# Problems with Monolith & SOA

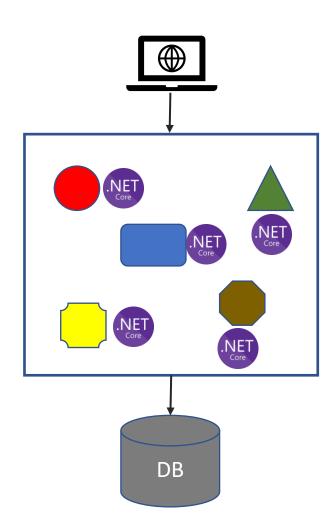
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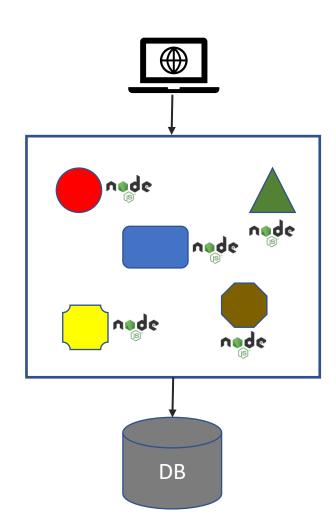


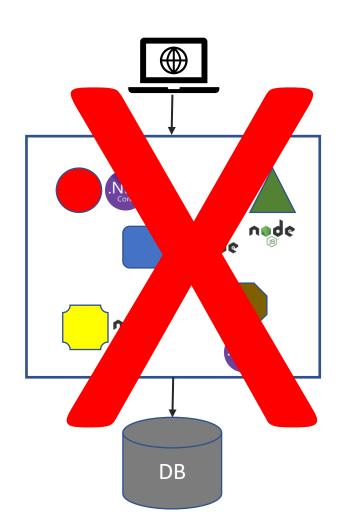
#### Problems

- A lot of problems were found in both paradigms
- Problems relevant to technology, deployment, cost and more
- We'll begin with the Monolith and then move on to SOA

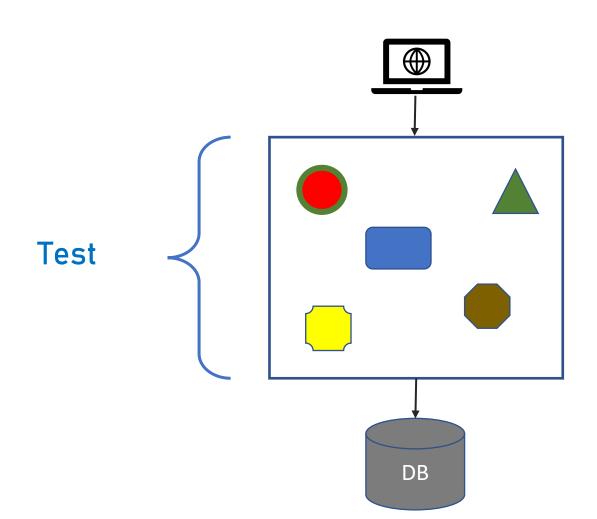
- With monolith, all the components must be developed using the same development platform
- Not always the best for the task
- Can't use specific platform for specific features
- Future upgrade is a problem need to upgrade the whole app

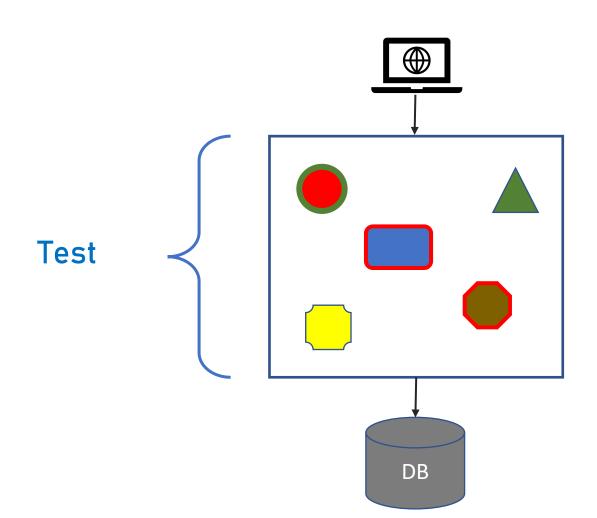


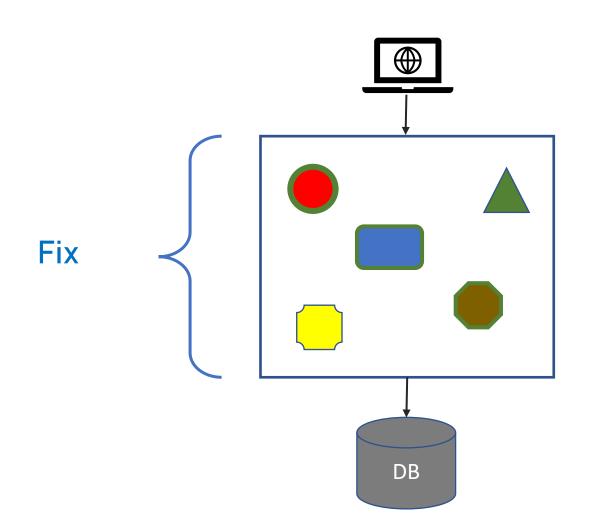


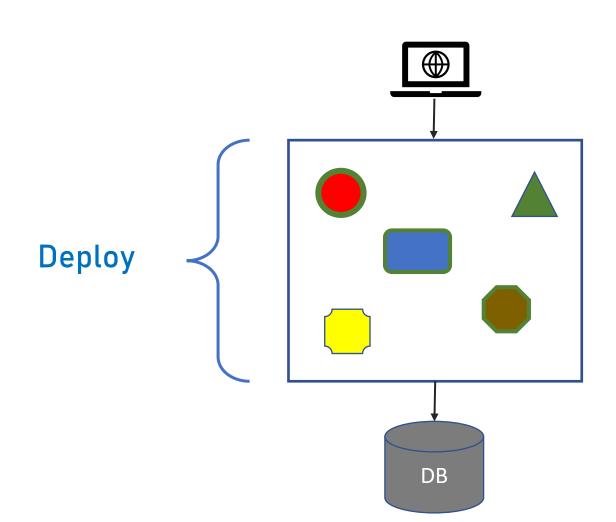


- With monolith, new deployment is always for the whole app
- No way to deploy only part of the app
- Even when updating only one component the whole codebase is deployed
- Forces rigorous testing for every deployment
- Forces long development cycles





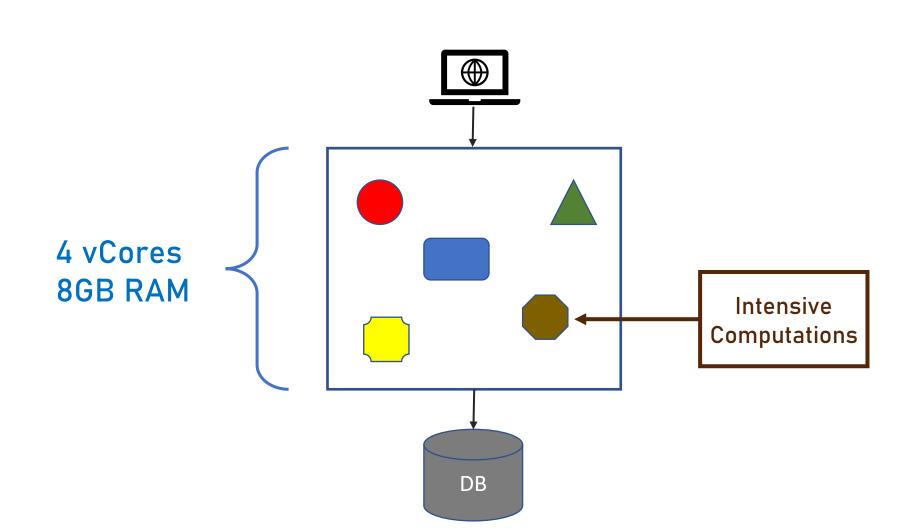




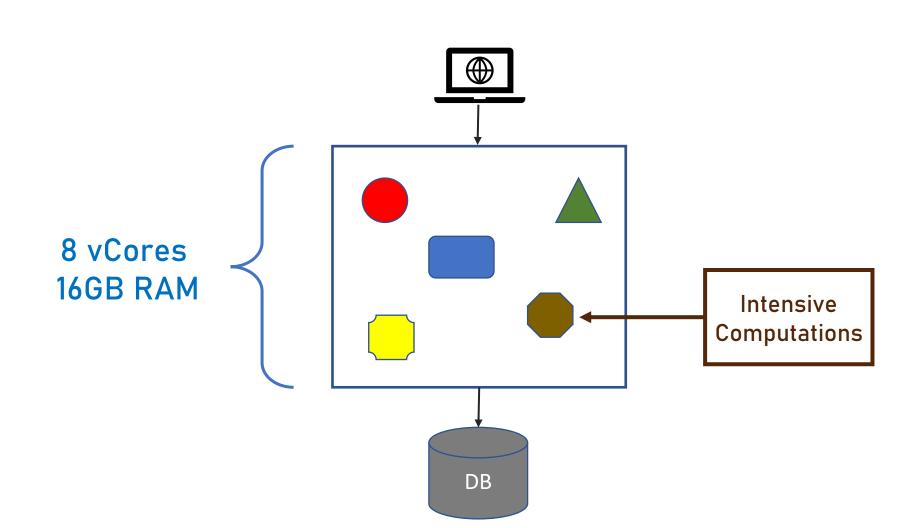
#### Inefficient Compute Resources

- With monolith, compute resources (CPU and RAM) are divided across all components
- If a specific component needs more resources no way to do that
- Very inefficient

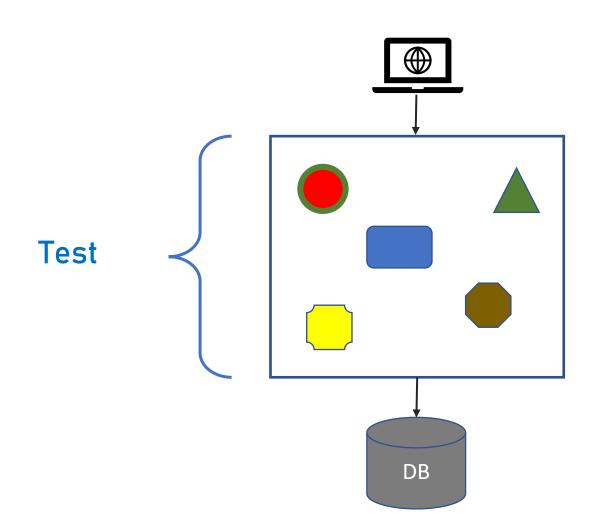
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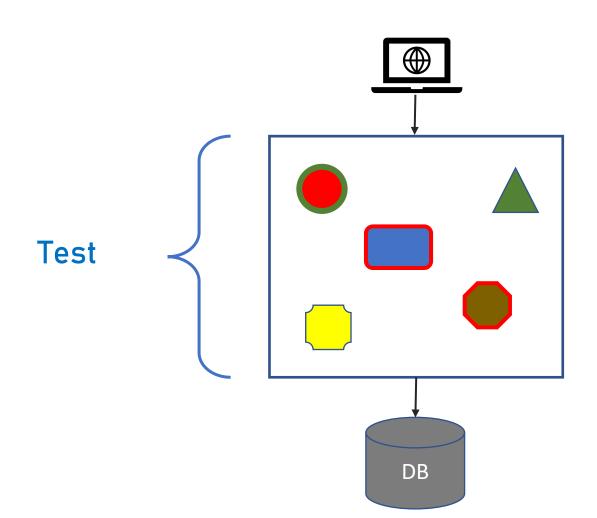


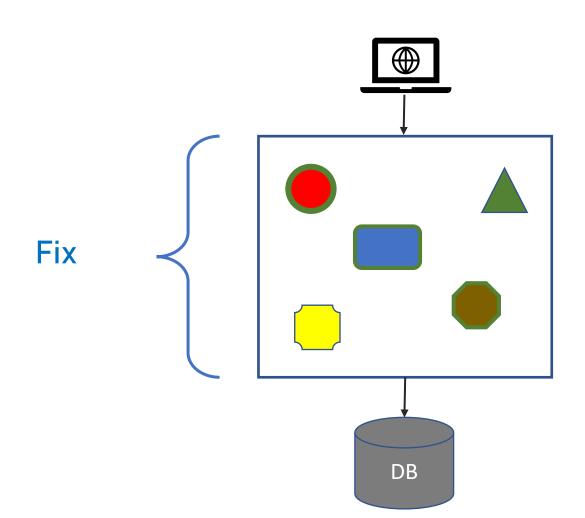
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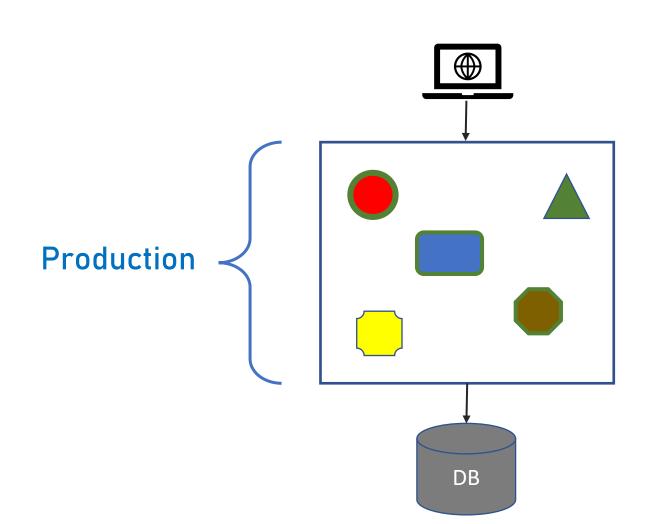


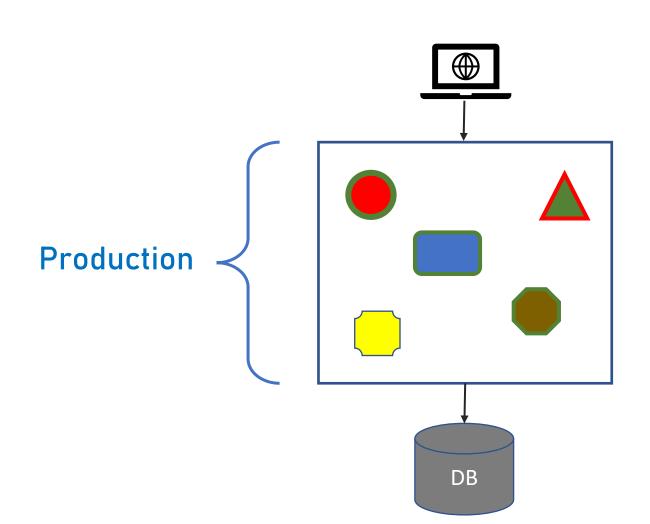
- With monolith, the codebase is large and complex
- Every little change can affect other components
- Testing not always detects all the bugs
- Very difficult to maintain
- Might make the system obsolete







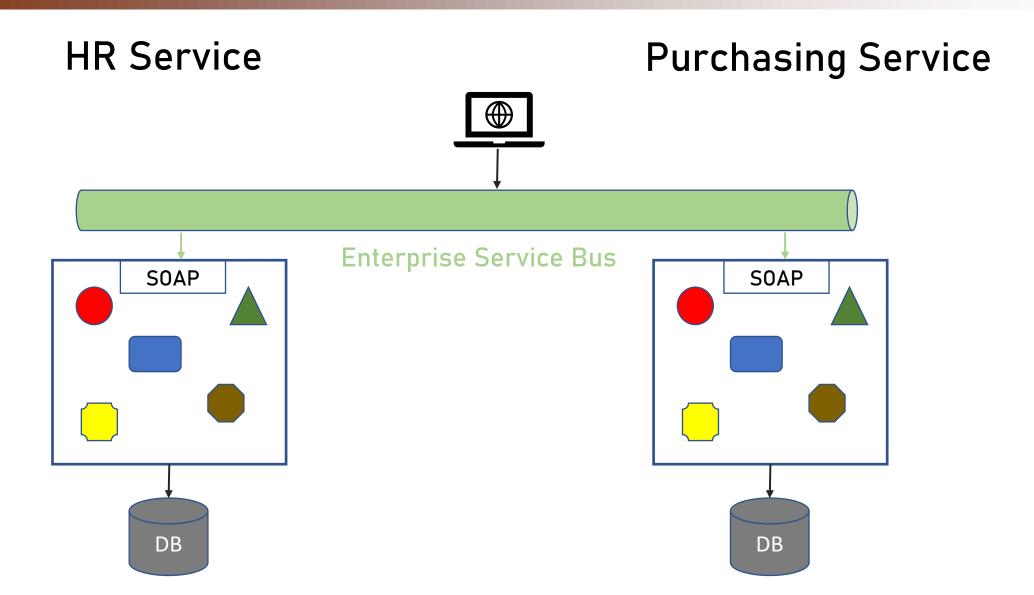




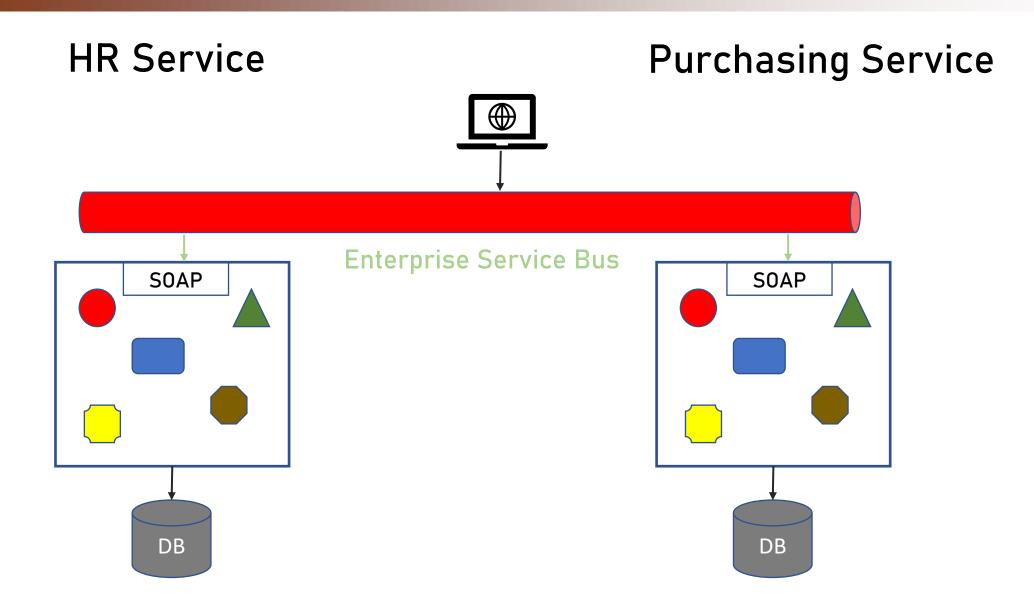
#### Complicated and Expensive ESB

- With SOA, the ESB is one of the main components
- Can quickly become bloated and expensive
- Tries to do everything
- Very difficult to maintain

#### Complicated and Expensive ESB



#### Complicated and Expensive ESB



#### Lack of Tooling

- For SOA to be effective, short development cycles were needed
- Allow for quick testing and deployment
- No tooling existed to support this
- No time saving was achieved