

Monolithic vs. Microservices Architecture

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By GeeksforGeeks

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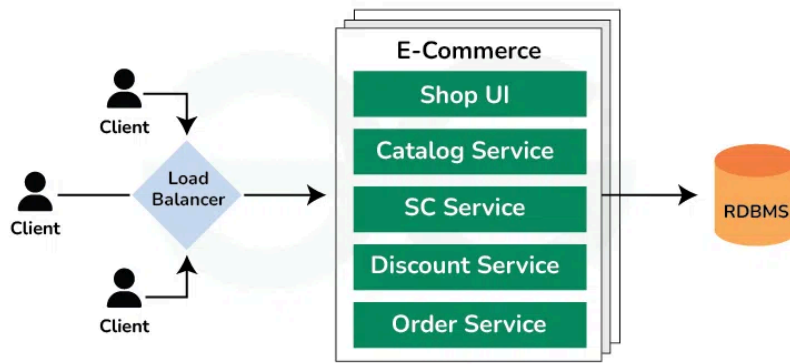
In software development, how you structure your application can have a big impact on how it works and how easy it is to manage. Two common ways to structure software are called monolithic and microservices architectures. In this article, we'll explore the differences between these two approaches and when you might choose one over the other.



What is a Monolithic Architecture?

Software is traditionally designed using a monolithic architecture, in which the entire program is constructed as a single, indivisible unit. Every component of the program, including the data access layer, business logic, and user interface, is deployed and integrated tightly together in this design.

- This means that any changes or updates to the application require modifying and redeploying the entire monolith.
- Monolithic architectures are often characterized by their simplicity and ease of development, especially for small to medium-sized applications.
- However, they can become complex and difficult to maintain as the size and complexity of the application grow.



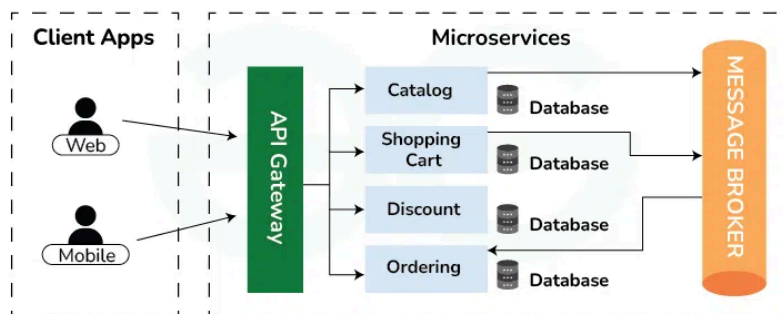
Monolithic Architecture



What is a Microservices Architecture?

A microservices architecture results in an application designed as a set of small, independent services. Each one represents a business capability in itself. The services loosely couple with one another and communicate over the network, typically making use of lightweight protocols such as HTTP or messaging queues.

- Each service is responsible for a single functionality or feature of the application and can be developed, deployed, and scaled independently.
- The Microservice architecture has a significant impact on the relationship between the application and the database.



Microservices Architecture



Below are the differences the Monolithic and Microservice architecture:

Aspect	Monolithic Architecture	Microservice Architecture
Architecture	Single-tier architecture	Multi-tier architecture
Size	Large, all components tightly coupled	Small, loosely coupled components
Deployment	Deployed as a single unit	Individual services can be deployed independently
Scalability	Horizontal scaling can be challenging	Easier to scale horizontally
Development	Development is simpler initially	Complex due to managing multiple services
Technology	Limited technology choices	Freedom to choose the best technology for each service
Fault Tolerance	Entire application may fail if a part fails	Individual services can fail without affecting others
Maintenance	Easier to maintain due to its simplicity	Requires more effort to manage multiple services
Flexibility	Less flexible as all components are tightly coupled	More flexible as components can be developed, deployed, and scaled independently
Communication	Communication between components is faster	Communication may be slower due to network calls

Below are the best scenarios where we can use Monolithic Architecture or Microservices Architecture:

Monolith Vs. Microservices		
Scenario	Monolith	Microservices
Small, simple application	✓	✗
Limited development team resources	✓	✗
Low operational complexity	✓	✗
Frequent changes are not expected	✓	✗
Focus on rapid deployment & iteration	✗	✓
High scalability & fault isolation needed	✗	✓
Leveraging different technology stacks	✗	✓
Dynamically evolving product or market	✗	✓

Conclusion

In Conclusion, if you're building a small project, a monolithic architecture is like having everything in one big box, which can be easier to manage at first. However, as the project gets bigger, it's like trying to fit more and more things into that same box, which can become difficult. On the other hand, with a microservices architecture, you have different smaller boxes, each handling a specific part of your project. This makes it easier to manage and scale as your project grows, but it requires more planning and coordination to make sure all the boxes work together smoothly.

Monolithic vs Microservices architecture