

Building cloud-native services with Project Orleans

Faculty Summit 2015

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Cloud-Native Services

Term coined by Hoop Somuah Services that are built for the cloud

- Reliable
- Scalable
- Elastic
- High throughput, low latency
- Fast to build and iterate
- DevOps friendly

No lift-and-shift



What is Project "Orleans"?

Oversimplifying: "Distributed C#"

- Orleans runs your .NET objects on a cluster as if in a single process
- Define .NET interfaces and classes, deploy, send requests to them

Practically: "Toolset for building cloud-native services"

- Encapsulates best practices for building cloud-native services
- Framework for stateful near-real-time backends
- 3-5x less and simpler code to write, scalability by default

Academically: "Distributed virtual actor model"

- Adaptation of the Actor Model for challenges of the Cloud
- Actors that exist eternally and never fail



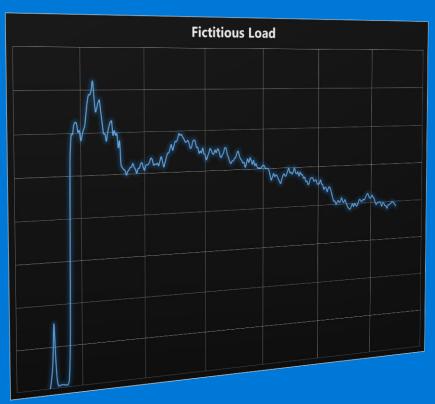


WAYPOINT





Patterns of a Big Game Launch



- Huge traffic spike on launch
- Downtime at launch is really bad
- Also spikes on weekends and holidays
- Load steadies out over time

Developer Experience

Key Concepts

Distributed runtime

Built for .NET

- Actors (*Grains*) are .NET objects
- Messaging through .NET interfaces
- Asynchronous through async/await in C#
- Automatic error propagation

Silo: runtime execution container

- Implicit activation & lifecycle management
- Coordinated placement
- Multiplexed communication
- Failure recovery



'Hello World' in Orleans – Interface

```
public interface IHello : IGrainWithIntegerKey
{
     Task<string> SayHello (string name);
}
```

'Hello World' in Orleans – Implementation

```
public class HelloGrain : Grain, IHello
   private int counter;
   public async Task<string> SayHello (string name)
       return string.Format(
         "Hello {0}. You are caller #{1}", name, counter++));
```

'Hello World' in Orleans – Invocation

```
GrainClient.Initialize(); // client-only

IHello grainRef = GrainFactory.GetGrain<IHello>(0);

string reply = await grainRef.SayHello (name);

Console.WriteLine("HelloGrain said:" + reply);
```



Beyond 'Hello World' – Grain Interface

```
public interface IUser: IGrain
  Task<string> GetName();
  Task SetName(string name);
  Task < string > GetStatus();
  Task UpdateStatus(string status);
  Task<List<IUser>> GetFriends();
  Task AddFriend(IUser friend);
  Task < string > GetFriendsStatus();
  Task<List<string>> GetFriendsUpdates();
```

- Grain interface is a.NET interface that extends *IGrain*
- All methods return Task or Task<T>
- Arguments and return values must be serializable, can be grain references
- Compiler auto-generates proxy classes



Beyond 'Hello World' – Invoking Grains

```
IUser friend = GrainFactory.GetGrain<IUser>(friendId);
try
 await me.AddFriend(friend);
 Console.WriteLine("Added friend {0}.", friendId);
catch(Exception exc)
  Console.WriteLine("Failed to add {0} as friend: {1}", friendId, exc);
 throw:
```

IUser me = GrainFactory.GetGrain < IUser > (myld);

- Reference grain interfaces project
- Call GetGrain() to obtain a reference to a grain for a given key
- Invoke interface methods on the reference (proxy)
- Handle returned TPL Task's properly
- Just like in a desktop app



Beyond 'Hello World' – Grains Class

```
public class UserGrain: Grain, IUser
  private List<IUser> friends;
  public async Task<string> GetFriendsStatus()
     var tasks = new List<Task<string>>();
     foreach (var friend in friends)
       tasks.Add(friend.GetStatus());
     await Task. When All(tasks);
     var sb = new StringBuilder();
     foreach (var t in tasks)
       sb.AppendLine(t.Result);
     return sb.ToString();
```

- Extend Grain
- Implement grain interface(s)
- Exclusive access to private fields
- No multi-threading
- Easy parallelism
- Handle returned TPL Task's properly
- Just like in a desktop app

Lots More Features...

Automatic cluster membership, recovery from failures

Automatic resource management, elasticity

Flexible placement policies

Grain timers and reminders

Support for persistence with a provider model

Support for streaming event processing

...



Orleans Benefits

Very easy to program reliable distributed/cloud systems

Scalability by default

Uncompromised performance

Proven in many production services

Runs anywhere

Open source!



How You Can Benefit

A vibrant open source project to leverage

- Easy enough for undergrads
- Deep enough for PhD students
- Architected for the Cloud, great fit for IoT, social, gaming, even workflow

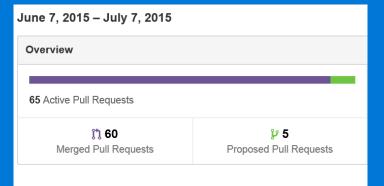
Build distributed scalable apps/services/systems in 'user' mode

Build system components/algorithms in 'kernel' mode (runtime)

Contribute to code used in production systems



Orleans Is Open Source



Excluding merges, **14 authors** have pushed **90 commits** to master and **144 commits** to all branches. On master, **465 files** have changed and there have been **19,964 additions** and **11,036 deletions**.

On GitHub under an MIT license
GitHub is the 'master branch'
Active and growing community that
never sleeps
Easy to contribute
Pride of ownership – priceless

Join and enjoy the fun!



Orleans on GitHub:

https://github.com/dotnet/orleans

Documentation:

http://dotnet.github.io/orleans/

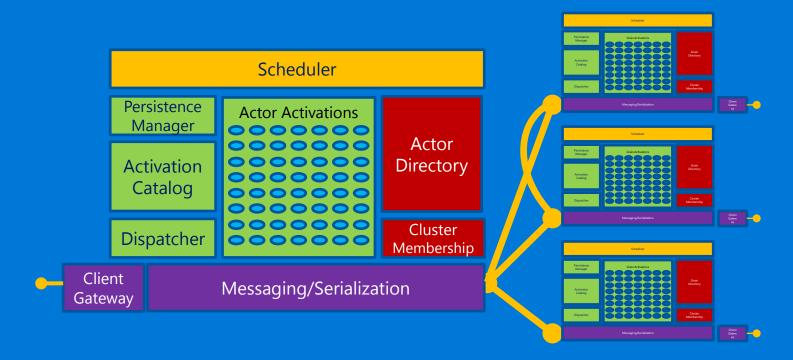
Ideas for Research and Course Projects:

http://dotnet.github.io/orleans/Student-Projects



Backup

Distributed Runtime





Distributed Runtime

Messaging is multiplexed over a small number of TCP connections

Actor directory is a custom DHT

Single-threaded execution on a small number of threads, one per core

Performance benefits from cooperative multitasking

Actor activation management

- Automatic instantiation and placement (default is random)
- Garbage collection of idle activations

Custom cluster membership protocol, no Paxos

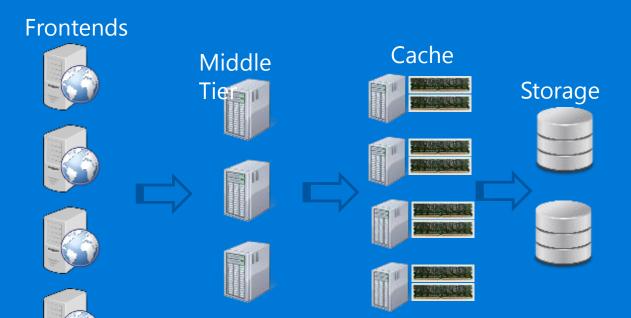


3-Tier Architecture

Frontends Middle Tier Storage

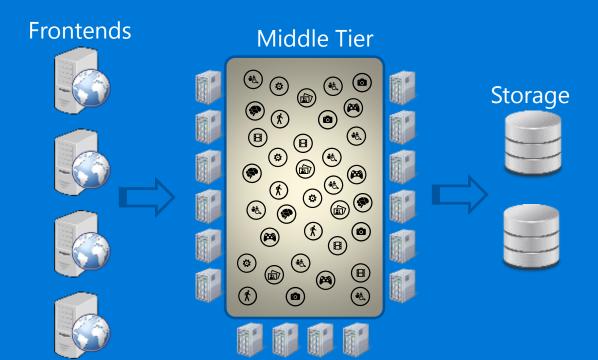
- Stateless frontends
- Stateless middle tier
- Storage is the bottleneck
 - Latency
 - o Throughput
 - Scalability
- Horizontal calls are problematic
- Data shipping

Cache Tier for Performance & Scalability



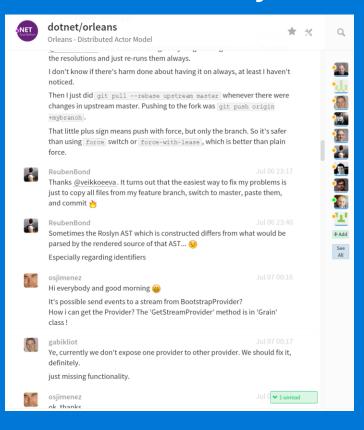
- Much better performance
- Lost semantics of storage
- Lost concurrency control
- Horizontal calls are still problematic
- Still data shipping

Actors as Stateful Middle Tier



- Performance of cache
- Rich semantics
- Concurrency control
- Horizontal calls are natural
- OOP paradigm regained
- Function shipping
- But there are still problems...

Community That Never Sleeps



US UK Australia Finland Ukraine Hungary, Netherlands

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