



# Cloud Foundry Services

## Creating and Binding Services

Making services available to your applications

# Roadmap

- **Provisioning Services**
- Using the CLI
- Using the Pivotal CF App Manager Console
- Binding to a Service
- User Provided Services

# Service vs. Service Instance

- **Services** provision **services instances**
  - For example
    - ClearDB service provisions MySQL databases.
    - Offers different plans (fees, SLAs)
  - You may get a dedicated server, or share a multi-tenant server

# Provisioning – Operator View

- Available services depend on CF setup
  - Must be installed and configured by CF Ops
    - Either via Pivotal CF Operator's Console (*Ops Manager*)
    - Using **cf** CLI
    - Or using the BOSH provisioning tool
- Once Ops have deployed a service to your CF instance
  - It appears in the ***marketplace***
  - Can be made available to your application = **provisioning**

OPERATOR

***cf create-service-broker***

***cf enable-service-access***

# Service “Tiles” in PCF Ops Manager

*Only installed services appear in the “marketplace”*

The screenshot shows the PCF Ops Manager interface. On the left is a sidebar with 'Available Products' including Ops Manager Director, Pivotal Elastic Runtime, Jenkins Enterprise by CloudBees for Pivotal CF, MySQL for Pivotal Cloud Foundry, and Pivotal Ops Metrics. The main area is the 'Installation Dashboard' showing five installed service tiles. Each tile displays the service name, version, and a green progress bar at the bottom. A red text box with the text 'Operations staff import service “tiles”, configure them and Apply Changes to install.' has three red arrows pointing to the Jenkins Enterprise, Pivotal Ops Metrics, and MySQL for Pivotal Cloud Foundry tiles. On the right side of the dashboard, there is a 'No updates' status, an 'Apply changes' button, and a 'Recent Install Logs' link.

# Provisioning – Developer View

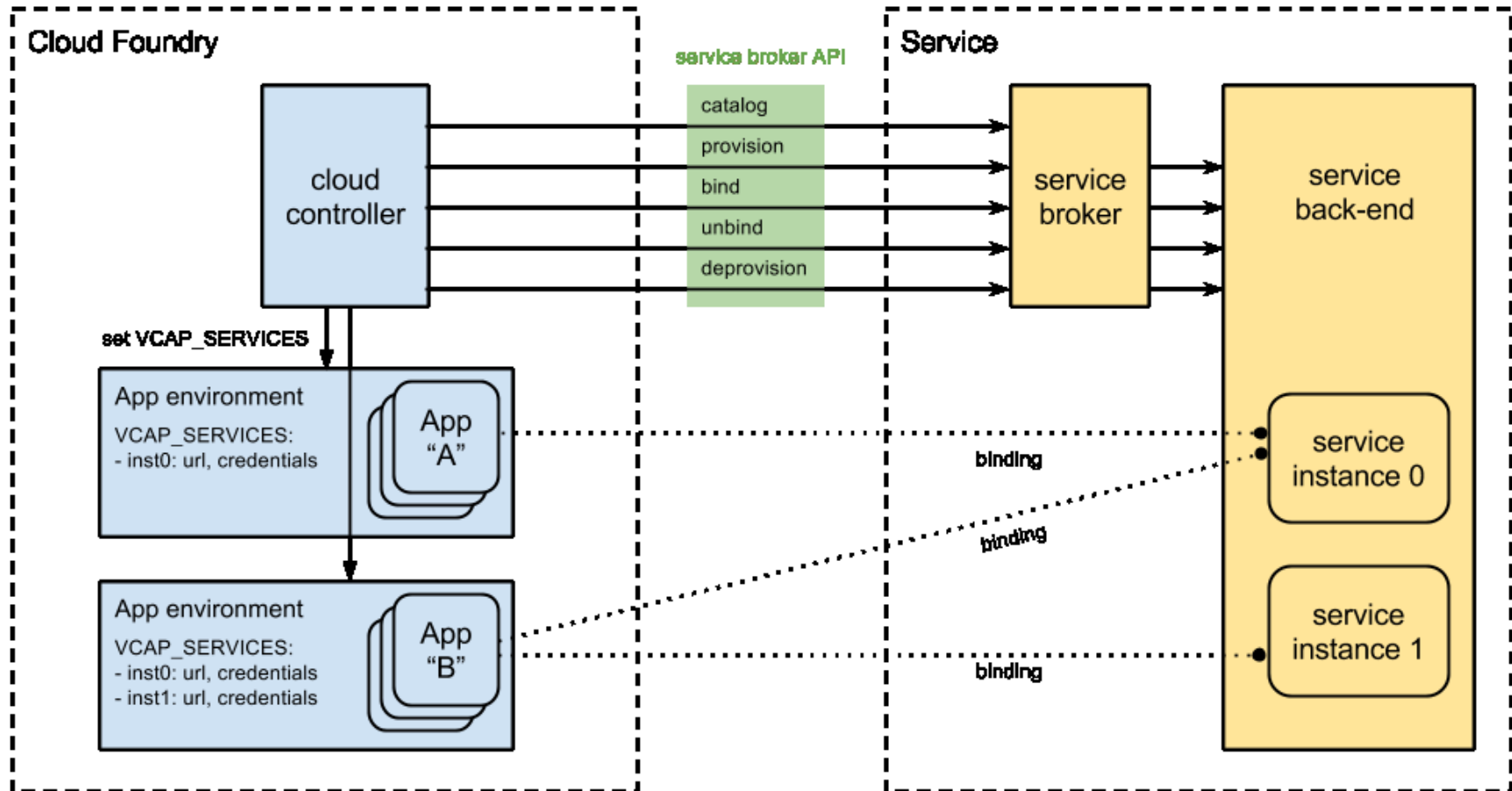
- *Only* concerned with what a developer has to do
  - Create (provision) a service
  - Bind it to your application

DEVELOPER

```
cf create <myService>
```

```
cf bind <myApp> <myService>
```

# Services Overview – Service Brokers



# Creating a Service Instance

- Actually we are *Provisioning* an *instance* of a service
  - It must already exist in CF marketplace
- Use App Manager or **cf create-service**
  - Allows selection of service and plan
- Service instance becomes available to *current space*
  - And any applications running in it
  - For multiple spaces, run **create-service** in *each* space



# Roadmap

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# Finding Available Services

## Command Line Interface

- Check marketplace for available services
  - Essentially a service catalog

```
example$ cf marketplace
Getting services from marketplace in org pivotaledu / space development as user@domain...
OK
```

service	plans	description
blazemeter	free-tier, basic1kmr, pro5kmr, pp10kmr, hv40kmr	The JMeter Load Testing Cloud
cleardb	spark, boost, amp, shock	Highly available MySQL for your Apps
cloudamqp	lemur, tiger, bunny, rabbit, panda	Managed HA RabbitMQ servers in the cloud
cloudforge	free, standard, pro	Development Tools In The Cloud
elephantsql	turtle, panda, hippo, elephant	PostgreSQL as a Service
ironmq	pro_platinum, pro_gold, large, medium, small, pro_silver	Powerful Durable Message Queueing Service
ironworker	large, pro_gold, pro_platinum, pro_silver, small, medium	Scalable Background and Async Processing
...		

# Finding Existing Service Instances

## Command Line Interface

- List existing services instance
  - In *current space*
- In this example: one service instance called mysql

```
example$ cf services
Getting services in org pivotaledu / space development as user@domain...
OK
```

name	service	plan	bound-apps
mydb	cleardb	spark	booking-app-123

- Remember, to change spaces
  - `cf target -s [space-name]`

# Provisioning a new Service Instance

## Command Line Interface

- Provision a new service instance
  - Added to *current space*
  - Give it a name
  - Choose the correct plan or contract
- Usage
  - `cf create-service [service-name] [plan-name] [instance-name]`

```
example$ cf create-service elephantsql turtle mypg
Creating service mypg in org pivotaledu / space development as user@domain...
OK
```

# Finding Existing Service Instances

## Command Line Interface

- List service instances again for *current* space
  - New service instance now appears

```
example$ cf services
Getting services in org pivotaledu / space development as user@domain...
OK
```

name	service	plan	bound-apps
mydb	cleardb	spark	booking-app-123
mypg	elephantsql	turtle	

Service created

# Roadmap

- Provisioning Services
- Using the CLI
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# Provisioning Service Instances

## GUI

The screenshot displays the Pivotal Web Services interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with a 'P' logo and 'Pivotal Web Services' text. Below this are sections for 'ORG' (pivotaledu), 'SPACES' (development, production, staging, Marketplace), and a list of links (Docs, Support, Tools, Blog, Status). The main area shows the 'development' space with a table of applications and a table of services. An orange arrow labeled 'Marketplace' points to the 'Marketplace' link in the sidebar. Another orange arrow labeled 'Services' points to the 'Services' section of the main content.

**ORG**

pivotaledu

**SPACES**

development

production

staging

Marketplace

**MARKETPLACE**

Docs

Support

Tools

Blog

Status

**SPACE**

development

**APPLICATIONS**

[LEARN MORE](#)

STATUS	APP	INSTANCES	MEMORY
STOPPED	booking-app-123 <a href="#">booking-app-123.cfapp...</a>	1	1GB

**SERVICES**

[ADD SERVICE](#)

SERVICE INSTANCE	SERVICE PLAN	BOUND APPS
mysql <a href="#">Manage</a>   <a href="#">Documentation</a>   <a href="#">Support</a>   <a href="#">Delete</a>	ClearDB MySQL Database spark	1

# Finding Available Services

## Service Selection

The screenshot displays the Pivotal Web Services Marketplace interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation links: Pivotal Web Services, ORG (pivotaledu), SPACES (development, production, staging, Marketplace), Docs, Support, Tools, Blog, and Status. The main content area is titled 'Services Marketplace' and includes a sub-header 'Get started with our free marketplace services. Upgrade to gain access to premium service plans.' Below this, several service cards are shown in a grid:

- BlazeMeter**: The JMeter Load Testing Cloud. Includes a 'VIEW PLAN OPTIONS' button.
- ClearDB MySQL Database**: Highly available MySQL for your Apps.
- CloudAMQP**: Managed HA RabbitMQ servers in the cloud.
- CloudForge**: Development Tools In The Cloud.
- ElephantSQL**: PostgreSQL as a Service.
- IronMQ**: Powerful Durable Message Queueing Service.
- IronWorker**: Scalable Background and Async Processing.
- Impact**: and on-demand performance testing.

An orange callout box with the text 'Choose to check available plans' points towards the service cards.



# Provisioning a new Service Instance

## Pick a Plan

**Pivotal Web Services**

[pivotal.edu](#) > [Marketplace](#) > ElephantSQL

**ElephantSQL**  
PostgreSQL as a Service

**ABOUT THIS SERVICE**  
The most advanced open-source database, hosted in the cloud.  
[Documentation](#) | [Support](#)

**SERVICE PLANS**

Tiny Turtle	free
Pretty Panda	\$19.00/MONTH
Happy Hippo	\$99.00/MONTH
Enormous Elephant	\$499.00/MONTH

**PLAN FEATURES**

- Shared high performance cluster
- 20 MB data
- 4 concurrent connections

**SELECT THIS PLAN**

**Choose the plan**

# Provisioning a new Service Instance

## Provision (Create) Service

The screenshot shows the Pivotal Web Services interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation links: Pivotal Web Services, ORG (pivotaledu), SPACES (development, production, staging, Marketplace), Docs, Support, Tools, Blog, and Status. The main content area has a breadcrumb trail: pivotaledu > Marketplace > ElephantSQL > Add a new Service Instan... Below this, the ElephantSQL service is featured with its logo and the text 'PostgreSQL as a Service'. To the right, 'ABOUT THIS SERVICE' describes it as the most advanced open-source database hosted in the cloud, with links to Documentation and Support. Further right, 'COMPANY' information for 84codes AB is shown. The 'SERVICE PLAN' section lists 'Tiny Turtle' as the selected plan, which is 'free'. The 'CONFIGURE INSTANCE' section contains three dropdown menus: 'Instance Name' (set to 'mypg'), 'Add to Space' (set to 'development'), and 'Bind to App' (set to '[do not bind]'). Below this, 'SUBSCRIPTION TERMS' are listed. At the bottom of the configuration area are 'CANCEL' and 'ADD' buttons. Two orange callout boxes are overlaid: one pointing to the 'Instance Name' field with the text 'Specify instance name', and another pointing to the 'ADD' button with the text 'Create the service'.

Pivotal Web Services

pivotaledu > Marketplace > ElephantSQL > Add a new Service Instan...

ORG

pivotaledu

SPACES

development

production

staging

Marketplace

Docs

Support

Tools

Blog

Status

**ElephantSQL**  
PostgreSQL as a Service

**ABOUT THIS SERVICE**  
The most advanced open-source database, hosted in the cloud.  
[Documentation](#) | [Support](#)

**COMPANY**  
84codes AB

**SERVICE PLAN**

Tiny Turtle free

**CONFIGURE INSTANCE**

Instance Name: mypg

Add to Space: development

Bind to App: [do not bind]

**SUBSCRIPTION TERMS**

- A monthly subscription charge is added to the bill at the start of every monthly service period.
- Cancel a service subscription by deleting the instance.
- Credits are not issued for the unused portion of a monthly subscription period.
- Your subscription will be billed monthly starting today.

CANCEL ADD

Specify instance name

Create the service

# Provisioning a new Service Instance Complete

**Pivotal Web Services**

`pivotaledu > development`

Service instance mypg created.

**Success**

SPACE  
**development**

**APPLICATIONS** [LEARN MORE](#)

STATUS	APP	INSTANCES	MEMORY
STOPPED	booking-app-123 <a href="#">booking-app-123.cfapp...</a>	1	1GB

**SERVICES** [ADD SERVICE](#)

SERVICE INSTANCE	SERVICE PLAN	BOUND APPS
mysql <a href="#">Manage</a>   <a href="#">Documentation</a>   <a href="#">Support</a>   <a href="#">Delete</a>	ClearDB MySQL Database spark	1
mypg <a href="#">Manage</a>   <a href="#">Documentation</a>   <a href="#">Support</a>   <a href="#">Delete</a>	ElephantSQL turtle	0

**Service available**

# Roadmap

- Provisioning Services
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- User Provided Services

# Accessing Service Instances from an App?

## Traditional way

- Traditionally, for an application to access a service instance, connection properties are required
- For example: a database instance
  - Need to know service address / port, credentials
    - such as a JDBC connection
- May be hard-coded, provided through the environment or a configuration file
- Typically service-specific code is required

# Accessing Service Instances from an App?

## Traditional way

- Configuration files

```
development:
  adapter: mysql2
  encoding: utf8
  database: pivotaldb
  username: pivotal
  password: pivotal
  host: myDbHost
  port: 3306
```

Ruby

```
datasource {
  driverClassName = "com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"
  username = "pivotal"
  password = "pivotal"
  url = "jdbc:mysql://myDbHost:3306/pivotaldb"
}
```

Groovy

```
datasource.driverClassName="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"
datasource.username="pivotal"
datasource.password="pivotal"
datasource.url="jdbc:mysql://myDbHost:3306/pivotaldb"
```

Java

# Accessing Service Instances from an App?

## The CloudFoundry way

- In CloudFoundry, you **bind** the service instance to apps
  - Connection credentials are negotiated / defined for you
  - Application code only needs service name and type/kind
    - Example: a Postgres instance with name “mypg”
  - Service details injected into application by CF
    - **VCAP\_SERVICES**
  - Any changes (host/port/credentials) are managed external to the application.

# Example VCAP\_SERVICES Property

```
VCAP_SERVICES=  
{  
  cleardb-n/a: [  
    {  
      name: "cleardb-1",  
      label: "cleardb-n/a",  
      plan: "spark",  
      credentials: {  
        name: "ad_c6f4446532610ab",  
        hostname: "us-cdbr-east-03.cleardb.com",  
        port: "3306",  
        username: "b5d435f40dd2b2",  
        password: "ebfc00ac",  
        uri: "mysql://b5d435f40dd2b2:ebfc00ac@us-cdbr-east-  
              03.cleardb.com:3306/ad_c6f4446532610ab",  
        jdbcUrl: "jdbc:mysql://b5d435f40dd2b2:ebfc00ac@us-  
                  cdbr-east-03.cleardb.com:3306/ad_c6f4446532610ab"  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
  ...  
}
```

ClearDB is the MySQL instance  
offered through App Direct



# Using a Service – Cloud Foundry

## Binding using the CLI

- **Binding** *associates* an application to a service instance.
  - Use `cf bind-service`
  - Syntax
    - `cf bind-service [app_name] [service_name]`

```
example$ cf bind-service booking-app-456 mypg
Binding service mypg to booking-app-456 in org pivotaledu / space development
as user@domain...
OK
TIP Use 'cf restage' to ensure your env variable changes take effect ← Note
```

# Using a Service – Cloud Foundry

## Binding using a Manifest

- Add a *services* section to you application in the manifest
  - Example `manifest.yml`

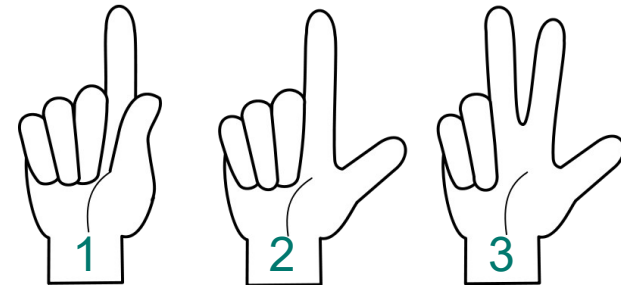
```
---
applications:
- name: booking-app-456
  memory: 256M
  instances: 2
  host: booking-app-456
  domain: cfapps.io
  path: target/booking-app.war
  # services, one per line
  services:
  - mypg
  - mydb
```

# Using a Service

## The CloudFoundry way



- Cloud Foundry provides Application with **VCAP\_SERVICES** environment variable
  - Which contains connection details / credentials in JSON.
- How can an application obtain the credentials?
- Three options:
  1. Manual
    - Explicit low-level code
  2. Custom library
    - Explicit code, higher level interface
  3. Auto configuration
    - CF does it for you



# Using a Service – Application View



## 1. Manually

- Manual configuration
  - Access **VCAP\_SERVICES** environment variable
  - In your code, parse the JSON (see next slide)
- Very low-level but works in most languages
  - Fall-back option when options 2 and 3 aren't possible

# Recall: VCAP\_SERVICES Property

```
VCAP_SERVICES=
```

```
{  
  cleardb-n/a: [  
    {  
      name: "cleardb-1",  
      label: "cleardb-n/a",  
      plan: "spark",  
      credentials: {  
        name: "ad_c6f4446532610ab",  
        hostname: "us-cdbr-east-03.cleardb.com",  
        port: "3306",  
        username: "b5d435f40dd2b2",  
        password: "ebfc00ac",  
        uri: "mysql://b5d435f40dd2b2:ebfc00ac@us-cdbr-east-  
              03.cleardb.com:3306/ad_c6f4446532610ab",  
        jdbcUrl: "jdbc:mysql://b5d435f40dd2b2:ebfc00ac@us-  
                  cdbr-east-03.cleardb.com:3306/ad_c6f4446532610ab"  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Just a very long string in  
JSON format

Parse to extract  
these credentials



# Using a Service – Application View

## 2. Custom Library



- Avoid manual parsing using a cloud-aware library
  - Cloud foundry aware helper code
    - Language/framework dependent
    - Parses **VCAP\_SERVICES** for you
  - *JVM*: use Spring Cloud project
  - *Node.js*: use *cfruntime* object

Derived from  
**VCAP\_SERVICES**

```
for (ServiceInfo service : cloud.getServiceInfos() ) {  
    if (service instanceof MysqlServiceInfo)  
        connectionURI = ((MysqlServiceInfo) service).getJdbcUri();  
} ...
```

Java Example

# Using a Service – Application View



## 3. Auto-configuration

- Cloud Foundry creates the service connection for you
  - Not always supported, depends on:
    - 1) The buildpack
      - Some buildpacks support auto-configuration, others do not.
    - 2) The framework
      - Spring, Grails, Lift, Rails currently supported.
      - NOT (currently) supported for Node.js, Sinatra, Rack ...
    - 3) The uniqueness of the service type
      - For example, can auto-configure ONE database connection
        - CF doesn't know which is which if there are two or more

# Accessing Connection Information


- Recall
  - Connection information once bound is in **VCAP\_SERVICES**
  - Every application's environment is logged at startup
- Once application is *staged*, view connection information using
  - `cf env [app-name]`
  - Look for **VCAP\_SERVICES** in the output



# Accessing Connection Information - 2

- Connection information also available via App Manager:

**BOUND SERVICES**[+ Bind a Service](#)

**mydb**  
ClearDB MySQL Database Spark DB  
[▼ Hide credentials](#)

[Manage](#)[Support](#)[Docs](#)[Unbind](#)

JDBCURL	jdbc:mysql://b4eb8a837a231d:c3b28eec@us-cdbr-east-06.cleardb.net:3306/ad_d691ab771b6397e
URI	mysql://b4eb8a837a231d:c3b28eec@us-cdbr-east-06.cleardb.net:3306/ad_d691ab771b6397e?reco
NAME	ad_d691ab771b6397e
HOSTNAME	us-cdbr-east-06.cleardb.net
PORT	3306
USERNAME	b4eb8a837a231d
PASSWORD	c3b28eec

[View JSON](#)

# Roadmap

- Provisioning Services
- Using the CLI
- Using the Pivotal CF App Manager Console
- Binding to a Service
- **User Provided Services**

# User Provided Service Instances

- **User-provided service instances** are service instances
  - Already provisioned outside of Cloud Foundry
  - Behave like other service instances once created
  - Are little more than predefined configurations
    - A “*mock*” service for providing credentials
- When bound they provide service instance configuration (including credentials) to applications
  - Avoids hard coding service instance endpoints

<http://docs.cloudfoundry.org/devguide/services/user-provided.html>

# Use Cases

## User Provided Service Instances

- These are typically **legacy** or **existing instances** of a **service** (databases, queues, email, etc)
  - Applications connect to the *same* instance
    - With CF services, applications get *different* instances
  - Typically used with CF *on-premise*
    - Easy integration of your CF PaaS with your existing systems
- **Credential passing** used to inject the *same* credential set into each application

# Defining User Provided Services – 1

- Use `cf create-user-provided-service` command
  - Provide name and parameters/credentials
  - All applications bound to *same* instance in *same* way

```
$ cf cups mydb -p "hostname, port, username, password, name"
hostname> db.example.com
port> 1234
username> dbuser
password> dbpasswd
name> mydb
Creating user provided service mydb ... OK
```

Or use alias: `cf cups`

Specify *any* list of parameters here

Prompts for parameters values

# Defining User Provided Services – 2

- Or define within application's manifest.yml:

```
---
applications:
- name: spring-music
  memory: 512M
  instances: 1
  host: spring-music
  domain: cfapps.io
  path: build/libs/spring-music.war
  services:
    mydb:
      label: user-provided
      credentials:
        uri: postgres://dbuser:dbpass@db.example.com:1234/dbname
        username: pivotal
        password: pivotal
```

# User Provided Services - Accessing

- Bound service properties available in **VCAP\_SERVICES** environment variable
- In your code
  - Access variable
  - Parse JSON
  - Use to connect

```
{
  user-provided: [
    {
      name: "mydb",
      label: "user-provided",
      tags: [ ],
      credentials: {
        hostname: "db.example.com",
        port: "1234",
        username: "dbuser",
        password: "dbpasswd",
        name: "mydb"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

# Example: Application with Multiple Services

```
VCAP_SERVICES: {
  "rediscloud": [
    {
      "credentials": {
        "hostname": "redisvr...com",
        "password": "wU974wucDT45Jc",
        "port": "19016"
      },
      "label": "rediscloud",
      "name": "session-replication",
      "plan": "25mb",
      "tags": [
        "Data Stores",
        "Cloud Databases",
        "Developer Tools",
        "Data Store",
        "key-value",
        "redis"
      ]
    }
  ],
}
```

```
"user-provided": [
  {
    "credentials": {
      "uri": "http://review.cfapps.io"
    },
    "label": "user-provided",
    "name": "reviews",
    "syslog_drain_url": "",
    "tags": []
  },
  {
    "credentials": {
      "uri": "http://products.cfapps.io"
    },
    "label": "user-provided",
    "name": "products",
    "syslog_drain_url": "",
    "tags": []
  }
]
```



# What you have learned

- Provisioning Services
  - Using the CLI
  - Using the Pivotal CF App Manager Console
- Binding to a Service
- User Provided Services

# Lab

Creating a service and binding to it