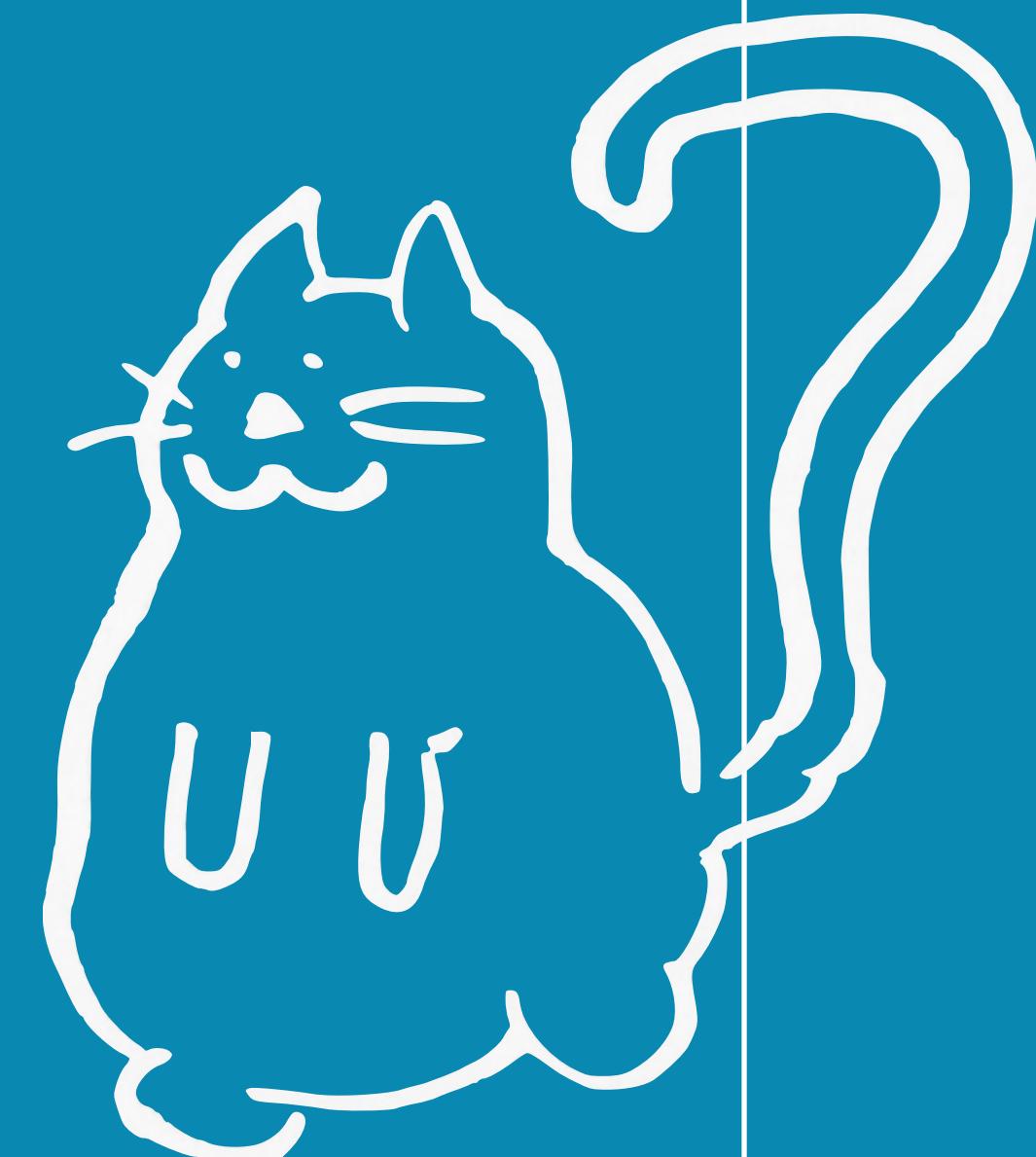


1

# Java EE Microservices by Example: from Raspberry Pis to the Cloud

**Holly Cummins**  
September 2016  
@holly\_cummins



<http://ibm.biz/bluemixgaragelondon>

<http://ibm.biz/bluemixgaragelondon>





Microservices are  
guaranteed bug-free.

*Microservices make your  
colleagues less annoying.*

Microservices: Good  
design built-in!

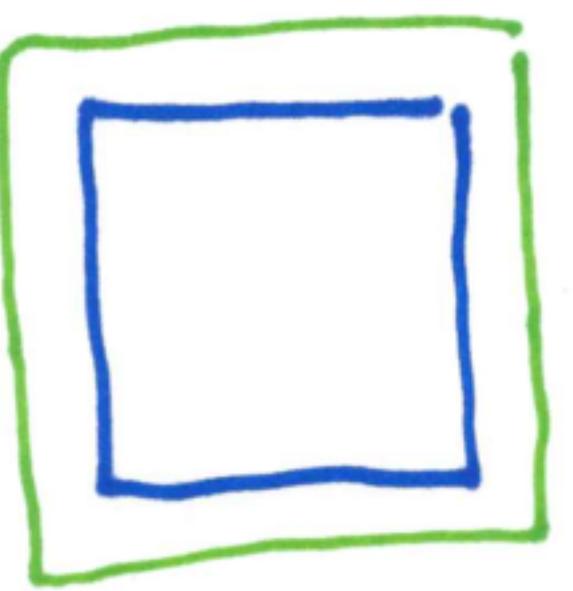
Kittens love  
microservices.

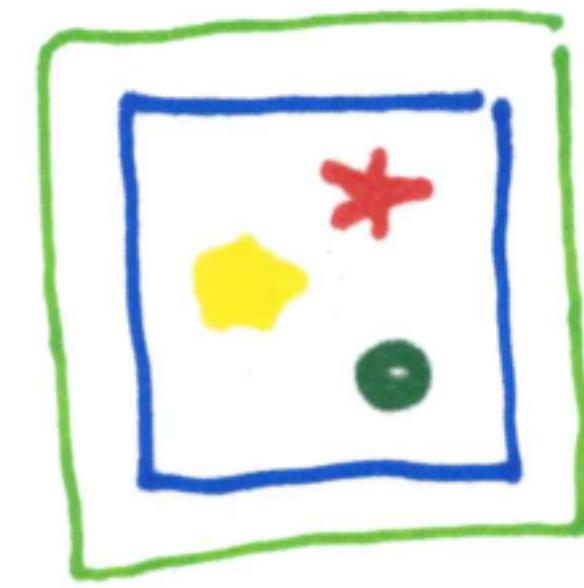
Microservices vaporize  
unclean code.

Microservices. The best  
thing since sliced bread.

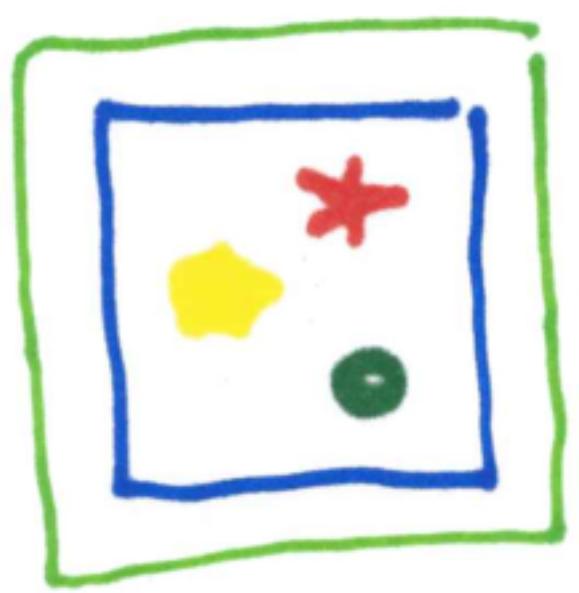
Every microservice  
comes with a free puppy.

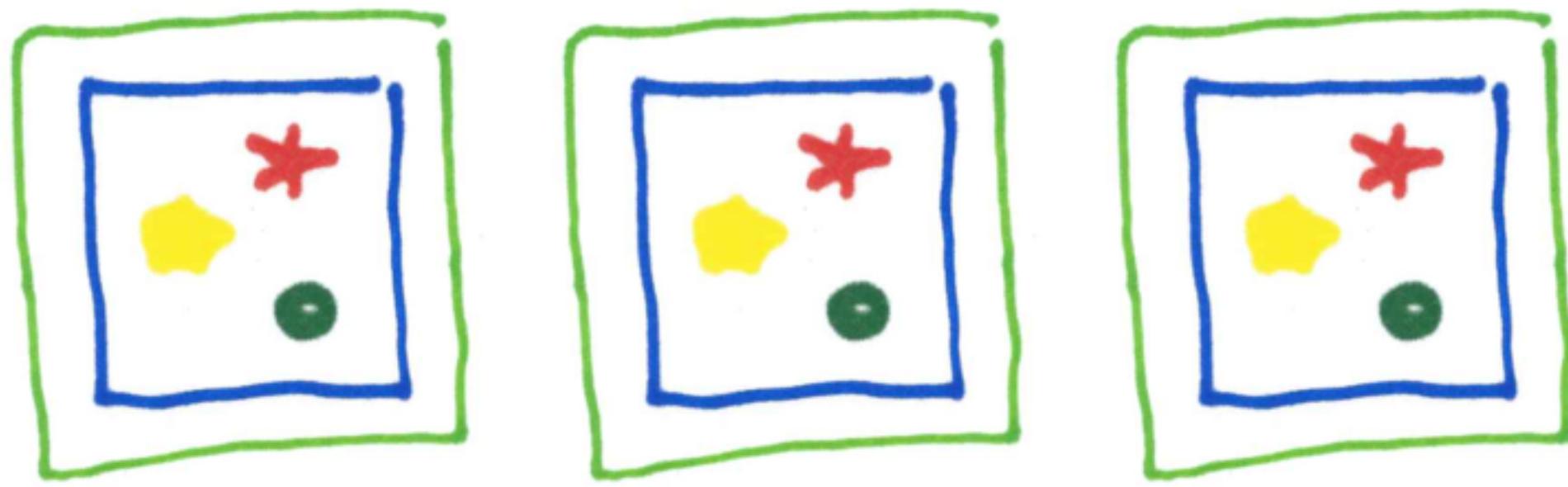
Wait. What problem are we  
*actually* trying to solve?



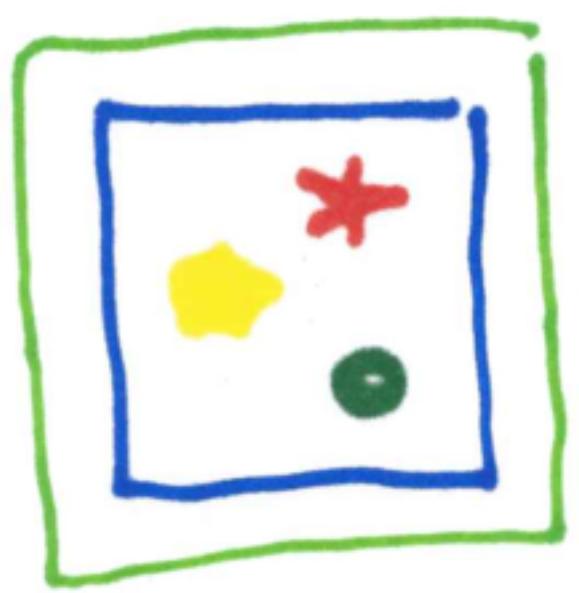


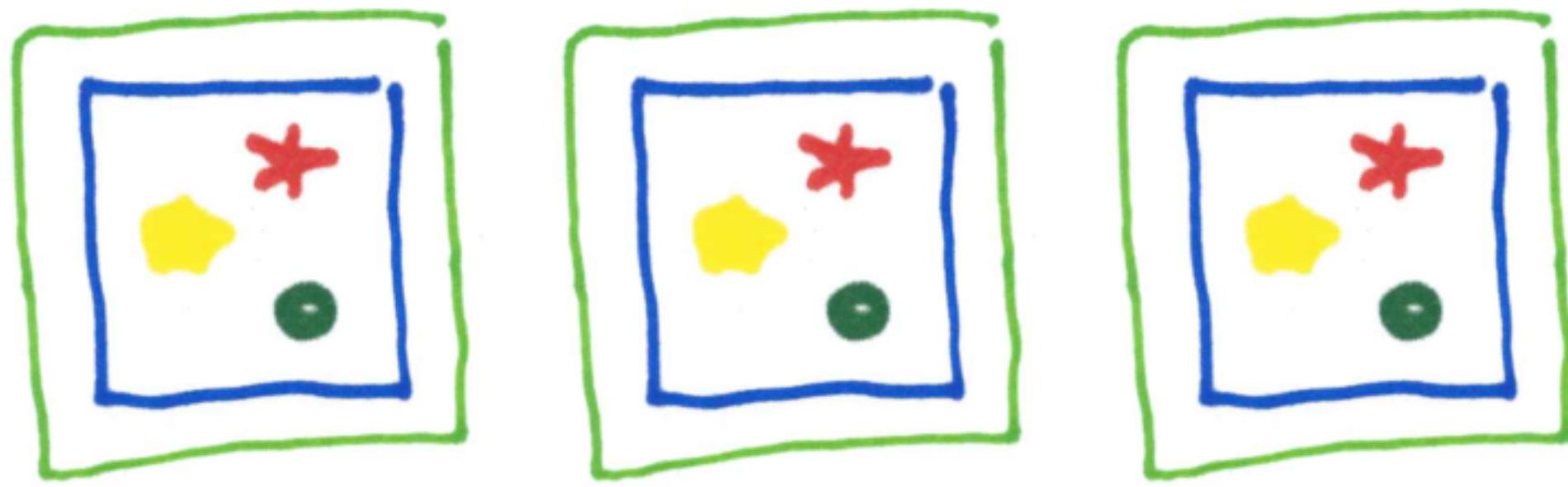
# Monolithic Modularity



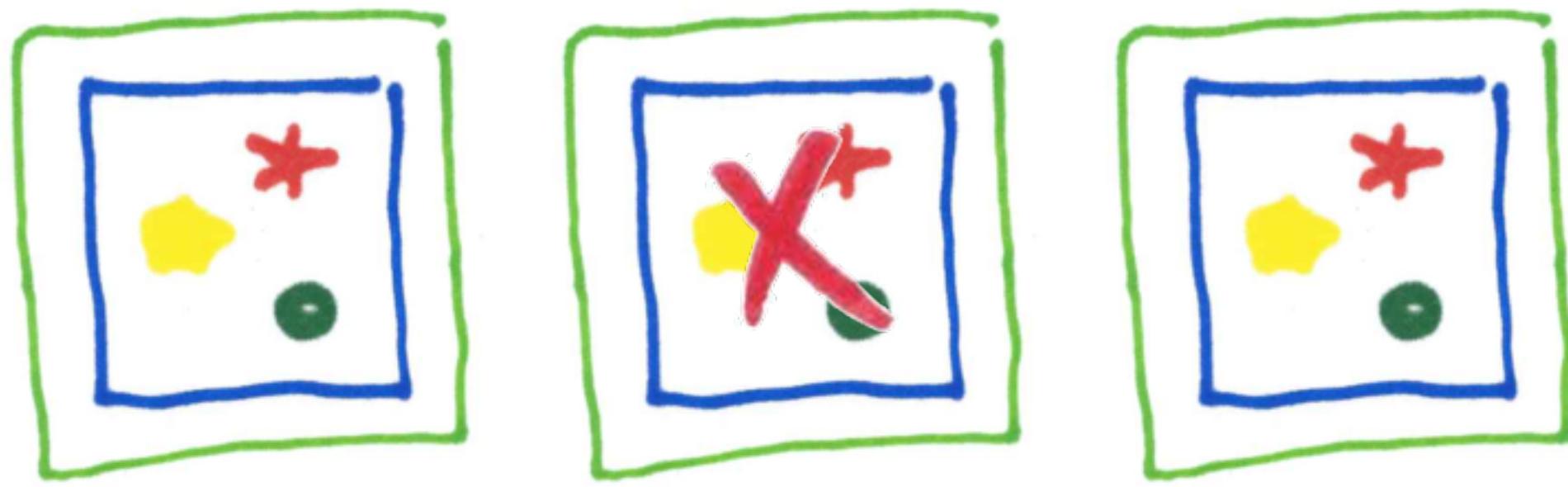


# Monolithic Scaling

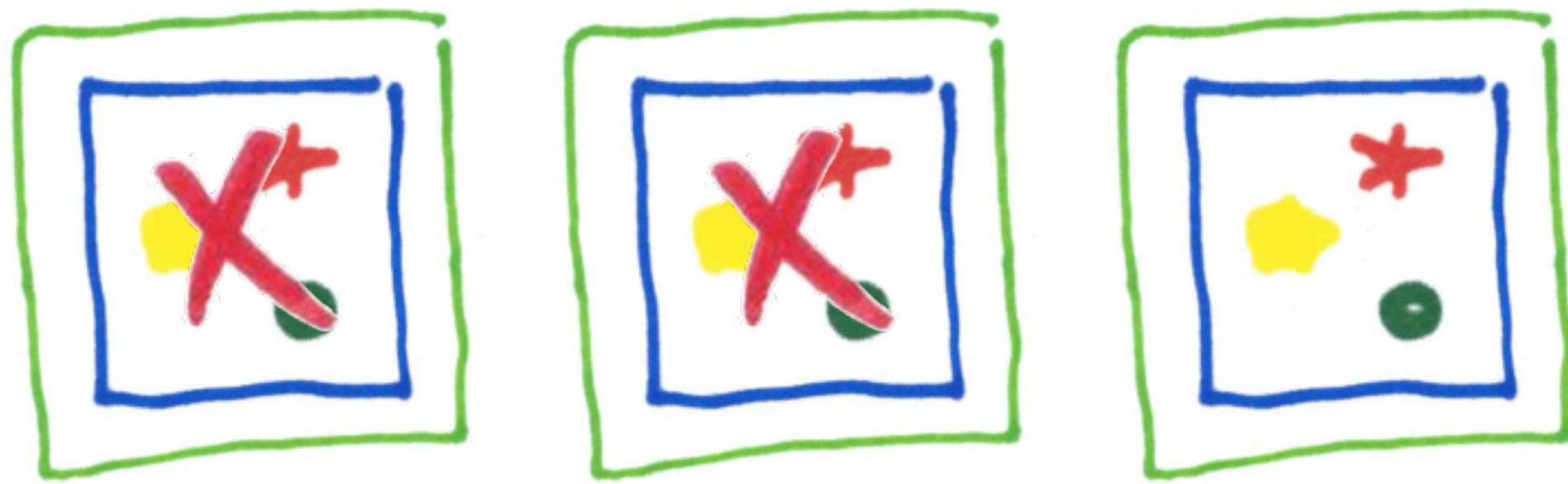




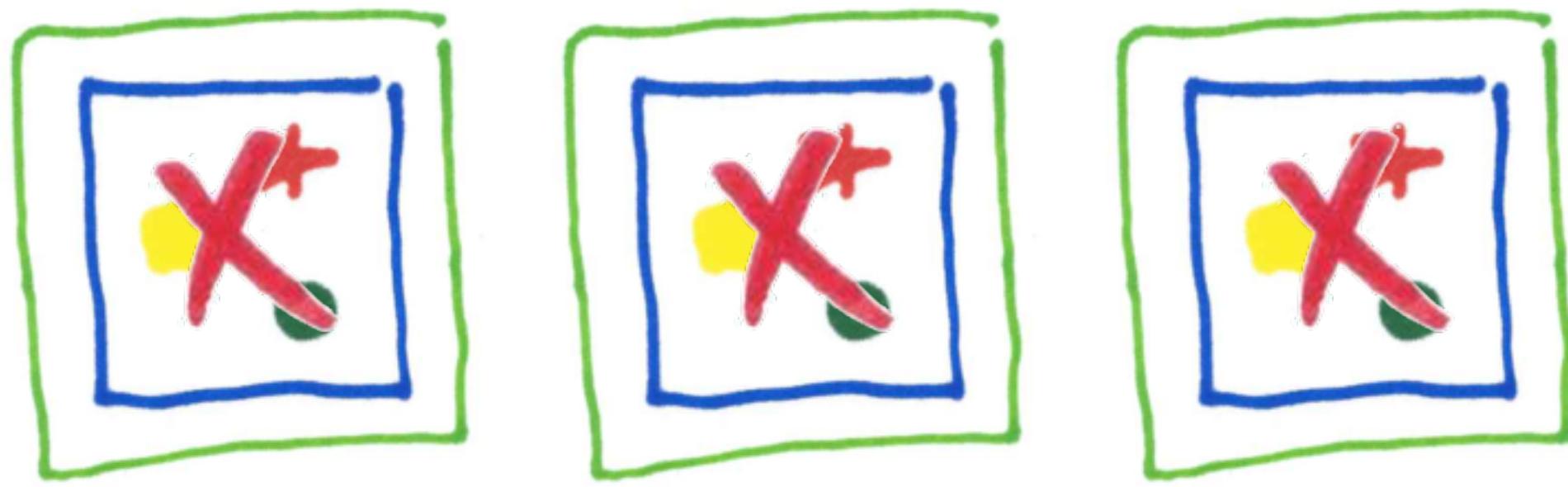
# Monolithic Failing



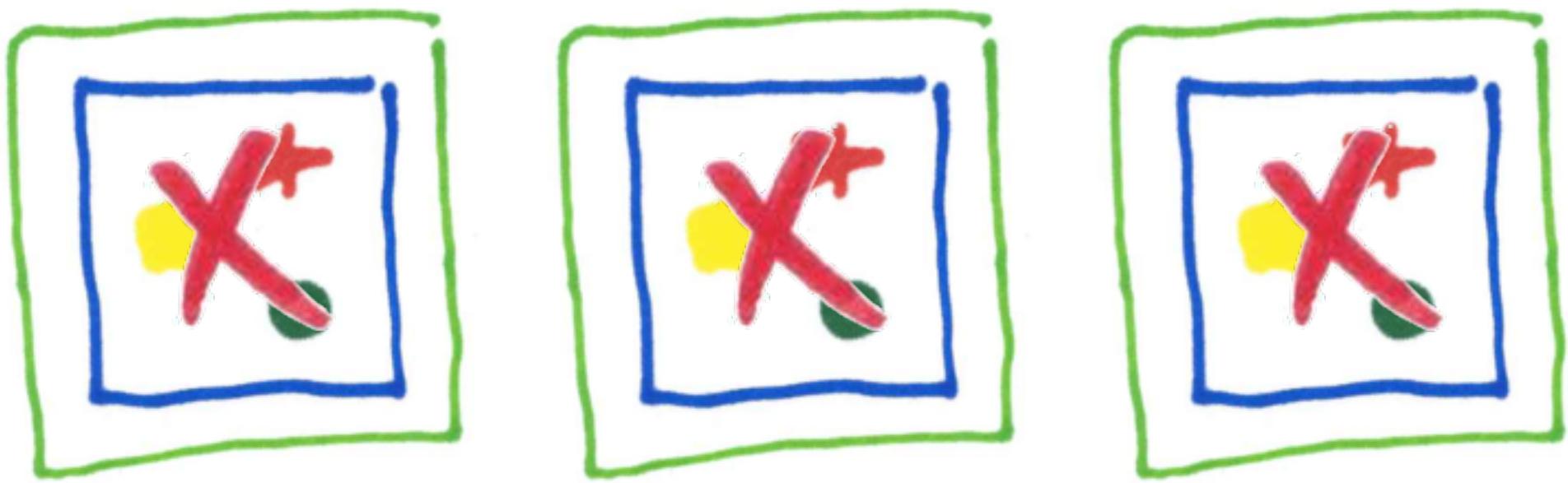
# Monolithic Failing



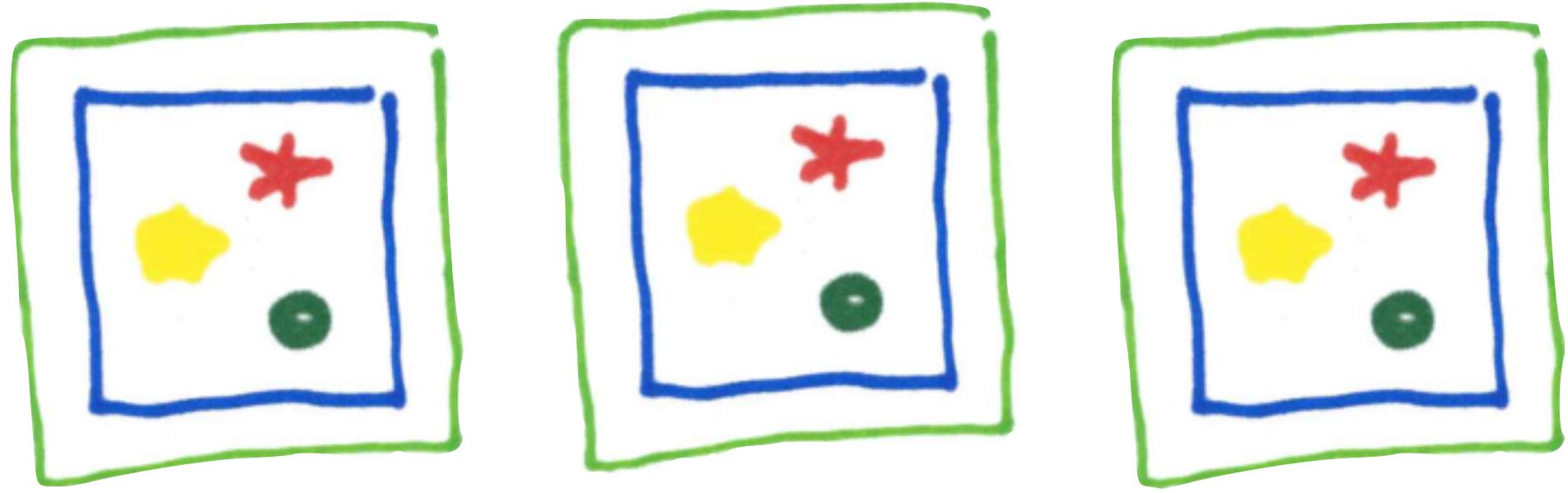
# Monolithic Failing



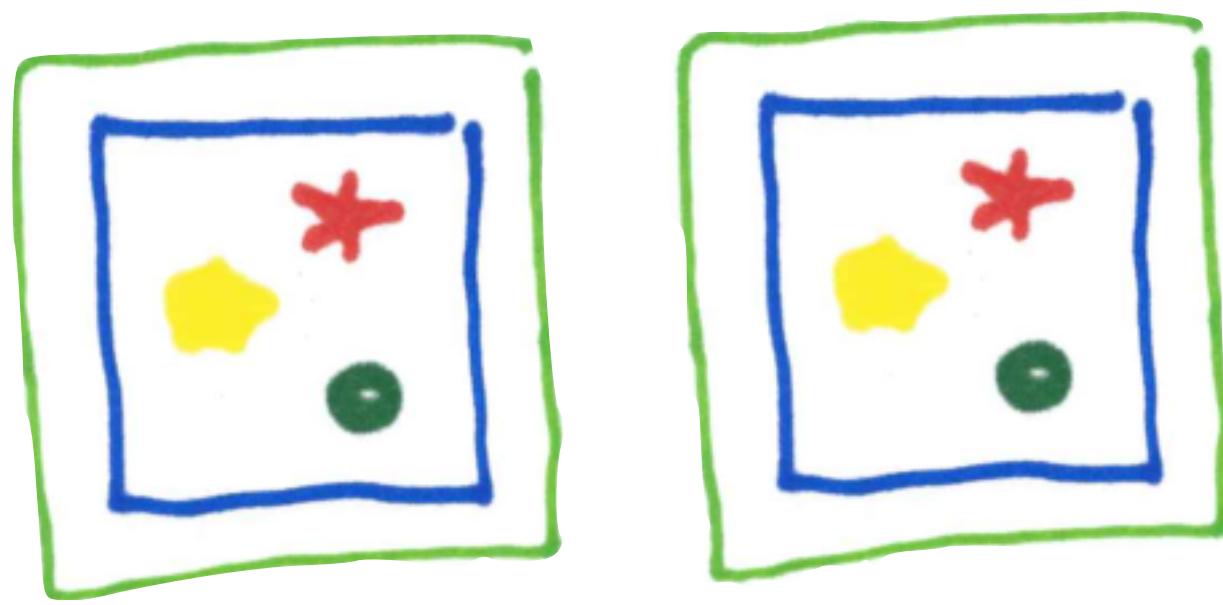
# Monolithic Failing



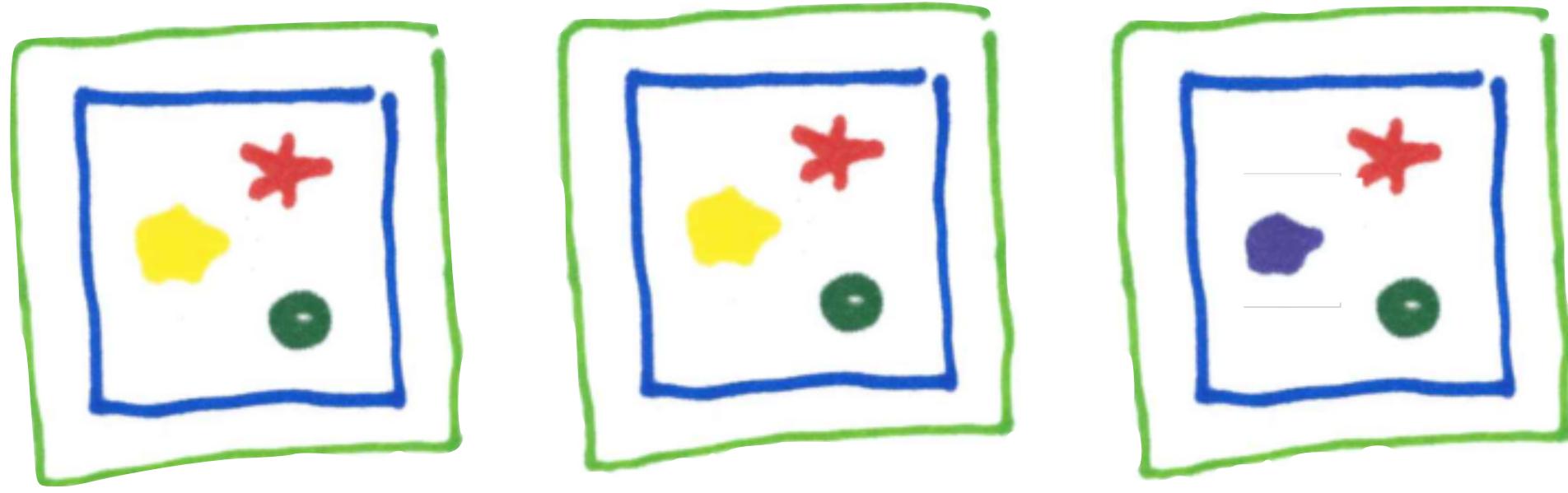
# Monolithic Failure



# Monolithic Update



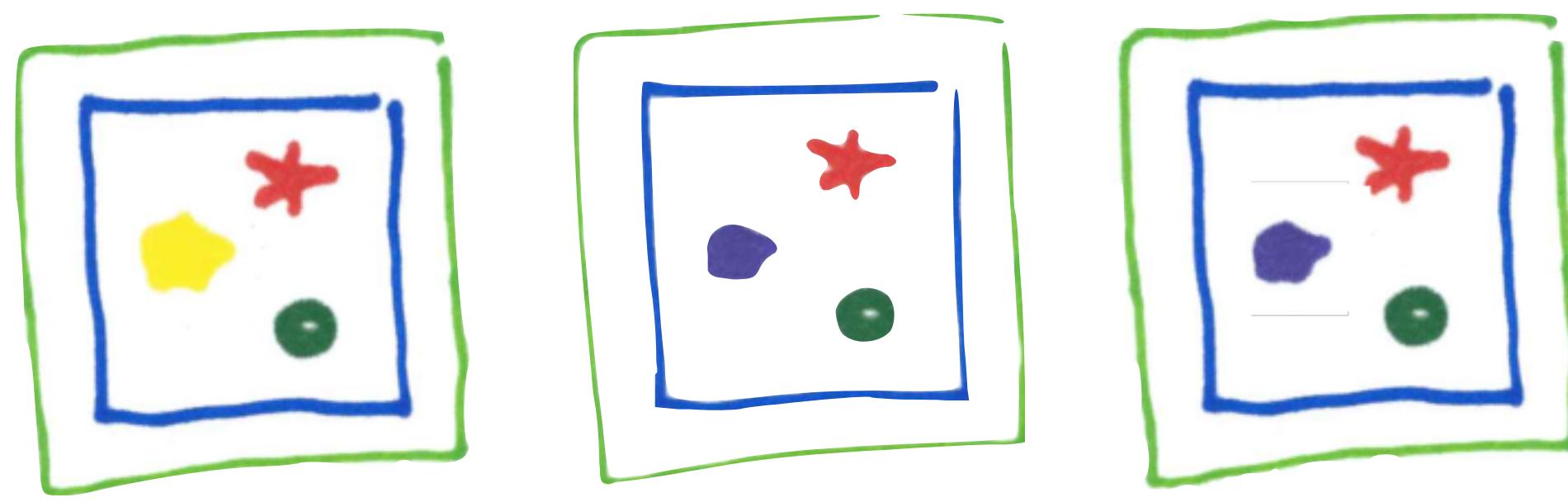
# Monolithic Update



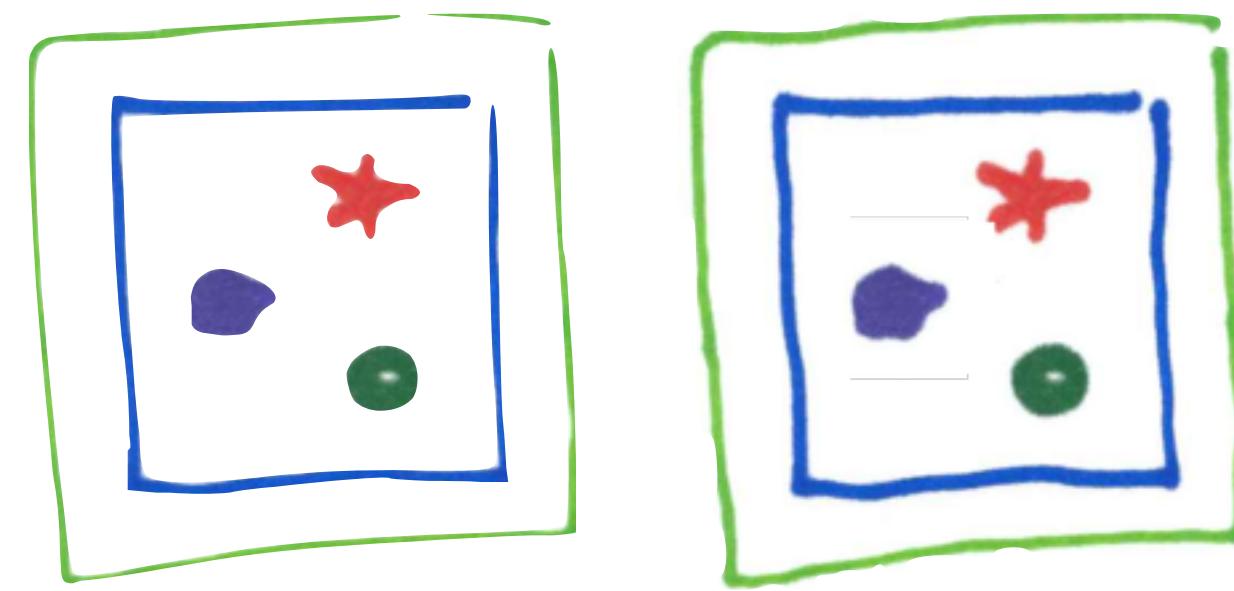
# Monolithic Update



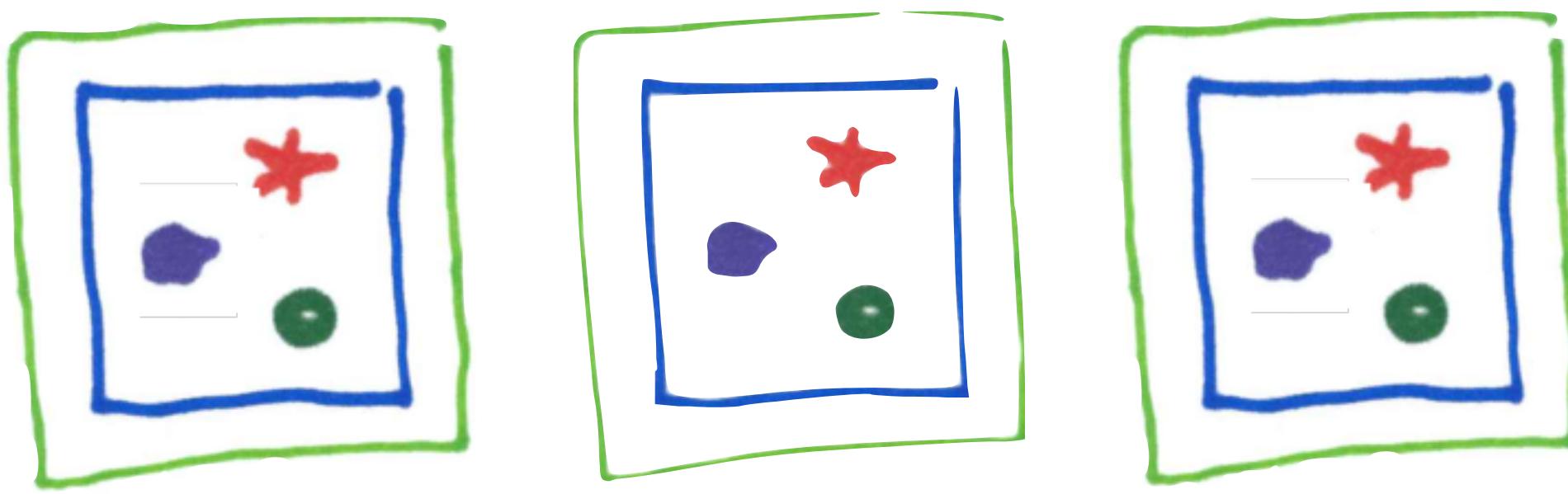
# Monolithic Update



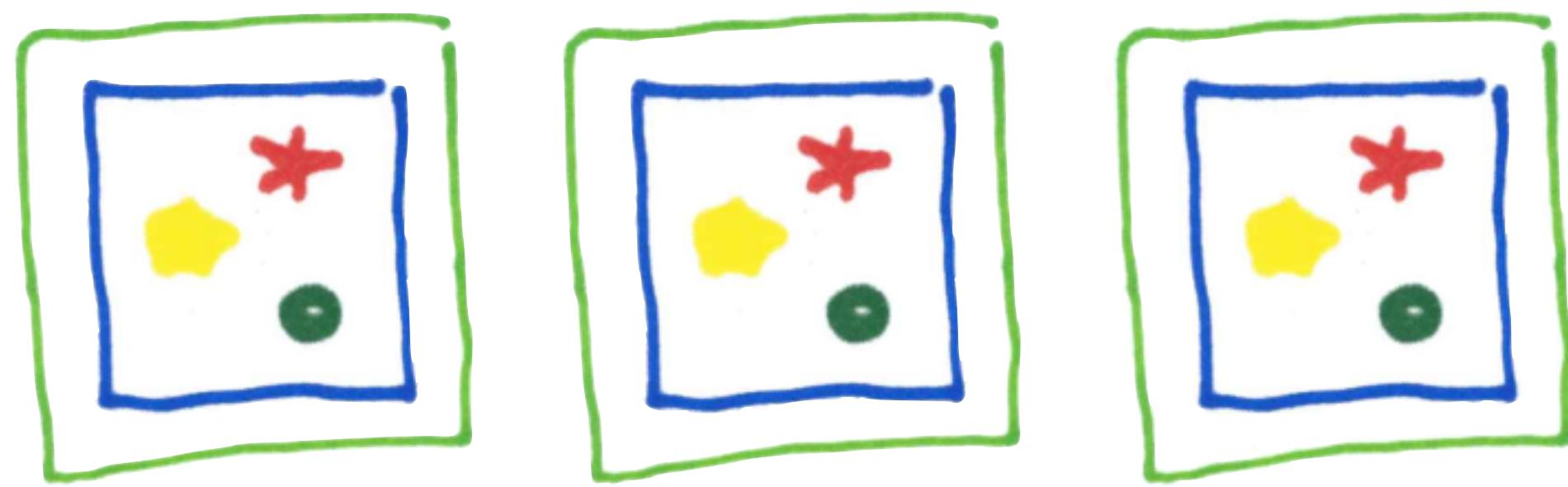
# Monolithic Update



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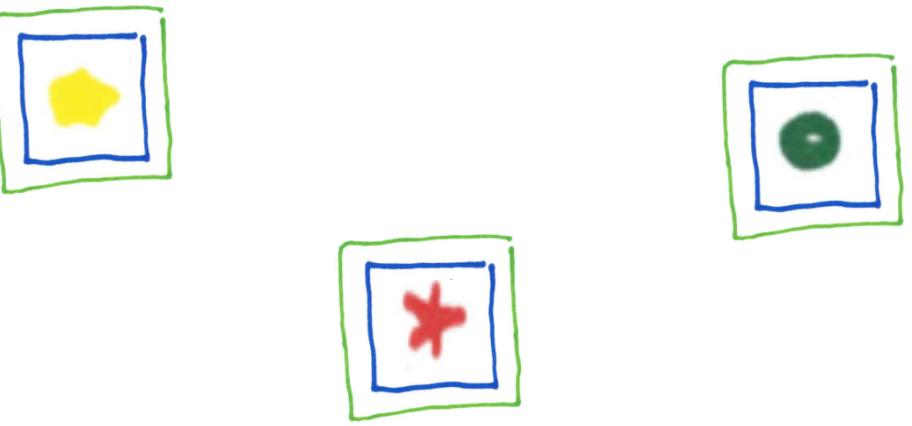
# Monolithic Redesign

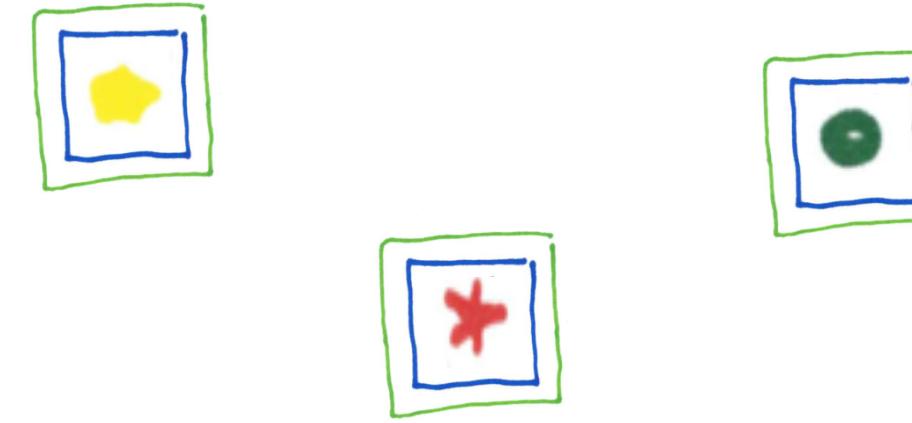


# Monolithic Redesign

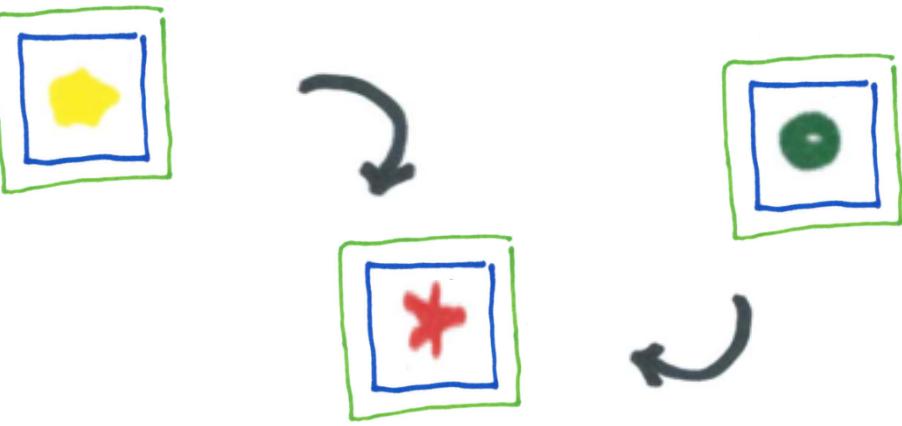


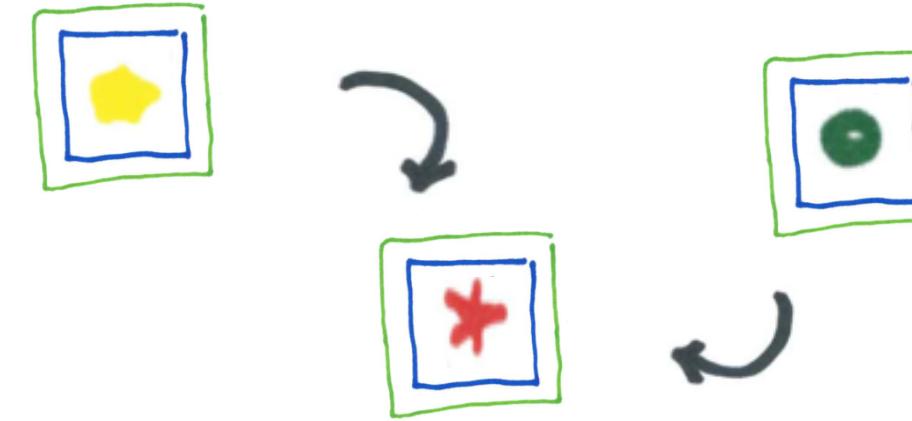
# Monolithic Redesign (Revolution required.)



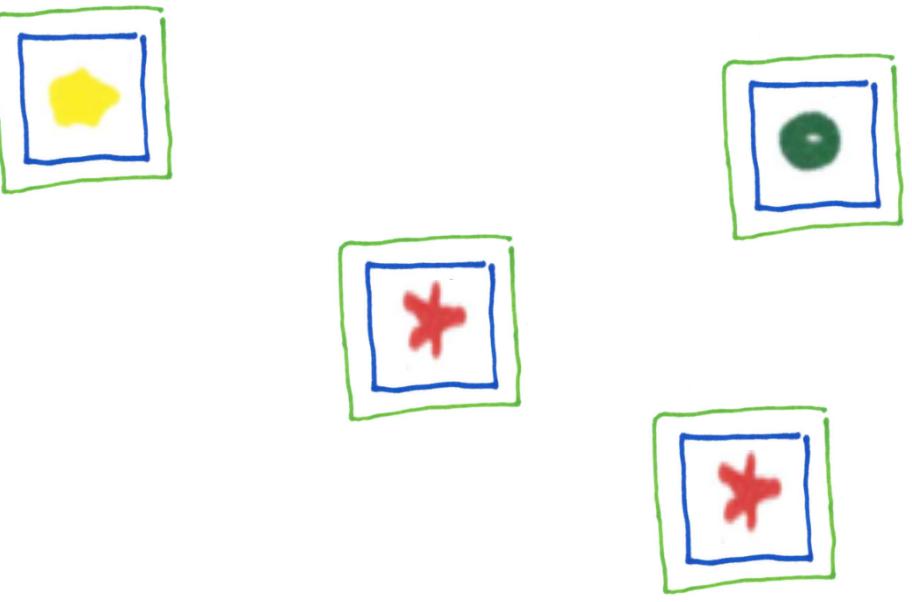


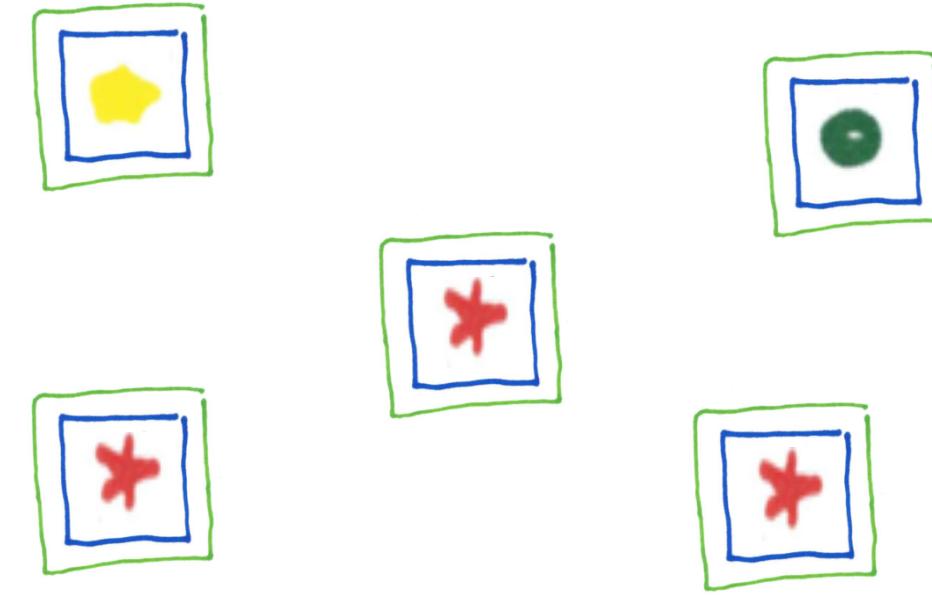
# Microservice Modularity



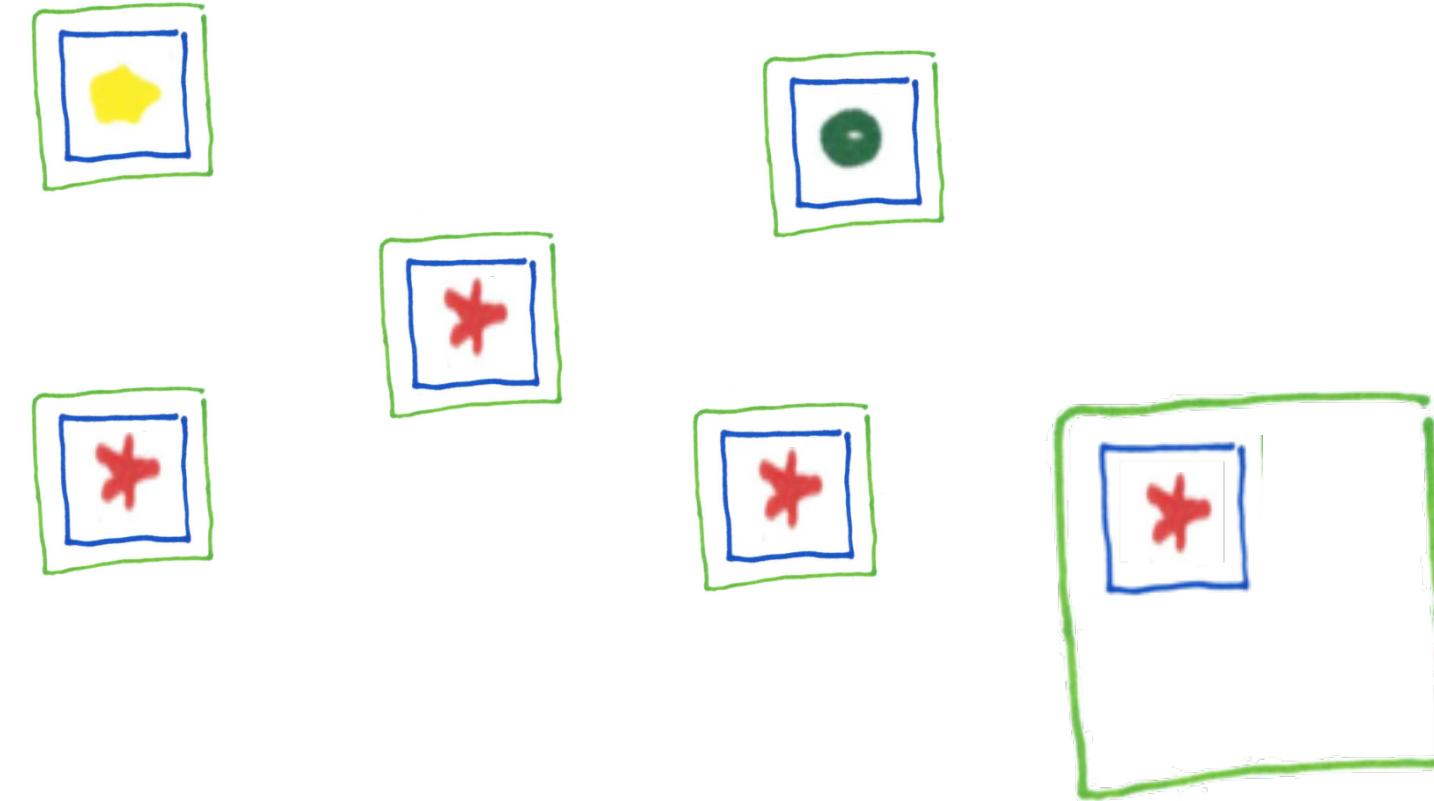


# Microservice Interactions

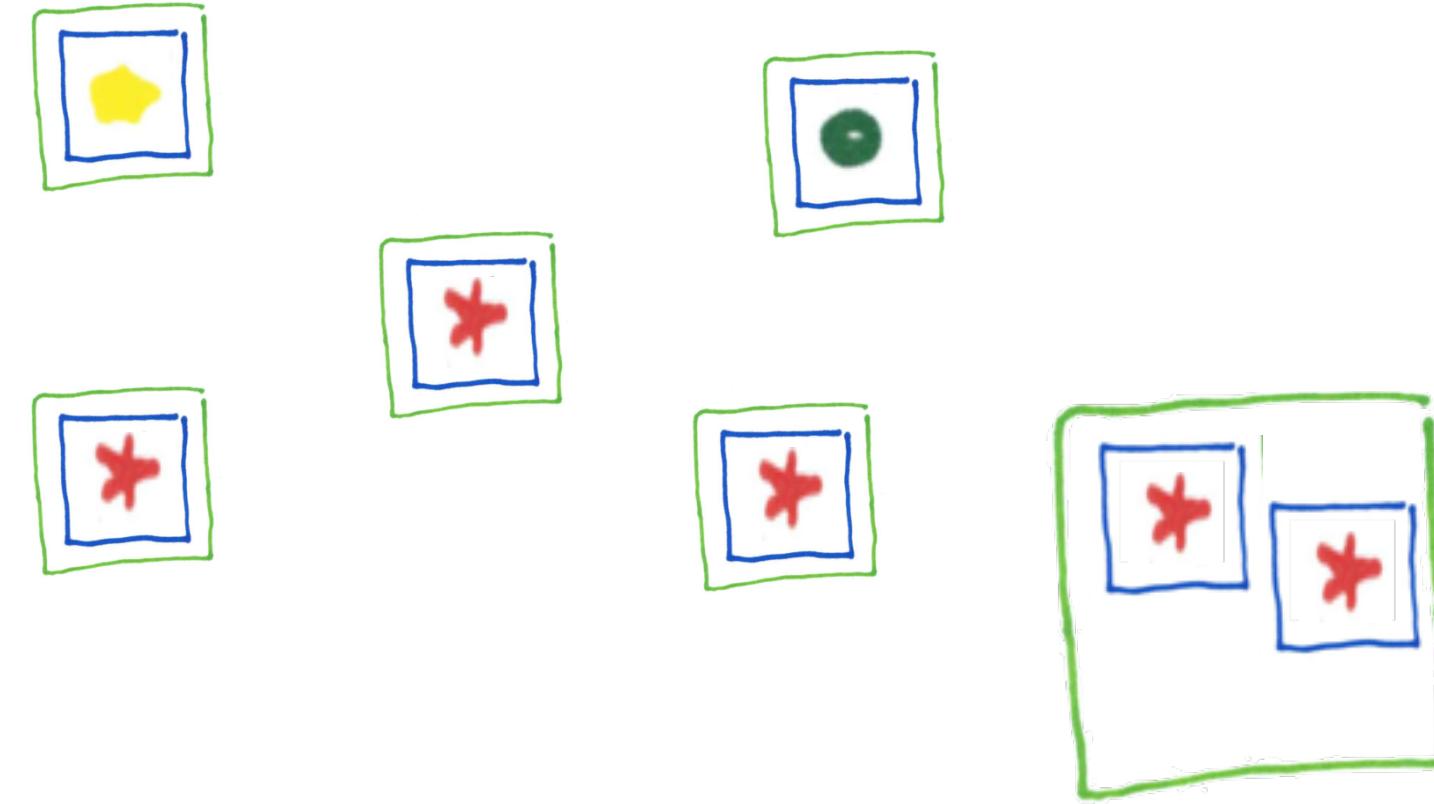




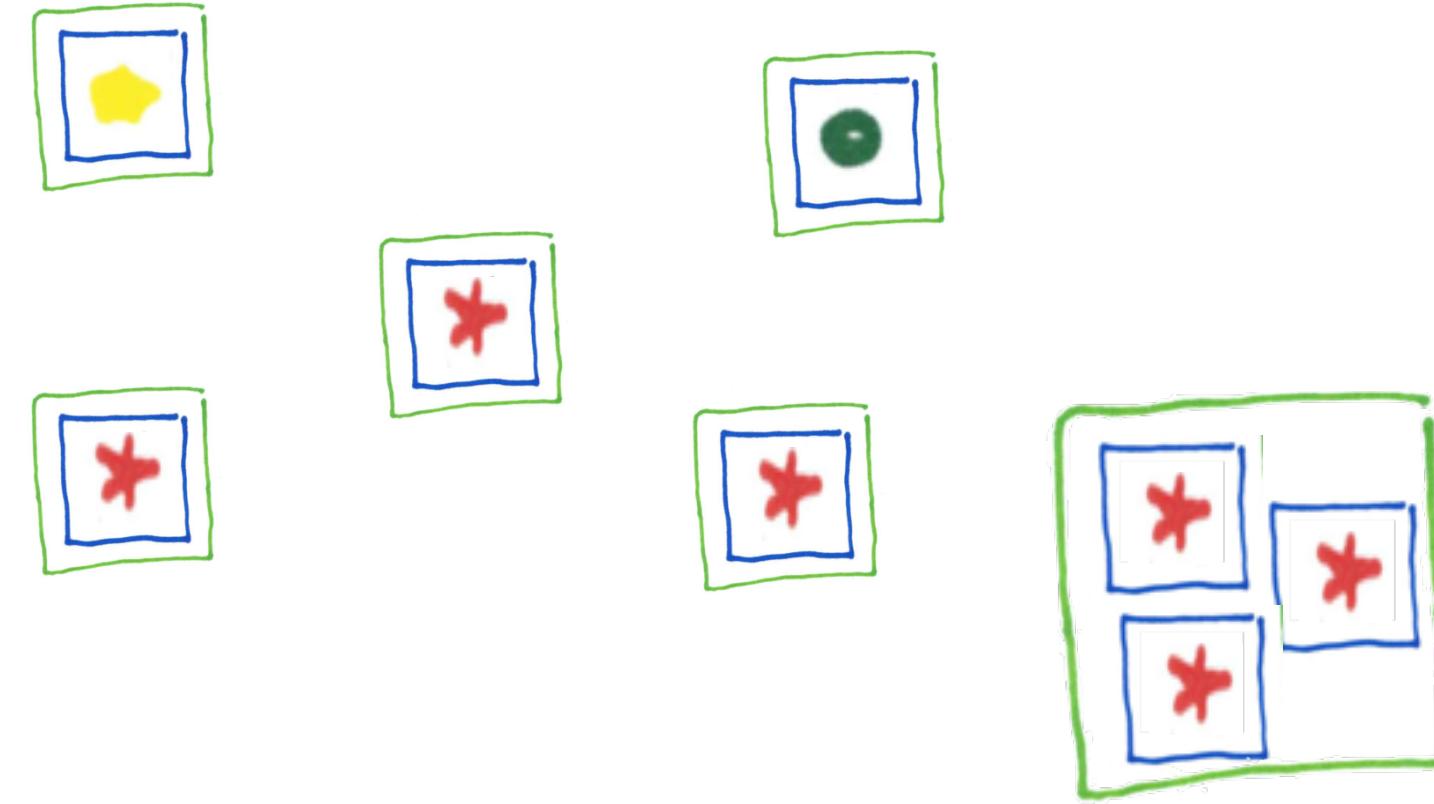
# Microservices Scaled



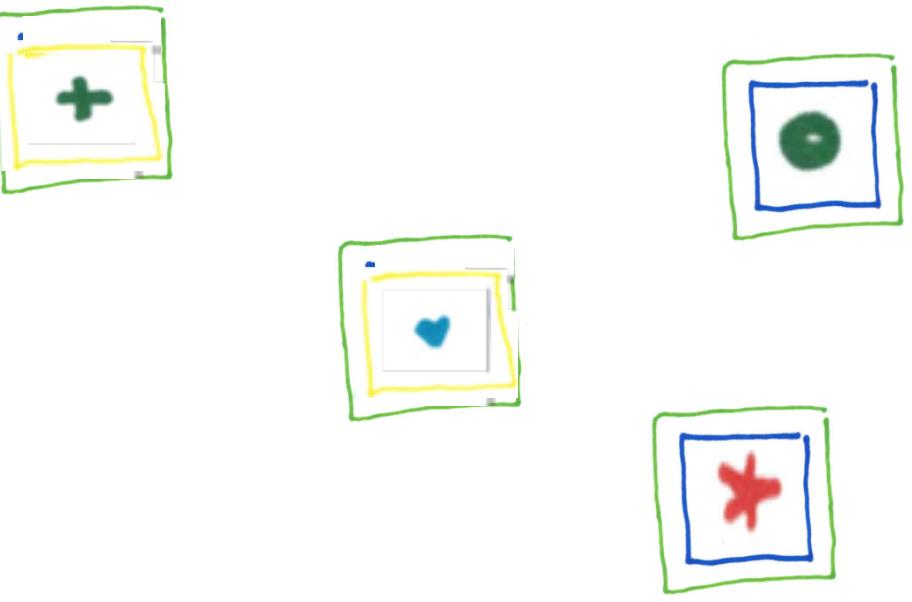
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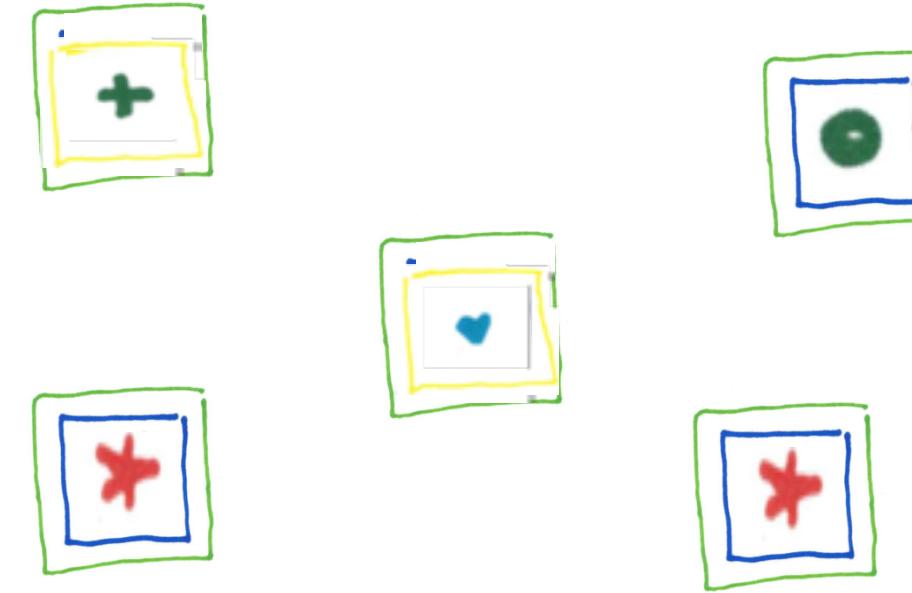


# Microservices Scaled

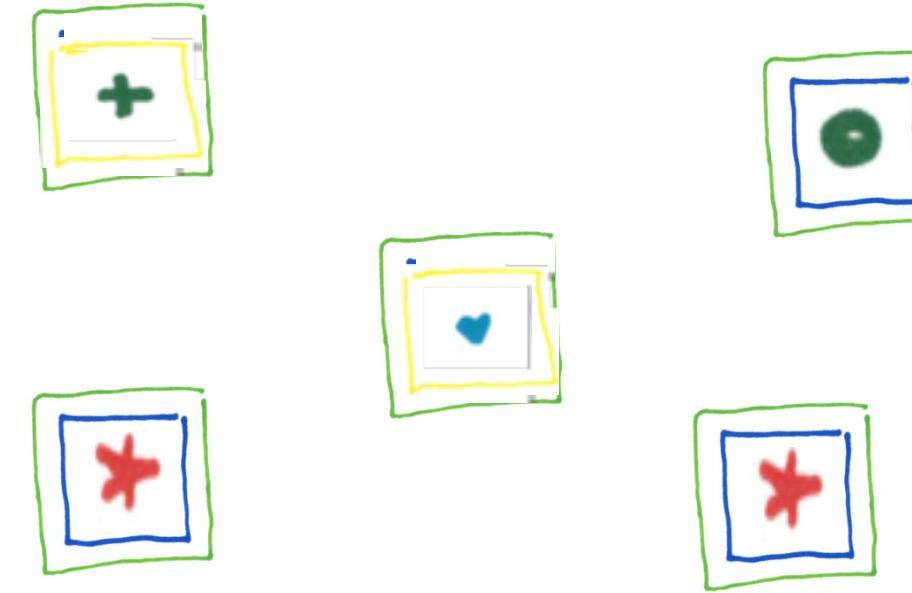


# Microservices Scaled





# Microservices Redesign



# Microservices Redesign

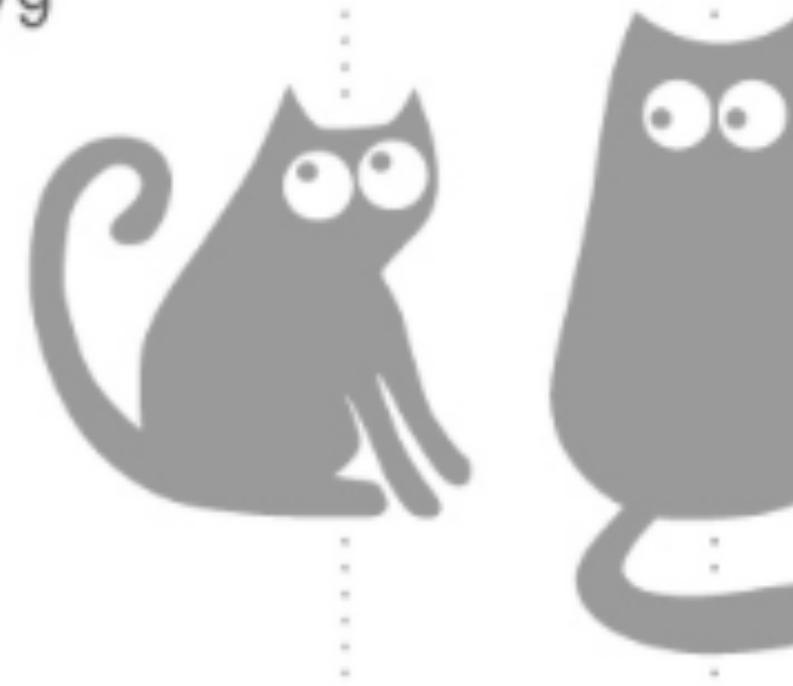
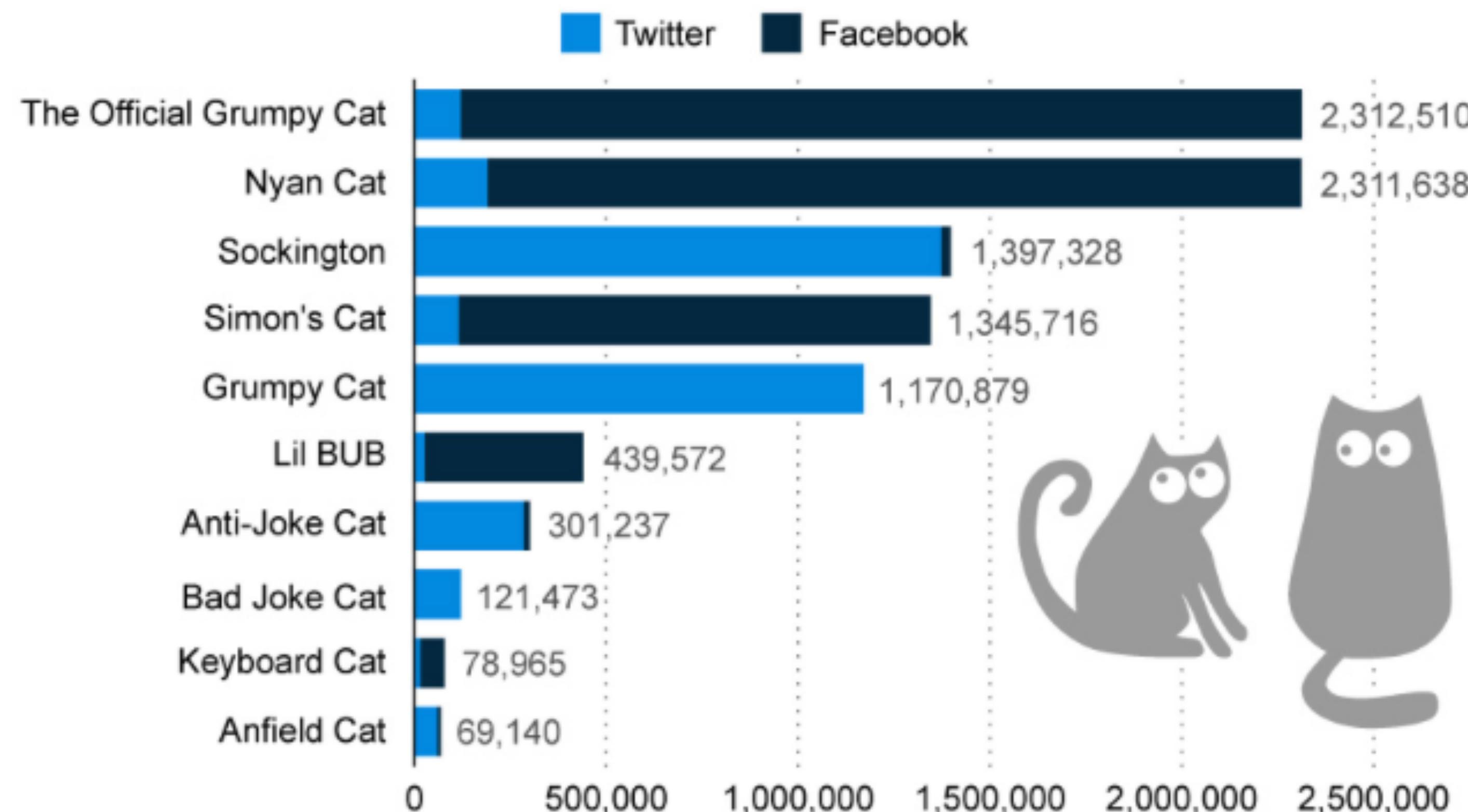
(Evolution reduces risk.)

All good demos involve ...

All good demos involve cats.

# The Internet's Most Popular Cats

Followers / fans of selected cat accounts on Twitter and Facebook (as of November 11, 2013)



**statista**  
The Statistics Portal

**Mashable**

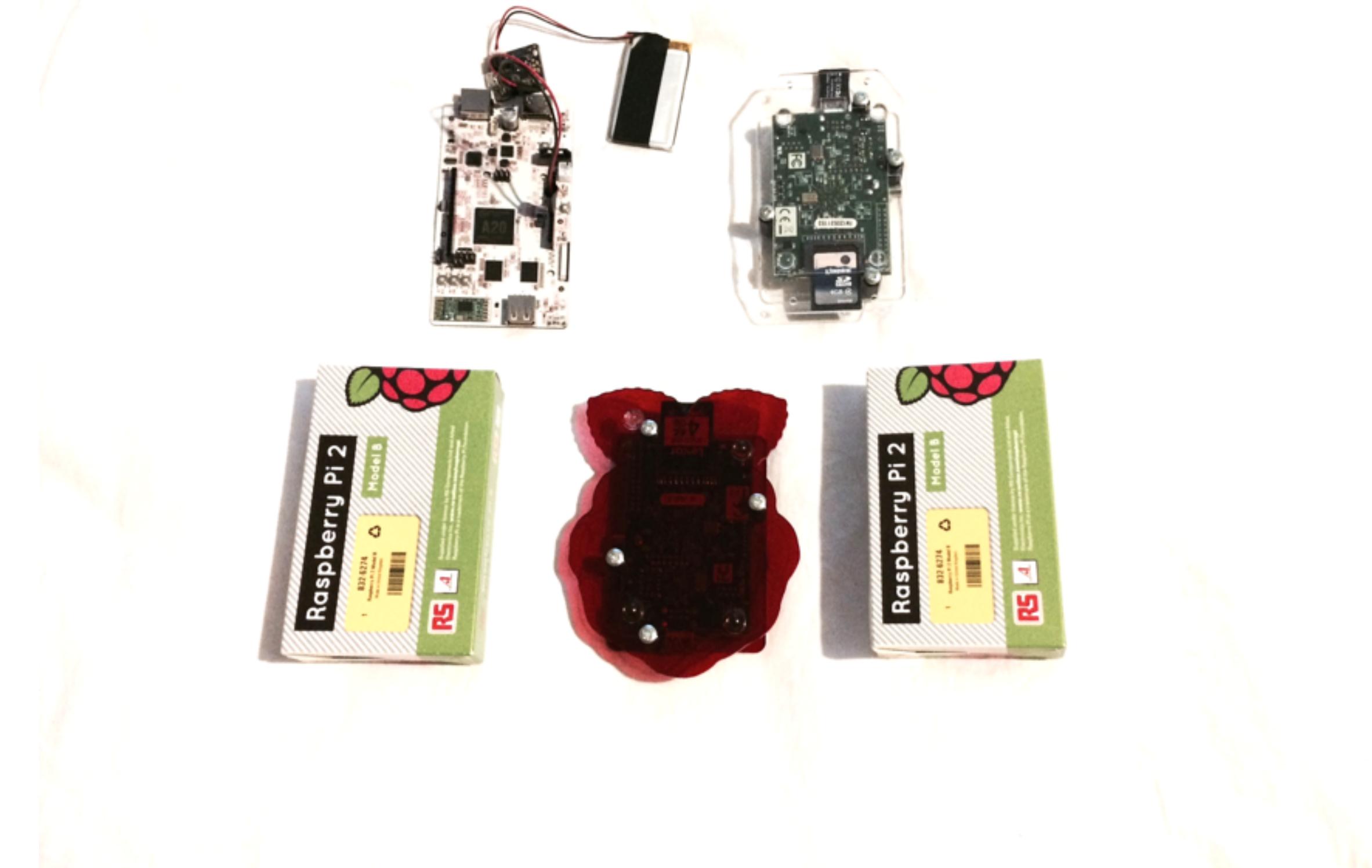
Source: Twitter, Facebook





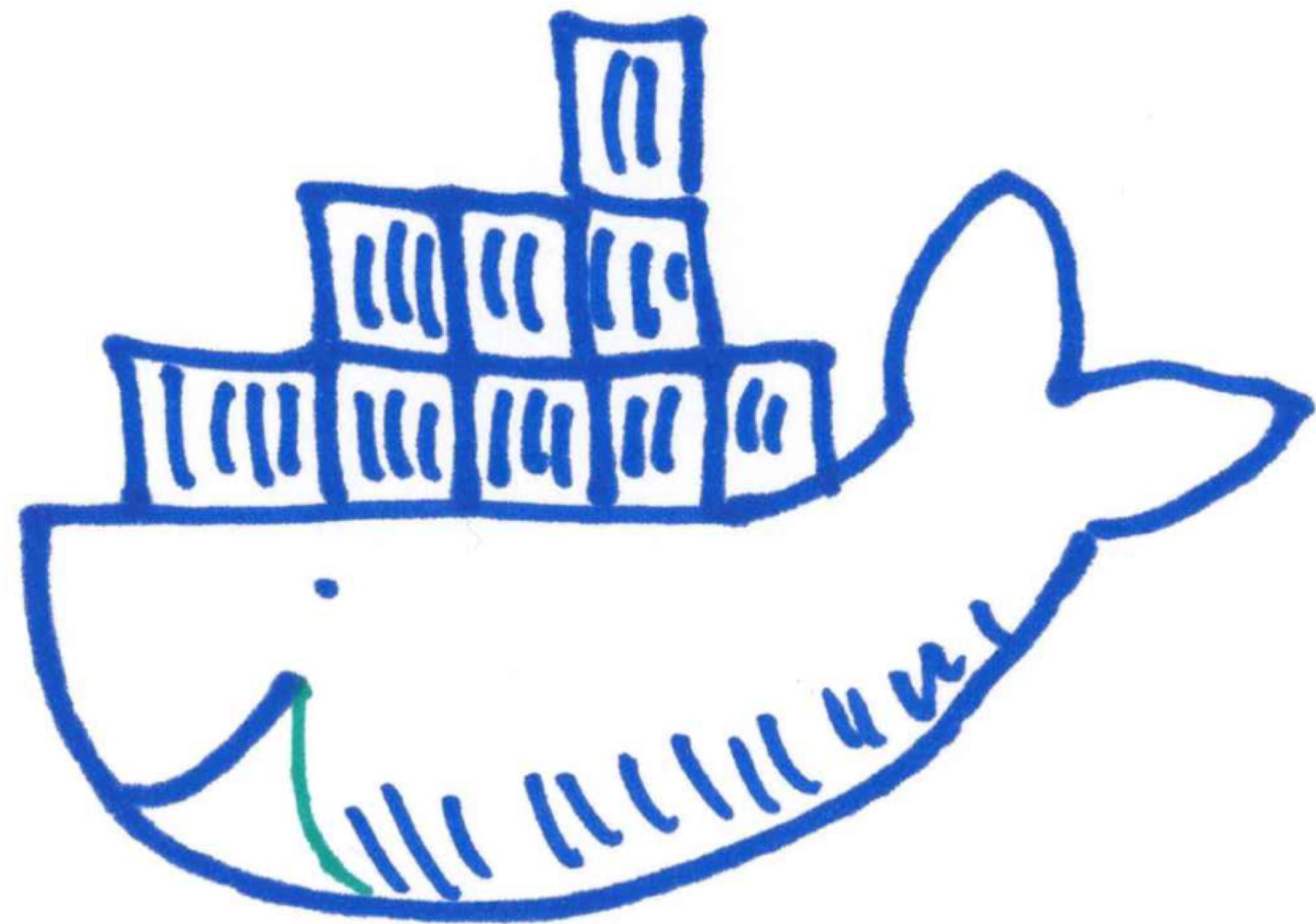
All good demos involve cats and . . .

All good demos involve cats and raspberry pis.

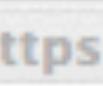




Datacentre in a  
handbag



What, no Docker?

**JAVA MOBILE JVM METHODOLOGY CLOUD & BIG DATA FUTURE**

What the anti-microservice discourse really represents is people starting to truly get to grips with these architectures and discovering more about how they work – for better and for worse. As with SOA, "Microservices does introduce new complexities. And, it turns out in some cases at least, you're better off sticking with your monolithic architecture."

Little's overriding concern at this point would be if the current flaming increases, and people keep talking about microservices as a uniformly bad thing, "and slowly start to ignore the good practices that are behind it."

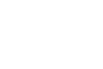
**"if you want to do microservices and you start with Docker and Kubernetes, or any other technology, you are closer to failure than to success."**

In this scenario, "We don't learn anything. We'll be here in five years time coming up with a new term, and we'll have wasted five years." This situation is something Little views as analogous to the fate of agile in certain quarters over the last few years, and certainly a potential threat for 'reactive' methodologies down the line. "Things that have sound practices underpinning them, with some religious 'fervor' behind them."

Little believes that one stumbling block people routinely hit with microservices is to take the 'tools first' approach, telling us that, "if you want to do microservices and you start with Docker and Kubernetes, or any other technology, you are closer to failure than to success."

With microservices (just as with SOA, and distributed systems in general) the key is to start "from a design point of view. What is it you're going to accomplish? How are you going to design that in terms of services? And, if you've got more than one service, how are you going to deploy these services and coordinate them?"

As you experiment, certain technologies will no doubt prove more successful for your system. "Kubernetes and Docker definitely rank highly here, particularly if you're looking at things like immutable infrastructures and you're looking at running on Linux. But perhaps you're not into Docker yet, or you can't use it, or you're just really more into Java. There are other ways of doing microservices that don't require you to



JAVA   MOBILE   JVM   METHODOLOGY   CLOUD & BIG DATA   FUTURE

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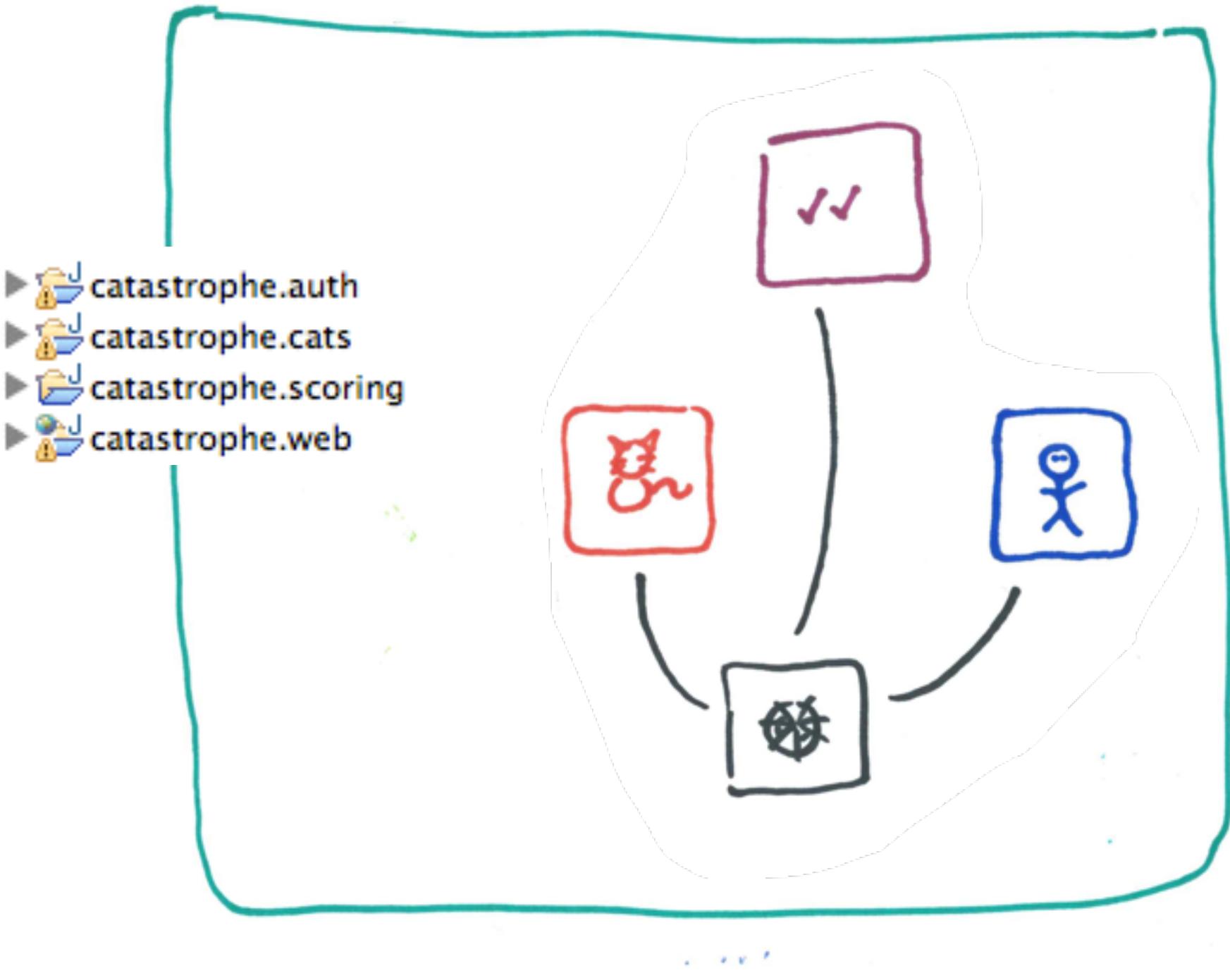
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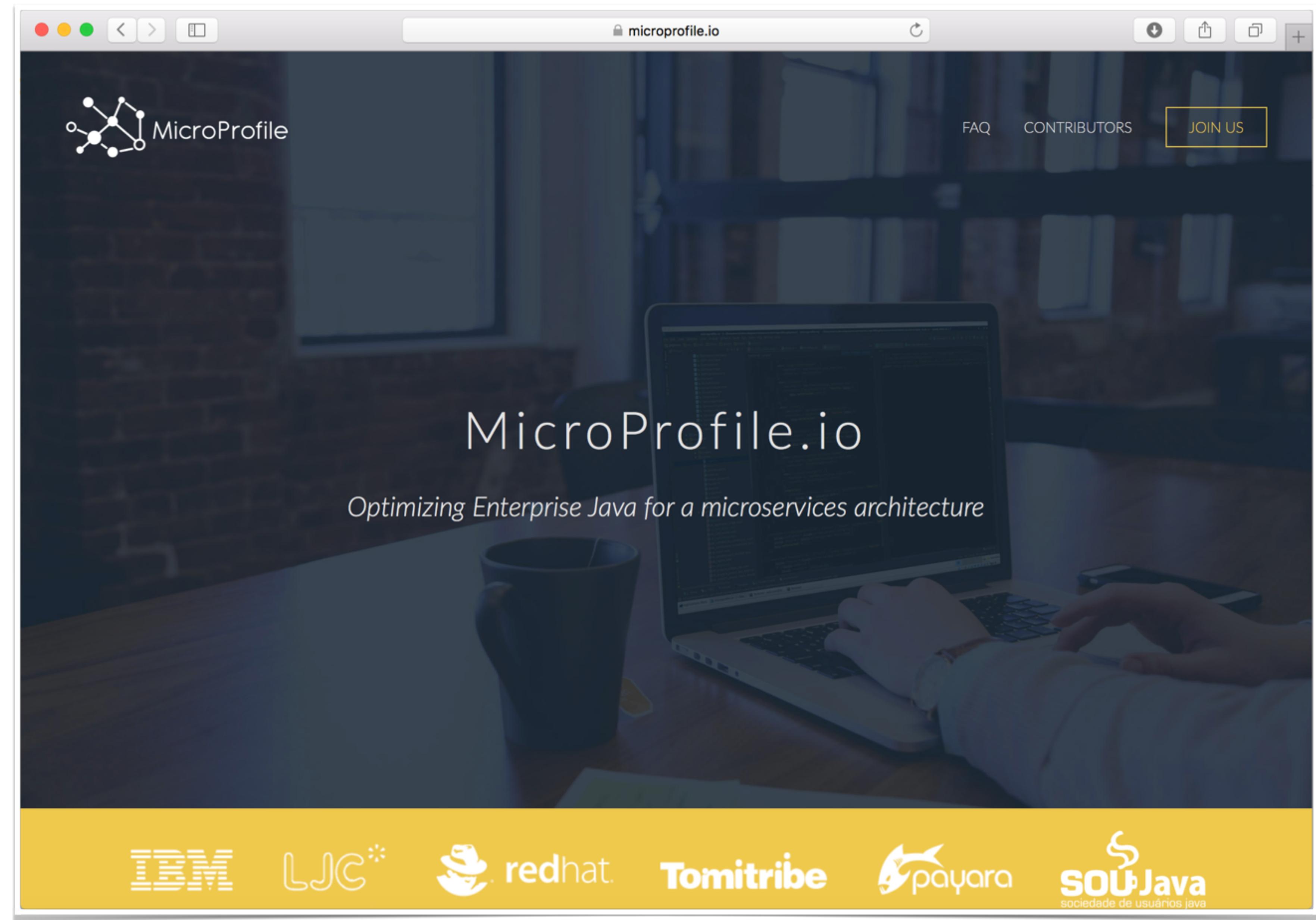
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# Cat-astrophe

Powered by  
**WebSphere Liberty ...**  
of course





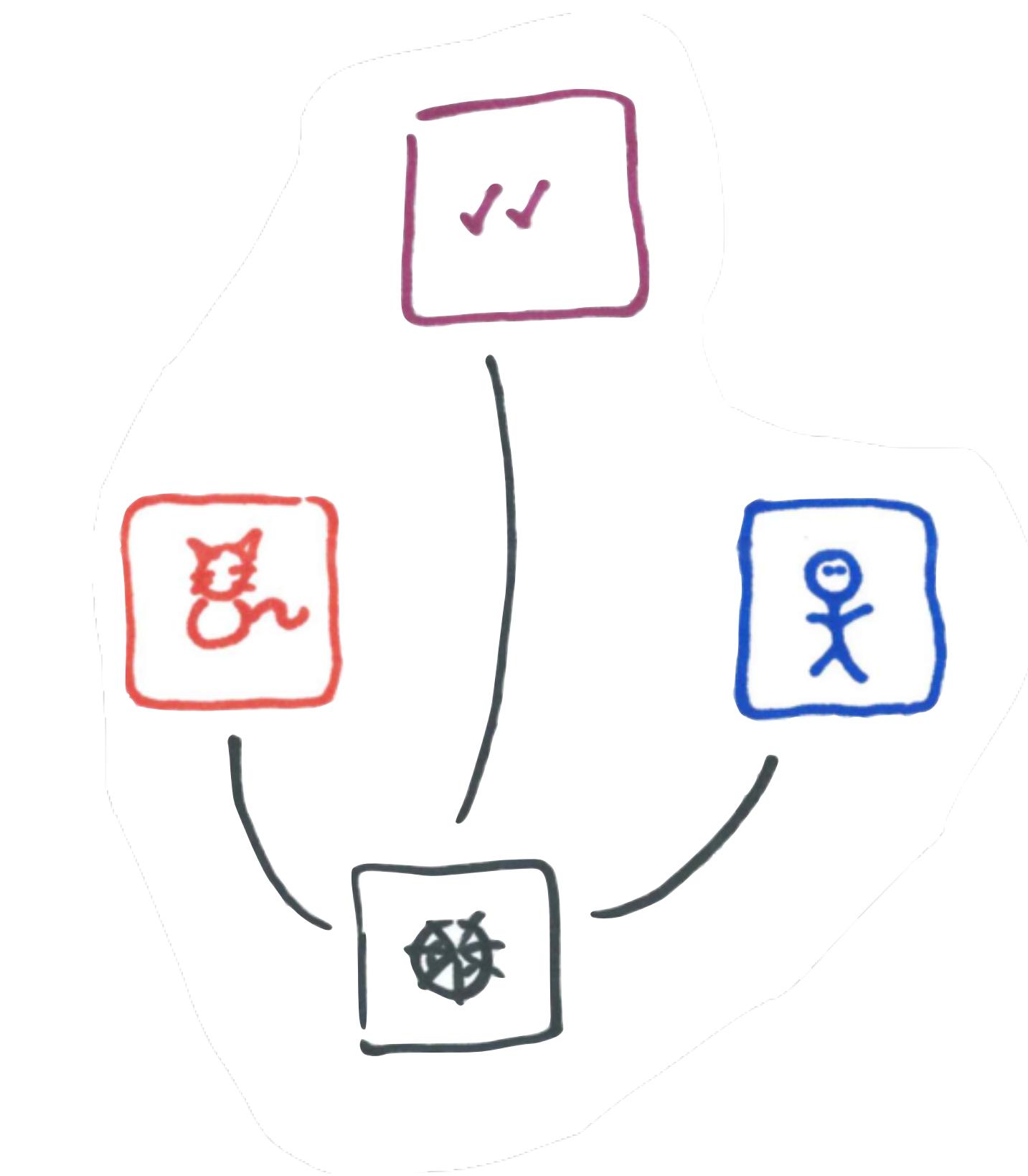
<http://raspberrypi.local:8080/>

# What happens if things fail?



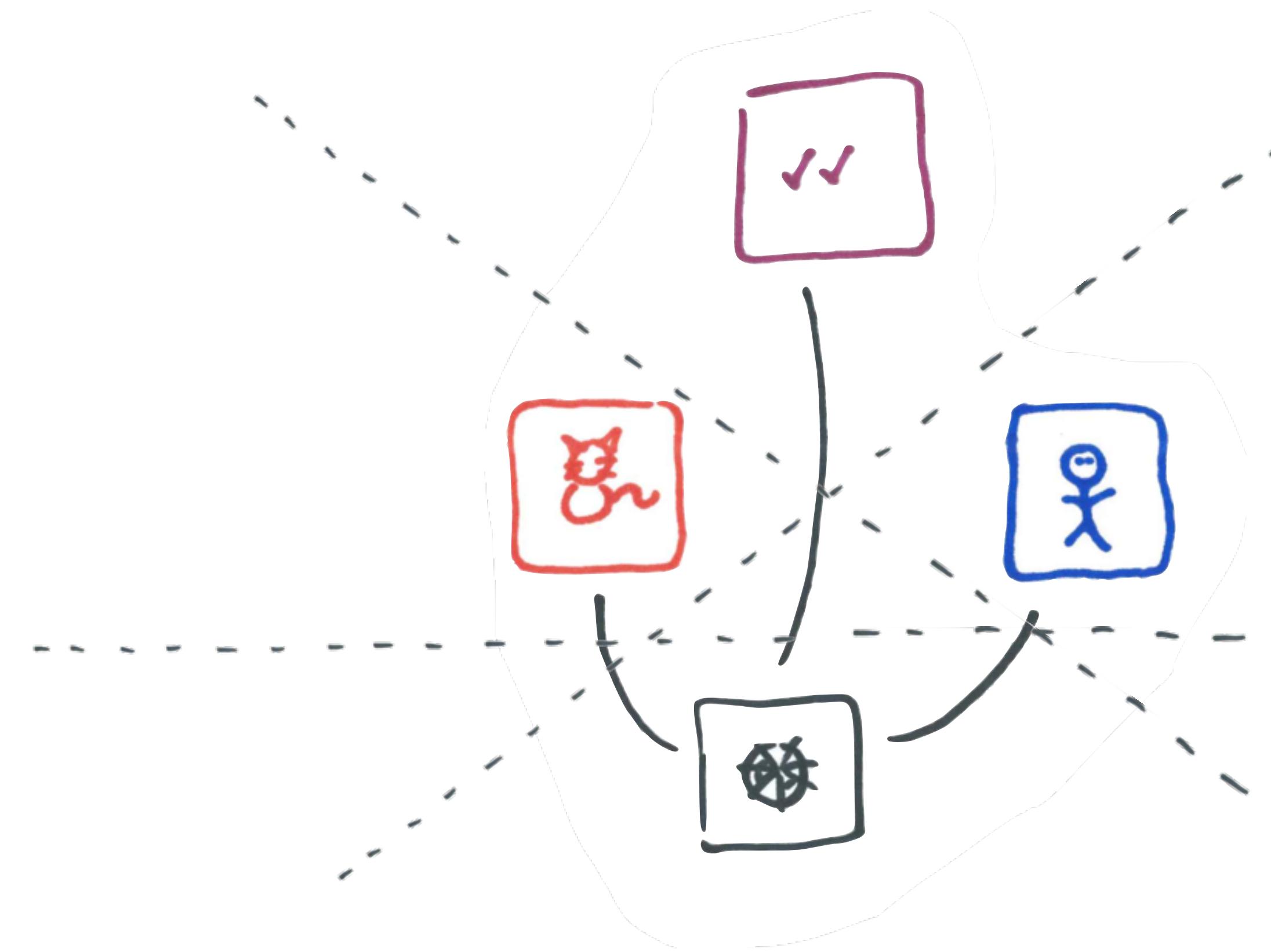
# Refactoring your way to the **microservices** dream

<http://github.com/holly-cummins/catastrophe-microservices>



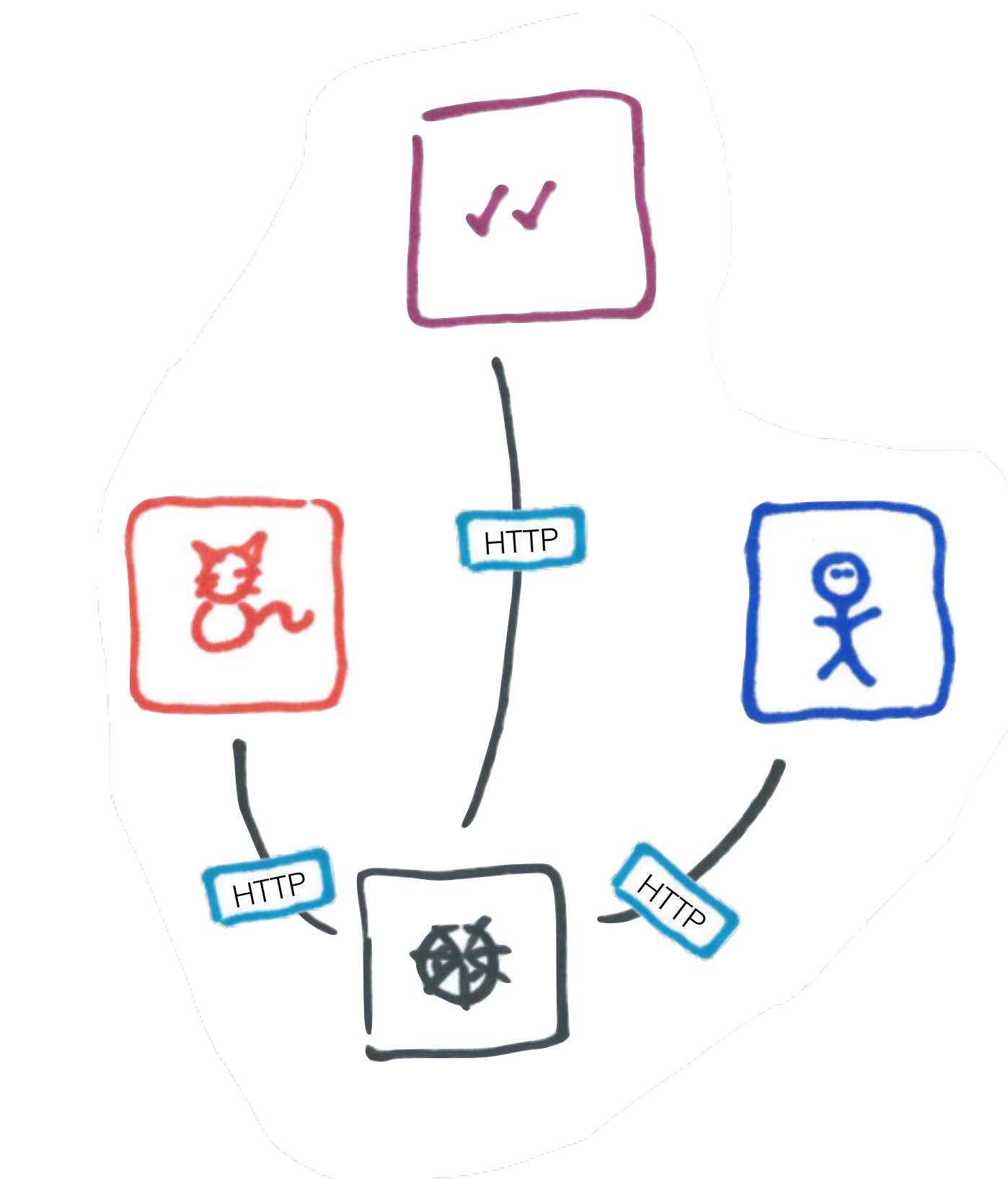
Slice it up!

<http://github.com/holly-cummins/catastrophe-microservices>



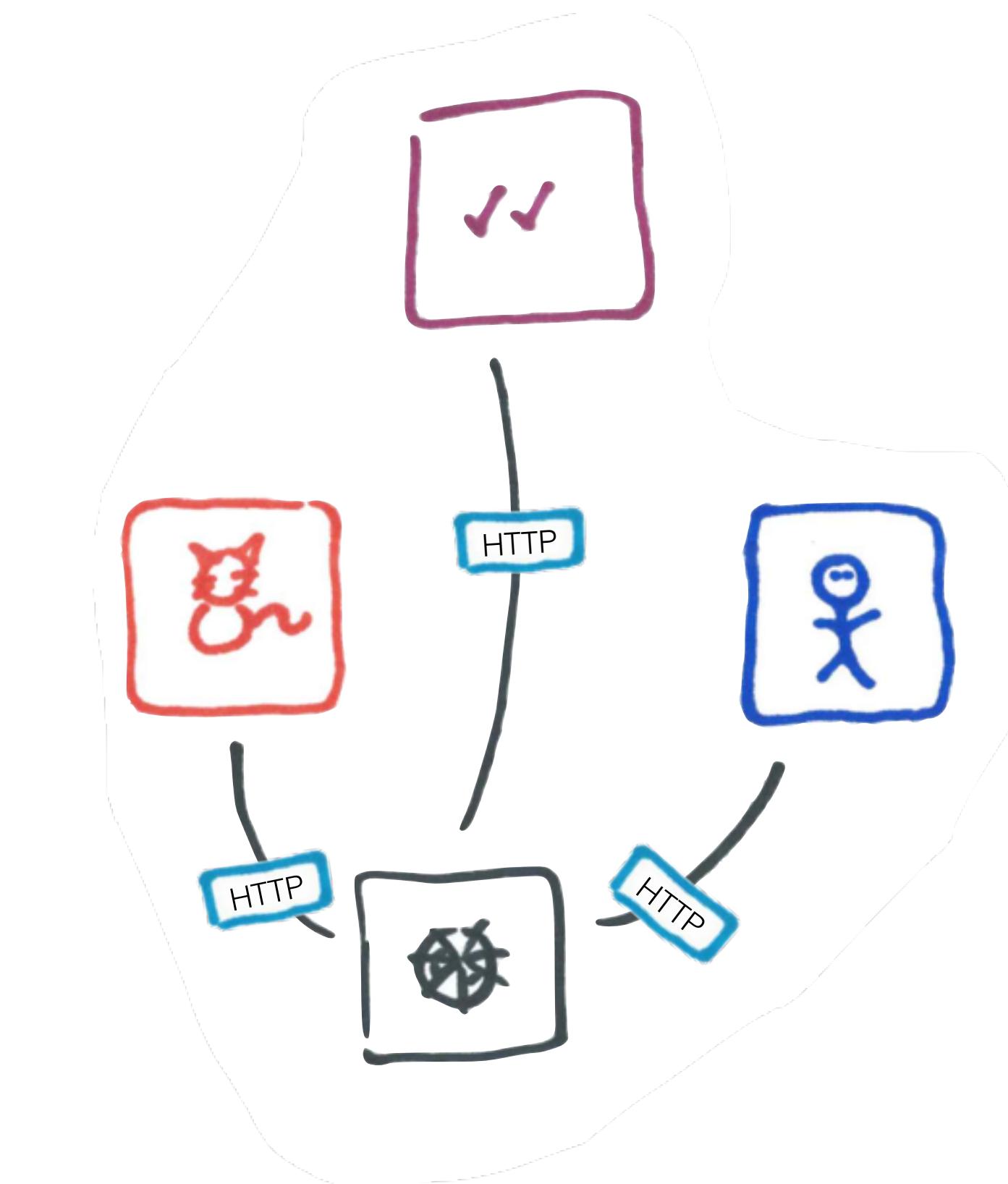
Slice it up!

<http://github.com/holly-cummins/catastrophe-microservices>



Slice it up!

<http://github.com/holly-cummins/catastrophe-microservices>



Peel it off.

# Should we decompose the front-end?

- Probably not.

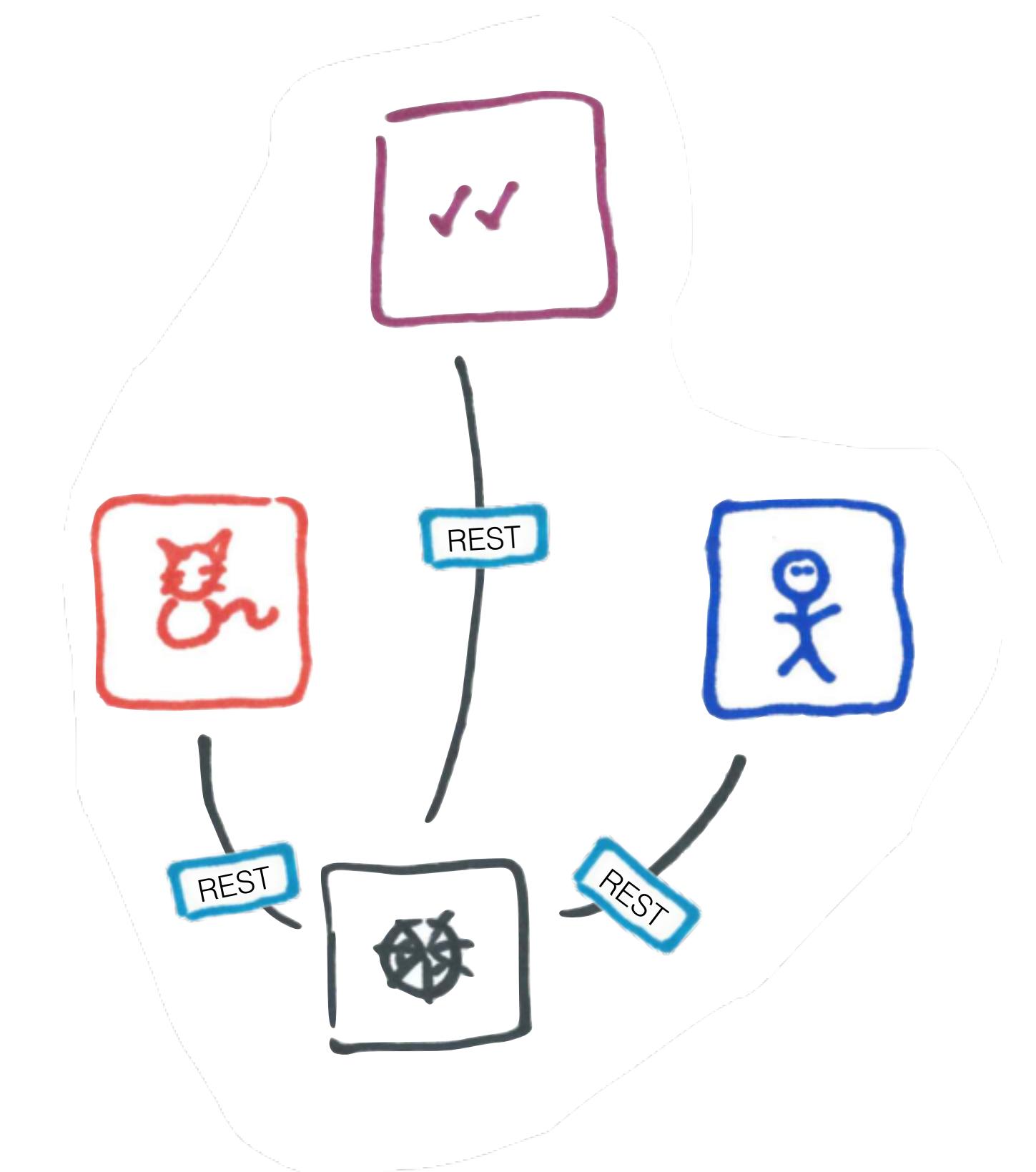
## Should we decompose the front-end?

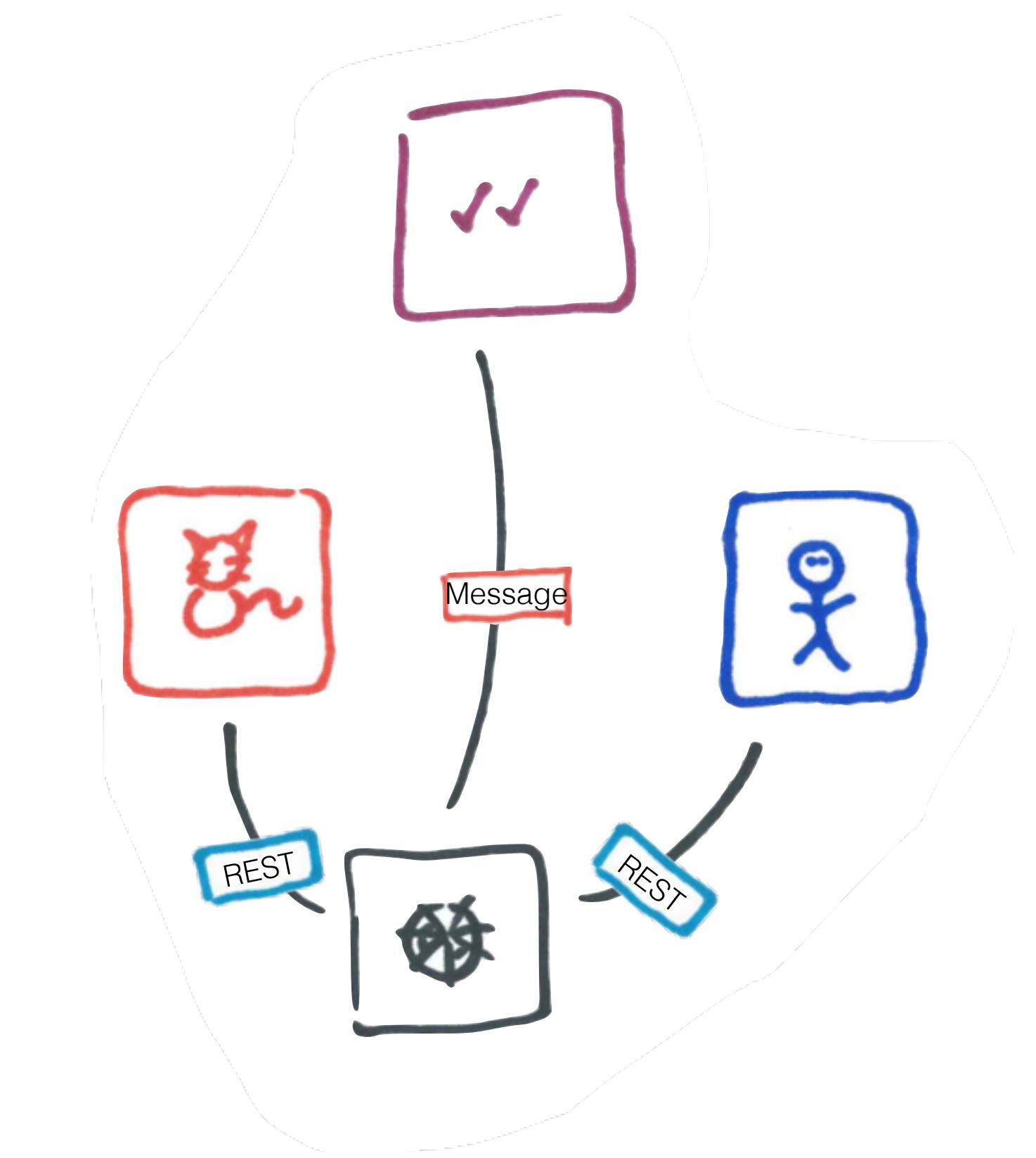
- Probably not.
- Single Origin headaches

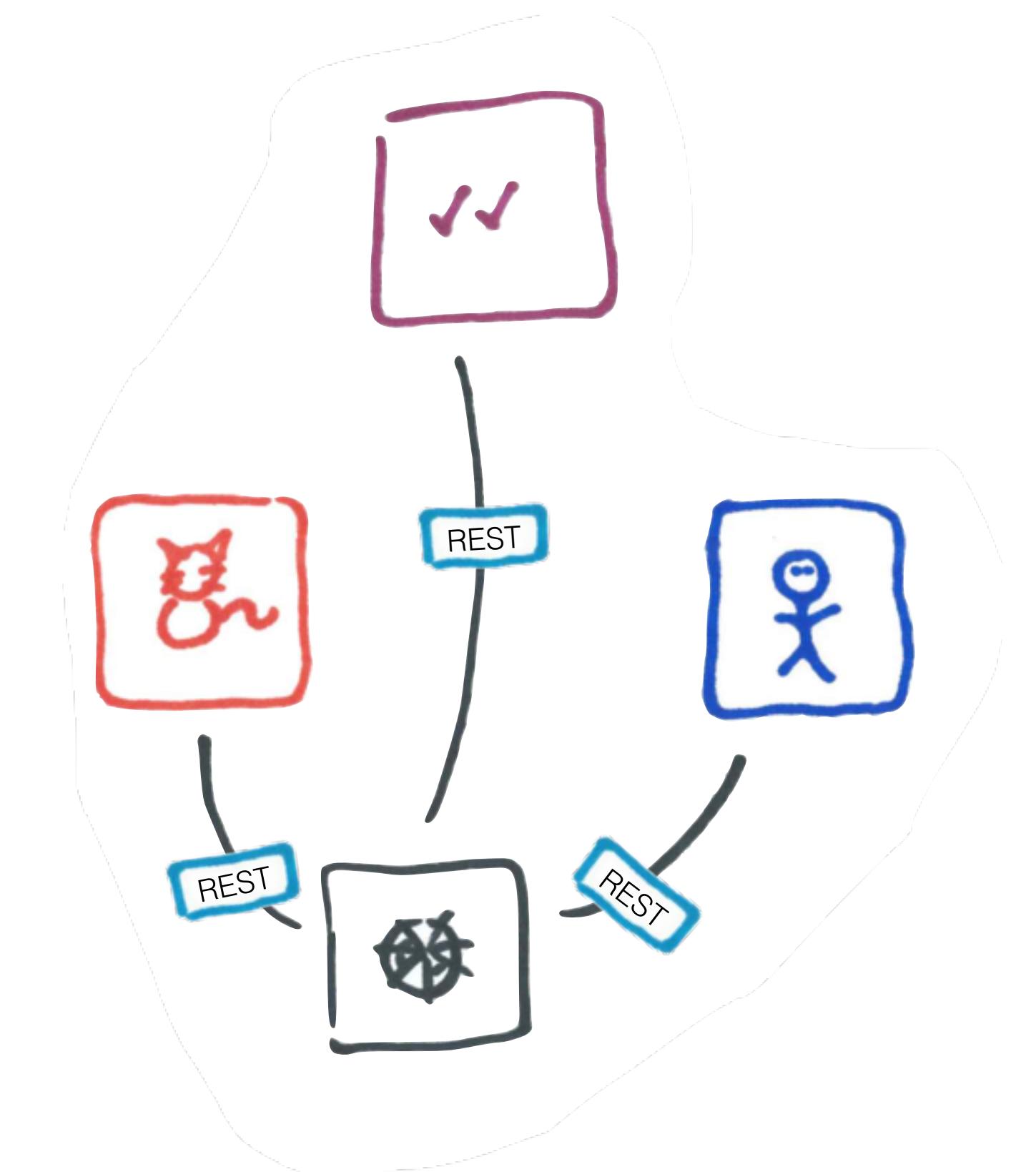
Should we decompose the front-end?

- Probably not.
  - Single Origin headaches
  - Page composition headaches

Should we decompose the front-end?







- Synchronous is convenient
- Asynchronous has scalability advantages
- Consider reactive architectures

REST != synchronous  
(well, not necessarily)

How **hard** the refactoring is  
depends on **where** you started

```
@ApplicationScoped  
public class CatRepository {  
  
    public Set<Cat> getAllCats()  
    {
```

# Exposing a service in a monolith

```
@Path("cat")
public class CatRepository {

    @Path("allcats")
    @Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    @GET
    public Set<Cat> getAllCats() {
        ...
    }
}
```

## Exposing a microservice

```
@Path("cat")
public class CatRepository {

    @Path("allcats")
    @Produces(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    @GET
    public Set<Cat> getAllCats() {
        ...
    }
}
```

JAXRS=magic

```
@Path("allcats")
@Asynchronous
@GET
public void getAllCats(@Suspended final AsyncResponse response)
{
    // stuff
    response.resume(stuff)
```

Go asynchronous for scalability

```
@Path("allcats")
@Asynchronous
@GET
public void getAllCats(@Suspended final AsyncResponse response)
{
    // stuff
    response.resume(stuff)
```

```
@Inject  
CatRepository catRepo;
```

...

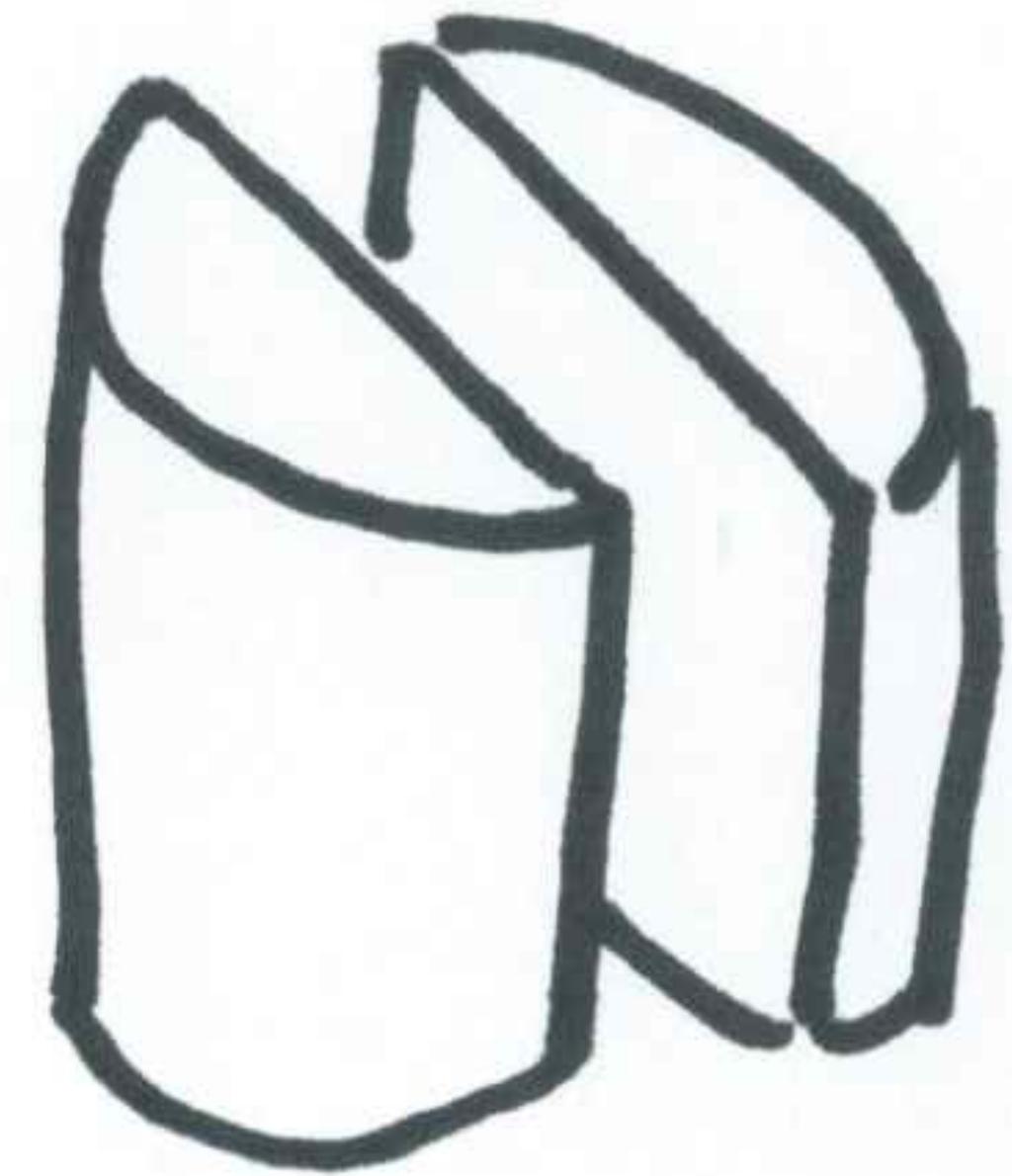
```
Set<Cat> cats = catRepo.getAllCats();
```

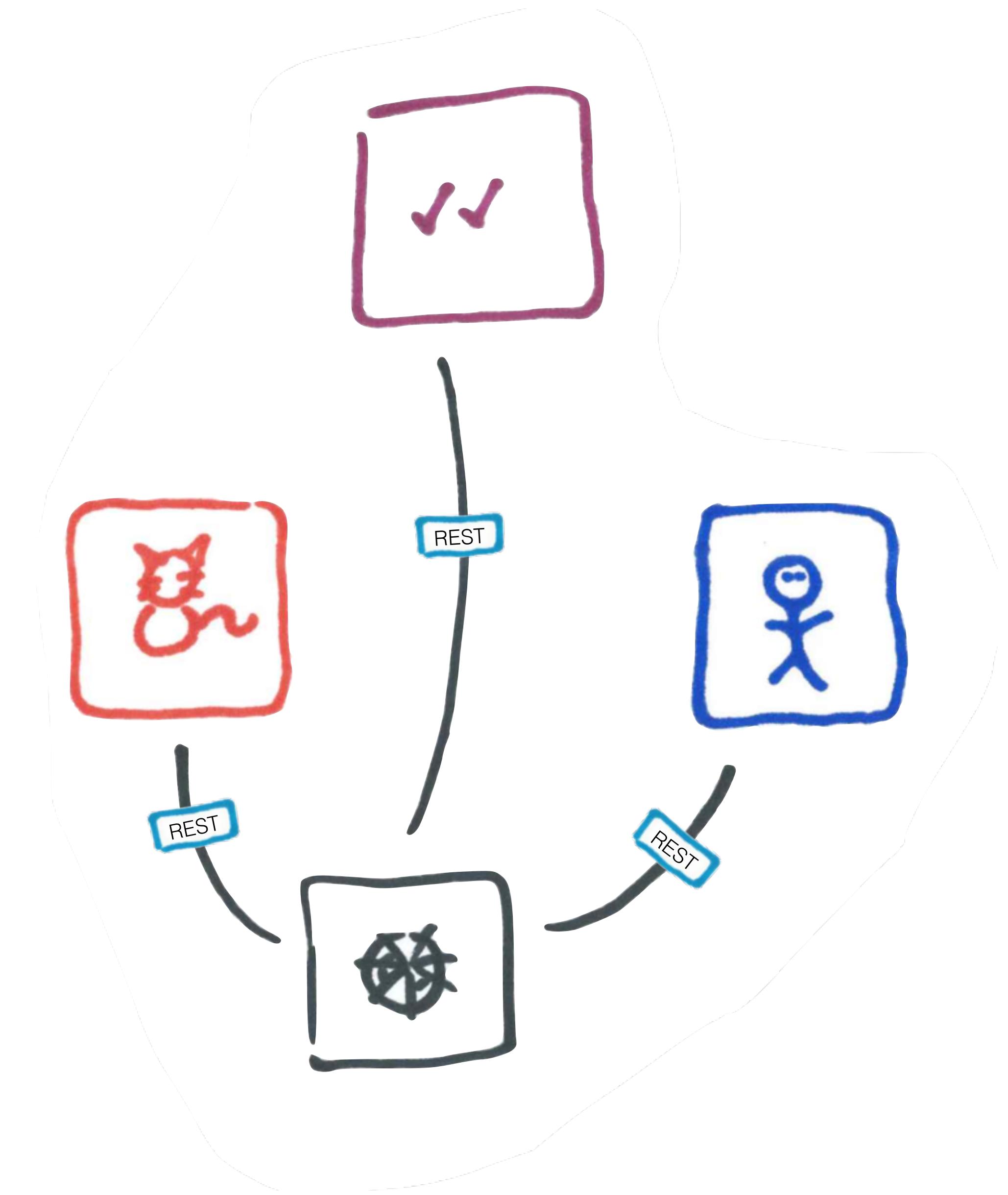
## Consuming a service in a monolith

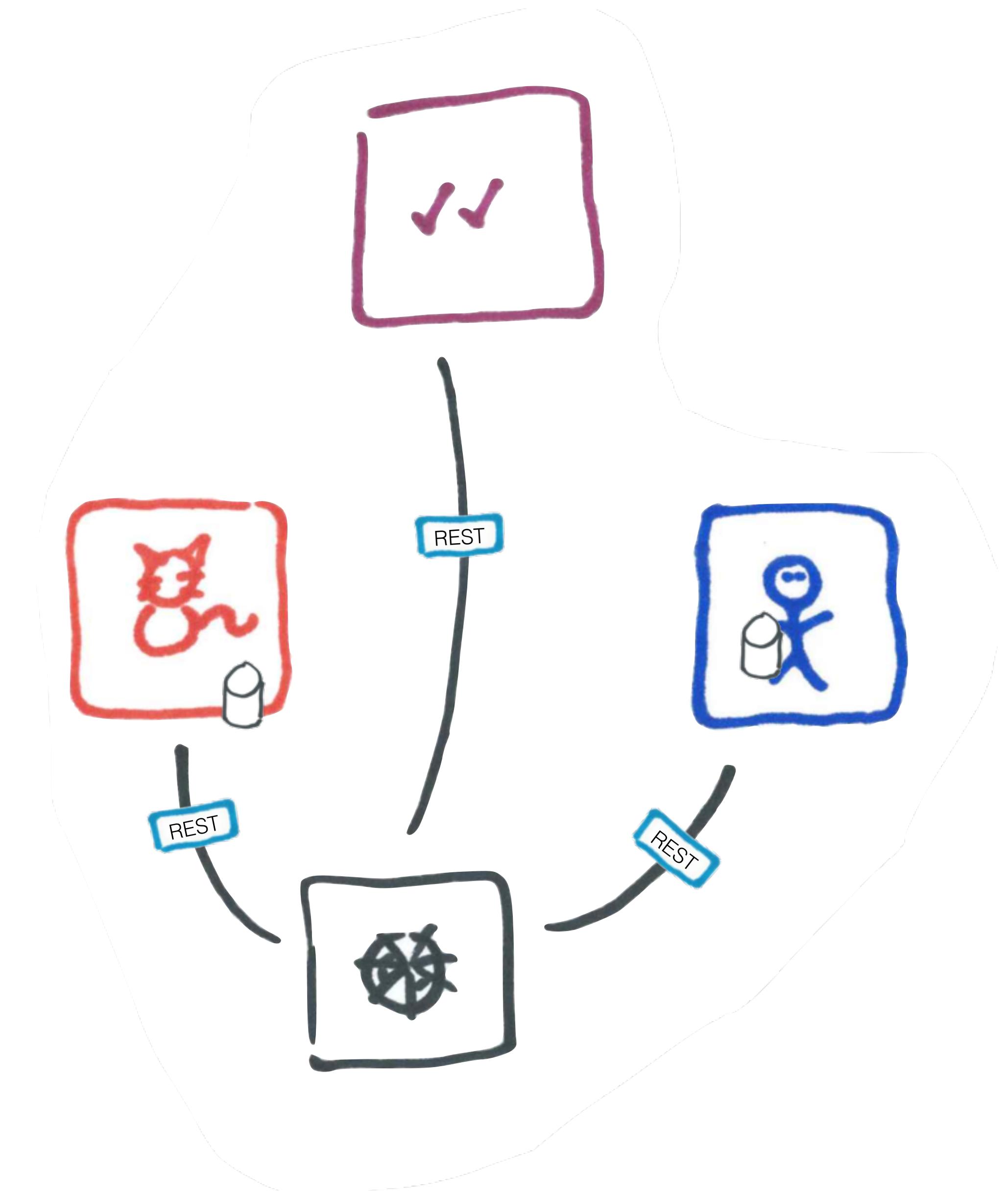
```
Client client = ClientBuilder.newClient();
WebTarget target = client.target("http://localhost:9080")
    .path("/rest/cat/cats");
Set<Cat> cats = target.request(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
    .get(new GenericType<>(Set.class));
```

## Consuming a REST microservice

Don't forget to slice  
up the database too

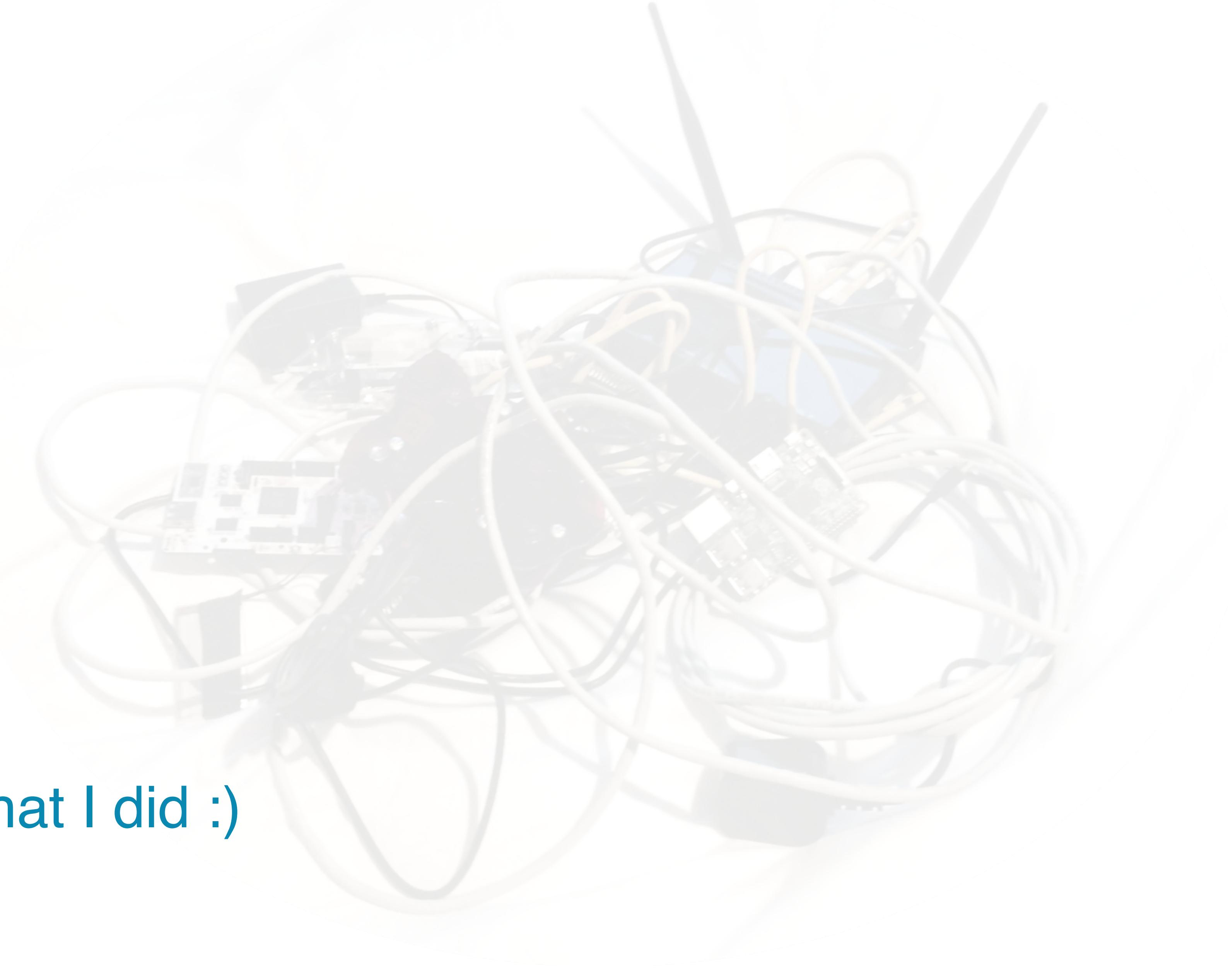






# Are we done?

Don't forget to slice up the  
data *model*/ too



Don't do what I did :)



```
compile project(":catastrophe-interfaces")
```

Don't do what I did :)

```
compile project(":catastrophe-interfaces")
```

```
mymac:~ holly$ git submodule add ../catastrophe-interfaces
```

Don't do what I did :)

An anti-pattern



```
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```

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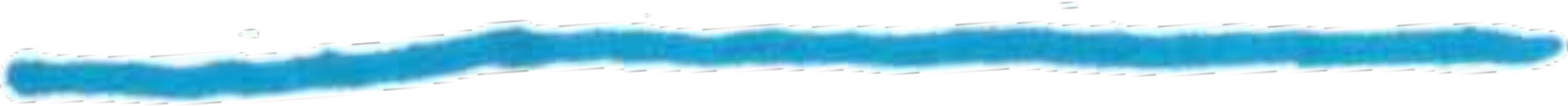
```
mymac:~ holly$ git submodule add ../catastrophe-interfaces
```

Don't do what I did :)

This is a code-layout  
description, not a functional one

Duplication  
of code

Decoupling



The tradeoff

Duplication  
of code

Compile-time  
independence

## The tradeoff

If this tradeoff is hurting, your domain model is too coupled.

If this tradeoff is hurting, your domain model is too coupled.

Have your microservices got the right granularity?



“Does this domain model make sense?”

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“Not really.”

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“Not really.”

“Does decomposing a system of this size into microservices actually make sense?”

“Does this domain model make sense?”

“Not really.”

“Does decomposing a system of this size into microservices actually make sense?”

“Well, no.”

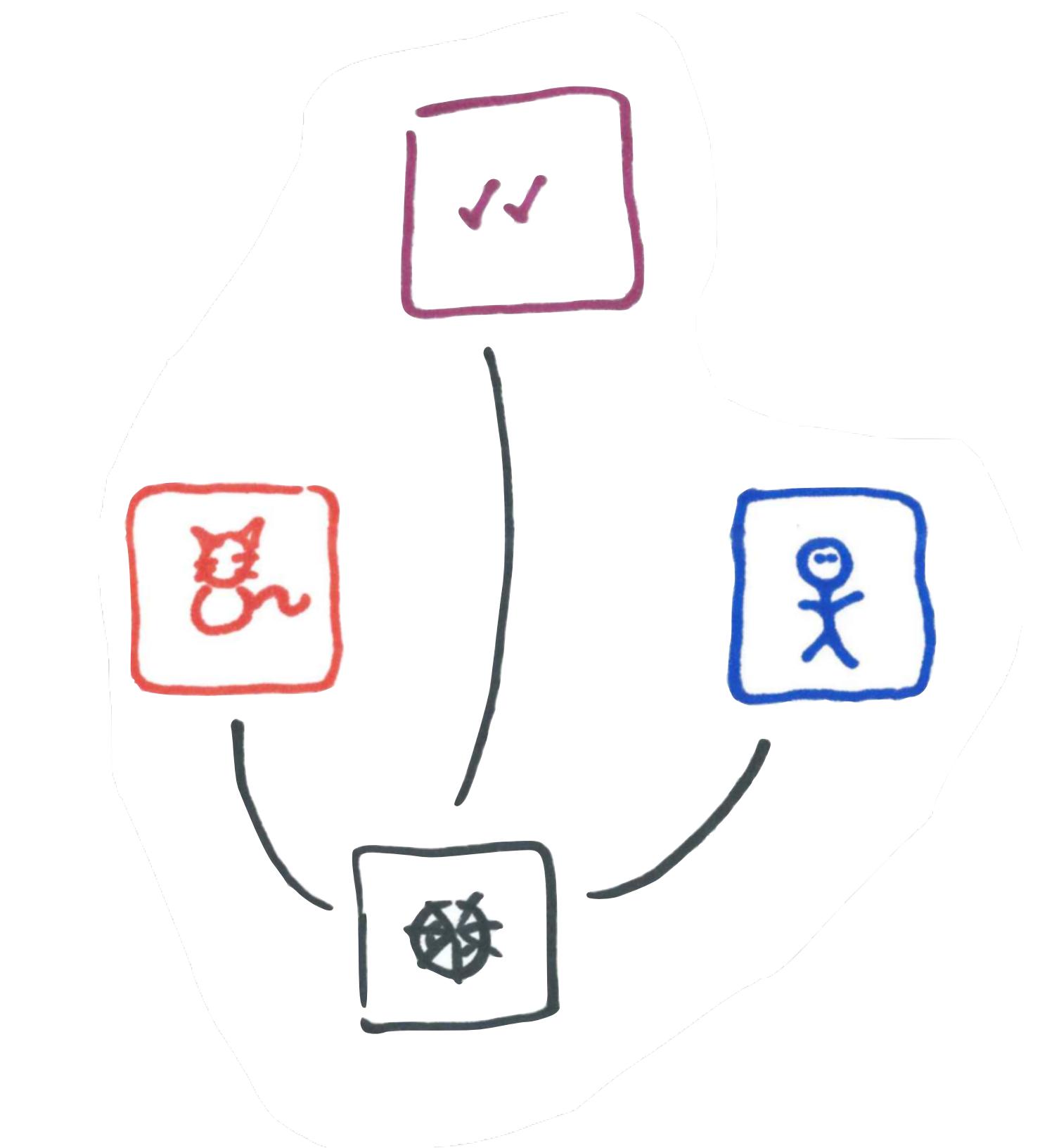
“Does this domain model make sense?”

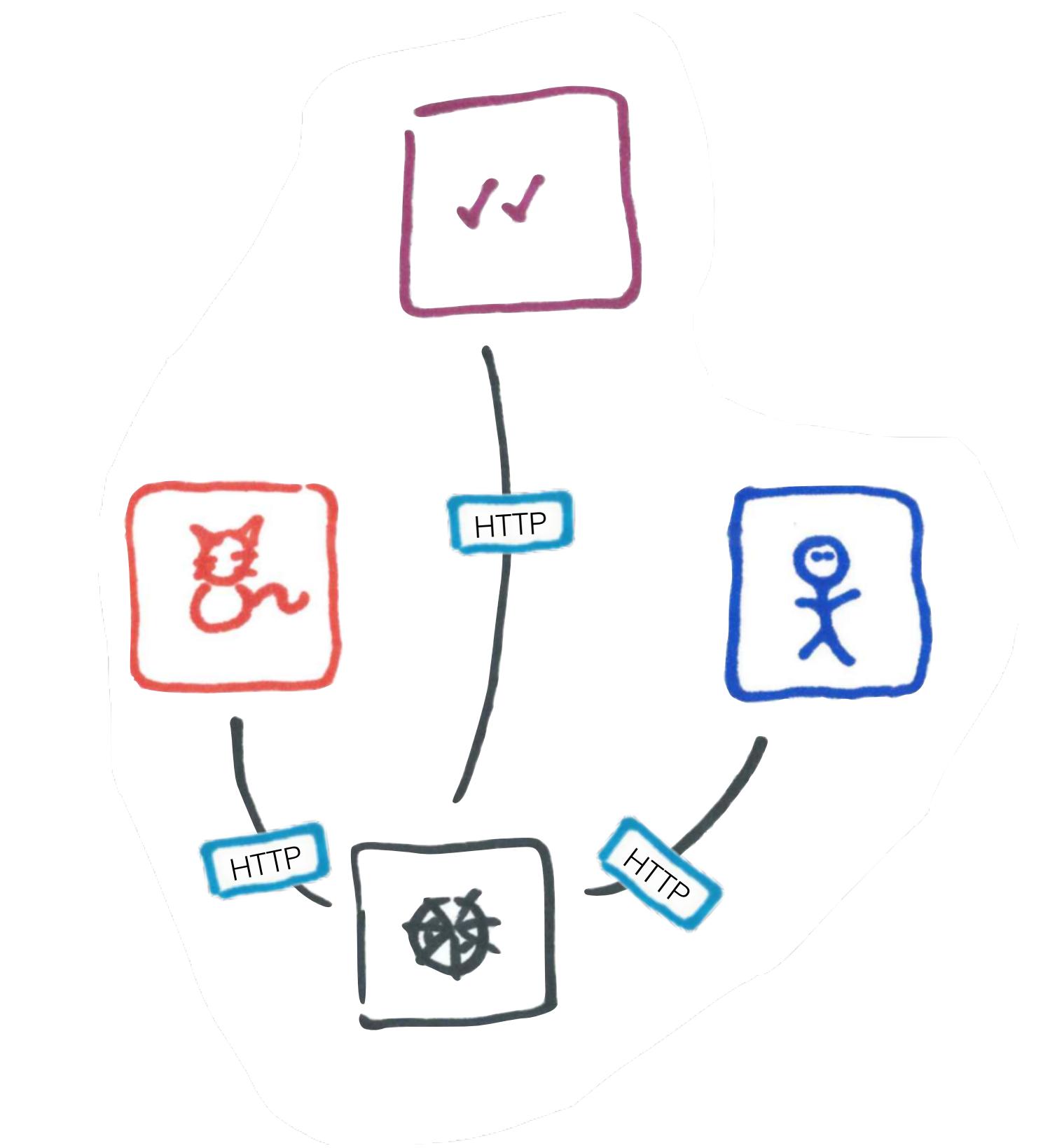
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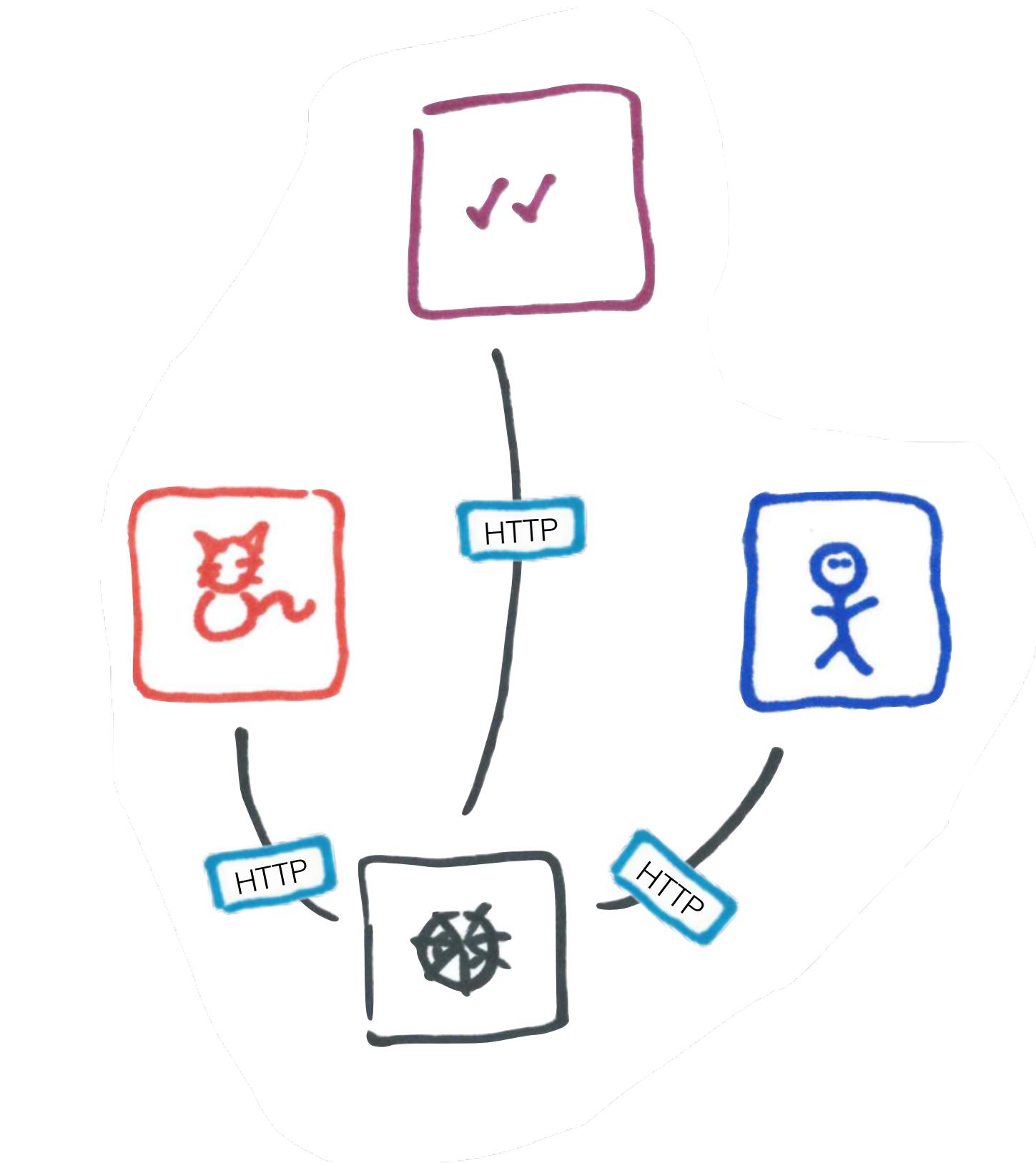
“Well, no.”

The right granularity  
may be “monolith.”

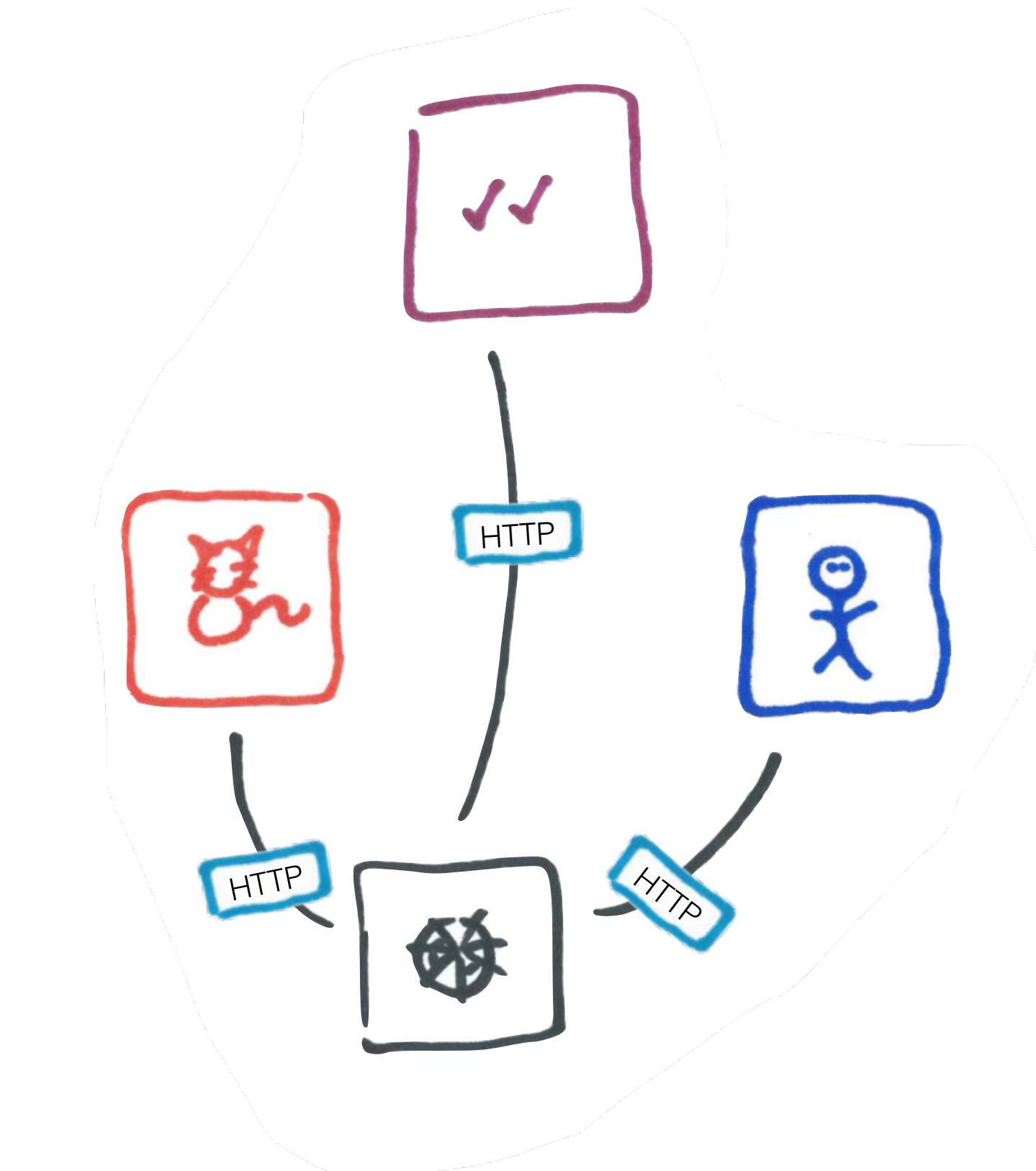




Remember the  
distributed  
computing  
fallacies.



**Really**  
Remember the  
distributed  
computing  
fallacies.



rock big enough that it can kill you if it falls on you. When you start, your application is more like a pebble. It takes a certain amount of time and effort by a growing number of developers to even approach monolith and therefore microservice territory.

*It is important to be aware of when you are approaching monolith status and react before that occurs.*

### 1.3.2 Don't even think about microservices without DevOps

**Microservices cause an explosion of moving parts.** It is not a good idea to attempt to implement microservices without serious deployment and monitoring automation. You should be able to push a button and get your app deployed. In fact, you should not even do anything.

Committing code should get your app deployed through the commit hooks that trigger the delivery pipelines in at least development. You still need some manual checks and balances for deploying into production. See “Chapter 3, “Microservices and DevOps” on page 39 to learn more about why DevOps is critical to successful microservice deployments.

### 1.3.3 Don't manage your own infrastructure

Microservices often introduce multiple databases, message brokers, data caches, and similar services that all need to be maintained, clustered, and kept in top shape. It really helps if your first attempt at microservices is free from such concerns. A PaaS, such as IBM Bluemix or Cloud Foundry, enables you to be functional faster and with less headache than with an infrastructure as a service (IaaS), providing that your microservices are PaaS-friendly.

### 1.3.4 Don't create too many microservices

rock big enough that it can kill you if it falls on you. When you start, your application is more like a pebble. It takes a certain amount of time and effort by a growing number of developers to even approach monolith and therefore microservice territory.

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Committing code should get your app deployed through the commit hooks that trigger the delivery pipelines in at least development. You still need some manual checks and balances for deploying into production. See "Chapter 3, "Microservices and DevOps" on page 39 to learn more about why DevOps is critical to successful microservice deployments.

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Microservices often introduce multiple databases, message brokers, data caches, and similar services that all need to be maintained, clustered, and kept in top shape. It really helps if your first attempt at microservices is free from such concerns. A PaaS, such as IBM Bluemix or Cloud Foundry, enables you to be functional faster and with less headache than with an infrastructure as a service (IaaS), providing that your microservices are PaaS-friendly.

### 1.3.4 Don't create too many microservices



rock big enough that it can kill you if it falls on you. When you start, your application is more like a pebble. It takes a certain amount of time and effort to grow into a growing number of developers to even approach monolithic status. It is important to be aware of when your application reaches monolith status and react before that occurs.

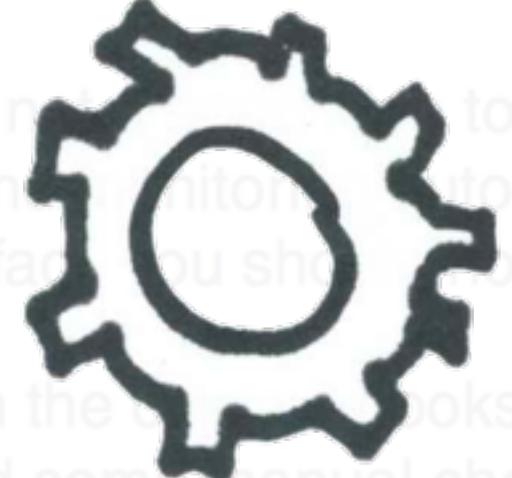


ion is more  
of  
act before

### 1.3.2 Don't even think about microservices without DevOps

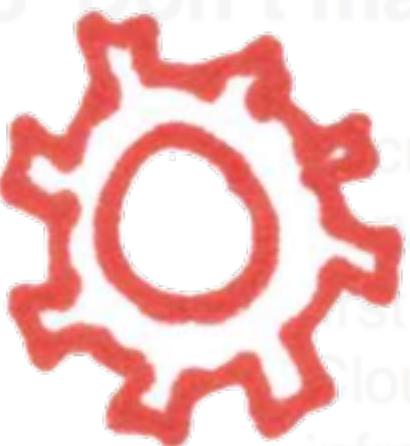
#### Microservices cause an explosion of moving parts. It is not

implement microservices without serious deployment automation. You should be able to push a button and get your app deployed. In fact, you should not even do anything.



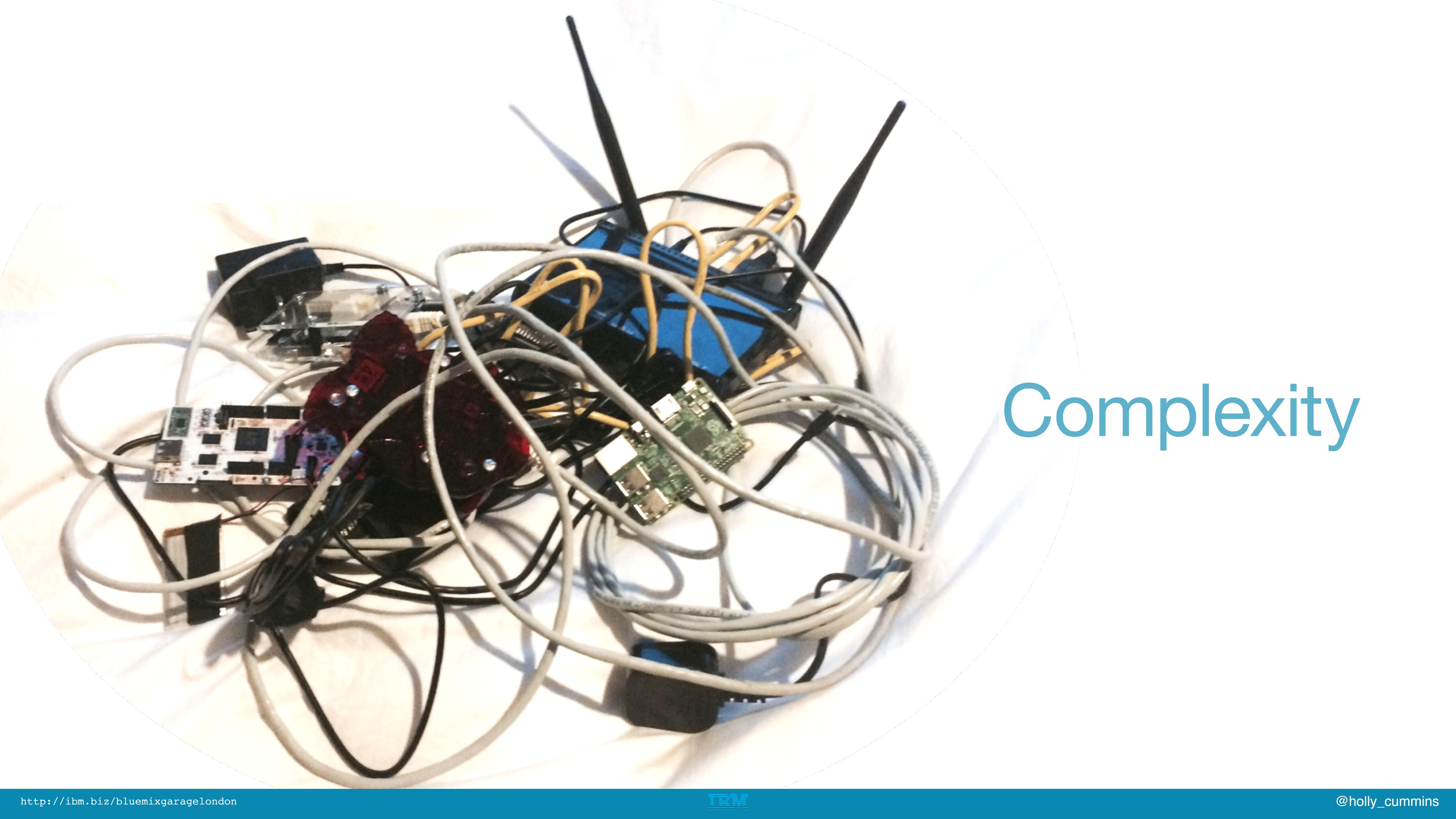
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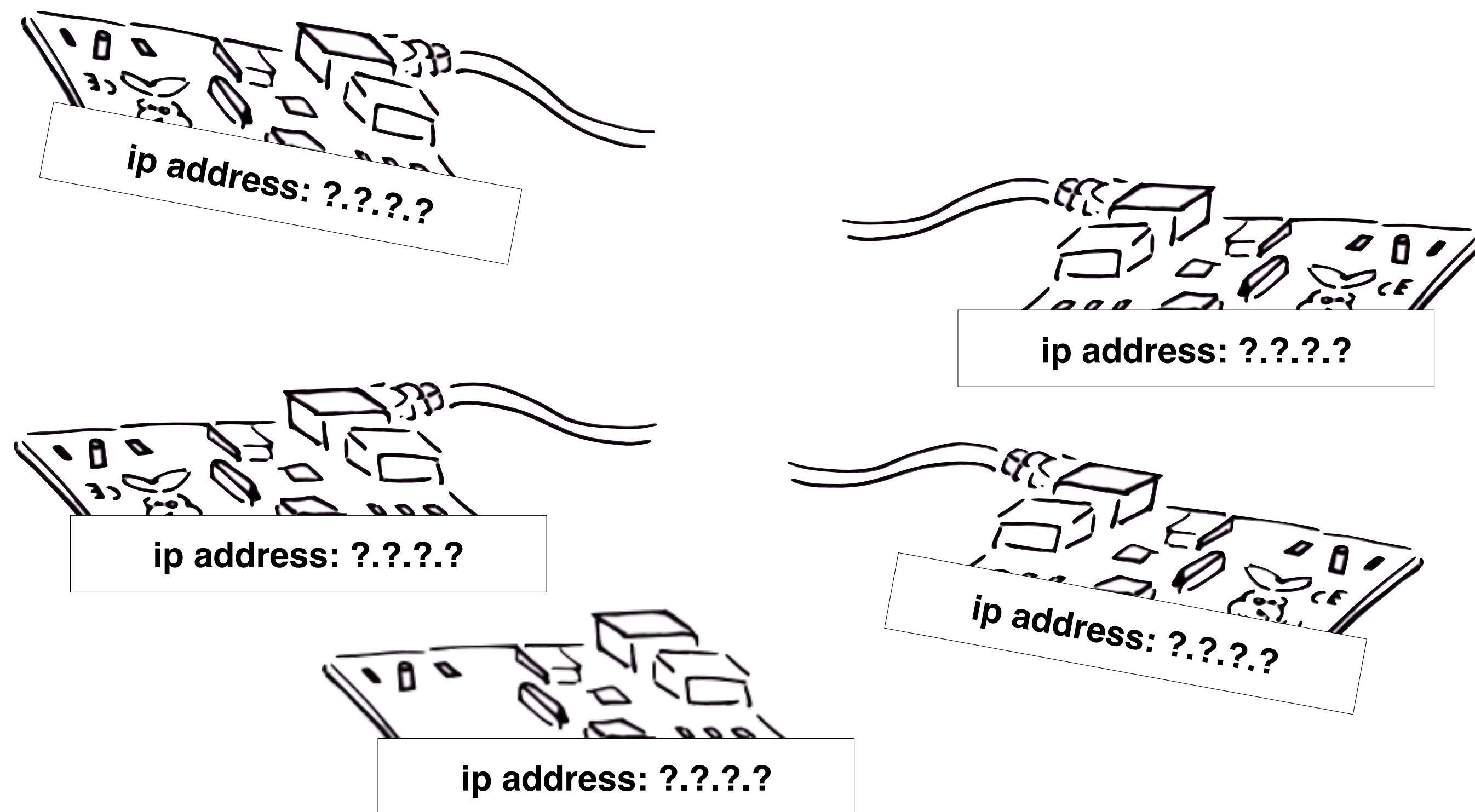
# Complexity

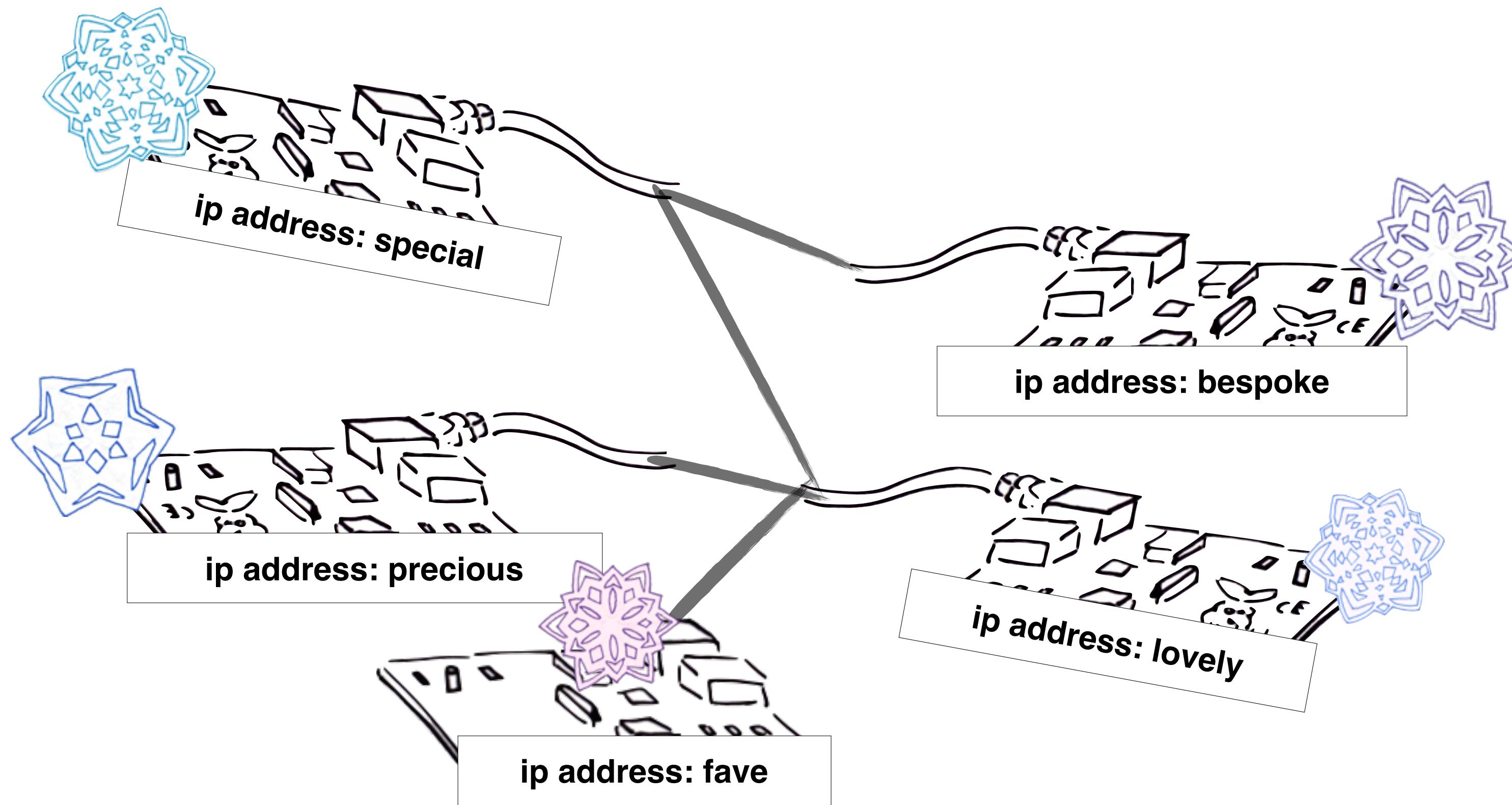
```
WebTarget cat = client.target("http://raspberrypiclearcase.local");
WebTarget auth = client.target("http://raspberrypi2.local");
WebTarget scoring = client.target("http://raspberrypiredcase.local");
```

```
WebTarget cat = client.target("http://raspberrypiclearcase.local");
WebTarget auth = client.target("http://raspberrypi2.local");
WebTarget scoring = client.target("http://raspberrypiредcase.local");
```

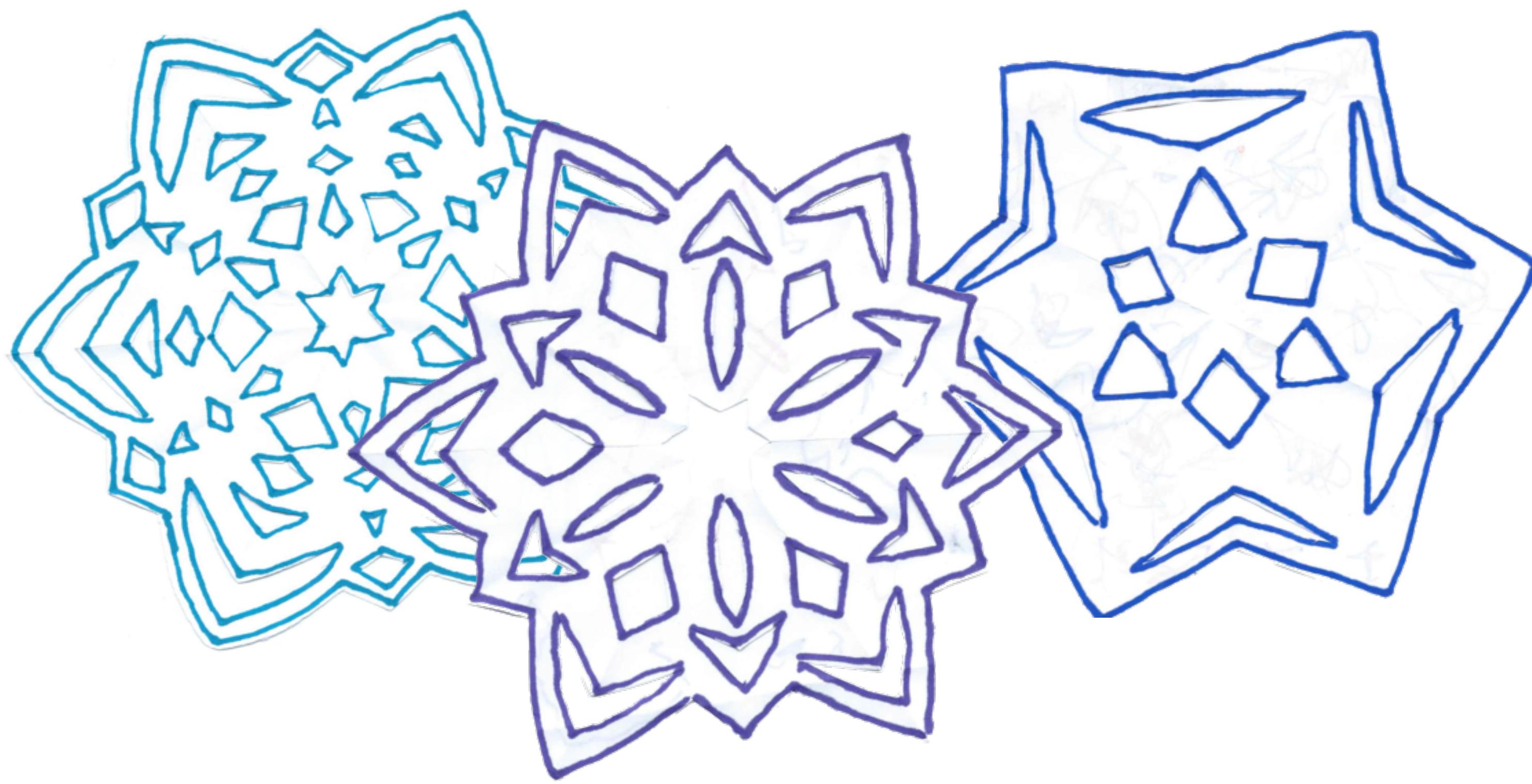
This is robust code, right?

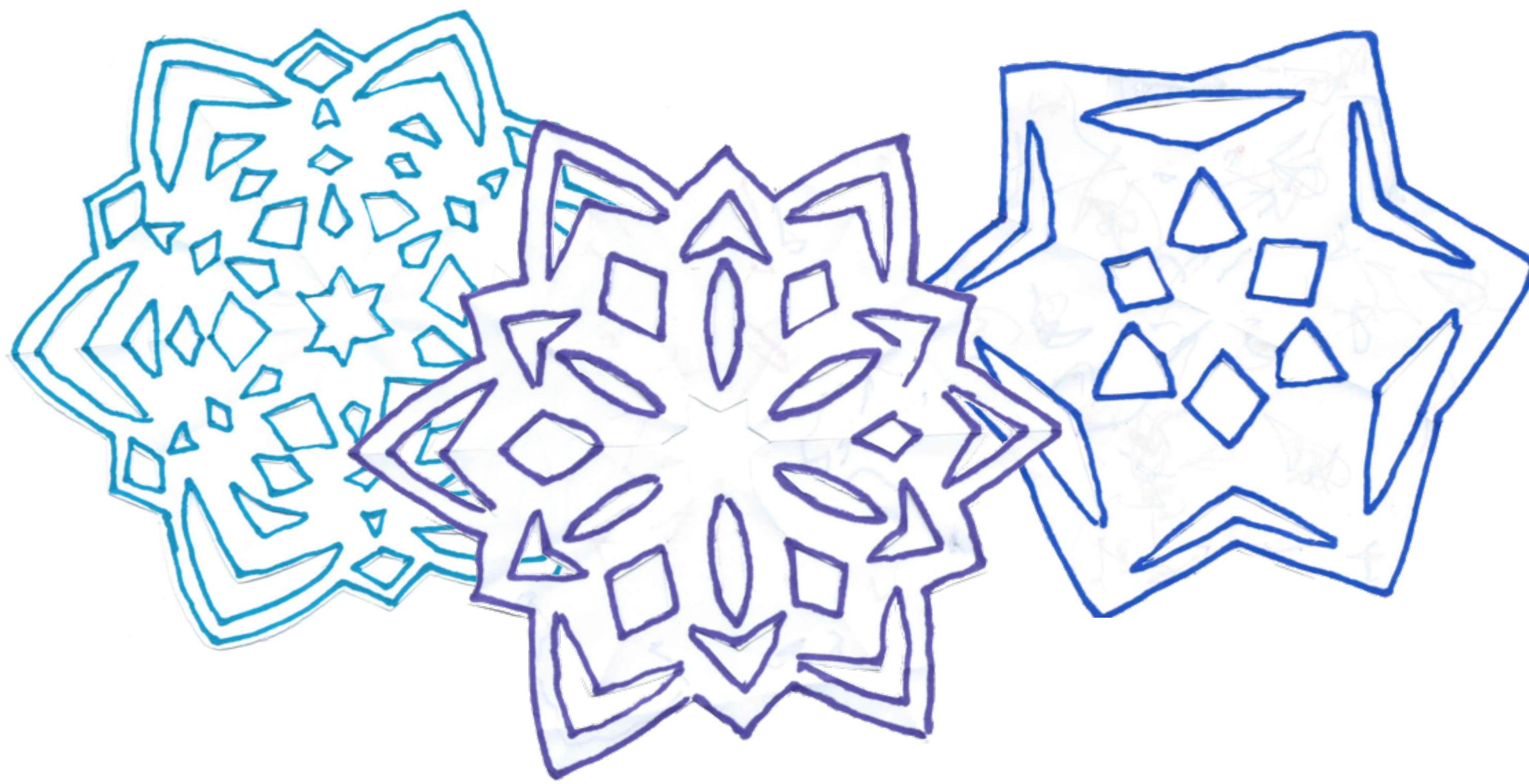
# Network topology



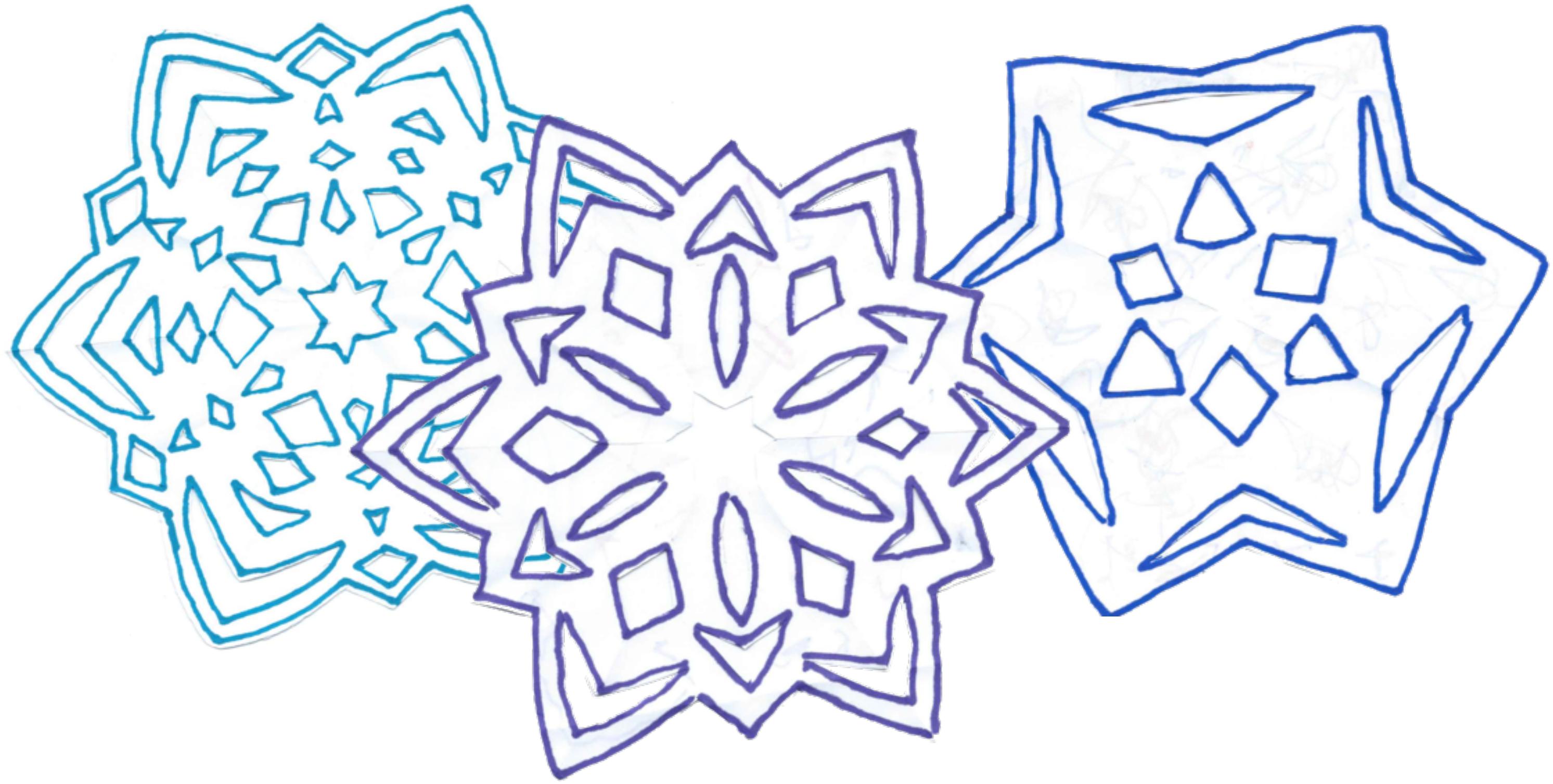


# Network topology





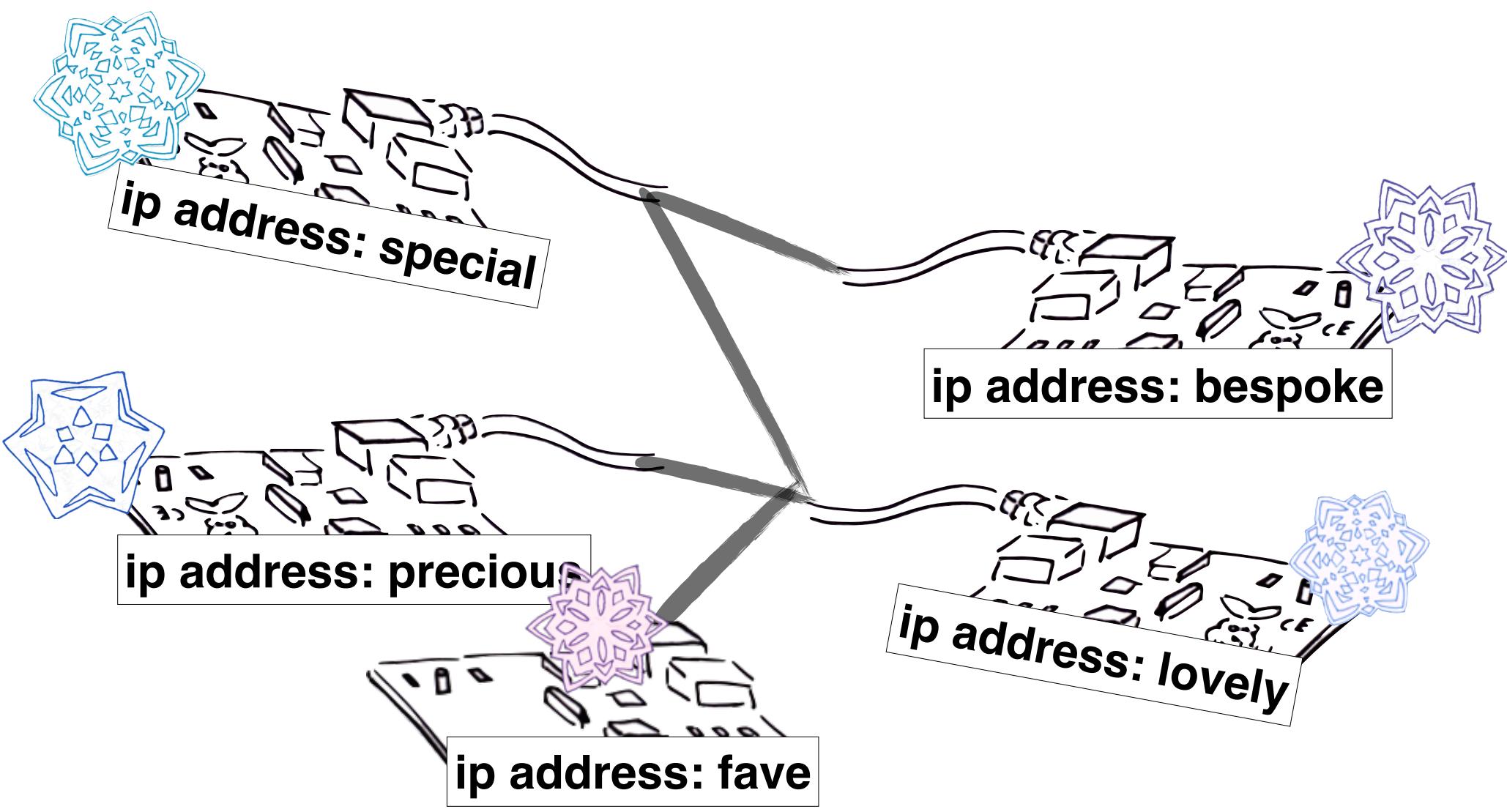
# Disposability



Disposability  
Say **no** to snowflake servers

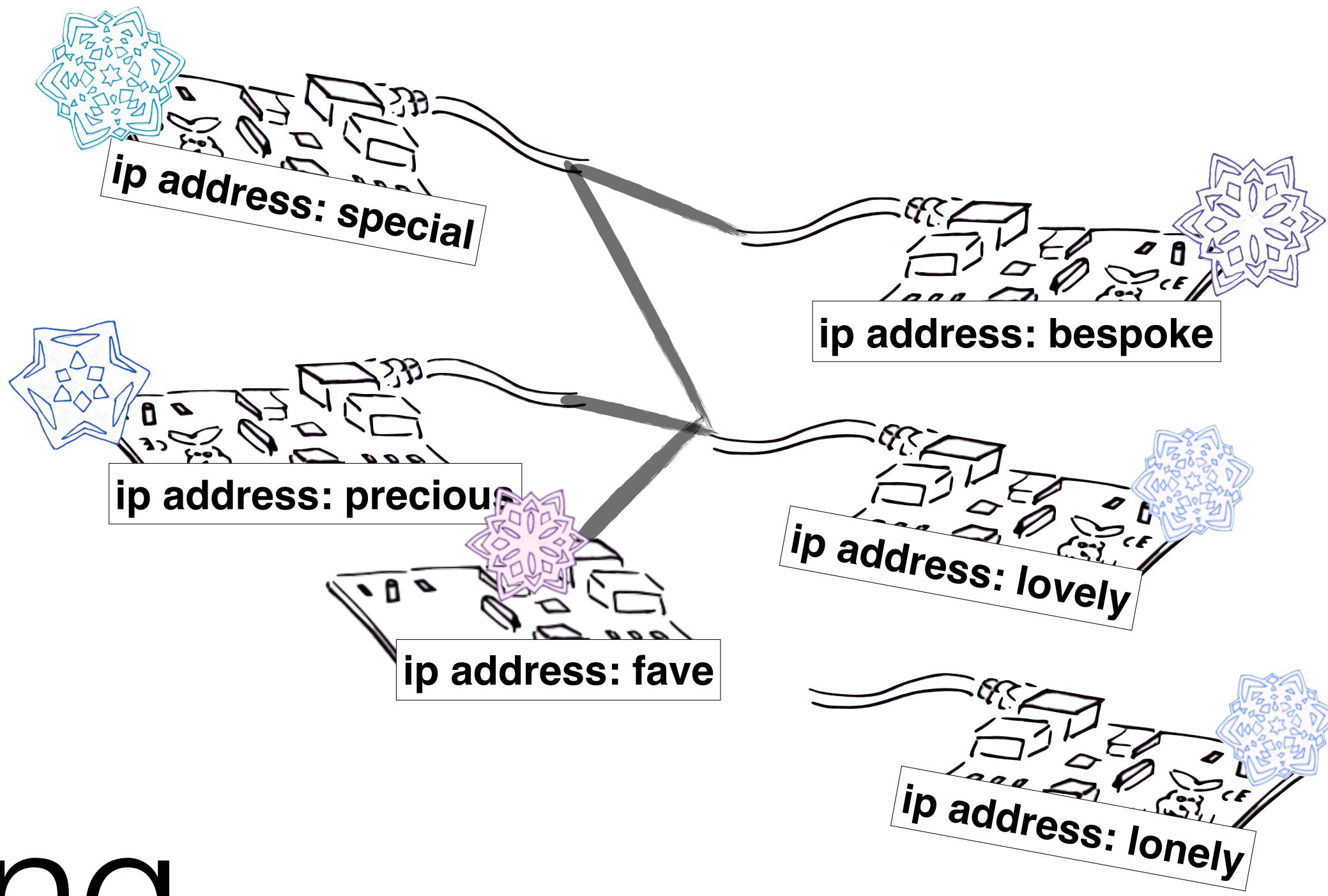


Disposability  
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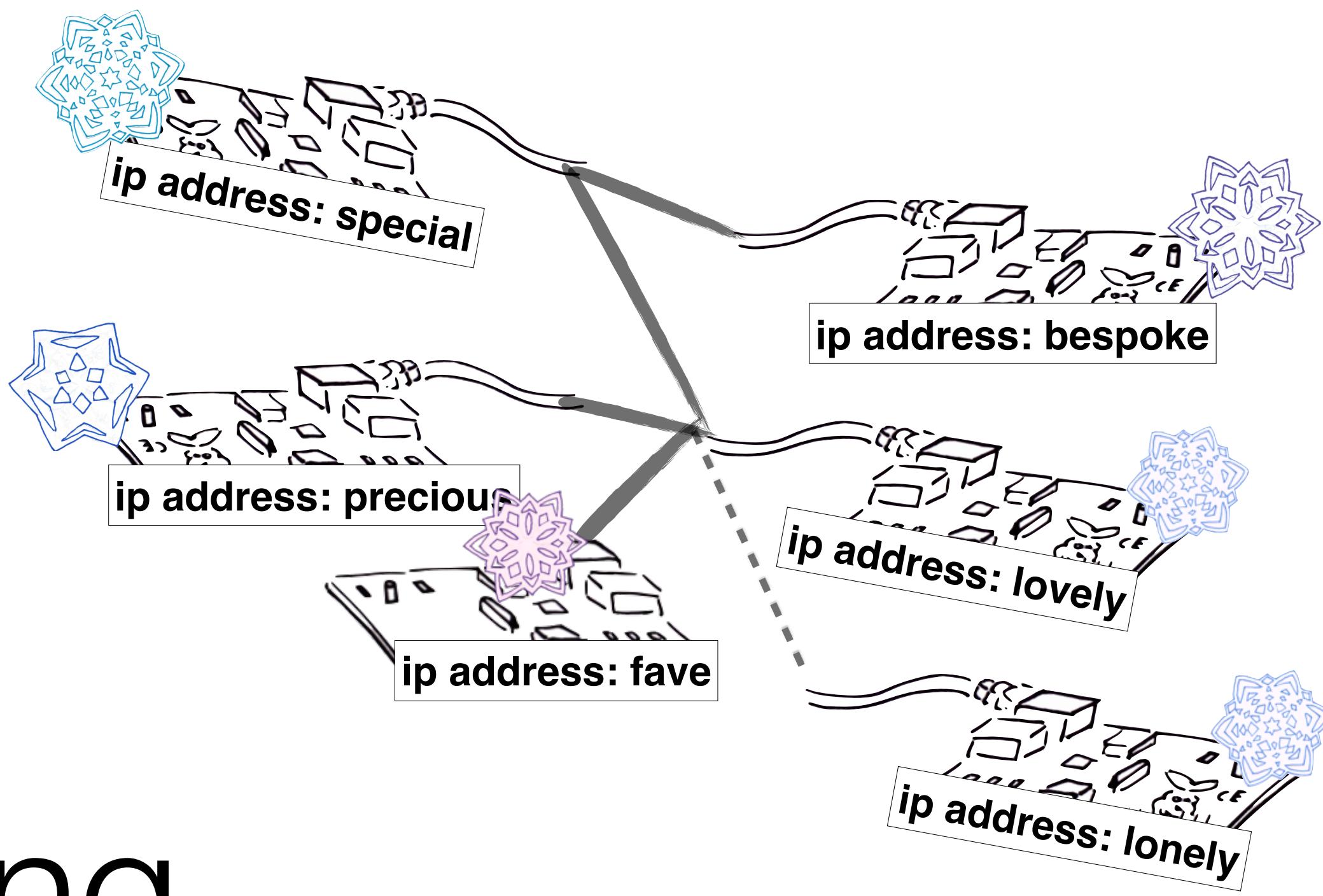


# Scaling

# Scaling



# Scaling



- Kubernetes
- Apache Zookeeper + Curator
- Eureka
- etcd
- Consul
- Bluemix Service Discovery

## Service discovery

- Kubernetes
- Docker
- Apache Zookeeper + Curator
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- Java
- Eureka
- AWS
- SoftLayer
- etcd
- Consul
- Bluemix Service Discovery

## Service discovery

- Kubernetes Docker
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- Eureka AWS SoftLayer
- etcd CoreOS
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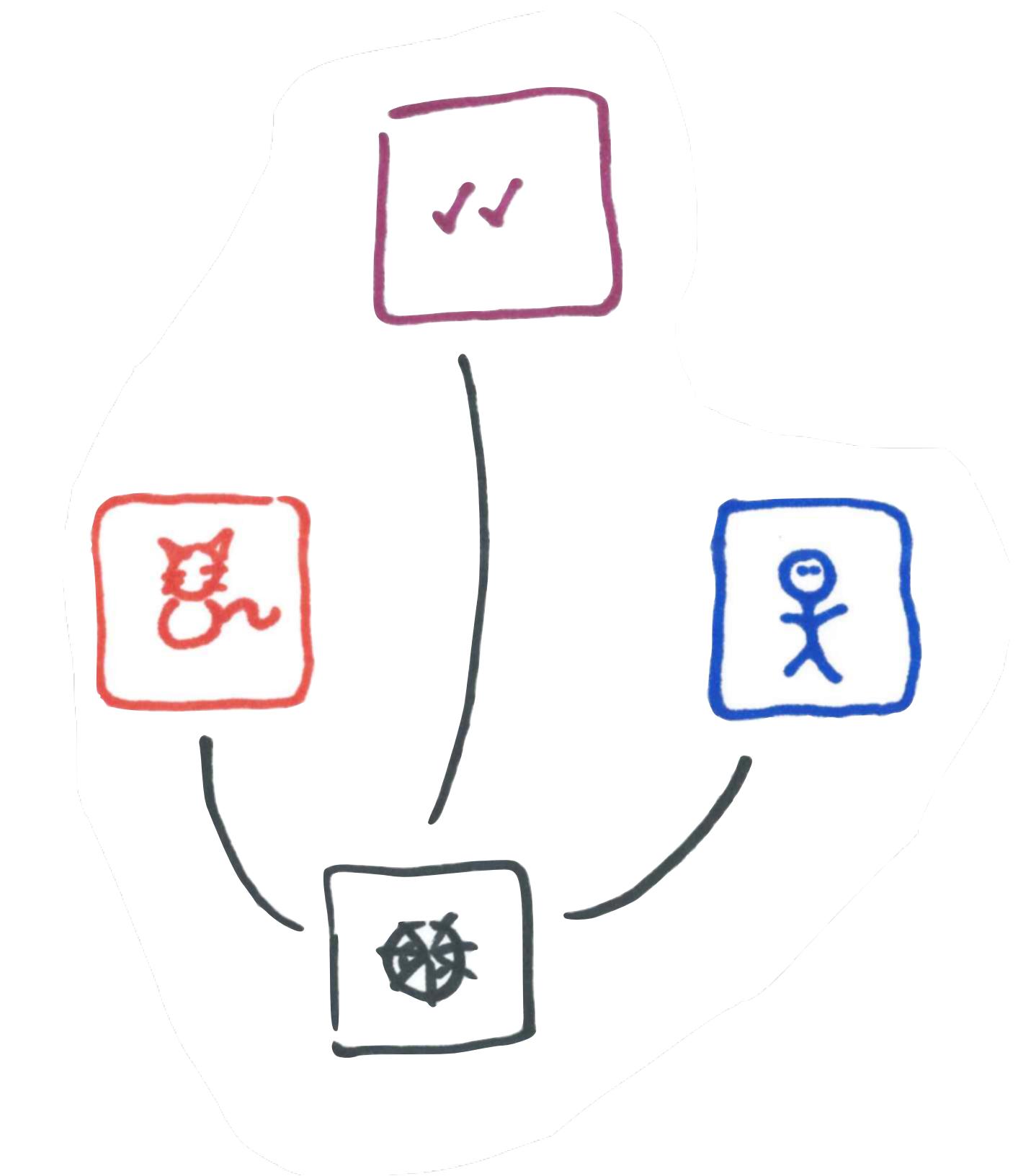
## Service discovery

- Kubernetes | Docker
- Apache Zookeeper + Curator | Java
- Eureka | AWS | SoftLayer
- etcd | CoreOS
- Consul | DNS | HTTP | Java
- Bluemix Service Discovery

## Service discovery

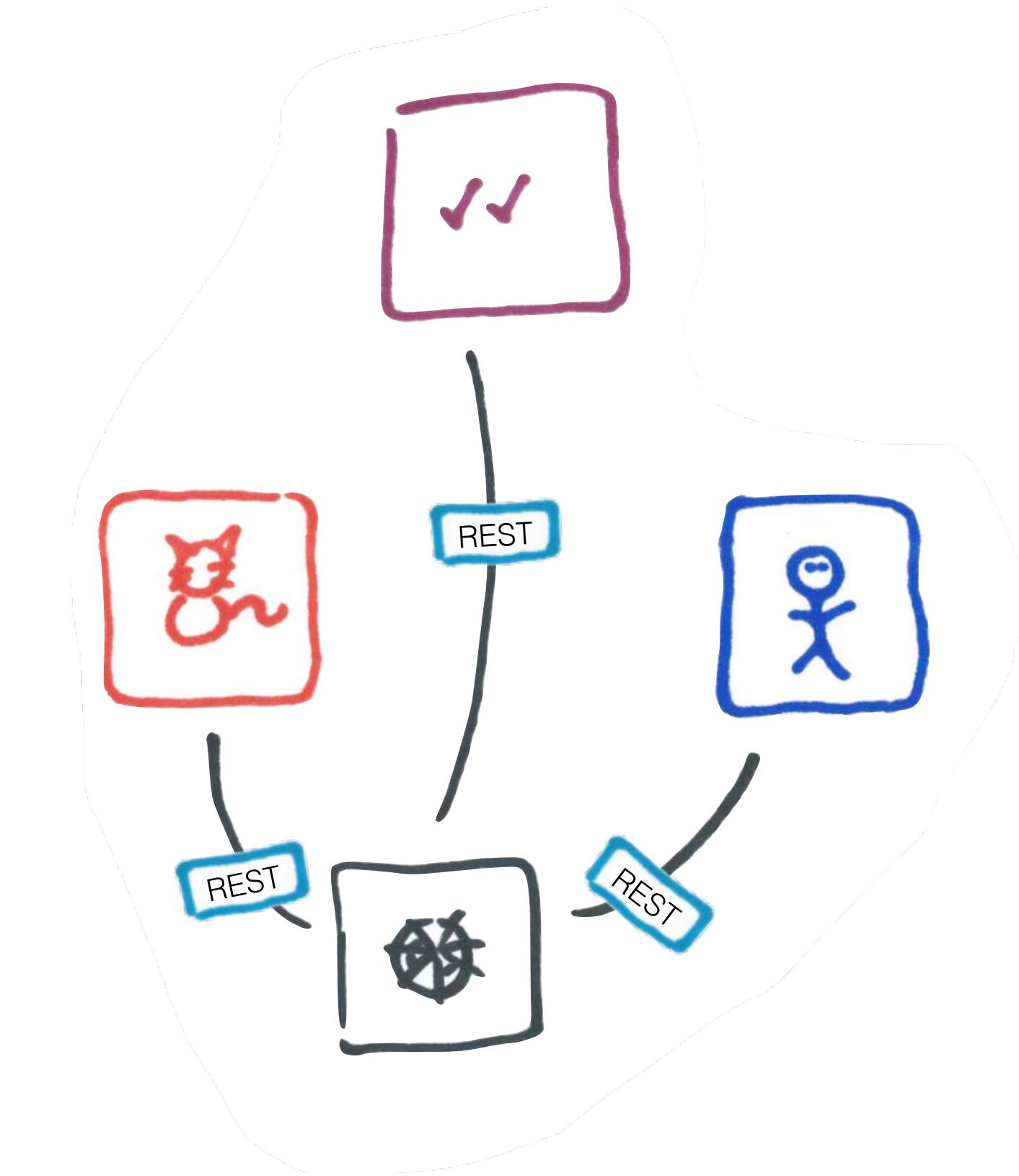
- Kubernetes | Docker
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- Eureka | AWS | SoftLayer
- etcd | CoreOS
- Consul | DNS | HTTP | Java
- Bluemix Service Discovery | Bluemix :)

## Service discovery

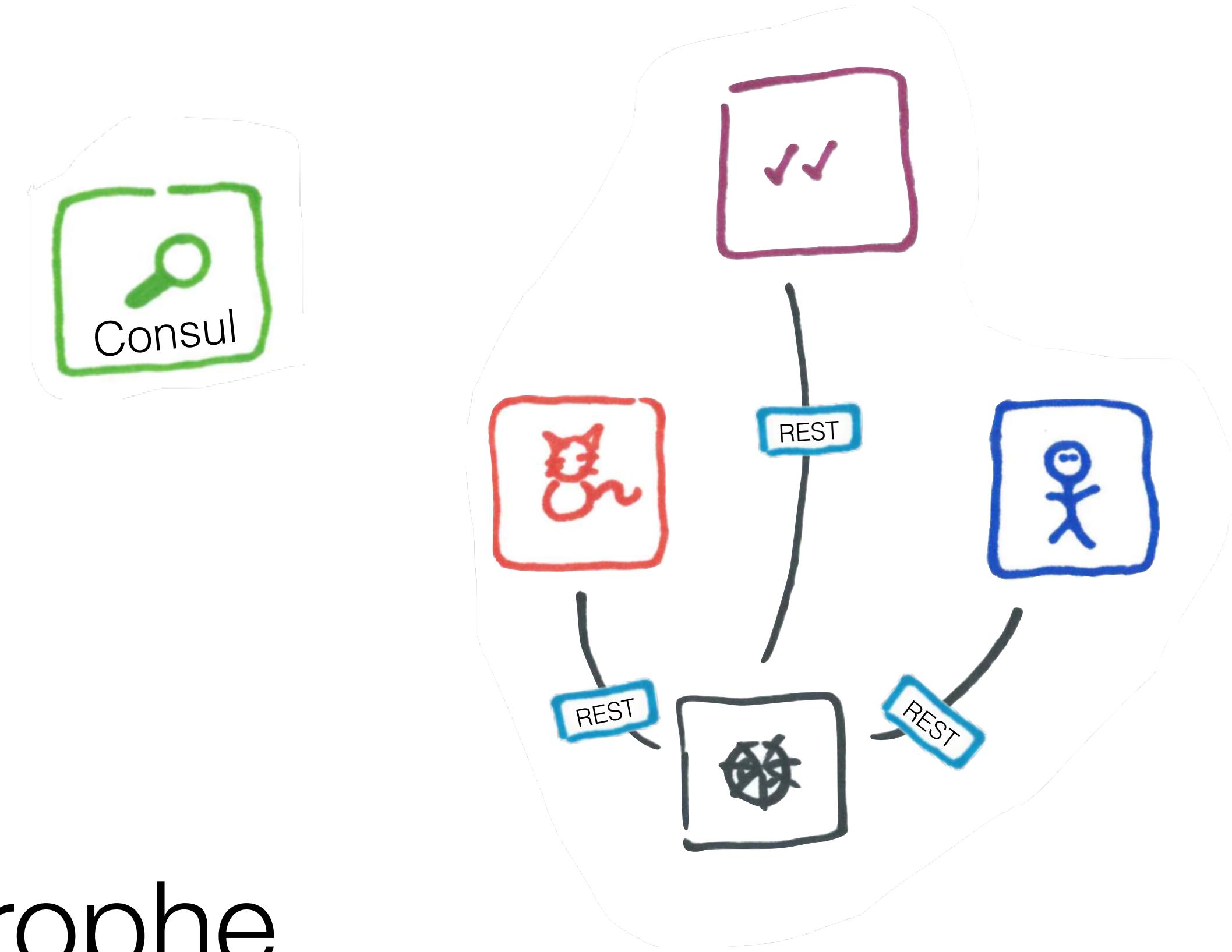


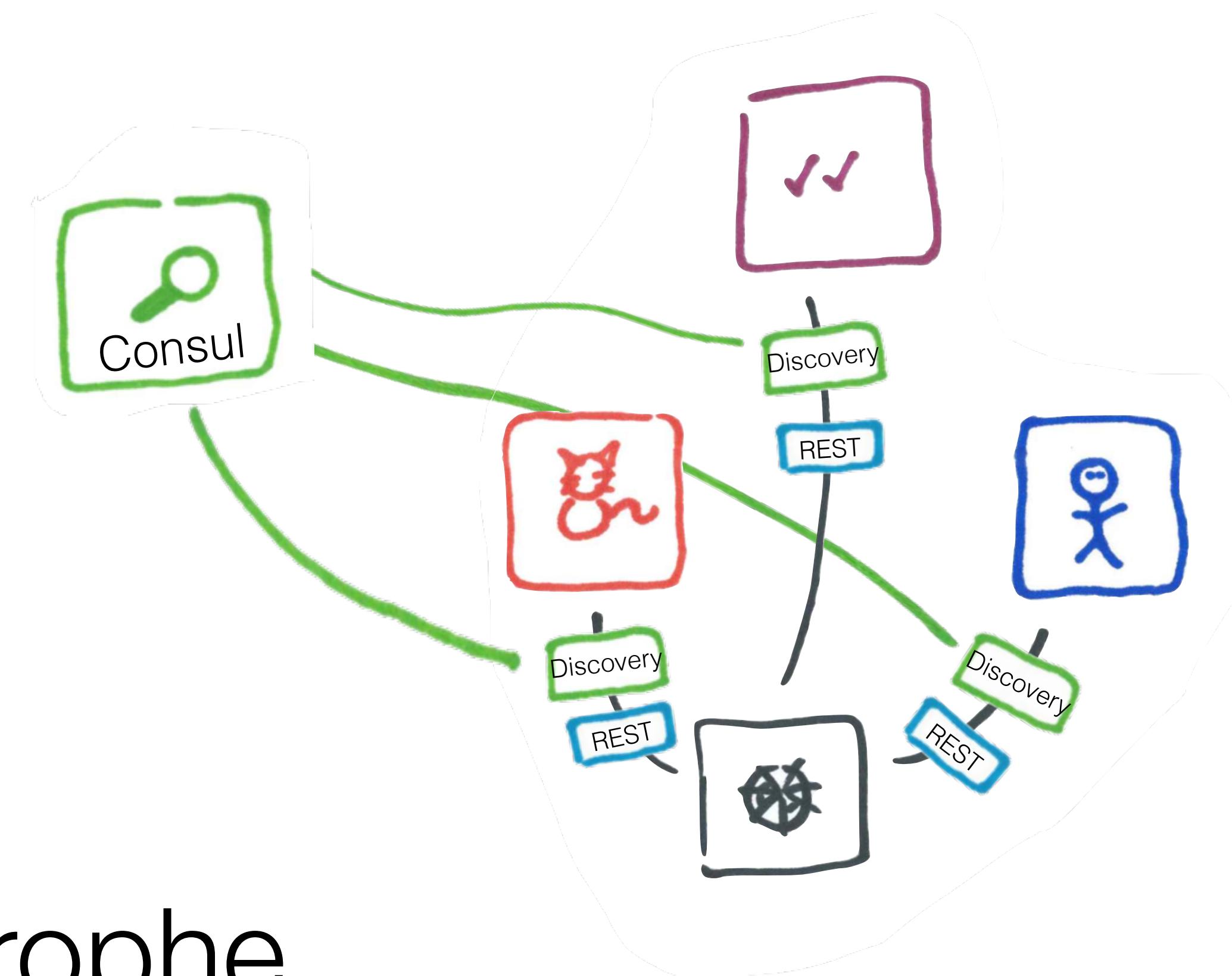
# Cat-astrophe

# Cat-astrophe



# Cat-astrophe





# Cat-astrophe



```
<featureManager>
  <feature>jaxrs-1.0</feature>
```

Server  
configuration



```
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<feature>jaxrs-1.0</feature>
```

Server  
configuration

```
<featureManager>
  <feature>jaxrs-1.0</feature>
  <feature>usr:discovery</feature>
...
<consul server="catastrophe.consul" />
```

Server  
configuration

```
<featureManager>
  <feature>jaxrs-1.0</feature>
  <feature>usr:discovery</feature>
```

...

```
<consul server="catastrophe.consul" />
```

Wouldn't  
this be  
nice?

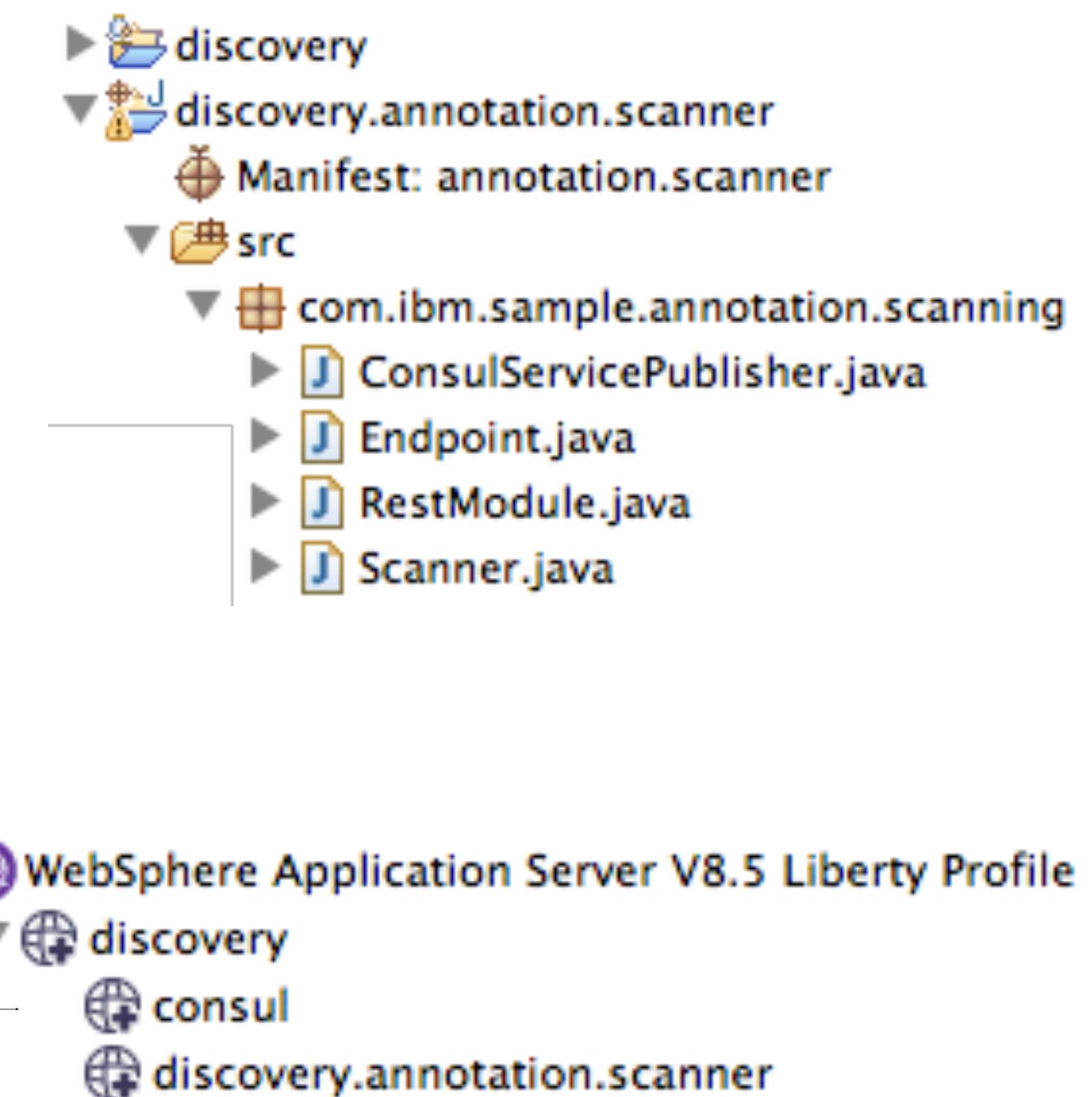


▼  WebSphere Application Server V8.5 Liberty Profile  
  ▼  discovery  
     consul  
     discovery.annotation.scanner

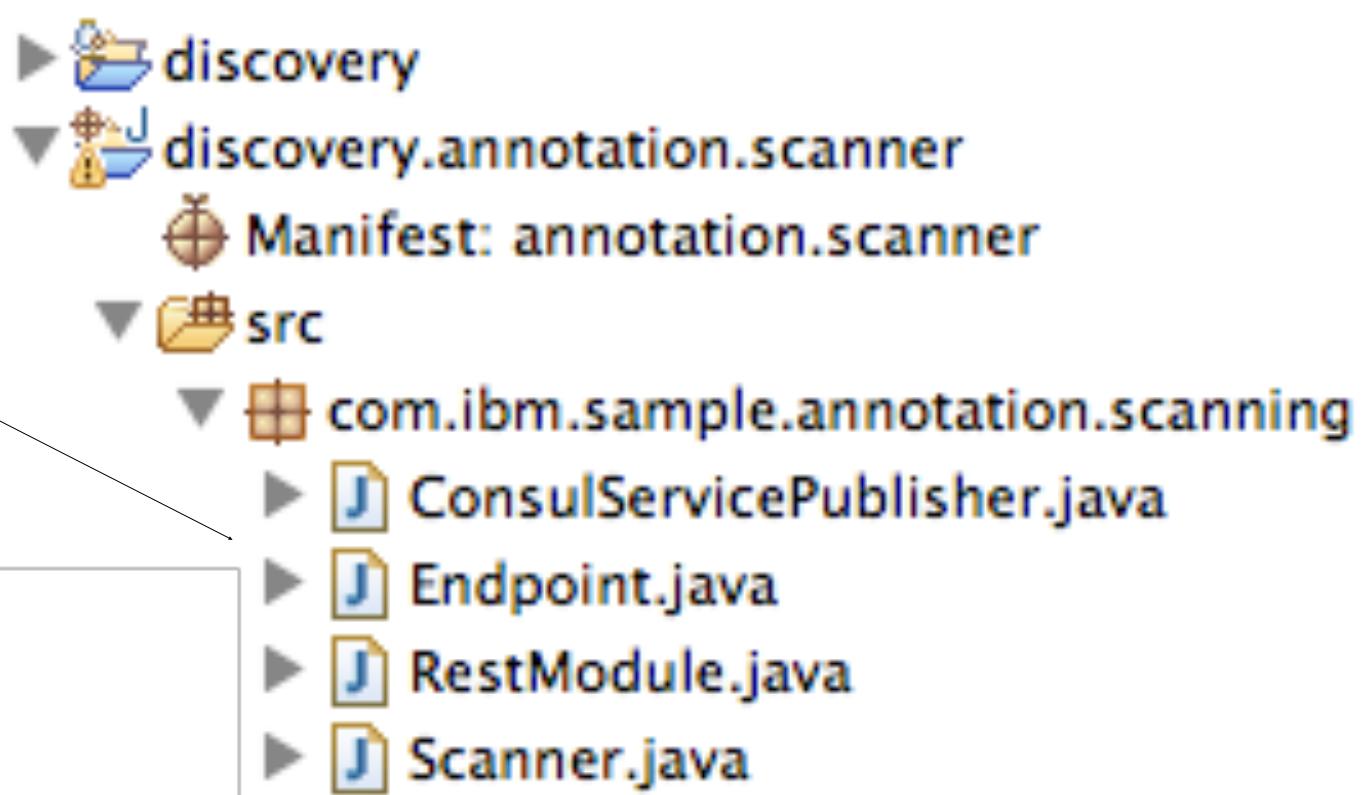
## Liberty extension (“user feature”)

```
▼  WebSphere Application Server V8.5 Liberty Profile
  ▼  discovery
    —  consul
    —  discovery.annotation.scanner
```

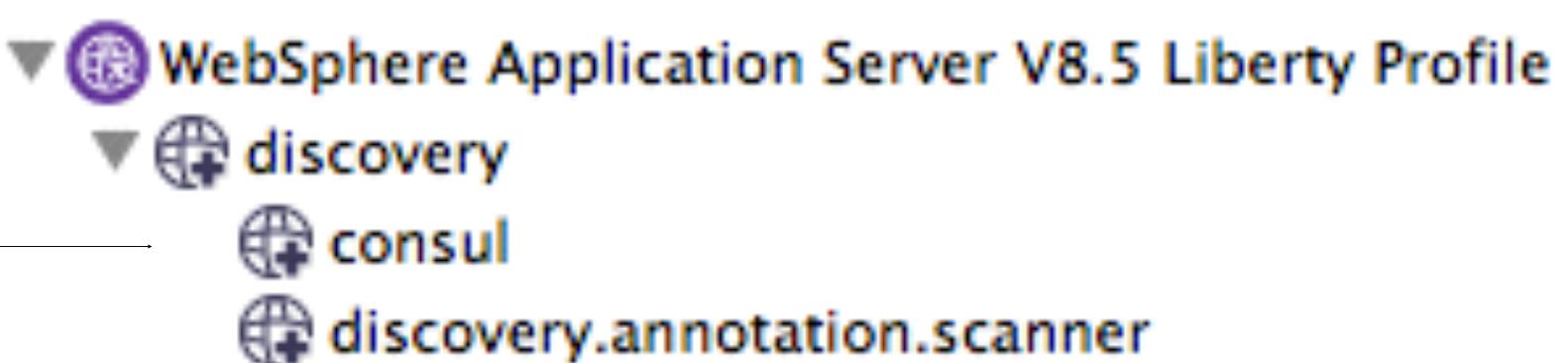
## Liberty extension ("user feature")



Auto-  
publishes  
REST  
endpoints



Liberty  
extension  
("user  
feature")



# WebSphere Liberty extensibility

<https://github.com/WASdev/sample.consulserivediscovery>

(“user  
feature”)

► discovery  
▼ discovery.annotation.scanner

Manifest annotation scanner

src  
com.ibm.sample.annotation.scanning  
ConsulServicePublisher.java  
endpoint.java  
TestModule.java  
Scanner.java

consul  
discovery.annotation.scanner

**192.168.1.5** 192.168.1.5

Deregister

SERVICES

restcats	192.168.1.3:8082
No tags	
restcat	192.168.1.4:8080
No tags	
restscoring	192.168.1.7:8081
No tags	
restauth	192.168.1.6:8085
No tags	
consul	:8300

# Consul view of the Catastrophe services

like a pebble. It takes a certain amount of time and effort by a growing number of developers to even approach monolith and therefore microservice territory.

*It is important to be aware of when you are approaching monolith status and react before that occurs.*

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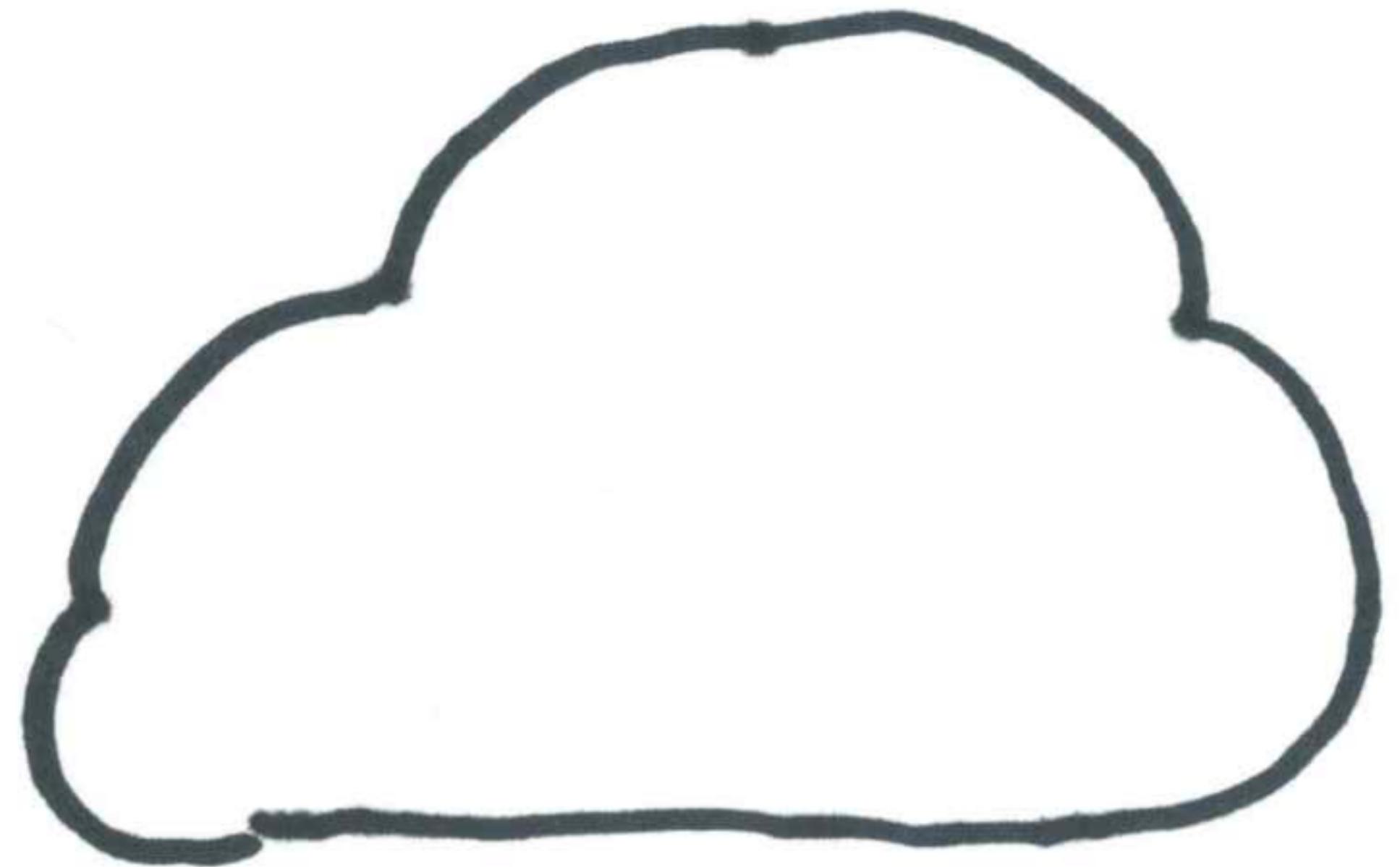


You need DevOps

An SD card is not devops :)



You need  
100% automation





hub.jazz.net/pipeline/cumminsh/catastrophe-cats

IBM Bluemix DevOps Services

cumminsh | catastrophe-cats

Pipeline: All Stages

The screenshot shows a pipeline named "catastrophe-cats" with three stages: Checkout, Build, and Deploy. Each stage is marked as "STAGE PASSED".

- Checkout Stage:** Last input was a commit by holly-cummins 10 hours ago. It contains a job named "Build" which succeeded 10 hours ago. The last execution result is Build 48.
- Build Stage:** Last input was from the Checkout stage. It contains a job named "Build" which succeeded 10 hours ago. The last execution result is Build 52.
- Deploy Stage:** Last input was from the Build stage. It contains a job named "Deploy" which succeeded 10 hours ago. The last execution result is Build 52. It also lists the application "catastrophe-cats" with its URL "catastrophe-cats.mybluemix.net" and a green status indicator.

<http://catastrophe-web.mybluemix.net/>

Who can draw the best cat?

<http://catastrophe-web.mybluemix.net/>

(I have THINK hats for  
the highest scores!)

What if I want to run on  
both pis and the cloud?

What if I want to run on  
both pis and the cloud?

You need Hybrid Cloud!

What if I want to run on  
both pis and the cloud?



You need Hybrid Cloud!

IBM Bluemix Ready? [Try the new Bluemix](#) | New! [Try OpenWhisk](#)

DASHBOARD SOLUTIONS CATALOG

Back to Dashboard... 

catastrophe-web

 catastrophe-web

Routes: [catastrophe-web.mybluemix.net](#) 

GIT URL: <https://github.com>

**LIBERTY FOR JAVA™**

INSTANCES: 1 MEMORY QUOTA: 1 AVAILABLE MEMORY: 0 B (GB per Instance)  

**ADD A SERVICE OR API** 

**BIND A SERVICE OR API** 

 **Secure Gateway**  
Secure Gateway-yb  
securegatewayplan

Show Credentials   Docs

A red circle highlights the "Secure Gateway" section.



Secure Gateway-yb

DOCS



-

0

Current  
Connections



0

Total  
Inbound

0

Total  
Outbound

pcduino raspberrypi2 raspberrypiredcase



Add Destination

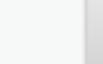
pcduino  
Enabled

Active Connections: 0



raspberrypi2  
Enabled

Active Connections: 0

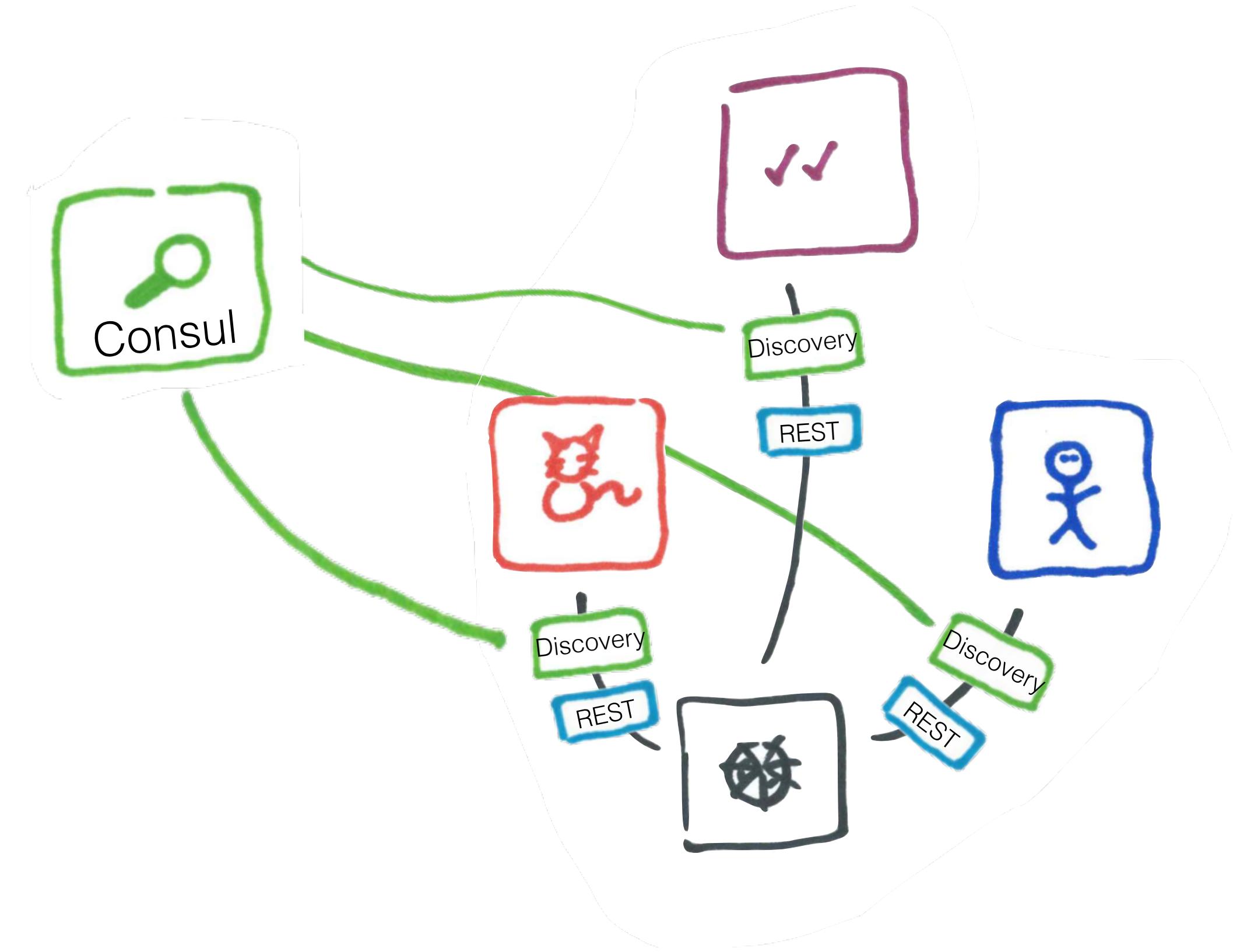


rasberrypiredcase  
Enabled

Active Connections: 0



# Are we done?



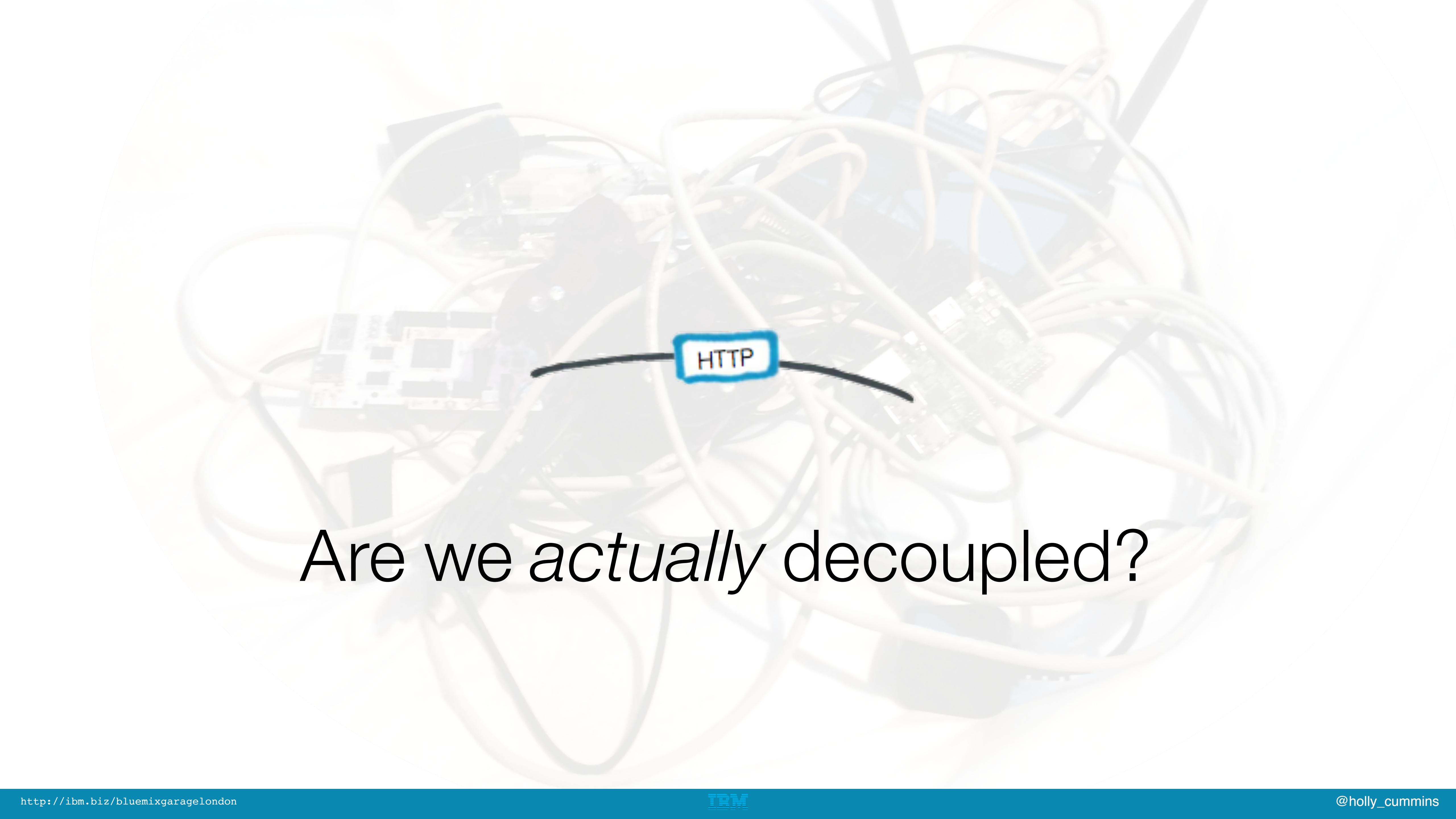
Are we done?

# Have we tested it?

# How do we handle failures?



Are we *actually* decoupled?



Are we *actually* decoupled?

# So remember...

- Decoupling is more than just HTTP communication
- Some of your microservices **will** fail. Be resilient.
- I ❤️ WebSphere Liberty
- JEE is great for microservices (especially with microprofile)
- Hybrid cloud makes a lot of cool stuff possible

# Thank You!

<http://ibm.biz/bluemixgaragelondon>

<http://github.com/holly-cummins/catastrophe-microservices>

Holly Cummins | [@holly\\_cummins](https://twitter.com/holly_cummins)