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Software Developer | Software Architect | SQL Server Developer | .Net Developer | .Net MAUI | ...

TOP 6 Architectural Pattern

1. Monolithic Architecture

Operation:

A monolithic architecture is a traditional software design where all components of an application—user interface, business logic, data access, etc.—are tightly integrated into a single, unified unit.

△ Where It Is Used:

Small to medium-sized applications

When rapid development is needed without complex deployment processes

Legacy systems that haven't been modularized

2. Controller-Worker Architecture



This pattern separates the system into a controller that manages incoming requests and delegates tasks to worker components that perform specific operations asynchronously or synchronously.

Where It Is Used:

Systems requiring task delegation and background processing

Web servers handling user requests with background jobs (e.g., job queues)

Distributed systems with decoupled processing

3. Microservices Architecture



An approach where an application is broken down into small, independent services, each responsible for a specific business capability, communicating over network protocols like HTTP or messaging queues.

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Where	It Is	Used:

Large, complex applications requiring scalability and agility

Organizations adopting DevOps practices and continuous deployment

Cloud-native applications

4. Model-View-Controller (MVC)



A pattern that separates an application into three interconnected components:

Model: Manages data and business logic

View: Handles the presentation layer (UI)

Controller: Processes user input, interacts with Model, and selects the View

Where It Is Used:

Web applications (e.g., frameworks like Django, Ruby on Rails, ASP.NET MVC)

Desktop applications with UI components

5. Event-Driven Architecture



An architecture where components communicate asynchronously through events. When an event occurs, it is published to an event bus or message broker, and interested components subscribe to relevant events.

△Where It Is Used:

Real-time applications (e.g., chat, stock trading)

Microservices communicating asynchronously

IoT systems and systems requiring loose coupling and responsiveness

6. Layered Architecture

Operation

An architecture where the system is divided into layers with specific responsibilities, such as presentation, business logic, data access, etc. Each layer communicates only with adjacent layers.

△Where It Is Used:

Enterprise applications with clear separation of concerns

Systems requiring maintainability and modularity

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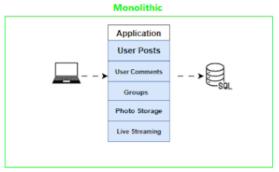
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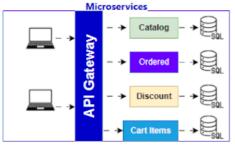
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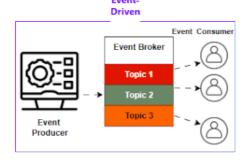


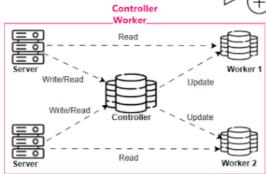
Top 6 Architectural Pattern

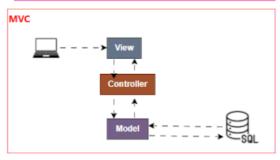


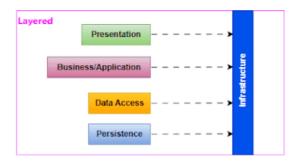














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Remember going down by this list when starting a new project:

- 1. Monolith ↓
- 2. Modular Monolith 1
- 3. Microservices

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Anton Martyniuk Good idea