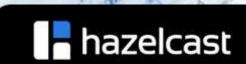
> 3 performances improvement in your microservices architecture

With Hazelcast In-Memory Data Grid





Java User Group

# Me, myself and I

- Previously developer, team lead, architect, solutions architect
- Developer Advocate
- Pragmatic but curious







#### > Hazelcast



**HAZELCAST IMDG** is an **operational**, **in-memory**, distributed computing platform that manages data using in-memory storage, and performs parallel execution for breakthrough application speed and scale.



HAZELCAST JET is the ultra fast, application embeddable, 3<sup>rd</sup> generation stream processing engine for low latency batch and stream processing.





#### > Microservices: a tentative definition

- Componentization via Services
- Smart endpoints and dumb pipes
- Decentralized Governance
- Decentralized Data Management
- Infrastructure Automation
- Design for failure
- Evolutionary Design
- Organized around Business Capabilities
- Products not Projects







## A benefit: scalability

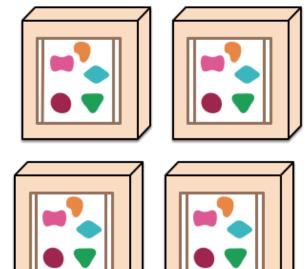
A monolithic application puts all its functionality into a single process...



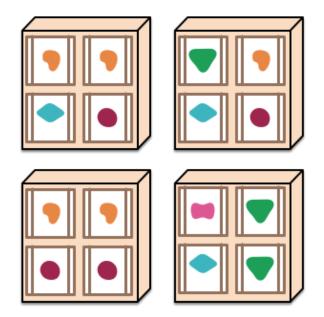
A microservices architecture puts each element of functionality into a separate service...



... and scales by replicating the monolith on multiple servers



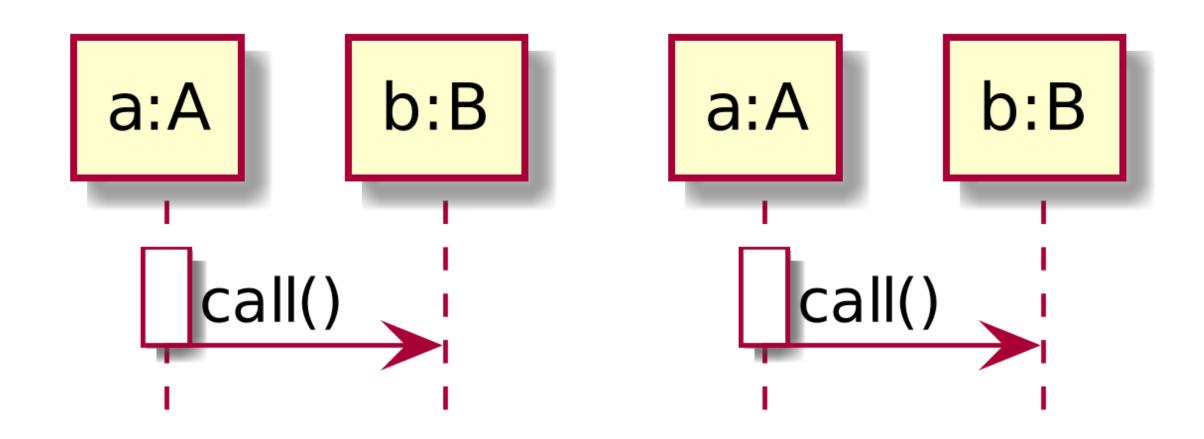
... and scales by distributing these services across servers, replicating as needed.







## Do you spot the difference?







## Distributed systems

« You have to be in a really unusual spot to see inprocess function calls turn into a performance hot spot these days, but **remote calls are slow**. If your service calls half-a-dozen remote services, each which calls another half-a-dozen remote services, these **response times add up to some horrible latency** characteristics. »

-- https://martinfowler.com/articles/microservice-trade-offs.html





# Fallacies of distributed computing

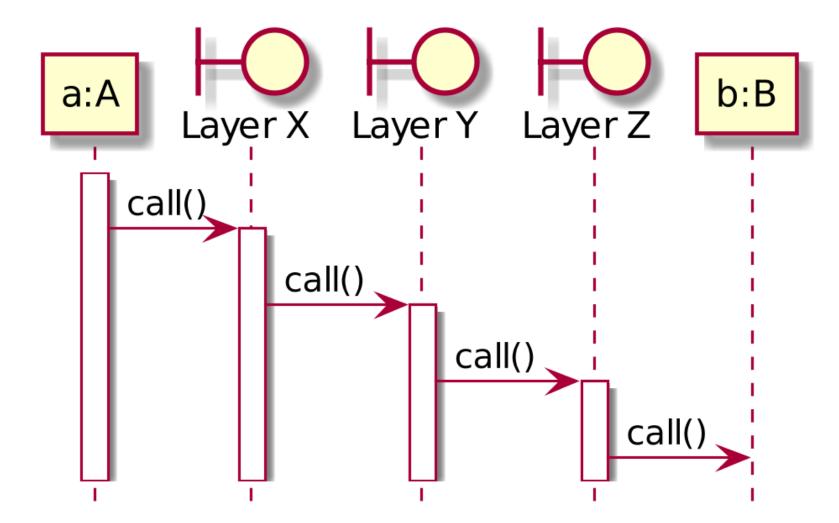
- The network is reliable
- Latency is zero
- Bandwidth is infinite
- The network is secure
- Topology doesn't change
- There is one administrator
- Transport cost is zero
- The network is homogeneous







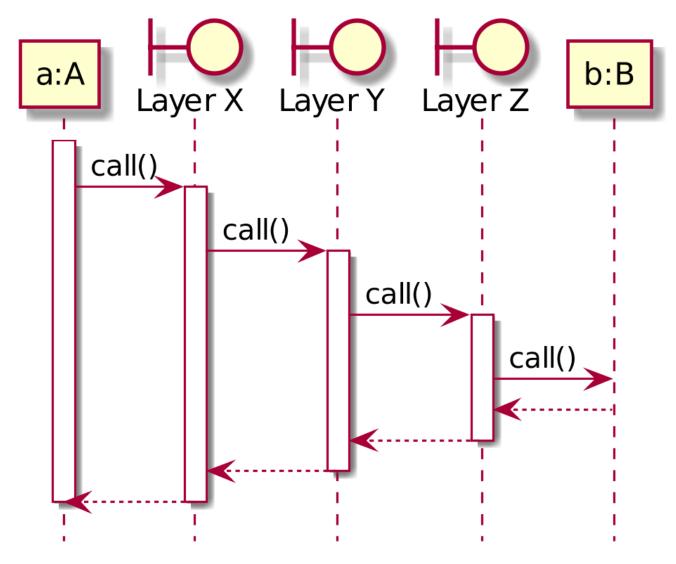
## > More like that...







# No, like that!







#### > Trade-off

# Fast vs. up-to-date













There are two hard things in computer science: cache invalidation, naming things, and off-byone errors.

RETWEETS

LIKES

1,297

1,024

















11:29 AM - 31 Aug 2014





**1.3** 1.3 K









# Caching?

Let's use a hash map!

- Unbounded
- No eviction strategy
- No TTL
- etc.



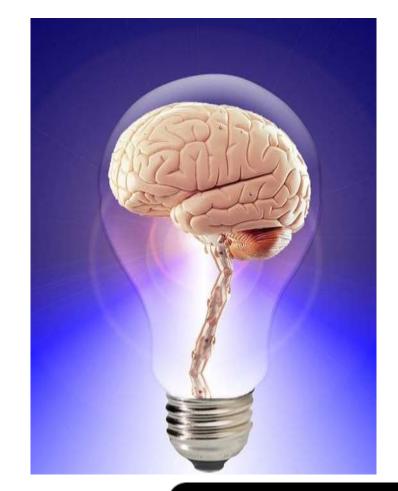




## In-Memory Data Grid

A distributed object store

Think distributed hash map







## Caching use-cases in µservices

- Database access
- HTTP call
- Session data







#### > Hibernate

 Object-Relational Mapping framework

Quite widespread

JPA implementation







#### > Hibernate

- Level 1 cache
  - Implemented by default
  - Related to the Session object
- Level 2 cache
  - Optional
  - Multiple integrations available







## > How it reads

- The cache doesn't contain the key
  - 1. Load from the database
  - 2. Put it in the cache

- The cache contains the key
  - 1. Return it

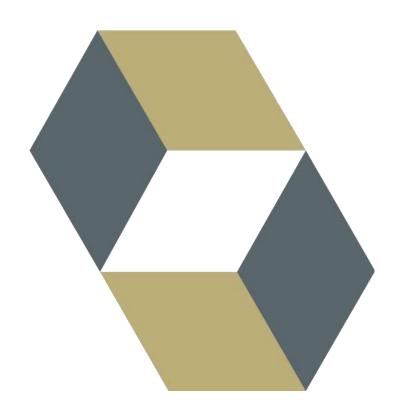






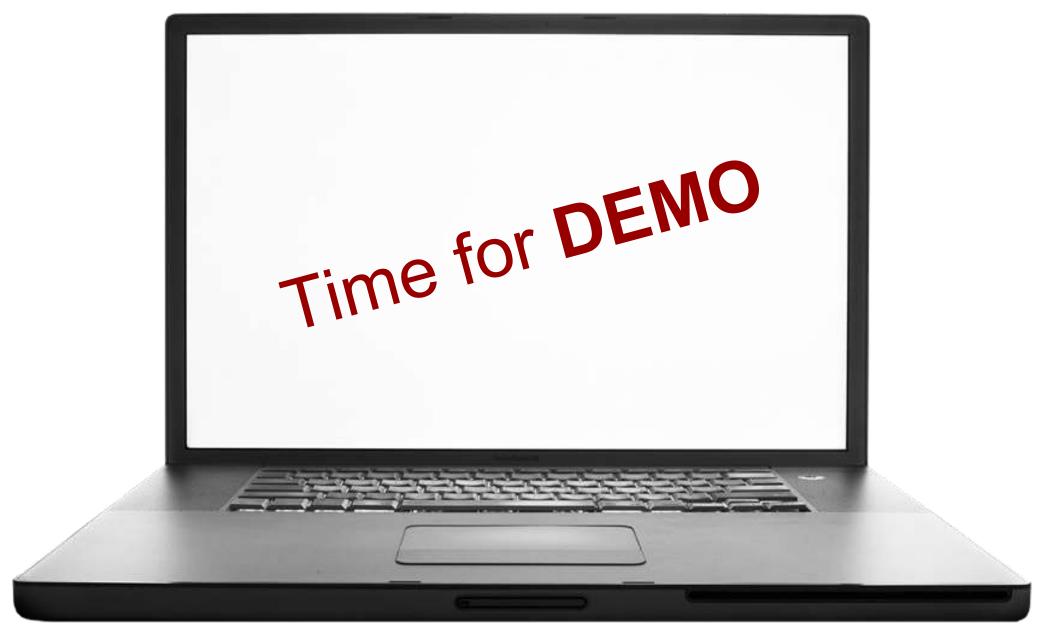
## > How it writes

Create or update the cached value







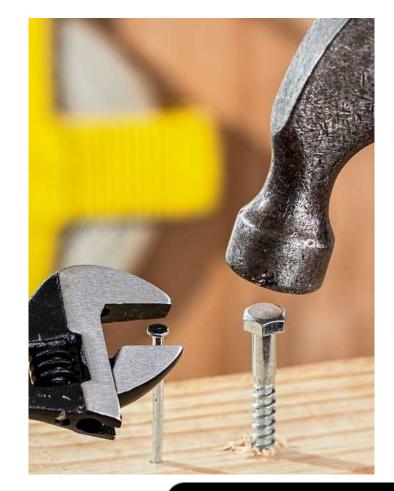






#### > Alternative

- The code only interacts with Hazelcast
- Registered listeners allow to write to the database
- Sync or async







#### > E-commerce architecture

- Catalog service
- Stock service
- Pricing service
- Cart service
- Recommendation service
- Payment service
- etc.



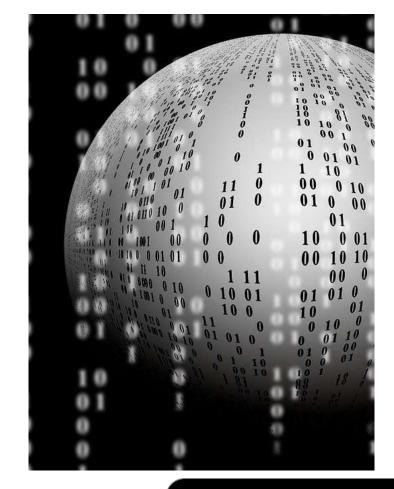




### > HTTP and cache

Could be implemented manually

But there's a Java API for that!







#### > JCache

Specification

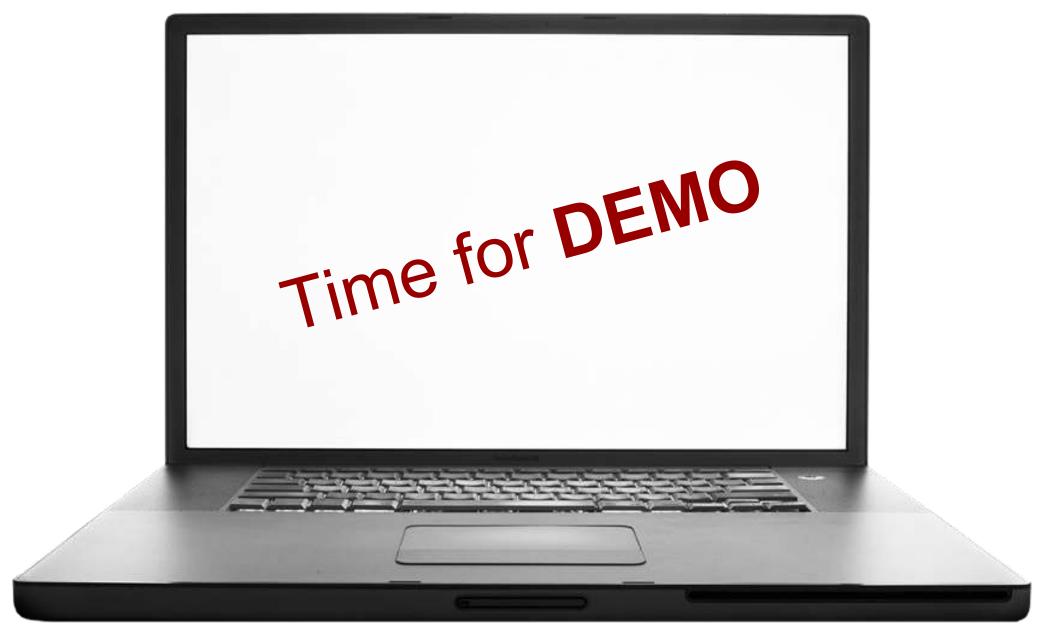
Multiple implementations

Integrated with Spring





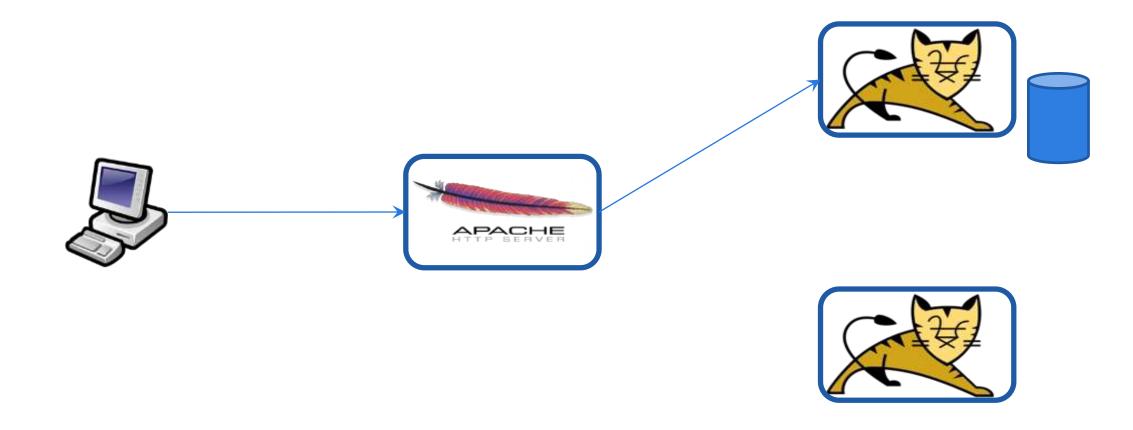








#### Session data in cluster nodes







## > Standards?





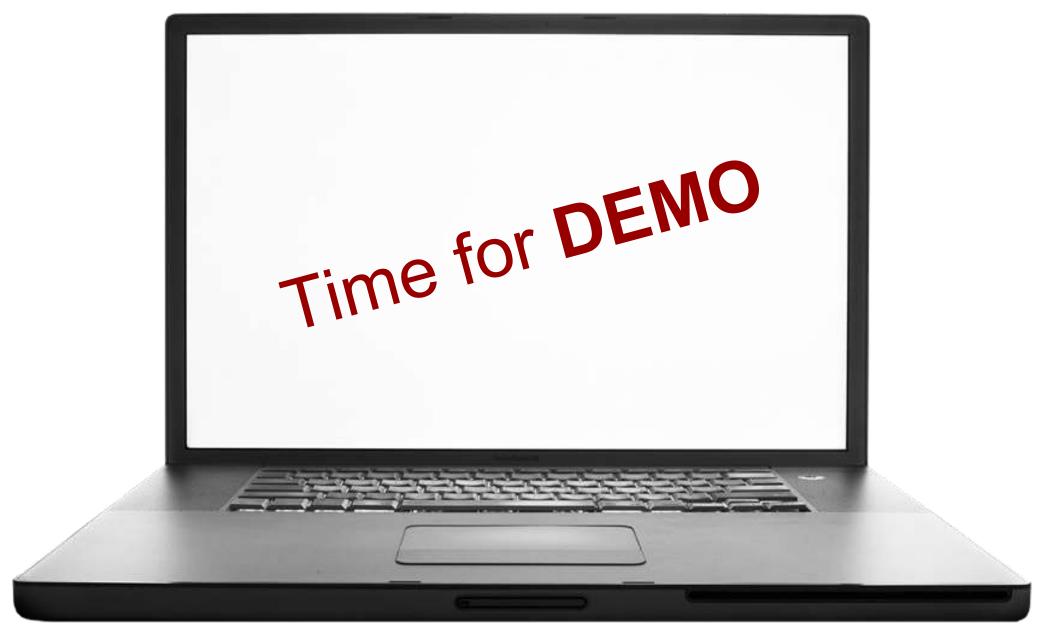
#### > Hazelcast to the rescue!

- 1. Filter-based
- 2. Spring Session integration
- 3. Direct Tomcat integration
  - Per-node configuration
  - Or through Spring Boot embedded
- 4. Direct Jetty integration













# Takeaways

- Scalability and performance are not the same
- Caching helps performance
  - The cost is stale data
- Hazelcast IMDG provides several integration-points for caching across different areas
  - Database access
  - HTTP call
  - Session data





#### Thanks

https://blog.frankel.ch/

@nicolas\_frankel

https://git.io/JenXz





