

# Cloud Native Architecture

## *Glossary - Message Passing*



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<b>Abstraction</b>	Simplifying a system by only exposing parts that concern a user
<b>API (Application Program Interface)</b>	Defines how a user interacts with an application
<b>Asynchronous</b>	A non-blocking action that will continue while a process is still ongoing
<b>Cacheability</b>	Ability to store data for efficient retrieval to optimize performance
<b>Client-Server</b>	Relationship where a server provides data to a client that doesn't necessarily need to know the internals of the server's logic
<b>Consumer</b>	Receives messages from a message broker
<b>Decoupled</b>	Different systems that can be modified without affecting the other
<b>Dependency Graph</b>	A visual representation of how different components of a system interact with one another
<b>Distributed System</b>	Multiple nodes that communicate with one another as part of a system
<b>DNS Cutover</b>	Changing the IP address to which a DNS points to
<b>Do Not Repeat Yourself (DRY)</b>	A principle in software that encourages code reuse and applicable abstractions
<b>Flask</b>	A popular Python framework often used to build API's
<b>GraphQL</b>	API interface that allows data querying with structured data
<b>gRPC</b>	Programming-agnostic way of passing messages as protocol buffers to enforce a strict interface
<b>grpcio</b>	A Python library used to run gRPC client and gRPC server code
<b>grpcio-tools</b>	Python library of tools that help generate definition code used by gRPC

<b>HTTP/2</b>	More secure and performant way of making HTTP requests that is backwards compatible
<b>Interface</b>	Defined areas of interaction to a system
<b>JSON</b>	A format of human-readable messages that originates from JavaScript
<b>Kafka</b>	An open-source distributed message broker
<b>Message Passing</b>	Transferring data between services with a structured object
<b>Message Queue</b>	Storing messages to set up performance, improve reliability, and enable decoupling of our systems
<b>Microservice</b>	An application composed of applications that are deployed independently
<b>Monolith</b>	An application that is deployed as one unit
<b>OpenAPI</b>	Provides a uniform way to detail and query API resources. It includes a wide range of optional fields that enrich our documentation
<b>Postman</b>	An application that provides useful tools for testing APIs
<b>Producer</b>	Generates messages to a message broker
<b>Protocol buffers</b>	A way to serialize structured data optimizing simplicity and performance
<b>RabbitMQ</b>	An open-source message broker
<b>REpresentational State Transfer (REST)</b>	An architectural style used to describe how to create web services
<b>Requests</b>	A popular Python HTTP library
<b>Rolling Updates</b>	Releasing changes in a safe manner where old resources are removed once the new resources are verified to be healthy
<b>SaaS (Software as a Service)</b>	Software is hosted remotely by the vendor and its usage is licensed to users
<b>SOAP</b>	A message passing protocol that leverages HTTP and structured data represented with XML

<b>Statelessness</b>	Context is not tracked between requests
<b>Strangler Pattern</b>	A strategy for gradually refactoring pieces of a deployed application
<b>Swagger</b>	A tool used to render OpenAPI specifications into an interactive web page
<b>SwaggerHub</b>	A tool that provides utilities to write OpenAPI specifications more easily as well as live previews of the corresponding Swagger documentation
<b>Synchronous</b>	A blocking action that will wait for a process to finish before proceeding
<b>Topic</b>	Kafka's abstraction of messages stored internally as distributed partitions
<b>Uniform Interface</b>	Different parts of the interfaces should look familiar and be consistent
<b>XML</b>	A format of human-readable messages that uses very expressive tags similar to HTML
<b>YAML</b>	A format of human-readable messages that is minimalist and less verbose