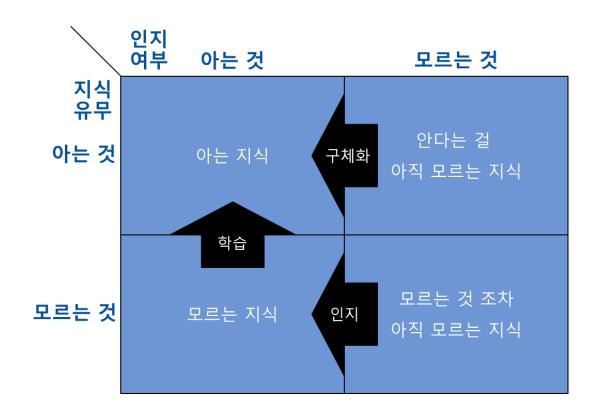
Microservice Architecture

지식의 인지구조

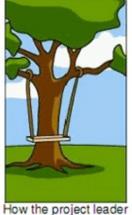




출처: 게임으로 즐기는 소프트웨어 이야기(김자희•정소라)

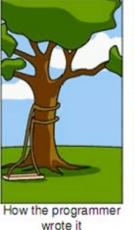
폭포수 모델 프로젝트의 현실



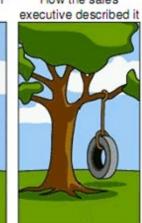


understood it







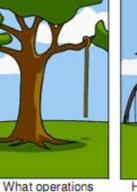


What the customer really needed



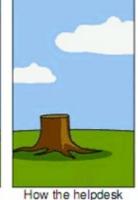


installed





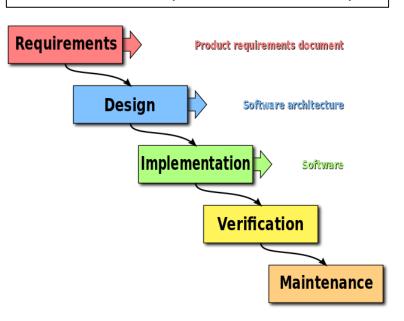
was billed



supported it



폭포수 모델(Waterfall model)



전통적인 폭포수 모델기반 개발 절차의 부작용

- 납기일 전 철야
- 철야에도 불구하고 납기일 지연
- 지연에 따른 비난과 스트레스로 개발자 에너지 소진
- 결국 납품된 솔루션은 고객의 요구를 충족하지 못함

How the project was

docum ented



애자일 프로젝트 방법론

프로젝트관리지식체계 지침서

PMBOK GUIDE

제 7판

및 프로젝트관리 표준서

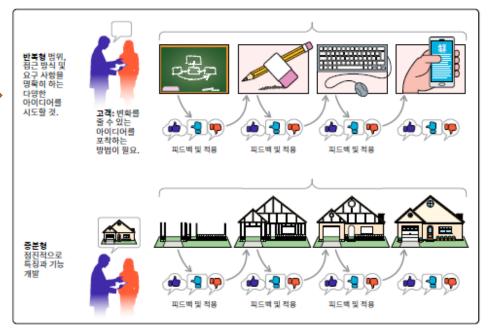


그림 2-8. 반복형 및 증분형 개발

그림 2-10은 증분형 개발방식의 생애주기를 보여준다. 이 예시에는 계획, 설계 및 빌드라는 3번의 이터레이션이 있다. 이후의 각 빌드들은 초기 빌드에 기능을 추가하는 것이 될 것이다.

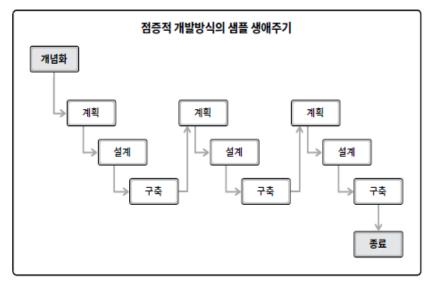


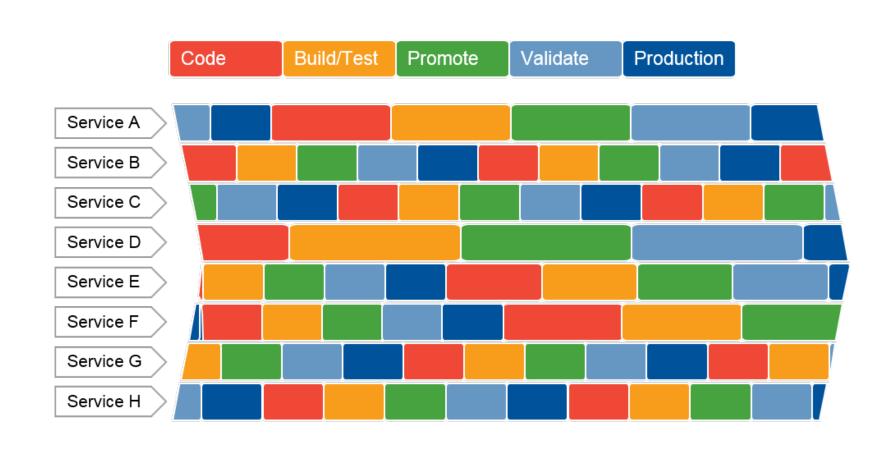
그림 2-10. 증분형 개발방식의 생애주기

Assess Potential MSA Value Based on the Business Demand for Change

| Nature of Demand | MSA Is a Better Choice If | Traditional Application Approach Is Preferable If |
|---|--|--|
| Change Cadence: Continuous Versus Infrequent | The business continually demands new functionality or changes to functionality. | Demand for new application change occurs only pe riodically. |
| New Business Domain | The new business domain is well- understood and c an be modeled with a high degree of confidence. If t he new domain is not well-understood, start with a si mpler, monolithic architecture, and iterate to identify where MSA may make sense. | The new business domain model will emerge as the s oftware implementation iterates. A traditional approach will help the model emerge faster; however, as it is better- understood, be ready to apply MSA where appropriate. |
| Change Predictability: Scheduled Versus Volatile | The nature and timing of functionality demands are er ratic and difficult to predict. | Functionality needs arise in discrete, predictabl e and, often, sizable chunks. |
| Ongoing Changes to Deployed Systems | There is no definition of "done" — deployed functional ity is constantly changing and evolving over time. | Projects are more likely to be deployed into product ion, with minimal future changes, aside from routin e maintenance. |
| User Appetite for Change | Changes can be readily absorbed by the user community without disrupting their work or causing und ue need for training. | Users will likely need training on the system with ea ch new version release, and/or each change will like ly pose a learning curve that temporarily inhibits pro ductivity. |

Source: Gartner

Microservice Delivery Through Fluid, Parallel Release Schedules



MSA Team Organization Aligns With Business Rather Than Technology Capability

