

### Spring Cloud Microservices

- 1. Overview of microservices
- 2. Microservices application example
- 3. Implementing circuit breaker behaviour



#### 1. Overview of Microservices

- The challenges
- What are microservices?
- Characteristics of a microservice architecture
- Benefits of the microservices approach
- Microservices and the cloud
- Microservices and Spring



### The Challenges

- Globalization and interconnectivity place new demands on organizations and IT departments...
  - Applications need to communicate with many external service providers over the Internet - the age of silo applications is over
  - Customers expect incremental product updates and feature upgrades, rather than complete product releases once a year
  - Architectures must be flexible enough to scale out across multiple servers quickly when volume spikes
  - Availability and resilience in the worldwide market are essential



#### What are Microservices?

According to Wiki:



**Microservices** is a specialisation of an implementation approach for service-oriented architectures (SOA) used to build flexible, independently deployable software systems.

Services in a microservice architecture (MSA) are processes that communicate with each other over a network in order to fulfil a goal. These services use technology-agnostic protocols.

The microservices approach is a first realisation of SOA that followed the introduction of DevOps and is becoming more popular for building continuously deployed systems.



#### Characteristics of a Microservice Architecture

- Microservices are a move away from monolithic architectures
  - Functionality is delivered as fine-grained distributed components
- Each microservice is highly cohesive
  - Has responsibility for a very specific piece of domain logic
  - Has well-defined boundaries
  - The implementation technology of a microservice is irrelevant
- Microservices are loosely coupled
  - Each microservice is deployed independently of other ones
  - Communicate via technology-neutral protocols, e.g. HTTP, JSON



### Benefits of the Microservices Approach

- Scalability
  - Microservices can be distributed across multiple servers
  - Easier to scale-out specific services as needed
- Flexibility
  - Microservices offer a finer level of granularity than traditional apps
  - Easier to compose and rearrange to deliver new functionality
- Resilience
  - Microservices are decoupled, so they degrade/fail in isolation
  - Failures can be contained locally, without crashing the whole app



#### Microservices and the Cloud

- Microservices are ideally suited for deployment on the cloud
  - Easy to deploy individually
  - Typically small in size, so it's OK to start up a large number of the same microservice if demand spikes
  - Increases scalability and resilience



# Microservices and Spring

- Spring Boot and Spring Cloud are well suited to microservices
- Spring Boot
  - Focuses on common core development features for creating and packaging REST-oriented microservices
- Spring Cloud
  - Makes it simple to deploy and operate microservices in the cloud (public or private)



# 2. Microservices Application Example

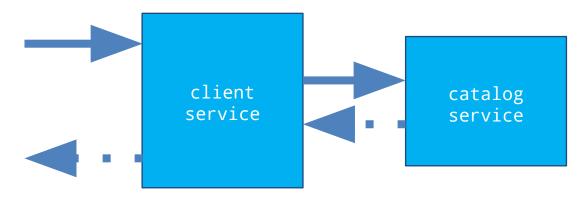
- Overview
- Implementing the catalog service
- Implementing the client service



#### Overview

 In this section we'll show a complete (simple) example of how to create a Spring Cloud microservice application

- There are two Spring Boot applications in the demo:
  - demo-16-clientservice
  - demo-16-catalogservice





# Implementing the Catalog Service (1 of 2)

- The "catalog" service is a Spring Boot application with a REST service that returns catalog info
  - See demo-16-catalogservice
  - The server.port property is 8081
- Take a look at the endpoints in CatalogController:
  - /catalog
  - /catalog/{index}



# Implementing the Catalog Service (2 of 2)

Run the catalog app and ping the following URLs...

```
http://localhost:8081/catalog

[
"Bugatti Divo",
"Lear Jet",
"Socks from M&S"
]
```

```
http://localhost:8081/catalog/0

Bugatti Divo
```



# Implementing the Client Service (1 of 3)

- The "client" service is another Spring Boot application with a REST service
  - See demo-16-clientservice
  - The server.port property is 8080
- Take a look at the endpoint in ClientController:
  - /client/{index}



#### Implementing the Client Service (2 of 3)

- The "client" service invokes the "catalog" service
  - Using a Spring RestTemplate



# Implementing the Client Service (3 of 3)

- Run the client app and ping the following URL...
  - http://localhost:8080/client/0





#### 3. Implementing Circuit Breaker Behaviour

- Overview
- Circuit breakers in Spring Cloud
- Spring Cloud circuit breaker dependency
- Spring Cloud circuit breaker example
- Seeing a circuit breaker in action



#### Overview

- In a microservice application, services call other services
  - E.g. ServiceA calls ServiceB, ServiceB calls ServiceC, etc.
- If any service is down, you get a ripple effect of failures
  - E.g. if ServiceC is down...
  - Then ServiceB will fail (because it depends on ServiceC)
  - Then ServiceA will fail (because it depends on ServiceB), etc.
- To avoid the ripple effect of failures, use a circuit breaker
  - Specify a fallback method that can be called, if a service fails



### Circuit Breakers in Spring Cloud

- Spring Cloud provides a circuit breaker API
  - Via the CircuitBreakerFactory class
- CircuitBreakerFactory is an abstraction over various circuit breaker implementations, including:
  - Resilience4J (we'll use this)
  - Netfix Hystrix
  - Sentinel
  - Spring Retry



### Spring Cloud Circuit Breaker Dependency

• To use the Resilience4J circuit breaker implementation, add the following dependency to the pom file in your (client) project:

- Once you've added this dependency, Spring Boot autoconfig will automatically create a Resilience4J bean
  - This bean is exposed via CircuitBreakerFactory
  - See next slide for an example of how to use a circuit breaker...



# Spring Cloud Circuit Breaker Example

```
@RestController
          public class ClientWithFallbackController {
             @Autowired
             private CircuitBreakerFactory factory;
HTTP request

@GetMapping("/clientWithFallback/{index}")
             public String getItem(@PathVariable int index) {
                URI catalogUrl = URI.create("http://localhost:8081/catalog/" + index);
                RestTemplate restTemplate = new RestTemplate();
                CircuitBreaker circuitBreaker = factory.create("circuitbreaker");
                String result = circuitBreaker.run(
                                                                                       Catalog service
                          () -> restTemplate.getForObject(catalogUrl, String.class),
                          err -> getFallback(index));
                return String.format("[%s] Item %d %s", LocalTime.now(), index, result);
             public String getFallback(int i) { return "FALLBACK-ITEM-" + i;}
```



#### Seeing a Circuit Breaker in Action

- To see the effect of the circuit breaker, follow these steps:
  - Stop the catalog service
  - Then ping the following client endpoints...

http://localhost:8080/client/0

#### Whitelabel Error Page

This application has no explicit mapping for /error, so you are seeing this as a fallback.

Wed Sep 29 14:34:07 BST 2021

There was an unexpected error (type=Internal Server Error, status=500).

http://localhost:8080/clientWithFallback/0

[14:36:13.844013700] Item 0 FALLBACK-ITEM-0





### Summary

- Overview of microservices
- Microservices application example
- Implementing circuit breaker behaviour

