

## **Quick Intro and Agenda**

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### Agenda

- Intro: How we came to EIP's and Camel
- Prequel: SOA and the Enterprise Service Bus pattern
- Moving Integration Patterns to the Cloud
- What is "Cloud Native" Architecture and How do I apply it to Apache Camel?
- Live Demo: Camel-K, Strimzi, and Knative in action!
- Check out this demo and more at:

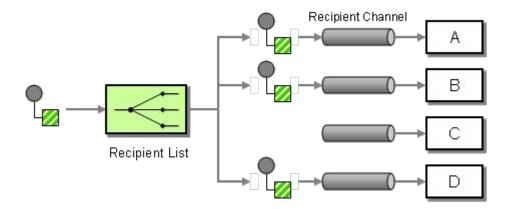
https://github.com/rh-ei-stp/cloud-native-event-mesh





### How we came to EIPs and Camel

- We transitioned away from mainframe to client/server to notice an explosion of endpoints and a need for remote invocation
- A variety of toolsets were published to support integration needs including asynchronous messaging (e.g. MQ Series) that modeled bus like patterns of prior mainframe systems
- "I had a nagging feeling that these tools share underlying concepts, which are obfuscated by different terminology."
   Gregor Hohpe
- <u>Enterprise Integration Patterns</u> book was written to establish a common vocabulary and distill repeated techniques down to generic patterns
- Standards emerged and Camel was built around that common vocabulary, offering a useful, intuitive **DSL** for connecting systems with repeatable patterns



```
from("jms://queue:alerts")
 .recipientList(header("subscribers"))
 .parallelProcessing();
```



### **SOA** and the Enterprise Service Bus Pattern

#### The Triumphs

- Exposing reusable service endpoints over common communication standards continues to be an effective architectural strategy
- Loose coupling between services reduces risks when introducing change
- The ESB pattern enables us to adapt legacy services that cannot natively conform to communication standards
- ESB's offer a toolset to implement complex processes that make use of multiple services

#### The Challenges: Where we left off...

- Complex interactions often require state management in order to offer guarantees, so familiar tradeoffs between consistency and availability exist, especially when transaction management is involved
- Integration implementations are often coupled to a platform-specific interfaces such as an ESB's message broker API
- ESB popularized a central management model for integrations viewed in many cases as a bottleneck for feature delivery and a philosophical clash with Microservices



## On the Integration Highway











#### Point to Point

Direct connection between systems, application both internally and with external services

#### **Enterprise Service Bus**

Placing a centralized bus that integrate between loosely coupled services.

#### Microservices

Fine grained distributed services, allowing faster turnover rate, more agile and flexible deployment model.



### **Moving Integration Patterns to the Cloud**

#### **New concerns**

- Expect infrastructure failure and tolerate it
- Remain cloud vendor-neutral
- Scale down application components when demand is low to save cost
- Distribute architecture across cloud infrastructure availability zones

These new concerns lead many software organizations to consider **container platform adoption**. As part of the transition to containers, organizations often break down monolithic implementations into independently deployable components (**Microservices**) to achieve finer scale points and a smaller failure blast-radius.

#### **Pain-points**

- Instrumenting, observing, and responding to application component metrics and health requires a new set of tools
- K8s helps to abstract away cloud-specific infrastructure APIs, but adoption is a journey for developers
- Decomposing monoliths into microservices could result in an increased resource footprint due to the number of components times the overhead of the each service's baseline resource requirement
- There's still a need to manage state reliably and in a cloud context, we should expect to lose persistent storage occasionally



### But, what does "Cloud Native" Mean?

https://github.com/rh-ei-stp/cloud-native-integration

#### **Cloud Native Characteristics**

- Elastic
- Scalable on-demand
- Resilient (able to survive the loss of an AZ)
- Observable/Manageable
- Location Agnostic
- API-Centric
- Event Driven

#### More Than Just a "Move to the Cloud"

- Relying solely on a Cloud API makes us only native to that cloud
- Abstraction from proprietary cloud API's via Kubernetes
- Kubernetes and containers alone aren't enough, we need something to care and feed for deployments (such as the Operator SDK)



### The Integration Destination















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#### Microservices

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#### Serverless

Scale down to zero. Optimize Resource Usage. Avoid random, arbitrary workload prediction



### Camel-K: Same Camel, New Kontext

- Write Camel DSL in multiple languages:
  Java, XML, YAML, Groovy, JavaScript, Kotlin
- Uses the Kubernetes Operator pattern to manage application lifecycle
- Offers a convenient CLI that abstracts K8s details from developers
- Subsecond deployment and startup using the Quarkus runtime
- Run integrations in serverless mode; scale from zero to n replicas according to demand
- Integrate with Knative event channels and implement EDA with the <u>CloudEvents</u> spec

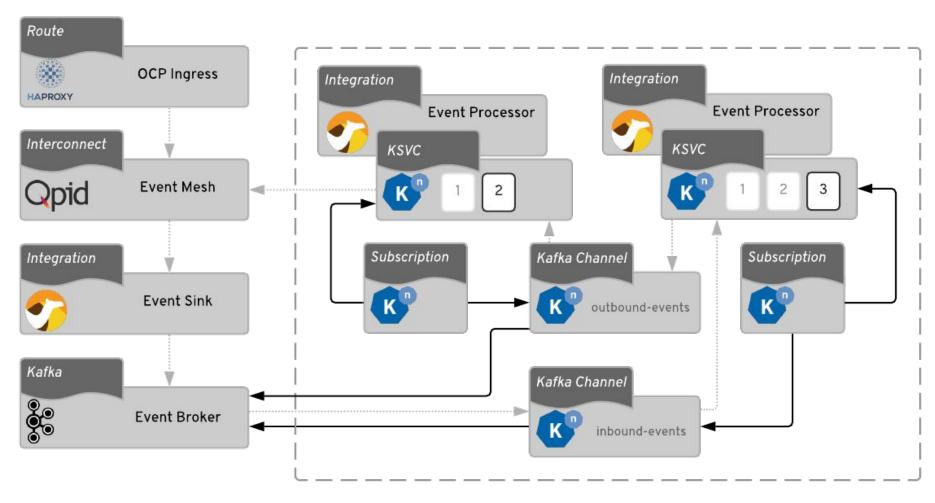




```
$ kamel run integration.js \
-t service.enabled=true \
-t knative.enabled=true \
-t quarkus.enabled=true \
-t quarkus.native=true
```



## **Cloud Native Integration Demo**





### **DEMO**

https://github.com/rh-ei-stp/cloud-native-event-mesh

Get on the Bus



# Q&A

