

# From Monolithic to Microservice Architecture: The Case of Extensible and Domain Specific IDEs

*Romain Belafia – Pierre Jeanjean – Olivier Barais – Benoit Combemale – Gervan Le Guernic*

*DevOps@MODELS 2021*

Pre-print: <https://hal.inria.fr/hal-03342678>

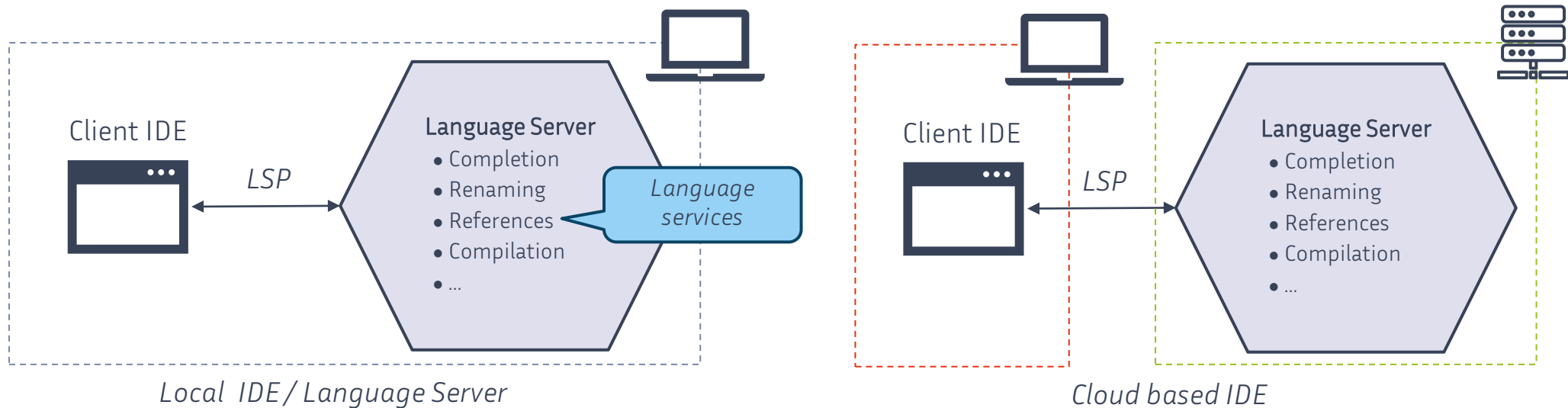


### Integrated Development Environment (IDE): provides Language Services

- Auto-completion
- Refactoring
- Compilation
- ...

### Language Server Protocol (LSP)

- Allowed the separation between language-agnostic client IDE and a language server
- Allowed the migration toward cloud architectures



Language server built as **Monolithic Application**

1. **Lack of modularity:** monolithic architectures are not able to manage modular structures
2. **Heterogeneity of language services:** language services have various needs in response time and resources [Modular and Distributed IDE, Coulon et al., SLE 2020]

### Auto-completion

- **Light:** little demanding in resource
- **Accessed often:** needs a short response time

➤ Deployed **locally** 

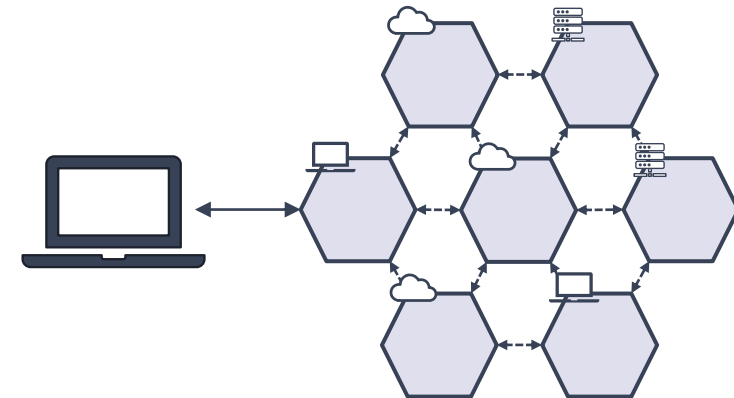
### Compilation

- **Heavy:** very demanding in resources
- **Occasional access:** response time less impacting

➤ Deployed in a **distant server** 

Explored software architecture: **Microservices**

- Divide an application in **light** and **independent** modules focused on **one** functionality

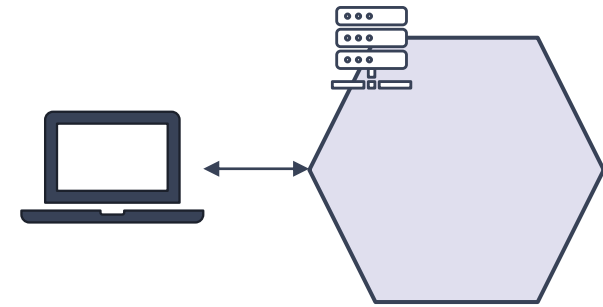


Microservices have significant benefits, e.g.:

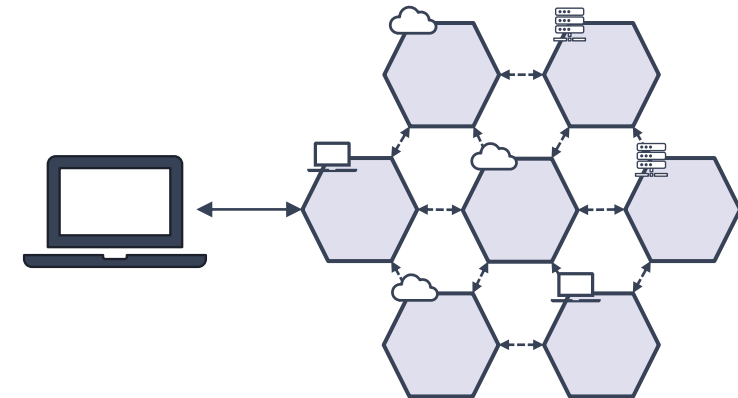
- Better **deployment flexibility**
- Have **independent development life-cycle**

Benefits in a **DevOps** context, e.g.:

- **Separation of concerns**
- **Better scalability**
- **Shorter deployment times**



*Monolithic architecture*



*Microservice architecture*

Microservicization of legacy monolithic applications is **highly dependent of specific properties** of the application of interest

- No “universal” guide to migrate a monolithic application toward microservices
- Generalization for applications sharing specific properties

### Cloud-based IDEs specificities

1. **Heterogeneity of language services:** language services have various needs in resources and response time
2. **Heterogeneity of development:** services are developed by various stakeholders
3. **Manipulation of rich and complex data structures:** programs are manipulated as rich and complex data structures (e.g., AST) which needs to be exchanged between microservices

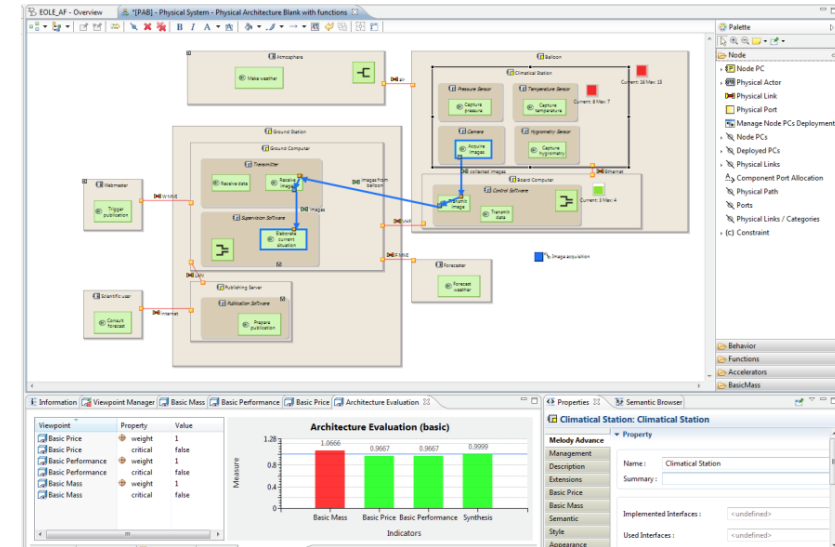
## Experimental approach

- Study Cloud-based IDEs' microservicization process to provide **insights** for future applications' microservicization
- **Empirical approach:** based on the study of a case study and the difficulties encountered to draw lessons learned

**Contribution:** Set of lessons learned based on our experiment of a Cloud-based IDE microservicization

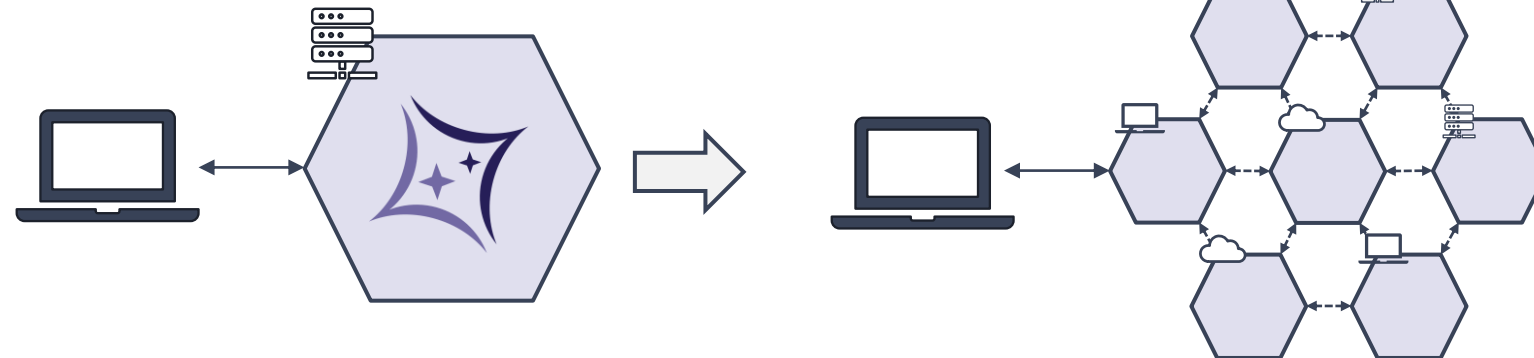
## Sirius Web

- Open-source framework
- Developed by **Obeo**
- Allows the conception of **Graphical Modeling Workbenches**



Eclipse Capella by Thales

Goal: Study Sirius Web migration toward microservices



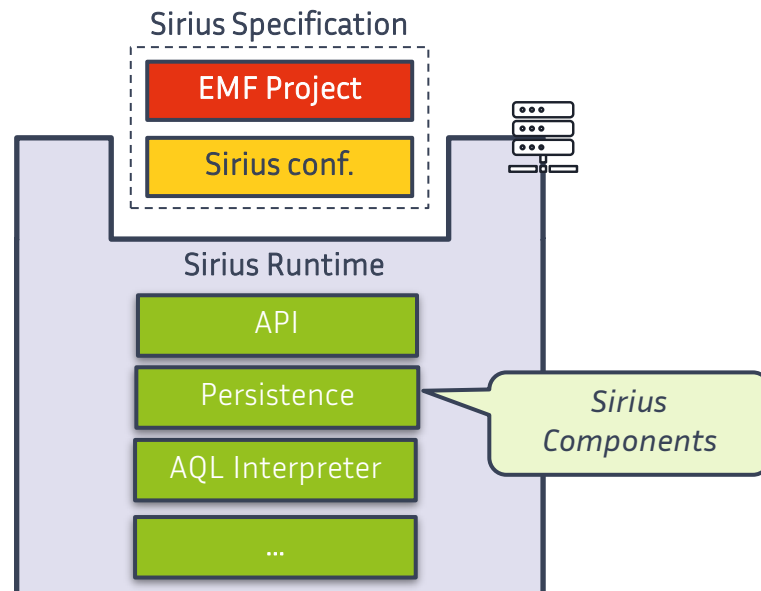
A Sirius Application relies on 2 main elements :

### 1. Sirius Specification

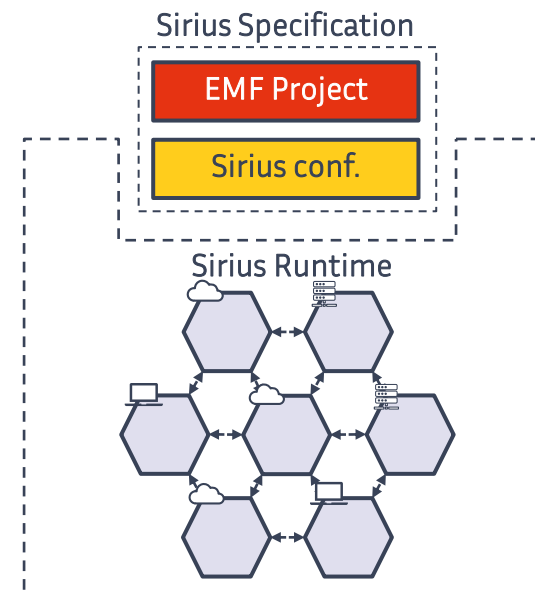
- **EMF Project:** Provides the API to manipulate models
- **Sirius Configuration:** Specifies the graphical representation of the manipulated models

### 2. Sirius Runtime

- **Set of Sirius Components:** Maven modules specifying the functionalities, the API and the structure of a Sirius Web application



*Original monolithic architecture*



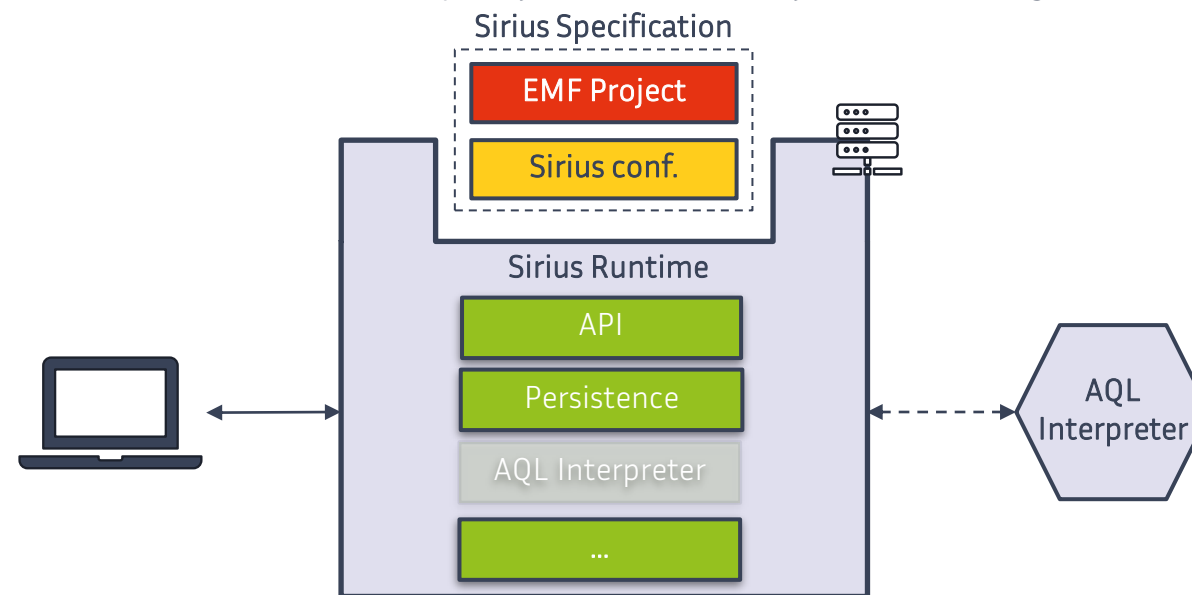
*Microservice architecture*



- **Acceleo Query Language:** DSL to perform queries over an EMF meta-model
- **AQL Interpreter:** evaluates AQL expressions

```
<conditionalStyles predicateExpression="aql:self.tension>0">  
  <style color="yellow" />  
</conditionalStyles>
```

*Use of AQL to specify a conditional style in an .odesign file*



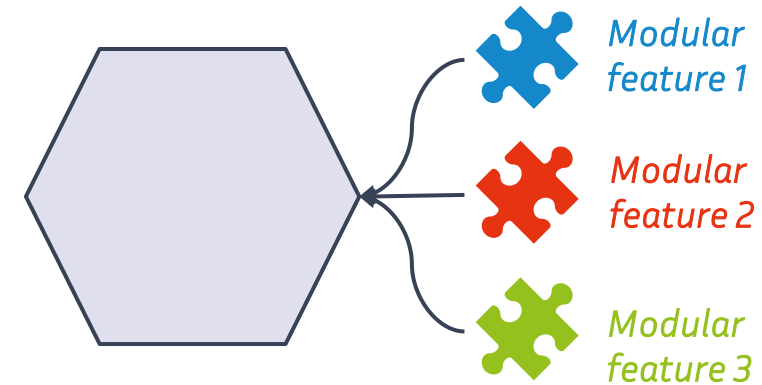
*AQL Interpreter decoupled as a microservice*

# Lesson learned 1: open-world challenge

**Modular application:** incrementally add features to an application

## Challenges for microservicization:

- Make new modular features available to several microservices



*Modular functionalities*

**Lesson 1: Modularity** leads practitioners to adapt the organization and the granularity of microservices to make modular functionalities available to different microservices.

**Opportunities:** Best architecture for modular structures in cloud application

## Lesson learned 2: serialization of rich and complex data structures

**Serialization:** conversion process of java objects to byte stream to transfer data among services

Complex data structures, such as AST, must be serialized and transferred among language services

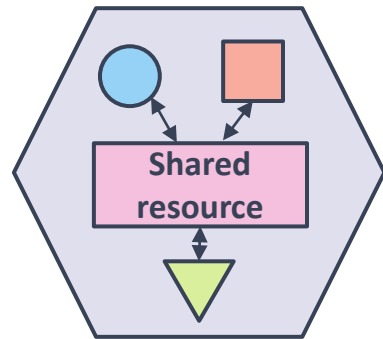
- No implementation for automatic serializations

**Lesson 2: Serialization** of data to transfer can be an arduous process when **rich and complex structures** are manipulated. The serialization should be planned upstream in the development process, especially to audit existing solution or schedule the development of adapted tools.

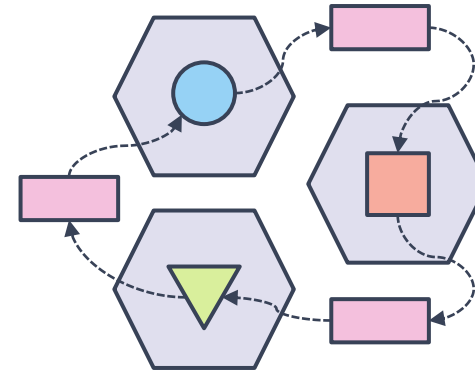
**Opportunities:** Static analysis tools to extract the data to exchange

## Lesson learned 3: manipulation of shared resources

Various functionalities can access to **shared resources** (e.g., EPackages) initialized once



*Resource shared by three functionalities of a monolithic application*

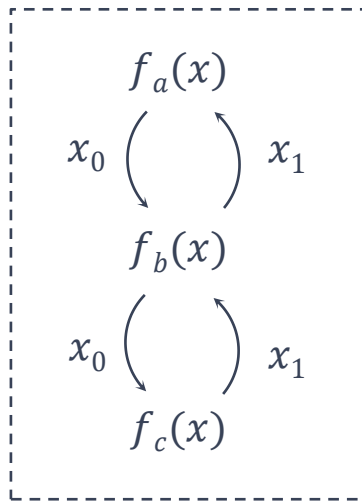


*Resource shared by three functionalities of a microservice application*

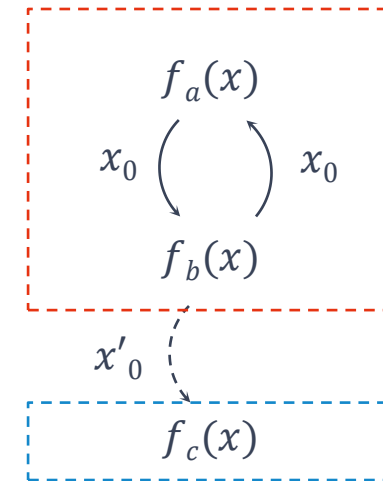
**Lesson 3: Shared resources** raise challenges for the microservicization process. One must be aware of their impacts on the microservice granularity and the deployment organization.

**Opportunities:** Find the right balance between statefulness and statelessness

## Lesson learned 4: rupture of pass-by-reference chains



*Pass-by-reference chain in a monolithic application*



*Pass-by-reference chain in a microservice application*

**Lesson 4: Pass-by-reference chains** should be considered when migrating an application toward microservices. The microservicization process can affect and even break the original behavior of the application.

**Opportunities:** Annotation framework to explicit the side effects when using pass-by-references

## Conclusion

- Migration of a Cloud-based IDE toward microservices
- Case study: **Sirius Web**
- **4 lessons learned from AQL Interpreter decoupling:**
  - ✓ Open-world challenge
  - ✓ Serialization of rich and complex data structures
  - ✓ Manipulation of shared resources
  - ✓ Rupture of pass-by-reference chains

## Perspectives

- Study of other Sirius components / Cloud-based IDE microservicization
- Development of tools to assist migration toward microservices
  - ✓ Static analysis tool to analyze and adapt the granularity of the application
  - ✓ Framework to annotate the expected behavior of pass-by-references
  - ✓ ...