

Software Architecture and Techniques

Evolution Of Software Architecture Over The Last Decades

Truths (1/2)

All architecture is design but not all design is architecture.

Architecture represents the significant design decisions that shape a system, where **significant** is measured by **cost of change**

Grady Booch, 2006

Truths (2/2)

Software development does not have economies of scale.

Development has **diseconomies of scale**.

– Allan Kelly

Architecture Definitions

The fundamental concepts or properties of a system in its environment embodied in its elements, relationships, and in the principles of its design and evolution.

— *ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011*

The structure of components, their interrelationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time.

— *The TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2*

Old School Architect

- Separate position with highest status
- Decide how the architecture will be
 - Architects are smart
 - Developers are dumb
- *Ivory tower syndrome*
- *Powerpoint architect syndrome*
- *Think about Conway Law – Hierarchy vs Meritocracy*

Architecture Kinds (1/2)

- Design → developer
- Application Architecture → within team
- Solution Architecture → within product
- Enterprise Architecture → whole company
every traditional architect wants to be an enterprise architect!

Architecture Kinds (2/2)

BUSINESS ARCHITECTURE

Governance rules, employee desires, stockholder needs, quarterly profit objectives, and ongoing litigation avoidance strategies.

APPLICATION ARCHITECTURE

Blueprint of existing and expected software systems. Many map to core business functions. Many don't.

DATA ARCHITECTURE

Complex information structures described in big ERD diagrams that nobody really understands.

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

Storage, computer, network and all the other stuff that the CTO hopes AWS, Azure and GC will make go away.

History 1960 - 2000

- Structured Programming – goto are evil -
- Structured Design – Yourdon, DeMarco -
- Structured Analysis & Design – SASD, SADT -
- Object Oriented Approach – Booch, Rumbaugh, Jacobson -
- Enterprise Architecture – Zachmann -

The Zachman Framework for Enterprise Architecture™

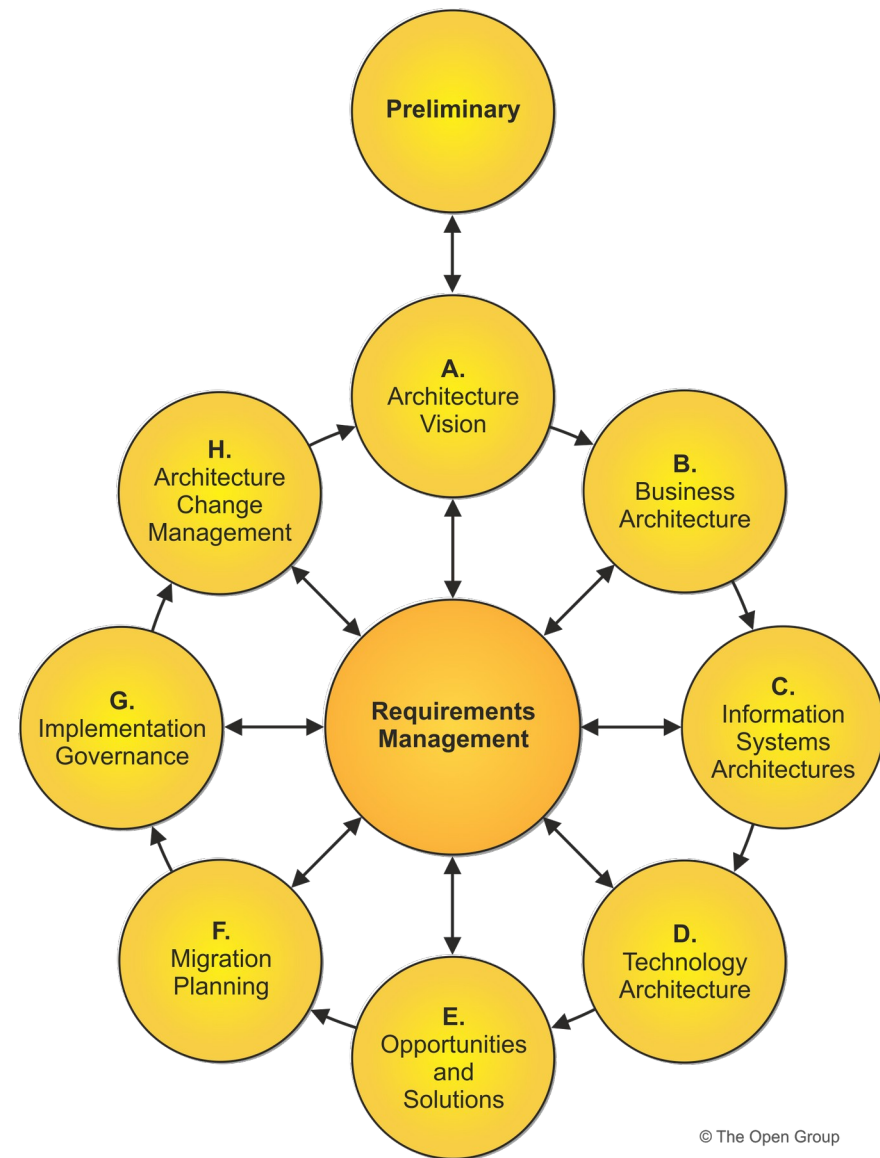
The Enterprise Ontology™

Version 3.0



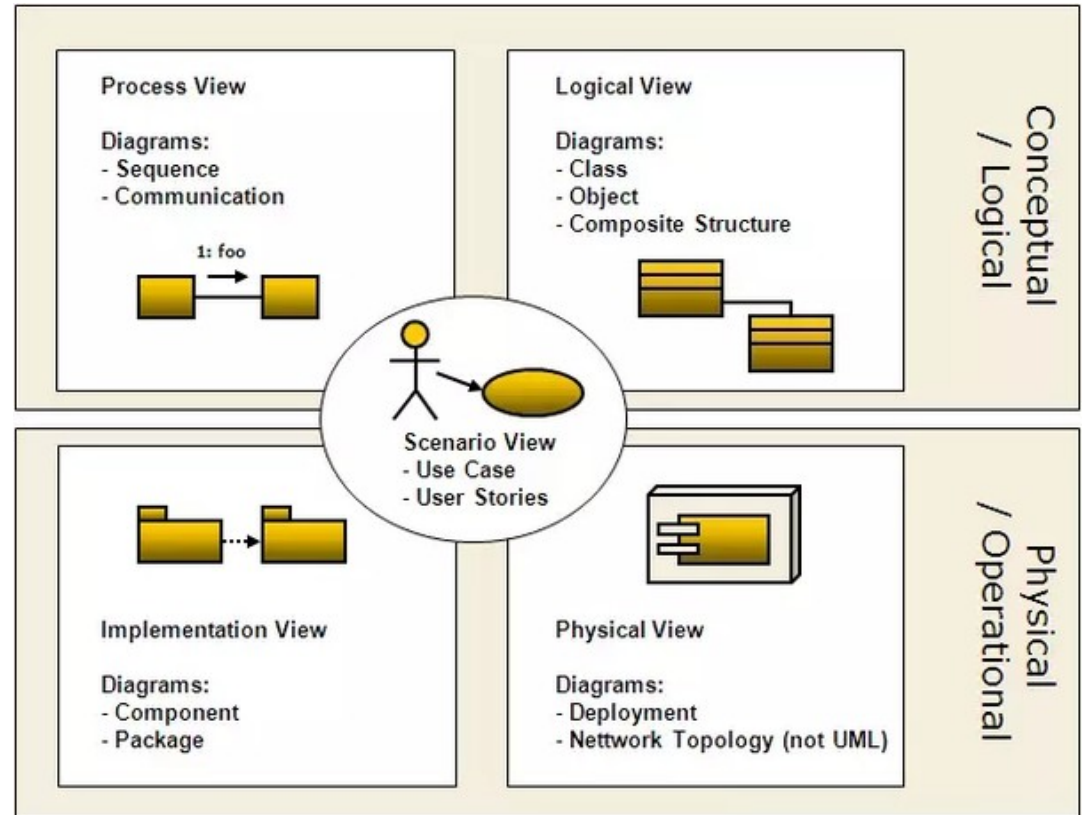
Standards (around 2000)

- TOGAF
- Arc42
- RUP — Inception, Elaboration, Construction, Transition
- Hermes
- IEEE



UML – 4 + 1 View

Evaluate the views in the context of a modern development project and environment

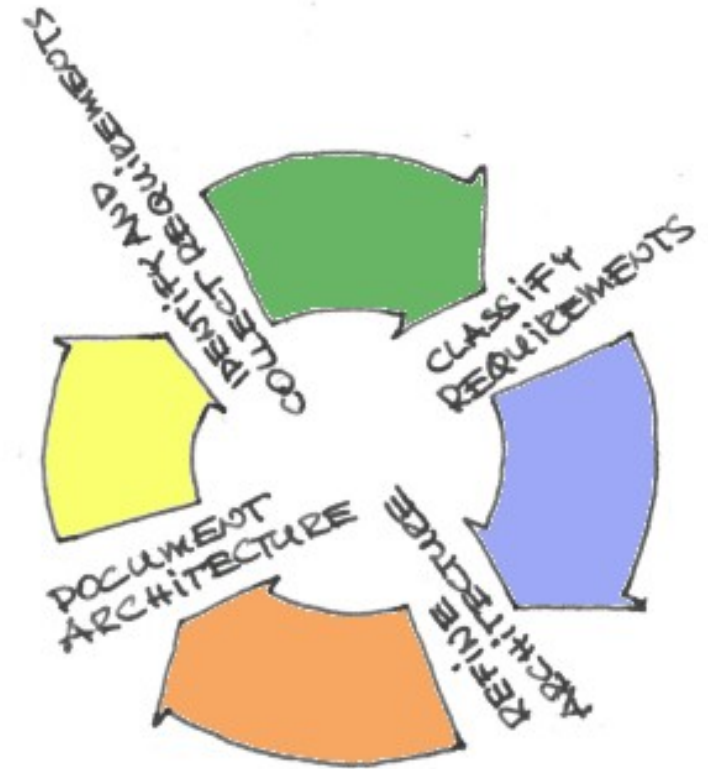


First Findings

- Architecture shall fulfill customer needs
 - Functional requirements
 - Non-functional requirements
- Dichotomy Analysis and Design
 - Analysis is requirement engineering – understand the problem
 - Design is architecture – identify a solution
 - Modern approaches killed up-front requirements documents and analysis

Understand the Problem

- Understand the domain
- Functional requirements
- Non-functional requirements
- User interface
- Process improvements



Requirements - SMART

- **S** – Specific
- **M** – Measurable
- **A** – Assignable (who will do it?)
- **R** – Realistic
- **T** – Time-related (when should it be done?)

Look at SMART requirements in agile world

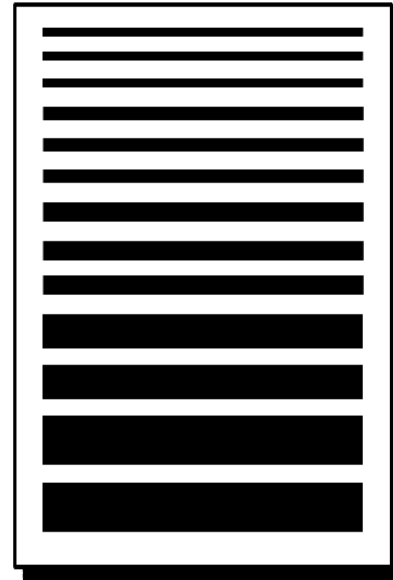
Stories - INVEST

- **I** – Independent
- **N** - Negotiable
- **V** - Valuable
- **E** - Estimate-able
- **S** - Small
- **T** - Testable

Backlog - DEEP

- **D** – Detailed Appropriately
- **E** – Estimated
- **E** – Emergent
- **P** – Prioritized

High
Priority



Low
Priority

Fine-grained, detailed items ready
to be worked on in the next sprint

Large, coarse-grained items

Backlog Item

- What is a product backlog item *PBI*?
- Is a product backlog item a story?
- Why do you estimate a PBI?
- How do you know when a PBI is completed?

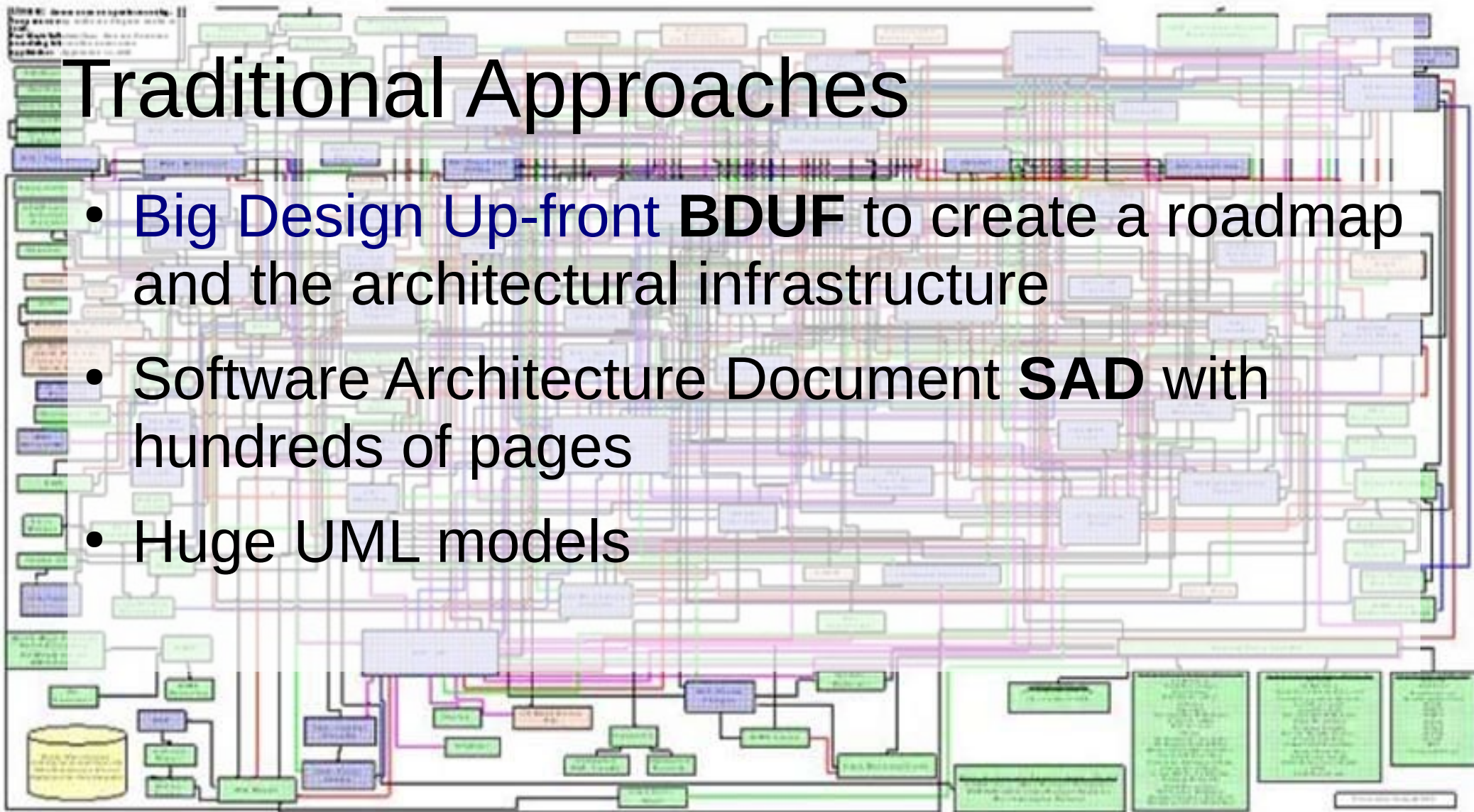
Create an Architecture

- Define an architecture
- Validate it
- Verify it
- Document it
- Evolve it



Traditional Approaches

- **Big Design Up-front BDUF** to create a roadmap and the architectural infrastructure
- Software Architecture Document **SAD** with hundreds of pages
- Huge UML models



DDD and Event Storming

The background of the slide is a photograph of a whiteboard used for event storming. It features several large rectangular boxes connected by lines, representing a process flow. Numerous colorful sticky notes (orange, pink, blue, green) are attached to the whiteboard, representing individual events or data messages. The overall scene is slightly blurred, focusing attention on the text overlays.

- Customer Language
- Domain Knowledge
- Workshop and Discussion

- UX Workshop
- Design Thinking

Agile Approach (1/2)

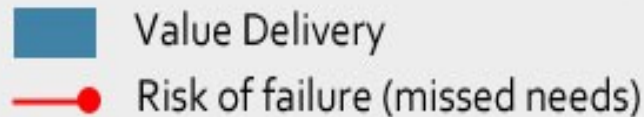
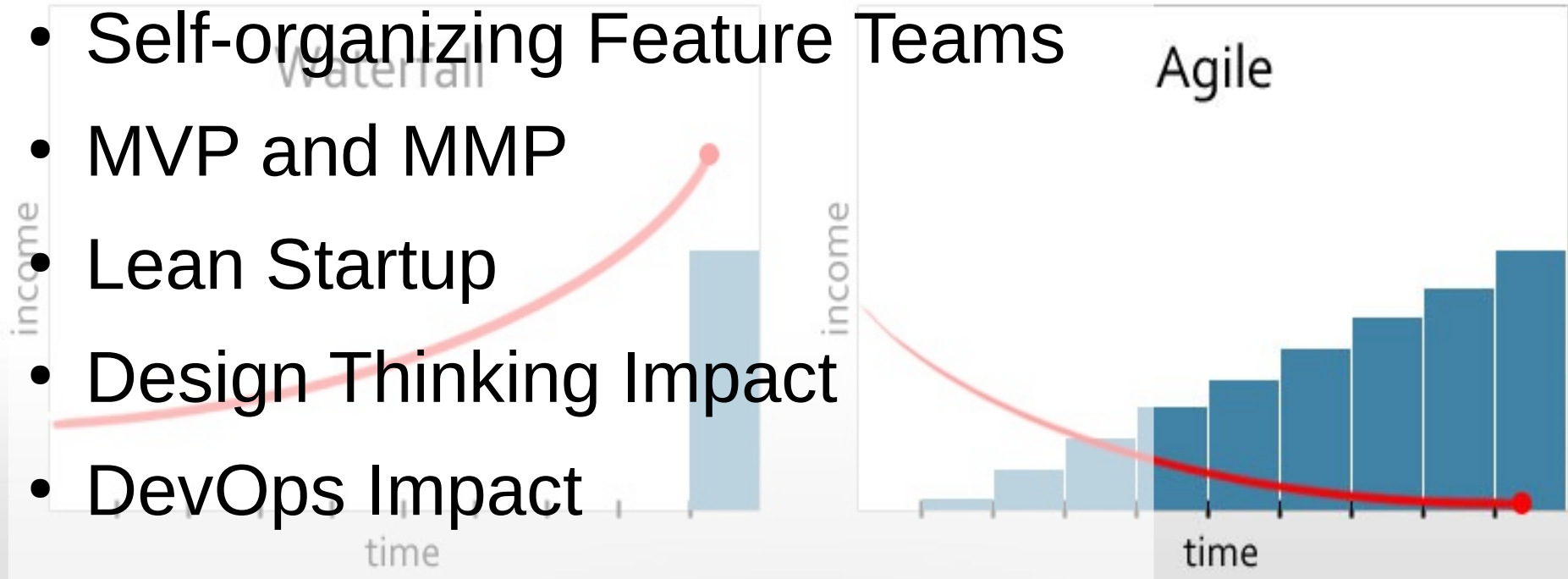
- Vision – Why?
- **Roadmap** – What do we get the next 9 -18 months?
- Release Planning – Story Map
- Sprint Backlog – What do we do the next 1-2 weeks?
- **MVP** Minimum Viable Product
- **MMP** Minimum Marketable Product

Agile Approach (2/2)

- *Agile Manifesto Principle 6*: The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is **face to face** conversation
- *Agile Manifesto Principle 11*: The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from **self-organizing teams**

Agile Impact to Architecture

- Self-organizing Feature Teams
- MVP and MMP
- Lean Startup
- Design Thinking Impact
- DevOps Impact



Agile Impact On Success

PROJECT SUCCESS RATES AGILE VS WATERFALL

METHOD	SUCCESSFUL	CHALLENGED	FAILED
AGILE	42%	50%	8%
WATERFALL	26%	53%	21%

Standish Group, Chaos Report, 2018

Architect and Developers

- Team Work
- Craftsmanship
- Team Dynamics



Craftsmanship Approach

- Architect is a **domain expert**
- Architect is a **software craftsmanship**
- Architect is a **lean leader** – teacher, coach, mentor
- Architect discuss with stakeholders and C-level representatives

QUALITY CODING

Self-Organizing Teams

Setting Overall Direction	Management Responsibilities			
Designing the Team and Its Context				
Monitoring and Managing Work Processes		Team Responsibilities		
Executing the Task				
	Manager-Led Team	Self-Managing (Self-Organizing) Team	Self-Designing Team	Self-Governing Team

1



Tell

I will tell them

2



Sell

I will try and
sell it to them

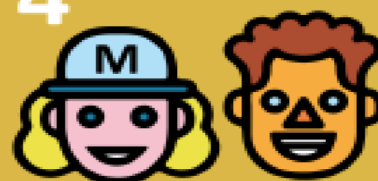
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Consult

I will consult
and then decide

4



Agree

We will agree
together

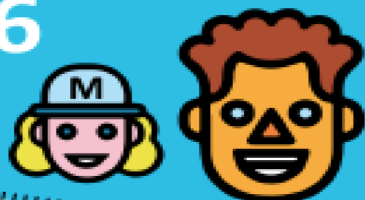
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Advise

I will advise but
they decide

6



Inquire

I will inquire
after they decide

7



Delegate

I will fully
delegate

DELEGATION POKER

These cards are part of the Management 3.0 materials. They represent the 7 delegation levels for empowering organizations. You can find a description of their use at:

[www.management30.com/
delegation-poker](http://www.management30.com/delegation-poker)

MANAGEMENT 3.0
CHANGE AND INNOVATION PRACTICES

Exercises (1/3)

- Create an UML diagram of your application
 - Why, when and how do you do it,
- Write a functional requirement – SMART -
 - How do you insure your requirement is testable?
 - Look at [SPIDR](#) for stories (Mike Cohn [Video](#))
- Write a non-functional requirement
 - How do you insure your requirement is testable?
- Reflect changes introduced with agile and lean
 - Quality, speed, costs, success

Exercises (2/3)

- Read article “Agile Architecture in the Digital Age”
- Code examples of students
- Write unit tests, execute them in IDE, improve code coverage
 - Java: JUnit 5, Mockito, AssertJ
- Execute SonarLint on the fly on your source code

Exercises (3/3)

- Explore the refactoring features of the IDE
 - IDEA configure code style, copyright, etc.
 - IDEA Analyze Menu
 - Inspect Code, Clean Code
 - Find Usage, Find Declaration
 - Refactor Menu
 - Refactor (more than 10 operations)
 - Run IDEA “Analyze/Inspect Code...”, Spotbugs, SonarLint
 - Use Git integrated client – commit, amend, push,
 - Use local history feature