WHAT COMES AFTER MICROSERVICES?

MATT RANNEY





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We hired lots of engineers.

They wrote lots of software.

Total Services





nented (actively)	Services Traced (%)	Services Instrument	
05	37%	28%	
es Instrumented	Services Traced (%)	Services Instrument	
5	36%	23%	
es Instrumented	Services Traced (%)	Services Instrument	
26	83%	74%	
es Instrumented	Services Traced (%)	Services Instrument	
164	61%	51%	



This causes lots of problems.

Why use microservices at all?

Easier releases?

Efficiency somehow?

Scaling the organization?

Coupling

APRIL 2016

7005 total 1074 personal 374 conf

MAY 2016

mjr:~\$ perl -ne '\$c++; \$p++ if /personal/; \$conf++ if /config/; END { print "\$c total\n\$p personal\n\$conf conf\n";}' all_repos 8263 total 1137 personal 407 conf

OCTOBER 2016

mjr:\$ perl -ne '\$c++; \$p++ if /personal/; \$conf++ if /config/; END { print "\$c total\n\$p personal\n\$conf conf\n"}' all_repos 14306 total 1435 personal 3046 conf

mjr:~\$ perl -ne '\$c++; \$p++ if /personal/; \$conf++ if /config/; END { print "\$c total\n\$p personal\n\$conf conf\n";}' all_repos





New problems

Sharded database RPC Service discovery Rate limiting **Circuit breaking** Tracing

Release management

New problems

Composability









IERS DEPENDENCIES



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Composability

Services want their own storage.





Developing against this system is hard.



Evolving schemas is hard.



Having 1M services should be as easy as 1K or 10. Fancy types are useful.

Provisioning storage should be easy as checking in code. Devs should be able to safely test with real production data.



















Composability









San Francisco - March 17, 2016

• Meetup: http://www.meetup.com/papers-we-love-too/events/228340935/

Caitie McCaffrey on Sagas

Long lived transactions (LLTs) hold on to database resources for relatively long periods of time, significantly delaying the termnation of shorter and more common transactions To alleviate these problems we propose the notion of a saga A LLT 1s a saga if it can be written as a

RPC

Christopher Meiklejohn home lasp research courses

Remote Procedure Call

12 Apr 2016

This is one post in a series about programming models and languages for distributed computing that I'm writing as part of my history of distributed programming techniques.

Relevant Reading

- A Critique of the Remote Procedure Call Paradigm, Tanenbaum and van Renesse, 1987 [Tanenbaum and Renesse (1987)].
- A Note On Distributed Computing, Kendall, Waldo, Wollrath, Wyant, 1994 [Kendall et al. (1994)].
- It's Just A Mapping Problem, Vinoski, 2003 [Vinoski (2003)].
- Convenience Over Correctness, Vinoski, 2008 [Vinoski (2008)].

Commentary

"Does developer convenience really trump correctness, scalability, performance, separation of concerns, extensibility, and accidental complexity?" [Vinoski (2008)]

Timeline

 1974: RFC 674, "Procedure Call Protocol Documents, Version 2" RFC 674 attempts to define a general way to share resources and Newman (BBN Technologies).¹

lasp research courses publications videos code curriculum vitae

and van Renesse, 1987 <mark>[Tanenbaum and Renesse (1987)]</mark> Vyant, 1994 <mark>[Kendall et al. (1994)]</mark>.

RFC 674 attempts to define a general way to share resources across all 70 nodes of the Internet. This work is performed at Bolt, Beranek





Asynchronous message passing FTW



"Does developer convenience really trump correctness, and accidental complexity?" [Vinoski (2008)]

scalability, performance, separation of concerns, extensibility,

















Composable event processors

Workflow? Serverless?

Why are we here?

Let's make the tools for building big be better than the tools for starting small.





"Does developer convenience really trump correctness, and accidental complexity?" [Vinoski (2008)]

scalability, performance, separation of concerns, extensibility,



Composability

