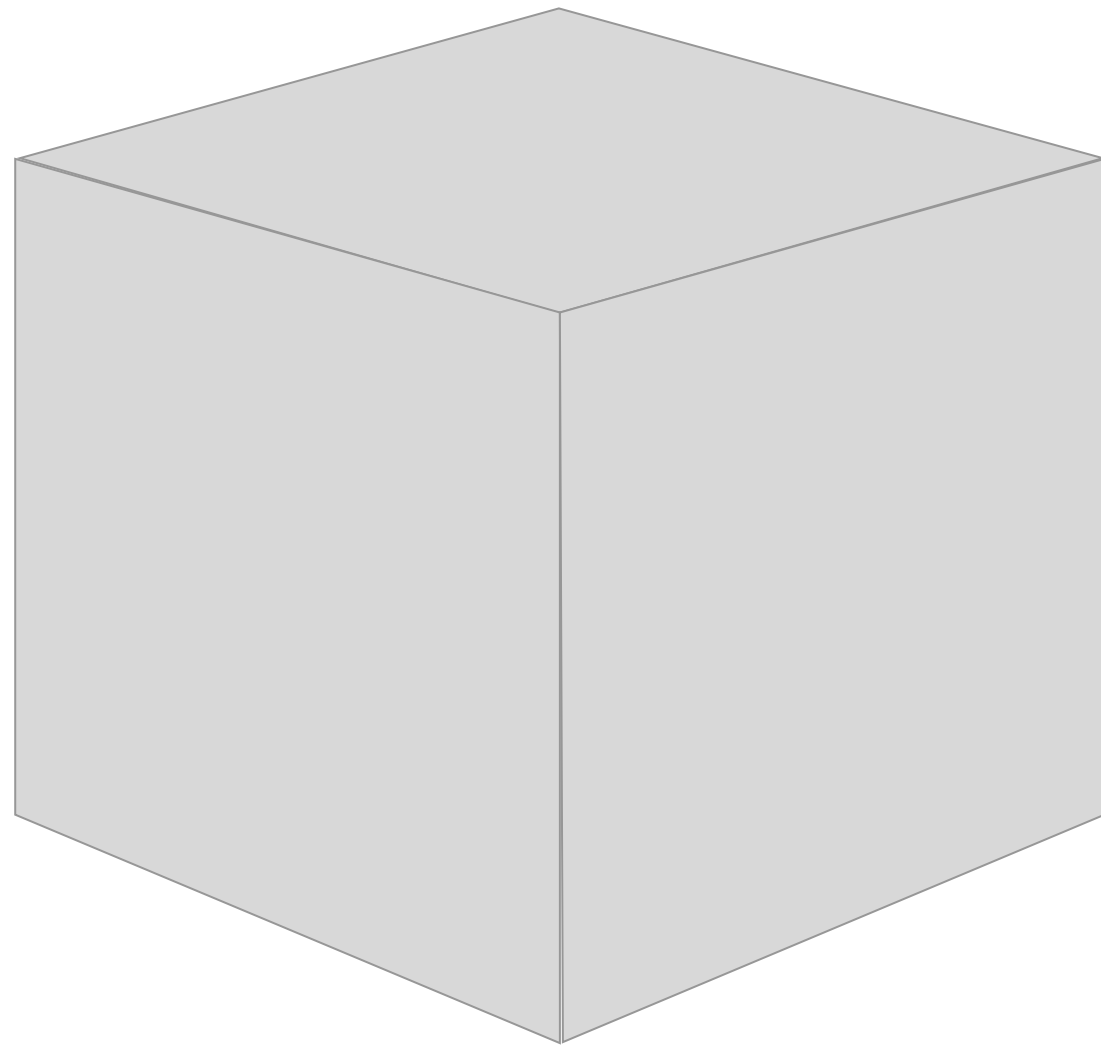




INFODECK

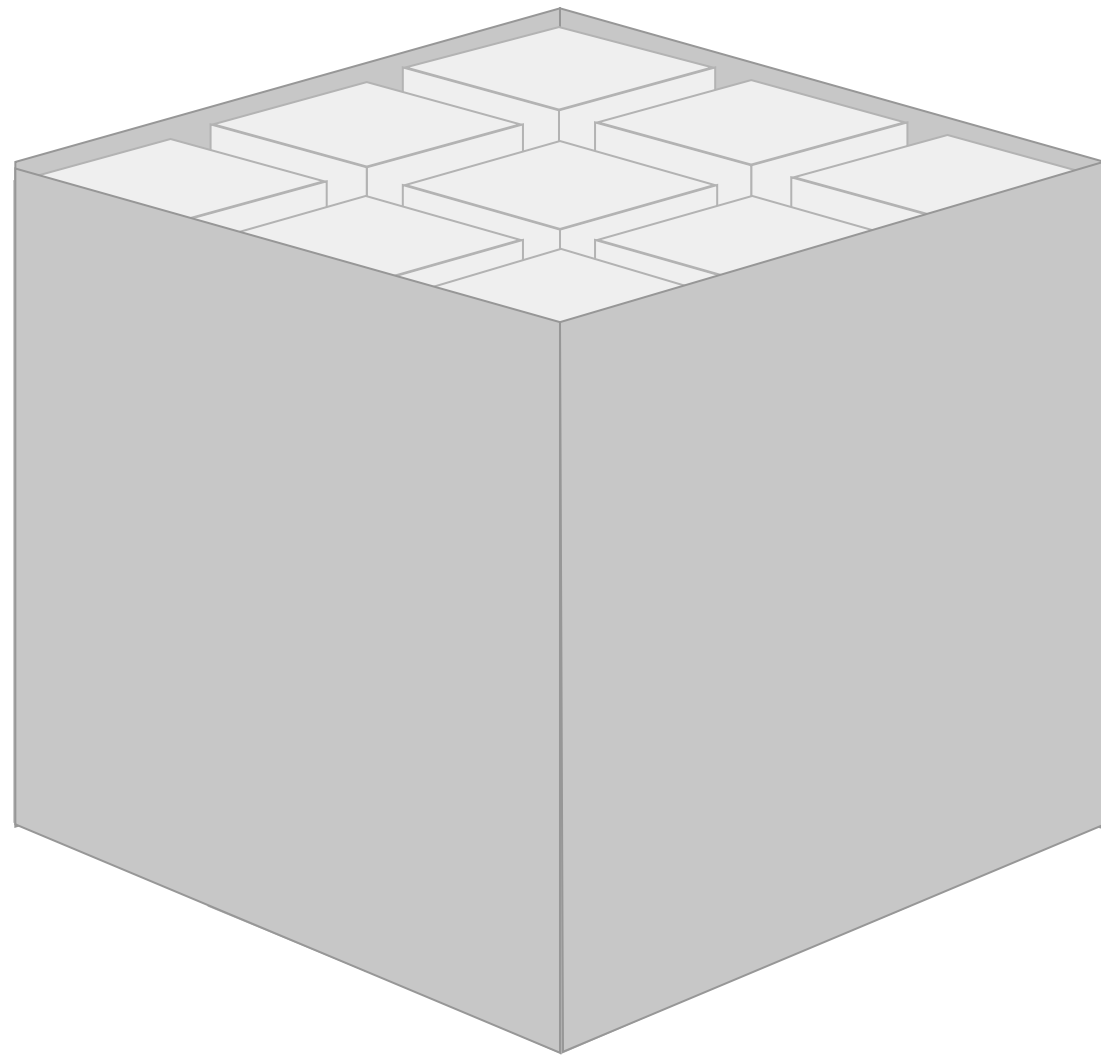
# Self-Contained Systems

**INNOQ**

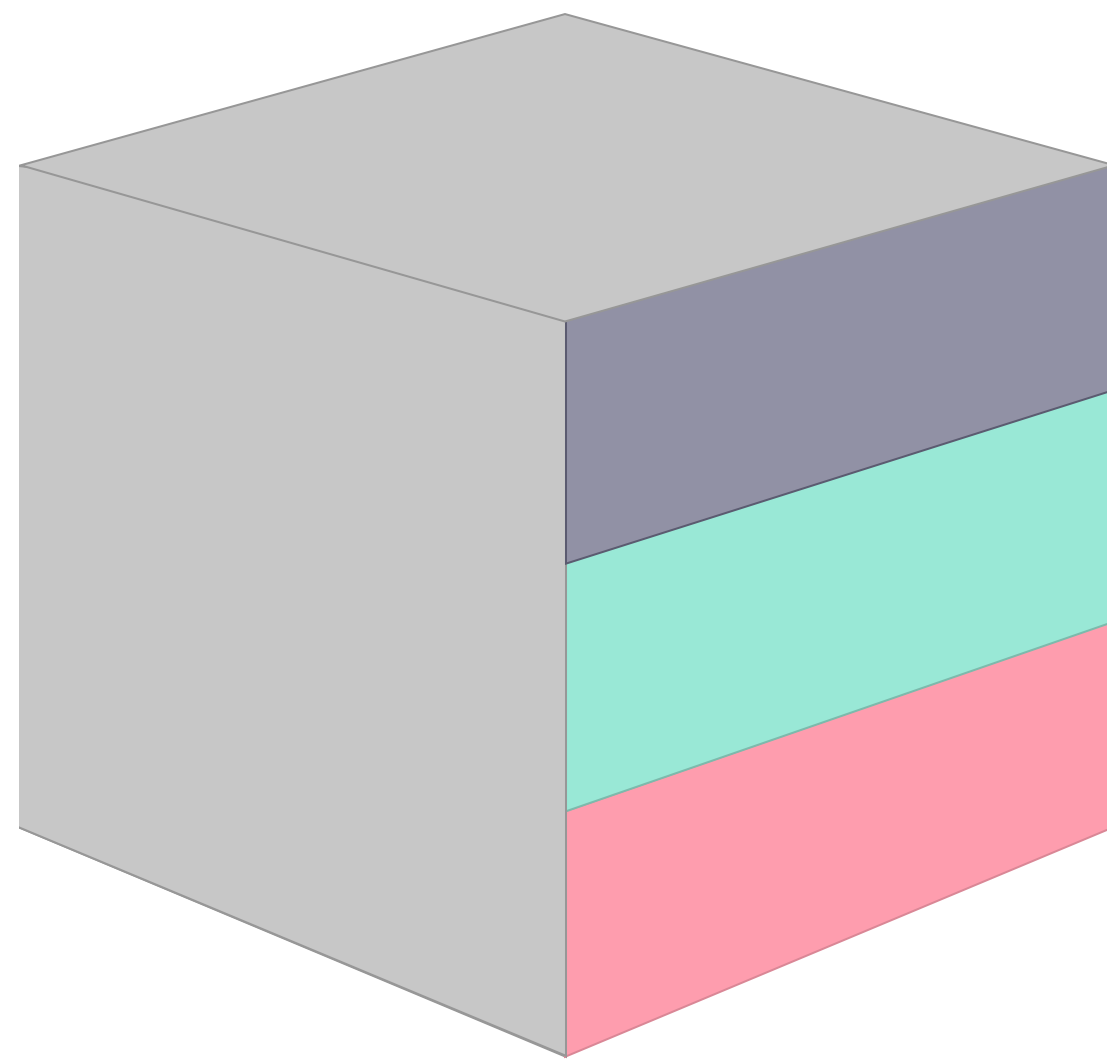


A monolith contains  
**numerous** things inside  
of a single system ...





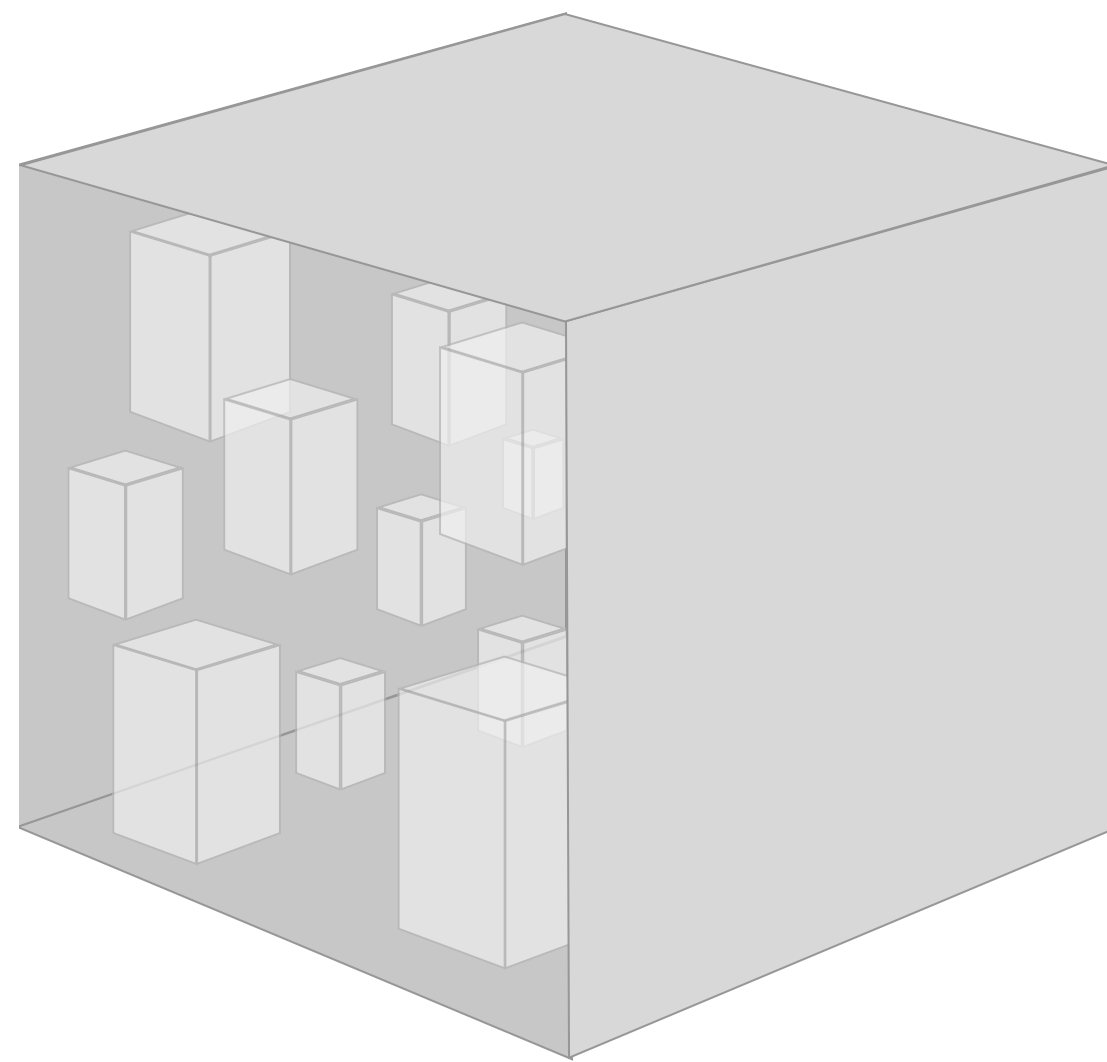
Various Domains



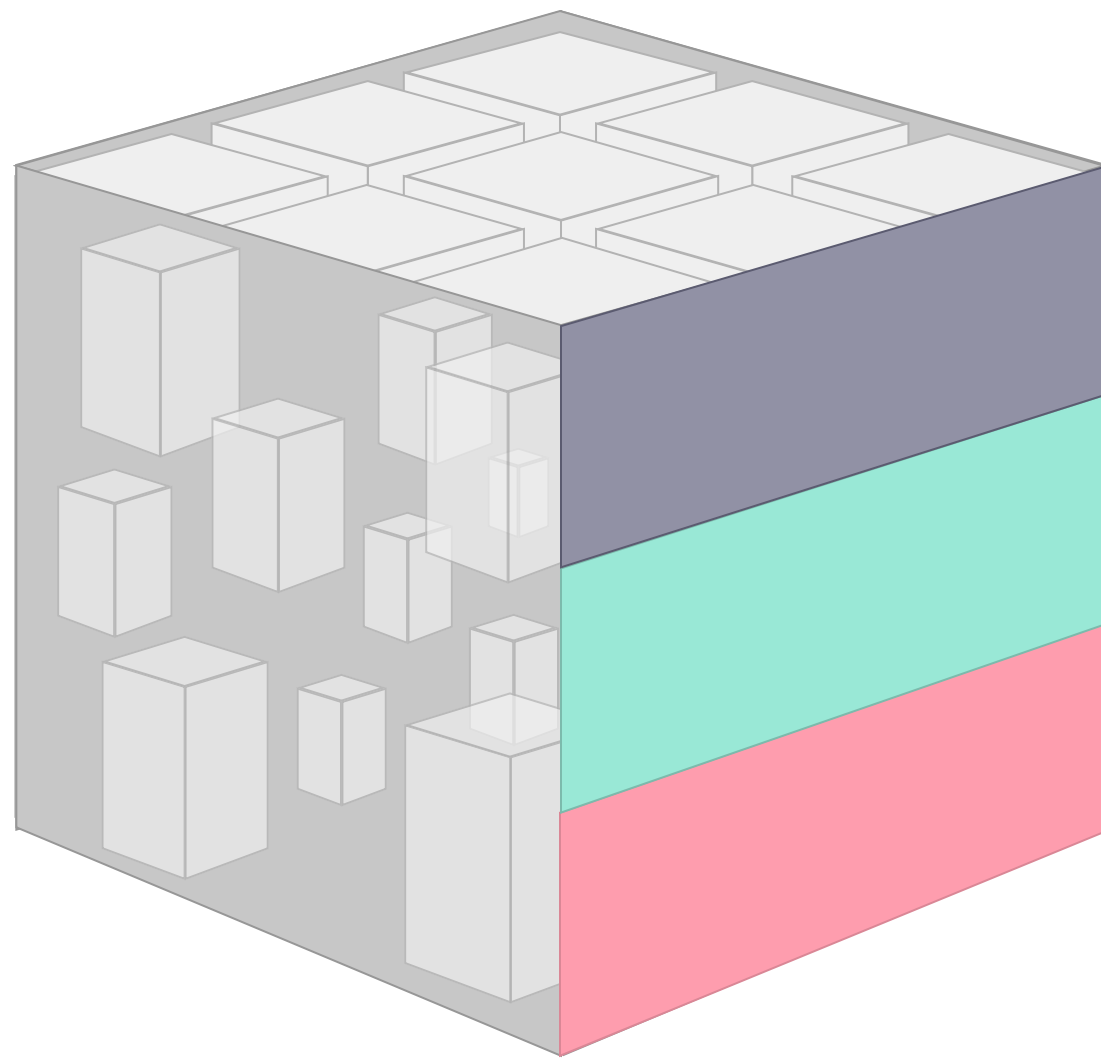
**User interface**

**Business logic**

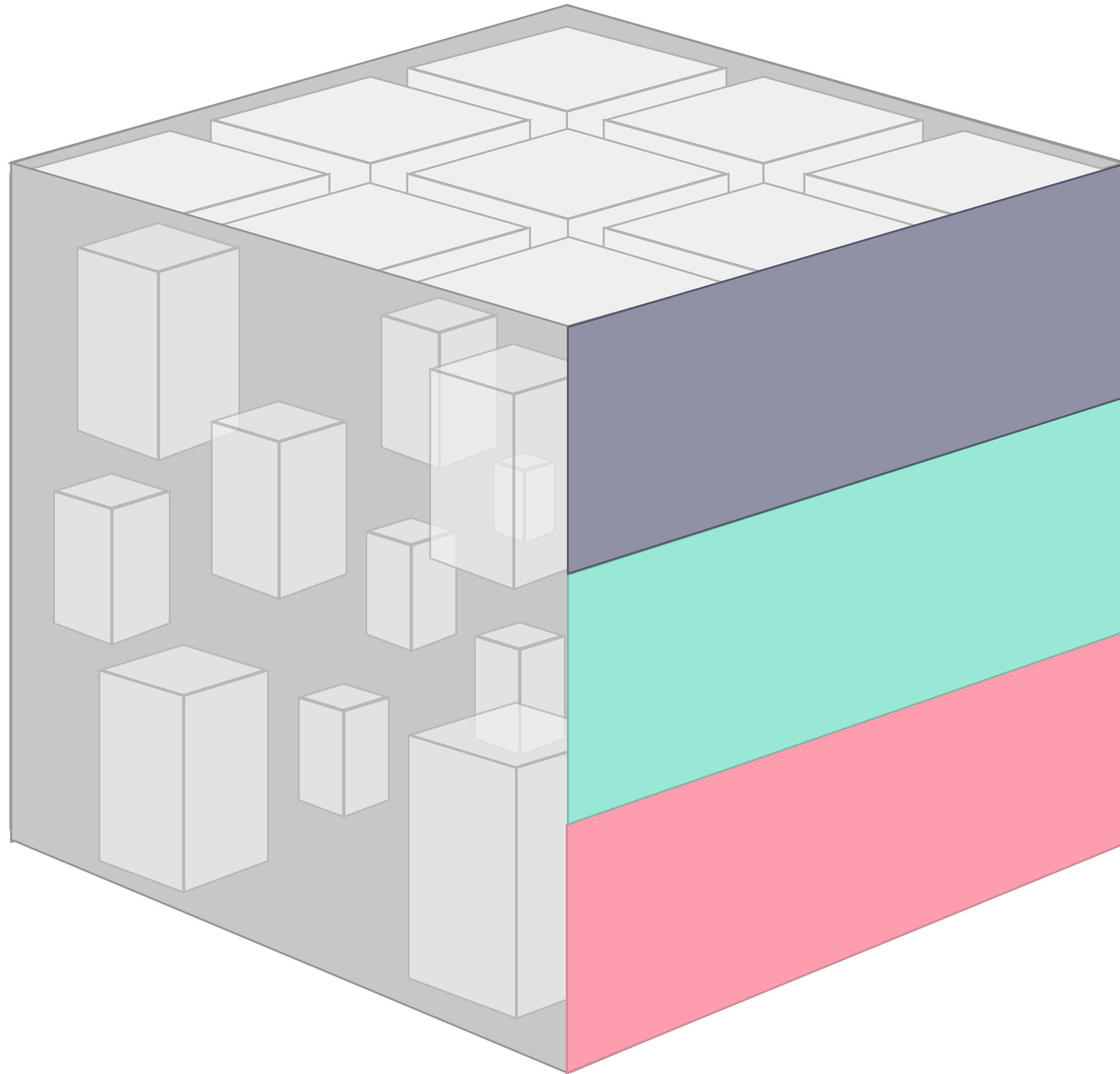
**Persistence**



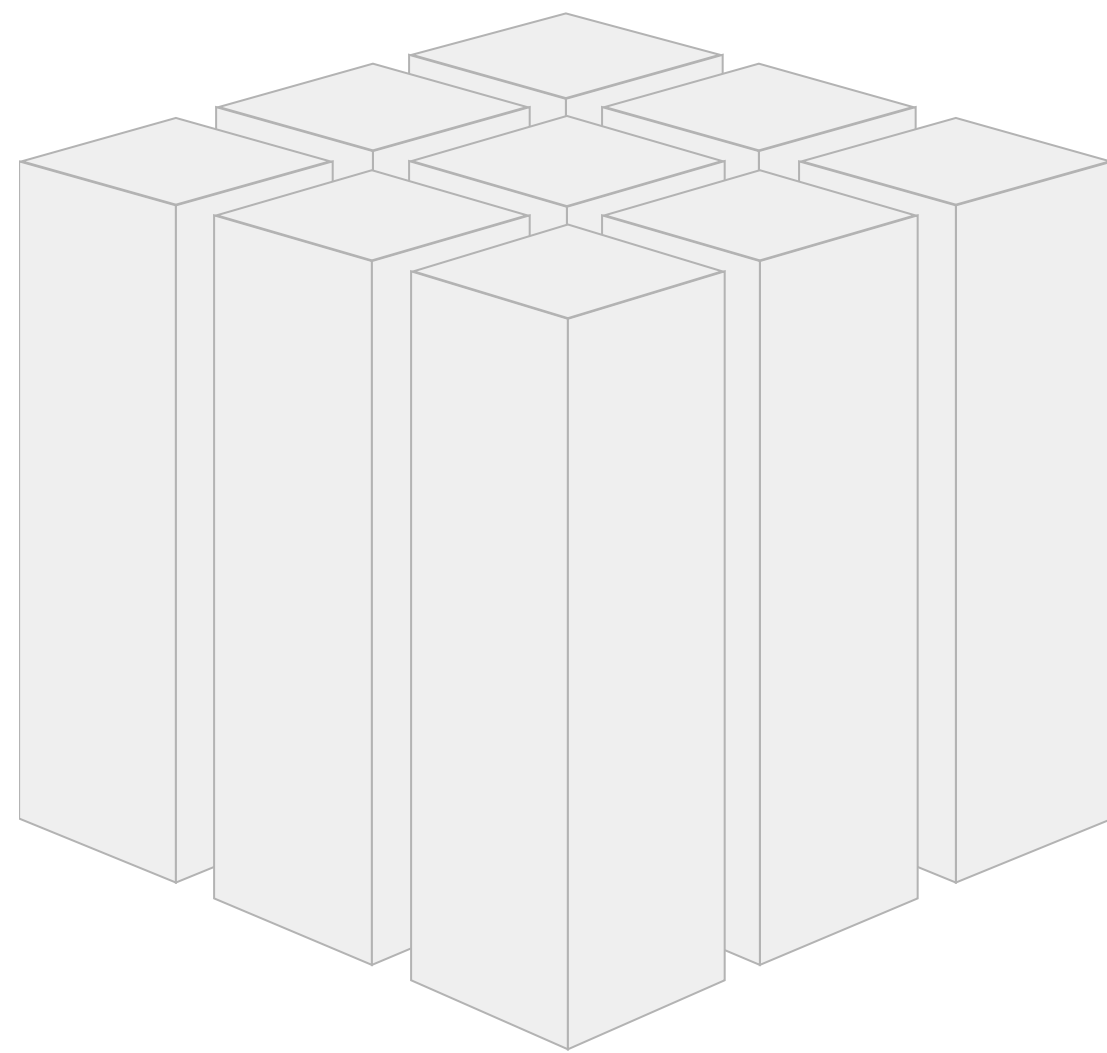
... as well as a **lot** of  
modules, components,  
frameworks and libraries.



With all these layers in one place, a monolith tends to **grow**.

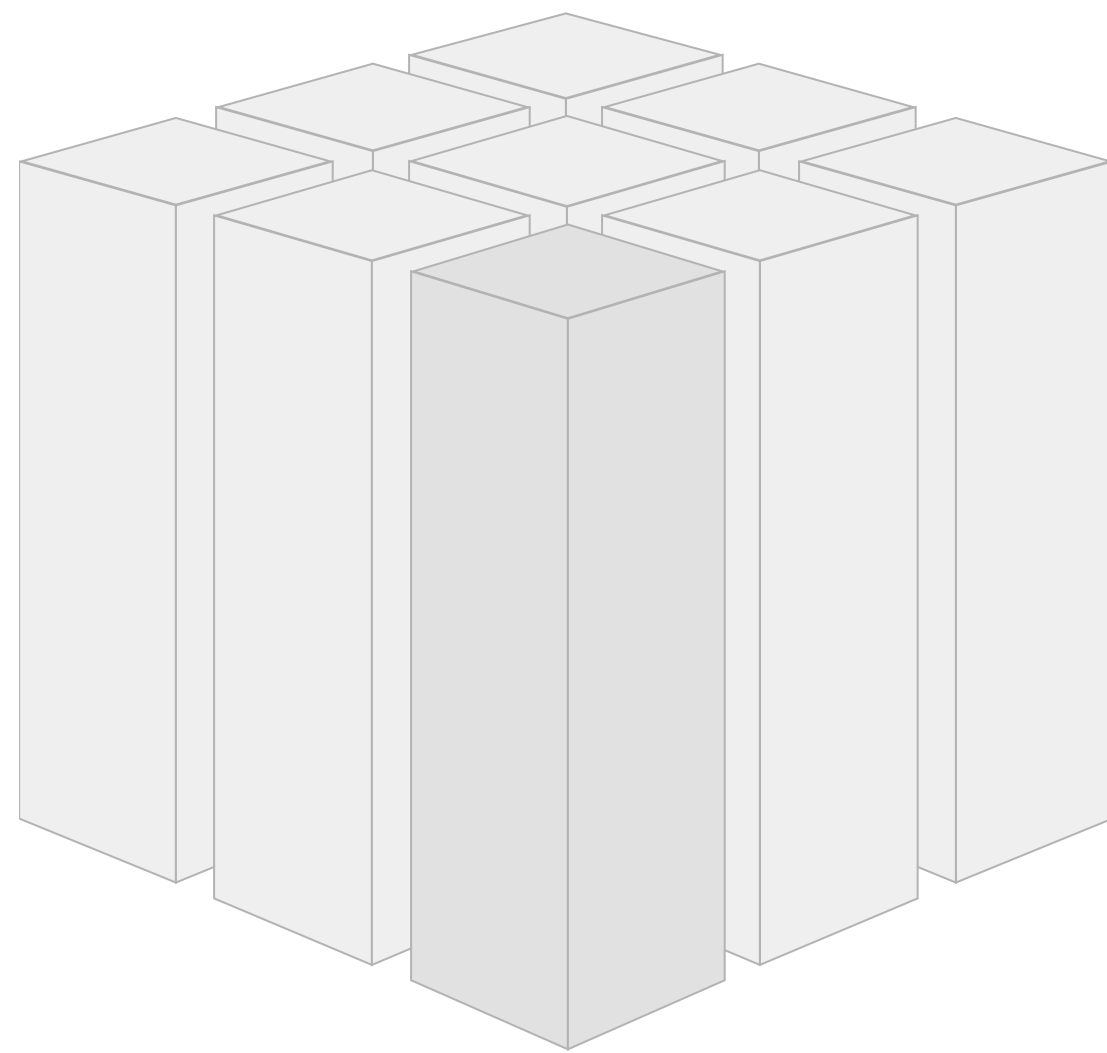


With all these layers in one place, a monolith tends to **grow**.

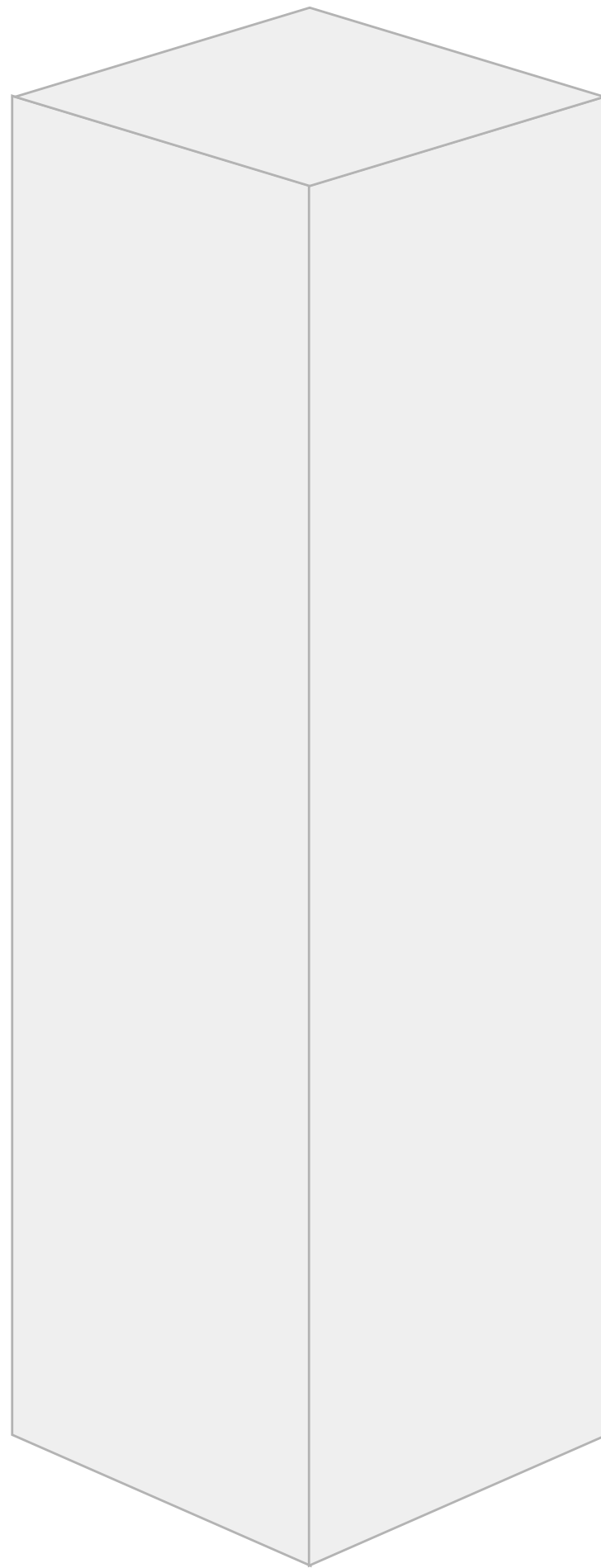


If you cut a monolithic  
system along its very  
domains ...

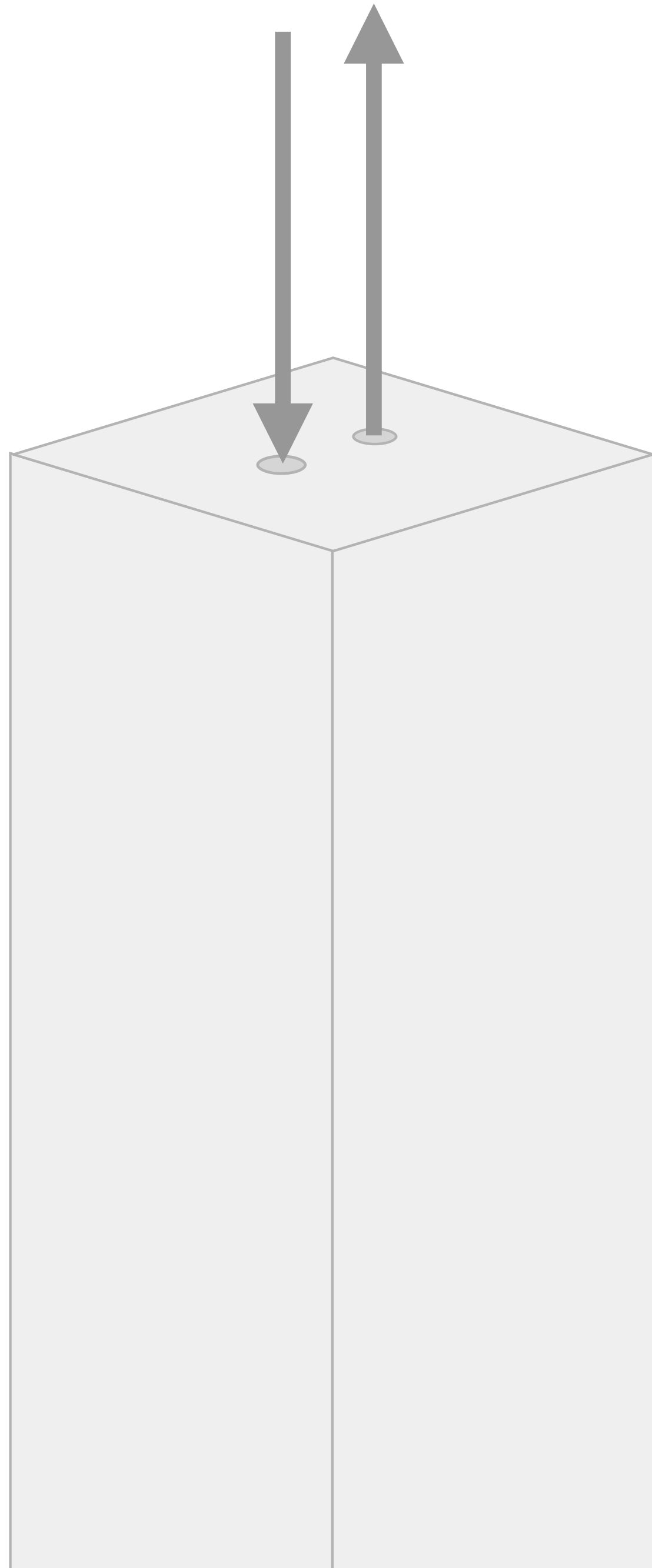




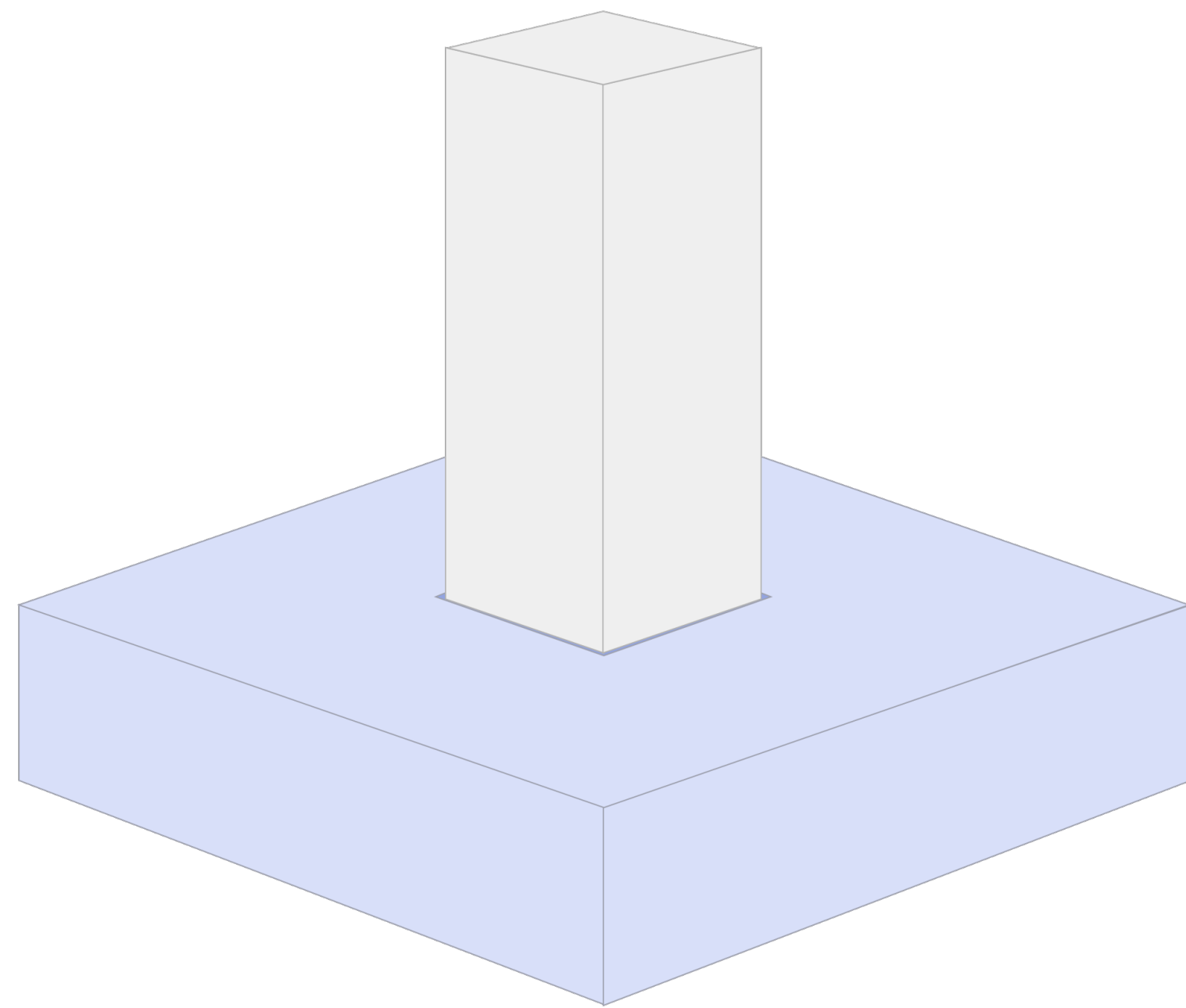
... and wrap every domain  
in a **separate, replaceable**  
web application ...



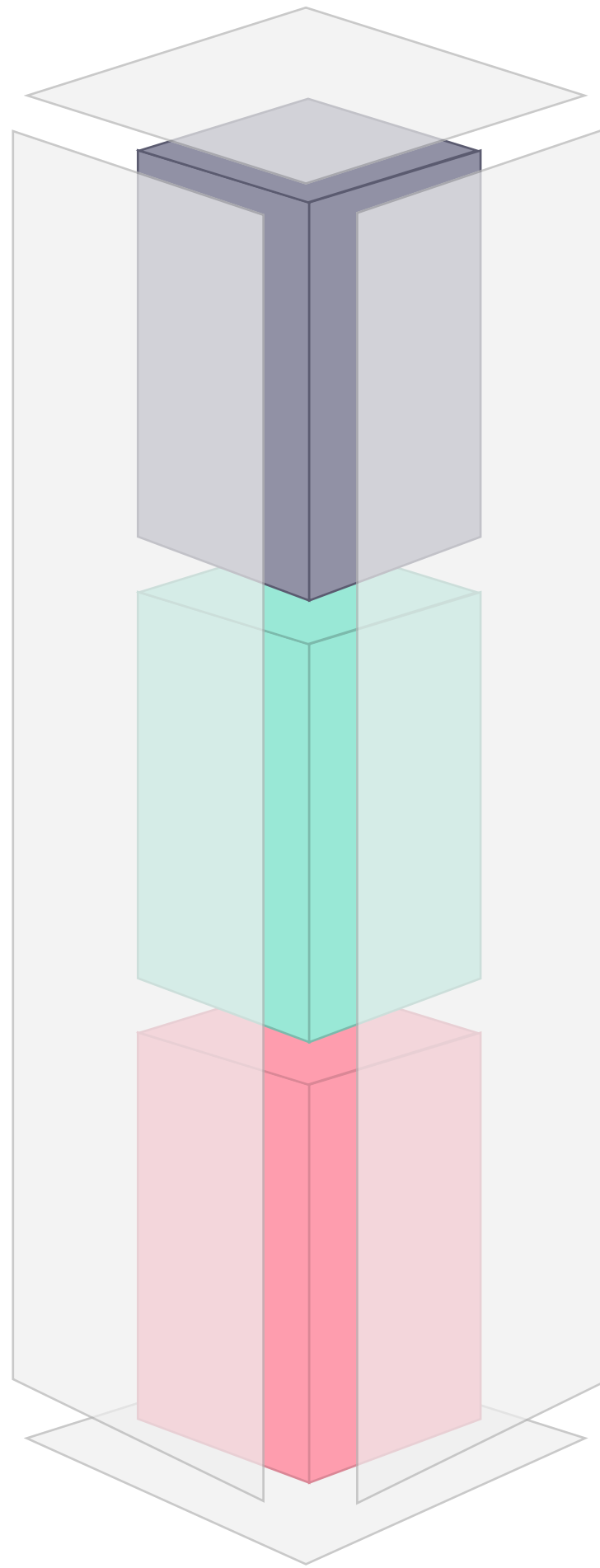
... then that application  
can be referred to as a  
**self-contained system**  
(SCS).



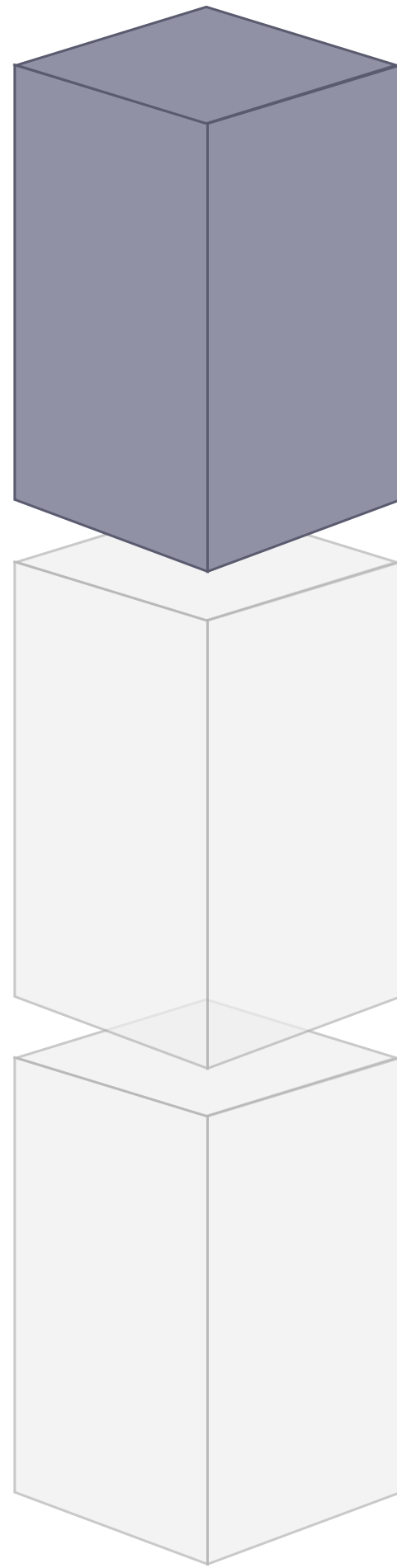
On its outside, an SCS is a decentralized unit that is communicating with other systems via **RESTful HTTP** or **lightweight messaging**.



Therefore self-contained systems can be individually developed for **different platforms**.

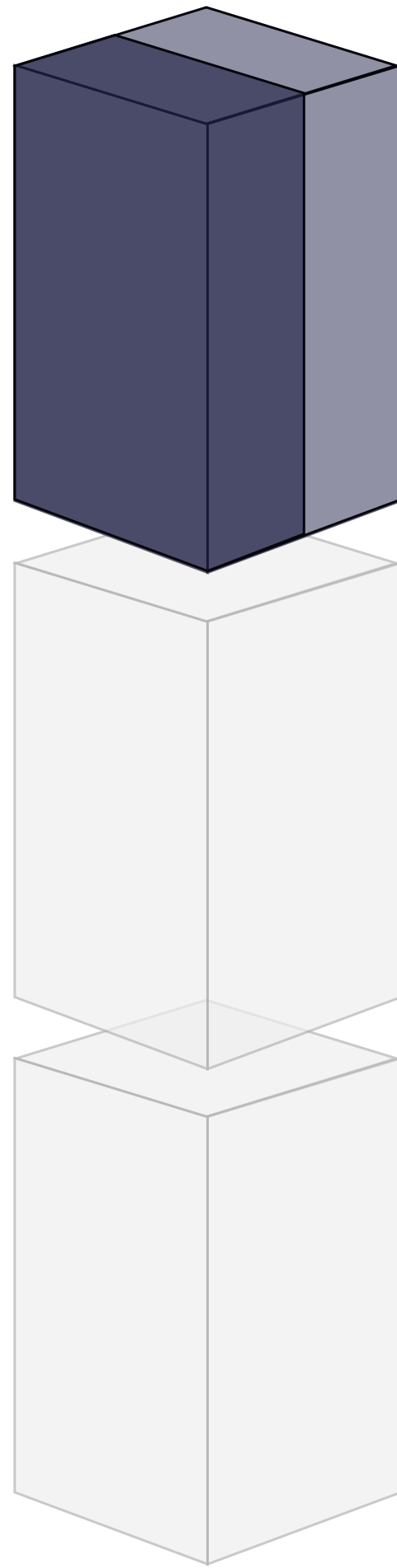


An SCS contains its own  
**user interface**, specific  
**business logic** and  
separate **data storage**

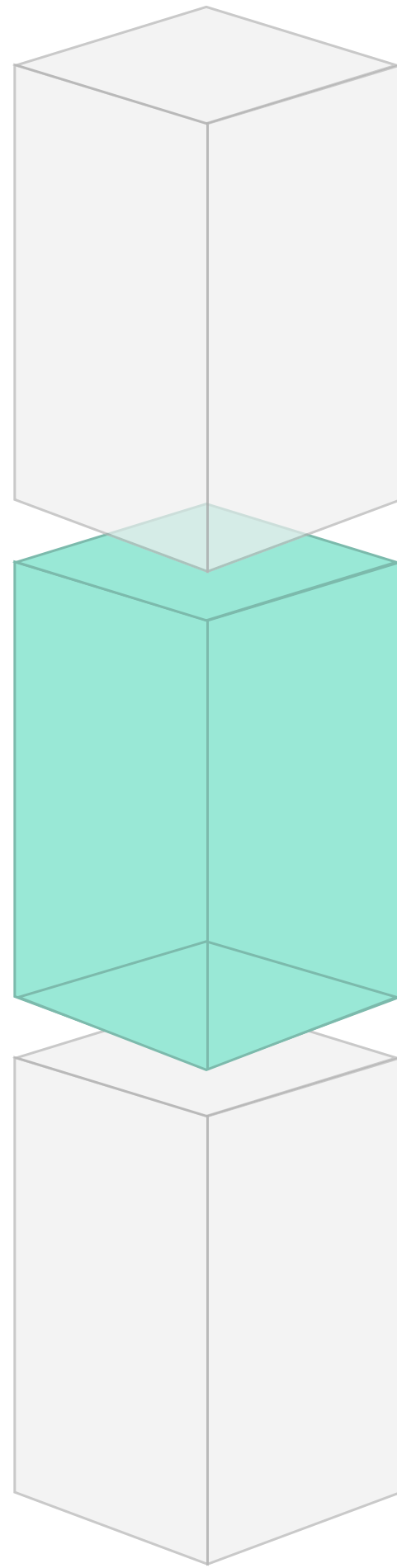


The user interface consists of web technologies that are composed according to **ROCA principles**.

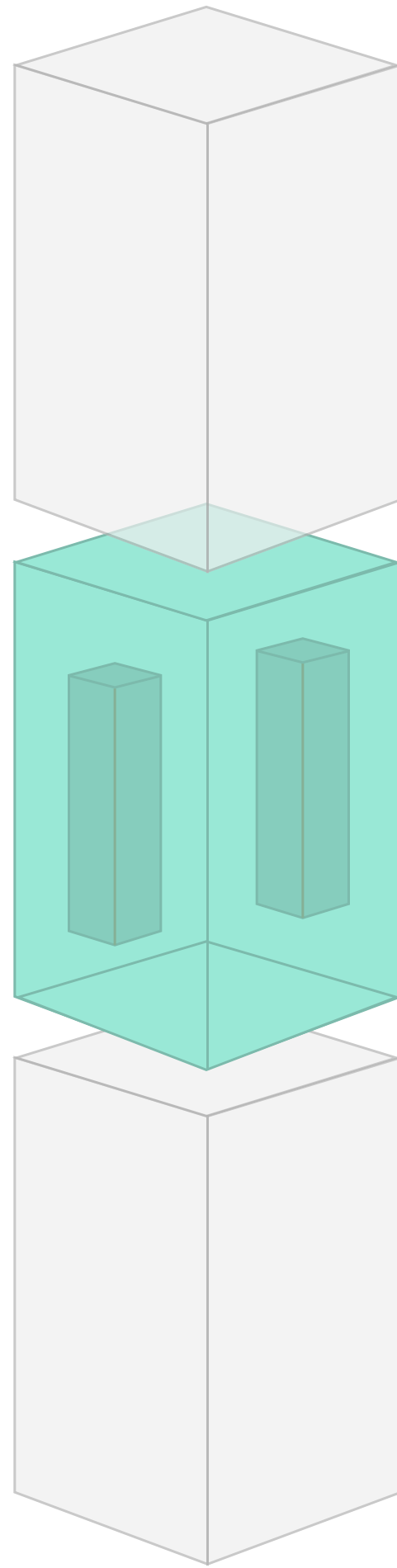




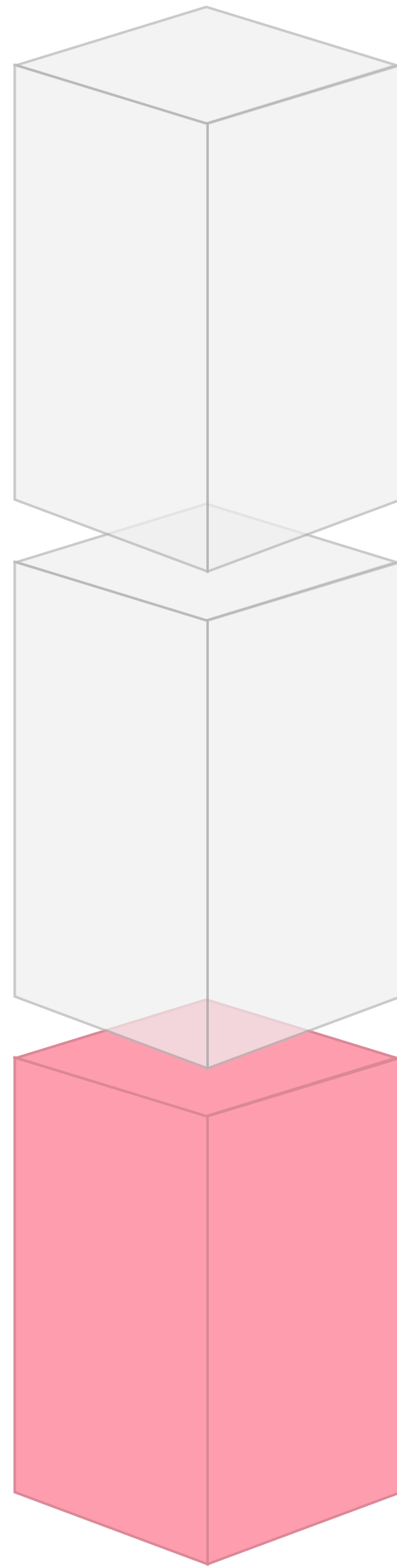
Besides a web interface a self-contained system can provide an **optional API**.



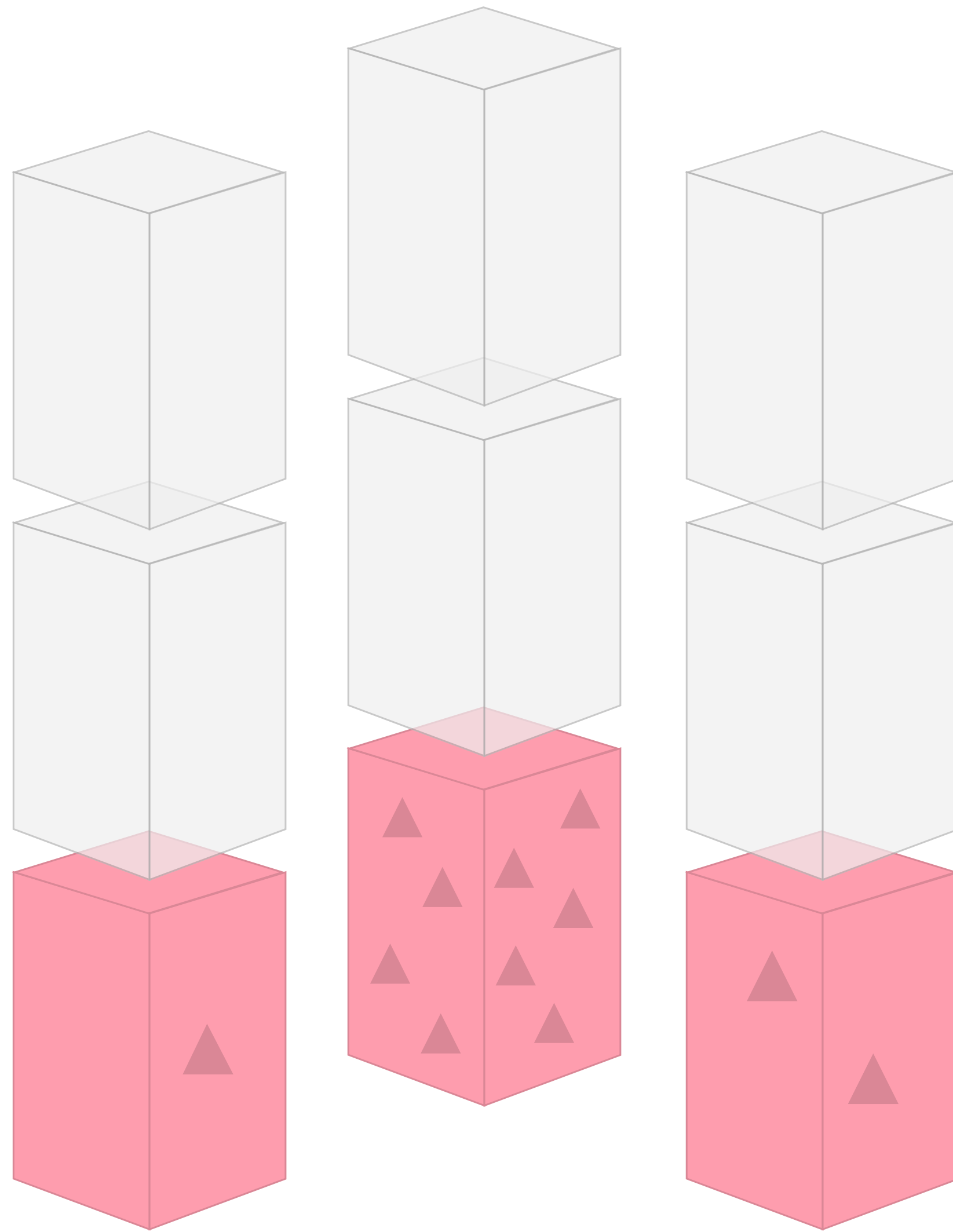
The business logic part **only** solves problems that arise in its core domain. This logic is only shared with other systems over a **well defined interface**.



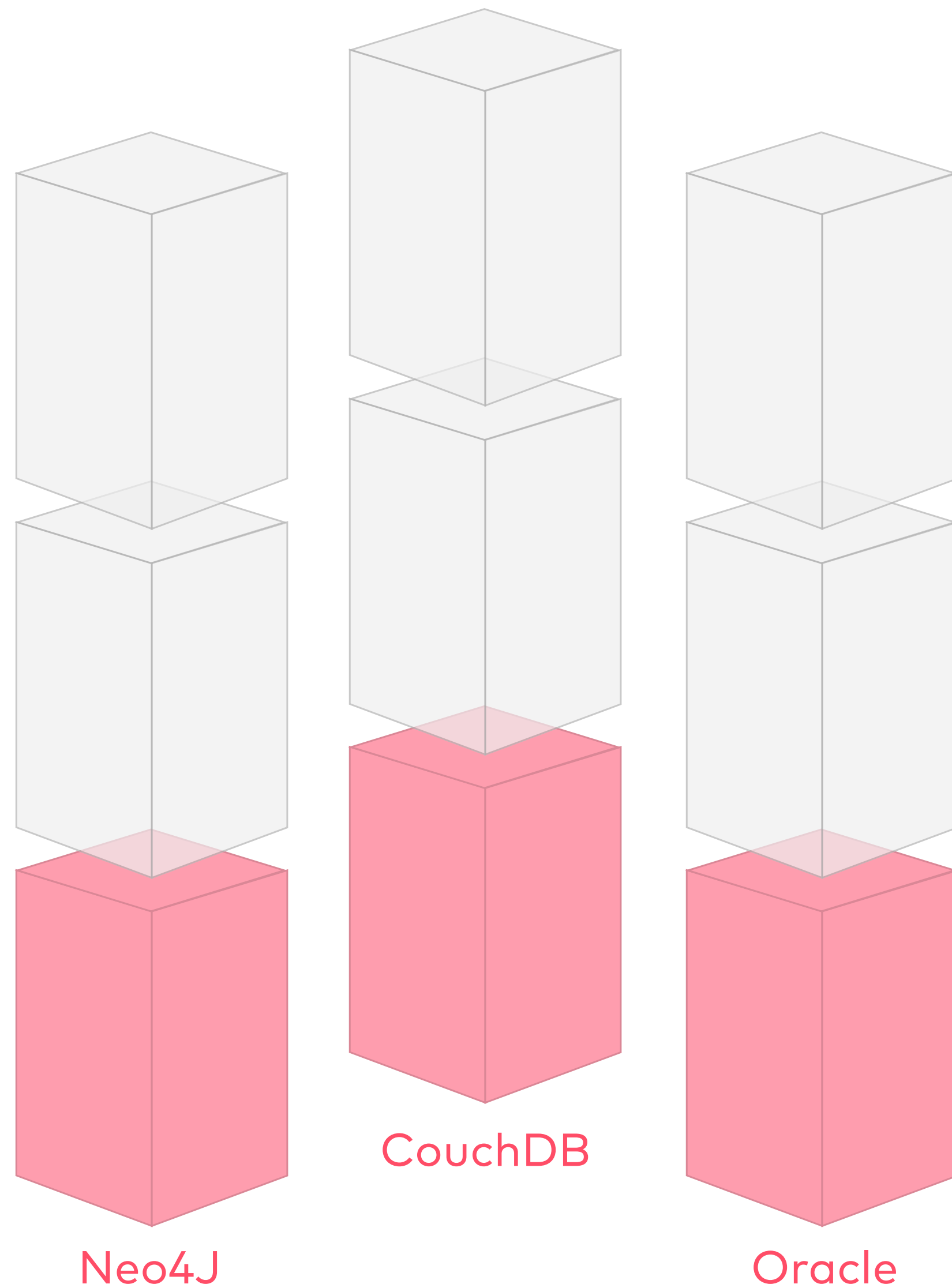
The business logic can consist of **microservices** to solve domain specific problems.



Every SCS brings its **own data storage** and with it redundant data depending on the context and domain.

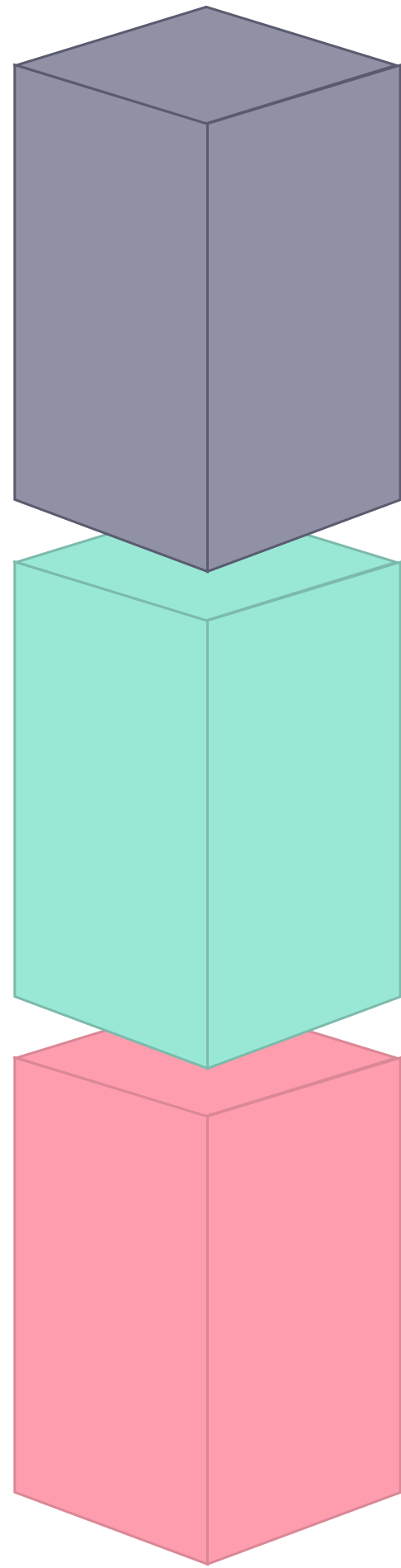


These redundancies are tolerable as long as the **sovereignty of data** by its owning system is not undermined.

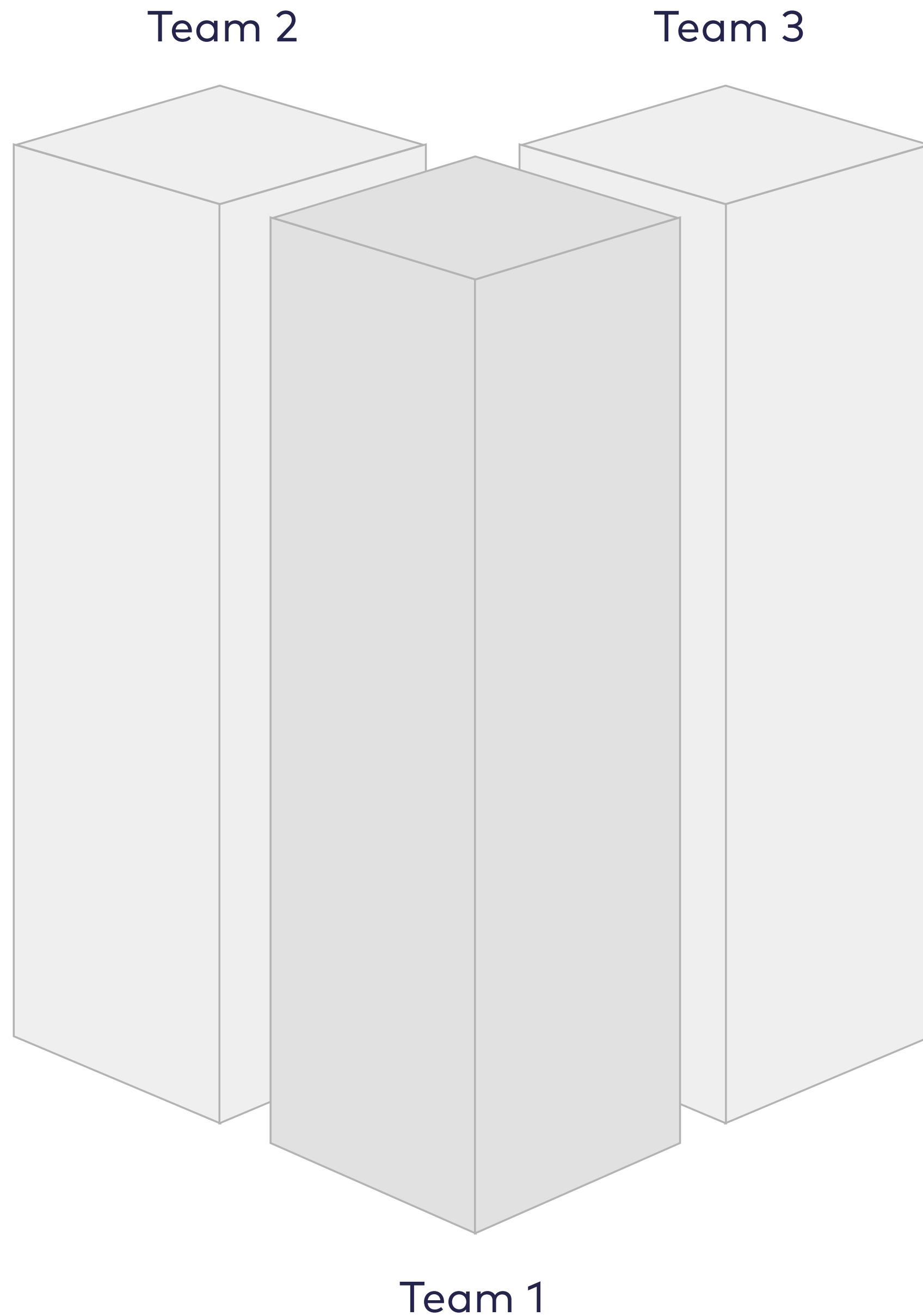


This enables **polyglot persistence**, which means a database can be chosen to solve a domain specific problem rather than to fulfill a technical urge.

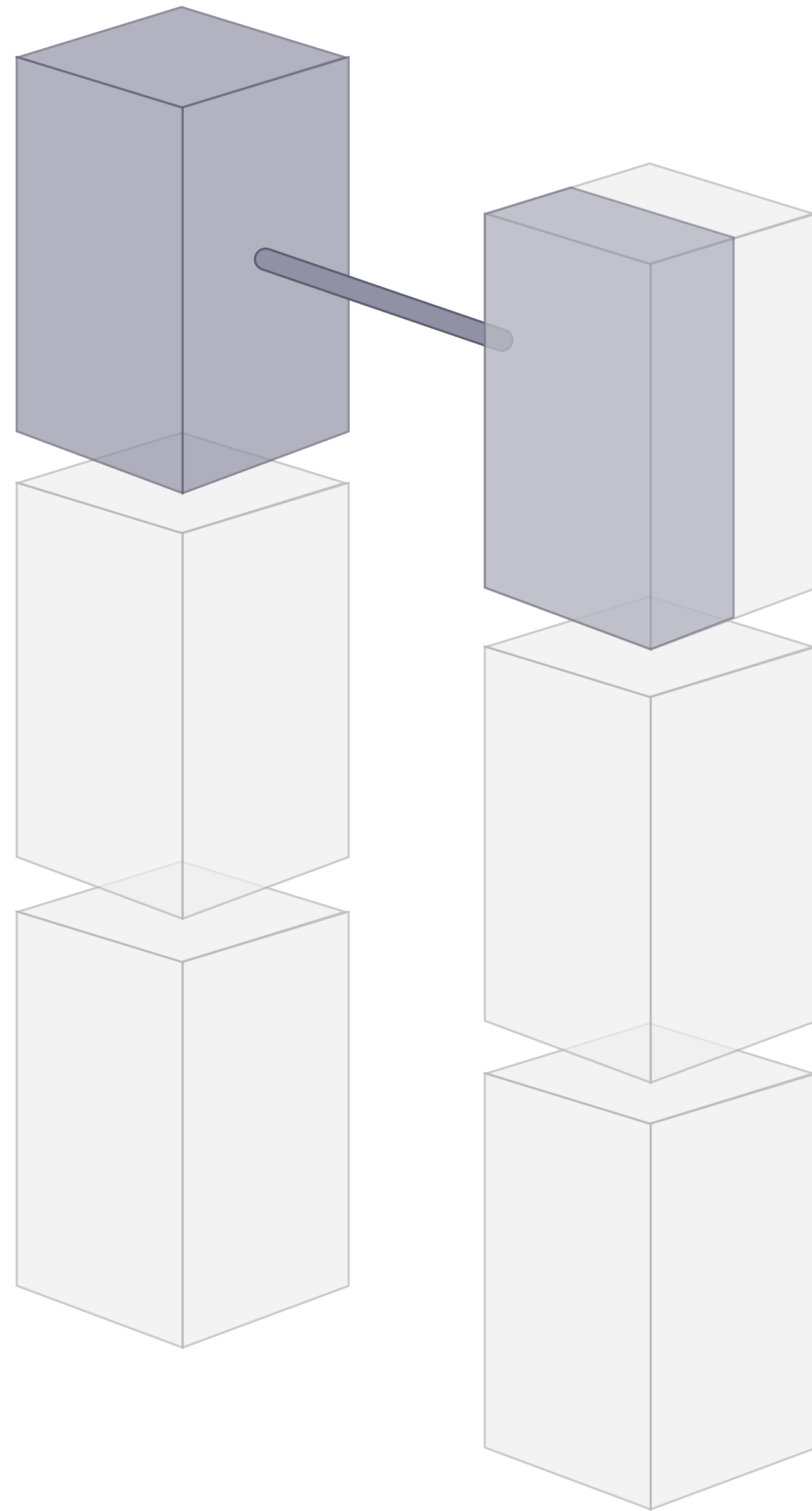




Inside of a self-contained system a bunch of **technical decisions** can be made independently from other systems, such as programming language, frameworks, tooling or workflow.



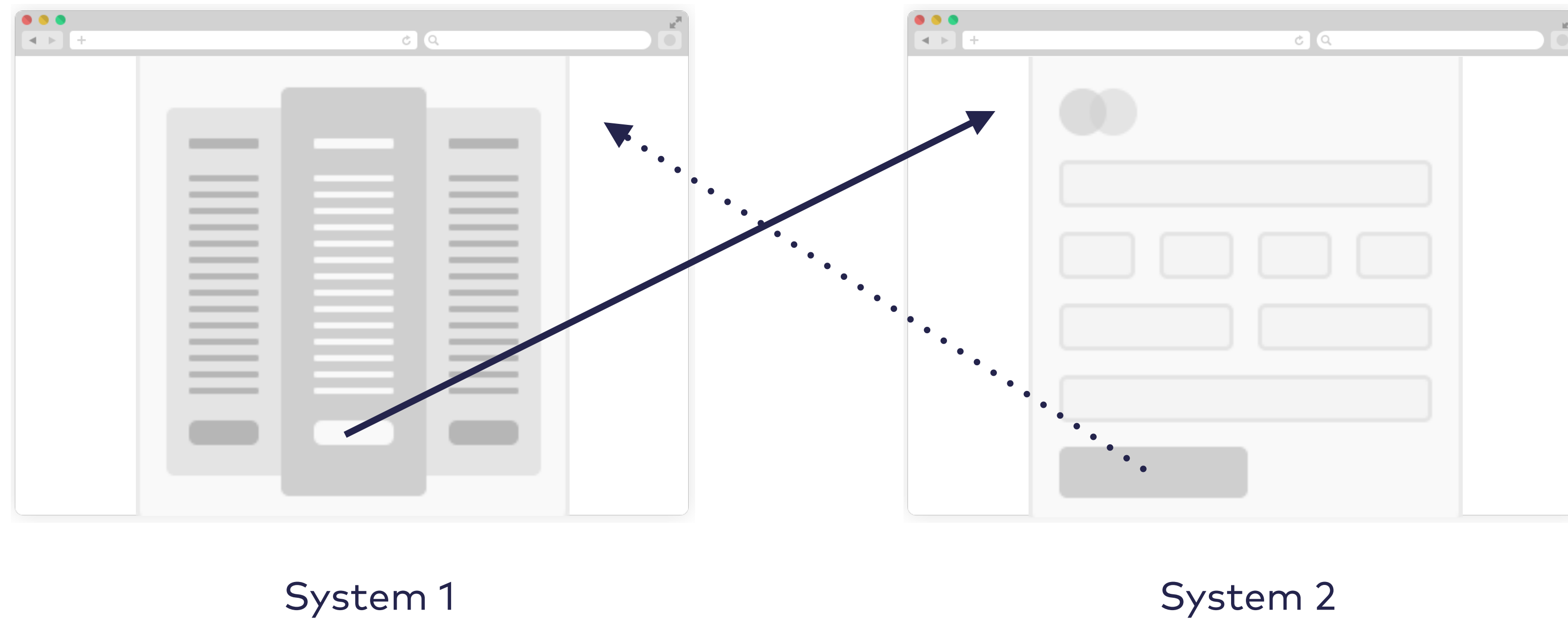
The manageable domain specific scope enables the development, operation and maintenance of an SCS by a **single team**.



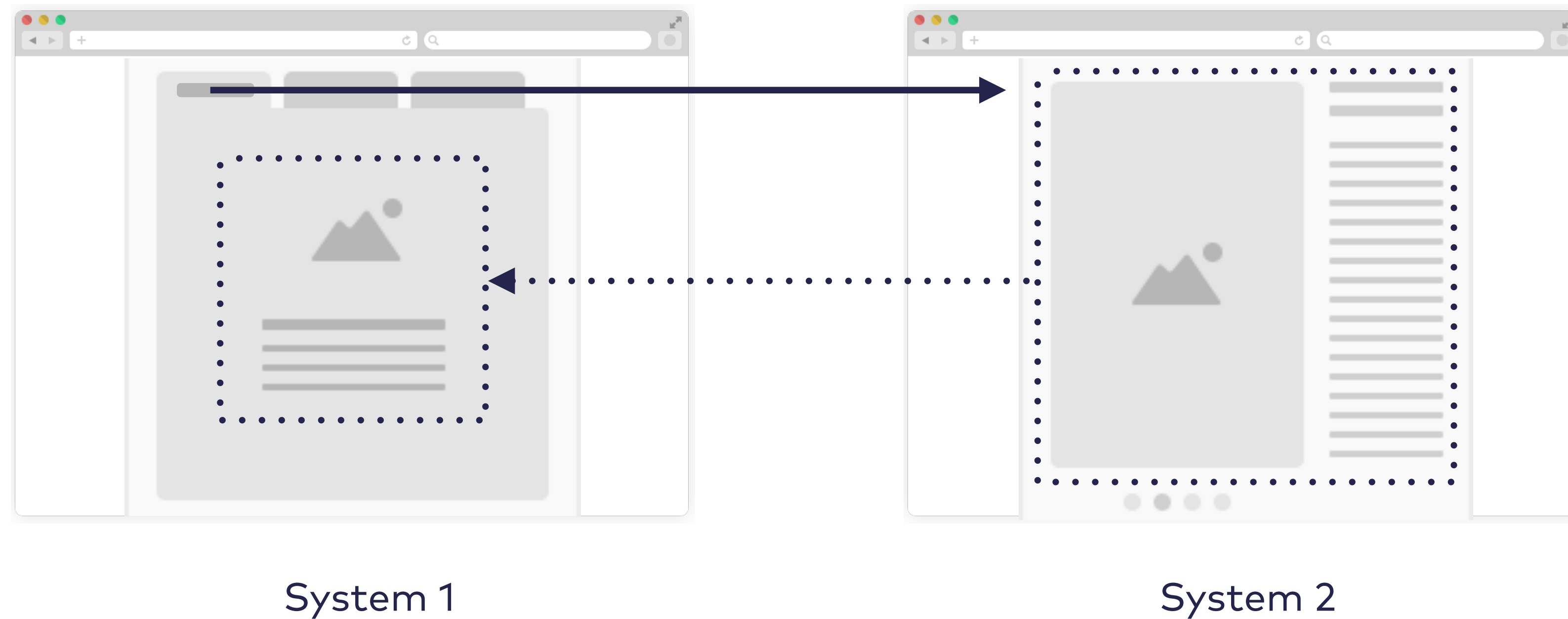
Self-contained Systems  
should be integrated over  
their **web interfaces** to  
minimize coupling to other  
systems.



Therefore simple **hyperlinks** can be used to navigate between systems.

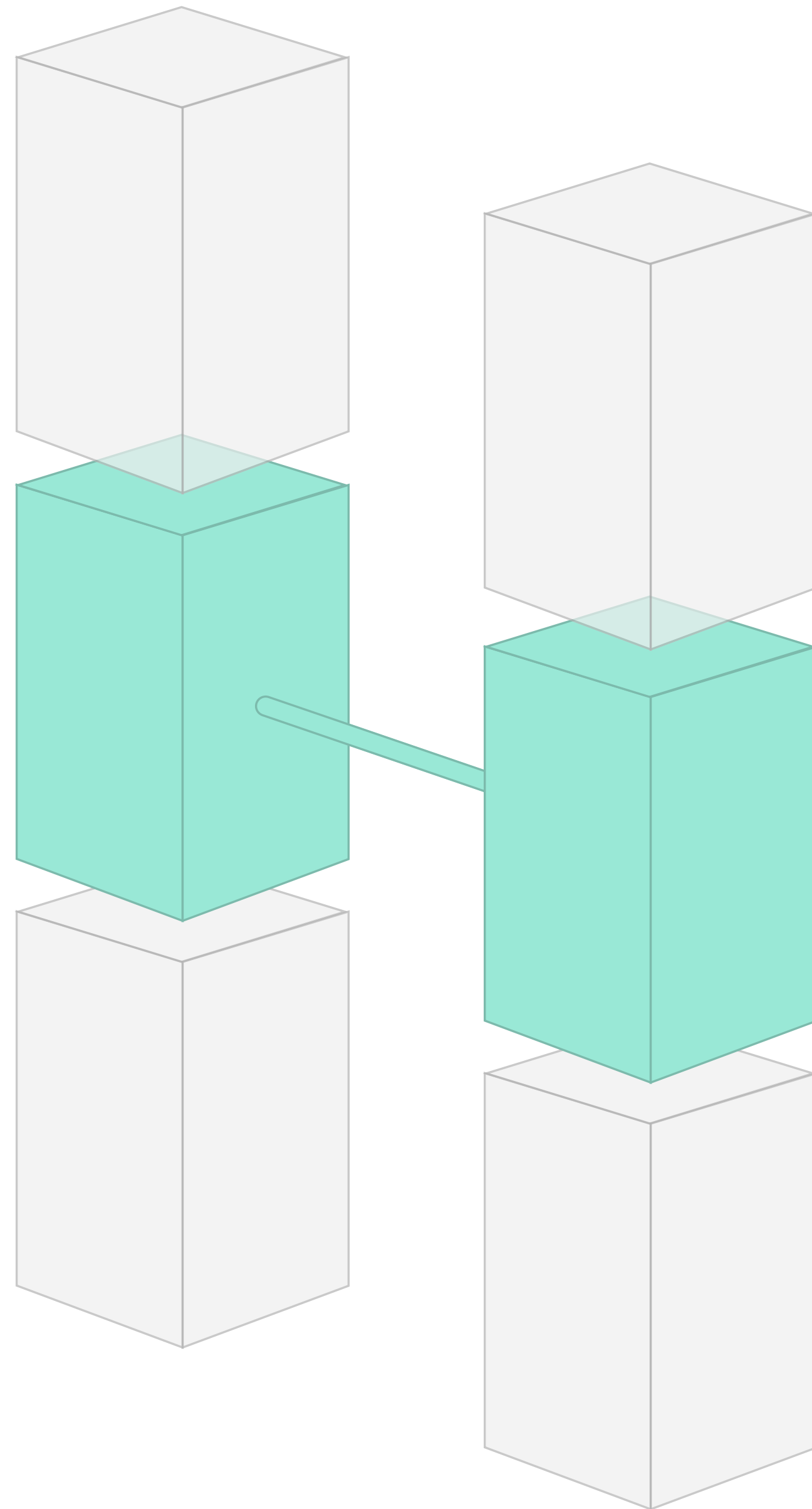


A **redirection** can be used to ensure navigation works in both directions.

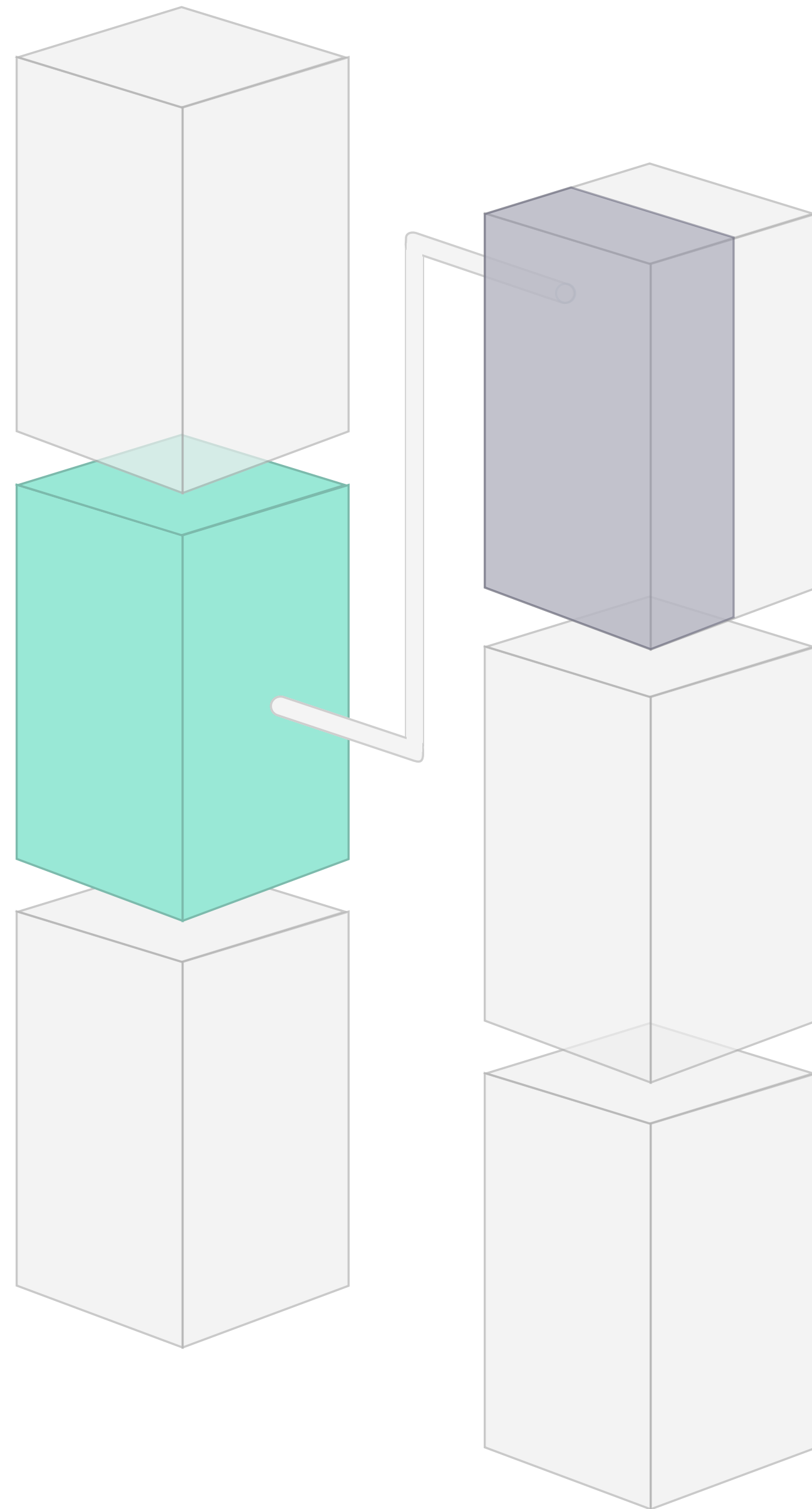


Hyperlinks can also support the **dynamic inclusion** of content that is served by another application into the web interface of a self-contained system.

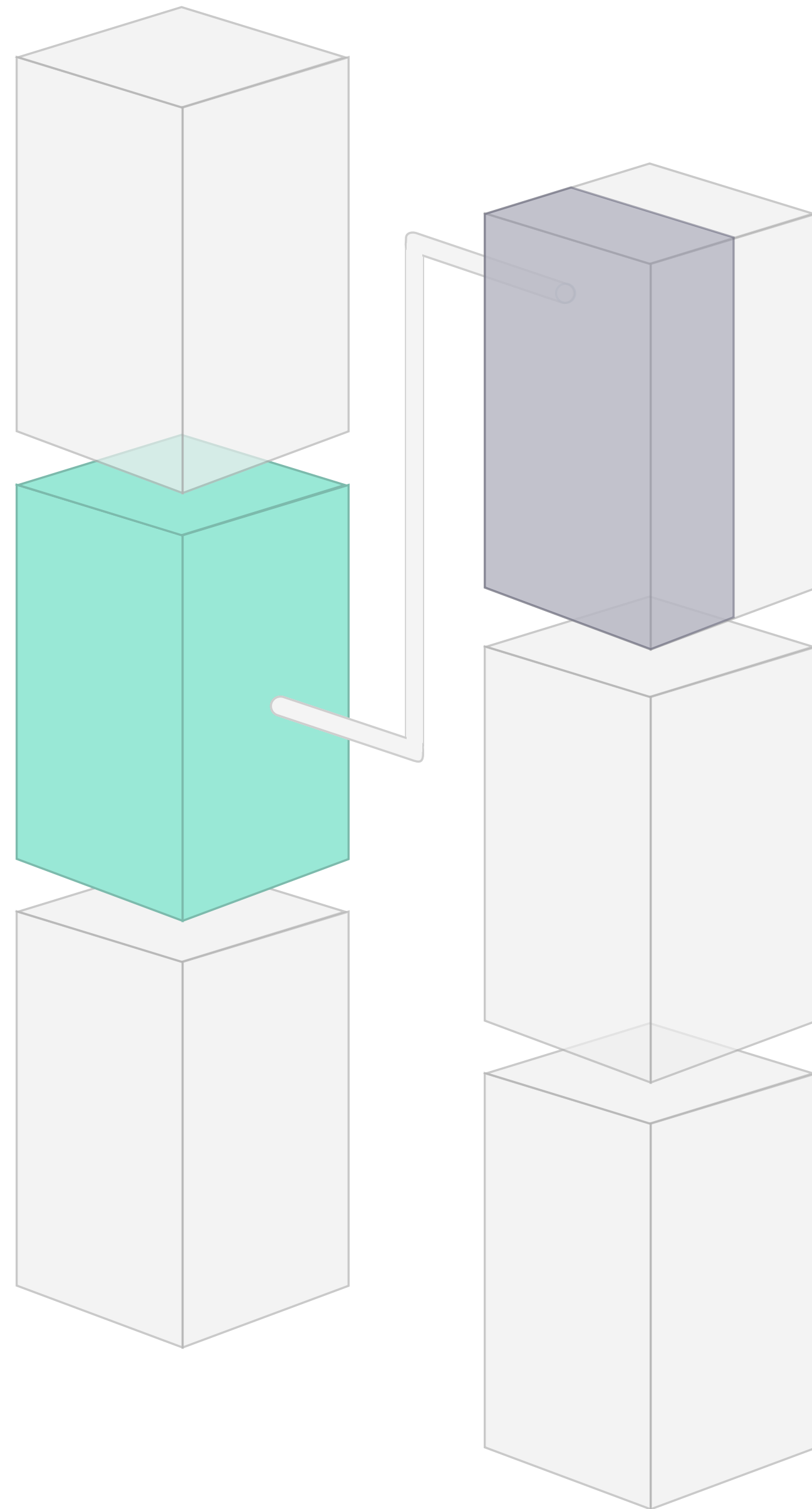




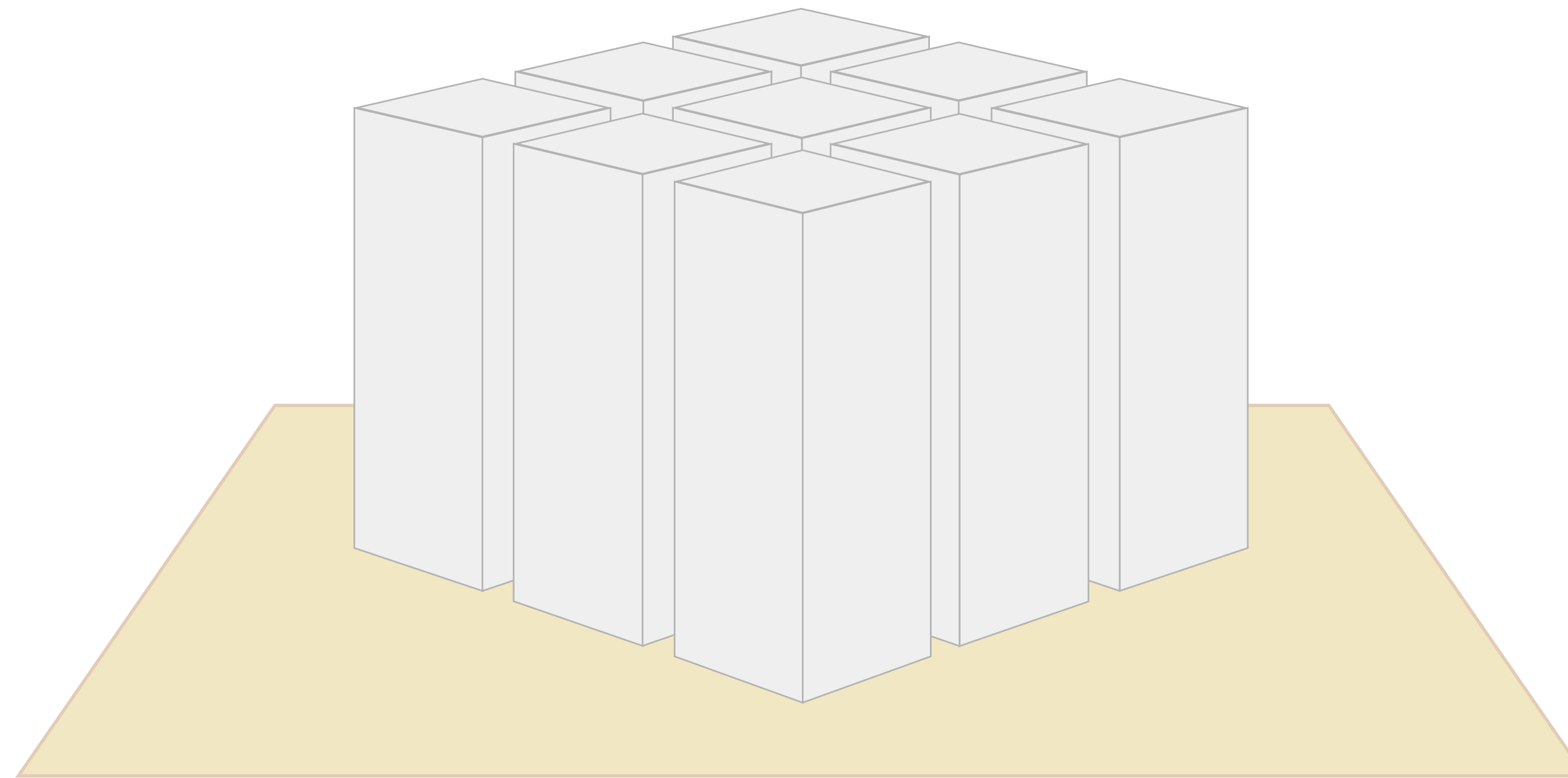
To further minimize coupling to other systems, synchronous remote calls inside the business logic should be **avoided**.



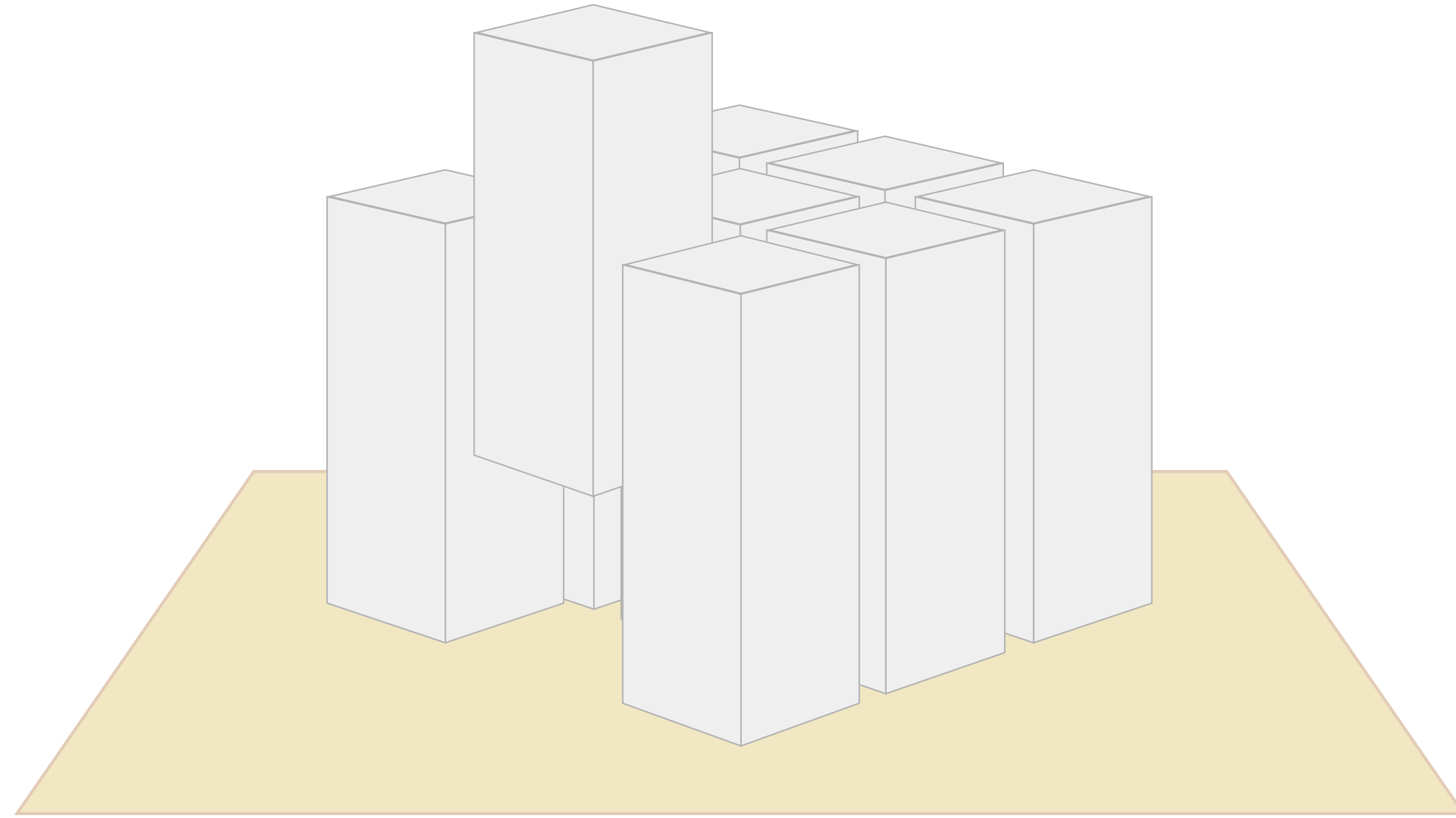
Instead remote API calls  
should be handled  
**asynchronously** to reduce  
dependencies and prevent  
error cascades.



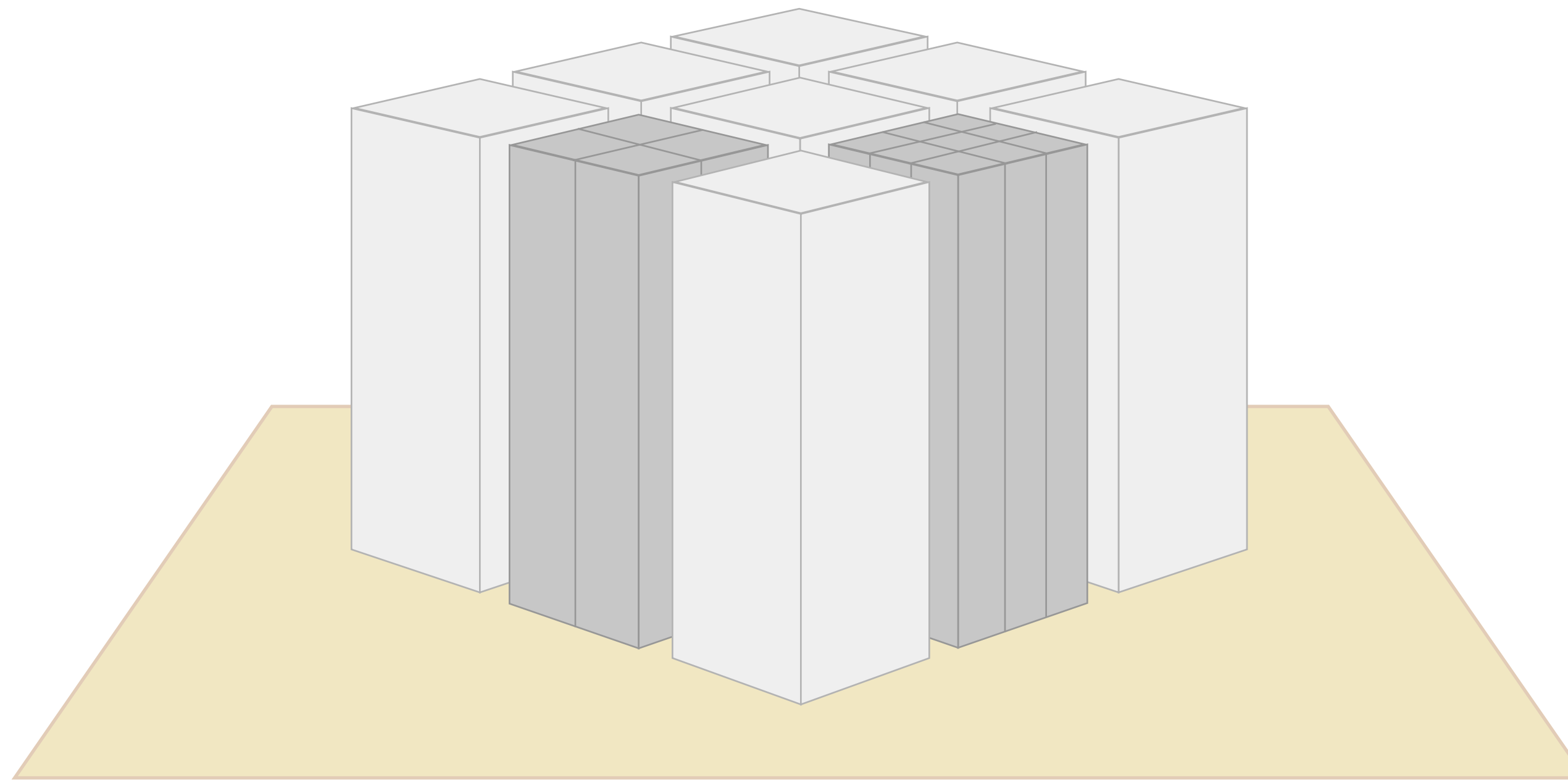
This implies that –  
depending on the desired  
rate of updates – the data  
model's consistency  
guarantees are **relaxed**.



An integrated  
**system of systems**  
like this has many benefits.



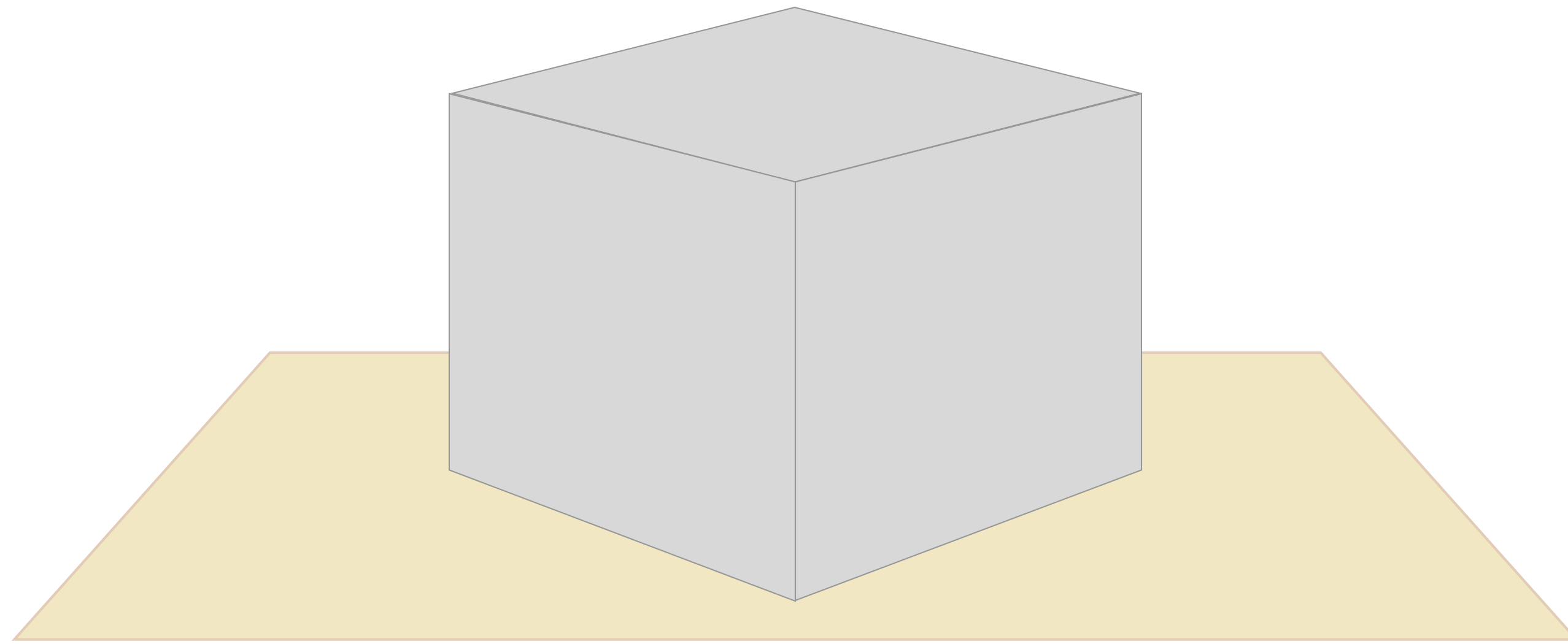
Overall **resilience** is improved through loosely coupled, replaceable systems.



Some systems can be **individually scaled** to serve varying demands.

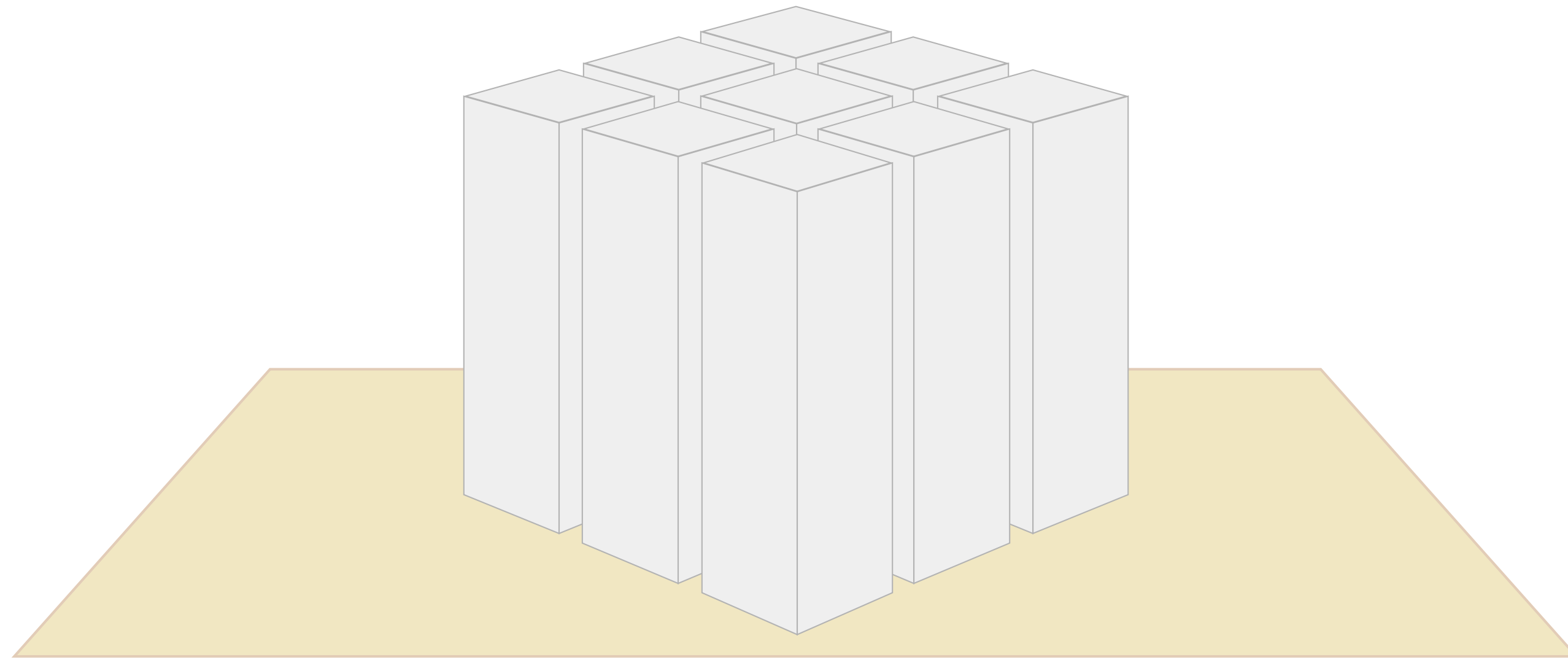


Version 1

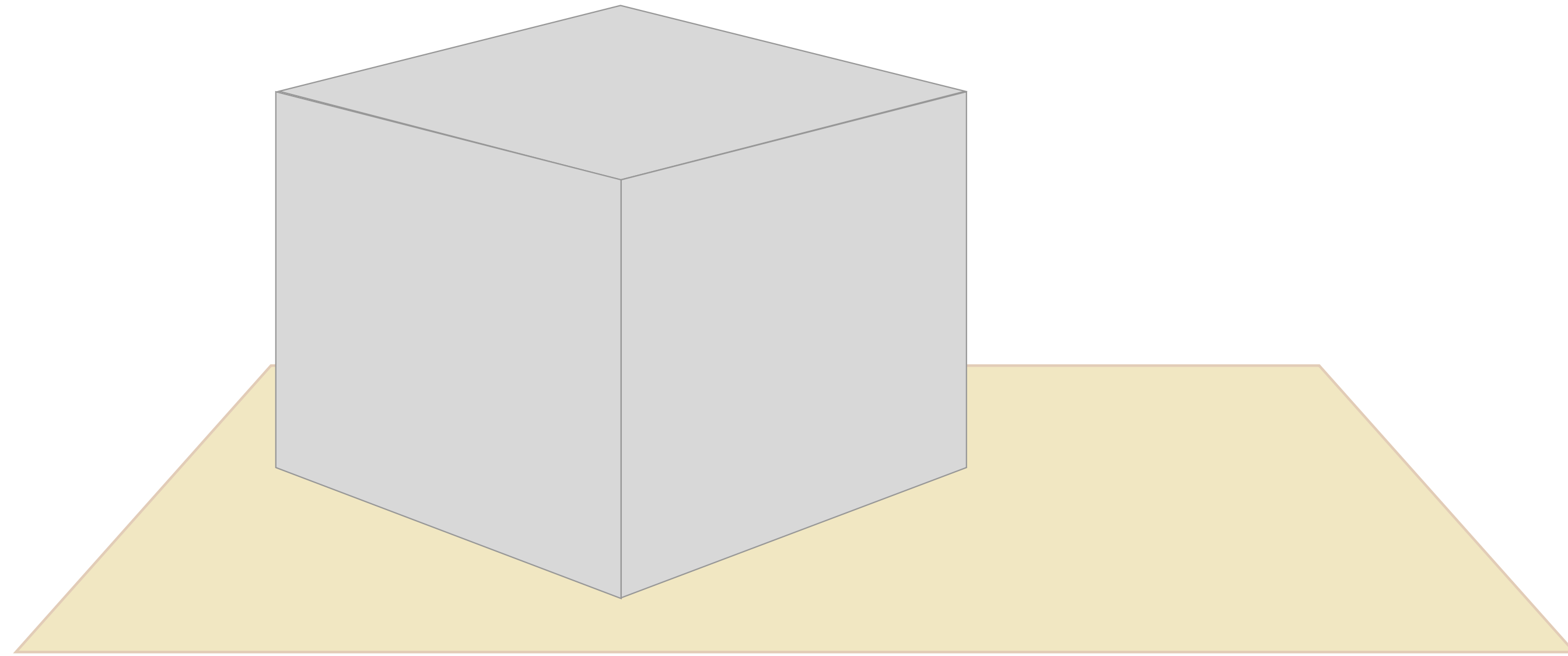


It is not necessary to perform a risky **big bang release** to migrate an outdated, monolithic system into a system of systems.

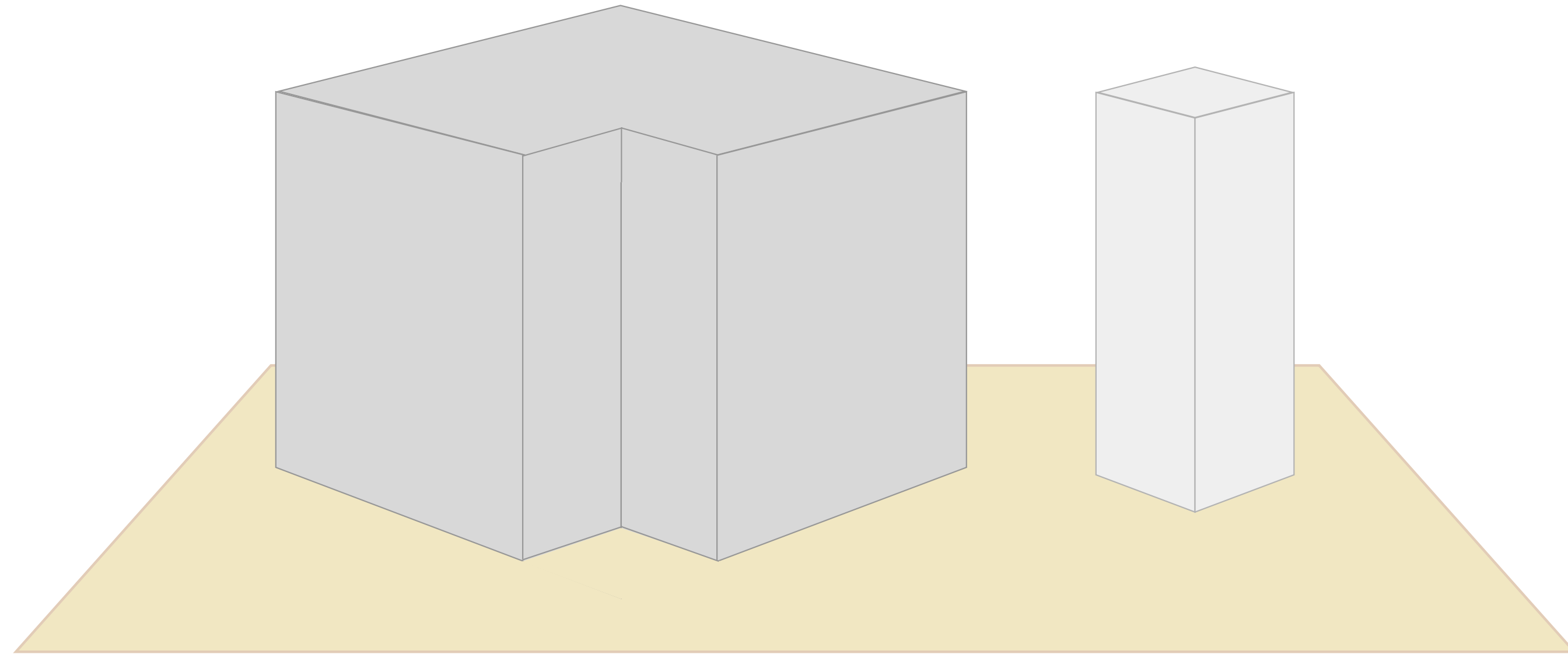
Version 2



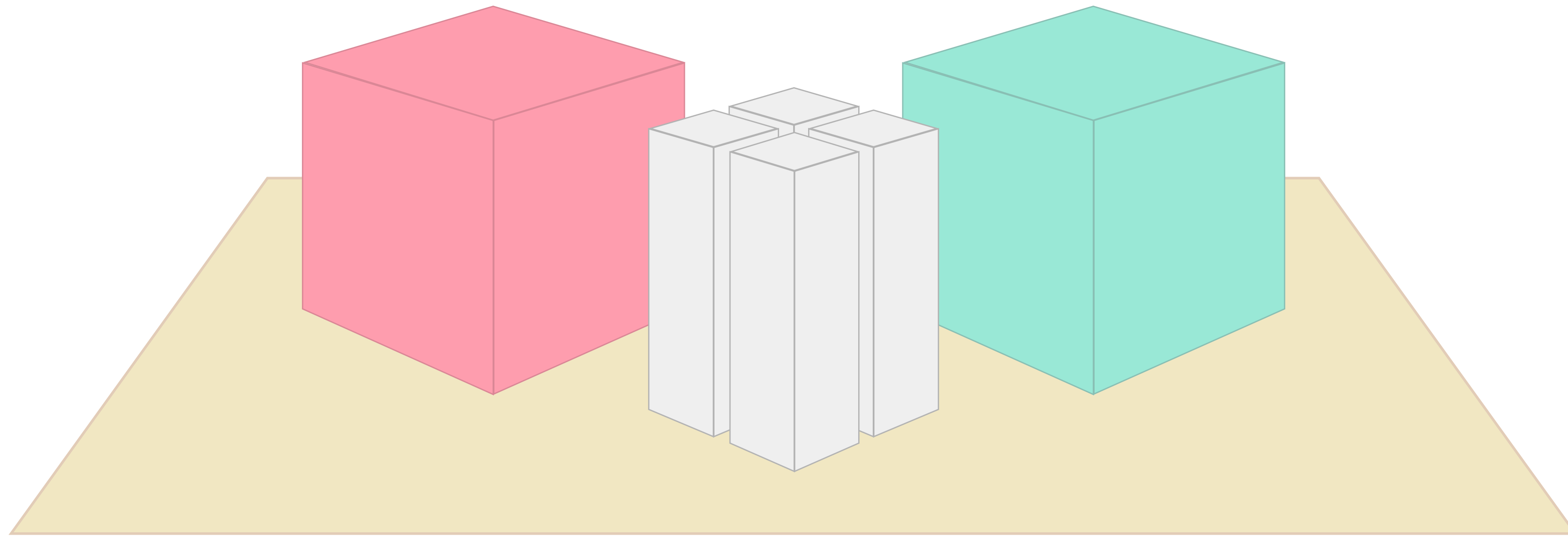
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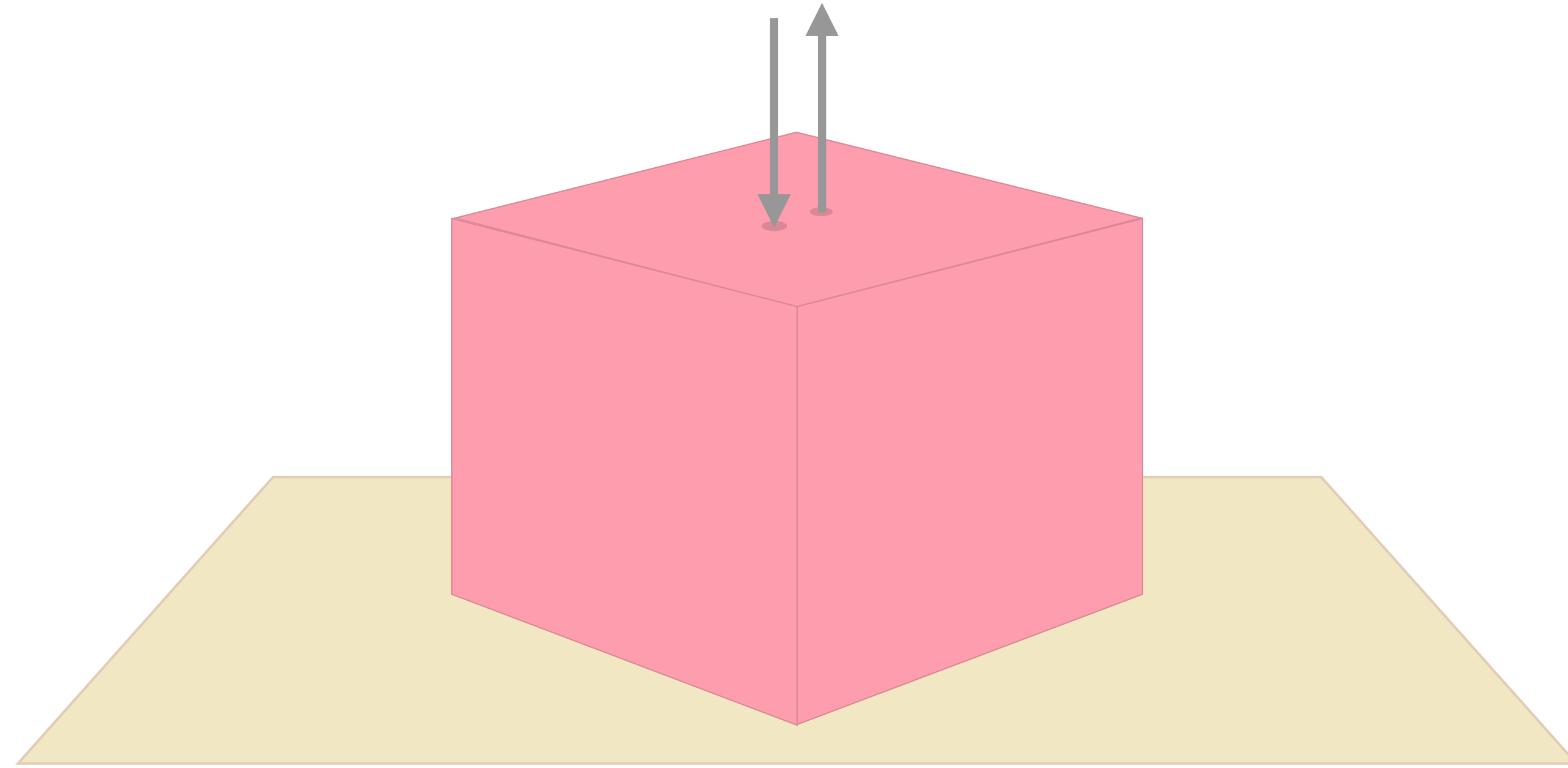
Instead a migration can happen in small, manageable steps which minimize the risk of failure and lead to an **evolutionary modernization** of big and complex systems.



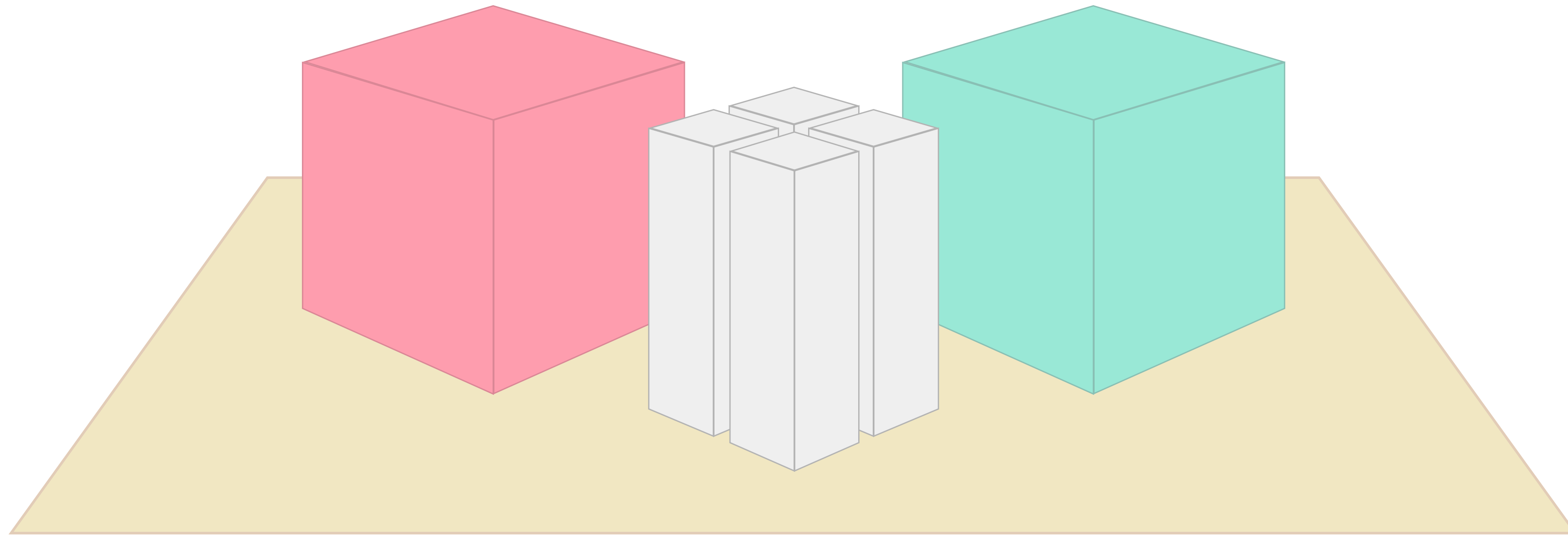
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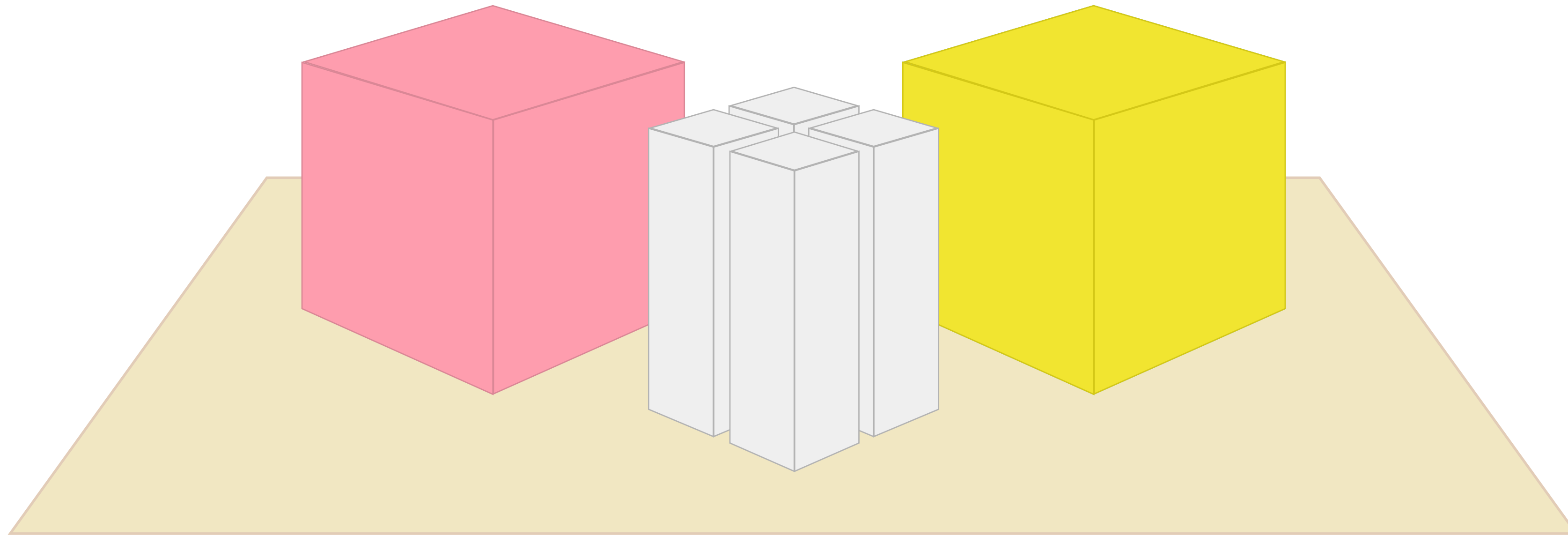
In reality a system of systems consists of  
individually developed software **and**  
standard products.



A product that fits well in a system of systems can be chosen by the following aspects: It has to solve a **defined set of tasks** and provide the same **integration mechanisms** that a self-contained system offers.

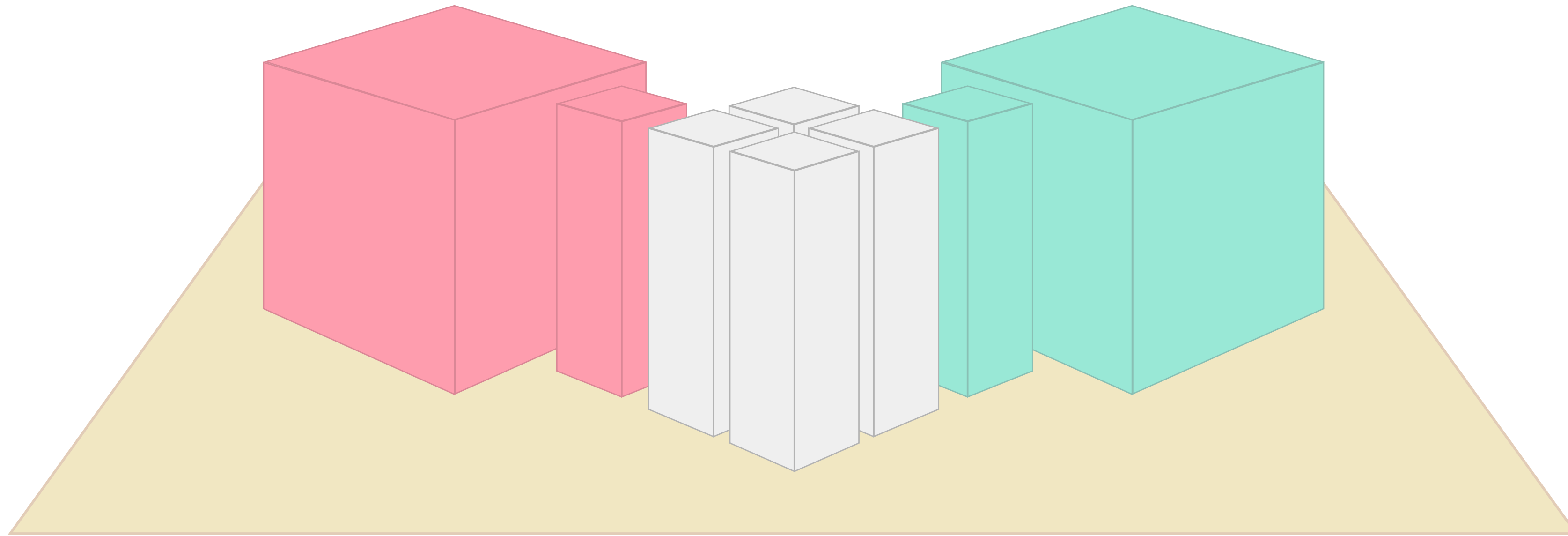


This ensures that products can be **replaced safely**  
by other products once their  
lifetime has ended.



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If a product with such integration mechanisms can not be found, it should at least be possible to extend that product with **uniform interfaces** that integrate well with the rest of the system.

You can find more interesting content about self-contained systems, microservices, monoliths, REST or ROCA at <https://www.innoq.com>

If you have questions or feedback please do not hesitate to contact us [info@innoq.com](mailto:info@innoq.com)

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