

$\mathsf{MULTITIER} \to \mathsf{CLOUD}$

Best Practices & Strategies





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GITHUB PROJECTS



github.com/paolo-rossi









<u>Delphi JWT</u>

JSON Web Token Library for REST (and not only REST)



Delphi Neon

JSON Serialization Library for REST (and not only REST)







Library to build <u>real</u> Linux daemons



OpenAPI 3.0 library for Delphi















github.com/paolo-rossi







AGENDA

- \rightarrow Microservices, a recap
- \rightarrow The cloud, what is it?
- → Moving the architecture to the cloud
 - What, When and Why
- → Cloud providers
 - "Locals" vs "the big names"
- → IT infrastructure
 - As usual: Linux vs Windows
 - Docker or not Docker?



N-TIER ARCHITECTURE

- → Web apps
- → Mobile apps
- → DB-based apps (classic C/S apps)
- → Automation apps
- → IoT gateway/supervisor

MICROSERVICES

- → Independent Deployability
- → Modeled Around a Business Domain
- → Own Their Own Data

ADVANTAGES

\rightarrow Can be worked on in parallel

- Scale the number of developers
 - Easier to understand their part of the system
- Easier to get external help in a (small) part of the architecture
- → Process isolation
 - Possible to use different technologies (mixing)
 - Possible to use different programming languages
 - Possible to use different deployment platforms
 - Possible to use different databases

ADVANTAGES

- → Flexibility
 - More options regarding how you can solve problems in the future

→ Improve robustness

- Functionality is decomposed
 - A problem in one area does not bring down the whole system
- → Embrace new technologies
 - Monoliths limit our technology choices
 - We have one programming language on the backend
 - We're fixed to one deployment platform, one operating system

PROBLEMS

→ Main problem: networks

- Communication between computers over networks is not "real-time"
 - Latencies
- Network failure
- Activities that are relatively simple with a single-process monolith now become problematics
- → Consistent view of data across multiple machines

SUMMARY

Microservices "buy you options"

- → Microservices are great but..
- \rightarrow They have a cost
- → You have to decide if the cost is worth the problems

THE "CLOUD"

THE PROBLEM

You have the data, the services, the apps

→ Now: how to reach these services from the outside?
→ You have to move the data to "the cloud"
→ You have to move the services to "the cloud"

THE "CLOUD"

- → Machines outside your LAN
- → In the past they probably hosted your website

→ Options

- Physical computers
- Virtualized computers
- System Images (Docker)
- Only code (Serverless)

SECURITY

SECURITY

- \rightarrow Think about security from day 0
- → Your service(s) will be accessed from outside the LAN
 - Meaning: Internet
- → Never expose your database server
- → Use REST libraries with **known** security implementations
 - Use always **JWT** as a token that contains client side information
 - Learn all about **JWT** and its use



MIGRATION STRATEGY

- → Assess your applications
 - Modern apps (microservices, cloud native apps, etc...)
 - Legacy apps
 - Data
- → Assess your applications workload
- → Estimate migration costs
 - Cloud provider costs (workload, etc...)
 - Data exchange costs
- → Decide what to migrate: prioritize!

WHAT TO MIGRATE

- → Data
 ◆ Synchronization costs and time
 → Authentication services
 ◆ Security and performance concerns
 → IoT gateways
- → UI services

PRIORITIZE

- 1. Migrate the data
- 2. Services for Web applications
- 3. Services for Mobile applications
- 4. Services for Desktop applications (possibly)



PROVIDERS

→ Local providers

- ◆ They are... local...
- Usually more expensive (I've found)
- Less features on their platforms

→ Amazon AWS

- They invented the cloud as a service as is it
 - Packed with tons of features
- Outstanding bandwidth
 - Management it's a bit too complex

PROVIDERS

→ Microsoft Azure

- Fast growing service (but still 2nd)
- Packed with tons of features
- Management it's a bit too complex
- I guess it's the first choice for Windows based services (?)

→ Google Cloud

- Last of the big names
- Packed with features
- Good interface

PROVIDERS

 \rightarrow My advice: reach for the best In terms of features In terms of price → Today the two contenders are Amazon AWS Microsoft Azure \rightarrow My choice Amazon AWS



OPERATING SYSTEMS

→ Windows

- First choice for a Delphi developer
- A must if you plan to migrate old technology directly to the cloud
- ♦ A bit more expensive (of course)

→ Linux

- Rules the "cloud world"
- Every tech that comes out the cloud is: first Linux
- Very easy to manage Linux VMs
- Remember: Delphi can build Linux applications

DELPHI & LINUX

- \rightarrow Only 64 bit non UI application (x86 platform)
- → All that you need to build multi-tier/microservices apps
 - ◆ RTL
 - FireDAC library
 - REST libraries
 - Indy libraries...
- \rightarrow In Delphi no supports to build Linux daemons
 - Check-out my GitHub project
 - https://github.com/paolo-rossi/linux-daemon

DOCKER

- → Born to solve problems that Delphi (developers) don't have
- → Delphi creates executables with no dependencies
 - Only the ones that you want
- → Delphi apps deployment it's very straightforward
- → Docker it's not a full featured virtual machine
- → Ideally only one "thing" can run
 - Even essential OS's services counts
- → It's not recommended to "dockerize" an entire Linux machine

SERVERLESS

- → The "new" thing in the cloud world
- → You don't buy a "server" but resources consumed by your code function (piece of code running)
- → Wide support for interpreted or hosted code
- → Not so great support for compiled code (C, C++, Delphi, etc...)



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THANK YOU

