

THE DEVELOPER'S
CONFERENCE

Arquitetura Java – Pastoreando gatos

Rodrigo Stefani Domingues
Principal Architect na CI&T

\$~: whoami

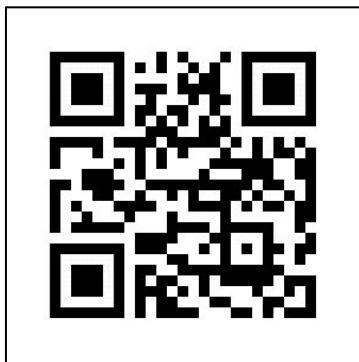
Desenvolvedor a 12 anos

Java a 9 anos

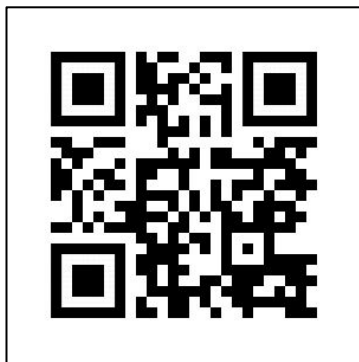
Na CI&T a 6 anos

Microserviços a 3 anos

Nerd



rodrigod@ciandt.com



<https://github.com/rsdomingues>

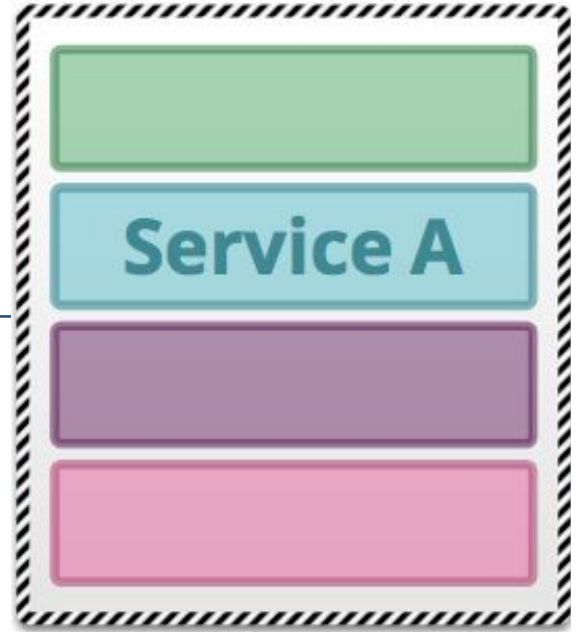
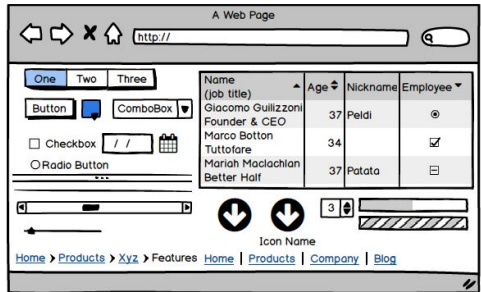
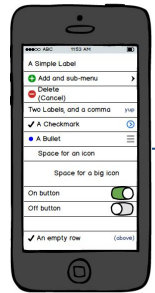






"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

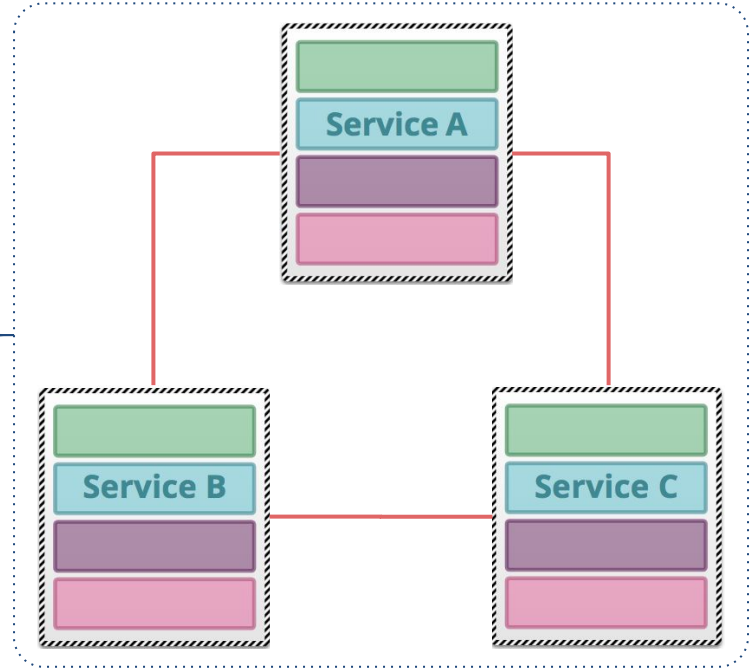
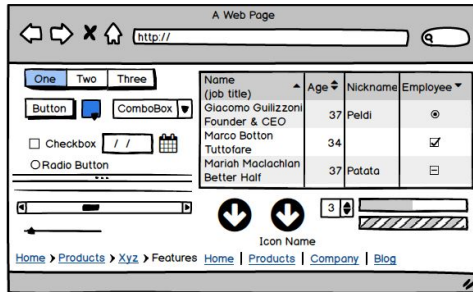
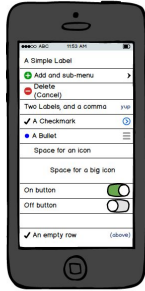
Gartner, Março 2017.





"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

Gartner, Março 2017.





MICROSERVICES

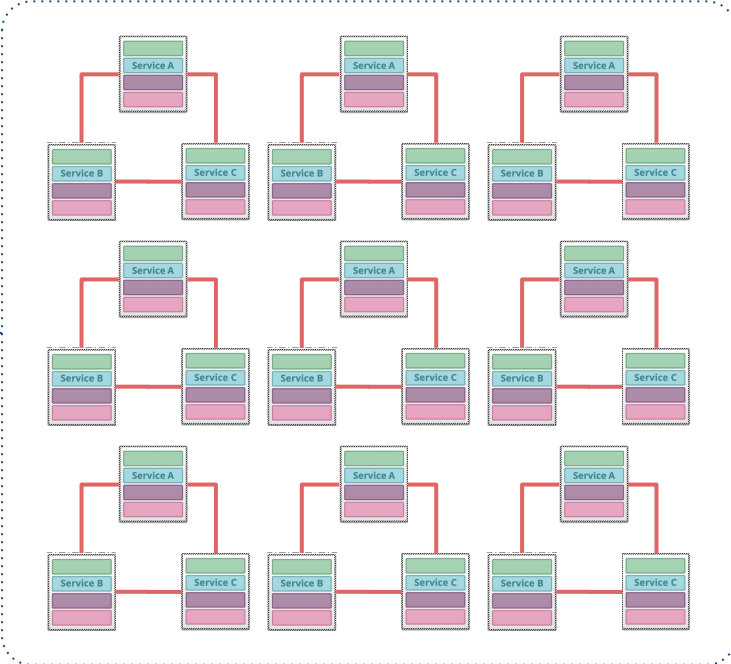
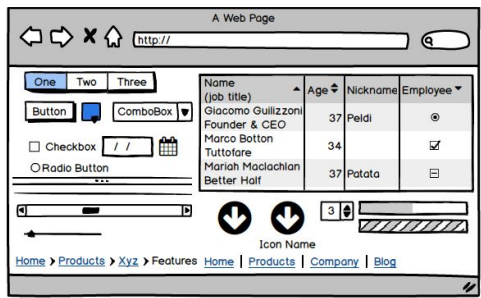
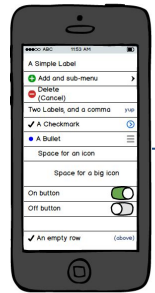


MICROSERVICES EVERYWHERE

memegenerator.net

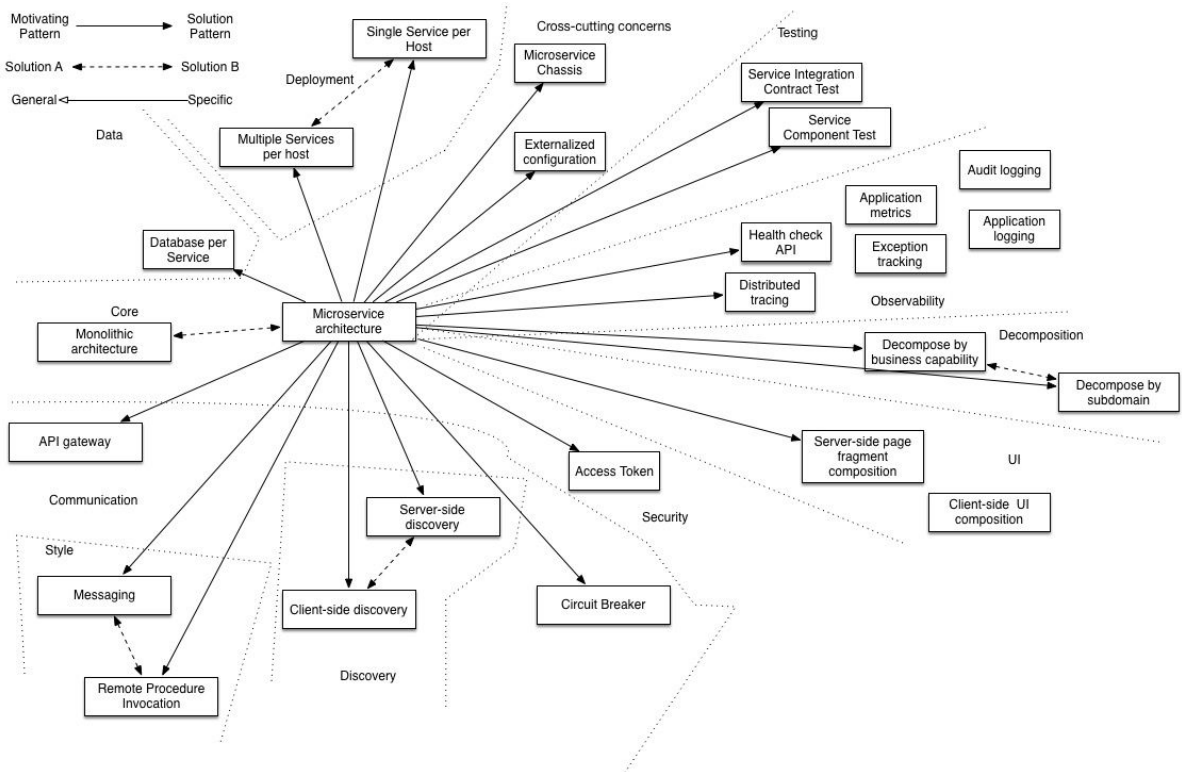
"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

Gartner, Março 2017.



"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

Gartner, Março 2017.





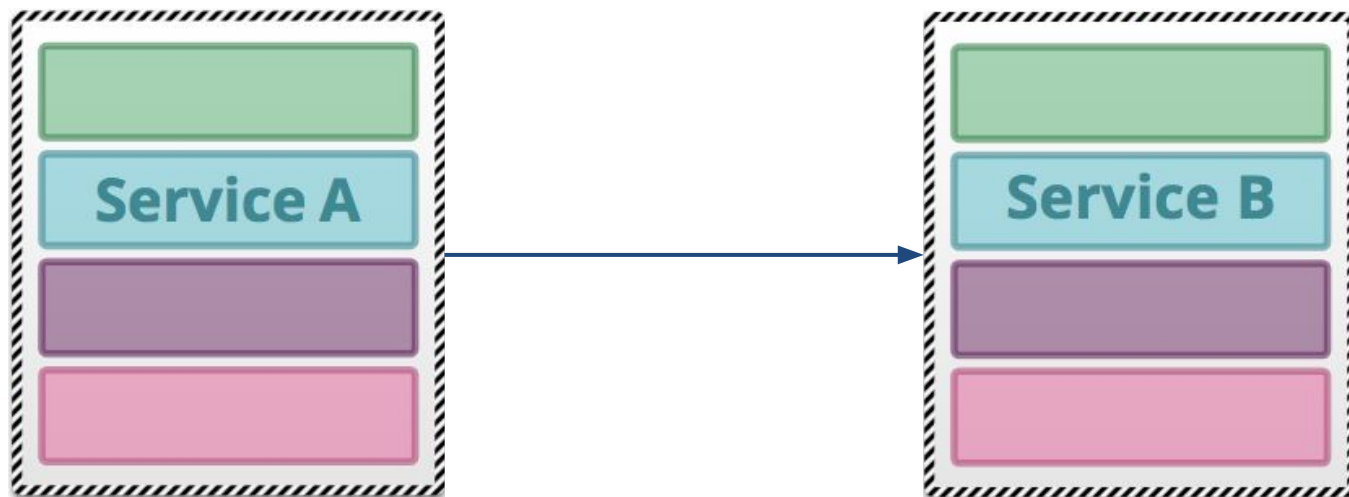
Comunicação

"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

Gartner, Março 2017.



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"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

Gartner, Março 2017.



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PaymentClient.java

Raw

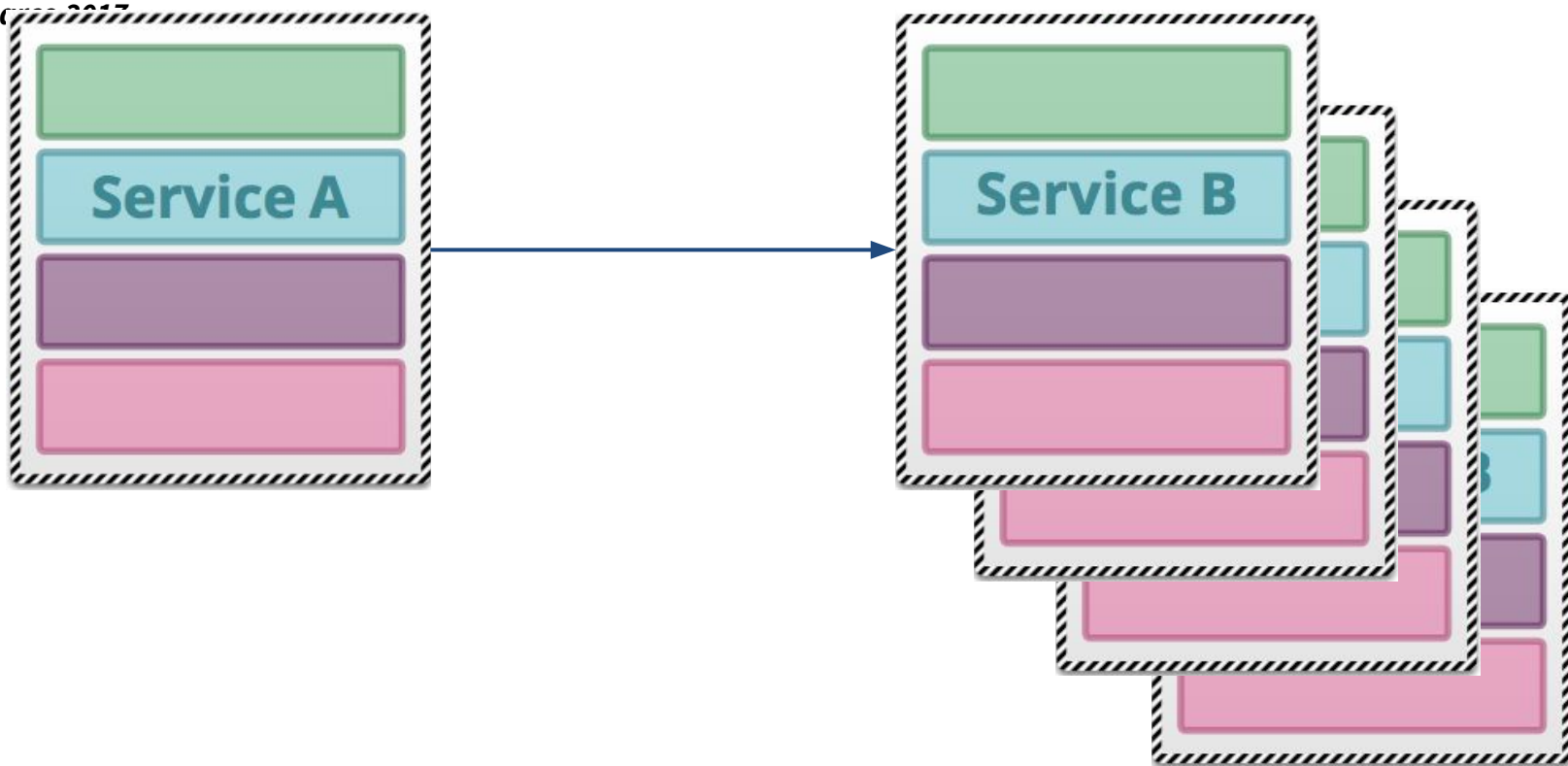
```
1 package com.tdcsample.checkout.gateway.feign;
2
3 import com.tdcsample.checkout.gateway.feign.json.PaymentRequest;
4 import com.tdcsample.checkout.gateway.feign.json.PaymentResponse;
5 import org.springframework.cloud.openfeign.FeignClient;
6 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestBody;
7 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
8 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMethod;
9
10 @FeignClient(value = "payment", fallback = PaymentFallback.class)
11 public interface PaymentClient {
12
13     @RequestMapping(method = RequestMethod.POST, value = "/api/v1/payment")
14     PaymentResponse process(@RequestBody PaymentRequest request);
15 }
```

"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

Gartner, March 2017



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"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

Gartner, Março 2017.



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`<>` application.yml

Raw

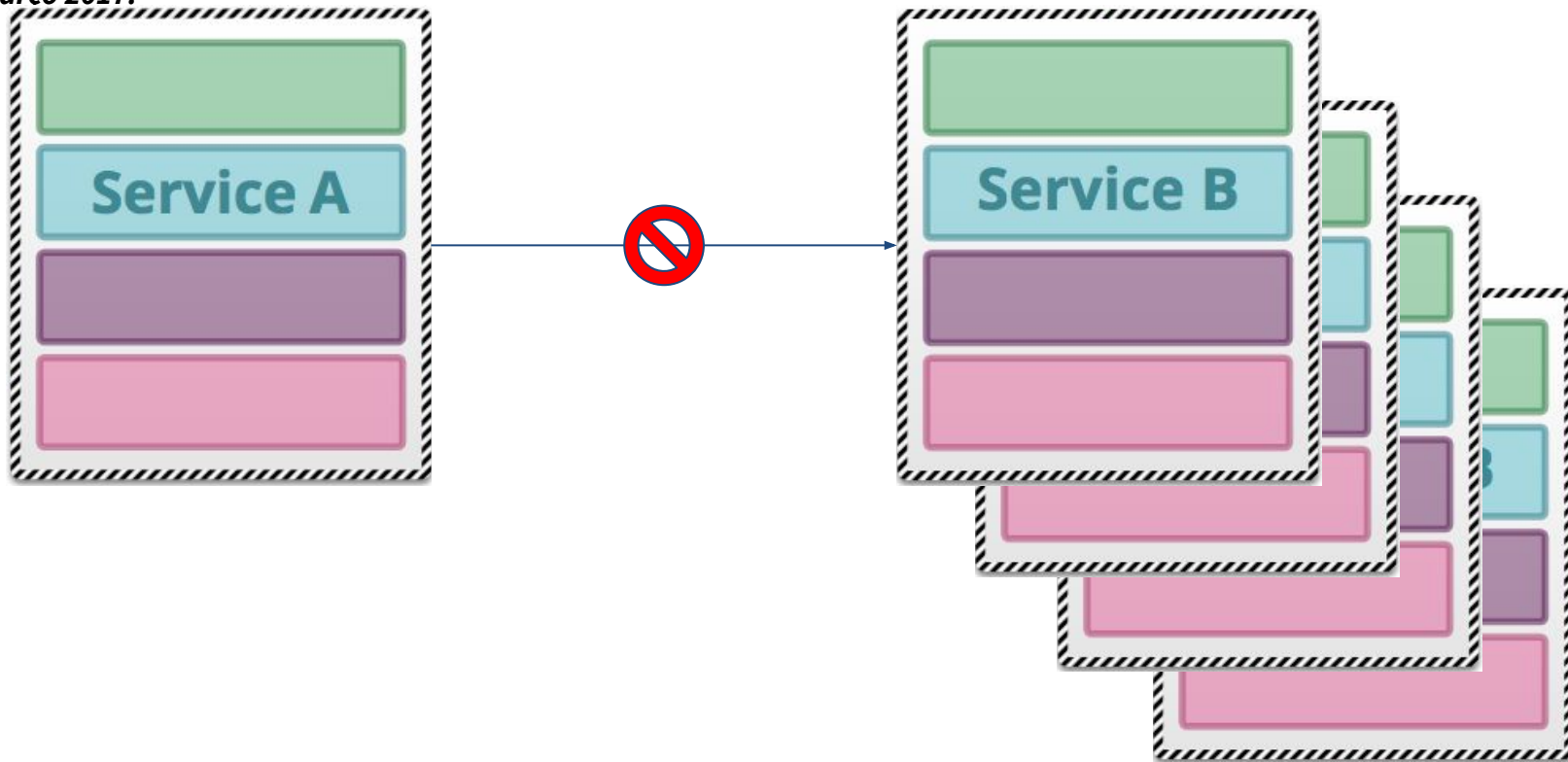
```
1  [...]
2
3  payment:
4    ribbon:
5      ReadTimeout: 30000
6      ConnectTimeout: 30000
7      listOfServers: http://localhost:8081,http://localhost:8082,http://localhost:8083
8
9  [...]
```

"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

Gartner, Marco 2017.



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PaymentFallback.java

Raw

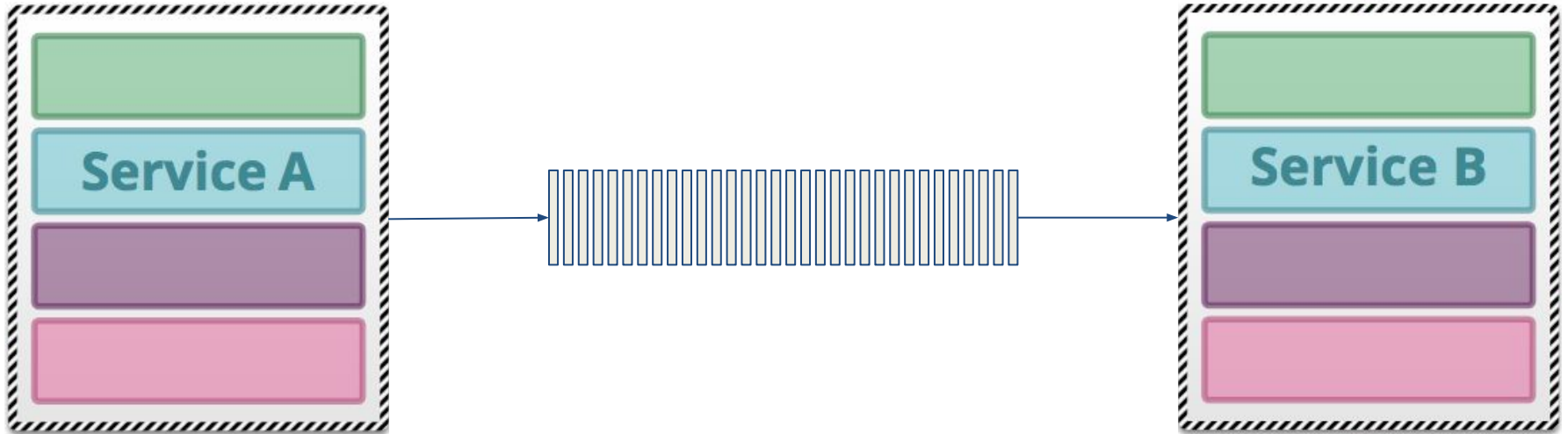
```
1 package com.tdcsample.checkout.gateway.feign;
2
3 import com.tdcsample.checkout.gateway.feign.json.PaymentRequest;
4 import com.tdcsample.checkout.gateway.feign.json.PaymentResponse;
5 import com.tdcsample.checkout.gateway.feign.json.PaymentStatus;
6 import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
7
8 @Component
9 public class PaymentFallback implements PaymentClient {
10
11     @Override
12     public PaymentResponse process(PaymentRequest request){
13         PaymentResponse response = new PaymentResponse();
14         response.setStatus(PaymentStatus.NOT_SENT);
15         response.setTransactionId("internal-12345");
16         response.setDetails("");
17         return response;
18     }
19 }
```

"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

Gartner, Março 2017.



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`<>` `MyApplication.java`

Raw

```
1  @SpringBootApplication
2  @EnableBinding(Processor.class)
3  public class MyApplication {
4
5      public static void main(String[] args) {
6          SpringApplication.run(MyApplication.class, args);
7      }
8
9      @StreamListener(Processor.INPUT)
10     @SendTo(Processor.OUTPUT)
11     public String handle(String value) {
12         System.out.println("Received: " + value);
13         return value.toUpperCase();
14     }
15 }
```



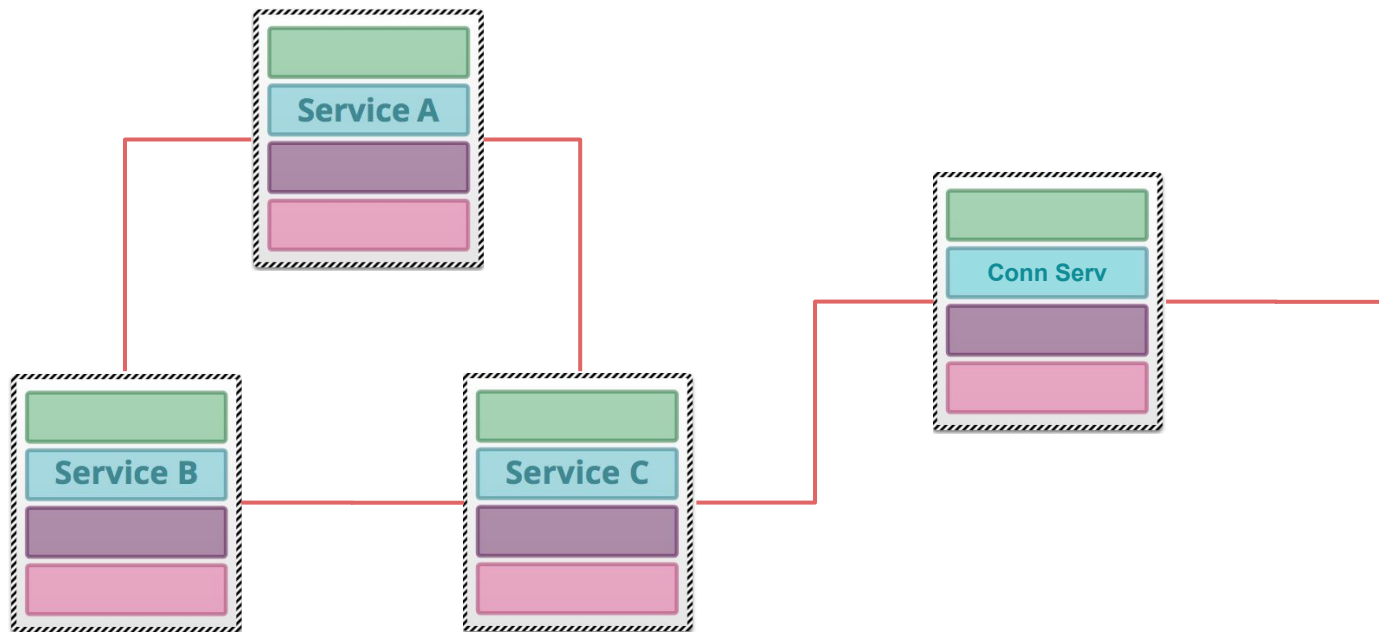
Resolvendo alguns problemas

"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

Gartner, Março 2017.



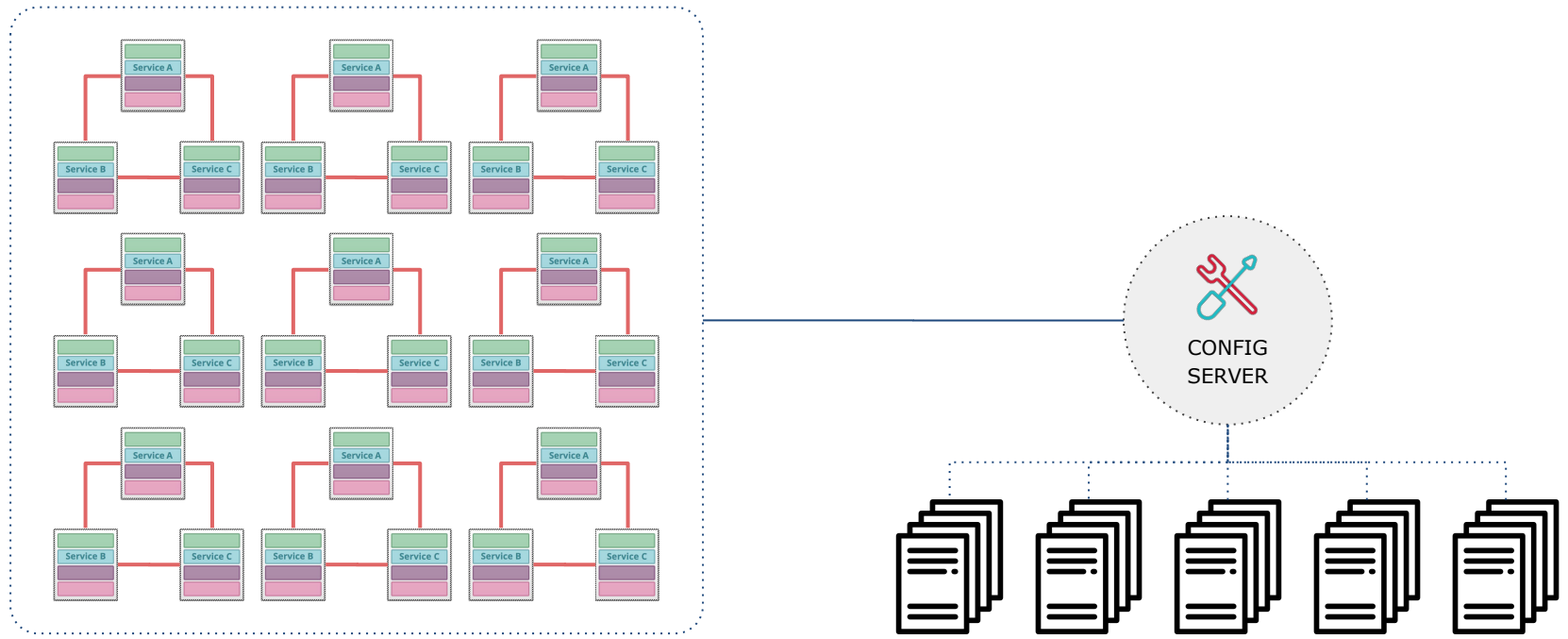
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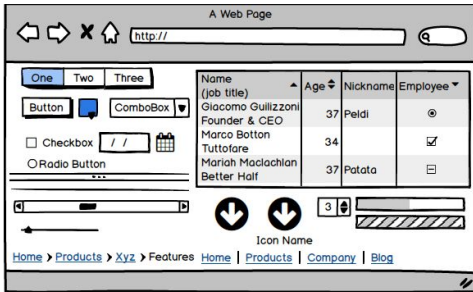
Gartner, Março 2017.





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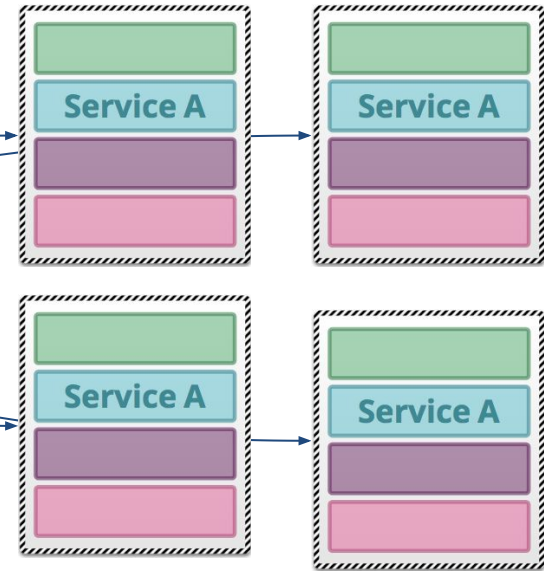
Gartner, Março 2017.



`POST: {"items": [{"...}], {...}, {...}, {...}, {...}}`



`POST: {"item": {...}}`
`POST: {"item": {...}}`
`POST: {"item": {...}}`
`POST: {"item": {...}}`

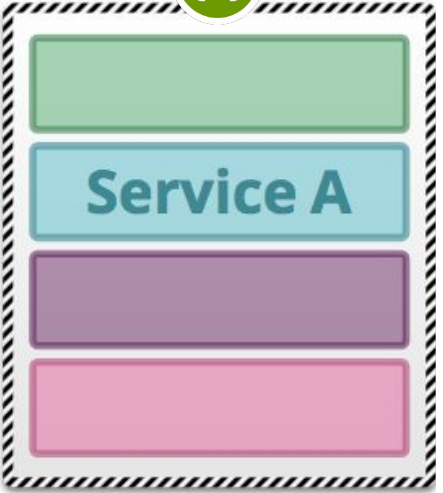




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"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

Gartner, Março 2017.



swagger Select a spec default

TDC Architectural Reference ^{1.0}

[Base URL: localhost:8080/]
<http://localhost:8080/v2/api-docs>

order-controller Order Controller

- POST /api/v1/order Place Order
- GET /api/v1/orders/{username} Detail Order

Models

- ItemRequest >
- OrderDetailResponse >
- OrderRequest >
- OrderResponse >



Any fool can write code that a computer can understand. Good programmers write code that humans can understand.

— *Martin Fowler* —

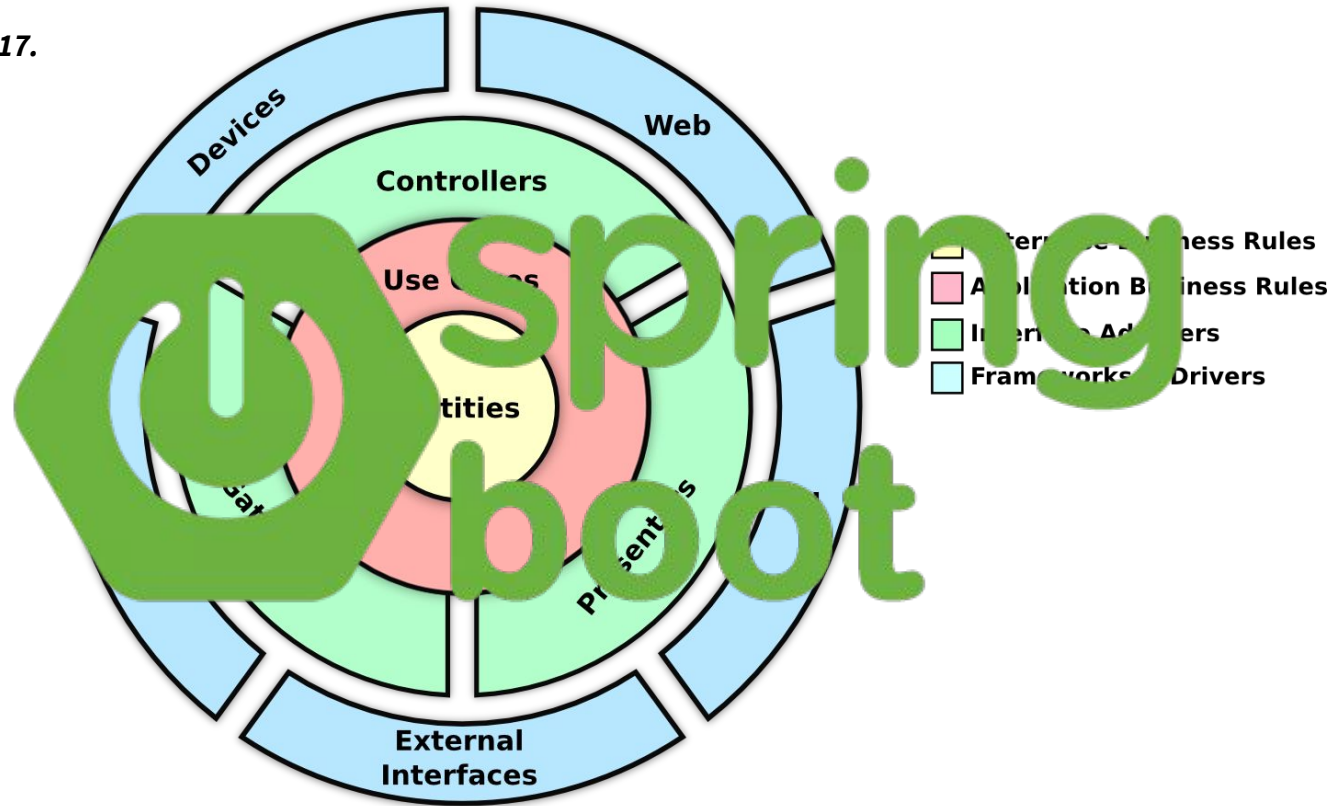
AZ QUOTES

"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

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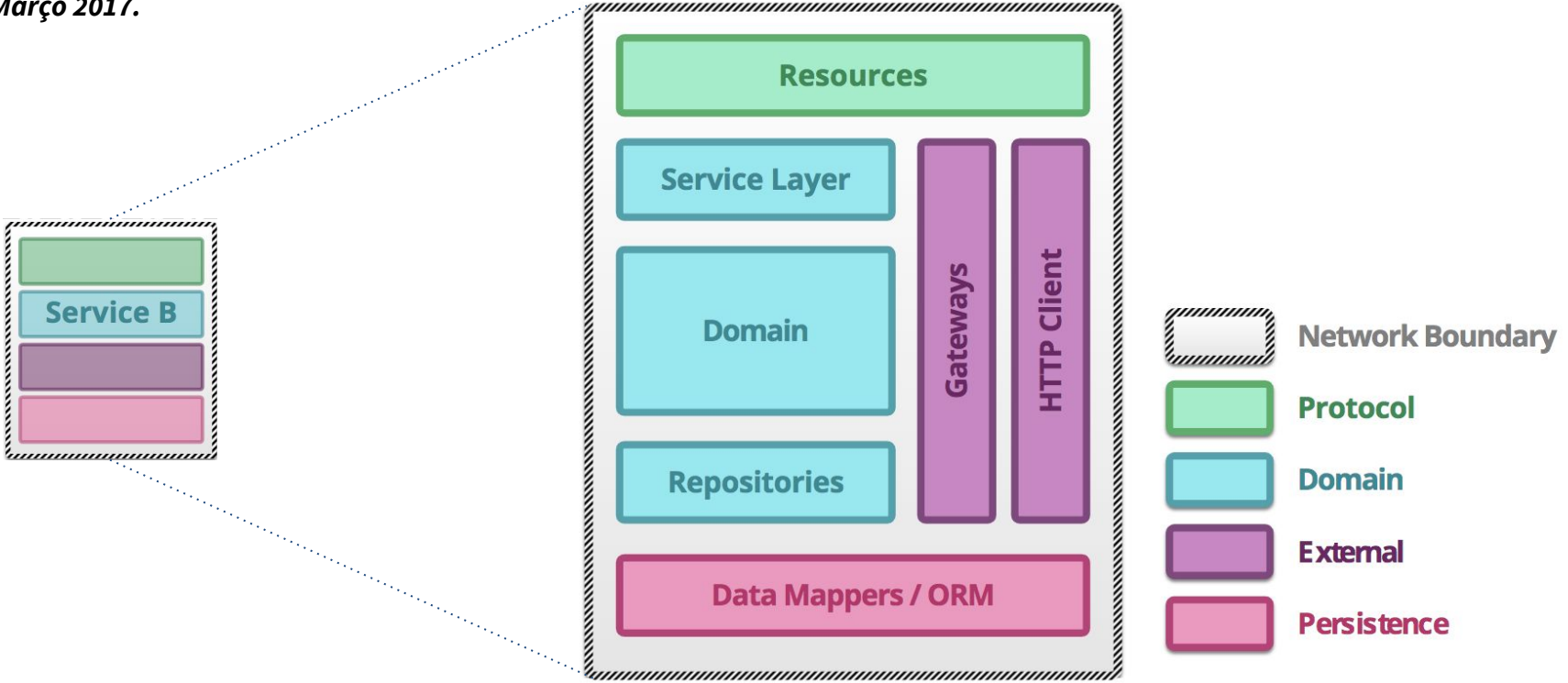


Estratégia de testes

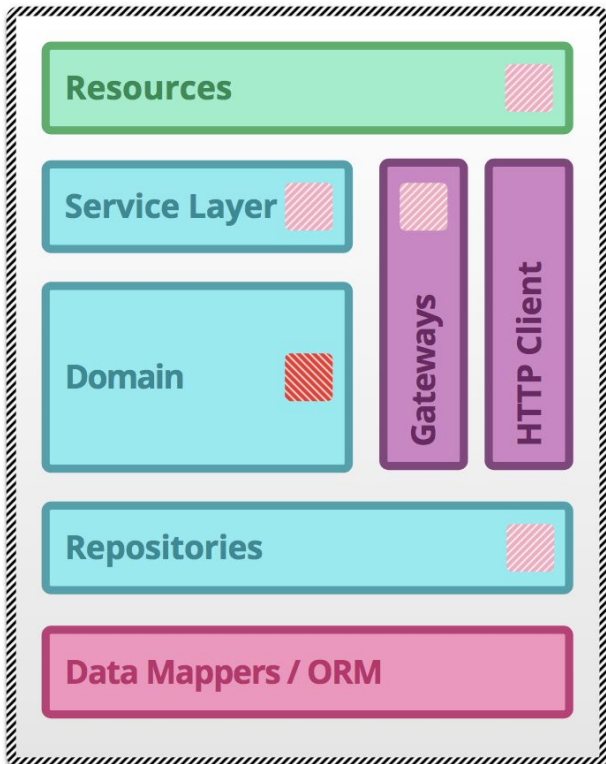


"Microservices architecture is an approach for building distributed applications that support agile and scalable delivery."

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"O **teste de unidade** exercita a menor parte do software testável na aplicação para determinar se ele se comporta conforme o esperado."

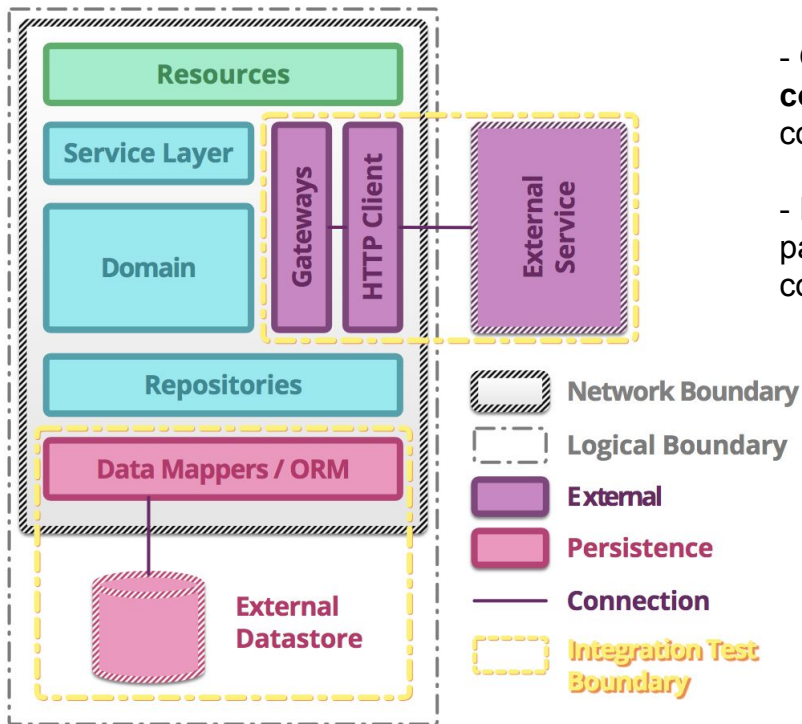


 Unit - Solitary

 Unit - Sociable

- A responsabilidade do teste unitário é de garantir a unidade (menor elemento), em nosso caso os métodos e funções, logo quaisquer dependências deles devem ser **mockados**.
- Cobertura de 100% do código → The broken window theory
- Cobrir 100% não significa cobrir todo código
 - Testes sociável
 - Foco no código "util"

"O teste de integração verifica os caminhos de comunicação e as interações entre os componentes para detectar defeitos na interface."

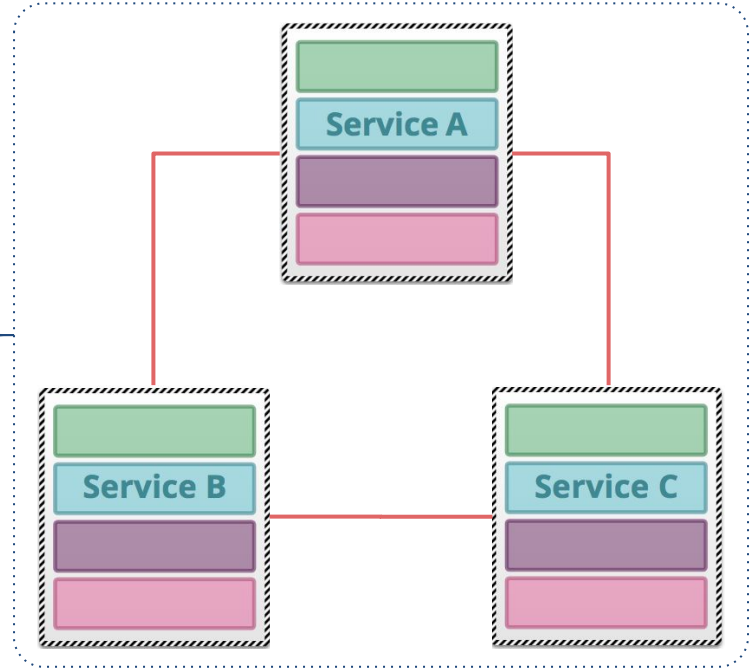
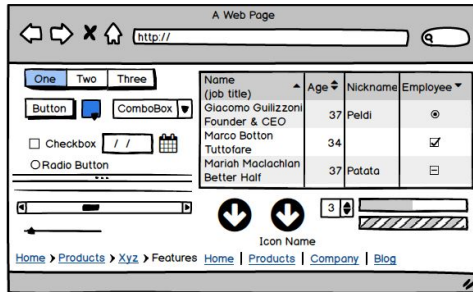
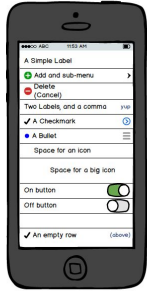


- Os testes de integração são responsáveis por garantir o **comportamento das integrações**, tanto no que se refere ao comportado esperado quanto a tolerância a falhas nas integrações.
- Importante notar que devemos garantir o funcionamento das partes do código desenvolvido e não do framework usado para as conexões. Não devemos testar estes frameworks
- Este teste deve ser feito o mais próximo possível do código, em muitos casos é usado o mesmo conjunto de ferramentas de teste que o teste unitário.
- Os elementos de integração reais devem ser **mockados** via ferramentas ou no caso de database por estratégia de in-memory database.



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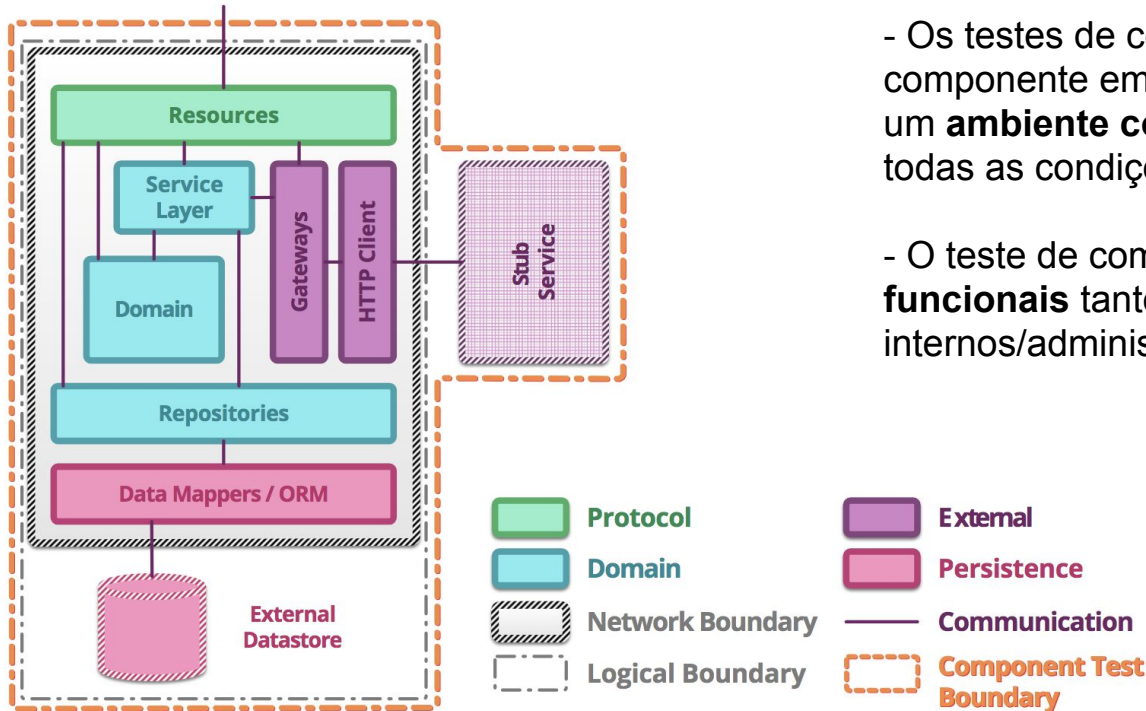
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"O teste de componente limita o escopo do software a uma parte do sistema testado."



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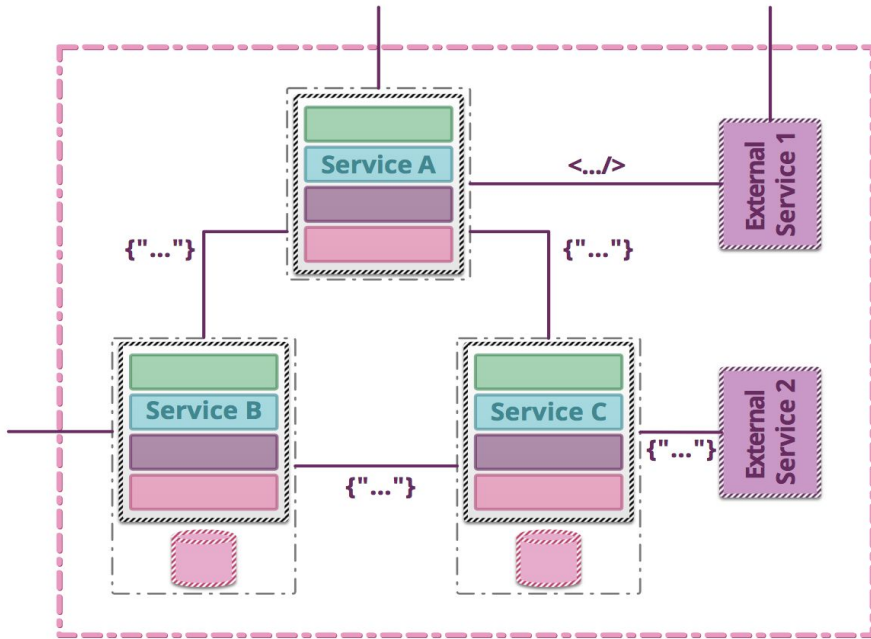


- Os testes de componente deve ser realizado com o componente em **seu estado completo e "rodando"** em um **ambiente controlado**. Onde seja possível determinar todas as condições de uso.

- O teste de componente deve conter as **variações funcionais** tanto de recursos públicos e recursos internos/administrativos.

- Muitos cenários envolvem chamadas externas e persistência em elementos de dados, neste caso deve ser feito uso de **mock** e elementos de dados vazios

"O teste de end-to-end verifica se um sistema atende aos requisitos externos e atinge seus objetivos, testando todo o sistema, de ponta a ponta."



- O teste de end-to-end (e2e) visa garantir que o comportamento do sistema de ponta a ponta está como esperado/especificado do ponto de vista da **jornada do usuário**.

- Devido a complexidade de se criar um ambiente conectado com massa de dados para testes, os casos de teste incluídos no e2e precisam ser cuidadosamente avaliados para garantir que a **gestão da massa de dados** seja possível.

- Dado a complexidade dos testes, se faz necessário também uma análise cuidadosa de como realizar o teste e garantir o cenário para que **não seja data specific** e ao mesmo tempo garanta o resultado.



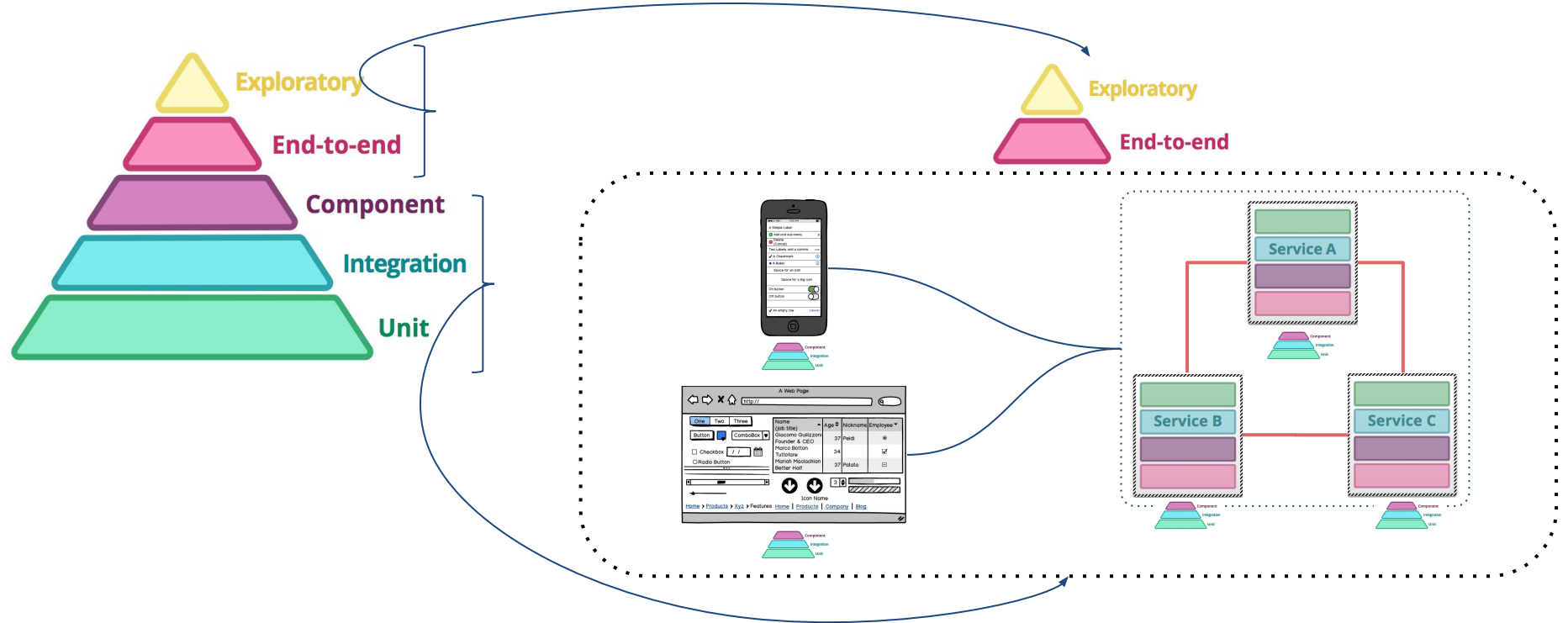
"The Need For Speed: Drive Velocity And Quality With DevOps"

Forrester, Fevereiro 2017.



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Testes end-to-end e exploratórios estão ligados a jornadas dos usuários e não a módulos ou elementos específicos.



Testes unitários, integração e componente estão conectados a elementos da arquitetura e módulos



Estratégia de Deploy

"The Need For Speed: Drive Velocity And Quality With DevOps"

Forrester, Fevereiro 2017.



AWS CodeCommit

- Desenvolvimento e teste de features e bugs em ambiente local;
- Criação testes unitários, Integração e componentes automatizados;
- Definições de feature toggle e *analytics* para acompanhamento da feature em produção;

- Versionamento em repositório na cloud para garantia de disponibilidade;
- Uso de SCM que garanta o processo desenvolvimento e o que sobe para produção através de Trunk Based Development;

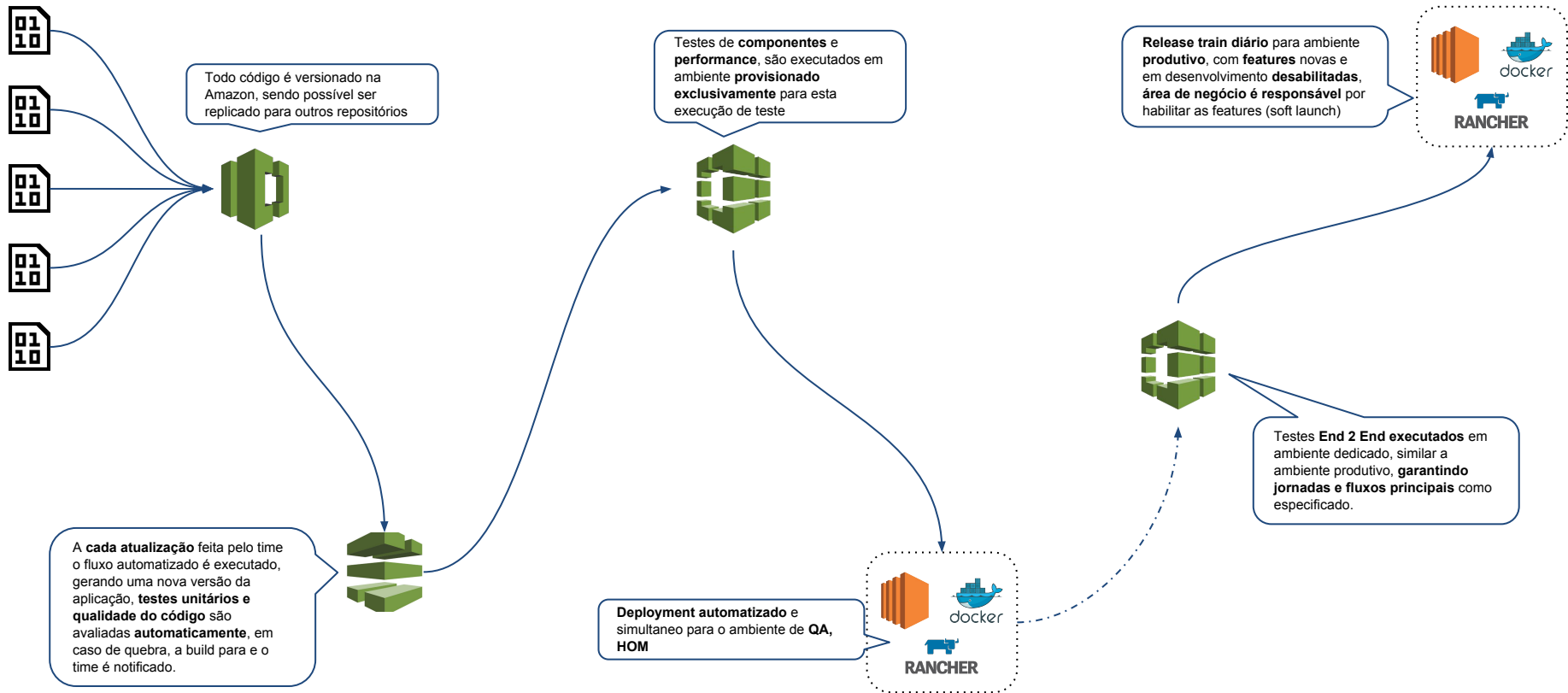
AWS CodePipeline

- Toda geração de pacote é feita de forma automatizada e a cada commit;
- Validação das features utilizando a piramide de testes automatizados;
- Análise estática de código, cobertura de testes configurados para o fluxo;
- Processos documentados através de código, e tornam-se parte da aplicação;

- Validação das features/bugs em ambiente similar ao produtivo (Infra, componentes de arquitetura);
- Testes exploratórios realizados por membro do time dedicado a QA;
- Gestão da qualidade, com acompanhamento de retrabalho, impacto para o negócio e causa raiz;

"The Need For Speed: Drive Velocity And Quality With DevOps"

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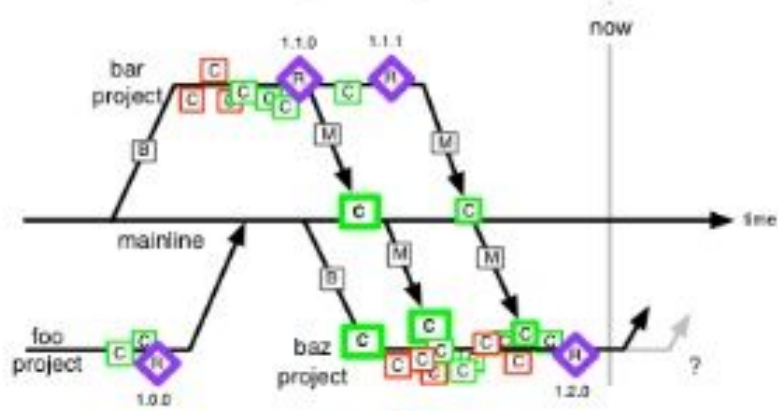


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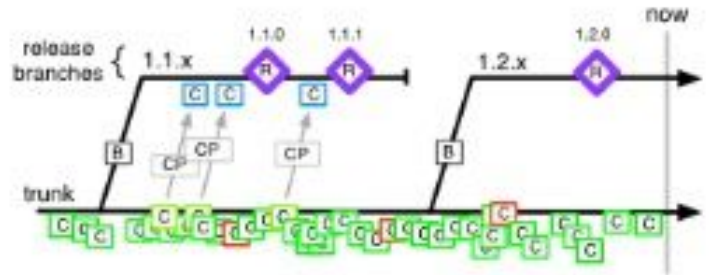


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Mainline



Trunk Based Development





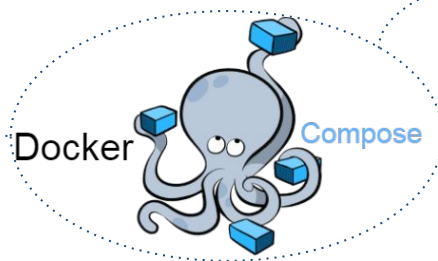
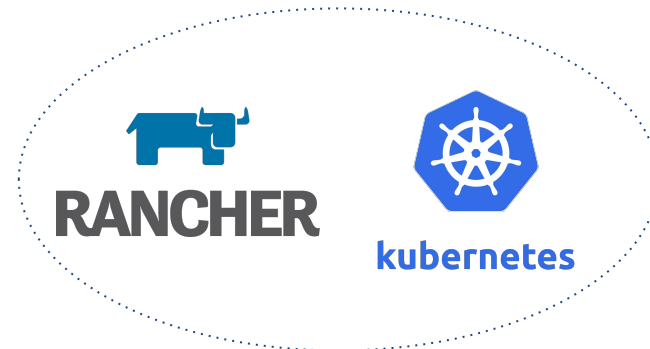
Operação

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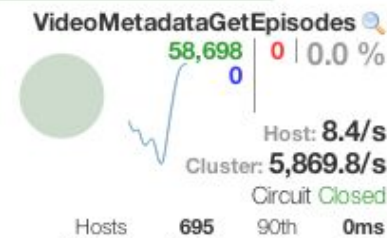
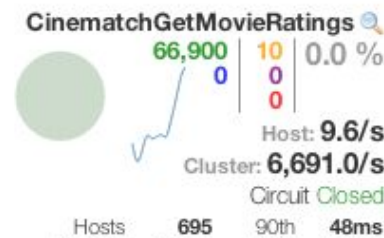
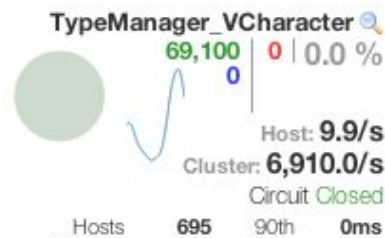
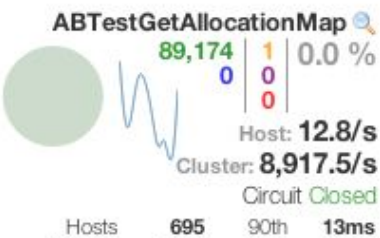
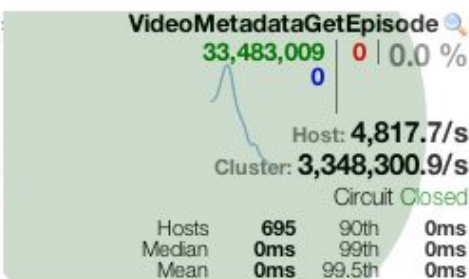
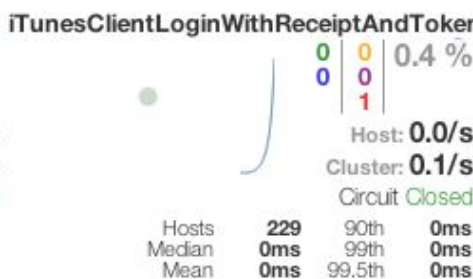
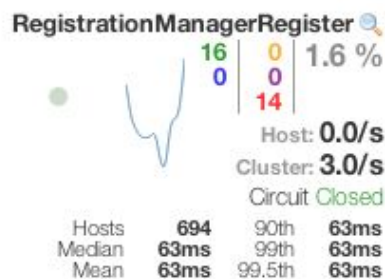
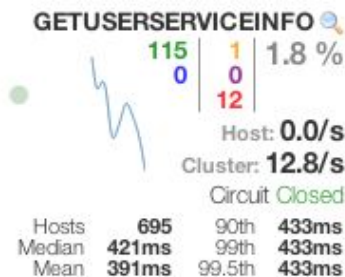
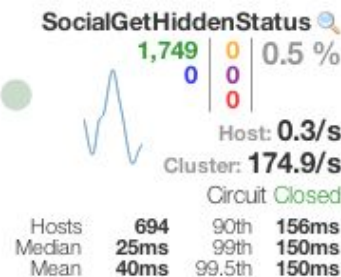
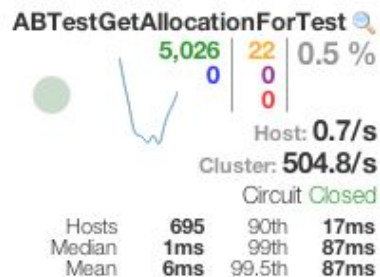
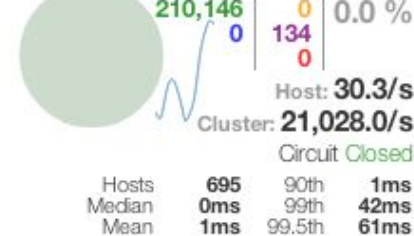
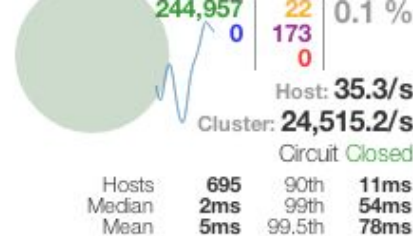
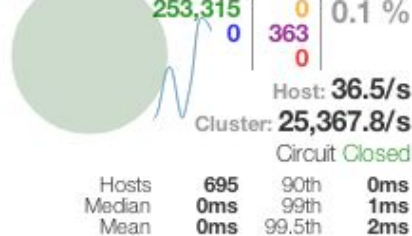
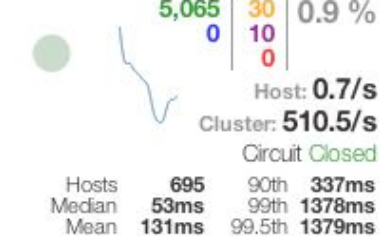
Gartner, Março 2017.



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1. Quais são as **funcionalidades mais acessadas**? Qual o tempo de resposta dessas funcionalidades **críticas**?
2. Quantos **usuários estão acessando o sistema** simultaneamente e de qual região (IP)?
3. Qual foi a quantidade de **erros não tratados** nos últimos dias (instabilidade)? **Onde estão os logs**?
4. Qual é o **tempo gasto para salvar um carregamento**?
5. Quantos **eventos são gerados por dia**? Qual é o horário de pico de geração de eventos?
6. Existe **degradação no tempo de resposta** nos períodos de pico?

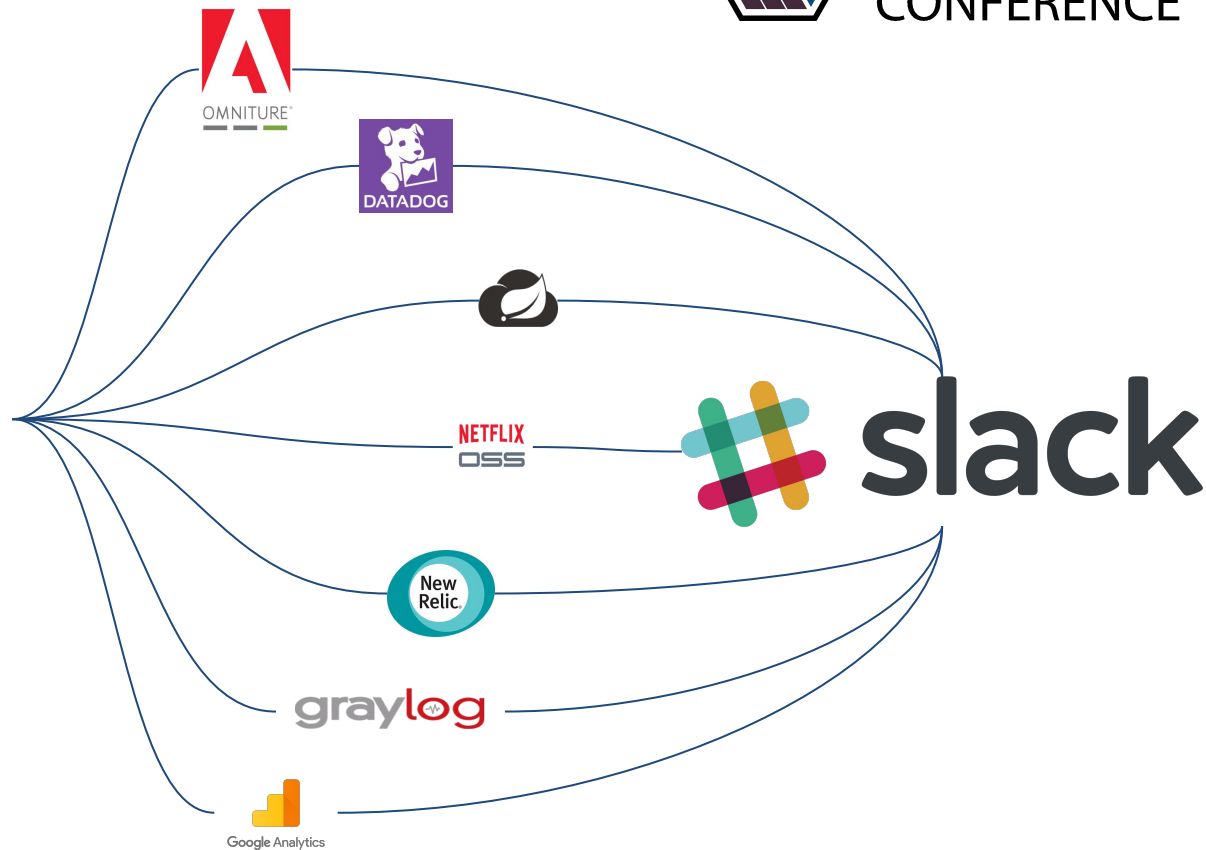


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Talk is cheap. Show me the code.

— Linus Torvalds



\$~: git clone awesome_code



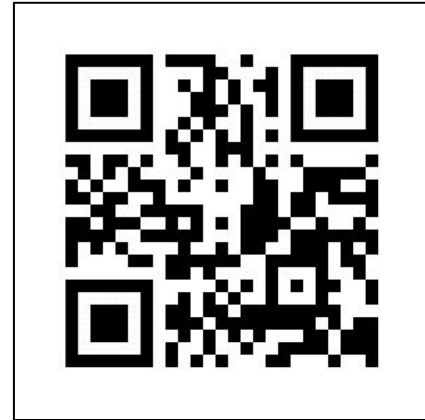
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Thank you!



**WE'RE
HIRING!**



<http://vempra.ciandt.com>