

Microservices composition. A systematic literature review

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Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Background	3
2.1	SOA and web services	3
2.2	Web services composition	3
2.3	Microservices	4
3	Related work	5
4	Research Methodology	7
5	Service composition techniques & Frameworks	8
6	Discussion: results & comparison	8
7	Research limitations	8
8	Conclusion & future works	8
9	Acknowledgements	8
10	References	9

Abstract

1 Introduction

2 Background

Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) and web services emerged in the early 2000s as a new paradigm for designing software applications, and they are presented by many researchers as the foundation of microservices. Baresi & Garriga (2020) refer to microservices as "SOA done right" which supports the theory that microservices are an evolution of web services. Given the close relationship between the two technologies, we believe that it is pertinent as part of this study to provide the reader with an overview of what web services are, some of their composition approaches, as well as the evolutionary snapshot of services from SOA through microservices which are fundamental for understanding the rest of the study.

2.1 SOA and web services

Erl (2004), Huhns and Singh (2005) cited in Jiang et al. (2017) define Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) as a way of using web service to design large software system that are made of sub-components that are distributed on different remote servers - in a loosely-coupled architecture -which provide services to consumers which can be an end-users using a client component, or another service. The authors describes how a service and a client communicates. A client sends a request over the Internet to a web service running a a remote server using a communication protocol such as Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP), the incoming request is received by the target web service which reads its information, performs the associated processing which produces an output that is sent back to the client as a response to its request. One of the pros of SOA is its flexibility with regards to the technologies (hardware and programming languages) that can be used to develop and deploy web services.

2.2 Web services composition

According to Angel et al. (2015), service composition encompasses all the processes that create from existing services new value add services, also referred to as composite or aggregated services. The authors explain how web service composition should be tackled from five main areas including i. accessibility: which defines how components making up the composite services can be accessed. In other words how to invoke operations of a web service, send notifications, or to respond to events. ii. Conversation management: which specifies in which order the operations of a service must be enacted thereby ensuring the correct interaction is done with the service. For instance, the specification may require a client

to first authenticate with the service, then to initiate some operations (processing), and then wait for an output event. iii. Control flow: which specifies the order in which the execution composition activities must take place in order to in order to achieve the given objective. For instance, a customer that purchase an item from an ecommerce platform would need to select their items, make a payment before the order confirmation email is sent to her which also triggers the shipment process. iv. Data flow: that specifies the source and destination of data in the form of input and output. Typically, the input of one service is produced by another service as an output. v. Data transformation: which may be required in case of mismatch (e.g. data format, protocol) between two services that communicate as part of service composition activities. Claro et al. (2006) discuss the two main languages namely BPEL4WS and OWL-S that are used to compose web services. The former provides a mechanism for manually specifying composite web services, while the latter provides a machine-readable description of web services make them easily discoverable and composable.

BPEL4WS allows the collaboration of services as activities and processes. Each composite service has an interface which is a collection of WSDL PortTypes. Processes are treated as partners in order to integrate services, and the one that specifies how all the interactions between a process instance and its partners are coordinated is known as business process. Each partner by a partner link and a role name (Claro et al., 2006). Web services composition using semantic web language such as OWL-S augment the automatic discovery and composition. This is done using agents that can automatically find services based on their machine-readable description thereby fulfilling the main motivating task for OWL-S.

2.3 Microservices

Garriga (2018) defines Microservices as a novel architectural style that overcomes the shortcomings of SOA and in more significantly to centralized, monolithic architectures, in which application logic is encapsulated in big deployable chunks. In contrast to monolithic applications, microservices are small components, built around business capabilities, that are easy to understand, deploy, and scale independently, even using different technology stacks. Each microservice runs in a dedicated process and communicates through lightweight mechanisms, often a RESTful API. Namiot & Sneps-Sneppé (2014) introduce the microservices approach as a relatively new term in software architecture patterns which consists in developing an application as a set of small independent services with each service running in its own independent process. Several years have passed since the introduction of microservices. Today, the fact of the matter is that the adoption of microservices is growing at a rapid pace as many businesses are looking to move away from legacy architecture design style. Monolith applications which are one such legacy approach as remark Singleton (2016) are known to significantly slowdown application development lifecycle and lead to very risky and costly maintenance and upgrades. Instead, with microservices,

businesses take advantage of new computing paradigms such as cloud computing, DevOps, Continuous integration, continuous delivery (CI/CD) to name but a few. There are many definitions of microservices that have been given by researchers and they all seem to convey a common view of the attributes of microservices which include “loosely coupled”, “independently developed, deployed and maintained”, “using lightweight communication”, “small in size”. According to Chen (2018) microservices enable teams to produce software reliably in short release cycles, make changes easily and innovate faster. The ease and speed with which developers are able to build microservice-based applications introduce a different kind of challenges. For example the challenge around duplication of effort in trying to build microservices that fulfill similar functions which leads to waste of time and resources. In order to realize the opportunities offered by microservices, some challenges need to be addressed. That is why Chen (2018) contrasts the benefits of microservices with their complexities and challenges, including their discovery and composition. It is still a very complex and time-consuming task to assemble microservices into an application or service that fulfill a given function. A simplification and automation of such task would help unlock the benefits of microservices

3 Related work

In this section we present some of the systematic literature reviews (SLR) that have been done already for studies that focus on service composition. One of the most significant is that of Hayyolalam & Kazem (2018) who conducted a SLR in which they review papers that discuss QoS-aware approaches to service composition in a cloud environment. Customers expect a certain level of service quality from their service provider which is specified in the form of service level agreements (SLAs) that bind the two parties. Those SLAs are made of a number of KPIs which Hayyolalam et al. (2018) refer to as QoS attributes or QoS metrics. In their study, they concentrate specifically on the following attributes: cost, availability, response time, reliability, throughput, execution time and reputation of which cost, availability and response time are the most used by researchers according to their survey with an average of 16% out the 50 papers that were in scope of their studies. Hayyolalam & Pourhaji Kazem (2018) also classify papers on one hand based on the service composition environment as well as and whether the study is conducted on a single or multi-cloud, and on the other based on whether is single or multi-objective optimization. Their survey uncover a pattern in which service composition in a cloud environment is described ‘as a single-objective problem with local/global QoS optimization or a multi-objective problem with global QoS optimization’ (Hayyolalam & Pourhaji Kazem, 2018). One of the limitations of this survey is that it does not focus on how the actual service composition is done nor does it inform the reader on what frameworks are used in the service composition process.

Another notable SLR on cloud service composition is that of Vakili & Nav-

Navimipour (2017) who view service composition as a new way of integrating multiple individual services in the cloud order to fulfill complex user requirements. Their study focus on identifying the challenges associated service composition in the cloud environment as well as the current approaches for service composition and service selection and the underlying activities that are involved in the on the-fly integration of cloud services as they are provisioned to help address complex end-users requests. Vakili & Navimipour (2017) start by acknowledging the efforts that. Have been done in providing frameworks (platforms and languages) for web service composition which they classify into three main categories which include: workflow-based approaches; XML-based approaches (e.g. BPEL4WS) and ontology-based approaches (e.g. OWL-S and DAML-S). The authors uncovered from their study, three main cloud service composition techniques including the framework-based, heuristic-based and agent-based technique. One of the selected papers for this study is from Zhang et al. (2014) who proposed an example of framework-based technique based on a model generated from a solution algorithm that analyzes the characteristics of services resources in cloud manufacturing.

An example of agent-based service composition technique is proposed by Wang et al., 2016a, Wang et al., 2016b and the method uses a multi-agent reinforcement learning algorithm to interact with the environment in real time in order to generate an optimal composition strategy on the fly. In Karimi et al. (2016), the authors discuss an example of heuristic-based technique for which the service composition is done based on the SLA contract in the cloud environment. The researchers use data mining techniques in service composition and genetic algorithm to ensure a quality service is provided as fast as possible to end-users thereby helping ensure SLA compliance. Vakili & Navimipour (2017) survey shows that efficiency, optimization and time are the QoS metrics that are the most widely used in comparison to scalability and cost.

The fast adoption of cloud computing and the growing number of cloud services has made it impossible for a single service to address the variety of (complex) use cases from multiple cloud services consumers. For that reason, Julia et al. (2014) recognize the need to have a service composition module embedded within a cloud environment in order to bring together a set of atomic services in order to provide a complex functionality. The authors in Julia et al. (2014) consider that a composite service is made of n number of unique services (USs) with p number of QoS parameters. To that end, service composition constitutes a workflow made of a sequence of unique services. Their study identified five categories of service composition approaches which are: classic and graph-based algorithms (CGBAs), combinatorial algorithms (CAs), machine-based approaches (MBAs), structures (STs), and frameworks (FWs) (Julia et al., 2014).

Ye, Zhou, & Bouguettaya (2011) cited in Amin et al. (2014) demonstrate that the combinatorial algorithm for instance uses QoS parameters which is divides into equal, ascending and descending groups and normalise their values by way of additive weighting, which generates a new model that computes the QoS

of composite service is proposed. Similarly, the machine-based method as described by Amin et al. (2014) selects the path for composite services with highest QoS based on a two-phase process. First it creates a service tree and a target process discarding any improper paths in the tree by applying a policy which also helps reduce processing time. The second phase is about selection the most optimal path which corresponds to QoS parameters that best match the user requirements.

4 Research Methodology

This section describes the methodology used in this research and it follows the guidelines provided in Kitchenham et al. (2010) for conducting a rigorous SLR in order to provide the state of the art for microservice composition and support other research in this area. Kitchenham et al. (2010) expects a good SLR to summarize existing work in a particular domain “in a manner that is fair and seen to be fair”.

We started our study by identifying 25 seed papers that discuss the topic of microservice composition. The seed papers were found from a list of papers that were already known to the author. Initially, we started with 10 papers that the author had already read, and then we applied the snowballing process in order to find the other 15 relevant literature to complete the list. The seeds papers were manually retrieved by way of a manual search on the databases that were selected for this study. These are: Scopus, Springer, Science Direct and Google Scholar.

The seed papers were read thoroughly to enable the authors to not only have a solid understanding of some of the ways which microservices composition is done, identify features within the articles that will help answer the research questions and more importantly help validate the search query as well as the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Research questions

The aim of this research is to identify and synthesize all available literature that examine the topic of microservice composition. This requires conducting the search of the primary studies relevant for the research, extraction of salient features relevant from those studies, and the analysis of the extracted data. The aforementioned 3 steps require having well defined research questions (RQs) which Kitchenham et al. (2010) see as the most important step of a systematic literature review, and should guide the entire systematic review methodology. For this research, we have defined the following research questions:

RQ1: What are the current approaches for microservices composition?

RQ2: Which frameworks are used to compose microservices?

RQ3: Which architecture patterns and technology are used in microservices composition?

4.1 Search strategy

The search strategy that we used for this study was defined around 3 main components: the databases where the papers were stored, the scope of the search to defined the boundaries of the search, and the search strings. With regard to the databases, we identified 4 mains electronic data sources that would allow for an exhaustive search.

- Scopus (<https://www.scopus.com/>)
- SpringerLink (<http://link.springer.com/>)
- , Science Direct (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/>)
- Google scholar (<https://scholar.google.com/>)

The selected databases and in particular scopus and Google scholar have the advantage that they index publications (articles and papers) from the most popular publishers in software engineering field including IEEE, ACM and Elsevier. In terms of defining the search boundaries, we only target peer-reviewed papers to ensure we included papers of high quality in our systematic review. We also limited our search results for the period between 2016 and 2021 to ensure that we worked on the most recent papers. The choice of 2016 as start date was motivated by the fact that most of the literature on service composition prior to 2016 focused on web services which we did not want to include in our SLR. The search strings were derived from the RQs which were formalized using the PICO (population, intervention, comparison, outcome) model (Kitchenham et al, 2007). For our RQs the population is mapped to microservices, while service composition represents the intervention

5 Service composition techniques & Frameworks

6 Discussion: results & comparison

7 Research limitations

8 Conclusion & future works

9 Acknowledgements

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