

# Microservices Architecture

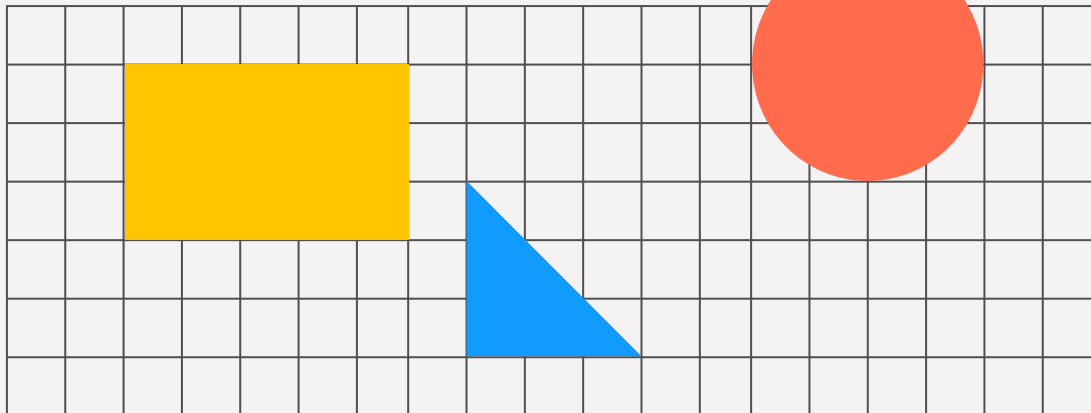
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A Survey on Microservices Architecture:  
Principles, Patterns and Migration  
Challenges 2023

**Keywords:**

- Microservices
- Monolithic
- Decomposition
- Principle
- Patterns
- Migration



# Thanks to



**Martin Fowler**

Software  
Engineer



**Sam Neuman**

Software Architecture  
Engineer



**David Parnas**

Information Hiding  
forerunner

# Software Architecture Activities

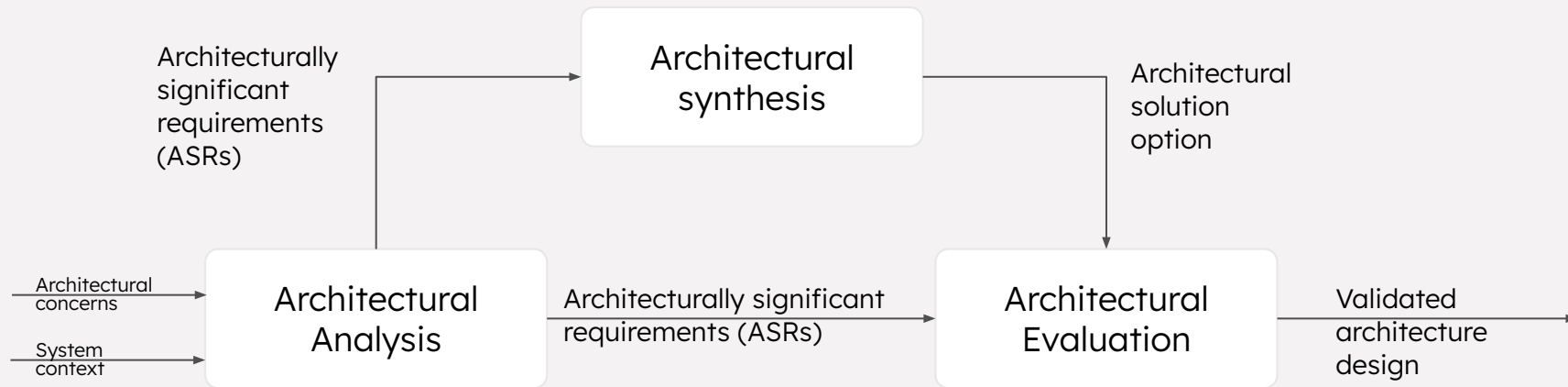
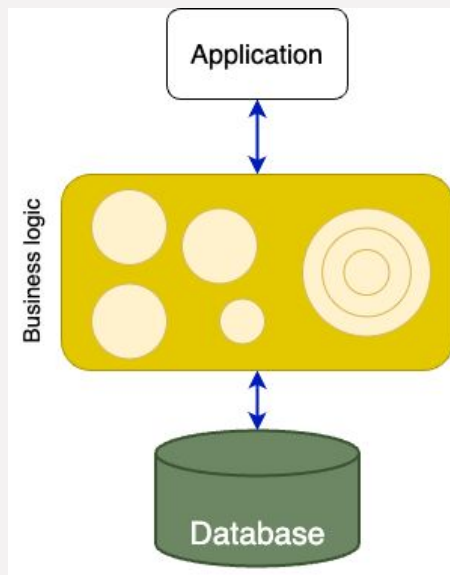


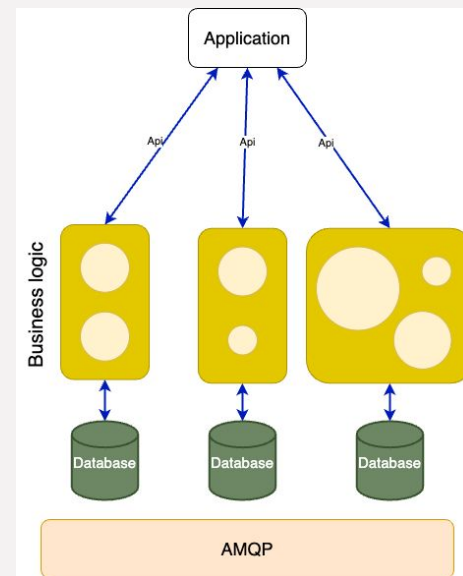
FIG 1. Architecture activities from [Wikipedia](#).

# Styles

## Software Architecture styles



## Monolithic



## MicroService

# POV

Another Point of View from Monolithic and Microservice styles

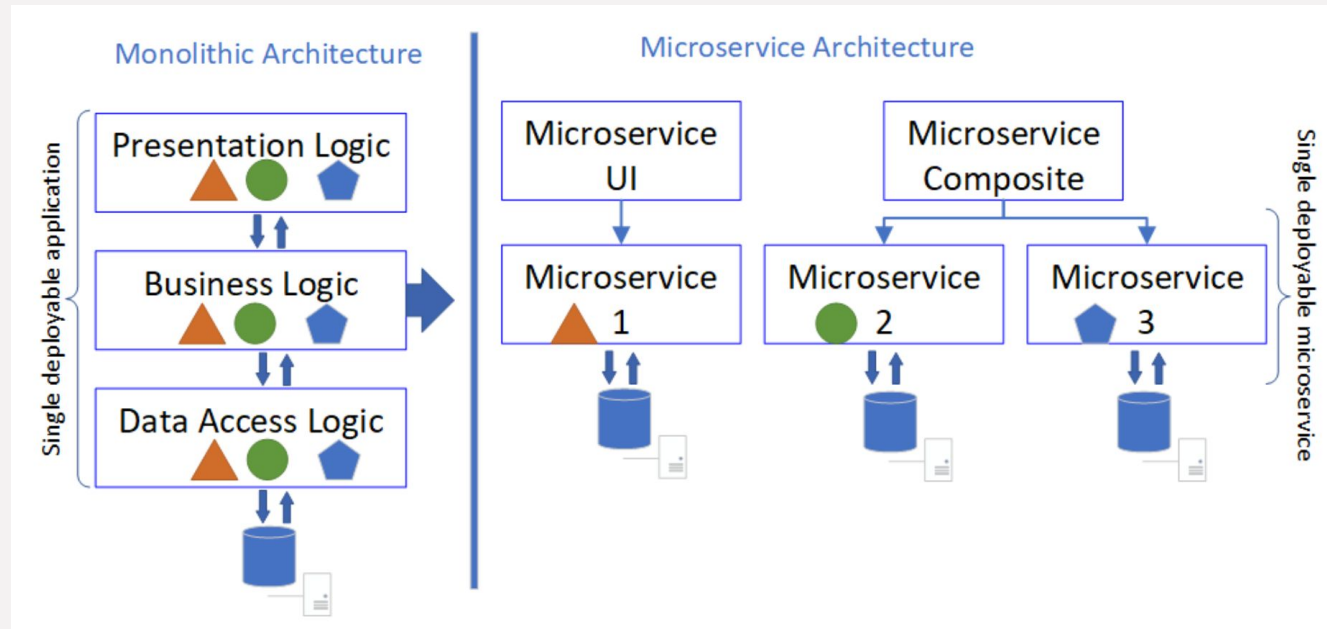


FIG 2. Monolithic vs. Microservice Architecture activities.

# When?

When should we migrate from a monolithic architecture to microservices?

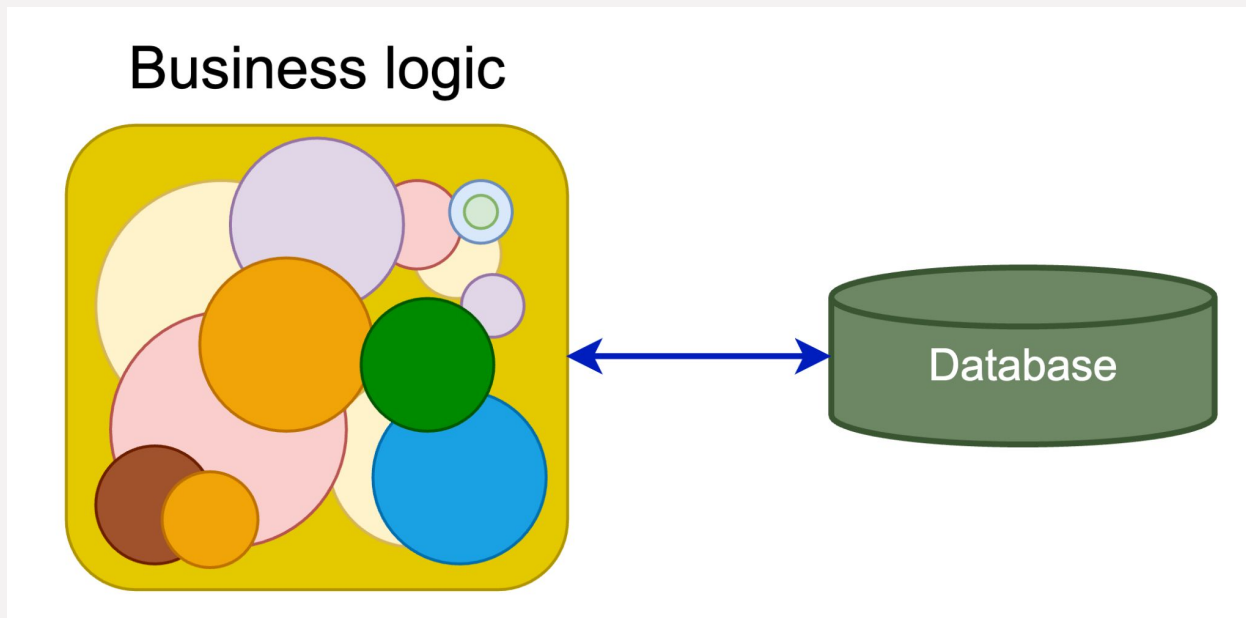


FIG 3. Monolithic Style, Complexity, Failures

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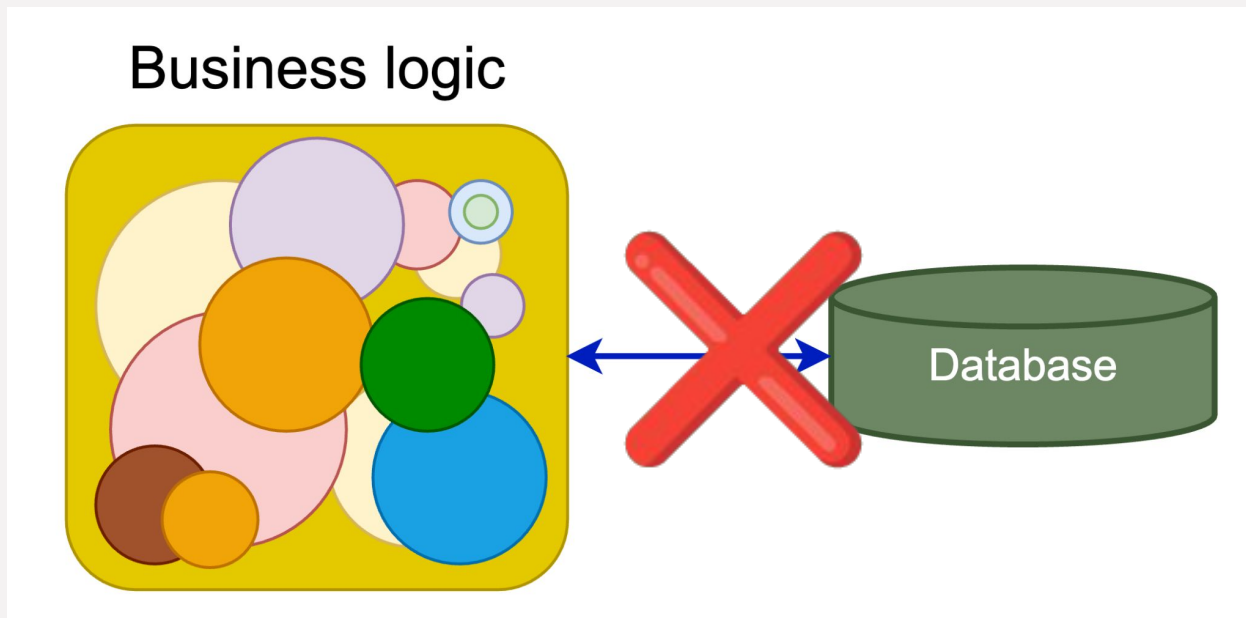


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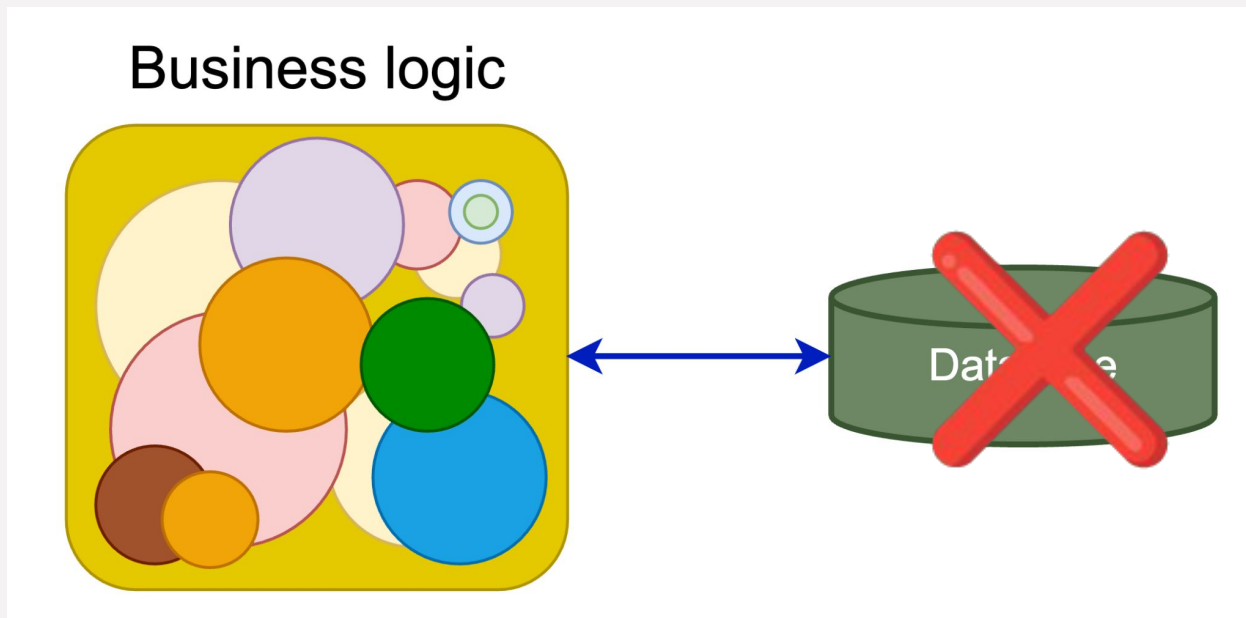


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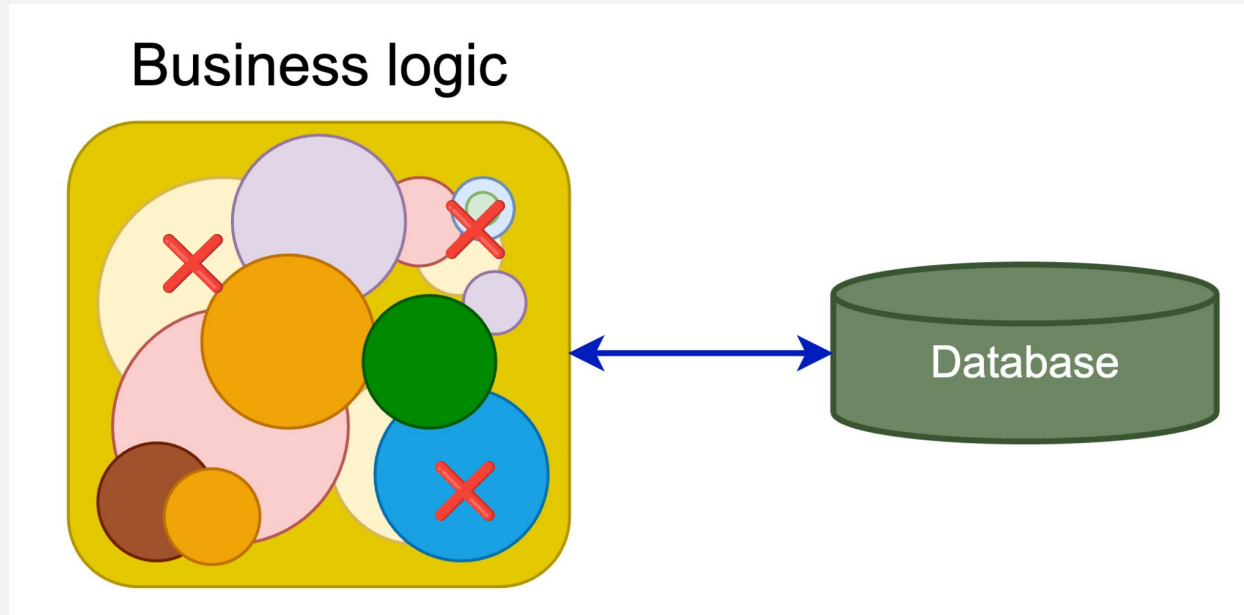


FIG 3. Monolithic Style, Complexity, Failures

# Availability

Escalating restart

# Degradation



**No matter how small, can  
affect the entire system  
behavior**

# Horizontal, vertical, containerization scaling

If a module is the most used, it is not possible to scale only this modules, but entire monolith must be scaled, consequently increasing costs.

## High Availability

# Horizontal scaling

If a module is the most used, it is not possible to scale only this modules, but entire monolith must be scaled, consequently increasing costs.

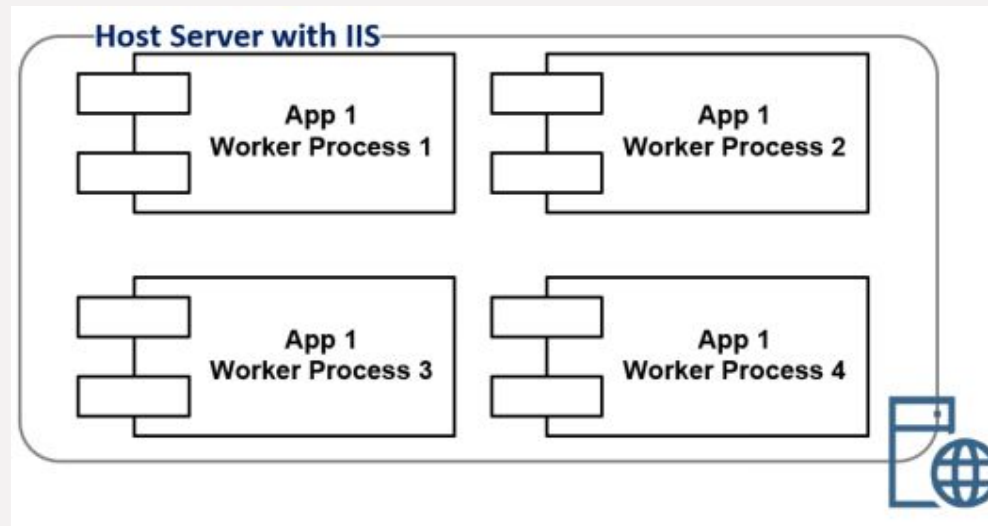


FIG 4. Monolithic scalability duplicating worker process.

# Vertical scaling

If a module is the most used, it is not possible to scale only this modules, but entire monolith must be scaled, consequently increasing costs.

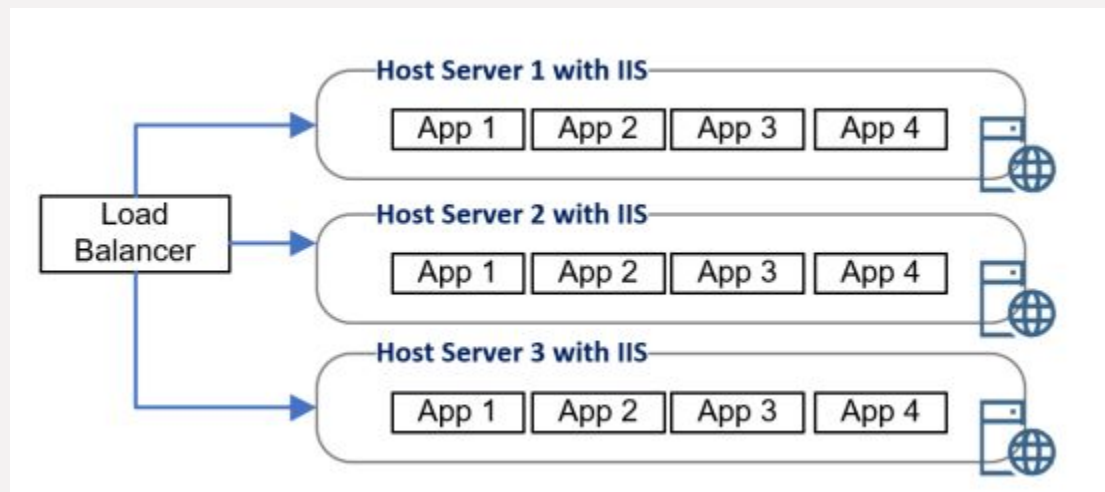


FIG 5. Monolithic scalability in servers.

# Containerization scaling

If a module is the most used, it is not possible to scale only this modules, but entire monolith must be scaled, consequently increasing costs.

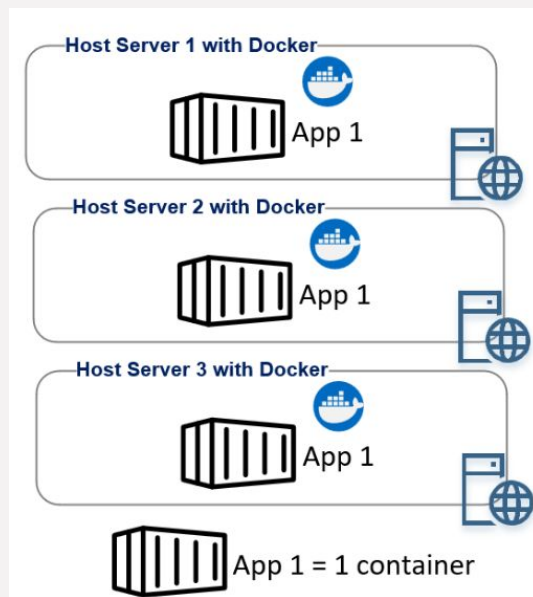


FIG 6. Monolithic scalability in containers.

# 4 properties of SOA

## Loosely coupled

- + Undependability
- + Flexibility & SoC (Separation of Concerns)
- + Easy update
- + Better NSF

## Reusability

- + Modular design
- + Development & maintenance cost reduction

## Platform Independence

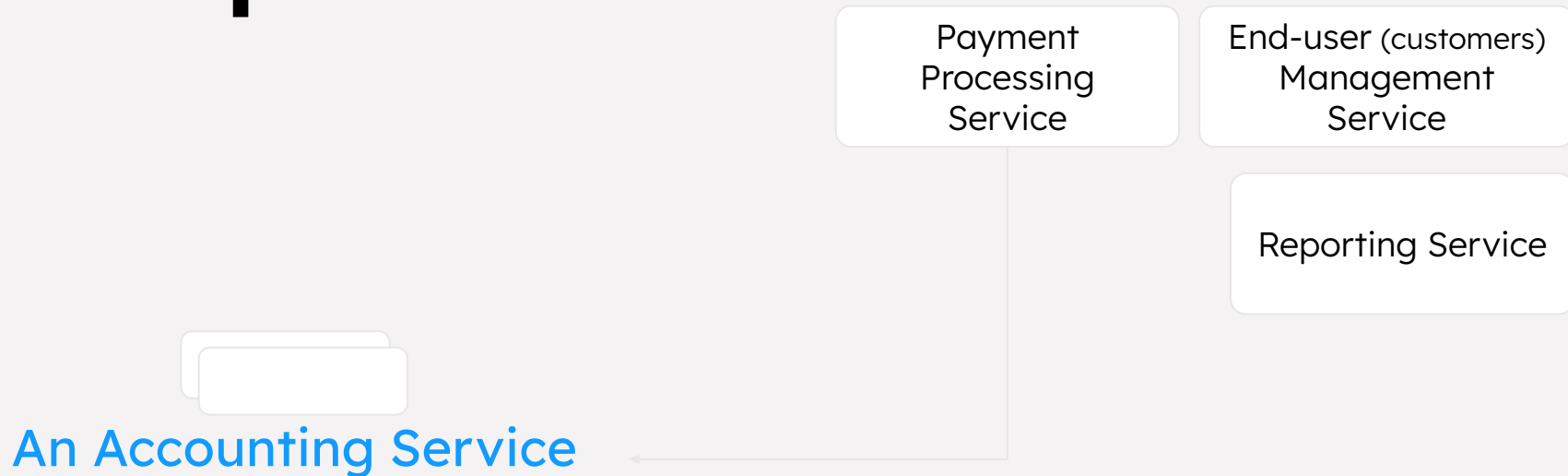
- + Use any programming languages
- + Use any efficient hardware
- + Use any appropriate infrastructure

## Composability

- + Fine-Grained
- + Independence management



# Service Composition



# Which one?

Which one is better? Microservice or Monolithic architecture?

- Project requirements
- Project constraints

# Costs

## Microservice



- High initial development costs
- Needs for more resources, tools, and expertise to manage multiple services
- Lower operational costs through independent scaling in long-term

## Monolithic



- Minimum initial development costs
- When the application grows, maintenance costs, can escalate due to increased complexity
- Extensive testing and debugging

# Monolithic

## Pros

- **Simplicity:** ease of deployment, easy to develop, easier to debugging
- **Performance:** everything runs within a single process
- **Code reuse:** no need to ssh, all code will be in one place without accepting distributed systems.

## Cons

- **Scalability**
- **High maintenance cost**
- **limited flexibility in making changes**
- **compromised availability and reliability**
- **Longer development times**
- **Technology lock-in:** single technology stack

# Microservices

## Pros

- Flexible coupling
- High functional cohesion
- Comfort for scaling
- Easy to deploy with DevOps tools
- Resilience

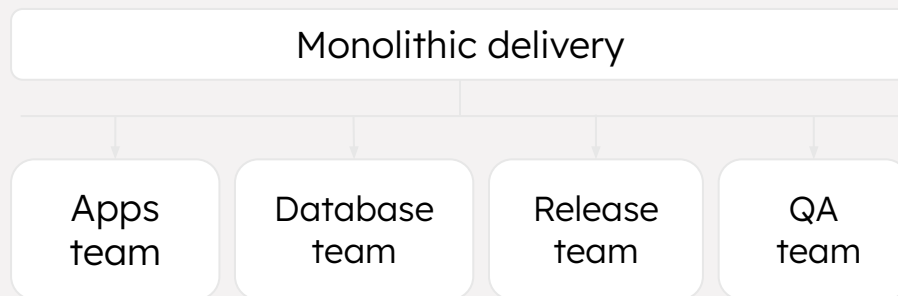
## Cons

- Lack of experience: steep learning curve
- Challenges in managing and monitoring
- Increased complexity: debugging, error tracing, leading to higher operational costs
- Network overhead: introduce latency and careful network architecture planning
- Data duplication: each microservices have its own database

# Team management

Better team management

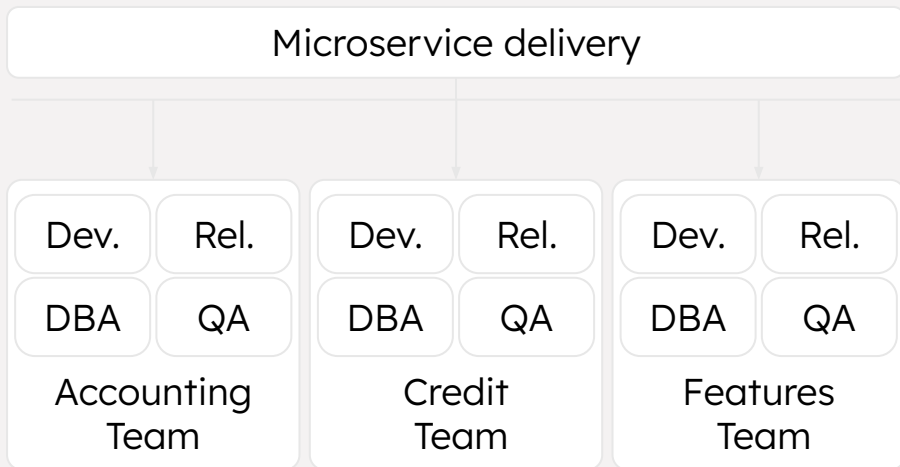
Monolithic organizations



# Team management

Better team management

Microservices organizations



# Patterns

Methodologies and patterns for  
microservices architecture

## **Backend for Frontend Pattern**

Shared Data Microservice Design Pattern

Aggregator Microservice Design Pattern



# Patterns

Isolate backend from front-end

## Backend for Frontend Pattern

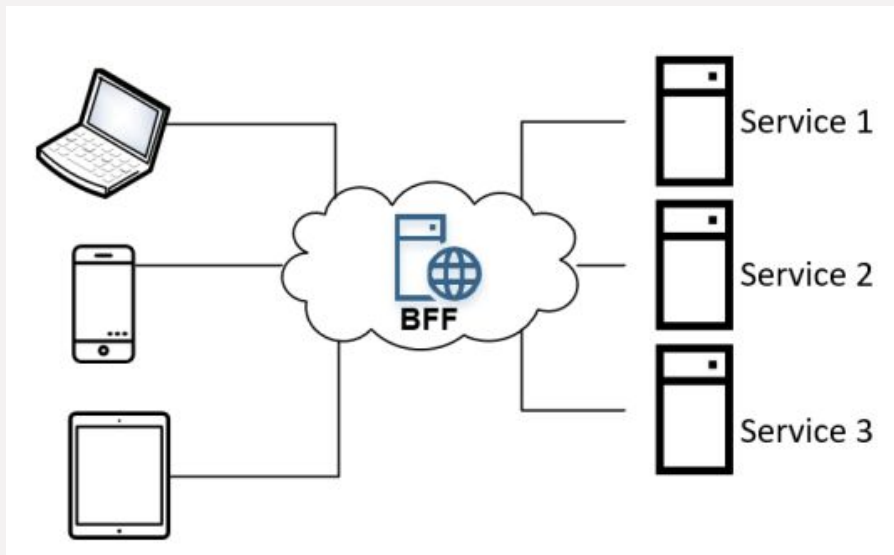


FIG 7. BFF design pattern.

# Patterns

Methodologies and patterns for  
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Backend for Frontend Pattern

**Shared Data Microservice Design**

Aggregator Microservice Design Pattern

# Patterns

Shared data repository, loose coupling and high cohesion

## Shared Data Microservice Design

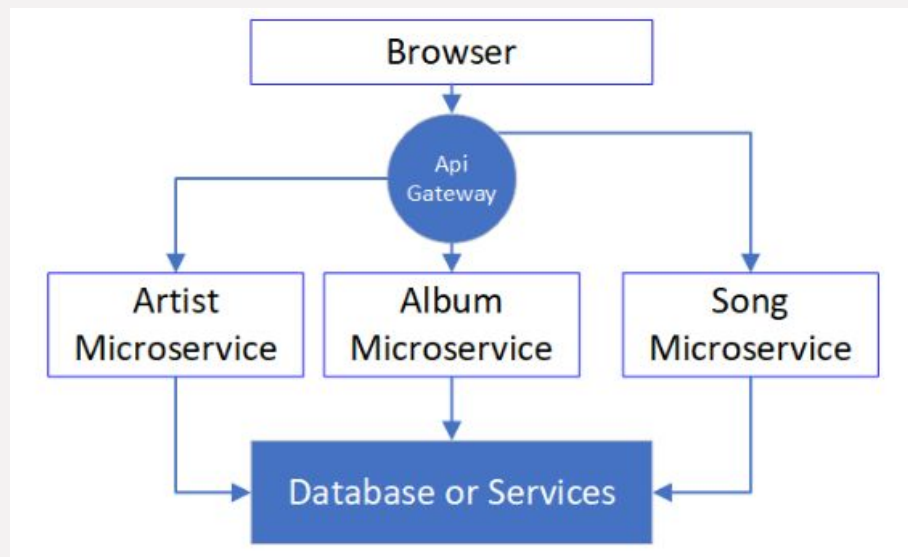


FIG 8. Shared data microservice design pattern example

# Patterns

Methodologies and patterns for  
microservices architecture

Backend for Frontend Pattern

Shared Data Microservice Design

**Aggregator Microservice Design**

# Patterns

Centralized data aggregation, reduced client complexity, improved performance, reduce network overhead

## Aggregator Microservice Design

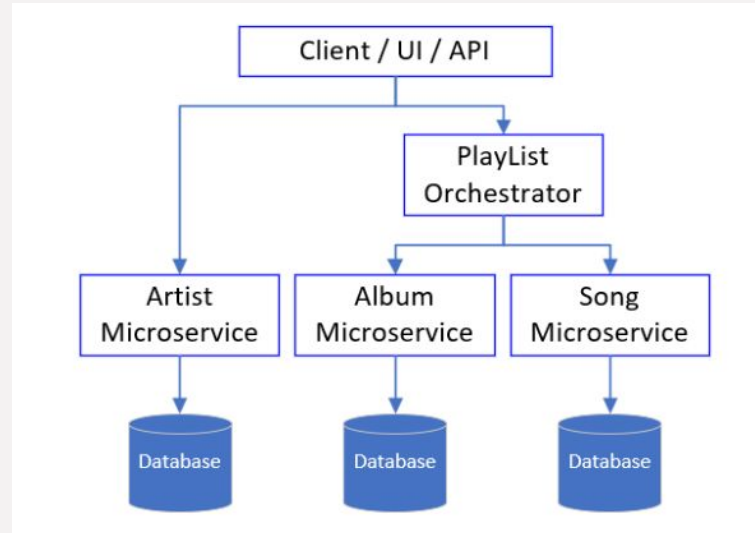


FIG 9. Shared data microservice design pattern example

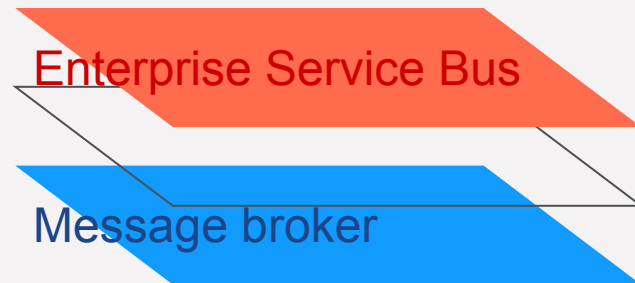
# AMQP vs. ESB

Without any logic only  
streaming and queuing

- RabbitMQ
- Apache Kafka

With business logic such as  
data transformation & data  
normalization & smart routing

- Mule ESB
- Apache Camel



# Orchestrator?

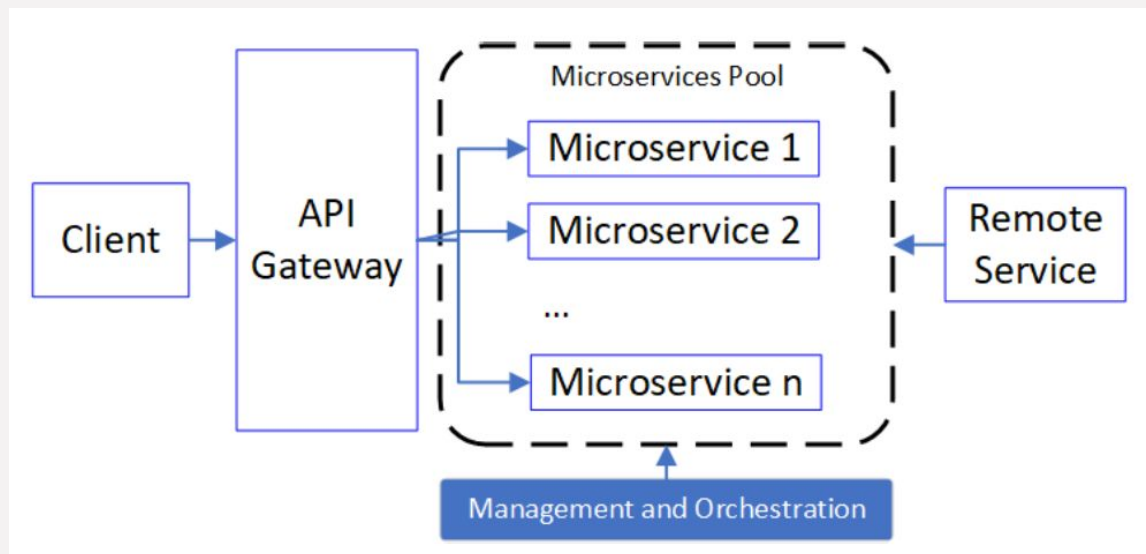


FIG 3. Microservice reference architecture.

# Thanks