

Monolith

→ single massive system with
single codebase

Adv → Easy development (1 codebase)

→ Easy testing

→ Easy Deployment (1 executable file)

→ Easy Debugging

→ Performance (can perform same function that many APIs with monolith)

DisAdv → Slower Development Speed

→ Scalability

→ Reliability (error in 1 module affects entire app)

Microservices

→ collection of small, self-contained modules based on business functionalities

Adv → Agility → small teams that deploy frequently

→ Flexible Scaling

→ Cont. Deployment

→ Highly Maintainable & testable

→ Independently Deployable

→ Tech flexibility

→ High Reliability

DisAdv → Management - multiple servers, multiple teams. If not managed properly →

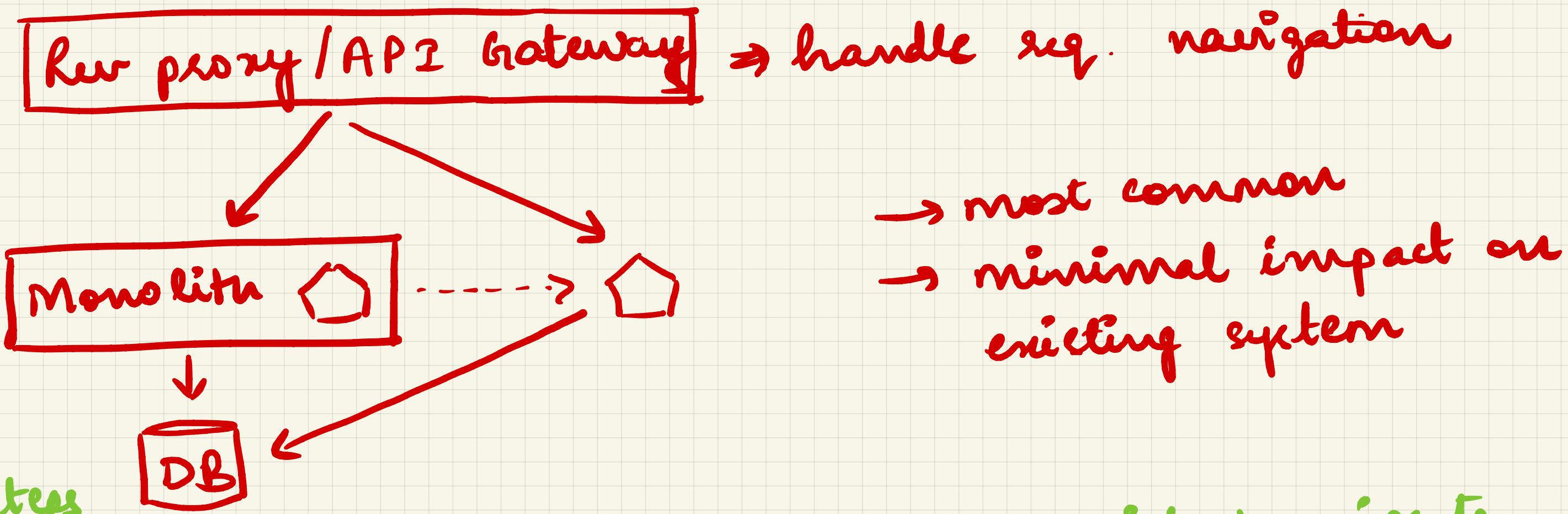
→ Barrier to Tech Adoption

- any changes in framework/language affects entire app.
- Lack of flexibility - constrained by tech already used
- Deployment - small change requires redeployment

- ↓ slower dev speed & poor op. perform.
- Infra Costs
- Add organizational lead
 - communicate & collab to coordinate & update
- Debugging Challenges
- Lack of Standardization
- Lack of Closer ownership

Stranger-Fig Pattern

→ incrementally migrate new functionality to new sys. & rollback easily if required



3 Steps

- ① Identify parts of existing system that we wish to migrate
- ② Implement this functionality into new microservice
- ③ Consider "parallel run" to give more functionality to system

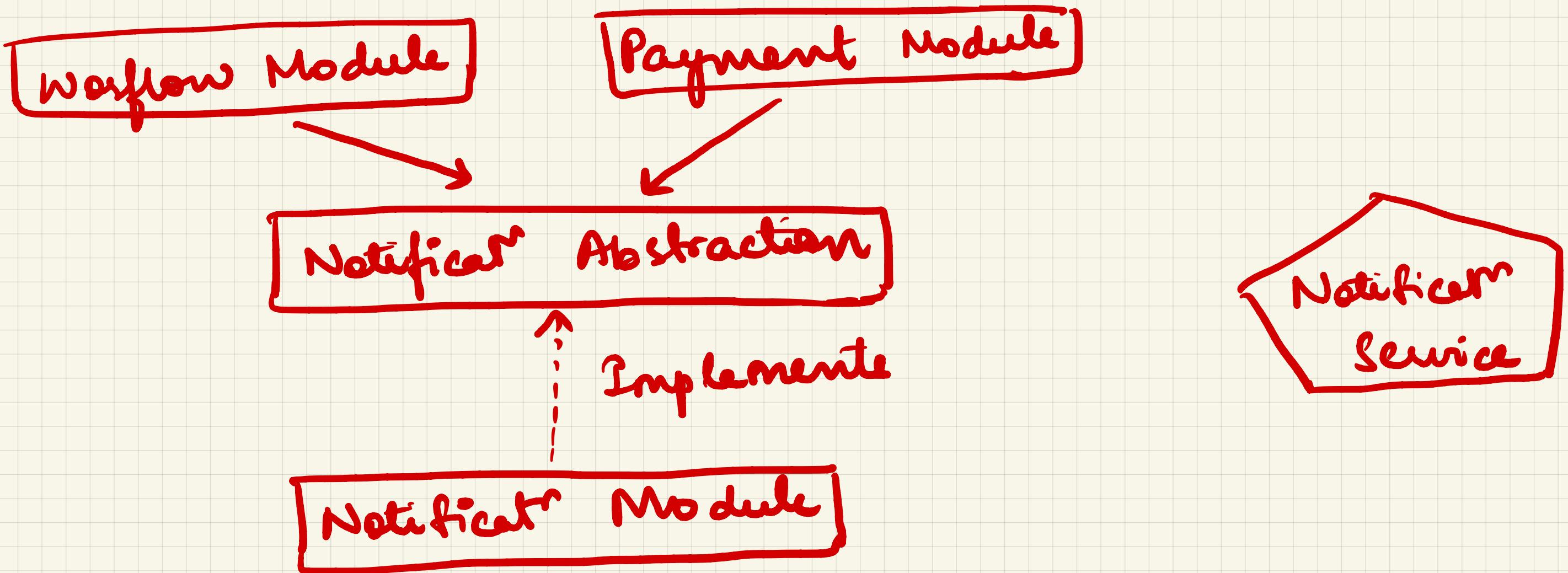
Disadv → Need to intercept / divert calls

Branch by Abstraction Pattern

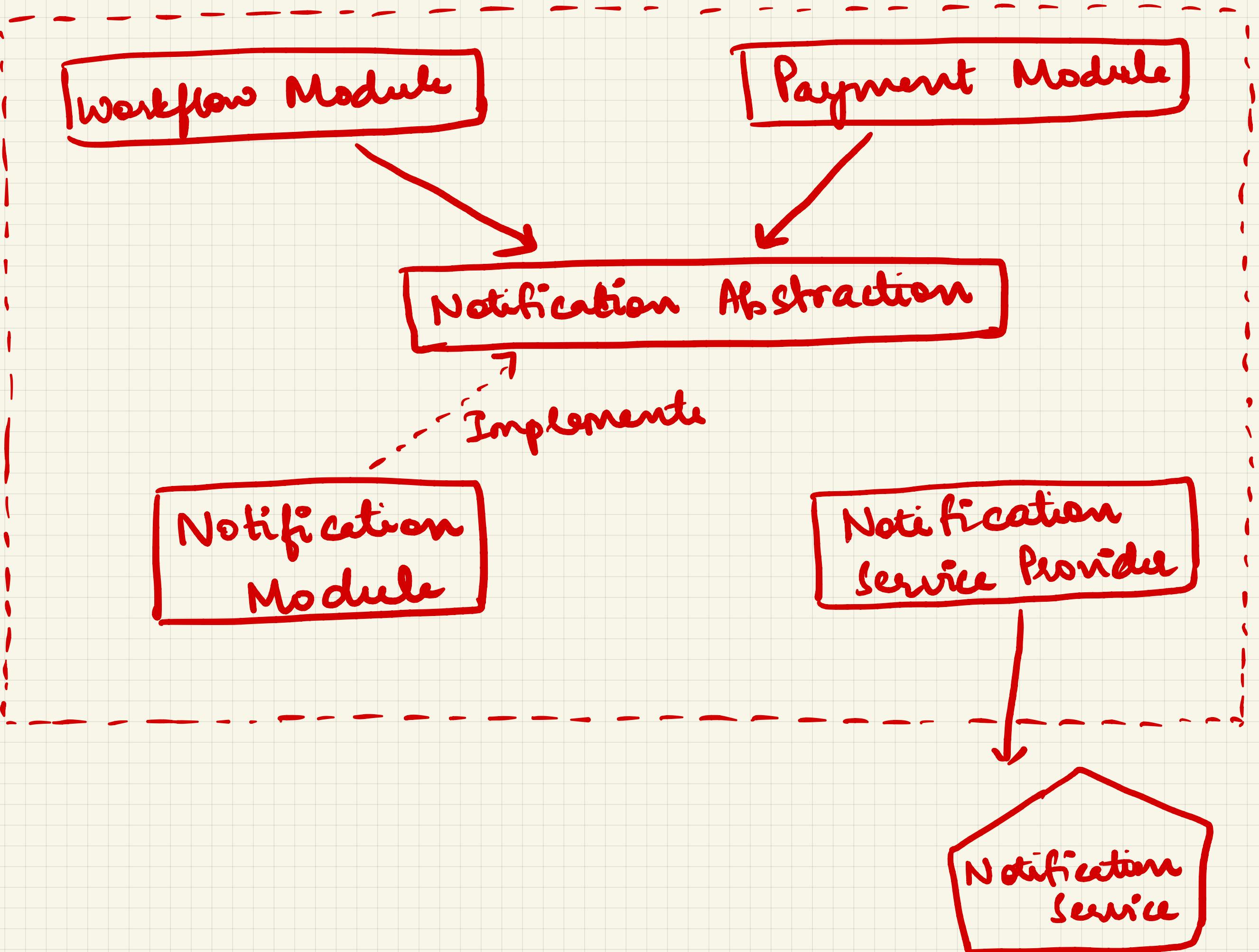
→ focuses on improving current codebase, allowing apps to coexist alongside each other without creating too much disruption in same code version.

6 Phases

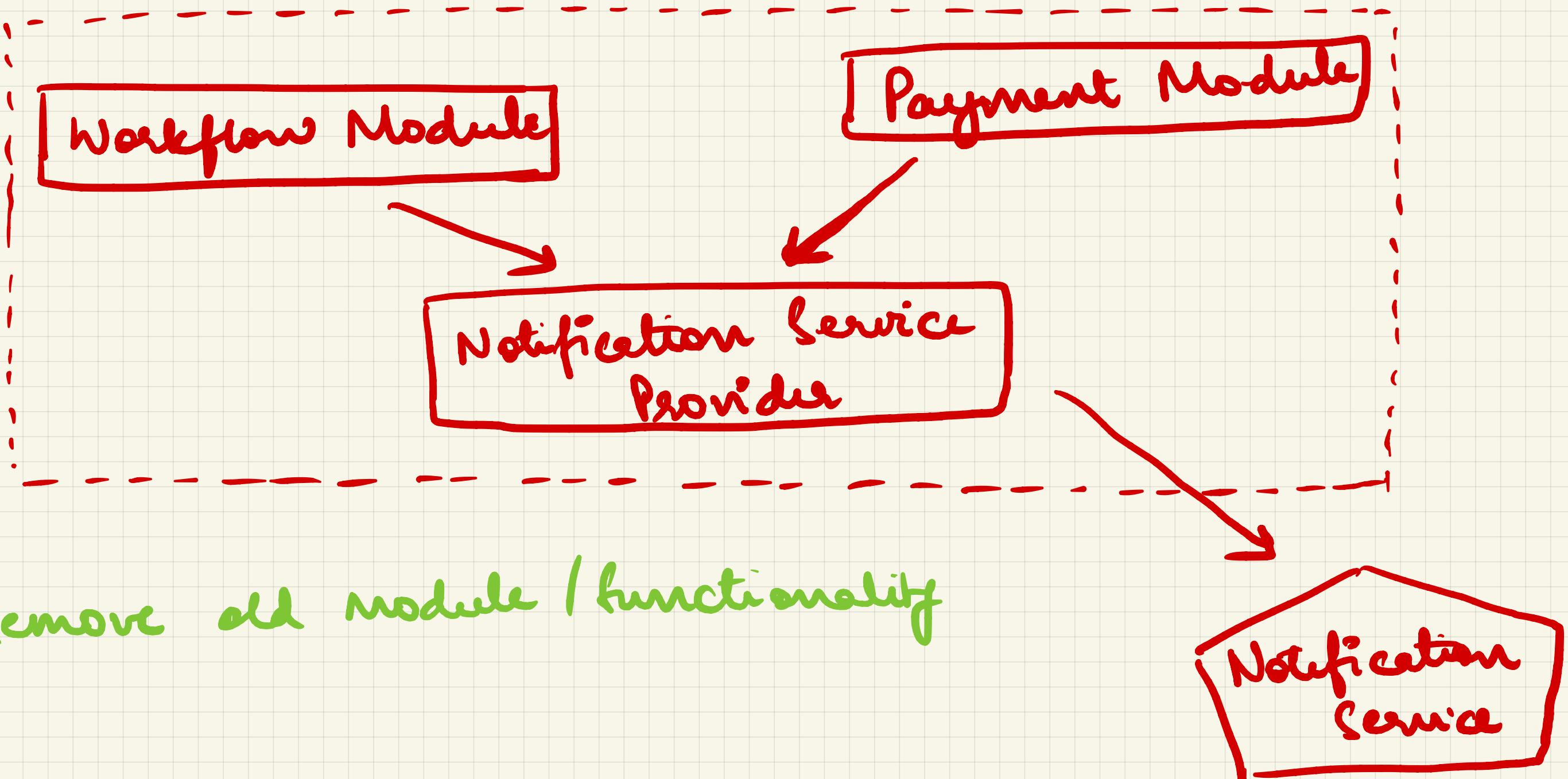
- ① Build Abstraction for functionality to be replaced
- ② Implement newly built abstract in existing module
- ③ Implement new functionality in a new service
For some time, this implementation would be idle & would not connect to any functional flow.



- ④ Implement service provider or some wrapper/face to communicate with freshly built service by implementing the abstraction



⑤ New Data flow is using new service & you can get rid of abstraction



⑥ Remove old module / functionality

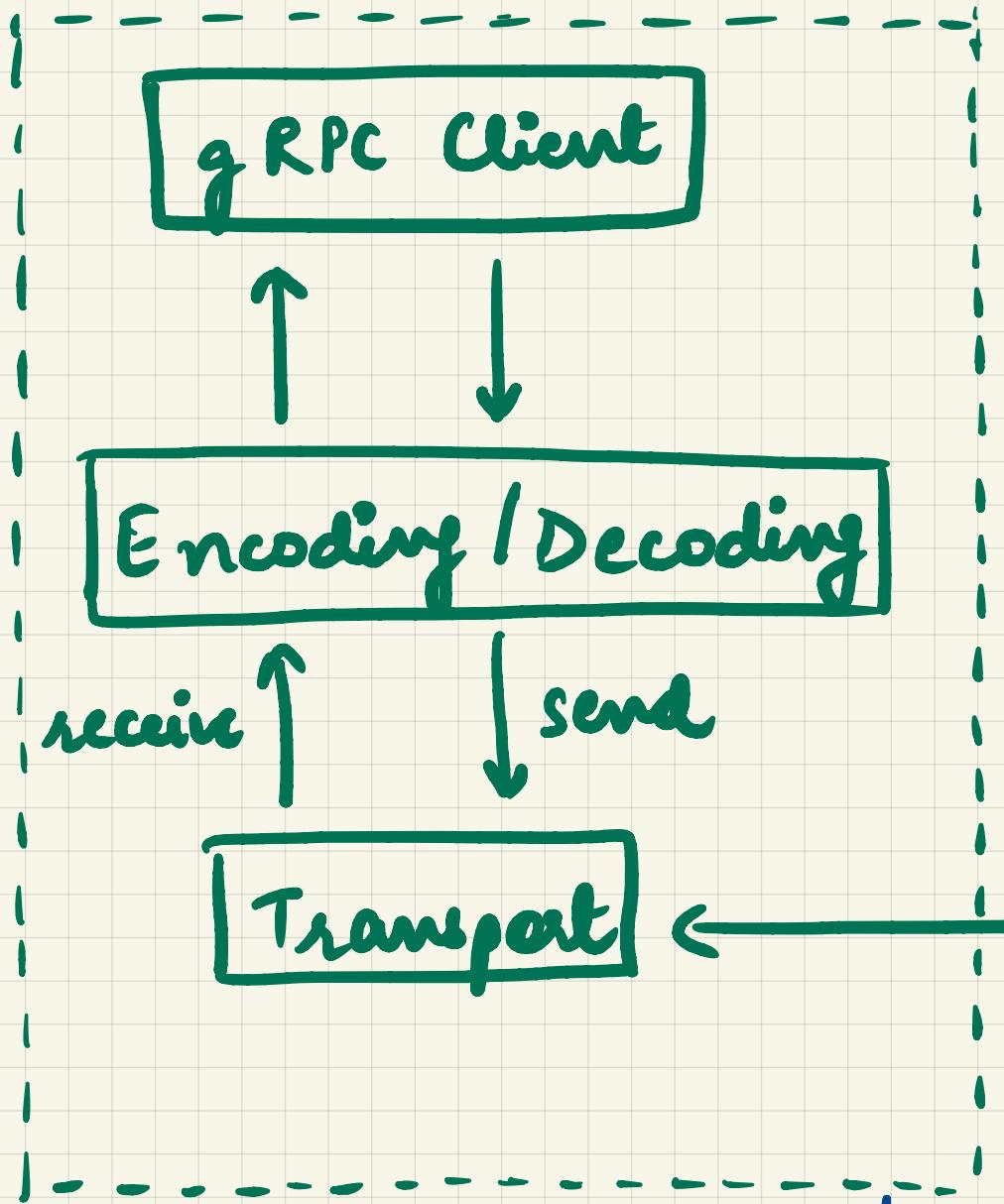
Remote Procedure Call (RPC)

→ allows programs on different machines/systems to call functions/procedures in a remote process as if they were local.
IPC - Inter-process communication

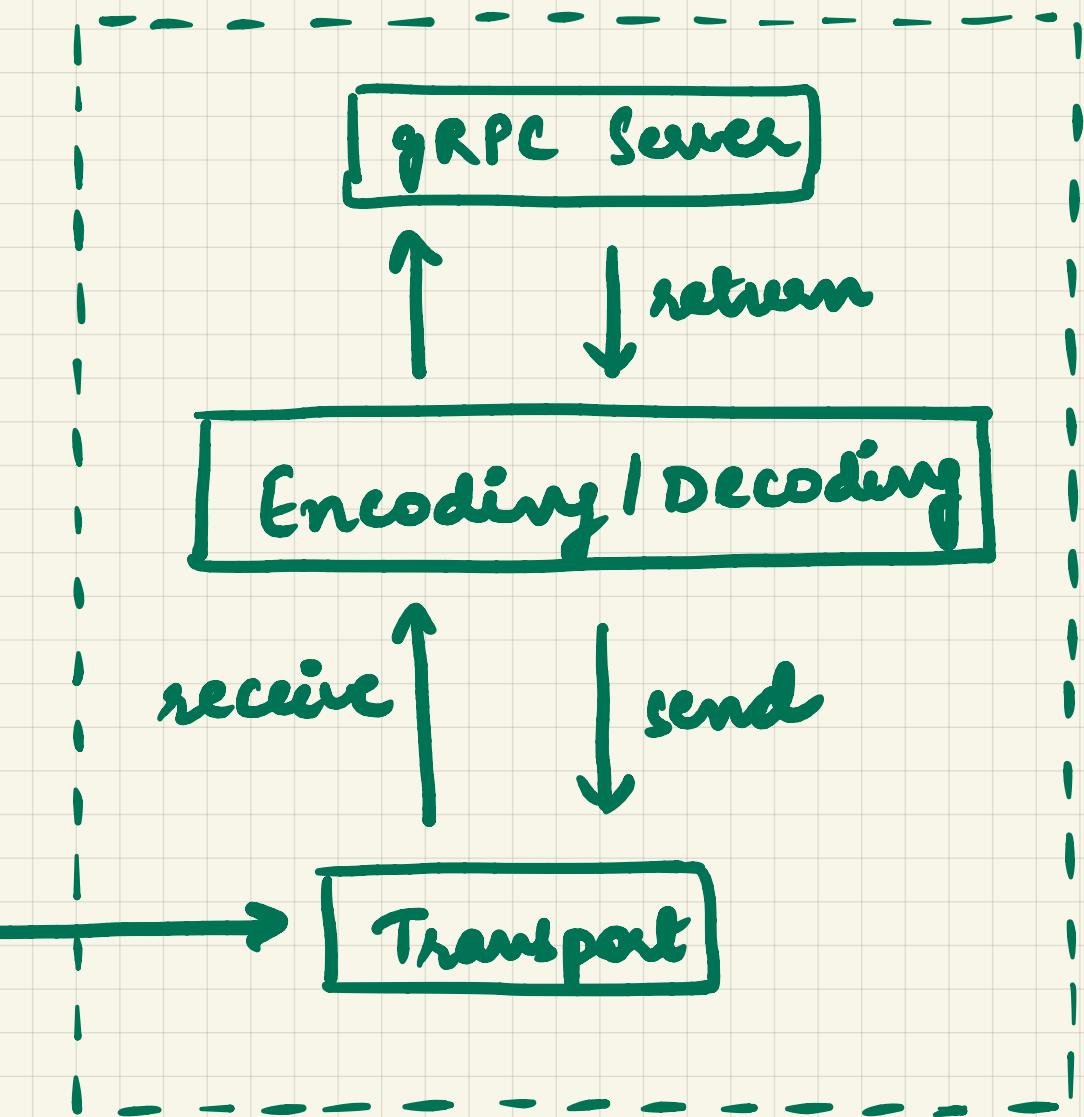
- gRPC
 - open-source
 - built on top of HTTP/2 & uses protocol buffer
 - (protofile) as IDL-interface definition language
 - platform-neutral, extensive mechanism
- Protocol Buffers
 - for serializing structured data
 - structure msgs & service in a '.proto' file
 - very efficient, much faster than JSON

Example of flow:

Order Service



Payment Service



→ gRPC uses HTTP/2 streams → multiple streams of msgs over single TCP connection. Thus, many concurrent RPC calls can be handled over a single TCP connection.

→ gRPC is for communication between microservices, not for frontend to backend because gRPC relies on lower level access

Webhooks

3 step process -

- ① Webhook Setup → Receiver of webhook provides unique URL where it wants to receive data
- ② Event Occurrence
- ③ Webhook Execution → HTTP Post request to receiver to the webhook URL.

- CI/CD - automatically trigger build process / deployment actions when changes are pushed to version control repos.
- payment processing - update order status & trigger actions
- sending automatic reminders