

Armeria

A Microservice Framework
Well-suited Everywhere

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Oct 2019



 @armeria_project  line/armeria

A microservice framework, *again*?

Yeah, but for good reasons!

- Simple & User-friendly
- Asynchronous & Reactive
- 1st-class RPC support
 - ... with better-than-upstream experience
- Unopinionated integration & migration
- Less points of failure

How simple is it, then?

Hello, world!

```
Server server = Server.builder()  
    .http(8080)  
    .https(8443)  
    .tlsSelfSigned()  
    .haproxy(8080)  
    .service("/hello/:name",  
            (ctx, req) -> HttpResponse.of("Hello, %s!",  
                                           ctx.pathParam("name")))  
    .build();  
server.start();
```

Protocol auto-detection at 8080



Hello, world – Annotated

```
Server server = Server.builder()  
    .http(8080)  
    .annotatedService(new Object() {  
        @Get("/hello/:name")  
        public String hello(@Param String name) {  
            return String.format("Hello, %s!", name);  
        }  
    })  
    .build();  
server.start();
```

- Full example:

<https://github.com/line/armeria-examples/tree/master/annotated-http-service>



```
Server server = Server.builder()  
    .http(8080)  
    .service(GrpcService.builder()  
        .addService(new GrpcHelloService())  
        .build())  
    .build();  
  
class GrpcHelloService  
    extends HelloServiceGrpc.HelloServiceImplBase {  
    ...  
}
```

- Full example:

<https://github.com/line/armeria-examples/tree/master/grpc-service>

Thrift

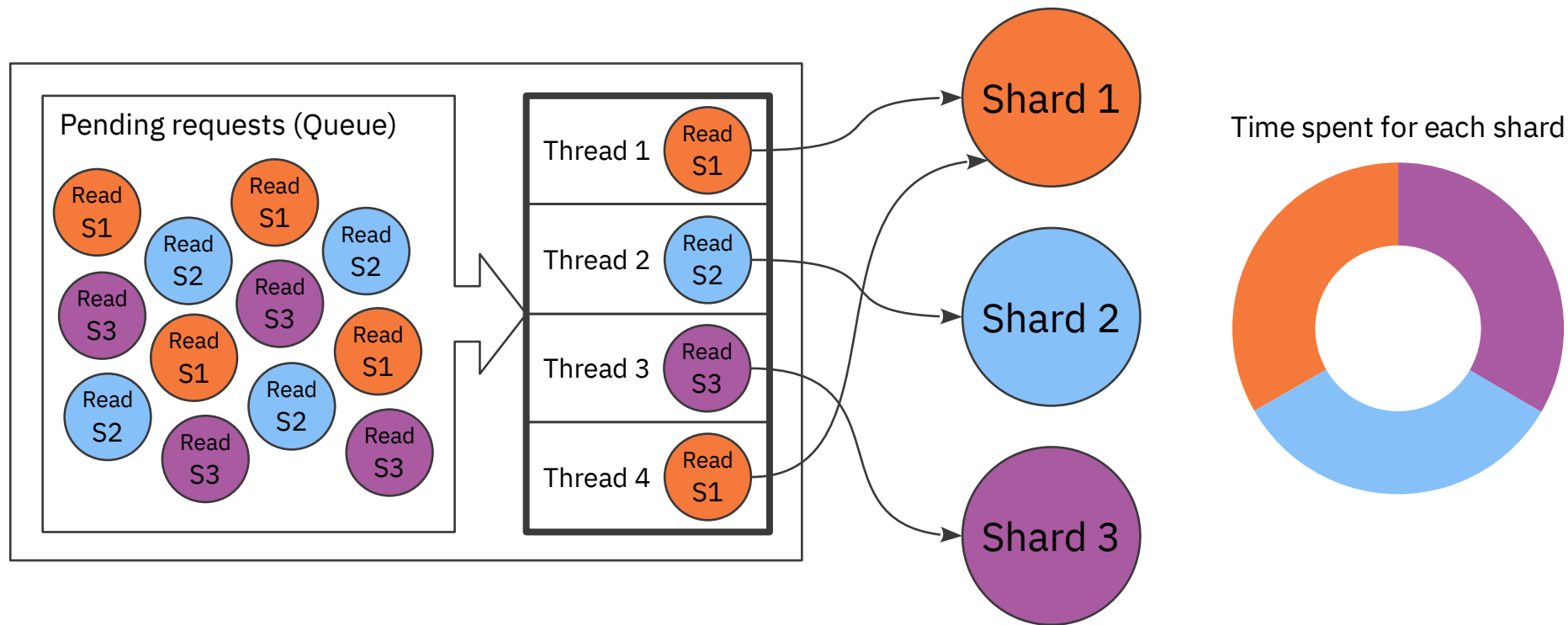
```
Server server = Server.builder()  
    .http(8080)  
    .service("/hello",  
            THttpService.of(new ThriftHelloService()))  
    .build();  
  
class ThriftHelloService implements HelloService.AsyncIface {  
    ...  
}
```


Mix & Match!

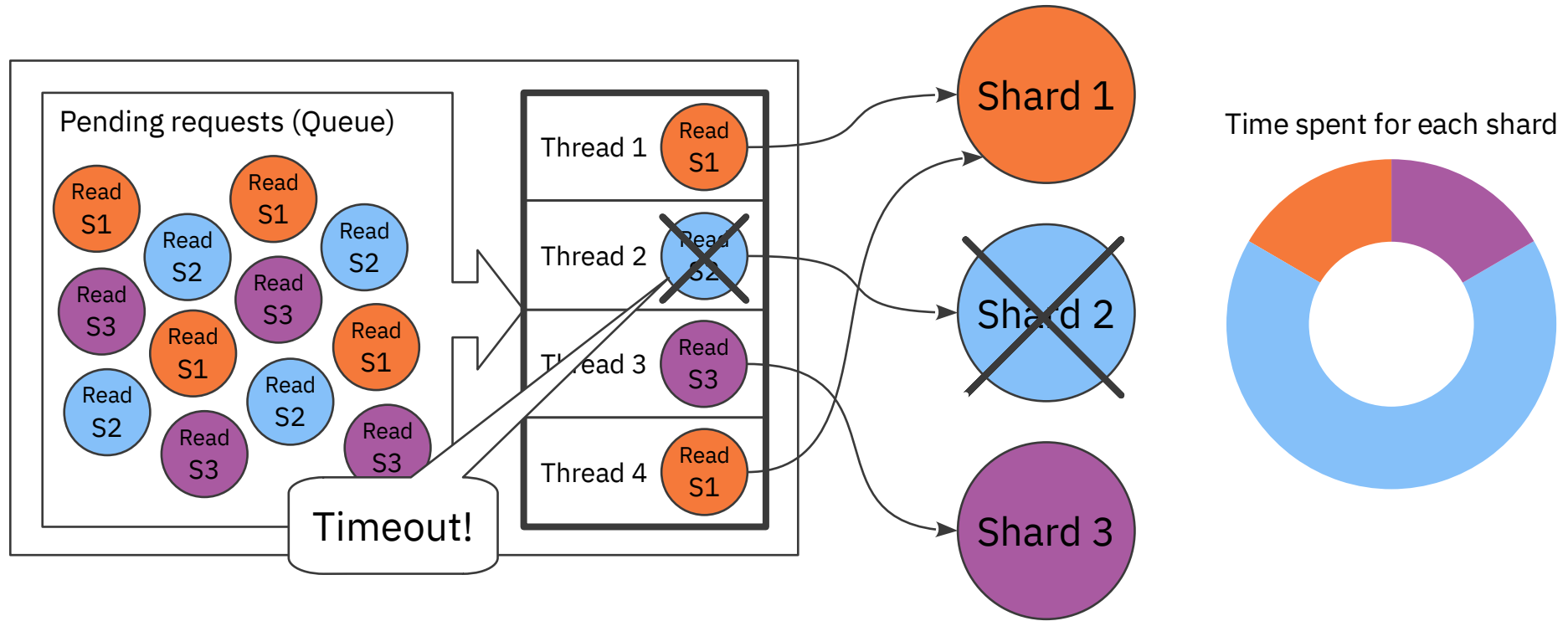
```
Server server = Server.builder()  
    .http(8080)  
    .service("/hello/rest",  
            (ctx, req) -> HttpResponse.of("Hello, world!"))  
    .service("/hello/thrift",  
            THttpService.of(new ThriftHelloService()))  
    .service(GrpcService.builder()  
            .addService(new GrpcHelloService())  
            .build())  
    .build();
```

Why going asynchronous & reactive?

One fine day of a synchronous microservice

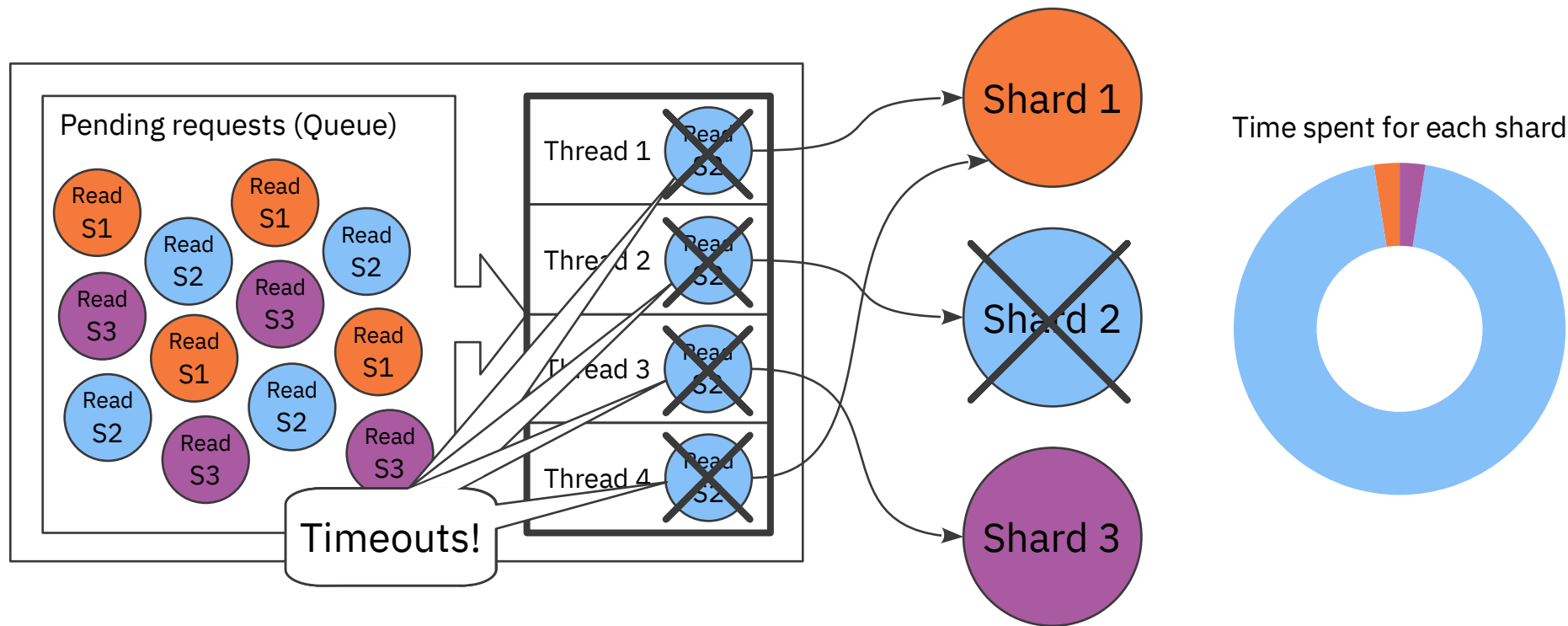


Shard 2 ruins the fine day...

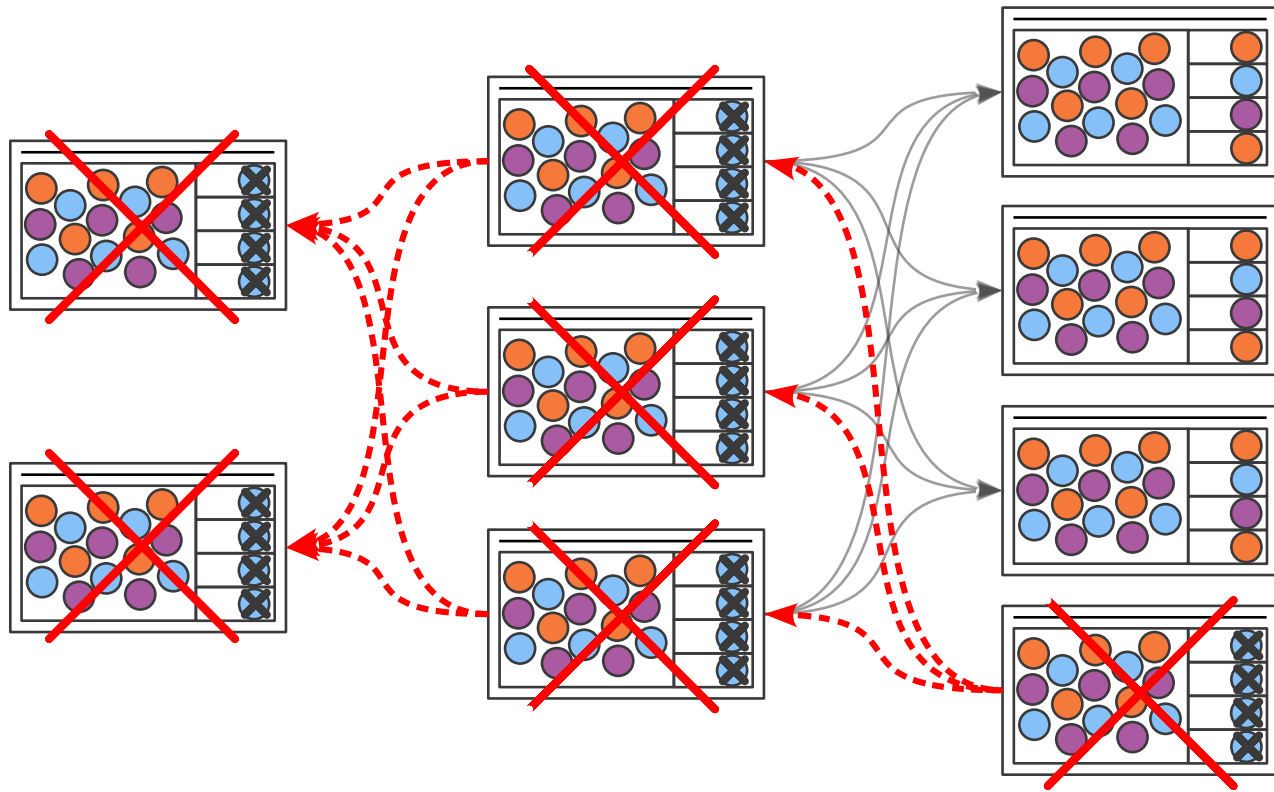


Shard 1 & 3: Why are no requests coming? 🤔

Workers: We're busy *waiting* for Shard 2.



... propagating everywhere! 🐱



How can we solve this?

- Add more CPUs?
 - They are very idle.
- Add more threads?
 - They will all get stuck with Shard 2 in no time.
 - Waste of CPU cycles & memory – context switches & call stack
- Result:
 - Fragile system that falls apart even on a tiny backend failure
 - Inefficient system that takes more memory and CPU

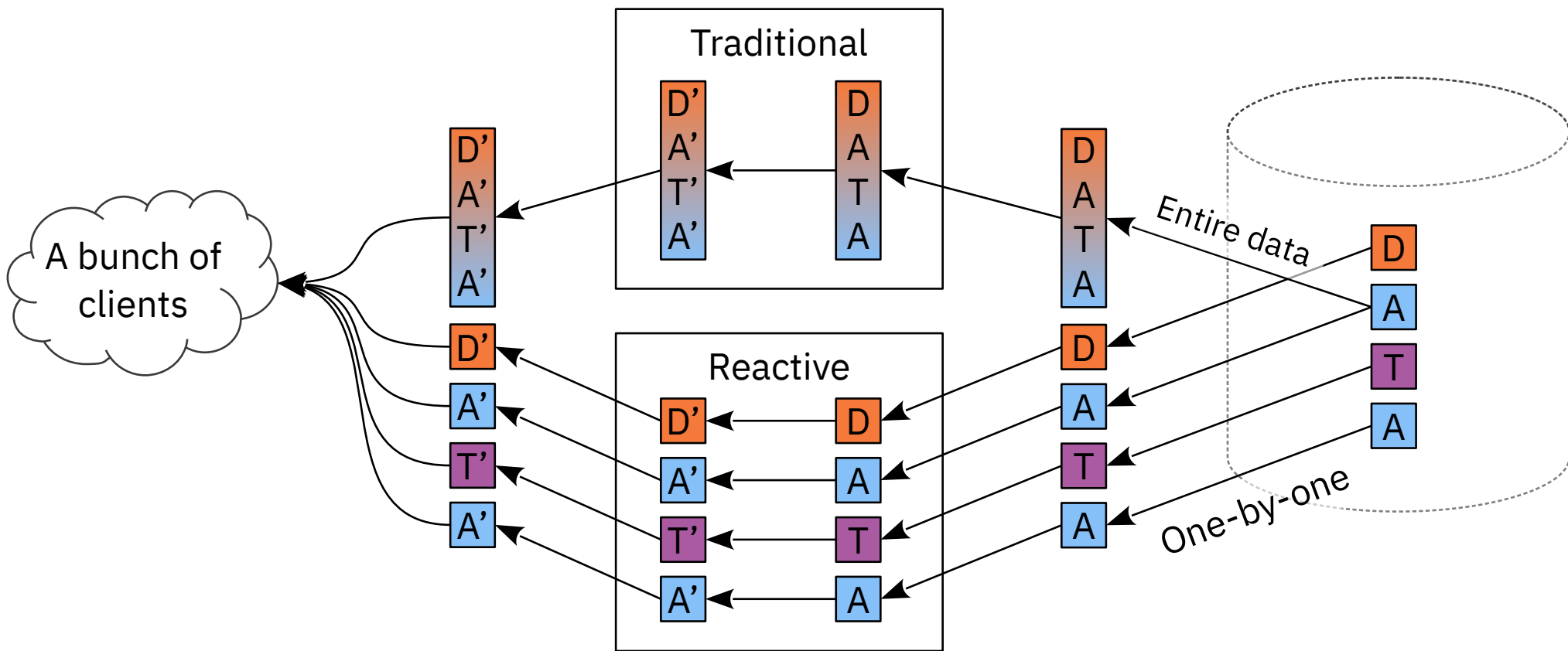
How can we solve this? (cont'd)

- Can work around, must keep tuning and adding hacks, e.g.
 - Increasing # of threads & reducing call stack
 - Prepare thread pools for each shard
- Shall we just go asynchronous, please?
 - Less tuning points
 - Memory size & # of event loops
 - Better resource utilization with concurrent calls + less threads

Problems with large payloads

- We solved blocking problem with asynchronous programming, but can we send *10MB* personalized response to *100K* clients?
 - Can't hold that much in RAM – $10\text{MB} \times 100\text{K} = 1\text{TB}$
- What if we · they send too fast?
 - Different bandwidth & processing power
- We need '*just enough* buffering.'
 - Expect `OutOfMemoryError` otherwise.

Traditional vs. Reactive



Reactive HTTP/2 proxy in 6 lines

```
// Use Armeria's async & reactive HTTP/2 client.
HttpClient client = HttpClient.of("h2c://backend");
Server server = Server.builder()
    .http(8080)
    .service("prefix:/",
        // Forward all requests reactively.
        (ctx, req) -> client.execute(req))
    .build();
```

- Full example:

<https://github.com/line/armeria-examples/tree/master/proxy-server>



1st-class RPC support

with better-than-upstream experience

RPC vs. HTTP impedance mismatch

- RPC has been hardly a 1st-class citizen in web frameworks.
 - Which method was called with what parameters?
 - What's the return value? Did it succeed?

```
POST /some_service HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
Content-Length: 96

<binary request>
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Host: example.com
Content-Length: 192

<binary response>
```

Failed RPC call

```
192.167.1.2 - - [10/Oct/2000:13:55:36 -0700]
"POST /some_service HTTP/1.1" 200 2326
```




Killing many birds with Structured Logging

- Timings
 - Low-level timings, e.g. DNS · Socket
 - Request · Response time
- Application-level
 - Custom attributes
 - User
 - Client type
 - Region, ...
- HTTP-level
 - Request · Response headers
 - Content preview, e.g. first 64 bytes
- RPC-level
 - Service type
 - method and parameters
 - Return values and exceptions

First things first – Decorators

```
GrpcService.builder().addService(new MyServiceImpl()).build()  
    .decorate((delegate, ctx, req) -> {  
        ctx.log().addListener(log -> {  
            ...  
        }, RequestLogAvailability.COMplete);  
        return delegate.serve(ctx, req);  
    });
```

- Decorators are used everywhere in  Armeria
 - Most features mentioned in this presentation are decorators.







Async retrieval of structured logs

```
GrpcService.builder().addService(new MyServiceImpl()).build()  
    .decorate((delegate, ctx, req) -> {  
        ctx.log().addListener(log -> {  
            ...  
        }, RequestLogAvailability.COMplete);  
        return delegate.serve(ctx, req);  
    });
```


Async retrieval of structured logs (cont'd)

```
ctx.log().addListener(log -> {  
    long reqStartTime = log.requestStartTimeMillis();  
    long resStartTime = log.responseStartTimeMillis();  
  
    RpcRequest rpcReq = (RpcRequest) log.requestContent();  
    if (rpcReq != null) {  
        String method = rpcReq.method();  
        List<Object> params = rpcReq.params();  
  
        RpcResponse rpcRes = (RpcResponse) log.responseContent();  
        if (rpcRes != null) {  
            Object result = rpcRes.getNow(null);  
        }  
    }  
}, RequestLogAvailability.COMplete);
```

t	app.type	🔍 🔍 📄 *	ANDROID
t	app.version	🔍 🔍 📄 *	9.15.0
t	args_json	🔍 🔍 📄 *	{"request":{"[REDACTED]":"[REDACTED]","[REDACTED]":"","[REDACTED]":{}}}
🖥️	client_ip	🔍 🔍 📄 *	[REDACTED]
t	exception	🔍 🔍 📄 *	
t	method	🔍 🔍 📄 *	[REDACTED] SquareService#fetchMyEvents
t	phase	🔍 🔍 📄 *	RELEASE
#	processing_time_millis	🔍 🔍 📄 *	3
t	request_header.name	🔍 🔍 📄 *	fetchMyEvents
#	request_header.seqid	🔍 🔍 📄 *	1
t	request_header.type	🔍 🔍 📄 *	CALL
t	request_id	🔍 🔍 📄 *	15710383415390
🕒	request_timestamp	🔍 🔍 📄 *	October 14th 2019, 16:32:21.539
t	response_header.name	🔍 🔍 📄 *	fetchMyEvents
#	response_header.seqid	🔍 🔍 📄 *	1
t	response_header.type	🔍 🔍 📄 *	REPLY
t	result_json	🔍 🔍 📄 *	{"success":{"[REDACTED]":{"[REDACTED]":"[REDACTED]","[REDACTED]":{}},"[REDACTED]":{}}}
t	server_id	🔍 🔍 📄 *	[REDACTED]
#	user.id	🔍 🔍 📄 *	[REDACTED]
t	user.user_region	🔍 🔍 📄 *	TH


**Armeria**
**kafka**
**elasticsearch**
**kibana**

Making a debug call

- Sending an ad-hoc query in RPC is hard.
 - Find a proper service definition, e.g. `.thrift` or `.proto` files
 - Set up code generator, build, IDE, etc.
 - Write some code that makes an RPC call.
- HTTP in contrast:
 - `cURL`, `telnet` command, web-based tools and more.
- What if we build something more *convenient* and *collaborative*?



Armeria documentation service

- Enabled by adding DocService
- Browse and invoke RPC services in an  Armeria server
 - No fiddling with binary payloads
 - Send a request without writing code
- Supports gRPC, Thrift and annotated services
- We have a plan to add:
 - Metric monitoring console
 - Runtime configuration editor, e.g. logger level



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Services



Cassandra



POST

add()

POST

batch_mutate()

POST

describe_cluster_name()

POST

describe_keyspace()

POST

describe_keyspaces()

POST

describe_partitioner()

POST

describe_ring()

POST

describe_schema_versions()

POST

describe_snitch()

POST

describe_splits()

POST

describe_version()

POST

execute_cql_query()

POST

execute_prepared_cql_query()

POST

get()

POST

get_count()

POST

get_indexed_slices()

POST

get_range_slices()

POST

get_slice()

POST

insert()

Cassandra.add()

Increment or decrement a counter.

Parameters

Name	Required	Type	Description
key	required	binary	
column_parent	required	ColumnParent	
column	required	CounterColumn	
consistency_level	required	ConsistencyLevel	

Return Type

void

Exceptions

[InvalidRequestException](#)[TimedOutException](#)[UnavailableException](#)

- Share the URL to reproduce a call.

ost:3000/docs/#/methods/com.linecorp.armeria.service.test.thrift.main.HelloService/hello/POST?request_body={"name"%3A"world!"} ✓ ... ✓ ☆

Debug

HTTP HEADERS

REQUEST BODY

```
{  
  "name": "world!"  
}
```




```
{  
  "method" : "hello",  
  "type" : "REPLY",  
  "seqid" : 0,  
  "args" : {  
    "success" : "Hello world!"  
  }  
}
```

SUBMIT

COPY AS A CURL COMMAND

Cool features not available in upstream

- gRPC
 - Works on both HTTP/1 and 2
 - gRPC-Web support, i.e. can call gRPC services from JavaScript frontends
- Thrift
 - HTTP/2, TTEXT (human-readable REST-ish JSON)
- Can leverage  **Armeria** decorators
 - Structured logging, Metric collection, Distributed tracing, Authentication
 - CORS, SAML, Request throttling, Circuit breakers, Automatic retries, ...



Cool features not available in upstream

- Can mix gRPC, Thrift, REST, Tomcat, Jetty, ...
 - on a single HTTP port & single JVM
 - without any proxies
 - REST API
 - Static files
 - Exposing metrics
 - Health-check requests from load balancers
 - Traditional JEE webapps
- Share common logic between different endpoints!





Unopinionated integration & migration

Armeria What You

- Use your favorite tech, not ours:
 - DI –  **spring**[®], Guice, Dagger, ...
 - Protocols –  gRPC, Thrift, REST, ...
- Choose only what you want:
 - Most features are optional.
 - Compose and customize at your will.
 - Your application grows with you, not by its own.

Case of slack

- Using Thrift since 2015
- Migrated from Thrift to gRPC
 - Can run both while clients are switching
- Leverages built-in non-RPC services:
 - PrometheusExpositionService 
 - HealthCheckService
 - BraveService – Distributed tracing with  honeycomb
 - DocService



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```
.defaultRequestTimeoutMillis(config.getRequestTimeoutMillis())  
.maxNumConnections(config.getMaxConnections())  
.meterRegistry(config.getMeterRegistry())  
.port(config.getPort(), SessionProtocol.HTTP)  
.serviceUnder(config.getHealthPath(), healthCheckService)  
.serviceUnder(config.getMetricsPath(), metricsService)  
.serviceUnder(config.getDocsPath(), docService);
```

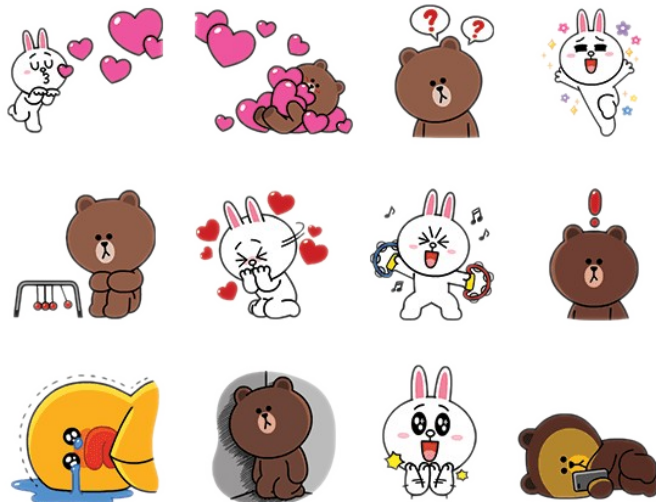
Case of slack

```
// Add user defined services.  
config.getRawServices().forEach((path, service) -> builder.serviceUnder(path, service));  
config.getThriftServices().forEach((path, service) -> builder.serviceUnder(path, service));  
if (!config.getGrpcServices().isEmpty()) {  
    GrpcServiceBuilder grpcBuilder = new GrpcServiceBuilder();  
    config.getGrpcServices().forEach(service -> grpcBuilder.addService(service));  
    builder.service(grpcBuilder.build());  
}
```

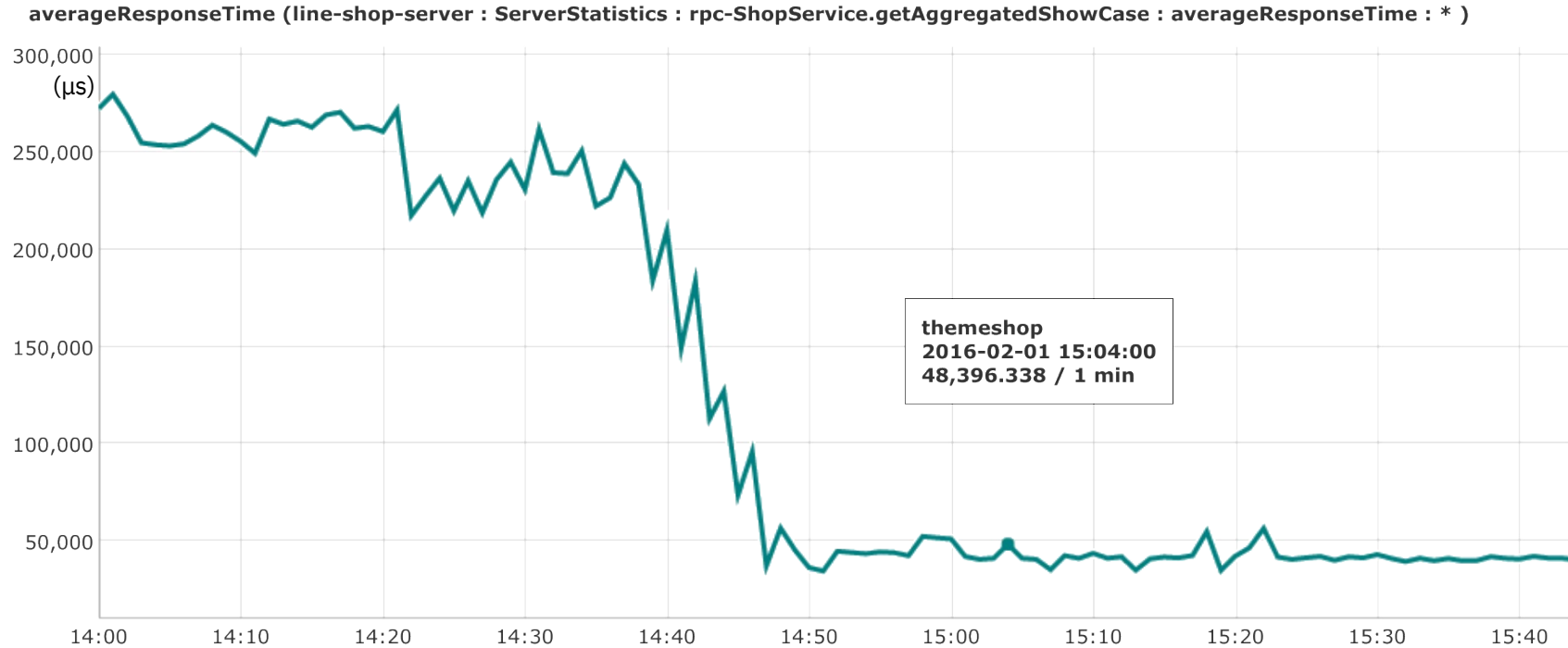
- Full migration story: <https://sched.co/L715>

Case of LINE

- In-app emoji · sticker store (50k-100k reqs/sec)
- Before:
 - Spring Boot + Tomcat (HTTP/1) + Thrift on Servlet
 - Apache HttpClient
- After – Migrate keeping what you love 🙌
 - Spring Boot +  Armeria (HTTP/2)
 - Keep using Tomcat via TomcatService for the legacy
 - Thrift served directly & asynchronously = No Tomcat overhead
 - Armeria's HTTP/2 client w/ load-balancing

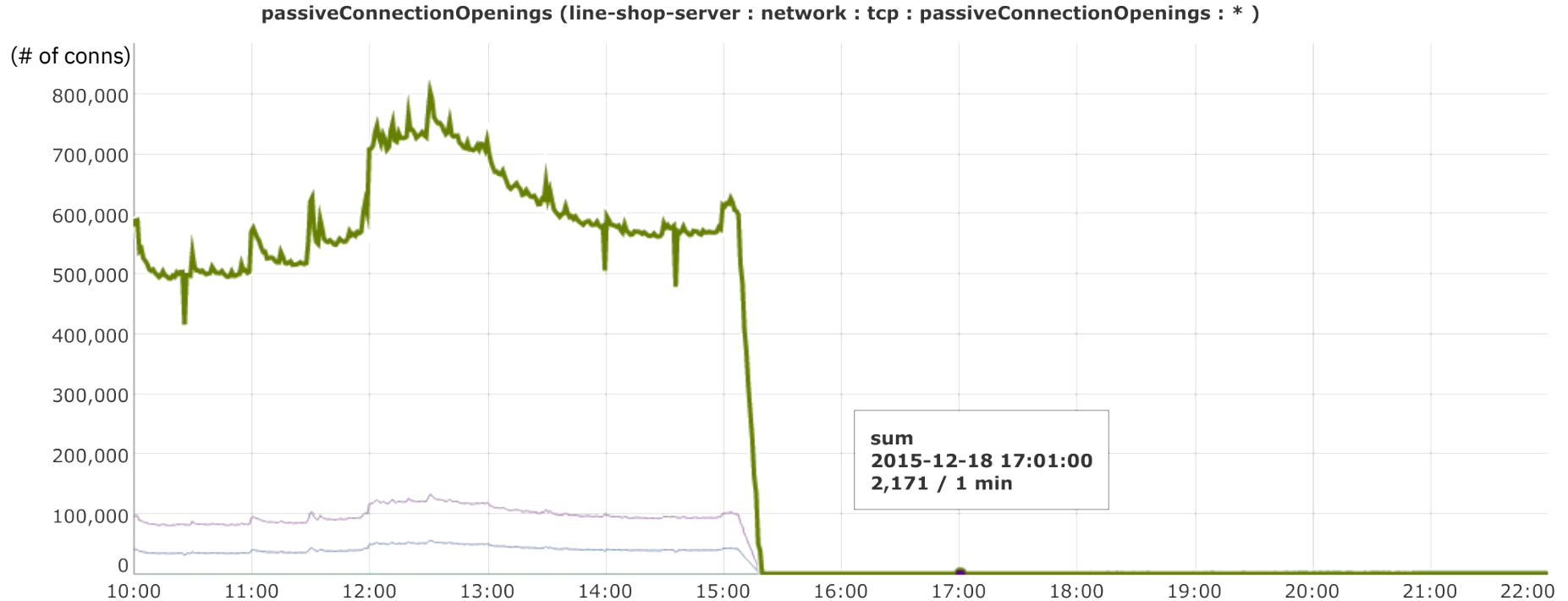


Case of LINE



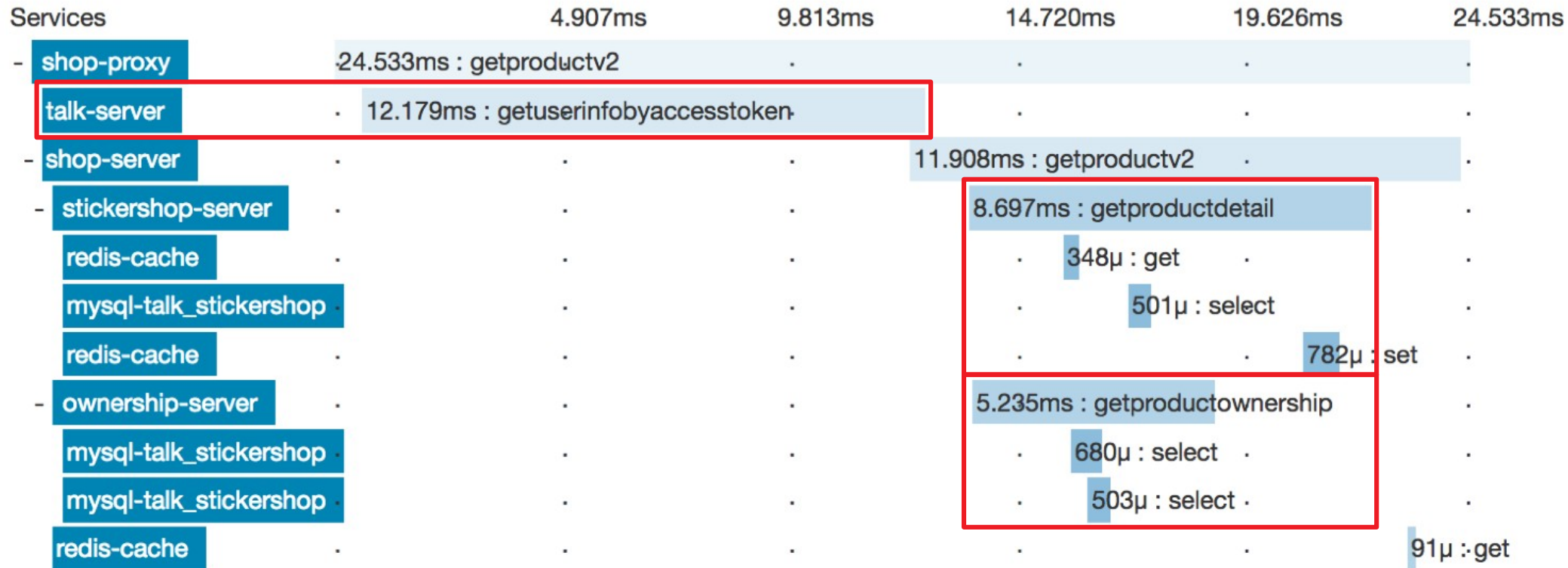
- Asynchronification of 3 synchronous calls

Case of LINE





- Significant reduction of inter-service connections

Case of LINE



- Distributed tracing with  **ZIPKIN** by just adding BraveService
- Full story: <https://www.slideshare.net/linecorp/line-zipkin>

Case of kakaopay

- Firm banking gateway
 - Talking to Korean banks via VAN (value-added network)
-  **Kotlin** +  **Armeria**
 - Mostly non-null API
 - Using `@Nullable` annotation extensively
- Spring WebFlux + gRPC
- Armeria Replaces Spring's network layer (reactor-netty)
- gRPC served directly = No WebFlux overhead



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Less points of failure

Client-side load-balancing

Load balancers · Reverse proxies

- Pros

- Distributes load
- Offloads TLS overhead
- Automatic health checks
- Service discovery (?)

- Cons

- More points of failure
- Increased hops · latency
- Uneven load distribution
- Cost of operation
- Health check lags



Client-side load balancing

- Client-side load balancing

- Chooses endpoints *autonomously*

- Service discovery – DNS,  **kubernetes**,


- Near real-time health checks

- Less points of failure



- Proxy-less Armeria server

- OpenSSL-based high-performance TLS

-  Netty + /dev/epoll

- Assemble your services into a single port + single JVM!

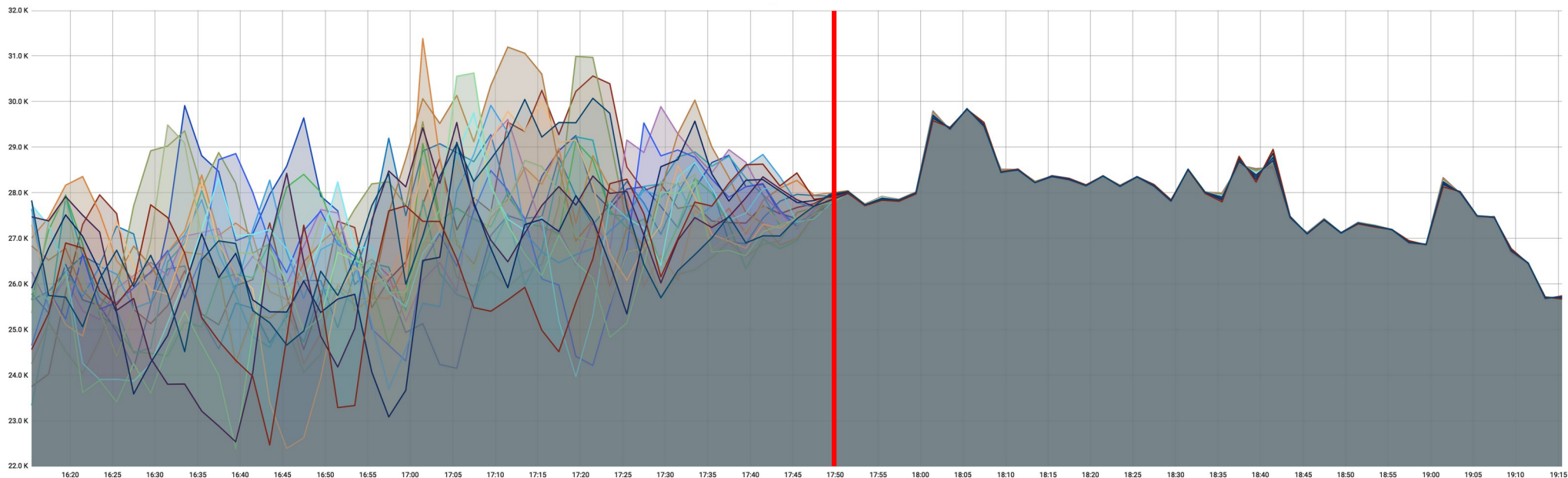


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HTTP/2 load distribution at LINE



- Full migration story:

https://speakerdeck.com/line_developers/lesson-learned-from-the-adoption-of-armeria-to-lines-authentication-system

Near real-time health check

- Leverage HTTP/2 + long-polling
 - Significantly reduced number of health check requests, e.g. every 10s vs. 5m
 - Immediate notification of health status
- Server considered unhealthy
 - On disconnection
 - On server notification, e.g. graceful shutdown, self-test failure
- Fully backwards-compatible
 - Activated only when server responds with a special header

Client-side load-balancing with auto-retry and circuit breaker in 8 lines

```
// Kubernetes-style service discovery + long polling health check
EndpointGroup group = HealthCheckedEndpointGroup.of(
    DnsServiceEndpointGroup.of("my-service.cluster.local"),
    "/internal/healthcheck");
// Register the group into the registry.
EndpointGroupRegistry.register("myService", group, WEIGHTED_ROUND_ROBIN);
// Create an HTTP client with auto-retry and circuit breaker.
HttpClient client = HttpClient.builder("http://group:myService")
    .decorator(RetryingHttpClient.newDecorator(onServerErrorStatus()))
    .decorator(CircuitBreakerHttpClient.newDecorator(...))
    .build();
// Send a request.
HttpResponse res = client.get("/hello/armeria");
```

Future work

Consider joining us!

The road to 1.0 (and beyond)

- Currently at 0.95
- Hoping to release before the end of 2019
- API stabilization · clean-up
- Post-1.0
 - Kotlin · Scala DSL
 - Evolving DocService to DashboardService
 - More transports & protocols
 - Web Sockets, UNIX domain sockets, Netty handlers, ...
 - More decorators
 - More service discovery mechanisms
 - Eureka, Consul, etcd, ...
 - OpenAPI spec (.yaml) generator
 - Performance optimization

Meet us at GitHub



github.com/line/armeria

line.github.io/armeria

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