

LEAN & MEAN - GO MICROSERVICES WITH DOCKER SWARM MODE AND SPRING CLOUD

ERIK LUPANDER

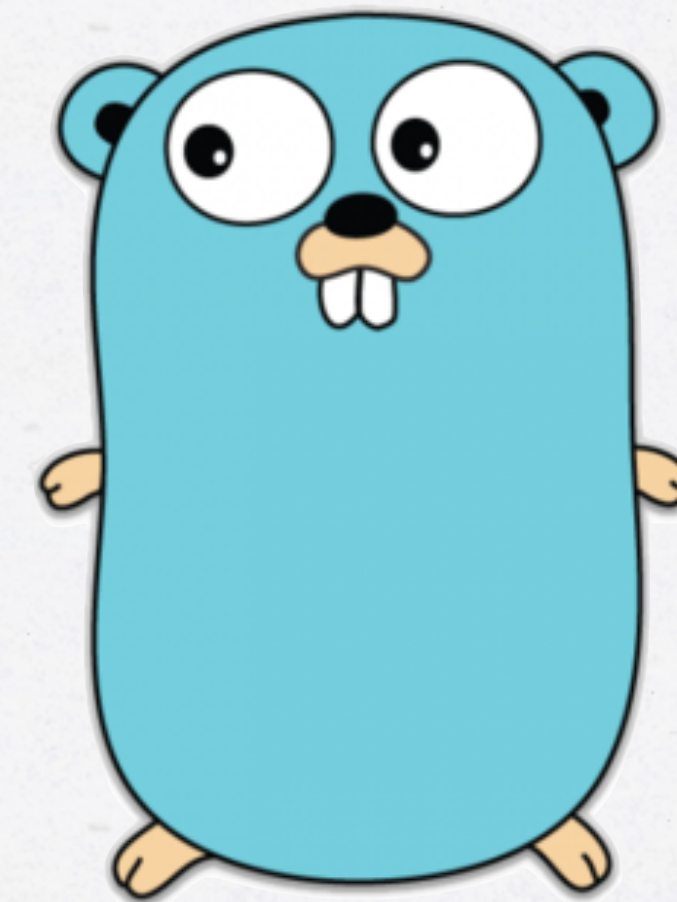
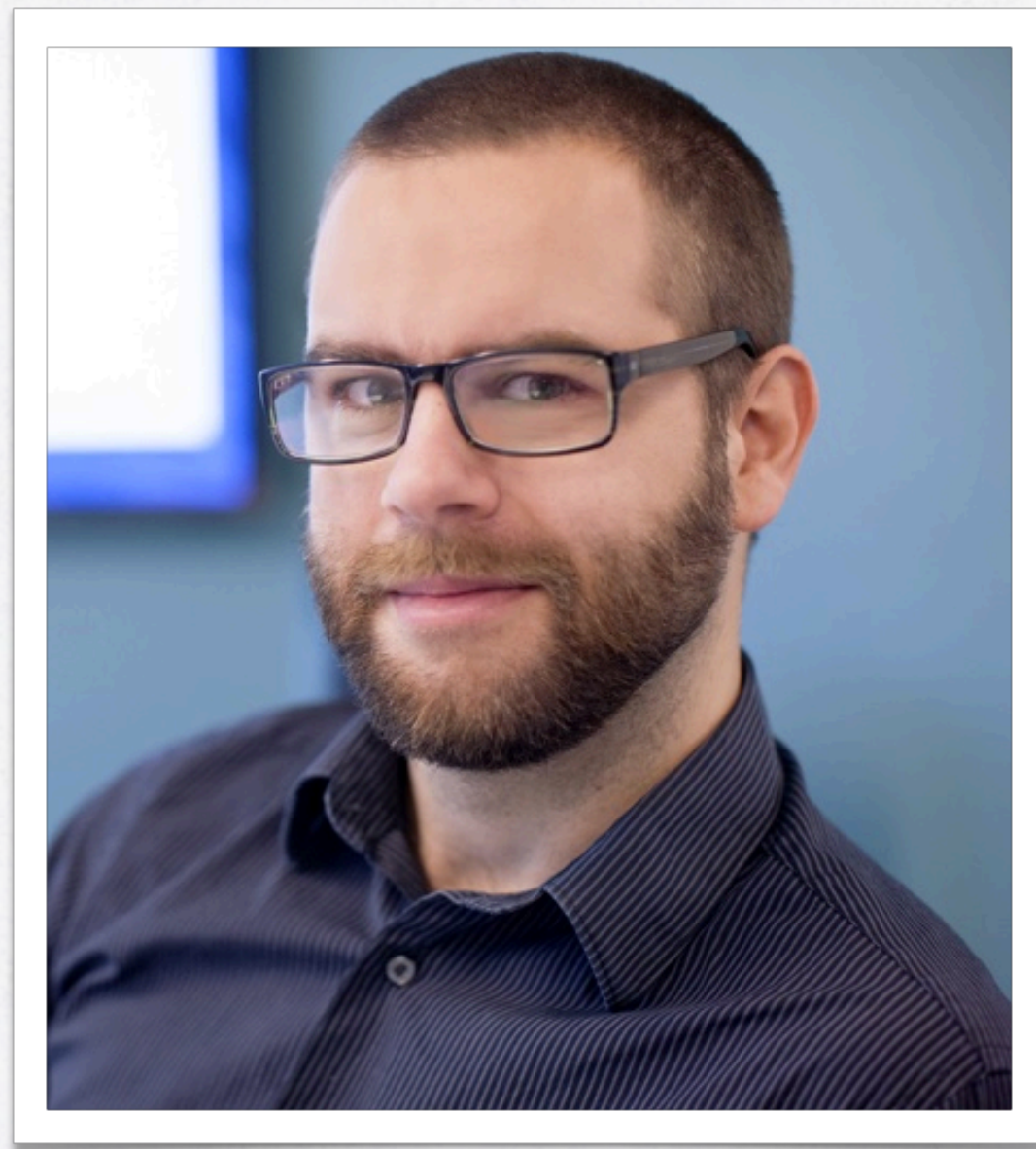
2017-11-09 | CALLISTAENTERPRISE.SE



ABOUT ME

- Erik Lupander, consultant at Callista Enterprise.
- Primarily a Java dude.
- "Discovered" Go about 2 years ago.

Love at first sight!



Go

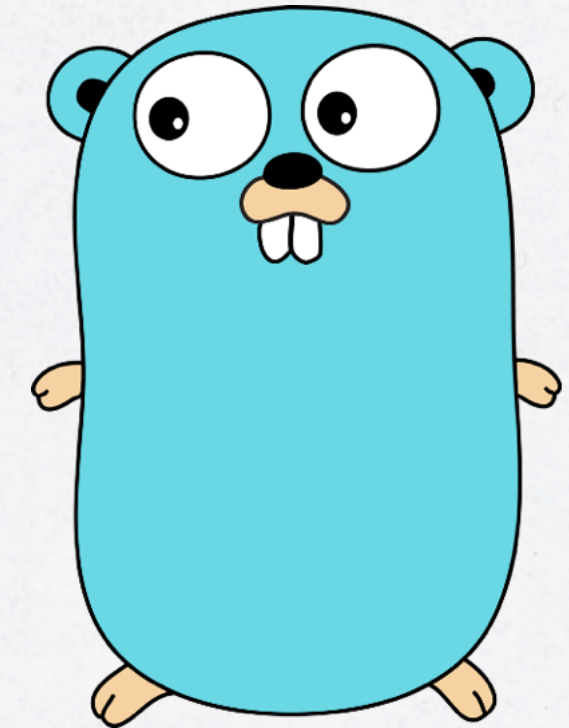
ON THE AGENDA...

- Background: The footprint problem.
- The Go programming language.
- Go in the context of:
 - Microservices
 - Spring Cloud/Netflix OSS
 - Docker Swarm mode.
- Demos!

Can Go help us help us reduce the footprint of a microservice?

THE FOOTPRINT PROBLEM

- JVM-based solutions comes with a hefty footprint.
- If you need to run tens or even hundreds of microservice instances, cost is definitely a factor.
 - t2.micro (1GB) —> t2.small (2GB) doubles the cost / h.
- There are obviously many other alternatives for microservice development....
 - Very interesting topic... if we had all day.



The Go Language

THE GO LANGUAGE

It has been stated that the reason the three authors created Go was their...

THE GO LANGUAGE

“... shared dislike of C++'s complexity as a primary motivation for designing a new language”

THE GO LANGUAGE

Go was designed ...

THE GO LANGUAGE

“... to eliminate the slowness and clumsiness of software development at Google”

Go official FAQ

WHAT WAS IMPROVED WITH GO?

- ~50x build time improvement over C++
 - Internal C++ application builds taking 30-75 minutes.
- Better dependency management
- Cross-platform builds
- Language level concurrency
- Readable and maintainable code
 - Even for non superstar developers

THE GO LANGUAGE

- Claims to be
 - efficient, scalable and productive.
- Designed
 - to improve the working environment for its designers and their coworkers.
- Is not
 - a research language.

THE GO LANGUAGE

- Go is
 - compiled, statically typed, concurrent, garbage-collected
- Has
 - structs, pointers, interfaces, closures
- But does not have
 - classes, inheritance, generics, operator overloading, pointer arithmetic

What do actual developers think about Go?

“... a disservice to intelligent programmers”

Gary Willoughby - blogger

“... stuck in the 70’s”

Dan Given

*“... psuedointellectual arrogance of Rob Pike
and everything he stands for”*

Keith Wesolowski

But also

*"I like a lot of the design decisions they made in the [Go] language.
Basically, I like all of them."*

Martin Odersky, creator of Scala

*“Never used a language before that empowers you to solve problems
as quick as Go does”*

Alexander Orlov @ Twitter

”Go isn’t a very good language in theory, but it’s a great language in practice, and practice is all I care about”

anonymous hackernews poster

Some pros and cons

DEVELOPMENT IN GOLANG - PROS

- Easy to learn, readable, productive and pretty powerful.
- The built-in concurrency is awesome.
- Cross-platform.
- Rich standard APIs and vibrant open source community.
- Quick turnaround and decent IDE support (getting better!)
- Nice bundled tools.
 - Built-in unit testing, profiling, coverage, benchmarking, formatting, code quality...
- Strongly opinionated.
 - Code formatting, compile errors on typical warnings.

DEVELOPING IN GOLANG - SOME CONS

- Missing generics
- Dependency versioning
- Verbose syntax
 - Error checking, no autoboxing of primitive types etc.
- Unit testing and Mocking isn't very intuitive.

WHO USES GOLANG

- Some well-known software built entirely in golang
 - Docker
 - Kubernetes
 - etcd
 - influxdb (time series database)
 - cockroachdb (spanner-like database)

Two code samples

SAMPLE CODE 1 - HELLO WORLD

```
package main

import "fmt"

func main() {
    fmt.Println("Hello world!")
}
```

SAMPLE CODE 2 - CONCURRENCY

```
func main() {  
    responseChannel := make(chan []byte)  
  
    urls := []string{"http://gp.se", "http://dn.se"}  
    for _, url := range urls {  
        go doReq(url, responseChannel) // Make async HTTP call  
    }  
  
    for i := 0; i < len(urls); i++ {  
        data := <- responseChannel // Blocks here  
        fmt.Println(string(data))  
    }  
}  
  
func doReq(url string, responseChannel chan []byte) {  
    resp, _ := http.Get(url)  
    body, _ := ioutil.ReadAll(resp.Body)  
    responseChannel <- body // Pass result to channel  
}
```

Go microservices

GO MICROSERVICE IMPLEMENTATION - CONSIDERATIONS

- When implementing microservices, we need working, mature and stable libraries for things such as:
 - HTTP / REST / RPC APIs
 - Data serializers / deserializers (json, xml etc.)
 - Messaging APIs
 - Persistence APIs
 - Logging
 - Testability

The demo application

ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Curl

Legend

- CB = Circuit Breaker (Go Hystrix)
- TA = Correlated tracing (Opentracing API / Zipkin)

Docker Swarm cluster

Edge server (Netflix Zuul)

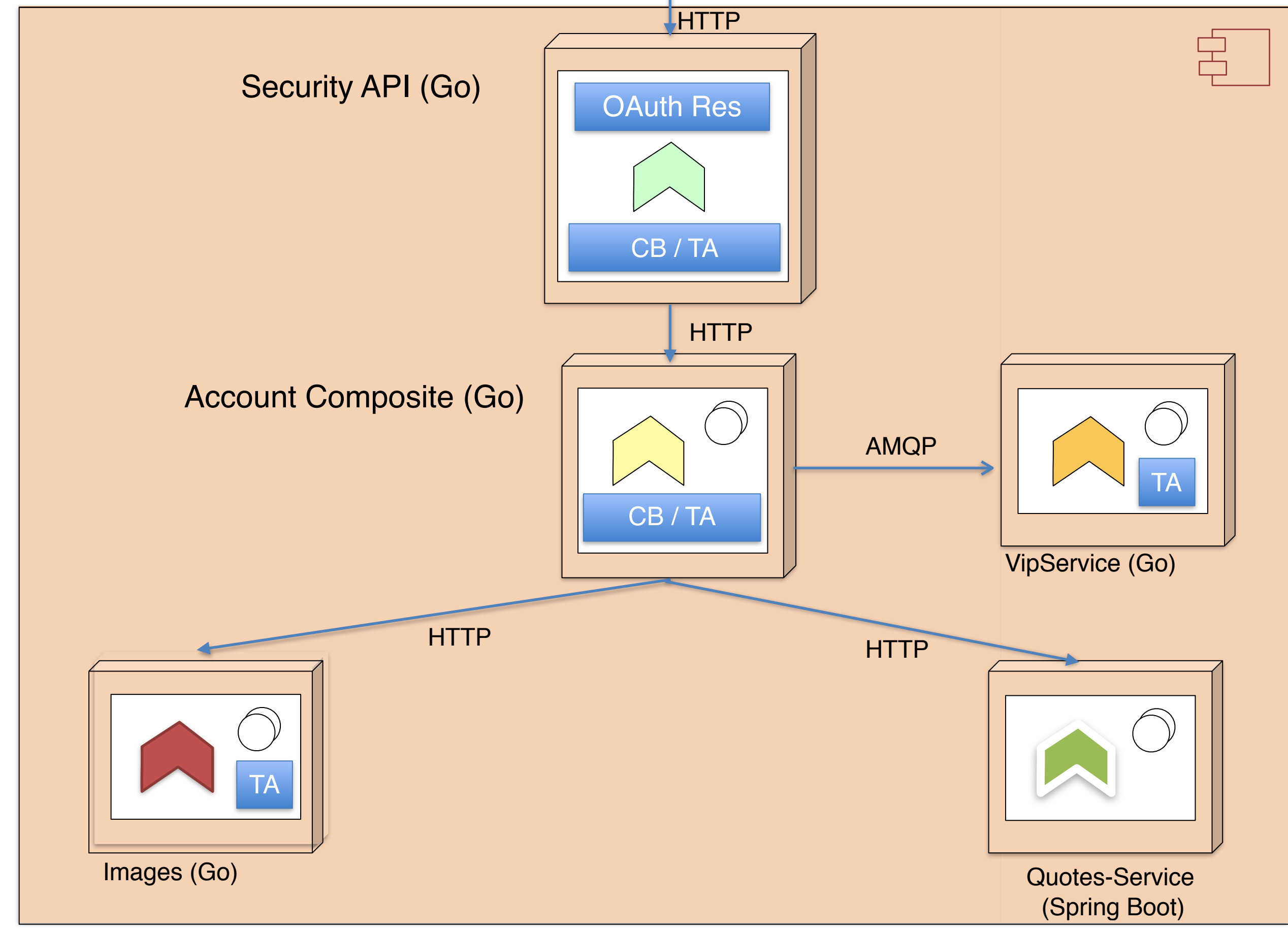
OAuth token relay

CB/TA

OAuth Authorization Server (spring-security)

Configuration Server (spring-cloud-config)

AMQP Messaging (RabbitMQ)



Monitor Dashboard (Hystrix Dashboard)

Hystrix Stream aggregation (Modified Netflix Turbine)

Trace Analysis (Zipkin)

WHY GO - RUNTIME CHARACTERISTICS

- Low memory usage
- Typically executes at least as fast as Java
- Fast startup
- Highly concurrent
- Garbage Collector geared for very short GC pauses

GO MICROSERVICES - STATICALLY LINKED BINARIES

- Statically linked binary produces an executable without external dependencies.
- No jar- or dll-hell
- No requirement on the OS having a JRE / CLR / NodeJS or other libraries
 - (except libc)
- Small executable size

DOCKER CONTAINERS & STATICALLY LINKED BINARIES

- In the context of Docker Containers, the statically linked binary allows use of very bare parent images.
- I'm using *iron/base* which is ~6 mb, *alpine* is another popular choice.

```
FROM iron/base
```

```
EXPOSE 6868
```

```
ADD vipervice-linux-amd64 /
```

```
ADD healthcheck-linux-amd64 /
```

```
HEALTHCHECK CMD ["/healthcheck-linux-amd64", "-port=6868"]
```

```
ENTRYPOINT ["/vipervice-linux-amd64", "-profile=test"]
```

Demo 1

Footprint @ Docker Swarm Mode

*”what is hard in Microservices is all the things
around them”*

Jonas Bonér - author of Akka

Consider:

MICROSERVICE CONSIDERATIONS

- Centralized configuration
- Service Discovery
- Centralized Logging
- Distributed Tracing
- Circuit Breaking
- Load balancing
- Edge server / Reverse proxy
- Monitoring
- Security

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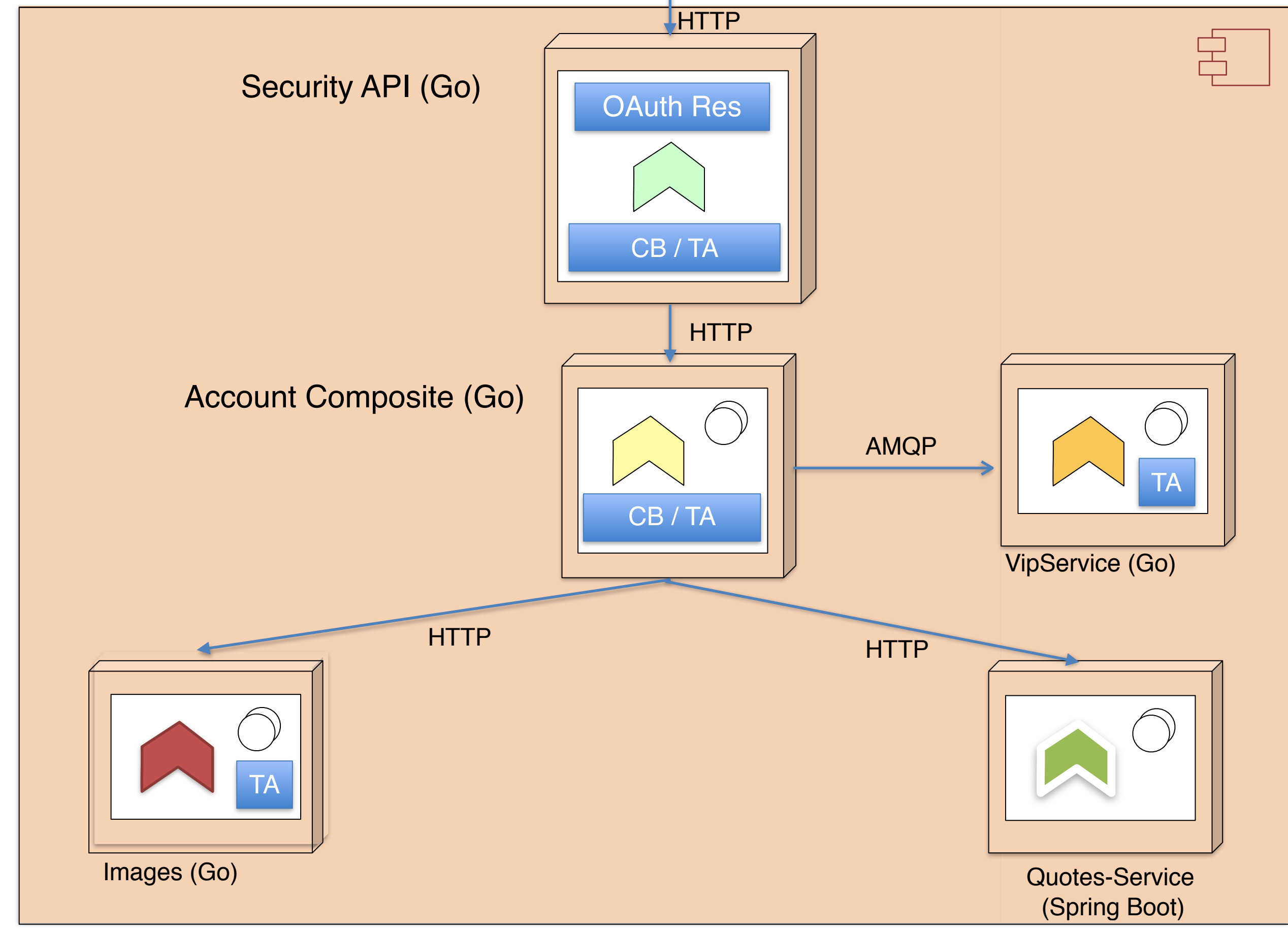
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Things not really Go-related...

EDGE SERVER

- Our Go services doesn't care about the EDGE / reverse-proxy
- Netflix Zuul, Nginx, HAProxy ...
- Or use solution provided by container orchestrator
 - Ingress Routing mesh (Docker Swarm mode)
 - Ingress controller (K8S)
 - Routes (OpenShift)
- Must forward HTTP headers.
 - Security

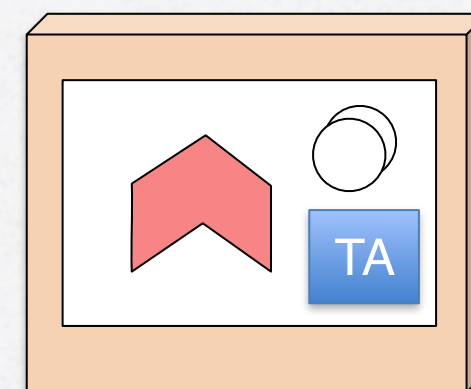
SERVICE DISCOVERY AND LOAD BALANCING

- Load-balancing and Service Discovery is handled by the orchestration engine.
- E.g. the Docker Swarm or K8S / OpenShift "service" abstraction.
- Eureka service discovery and Ribbon-like client-based load-balancing can be implemented too.

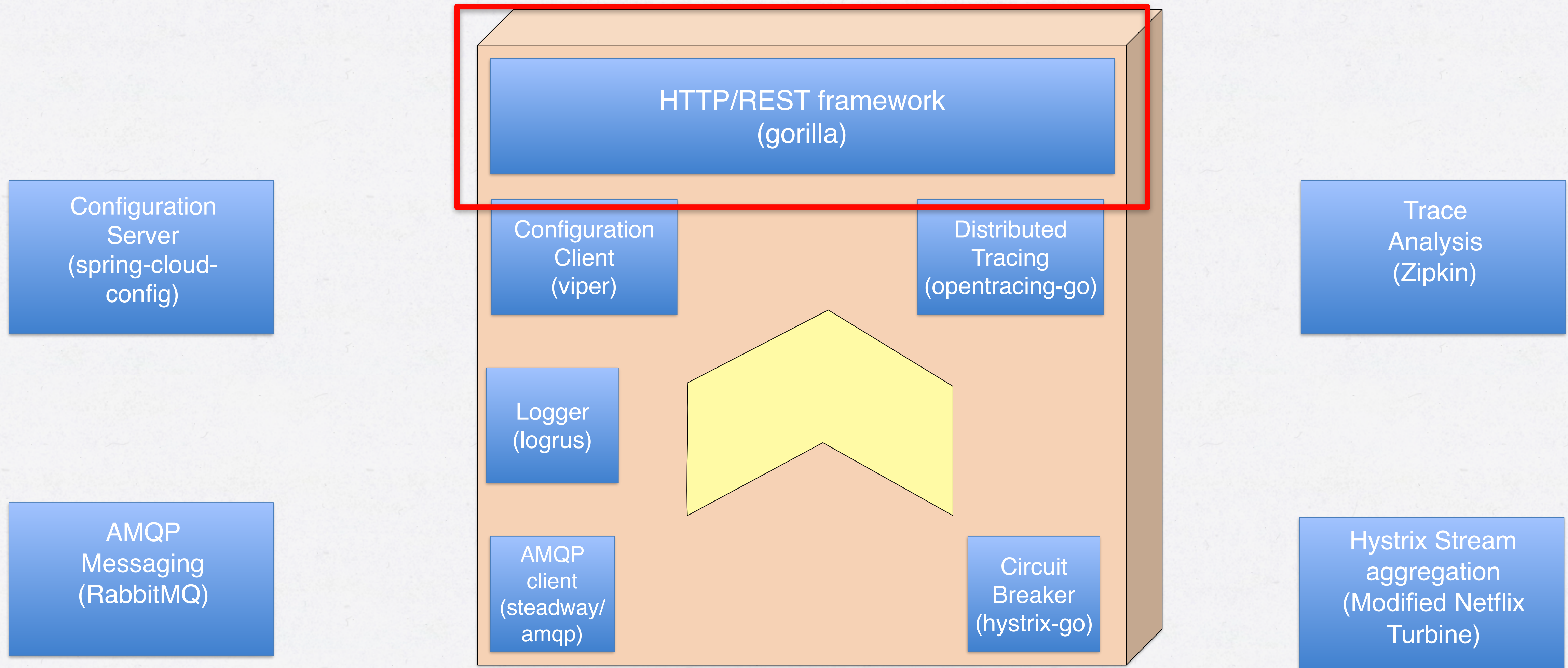
```
errors := hystrix.Go("get_account", func() error {  
    req, _ := http.NewRequest("GET", "http://accountservice:7777/accounts/" + accountId, nil)
```

Demo 2 - Load balancing and fast scaling @ Docker Swarm

Go Microservice Anatomy



HTTP / REST FRAMEWORK



GO WITH OUT WITHOUT WEB FRAMEWORKS?

- Consider using the native http packages + a router package over a full-blown web framework such as gin, echo, beego.

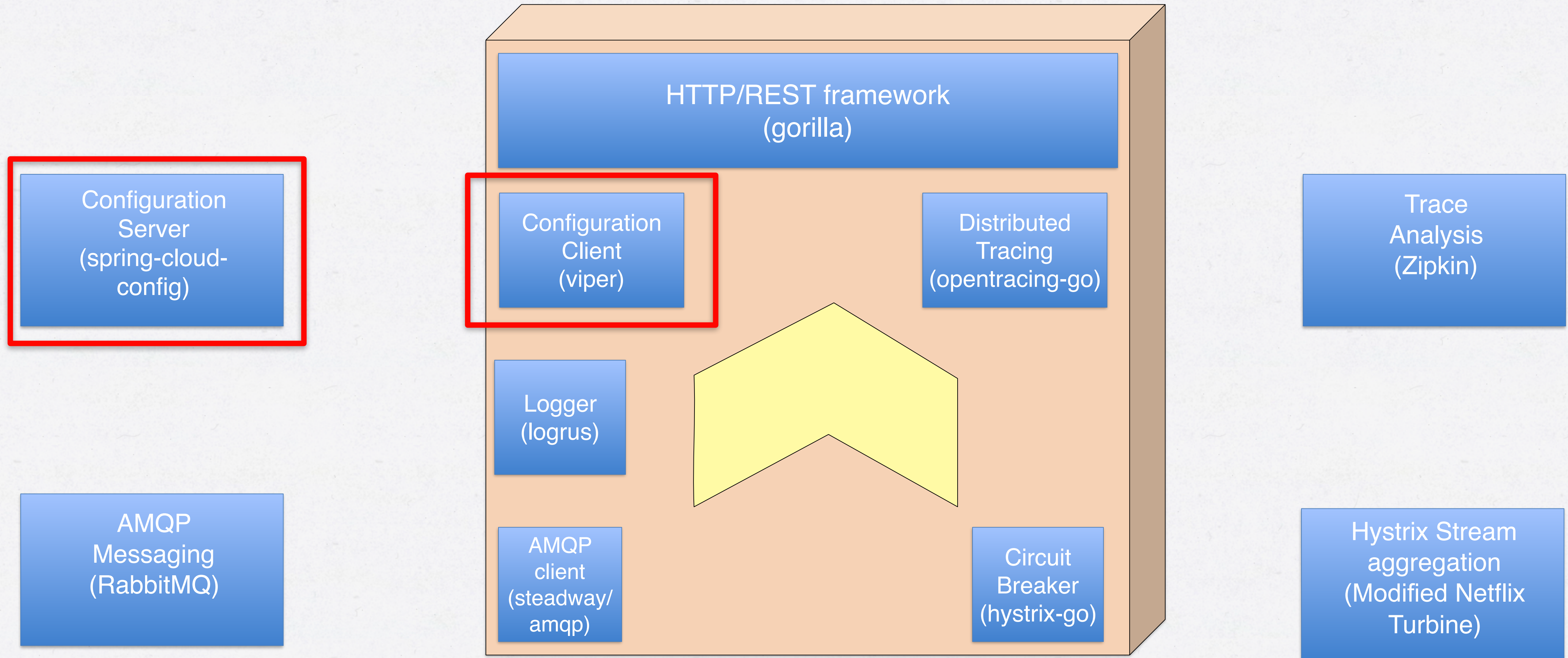
HTTP FRAMEWORK (GORILLA)

```
var routes = Routes{  
  
  Route{  
    "GetAccount",  
    "GET",  
    "/accounts/{accountId}",  
    GetAccount,  
  },  
  Route{  
    "HealthCheck",  
    "GET",  
    "/health",  
    func(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {  
      w.Header().Set("Content-Type", "text/plain; charset=UTF-8")  
      w.Write([]byte("OK"))  
    },  
  },  
}
```

HTTP FRAMEWORK (GORILLA)

```
func GetAccount(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {  
  
    var accountId = mux.Vars(r)["accountId"]  
    account, _ := client.GetAccount(accountId)  
    data, _ := json.Marshal(account)  
  
    w.Header().Set("Content-Type", "application/json")  
    w.WriteHeader(http.StatusOK)  
    w.Write(data)  
}
```

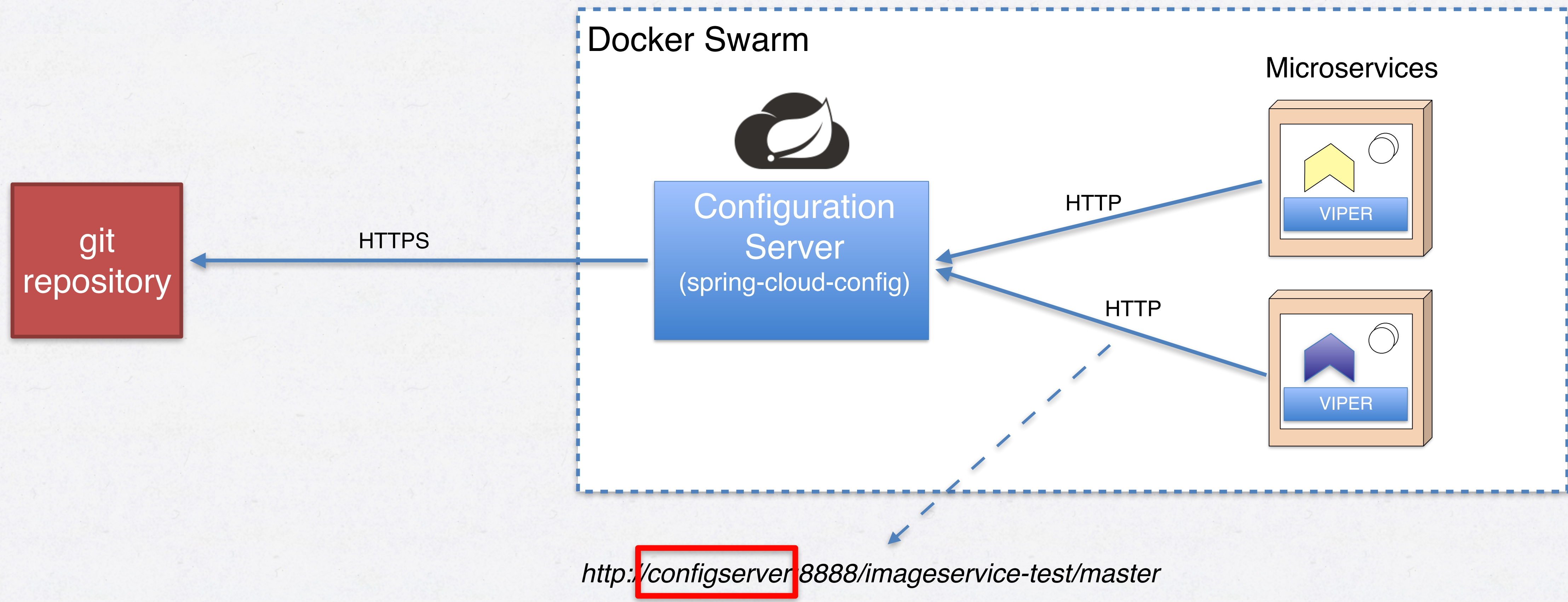
CENTRALIZED CONFIGURATION



CENTRALIZED CONFIGURATION

- With possibly tens of microservices and hundreds of instances, centralized and externalized configuration is a must.
- Configuration providers:
 - Config servers
 - Spring Cloud Config, etcd ...
 - Container orchestrator mechanisms
 - K8S and OpenShift has "config maps" and "secrets" in order to mount configuration files, certificates etc. into containers at startup.

CONFIGURATION USING SPRING CLOUD CONFIG AND VIPER



CONFIGURATION - VIPER

- Viper supports YAML, .properties, JSON and Env-vars
- With a few lines of code, we can load and inject config from Spring Cloud Config into Viper

```
resp, err := http.Get("http://configserver:8888/" + appName + "-" + envProfile + "/" + envProfile)
if err != nil {
    panic("Failed to load configuration: " + err.Error())
}

body, err := ioutil.ReadAll(resp.Body)

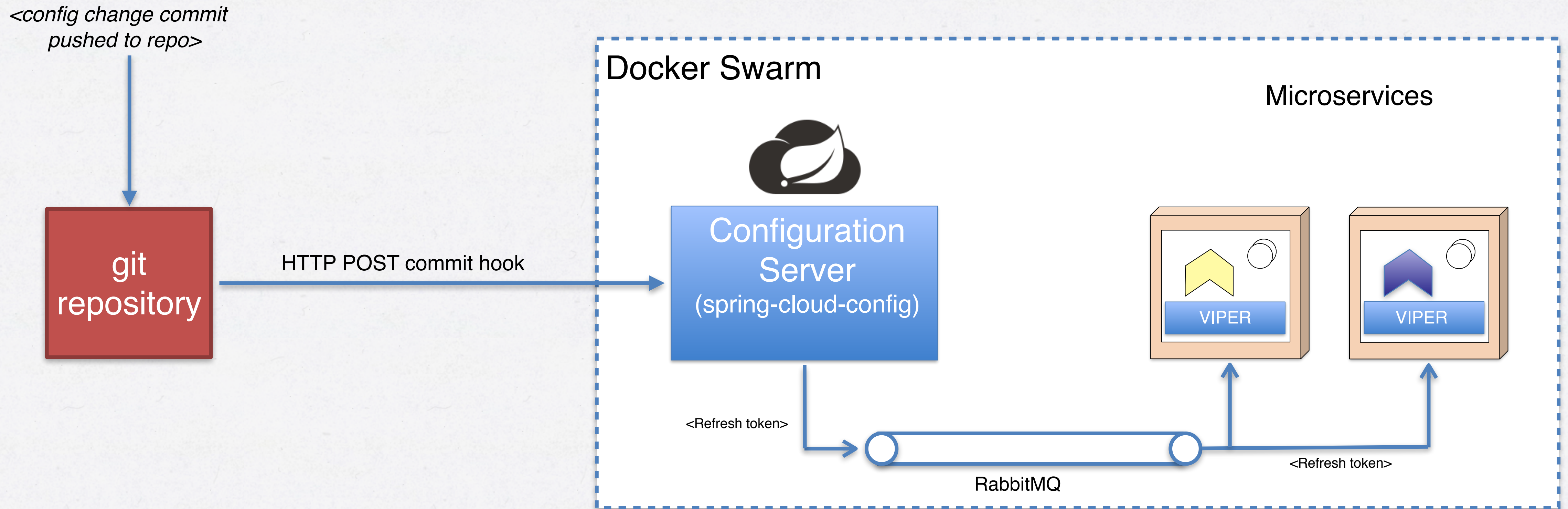
var cloudConfig model.SpringCloudConfig
json.Unmarshal(body, &cloudConfig)

for key, value := range cloudConfig.PropertySources[0].Source {
    viper.Set(key, value)
}
viper.SetConfigType("json")
```

CONFIGURATION - VIPER USAGE

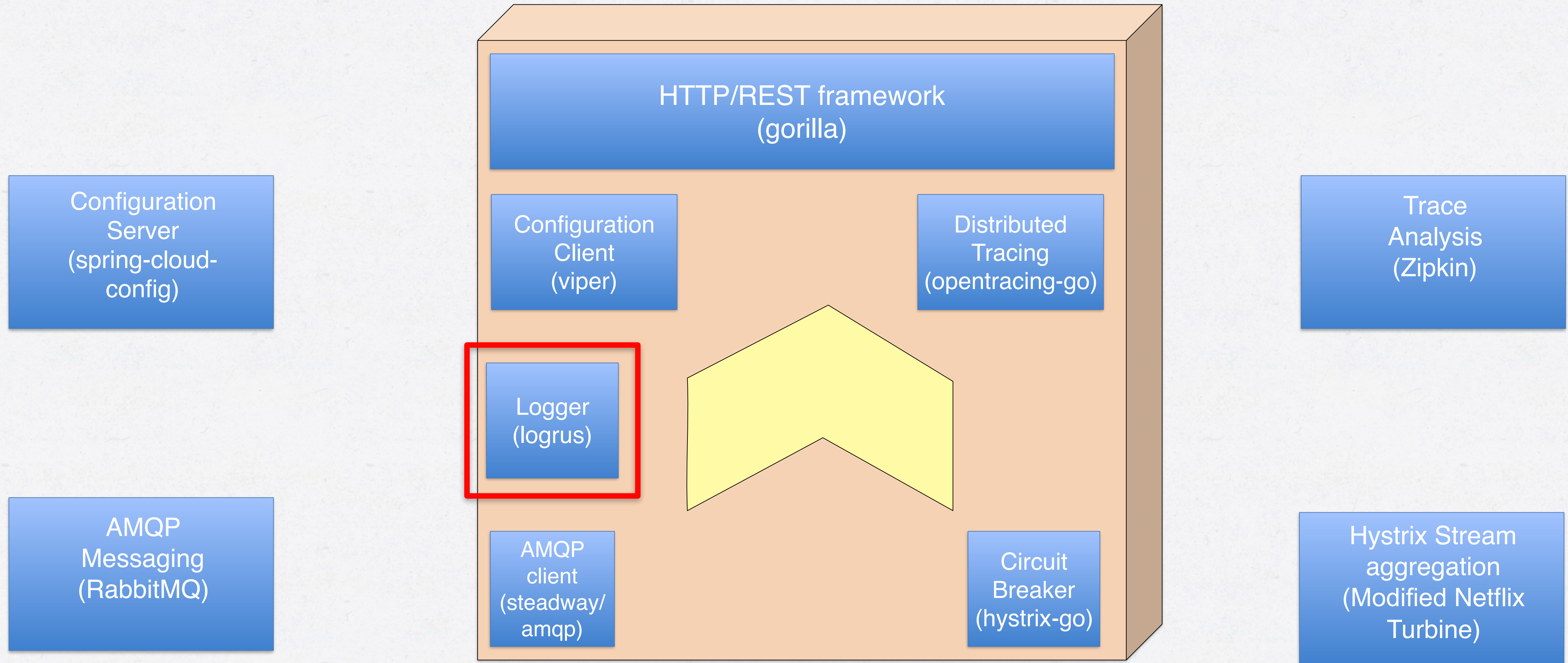
```
go service.StartWebServer(viper.GetString("server_port")) // Starts HTTP service
```

CONFIGURATION PUSH USING SPRING CLOUD CONFIG AND VIPER



Demo 3 - Configuration Push

CENTRALIZED LOGGING



LOGGING - LOGRUS



- Applications needs structured logging
 - slf4j, log4j, logback...
- Logrus is a similar API for Go
- Supports levels, fields, formatters, hooks

LOGRUS

```
func init() {
    profile := flag.String("profile", "test", "Environment profile")
    if *profile != "dev" {
        logrus.SetFormatter(&logrus.JSONFormatter{})
    } else {
        logrus.SetFormatter(&logrus.TextFormatter{
            TimestampFormat: "2006-01-02T15:04:05.000",
            FullTimestamp: true,
        })
    }
    logrus.Infof("Successfully initialized %v\n", appName)
}
```

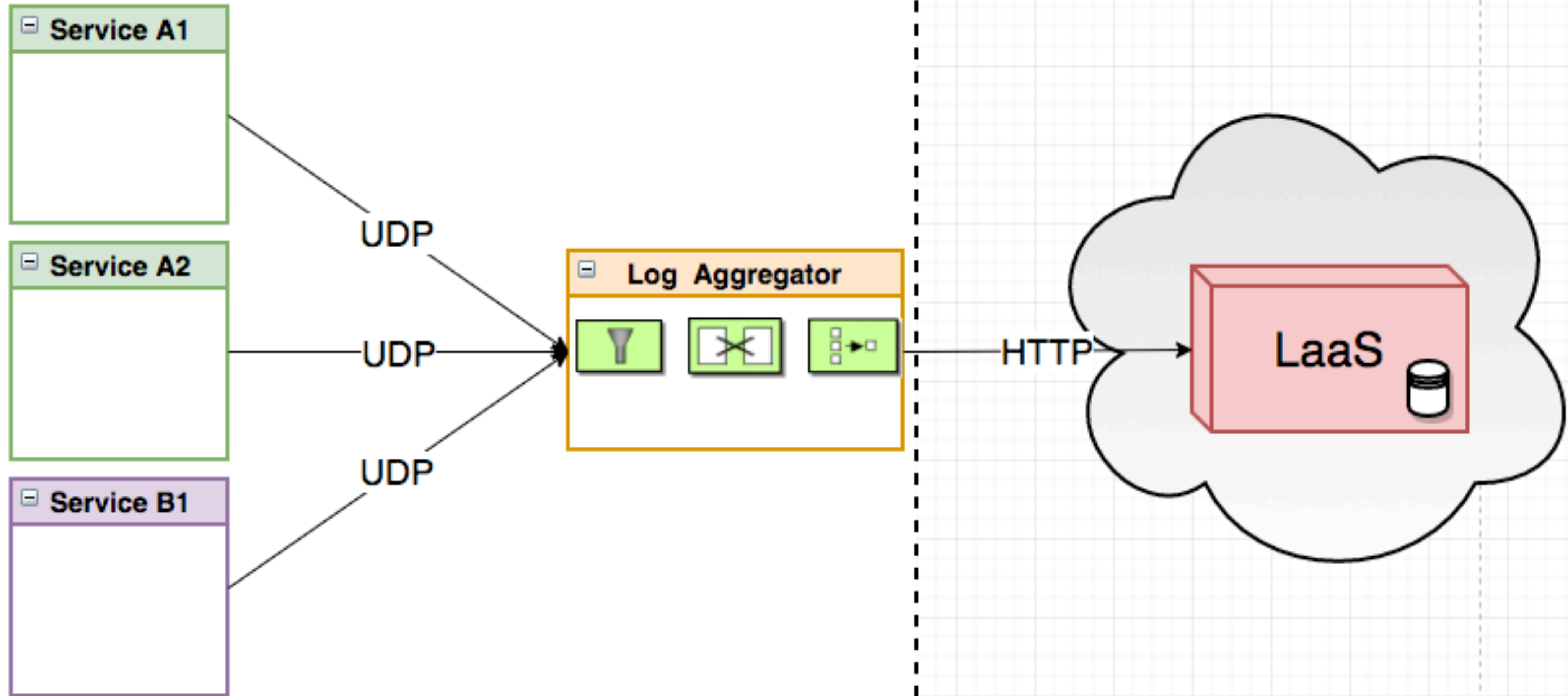
CENTRALIZING LOGS

- In a Docker context, we configure a logging driver when declaring our "service".
- The logging driver adds lots of nice container metadata.
- Logs are sent to an aggregation service (typically something like logstash)
- The log aggregation service may perform some filtering, transforming etc. before storing logs to a storage backend or sending them to a LaaS provider.

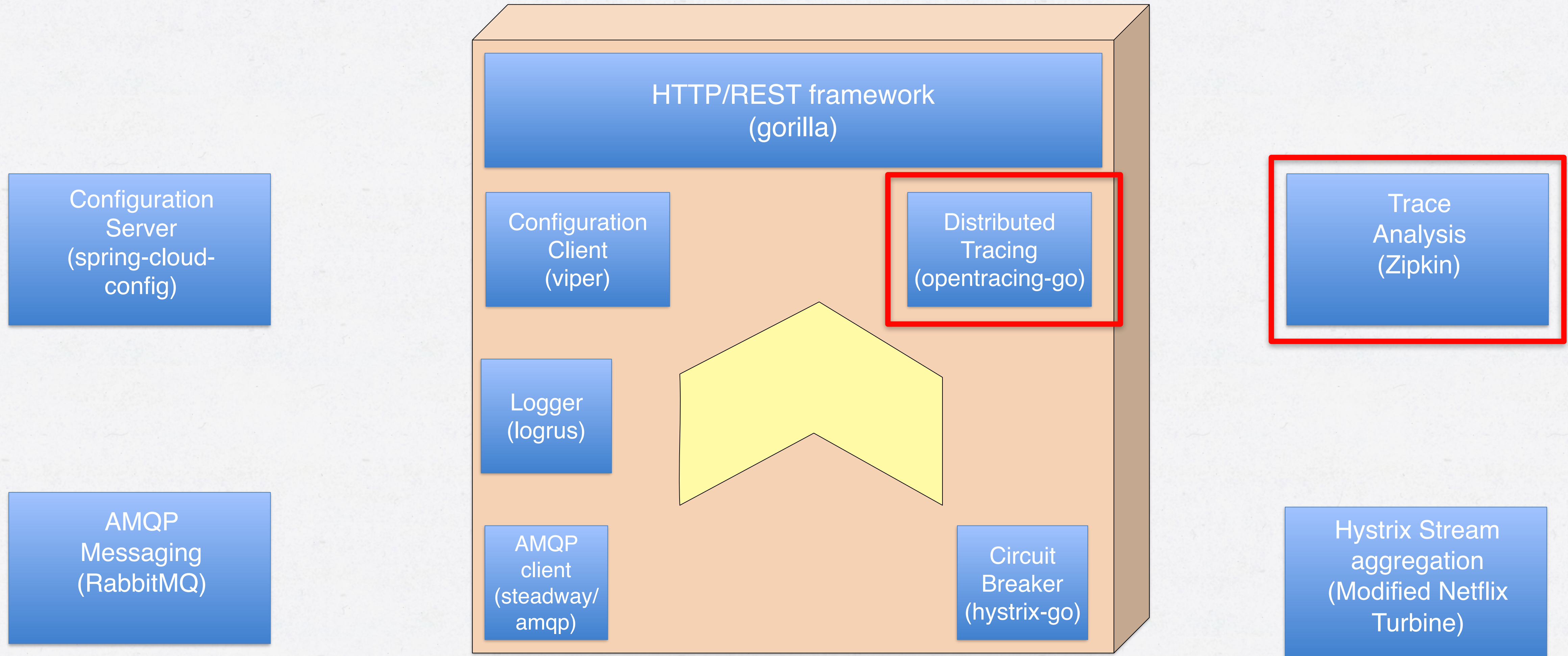
LOGGING WITH CONTAINER METADATA (GELF)

```
{  
  "version":"1.1",  
  "host":"swarm-manager-0",  
  "short_message":{  
    "level":"info",  
    "msg":"Successfully initialized service",  
    "time":"2017-07-17T16:03:35+02:00"  
  },  
  "timestamp":1.487625824614e+09,  
  "level":6,  
  "_command":"./vipservice-linux-amd64 -profile=test",  
  "_container_id":"894edfe2faed131d417eebf77306a0386b430....",  
  "_container_name":"vipservice.1.jgaludcy21iriskcu1fx9nx2p",  
  "_created":"2017-02-20T21:23:38.877748337Z",  
  "_image_id":"sha256:1df84e91e0931ec14c6fb4e55.....",  
  "_image_name":"someprefix/vipservice:latest",  
  "_tag":"894edfe2faed"  
}
```

Docker Swarm mode cluster

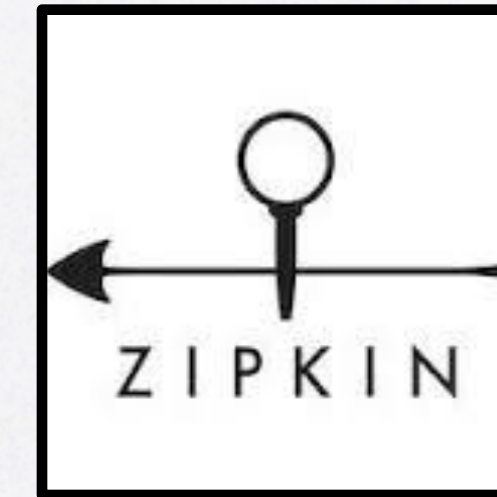


DISTRIBUTED TRACING



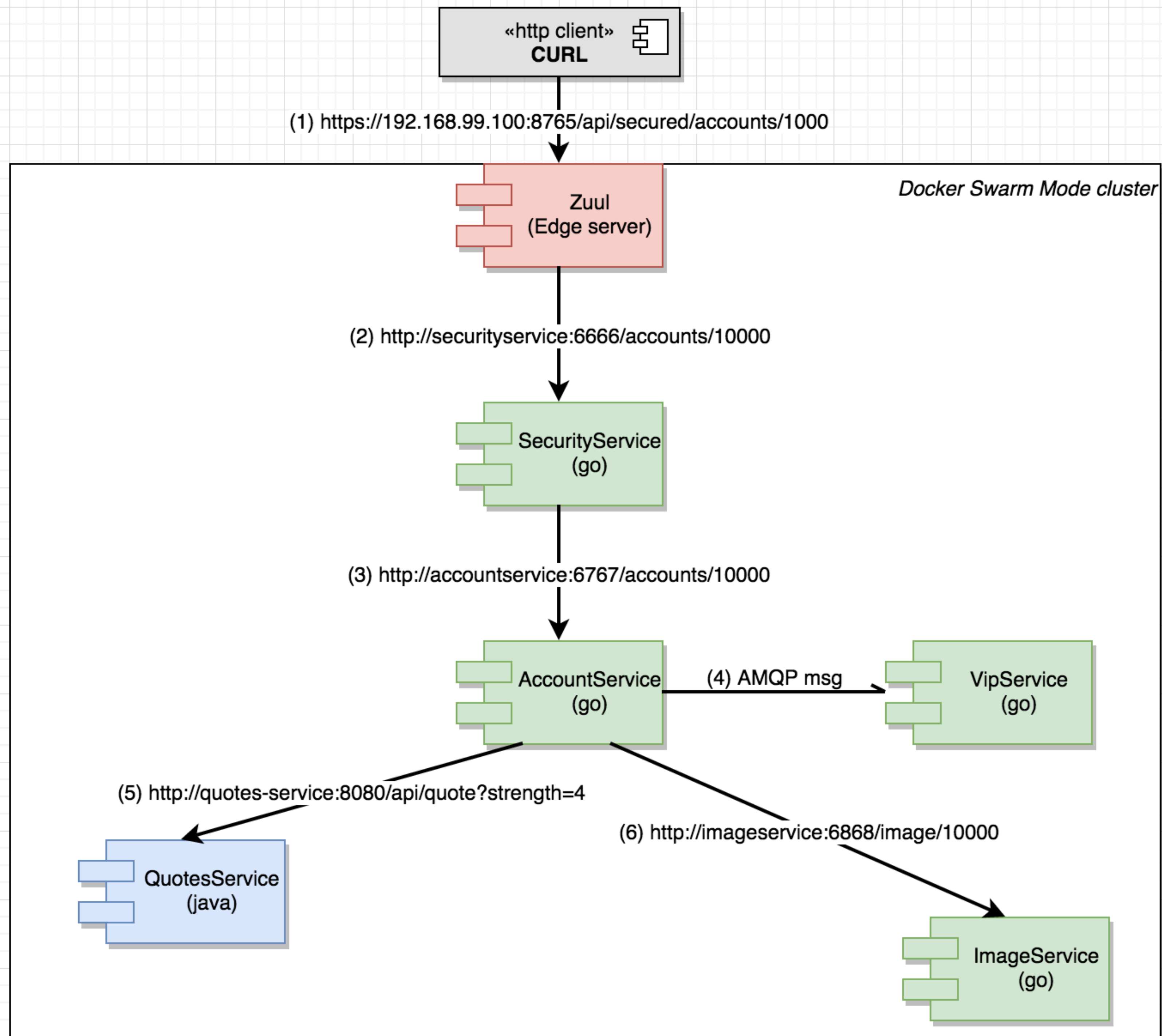
DISTRIBUTED TRACING

- Track a request over multiple microservices
 - Also trace within services and methods
- Invaluable for high-level profiling across the service stack.
- Facilitated by go-opentracing and zipkin



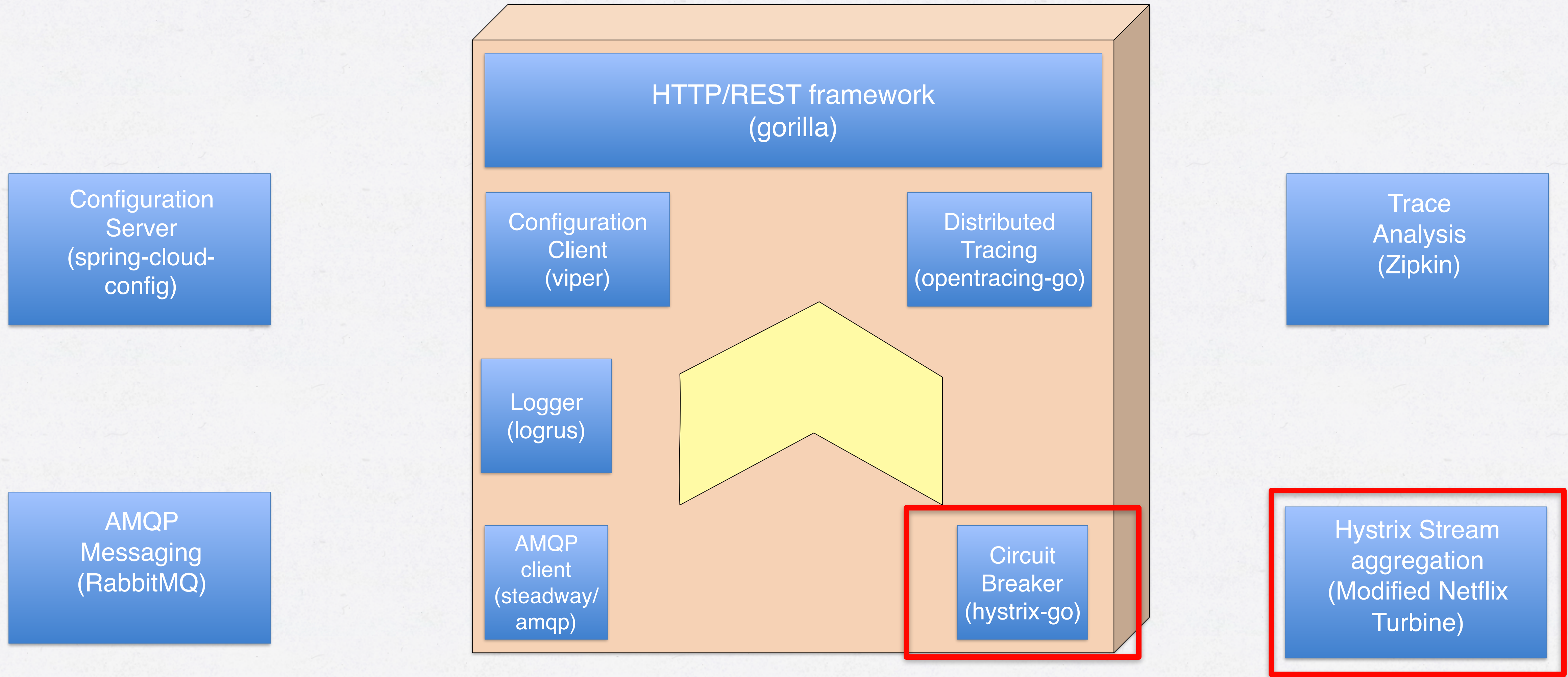
GO-OPENTRACING CODE SAMPLE

```
// Tracing code.  
span := tracing.StartChildSpanFromContext(ctx, "QueryAccount")  
defer span.Finish()
```



Demo 4 - Distributed Tracing with Zipkin

CIRCUIT BREAKER



CIRCUIT BREAKING - HYSTRIX

- Mechanism to make sure a single malfunctioning microservice doesn't halt the entire service or application.
- go-hystrix (circuit breaker)
- Netflix Turbine (aggregation)
- Netflix Hystrix Dashboard (GUI)

CIRCUIT BREAKING

- Programmatic hystrix configuration

```
func configureHystrix() {  
    hystrix.ConfigureCommand("get_account_image", hystrix.CommandConfig{  
        Timeout: 3000,  
        MaxConcurrentRequests: 100,  
        ErrorPercentThreshold: 25,  
    })  
    hystrix.ConfigureCommand("get_account", hystrix.CommandConfig{  
        Timeout: 3000,  
        MaxConcurrentRequests: 100,  
        ErrorPercentThreshold: 25,  
    })  
}
```

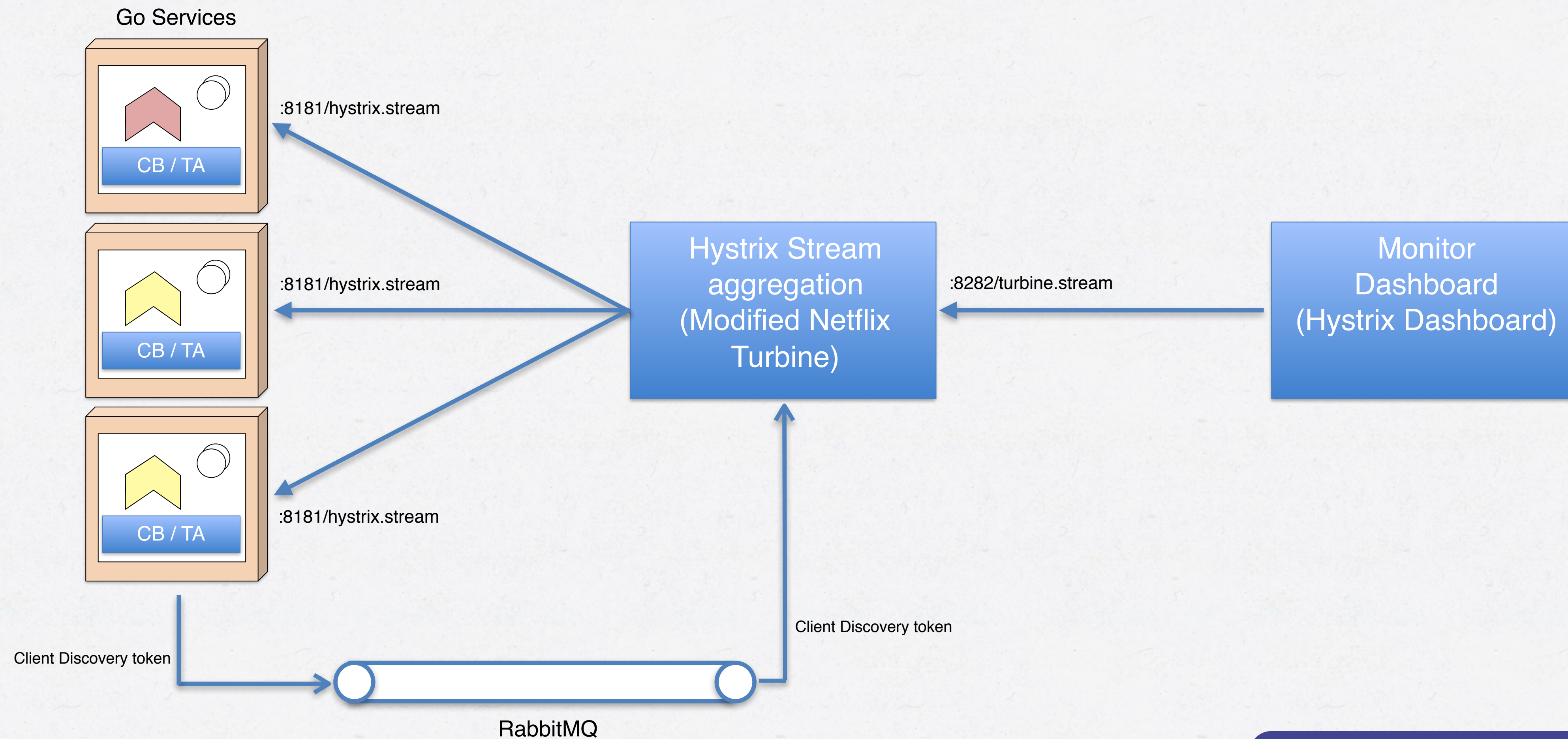
CIRCUIT BREAKING

- Example go-hystrix usage, non-blocking.

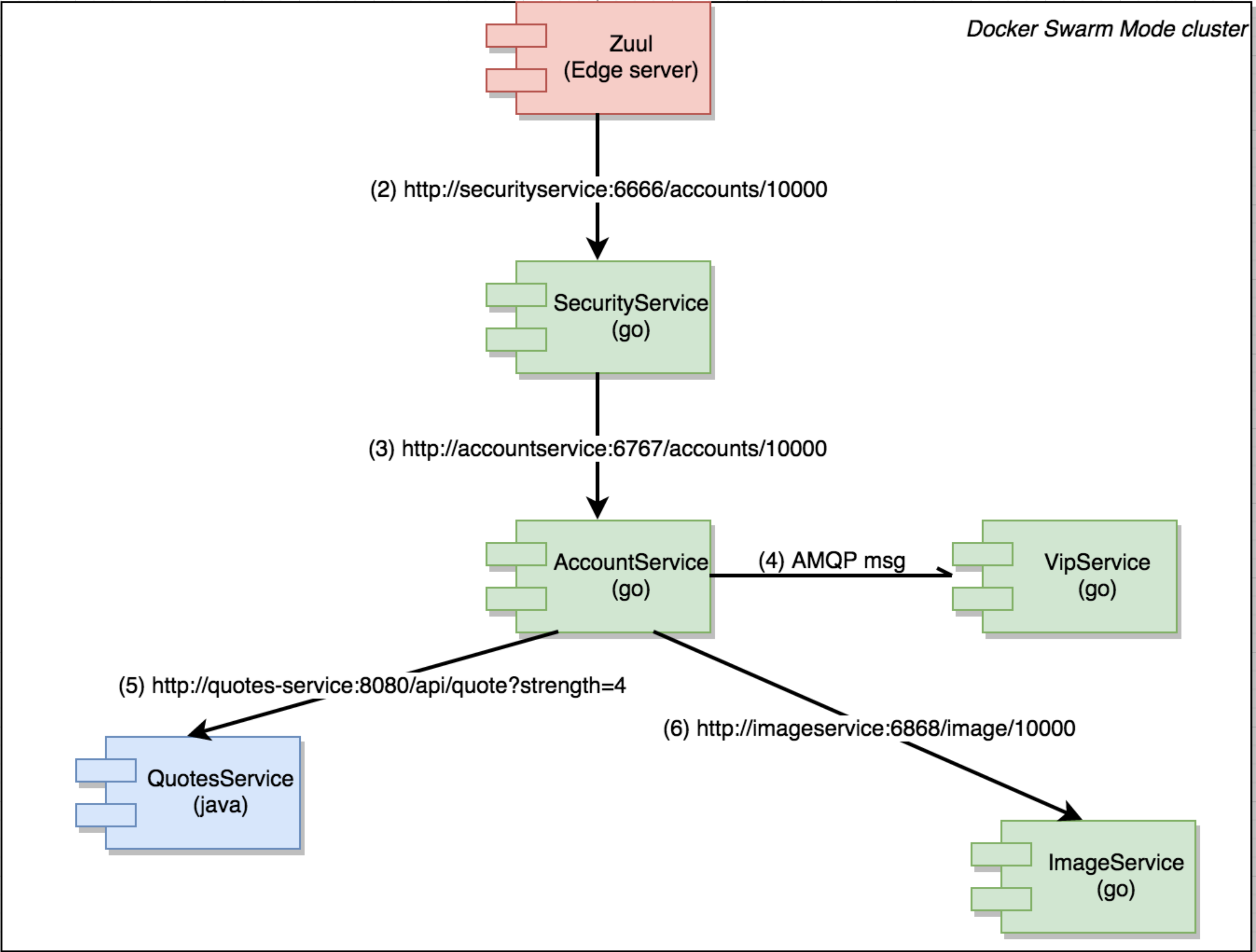
```
output := make(chan []byte, 1)
errors := hystrix.Go("get_account", func() error {
    output <- getData(accountId)
    return nil
}, func(err error) error {
    // fallback method here
    return nil
})
```


CIRCUIT BREAKING

- Hystrix stream aggregation using customized Netflix Turbine



Demo 5 - Hystrix Dashboard



«http client»
CURL

(1) https://192.168.99.100:8765/api/secured/accounts/1000

Zuul
(Edge server)

Docker Swarm Mode cluster

(2) http://securityservice:6666/accounts/10000

SecurityService
(go)

(3) http://accountservice:6767/accounts/10000

AccountService
(go)

(4) AMQP msg

VipService
(go)

(5) http://quotes-service:8080/api/quote?strength=4

QuotesService
(java)

(6) http://imageservice:6868/image/10000

ImageService
(go)

SUMMARY

- Go is an interesting option for microservices due to runtime characteristics and rather pleasant developing.
- Although but not without it's fair share of quirks especially regarding the lack of traditional OO constructs and missing generics.
- Microservice development in Go requires a bit of work regarding integration with supporting services, but can be mitigated by using integration libraries such as go-kit or our own little toolkit.
- Don't be afraid to pick your favorite libraries!

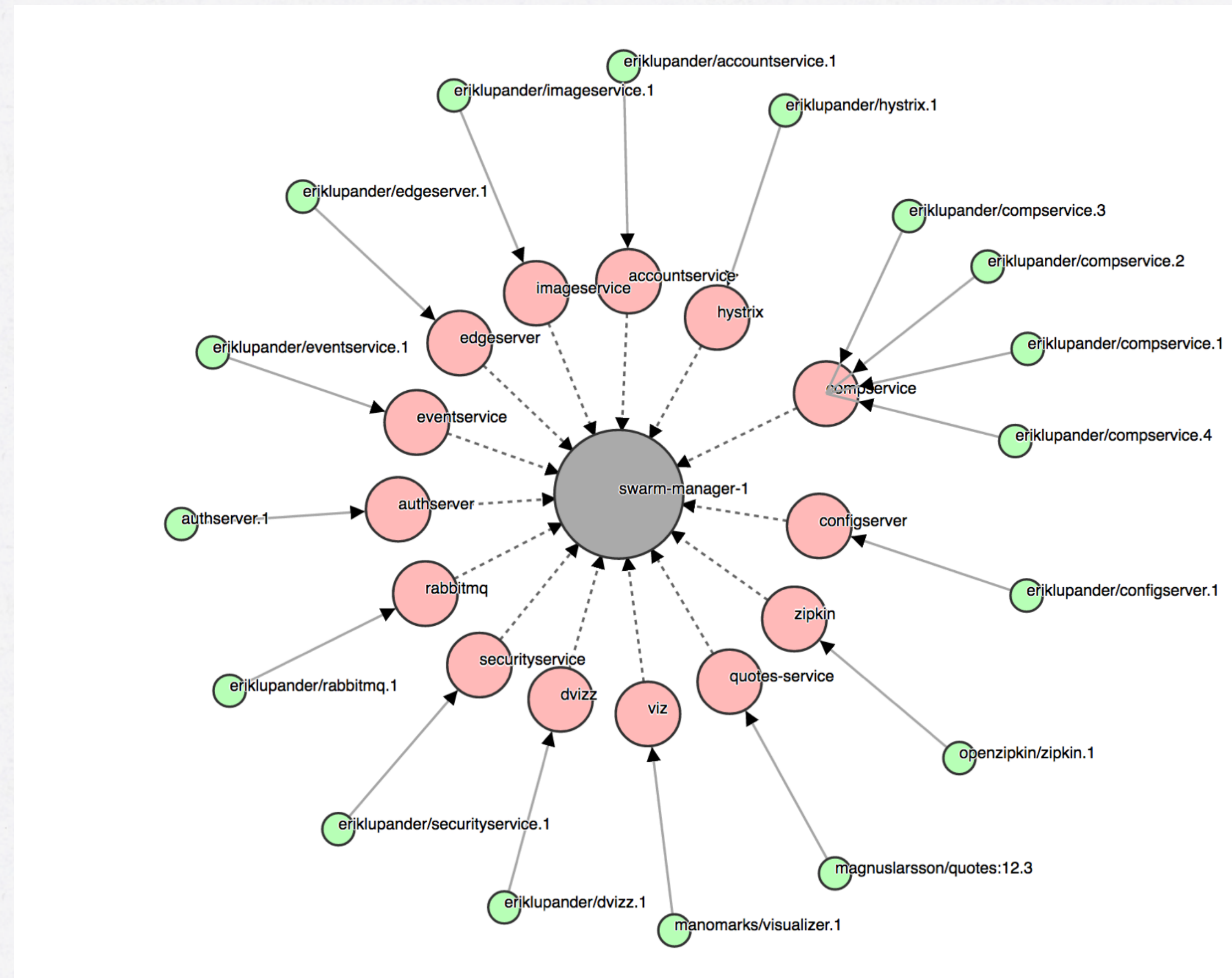
WANT TO LEARN MORE?

- Nic Jackson
- July 2017 from Packt
- Technical reviewers:
 - Magnus Larsson
 - Erik Lupander



DVIZZ - A DOCKER SWARM VISUALIZER

- <https://github.com/eriklupander/dvizz>
- Pull requests are more than welcome!



RESOURCES

- My 12-part blog series: <http://callistaenterprise.se/blogg/teknik/2017/02/17/go-blog-series-part1/>
- Demo landscape source code: <https://github.com/callistaenterprise/goblog>
 - Branch "nov2017"
- Spring Cloud Netflix: <https://cloud.spring.io/spring-cloud-netflix/>
- go-kit: <https://github.com/go-kit/kit>
- dvizz: <https://github.com/eriklupander/dvizz>
- packt book: <https://www.packtpub.com/application-development/building-microservices-go>

Questions?