

please

Ask questions
through the app



Rate Session

Thank you!



Building resilient frontend architecture

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Why do we rewrite software?

Why do we usually rewrite code?

1

Inexperience

2

It's fun

3

Better solution
available

4

Technical
Debt

**Old libraries?
Code I didn't write?**

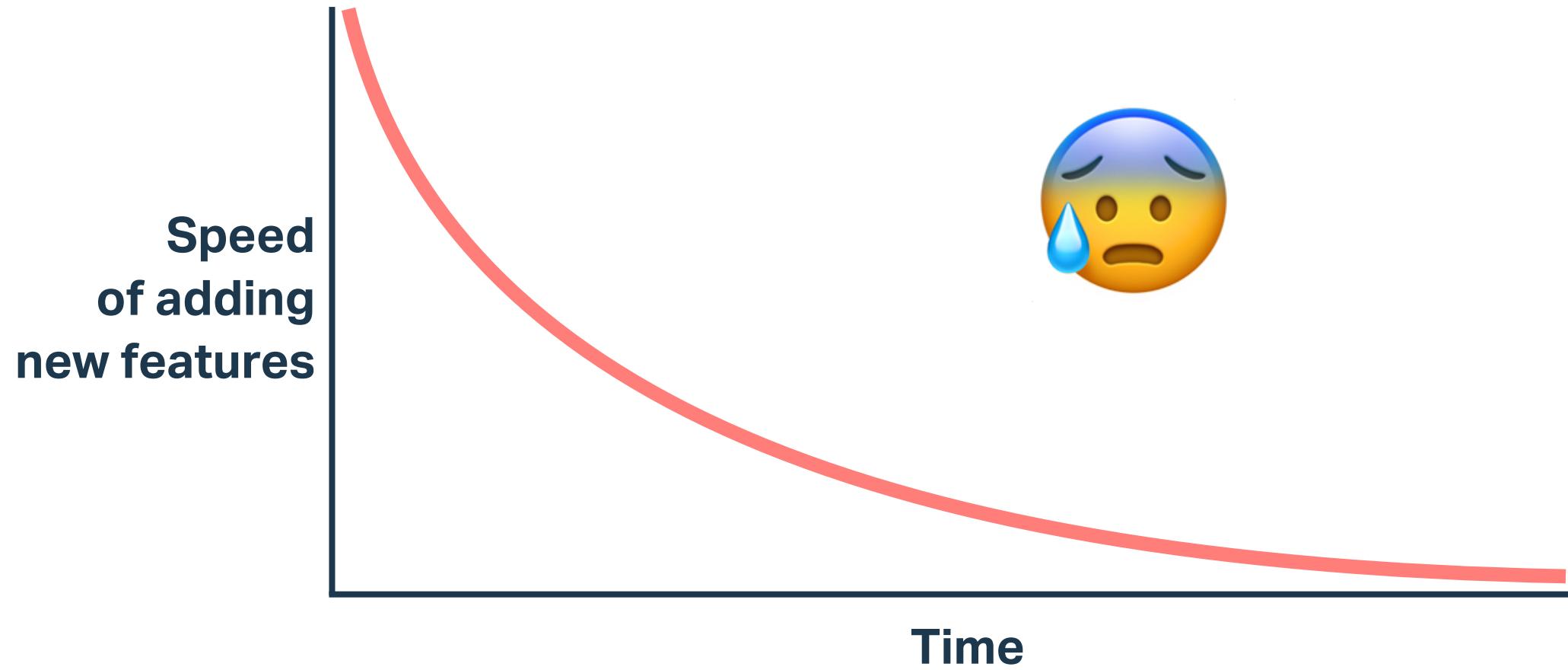
**Code that negatively
and repeatedly affects the
speed or quality of delivery**

Technical debt

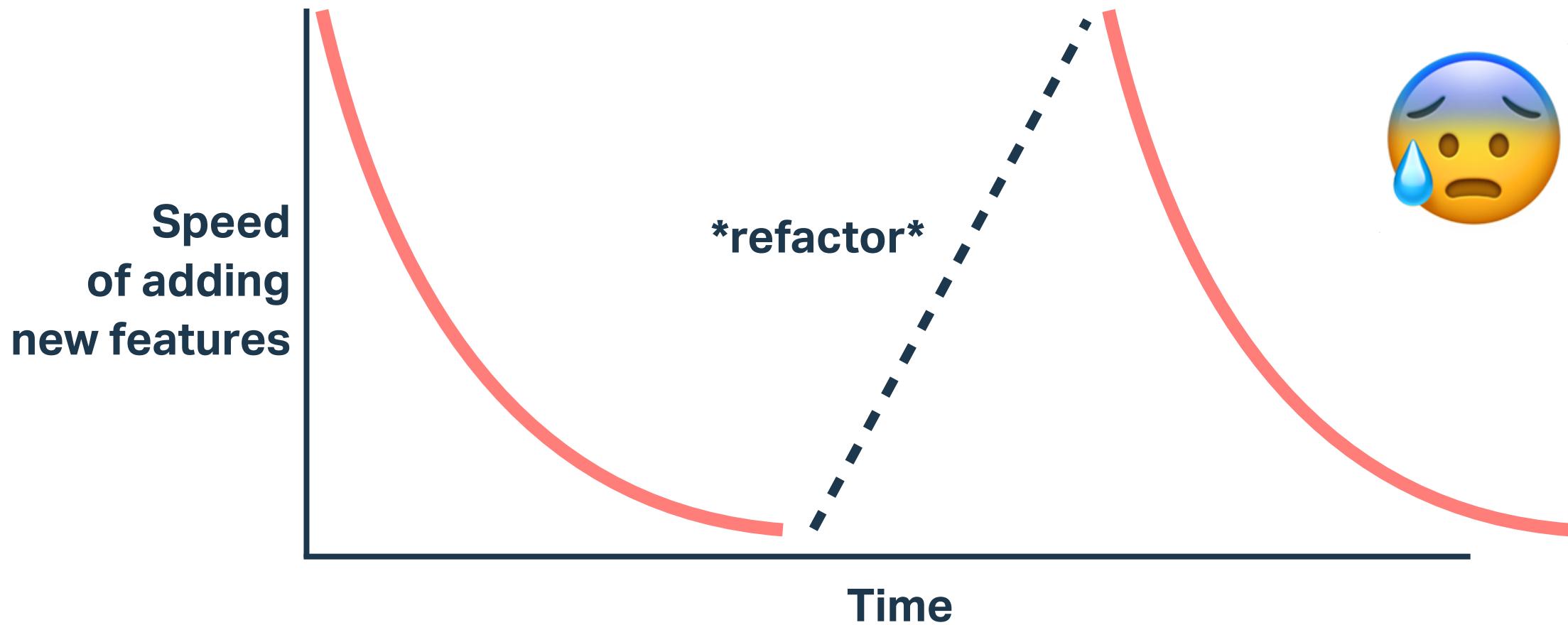
**Code I wrote before I knew
what I was doing?**

Features that no one uses

Technical debt



Recurring technical debt



Second system effect

The tendency of small, elegant, and successful systems to be succeeded by over-engineered, bloated systems due to inflated expectations and overconfidence.

“Legacy code” often
differs from its suggested
alternative by actually
working and scaling.”

- Bjarne Stroustrup, Inventor of C++

Rewrite



Is this my destiny?

HARD FACT

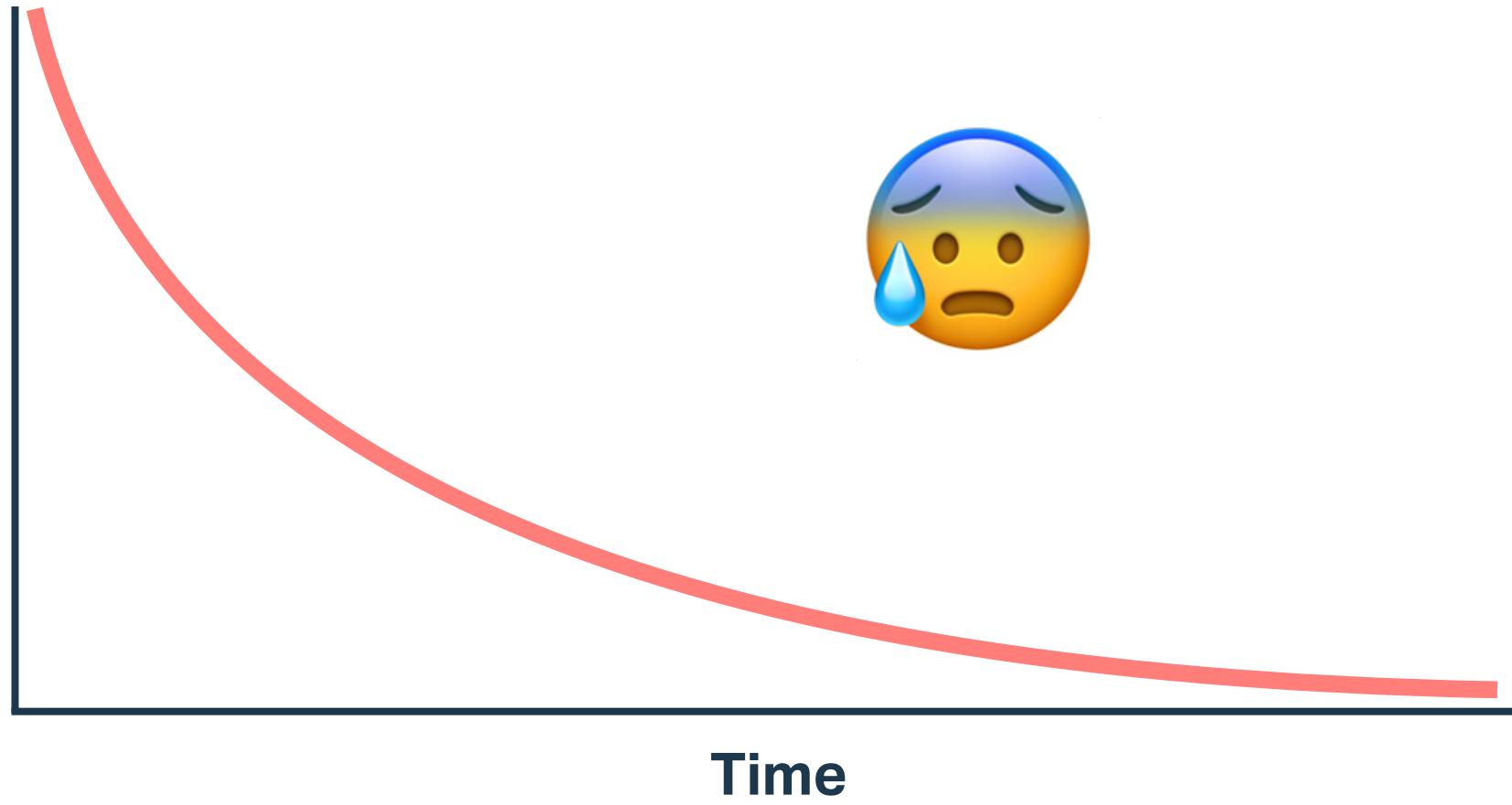
The **real cost** of software
is not the initial development,
but **maintenance over time**

THE QUESTION IS NOT

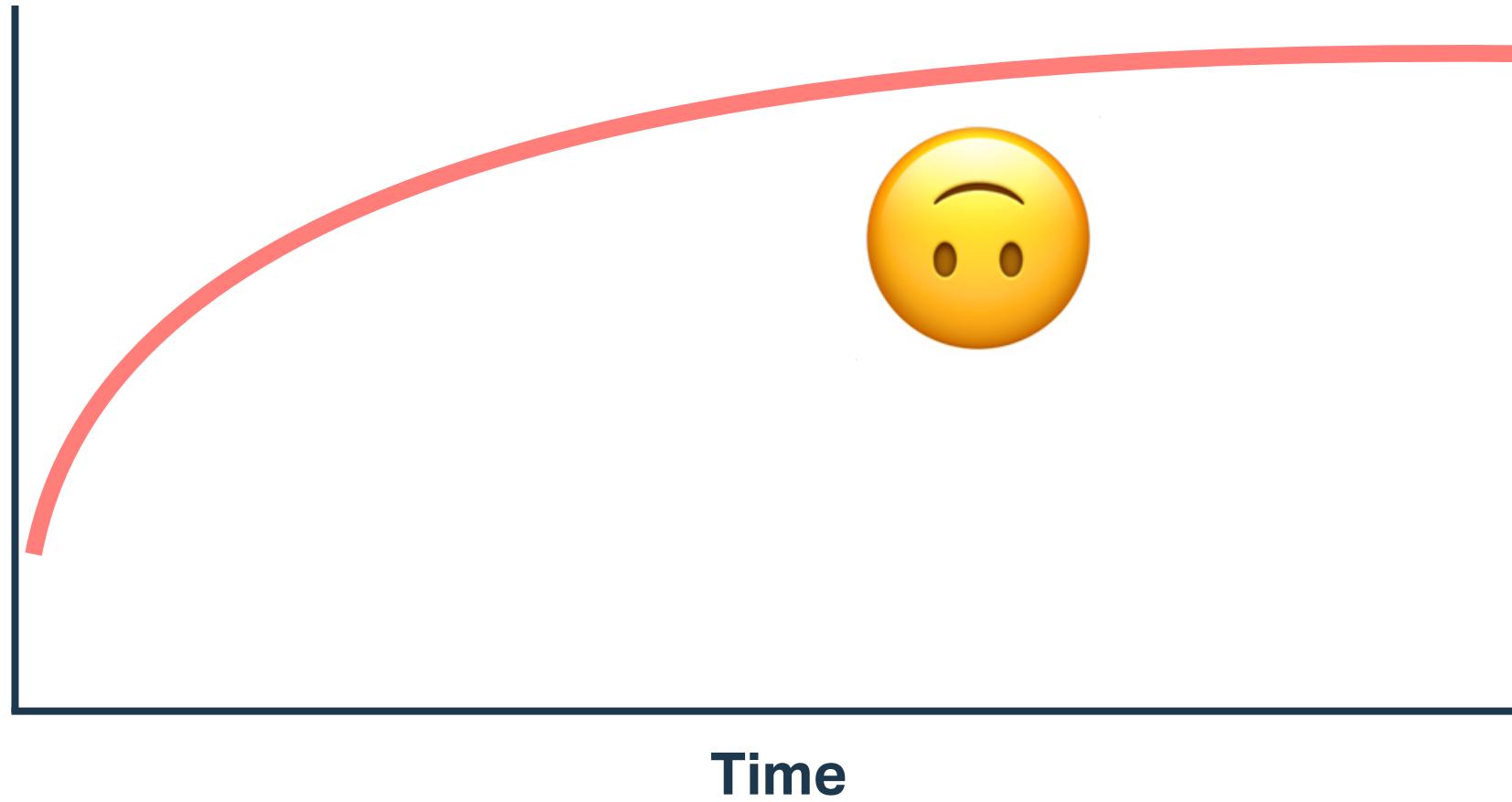
Why do we rewrite
software?

How can we
make our systems
more resilient to
inevitable change
?

**Speed
of adding
new features**



**Speed
of adding
new features**



How do we reach this nirvana?

“Good architecture”



Hard to spell

Feels detached from daily
problems

Sounds elite

No clear definition

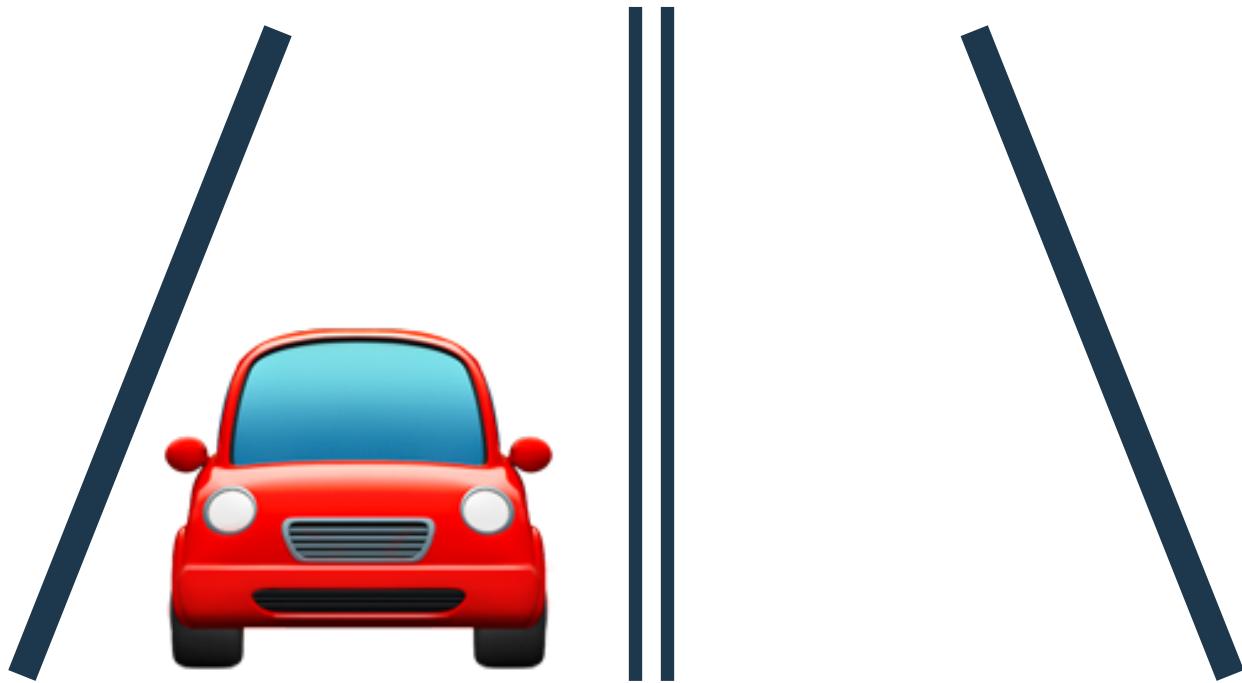
What does a software
architect even do?

**“Architecture” has
become a dirty word**

Architecture as **enabling constraints**

**Constraints about how we use data and
code that help us move faster over time**

Enabling constraints in real life



Enabling constraints in Programming paradigms

Paradigm

OOP

Functional

Constraint & Enablement

From function pointers to classes →
**Independently deployable
subcomponents**

From mutable to immutable data →
**Eliminate race conditions and
concurrency problems**

Enabling constraints in Frontend development

Paradigm

var → const

jQuery → React

CSS → CSS-in-JS

Constraint & Enablement

No more reassignment →
Predictable data

No more DOM manipulation →
Predictable UI

No more naming / side-effects →
Safety and fewer global clashes

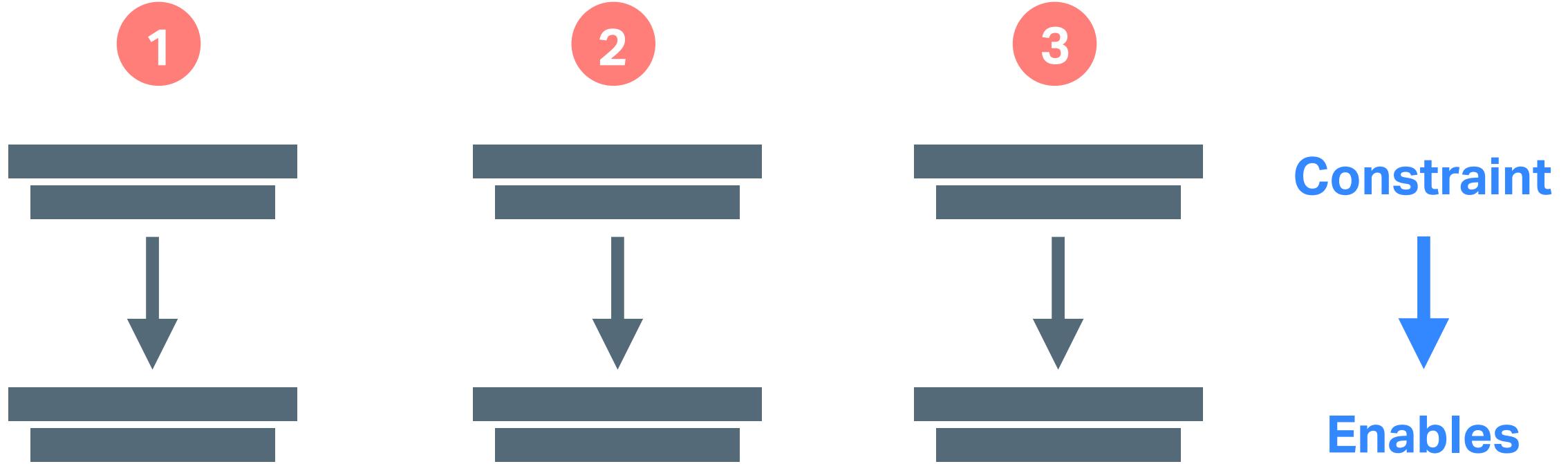
We are constraining
ourselves **all the time**

We trade constraints for
safety and speed

NOT EXHAUSTIVE

**3 constraints
you can use today
for more resilient frontend
architecture**

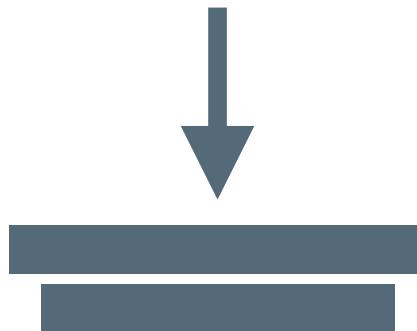
Constraints for more resilient frontend architecture



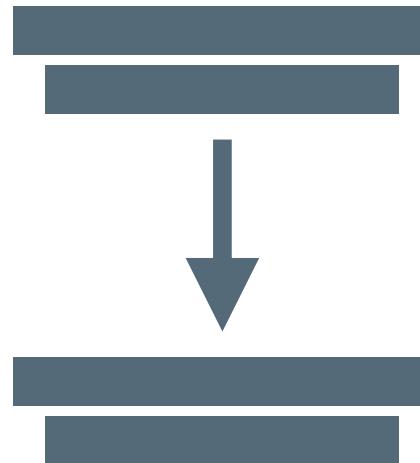
Constraints for more resilient frontend architecture

1

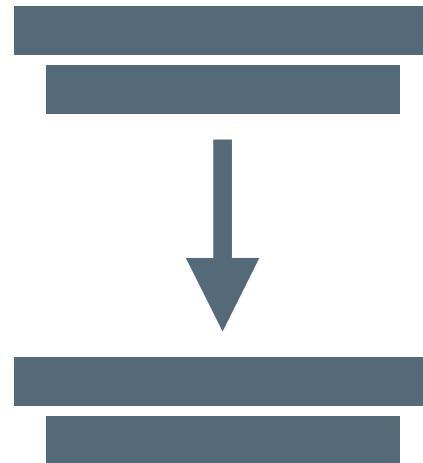
Source code dependencies
must point inward



2



3

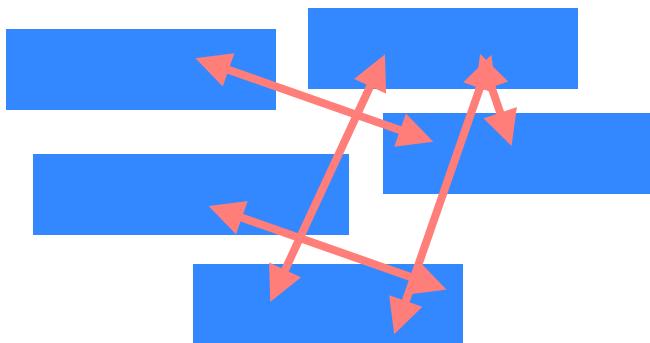


Constraint

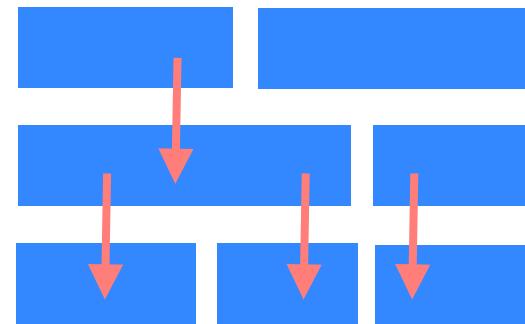
Enables

A few ways of organizing our dependencies

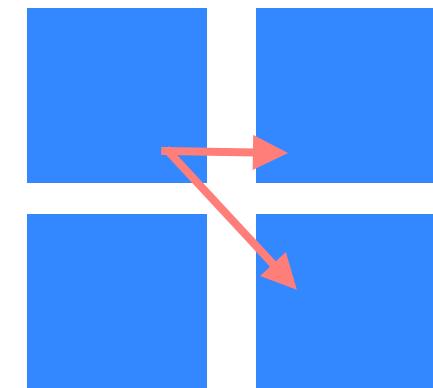
Big Ball of Mud



Layered



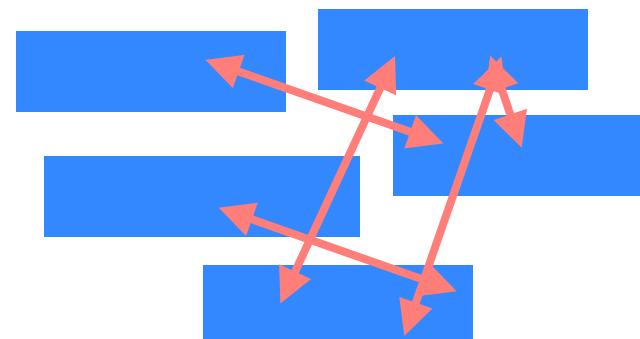
Modular



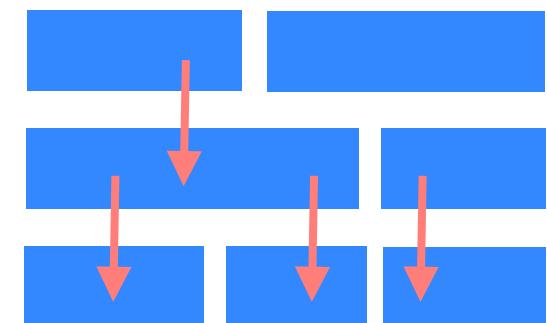
What's the difference?

Constraint
Source code
dependencies
must point inwards

Big Ball of Mud



Layered

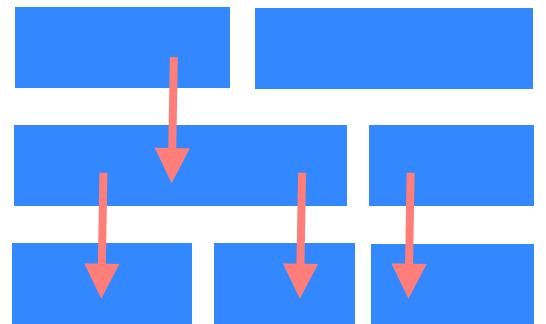


Constraint
Source code
dependencies
must point inwards

Big Ball of Mud

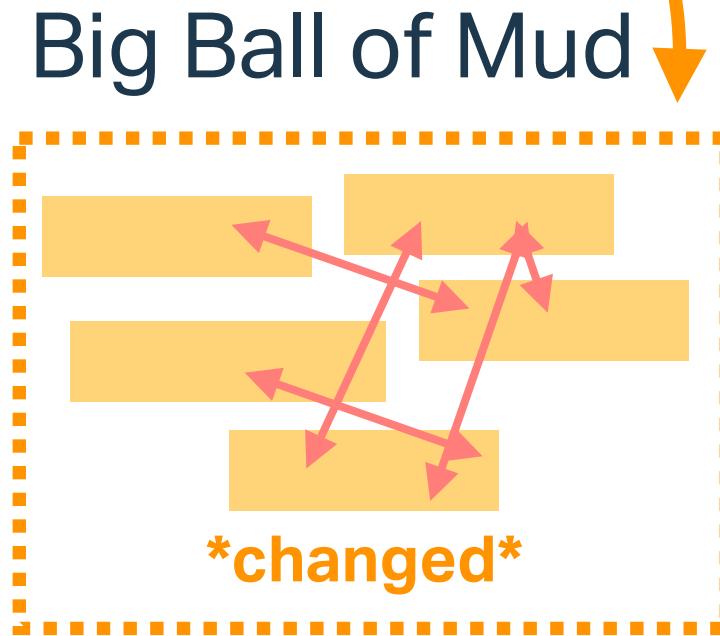


Layered

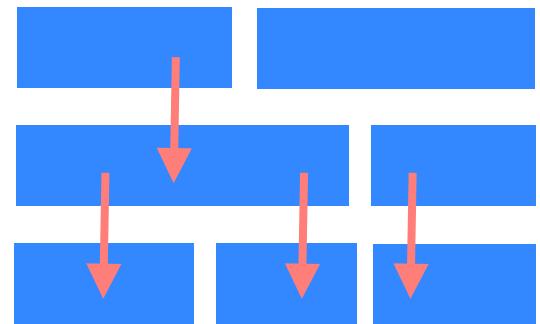


Constraint
Source code
dependencies
must point inwards

Huge or unknown regression scope
Cross-team conflicts

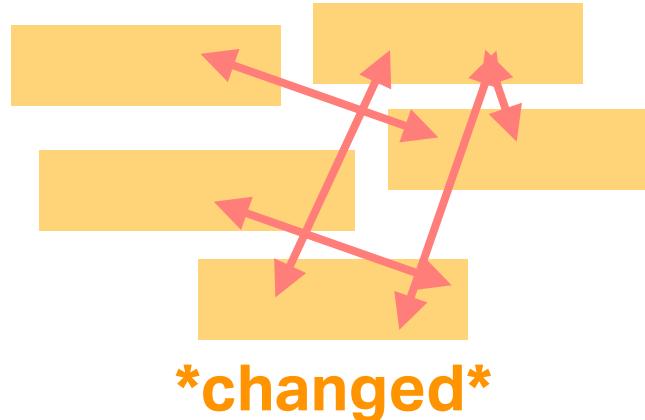


Layered

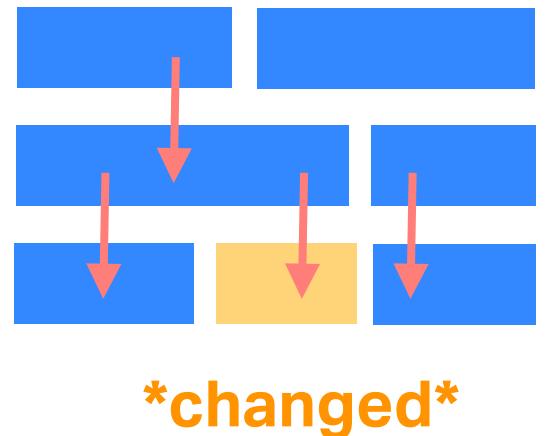


Constraint
Source code
dependencies
must point inwards

Ball of Mud



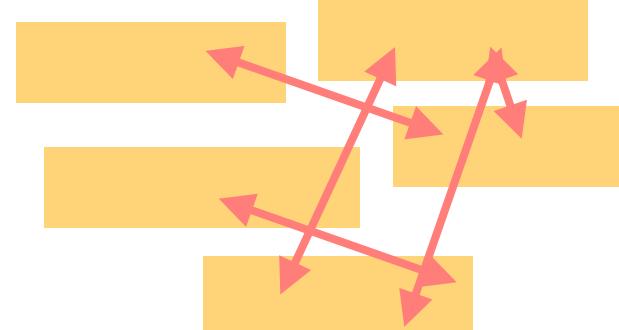
Layered



Constraint
Source code
dependencies
must point inwards

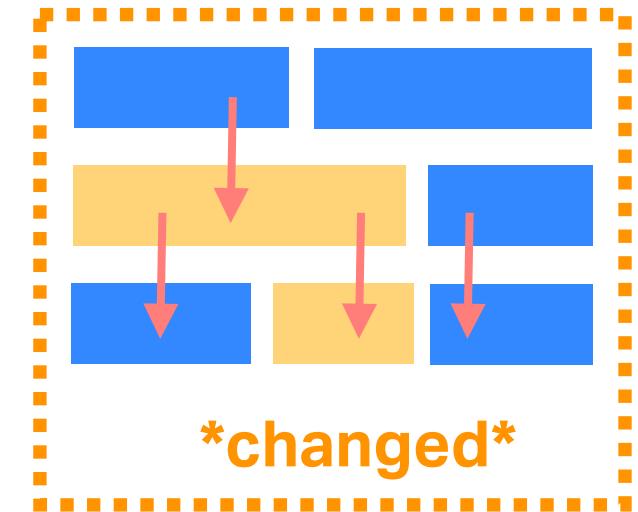
Limited regression scope
(Usually) does not affect other teams

Ball of Mud



changed

Layered

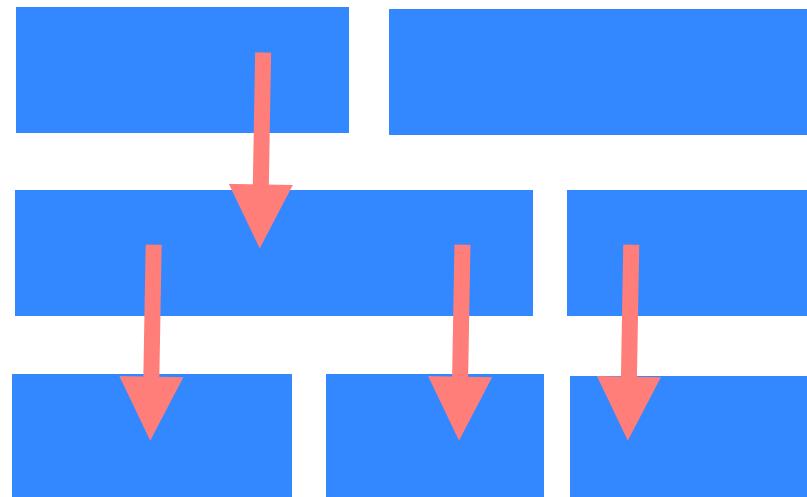


changed

Key difference between a ball of mud
and a well-organized monolith is
dependency organization

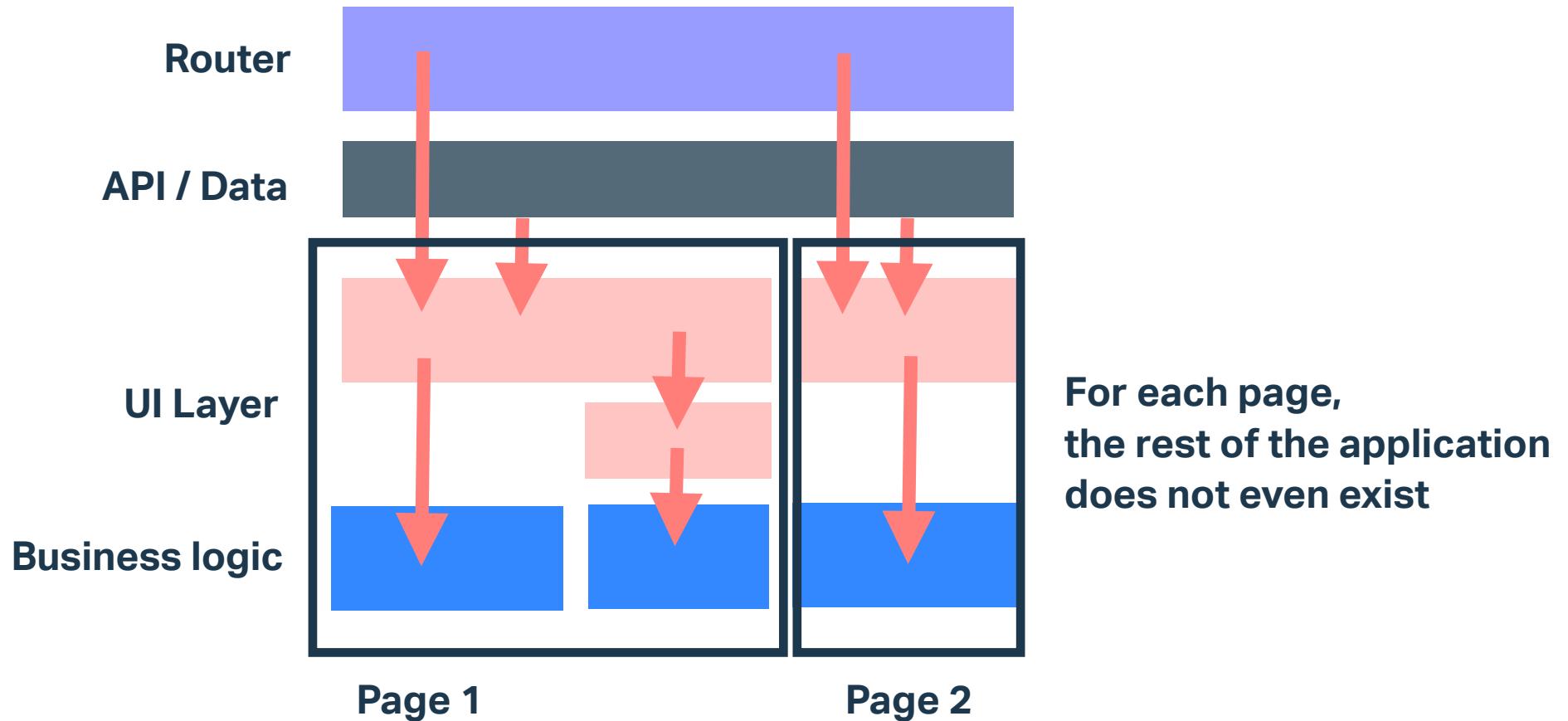
Constraint

Source code dependencies must point inwards



Constraint

Source code dependencies must point inwards



Constraints for more resilient frontend architecture

1

Source code dependencies
must point inward



Easier to isolate
impact of changes

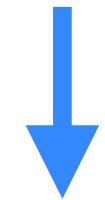
2



3



Constraint



Enables

What about **shared components**?

Design system 

-or-

copy-paste 

Constraints for more resilient frontend architecture

1

**Source code dependencies
must point inward**



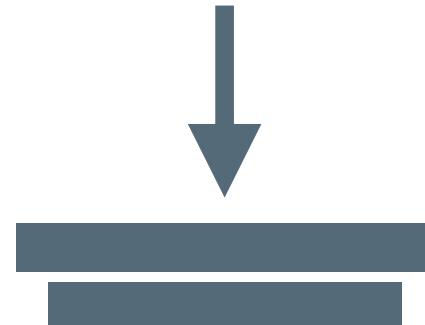
**Easier to isolate
impact of changes**

2

**Be conservative
about code reuse**



3



Constraint

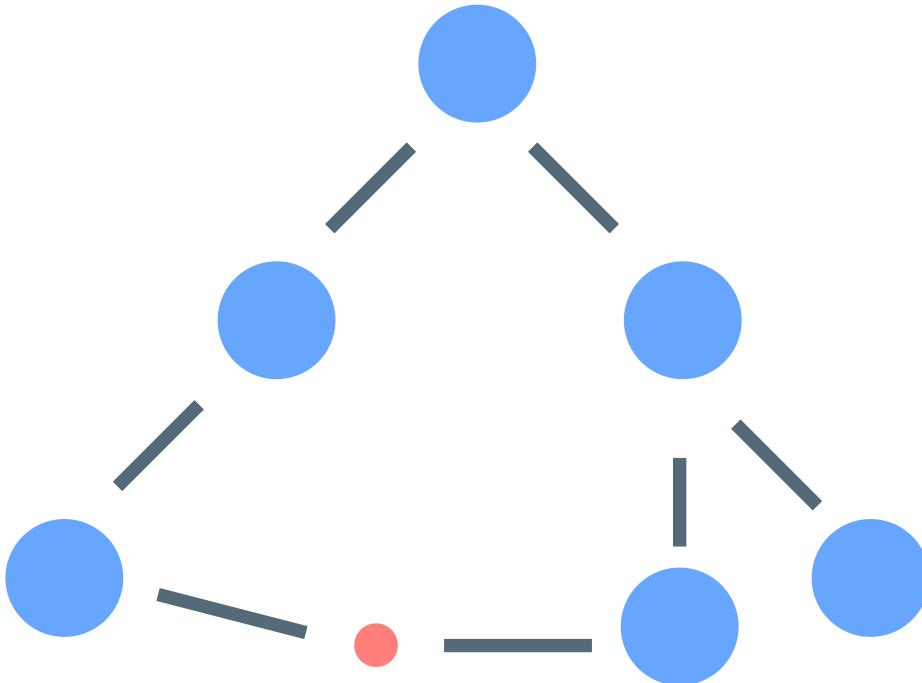


Enables

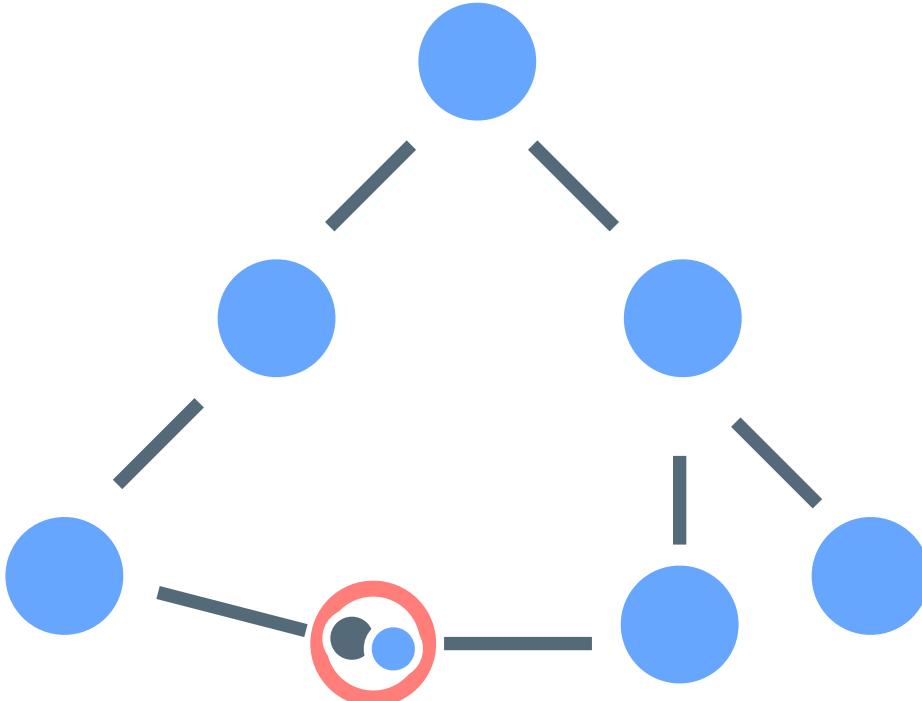
WE ❤ DRY

The result is often **brittle** and
side-effect ridden code
in the name of **code reuse**

Impact of time on shared code



Impact of time on shared code



if, context, branches...

DECOPULED > DRY

Code reuse is not a goal in and of itself



JBD

@rakyll

Following



A regular person sees it either
or half empty.

An engineer sees it both ways.
An optimist sees it half full
and learns in
what's missing.
A pessimist sees
it half empty
and learns to see it half empty.

Sometimes you just need two glasses!

12:58 AM - 25 Jan 2019

Constraints for more resilient frontend architecture

1

Source code dependencies
must point inward



Easier to isolate
impact of changes

2

Be conservative
about code reuse



Avoid coupling
code that diverges
over time

3



Constraint



Enables

Constraints for more resilient frontend architecture

1

Source code dependencies
must point inward



Easier to isolate
impact of changes

2

Be conservative
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Avoid coupling
code that diverges
over time

3

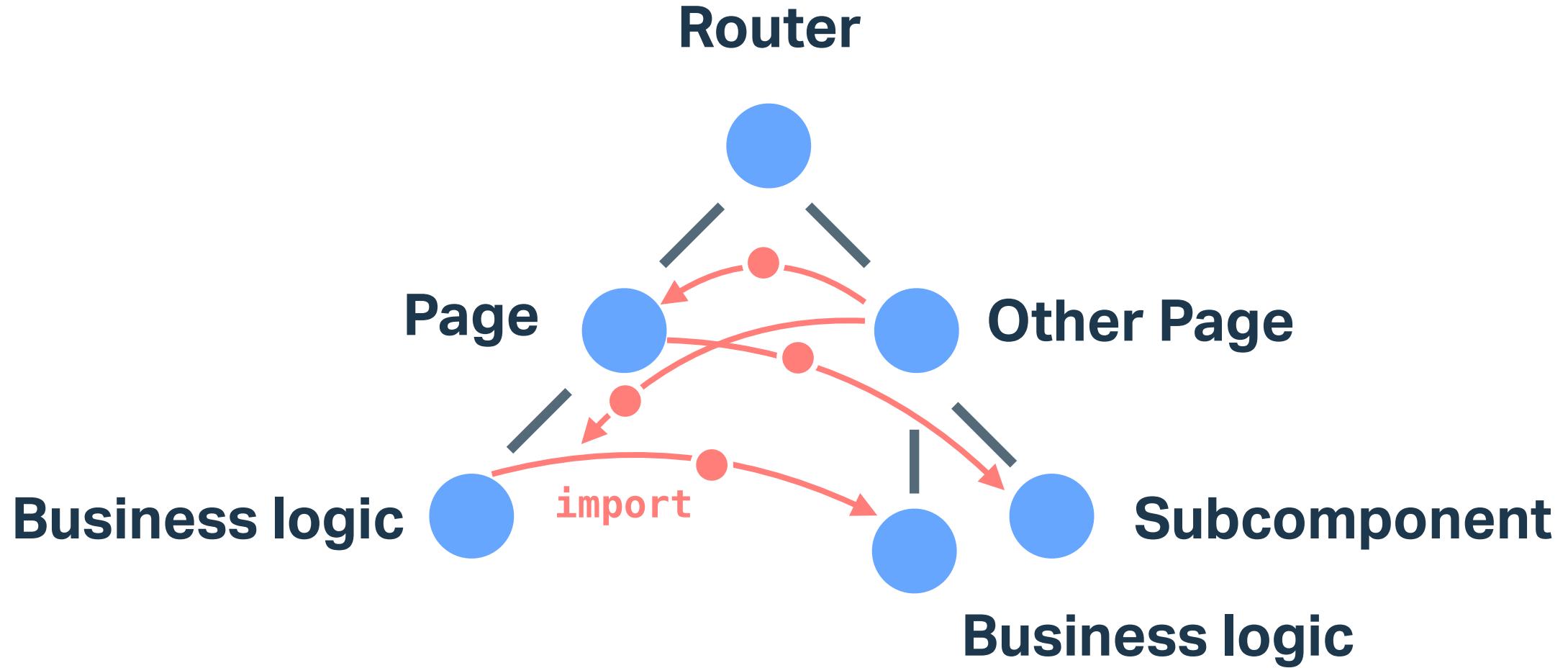
Enforce your
boundaries

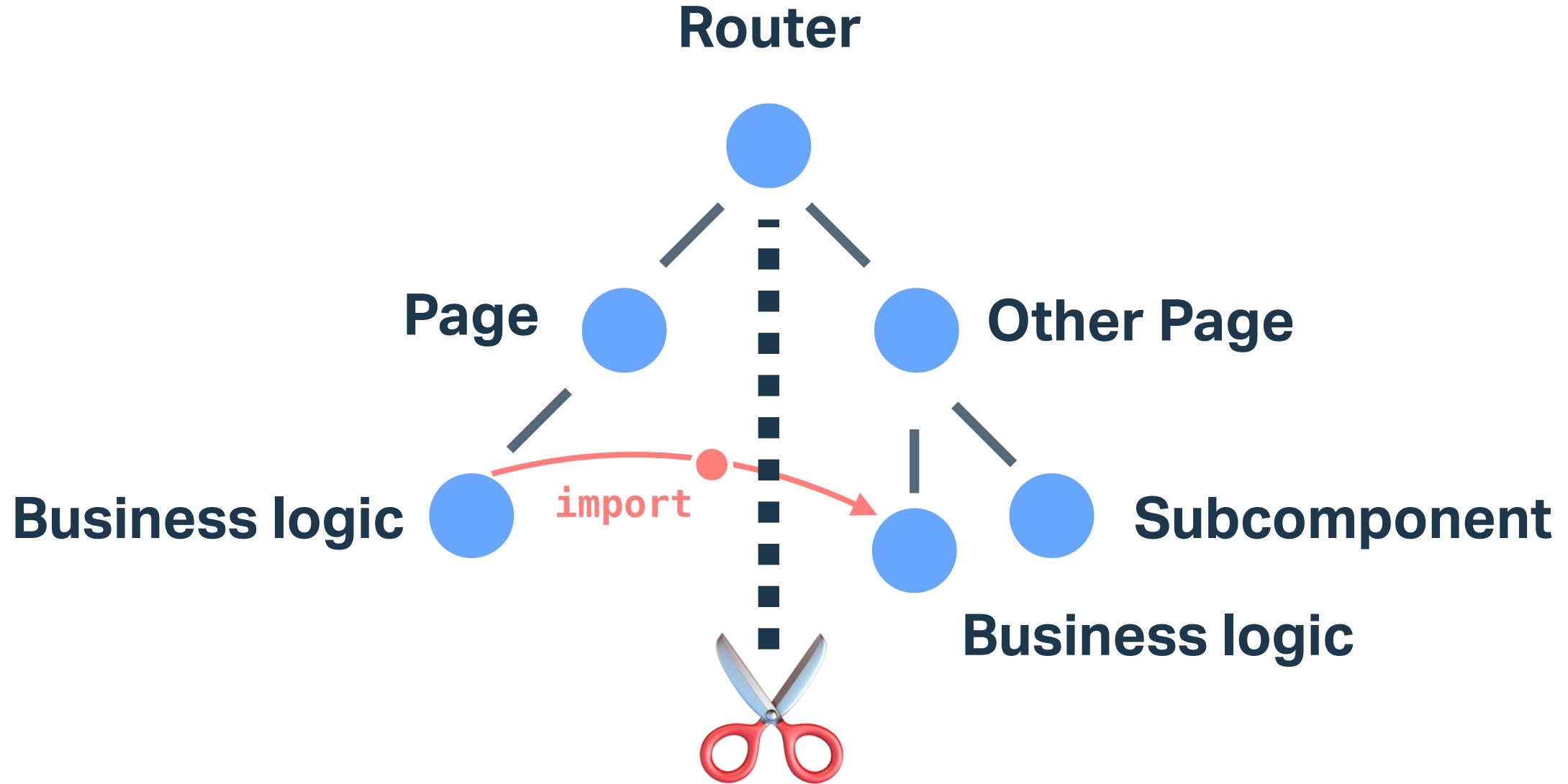


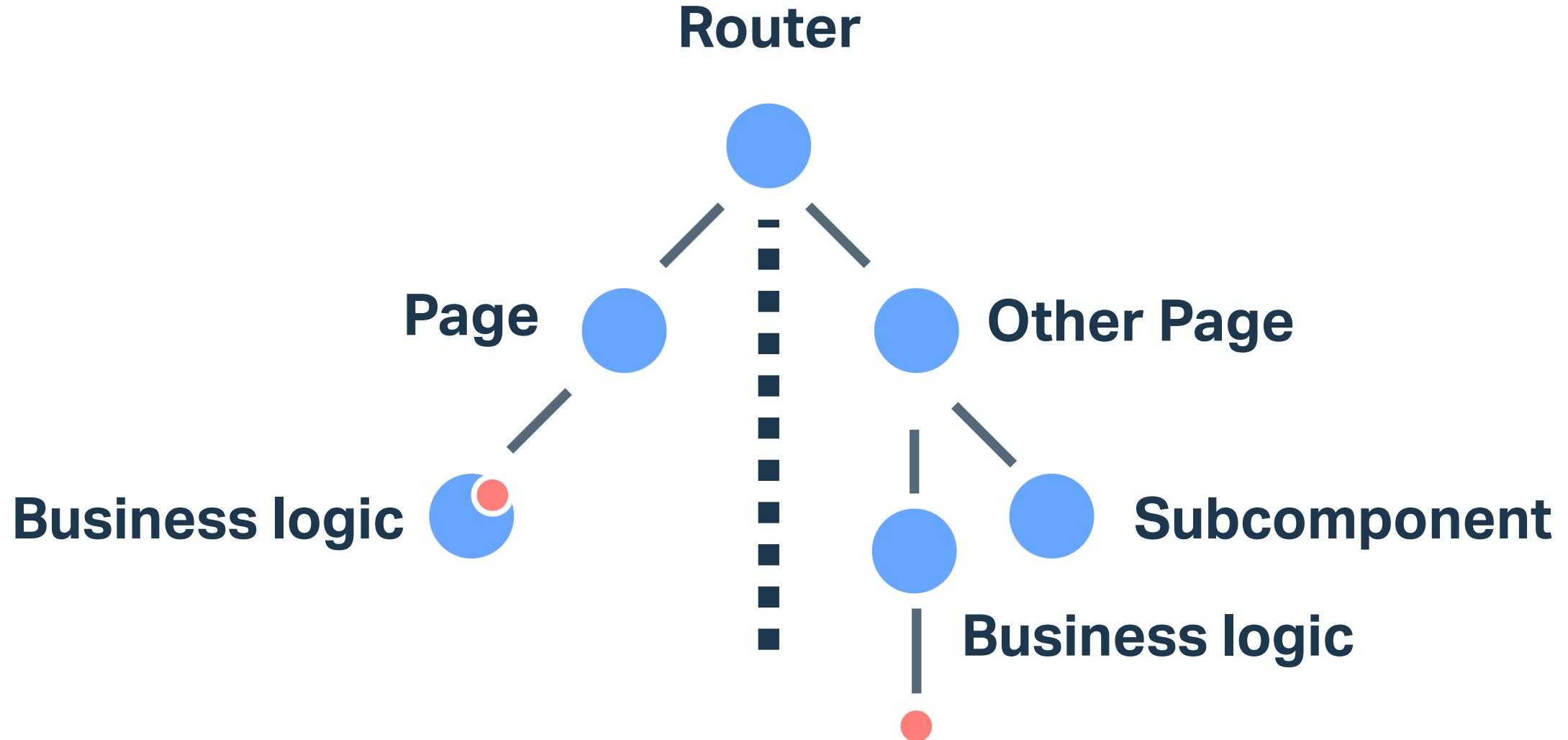
Constraint

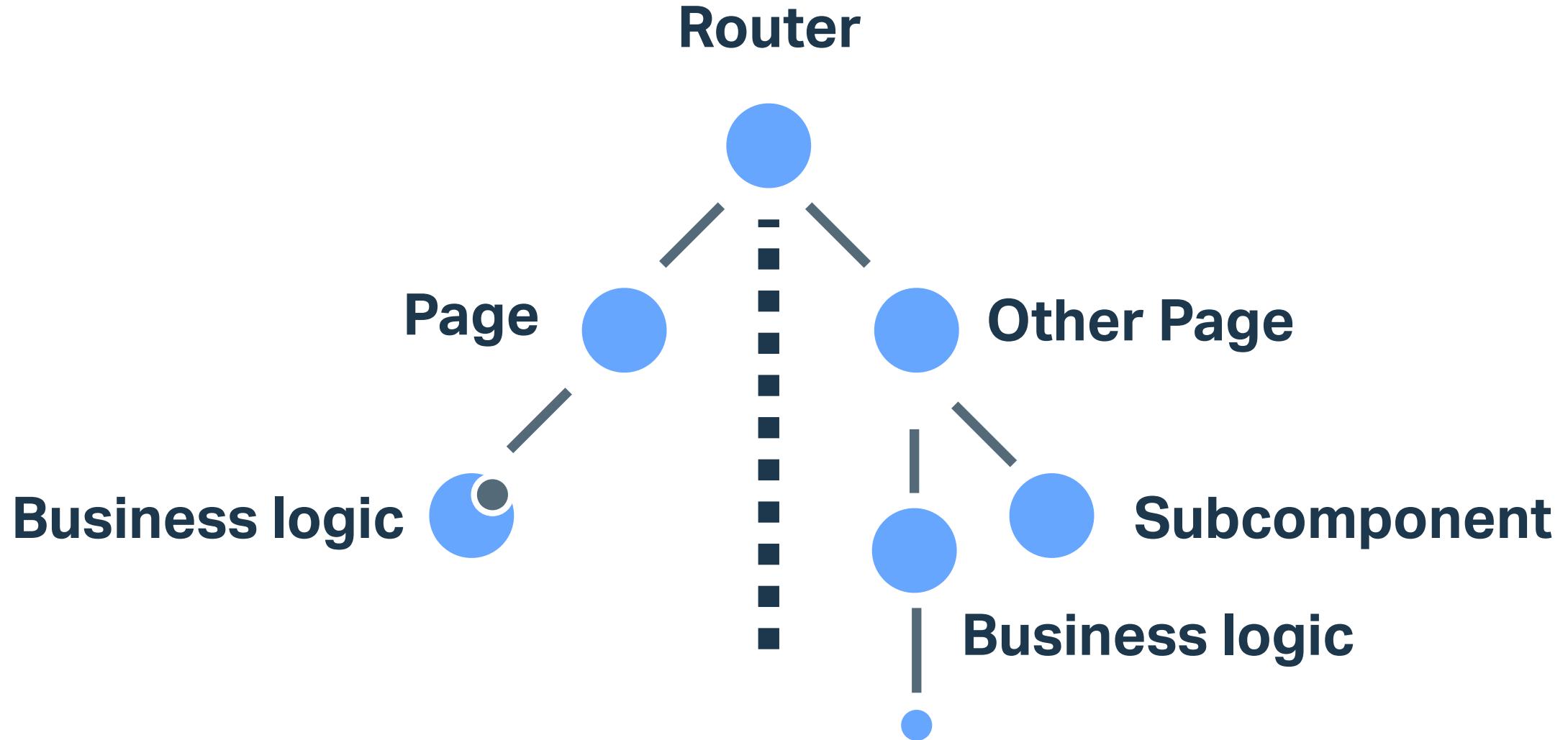


Enables

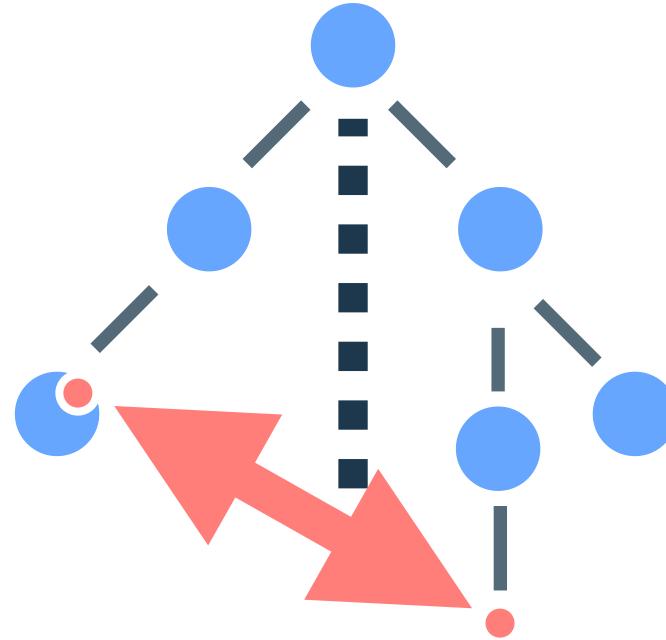








Forbidden dependency tests



BUILD FAILING

Forbidden dependency tests

.dependency-cruiser.json

```
{  
  "forbidden": [{  
    "name": "Your Page",  
    "comment": "Should not depend on other pages",  
    "severity": "error",  
    "from": { "pathNot": "^pages/YourPage" },  
    "to": { "path": "^pages/YourPage" }  
  }]  
}
```

npm install --save-dev dependency-cruiser

Constraints for more resilient frontend architecture

1

Source code dependencies
must point inward



Easier to isolate
impact of changes

2

Be conservative
about code reuse



Avoid coupling
code that diverges
over time

3

Enforce your
boundaries



Preserve your
architecture
over time

Constraint



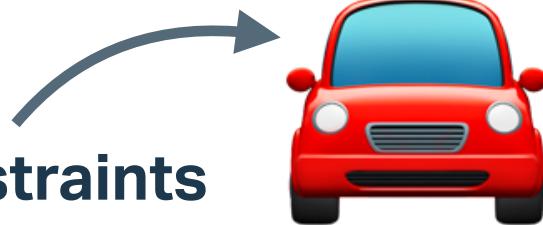
Enables

The real cost of software
is **maintenance over time**,
because change is inevitable



What we've learned

Architecture is about
applying **enabling constraints**
to how we use code and data



We can make **small changes** to
make our projects more
resilient (1. Think **directionally**,
2. Be **conservative** on reuse,
3. **Enforce** our boundaries)





Every time you write a function
(or don't), create a new module
(or don't), you're making an
architecture decision



You don't have to derive
architecture from
first principles



Thank you!

@monicalent



Please

Remember to
rate this session

Thank you!

