



معماری مایکروسرویس Microservices Architecture

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۲۲ آبانماه ۱۳۹۸

سومین همایش ملی پیشرفتهای معماری سازمانی دانشگاه صنعتی شریف





سرفصل مطالب

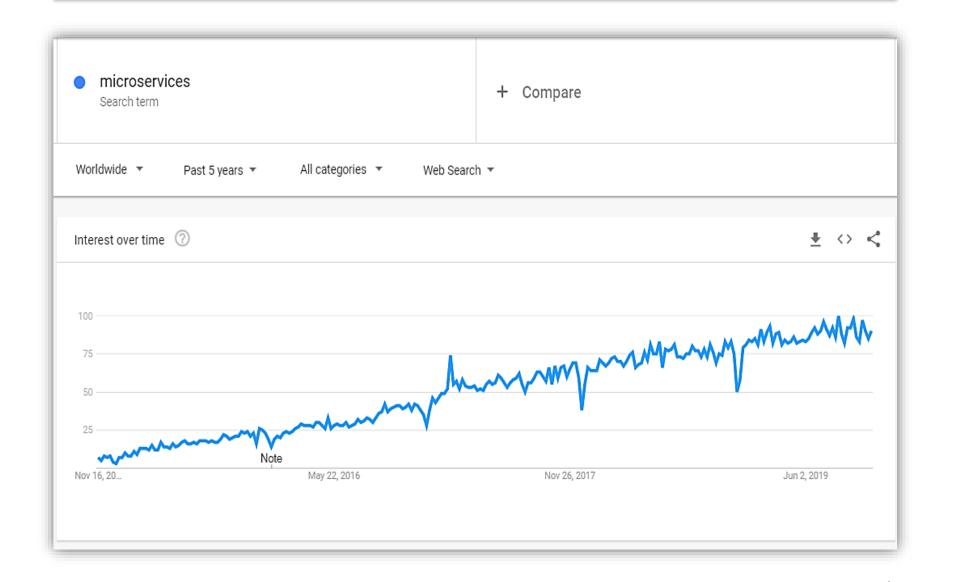
- مفاهیم، تعاریف و اصول معماری مایکروسرویس
 - تکنیک ها، فناوری ها و متدها
 - مقایسه MSA با SOA و Web-Service
- مایکروسرویس و معماری سازمانی سرویس گرا
 - نمونه ای از تحلیل و طراحی مایکروسرویس ها
 - روند بازار مایکروسرویس
 - جمع بندی و تحلیل هزینه-فایده

Definition, principle and Concept

تاریخچه معماری مایکروسرویس

- اولین اشاره مستقیم به واژه "مایکروسرویسها" به سال ۲۰۱۱ و در یک کارگاه معماری نرمافزار برمی گردد، اما داغ شدن این موضوع در طی سالهای ۲۰۱۶ و ۲۰۱۵ بود؛ هماکنون مایکروسرویسها یکی از موضوعات جذاب در دنیای نرمافزار و معماری محسوب می شود و هرماه مقالات، کتابها و ارایههای جدیدی از آن منتشر می شود و در کنفرانسها یا سمینارهای تجاری علمی نیز علاقمندان زیادی را به خود جذب می کند؛ بر اساس گزارشهای گوگل از میزان رشد جستجوی عبارات مرتبط با مایکروسرویسها می توان به نقش محوری آن در معماری و توسعه سیستمها پی برد.
- در دنیای تجاری نیز شرکتهای مطرحی پیشگام پیادهسازی و استقرار آن بودهاند که از جمله می- توان به شرکتهای Sound Cloud و Sound Cloud اشاره نمود.
- بر اساس تحقیقاتی متفاوتی که توسط Redhat ،Forrester و Dimensional Research و انجام شده است، بیش از ۲۰۰۰ در صد پرسششوندگان اعلام کردهاند که برنامهای برای توسعه و پیادهسازی معماری مایکروسرویس دارند.

روند جستجوی مایکروسرویس در گوگل



تعاریف معماری مایکروسرویس

- سبک معماری مایکروسرویس رویکردی برای توسعه یک نرمافزار متشکل از تعدادی سرویس کوچک و مستقل است که هر سرویس بهاتکاء منابع و زیرساخت خودش اجرا شده و از طریق پروتکلهای سبک مبتنی بر HTTP با دیگران ارتباط دارد. این سرویسها براساس قابلیتهای کسبوکار طراحی و ساخته میشوند و بر بسترهای فناوری با زبانهای برنامهنویسی مختلفی قابل استقرار هستند. این سرویسها حداقل نیاز به مدیریت متمرکز را دارند و هر سرویس پایگاه داده مخصوص به خود را مدیریت می کند. (Martin Fowler)
- مایکروسرویسها به صورت خلاصه سرویسهای دانه ریز و خودمختاری هستند که با یکدیگر همکاری می کنند. هر سرویس باید بتواند مستقلا تغییر کند بدون اینکه منجر به تغییر دیگر سرویسهای مرتبط یا استفاده کنندگان از سرویس شود. (Sam Newman)
- معماری مایکروسرویس یک رویکرد مهندسی مبتنی بر شکست یک نرمافزار به ماژولهای تک کارکردی است که مستقلا تولید و مستقر میشوند و با واسطهای خوش تعریف با دیگر سرویسها ارتباط دارند. این سرویسها توسط تیمهای کوچکی تولید و پشتیبانی میشوند که از تمام چرخه حیات سرویس پشتیبانی میکند (IBM)
- معماری مایکروسرویس از مجموعهای از سرویسهای خودمختار و کوچک تشکیل شده است که هر سرویس مستقل بوده و یک قابلیت کسبوکار را پیادهسازی مینماید (Microsoft)

اصول معماری مایکروسرویس

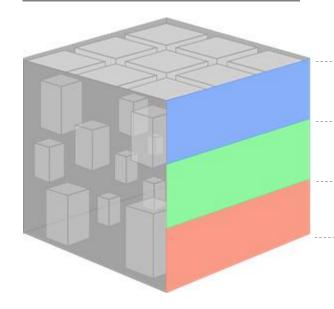
- هر سرویس مسوول یک دامنه مشخص و بهخوبی تعریفشده از سیستم(صورتمساله) است که مستقلا توليد(Build) و استقرار(Deploy) مى يابد.
- هر سرویس از فناوریها و ابزارهای مناسب خود بهره میبرد و لزومی ندارد همه سرویسهای یک سیستم از یک فناوری، زبانبرنامهنویسی یا پلتفرم استفاده کنند.
- سرویسها با واسطهای خوش تعریف و سبک با یکدیگر تعامل دارند، خروجی هر سرویس باید بتواند ورودی سرویسهای دیگری قرار گیرد.
- DBMSاستفاده ■ هر سرویس مسوول مدیریت دادههای خود است و میتواند از انواع ابزارهای
 - اصول کلی معماری سرویس گرا در این معماری نیز صادق است.
 - ترجیح استفاده از روش پیامرسانی غیرهمزمان(Asynchronous) نسبت به همزمان
 - ترجیح استفاده از روش همکاری کاریگرافی(Choreography) نسبت به ارکستریشن



معماری مایکروسرویس در برابر معماری یک تکه

معماري مايكروسرويس

معماری یک تکه



واسط كاربري

مولفه ها و محاسبات سیستم

مديريت منابع داده









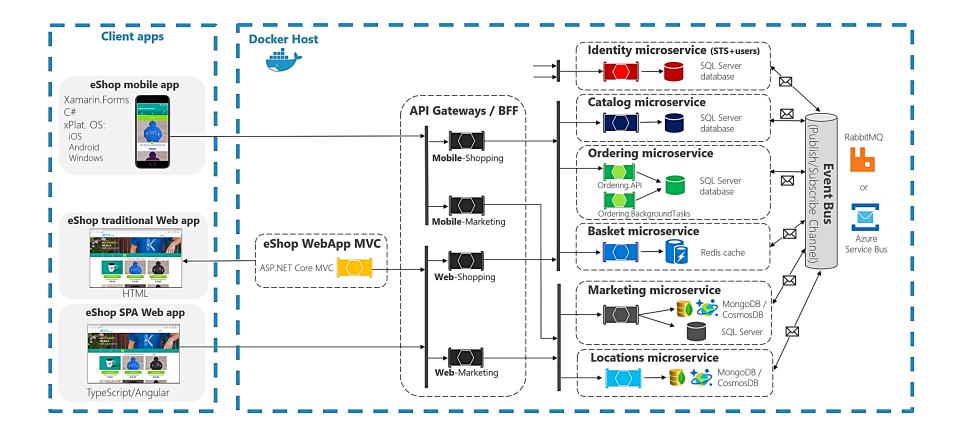
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در سیستم با معماری یک-تکه(Monolithic)

مجموعه مولفهها-سرویسها-دادهها چنان در هم أميخته است كه نمي توان بلوكهاي سازنده این سیستمها را مستقلا از هم جدا کرده و یا تغيير (جايجا) نمود.

Monolithic vs. SOA vs. Microservices Monolithic **Microservices** SOA **Single Unit Coarse-grained** Fine-grained

مثالی از یک سیستم فروش اینترنتی مبتنی بر مایکروسرویس



حقانتخاب فناوري/ابزار:

در معماری مایکروسرویس حق انتخاب سبد متنوعی از فناوریها-ابزارها برای تیمهای طراحی و پیاده-سازی مهیا است به صُورتی که می توان در فرایند تولید یک سیستم، برای مایکروسرویسهای مختلف از فناوری ها و ابزارهای مختلفی استفاده کرد بدون اینکه نگرانی از مشکلات بعدی یکپارچگی وجود داشته

پایداری سیستم:

 یکی از ویژگیهای اصلی سیستمهای پایدار امکان ادامه فعالیت سایر سرویسها(مایکروسرویسها) در صورتُ ازْکَار آفتادن یک سرویس است(و در صورت نیاز جایگزینی سرویسُ آزکار افتاده با نمونه مشابه یا پشتیبان)، این موضّوع در معماری مایکروسرویس به دلیل خودمختاری و عدم وابستگی سرویسها محقق مىسود.

مقیاس پذیری بالا و هدفمند:

امکان مقیاس پذیری سیستم در سیستمهای یک تکه به صورت همه یا هیچ است، اما در معماری مایکروسرویس امکان مقیاس پذیری موثر به آزای هر سرویس دلخواه میسر است. بنابراین هر بخش آز سيَستُم كَهُ بَار (load) كارى بيشترى داشته باشد، متناسبا مي تواند منابع پردازشي بيشتر نيز دراختيار كيرد و نَيازِي نيستُ براي همه مولفّههاي سيستم مقياس پذيري يكّنواخت انجام شود.

توسعه و تغییرات:

 امکان تغییر در منطق هر سرویس بدون نگرانی از تاثیرات منفی در سایر سرویسها به دلیل خودمختاری سرويسها ساده تر آست، اين موضوع البته براي تغيير منطق داخلي است و در صور تيكه واسط سرويس تغییر کند باید به سایر سرویسها (استفاده کنندگآن) اطلاع داده شود.

(۱۳) نتایج و مزایای معماری مایکروسرویس

استفاده مجدد:

 بهمانند معماری سرویس گرا یکی از اهداف اصلی از توسعه سرویسها، امکان استفاده مجدد از سرویسهای موجود برای ایجاد سرویسهای جدید است.

تطابق با معماری سازمان سرویس گرا:

 ■ سازمان سرویس گرا صرفا در مشتری-محوری و ارایه سرویس باکیفیت به مشتریان خلاصه نمی-شود بلکه موضوع مهم تر، معماری داخلی سازمان و نحوه چیدمان عناصر و منابع برای پویایی بیشتر و استقلال هر واحد از سایر واحدها است، معماری مایکروسرویس منطبق با معماری سازمانی سرویس گرا و تسیهل کننده آن است.

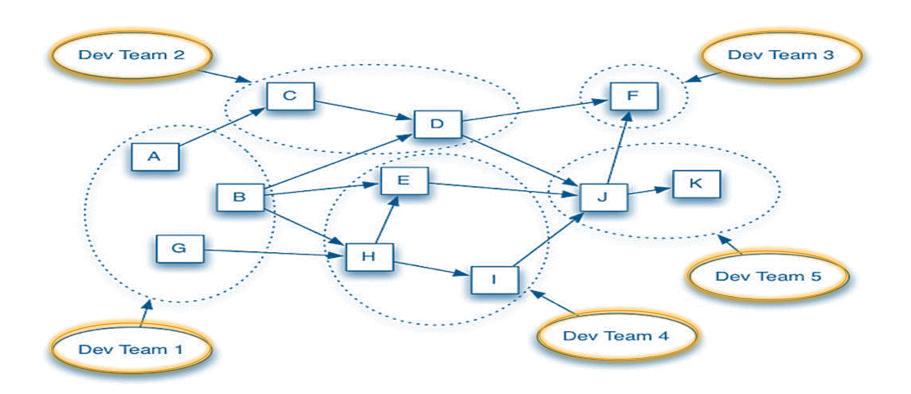
سهولت جابجایی و جایگزینی سرویسها:

■ با توجه به خودمختاری کارکردی و فناوری سرویسها، به سادگی می توان یک سرویس را که عملکرد آن مناسب نبوده با نمونه بهتر جایگزین نمود یا یک سرویس را به تنهایی به یک محیط/سیستم دیگر منتقل نمود و از آن استفاده نمود

Technics, Methods and Technologies

Domain Driven Design (DDD)

- Domain Driven Design (DDD) is a software development approach first introduced by <u>Eric Evans(2003)</u>. DDD requires a good understanding of the domain for which the application will be written. The necessary domain knowledge to create the application resides within the people who understand it the domain experts.
 - 1. Start with a *ubiquitous language*, a common vocabulary that is shared between all stakeholders.
 - 2. Identify the relevant modules in the monolithic application and apply the common vocabulary to them.
 - 3. Define the domain models of the monolithic application. The domain model is an abstract model of the business domain.
 - 4. Define *bounded contexts* for the models. A bounded context is the boundary within a domain where a particular domain model applies.

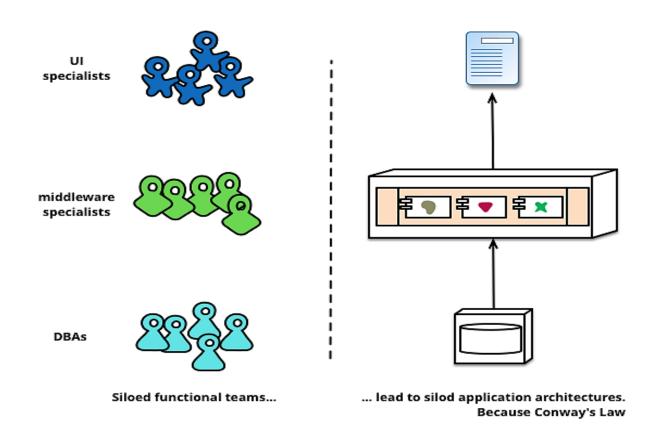


Process: DevOps/Continuous delivery/deployment Enables Enables Rapid, frequent, and reliable delivery of software Organization: Architecture: Small, autonomous, Microservice architecture cross-functional teams **Enables**

Chris Richardson:

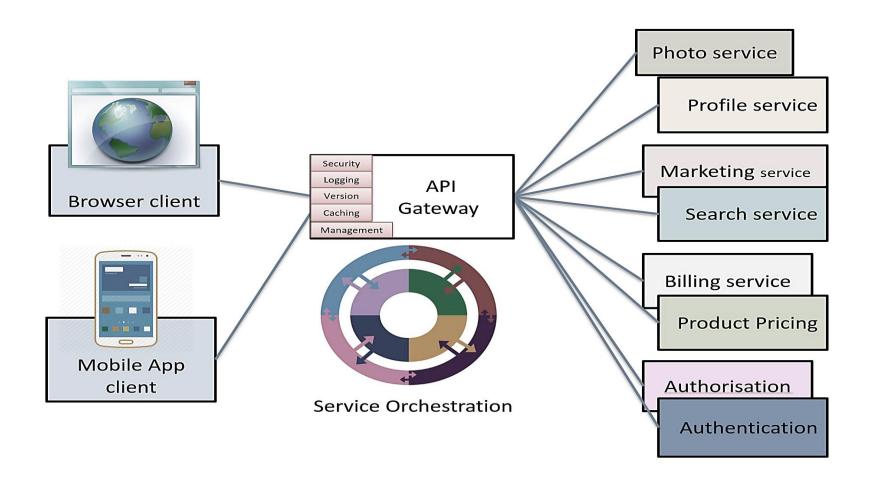
Understanding the Microservice Architecture Through Shapes

"Any organization that designs a system (defined broadly) will produce a design whose structure is a copy of the organization's communication structure."



API Gateway:

Decoupling / Routing/ Traffic Management/ Translation/Security



API Gateway: Pros and Cons

Pros

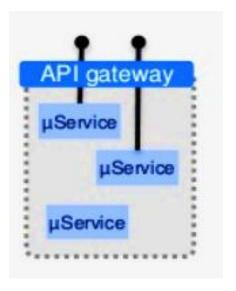
- o Unification in one place of common concerns
- o Separation of Concerns
- Micro-Services focus on business features
- o API Gateway provides protection/common feature layer
- o Minimize/Isolate services' change impacts

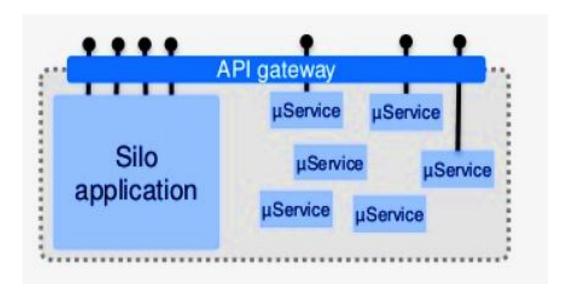
Cons

- o Possibility of SPOF/bottleneck
- Performance tradeoff due to processing time in API Gateway and more network hops
- o Need to manage routing rule or APIs
- o Risk of management bottleneck

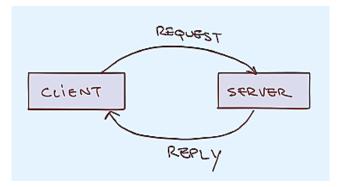
API Gateway is a good idea! For most Microservices-based applications, it makes sense to implement an API Gateway, which acts as a single entry point into a system.



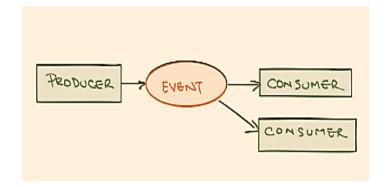




Request-reply and event-driven interaction

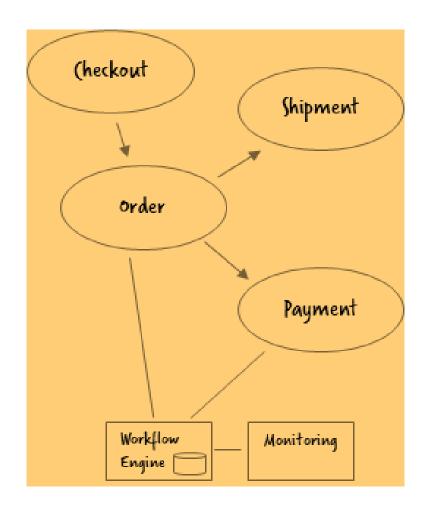


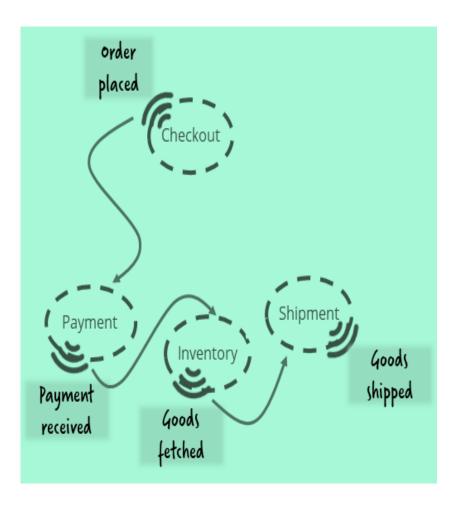
- Interaction: synchronous
- Highly coupled
- Simplified model
- Low tolerance to failure



- Interaction: asynchronous
- Decoupled
- Complex model
- High tolerance to failure

Asynchronous Communication for Microservices





Synchronous

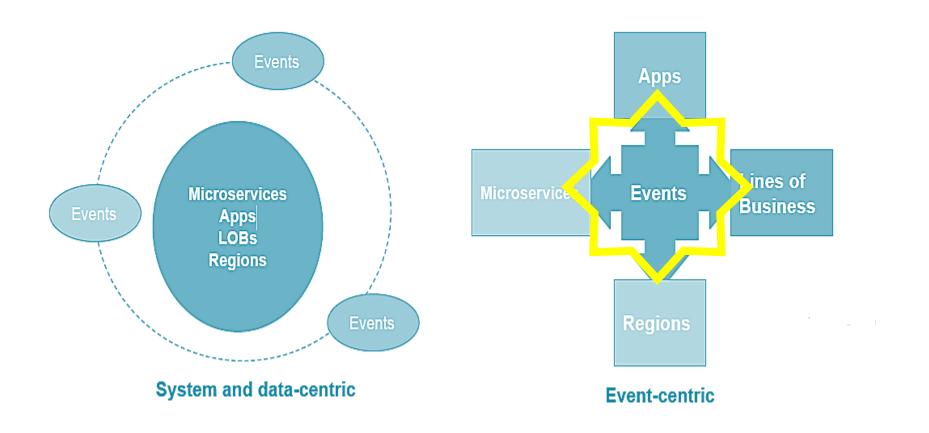
Asynchronous

Microservices

- A small problem domain
- Built and deployed by itself and Runs in its own process
- Uses the technology stack that is most suitable
- Integrates via well--known interfaces
- Owns its own data stores

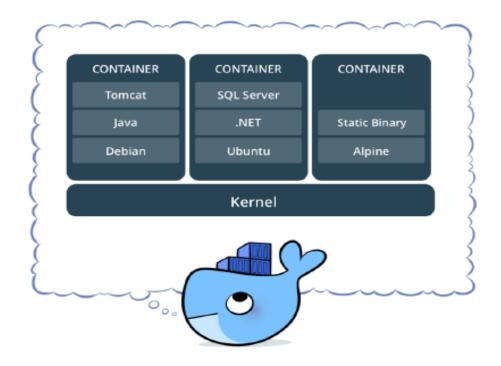
EVENT-DRIVEN

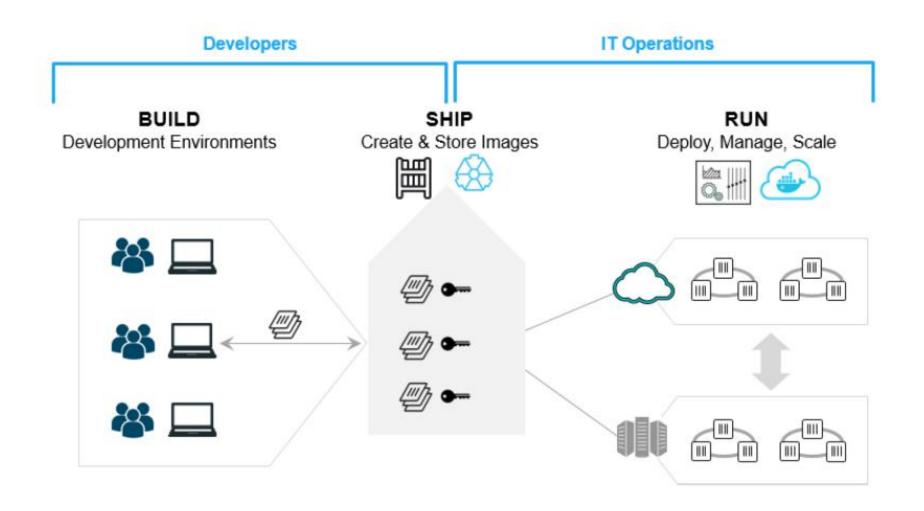
- EDA is aligned with the goals of domain-driven design (Enforce isolation and decoupling between bounded contexts)
- Asynchronous communication paradigm
- Message-driven asynchronous and non-blocking
- Scalable scaling out and embracing the network

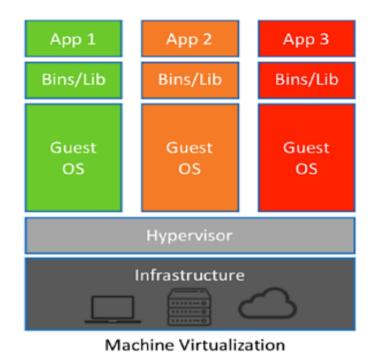




Docker is an open software development platform which help you to **Build**, **Ship** and **Run** your applications along with all its dependencies allowing **portability** among any system. Standardized packaging for software and dependencies via **Containers**.







App 1 App 2 App 3

Bins/Lib Bins/Lib Bins/Lib

Container Engine

Operating System

Infrastructure

Containers

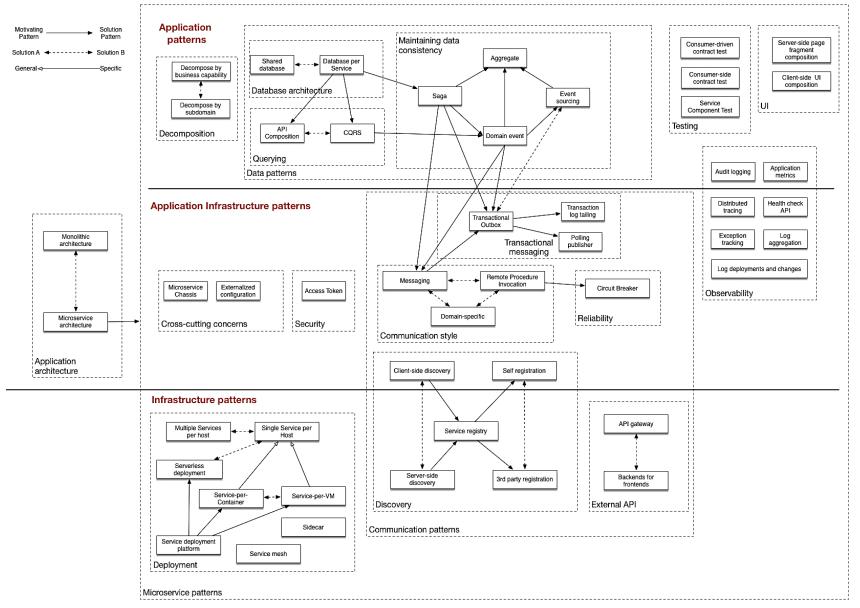
Virtual Machines

- Each VM runs its own OS
- Cannot run more than couple of VMs

Docker

- Container is just a user space of OS
- Can run many Docker containers

Microservices patterns



https://microservices.io/i/MicroservicePatternLanguage.pdf

Security Issues!

- Identity and Access Management
- Secure Communication Protocols
- Security Monitoring
- Service Discovery Mechanism

• ...

https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-204.pdf

Security Strategies for Microservices-based Application Systems

NIST Special Publication 800-204 (August 2019)

- "An architecture pattern that allows you functionally decompose the software into a manageable and independent deployable unit"
- Make EACH program/service do one thing WELL

Microservices should be:

- Independent deployment.
- Independent Management
- Independent technology stack.
- Independent scalable.

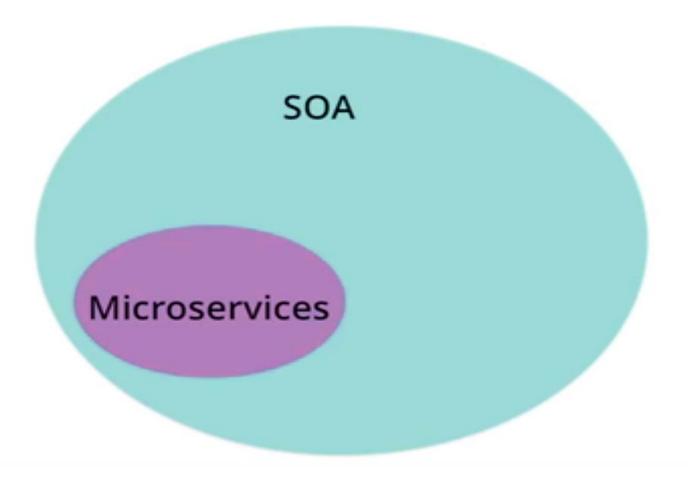
Can you make a change to a service and deploy it by itself without changing anything else?

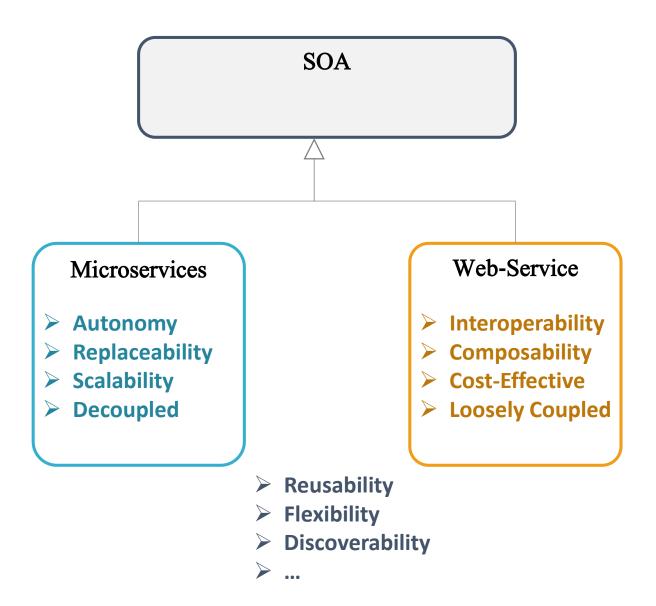
—Sam Newman, Building Microservices (O'Reilly)

Microservices Vs SOA

Martin Fowler:

We should think about SOA as a superset of microservices.

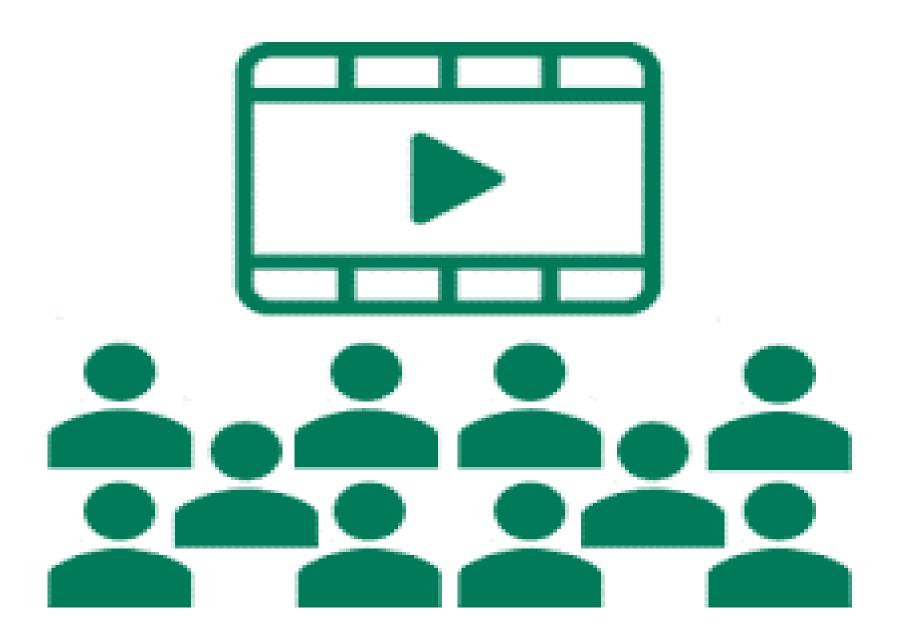




SOA: Why it will survive for many more years

- **□** SOA is obsolete.
 - Not at all. Take a look to its primary goals. Is is actually an strong architecture to work with. It is very well aligned to today's needs.
- SOA is very expensive
 - If you build componentes instead of services, it is definitly as expensive as a the traditional approaches
- ☐ Where is my ROI?
 - > Again, that is on the Architects who "defines and design" services
- ☐ SOA is nothing more than a Service Bus
 - > Enterprise Service Bus is a design pattern not a product
- ☐ Microservices architecture are better than service oriented architecture.
 - You may get surprised about the similarities of both architectures.





SOEA and Microservices

SOEA Realization: Looking behind

پارادایم سرویس گرائی در سازمان

• سازمان سرویس گرا

سیستمهای سرویس گرا

• زیرساخت سرویس گرا

لایه سیستم های

اطلاعاتي

لایه های معماری سازمانی سرویس گرا

"Enabling the Mission"

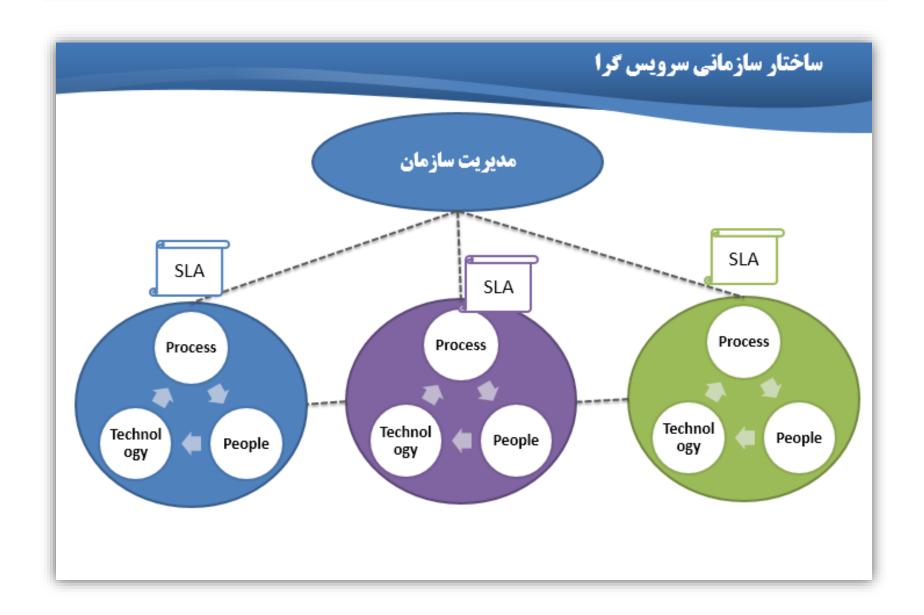
A Practical Guide to

Federal Service Oriented Architecture

Version 1.1 June 30, 2008



S	ection	3: Service Oriented Vision - The Target Architecture					
	3.1	Service-Oriented Enterprise (SOE)					
	3.1.1	Management, IT and Business are All Service Focused					
	3.1.2	Sustaining SOE through Federated Governance					
	3.1.3	Model Based Acquisition Processes					
	3.2	Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)					
	3.2.1	Federal SDLC and EA are Integrated and Support SOA					
	3.2.2	SOA and Interoperability Will be Well Established					
	3.2.3	Standard Federal Government Services Will Emerge					
	3.2.4	Model Driven Architecture Will Be Embraced					
ſ	3.3	Service-Oriented Infrastructure					
	3.3.1	Service Management is Coordinated Throughout the Federal Government.					
	3.3.2	Increased Collaboration with 3 rd Parties					
		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					



تاثیر معماری سازمانی سرویس کرا در : ساختار تشکیلاتی و مدیریت سازمان

ساختار تشکیلاتی و مدیریت سازمان

بانگاه نوین سرویس گرا

ساختار سازماتي سرويس صحور

استقلال وخودمختاري تسبى واحدها

ارزیابی عملکرد مبتنی بر سرویس(تثیجه)

تگاه به تغییرات به عنوان قرصت

تمرکز برطراحی ویهبود معماری سازمان (سرویس؛فرایند، داده،سیستی،فناوری) ساختار تشکیلاتی و مدیریت سازمان

بانگاه فرایند محور

ساخئار سازماتي ماتريسي

وابستگی(زنجبره) بین واحدهای سازمان

ارزيابي تثييجه قرايئد

مديريت وكنترل تغييرات

تمركز برمديريت وبهبود قرايندها

ساختار تشکیلاتی و مدیریت سازمان بانگاه وظیفه محور

ساختار سازماتي وظيقه صحور

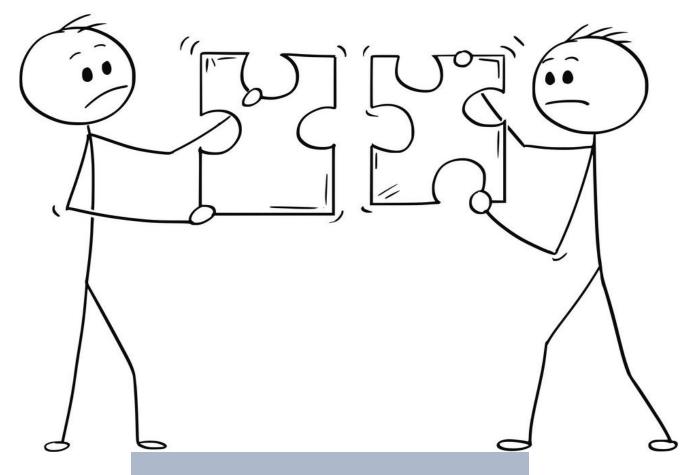
ارتباط عمودی(رئیس-مرئوس) بین پستهای سازمان

ارزيابي عملكرد پرسنل اواحدسازماتي

نگاه به تغییرات به عنوان تهدید

تمرکز بر مدیریت و بهبود عملکرد واحدهای سازماتی/ پرستل

Web-Services SOEA



Unmatched!

MSA Case Study (BIAN)

BIAN: Banking Industry Architecture Network

Financial Institutions CREDIT SUISSE **ERSTE** ING 🌺 KFW NOMURA PNCBANK Fostbank **‱ UBS ⊘**UniCredit Group















Business Architecture

Service Domain Definition

Service landscape

Business Scenario Business Capability Model

Wireframe Model

Information Architecture

Business Object Model Asset Decomposition Model

Control Record

Application Architecture

Application Capabilities

Logical System

Messsage Format

Open API

Technology Architecture

Service Protocol Standards

Service Landscape

Reference Data

Party Data Mngmt. Customer Profile

Information Provider Admin Syndicate Mngmt. Interbank Relationship Mngmt. Correspondent Bank Relationship Mngmt. Correspondant Bank Data Mngmt. Sub Custodian Agreement Product Service Agency Product Broker Agreement Contractor/Supplier Agreement

Information Provider Operation Market Information Mngmt. Financial Market Analysis Financial Market Research **Ouant Model** Market Data Switch Admin Market Data Switch Ops Financial Instr. Ref Data Mngmt. Counterparty Administration Public Reference Data Mngmt. Location Data Mngmt.

Product Design Product Deployment Product Training Product Quality Assurance Discount Pricing Product Directory Special Pricing Conditions

Sales & Service

Branch Location Mngmt. Contact Center Mngmt. Branch Network Mngmt. E-Branch Mngmt. Adv. Voice Services Mngmt. ATM Network Mnamt. Contact Center Operations **Branch Location Operations** E-Branch Operations Adv. Voice Services Operat. ATM Network Operations Branch Currency Mngmt. Branch Currency Distribution Prod. Inventory Item Mngmt. Prod. Inventory Distribution Card Terminal Card Terminal Operation

Party Authentication Transaction Authorization Point of Service Servicing Event History Servicing Activity Analysis Contact Routing Contact Dialogue Interactive Help Contact Handler Customer Workbench

Business Development Brand Mnomt. Advertising Promotional Events Prospect Campaign Mngmt. Prospect Campaign Design Customer Campaign Mngmt. Customer Campaign Design Customer Surveys

Prospect Campaign Execution Prospect Mngmt Lead/Opportunity Mngmt. Customer Campaign Execution Customer Offer Sales Planning Underwriting Commission Agreement Commissions Product Matching Product Expert Sales Support Product Sales Support Sales Product

Customer Relationship Mngmt. Customer Prod./Service Eligibility Corporate Trust Services Customer Agreement Sales Product Agreement Customer Access Entitlement Customer Behavioral Insights Customer Credit Rating Account Recovery Customer Event History Customer Reference Data Momt Customer Precedents Customer Proposition

Servicing Issue Customer Case Mngmt. Case Root Cause Analysis Customer Case Card Case Customer Order Payment Order

Operations & Execution

Product Specific Fulfillment

Investm. Portfolio Planning

Investm. Portfolio Analysis

Investm. Portfolio Mngmt.

eTrading Workbench

Trading Book Oversight

Trading Models

Quote Mngmt.

Market Making

Program Trading

Market Order

ECM / DCM

Dealer Workbench

Suitability Checking

Credit Risk Operations

Traded Position Mngmt.

Market Order Execution

Mutual Fund Admin.

Hedge Fund Admin.

Trade Confirmation Matching

Settlement Obligation Mngmt.

Securities Fails Processing

Unit Trust Admin.

Order Allocation

Securities Dlvry &

Receipt Mngmt.

Trade/Price Reporto.

Corporate Events

Position Keeping

Reward Points Account

Account Reconciliation

Accounts Receivable

Counterparty Risk

Position Mngmt.

Fraud Detection

Transaction Engine

Custody Administration

Cross Product Operations

Leasing Current Account Deposit Account Corporate Current Account Consumer Loan Corporate Loan Corporate Deposits Corporate Lease Merchandising Loan Mortgage Fiduciary Agreement

Savings Account

Credit/Charge Card Card Authorization Card Capture Card Billing & Payments Merchant Relations Merchant Acquiring Card Network Participant

Remittance Currency Exchange Bank Drafts & Tryl. Checks Brokered Product Consumer Investments Customer Tax Handling Consumer Advisory Services Trust Services Service Product

Payments Execution

Financial Gateway

Correspondent Bank

Cheque Processina

ACH Fulfillment

Card eCommerce

Central Cash Handling

Financial Message Analysis

Letter of Credit

Bank Guarantee Trade Finance Credit Mnamt. Credit Facility Project Finance Limit & Exposure Mnamt. Syndicated Loan Cash Mngmt, & Account Services Direct Debit Mandate Direct Debit Cheque Lock Box Factoring

Corporate Finance M&A Advisory Corp. Tax Advisory Public Offering Private Placement

Issued Device Admin

Issued Device Tracking

Leasing Item Administration

Rewards Points Awards & Red.

Open Item Mnamt.

Disbursement

Dunning Customer Billing

Financial Instrument Valuation Guideline Compliance

Regulatory Compliance Compliance Reporting Regulatory Reporting Fraud/AML Resolution Financial Accounting

Risk & Compliance

Corporate Treasury Analysis Corporate Treasury Asset Securitization Asset & Liability Mngmt. Bank Portfolio Analysis Bank Portfolio Administration Stock Lending/Repos

Market Risk Models Financial Inst Valuation Models Gap Analysis Credit Risk Models Liquidity Risk Models Economic Capital Business Risk Models Customer Behavior Models Fraud Models Credit/Margin Management Production Risk Models Operational Risk Models Contribution Models

Segment Direction Product Portfolio Customer Portfolio Branch Portfolio Channel Portfolio Competitor Analysis Market Research Market Analysis Contribution Analysis

IT Stds & Guidelines Systems Administration Development Environment System Development Production Release System Deployment Systems Operations Platform Operations Systems Help Desk Systems Assurance Internal Network Operation

IT Systems Direction

Legal Compliance Internal Audit Security Advisory Security Assurance Approved Supplier Directory Procurement Company Billing & Payments Fixed Asset Register

Property Portfolio Site Operations Site Administration Equipment Administration Equipment Maintenance Utilities Administration **Building Maintenance**

Organization Direction **Business Unit Financial** Analysis **Business Unit Financial** Operations **Business Unit Accounting Business Unit Direction Business Unit Management**

Financial Statements Financial Control Financial Compliance Enterprise Tax Administration

Human Resources Direction Employee Assignment Employee Data Management Employee/Contractor Contract **Employee Certification Employee Evaluation** Employee Payroll and Incentives Travel and Expenses **Employee Access Employee Benefits** Workforce Training Recruitment

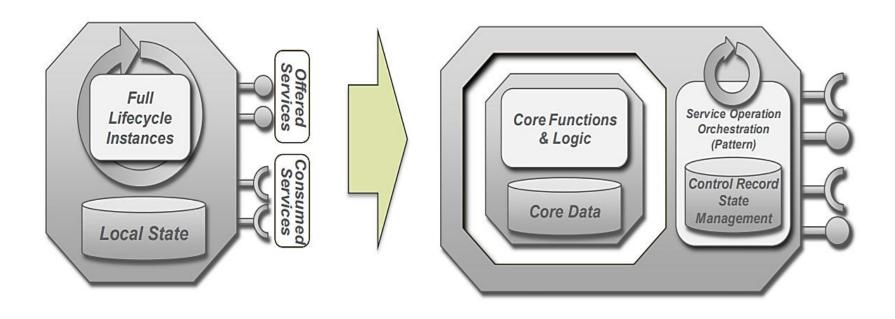
Mngmt, Manual Intellectual Property Portfolio Knowledge Exchange

Corporate Communications Corporate Alliance/Stakeholder Corporate Relationship Regulatory and Legal Authority Investor Relations

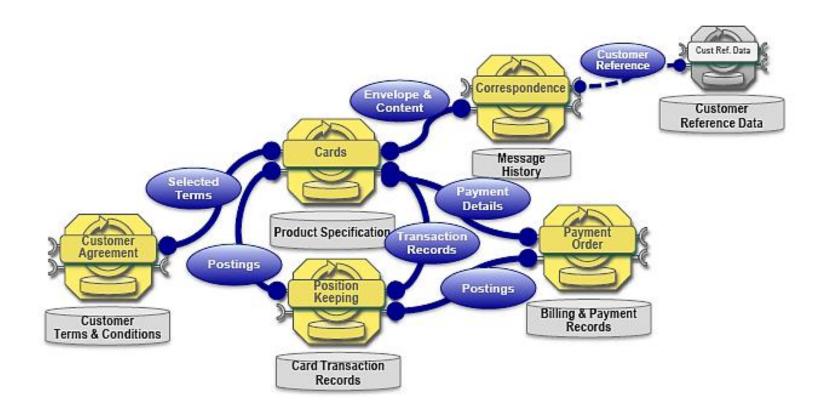
Corporate Strategy Corporate Policies Product & Services Direction **Business Architecture** Continuity Planning

Document Services Archive Services Correspondence

- The building block of the BIAN SOA is the Service Domain it is a conceptual specification of a functional partition.
- A critical aspect of the Service Domain's definition is to ensure effective encapsulation.



Service Domain Design



- BIAN Service Domain Designs are Suited to Highly Distributed Architecture
- With service based designs each Service Domain 'encapsulates' its own data.

Functional pattern of Service Domain

Functional	Brief Definition	Information Profile			
Pattern		Generic Artifact	Definition/Description	Behavior Qualifier Type	Behavior Qualifier Type Description
DIRECT	Define the strategy	Strategy	The purpose and mission for the enterprise including its competitive positioning and bases for competing in the market	Goals	A collection of goals and objectives for the enterprise and its main divisions
MANAGE	Oversee activity	Management Plan/Charter	The management and oversight while running an operational unit of an enterprise	Duties	A collection of one or more responsibilities or tasks under management
ADMINISTER	Administer activity	Administrative Plan	The clerical support for an operational unit/function of an enterprise	Routines	A collection of one or more clerical routines that are to be followed to administer the operational unit/function
OPERATE	Operate facility	Operating Session/ Facility	The operation of a technical/automated facility employed/provided by an enterprise	Functions	The collection of operational serivces/functions offered by the operational facility
PROCESS	Process work	Procedure	The performance of a supporting office activity within the eneterprise (not product/service fulfillment specific)	Worksteps	The main worsteps to be followed in the execution of the procedure
REGISTER	Register details	Directory	A registry of items recording key reference information and properties relating to each	Properties	The properties/reference details recorded In the registry for items
DESIGN	Design solutions	Specification	A specification of a product or service offering covering all aspects required for its use	Aspects	The main design elements/views making up the overall specification
DEVELOP	Execute projects	Development Project	A descrete or bounded effort with a defined remit and intended purpose/outcome	Deliverables	A collection of one or more deliverables that may be further defined in terms of an approach to be followed to create them
ASSESS	Test compliance	Assessment	A formal evaluation or test of a subject against a predefined set of properties or performance criteria	Tests	A collection of one or more tests'evaluations that can be made to certify a subject
MAINTAIN	Maintain resources	Maintenance Agreement	A service to provide maintenance and repair to operational capabilities/technology	Tasks	A collection of tasks needed to support maintenance and repair work $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$
TRACK	Log events	Log	A mechanism to track and record specific events and if necessary maintain associated derived/accumulated values	Events	A collection of the events/transactions recorded by the log
ANALYSE	Analyse activity	Analysis	A service to apply specific types of analsis against a set of provided data related to an item or activity	Algorithms	A collection of models/calculations/algoritms that can be applied to a subject or activity
MONITOR	Measure resources	Measurement	A mechanism to track and report on the state or dynamic property of some item or activity	Signals	A collection of information feeds/measures that can be used to track the status of one or more items/entitites
AGREE TERMS	Govern activity	Agreement	A service to apply specifc laws and/or rules to define the terms and conditions that govern a business service or activity	Terms	A collection of terms (within some jurisdiction) that can be selected and configured to define a contract/agreement
ENROLL	Register members	Membership	A registry of entities that qualify for membership to a group with a recognised business purpose or catergorization	Clauses	A collection of clauses that govern the eligibility for membership
ALLOCATE	Allocate resources	Allocation	A service to track the availability and allocate business resources (staff and/or facilities) on request	Assignments	A collection of one or more specific assignments of inventory allowing for different allocation types and states
FULFILL	Fulfill agreement	Fulfillment Arrangement	The fulfillment of a financial facility, including customer initiated and internally triggered actions Features	Features	The product features/services available with a financical facility
TRANSACT	Execute transactions	Transaction	The execution of a financial transaction	Tasks/Steps	The sub-tasks involved in the execution of the financial transaction

·Competitor insights

Location

Asset type decomposition

Contribution

.Deal reporting

.Deal booking

Financial Service

·Brokered product

Trust

Asset Types Intellectual Property Relationships **Production Capacity** Central Resources e.g. employees & e.g. knowhow & e.g. fulfillment, distribution & sales e.g. H.O, fixed assets & capital knowledge partners Enterprise **Product Delivery Capacity Distribution Capacity** Finances Workforce Knowhow Resource Product/Service Information Switch Financial Facility Bank Facility Head Office Capital **Business Units** Product/Service ·Credit/debit card *Product Operations Operations . Board of Directors ·Cash ·Profit centers Customer Servicing ·Business Model Cost centers Product bundle Current account Accounting ·Trading floor Fixed assets •Orders Corporate current Corporate ·Project teams *Commissions . Dealing position ·Issues Committed cash Model Communications account Payments Employees flows Financial ·Credit line Valuations Location Channel Operations Reputation/Recogniti •Quant •Directors ·Line of credit •Teller/Position ·Income/revenue Underwriting · Cross channel services ·Market risk on Managers •Expenses •Collateral ·Call center Instrument valuation ·Branch network Financial Transaction •Goodwill ·Staff ·Fraud detection ·Servicing position Credit risk *PBX/VRU Assets & Liabilities Payment •Brand Transaction ·WR ·Liquidity risk ·ATM network •FX Exchange ·Balance-sheet orchestration ·ATM Business **External Parties** •E-Branch network Business ·Off balance-sheet •F-Branch ·Behavioral Transaction Internet gateway Development Syndicated loan consolidation ·Social Network Operational Correspondence Financial Analyses ·Leasing ·Sales& marketing •open item ·Rating Customer ·Marketrisk Denosit Information Provider Advertising .Booking Physical Distribution Prospect Counterparty ·Bearer document · Prospect campaign Procedures ·Credit agency Documents ·Warehousing/storage Consumer ·Capital ·Letter of credit portfolio ·Business ·Market research •HNW Archive services Bank guarantee ·Internal campaign Operational Instrument ·International standards ·Corporate ·Distrubution fleet Factoring portfolio **Buildings &** Management Financial market Maintenance •Multinational ·Stock lending/Repo Equipment reference •Institutional Support services Applications/IP ·Financial market Product Inventory Sales & Marketing Counterparty Traded Instrument ·Legal ·Technique/method research Materials Equipment Syndicate · Audit ·Price/quote ·Standard Finncial market •Tokens ·Office equipment •Order Process ·Business achitecture Campaign analysis ·Fleet/distribution Partner •Trade Product ·News **Production Analysis** Advertising Consumables Supplier ·Security Matching Prospect Product/service Product service Knowledge Confirmation ·Finance/AML Financial Market ·Counterparty risk Customer Building provider ·Clearing Human resources Access ·Offices .Composite position •Broker Training Settlement - Selling ·Price/quote reporting •Gap ·Ops canters Custodian Product General Market Custody ·Deal capture •Branches Compliance Correspondent Market insights · Applications L Surveys ·Deal matching •Agency

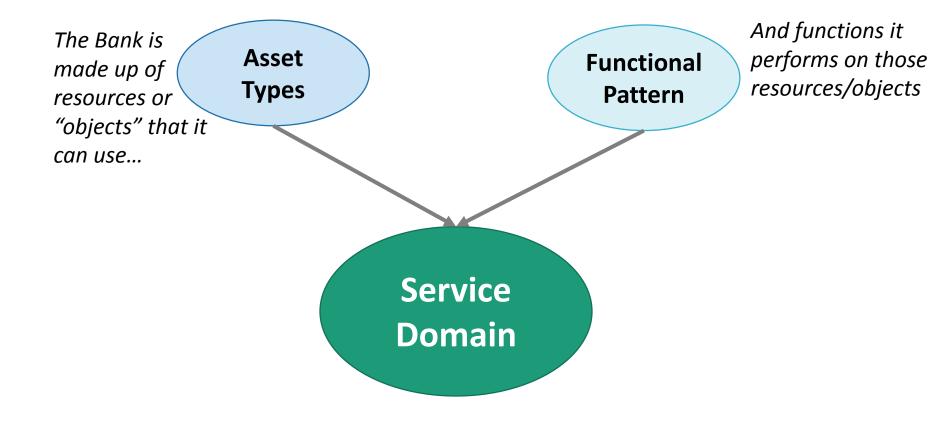
*development

·Systems production

Systems

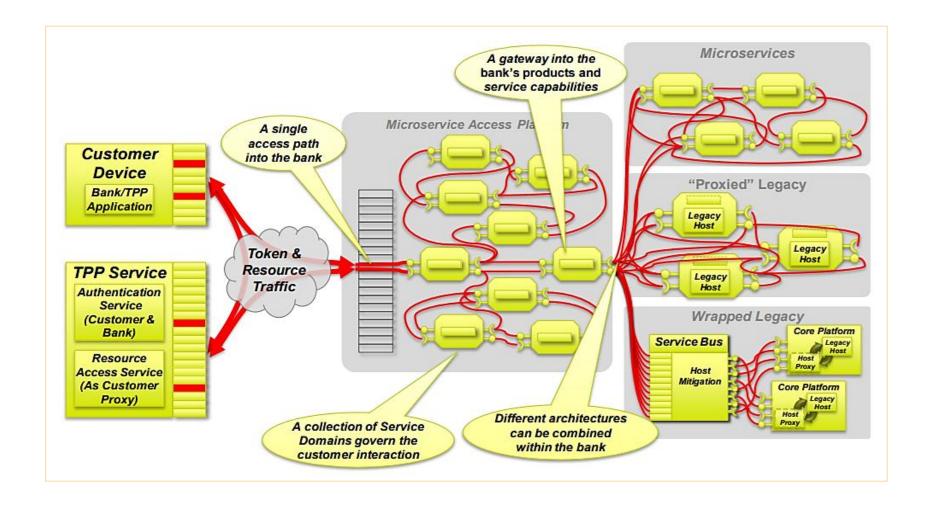
•IT Platforms

•Investor



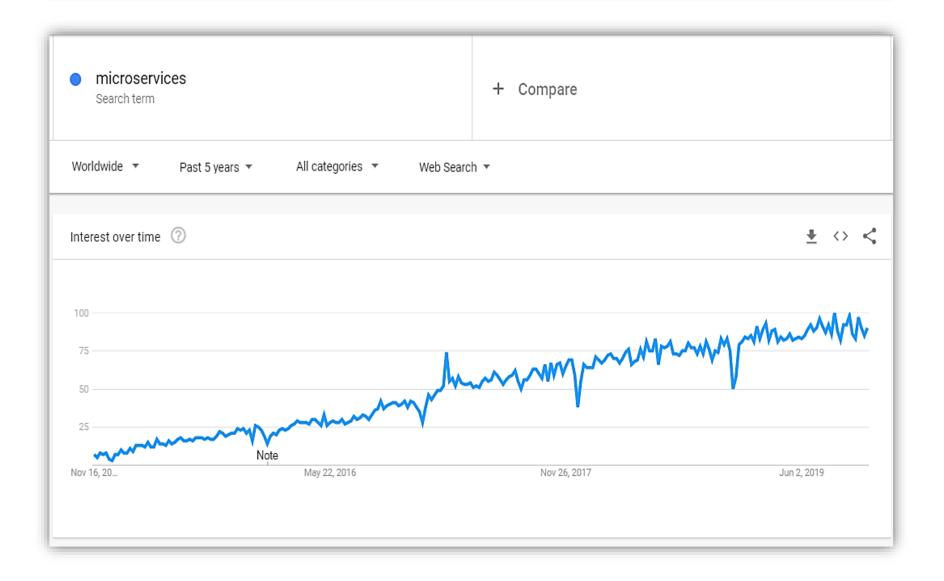
A Service Domain is a discrete and 'elemental' business capability that exacts or creates value by "doing something to something"

Implementation Architecture

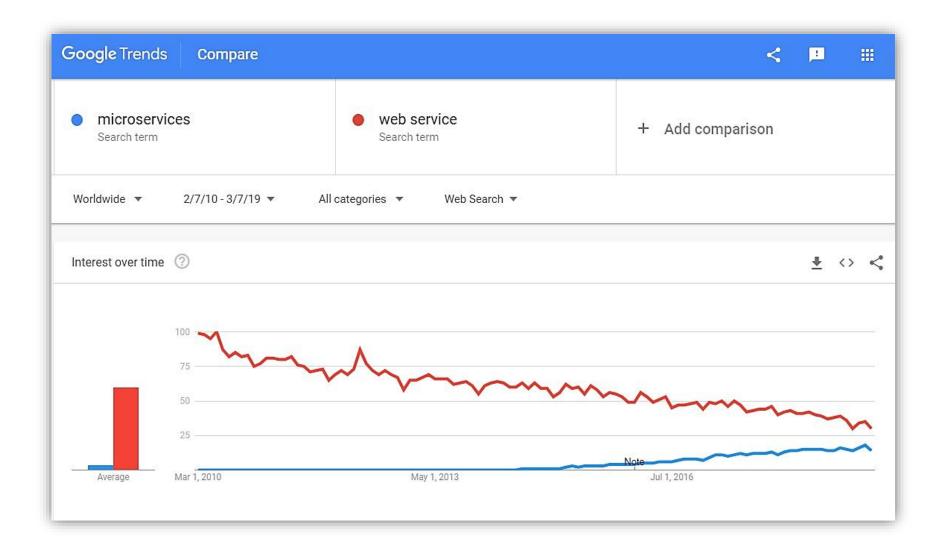


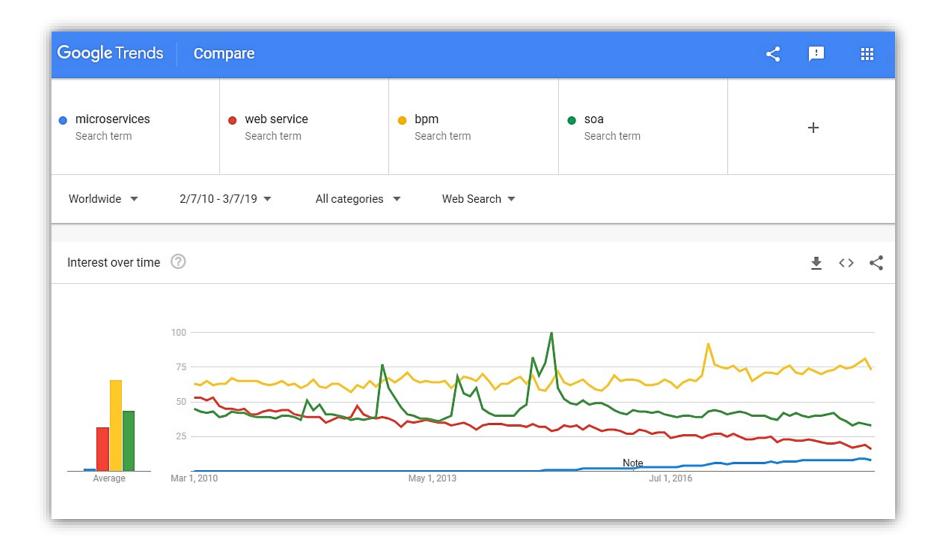


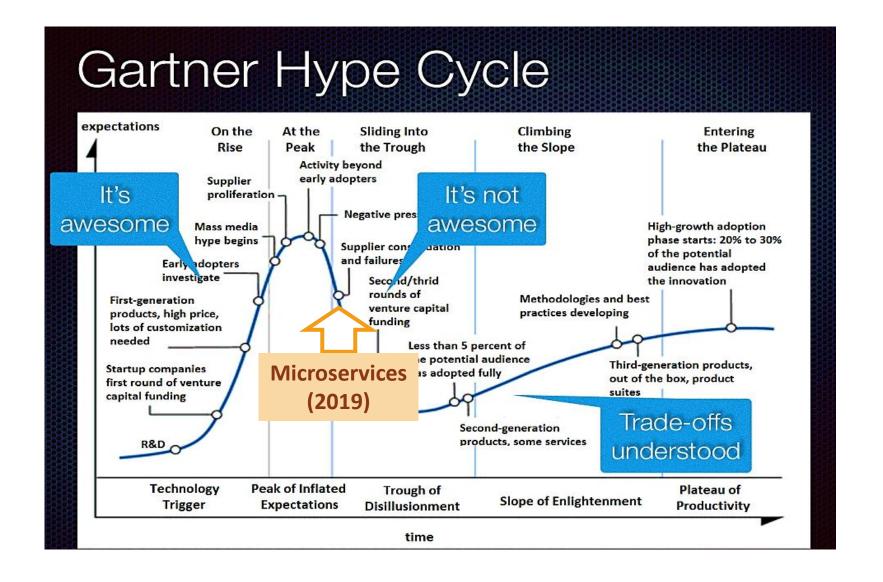
Google Trends



Web Service and Microservices







Conclusion

Architectural Challenges

- Testing, logging, monitoring, security, versioning

 all become much harder
- Distributed System is hard to maintain
- A lot of duplicated effort since each team is independent and goal is to minimize dependencies

Organizational Challenges

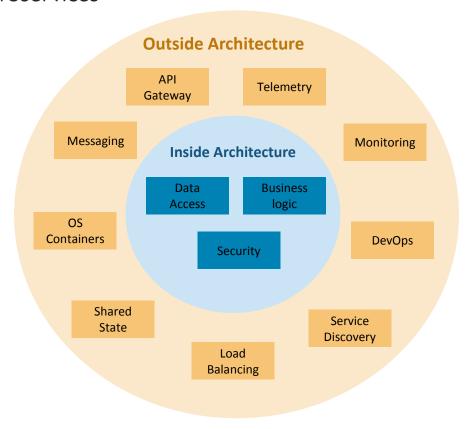
- Most organizations are organized around horizontal technology layers – need to build small product-focused teams
- Much higher skills required
- Many developers will not want to do production support

Delivery Challenges

- Microservices don't
 eliminate complexity –
 they simply moved it
 and often add to it
- Monolithic applications allow architects to deal with complexity in one body of code
- Microservices force the move to distributed computing

Services are simple, surrounding architecture is not

- Building services is rather straightforward using one of the multiple frameworks currently available
- However, there is a relatively large amount of concerns and capabilities, some of them unique to microservices, that should be addressed before we decide to build microservices



Common misconceptions about Microservices



"Microservices removes the need for an Enterprise Service Bus"



Don't confuse the Integration pattern with the Architecture style

"Microservices solves the problems of SOA"



Don't confuse improper SOA deployments as problems with SOA

"Companies like Netflix and LinkedIn use microservices, so we should too"

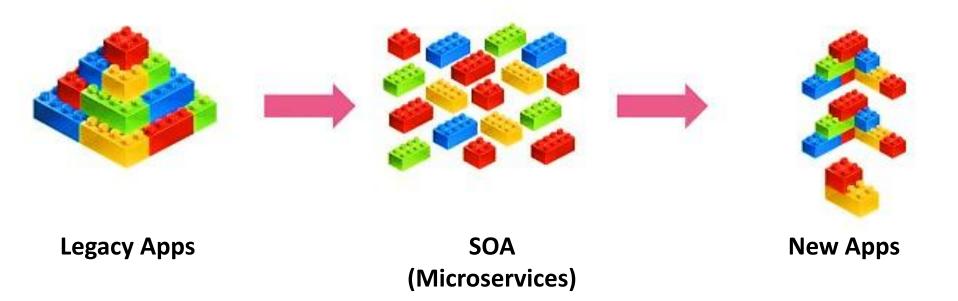


Netflix and LinkedIn are in the platform business. Is that your business too?

"We must choose microservices, or SOA"



MSA is a realization of SOA



- Martin Fowler: https://martinfowler.com/
- Chris Richardson: https://microservices.io
- Building Microservices, Sam Newman (2015)
- Microservices for the Enterprise, Kasun Indrasiri & Prabath Siriwardena (2018)
- Vertically Integrated Architectures, Jos Jong (2019)
- Building Microservices with ASP.NET Core, Kevin Hoffman (2017)
- Building Evolutionary Architectures: Support Constant Change, Neal Ford, Rebecca Parsons, and Patrick Kua (2017)
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- https://wso2.com
- https://camunda.com/learn/whitepapers/microservices-and-bpm

با تشکر از وقت و حوصله شما عزیزان امیر مهجوریان

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