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Using NATS and Huma to Enhance Open Source Infrastructure

Empowering B2B and European Research Communities with Self-Service Access

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Agenda

- 1. Safespring's mission
- 2. Goal of the self-service API
- 3. Huma framework
- 4. NATS microservices
- 5. Architecture
- 6. Messaging patterns
- 7. Challenges





Datacenter-security

Secure data center with 100% renewable energy and focus on sustainability

Open Standard

flexibility, control over data, interoperability, cost savings, data portability





The platform of choice for European Cloud Computing S

Safespring's mission

Through expertise, modern infrastructure services, and flexibility, Safespring is the foundation of digital development. We enable rapid innovation through reliable and scalable services without lock-in effects.

- We strive for the position to be the leading provider of innovative and secure cloud solutions.
- Our mission to deliver a robust and flexible public and private cloud platform.
- We are committed to ensuring data sovereignty, security, and privacy, whilst promoting cost-efficiency and scalability through open standards and cutting-edge technology.



Goals of the selfservice API

Distributed management of customers

- Easier on-boarding for customers across multiple data centres
- Cut down support management costs when existing customers grow

Infrastructure federation

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- Federation across businesses and research communities.
- The European Open Science Cloud project (EOSC).

Controlled provisioning of resources

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- B2B and large customers
- Total quota and service specific quotas
- Code driven customer resource definitions
- Self-service users



Huma

Back your HTTP API by OpenAPI 3 and JSON Schema



Huma

Back your HTTP API by OpenAPI 3 and JSON Schema

- Generic HTTP handler signature
 - Operations based on generic target function signature
 - Composable HTTP handlers
 - Input and output must be structs
 - Open API spec generation
- Annotated Go types for I/O models
 - JSON schema generation from Go types
 - Static typing for parameters, bodies, headers, etc.
 - Documentation generation using Stoplight Elements
- Compatibility
 - Huma implements the http.Handler interface
 - Uses standard context.Context
 - Standard streaming support via io.Reader and io.Writer interfaces
 - Compatible with most popular routers



Huma: input/output models and operations

Annotated models

type **ProjectInput** struct { Body Project `json:"body"` RawBody []byte `json:"-"`

type ProjectDetInput struct {
Name string `path:"name" json:"name,omitempty"`
Services []string `query:"services" json:"services"`

type ProjectOutput struct {
 Body Project `json:"project"`

type User struct {

Username string `json:"username" minLength:"1"` Email string `json:"email" format:"email"` Generic Operation handler signature

func[I,O any](ctx.Context,*I)(*O, error))



Huma: JSON schemas and API spec

JSON schema

user:

additionalProperties: false additionalProperties: false properties: email: description: Email address format: email minLength:1 type:string username: description: Username minLength:1 type:string required: - username - email type:object

OpenAPI specification

/users: get:

operationId: listUsers responses: '200': content: application/json: schema: description: List of users items: \$ref: '#/User' type: array (...)



Huma

Back your HTTP API by OpenAPI 3 and JSON Schema We want something that can discover multiple services seamlessly and scales to many datacenters

Limitations of HTTP:

- DNS/hostnames/IP based discovery
- Use of pull based request/reply semantics
- HTTP calls generally act on locationdependent backends



NATS

Connect Your Services with High-speed Messaging



Core NATS

- Fire and forget fast message publishing
- Flexible subject based addressing using wildcards
- Accepts any type of payload
- Patterns:
 - Request and reply
 - Publish and subscribe
 - Fan in and fan out
 - Scatter and gather
 - Load balancing using queue groups



Why?

- Discoverable, observable and nomadic
- Dead simple load balancing
- Observe:
 - Service instances
 - Subject names per svc
 - Total requests / errors per svc

nats micro list / info svc nats micro stats svc

Service definition

type HandlerFunc func(Request)

- Service = set of endpoints or groups
- Group = common subject prefix used by all endpoints
- Endpoints = subject subscription + function handler
- Messaging patterns based on endpoint or service level queue groups







Orchestrating multiple HTTP APIs with NATS

- Self-service HTTP rest API publishes or makes requests to NATS subjects.
- NATS micro operators suscribe to subjects, eg: selfservice.project.create
- Each operator has its own **queue group**, meaning all operators will receive a copy of the messages
- NATS does **load balancing** for operators sharing the same queue group



















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- Do you love open source network automation, BGP, SONiC?

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