

# Orienting yourself to continuous delivery & microservices

Pivotal Cloud Roadshow, March 2015

**cote@pivotal.io - @cote**

# Hello!



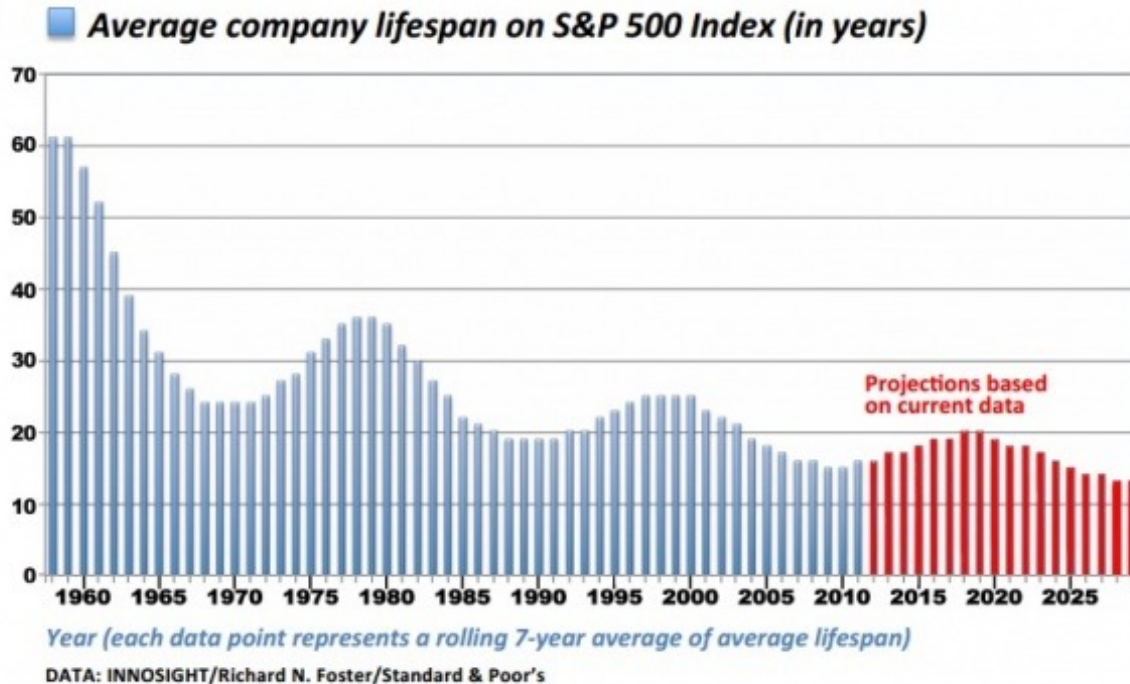
- [@cote](#) – Director, Technical Marketing at Pivotal
- Former industry analyst at [451 Research](#) and [RedMonk](#)
- Corporate Strategy & M&A at Dell
- Recovering code monkey
- More: <http://cote.io> or [cote@pivotal.io](mailto:cote@pivotal.io)

# Conclusions

- The *business* goal is to learn your way to a better product that establishes competitive advantage, leading to profit
- “Continuous delivery” is the IT process that enables this goal. It’s a horribly leaky abstraction that requires much change.
- Microservices is one of these changes, one of the larger ones
- “A lot of effort went into making this effortless” - look into an operationalized architecture
- The build is not not done until a customer is using it

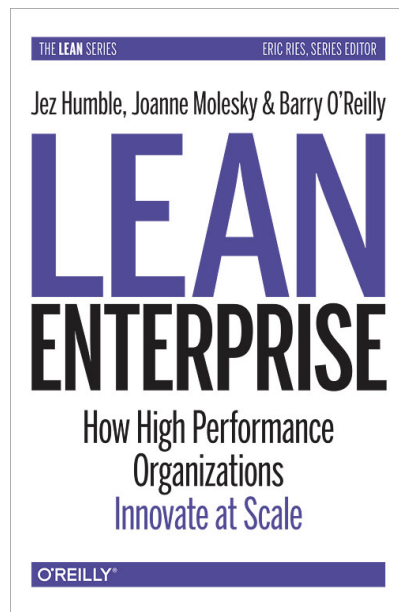
In case you missed  
breakfast

# Your company is probably not going to last



“At the current churn rate, 75% of the S&P 500 firms in 2011 will be replaced by new firms entering the S&P500 in 2027.”

# Achieving the right mixture of risk and agility



we are clear on its purpose: *to discover and operationalize new and potentially disruptive business models, and to quickly discard those that will not work.*

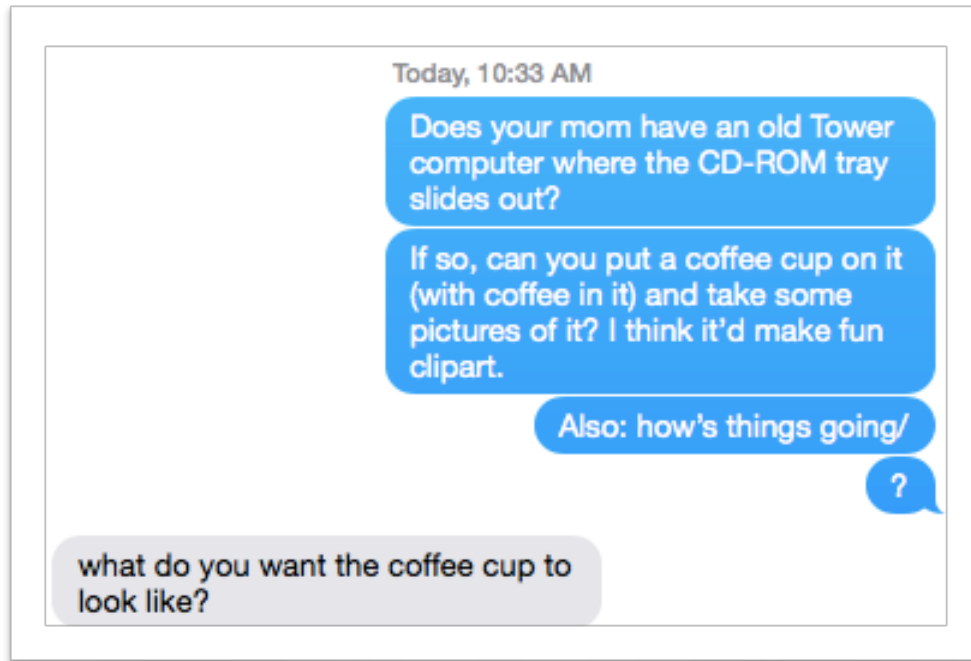
Every entrepreneur, whether they work in a startup or an enterprise, has a vision of their business and the impact it will have on legions of grateful, adoring customers. For this vision to become reality, there are two key assumptions that must be tested: the *value* hypothesis and the *growth* hypothesis. The value hypothesis asks whether our business actually provides value for users by solving a real problem. If so, we can say we have

iteration will result in *validated learning*. Validated learning means that we test — to the necessary degree of precision and no further — the key assumptions behind our business model to understand whether or not it would succeed, and then made the decision to persevere, pivot, or stop.

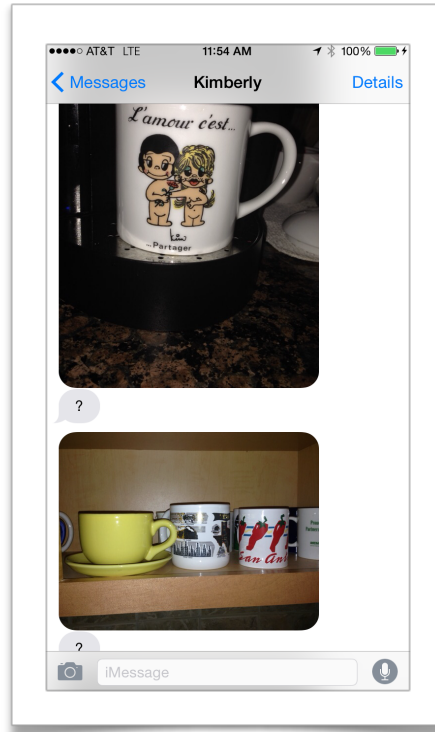
Q: How can IT help?

A: Continuous Delivery

# Operating on Internet Time



# Gathering specifications...



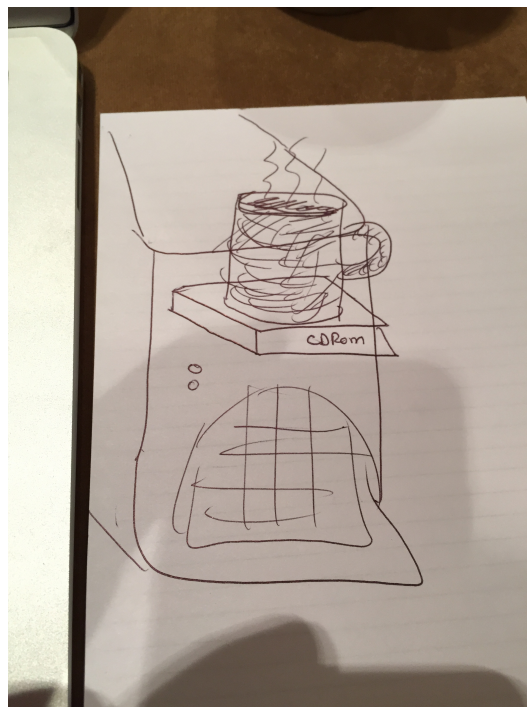
11:18am

# Fail fast...



~11:30am

# Learning, feedback...



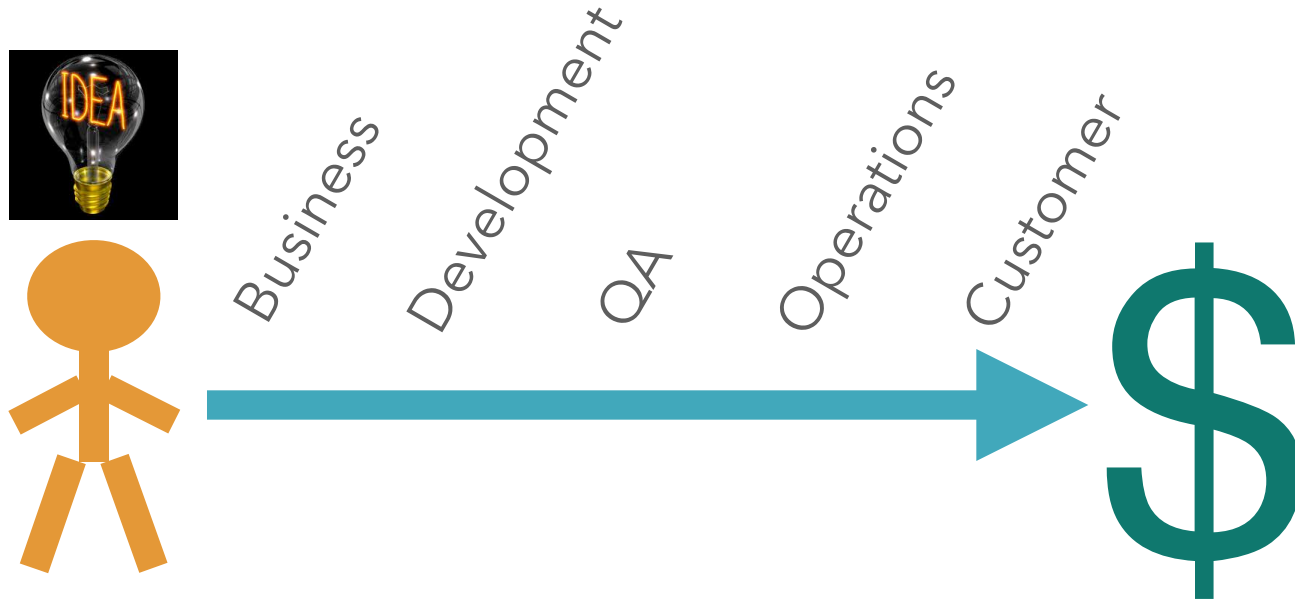
11:33am

# Success! Customer value creation!

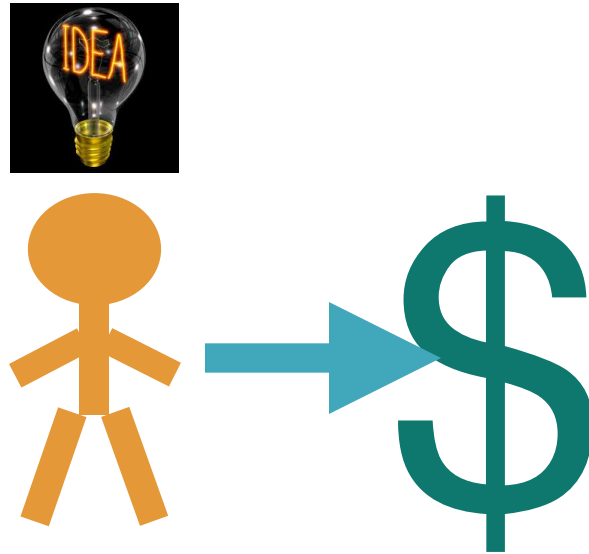


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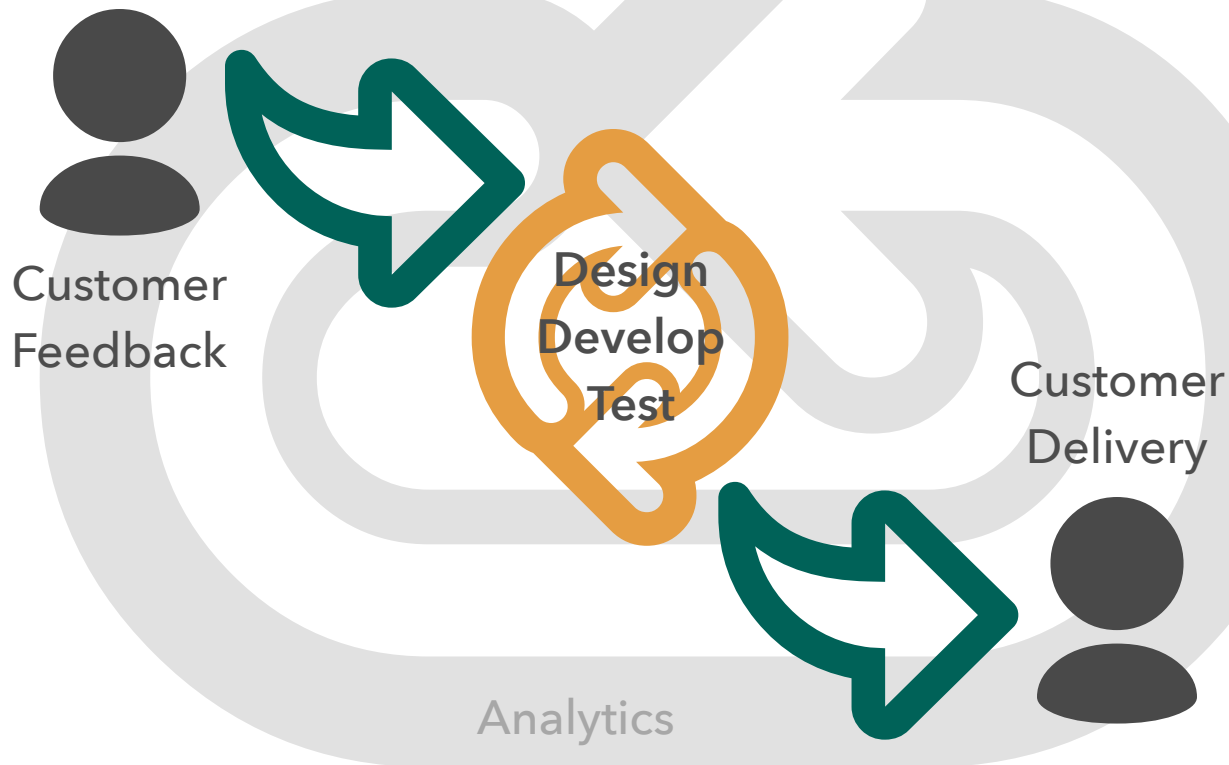
# The IT cycle is too slow concept to cash



# Continuous delivery aims to shorten it



# Keep the pipeline flowing!

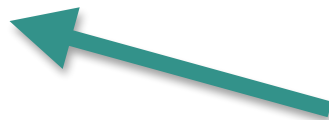


# Warner Music: Software Factories



New applications and major updates

- **Before:** 6 months, team of 10 developers
- **After:** 6 weeks, same team
- **Speed/Agility:** 400% faster on new platform
- **HR Hard Savings:** \$1.1M per application update delivered

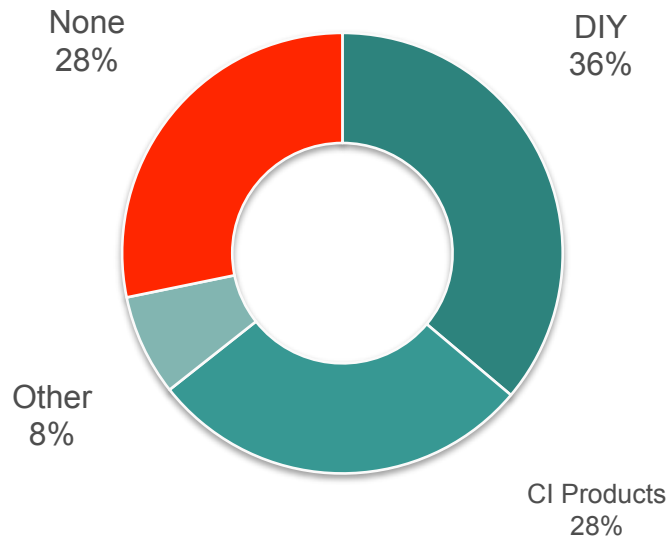


Jonathan Murray, a real person!

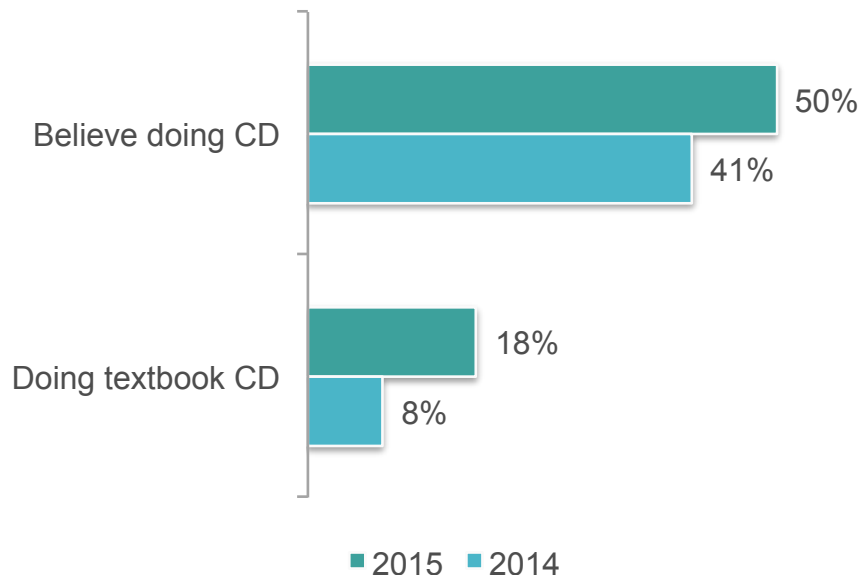
But things are not so nifty...

# Usage is low, but improving

What build automaton or CI/CD tools are you using?  
(451 Research study)

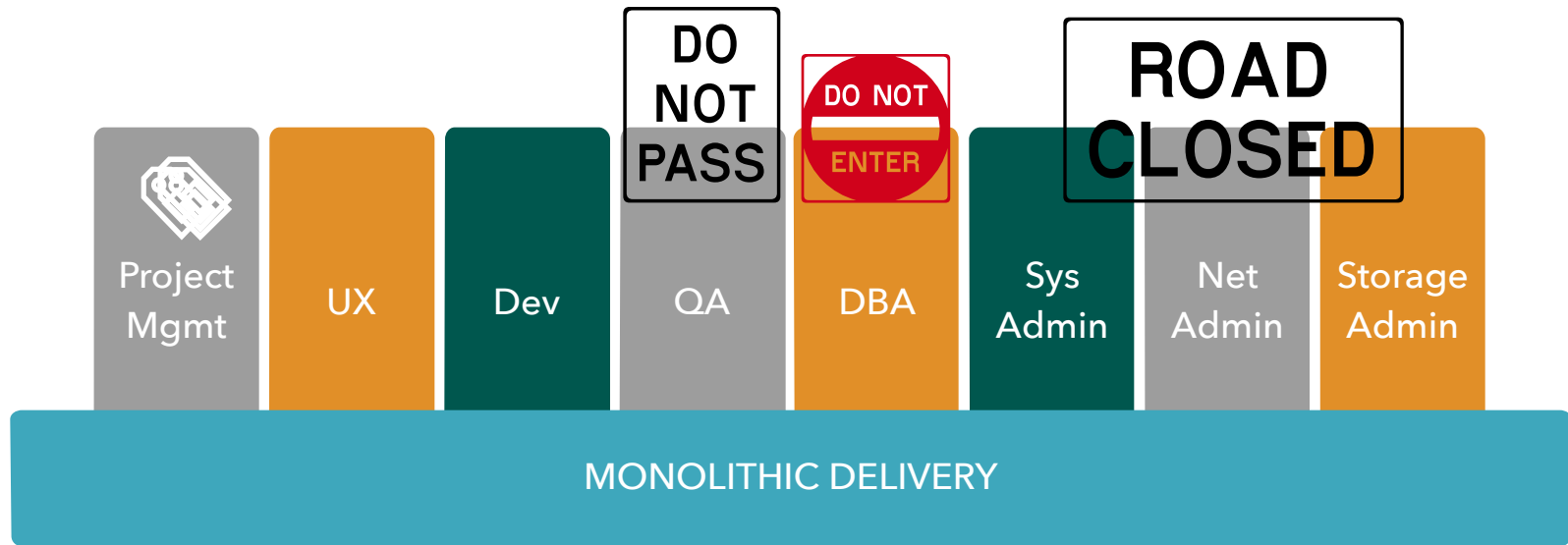


Use of CD is growing  
(DZone studies)



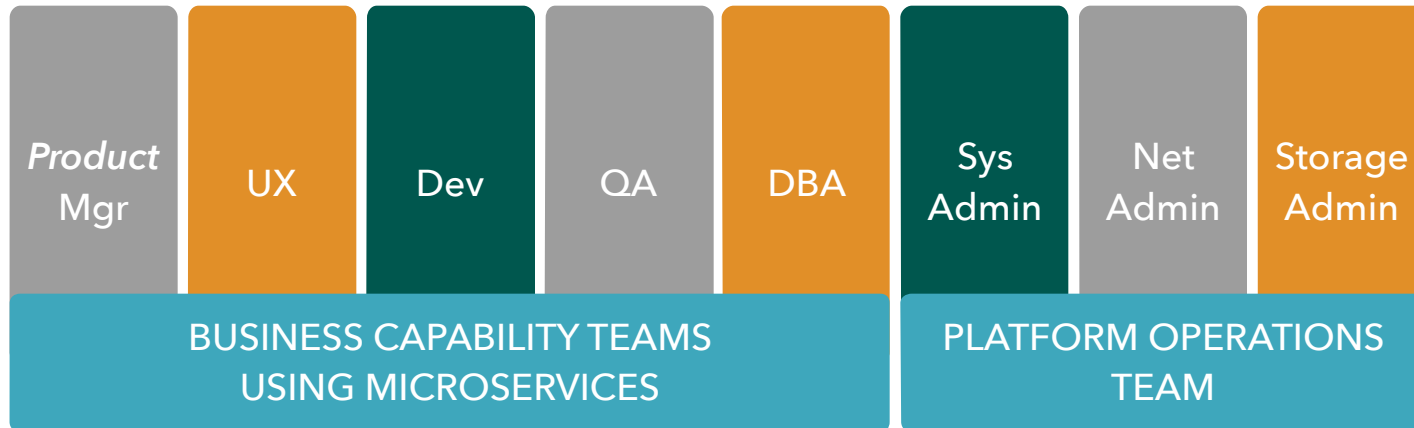
Sources: [2014Q1 451 Research DevOps Study](#), n=201. In second study (n=300), 38% used "build and continuous integration tools"; "DZone's 2014 Guide to Continuous Delivery," n=500; [The \[DZone\] Guide to Continuous Delivery, Vol. 2,](#) Feb, 2015, n=900.

# We've trained IT to be paranoid & slow

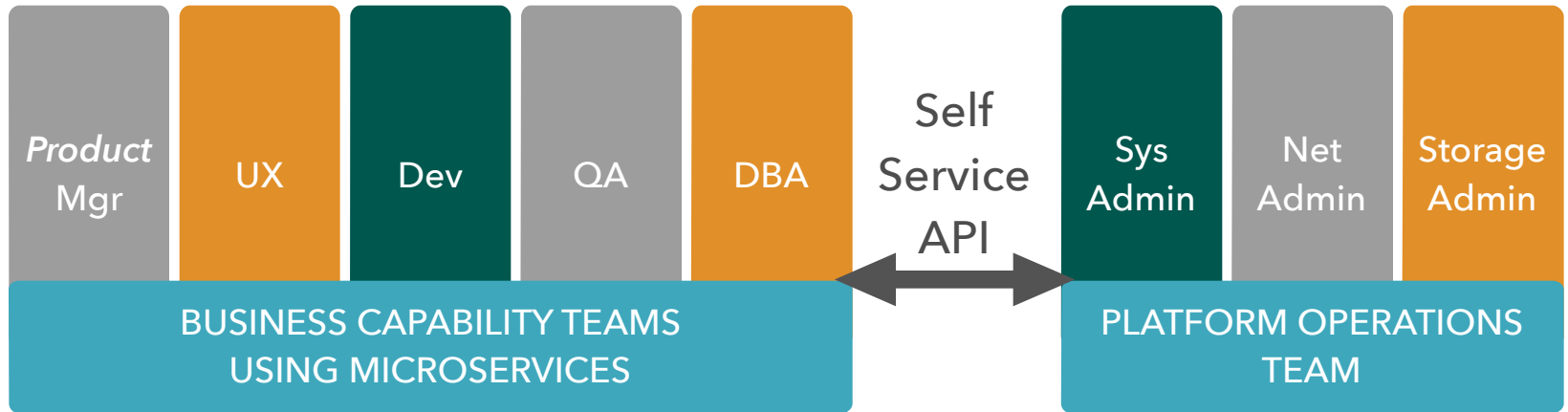


Adapted from: <http://www.slideshare.net/adriancockcroft/goto-berlin>

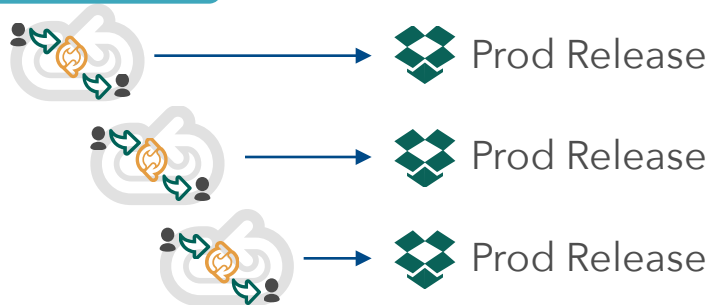
# So let's re-train them...



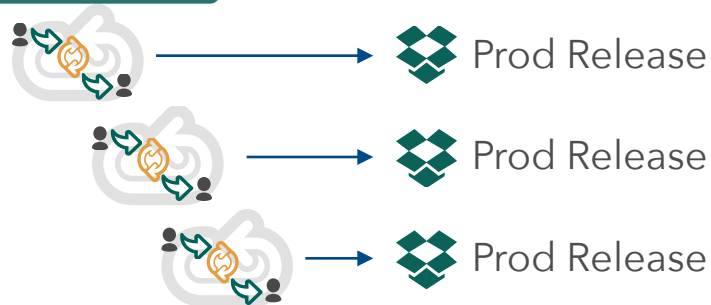
# De-coupling: it actually works this time!



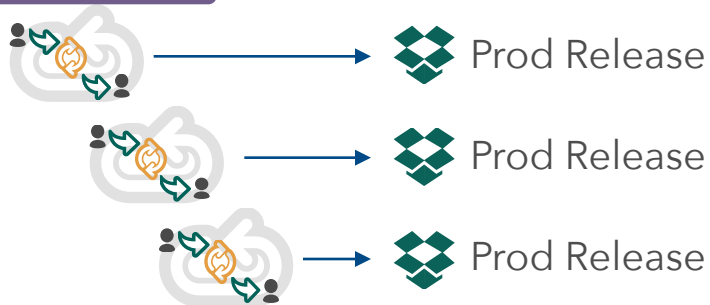
## CATALOG



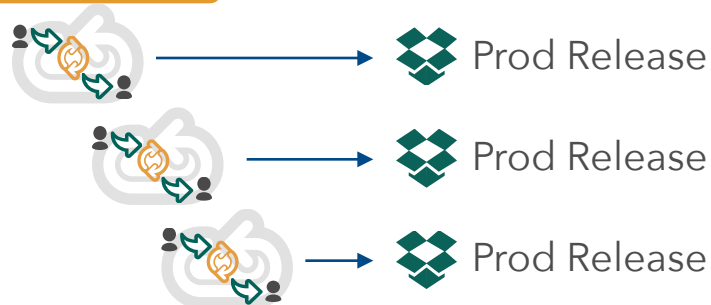
## INVENTORY



## REVIEWS



## SHIPPING



## Goals & Needs

Continuous Delivery  
Software Factories  
Feedback  
Rapid Iteration  
Horizontal Scale  
Diversity of Clients

## Supporting Changes



Monoliths



Microservices

Applications

Infrastructure



Physical/Virtual



Pivotal CF

# Microservices overview

# DEFINE: Microservice

*Loosely coupled service oriented  
architecture with bounded contexts*

Adrian Cockcroft

Technology Fellow, Battery Ventures

Former Netflix Chief Cloud Architect

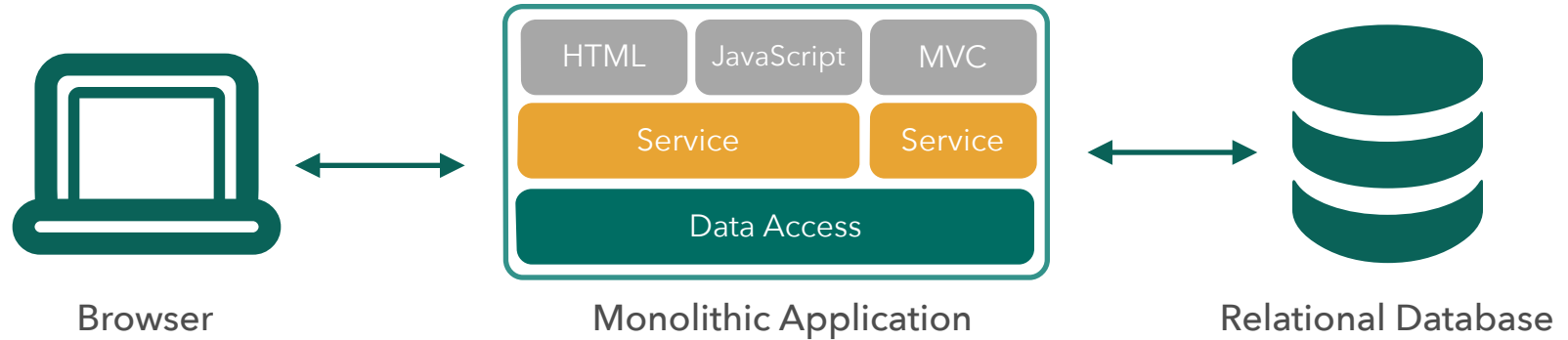
# DEFINE: Microservice

If every service has to be updated in concert, it's not loosely coupled!

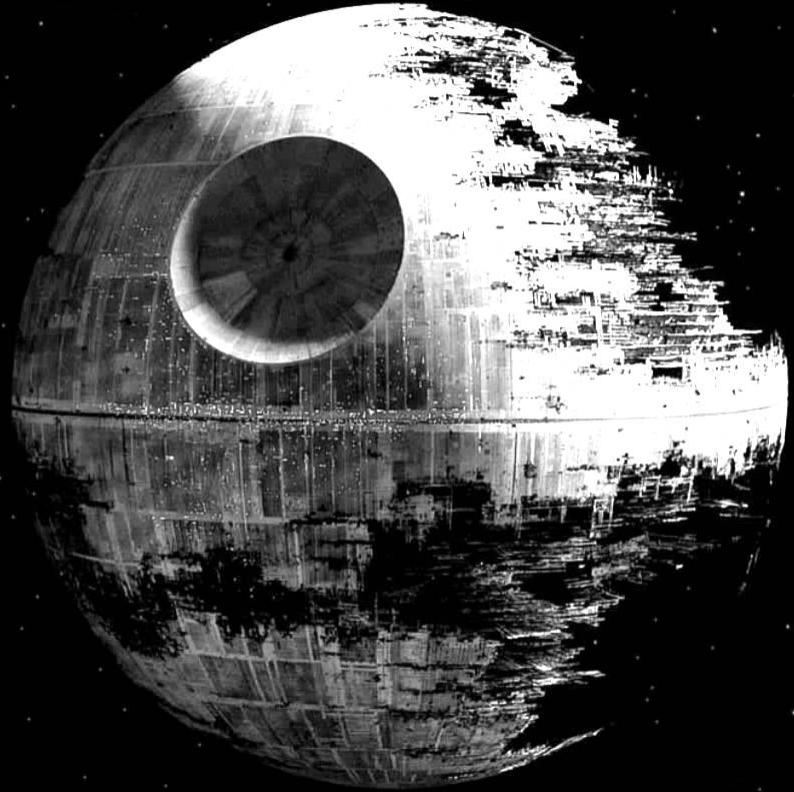
*Loosely coupled* service oriented  
architecture with *bounded contexts*

If you have to know about surrounding services you don't have a bounded context.

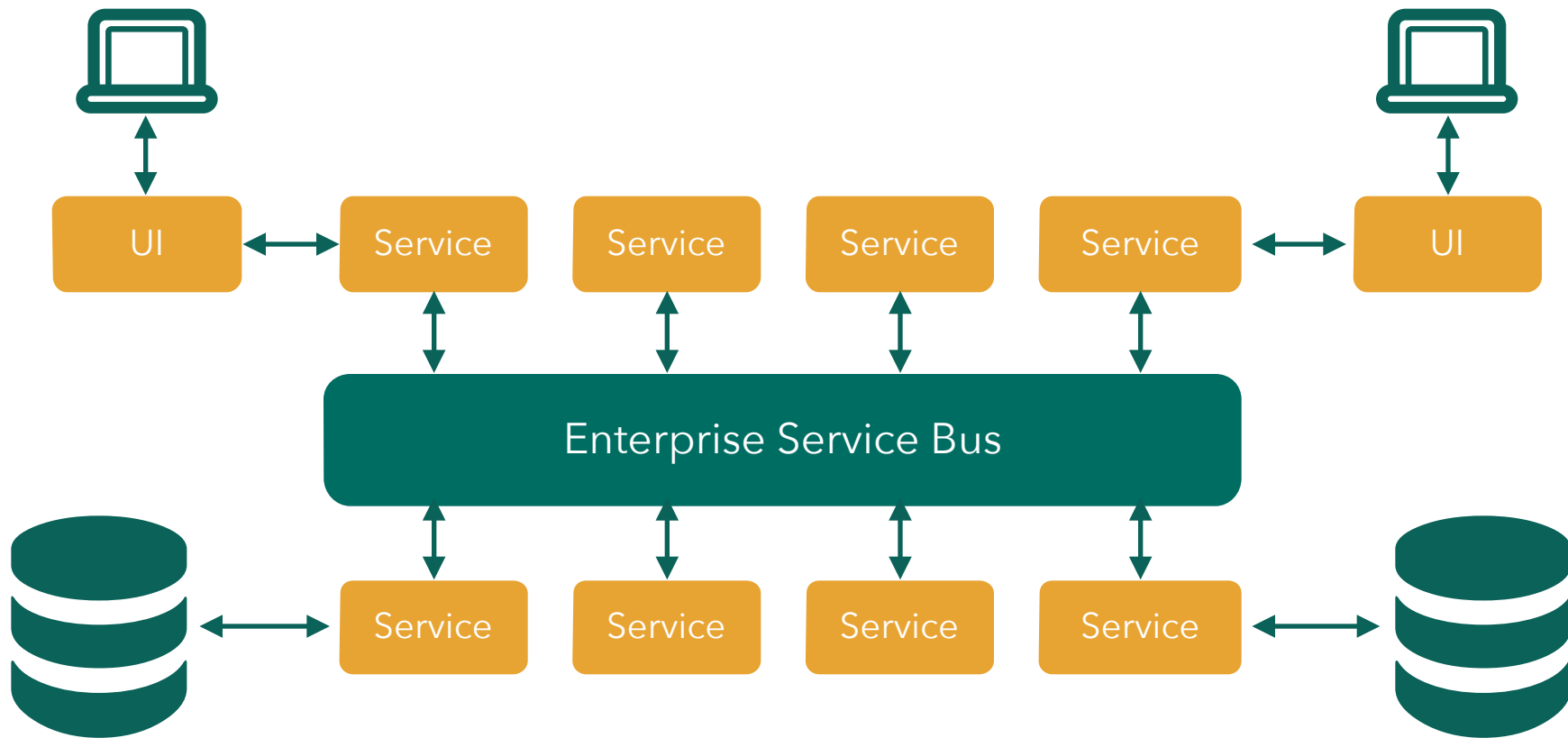
# Not Monoliths



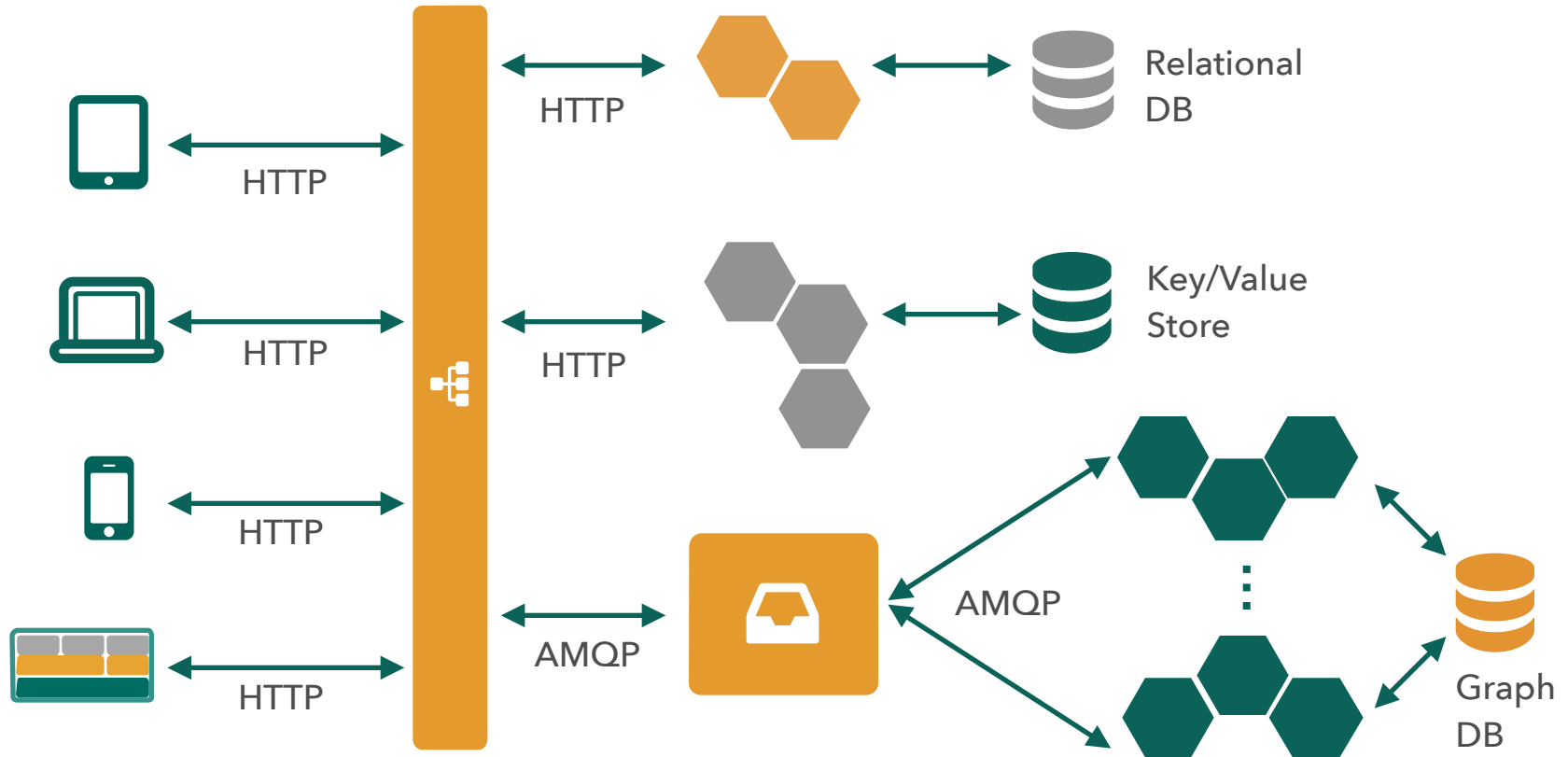
WS -



# Not Traditional (ESB-centric) SOA



# Microservice Architecture



# Normally, here, you'd see some awesome code...

## Enabling a Circuit Breaker

```
@HystrixCommand(fallbackMethod = "defaultLink")  
public Link getStoresByLocationLink(Map<String, Object> parameters) {
```

```
    URI  
    try  
    {  
        instance.get  
    }  
    catch  
    {  
    }  
    try  
    {  
        Link  
    }  
    return  
}
```

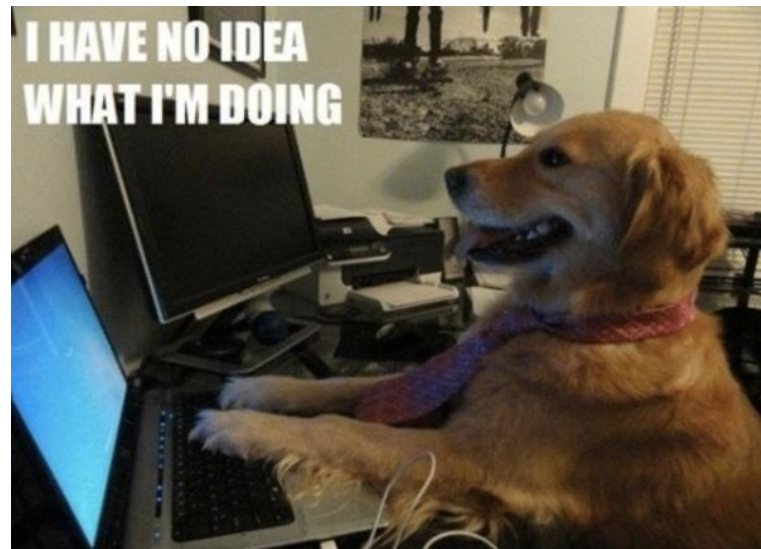
## Example: Spring Cloud + Netflix OSS

Browser

## Fault Tolerance

```
@SpringBootApplication  
@EnableCircuitBreaker  
@EnableDiscoveryClient  
public class CustomerApp extends RepositoryRestMvcConfiguration {  
  
    @Override  
    protected void configureRepositoryRestConfiguration(RepositoryRestConfiguration  
    config) {  
        config.exposeIdsFor(Customer.class);  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        SpringApplication.run(CustomerApp.class, args);  
    }  
}
```

Pivotal



(This is me.)

# Time to freak out ops...

# What we're telling ops...

How to draw an owl

1.



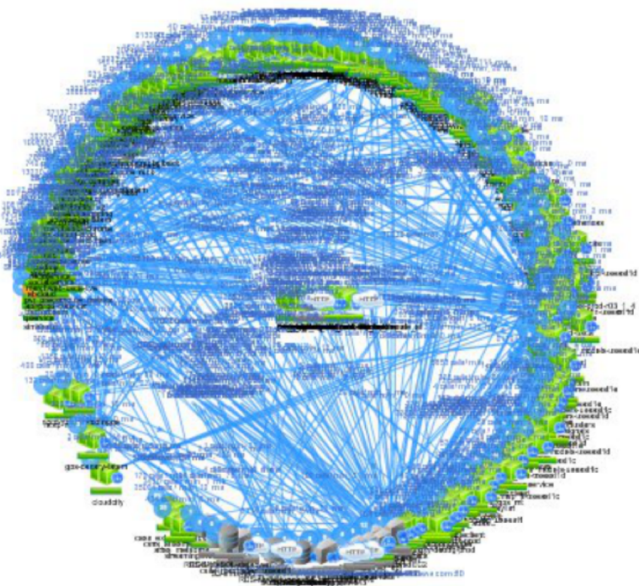
1. Draw some circles

2.

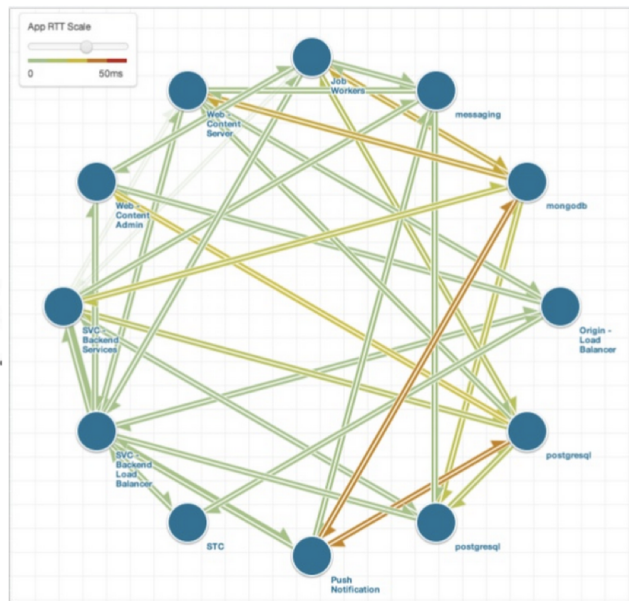


2. Draw the rest of the owl.

# This is what ops sees!



*Netflix*

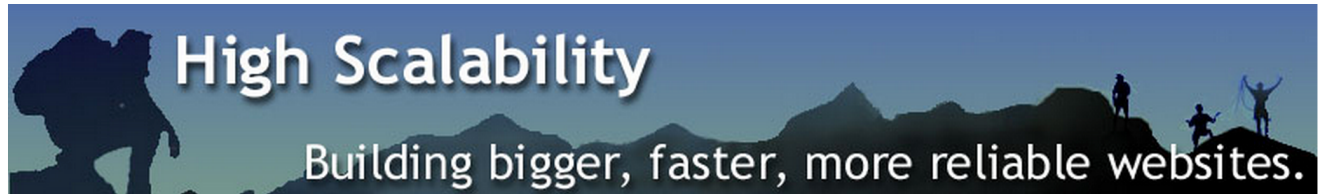


*Gilt Groupe (12 of 450)*



*Twitter*





« Paper: Scalable Atomic Visibility with RAMP Transactions - Scale Linearly to 100 Servers | Main  
| Google Finds: Centralized Control, Distributed Data Architectures Work Better than Fully  
Decentralized Architectures »

# Microservices - Not A Free Lunch!

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 2014 AT 8:54AM

*This is a guest post by Benjamin Wootton, CTO of Contino, a London based consultancy specialising in applying DevOps and Continuous Delivery to software delivery projects.*

Microservices are a style of software architecture that involves delivering systems as a set of very small, granular, independent collaborating services.



**APPDYNAMICS**  
Get Complete Browser to Backend Visibility For Your App  
**FREE TRIAL**

**copperegg**  
CLOUD MONITORING SIMPLIFIED  
Server Web App  
Amazon Cloud Database  
**FREE TRIAL**

ONLINE CONTINUOUS BACKUP OF **mongoDB**

Messaging Giant Replacing MongoDB with Couchbase.  
**Couchbase**  
See Customer Video

**LogicMonitor**  
HASSLE-FREE MONITORING  
**TRY IT FREE**

**Site24x7.com**

# Paying for your lunch...

- Significant Operations Overhead
- Substantial DevOps Skills Required
- Implicit Interfaces
- Duplication of Effort
- Distributed System Complexity
- Asynchronicity is Difficult!
- Testability Challenges

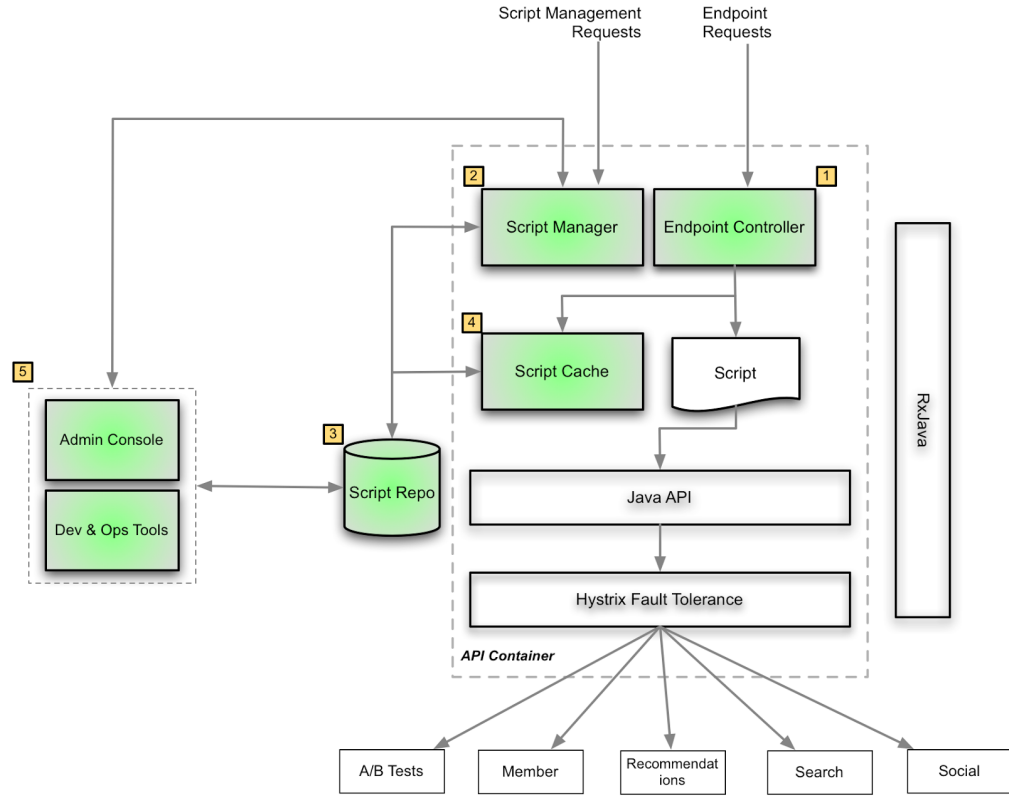
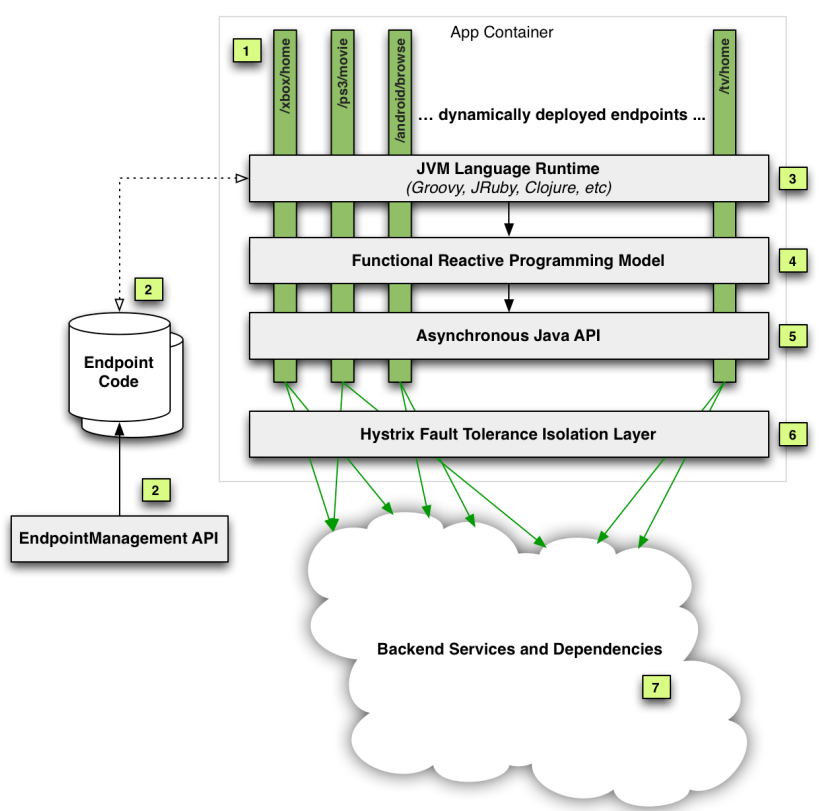
# You must be this tall to use Microservices...

- Rapid provisioning
- Basic monitoring
- Rapid application deployment
- DevOps culture



# It takes a platform...

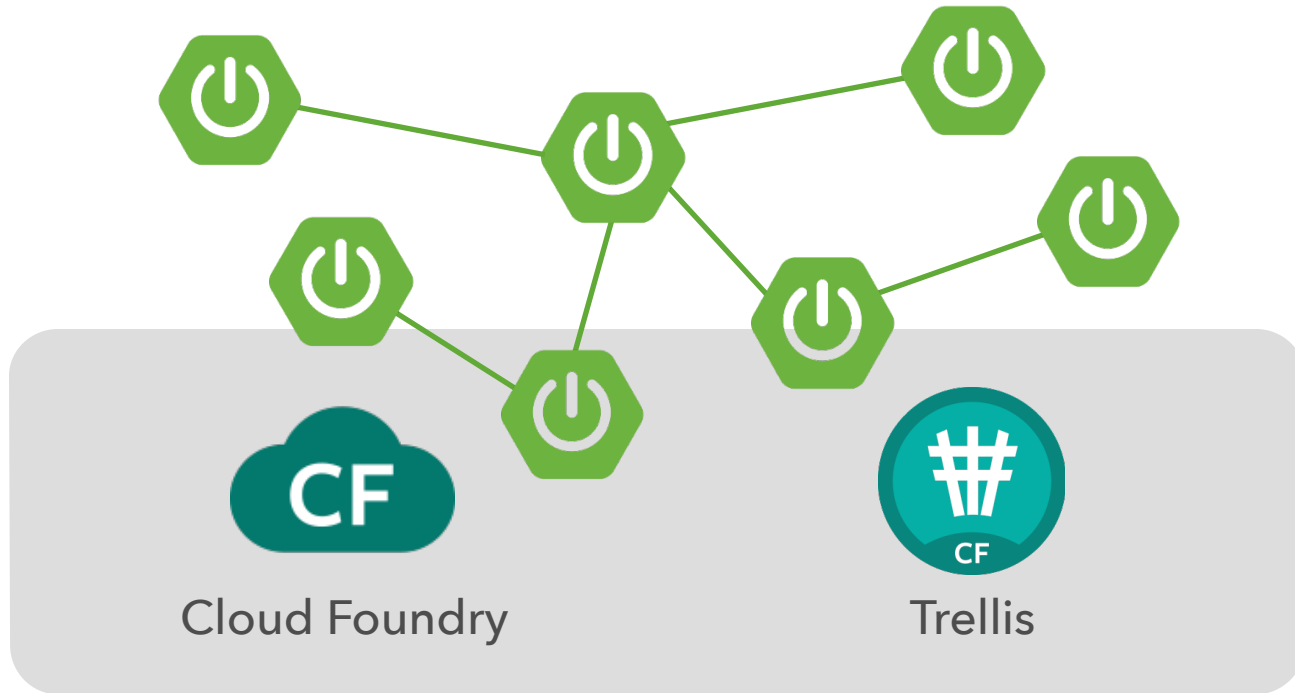
# NETFLIX



<http://techblog.netflix.com/2013/01/optimizing-netflix-api.html>

<http://techblog.netflix.com/2014/03/the-netflix-dynamic-scripting-platform.html>

# It takes a platform...



# Platform Features



- Environment Provisioning
- On-Demand/Automatic Scaling
- Failover/Resilience
- Routing/Load Balancing
- Data Service Operations
- Monitoring

# Trellis Services Suite



**Trellis**

for Pivotal Cloud Foundry



**Config Server**

for Pivotal Cloud Foundry



**Service Registry**

for Pivotal Cloud Foundry



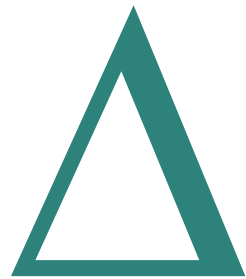
**Circuit Breaker Dashboard**

for Pivotal Cloud Foundry

It seems like a lot...but it'll  
be fun (and valuable)

# Supporting Rapid Change

Microservices is the first architectural style developed:



**POST** Continuous Delivery

**&**

**POST** DevOps

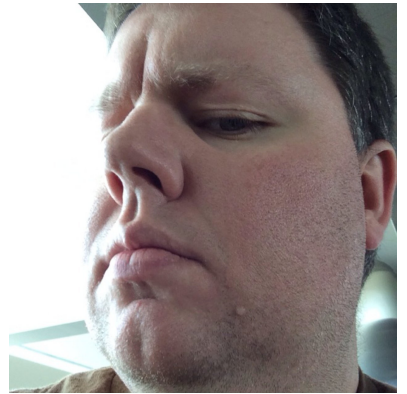
*Architecture is abstract until it is operationalized.*

Neal Ford



*Architectures that aren't operationalized exist only on whiteboards.*

Matt Stine



# An operationalized architecture

