



# Advanced Topics in Computer Science (CS3001)

## Topic 2: Microservices

Dr Rumyana Neykova

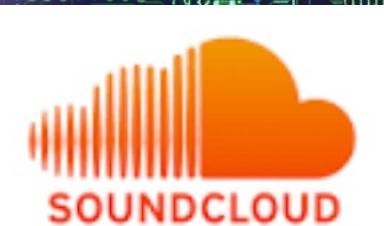
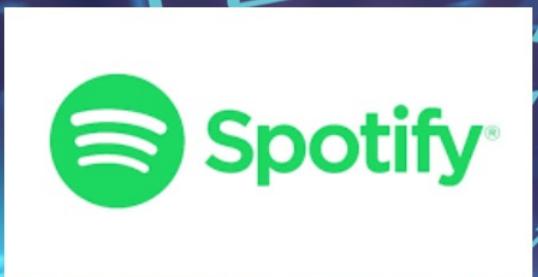
# Learning objectives

- Why should we care about microservices?
  - Company success stories
- What is a microservice architecture
  - What is a software architecture
  - Which are the characteristics of a microservice architecture
- What are the main advantages/disadvantages
- How to build a microservice architecture

# Microservices: Why, What, How

# Who uses microservices?

amazon.com



# How did we use to write software

RECAP

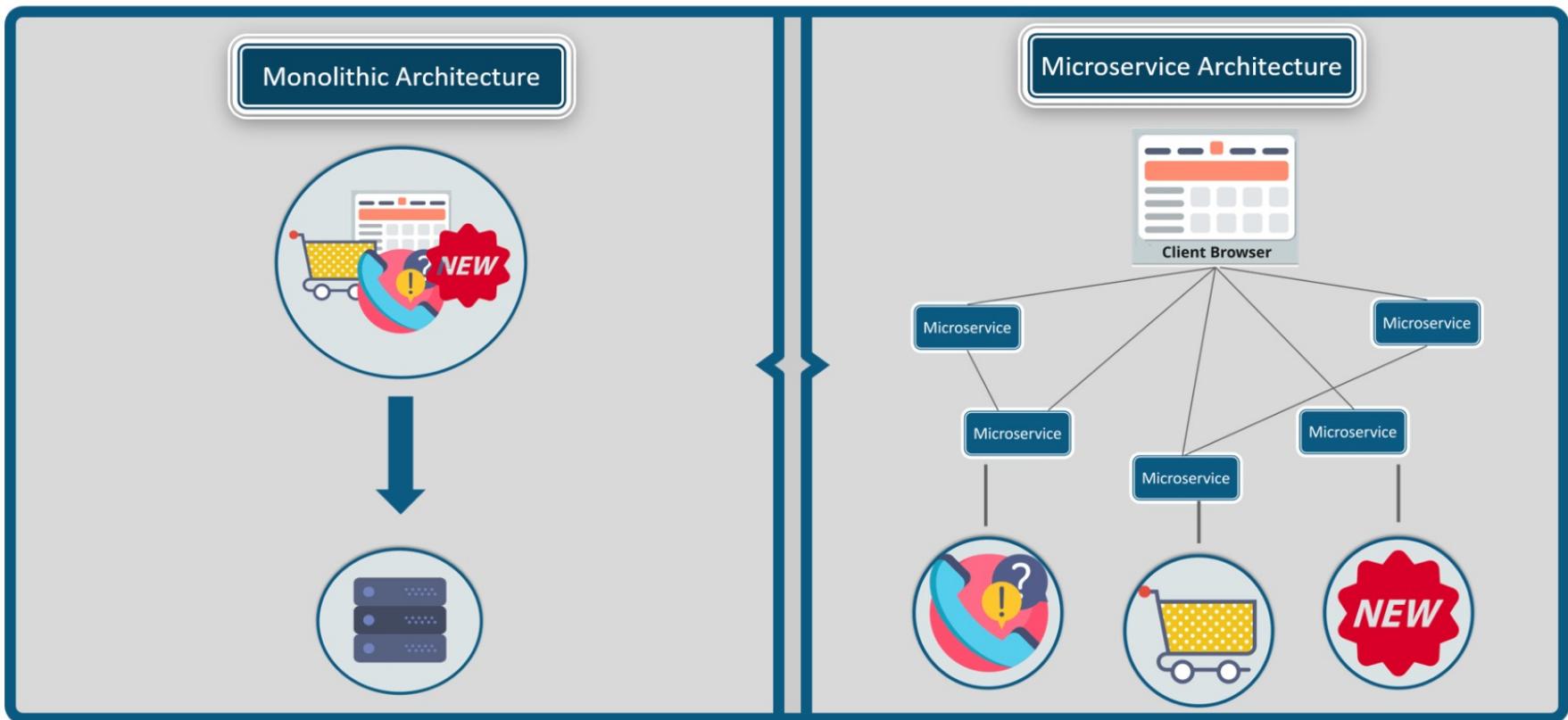


- Many components but....
- One database
- A single deployment unit
- A single language/technology

Do you see any problems with that?

# How did we use to write software: Monolith vs Microservices

RECAP



# The Monolith Architecture

RECAP



**15h**

time per week  
spent in deploy lock

**1.6h**

95th percentile time  
from merge to deploy

**200**

commits/day deployed  
to monolith repo

# Monolith



How to improve?

# Microservice architecture to the rescue



# What are microservices?

*The term "Microservice Architecture" has sprung up over the last few years to describe a particular way of designing software applications as suites of independently deployable services. While there is no precise definition of this architectural style, there are certain common characteristics around organization around business capability, automated deployment, intelligence in the endpoints, and decentralized control of languages and data.*

*The following is an excerpt from an article that originally appeared on [Martin Fowler's website](#).*

# What are microservices - the short version

**Microservices =  
Independent Deployment Units**

# What are the features of Microservices?

- Organised on Business Capabilities
- Infrastructure Automation (build, test, deploy)
- Design for failure (resilience to failure)



## Organized on Business Capabilities

Services are split up and organized around business capability.



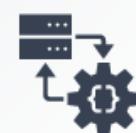
## Products not Projects

The team which handles a particular product should own it forever.



## Essential messaging frameworks

Embrace the concept of decentralization i.e eliminate the need for a centralized service bus.



## Decentralized Governance

Teams are responsible for all aspects of the software they build



## Decentralized Data Management

Microservices let each service have their own database



## Infrastructure Automation

They are complete and independently deployable.



## Design for Failure

High tolerance of failure of services with an emphasis on real-time monitoring of the applications.

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Infrastructure Automation



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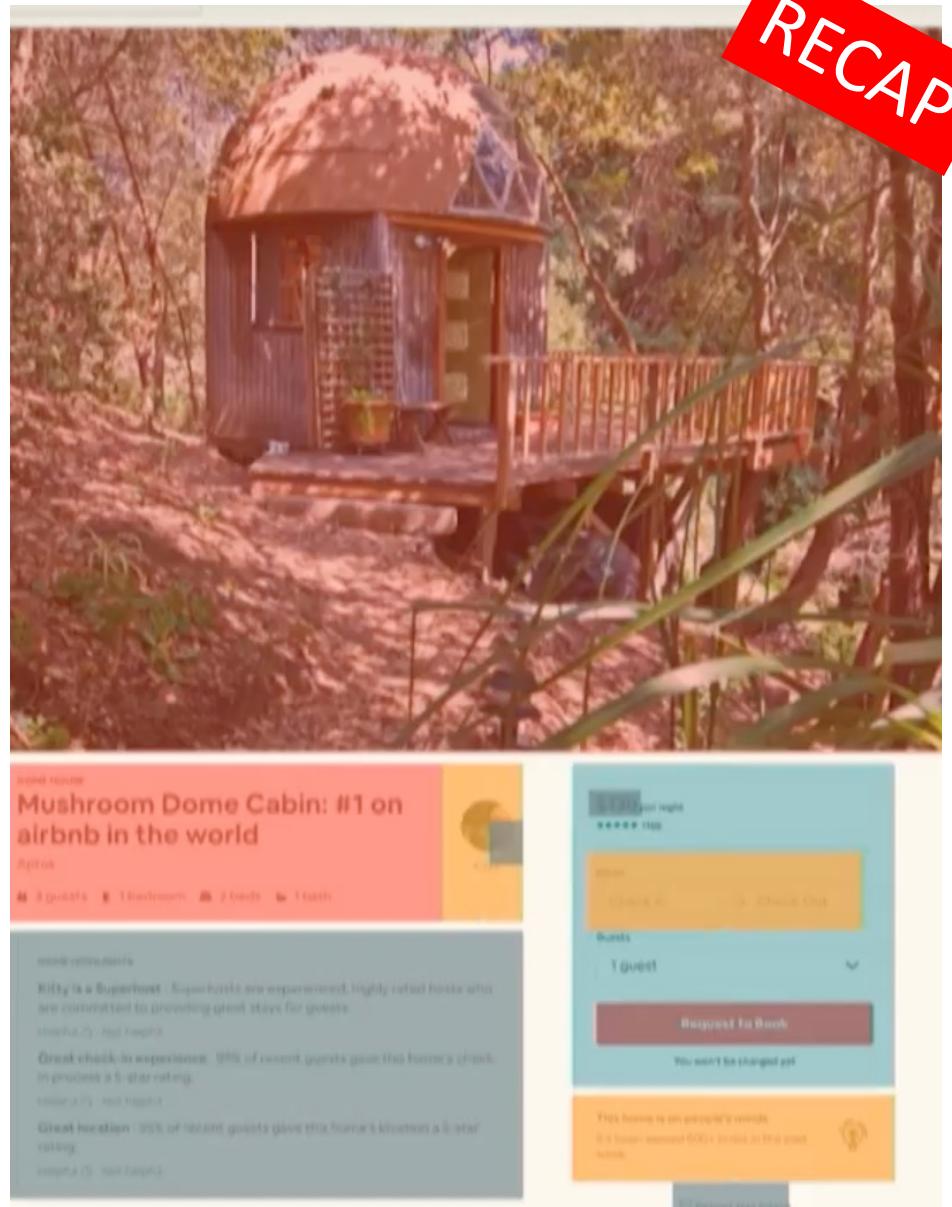
They are complete and independently deployable.

High tolerance of failure of services with an emphasis on real-time monitoring of the applications.

# From Monolith to Microservices

Split into three services (products):

- image rendering
- price calculation
- host information



Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFJOSR-aFs>

# Organised Around Business Domains

The 2 Pizza rule = better productivity



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Organized on Business Capabilities



Products not Projects



Essential messaging frameworks



Decentralized Governance



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Infrastructure Automation



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# Infrastructure Automation

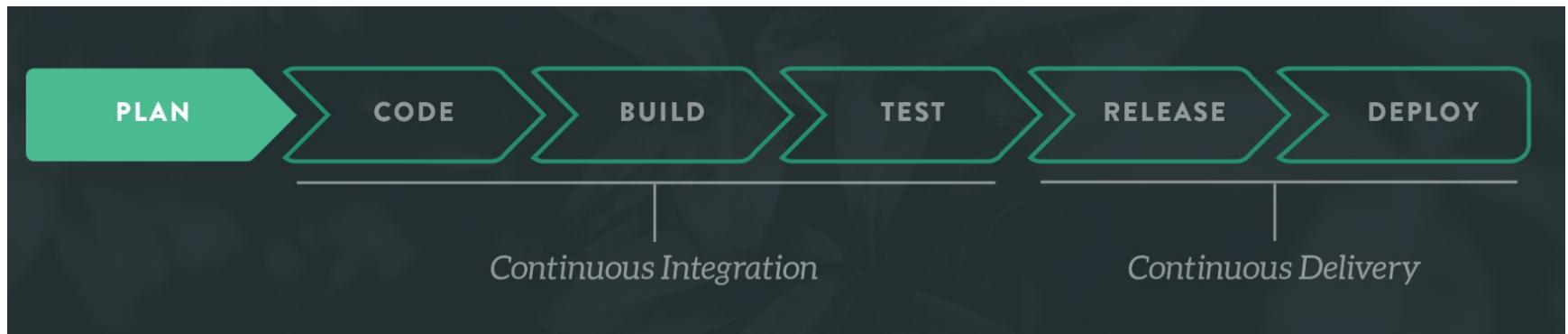
- Lots of microservices
- Lots of stages
- Deployment automation mandatory



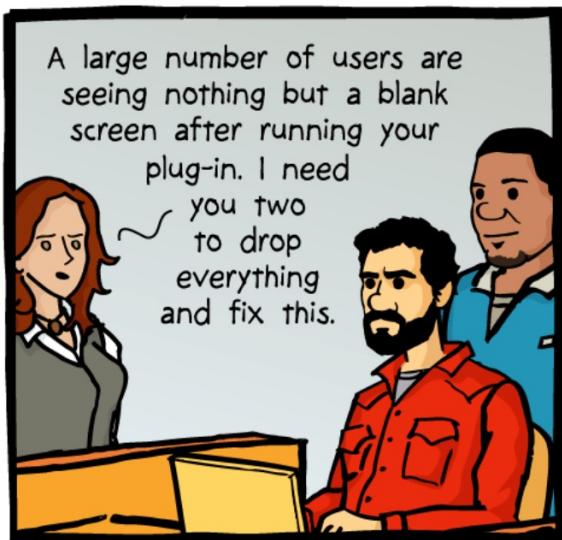
Hold my orange  
juice while  
I deploy a  
Microservice!

# Continuous Integration\Continuous Delivery

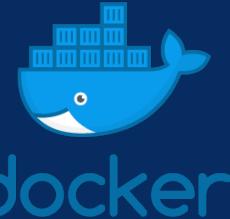
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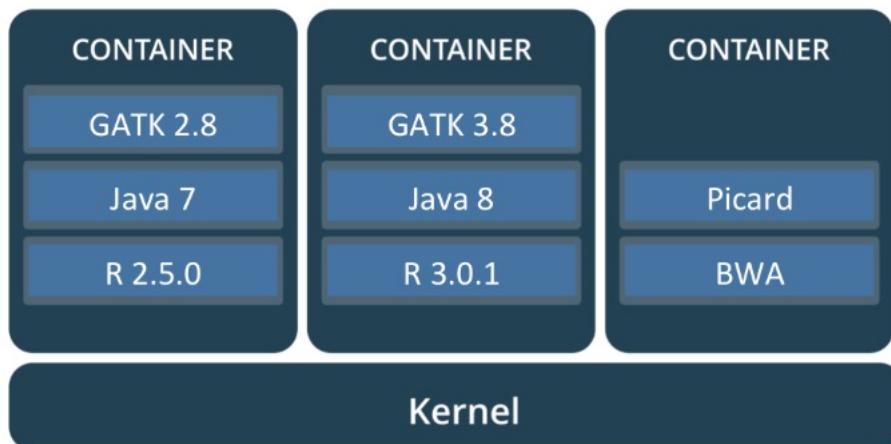
# Why containers are needed



# Containers



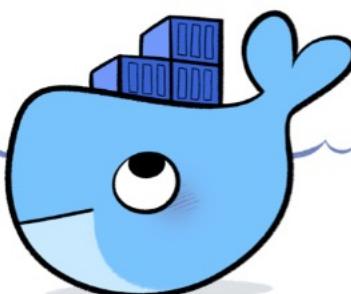
Containers allow to Package Software into **Standardized Units** for Development, Shipment and Deployment



A container encapsulates **all the software dependencies** associated with running a program

Takes the guesswork out of running on different platforms

Each microservice should run inside its own container



# Virtual Machines vs Containers



# Virtual Machines vs Containers



# What are the features of Microservices?

- Organised on Business Capabilities
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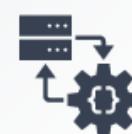
Organized on Business Capabilities



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Essential messaging frameworks



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Decentralized Data Management



Infrastructure Automation



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# Design for failure

- Test for failure

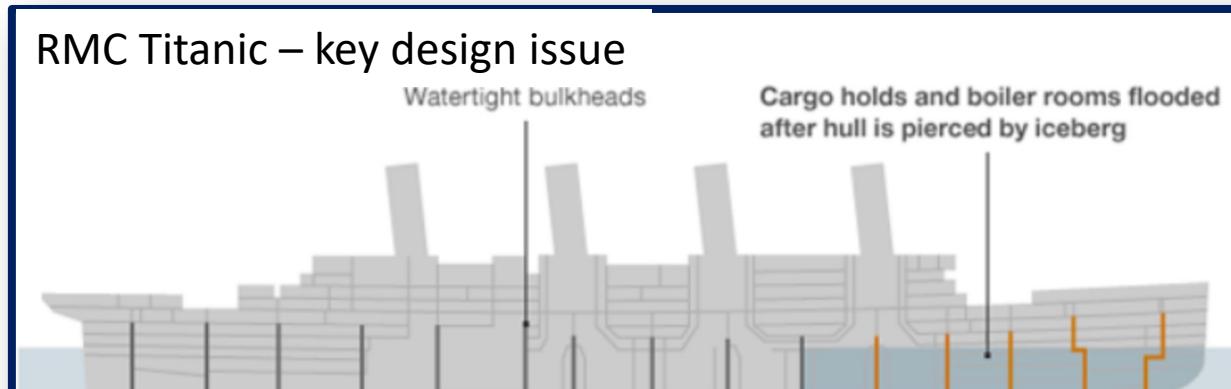


- If a service fails, the system should stay alive.
- Gave rise to chaos engineering  
Netflix has a set of services (Simian Army) that kills services at random to test that the system can stay alive.
- Services should be stateless and have recovery strategy to survive the Simian Army

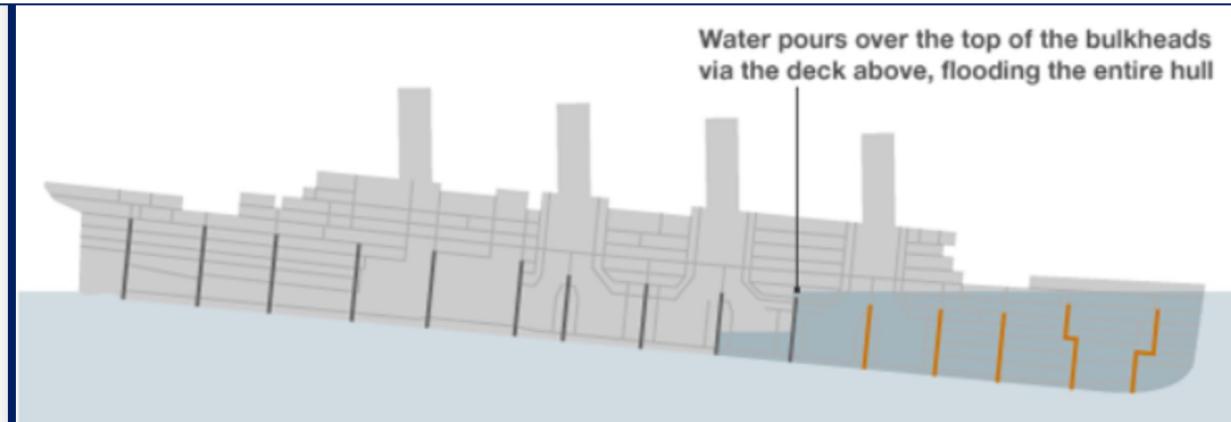


# Design for failure: Bulkhead pattern

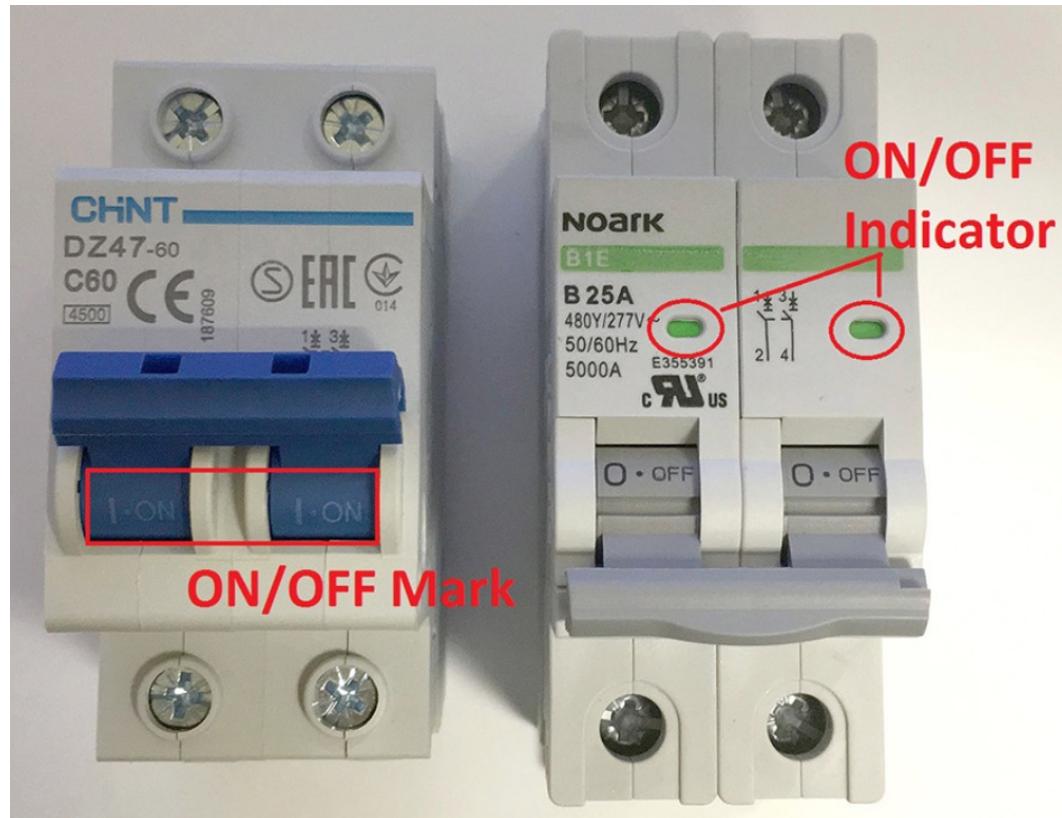
- Apply the bulkhead pattern to protect limited resource



Premise: 'One fault shouldn't bring down the whole ship!'

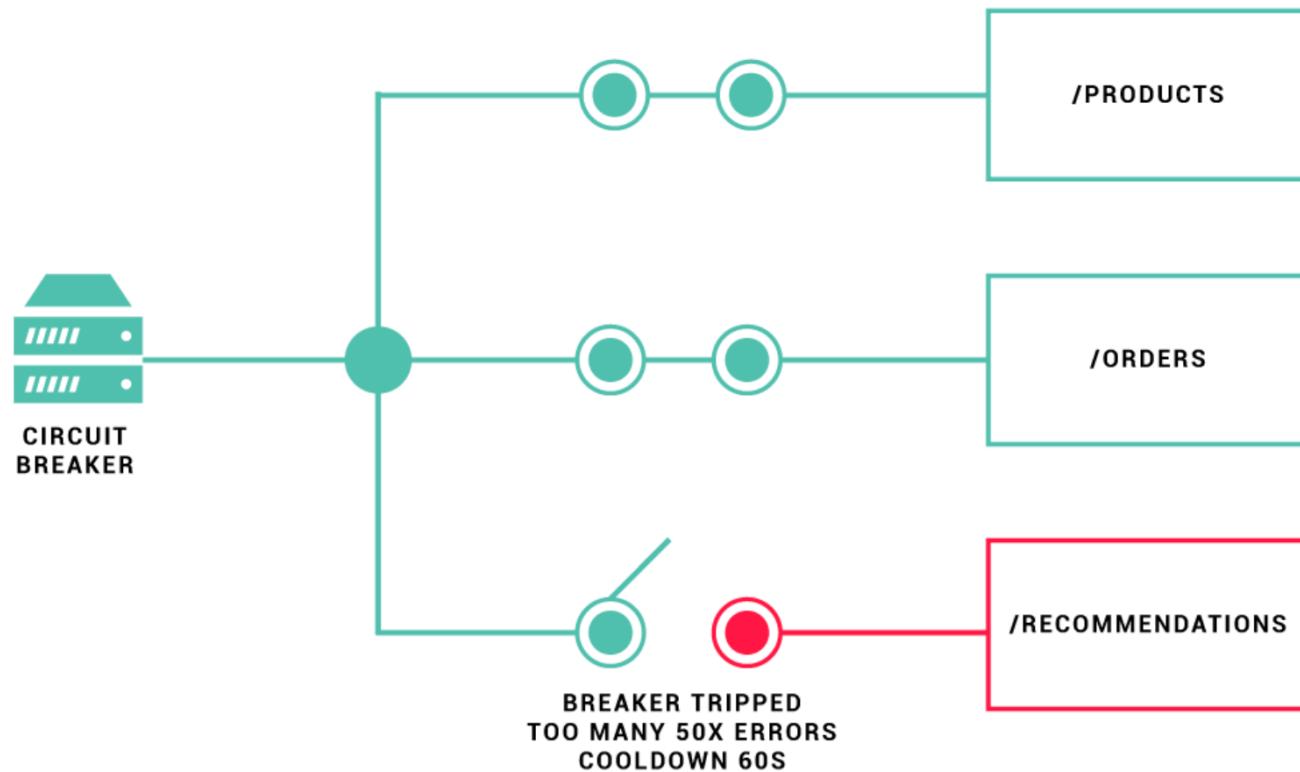


# Design for failure: Circuit breakers pattern



# Design for failure: Circuit breakers pattern

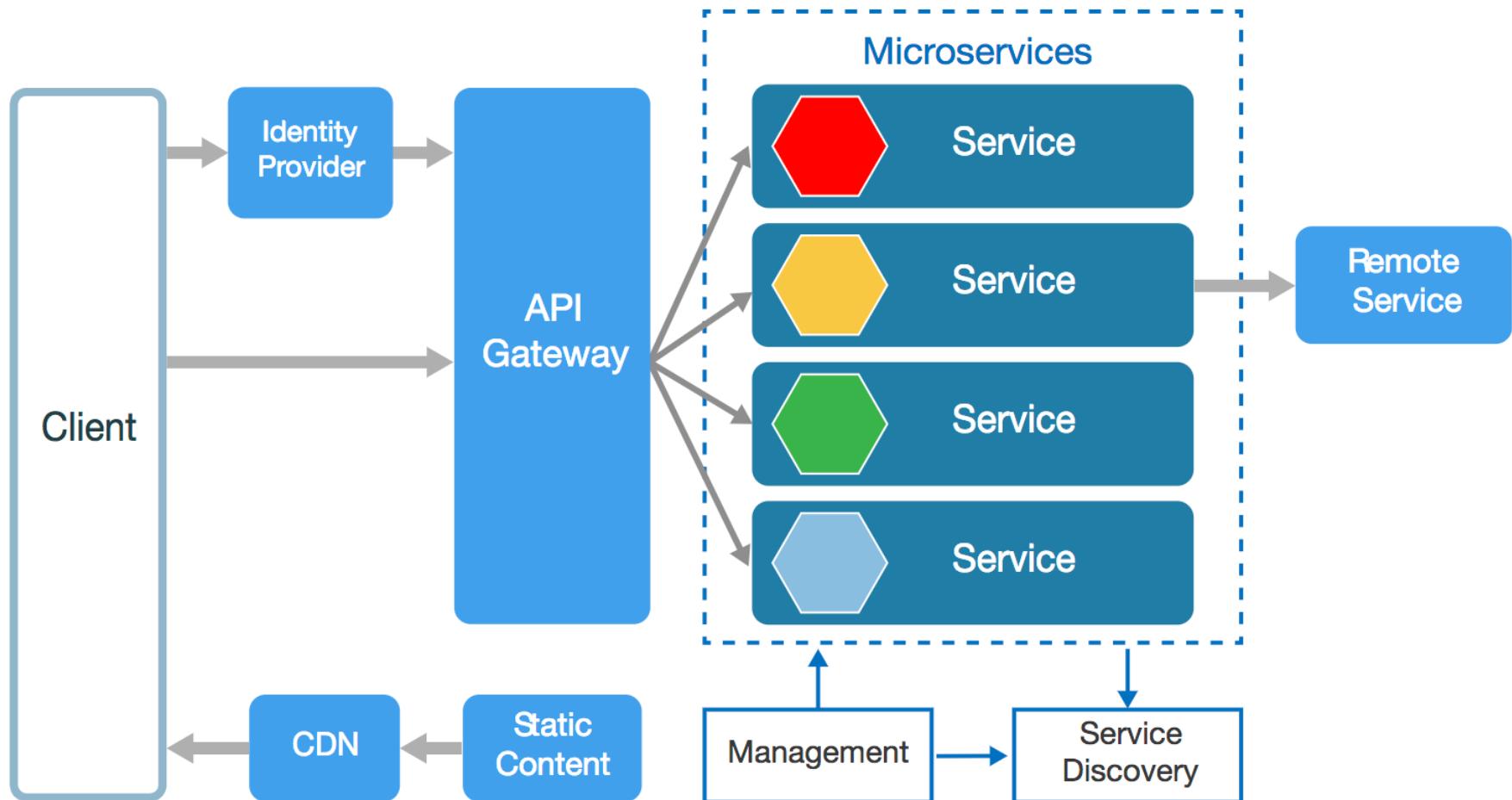
- Apply the circuit breakers pattern stopping requests to a service while it recovers



# Design for failure: Blue\Green Deployment

- Maintain two versions of the product and slowly introduce it to chunks of customers

# Main components in a microservice architecture



# Technologies and tools

Container virtualisation



Container management



Service Discovery

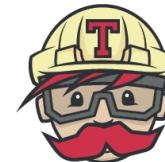


Eureka!

Failure management



Continuous integration with git



Travis CI

...and many many many more...

# Microservices – use cases

# USER CASE STUDY 1/3



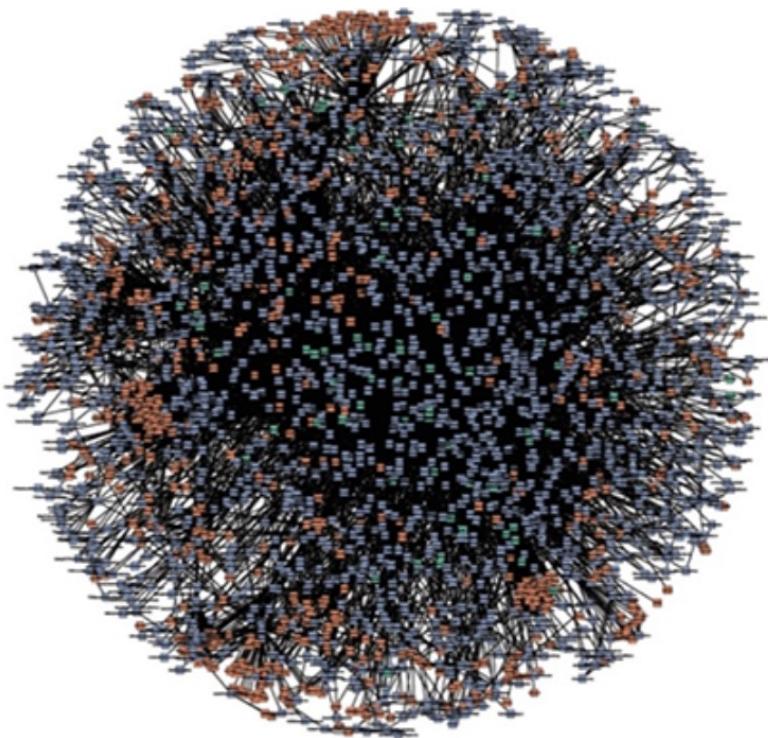
# USER CASE STUDY 2/2



- Problem Statement
  - All the features had to be re-built, deployed and tested again and again to update a single feature.
  - Fixing bugs became extremely difficult in a single repository as developers had to change the code again and again.
  - Scaling the features simultaneously with the introduction of new features worldwide was quite tough to be handled together.

# Microservices are NOT a silver bullet

## The Death Star architecture



amazon.com®



NETFLIX

# Advantages and Disadvantages

Pros of Microservice Architecture	Cons of Microservice Architecture
Freedom to use different technologies	Increases troubleshooting challenges
Each microservices focuses on single capability	Increases delay due to remote calls
Supports individual deployable units	Increased efforts for configuration and other operations
Allow frequent software releases	Difficult to maintain transaction safety
Ensures security of each service	Tough to track data across various boundaries
Mulitple services are parallelly developed and deployed	Difficult to code between services

These lists are not in any way exhaustive!

# Summary

- Microservices are a software architectural style
- Main principles
  - designed around business boundaries
  - deployed with Infrastructure automation
  - designed for failure
- Microservices are not a silver bullet
  - They introduce additional complexity

# Reading

- **Martin Fowler article (and video) – an in-depth explanation of the main principles of a microservices architecture**
  - <https://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html>
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Irlw-LGIJO4>
- **An article on designing microservice architecture that are resilient to failure** <https://blog.risingstack.com/designing-microservices-architecture-for-failure/>
- Daya, S. et al. (2015). “Microservices from Theory to Practice.” IBM Redbook (SG24-8275-00).
  - <https://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks.nsf/RedbookAbstracts/sg248275.html>
  - Chapter 1 & 2
- The UBER case study (from the slides):
  - <https://dzone.com/articles/microservice-architecture-learn-build-and-deploy-a>
- <https://github.com/microservices-demo/microservices-demo>
- **Look at the notes below the slides!**