

Microservices Architecture

Software Architecture

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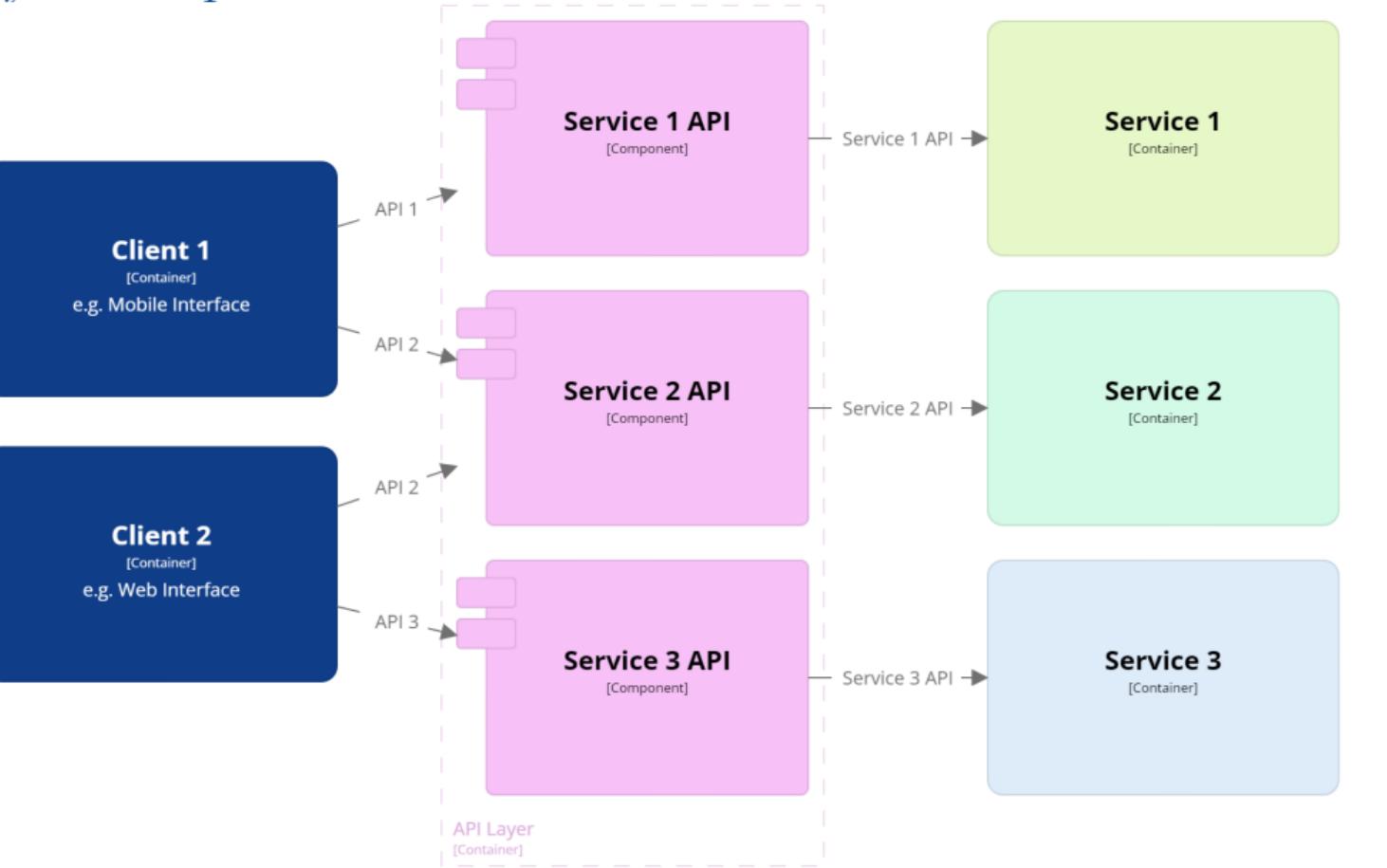
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Microservices General Topology



- Multiple clients demonstrates common scenario of multiple interfaces to system (e.g. mobile, web).
- Client UIs may be monolithic to provide a rich interface.

API Layer Components



- Each client may use a different combination of services.
- API layer provides reverse proxy or gateway services, see Service-Based Architecture notes & slides.
- Typically Service APIs in this layer have a one-to-one relationship with Services and are designed by the Service teams.
- Routing behaviour may not be required.

Service 1 Components



Services 2 & 3 are essentially the same.

Client with Monolithic UI



- Purist Microservices architecture – each service development team builds their service's UI(s).
- Typically needs some coordinating activity in the UI.
- Can still have multiple UIs (e.g. web, mobile, ...).

DDD Influence

Services are *bounded contexts*.

Bounded contexts are not necessarily *services*.

Definition 1. Bounded Context

Logical boundary of a domain where particular terms and rules apply consistently.



Definition 2. Service Cohesion Principle

Services are cohesive business processes.

They are a bounded context.

Large Bounded Contexts

A bounded context may be too large to be a single service.

Split it into services that are *independent* sub-processes.

Definition 3. Service Independence Principle

Services should not depend on the implementation of other services.

Corollary 1. Low Coupling

There should be minimal coupling between services.

Corollary 2. No Reuse

Avoid dependencies between services.

Do not reuse components between services.

Bounded Domains Implications

- Duplication
 - Entities specialised for domain
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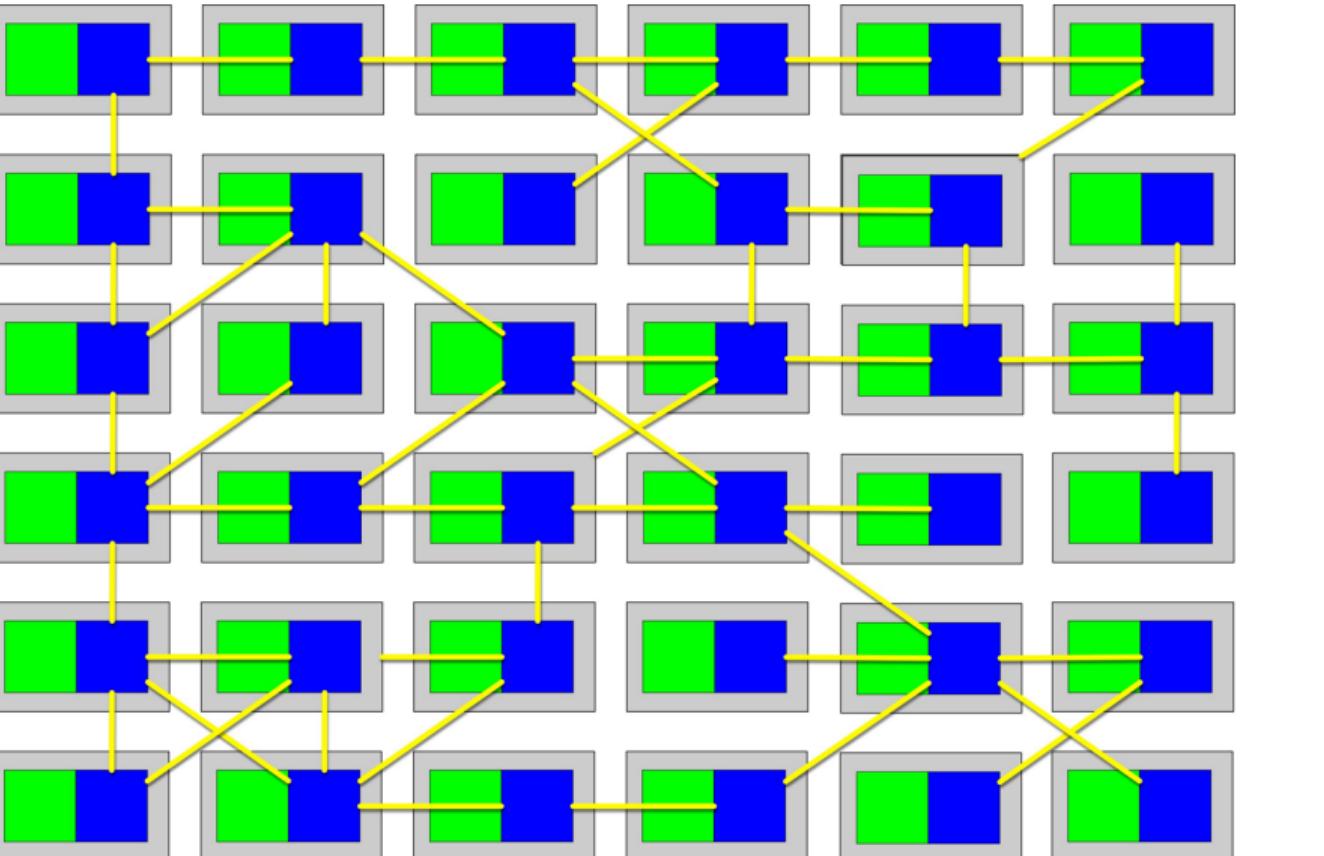
Bounded Domains Implications

- Duplication
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 - What about common services (e.g. logging, ...)?
- Heterogeneity
 - Services can use different implementation technologies

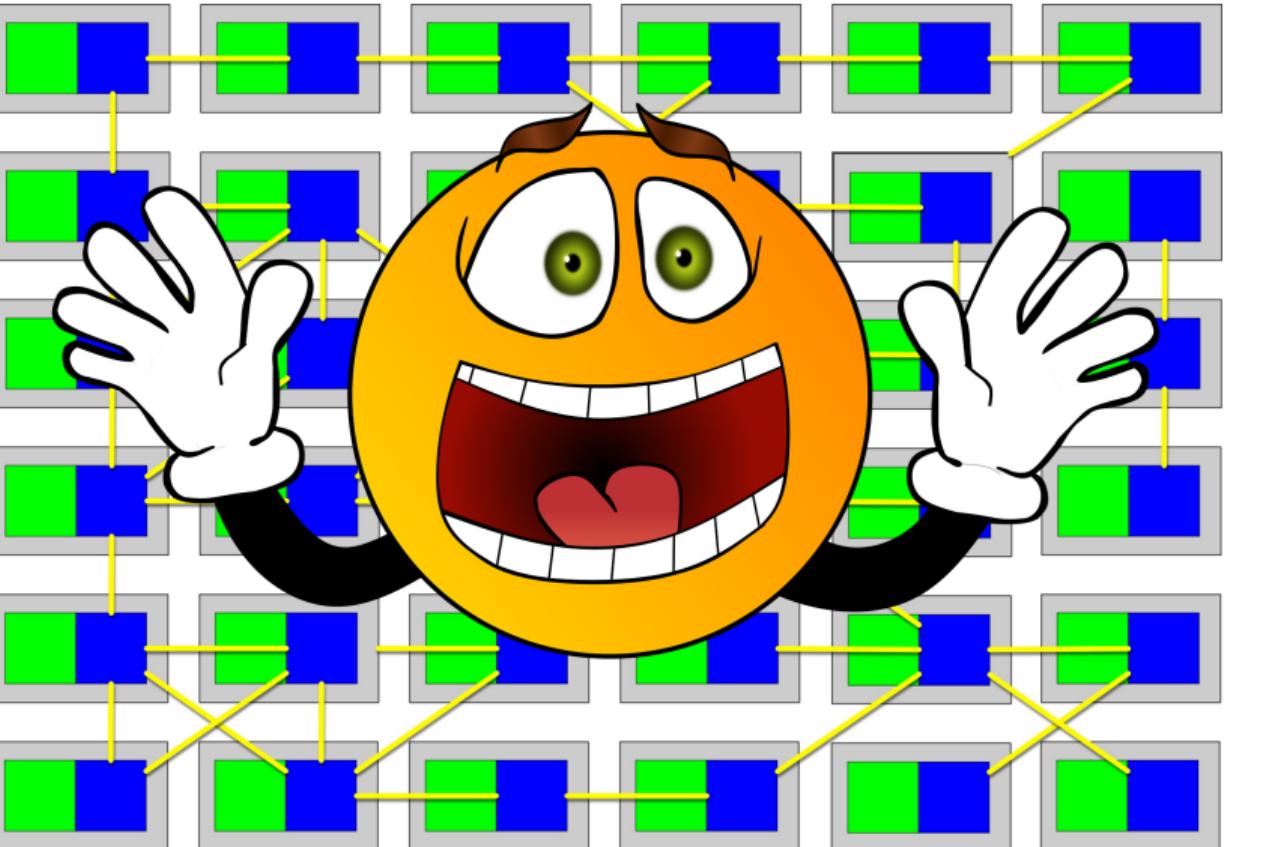
Service Plane



Service Mesh



Service Mesh

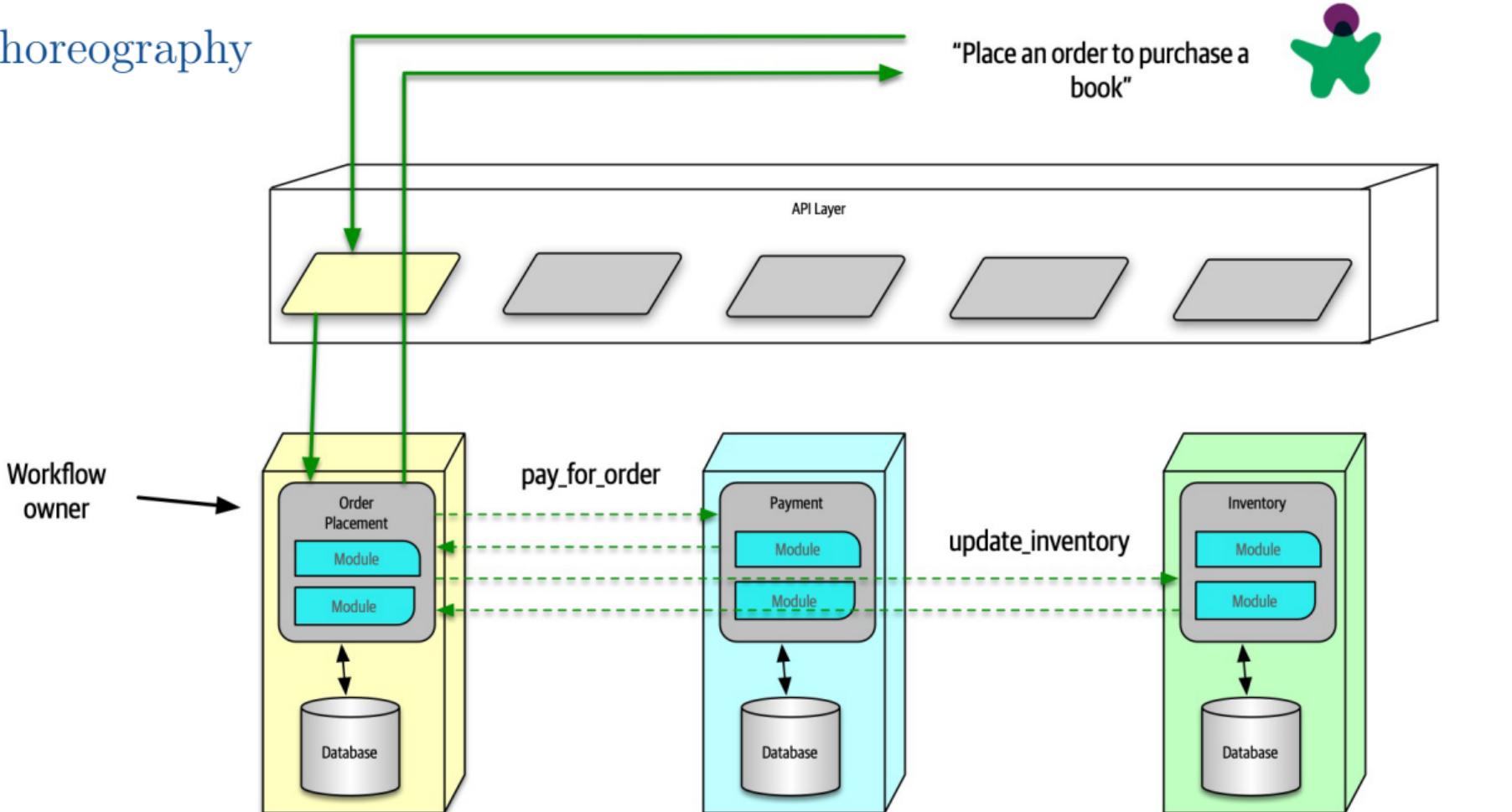


Choreography & Orchestration

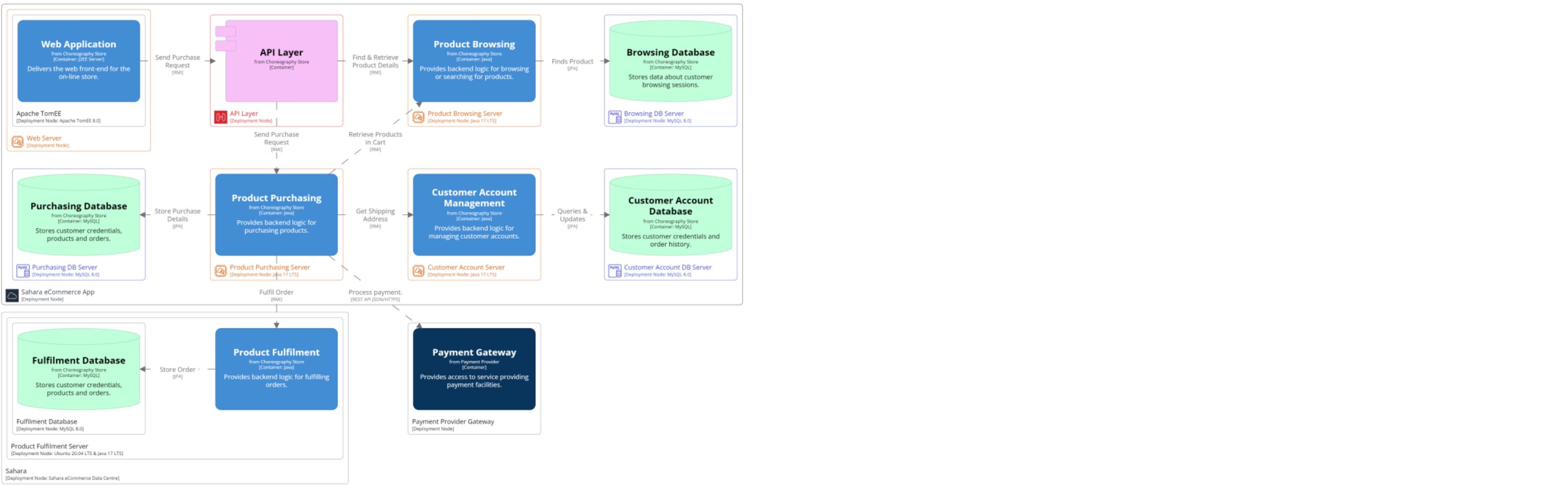
Choreography Similar to event-driven *broker*

Orchestration Similar to event-driven *mediator*

Choreography



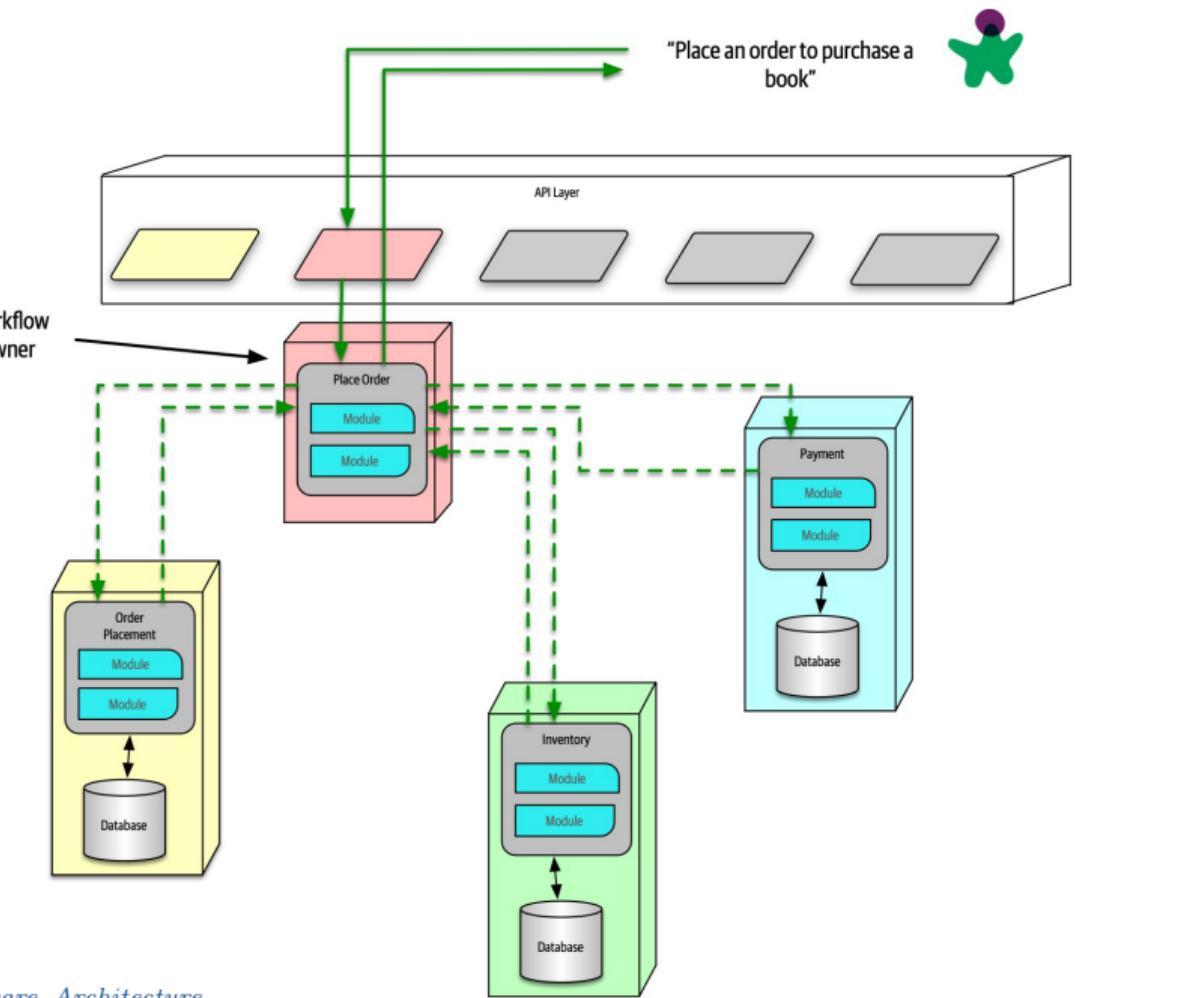
Sahara using Choreography



Purchase Product Dynamic Diagram



Orchestration



Question

How bad is the coupling with choreography or
orchestration?

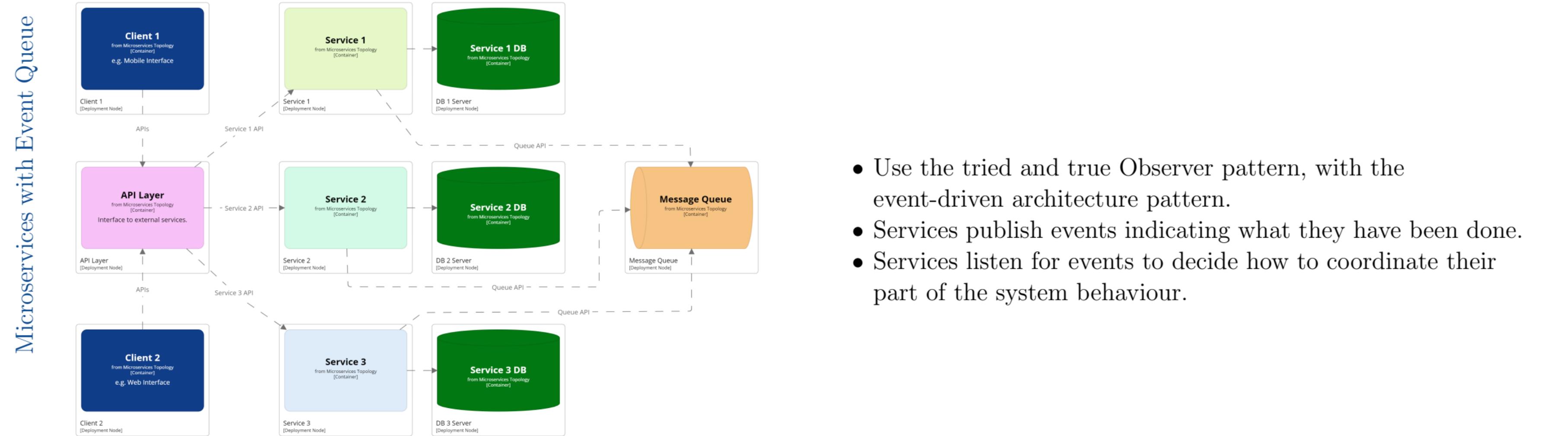
Question

How bad is the coupling with choreography or orchestration?

Answer

For a large system, *very bad*.

In 2017, Uber had over 1400 services ... consider how bad coupling would be with either approach.



- Use the tried and true Observer pattern, with the event-driven architecture pattern.
- Services publish events indicating what they have been done.
- Services listen for events to decide how to coordinate their part of the system behaviour.

Service 1 Components with Event Queue



Services 2 & 3 are essentially the same.

Sahara using an Event Queue



- Sahara eCommerce system as a simple microservices architecture, using event-driven messaging between services.
- Services publish events indicating what they have been done.
- Also an example of a multi-tenanted system built across in-house servers, AWS and OCI.

Question

Are *browsing* and *purchasing* separate contexts?

Question

Are *browsing* and *purchasing* separate contexts?

Answer

- Are they a single business process or different processes?
- Do they share much or little data?

- Probably different business processes, but possibly the same context.
- If separate services, browse needs to send an event for every change to the shopping cart, and purchase needs to listen for these.
- Possibly merge into one service, as one context.

Question

- What about *inventory management* and *browse*?
- How do they maintain a consistent product database?

Pros & Cons

Modularity



Extensibility



Reliability



Interoperability



Scalability



Security



Deployability



Testability



Simplicity

