

Interdisciplinary Congress of Renewable Energies - Industrial Maintenance - Mechatronics and Informatics Booklets



RENIECYT - LATINDEX - Research Gate - DULCINEA - CLASE - Sudoc - HISPANA - SHERPA UNIVERSIA - Google Scholar DOI - REDIB - Mendeley - DIALNET - ROAD - ORCID

Title: Uso de la arquitectura de mini servicios: Gestión de servicios

Authors: BENÍTEZ-QUECHA, Claribel, ALTAMIRANO-CABRERA, Marisol, SÁNCHEZ-CHÁVEZ, Jorge Edgar y MÉNDEZ-LÓPEZ, Minerva Donají

Editorial label ECORFAN: 607-8695 BCIERMMI Control Number: 2020-04 BCIERMMI Classification (2020): 211020-0004		Pages: 8 RNA: 03-2010-032610115700-14			
ECORFAN-México, S.C.		Holdings			
143 – 50 Itzopan Street		Mexico	Colombia	Guatemala	
La Florida, Ecatepec Municipality	www.ecorfan.org	Polivio			
Mexico State, 55120 Zipcode		BOIIVIA	Cameroon	Democratic	
Phone: +52 55 6 59 2296		Spain	El Salvador	Republic	
Skype: ecorfan-mexico.s.c.		- P			
E-mail: contacto@ecorfan.org		Ecuador	Taiwan	of Congo	
Facebook: ECORFAN-México S. C.		Demo			
Twitter: @EcorfanC		Peru	Paraguay	Nicaragua	

Introduction

For this work, an analysis of the current process of the TecNM incubators was carried out at the national level. Therefore, the need arises for a system that automates and standardizes these tasks, therefore an architecture is required that is capable of supporting users nationwide, and provides the expected high availability. This job is to find and implement an architecture that provides decoupling, speed and easy deployment in the cloud.

Methodology

The SCRUM methodology is used to carry out this project, since for its development the participants were divided into two teams, due to the extension of the computational system. And SCRUM is characterized by offering a methodological framework that allows managing collaboration between various teams. SCRUM has another essential characteristic in this development, that it is designed for projects with a high level of uncertainty, as is our case, where the architecture of miniservices will be tested and the degree of improvements it provides will be identified.

Dadas las necesidades del sistema de incubadoras del TecNM se decidió optar por una arquitectura de miniservicios, por cumple con un desarrollo ágil, desacoplamiento, fácil despliegue en la nube, migración sencilla a una arquitectura de microservicios, compartir un origen de datos (base de datos Mongo).



The architecture raises two clients with Angular, one of them dedicated to the back office, that is, the administrative part of this system, incubator coordinators, general coordinators and service providers. The client application takes care of the business logic of the system.

The security of the set of miniservices is managed by the security miniservice, which manages the jwt-tokens according to the roles, that is, incubator coordinator, general coordinator, service provider and client, this miniservice is in charge of managing time lifetime of tokens, deny access of invalid tokens, etc.



As shown in the architecture, the clients (angular) are in charge of communicating with the miniservices, depending on the information needed, they are in charge of making requests with the respective miniservices.

The development of the interfaces for the resource management and project monitoring modules are shown below.



The resource management shows a summary of the resources that we have today, the total amount, available and occupied of the resources, it categorizes the information according to the stock of the resources that are available.

The resource management shows a summary of the resources that we have today, the total amount, available and occupied of the resources, it categorizes the information according to the stock of the resources that are available.



In the monitoring module, it shows the services contracted by the incubator, the status of the contracted services and the types of services that are contracted.



The MongoDB Atlas hosting service offers database monitoring tools. The tool allows observing metrics of the performance of the database, it can be observed in the graph that despite having a mini-services architecture, the use of the network and the connections to the database are stable and do not represent a risk in performance of the system.



CONCLUSIONS

The use of miniservices allows the development of Computer Systems more adaptable to future improvements, with the implementation of reengineering. Since it encapsulates processes within services, allowing independence between processes.

It allows collaborative work between groups of programmers, a very important issue in very large systems.

And mini-services allow you to move quickly to a microservices architecture as the system grows. Without the need to implement microservices from the beginning when the system is still small, with miniservices the complexity is less but you are ready for the migration to microservices.



© ECORFAN-Mexico, S.C.

No part of this document covered by the Federal Copyright Law may be reproduced, transmitted or used in any form or medium, whether graphic, electronic or mechanical, including but not limited to the following: Citations in articles and comments Bibliographical, compilation of radio or electronic journalistic data. For the effects of articles 13, 162,163 fraction I, 164 fraction I, 168, 169,209 fraction III and other relative of the Federal Law of Copyright. Violations: Be forced to prosecute under Mexican copyright law. The use of general descriptive names, registered names, trademarks, in this publication do not imply, uniformly in the absence of a specific statement, that such names are exempt from the relevant protector in laws and regulations of Mexico and therefore free for General use of the international scientific community. BCIERMMI is part of the media of ECORFAN-Mexico, S.C., E: 94-443.F: 008- (www.ecorfan.org/ booklets)