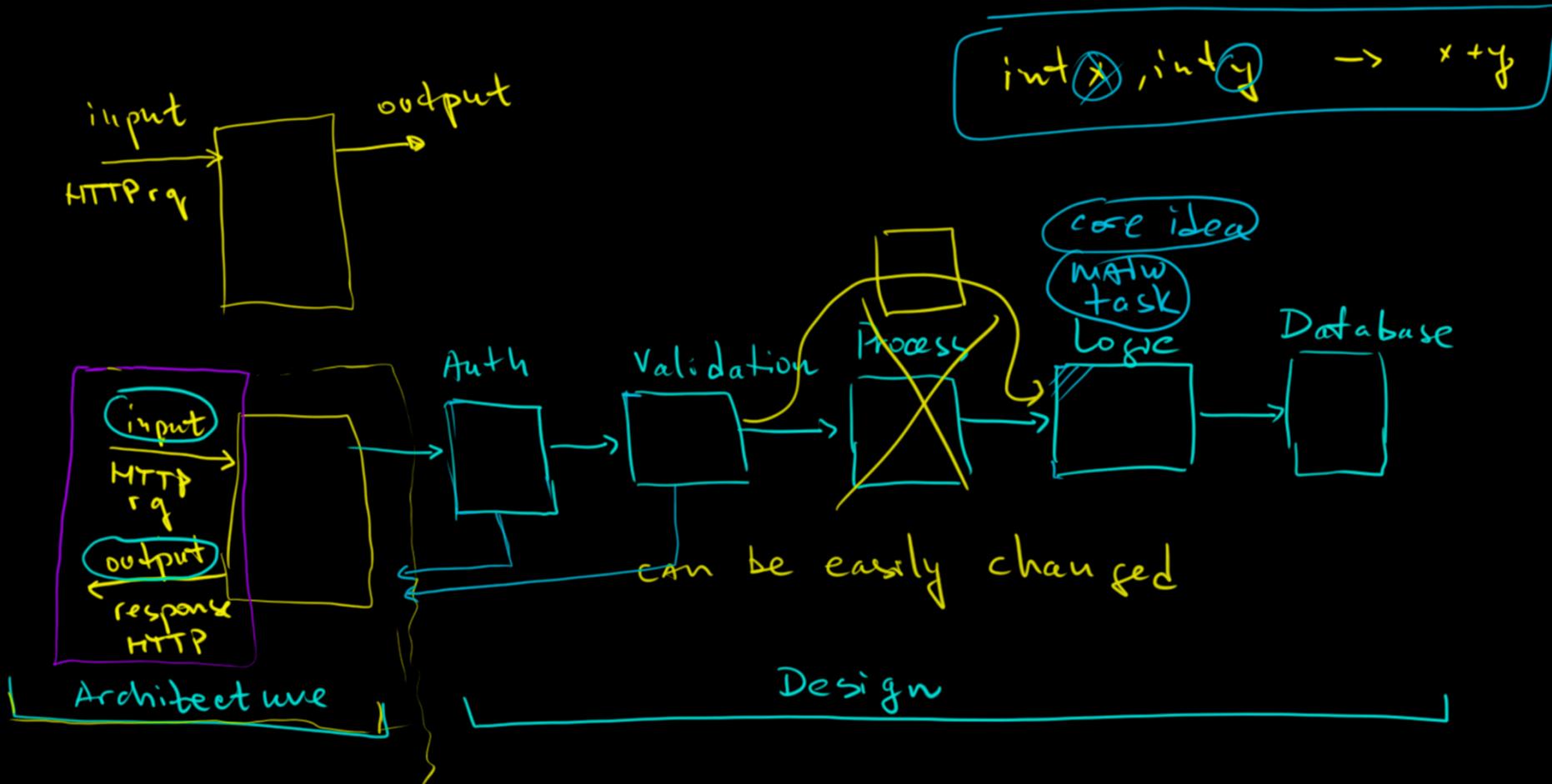
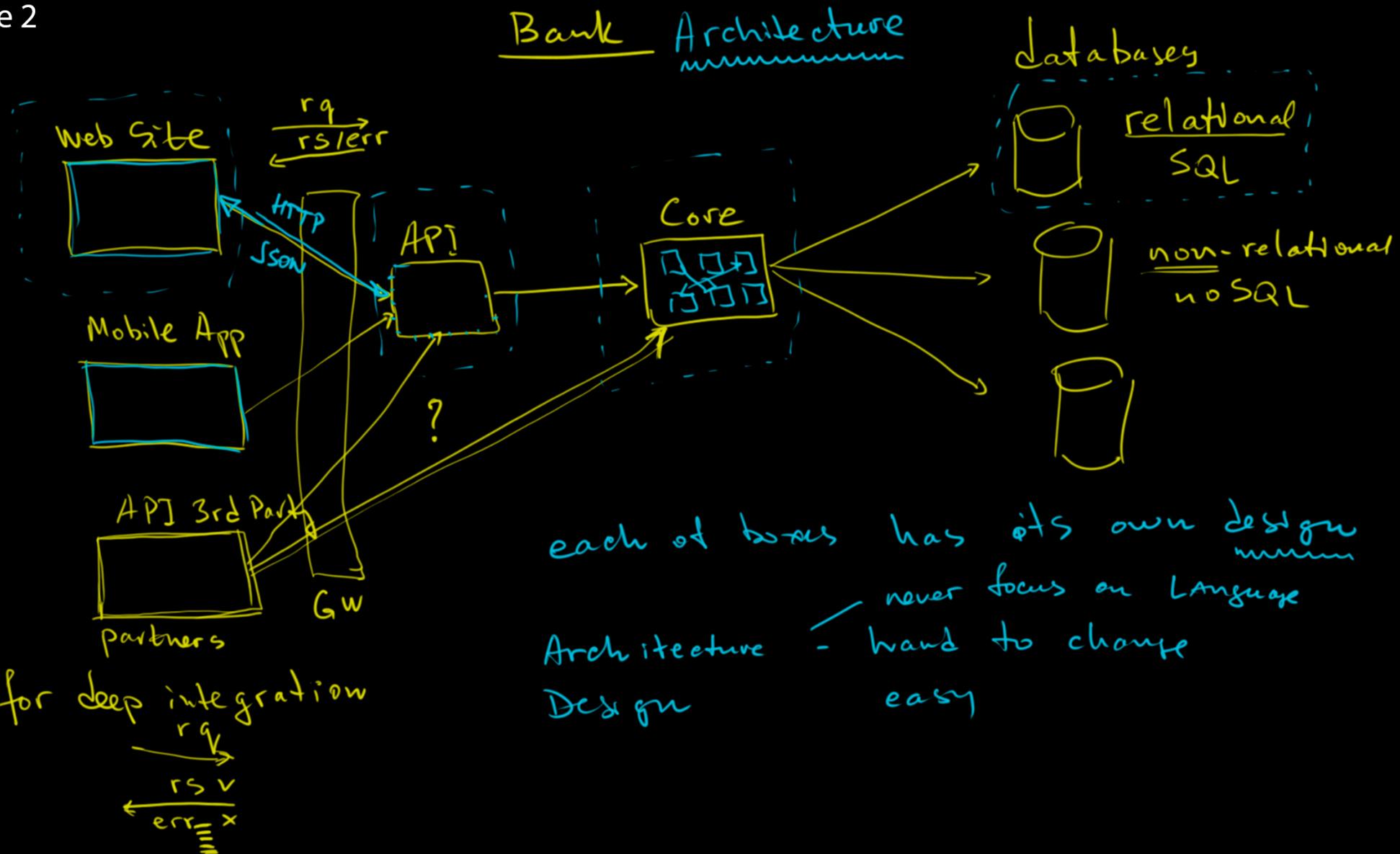


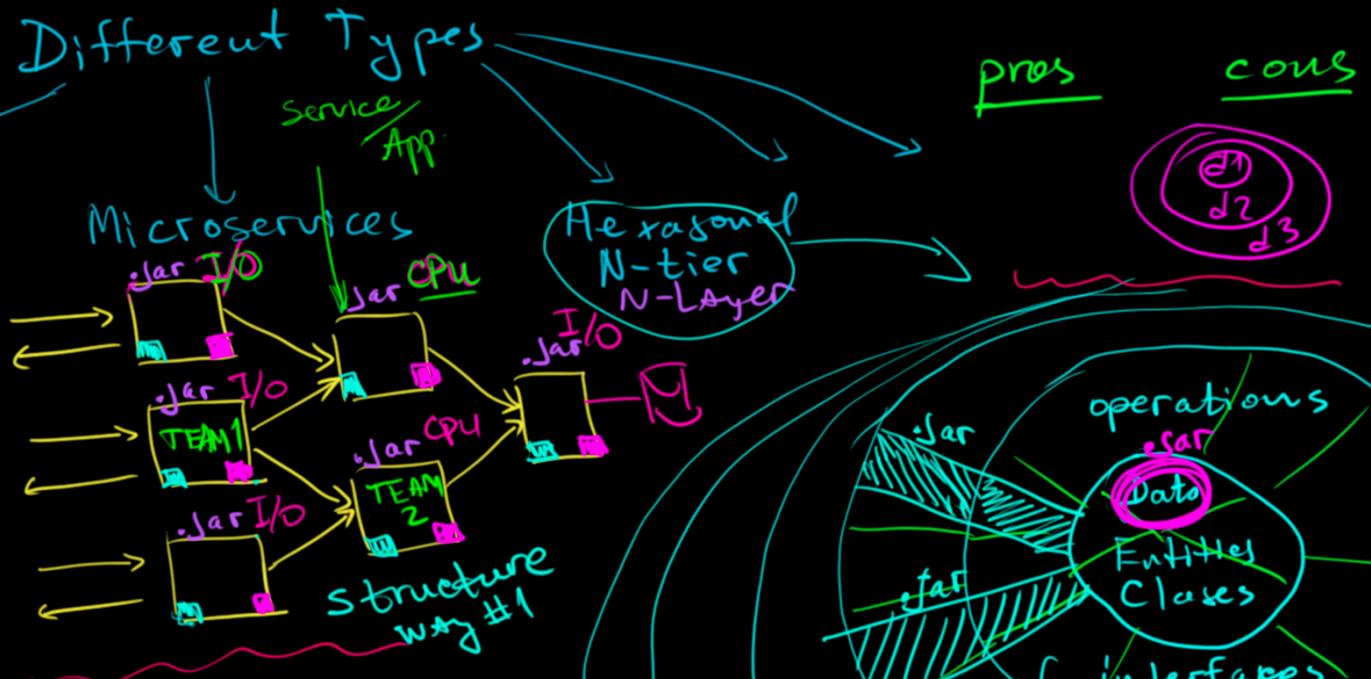
## Architecture







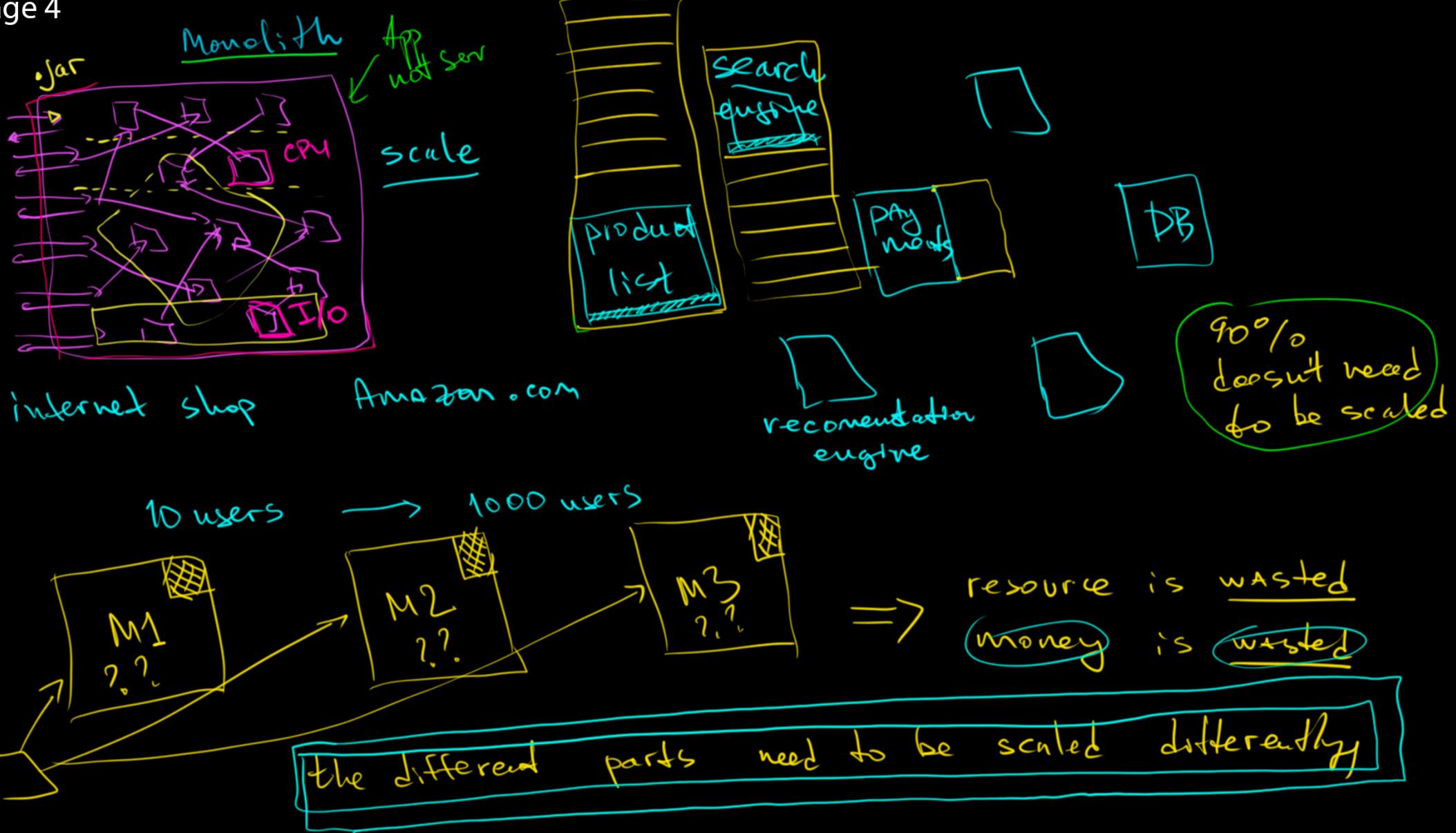
- pros
  - faster
  - easier to start
  - easy maint.
  - deploy
  - easy refactoring
  - find/rename API + F6
- cons
  - not flex
  - many interdep.
  - hard to scale**
  - hard to work
  - big teams
  - scope of change



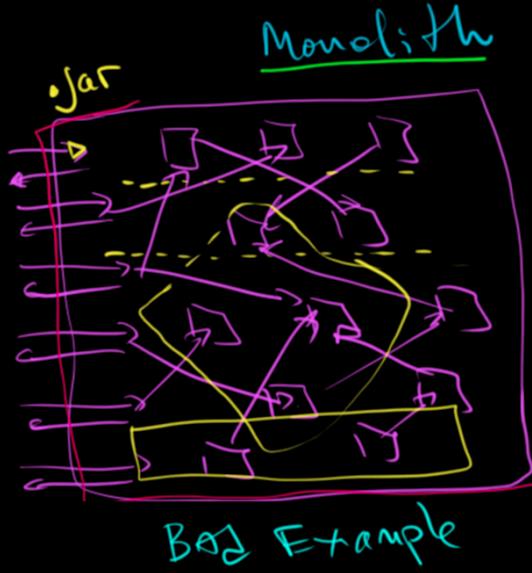
pros CPU I/O cons  
easy to scale

easy to maintain  
for big teams

not very  
good tech  
culture

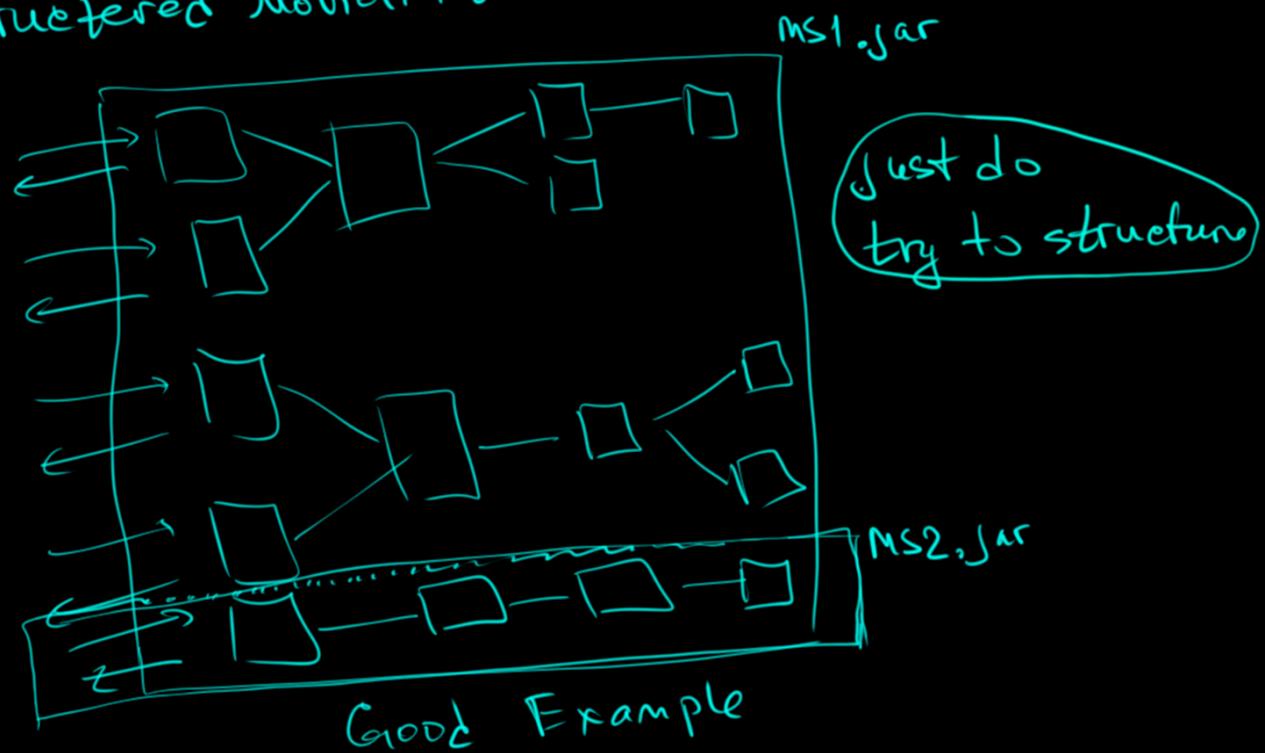


Page 5



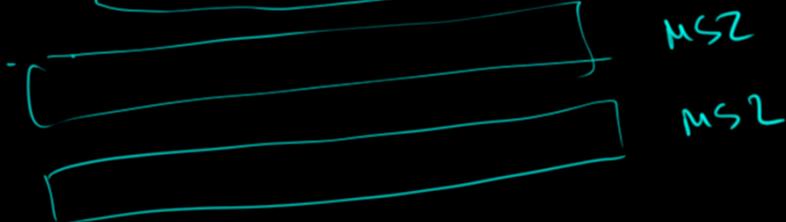
more than 1  
considered to  
be microservice

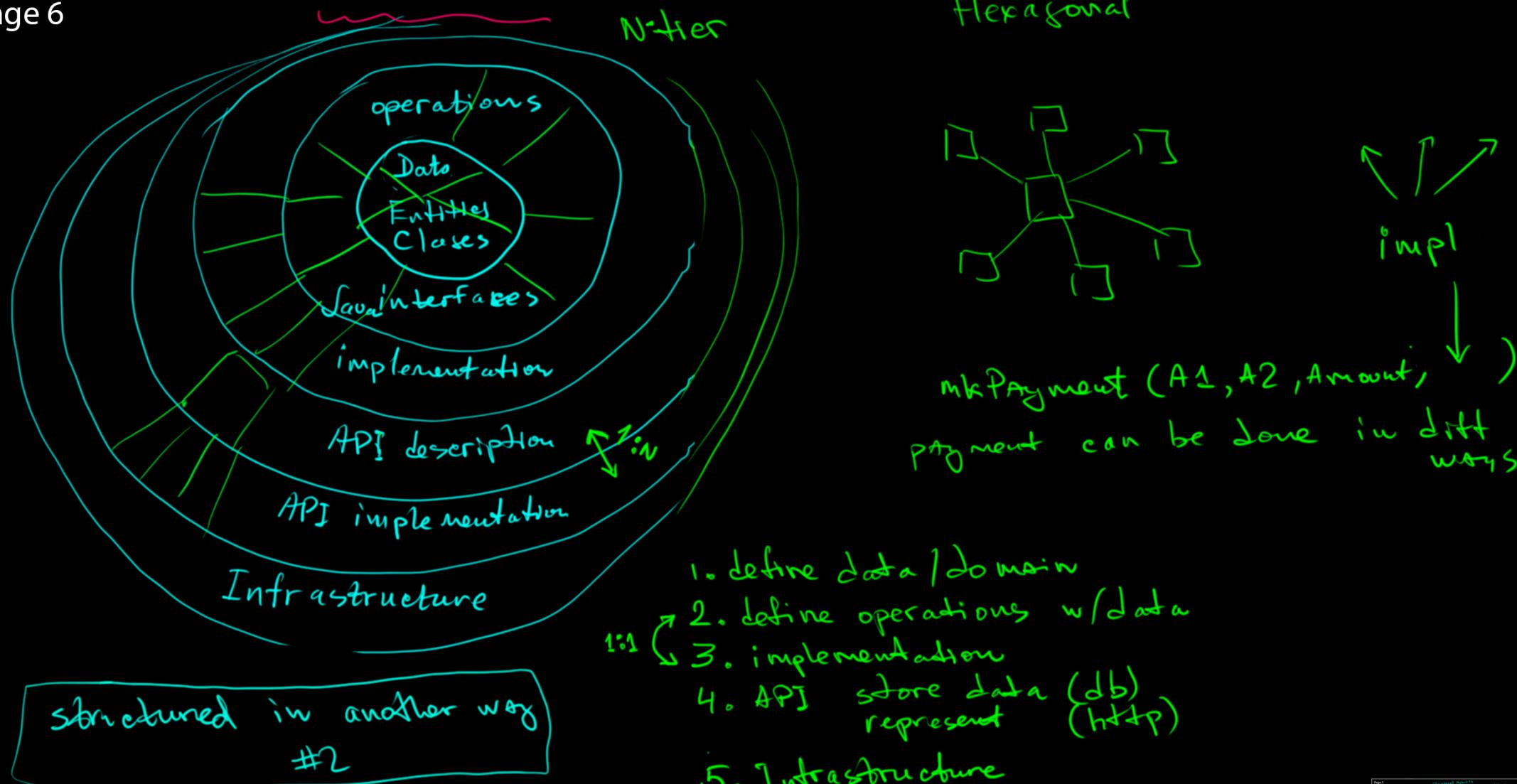
structured Monolith

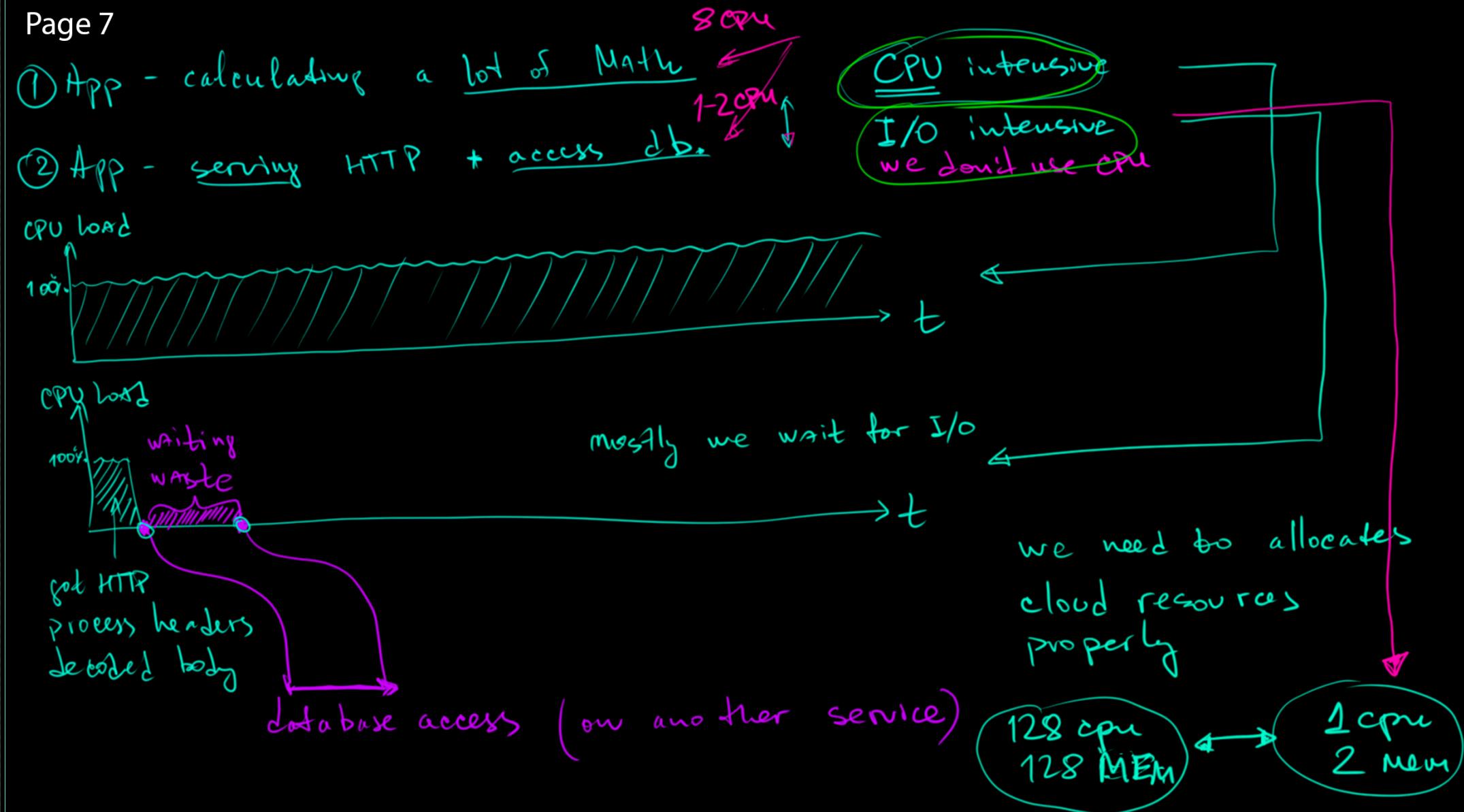


Good Example

How small MS should be.



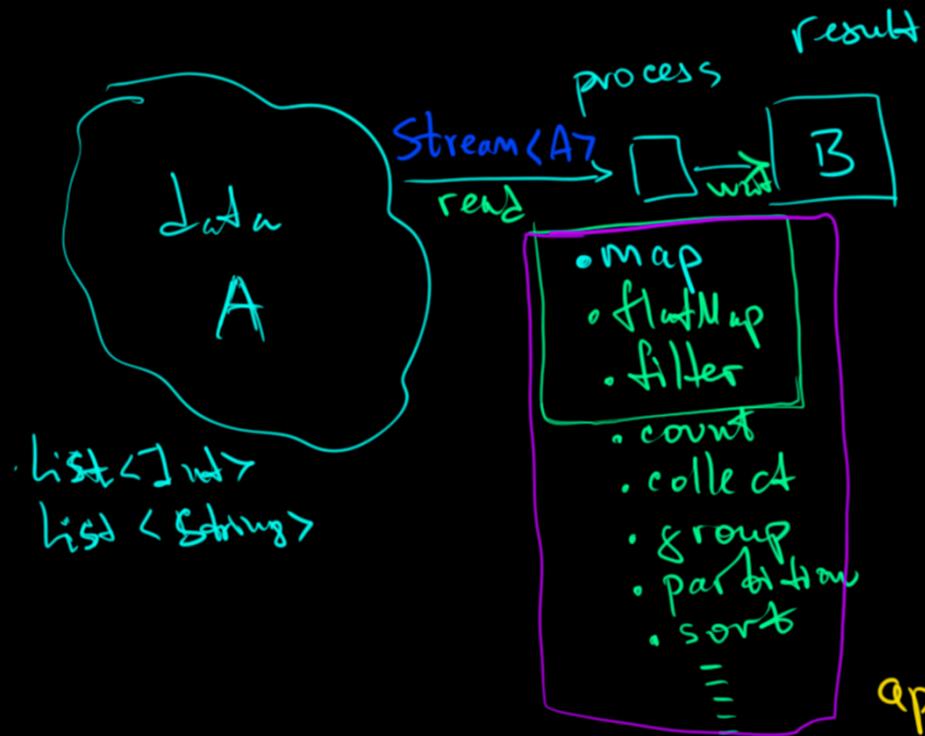




## Big Data & ML

Big Data → data doesn't fit in the memory  
 → data doesn't fit on the one machine (hard/ssd drive)

problem: we can't load to the memory All data



by using frameworks

we don't know  
 how to read the data  
 how to write the data

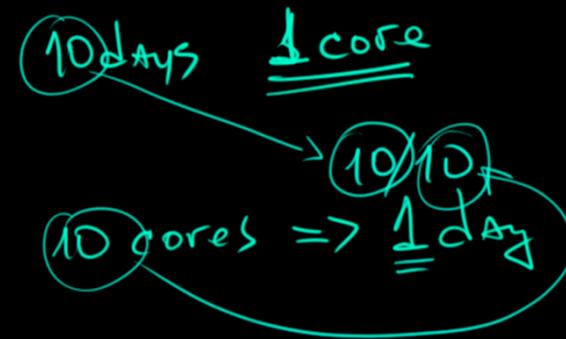
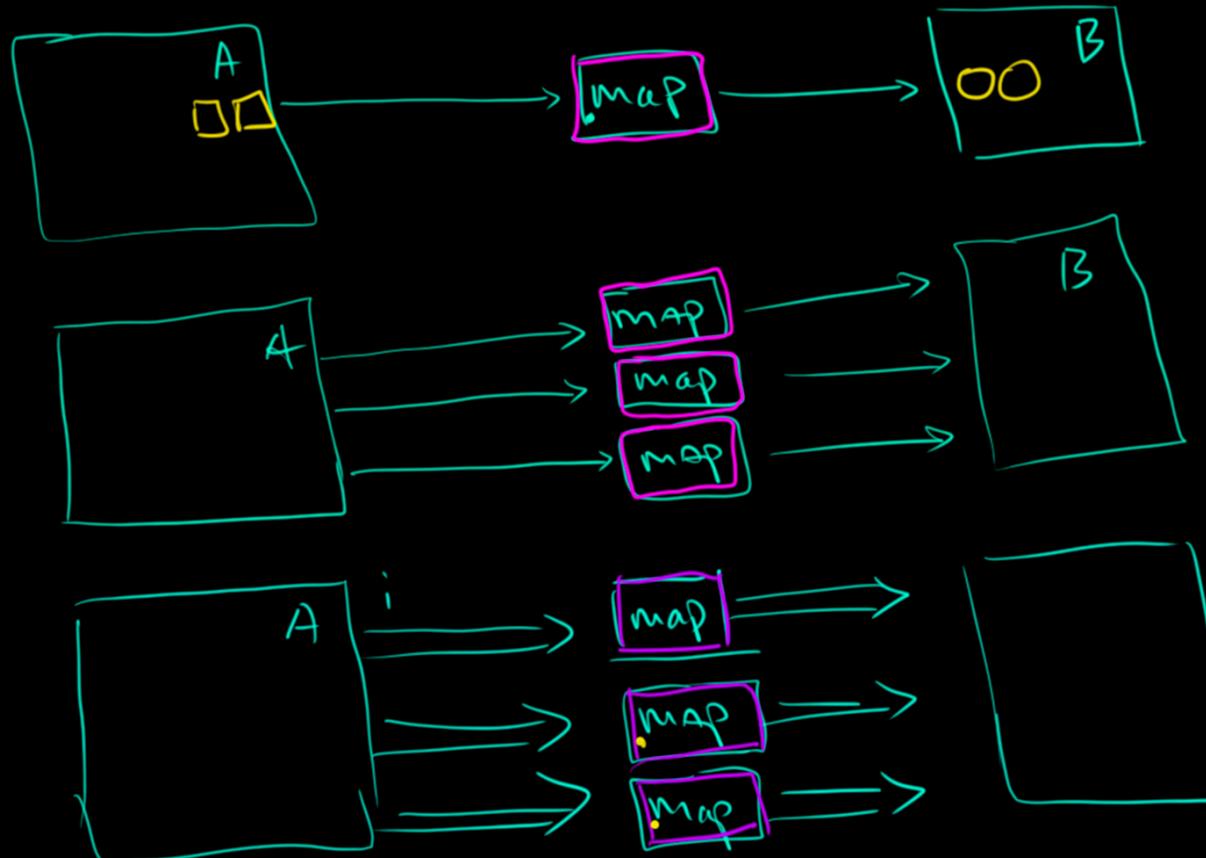
```

var a = read(source)
var b = map(a)
write(target, b)
  
```

app = read >> map >> write

we need to focus on

provided by framework

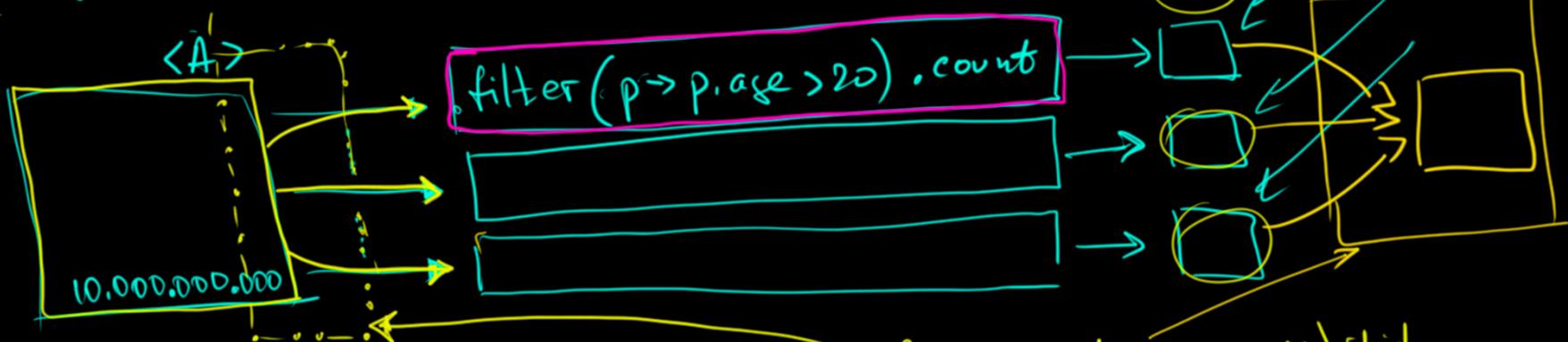


1D instances x  
10 cores  
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{10}$  day  
.map

Ultimate idea: to represent your transformations  
and abstract on reading and writing



- being able to split source to process in parallel
- being able to combine partial result



① map :  $\text{List} < \text{People} > \Rightarrow \text{Long}$

framework responsibility

$\text{map} : A \Rightarrow B$

$\text{List} < B > \Rightarrow B$

$\text{combine} (B, B) \Rightarrow B$



② combine partial results:

map  $A \Rightarrow B$

- SQL
- text
- REST JSON
- WS
- ...

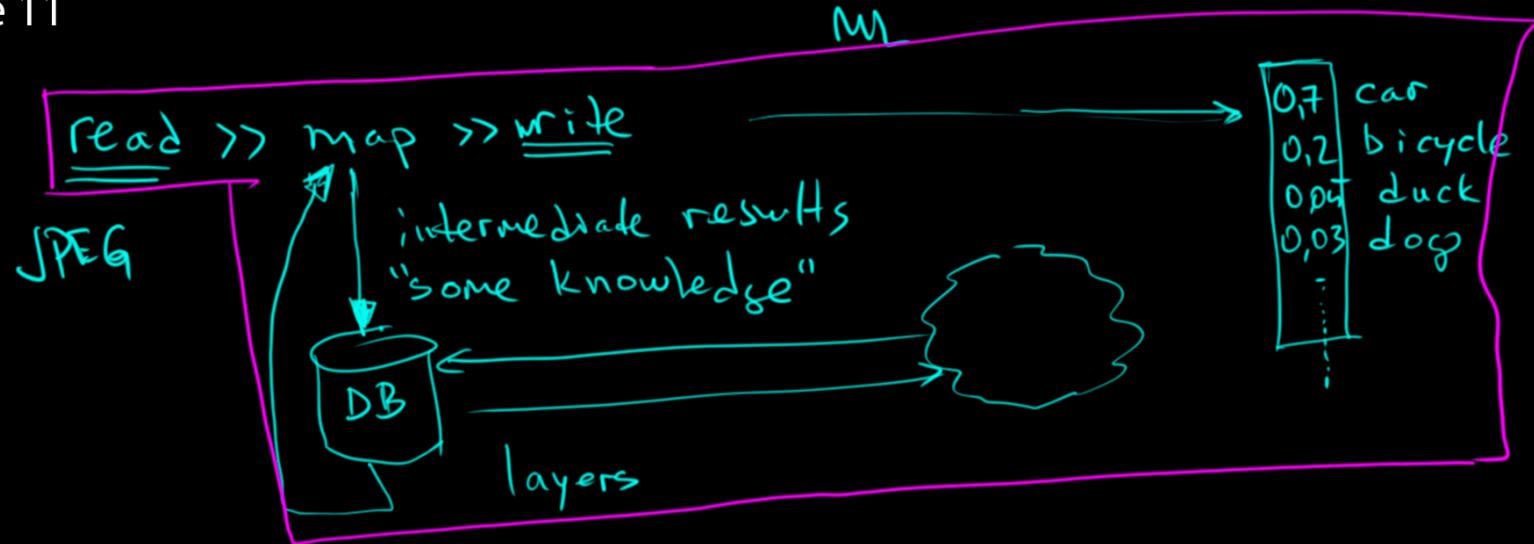
reduce  $(B, B) \Rightarrow B$

$A \sim (B, B)$

$f : A \Rightarrow B$

$(B, B) \Rightarrow B$





map Reduce

