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Co-Transformation to Cloud-Native Applications - Development Experiences and Experimental Evaluation

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Cloud Applications



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CLoud COMPUTING

Co-Transformation to Cloud-Native Applications
- Development Experiences and Experimental Evaluatioc

Cloud-Native Applications



CNCF @CloudNativeFdn · Jan 16
 Breaking our previous CFP record from Austin – #KubeCon + #CloudNativeCon
 EU is shaping up to be HUGE 🎉🎉🎉



Chris Aniszczyk @cra
 ~1300 talk proposals submitted to
 #kubcon/#cloudnativecon in Copenhagen... good luck
 Program Committee :) events.linuxfoundation.org/events/kubcon...



Emad Benjamin @vmjavabook · Feb 15
 You have 99 app platform problems and sticking code in a container or k8s won't solve any of them, u still have to do the hard work of good code, scale and perf tuning. Stop dancing around it #java #vmware #CloudNative



[UKCloud]



[Pivotal]



Cloud-Native Applications

Cloud-Native Computing (CNCF definition 2017):

A new computing paradigm optimised for modern distributed systems environments capable of [ultra] scaling to self-healing multi-tenant nodes.

Properties: containerised, dyna-managed, μ -services-oriented

General views on CNA (de-facto definitions):

Toffetti et. al.	→ resilient	
	→ elastic	
ODCA 2015	→ virtualised	
	→ loosely coupled	(composite, discovery)
	→ abstracted	(stateless, resilient)
	→ adaptive	(ODT live-migration)

Derived domain-specific views... e.g. for DMS, CRM, ERP, ...

Application Domain: Music Royalties

MRO: Music Royalty Organisations



MRM: Music Royalty Management

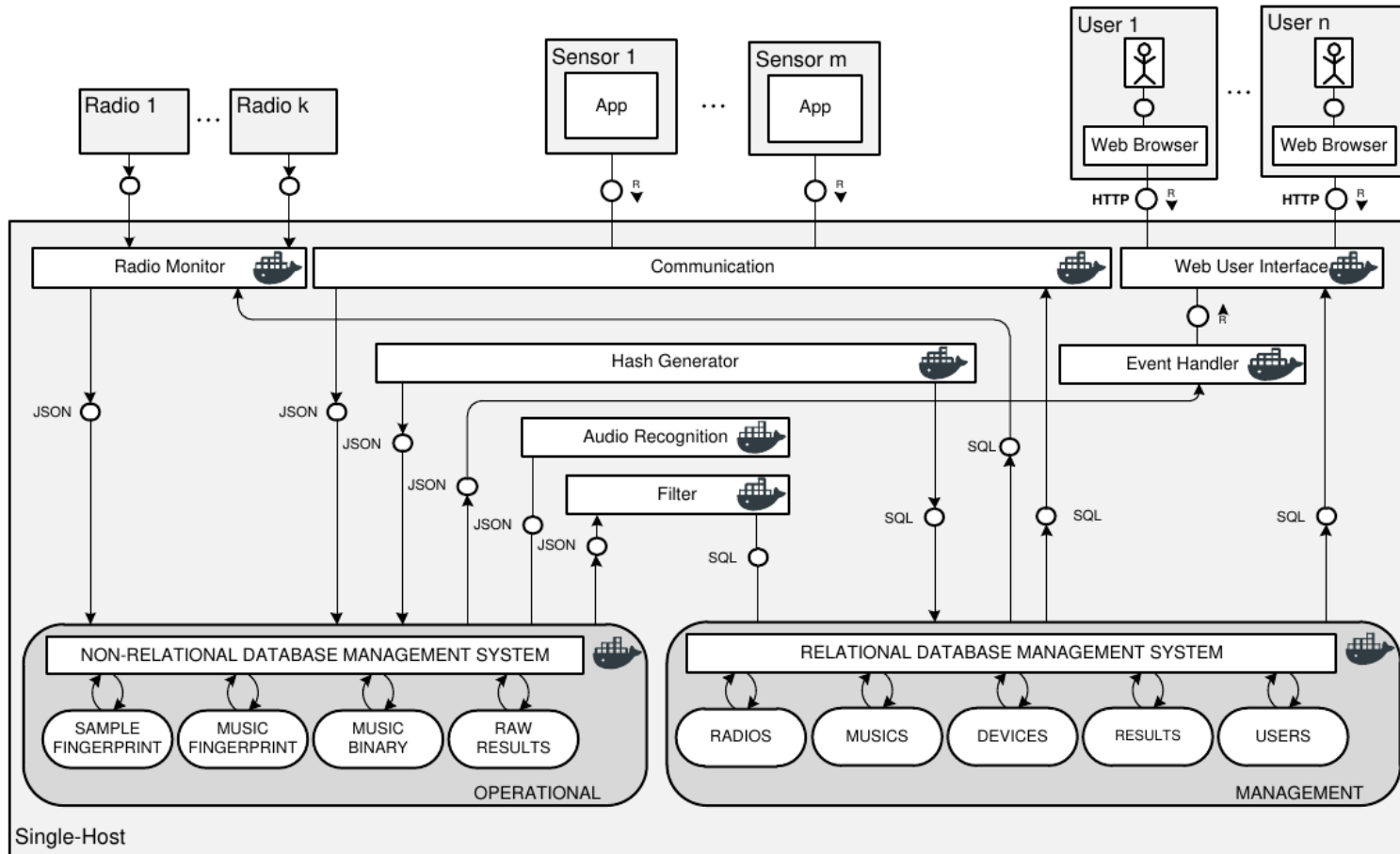
- collection of information about publicly performed works, e.g. music - apart from exempt from royalties
- aggregation and forwarding to MROs

HENDU MRM

- mobile application to detect music played via fingerprint database
- web application for management and bills
- direct access to radio stations

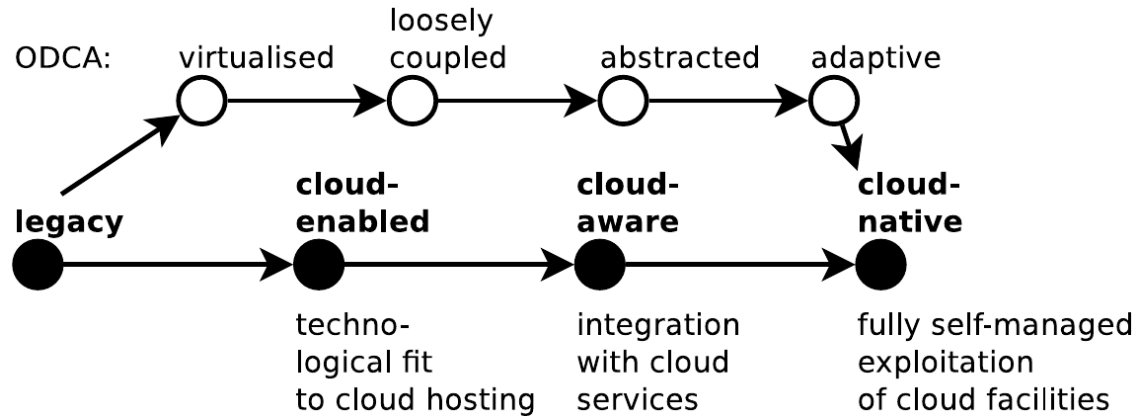
Application Starting Point

Cloud enablement through basic microservices architecture, containers & composite deployment of HENDU



Co-Transformation Methodology

Gradual alignment with highest maturity level (cloud-native)



From cloud-enabled to cloud-aware:

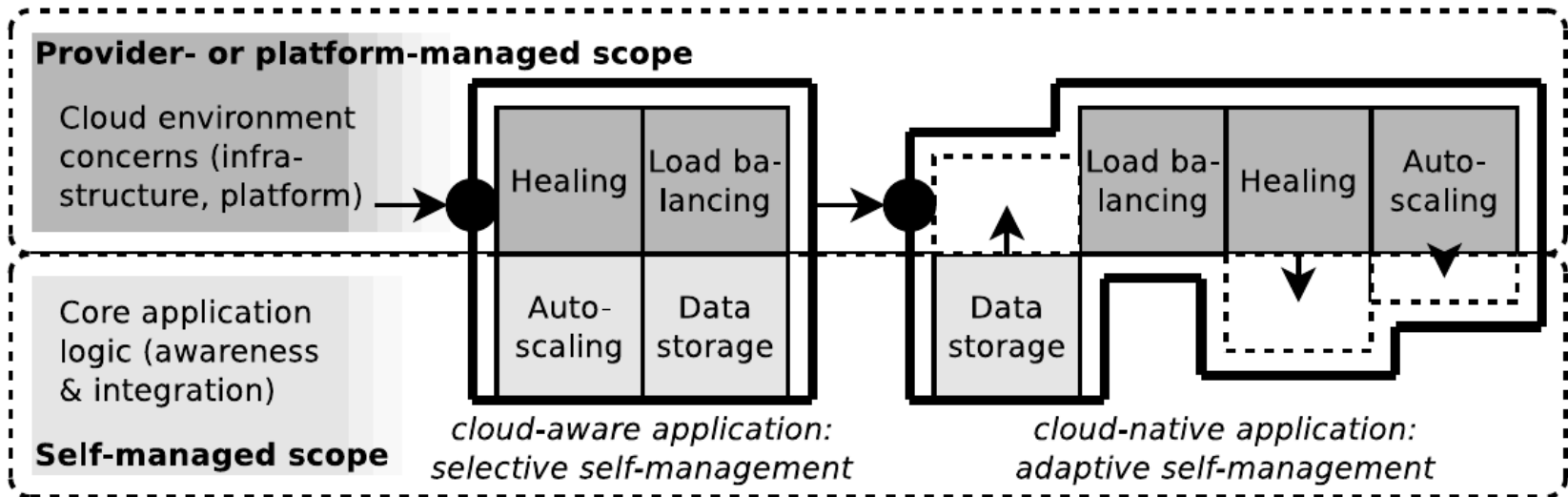
- **discovery & rebinding mechanisms for cloud-provided services**
- **static use of cloud-provided management facilities (e.g. scaling, healing, migration, ...)**

From cloud-aware to cloud-native:

- **separation stateful/stateless microservices + self-management**
- **policies for adaptive enactment of mechanisms**

Self-Management in Detail

Static vs. dynamic (adaptive) choice of management mechanism



Co-Transformation Steps

Methodology (generic) → Concept (HENDU) → Implementation

From cloud-enabled to cloud-aware:

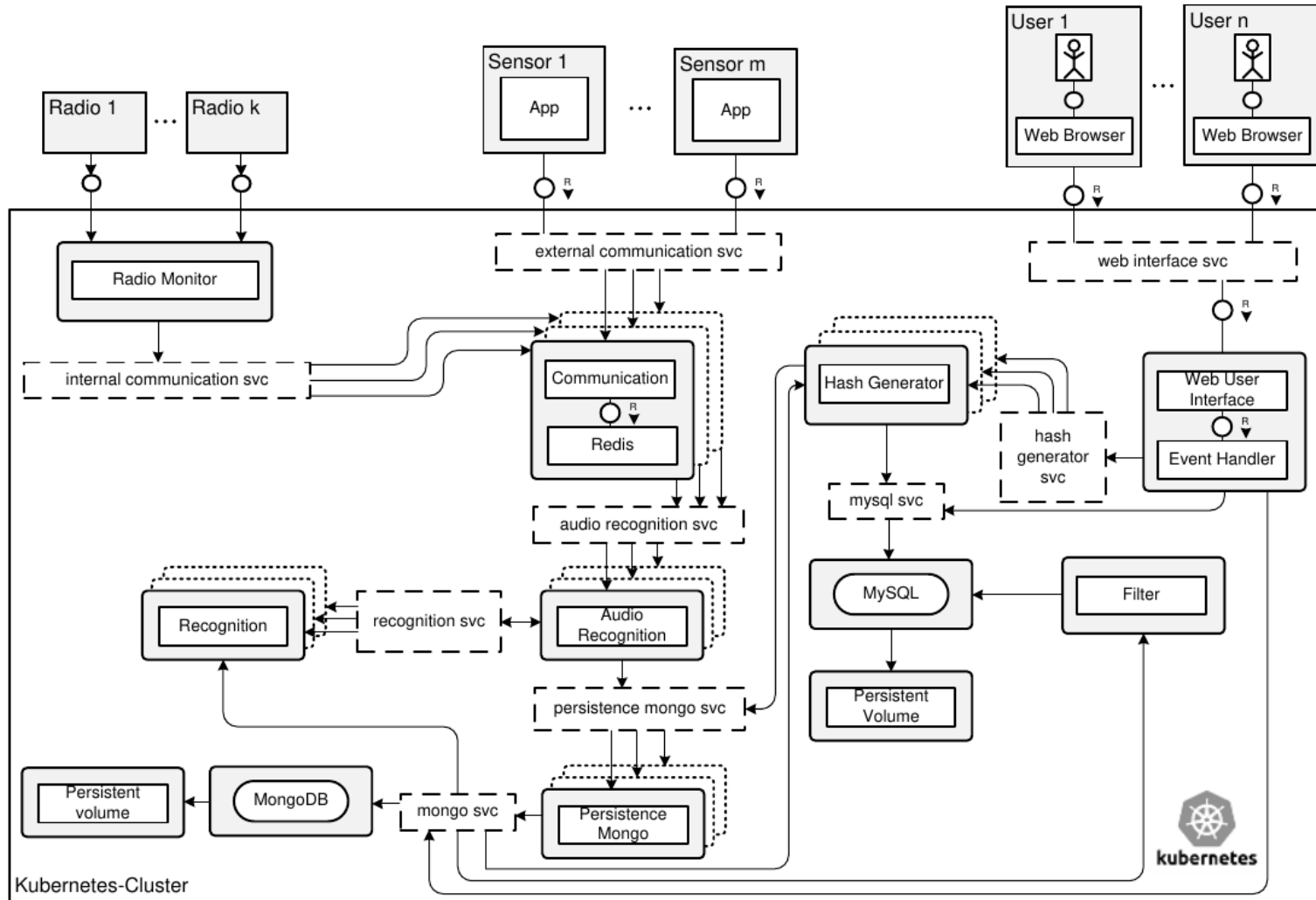
- **flexibility → CA₁ HENDU switch own/platform DBaaS → YAML configuration with endpoints and credentials**
- **platform facilities → CA₂ auto-scaling rules + initial scaling → Kubernetes/Heapster rules based on CPU usage**

From cloud-aware to cloud-native:

- **microservices → CN₁ container images re-engineering → Alpine base images, RESTful endpoints**
- **self-healing → CN₂ health checks → Kubernetes probes**
- **autoscaling → CN₃ domain-specific autoscaling → future work, app-specific metrics**
- **adaptivity → CN₄ application-controlled services and policies → future work, service broker notifications**

Cloud-Native Application Architecture

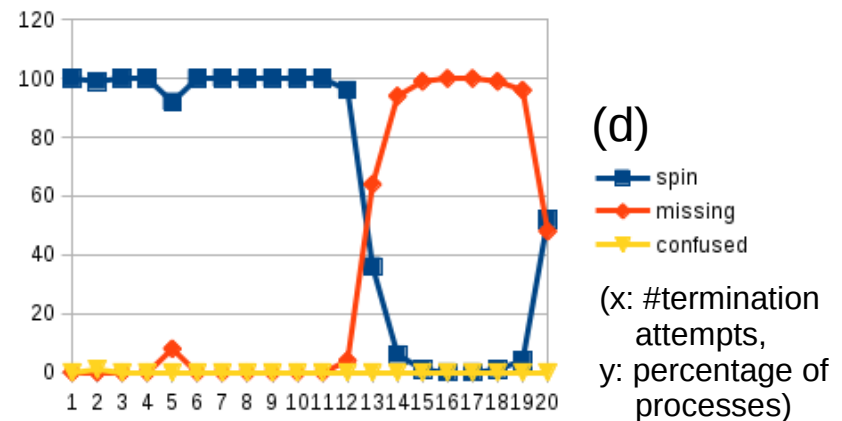
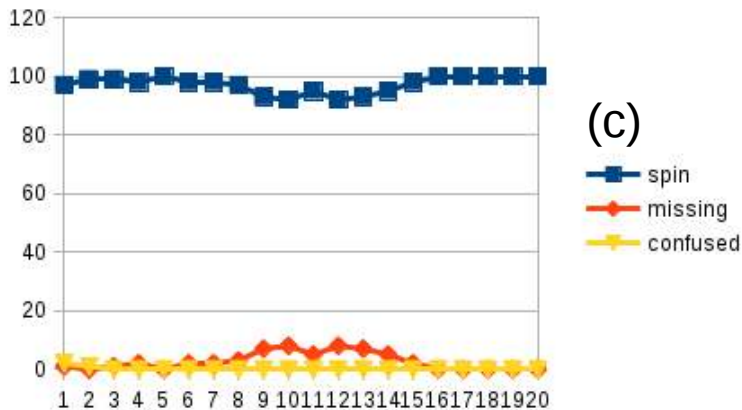
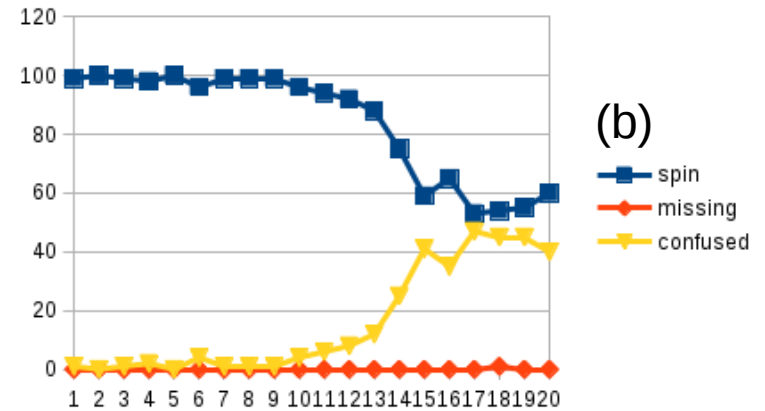
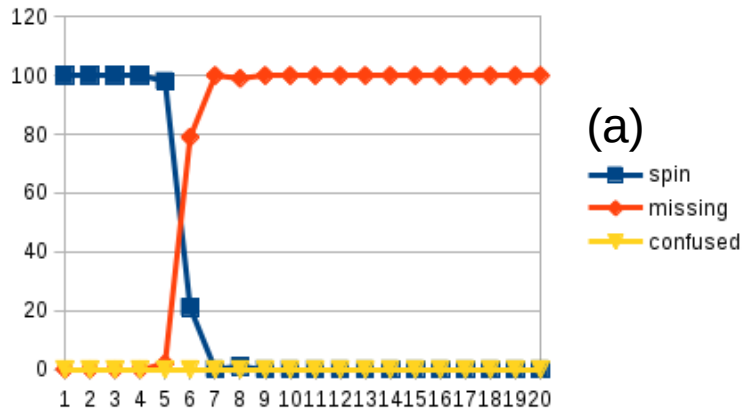
HENDU after successful co-transformation



Experimental Evaluation

Platform resilience: Docker fault injection + self-healing extension

Experiments: (a) kill containerd-shim, (b) also containerd, (c) «Revive» 5s window when killing containerd-shim, (d) revive 2s

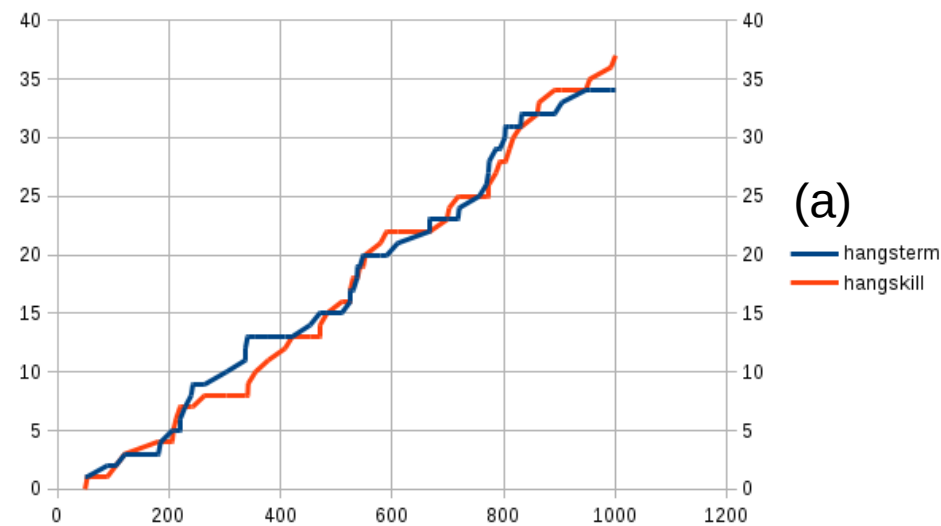


Experimental Evaluation

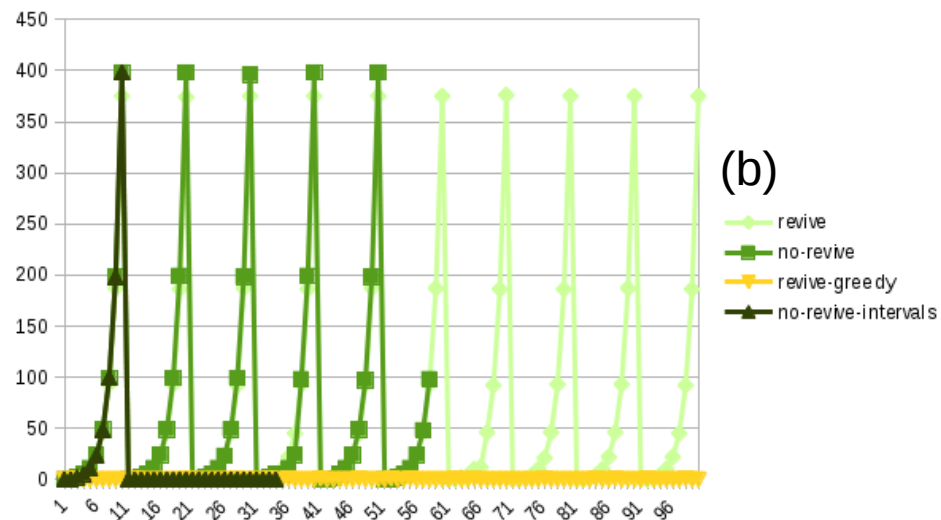
Application resilience with self-healing: «Revive» container

Experiments: (a) 3.55% inconsistent states with SIGTERM/KILL to Docker, (b) exponential backoff with health checks without/with greedy override in «Revive» and 0/1s intervals between signals

Conclusion: immaturity of platforms, also reflects on K8s etc.



(x: #termination attempts, y: inconsistencies)



(x: #termination attempts, y: time in ds)

Experimental Evaluation

Elastic scaling through 2-cluster Kubernetes rules

Workload simulation: JMeter, 100 consecutive HTTP POSTs, 10min

Results:

→ **with CPU auto-scaling:** **RT=120ms** **RS/m=2833**
→ **without CPU auto-scaling:** **RT=2923ms** **RS/m=1213**

Conclusion: good non-linear scalability of platforms

Conclusions

Already achieved

- **First systematic cloud-native transformation approach for software developers**
- **Number of tools such as docker-killer (published through OSF)**

Still to be worked on

- **Complete self-management including cross-provider migration**
- **More fine-grained workflow with serial and parallel steps**
- **Automation tools for future co-transformations**
- **Application of methodology in other domains**

Follow our work

- **Cloud-Native Applications research initiative @ SPLab (since 2014)**

