

# CLOUD NATIVE CULTURE

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# Thinking Architecturally

Lead Technical Change Within  
Your Engineering Team



Nathaniel Schutta

[https://tanzu.vmware.com/  
content/ebooks/thinking-  
architecturally](https://tanzu.vmware.com/content/ebooks/thinking-architecturally)

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# Responsible Microservices

Where Microservices  
Deliver Value

Nathaniel Schutta

REPORT

[https://tanzu.vmware.com/  
content/ebooks/responsible-  
microservices-ebook](https://tanzu.vmware.com/content/ebooks/responsible-microservices-ebook)

Ah “the cloud!”

So. Many. Options.

Microservices. Modular monoliths.

Container all the things?

What about serverless?

Functions. *As a Service.*

# Did someone say Polycloud?

<https://www.thoughtworks.com/radar/techniques/polycloud>

How do we make  
sense of all this?!?

There are real engineering  
issues to overcome.

Many believe in magic  
sparkle ponies...

But technology isn't the only  
thing we are changing.

Our culture will have to evolve too.



CULTURE

Culture? What does that have  
to do with technology?

Ignore culture at your own peril.

Every company has a culture.

What is yours like?

“If they don’t change the paint  
once in a while...”

Culture gets formed *\*very\**  
early in a company's existence.

Hire, attract, retain based on culture.

During hiring, often  
talk about “culture fit.”

Culture informs everything we do.

In both small and large ways!

The battle over jeans...

Culture is where good  
ideas go to die.

It is *\*really\** hard to change.

People who have risen to  
power or excelled in an org...

Have often gamed that culture.

Any change to that culture is a  
potential threat to position.

“Middle management mafia.”

Most dangerous six words?

“That’s how we’ve always done it”.

“It is difficult to get a man to understand something when his salary depends upon his not understanding it.”

-Upton Sinclair

“[T]he innovator has for enemies all those who have done well under the old conditions, and lukewarm defenders in those who may do well under the new.”

–Niccolò Machiavelli

# The Curse of Culture.

<https://stratechery.com/2016/the-curse-of-culture/>

“culture is one of a company’s most powerful assets right until it isn’t...”

–Ben Thompson

Be aware of your culture.

How do we change culture?

"How did you go bankrupt?"  
Bill asked.

The Sun Also Rises by Ernest Hemingway

“Two ways,” Mike said.  
“Gradually and then suddenly.”

The Sun Also Rises by Ernest Hemingway

It can be done!

But it isn't fast.

And it isn't about buying a tool.



<https://mobile.twitter.com/mattbarcomb/status/1234439273077772289>



<https://twitter.com/mstine/status/1326916377740005378>

Agile journey...

We need project rooms.

What's a project room?

We don't do that, we arrange  
efficiently placed felt lined boxes.

Pestered them.

They relented. We got the worst  
conference room imaginable.

Interior, no windows.

No cell coverage.

But it was as a start.

Show success, build credibility.

Serves as a model.

Here's what we'd like in  
the next project room...

Grew from there.

Now? IT floors are all project rooms.

Small, medium, large.

Not even a question anymore.

But it took time. And persistence.

Simpler if you are a decision maker!

# Bezos mandate.

<https://plus.google.com/+RipRowan/posts/eVeouesvaVX>

All data will be exposed through  
a public service interface.

Services are *\*the\** communication  
method between teams.

No other form of communication is allowed. No direct reads, links etc.

No back doors.

All services must be designed  
to be public. No exceptions.

Don't want to do this?  
You're fired.

Unsurprisingly, things  
began to change.

You probably don't have that  
kind of clout. Sorry.

There are other approaches!

"we don't have these Netflix superstar engineers to do the things you're talking about", and when I looked around the room at the company names my response was "we hired them from you and got out of their way"

-Adrian Cockcroft

<https://medium.com/@adrianco/you-dont-add-innovation-to-a-culture-you-get-out-of-it-s-way-2e6148349aae>

"You don't add innovation to a culture,  
you get out of its way."

– Adrian Cockcroft

<https://medium.com/@adrianco/you-dont-add-innovation-to-a-culture-you-get-out-of-it-s-way-2e6148349aae>

[Experience Design](#) [Cloud](#) [IoT](#) [Security](#) [Transformation](#) [Retail](#) [Career Hacks](#) [Financial Services](#)[All Topics \(25\)](#)

11 DEC 2019

# Driving change: evolving our culture through design

**Samantha Rosa**

Lead Designer

**Sara Michelazzo**

Lead Product Designer

[Experience Design »](#)[Career Hacks »](#)[Technology »](#)[Careers »](#)

Having a culture that inspires and challenges people is not easy. At ThoughtWorks, we could easily walk down the path of competitiveness and control. Instead, we walk in the opposite direction. We value a safe and autonomous environment where we cultivate each other in order to foster technical excellence.

We are a community of technologists, proud of our diversity. We strive to create an environment where ThoughtWorkers own their growth journey, make their mark, and intentionally and continuously help each other grow. This is what we call cultivation.

Sometimes, it is easier  
to start a new culture.

A lab, a special floor,  
a different building.

Free of typical constraints.

Allows you to start fresh. With  
like minded individuals.

Chances are, our org structure  
isn't helping matters much.

HOMEINVENTORCONWAY'S LAW

LINKS

[Text of Paper](#)

[Wikipedia: Fred Brooks](#)

[Wikipedia: Conway's Law](#)

In 1967 I submitted a paper called "How Do Committees Invent?" to the *Harvard Business Review*. *HBR* rejected it on the grounds that I had not proved my thesis. I then submitted it to *Datamation*, the major IT magazine at that time, which published it April 1968. The text of the paper is [here](#).

Here is one form of the paper's thesis:

**Any organization that designs a system (defined broadly) will produce a design whose structure is a copy of the organization's communication structure.**

[Fred Brooks](#) cited the paper and the idea in his elegant classic "The Mythical Man-Month," calling it "Conway's Law." The name stuck.

Following is an extract from an [article in Wikipedia](#). (The concept originated in the software world but is not limited to any specific domain.)

Conway's law was not intended as a joke or a Zen koan, but as a valid sociological observation. It is a consequence of the fact that two software modules A and B cannot interface correctly with each other unless the designer and implementer of A communicates with the designer and implementer of B. Thus the interface structure of a software system *necessarily* will show a congruence with the social structure of the organization that produced it.

Brooks recognized that the law has important corollaries in management theory. Here is one stated in the paper.

Because the design that occurs first is almost never the best possible, the prevailing system concept may need to change. Therefore, flexibility of organization is important to effective design.

In retrospect, *HBR's* basis for rejecting the paper says more about differences in notions of "proof" than it does about the paper.

[Note: I assume no responsibility for information in other Web sites. The reference to Fred Brooks in Wikipedia, for example, was accurate to the best of my knowledge at the time I created the link to it, but it is subject to change beyond my control (as is all information on the Web not in this site).]

Any organization that designs a system  
(defined broadly) will produce a design  
whose structure is a copy of the  
organization's communication structure.

– Melvin Conway

How do you create a series of  
small isolated services...

If your organization isn't a set of  
small, isolated teams?

Inverse Conway's Law.

Evolve your teams towards the  
architectural end state you desire.

<https://www.thoughtworks.com/radar/techniques/inverse-conway-maneuver>

Leads to some interesting outcomes.

Teams are often siloed. But  
microservices have to work together.

How do we get those teams to  
work together effectively?

My incentives may not align with yours...how do we solve for that?

How do we build out infrastructure  
for many disparate teams?

How do we staff up the  
operations team?

Application to Operations  
cannot be 1-1!

Though the VP of ops may have  
some thoughts on the matter...

You build it, you own it.

Are your teams ready  
for pager duty?

Can't just pitch it over the wall  
to Ops anymore.

Changing technology is  
(comparatively) easy.

Changing culture is  
crucial to our success.

A full-page background image of a bright blue sky filled with various white, fluffy clouds. The clouds are scattered across the frame, with some larger, more prominent ones in the center and bottom, and smaller, wispy ones towards the top and sides. The lighting is bright, suggesting a clear day.

EVOLVING TO  
CLOUD NATIVE

Cloud computing gives us  
some very interesting abilities.

Scale up. Scale down. On demand.

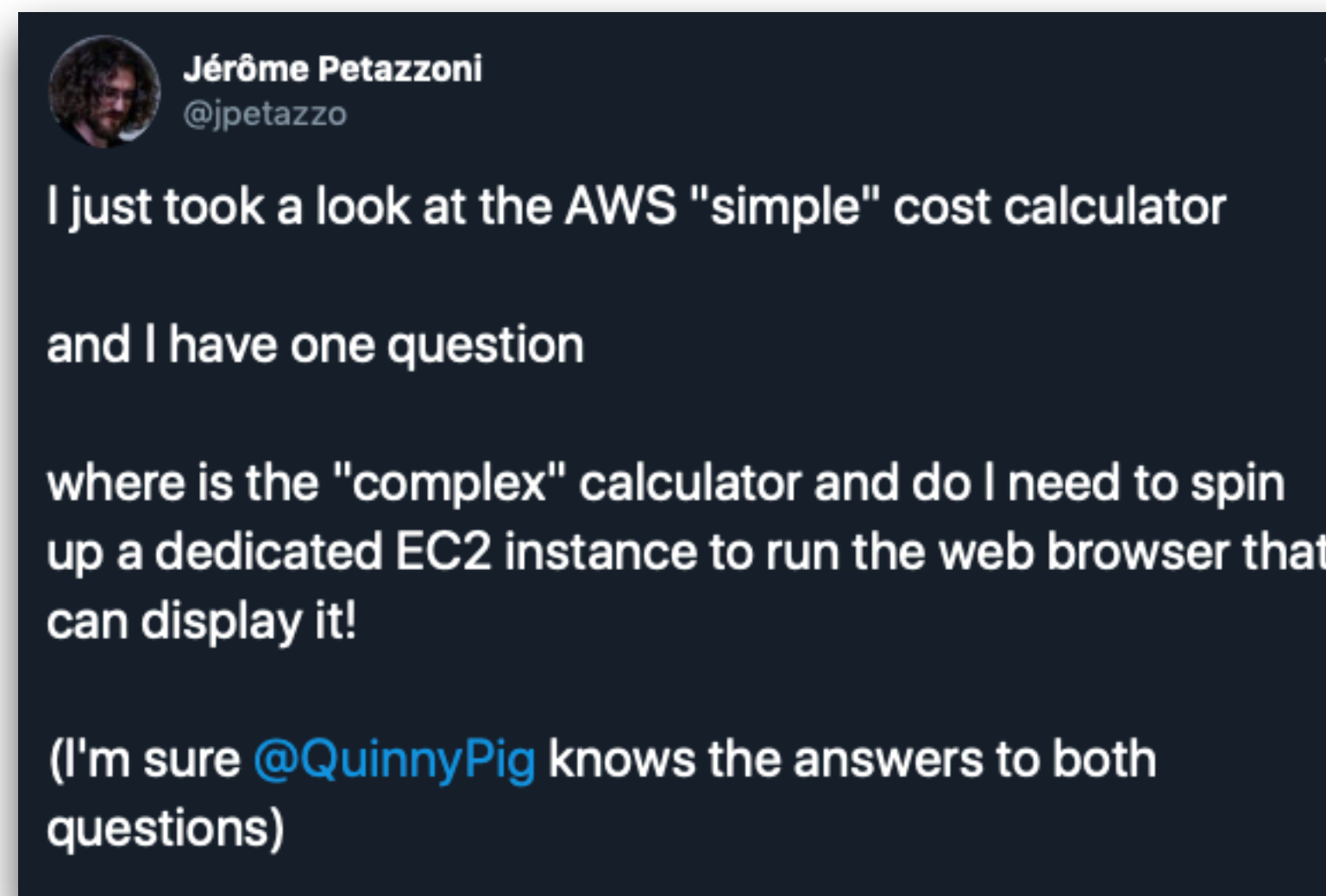
Limitless compute.\*

\* Additional fees may apply.

Said fees can be...opaque.



<https://mobile.twitter.com/whereistanya/status/1080864493108776961>



<https://mobile.twitter.com/jpetazzo/status/1227638126602080256>





<https://mobile.twitter.com/paulbiggar/status/1228385370439467009>

Cloud native isn't just an  
architectural pattern.

Combination of practices,  
techniques, technologies.

Agile development.

Continuous delivery.

Automation.

Containers.

Microservices.

Functions.

Changes our culture.

DevOps.

Infrastructure is a different  
game today isn't it?

We've seen this massive shift.

Servers used to be home grown.

Bespoke. Artisanal.

Spent days hand crafting them.

Treated them like pets...



Did whatever it took to keep  
them healthy and happy.

Servers were a heavily  
constrained resource.

They were really expensive!

Had to get our money's worth...

Thus was born app servers.

Put as many apps as  
possible on a server.

Maximize the return on investment.

But that has some  
unintended side effects.

Shared resources.

One application's bug could  
take down multiple apps.

Coordinating changes hurts.

"Your app can't get this feature  
until all other apps are ready."

Currency === 18 months of  
freezes, testing, frustration.

Organizations ignored currency  
issues...pain wasn't "worth it".

“Fear is the path to the dark side.  
Fear leads to anger. Anger leads  
to hate. Hate leads to suffering.”

–Yoda

#YodaOps

Move *code* from one  
server to another...

Worked in dev...but not test.

Why?!?

The environments are  
the same...right?

"Patches were applied in a  
different order..."

Can I change careers?

Things started to change.

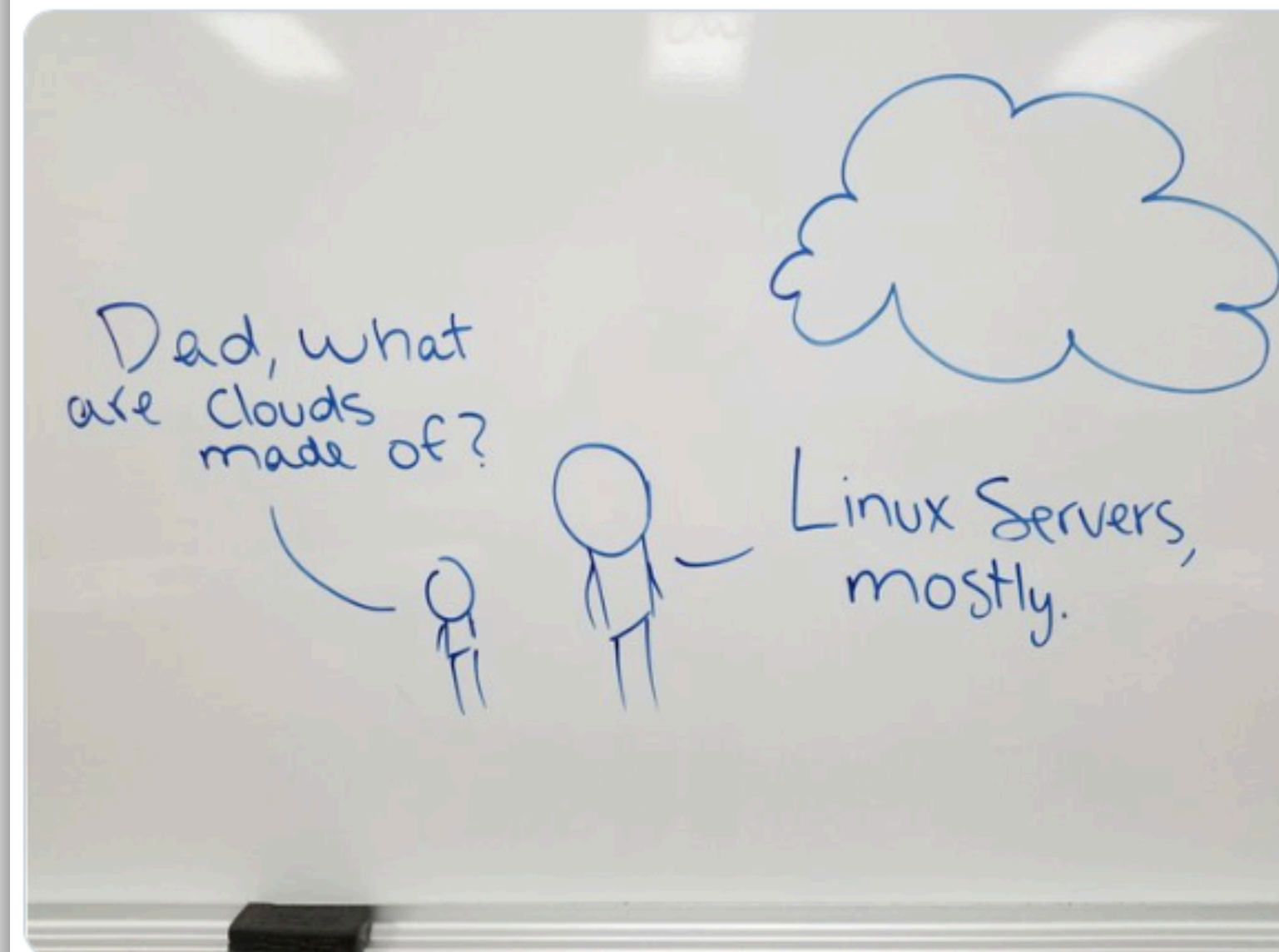
Servers became commodities.

Linux and Intel chips replaced  
custom OS on specialized silicon.



Linux  
@Linux

What are clouds made of?



2:39 AM · Dec 2, 2017

4.9K Retweets 8K Likes

<https://mobile.twitter.com/linux/status/936877536780283905?lang=en>

Prices dropped.

Servers were no longer the  
constraining factor.

People costs eclipsed  
hardware costs.

Heroku, AWS, Google App  
Engine, Cloud Foundry, Azure.

Shared servers became a liability.

Treat them like cattle...when  
they get sick, get a new one.



New abstractions.

Containers and PaaS  
changed the game.

Package the app up with  
everything it needs.

Move *\*that\** to a  
different environment.

Works in dev? You're testing the  
exact same thing in test.

So. Much. Win.

Your app needs a spiffy  
new library? Go ahead!

It doesn't impact any other app  
because you are isolated.

Moves the value line.

Less “undifferentiated heavy lifting”.



"Good job configuring servers this year."

-No CEO Ever...

Changes development.

*Always be changing.*

Run experiments. *A/B* testing.

Respond to business changes.

Deliver in days not months.



<https://mobile.twitter.com/ntschutta/status/938109379995353088>

Speed matters.

Disruption impacts *every* business.

Your industry is not immune.

Amazon Prime customers can  
order from Whole Foods.

Some insurance companies  
view Google as a competitor.

We're all technology  
companies today.

# AUTOMATION



Back in the day...

Builds were often Rube  
Goldberg machines.

Lots of manual tasks.

Right click in your IDE...

Hard coded credentials,  
magic drive locations.

Again, it worked. For some  
definition of worked.

Besides, we didn't do it very often.



Artisanal coffee is worth seeking out.

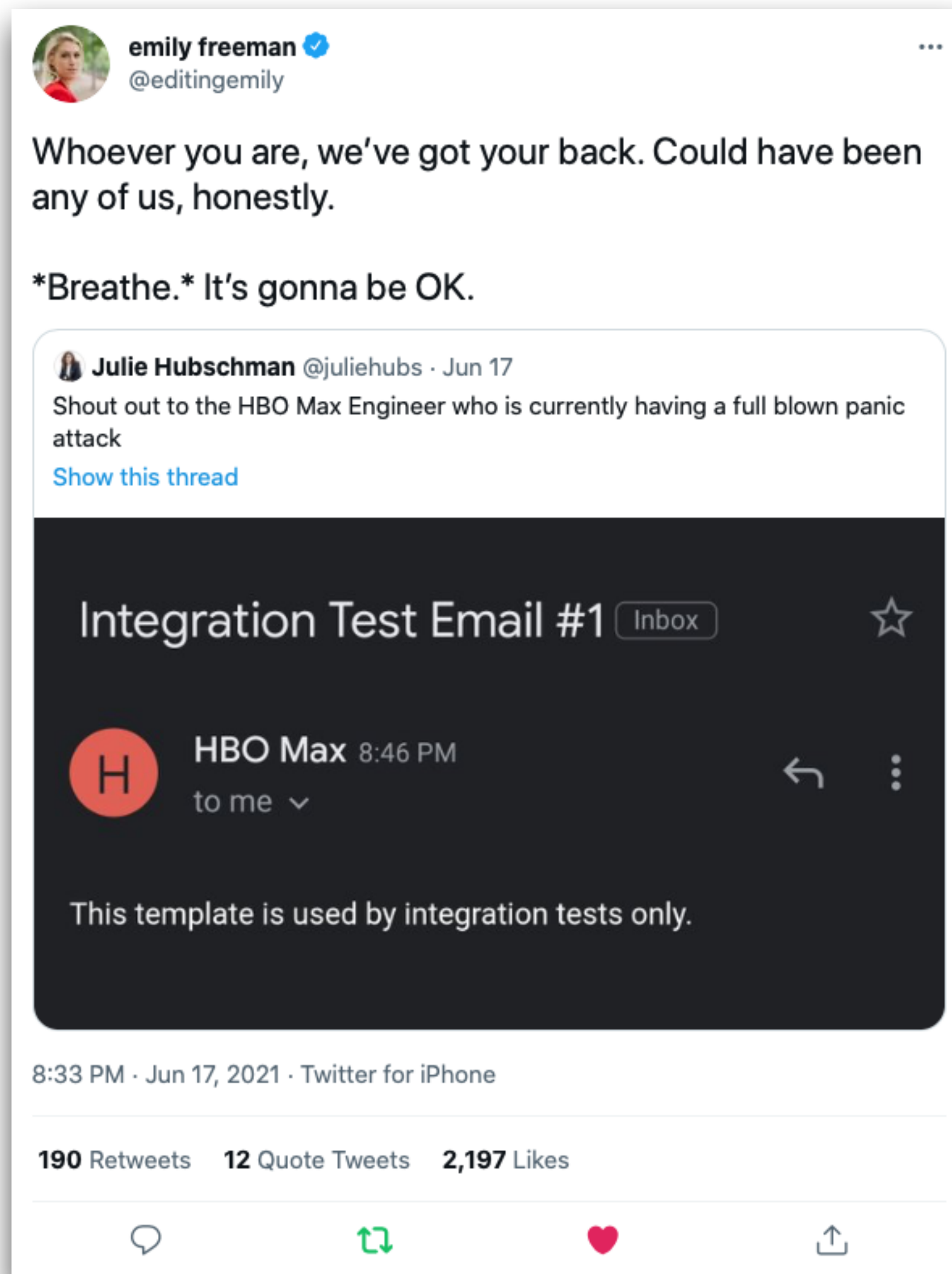
Bespoke builds won't work today.

People can't do the  
same thing twice.

See golf.

People have bad days. They get  
bored. They skip a step.

They fat finger a command.



<https://twitter.com/editingemily/status/1405700159967678464>

Computers...not so much.

In computer science, there are  
only three numbers.

Something we do 0 times,  
1 and only 1...

And  $n$ . If you do something  
more than once...

You will do it one billion times.

Anything you do more than  
once should be automated.

Offload that toil to computers.



[https://twitter.com/venkat\\_s/status/1419971848150806532](https://twitter.com/venkat_s/status/1419971848150806532)

We need consistency.

We need CI and CD pipelines.

Guides

Kubernetes

CI/CD

ArgoCD: Getting Started with  
Kubernetes-native Continuous  
Delivery

CI/CD: What is it?

Concourse: Getting Started with  
Concourse CI

Getting Started with Tekton Part  
1: Hello World

Getting Started with Tekton Part  
2: Building a Container

Containers

Event Streaming

Messaging and Integration

Python

Spring

Microservices

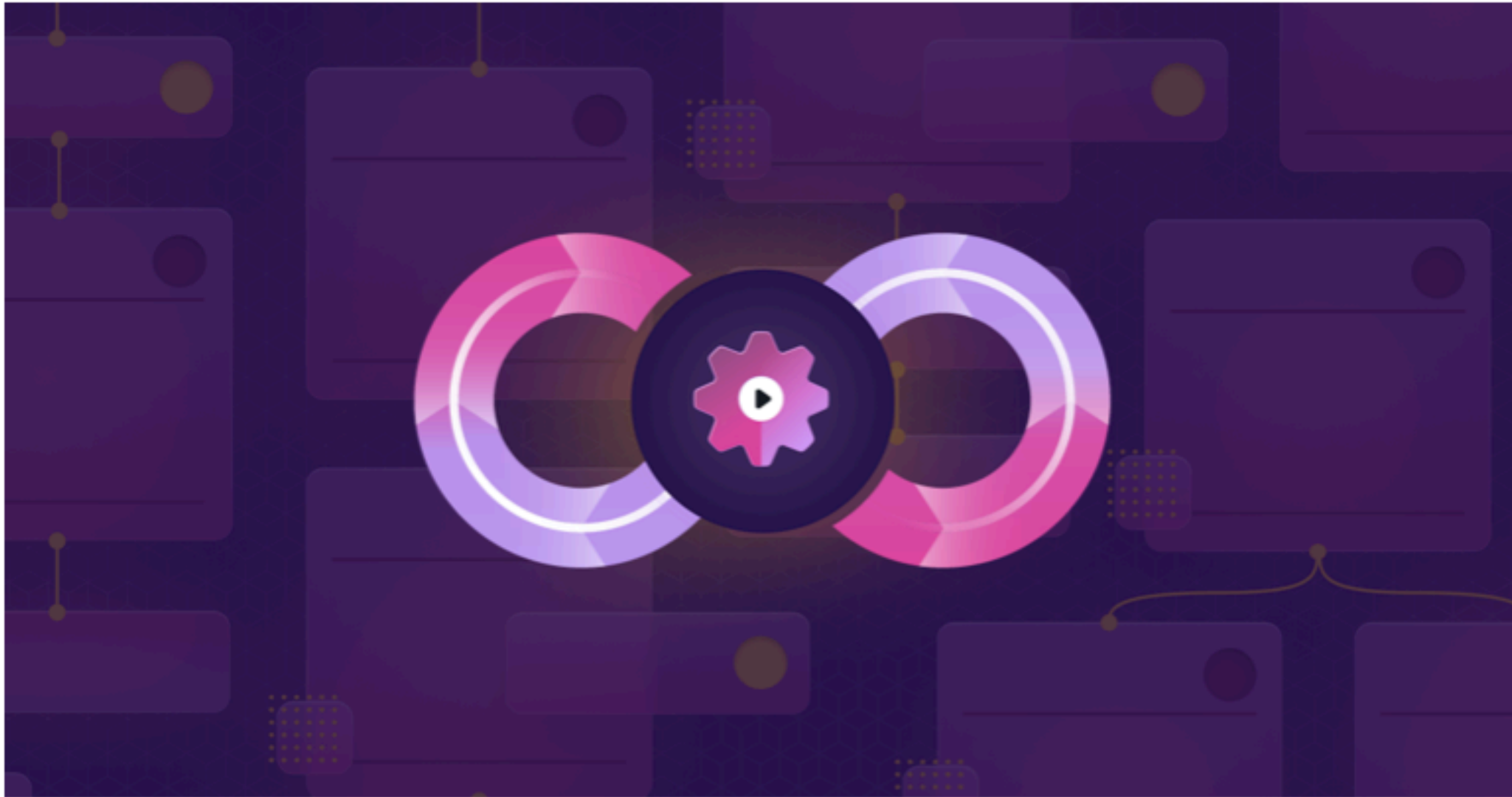
Guides / CI/CD

# CI/CD

Continuous integration, continuous delivery, and continuous deployment cover different parts of the software development lifecycle, but are similar concepts. The idea is to automate as much of the pipeline as possible so that each change is continuously integrated into your codebase, and able to be continuously delivered and hopefully continuously deployed.



<https://tanzu.vmware.com/developer/guides/ci-cd/>



October 29, 2020 — Engineering

# Getting started with DevOps automation

Jared Murrell

This is the second post in our series on DevOps fundamentals. For a guide to what DevOps is and answers to common DevOps myths [check out part one](#).

What role does automation play in DevOps?

Share

Twitter

Facebook

No, this doesn't mean commits go to production 30 seconds later.

They can mind you. But  
no one starts there.

CI = Continuous Integration.

Code is merged early and often  
avoiding merge conflicts.

Essential to avoid merge hell.

A commit triggers automated tests, code quality scans, etc.

Ensures new commits don't  
break the application.

CD = Continuous Delivery.

Takes the build to the next step - how we release changes to our customers.

Carries automation through to the deployment & release management.

*You* decide how often you  
want to release.

Well, your team, your customer...

Goal is to be in a releasable state.

Working in small batches.

Lowens risk!

Quarterly releases contain hundreds,  
maybe thousands of changes.

The integration of which  
almost always leads to breaks.

Which change caused the break?

\\ ( \\ ) /

Push one or two changes...  
much easier to debug.

Expertise grows with repetition.

Do something once or twice  
and you won't improve...

Deploy early, deploy often.

You will get better at it.

Need to develop trust  
in the process.

We also need recoverability.

No such thing as zero outages.

Mistakes will be made.

Outages *\*will\** happen.

Bugs will creep into the code.

Mean time to recovery is vital.

How do we get that fix into  
production quickly?

Automation.

Gives you confidence.

Ever use undo? How would your  
life change if it didn't exist?

Imagine developing software  
without version control...

We need robust pipelines.

Concourse, Circle CI, Travis CI,  
Visual Studio Team Services, Jenkins.

Many are cloud based now.

GitHub actions bakes some  
of this into SCM.

<https://github.com/features/actions>

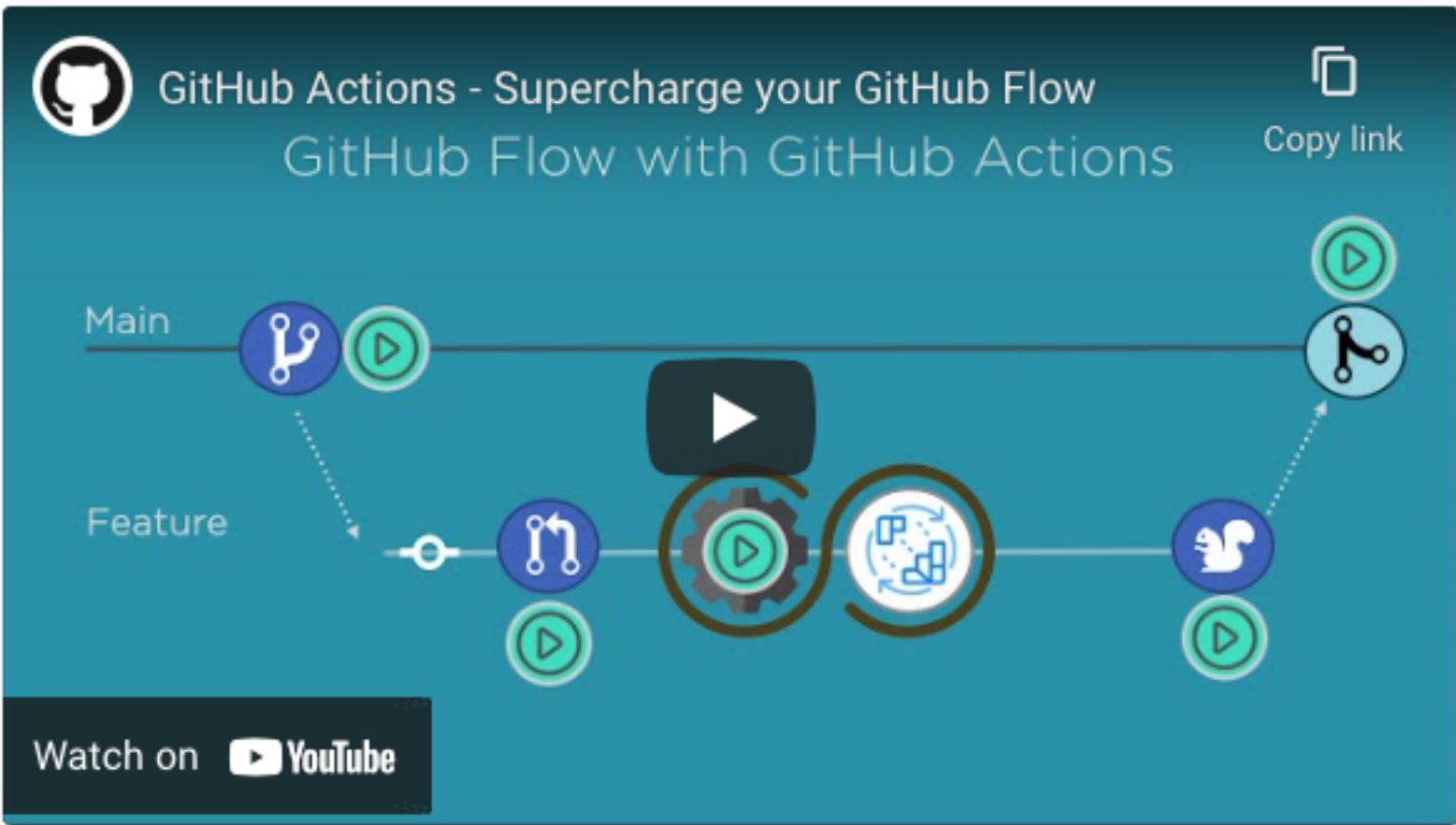
Product

# GitHub Actions

Automate, customize, and execute your software development workflows right in your repository with GitHub Actions. You can discover, create, and share actions to perform any job you'd like, including CI/CD, and combine actions in a completely customized workflow.

Quickstart

Reference guides



GUIDES [View all →](#)

## Learn GitHub Actions

Whether you are new to GitHub Actions or interested in learning all...

## About continuous integration

You can create custom continuous integration (CI) and continuous deployment (CD) workflows...

## About packaging with GitHub Actions

You can set up workflows in GitHub Actions to produce packages and...

POPULAR

## Workflow syntax

## Learn GitHub Actions

## Events that trigger workflows

## Context and expression syntax

## Environment variables

## Encrypted secrets

WHAT 'S NEW [View all →](#)

## Limit workflow run or job concurrency

April 19

## GitHub CLI 1.9 enables you to work with GitHub Actions from your terminal

April 15

## Setup-java now support Adopt OpenJDK

April 05

# Code examples

# Deployment Strategies.

In the beginning..

Nuke and pave.

Overlay the current version with  
the new version...

And hope for the best!

Often resulted in issues, breaks,  
bugs and sleepless nights.

"The application will be down  
for maintenance..."

Customers' expectations  
have changed.

Your site is down?

Your competitor's isn't.

Evolved to the recreate pattern.

Spin down the current version,  
then spin up the new.

Simple! But. Long downtimes.

Not...ideal.

Rolling updates.

Subset of instances (defined by window size) are updated at a time.

No downtime!

Not all users get the new  
version at the same time...

Harder to rollback.

Best be backwards compatible...

Sticky affinity?

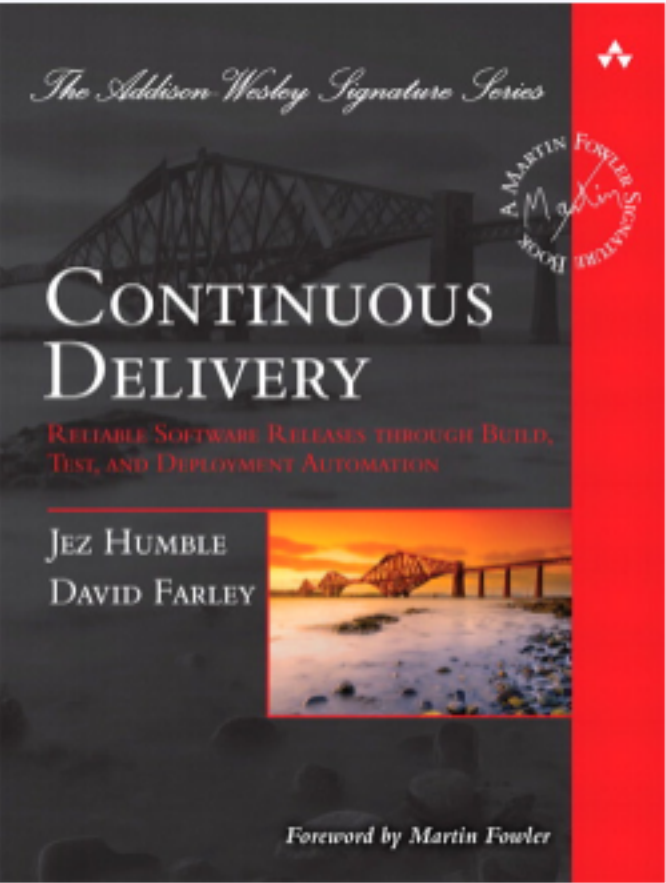
Session management...

Blue-Green Deployments.

A small, square, black and white portrait of a man with a beard and mustache, wearing a textured hat. He is smiling slightly and looking towards the camera.

CONTINUOUS DELIVERY

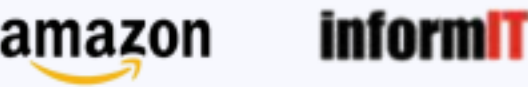
The diagram illustrates the flow of a request in a web application. It starts with a user icon on the left, followed by a red arrow pointing to a yellow 'Router' icon. Another red arrow points from the Router to the 'Web Server' column. The 'Web Server' column contains two green server icons. A red arrow points from the top green icon to the top green icon in the 'App Server' column. Another red arrow points from the top green icon in the 'App Server' column to the top green icon in the 'DB' (Database) column. The 'Web Server' and 'App Server' columns each contain a blue server icon below the green ones, and the 'DB' column contains a blue server icon below the green one. The labels 'Web Server', 'App Server', and 'DB' are positioned above their respective columns.

[← All Books](#)

## Continuous Delivery

## Reliable Software Releases through Build, Test, and Deployment Automation

by Jez Humble and David Farley  
2010



## Notes for buying my books

In the late 90's I paid a visit to Kent Beck, then working in Switzerland for an insurance company. He showed me around his project and one of the interesting aspects of his highly disciplined team was the fact that they deployed their software into production every night. This regular deployment gave them many advantages: written software wasn't waiting uselessly before it was used, they could respond quickly to problems and opportunities, and the rapid turn-around led to a much deeper relationship between them, their business customer, and their final customers.

In the last decade I've worked at ThoughtWorks and a common theme of our projects has been reducing that cycle time between idea and usable software. I see plenty of project stories and they almost all involve a determined shortening of that cycle. While we don't usually do daily deliveries into production, it's now common to see teams doing bi-weekly releases.

Dave and Jez have been part of that sea-change, actively involved in projects that have built a culture of frequent, reliable deliveries. They and our colleagues have taken organizations that struggled to deploy software once a year, into the world of Continuous Delivery, where releasing becomes routine.

## AWARDS

Dr Dobbs: Jolt Excellence (2011)

## FURTHER READING

### Website for Book

## Free chapter on build pipelines

InformIT has made chapter five of the book available as a free download. This provides a good introduction to deployment pipelines.

## Software Delivery Guide

Guide to articles on this site that expand on  
Continuous Delivery

Two (identical) deployment  
environments.

One is currently serving  
production traffic - call it Blue.

Actively testing the newest  
version on Green.

Happy? Switch the routing table to point production traffic at Green.

Blue is now idle.

Oh no, there's an issue with  
Green that you missed?

Update the routing table to  
point back to Blue.

Everything checks out?

Blue now becomes staging.  
And you alternate from there.

Essentially testing disaster  
recovery on every deploy...

Databases can be tricky...

Separate schema changes from  
application changes.

But. Zero downtime,  
simple rollback.

Reduced risk.

Expensive - essentially running  
two versions of prod.

Backwards compatibility.

Drain down transactions on  
current before cutting over.

What about Red-Black?

Same thing, different colors.

Branding?

Some argue Blue-Green can have  
both versions serving traffic.

Whereas Red-Black only ~~one~~  
version serves traffic.

Is Red-Black a specialization  
of Blue-Green?

\\ ( \\ ) /



<https://mobile.twitter.com/littleidea/status/500005289241108480>

Same concepts, different name.

Canary Releases.

If it checks out in staging, it is going to canary - with real traffic.

Canary - aka the canary  
in the coal mine.

Find out if we have issues before  
we do a full production push.

Some percentage of  
production - 5% or 10%.

Can be a sliding scale too - start  
with 5%, move up to 20% etc.

Canaries are serving real  
production traffic.

Find errors? Automated rollbacks.

How long should our canary stage last? As long as it takes. Hours. Days.

\\ ( ) /



**Kent Beck** ✓  
@KentBeck

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any decent answer to an interesting question  
begins, "it depends..."

10:45 AM - 6 May 2015

540 Retweets 380 Likes



18



540



380

<https://twitter.com/KentBeck/status/596007846887628801>

Allows us test in real production scenarios without impact all users.

Zero downtime, simple rollback.

Better have your observability  
story straight...

Can be time consuming.

Best be backwards compatible...

Sticky affinity?

Session management...

A/B Testing.

Extremely common.

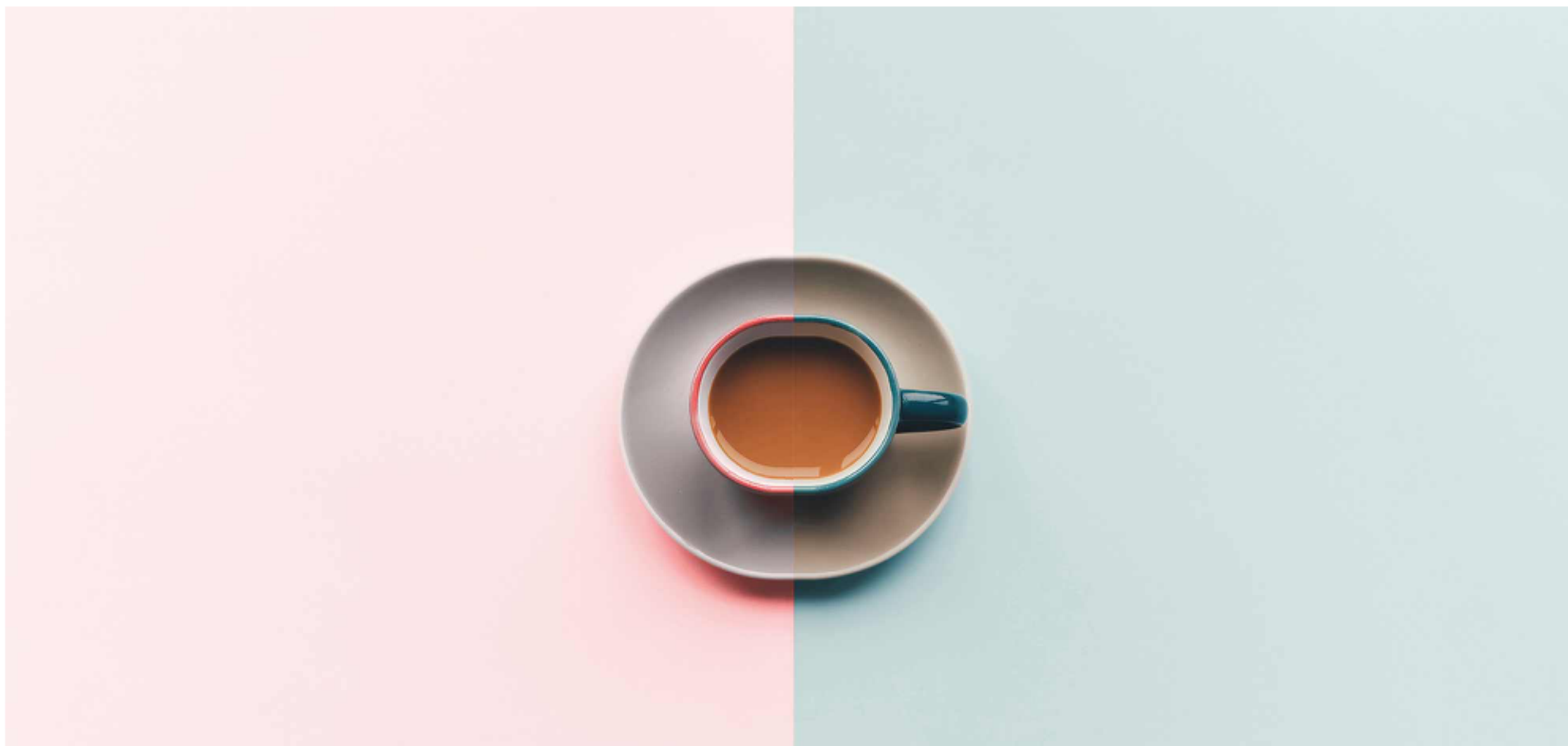


Experimentation

# The Surprising Power of Online Experiments

Getting the most out of A/B and other controlled tests by Ron Kohavi and Stefan Thomke

From the Magazine (September–October 2017)



Annie Spratt/Unsplash.com

**Summary.** In the fast-moving digital world, even experts have a hard time assessing new ideas. Case in point: At Bing a small headline change an employee proposed was deemed a low priority and shelved for months until one engineer decided to do a quick online controlled... [more](#)

Two (or more) versions of the  
service are running.

Experiments!

All about testing out ideas.

Some percentage of users get  
the experiments.

Compare and contrast.

Better have your observability  
story straight...

Possible to break the application!

These techniques can be combined!

Rolling Blue-Green, Canary  
Blue-Green...

Which approach is  
right for you?



**Kent Beck** ✓  
@KentBeck

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any decent answer to an interesting question  
begins, "it depends..."

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380

<https://twitter.com/KentBeck/status/596007846887628801>

Do what's right for your situation.

Different apps will have  
different needs.

Whatever the approach, automate  
it then automate some more.

Having a hard time convincing  
people deployments matter?

May want to familiarize yourself  
with the Knight Capital glitch.

<https://www.sec.gov/litigation/admin/2013/34-70694.pdf>



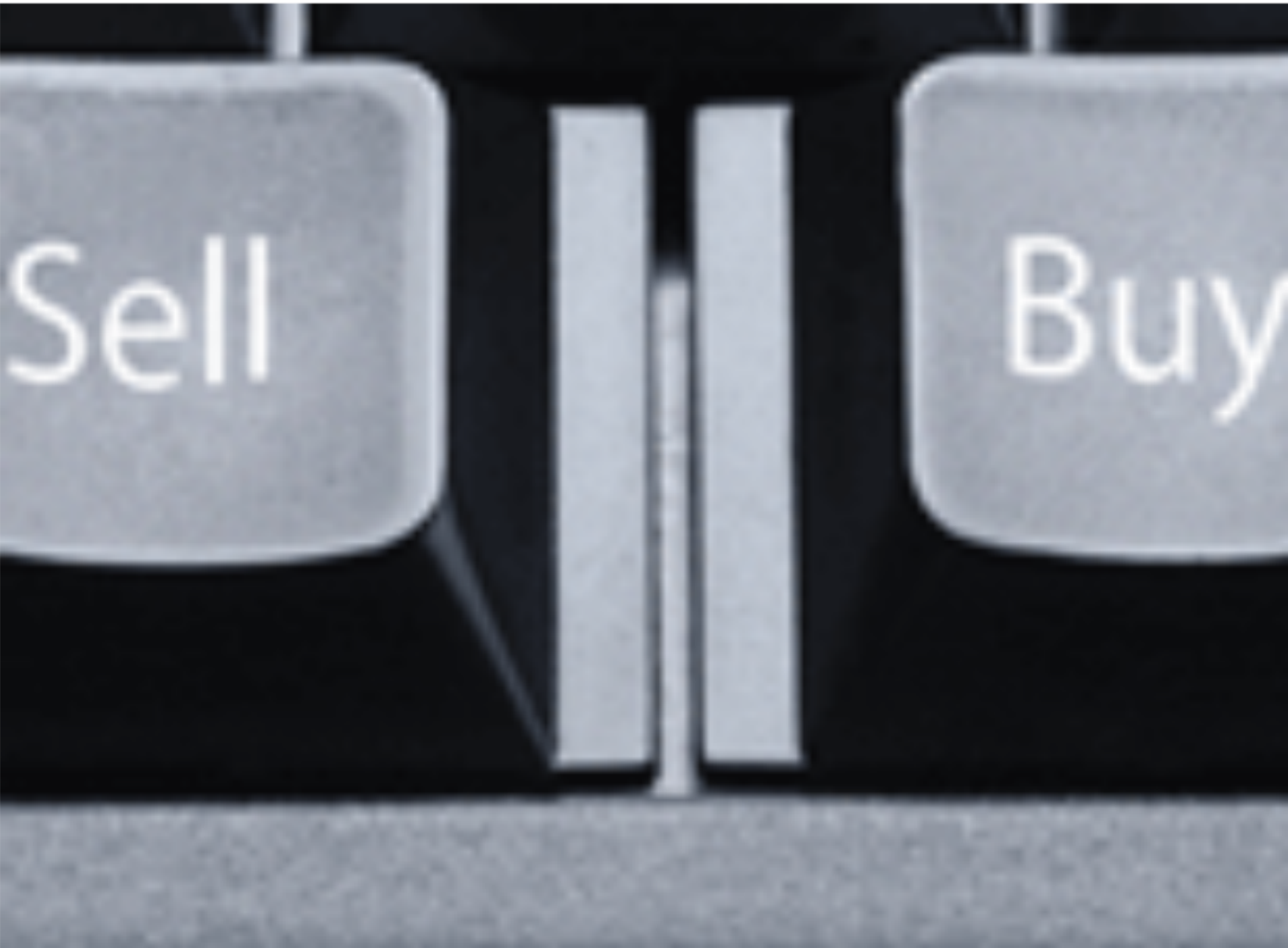
Advertisement

15 Aug 2012 | 19:30 GMT

# "Zombie Software" Blamed for Knight Capital Trading Snafu

A previously dormant trading program multiplied, then executed ordinary trades

By Robert N. Charette



Repurposed an old flag...

Rolling deployment...  
operator missed a server.

Seven servers had the new  
code, one didn't.

#ThisIsNotFine.

Knight Capital lost \$460 million  
and 75% of their market value.

A week later they were acquired.

The lesson?

Releases need to be  
*reliable* and *repeatable*.

Don't rely on humans to  
do things perfectly.

Automation is your friend.

Help you get a good  
night's sleep!

Another example of “shift left”.

Find issues when they  
are easiest to fix.

Once the cake is baked, pretty  
hard to change the recipe.

Not sure how to create a pipeline?

# Spring Cloud Pipelines.

<https://spring.io/blog/2018/11/13/spring-cloud-pipelines-to-cloud-pipelines-migration>

Opinionated build/test/  
stage/prod flow.

Gives you a place to start -  
modify to your hearts content.

Greater automation led to any  
number of "X as code".

Aka infrastructure as code,  
configuration as code. etc.

We built bridges and  
knocked down walls.

Infrastructure moved to a  
self service model.

Huge win in terms of  
responsiveness.

In the past, we had to  
make decisions very early.

Often when we knew the least.

For example - how much  
capacity will you need?

\\ ( \\ ) \\

Take worst case...double it...add  
some buffer. Then a bit more.

Just in case.

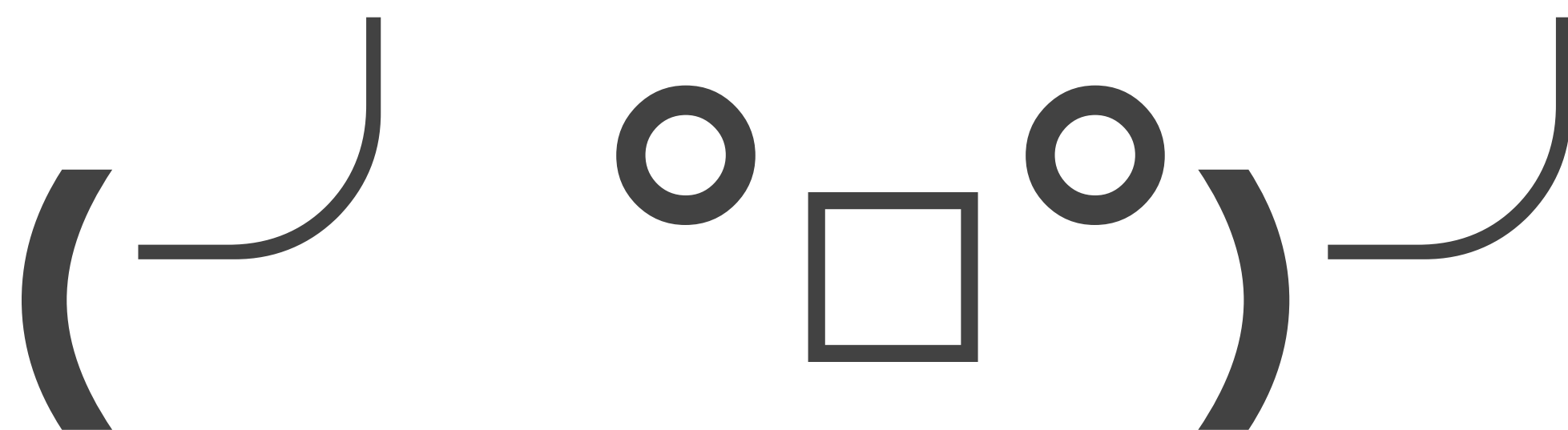
We have a six week (aka month)  
lead time on all requests.

Lots of tickets.

And meetings.

And email.

And followup.



It was in our best interest to  
over allocate resources.

Better to have it and not need it...

Difficult to add more capacity later.

Gave us single digit  
resource utilization.

Cloud computing gives us  
some very interesting abilities.

Scale up. Scale down. On demand.

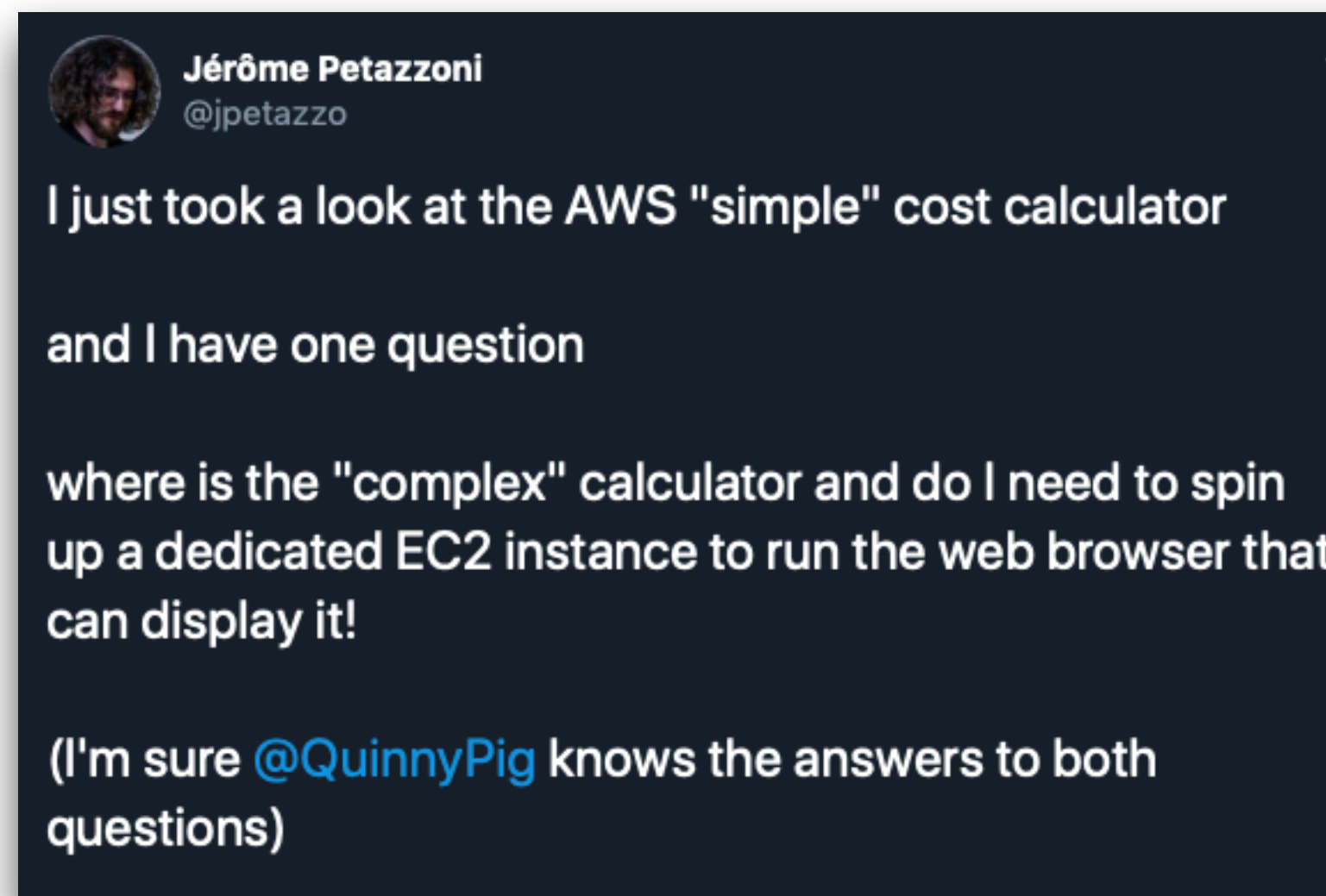
Limitless compute.\*

\* Additional fees may apply.

Said fees can be...opaque.



<https://mobile.twitter.com/whereistanya/status/1080864493108776961>



<https://mobile.twitter.com/jpetazzo/status/1227638126602080256>



Ultimately a democratization  
of infrastructure.

Very easy to turn something  
on...and forget about it.



<https://mobile.twitter.com/paulbiggar/status/1228385370439467009>

We never had to think about  
these issues in the past.

Our operators handled it.

Paradox of choice!



Democratization demands  
more of all of us.

To paraphrase a Founding  
Father of the United States...

Well informed developers are a  
prerequisite to successful cloud...

What do you want your  
developers focussed on?

“With this approach, your developers need to be certified in the application framework, the cloud provider and the container orchestrator.”

-Anonymous Architect

Be prepared. Be aware.

Be careful what you wish for?

We have more control.  
And more accountability.

“With great power comes  
great responsibility.”

–Uncle Ben

Don't forget about monitoring...

Monitoring is vital to a  
thriving cloud architecture.

# Monitor Driven Development!

<http://benjiweber.co.uk/blog/2015/03/02/monitoring-check-smells/>

What would you say your  
service is doing?

Key components to monitoring:

Logging - what is your service doing?

Dashboards - health of a service.

Alerting - metric is out of band.

Tracing - context and insights  
into the spinning plates.

We could spend an hour talking  
about key metrics...

Sampling frequency.

Dash board design.

Pager duty.

Takes time to get monitoring  
right...tweak, adjust, adapt.

Number of tools from Wavefront  
to Dynatrace to New Relic.

# Spring Boot Actuator!

[https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/  
reference/html/production-ready-metrics.html](https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/production-ready-metrics.html)

◀ Back to index

- 1. Enabling Production-ready Features
- 2. Endpoints
- 3. Monitoring and Management over HTTP
- 4. Monitoring and Management over JMX
- 5. Loggers
- 6. Metrics**
- 6.1. Getting started
- 6.2. Supported monitoring systems
- 6.3. Supported Metrics
- 6.4. Registering custom metrics
- 6.5. Customizing individual metrics
- 6.6. Metrics endpoint
- 7. Auditing
- 8. HTTP Tracing
- 9. Process Monitoring
- 10. Cloud Foundry Support
- 11. What to Read Next

## 6. Metrics

Spring Boot Actuator provides dependency management and auto-configuration for [Micrometer](#), an application metrics facade that supports [numerous monitoring systems](#), including:

- [AppOptics](#)
- [Atlas](#)
- [Datadog](#)
- [Dynatrace](#)
- [Elastic](#)
- [Ganglia](#)
- [Graphite](#)
- [Humio](#)
- [Influx](#)
- [JMX](#)
- [KairosDB](#)
- [New Relic](#)
- [Prometheus](#)
- [SignalFx](#)
- [Simple \(in-memory\)](#)
- [Stackdriver](#)
- [StatsD](#)
- [Wavefront](#)



To learn more about Micrometer’s capabilities, please refer to its [reference documentation](#), in particular the [concepts section](#).

### 6.1. Getting started

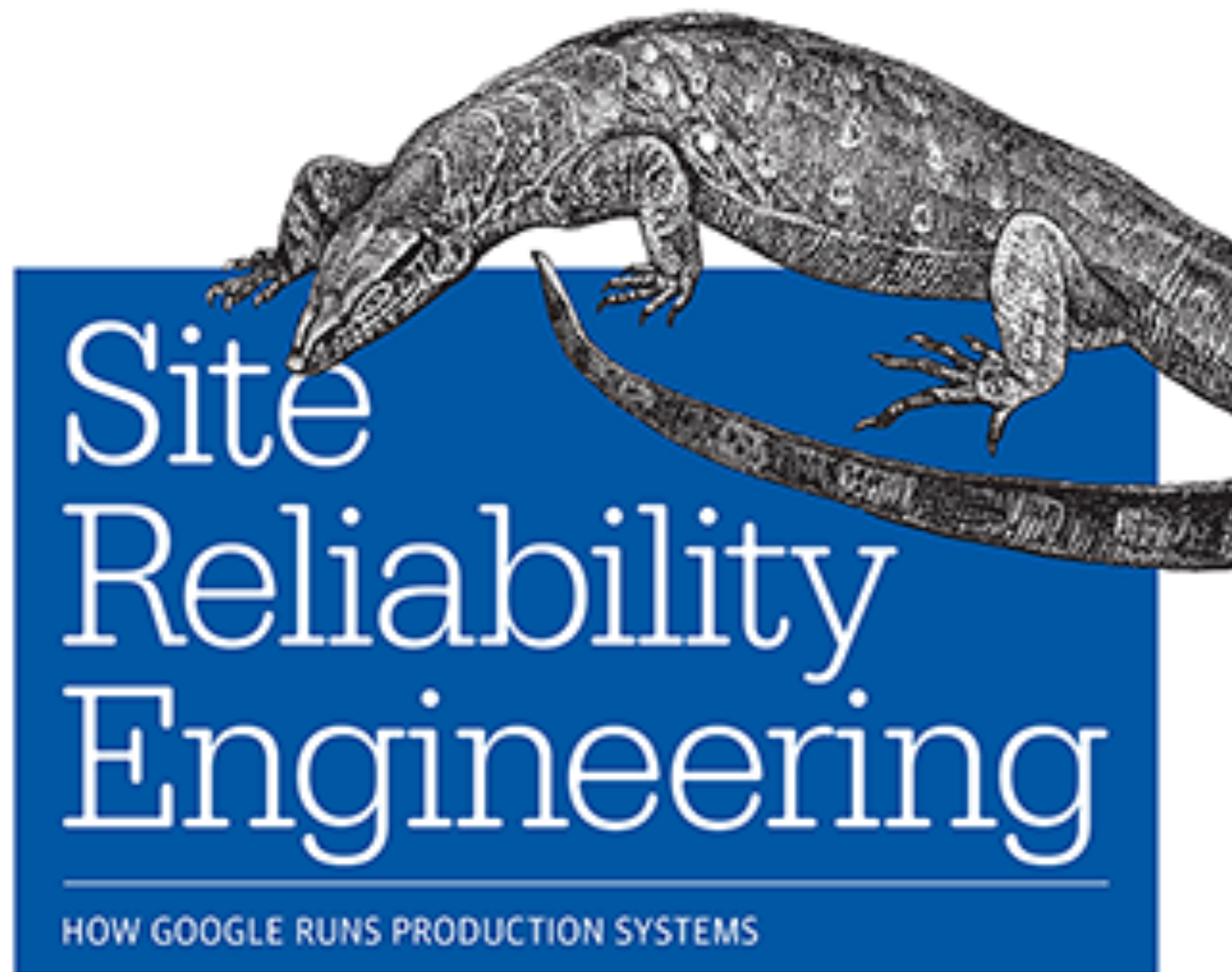
Spring Boot auto-configures a composite `MeterRegistry` and adds a registry to the composite for each of the supported implementations that it finds on the classpath. Having a dependency on `micrometer-registry-{system}` in your runtime classpath is enough for Spring Boot to configure the registry.

Automation is table stakes today.

We can't compete without it.

SRE anyone?

O'REILLY®



Edited by Betsy Beyer, Chris Jones,  
Jennifer Petoff & Niall Murphy

<https://landing.google.com/sre/book.html>



DEVOPS/SRE

Must evolve past “DevOps fills  
out tickets for developers”.

Site Reliability Engineers.

The traditional sys admin approach  
doesn't give us reliable services.

Inherent tension.

Conflicting incentives.

Developers want to release  
early, release often.

Always Be Changing.

But sys admins want stability.

It works. No one touch anything.

Thus trench warfare.

Doesn't have to be this way!

We can all get along.

What if we took a different  
approach to operations?

“what happens when you  
ask a software engineer to  
design an operations team.”

<https://landing.google.com/sre/book/chapters/introduction.html>

Ultimately, this is just software engineering applied to operations.

Replace manual tasks  
with automation.

Focus on engineering.

Many SREs are software engineers.

Helps to understand UNIX  
internals or the networking stack.

Our operational  
approach has to evolve.

The “Review Board” meeting  
once a quarter won’t cut it.

How do we move fast safely?

Operations must be able to  
support a dynamic environment.

That is the core of what we mean  
by site reliability engineering.

How we create a stable, reliable  
environment for our services.

It doesn't happen in spare cycles.

Make sure your SREs have time  
to do actual engineering work.

On call, tickets, manual tasks -  
shouldn't eat up 100% of their day.

SREs need to focus on automating  
away “toil” aka manual work.

Contain the technical sprawl.



It's great right? Each team can use  
just the right tool for the job!

Every developer will have their  
favorite tools, languages, etc.

Teams will have their pipeline preferences, meaningful metrics...

Leads to an awful lot of  
ways to do a given thing.

How do we staff up? Go, Haskell,  
Java, .NET, C++, Ruby, Python?

How many libraries will we  
need to support all of that?

Can we stay current?

SEP 14 2017, 3:21 PM ET

## by BEN POPKEN

For the rest of the IT world, fixing that flaw was a "hair on fire moment," a security expert said, as companies raced to install patches and secure their servers. But at Equifax, criminals were able to pilfer data from mid-May to July, when the credit bureau says it finally stopped the intrusion.



[f](#) [twitter](#) [</>](#)

**Related:** [The One Move to Make After Equifax Breach](#)

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# Most of the Fortune 100 still use flawed software that led to the Equifax breach

Zack Whittaker

@zackwhittaker / 1 week ago



Almost two years after Equifax's massive hack, the majority of Fortune 100 companies still aren't learning the lessons of using vulnerable software.

In the last six months of 2018, two-thirds of the Fortune 100 companies downloaded a vulnerable version of Apache Struts, the [same vulnerable server software](#) that was used by hackers to steal the personal data on close to 150 million consumers, according to data shared by Sonatype, an open-source automation firm.

That's despite almost two years' worth of patched Struts versions being released since the attack.

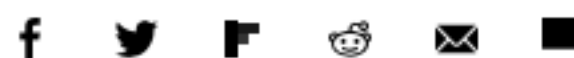
[Sonatype](#) wouldn't name the Fortune 100 firms that had downloaded the


[REVIEWS](#)[NEWS](#)[VIDEO](#)[HOW TO](#)[SMART HOME](#)[CARS](#)[DEALS](#)[DOWNLOAD](#)[JOIN / SIGN IN](#)[SECURITY](#) / [LEER EN ESPAÑOL](#)


# Exactis said to have exposed 340 million records, more than Equifax breach

We hadn't heard of the firm either, but it had data on hundreds of millions of Americans and businesses and leaked it, according to Wired.

BY **ABRAR AL-HEETI** / JUNE 28, 2018 10:14 AM PDT







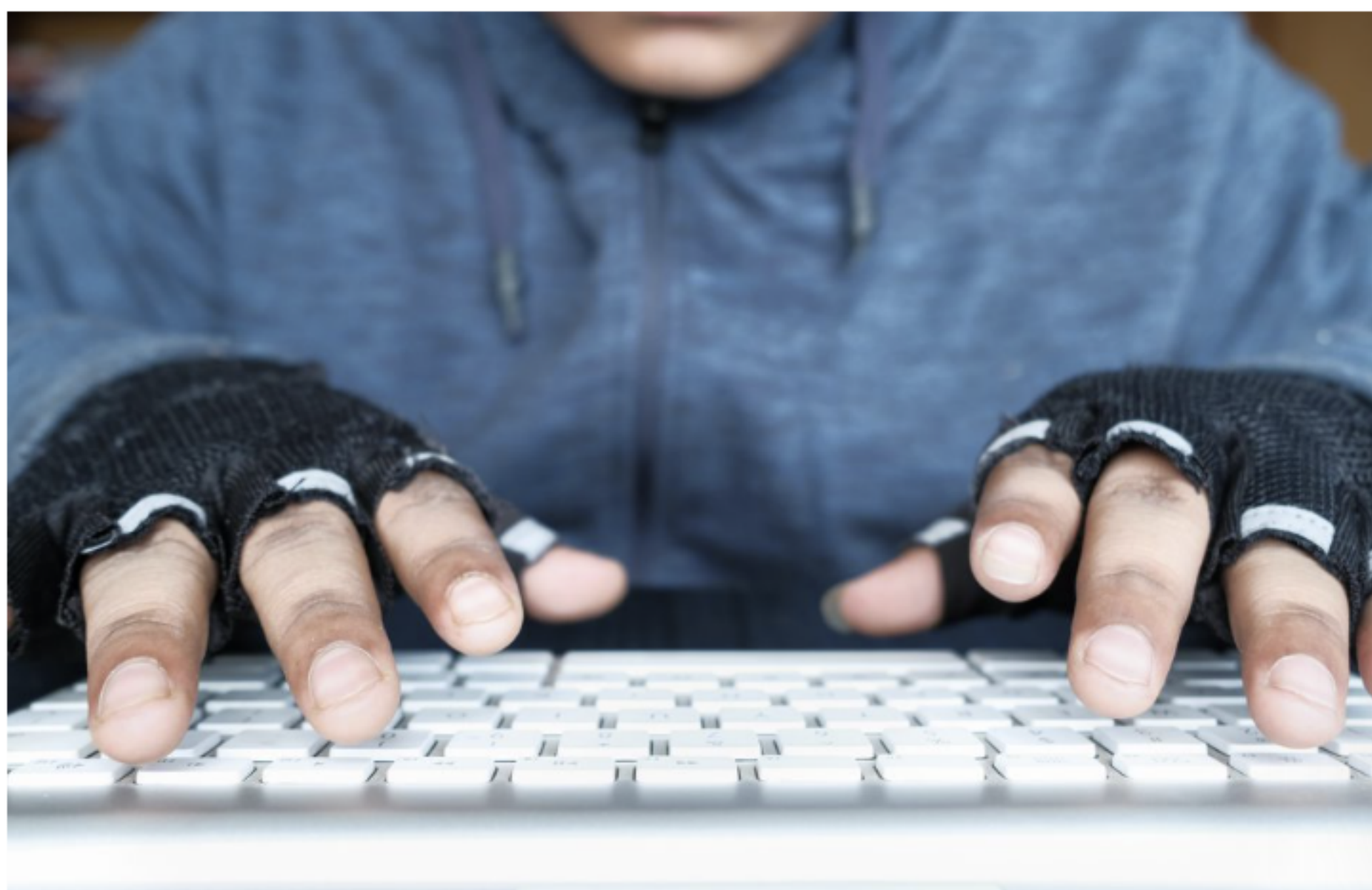
**2018 MKC**

Introduce yourself to a new Lincoln.

[CURRENT OFFERS](#)

[BUILD & PRICE](#)

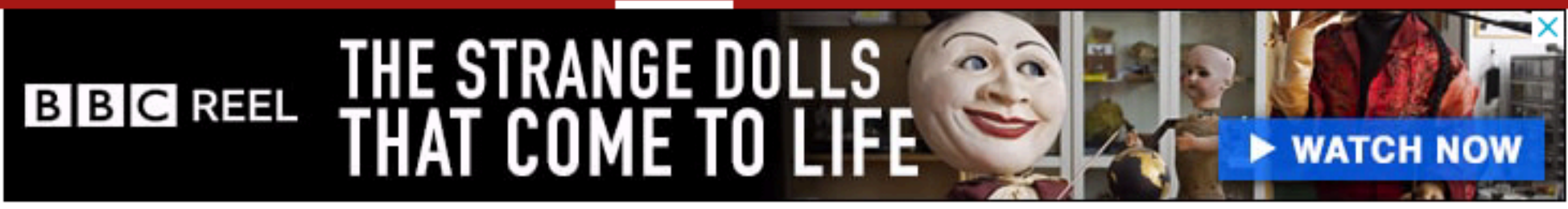
Roll over for offer disclaimer



Worst hacks of the year

00:00 / 03:24

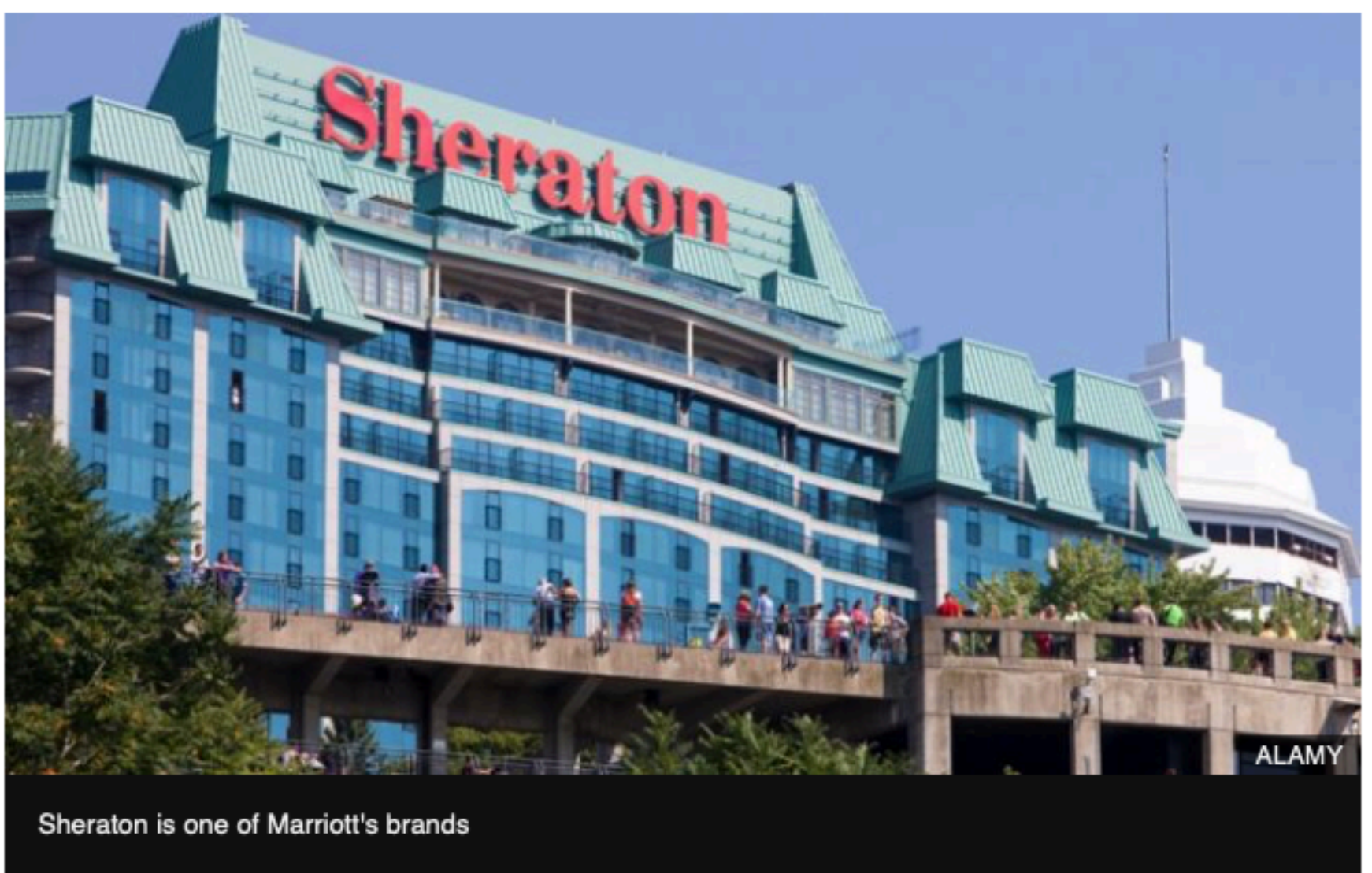
NEWS



Technology

Marriott hack hits 500 million Starwood guests

30 November 2018 [Social sharing icons]



The records of 500 million customers of the hotel group Marriott International have been involved in a data breach.

The hotel chain said the guest reservation database of its Starwood division had been compromised by an unauthorised party.

It said an internal investigation found an attacker had been able to access the

Top Stories

- Tabloid's owner defends Jeff Bezos report [Summary] [40 minutes ago]
- What US ruling may mean for Roe v Wade [2 hours ago]
- Russia probe chief grilled by lawmakers [24 minutes ago]



Features

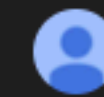
It cannot be a free for all.

You will need some guardrails.

“Use any language as long  
as it runs on the JVM.”

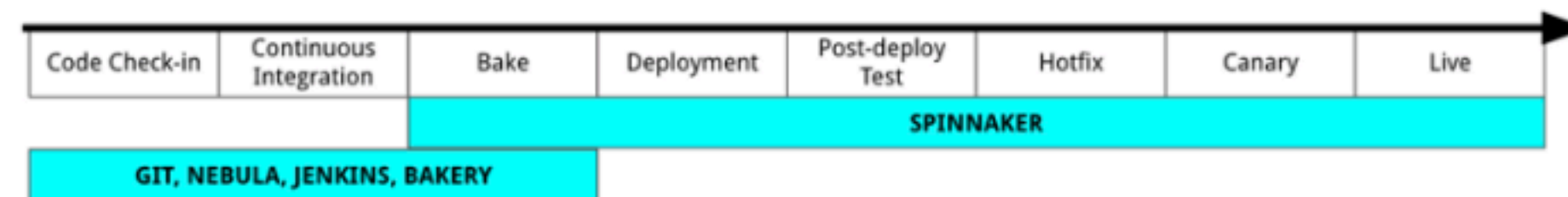
Pick from these 3 flavors. Won't  
work for you? Let's talk.

Focus on “paved roads.”



## How We Build Code at Netflix

How does Netflix build code before it's deployed to the cloud? While pieces of this story have been told in the past, we decided it was time we shared more details. In this post, we describe the tools and techniques used to go from source code to a deployed service serving movies and TV shows to more than 75 million global Netflix members.



The above diagram expands on a previous [post announcing Spinnaker](#), our global continuous delivery platform. There are a number of steps that need to happen before a line of code makes it way into Spinnaker:

- Code is built and tested locally using [Nebula](#)
- Changes are committed to a central git repository
- A Jenkins job executes Nebula, which builds, tests, and packages the application for deployment
- Builds are “baked” into Amazon Machine Images
- Spinnaker pipelines are used to deploy and promote the code change

Here is a well worn path, we  
know it works, we support it.



**MINIMUM  
MAINTENANCE  
ROAD**

**TRAVEL AT YOUR OWN RISK**

You build it, you own it.

Sprawl tends to exacerbate our  
accumulation of technical debt.

“With great power comes  
great responsibility.”

-Uncle Ben

You build it, you run it.

Isn't this just DevOps?

Can argue it is a natural  
extension of the concept.

Think of SRE as a specific  
implementation of DevOps.



# ESTABLISH PRINCIPLES

We can't be everywhere...

We can't be involved  
with every decision.

We must **empower** our teams.

Distributed decision making.

We can establish principles.

Guard rails.

Guide posts.

North stars.

Create the environment within  
which our projects can thrive.

But how do we know if projects  
are following our principles?

Fitness functions.

We're all familiar with the second  
law of thermodynamics...

Otherwise known as a  
teenagers bedroom.

The universe really  
wants to be disordered.

Software is not immune from this!

We go through the thoughtful  
effort to establish an architecture...

How do we maintain it?

We can't spend every minute of  
every day on every project.

How do we ensure teams  
continue to make good decisions?

We cannot predict the future.

That's not entirely true.

One constant - change.

Architecture is often defined as the decisions that are hard to change.

Or the decisions we  
wish we got right.

But we *\*know\** things will change!

Isn't this approach anti agile?

Contributing factor to “we’re agile,  
we don’t have architects” theory.

You definitely have people  
making architectural decisions!

Sure hope they are  
making good ones...

You'll know in a year or two.

"Our app has 4 different  
UI frameworks..."



What do we do about that?

Maybe we should change  
our assumptions.

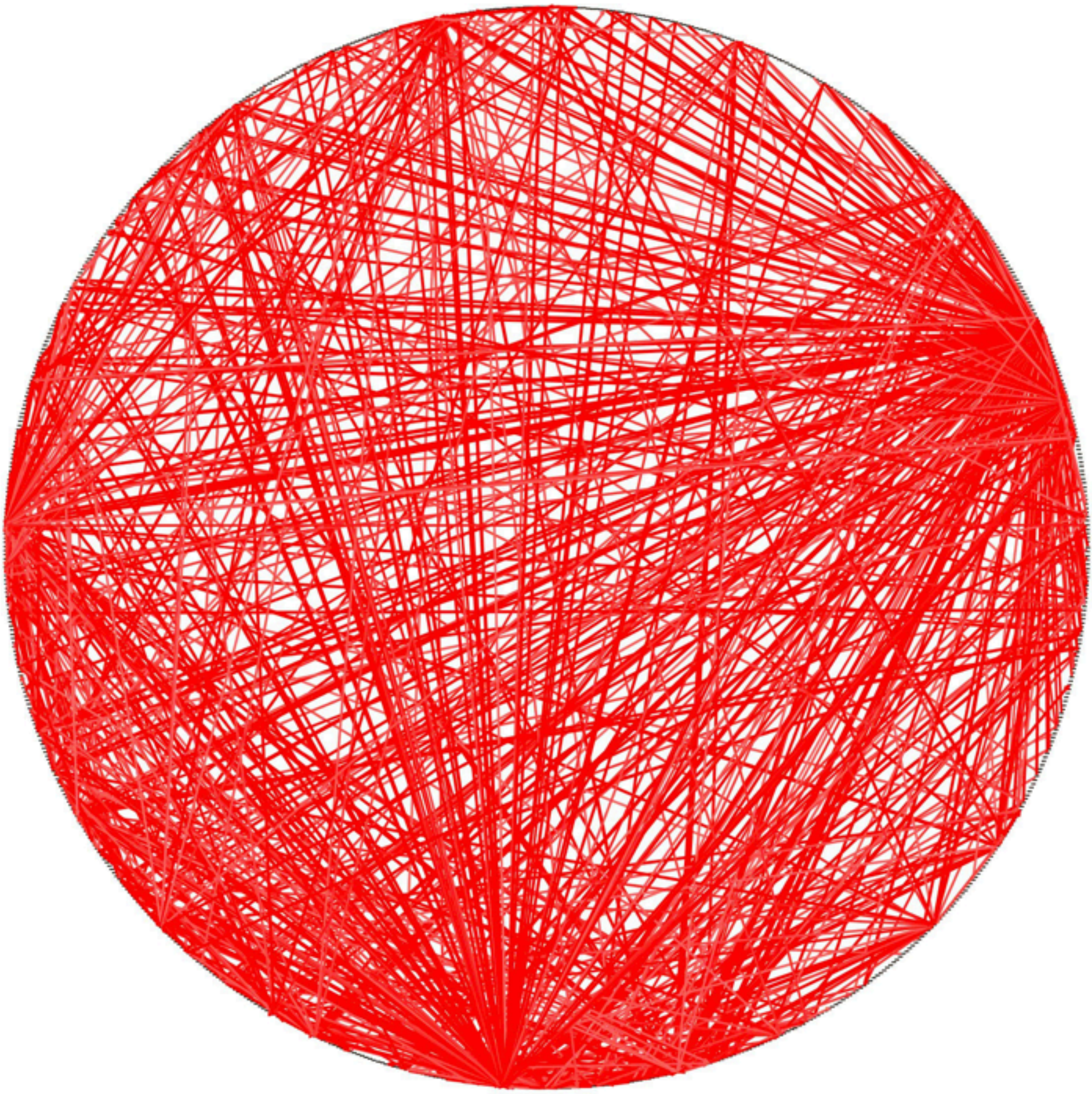


<https://mobile.twitter.com/martinfowler/status/949323421619548161>

What if our architectures  
expected to change?

An evolutionary architecture  
supports guided, incremental  
change across multiple dimensions.

Some architectures are more  
evolvable than others...



Components are deployed,  
features are enabled via toggles.

Allows us to change incrementally.

Also perform hypothesis  
driven development!

But how do we ensure the  
architecture still meets our needs?

How do we know if a solution  
violates part of the architecture?

Fitness functions!

A todo list for developers  
from architects.

Lightweight, low  
ceremony, governance.

Concept comes from  
evolutionary computing.

Is this mutation a success?

Are we closer to or  
further from our goal?

For architecture, it is all about  
protecting the ilities.

And balancing the tradeoffs.

We want to capture and preserve  
the key architectural characteristics.

First, we need to identify those key measures for project success.

Service Level Indicators if you will.

What can we measure?

Sometimes we let what we can  
measure dictate too much...

Just because we can measure it  
doesn't mean it matters!

Lines of code anyone?

Once we have our metrics, we  
can set some goals.

Service Level Objectives.

SLO !== SLA!

Now we can create a  
fitness function!

Basically, a set of tests we execute  
to validate our architecture.

How close does this particular design get us to our objectives?

Ideally, all automated. But we may need some manual verifications.

For example...

All service calls must  
respond within 100 ms.

Cyclomatic complexity  
shall not exceed X.

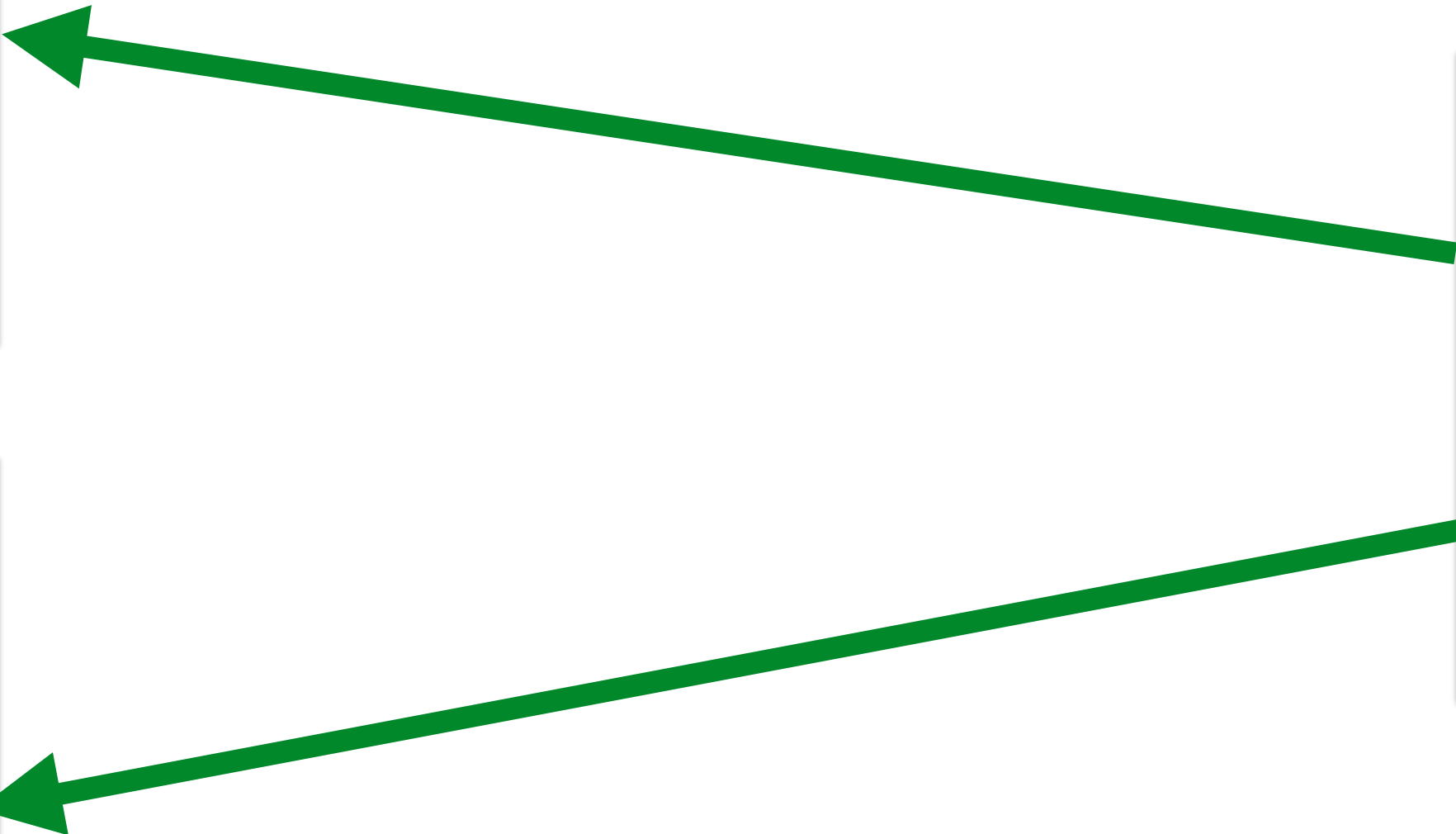
There are no cyclic dependencies.

Directionality of imports.

persistence

web

util



persistence

web



util

# Consumer Driven Contracts.

<https://martinfowler.com/articles/consumerDrivenContracts.html>

## Projects

[Spring Boot](#)
[Spring Framework](#)
[Spring Data](#)
[Spring Cloud](#)

- [Spring Cloud Stream](#)

- [Spring Cloud Azure](#)

- [Spring Cloud for Amazon Web Services](#)

- [Spring Cloud Bus](#)

- [Spring Cloud CLI](#)

- [Spring Cloud for Cloud Foundry](#)

- [Spring Cloud - Cloud Foundry Service Broker](#)

- [Spring Cloud Cluster](#)

- [Spring Cloud Commons](#)

- [Spring Cloud Config](#)

- [Spring Cloud Connectors](#)

- [Spring Cloud Consul](#)

- [Spring Cloud Contract](#)**

- [Spring Cloud Function](#)

- [Spring Cloud Gateway](#)

# Spring Cloud Contract 2.1.1


[Overview](#)
[Learn](#)
[Samples](#)

Spring Cloud Contract is an umbrella project holding solutions that help users in successfully implementing the [Consumer Driven Contracts](#) approach. Currently Spring Cloud Contract consists of the Spring Cloud Contract Verifier project.

Spring Cloud Contract Verifier is a tool that enables Consumer Driven Contract (CDC) development of JVM-based applications. It is shipped with Contract Definition Language (DSL) written in Groovy or YAML. Contract definitions are used to produce following resources:

- by default JSON stub definitions to be used by [WireMock](#) (HTTP Server Stub) when doing integration testing on the client code (client tests). Test code must still be written by hand, test data is produced by Spring Cloud Contract Verifier.
- Messaging routes if you're using one. We're integrating with Spring Integration, Spring Cloud Stream and Apache Camel. You can however set your own integrations if you want to.
- Acceptance tests (by default in JUnit or Spock) used to verify if server-side implementation of the API is compliant with the contract (server tests). Full test is generated by Spring Cloud Contract Verifier.

Spring Cloud Contract Verifier moves TDD to the level of software architecture.

To see how Spring Cloud Contract supports other languages just check out this [blog post](#).

## Features

When trying to test an application that communicates with other services then we could do one of two things:

- deploy all microservices and perform end to end tests
- mock other microservices in unit / integration tests

Both have their advantages but also a lot of disadvantages. Let's focus on the latter.

## Deploy all microservices and perform end to end tests

Advantages:

# Unit test your Java architecture

Start enforcing your architecture within 30 minutes using the test setup you already have.

[Start Now](#)

ArchUnit is a free, simple and extensible library for checking the architecture of your Java code using any plain Java unit test framework. That is, ArchUnit can check dependencies between packages and classes, layers and slices, check for cyclic dependencies and more. It does so by analyzing given Java bytecode, importing all classes into a Java code structure. You can find examples for the current release at [ArchUnit Examples](#) and the sources on [GitHub](#).

## News

Mar 31, 2019 – [New release of ArchUnit \(v0.10.2\)](#)

Mar 16, 2019 – [New release of ArchUnit \(v0.10.1\)](#)

Mar 16, 2019 – [New release of ArchUnit \(v0.10.0\)](#)

10

Insights

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Latest commit 5c6634e 15 days ago

15 days ago

15 days ago

15 days ago

6 months ago

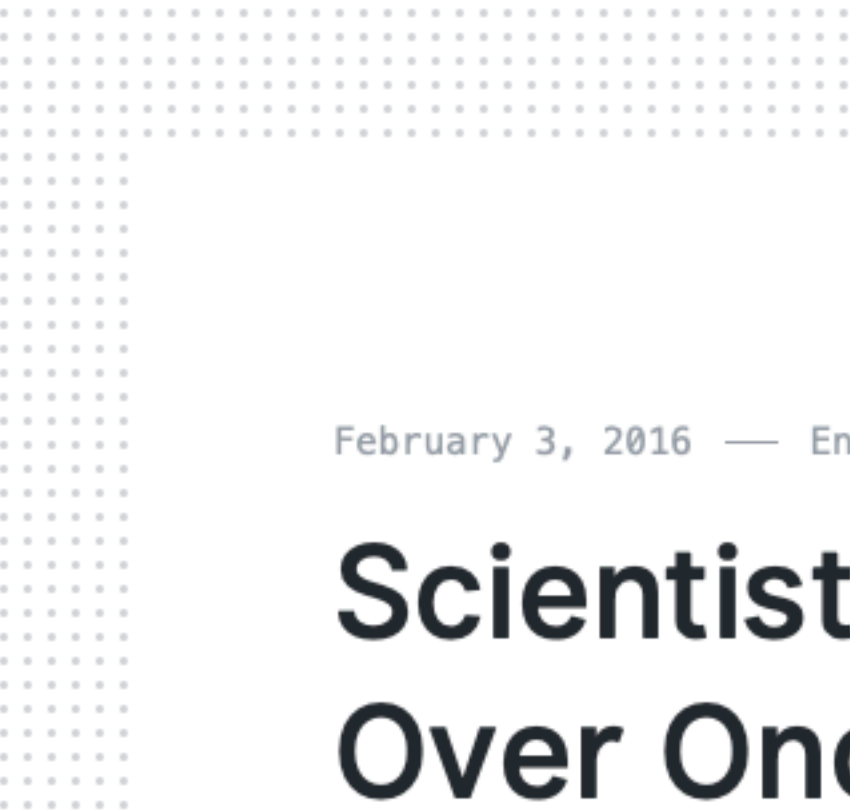
2 months ago

5 months ago

5 months ago

6 months ago

5 months ago



February 3, 2016 — Engineering

# Scientist: Measure Twice, Cut Over Once



Jesse Toth

Today we’re releasing [Scientist](#) 1.0 to help you rewrite critical code with confidence.

As codebases mature and requirements change, it is inevitable that you will need to replace or rewrite a part of your system. At GitHub, we’ve been lucky to have many systems that have scaled far beyond their original design, but eventually there comes a point when performance or extensibility break down and we have to rewrite or replace a large component of our application.

## Problem

A few years ago when we were faced with the task of rewriting one of the most critical systems in our application — the permissions code that controls access and membership to repositories, teams, and organizations — we began looking for a way to make such a large change and have confidence in its correctness.

There is a fairly common architectural pattern for making large-scale changes known as [Branch by Abstraction](#). It works by inserting an abstraction layer around the code you plan to change. The abstraction simply delegates to the existing code to begin with. Once you have the new code in place, you can flip a switch in the abstraction to begin substituting the new code for the old.

## Share



Twitter



Facebook

Performance - ~~average~~ and  
~~maximum~~ response times.

Average response times across  
number of users and requests.

Number of timeouts and  
application faults.

Nearing the next price tier with  
our cloud provider.

Hard failure of an application  
will spin up a new instance.

Alert when things start to  
go out of band!

NETFLIX



# Chaos Engineering.

<https://medium.com/production-ready/chaos-monkey-for-fun-and-profit-87e2f343db31>

Fitness functions remind us what is  
important in our architecture.

Informs our thinking about tradeoffs.

Different categories of  
fitness functions.

Atomic vs. Holistic.

Some characteristics must be  
tested in isolation...others cannot.

Holistic fitness functions test  
combined features.

We can't test every  
possible combination!

Be selective, driven by the value of  
the architectural characteristic.

Triggered vs. Continual.

Must consider  
frequency of execution.

Fitness functions can be triggered  
by something - checkin, QA pass...

Continual tests are just that.

# Monitoring Driven Development!

<http://benjiweber.co.uk/blog/2015/03/02/monitoring-check-smells/>

Static vs. Dynamic.

Static tests have a fixed result -  
they either pass or they fail.

Nearly any test based on a metric.

Other fitness functions have a shifting definition of success.

Generally defined within a  
range of acceptable outcomes.

Automated vs. Manual.

Automation is good!

Ideally most of our fitness functions  
will live in our deployment pipeline.

Not everything is amenable to  
automation though...

Legal.

Existing projects.

Temporal fitness functions.

Essentially a reminder.

Check for an upgrade of library X.

Break upon upgrade tests.

Clearly we want to identify fitness functions as early as we can.

The discussion about the tradeoffs  
is invaluable to our understanding.

Help us prioritize features.

May lead us to break a system  
up to isolate certain features.

We can't know everything up front.

Fitness functions will emerge as  
the system changes.

But we should strive to identify  
as many as we can up front.

We can also classify fitness functions.

Key - critical decisions.

Relevant - considered but unlikely  
to influence the architecture.

Not Relevant - won't  
impact our decisions.

Can still be very useful to identify  
the non relevant dimensions!

Keep fitness functions visible!

Need to review the  
fitness functions.

Are they still relevant?

Are there new dimensions  
we need to track?

Are there better ways of measuring/  
testing our current fitness functions?

Aim for at least an annual review.

# POSTMORTEMS



We will make mistakes.

Outages will still happen.

Vital we learn from  
those experiences.

Do not blamestorm.

“Blameless postmortems.”

Goal is to prevent it from  
happening again.

Document the incident.  
What happened?

What was the root cause(s)?

What can we do to prevent this  
from happening in the future?

Be constructive, not sarcastic.

Consider a basic template.

Title/ID.

Authors.

Status.

Impact.

Root Causes.

Resolution.

Action Items.

Lessons Learned.

Timeline.

Whatever you think will help!

# Lessons Learned

## What went well

- Monitoring quickly alerted us to high rate (reaching ~100%) of HTTP 500s
- Rapidly distributed updated Shakespeare corpus to all clusters

### What went wrong

- We're out of practice in responding to cascading failure
- We exceeded our availability error budget (by several orders of magnitude) due to the exceptional surge of traffic that essentially all resulted in failures

### Where we got lucky<sup>166</sup>

- Mailing list of Shakespeare aficionados had a copy of new sonnet available
- Server logs had stack traces pointing to file descriptor exhaustion as cause for crash
- Query-of-death was resolved by pushing new index containing popular search term

## Timeline<sup>167</sup>

### 2015-10-21 (all times UTC)

- 14:51 News reports that a new Shakespearean sonnet has been discovered in a DeLorean's glove compartment
- 14:53 Traffic to Shakespeare search increases by 88x after post to **/r/shakespeare** points to Shakespeare search engine as place to find new sonnet (except we don't have the sonnet yet)
- 14:54 **OUTAGE BEGINS** — Search backends start melting down under load
- 14:55 docbrown receives pager storm, **ManyHttp500s** from all clusters

Can be difficult to create a  
postmortem culture.

Consider a postmortem  
of the month.

Book club.

Wheel of Misfortune.

Role play a disaster  
you faced before.

Ease into it.

Recognize people for  
their participation.

Senior management needs to  
encourage the behavior!

Perform retros on your  
postmortems!

Improve them!

“We cannot learn anything without first  
not knowing something.”

– Mark Manson

The Subtle Art of Not Giving a F\*ck



MOVING FORWARD

This can all seem a bit...  
overwhelming.



CHANGE BAD!

Empathy. Compassion.

How do we approach someone  
new to the idea?

“I’m on one of those  
agile projects...”



"OK Waterfaller..."

Technology adoption is a journey.

They are where you used to be.

You can help them, you know  
where the potholes are.

But they have to walk the path.

*A day in the life...*

Tools will change.

Culture will change.

Be patient.



<https://mobile.twitter.com/allenholub/status/1247329663568887808>

Positive reinforcement.

You will need some guardrails.

Focus on “paved roads.”

Here is a well worn path, we  
know it works, we support it.



**MINIMUM  
MAINTENANCE  
ROAD**

**TRAVEL AT YOUR OWN RISK**

You build it, you own it.

You build it, you run it.

Hate to break it to you...your  
systems will fail.

We cannot prevent it but we  
can certainly prepare for it.

Resources do not scale to infinity.

There will be competition between teams for hardware, staff, priorities.

Do not underestimate  
the battle for headcount.

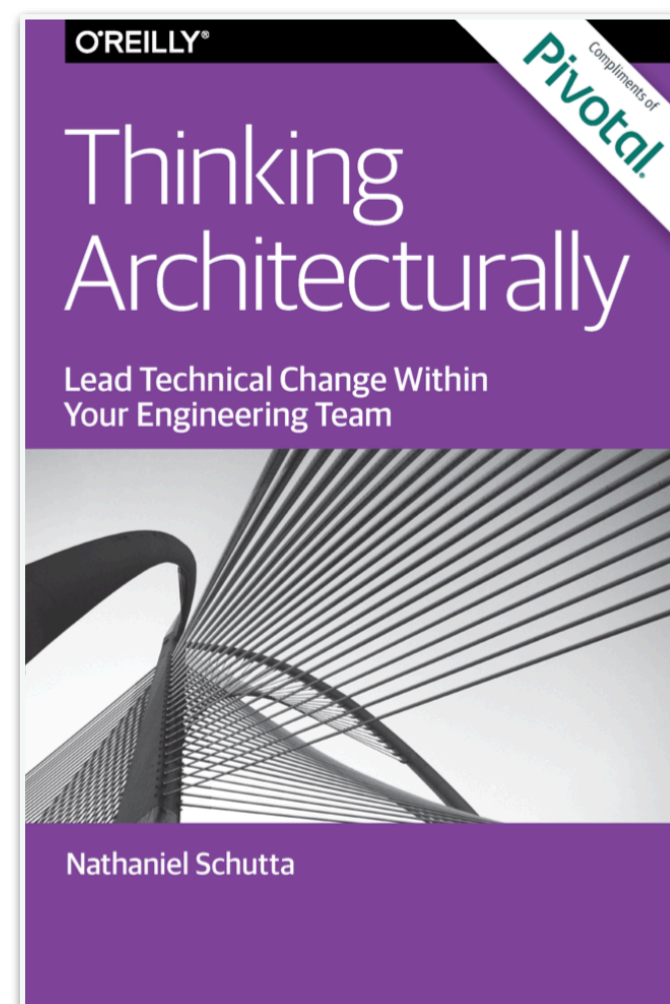
Every manager could use just  
one more engineer. Or ten.

Every VP thinks their portfolio should  
get the lions share of the budget.

No one could have predicted this.

Good luck!

# Thanks!



**I'm a Software Architect, Now What?**  
*with Nate Shutta*



O'REILLY  
O'REILLY

**Presentation Patterns**  
*with Neal Ford & Nate Schutta*



O'REILLY  
O'REILLY

**Modeling for Software Architects**  
*with Nate Schutta*

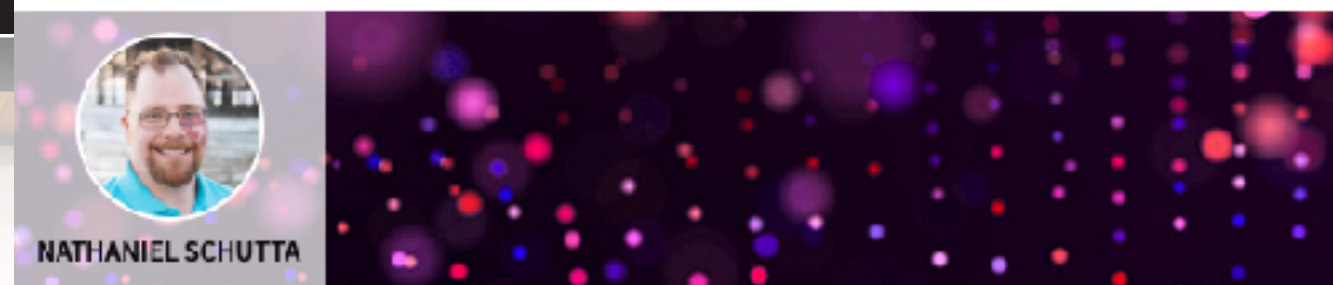


O'REILLY  
O'REILLY

**Nathaniel T. Schutta**  
**@ntschutta**  
**ntschutta.io**

**Succeeding with a Microservices Architecture**  
Best practices for making the move to microservices

Topic: **System Administration**



# Between Chair and Keyboard



Most Mondays,  
around noon Central  
<https://www.twitch.tv/vmwaretanzu>

Nate Schutta  
Software Architect  
VMware  
@ntschutta

# Tanzu.TV Shows

LIVE EVERY TUESDAY AT 1PM PT

## Tanzu Tuesdays

Live demos of modern application development technologies.

[VIEW EPISODES](#)

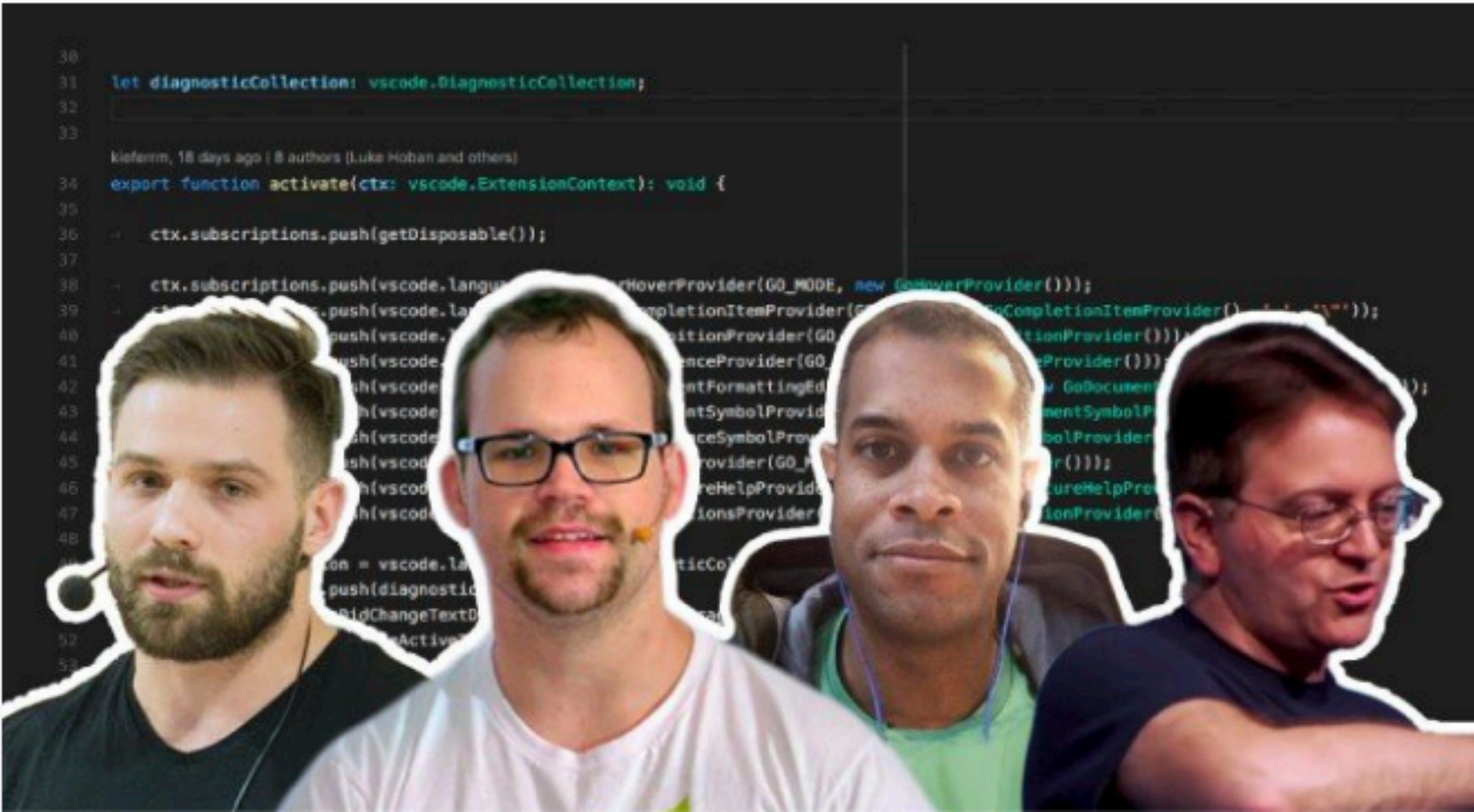


LIVE EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 12PM PT

## Code

Every Wednesday at 12pm PT our Developer Advocates code live.

[VIEW EPISODES](#)

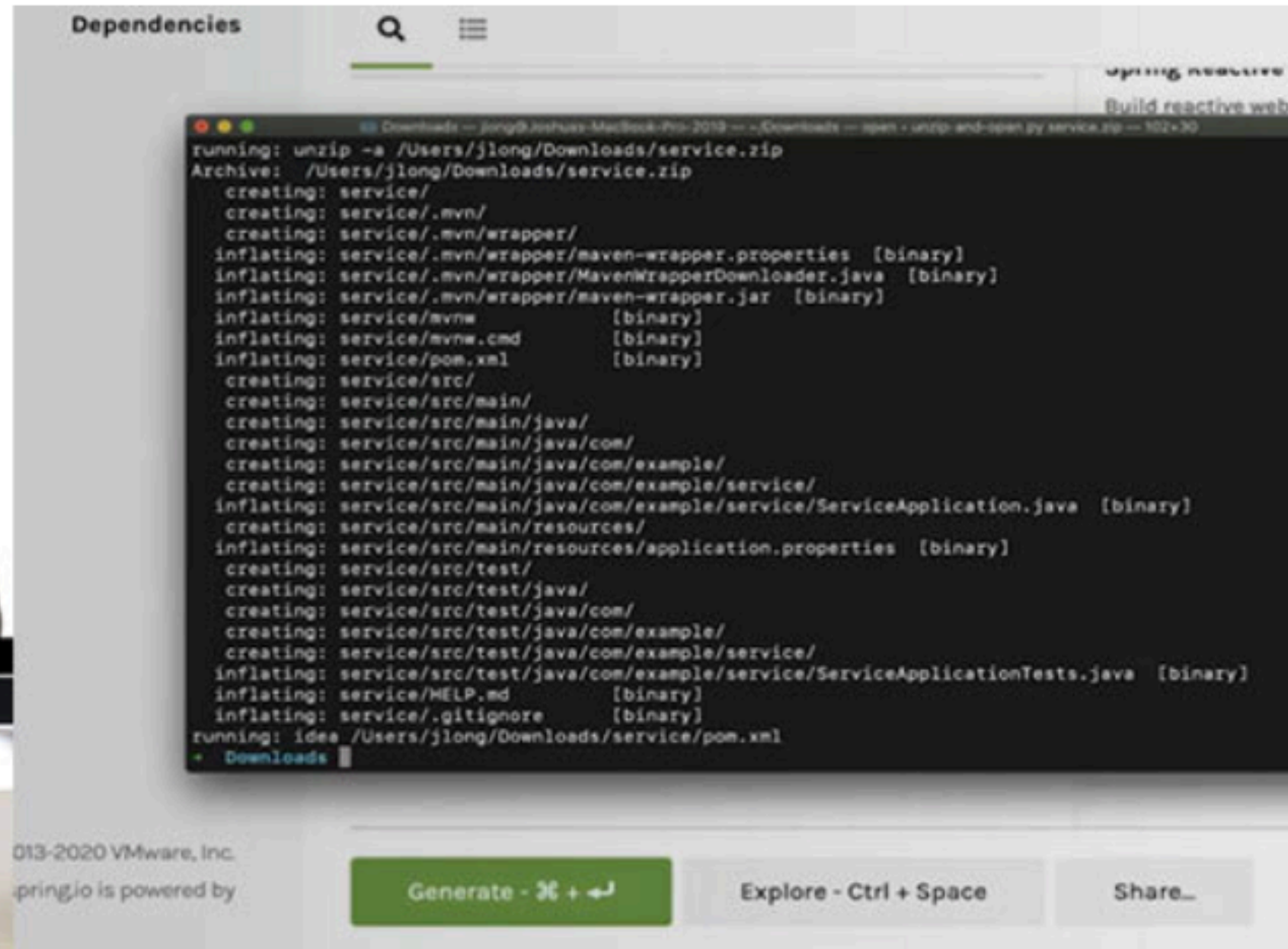


# SpringOne Tour is going virtual

Even in an online format, SpringOne Tour still features the best **cloud native** Java content from **our annual developer conference**. Join us each month for a two-day, live event where your favorites from the cloud native community go in depth on a different topic, featuring a mix of presentations, interactive demos, and panel discussions.

**FREE!**

All events begin  
at 9 AM PDT



## Topics

May 20-21

Jun 29-30

Jul 22-23