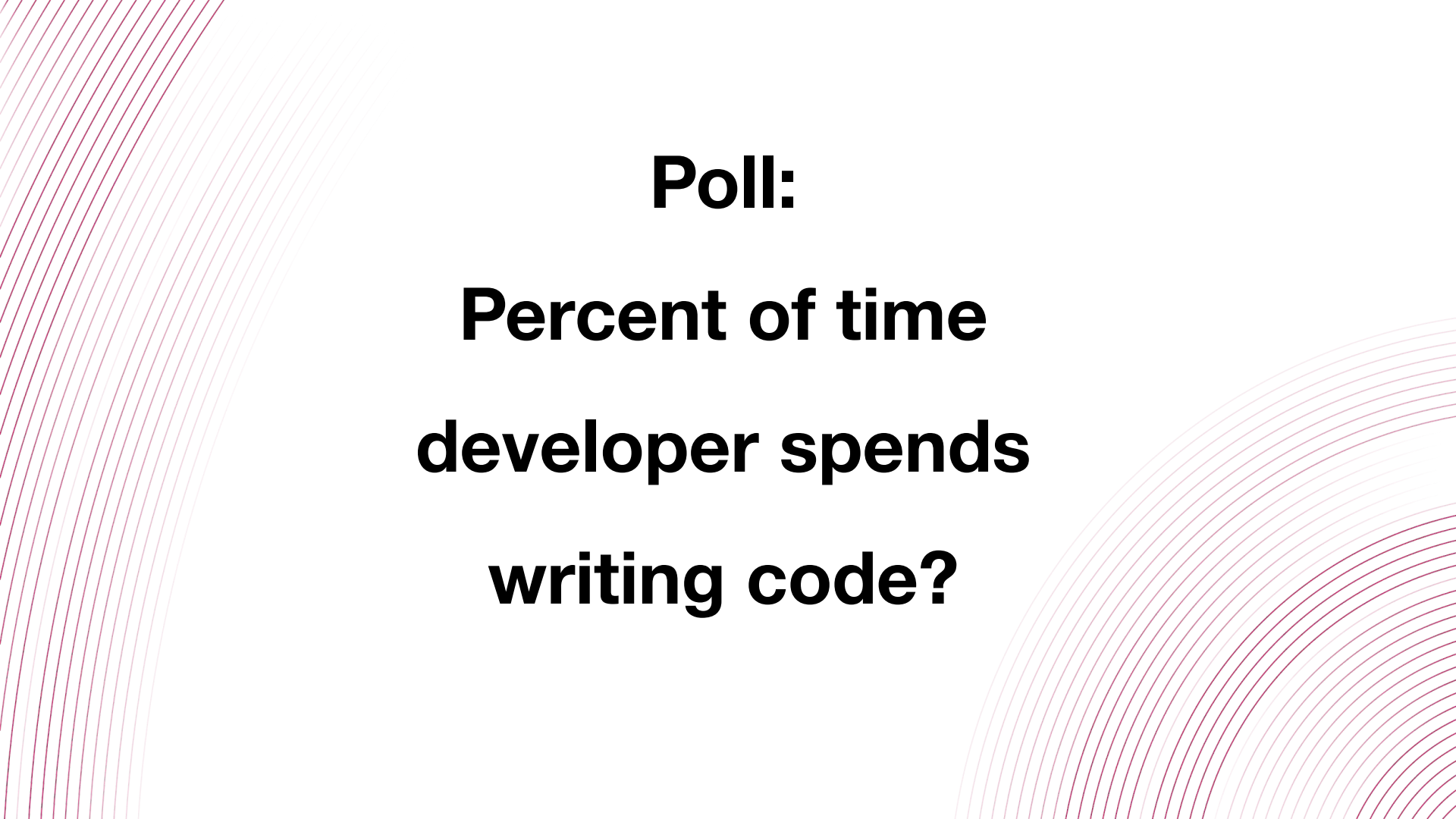




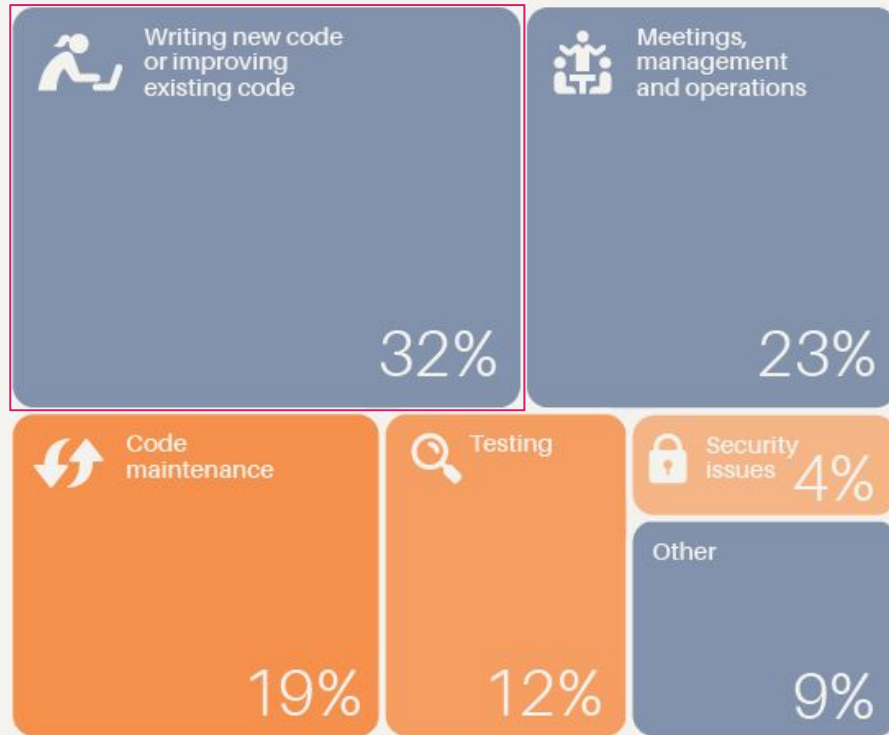
# Consul Education Series: Application Development



**Poll:**

**Percent of time  
developer spends  
writing code?**

## How developers spend their time



BASED ON 295 RESPONSES



# Reality\*

Writing new code or improving existing code

32%

Business Logic

40%

Operational  
Requirements

60%



**Goal:**

**Maximize time spent  
writing business code.**



**Goal:**

**Minimize time spent  
on other work.**

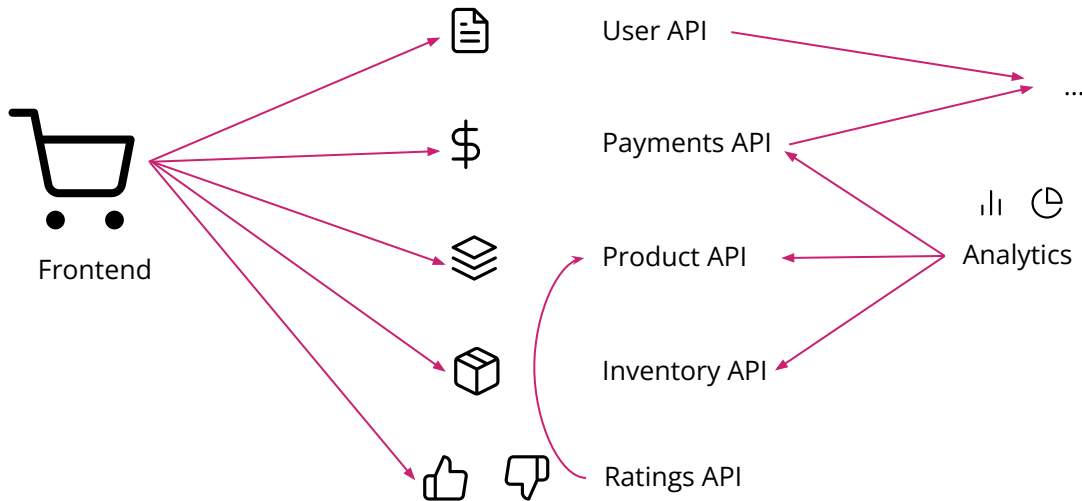
# **Change Software Architecture**



# Microservices

Apply domain-driven design to  
separate services

- Loosely coupled business logic
- Scale services more easily
- Deploy services independently
- Usually associated with “new” code







# Monolith

## A single code base

- Tightly coupled business logic
- Debug everything in one place
- Deploy everything once
- Usually associated with “legacy” code



Frontend



## Enterprise Payments Application



Users



Payments



Products



Inventory

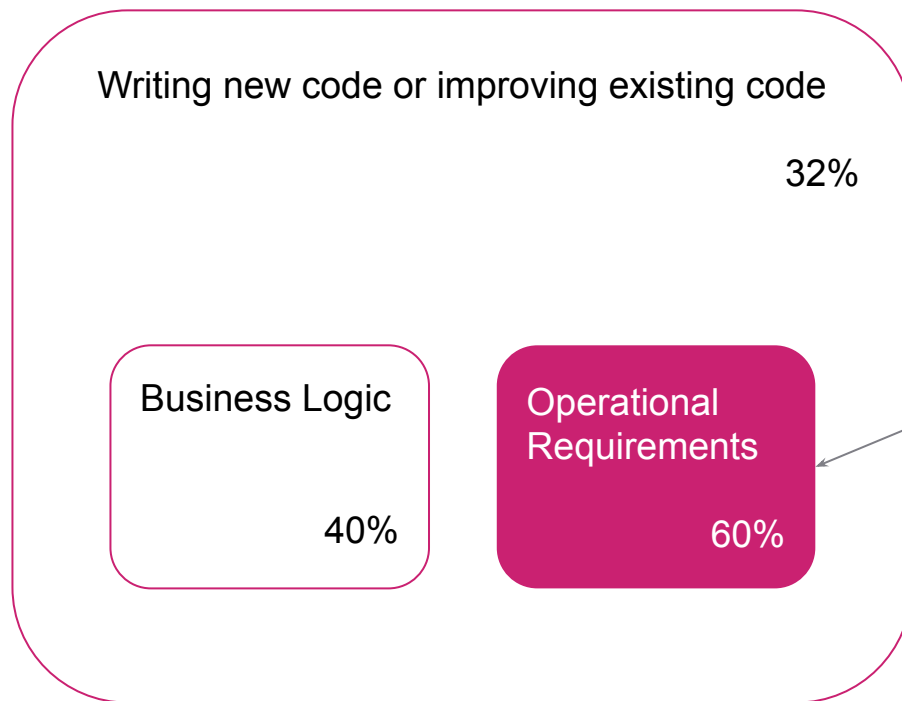


Rating



Analytics

# Reality\*



\* Estimated, not backed by a survey

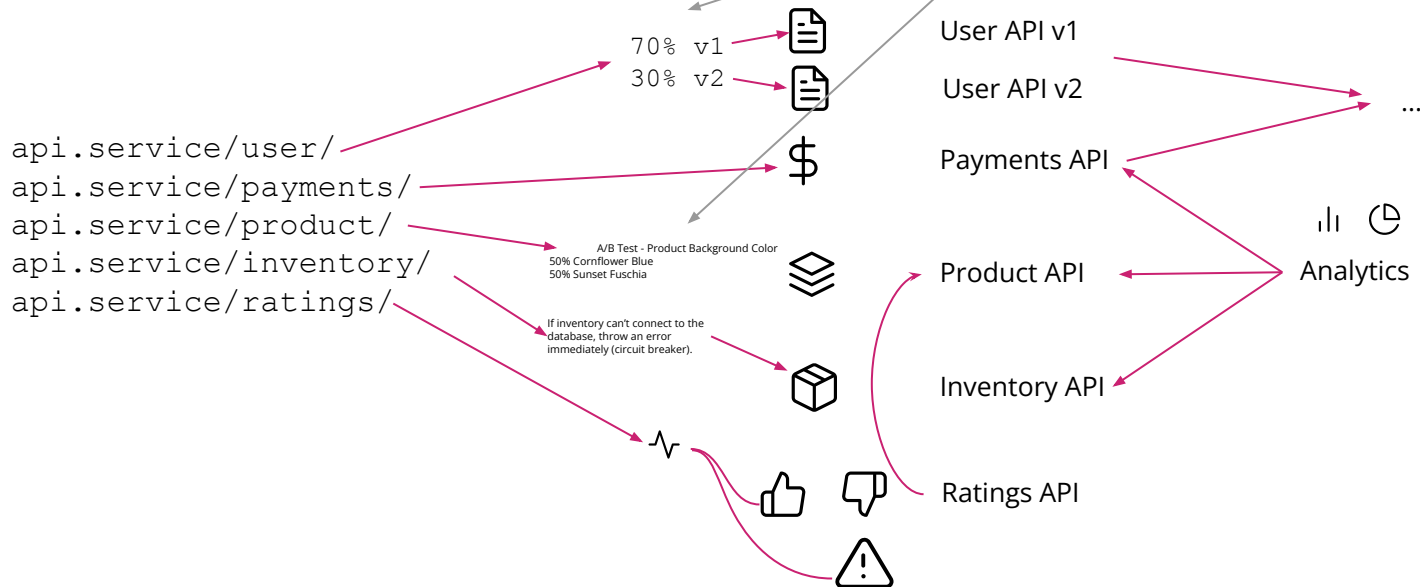
# **Challenge of Service Communication**

# Traffic Management

*Control traffic to services*



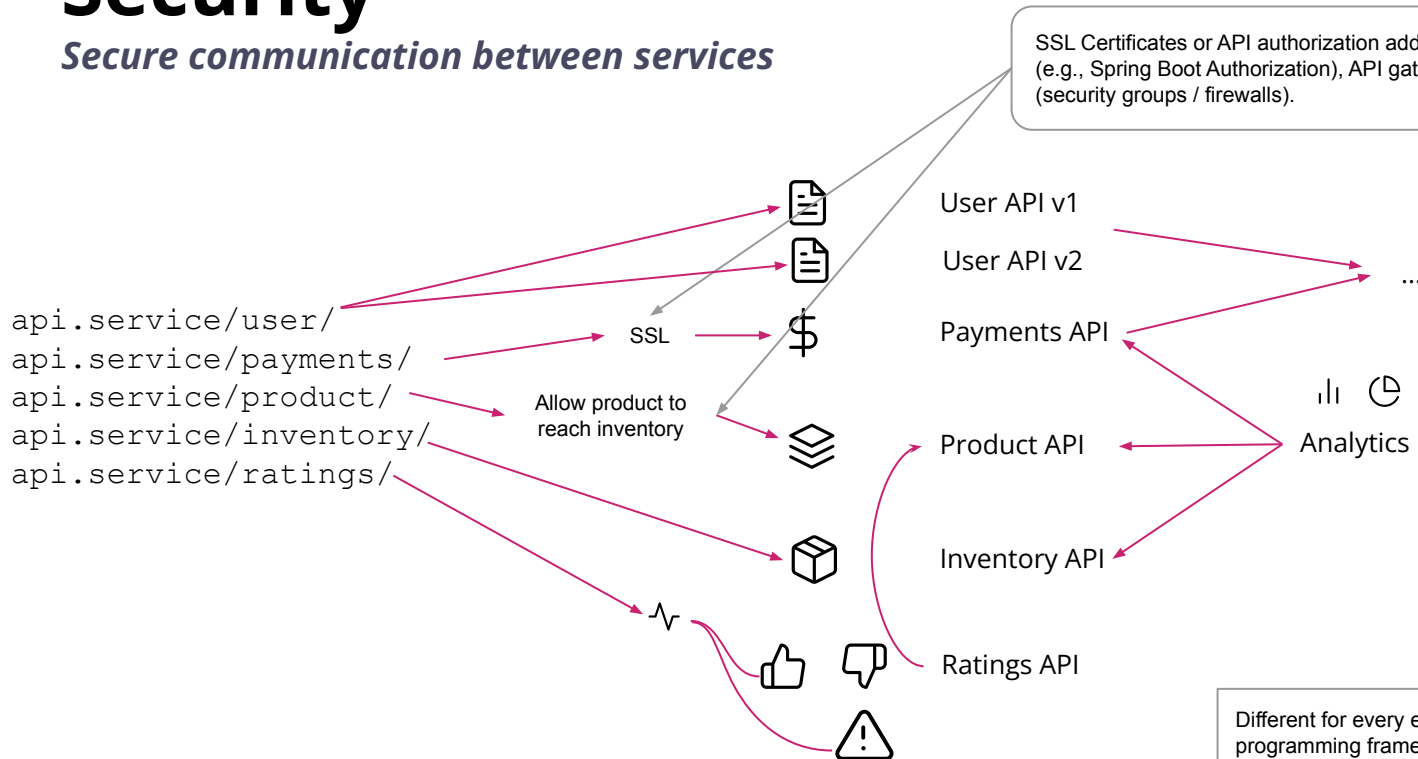
Implemented by code libraries (e.g., Netflix Eureka or Hystrix), API gateways, ingress (reverse proxies), or DNS.



Different for every environment, architecture, and programming framework!

# Security

## *Secure communication between services*

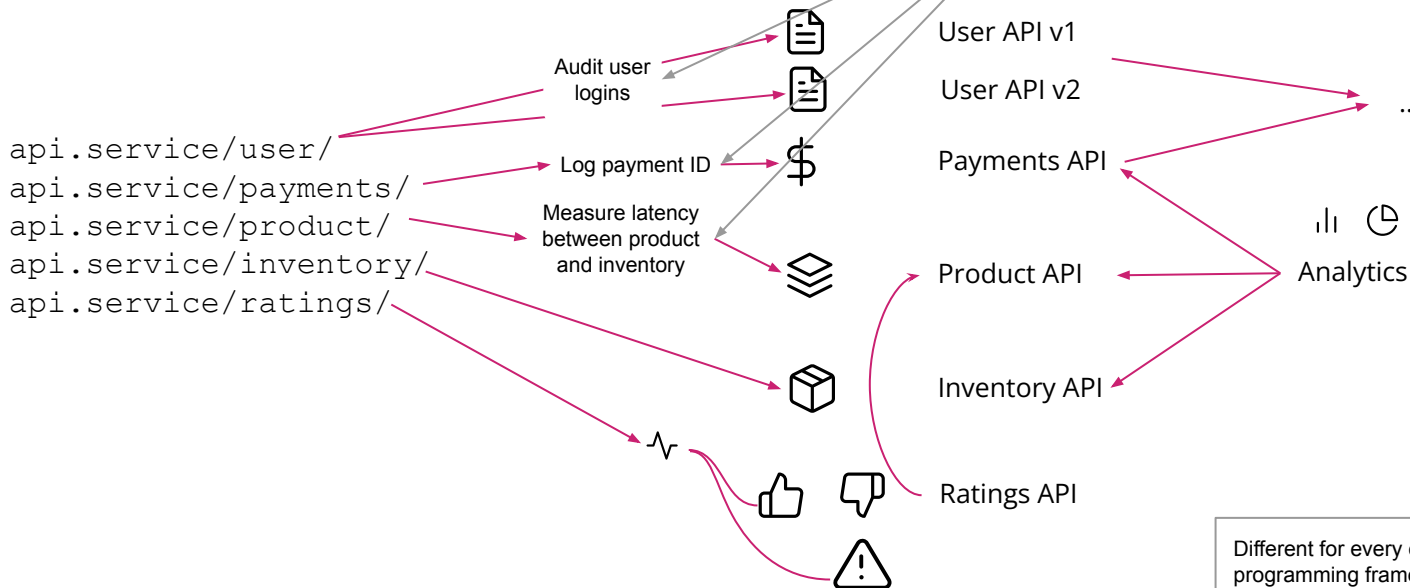


# Observability

## *Audit service communication and telemetry*



Implemented with code libraries for application logging, telemetry, or tracing (e.g., Jaeger, OpenTracing, Prometheus metrics exporters) or collected by system agents (e.g., log collectors, application performance monitoring).



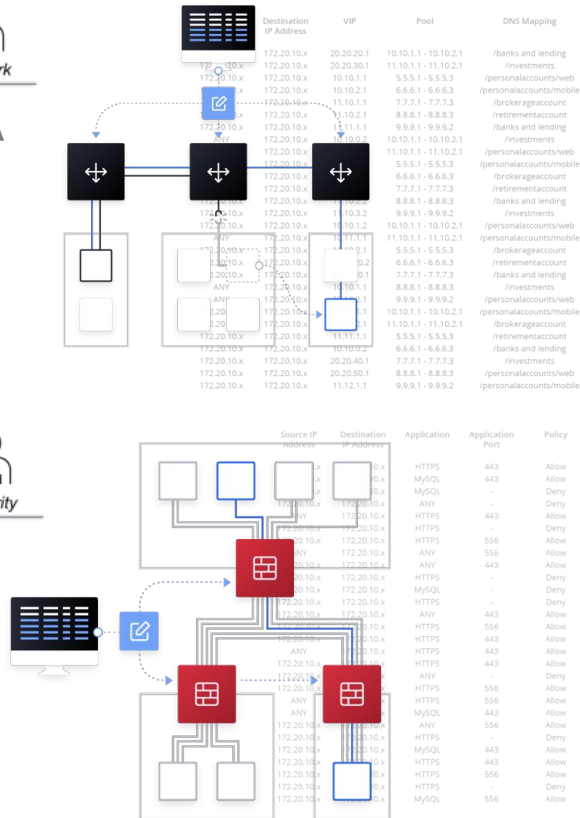
Different for every environment, architecture, and programming framework!

Difficult to standardize across the organization.



The diagram shows three entities: **Developer** (represented by three person icons), **Network** (represented by one person icon), and **Security** (represented by one person icon). The **Developer** entity is connected to both the **Network** and **Security** entities by diagonal arrows pointing towards them. Additionally, there is a vertical double-headed arrow connecting the **Network** and **Security** entities, indicating bidirectional communication between them.

- Ticket-based system
- Manual approach
- Error-prone process
- Multiple handoffs between teams





## Development

- Code abstractions for new libraries and formats
- Verify platform changes do not affect performance or functionality
- Time spent:
  - Reverse engineering libraries
  - Securing services
  - Adding logging, tracing, and telemetry

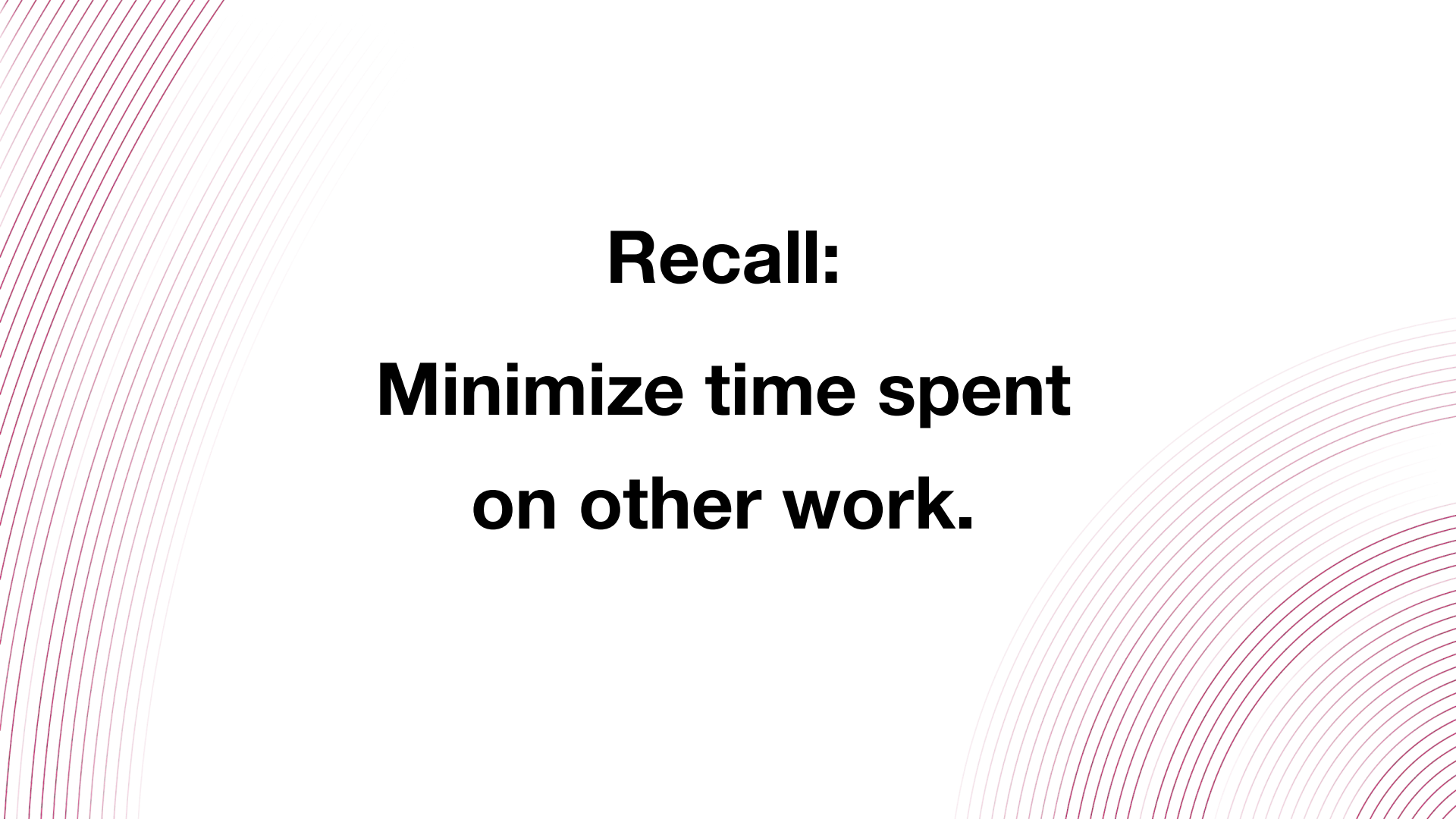
## Security

- Secure application without breaking functionality
- Trust everything in the network
- Time spent:
  - Exploring exceptions to security requirements
  - Aggregating and standardizing logs and traces
  - Auditing network traffic

## Operations

- Make platform updates with breaking functionality (rotating certificates)
- Toil across environments, platforms, and frameworks
- Time spent:
  - Checking network (firewall, load balancer, DNS) changes
  - Reverse engineering application
  - Troubleshooting logs and telemetry





**Recall:**

**Minimize time spent  
on other work.**



*What if we had...*

*An agent*  
which can be completely automated...



*What if we had...*

*An agent*  
which can be completely automated...  
&  
*A service*  
which manages and automates the  
agents

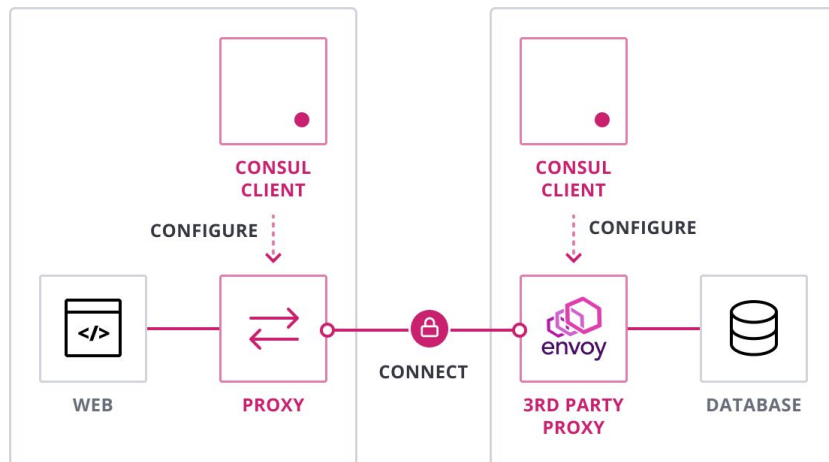


*What if we had...*

Service-to-service Communications  
as a  
Service?

# Service Mesh

*Leveraging the Sidecar Pattern*



# Using Service Mesh



# Lab Exercises: Deploy Your App

# Lab Exercise: Deploy Your App

You will accomplish the following in this lab:

- Review your environment
- Connect your runtimes
  - K8s1 (stateless cluster)
  - K8s2 (stateful cluster)
- Deploy your application
- Test your application
- Service Mesh: Service Discovery

Your instructor will provide the URL for the lab environment.

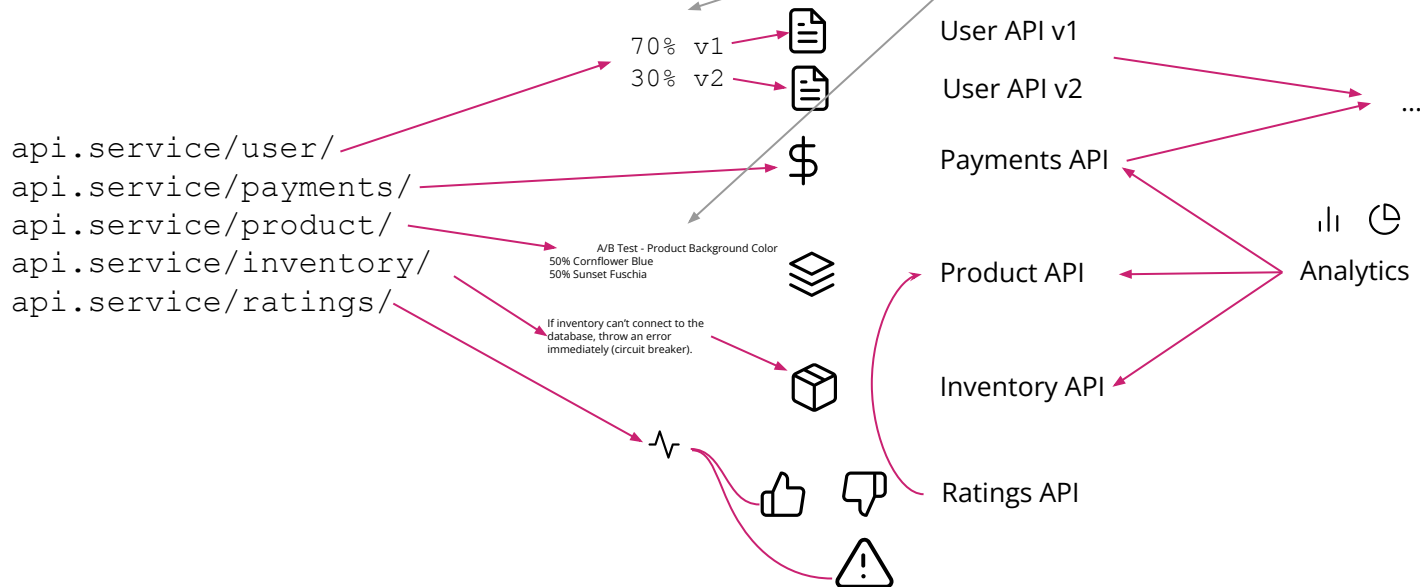


# Traffic Management

*Control traffic to services*



Service mesh abstracts and controls traffic behavior outside of application code.  
Agnostic to environment, architecture, or programming framework.





# Lab Exercises: Traffic Management

# Lab Exercise: Traffic Management

You will accomplish the following in this lab:

- Set up an Ingress Gateway
- Configure Request Routing for a Virtual Service
- Traffic Shape to a New, More Secure Version of your App

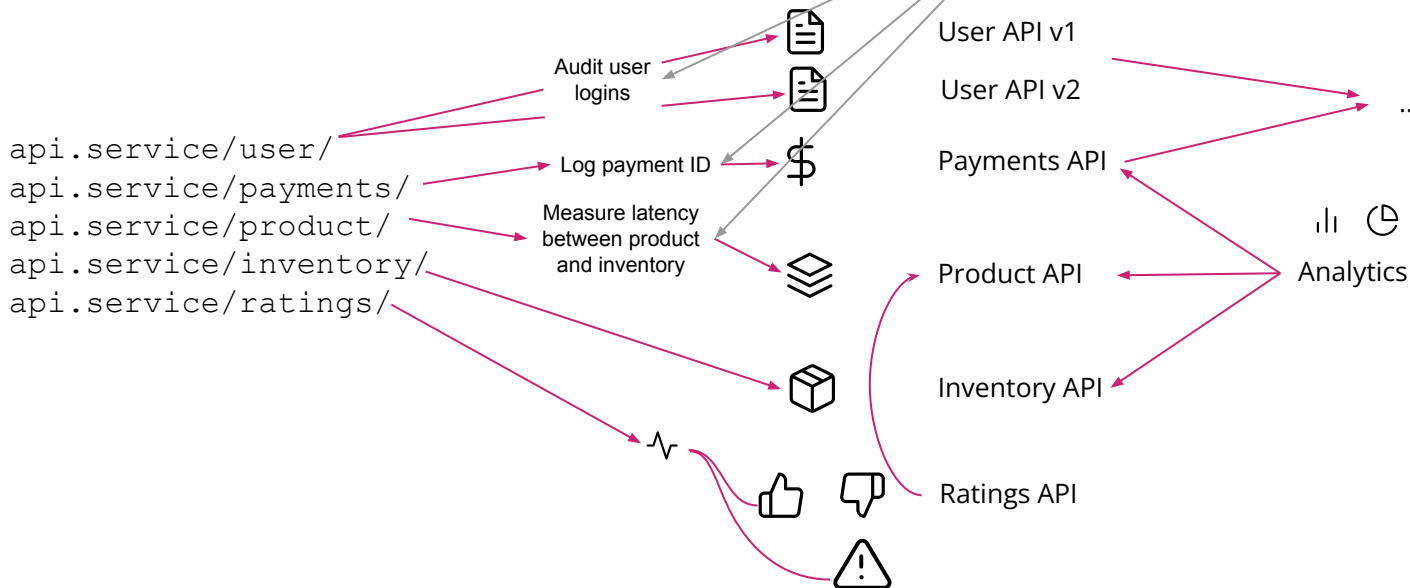
Your instructor will provide the URL for the lab environment.

# Observability

## *Audit service communication and telemetry*



Service mesh adds and standardizes telemetry outside of application code.\*  
Agnostic to environment, architecture, or programming framework.



\* Requires organizational effort to standardize or refactor existing tools.



# Lab Exercises: Observability

# Lab Exercise: Observability

You will accomplish the following in this lab:

- Collect application metrics
- Collect application traces

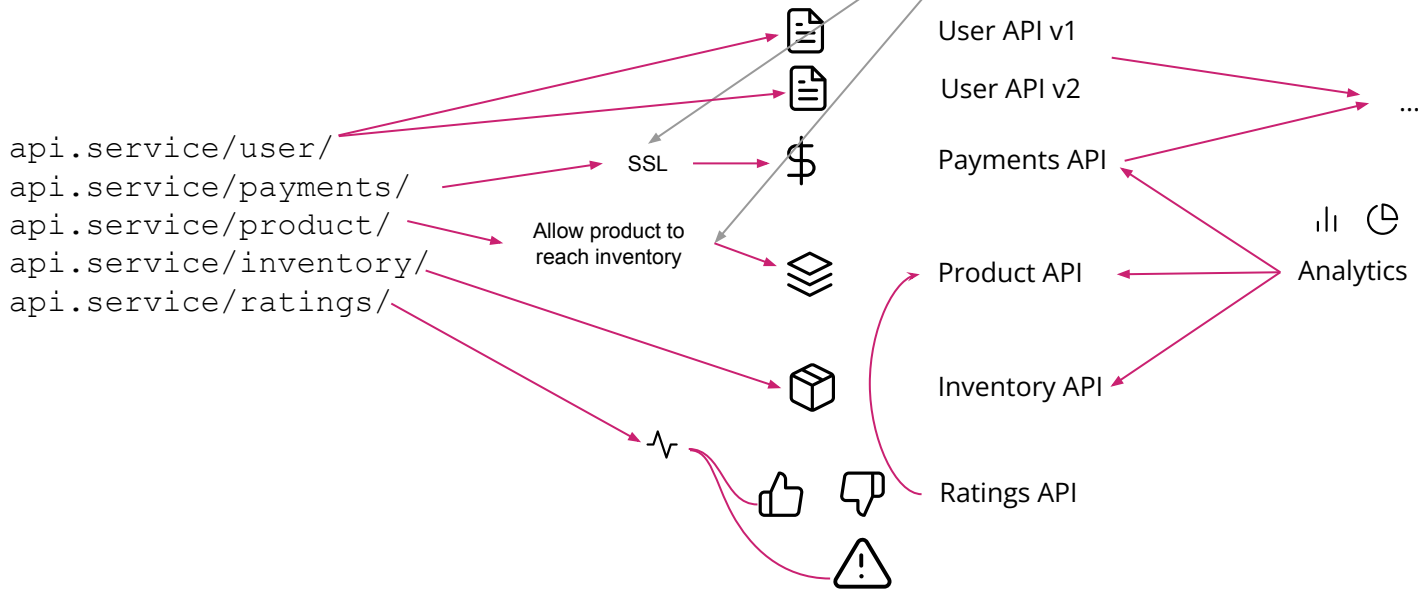
Your instructor will provide the URL for the lab environment.

# Security

## *Secure communication between services*



Service mesh abstracts security components like certificates and API authorization outside of application code.  
Agnostic to environment, architecture, or programming framework.





# Lab Exercises: Security



# Lab Exercise: Security

You will accomplish the following in this lab:

- Secure TCP Traffic
- Secure HTTP Traffic

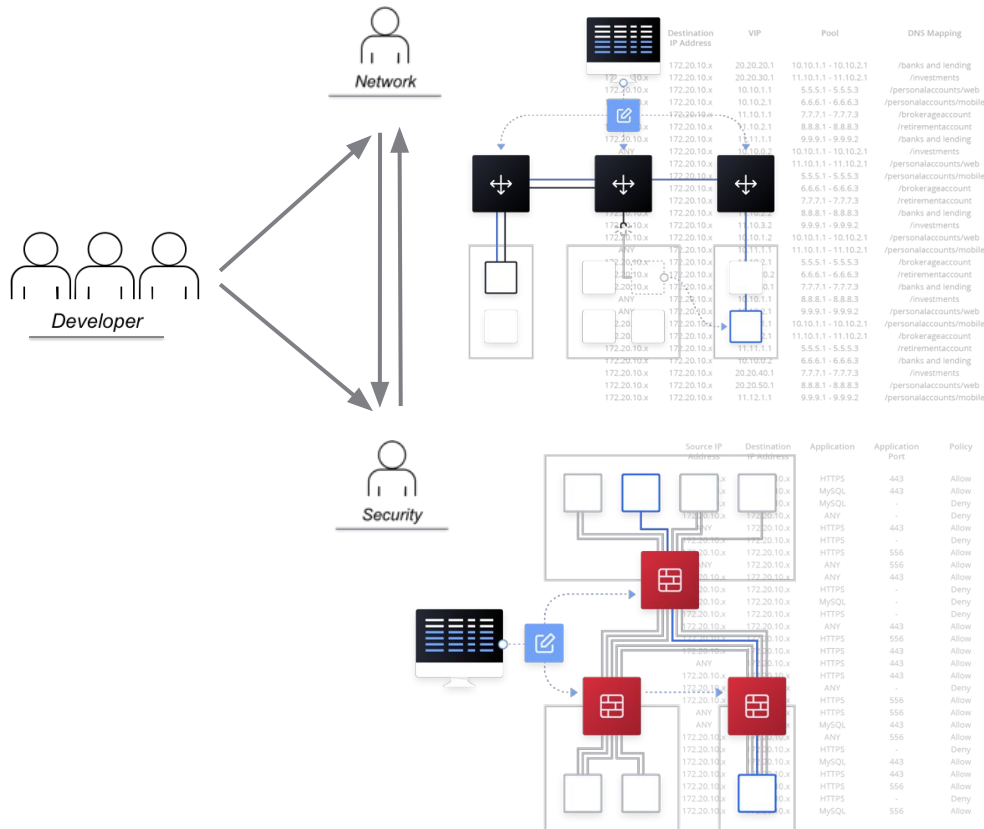
Your instructor will provide the URL for the lab environment.

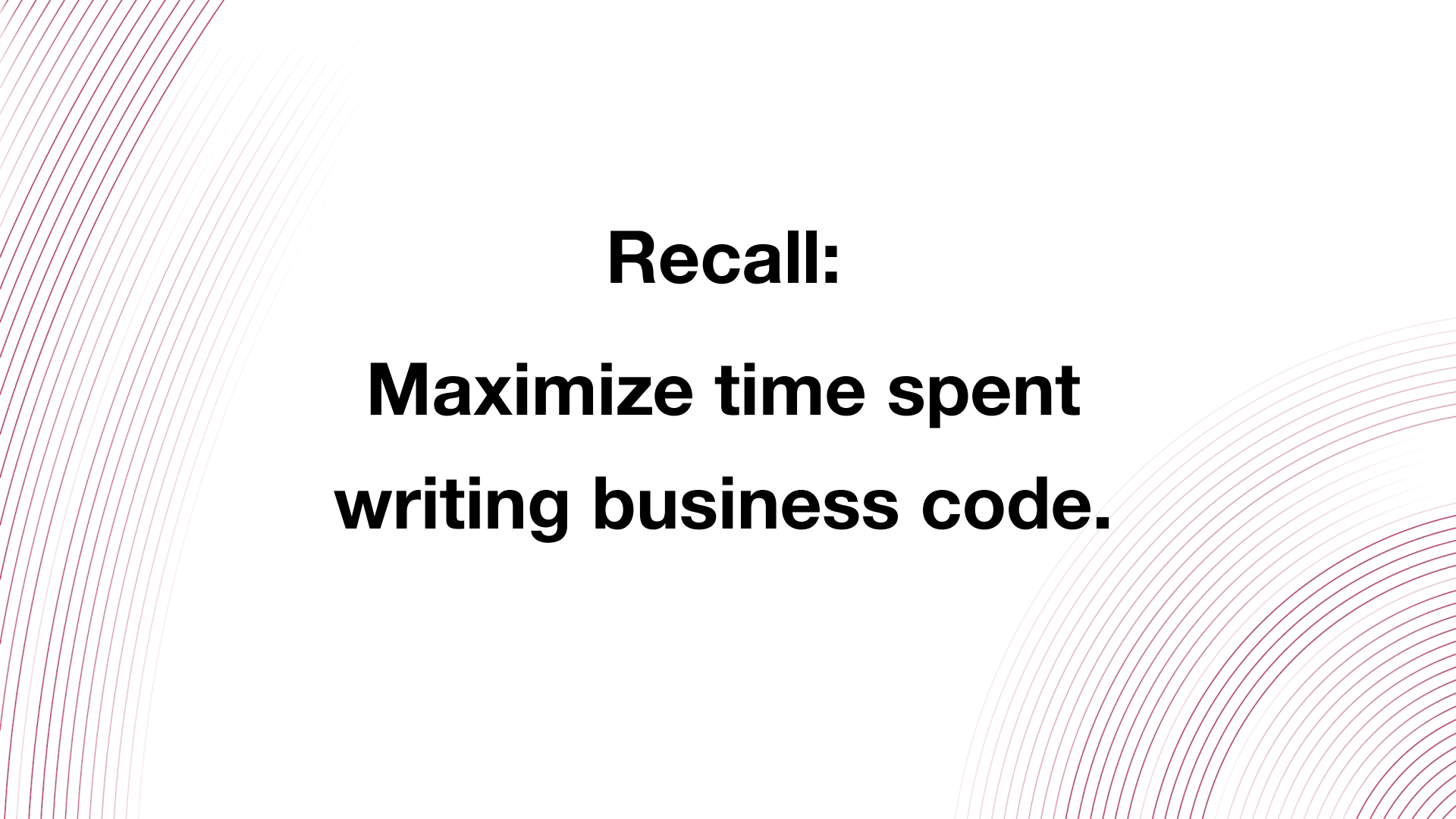


# Developer Velocity through Security & Observability

## Service Mesh

- Event-based system
- Automated
- Isolate service communication changes
- Standardization across teams





**Recall:**

**Maximize time spent  
writing business code.**



## Development

- Focus on building business logic
- Abstract service-to-service communication
- Time spent:
  - Building business logic
  - Troubleshooting service mesh/application interactions

## Security

- Standardize audit and encryption requirements for applications
- Zero Trust with less development friction
- Time spent:
  - Assessing application vulnerabilities
  - Automating audit of application logging and traces

## Operations

- Make platform updates with less impact to applications (e.g., certificate rotations)
- Scale support across environments, platforms, and frameworks
- Time spent:
  - Supporting service mesh
  - Enabling other teams to standardize

# Executive View

*Service Mesh*

## Developer Velocity

- Maximize time to innovate
- Evolve application independent of infrastructure
- Add abstraction layer for business domains vs. technical interfaces

## Auditability & Visibility

- Address production requirements for compliance and security
- Reduce tool sprawl for metrics systems
- Set foundation with open standards for metrics collection

## Operational Evolvability

- Organizes one “view” agnostic of environment
- Accommodate more complex application behaviors
- Secure as close to zero trust as possible

# **Consul Enterprise Service Mesh**



# Thank You

[thomas@hashicorp.com](mailto:thomas@hashicorp.com)  
[www.hashicorp.com](http://www.hashicorp.com)