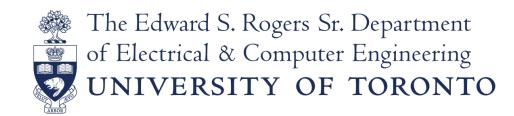
## ECE444: Software Engineering

Architecture4: Styles and Hypes

#### Shurui Zhou



#### Midterm Presentation

Date	Group
26-Oct	20
	1
	2
	7
	9
	15
28-Oct	17
	11
	8
	10
	19
	16
30-Oct	18
	5
	14
	4
	3
	6

• If your group cannot present in the lecture, please let me know and send me the 8min video by 10/25.

## Spike in Agile

- A special type of user story that is used to gain the knowledge necessary to reduce the risk of a technical approach, better understand a requirement, or increase the reliability of a story estimate
- Has a maximum time-box size
- For example:
  - The team may not have knowledge of a new technology, and spikes may be used for basic research to ensure the feasibility of the new technology (domain or new approach).
  - A story requires to be implemented using a 3<sup>rd</sup> party library with API that is poorly written and documented.
  - The story may contain significant technical risk, and the team may have to do some experiments or prototypes to gain confidence in a technological approach that may allow them to commit the user story to some future timebox.

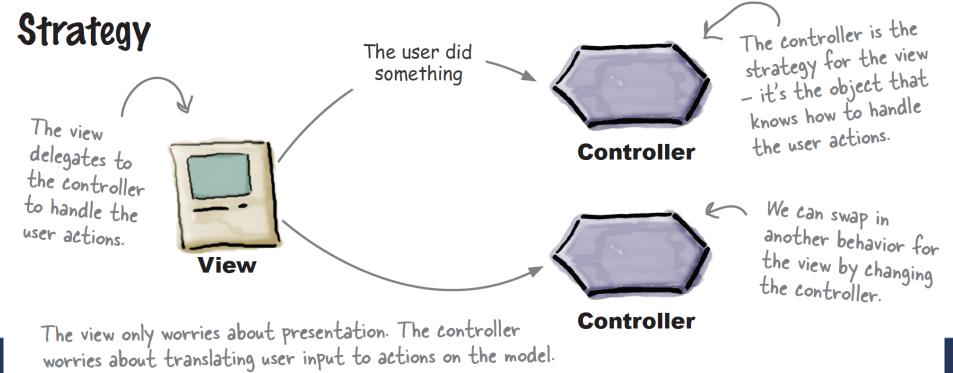
## Classification of patterns

- Creational patterns
  - Singleton
  - Factory Method
- Structural patterns
  - Composite
- Behavioral patterns
  - Strategy
  - Observer



#### MVC Architecture

- Model Observer Pattern
- View Composite + Strategy
- Controller -- Strategy Pattern





## Cargo cult programming



Are SOLID principles Cargo Cult?

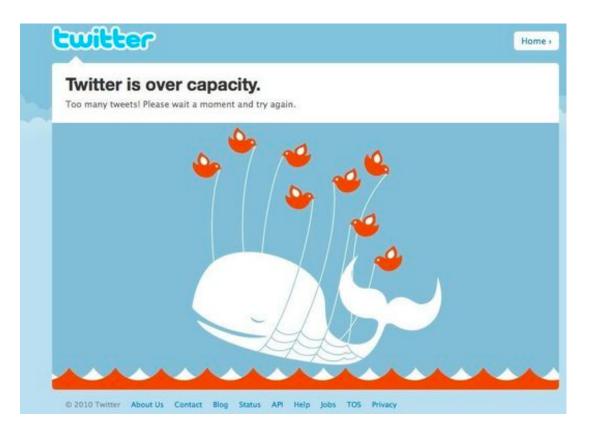
https://blog.ndepend.com/are-solid-principles-cargo-cult/

It looks like a plane, but will it fly?

## Learning Goals

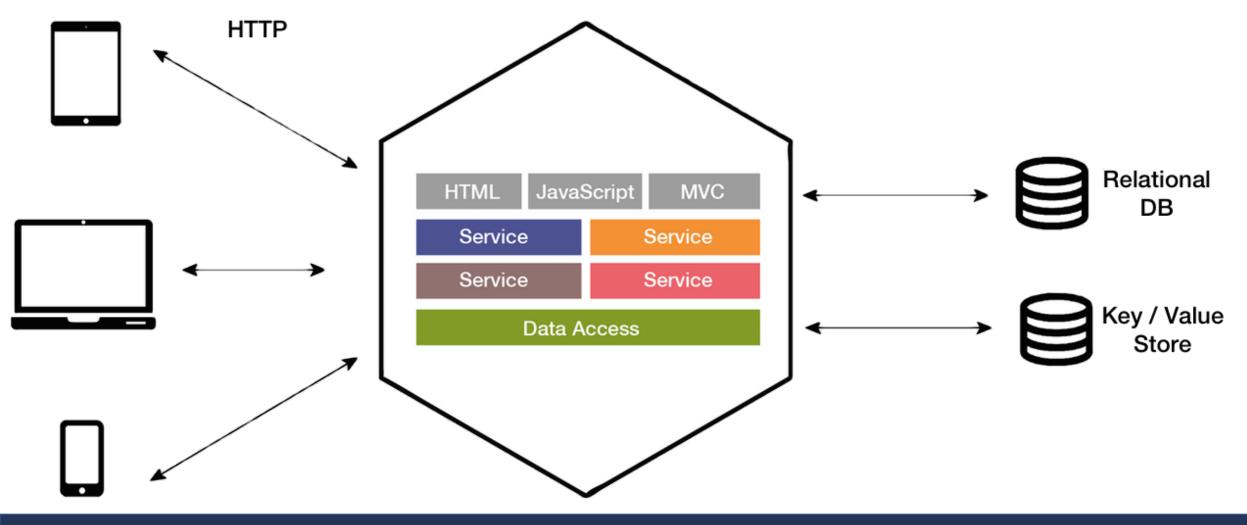
- Understand history of Microservices
- Reason about tradeoffs of Microservices architectures.





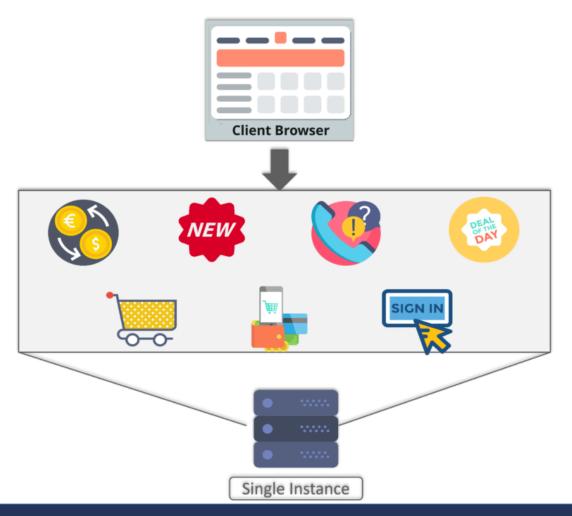
"After that experience, we determined we **needed to step back**. We then determined we needed to **re-architect** the site to support the continued growth of Twitter and to keep it running smoothly."

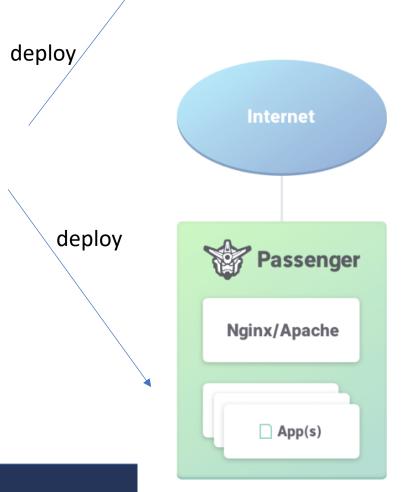
#### Monolithic Architecture



Example: a shopping cart app









#### Monolithic Architecture Benefits

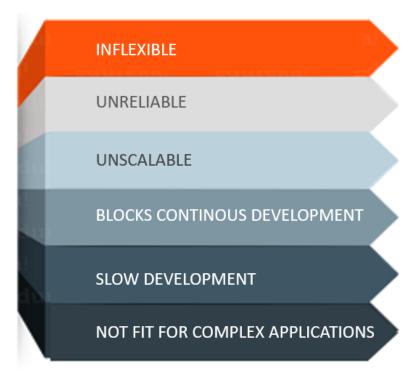
- Simple to develop
- Simple to deploy
- Simple to scale







## Challenges of Monolithic Architecture



- Inflexible Monolithic applications cannot be built using different technologies
- Unreliable Even if one feature of the system does not work, then the entire system does not work
- Unscalable Applications cannot be scaled easily since each time the application needs to be updated, the complete system has to be rebuilt
- Blocks Continuous Development Many features of the applications cannot be built and deployed at the same time
- Slow Development Development in monolithic applications take lot of time to be built since each and every feature has to be built one after the other
- Not Fit For Complex Applications Features of complex applications have tightly coupled dependencies

### Microservices





SO HOT RIGHT NOW







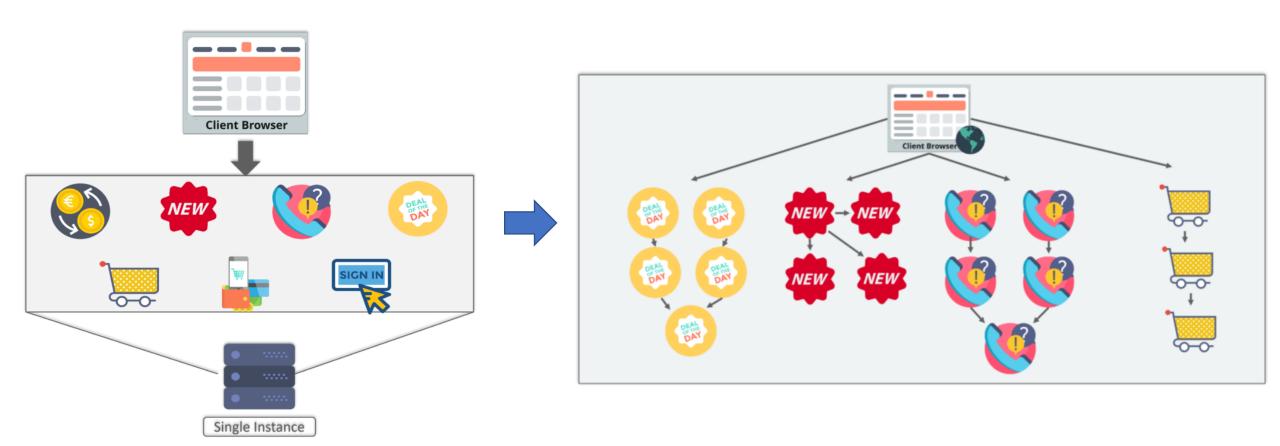




UBER

GROUPON

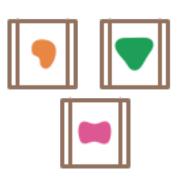
## Use case: Shopping Cart Application



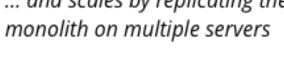
A monolithic application puts all its functionality into a single process...

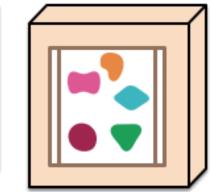


A microservices architecture puts each element of functionality into a separate service...



... and scales by replicating the

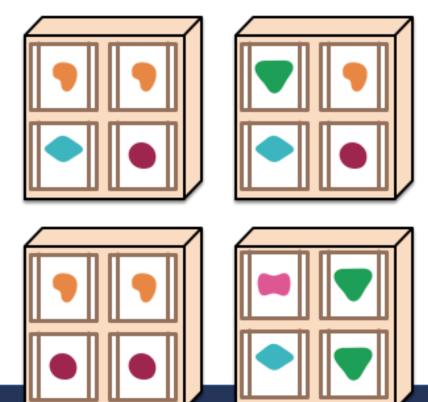






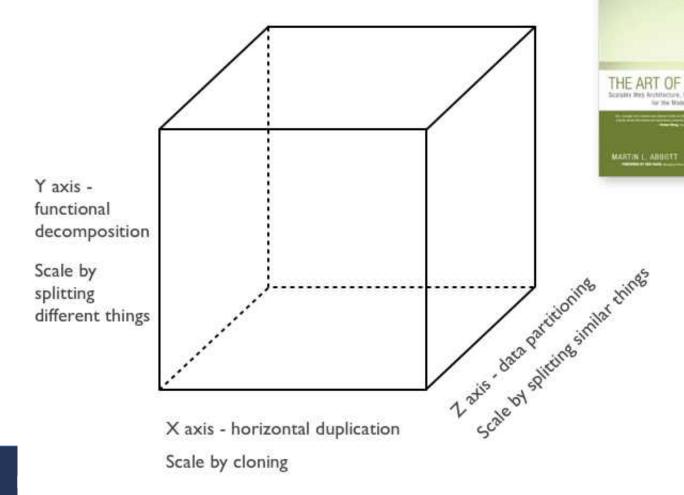


... and scales by distributing these services across servers, replicating as needed.

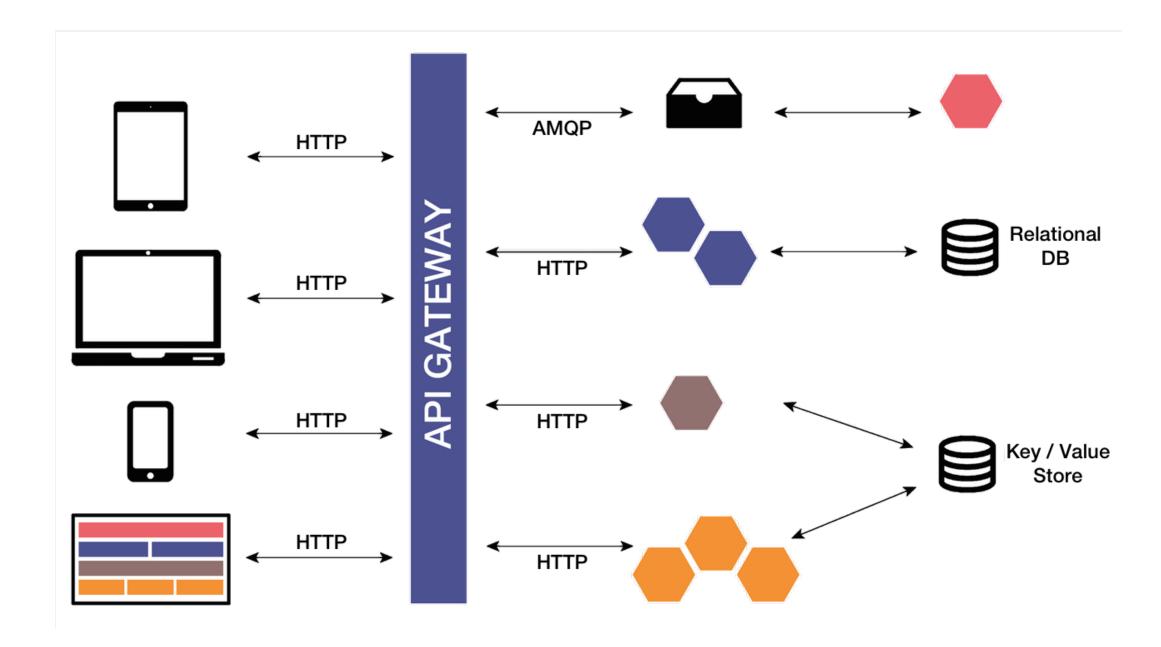




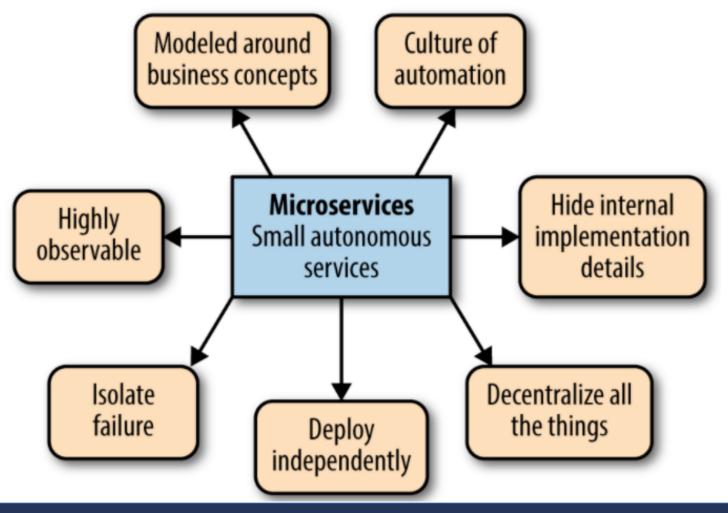
## The scale Cube 3 dimensions to scaling



- X-axis: running multiple copies of an application behind a load balancer.
- Y-axis: split the app into services
  - Verb-based
  - Noun-based
- Z-axis: each server is responsible for only a subset of the data.

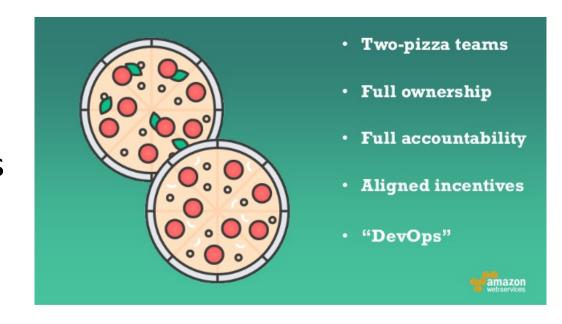


## Principle of Microservices



#### Benefits of Microservices

- Faster and simpler deployments and rollbacks
- Elimination of long-term commitment to a single technology stack
- Improved fault isolation
- Independently scalable services
- Technology diversity
- Ability to write new features as plugins

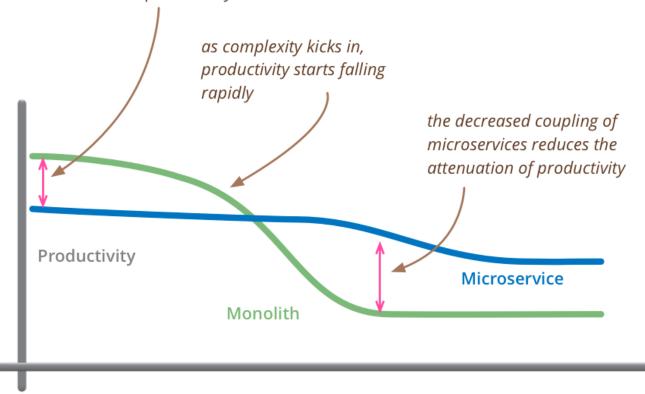


#### Drawbacks of Microservices

- Increased network communication
- Serialization between microservices
- Additional complexity in testing a distributed system
- Increased complexity in deployment

#### Microservies overhead

for less-complex systems, the extra baggage required to manage microservices reduces productivity

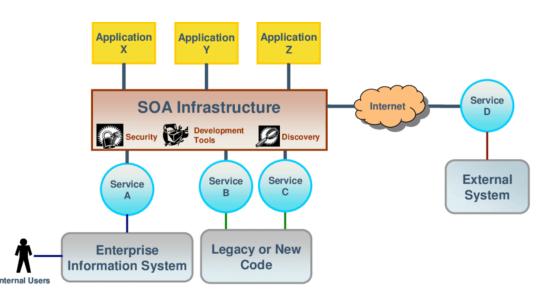


**Base Complexity** 



#### Broker Pattern

- A collection of services distributed across multiple servers
- Separates users of services (clients) from providers of services (servers) by inserting an intermediary, called a <u>broker</u>
- Benefit: modifiability, availability, performance
- Downside: add complexity, latency
- Example: Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA)



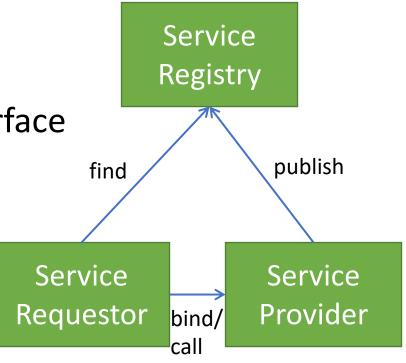
#### SOA

• Service: self-contained functionality

• Remote invocation, language-independent interface

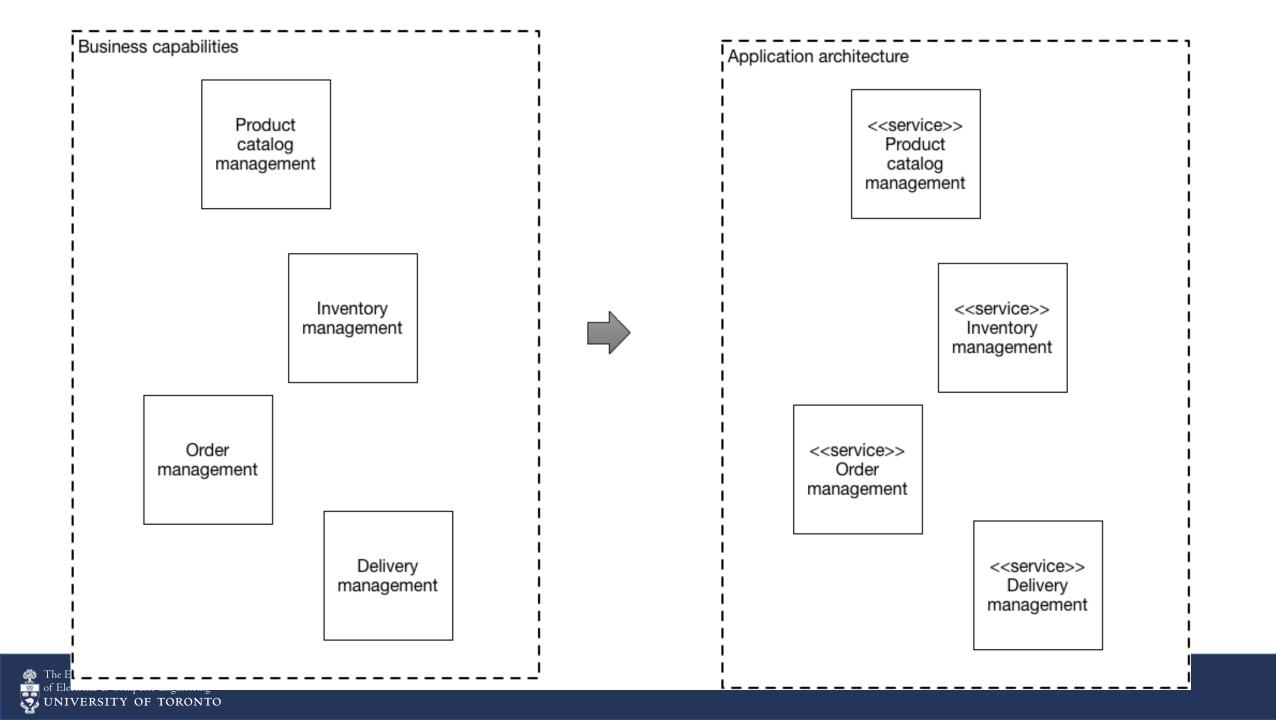
• Dynamic lookup possible

 Often used to wrap legacy systems



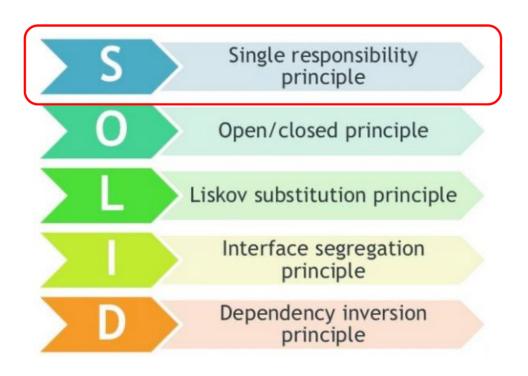
# How to decompose the application into services?

- Decompose by business capability
- Decompose by verb or use case
- Decompose by by nouns or resources

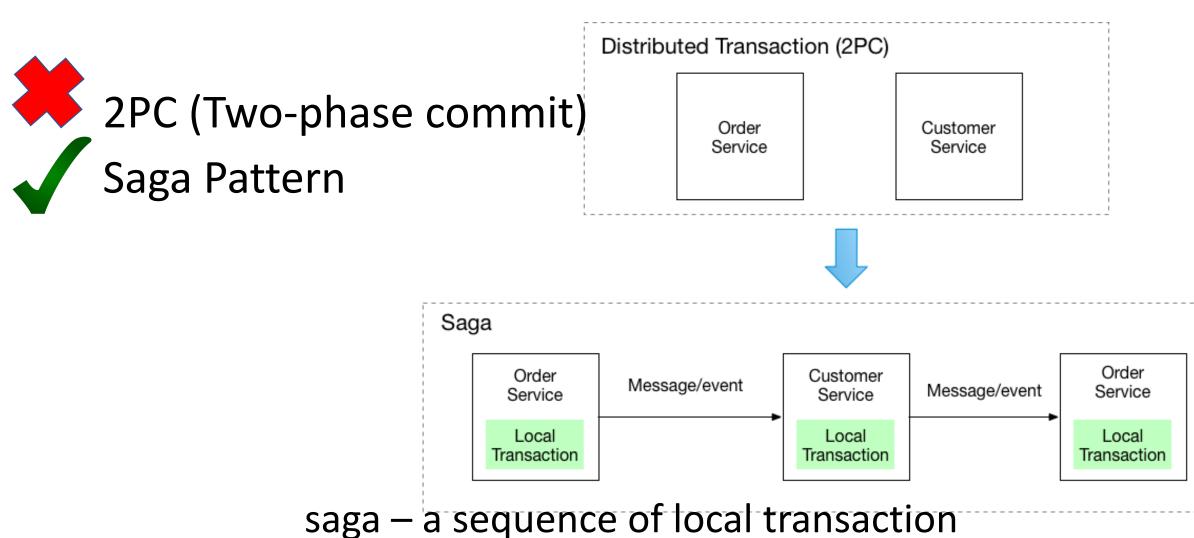


## How to decompose the application into services?

- Decompose by business capability
- Decompose by verb or use case
- Decompose by by nouns or resources



## How to maintain data consistency?



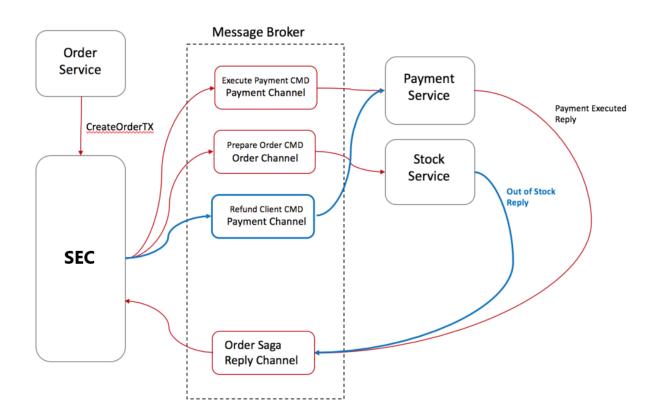


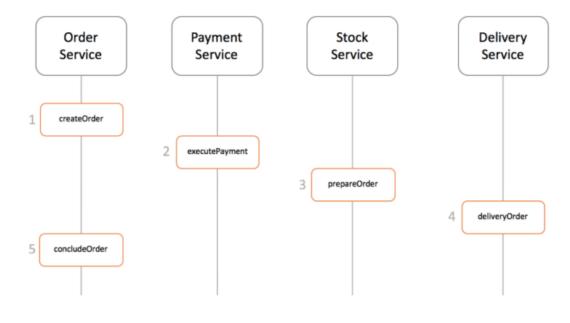
### Saga Pattern

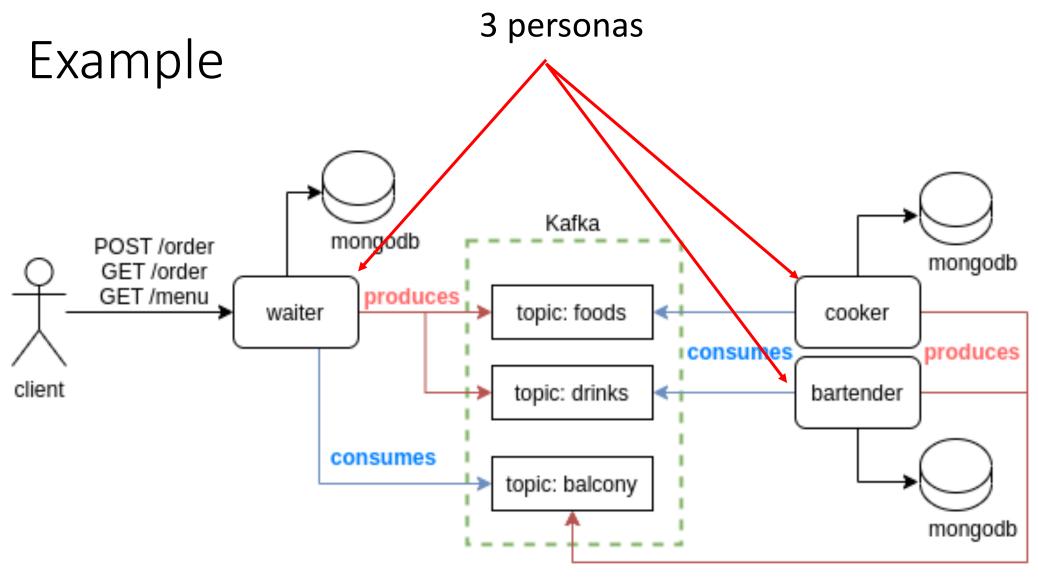
The master process called "Saga Execution Coordinator" or SEC.

- two ways to achieve sagas
  - Choreography: each local transaction publishes domain events that trigger local transactions in other services.
  - Orchestration: an orchestrator (object) tells the participants what local transactions to execute.

#### Orchestration







https://github.com/victoramsantos/saga-pattern-example

### Other examples and platforms



## Eventuate example microservices applications

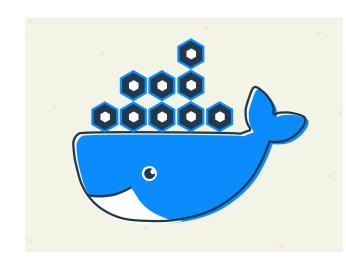
Eventuate<sup>™</sup> is a platform that solves the distributed data management problems inherent in the microservice architecture.

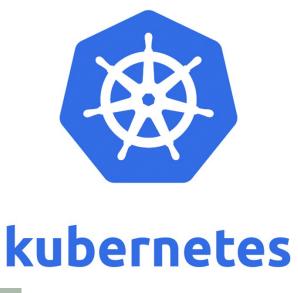
Eventuate<sup>™</sup> consists of two frameworks:

- Eventuate Tram for microservices that use traditional JDBC/JPA-based persistence.
- Eventuate Local for microservices that use Event Sourcing.

## How are services packaged and deployed?

- Container
- Serverless deployment
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)





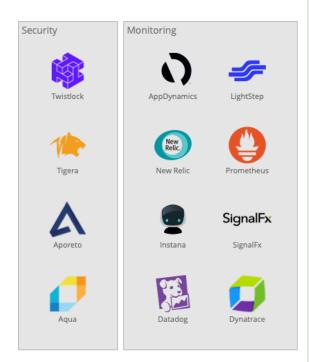


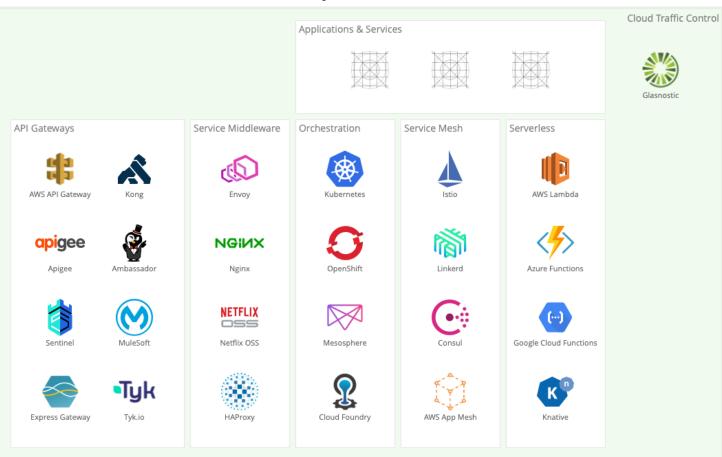
## **AWS Elastic Beanstalk**

Easy to begin, Impossible to outgrow



## The 2019 Microservices Ecosystem





https://glasnostic.com/blog/the-2019-microservices-ecosystem





## Technology Stacks

### Awesome Microservices



A curated list of Microservice Architecture related principles and technologies.

https://github.com/mfornos/awesome-microservices

#### Discussion of Microservices

- Are they really "new"?
- Do microservices solve problems, or push them down the line?
- What are the impacts of the added flexibility?
- Beware "cargo cult"
- "If you can't build a well-structured monolith, what makes you think microservices is the answer?" – Simon Brown
- Leads to more API design decisions

