Chapter Conclusion

That's it for this chapter! Here's a quick summary of what you learned.

Microservices represent an extreme type of modularization. Their separate deployment is the foundation for a **very strong degree of decoupling**. This results in **numerous advantages**.

A crucial benefit is **isolation** at different levels.

- This not only facilitates deployment but also limits potential failures to individual microservices.
- Microservices can be individually scaled, technology decisions affect only individual microservices, and security problems can also be restricted to individual microservices.
- The isolation allows one to more easily develop a microservices system with a large team because it requires less coordination between teams.
- In addition, smaller deployment artifacts make **continuous delivery easier**.
- Moreover, replacing a legacy system is much easier with microservices because new microservices can supplement the system without the necessity of large code changes in the legacy system.

The **challenges** are mostly associated with **operation**. Appropriate technological decisions should strengthen the intended benefits, and at the same time they should minimize disadvantages like the complexity in operation.

Of course, integration and communication between microservices is more complex than the calls between modules within a deployment monolith. The added technological complexity represents an additional important challenge for microservice architectures.

That’s it for this chapter! Next, we’ll study micro and macro architecture.