

Introduce the talk

- I'm Avi, I'm here to talk about Software Architecture Diagrams —
 - I'm not sure how to pronounce the sparkles — **as Data**
- Before I start:
 - Isn't this conference fantastic?
 - How great is this?
 - Such amazing people!
 - I love all of you!
- Also, there's a really cool talk happening next door...
 - If you realize at any point that that talk is a better fit for you,
 - please don't hesitate to get up and head over there;
 - I won't be offended.



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- In the spring of 2016,
 - I learned something that blew my mind
- More specifically,
 - I learned something mind-blowing
 - about *how my mind works*



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- I was scrolling through Twitter when I came across this tweet by Blake Ross.
- {read the tweet}
- I read this,
 - Did a double take,
 - Said something like “holy shit”
 - And immediately clicked that link

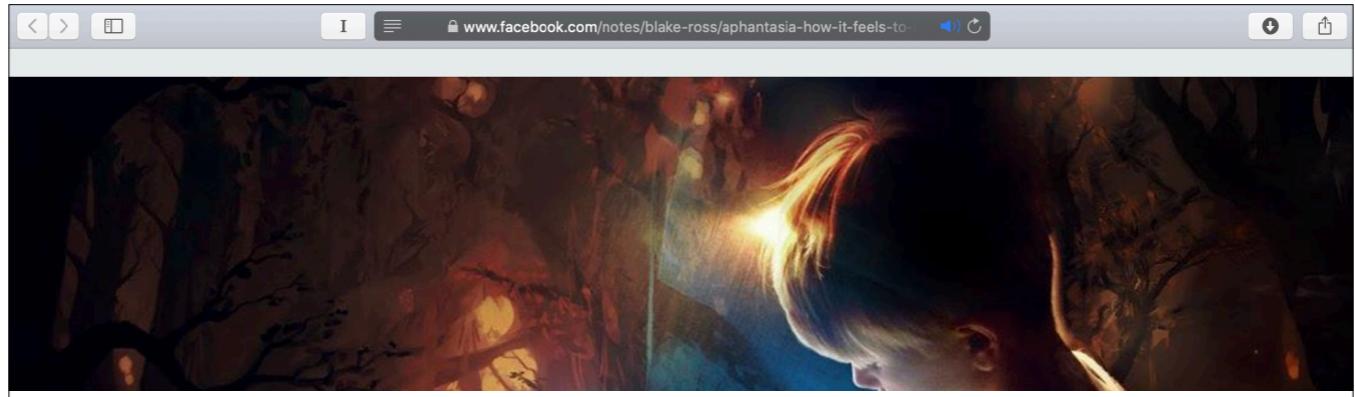
I twitter.com/blakeross/status/724321050985517056 ⌂

Tweet

 **Blake Ross** 
@blakeross

I'm 30 and I just realized that people can actually "picture" things in their mind. I can't. It's called Aphantasia: facebook.com/notes/blake-ro...

3:36 PM · Apr 24, 2016



A screenshot of a Facebook note by Blake Ross titled "Aphantasia: How It Feels To Be Blind In Your Mind". The note features a dark, atmospheric illustration of a person's head profile with glowing orange and yellow highlights against a background of trees and fire. Below the image is the title in large, bold, black font. Underneath the title is a small bio card for Blake Ross, followed by two short paragraphs of text.

BLAKE ROSS · FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 2016 · READING TIME: 21 MINUTES

I just learned something about you and it is blowing my goddamned mind.
Here it is: **You can visualize things in your mind.**

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- The link led me to this essay he'd just written.
- I read the essay,
 - and I was astounded.
- That's how I found out that I have aphantasia.
 - A neurological variation wherein
 - I don't have a functioning "mind's eye"
 - I don't — *can't* — visualize images in my head

I twitter.com/flaximus_prime/status/724692015343124480

← **Tweet**

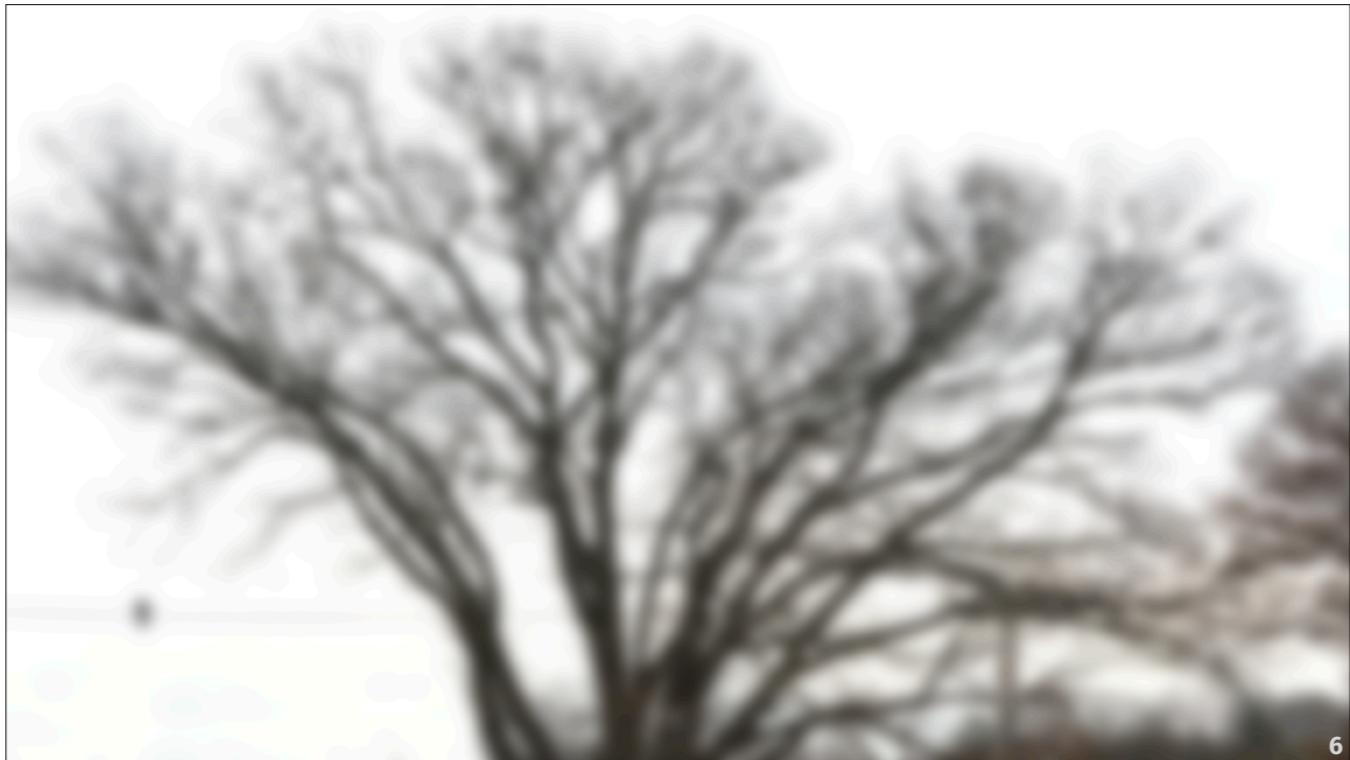
 **Avi Flax**
@flaximus_prime

This explains **so much** of my experience in the world! Holy shit!

twitter.com/blakeross/stat...

5

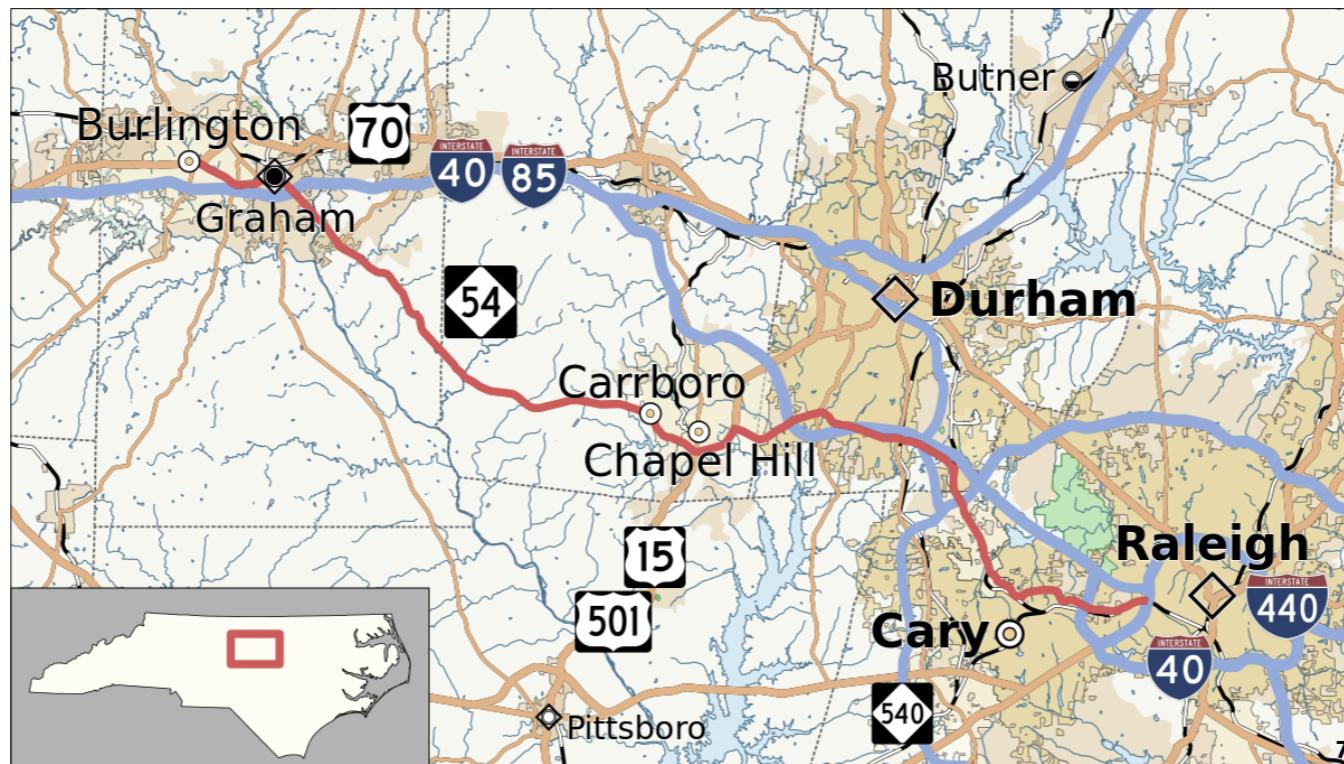
- This is how I felt at that moment.
- I don't have time to go deep on aphantasia,
- But this explains *many* strange things about me.
- In particular,
 - it may explain some quirks of my memory →

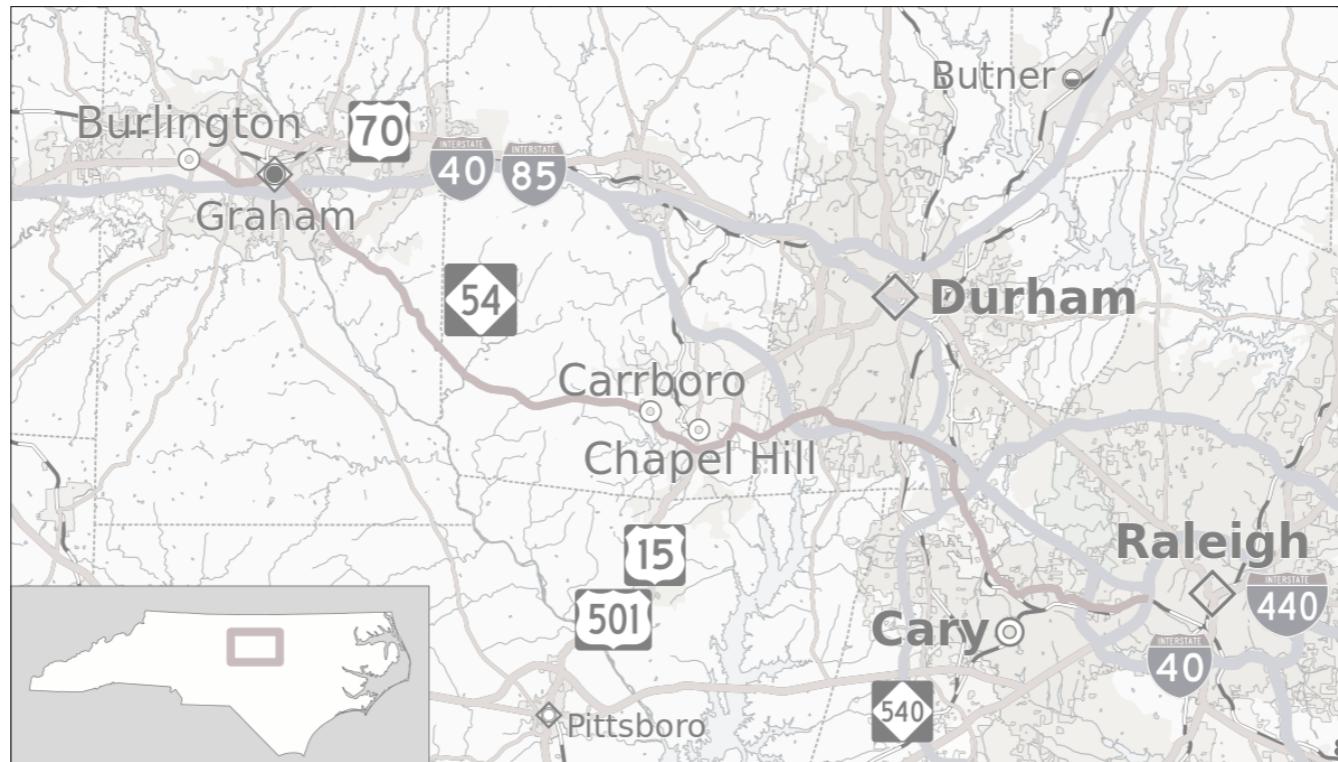


- My memory seems to work differently than most people's,
 - In various ways
- For example:
 - I'm mostly incapable of memorization
- It's not that I can't learn new information,
 - and not that can't access information I've previously learned.
- I can learn.
 - Just not through memorization.
 - In fact, I have no idea how to even begin to try to memorize anything.
- Instead, the only way for me to retain anything usefully is to ****really**** learn it.
 - To learn it as a system, as a network of connected information, a web, etc.
 - To ****understand**** it.
- The thing is, though:
 - to truly understand something takes time — often a lot of time.
- In a world that often equates memory with intelligence,
 - I have developed habits and strategies to compensate for my inability to memorize
 - For example, I rely heavily on reference documentation while writing programs →

- And not just while writing programs
- When I'm operating in any context that I don't understand deeply
 - For example
 - When I'm in a new context,
 - a blank slate
 - I need documentation
 - especially reference documentation
 - to operate in that context
- For example, this is my first visit to North Carolina
 - For this situation, the reference docs I need
 - (reveal)
 - are maps.

Image: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:NC_54_map.svg





- Many of us use these visualizations to orient ourselves,
 - locate ourselves,
 - and navigate within unfamiliar environments;
 - and to *learn* those environments.
- But if you think about it,
 - we don't stop using maps once we've learned the geography of an area.
- Think about that.
 - Even after we've learned that geography,
 - after we "know" it,
 - we continue to refer to maps.
- Even those of us that have visual memories,
 - continue to refer to maps,
 - even if maybe they're doing it in their heads.
- Why?
 - Why do we continue to use maps even after we've learned the geography of an area?
 - Because the maps serve as a sort of *external memory*.
 - They help us organize and access the information we have in our heads.
 - So maybe we use them as both
 - an *external index* and an *external dataset*.
 - Maybe we load some modest portion of that index and dataset in our heads,
 - to varying degrees,
 - And then when we refer to a map,
 - when we *look* at a map,

- we're "joining" the index and dataset in our heads with those in the map.

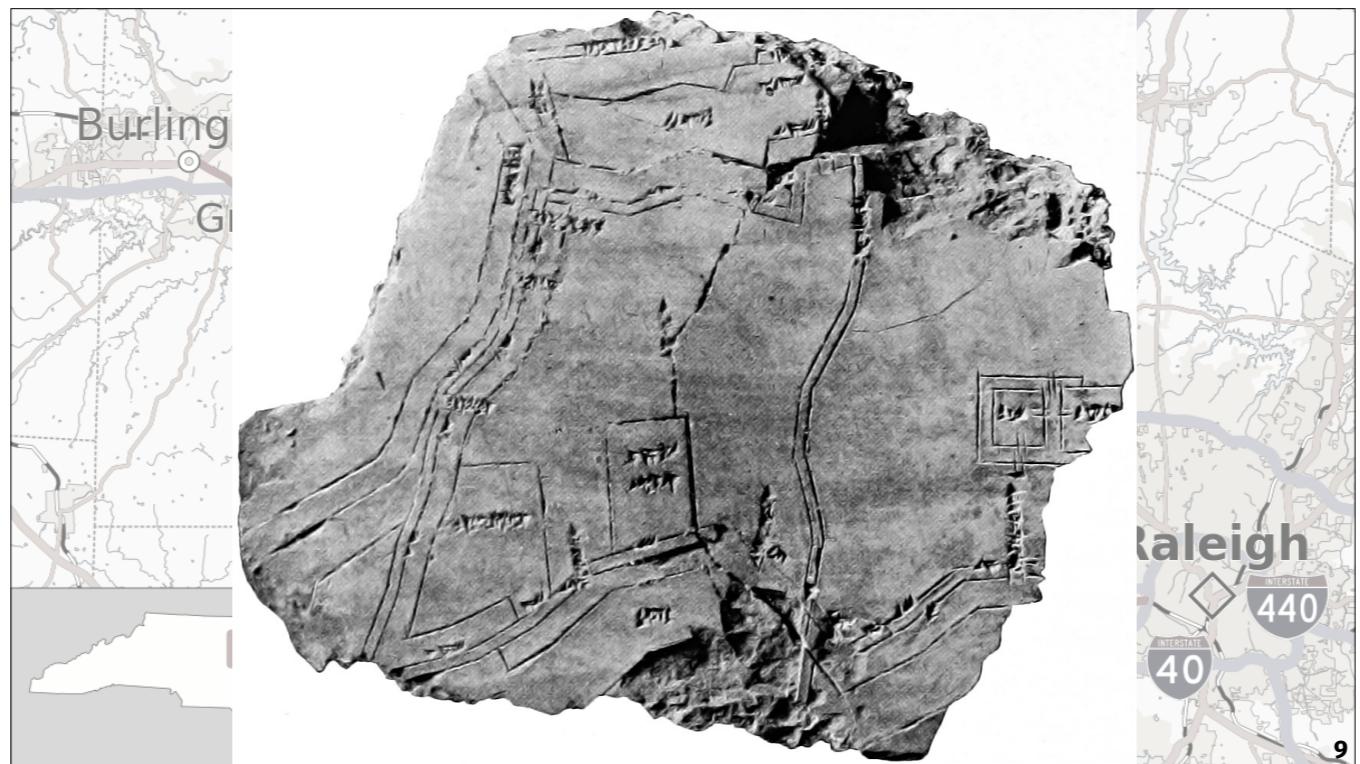
- So, to recap:

- Maps are extremely rich with information and structure.
- Someone who's not familiar with an area;
 - can use a map to get oriented,
 - get familiar,
 - and then dig deeper, learn more.
- Once a person is familiar with an area,
 - they'll continue using that map,
 - to fill in the details that they couldn't commit to memory,
 - to learn more and more over time.

- Maps are a rich, sophisticated, powerful visualization medium.

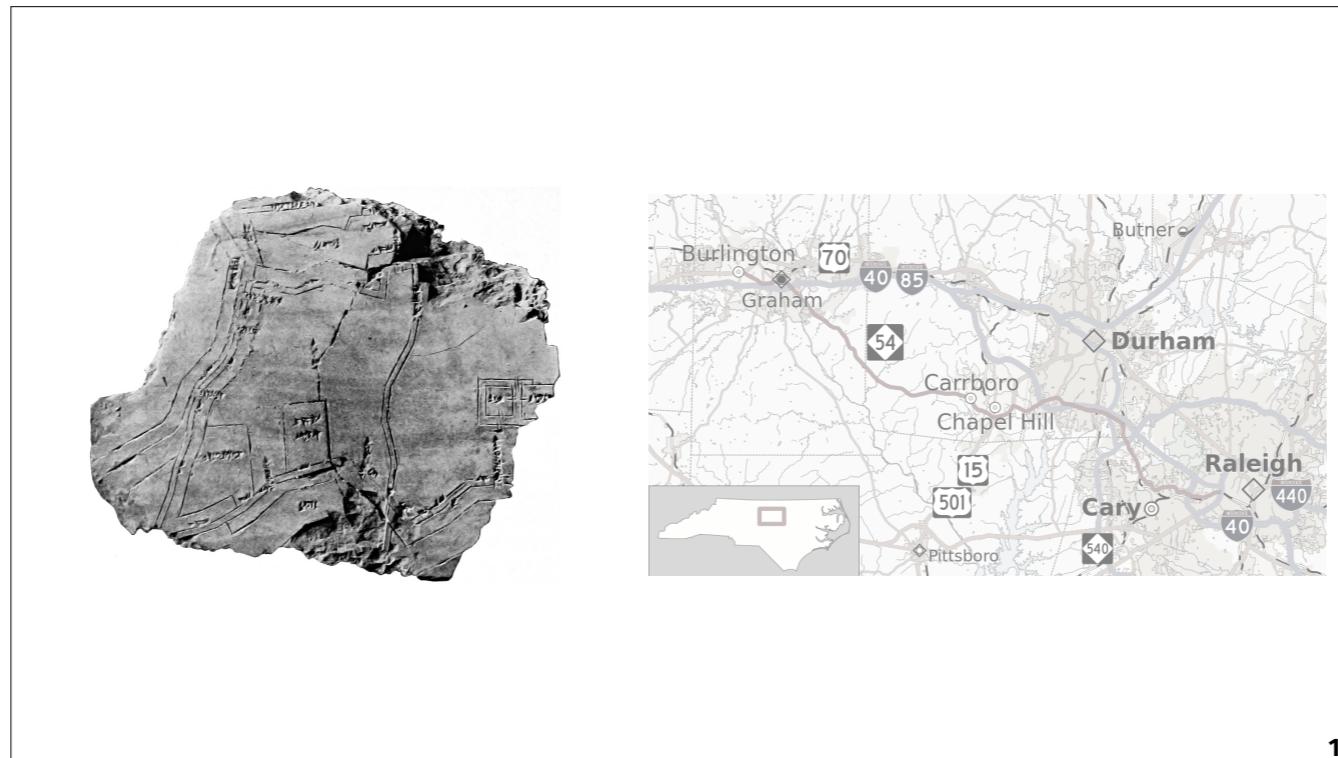
- But they didn't start out that way.

Image: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:NC_54_map.svg



- This is a map of the Babylonian city of Nippur.
 - It's about 3,500 years old.

Image: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clay_tabletContainingPlanOfNippur_\(Hilprecht_EBL_1903\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clay_tabletContainingPlanOfNippur_(Hilprecht_EBL_1903).jpg)

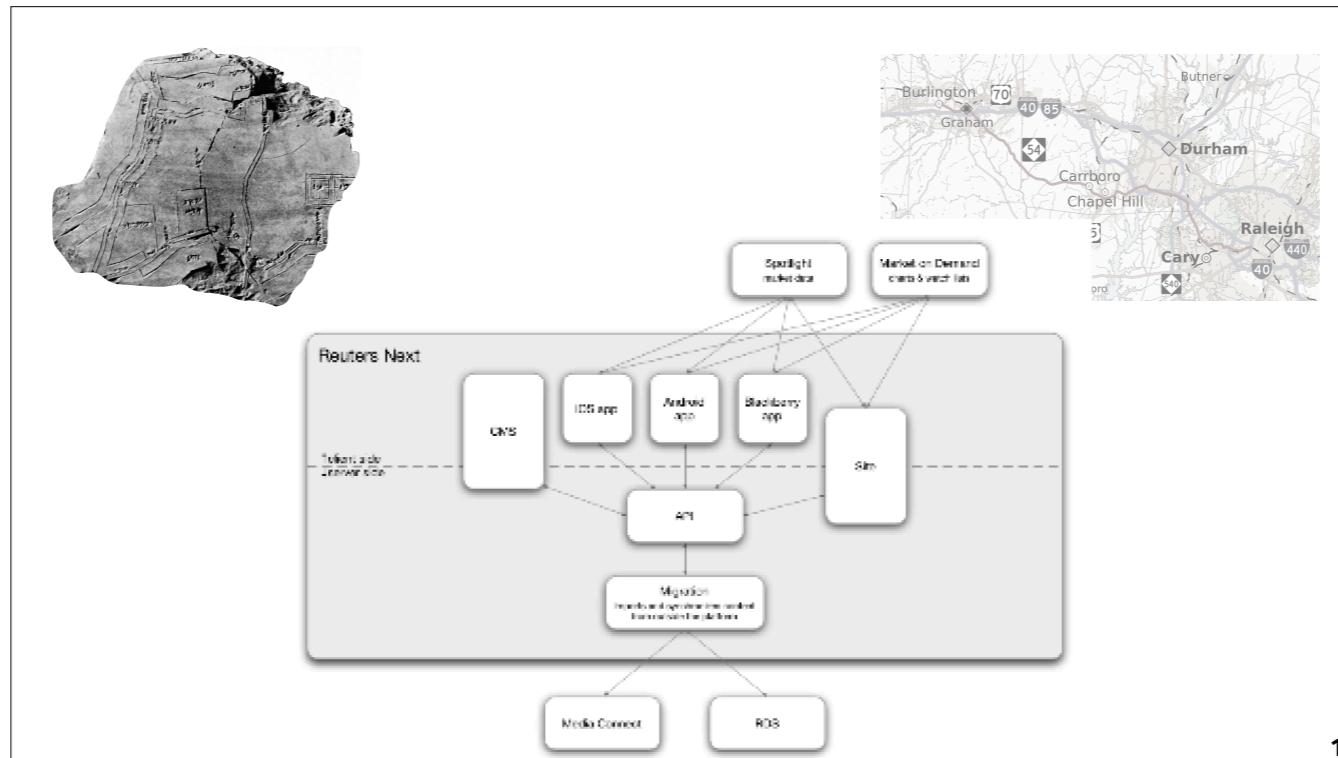


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- That means it took us 3,500 years
 - to go from simplistic maps like the one on the left,
• of Nippur,
 - to rich, sophisticated maps like the one on the right,
• of central North Carolina.
- Now let's take a look at a similar visual medium;
 - one that has great potential,
 - but is very young,
 - just as geographical mapping was a young medium 3,500 years ago
 - software architecture diagramming →

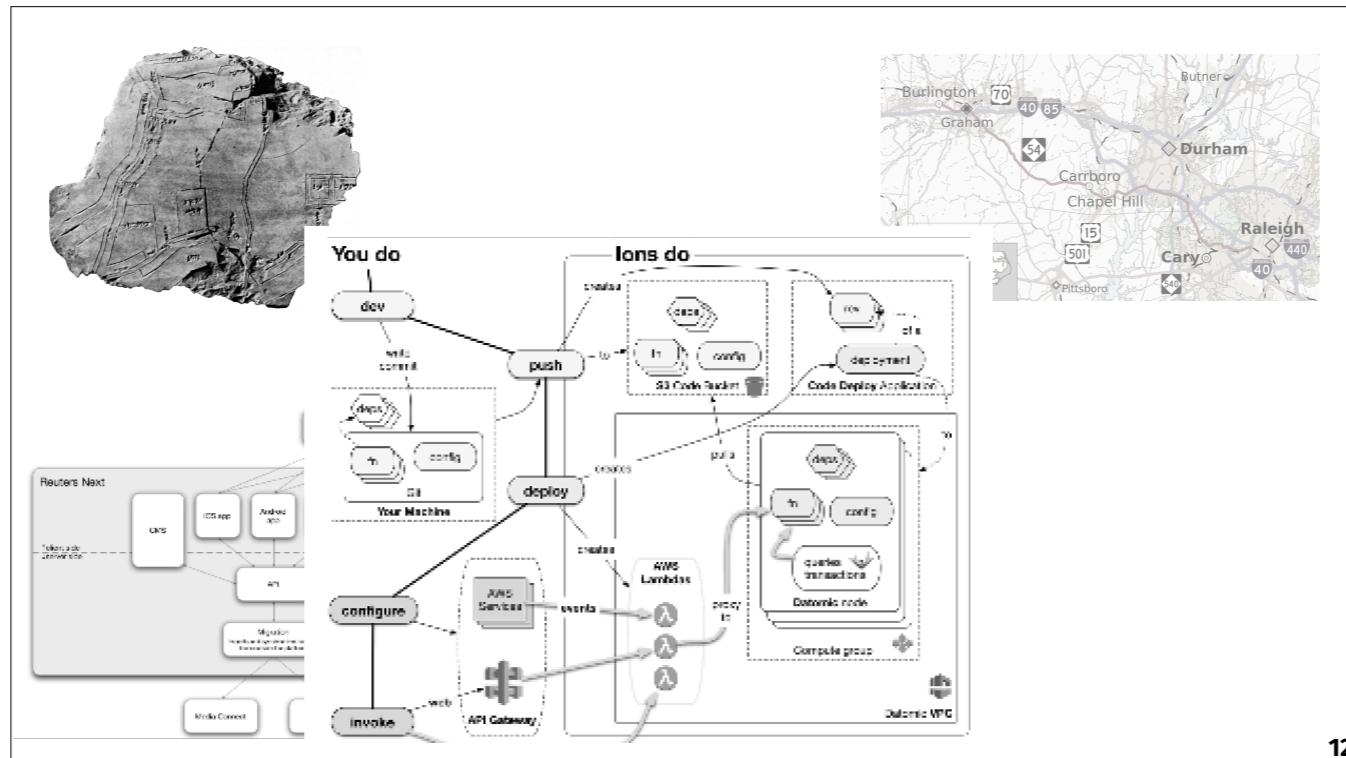
Images:

- [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clay_tabletContainingPlanOfNippur_\(Hilprecht_EBL_1903\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clay_tabletContainingPlanOfNippur_(Hilprecht_EBL_1903).jpg)
- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:NC_54_map.svg



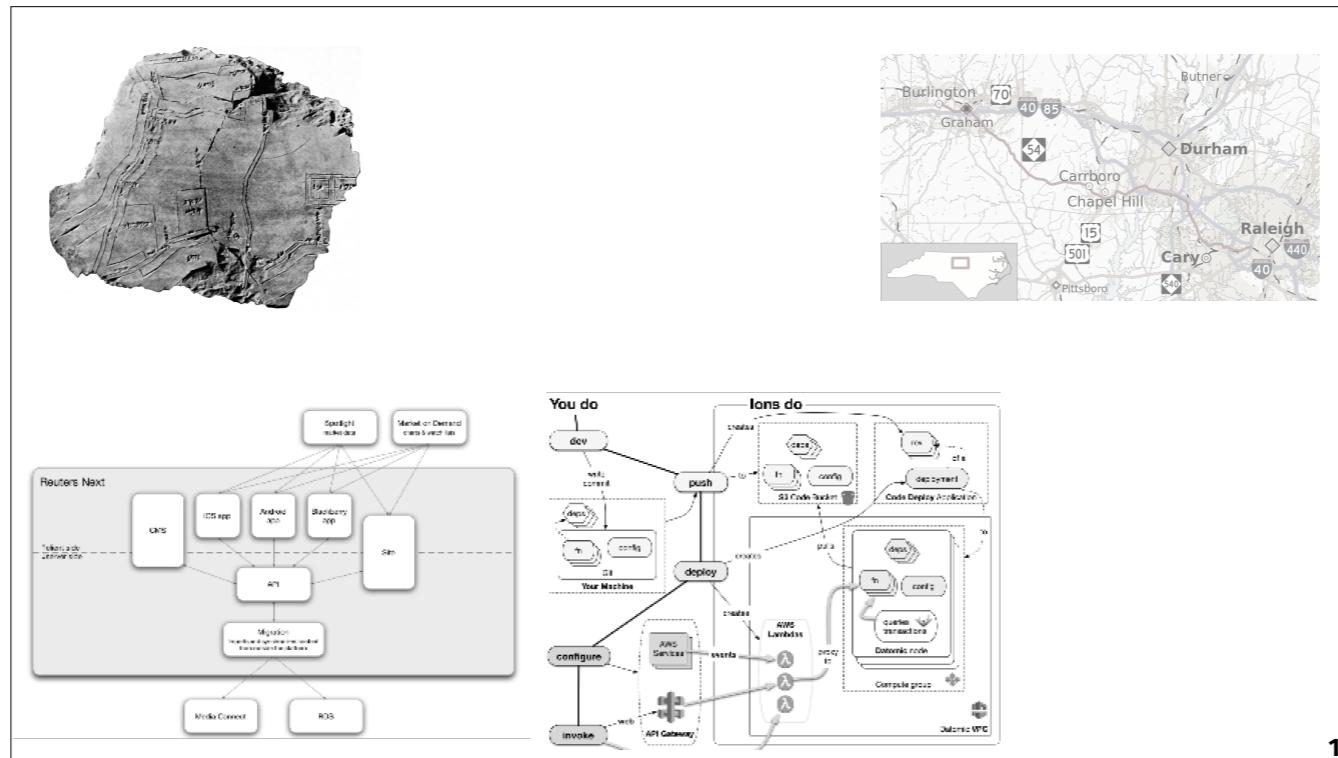
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- This is an architecture diagram I created about 7 years ago.
- I think it's OK, but fairly primitive.
- Closer to the Nippur map than the North Carolina map.



- Here's a much better architecture diagram,
 - created in the past year or two.
 - Some of you might recognize this.
 - This is an excellent diagram,
 - A good way to illustrate the deep *potential* of the medium;
 - Which is to engender powerful, effective, efficient, **learning**;
 - both quickly, up front, **and** over time.
 - I've found that, for me,
 - a diagram of a software system is akin to a map:
 - a way for me to get my bearings in that system, quickly,
 - so I can get right to work and be effective
 - well before I've attained a comprehensive understanding of that system.
 - Because I can and will eventually commit structures like these to memory;
 - one way or another,
 - I do learn them,
 - and I can recall the elements and their relationships.
 - Not visually, but semantically.
 - I think this is why I find diagrams so crucial when I'm in a new context;
 - they enable fast and effective reference,
 - and fast and effective learning.
 - This may be especially true for me,
 - and maybe for others with aphantasia.
 - But I suspect this also holds true for neurotypical folks.

- To summarize:
 - diagrams are a fast and effective medium for reference and learning,
 - they can help people be more effective faster,
 - in new contexts and over time.
- So, coming back to this excellent example.
- It *is* excellent.
- But if we use it to discern the development of the *medium*,
 - well, this medium is still not as far along as geographical maps are.
- I'd put it somewhere in the middle →



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- So there's still some work to do,
 - some problems to solve,
 - to develop the medium to fulfill its potential.
 - To move us further to the right.
- As someone who creates a lot of diagrams,
 - my personal obsession is with *how* we create them.
 - The tools, techniques, processes, etc.
- And with these — well, there are some problems.

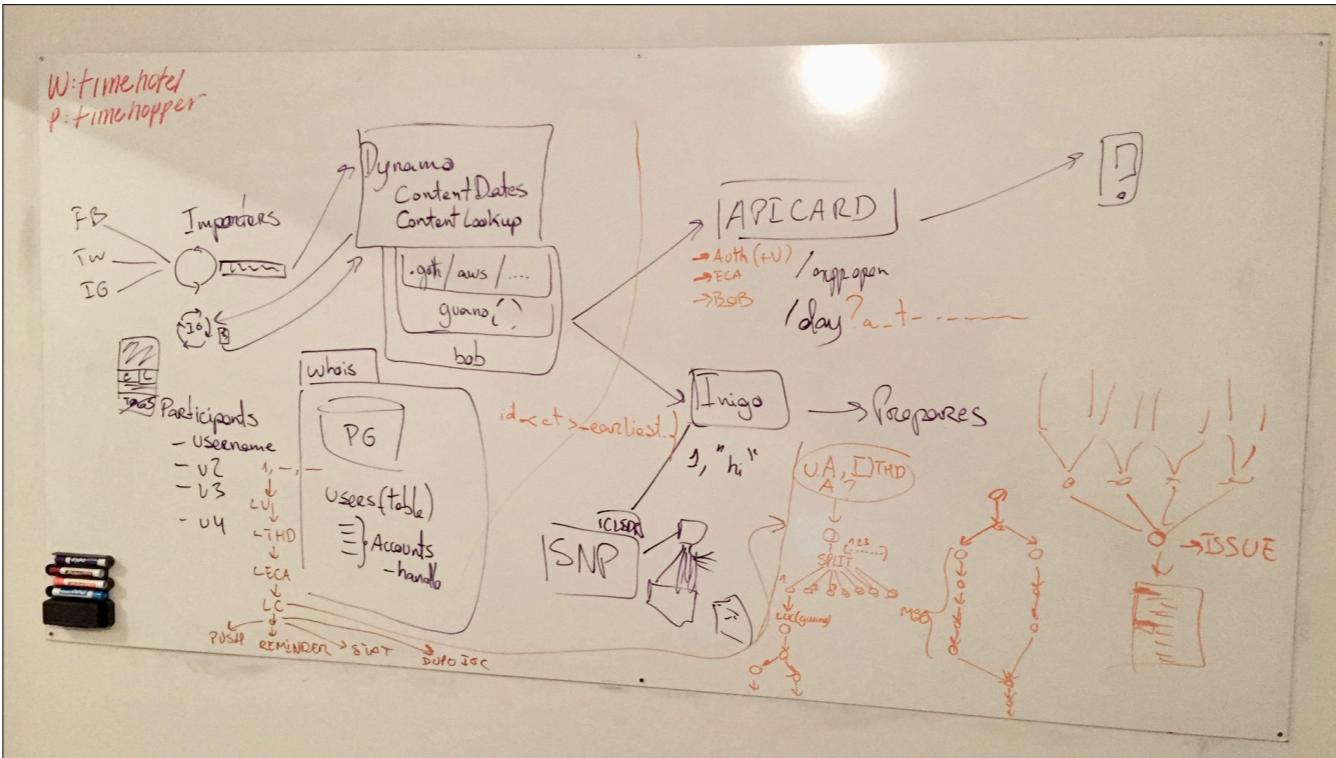
The What → 😍

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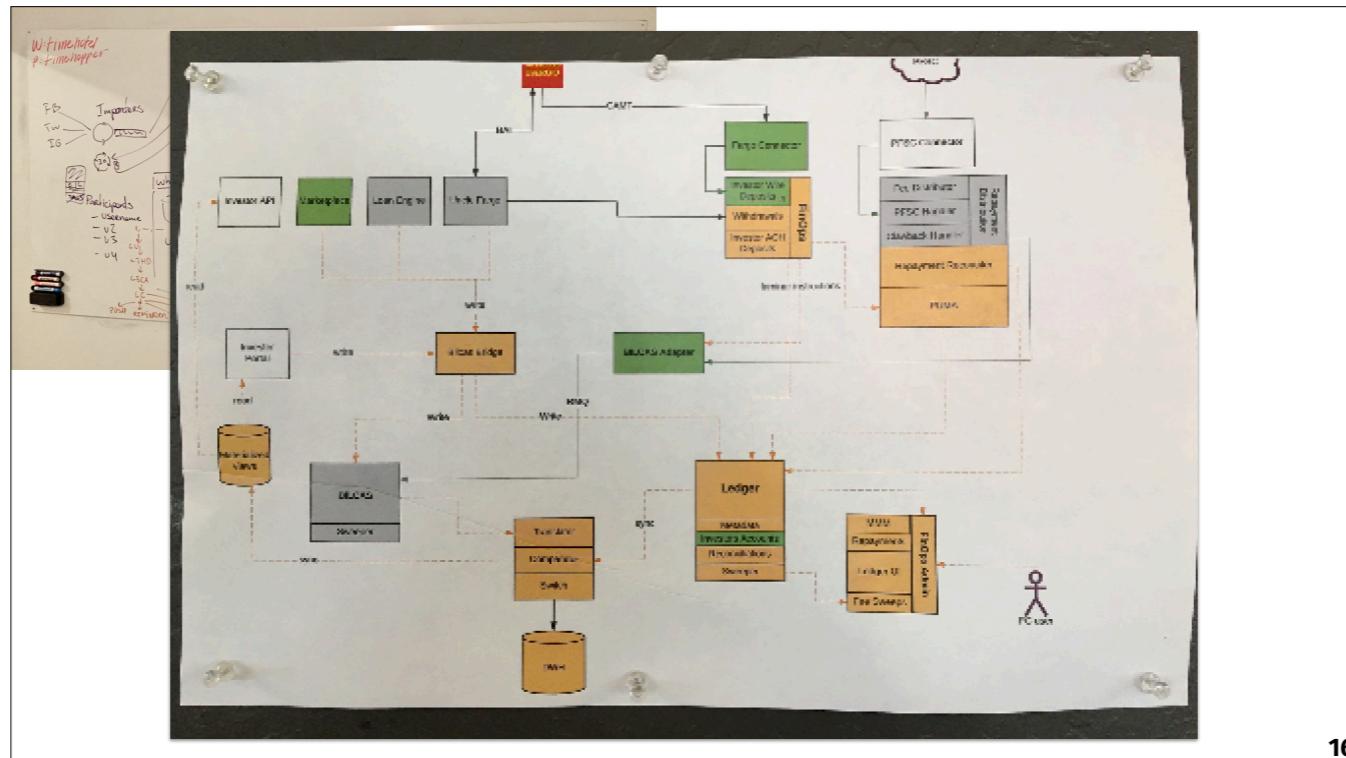
- **What is**
- Architecture diagrams — the “what” — are great.
- The tools, techniques, processes, and patterns we employ to create and maintain architecture diagrams —
 - the “how” —
 - (reveal)
 - not great.
- See, over the years,
 - I’ve encountered a whole bunch of problems,
 - and I’d like to share some of those experiences with you →

The What → 😍

The How → 🙈



- There were the many times I joined a new team,
 - and asked someone if there were any architecture diagrams,
 - and the person I asked lead me over to a whiteboard
 - and started scribbling furiously,
 - with a stream-of-consciousness narration.
 - The results were generally less than coherent, and certainly not correct.

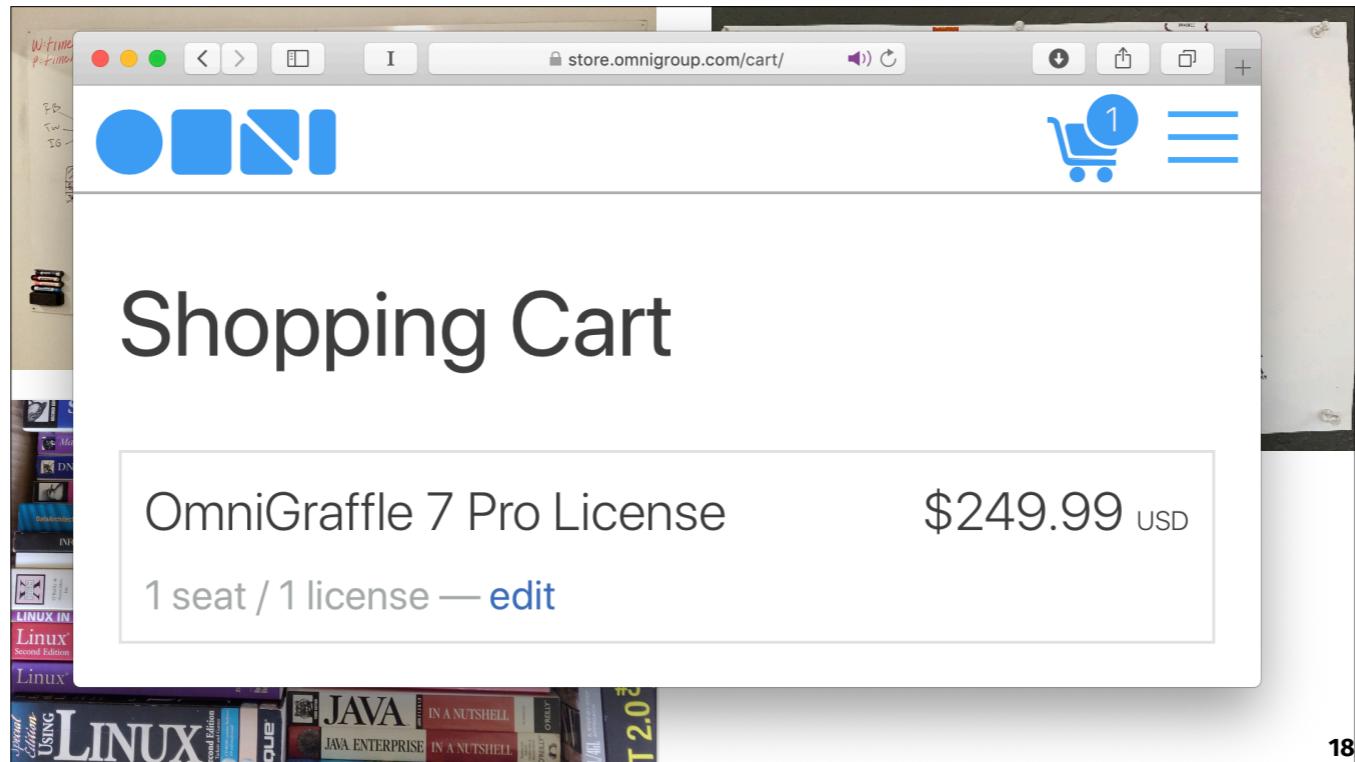


- There was the time I joined a new team,
 - and started looking for diagrams.
 - And I found some, printed out and pinned up to the wall.
 - They were pretty good, but needed updating.
 - When I asked who made them and when,
 - I just got shrugs.
 - And “I’m not sure, but I think they left last year.”

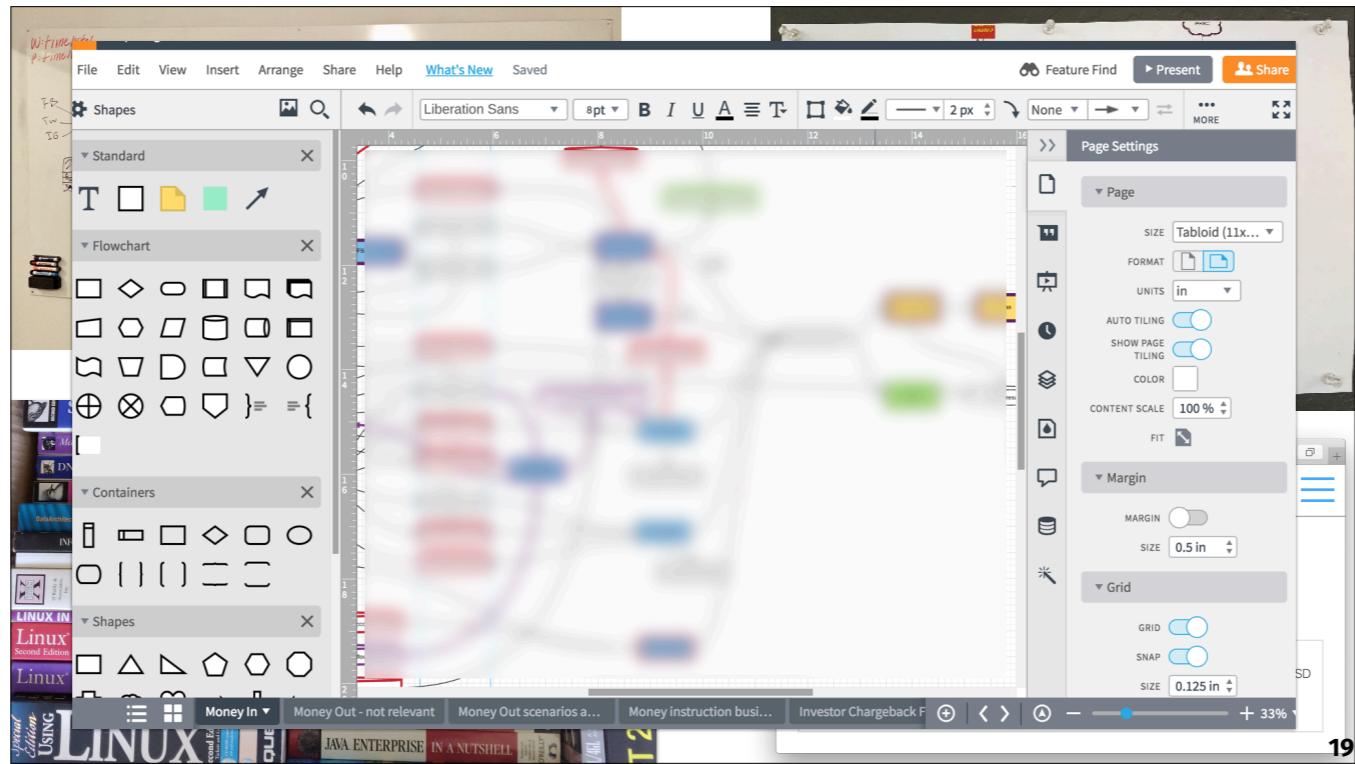


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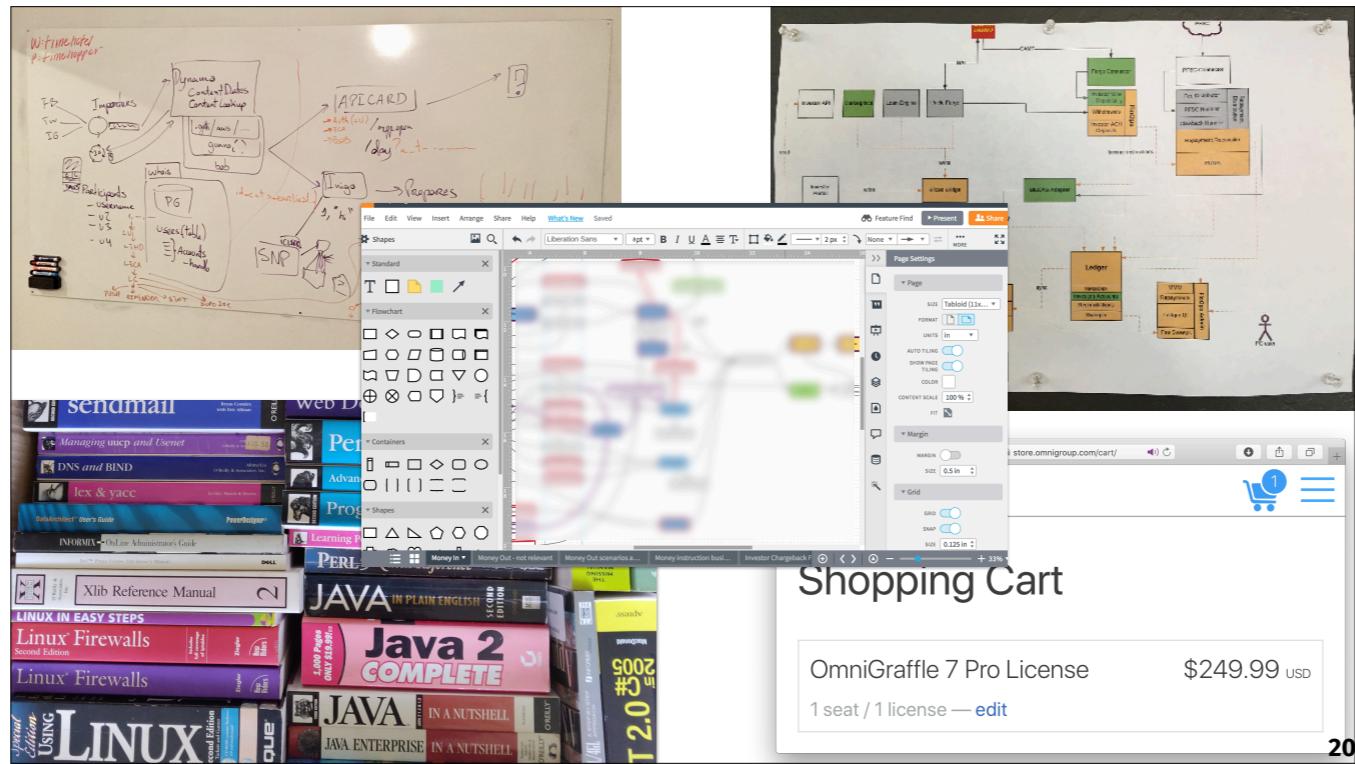
- There was the time I asked someone to work with me to update a diagram,
 - and they declined because,
 - and this is a quote,
 - “documentation is always out of date”



- There was the time I wanted to update a diagram that someone else had created,
 - some mystery person.
- And, against all odds, I actually found the source file for the diagram!
- But then I was blocked,
 - for lack of a proprietary and expensive software license.

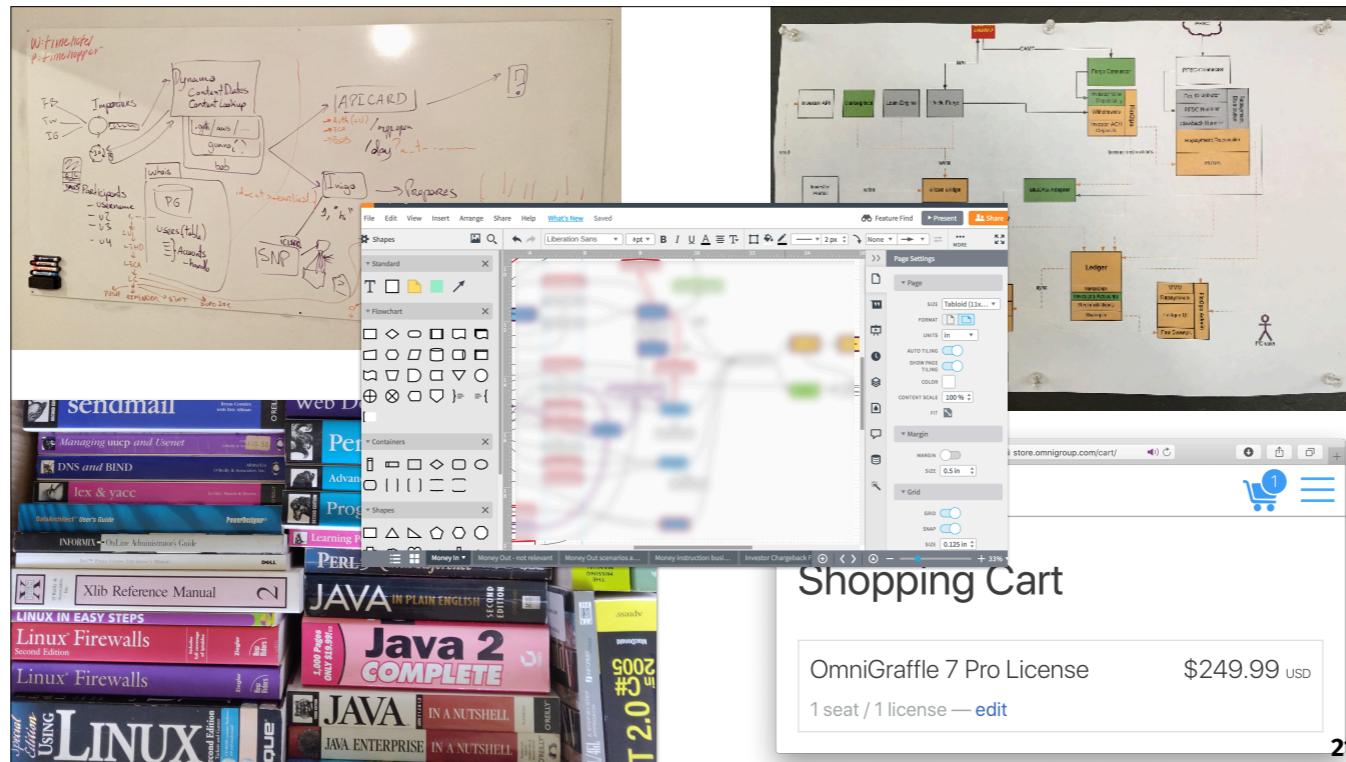


- There were the many, many hours I wasted fiddling with diagrams
 - to get their elements laid out evenly and consistently.
- I hated every moment of those hours,
 - because what the hell,
 - computers were supposed to eliminate this kind of drudgery years ago?

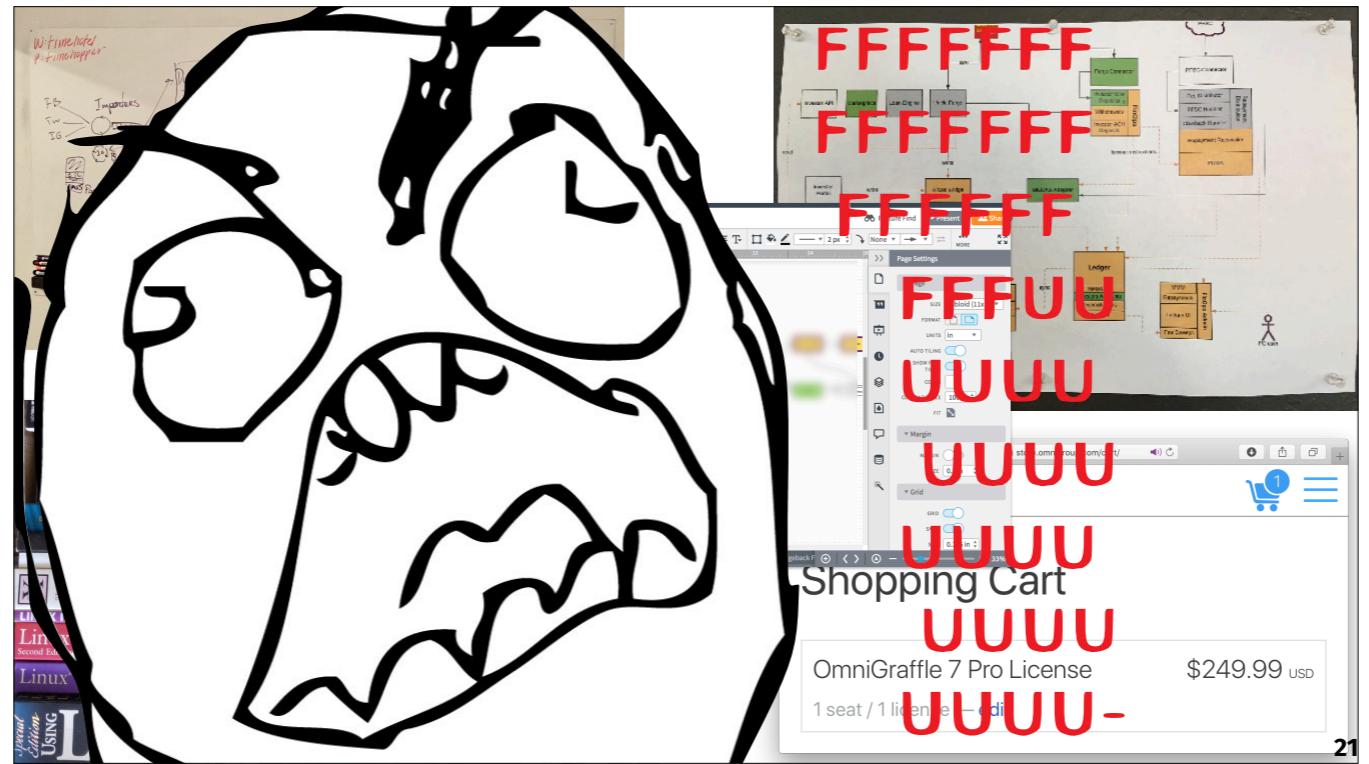


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- To summarize:
- Many diagrams are ephemeral and ad-hoc,
 - when they should be artifacts that are maintained and improved, thoughtfully and carefully, over time.
- Many diagrams are created as just a bunch of boxes and lines,
 - without any specific *method* or *conceptual guidelines* for,
 - for example, what should be included and what shouldn't.
- Most diagrams are created and stored in individual people's devices or accounts,
 - when they should be in a single shared corpus,
 - where anyone in the org could discover which diagrams exist and which don't,
 - and could find the source of each diagram,
 - and the change history for each diagram.
- Most diagrams use file formats that are proprietary,
 - and can be edited with only the tool that was used to create them,
 - when they should use file formats that are open and interoperable.
- Most diagrams are created in GUIs that are basically illustration tools,
 - which often require authors to spend a lot of time on layout, positioning, and styling,
 - when they should use tools that are specifically for diagramming and therefore handle a lot of that stuff automatically.



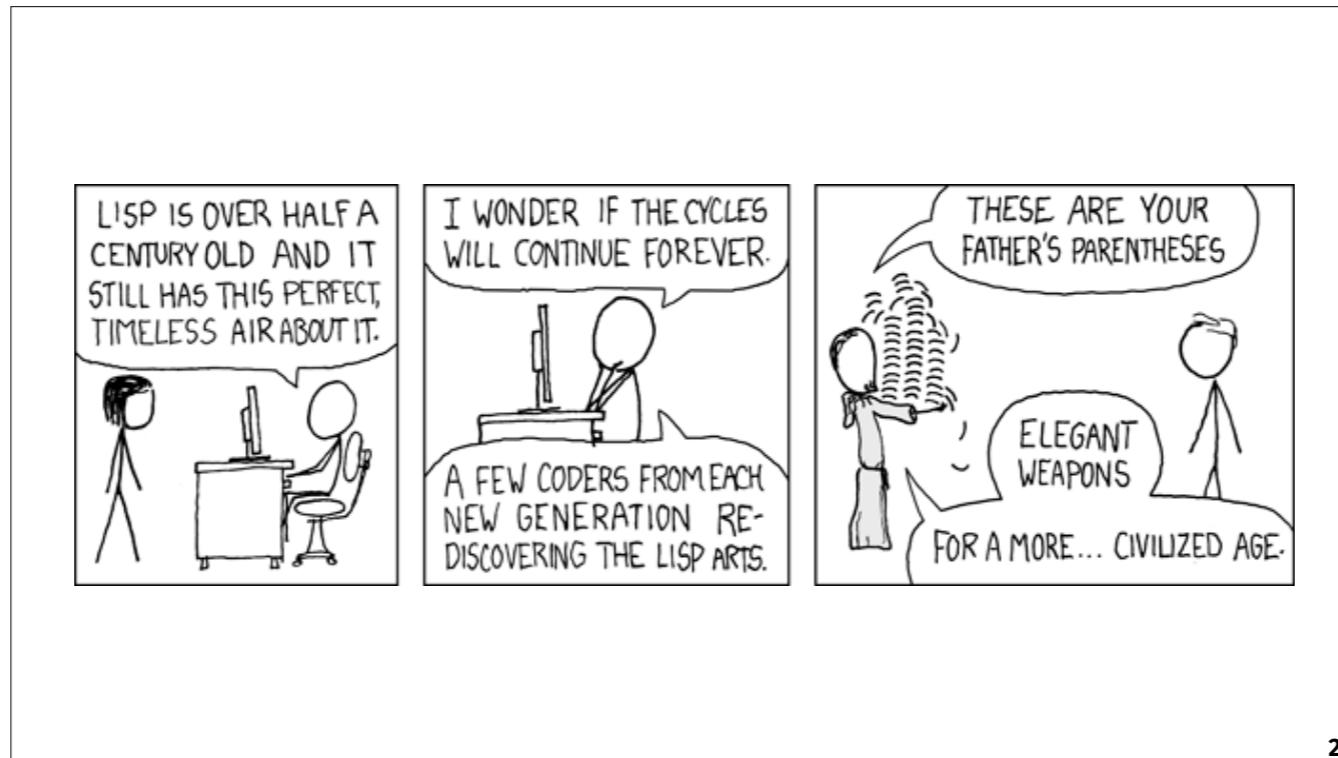
- When I think about this set of problems,
 - this is how I feel (**reveal**)
 - I've done my fair share of ranting and raving
 - Turns out, there's a solution;
 - A technology we're quite familiar with →



:data-in-text-files

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- That's right, it's **data in text files!**



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- As as many of us might already know, in Clojure, and all Lisps, code is data.
- We represent our code in text files using our language's native data structure literals.
- This makes it trivial to generate code and trivial to parse code — and once it's parsed you can manipulate it, analyze it, project it, transform it, translate it, graph it, etc.
- You can do all sorts of fun things!
- Wouldn't it be cool
 - if we could express our architecture diagrams as data in text files
 - so that we could then do some of these fun things with our diagrams?
 - I think that would be super cool!
- Using *Data in text files* would also enable us to use the same workflow for authoring for our documentation that we use for authoring our code.
 - This is a Very Good Idea
 - It's called *Docs as Code* →

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Docs as Code' page from the Write the Docs website. The page has a header with the 'WRITE THE DOCS' logo. Below the logo is a brief introduction about the Write the Docs community. The main content area is titled 'Docs as Code' and includes a list of tools used in this philosophy: Issue Trackers, Version Control (Git), Plain Text Markup (Markdown, reStructuredText, AsciiDoc), Code Reviews, and Automated Tests. It also discusses the benefits of this approach, such as better integration between writers and development teams. At the bottom, there is a note about books related to the topic.

Home » Learning Resources » Documentation Guide »

Docs as Code

author: [Eric Holscher](#) & the Write the Docs community

Documentation as Code (*Docs as Code*) refers to a philosophy that you should be writing documentation with the same tools as code:

- Issue Trackers
- Version Control (Git)
- Plain Text Markup (Markdown, reStructuredText, AsciiDoc)
- Code Reviews
- Automated Tests

This means following the same workflows as development teams, and being integrated in the product team. It enables a culture where writers and developers both feel ownership of documentation, and work together to make it as good as possible.

Generally a *Docs as Code* approach gives you the following benefits:

- Writers integrate better with development teams
- Developers will often write a first draft of documentation
- You can block merging of new features if they don't include documentation, which incentivizes developers to write about features while they are fresh

There is a lot more to building a proper *Docs as Code* workflow. There are a couple books

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- Something about Write the Docs
- Using *Data in text files* would also enable us to leverage all the rich, robust tools and workflows that have been developed over decades to facilitate and support collaboration via text files:
 - version control systems (VCSs) such as Git
 - and collaboration systems built on those VCSs
 - such as GitHub, GitLab, BitBucket, Gerrit, Phabricator, etc.
- Those systems are fantastic for collaboration, but they're optimized for collaborating on *text files*
 - they can do very little with the proprietary binary file formats used by many diagramming tools.

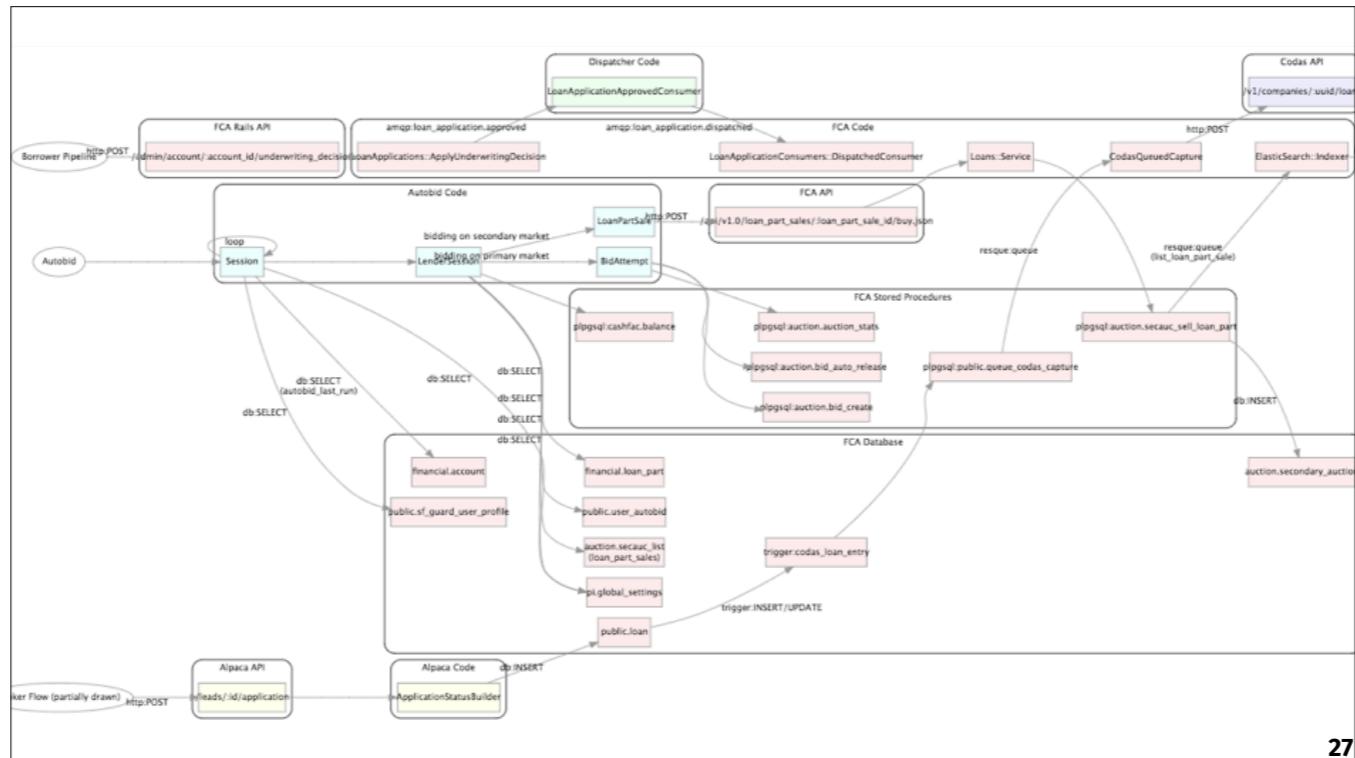
- As great a technology as *data in text files* is,
 - it's not quite enough to solve our problems.
- (reveal)
- We also need tools that will render that data into images.

(+ :data-in-text-files
:rendering-tools)



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- **What is**
- Now, you might be thinking:
 - Don't we already have tools that can render diagrams from data in text files?
 - Tools like Graphviz, PlantUML, Mermaid, etc?
- Well, yes, those tools do exist.
 - I've tried many over the years.
 - Unfortunately, none of them have ever felt like a good fit for software architecture.
- There are a few reasons for this.



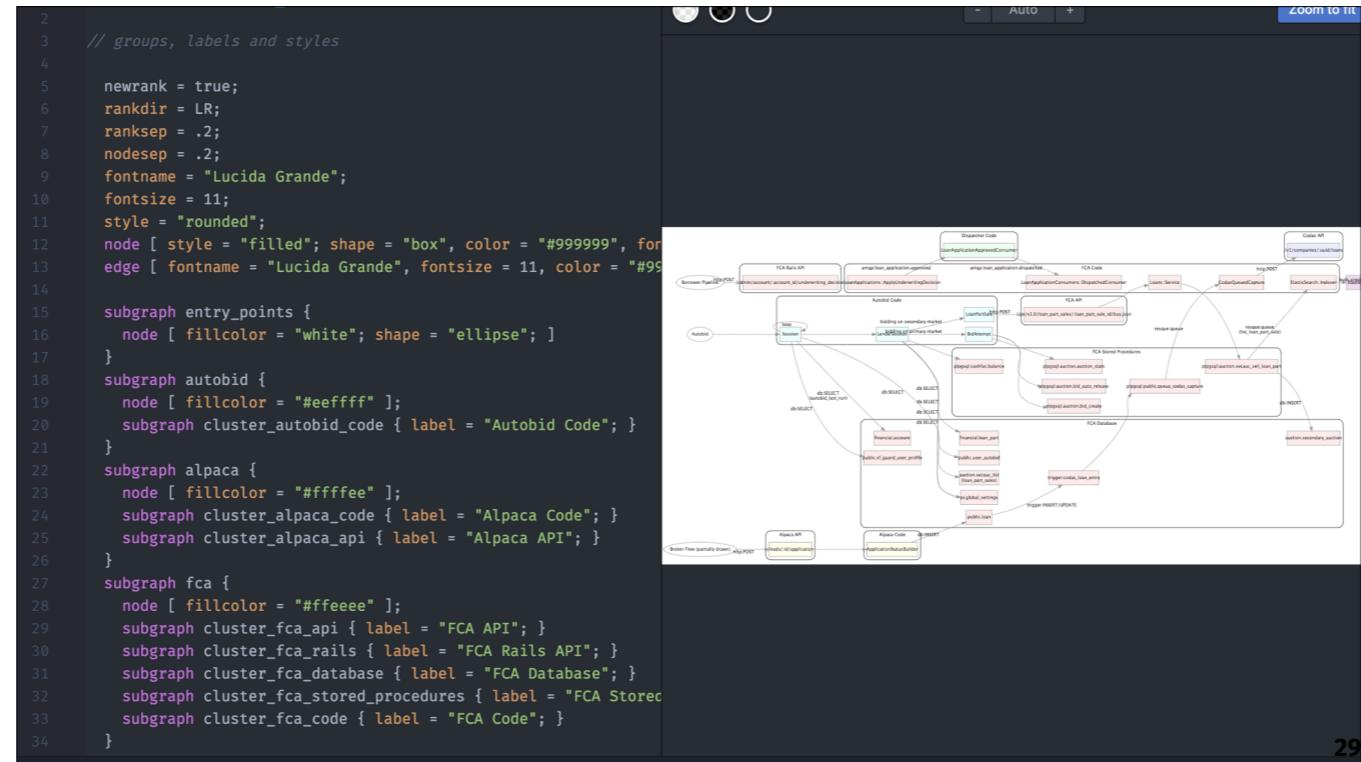
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- For example, Graphviz is a very well known tool.
 - And it's an excellent tool.
- Unfortunately, Graphviz is all about graphs!
 - *Mathematical* graphs.
- So it makes composition and nesting quite awkward.



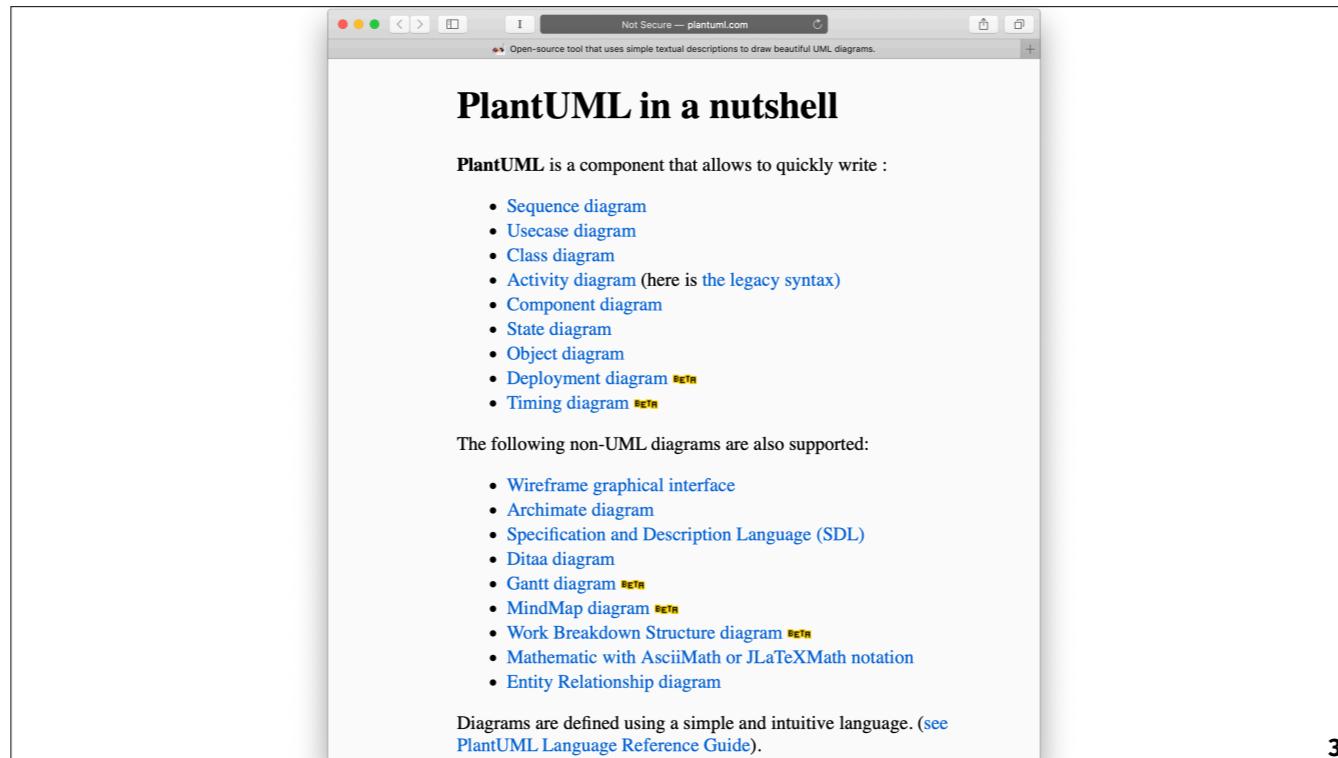
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- Which is unfortunate,
 - because nested elements are an extremely useful notation to include in an architecture diagram!



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- All or most of these tools support only algorithmic layouts when rendering diagrams
 - meaning the tool decides where to position all the elements, how to route the relationship lines, etc.
- This is great when one has a large dataset on hand
 - and one is creating a visualization
 - in order to explore that data, to seek new insights.
- But it's not at all great when one is *authoring* the data specifically in order to create a visualization designed to *convey a coherent story* about those elements.
- It turns out that when one *is* trying to convey a coherent story about a set of elements,
 - it's extremely useful to be able to specify the relative positioning of those elements.
- Whenever I tried Graphviz, Cypher, things like that:
 - I'd find myself wrestling with its algorithms
 - just to get things laid out clearly and usefully.



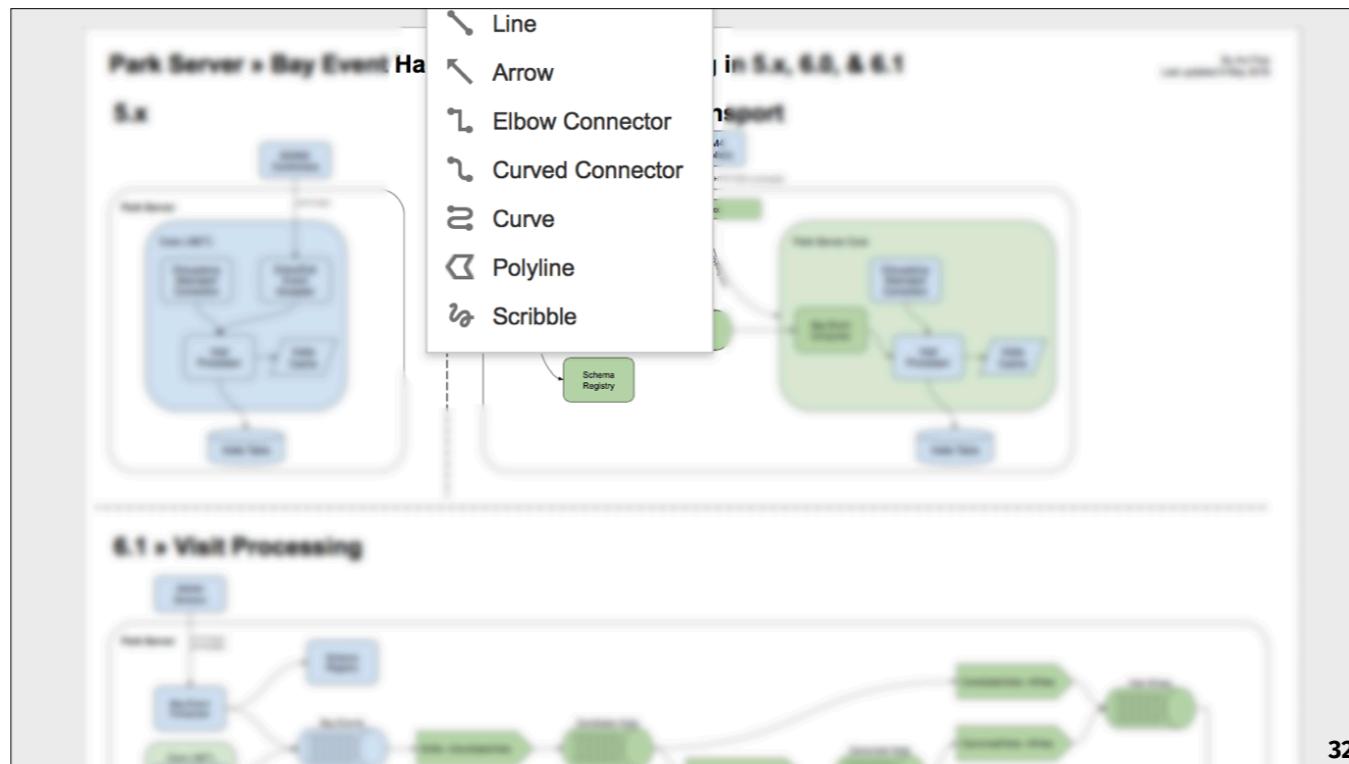
- Finally, there's the problem of how general-purpose these tools are.
- Mermaid alone supports:
 - flowcharts, sequence diagrams, class diagrams, state diagrams, Gantt charts, and Pie charts.
 - PlantUML supports at least 18 kinds of diagrams.
- The generality of these tools means that:
 - they have no specific notations or conventions specifically for software architecture diagrams.
- In other words, they lack a *conceptual model* for *how* to author architecture diagrams.
- In my experience, the lack of a clear, robust, well-defined conceptual model is a major impediment to people getting involved with creating and maintaining architecture diagrams
 - it can be daunting, and a lot of work to have to figure out on one's own how to craft a good diagram.
 - Then everyone else has to learn how to "read" your diagram!
- (To be clear, those tools are great for lots and lots of use cases. I just don't think they're great for this very specific use case: software architecture diagrams.)

Summarize the problems with existing tools

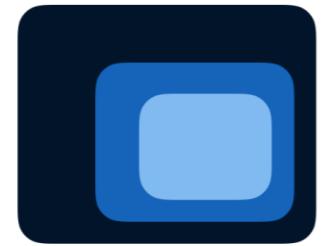
- Just to summarize the problems with the existing tools
- I've made this table (reveal)
- *Because there's just so much information here.*
- These are our needs,
 - And here's how the existing tools do (reveal)

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | <p>Composition, nesting, encapsulation</p> | <p>User- specified layout</p> | <p>Specific support for software architecture</p> |
|--|---|--|--|

| | Composition, nesting, encapsulation | User-specified layout | Specific support for software architecture |
|----------------|---|---|---|
| Existing tools |  |  |  |



- About two years ago I started a new job, at Funding Circle
 - I decided I should create a set of architecture diagrams
 - to get my bearings in a new context,
 - and help others.
- I once again tried a few tools that could render diagrams from data in text files.
- But I was once again stymied
 - and once again fell back to using GUIs with proprietary, closed file formats
 - I was bummed,
 - and I kept randomly searching the web for diagramming tools...
- And then I found one!

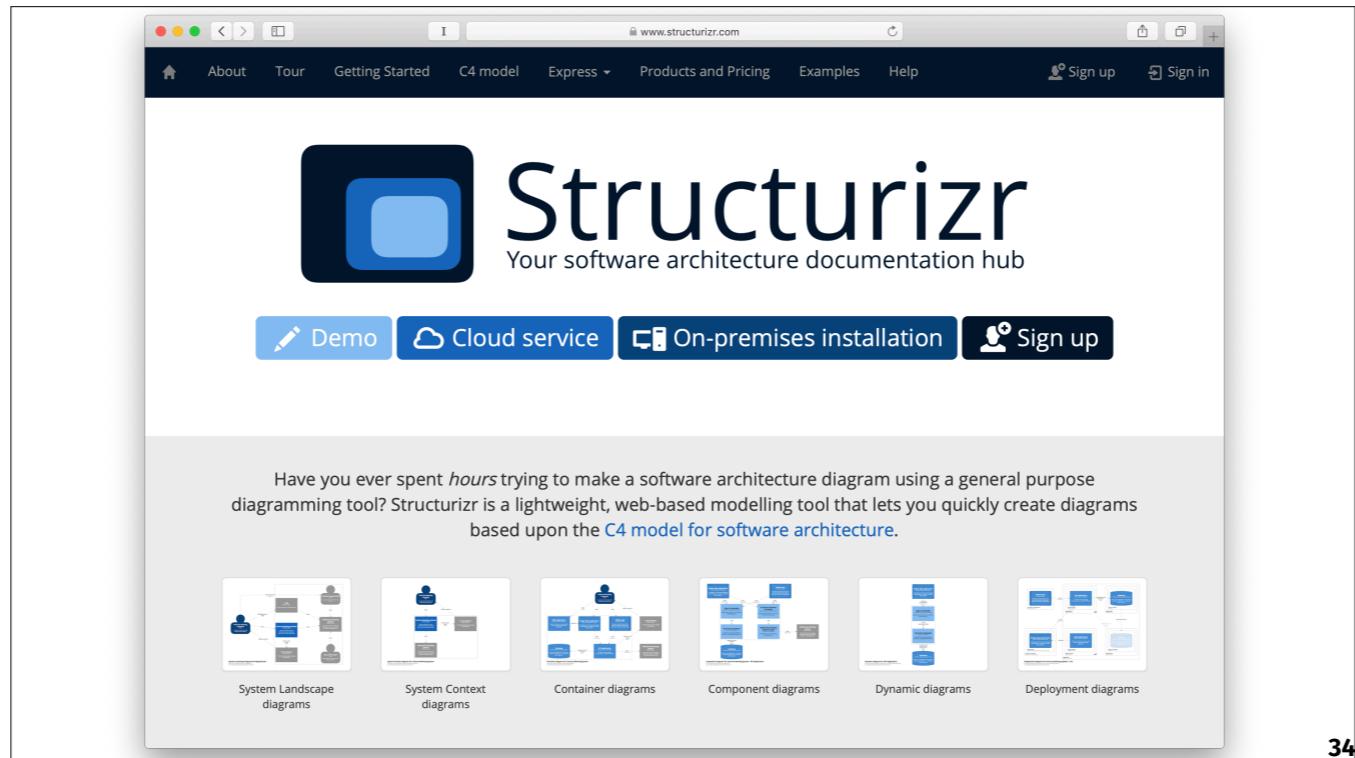


Structurizr

Your software architecture documentation hub

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- **What could be**
- And then I stumbled across Structurizr.



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- This is structurizr.com.
- I'd like to read you the description right there in the center of the page:
 - (zoom)
 - "Have you ever spent *hours* trying to make a software architecture diagram using a general purpose diagramming tool? Structurizr is a lightweight, web-based modeling tool that lets you quickly create diagrams based upon the *C4 model for software architecture*."
- Oooh, the C4 model... what's that?

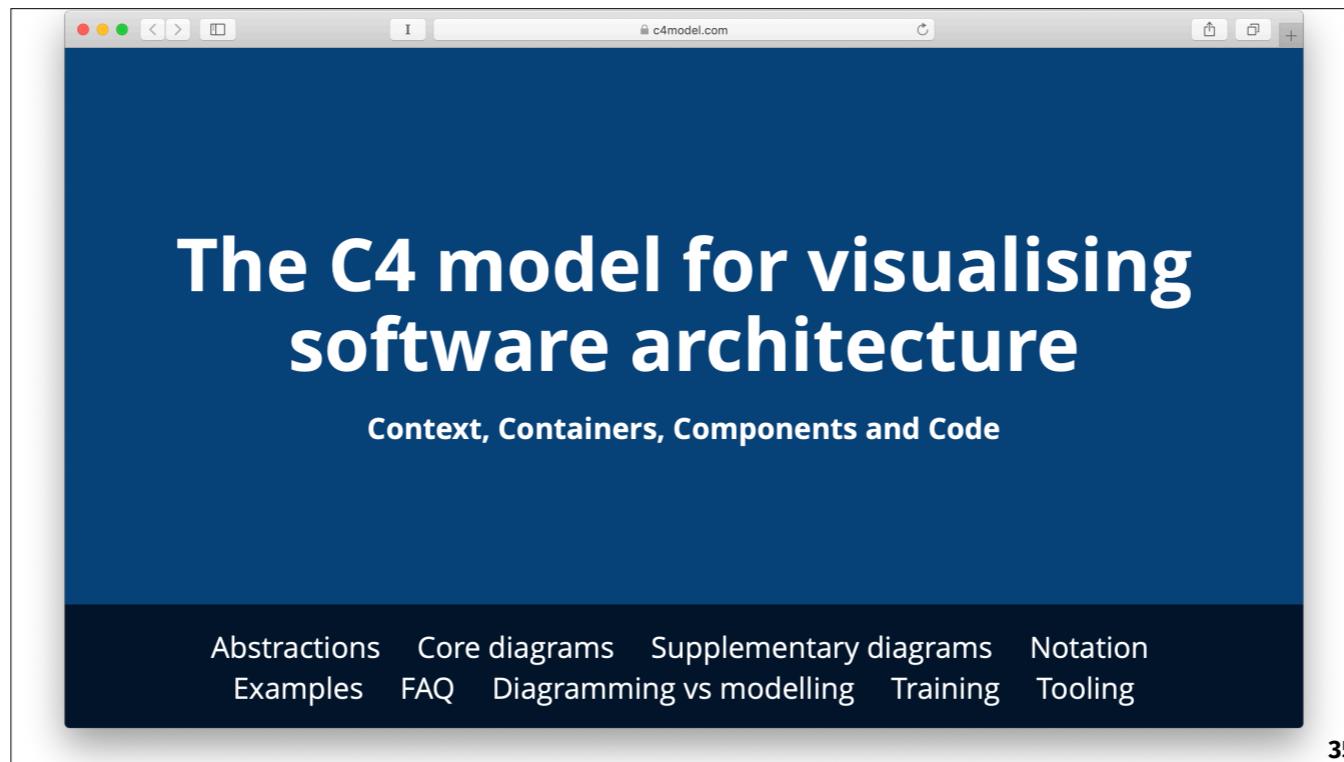
Your software architecture documentation hub

[Demo](#) [Cloud service](#) [On-premises installation](#) [Sign up](#)

Have you ever spent *hours* trying to make a software architecture diagram using a general purpose diagramming tool? Structurizr is a lightweight, web-based modelling tool that lets you quickly create diagrams based upon the [C4 model for software architecture](#).

System Landscape diagrams System Context diagrams Container diagrams Component diagrams Dynamic diagrams Deployment diagrams

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- Turns out, I wasn't the only one who'd been frustrated with this situation
- But Simon Brown had actually *done something* about it.
- He created Structurizr,
 - And he also created the C4 model for visualizing software architecture.
- This is that conceptual model I mentioned earlier!
- The name C4 comes from the 4 primary types of diagrams
 - that the framework defines —
 - which all start with the letter C.
- (zoom)
- (read list)
- Brown has done some wonderful work here,
 - in defining and documenting this model.
- If you scroll down on this page,
 - you'll pretty quickly come across this section: →

C4 model for visualizing software architecture

Context, Containers, Components and Code

Maps of your code

The C4 model was created as a way to help software development teams describe and communicate software architecture, both during up-front design sessions and when retrospectively documenting an existing codebase. It's a way to create maps of your code, at various levels of detail, in the same way you would use something like Google Maps to zoom in and out of an area you are interested in.



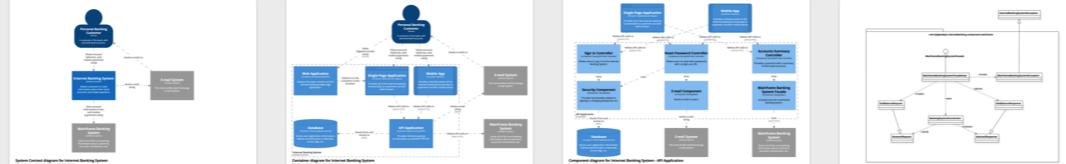
Like source code, Google Street View provides a very low-level and accurate view of a location.

Navigating an unfamiliar environment becomes easier if you zoom out though.

Zooming out further will provide additional context you might not have been aware of.

Different levels of zoom allow you to tell different stories to different audiences.

Although primarily aimed at software architects and developers, the C4 model provides a way for software development teams to efficiently and effectively communicate their software architecture, at different levels of detail, telling different stories to different types of audience, when doing up front design or retrospectively documenting an existing codebase.



Display a menu

Level 1: A **System Context** diagram provides a starting point, showing how the software system is scope. *(Diagram shows a central 'System Context' box connected to 'External System' and 'Internal System' boxes.)*

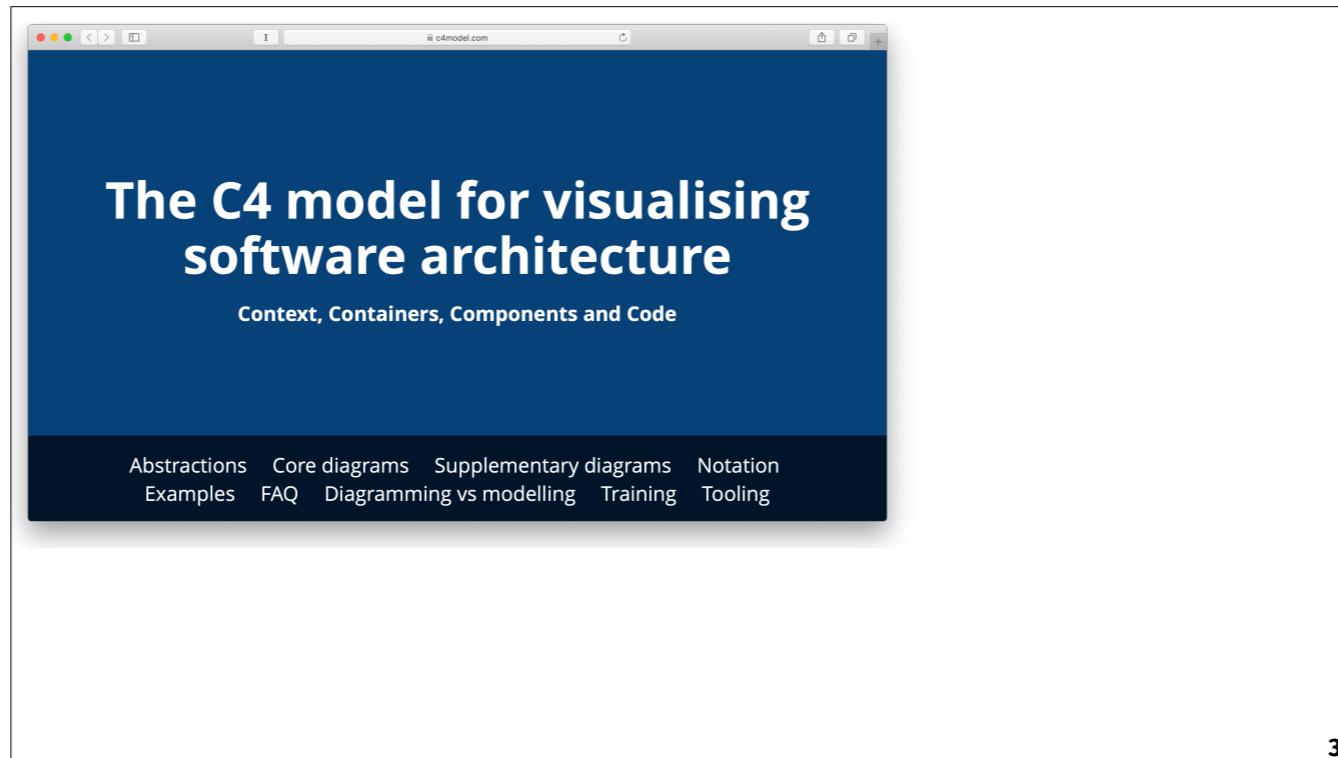
Level 2: A **Container** diagram zooms into the software system in scope, showing the high-level technical building blocks. *(Diagram shows a 'Container' box containing several 'Module' boxes, with arrows indicating relationships.)*

Level 3: A **Component** diagram zooms into an individual container, showing the components inside. *(Diagram shows a 'Component' box containing several 'Object' boxes, with arrows indicating relationships.)*

Level 4: A **code** (e.g. UML class) diagram can be used to zoom into an individual component class boundary. *(Diagram shows a UML class diagram with objects and associations.)*

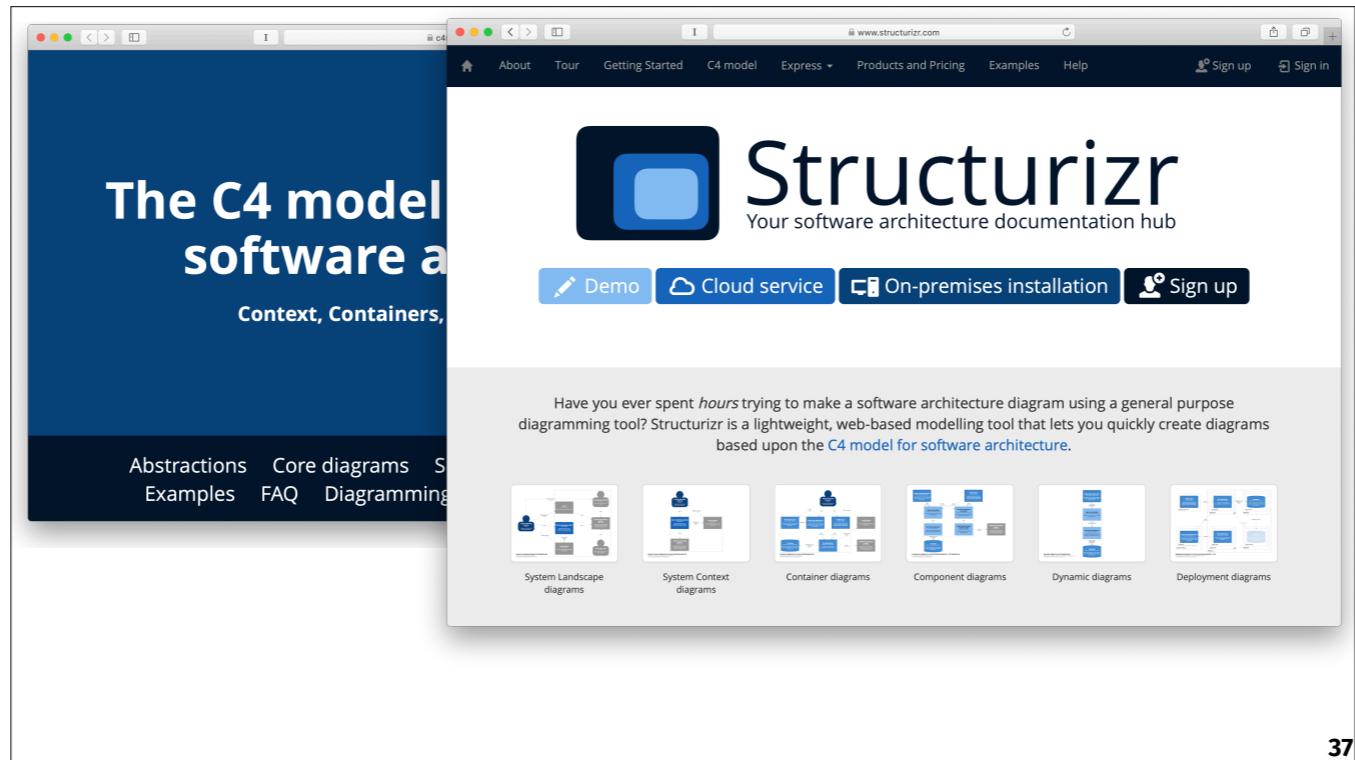
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- Brown also saw a correspondence between maps and diagrams.
- In particular,
 - he's organized this conceptual model around different zoom levels.
- Just as maps at different zoom levels are useful at different times,
 - for different purposes;
 - sometimes you need to get a high-level overview of an area,
 - sometimes you need a block-by-block street map,
 - so too with diagrams.

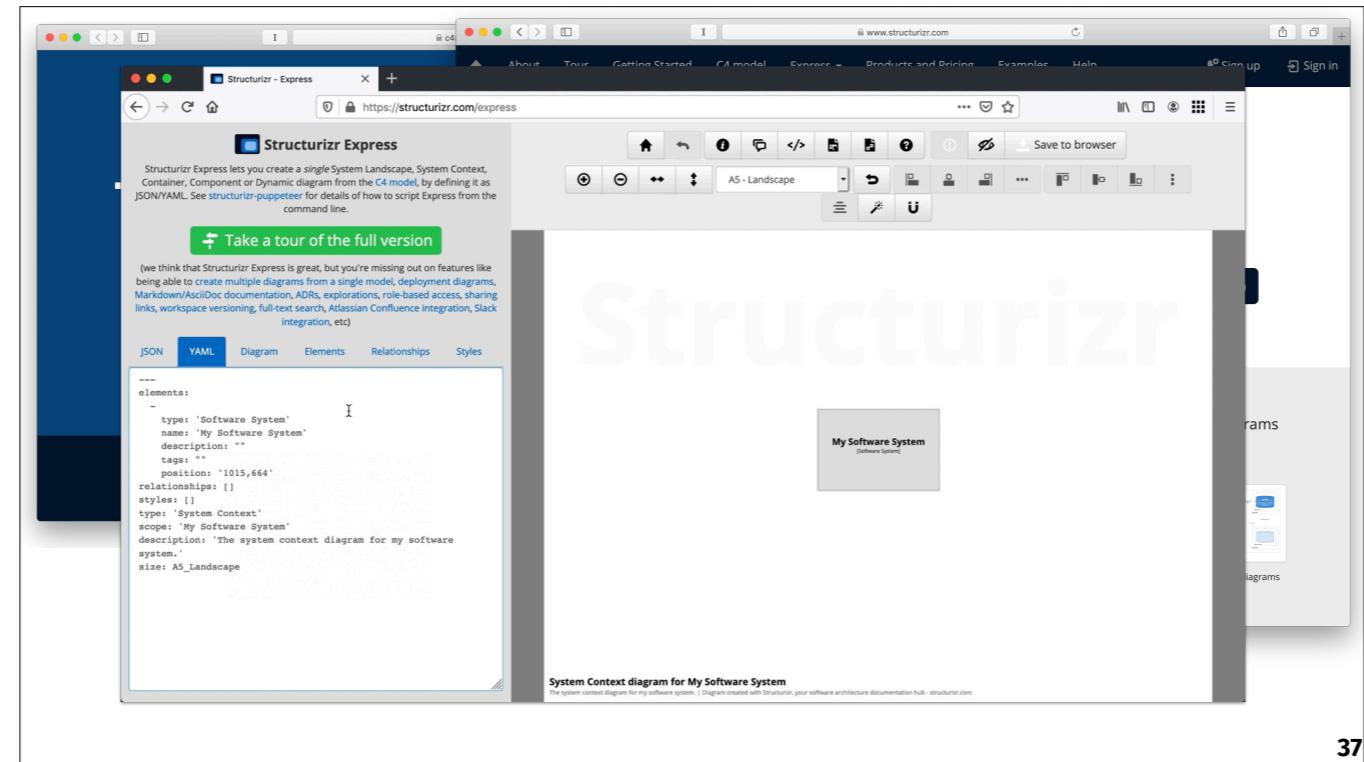


37

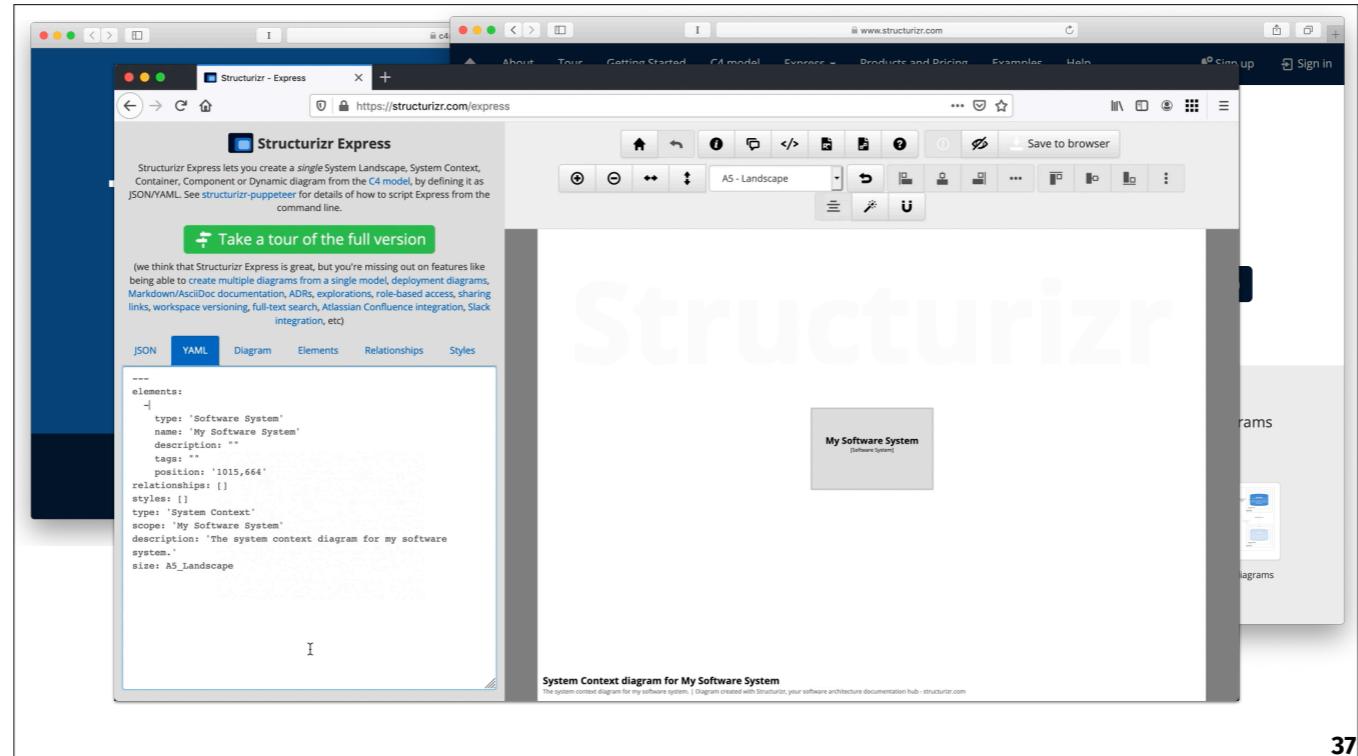
- So Simon Brown has done some amazing work.
- He created Structurizr
 - a Web-based system for authoring, hosting, browsing, and publishing C4 diagrams
- And he created Structurizr Express.
- SE is a single-page Web app that:
 - Defines a simple data model for C4 diagrams
 - enables authoring C4 diagrams as YAML or JSON data as text
 - enables authoring C4 diagrams graphically
 - and it keeps them in sync!
 - editing the data updates the graphic, and vice-versa!
- Here's a quick demo of using SE.



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37



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Structurizr - Express

https://structurizr.com/express

Structurizr Express

Structurizr Express lets you create a *single* System Landscape, System Context, Container, Component or Dynamic diagram from the [C4 model](#), by defining it as JSON/YAML. See [structurizr-puppeteer](#) for details of how to script Express from the command line.

[Take a tour of the full version](#)

(we think that Structurizr is great, but you're missing out on features like being able to [create multiple diagrams from a single model](#), [deployment diagrams](#), [Markdown/AsciIDoc documentation](#), [ADRs](#), [explorations](#), [role-based access](#), [sharing links](#), [workspace versioning](#), [full-text search](#), [Atlassian Confluence integration](#), [Slack integration](#), etc)

JSON **YAML** **Diagram** **Elements** **Relationships** **Styles**

```
---  
elements:  
-|  
  type: 'Software System'  
  name: 'My Software System'  
  description: ''  
  tags: ''  
  position: '1015,664'  
  relationships: []  
  styles: []  
  type: 'System Context'  
  scope: 'My Software System'  
  description: 'The system context diagram for my software system.'  
  size: A5_Landscape
```

My Software System
[Software System]

System Context diagram for My Software System

The system context diagram for my software system. | Drag and drop with Framerizer, your software architecture documentation hub - structurizr.com

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The screenshot shows the Structurizr Express interface. On the left, there's a YAML editor pane containing the C4 model definition for a 'Software System' named 'My Software System'. On the right, the main workspace displays a single rectangular node labeled 'My Software System' with the subtitle '[Software System]'. The top navigation bar includes tabs for JSON, YAML, Diagram, Elements, Relationships, and Styles. Below the tabs is a toolbar with various icons for diagram manipulation. The status bar at the bottom indicates the diagram is a 'System Context diagram for My Software System' and provides a link to structurizr.com. The page URL is https://structurizr.com/express.

```

type: System Context
scope: FC4
description: Helps create C4 diagrams.

elements:
- type: Person
  name: Software Documentarians
  position: '725,50'
- type: Software System
  name: Structurizr Express
  description: Web app; renders diagrams
  position: '700,900'
- type: Software System
  name: FC4
  description: CLI tool; wraps SE
  position: '700,500'

relationships:
- source: Software Documentarians
  description: invoke
  destination: FC4
- source: FC4
  description: renders diagrams with
  destination: Structurizr Express

styles:
- type: element
  tag: Element
  background: '#2486DC'
  color: '#ffffff'
  shape: RoundedBox

```

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- Here's an example of the data structure that Simon Brown defined for Structurizr Express.
- SE is fantastic,
 - but it wasn't quite complete, from my perspective
- I wanted a file-based workflow
 - so I could follow the *Docs as Code* philosophy
- So I've created a tool that wraps SE
 - and facilitates that file-based workflow

FC4

FC4 is a [Docs as Code](#) framework that enables software creators and documentarians to author, publish, and maintain software architecture diagrams more effectively, efficiently, and collaboratively over time.

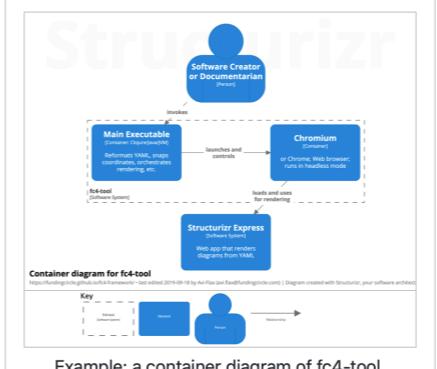
It has two components:

- [the methodology](#)
- [the tool](#)

It builds on the [C4 Model](#) and [Structurizr Express](#), both of which were created by and are maintained by [Simon Brown](#).

It originated at and is maintained by [Funding Circle](#).

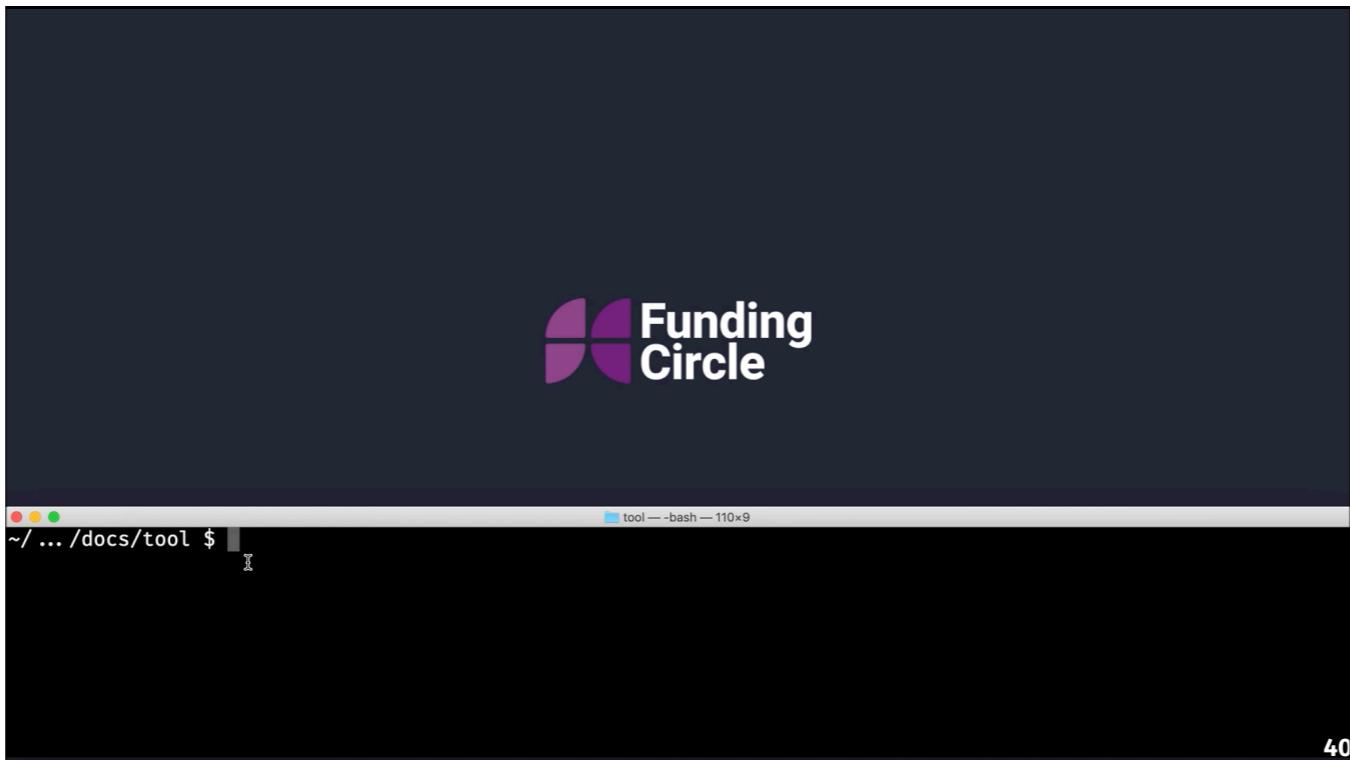
To get started, we recommend reading [the methodology](#). If you have any questions or feedback please [create an issue](#) and one of the maintainers will get back to you shortly.



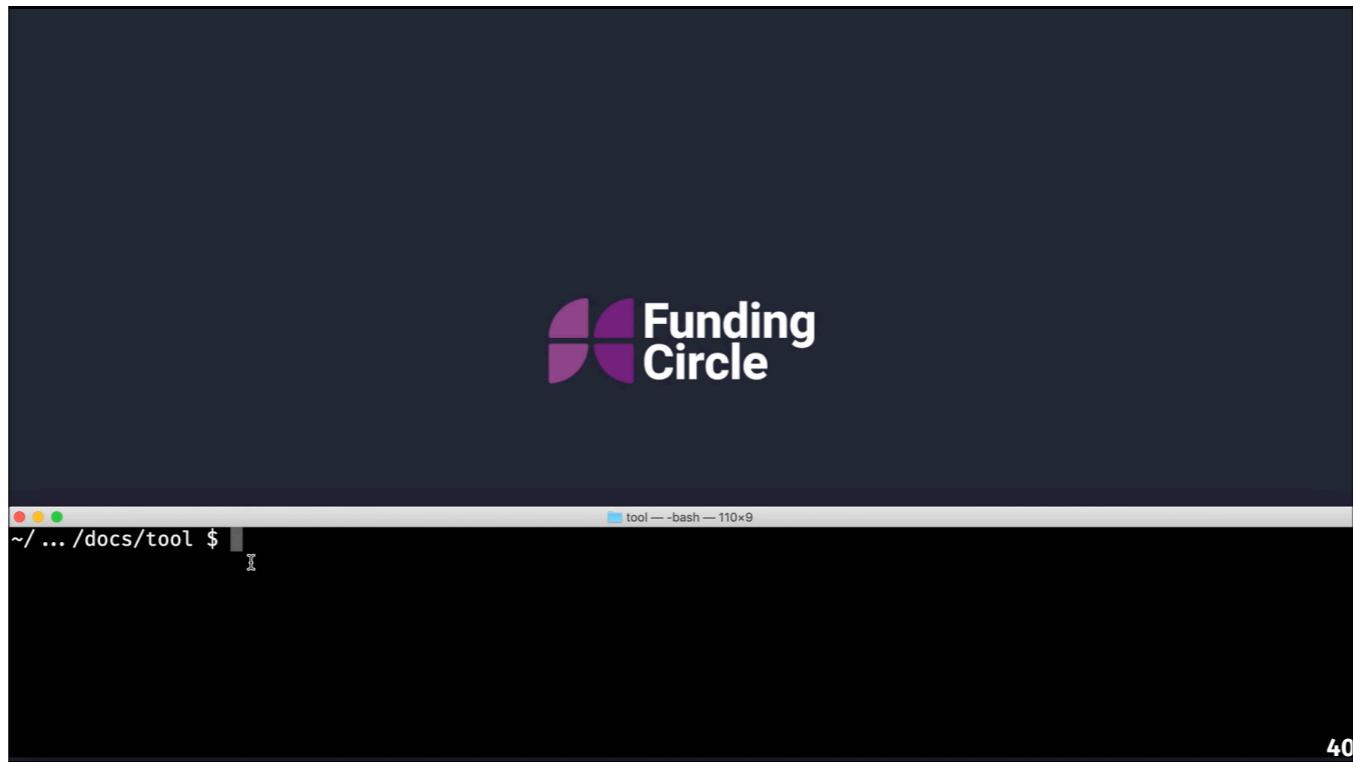
Example: a container diagram of fc4-tool.

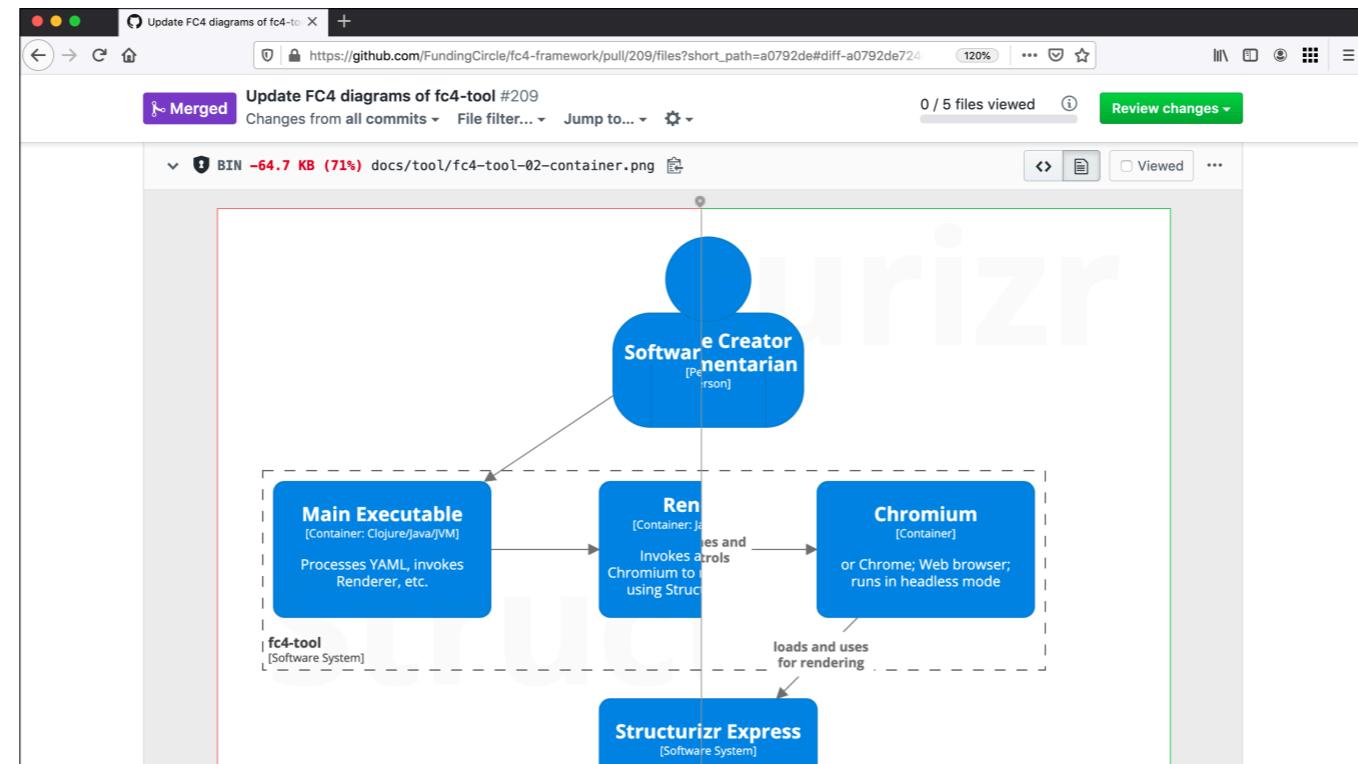
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- It's called FC4
- It facilitates and supports
 - maintaining diagrams as files in a git repo
- Via these features:
 - reformatting and normalizing the diagram source files to prevent noisy diffs
 - automatically snapping the elements in a diagram to a virtual grid
 - which eliminates the drudgery of lining things up in a fiddly GUI
 - automatically rendering diagrams YAML→images
 - It's sort-of like a compiler for the diagrams
- It's implemented with Clojure,
 - it's open source with a BSD license,
 - and it's been supported by Funding Circle.



- Here's a quick demo of an authoring session using FC4
- (narrate the video)

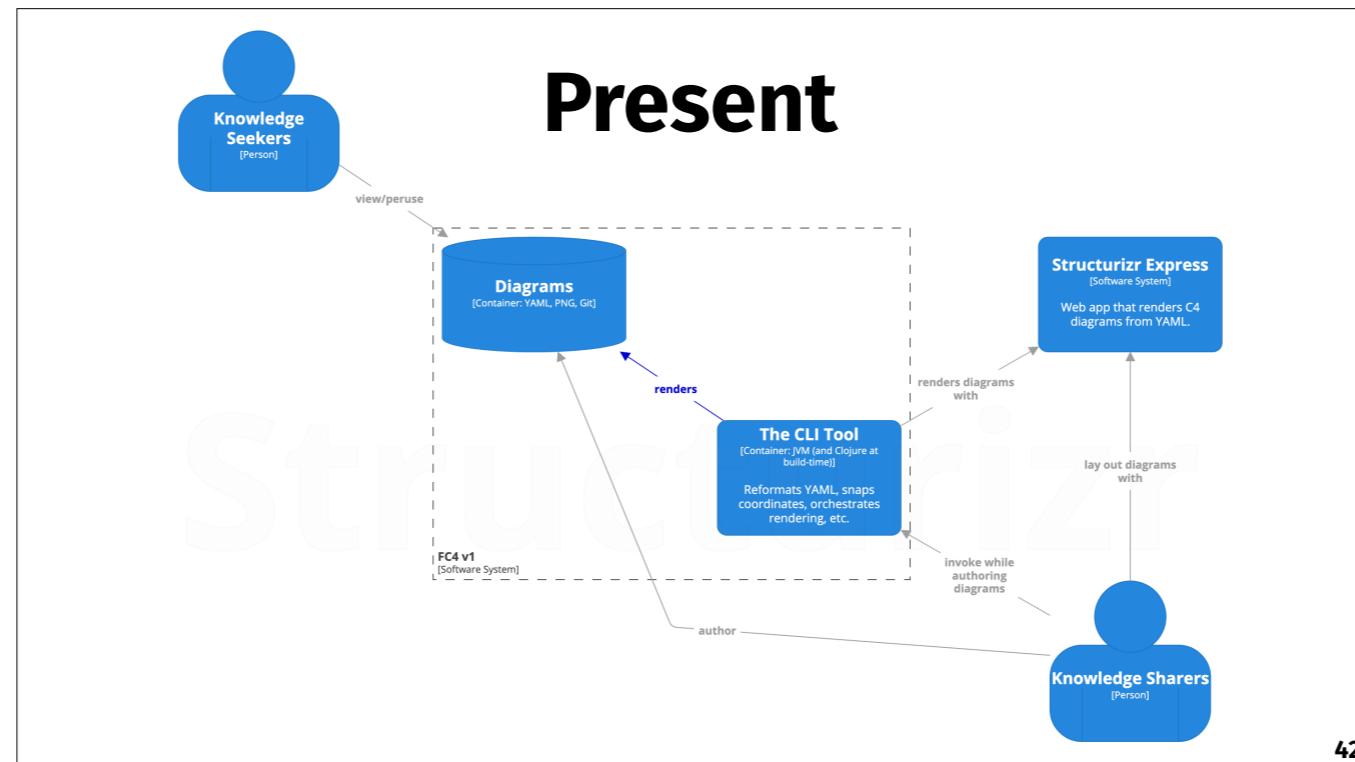




- **What is**
- If you'll indulge me, I'd like to talk about the future of FC4.
 - I'm hoping this isn't too self-indulgent;
 - Basically, FC4 has become the vehicle for realizing my vision for software architecture diagramming
 - So as my vision for diagramming evolves,
 - my vision for FC4 evolves correspondingly.
 - So describing my vision for FC4 is a way to convey my vision for software architecture diagramming,
 - in a somewhat concrete fashion.
- To talk about FC4's future,
 - I first need to point out a flaw in its current state.
- (reveal) This is the current state of FC4.
 - You can see there's basically two elements that compose FC4;
 - the CLI tool, and the corpus of diagrams.
- Over the past 2 years,
 - My colleagues and I have created a lot of diagrams using FC4.
- As we built up a substantial corpus of these FC4 diagrams,
 - in my org,
 - I observed increasing duplication and fragmentation in the data.
- Each diagram definition is completely self-contained.
- Therefore some elements are defined repeatedly,
 - in multiple places.
- It's been difficult to keep those definitions in sync across those files.
- We've been doing so entirely manually,

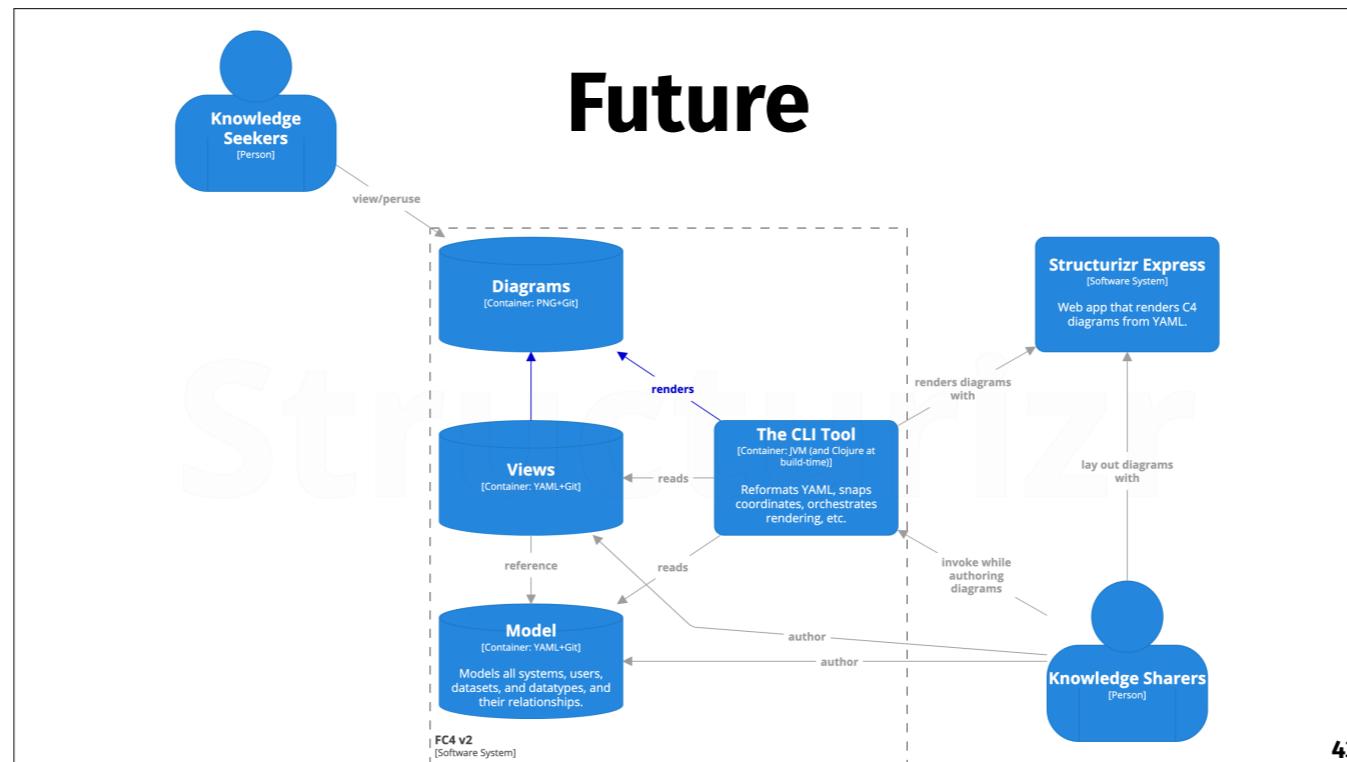
- which is very tiresome;
 - so tiresome that we often put it off or neglect to do it.
- So I've been working on the next iteration of FC4 →

Present

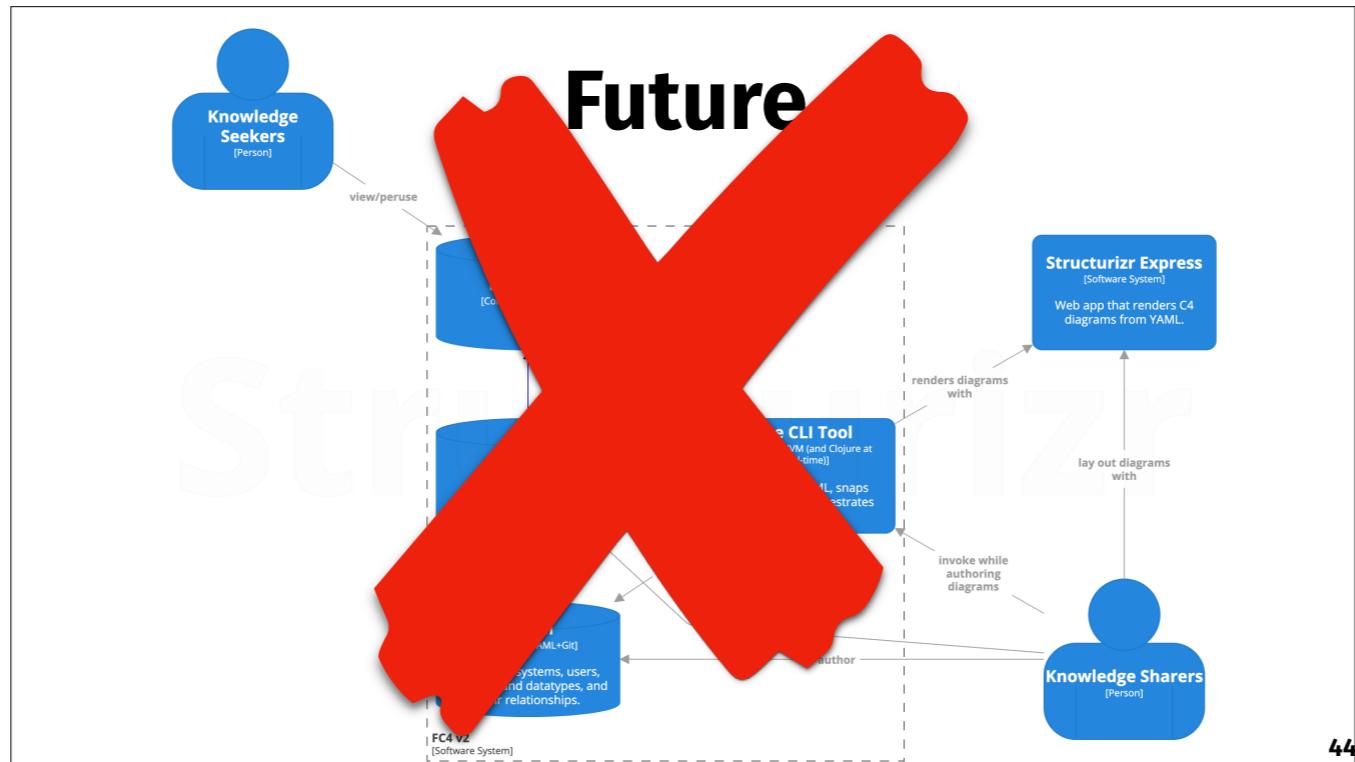


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Future



- **What could be**
- We're going to change the data model,
 - So that a given FC4 corpus will consist of
 - A single unified model of all of the elements and their relationships
 - And a set of views that reference that model.
 - The views will yield diagrams.
 - This will reduce duplication, data drift, and toil, significantly.
- I've been working on this,
 - on and off, on the side,
 - for a while.
- But recently I've realized that this plan doesn't go quite far enough →



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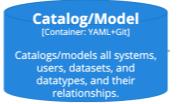
- So I've revised the plan for the future of FC4 →

Future

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- I've realized that,
 - as powerful as diagrams can be,
 - the *model* of the systems, *as data* –
 - that's actually *more valuable* than the diagrams.
- See, it's not just a *model*,
 - it's also a catalog. (*reveal*)
- Turns out:
 - that a centralized semantic catalogue of our systems has massive value.
- In fact, I've come up with a variation of Greenspun's Tenth Rule;
 - I hope you'll bear with me here (*reveal, read, hide*)
- Sufficiently large orgs need a centralized source of truth for this data
 - And a good way to maintain and improve it over time
- So I'm taking FC4 in a new direction,
 - So it'll be that single source of truth.
- Instead of being a diagramming tool,
 - It's going to become a toolkit
 - for cataloguing, modeling, and documenting software systems.
- Diagrams will be *one* of the kinds of documentation
 - that can be authored, published, and maintained via the toolkit.
- But the central focus of the toolkit
 - will be that centralized unified dataset
- There'll be various things one can do with that data →

Future



Catalogs/models all systems,
users, datasets, and
datatypes, and their
relationships.

Future

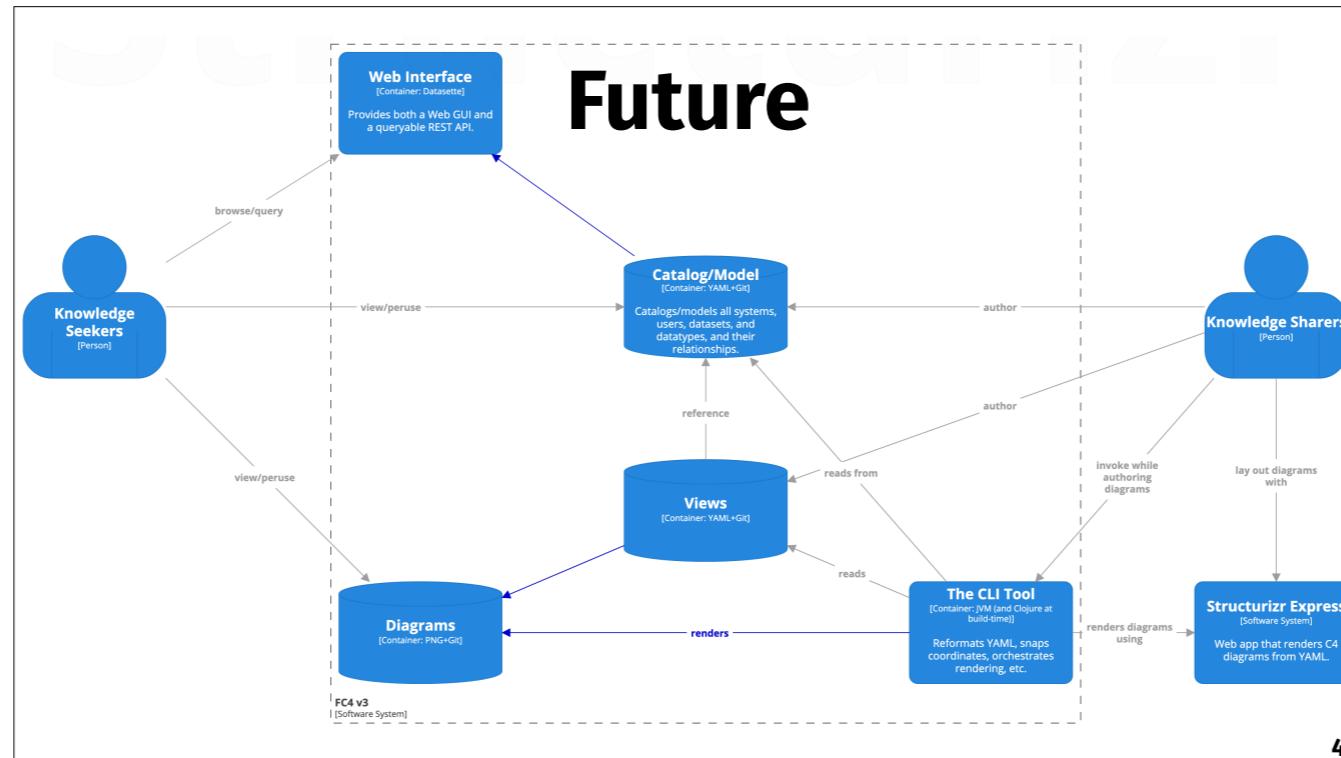


Each department of a sufficiently large software-driven organization contains an ad-hoc, informally specified, error-ridden, inaccessible, incomplete catalog of the organization's software systems.

Future



Future



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- You'll be able to author views
 - And render diagrams from those views
- You'll also be able to run a single command to produce a read-only Website
 - that provides for interactive browsing and querying of the data via a browser,
 - and for programmatic querying via HTTP

fc4-framework/

Tutorial Documentation News

FC4 is a tool for cataloguing, modeling, and documenting software systems

FC4 facilitates the collaborative and efficient authoring, publishing, and maintenance of:

- a browseable and queryable central catalog/model of software systems
- software architecture diagrams

Get Started

To get started, please see [our tutorial](#).

Container diagram for FC4 v1
Screenshot taken on 2018-11-19 by [fundingcircle.github.io](#). Structure is available as a cloud service and on-premises installation - [structure.com](#)

Key - [Diagram] - [Tool] - [User]

Example: a container diagram of fc4.

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- Here's a preview of an upcoming version of the website
- (read the masthead)

- Since we're going to be decomplecting the model and the views,
 - we need a new data structure.
- If you recall,
 - SE's data structure is for self-contained diagrams,
 - that contain the full definition of every element and their relationships.
- So we need some new data structures;
 - one for the model and one for the views.
- I've designed these new data structures not just as data structures,
 - but also as a DSL,
 - a Domain Specific Language.
- Here's a model file. (*reveal*)
- (*quick walk-through of the file*)

```
systems:  
  Structurizr Express:  
    is-a: Web app  
    that: renders diagrams from YAML  
  FC4:  
    is-a: CLI tool  
    that: wraps SE  
    uses:  
      Structurizr Express:  
        to: render diagrams  
people:  
  Software Documentarians:  
    are: those who document software  
    use:  
      FC4:  
        to: format, align, and render diagrams
```

```

systems:
  Structurizr Express:
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      Structurizr Express:
        to: render diagrams
people:
  Software Documentarians:
    are: those who document software
    use:
      FC4:
        to: format, align, and render diagrams

```

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- Now let's move that over a little,
 - Make some room.
- So I can show you an FC4 view
- That's it, that's a complete view.
- Only two elements,
 - but that's enough to show you the structure

```
systems:
  Structurizr Express:
    is-a: Web app
    that: renders diagrams from YAML
  FC4:
    is-a: CLI tool
    that: wraps SE
    uses:
      Structurizr Express:
        to: render diagrams
  people:
    Software Documentarians:
      are: those who document software
      use:
        FC4:
          to: format, align, and render diagrams
  subject: FC4
  other-elements:
    people:
      Software Documentarians: [100, 100]
    systems:
      Structurizr Express: [600, 100]
```

Summary

- Just to summarize:
 - (reveal + read the slide)
- Finally,
 - as sort of meta-take-away,
 - I've come up with a variation on the last element of Python's [PEP 20](#), by Tim Peters: →

```
user⇒ (+ data-in-text-files
        rendering-tools)
("awesome diagrams"
 "peer reviews"
 "same workflow for docs and code"
 "generate diagrams from other data"
 "and more!")
```

*Data orientation is one
honking great idea —
let's do more of that!*

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- (read the words)
- Just in case it's not clear;
 - it's not a coincidence that my work has become
 - more and more data-oriented over the past few years;
 - Clojure and the Clojure community have been instrumental
 - in spurring me to adopt this mindset.
 - For which I'm grateful.



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Call to action

- So:
 - Next time you need to create an architecture diagram
 - Before you break out Visio, [draw.io](#), LucidChart, OmniGraffle, etc
 - Try this:
 - Pick a tool
 - Whether it's Mermaid, PlantUML, SE, FC4, or something else
 - When choosing a tool, try to choose one that has a data format that appeals to you.
 - Author your diagram as *data in a text file*
 - Render an image using the tool
 - Commit the two files — the diagram source and the rendered image — to a git repo
 - Use the same peer review workflow you use for your code
- New bliss
 - I think you will find this approach has lots of benefits
 - And it opens the door to new, adjacent possibilities, that are enabled by authoring your diagrams as *data in text files*

Image: <https://pixabay.com/photos/video-production-video-film-4223885/>

Thank You!

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- Thank you to all of you for your time.
- Thank you to the creators of,
 - and contributors to, Clojure,
 - and to the entire community,
 - for all of your contributions to our field in general,
 - and to my personal and professional development.
- I'm truly grateful to all of you.
- And I'd be *even more* grateful if...

Feedback Please!



<https://forms.gle/dTvYWENLRthMD7JZ9>

Feedback Please!



<https://forms.gle/dTvYWENLRthMD7JZ9>

Feedback for (Architecture) Diagrams as Data

by Avi Flax, at Clojure/conj 2019 (2019-11-22)

I got these questions from Andrew Dlugan at <http://sixminutes.dlugan.com/feedback-speaker/>

What is the most valuable thing you learned during today's session?

Your answer

How could this session have been more valuable for you? What specific change(s) would you recommend that the speaker make?

Your answer

SUBMIT

Never submit passwords through Google Forms.

Feedback Please!



<https://forms.gle/dTvYWENLRthMD7JZ9>

Let's Talk!

```
{ :electronic-mail  
  "avi@aviflax.com"  
  :clojureverse  
  "@avi"  
  :clojurians  
  "@avi"  
  :twitter  
  "@flaximus" }
```

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- *If there's time for questions:*
 - I have a few minutes for questions,
 - so if you have a question,
 - please raise your hand.
 - Please don't feel obligated to stick around;
 - the talk is over,
 - Everyone should feel free to head out without feeling bad about it.
 - We can always talk later.