

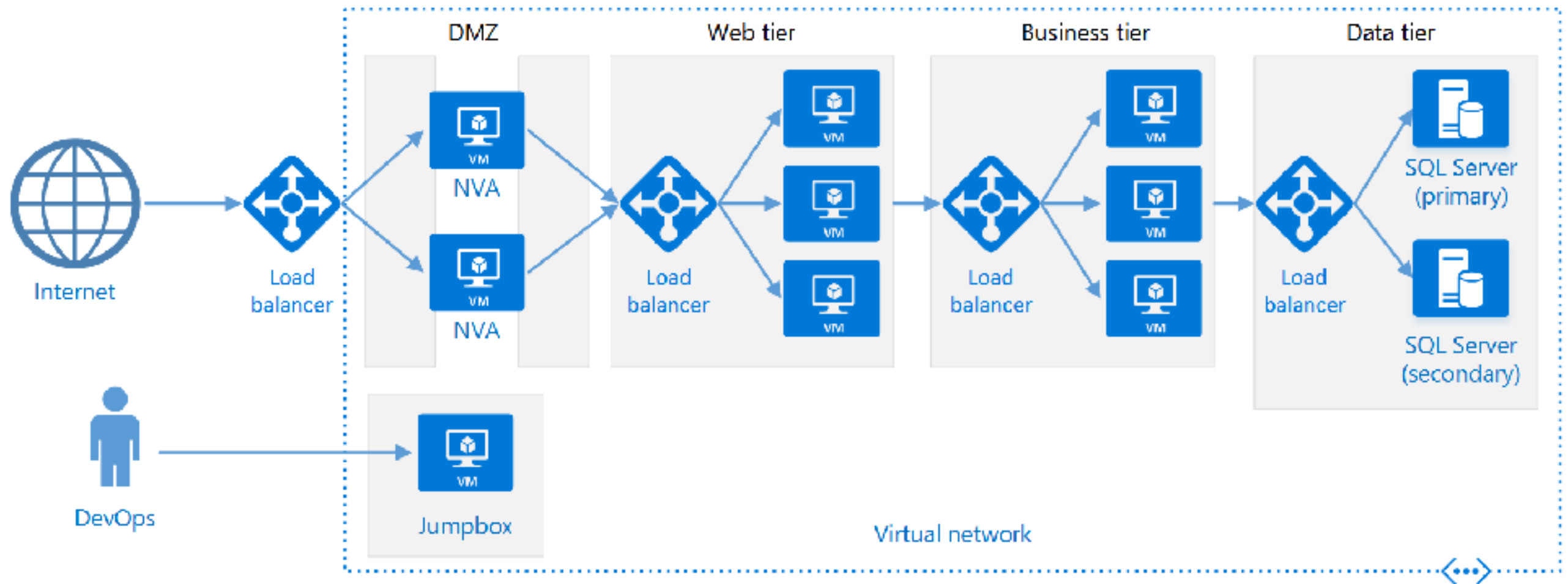
Microservices

Introduction

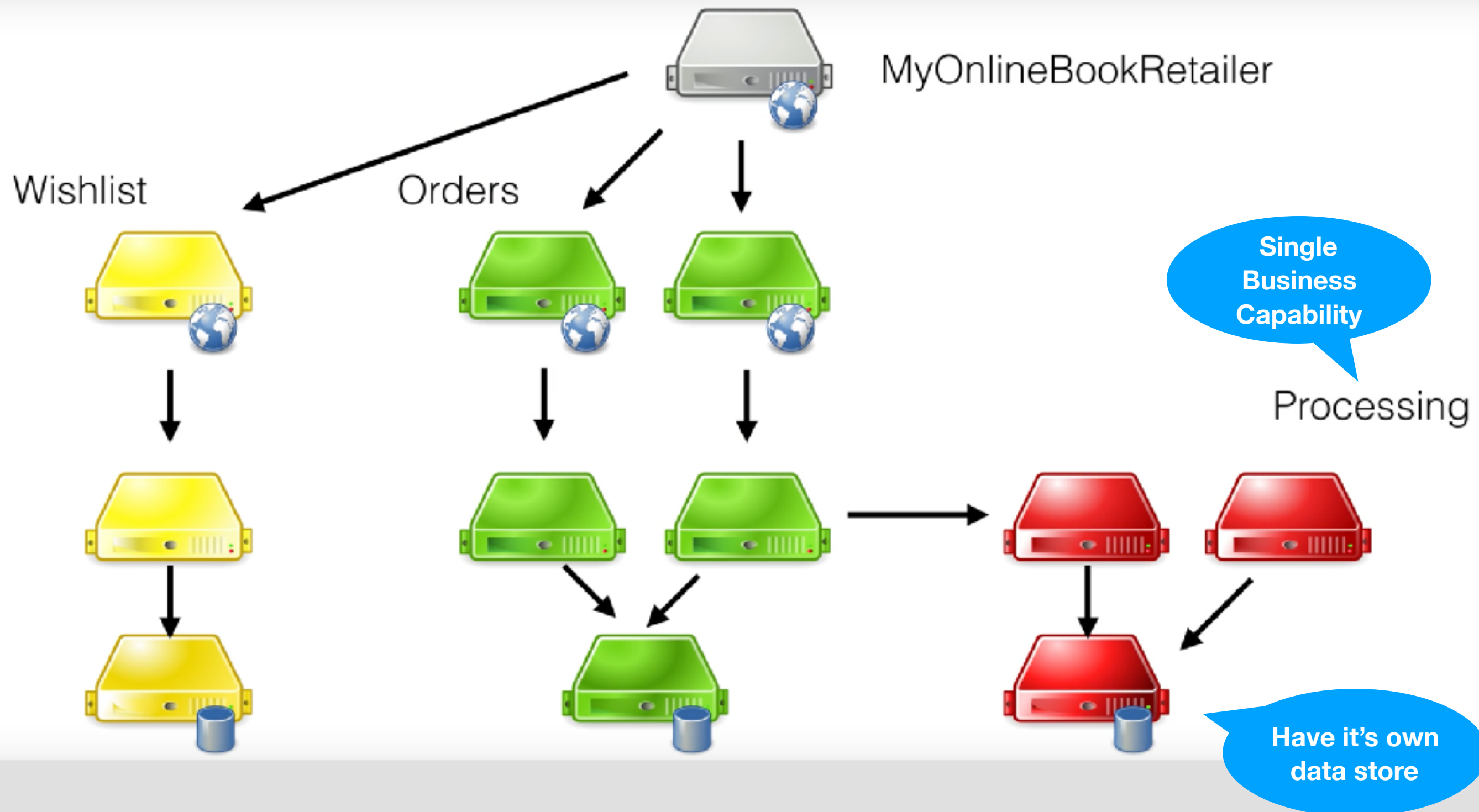
Microservices

- Definition
 - Self-contained process.
 - Provide unique **Business Capability**.
- Architecture
 - Design for failure.
 - Loosely coupling.
 - Communication Stateless, Easy to scale.
 - All services should not break if any services broke.

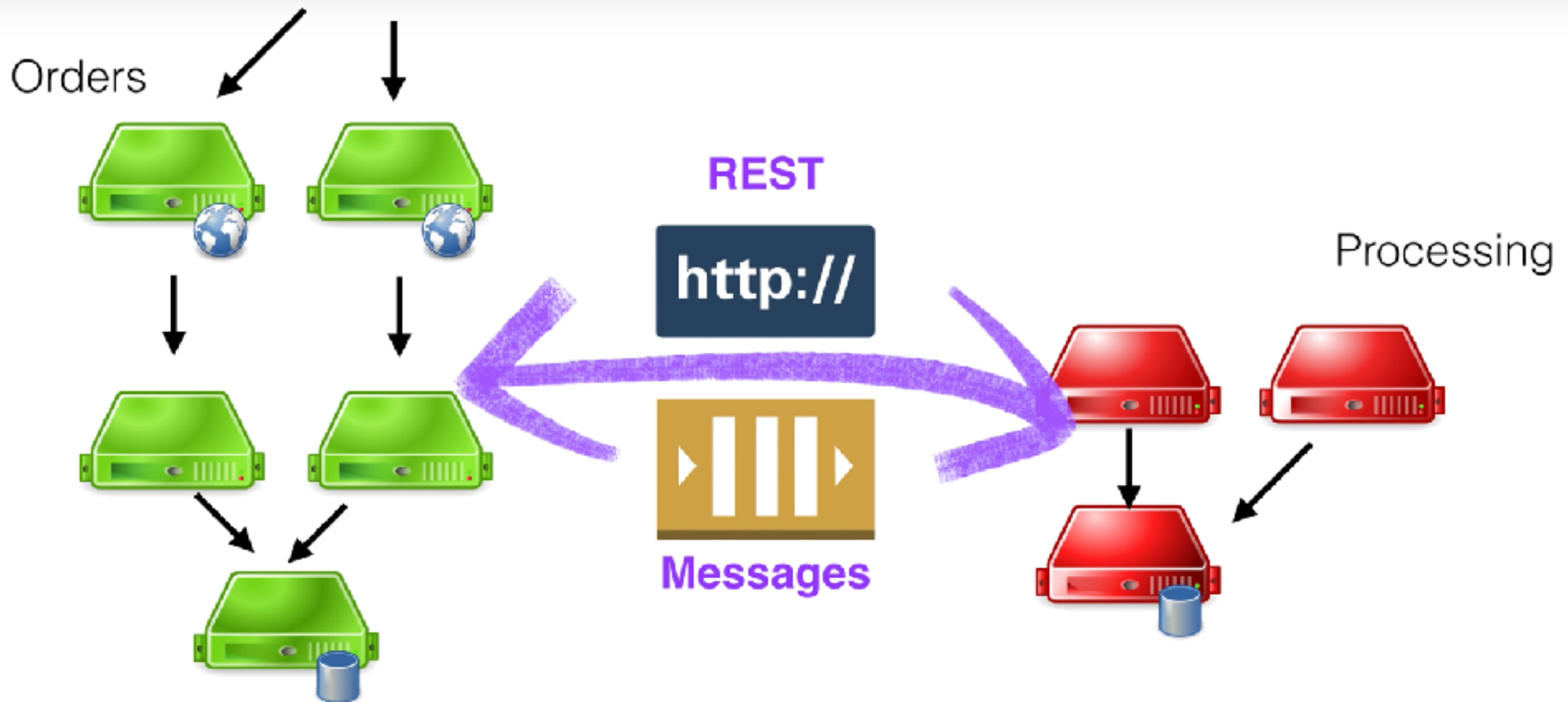
What's not Microservices



Example: e-Commerce



Communication



Any Language, Platform, but Same Protocol



Orders



Inventory



Music



Giftcards



Wishlist



Security



Movies



Affiliates



Credit Cards



Suggestions

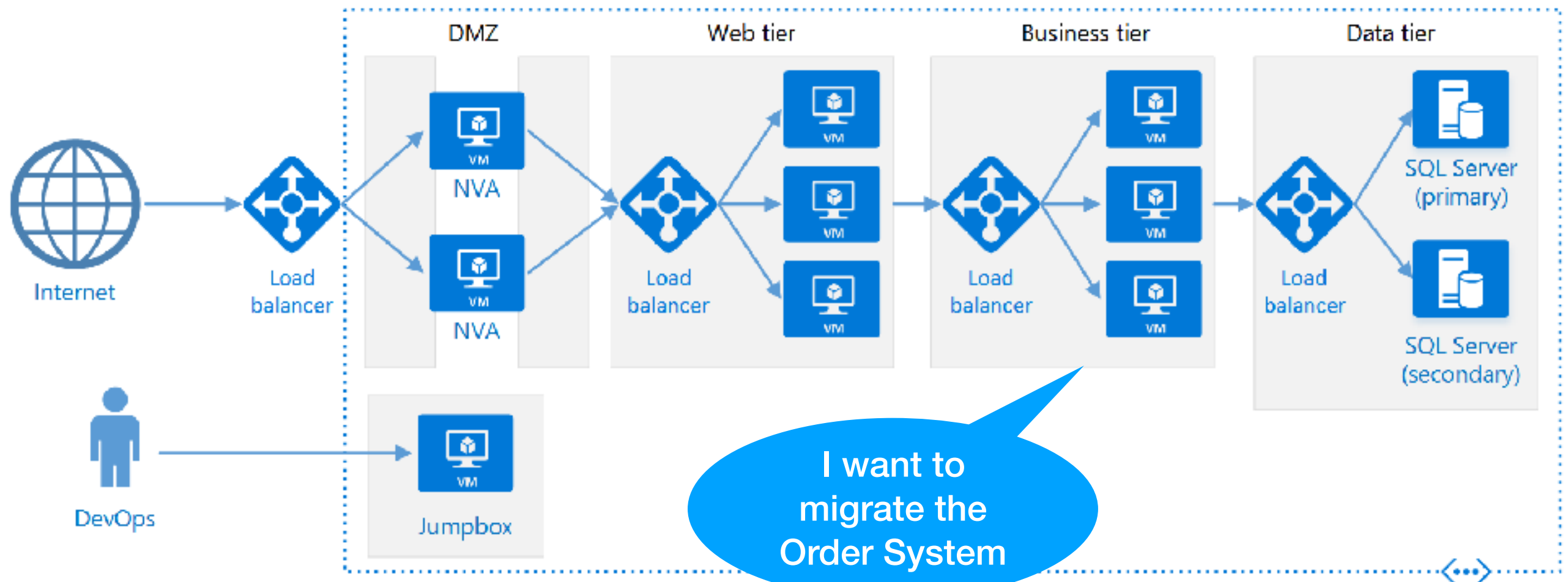


Reviews



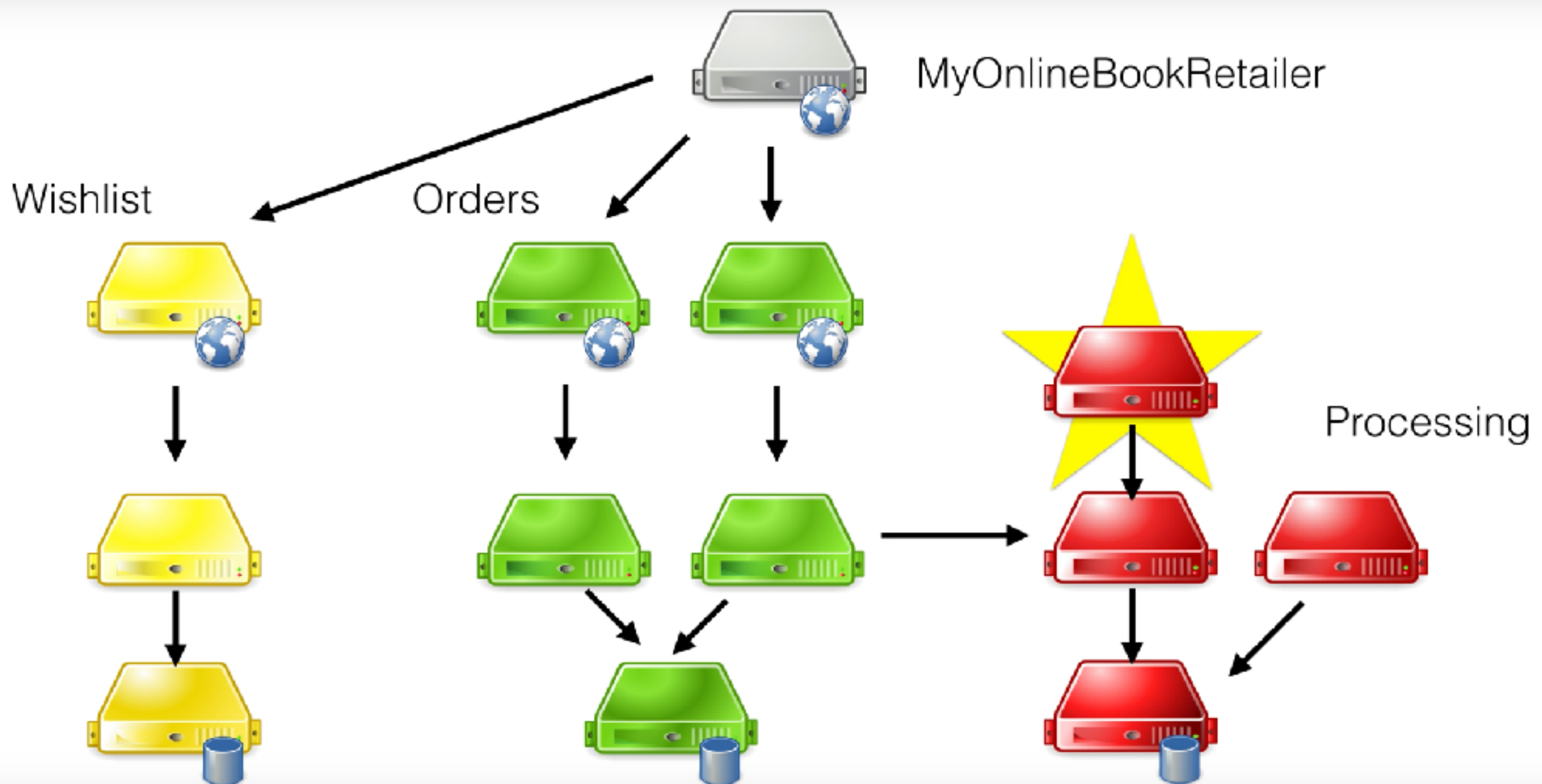
Related Items

Replace? Migration? M/A?



Will it impact to another Systems?

Blue/Green Deployment on a Single Service is not a Big Deal



API Gateway, Why?



Secure



Scale



Manage

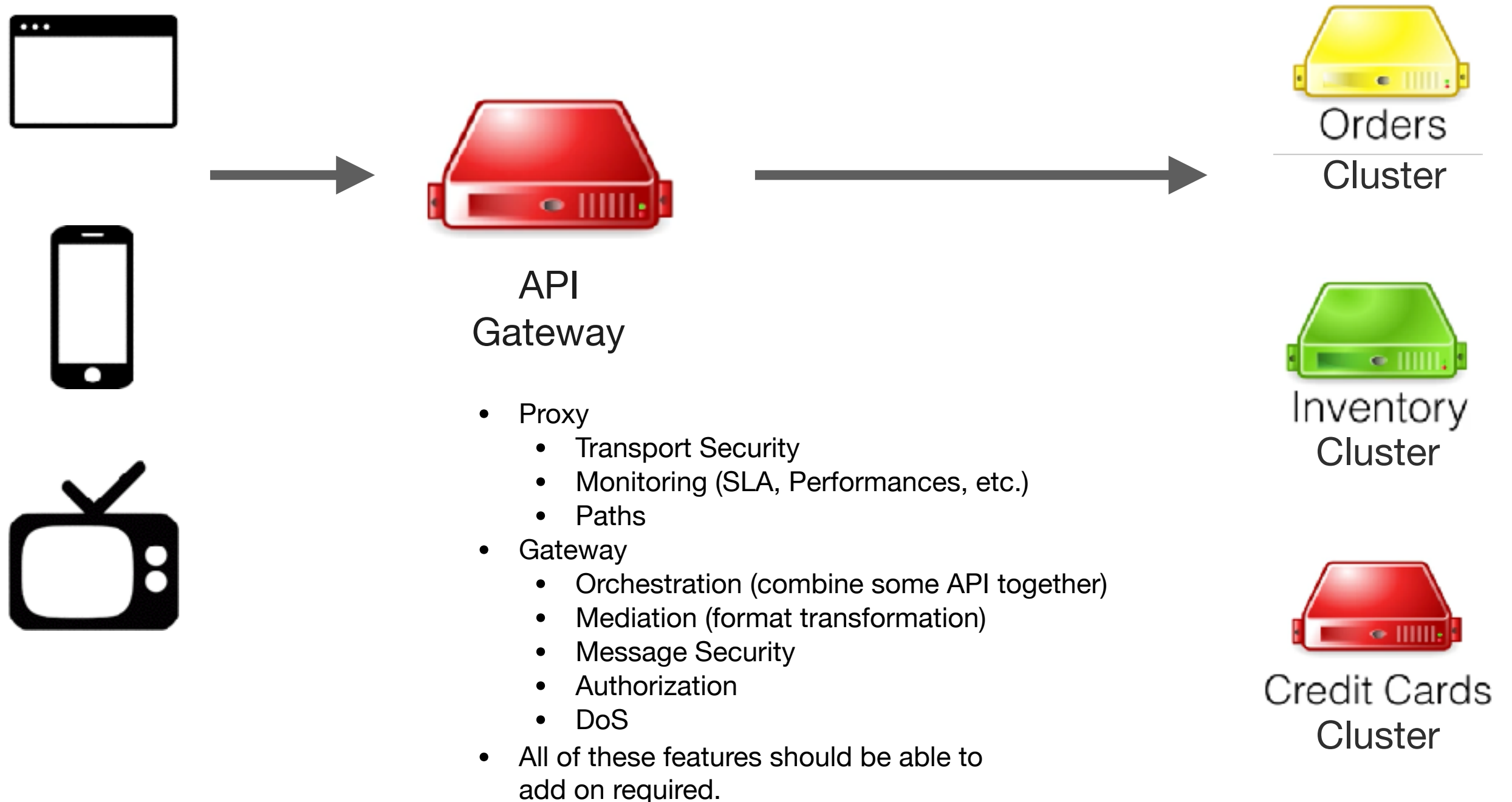


Analyze

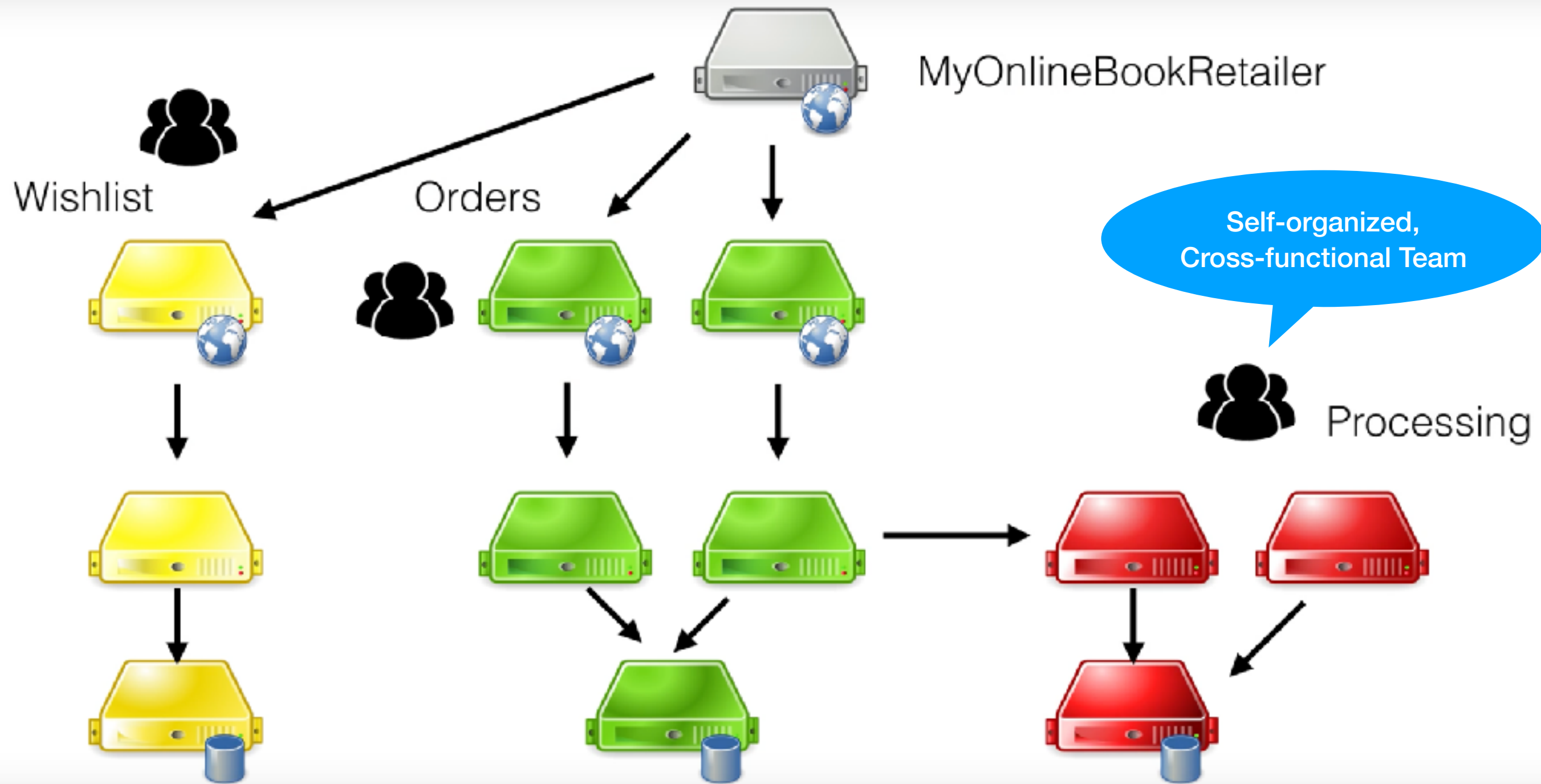


Connect

API Gateway



Good Team make Good Microservices



Before you goto Microservices

You must be
this tall to use
microservices



- Rapid provisioning
- Basic Monitoring
- Rapid application deployment

When should I Use Them?

Microservices provide benefits...

- **Strong Module Boundaries:** Microservices reinforce modular structure, which is particularly important for larger teams.



- **Independent Deployment:** Simple services are easier to deploy, and since they are autonomous, are less likely to cause system failures when they go wrong.



- **Technology Diversity:** With microservices you can mix multiple languages, development frameworks and data-storage technologies.

...but come with costs

- **Distribution:** Distributed systems are harder to program, since remote calls are slow and are always at risk of failure.



- **Eventual Consistency:** Maintaining strong consistency is extremely difficult for a distributed system, which means everyone has to manage eventual consistency.



- **Operational Complexity:** You need a mature operations team to manage lots of services, which are being redeployed regularly.