



etraveli  
group



JHUG.gr - 12/12/2022

**Evolving 20+ years codebase**

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## About ETraveli Group

Since ~2000

Flight-centric Online Travel Agency (OTA)

35+ site languages

75+ countries

Over 2000 employees

# Our booking platform: IBE

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# Our Booking Platform Java Code Base 1/2

Monorepo produces 7 tomcat (war) applications

Initial commit (cvs2svn) 13/10/2005 => original initial commit is legend now

> 1.9 M lines of code (Java 17)

260 unique contributors across all years >150 active

> 17 major external provider systems

> 20 internal services (i.e pricing, payments etc)

19 minutes mean time in CI

4 releases per week

5 minutes to import in IntelliJ



# Our major code evolving breakthroughs

Transitioning from homegrown Service Locator to CDI

Benefits and challenges

Ongoing code restructuring / modularization initiative

Introducing Trinity Modules

Gradle build files revamp

Reducing scanning and indexing

Kicking off long - term architecture roadmap

Where we are heading?

# From service locator to CDI

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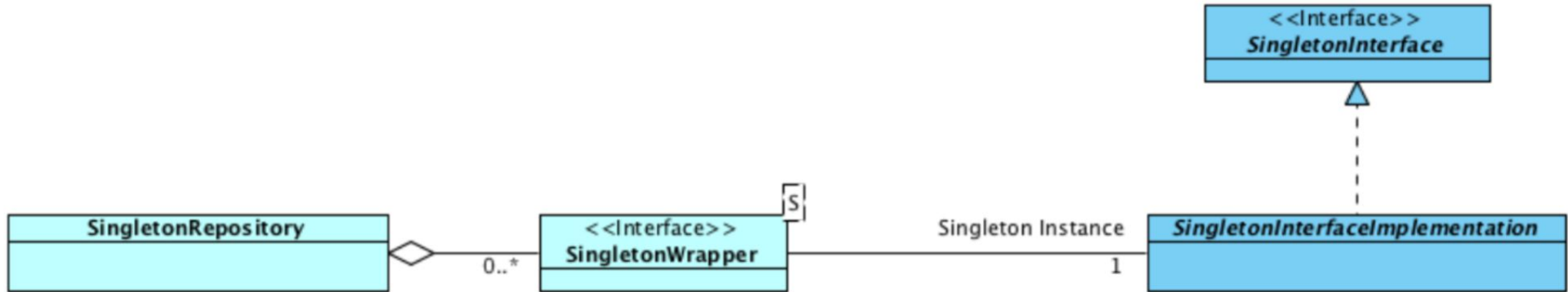
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## How we used to resolve dependencies...

Service locator we used was like this:

```
Singletons.get(CoreData.class).getSite(contentOwner.getOwnerObjectId())
```





## Migration from Service Locator to CDI

2019 Adoption of weld CDI implementation

Singletons.get is deprecated & currently uses cdi behind the scenes

New code uses constructor based injection

Improved testability of code base

Enabled modularization based in the trinity model (see next section)

Reduced build times





## Challenges of adopting CDI

It was (and still is) hard to convince everyone to use constructor based injection

Requires constant vigilance about using the correct scope for CDI beans... And a lot of training as well.

We had to write a lot of code in order to make our tests CDI aware

# Restructuring code: Introducing Trinity Modules

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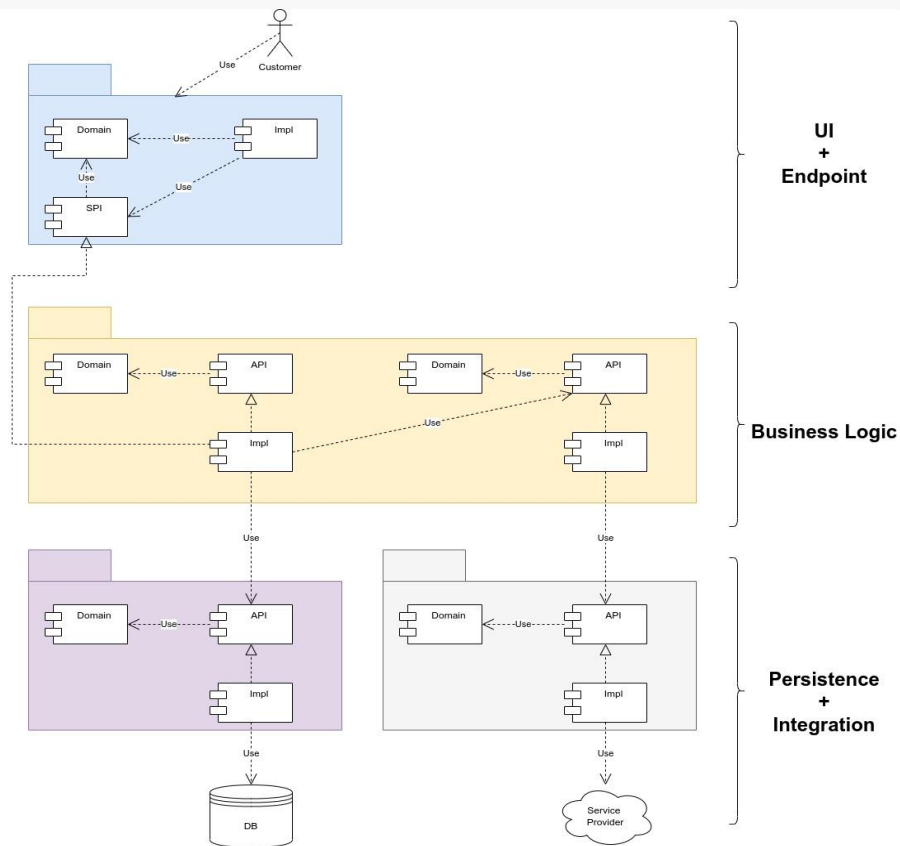
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# Modularization of the codebase

## What to do

- Refactor the all of the codebase into api, impl and domain modules
- Separate business logic from technical concerns, like persistence, integrations, user interfaces, caches and “deployment”
- Apply build rules to govern modularization adherence
- Refactor tests and test frameworks to adhere to modularisation





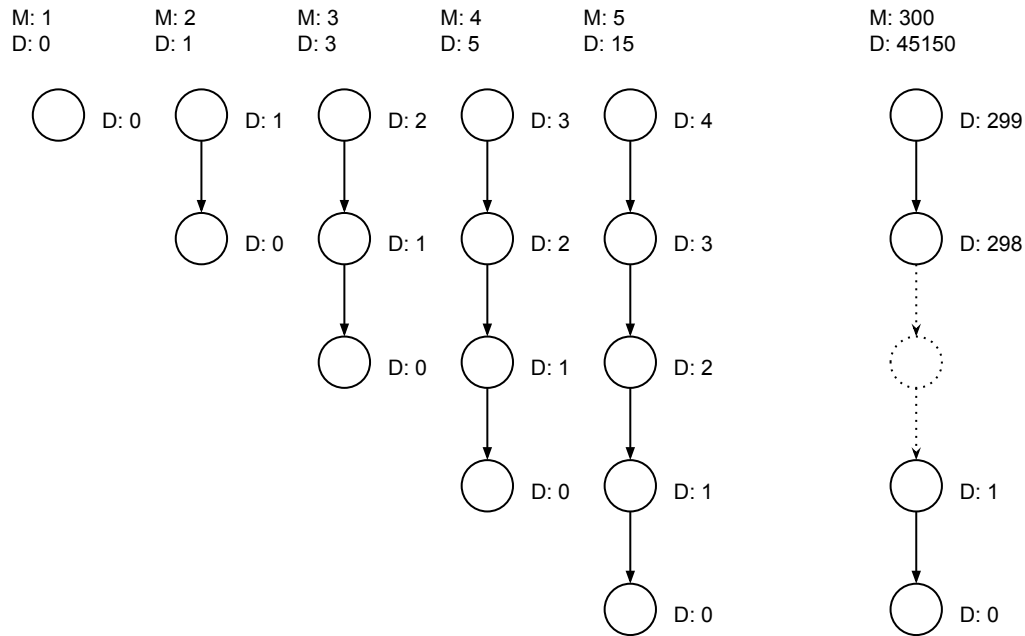
# Modularization of the codebase

## Why to do it

- Reduce dependencies in the codebase
- Shorten build and test times
- Reduce resource usage
- Allow breakout of libraries and services
- Improve ability to scale out the organization
- Shorten and simplify onboarding
- Improve testability
- Improve performance of IDEs and build environments
- Implement distributed web sessions - improving time and quality of deploys
- Reduce time to market for future business features



# The math of dependencies

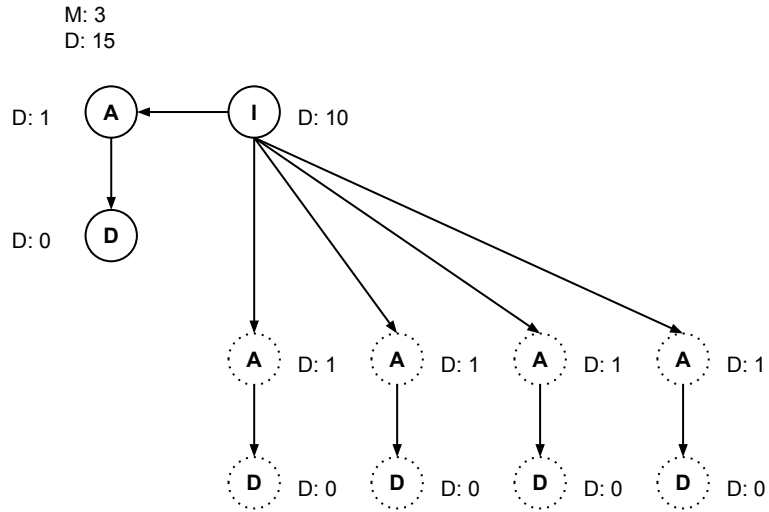


$$\frac{n^2 + n}{2}$$

a.k.a. triangular number

...growing much faster than linear

# The math of dependencies with api, impl and domain



$n \times 15$

...linear growth



## Example calculations

### Chained modules

M: 10  
D: 45

M: 300  
D: 44 850

M: 650  
D: 210 925

### Modularized

M: 10  
D: 135

M: 300  
D: 4 485

M: 650  
D: 9 735

### Modularized x 3

M: 30  
D: 405

M: 900  
D: 13 455

M: 1 950  
D: 29 205

# Gradle build logic improvements

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## Scope of gradle improvements

Centralise gradle build logic into plugins

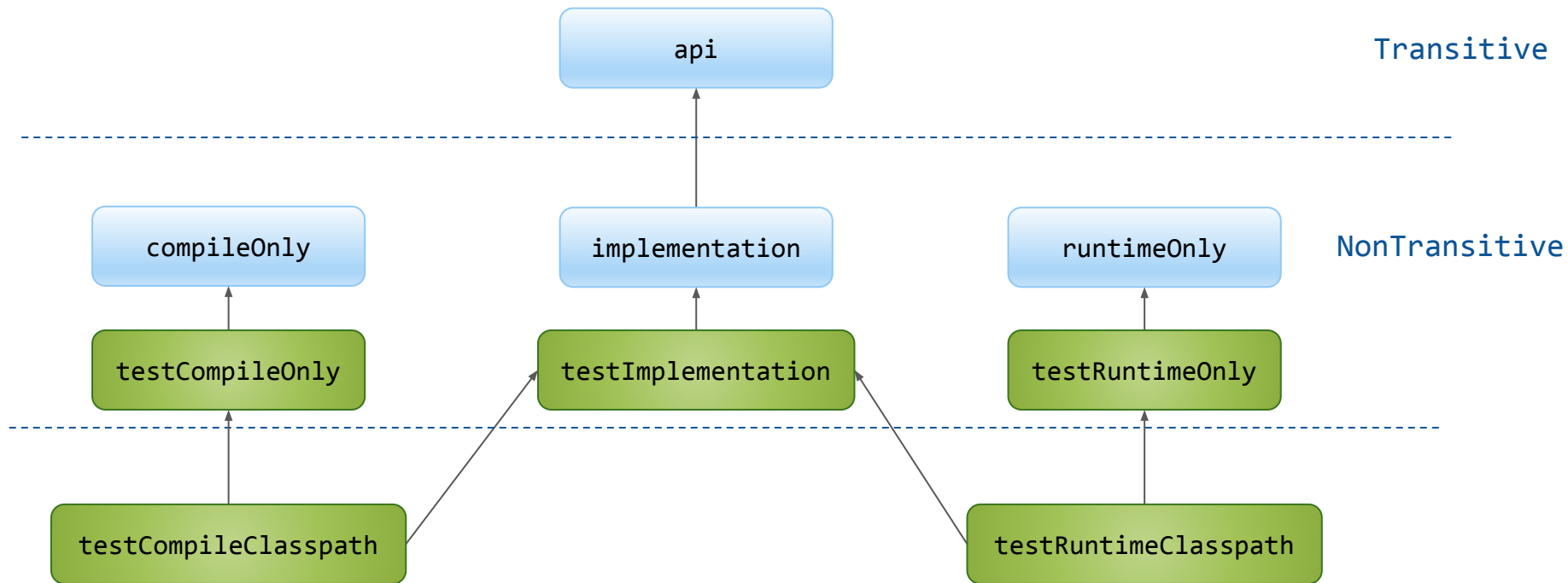
Ensure proper code tagging: i.e. test code vs production code

Improve gradle/idea integration

Migrate from groovy script to kotlin script: Better developer experience



# Gradle scopes...?





# Results

Reduce initial loading of repo from > 20 mins to 5 mins

We need dev machines with > 32 GB RAM

By properly tagging the source sets we drastically reduced unwanted re-indexing

Moving functionality to plugins will allow us to enforce architectural decisions in compile time

Adopting ArchUnit (<https://www.archunit.org/>) for more advanced checks as 2nd line of architectural checks



Long term planning

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# Evolving architecture not just our code base

Adopting message driven communication RabbitMQ

Offloading events to Kafka

Splitting applications into services

- Splitting database schemas and relocating schemas

- Extracting domains to standalone applications

Evolving our packaging to containers

- Ultimately K8s will host all our applications

Aiming to release more frequently and more reliably



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