

The Cool and the Cruel of MicroService

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About me

- Mark Struberg
- 25 years in the industry
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- Committer / PMC for Apache OpenWebBeans, MyFaces, TomEE, Maven, OpenJPA, BVal, Isis, DeltaSpike, JBoss Arquillian, ...
- Java JCP Expert Group member and spec lead
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The Weapon of Choice

- "If you have a hammer, every problem seems to be a nail"
- "Es gibt für jede Schraube den passenden Hammer!"
- "Use the right tool for the right job"
- Every design decision has pros and cons!
 - There is no solution which perfcectly fits all your problems
 - Example: centralised vs de-centralised systems, App evolution in waves: HOST -> server/client PCs -> HTML webapps -> AJAX -> native phone apps -> microservices ->?
- Know your weapons!
- Know your problems!

MicroServices

If MicroServices are the answer

- ... what was the question or problem causing it?
- Monoliths
 - extremely recursive inner dependencies
 - No clear separation of concerns
 - No clear inner design ("take whatever you need")
 - Not easy to scale
 - Hard to roll outs

What is a 'MicroService'?

• https://smartbear.com/learn/api-design/what-are-microservices/

Essentially, microservice architecture is a method of developing software applications as a suite of independently deployable, small, modular services in which each service runs a unique process and communicates through a well-defined, lightweight mechanism to serve a business goal.

How big is a MicroService

• MicroServices are 'small, independent systems'

- but how big is 'small'?
- What is the size of a typical MicroService
- How big is a JavaEE server in contrast?
 - Apache TomEE: 35MB
 - https://tomee.apache.org
 - Apache Meecrowave: 9MB
 - https://openwebbeans.apache.org/meecrowave

Independent Services

- Are MicroServices really independent of each other?
- How about versioning?
- How to detect if a feature is unused?
- Independent Data
 - A MicroService is self contained including it's data
- Independent Programming Language and Frameworks
 - At least when using REST
 - Not that easy with messaging

Data Consistency and Transactions

- XA requires fast connections
 - does not really work over MicroServices
- Eventual consistency
- Compensations
- Persistent Messaging

Netflix does all that?

• NO, of course not!

Fallacies of Distributed Computing

- As postulated by Peter L. Deutsch (Sun Microsystems):
 - 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.

Testing the ball of mud

- Testing Distributed Applications is no easy task
- 3 strategies
 - Massive Integration Testing
 - Mocking the hell out of your project
 - Capture & Replay
 - Traffic Splitter (e.g. istio)

The takeaway?

Trading off Problems

- Problems with a Monolith can be solved by doing MicroServices
- Problems with MicroServices can be solved by doing a Monolith
- You just trade off problems
- Different sides of the same coin
- Actually it's not MicroService vs Monolith but Centralised vs Distributed

Useful MicroService tricks

- Monoliths have the same problems when talking with other systems!
 - No XA, need to store steps separately or use a state machine (process engine, status in the DB, Compensations, etc)
 - Circuit Breakers
 - Bulkheads
- Separate high-volume/low consistency areas from important areas
- Split your whole problem in distinct parts with their own Database (Conway's Law)
 - Those parts don't need to be 'micro' though!

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Application Layering

Also works with Monoliths

JavaEE vs SOA vs MicroService vs ...

- Is this really a 'vs'?
- Or is is more like fitting parts?

Questions?