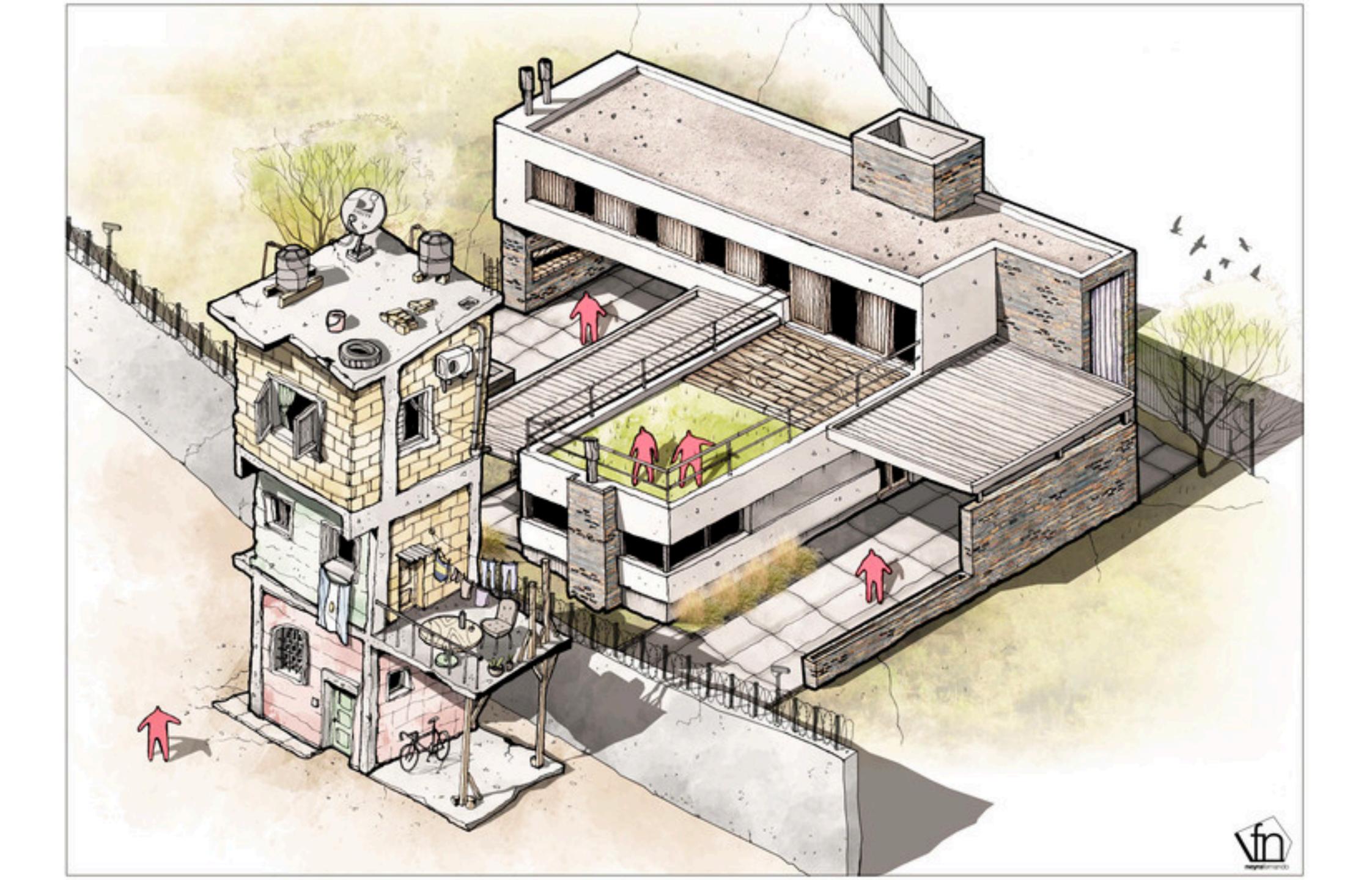
Arquitecturas Comunes



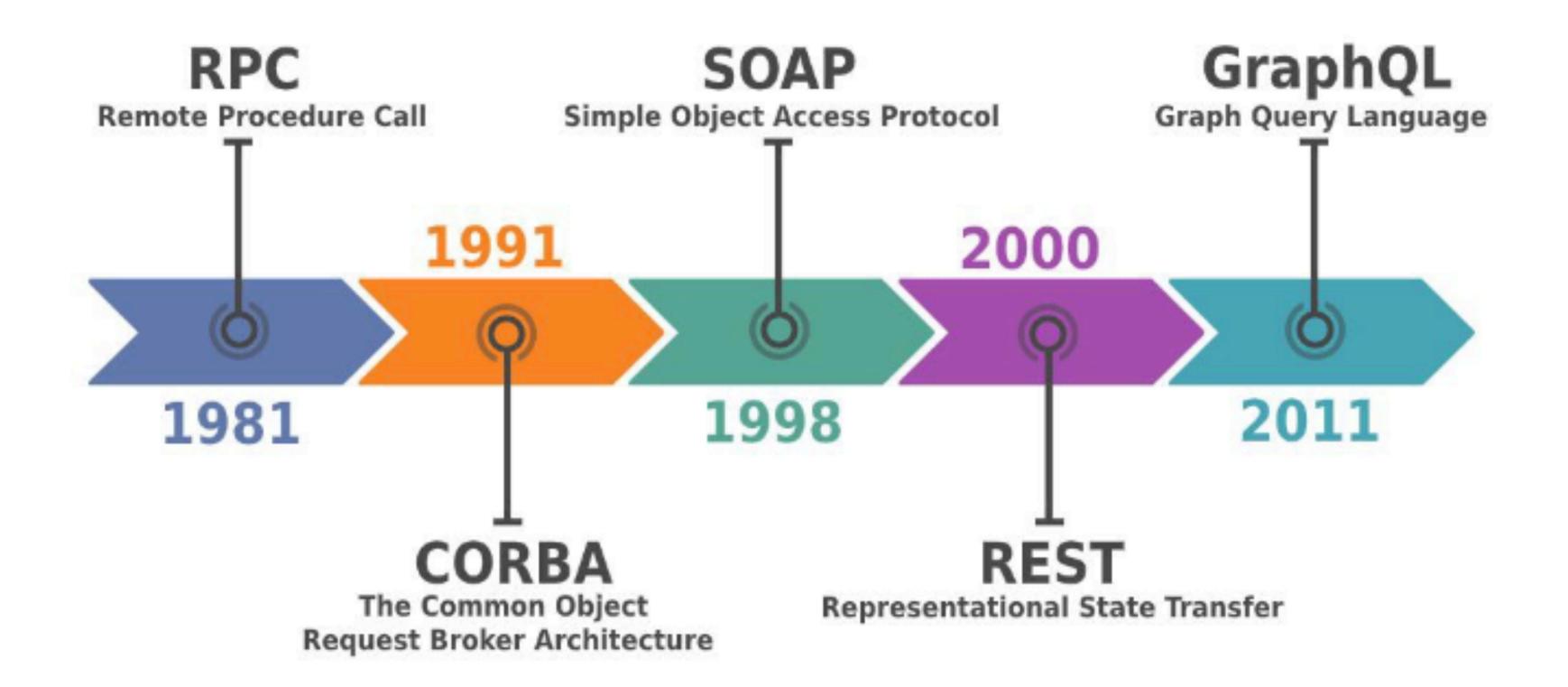
Que es arquitectura de Software?

- Centrarse en la estructura
- Anticiparse a decisiones costosas.
- Hacer explícitas las decisiones para tener una buena calidad

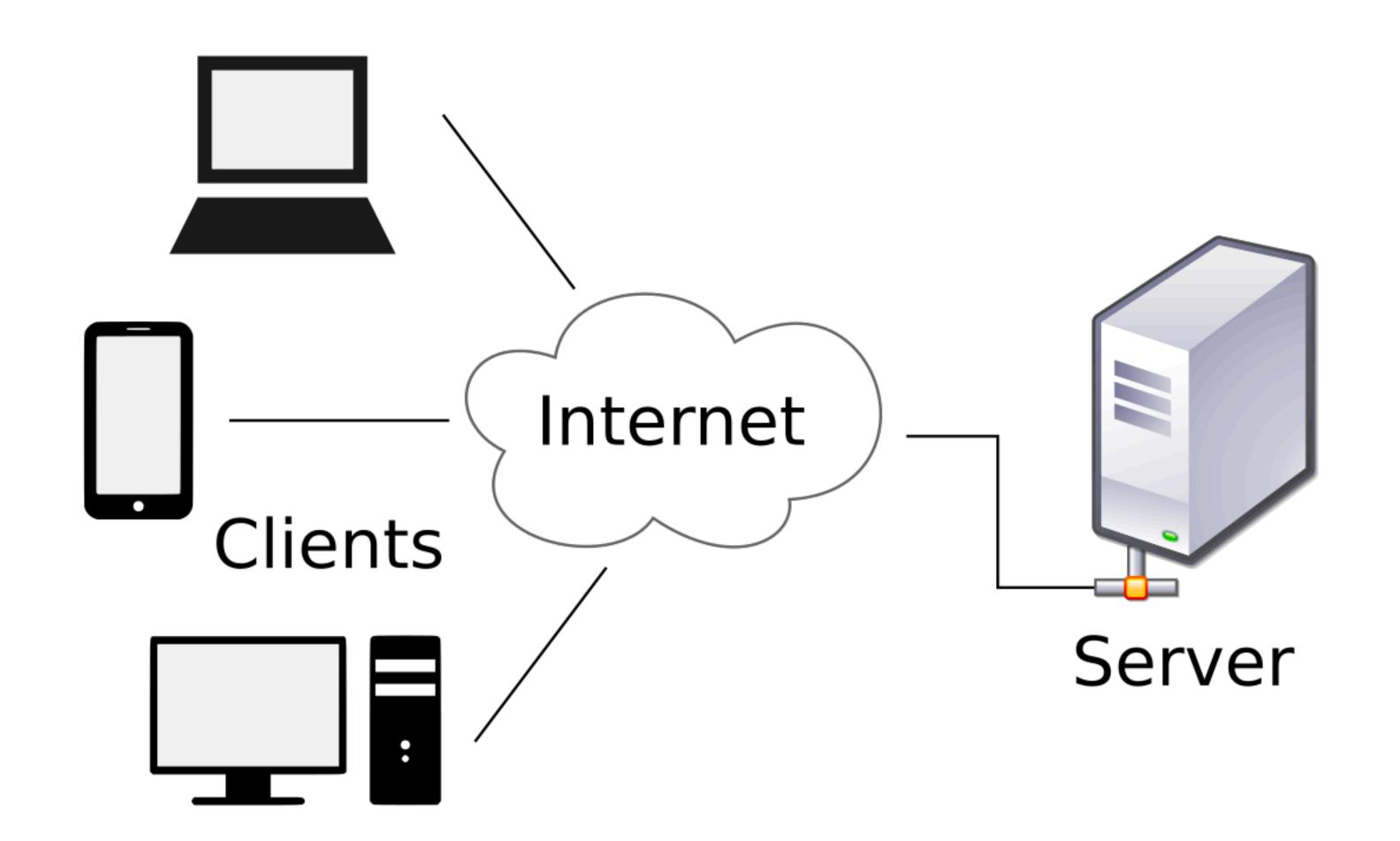
Requisitos funcionales siglo 2021

- Sea desarrollado y mantenido por muchos años (Maintainability)
- Soporte millones de usuarios (**Scalability**)
- Disponible 24/7 (Reliability)
- Queremos que tenga buena latencia (Efficiency)

Un poco de historia



Cliente Servidor



Clientes

- Una máquina o un programa que tiene la capacidad y una forma de enviar solicitudes (request) a través de internet.
- No necesariamente un browser.
- Un computador puede tener varios clientes.







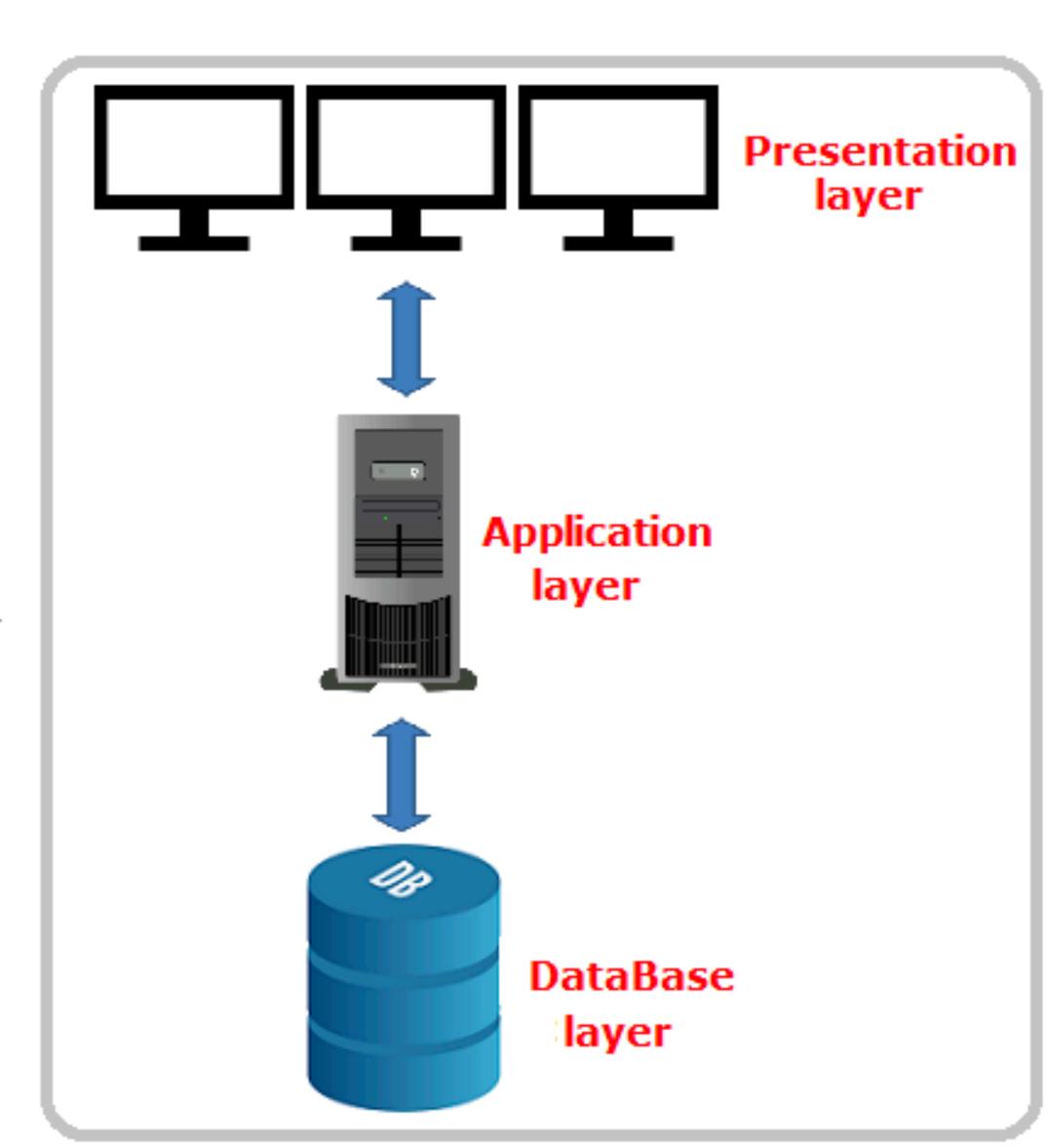
Servidor

- No es necesariamente un dispositivo (i.e. computadora)
- Las computadoras de alto rendimiento son llamadas servidores porque ejecutan programas que dan servicios.
- Un servidor puede atender múltiples clientes al mismo tiempo.



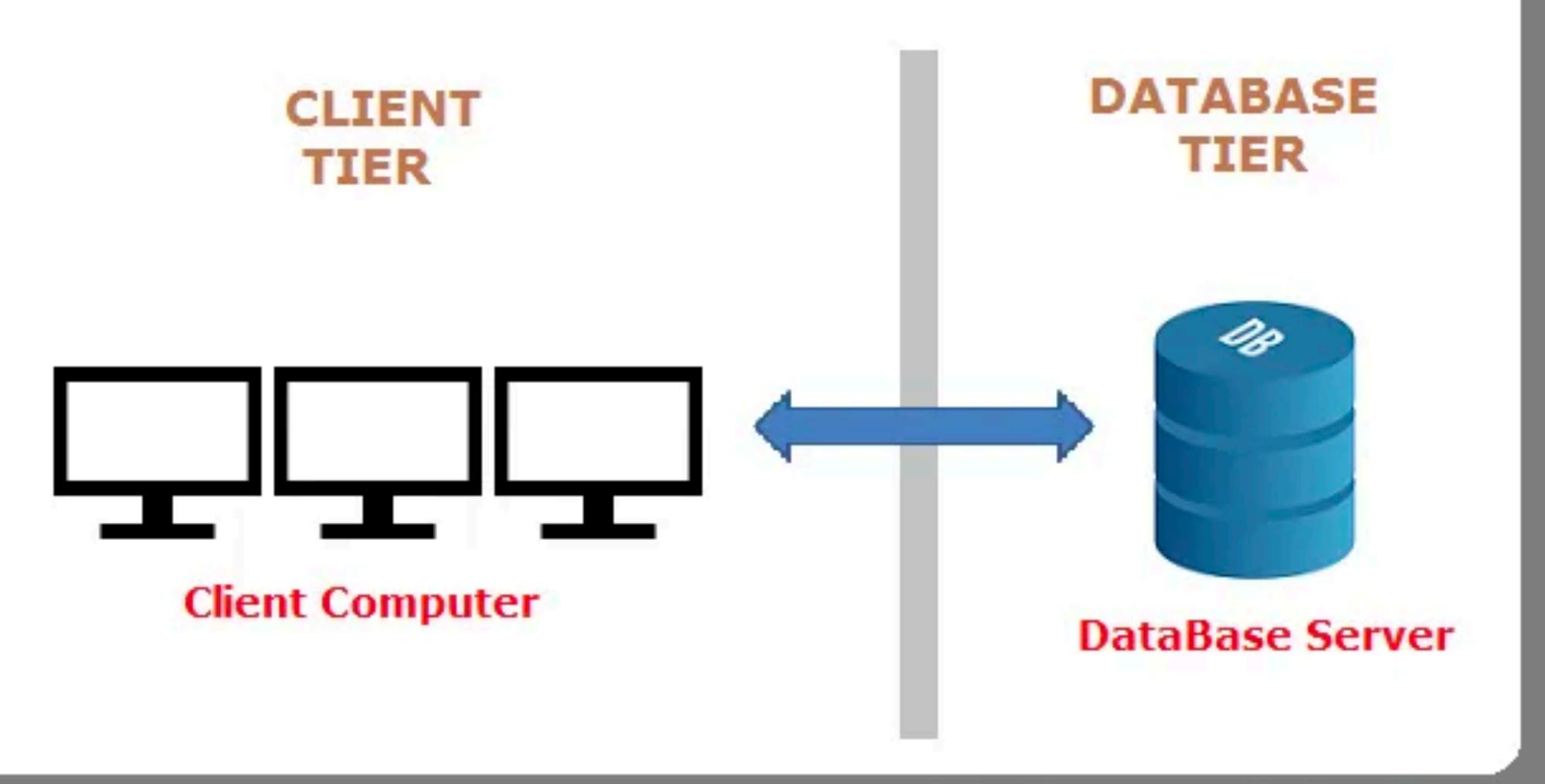


ONE-TIER ARCHITECTURE

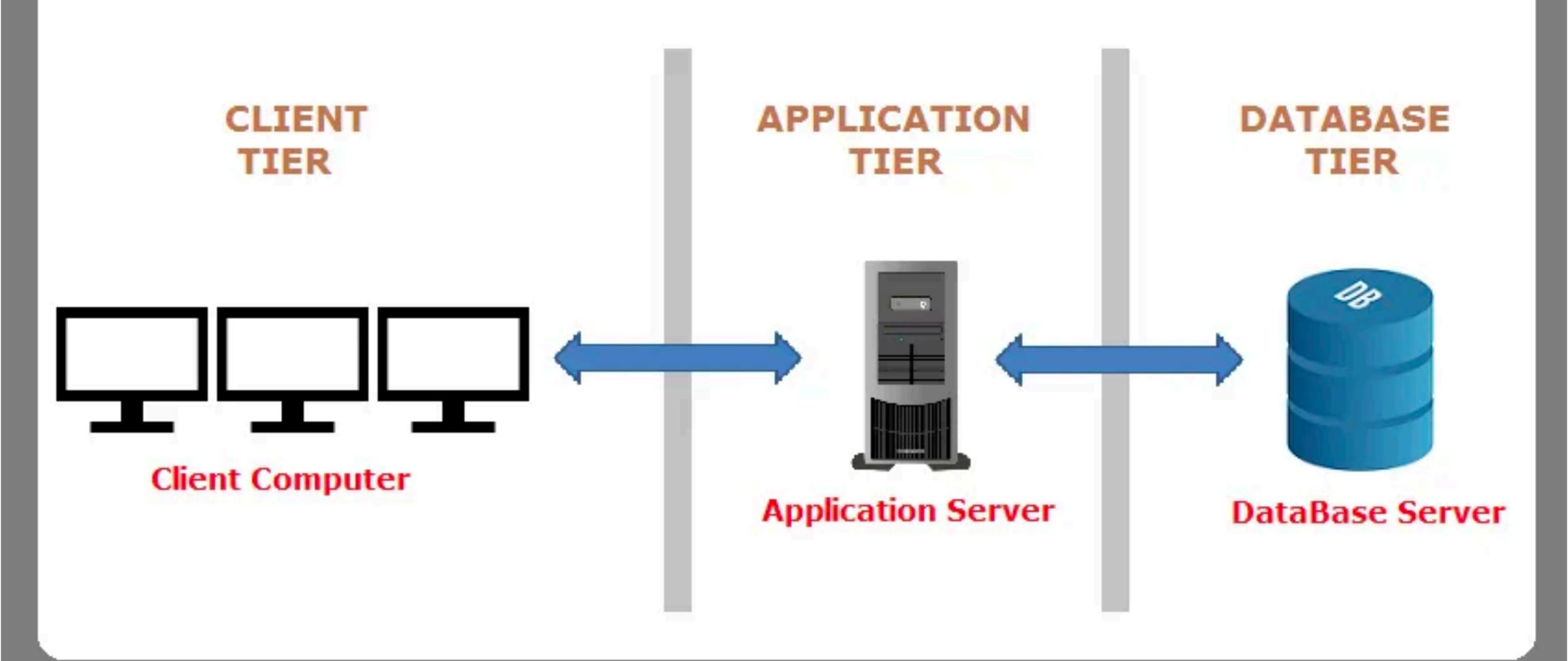


CLIENT TIER

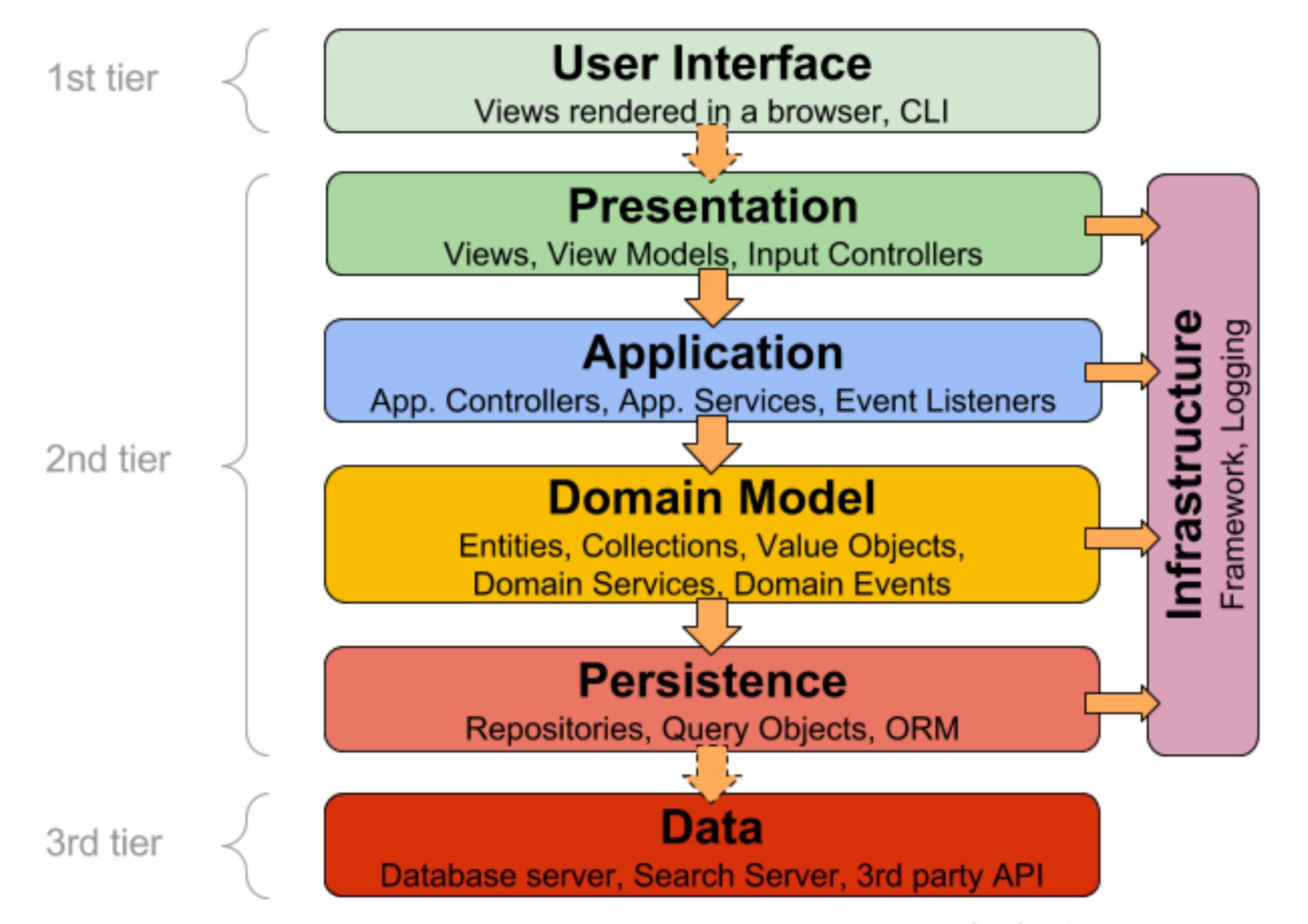
TWO-TIER ARCHITECUTRE



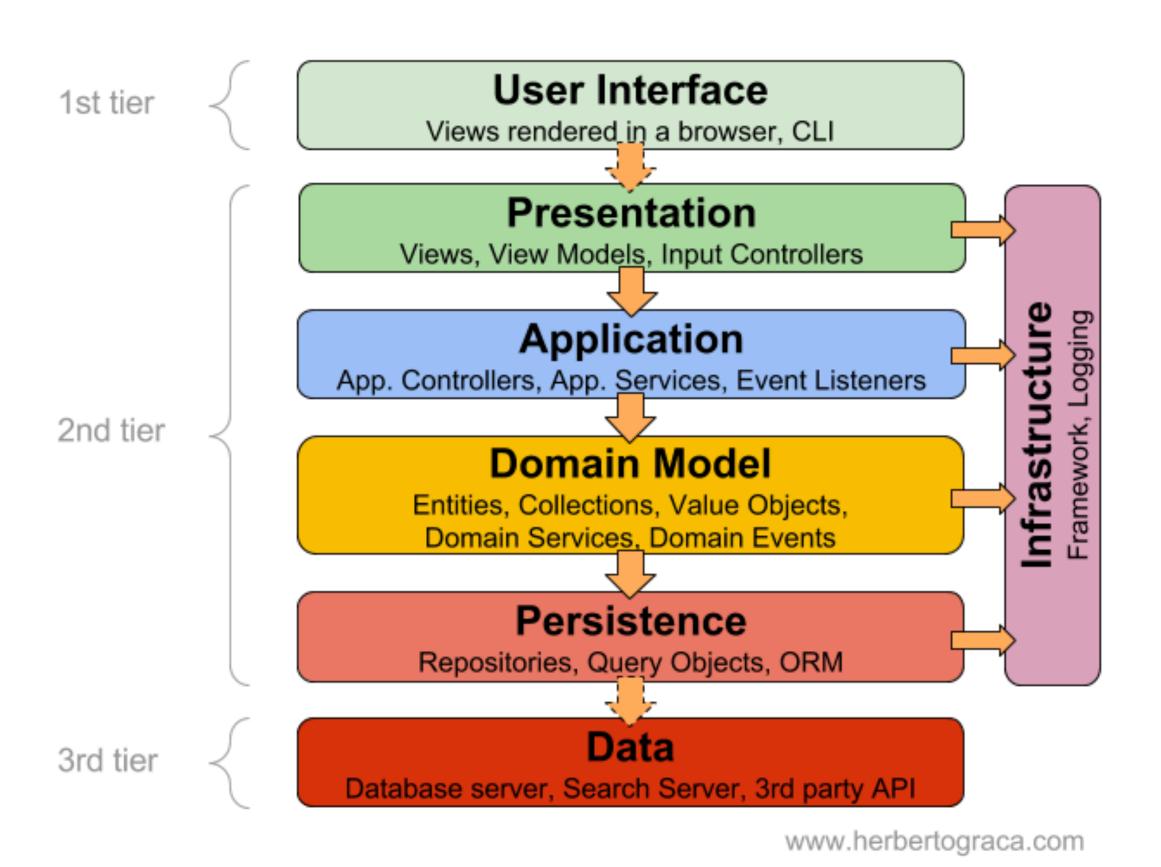
THREE-TIER ARCHITECTURE



Arquitectura de Capas

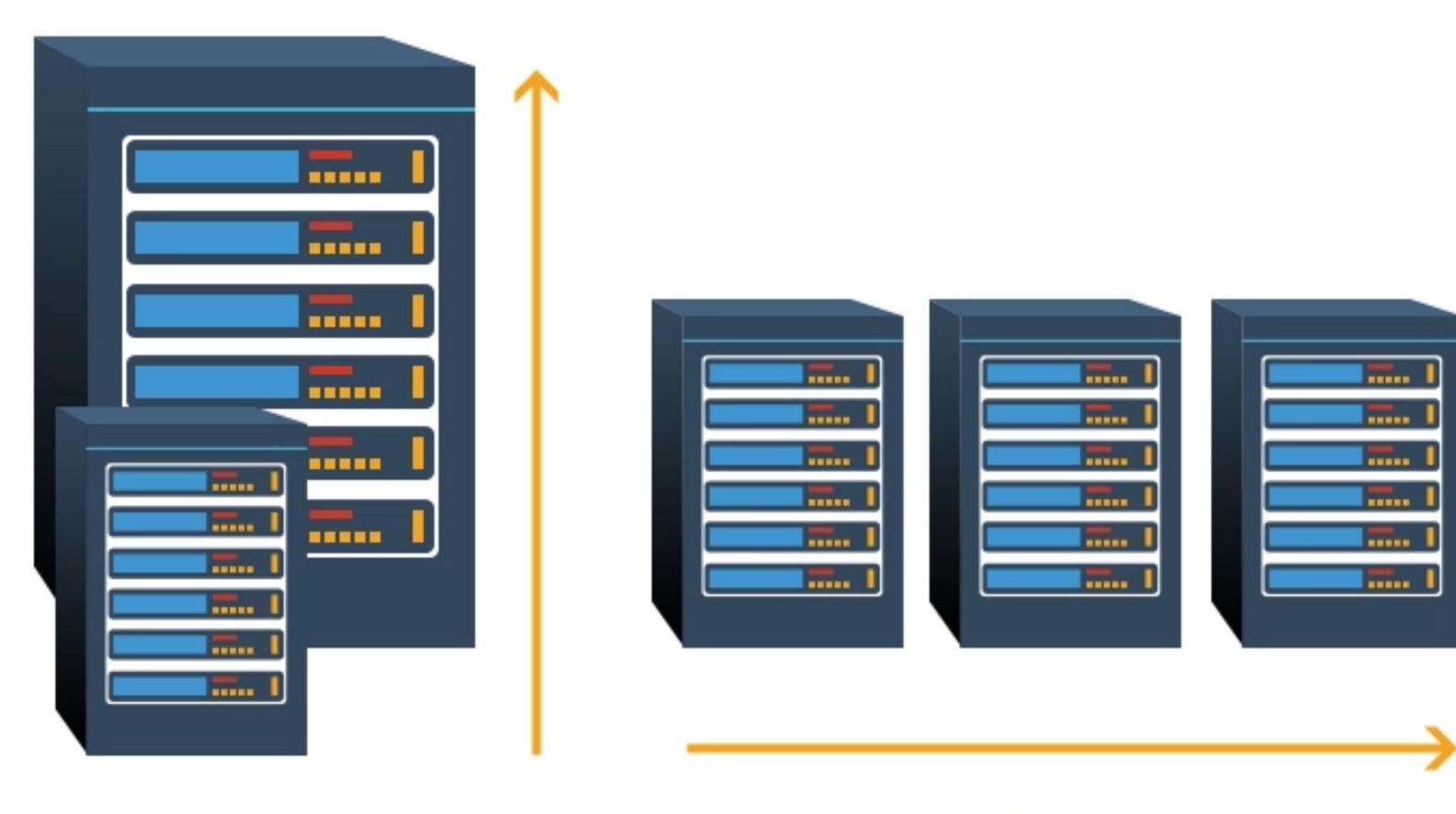


Pero podemos escalar?



100 user ... okay
1000 users ... okay

1000000 users ... mmm no lo creo

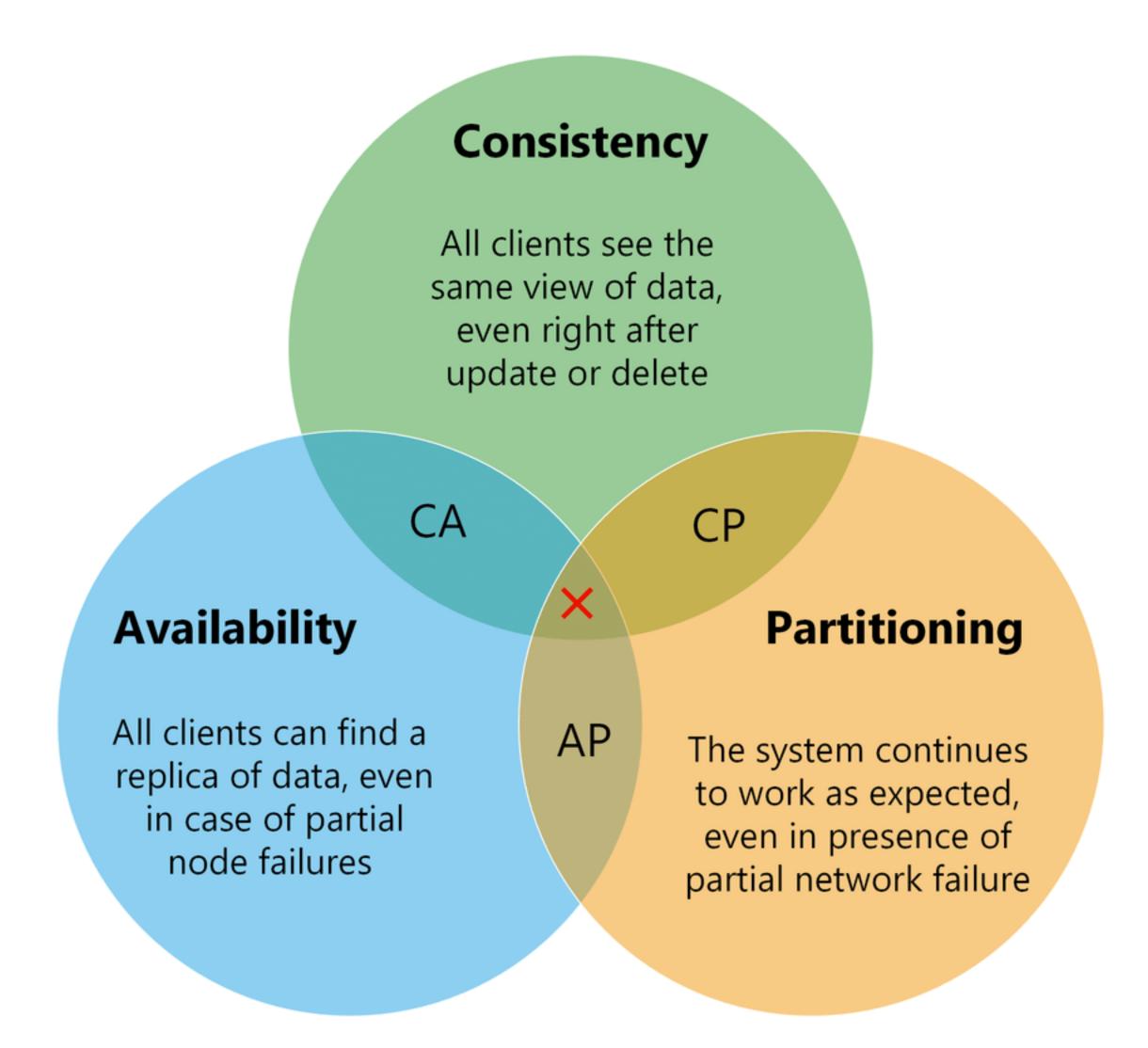


Vertical Scaling
(Scaling up)

Horizontal Scaling
(Scaling out)

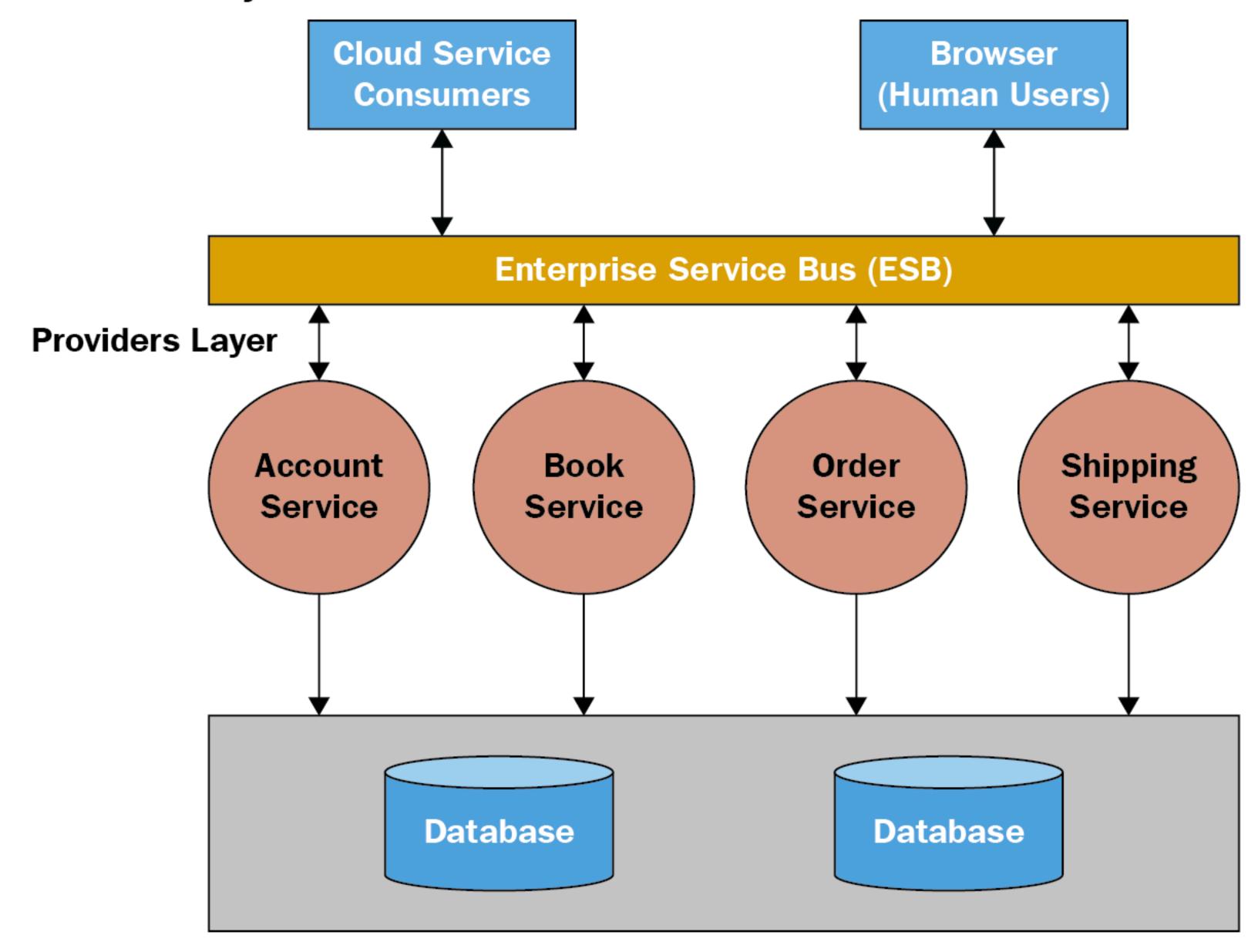
Escalar horizontalmente es fácil?

• Según el teorema no se puede asegurar mas de estas dos características simultáneamente.



Arquitectura Orientada a Servicios

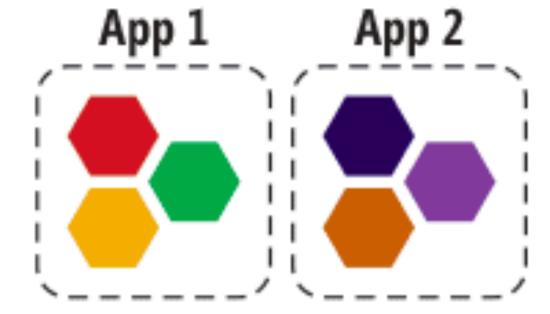
Consumers Layer



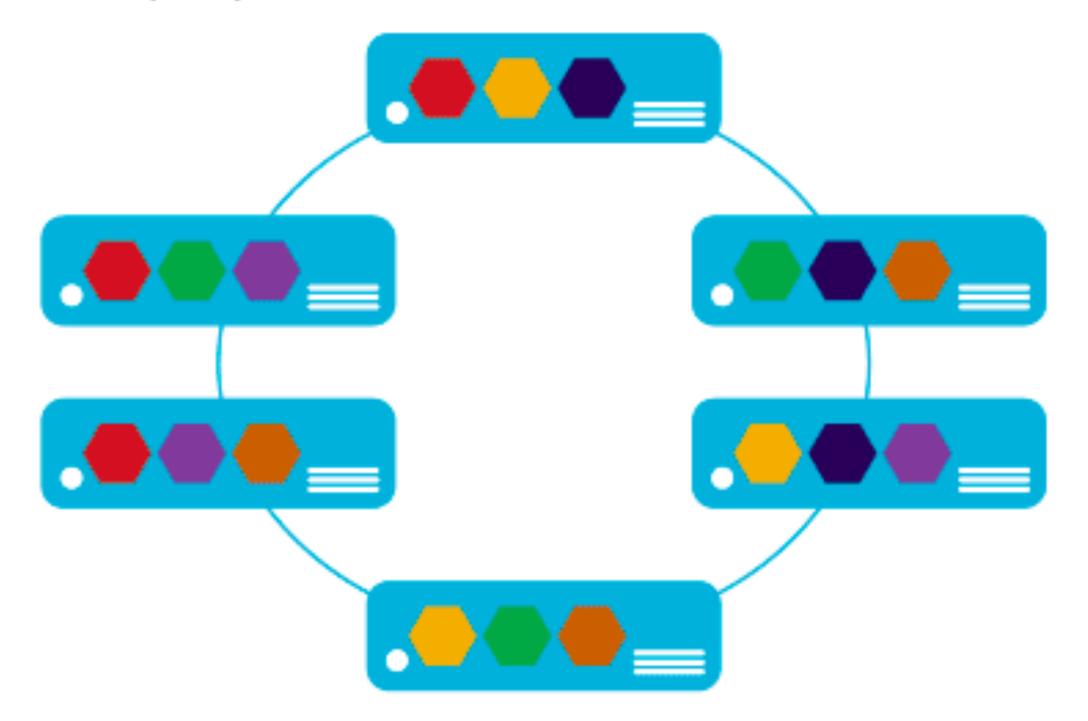
Arquitectura Orientada a Micro-Servicios

Microservices Approach

A microservice approach segregates functionality into small autonomous services.



And scales out by **deploying independently** and replicating these services across servers/VMs/containers.

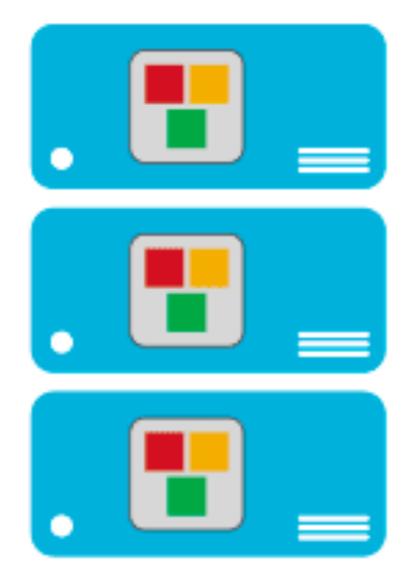


VS. Traditional Approach

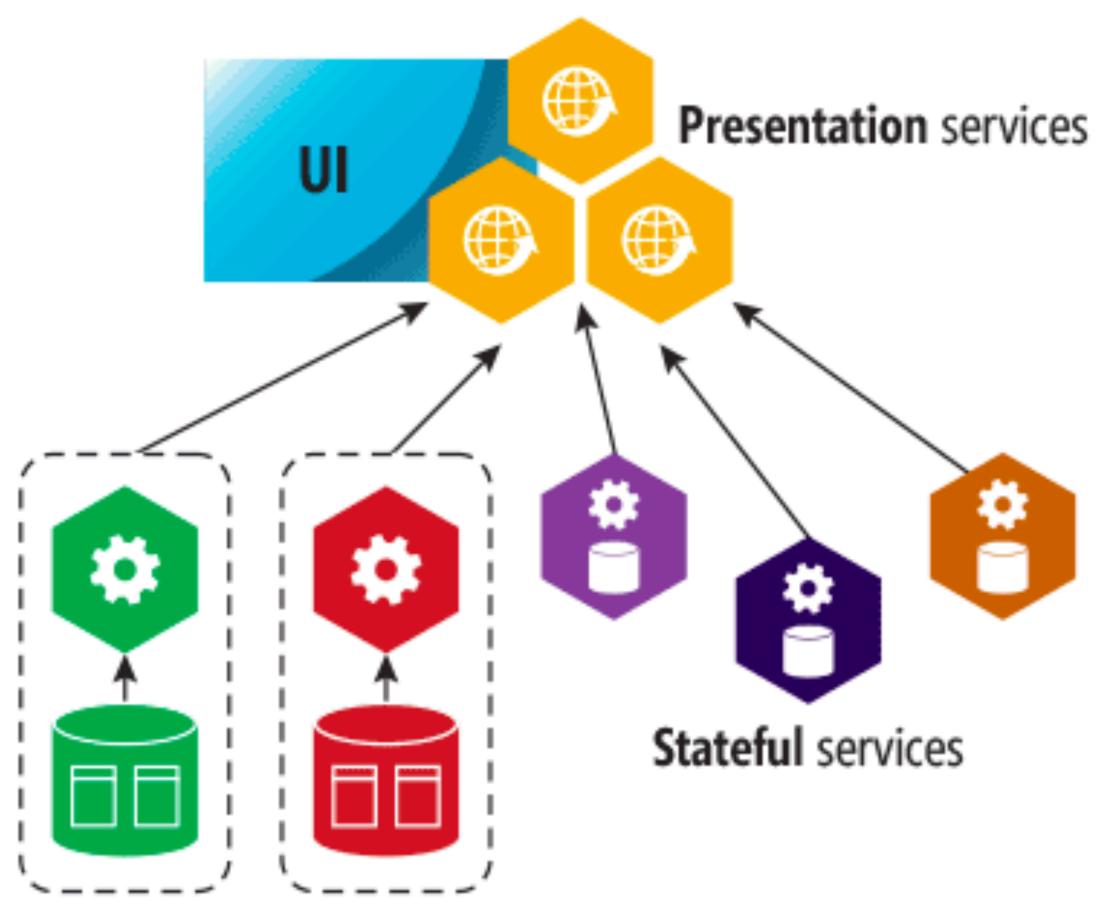
A traditional application (Web app or large service) usually has most of its functionality within a single process (usually internally layered, though).



And scales by cloning the whole app on multiple servers/VMs/containers.



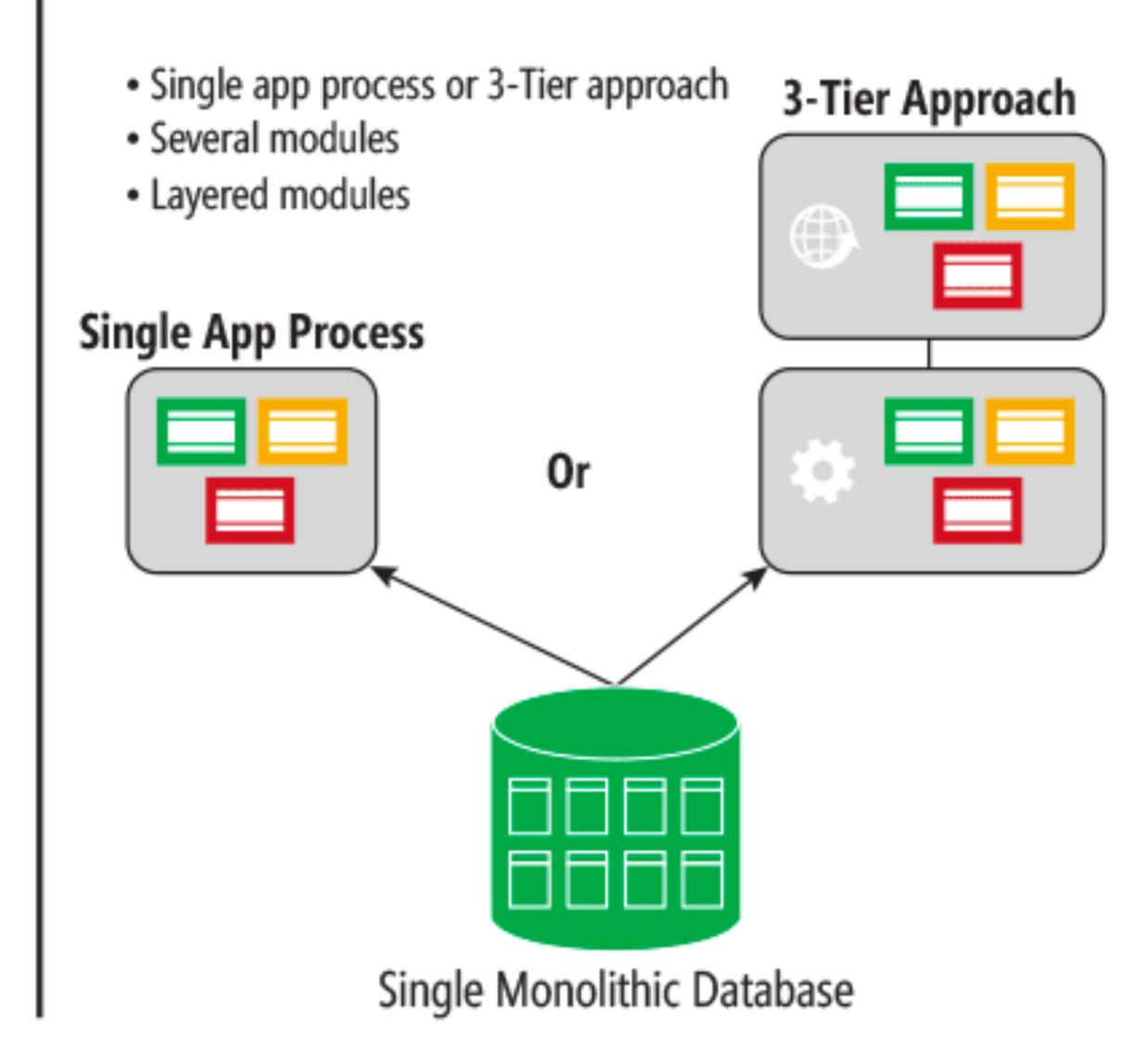
Microservices Approach



Stateless services with related databases

Model/Database per Microservice

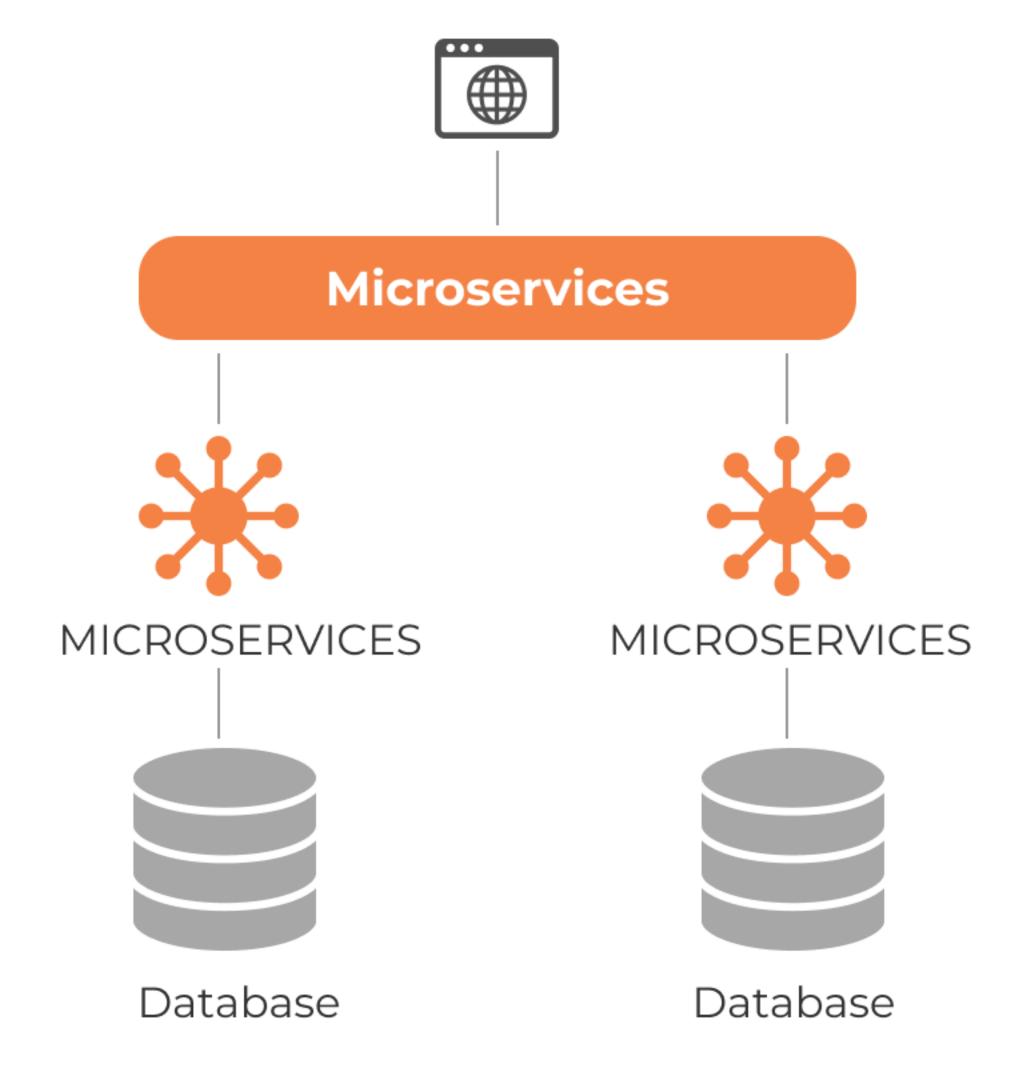
Traditional Application



Service Oriented Architecture

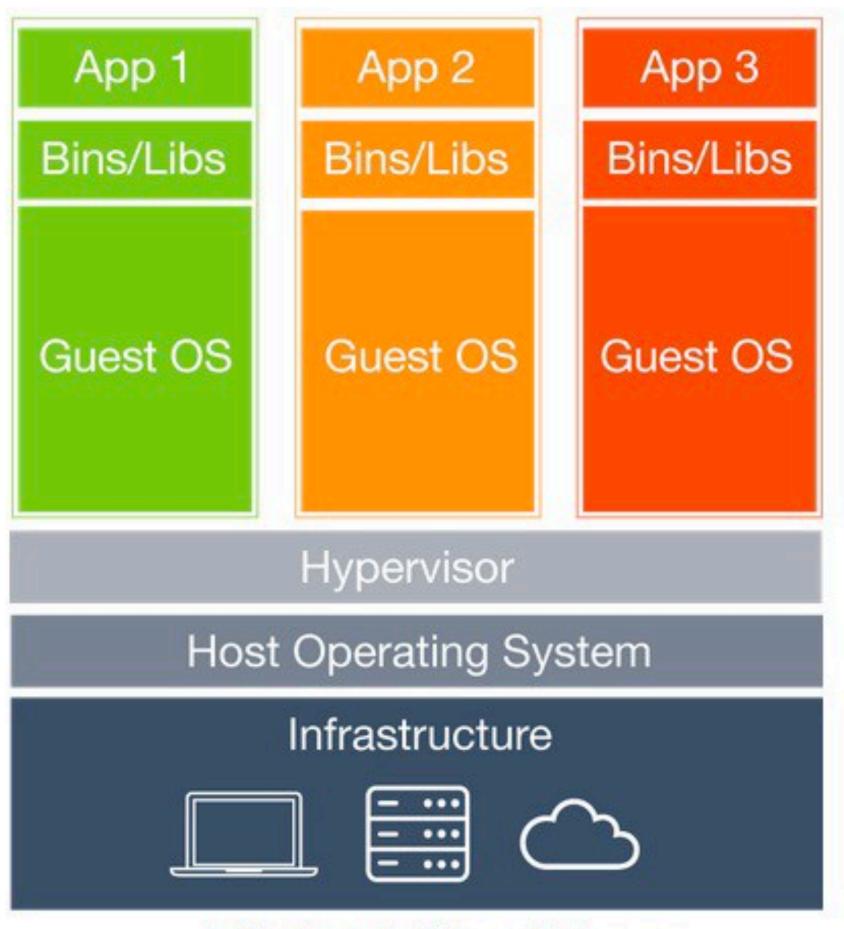
Enterprise Bus Service SERVICES SERVICES Database

Microservices

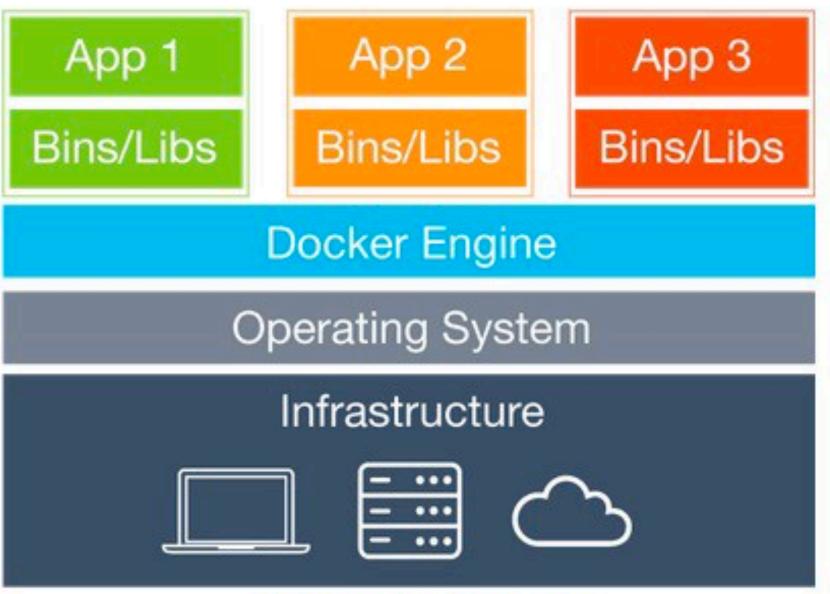


¿Como implementar una arquitectura con micro-servicios?

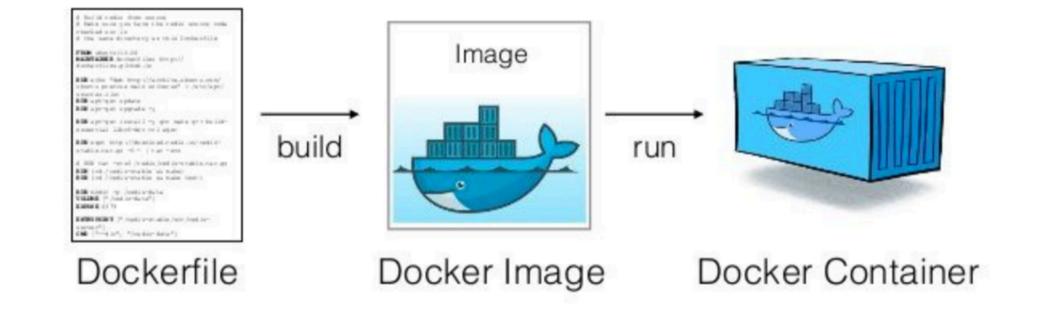
Containers (Docker)



Virtual Machines



Containers



Especificamos la imágen de la que se heredará

FROM python:3.6-alpine

Definimos algunas variables de ambiente

ENV LIBRARY_PATH=/lib:/usr/lib

ENV PYTHONUNBUFFERED 1

Ejecutamos algunos comandos para aprovisionar la imágen

RUN mkdir /code

WORKDIR /code

ADD requirements.txt /code/

RUN pip install -r requirements.txt

Copiamos el código

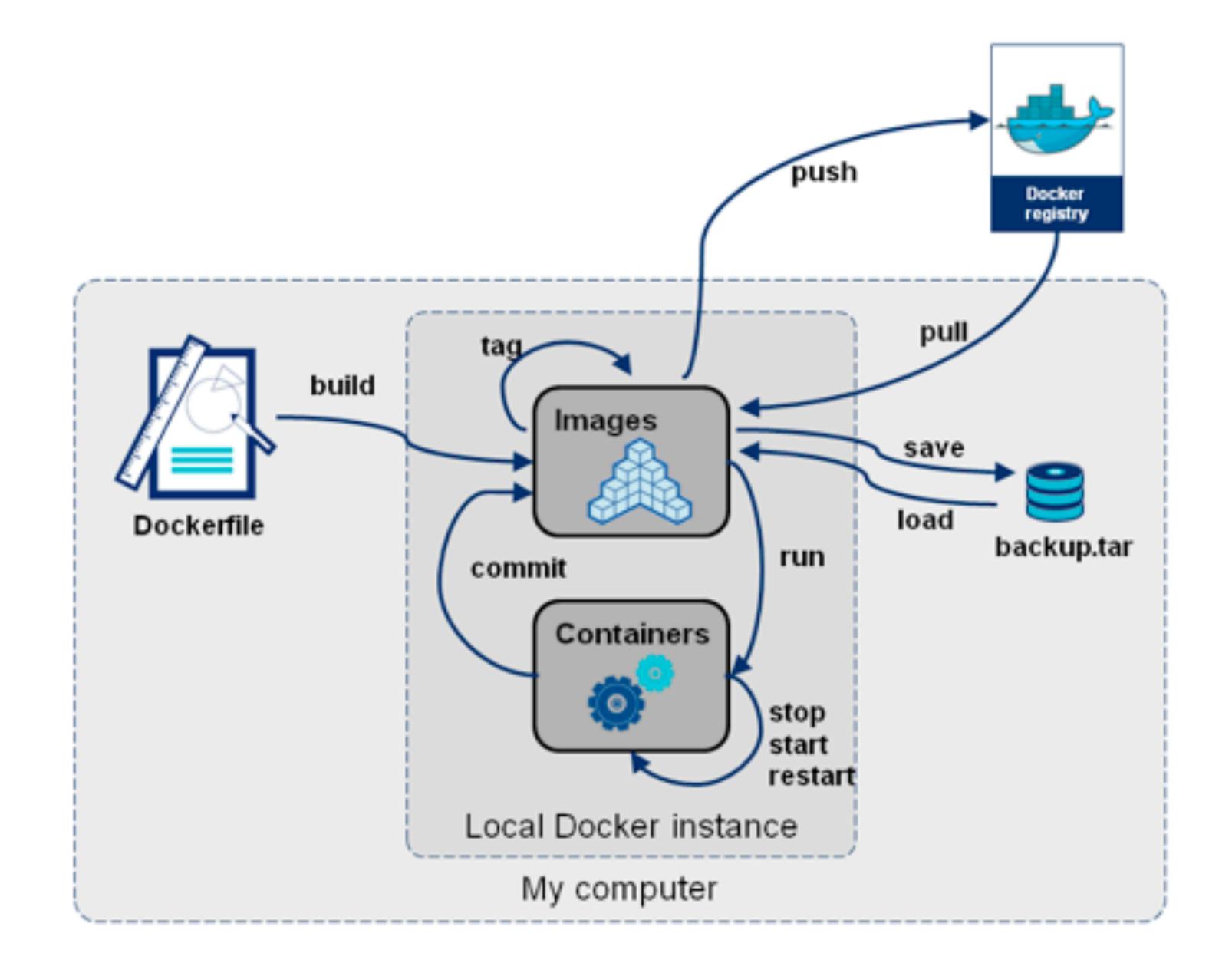
ADD . /code/

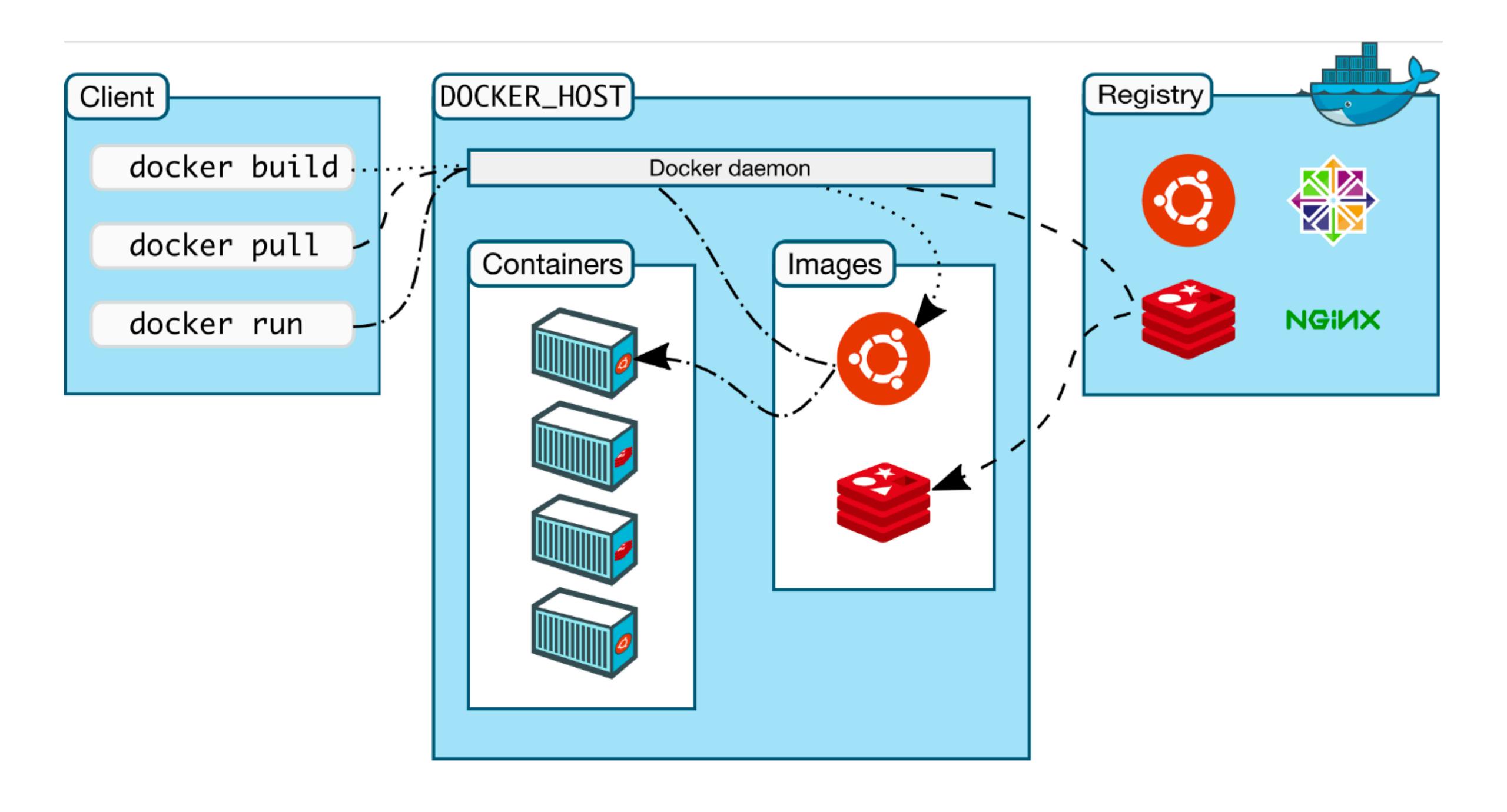
Exponemos el puerto por donde se interactuará con la aplicación

EXPOSE 8000

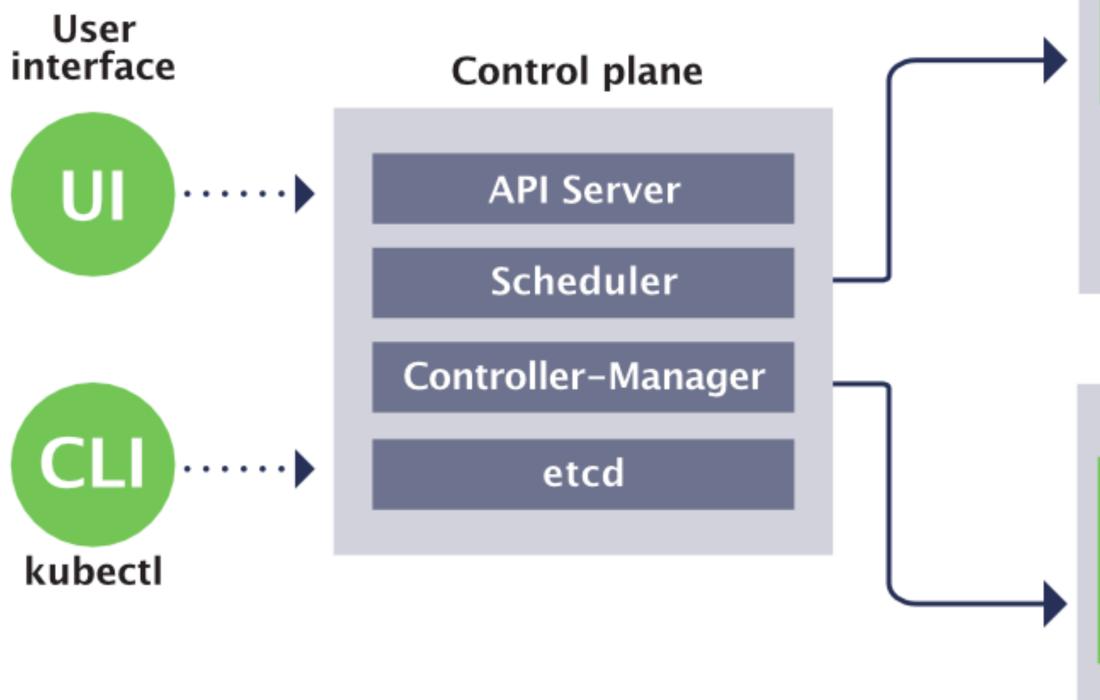
Definimos el comando de entrada a la aplicación

CMD ["python", "manage.py", "runserver", "0.0.0.0:8000"]



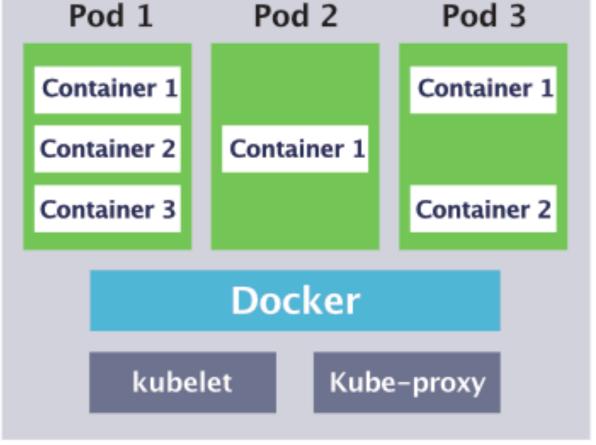


Kubernetes architecture

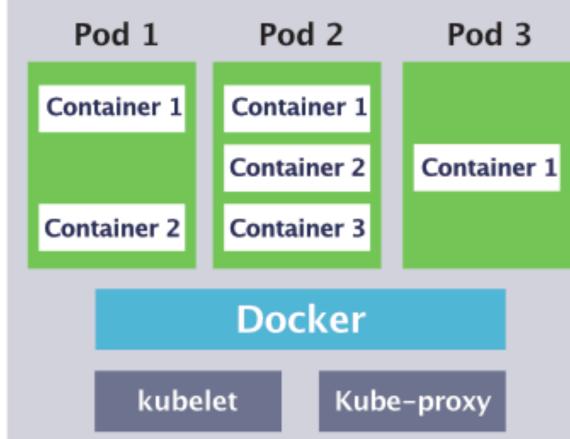


Kubernetes, also known as K8s, is an open-source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of **containerized** applications.

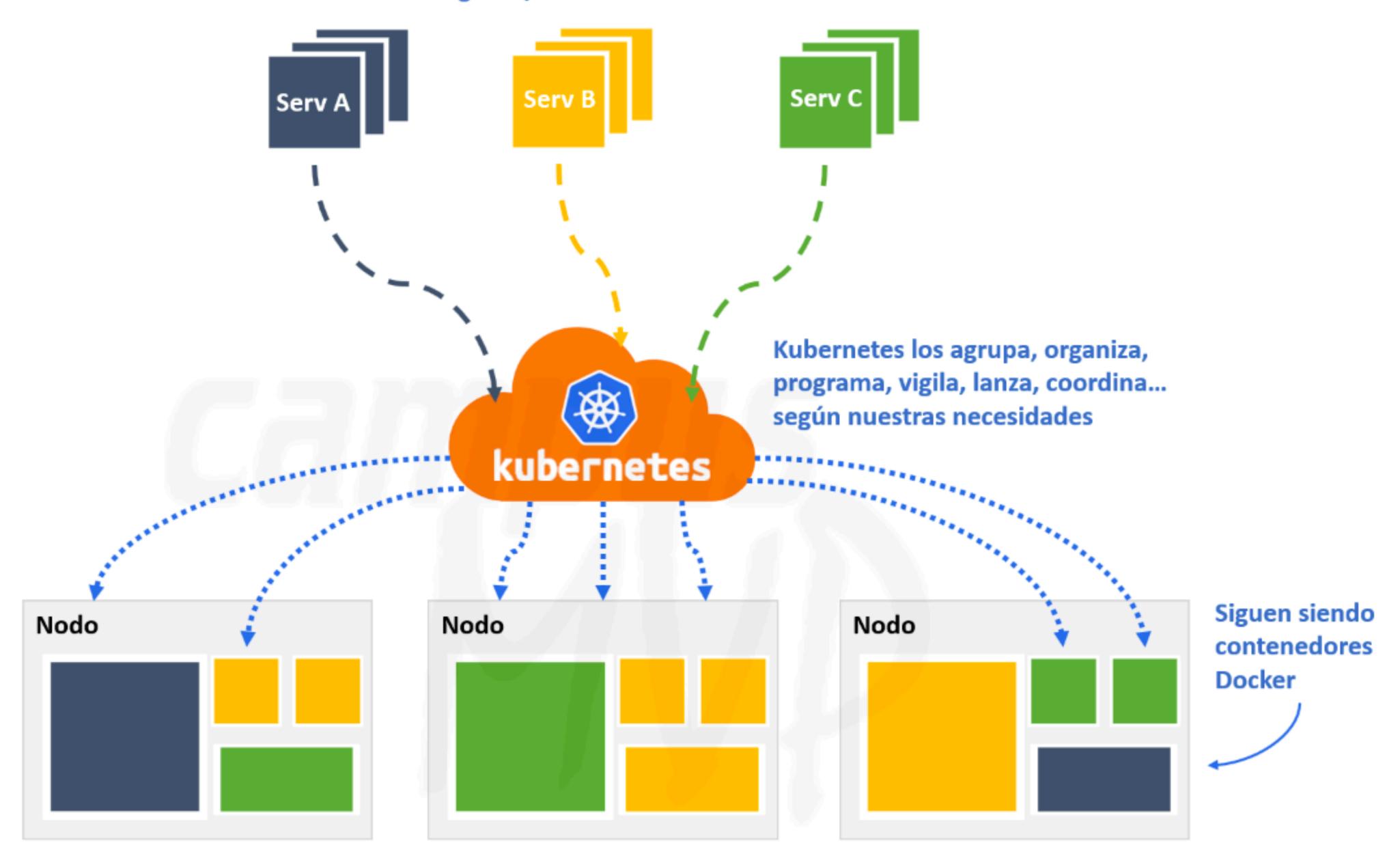
Worker node 1



Worker node 2

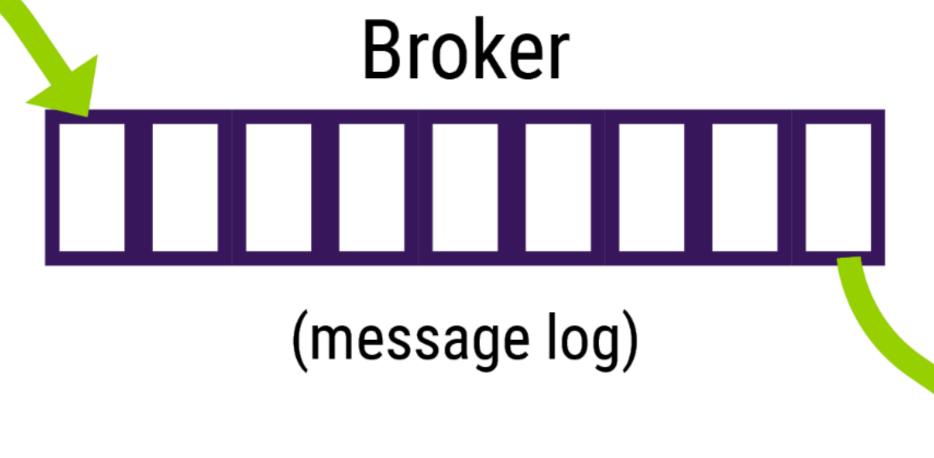


Imágenes/Contenedores Docker

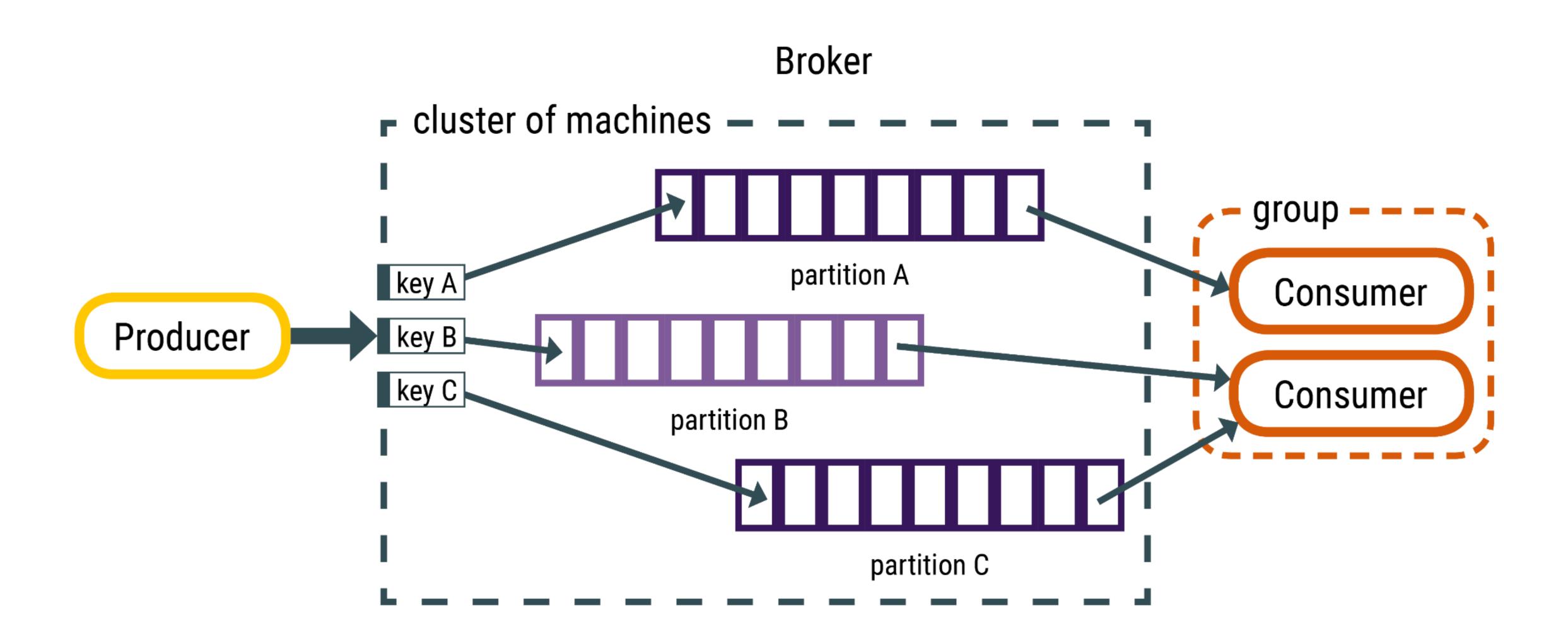








Consumer



Kubernetes & Docker work together to build & run containerized applications

