

# System Architecture

Memi Lavi  
[www.memilavi.com](http://www.memilavi.com)



# System Architecture

---

- The Big Picture
- Answers the questions:
  - How will the system work under heavy load?
  - What will happen if the system will crash at this exact moment in the business flow?
  - How complicated can be the update process?
  - And more...

# System Architecture

---

- Includes:
  - Defining the Software Components (Services)
  - Defining the way these components communicate
  - Designing the system's capabilities (scalability, redundancy, performance, etc.)

# System Architecture

---

- Includes:
  - Defining the Software Components (Services)
  - Defining the way these components communicate
  - Designing the system's capabilities (scalability, redundancy, performance, etc.)

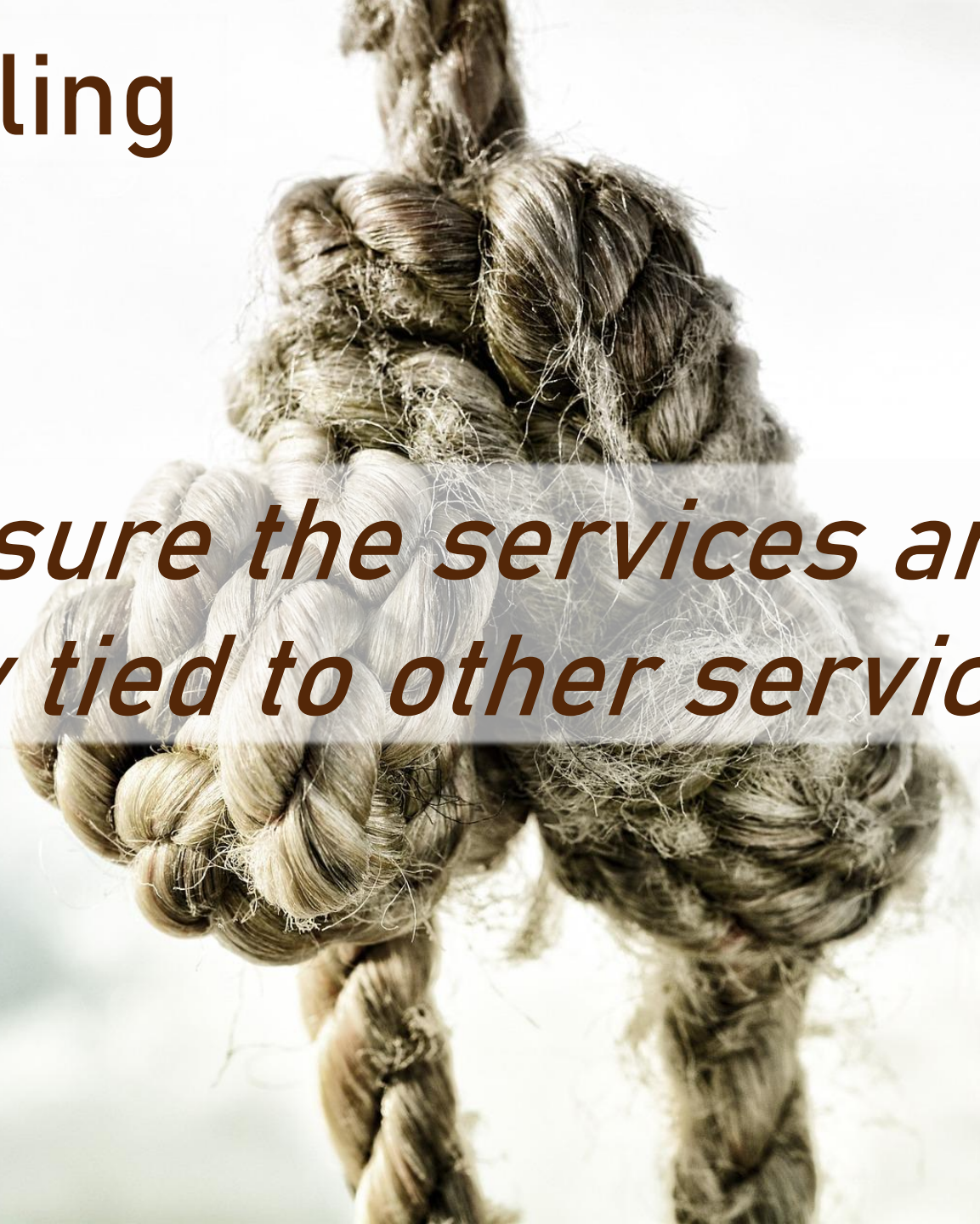
# Our Topics

---

- Loose Coupling
- Stateless
- Caching
- Messaging
- Logging & Monitoring

# Loose Coupling

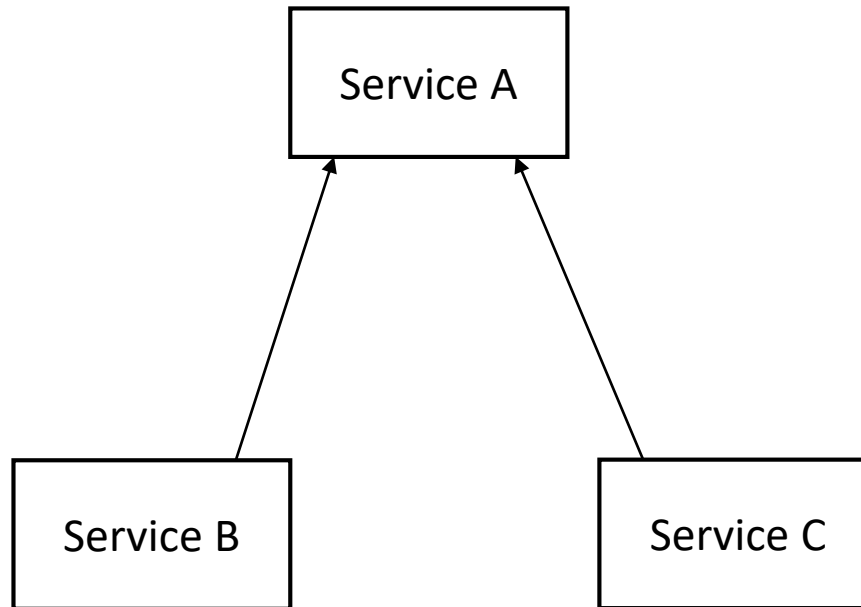
*Making sure the services are not strongly tied to other services*



# Loose Coupling

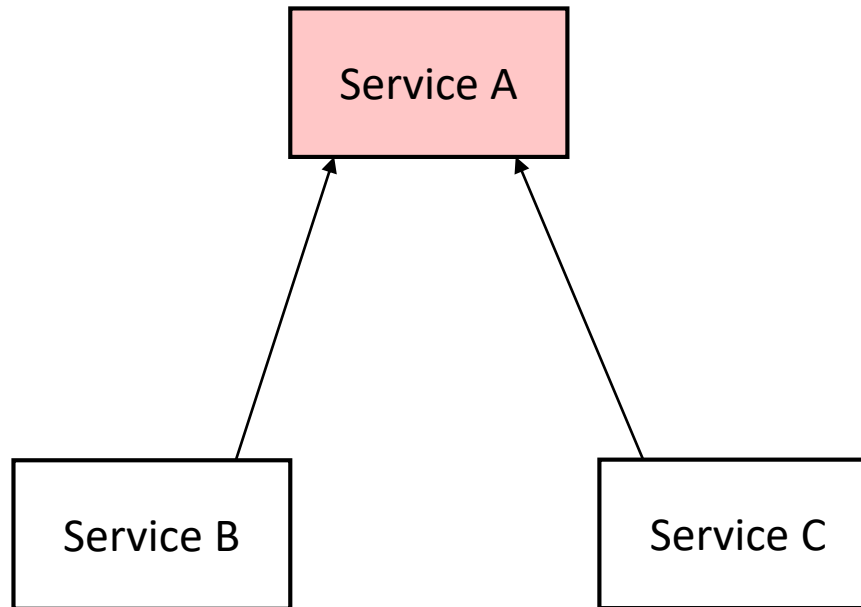
---

- Without:



# Loose Coupling

- Without:

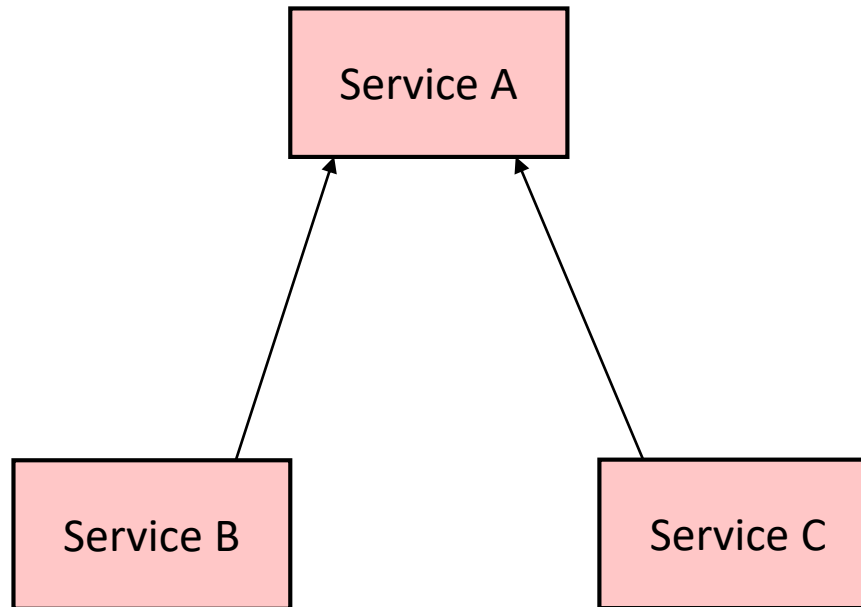




# Loose Coupling

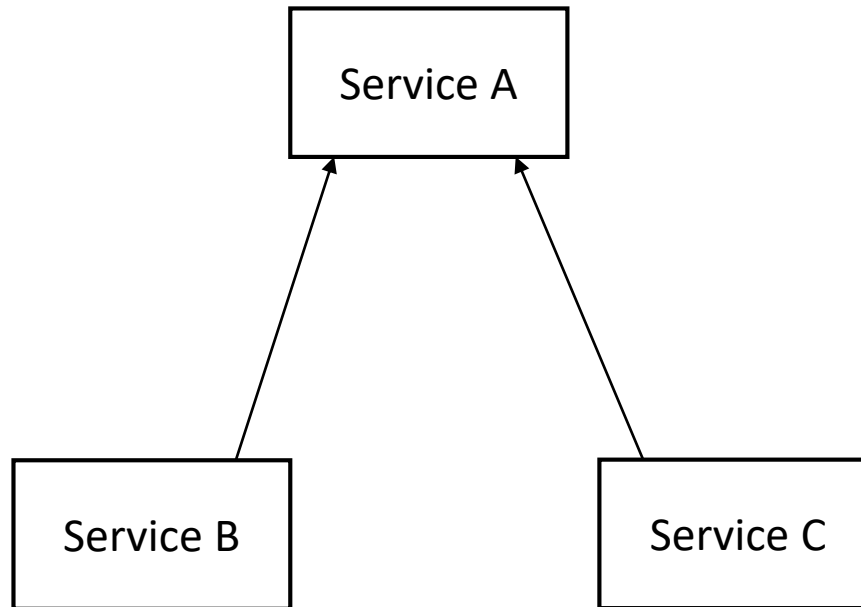
---

- Without:



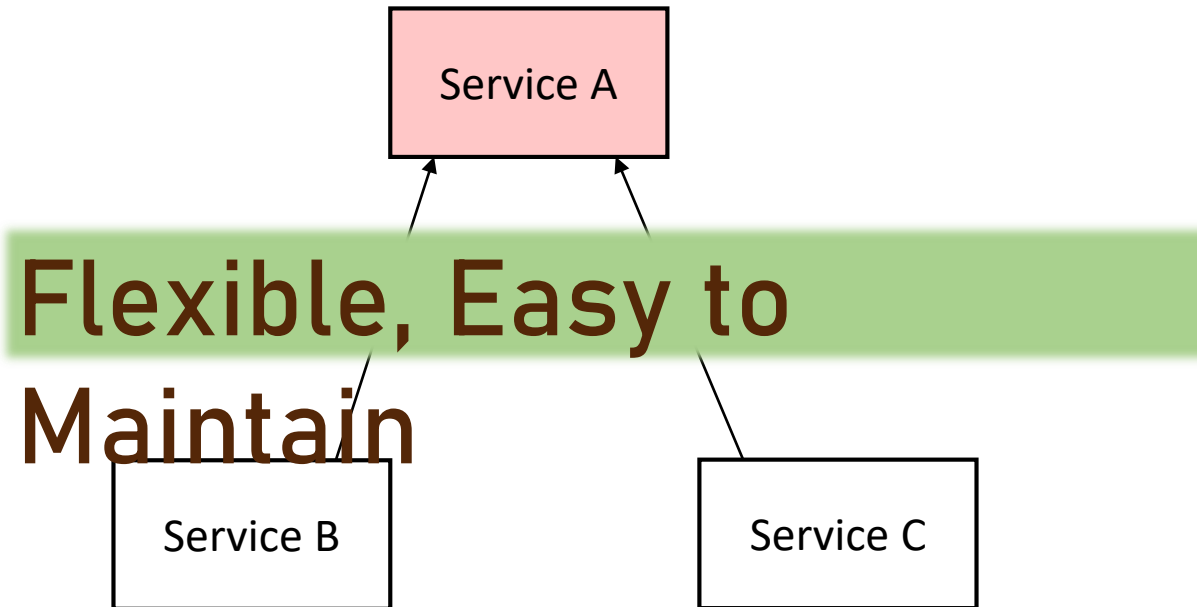
# Loose Coupling

- With:



# Loose Coupling

- With:

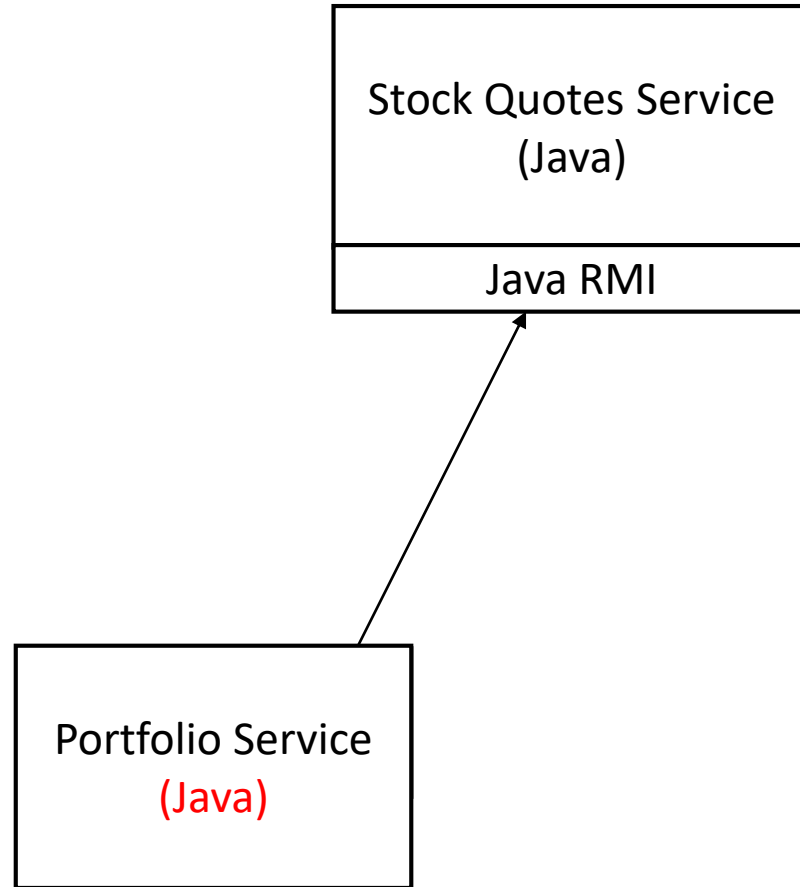


# Loose Coupling in Services

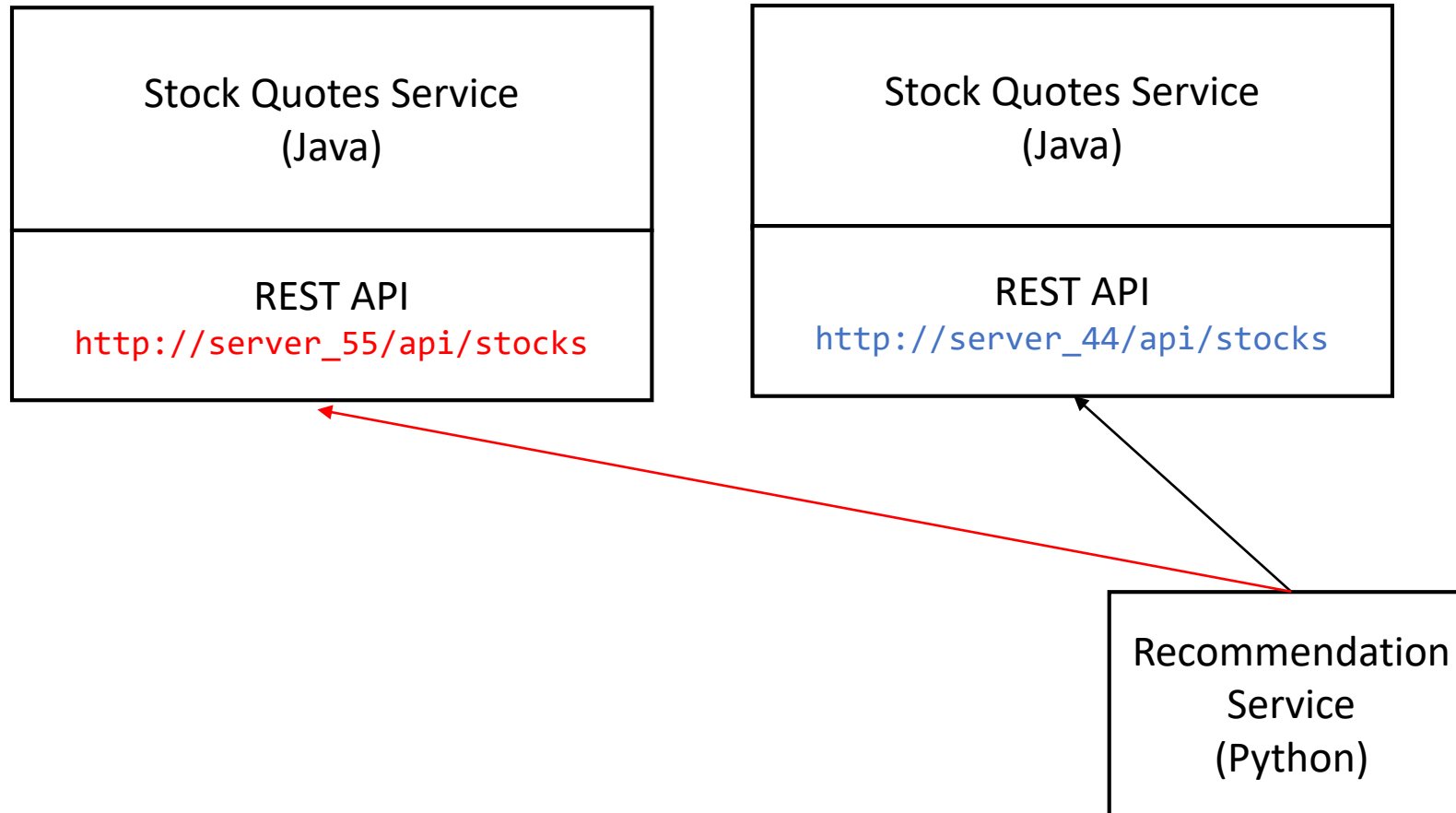
---

- Prevents platform coupling
- Prevents URL coupling

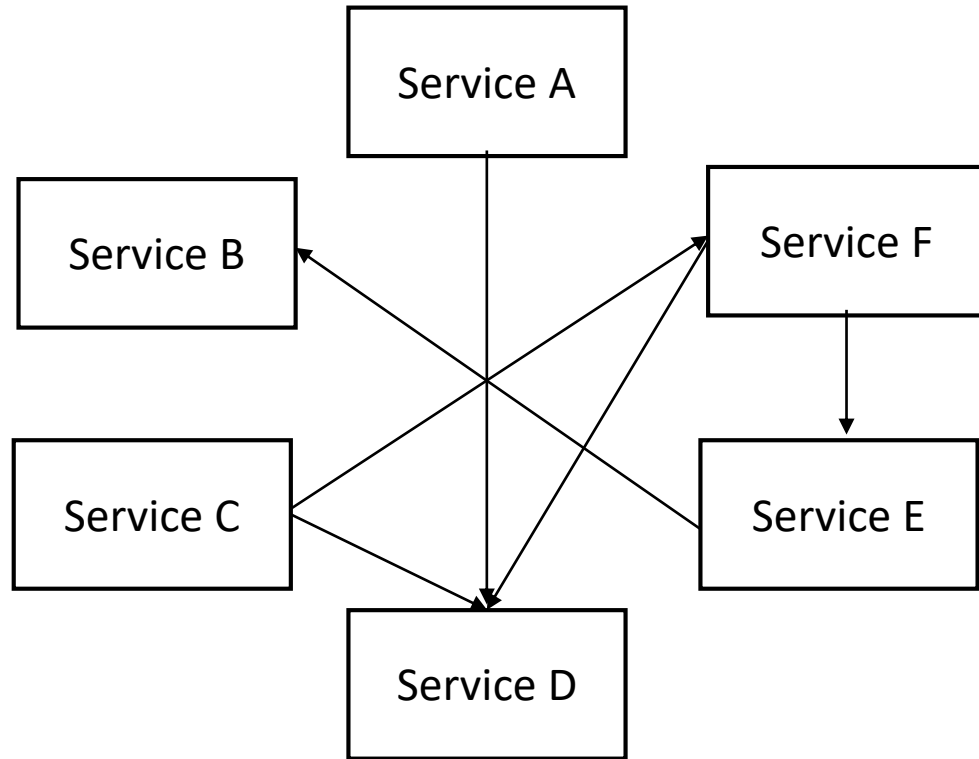
# Loose Coupling in Services



# Loose Coupling in Services

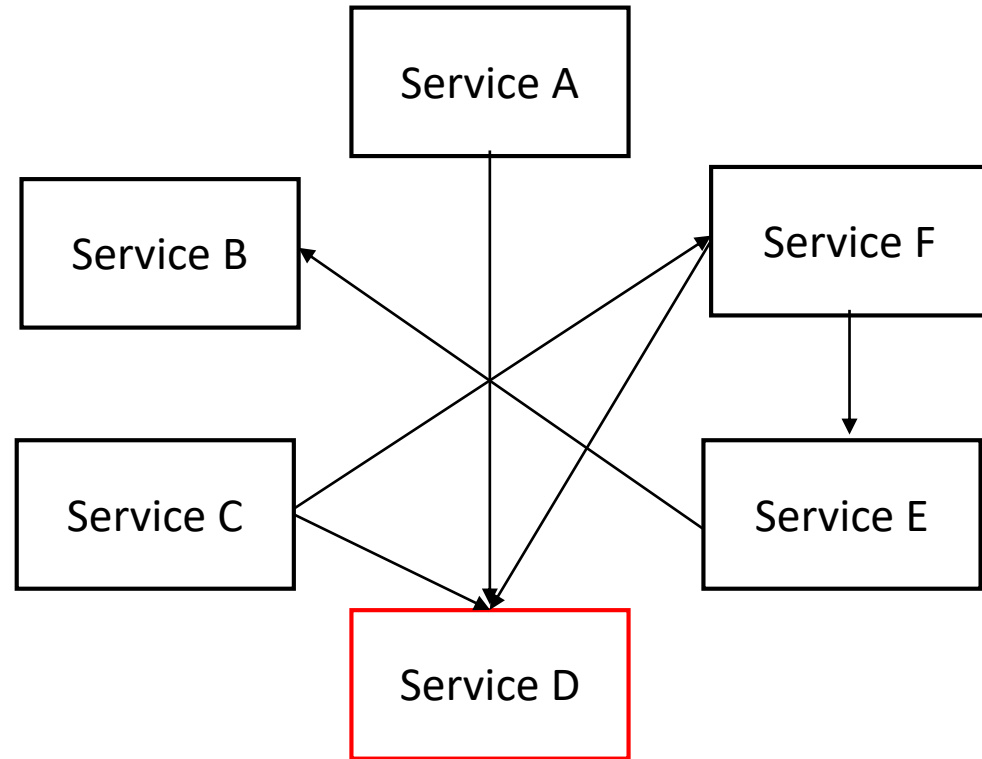


# Loose Coupling



**The Spiderweb**

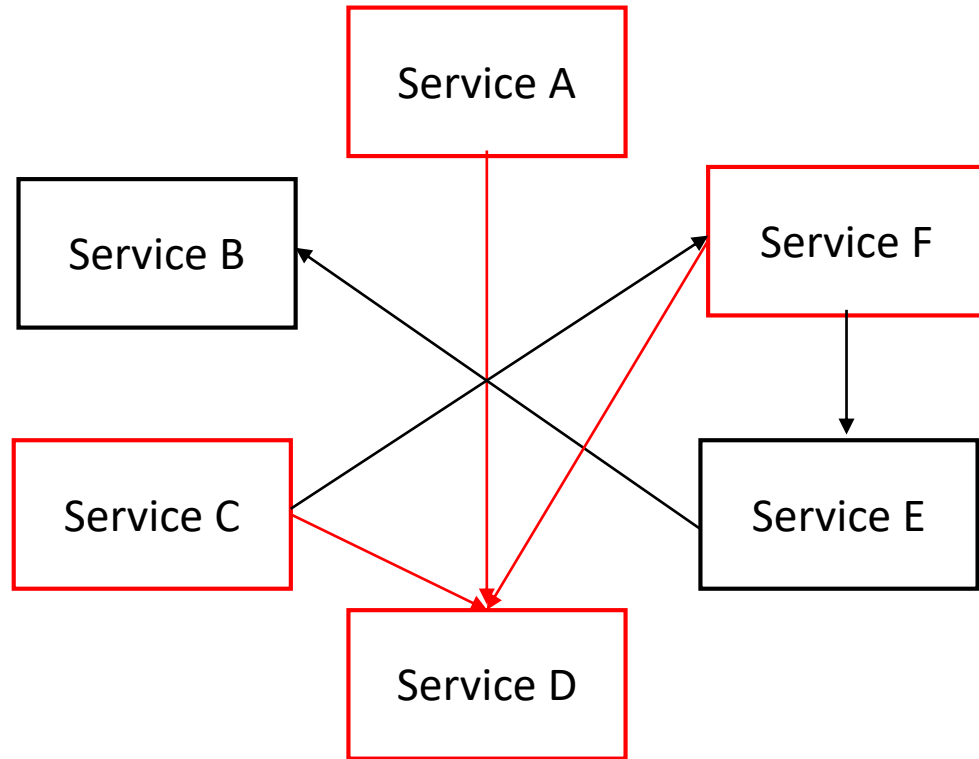
# Loose Coupling



**The Spiderweb**

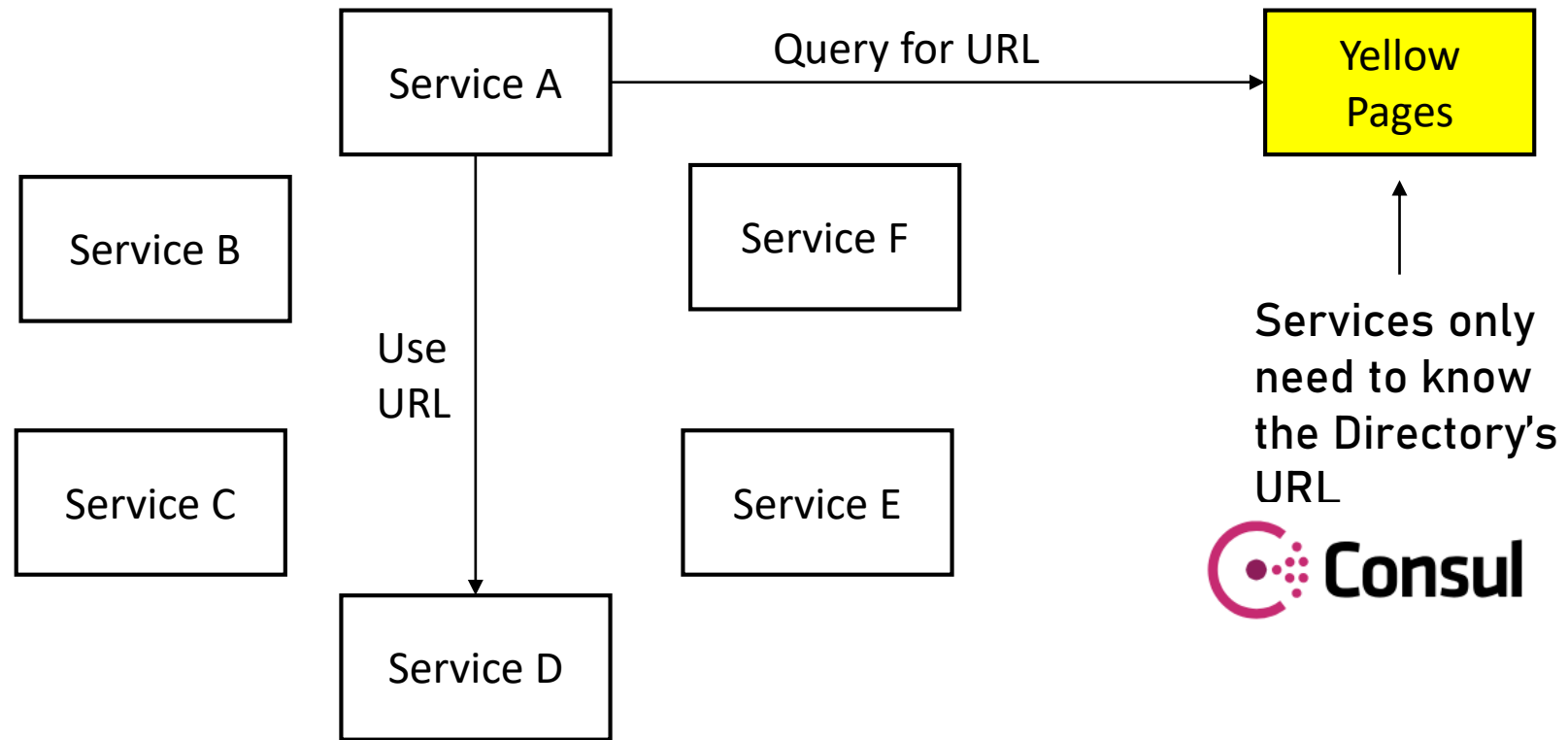


# Loose Coupling

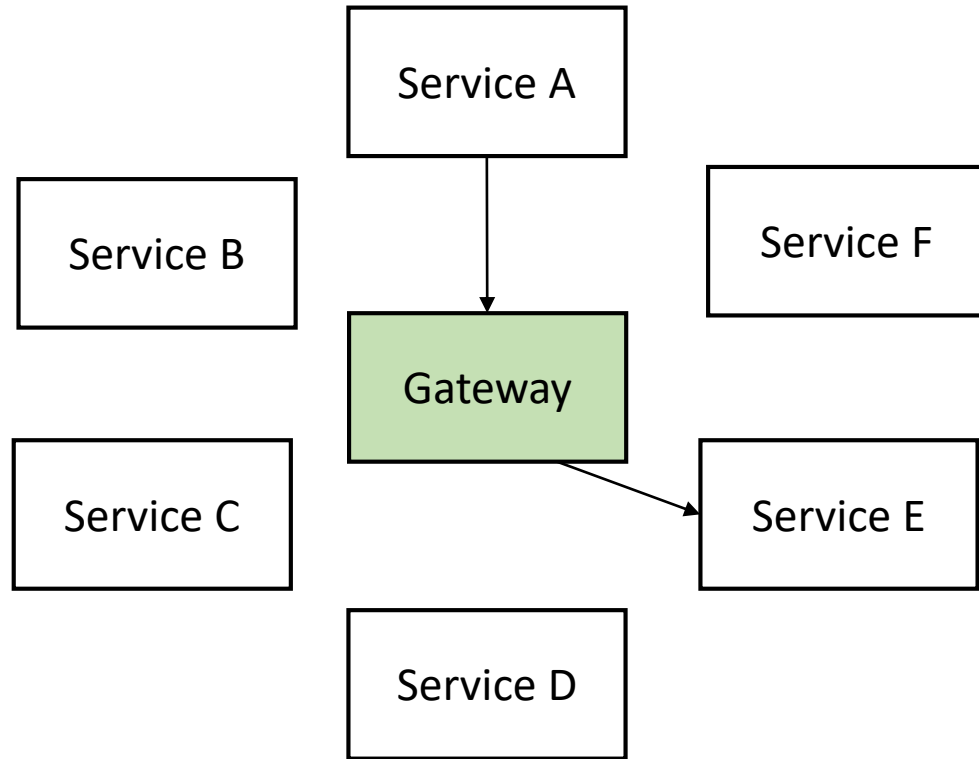


**The Spiderweb**

# Loose Coupling - Directory



# Loose Coupling - Gateway



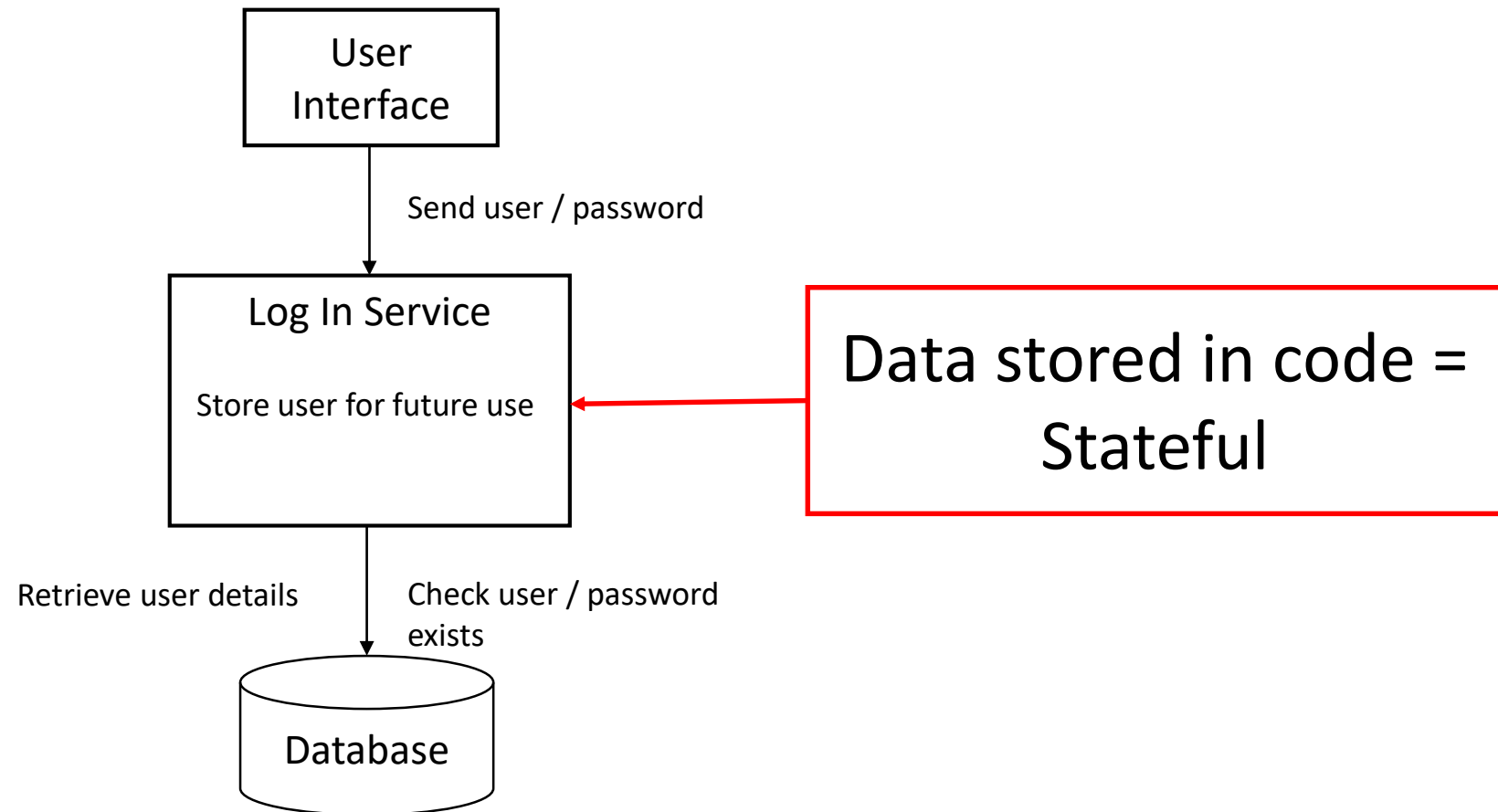
Services only  
need to know  
the Gateway's  
URL

# Stateless

*The application's state is stored in only two places – the data store and the user interface*

*State = Application's  
Data*

# Stateless Example



# Scalability - A Reminder

---

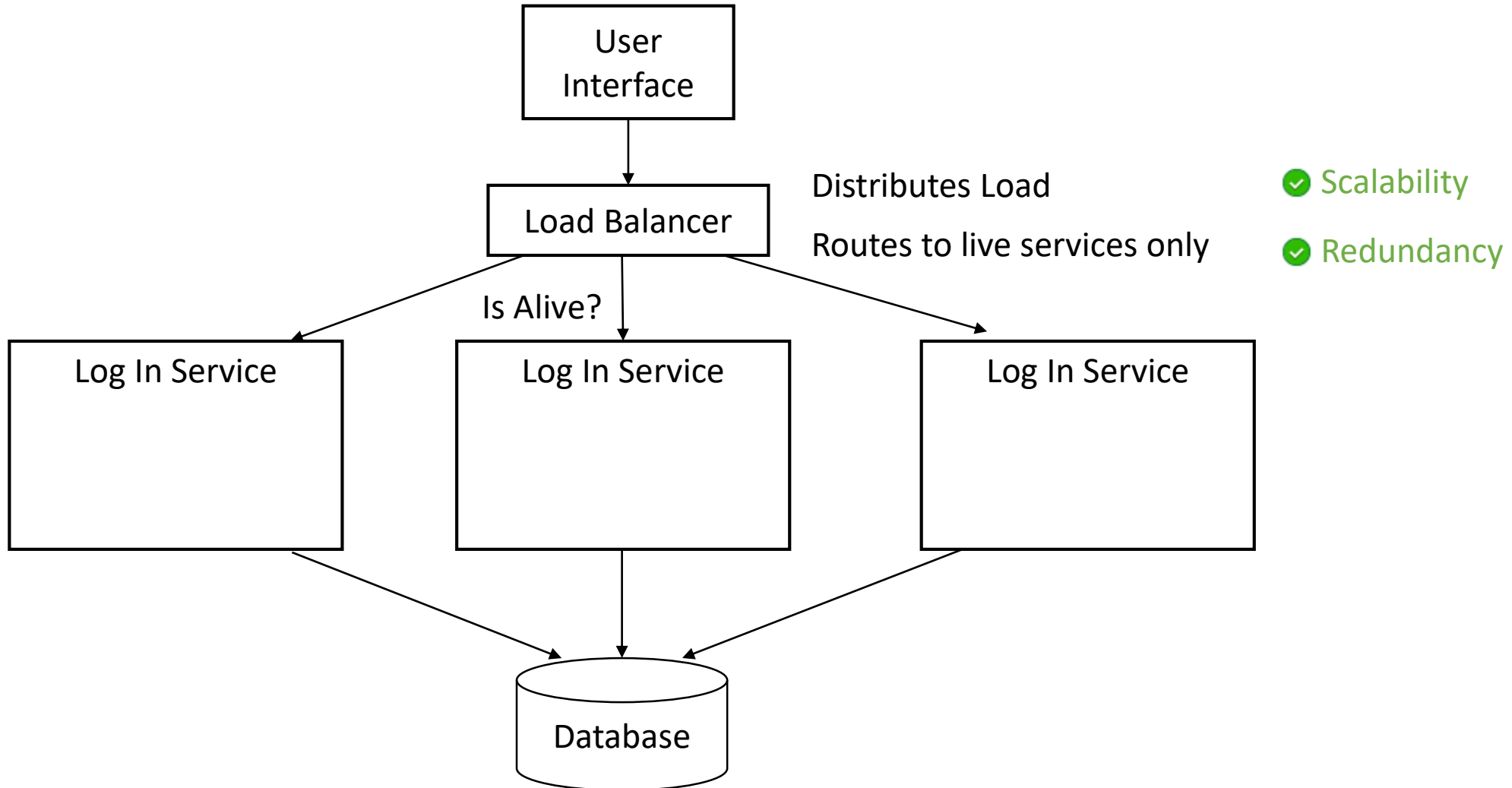
- Grow and shrink as needed
- Scale Up vs Scale Out
- Scale Out is usually preferred

# Redundancy - A Reminder

---

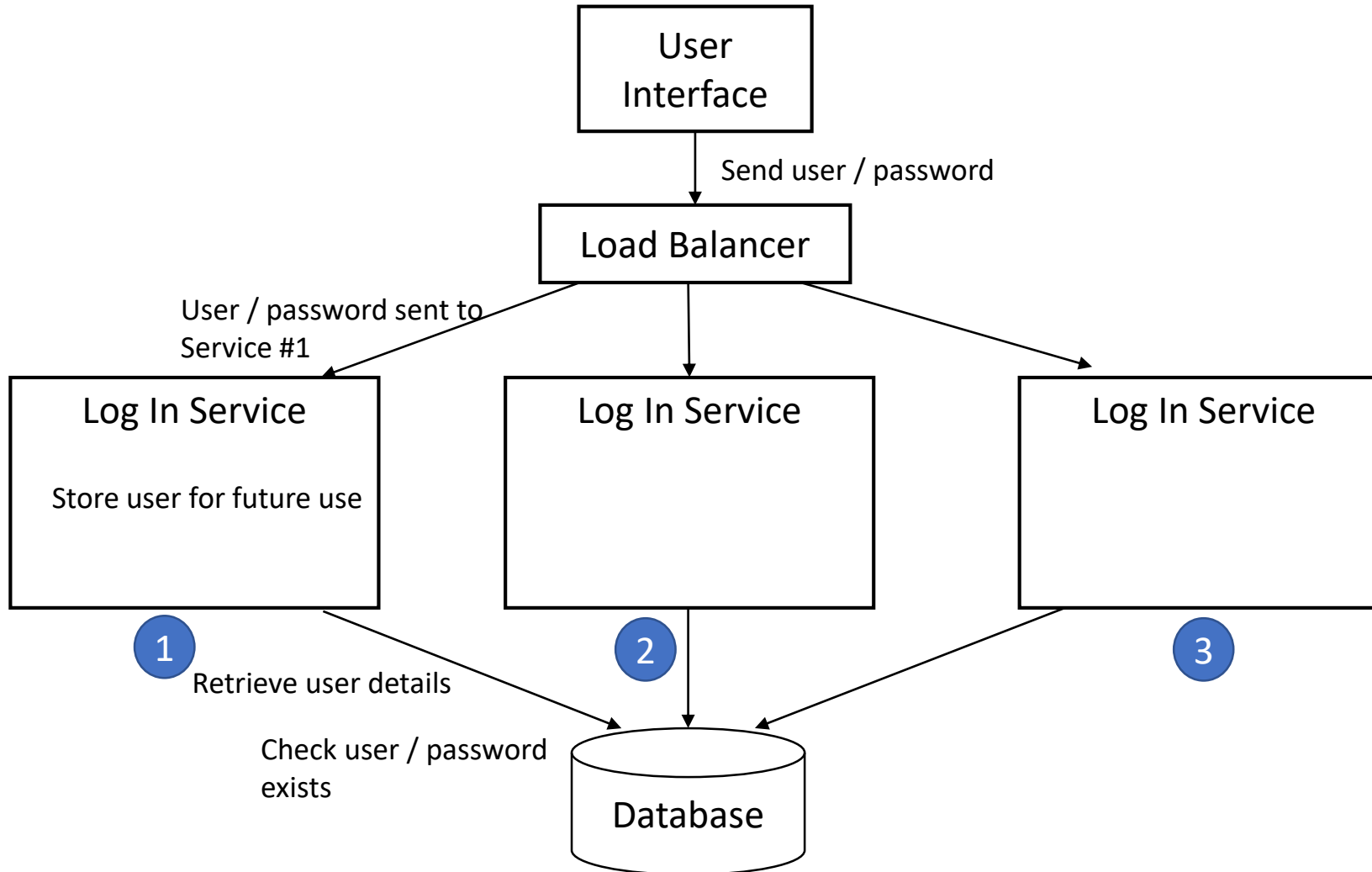
- Allows the system to function properly when resource is not working
- Example:
  - A system with more than one server
  - When a server goes down, the other continue working

# Scalable & Redundant Architecture

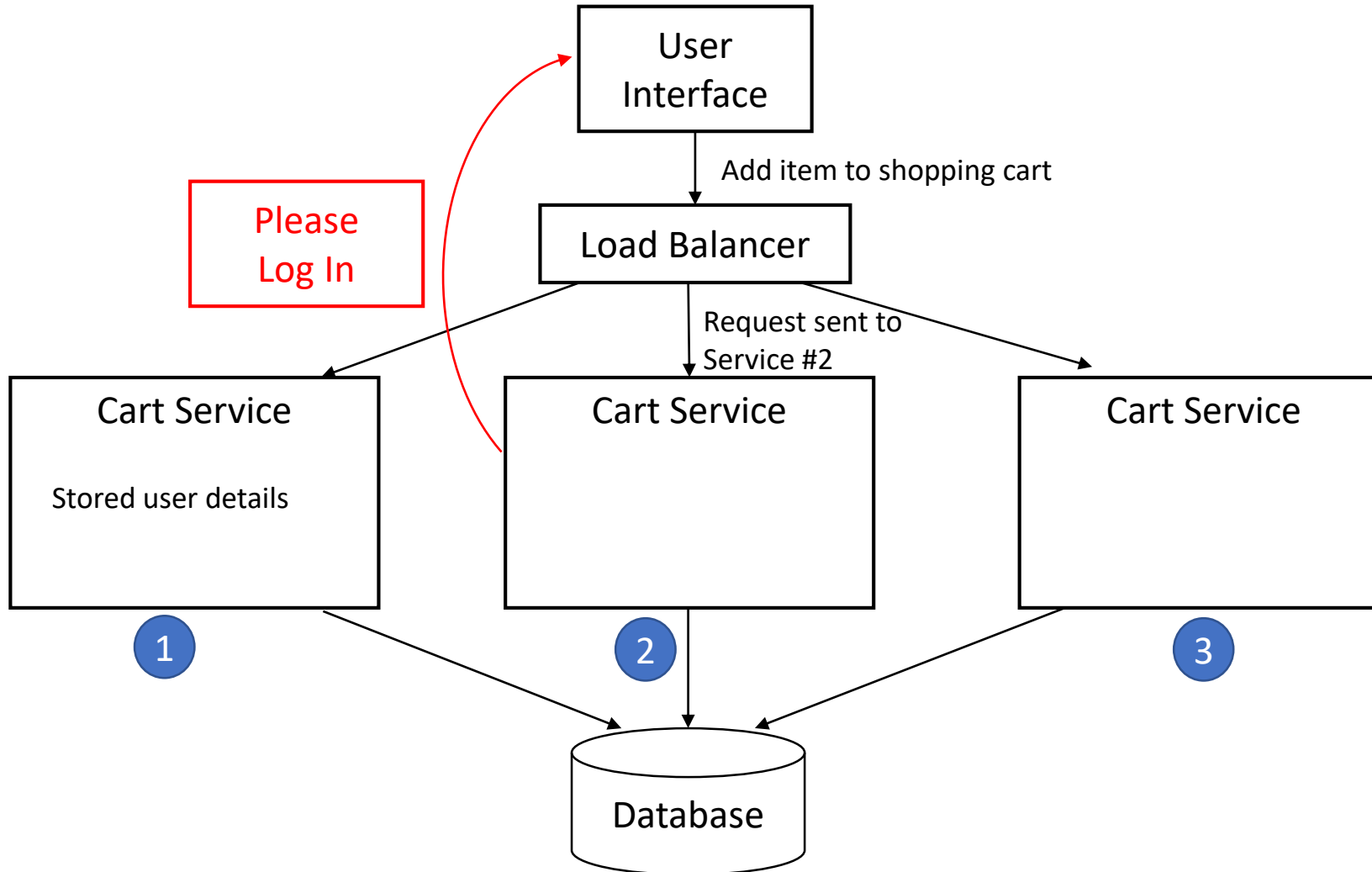




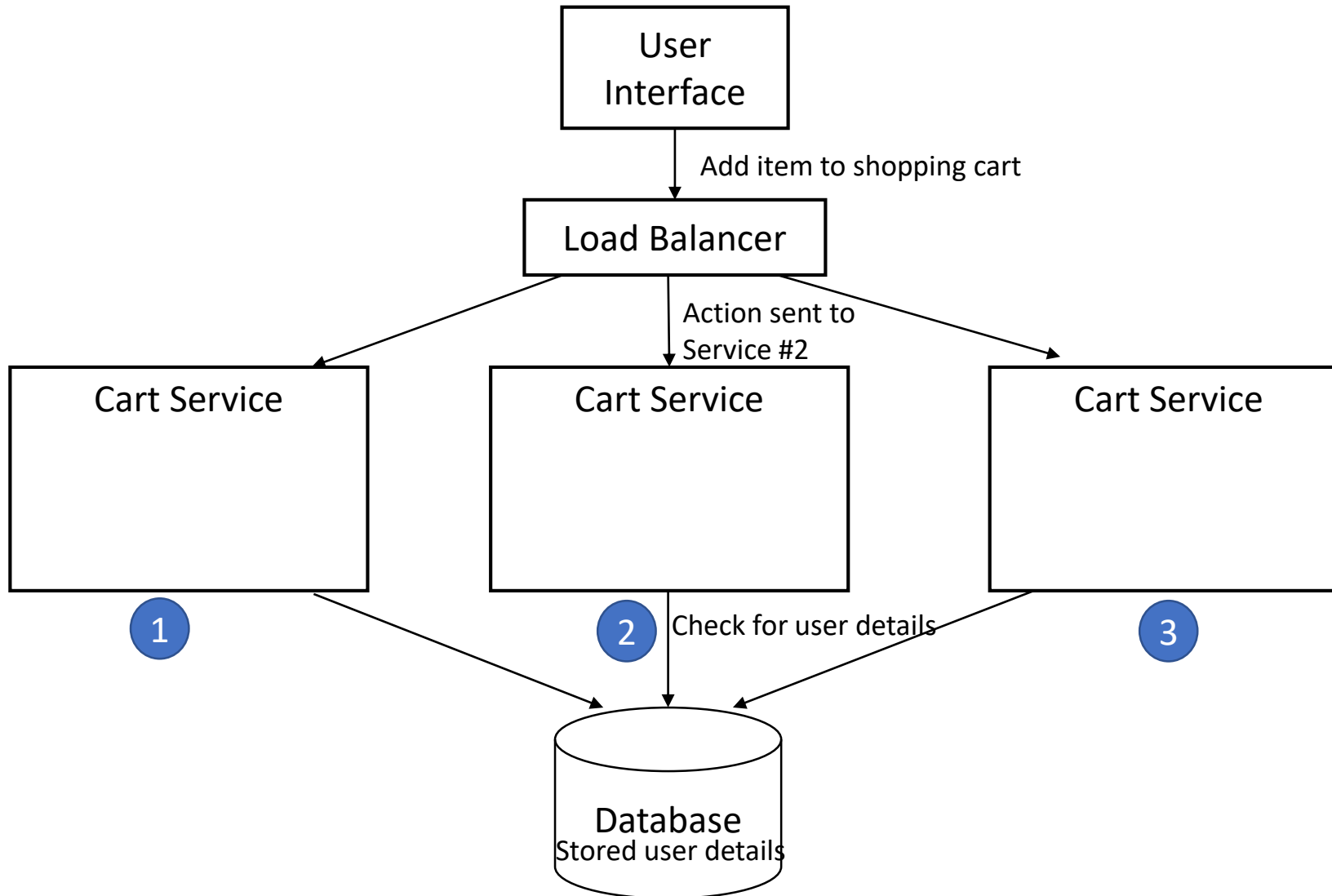
# Stateful Example



# Stateful Example



# Stateless Example

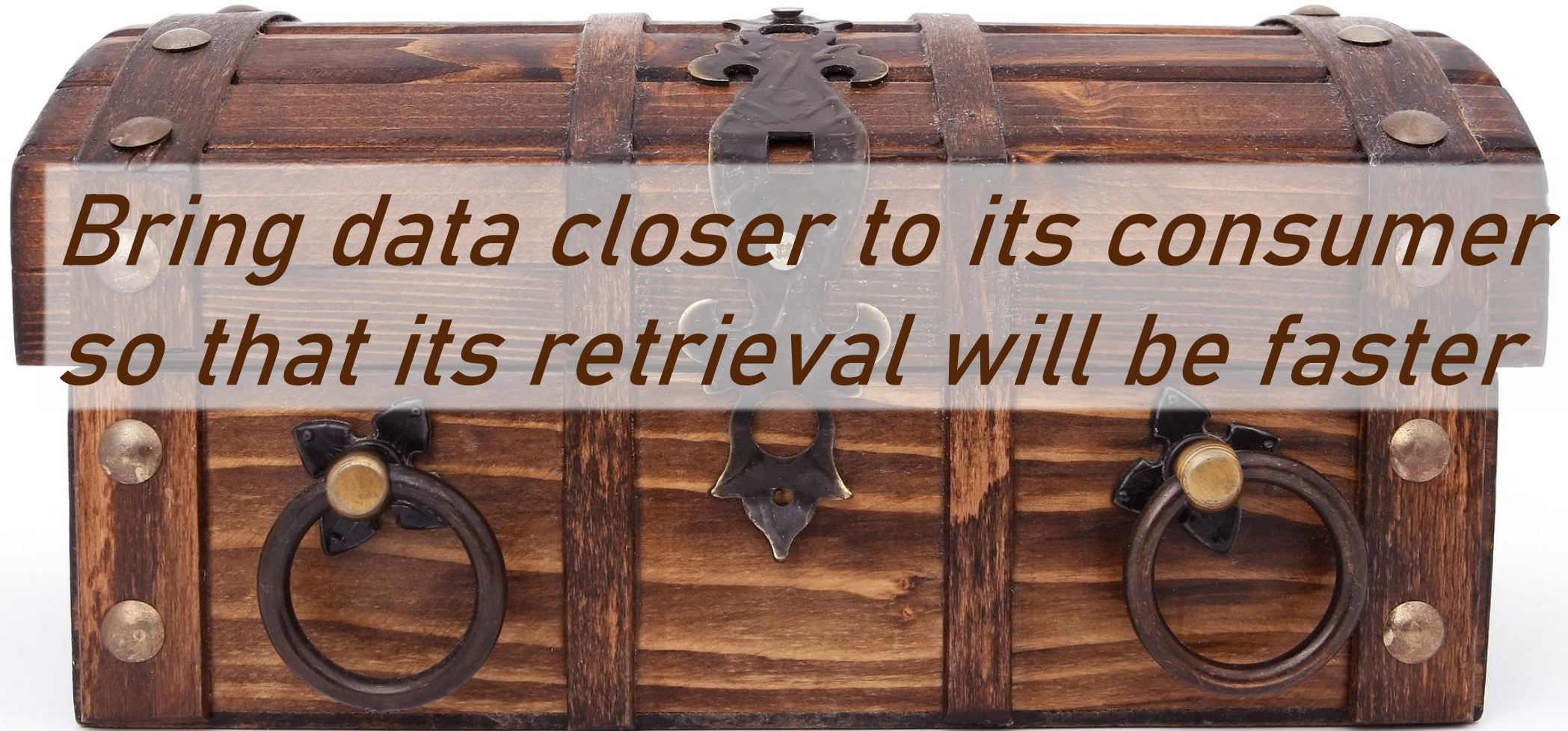


# Stateless

---

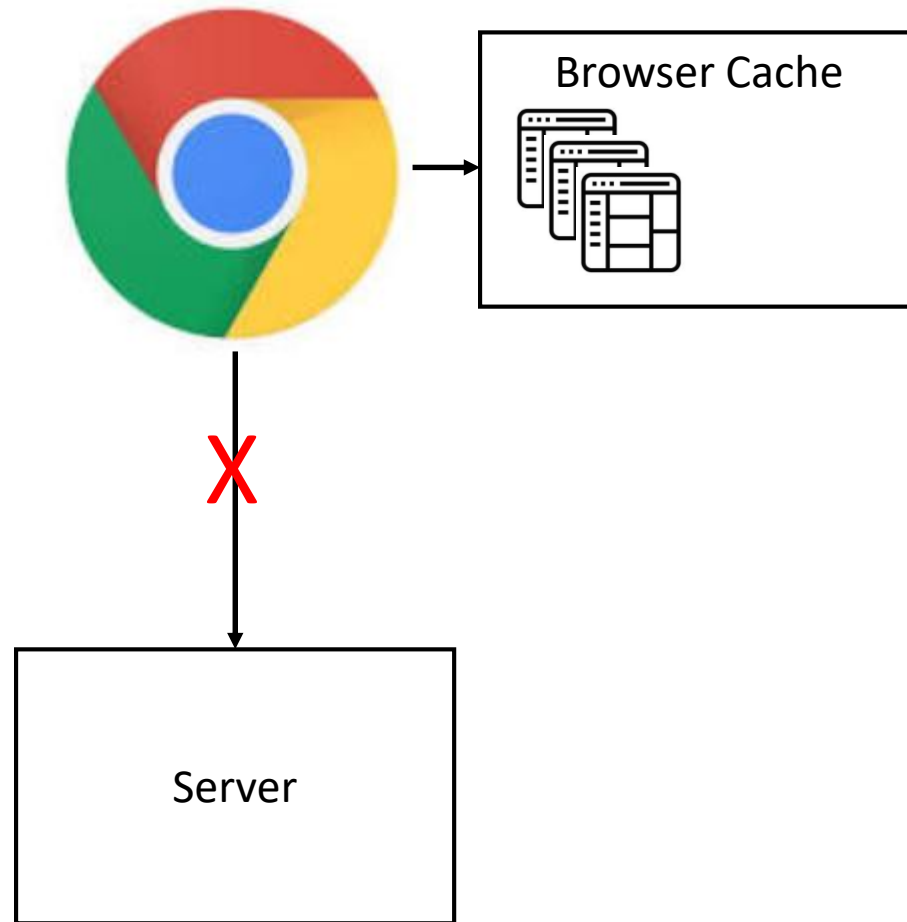
- Always use stateless architecture
- Supports Scalability and Redundancy

# Caching

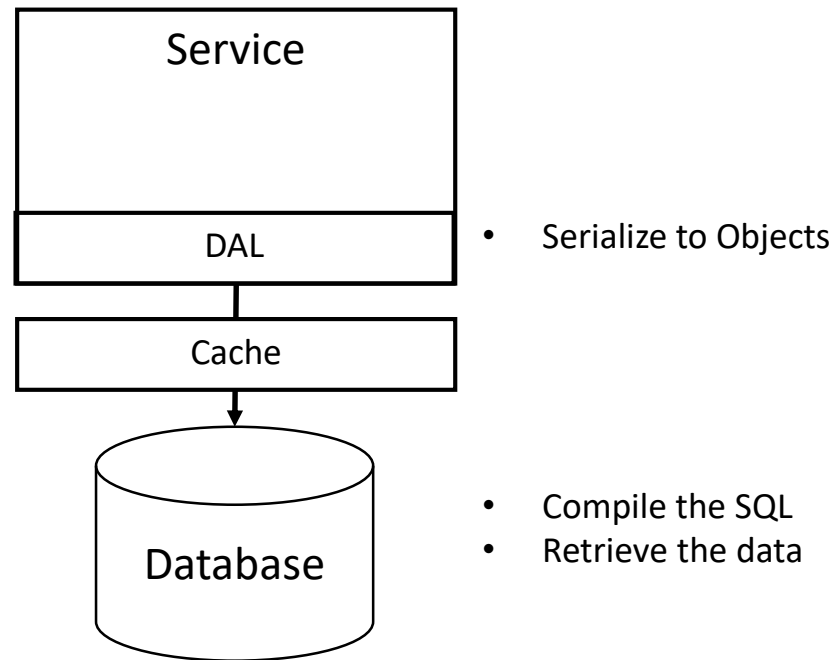


*Bring data closer to its consumer  
so that its retrieval will be faster*

# Browser Cache



# Service Cache



# Cache Tradeoff

*Single Source  
of Truth*

	Reliability	Performance
Database	<b>High</b> Data is saved to disk	<b>Good</b> Data is retrieved from disk, then serialized
Cache	<b>Poor</b> Data is stored in memory	<b>Excellent</b> Data is retrieved from memory



# What to Cache?

---

*Cache should hold data that is  
frequently accessed  
and  
rarely modified*

# What to Cache?

*Cache should hold data that is  
**frequently accessed**  
and  
rarely modified*

Retrieval should be fast and easy for:


- Optimal user experience
- Minimum load

Using cache:

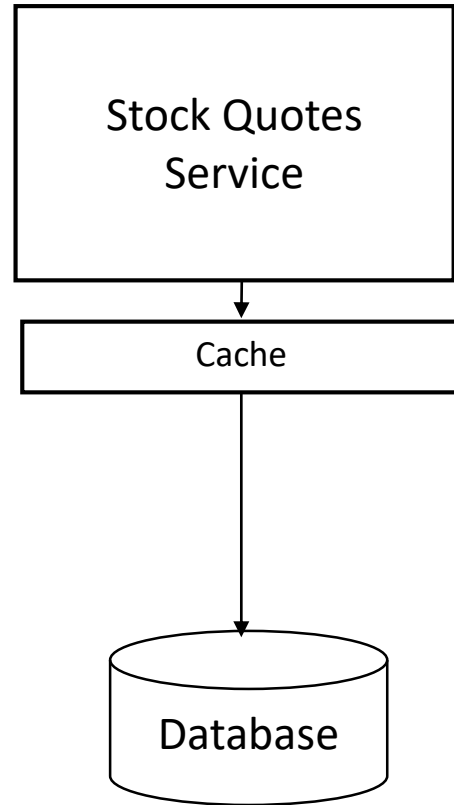
- Retrieval is fast (in-memory)
- UX is optimal

# What to Cache?

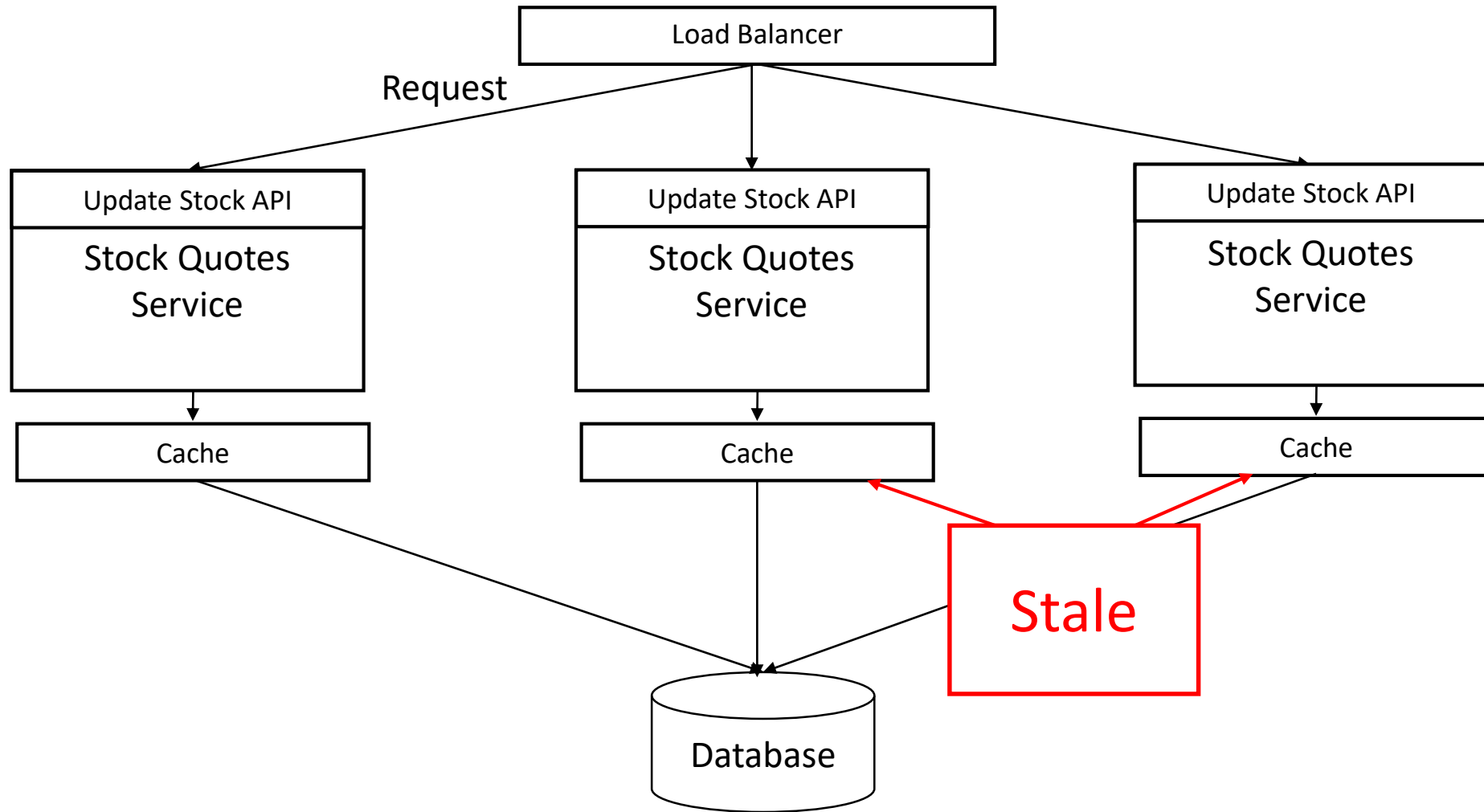
*Cache should hold data that is  
frequently accessed  
and  
**rarely modified***

- 
- Syncing cache and DB is a challenge
  - When not in sync, leads to data corruption and bad user experience

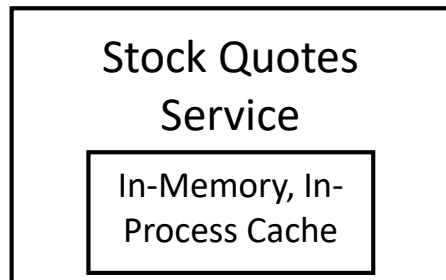
# Example



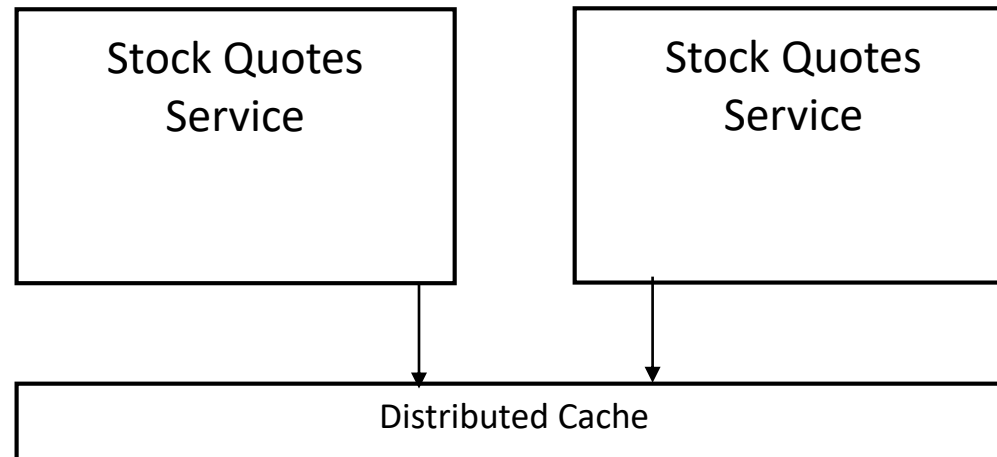
# Example



# Cache Types

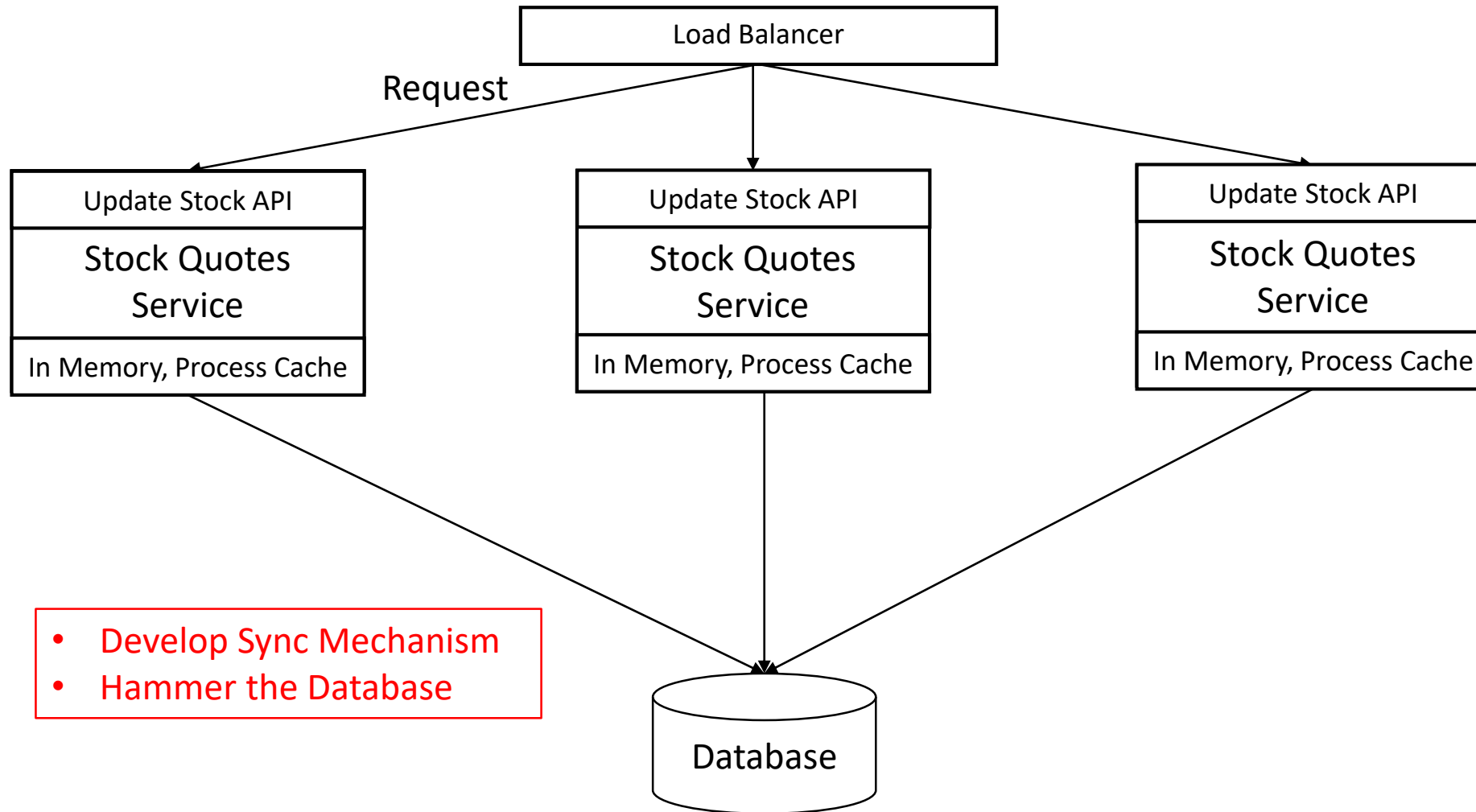


- Existing libraries
- Can be easily implemented using static concurrent collection
- Great performance
- Size is limited to the process's memory

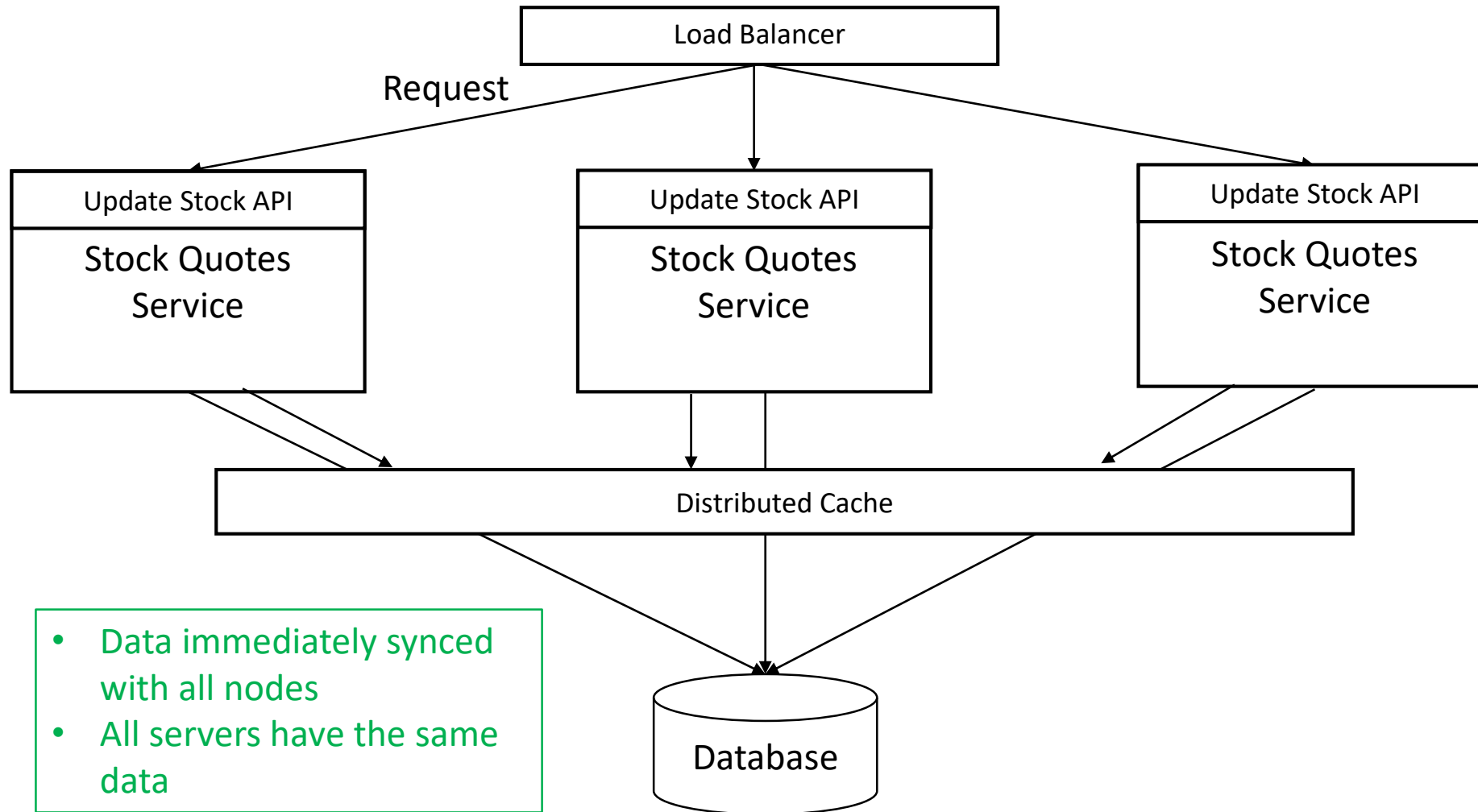


- External product
- Data is stored in separate process
- Provides interface for accessing the data
- Size virtually unlimited
- Auto nodes syncing
- Not the best performance
- Stores only primitive types

# Example



# Example





# Choosing Cache Type

---

Distributed Cache
Distribution among servers
Failover capabilities
Large Cache storage

# Choosing Cache Type

Distributed Cache	In-Memory, In-Process Cache
Distribution among servers	Best performance possible
Failover capabilities	Store complex objects
Large Cache storage	

# Choosing Cache Type

Distributed Cache	In-Memory, In-Process Cache
Distribution among servers	Best performance possible
Failover capabilities	Store complex objects
Large Cache storage	Very easy to use
Requires training and setup	

# Messaging

*Means of communication  
between the various services*



# Messaging

---

- Not just REST API
- Not Exclusive

# Messaging Criteria

---

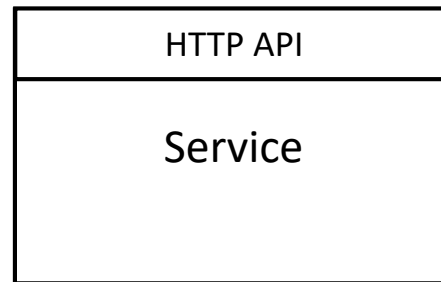
- Performance
- Message Size
- Execution Model
- Feedback & Reliability
- Complexity

# REST API

- De-Facto Standard for HTTP-based systems

GET <http://server/api/orders/17>

POST <http://server/api/orders>  
{order data..}



# REST API

---

Performance	Very Fast
-------------	-----------



# REST API

---

Performance	Very Fast
Message Size	Same as HTTP protocol limitations (Usually Get -> 8KB, POST & PUT -> dozens MB)

# REST API

Performance	Very Fast
Message Size	Same as HTTP protocol limitations (Usually Get -> 8KB, POST & PUT -> dozens MB)
Execution Model	Request / Response Great for quick, short actions, not suitable for long processes

# REST API

Performance	Very Fast
Message Size	Same as HTTP protocol limitations (Usually Get -> 8KB, POST & PUT -> dozens MB)
Execution Model	Request / Response Great for quick, short actions, not suitable for long processes
Feedback & Reliability	Immediate feedback via Response Codes

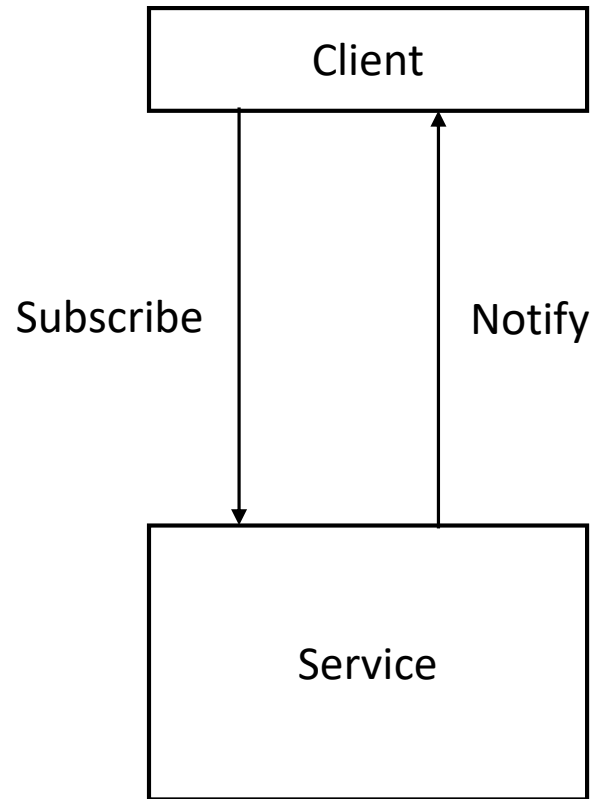
# REST API

Performance	Very Fast
Message Size	Same as HTTP protocol limitations (Usually Get -> 8KB, POST & PUT -> dozens MB)
Execution Model	Request / Response Great for quick, short actions, not suitable for long processes
Feedback & Reliability	Immediate feedback via Response Codes
Complexity	Extremely easy to implement

# REST API

Performance	Very Fast
Message Size	Same as HTTP protocol limitations (Usually Get -> 8KB, POST & PUT -> dozens MB)
Execution Model	Request / Response Great for quick, short actions, not suitable for long processes
Feedback & Reliability	Immediate feedback via Response Codes
Complexity	Extremely easy to implement
Useful For	Traditional Web Apps

# HTTP Push Notifications



Real-Time Communication:

 SignalR

 socket.io

# HTTP Push Notifications

---

- Uses advanced web techniques (ie. Web Sockets)
- Very popular in chats

# HTTP Push Notification

---

Performance	Excellent
-------------	-----------



# HTTP Push Notification

---

Performance	Excellent
Message Size	Limited Usually no more than a few KB

# HTTP Push Notification

---

Performance	Excellent
Message Size	Limited Usually no more than a few KB
Execution Model	Web Socket connection / Long Polling

# HTTP Push Notification

Performance	Excellent
Message Size	Limited Usually no more than a few KB
Execution Model	Web Socket connection / Long Polling
Feedback & Reliability	None (Fire & Forget) (Can be implemented, quite complex)

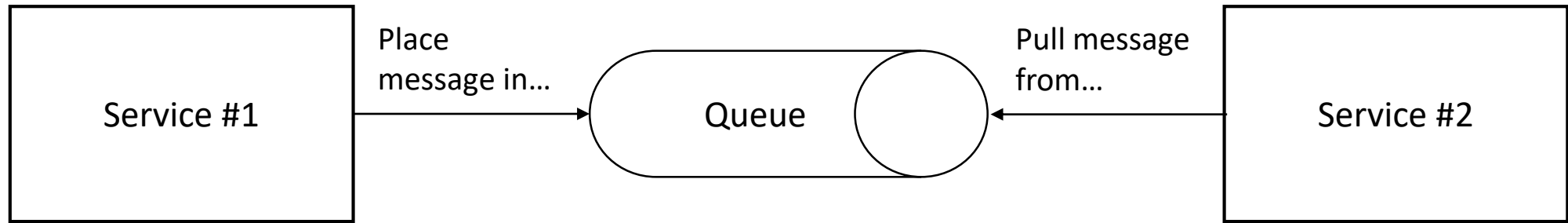
# HTTP Push Notification

Performance	Excellent
Message Size	Limited Usually no more than a few KB
Execution Model	Web Socket connection / Long Polling
Feedback & Reliability	None (Fire & Forget) (Can be implemented, quite complex)
Complexity	Extremely easy to implement

# HTTP Push Notification

Performance	Excellent
Message Size	Limited Usually no more than a few KB
Execution Model	Web Socket connection / Long Polling
Feedback & Reliability	None (Fire & Forget) (Can be implemented, quite complex)
Complexity	Extremely easy to implement
Useful For	Chat, Monitoring

# Queue



- Messages will be handled once and only once
- Messages will be handled in order

# Queue

---

Performance	Not so good (Push / Poll, DB Persistence)
-------------	--

# Queue

---

Performance	<b>Not so good</b> (Push / Poll, DB Persistence)
Message Size	<b>Technically almost not limited</b> But use small messages



# Queue

---

Performance	<b>Not so good</b> (Push / Poll, DB Persistence)
Message Size	<b>Technically almost not limited</b> But use small messages
Execution Model	<b>Polling</b>

# Queue

Performance	Not so good (Push / Poll, DB Persistence)
Message Size	Technically almost not limited But use small messages
Execution Model	Polling
Feedback & Reliability	Very reliable

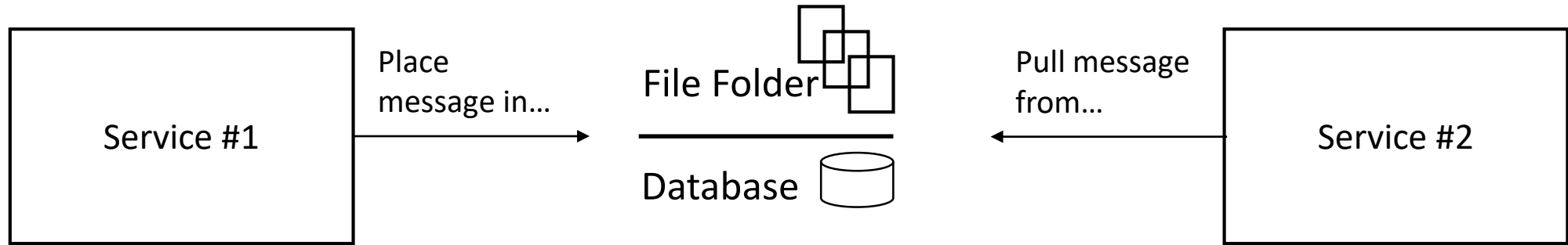
# Queue

Performance	Not so good (Push / Poll, DB Persistence)
Message Size	Technically almost not limited But use small messages
Execution Model	Polling
Feedback & Reliability	Very reliable
Complexity	Requires training and setup

# Queue

Performance	Not so good (Push / Poll, DB Persistence)
Message Size	Technically almost unlimited But use small messages
Execution Model	Polling
Feedback & Reliability	Very reliable
Complexity	Requires training and setup
Useful For	Complex system with lots of data, when order and reliability are top priority

# File-based & Database-based



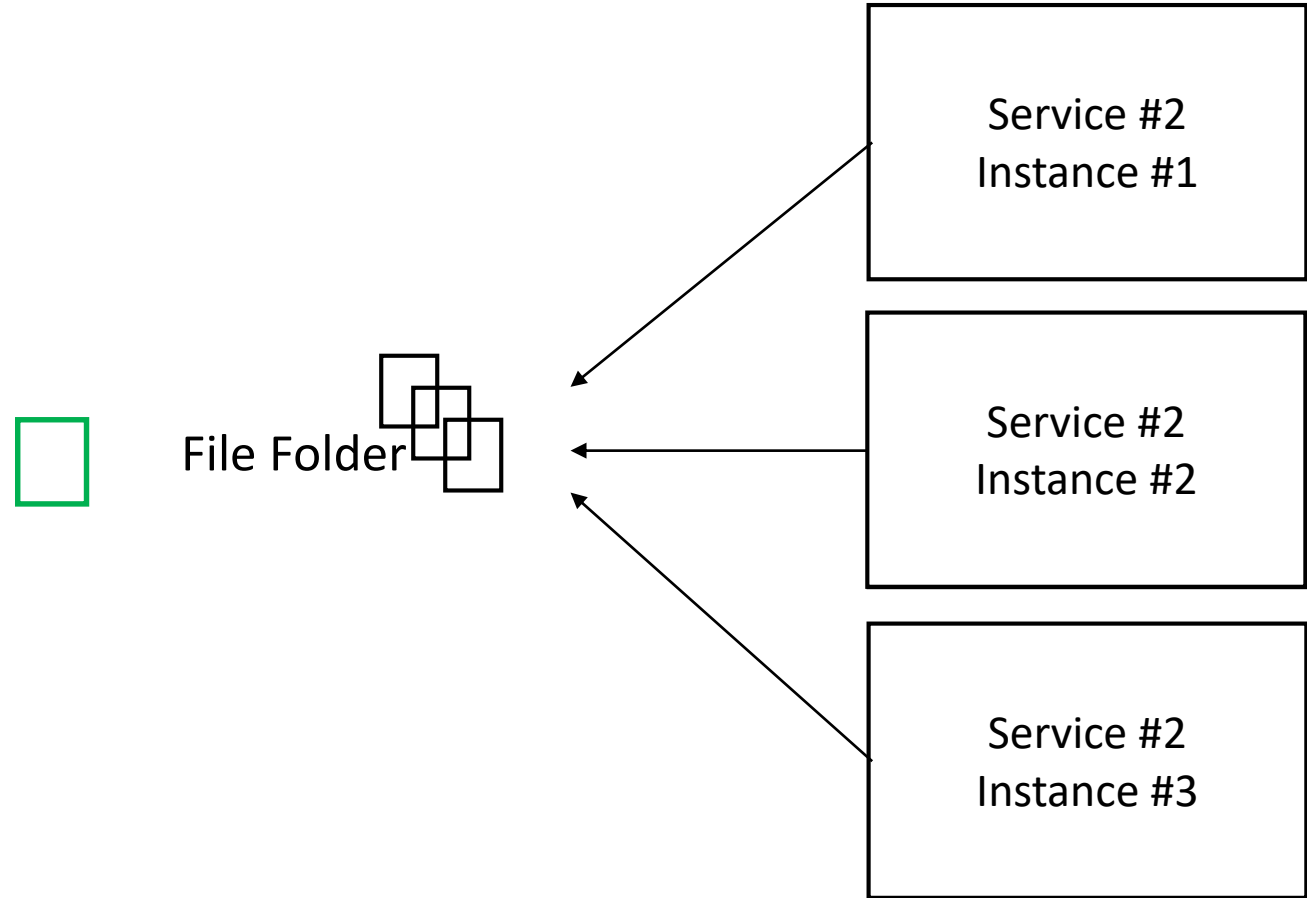
# File-based & Database-based

Performance	Not so good (Push / Poll, DB Persistence)
Message Size	Unlimited
Execution Model	Polling
Feedback & Reliability	Very reliable
Complexity	Requires training and setup
Useful For	Complex system with lots of data. Better use queues

# File-based & Database-based

Problems:

1. File locked
2. Duplicate processing

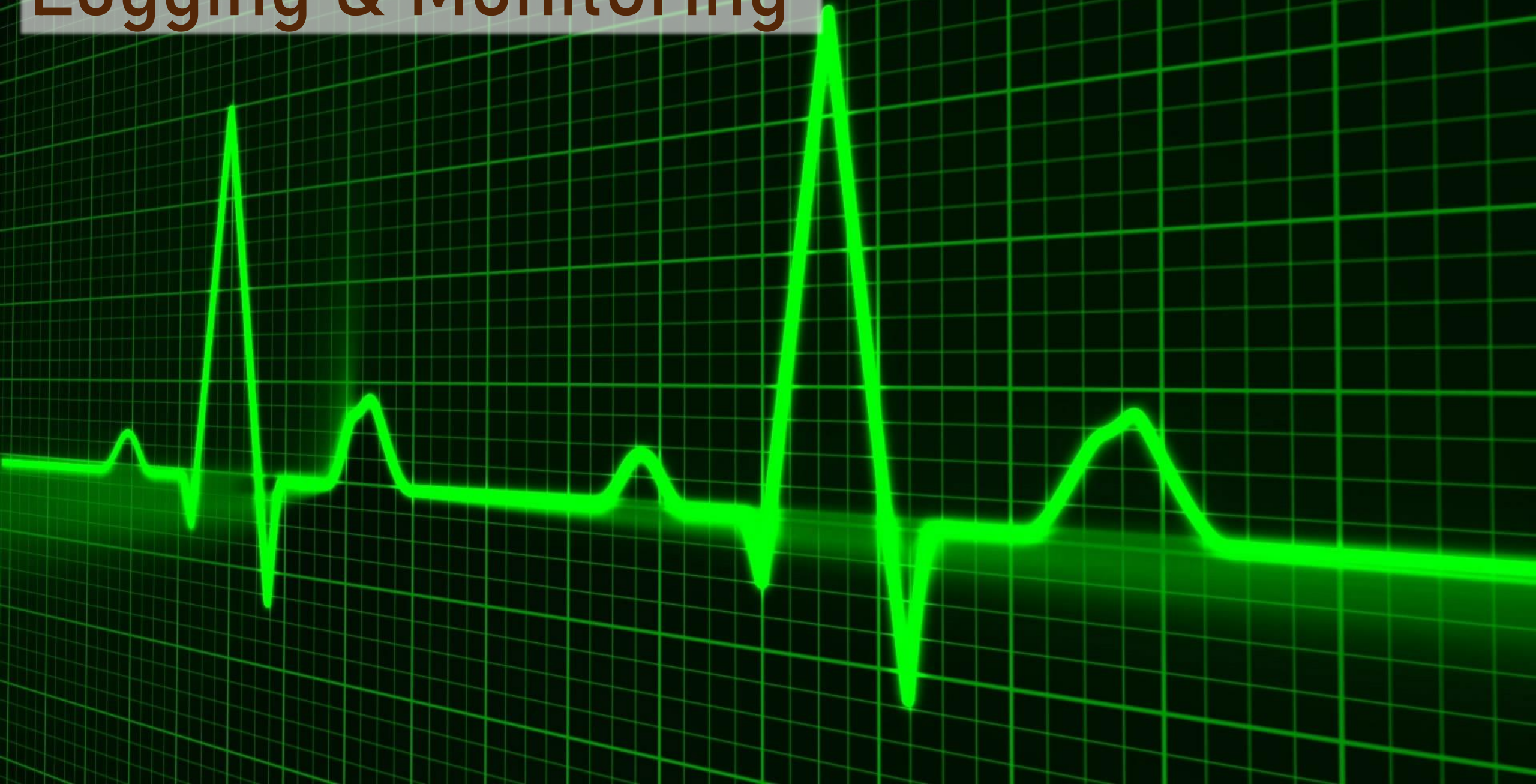


# Messaging Summary

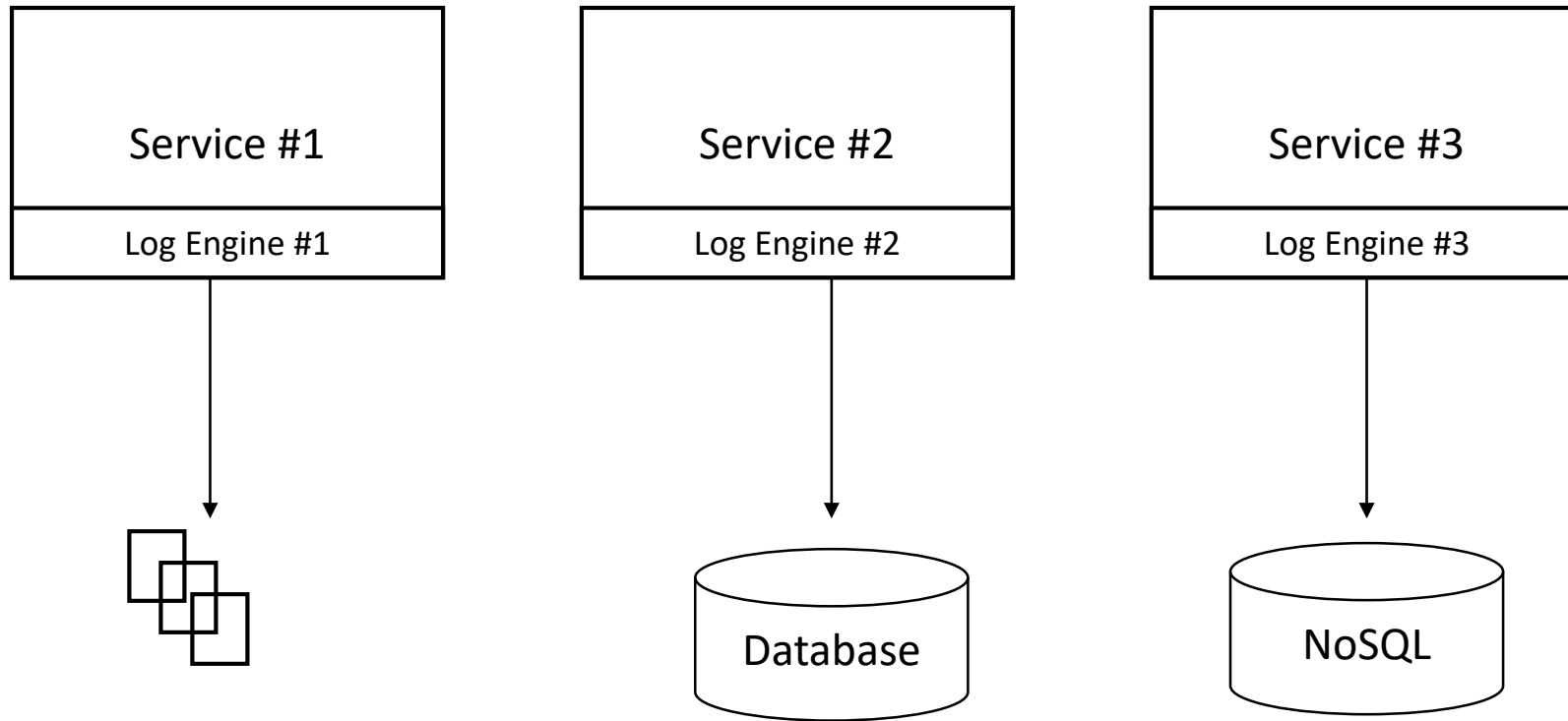
	REST API	HTTP Push	Queue	File- & DB-based
Performance	Very fast	Excellent	Not so good	Not so good
Message Size	Same as HTTP limitations	Limited	Technically unlimited	Unlimited
Execution Model	Request / Response	Web Socket / Long Polling	Polling	Polling
Feedback & Reliability	Immediate feedback	None	Very reliable	Very reliable
Complexity	Extremely easy	Extremely easy	Requires training and setup	Requires training and setup
Useful For	Traditional web apps	Chat, Monitoring	Complex system with lots of data, where order and reliability are top priority	Complex system with lots of data. Better use queues



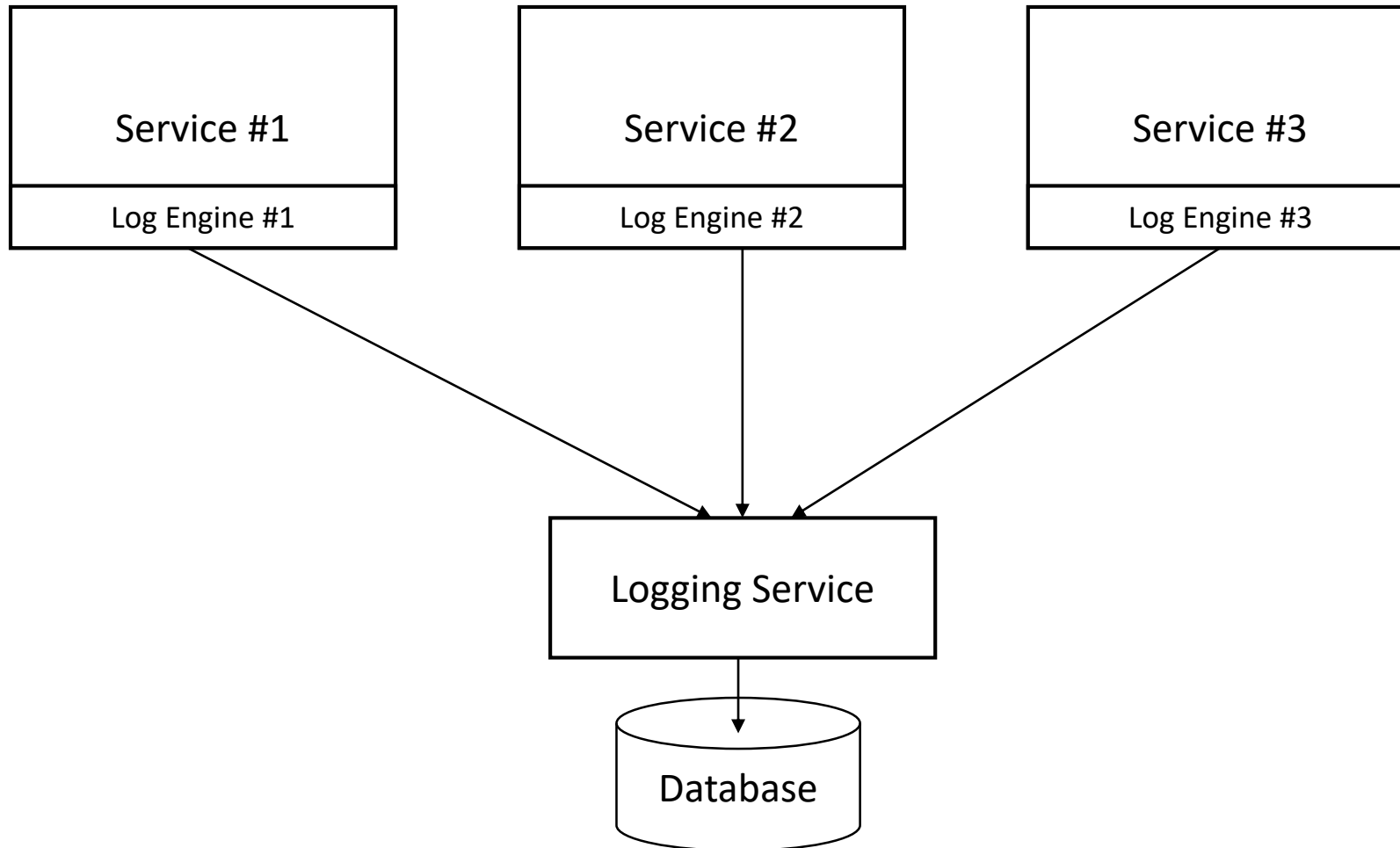
# Logging & Monitoring



# Central Logging Service



# Central Logging Service



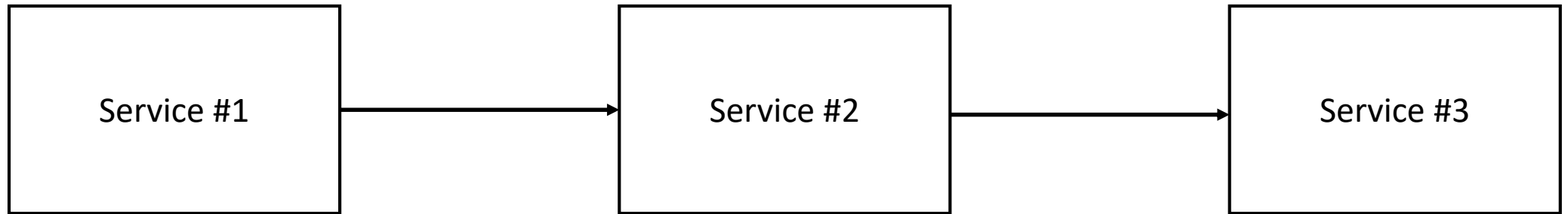
# Central Logging Service

---

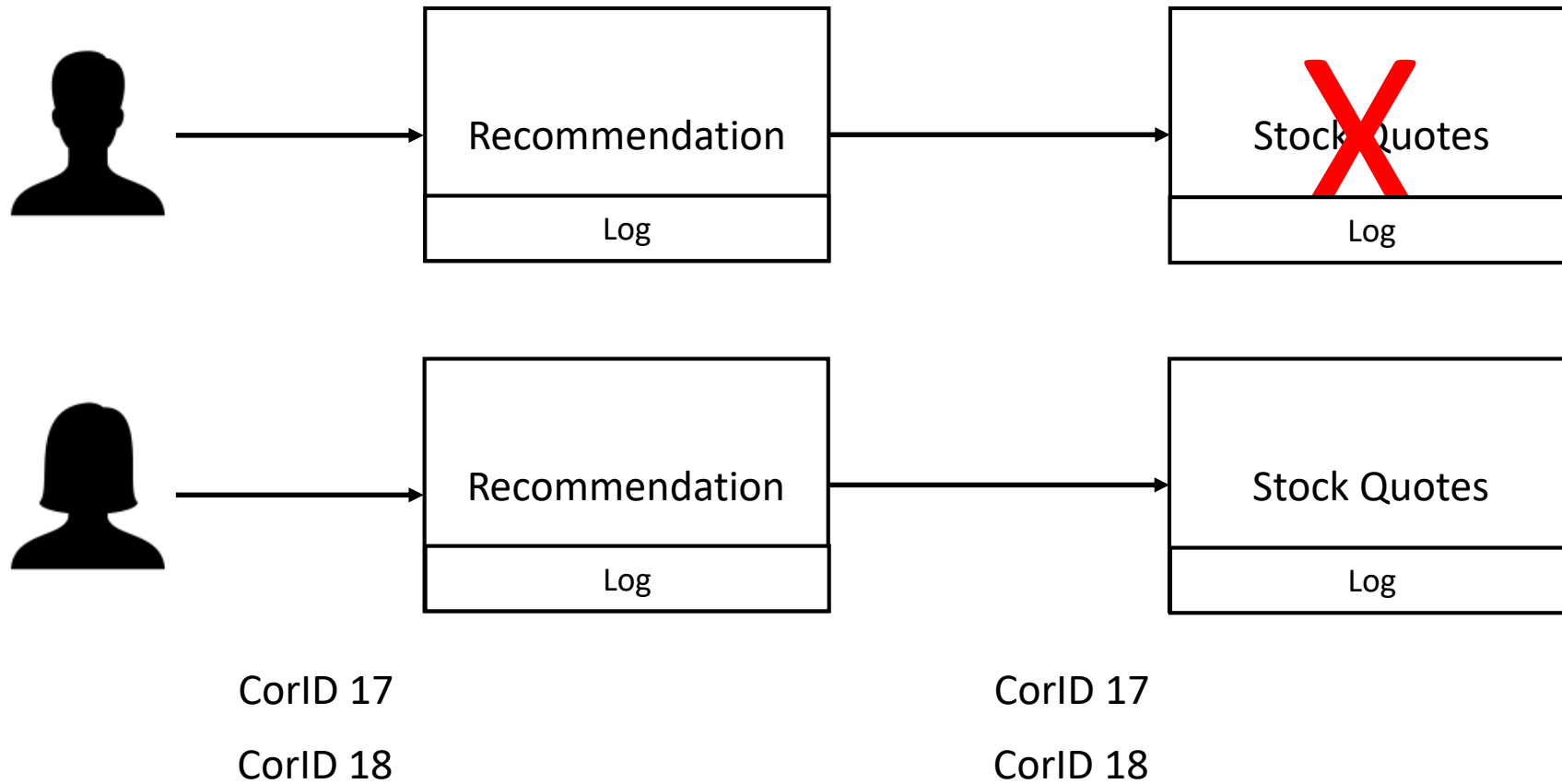
- Implementation:
  - API
  - Watch folders

# Correlation ID

---



# Correlation ID



# System Architecture- Summary

---

- Use these concepts to design a fast ,secure, reliable and easy to maintain system
- Make the choice as early as possible
- They are not exclusive...
- But they are the most important ones