

Zero-Downtime-Development Being King in your microservice realm

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About Us

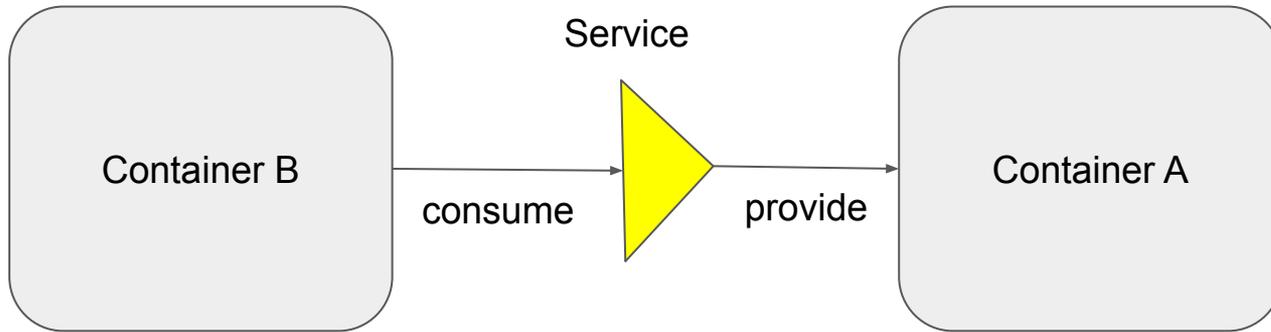


- Founded in 2010
- Located in Jena/Thuringia - Germany
- Consulting, Independent RnD, Development, Training
- Assisted Development on Complex and Distributed Systems
- Wide Range of Industries
 - Medical
 - Transportation
 - Traffic Control
 - Public Sector
 - Smart City
 - IoT

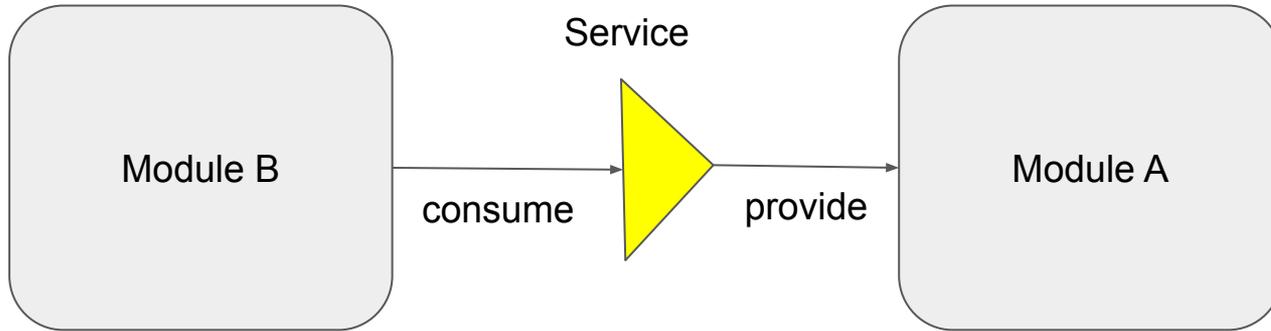
Microservices - A short History

- Are around for 20 years
- Made popular by James Lewis and Martin Fowler around 2014
- Basically they described a Container (Docker) running a small piece of Business logic, providing Interfaces via REST
- Idea behind this: Compartmentalize and decouple your Code
- Teams can concentrate on the Parts they are responsible for
- Use whatever technology seems appropriate for the job

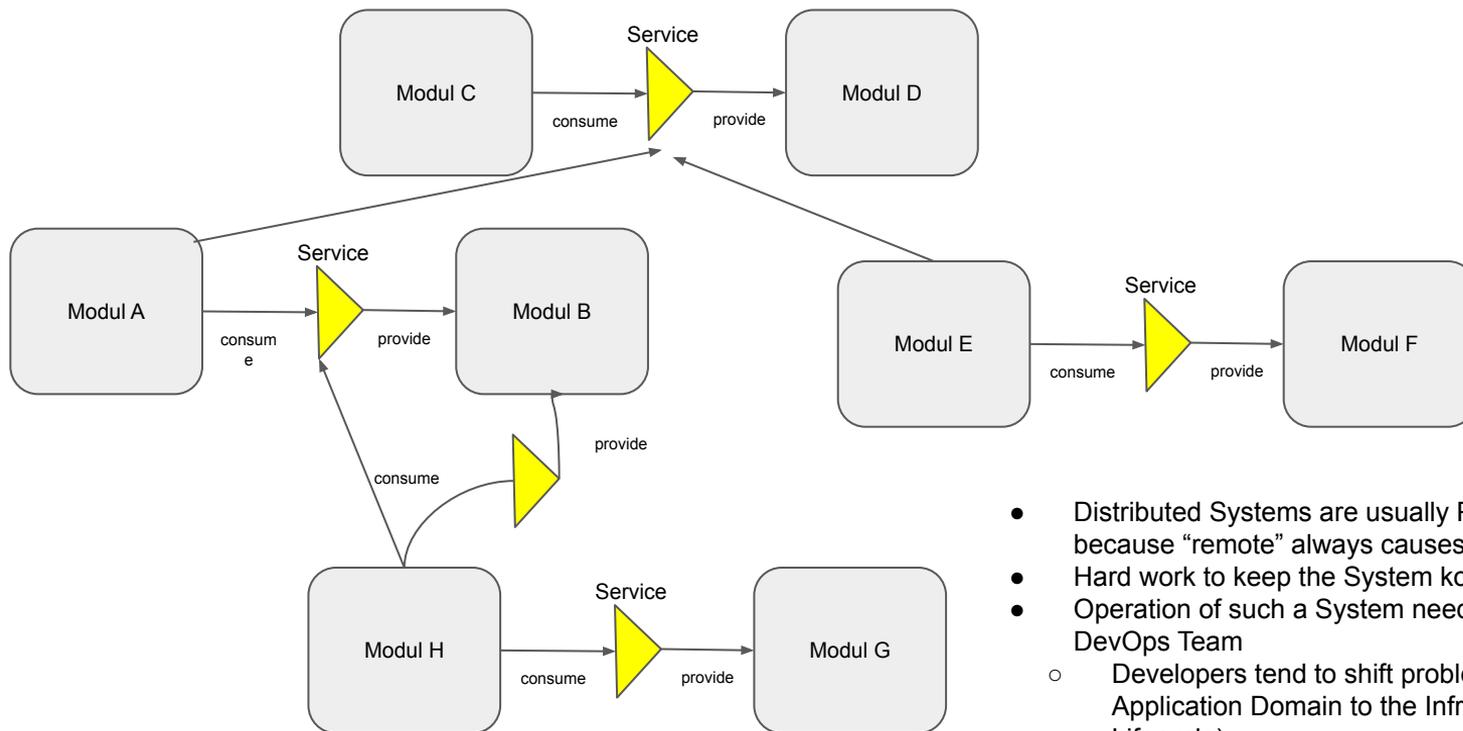
Microservice - In a Nutshell



Microservice - Modularity



Modular System



- Distributed Systems are usually Problematic, because “remote” always causes problems
- Hard work to keep the System consistent
- Operation of such a System needs a very senior DevOps Team
 - Developers tend to shift problems of the Application Domain to the Infrastructure(e.g. Lifecycle)

Improvements over the Last Years



- Automated Builds became CI, CT and CD
- Everybody wants to achieve automated micro releases
- Side effect: Everything needs to run in Docker. Thus Tools became easier to Configure (Apache, Jenkins etc.)

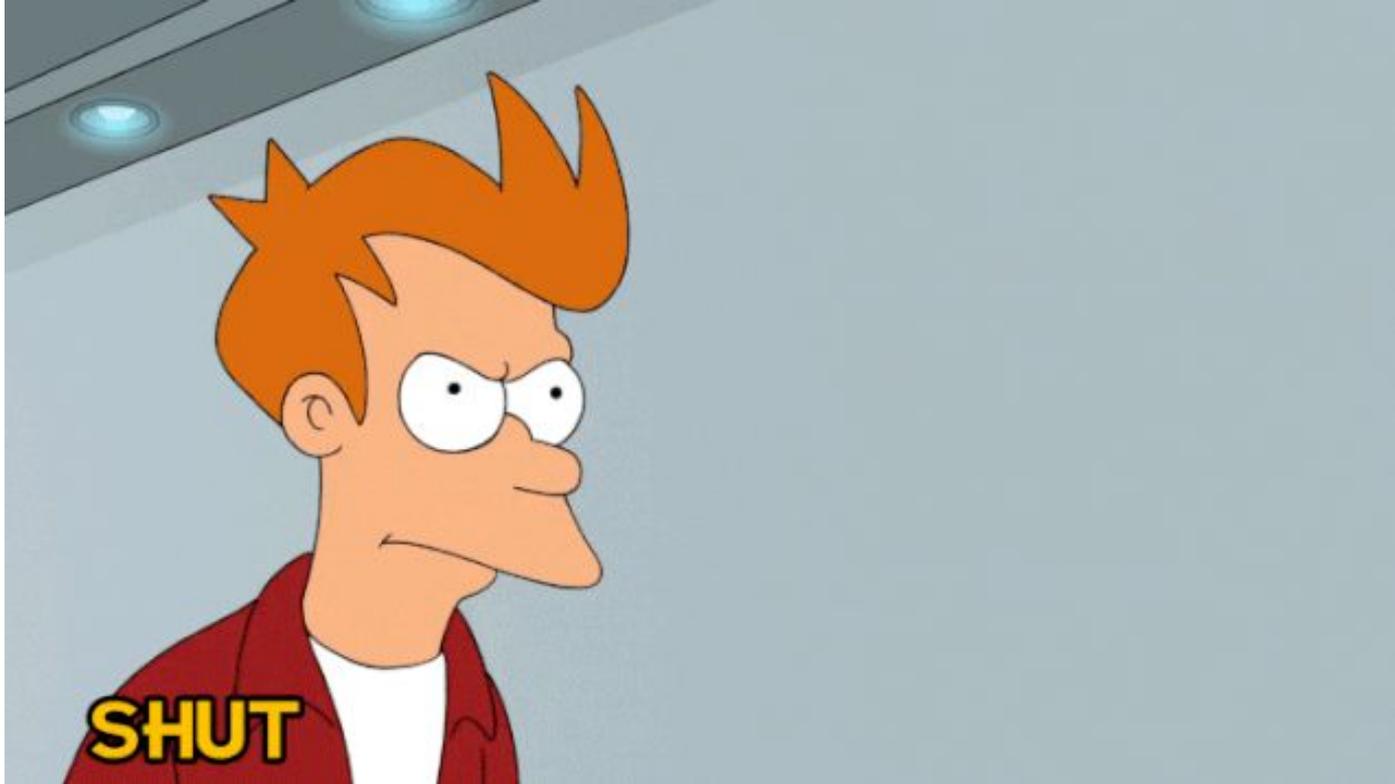


Álvaro Sánchez-Mariscal
@alvaro_sanchez

Alright folks, this is serious stuff: how many of you would buy this? RT if you would #microservices

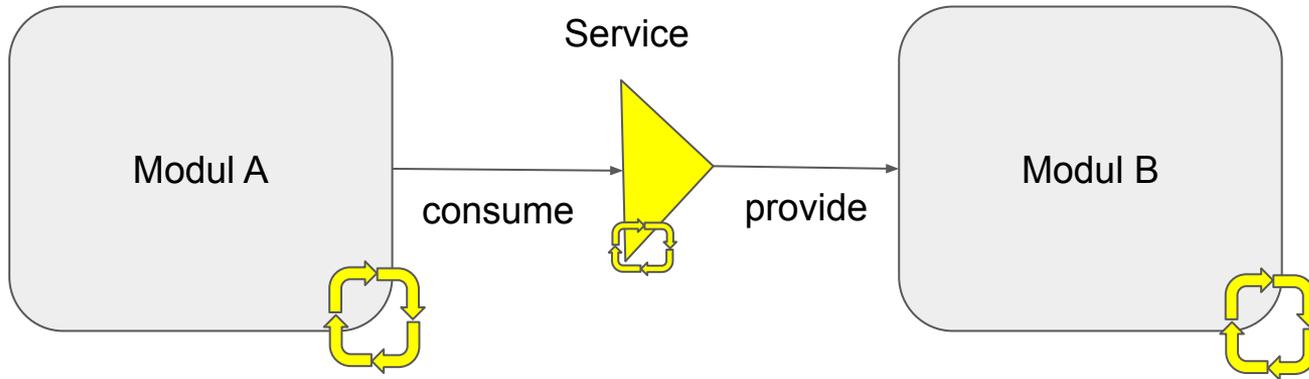
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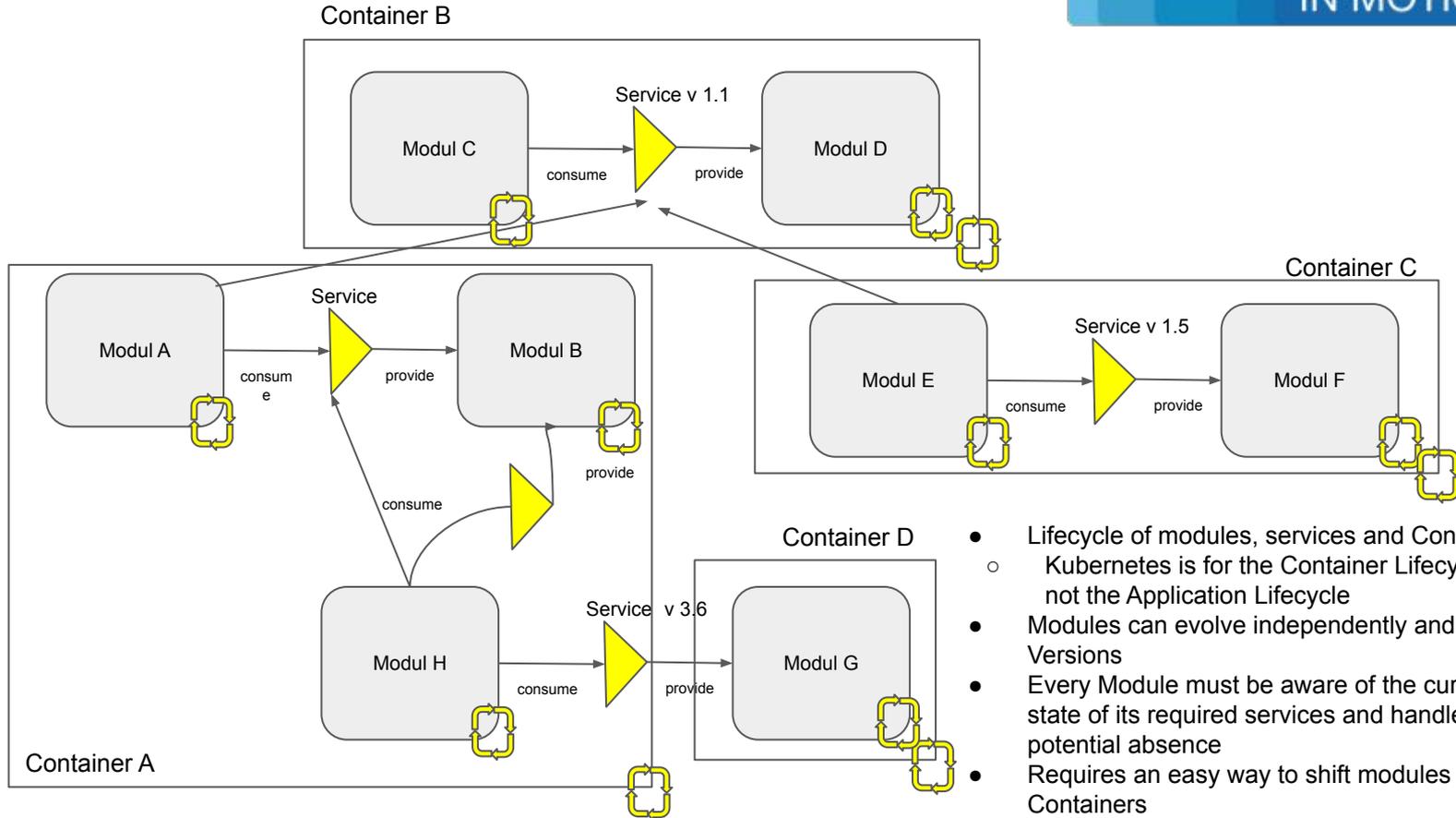


- Writing Code became much more convenient
 - Annotations
 - Better Tooling
 - Improved Build Tools
 - Better Test Suites
 - The actual running Code became smaller
- Developers tend to think and develop statically in a dynamic environment
- One big Monolith gets replaced with many small ones
- Writing and Running your Code from the IDE is still oldschool
 - Code -> Run/Deploy -> Debugger until hot code replacement fails -> restart

Modularity in Reality - Lifecycle



Modularity in Reality - Lifecycle and Versions



- Lifecycle of modules, services and Containers
 - Kubernetes is for the Container Lifecycle but not the Application Lifecycle
- Modules can evolve independently and need Versions
- Every Module must be aware of the current state of its required services and handle a potential absence
- Requires an easy way to shift modules between Containers

Modularity is a Mindset and must be learned

“If you want to teach people a new way of thinking, don't bother trying to teach them. Instead, give them a tool, the use of which will lead to new ways of thinking.”

— R. Buckminster Fuller

Requirements for such a tooling



- Developers need to see the impact and dynamic of their actions right away
- One Goal of Microservices is Zero-Downtime and micro releases. This must be the same at Development time.
- Keep track of versions and help with the assembly of what you need
- Allow for a Modulelith or Microservice Monolith
- Allow for easy Moving of Modules and distributing you services





Conclusion



- OSGi addresses problems that usually arise in complex systems early on (Versions, Lifecycle, Dependencies)
- OSGi makes bad design harder, but not impossible
- OSGi is uniquely suitable for Microservice Environments, because the same concepts that apply for the big picture, also apply in the JVM and at development time
- OSGi provides open industrial standards without being vendor locked

Thanks for listening!

Resources:

- Web: <https://www.datainmotion.de>
<https://enroute.osgi.org/>
<https://osgi.org/specification/osgi.core/7.0.0/ch01.html>
<https://osgi.org/specification/osgi.cmpn/7.0.0/introduction.html>
- Blog: <https://www.datainmotionblog.de/blog/>
- Git: https://gitlab.com/gecko.io/talks/2019_08_22_jug_zero-downtime-development

Questions?