: http://localhost:8761/eureka/
```

## Registering With Eureka

- When a client registers with Eureka, it provides meta-data about itself
- Eureka receives heartbeat messages from each instance belonging to a service.
- If the heartbeat fails over a configurable timetable, the instance is normally removed from the registry.

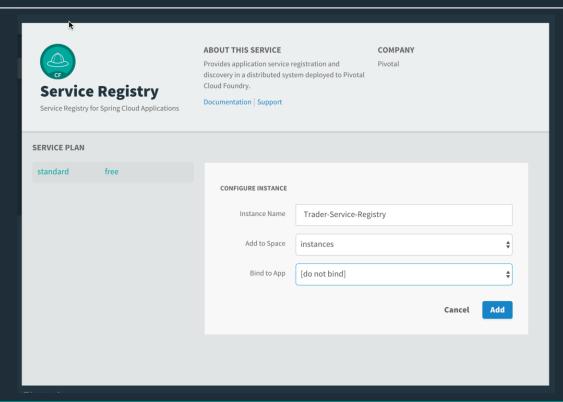
## **Discovery Client**

```
@Autowired
private DiscoveryClient discoveryClient;

public String serviceUrl() {
    InstanceInfo instance =
        discoveryClient.getNextServerFromEureka("STORES", false);
    return instance.getHomePageUrl();
}
```

# Spring Cloud Services: Service Registry

- Automated deployment of server component
- Security-optimized Eureka service instance.
- Bind into CF client application(s)



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# Spring Cloud Services: Service Registry

### 1) Add dependency

- <dependency>
  - <groupId>io.pivotal.spring.cloud</groupId>
  - <artifactId>spring-cloud-services-starter-service-registry</artifactId>
- </dependency>
- 2) Create a Service Registry service instance
- 3) Bind the service to the app

# Spring Cloud: Client-side Load Balancing

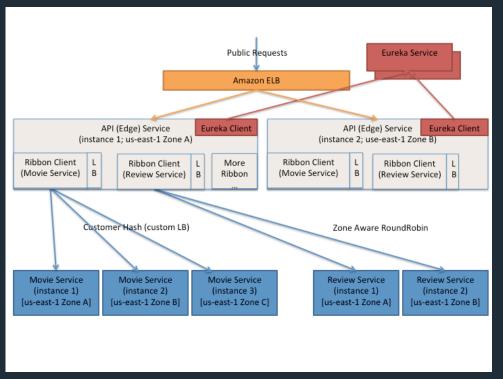
- Eureka <u>only</u> provides registry + discovery
- Ribbon is a <u>client side LB</u> providing control over the behavior of HTTP and TCP clients
  - Pick right LB algorithm for client application + extensible algorithms
  - At least 1 less hop for client requests
  - Cloud-aware patterns (zones, circuit breakers, etc.)
  - No additional setup, just deploy apps
- Zuul is JVM-based router and proxy commonly paired with Ribbon to create API gateways and reverse proxies



## Microservice API Gateways

#### Netflix uses Zuul and Ribbon for

- Authentication
- Stress Testing
- Canary Testing
- Dynamic Routing
- Service Migration
- Load Shedding
- Security
- Static Response handling
- Active/Active management





### HOW??

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### HOW??

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableZuulProxy
@EnableDiscoveryClient
public class MyAPIGateway {

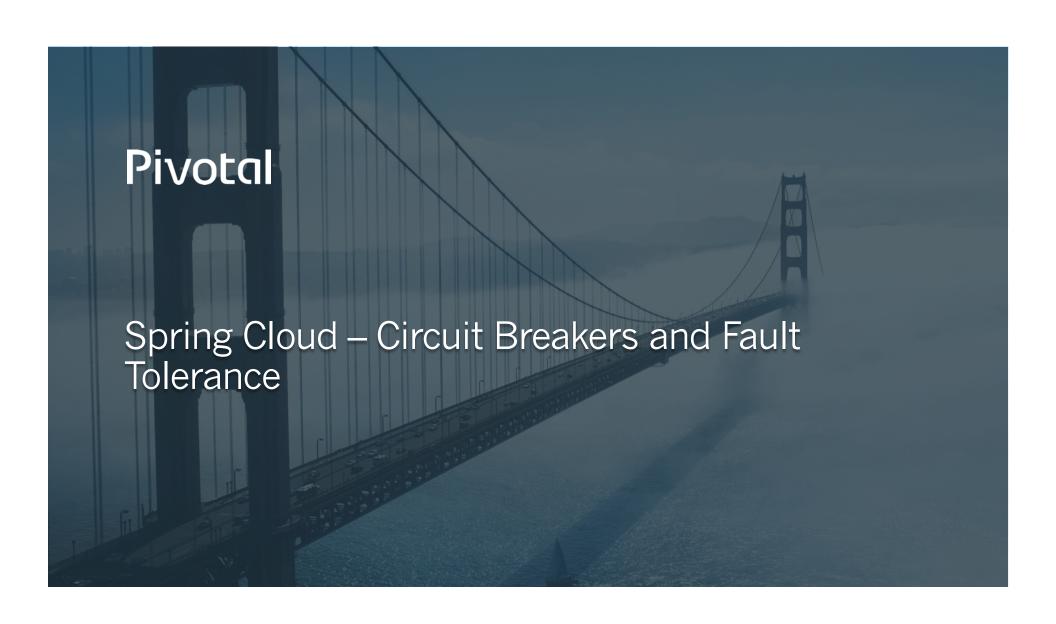
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      SpringApplication.run(MyAPIGateway.class, args);
   }
}
```

#### application.ym

```
zuul:
   routes:
    users:
     path: /myusers/**
     serviceId: users_service
```

- API proxy will be created at /myusers
- Ribbon/Zuul creates load balancer for Eureka service "users\_service"
- All requests are executed in a Hystrix command

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### **Fault Tolerance**

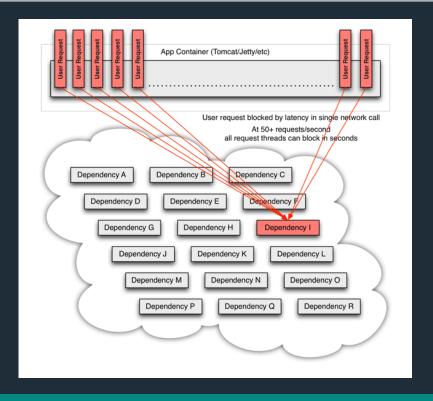
- One failure must not cause a cascading failure across the entire system.
- For example, for an application that depends on 30 services where each service has 99.99% uptime, here is what you can expect:

```
99.99<sup>30</sup> = 99.7% uptime
0.3% of 1 billion requests = 3,000,000 failures
2+ hours downtime/month if all dependencies have 99.99%
```

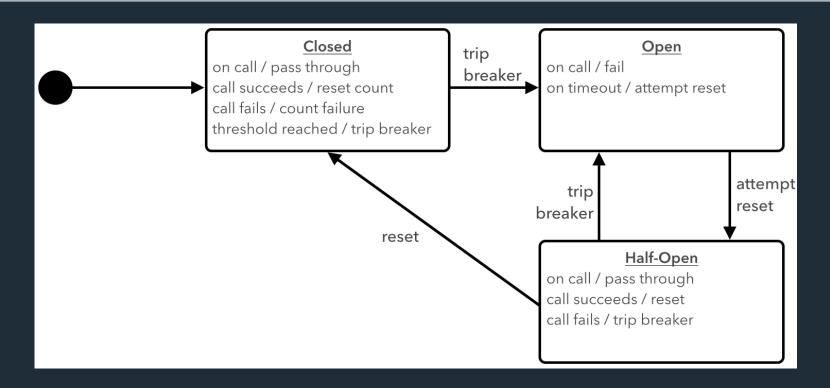
- Reality is *generally* worse.
- Source: <a href="https://github.com/Netflix/Hystrix/wiki">https://github.com/Netflix/Hystrix/wiki</a>



# Distributed Systems Failures



### Circuit Breaker Pattern



# Implementing Circuit Breakers

```
<dependency>
     <groupId>io.pivotal.spring.cloud</groupId>
     <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-hystrix</artifactId>
</dependency>
```



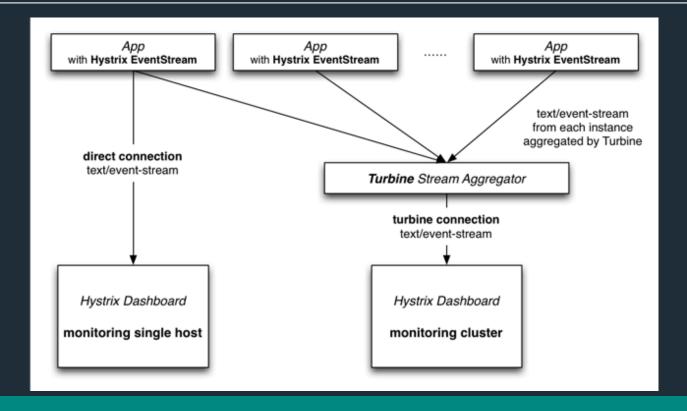
# @HystrixCommand

## @HystrixCommand Metrics

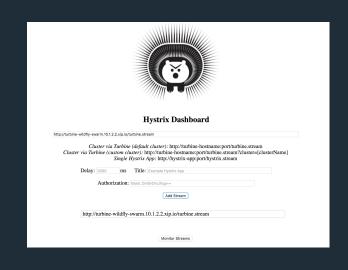
- Hystrix publishers real-time metrics for each @HystrixCommand
  - Informational and Status (isCircuitOpen)
  - Cumulative and Rolling Event Counts (countExceptionsThrown & rollingCountExceptionsThrown)
  - Latency Percentiles (latencyExecute percentile 995)
  - Latency Percentiles: End-to-End Execution ( latencyTotal\_percentile\_5)
  - Property Values (propertyValue\_circuitBreakerRequestVolumeThreshold)
- Published to /hystrix.stream endpoint & boot actuator metrics
- Individual /hystrix.streams aggregated via Turbine and published via / turbine.stream or AMQP.

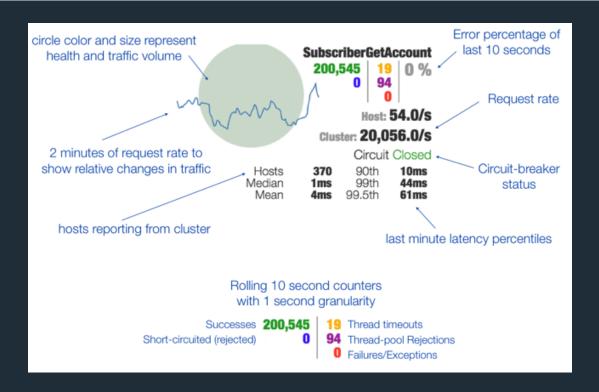


## Hystrix Metrics With Turbine



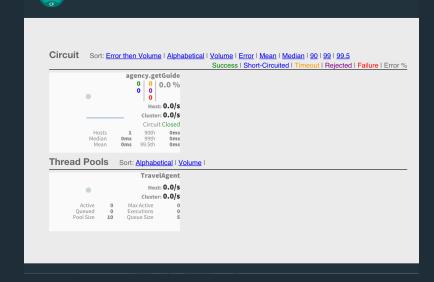
## Hystrix Dashboard





# Spring Cloud Services: Hystrix Dashboard

- Automated deployment dashboard + Turbine + RabbitMQ
- Bind service into app
- Include starter dependency in app



**Circuit Breaker Dashboard** for Pivotal Cloud Foundry

