



Microservice Bus Tutorial

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Agenda

- ❑ MSB Overview
- ❑ Service Registration
- ❑ Service Discovery
- ❑ Example & Demo
- ❑ Suggested Integration Approach
- ❑ Future plan

MSB Overview-Introduction

Microservices Bus(MSB) provide a reliable, resilient and scalable communication and governance infrastructure to support Microservice Architecture including service registration/discovery, external API gateway, internal API gateway, client SDK, etc. It's a pluggable architecture, plugins can be added to MSB to provide whatever functionalities you need, such as an auth plugin can be used to provide centralized authentication & authorization. MSB also provides a service portal to manage the REST APIs.

Note: MSB doesn't depend on a specific environment. It can work in bare metal, virtual machine or containerized environment.

MSB Overview-Functionalities

Service Registration

Service Registration
Service Discovery
Service Change Notification
Service Status Change Notification
Service Healthy Check

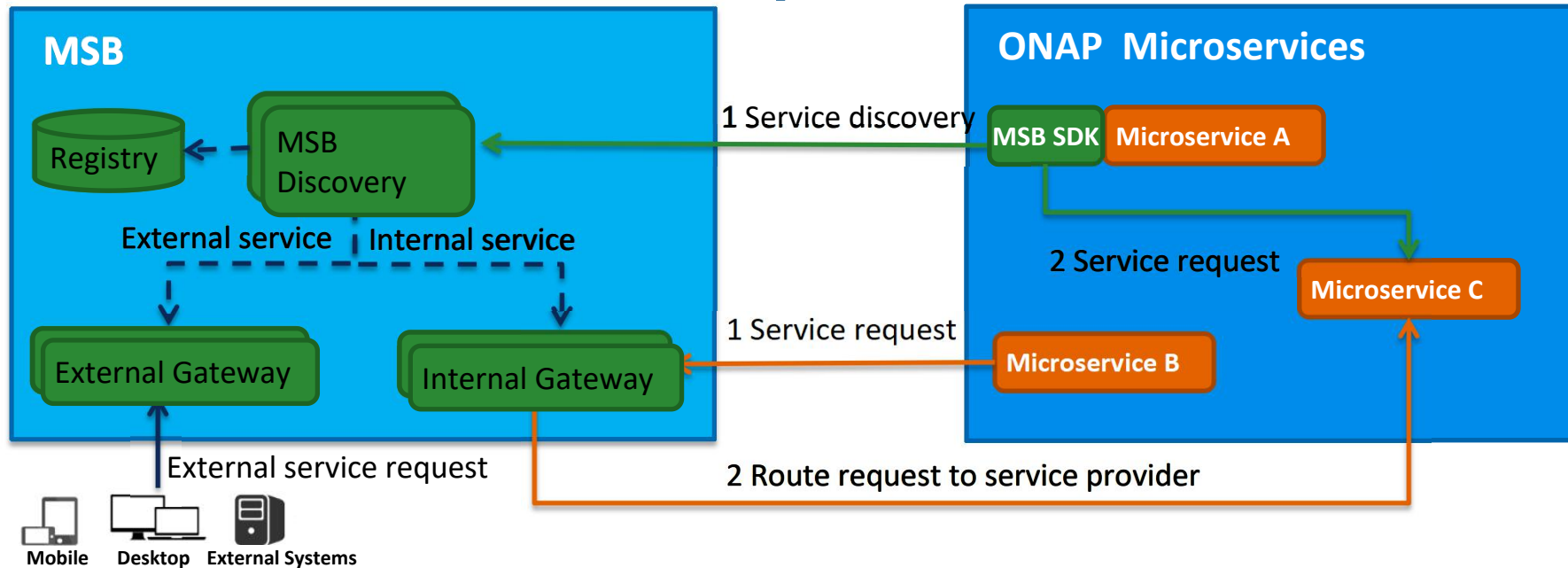
Load Balancing

TCP/UDP Forwarding
FTP Forwarding
HTTP/HTTPS Forwarding
WEB Socket Forwarding
Route dynamically update

API Gateway

Service requests statistics and analysis					
Pluggable Architecture					
Transformation	Flow tagging	Rate Limiting	Circuit Breaker	Authentication	Other Plug-in ...

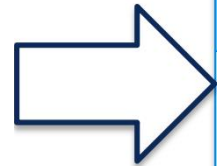
MSB Overview-Components



- **Registry**
Service information storage, MSB uses Consul as the service registry.
- **MSB Discovery**
Provides REST APIs for service discovery and registration
- **API Gateway**
Provide service request routing, load balancing and service governance. It can be deployed as external Gateway or Internal Gateway.
- **MSB SDK**
Java SDK for point to point communication

Service Registration-Information Model

```
{
  "serviceName": "catalog",
  "version": "v1",
  "url": "/api/catalog/v1",
  "protocol": "REST",
  "visualRange": "1",
  "lb_policy": "ip_hash",
  "nodes": [
    {
      "ip": "10.74.55.66",
      "port": "6666",
      "ttl": 0
    },
    {
      "ip": "10.74.56.36",
      "port": "8988",
      "ttl": 0
    }
  ]
}
```



Attribute	Description
serviceName	Service Name
version	Service Version
url	the actual URL of the service to be registered
protocol	supported protocols: 'REST', 'UI', 'HTTP', 'TCP'
visualRange	Visibility of the service. External(can be accessed by external systems):0 Internal(can only be accessed by ONAP microservices):1
path	The customized publish path of this service. If path parameter is specified when registering the service, the service will be published to api gateway under this path. Otherwise, the service will be published to api gateway using a fixed format: api/{serviceName} /{version}. The customized publish path should only be used for back-compatible.
lb_policy	Load balancing method, Currently two LB methods are supported, round-robin and ip-hash.
enable_ssl	True if the registered service is based on https. False if the registered service is based on http.
nodes	ip: the ip of the service instance node port: the port of the service instance node ttl: time to live, this parameter is reserved for later use

Service Registration-RESTFuI API

http method: POST

url: `http://{msb_ip}:{msb_port}/api/microservices/v1/services`

Example:

```
curl -X POST \  
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \  
-d '{"serviceName": "policy-pdp", "version": "v1", "url": "/pdp", "protocol": "REST", "lb_policy": "round-  
robin", "nodes": [ {"ip": "10.43.190.127", "port": "8081"}]}' \  
"http://10.43.186.85:10081/api/microservices/v1/services"
```

Exposed url: `http://10.12.5.70/api/policy-pdp/v1`

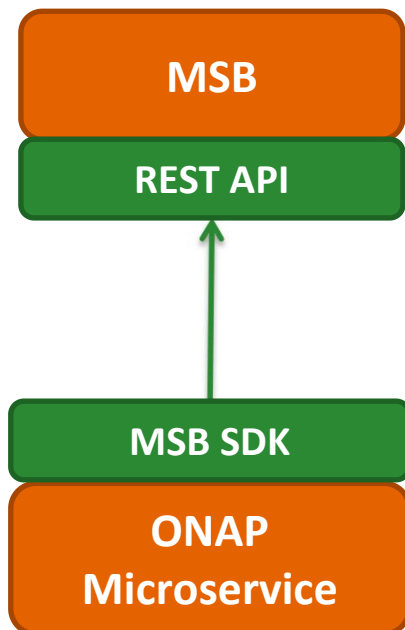
```
curl -X POST \  
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \  
-d '{"serviceName": "policy-pdp-deprecated", "version": "v1", "url": "/pdp", "path": "/pdp", "protocol": "REST",  
"lb_policy": "round-robin", "nodes": [ {"ip": "10.43.190.127", "port": "8081"}]}' \  
"http://10.43.186.85:10081/api/microservices/v1/services"
```

Multiple end points can be exposed for one service.

Exposed url: `http://10.12.5.70/pdp`

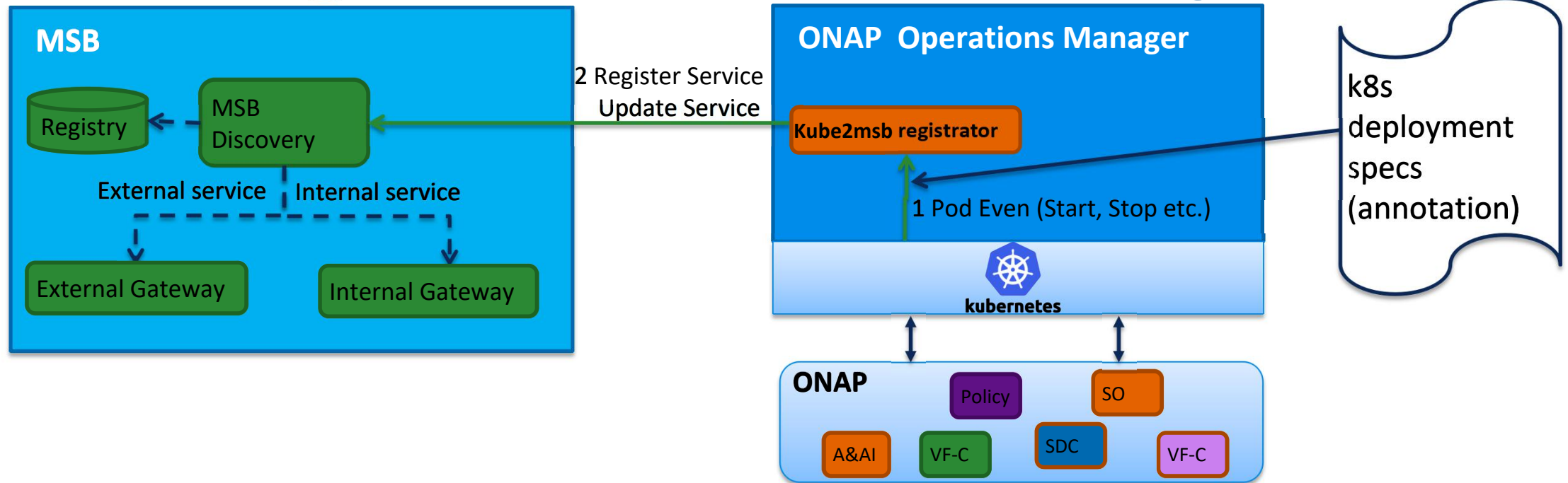
Service Registration-MSB SDK

Microservices can use MSB SDK to register themselves to MSB.



```
public void registerMsb() throws Exception {  
  
    //For real use case, MSB IP and Port should come from configuration  
    //file instead of hard code here  
    String MSB_IP="127.0.0.1";  
    int MSB_Port=10081;  
  
    MicroServiceInfo msinfo = new MicroServiceInfo();  
  
    msinfo.setServiceName("animals");  
    msinfo.setVersion("v1");  
    msinfo.setUrl("/api/rpc/v1");  
    msinfo.setProtocol("REST");  
    msinfo.setVisualRange("1");  
  
    Set<Node> nodes = new HashSet<>();  
    Node node1 = new Node();  
    node1.setIp(InetAddress.getLocalHost().getHostAddress());  
    node1.setPort("9090");  
    nodes.add(node1);  
    msinfo.setNodes(nodes);  
  
    MSBServiceClient msbClient = new MSBServiceClient(MSB_IP, MSB_Port);  
    msbClient.registerMicroServiceInfo(msinfo, false);  
}
```


Service Registration-Kube2msb Registrator



Kube2msb registrator can register service endpoints for the microservices deployed by OOM

- OOM(Kubernetes) deploy/start/stop ONAP components.
- Registrator watches the kubernetes pod event .
- Registrator registers service endpoint info to MSB. It also updates the service info to MSB when ONAP components are stopped/restarted/scaled by OOM

Kube2msb Registrar-Service configuration

Use Kubernetes annotations to attach service endpoint metadata to objects.

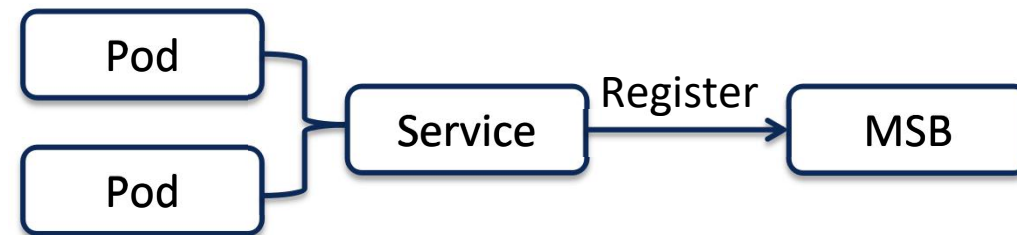
Service endpoint can be defined at Pod level or Service level

Pod level: leverage the LB capabilities of MSB to distribute requests to multiple pods

Service level: MSB send the request to service(Cluster IP), K8s dispatch the request to the backend Pod

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: aai-service
  annotations:
    msb.onap.org/service-info: '[
      {
        "serviceName": "aai-cloudInfrastructure",
        "version": "v1",
        "url": "/cloud-infrastructure",
        "protocol": "REST",
        "lb_policy": "round-robin",
        "visualRange": "1",
        "enable_ssl": "False"
      },
    ]'
```

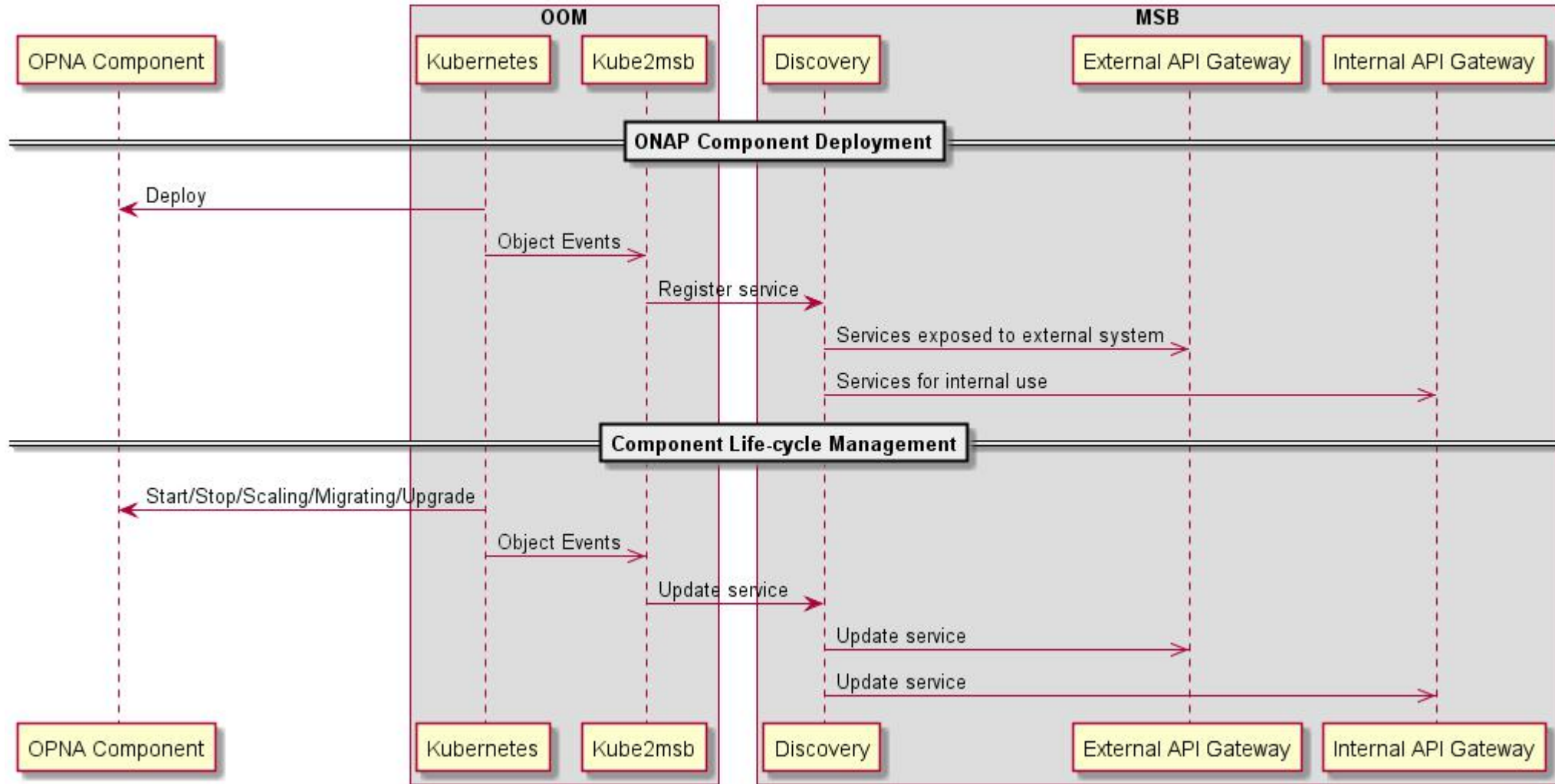
Register at service level



Register at pod level



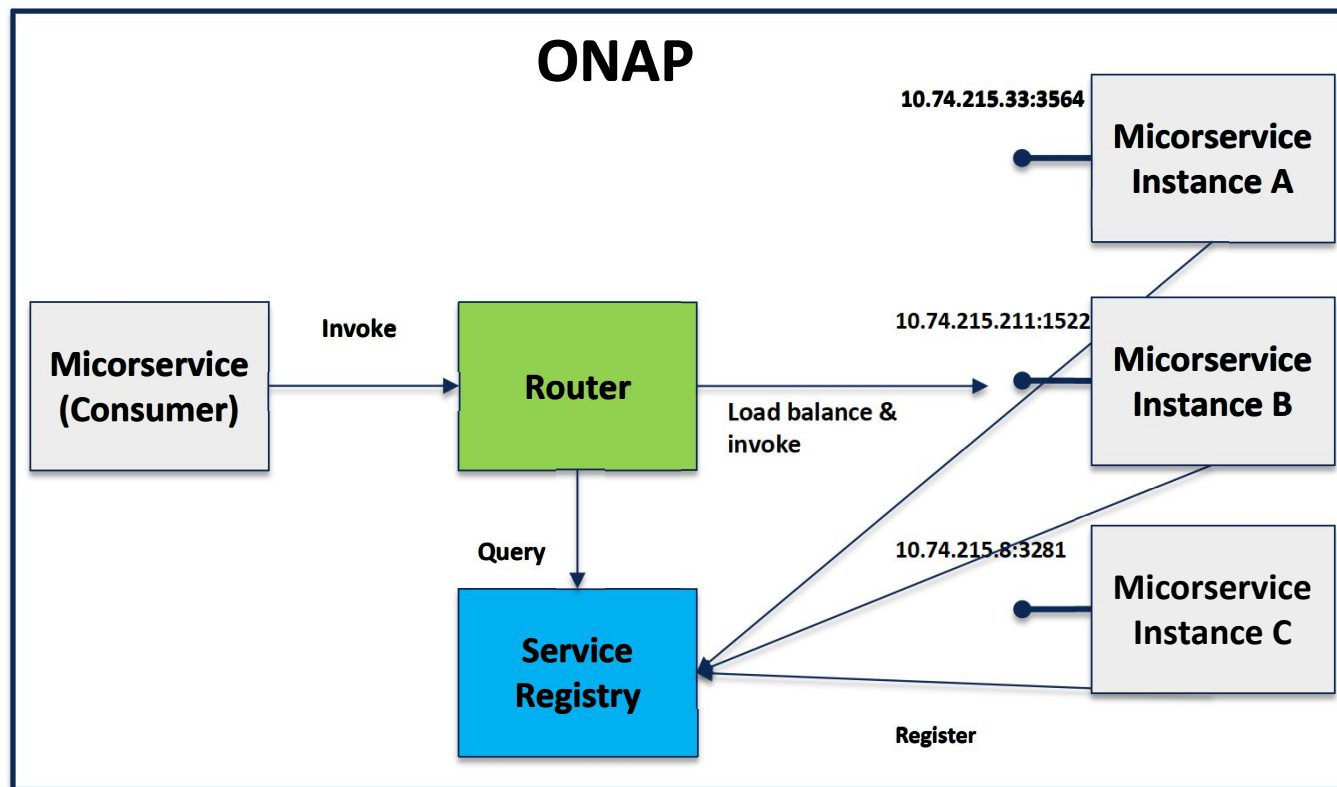
Kube2msb Registrator-flow chart



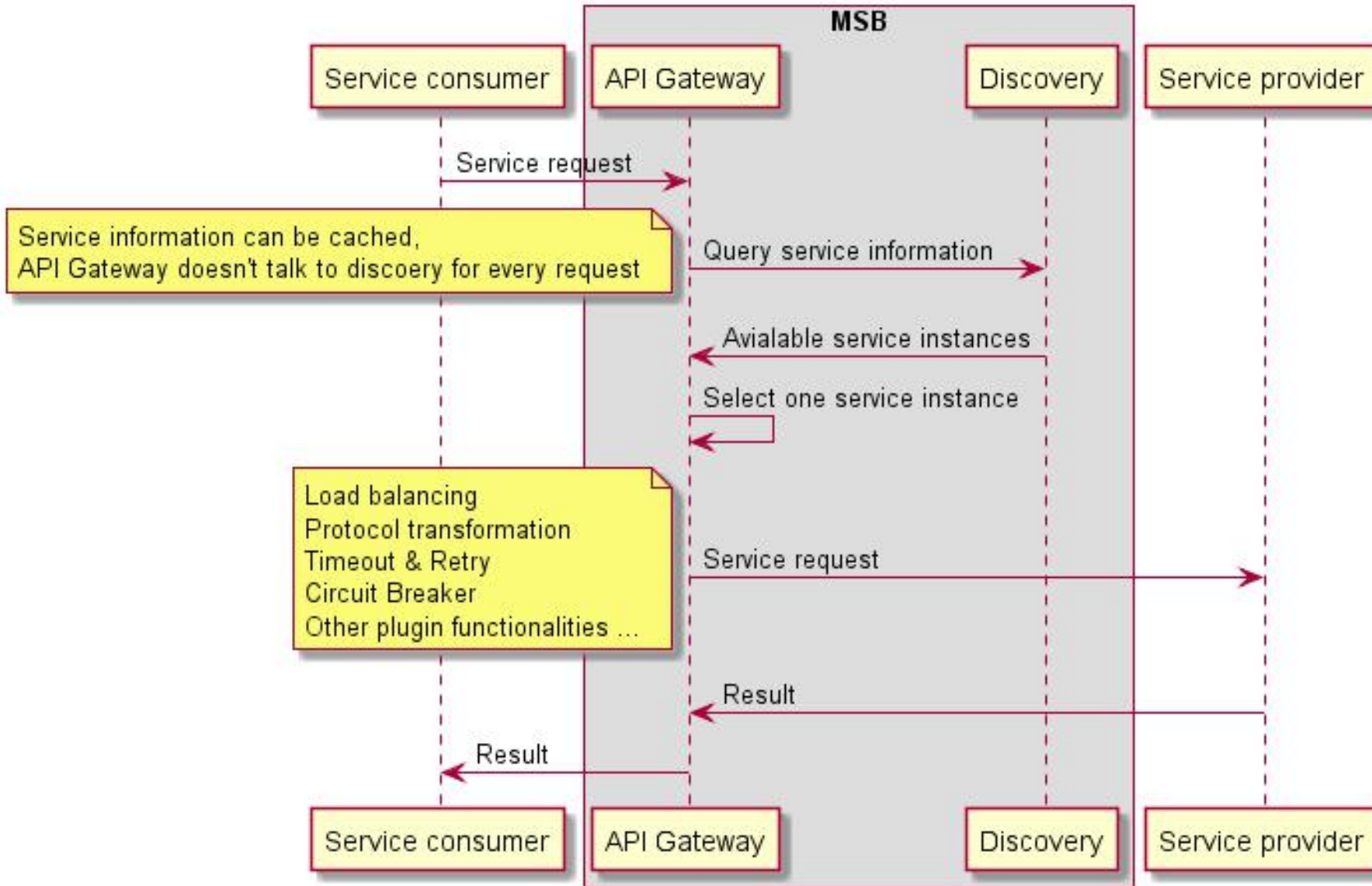
Service Discovery-Server Side Discovery

- Compared to client-side discovery, the client code is simpler since it does not have to deal with discovery. Instead, a client simply makes a request to the router.
- One more network hop is required than when using client-side discovery

Example: Curl `http://msb_ip:msb_port/api/sdc/v1/catalog/resources`



Service Discovery-Server Side Discovery



Service Discovery-Client Side Discovery

Microservices can use MSB SDK to discovery and access other microservices within ONAP.

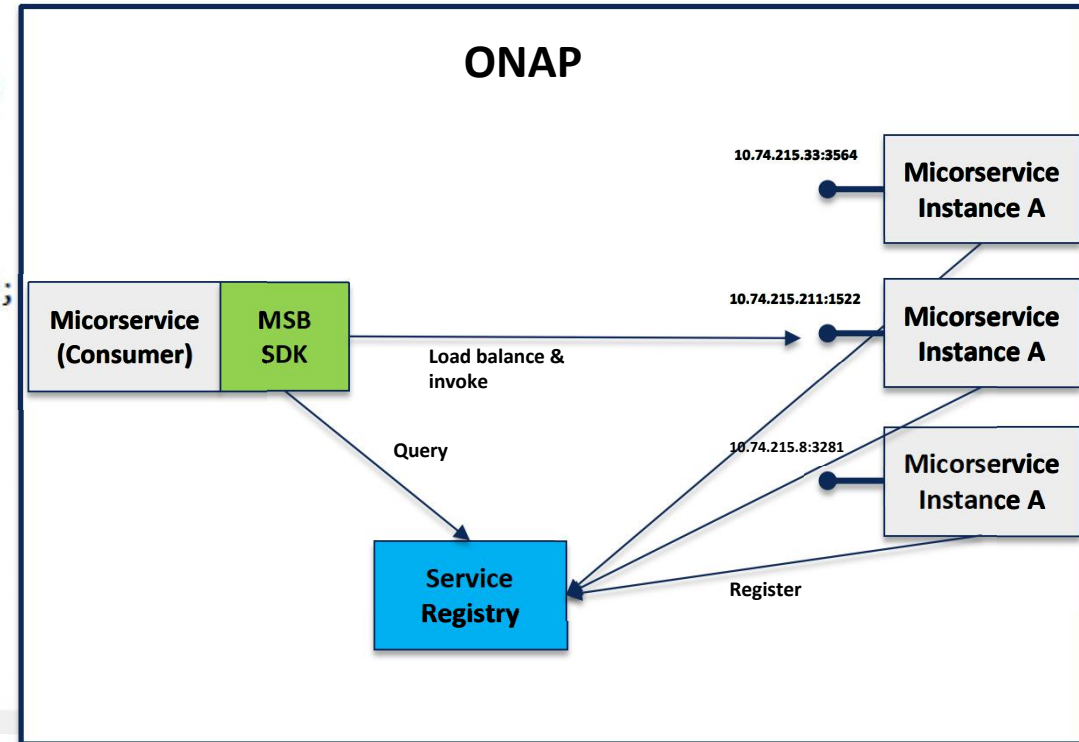
```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    //For real use case, MSB IP and Port should come from configuration
    //file instead of hard code here
    String MSB_IP="127.0.0.1";
    int MSB_Port=10081;

    MSBServiceClient msbClient = new MSBServiceClient(MSB_IP, MSB_Port);

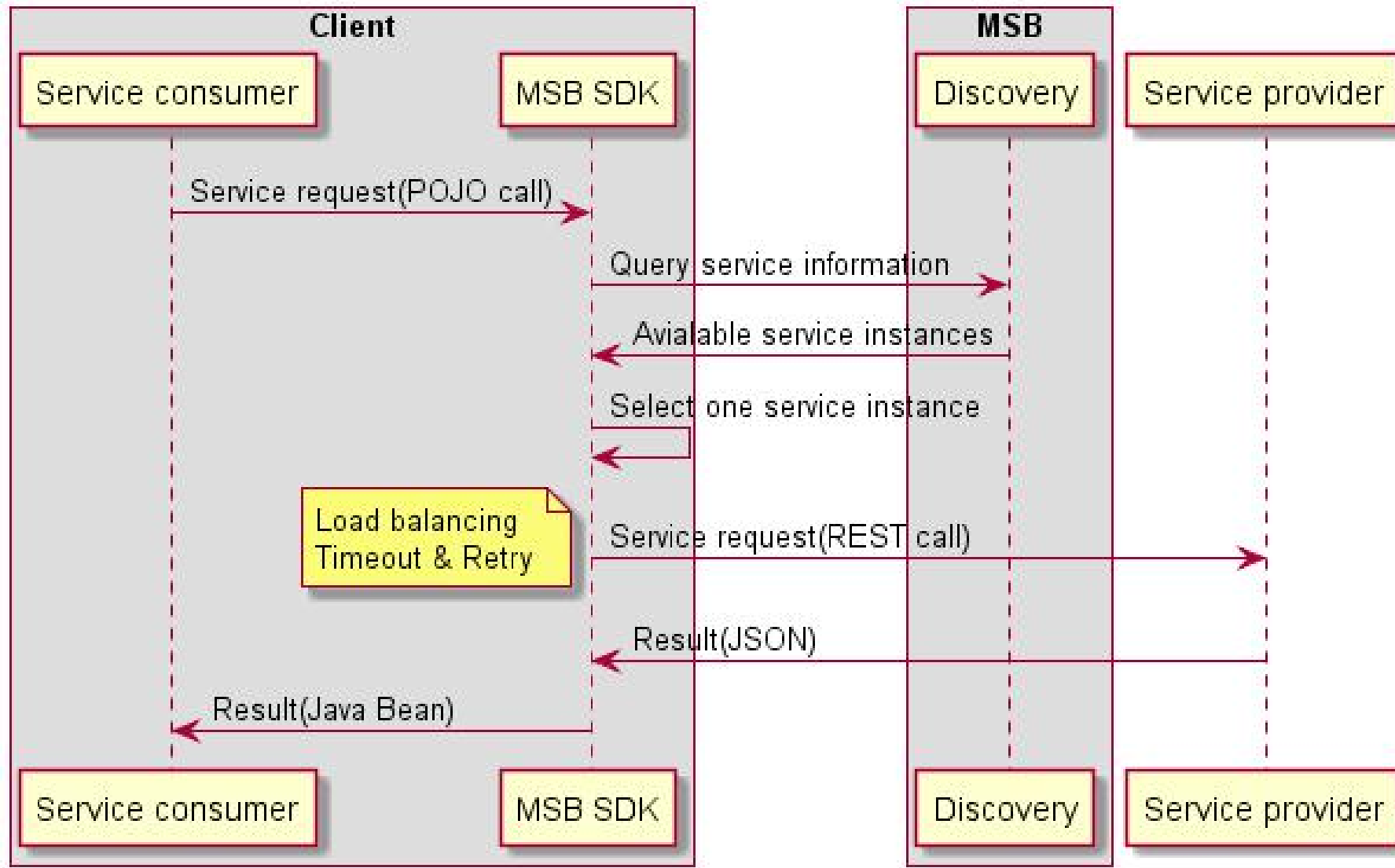
    RestServiceCreator restServiceCreator =
        new RestServiceCreator(msbClient);

    AnimalServiceClient implProxy =
        restServiceCreator.createService(AnimalServiceClient.class);

    Animal animal = implProxy.queryAnimal("panda").execute().body();
    System.out.println("animal:" + animal);
}
```



Service Discovery-Client Side Discovery



Example & Demo-Without OOM

Start MSB services

1. Run the Consul dockers.

```
sudo docker run -d --net=host --name msb_consul consul:0.9.3
```

2. Run the MSB dockers.

Login the ONAP docker registry first: `docker login -u docker -p docker nexus3.onap.org:10001`

```
sudo docker run -d --net=host --name msb_discovery nexus3.onap.org:10001/onap/msb/msb_discovery
```

```
sudo docker run -d --net=host -e "ROUTE_LABELS=visualRange:1" --name msb_internal_apigateway  
nexus3.onap.org:10001/onap/msb/msb_apigateway
```

Explore the MSB portal.

`http://127.0.0.1/msb`

Register and test your REST service with MSB via curl

For more information, please visit: <https://wiki.onap.org/display/DW/MSB+Test+Environment+Setup>

Example & Demo-Within OOM

❑ Precondition

Have kubernetes cluster, kubectl and helm installed.

Login the ONAP docker registry first: `docker login -u docker -p docker nexus3.onap.org:10001`

❑ Download oom from ONAP gerrit

`git clone https://gerrit.onap.org/r/oom`

❑ Install MSB and Kube2MSB registrator

```
cd ~/oom/kubernetes/config
```

```
./createConfig.sh -n onap
```

```
cd ~/oom/kubernetes/oneclick/
```

```
../createAll.bash -a msb -n onap
```

```
./createAll.bash -a kube2msb -n onap
```

❑ Install Policy for testing

```
./createAll.bash -a aai-n onap
```

❑ Open the MSB IAG portal in the browser

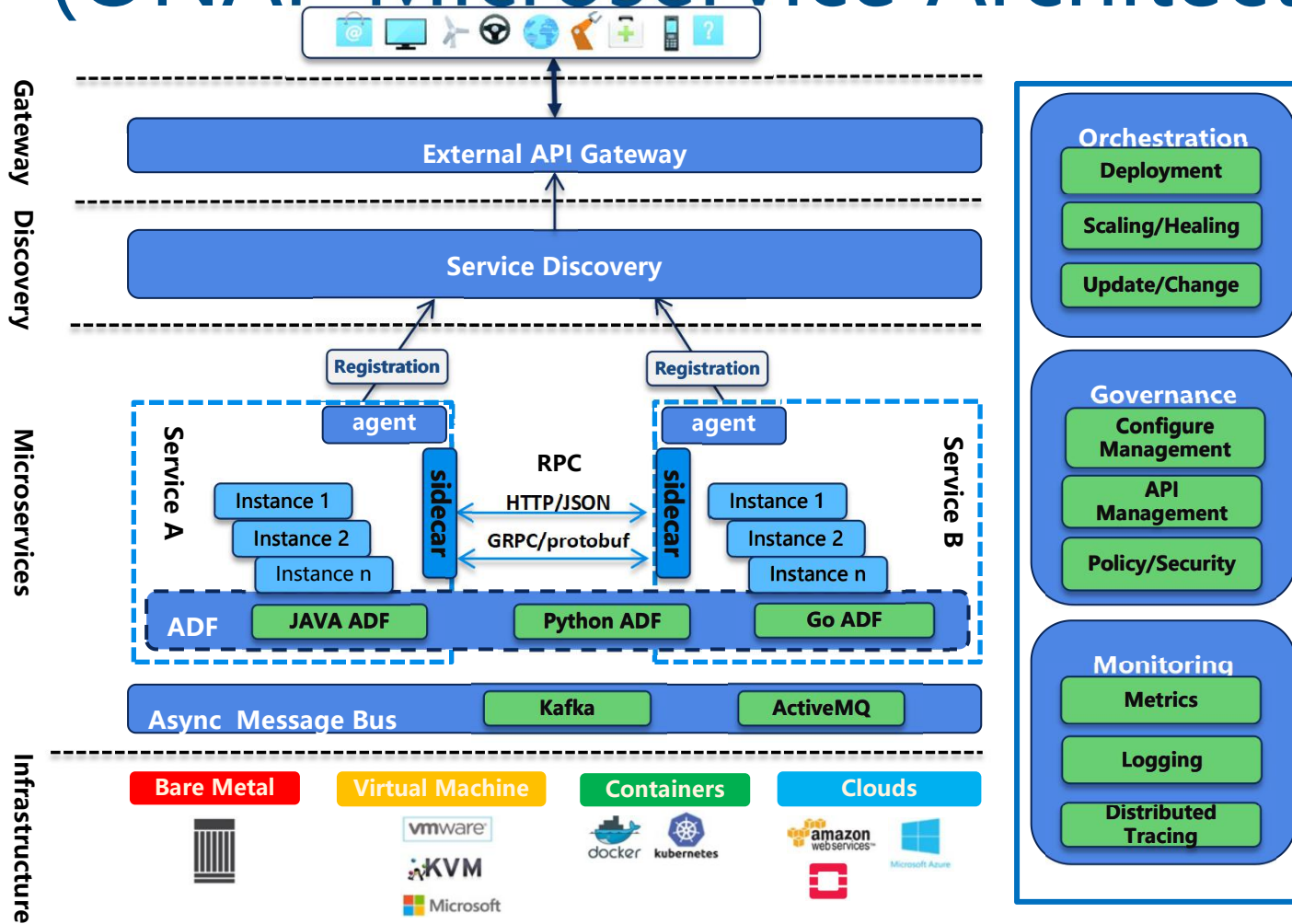
You are able to see the registered AAI services at `http://${Node_IP}:30080/msb`

Suggested integration approach-minimum impact to existing codes

- ❑ Automatically MSB registration by OOM Kube2MSB
- ❑ Using swagger to describe the REST APIs and integrated with MSB portal
- ❑ Access services via MSB Internal API Gateway
- ❑ Follows the standard URI structure
`http://[host]:[port]/api/{service name}/v{version number}/{resource}`

`https://wiki.onap.org/display/DW/RESTful+API+Design+Specification`
- ❑ Use an environment variables to pass the MSB address(IP/DNS:Port) to the application
Such as `MSB_ADDR=msb-iag.onap-msb:80`

The way going forward-OMSA (ONAP Microservice Architecture)

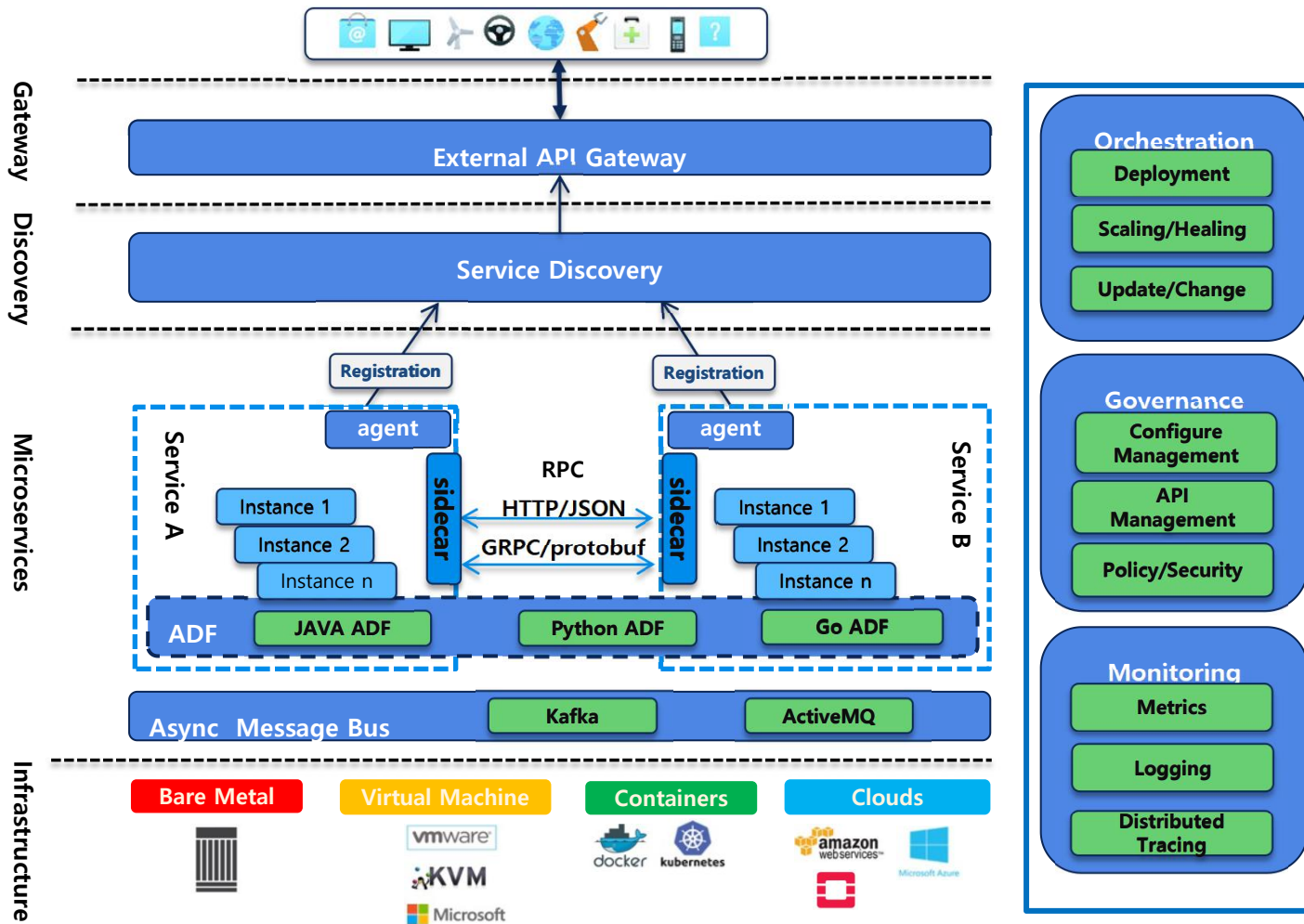


OMSA is the vision of ONAP Microservice Architecture to support carrier-grade requirements of ONAP microservices, which includes service registration/discovery, service communication, API gateway, service governance and service monitoring, etc.

Next step: Investigate Istio service mesh and integrate Istio into OMSA when it's production ready.

Backup slides

OMSA-ONAP Microservice Architecture



OMSA is the vision of ONAP Microservice Architecture to support carrier-grade requirements of ONAP microservices, which includes service registration/discovery, service communication, API gateway, service orchestration, service governance and service monitoring, etc.

Note: this diagram is a functional view of OMSA, which is not mapped to specific projects