**MICROSERVICES ARCHITECTURE**

* Monolithic architectures encounter problems of scaling and upgrading as they become large.
* One response has been to shift to a microservices architecture.
* A software architecture style in which complex applications are composed of small,independent process communicating via language-agnostic APIs.

**HISTORY OF MICROSERVICES ARCHITECTURE**

* Term “Micro-web-services” used by Peter Rodgers in 2005.
* Functionality provided by a collection of independent services.
* “Microservice” was discussed at a workshop of software architects in May 2011.

-A common architecture style many of them had recently been exploring.

-> Described as “fine grained SOA” or “SOA” done right”.

**THERE COMES A TIME**

* As applications grow the connections and interdependencies between their parts tends to increase.
* Eventually this becomes incomprehensible, unmaintainable and unmanageable
* The situation could be improved by strict encapsulation, loose coupling and strict layering.
* Scaling and performance concerns favour an architecture in which separate components can be deployed on independent servers.
* Allows horizontal scaling
* Separate components improve maintenance and management.

**IN A SIMPLE SENTENCE**

* In computing, microservices is a software architecture style in which complex applications are composed of small, independent processes communicating via language-agnostics APIs.
* These services are small, highly decoupled and focus on doing a small task, facilitating a moduar approach to system-building.