Service-Based Architecture

Software Architecture

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Definition 1. Distributed System

A system with multiple components located on different machines that communicate and coordinate actions in order to appear as a single coherent system to the end-user.

Quote

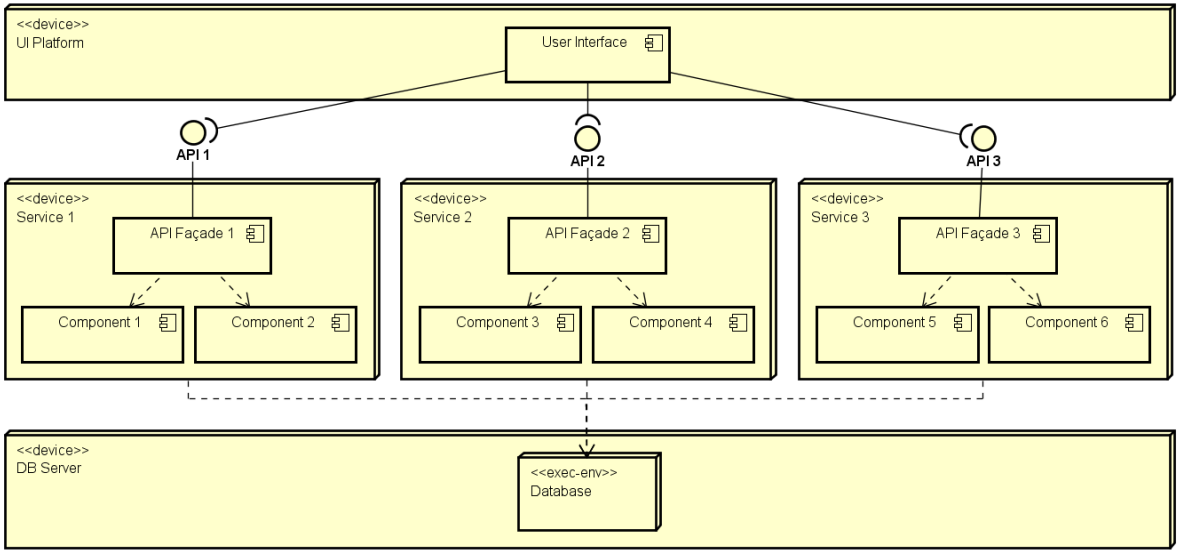
A distributed system is one in which the failure of a computer you didn't even know existed can render your own computer unusable.

– Leslie Lamport [Turing Award, 2013]

Definition 2. Service-Based Architecture

System is partitioned into business domains that are deployed as distributed services. Functionality is delivered through a user interface that interacts with the domain services.

Service-Based Architecture



Terminology

User Interface Provides access to system functionality

Services Implement functionality for a single, independent business process

Service APIs Communication mechanism between UI and each service

Database Stores persistent data for the system

Definition 3. API Abstraction Principle

Services should provide an API that hides implementation details.

Definition 4. Façade Design Pattern

Provide a simple, abstract interface to use a service domain's functionality. A component within the service coordinates how to deliver the requested functionality with the service's internal components.

Definition 5. Independent Service Principle

Services should be independent, with no dependencies on other services.

Question

What are the consequences of having a shared database?

Question

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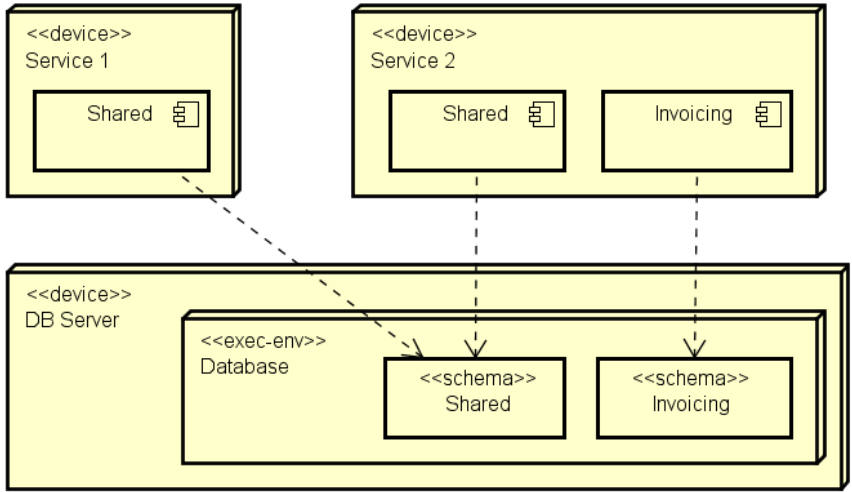
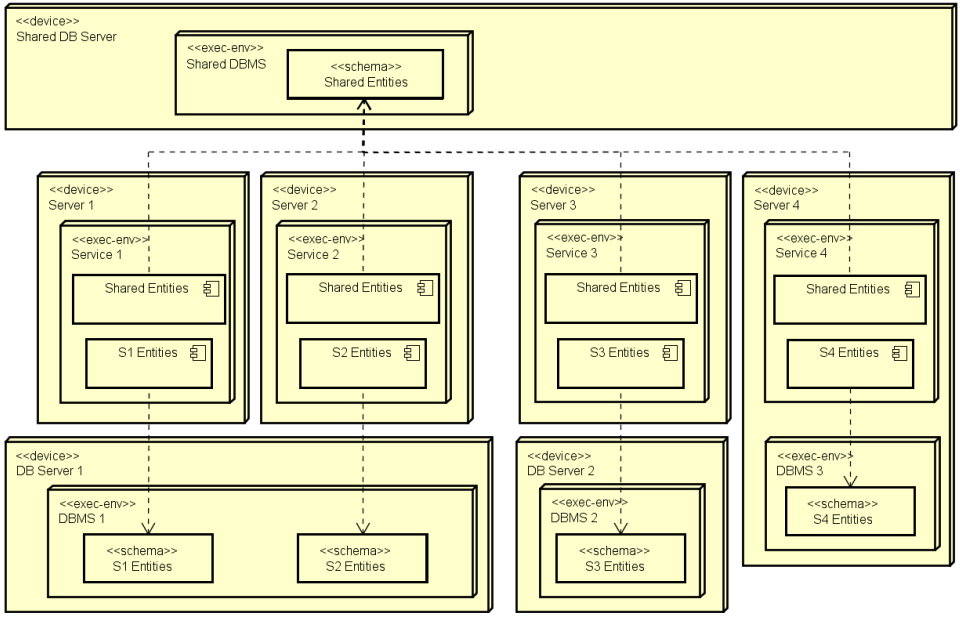
Answer

Increased *data coupling*.

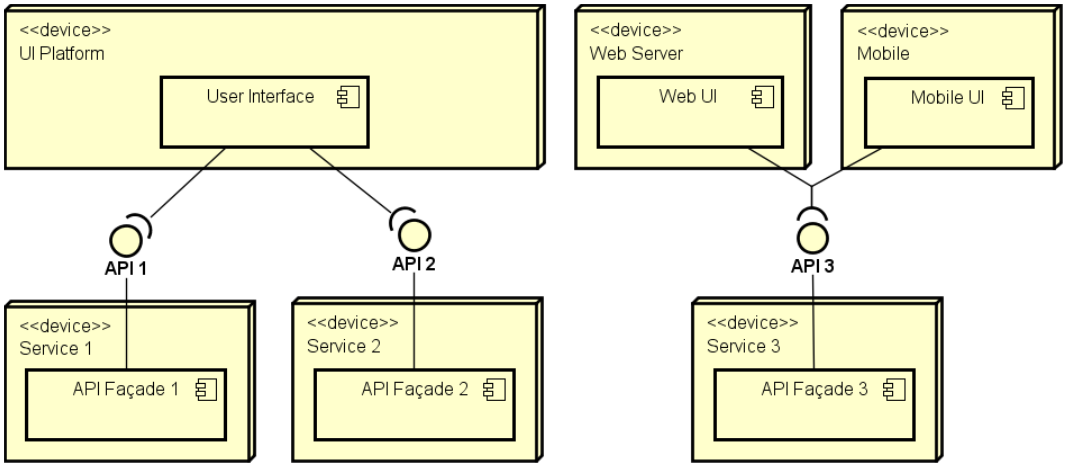
Logical Partitioning of Persistent Data



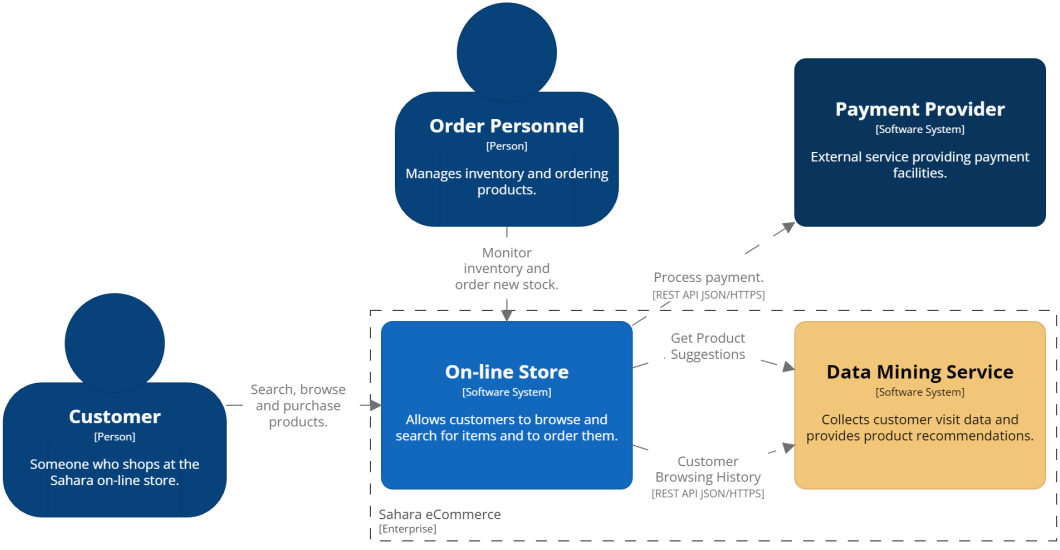
Separate Databases



Separate UIs



Sahara: Context Diagram



On-line Store Service Domains

Browsing Customers can find products & add to cart

Purchasing Customers can purchase products in cart

Fulfilment Customers & staff can track order fulfilment

Account Management Customers can manage their account details

Inventory Management Staff can view stock levels and order new stock

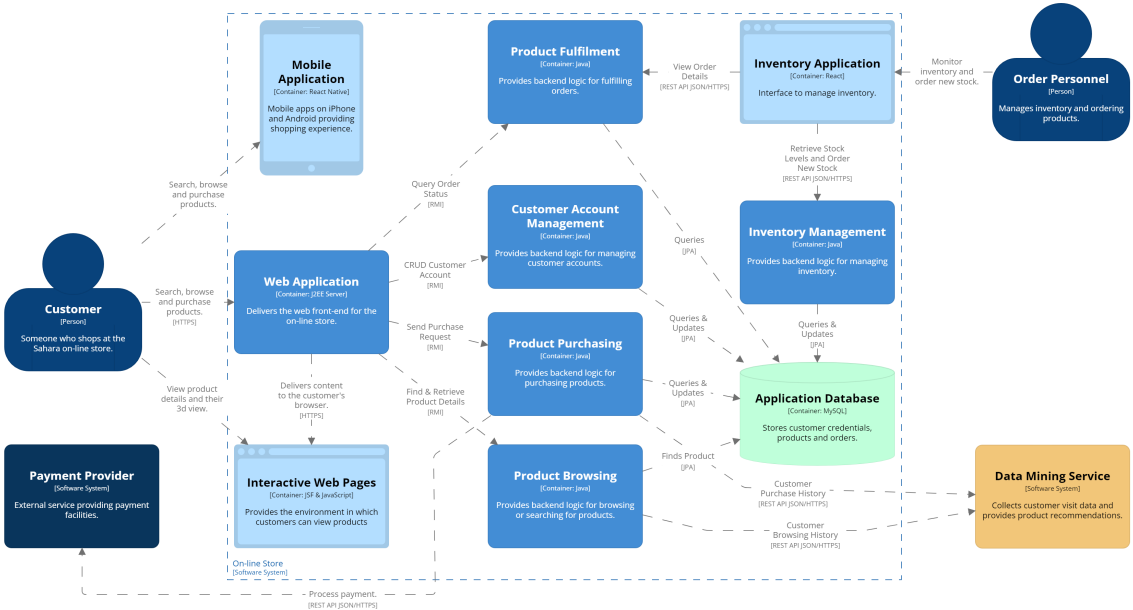
Partitioning

Services are defined by domain partitioning

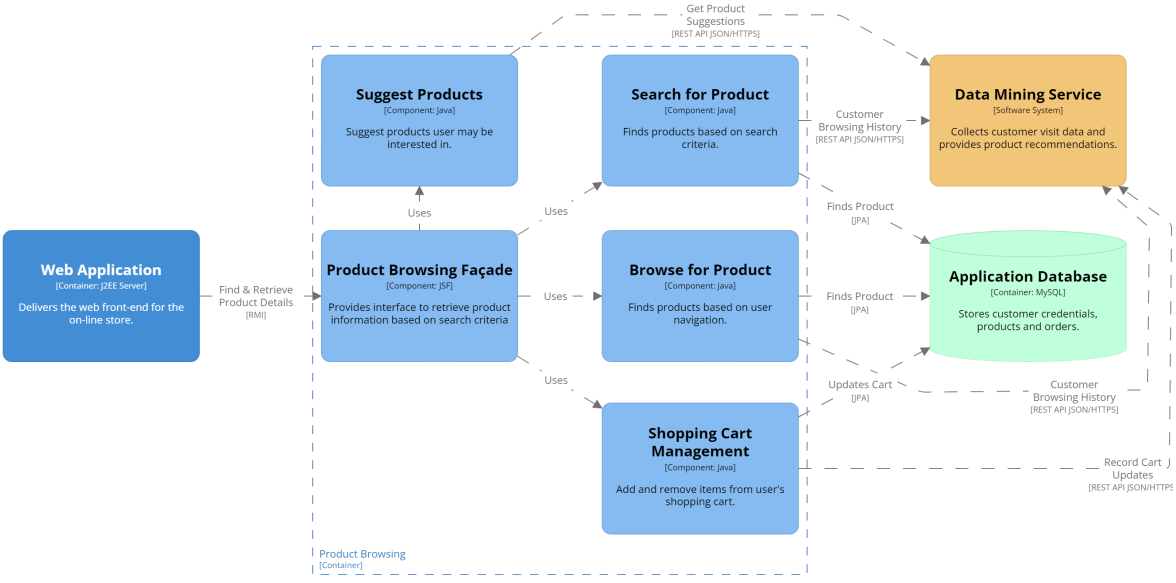
Coarse Services

- Domains are large
  - *Coarse-grained* services
- Each service will have an internal architecture
  - Technical or domain partitioning

Sahara: On-line Store Container Diagram



Sahara: Product Browsing Component Diagram



Product Browsing Service API

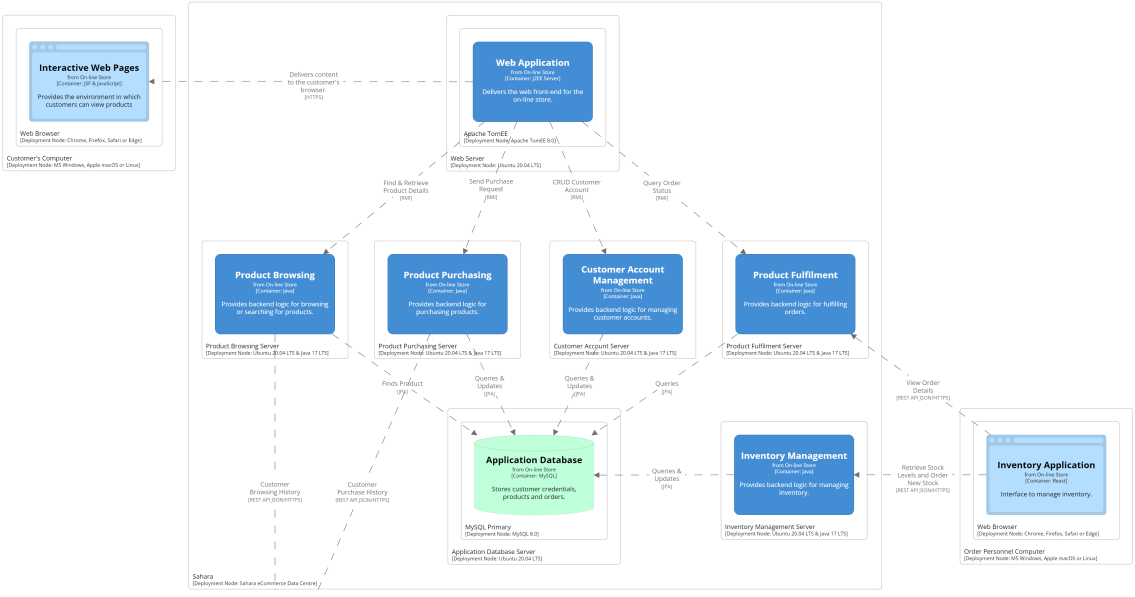
Search
https://api.sahara.com/v1/search?keywords=...

Browse
https://api.sahara.com/v1/browse?category=...

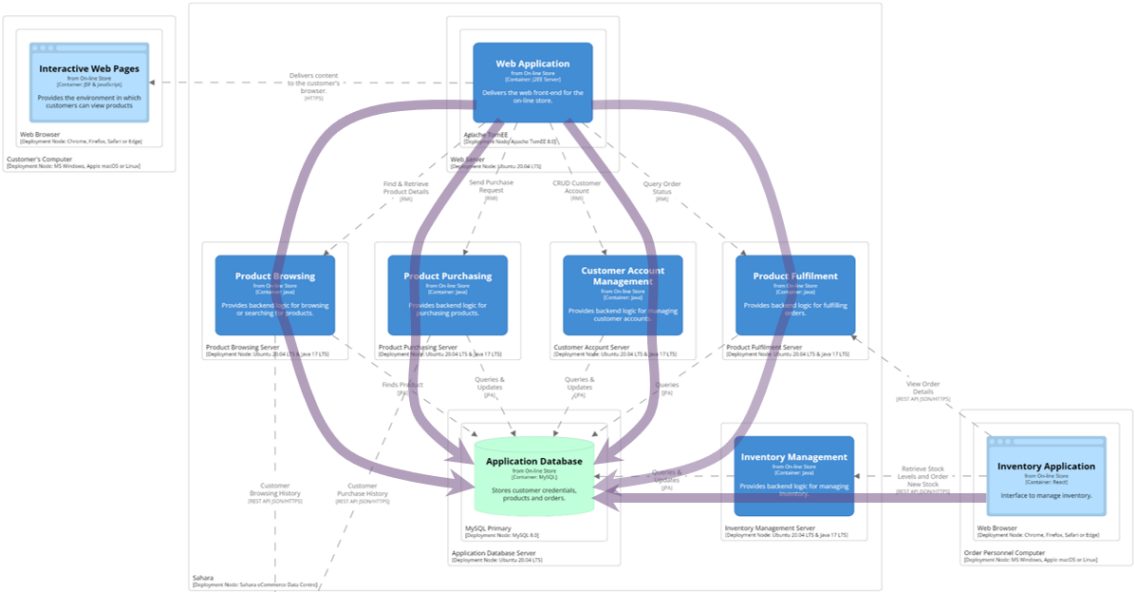
Add to Cart https://api.sahara.com/v1/cart

- JSON to pass data
- JSF action controller handles request

Sahara: Deployment Diagram



Sahara: Concurrent Access



Question

What happens if a service goes down?

Question

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Answer

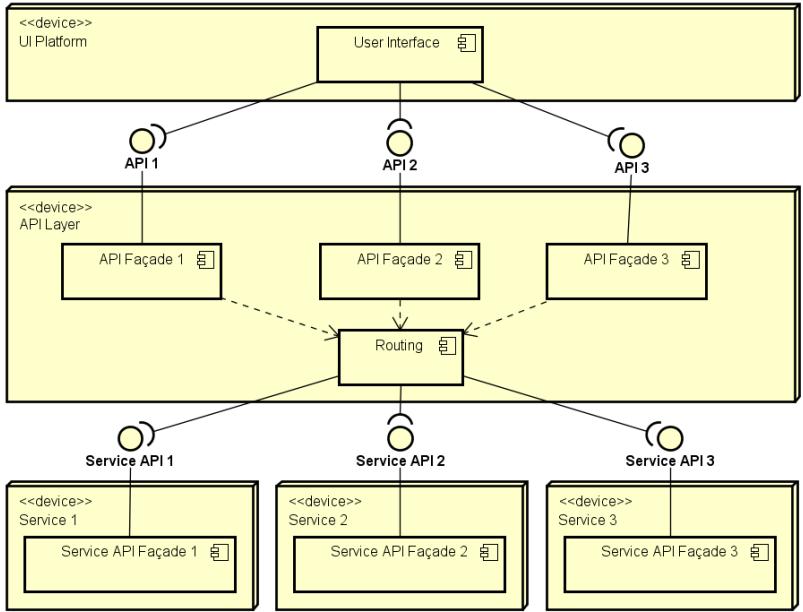
Need to manage timeouts, retries, graceful failure, ...

Consider Network Failure

If customer tried to add product to cart:

- What happens if Product Browsing didn't receive it?
- What happens if UI didn't get a response?
- What happens if Database wasn't updated?

API Layer


<<device>>
UI Platform
User Interface
API 1
API 2
API 3
<<device>>
API Layer
API Façade 1
API Façade 2
API Façade 3
Routing
Service API 1
Service API 2
Service API 3
<<device>>
Service 1
Service API Façade 1
<<device>>
Service 2
Service API Façade 2
<<device>>
Service 3
Service API Façade 3

API Layer Advantages

- Acts as a reverse proxy or gateway to services
- Hides internal network structure
- Easier to implement *cross-cutting* concerns
  - e.g. security policies
- Allows service discovery
  - Interface to register service
  - Clients can find out what services are available

Pros & Cons

- Simplicity For a distributed system 
- Modularity Services 
- Extensibility New services 
- Deployability Independent services 
- Testability Independent services 
- Security API layer 
- Reliability Independent services 
- Interoperability Service APIs 
- Scalability Coarse-grained services