



Liferay as Digital Experience Platform in the context of Microservices



Antonio Musarra
Senior Software Architect

The background is a vibrant orange with a radial sunburst pattern emanating from the center. The top-left and bottom-right corners are framed by a solid blue color. A wavy, irregular line separates the orange area from the blue corners. Along this line, there are two segments with a red and white diagonal striped pattern. Scattered around these striped segments and in the blue areas are several white geometric symbols: 'x' marks and circles of varying sizes. The text 'Presentation topics' is centered in the orange area in a white, sans-serif font.

Presentation topics

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1. Overview on Microservices
2. Liferay as Microservices Platform
3. Digital Experience Platform
4. Headless CMS open to Microservices



Overview on Microservices

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1. The architectural approach
2. An already known approach
3. From SOA architecture to Microservices
4. The advantages of a Microservices architecture
5. Disadvantages of the Microservices architecture

The architectural approach

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2. What distinguishes architecture based on microservices from traditional monolithic approaches is the subdivision of the app into its basic functions

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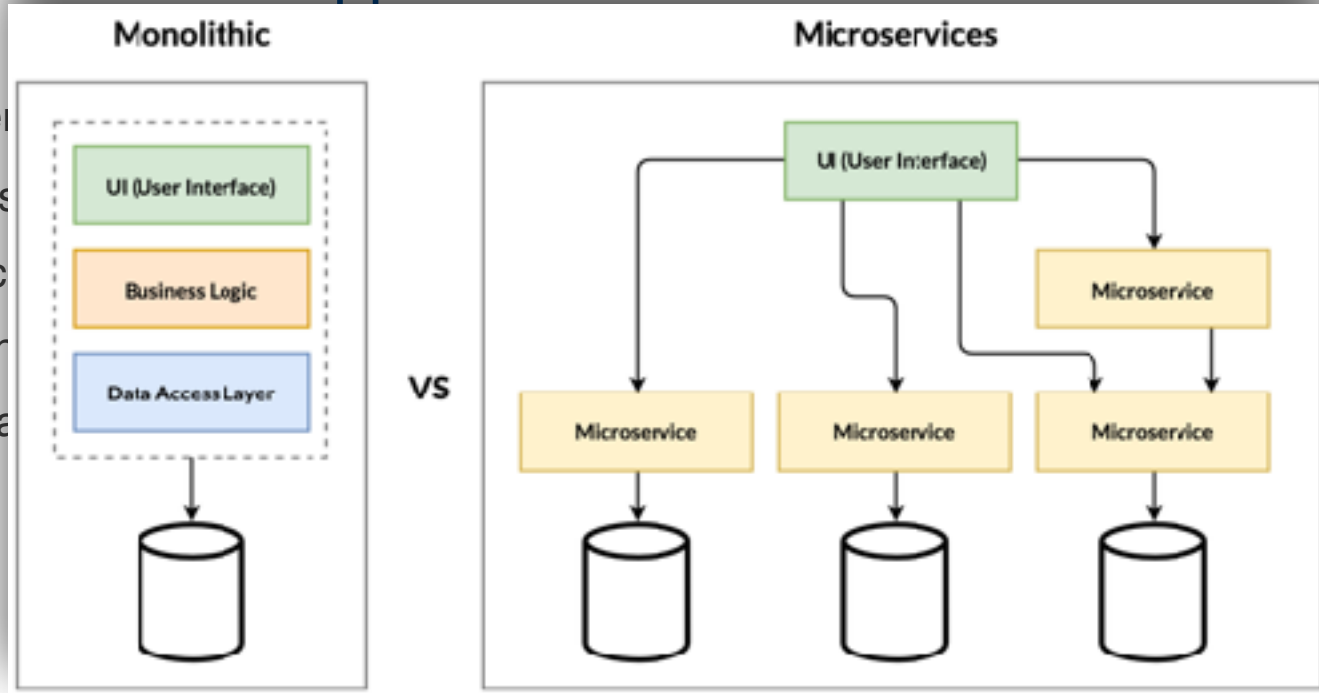
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The architectural approach

1. Microservices
2. What distinguishes the microservices approach
3. Each function
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3. This approach offers the possibility to manage unavoidable critical issues, supports dynamic scalability and facilitates the integration of new features
4. To deploy microservices and take advantage of this approach, you need to adapt the basic elements of a Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA)

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2. In the early days of application development, even a minimal change to an existing app required a complete update and a quality assurance cycle (QA) of its own, which risked slowing down the work of various secondary teams. This approach is often referred to as "monolithic" because the whole app's source code was compiled into a single deployment unit (for example, with the extension .war or .ear). If updates to part of the app caused errors, it was necessary to disconnect everything, step back and correct. This approach is still applicable to small applications, but growing companies cannot afford downtime

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3. And here comes the SOA (Service-Oriented Architecture) architecture, in which the apps are structured in reusable services that communicate with each other via an Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)

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2. Overall, this suite of services integrated through an ESB constitutes an application
3. In addition, this method allows you to compile, test and modify multiple services simultaneously, freeing IT teams from monolithic development cycles. However, since ESB represents a single point of failure for the whole system, it could pose an obstacle for the whole organization

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5. In combination with the API and DevOps teams, containerized microservices form the basis of cloud-native applications.

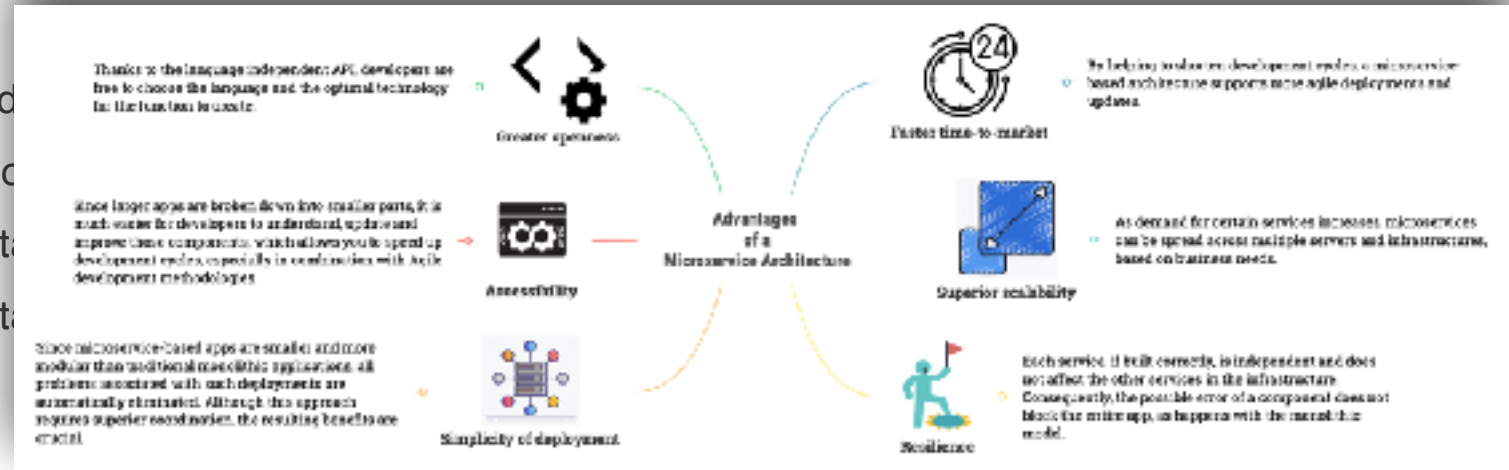
The advantages of a Microservices architecture

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Based on a distributed architecture, microservices allow for more efficient development and routines. The ability to develop multiple microservices simultaneously allows multiple developers to work on the same app simultaneously, reducing development time.

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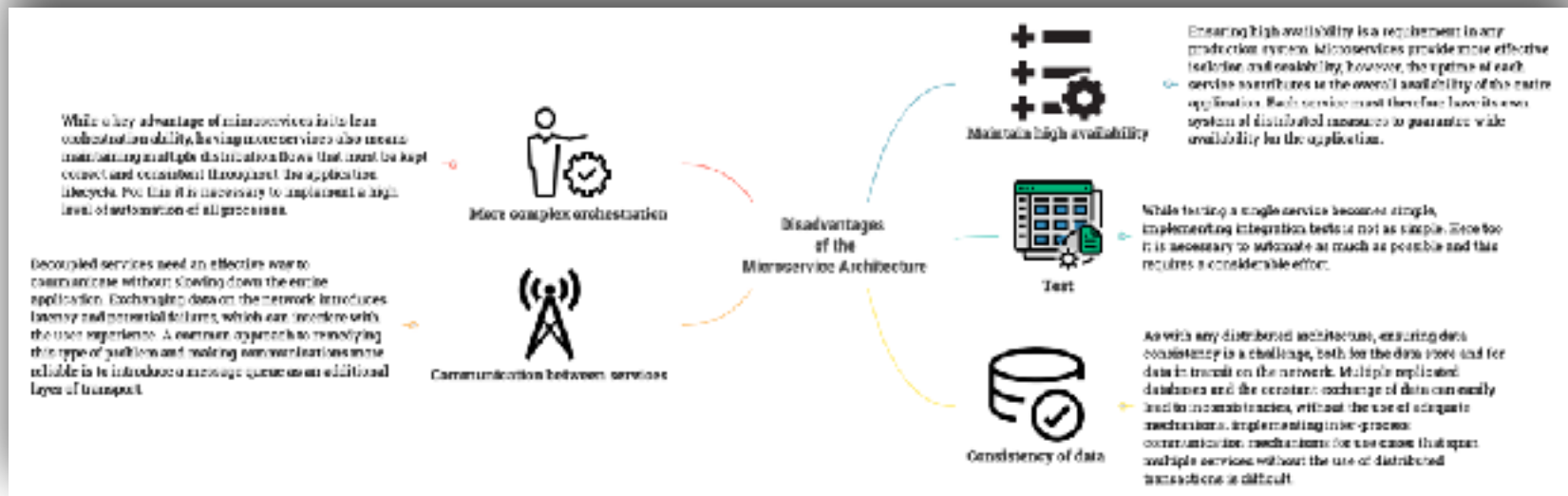
1. If you have decided to switch to an architecture based on microservices, it is essential to be able to change the structure of communication and collaboration between the teams, not just that of the apps.
2. Changing corporate culture can be difficult, in part because each team follows its own deployment cadence and is responsible for a single service for a specific group of customers. While not a problem strictly related to developers, overcoming it becomes essential for the success of the architecture based on microservices.

Disadvantages of the Microservices architecture

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3. Partitioning an application into independent services also means that there are multiple moving parts to maintain. This is clearly quite evident in this type of system but there are consequently new factors to consider.

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Liferay as Microservices Platform

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1. The Platform
2. OSGi μ Services
3. Deploy to Container Platform

The Platform

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1. OSGi as a core technology of Liferay

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4. Opportunity for iterative modularization

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[...] you shouldn't start with a microservices architectures. Instead begin with a monolith, keep it modular, and split it into microservices once the monolith become a problem.

”

Martin Fowler (2014)

<https://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html>

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3

Reuse and facilitate the **customization**

OSGi μ Services

“

What I am promoting is the idea of μ Services, the concepts of an OSGi service as a design primitive.

”

Peter Kriens (2010)

<https://blog.osgi.org/2010/03/services.html>

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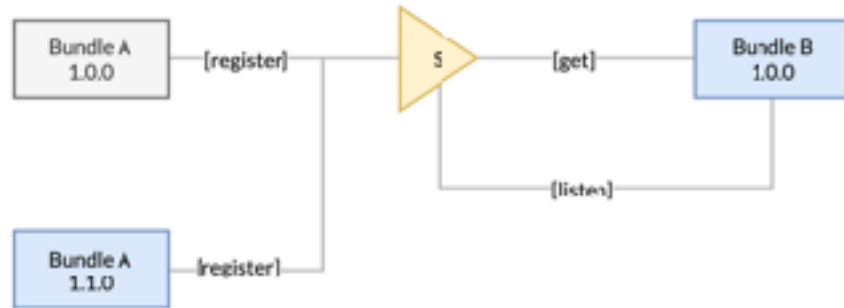
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OSGi μ Services

Microservice according to Fowler	OSGi μ Services
single application as a suite of small services	✓
running in its own process	x
communicating with lightweight mechanisms	✓
built around business capabilities	✓
independently deployable	✓
minimum of centralized management	✓
may be written in different programming languages	✓
use different data storage technologies	✓

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The best of both worlds

- Independent deployment, iterative development
- Fault tolerant – but no full isolation
- No network latencies, reduced call stack
- More freedom to choose technology stack
- Less demanding for operations
- Established monitoring and deployment strategies

Deploy to Container Platform

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- Liferay has integrated the development environment with tools that facilitate the IT team for creating docker images and this is enabling for a context of DevOps.
- Directly from the Liferay Workspace we are able to create our docker image that contains the Liferay platform and the additional modules that we have developed and that we want to release.

Deploy to Container Platform

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Liferay provides Docker images for:

- Liferay Portal
- Liferay DXP
- Liferay Commerce
- Liferay Portal Snapshots

You can pull Liferay's Docker images from Docker Hub and manage them yourself.

Liferay Workspace, however, provides an easy way to integrate Docker development into your existing development workflow with preconfigured Gradle tasks.

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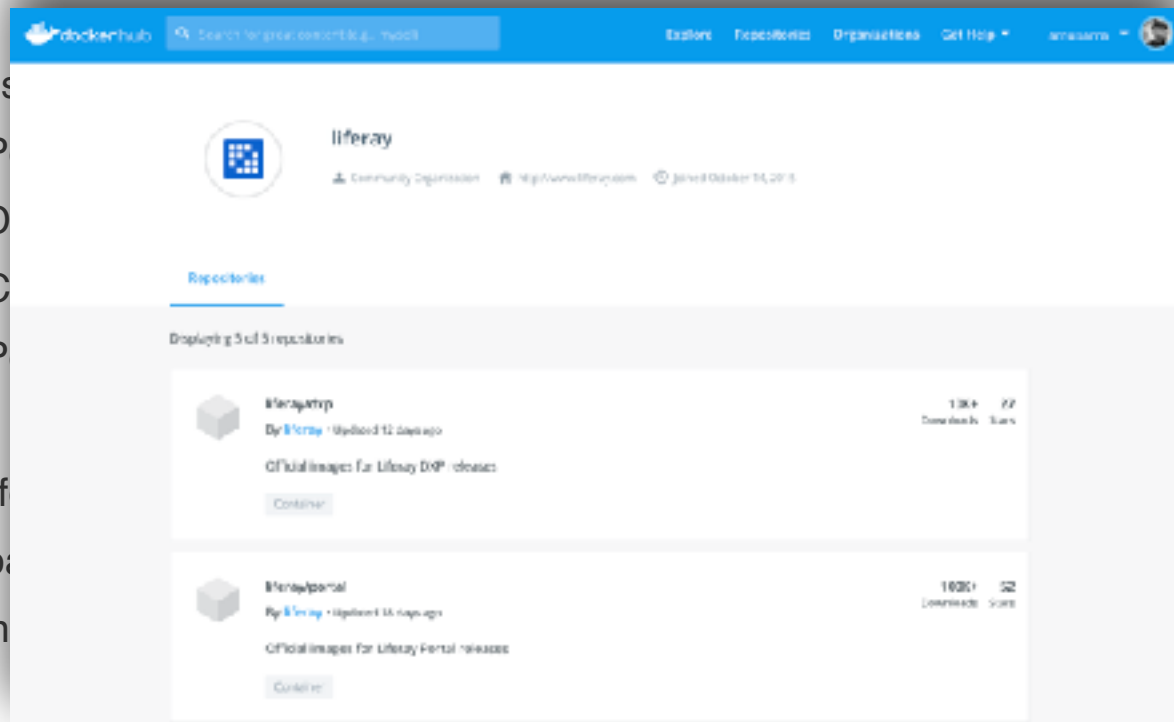
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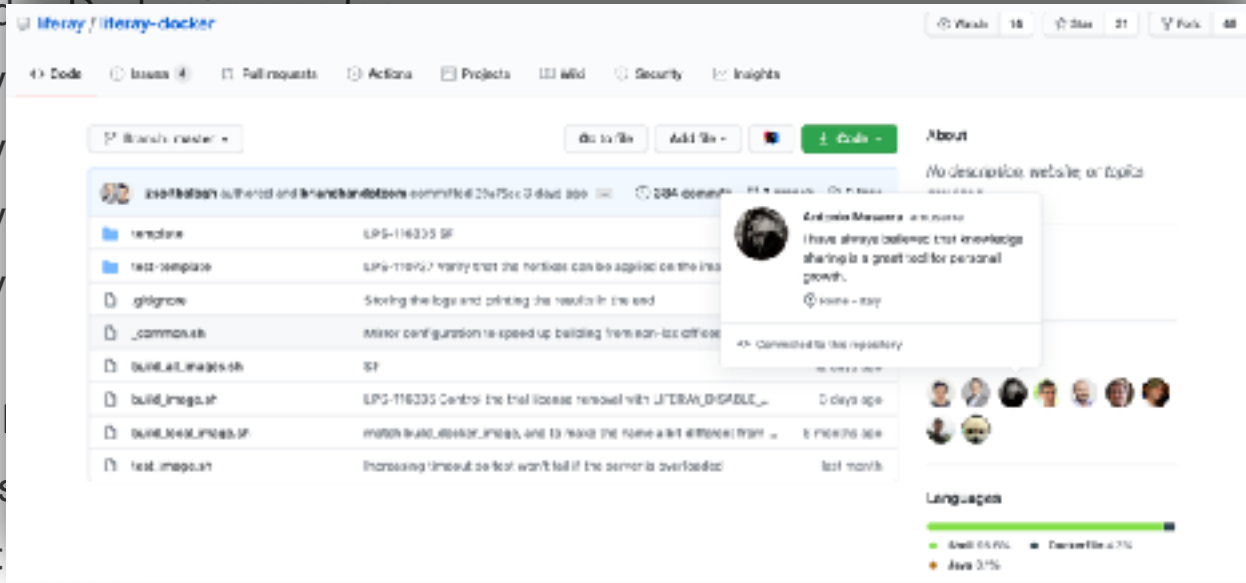
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You can pull Liferay Docker images from Docker Hub and deploy them to your container platform. Liferay Workspace can help you with the development into your container tasks.

```
50 #
51 # This property is available for backwards compatibility. Please set the
52 # property "liferay.home" instead.
53 #
54 # Env: LIFERAY_RESOURCE_PERIOD_REPOSITORIES_PERIOD_ROOT
55 #
56 resource.repositories.root=${default.liferay.home}
57
58 ##
59 ## Portal Context
60 ##
61
62 #
63 # Set the application server's protocol. Lucene will use it to load the
64 # index from the cluster when the hostname and port are not detected on the
65 # first request. Note that this property refers to the application server's
66 # protocol, and not the web server's as specified in the property
67 # "web.server.protocol".
68 #
69 # Env: LIFERAY_PORTAL_PERIOD_INSTANCE_PERIOD_PROTOCOL
70 #
71 portal.instance.protocol=
72 #portal.instance.protocol=http
73 #portal.instance.protocol=https
```

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Deploy to Container Platform

Thanks

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The screenshot shows the Kubernetes dashboard for a service named 'liferay-cluster'. The service was created 3 hours ago and is of type 'ClusterIP' with IP '172.30.192.161'. It has no session affinity and no selectors. The traffic table shows a single route for 'liferay-dep-72v1cluster' with service port '8080/TCP (8080)' and target port '8080'. The hostname is 'https://liferay-dep-72v1cluster-liferay-72v1cluster-8080.172.30.192.161'. The pods table shows two pods, both in 'Running' status, with 1/1 containers ready and 0 restarts. The app is 'liferay' and both pods are receiving traffic.

Services > liferay-cluster

liferay-cluster created 3 hours ago Actions

[app](#) [liferay](#)

[Details](#) [Events](#)

Selectors: app=liferay
Type: ClusterIP
IP: 172.30.192.161
Hostname: liferay-cluster-liferay-72v1cluster-clusterip
Session affinity: None

Traffic

Route	Service Port	Target Port	Hostname	TLS Termination
liferay-dep-72v1cluster	8080/TCP (8080)	8080	https://liferay-dep-72v1cluster-liferay-72v1cluster-8080.172.30.192.161	Edge

[Learn more about routes and services.](#)

Pods

Pod	Status	Containers Ready	Containers Restarts	Age	Receiving Traffic
liferay-5656d58bdcfxdv	Running	1/1	0	5 minutes	✓
liferay-5656d58bdcfxdv	Running	1/1	0	13 minutes	✓

the article

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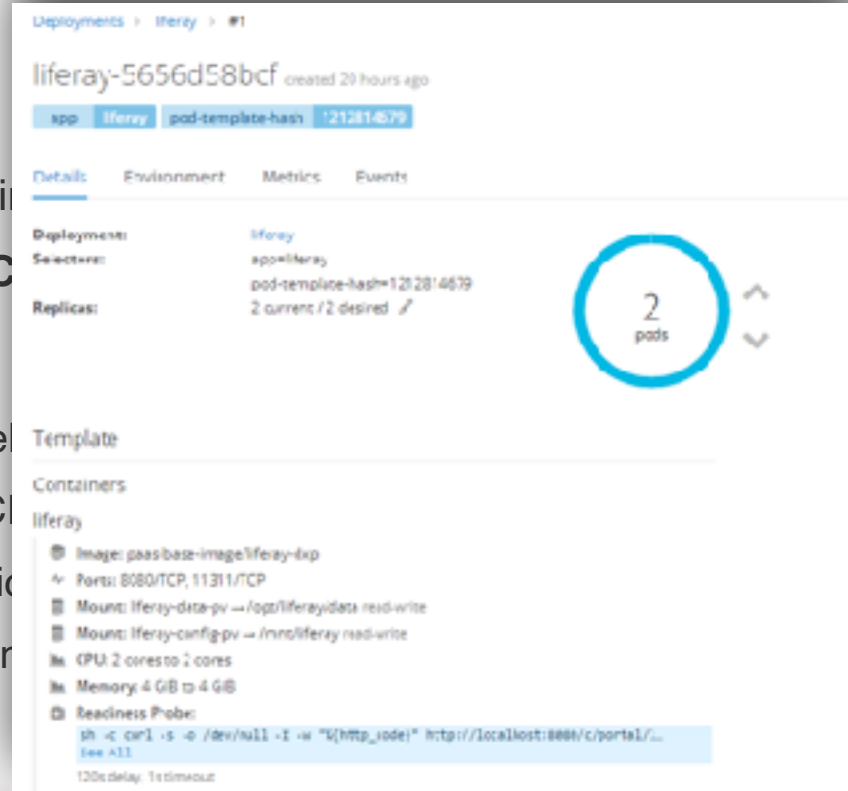
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Besides, with a monolith, it is harder to take advantage of containerization (think Docker and Kubernetes)
3. A Digital Experience Platform is a heavyweight compared to JavaScript front-ends with RESTful microservice APIs.
4. A Digital Experience Platform is harder to scale up for internet-scale applications, and it is harder to handle traffic bursts.

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4. Better metrics. A Digital Experience Platform often provides engagement metrics that help businesses understand which content is performing well and which isn't so they can make informed decisions about what pages and messaging are resonating with customers.

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1. Collaboration is key to creating modern digital experiences. Business users in marketing and other departments need to be empowered to modify content and messaging on the fly with minimal intervention from IT. A Digital Experience Platform allows developers to create pre-set content fragments that business users can reuse at will across sites and pages.

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2. Headless and even decoupled capabilities for organizations with robust front-end development teams that wish to create their own presentation layers.

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1. While the option to build your own digital platform and solution can look enticing to your engineering team, it is not to be taken lightly. Do you have the resources to build, maintain and improve your platform for years to come?
2. It is true that a digital experience platform is a monolith from the distribution point of view but Liferay is internally modular. By the way, you can successfully containerize Liferay.

Digital Experience Platform

Let's take a few minutes to respond to opponents of the DXP platform.

1. While the option to build your own digital platform and solution can look enticing to your engineering team, it is not to be taken lightly. Do you have the resources to build, maintain and improve your platform for years to come?
2. It is true that a digital experience platform is a monolith from the distribution point of view but Liferay is internally modular. By the way, you can successfully containerize Liferay.
3. Yes, a Digital Experience Platform is heavier compared to JavaScript front-ends with RESTful microservice APIs, but it also comes with significant, out-of-the-box functionality that can be used to create personalized, collaborative experiences for your users.

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2. It is true that a digital experience platform is a monolith from the distribution point of view but Liferay is internally modular. By the way, you can successfully containerize Liferay.
3. Yes, a Digital Experience Platform is heavier compared to JavaScript front-ends with RESTful microservice APIs, but it also comes with significant, out-of-the-box functionality that can be used to create personalized, collaborative experiences for your users.
4. Yes, a Digital Experience Platform is harder to scale up for internet-scale applications and traffic bursts compared to JavaScript front-ends and microservices. However, Digital Experience Platforms scale just fine for 99% (or higher) of use cases, many with millions of users and over a hundred million page hits a month.

The background is a vibrant orange with a radial sunburst pattern emanating from the center. The top-left and bottom-right corners feature blue areas. A diagonal band of orange and white stripes runs from the top-left towards the center. White 'x' marks are placed in the top-left and bottom-right blue areas. White circles of varying sizes are scattered on the left and right sides.

Headless CMS open to Microservices

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- Publication workflow
- Content delivery
- Analysis and monitoring

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Headless CMS focuses just on content creation and publication workflow. It is your application's responsibility to get the content and display it in appropriate way based on your users' needs, devices they use, and channels they operate on.

Liferay as a Headless platform

Liferay as a Headless platform

More flexibility and control

Liferay's foundations as a development platform continue to evolve with the addition of headless APIs for out-of-the-box services. Developers now have unparalleled flexibility to integrate Liferay into all systems, whether it's collecting data in Liferay or bringing Liferay into an existing ecosystem.

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Support for Headless CMS and Commerce

Liferay supports APIs in all of our content and commerce features, allowing you to create a fluid front end for the entire Customer Journey.

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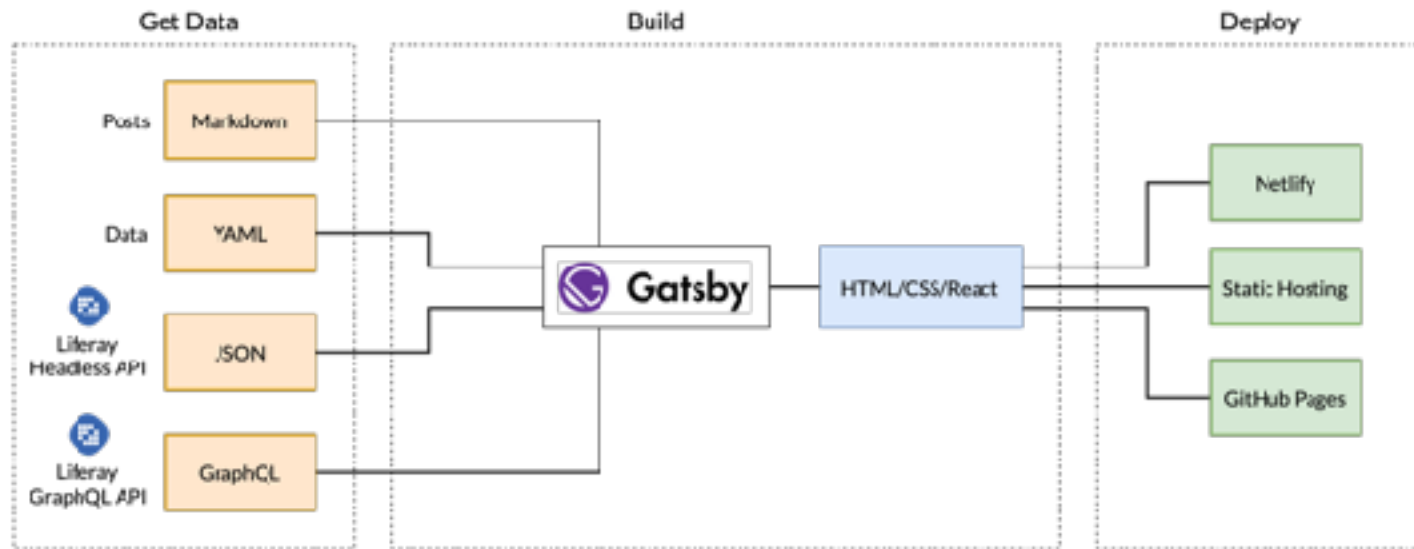
Nicely fits into microservice-based solution landscapes

A Headless API example using Gatsby

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Chris Mount on Liferay's blog has published two articles dealing with this topic.

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Thank you ☺