



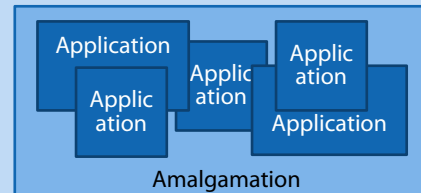
Software Engineering in der industriellen Praxis (SEIP)

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AMA Bare Amalgamation

Manually deploy all applications into a single, shared, and unmanaged filesystem location. Dependencies are resolved manually. Examples: Windows Fonts, Unix 1990th /usr/local.

Pro: simple deployment
Con: incompatibilities, hard uninstallation



UHP Unmanaged Heap

Manually deploy all applications into multiple, distinct, and unmanaged filesystem locations. Dependencies are resolved manually. Examples: macOS *.app, OpenPKG LSYNC.

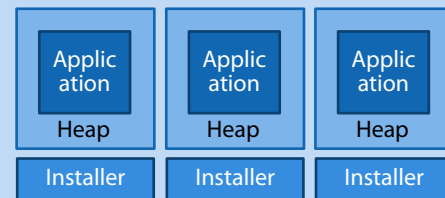
Pro: simple deployment, easy uninstallation
Con: no repair mechanism



MHP Managed Heap

Let individual installers deploy applications into multiple, distinct, and managed filesystem locations. Dependencies are manually resolved or bundled. Examples: macOS *.pkg, Windows MSI, InnoSetup.

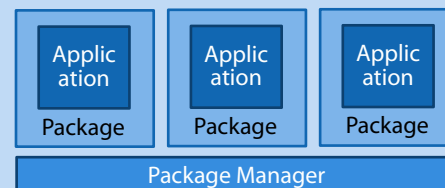
Pro: easy uninstallation, repairable
Con: requires installer, diversity, no dep.



PKG Managed Package

Let a central package manager deploy all applications into a single, shared, and managed filesystem location. Dependencies are automatically resolved. Examples: APT, RPM, FreeBSD pkg, MacPorts, Gradle, NPM.

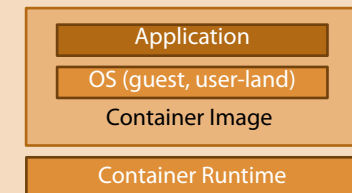
Pro: easy uninstall., repairable, dependencies
Con: P.M. pre-installation, P.M. single instance



CON Container Image

Bundle an application with its stripped-down OS dependencies and run-time environment into a container image. Examples: Docker/ContainerD, Kubernetes/CRI-O, Windows Portable Apps.

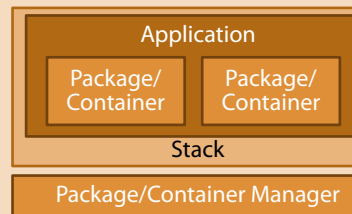
Pro: independent, simple deployment
Con: fewer variations, no dependencies



STK Package/Container Stack

Establish an application out of multiple Managed Packages. Examples: OpenPKG Stack, Docker Compose, Kubernetes/Kompose, Kubernetes/Helm.

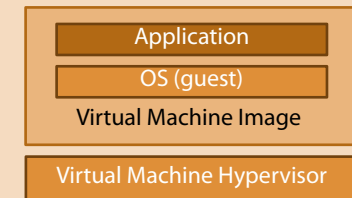
Pro: independent, flexible
Con: overhead



VMI Virtual Machine Image

Bundle an application with its full OS dependencies and run-time environment into a virtual machine image and deploy and execute this on a hypervisor. Examples: VirtualBox, VMWare, HyperV, Parallels, QEMU.

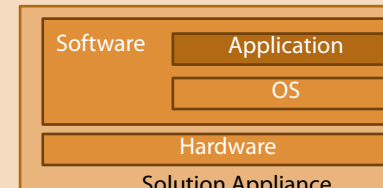
Pro: all-in-one, independent
Con: overhead, sealed, inflexible

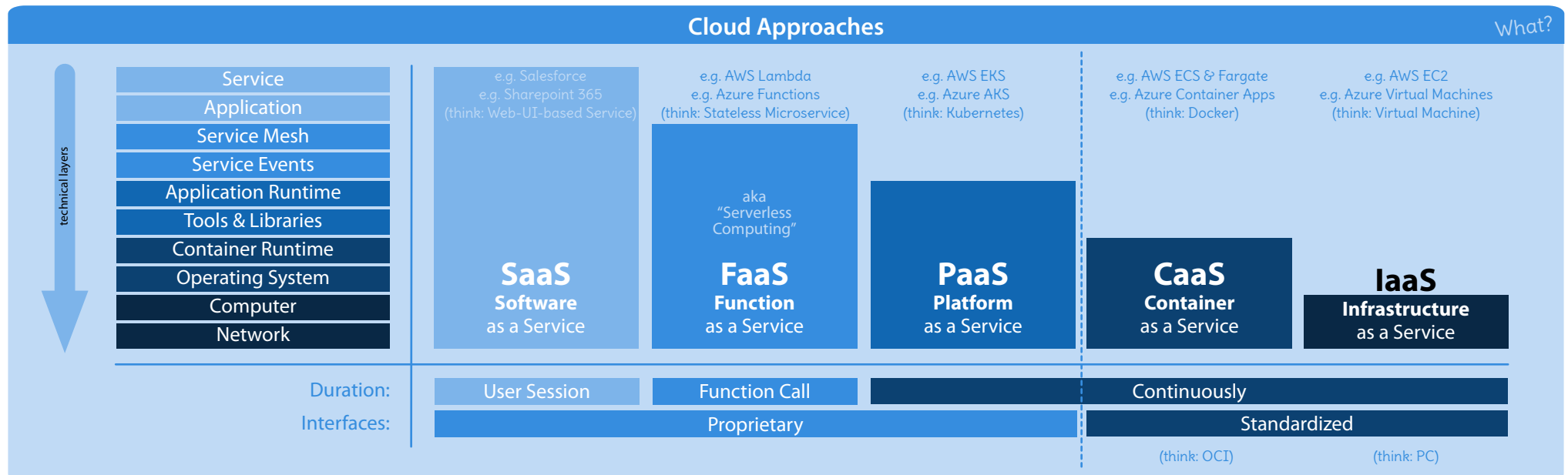
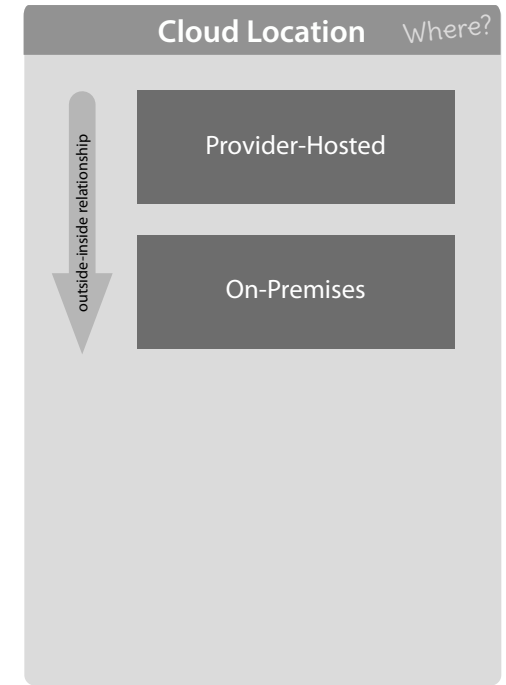
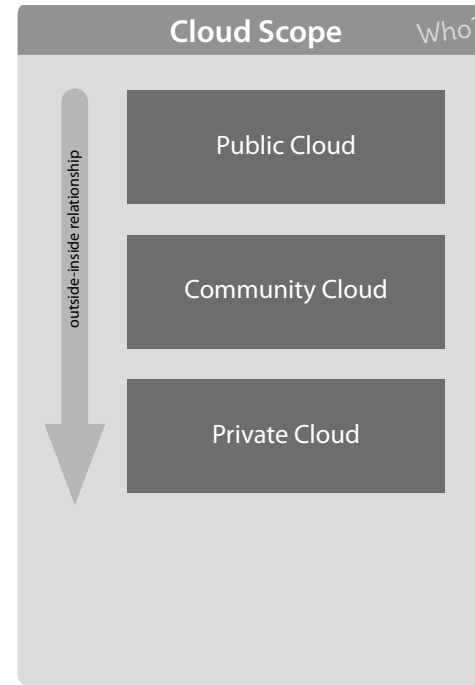
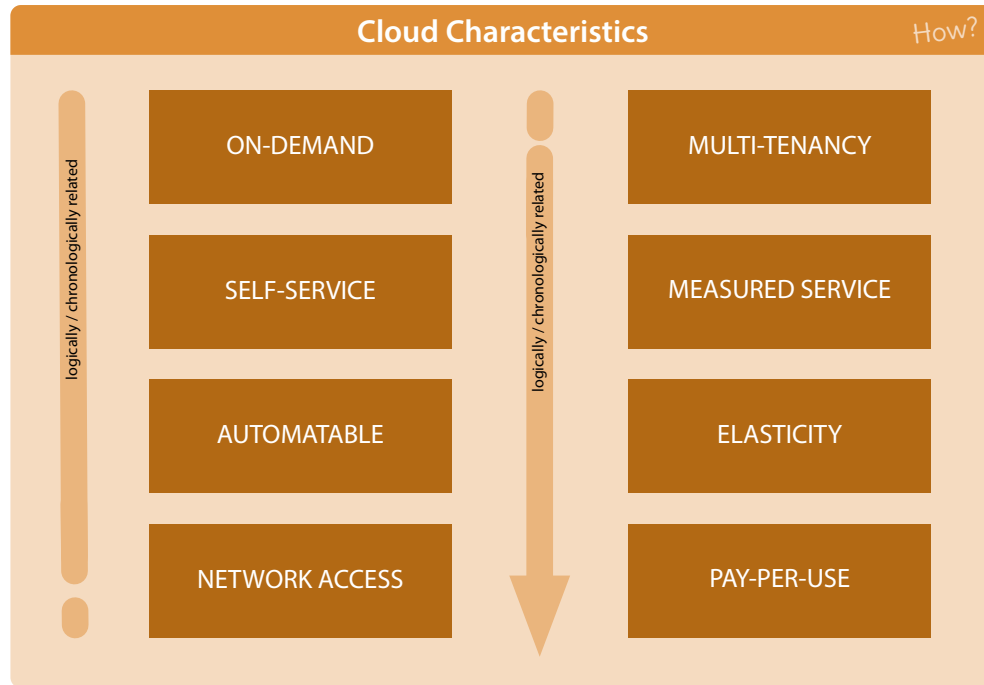


APP Solution Appliance

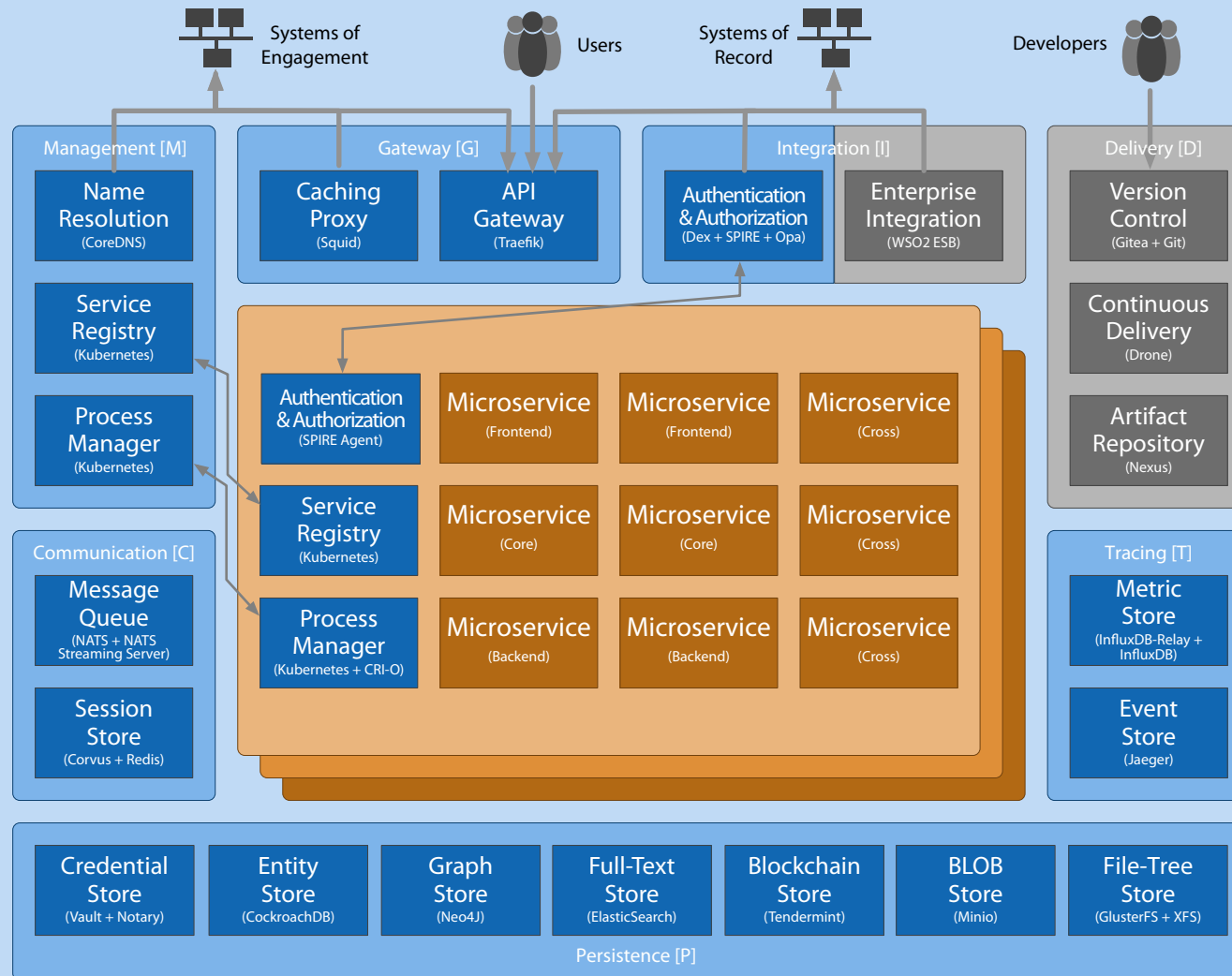
Bundle an application with its full OS dependencies, run-time environment and underlying hardware. Examples: AVM Fritz! Box, SAP HANA.

Pro: all-in-one, independent
Con: expensive, sealed, inflexible





Reference Architecture Blueprint



Major Approach Idea:

With Cloud-Native Architecture one maximizes the leverage of PaaS-like, high-available, and scalable Cloud services at the level of Software- and Systems-Architecture for a whole set of applications.

Major Design Criteria:

1. Targets DevOps approach.
2. Targets Continuous Delivery process.
3. Targets Microservice Architecture.
4. Targets Container Image deployment.
5. Targets Service Mesh communication.
6. Targets Server Cluster setup.
7. Provides High-Availability of Service Platform
8. Provides High-Availability of Application Microservices.
9. Provides Scalability of Application Microservices.

CNCF Cloud-Native Definition 1.0

Cloud-native technologies empower organizations to build and run scalable applications in modern, dynamic environments such as public, private, and hybrid clouds. Containers, service meshes, microservices, immutable infrastructure, and declarative APIs exemplify this approach. These techniques enable loosely coupled systems that are resilient, manageable, and observable. Combined with robust automation, they allow engineers to make high-impact changes frequently and predictably with minimal toil.

Practical Cluster Setups

Standard Cluster Setup (5+1+N Machines):



Partitioned Cluster Setup (5x2+1+N Machines):



