**Universidad de los Andes**

Ingeniería de Sistemas y Computación

ISIS2503 Arquitectura y diseño de software

**Actividad en clase**

## Instrucciones

1. Leer la descripción de la arquitectura Rest.li la cual se utiliza en linkedin
2. Al comparar la arquitectura de Rest.li con la del ejemplo de Angular de la sesión de laboratorio, cuáles son las principales diferencias que encuentra?

## Rest.li architecture

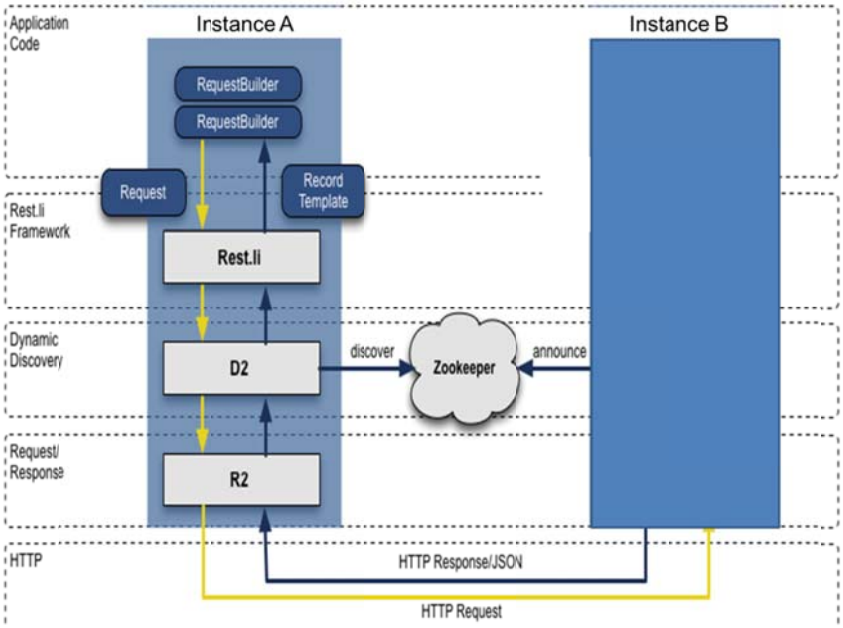


Fig. 1

One of the key components in LinkedIn's transition towards a Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) was Rest.li. Fig. 1 shows an operational view of Rest.li architecture. Suppose an “Instance A” requests for a service available on “Instance B”. Next, we describe how the different elements of the architecture interact to meet the request.

The application code of Instance A builds a request. Rest.li takes the request and gives as output a HTTP-style verb corresponding to the request. In addition, it serializes data as JSON objects if needed.

Given the verb, D2 performs a dynamic discovery and client-side load balancing layer. Linkedin uses ZooKeeper as a registry for information about available services and the

hosts that provide them. Clients automatically get the latest information from ZooKeeper and apply load-balancing algorithms on the client side to distribute load evenly across servers and reduce load to overloaded servers.

Finally, R2, which is a REST transport layer abstraction in Java, consumes the functionality exposed as a low-level REST-style interface at the “Instance B” side. It is worth noting that “Instance A” does not interact only with “Instance B”, if required the former can request a service announced by other instance.