Microkernel Architecture

Software Architecture

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So far...

Simplicity – Monolith, Pipeline Modularlity – Layered, Pipeline

Definition 1. Extensibility

Features or extensions can be easily added to the software over its lifespan.

How easy is it to extend *Monolith*, *Layered* or *Pipeline*?

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Answer

Monolith – Everything in one container



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Monolith – Everything in one container Layered – Typically all layers





How easy is it to extend *Monolith*, *Layered* or *Pipeline*?

Answer

Monolith – Everything in one container Layered – Typically all layers Pipeline – Create a new filter







Definition 2. Interoperability

Software can easily share information and exchange data with internal components and other systems.

What about interoperability?

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Answer

Monolith – Everything in one container

• Internal 🥮 External 🙈



What about interoperability?

Answer

Monolith – Everything in one container

• Internal 🧼 External 🤗

Layered – Nearest Neighbour

• Internal 🥮 External 🤏

What about interoperability?

Answer

Monolith – Everything in one container

• Internal 🥮 External 🔗

Layered – Nearest Neighbour

- Internal 🧼 External 🔗
- Pipeline Standard Interface
 - Internal 🥮 External 🔗

What if I want simplicity, extensibility and interoperability?

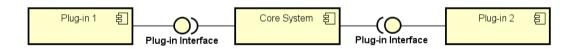
What if I want simplicity, extensibility and interoperability?

Answer

Consider Microkernel Architecture

Definition 3. Microkernel Architecture

Core system providing interfaces that allow plug-ins to extend its functionality. $\,$



Definition 4. Registry Tracks which plug-ins are available to the core sys-

tem and how to access them.

Loading Plug-ins

Static Loading when application starts

Dynamic Loading as needed at run-time

Registry designed for the selected strategy

Can you think of a *microkernel archiecture*?

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Answer

Web Browser?

Definition 5. Independent Plug-in Principle

Plug-ins should be independent, with no dependencies on other plug-ins. The only dependency on the core system is through the plug-in interface.

Definition 6. Standard Interface Principle

the core system uses plug-ins.

There should be a single interface that defines how

Does a plug-in architecture equate to a microkernel architecture?

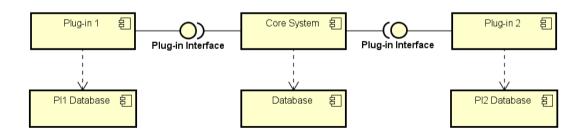
Does a plug-in architecture equate to a microkernel architecture?

Answer

What about *IntelliJ*?

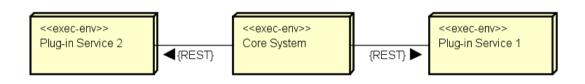
Plug-ins with Separate Databases

- Plug-ins cannot access core system data
 - Core system may pass data to the plug-in
- Plug-ins may have their own persistent data

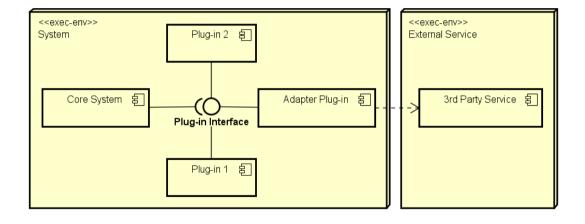


Plug-ins as External Services

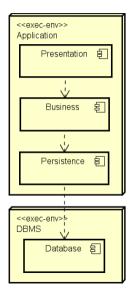
- Need communication protocol
- Registry records communication contract
 - e.g. URL of the REST endpoint & data passed to it



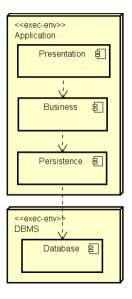
Adapting Non-Conforming Interfaces



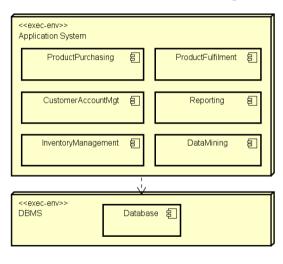
Technical Partitioning



Technical Partitioning



Domain Partitioning



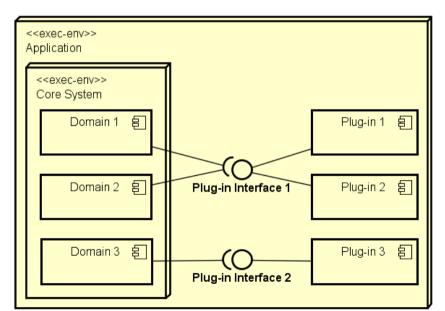
Is the microkernel architecture suited to technical or domain partitioning?

Is the microkernel architecture suited to technical or domain partitioning?

Answer

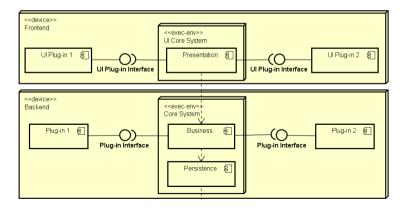
Core system can be partitioned either way.

Domain Standard Interfaces



Distributed Microkernel

- Partitions in the core system can be distributed
 - Technical or domain partitions
 - Plug-ins could also be distributed



Pros & Cons

Simplicity Core system & Plug-in interface



Extensibility Plug-ins



Interoperability Plug-ins



Reliability

Scalability

