

Functional Software Architecture

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@sperbsen

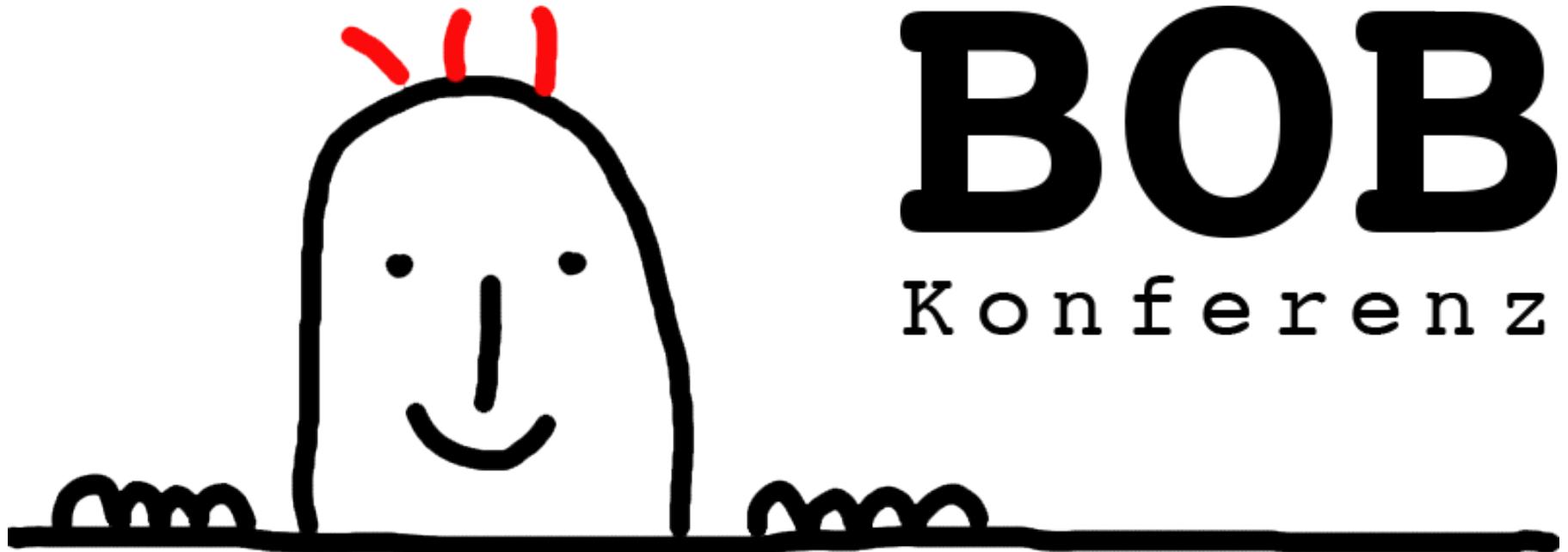




- software project development
- in many fields
- Scala, Clojure, Erlang, Haskell, F#, OCaml
- training, coaching

www.active-group.de

funktionale-programmierung.de



BOB

Konferenz

Feb 26, 2021 – Berlin or online

Keynote: Jeremy Gibbons!

bobkonf.de

What is Software Architecture?

Organization of ...

- large systems
- long-lived systems

Background

Curriculum for

CPSA Certified Professional for
Software Architecture®

– Advanced Level –

**Module:
FUNAR**

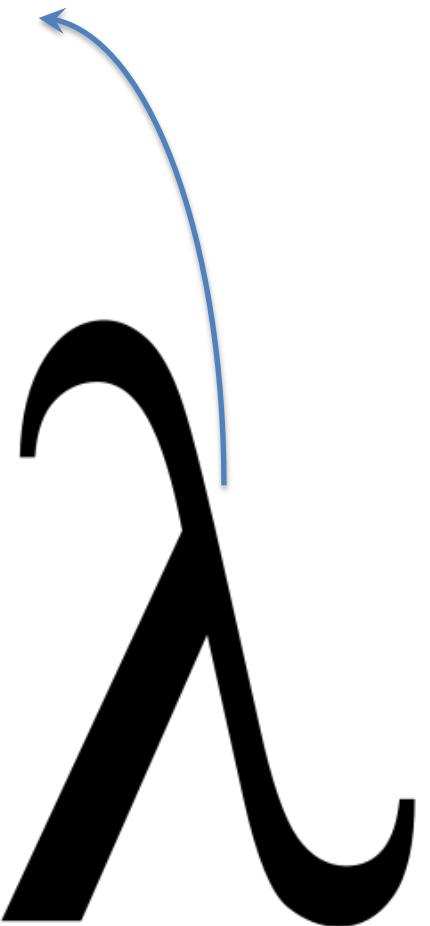
**Functional
Software Architecture**



<https://www.isaqb.org/certifications/advanced-level/?lang=en>

Aspects of Software Architecture

- How do we split into parts?
- How do we implement the parts?



Organizing Parts of a Software System

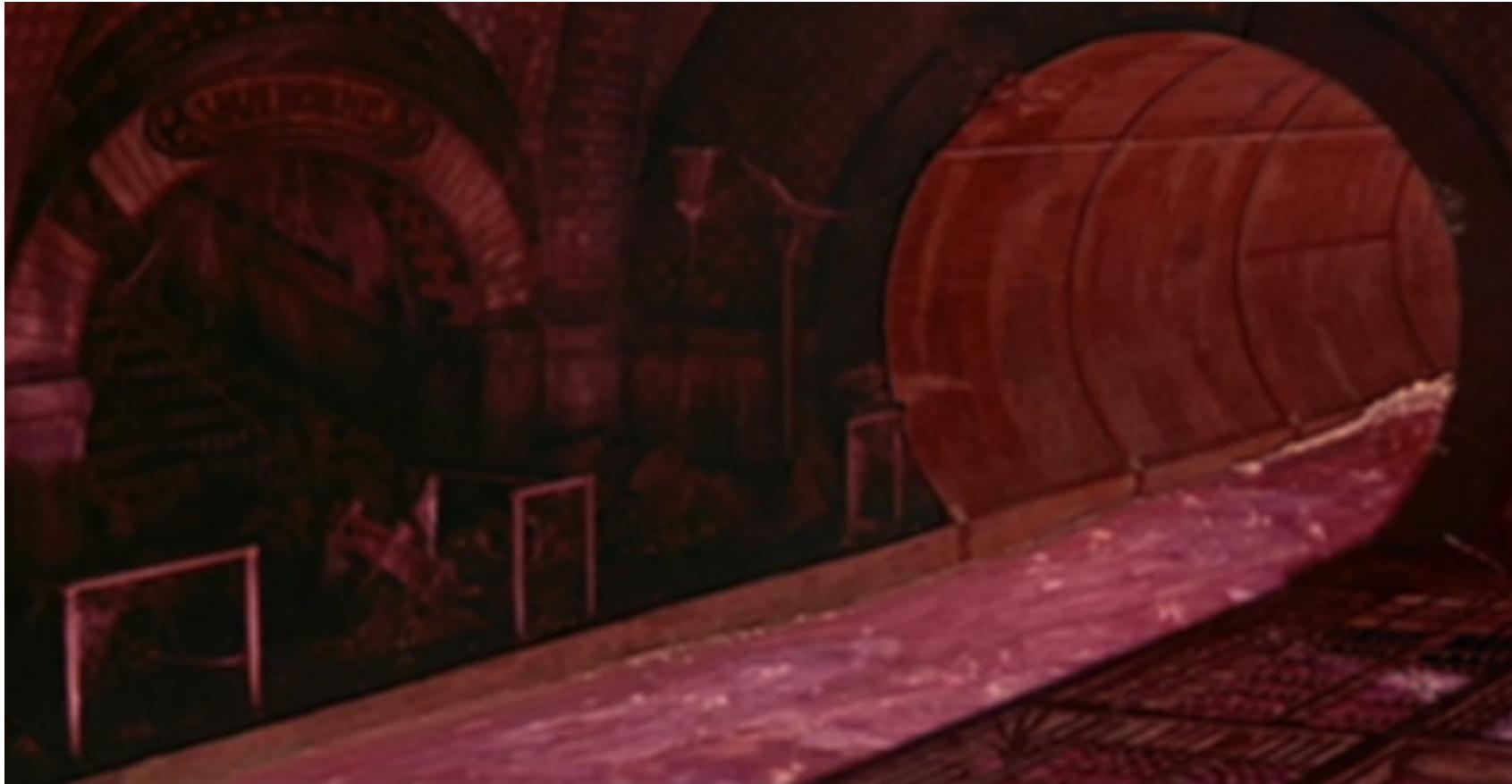
- **create domain models**
 - combinator models
 - embedded domain-specific languages
 - abstraction
 - algebra
 - category theory
- limit, control, and document **effects**

Requirements for Domain Models

- faithful
- expressive
- insightful

Why Control Effects?

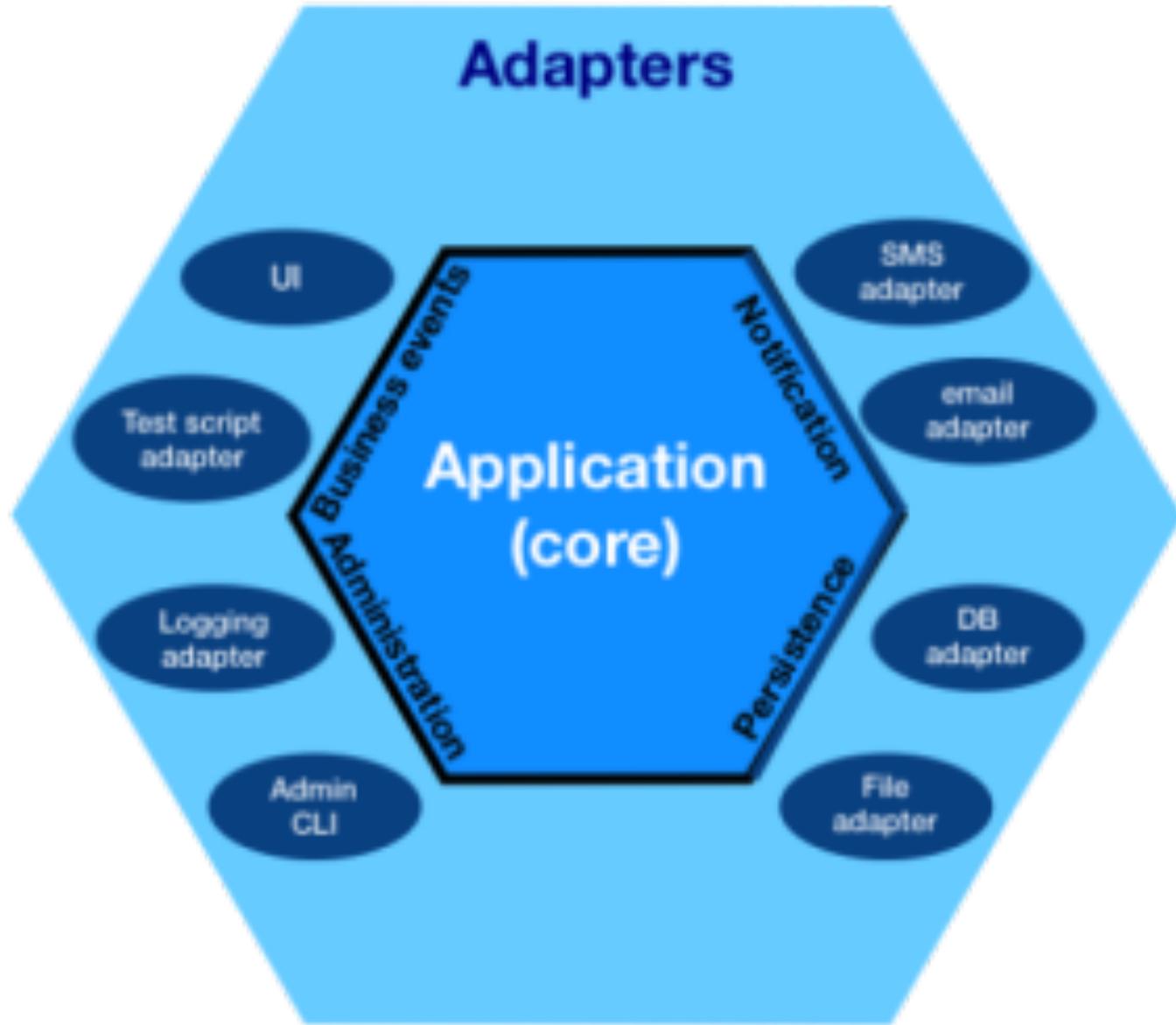
- predictability
- avoid/document hidden dependencies



Functional Core, Imperative Shell



Hexagonal Architecture



How to Split a System into Parts



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD
XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
2 "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/
xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
3
4 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/
xhtml">
5   <head>
6     <meta http-equiv="Content-
Type" content=
7       "text/html; charset=us-
ascii" />
8     <script type="text/
javascript">
9       function reDo() {top.
location.reload(); }
10      if (navigator.appName ==
'Netscape') {top.onresize = reDo;}
11      dom=document.
getElementById;
12        </script>
13   </head>
14   <body>
15   </body>
16 </html>
```

```
function removeBackdrop() {
  this.$backdrop.remove()
  this.$backdrop = null
}

function escape() {
  var that = this
  if (this.isShown && this.options.keyboard) {
    $(document).on('keyup.dismiss.modal', function (e) {
      e.which == 27 && that.hide()
    })
  } else if (!this.isShown) {
    $(document).off('keyup.dismiss.modal')
  }
}
```

```
1 // Font - Source Code Pro
2 // Size - 11
3
4 class Program : Object
5 {
6   static int _I = 1;
7
8   //<summary>
9   //<The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog
10  //THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG
11  //</summary>
12  static void Main(string[] args)
13  {
14    Uri IllegalUri = new Uri("http://packmyboxwithjugs.html?q=five-dozen&t=liquor");
15    Regex OperatorRegex = new Regex(@"\$S+", RegexOptions.IgnorePatternWhitespace);
16
17    for (int O = 0; O < 123456789; O++)
18    {
19      _I += (O % 3) * ((O / 1) ^ 2) - 5;
20      if (OperatorRegex.IsMatch(IllegalUri.ToString()))
21      {
22        Console.WriteLine(IllegalUri);
23      }
24    }
25  }
26}
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
```

How to Split a System into Parts



Article Talk

Read

Edit

View history

Search Wikipedia

Conway's law

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Conway's law is an [adage](#) stating that organizations design systems that mirror their own communication structure. It is named after computer programmer [Melvin Conway](#), who introduced the idea in 1967.^[1] His original wording was:

Any organization that designs a system (defined broadly) will produce a design whose structure is a copy of the organization's communication structure.^{[2][3]}

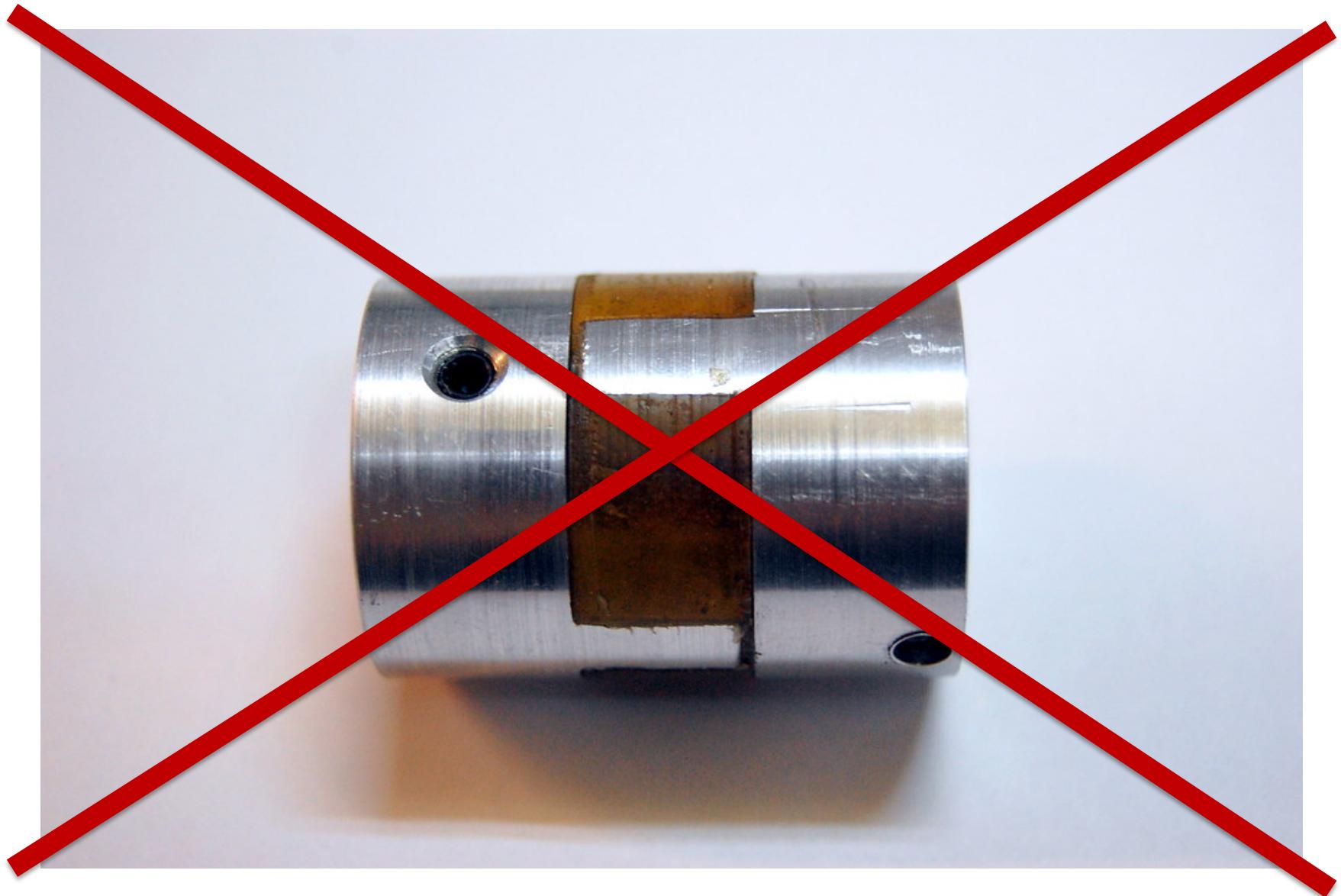
— Melvin E. Conway

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Connect Parts of a Software System



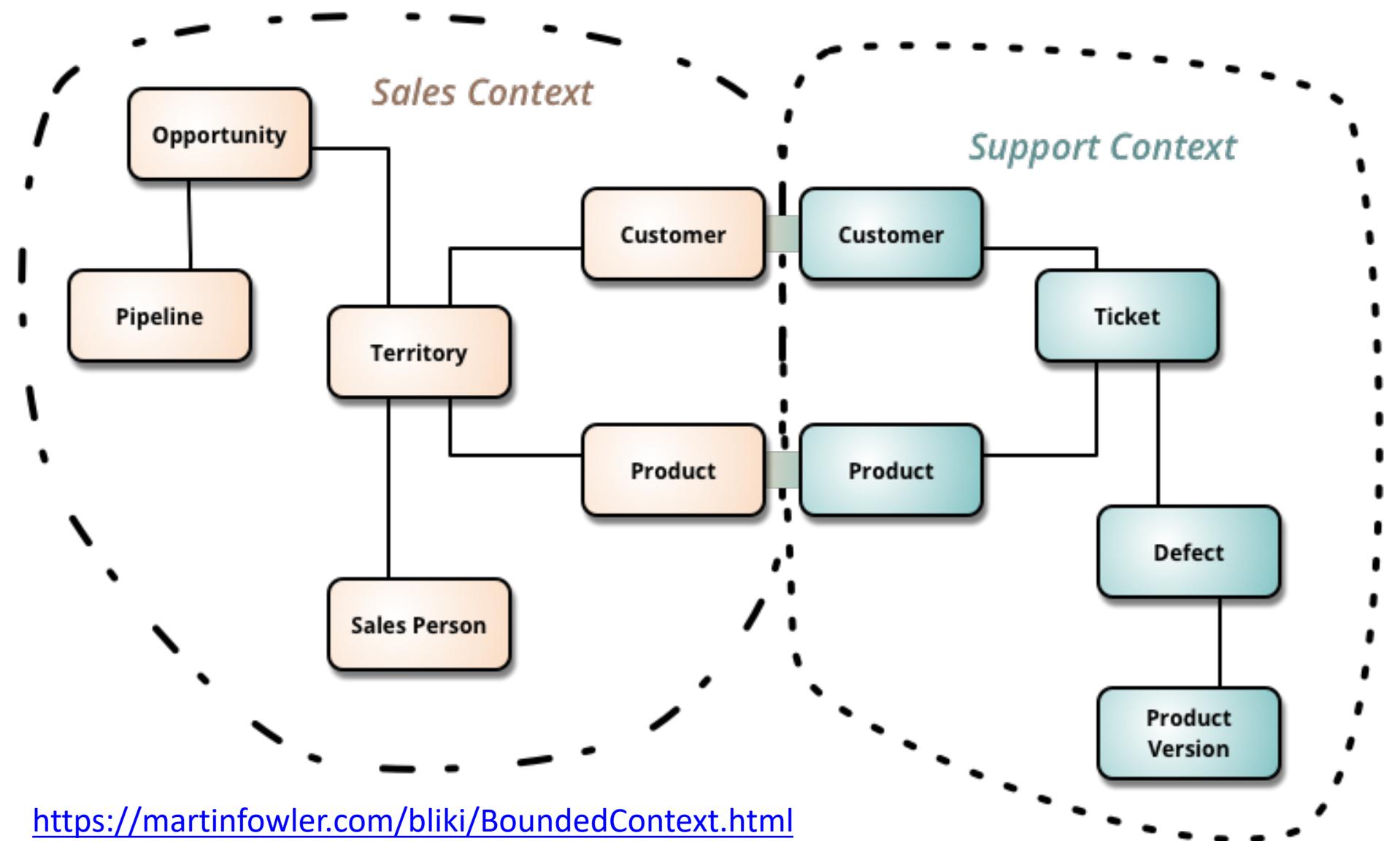
Domain-Driven DESIGN

Tackling Complexity in the Heart of Software

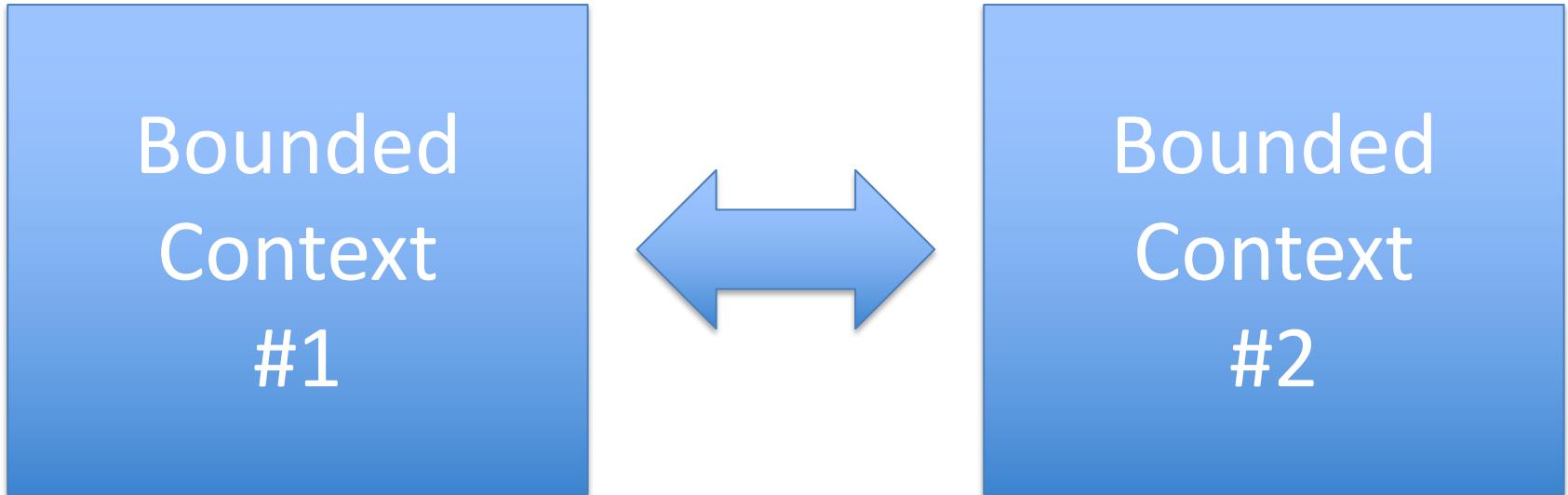


Eric Evans
Foreword by Martin Fowler

Bounded Contexts

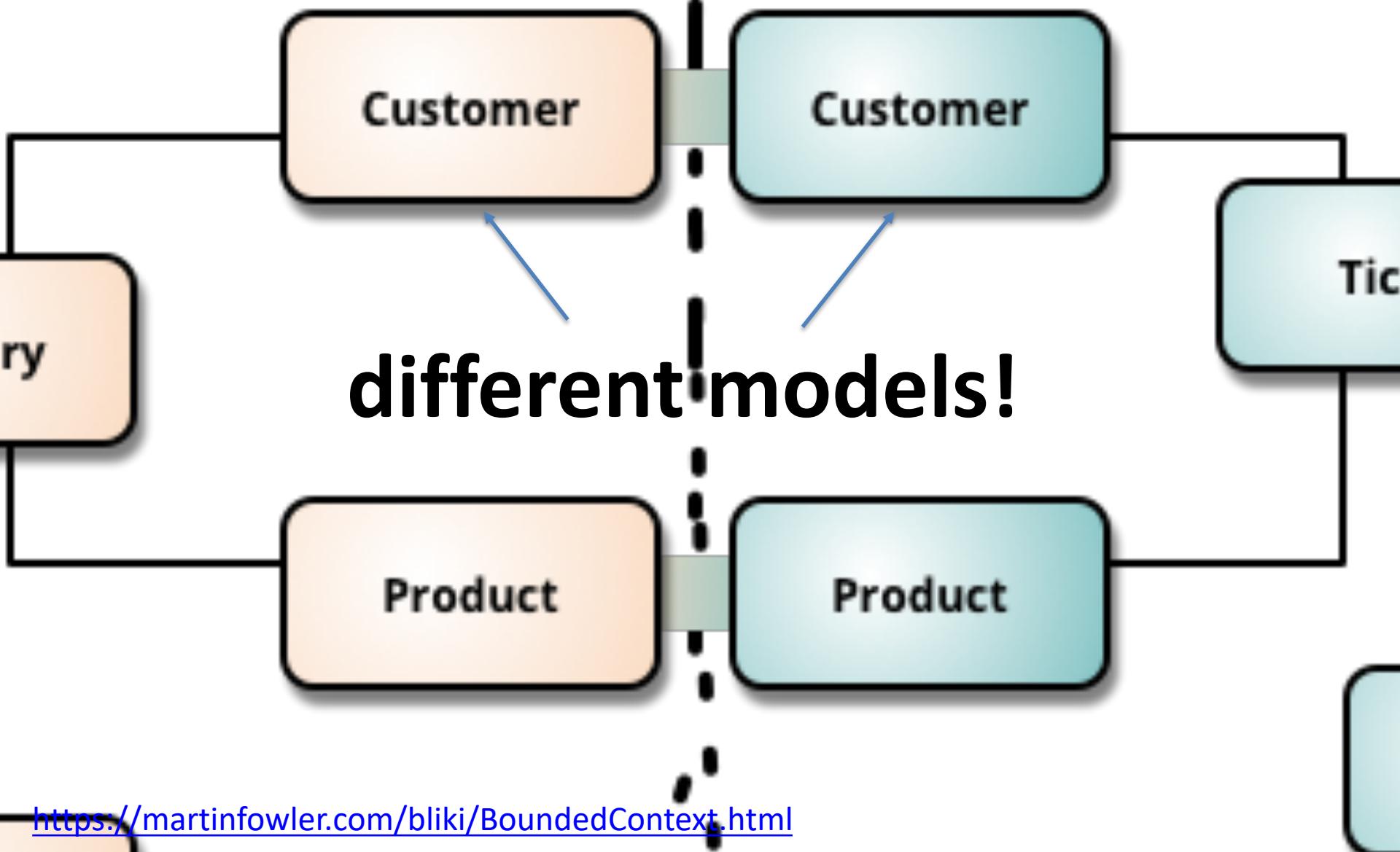


Goal

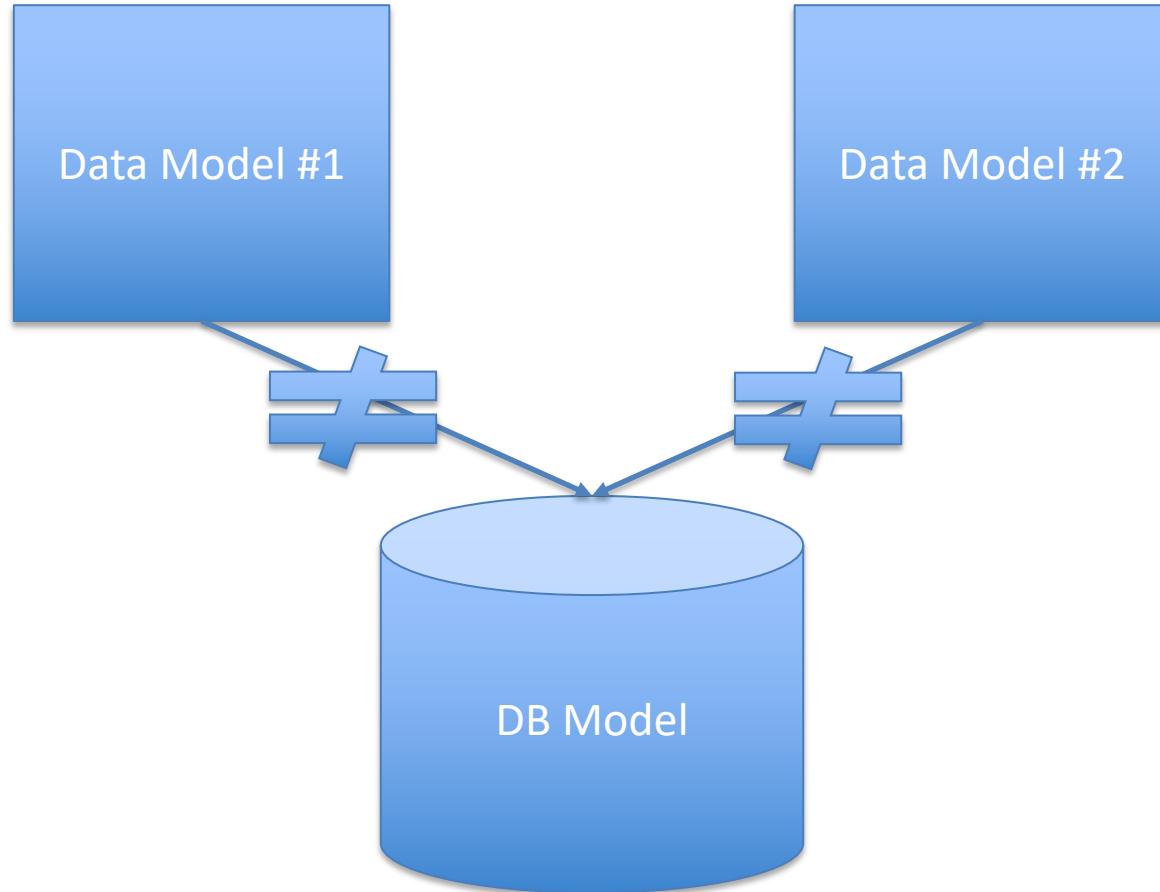


Bounded Contexts

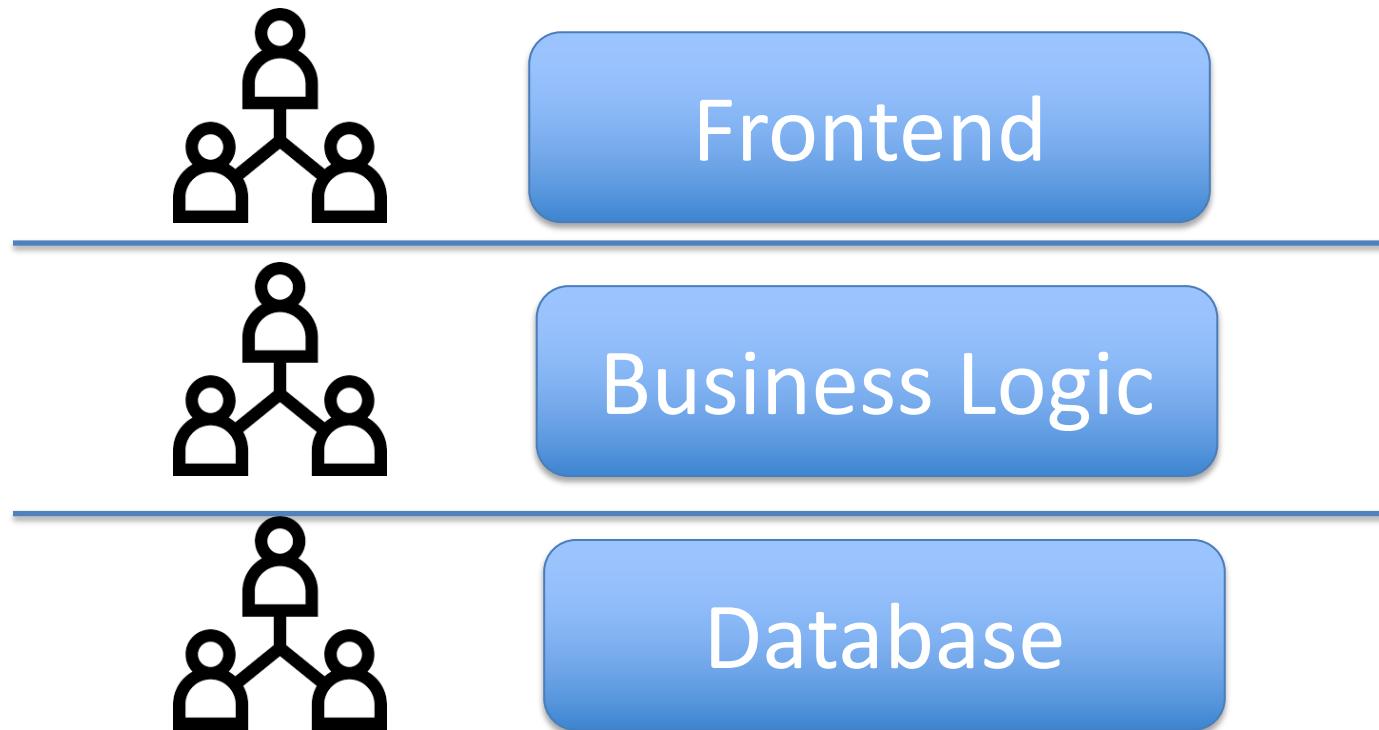
Support C



How to Sync Models?



Layered Organization



Cross-Functional Teams



Frontend

Frontend

Frontend

Business Logic

Business Logic

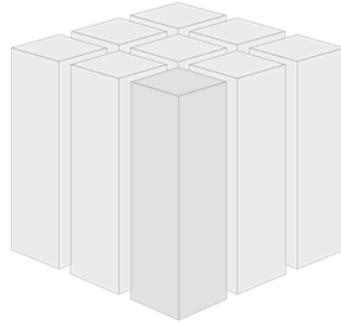
Business Logic

Database

Database

Database

separate databases!



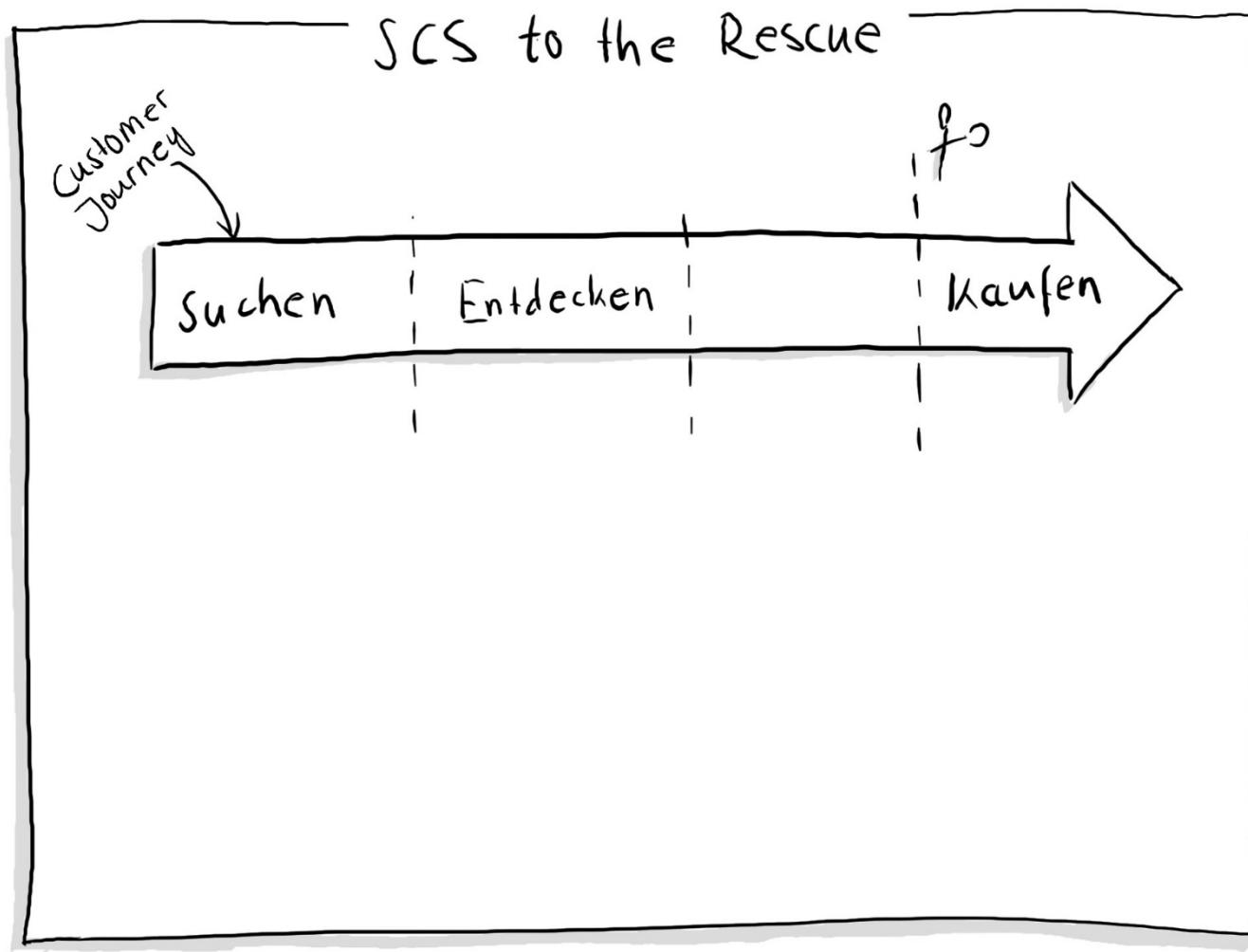
Self-Contained Systems

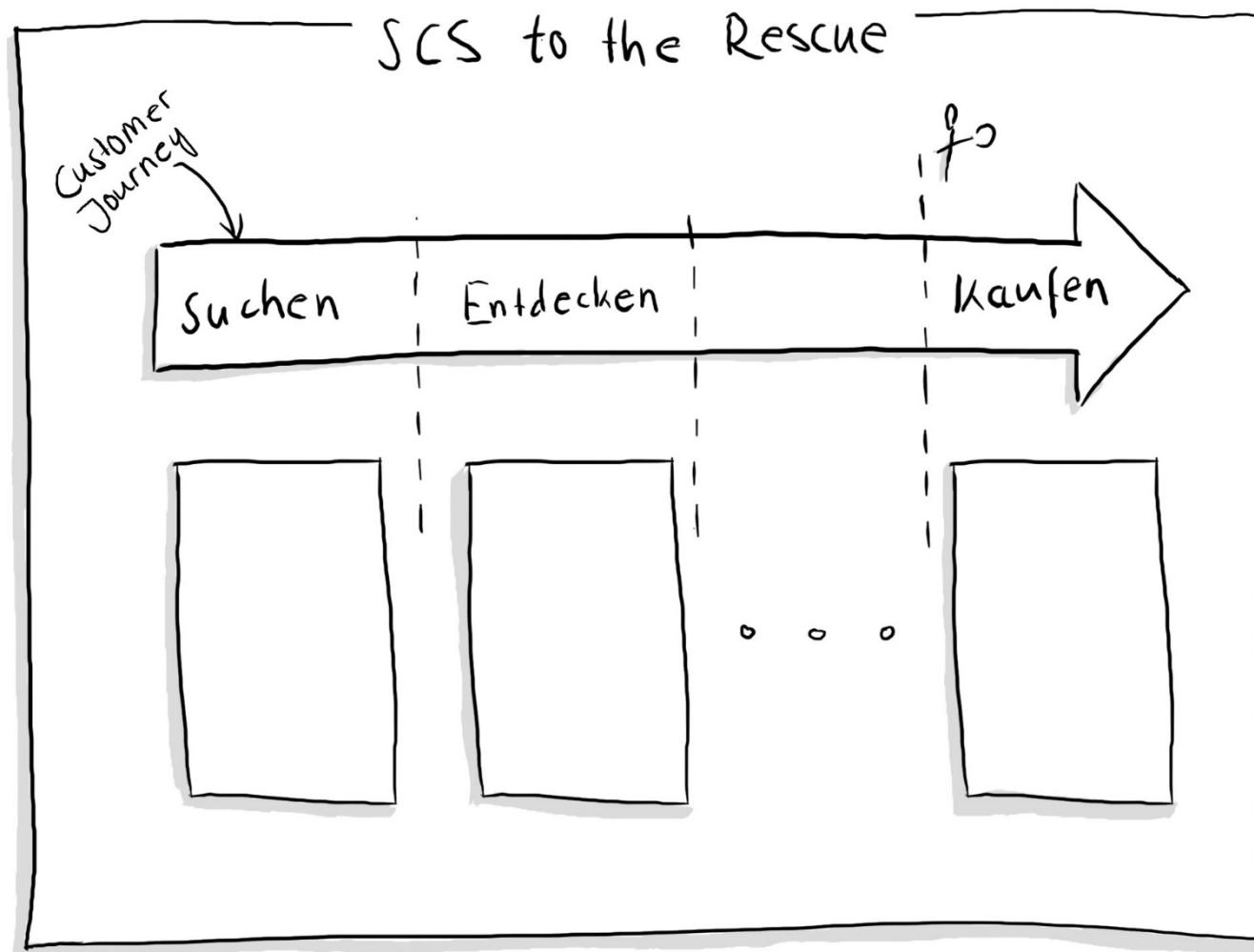
ASSEMBLING SOFTWARE FROM INDEPENDENT SYSTEMS

[HOME](#) [WHY?](#) [FAQ](#) [VS. MICROSERVICE](#) [LINKS](#) [DISCUSSION](#) [PRIVACY](#)

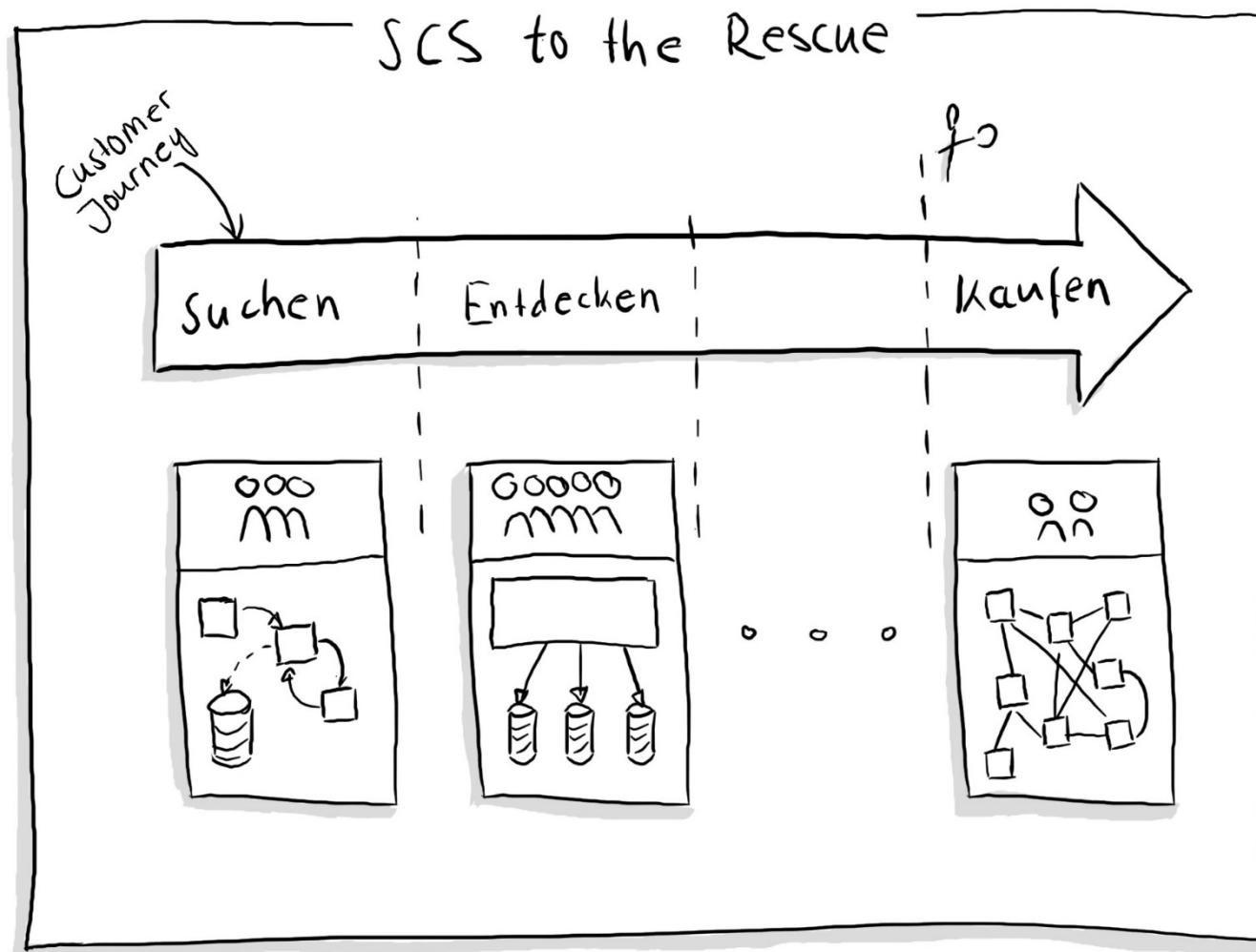
Introduction

The Self-contained System (SCS) approach is an architecture that focuses on a separation of the functionality into many independent systems, making the complete logical system a collaboration of many smaller software systems. This avoids the problem of large monoliths that grow constantly and eventually become unmaintainable. Over the past few years, we have seen its benefits in many mid-sized and large-scale projects.

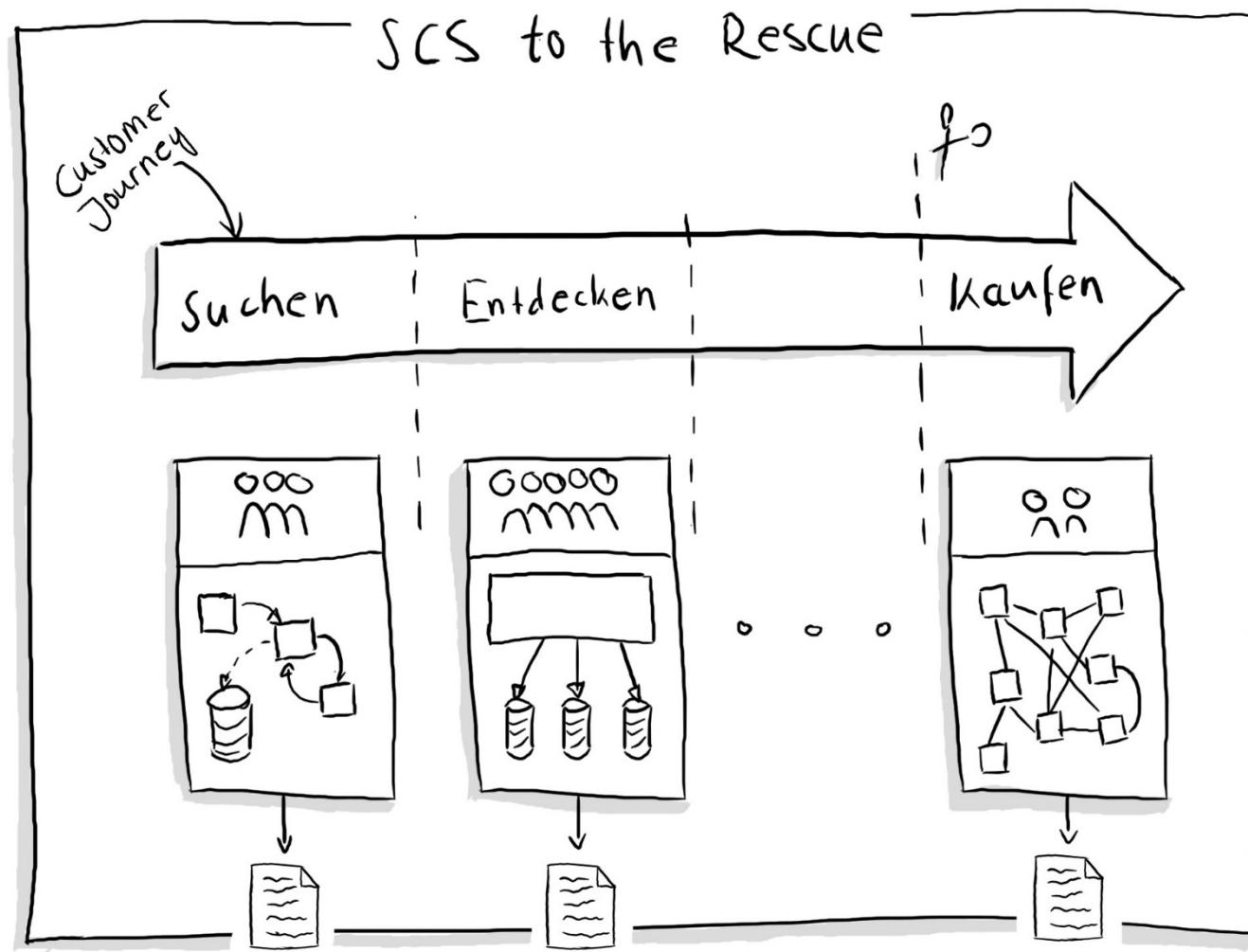




picture credit: Simon Härer

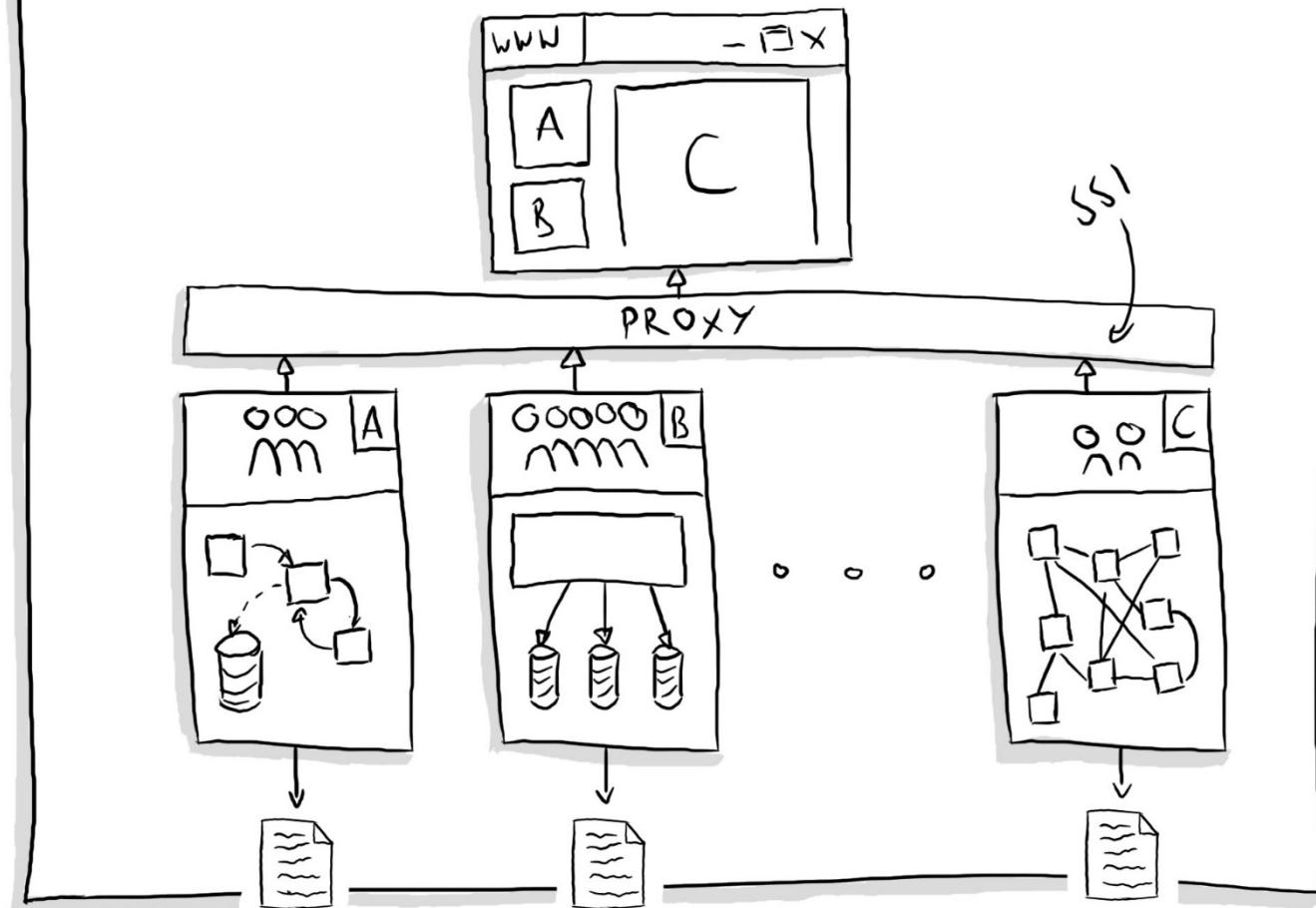


picture credit: Simon Härer

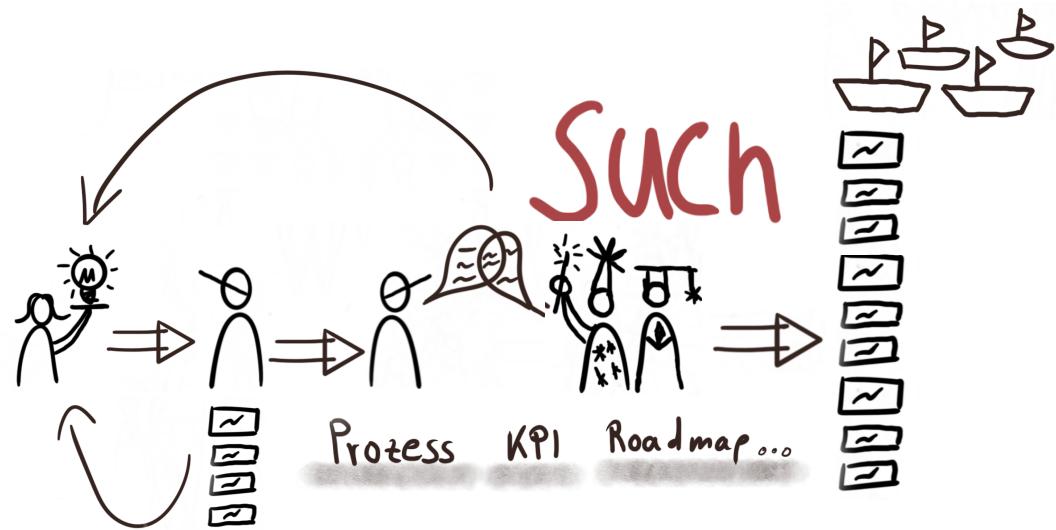


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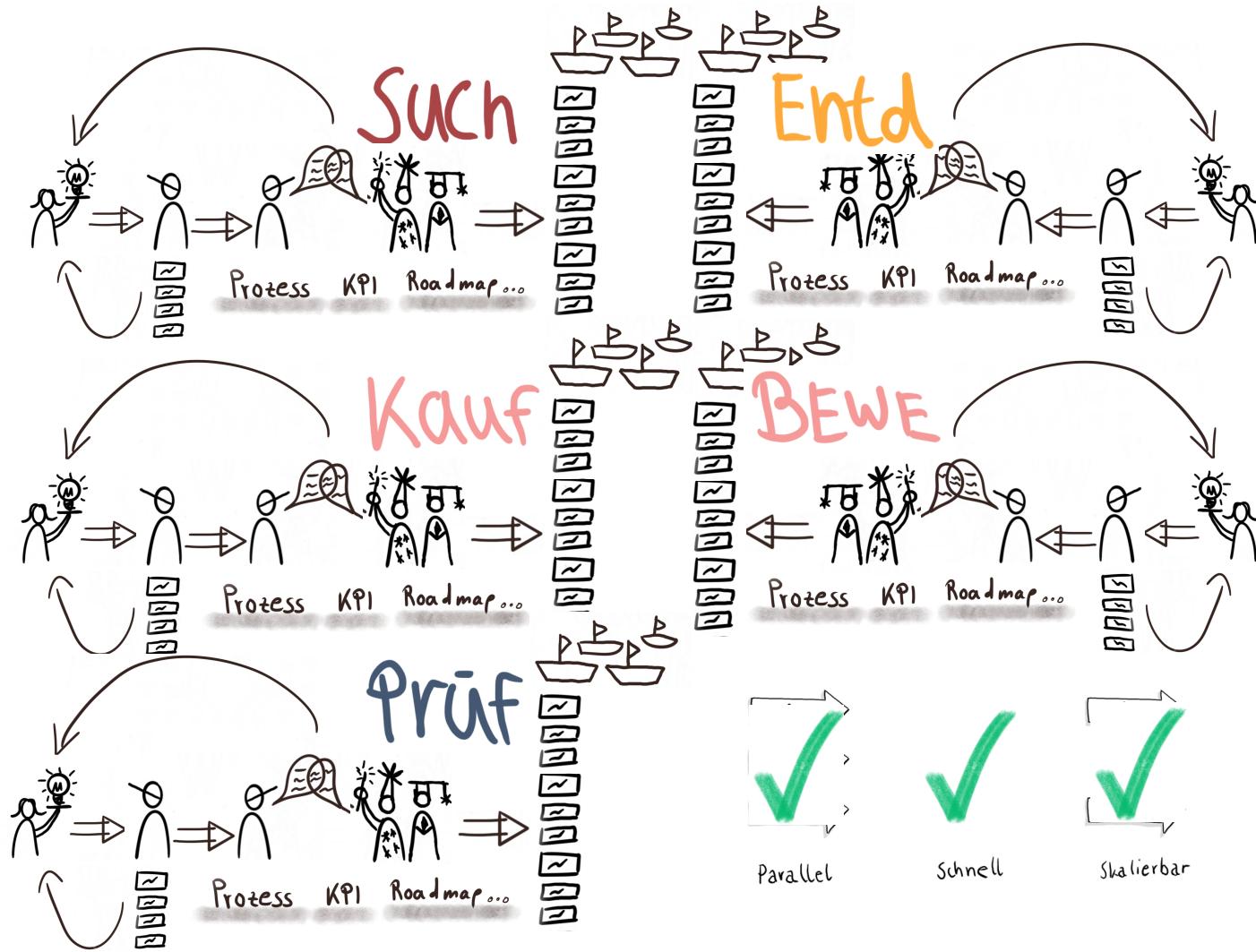
SCS to the Rescue



picture credit: Simon Härer



picture credit: Simon Härer



picture credit: Simon Härer

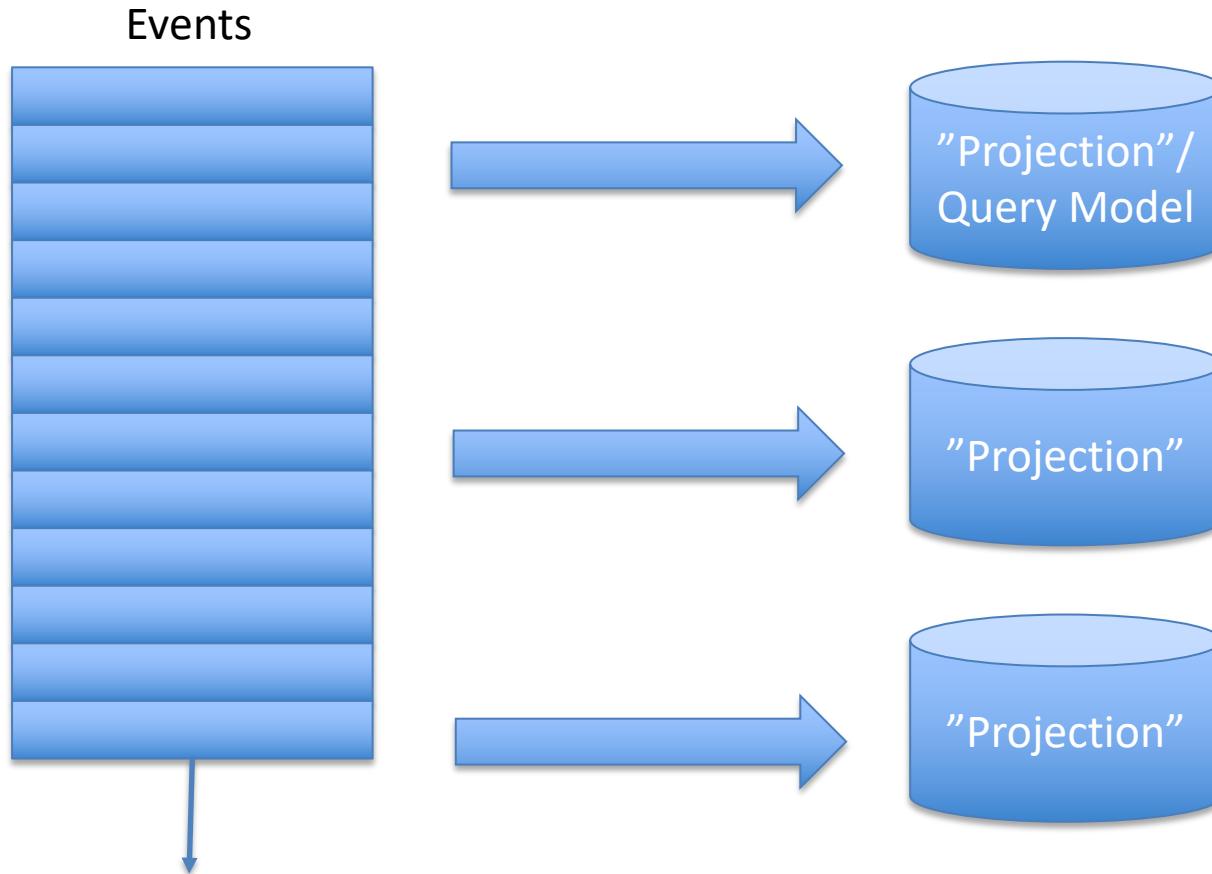
How to Communicate?



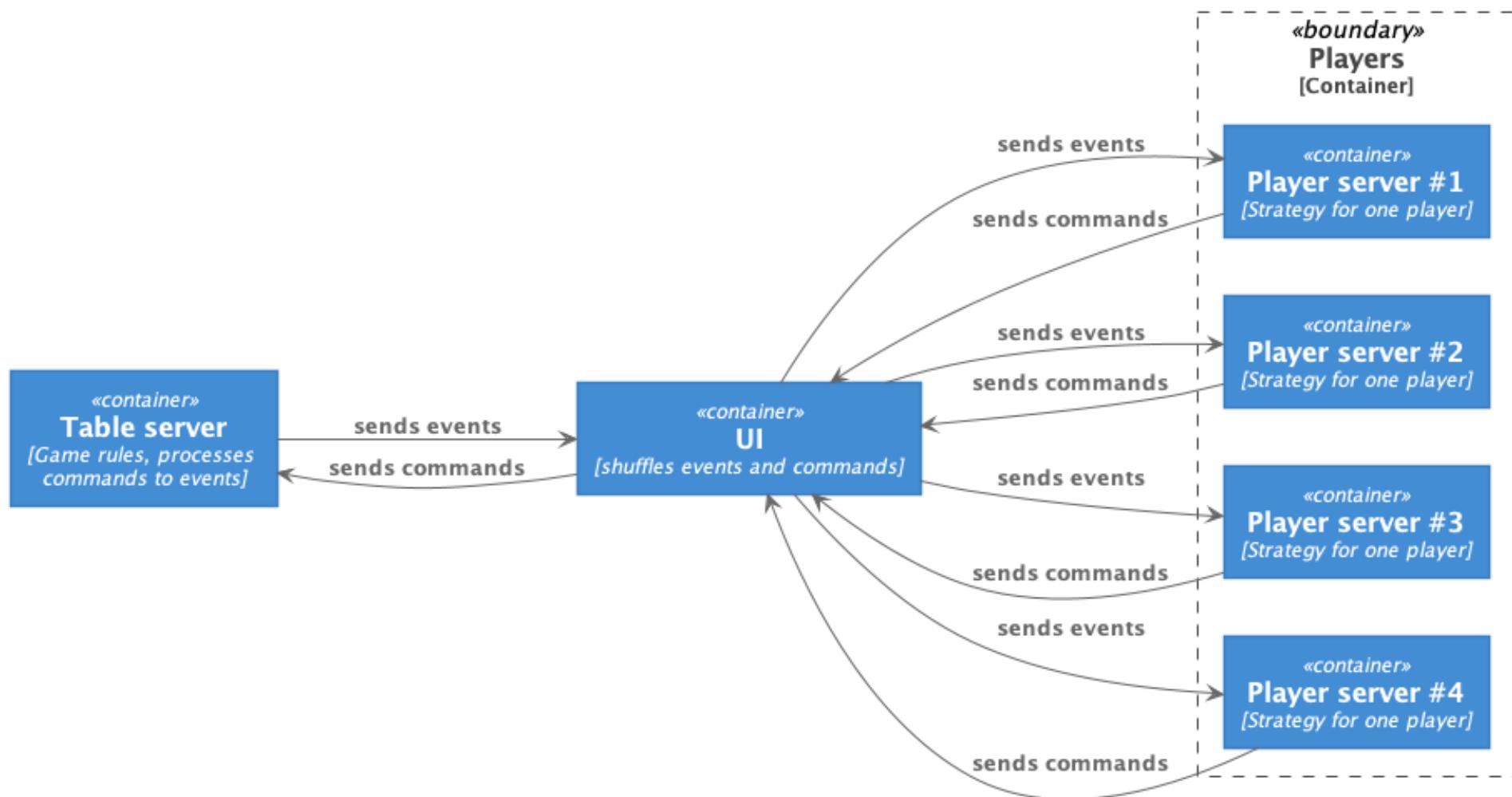
Store Facts, Not State!



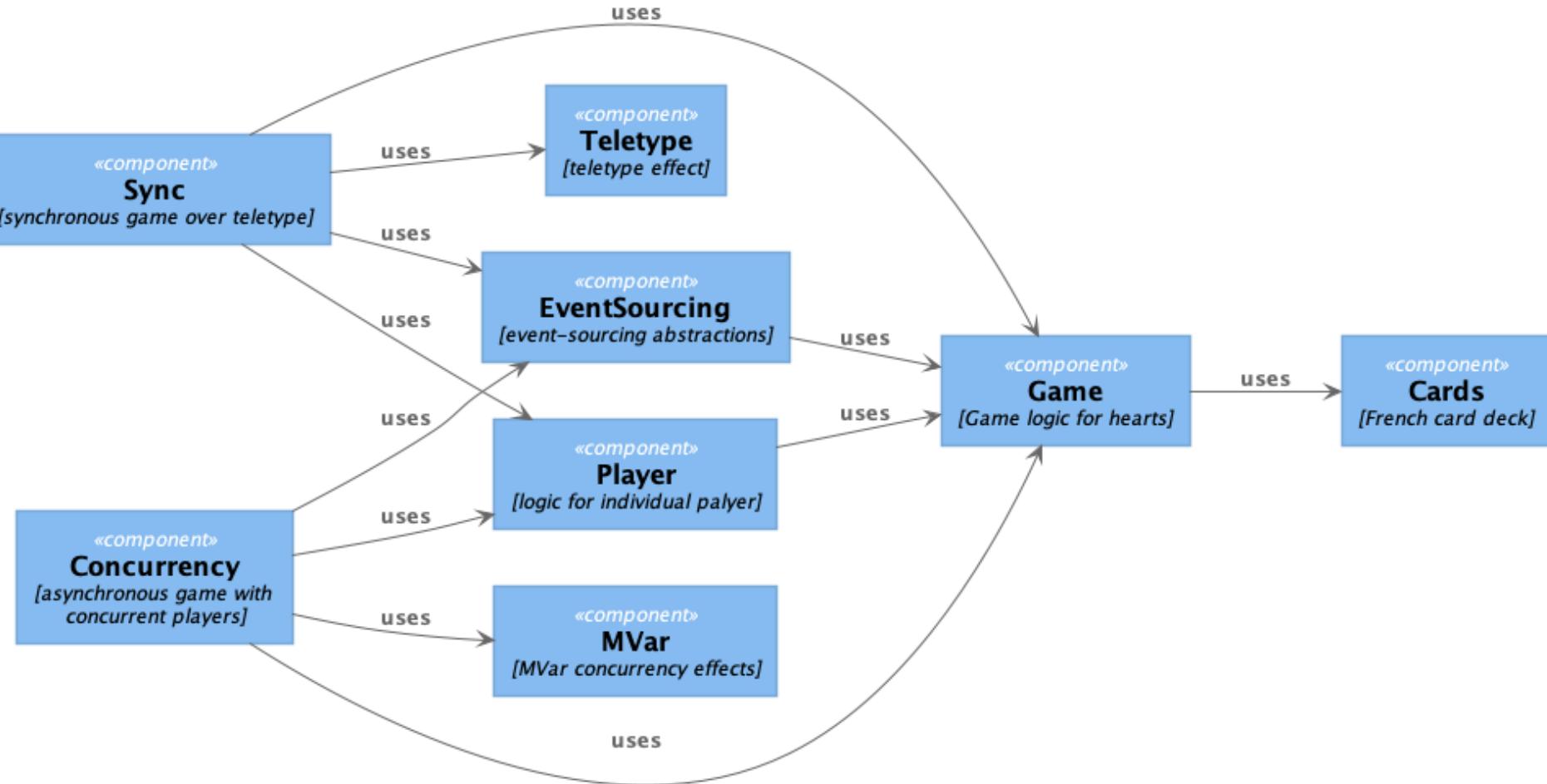
Events and Query Models



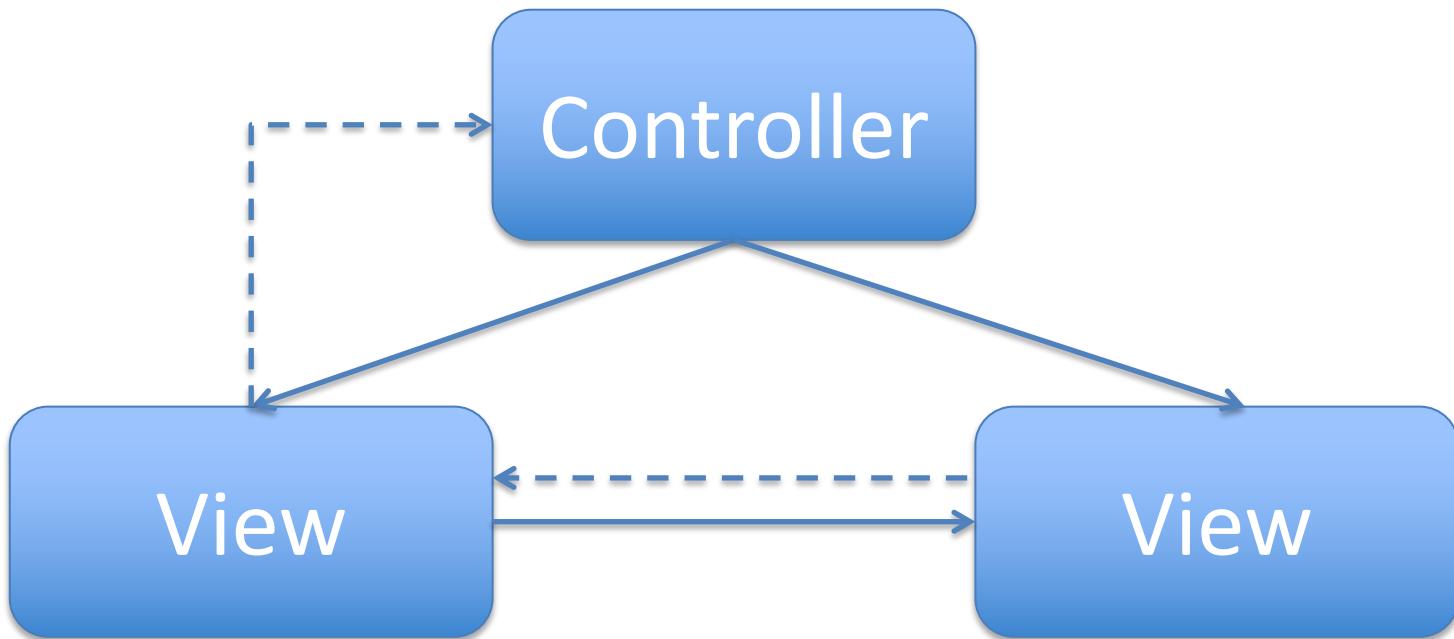
Hearts Containers



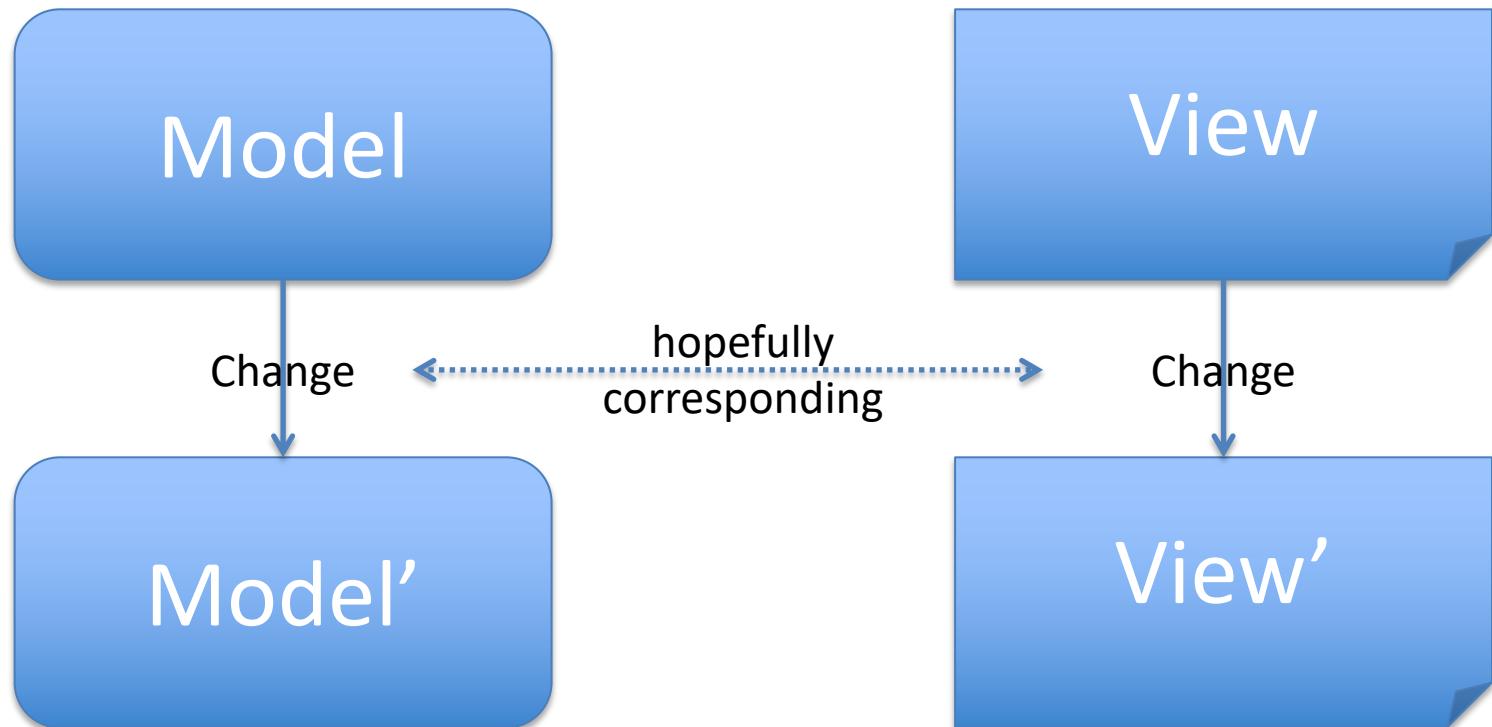
Hearts Components



MVC



Problem



Model - View - Update

