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Module 6.2

CSD 380

**Summary**

In 1996, Amazon began with a monolithic type of architecture that was called Obidos; this system handled all of business and display logic. When this became a little too complex to handle, Amazon then decided to transition to a service-oriented architecture—also known as SOA. This new architecture allowed for isolation between different components, which gave way to a faster development process, scalability, and more independent innovation. Furthermore, it enabled reliability improvements in a way that would not hinder users. Amazon was actually one of the first companies to adopt a completely decentralizied services platform, and by 2011, it paid off. In that year, Amazon performed 15,000 daily deployments, which eventually increased to 136,000 by 2015.

**Lessons Learned**

* Service-oriented architecture allows a nice combination of isolation, ownership, and control.
* Not allowing direct database access by clients allows improvements in scalability and reliability.
* Service-oriented architecture helps foster innovation by creating independent and fully accountable teams.

**Sources**

Kim, G., Humble, J., Debois, P., Willis, J., Forsgren, N., & Allspaw, J. (2021). The devops handbook: How to create world-class agility, reliability, & Security in Technology Organizations. IT Revolution Press.