

# Types of Software Architecture Patterns

# Software Architecture :

- **Software architecture** is the blueprint of building software.
- It shows the **overall structure** of the software, the **collection of components** in it, and how they **interact with one another** while hiding the implementation.
- This **helps** the **software development team** to clearly communicate how the software is going to be built as per the requirements of customers.

# 1. Layered Pattern :

- As the name suggests, components(code) in this pattern are separated into layers of subtasks and they are arranged one above another.
- Each layer has unique tasks to do and all the layers are independent of one another. Since each layer is independent, one can modify the code inside a layer without affecting others.
- It is the most commonly used pattern for designing the majority of software.
- This layer is also known as '**N-tier architecture**'.

Basically, this pattern has **4 layers**.

**1.Presentation layer** (The user interface layer where we see and enter data into an application.)

**2.Business layer** (this layer is responsible for executing business logic as per the request.)

**3.Application layer** (this layer acts as a medium for communication between the 'presentation layer' and 'data layer'.

**4.Data layer** (this layer has a database for managing data.)

- **Ideal for:** E-commerce web applications development like Amazon.

## 2. Client-Server Pattern

- The **client-server pattern** has two major entities. They are a **server** and multiple **clients**.
- Here the **server has resources**(data, files or services) and a **client requests the server for a particular resource**. Then the **server processes the request** and responds back accordingly.
- Examples of software developed in this pattern:
  - **Email**
  - **WWW**
  - **File sharing apps**
  - **Banking, etc...**

### 3. Event-Driven Pattern

- **Event-Driven Architecture** is an agile approach in which services (operations) of the software are triggered by events.
- *Well, what does an event mean?*
- When a user takes action in the application built using the Event Driven Architecture(EDA) approach, a **state change happens** and a **reaction is generated** that is called an event.
- **Eg:** A new user fills the signup form and clicks the signup button on Facebook and then a FB account is created for him, which is an event.
- **Ideal for:** Building websites with JavaScript and e-commerce websites in general.

## 4. Microkernel Pattern

- **Microkernel pattern** has **two major** components.
  - core system
  - plug-in modules
- The **core system** handles the fundamental and minimal operations of the application.
- The **plug-in modules** handle the extended functionalities (like extra features) and customized processing.



# Example:

- you have successfully built a **chat application**.
- And the basic functionality of the app is that you can **text with people across the world without an internet** connection.
- After some time, you would like to **add a voice messaging** feature to the application, then you are adding the feature successfully.
- You can add that feature to the already developed application because the microkernel pattern facilitates you to add features as **plug-ins**.

# Microkernel pattern is ideal for:

- Product-based applications and scheduling applications.
- Such as Instagram reels, YouTube Shorts and a lot more that feasts us digitally.
- So this pattern is mostly preferred for app development.

## 5. Microservices Pattern

- The **collection of small services** that are **combined** to form the actual application is the concept of microservices pattern.
- Instead of building a bigger application, **small** programs are built for every service (function) of an application independently.
- And those small programs are bundled together to be a full-fledged application.

- So **adding new features** and **modifying existing** microservices without affecting other microservices are no longer a challenge when an application is built in a microservices pattern.
- Modules in the application of microservices patterns are **loosely coupled**.
- So they are easily understandable, modifiable and scalable.

## Example :

- **Netflix** is one of the most popular examples of software built-in microservices architecture.
- This pattern is most suitable for **websites** and **web apps** having **small components**.