

## **Microservices Design Patterns**

#### **Audience Microservices Design Patterns**

The course Microservices Design Patterns is intended for senior developers and software architects who want to implement design patterns in a microservices architecture.

#### **Prerequisites Course Microservices Design Patterns**

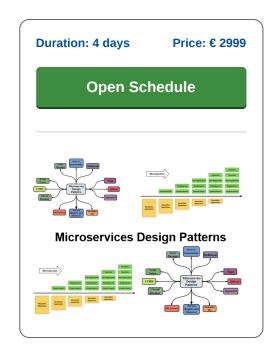
Good understanding of software development concepts and distributed systems. Experience with cloud platforms and containers is beneficial for understanding.

#### **Realization Training Microservices Design Patterns**

Demos under guidance of the trainer, alternated with presentations, discussions of case studies and practical exercises.

#### **Certificate Microservices Design Patterns**

After successfully completing the course, attendants will receive a certificate of participation Microservices Design Patterns.



## **Content Course Microservices Design Patterns**

In the course Microservices Design Patterns, participants learn which design patterns can be applied in a Microservices Architecture. The structure and applicability of the different design patterns is discussed in depth.

#### Intro Microservices

This module introduces microservices as an architectural style. It compares monolithic and microservices architectures, highlighting benefits like scalability, cohesion, and independence, while addressing challenges like complexity and interdependence. Key principles include single responsibility, minimal coupling, and high cohesion.

#### **Architecture Patterns**

Participants explore common system design and microservices architecture patterns. Topics include layered architectures, separation of concerns, RESTful communication, Backend for Frontend, and Micro Frontends.

#### **API Gateway Pattern**

This module explains the API Gateway pattern as a facade and reverse proxy. It serves as a single entry point for clients, supports request aggregation and routing, and integrates with service registries for dynamic discovery.

#### **Database per Service**

This module focuses on each microservice managing its own database. Key topics include polyglot persistence, independent scalability, data encapsulation, and the avoidance of the shared database anti-pattern.

#### Saga Pattern

Here, participants learn how to handle distributed transactions using the Saga pattern. It includes concepts like compensating transactions, choreography vs orchestration, and maintaining consistency without two-phase commit.

#### **Aggregator Pattern**

The aggregator pattern allows combining responses from multiple microservices. The module covers variations like scatter-gather, chaining, branching, comparison proxies, and the importance of service discovery.

#### **Circuit Breaker Pattern**

This module teaches how the circuit breaker pattern prevents cascading failures in microservices. It explains availability handling, failure isolation, and the various circuit states: open, closed, and half-open.

#### **Command Query Segregation**

Participants learn about the CQRS pattern, where read and write operations are separated. It avoids inefficient joins and allows different storage models for queries and commands.

#### **Asynchronous Messaging**

This module discusses inter-service communication using messaging. Topics include publish-subscribe models, message brokers like PabbitMO and Kafka, the AMOP protocol, and how async messaging supports scalability and decoupling.

#### Locations

### **Strangler Pattern**

This module introduces the strangler pattern for modernizing legacy systems. It explains gradual migration strategies using an API www.spiraltrain.nl



# **Modules Course Microservices Design Patterns**

Module 1: Intro Microservices	Module 2: Architecture Patterns	Module 3: API Gateway Pattern
What are Microservices?	System Design Patterns	What is an API Gateway?
Monolith versus Microservices	Layered Architectures	Facade Functionality
Benefits of Microservices	Separation of Concern	Reverse Proxy
Challenges of Microservices	Microservices Patterns	Single Entry Point
Single Responsibility	Synchronous Communication	Requests Aggregation
Minimize Coupling	Using REST and HTTP	Request Routing
Maximize Cohesion	Backend for Frontend	Service Registry
Scalability	Micro Frontends	Service Discovery
Module 4: Database per Service	Module 5: Saga Pattern	Module 6: Aggregator Pattern
Dedicated Databases	Transaction Handling	Distributing Requests
Separation of Concerns	Distributed Transactions	Aggregating Results
Independent Data Management	Two Phase Commit	Scatter Gather Variation
Polyglot Persistence	Maintaining Data Consistency	Chained Variation
Independent Scaling	Compensating Transactions	Multiple Chains
Data Encapsulation	Saga Coordination	Branch Variation
Reducing Coupling	Saga Choreography	Comparison Proxy Pattern
Shared Database Anti-Pattern	Saga Orchestration	Using Service Discovery
Module 7: Circuit Breaker Pattern	Module 8: Command Query Segregation	Module 9: Asynchronous Messaging
Need for Circuit Breaking	CQRS Pattern	Interprocess Communication
Failing Microservices	Separate Operations	Asynchronous Communication
High Availability	Avoid Complex Queries	Backend Internal Microservices
3		
Preventing Downtime	Prevent Inefficient Joins	DIP Principle
-	Prevent Inefficient Joins Read versus Update	DIP Principle Publish and Subscribe
Preventing Downtime		
Preventing Downtime Circuit Barrier	Read versus Update	Publish and Subscribe
Preventing Downtime Circuit Barrier Preventing Cascade Failure	Read versus Update Commands for Update	Publish and Subscribe Using Message Brokers
Preventing Downtime Circuit Barrier Preventing Cascade Failure Circuit Breaker States	Read versus Update Commands for Update Queries for Read	Publish and Subscribe Using Message Brokers async AMQP protocol
Preventing Downtime Circuit Barrier Preventing Cascade Failure Circuit Breaker States Open, Closed, Half Open	Read versus Update Commands for Update Queries for Read Different Databases	Publish and Subscribe Using Message Brokers async AMQP protocol Rabbit MQ and Kafka
Preventing Downtime Circuit Barrier Preventing Cascade Failure Circuit Breaker States Open, Closed, Half Open  Module 10: Event Sourcing	Read versus Update Commands for Update Queries for Read Different Databases  Module 11: Strangler Pattern	Publish and Subscribe Using Message Brokers async AMQP protocol Rabbit MQ and Kafka  Module 12: Decomposition Patterns
Preventing Downtime Circuit Barrier Preventing Cascade Failure Circuit Breaker States Open, Closed, Half Open  Module 10: Event Sourcing Storing Events	Read versus Update Commands for Update Queries for Read Different Databases  Module 11: Strangler Pattern Legacy System Modernization	Publish and Subscribe Using Message Brokers async AMQP protocol Rabbit MQ and Kafka  Module 12: Decomposition Patterns  Decomposing Microservices
Preventing Downtime Circuit Barrier Preventing Cascade Failure Circuit Breaker States Open, Closed, Half Open  Module 10: Event Sourcing  Storing Events Single Source of Truth	Read versus Update Commands for Update Queries for Read Different Databases  Module 11: Strangler Pattern  Legacy System Modernization Application Migration	Publish and Subscribe Using Message Brokers async AMQP protocol Rabbit MQ and Kafka  Module 12: Decomposition Patterns  Decomposing Microservices By Business Capability
Preventing Downtime Circuit Barrier Preventing Cascade Failure Circuit Breaker States Open, Closed, Half Open  Module 10: Event Sourcing  Storing Events Single Source of Truth Sequential Event List	Read versus Update Commands for Update Queries for Read Different Databases  Module 11: Strangler Pattern  Legacy System Modernization Application Migration Evolve Gradually	Publish and Subscribe Using Message Brokers async AMQP protocol Rabbit MQ and Kafka  Module 12: Decomposition Patterns  Decomposing Microservices By Business Capability By Subdomain
Preventing Downtime Circuit Barrier Preventing Cascade Failure Circuit Breaker States Open, Closed, Half Open  Module 10: Event Sourcing  Storing Events Single Source of Truth Sequential Event List Materialized Views	Read versus Update Commands for Update Queries for Read Different Databases  Module 11: Strangler Pattern  Legacy System Modernization Application Migration Evolve Gradually Avoid Bing Bang Rewrites	Publish and Subscribe Using Message Brokers async AMQP protocol Rabbit MQ and Kafka  Module 12: Decomposition Patterns  Decomposing Microservices By Business Capability By Subdomain Domain Driven Design
Preventing Downtime Circuit Barrier Preventing Cascade Failure Circuit Breaker States Open, Closed, Half Open  Module 10: Event Sourcing  Storing Events Single Source of Truth Sequential Event List Materialized Views Denormalized Views	Read versus Update Commands for Update Queries for Read Different Databases  Module 11: Strangler Pattern  Legacy System Modernization Application Migration Evolve Gradually Avoid Bing Bang Rewrites Resource Utilization	Publish and Subscribe Using Message Brokers async AMQP protocol Rabbit MQ and Kafka  Module 12: Decomposition Patterns  Decomposing Microservices By Business Capability By Subdomain Domain Driven Design Bounded Context Pattern