

Class #12

04. Software Architecture Patterns

Software Architectures
Master in Informatics Engineering

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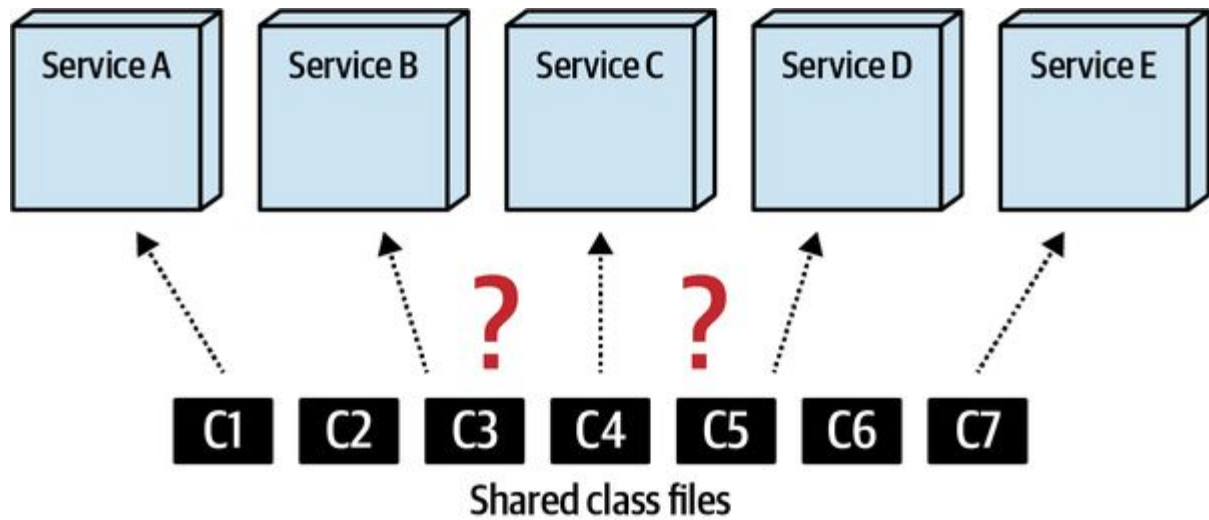


Agenda

- Reuse Patterns
 - Sidecars and Service Mesh
- Saga pattern

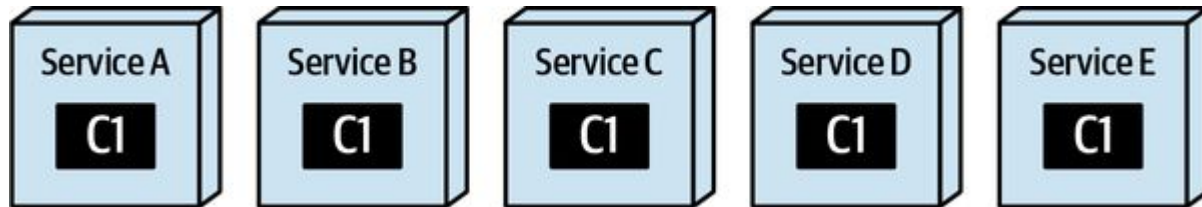
To reuse or not to reuse?

<https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/software-architecture-the/9781492086888/ch08.html#idm45978844034768>



- Code Replication
- Shared Library
- Shared Service

Code replication



- In code replication, shared code is copied into each service (or more specifically, each service source code repository)
- While code replication isn't used much today, it nevertheless is still a valid technique for addressing code reuse across multiple distributed services.

Advantages

Preserves the bounded context

No code sharing

Disadvantages

Difficult to apply code changes

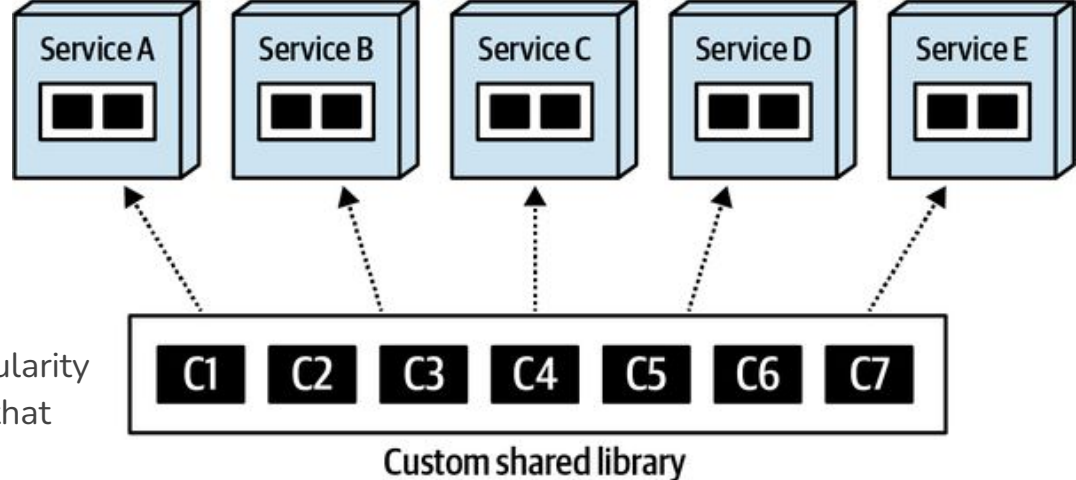
Code inconsistency across services

No versioning capabilities across services



Shared Library

- there are trade-offs associated with the granularity of a shared library. The two opposing forces that form trade-offs with shared libraries are dependency management and change control.
- a change in shared class C7 impacts only Service D and Service E



Advantages

Ability to version changes

Shared code is compile-based, reducing runtime errors

Good agility for code shared code changes

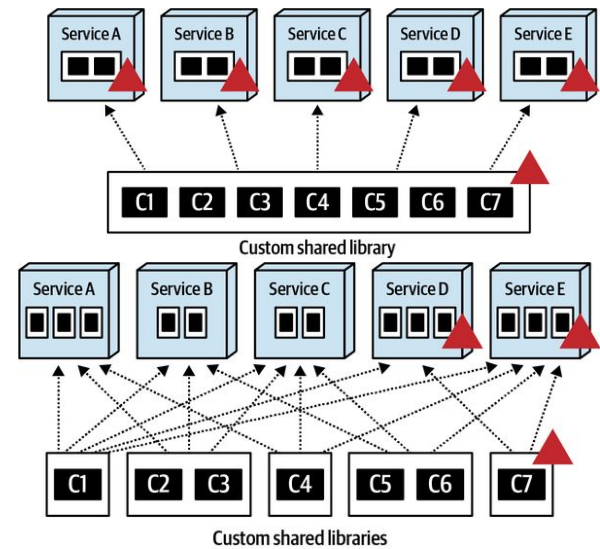
Disadvantages

Dependencies can be difficult to manage

Code duplication in heterogeneous codebases

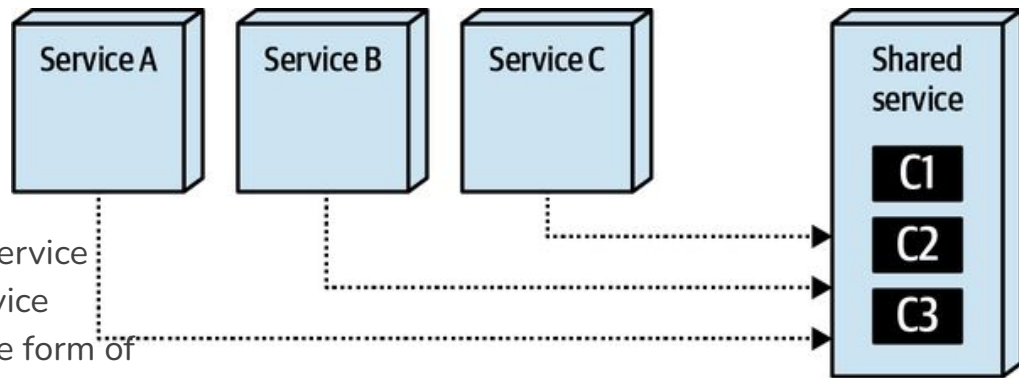
Version deprecation can be difficult

Version communication can be difficult



Shared Service

- Shared functionality in a separately deployed service
- One distinguishing factor about the shared service technique is that the shared code must be in the form of composition, not inheritance.
- a change to a shared service is a runtime change, as opposed to a compile-based change with the shared library technique. As a result, a “simple” change in a shared service can effectively bring down an entire system



Advantages

Good for high code volatility

No code duplication in heterogeneous codebases

Preserves the bounded context

No static code sharing

Disadvantages

Versioning changes can be difficult

Performance is impacted due to latency

Fault tolerance and availability issues due to service dependency

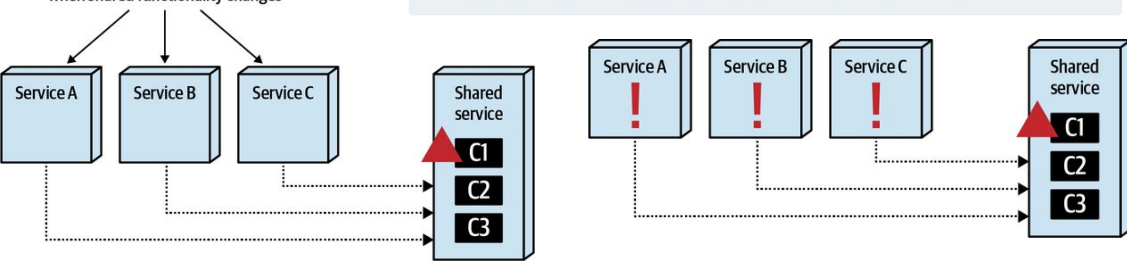
Scalability and throughput issues due to service dependency

Increased risk due to runtime changes

Versioning to the rescue!

```
app/1.0/discountcalc?orderid=123
app/1.1/discountcalc?orderid=123
app/1.2/discountcalc?orderid=123
app/1.3/discountcalc?orderid=123
latest change -> app/1.4/discountcalc?orderid=123
```

Services do not have to be redeployed when shared functionality changes





Sidecars and Service Mesh

- <https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/software-architecture-the/9781492086888/ch08.html#sec-sidecar-pattern>

Deep into sidecar & Service Mesh



Group assignment
45 min

- <https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/software-architecture-the/9781492086888/ch08.html#sec-sidecar-pattern>
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/patterns/sidecar>



Saga Pattern



Group assignment
90 min

- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/saga/saga>
 - <https://github.com/Azure-Samples/saga-orchestration-serverless>
- What points should be followed for implementing Saga?





Bibliography

- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/browse/>
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/saga/saga>