

Assignment - 2

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2a) Monolithic Architecture :-

It is a traditional model of a software program, which is built as a unified unit that is self-contained and independent from other applications. A monolithic architecture is a singular, large computing network with one code base that couples all of the businesses concerns together. Monolithic can be convenient early on in a project's life for ease of code management, cognitive overhead & deployment.

Advantages of a monolithic architecture :-

- (a) Easy deployment,
- (b) Development,
- (c) Performance, (d) Simplified testing
- & (e) Easy debugging.

Microservices :-

It is an architectural method

that relies on a series of independently ^② deployable services. These services have their own business logic and database with a specific goal. Updating, testing, deployment and database with a specific goal. ~~Upd~~ Updating, testing, deployment and scaling occur within each service. These do not reduce complexity but they make any complexity visible and more manageable by separating tasks into smaller processes that function independently of each other.

Advantages of microservices:-

- 1) Agility
- 2) Flexible scaling, 3) Continuous deployment, 4) Highly maintainable and testable, 5) Independently deployable, 6) Technology flexibility, 7) High Reliability & 8) Happier teams.

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2b) Difference between SOAP & REST

SOAP

(Simple object access protocol).

- It is a protocol.
- SOAP can't use REST because it is a protocol.
- Uses services interfaces to expose the business logic.
- SOAP defines standards to be strictly followed.
- Requires more bandwidth and resources.
- Defines its own security.

REST

(Representational state Transfer)

- It is an architectural style.
- REST can use SOAP web services because it is an architecture.
- Uses URI to expose business logic.
- Rest does not define too many standards.
- Requires less bandwidth and resources.
- RESTFUL web services inherits security measures from the underlying transport.