

› C4 MODEL

Software Architecture | MSEM | Winter Semester 2019/20

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Andreas Heil

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Understanding problems when **documenting** software architectures

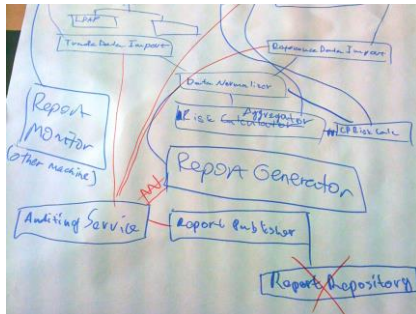
Being familiar with the **four levels** of the **C4 model**

Being able to **apply** the C4 model to **real problems**

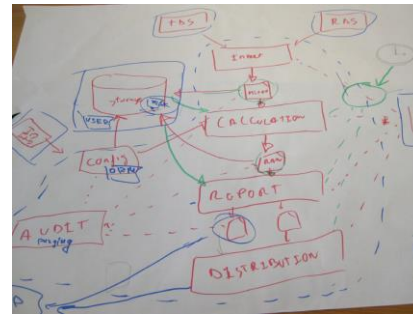
Being able to **document** software architectures using the C4 model

› VISUALLY COMMUNICATING SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURES

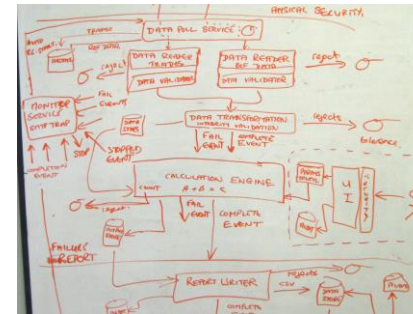
THE PROBLEM OF BOXES AND LINES



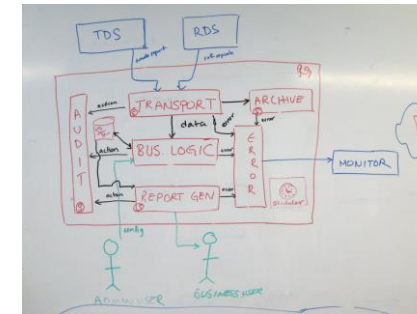
Like this?



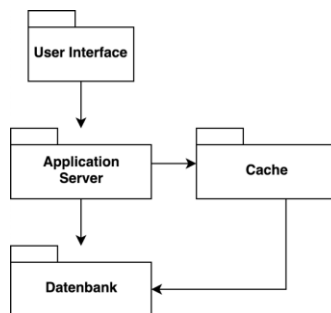
Or this?



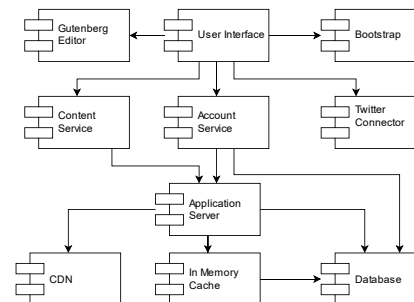
Maybe this?



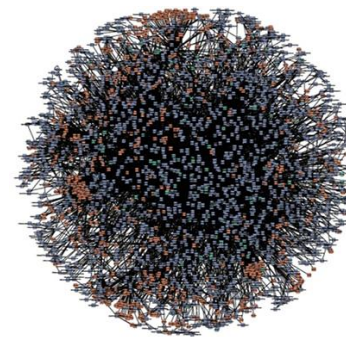
Or like this?



UML Packages?



UML Components?



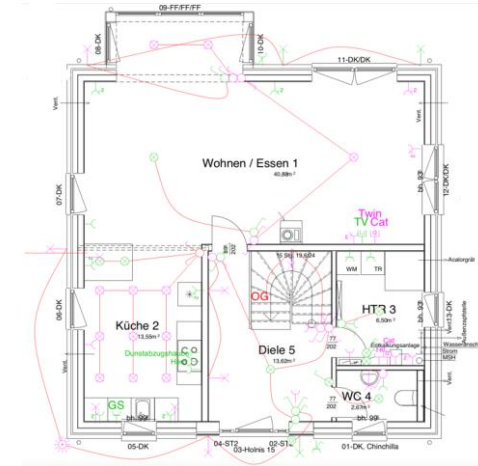
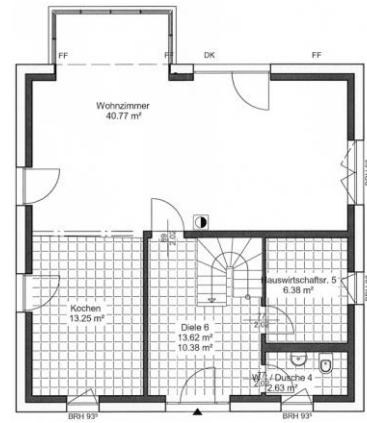
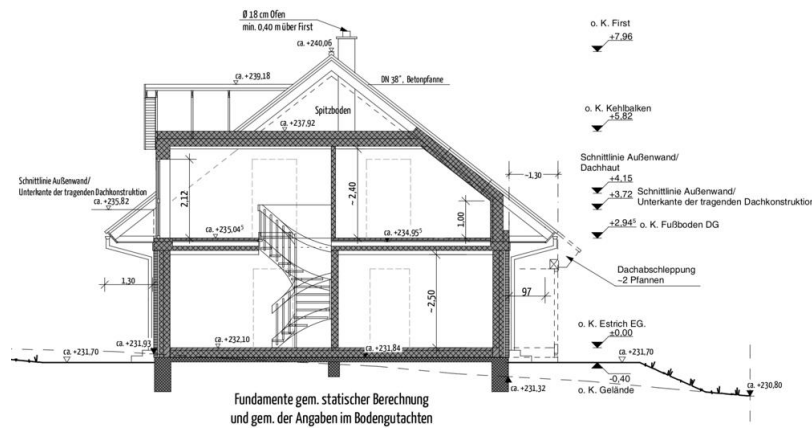
Deatchstar Diagrams?



Nicely drawn?

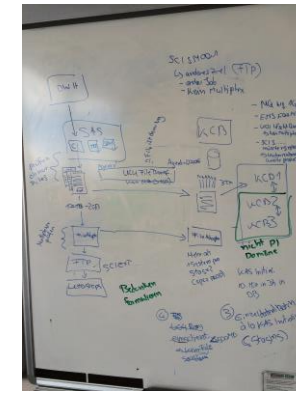
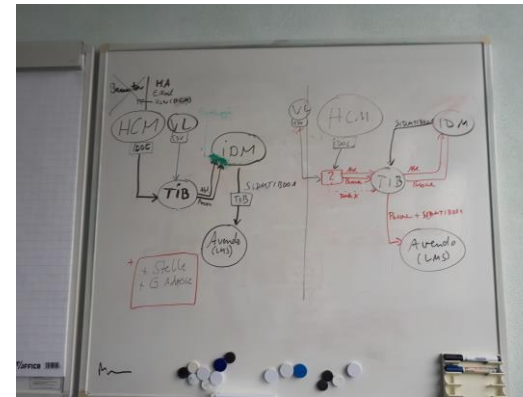
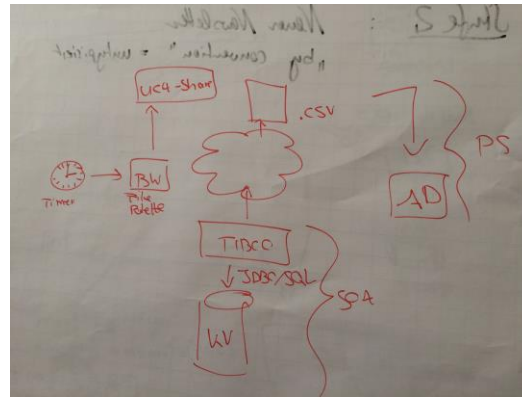
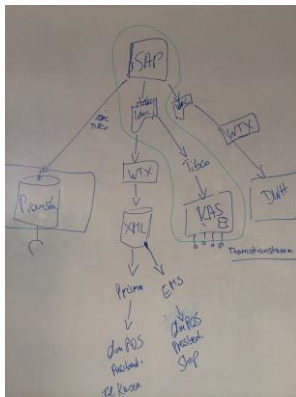
VISUAL COMMUNICATING IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

- > Site Plans
- > Floor Plans
- > Elevation Views
- > Cross-Section Views
- > Detailed Drawings
- > Technical Drawings



VISUAL COMMUNICATING IN THE SOFTWARE INDUSTRY

- > Confused mess of boxes and lines
- > Inconsistent notations, colours, shapes and line styles
- > Ambiguous naming
- > Unlabelled Relationships
- > Missing technology choices and details
- > Mixed levels of abstraction



REASONS

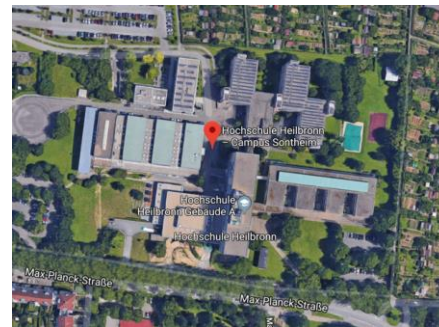
- > Side effects due to the shift towards agile development
 - Less up-front design
 - Less software diagrams in general

- > If diagrams are used they are often
 - vague
 - ambiguous
 - confusing
 - provide mixed levels of details / abstractions

› C4 MODEL

CODE MAPS

- > C4 model is used to **describe** and **communicate** software architectures
- > **Abstraction first** approach
- > Reflecting how **developers and architects think** about software
- > **Up-front design AND retrospectively documenting**
- > Provides **code maps** on **various levels of detail**

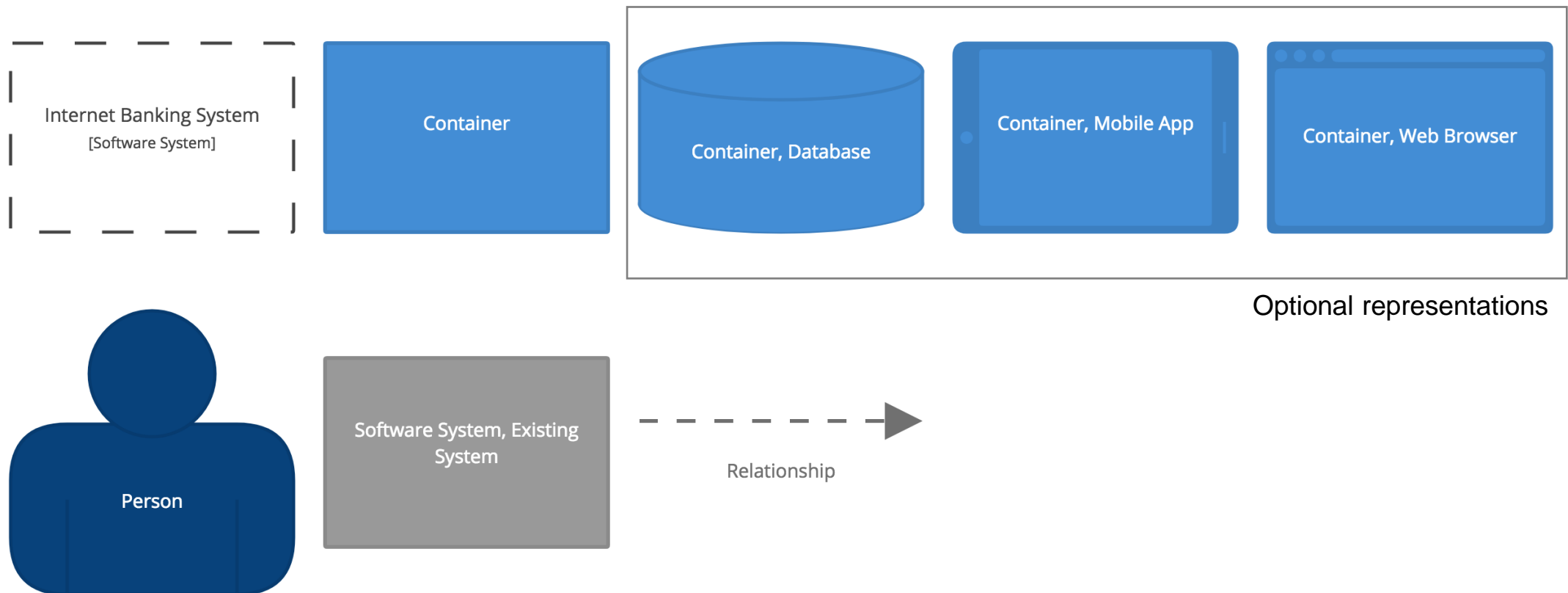


Source Peter Schmelzle - Self-photographed, CC BY-SA 3.0
Source <https://maps.google.com>

STATIC STRUCTURES OF SOFTWARE SYSTEMS

- > Context
 - Big Picture
 - How does it fit
- > Containers
 - Something that hosts data or code
- > Components
 - Group of related functionality encapsulated behind well-defined interfaces
- > Code
 - Classes, interfaces, objects, functions, tables etc. within a component in scope

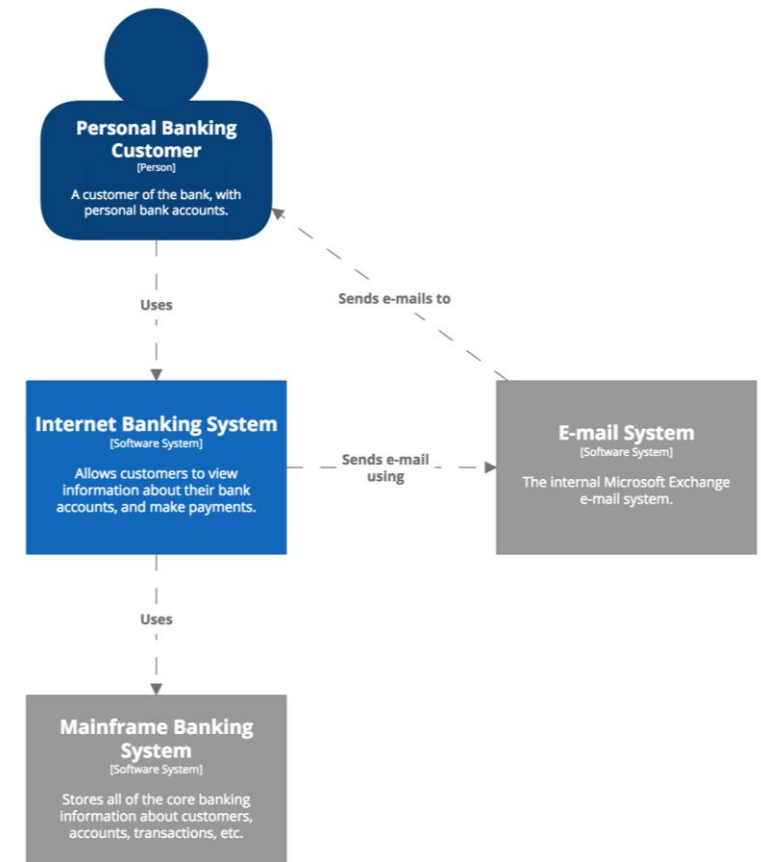
DIAGRAM ELEMENTS



› ABSTRACTION LEVELS

LEVEL 1: SYSTEM CONTEXT DIAGRAM

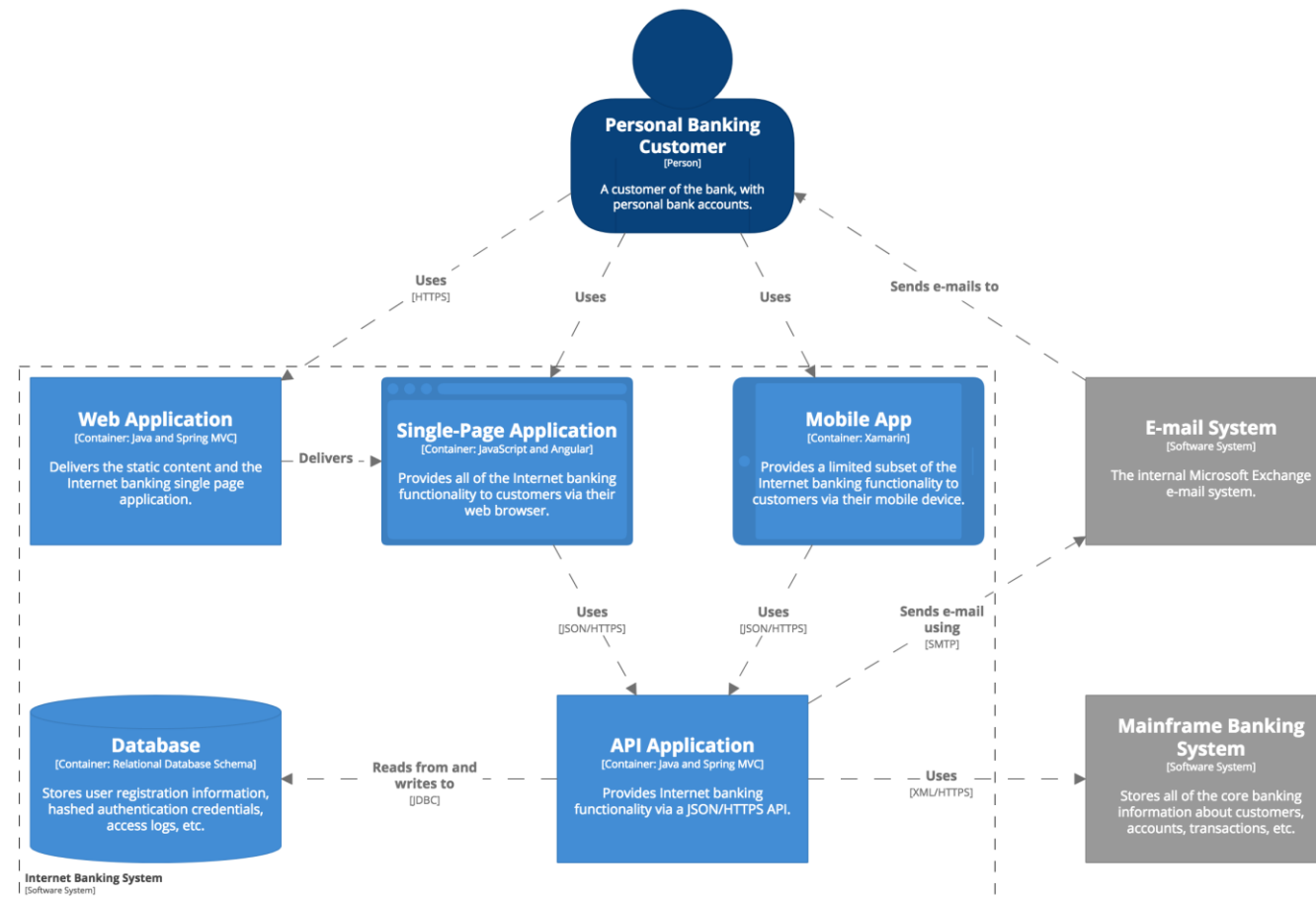
- **Scope:** A single software system
- **Primary elements:** The software system in scope
- **Supporting elements:** People and software systems directly connected to the software system in scope
- **Intended audience:** Everybody, both technical and non-technical people, inside and outside of the software development team



LEVEL 2: CONTAINER DIAGRAM

- **Scope:** A single software system
- **Primary elements:** Containers within the software system in scope
- **Supporting elements:** People and software systems directly connected to the containers
- **Intended audience:** Technical people inside and outside of the software development team; including software architects, developers and operations/support staff
- **Notes:** This diagram says nothing about deployment scenarios, clustering, replication, failover, etc.

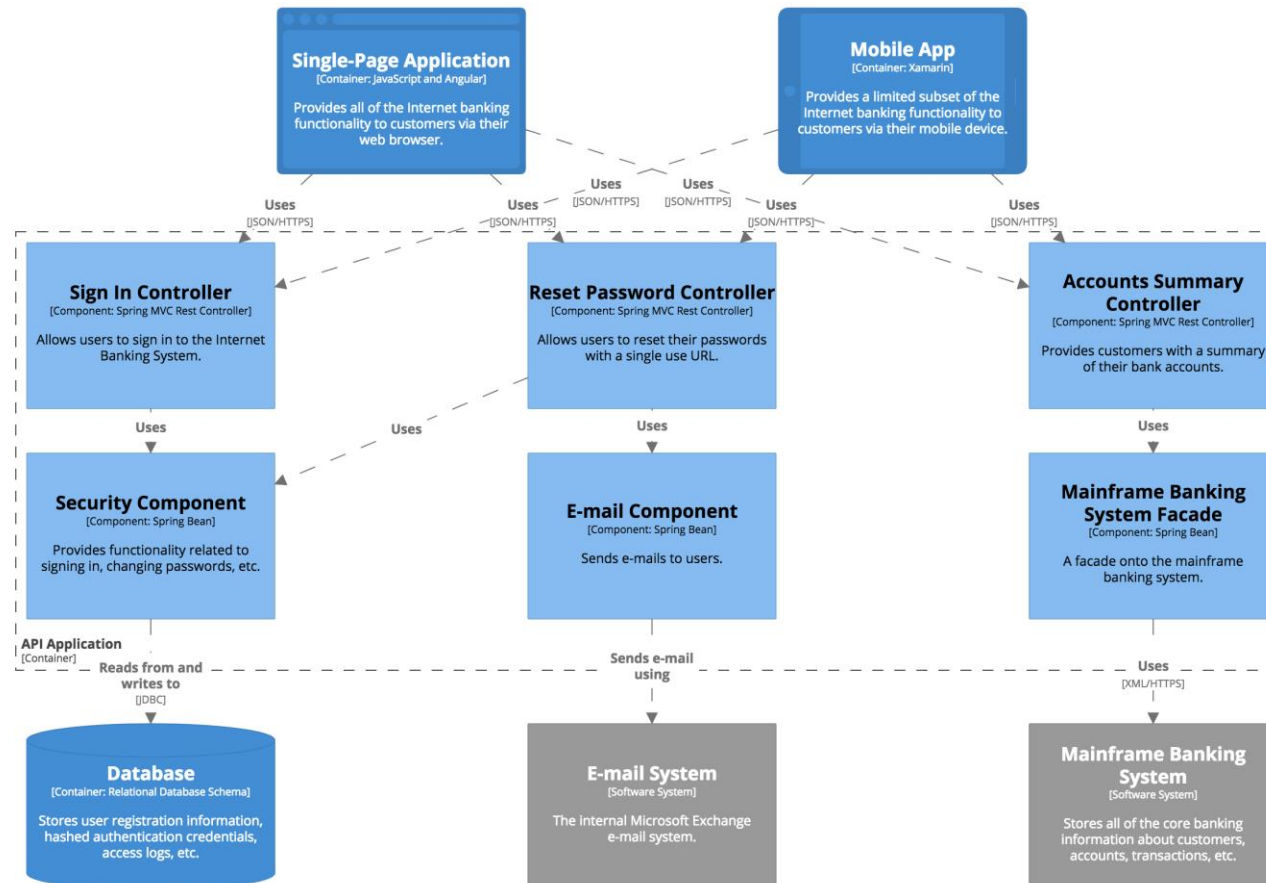
LEVEL 2: CONTAINER DIAGRAM



LEVEL 3: COMPONENT DIAGRAM

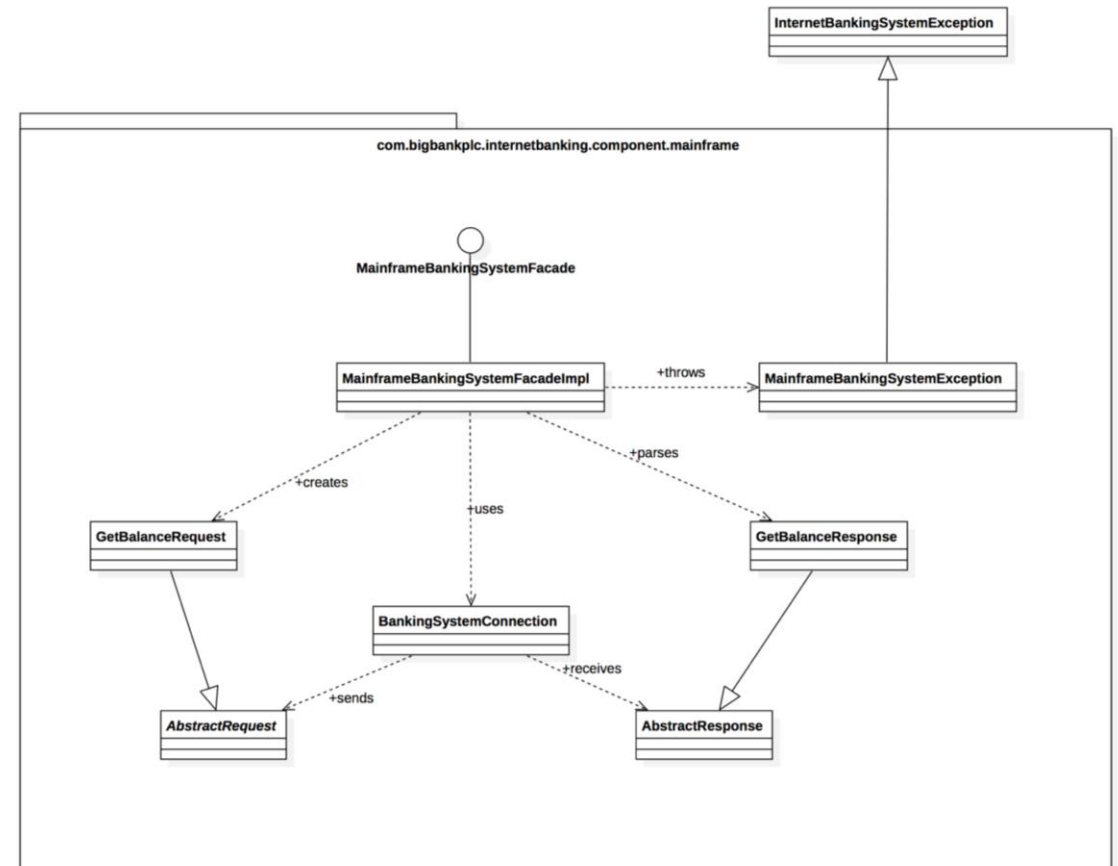
- **Scope:** A single container
- **Primary elements:** Components within the container in scope
- **Supporting elements:** Containers (within the software system in scope) plus people and software systems directly connected to the components
- **Intended audience:** Software architects and developers

LEVEL 3: COMPONENT DIAGRAM



LEVEL 4: CODE DIAGRAM

- **Scope:** A single component
- **Primary elements:** Code elements (e.g. classes, interfaces, objects, functions, database tables, etc.) within the component in scope.
- **Intended audience:** Software architects and developers



ADDITIONAL DIAGRAMS

- > System landscape diagram
 - In the real-world, software systems never live in isolation
 - Shows how software systems work together
- > Dynamic diagram
 - UML collaboration diagram
 - UML sequence diagram
 - UML deployment diagram
- > UML deployment diagram
 - Incl. containers and deployment nodes

SUMMARY META MODEL – 4 CS

View	Scope	Property
System Context	A single software system	Primary elements: The software system in scope. Supporting elements: People (e.g. users, actors, roles, or personas) and software systems (external dependencies) that are directly connected to the software system in scope. Typically these other software systems sit outside the scope or boundary of your own software system, and you don't have responsibility or ownership of them.
Container	A single software system	Primary elements: Containers within the software system in scope. Supporting elements: People and software systems directly connected to the containers.
Component	A single container	Primary elements: Components within the container in scope. Supporting elements: Containers (within the software system in scope) plus people and software systems directly connected to the components.
Code	Component	Primary elements: Code elements (e.g. classes, interfaces, objects, functions, database tables, etc) within the component in scope.

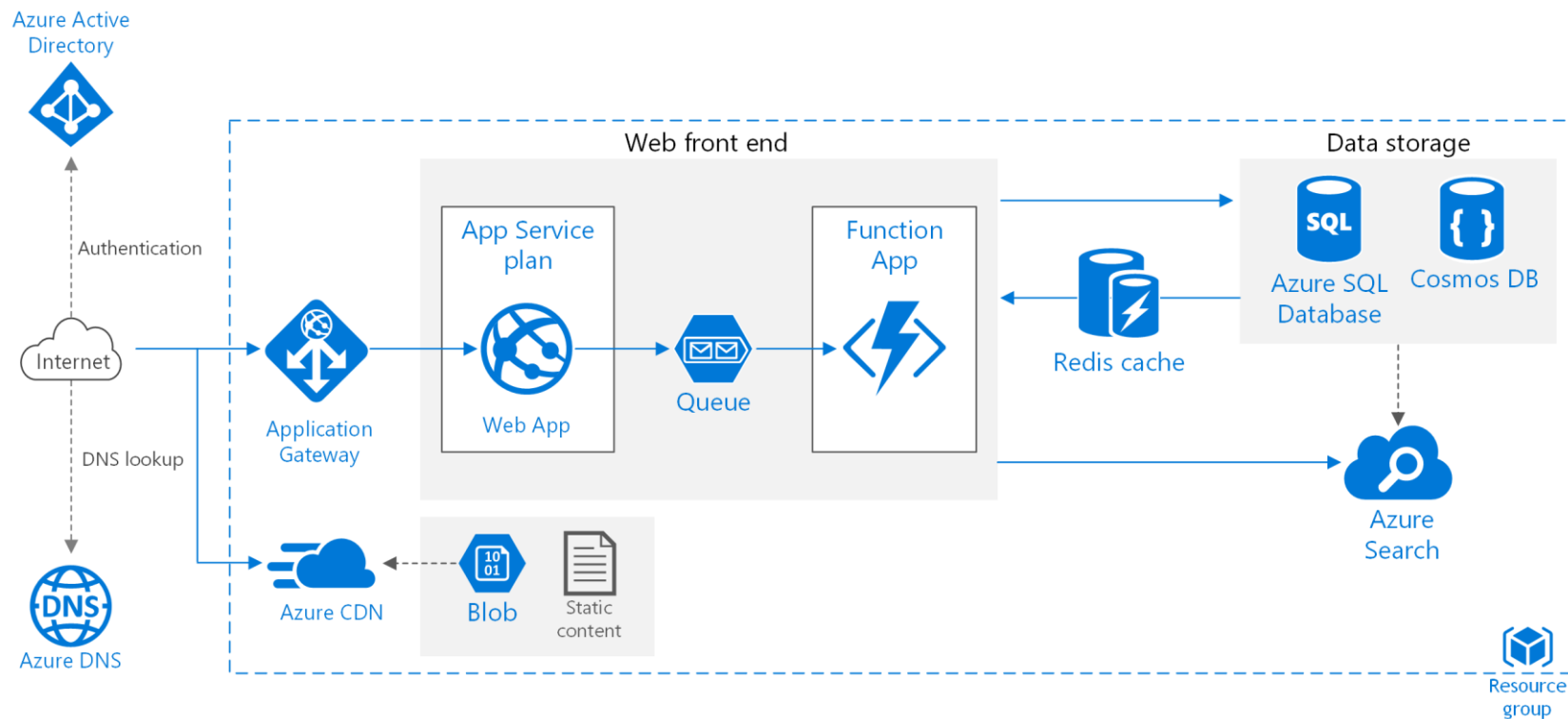
META MODEL: ELEMENTS AND RELATIONS

Element	Superior Element	Properties
Person	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name* Description Location (Internal or External)
Software System	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name* Description Location (Internal or External) The set of containers that make up the software system
Container	A Software System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name* Description Technology The set of components within the container
Component	A container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name* Description Technology The set of code elements (e.g. classes, interfaces, etc) that the component is implemented by
Code Element	A component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name* Description Fully qualified type
Relationship**		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description Technology

* All elements in the model must have a name, and that name must be unique within the parent context.

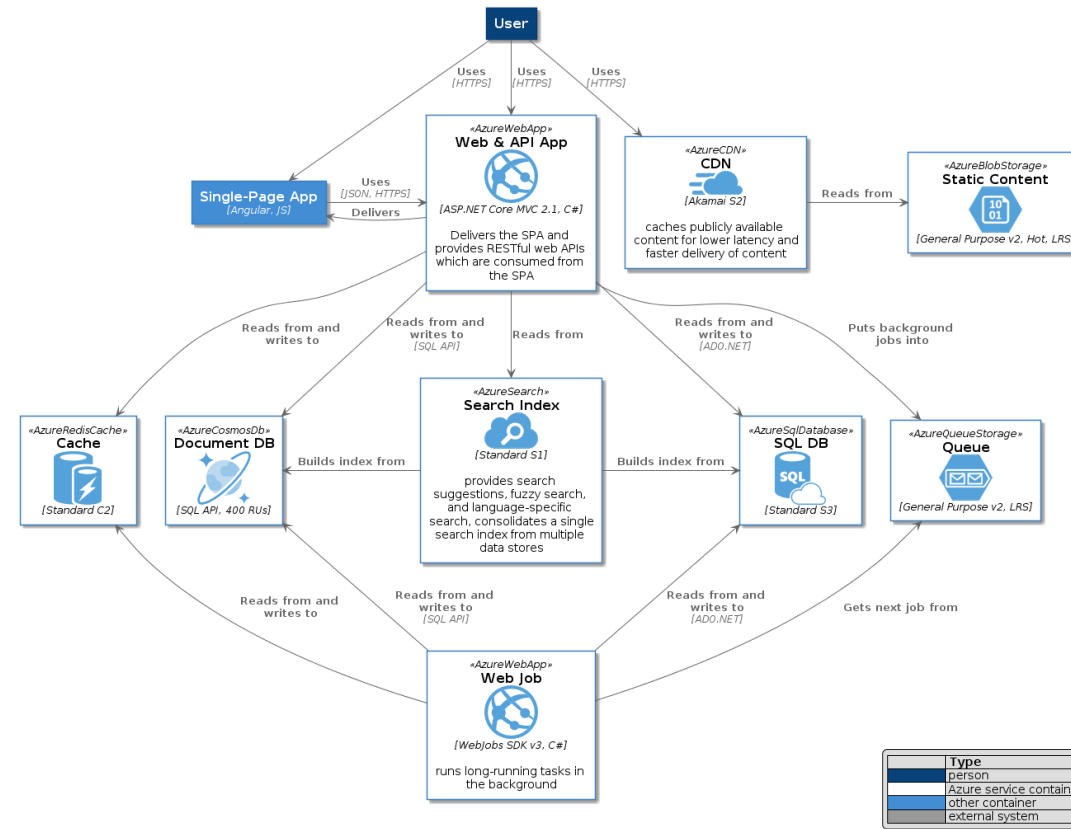
** Relationships are permitted between any elements in the model, in either direction.

REAL WORLD EXAMPLE: REFERENCE ARCHITECTURE FOR MICROSOFT AZURE APP SERVICE



Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/app-service-web-app/scalable-web-app>

REAL WORDL EXAMPLE: C4 MODEL APPLIED



Source: <https://azure-development.com/1918/09/11/save-the-world-from-powerpoint-cloud-solution-architects/>

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The creation of software diagrams has been scaled back as a result of the shift to agile methodologies
- When diagrams are created, they are often confusing and unclear
- The C4 model consists of a hierarchical set of software architecture diagrams for context, containers, components and code
- The hierarchy of the C4 diagrams provides different levels of abstraction, each of which is relevant to a different audience
- Avoid ambiguity in your diagrams by including a sufficient amount of text as well as a key/legend for the notation you use

LITERATURE

Simon Brown

Software Architecture for Developers Volume 2

Leanpub Books, 2018

<https://leanpub.com/visualising-software-architecture>

Free eBooks are provided to the students of this course



QUESTIONS SO FAR?