

# Decomposing Monoliths

*CSSE6400*

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### *Answer*

- Simple deployment
- Simple communication between modules
- Simple system testing & debugging

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- Easy to defeat modularity
- Cannot scale components of system
- Monolith databases scale poorly

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- Greenfields replacement
- Migrate to another architecture

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How do I migrate a monolith to a new architecture?

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*Answer*

Decompose the monolith into services.

## Strangler Fig Pattern

- Develop API for application's UI
- Proxy intercepts API calls
  - Proxy directs calls to application or new services
- Implement a service
  - Redirect calls to service
- Progressively replace monolith
- Shadow & Blue-Green Deployment





# Monolith Deployment



# Monolith Decompose: Step 1



# Monolith Decompose: Step 2



## Decomposition Process

- Identify bounded-contexts
- Simple first service
  - e.g. Authentication
- Minimise dependency from services to monolith
  - Monolith may use services

## Decomposition Process

- Reduce coupling between bounded-contexts
  - e.g. Customer account management
    - Profile, Wish List, Payment Preferences – separate services
- Decouple vertically
  - Service delivers entire bounded-context
    - Data is decoupled from monolith

## Decomposition Process

- Focus on pain points
  - Bottlenecks
  - Frequently changing behaviour
- Rewrite, don't reuse
  - Redesign for new infrastructure
  - Reuse complex logic
    - e.g. Discounts based on customer loyalty and behaviour, bundle offers, ...

## Atomic Decomposition

- Refactor monolith
  - Use service to deliver application functionality
    - Monolith may need to invoke service
  - Remove service logic from monolith

### *Stepwise Decomposition*

Replace application functionality one service at a time.



### *Definition 1.* Macroservice

Separate service, but may span more than one domain or share a database with the monolith or other services.

*Definition 2.* Nanoservice

Service that depends on other services and cannot be deployed independently – its context is too small.