

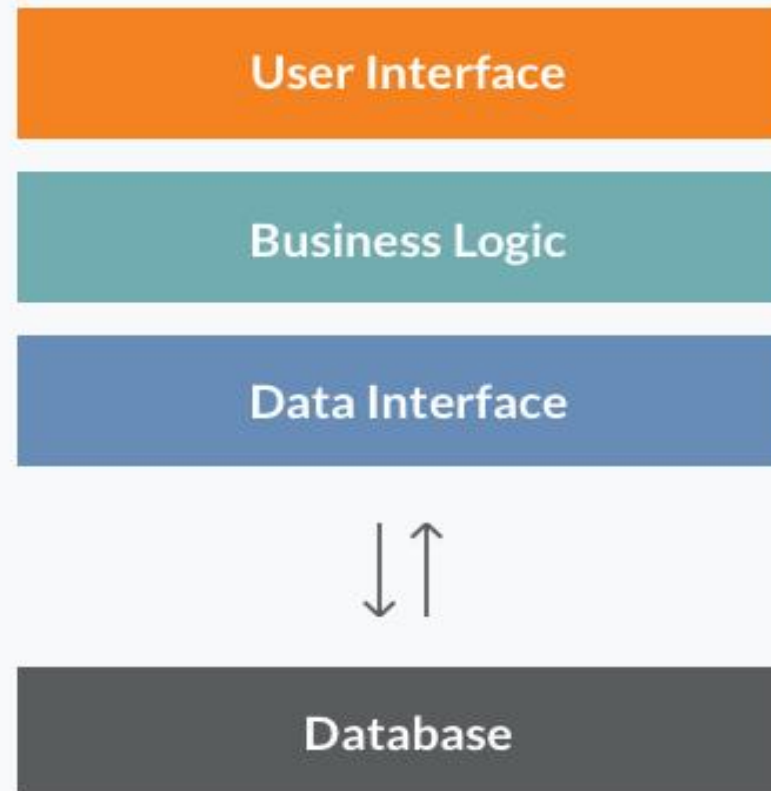
Distributed system technical audit

Agenda

- Distributed systems overview.
 - Monolithic architecture
 - Microservice architecture
 - Serverless architecture
- Technical audit overview.
 - What is technical audit?
 - Quality attributes
- Technical audit checklists

Single deployment unit. Separation of concern was used to manage complexity.

Monolithic Architecture



Monolithic architecture

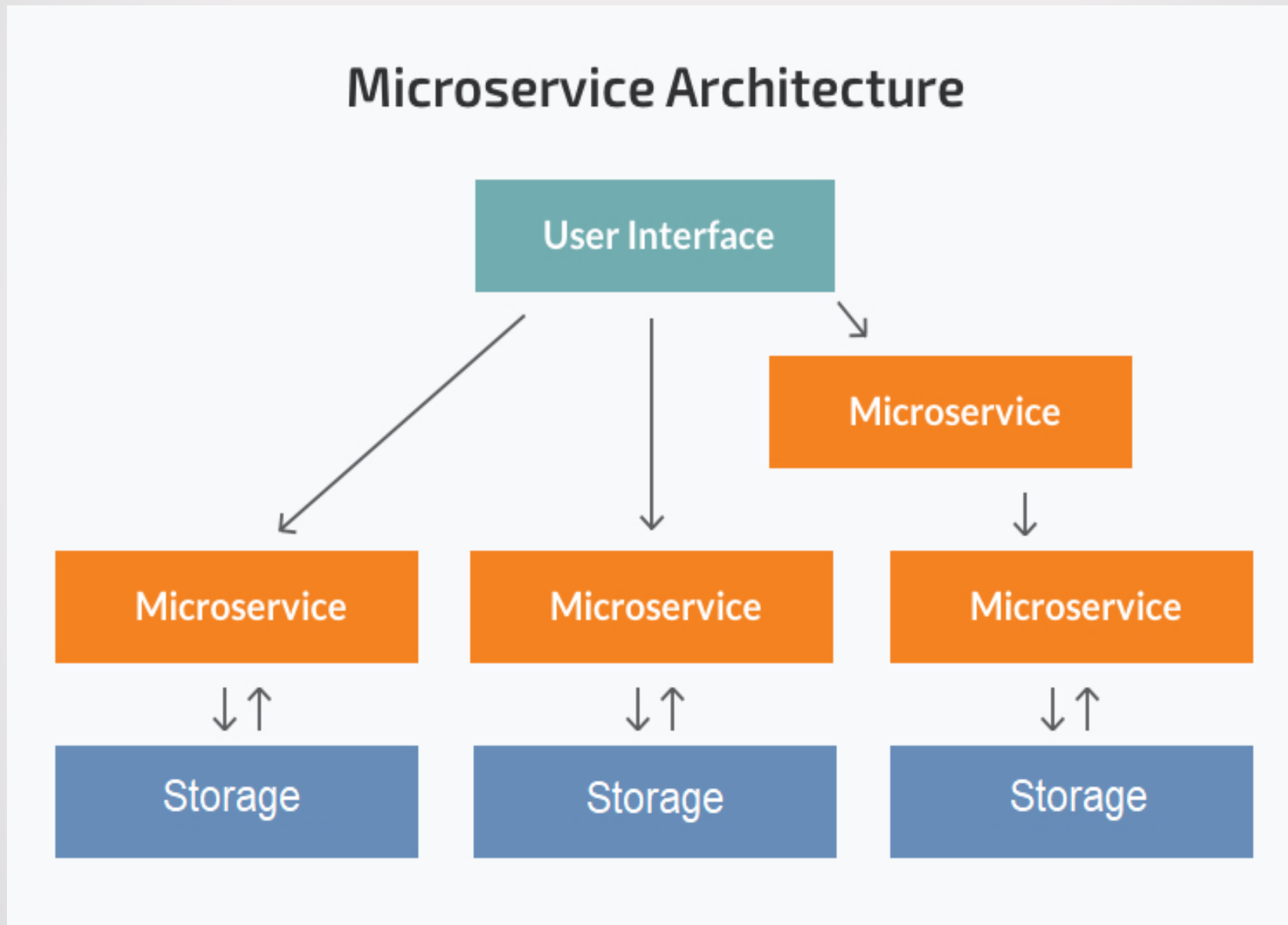
Advantages:

- **Less cross-cutting concerns**
- **Easier debugging and testing**
- **Easier to deploy**

Disadvantages:

- **Understability**
- **Scalability**
- **Updatability**
- **Introduce new technologies**

Microservices architecture breaks single unit into a collection of smaller ones which are not depend on each other.



Microservices architecture

Advantages:

- **Independent deployment units**
- **Better understandability**
- **Scalability**
- **Agility**
- **Flexibility in choosing the technology**

Disadvantages:

- **Complexity**
- **Cross-cutting concerns**
- **Testability**

Serverless is a cloud computing execution model where the cloud provider dynamically manages the allocation and provisioning of servers.

Cloud providers



IBM
OpenWhisk



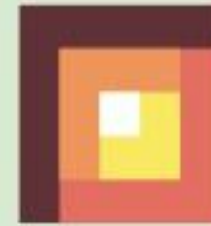
AWS
Lambda



Azure
Functions



Google
Cloud
Functions



Auth0
Webtask

Serverless architecture

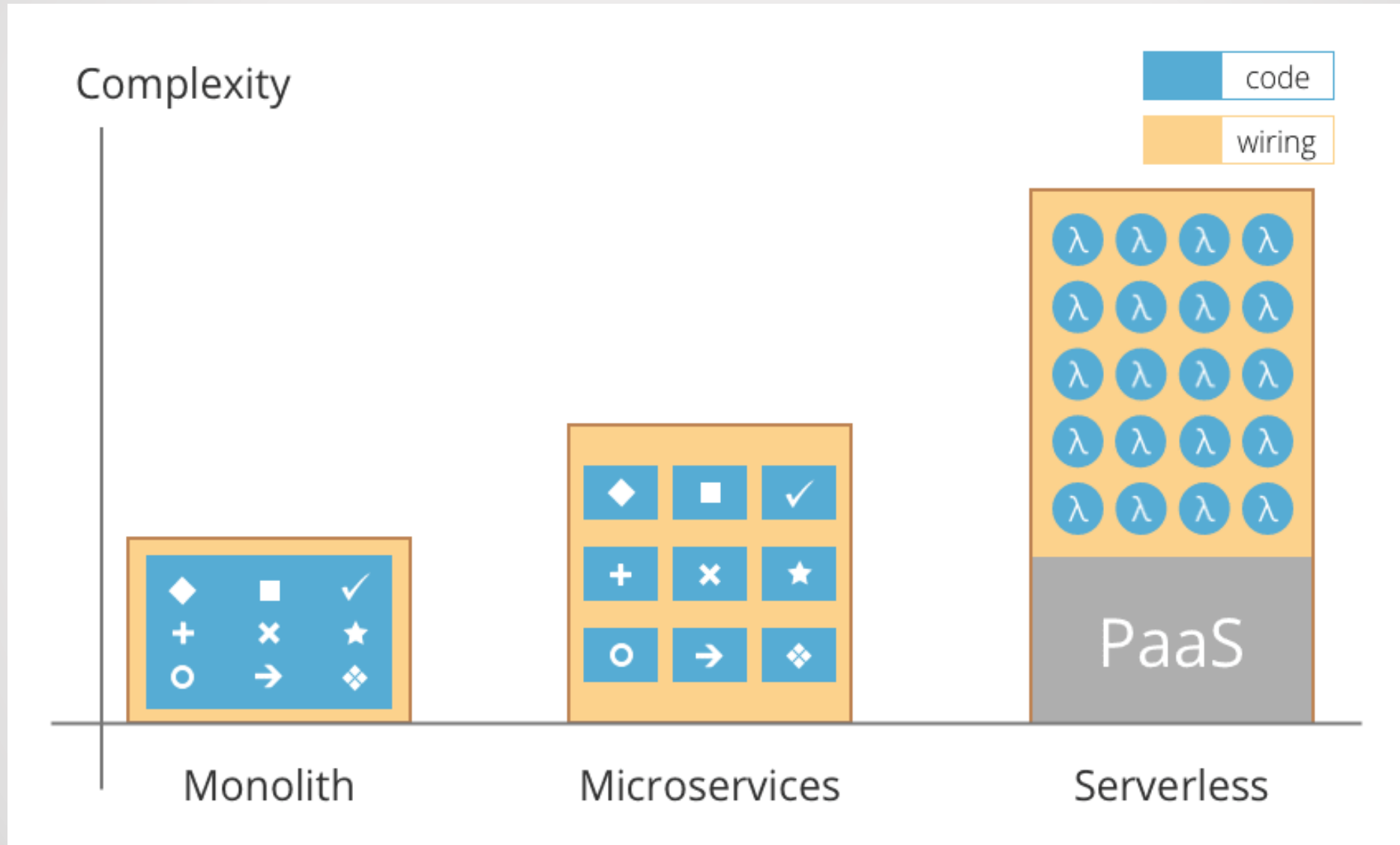
Advantages:

- **Focus on business logic**
- **Scalability**
- **Pay for invocation**
- **Flexibility in choosing the technology**

Disadvantages:

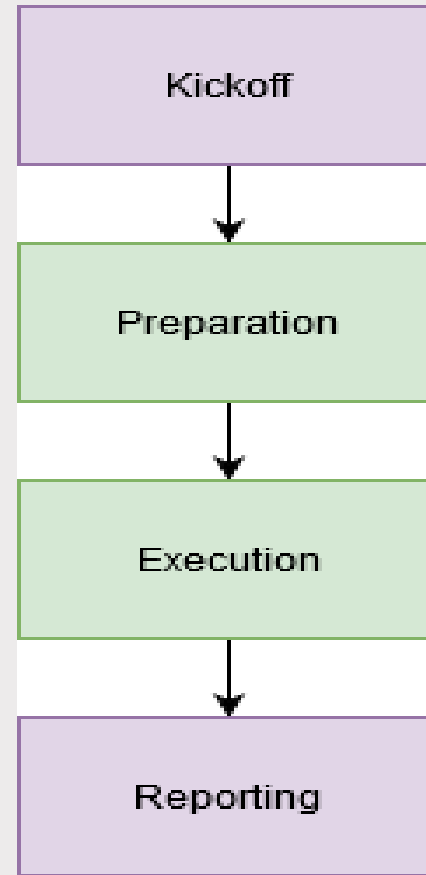
- **Unrelated set of functions**
- **Testability**

When you increase granularity of your system you also increase system complexity.



Audit is a formal procedure to measure a technical debt and a quality level of the system.

Phases of technical audit



Classification of requirements

- Functional requirements
- Non-functional requirements
 - Quality attributes
 - Constraints

Observability is a measure of how well internal states of a system can be inferred from knowledge of its external outputs.

Portability is the ability to deploy a product in various environments in a predictable way.

Security is the ability to resist to incorrect or malicious behavior of client applications.

Maintainability is the ability to change a product
with a predictable effort.

Observability checklist

Must have:

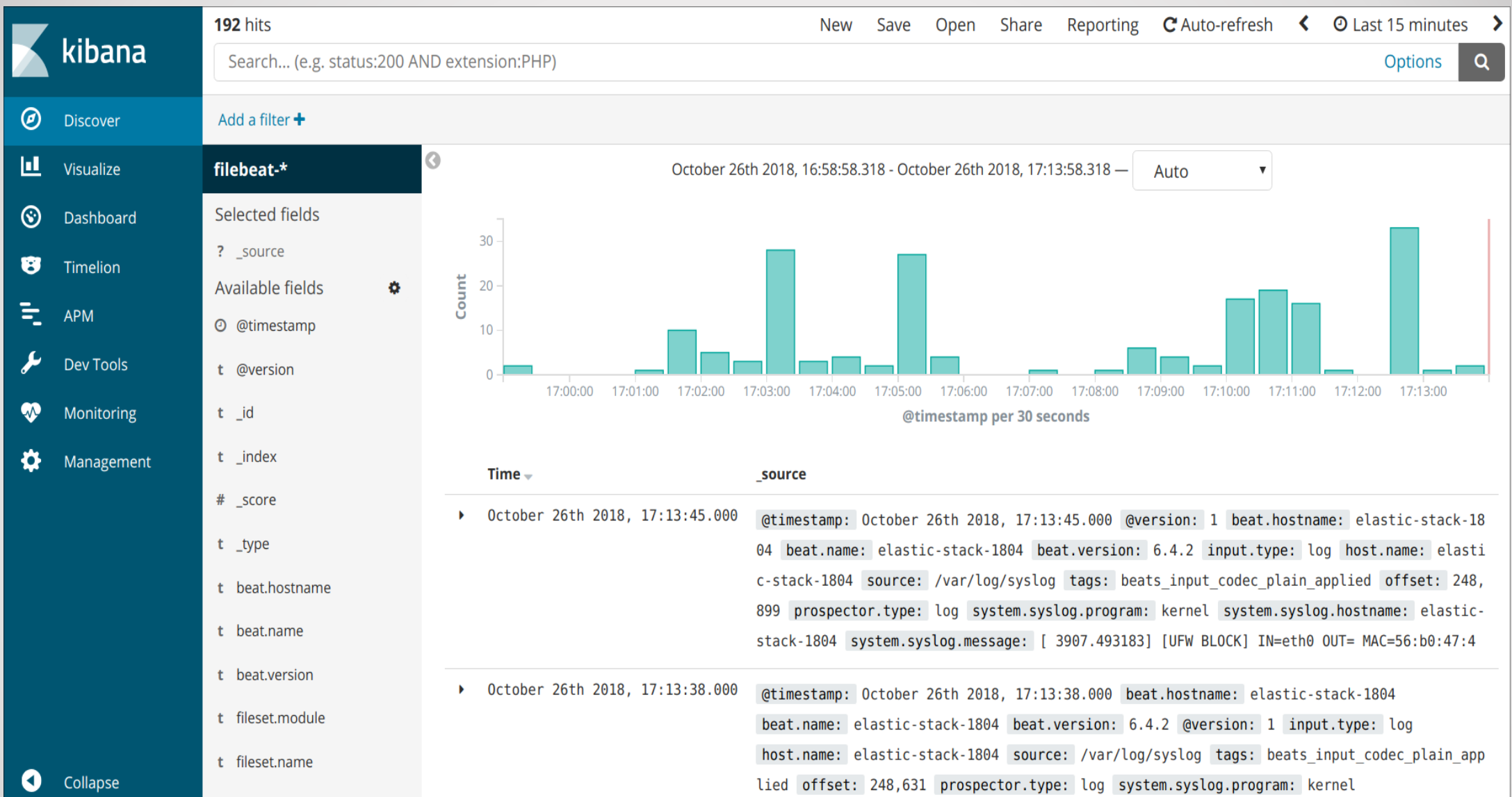
- Use correlations
- Enable logging
- Use log context for instances
- Provide a default error handler
- Use health checks

Should have:

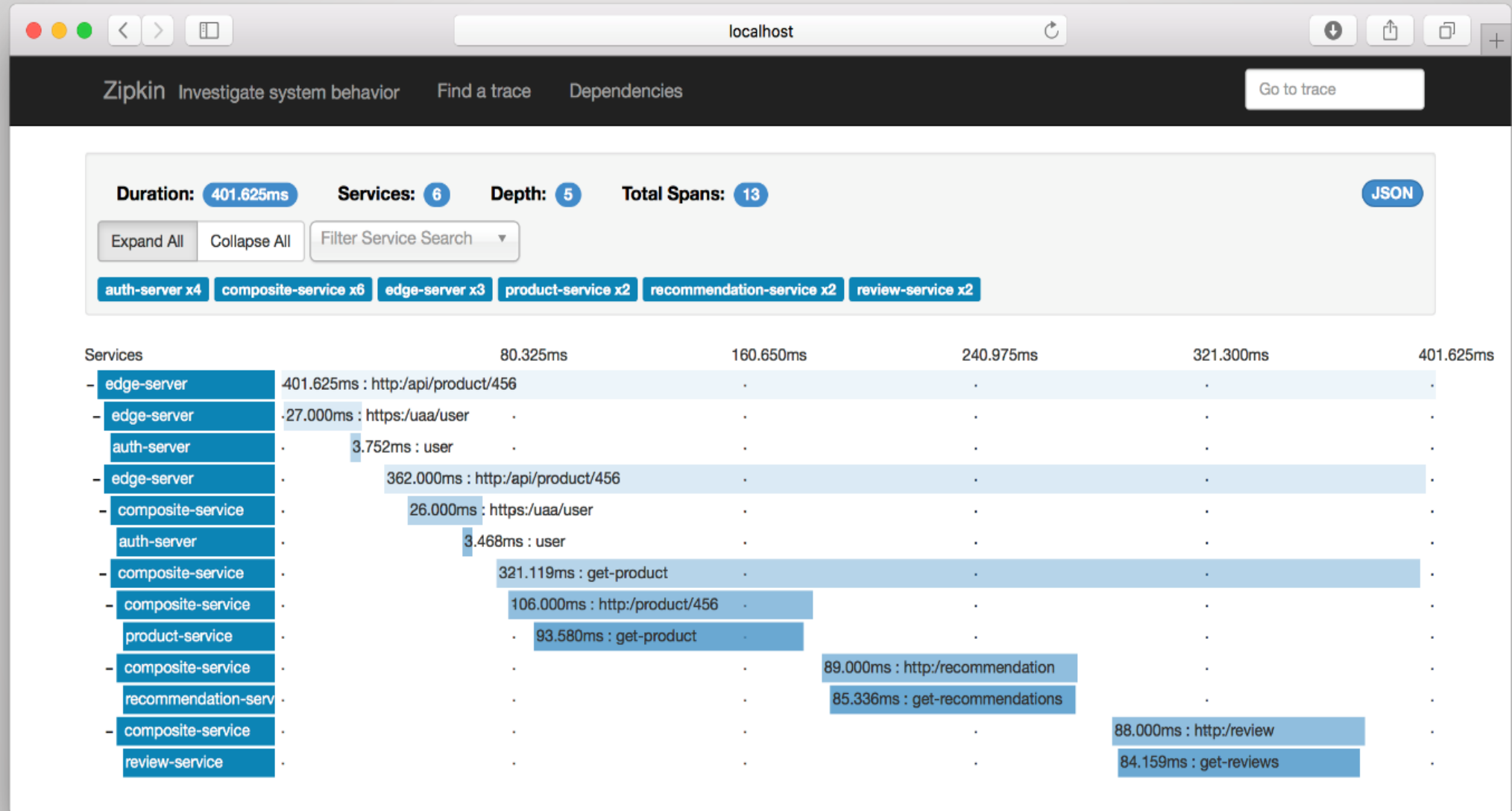
- Enable tracing
- Log context for invocations
- Enable error tracking



Grafana dashboard



Kibana dashboard



Zipkin tracing tool

Portability checklist

Must have:

- Enable containerization
- Use immutable tags
- Follow to best practices for images
- Use external configuration
- Use versioning
- Don't embed infrastructure into services

Should have:

- Define quotas for CPU and memory

Security checklist

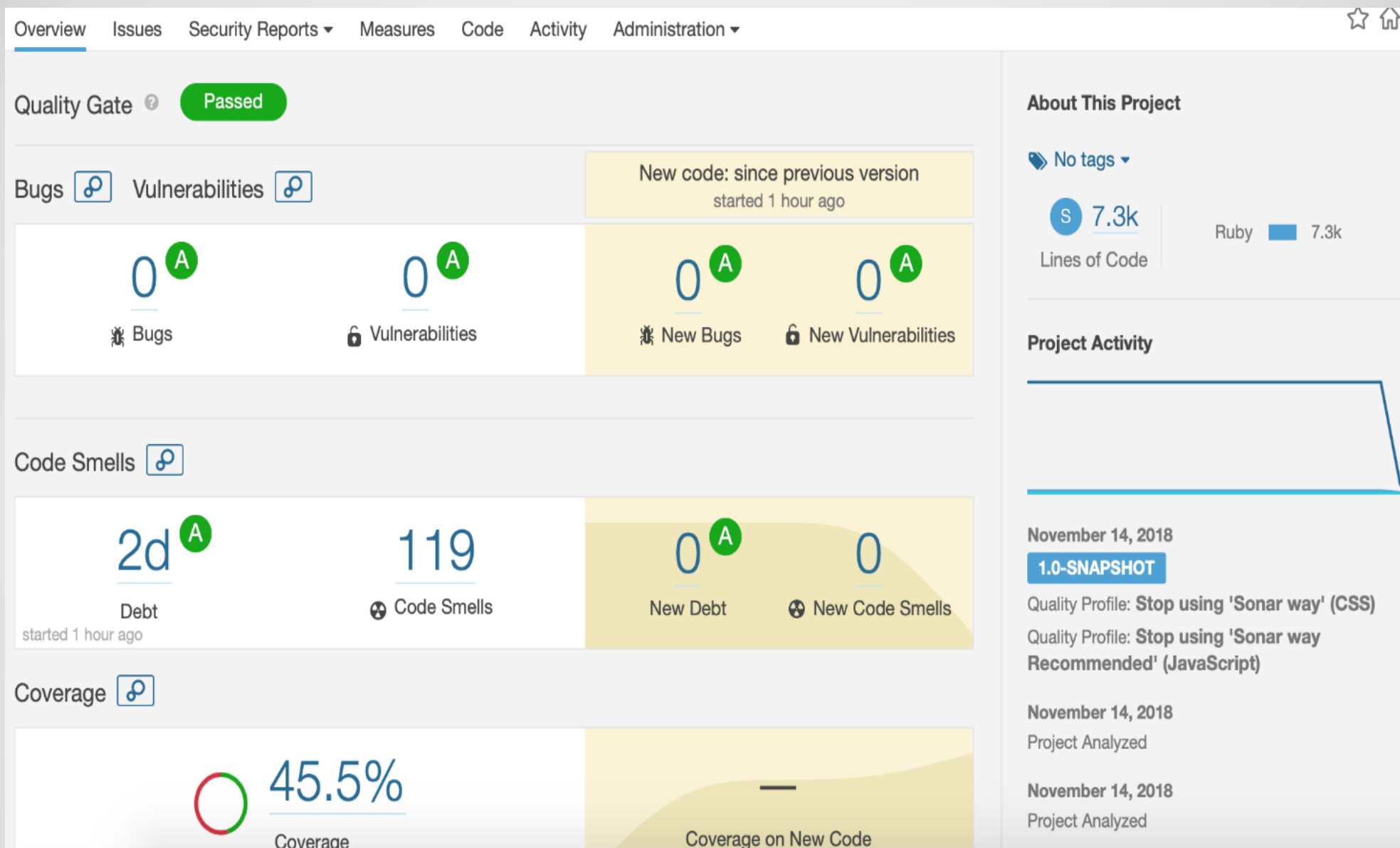
Must have:

- Segregate services by security traits
- Validate inbound data
- Don't expose sensitive data
- Control dependencies versions

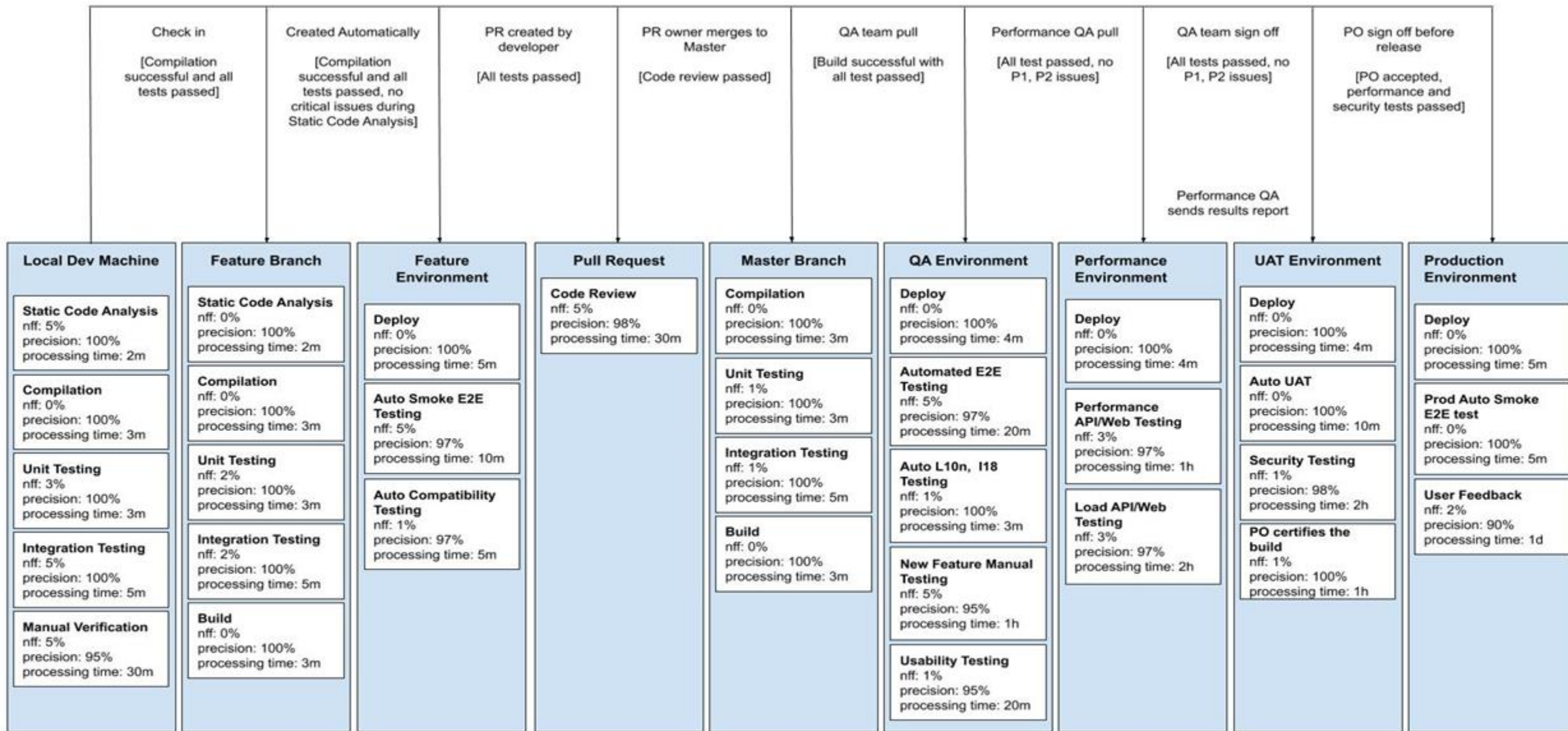
Maintainability checklist

Must have:

- Use branching strategy
- Enable build automation
- Use unit tests
- Define feedback activities
- Use code conventions
- Reduce code duplication
- Remove dead code
- Ensure methods and classes maintainability



SonarQube dashboard

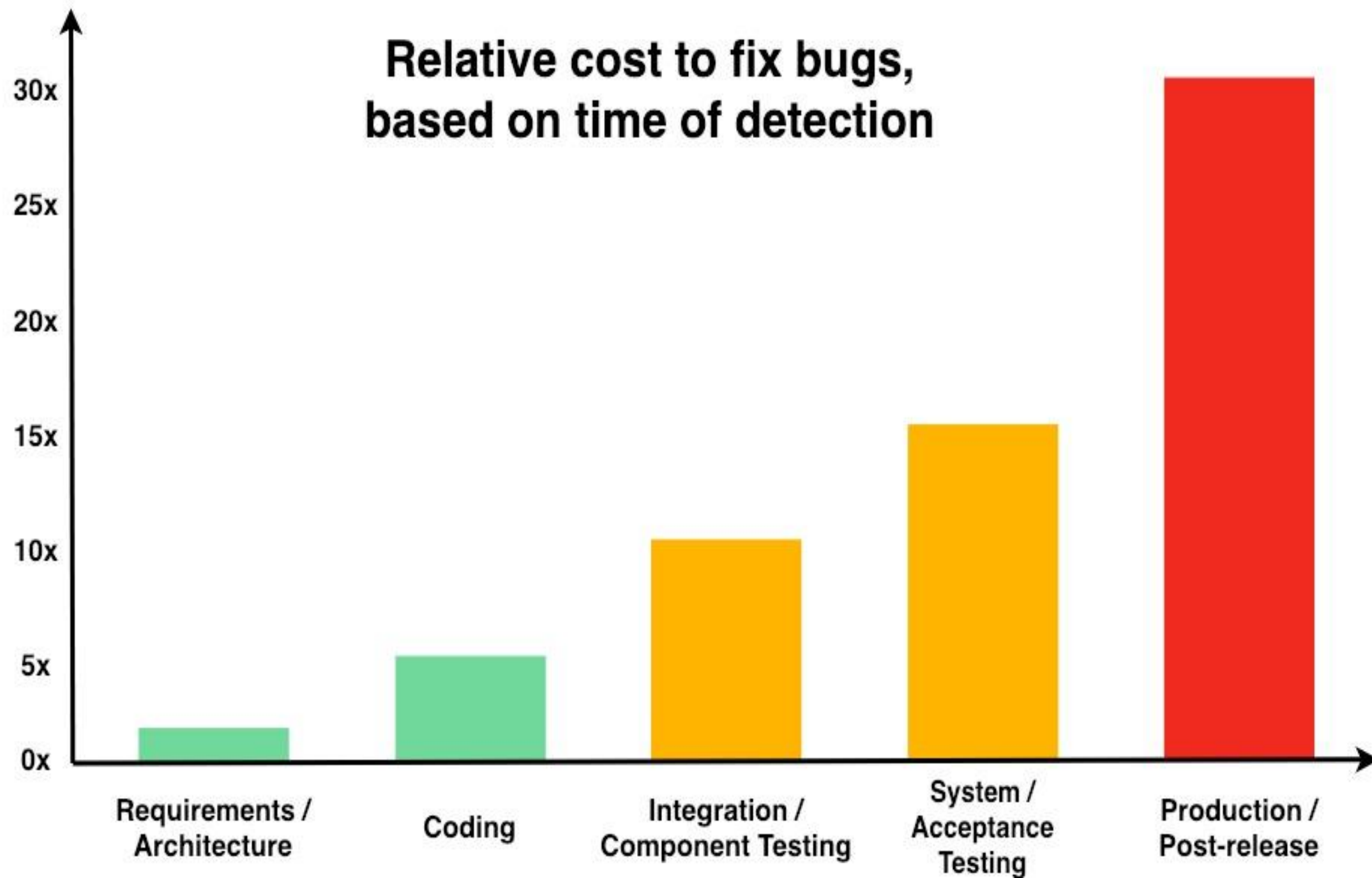


Lead Time

Feedback activities diagram example



Relative cost to fix bugs, based on time of detection



Well defined criteria will help to conduct audit smoothly and find out most of technical dept.
It does not guaranty success of product or absence of problems but properly conducted technical audit reduce risk to have them after release