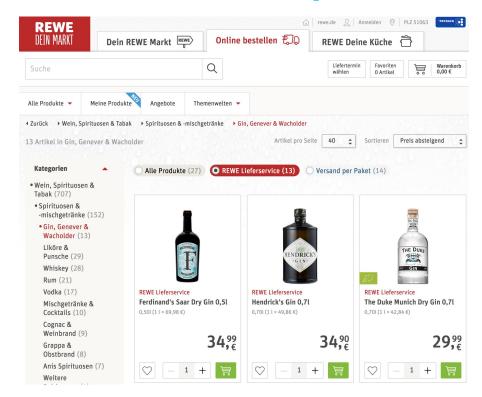
Evolution of a Microservice Infrastructure

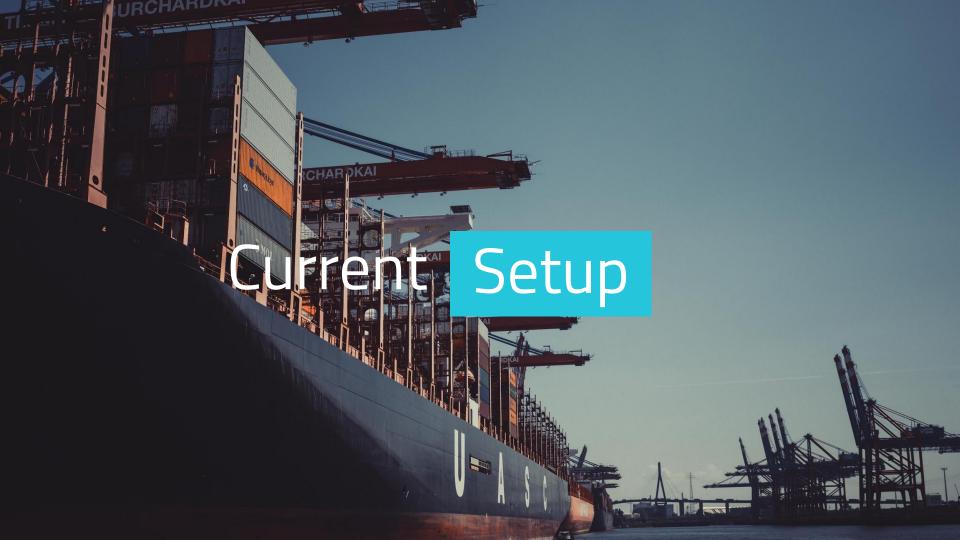
Paul Puschmann OSAD 2019, Munich

REWE digital

What do we actually run?

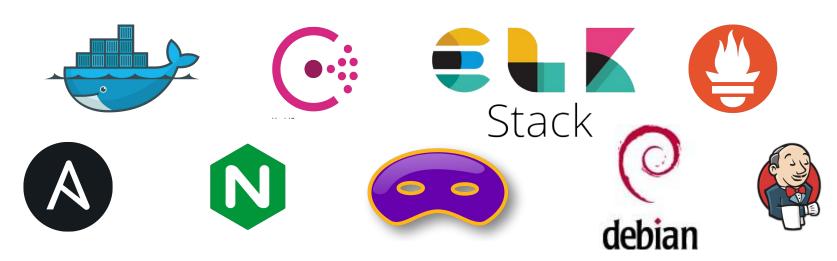






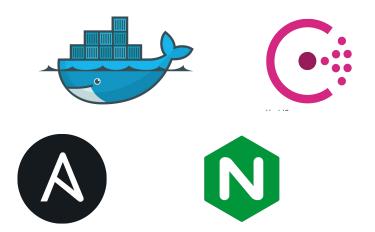
Recap The state of 2018

We're operating a custom Docker-Environment consisting of:



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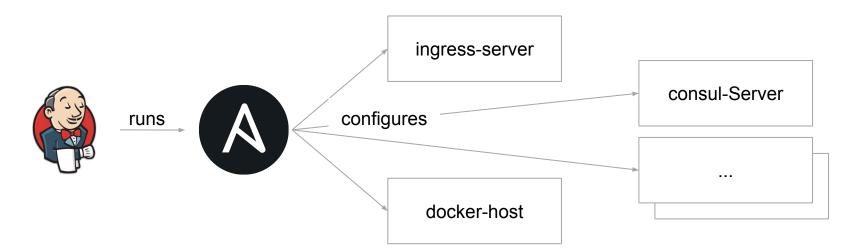
Everything was cool. Developers can bring Code live. All is well.

... and looks like this

for infrastructure provisioning

One repository for infrastructure-configuration

Ansible, Vagrant, Terraform, ... executed via Jenkins.



... and works like this

for deployment of services

One central repository for service-deployments

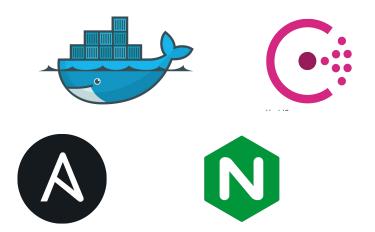
- Used on every Team-Jenkins as external resource
- Teams provide a "service-descriptor.yaml" for each service
- "service-descriptor.yaml" gets updated with environment-specific variables
- containers get started with environment of "service-descriptor.yaml"
- standardised deployment is ensured

Example

```
service name: "example"
service version: "1.2.1"
squad: "Example-Squad"
team: "Example-Team"
num instances: 3
prometheus enabled: "true"
prometheus path: "/metrics/prometheus"
service memory: 1536
service configuration:
  JAVA META SIZE TO HEAP QUOTA: 40
  # Example DB
  DATASOURCES SHOP JDBCURL: "jdbc:postgresql://{{ psql cluster master }}:5432/{{ db name example }}"
  DATASOURCES SHOP USERNAME: "{{ db user example }}"
  DATASOURCES SHOP PASSWORD: "{{ db password example }}"
  . . .
```

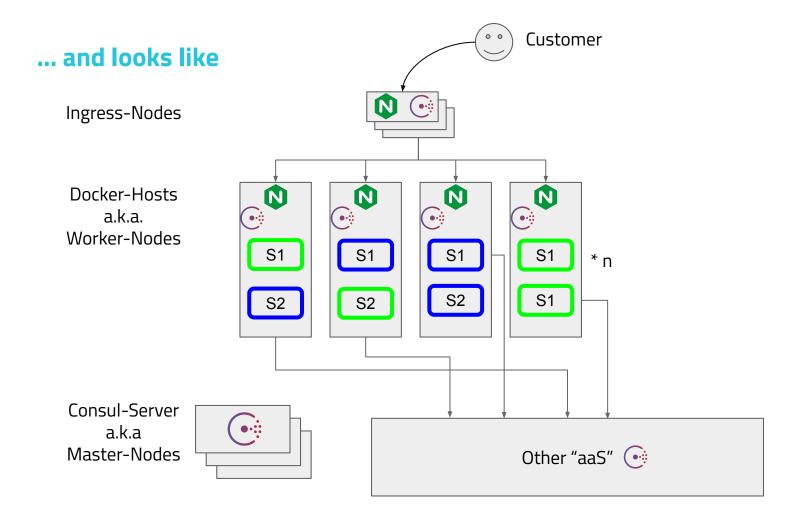
Recap The state of 2018

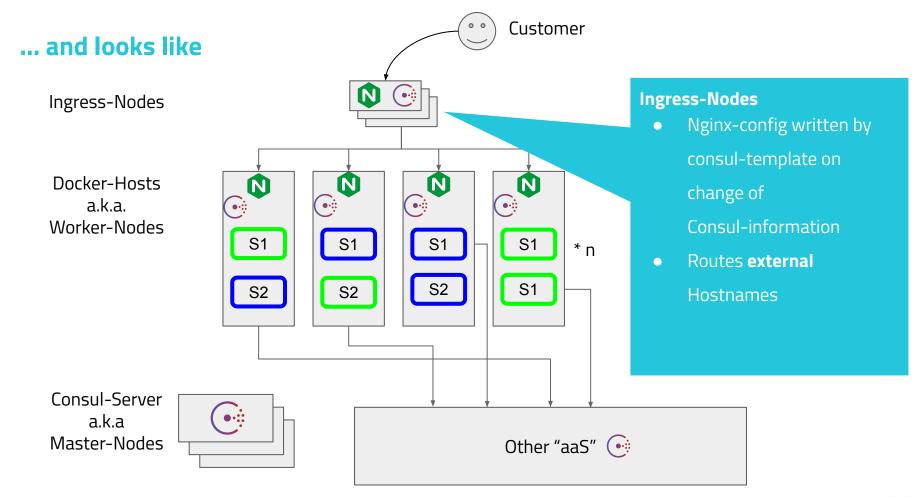
We're operating a custom Docker-Environment consisting of:

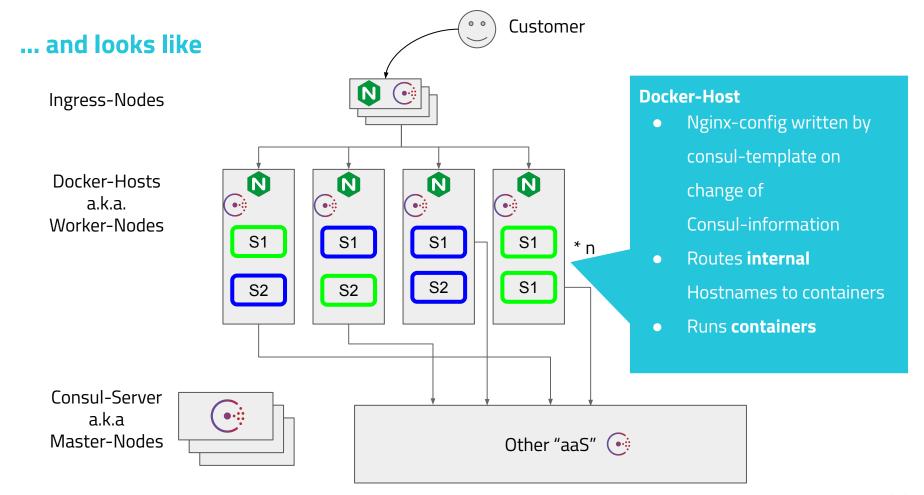


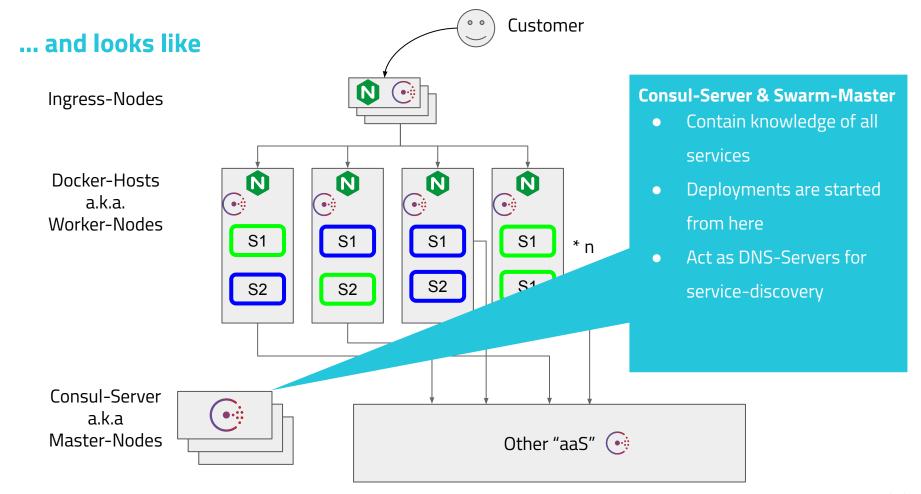
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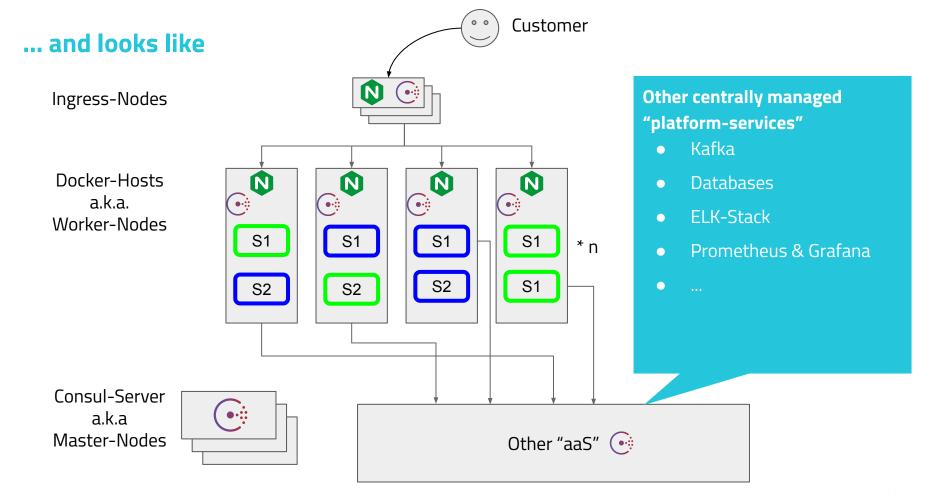












Request routing

how can services be addressed

- Both colors have the same DNS record
 - Consul will return IPs for all hosts where the Service is running
- Nginx running on each Worker Node
 - routes to colour depending on used port

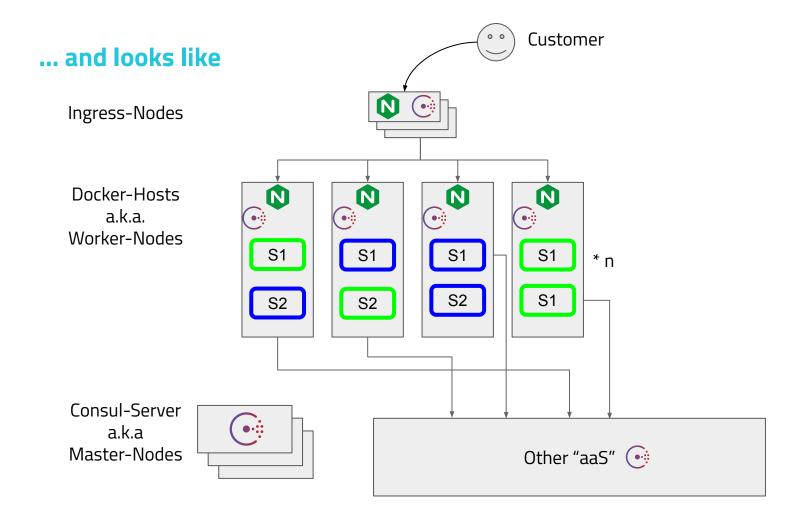


increased with the size of the environment

There are requests which never reached their destination



Always happened at the time of deployments



increased with the size of the environment

- There are requests which never reached their destination
- Always happened at the time of deployments
- Consul-template would reload all Nginx instances
 - at the same time
- What happens at a reload?

looking for solutions

Look for different reverse proxy

- No reload on config change (optional)
- Dynamic configuration (optional)
- Robust connections to the client

possible replacements





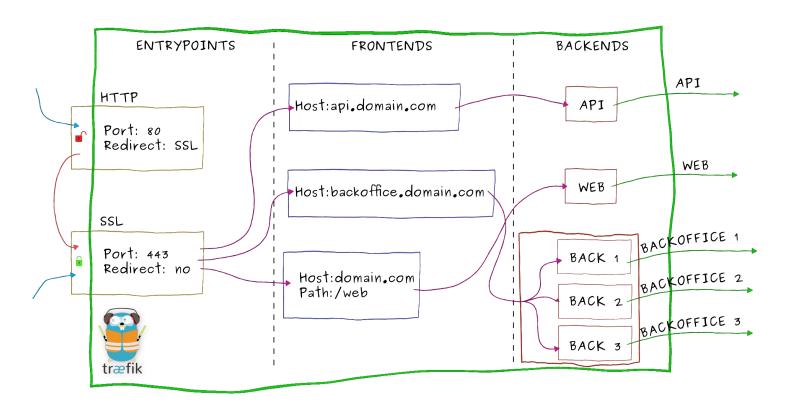


- Dynamically configurable
- Live reloading of configuration
- Lots of metrics
- Nice web ui
- Single Go binary

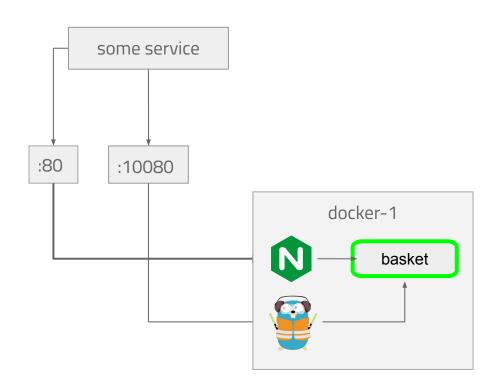
Since Traefik 2.x:

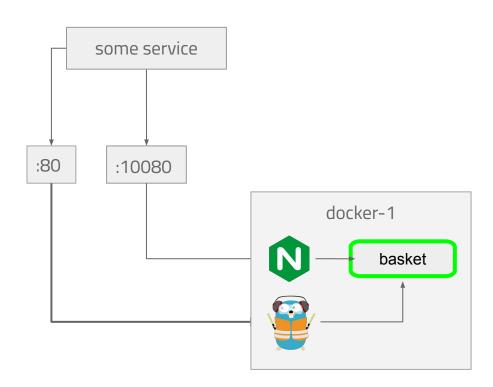
- independent configuration of frontend & backend
 - mix consul service-discovery with file-based configuration

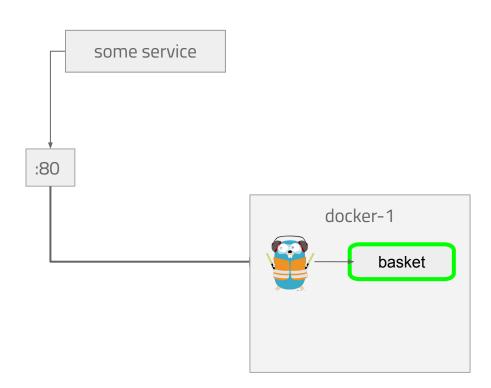




- 1. Install alongside Nginx on Worker and Ingress Nodes
 - listen on different ports
- 2. Check that configured routes are correct and work
- 3. Change port mapping host by host -> Traefik is active
- 4. Remove Nginx



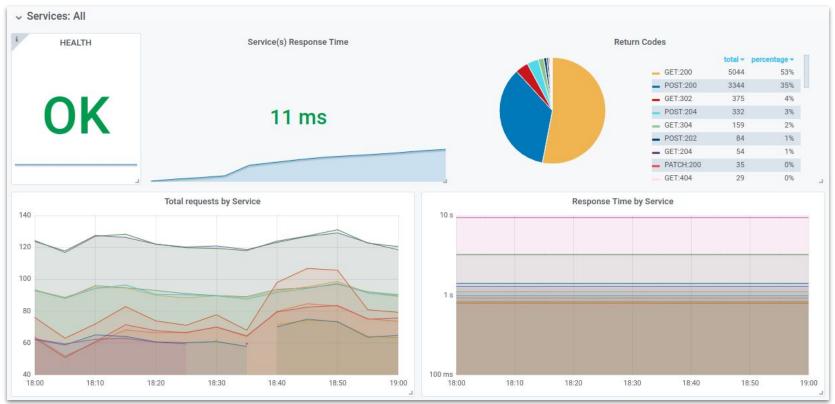




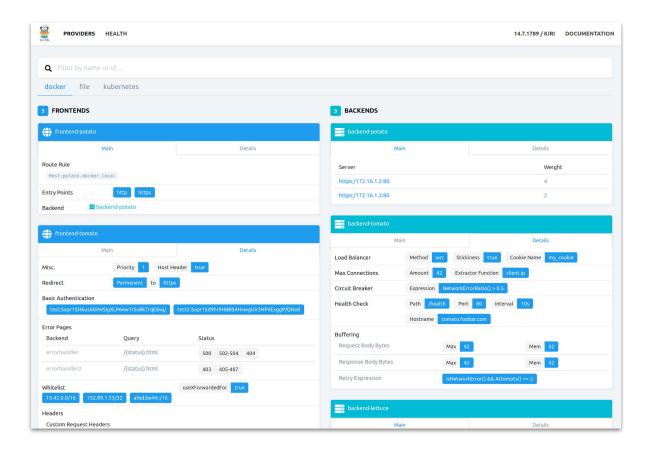
Benefits

- Keepalive and connection problems immediately went away
- Almost real time data about service response time
- Web UI to check routes
- Rich access logs

Benefits



Benefits



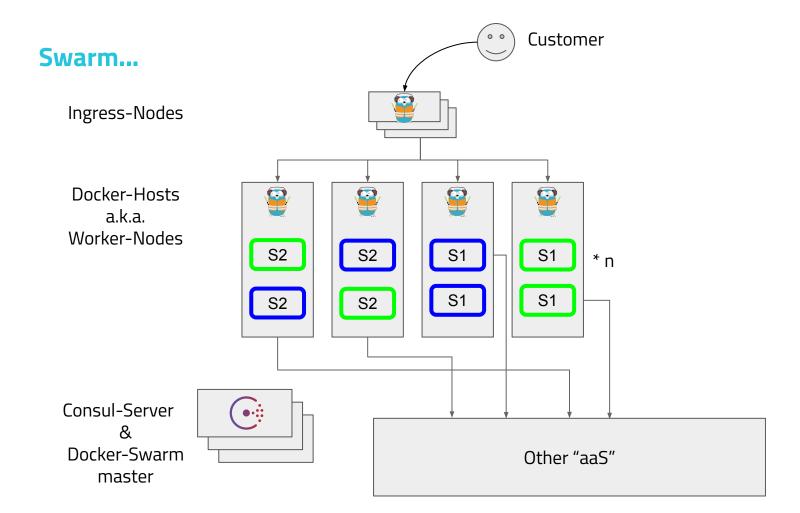




Problems with standalone Swarm

also increased increased with increasing workload

- Poor container spread
 - all service instances running on one host
- No self healing
- Manual node draining (e.g. for maintenance)
 - we're still dependent on docker-compose files
- Only few metrics



We want this

- self healing
- proper container spread
- metrics
- resource limits (optional)
- stateless docker-host

Possible replacements









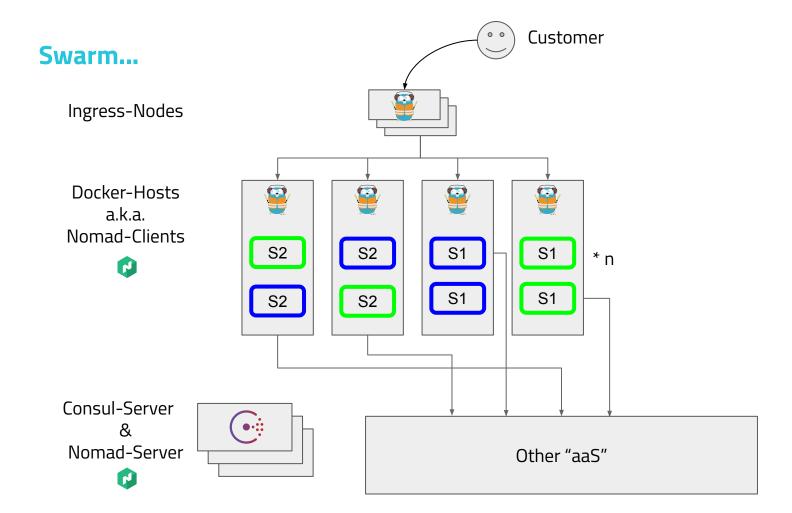
- Seamless Consul integration
 - almost no setup needed
- Self healing
- Bin packing
- Single Go binary
- Nice Web UI
- (Memory) Limits enforced by default
- Token-based ACL



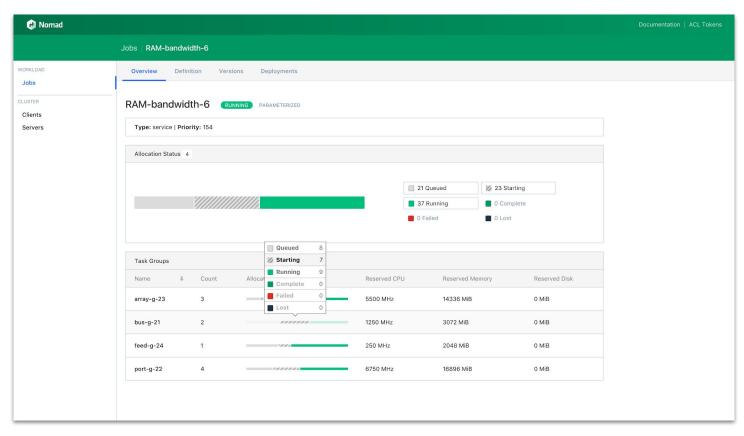
Nomad Benefits

- Not limited to Docker
 - Rkt and LXC
- Not limited to Containers
 - Jar files
 - Binaries
 - VMs





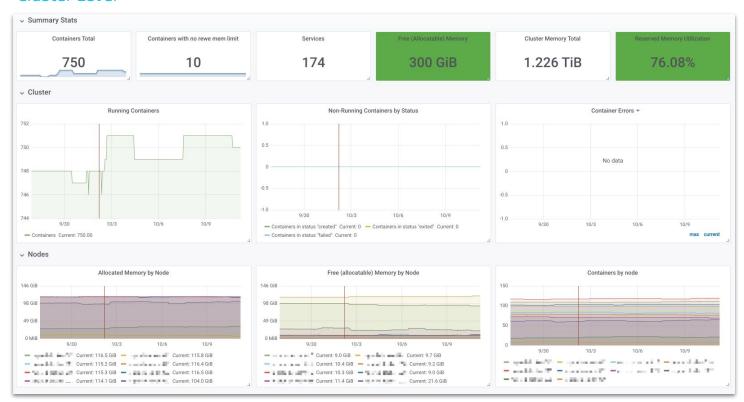
Benefits



Benefits - Cluster Level



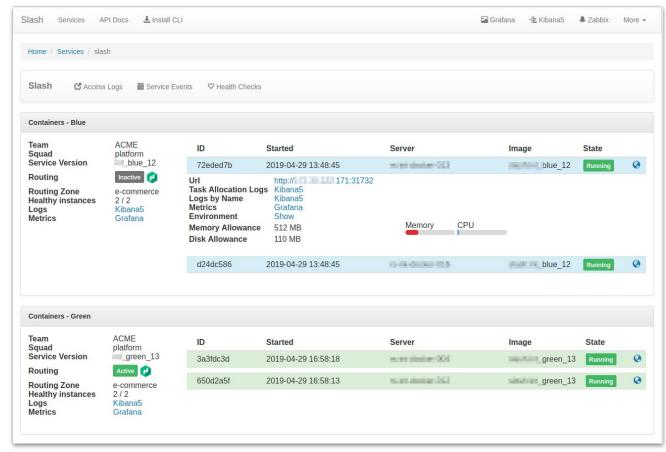
Benefits - Cluster Level



Benefits - Service Level

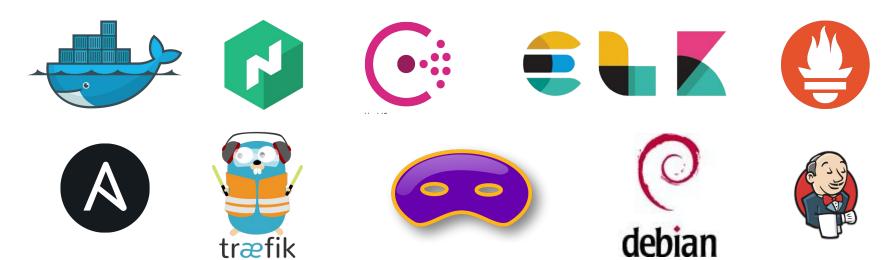


Benefits



State of 2019

We're operating a custom Docker-Environment consisting of:



State of 2019

And we're also using





Terraform





What helped us most?

- Having a centralised deployment-toolset
 - o perform all changes for all teams / developers at the same time
- Do Canary-like changes on our infrastructure
 - fully interoperable changes
 - Nginx <-> Traefik

What did we learn?

- Distributed systems can be hard
- Keeping your architecture pluggable helps a lot
- Computing resources can be finite
 - Enforcing resource limits can be interesting
- You might not need Kubernetes...

Evolution of a Microservice Infrastructure



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