

# API Evolution for Microservices

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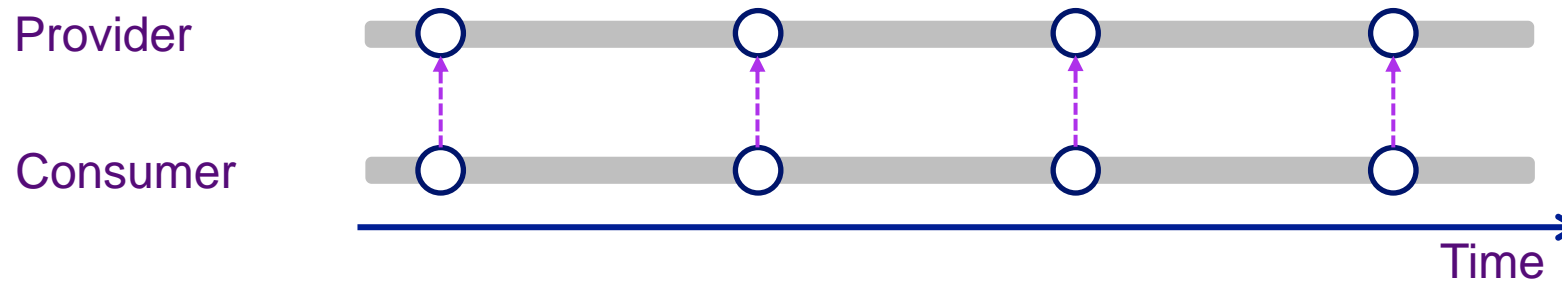


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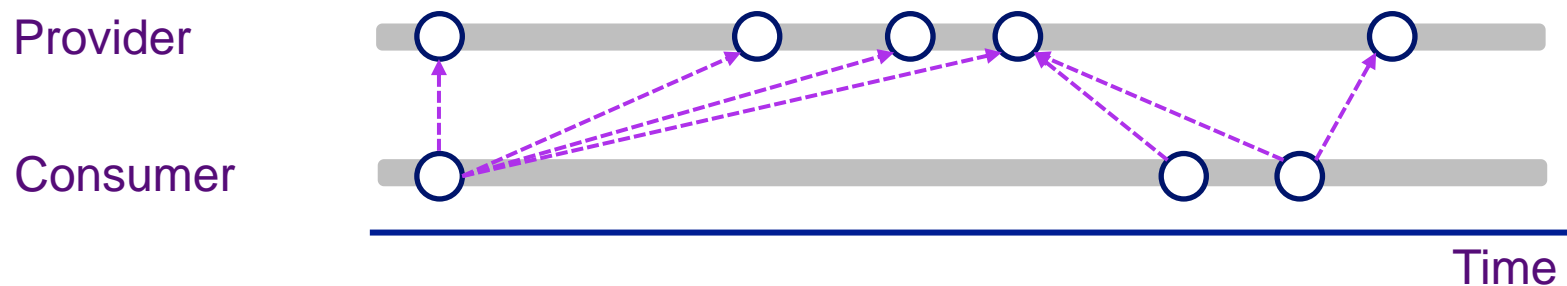


## Key Motivation: Independent Deployability

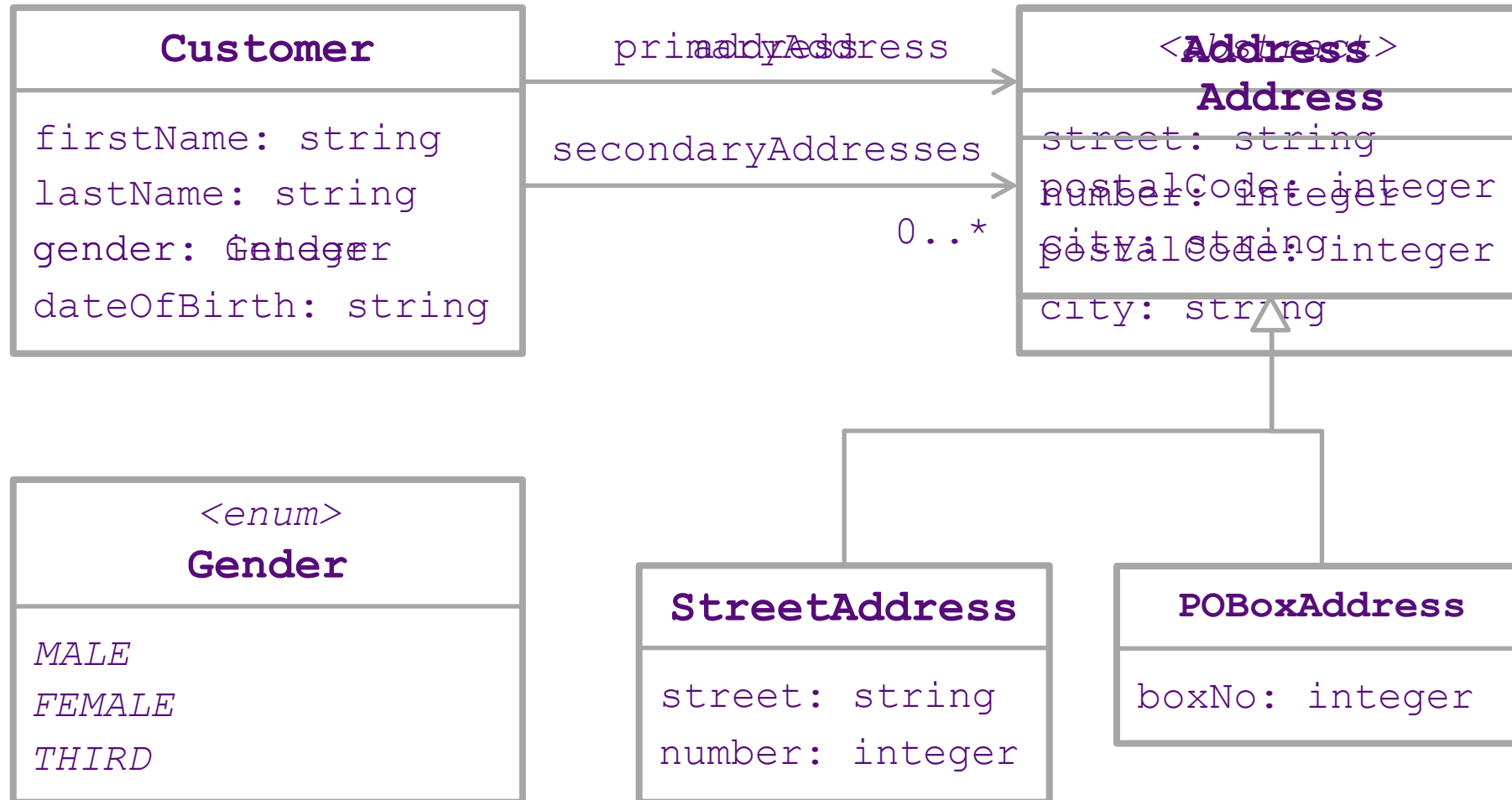
### Lock-step Deployment



### Independent Deployment



# API Evolution Example



**Question:** How can we make sure that new versions are created when and only when necessary?

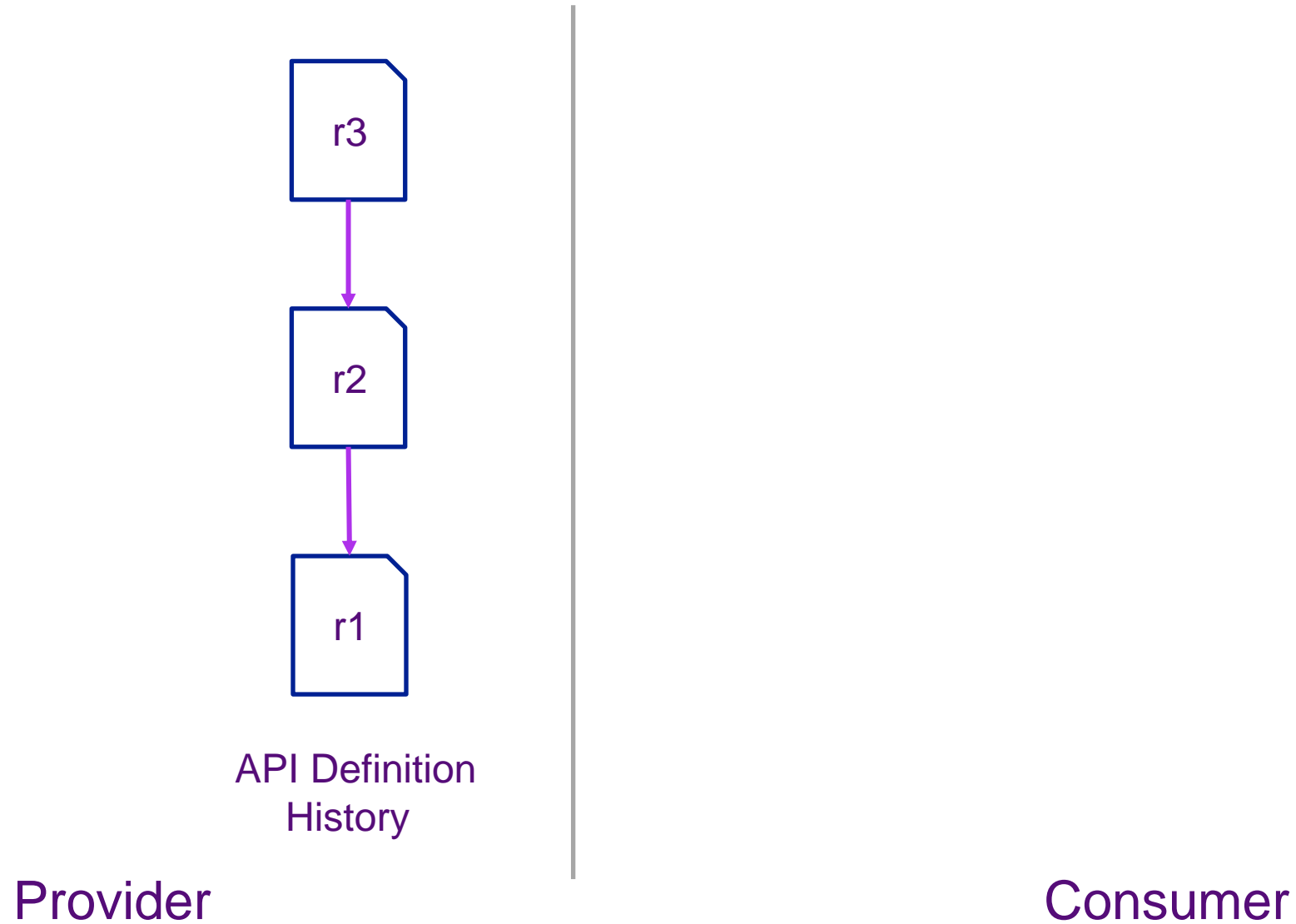
**Observation:** A notion of history is required to classify changes.

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**Question:** How can we avoid unnecessary code duplication?

**Observation:** At some point, the versioned paths tend to converge to allow for code reuse.

# Our Approach: Overview



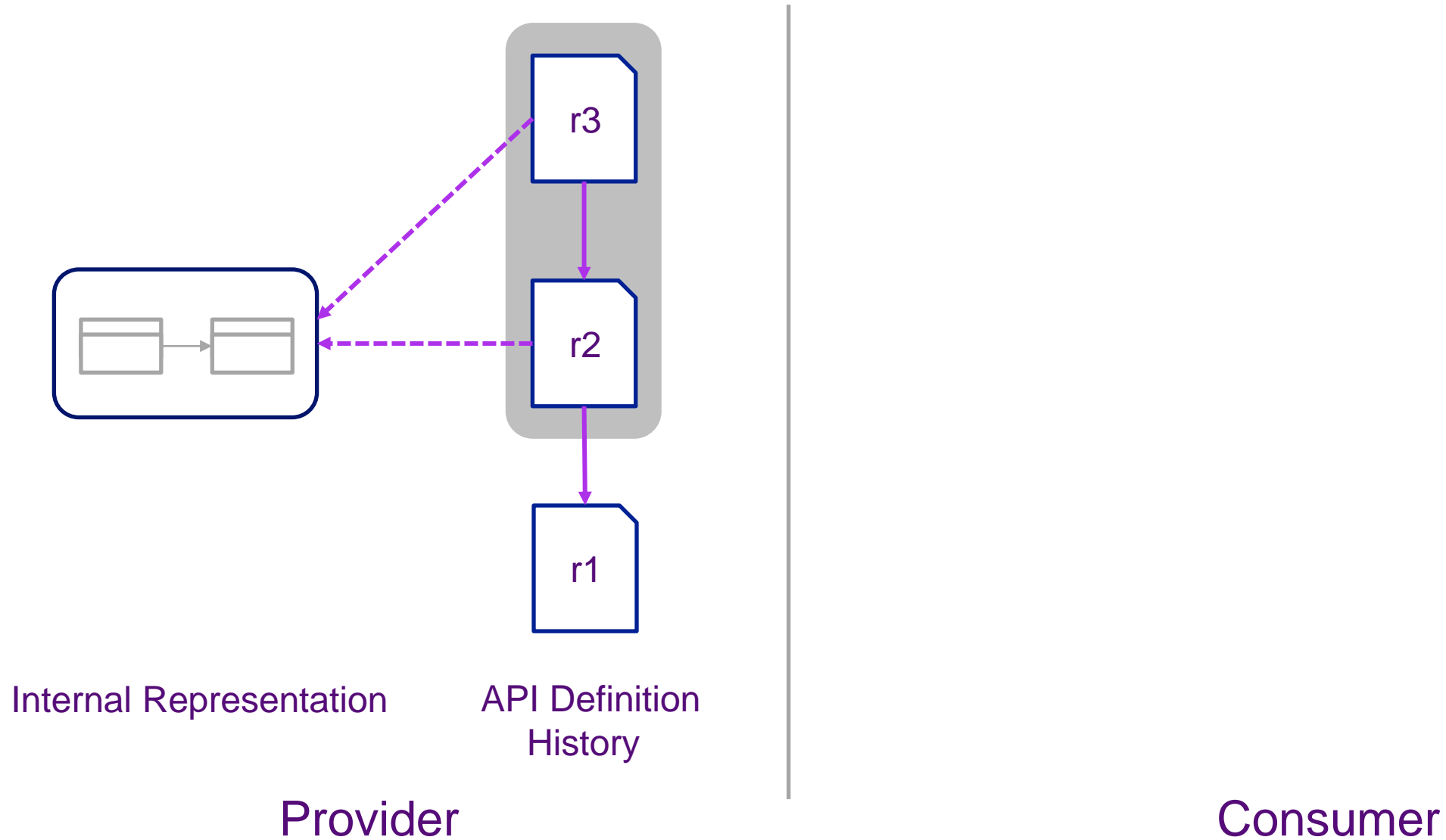
```
record Customer {  
  string firstName  
  string lastName  
  int32 gender  
  Address address  
}
```



```
record Customer {  
  string firstName  
  string lastName  
  string dateOfBirth  
  Address primaryAddress replaces address  
  Address* secondaryAddresses  
  Gender gender as genderNew  
}
```



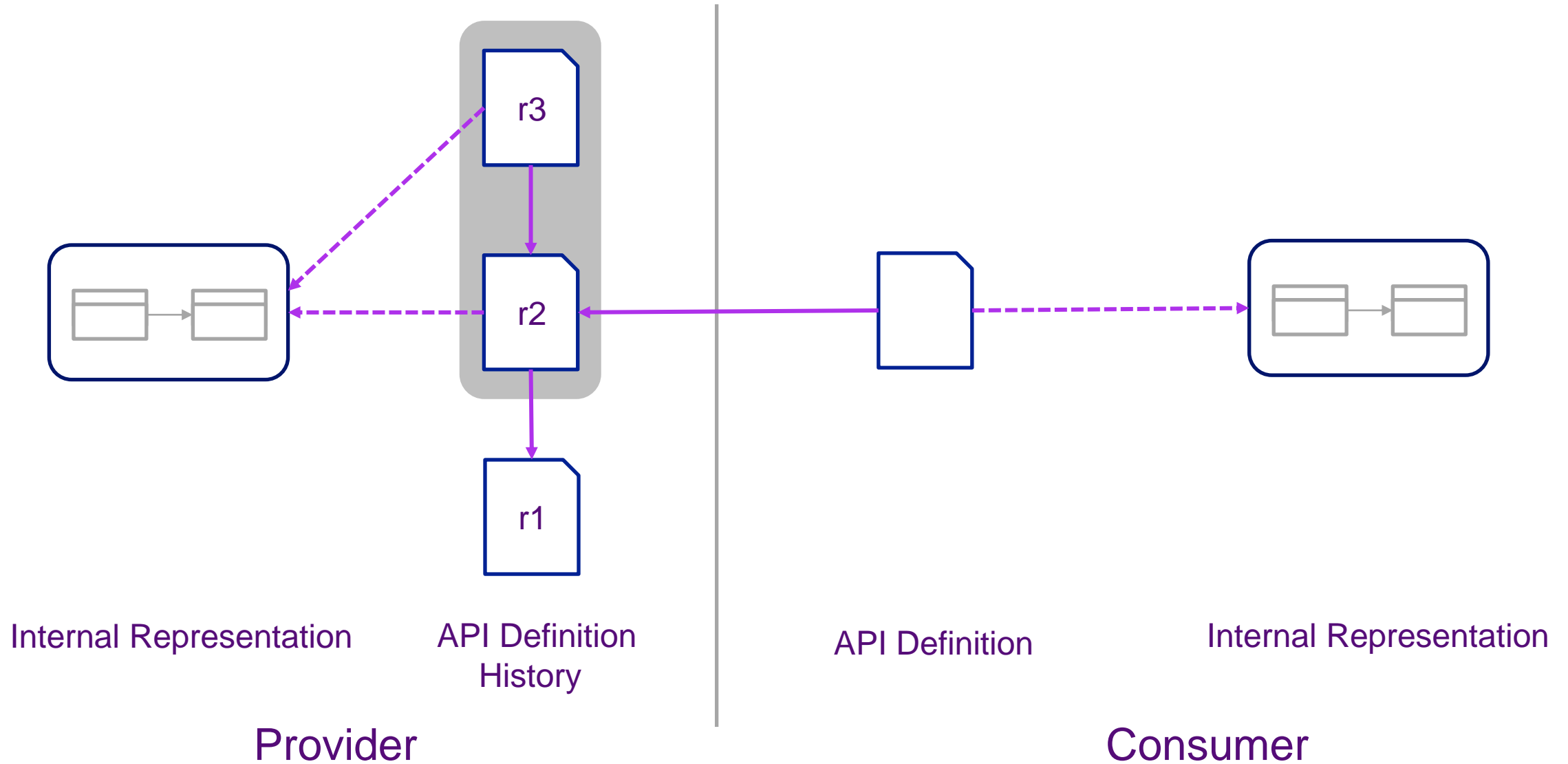
# Our Approach: Overview



```
class Customer {  
    // Appear in all revisions  
    String firstName;  
    String lastName;  
    // opt-in: Newer clients will not provide this field  
    Optional<int> gender;  
    // opt-in: Older clients will not provide this field  
    Optional<String> dateOfBirth;  
    // Appears in all revisions, but has the latest name  
    Address primaryAddress;  
    // Implicitly optional  
    List<Address> secondaryAddresses;  
    // Explicit internal name to avoid name clashes  
    Optional<Gender> genderNew;  
}
```



# Our Approach: Overview



# Our Approach: Consumer API Definitions

```
record Customer {  
  string firstName  
  string lastName  
  string dateOfBirth  
  Address primaryAddress replaces address  
  Address* secondaryAddresses  
  Gender gender as genderNew  
}
```

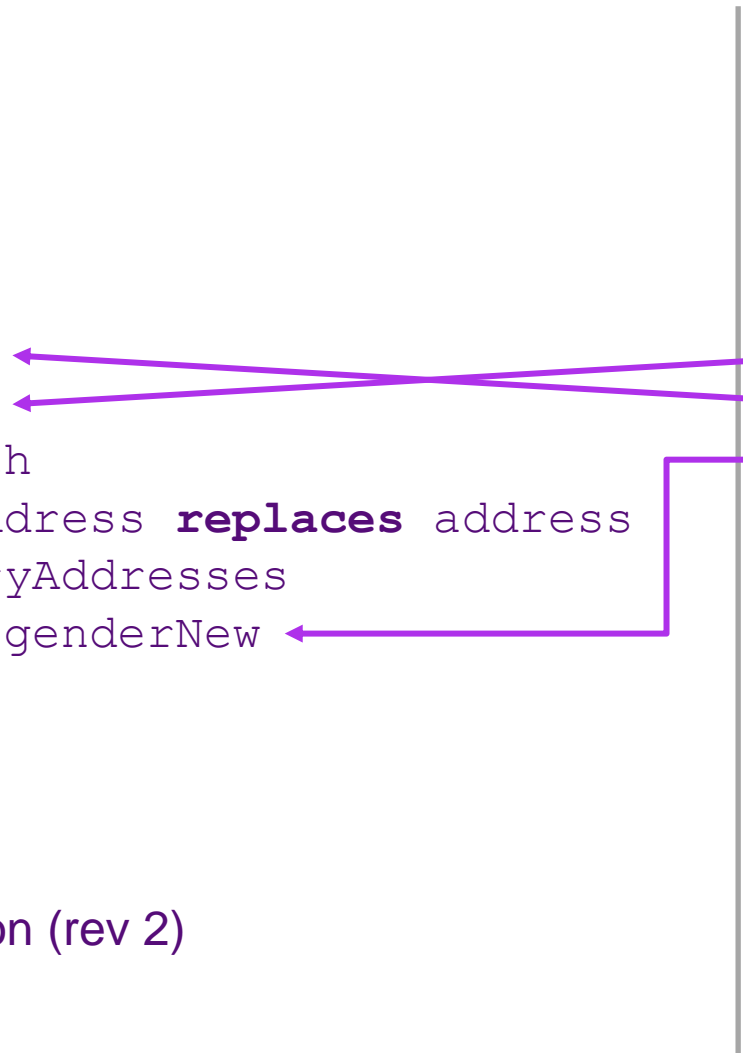
API Definition (rev 2)

Provider

```
record Customer as Person {  
  string lastName as familyName  
  string firstName  
  Gender gender  
}
```

API Definition

Consumer



- All type occurrences must have explicit lengths (e.g., `string(30)`)
- The types `string(30)` and `string(40)` are different

The diagram illustrates the mapping between Provider and Consumer COBOL code. A vertical line separates the two columns. Arrows show the following mappings:

- Provider `FIRST-NAME PIC X(30).` maps to Consumer `FIRST-NAME PIC X(30).`
- Provider `LAST-NAME PIC X(30).` maps to Consumer `FAMILY-NAME PIC X(30).`
- Provider `DATE-OF-BIRTH PIC X(10).` maps to Consumer `DATE-OF-BIRTH PIC X(10).`
- Provider `GENDER PIC 9(5).` maps to Consumer `GENDER PIC 9(5).`
- Provider `PRIMARY-ADDRESS.` has no corresponding field in the Consumer code.

```
10 FIRST-NAME PIC X(30).
10 LAST-NAME PIC X(30).
10 DATE-OF-BIRTH PIC X(10).
10 GENDER PIC 9(5).
10 PRIMARY-ADDRESS.
...
```

```
10 FAMILY-NAME PIC X(30).
10 FIRST-NAME PIC X(30).
10 DATE-OF-BIRTH PIC X(10).
10 GENDER PIC 9(5).
```

Provider

Consumer

## Goals of the Approach

The approach should:

1. ...be easy to use for developers
2. ...have little impact on a developer's work
3. ...support aged implementation technologies
4. ...have an acceptable performance impact

## Performed Experiments

- Survey among developers
- PoC implementation

## Results

- The approach is generally considered usable in practice, but concerns about the programming model (optionals)
- Performance is not an issue for remote invocations, but may be for in-process invocations

- Extending and improving the prototype
- Formal treatment of the evolution semantics
- Investigate programming model and tooling
- Explore opportunities to integrate into OpenAPI, ...

Code is available at  
<https://github.com/holgerknoche/gutta-apievolution>