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Extraction of Microservices from Monolithic Software Based on the Database Model

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Summary: Software reengineering problem of monolithic systems decomposing into microservices is analyzed applying relational database decomposition technique. The database schema was used to extract the entities and relationships, to build a graph, and calculate the weight coefficient of the relationships. Weight coefficients were obtained by transforming the extracted data into a graph. Candidate microservices were identified based on the clusters of database entities defined by weight coefficients. Validation of microservice extraction was performed using ERP systems by changing resolution and class modularity. It was found that the number of clusters depends on the resolution. Analysis of modularity revealed that higher values of modularity lead to better cluster identification accuracy.

INTRODUCTION

Migration legacy monolithic software to microservice architecture has high cost associated with decomposing of an existing system to microservices. There is no general migration pattern, technique or method to migrate because legacy monolith application can vary in many aspects such as programming languages, database technologies, team size and so on. A key challenge in migration process is the extraction of microservice candidates.

PROPOSED METHOD

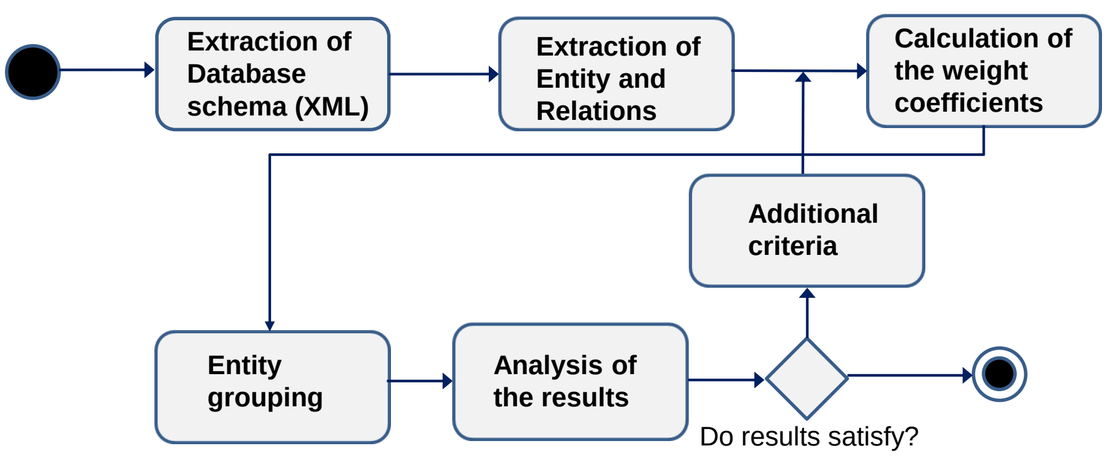

Fig. 1. Method for microservice extraction based on database schema

```
1: procedure ApplyLeafChildTableReward(child parents count, child children count)
2:     reward := 0
3:     if child parents count = 1 and child children count = 0 then
4:         reward := 5
5:     end if
6:     return reward
7: end procedure
```

```
1: procedure ParentIsAHubPenalty(relationship type, parent children count)
2:     reward := 0
3:     if relationship type = many to many and parent children count > 1 then
4:         reward := reward - parent children count * coefficient
5:     end if
6:     return reward
7: end procedure
```

```
1: procedure ParentOnlyChildReward(relationship type, parent children count)
2:     reward := 0
3:     if relationship type != many to many and parent children count = 1 then
4:         reward := 5
5:     end if
6:     return reward
7: end procedure
```

```
1: procedure RelationshipPresenceReward(relationship type, parent children count)
2:     reward := 10
3:     return reward
4: end procedure
```

Fig. 2. Rules used for weight coefficient detemination

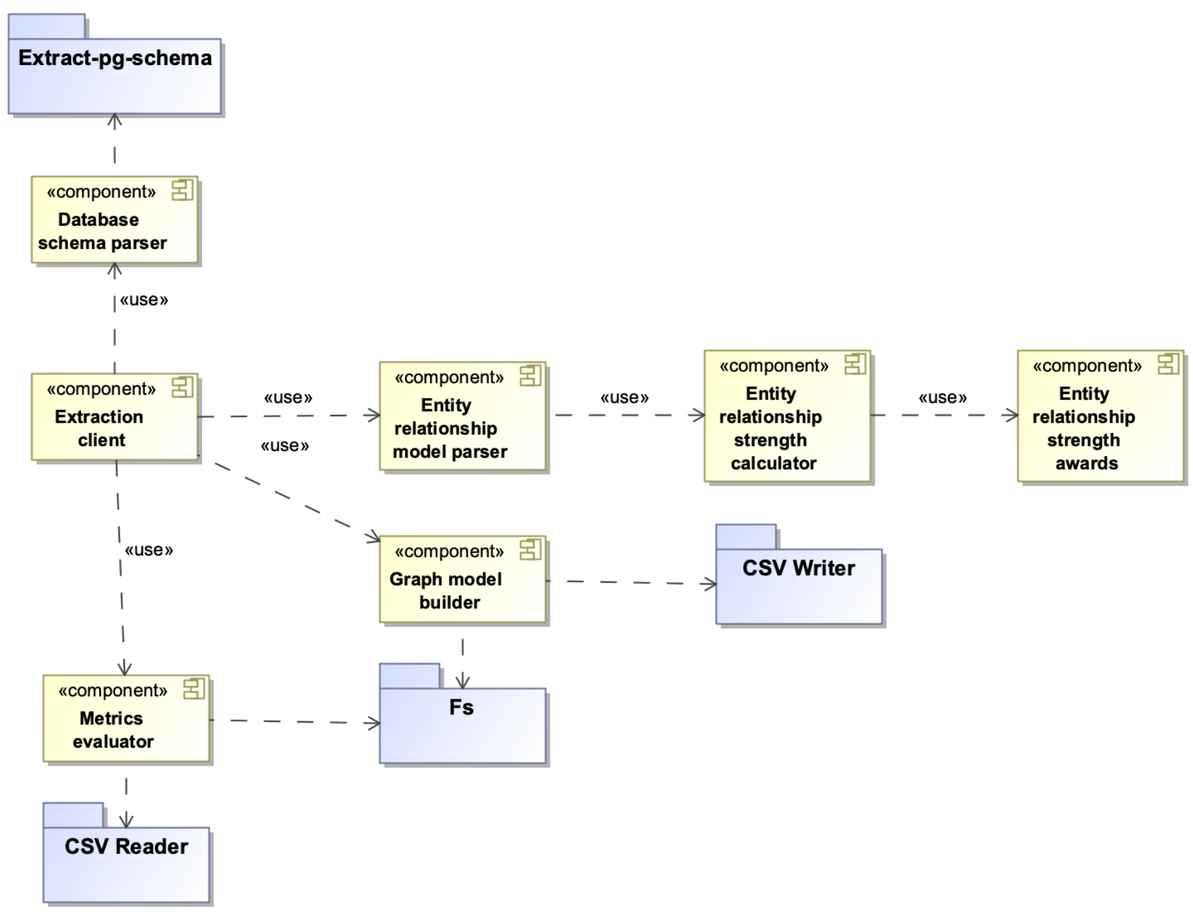

Fig. 3 Component diagram of the prototype

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENT

Five open-source ERP systems were tested to validate the proposed method: Northwind (sales), Auction (auction), Chinook (digital trade), Pagila (rent of the movies), Adventureworks (international trade).
Extracted data from the database schema was used to build a graph applying the ForceAtlas2 layout algorithm. Investigation of microservice extraction was performed by changing resolution while class modularity was used for comparison of the results.

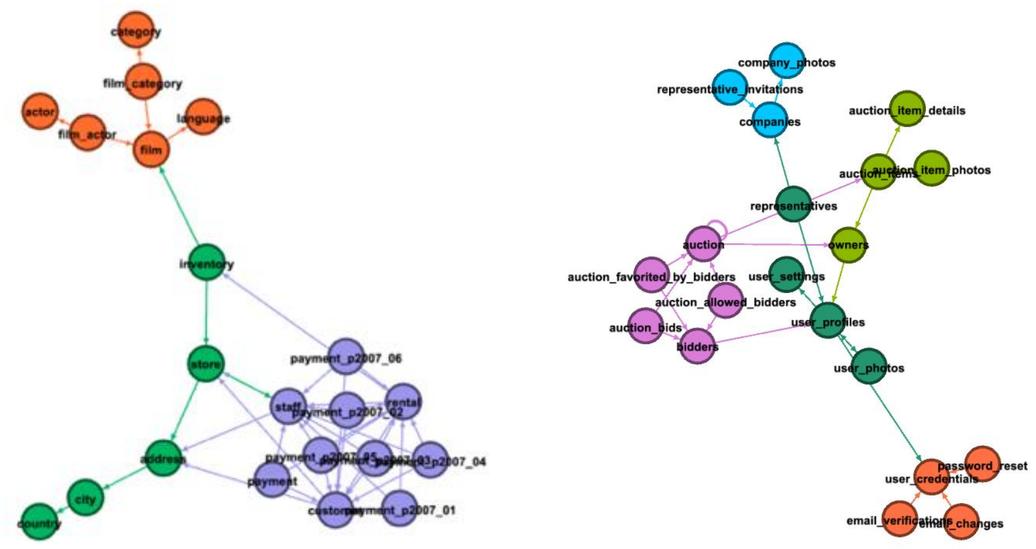

Fig. 4. Results of the graph clustering