

# From Monolith to Micro Services

# Introduction

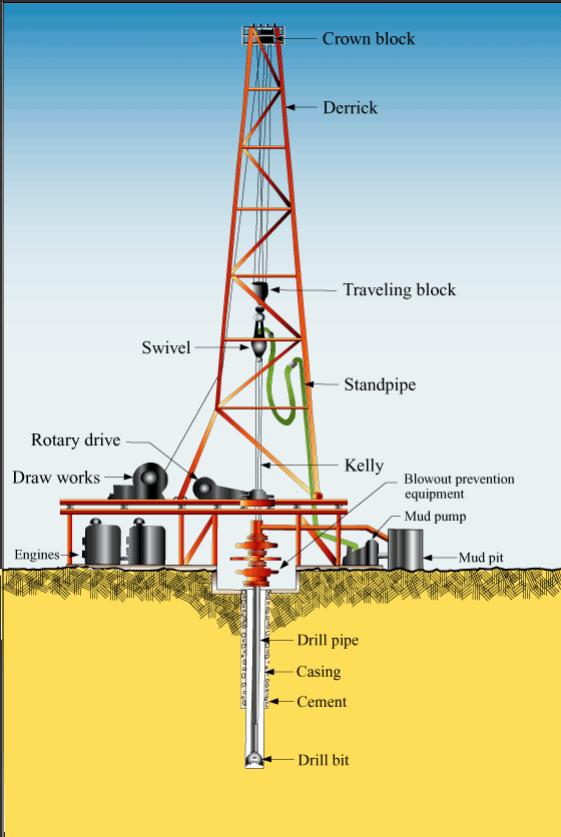
- The Case
- Domain Driven Design
- Microservices

# Discussion

- Data vs Domain Driven
- Organization and Team
- Breaking the Monolith

# The Case

# DBR – Drilling Reporting System



Planning and reporting of drilling operations

Began as a simple activity log

Has evolved into much more over 20 years

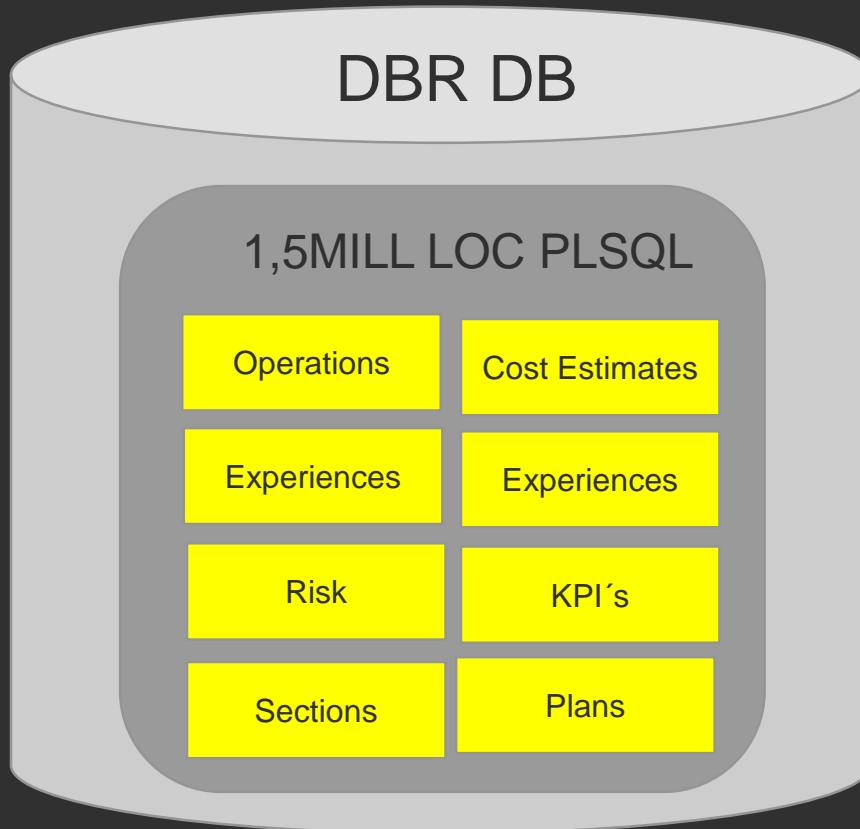
Client server application

- 3,5 MLOC
  - 1,5 MLOC PLSQL
  - 1,0 MLOC C#/ APS.NET/Silverlight
  - 1,5 MLOC PowerBuilder

Began as a PowerBuilder / Oracle application

- Extended with Web later

# Architecture & Technology



Tightly coupled  
+10.000LOC procedures  
Fat Windows Client / Citrix  
Technological fragmented  
Scripted business logic

# The Team



## Vulnerable

- Dependent on individuals
- Number of years to retirement

Small (3-5) over very long time

- +15 years
- Now two teams 6+4, two locations

Technology segregated

- Database
- Power Builder
- Web (Microsoft Stack)

Geographically segregated

- Stavanger
- Bergen

# Painpoints

Long lead times for new functionality

Convoluted database model

Deployment problems (windows client on Citrix)

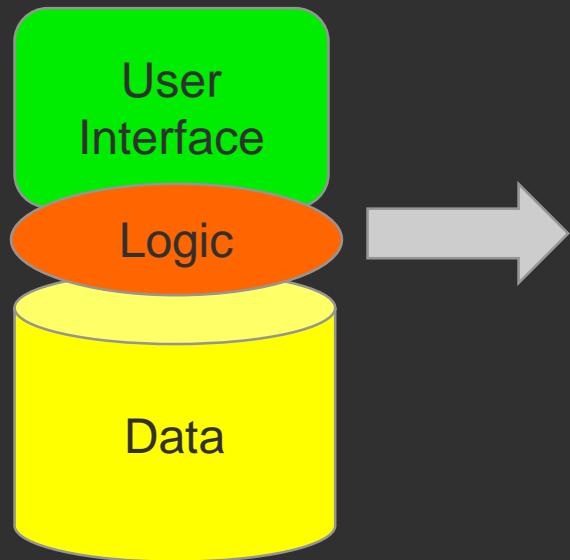
System level testing

All in one build bundle

Obsolete technology

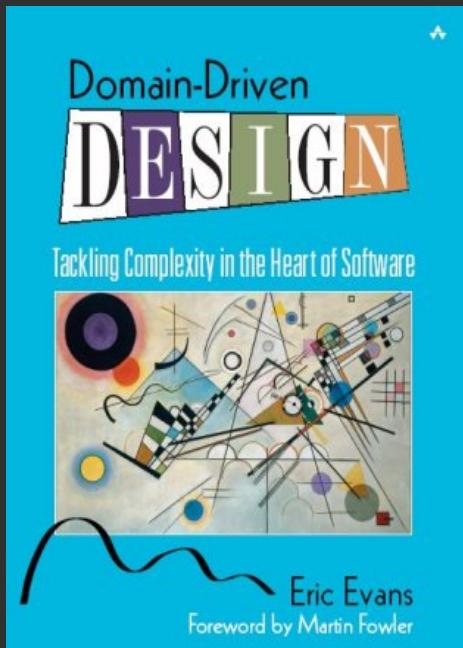
Short time to retirement

# Way forward



1. Make implicit concepts explicit.
2. Create functional verticals in a layered architecture.
3. How to split the database?

# Domain Driven Design



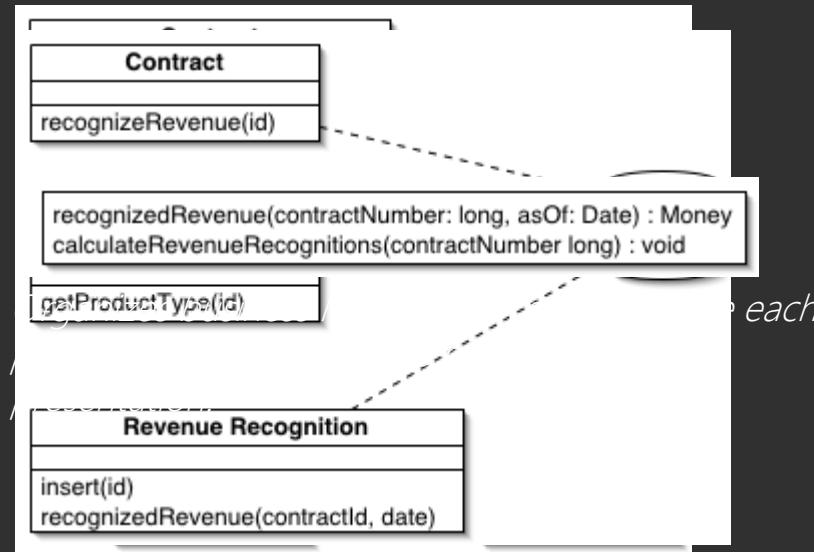
Domain-Driven Design:  
Tackling the complexity in the heart of software  
Eric Evans, 2003

<http://www.domaindrivendesign.org>

# Domain Logic Patterns

Three main patterns for organizing the domain logic:

- Transaction Script
- Table Module
- Domain Model



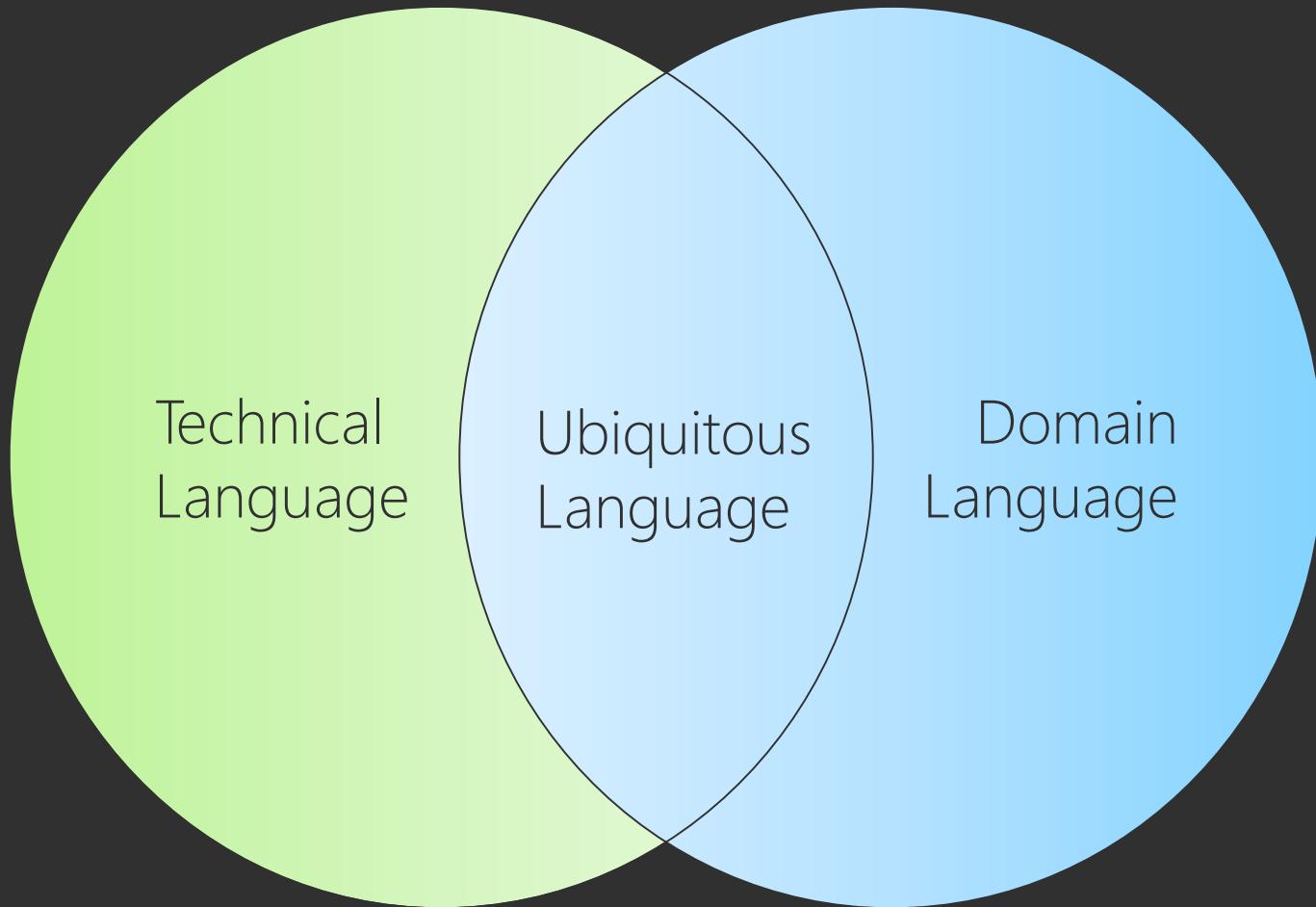
*A single instance that handles the business logic for all rows in a database table or view.*  
An object model of the domain that incorporates both behavior and data.

# Domain Driven Design – distilled

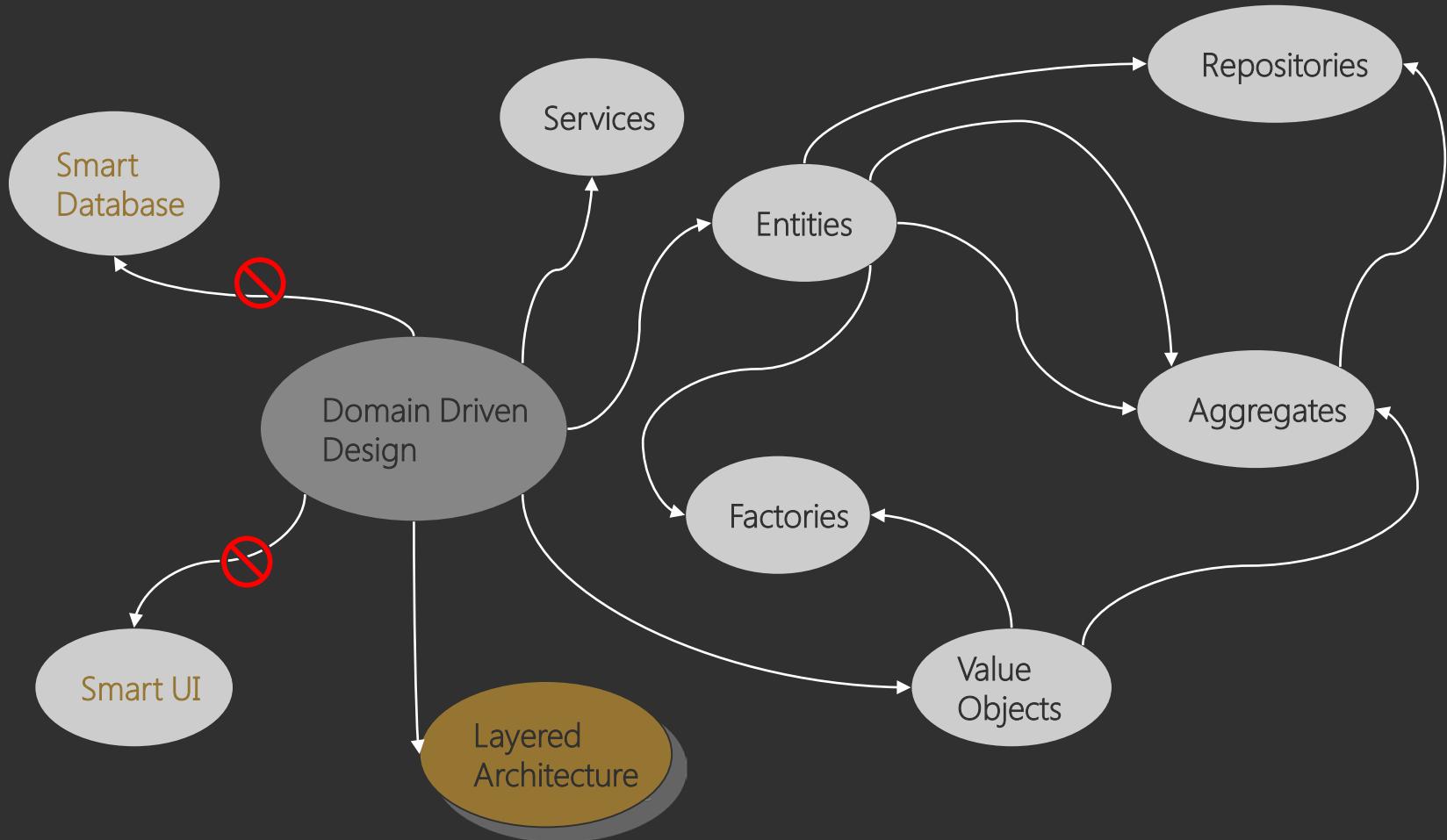
- Ubiquitous (domain based) language
  - A language that is built around the concepts of the business and that permeates every activity in the project.
  - The language used to talk about the domain model in the project
- Patterns for building a domain model
- Strategic design principles and techniques



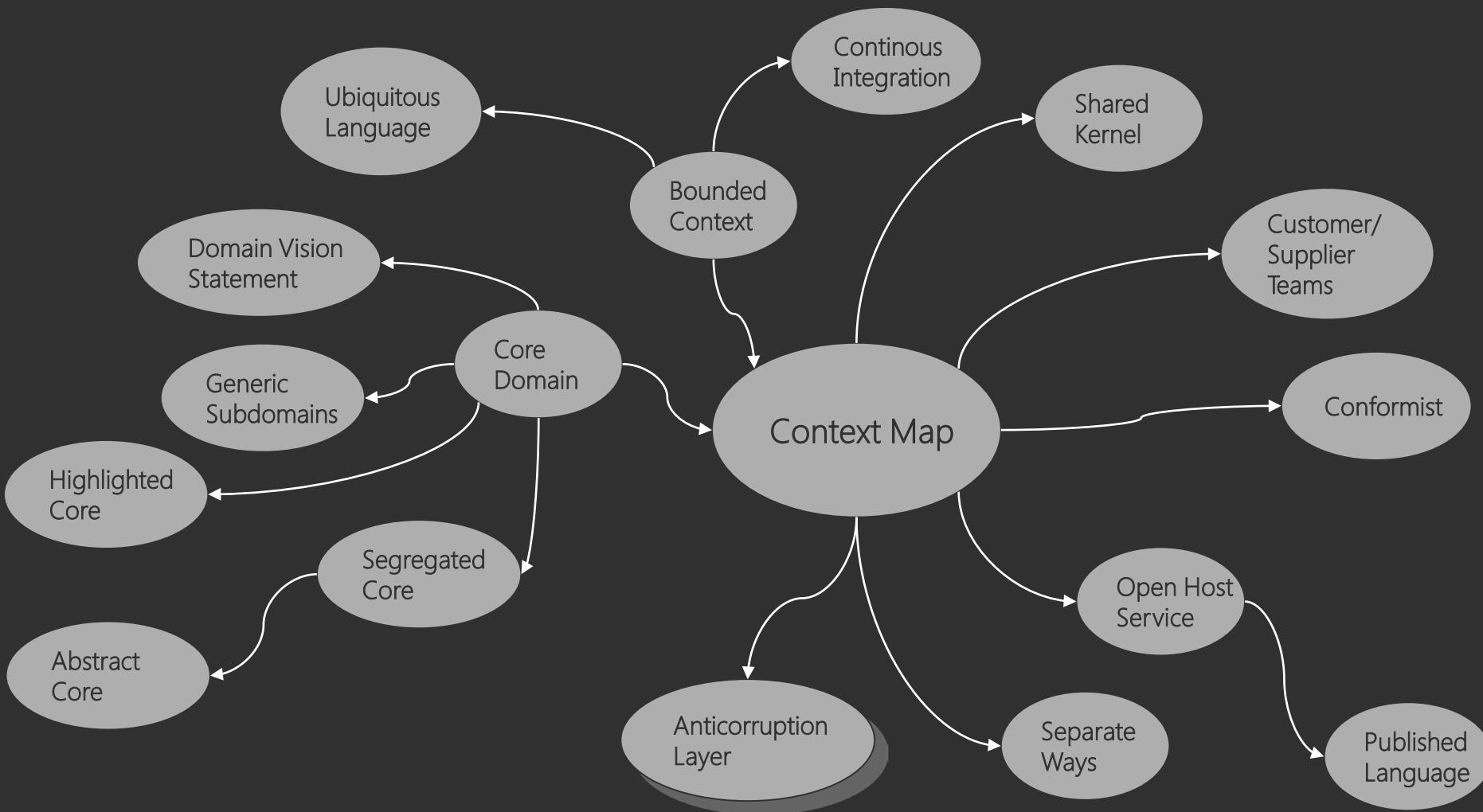
# Ubiquitous language – A Domain based language



# Building blocks: Patterns

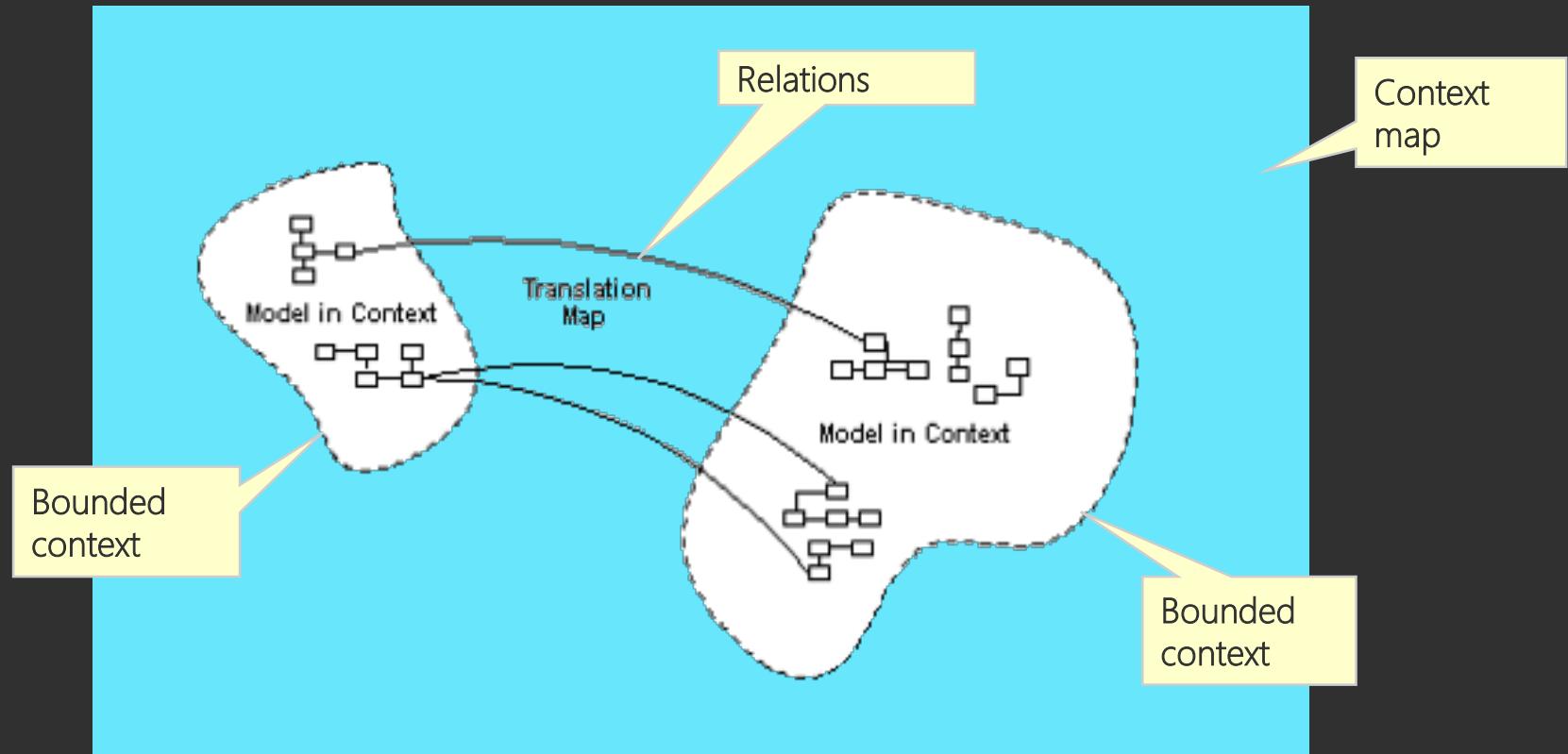


# Domain Driven Design – Strategic Design

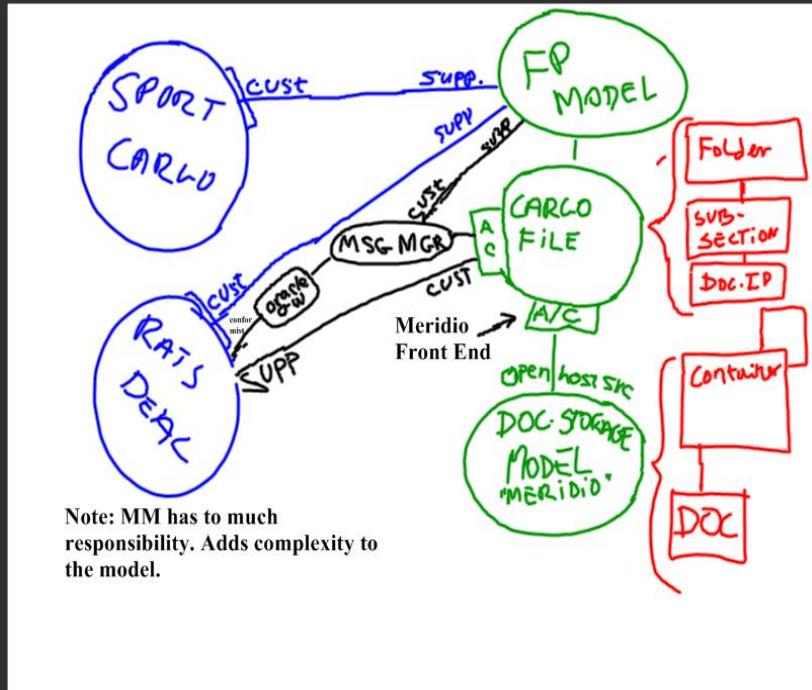


# Strategic design: Context maps

In large systems (or set of systems), we need a map to give us a picture of the models that are inside.



# Strategic design: Integrity across systems

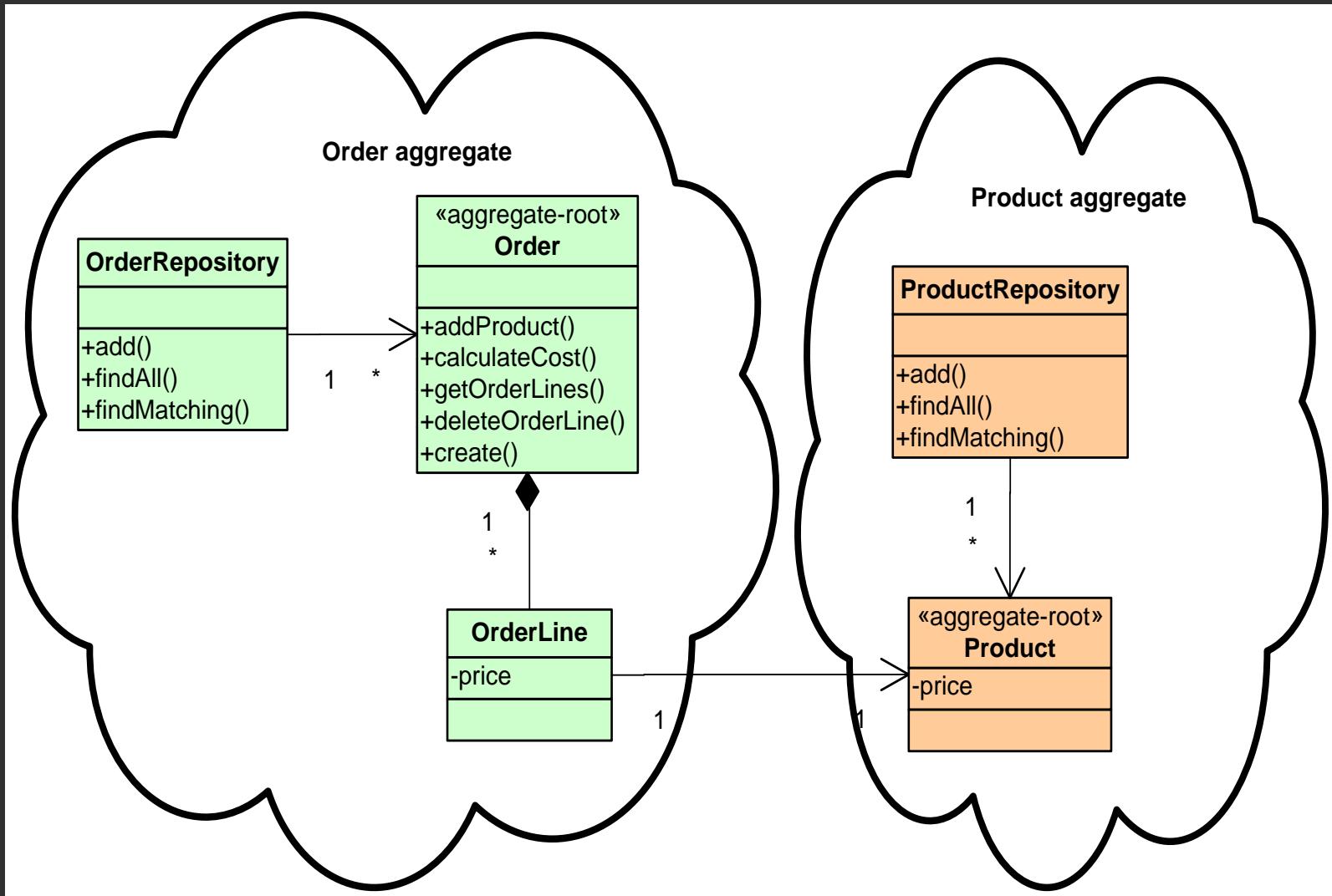


- Bounded context
  - The meaning of a domain concept is bound by the context it is used
- Context map
  - A map that describe the contexts and their relationships
- Relation types:
  - Shared kernel
  - Customer/supplier teams
  - Conformist
  - Anti-corruption layer
  - Separate ways
  - Open host service
  - Published language

# Strategic design: Types of relations

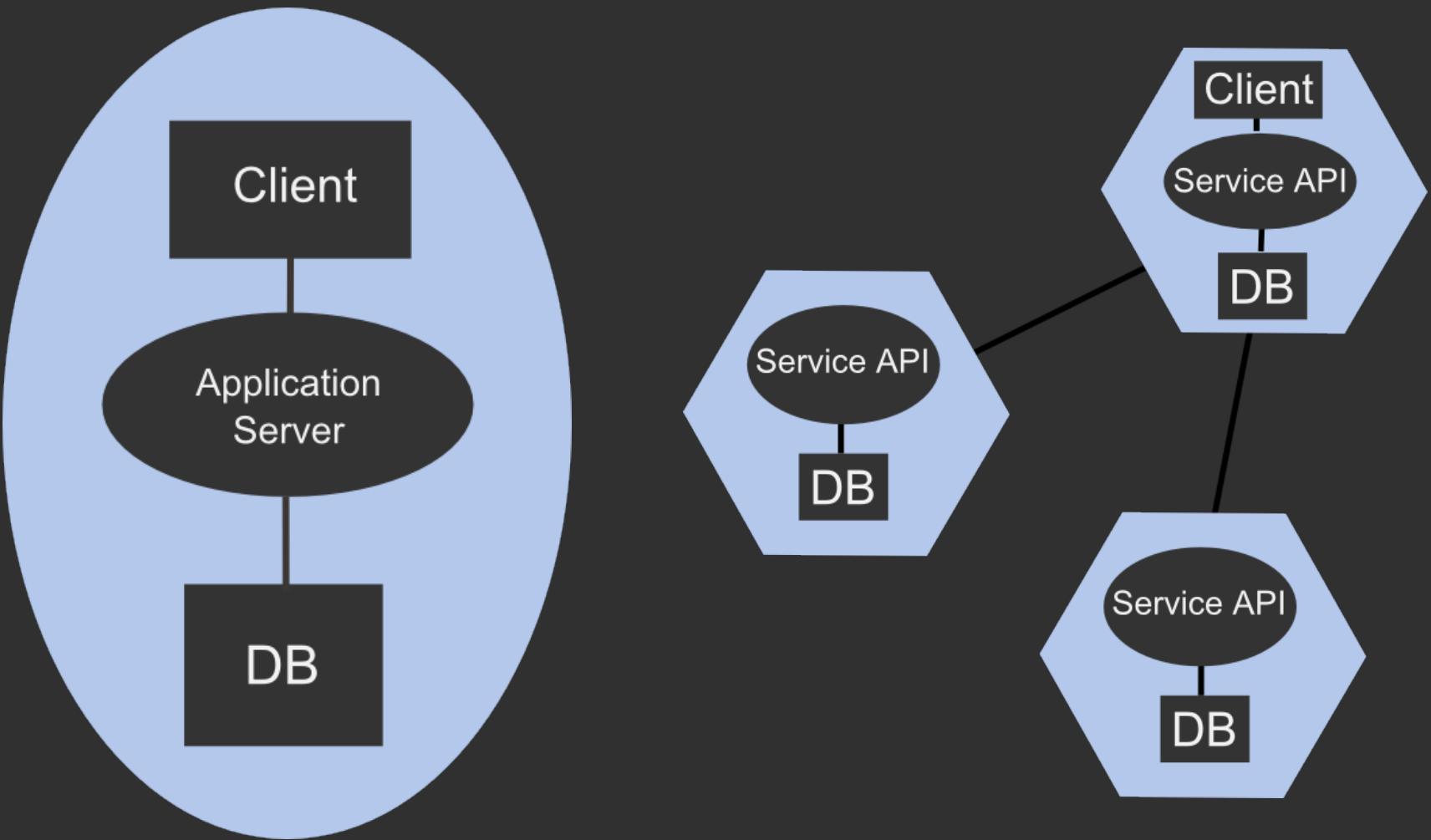
Type	Description
Shared kernel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Overlapping models shared among teams</li></ul>
Customer/supplier development teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>One bounded context is maintained by one team but used by another</li></ul>
Conformist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>As C/S development teams, but the customer team strictly adheres to the supplier model, without the option to change it.</li></ul>
Anticorruption layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Isolation layer between models that take up the differences</li></ul>
Separate ways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Avoid integration, let the models develop on their own</li></ul>
Open host service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>One system that has an open connection point that can be used by (many) other systems</li></ul>
Published language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Let the integration be based on a common, well-defined language</li></ul>

# Aggregates



# Microservices

...is a way  
of designing software  
as suites of  
independently deployable  
services



# Independent

Team  
governance  
Skills  
Agile

web services  
REST Mobility  
Linux  
JSON  
Cloud  
Application Development

node.js  
javascript

build

data management

technology choice

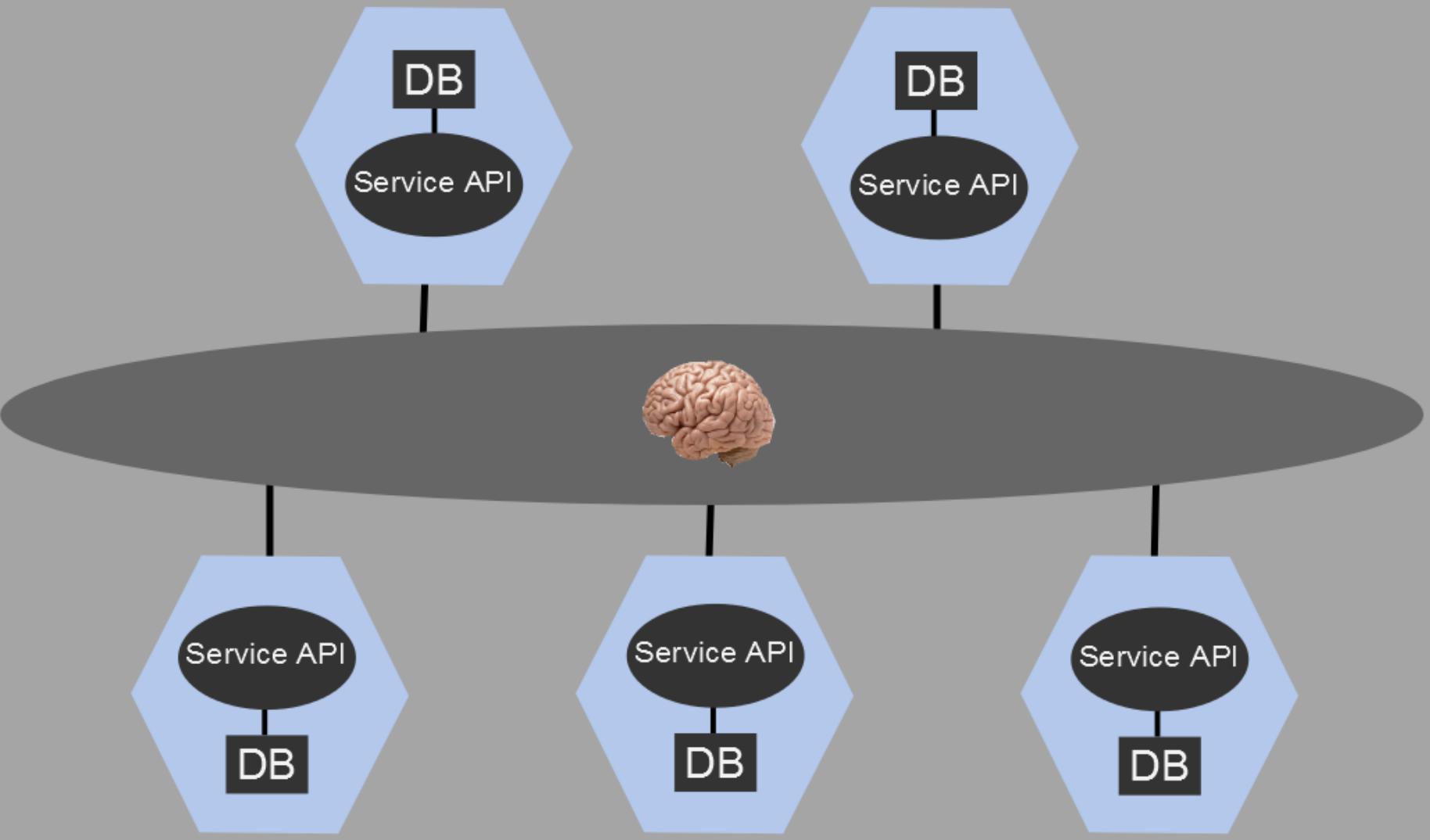
Ruby  
Scala  
Python  
Architecture

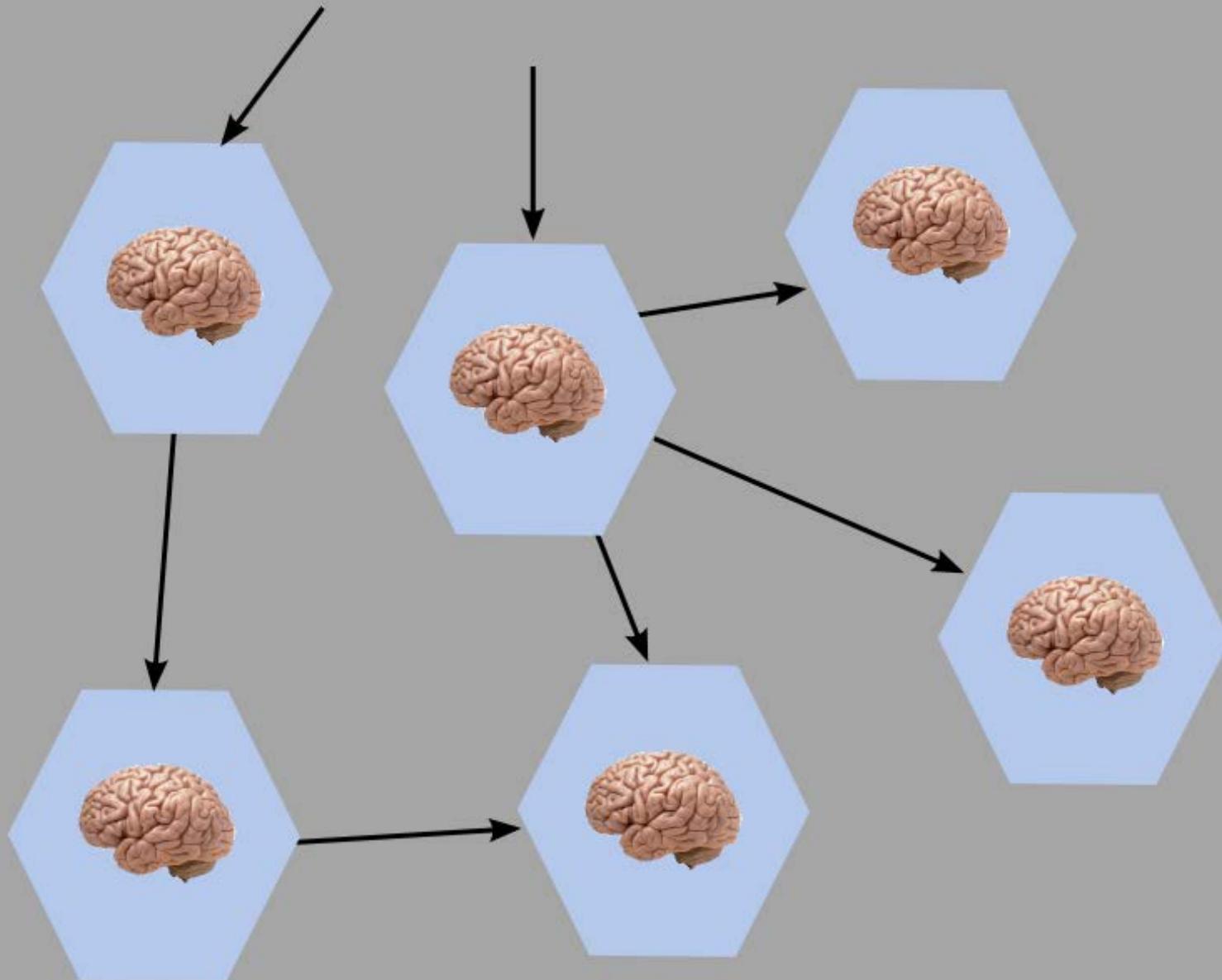
Kanban  
Service Management  
Docker

Odata  
XML  
Atom Pub

Architecture

# Smart Endpoints Dumb Pipes





# Infrastructure Automation



# Service Interfaces

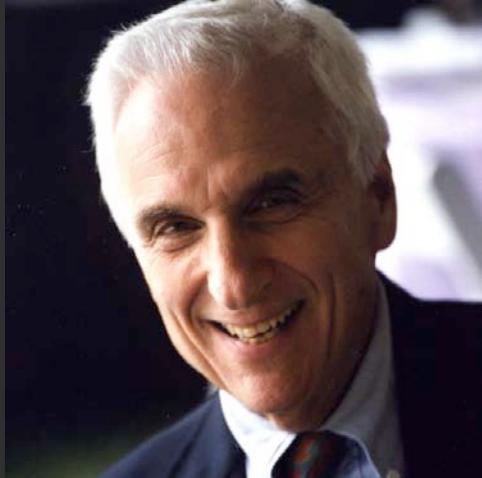


{ json:api }



Organized around  
Business capabilities

# Conway's Law

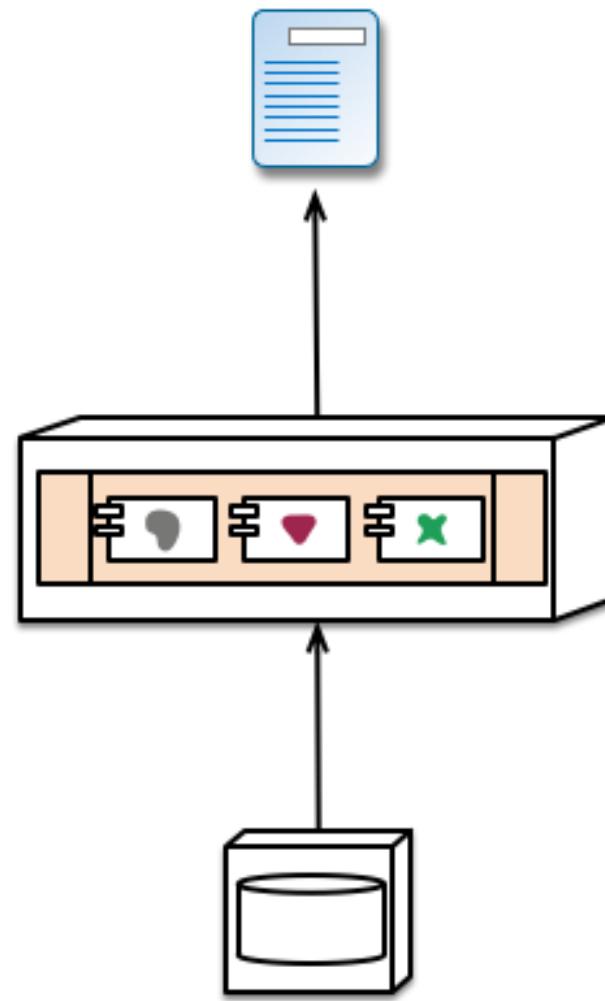


Organizations which design systems ... are constrained to produce designs which are copies of the communication structures of these organizations

Melvin E. Conway



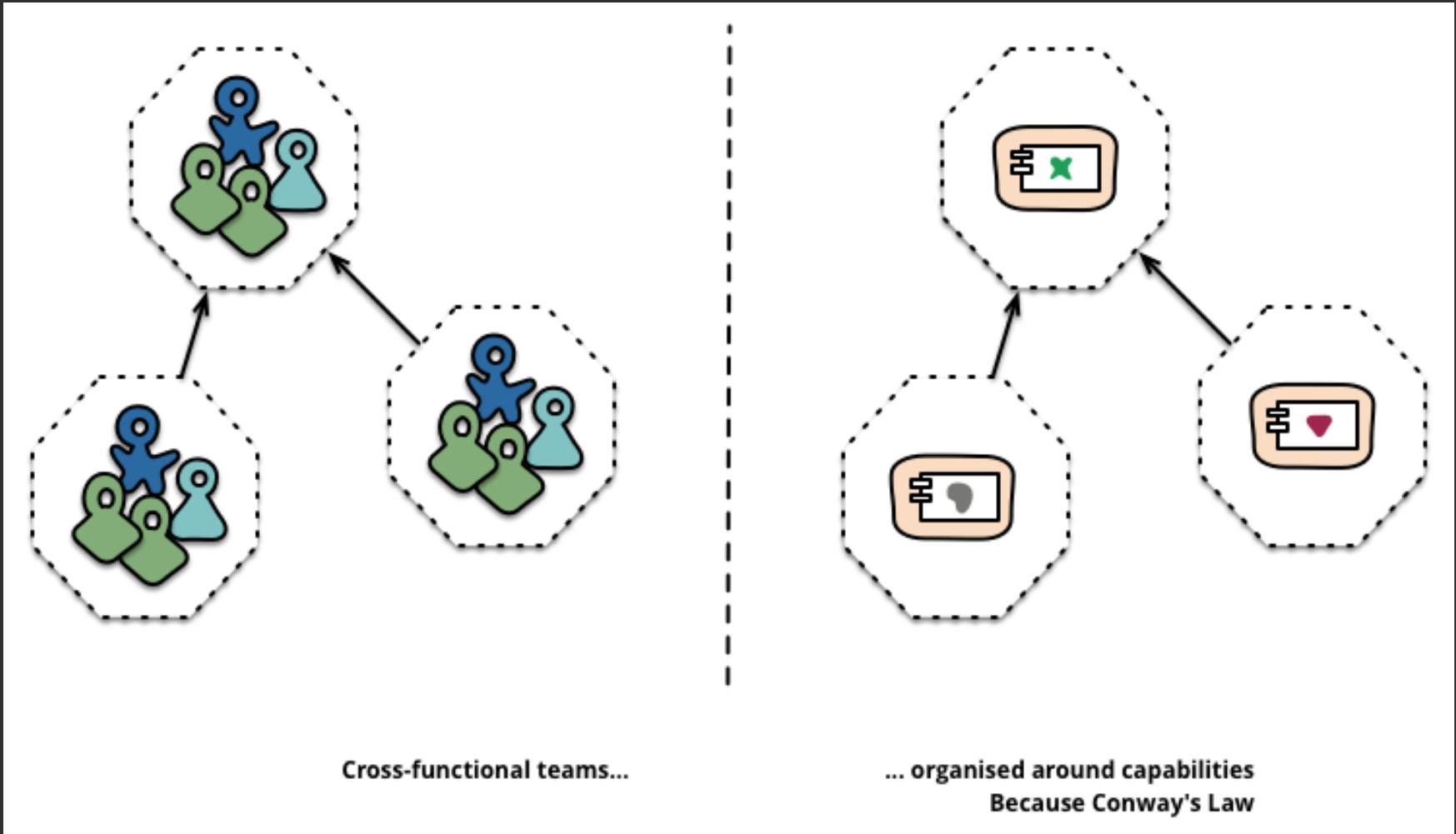
Siloed functional teams...



... lead to siloed application architectures.  
Because Conway's Law

Borrowed from James Lewis and Martin Fowler's article:  
<http://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html>

# Inverse Conway maneuver



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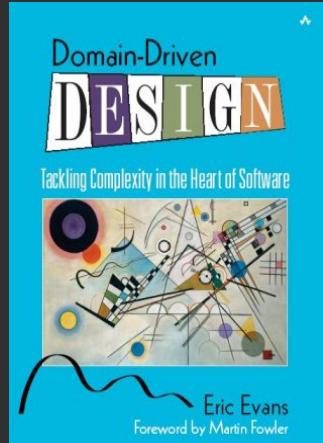
# Important success criteria

- Rapid provisioning
- Basic monitoring
- Rapid Application Development
- DevOps Culture

Data driven vs  
Domain driven

# Discussion

Domain Driven Design is advocated as the best way



Still we see that the data driven approach dominate

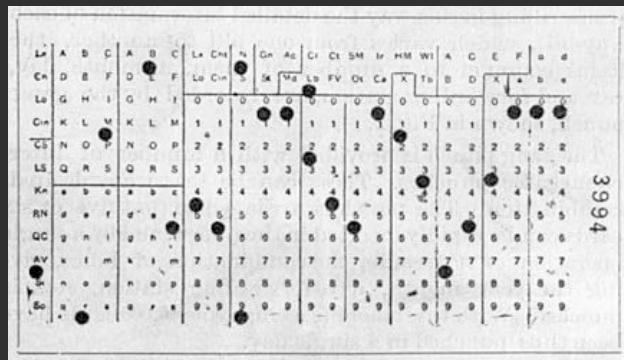
Object oriented languages used as script languages

1000 or even 10.000 LOC methods are still written

# Why?

# Data Driven Development

Has its origin in data processing

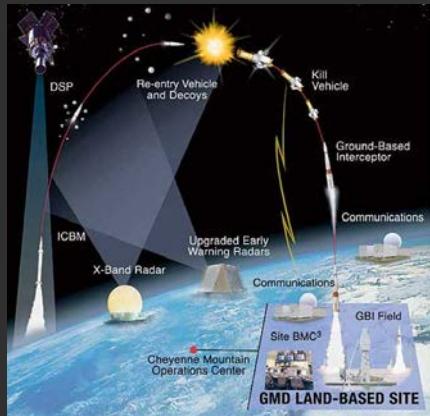


1890 US Census  
Herman Hollerith  
Punch cards for data storage

Entry, Validation, Sorting, Summarization, Aggregation, ...  
Electro-Mechanical machines until the 1950ties...  
COBOL programming language since 1959 ...

# Object Oriented Development

Has its origin in simulation of dynamic systems



Interception of ICBM's

Simula 67 language

Ole Johan Dahl / Kristen Nygaard

Encapsulation of state and behaviour in "classes"

Simplifies the modelling of real-world behaviour

Smalltalk, C++, Java, C#, Scala, ....

# Thoughts on DBR and its likes



Began as a data processing systems

Record and report performed operations

- Materials used
- Difficulties encountered
- Failures

With time, more and more dynamic domain's was added

Planning (re-planning)

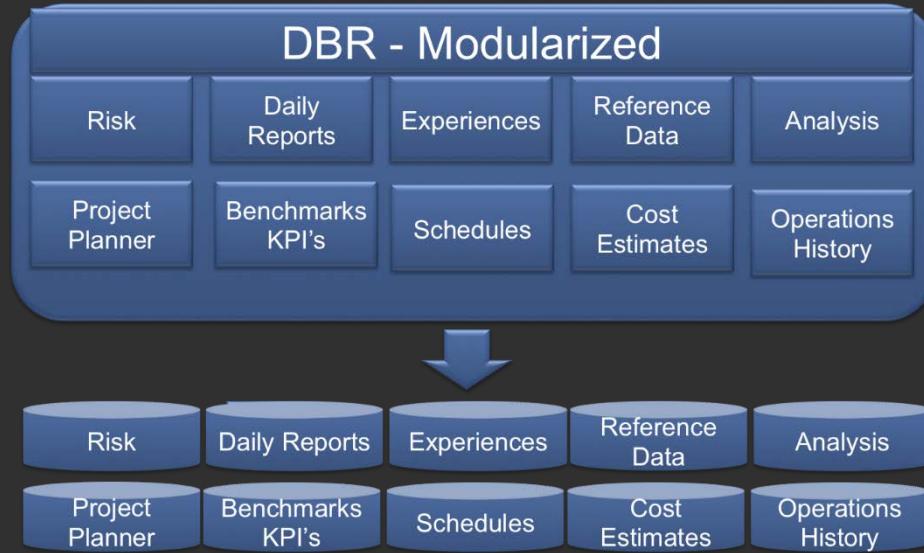
- Automated planning
- Optimisation
- Monitoring

Scheduling

- Cost function
- Automatic re-scheduling
- Optimisation

Dynamic domains are addressed with a data driven approach

# Micro-services to the rescue?



## Planning & Scheduling

- Automated planning
- Multi-agent

## Analysis

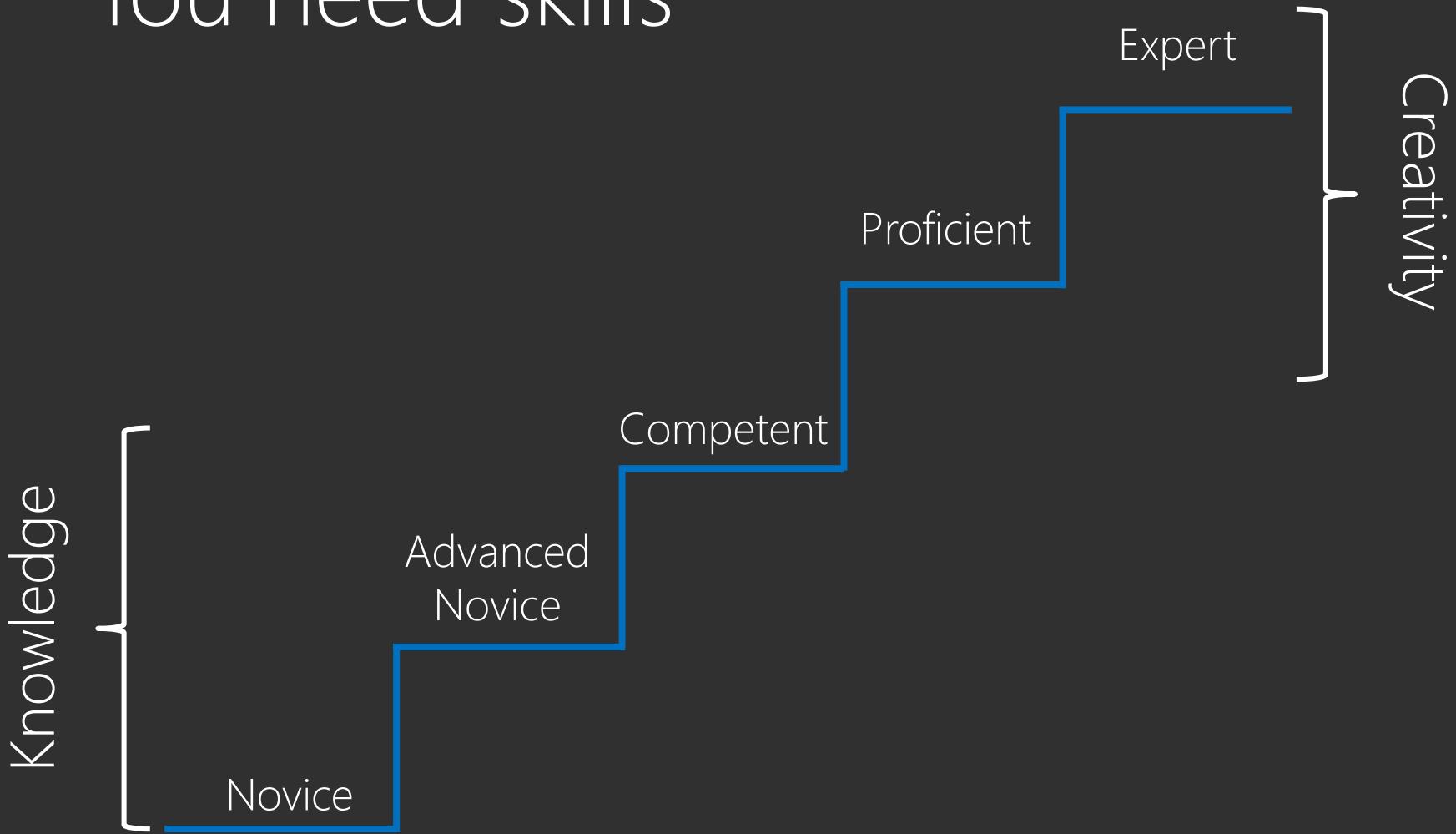
- R for statistics

## Daily reports

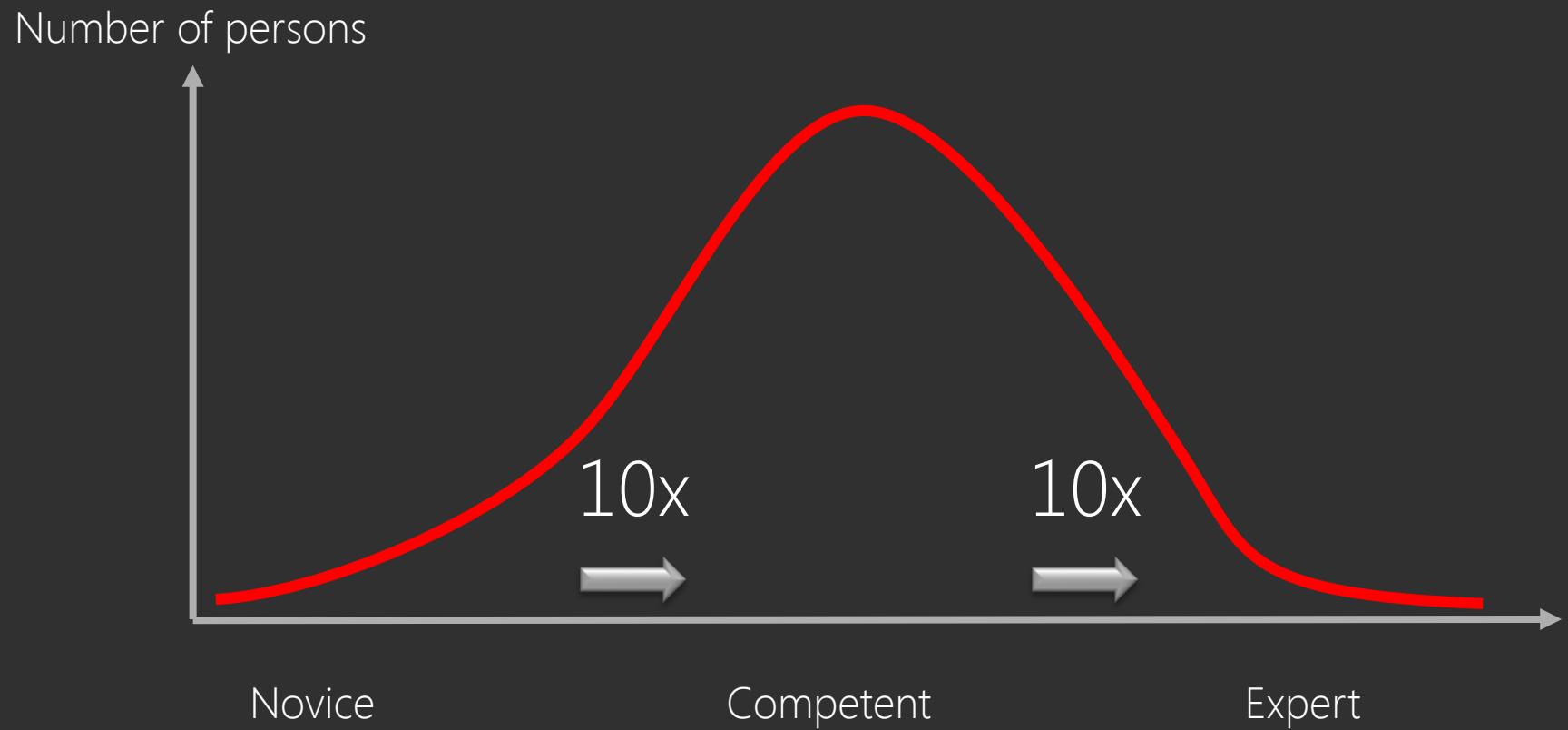
- Data driven

Each service can be implemented with the most suitable technology

# You need skills

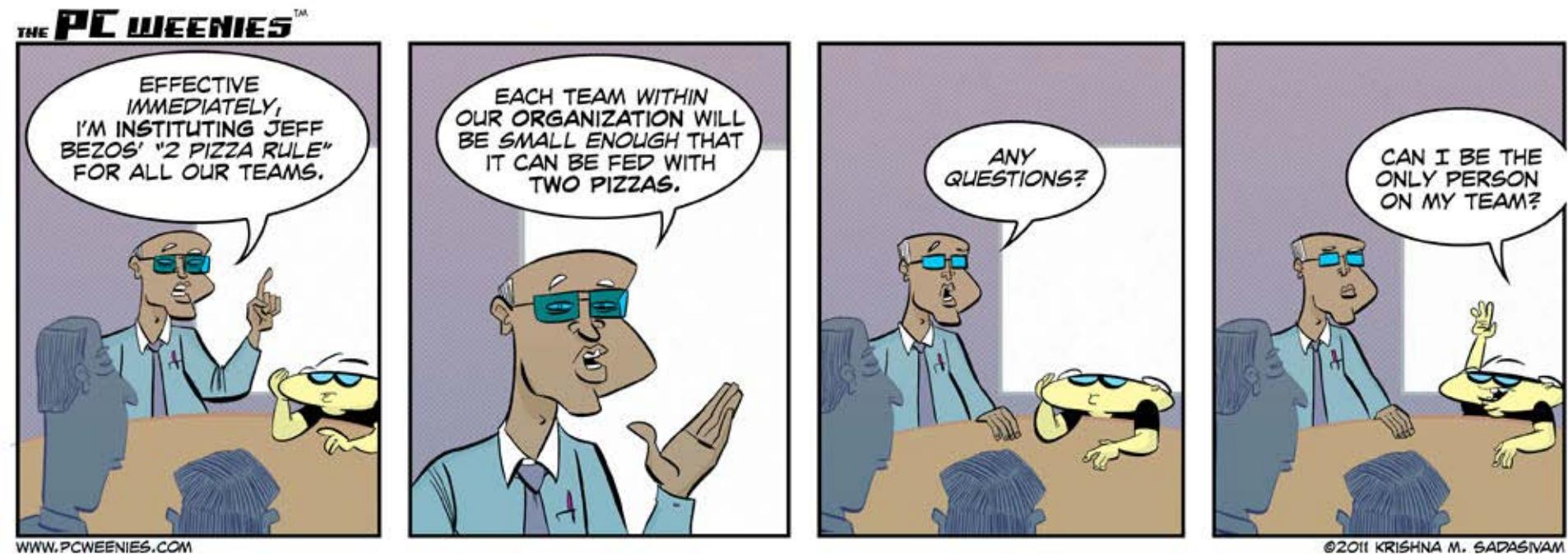


# Skills and productivity



# Organization

# Working in



large.  
- Jeff Bezos, CEO, Amazon

# Our Team

Small (3-5) over very long time

- +15 years
- Now two teams 6+4, two locations

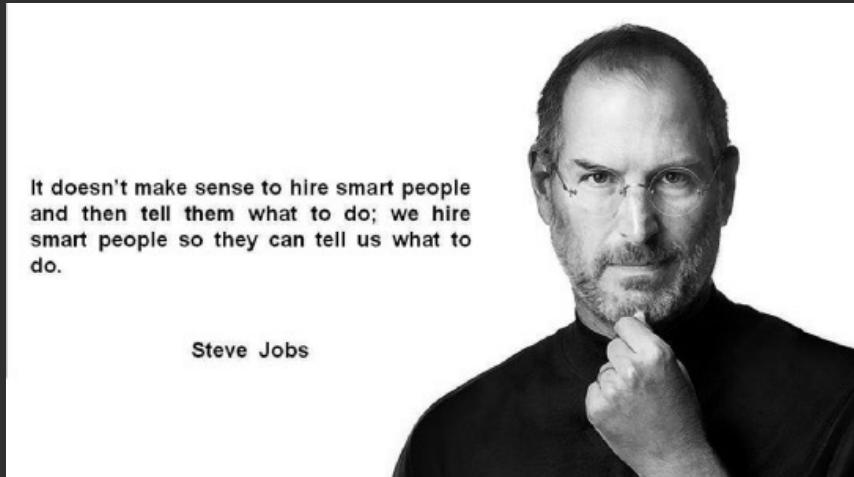
Technologically segregated

- Database
- Power Builder
- Web (Microsoft Stack)



Why have we  
not succeeded?

# Leadership



Good software leaders are rare

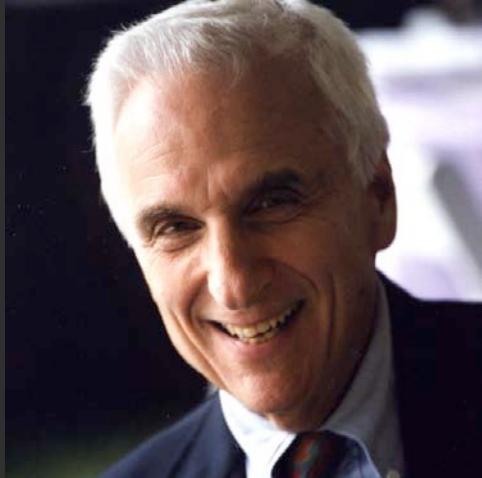
- How to nurture talents?
- How to develop the needed skills?

Leading from the front or back?

- How to build trust?

## How to ensure individuals pulls as a team?

# Conway's Law



Organizations which design systems ... are constrained to produce designs which are copies of the communication structures of these organizations

Melvin E. Conway

# Our Team



Not cross functional

- Database
- Power Builder
- Web (Microsoft Stack)

Not co-located

- Stavanger
- Bergen

Vulnerable

- Dependent on individuals
- Number of years to retirement

# Our company

Large enterprise organization

- Divisional structure
- Multinational
- Central IT governance

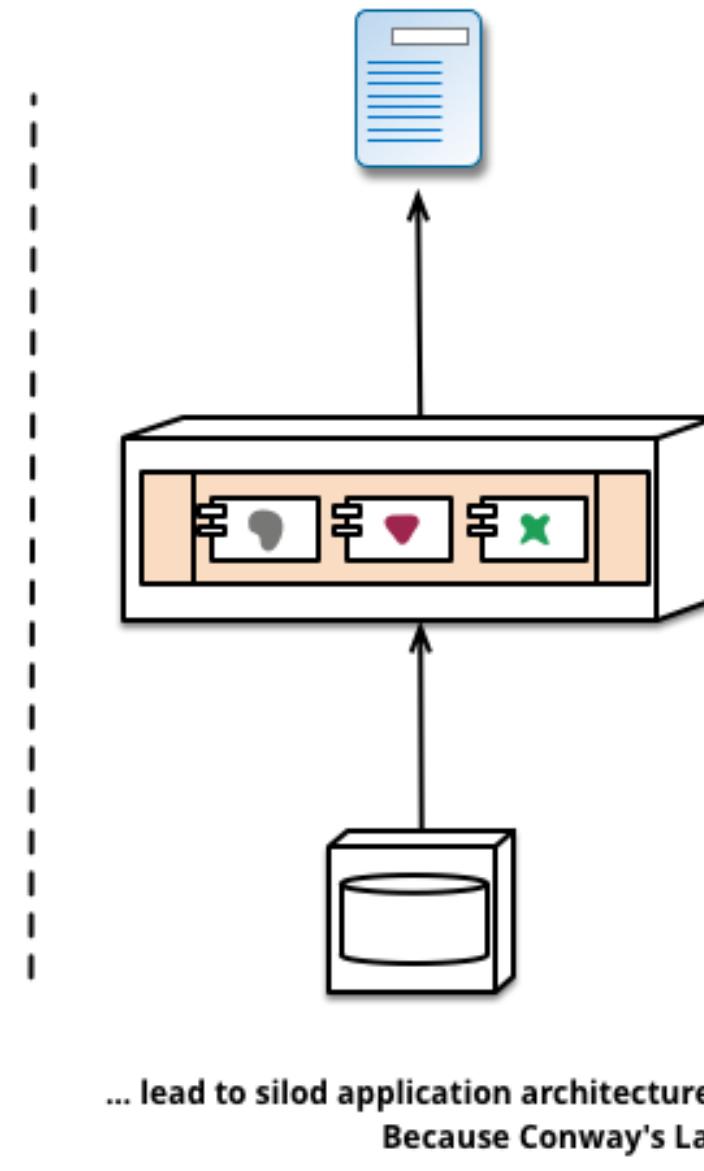
Lacking

- DevOps culture
- Infrastructure automation





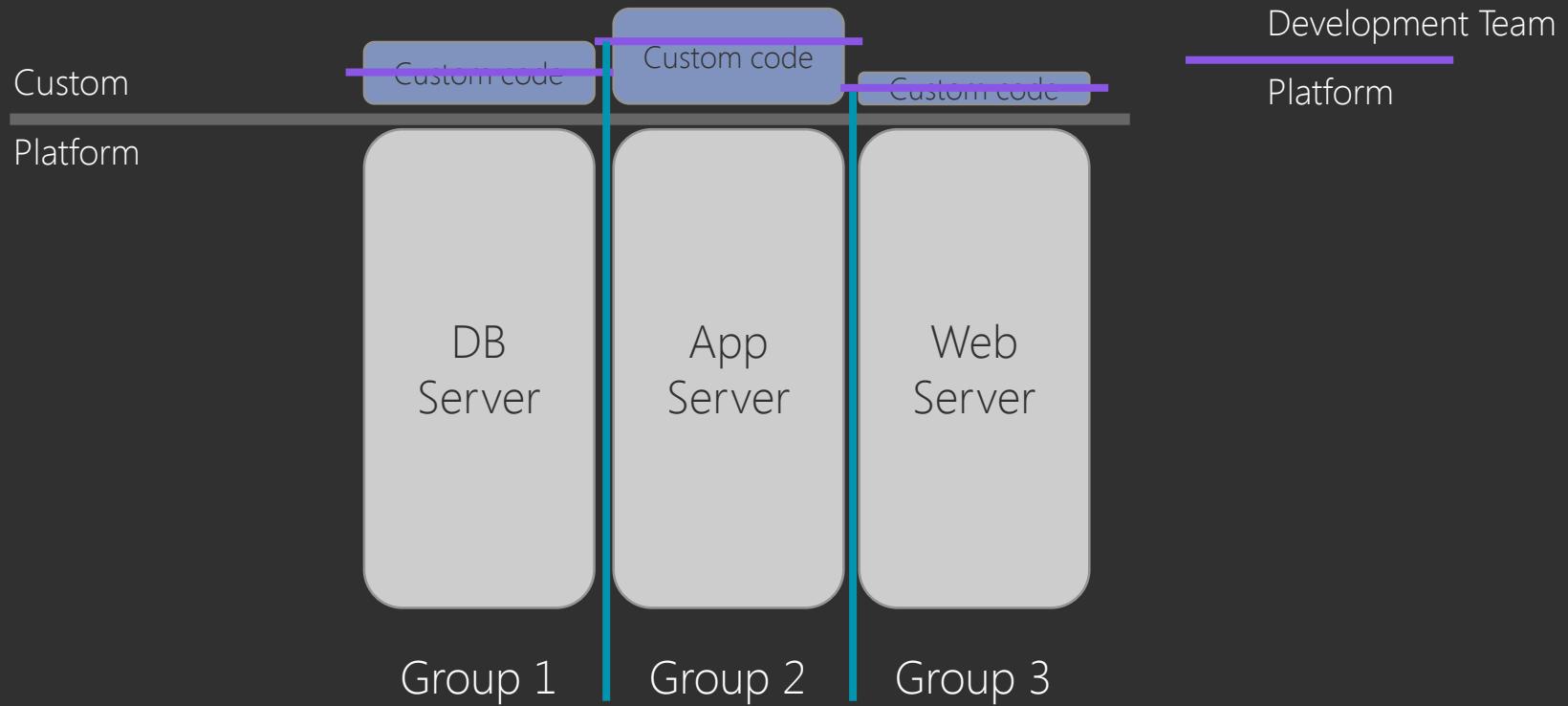
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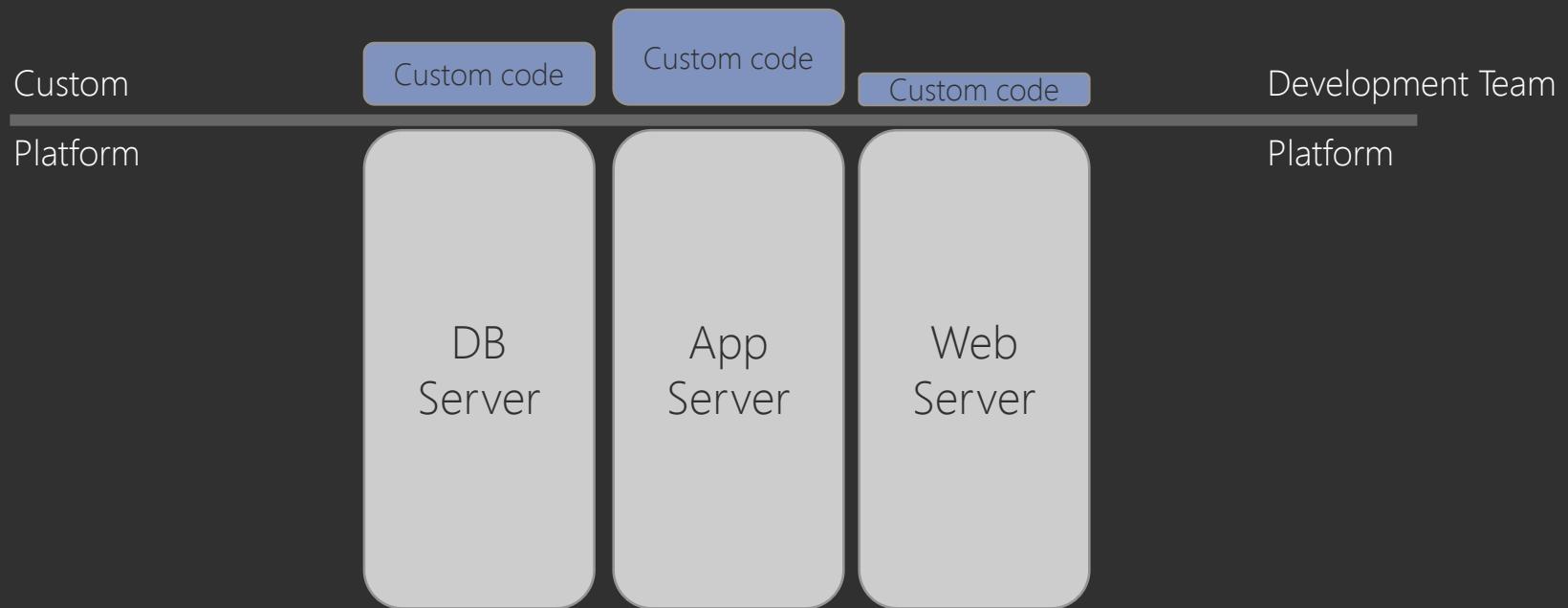
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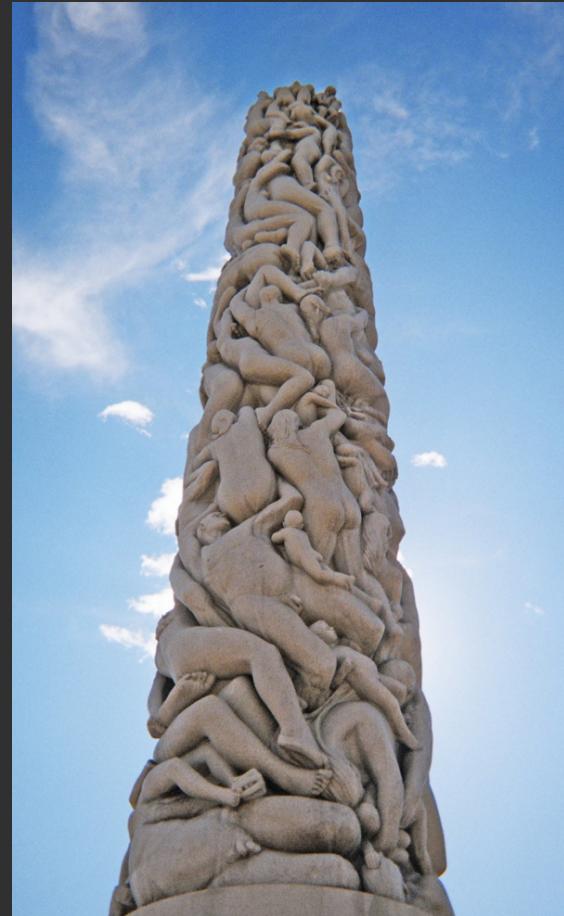
# Actors = 4



# Actors = 1



# Breaking the Monolith



# How do you eat an elephant?



one bite at a time

# Goals

1. Make it easier to implement new features
2. Make stored data more easily available
3. Simplify build and deployment
4. Modernize technology stack

In short: Optimize delivery of new features and availability of data

# Bounded contexts

DBR

Monolith



DBR DB (1,5mloc)

# DBR - Modularized

Risk

Daily Reports

Experiences

Reference Data

Analysis

Project Planner

Benchmarks KPI's

Schedules

Cost Estimates

Operations History



Risk

Daily Reports

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Reference Data

Analysis

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Schedules

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Operations History

Functionality integrated at each module level as services

- Internal bus for DBR functionality
- Services for external data

# How do we get there?

# Making changes



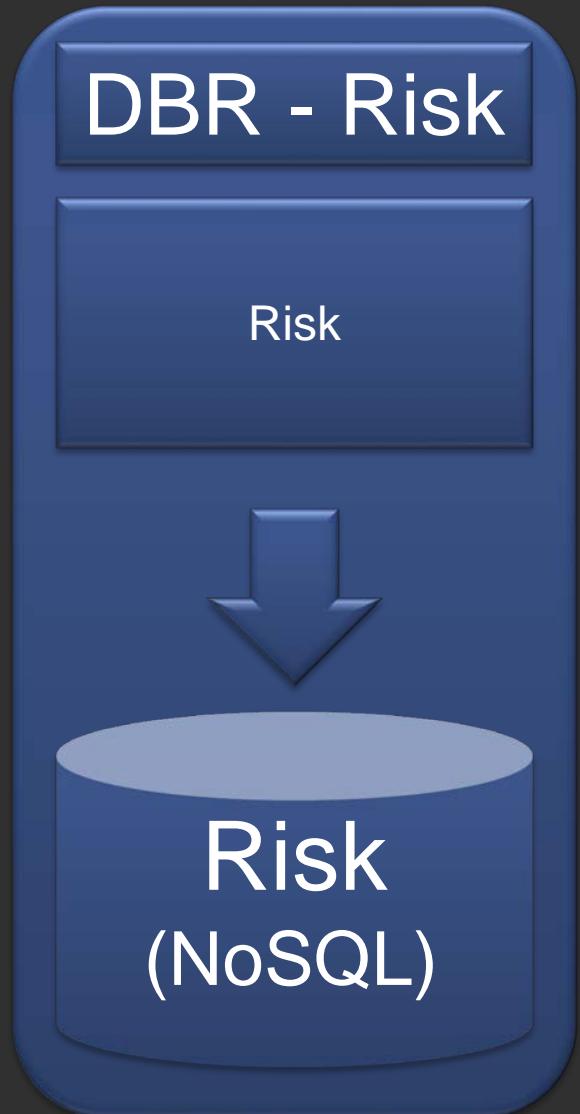
# Extracting a bounded context



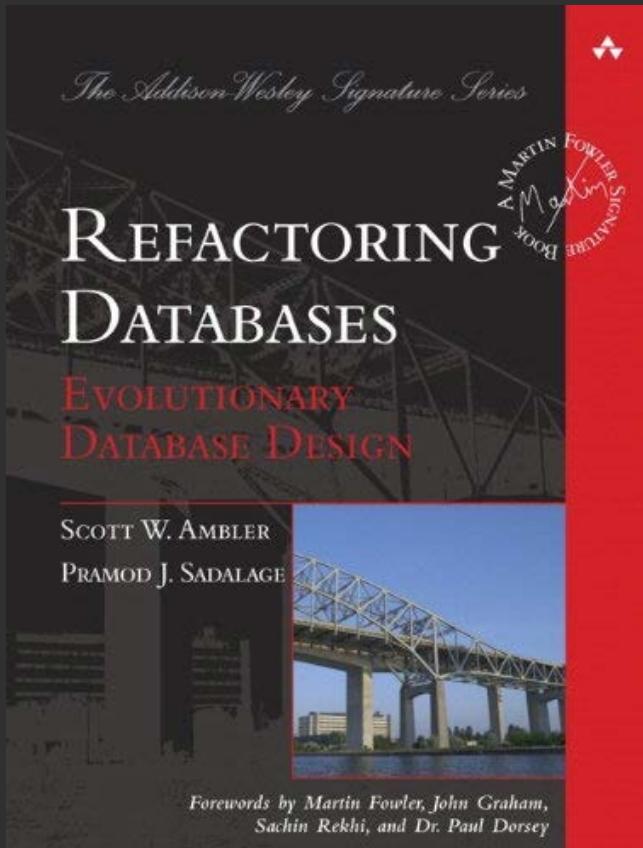
# Database tactics

1. Duplicate databases, replicate data
2. Duplicate schemas
3. Views





# Database refactoring



**shortcut**

### Recipes for Continuous Database Integration

#### Evolutionary Database Development

This Short Cut is a companion to the 2007 Jolt Productivity Award Winner, *Refactoring Databases: Evolutionary Database Design*, by Scott W. Ambler and Pramod J. Sadalage, 0321293533, Addison-Wesley.

Pramod Sadalage

Addison-Wesley Pearson Education

AWPROFESSIONAL.COM

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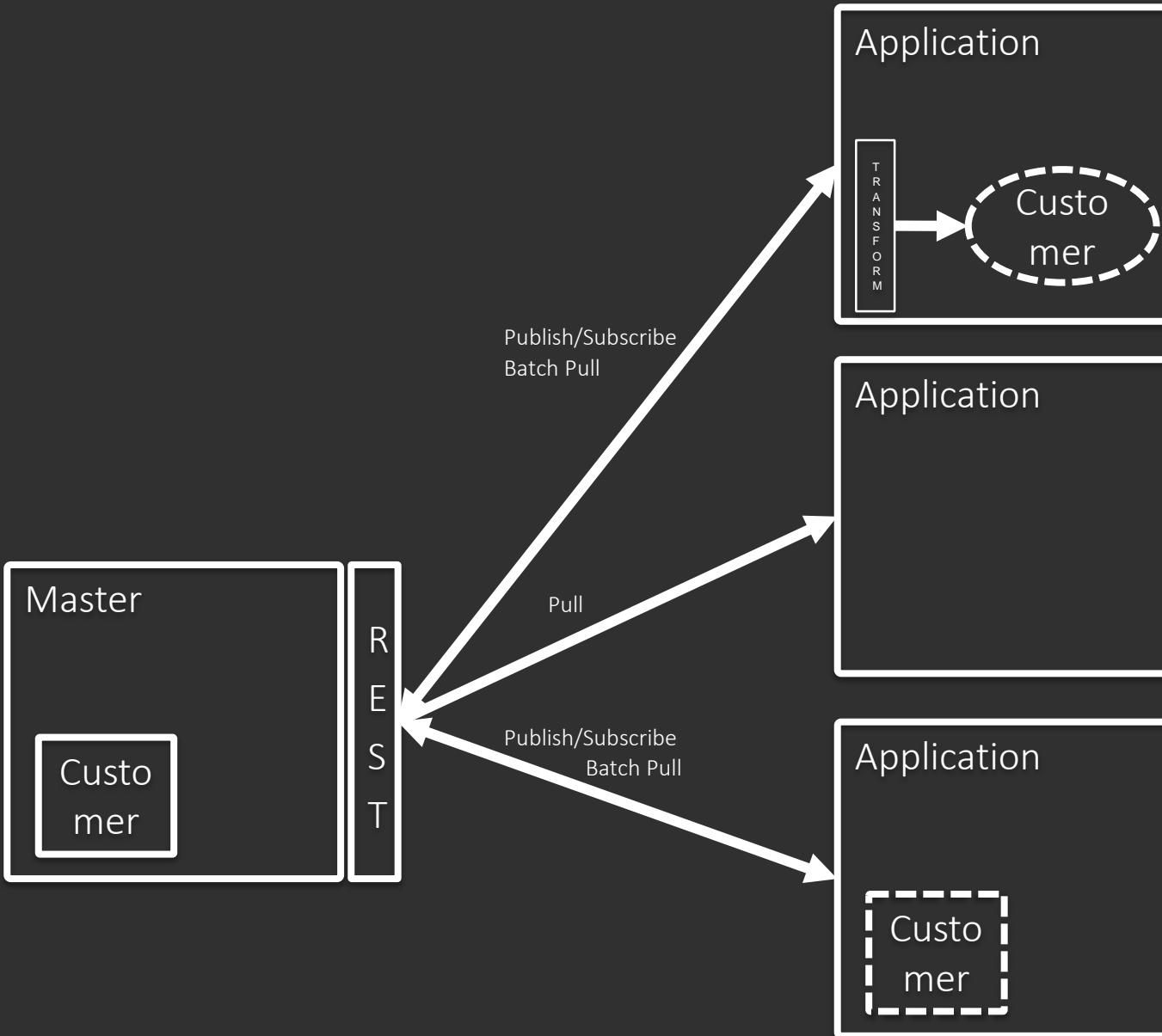
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# Master data



# Summary

- Data-driven monolithic apps
- Change and adapt your organization
- Bounded contexts as Microservices
- Build domain modelling skills
- Leadership is a critical success factor

# Thank you