Complexity at Scale: Microservices at Alibaba

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Why Microservices?

• They were a promise of a better way to develop applications:



• "the pains of microservices are mainly due to [their] intrinsic complexity" [1]

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[1] "The pains and gains of microservices: A systematic grey literature review," *JSS*, vol. 146, pp. 215–232, Sep. 2018.

Microservices at Alibaba



Scale: Raw Numbers

- 64,751 unique microservices
- ~1.8 million microservice instances
- Supporting ~1 million front-end service functionalities.
- Over 14 days received **15 billion** front-end requests which resulted in **97 billion** calls between microservices.
 - Sampled at 0.5% so actually ~300 billion and ~2 trillion front-end requests and calls



Scale: Dependency Topology



Heterogeneity: Microservice Inequality

- Microservices are **not** born equal; heavy-tailed distributions everywhere.
 - 1% of microservices account for **50%** of the deployed instances.
 - 1% of microservices account for 87% of all workload.





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Heterogeneity: Microservice Inequality

- Microservices are **not** born equal; heavy-tailed distributions everywhere.
 - Median dependency in-degree was 2 but maximum was 13,000.
 - Median dependency out-degree was 4 but maximum was 2,200.



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Dynamicity: Evolutionary Architectures

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- Microservice architectures are nonstationary
 - Horizontal scaling means that the number of deployed instances per microservice can change dramatically each day.

- Microservice architectures evolve daily.
 - ~20 microservices created and deprecated on average each day.





Dynamicity: Time-Varying Dependencies

• Static views of dependencies do not necessarily align with temporal views at runtime.



Thank you for listening – Q&A

G. Winchester et al, "Complexity at Scale: A quantitative analysis of an Alibaba microservice deployment," *arXiv preprint arXiv:2504.13141*, 2025. Available: https://arxiv.org/abs/2504.13141



