CW1 Draft

**Planned Architecture:**

I plan to design my web application using microservices architecture as its flexibility, scalability enables services for recipe sharing and discovery to be simpler and more applicable than any other architecture. This architecture will divide the application into microservices that will include a user service that will handle authentication and user’s profile management, a recipe service that will handle all the recipes and its details, an ingredient service that will handle ingredients details and shopping lists, a recommendation service that will handle user recommendations and personalized suggestions, and a database service that will handle data management and storage. REST architecture will also be applied to this application in which the architecture’s components or microservices will be scaled and deployed by communicating through RESTful APIs. also, a RESTful API gateway service will handle client requests and authentication in order to create a discovery tool for recipe sharing that guarantees flexibility and isolation of errors.

**Architectures Comparison:**

Any web application can be created using Monolithic, Microservices, or REST architectures. Monolithic architecture is an architectural style that focuses on designing the application functionalities as a single unit. In this architectural style, all components are developed, scaled, and deployed as a single unit. This means that the application should be written with one tech stack. Having a monolithic architecture means that the application will most likely be large, complex, and has to be tested after every change is committed. One bug in any component can bring the entire application system down. On the other hand, Microservices architecture is an architectural style used for designing applications in which the application is broken down into smaller or micro applications or services. The application is divided into multiple microservices based on the application’s functionalities, in which each service is responsible for a single functionality or a job. Each microservice is deployed independently and has its own version. The main benefit of microservice architecture is that if one service fails, it does not affect the other services and the rest of the application will function normally without being down to fix the failed service. Another architecture is the REST architecture, which is an architectural style used to design web applications. It’s a client-server architecture based on stateless communications between client and server in which the receiver retains no session information. REST architecture divides its components into resources in which each resource is identified using URIs. These resources are performed on using HTTP methods like GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. Pros of REST architecture are simplicity, scalability, and loose coupling between client and server in which clients only need to know the URIs and HTTP method in order to interact with the server’s resources. Cons of REST are complexity and inconsistency in which RESTful services rely on status codes and HTTP methods. Another downside of this architecture is the under and over fetching of data as the shape of incoming data is always unknown.