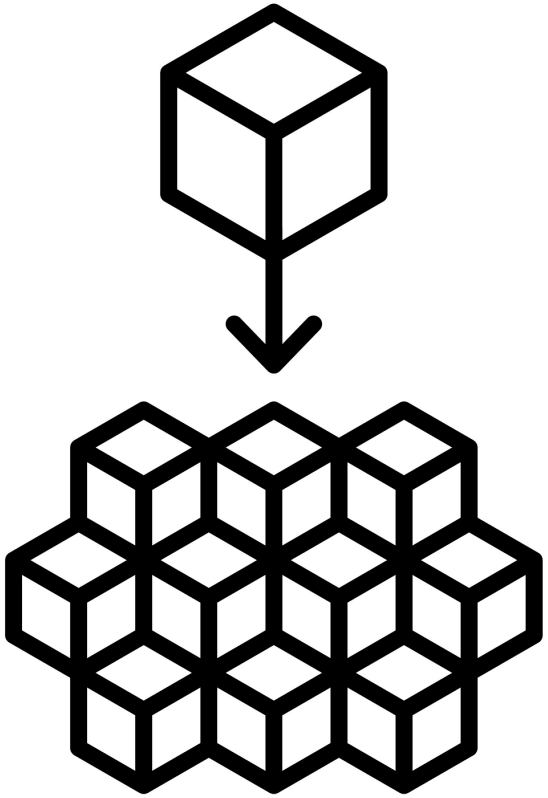
Migrate to Microservices with Dapr

Ronald Harmsen

<DevSum>



Microsoft Azure

kubernetes

Microsoft Azure Service Fabric

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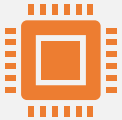
State of microservice developers



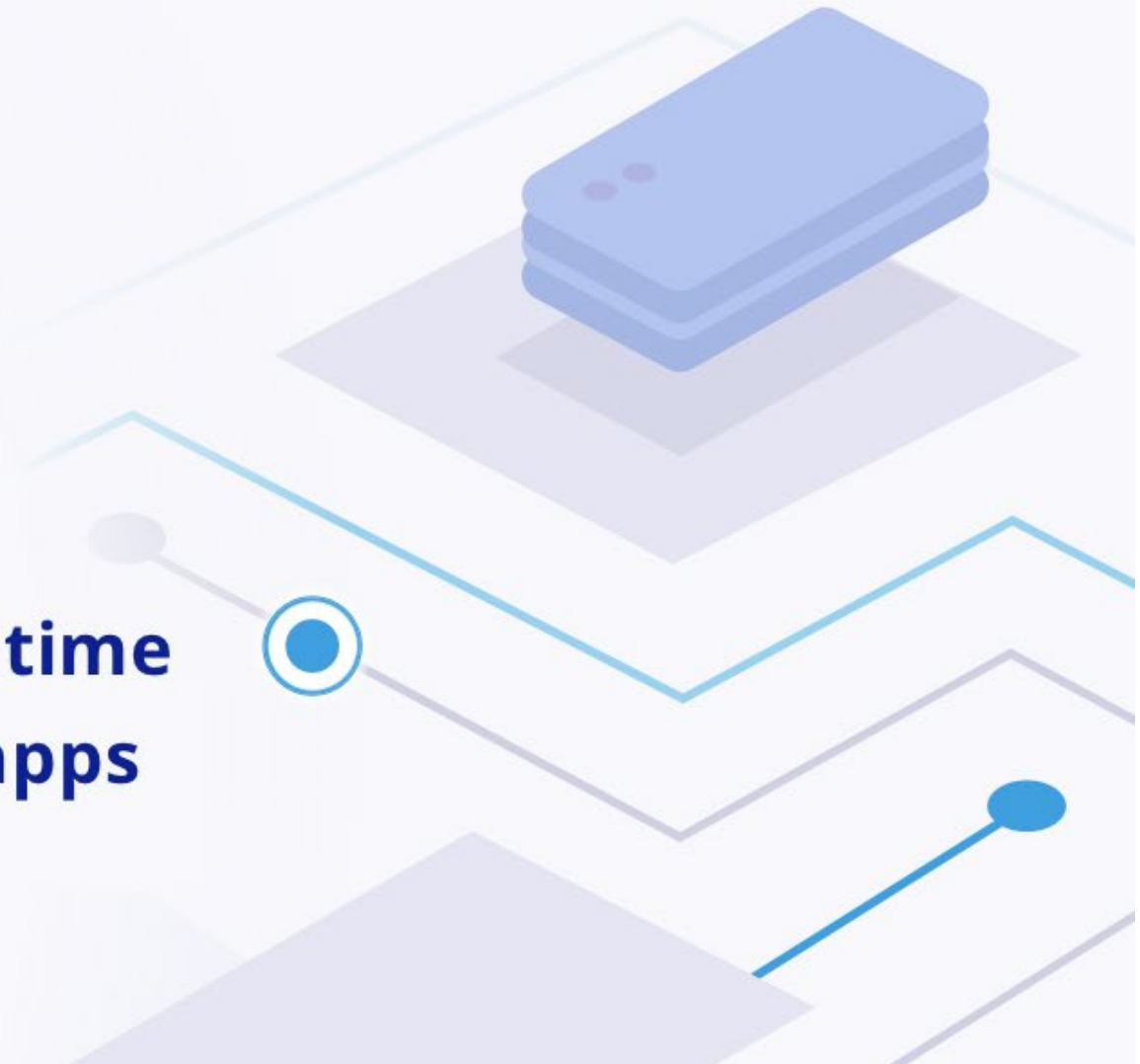
Being asked to develop resilient, scalable, microservice-based apps

Write code in many languages

Leverage existing code

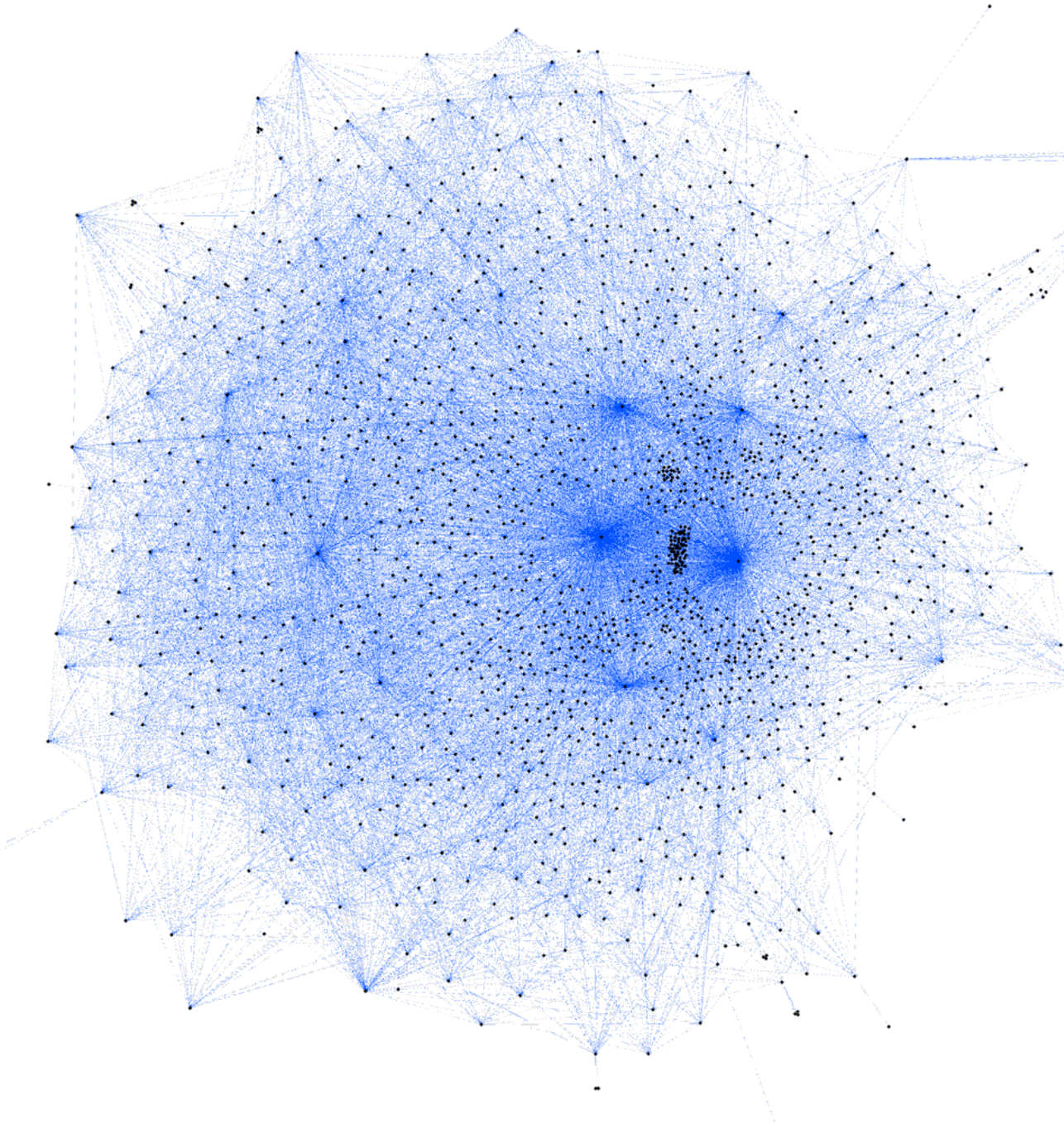
Functions and Actors are powerful programming models

Event-driven, portable runtime for building microservice apps on cloud and edge.



Microservices & Kubernetes

- Complexity of setup
  - Learning curve for developers
  - Infrastructure config
- Every K8S cluster is different
  - Ingress controllers
  - Autoscalers
  - Service meshes
  - Logging & Tracing

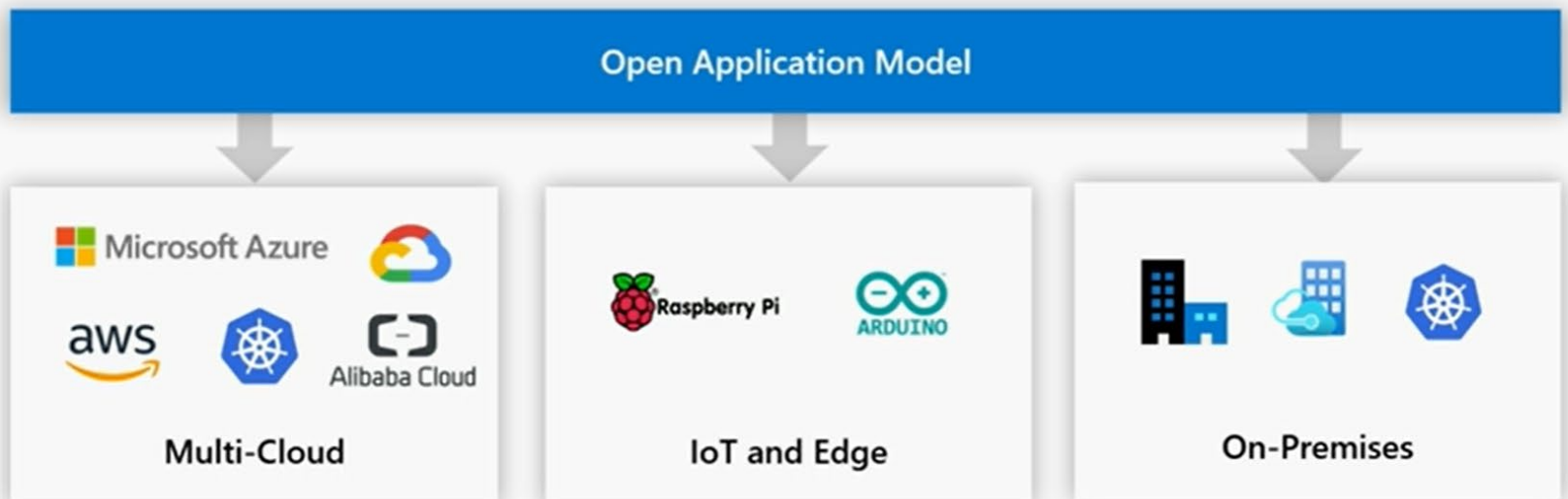


Cloud + Edge

A standard, platform-agnostic application definition for any platform in any environment.

Consistent application modeling for small devices, Kubernetes on prem or cloud, and fully-managed cloud environments.

Extendable by design to leverage the native APIs, tools, and unique features of platforms that users know and love



Is Dapr a Service Mesh?

Introducing Dapr

A portable, event-driven, serverless runtime for building distributed applications across cloud and edge

Sidecar Architecture

Developer first, standard APIs used from any programming language or framework

Microservice Building Blocks

Make it easy for developers to create microservice applications without being an expert in distributed systems, including migrating existing code

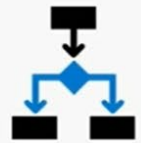
Cloud + Edge

Runs on multiple environments for cloud, on-prem, and small-edge including any Kubernetes

Microservice Building Blocks

State Management

Create long running, stateless and stateful services



Service Invocation & Fault Handling

Perform direct, secure, service-to-service method calls

Resource Bindings

Trigger code through events from a large array of input and output bindings to external resources including databases and queues

Publish & Subscribe

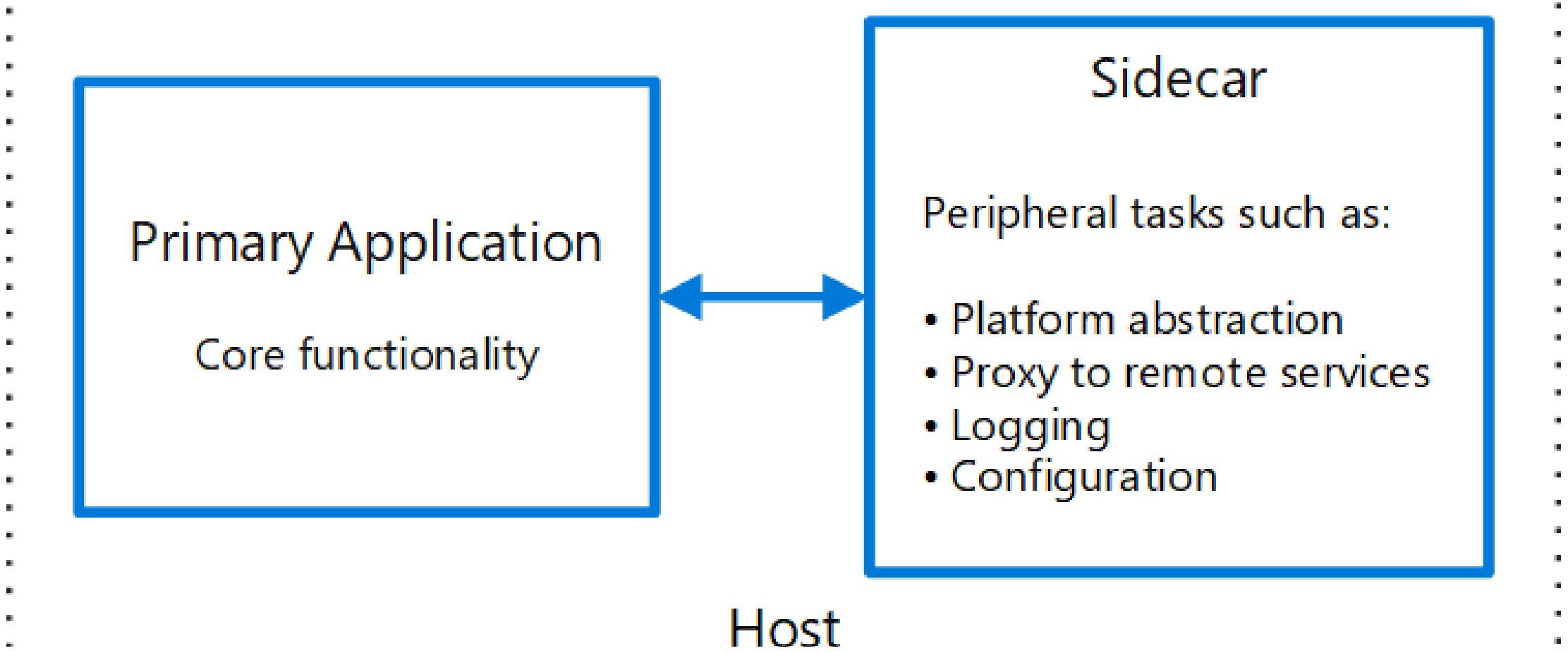
Secure, scalable messaging between services

Actors

Encapsulate code and data in reusable actor objects as a common microservices design pattern

Distributed Tracing & Diagnostics

See and measure the message calls across components and networked services

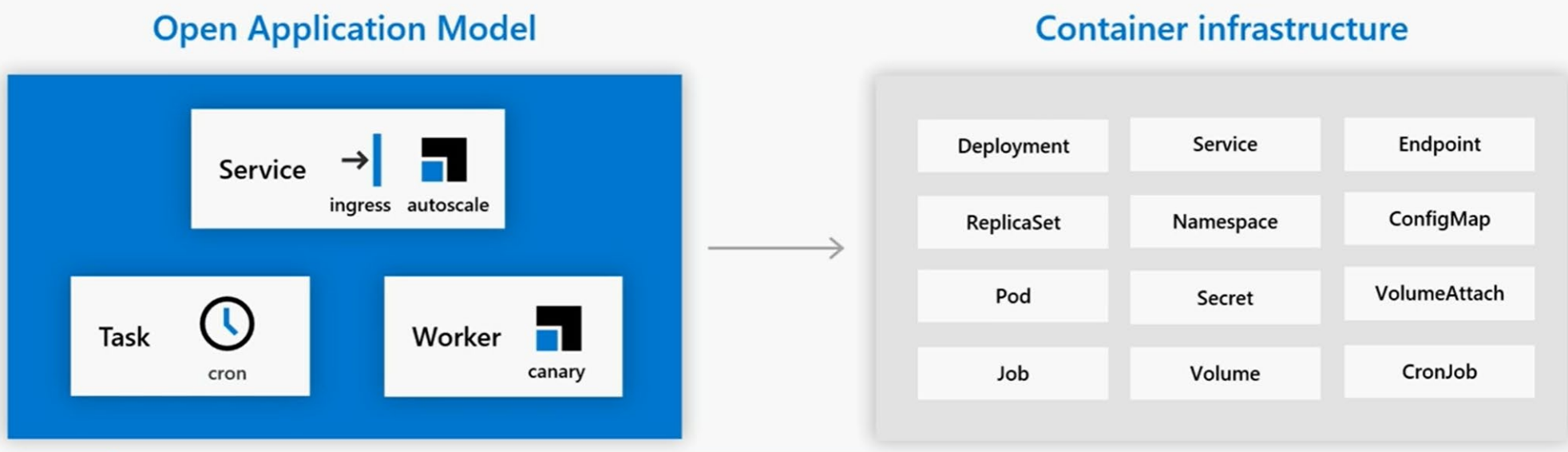

Primary Application
Core functionality
Sidecar
Peripheral tasks such as:
• Platform abstraction
• Proxy to remote services
• Logging
• Configuration
Host

Application focused

Describes application components and operations as first-class concepts without having to stitch together individual container primitives

Flexible application modeling supports a wide range of application architectures

Small and simple applications are easy, large and complex applications are manageable

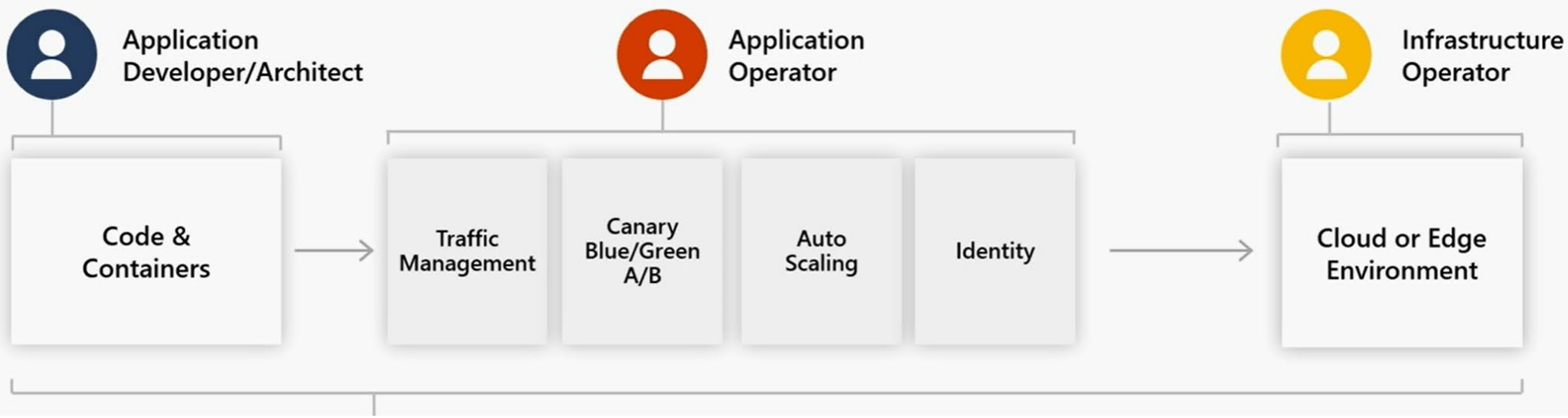


Separation of concerns

Allows application developers to focus on their code in a platform-neutral setting to deliver business value

Application operators use powerful and extensible operational traits consistently across platforms and environments

Infrastructure operators can configure their environments to satisfy any unique operating requirements

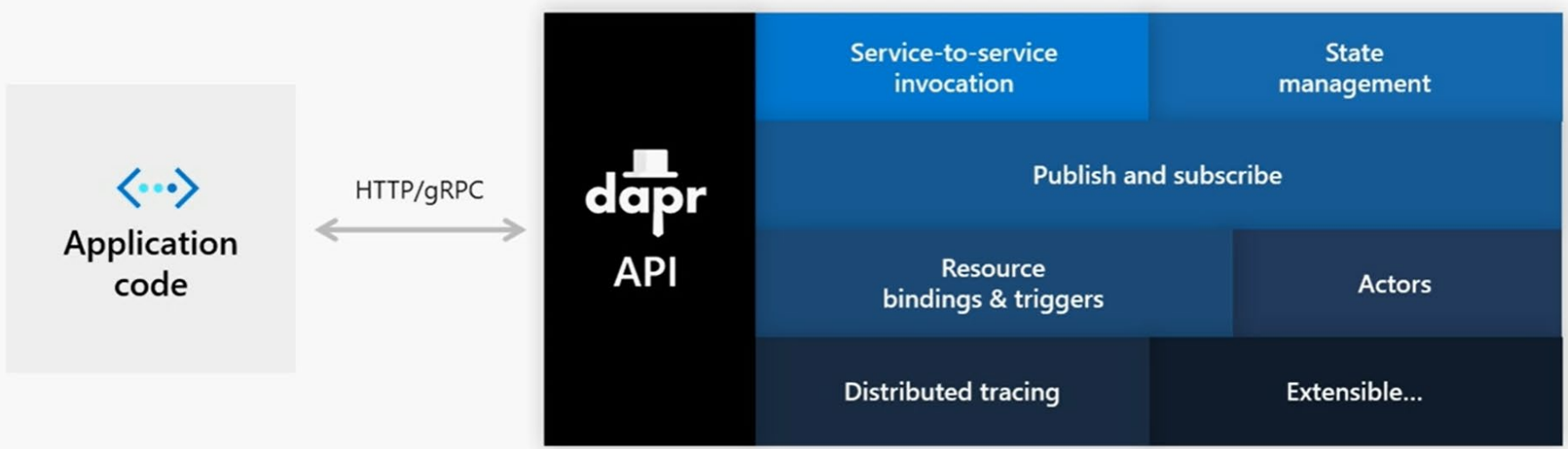


Sidecar architecture

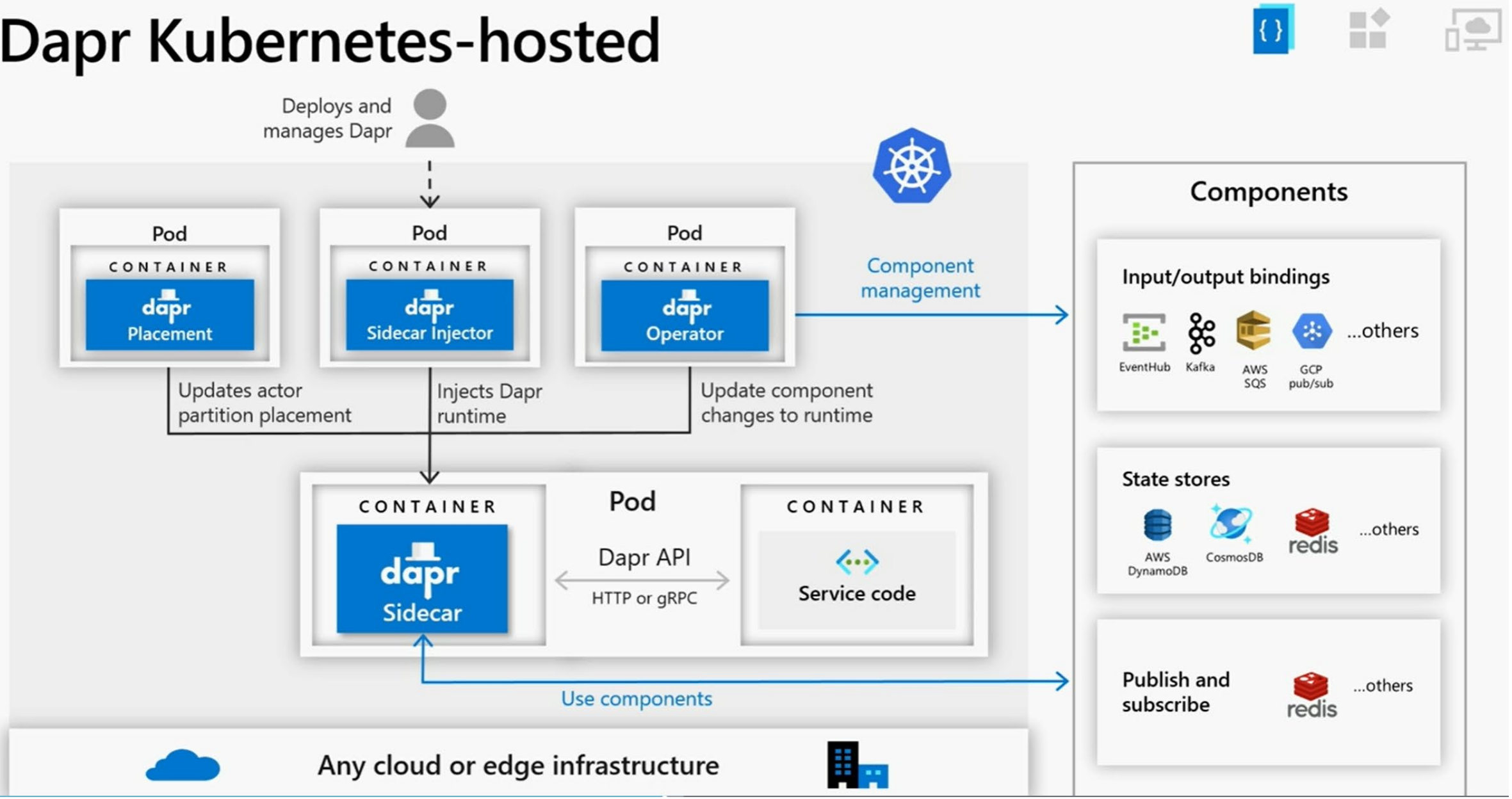
Standard APIs accessed over http/gRPC protocols from user service code

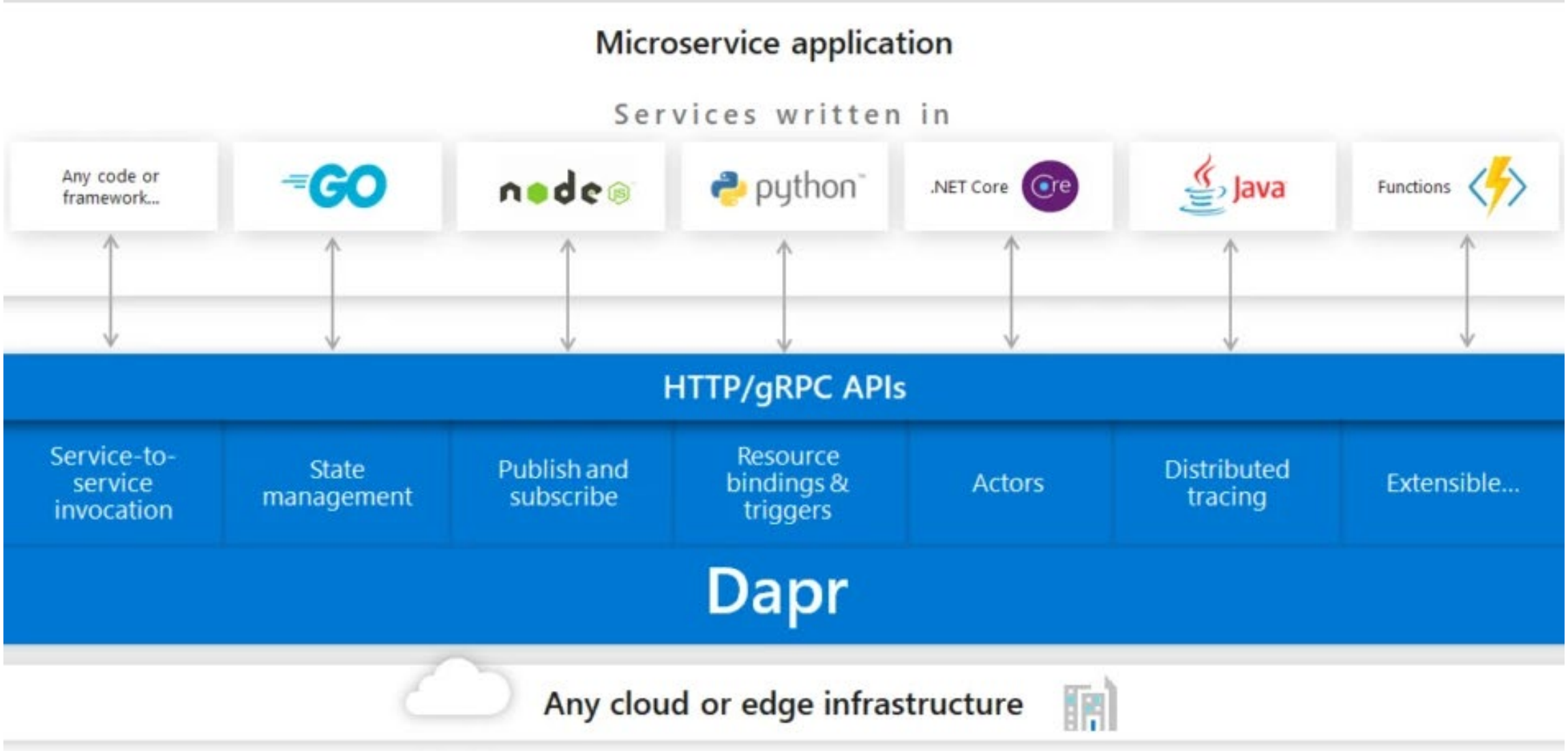
`e.g. http://localhost:3500/v1.0/invoke/myapp/method/neworder`

Dapr runs as local “side-car library” dynamically loaded at runtime for each service



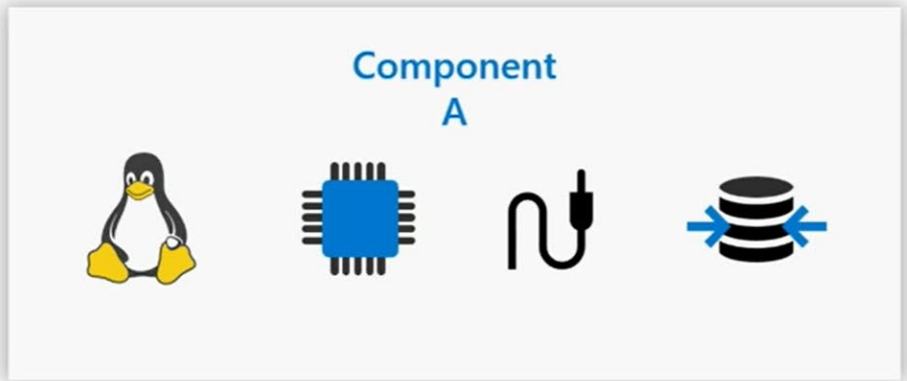
Dapr Kubernetes-hosted




Microservice application
Services written in
Any code or framework...
GO
node
python
.NET Core
Java
Functions
HTTP/gRPC APIs
Service-to-service invocation
State management
Publish and subscribe
Resource bindings & triggers
Actors
Distributed tracing
Extensible...
Dapr
Any cloud or edge infrastructure

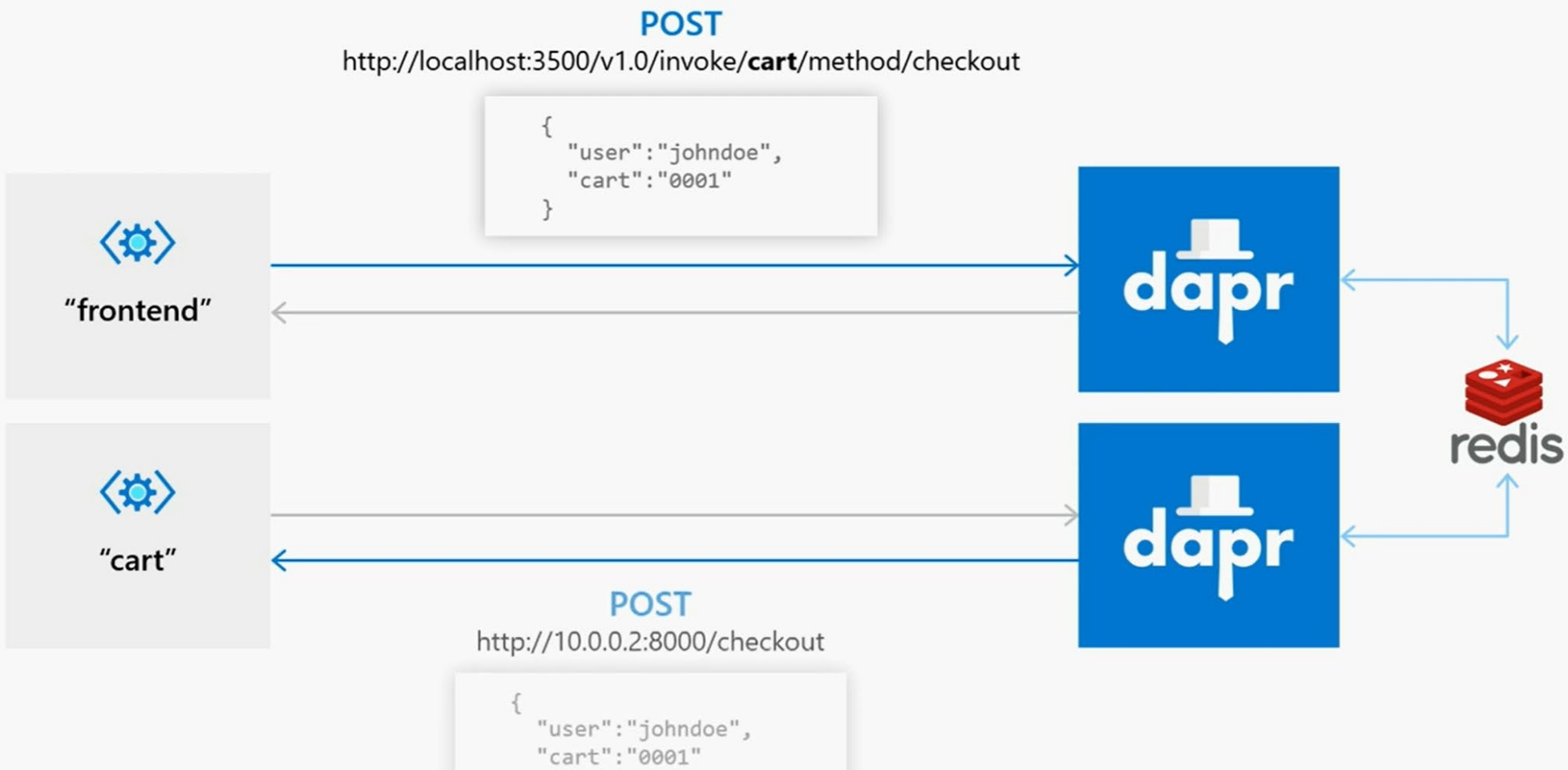
Component

Where developers declare the operational characteristics of the code they deliver *in infrastructure neutral terms*.




```yaml
apiVersion: core.oam.dev/v1alpha1
kind: Component
metadata:
  name: oamfrontend
  version: "1.0.0"
  description: Simple OAM app
spec:
  workloadType: core.oam.dev/v1alpha1.Server
  os: linux
  arch: amd64
  parameters:
    - name: oam_texture
      type: string
      required: true
      default: texture.jpg
  containers:
    - name: frontend
      image: ignite2019/oamhwfrontend:latest
      env:
        - name: OAM_TEXTURE
          value: texture.jpg
          fromParam: oam_texture
      ports:
        - containerPort: 8001
          name: http
          protocol: TCP
```

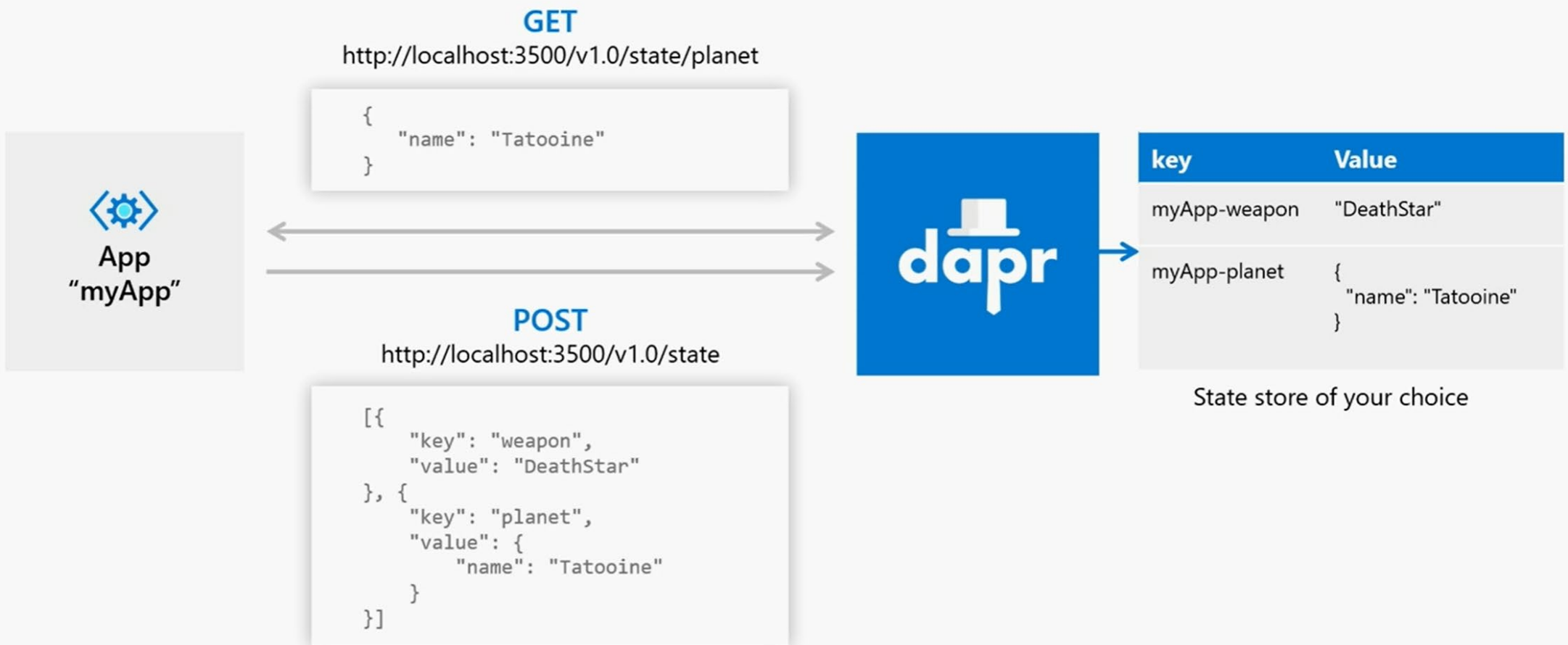
Service Invocation



Components: State Store

- AWS DynamoDB
- Azure CosmosDB
- Azure Table Storage
- Cassandra
- Cloud Firestore (Datastore mode)
- CloudState
- Etcd
- HashiCorp Consul
- Hazelcast
- Memcached
- MongoDB
- Redis
- SQL Server
- Zookeeper
- Cloud Firestore (Datastore mode)
- Couchbase

State management



Demo

Service invocation and storing state

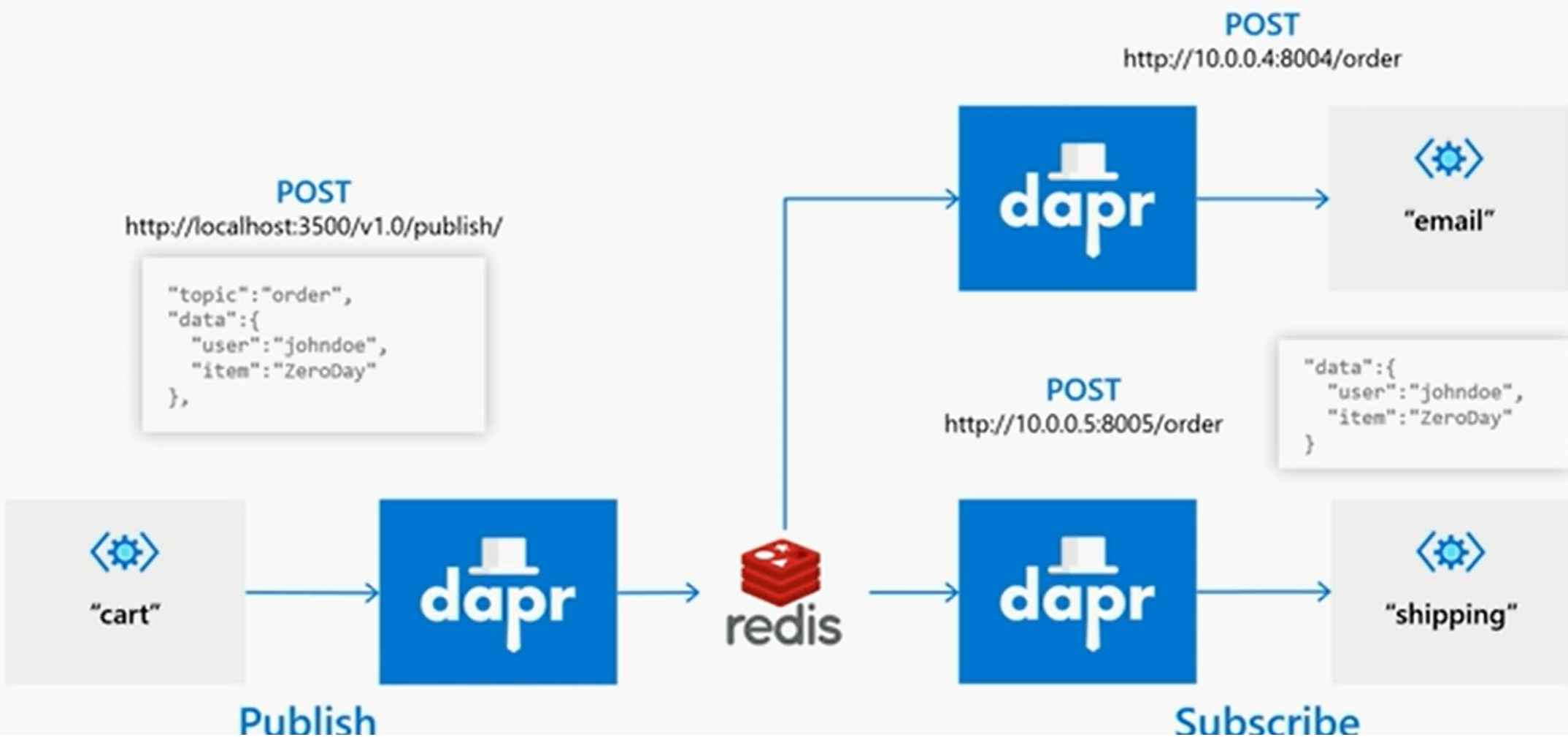
```
apiVersion: dapr.io/v1alpha1
kind: Component
metadata:
  name: statestore
spec:
  type: state.redis
  metadata:
  - name: redisHost
    value: redis-master:6379
  - name: redisPassword
    value: TQJR5AQgcL
```

Component: Redis State Store

Components: Pub-Sub

- Hazelcast
- Redis Streams
- NATS
- Kafka
- Azure Service Bus
- RabbitMQ
- Azure Event Hubs
- GCP Pub/Sub
- MQTT

Publishing & Subscribing



```
apiVersion: dapr.io/v1alpha1
kind: Component
metadata:
  name: messagebus
spec:
  type: pubsub.redis
  metadata:
  - name: "redisHost"
    value: "YOUR_REDIS_HOST_HERE"
  - name: "redisPassword"
    value: "YOUR_REDIS_PASSWORD_HERE"
```

Component: Redis Stream Pub Sub

- Publish a message
  POST http://localhost:<daprPort>/v1.0/publish/<topic>

- Subscribe to to a topic. Dapr calls your app on /dapr/subscribe
  Respond with the collection of topics you want to subscribe to
- GET http://localhost:<appPort>/dapr/subscribe

```
app.get('/dapr/subscribe', (_req, res) => {
    res.json([
        'A',
        'B'
    ]);
});
```

- Messages are send in application/cloudevents+json format

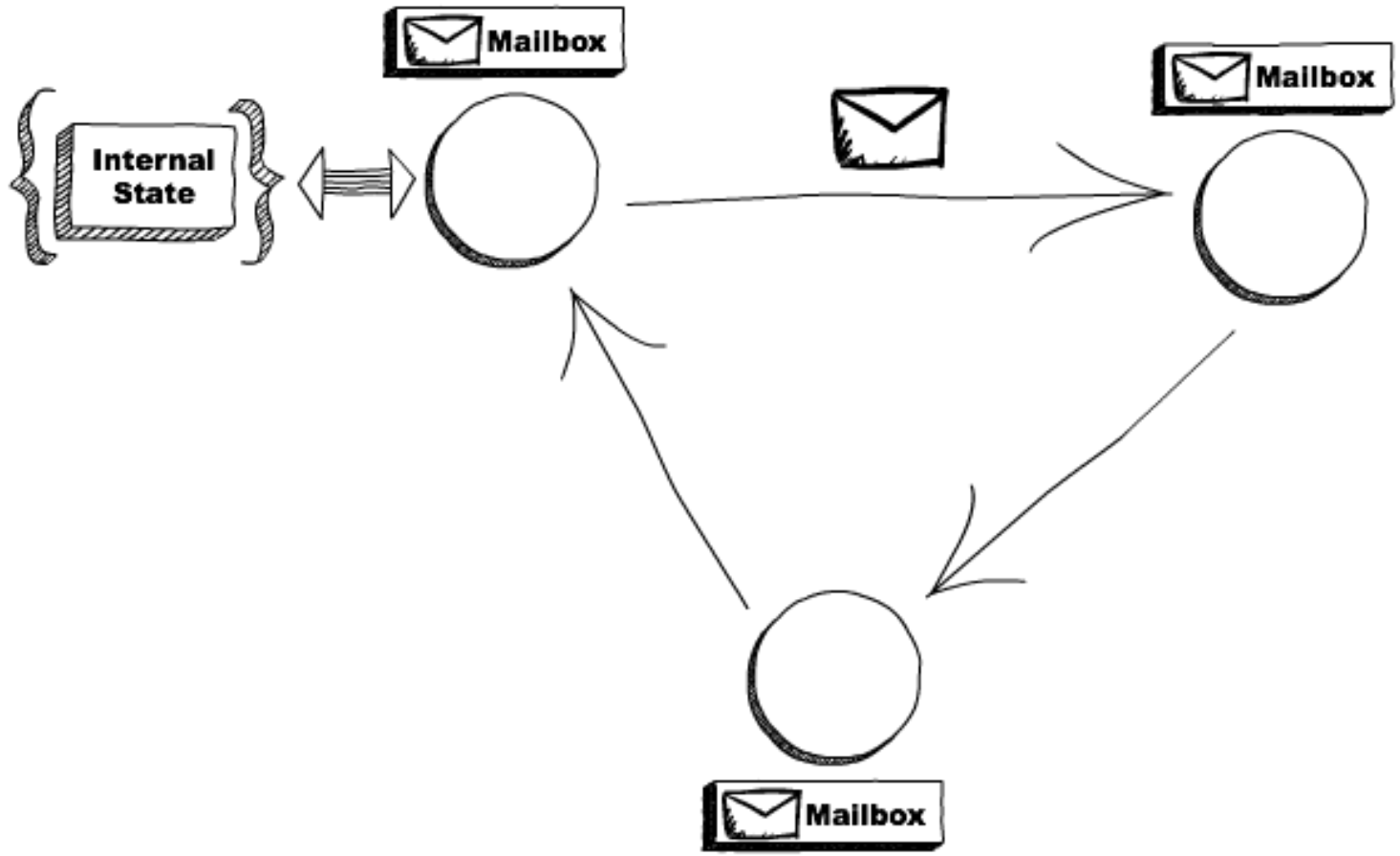
Components: Secret Store

- Kubernetes
- Hashicorp Vault
- Azure KeyVault
- AWS Secret manager
- GCP Cloud KMS
- GCP Secret Manager

Components: Tracing Exporters

- Native
  OpenTelemetry default exporter
- String
  Export to a string buffer. This is mostly used for testing purposes.
- Zipkin
  Export to a Zipkin back-end.

Actor Model

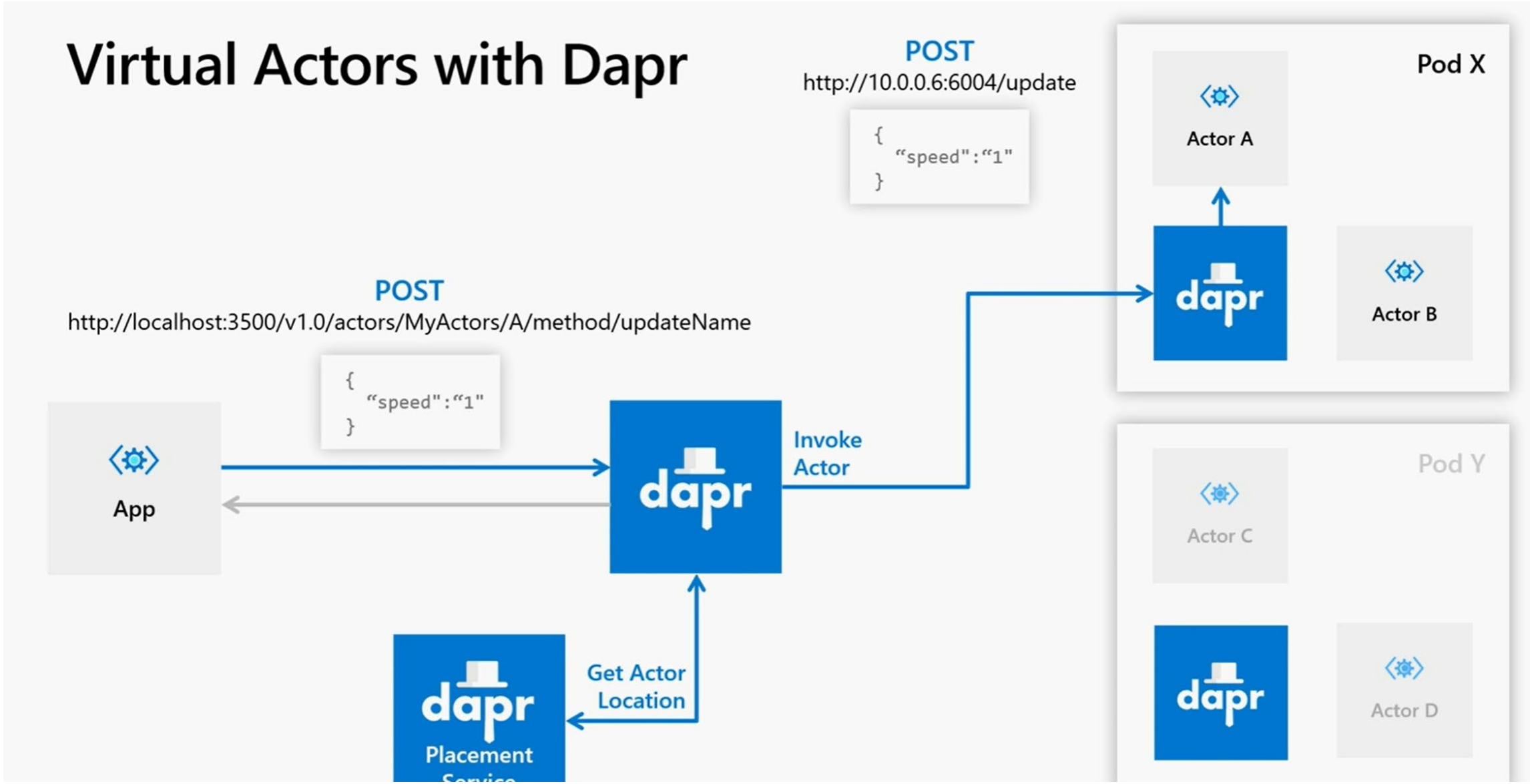


Virtual Actors with Dapr

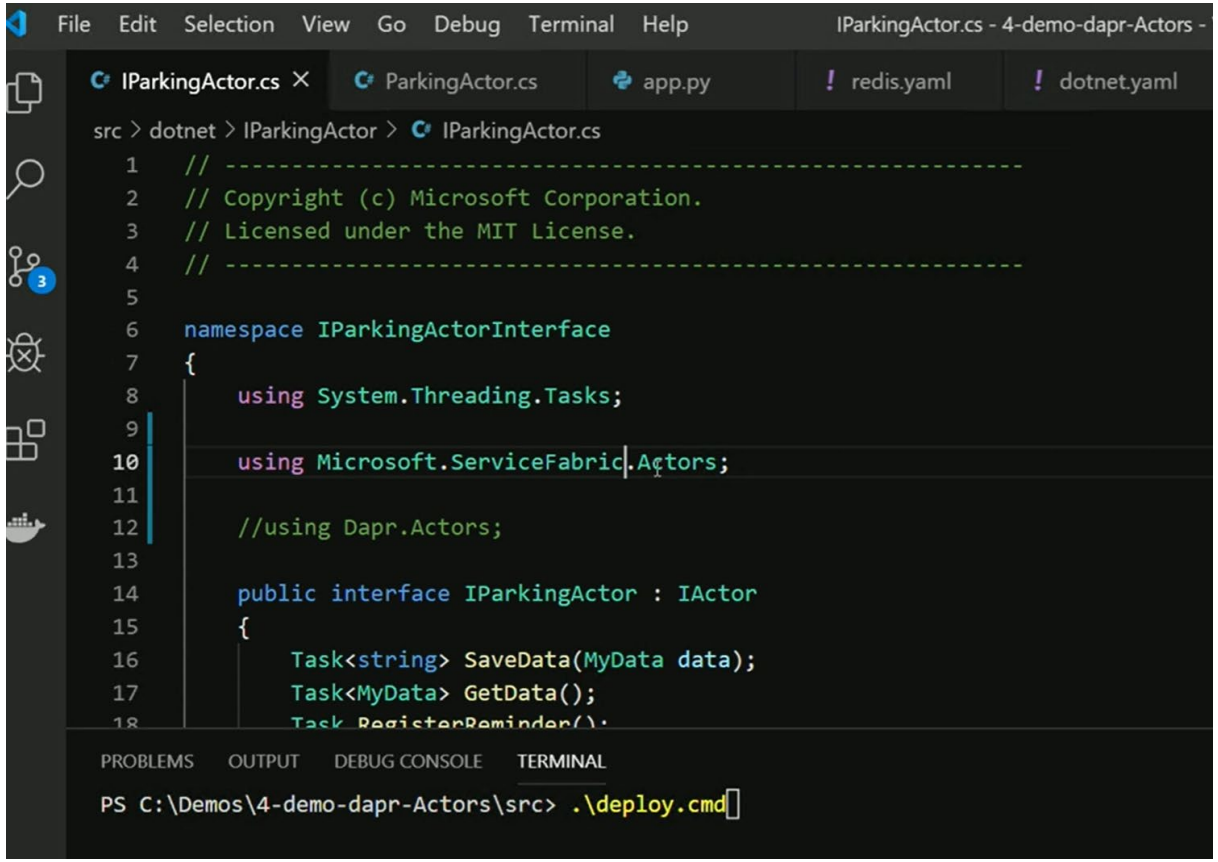
Stateful, objects of storage and compute

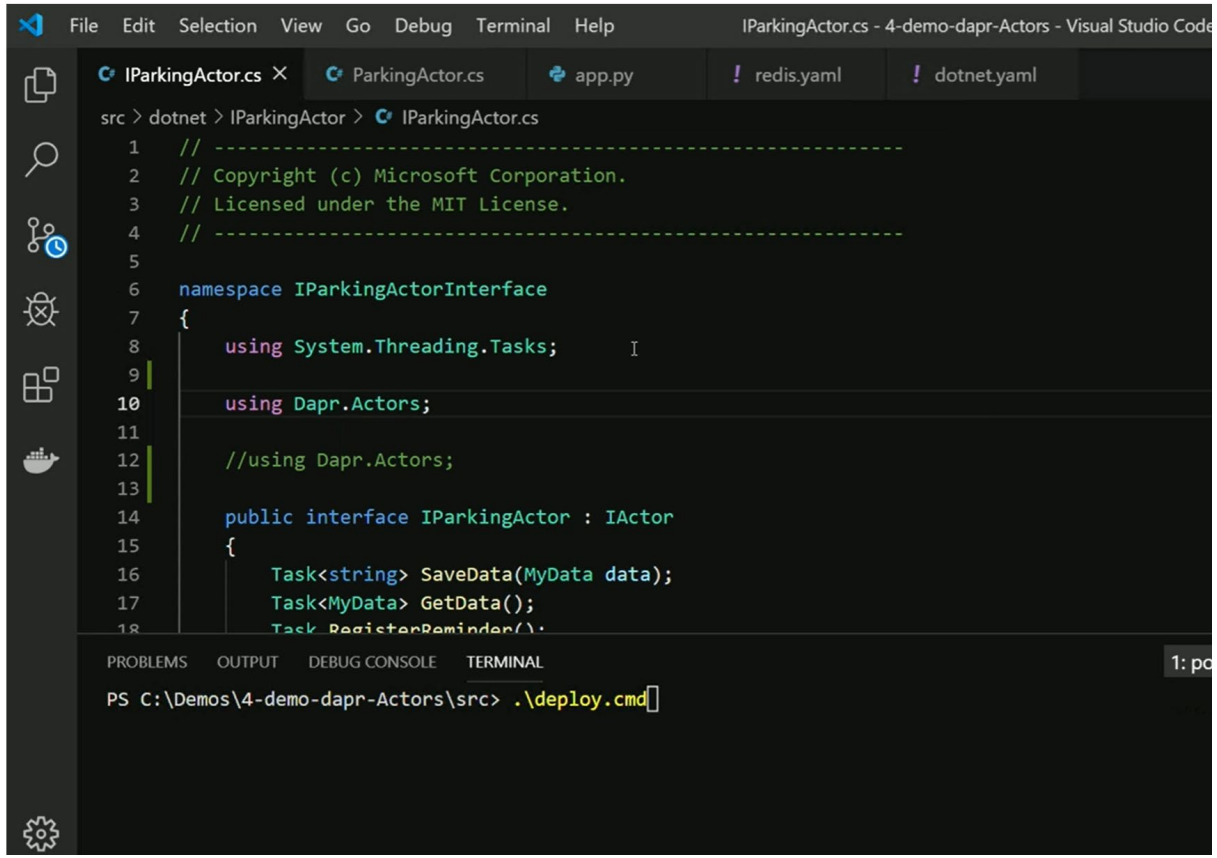
Dapr Actor Features:

- Distribution & failover
- Turn-based concurrency
- State management
- Timers
- Reminders


Virtual Actors with Dapr
POST
http://10.0.0.6:6004/update
{
"speed":"1"
}
Pod X
Actor A
Actor B
POST
http://localhost:3500/v1.0/actors/MyActors/A/method/updateName
{
"speed":"1"
}
App
dapr
Invoke
Actor
Pod Y
Actor C
Actor D
dapr
Placement
Get Actor
Location

Uses exact same ASF actor spec



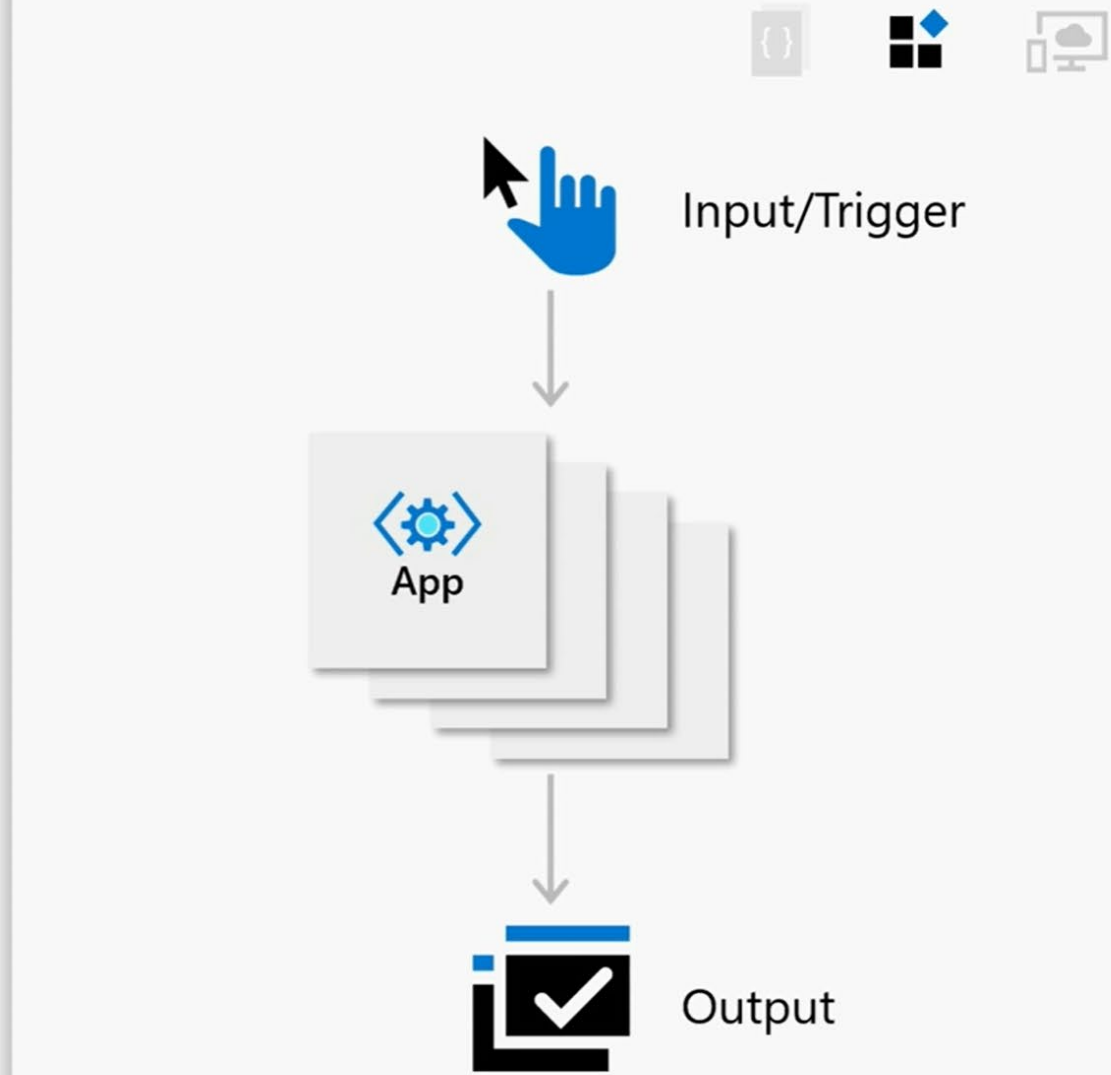


Functions with Dapr

Event driven

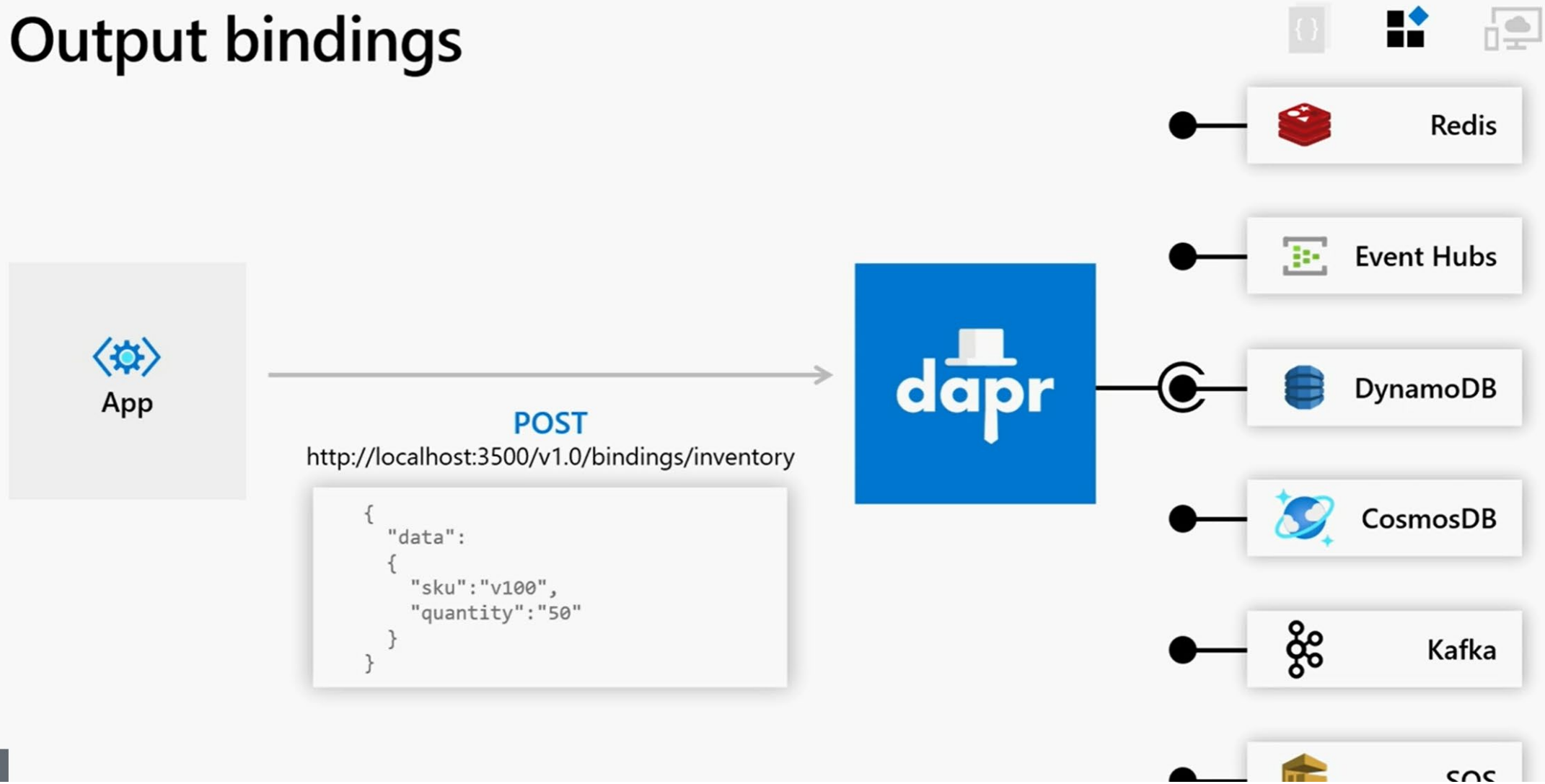
Stateless

Easy replication/scaling



Input bindings

Output bindings



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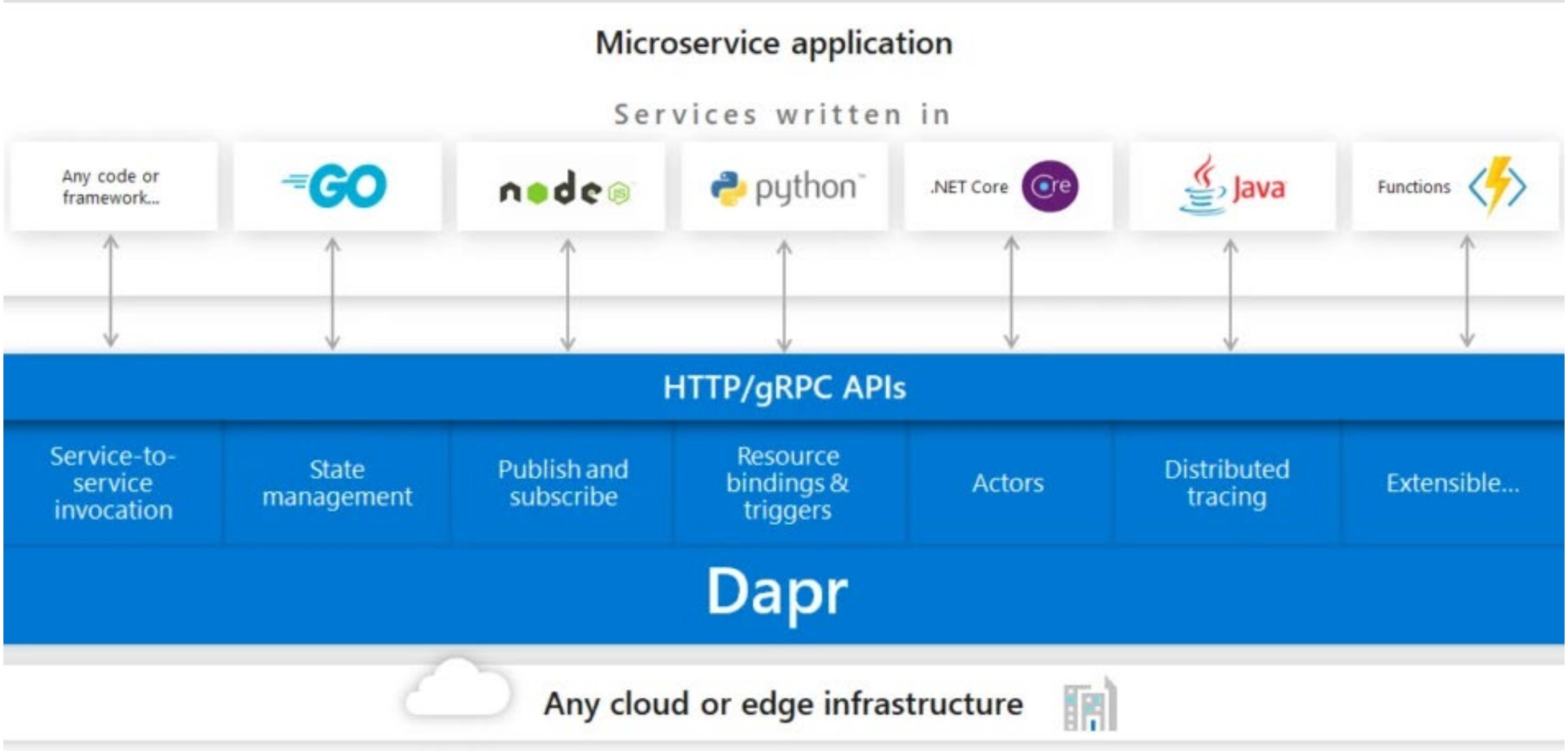
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Resource bindings & triggers
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Distributed tracing
Extensible...
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Thank you!

Any questions ???

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