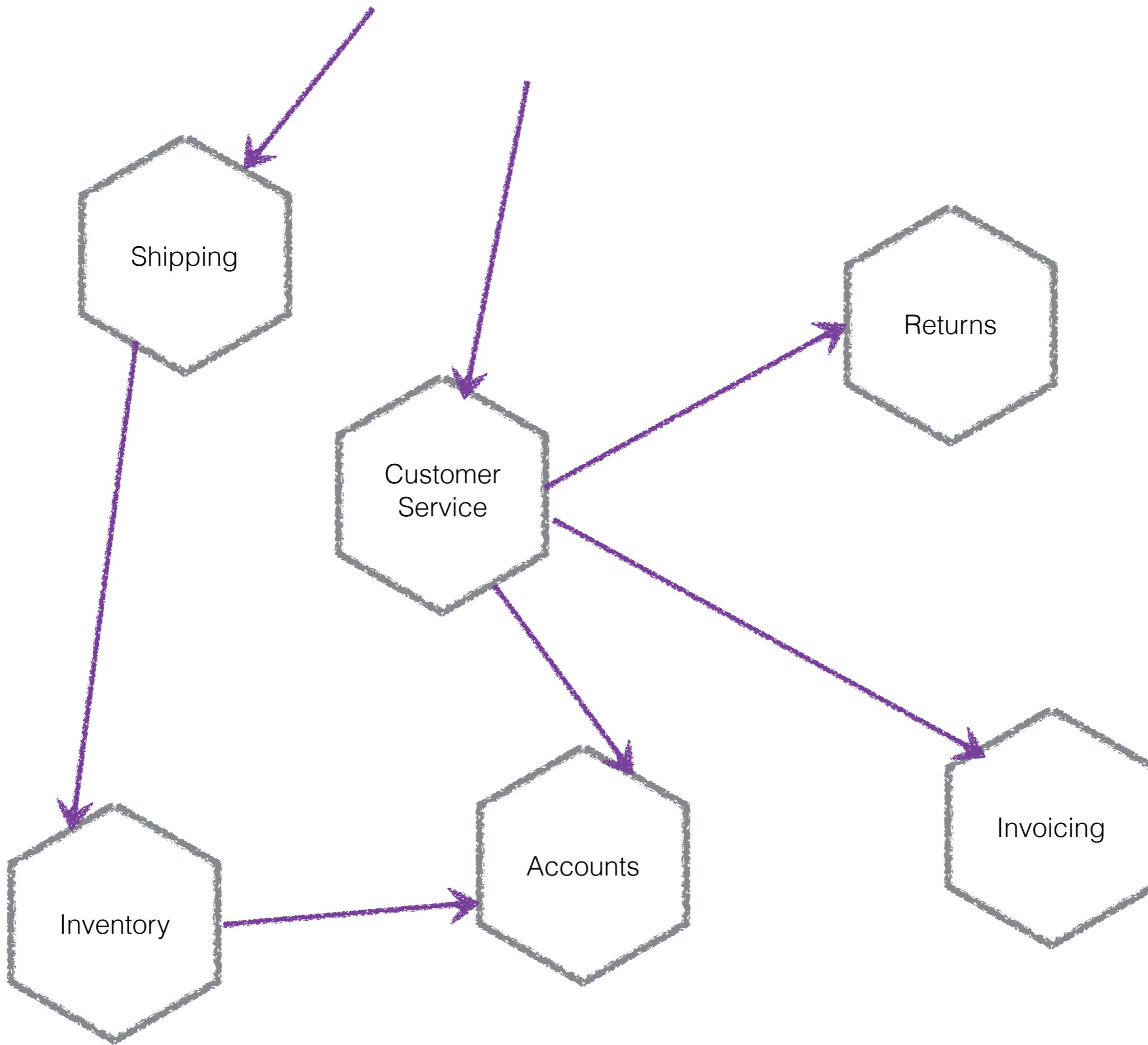


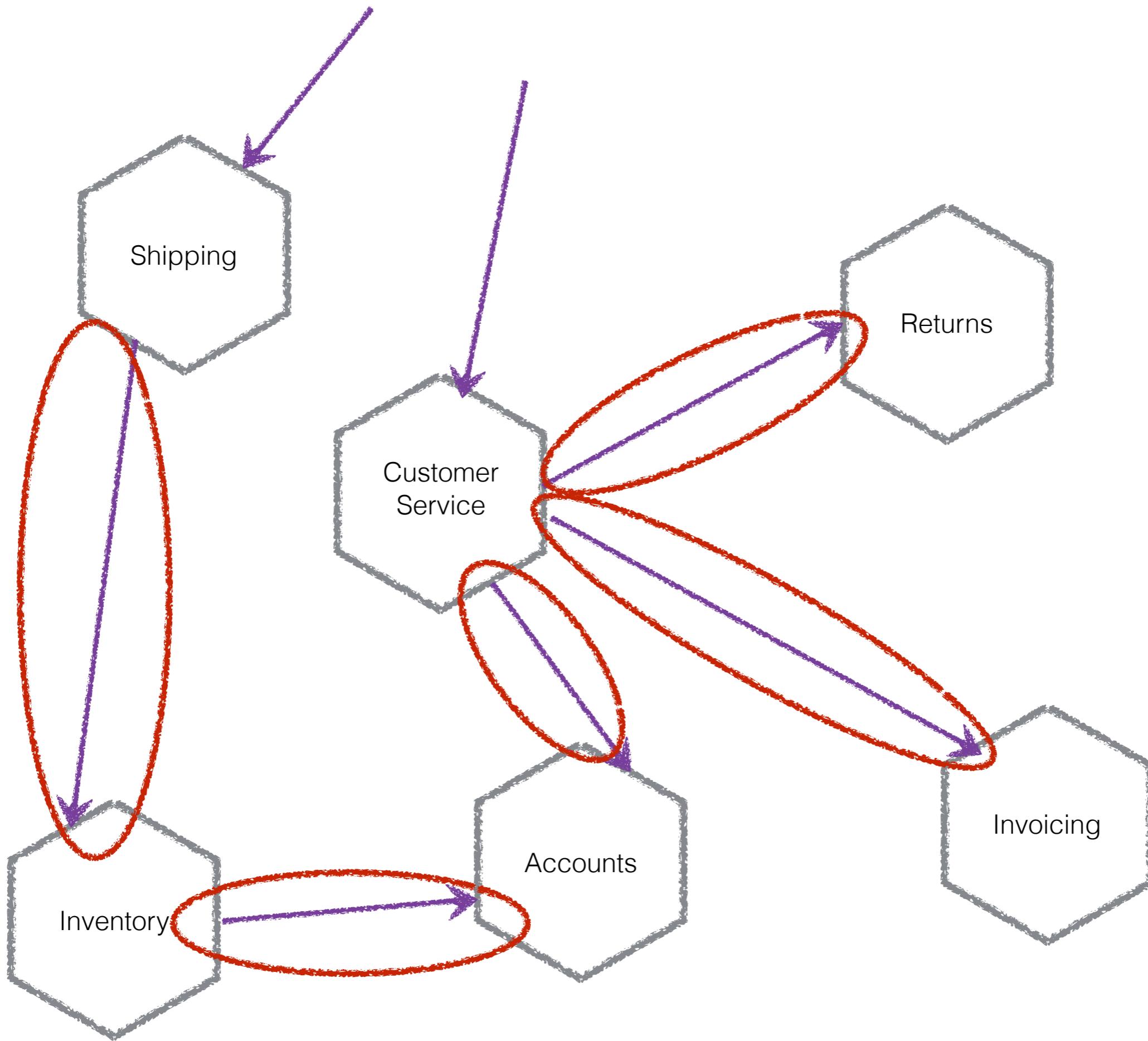
# MONOLITHS TO MICROSERVICES

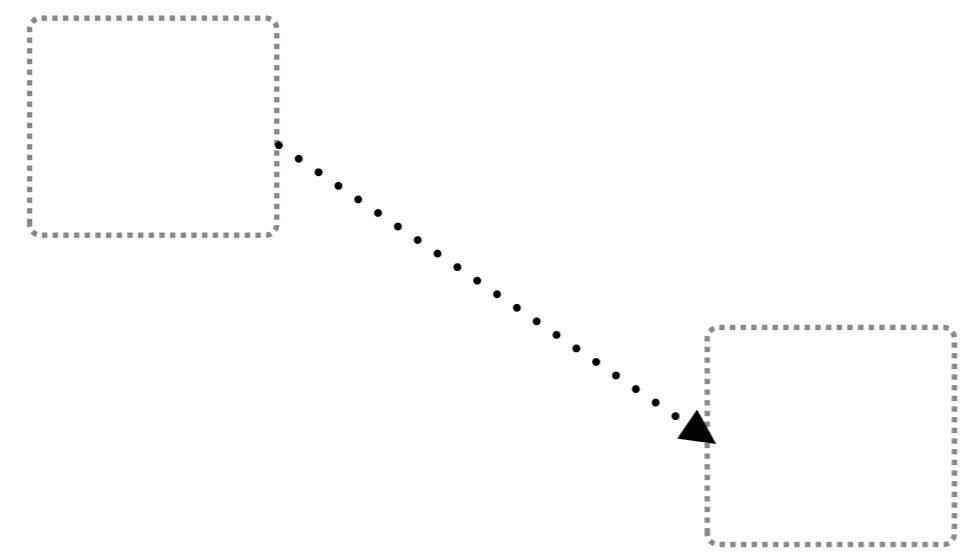
Sam Newman

Service Interactions



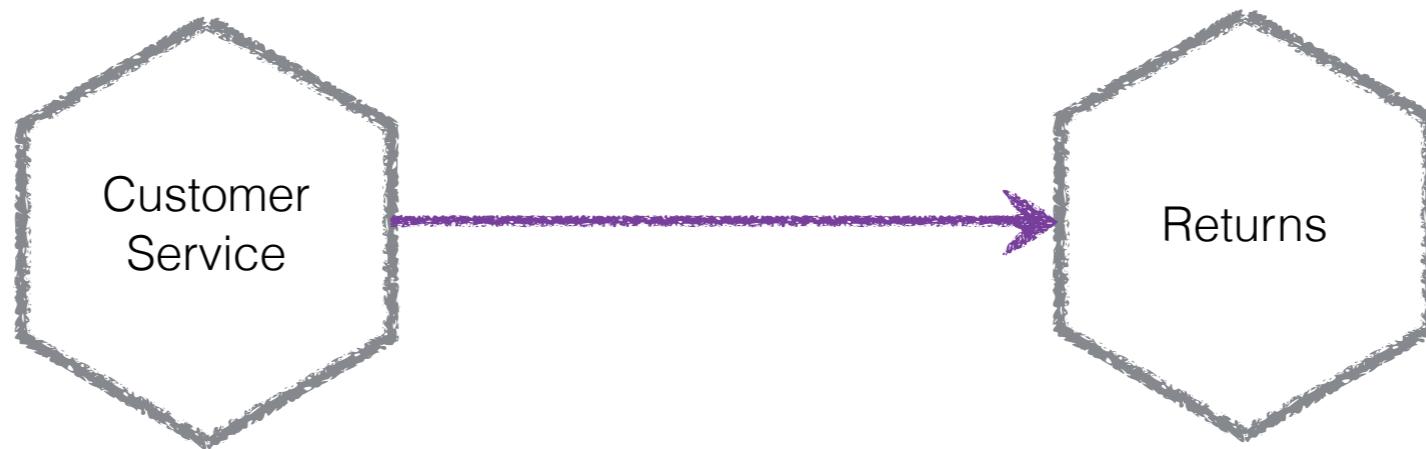






Cost of change  
is low

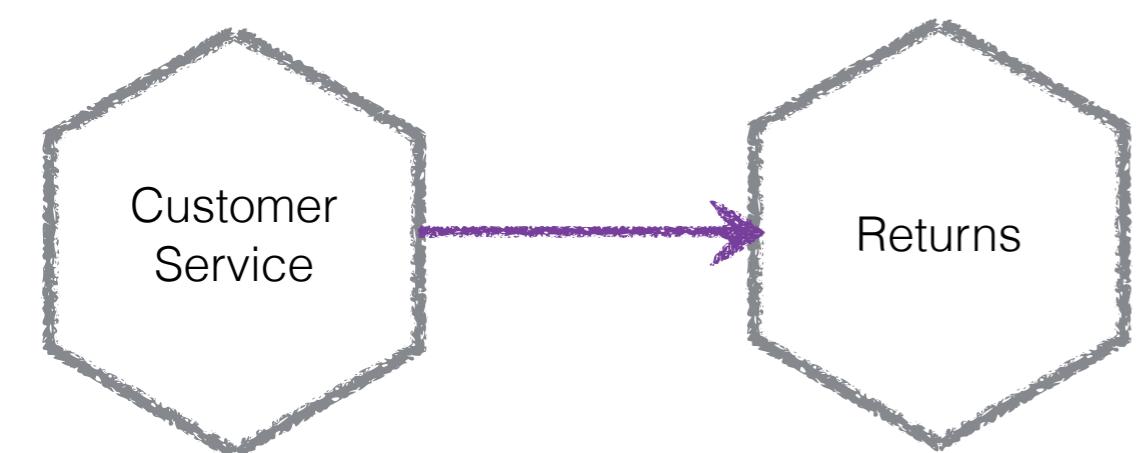
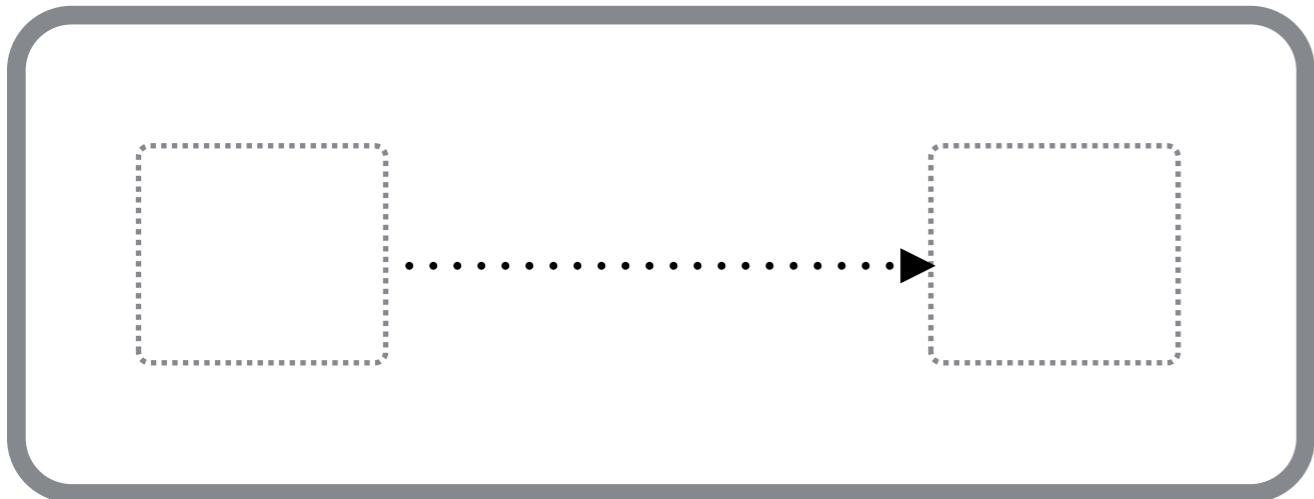
Easy to reason  
about



Changing a call ?  
potential API breakage  
two deployments to rollout a change

Are calls between services like  
calls inside a process boundary?

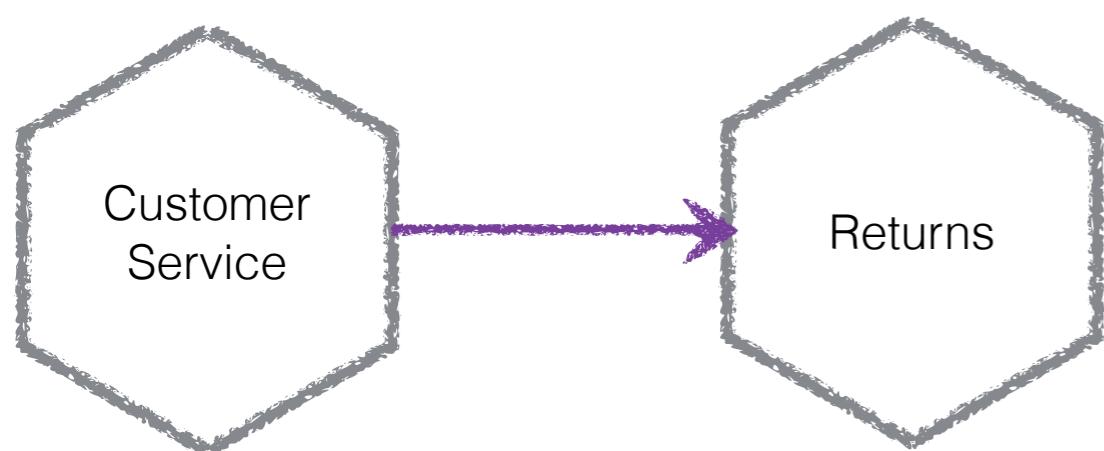
## PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS



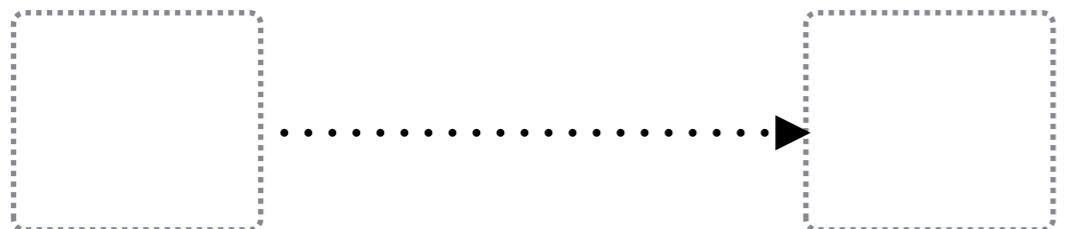
## PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS



Per-call overhead is very low

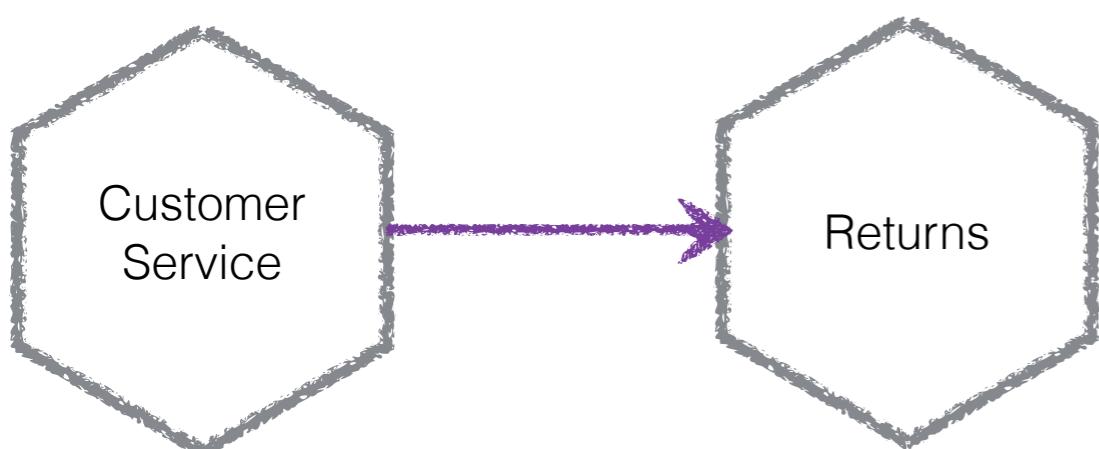


## PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS

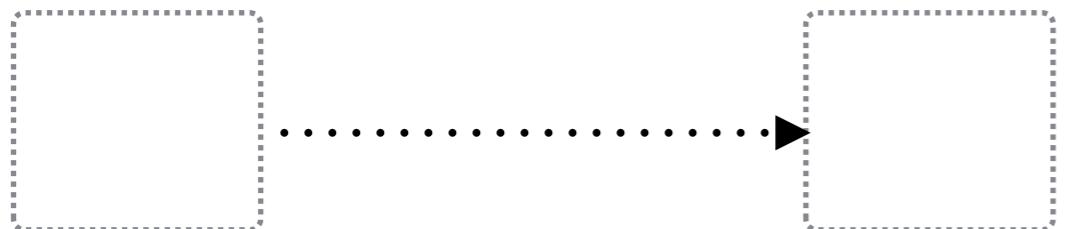


Per-call overhead is very low

Movement of data by reference

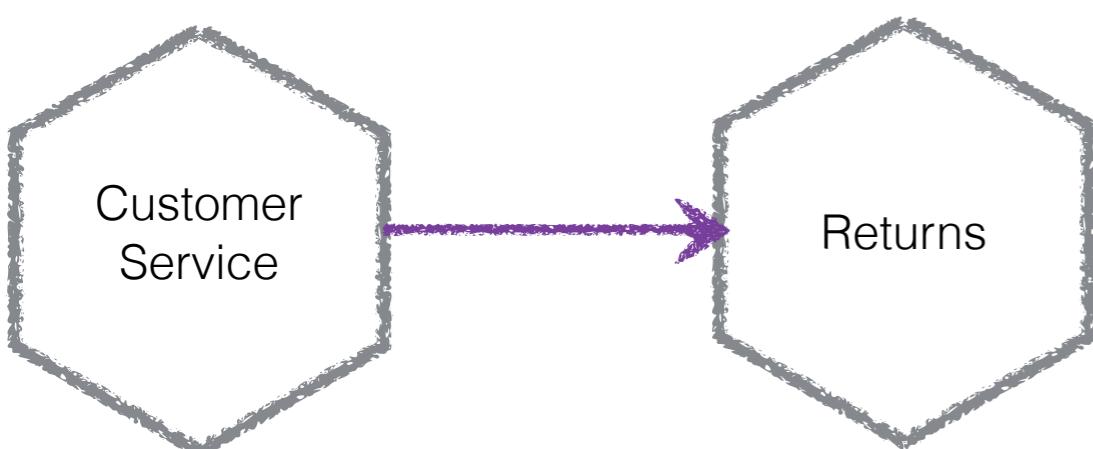


## PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS



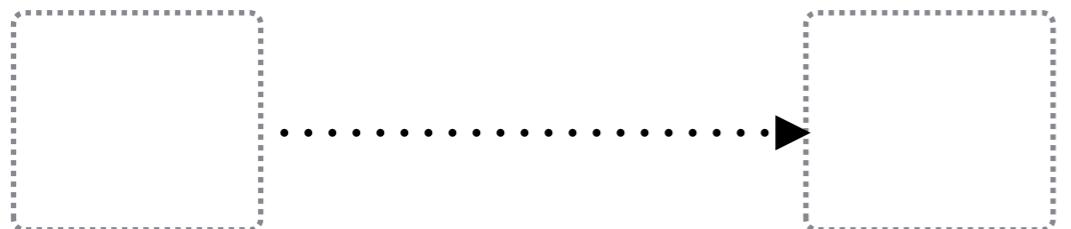
Per-call overhead is very low

Movement of data by reference



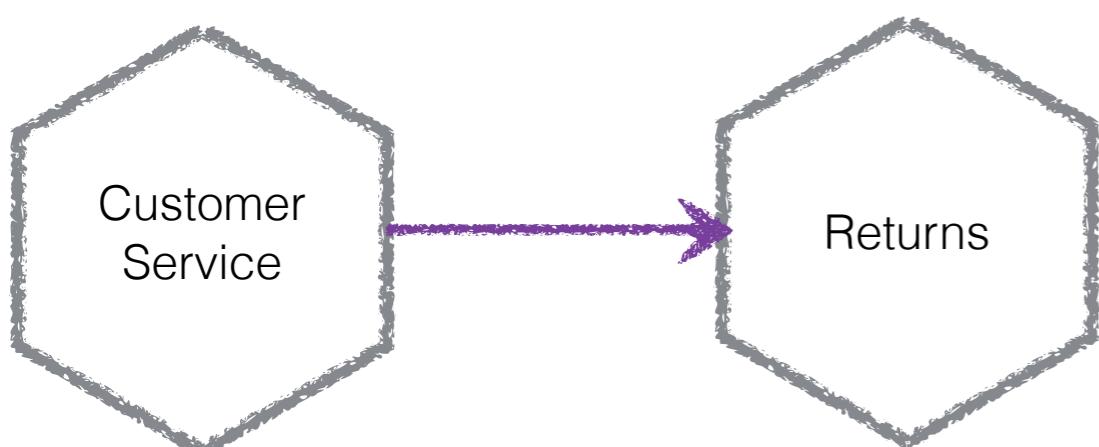
Call overhead can be very high

## PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS



Per-call overhead is very low

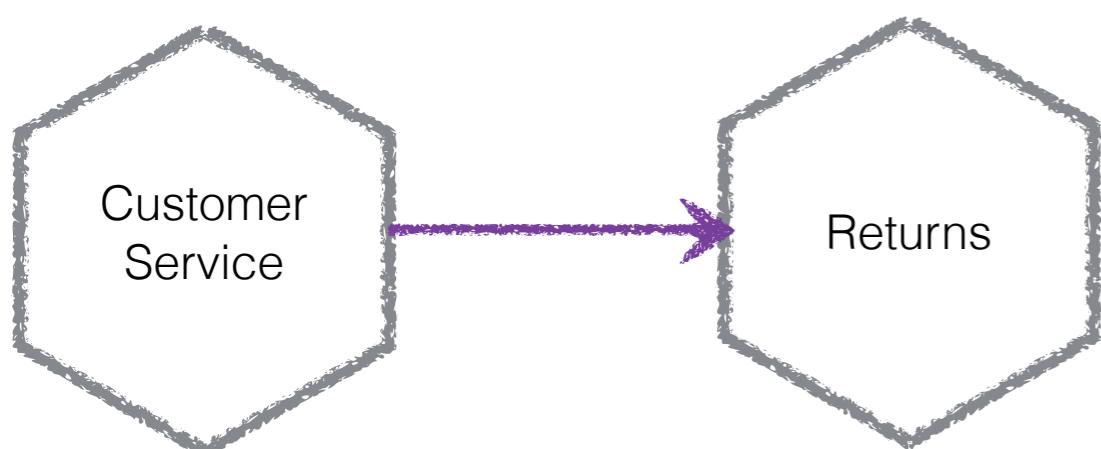
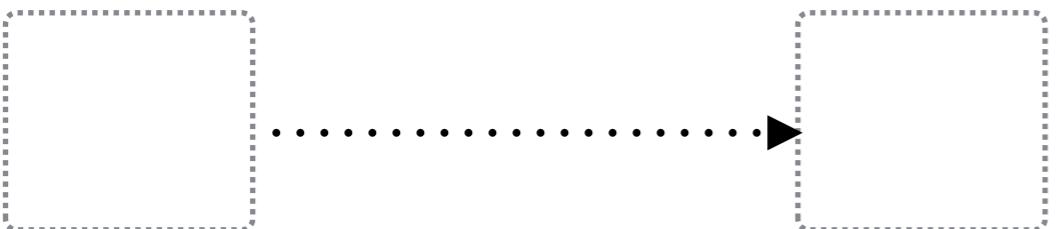
Movement of data by reference



Call overhead can be very high

Data moved by marshalling, or handing off to an external store

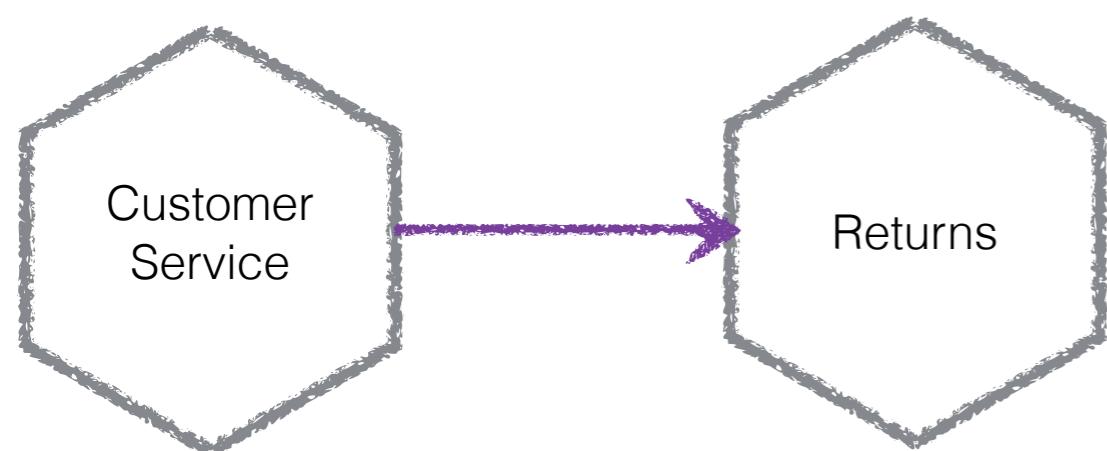
# HANDLING ERRORS



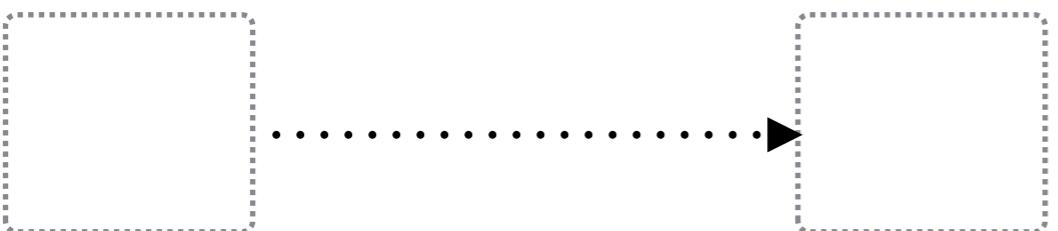
## HANDLING ERRORS



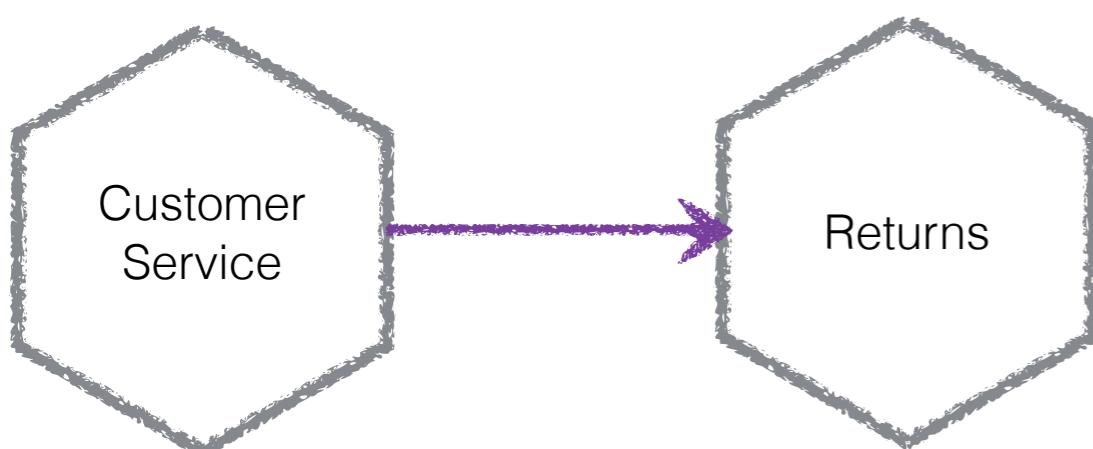
Errors straightforward



## HANDLING ERRORS



Errors straightforward

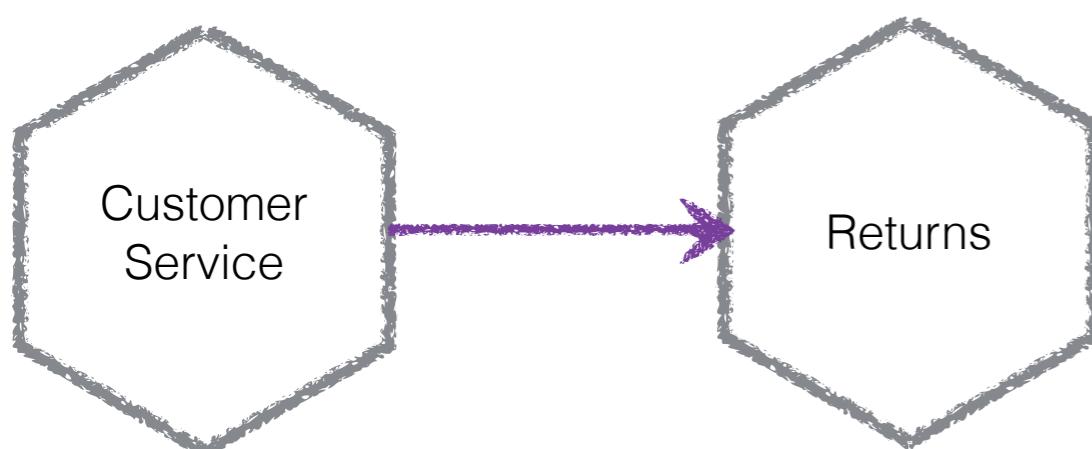


Timeouts

## HANDLING ERRORS



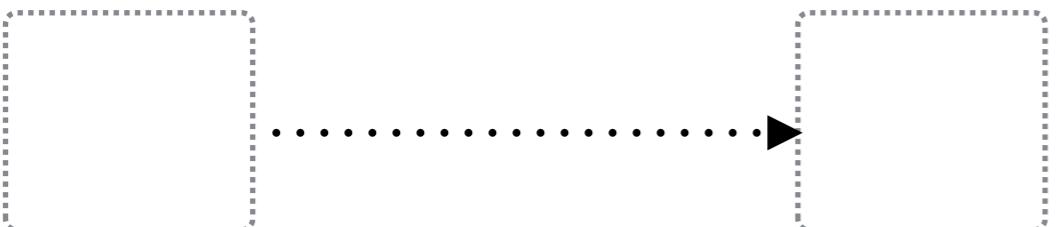
Errors straightforward



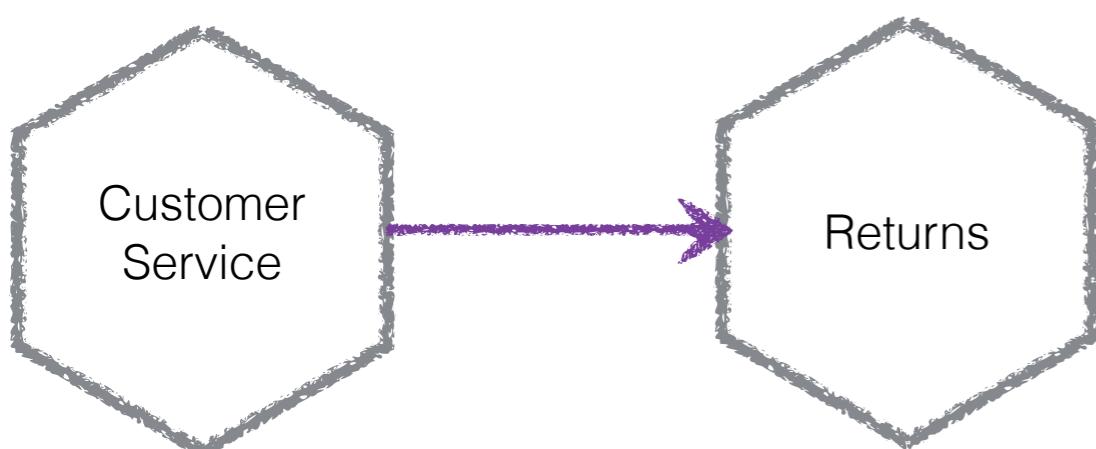
Timeouts

Downstream outage

## HANDLING ERRORS



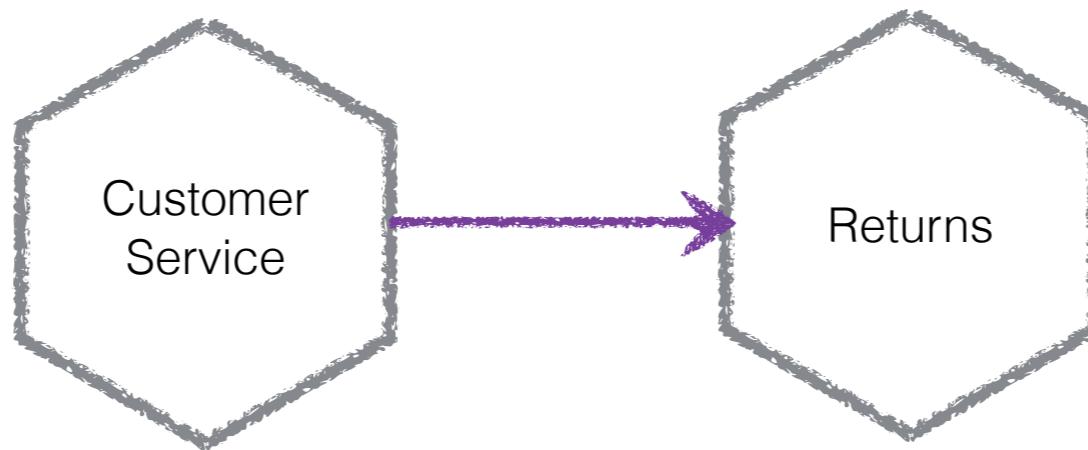
Errors straightforward



Timeouts

Downstream outage

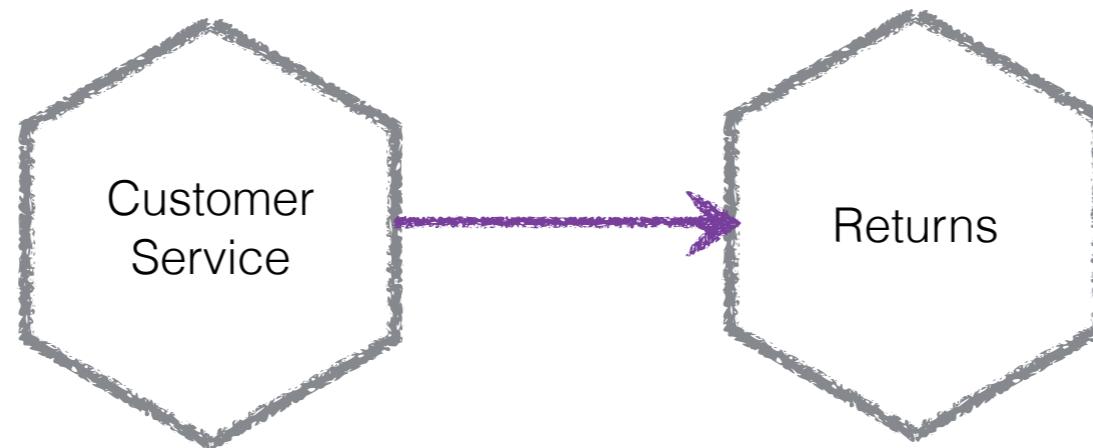
Difference between client and server errors



4XX - you did something wrong!

5XX - there is something wrong at my end...

# 4XX vs 5XX status codes



4XX - you did something wrong!

5XX - there is something wrong at my end...

## 4xx Client Error [\[edit\]](#)

The set of status codes intended for situations in which the client seems to have erred. Except when responding to a [MIME request](#), the server should include a detailed explanation of the error in the response body.

**401 Unauthorized (RFC 7235)**  
Similar to 403 Forbidden, but specifically for use when authentication is required and has failed or has not yet been provided. The response must include the necessary credentials.  
Note: Some sites issue HTTP 401 when an IP address is banned from the website (usually the website domain) and that specific address is refused permission.

**402 Payment Required**  
Reserved for future use. The original intention was that this code might be used as part of some form of [digital cash](#) or [micropayment](#) scheme, but that has not occurred.  
**403 Forbidden**  
The request was valid, but the server is refusing to respond to it. The user might be logged in but does not have the necessary permissions for the resource.  
**404 Not Found**  
The requested resource could not be found but may be available in the future. Subsequent requests by the client are permissible.  
**405 Method Not Allowed**  
A request method is not supported for the requested resource; for example, a GET request on a form which requires data to be presented via POST, or a HEAD request on a resource which only supports GET and POST methods.  
**406 Not Acceptable**  
The requested resource is capable of generating content not acceptable according to the Accept headers sent in the request.  
**407 Proxy Authentication Required (RFC 7235)**  
The client must first authenticate itself with the proxy.  
**408 Request Timeout**  
The server timeout waiting for the request. According to HTTP specifications: "The client did not produce a request within the time that the server was prepared to accept it."  
**409 Conflict**  
Indicates that the user has violated the rules of conflict in the system, such as an edit conflict between multiple simultaneous updates.  
**410 Gone**  
Indicates that the resource requested is no longer available and will not be available again. This should be used when a resource has been intentionally removed and no longer exists, and a '404 Not Found' may be used instead.  
**411 Length Required**  
The request did not specify the length of its content, which is required for the requested resource.  
**412 Precondition Failed (RFC 2295)**  
The server does not meet one of the preconditions that the requester put on the request.  
**413 Payload Too Large (RFC 7231)**  
The request is larger than the server is willing or able to process. Previously called 'Request Entity Too Large'.  
**414 URI Too Long (RFC 7231)**  
The URI provided was too long for the server to process. Often the result of too much data being encoded as a query-string of a GET request, in which case the server cannot process the request.  
**415 Unsupported Media Type**  
The request entity has a media type which the server or resource does not support. For example, the client uploads an image as `image/svg+xml` but the server only supports `image/jpeg`.  
**416 Range Not Negotiable (RFC 7231)**  
The client has asked for a portion of the file (byte serving), but the server cannot supply that portion. For example, if the client asked for a part of the file it does not support.  
**417 Expectation Failed**  
The server cannot meet the requirements of the Expect request-header field.  
**418 I'm a teapot (RFC 2324)**  
This code was defined in 1996 as one of the traditional IETF April Fools jokes, in RFC 2324, Hyper Text Coffee Pot Control Protocol, and is no longer used.  
**421 Misdirected Request (RFC 7240)**  
The request was directed at a server that is not able to produce a response (for example because a connection reuse).  
**422 Unprocessable Entity (WebDAV; RFC 4918)**  
The request was well-formed but was unable to be followed due to semantic errors.  
**423 Locked (WebDAV; RFC 4918)**  
The resource that is being accessed is locked.  
**424 Failed Dependency (WebDAV; RFC 4918)**  
The request failed due to failure of a previous request (e.g., a PROPPATCH).  
**426 Upgrade Required**  
The client should switch to a different protocol such as [TLS/1.0](#), given in the Upgrade header field.  
**428 Precondition Required (RFC 6585)**  
The origin server requires the request to be conditional. Intended to prevent the 'lost update' problem, where a client GETs a resource's state, modifies it, and then POSTs it back.  
**429 Too Many Requests (RFC 6585)**  
The user has sent too many requests in a given amount of time. Intended for use with rate-limiting schemes.  
**431 Request Header Fields Too Large (RFC 6585)**  
The server is unwilling to process the request because either an individual header field, or all the header fields collectively, are too large.  
**451Unavailable For Legal Reasons**  
A server operator has received a legal demand to deny access to a resource or its associated resources (not including the requested resource). The code +

## 5xx Server Error [\[edit\]](#)

The server failed to fulfill an apparently valid request.  
[\[56\]](#)

Response status codes beginning with the digit "5" indicate cases in which the server is aware that it has encountered a problem that may be due to the user. These response codes are applicable to any request method.  
[\[57\]](#)

### 500 Internal Server Error

A generic error message, given when an unexpected condition was encountered and no more specific message is suitable.

### 501 Not Implemented

The server either does not recognize the request method, or it lacks the ability to fulfill the request. Usually this implies that the server does not support the requested function.

### 502 Bad Gateway

The server was acting as a gateway or proxy and received an invalid response from the upstream server.  
[\[58\]](#)

### 503 Service Unavailable

The server is currently unavailable (because it is overloaded or down for maintenance). Generally, this is a temporary condition.

### 504 Gateway Timeout

The server was acting as a gateway or proxy and did not receive a timely response from the upstream server.  
[\[59\]](#)

### 505 HTTP Version Not Supported

The server does not support the HTTP protocol version used in the request.  
[\[60\]](#)

### 506 Variant Also Negotiates (RFC 2295)

Transparent content negotiation for the request results in a circular reference.  
[\[61\]](#)

### 507 Insufficient Storage (WebDAV; RFC 4918)

The server is unable to store the representation needed to complete the request.  
[\[62\]](#)

### 508 Loop Detected (WebDAV; RFC 5842)

The server detected an infinite loop while processing the request (sent in lieu of 208 Already Reported).

### 510 Not Extended (RFC 2778)

Further extensions to the request are required for the server to fulfill it.  
[\[63\]](#)

### 511 Network Authentication Required (RFC 6585)

The client needs to authenticate to gain network access. Intended for use by intercepting proxies used to control access.

## 4xx Client Error [\[edit\]](#)

The set of status codes intended for situations in which the client seems to have erred (except when responding to a [MIME request](#), the server should not process the request due to an apparent client error (e.g., malformed request syntax, too large size, invalid request message or unsupported media type).  
**401 Unauthorized (RFC 7235)**  
Similar to 403 Forbidden, but specifically for use when authentication is required and has failed or has not yet been provided. The response must include the necessary credentials.  
Note: Some sites issue HTTP 401 when an IP address is banned from the website (usually the website domain) and that specific address is related perm.  
**402 Payment Required**  
Reserved for future use. The original intention was that this code might be used as part of some form of [digital cash](#) or [micropayment](#) scheme, but that has not occurred.  
**403 Forbidden**  
The request was valid, but the server is refusing to respond to it. The user might be logged in but does not have the necessary permissions for the resource.  
**404 Not Found**  
The requested resource could not be found but may be available in the future. Subsequent requests by the client are permissible.  
**405 Method Not Allowed**  
A request method is not supported for the requested resource; for example, a GET request on a form which requires data to be presented via POST, or a HEAD request on a resource which only supports PUT and PATCH.  
**406 Not Acceptable**  
The requested resource is capable of generating content not acceptable according to the Accept headers sent in the request.<sup>[36]</sup> See Content negotiation.  
**407 Proxy Authentication Required (RFC 7235)**  
The client must first authenticate itself with the proxy.  
**408 Request Timeout**  
The server timeout waiting for the request. According to HTTP specifications: "The client did not produce a request within the time that the server was prepared to accept it."  
**409 Conflict**  
Indicates that the user has violated the preexisting condition in the request, such as an edit conflict between multiple simultaneous updates.  
**410 Gone**  
Indicates that the resource requested is no longer available and will not be available again. This should be used when a resource has been intentionally removed and no longer exists, rather than a temporary redirect.  
**411 Length Required**  
The request did not specify the length of its content, which is required for the requested resource.<sup>[44]</sup>  
**412 Precondition Failed (RFC 2295)**  
The server does not meet one of the preconditions that the requester put on the request.<sup>[45]</sup>  
**413 Payload Too Large (RFC 7231)**  
The request is larger than the server is willing or able to process. Previously called 'Request Entity Too Large'.<sup>[44]</sup>  
**414 URI Too Long (RFC 7231)**  
The URI provided was too long for the server to process. Often the result of too much data being encoded as a query-string of a GET request, in which case the server cannot process the request.  
**415 Unsupported Media Type**  
The request entity has a media type which the server or resource does not support. For example, the client uploads an image as `image/svg+xml` but the server only supports `image/jpeg`.  
**416 Range Not Negotiable (RFC 7231)**  
The client has asked for a portion of the file (byte serving), but the server cannot supply that portion. For example, if the client asked for a part of the file it does not support.  
**417 Expectation Failed**  
The server cannot meet the requirements of the Expect request-header field.<sup>[46]</sup>  
**418 I'm a teapot (RFC 2324)**  
This code was defined in 1998 as one of the traditional IETF April Fools' jokes, in RFC 2324, Hyper Text Coffee Pot Control Protocol, and is no longer used.  
**421 Misdirected Request (RFC 7240)**  
The request was directed at a server that is not able to produce a response (for example because a connection reuse).<sup>[47]</sup>  
**422 Unprocessable Entity (WebDAV; RFC 4918)**  
The request was well-formed but was unable to be followed due to semantic errors.<sup>[48]</sup>  
**423 Locked (WebDAV; RFC 4918)**  
The resource that is being accessed is locked.<sup>[49]</sup>  
**424 Failed Dependency (WebDAV; RFC 4918)**  
The request failed due to failure of a previous request (e.g., a PROPPATCH).<sup>[50]</sup>  
**426 Upgrade Required**  
The client should switch to a different protocol such as [TLS/1.0](#), given in the Upgrade header field.<sup>[51]</sup>  
**428 Precondition Required (RFC 6585)**  
The origin server requires the request to be conditional. Intended to prevent "the fast update" problem, where a client GETs a resource's state, modifies it, and then immediately sends a subsequent request without noticing the change.<sup>[52]</sup>  
**429 Too Many Requests (RFC 6585)**  
The user has sent too many requests in a given amount of time. Intended for use with rate-limiting schemes.<sup>[53]</sup>  
**431 Request Header Fields Too Large (RFC 6585)**  
The server is unwilling to process the request because either an individual header field, or all the header fields collectively, are too large.<sup>[54]</sup>  
**451Unavailable For Legal Reasons**  
A server operator has received a legal demand to deny access to a resource or its associated resources (not including the requested resource).<sup>[55]</sup> The code is intended to be used in conjunction with the `Content-Location` header.

## 5xx Server Error [\[edit\]](#)

The server failed to fulfill an apparently valid request.<sup>[56]</sup>

Response status codes beginning with the digit "5" indicate cases in which the server is aware that it has encountered a problem that may be due to the user. These response codes are applicable to any request method.<sup>[57]</sup>

### 500 Internal Server Error

A generic error message, given when an unexpected condition was encountered and no more specific message is suitable.

### 501 Not Implemented

The server either does not recognize the request method, or it lacks the ability to fulfill the request. Usually this implies that the server does not support the feature.

### 502 Bad Gateway

The server was acting as a gateway or proxy and received an invalid response from the upstream server.<sup>[58]</sup>

### 503 Service Unavailable

The server is currently unavailable (because it is overloaded or down for maintenance). Generally, this is a temporary condition.

### 504 Gateway Timeout

The server was acting as a gateway or proxy and did not receive a timely response from the upstream server.<sup>[59]</sup>

### 505 HTTP Version Not Supported

The server does not support the HTTP protocol version used in the request.<sup>[60]</sup>

### 506 Variant Also Negotiates (RFC 2295)

Transparent content negotiation for the request results in a circular reference.<sup>[61]</sup>

### 507 Insufficient Storage (WebDAV; RFC 4918)

The server is unable to store the representation needed to complete the request.<sup>[62]</sup>

### 508 Loop Detected (WebDAV; RFC 5842)

The server detected an infinite loop while processing the request (sent in lieu of 208 Already Reported).<sup>[63]</sup>

### 510 Not Extended (RFC 2778)

Further extensions to the request are required for the server to fulfill it.<sup>[64]</sup>

### 511 Network Authentication Required (RFC 6585)

The client needs to authenticate to gain network access. Intended for use by intercepting proxies used to control access.

# 28 4XX Error Codes

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_HTTP\\_status\\_codes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_HTTP_status_codes)

## 4xx Client Error [\[edit\]](#)

The set of status codes intended for situations in which the client seems to have erred (except when responding to a [MIME request](#), the server should not process the request due to an apparent client error (e.g., malformed request syntax, too large size, invalid request message or unsupported media type).  
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Similar to 403 Forbidden, but specifically for use when authentication is required and has failed or has not yet been provided. The response must include the necessary credentials.  
Note: Some sites issue HTTP 401 when an IP address is banned from the website (usually the website domain) and that specific address is related perm.  
**402 Payment Required**  
Reserved for future use. The original intention was that this code might be used as part of some form of [digital cash](#) or [micropayment](#) scheme, but that has not occurred.  
**403 Forbidden**  
The request was valid, but the server is refusing to respond to it. The user might be logged in but does not have the necessary permissions for the resource.  
**404 Not Found**  
The requested resource could not be found but may be available in the future. Subsequent requests by the client are permissible.  
**405 Method Not Allowed**  
A request method is not supported for the requested resource; for example, a GET request on a form which requires data to be presented via POST, or a HEAD request on a resource which only supports GET and POST methods.  
**406 Not Acceptable**  
The requested resource is capable of generating only content not acceptable according to the Accept headers sent in the request.  
**407 Proxy Authentication Required (RFC 7235)**  
The client must first authenticate itself with the proxy.  
**408 Request Timeout**  
The server timeout waiting for the request. According to HTTP specifications: "The client did not produce a request within the time that the server was prepared to accept it."  
**409 Conflict**  
Indicates that the user has violated the preexisting condition in the resource, such as an edit conflict between multiple simultaneous updates.  
**410 Gone**  
Indicates that the resource requested is no longer available and will not be available again. This should be used when a resource has been intentionally removed and no longer exists, and a '404 Not Found' may be used instead.  
**411 Length Required**  
The request did not specify the length of its content, which is required for the requested resource.  
**412 Precondition Failed (RFC 2295)**  
The server does not meet one of the preconditions that the requester put on the request.  
**413 Payload Too Large (RFC 7231)**  
The request is larger than the server is willing or able to process. Previously called 'Request Entity Too Large'.  
**414 URI Too Long (RFC 7231)**  
The URI provided was too long for the server to process. Often the result of too much data being encoded as a query-string of a GET request, in which case the server cannot process the request.  
**415 Unsupported Media Type**  
The request entity has a media type which the server or resource does not support. For example, the client uploads an image as `image/svg+xml` but the server only supports `image/jpeg`.  
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The request was well-formed but was unable to be followed due to semantic errors.  
**423 Locked (WebDAV; RFC 4918)**  
The resource that is being accessed is locked.  
**424 Failed Dependency (WebDAV; RFC 4918)**  
The request failed due to failure of a previous request (e.g., a PROPPATCH).  
**426 Upgrade Required**  
The client should switch to a different protocol such as [TLS/1.0](#), given in the Upgrade header field.  
**428 Precondition Required (RFC 6585)**  
The origin server requires the request to be conditional. Intended to prevent the 'lost update' problem, where a client GETs a resource's state, modifies it, and then sends it back to the server.  
**429 Too Many Requests (RFC 6585)**  
The user has sent too many requests in a given amount of time. Intended for use with rate-limiting schemes.  
**431 Request Header Fields Too Large (RFC 6585)**  
The server is unwilling to process the request because either an individual header field, or all the header fields collectively, are too large.  
**451Unavailable For Legal Reasons**  
A server operator has received a legal demand to deny access to a resource or its associated resources (not including the requested resource). The code +

## 5xx Server Error [\[edit\]](#)

The server failed to fulfill an apparently valid request.  
**500 Internal Server Error**

A generic error message, given when an unexpected condition was encountered and no more specific message is suitable.  
**501 Not Implemented**  
The server either does not recognize the request method, or it lacks the ability to fulfill the request. Usually this implementation does not support the requested action.  
**502 Bad Gateway**  
The server was acting as a gateway or proxy and received an invalid response from the upstream server.  
**503 Service Unavailable**  
The server is currently unavailable (because it is overloaded or down for maintenance). Generally, this is a temporary condition.  
**504 Gateway Timeout**  
The server was acting as a gateway or proxy and did not receive a timely response from the upstream server.  
**505 HTTP Version Not Supported**  
The server does not support the HTTP protocol version used in the request.  
**506 Variant Also Negotiates (RFC 2295)**  
Transparent content negotiation for the request results in a circular reference.  
**507 Insufficient Storage (WebDAV; RFC 4918)**  
The server is unable to store the representation needed to complete the request.  
**508 Loop Detected (WebDAV; RFC 5842)**  
The server detected an infinite loop while processing the request (sent in lieu of 208 Already Reported).  
**510 Not Extended (RFC 2774)**  
Further extensions to the request are required for the server to fulfill it.  
**511 Network Authentication Required (RFC 6585)**  
The client needs to authenticate to gain network access. Intended for use by intercepting proxies used to control access.

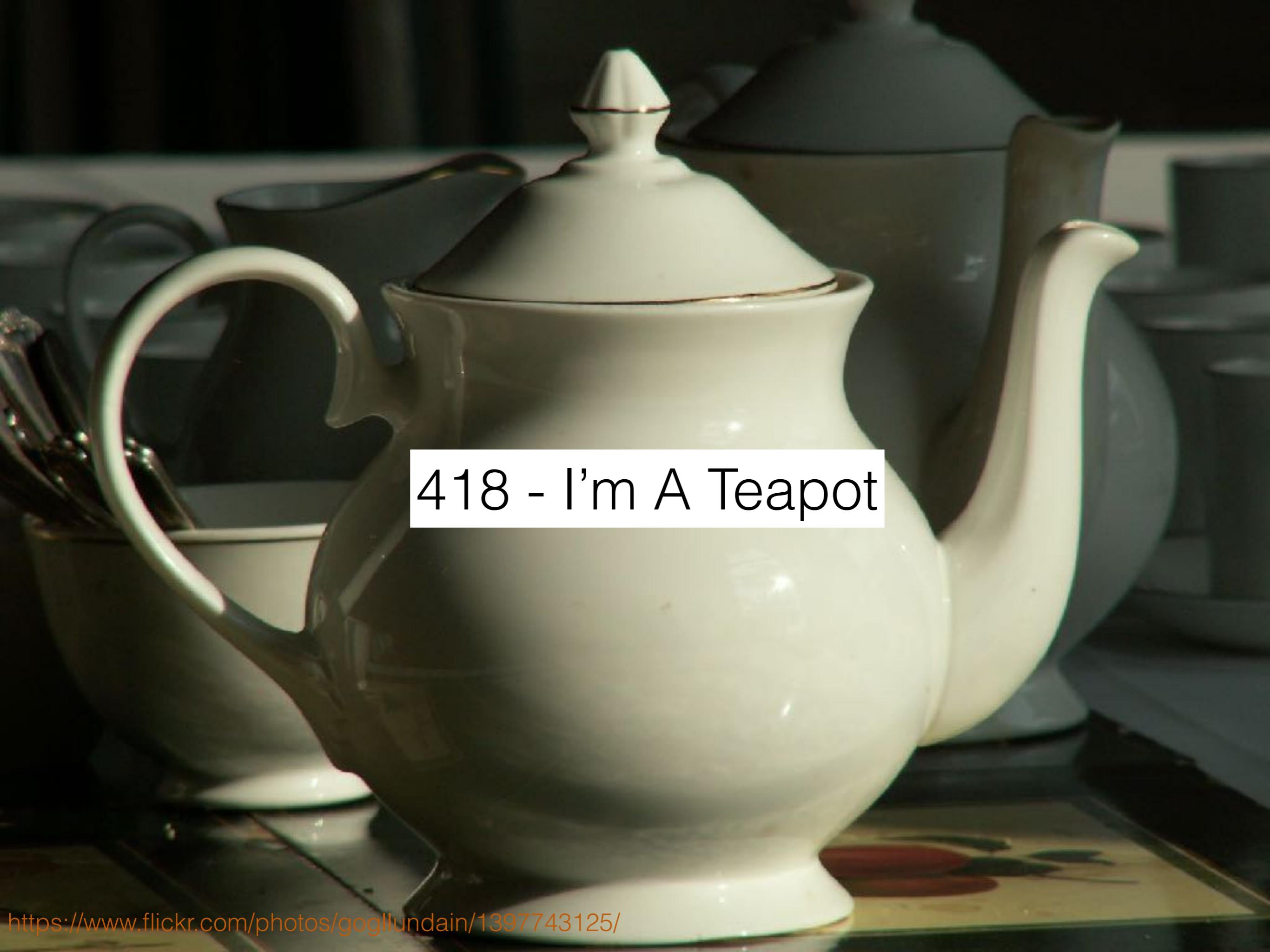
# 11 5XX Error Codes

## 28 4XX Error Codes

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_HTTP\\_status\\_codes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_HTTP_status_codes)



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/goglundain/1397743125/>

A close-up photograph of a white ceramic teapot with a lid and a handle. The teapot is resting on a saucer with a floral pattern. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the curves of the teapot and the texture of the saucer.

418 - I'm A Teapot





410 - Gone

Keep it simple

Simple = Synchronous, Request  
Response Communication



# **Synchronous**

**Synchronous**

**Asynchronous**

# **Synchronous**

Block and wait

# **Asynchronous**

# **Synchronous**

Block and wait

# **Asynchronous**

Fire and (maybe) forget

# **Synchronous**

Block and wait

Simple to reason about

# **Asynchronous**

Fire and (maybe) forget

## **Synchronous**

Block and wait

Simple to reason about

Technology more  
straight forward

## **Asynchronous**

Fire and (maybe) forget

## **Synchronous**

Block and wait

Simple to reason about

Technology more  
straight forward

## **Asynchronous**

Fire and (maybe) forget

Great for long-  
running jobs

## **Synchronous**

Block and wait

Simple to reason about

Technology more  
straight forward

## **Asynchronous**

Fire and (maybe) forget

Great for long-  
running jobs

And low latency too!

## **Synchronous**

Block and wait

Simple to reason about

Technology more  
straight forward

## **Asynchronous**

Fire and (maybe) forget

Great for long-  
running jobs

And low latency too!

More complex



# *Collaboration Styles*

## *Collaboration Styles*

### **Request/Response**

## *Collaboration Styles*

**Request/Response**

**Event-based**

## *Collaboration Styles*

### **Request/Response**

Initiate a request, expect  
a response

### **Event-based**

## ***Collaboration Styles***

### **Request/Response**

Initiate a request, expect  
a response

### **Event-based**

Things happen,  
things react



# Request/Response

**Request/Response**

**Event-based**

**Request/Response**

**Event-based**

**Synchronous**

# **Request/Response**

# **Event-based**

## **Synchronous**

## **Asynchronous**

## **Request/Response**



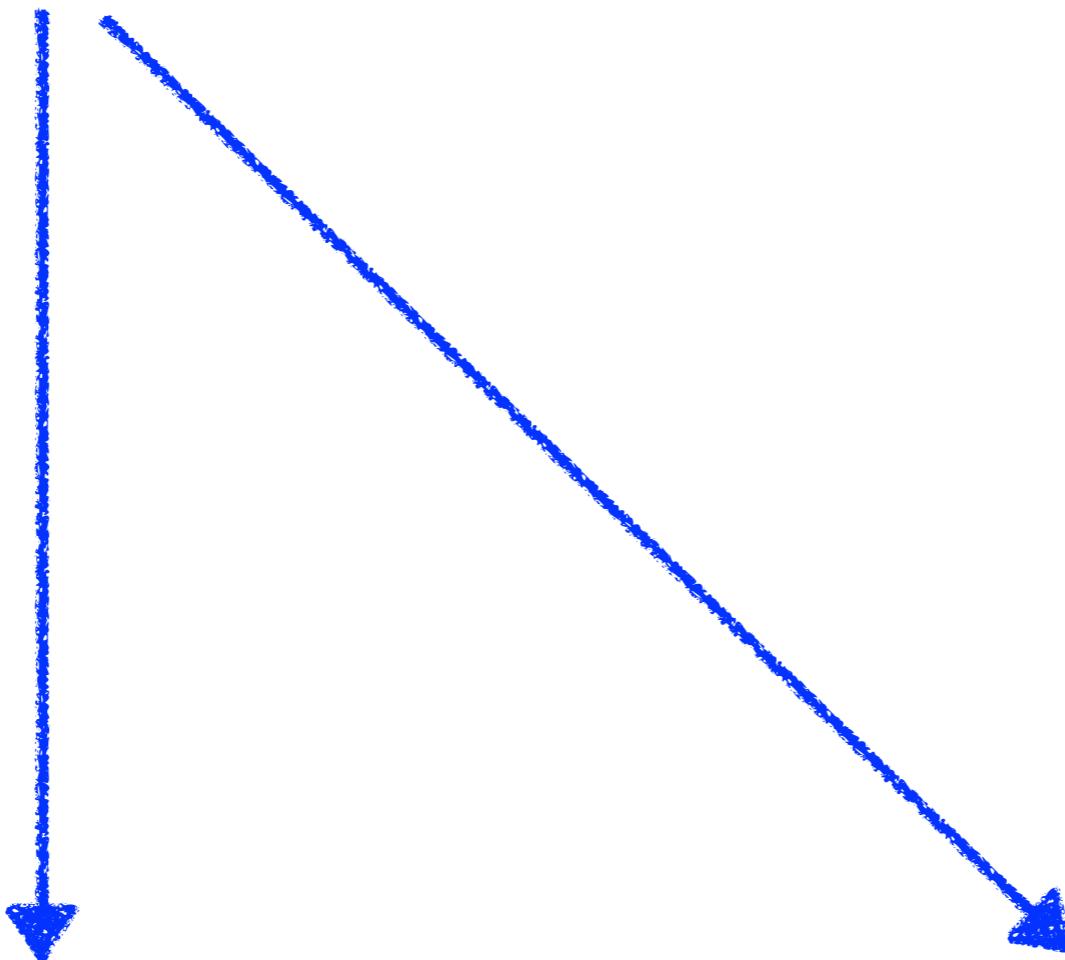
## **Event-based**

### **Synchronous**

### **Asynchronous**

**Request/Response**

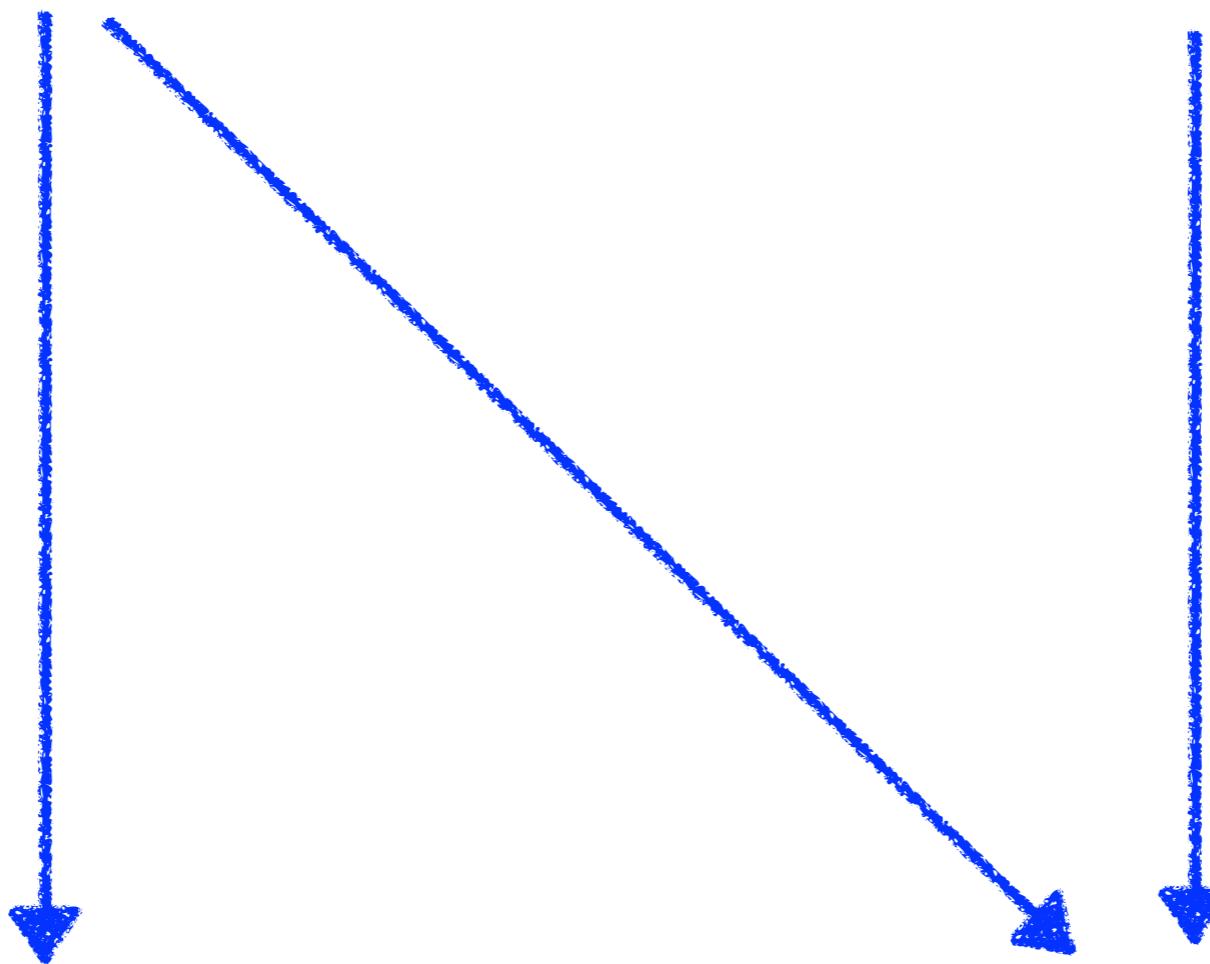
**Event-based**



**Synchronous**

**Asynchronous**

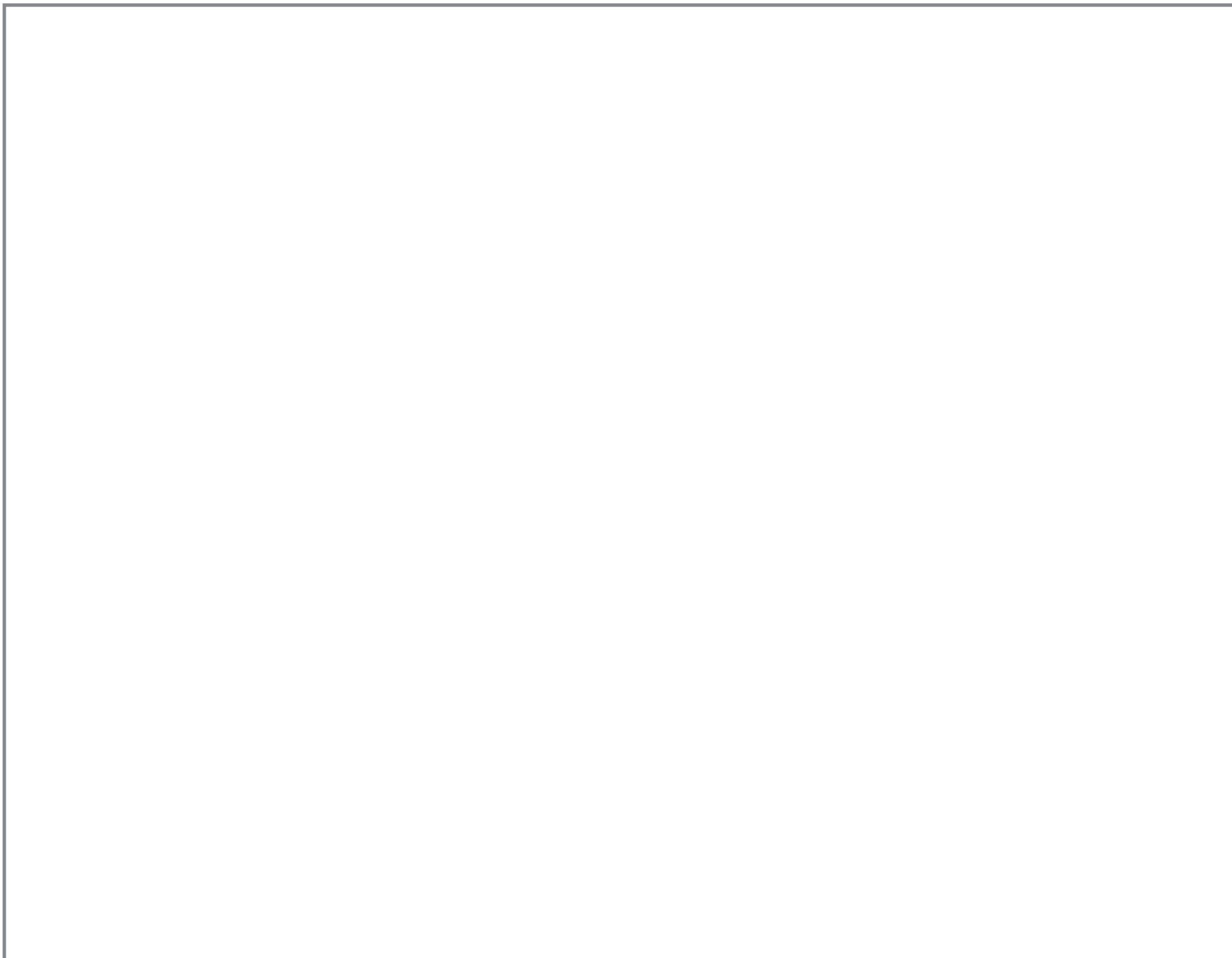
## **Request/Response**



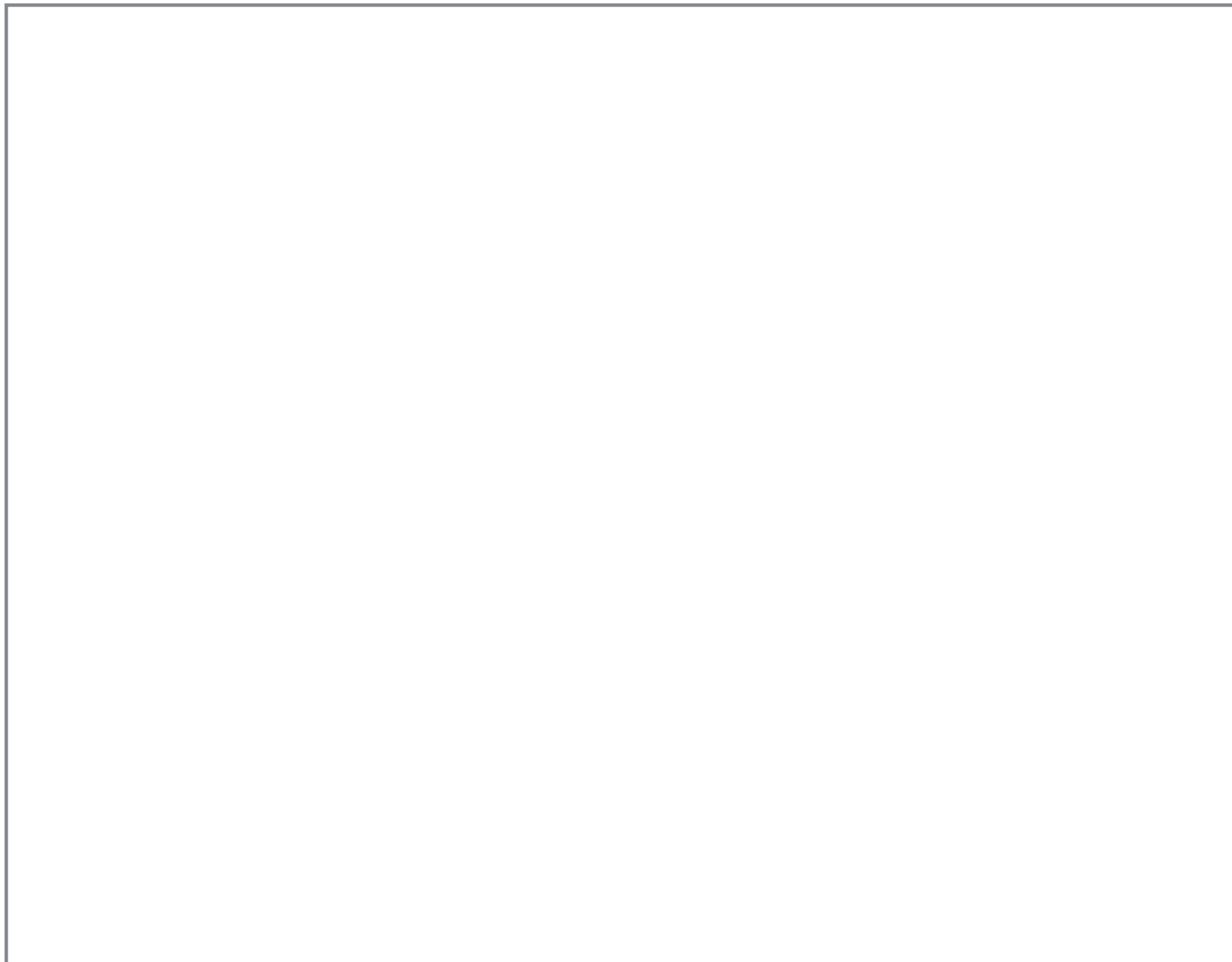
## **Event-based**

**Synchronous**

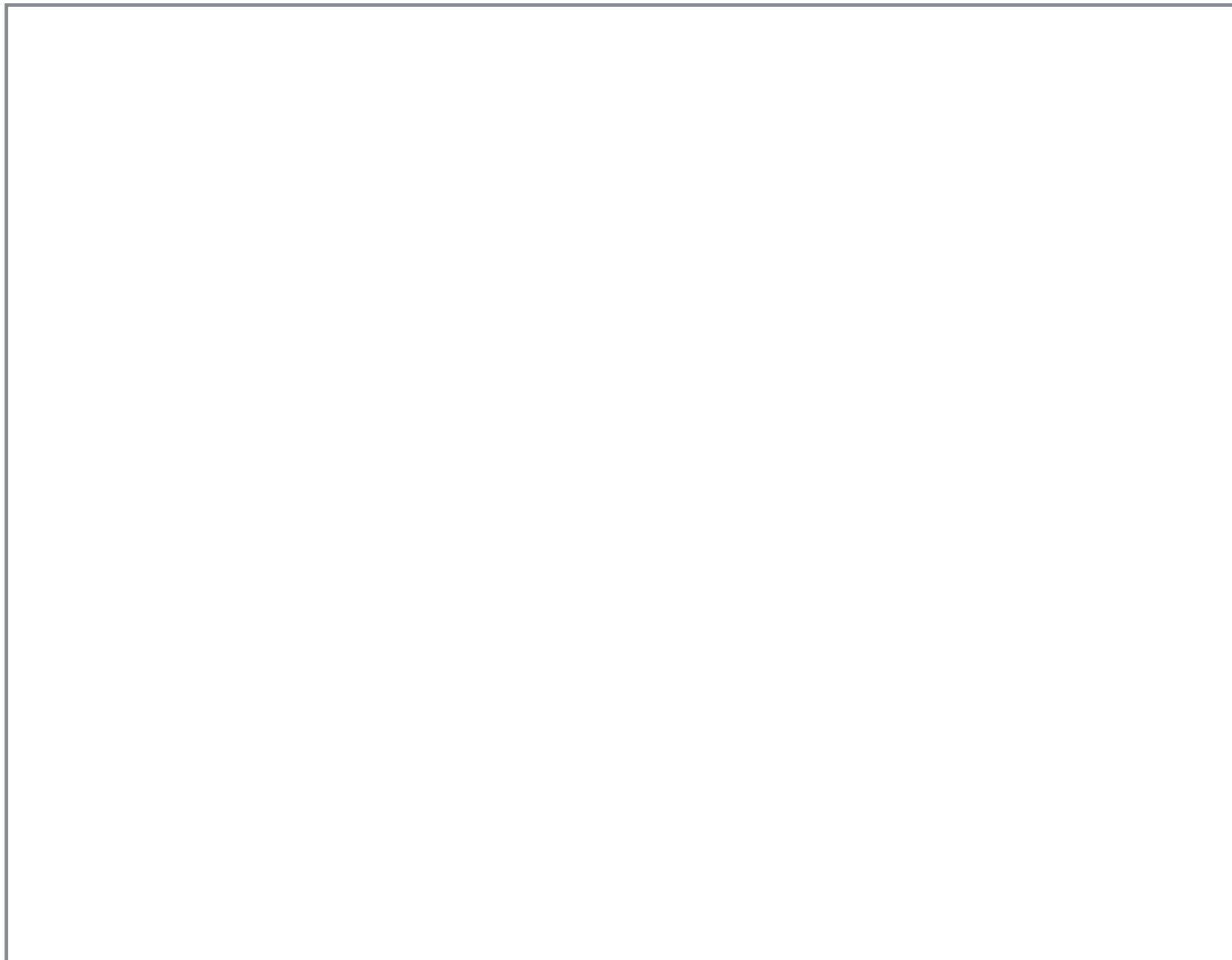
**Asynchronous**



# Request/Response



## **Request/Response**



## **Event-based**

**Request/Response**

**Event-based**

**Synchronous**

**Request/Response**

**Event-based**

**Synchronous**

**Asynchronous**

## **Request/Response**

## **Event-based**

**Synchronous**

RPC

HTTP

**Asynchronous**

## **Request/Response**

## **Event-based**

**Synchronous**

RPC

HTTP

**Asynchronous**

RPC

HTTP

## **Request/Response**

## **Event-based**

**Synchronous**

RPC

HTTP

**Asynchronous**

RPC

HTTP

HTTP

## **Request/Response**

## **Event-based**

**Synchronous**

RPC

HTTP

RPC

HTTP

**Asynchronous**

Akka

HTTP

**Synchronous**

## **Request/Response**

RPC

HTTP

RPC

HTTP

Akka

Message Brokers

## **Event-based**

HTTP

Message Brokers

Simple = Synchronous, Request  
Response Communication

HTTP

Very well supported

Good error handling semantics

Cache controls

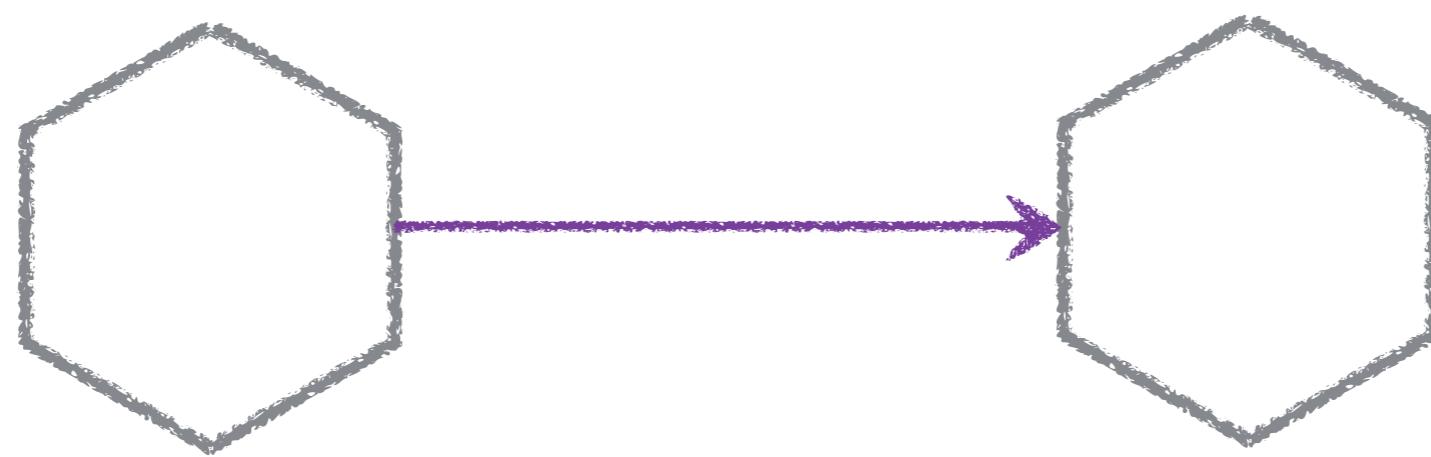
Easy to scale - good, reliable  
(boring?) technology

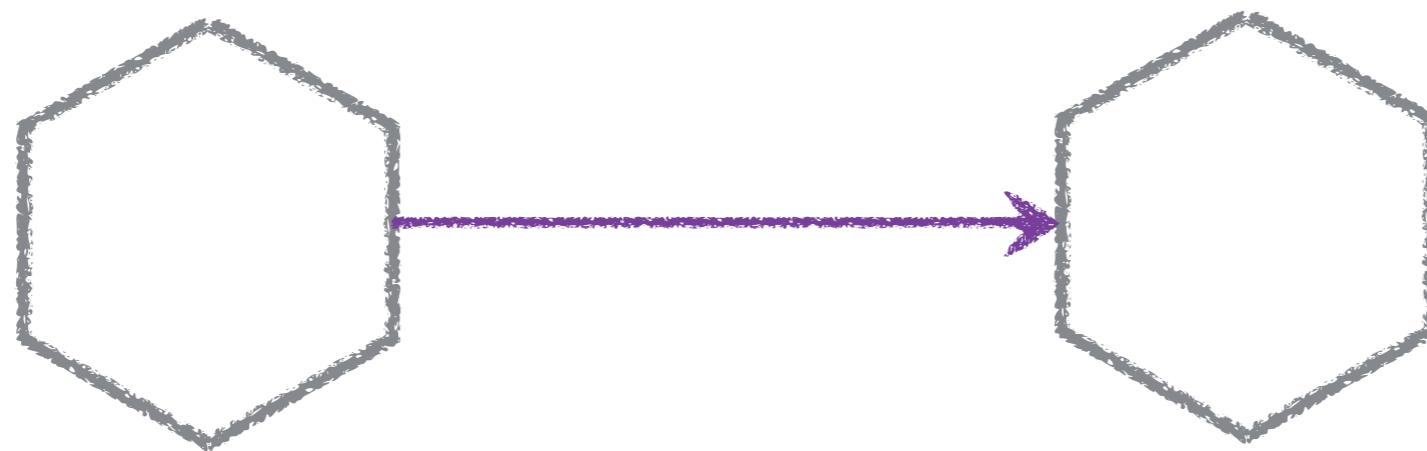
Where does this break down?



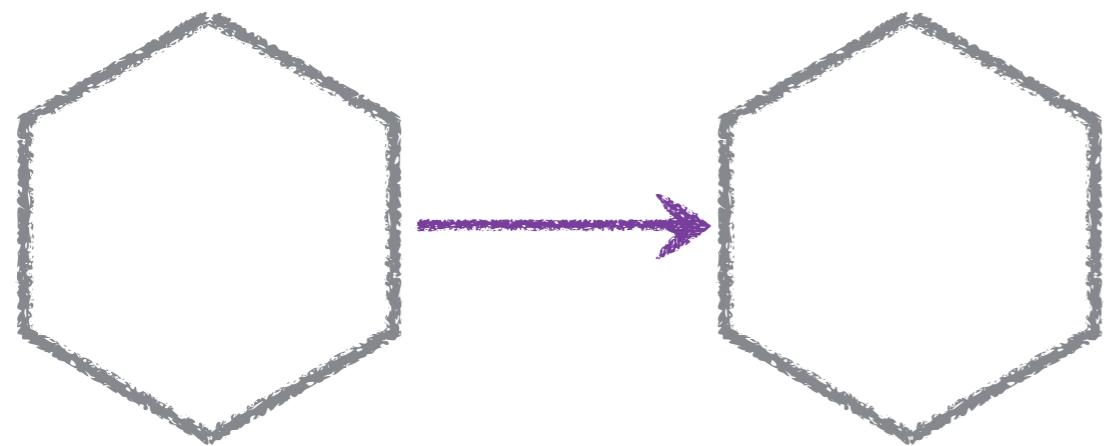


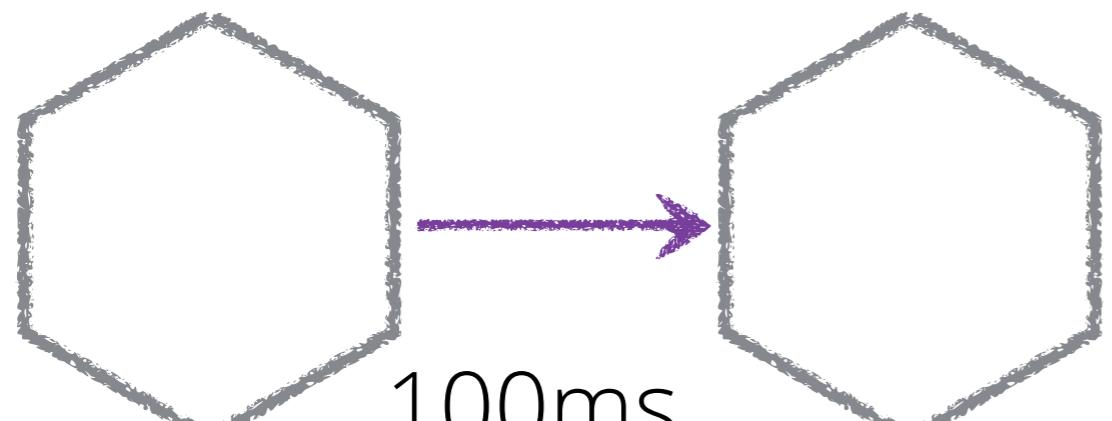
Long-lived processes



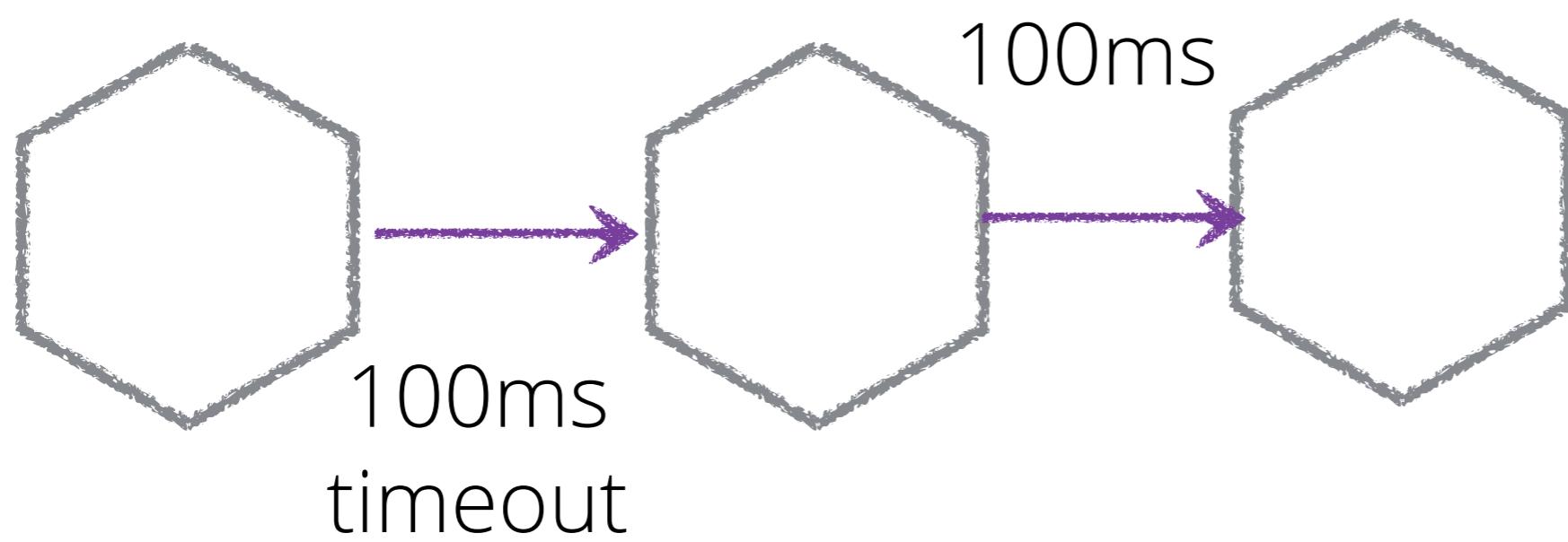


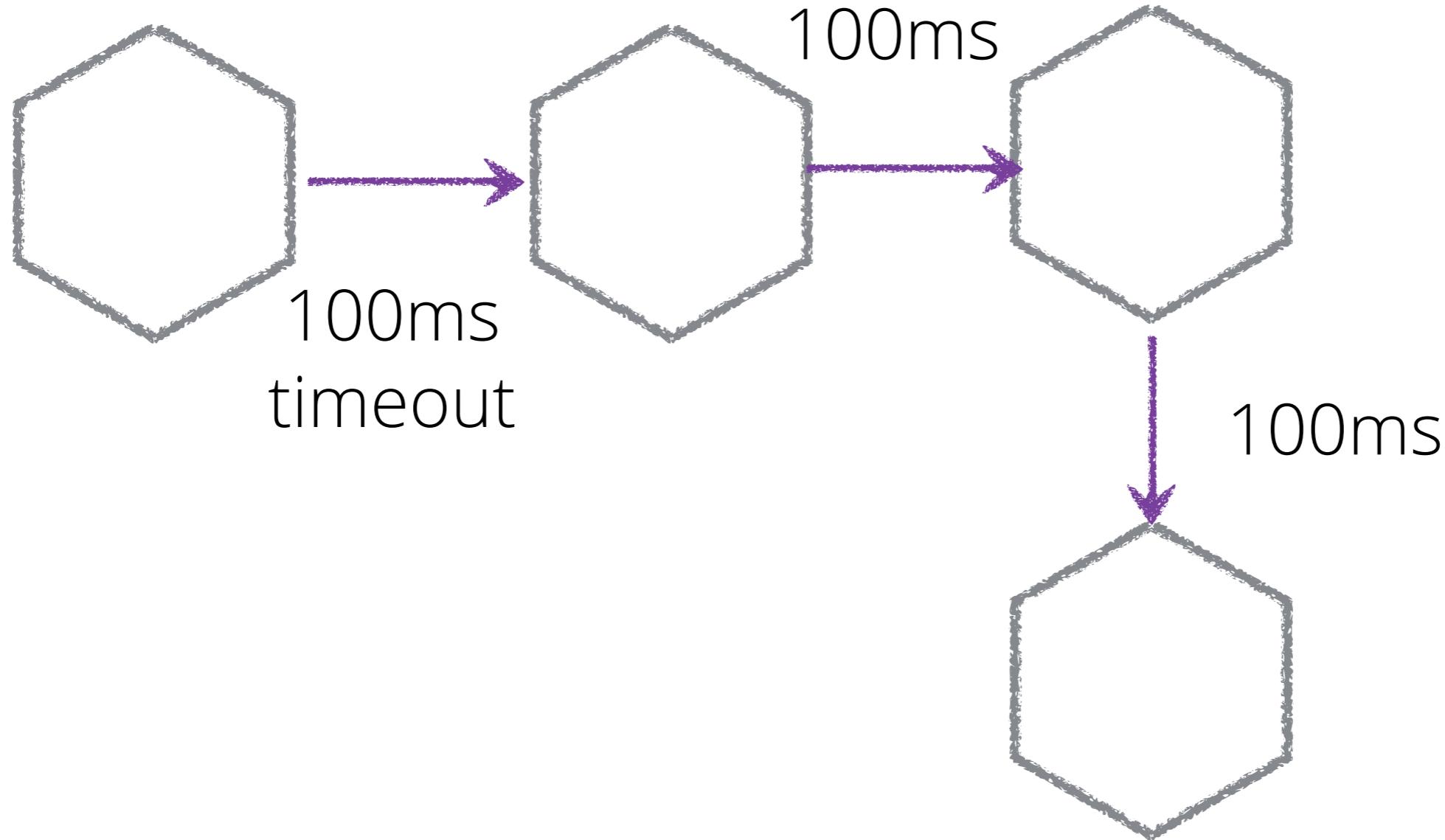
Call overhead

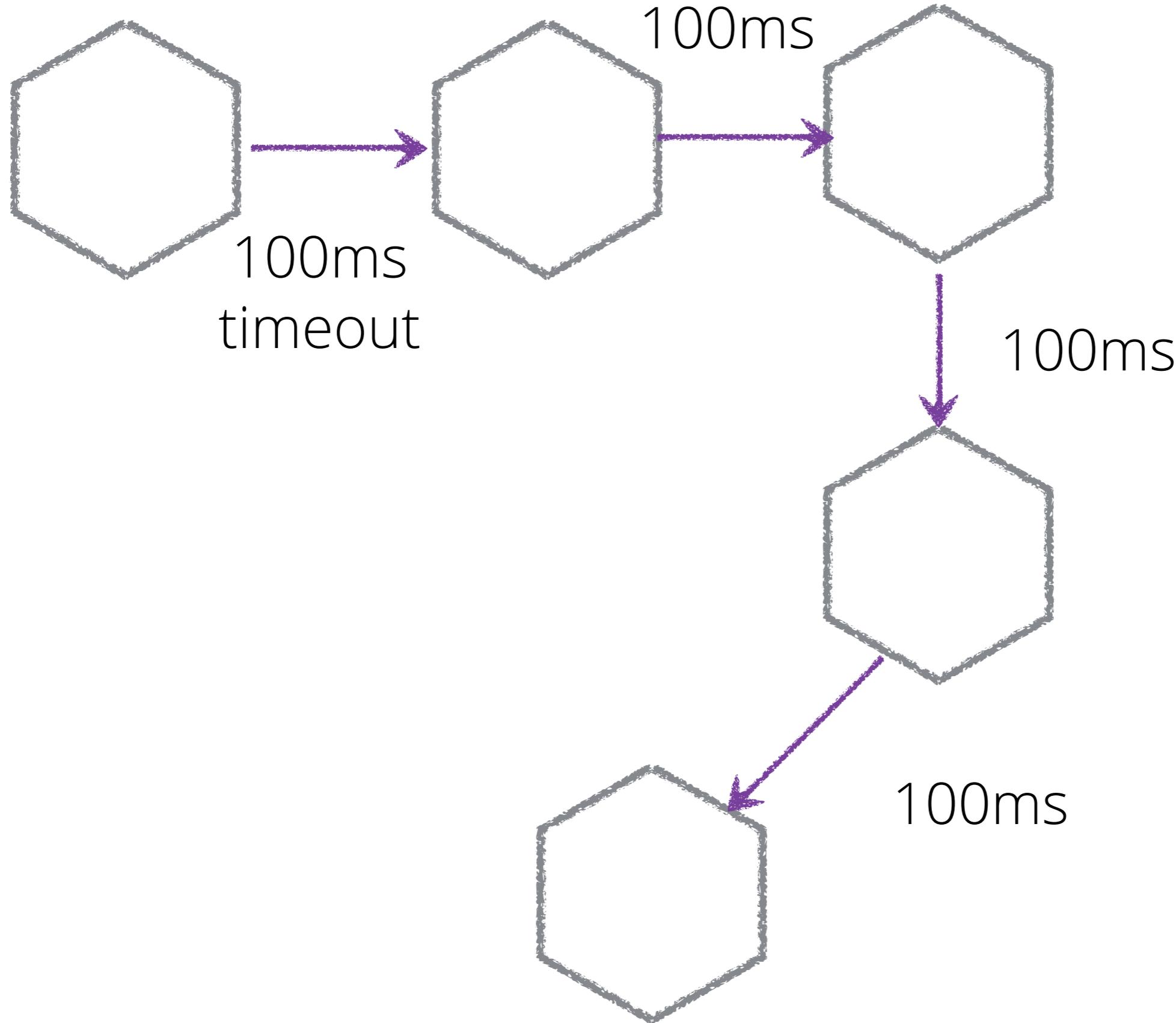


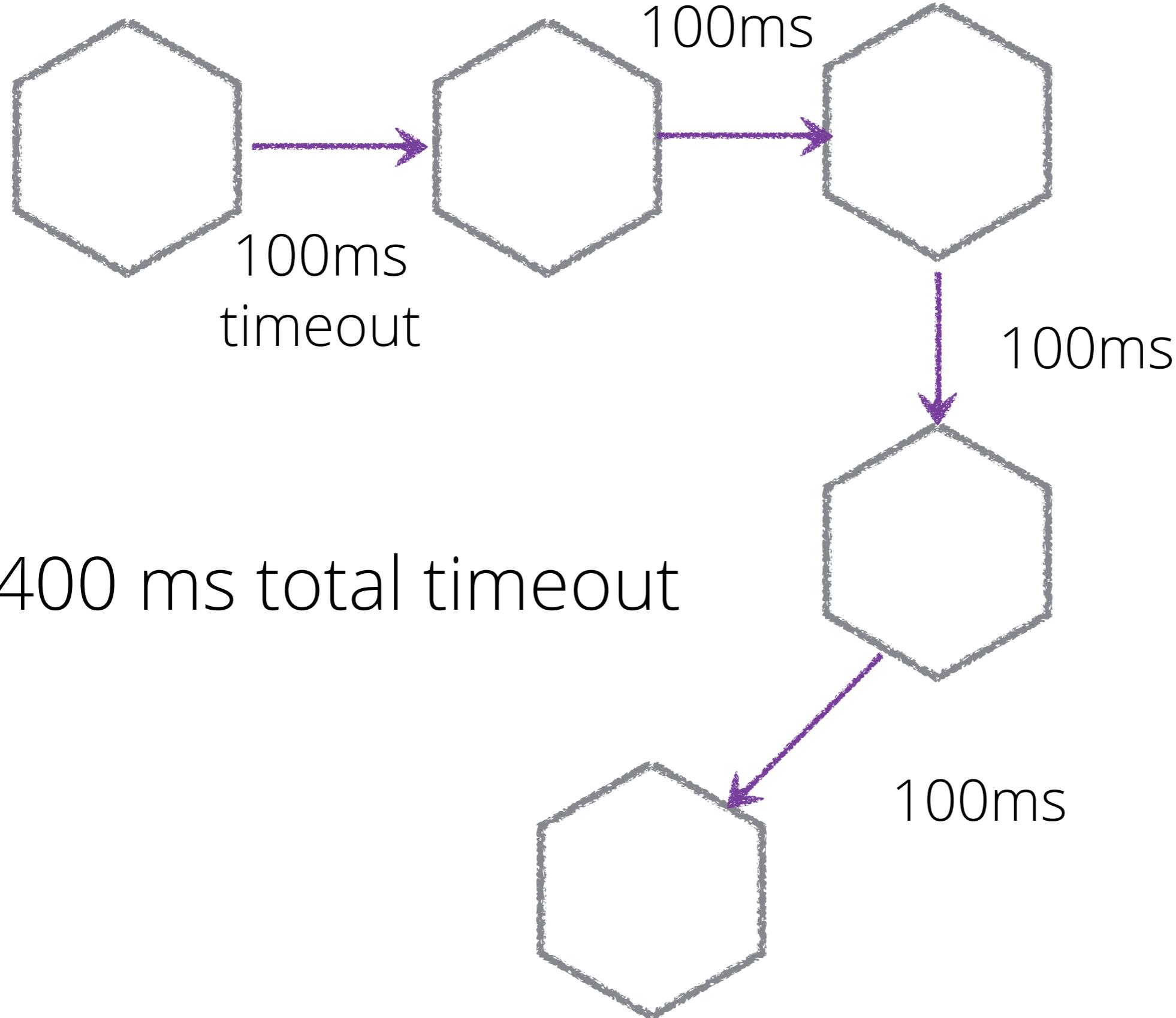


100ms  
timeout









# Choreography vs Orchestration

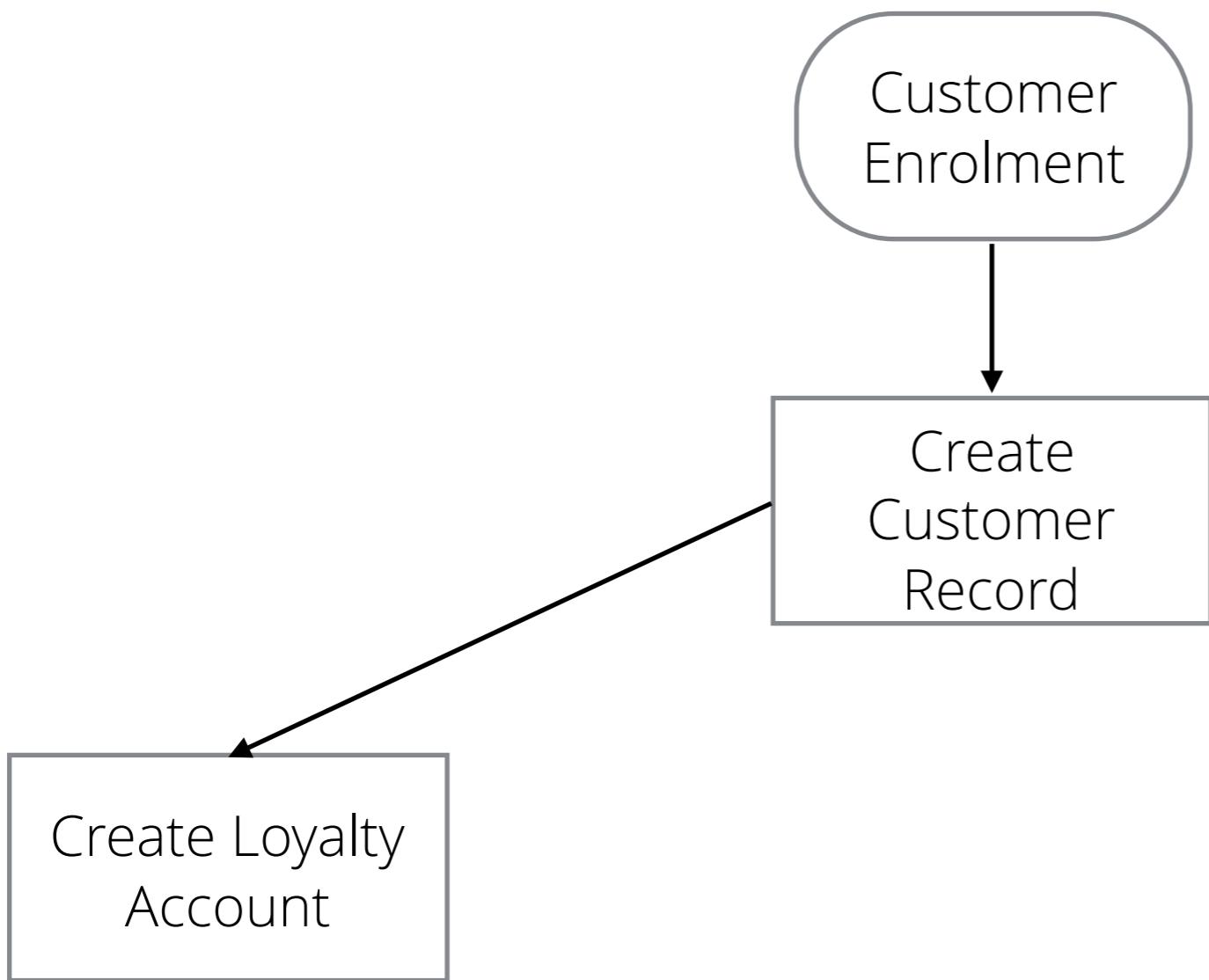
Customer  
Enrolment

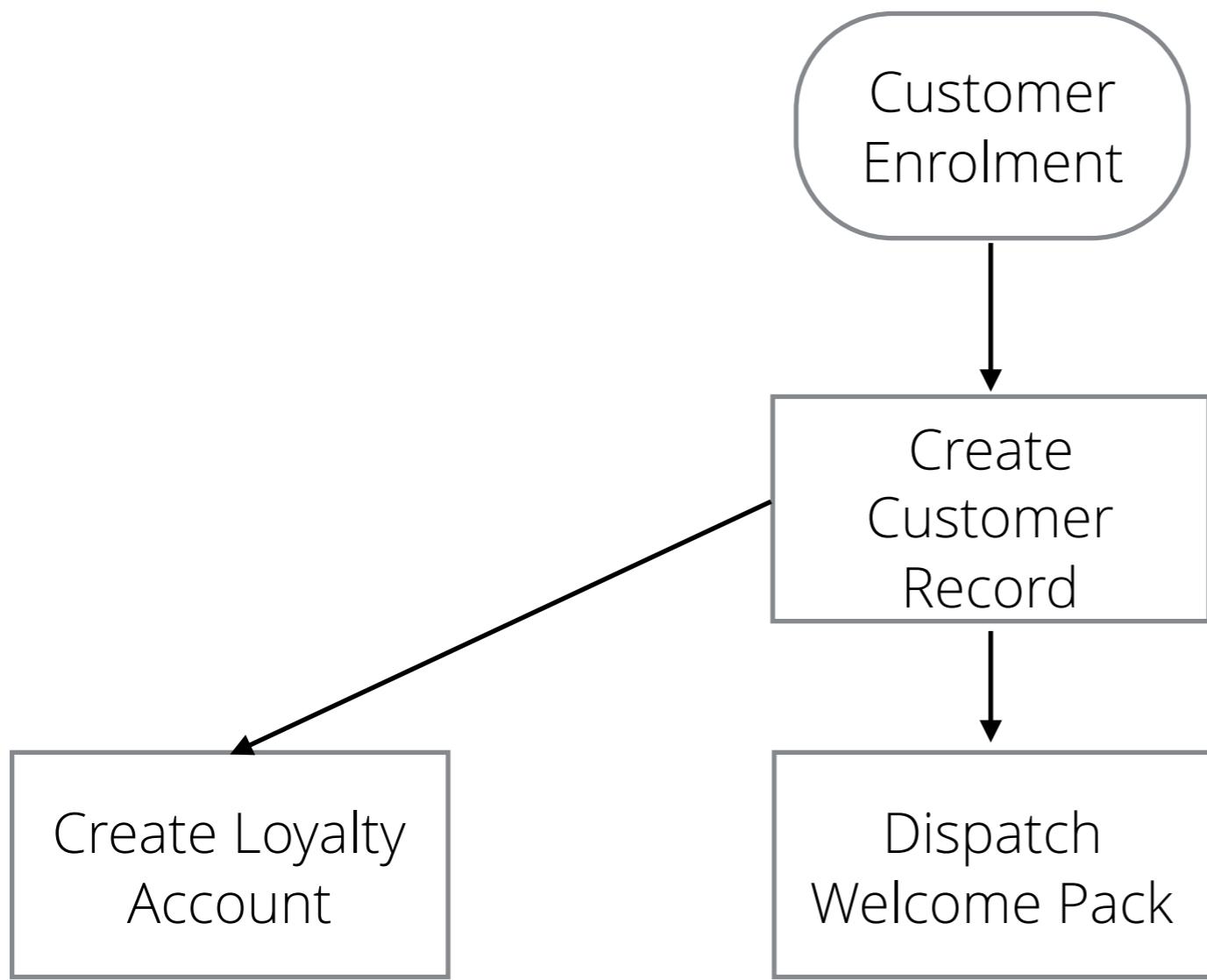


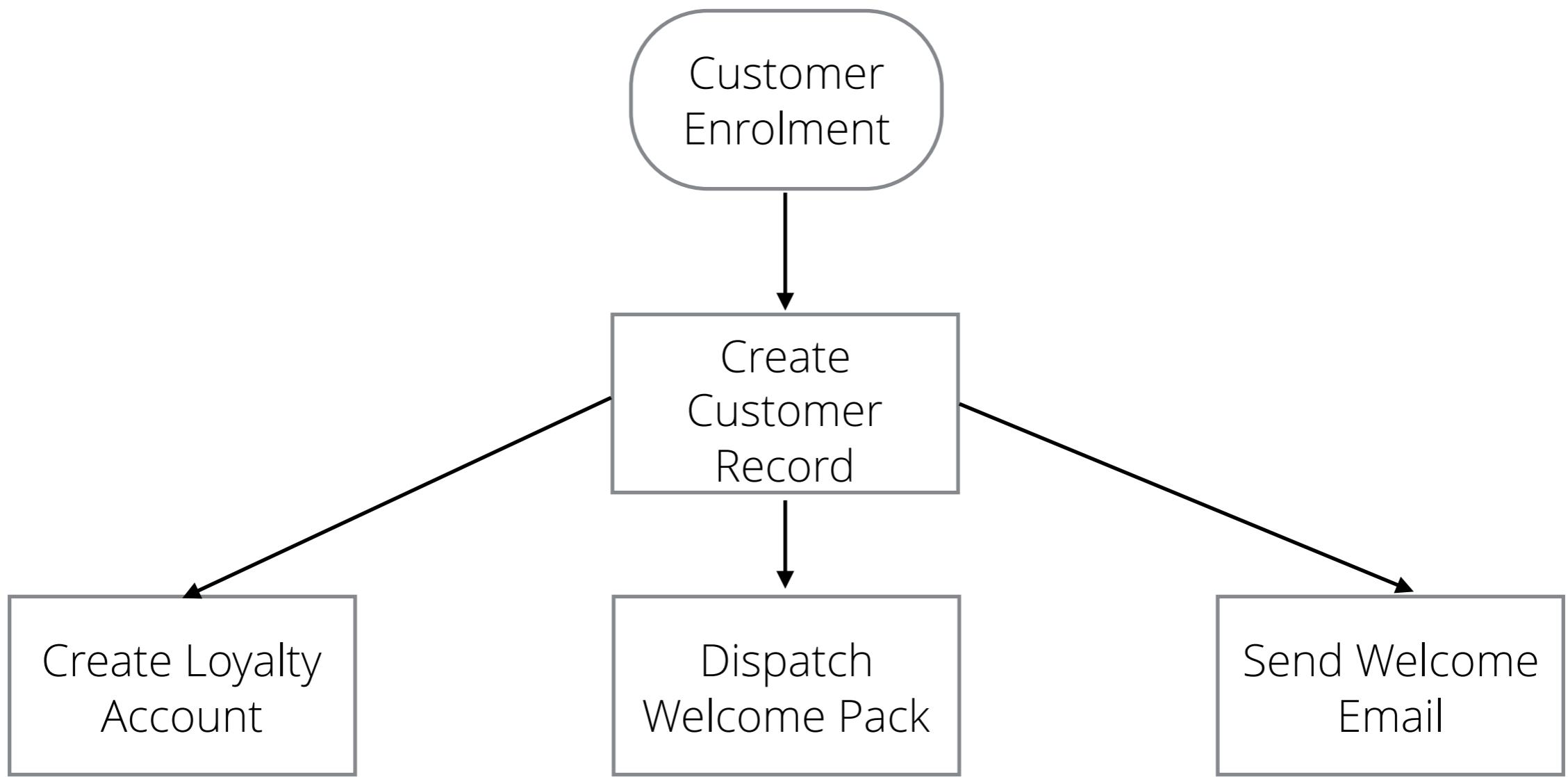
Customer  
Enrolment

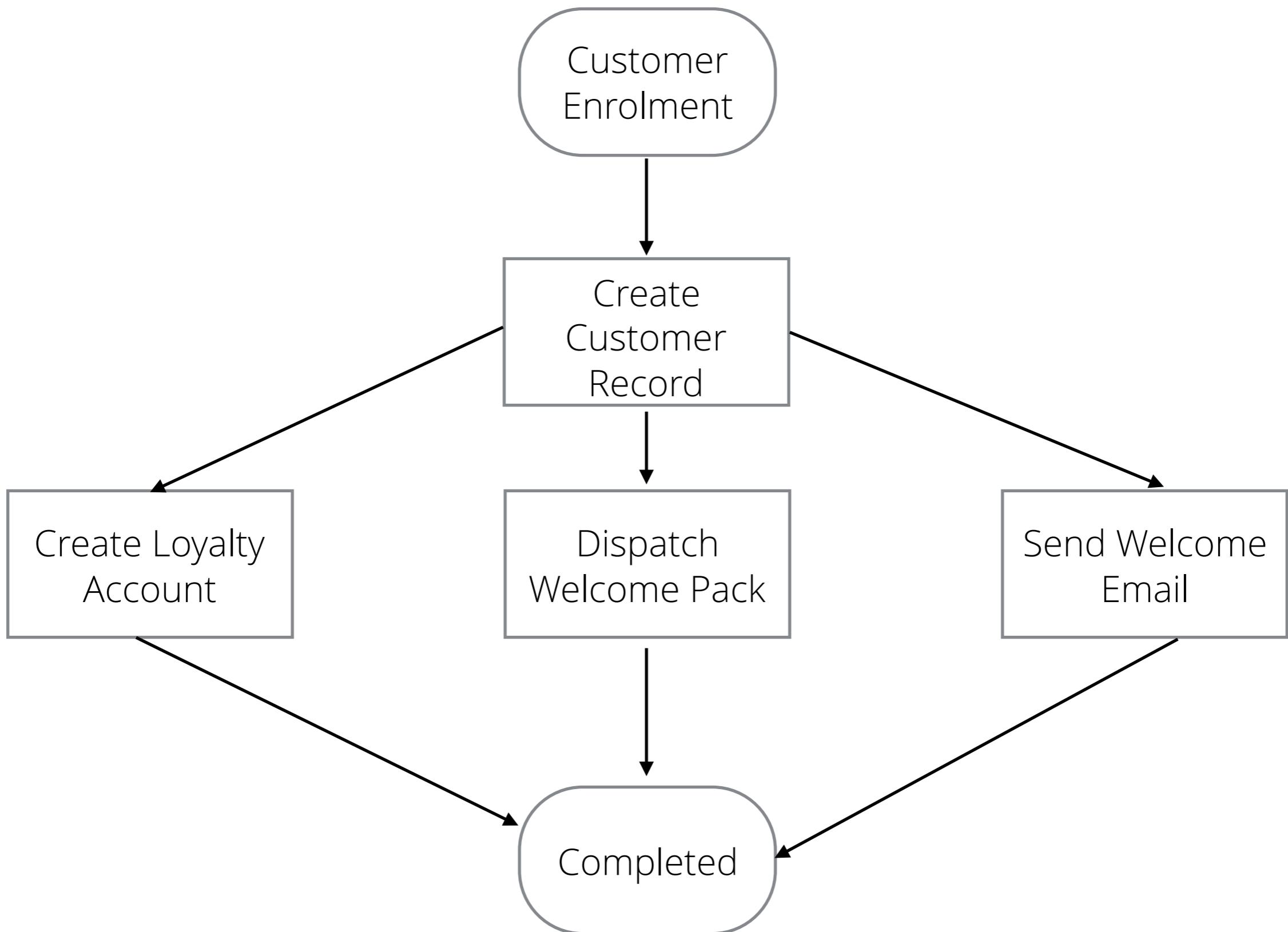


Create  
Customer  
Record





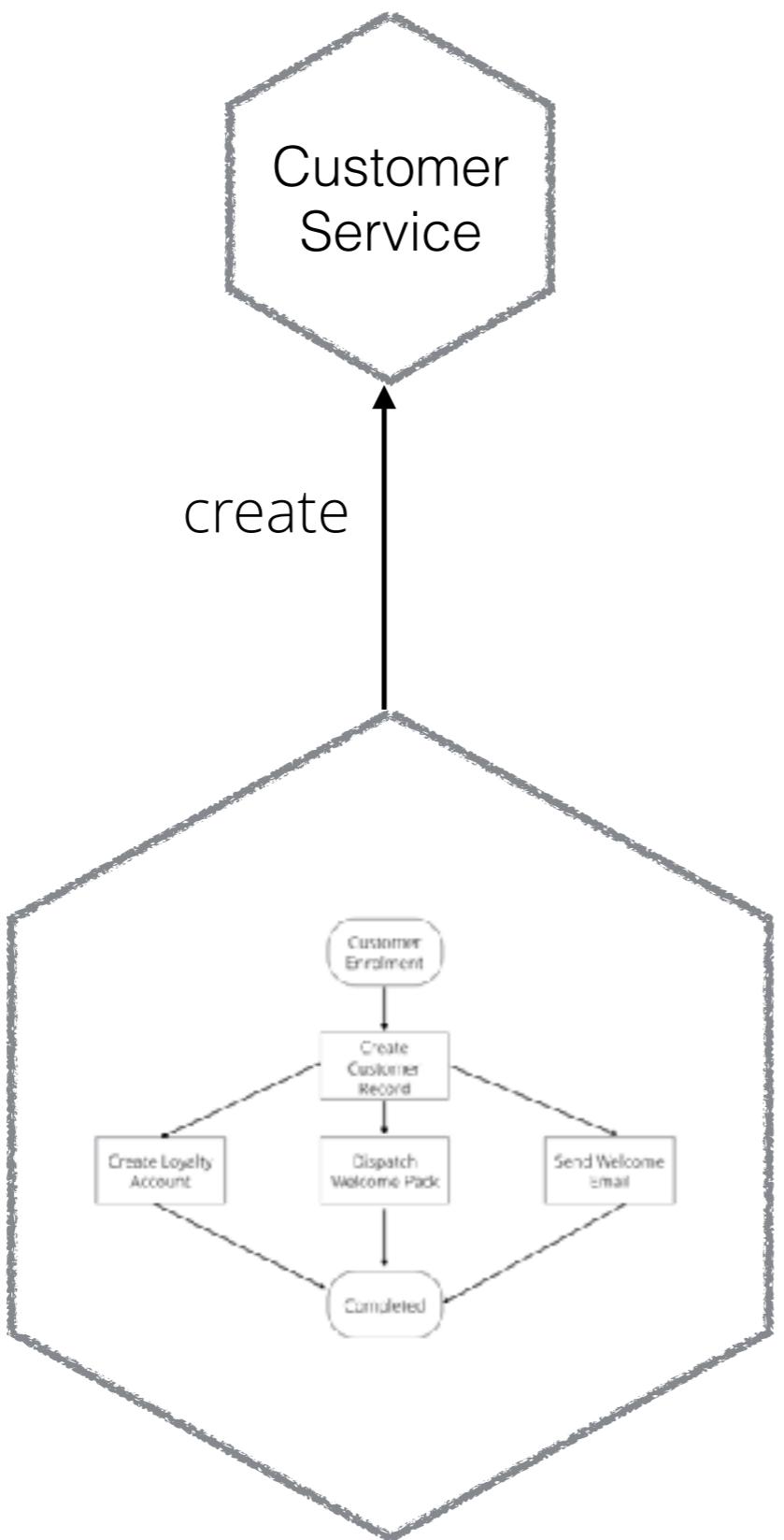




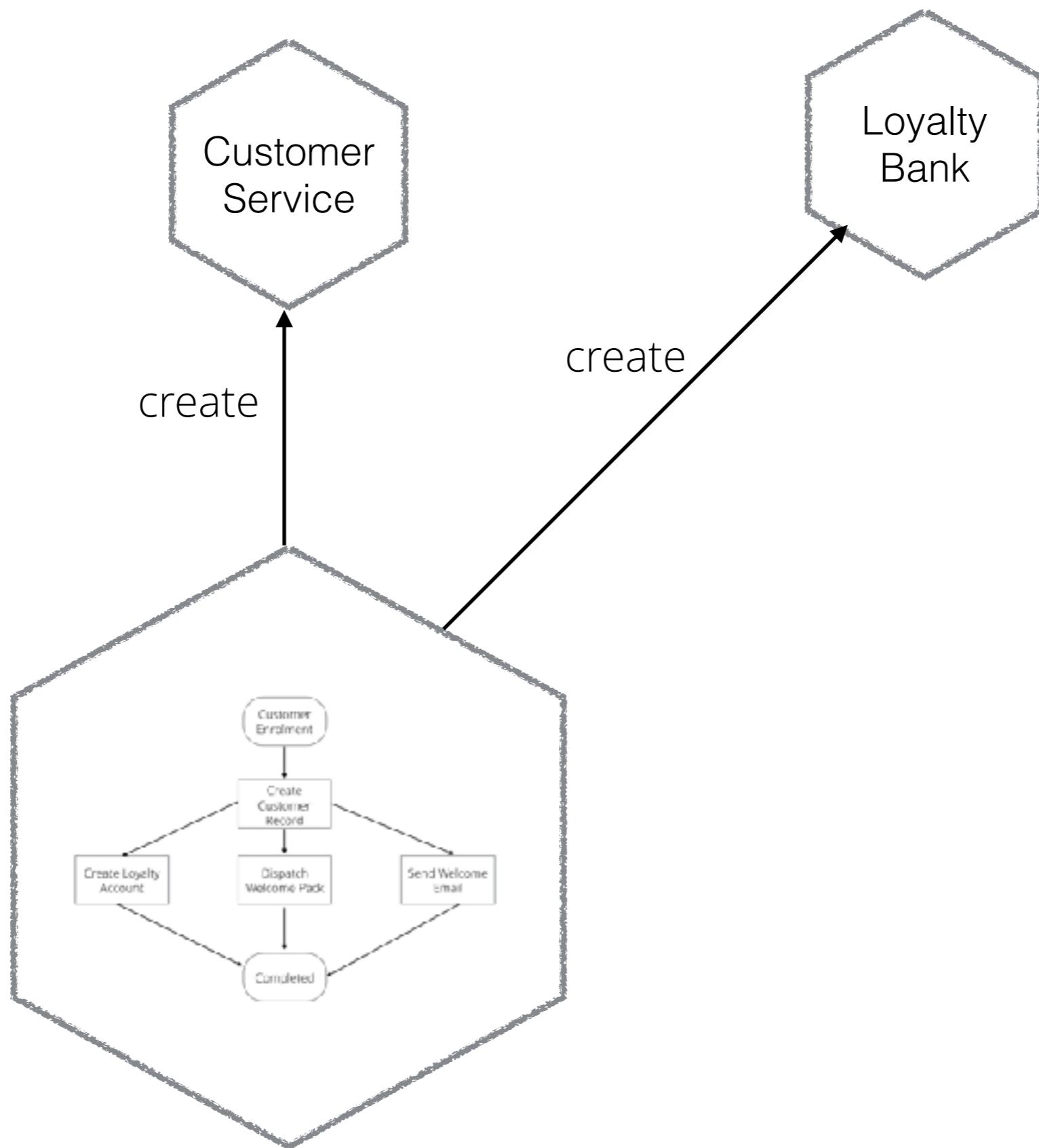
# ORCHESTRATION



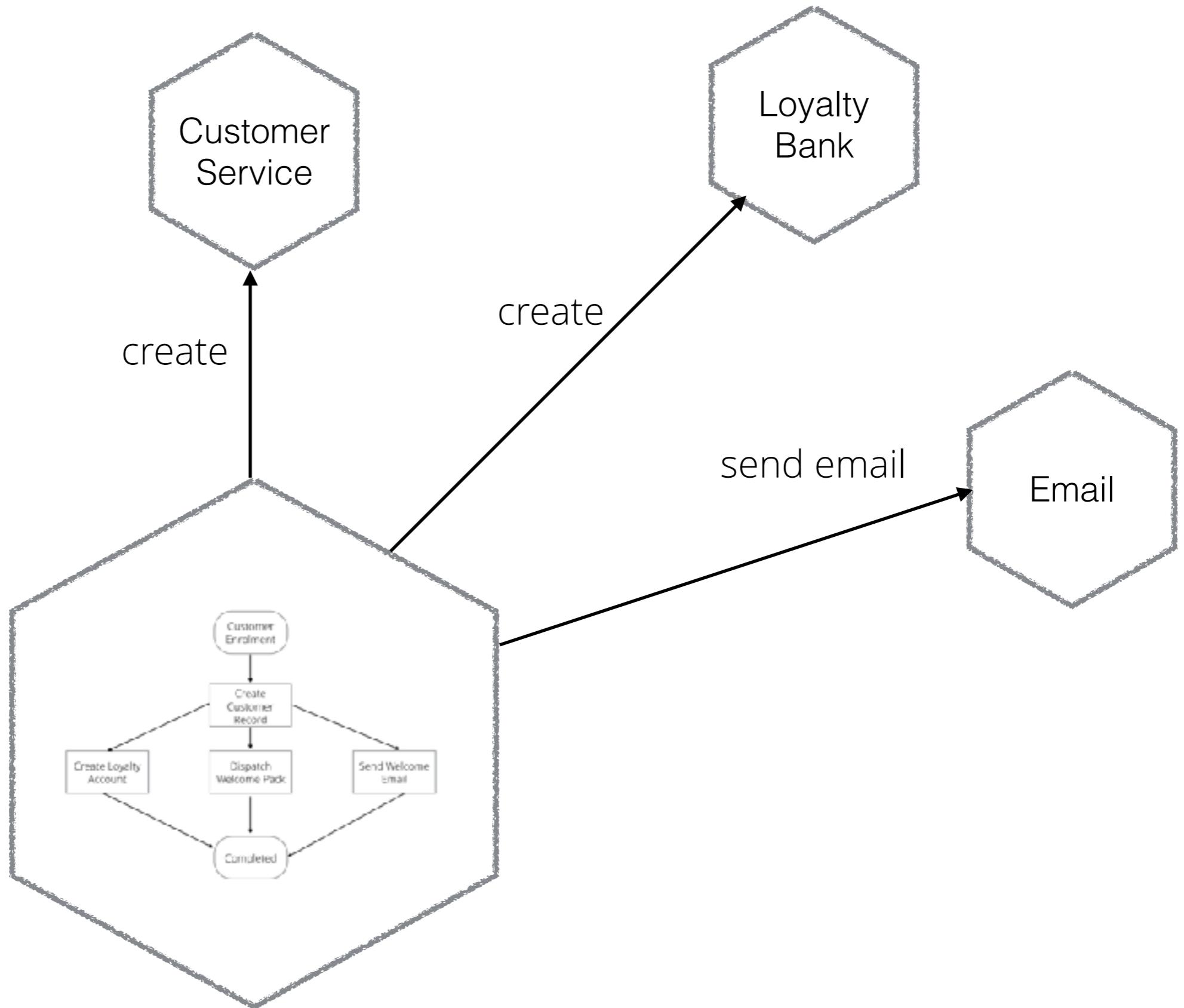
# ORCHESTRATION



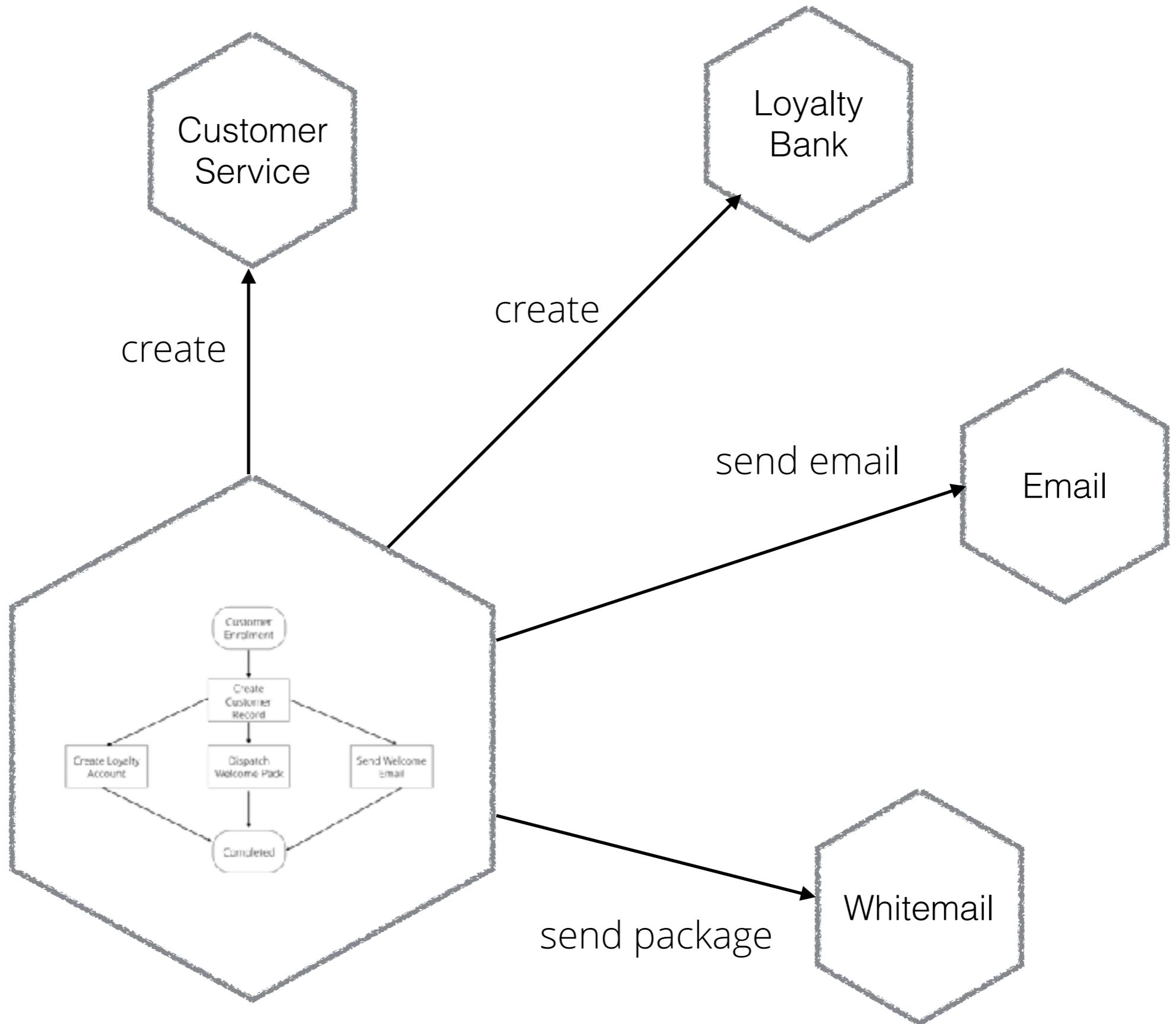
# ORCHESTRATION



# ORCHESTRATION



# ORCHESTRATION



# **Pros**

# **Pros**

Explicit representation of business process

# **Pros**

Explicit representation of business process

Know in-line if there has been a problem

## **Pros**

Explicit representation of business process

Know in-line if there has been a problem

## **Cons**

## **Pros**

Explicit representation of business process

Know in-line if there has been a problem

## **Cons**

Can be fairly coupled

## **Pros**

Explicit representation of business process

Know in-line if there has been a problem

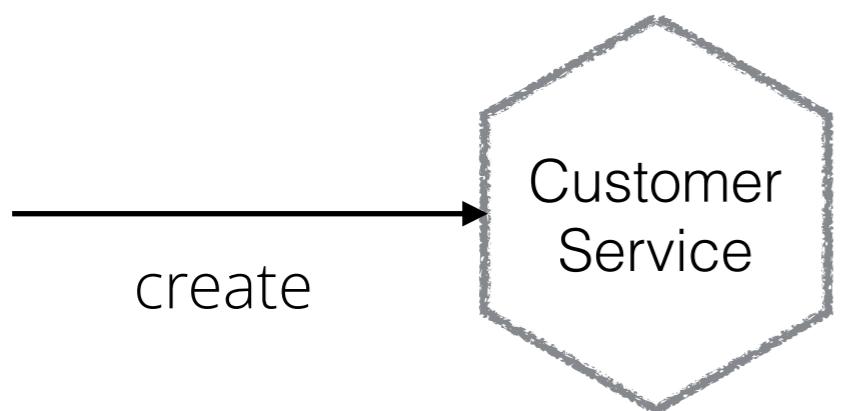
## **Cons**

Can be fairly coupled

Can lead to overly smart (and dumb services)

**CHOREOGRAPHED**

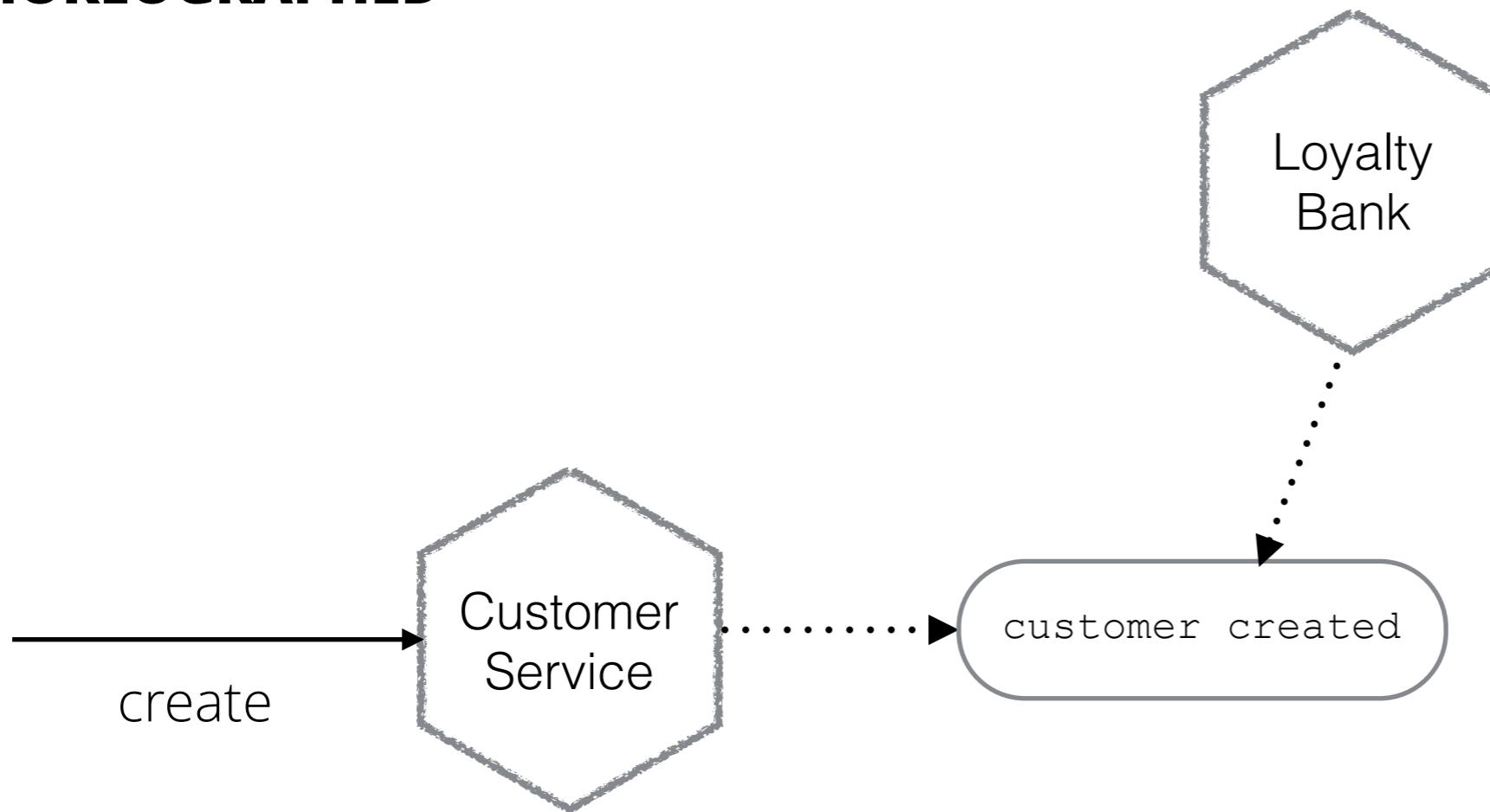
# CHOREOGRAPHED



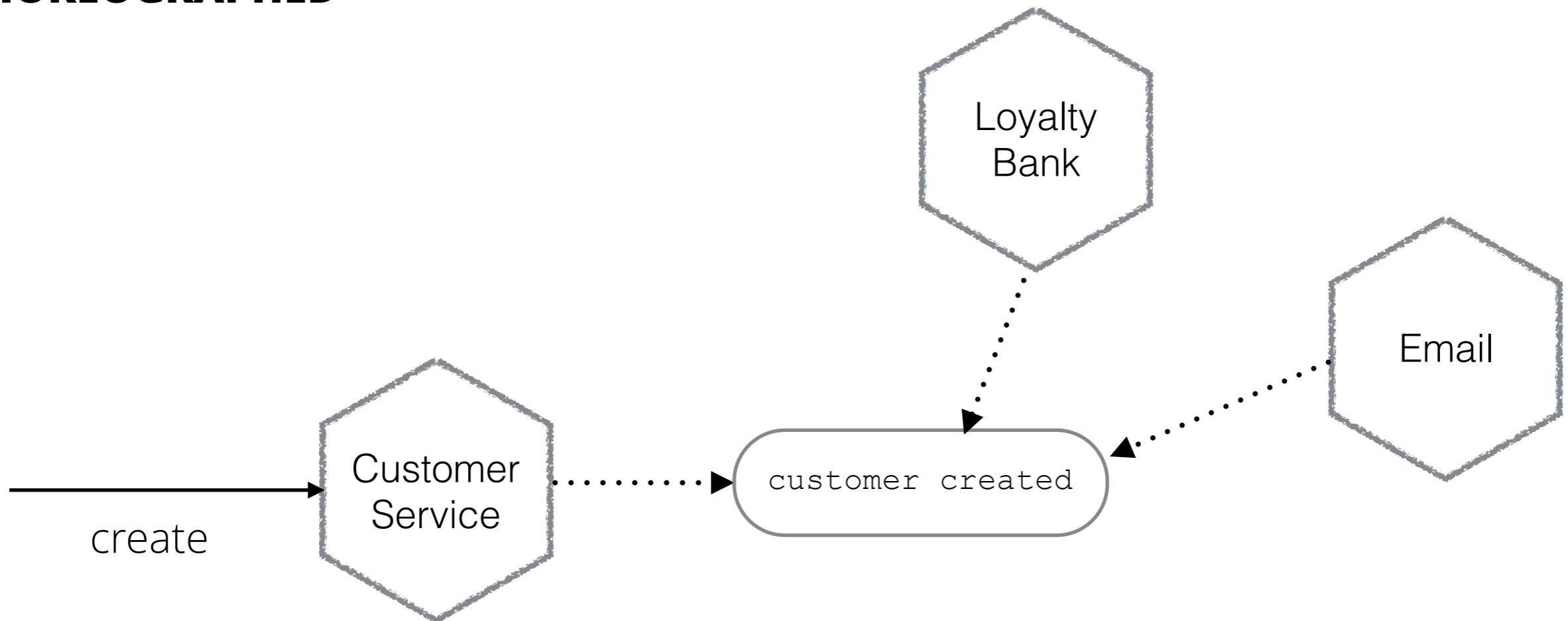
# CHOREOGRAPHED



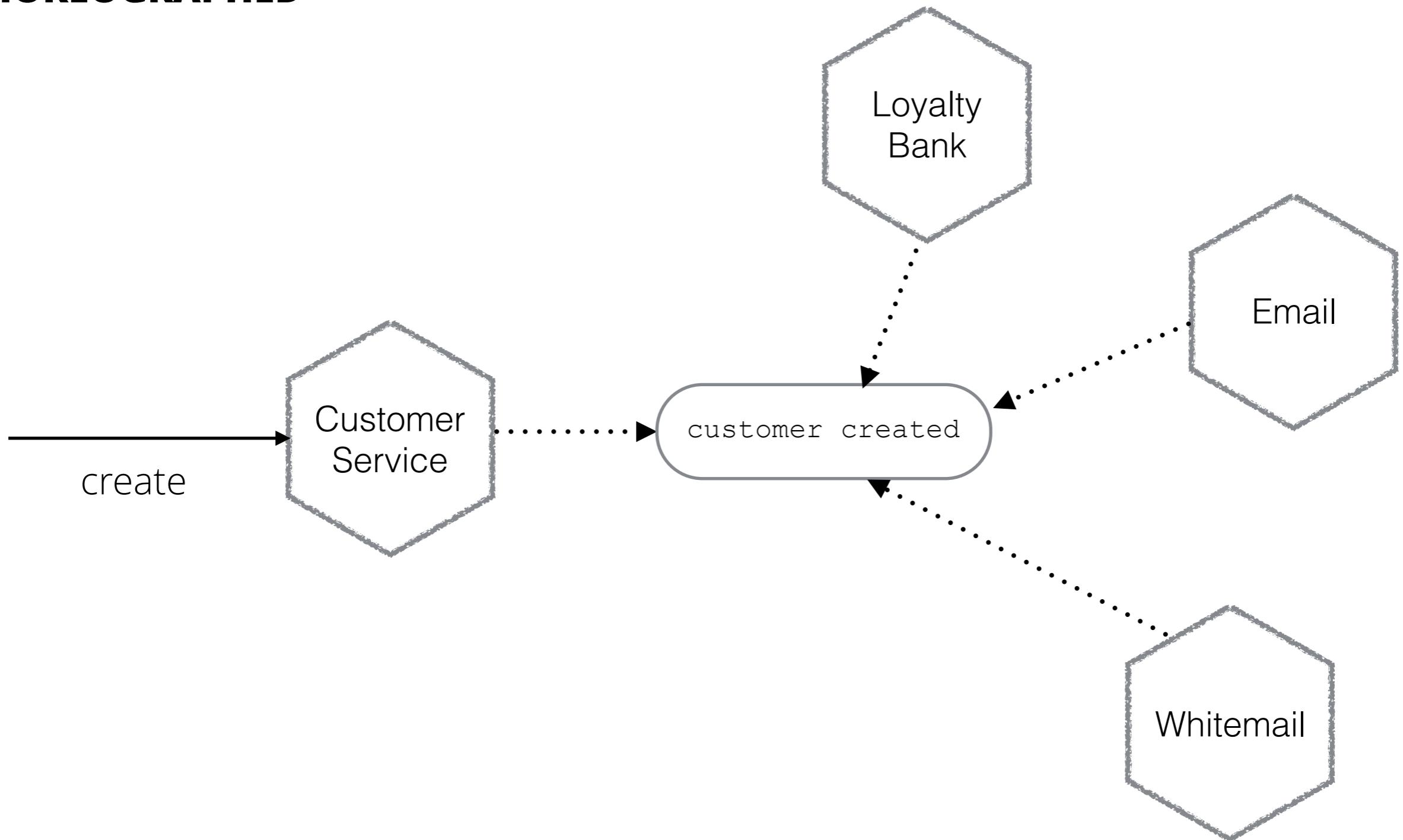
# CHOREOGRAPHED



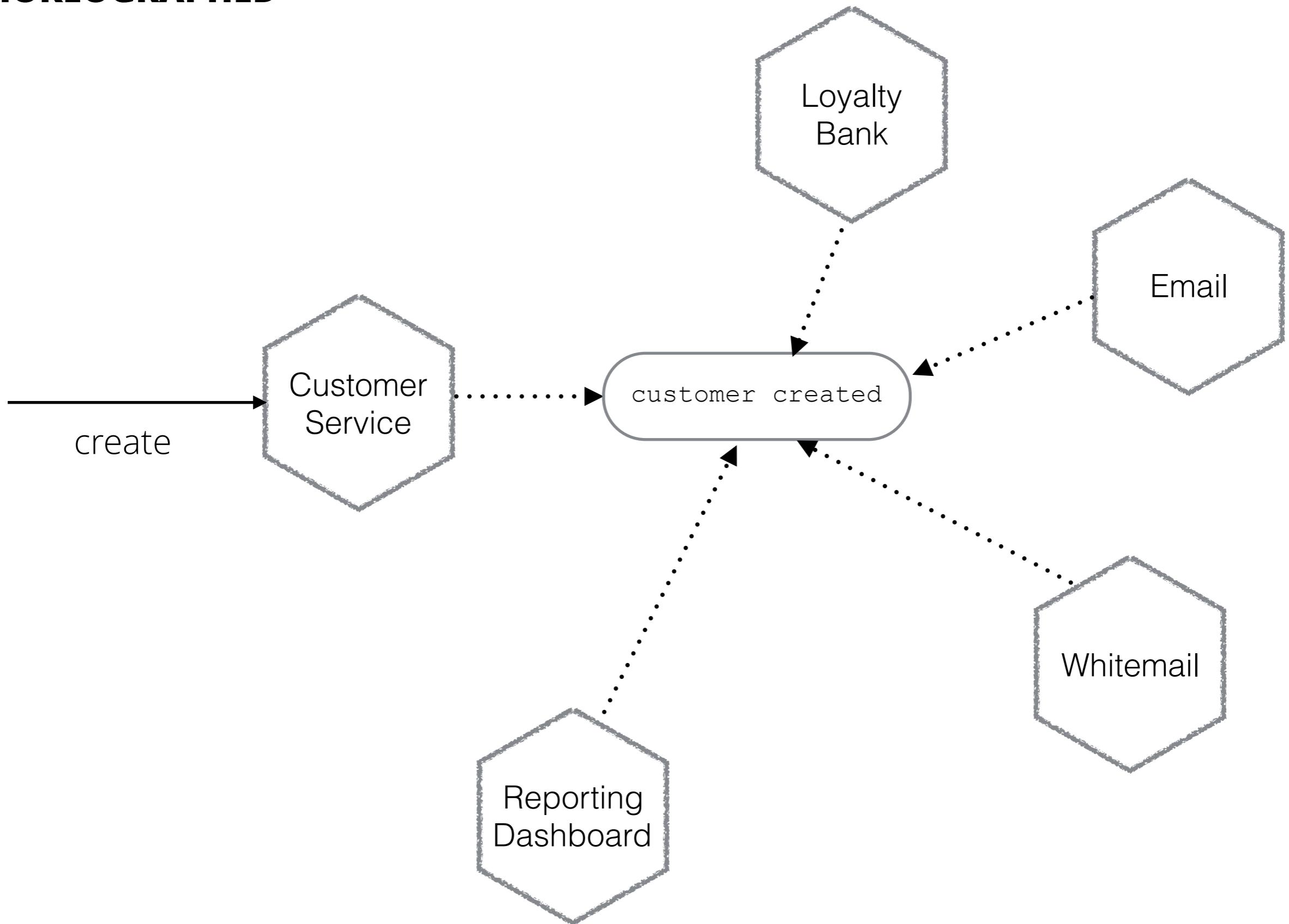
# CHOREOGRAPHED



# CHOREOGRAPHED



# CHOREOGRAPHED



# **Pros**

# **Pros**

Highly decoupled

# **Pros**

Highly decoupled

Evenly distributed smarts

## **Pros**

Highly decoupled

Evenly distributed smarts

## **Cons**

## **Pros**

Highly decoupled

Evenly distributed smarts

## **Cons**

Lost explicit business process mapping

## **Pros**

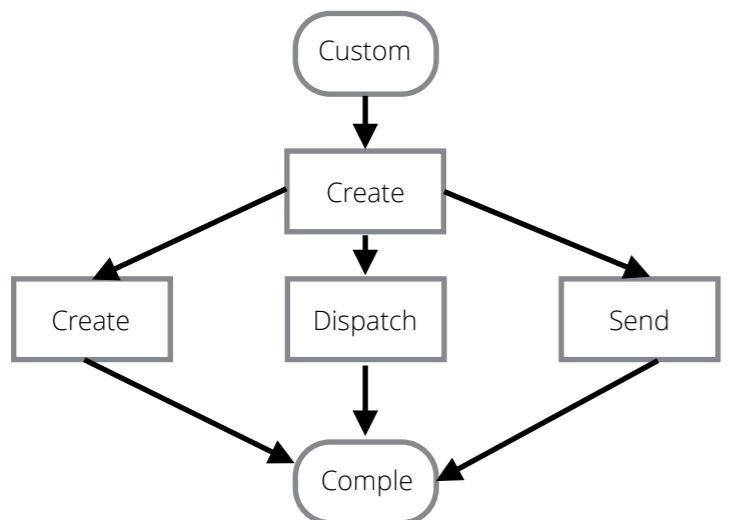
Highly decoupled

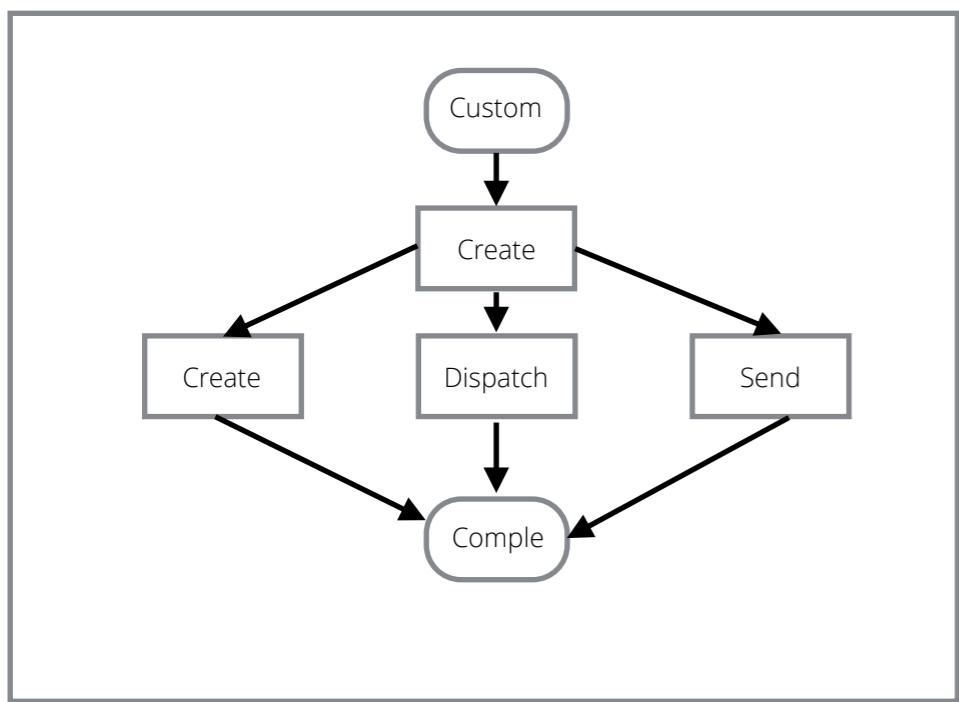
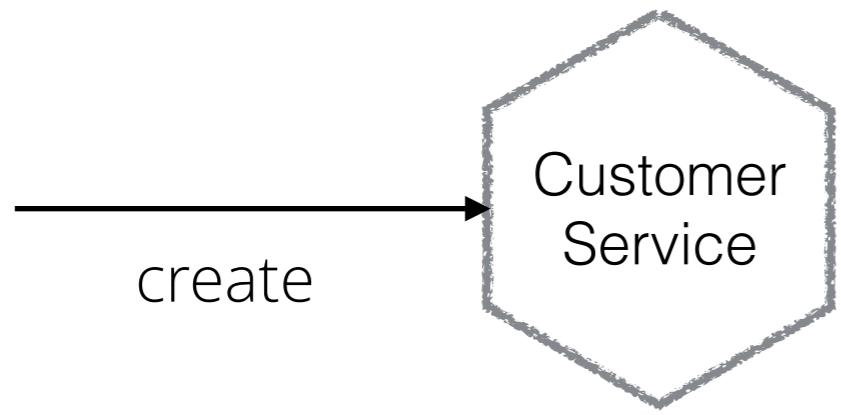
Evenly distributed smarts

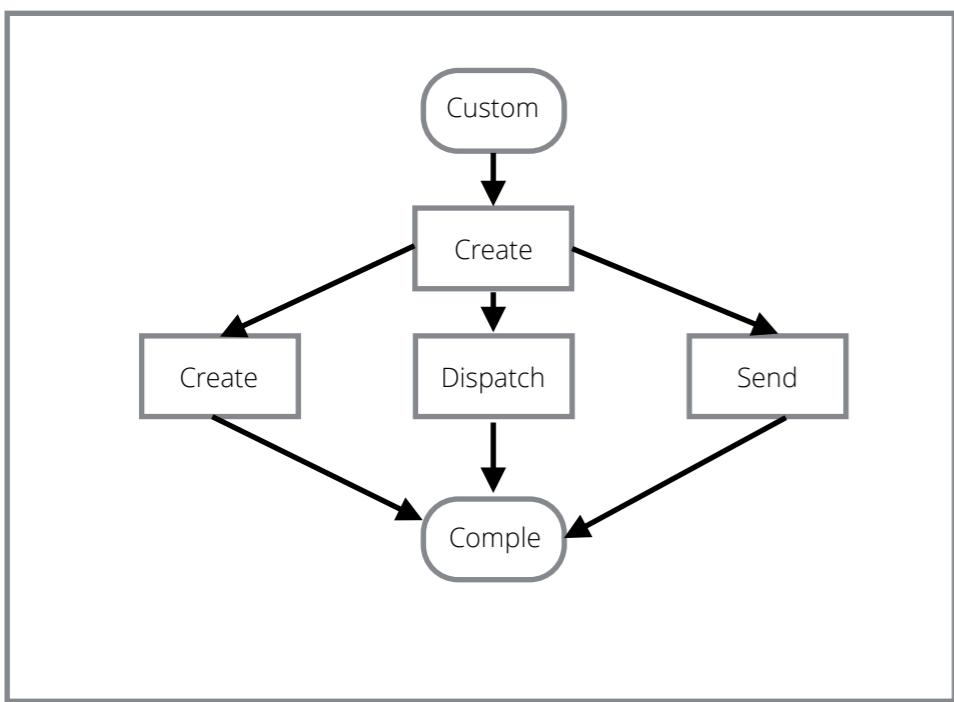
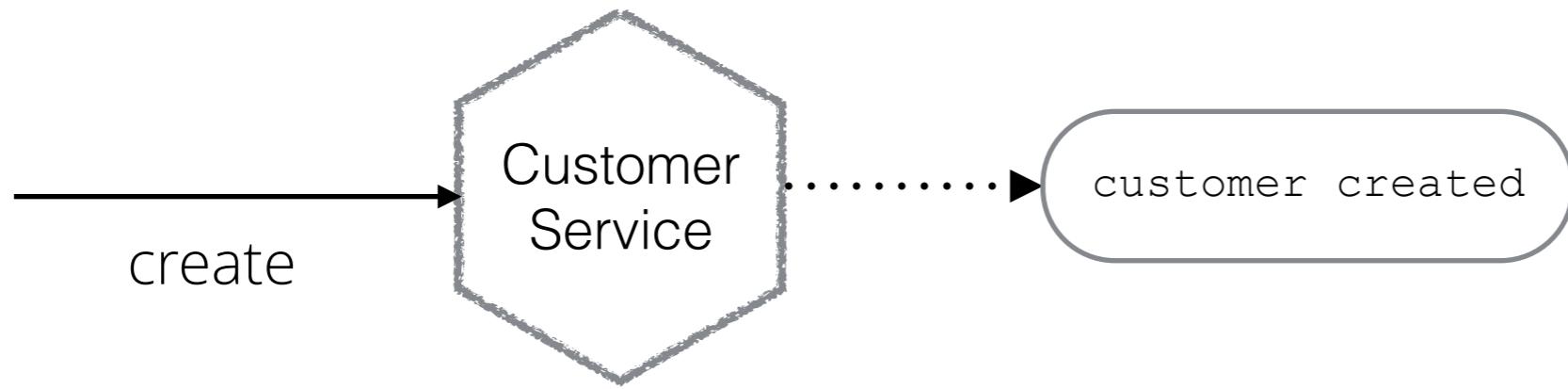
## **Cons**

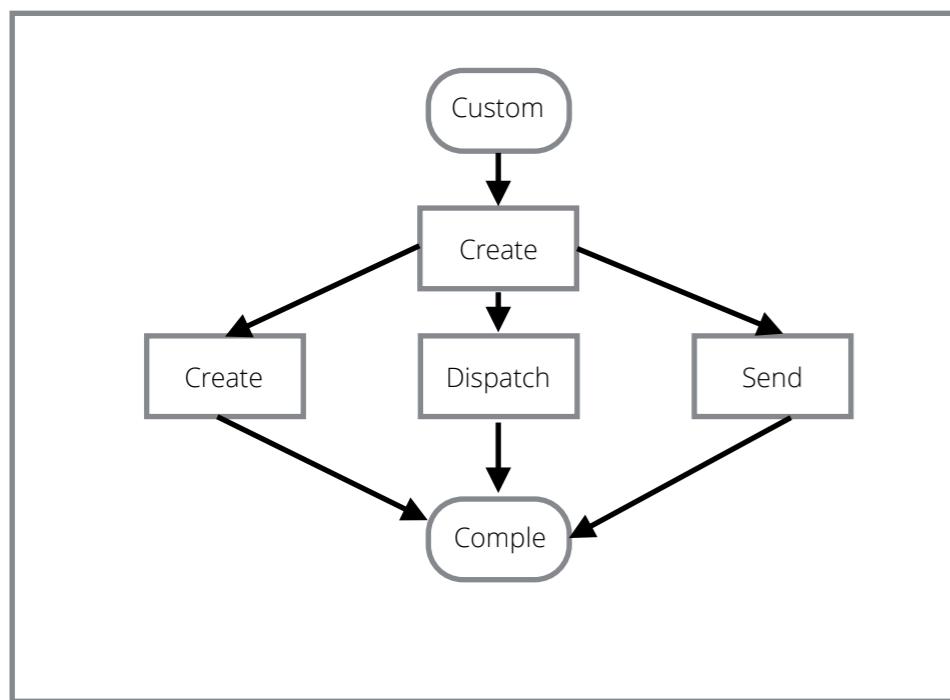
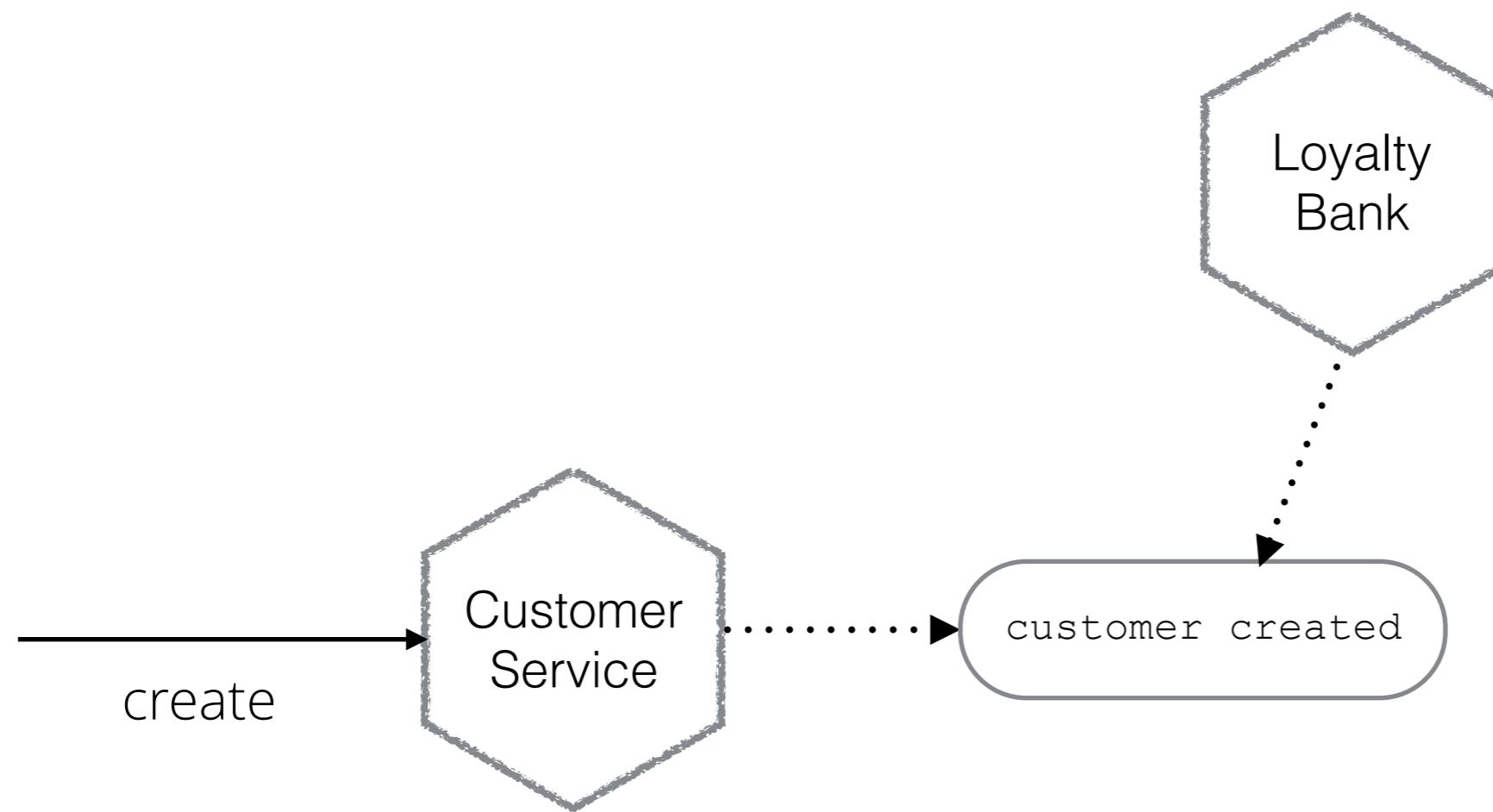
Lost explicit business process mapping

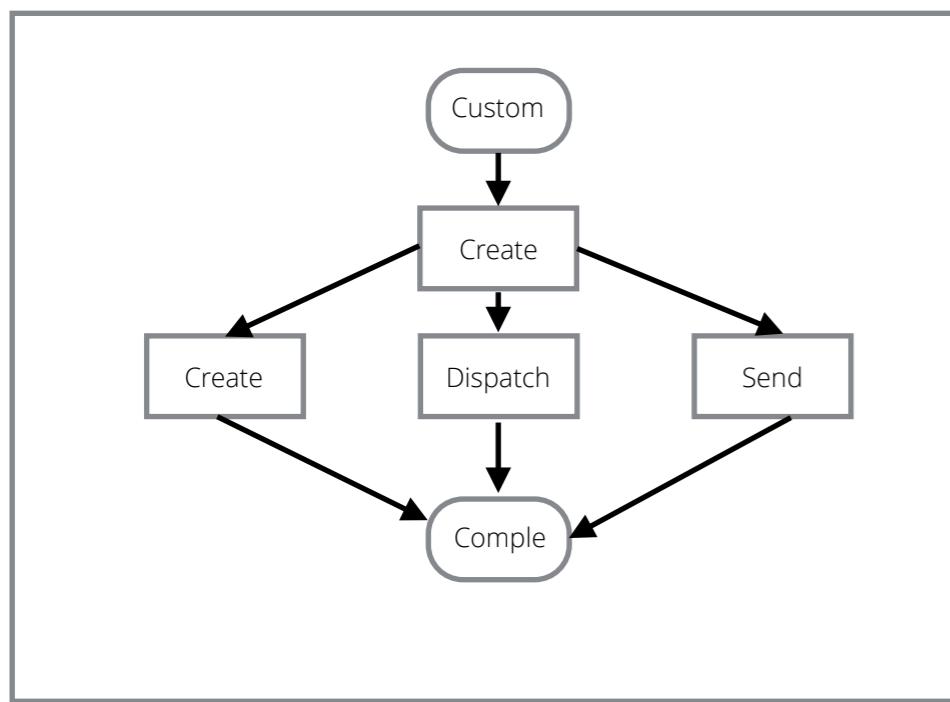
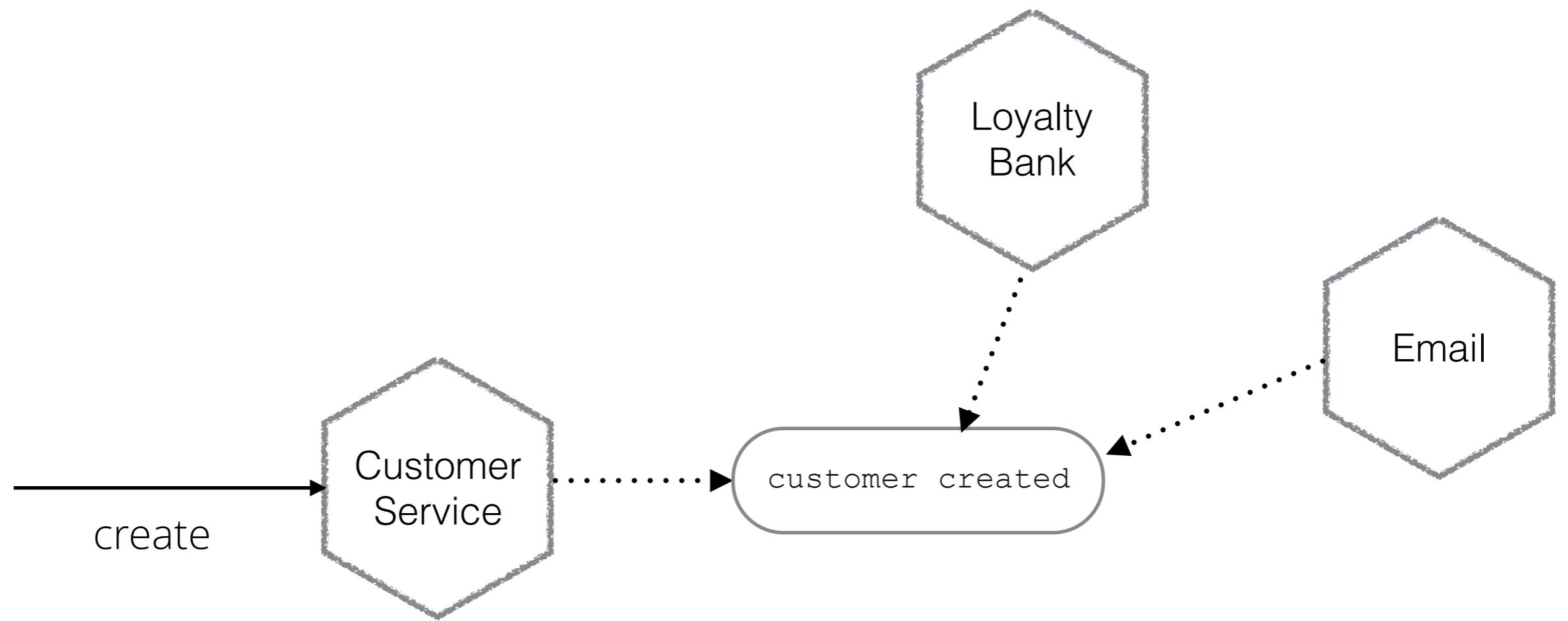
Understanding completion or error states  
is complex

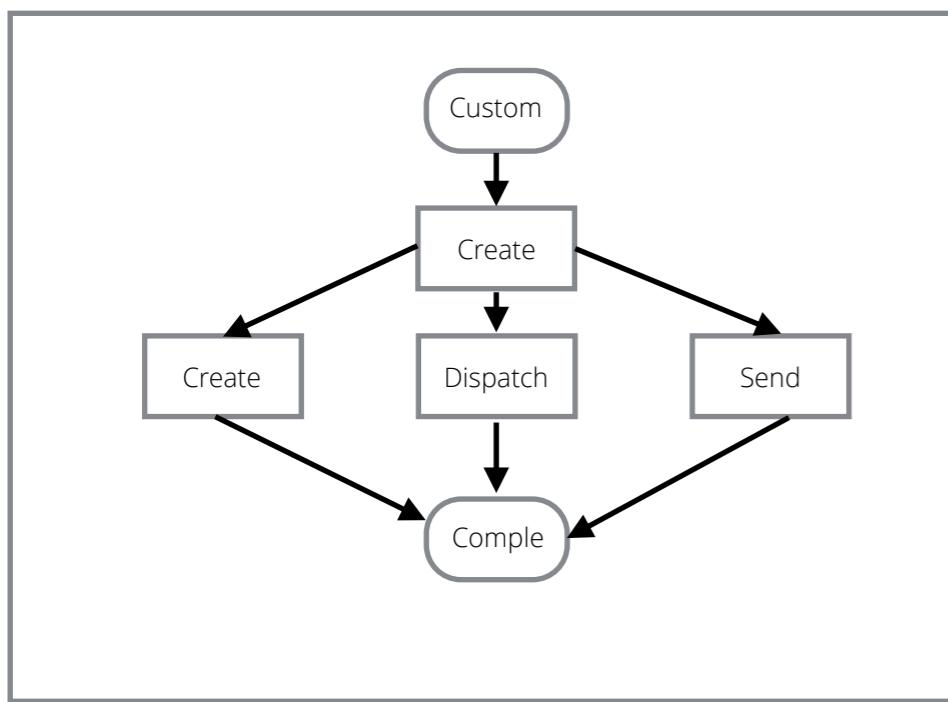
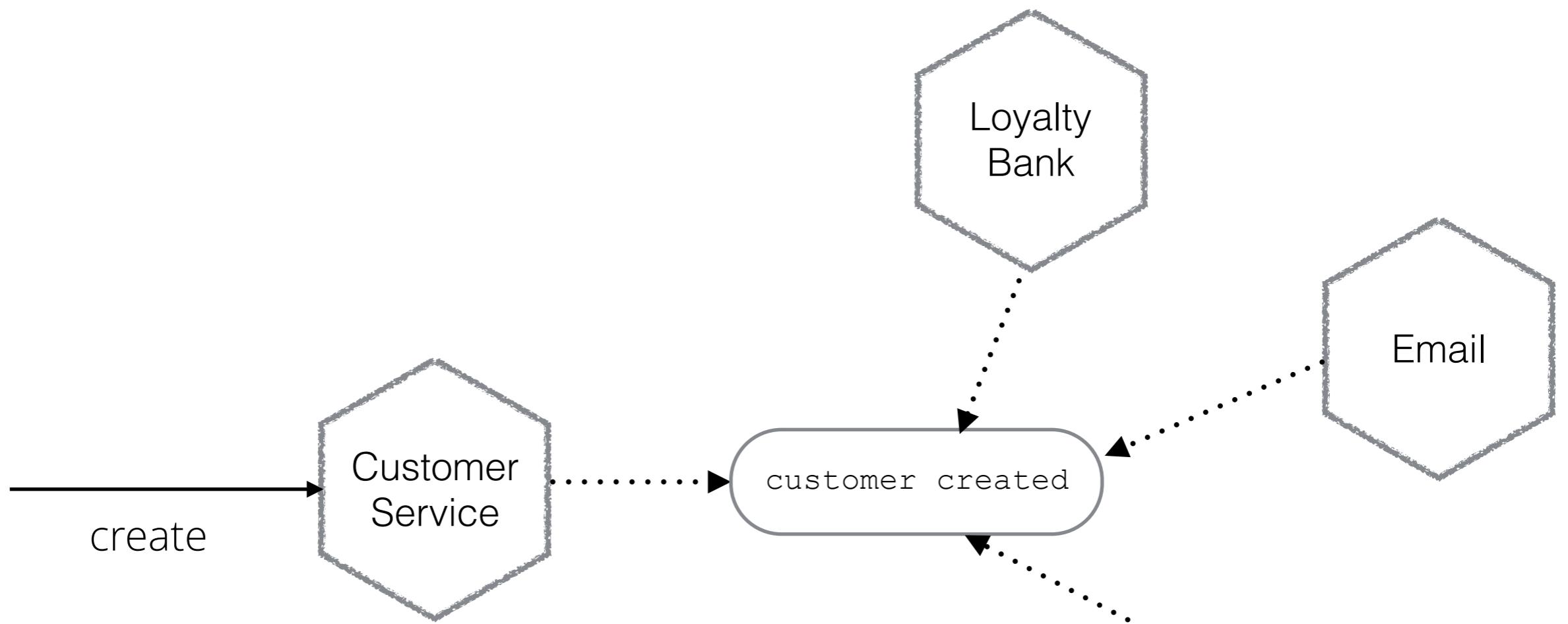














# Summary

Keep it simple

Think about interaction style  
first, tech second

Orchestration vs Choreography