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Cloud Native & Microservices at Lunar Way

IDA Presentation - Aarhus School of Engineering
Kasper Nissen - @phennex
Martin Jensen - @mrjensens





foto: Lars Kruse, Aarhus Universitet

Who?

Kasper Nissen (@phennex)

- Cloud Architect / SRE @lunarway
- Previous; LEGO Systems, IT Minds, Drivelogger
- Organiser & Co-Founder of Cloud Native Aarhus
- MSc. Computer Engineering
- Founder Cloud Native DK Slack Community
- Occasional speaker at meet ups and conferences
- Blogger at kubecloud.io



Who?

Martin Jensen (@mrjensens)

- Web Architect @lunarway
- Previous; IT Minds, Drivelogger
- MSc. Computer Engineering
- Blogger at kubecloud.io



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AGENDA

- **Cloud Native**
- **Container Orchestration**
- **Observability**
- **Microservices**
- **Service Communication**
- **Deployment**

Software is eating the world...

Marc Andreessen, 2011

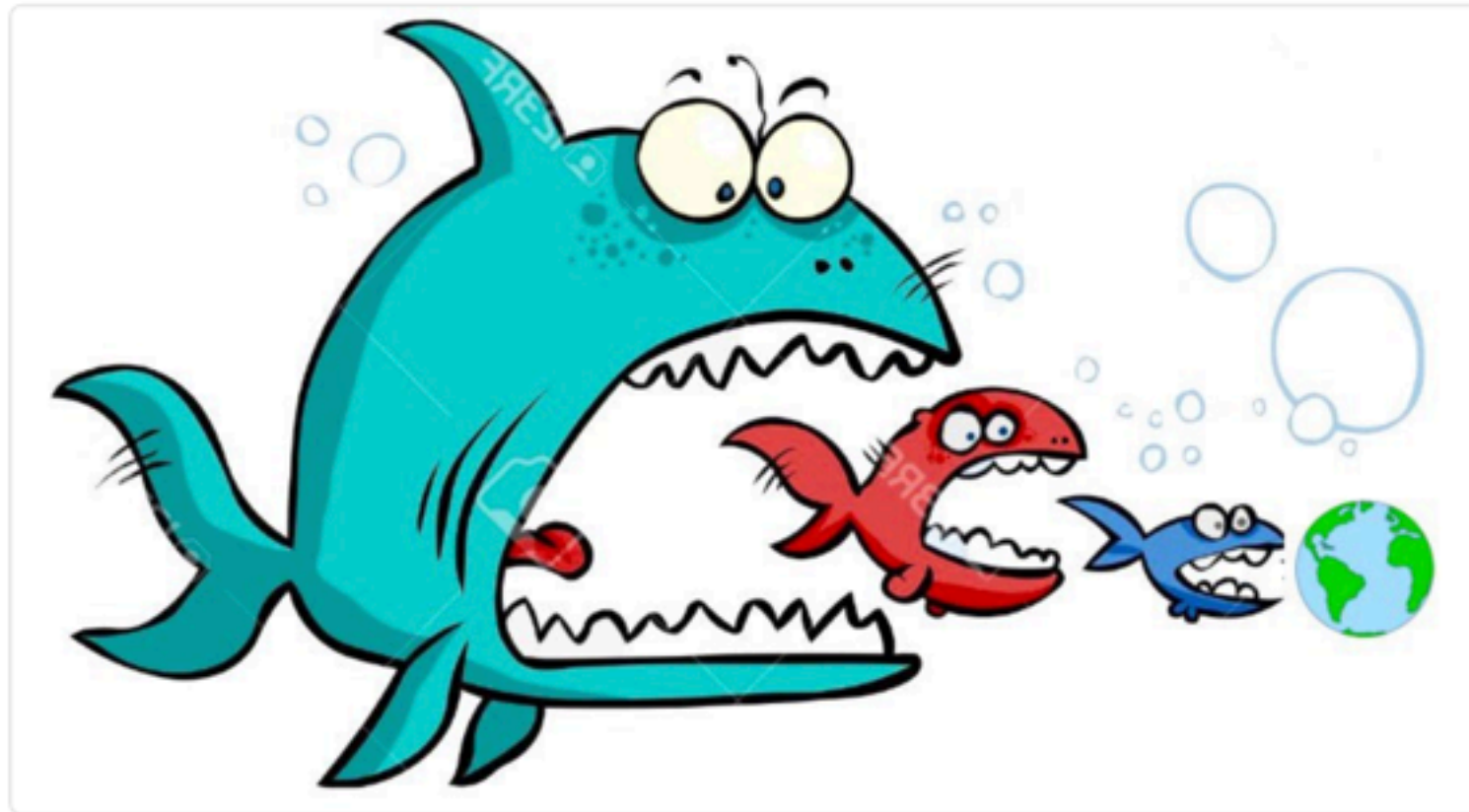


Joseph Jacks
@asynchio

Følger

"Software is eating the world; OSS is eating software; Cloud is eating OSS!" .. *spot* on.
// @monadic

Oversæt tweet



09.05 - 10. apr. 2016

61 Retweets 57 Likes




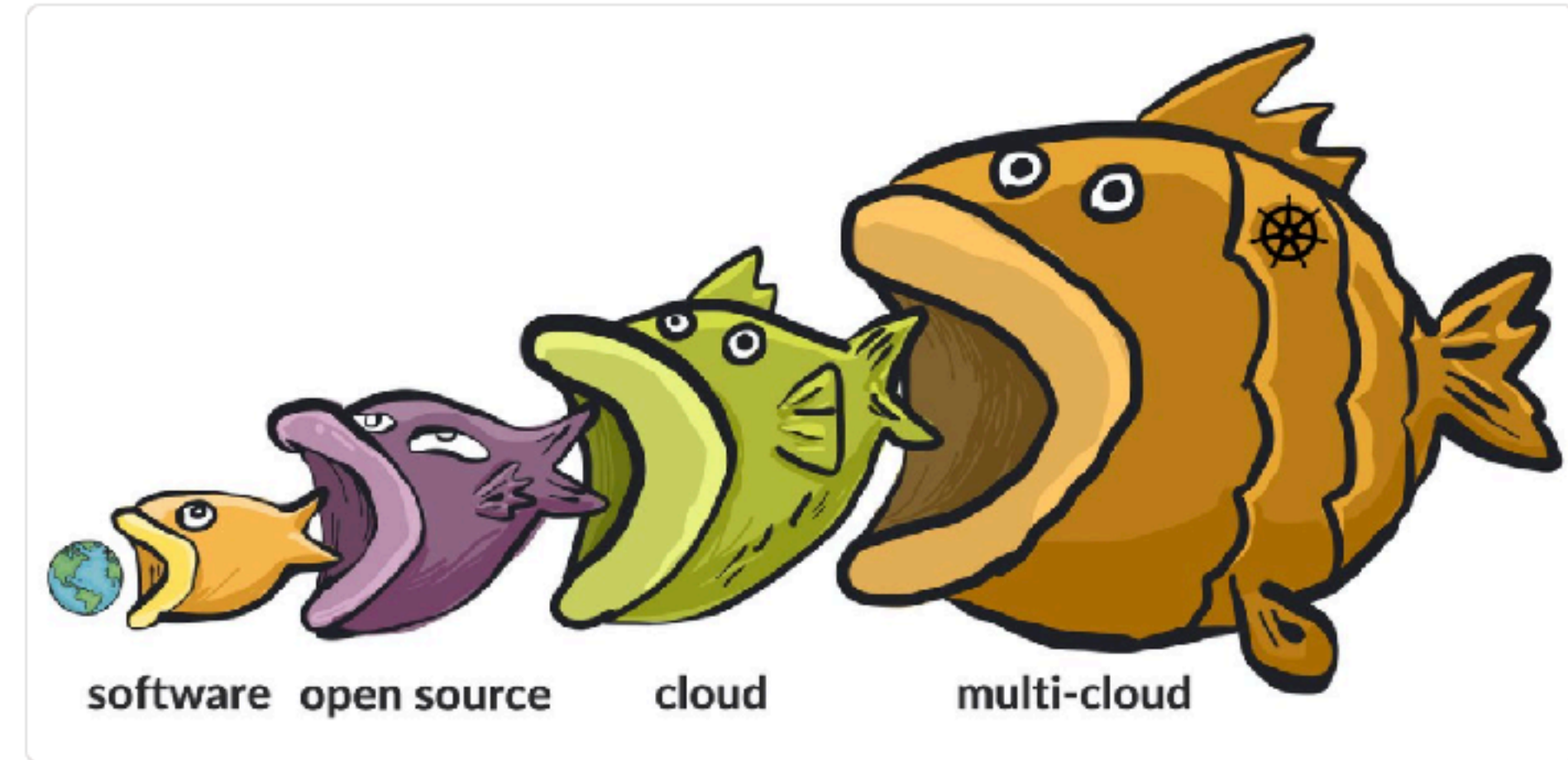
5 61 57



bassam
@bassamtabbara

Follow

And multi-cloud is going to eat cloud 
[twitter.com/asynchio/statu ...](https://twitter.com/asynchio/status/600000000000000000)



4:45 PM - 16 May 2018

35 Retweets 78 Likes



5 35 78

Explain, please!

Software is eating the world: all companies are moving towards a digital presence, on way or the other

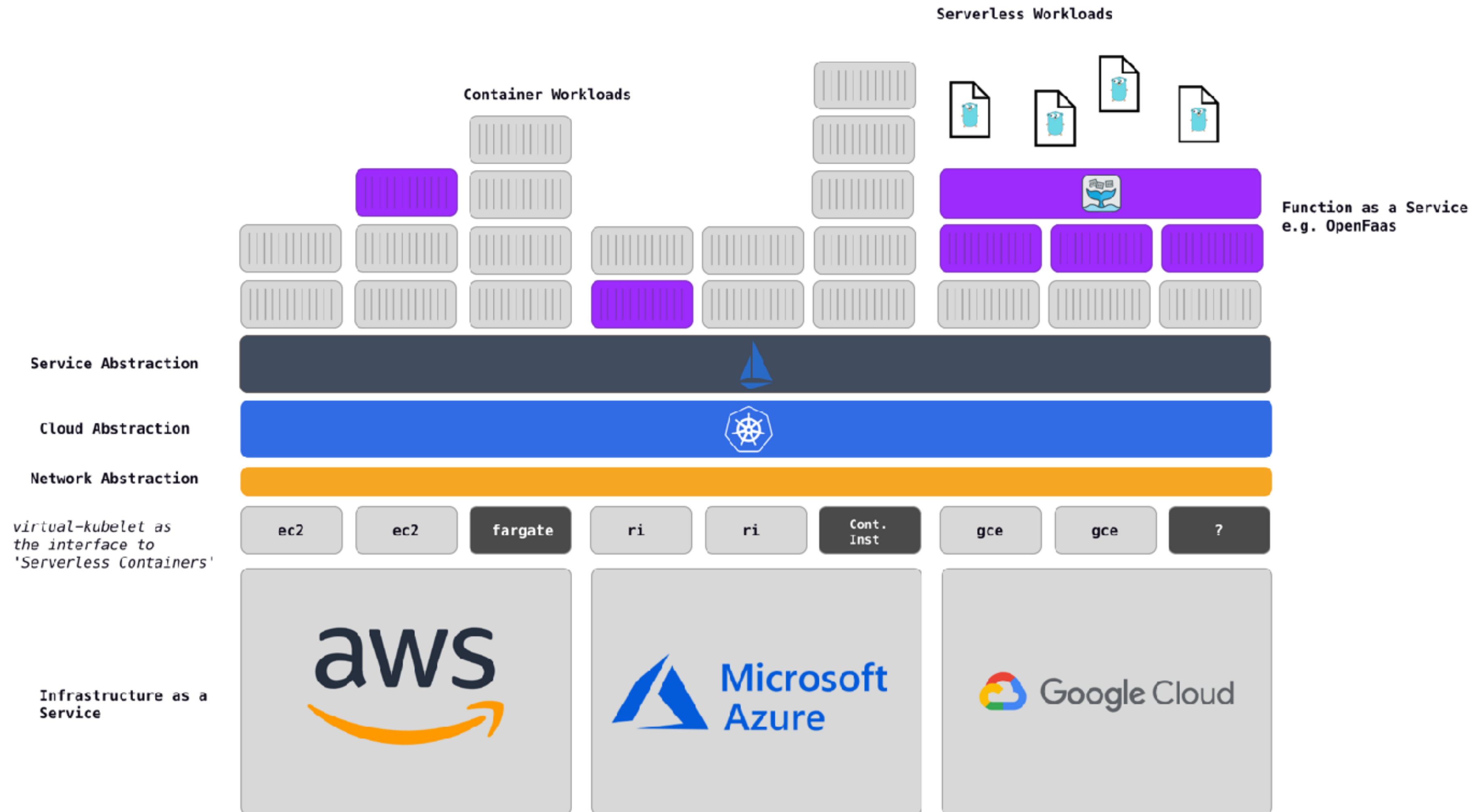
Cloud is eating software: many are moving their systems to the cloud to utilize the elastic and dynamic scalability

Multi-Cloud will eat cloud: in order to not be locked-in to a specific vendor, an increased focus will be on spreading workloads across clouds

OSS is an enabler for multi-cloud...

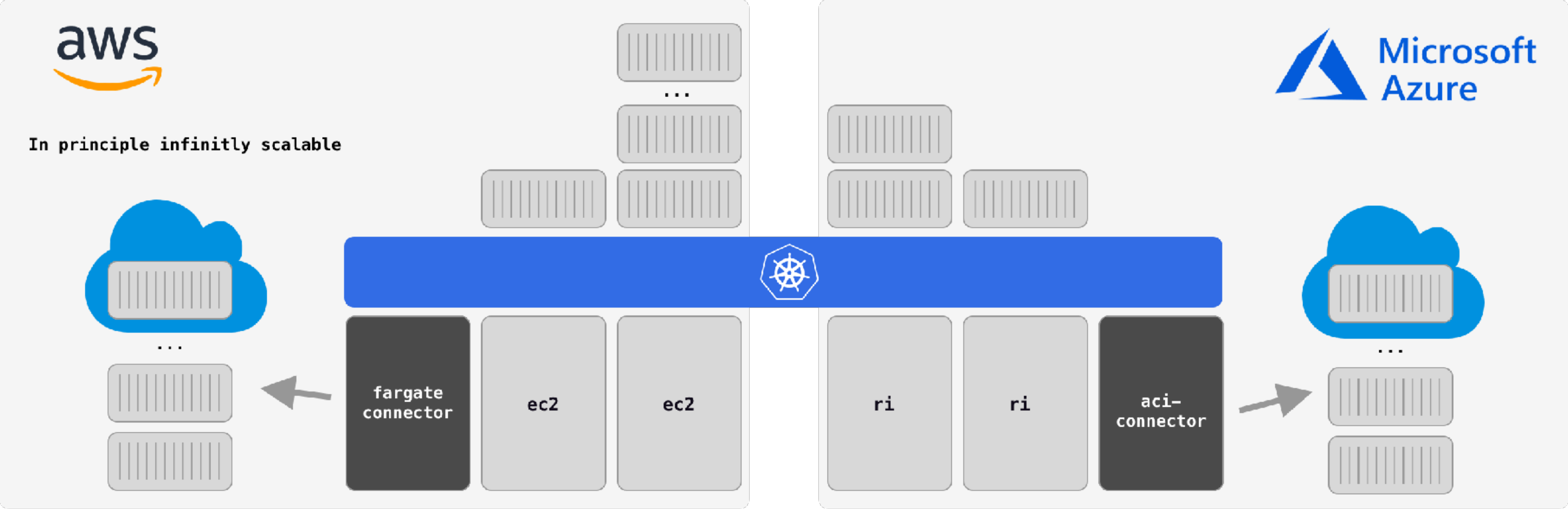
**We want to move workloads between providers and choose the one who offers the best
Prices? Security? Features?**

Multi-cloud, the utopian dream?



Virtual-kubelet - infinitely scalable

Number of pods is fixed to the amount of resources available for the instance



Cloud Native

Cloud Native, the CNCF definition

Cloud native technologies empower organizations to build and run **scalable applications** in modern, **dynamic environments** such as public, private, and hybrid clouds. **Containers, service meshes, microservices, immutable infrastructure, and declarative APIs** exemplify this approach.

These techniques enable **loosely coupled** systems that are **resilient, manageable, and observable**. Combined with robust automation, they allow engineers to make **high-impact changes frequently** and **predictably** with **minimal toil**.

The Cloud Native Computing Foundation seeks to drive adoption of this **paradigm** by fostering and sustaining an ecosystem of **open source, vendor-neutral projects**. We democratize state-of-the-art patterns to make these innovations accessible for everyone.

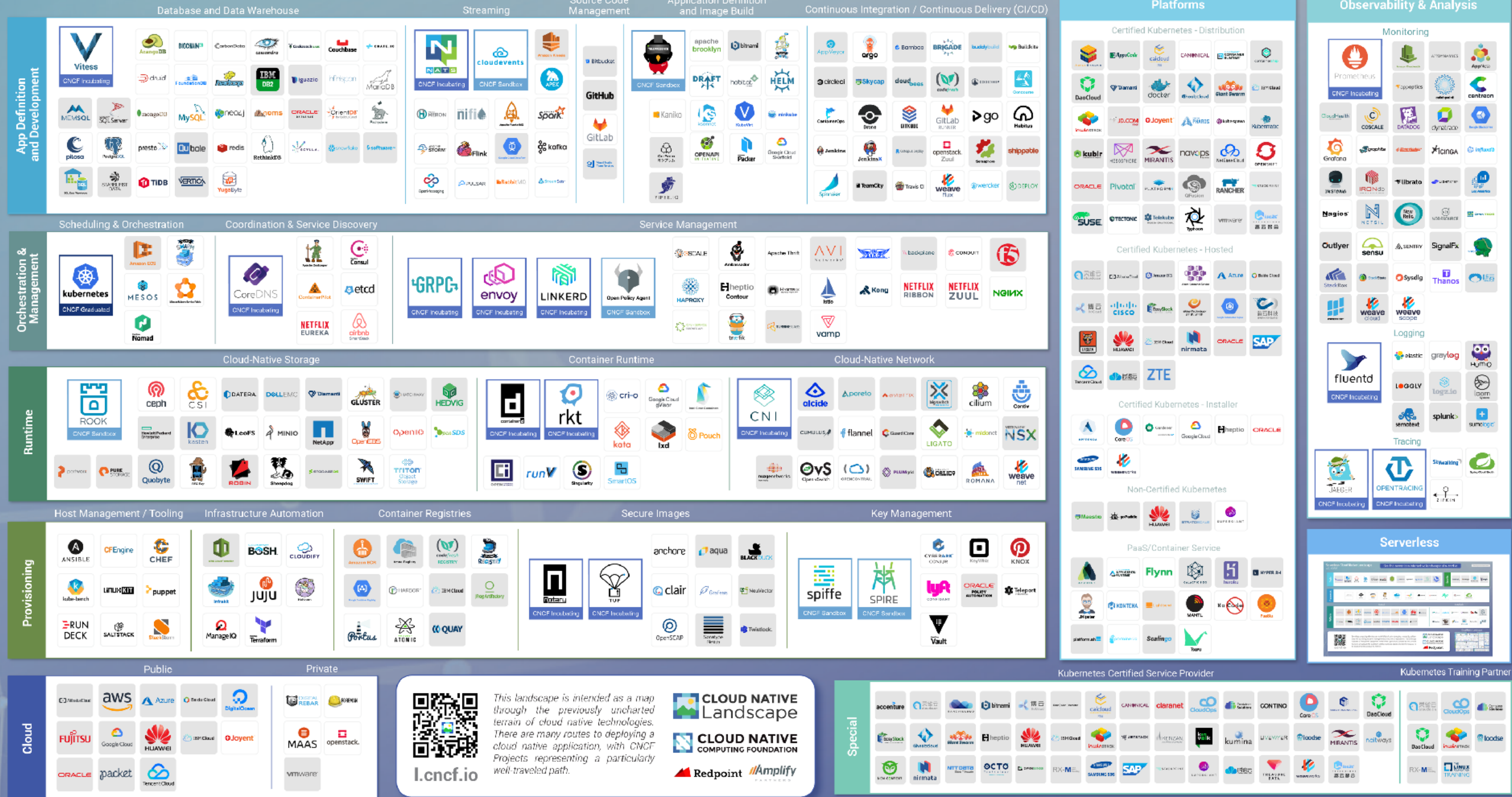
Key characteristics


- Scalable systems
- Microservices
- Dynamic environments
- Containers
- Immutable Infrastructure
- Observability and manageability
- Open source

Why are we adapting this paradigm at Lunar Way?



Speed!




l.cncf.io

This landscape is intended as a map through the previously uncharted terrain of cloud native technologies. There are many routes to deploying a cloud native application, with CNCF Projects representing a particularly well-traveled path.

CLOUD NATIVE Landscape
CLOUD NATIVE COMPUTING FOUNDATION
Redpoint Amplify



Tools



Security



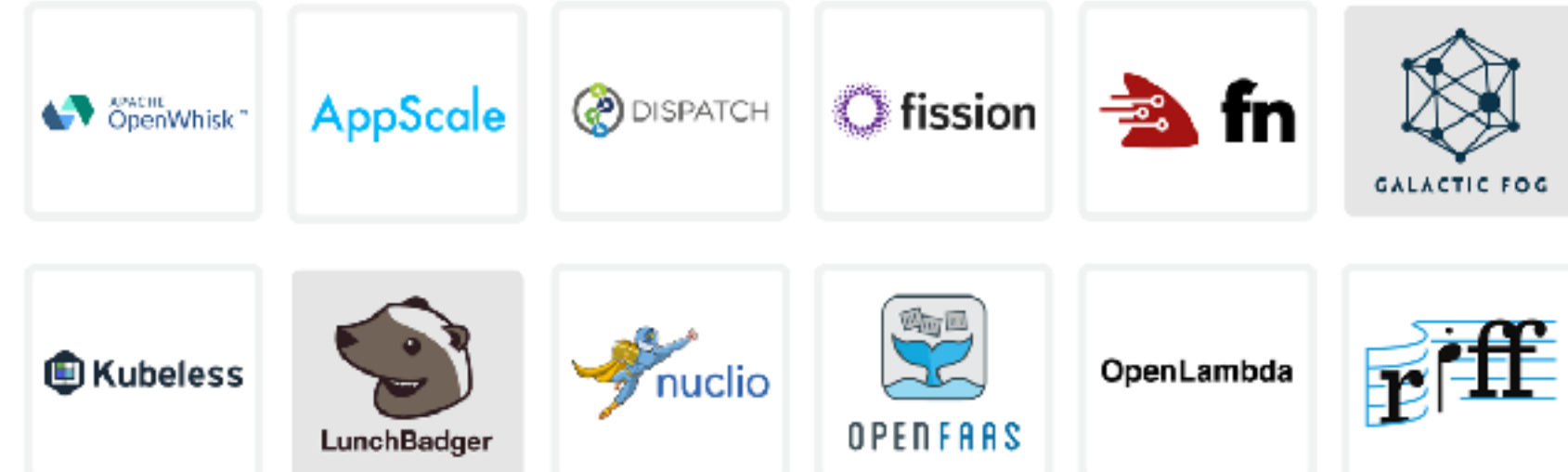
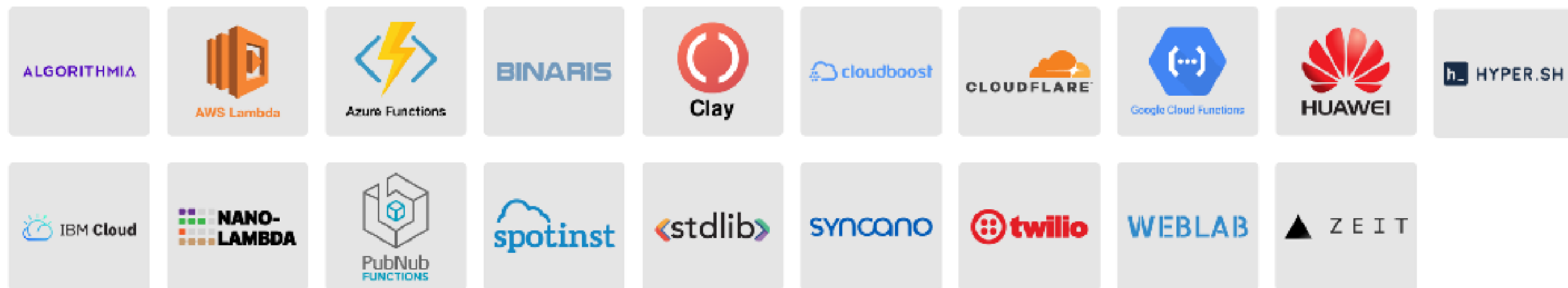
Framework



Hosted

Installable

Platform



s.cncf.io

Serverless computing refers to a new model of cloud native computing, enabled by architectures that do not require server management to build and run applications. This landscape illustrates a finer-grained deployment model where applications, bundled as one or more functions, are uploaded to a platform and then executed, scaled, and billed in response to the exact demand needed at the moment.



Cloud Native Landscape



A large container ship is docked at a port. The ship's hull is dark blue with the letters 'UASC' visible in white. The deck is filled with stacks of colorful shipping containers. Several large red cranes are positioned along the ship's length, with the word 'RDKAI' visible on their booms. The background shows a clear sky and the silhouettes of other port infrastructure.

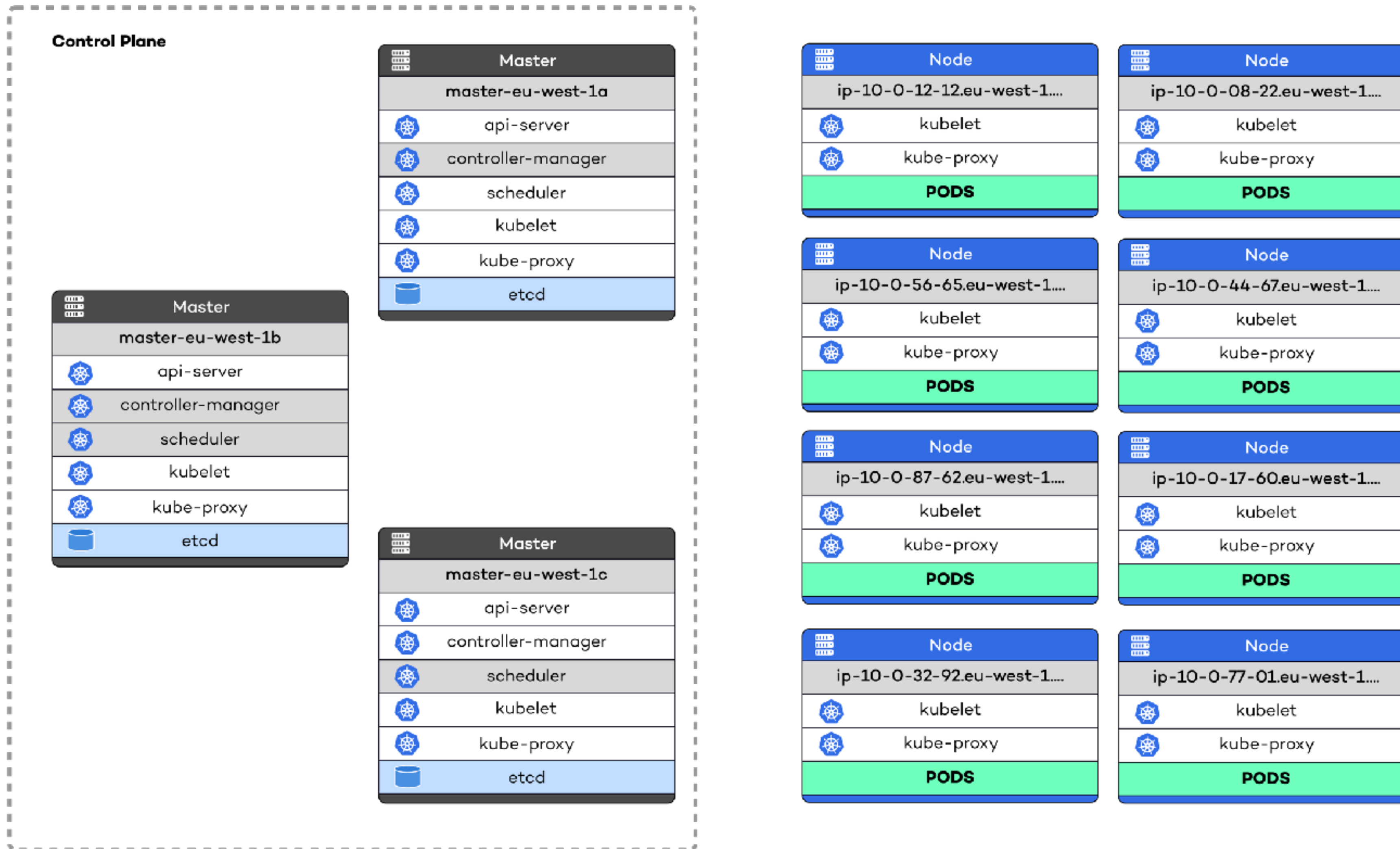
Container Orchestration with Kubernetes

<https://www.pexels.com/photo/shallow-focus-photography-of-black-ship-1095814/>

Kubernetes at Lunar Way

- Kubernetes in production since March 2017
- Three clusters at the moment (dev, staging, prod)
- Kubernetes Operations (Kops) with quite a lot of configuration
- Production environment is a multi-master highly available cluster
- Started at Kubernetes 1.5 and are now at 1.9.6

Highly Available Kubernetes



Kops

```
kops create cluster \  
  --name dev.example.com \  
  --state s3://some-s3-bucket \  
  --node-count 3 \  
  --zones eu-west-1a,eu-west-1b,eu-west-1c \  
  --master-zones eu-west-1a,eu-west-1b,eu-west-1c \  
  --dns private \  
  --node-size m4.large \  
  --master-size m4.large \  
  --topology private \  
  --networking weave \  
  --yes
```

Declarative Cluster Spec

```
apiVersion: kops/v1alpha2
kind: Cluster
metadata:
  name: k8s.test.lunarway.com
spec:
  api:
    loadBalancer:
      type: Public
  authorization:
    rbac: {}
  channel: stable
  cloudProvider: aws
  configBase: s3://somebucket/k8s.test.lunarway.com
  dnsZone: DNSZONE
  etcdClusters:
  - etcdMembers:
    - instanceGroup: master-eu-west-1a
      name: a
      name: main
  - etcdMembers:
    - instanceGroup: master-eu-west-1a
      name: a
      name: events
```

Kops - Pros/Cons

Pros

- Very easy to spin up clusters
- Highly configurable
- Declarative cluster specifications
- Possible to output to terraform if needed

Cons

- Previously pretty bad defaults
- Release cadence is lacking a couple of months behind upstream Kubernetes

Kubernetes - Pros/Cons

Pros

- Allow us to easily deploy services independently
- Rolling back is fast
- Provides us with resilience
- Makes management of services easy and immutable

Cons

- Very complex system
- Sometimes too high velocity

Other interesting tales

- First upgrades of the production clusters caused a 30 min outage, because of network congestion fetching pods
- Some services where just moved to this dynamic environment, not handling termination very well
- Problems with kubelet increasing resource consumption

Revisiting the fallacies of ~~distributed~~ computing

Cloud Native

- 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.



Observability

Observability

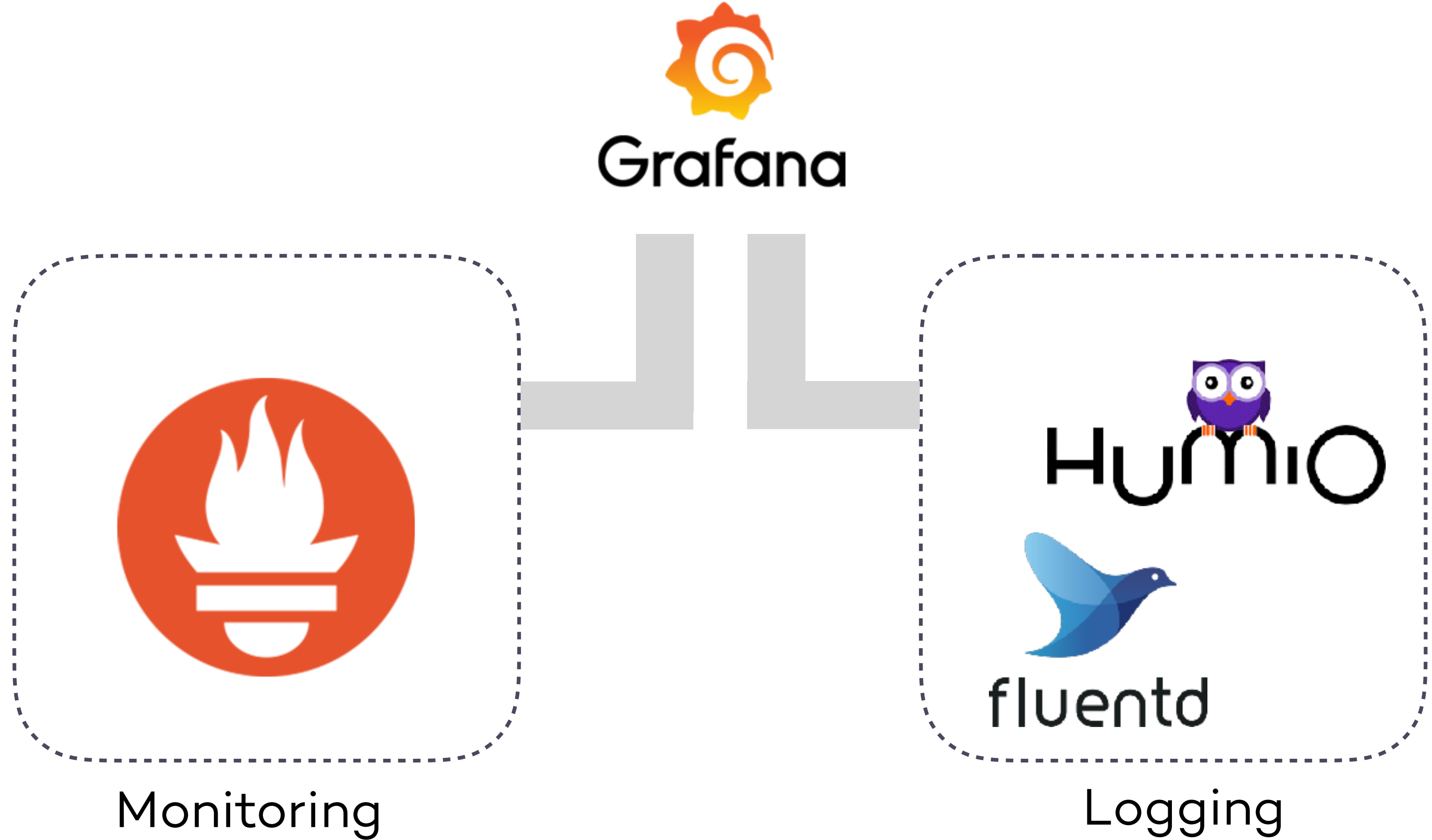
- The overarching goal of various schools of thought on observability, is bringing better visibility into systems.

OBSERVABILITY IS NOT JUST ABOUT LOGS, METRICS, AND TRACES

Logs, metrics, and traces are useful tools that help with testing, understanding, and debugging systems. However, it's important to note that plainly having logs, metrics, and traces does not result in observable systems.

Cindy Sridharan, Book "Distributed Systems Observability", 2018

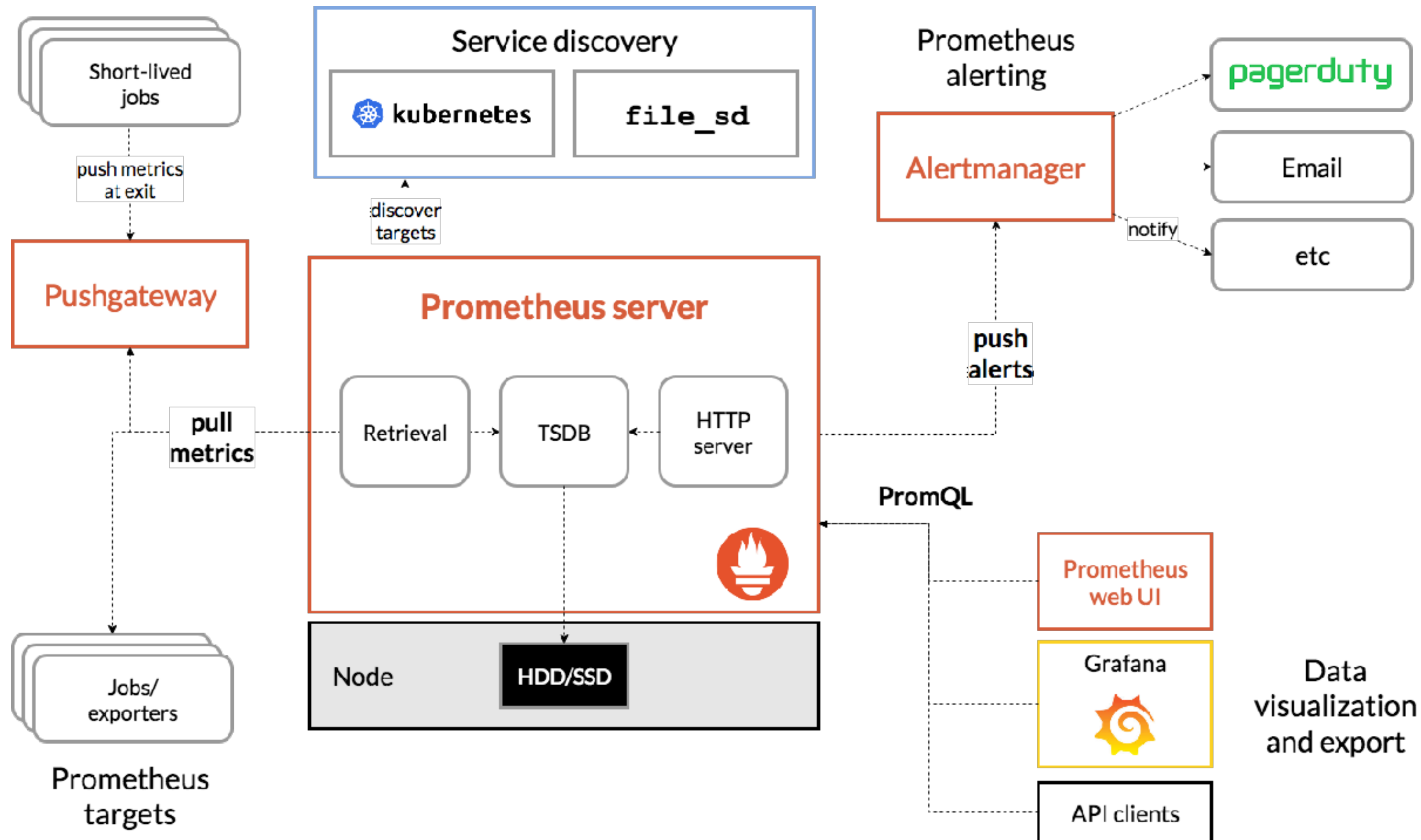
Observability at Lunar Way



What is Prometheus?

- Monitoring system and Timeseries Database
- Instrumentation
- Metrics collection and storage
- Querying
- Alerting
- Dashboard / Graphing / Trending

Prometheus, an overview



Why Monitor?

- Analysing long-term trends
- Comparing over time or experiment groups
- Alerting
- Building dashboards to gain insights
- Conducting ad hoc retrospective analysis

**Basically, being able to find out what is broken and why...
and ... even better... know it before it impacts customers..**

Prometheus - Pros/Cons

Pros

- Provides great insights to all of our services
- Makes it easy for developers to instrument their services
- Integrates well with many different services

Cons

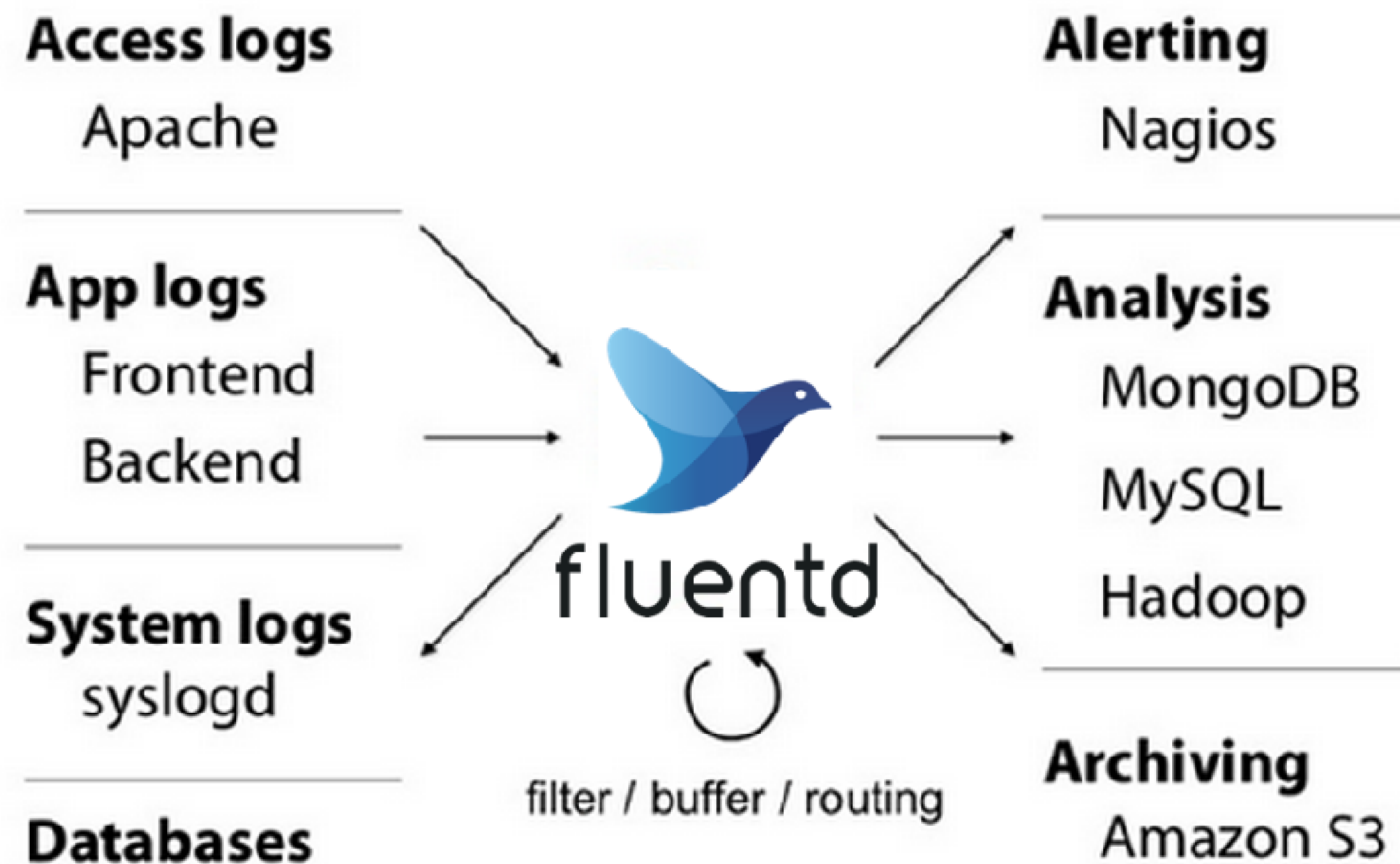
- Prometheus do not support clustered setup

Other interesting tales

- We've had many internal discussions on when to use logs and when to use metrics
- Before Prometheus 2.0 we had a lot of difficulties with high memory consumption
- We write exporters internally for monitoring external partners

fluentd, what is it?

- Fluentd is a log collector
- Hosted by the CNCF

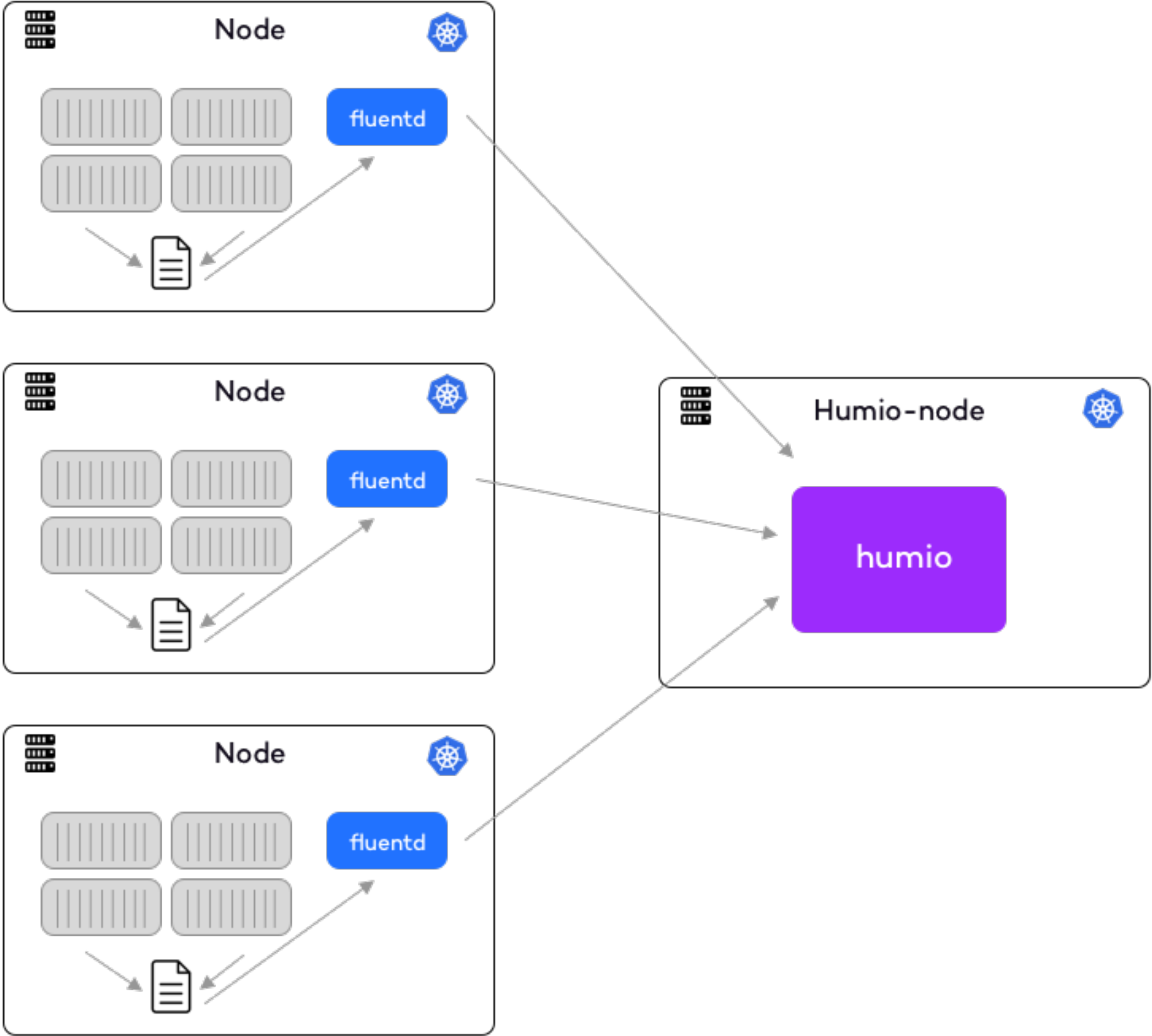


humio, what is it?

- Humio is a log management solution (unfortunately not open-source)
- Humio provides a simple and developer friendly query language for getting insights into your logs



Architecture overview



Microservices

A close-up photograph of a honeycomb with three bees. The honeycomb cells are hexagonal and filled with a golden substance. The bees are positioned in the upper half of the frame, with one on the left, one in the center, and one on the right. The lighting is bright, highlighting the texture of the honeycomb and the details of the bees' bodies.

What is a microservice?

Microservices are **small, autonomous** services that **work together**

Sam Newman

UNIX philosophy: *Do One Thing and Do It Well*

```
curl https://microservices.io | grep -i 'communication'  
cat what_is_a_microservices.txt | grep -i 'communication'  
kubectl logs -f api-64fdb4bcd5-9gflk | grep -i 'communication'
```


What is a microservice?

*...a single application as a suite of small services, each running in its **own process** and **communicating with lightweight mechanisms**...*

*...services are built around business capabilities and **independently deployable** by fully **automated deployment** machinery*

Martin Fowler & James Lewis

Microservices overall

Benefits

Velocity

Autonomy

Coherence and low coupling

Resilience

Independent deployment

Challenges

Debugging and tracing

Increased overall complexity

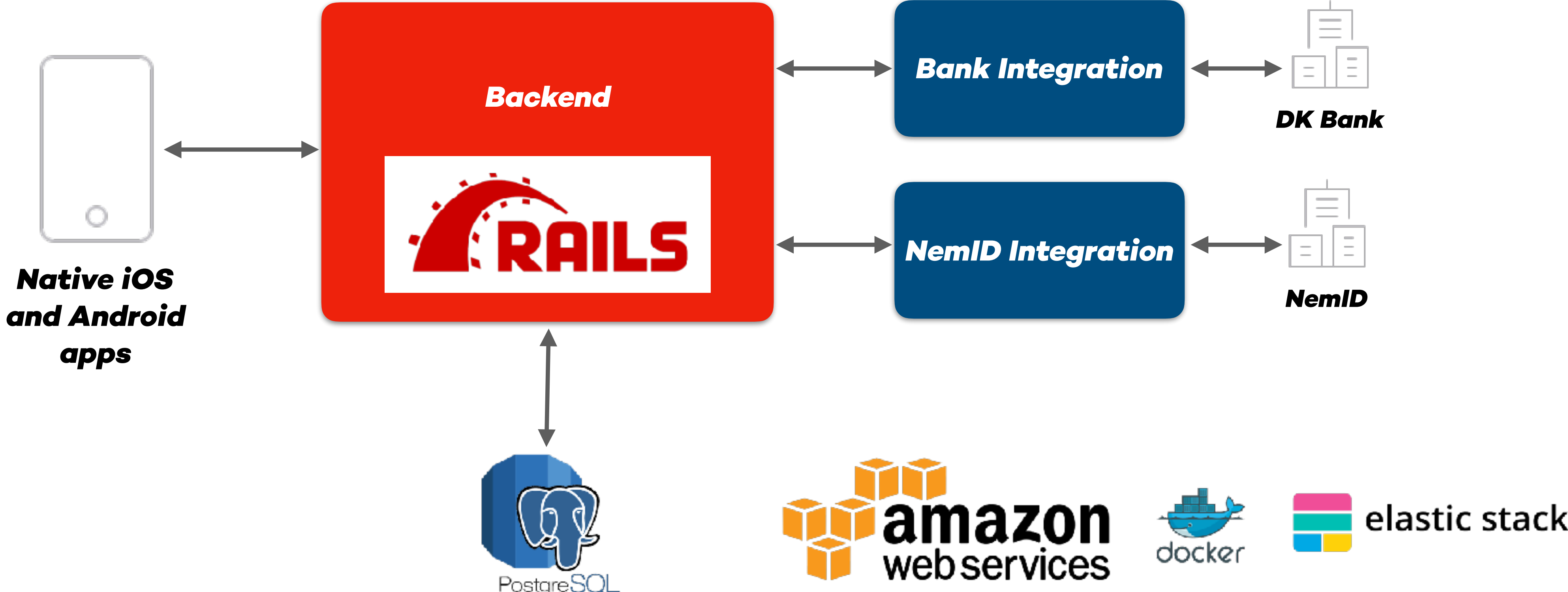
Communication patterns

Insight across service boundaries

Orchestration of business processes
across services

Sharing data

Monolith in the cloud



Why split into microservices?

Goals

Scalability

Decoupling

Fast experiments

Autonomy

Velocity - Small, independent and fast deployments

Resilience

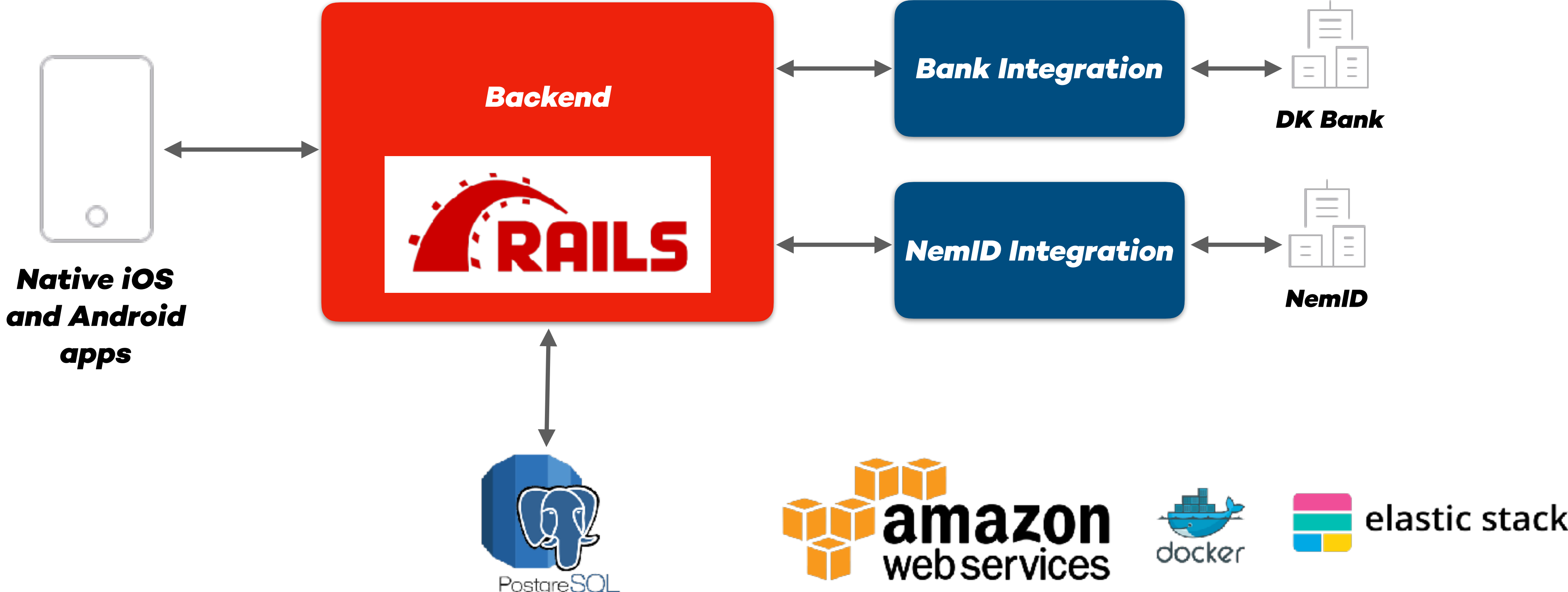


How? Strangler application

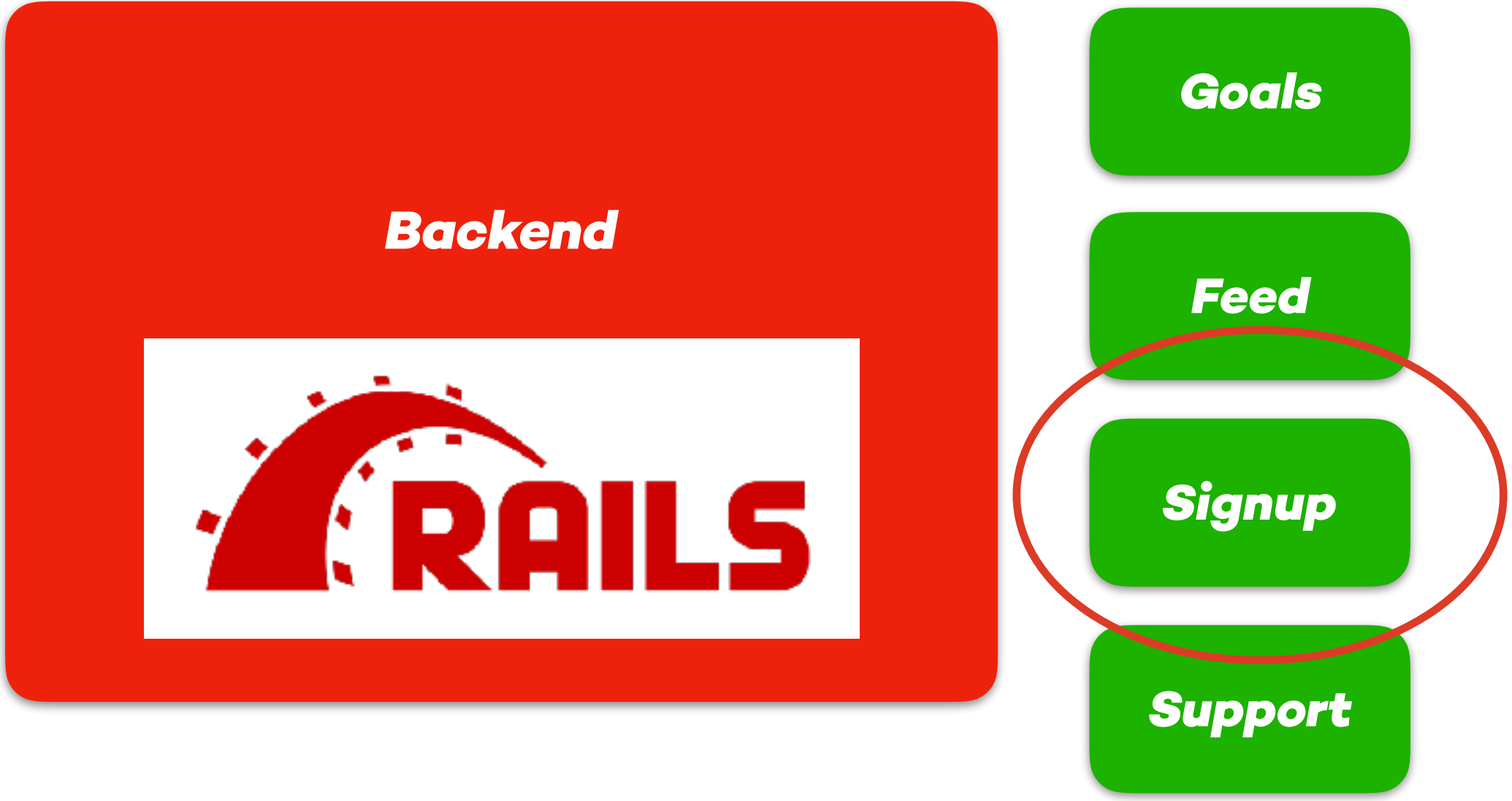
<https://www.martinfowler.com/bliki/StranglerApplication.html>

<https://www.pexels.com/photo/gray-trunk-green-leaf-tree-beside-body-of-water-762679>

Monolith in the cloud



Breaking the monolith

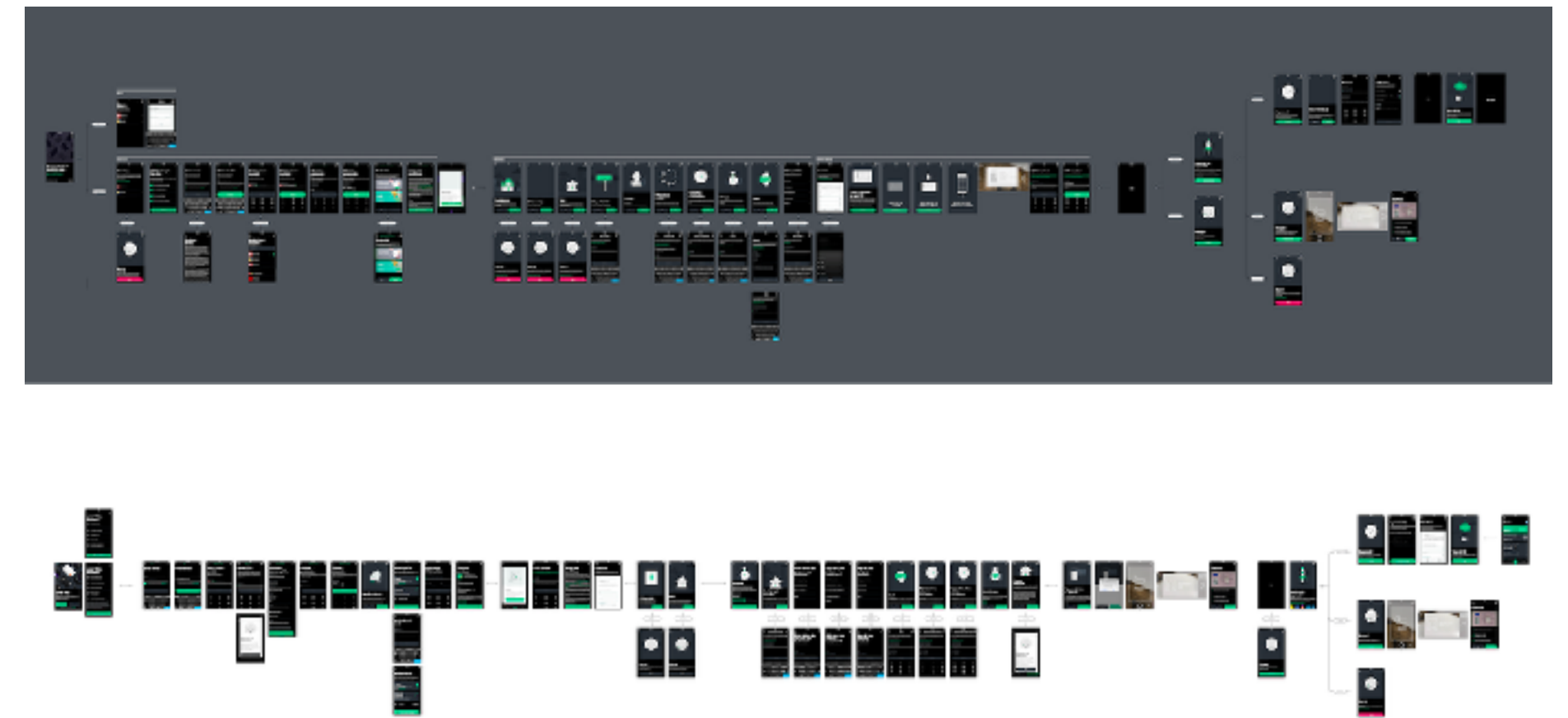
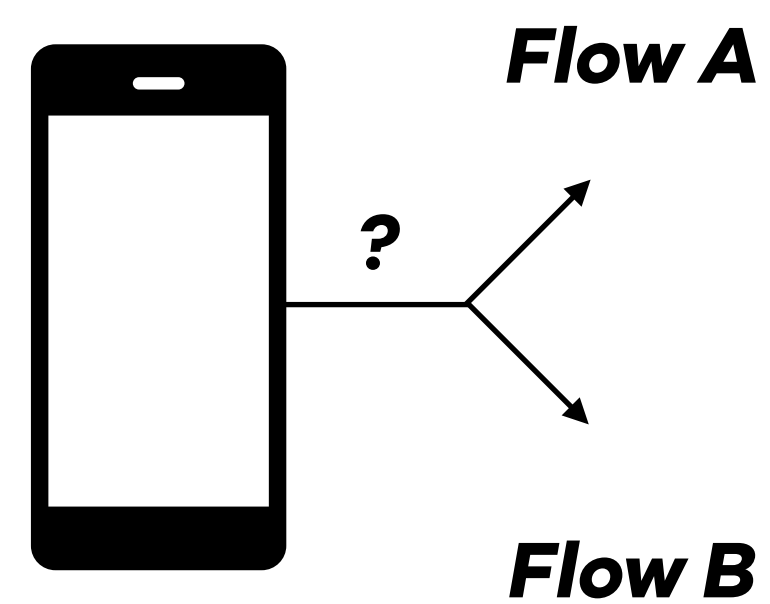


Signup

Dynamic flow with redo

Experiments

A/B testing



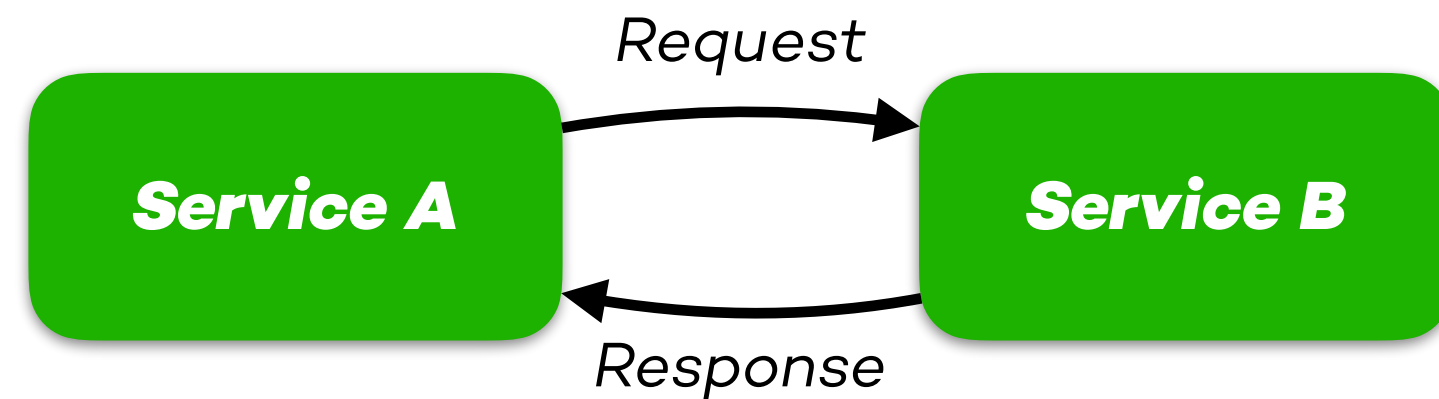
Communication



Introducing async communication



Inter service communication

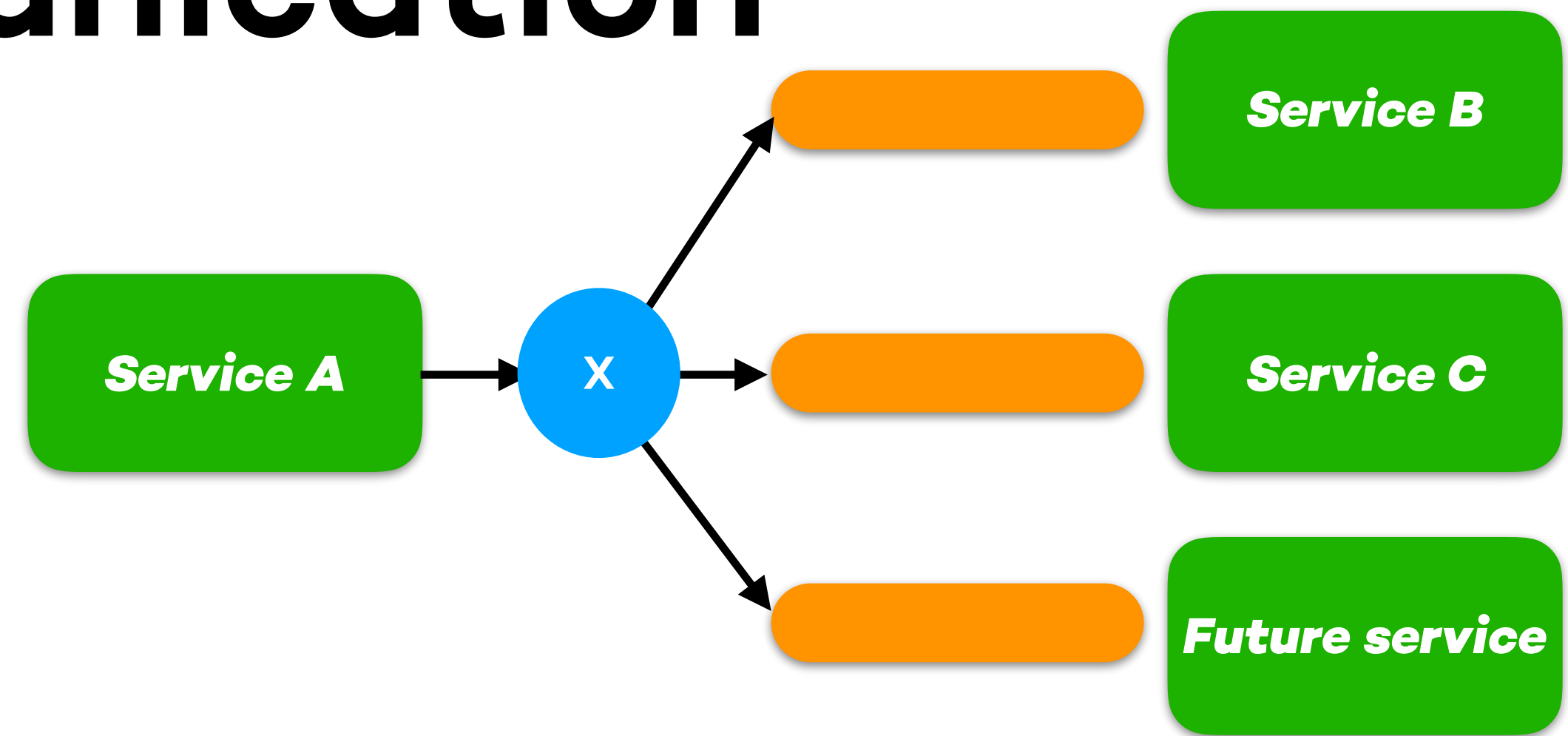


Synchronous req/resp

Closed communication

High coupling

Works well with synchronous request from app



Async messages

Open ended communication (pub/sub)

Low coupling

Works bad with synchronous request from app

Might complicate flows

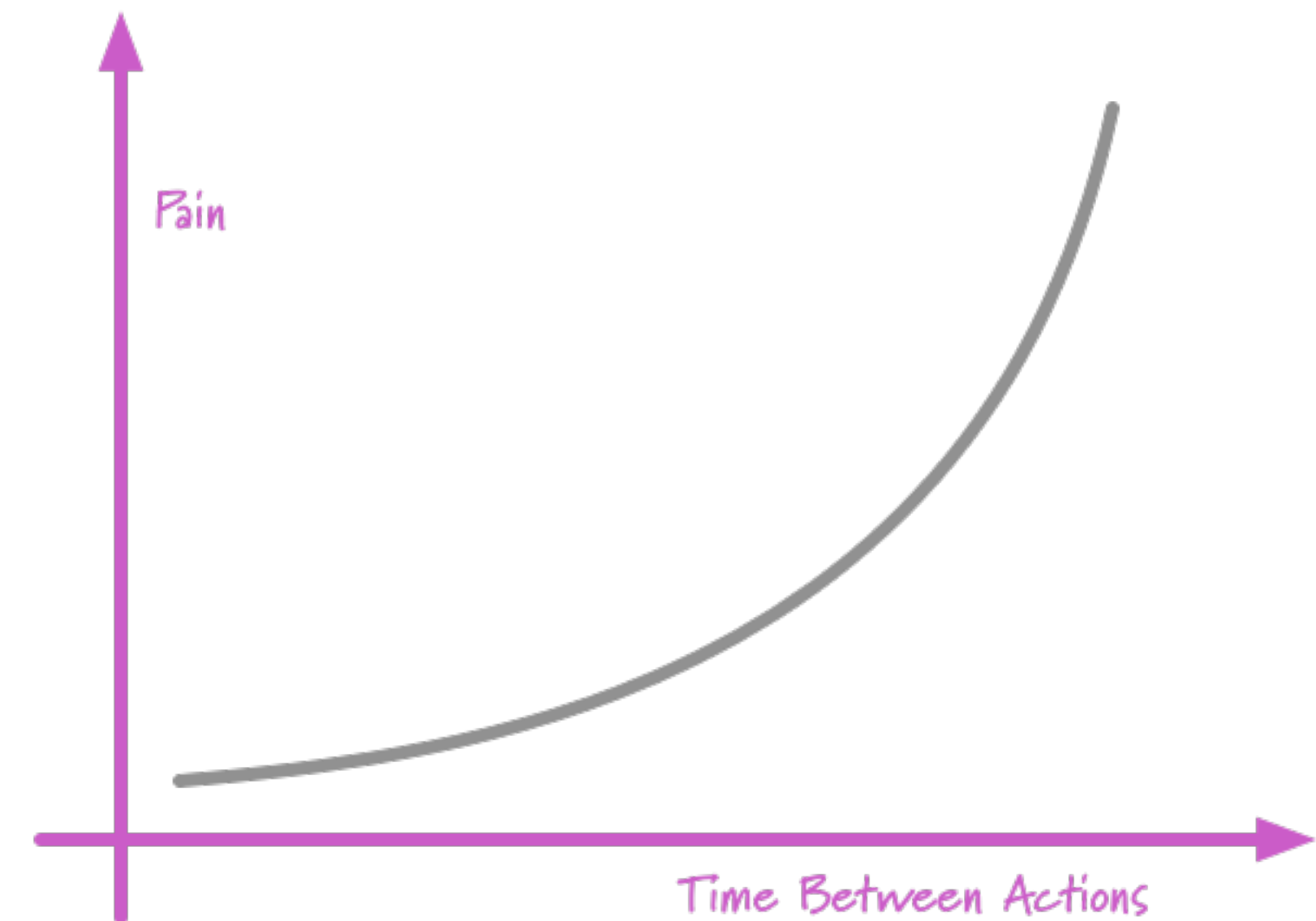
Independent deployment



Independent deployment

- Service increase lead to increased infrastructure needs
- Splitting the monolith without decoupling deployment was a pain
- Big Bang deployments

"If it hurts, do it more often"



Deployable unit old setup

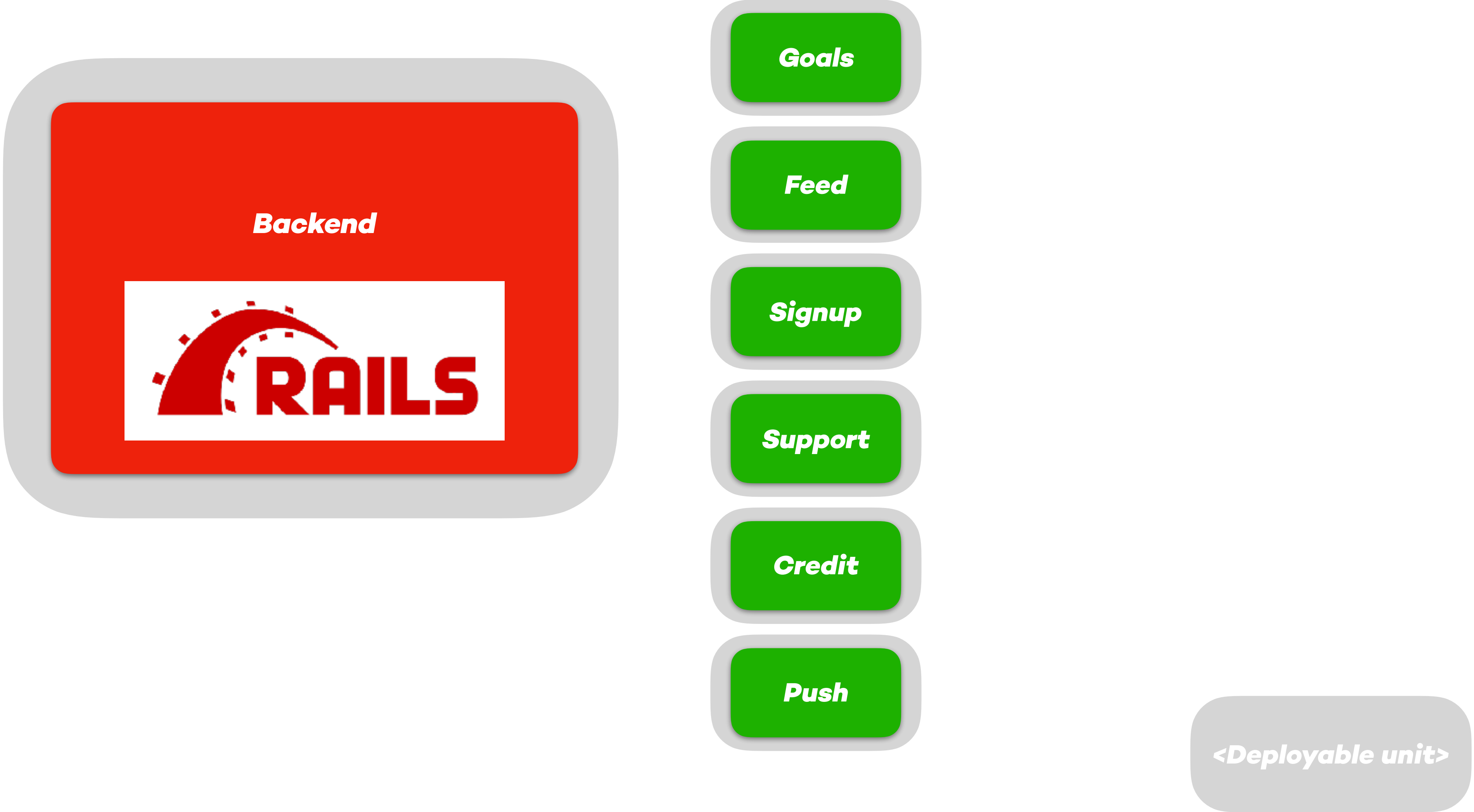


<Deployable unit>

Deploying to app-server pets

- Three VMs running Docker Compose
- All services running on all nodes (not scalable)
- Jenkins job as orchestrator (Terraform, Ansible)
- Slack synchronise which versions to deploy (bottleneck)
- Deploying was "too exciting"
- Adding a new service caused toil and risk for other services wellbeing
- SSH as an emergency handle

Deployable units with Kubernetes



Deploying to Kubernetes

- Fleet of VMs packing workload
- Deploying one service at a time
- Jenkins step per pipeline using kubectl
- Deploy whenever you want without fear
- Liveness/readiness probes catch the errors without influencing prod
- Adding a new service is easy

Feedback loops

A black and white photograph of a roller coaster track against a blue sky with light clouds. The track features a prominent loop and several curves, symbolizing the concept of feedback loops. The text 'Feedback loops' is overlaid in white on the left side of the image.

Feedback loops

- The three ways
- Reducing time from commit to production
 - Reduce risk
 - Fast feedback
 - Reduce work in progress
 - Ease debugging of bugs

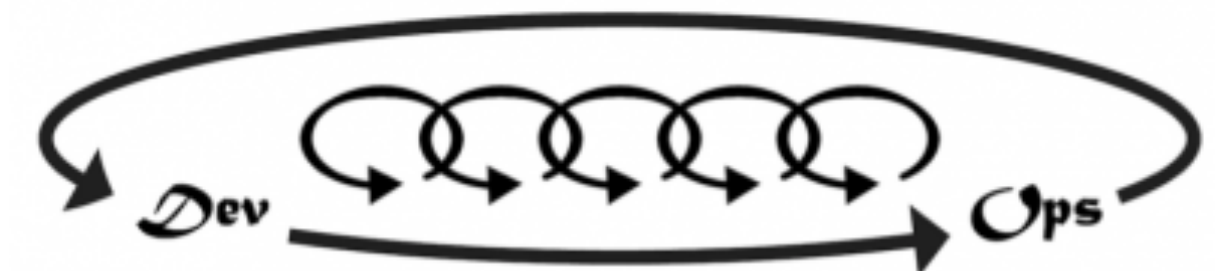
The First Way:
Systems Thinking

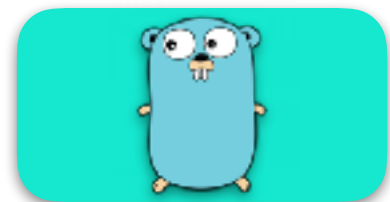


The Second Way:
Amplify Feedback Loops



The Third Way:
Culture Of Continual Experimentation And
Learning





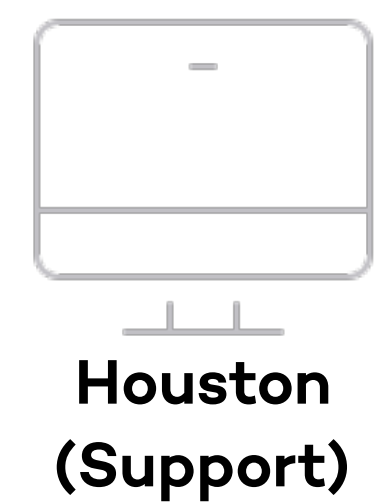
App Facing

Push	Credit	Goals
Auth	Topup	Travel Card
User	Referral	Appsync
Feature	Move Money	Tracking
Feed	Social	User Settings
Stream	Signup	Split



Internal

Time	Locali- zation
Rules	Intercom Sync
KPI	KPI CLI
Insight	Promo
Sync	
Support	TC Support



Integrations

Bank Integration	DK Bank
NemID Integration	NemID
PayLike Integration	PayLike
PaySafe Integration	PaySafe
GPS Integration	GPS



What's next?

- Utilising Custom Resource Definitions and a controller to do Release Management - Moving towards **GitOps**
- Services Mesh, Istio is now 1.0
- Adopting more Operators to ease operations of e.g. Prometheus.
- Provide a FaaS on top of Kubernetes
- Extend Kubernetes with virtual-kubelet for additional serverless resources
- Solve the big pain of local development?

Wrapping up

Key takeaways if entering Cloud Native and Microservices

Kubernetes is complex and has a steep learning curve, but it enables so many possibilities

Prioritise your infrastructure to unlock the potential of Microservices

Monitoring and alerts are very important in such a dynamic environment, but be aware of alert fatigue

Read your logs and make them easily accessible for all your developers

If it hurts, do it often

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Questions?

Thank you!

@phenex

@mrjensens

