

Einstieg

Softwaredebakel

VBS

- Schweizer Armee ohne krisensichere Logistik bis 2035
- Armee-Debakel: 300-Millionen-Projekt seit Monaten suspendiert

Kantonsverwaltung

- Wegen fehlerhafter Software braucht es mehr Haftplätze

Polizei

- Berner Polizisten beklagen sich über die neue IT

Crowdstrike

- Der Tag, an dem die IT weltweit verrückt spielte – ein Überblick

Kundenorientierung

Software soll den Kunden Mehrwert bringen

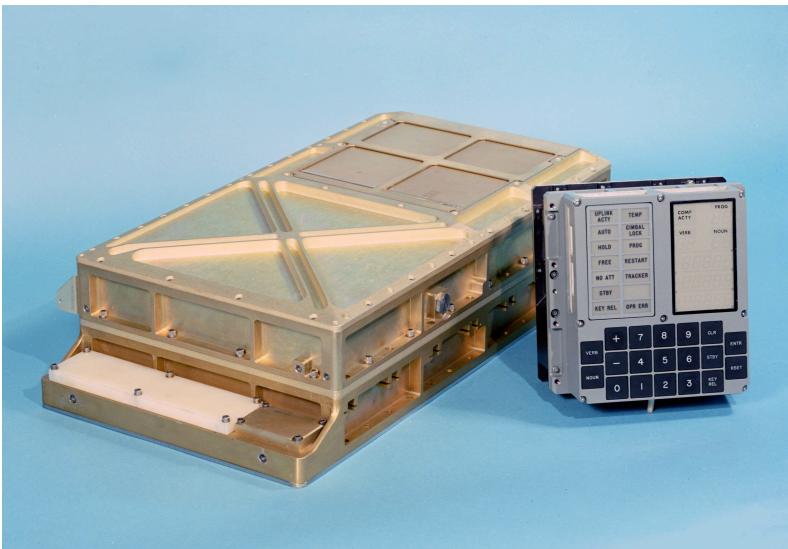
- Software soll stabil laufen
- Neue Features sollten schnell umgesetzt und nutzbar sein
- Softwaresysteme werden immer komplexer

Teamarbeit

Mehrere Personen arbeiten am selben Softwareprojekt

- Versionsverwaltung wird verwendet (Git, SVN)
- Konflikte entstehen und sind aufwendig

Ab 1961: Margaret Hamilton, Apollo Guidance Computer



2001: Manifesto for Agile Software Development

- Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
- Working software over comprehensive documentation
- Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
- Responding to change over following a plan

<https://agilemanifesto.org/>

Software Engineering / Software Architecture

Software engineering is the application of an empirical, scientific approach to finding efficient, economic solutions to practical problems in software

(Farley, 2022, S.4)

The goal of software architecture is to minimize the human resources required to build and maintain the required system

(Martin, 2018)

Übergang zwischen Software Entwicklung und Software Architektur ist fliessend

Learning

- Iteratives und inkrementelles Arbeiten
- Feedback
- Empirisches und experimentelles Arbeiten

(vgl. Farley, 2022, S.4)

Managing Complexity

- Modularity & Separation of Concerns
- Cohesion & Coupling
- Abstraction

(vgl. Farley, 2022, S.5)

Production Is Not Our Problem

- Softwareentwicklung ist meistens Kreativarbeit
- Die Herausforderung der "Produktion" existiert kaum

Space X Starship

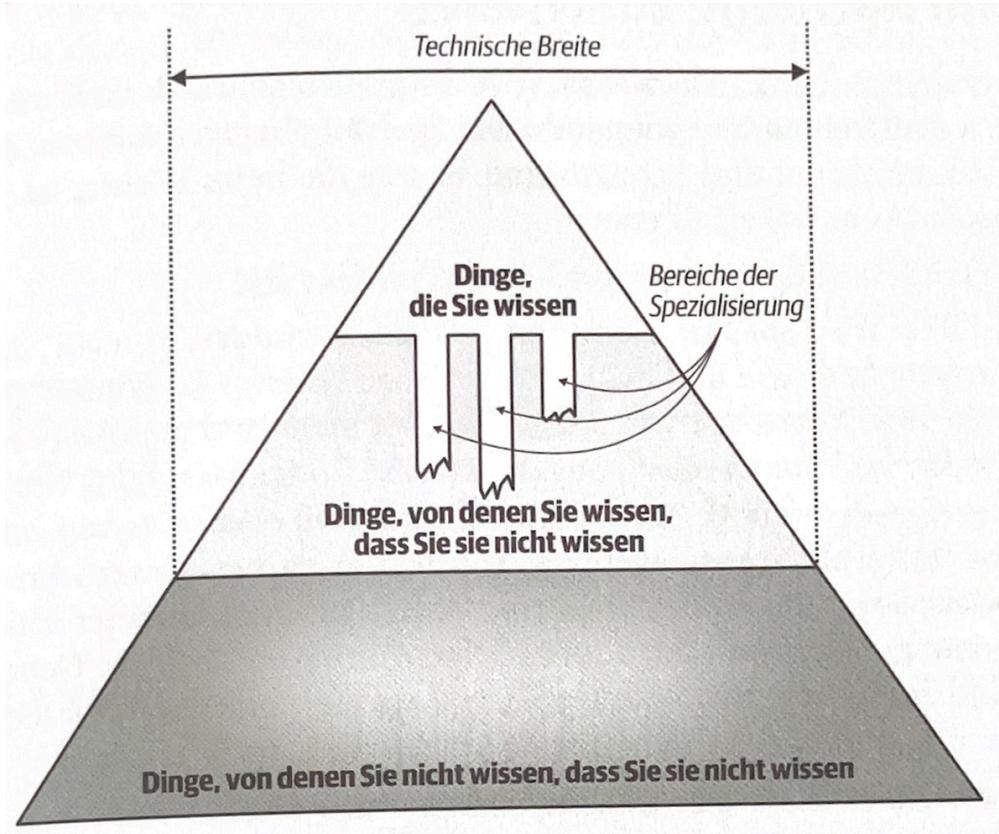
[How Not to Land an Orbital Rocket Booser, 2017](#)

[WOW! Watch SpaceX Catch A Starship Booster In Air, 2024](#)

Finanzierung: **ca 3 Mrd. Dollar**

Apollo-Programm: 1958 bis 1969, inflationsbereinigt: **163 Mrd. Dollar** (ohne Mercury und Gemini)

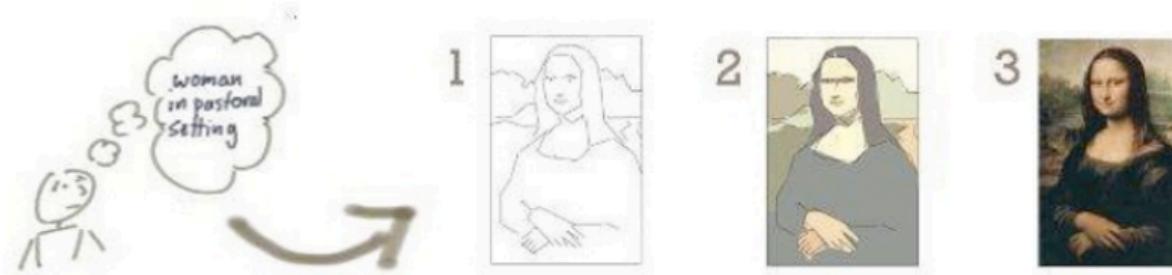
Lernen



(Richards, 2021, S.29)

Iteratives und inkrementelles Arbeiten

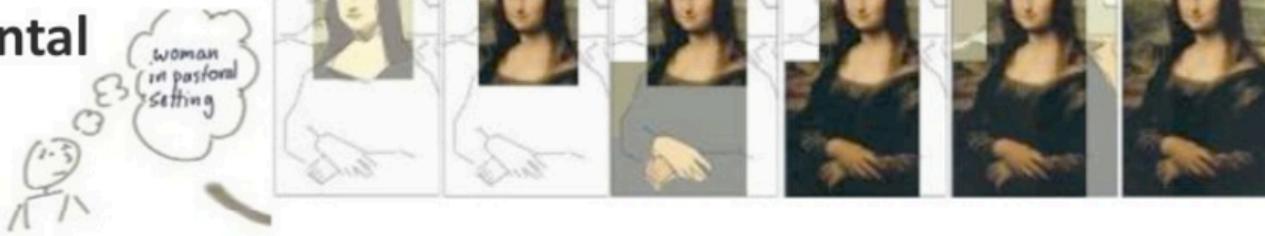
Iterative



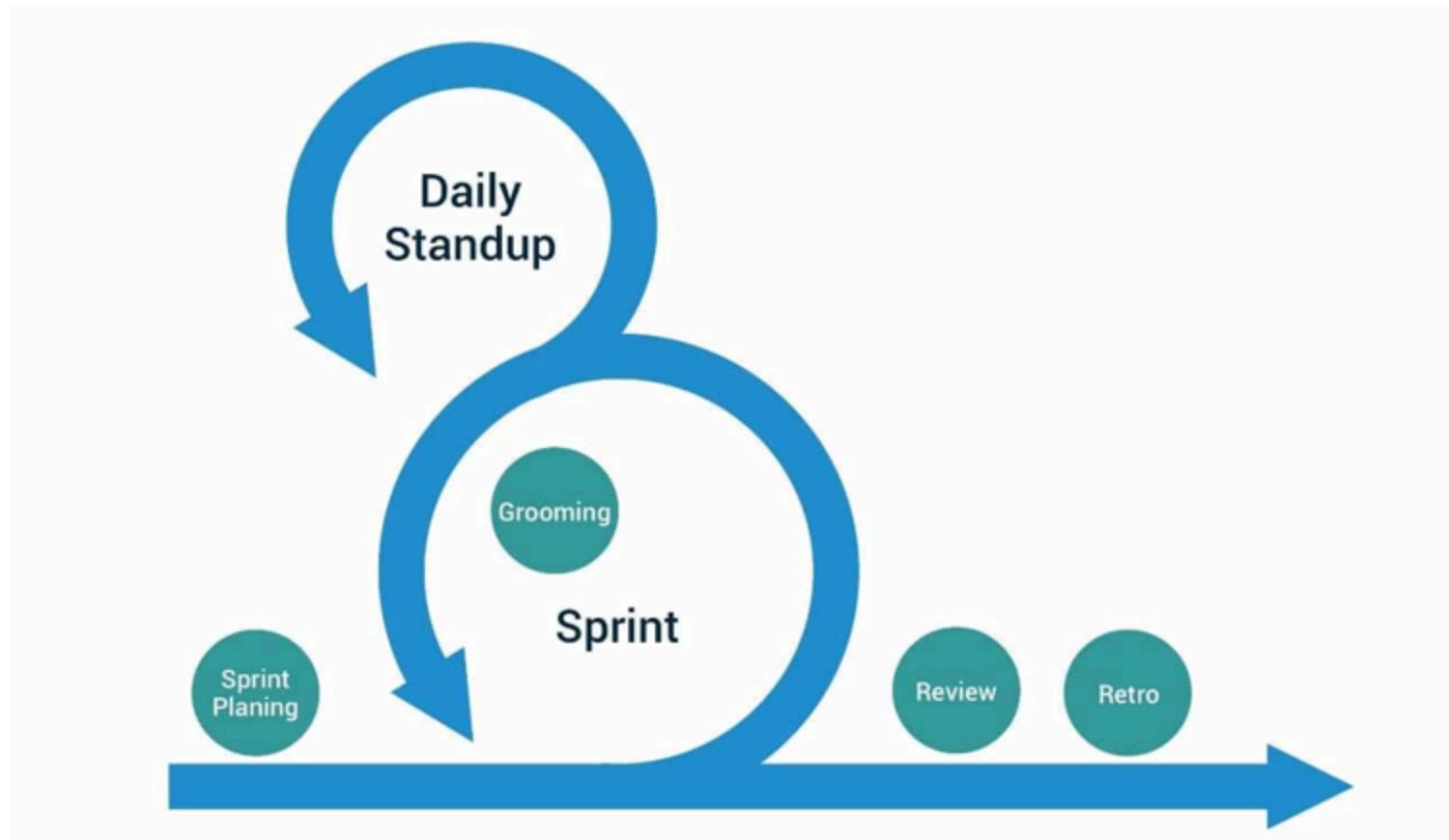
Incremental



Iterative &
Incremental



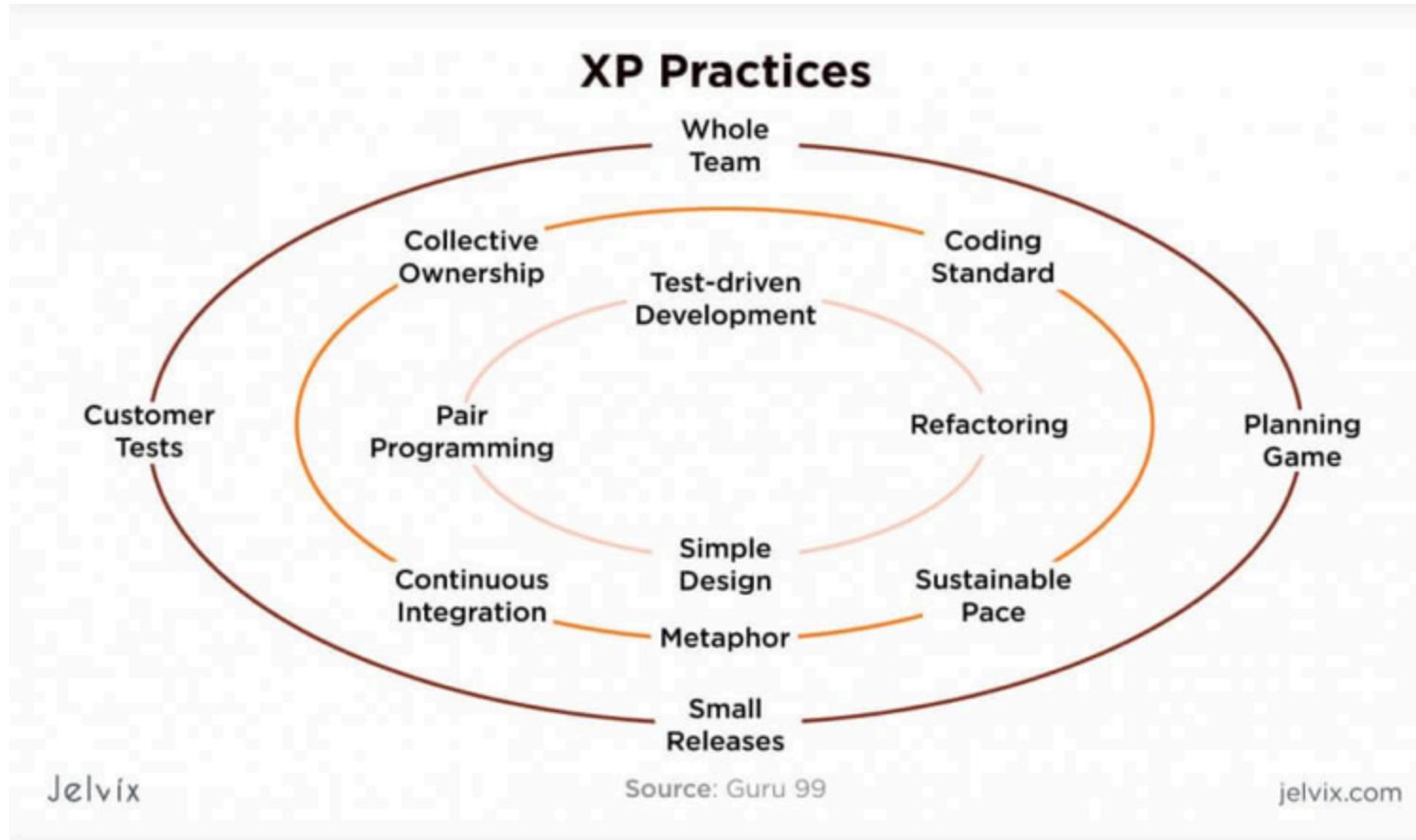
Iterationen



Embrace Change

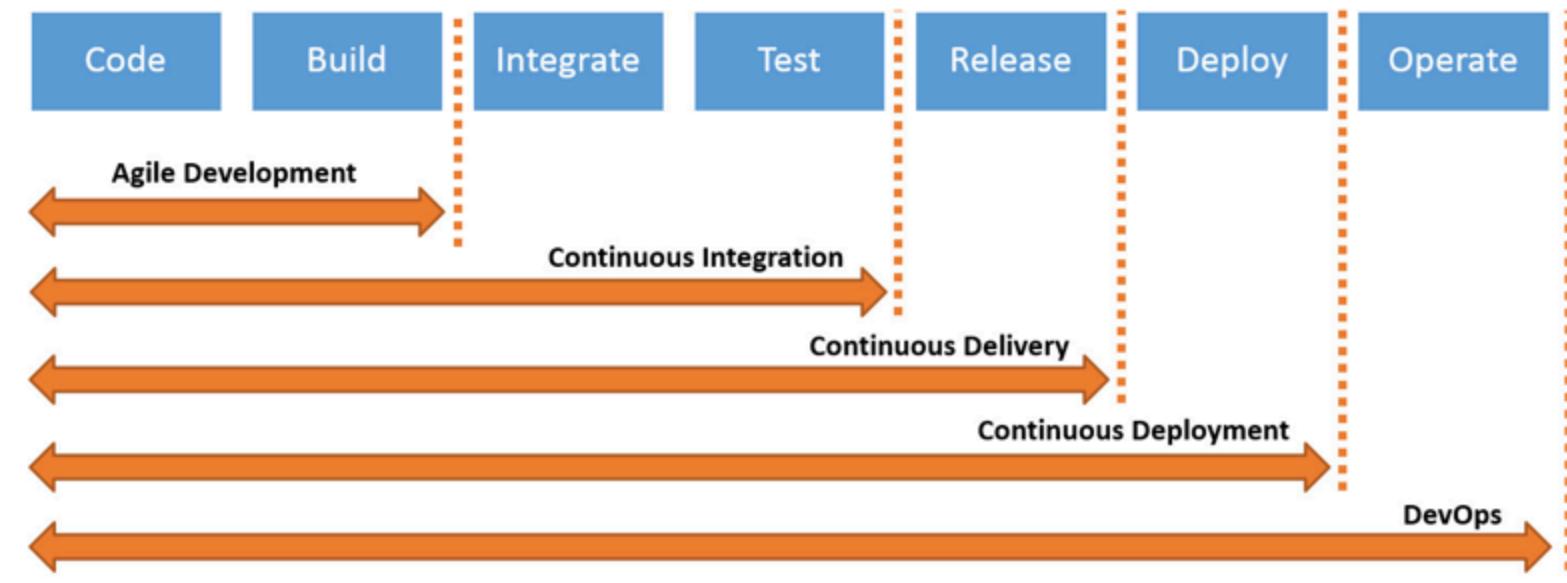


Extreme Programming



Feedback

CI/CD



Continuous Integration

- **Kein Branching**, alle Änderungen werden von allen Teammitgliedern **mehrmals täglich** in den Master Branch eingeccheckt.
- Dieser Branch ist **jederzeit lauffähig**
- Dadurch werden die **Releases vereinfacht**
- Eine sehr hohe, **automatische Testabdeckung** ist zwingend

Continuous Deployment

- Ziel: **Releases werden vereinfacht**
- **Time to market ist kürzer**, neue Features sind sofort verfügbar
- Durch automatisierte Deployments ist der Aufwand initial höher, anschliessend jedoch sehr klein
- **Higher quality, Better products**
- Kaum mehr Release-Stress, **Happier teams**

<https://www连续部署.com/>

Modern Software Engineering

Deployment Pipelines

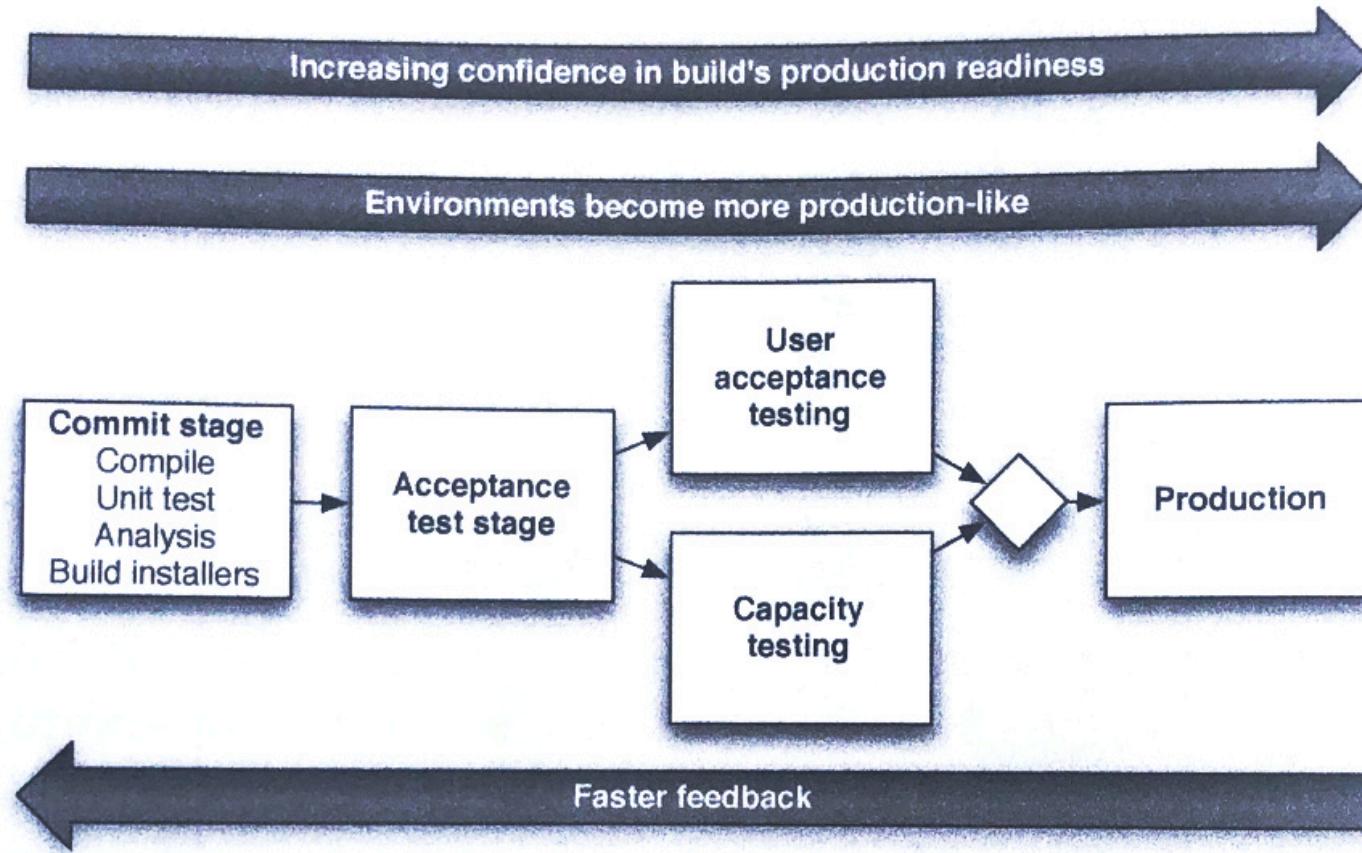
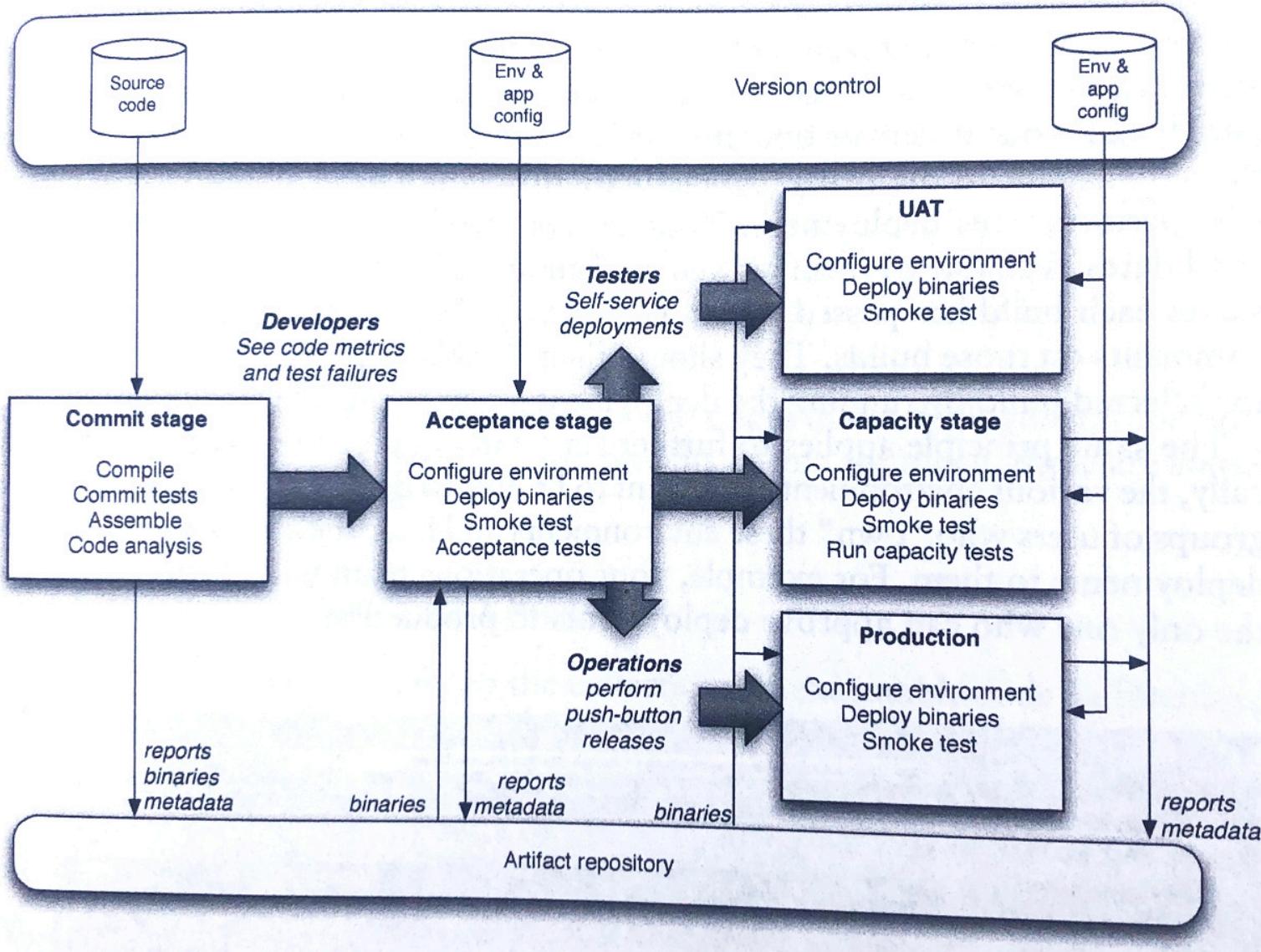
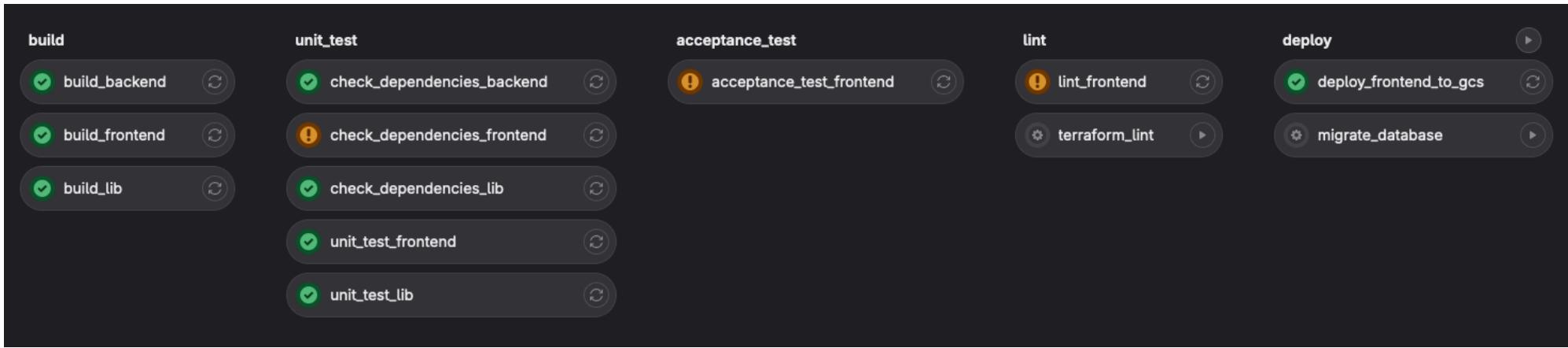


Figure 5.3 *Trade-offs in the deployment pipeline*





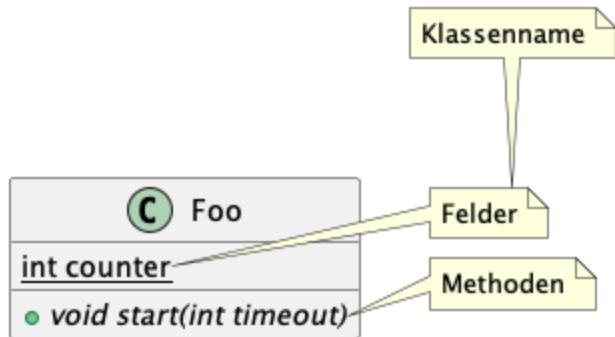
- [Youtube: Continuous Delivery - Deployment Pipelines](#)
- Jez Humble, David Farley (2010): Continuous Delivery: Reliable Software Releases through Build, Test, and Deployment Automation, Addison-Wesley Signature Series (Fowler)

Empirisches und experimentelles Arbeiten

Kommunikation

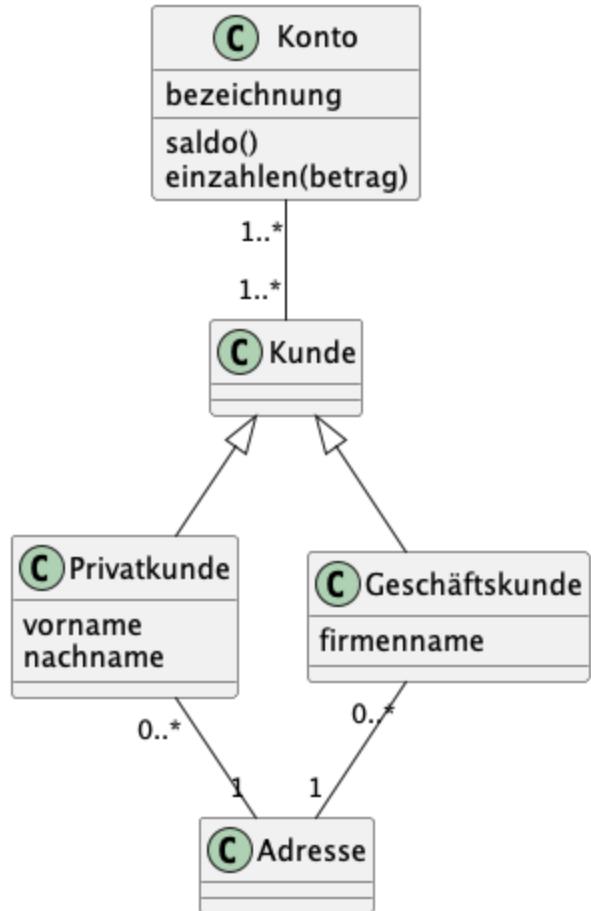
Domain Driven Design

UML Klassendiagramm



PlantUML

UML Klassendiagramm



PlantUML

```
@startuml
class Konto {
    bezeichnung
    saldo()
    einzahlen(betrag)
}

class Kunde {}

class Privatkunde {
    vorname
    nachname
}

class Geschäftskunde {
    firmenname
}

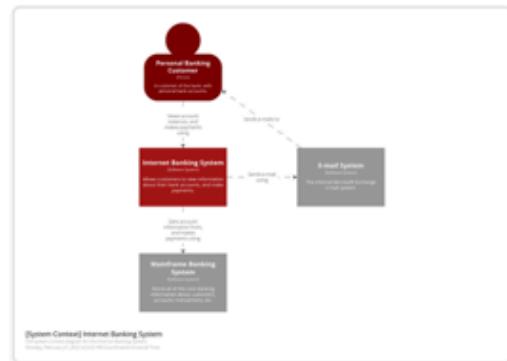
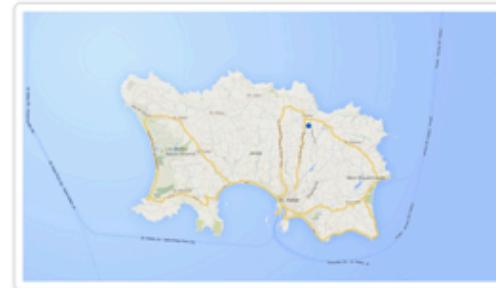
class Adresse {}

Kunde <|-- Privatkunde
Kunde <|-- Geschäftskunde

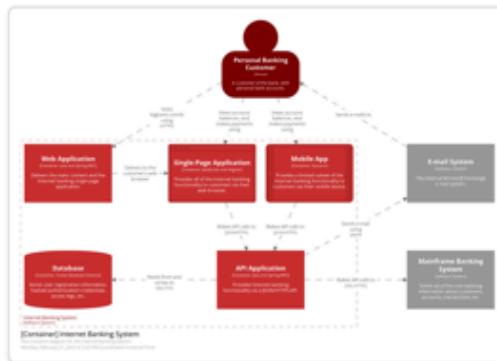
Privatkunde "0..*" -- "1" Adresse
Geschäftskunde "0..*" -- "1" Adresse

Konto "1..*" -- "1..*" Kunde
@enduml
```

C4 Model



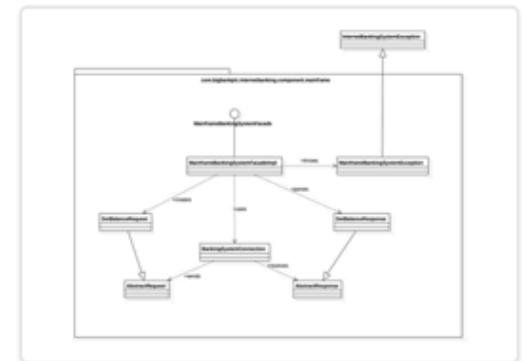
Level 1: A **System Context** diagram provides a starting point, showing how the software system in scope fits into the world around it.



Level 2: A **Container** diagram zooms into the software system in scope, showing the high-level technical building blocks.



Level 3: A **Component** diagram zooms into an individual container, showing the components inside it.

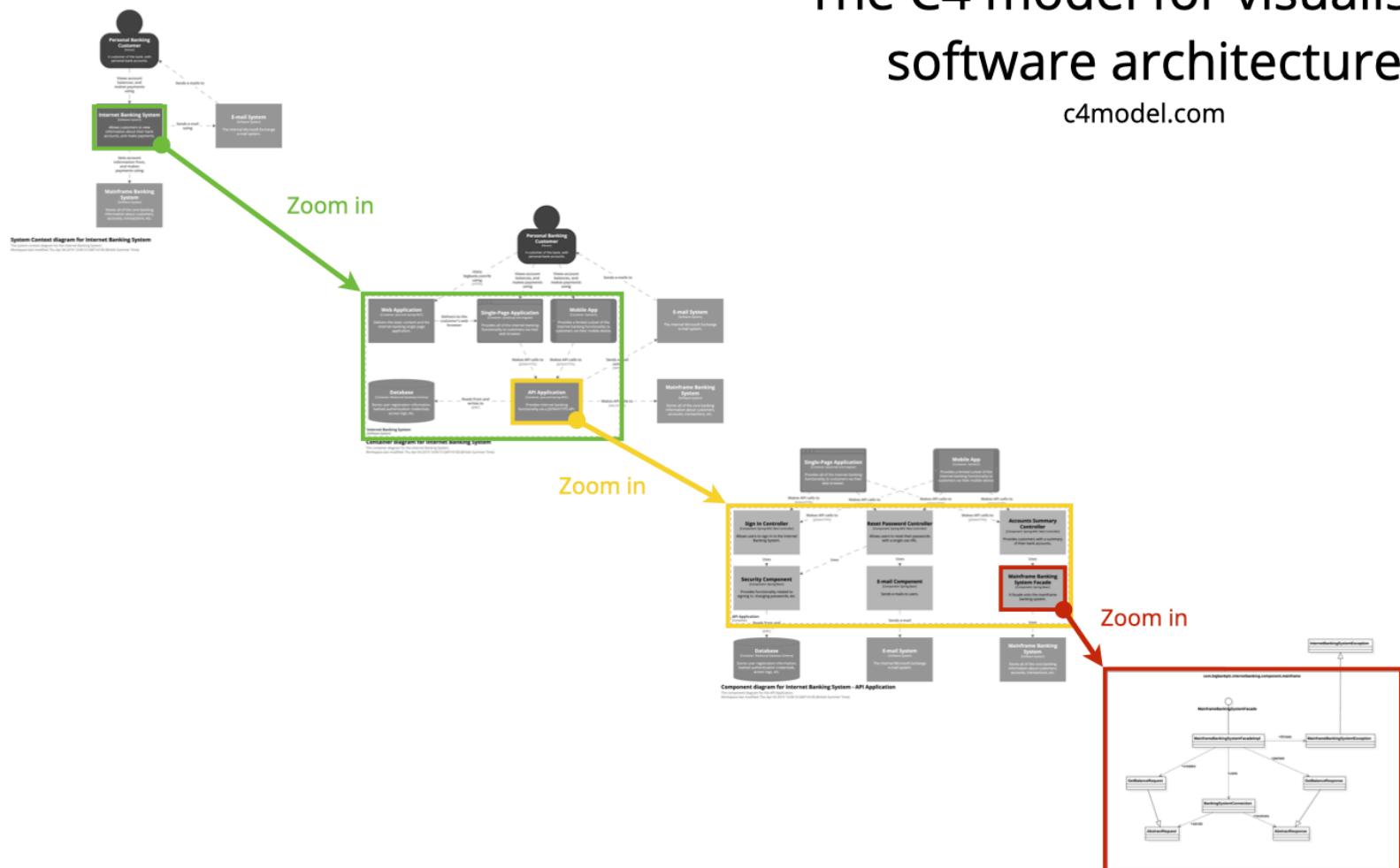


Level 4: A **code** (e.g. UML class) diagram can be used to zoom into an individual component, showing how that component is implemented.

<https://c4model.com/>

The C4 model for visualising software architecture

c4model.com

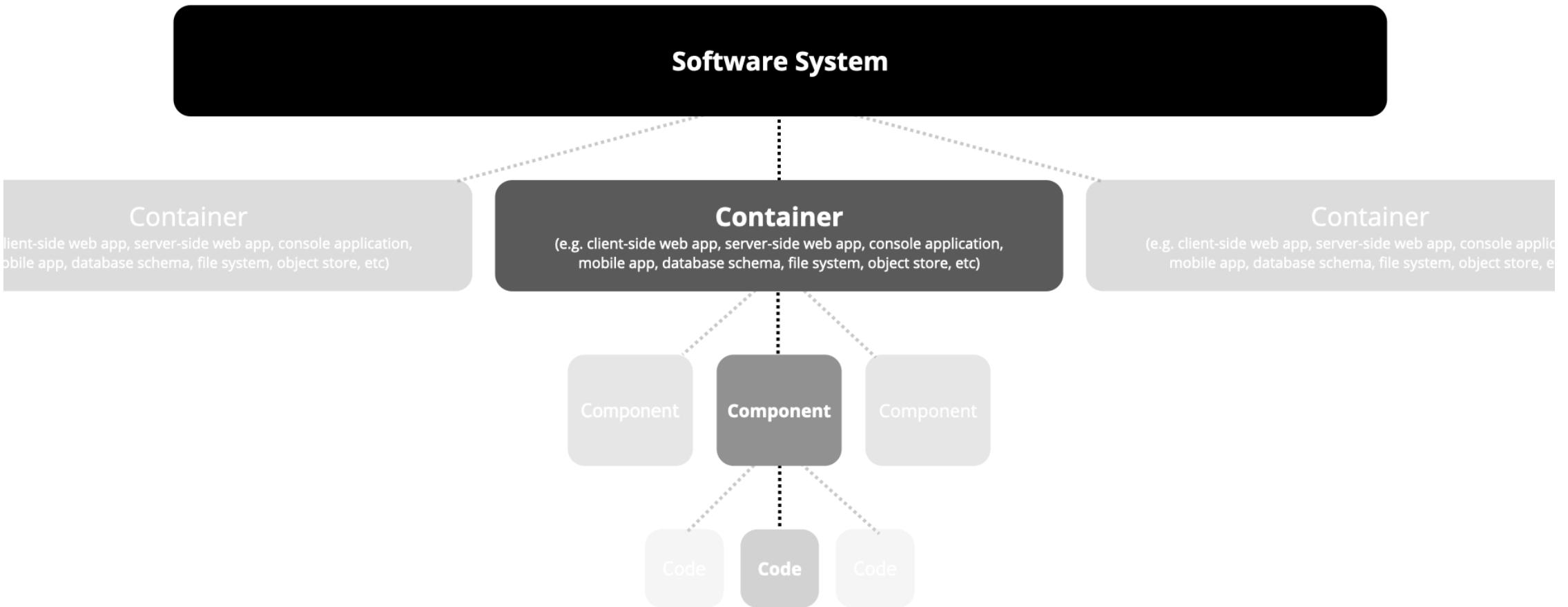


Level 1
Context

Level 2
Containers

Level 3
Components

Level 4
Code

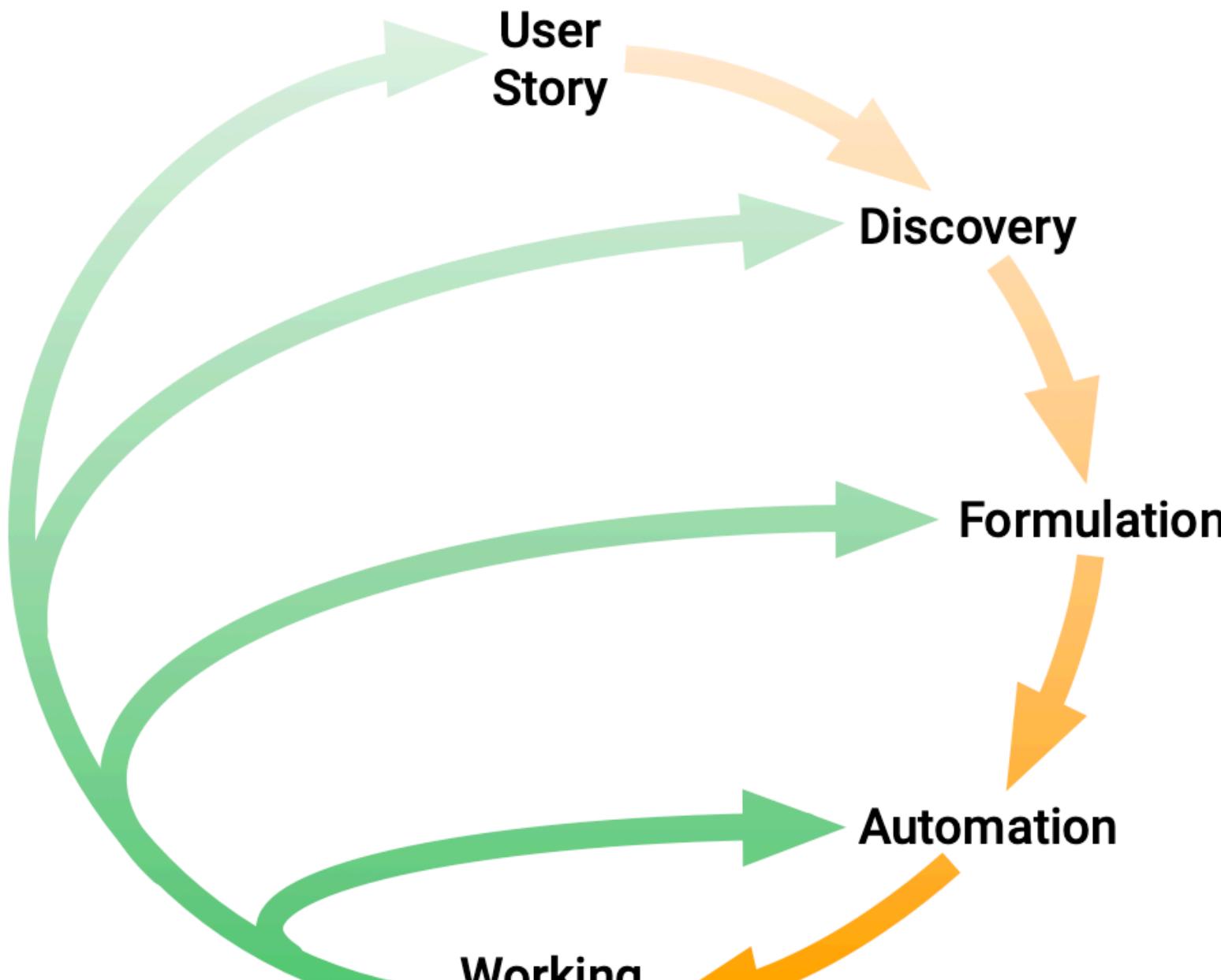


A **software system** is made up of one or more **containers** (applications and data stores), each of which contains one or more **components**, which in turn are implemented by one or more **code** elements (classes, interfaces, objects, functions, etc).

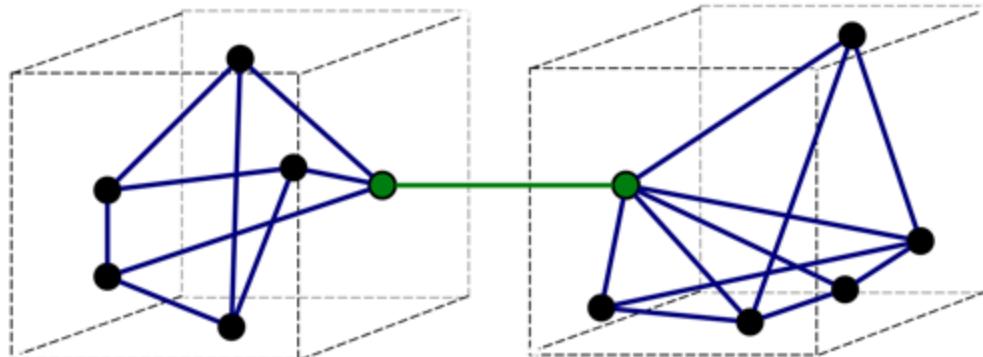
Komplexität

Modularity & Separation of Concerns

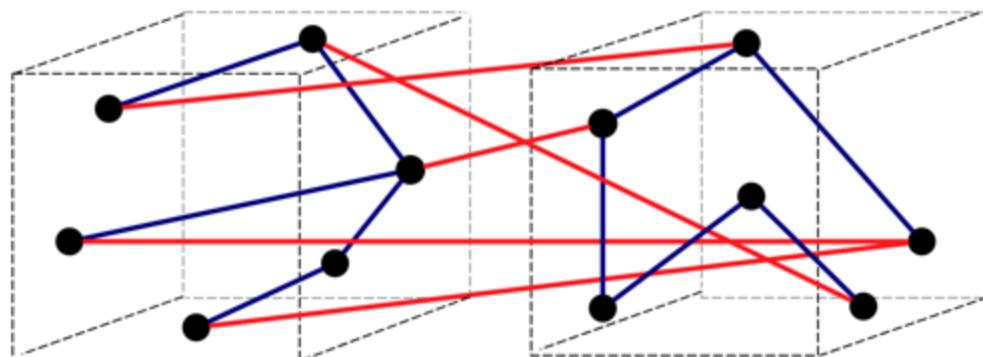
Testing



Cohesion & Coupling



a) Good (loose coupling, high cohesion)

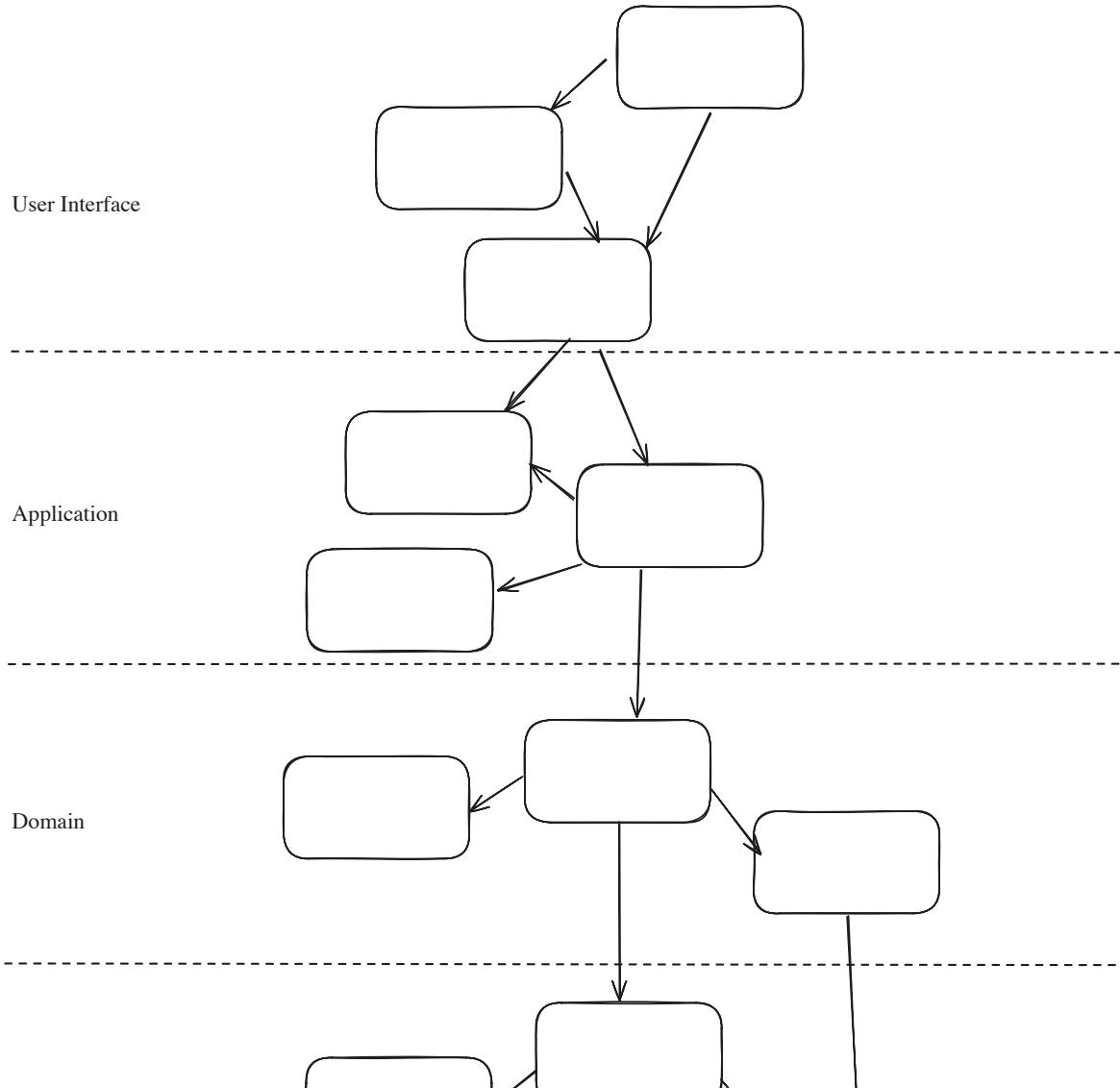


b) Bad (high coupling, low cohesion)

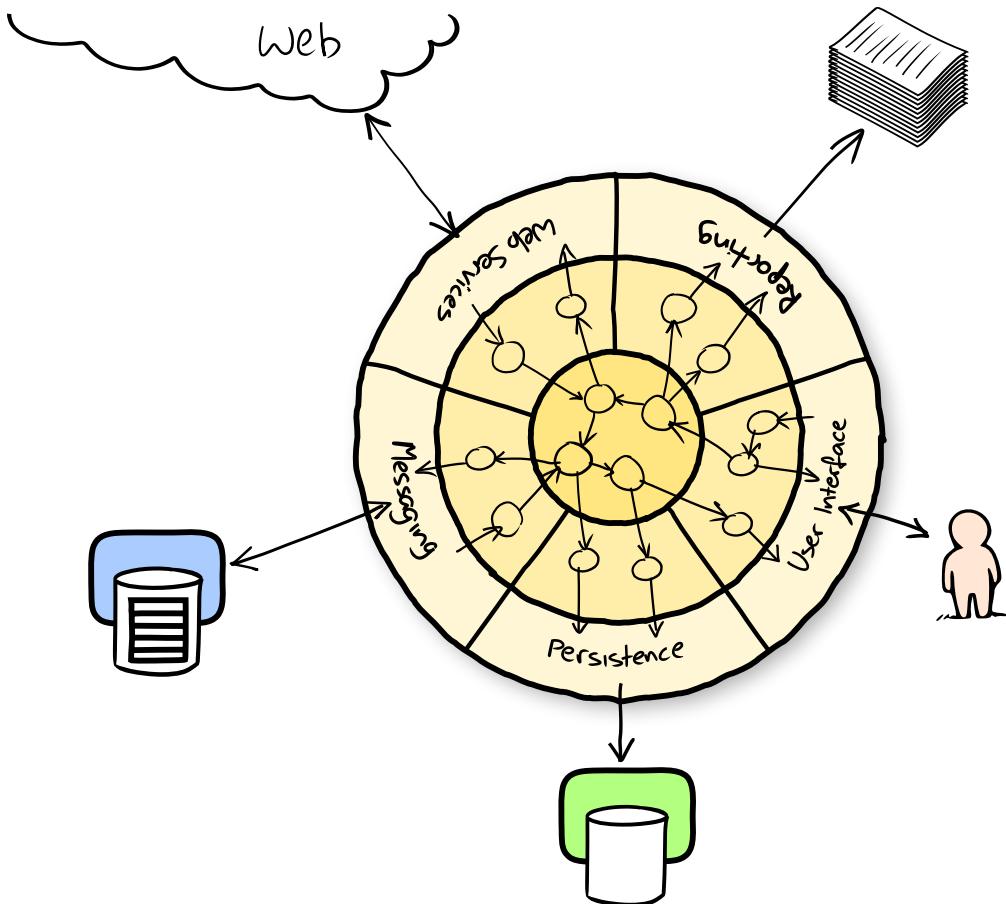
Abstraction

Architekturen

Schichtenarchitektur

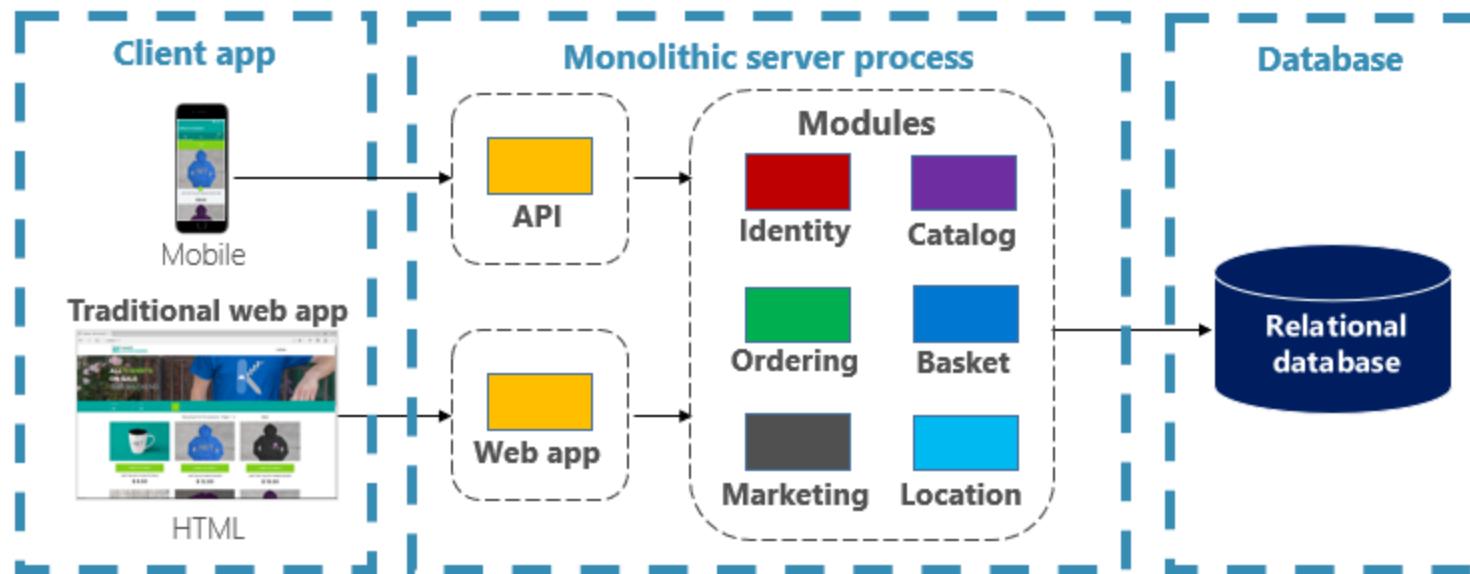


Ports and Adapters

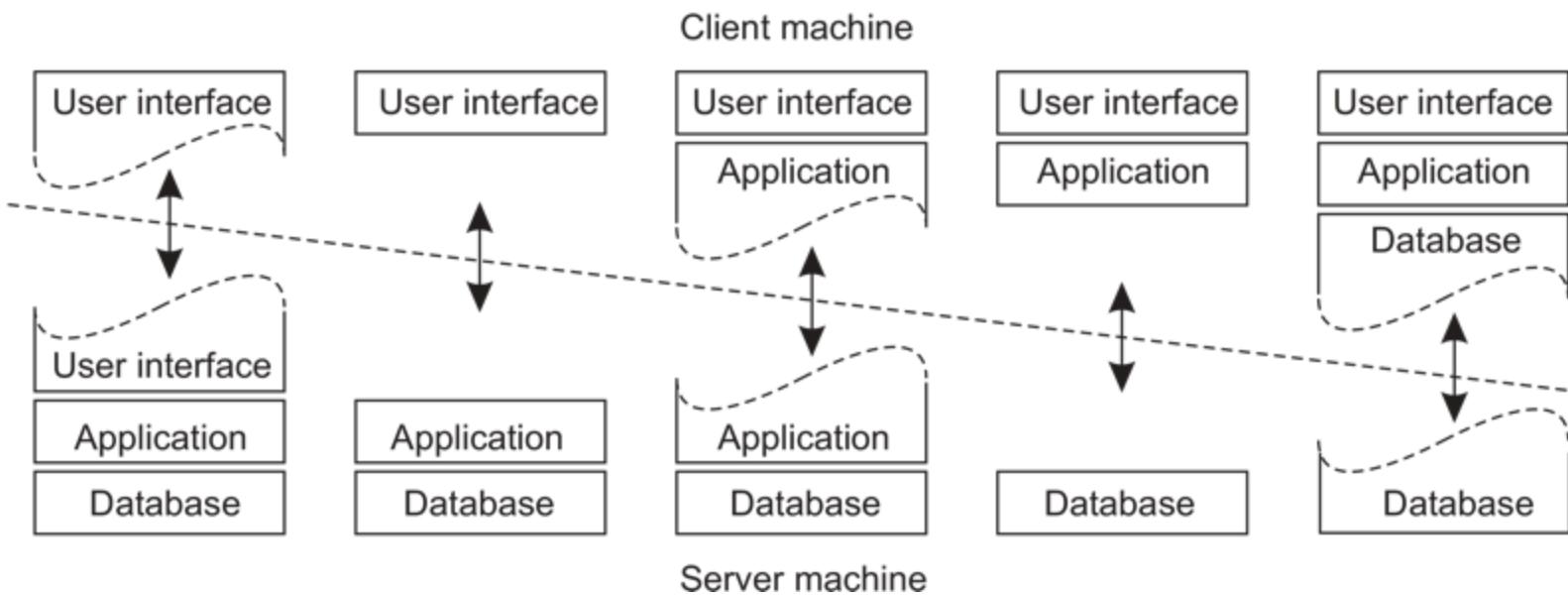


growing-object-oriented-software.com

Traditional Monolithic Design



Schichtenarchitektur im Client Server Modell



Microservices



martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html

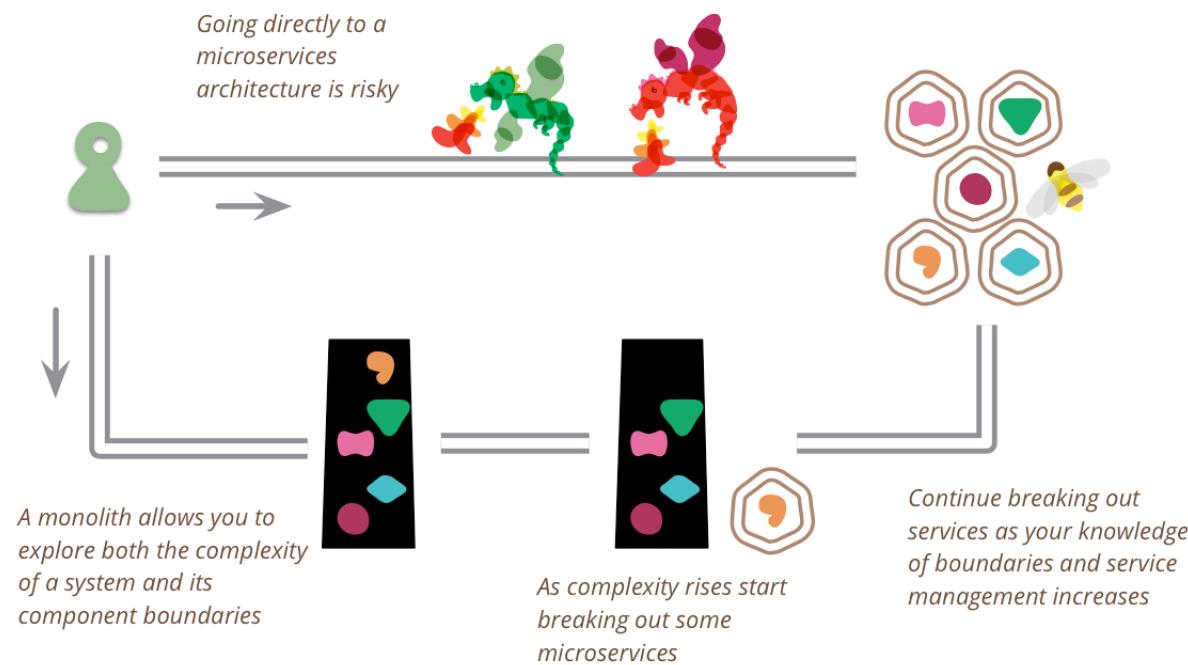
Microservices

- Maximale Skalierbarkeit
- Einzelne Services können von **kleinen**[^1] Teams **unabhängig entwickelt und deployed** werden
- Bessere Wart- und Erweiterbarkeit
- Unterschiedliche Technologien können eingesetzt werden
- Kommunikation nicht trivial
- Höhere Wahrscheinlichkeit eines Ausfalls
- **Hohe Komplexität**

[^1]: "We try to create teams that are no larger than can be fed by two pizzas"

Monolith First

- Vorsicht vor **Cargo-Kult**: Amazon, Google, Meta etc. haben heute andere Herausforderungen als Startups
- Technologien oder Architekturen wählen, "weil Google macht das auch so" ist ein schlechter Grund



Quellen

Farley, 2022

: David Farley (2022): Modern Software Engineering: Doing What Works to Build Better Software Faster, Addison-Wesley

Martin, 2018

: Robert C. Martin (2018): Clean Architecture: A Craftman's Guide to Software Structure and Design, Prentice Hall

Richards, 2021

: Mark Richards, Neal Ford (2021): Handbuch moderner Softwarearchitektur: Architekturstile, Patterns und Best Practices, O'Reilly, 978-3-96009-149-3