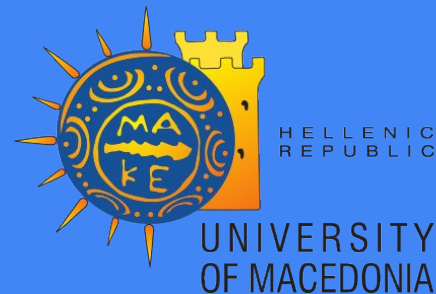


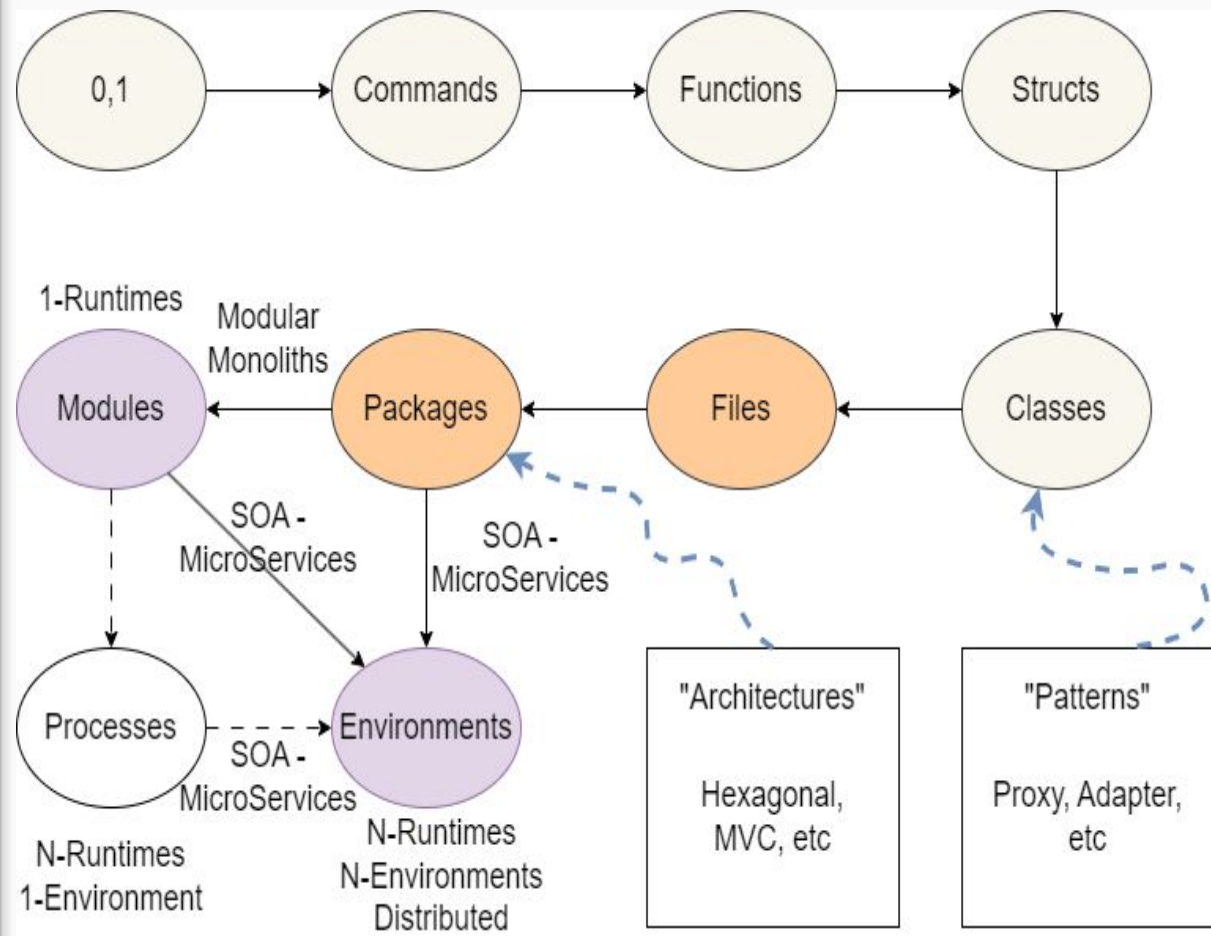
Developing Distributed Systems with Modular Monoliths and Microservices

Student: Michail Tsechelidis

Advisor: Apostolos Ampatzoglou



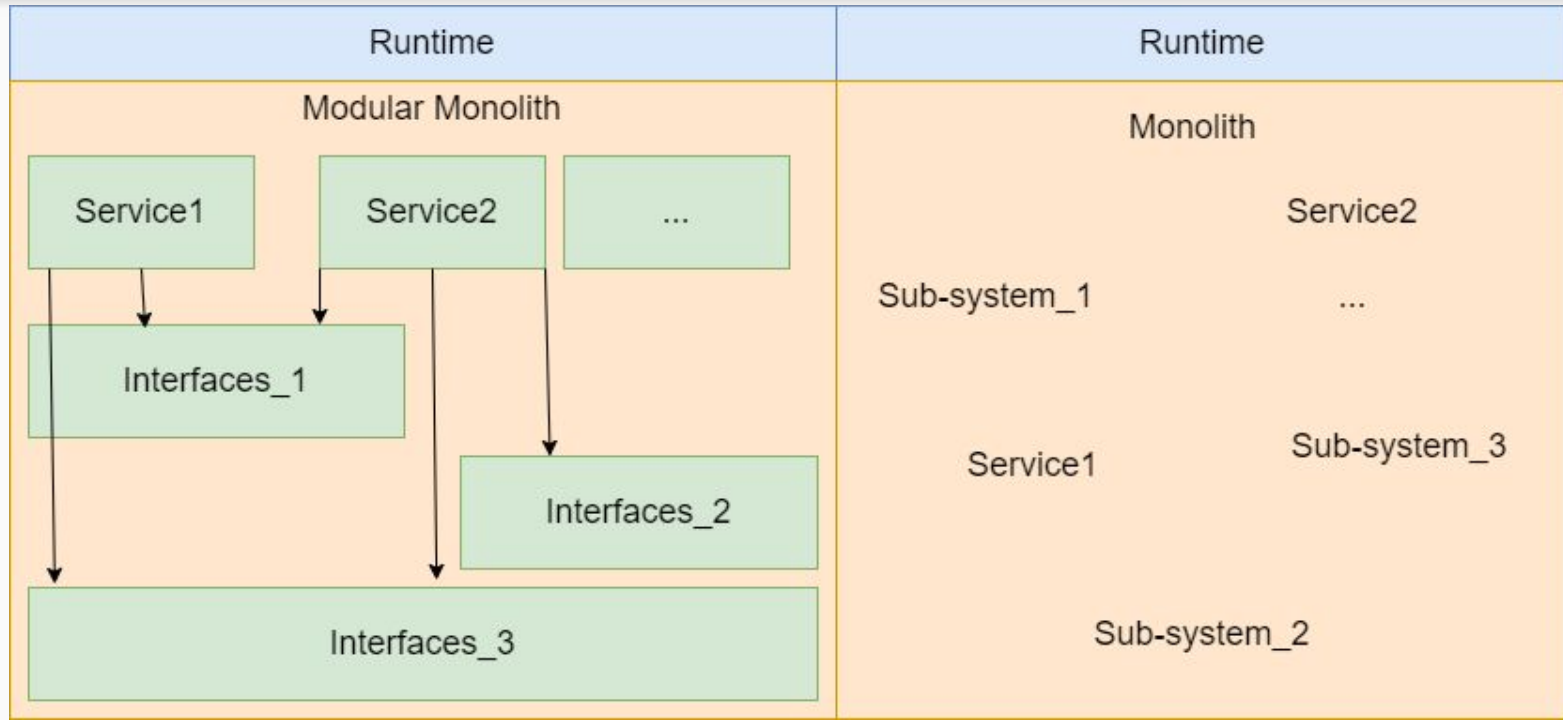
Grouping Information



Types of Requirements

- Software requirements
- Hardware requirements
- Development requirements
- Business requirements

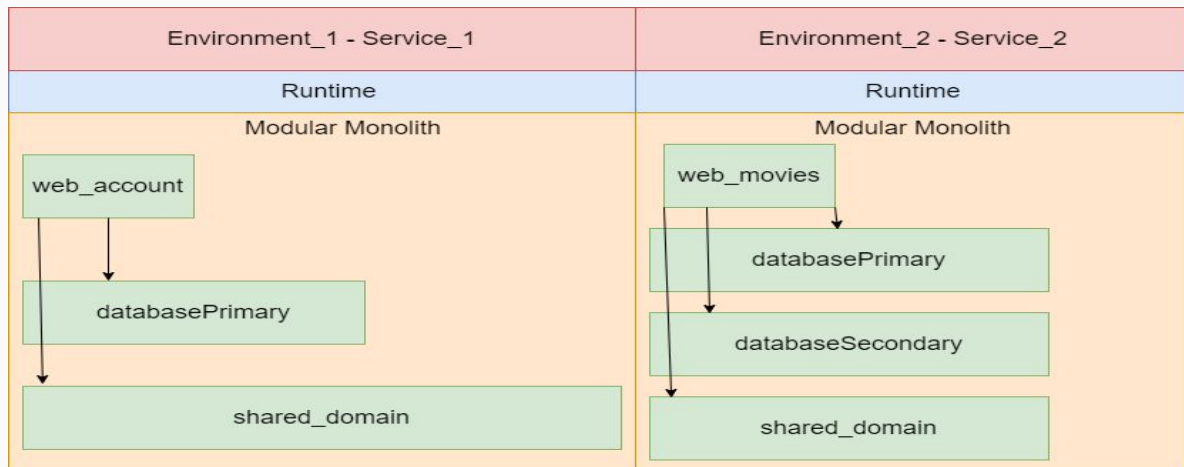
Modular Monolith?



Why?

- Resolve Development Requirements
- Control Granularity with ease
- Aim for Simpler Infrastructures (ex. people, networks, pipelines,)

Controlling Granularity



```
<dependencies>

  <dependency>
    <groupId>tsechelidisMichail</groupId>
    <artifactId>web_account</artifactId>
    <version>${version}</version>
    <scope>runtime</scope>
  </dependency>

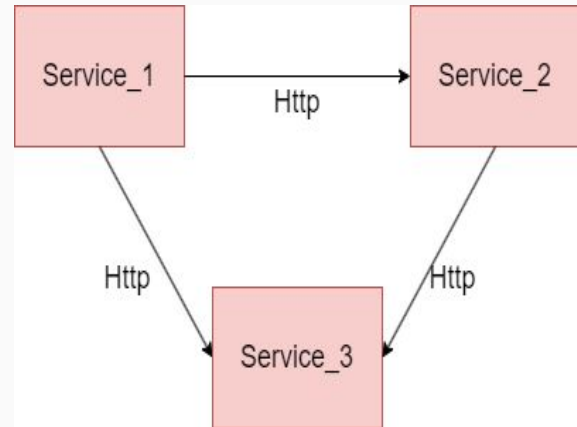
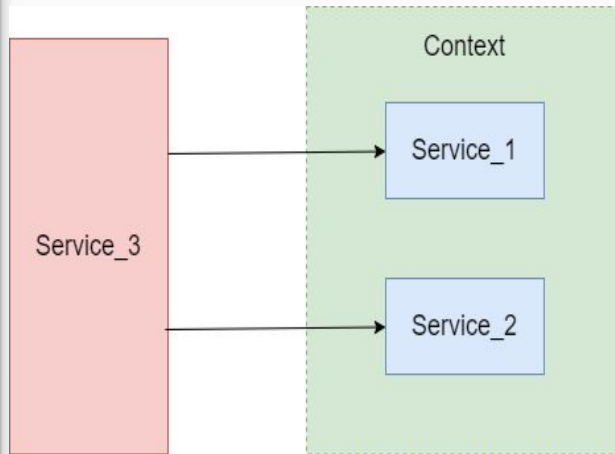
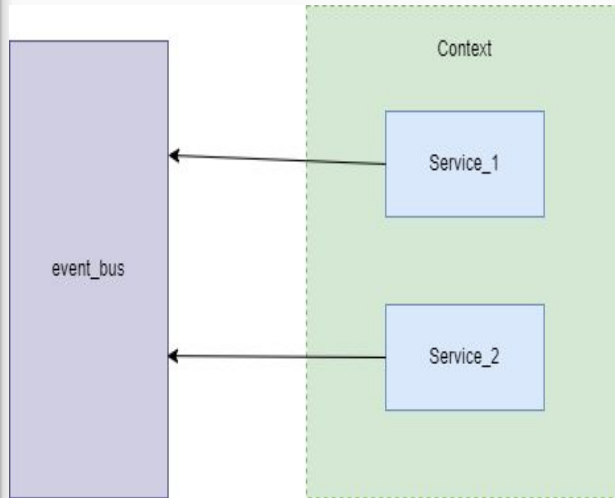
</dependencies>
```

```
<dependencies>

  <dependency>
    <groupId>tsechelidisMichail</groupId>
    <artifactId>web_movie</artifactId>
    <version>${version}</version>
    <scope>runtime</scope>
  </dependency>

</dependencies>
```

Service Oriented Architectures



Microservices?

- Software requirements
- Hardware requirements
- Horizontal scaling?
(Business requirement)
- Development requirements

No definition \Rightarrow Dubious properties

- What is small?
- Loose coupling \neq **Independence**

Scaling

- M5 (4 CPUs, 16G memory)
- Max = 20000 Requests/second
- CPU usage = 99%
- 56% UI - 0,84% Logic
- Aim for SLA = 99,999%
- Deployment Strategies
- Scale at Lower CPU usage?
- Vertical or Horizontal?



Cloud Patterns

- Enhance the system
- Applied to any SOA

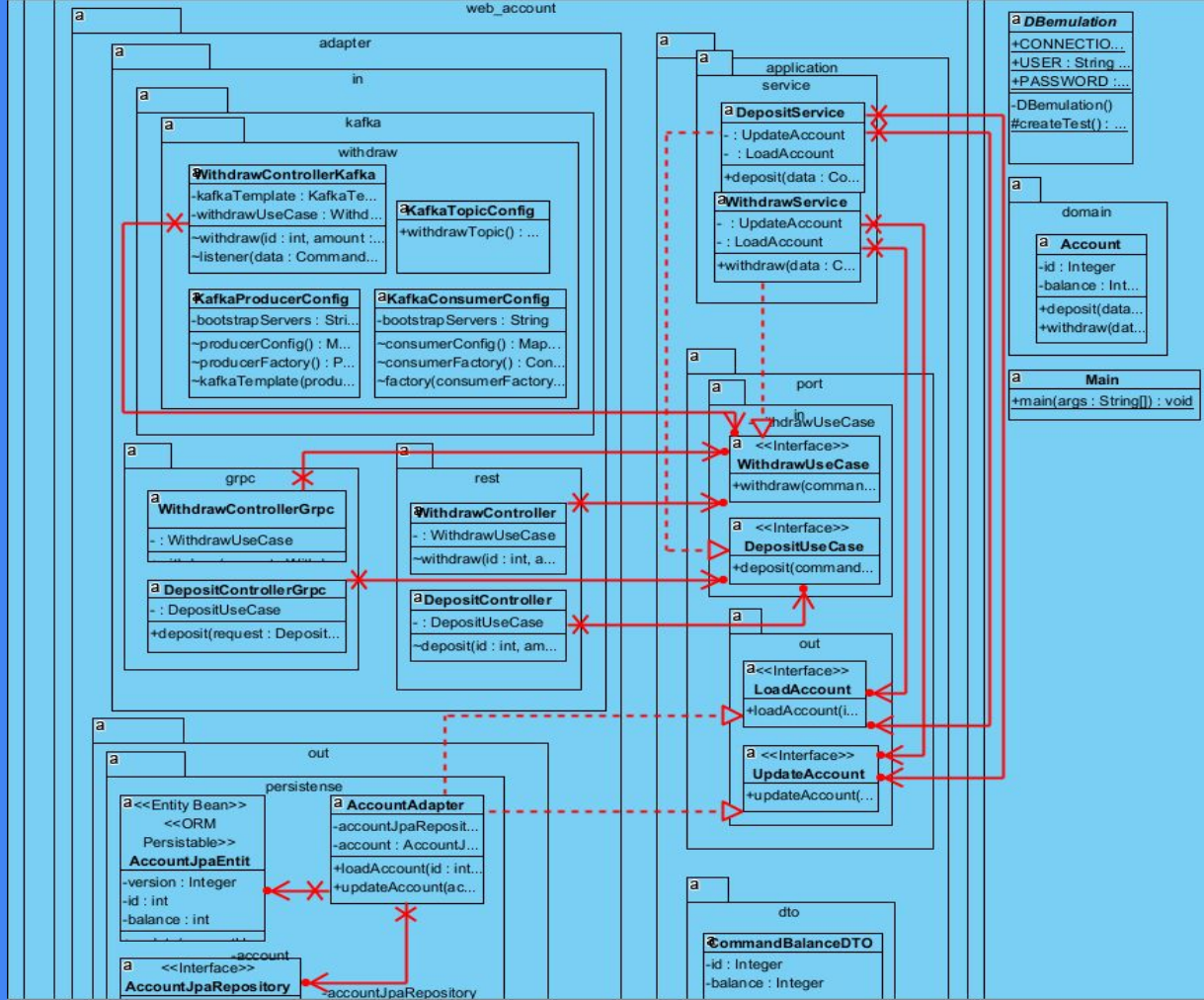
Examples:

- LoadBalancer (Scalability)
- CQRS (Performance)
- Sidecar (Extensibility)
- Retry (Reliability)
- Canary release (Deployment)

Hexagonal Architecture

- Simple starting point
- Easy identification & extraction of internal functionalities

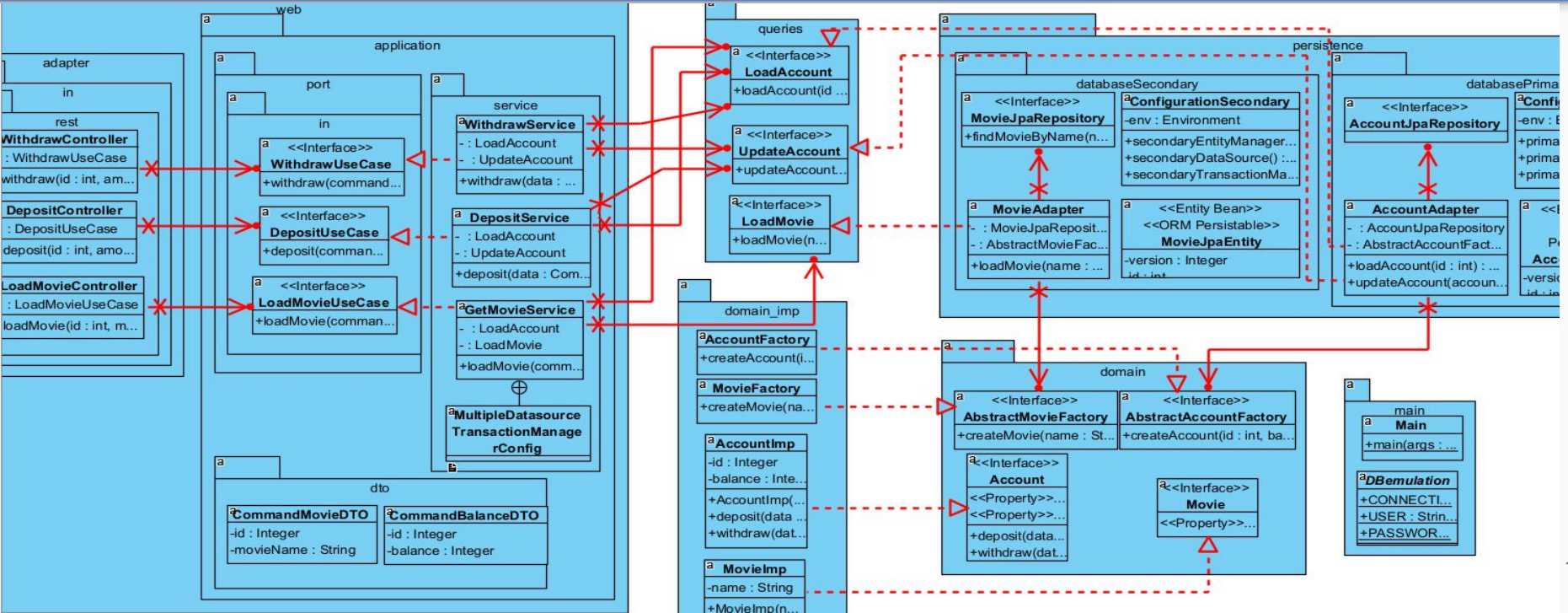
A Monolith with Dependency Injection



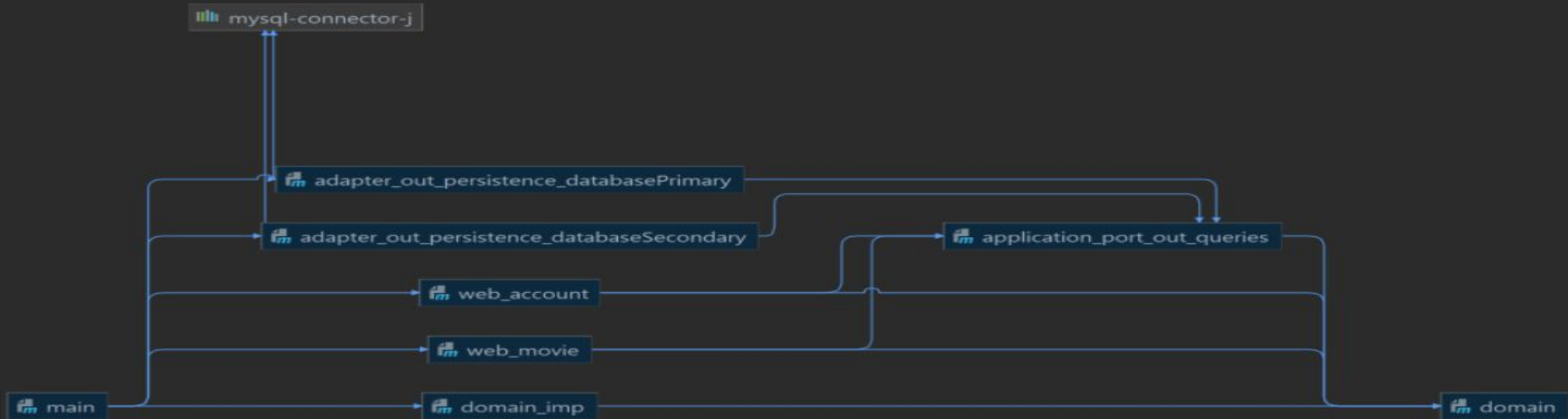
Patterns

- Dependency Injection
- Separated Interfaces
- Layer Supertype
- Abstract Factory

The Monolith Modularized



Reversed Dependency diagram



Modular Compiles

Initial state

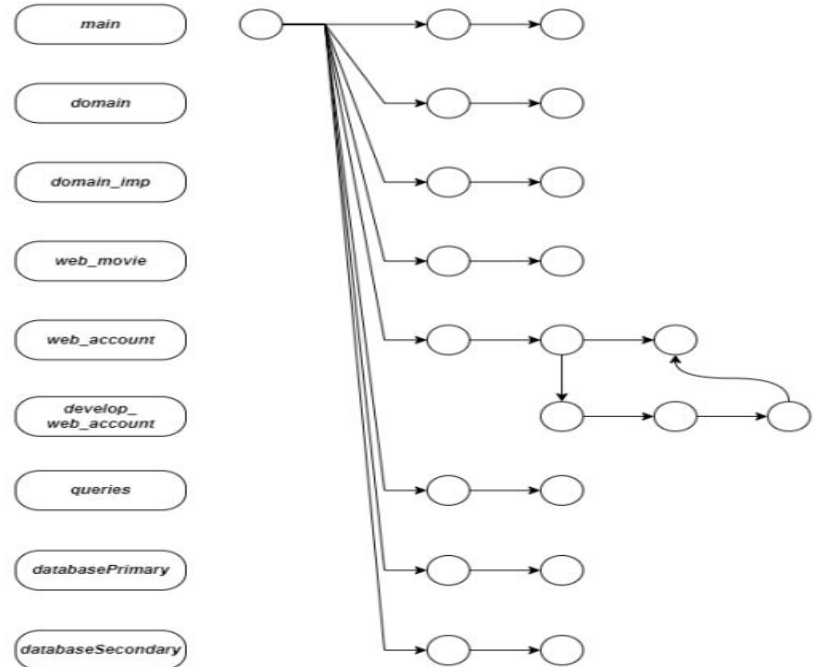
```
[INFO] domain ..... SUCCESS [ 1.186 s]
[INFO] queries ..... SUCCESS [ 0.079 s]
[INFO] domain_imp ..... SUCCESS [ 0.084 s]
[INFO] databasePrimary ..... SUCCESS [ 0.106 s]
[INFO] web_account ..... SUCCESS [ 0.115 s]
[INFO] databaseSecondary ..... SUCCESS [ 0.100 s]
[INFO] web_movie ..... SUCCESS [ 0.054 s]
[INFO] main ..... SUCCESS [ 0.057 s]
[INFO] -----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Total time: 2.283 s
```

After change

```
[INFO] domain ..... SUCCESS [ 0.792 s]
[INFO] queries ..... SUCCESS [ 0.114 s]
[INFO] domain_imp ..... SUCCESS [ 0.069 s]
[INFO] databasePrimary ..... SUCCESS [ 0.118 s]
[INFO] web_account ..... SUCCESS [ 0.073 s]
[INFO] databaseSecondary ..... SUCCESS [ 0.058 s]
[INFO] web_movie ..... SUCCESS [ 1.931 s]
[INFO] main ..... SUCCESS [ 0.108 s]
[INFO] -----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Total time: 3.716 s
```


Larger systems have more Development Requirements

- Git Branches
- Pipelines (ex. Github Actions)
- Artifact Repository (ex. Github Packages)



Case Studies

Amazon:

- 90% reduced costs
- Same domain

Shopify:

- 1.27 million RPS
- SLA = 99.999%

Simpler Infrastructures



- Less costs
- Easy Management

- Team Topologies
 - Independent teams
- Agile Development
 - Asynchronous centralized dependencies
- Continuous Integration and Delivery
 - Reusable pipelines - Monorepo
- Networks in the Cloud
 - Latency - Less hops
- Resource savings - Green Computing
 - 25% of 16.000 cloud servers **no** useful work

Validation



Thank you!

Questions?

