

# Migrating to Cloud - Native Architectures Using Microservices: An Experience Report

Armin Balalaie, Abbas Heydarnoori, and Pooyan Jamshidi  
Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran - 2015

Sonam Gupta  
Srinidhi Ramadurai  
Smruthi Sridhar

# Agenda

- Paper overview
- Introduction
- Background/Related Work
- Summary of New Technology Benchmark
- Key Contributions
- Authors Evaluations
- Conclusions
- Critique: Strength
- Critique: Weakness
- Critique: Evaluation
- Future Work



# Paper overview

- Migration of an application named SSaaS (Server Side as a Service) in PegahTech Co.
- Specific to this project
- Lessons Learnt
- Challenges
- Sections
  - Background behind Microservice Architecture
  - SSaaS existing architecture & Target Architecture after Migration
  - Migration plan & steps followed
  - Lessons Learnt
  - Conclusion

# Introduction

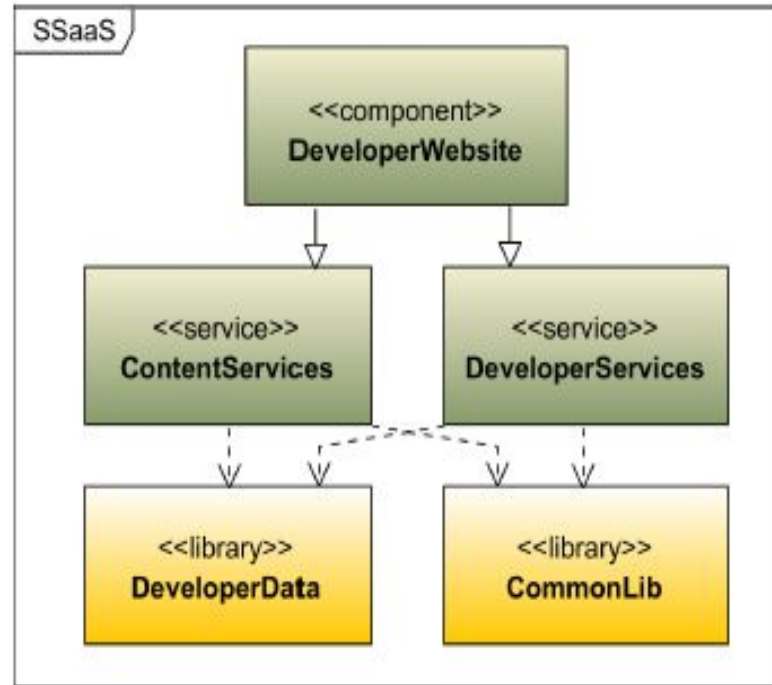
- Microservices:- Continuous Delivery & DevOps
- Continuous Delivery:- Continuous Integration & Continuous Deployment
- DevOps - Collaboration between Developers and Operations team
- Microservices Architecture Components:
  - Configuration Server
  - Service Discovery
  - Load Balancer
  - Circuit Breaker
  - Edge Server

# Background

- SSaaS - server side programming part of their applications without knowing any server side languages
- First functionality - RDBMS as a service
- Future - Chat as a Service, Indexing as a Service, NoSQL as a Service
- Technology stack
  - Java using spring framework
  - Oracle -11
  - dependencies-Maven
  - Deployment-Jetty plugin
  - Repositories -Git.

# Existing Architecture

- Common Lib
- DeveloperData
- DeveloperServices
- ContentServices
- DeveloperWebsite



# Reasons to Migrate to Microservices

Requirement for Chat as a service: On demand capability

- Need for reusability
- Need for decentralized data governance
- Need for automated deployment
- Need for built-in scalability

# Summary of New technology Stack

## Components of New Technology Stack:

- Java Spring Boot
- Netflix OSS-Microservice specific components
- Eureka for ServiceDiscovery
- Ribbon for Load Balancer(Internal Load balancer)
- Hystrix -Circuit Breaker
- Zuul-Edge Server.



# Monolith to MicroService -Related Concepts

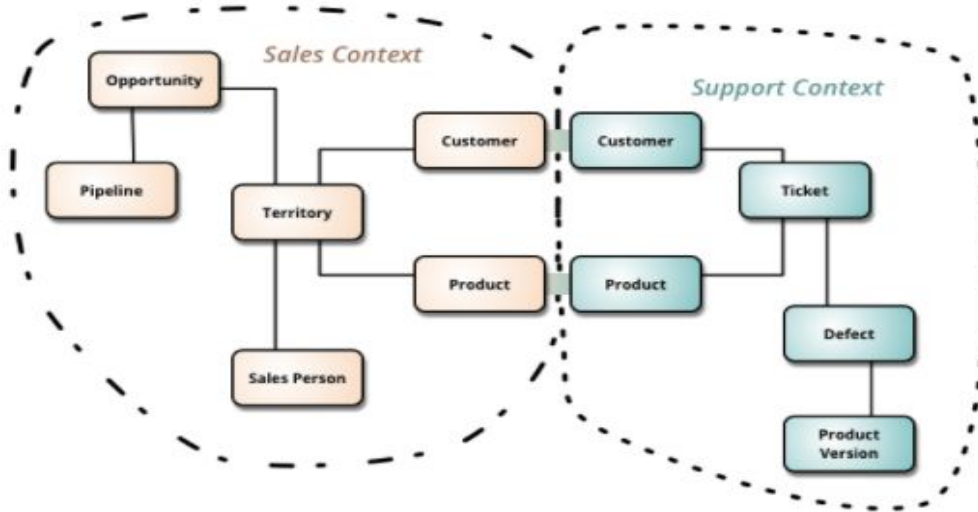
- Domain Driven Design
- Bounded Context

## Domain Driven Design

- Supports the structuring of larger systems according to domains
- Each microservice is meant to constitute a domain
- only one microservice has to be changed in order to implement changes or to introduce new features.
- **Example**-Promotion service from Monolith e-commerce System

# Bounded Context

- Divides the large models into different Bounded Contexts
- explicit about their interrelationships.



# Re Architecting Logic

- Existing system is less Complex
- Re Architected system based on domain of Developer Data
- Put every set of cohesive entities into a service, such that the only one which can create and update that entity would be that service

## Example:

Chat Services service could update or create the chat metadata entities.

# Features of Target Architecture

- Chat Services service handle its metadata by itself ,not inside Developers Data.
- Introduce a new Resource Manager service in order to reserve resources-Oracle is moved from Developersdata to this service
- A new service to handle developer's information and its registered services.
- Transforming Developer Data from a library to a service.

# Steps involved in Migration:

## Step 1: Preparing the Continuous Integration Pipeline

- Allows developers to integrate their work with the others' early and often, and helps to prevent future conflicts
- As no of services increase while shifting to microservice architecture. No of instances running and deploying increases
- Virtualisation-less effective and costly
- Containerisation -deploy with low overhead and in isolation
- Deploy anywhere where containers are supported without changes to code or images

# Docker

- Tool for containers.
  - Pool of ready to use images in DockerHub
  - Can be pulled and customised based on users needs
  - Docker Registry -let organizations to have a private docker image repository
- Jenkins 9 - CI server.

self-hosted Gitlab -code repository.

Artifactory 11 as the artifact repository.

**Step 2**-Transforming Developer Data to a Service

# Introducing Continuous Delivery

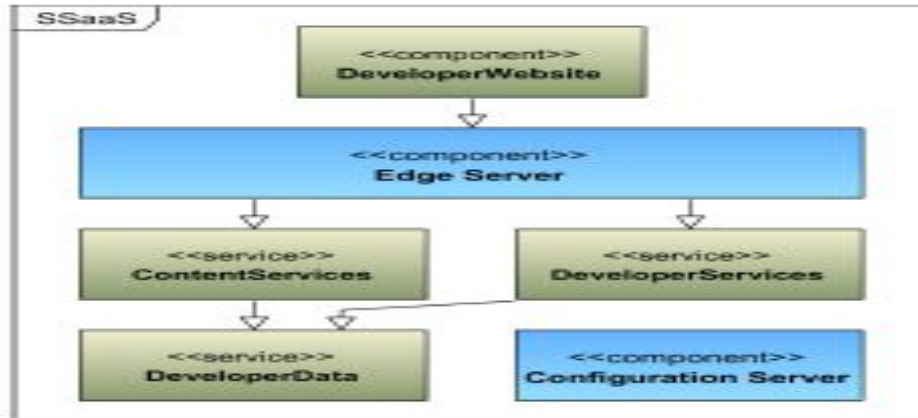
## **STEP-3:**

- Separate source code, configuration, the environment specification to evolve independently
- Ability to change configuration without redeploying the source code.
- Docker removed the need for specifying environments since the Docker images produce the same behavior in different environments.
- separated services' code repositories to have a clearer change history and to separate the build life-cycle of each service.
- Automated deployment on a single server.

# Introducing Edge Server

## STEP 4:

To minimize the impact of internal changes on end-users

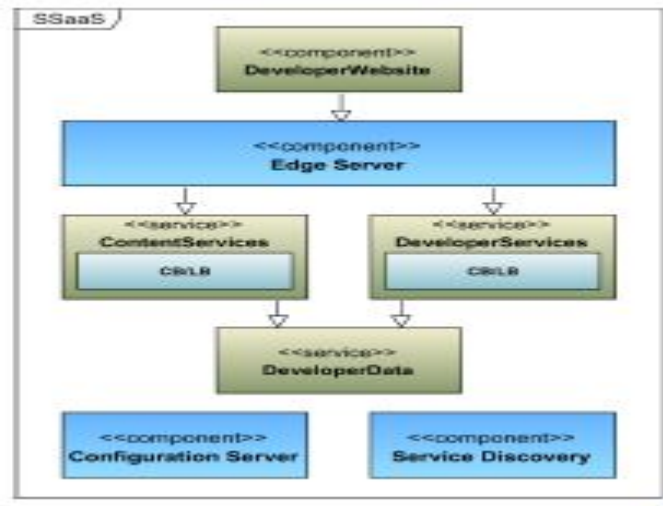


**Fig. 5. Introducing Edge Server**



# Introducing Dynamic Service Collaboration

Addition of Service Discovery, Load Balancer and Circuit Breaker to the system



# Introducing Resource Manager

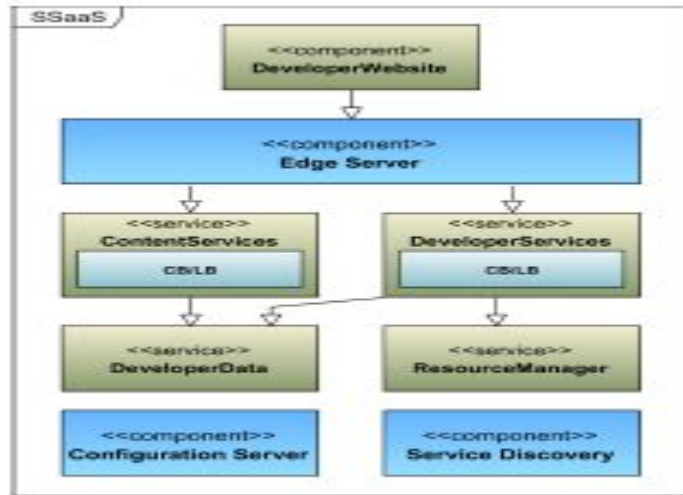


Fig. 7. Introducing Resource Manager

# Introducing Chat Services & Developer Info Services

- **Developer InfoServices**- factoring out developer related entities (e.g., Developer) from Developer Data.
- **Chat Services** for persisting chat service instances metadata and handling chat service instance creations.

# Clusterization

containerization-low overhead.

Increase efficiency by introducing lightweight operating systems, like Core-OS 15 and Project Atomic

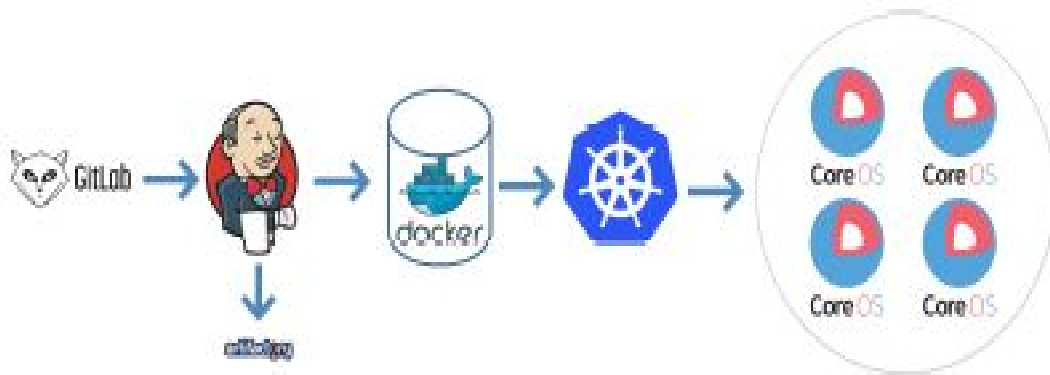
Google Kubernetes 16, has a good integration with the CoreOS, is a tool for easy deployments of containers on a cluster.

Using Kubernetes, a container can be easily fetched from a private repository and deployed to a cluster with different policies.

# Final Delivery Pipeline

We set up a cluster of CoreOS instances with Kubernetes agents installed

We deployed our services on this cluster instead of a single server.



# Author's Evaluation and Challenges Faced

- Deployment in the development environment is difficult
- Service contracts are double important
- Distributed system development needs skilled developers
- Creating service development templates is important

# Conclusions

- This paper explained the experiences which the author faced during the migration of an on-premise application to the microservices architectural style.
- This paper helped us understand the architecture of our system before and after the migration
- Steps that were followed during this migration process.
- Importance of Continuous Delivery in the process of adopting microservices

# Critique: Strengths

- Services are loosely coupled and more modular
- Improves Scalability and Flexibility in a efficient manner
  - Services can be scaled independently based on heavy load instead of scaling the entirety of a monolithic app.
- Fault Isolation
- Freedom of Technology Stack
- Polyglot Programming/ Persistence
  - Leverage mix of programming language /frameworks to take advantage based on business requirement



# Critique: Strengths

- Containerization helps in lower overheads than the virtualization and in isolation
- Decentralized data governance
- Automated Deployment with the help of Continuous Delivery pipeline

# Critique: Challenges

- Refactoring the design of a system before migration
- Operational Management : Deployment in the development environment is difficult
- Service Versioning is not a recommended solution.
  - Tolerant Reader : Service Consumer
  - Consumer Driven Contracts (Pact.io) : Service Developer
- Knowledge of Distributed System Development
- Security and Firewall

# Critique: Evaluation

- IEEE Journal 2016
- Migration in Incremental steps.
  - Re-architecting the current system
  - Introducing new supporting services
  - Enabling Continuous Delivery in the system
- Importance of Continuous Delivery Integration :on-demand software deployment
- Technology Stack
- Experience Report

# Gaps

- Worthiness of the migration.
  - Performance Compared to the on-premise
- Cost effectiveness of the migration

# Future Work

- DevOps Pattern for on-premise to Cloud migration
  - Reusable
  - Generic



Thank you