

# Software Architecture



- » Skan.ai - chief Architect
- » Ai.robotics - chief Architect
- » Genpact - solution Architect
- » Welldoc - chief Architect
- » Microsoft
- » Mercedes
- » Siemens
- » Honeywell



Mubarak



- Arch Requirements
- Arch Design
- Arch Doc
- Arch Eval

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Approach</b>
• Performance <–		• Caching
• Maintainability <–	• Response time	• Parallel
• Security (Trust) <–	• Memory	• Pooling
• Scalability (Volume - I/O, CPU, Memory) <–	• CPU	• Lazy Loading
• Usability x	• I/O	• Compression
• Availability <–	• Latency	• Chunking
• Reliability (Trust) <–	• TPS	• Reusability/ Extensible
• Robustness (Rugud)	• ...	• Modular /Component
•		• Low Coupling
		• EDA
		• ACID - transaction
		• Input Validation

**Architecture Design**  
**UI Design**  
**Test Design**  
**Module Design**  
**Class Design**  
**Code Design**

# **Architecture vs Design**

**System quality**

**Code Maintainability**

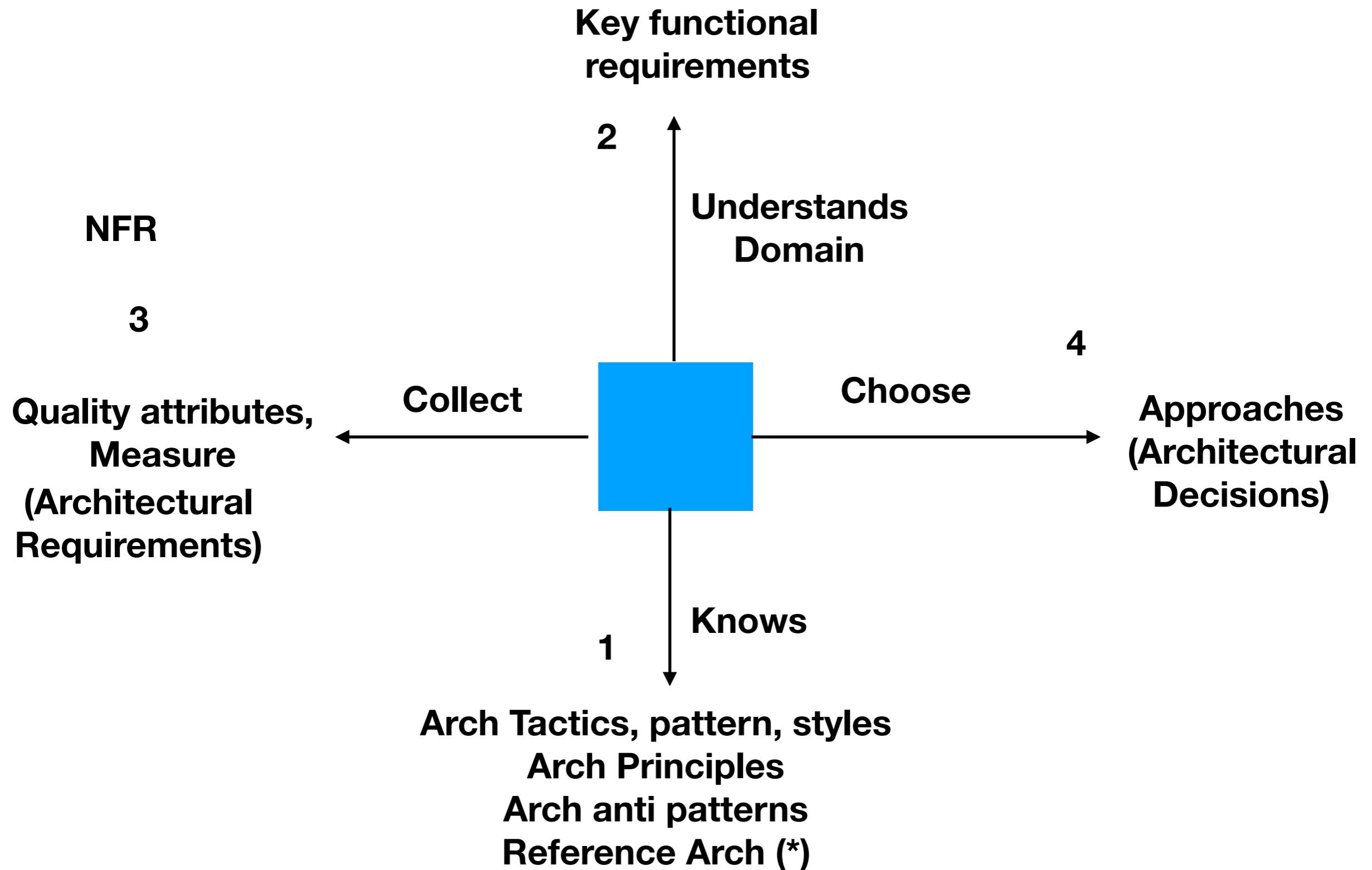
**Detail Design**  
**Module Design**  
**Class Design**  
**Low Level Design**  
**Code design**  
**Implementation Design**

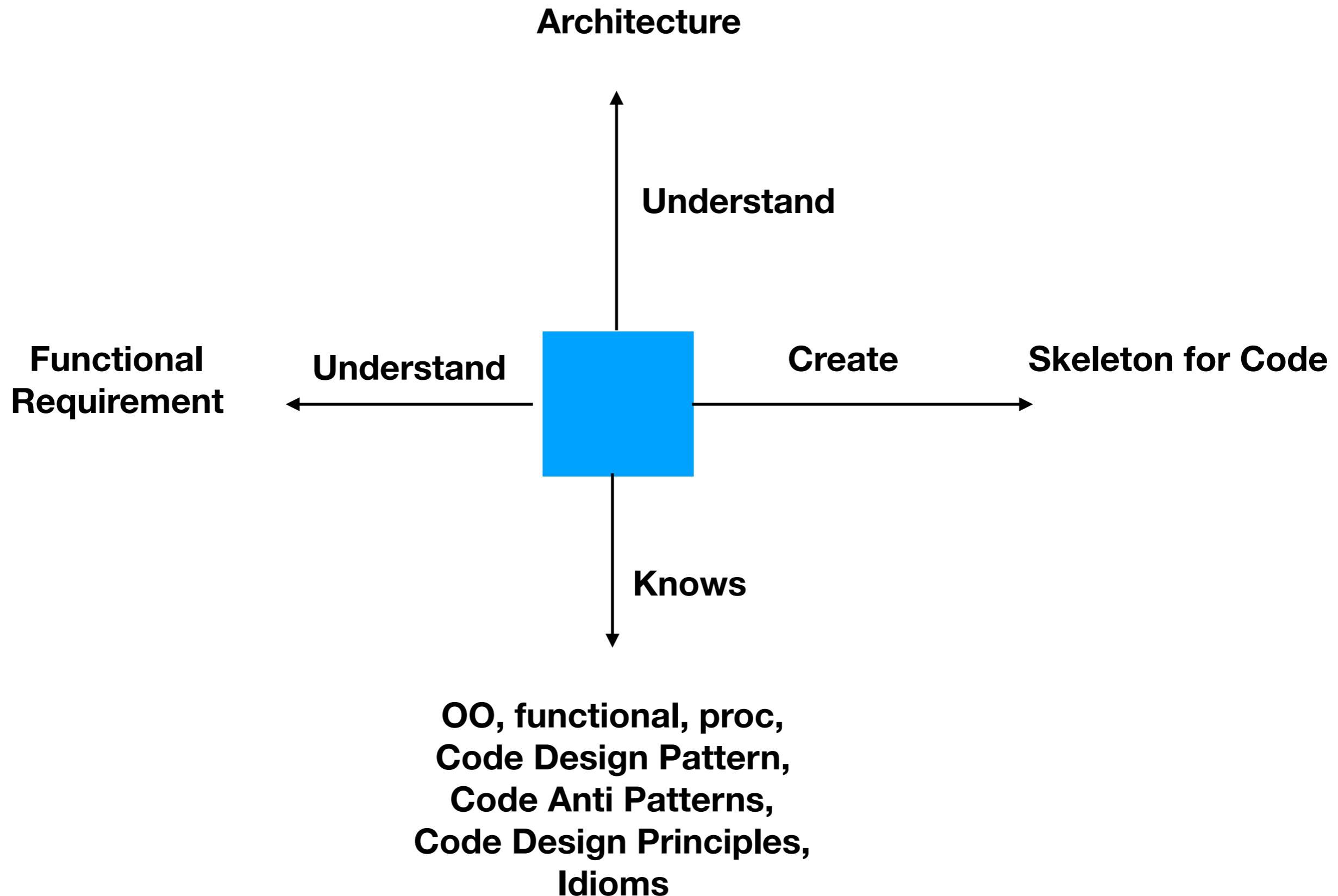
**Pre**

# **Engineering vs Tuning**

**Post**

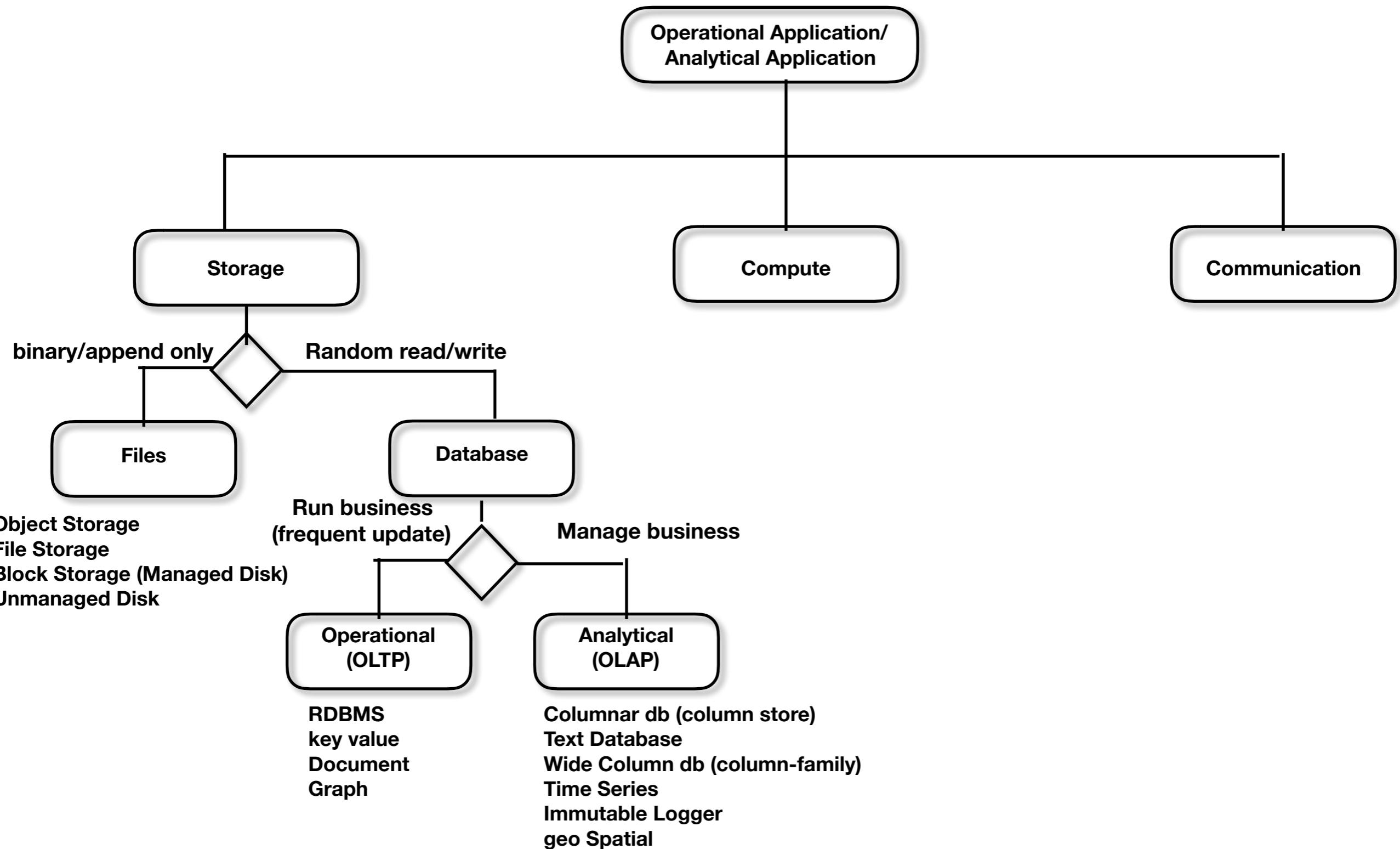
## 5 Communicate

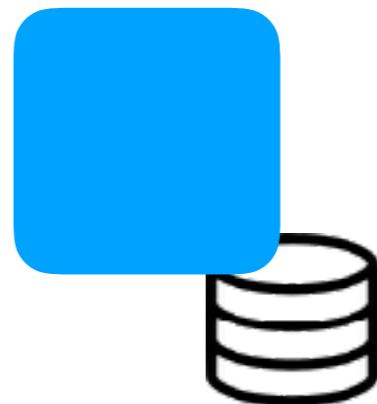
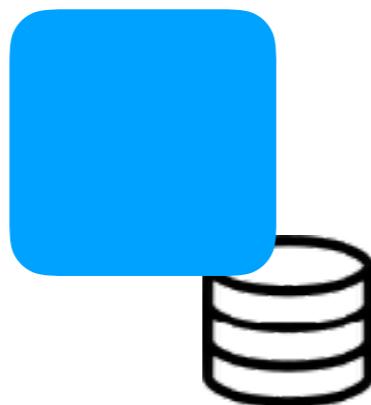




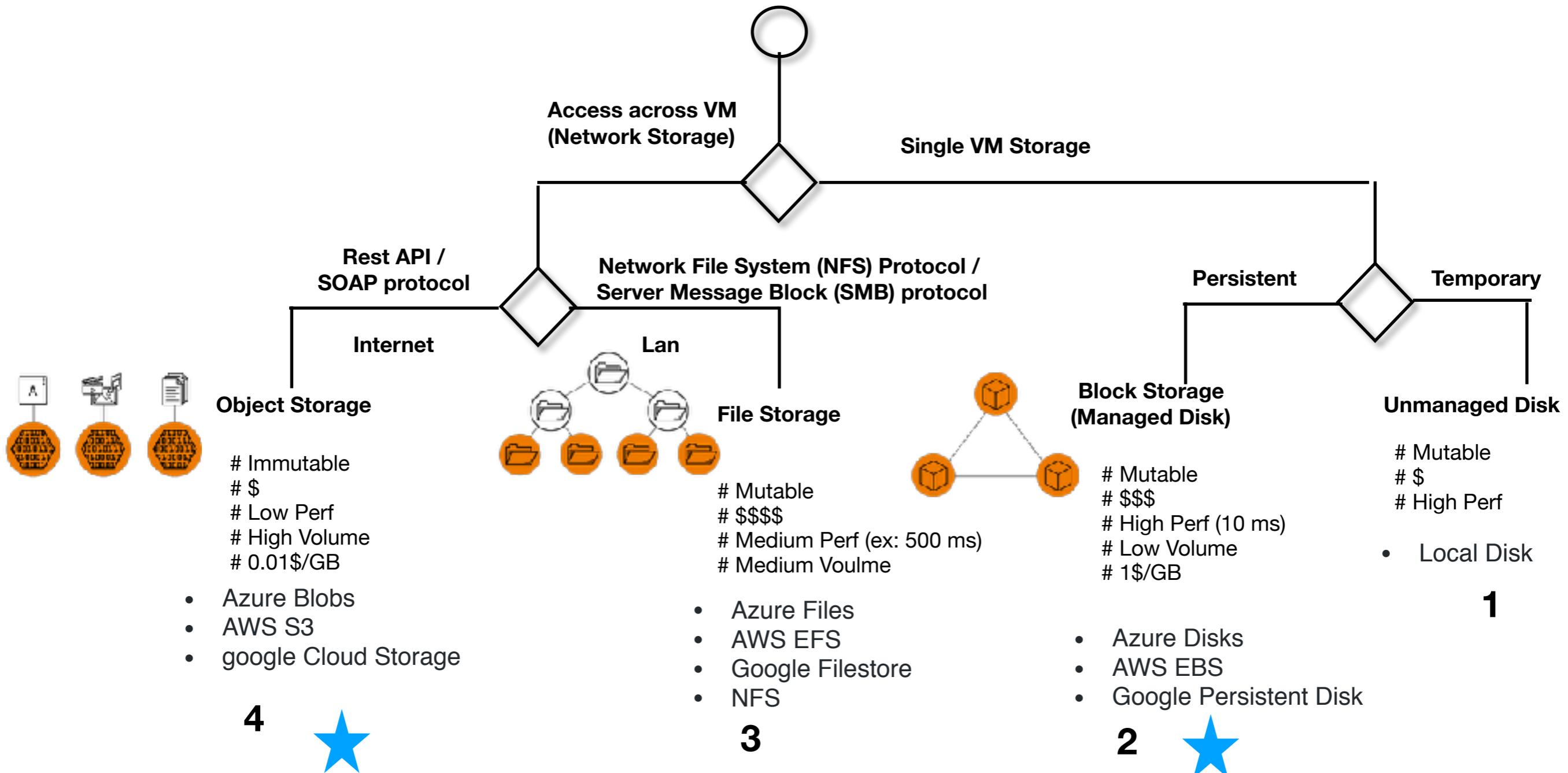
**Architect an  
Cloud App ?**

- Binary (images, documents, videos,...)
- Append only
- Archive
- Scale
- Static content
- No random read



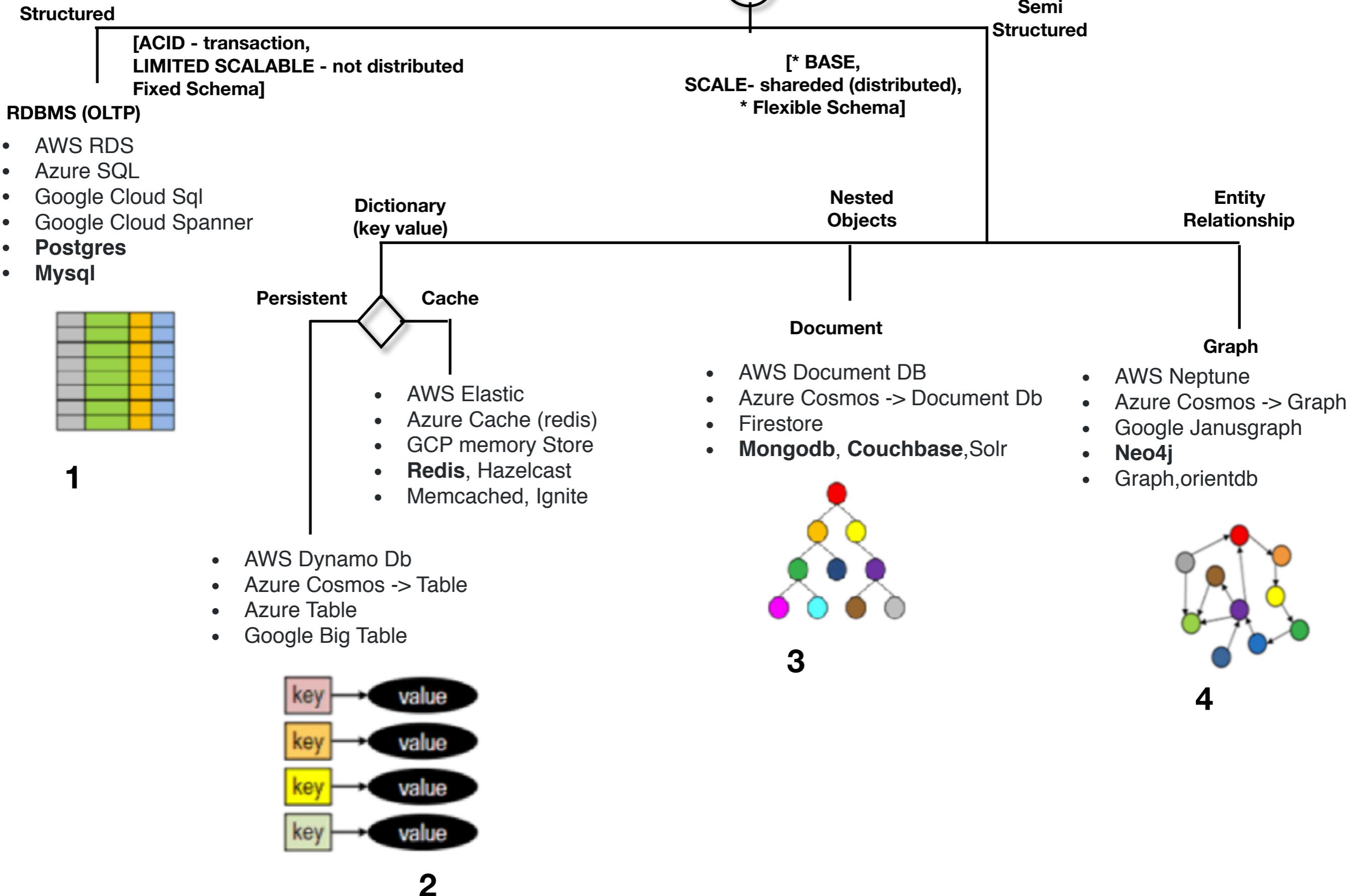


# Binary Storage



\* AWS DataSync subscription is required to provide support for Server Message Block (SMB) protocol

# Operational (OLTP)



## Rows vs. Documents

Table	
Row 1	Data
Row 2	Data
Row 3	Data
...	:

Document 1

```
{
  data
}
```

Document 2

```
{
  data
}
```

Document 3

```
{
  data
}
```

...

## Columns vs. Properties

Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4
Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data

Document 1

```
{
  "prop1": data,
  "prop2": data,
  "prop3": data,
  "prop4": data
}
```

Document 2

```
{
  "prop1": data,
  "prop2": data,
  "prop3": data,
  "prop4": data
}
```

Document 3

```
{
  "prop1": data,
  "prop2": data,
  "prop3": data,
  "prop4": data
}
```

## Schema vs. Schema-Free

ID	Name	IsActive	Dob
1	John Smith	True	8/30/1964
2	Sarah Jones	False	2/18/2002
3	Adam Stark	True	7/13/1987

Document 1

```
[
  {
    "id": "1",
    "name": "John Smith",
    "isActive": true,
    "dob": "1964-08-30"
  }
]
```

Document 2

```
[
  {
    "id": "2",
    "name": "Sarah Jones",
    "isActive": false,
    "dob": "2002-02-18"
  }
]
```

Document 3

```
[
  {
    "id": "3",
    "name": "Adam Stark",
    "isActive": true,
    "dob": "1987-07-13"
  }
]
```

## Normalized vs. Denormalized

User Table

User ID	Name	Dob
1	John Smith	8/30/1964

Holdings Table

Stock ID	User ID	Qty	Symbol
1	1	100	MSFT
2	1	75	WMT

Document

```
{  
  "id": "1",  
  "name": "John Smith",  
  "dob": "1964-30-08",  
  "holdings": [  
    { "qty": 100, "symbol": "MSFT" },  
    { "qty": 75, "symbol": "WMT" }  
  ]  
}
```

Counter

C

BP

Counter

C

BP

Counter

E

BP

Counter

?

BP

General

C

E

?

BP

BP

BP

BP

BP

BP

General

C

E

?

BP

D BP

I BP

BP

D BP

I BP

General

C

E

?

D BP

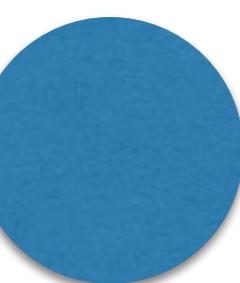
D BP



D BP

D BP

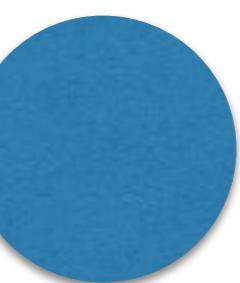
D BP



D BP

I BP

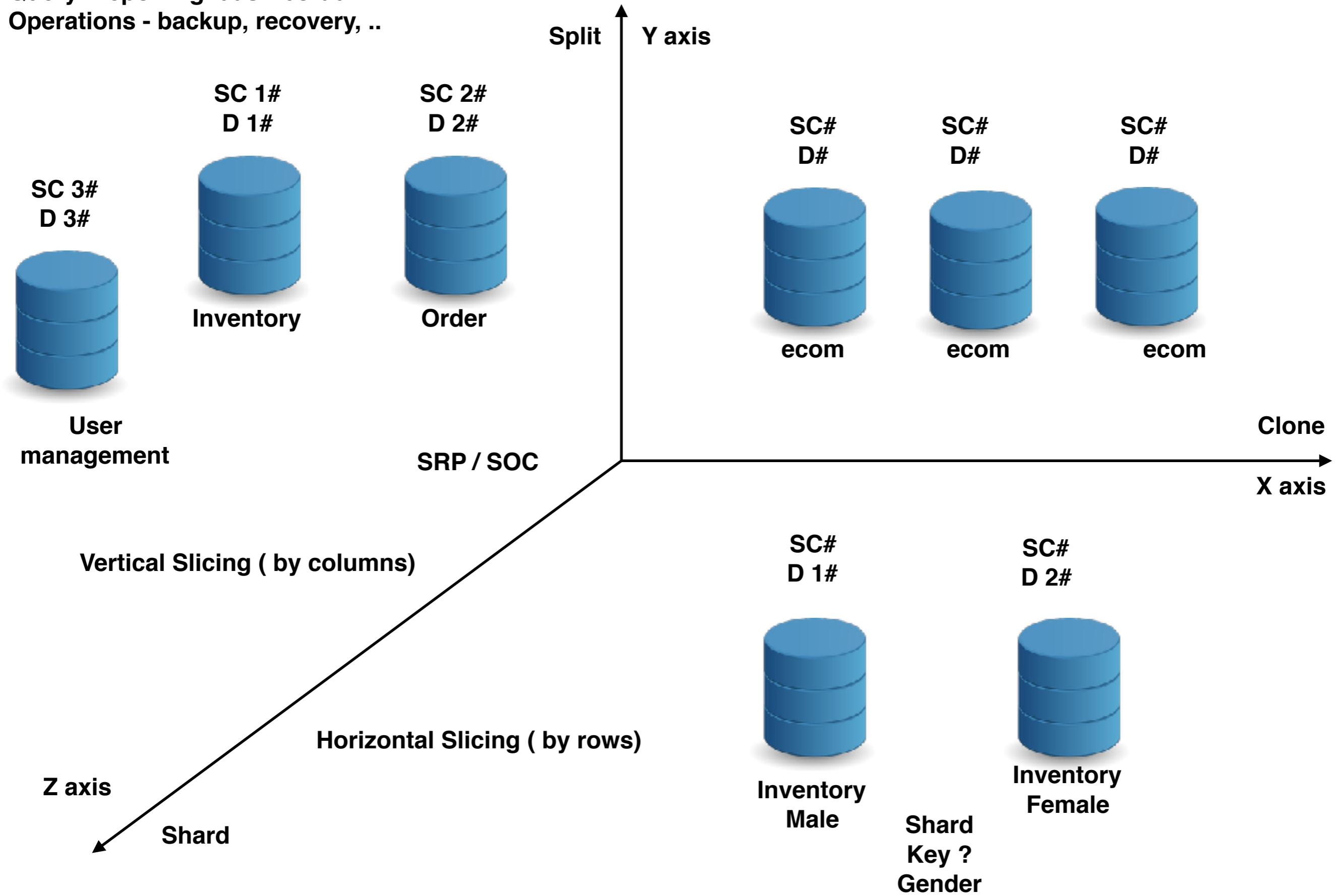
I BP



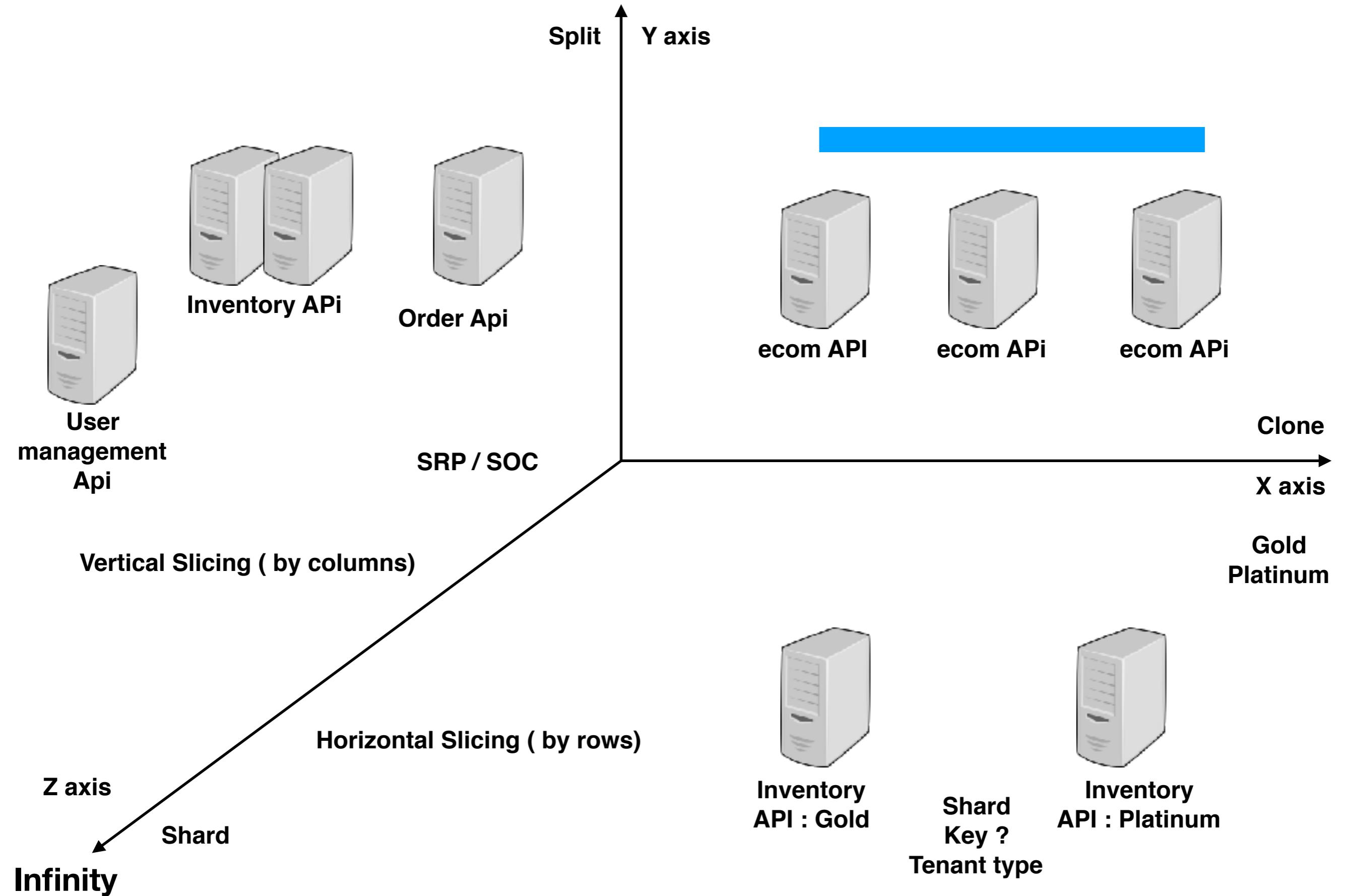
I BP

## Scalability Cube - 50 rules for high Scalability

ACID - transaction  
 Query / reporting/ dash board  
 Operations - backup, recovery, ..



## Scalability Cube - 50 rules for high Scalability





**Order Api**

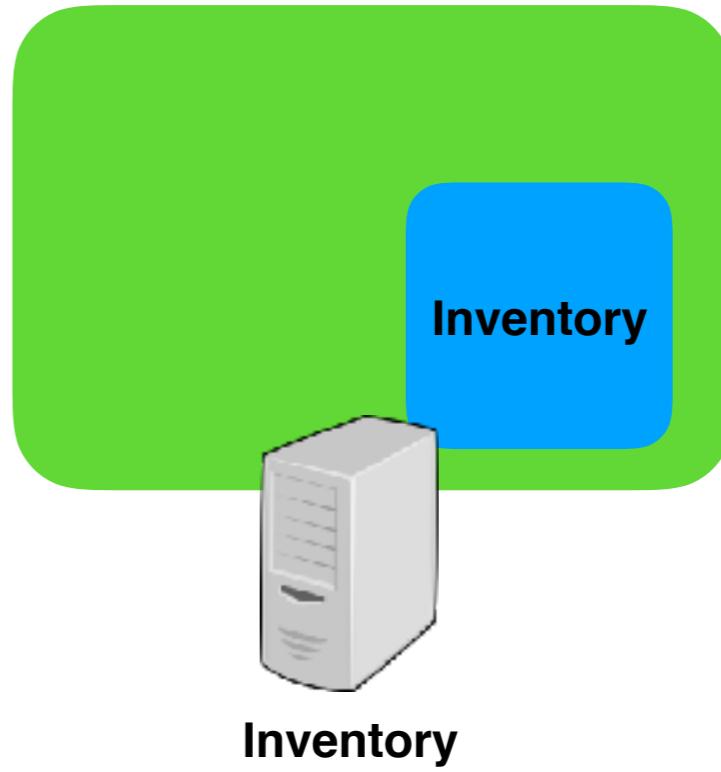
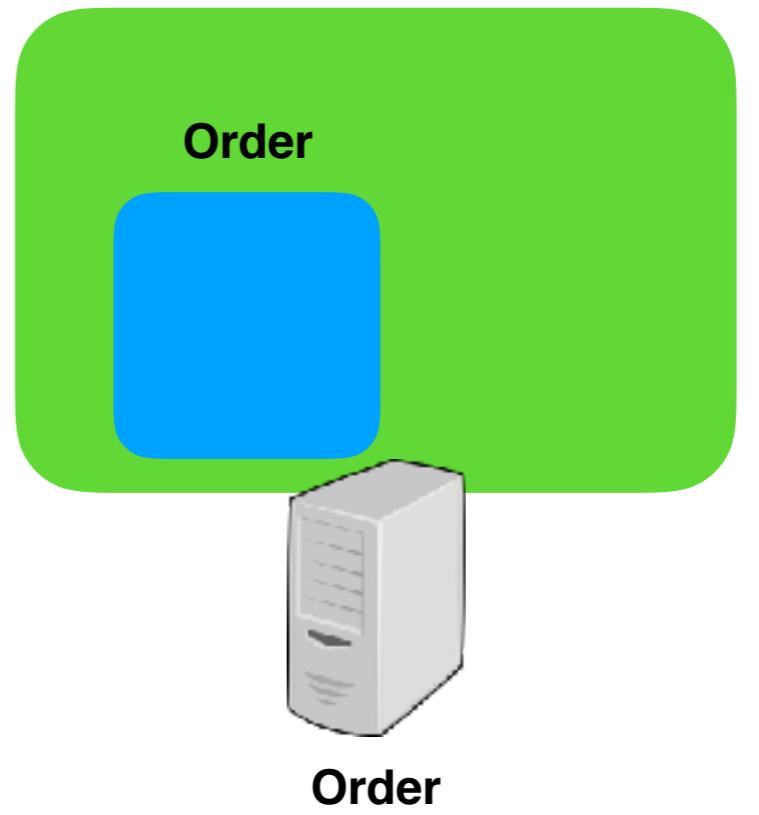
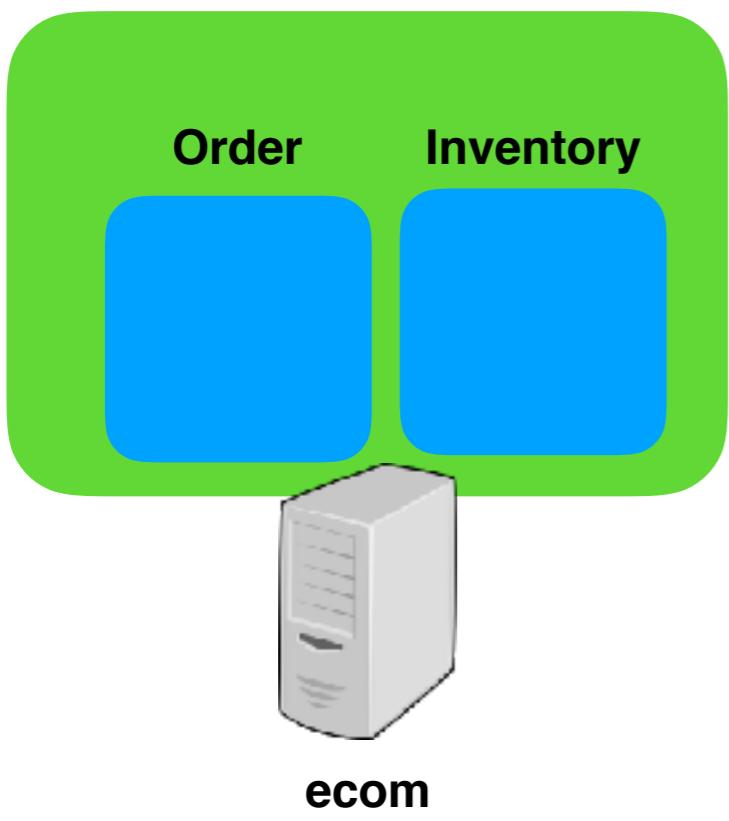


**Inventory  
API : Gold**

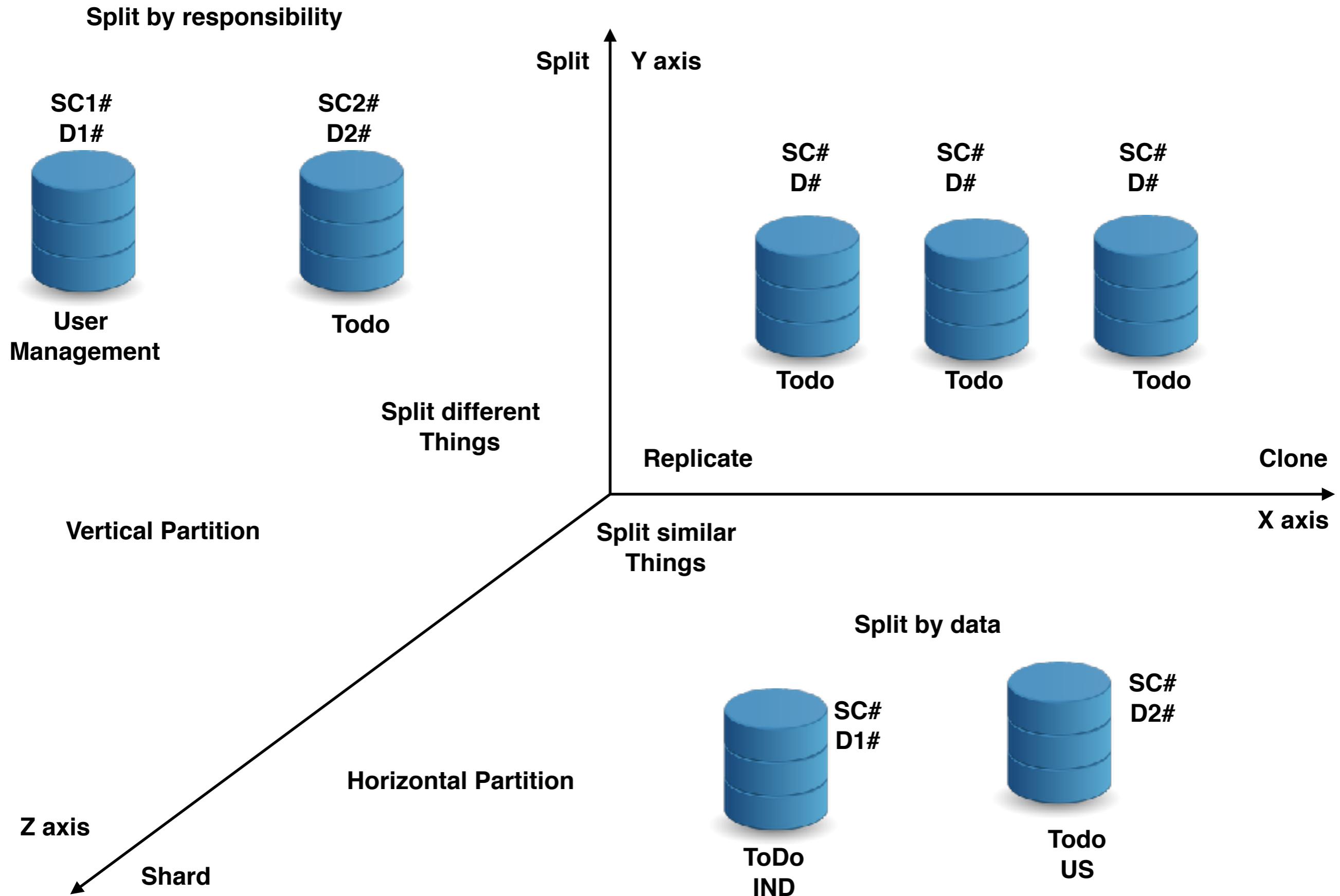


**Inventory  
API : Platinum**





## Scalability Cube - 50 rules for high Scalability



**Split different  
Things**



**Ecom**

**Vertical Partition**



**User**



**Inventory**



**Accounts**



**Order**

**Horizontal Partition**



**Shard**



**Inventory:**  
**M**



**Order:**  
**AUS**



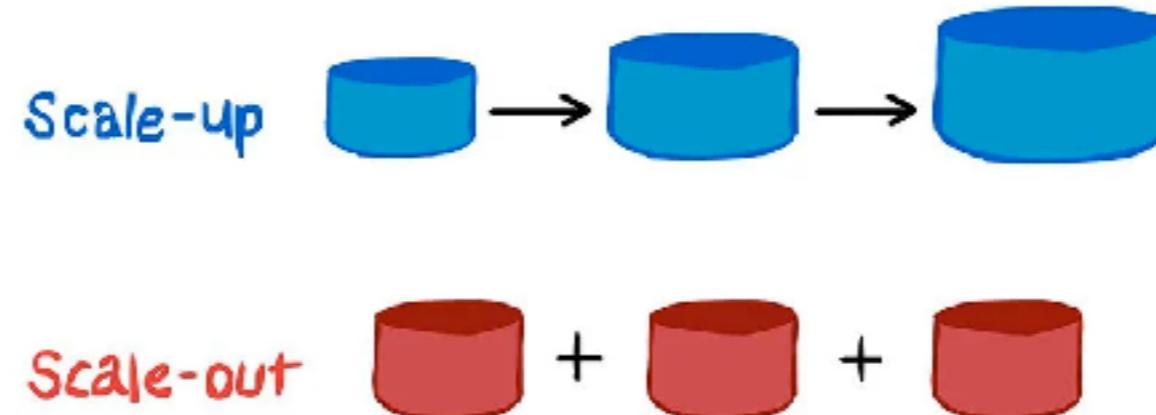
**Order:**  
**USD**



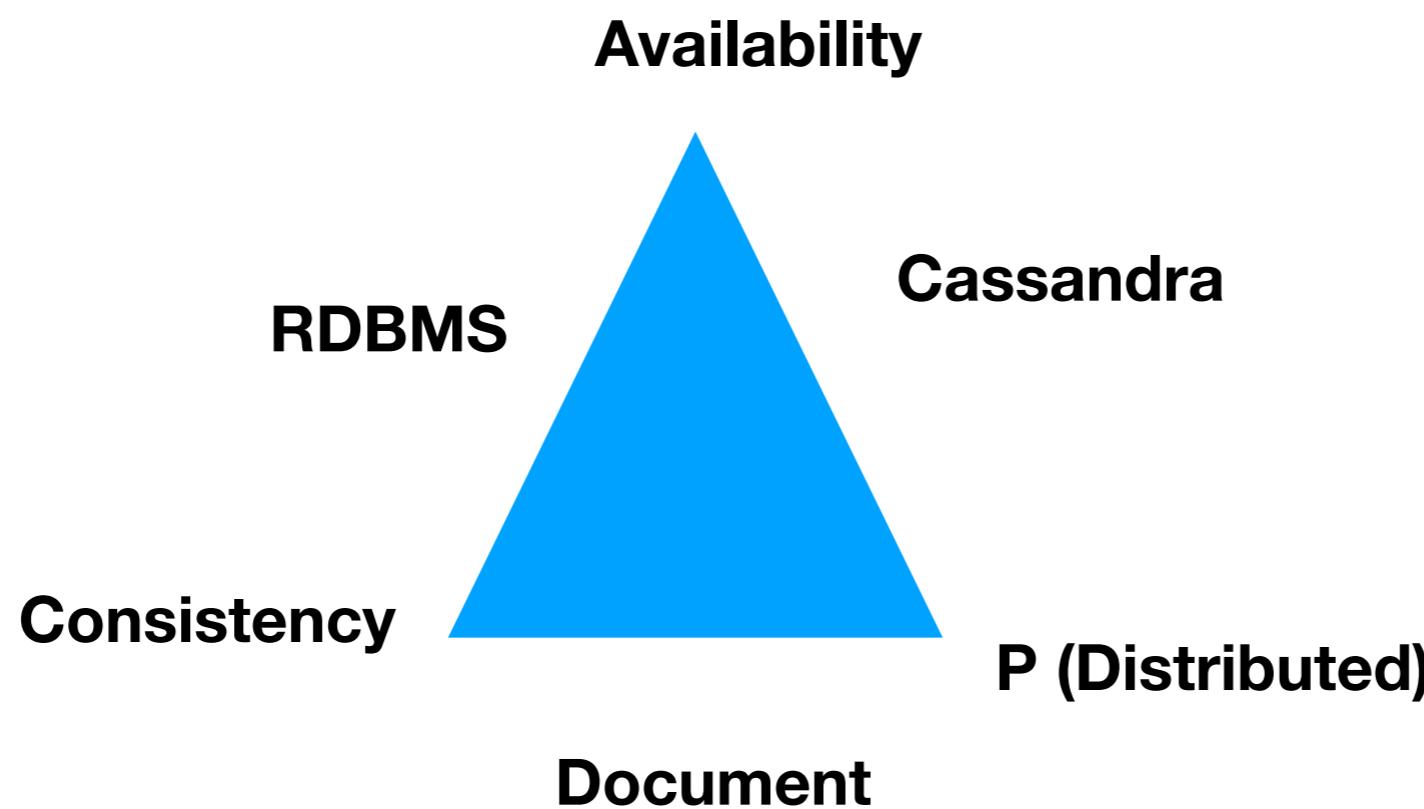
**Inventory:** **Inventory:**  
**M** **M**

**Clone**

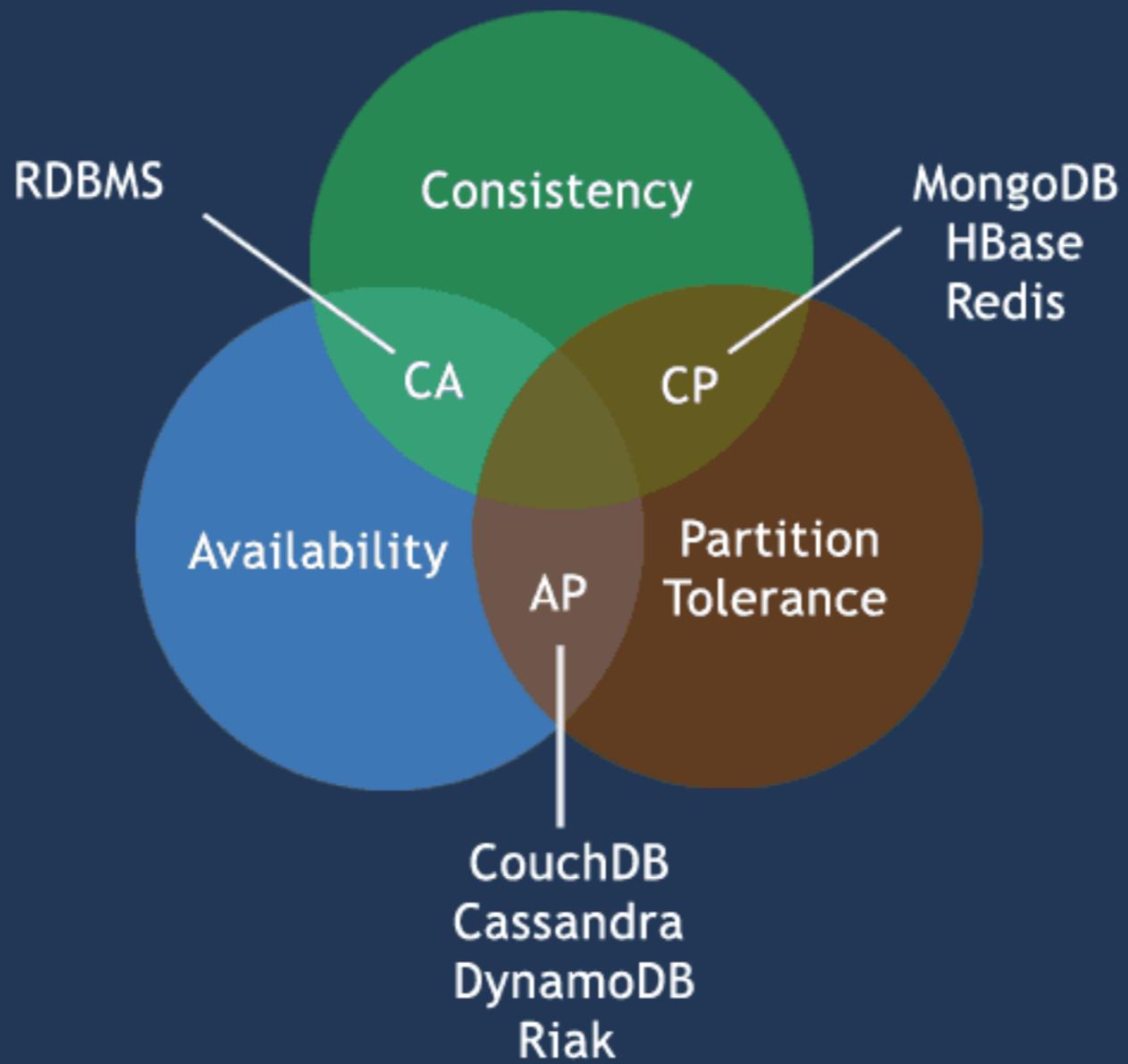
### Scale-Up vs. Scale-Out

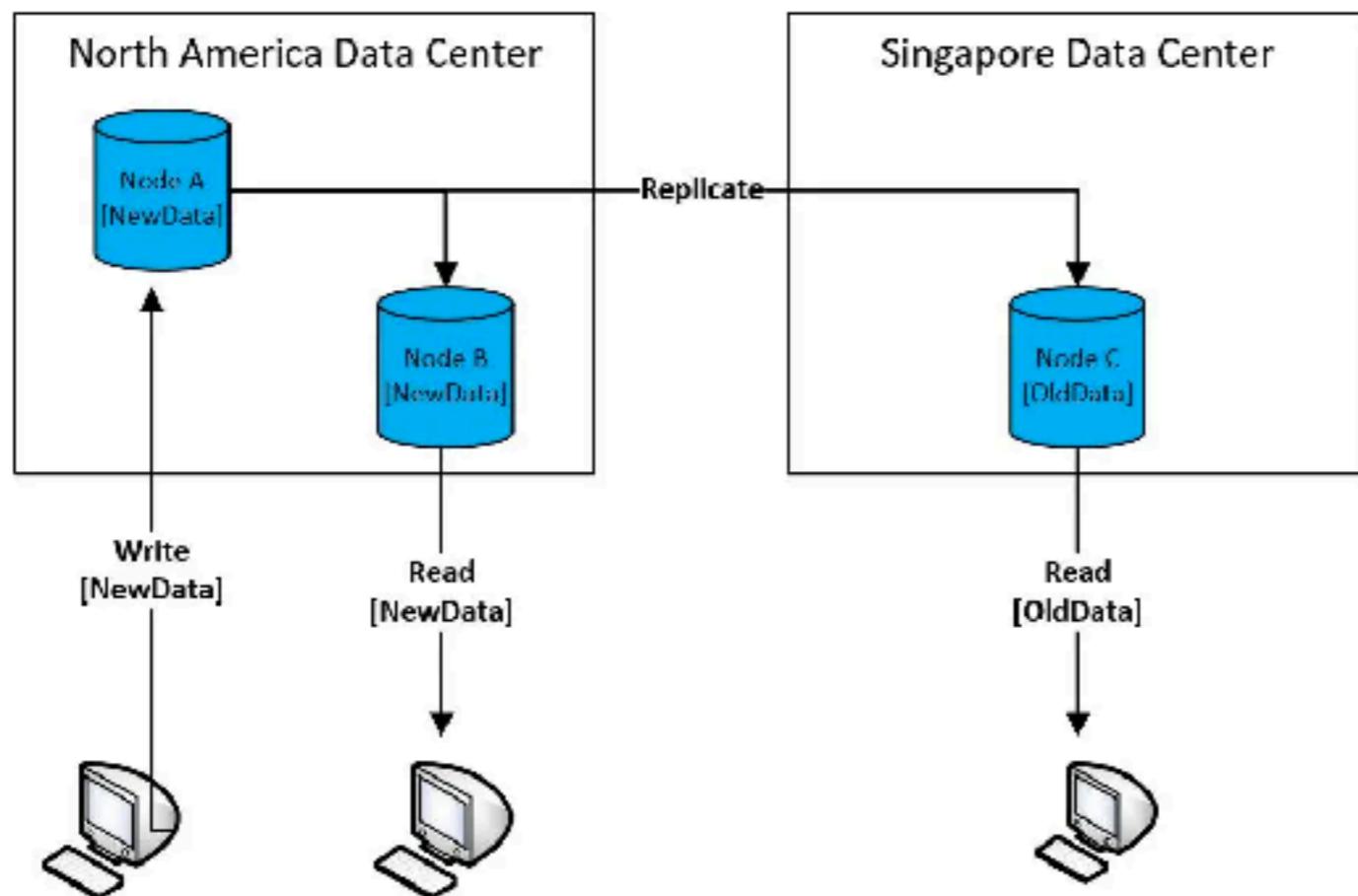
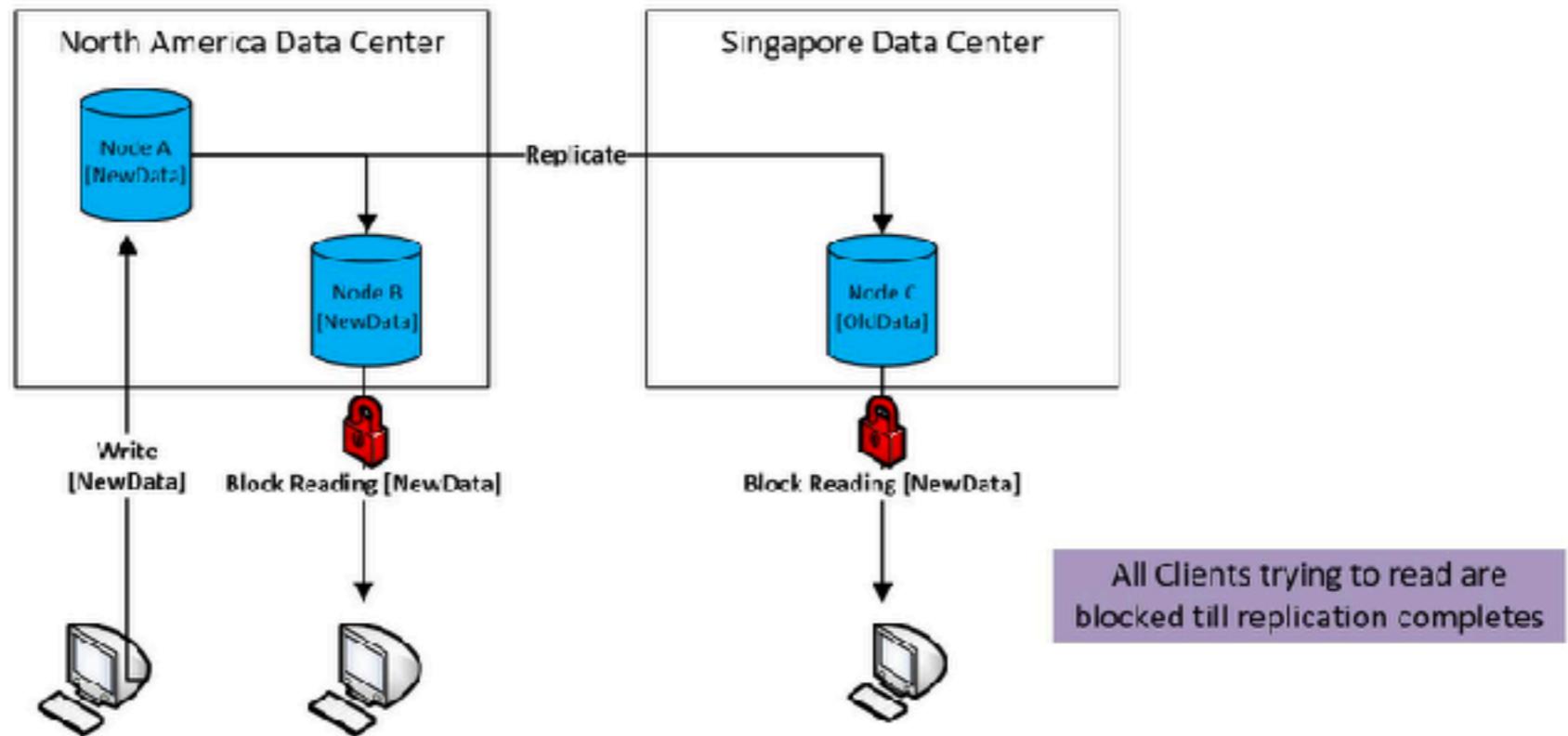


### Strong Consistency vs. Eventual Consistency



# CAP Theorem





# COMMON COMPARISONS BETWEEN MySQL & NoSQL

	MySQL	NoSQL
Nature	Relational Database	Non-Relational Database
Design	Based on the concept of tables	Based on the concept of documents
Scalable	Tough to scale due to its relational nature	Easily scalable big data compared to relational
Model	Detailed database model is needed before creation	No need of a detailed database model
Community	Vast community available	Community is growing rapidly, but still smaller compared to MySQL
Standardization	SQL is standard language	Lacks standard query language
Schema	The Schema is rigid	The Schema is dynamic
Flexibility	Not very flexible in terms of design	Very flexible in terms of design
Insertions	Inserting new columns or fields affect the design	No effect on the design with the insertion of new columns or fields

Facebook, Wikipedia, Quora,  
Flickr

MySQL

Twitter

MySQL for tweets and users  
their own special kind of graph database, FlockDB, built on top of  
MySQL  
their own version of Memcached

LinkedIn

Oracle Database and Voldemort

*YouTube*

MySQL -> BigTable

*Microsoft, Myspace*

**SQL Server**

*Yahoo*

**PostgreSQL**

## Key Value

- Twitter uses Redis to deliver **your Twitter timeline**
- Pinterest uses Redis to store lists of users, followers, unfollowers, boards, **and more**
- **Coinbase** uses Redis to enforce rate limits and guarantee correctness of Bitcoin transactions

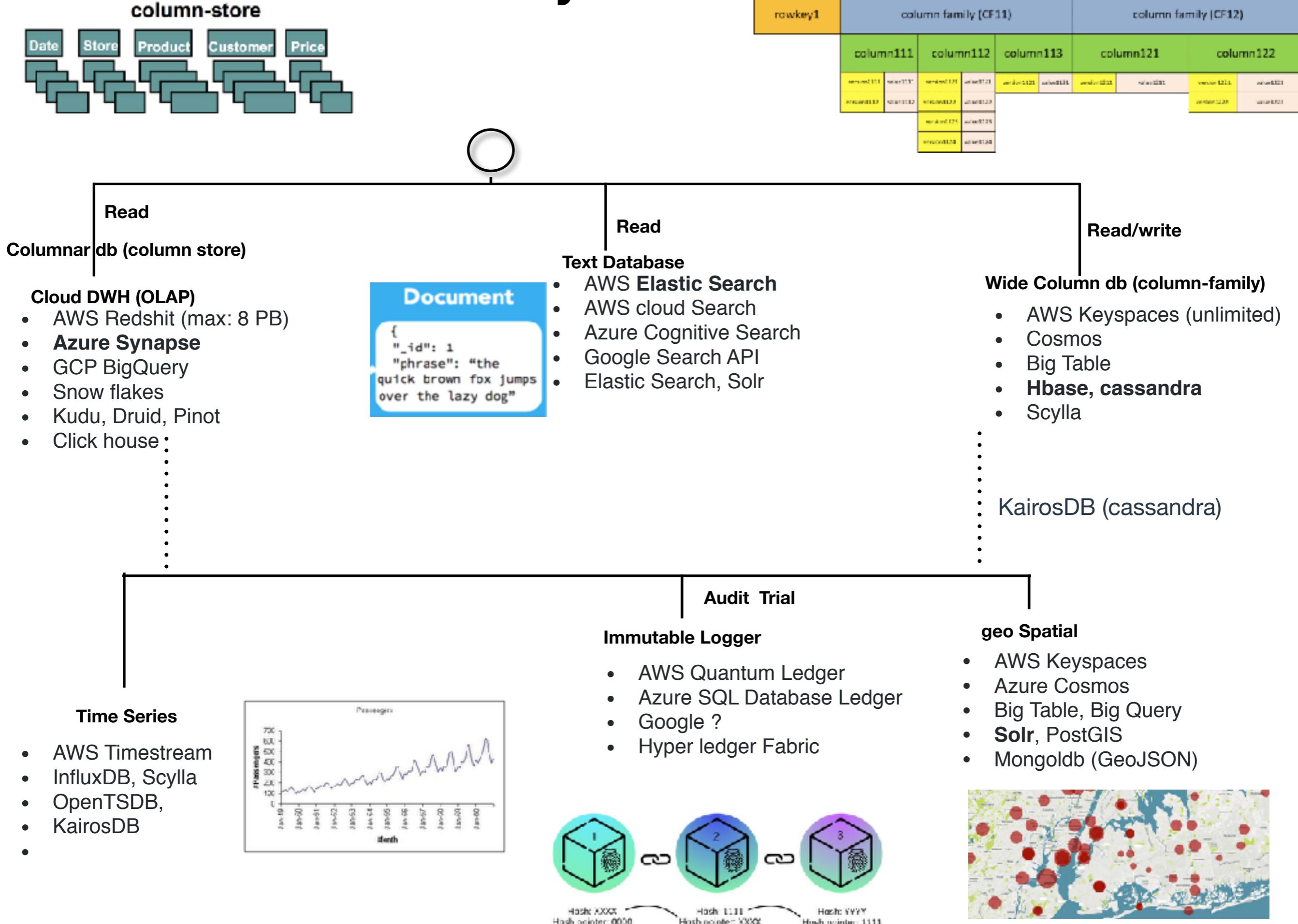
## Graph

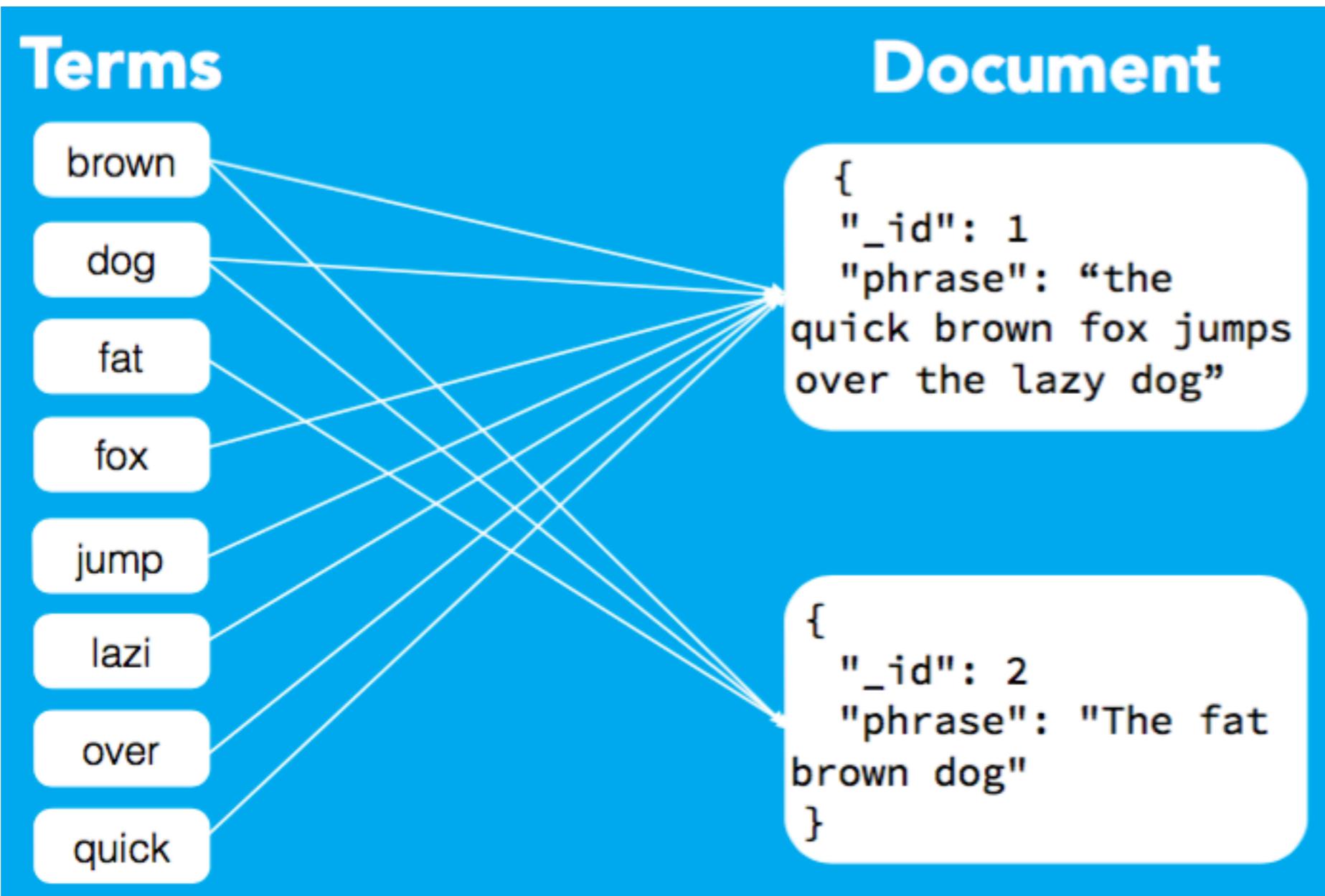
- **Walmart** uses Neo4j to provide customers personalized, relevant product recommendations and promotions
- **Medium** uses Neo4j to build their social graph to enhance content personalization
- **Cisco** uses Neo4j to mine customer support cases to anticipate bugs

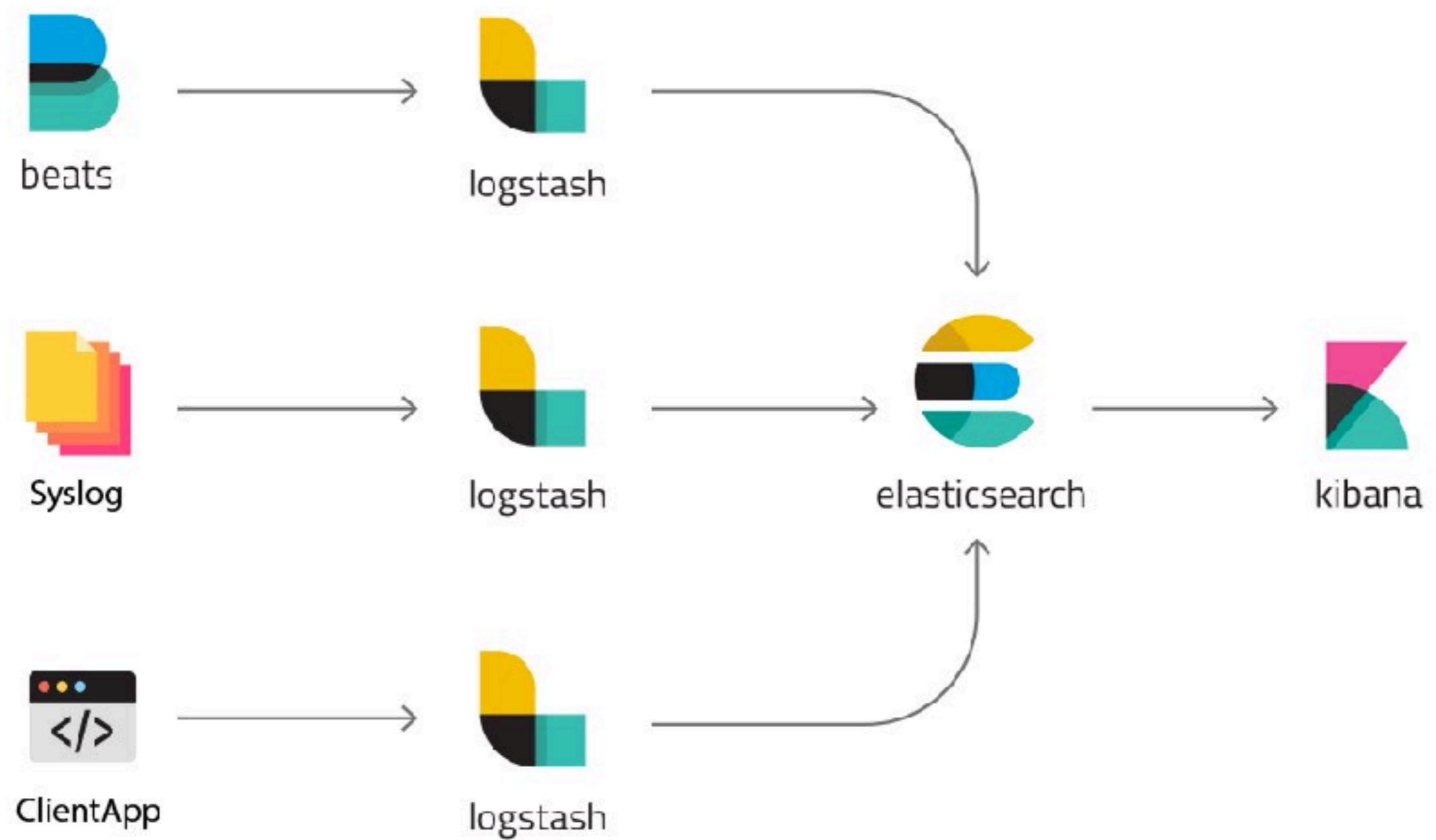
## Document

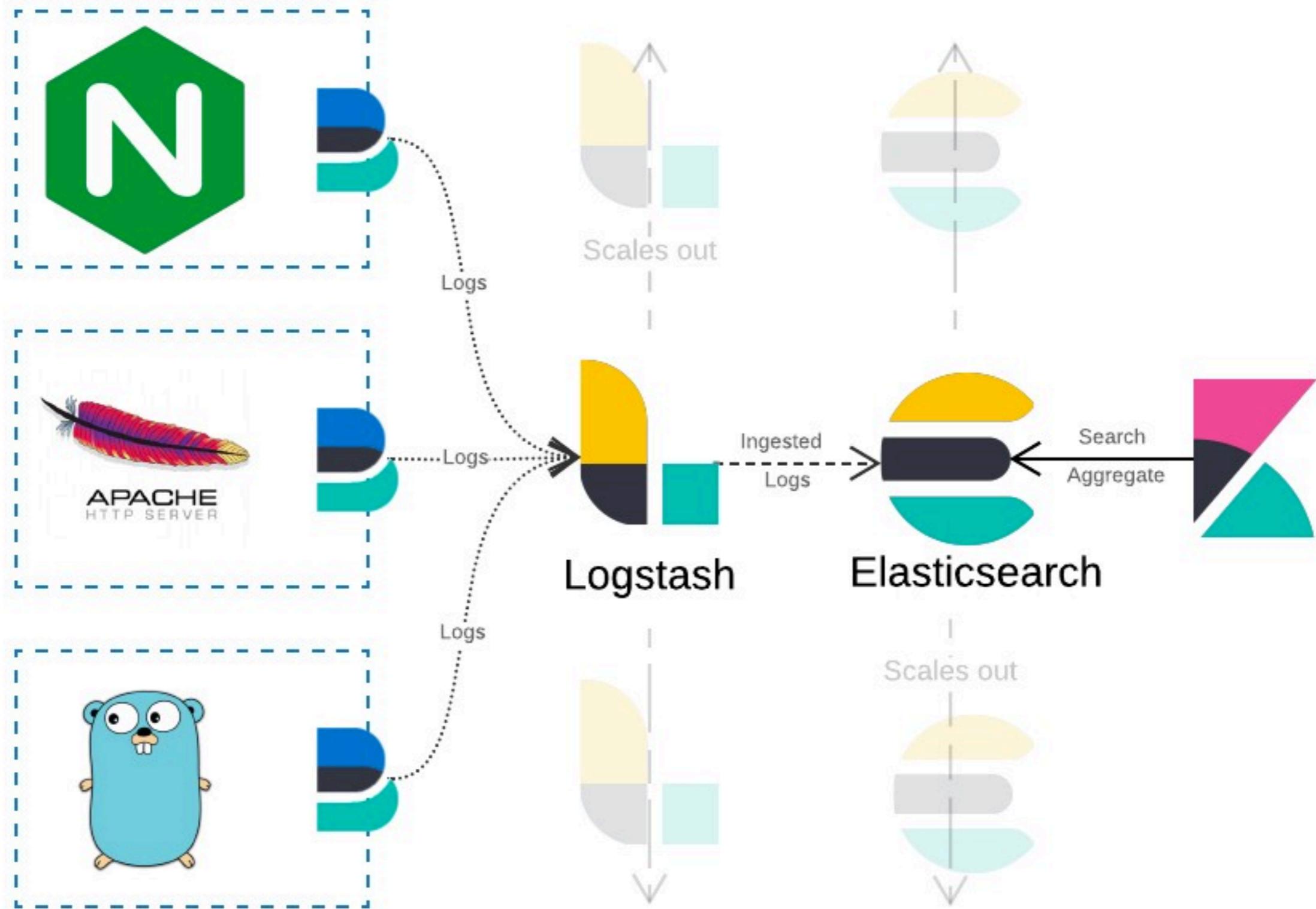
- SEGA uses MongoDB for handling 11 million in-game accounts
- Cisco moved its VSRM (video session and research manager) platform to Couchbase to **achieve greater scalability**
- Aer Lingus uses MongoDB with **Studio 3T** to handle ticketing and internal apps
- Built on MongoDB, The Weather Channel's iOS and Android apps **deliver weather alerts** to 40 million users in real-time

# Analytical

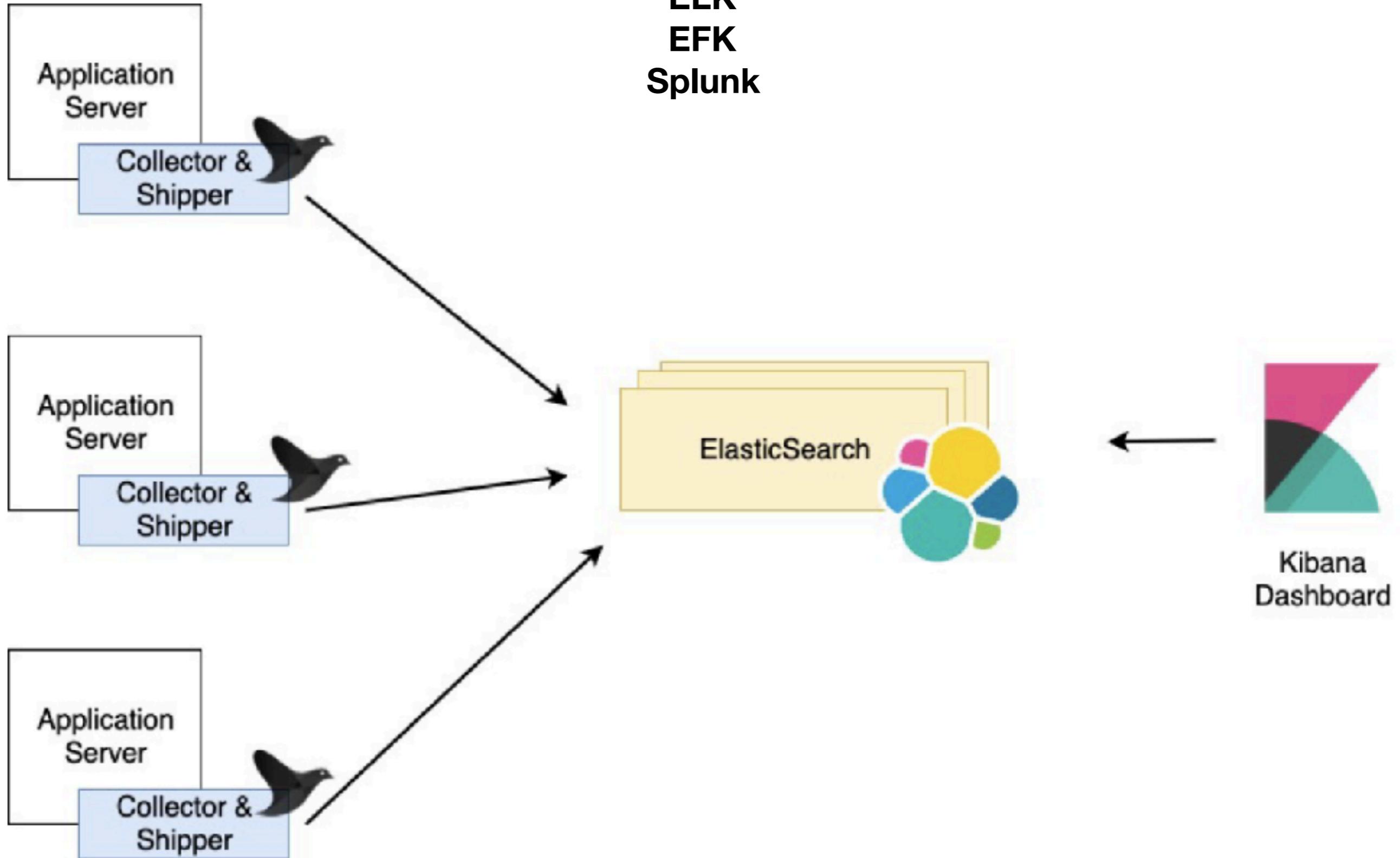






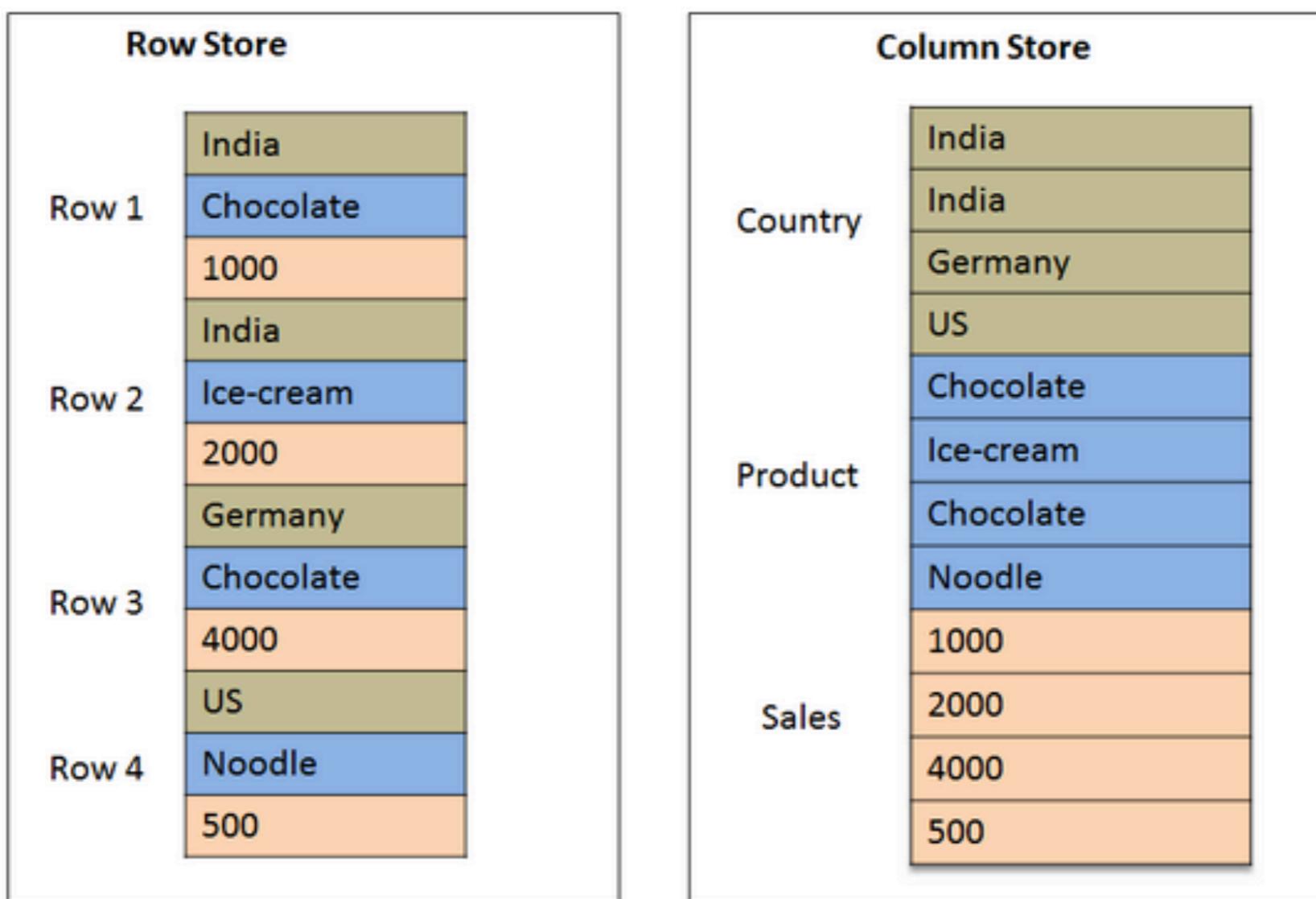


# ELK EFK Splunk



**Table**

	Country	Product	Sales
Row 1	India	Chocolate	1000
Row 2	India	Ice-cream	2000
Row 3	Germany	Chocolate	4000
Row 4	US	Noodle	500



Row-oriented

ID	Name	Grade	GPA
001	John	Senior	4.00
002	Karen	Freshman	3.67
003	Bill	Junior	3.33

Column-oriented

Name	ID
John	001
Karen	002
Bill	003

Grade	ID
Senior	001
Freshman	002
Junior	003

GPA	ID
4.00	001
3.67	002
3.33	003

**Vertical slicing**

**Horizontal slicing**

rowkey1	column family (CF11)				column family (CF12)						
	column111		column112		column113		column121		column122		
rowkey1	version1111	value1111	version1121	value1121	version1121	value1131	version1211	value1211	version1221	value1221	
	version1112	value1112	version1122	value1122						version1222	value1222
			version1123	value1123							
			version1124	value1124							

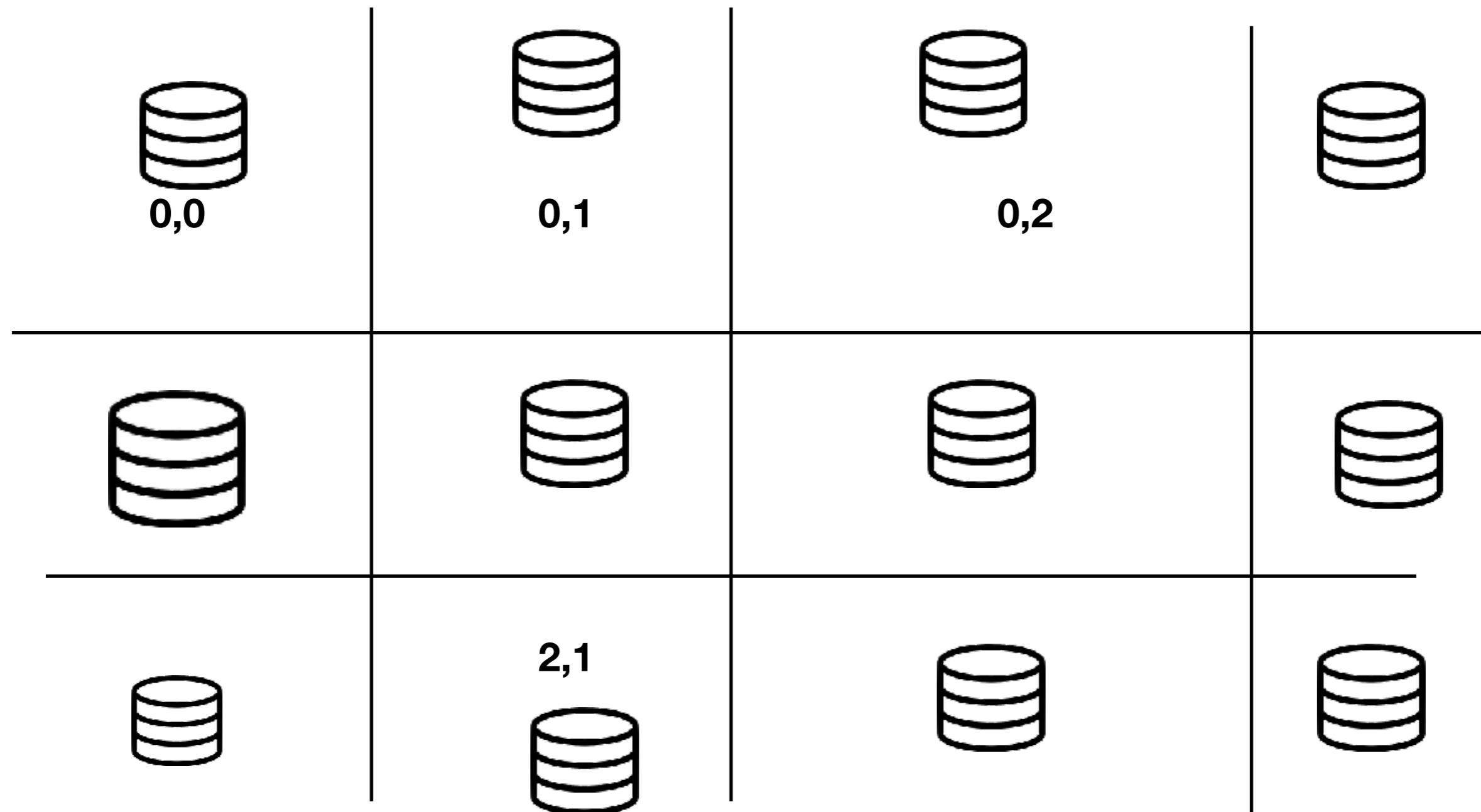
{Ordered, cust name, amount} , {itemcode, qty, price}

(Row partition id (shard key), column family id, row id)

# multidimensional map (map of maps)

```
{  
  "rowkey1": {"cf11": {"column111": {"version1111": value1111,  
                            "version1112": value1112},  
              "column112": {"version1121": value1121,  
                            "version1122": value1122,  
                            "version1123": value1123,  
                            "version1124": value1124},  
              "column113": {"version1131": value1131}  
            },  
  "cf12": {"column121": {"version1211": value1211},  
            "column122": {"version1221": value1221},  
            "version1222": value1222}  
          },  
  "rowkey2": {"cf11": {"column111": {"version2111": value2111,  
                            "version2112": value2112},  
              "column112": {"version2121": value2121,  
                            "version2122": value2122,  
                            "version2123": value2123,  
                            "version2124": value2124}  
            },  
  "cf12": {"column121": {"version2211": value2211},  
            "column122": {"version2221": value2221}  
          }  
}
```

**Row partition id,  
Col partition id**



		Column Family 1		Column Family 2		
		cf1:col-A	cf1:col-B	cf2:col-Foo	cf2:col-XYZ	cf2:foobar
Region 1	row-1					
	row-10					
	row-18	A18 - v1 ▼	B18 - v3 ▼	Foo18 - v1 ▼	XYZ18 - v2 ▼	foobar18 - v1 ▼
Region 2	row-2					
	row-5					
	row-6					
Region 3	row-7					
	row-8					

Physical Coordinates for a Cell: *Region Directory → Column Family Directory  
→ Row Key → Column Family Name → Column Qualifier → Version*

	CF1:colA	CF1:colB	CF1:colC
Row1	<p>@time7: value3</p>		
Row10	<p>@time2: value1</p>	<p>@time2: value1</p>	
Row11	<p>@time6: value2</p>		
Row2	<p>@time4: value1</p>		<p>@time4: value1</p>

Row-oriented

ID	Name	Grade	GPA
001	John	Senior	4.00
002	Karen	Freshman	3.67
003	Bill	Junior	3.33

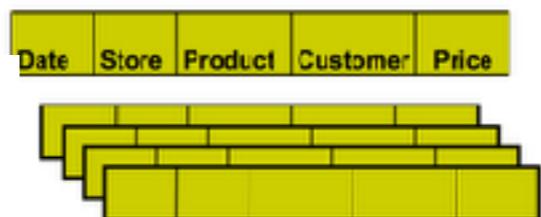
Column-oriented

Name	ID
John	001
Karen	002
Bill	003

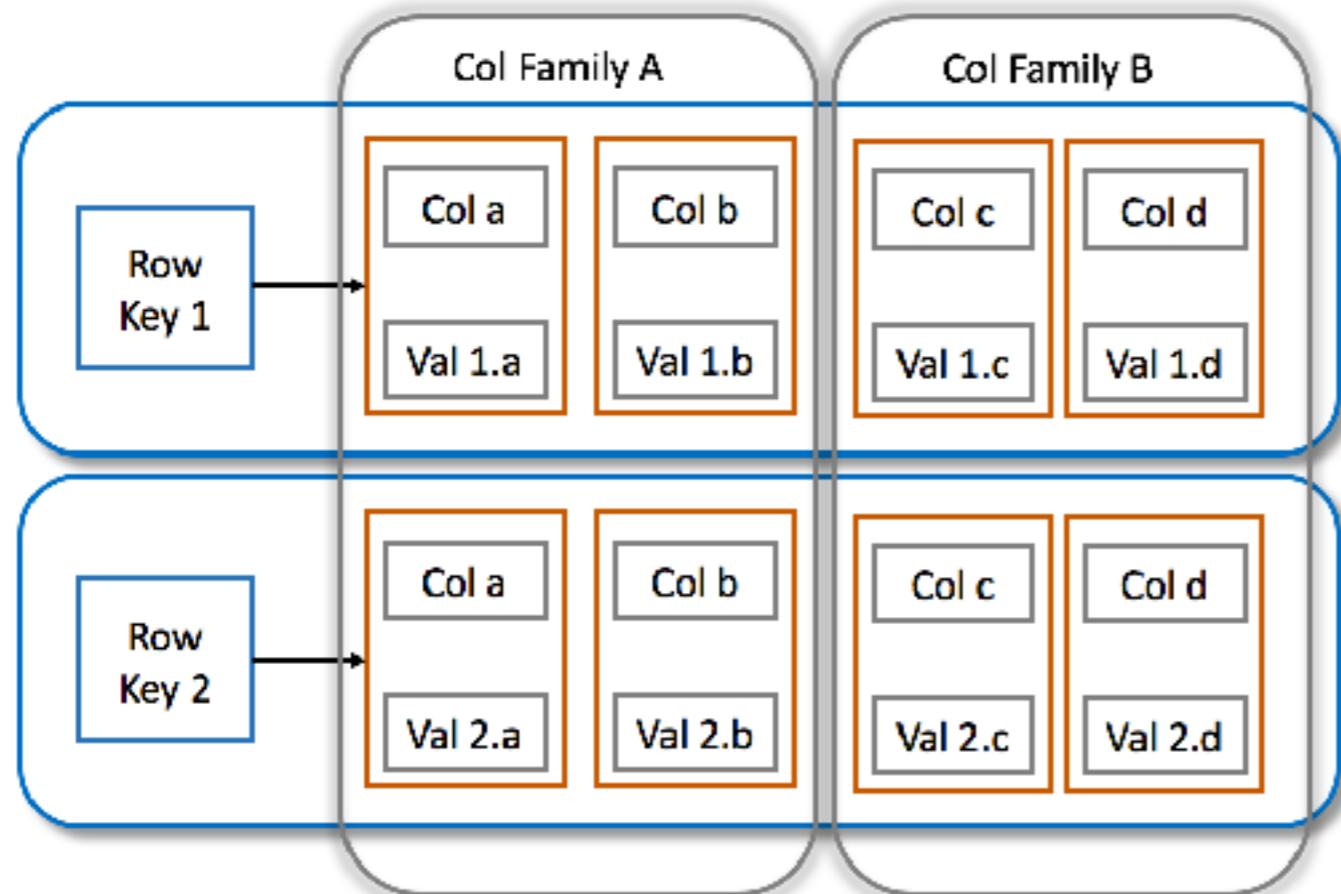
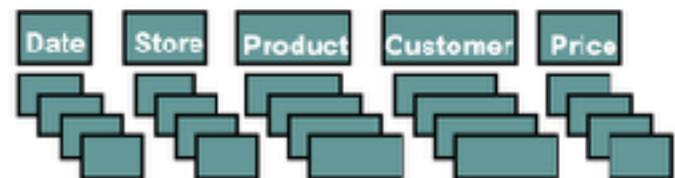
Grade	ID
Senior	001
Freshman	002
Junior	003

GPA	ID
4.00	001
3.67	002
3.33	003

row-store



column-store



## column-family

## Columnar

sparse data model

multi-dimensional map

column-families are not independently accessible.

every column is stored separately

## NoSQL

## SQL interface

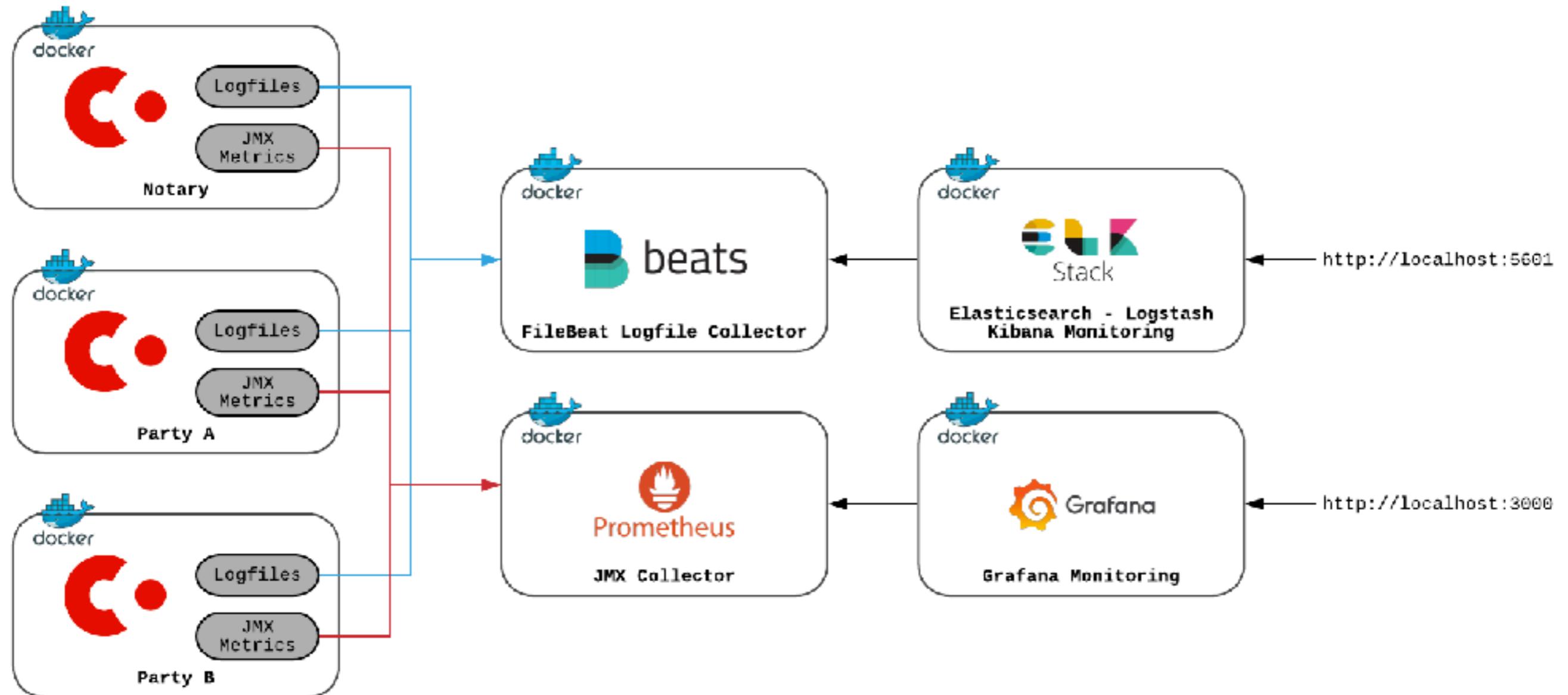
Reads that use the partition key are incredibly fast

optimized for read-mostly analytical workloads

high throughput writes

very slow writes

data warehouses



## Classic Relational Databases

Name	Age	Nickname	Employee
Gianfranco Quilizzoni Founder & CEO	40	Heldi	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Marco Botton Tuttofare	38		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mariah MacLachlan Better Half	41	Potato	<input type="checkbox"/>
Valerie Liberty Head Chef	16	Val	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

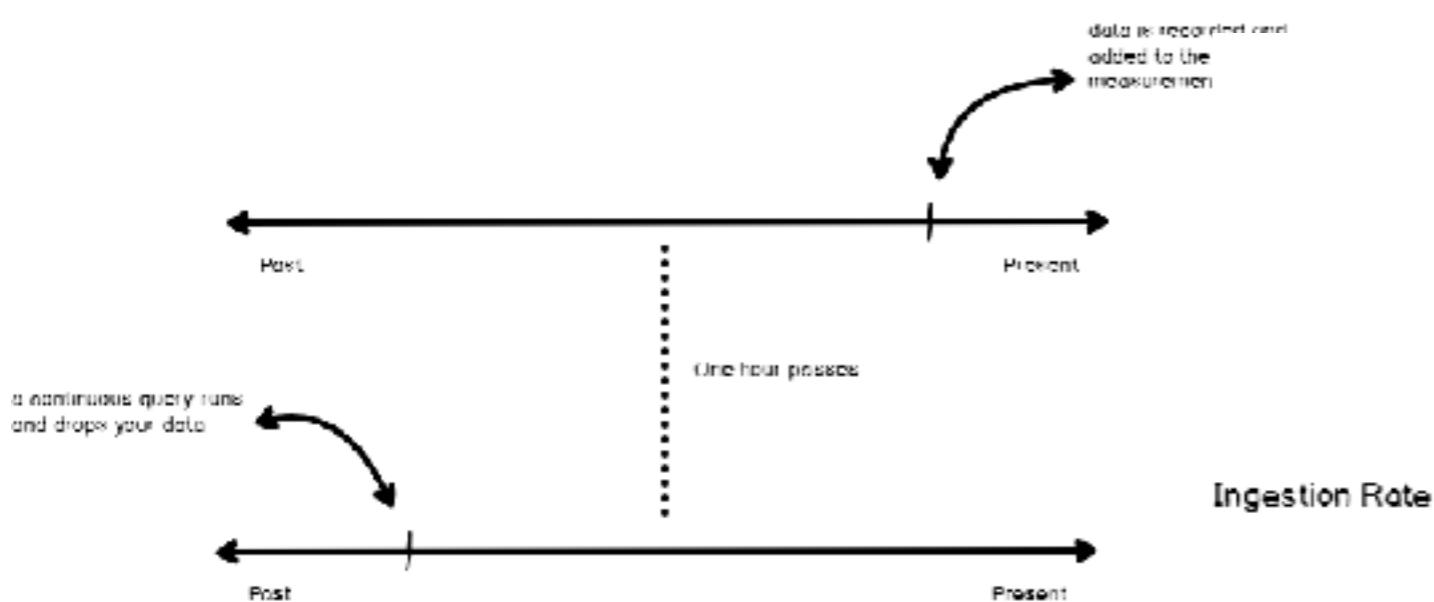
Data are multidimensional

## Time Series Databases

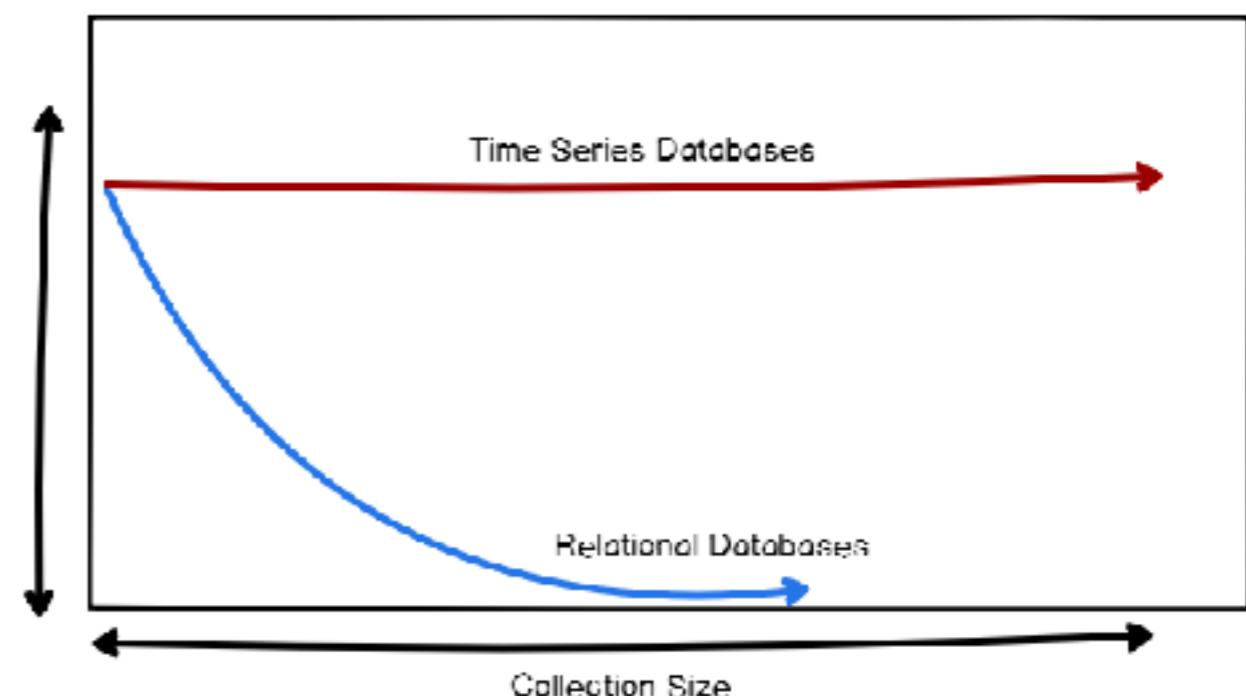
Sensor Temperature	Time
39.6	12/01/19 @ 11:12
11.2	12/01/19 @ 11:13
12.4	14/04/19 @ 12:15
18.5	16/04/19 @ 10:05

Data are aggregated over time

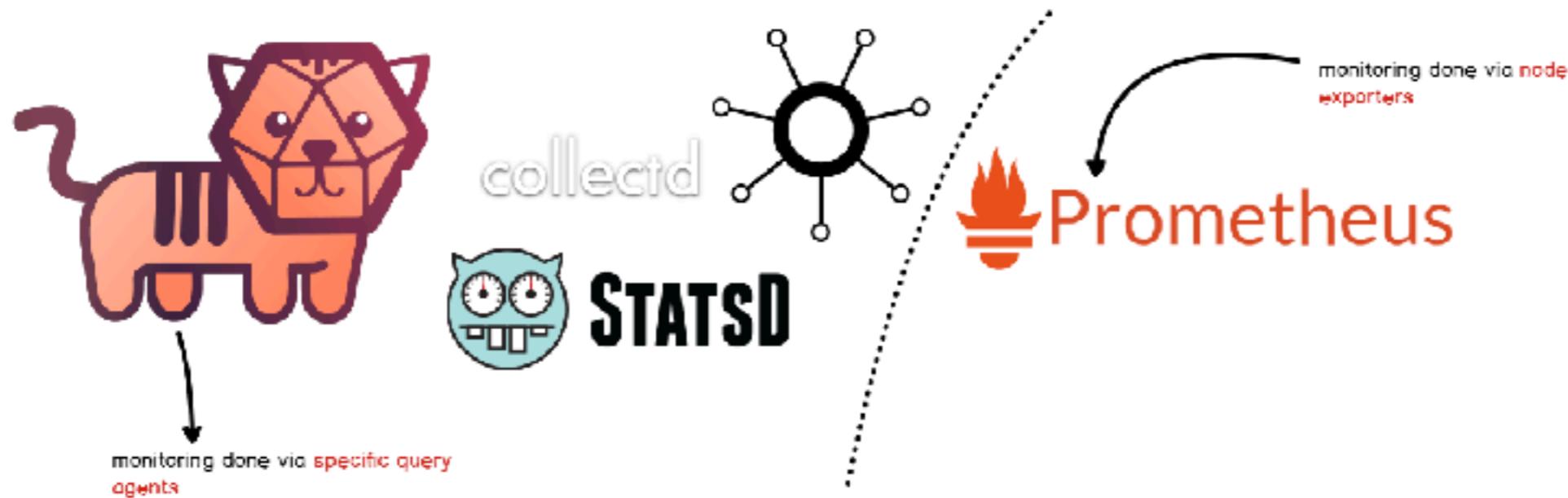
Case : retention policy = 1 hour



## DBMS & TSDB Difference



## Tools that 'produce' TSDB data

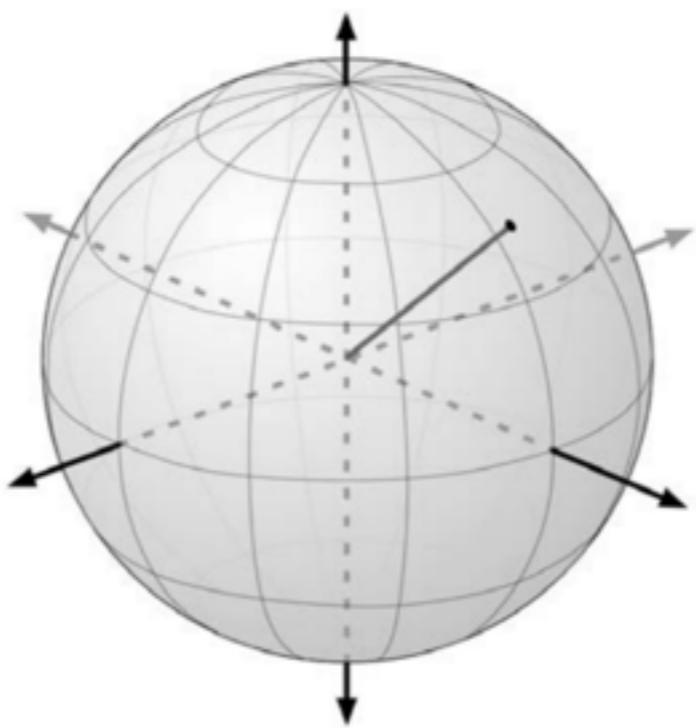


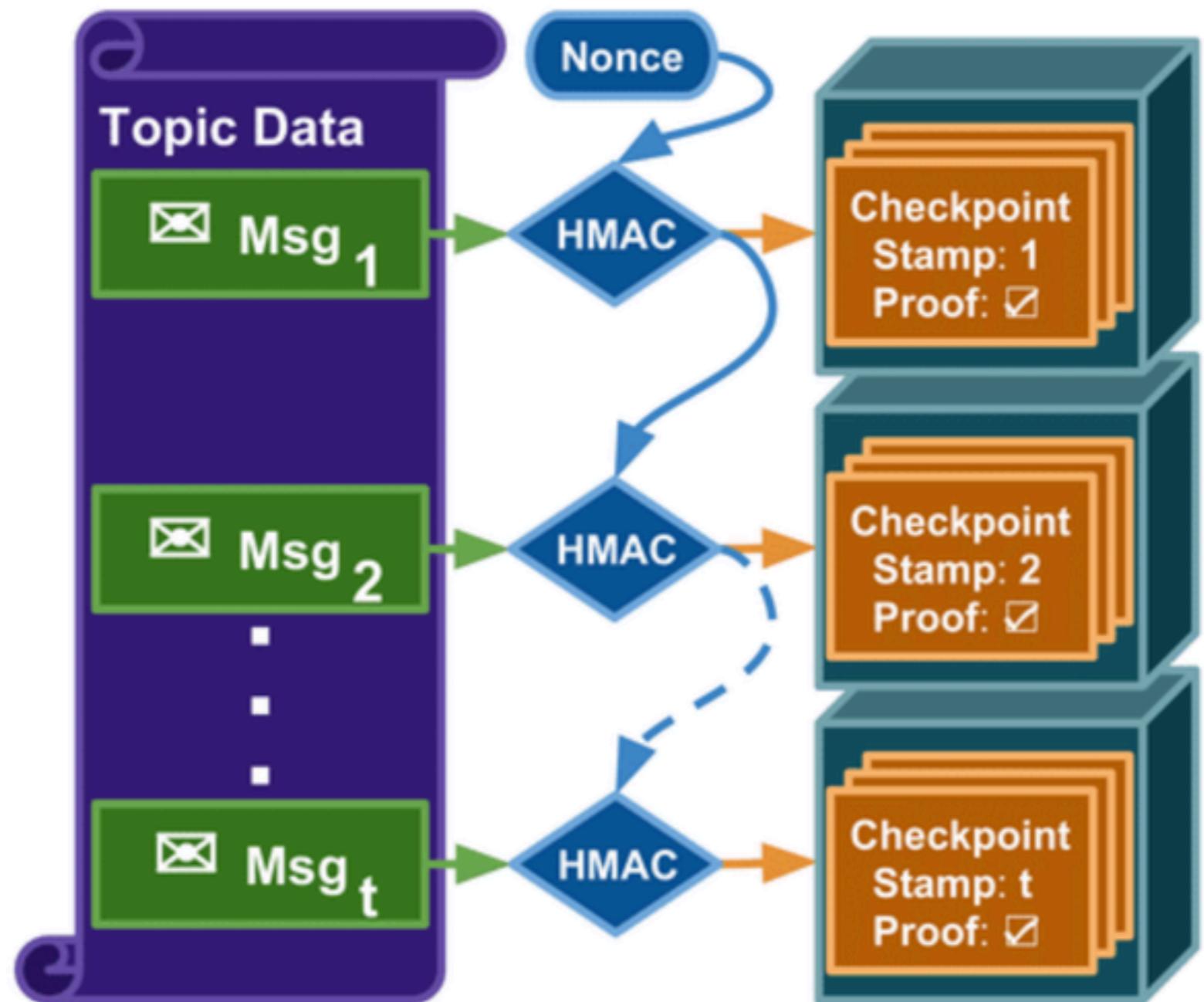
## Tools that 'consume' TSDB



\*Non-exhaustive list

Car ID	Departure			Arrival		
	Date-Time	Latitude	Longitude	Date-Time	Latitude	Longitude
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...



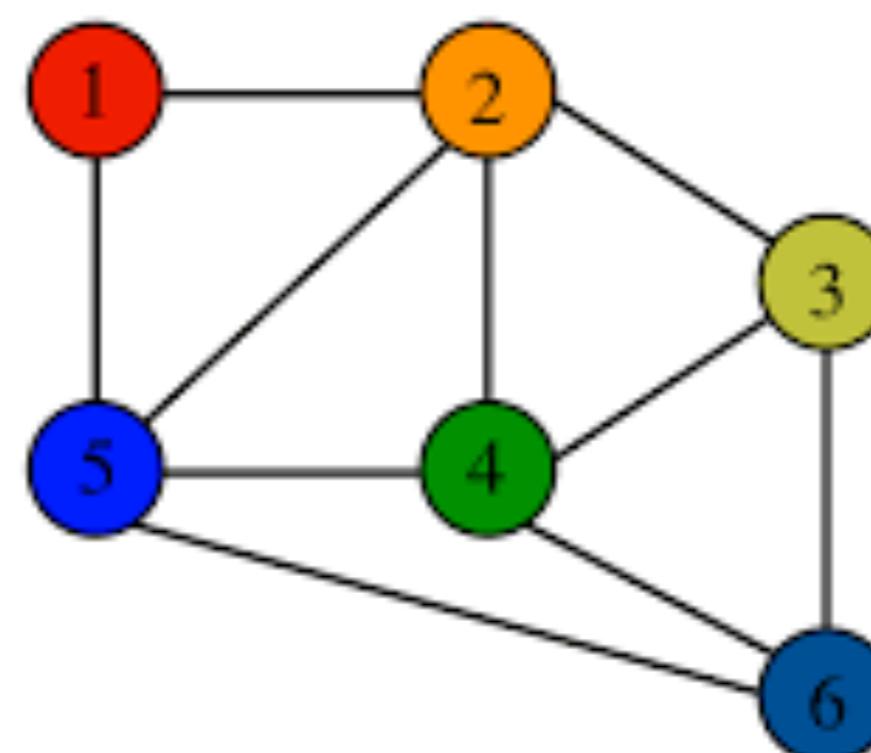
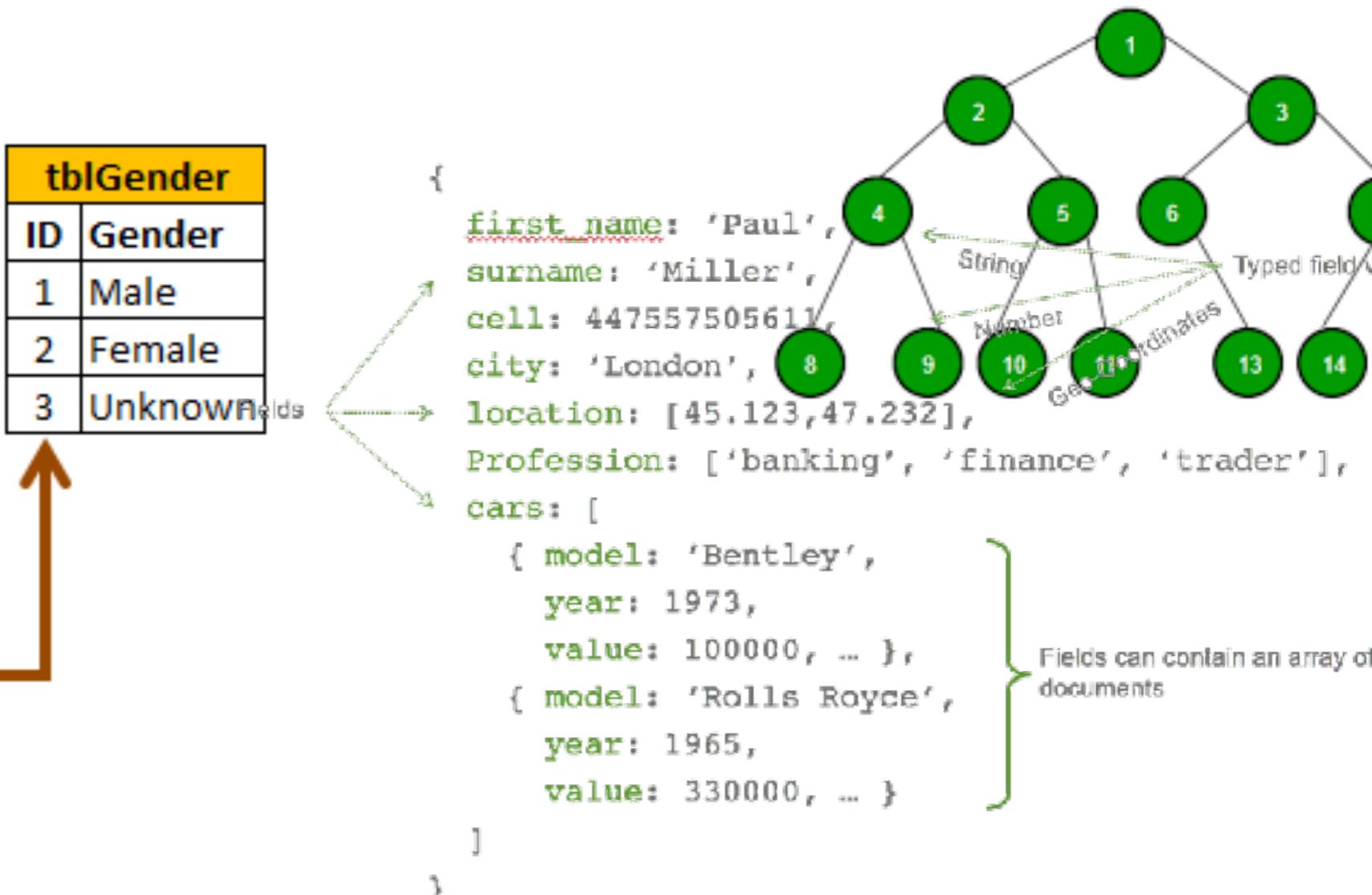
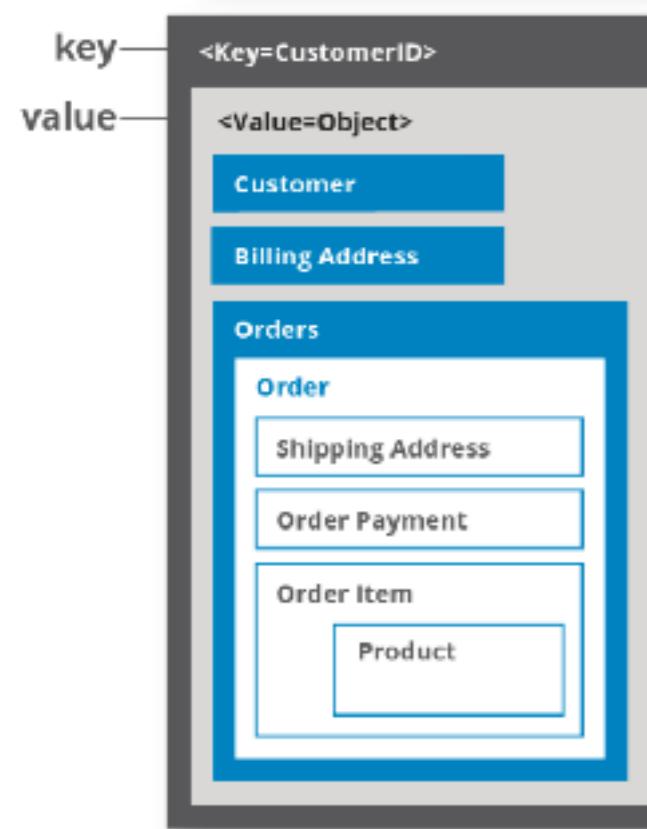


# Rdbms ( Referential Integrity)

tblPerson			
ID	Name	Email	GenderID
1	Jade	j@j.com	2
2	Mary	m@m.com	3
3	Martin	ma@ma.com	1
4	Rob	r@r.com	NULL
5	May	may@may.com	2
6	Kristy	k@k.com	NULL

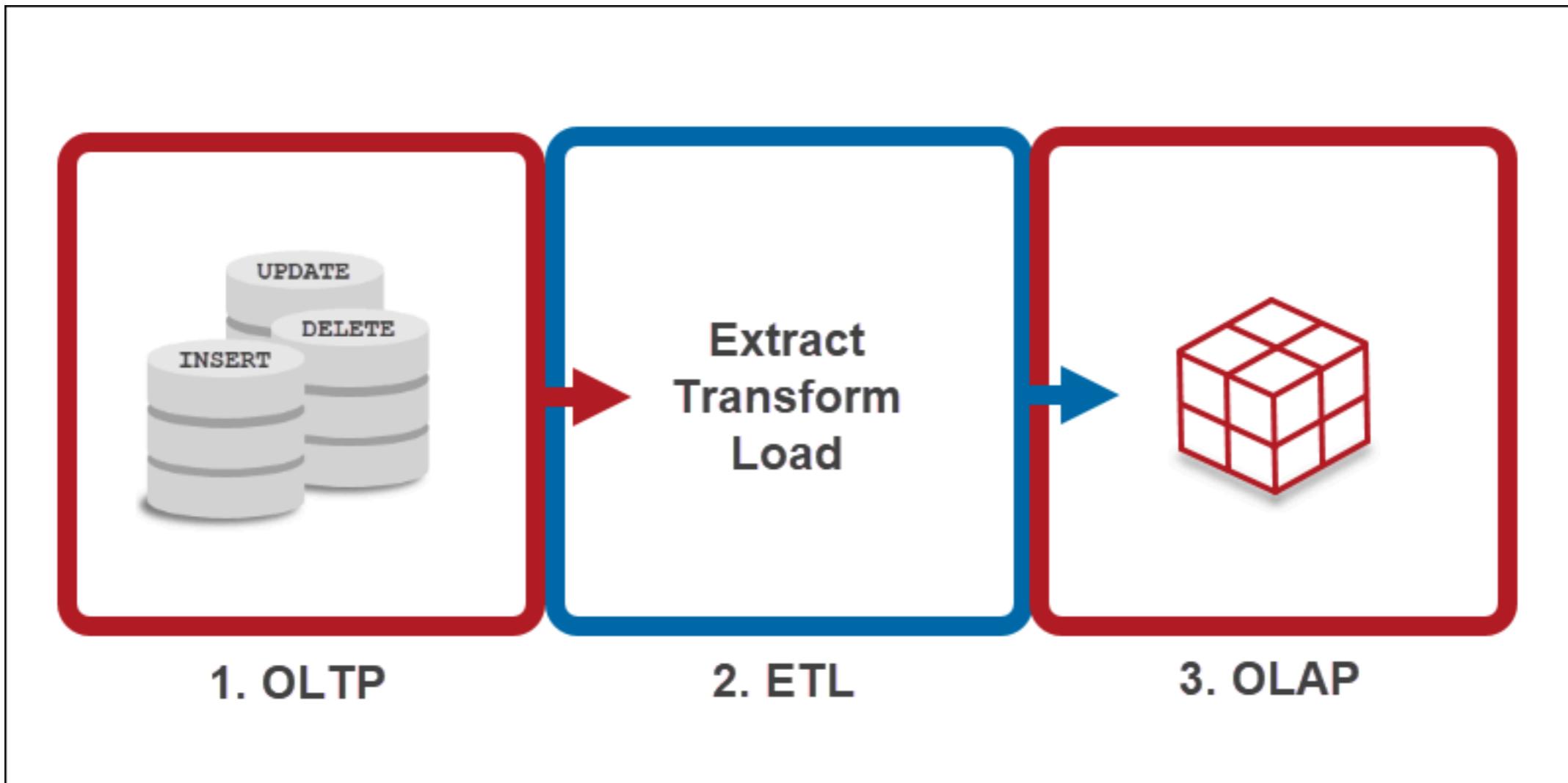
tblGender	
ID	Gender
1	Male
2	Female
3	Unknown

key	value
123	123 Main St.
126	(805) 477-3900



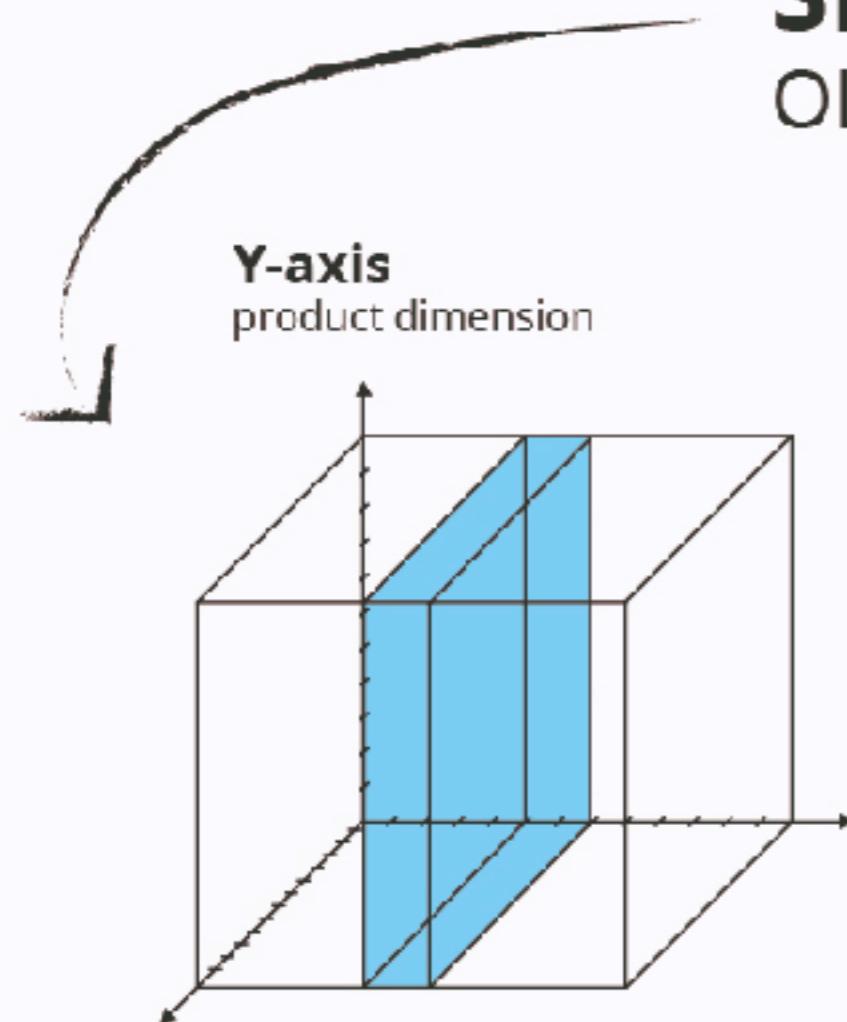
## Wide Column

- Spotify uses Cassandra to store user profile attributes and metadata about artists, songs, etc. for better personalization
- Facebook initially built its revamped Messages on top of HBase, but is now also used for other Facebook services like the Nearby Friends feature and search indexing
- Outbrain uses Cassandra to serve over 190 billion personalized content recommendations each month

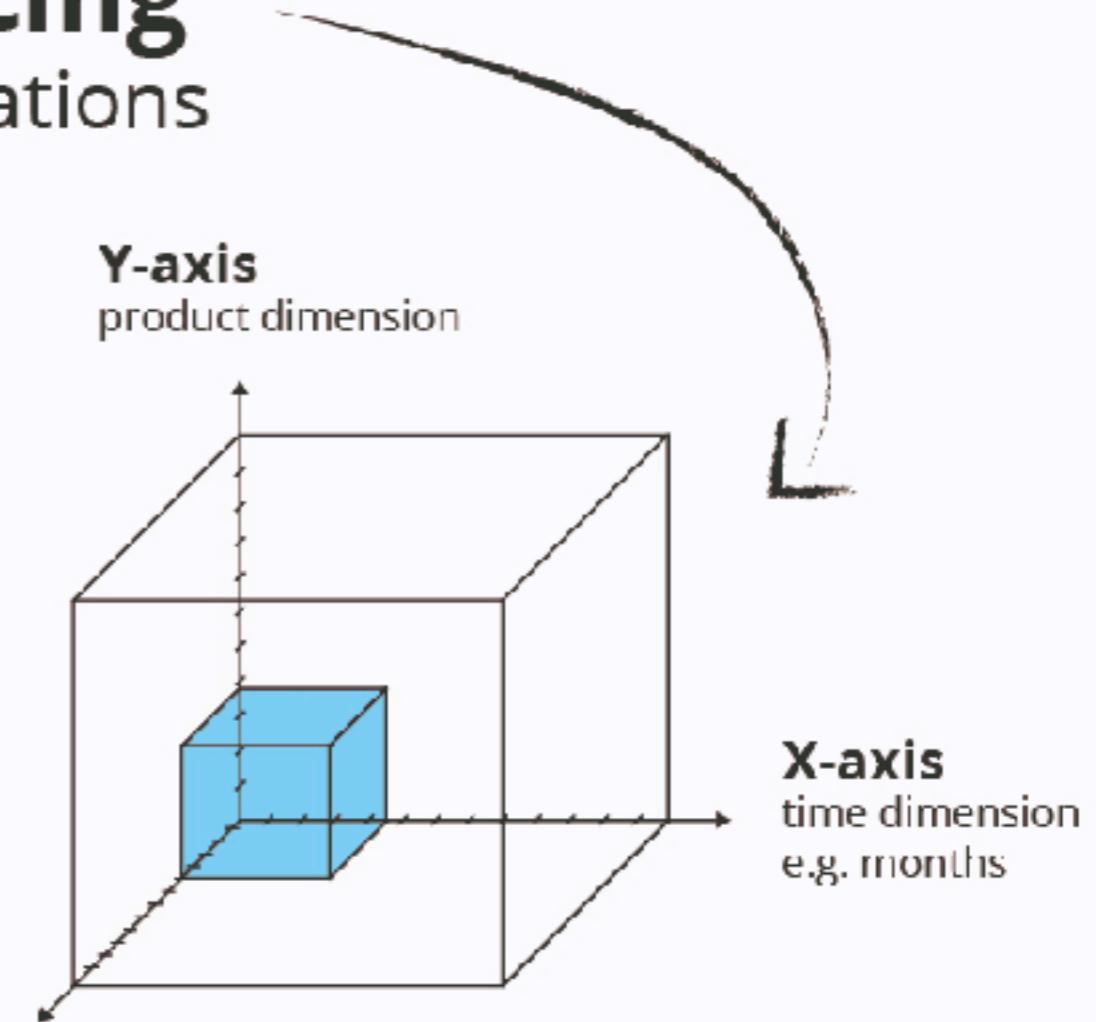


# Slicing & Dicing

OLAP cube operations



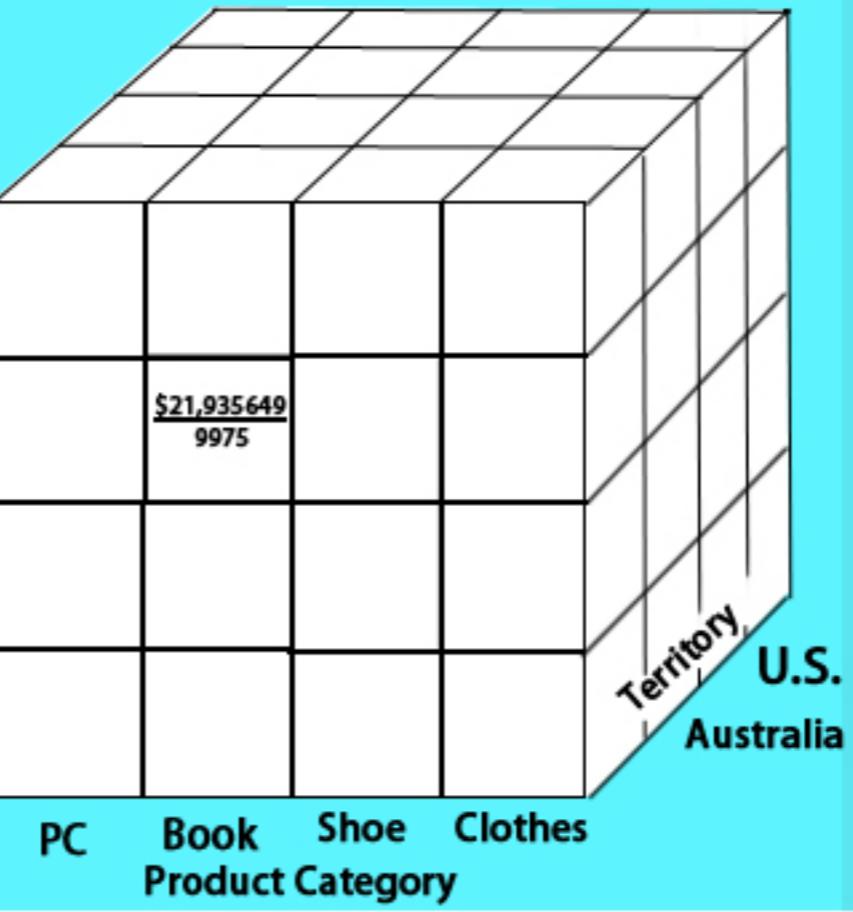
**Z-axis**  
customer dimension

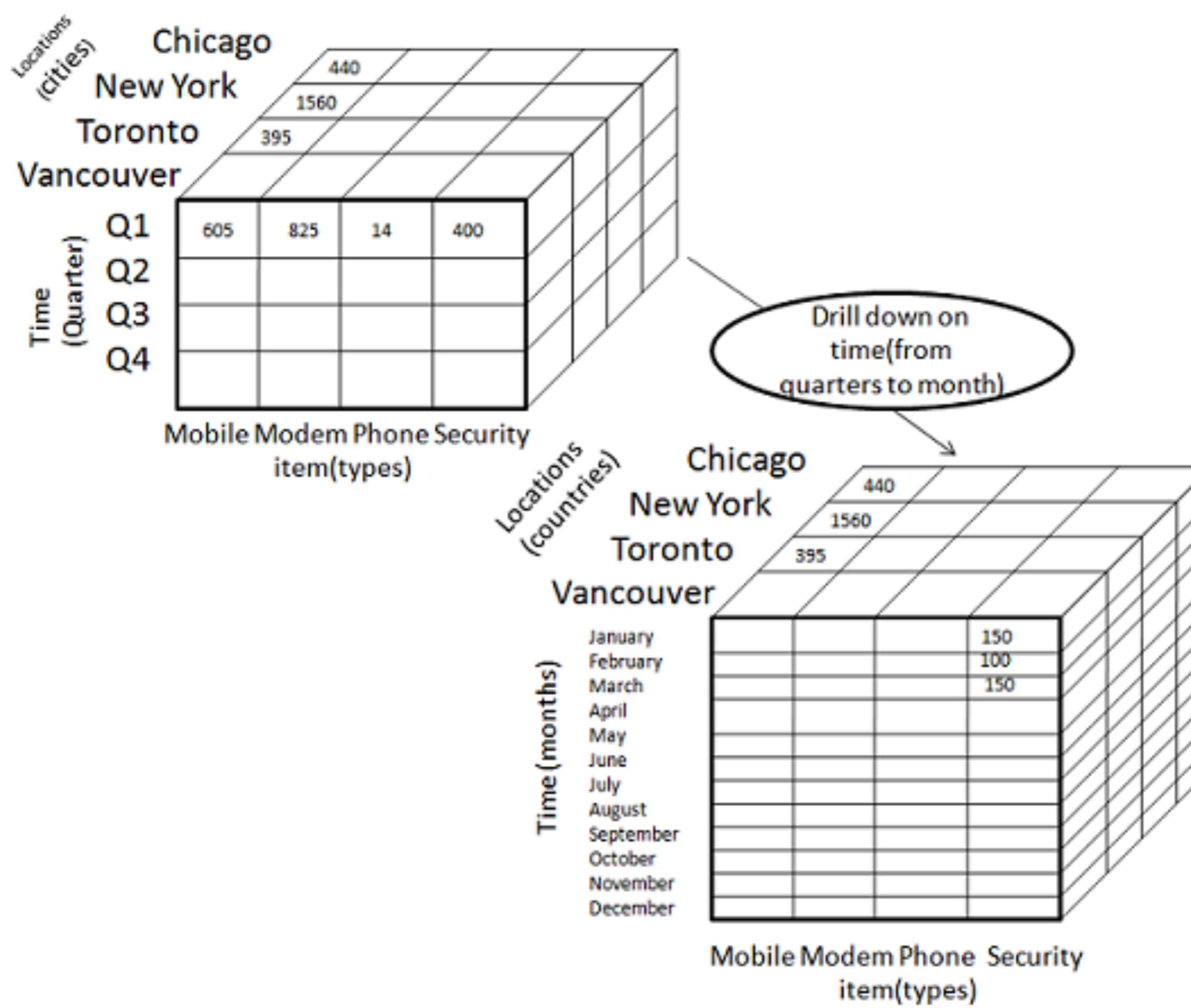


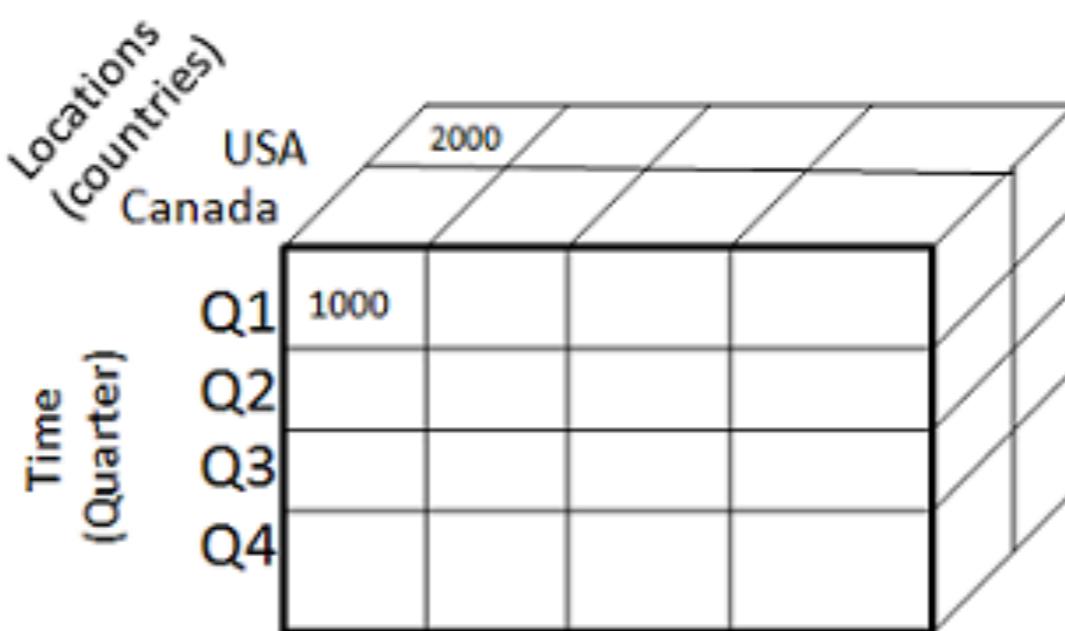
**Z-axis**  
customer dimension

## OLAP CUBE

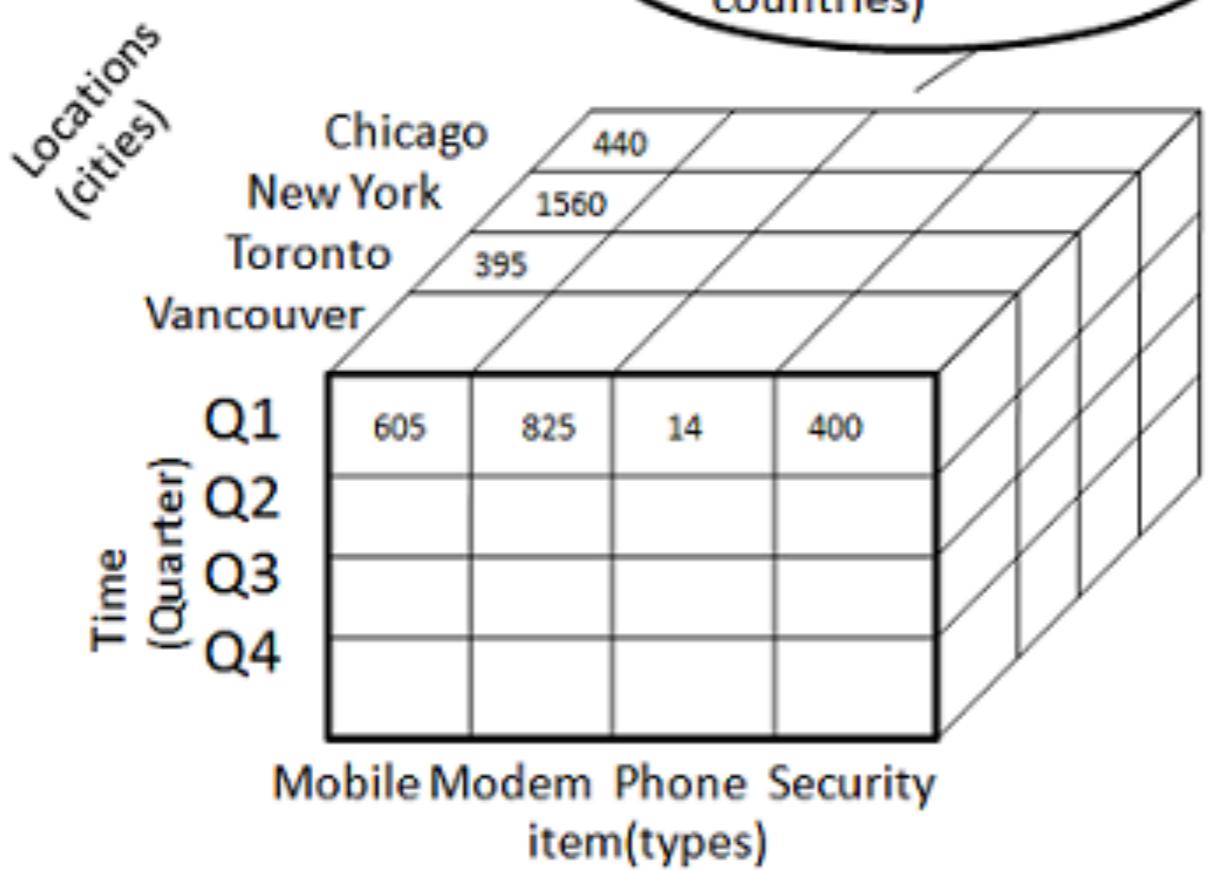
Quarters  
Q1  
Q2  
Q3  
Q4





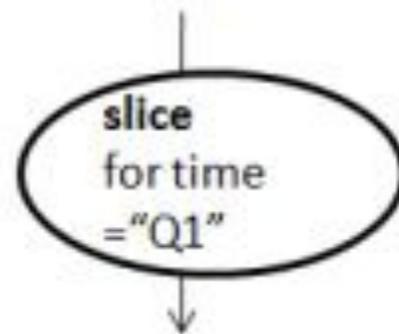


**roll-up** on location  
(from cities to  
countries)



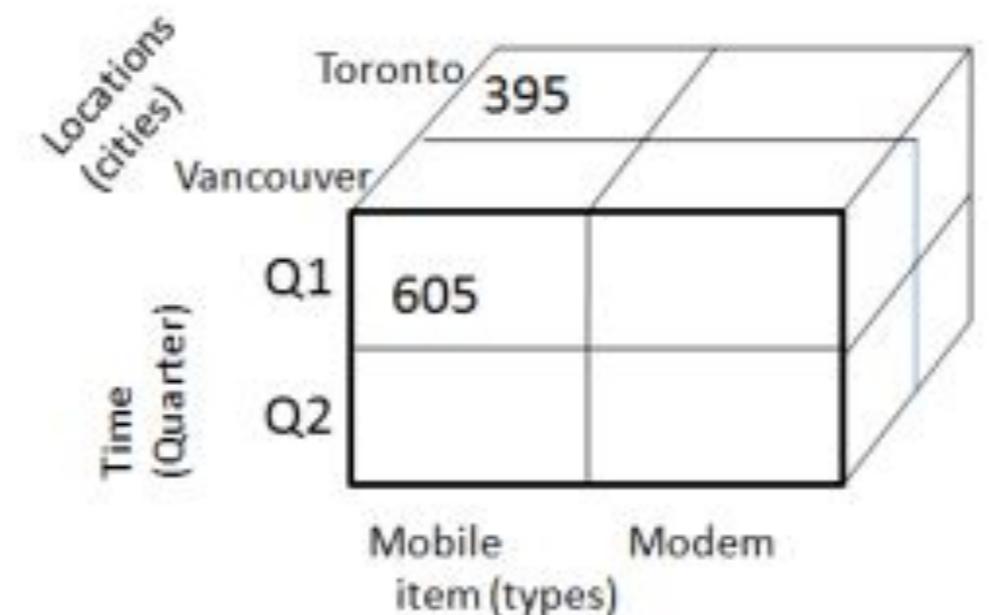
		Mobile Modem Phone Security				
		item(types)		item(types)		
Locations (cities)	Time (Quarter)	Chicago		New York		Toronto
		440		1560		395
		605		825		14
		Q1		400		
		Q2				

Mobile Modem Phone Security  
item(types)



		Mobile Modem Phone Security				
		item(types)		item(types)		
Locations (cities)	Time (Quarter)	Chicago		New York		Toronto
		440		1560		395
		605		825		14
		Q1		400		
		Q2				

Mobile Modem Phone Security  
item(types)



Dice for (location = "Toronto" or "Vancouver")  
and (time = "Q1" or "Q2") and  
(item = "Mobile" or "Modem")



The diagram illustrates the transpose operation on a matrix. The original matrix has "Locations (cities)" as rows (Chicago, New York, Toronto, Vancouver) and "Item (types)" as columns (Mobile, Modem, Phone, Security). The transpose operation swaps these, resulting in a new matrix where "Item (types)" are rows and "Location (cities)" are columns. A central oval labeled "Pivot" indicates the point of transformation.

605	825	14	400

Mobile Modem Phone Security  
item(types)

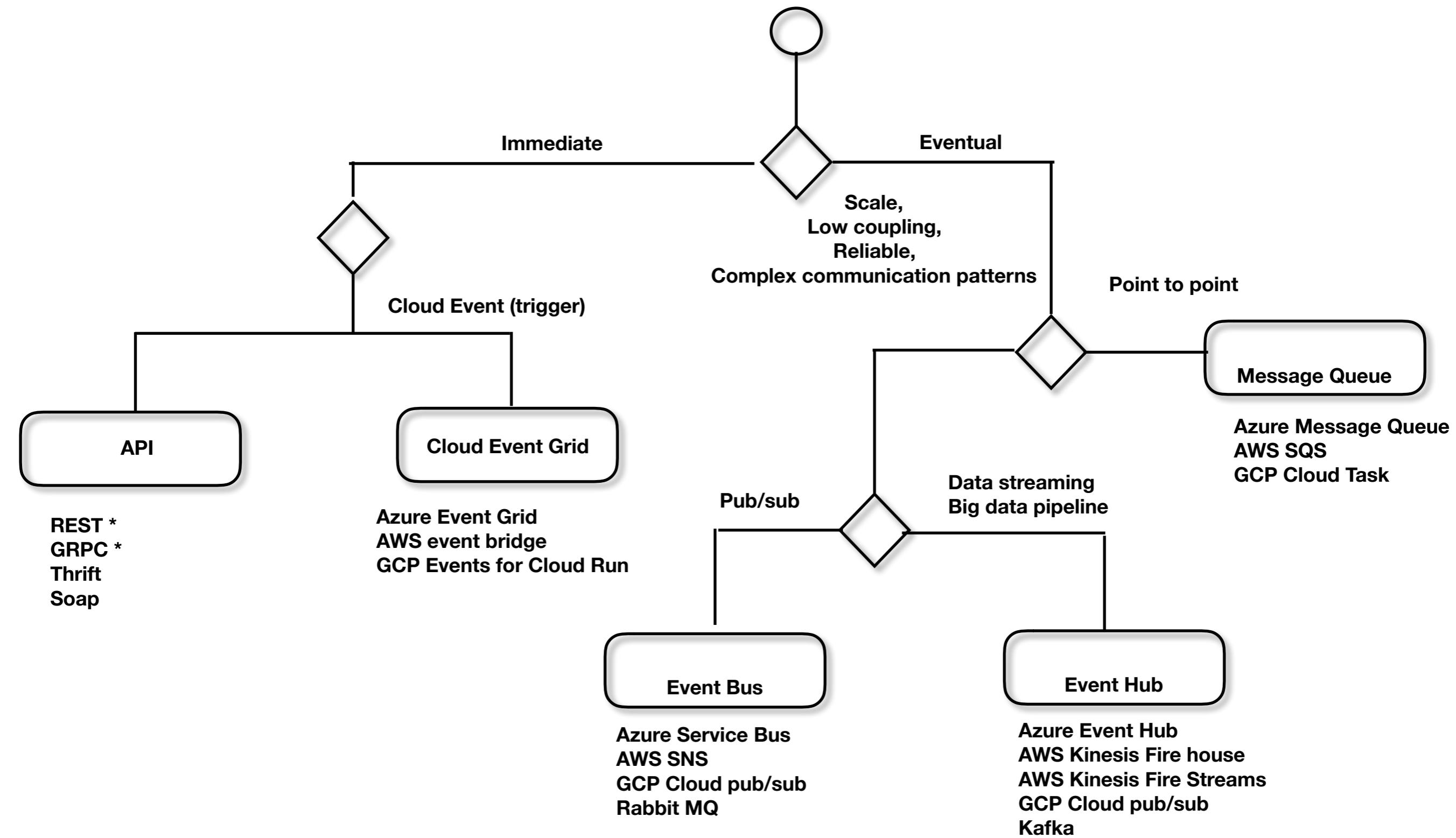
↓  
Pivot  
↓

			605
			825
			14
			400

Mobile  
Modem  
Phone  
Security

Chicago New York Toronto Vancouver  
Location (Cities)

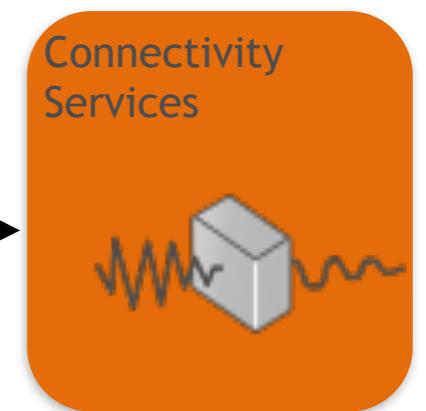
# Choose Communication protocol





Communication  
Services

Connected protocol  
(REST, WS, GRPC , Thrift)

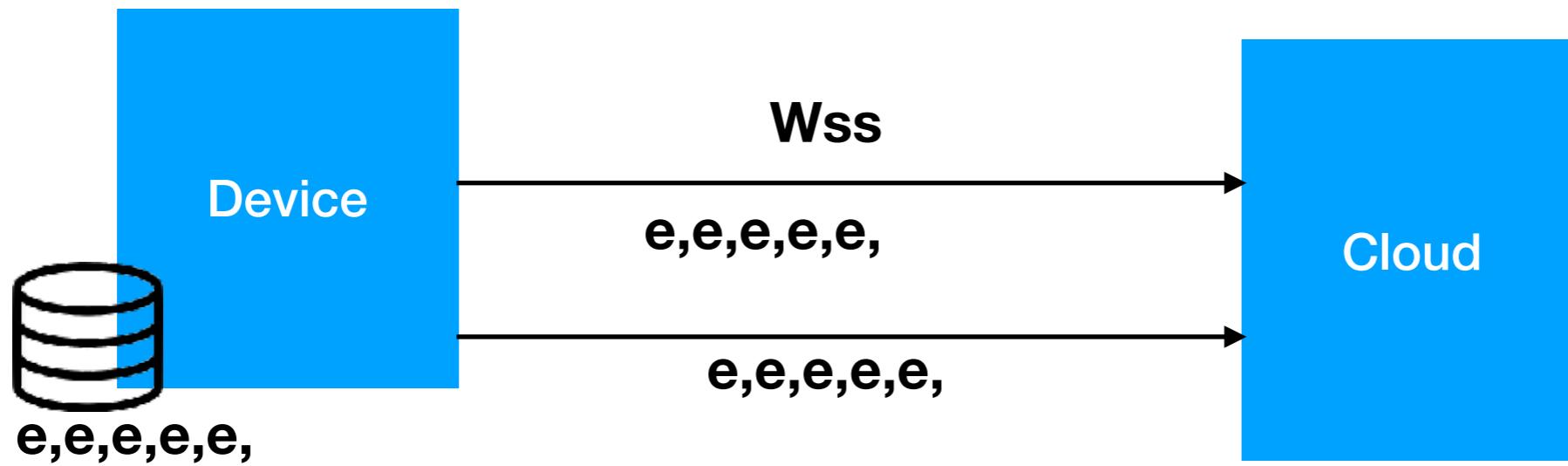


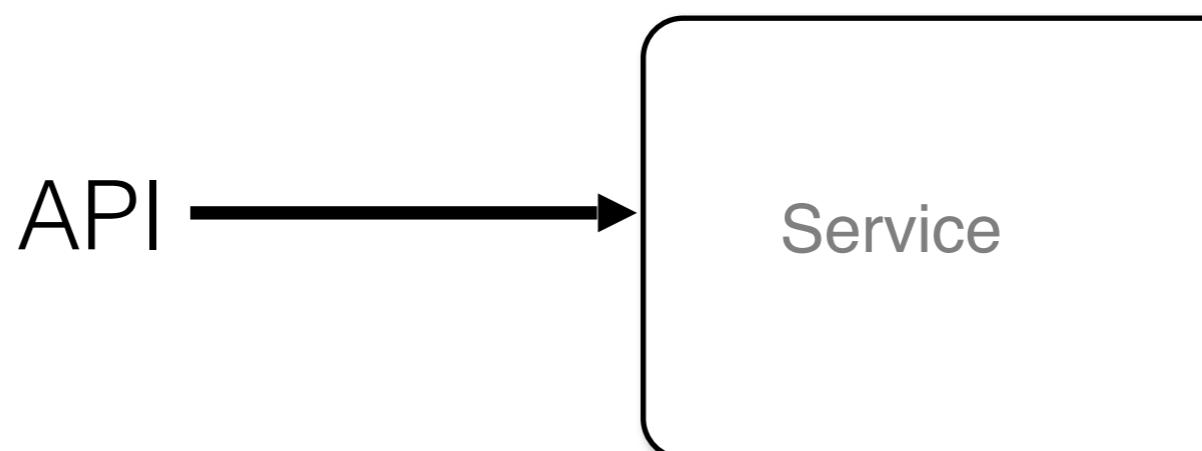
Connectivity  
Services

Message protocol  
(AMQP, MQTT, ...)



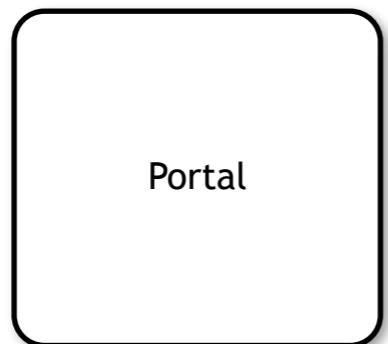
	Connected	Msg database (ACID)
Scale	--	++
Coupling	--	++
Reliability	--	++
Developer effort		
Consistency	Immediate	Eventual
Debugging		
Delivery Order	Ordered ++	Unordered *--
Duplicate	--	--
Dev Ops Effort		
Exception Handling	++	-- ?





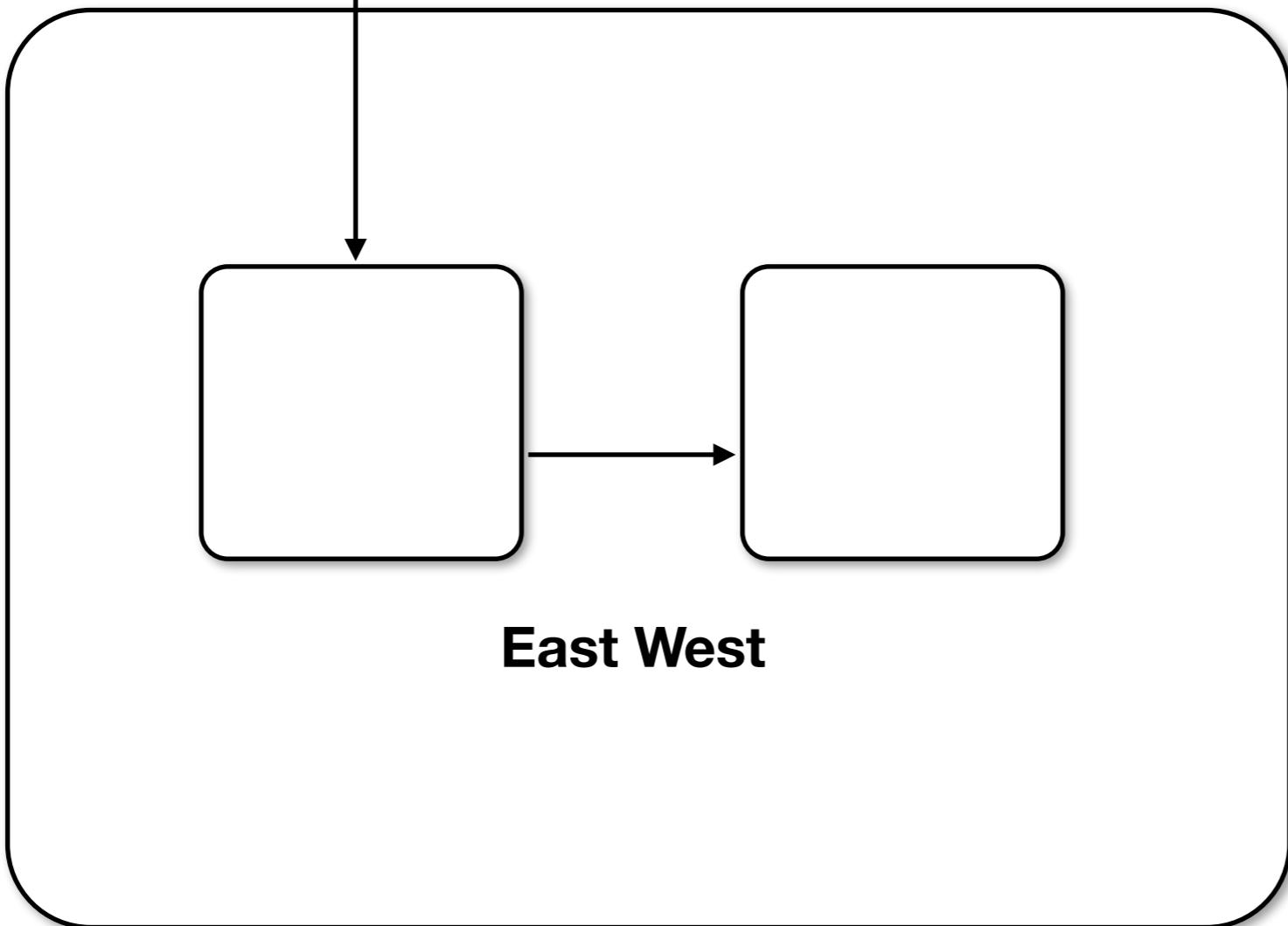
The diagram illustrates the relationship between an API and a Service, which then branches into three different communication protocols: REST, WSS, and GRPC. The Service box is connected to each protocol via a dashed line.

	REST	WSS	GRPC
Browser Support	Y	Y	N
Format	TEXT	TEXT	BINARY, HTTP2
Serialization	JSON	JSON	Proto Buf
Performance	--	+	++
Use case	North South	Streaming	East West

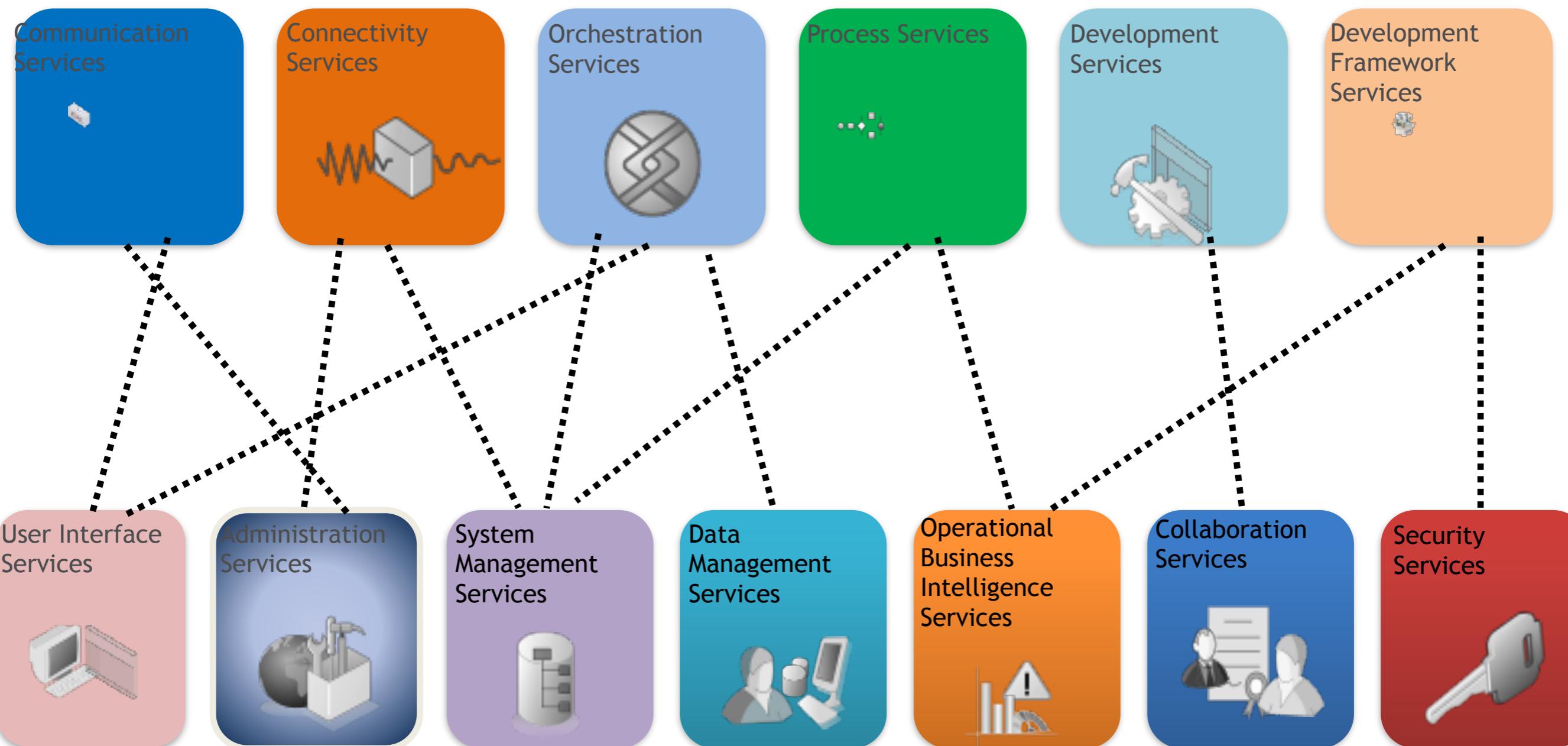


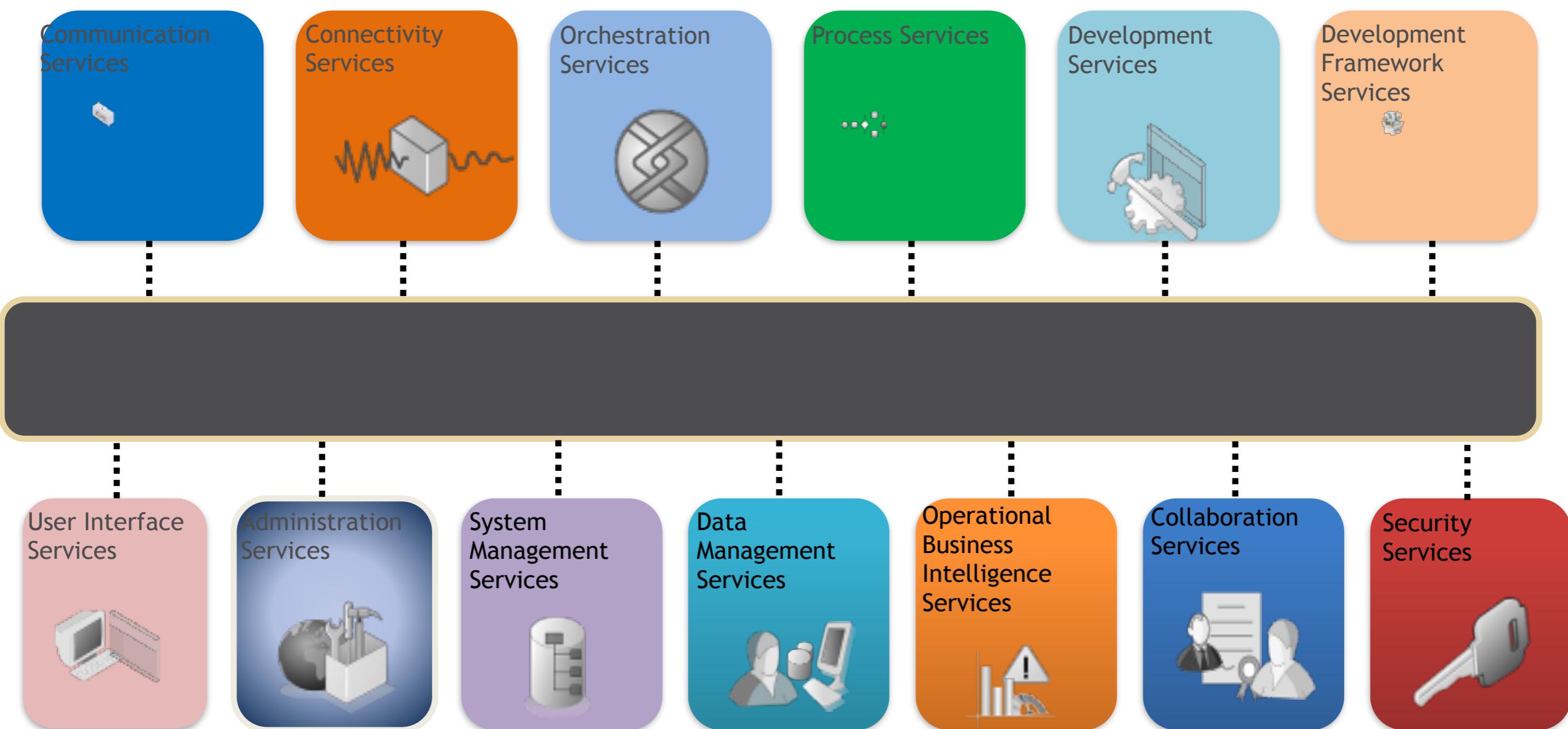
Portal

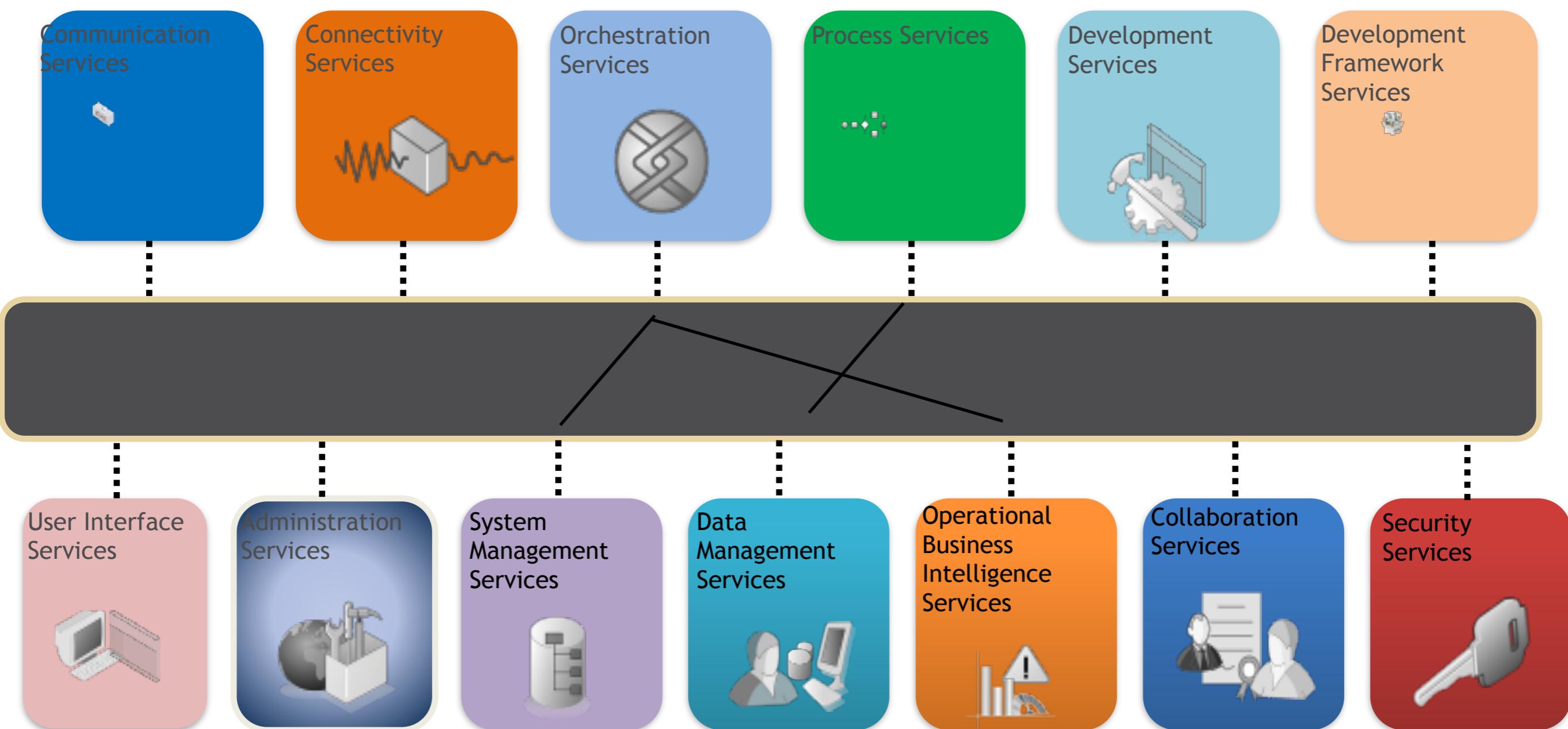
**North south**



**East West**







# Event vs Command

Post

Pre

**OrderCreated**



**CreateOrder**

**InvoiceCreated**



**OrderCanceled**



**OrderCreated**



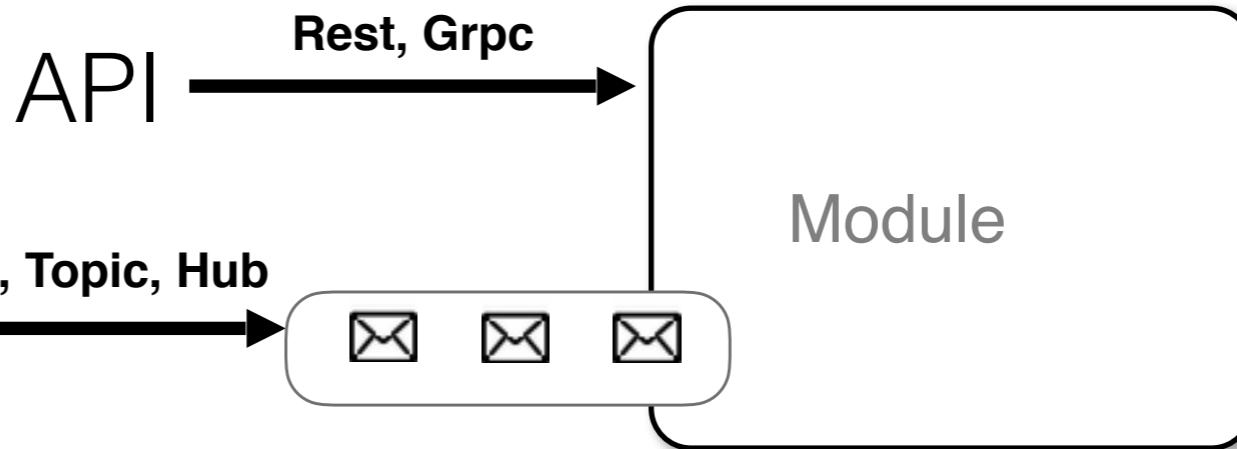
**OderCanceled**



**OrderCreated**

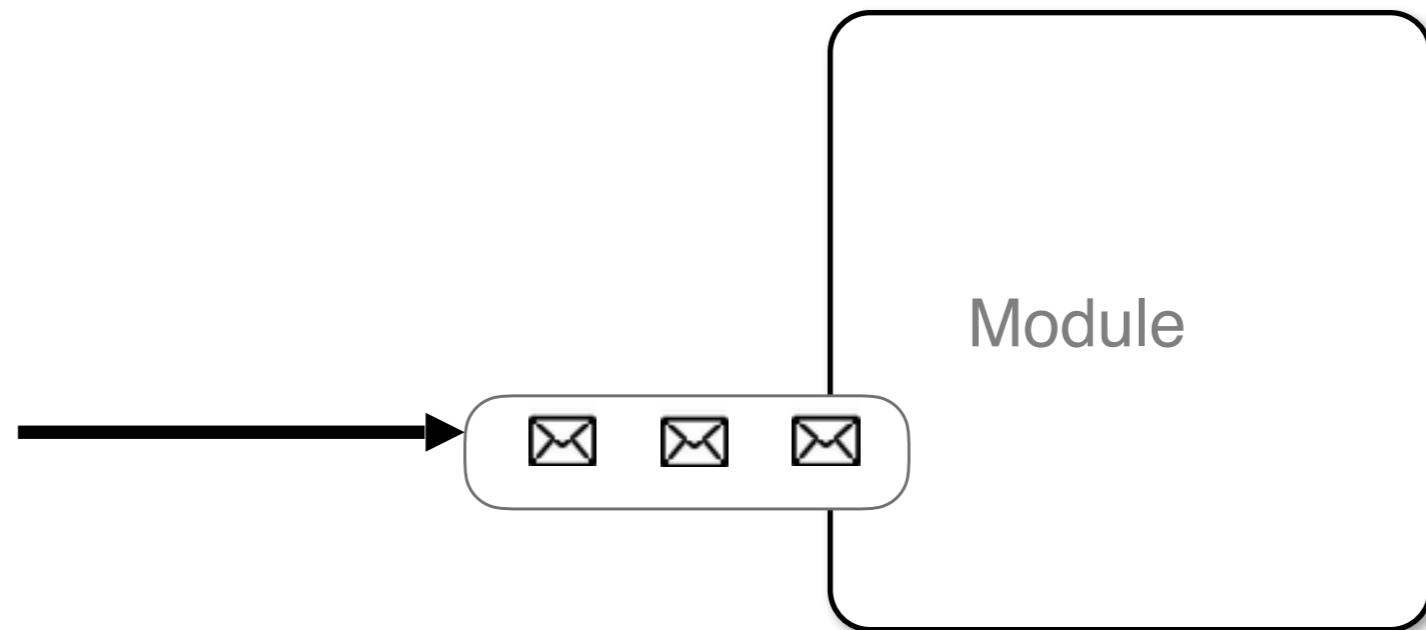


\* Message

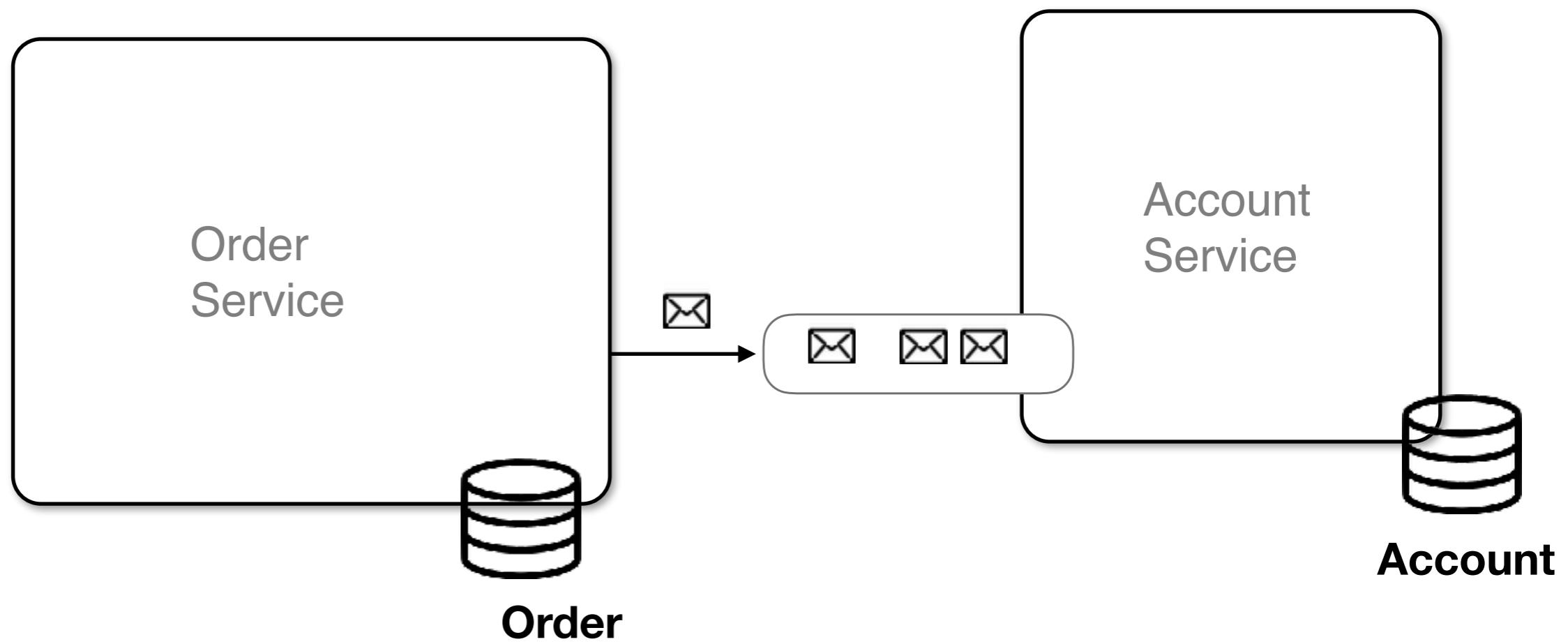
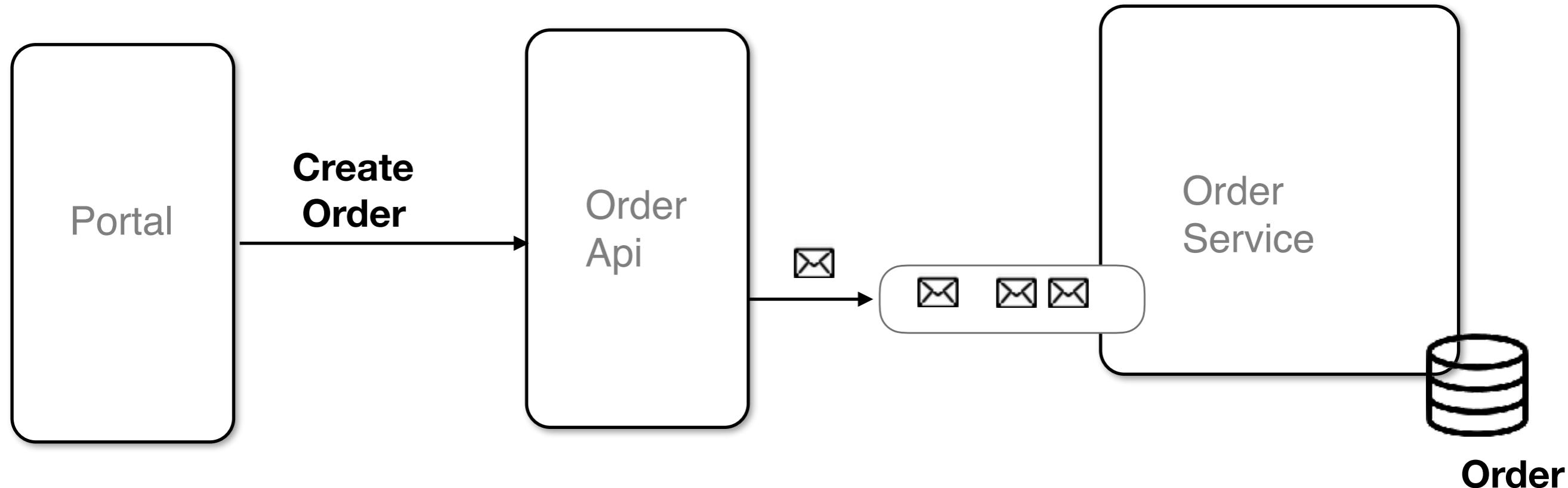


	<< API >>	<< Message >>	
<b>Ordering</b>	Ordered (+)	Unordered(-)	
<b>Duplicate</b>	Yes (-)	Yes(-)	<b>Idempotency</b>
<b>Protocol</b>	2 way (+)	One way (-)	
<b>Resilience (recover)</b>	No (-) retry logic	Yes (+)	
<b>Connection</b>	Always connected	Occousionaly connected	
<b>Scalability</b>	--	+++	
<b>Consistency</b>	Immediate (++)	Eventual (- -)	
<b>Load Leveling</b>	--	++	
<b>Low Coupling (maintainability)</b>	--	++	
<b>Distributed Comm Patterns</b>	--	++	<b>SAGA, Materialized View</b>
<b>Internet</b>	Yes	Yes *	
<b>Browser support</b>	Yes	No	
<b>Dev effort</b>	++	--	
<b>Operational effort</b>	++	--	

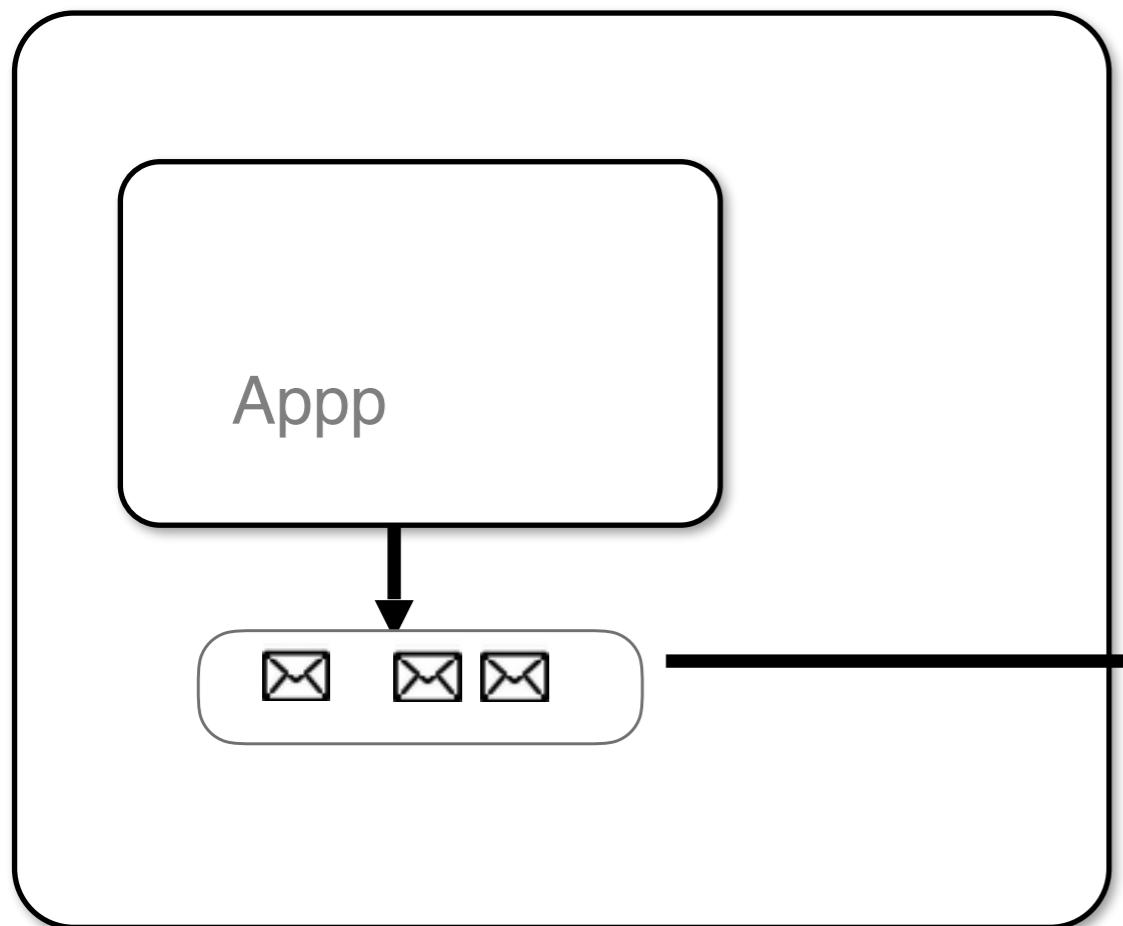
\* Message



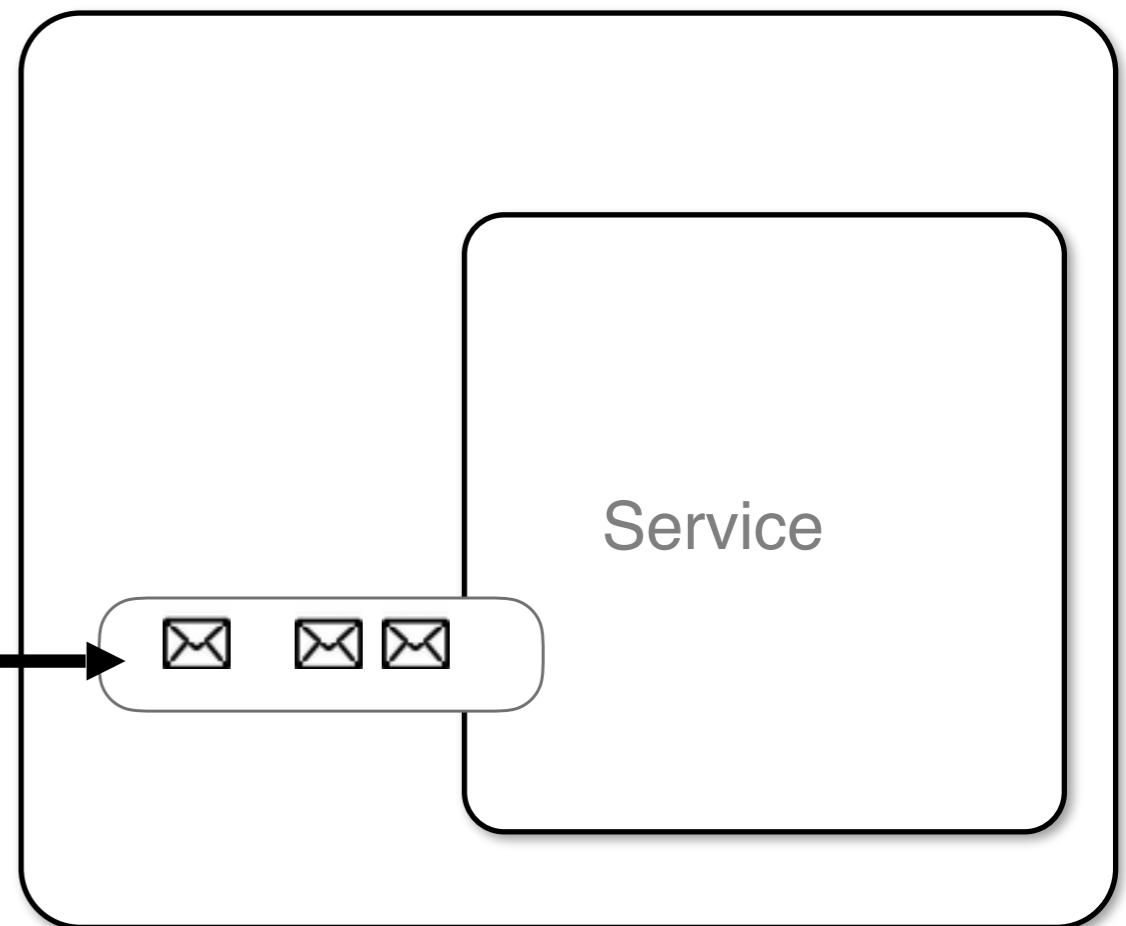
```
fun(){  
    while(true){  
        Msg m = GetMessage();  
        ....  
        m.ack();  
    }  
}
```

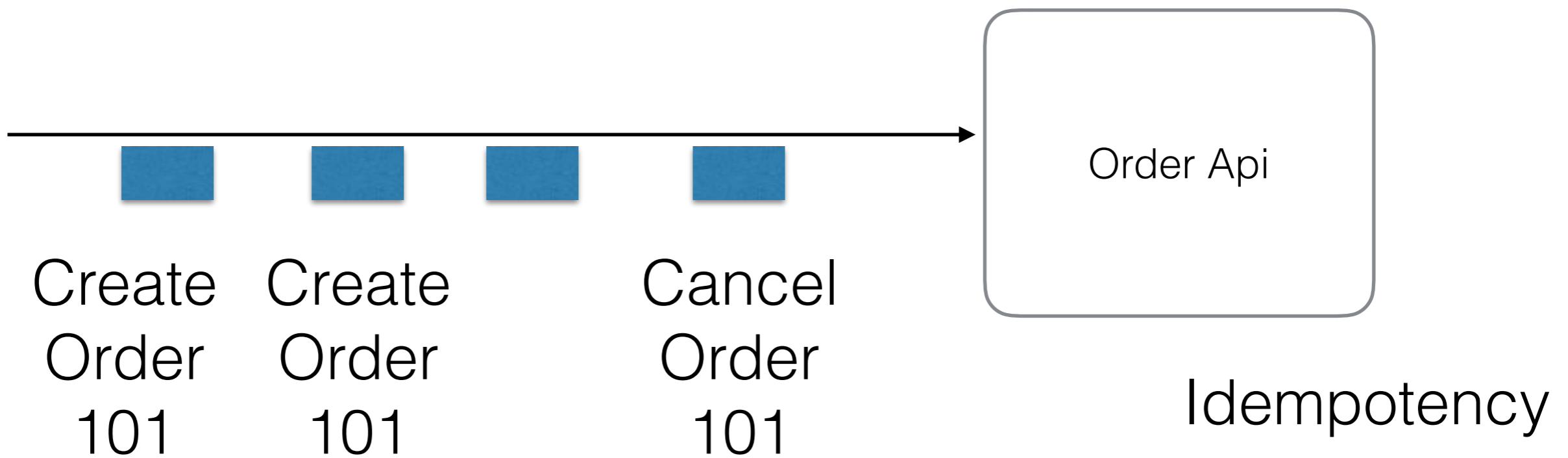


Client



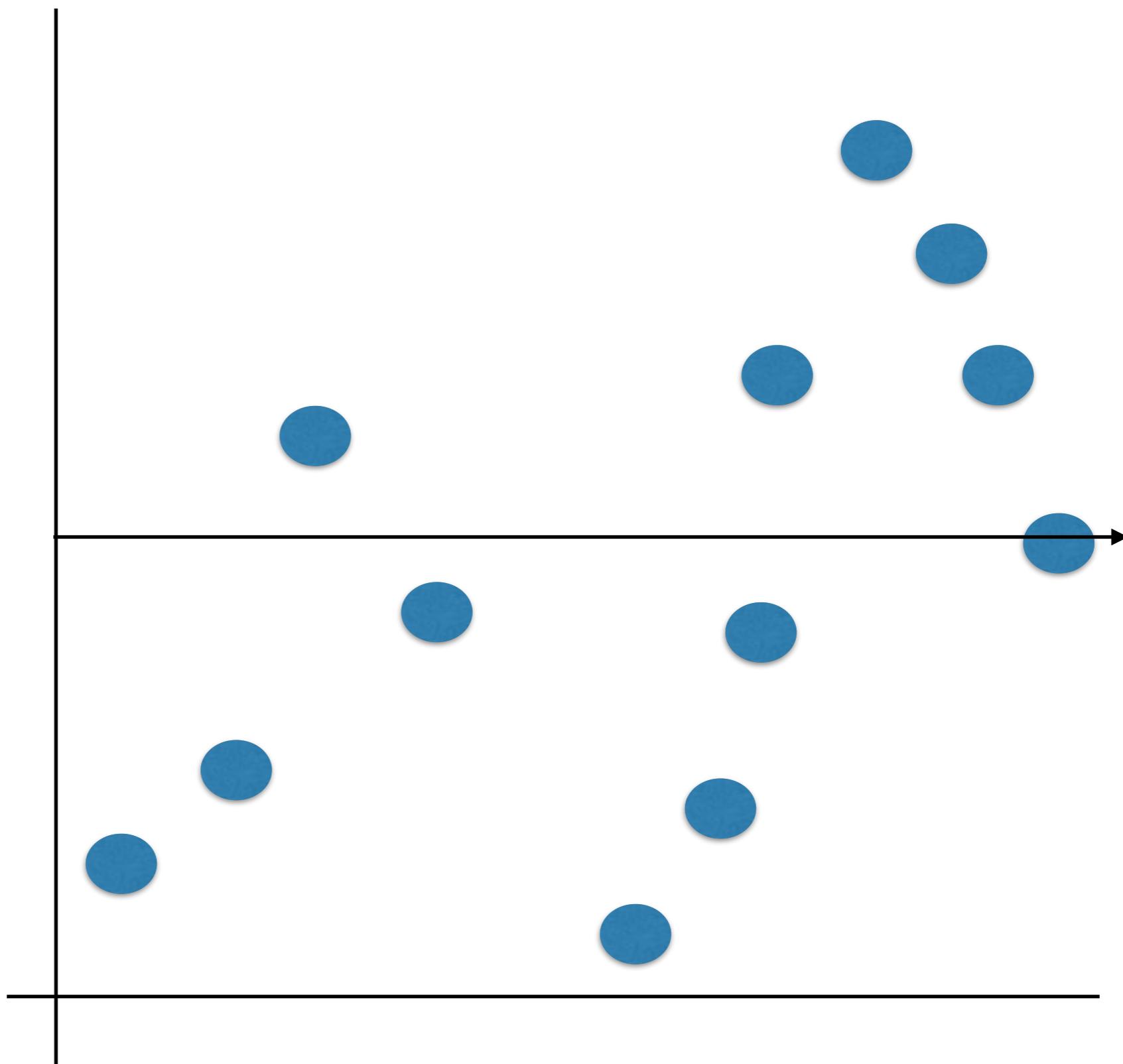
Server



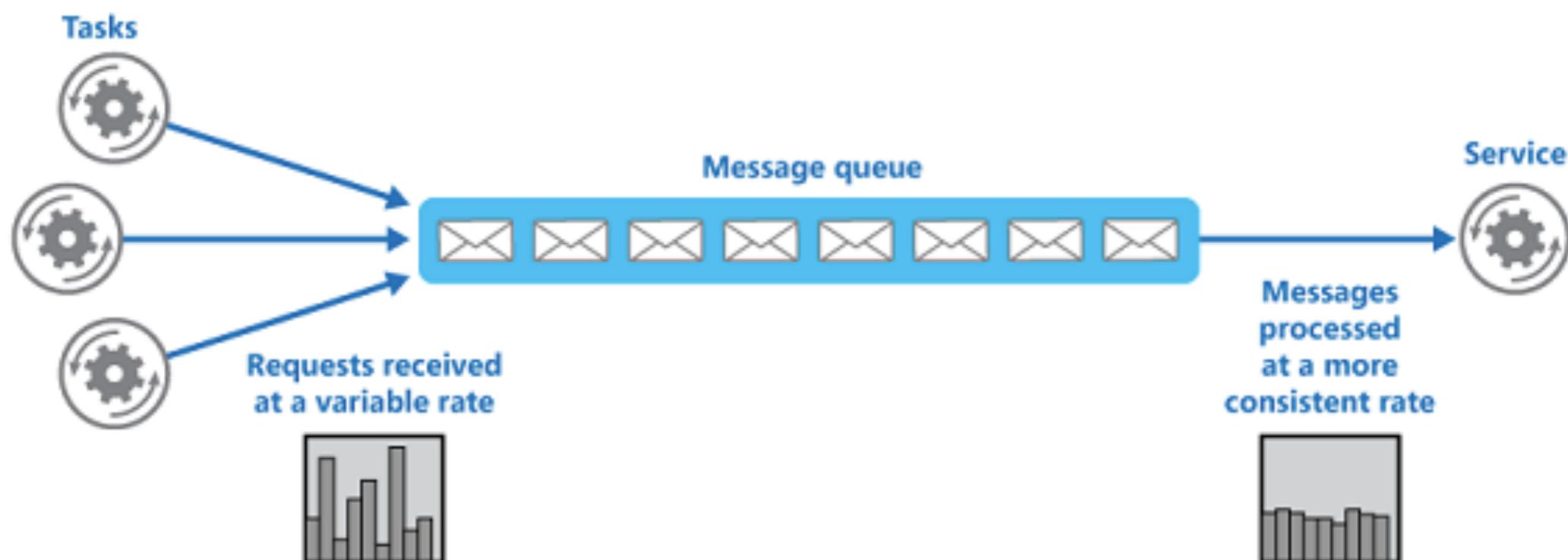


Request

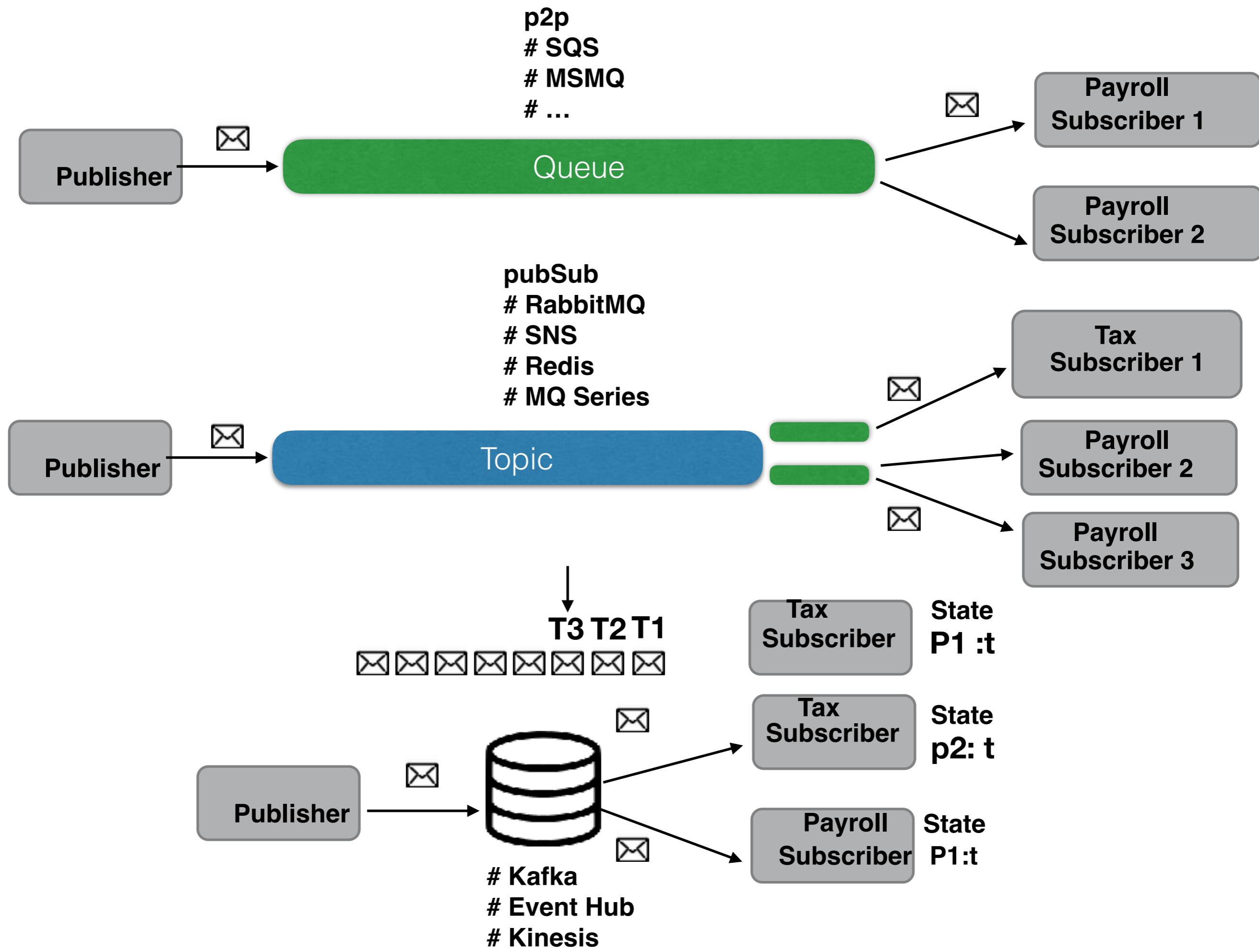
Time

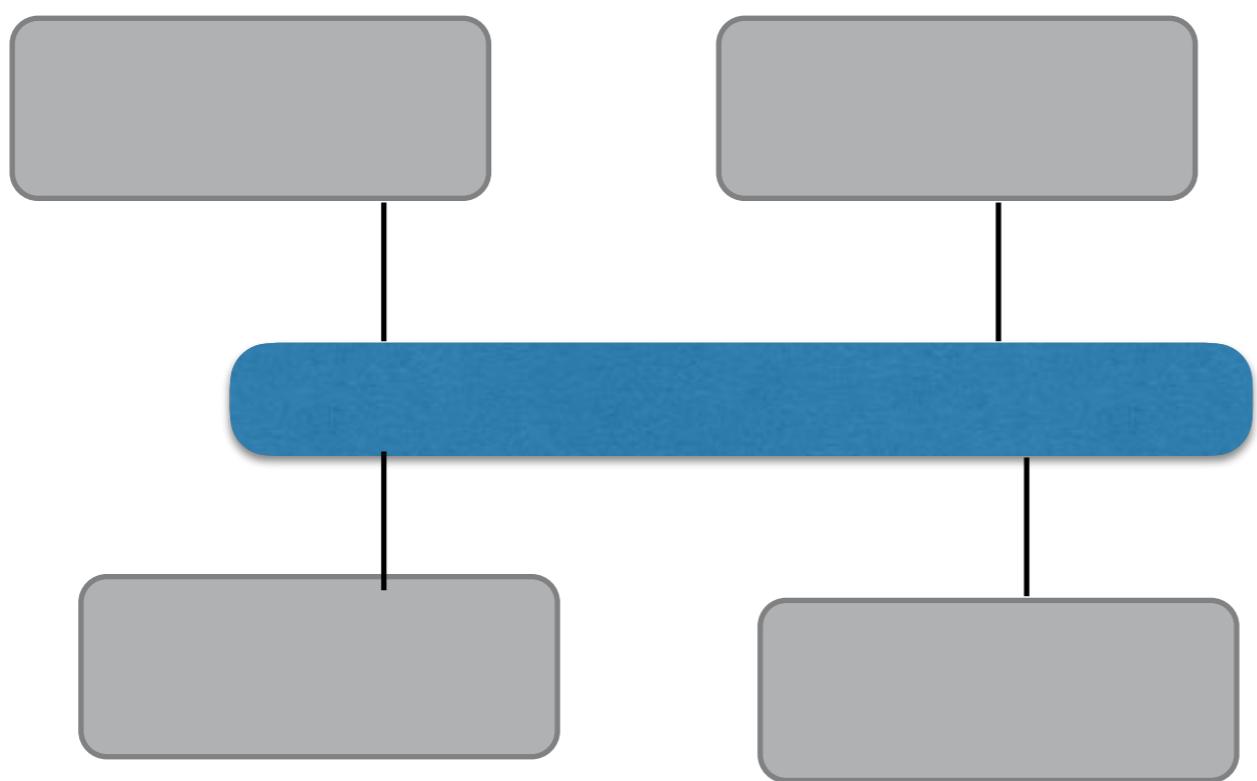


# Queue-based Load Levelling



source:msdn





**<<Topic>>**

**<<queue>>**

**Image**

**Task**

**Parallelism**

**Logic 1(data) , Logic 2(data) , Logic 3(data)**

**OCR(data) , Feature(data) , Masking(data)**

**Event1  
Event 2  
Event 3**

**Data**

**Parallelism**

**Logic(data1) , Logic(data2) , Logic(data3)**

**Anonymization (Event1) ,  
Anonymization(Event2) ,  
Anonymization(Event3)**

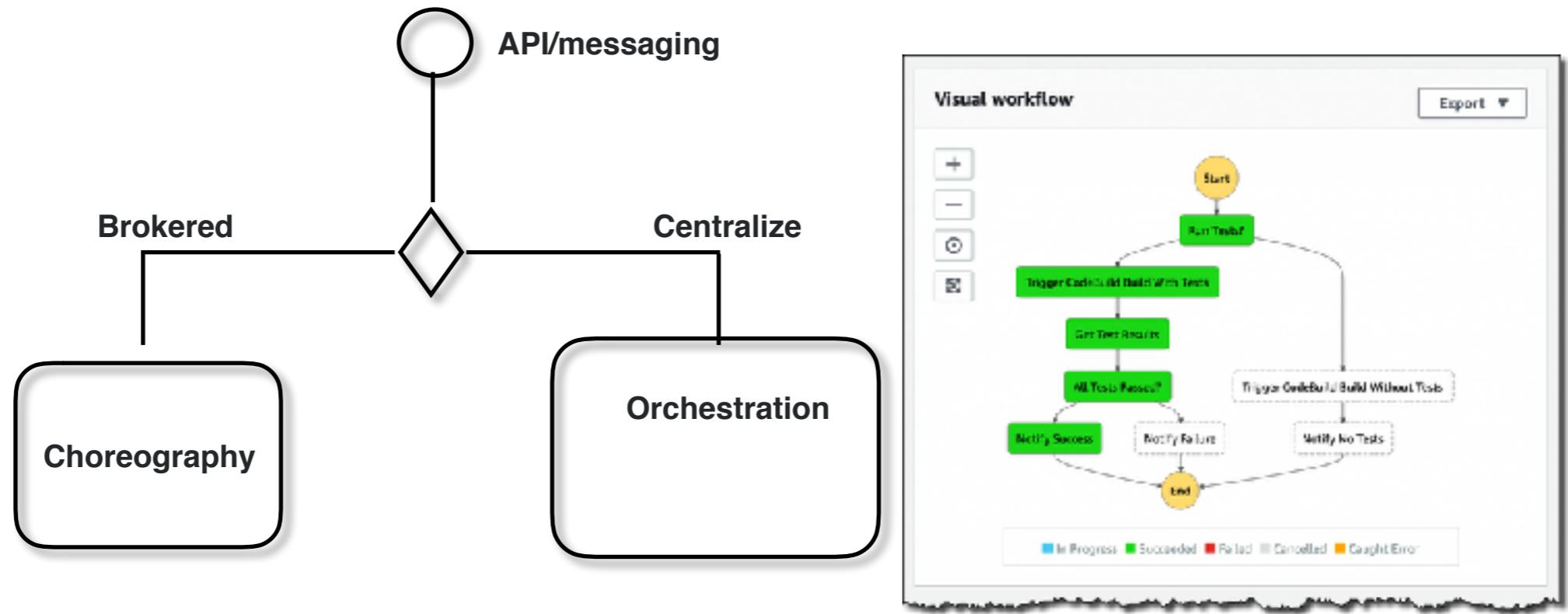
	Kafka	Pulsar	RabbitMQ (Mirrored)
<b>Peak Throughput (MB/s)</b>	605 MB/s	305 MB/s	38 MB/s
<b>p99 Latency (ms)</b>	5 ms (200 MB/s load)	25 ms (200 MB/s load)	1 ms* (reduced 30 MB/s load)
<b>Number of Programming Languages Supported</b>	17	6	22
<b>Stack Overflow Questions</b>	21,233	134	11,430
<b>Pub/sub</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Message routing</b>	Medium	Medium	High
<b>Queueing</b>	Low	Medium	High
<b>Event Streaming</b>	High	Medium	No
<b>Mission-critical</b>	High	Low	High
<b>Slack Community Size</b>	23,057	2,332	7,492
<b>Meetups</b>	486	1	1
<b>Message replay, time travel</b>	+++	+++	-
<b>Exactly-once processing</b>	+++	+	-
<b>consumption</b>	Pull	Push	Push
<b>Permanent storage</b>	Yes	Partial	No

	Rabbitmq	Kafka	Redis
Scale	50K msg per second	1 million/ sec	1 million/ sec
Transient messages	Yes	No	Y
Persistent	yes	Yes	Y
Protocol	AMQP		
One to one	Y	N	Y
One to many	Y	Y	Y
Advanced Message Queueing Protocol-based routing	Y	N	N
consumption pattern	Pull+Push	Pull	
Client Libraries	Py, java, php, .net, js,...	Py, java, php, .net, js,...	
Managed Service	yes, but not native in aws	Azure, aws, Confluent	Azure, aws
License	MPL	Apache	
Message Priority	Yes	No	
Monitoring	yes	yes	
Authentication	OAuth2, Std Auth	Kerberos, Oauth2, std Auth	
Message delay	microsecond	Millisecond	

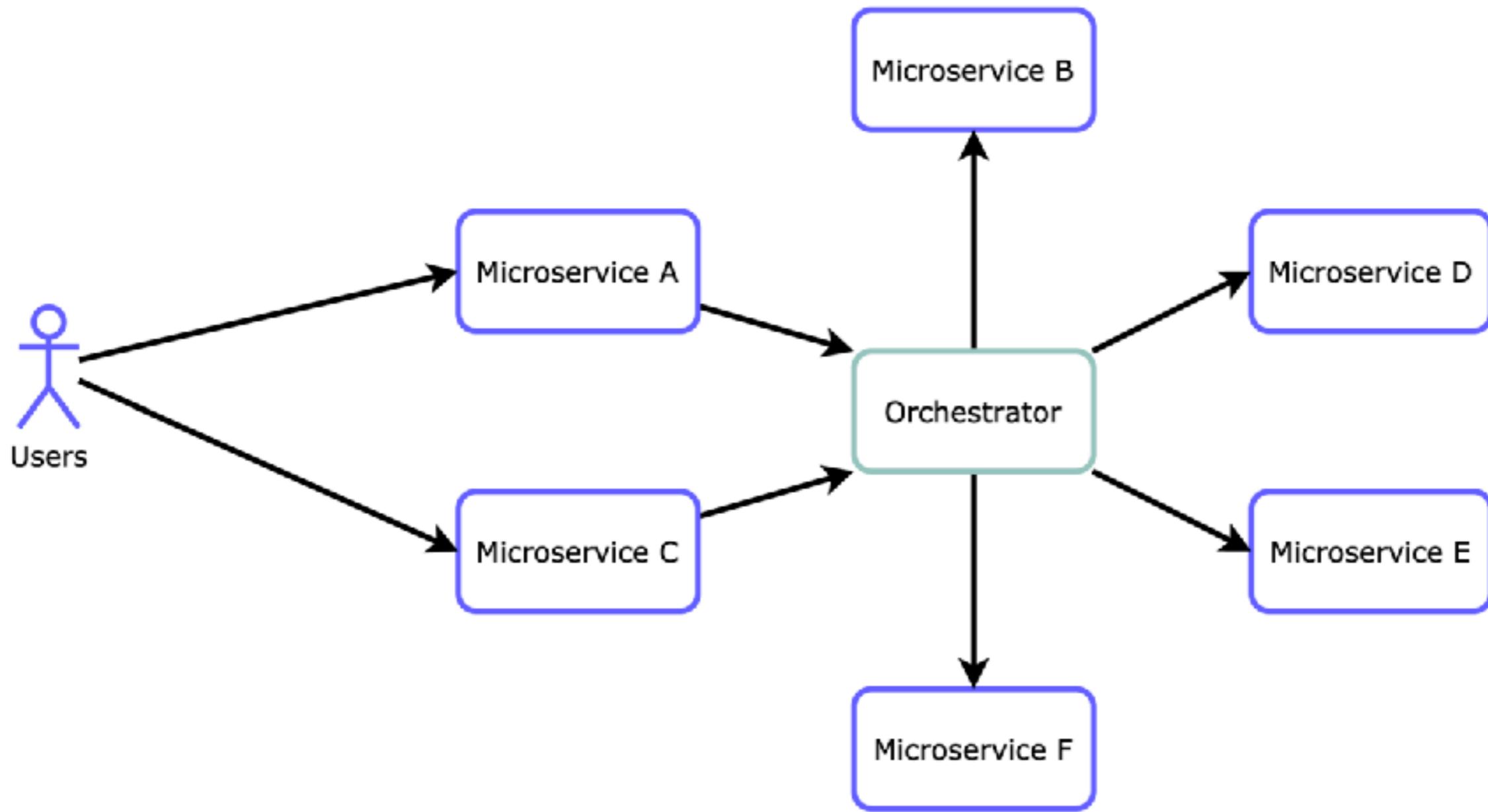
Table 1

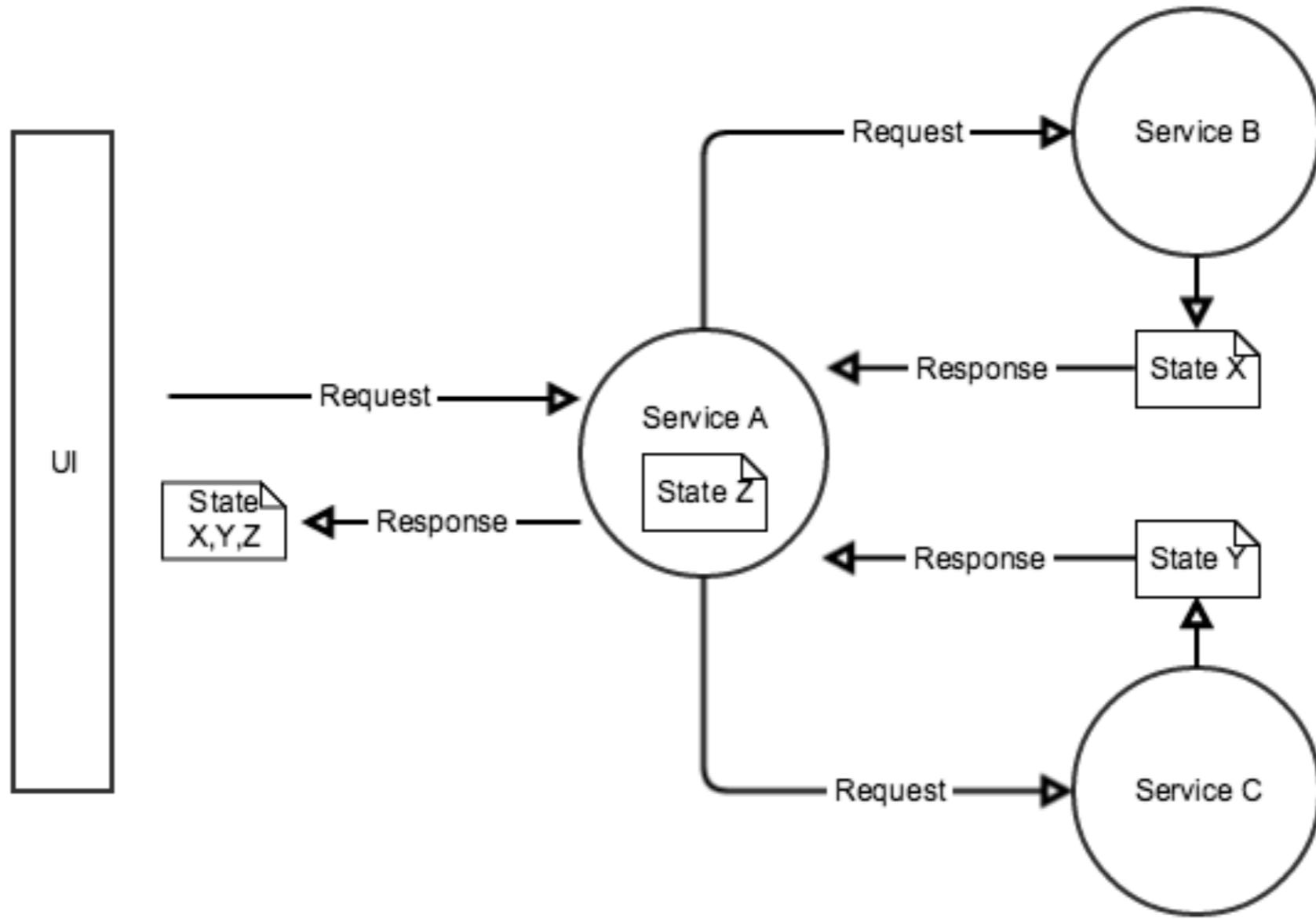
	Rabbitmq	Kafka	Redis
Scale	50K msg per second	1 million/ sec	1 million/ sec
Transient messages	Yes	No	Y
Persistent yes	Yes	Yes	Y
Protocol	AMQP		
One to one	Y	N	Y
One to many	Y	Y	Y
Advanced Message Queueing Protocol-based routing	Y	N	N
consumption pattern	Pull+Push	Pull	
Client Libraries	Py, java, php, .net, js,...	Py, java, php, .net, js,...	
Managed Service	yes, but not native in aws	Azure, aws, Confluent	Azure, aws
License	MPL	Apache	
Message Priority	Yes	No	
Monitoring	yes	yes	
Authentication	OAuth2, Std Auth	Kerberos, Oauth2, std Auth	
Message delay	microsecond	Millisecond	
Potential data loss	Yes	Yes	
Community and vendor support	Good	Good	Good
Building an event store system (used as a store)	No	Yes	No
Ordering	not guaranteed	Guaranteed	
Replay events	No	Yes	No
Transactions	No	Yes	No

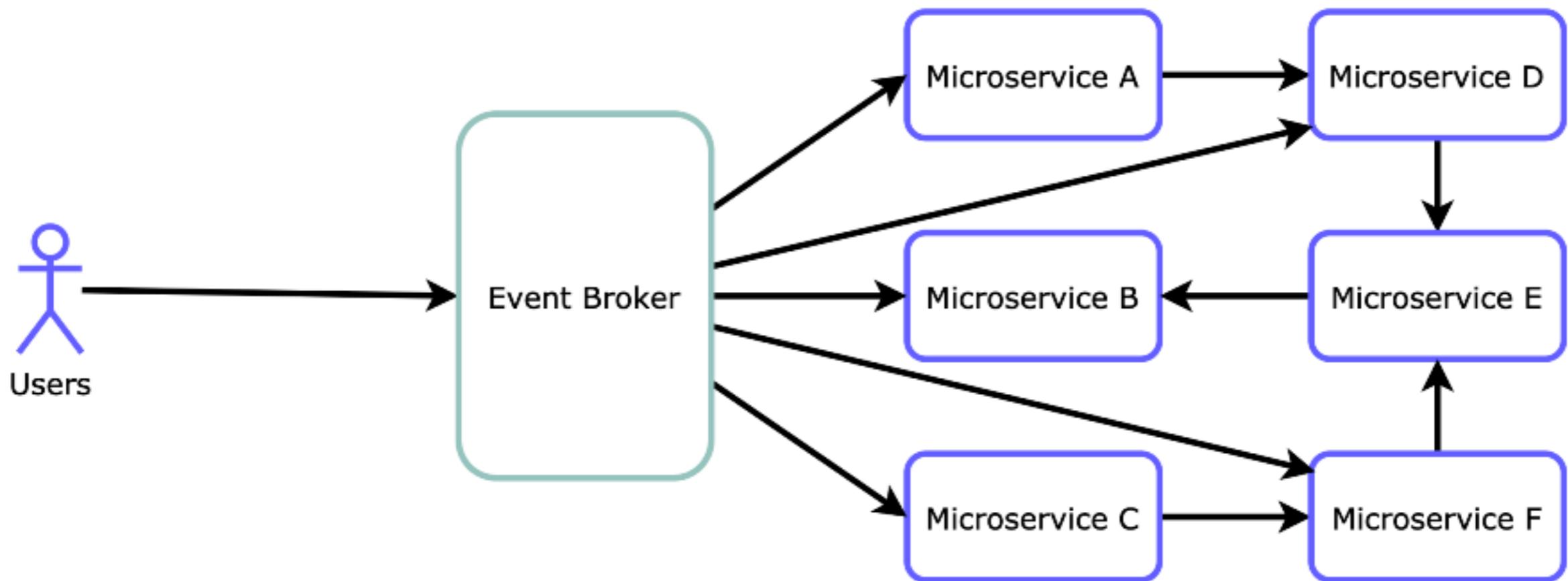
# Choose Communication Patterns



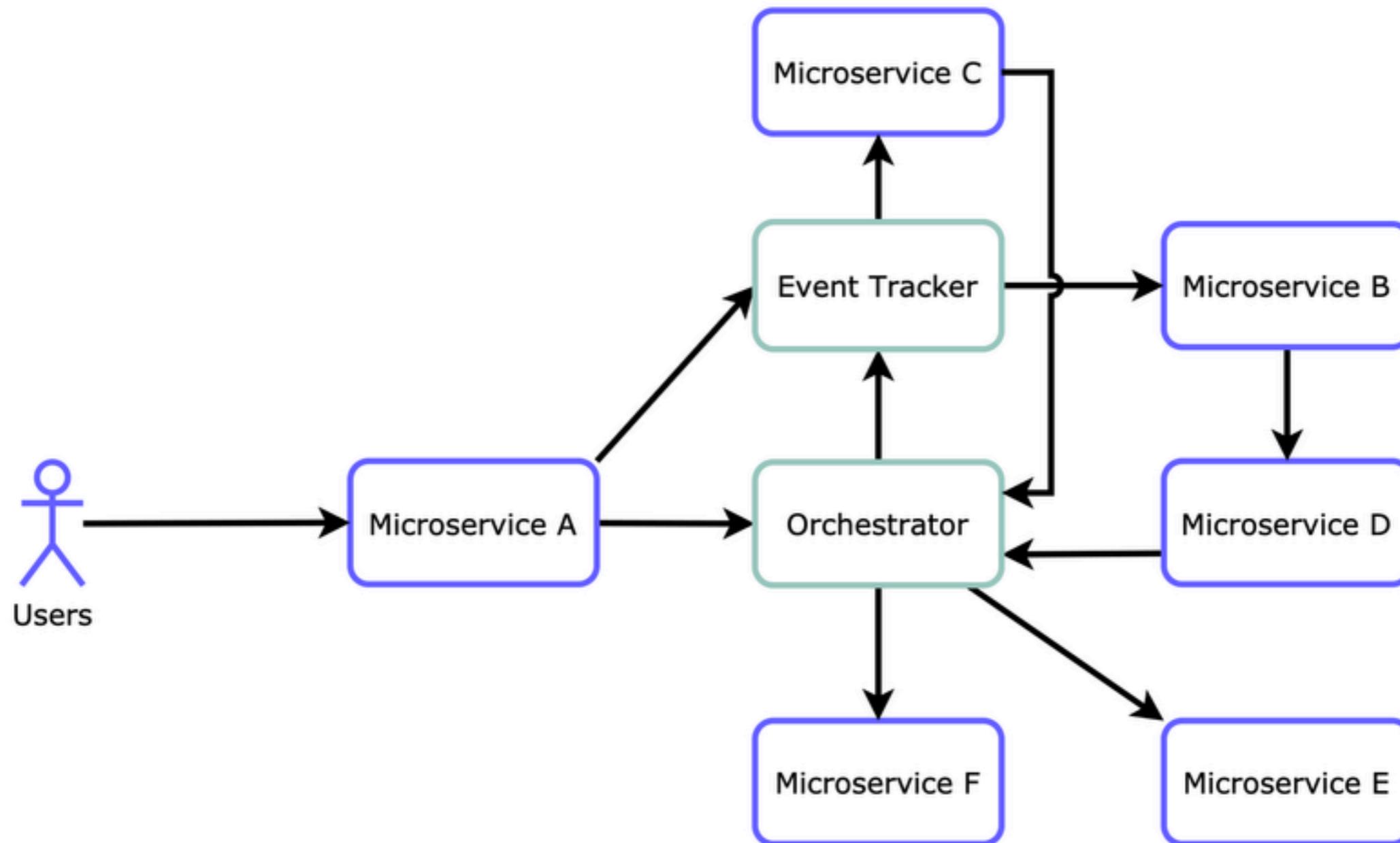
# AWS Step  
# Azure Logic App  
# Custom

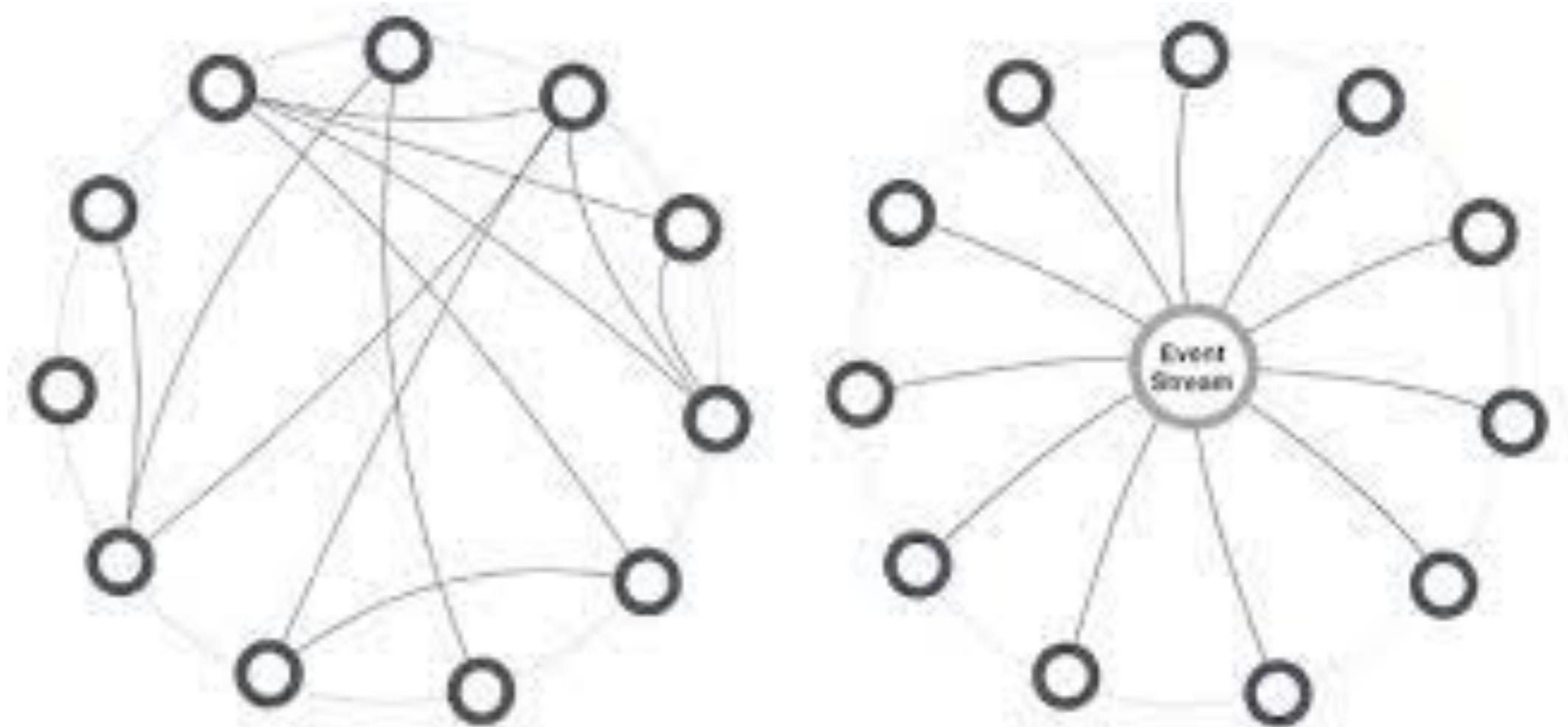






# Hybrid





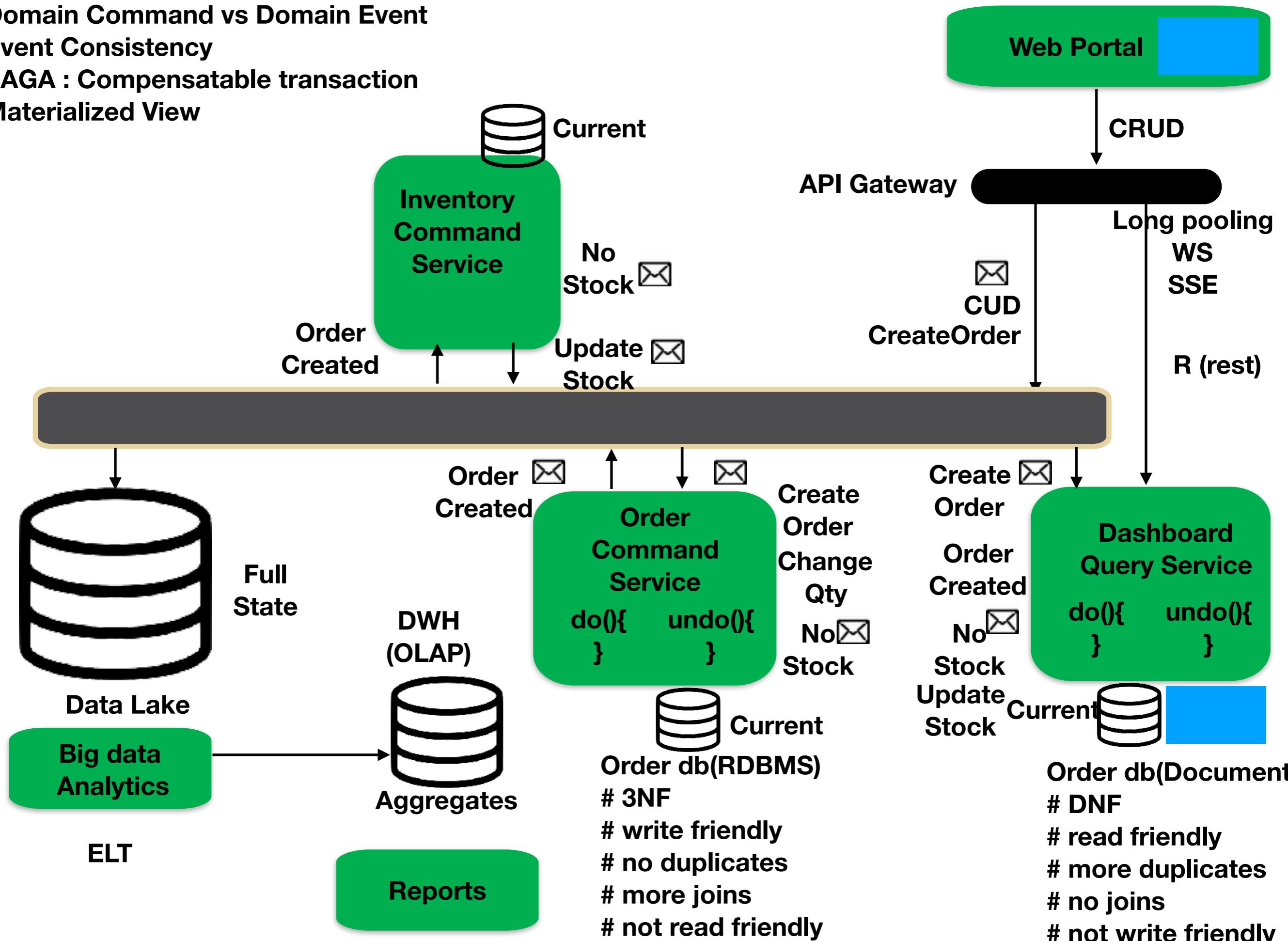
# CQRS (Command Query Responsibility)

## Domain Command vs Domain Event

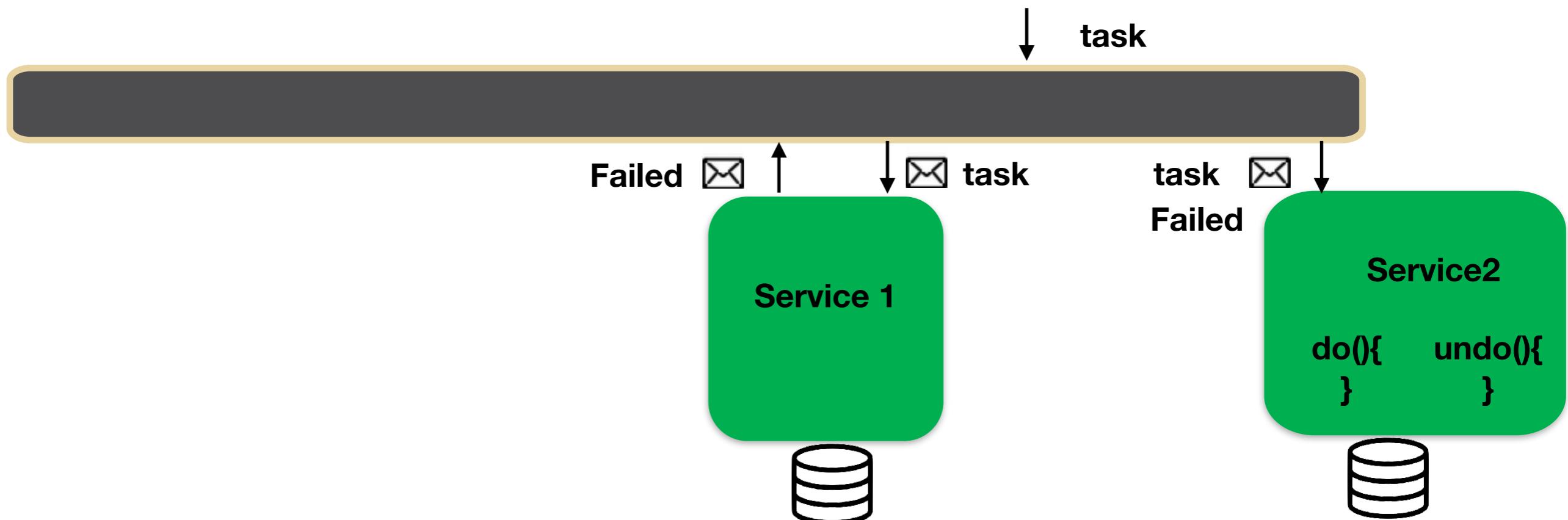
### Event Consistency

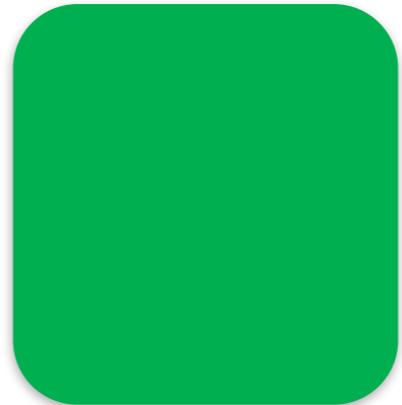
### SAGA : Compensatable transaction

### Materialized View



# SAGA

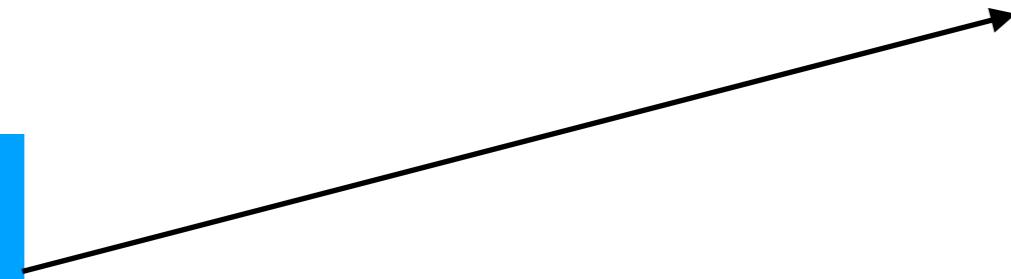




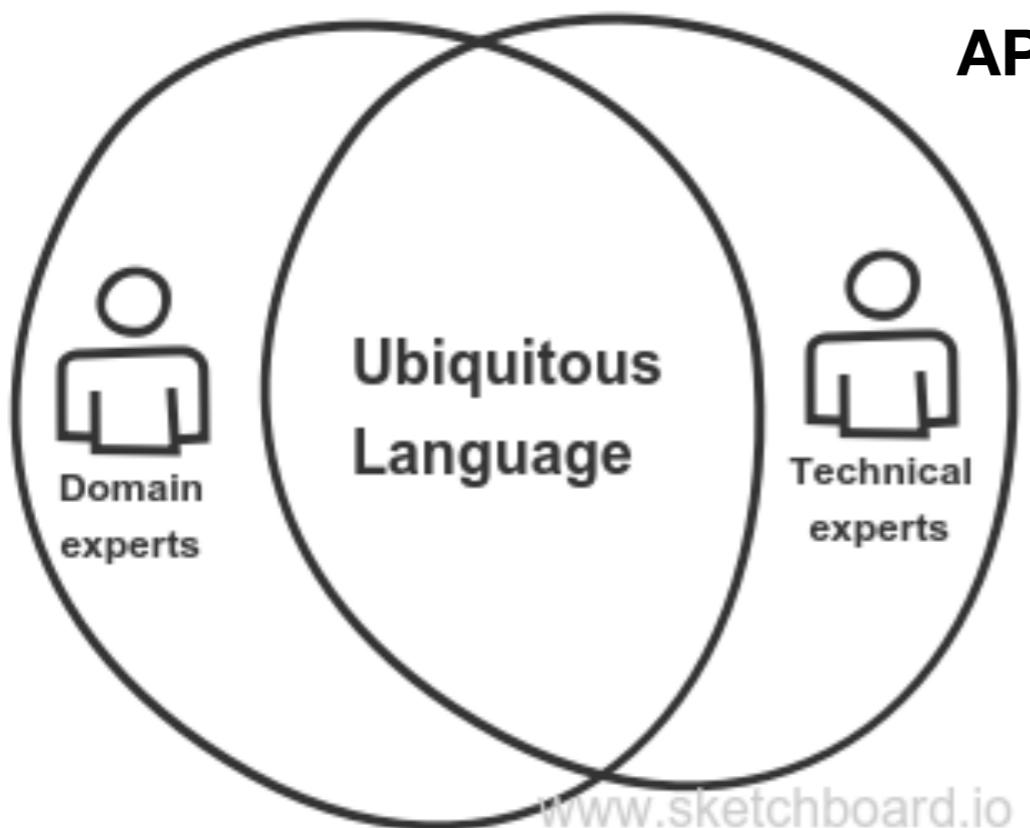
U3

U2

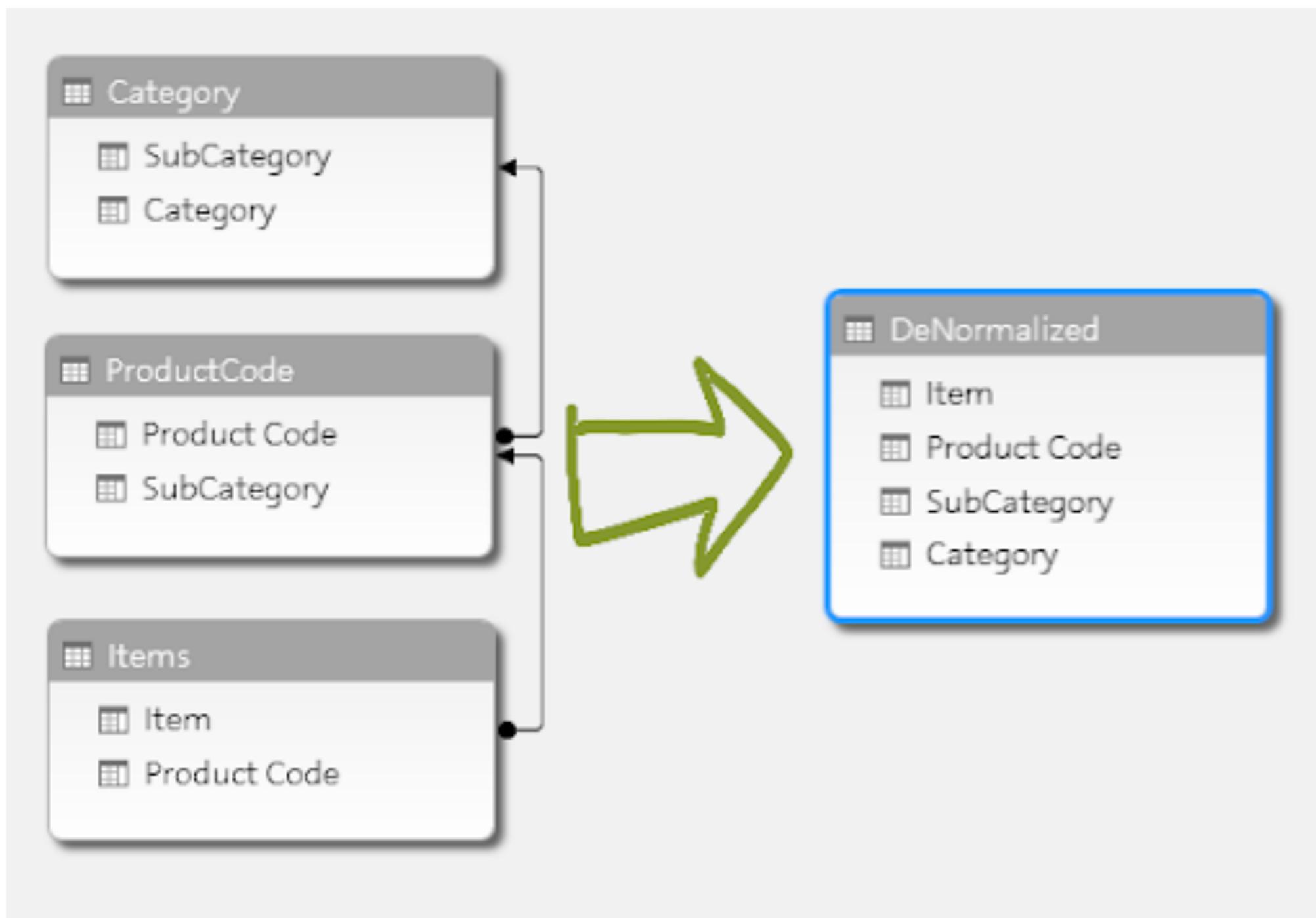
U1



# DDD



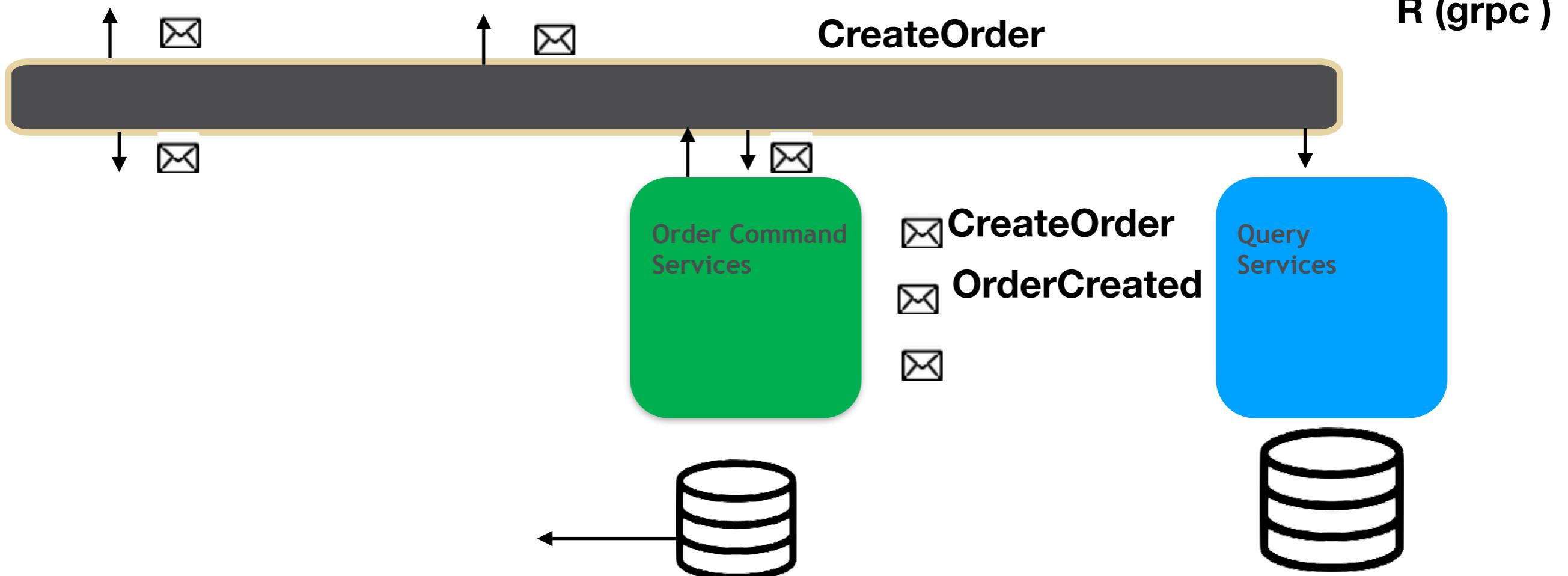
**Domain Events**



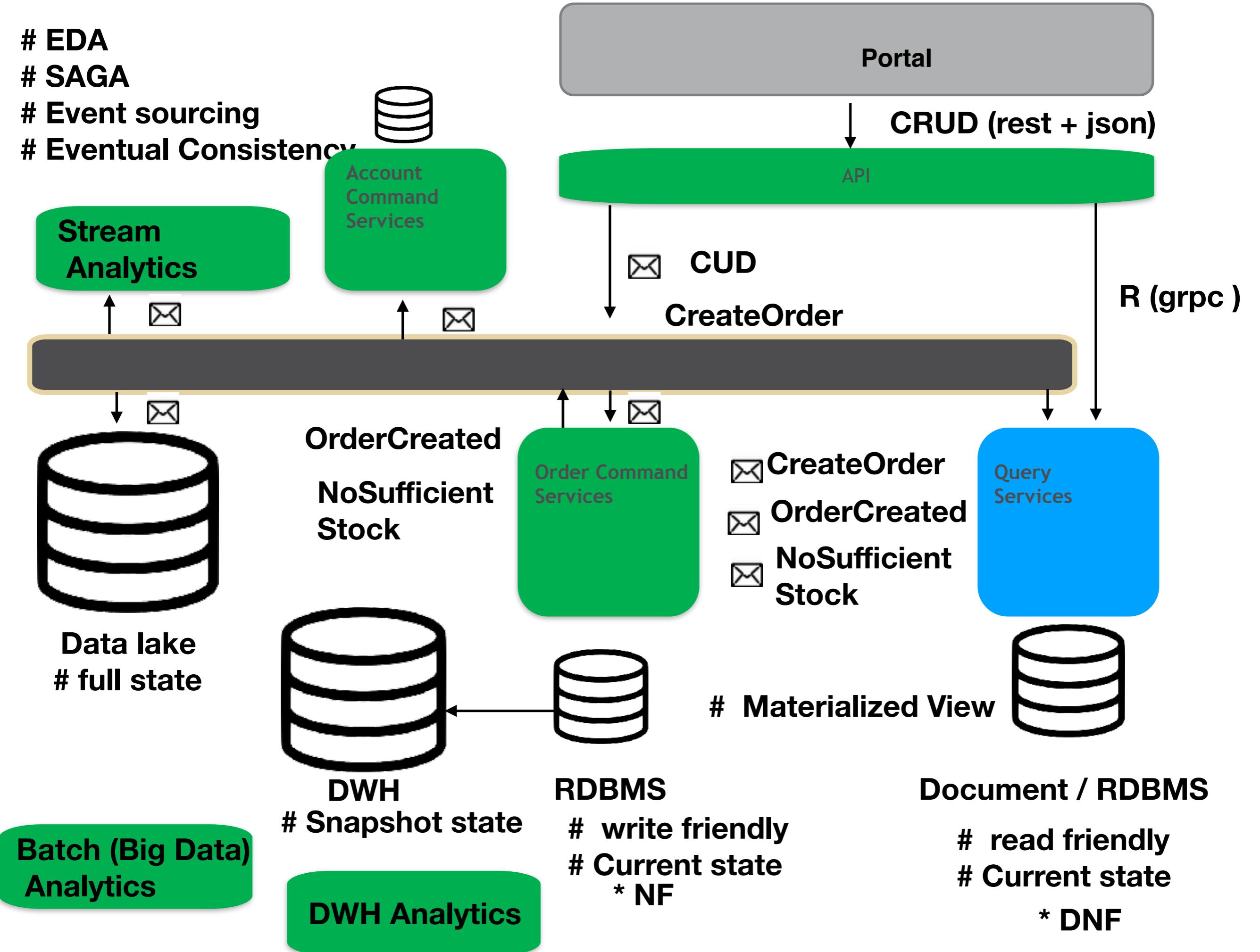
**Portal**

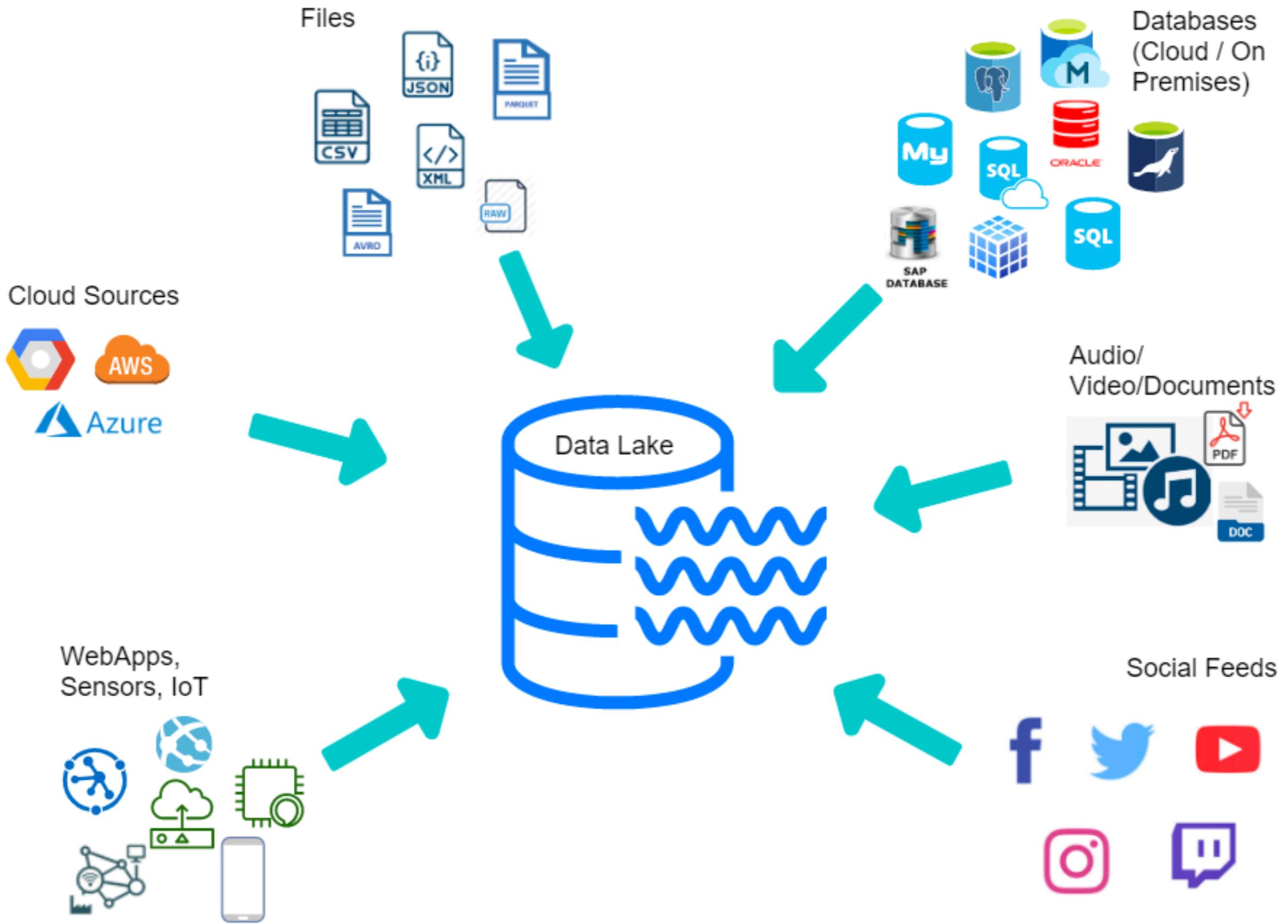
**R (grpc )**

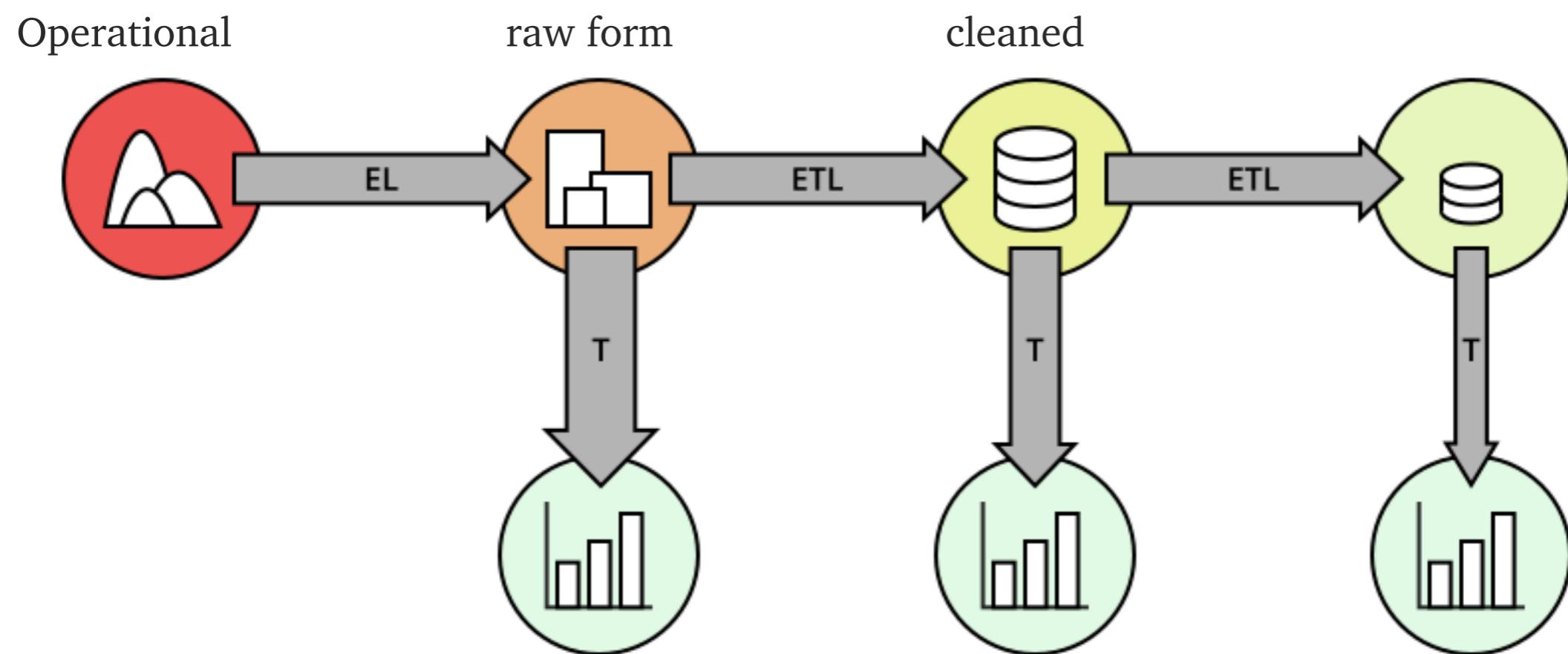
**CreateOrder**

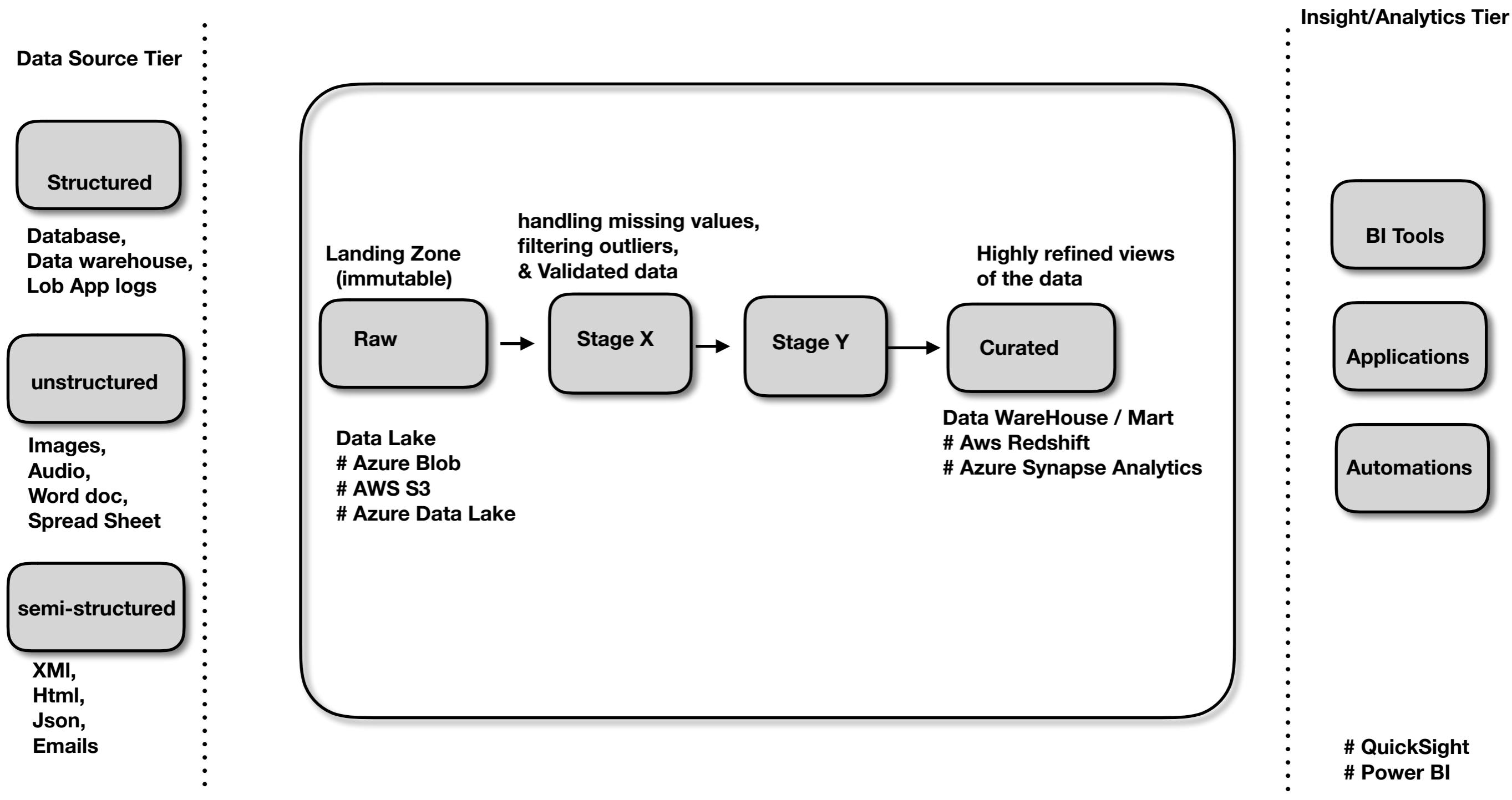


# EDA  
# SAGA  
# Event sourcing  
# Eventual Consistency





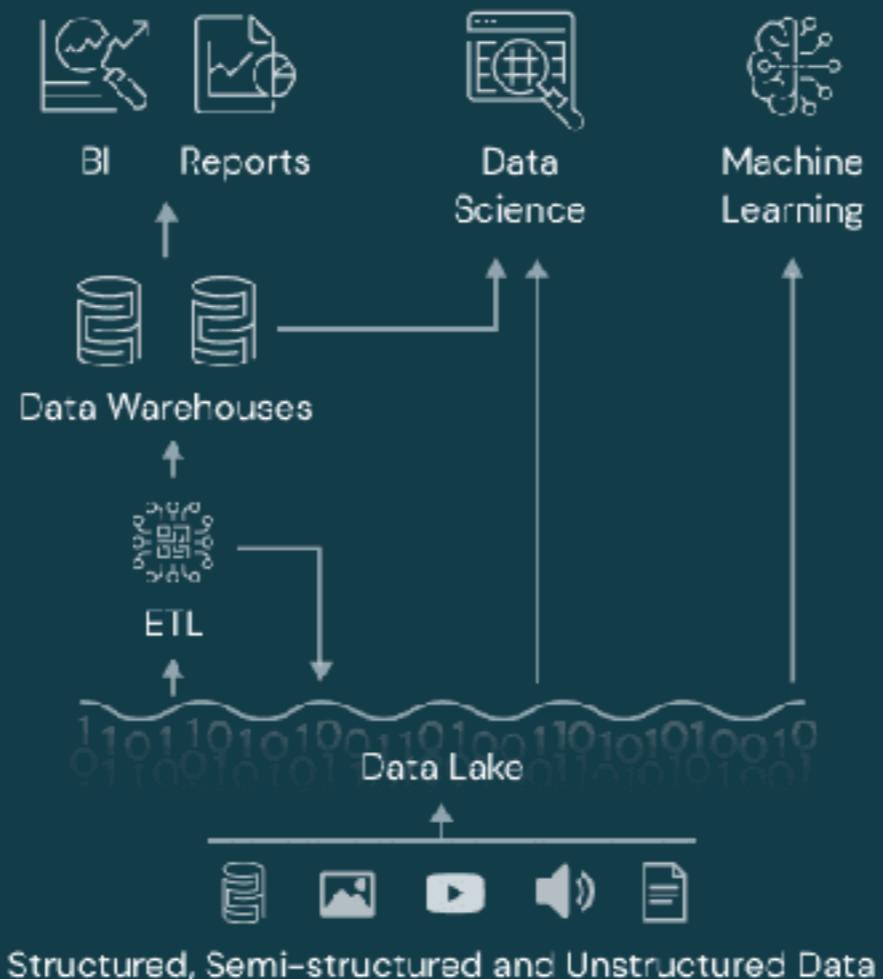




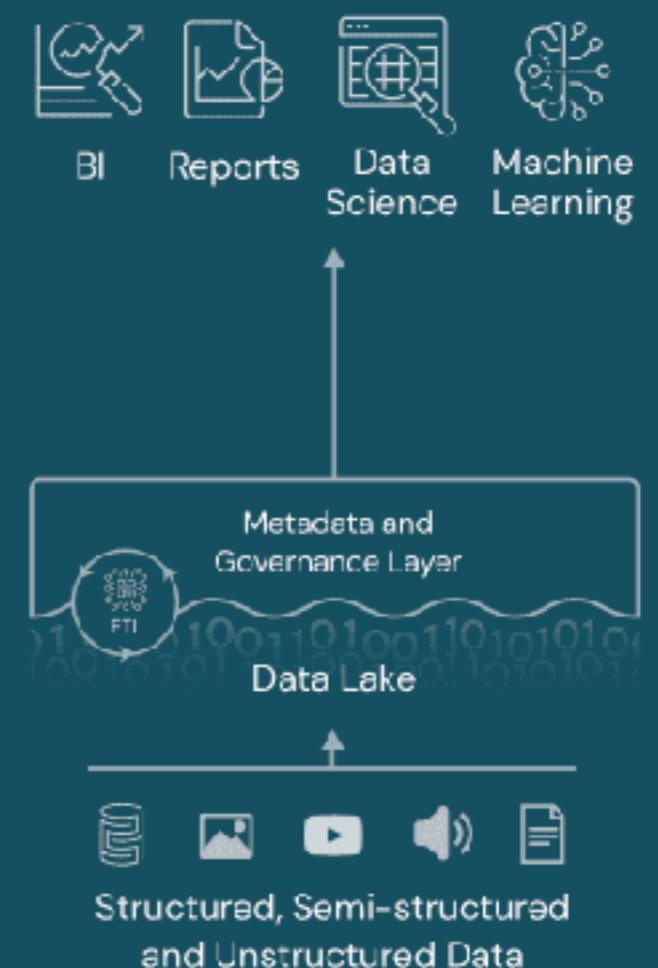
## Data Warehouse



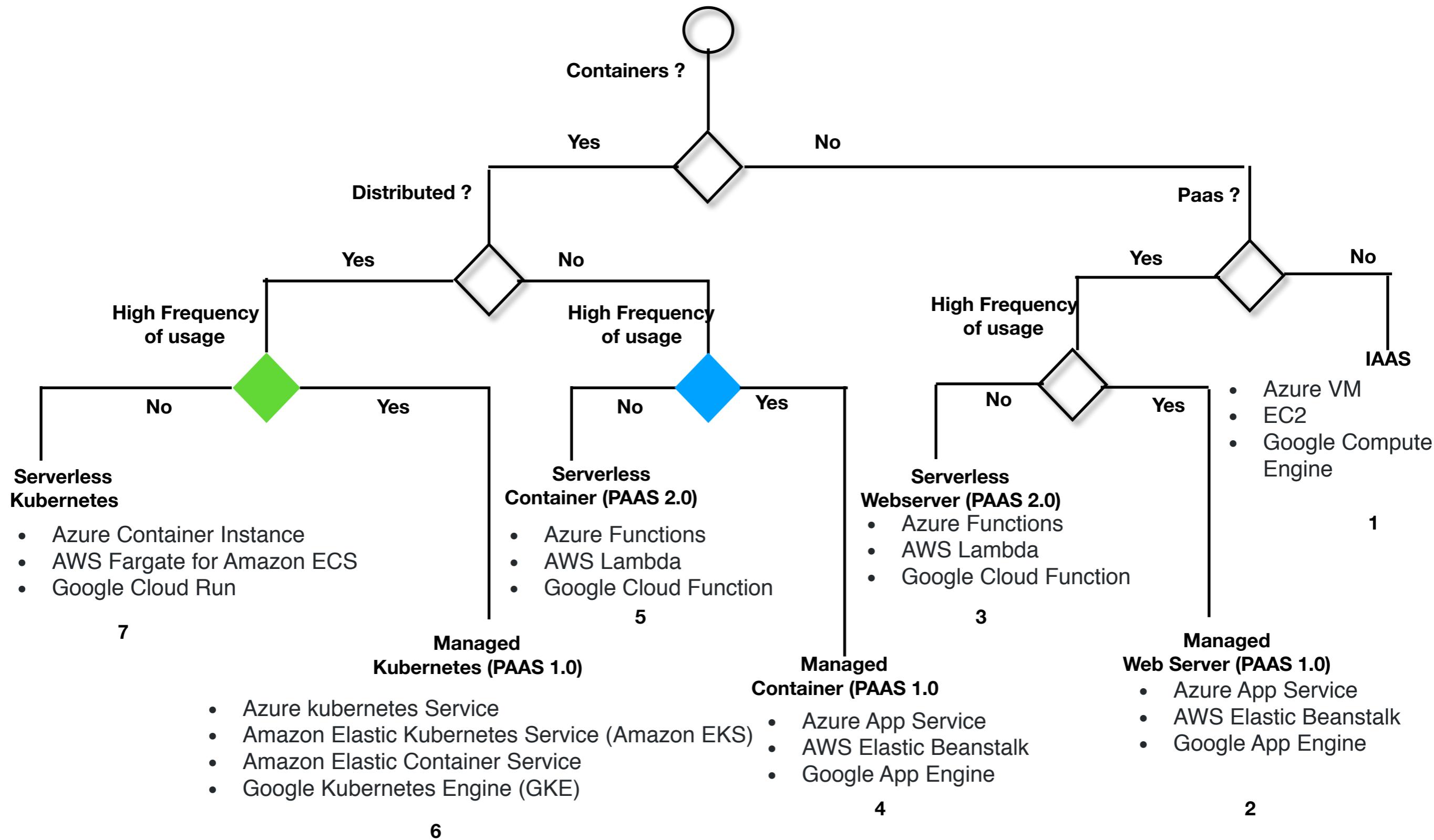
## Data Lake



## Data Lakehouse



# Choose Operational Compute



# Choose Analytical Compute

