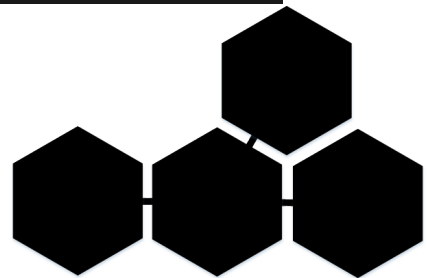


Python microservices on PaaS done right

Michał Bultrowicz



About me

- Work at Intel Technology Poland.
- I do backend services.
- Sadly, mainly in Java.
- I did some C++ security...
- ...and multiplatform distributed automated testing soft.
- I really, really like Python.
- It's my first time presenting.

Thanks for the help

Izabela Irzyńska

Agenda

1. Microservices introduction.
2. PaaS introduction.
3. Ingredients of a sane project (with microservices and PaaS).
4. Using Python for that project.
5. Other tools and procedures that you need.

Microservices

- Independant
- Cooperating
- Scale well (e.g. Netflix)
- “Small”
- 12factor.net
- Way to handle big teams



Platform as a Service

- Cloud for applications, not (virtual) machines
- Encapsulates applications
- Eases connecting apps together
- Simplifies deployment
- Helps with logging

<http://www.paasify.it/vendors>

App

App

App

Container

Container

Container

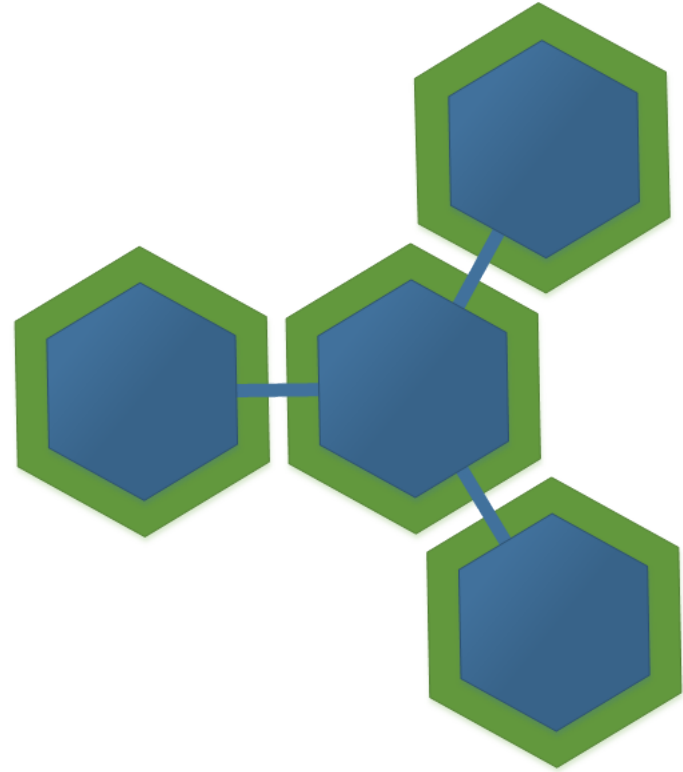
PaaS
(Cloud Foundry)

Stuff
(CDH, Logsearch,
etc.)

IaaS
(AWS, OpenStack)

Microservices on PaaS

- The way to go
- Increase the benefits
- Easy scaling
- Adaptability
- Testable
- Measurable



Not a silver bullet

- Really painful without good automation
- Communication overhead
- Performance overhead
- Risky to start without a monolith

<http://martinfowler.com/bliki/MonolithFirst.html>

Microservices requirements

1. Twelve factor applications
2. Automated multi-tier testing
3. Continuous delivery pipeline
4. Insight/metrics
5. Proper management
6. Platform versioning

Why use Python for that?

- As many features/libraries as anything else (or more).
- Fast prototyping.
- Easy testing (but static type checking wouldn't hurt...).
- Good at loose coupling
- Deterministic garbage collection (weakref)
- It's enjoyable.
- More...

Sufficient performance

- Don't trust me! Or anyone! (with benchmarks)
- Falcon + uWSGI vs. Spring Boot + Tomcat

	Req/s	mean ms/req	failed reqs	50th pct < (ms)	75th pct < (ms)	95th pct < (ms)	99th pct < (ms)	Max
Falcon	722	1490	2.8%	59	1038	11782	22376	52193
Spring	585	5924	0.7%	5421	6484	11293	28092	39639

The app

- Enter Falcon!
- Light!
- Fast!
- No magic!
- ...young...
- I'm not on the team

```
# app.py

import falcon
import json

class SampleResource:

    @staticmethod
    def on_get(req, resp):
        resp.body = 'Hello world\n'

app = falcon.API()
app.add_route('/', SampleResource())
```

<http://falconframework.org/>

```
# app.py
```

```
import falcon
```

```
import json
```

```
class SampleResource:
```

```
    @staticmethod
```

```
    def on_get(req, resp):
```

```
        resp.body = 'Hello world\n'
```

```
# THE NEW THING
```

```
    @staticmethod
```

```
    def on_post(req, resp):
```

```
        """
```

```
        Given JSON input returns a JSON with only the keys that start with "A" (case insensitive).
```

```
        """
```

```
        if req.content_type != 'application/json':
```

```
            raise falcon.HTTPUnsupportedMediaType('Media type needs to be application/json')
```

```
        # PYTHON 3
```

```
        body_json = json.loads(req.stream.read().decode('utf-8'))
```

```
        resp.body = json.dumps({key: value for key, value in body_json.items() if key.lower().startswith('a')})
```

```
app = falcon.API()
```

```
app.add_route('/', SampleResource())
```

CloudFoundry app

```
example_app
├── example_app
│   └── app.py
├── tests
│   ├── test_app.py
│   └── requirements.txt
├── service_tests
│   ├── test_service.py
│   └── requirements.txt
├── requirements.txt
├── tox.ini
├── manifest.yml
├── runtime.txt
└── .cfigure
```

manifest.yml

```
---
```

```
applications:
```

```
- name: example-app
```

```
  command: uwsgi --http :$VCAP_APP_PORT --module example_app:app # etc.
```

```
  memory: 128M
```

```
  buildpack: python_buildpack
```

```
  services:
```

```
    - redis30-example
```

```
    - other-example-app-service
```

```
env:
```

```
  LOG_LEVEL: "INFO"
```

```
  VERSION: "0.0.1"
```


Continuous delivery

DO IT OR DIE

CD flow

```
$ git clone --recursive <app_repo>
```

```
$ tox
```

```
$ bumpversion micro
```

```
$ cf push
```

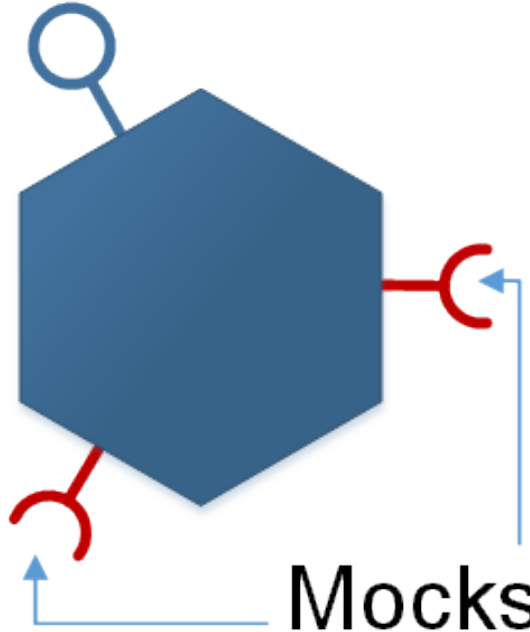
```
$ python3 test_e2e.py
```

```
$ cf target <production_env>
```

```
$ cf push
```

Unit testing - HTTP

WSGI



```
#test_app.py
```

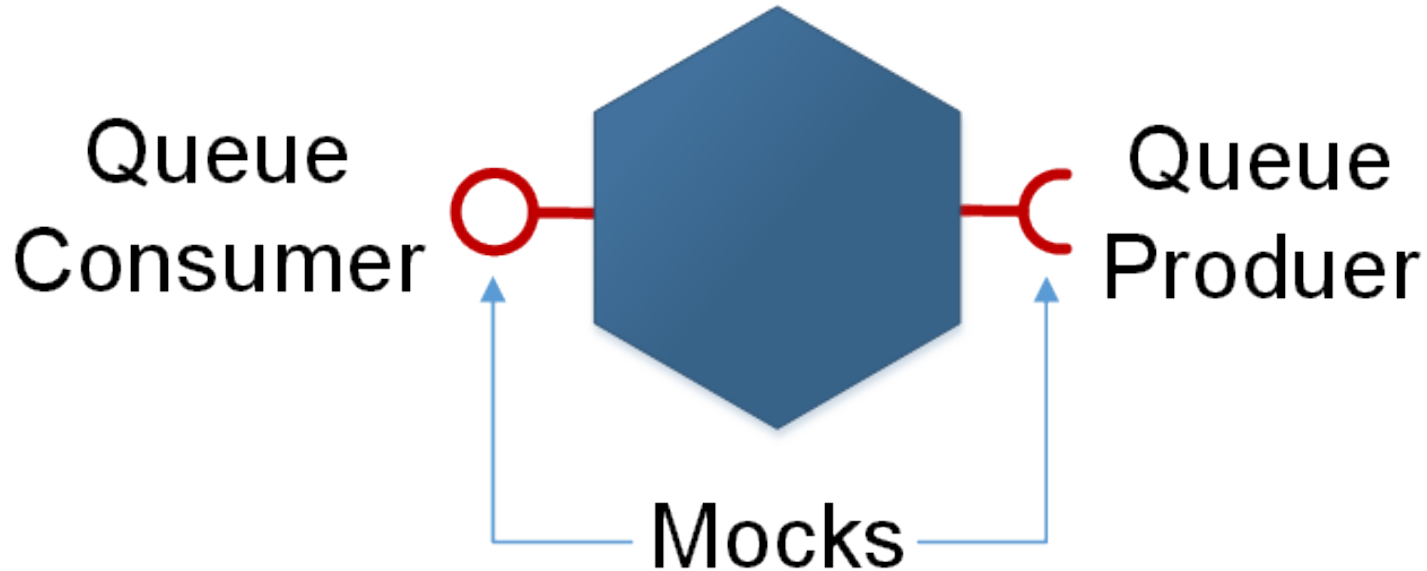
```
import json  
from falcon import testing  
from falcon_app.app import app
```

```
class SampleTest(testing.TestBase):
```

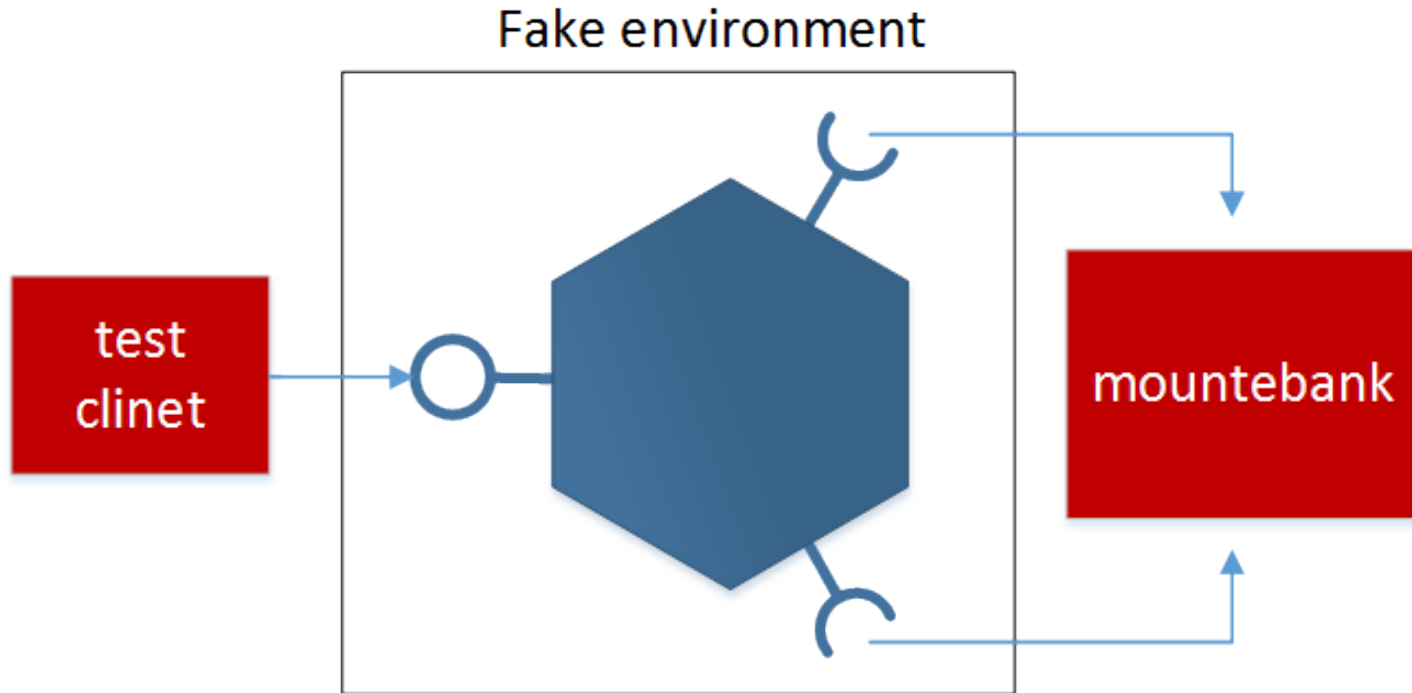
```
    def setUp(self):  
        super().setUp()  
        self.api = app
```

```
    def test_sample_post(self, original_dict, expected_dict):  
        response = self.simulate_request(  
            '/',  
            decode='utf-8',  
            method='POST',  
            body=json.dumps({'abra': 123, 'kadabra': 4}),  
            headers=[('Content-type', 'application/json')]  
        )  
  
        self.assertEqual(  
            response,  
            json.dumps({'abra': 123})  
        )
```

Unit testing - pub/sub



Service testing



Tox config

- Unit and service test
- Only one Python version.
- No packaging (skipsdist=True)
- Full app analysis (coverage, pylint, etc.)
- Run on dev and CI machines

YOLO SWAGGINS



And the fellowship of the bling

Swagger - live API docs

pet : Everything about your Pets

Show/Hide

List Operations

Expand Operations

POST /pet

Add a new pet to the store

PUT /pet

Update an existing pet

GET /pet/findByStatus

Finds Pets by status

GET /pet/findByTags

Finds Pets by tags

DELETE /pet/{petId}

Deletes a pet

GET /pet/{petId}

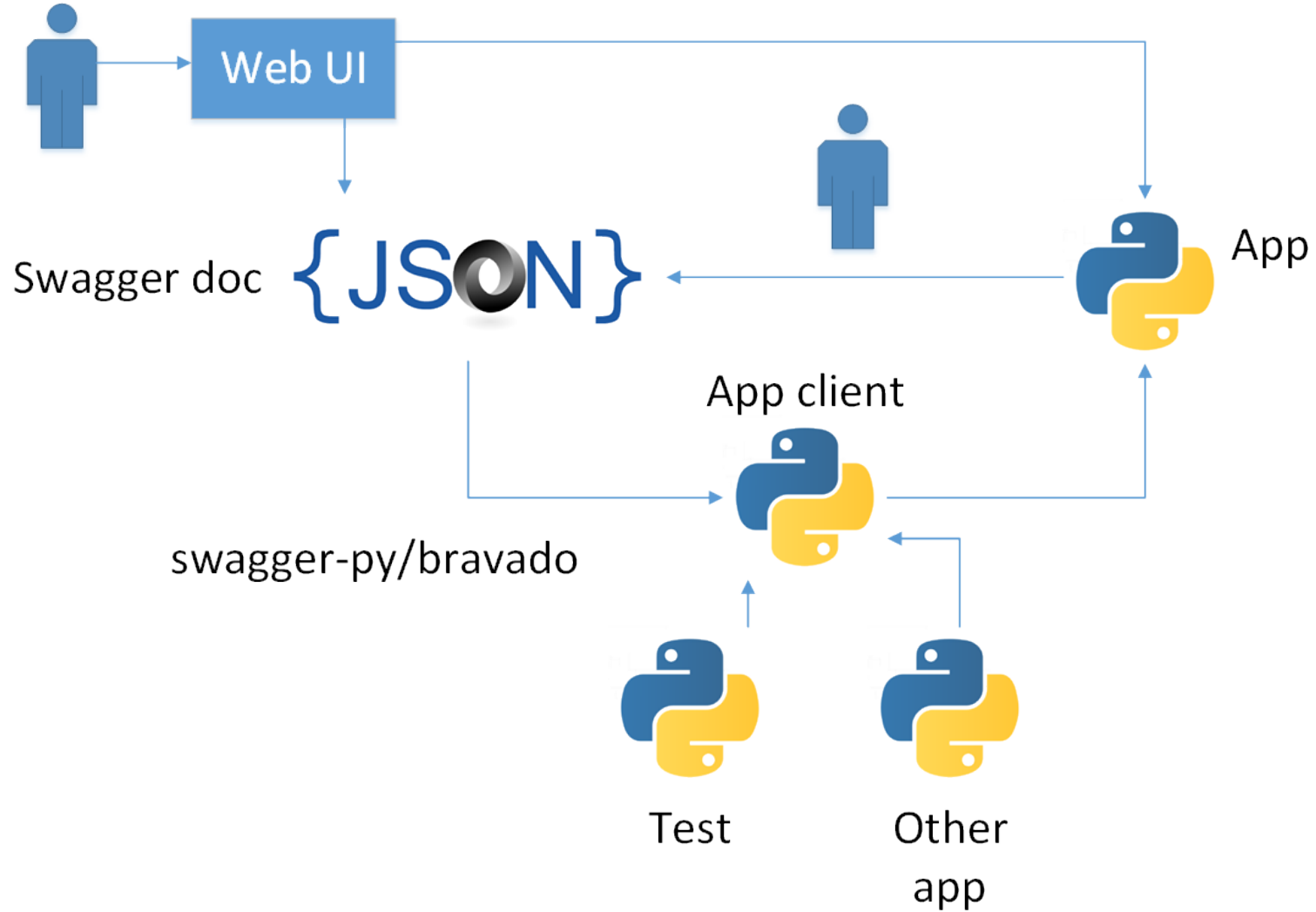
Find pet by ID

POST /pet/{petId}

Updates a pet in the store with form data

POST /pet/{petId}/uploadImage

uploads an image



E2E/acceptance tests

- Done in staging env
- Run after each commit to master
- ...or nightly
- Only crucial journeys through the system
- Owned by everybody, monitored by selected

Monitoring

- In staging and production.
- State of PaaS resources.
- Periodically runs E2E.
- E.g. Zabbix

Logs and metrics

- All apps log to std out
- Cloud Foundry gathers all logs in a stream
- Logsearch: Cloud-scale ELK
- InfluxDB for real-time metrics

Management tips

- Every app needs an owner
- ...and an additional reviewer
- Review mercilessly
- Nobody is unquestionable
- Architecture visualisation

Platform deployments

- Custom implementation
- E.g. a big manifest binding others together
- Can increase the risk of coupling

More info

- Sam Newman, *Building Microservices*, O'Reilly
- <http://martinfowler.com/articles/dont-start-monolith.html>
- <http://martinfowler.com/bliki/MonolithFirst.html>
- <http://martinfowler.com/articles/microservice-testing/>
- <http://docs.cloudfoundry.org/>
- <http://www.logsearch.io/>
- <http://www.cloudcredo.com/how-to-integrate-elasticsearch-logstash-and-kibana-elk-with-cloud-foundry/>
- uWSGI performance: <http://blog.kgriffs.com/2012/12/18/uwsgi-vs-gunicorn-vs-node-benchmarks.html>, <http://cramer.io/2013/06/27/serving-python-web-applications/>
- <https://speakerdeck.com/gnrfan/restful-microservices-with-python>
- EuroPython 2015 talks: “Nameko for Microservices”, “Beyond grep: Practical Logging and Metrics”, “A Pythonic Approach to Continuous Delivery”