



This is also known as “redesigning” an application to modernize it—that is, to transform it with a modular architecture. Rearchitecting is modifying or extending an existing application’s code base to optimize it for a cloud platform and for better scalability.

Cloud provider services can be used directly as backend services of modern apps, which are highly scalable and reliable. This is likely the most time-consuming way to migrate an app to the cloud because it requires app code changes. One example of rearchitecting would be decomposing a monolithic application into microservices that work together and readily scale on Azure. Another example would be rearchitecting a SQL Server database to make it a fully managed Azure SQL Database.

Common Drivers Include:

- Application Scale & Agility
- Easier Adoption of New Cloud Capabilities
- Mix of Technology Stacks

Quantitative Analysis Factors:

- Application Asset Size (CPU, Memory, Storage)
- Dependencies (Network Traffic)
- User Traffic (Page Views, Time on Page, Load Time)
- Development Platform (Languages, Data Platform, Middle Tier Services)

Qualitative Analysis Factors:

- Growing Business Investments
- Operational Costs
- Potential Feedback Loops & DevOps Investments

Read more at Oakwood's [Cloud Migration Essentials - Overview](#) page

Related Links: [Rehost](#) | [Refactor](#) | [Rebuild](#) | [Replace](#)

Name *

Email *

Message *

Message

Send Message