

PHENIKAA UNIVERSITY
PHENIKAA SCHOOL OF COMPUTING



SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

Lab 4: Microservices Decomposition & Communication

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Course: Software Architecture – Class N02

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Activity Practice 1: Decomposition by Business Capability

Goal: Identify independent microservices based on the logistics and shipping functions of QuickShip.

1. Identify Core Business Capabilities

We group the functional requirements into distinct domains: User Management, Logistics/Shipping, Real-time Tracking, Fleet Management, and Finance.

2. Define Microservices

Each capability is mapped to a dedicated service with its own database.

Business Capability	Proposed Microservice	Data Owned (Entities)
User Management	User Service	Customer Profiles, Courier Profiles, Auth Credentials.
Logistics Management	Shipment Service	Package Details, Weight, Sender/Receiver Addresses.
Real-time Tracking	Tracking Service	GPS Coordinates, Status History (Pending, In Transit, Delivered).
Fleet & Driver Mgmt	Fleet Service	Vehicle Details, Driver Availability, Route Assignments.
Billing & Pricing	Billing Service	Invoices, Shipping Rates, Payment Status.

3. Define External Dependencies

- **Payment Gateway API** (e.g., Stripe, VNPay): To process actual payments.
 - **Map API** (e.g., Google Maps, MapBox): For distance calculation and route optimization.
 - **SMS/Email Provider**: To send OTPs and shipment arrival notifications.
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Activity Practice 2: Defining Service Contracts

Goal: Establish the public RESTful interfaces for interaction between services.

We focus on the interaction between the **Shipment Service** (Producer) and the **Tracking Service** (Consumer).

1. Shipment Service API Contract

Endpoint	Method	Description	Data Returned
/api/shipments/{id}	GET	Retrieve full details of a specific shipment.	Shipment object (Address, weight, type)
/api/shipments	POST	Create a new shipping request.	New Shipment object + Tracking ID
/api/shipments/{id}/status	PATCH	Update the shipment status (e.g., picked up).	Updated Status object

2. Service Interaction Requirement

When a user wants to see their package location, the **Tracking Service** needs basic info from the **Shipment Service**.

- **Constraint:** The Tracking Service **must not** access the Shipment Service's database directly (violates the database-per-service pattern). It must use the GET /api/shipments/{id} endpoint.
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Activity Practice 3: C4 Model (Level 1: System Context)

Goal: Create a high-level map of the QuickShip ecosystem and its external interactions.

1. System Context Diagram Components

- **Actors:** Customer (Shipper), Courier (Driver), and Administrator.
- **System:** QuickShip Platform (The boundary containing all microservices).
- **External Systems:** Payment Gateway, Map API, SMS Gateway.

2. Communication Strategy Analysis

Interaction	Service/Component	Communication Type	Rationale
Tracking Lookup	App \rightarrow Tracking Service	Synchronous (HTTP)	The user expects an immediate response to see the map location.
Calculate Fee	Shipment \rightarrow Billing Service	Synchronous (HTTP)	The shipping cost must be shown before the user confirms the order.
Shipment Alert	Shipment \rightarrow SMS Gateway	Asynchronous (Message Queue)	Sending a text message shouldn't block the order creation process.

Interaction	Service/Component	Communication Type	Rationale
Analytics Update	Billing \$\\rightarrow\$ Admin Dashboard	Asynchronous (Event-driven)	Data for reports can be processed in the background without affecting performance.

