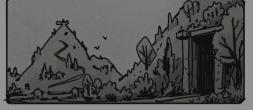
OMNI TERRA

















http://apiacademy.co





SERVICES

EVENTS



O'REILLY°

Securing Microservice APIs

COMPLIMENTARY O'REILLY BOOK: SECURING MICROSERVICE APIS

40+ PAGES OF PRACTICAL GUIDANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE AND SCALABLE ACCESS CONTROL

READ MORE

http://g.mamund.com/msabook

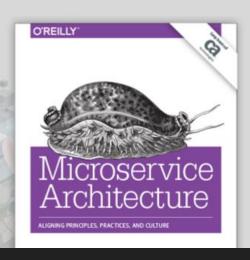


Microservice Architecture: Aligning Principles, Practices, and Culture

Microservices is the next evolution in software architecture designed to help organizations embrace continual change in the digital economy. But how do you design and apply an effective microservice architecture?

This new book from O'Reilly provides comprehensive guidance through seven valuable chapters that give you a deep-dive into:

- The benefits and principles of microservices
- A design-based approach to microservice architecture
- Lessons for applying microservices in practice



RESTful Web

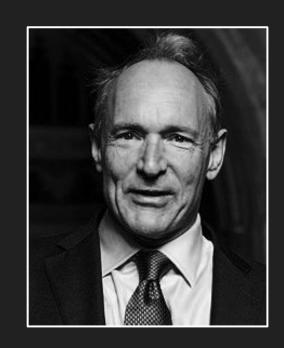
"REST emphasizes scalability of component interactions, generality of interfaces, independent deployment of components, and intermediary components."



-- Roy Fielding, 2000

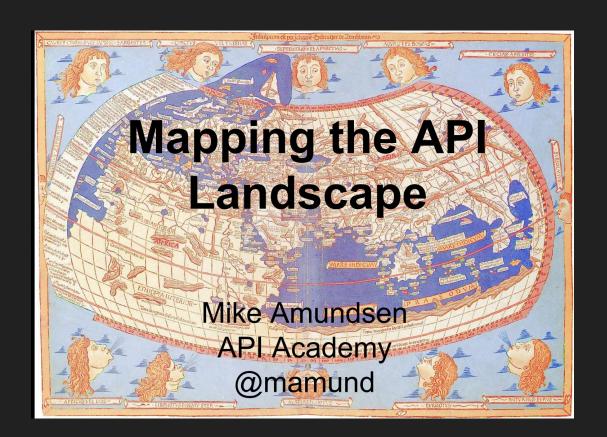
"We should work toward a universal linked information system, in which generality and portability are [most] important."

-- Tim Berners-Lee, 1989



Discovering

A few years ago, in a slide deck far away...

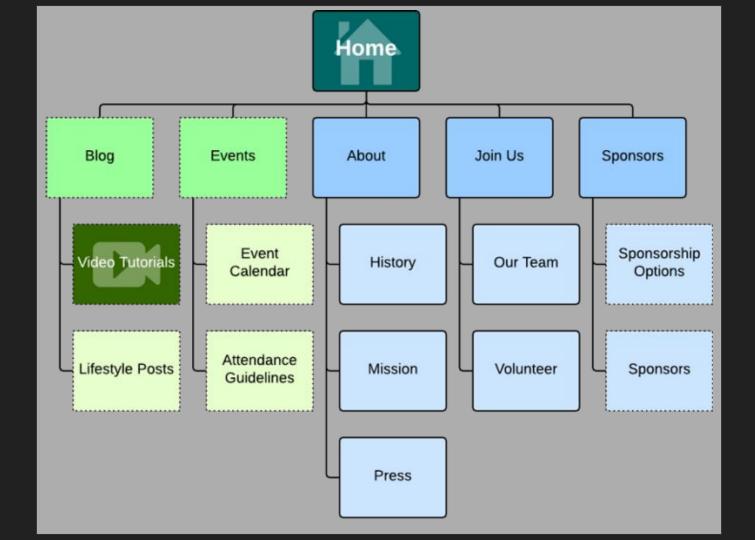


Explore





/user List Operations Expand Operations Raw /user.json/createWithArray Creates list of users with given input array POST /user.json POST Create user /user.json/createWithList Creates list of users with given list input POST /user.json/{username} Updated user /user.json/{username} DELETE Delete user /user.json/{username} Get user by user name GET /user.json/login Logs user into the system GET /user.json/logout Logs out current logged in user session GET /pet List Operations Expand Operations Raw /pet.json/{petId} Find pet by ID GET /pet.json Add a new pet to the store POST /pet.json Update an existing pet /pet.json/findByStatus Finds Pets by status



LEGEND to MAP SYMBOLS

COUNTRY

Feature Town

desert/wasteland

grassland

<u>₩</u> swamp

≿ hills

mountains

cave

political border

· . . . road

river

town/village

cities

tower/fortress

castle

windmill

country capital

lake

forest

re

reef



canyon

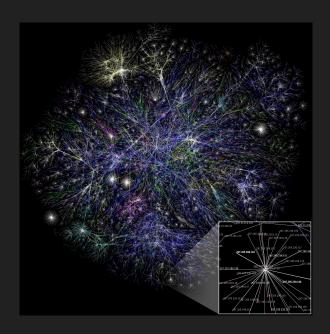
Traveling



Traveling

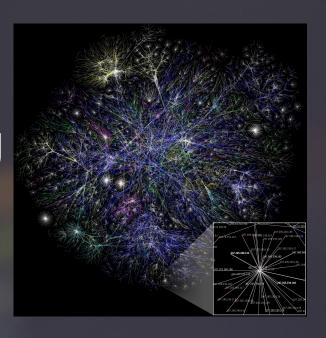


Traveling the Network

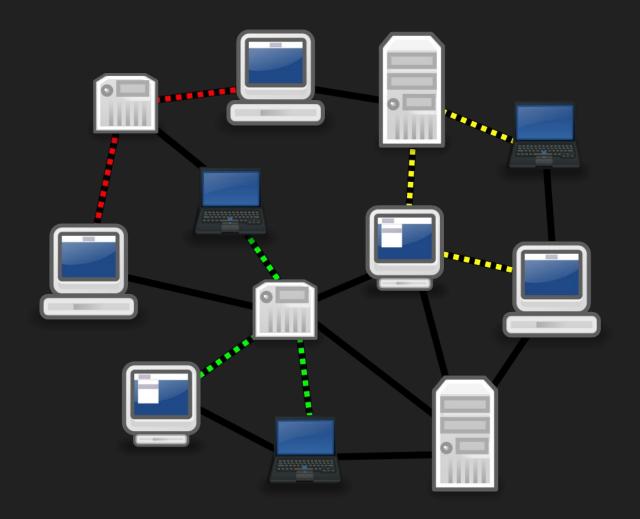




Programming the Network

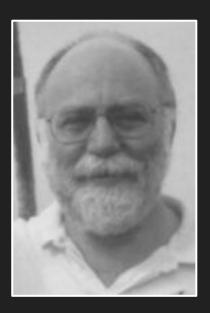


Root(tm) bootstrap and debug environment [RAM] masonic Avionics Corporation) release, version ("560328-212" v "1.07" b "0126 built 15:35:59, May 22 2013 Platform: SM-02 (1386) Copyright (C) 2000, 2001, 2002, Red Hat, Inc. RAM: 0x000000000-0x000a0000, 0x00100000-0x01000000 available Current Boot Count is 0 verifying MBR... Fix MBR: Partition 0: already exists Partition 1: already exists Partition 2: already exists Partition 3: already exists verifying image... OK. == Executing kernel in 5 seconds - enter ^C to abort Load Address 0x00000000 Image length 0x00e2f5d5 Loading kernel binary... Read image signature... 1f 8b Decompressing image...



Fallacies of Distributed Computing (1994)

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



L Peter Deutsch

Programming the Network

"There is no simultaneity at a distance."

-- Pat Helland (2005)



Pat Helland

"Bugs will happen. They cannot be eliminated, so they must be survived instead."

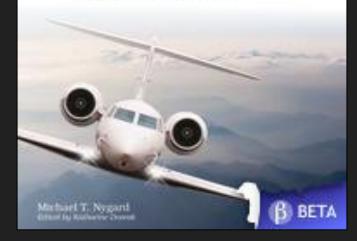
-- Michael T. Nygard





Release It!

Design and Deploy Production-Ready Software



Nygard Stability Patterns

- Timeout
- Circuit Breaker
- Bulkhead
- Steady State
- Fail Fast
- Handshaking

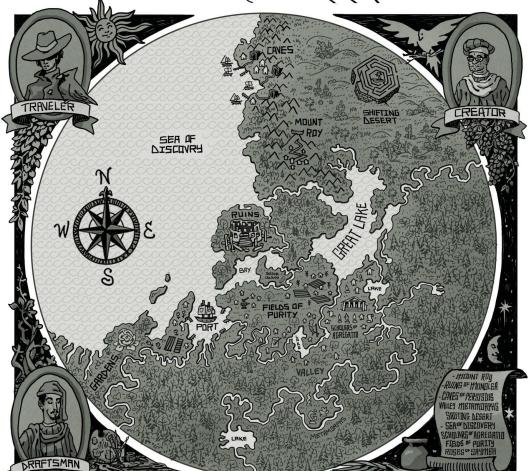


OMNI TERRA



















"The journey of a thousand miles begins

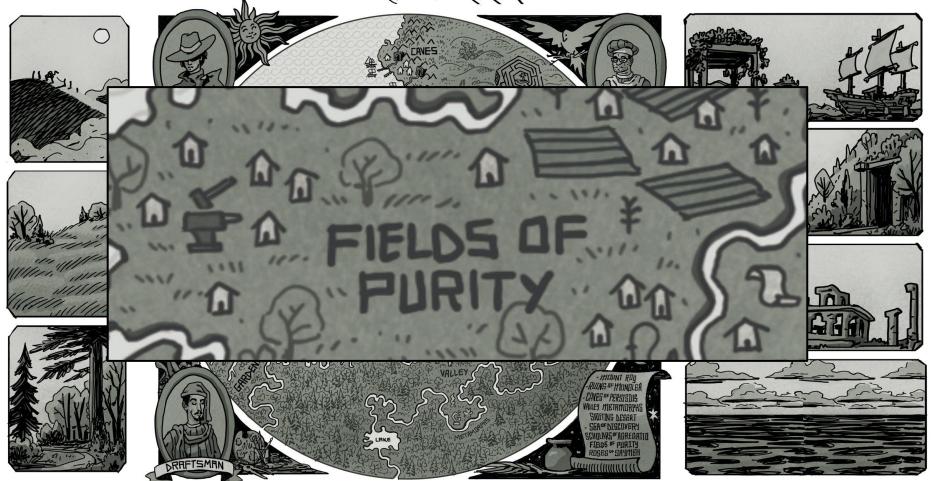
with one step." -- Lao Tzu



Let's talk about code for a bit...

Let's talk about code for a bit...

OMNI TERRA



- Simple processors (converters, translators, etc.)
- No dependence on other microservices
- No local data storage (disk I/O)

The most common MSC example, but the least useful!

- No shared state
- Easy to replace
- Easy to scale up

```
// http server handling data conversions
function conversionServer(request, response) {
  response = convertValue(request);
  return response;
}
```

But, what about the network?

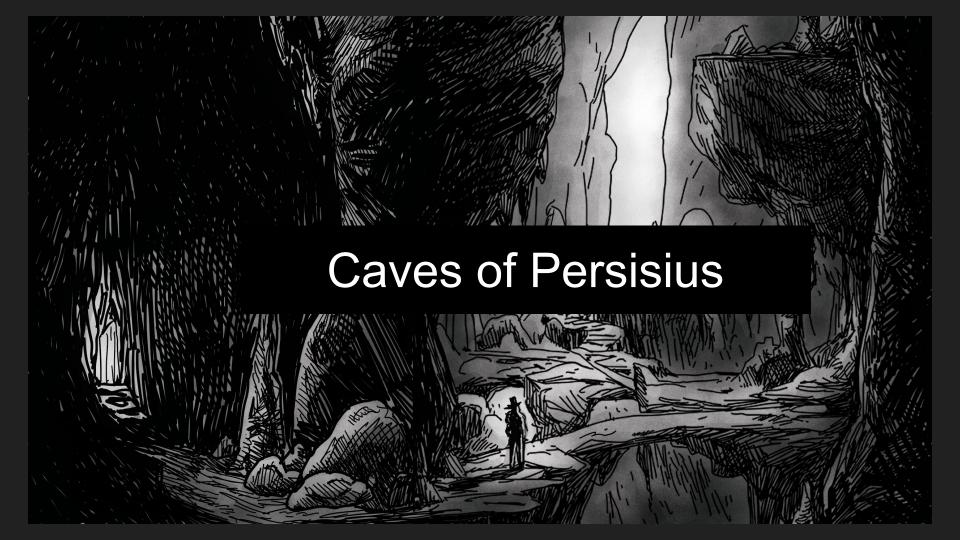
Programming the network

What if the work takes too long?

```
// http server handling data conversions
function conversionServer(request, response) {
  if(request.timeBudget > my.averageResponse) {
    response = FailFastError(request);
  else {
    response = convertValue(request);
  return response;
```

1. Fail-Fast





- Simple (local) storage (reads and/or writes)
- Disk I/O dependent
- Possibly VM or one-U dependent

Commonly needed MSC, not the easiest to implement.

- System of Record/Source of Truth
- Relatively easy to scale for reads (CQRS)
- No cross-service two-phase commits (Saga)

```
function updateOrders(request, response) {
  response = localStorage.write(request);
  return response;
}
```

But, what about the network?

Programming the network

- What if the work takes too long?
- What is the dependent service doesn't respond in time?
- What if the dependent service is down?
- What if the storage overflows (data, logs, etc.)?

```
function updateOrders(request, response) {
   if(request.timeBudget < localStorage.latency) {
     response = FailFastError(request);
   }
   else {
     response = setTimeOut(circuitBreaker(
        localStorage.write(request),
        {timeout:10,maxFail:3,reset:30}
     ), timeBudget);
   }
   return response;
}</pre>
```

- 1. Fail-Fast
- 2. Timeout
- 3. Circuit Breaker
- 4. Steady State





- Depends on other ("distant") microservices
- Network dependent
- Usually Disk I/O dependence, too

The most often-needed; most challenging, too.

- Sequence vs. Parallel calls
- Timing is everything
- Easy to scale (should be...)

```
function writeOrders(request, response) {
  var resourceList = ["customerDB", "orderDB", "salesDB"]'
  var serviceList = gatherResources(resourceList);
  response = serviceList(request)

return response;
}
```

But, what about the network?

Programming the network

- What if the work takes too long?
- What if a dependent services doesn't respond in time?
- What if a dependent service is down?
- What if storage overflows (data, logs, etc.)?
- What if a dependent service is unhealthy?
- What if traffic for a service spikes?

```
function writeOrders(request, response) {
 var resourceList = ["customerDB", "orderDB", "salesDB"]'
 setTimeOut(function(request, response, resourceList) {
    var serviceList = gatherResources(resourceList);
    if(serviceList.estimatedCost > request.timeBudget) {
      response = FailFast(request);
   else {
     if(serviceList.healthy === true) {
        circuitBreaker(serviceList, request,
        {timeout: 10, maxFail: 3, reset: 30});
  },request.timeBudget);
  return response;
```

- 1. Fail-Fast
- 2. Timeout
- 3. Circuit Breaker
- 4. Steady State
- 5. Handshaking
- 6. Bulkhead



Nygard's Admonition...

Joe asks:

Is All This Clutter Really Necessary?

You may think, as I did when porting the sockets library, that handling all the possible timeouts creates undue complexity in your code. It certainly adds complexity. You may find that half your code is devoted to error handling instead of providing features. I argue, however, that the essence of aiming for production—instead of aiming for QA—is handling the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. That error-handling code, if done well, adds resilience. Your users may not thank you for it, because nobody notices when a system *doesn't* go down, but you will sleep better at night.



Let not talk about code for a bit...

OMNI TERRA



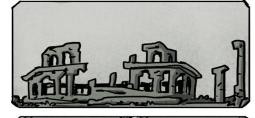














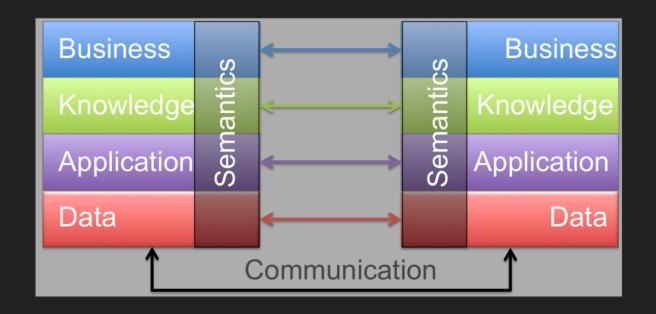
Aim for Interop, not Integration...

"Interoperation is peer to peer. Integration is where a system is subsumed within another."



-- Michael Platt, Microsoft

Aim for Interop, not Integration...

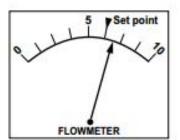


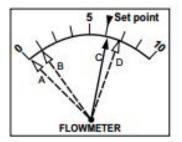
By Wkinterop - Powerpoint -> PNG, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=35139609

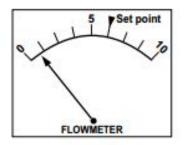
Signal, Sign, and Symbol



Jens Rasmussen







SIGNAL

- Keep at set point
- Use deviation as error signal
- Track continuously

SIGN

Stereotype acts

If	If C, ok
Valve	If D, adjust flow
Open	34 15
If	If A, ok
Valve	If B, recalibrate
Closed	neter

SYMBOL

If, after calibration, is still B, begin to read meter and speculate functionally (could be a leak)

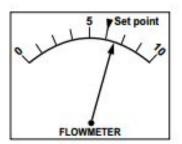


Signal, Sign, and Symbol

Signal: Protocol

Sign: Format

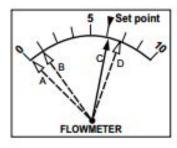
Symbol: Vocabulary



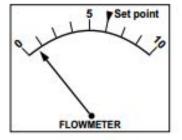
SIGNAL

STON

- Keep at set point
- Use deviation as error signal
- Track continuously

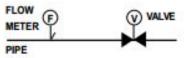


Stereoty: If	If C, ok
Valve	If D, adjust flow
Open If	If A, ok
Valve	If B, recalibrate
Closed	neter



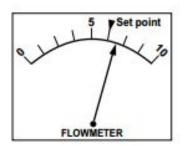
SYMBOL

If, after calibration, is still B, begin to read meter and speculate functionally (could be a leak)



Signal, Sign, and Symbol

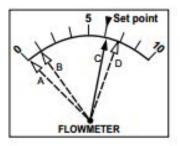
- Signal: Protocol HTTP, CoAP, etc.
- Sign: Format
 HTML, HAL, etc.
- Symbol: Vocabulary ALPS, DCAP, etc.



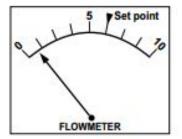
SIGNAL

STON

- Keep at set point
- Use deviation as error signal
- Track continuously

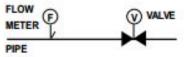


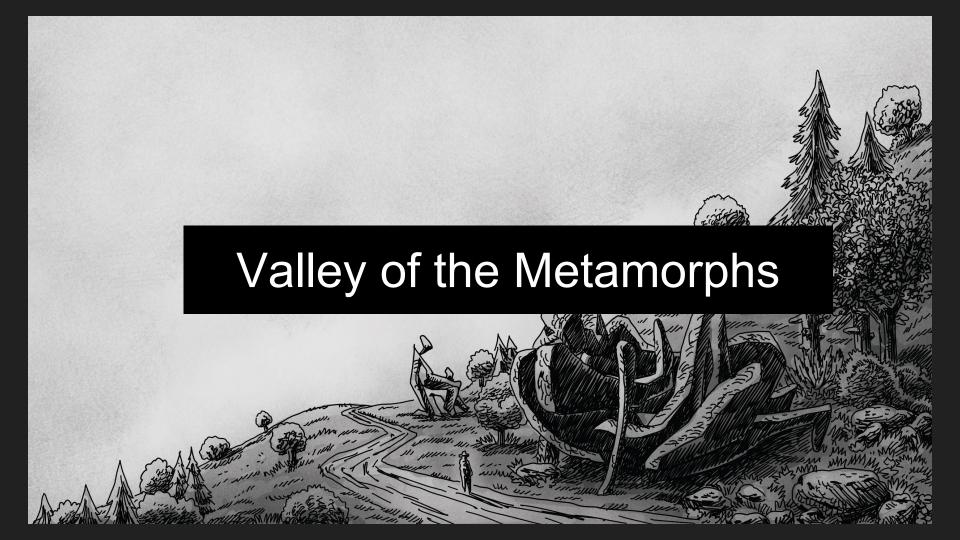
Stereoty: If	If C, ok
Valve Open	If D, adjust flow
If	If A, ok
Valve	If B, recalibrate
Closed	meter



SYMBOL

If, after calibration, is still B, begin to read meter and speculate functionally (could be a leak)





Three Rules for Not Breaking Things...

- 1. You can't take things away
- 2. You can't change the meaning of things
- 3. All new things must be optional

You can't take things away...

```
*** REQUEST ***
GET /status HTTP/1.1
...

*** RESPONSE ***
200 OK
...
{
   "status" : "All | OK"
}
```

```
*** REQUEST ***
GET /status HTTP/1.1
...

*** RESPONSE ***
400 Bad Request
```

```
REQUEST ***
GET /status HTTP/1.1
*** RESPONSE ***
HTTP/1.1. 301 Moved Permanently
Location: http://new-status
*** RESPONSE ***
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
  "status" : "All OK"
```

You can't change the meaning of things...

```
*** REQUEST ***
GET /status HTTP/1.1
...

*** RESPONSE ***
200 OK
...
{
   "machinesActive" : "42"
}
```

```
REQUEST
GET /status HTTP/1.1
    RESPONSE
200 OK
  "status" : "All OK"
  "machinesActive" : "42"
```

All new things MUST be optional...

```
*** REQUEST ***
GET /status?machines HTTP/1.1
...

*** RESPONSE ***
200 OK
...
{
   "machinesActive" : "42"
}
```

```
*** REQUEST ***
GET /status HTTP/1.1
...

*** RESPONSE ***
400 Bad Request
```

```
*** REQUEST ***
GET /status HTTP/1.1
...

*** RESPONSE ***
200 OK
...
{
    "status" : "All OK",
    "machinesActive" : "42"
}
```

SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

What is the best practice for versioning a REST API?



E VOLVE 13

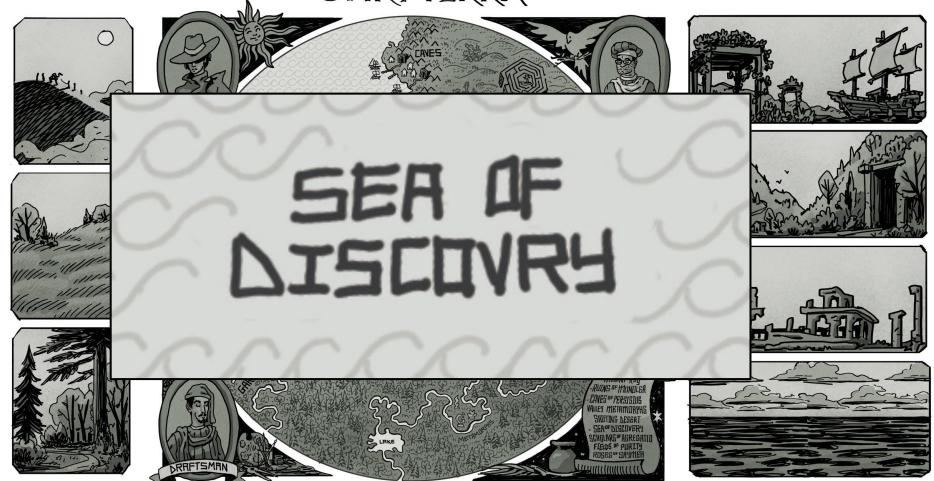
REST

What is the best practice for versioning a REST API?

DON'T

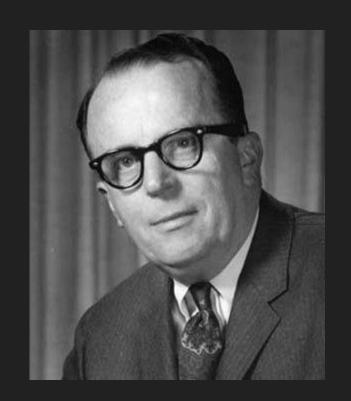
Versioning an interface is just a "polite" way to kill deployed applications

OMNI TERRA

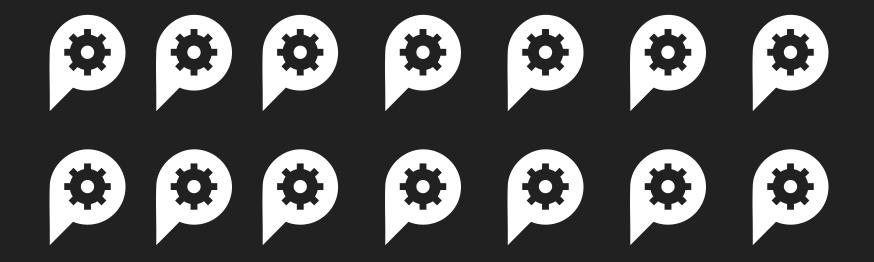


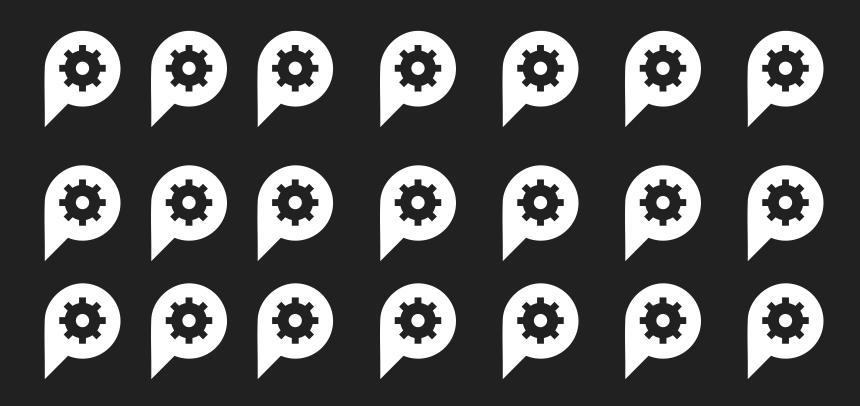
"How do you get communication started among totally uncorrelated 'sapient' beings?"

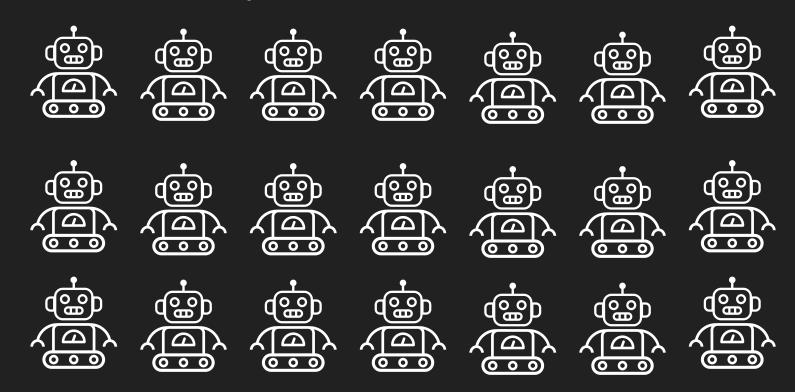
-- J. C. R. Licklider, 1963











Service Discovery അം **(**@) (B) d&b 900 അം des) 4@p (P) de? അം ൲ ഷ്ട്രീ അം \bigcirc

Licklider Memo (1963)

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

Washington 25, D.C. April 23, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: Members and Affiliates of the Intergalactic Computer Network

FROM: J. C. R. Licklider

SUBJECT: Topics for Discussion at the Forthcoming Meeting

First, I apologize humbly for having to postpone the meeting scheduled for 3 May 1963 in Palo Alto. The ARPA Command & Control Research office has just been assigned a new task that must be activated immediately, and I must devote the whole of the coming week to it. The priority is externally enforced. I am extremely sorry to inconvenience those of you who have made plans for May 3rd. Inasmuch as I shall be in Cambridge the rest of this week, I am asking my colleagues here to re-schedule the meeting, with May 10th, Palo Alto, as target time and place.

The need for the meeting and the purpose of the meeting are things that I feel intuitively, not things that I perceive in clear structure. I am afraid that that fact will be too evident in the following paragraphs. Nevertheless, I shall try to set forth some background material and some thoughts about possible interactions among the various activities in the overall enterprise for which, as you may have detected in the above subject, I am at a loss for a name.

In the first place, it is evident that we have among us a collection of individual (personal and/or organizational) aspirations, efforts, activities, and projects. These have in common, I think, the characteristics that they are in some way connected with advancement of the art or technology of information processing, the advancement of intellectual capability (man, man-machine, or machine), and the approach to a theory of science. The individual parts are, at least to some extent, mutually interdependent. To make progress, each of the active research needs a software base and a hardware facility more complex and more extensive than he, himself, can create in reasonable time.

In pursuing the individual objectives, various members of the group will be preparing executive the monitoring

Licklider Memo (1963)

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In pursuing the individual objectives, various members of the group will be preparing executive the monitoring

Licklider Protocol (2008)

Networking Working Group Request for Comments: 5326 Category: Experimental M. Ramadas
ISTRACI, IST ISTRACI, ISTO
S. Burleigh
NASA/Jet Propulsion Laboratory
S. Farrell
Trinity College Dublin
September 2008

Licklider Transmission Protocol - Specification

Status of This Memo

This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Discussion and suggestions for improvement are requested. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

IESG Note

This RFC is not a candidate for any level of Internet Standard. It represents the consensus of the Delay Tolerant Networking (DTM) Research Group of the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF). It may be considered for standardization by the IETF in the future, but the IETF disclaims any knowledge of the fitness of this RFC for any purpose and in particular notes that the decision to publish is not based on IETF review for such things as security, congestion control, or inappropriate interaction with deployed protocols. See RFC 3932 for more information.

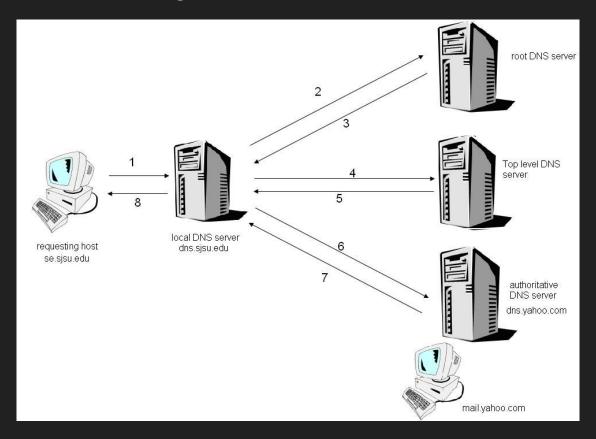
Abstract

This document describes the Licklider Transmission Protocol (LTP), designed to designed to designed to designed to the characterized by extremely long message round-trip times (RTTs) and/or frequent interruptions in connectivity. Since communication across of enterplanetary space is the most prominent example of this continuous to the control of the

This document is a product of the Delay Tolerant Networking Research Group and has been reviewed by that group. No objections to its publication as an RFC were raised.

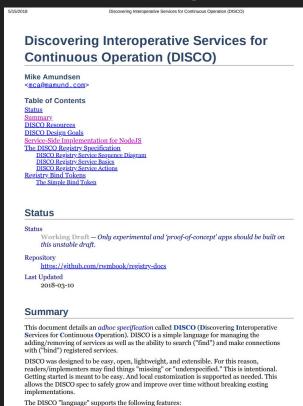
Ramadas, et al. Experimental [Page 1]

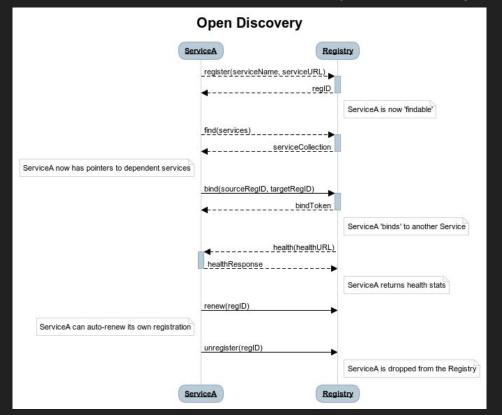
DNS for discovering machines



But we need to discover services...

Discovering Interoperative Services... (DISCO)





Discovering Interoperative Services... (DISCO)

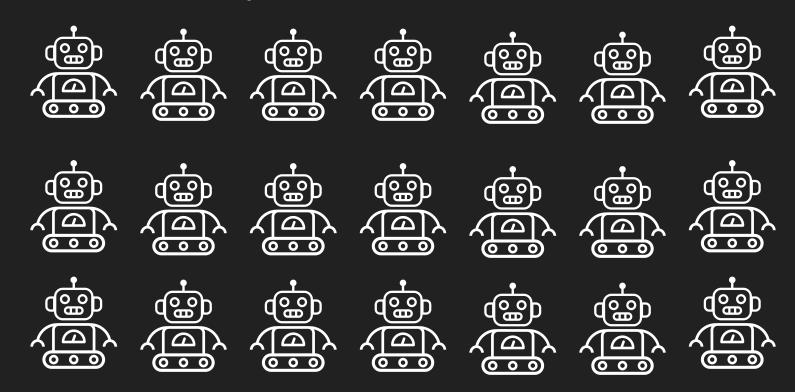
The DISCO "language" supports the following features:

- register: add a service to the shared registry
- find: query the registry for services (dependents) to consume
- bind: notify the registry the intention to connect with and use another service
- renew: renew a service's registry lease to prove is is still up and running
- unregister: remove a service from the registry

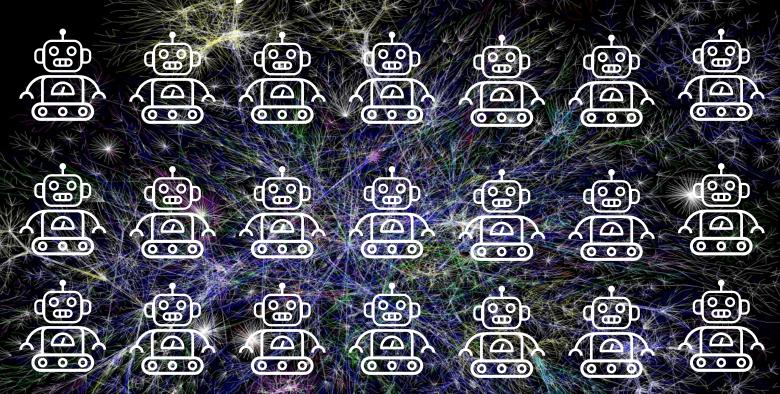
Discovering Interoperative Services... (DISCO)

```
// register this service w/ defaults
discovery.register(null, function(response) {
  // sample service discovery action
  discovery.find(null, function(data, response) {
    // select endpoints from query
    if(data.success===true) {
      // launch http server
      http.createServer(zipServer).listen(8080);
      console.info('zip-server running on port 8080.');
    else {
      console.error('unable to bind to dependent services');
      process.kill(process.pid, "SIGTERM");
```

Service Discovery

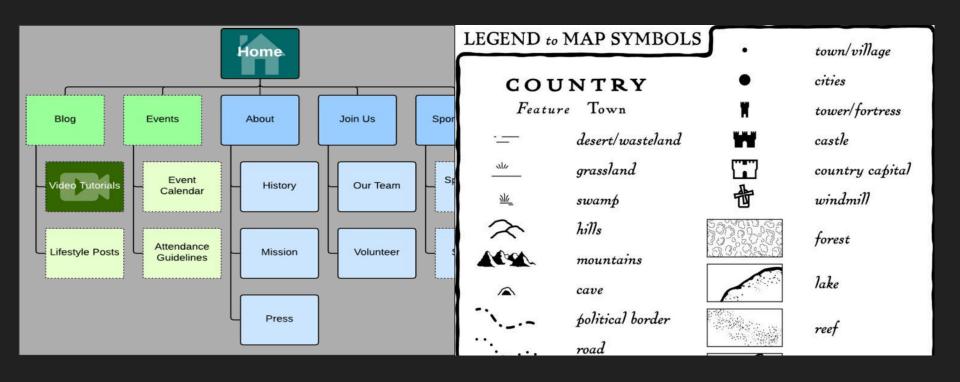


Service Discovery

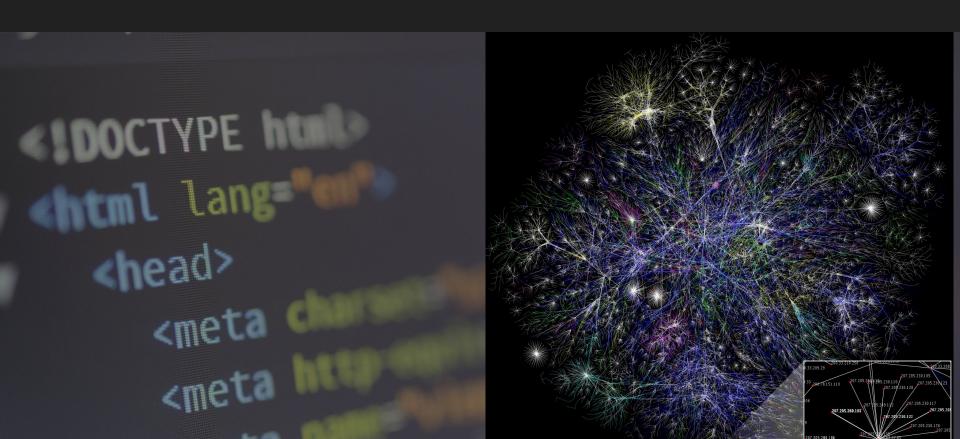


So...

We need better maps...



So that we can program the network...



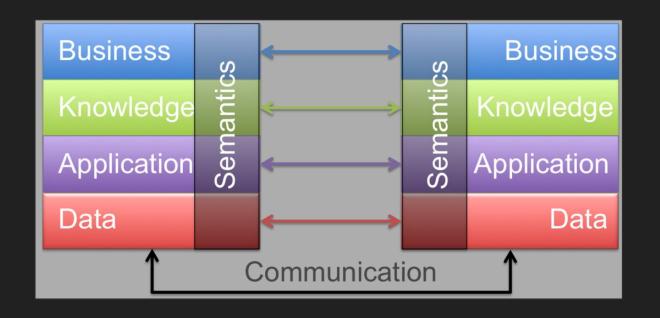
Which means applying patterns to our code..,

```
function writeOrders(request, response) {
 var resourceList = ["customerDB", "orderDB", "salesDB"]'
 setTimeOut(function(request, response, resourceList) {
    var serviceList = gatherResources(resourceList);
    if(serviceList.estimatedCost > request.timeBudget) {
      response = FailFast(request);
   else {
     if(serviceList.healthy === true) {
        circuitBreaker(serviceList, request,
        {timeout: 10, maxFail: 3, reset: 30});
  },request.timeBudget);
  return response;
```

- 1. Fail-Fast
- 2. Timeout
- 3. Circuit Breaker
- 4. Steady State
- 5. Handshaking
- 6. Bulkhead



And that means understanding the role of semantics...



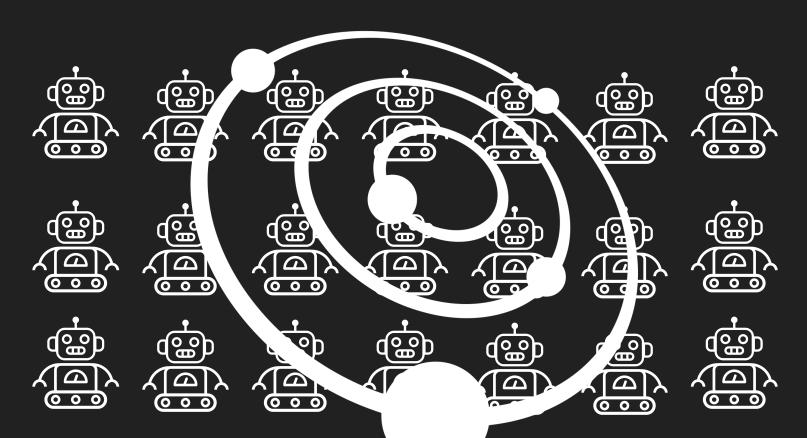
And the importance of change over time...

```
*** REQUEST ***
GET /status HTTP/1.1
...

*** RESPONSE ***
200 OK
...
{
   "machinesActive" : "42"
}
```

```
REQUEST
GET /status HTTP/1.1
    RESPONSE
200 OK
  "status" : "All OK"
  "machinesActive" : "42"
```

And the power of service-level discovery...



That's a lot!

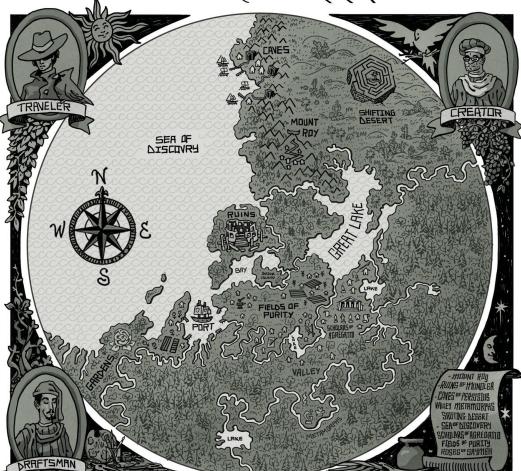


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