

Software Architecture Theory and Practice



Radovan Semančík April 2018

Who Am I?

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Software Architect at Evolveum

Architect of Evolveum midPoint

Apache Foundation committer



Contributor to ConnId and Apache Directory API



Poll

Who wants to be:

- 1. Coder/developer
- 2. Software designer/architect
- 3. Manager



So, you wanna be an architect?



What Does Software Architect Do? Theory

• Draw diagrams (UML anyone?)

• Design great and important systems

• Be a big boss



What Does Software Architect Do? Practice

Draw diagrams (UML anyone?)

... implement it too. And test. And document.

- Design great and important systems ... more like databases and JavaScript.
- Be a big boss

... in fact do many things by yourself.



architecture

- The art or science of building; especially, the art of building houses, churches, bridges, and other structures, for the purposes of civil life; -- often called civil architecture.
- Construction, in a more general sense; frame or structure; workmanship.

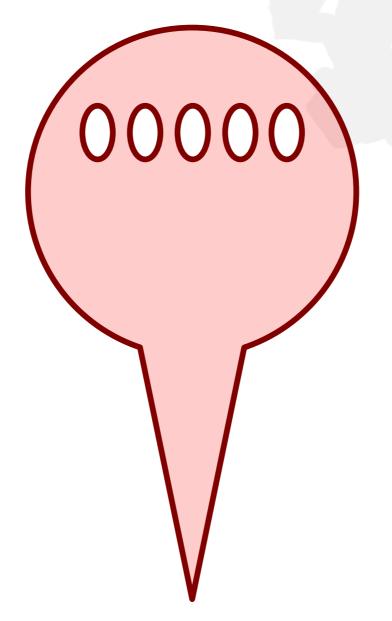
Webster, 1913



How it all works in practice ...

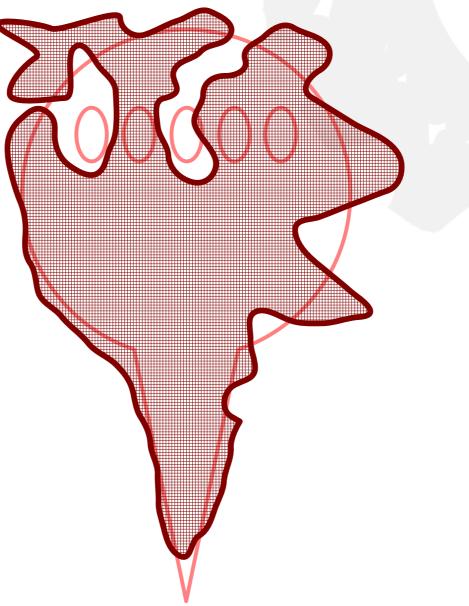


What Client Wanted



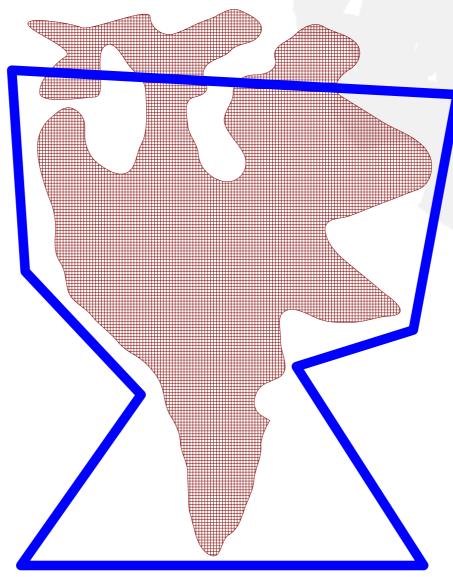


What Client Described





How Architect Understood

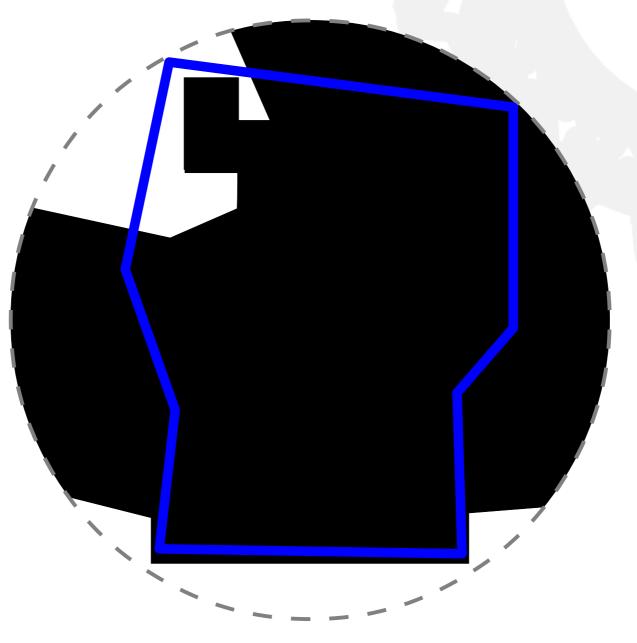




Empty Set of Constraints

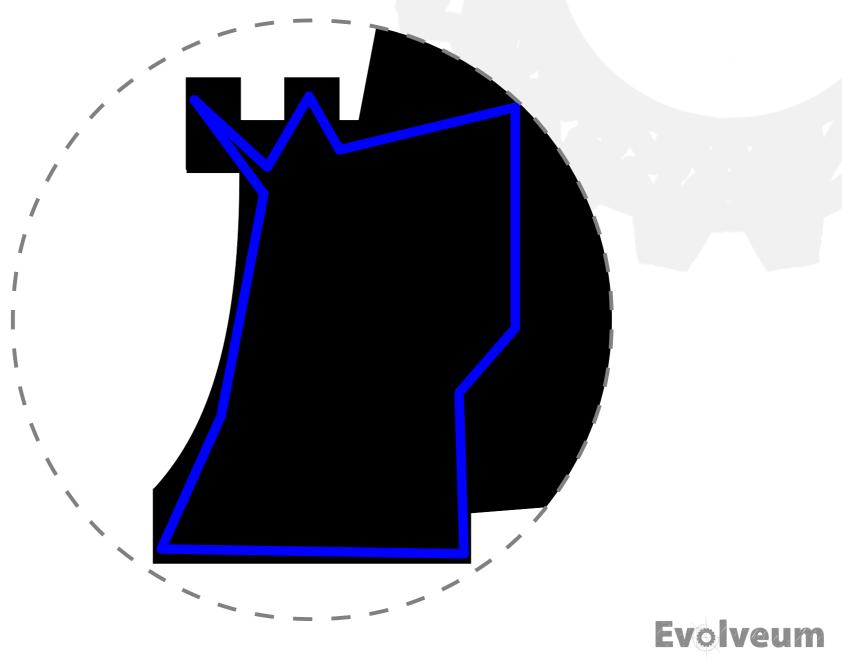


Adding Constraints

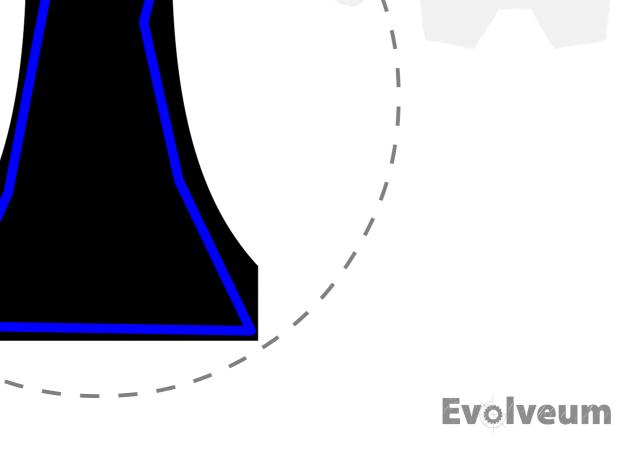




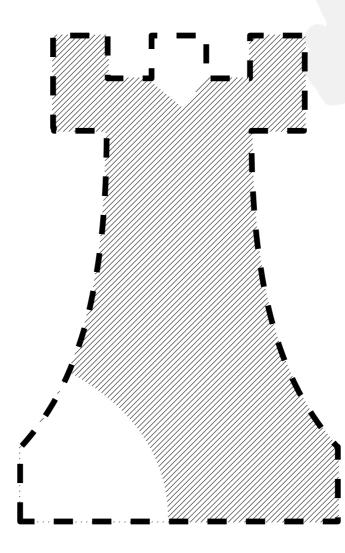
Adding Constraints



Architecture Finished

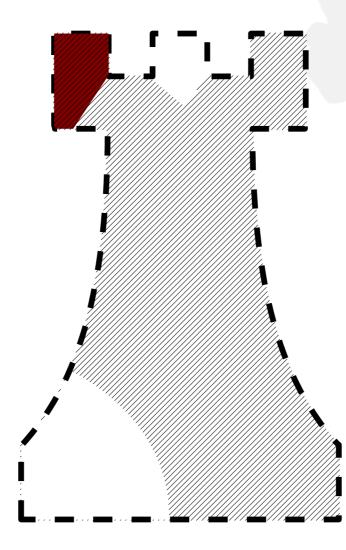


Architecture Documented



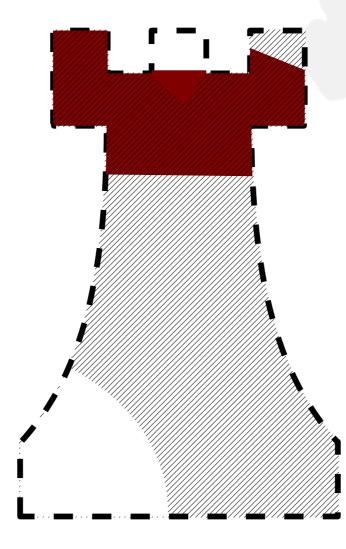


Start of Development



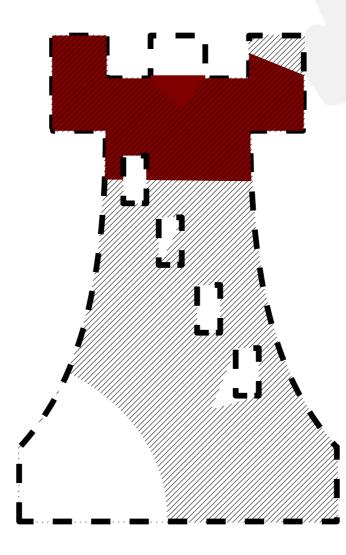


Development



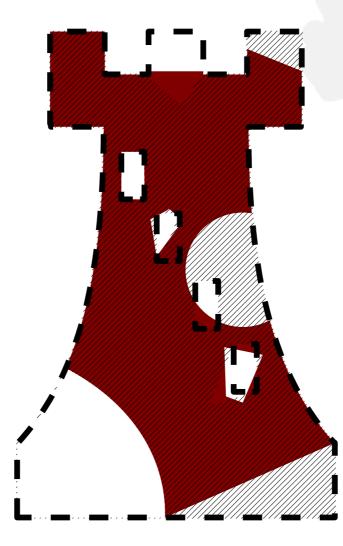


Architectural Issue Discovered



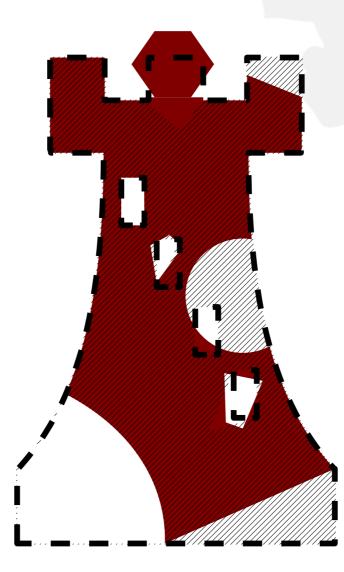


Development



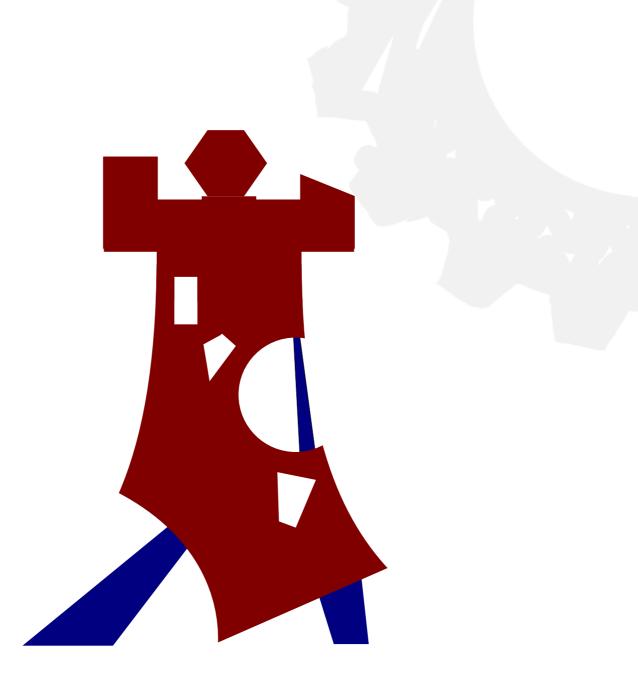


Development Finished



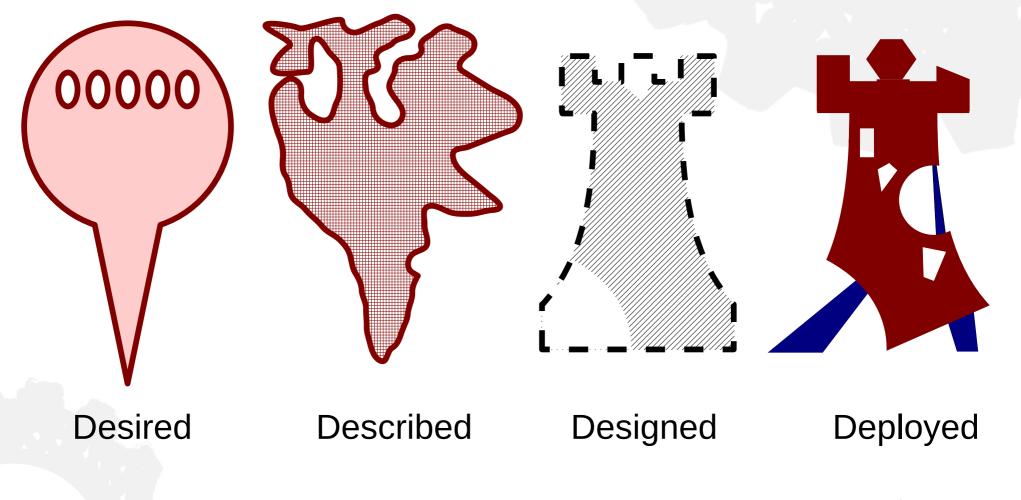


Delivery





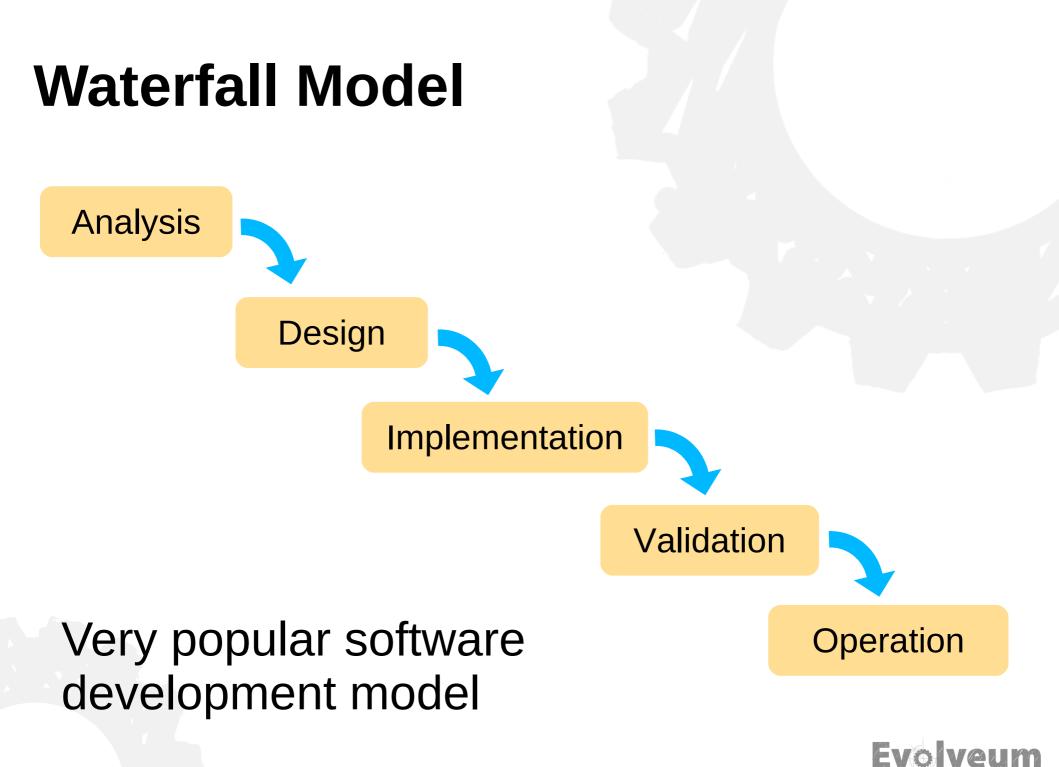
Morphing the System

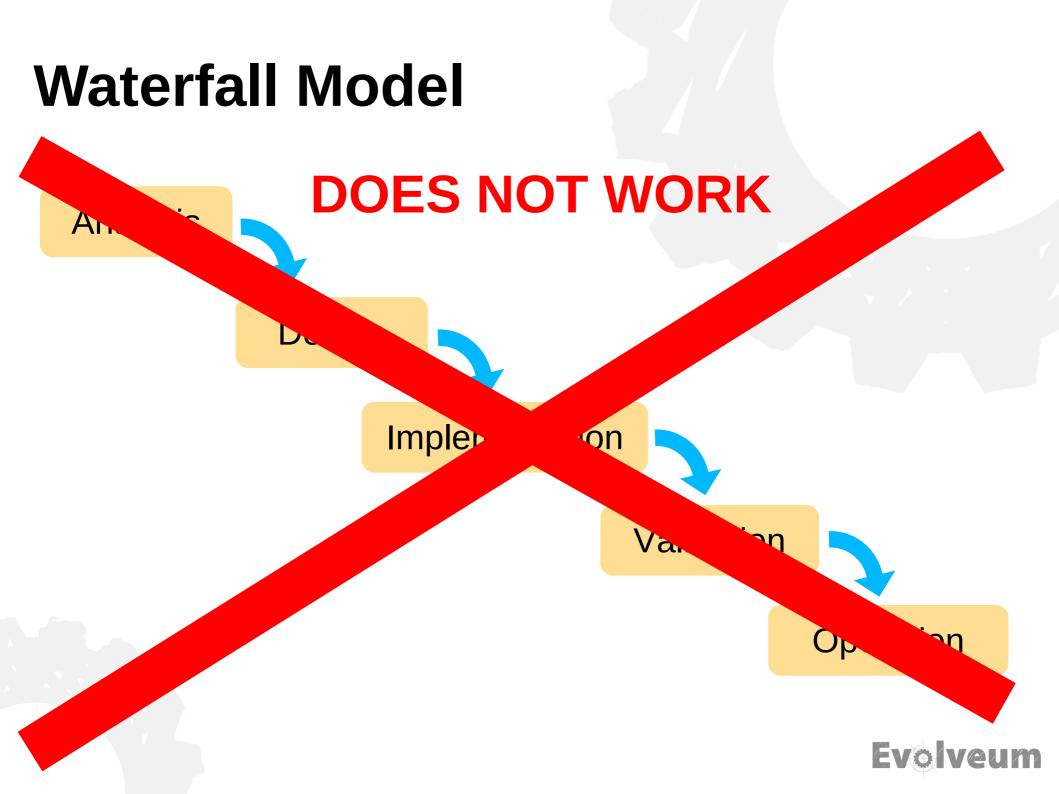


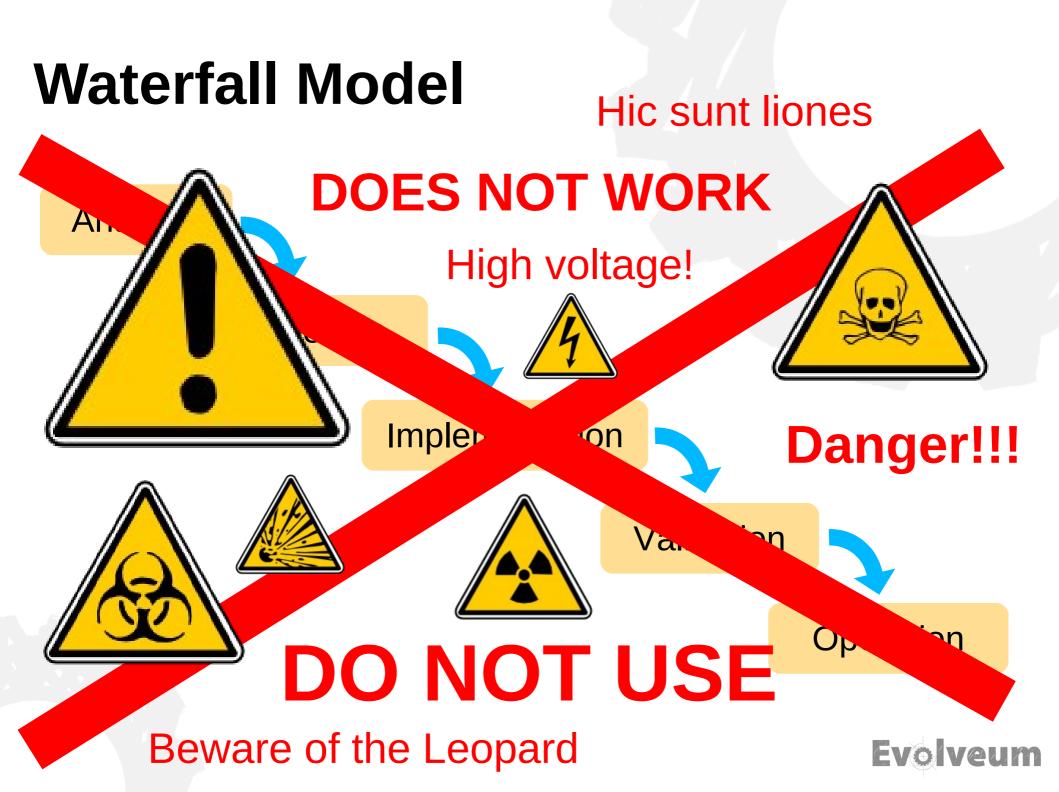
Evolveum

We could do better than that ... in theory

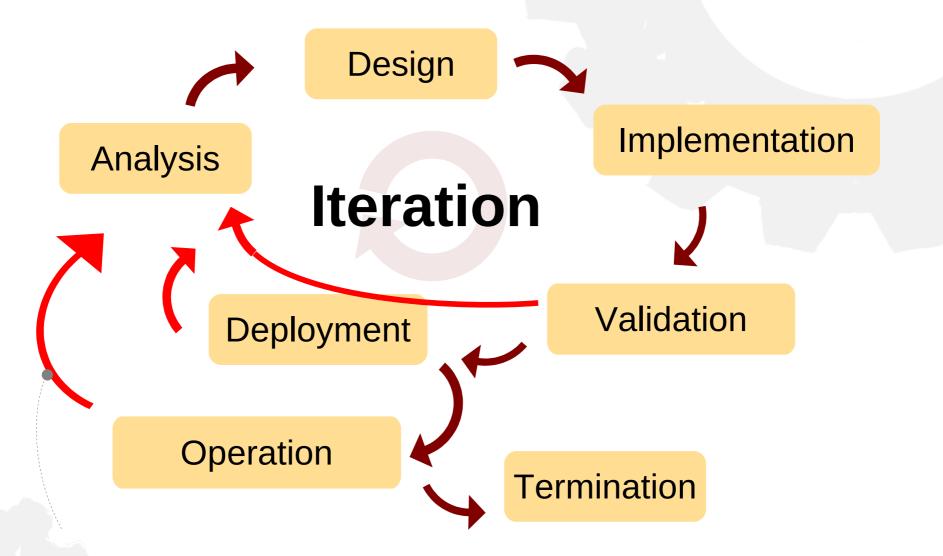








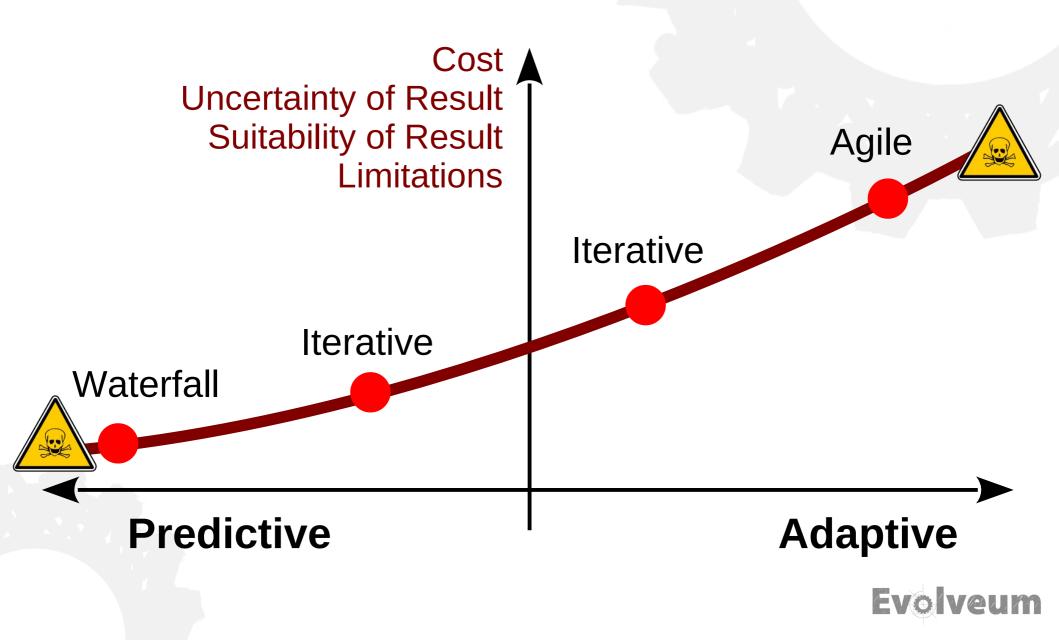
Iterative Development



Evolveum

- Feedback
 - Use knowledge gained in previous iteration

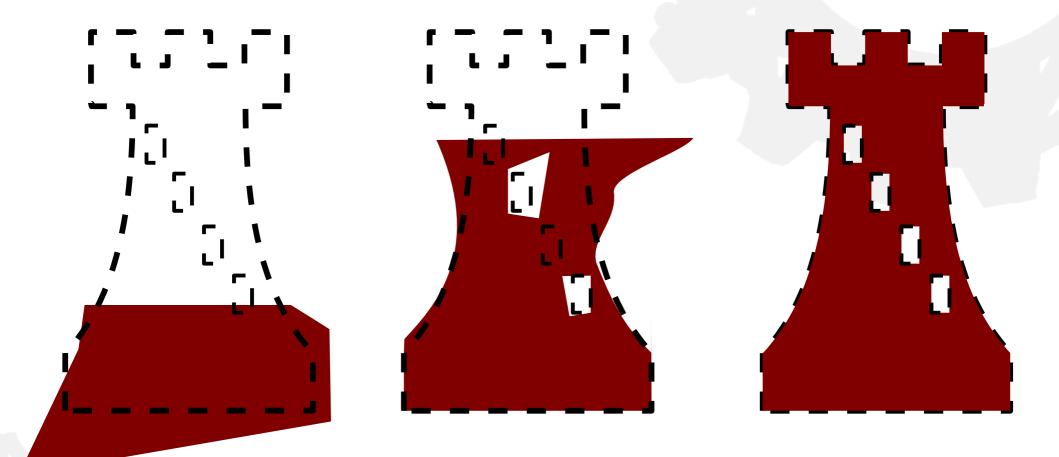
Development Methods Summary



We could do better ... even in practice



Iterations and Increments





Software Developement ... in practice

- Do not try to design/implement everything
 - Waterfall does not work!
- Iterations and increments

Vision

- But you need to have some idea about the desired result
- Beware the limitations
 - One size does not fit all
 - Agile does not **always** work
 - Golden hammer (anti-pattern)



Architecture and design ... in theory





Simplified

= imprecise

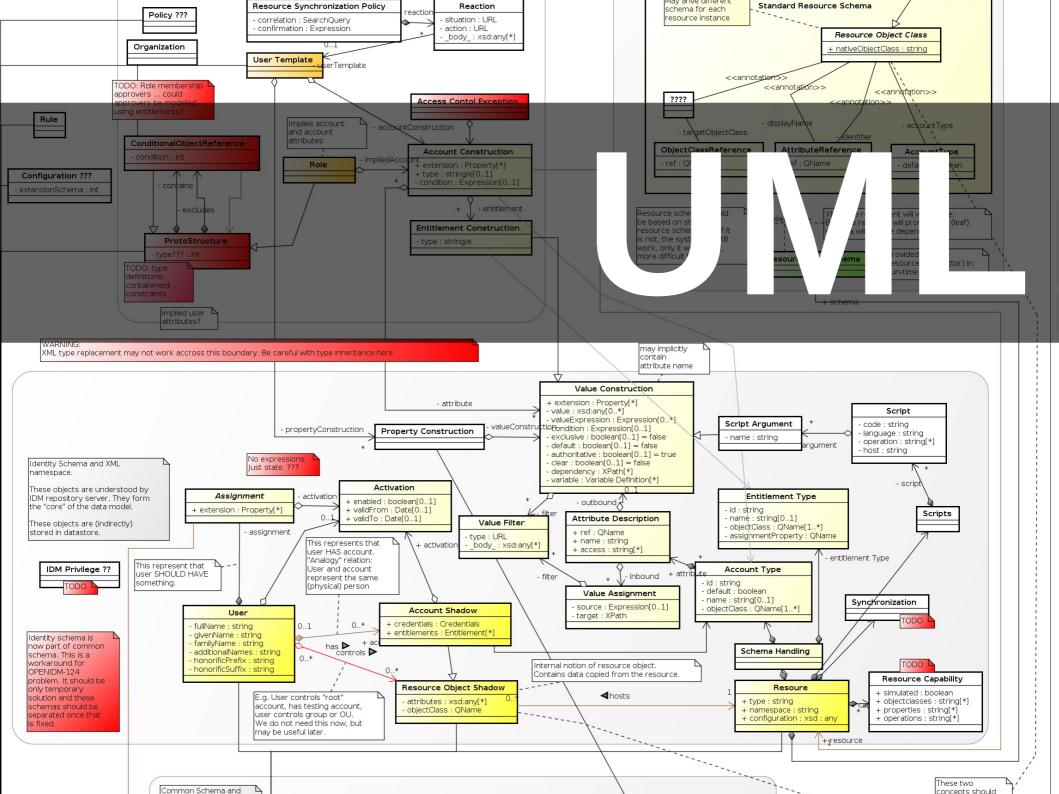
Overview

= better "handling"

Model



Evolveum



Architecture and design ... in practice

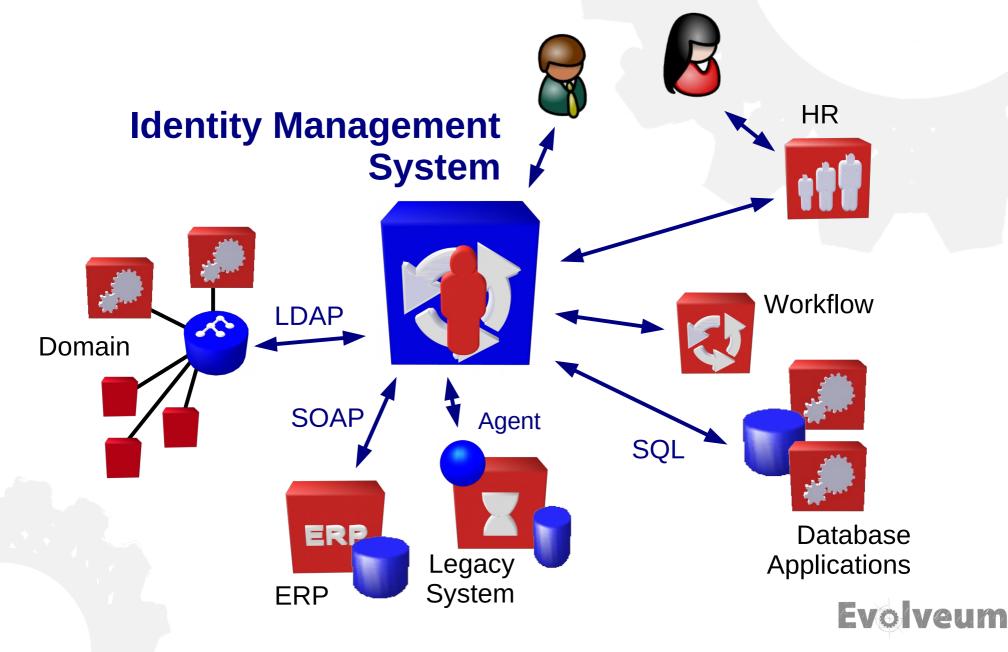


Models

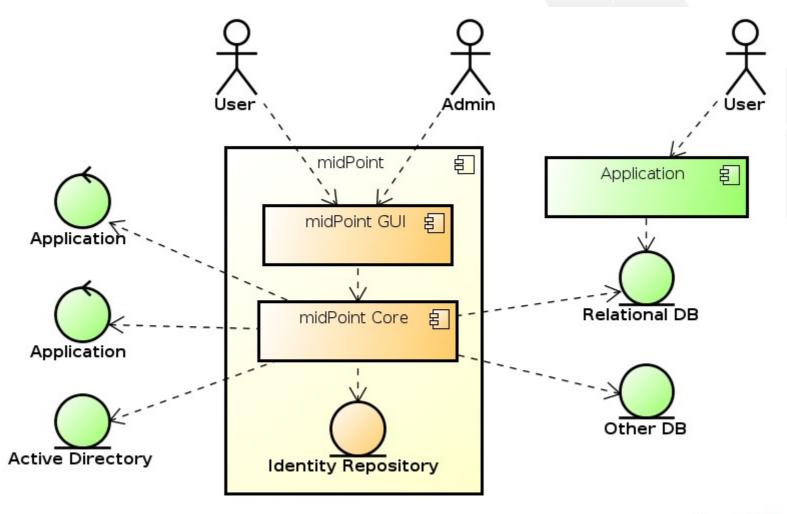
- Models in pure form (e.g. pure UML)
 - Limited usefulness
 - Fighting with tools instead of making progress
- Hybrid (customized) models
 - Very useful, especially in early phases
 - Difficult to maintain
- Free-form diagrams
 - Whiteboard absolutely necessary
 - Brainstorming, early "validation"



Informal Architecture Diagram (Technical marketing)



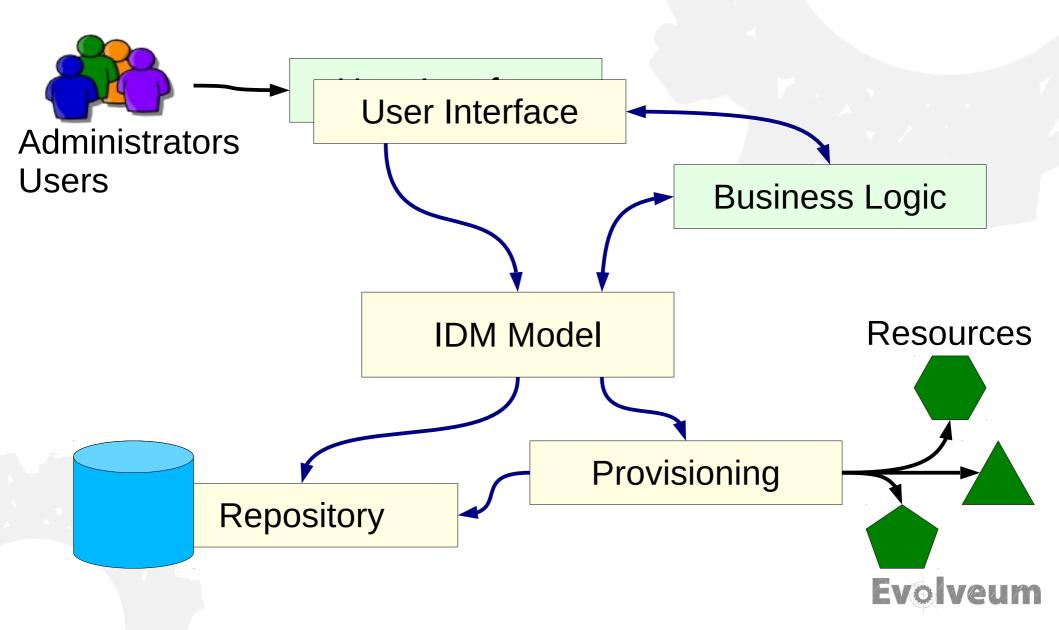
Formal Architecture Diagram (I have UML and I'm not afraid to use it)



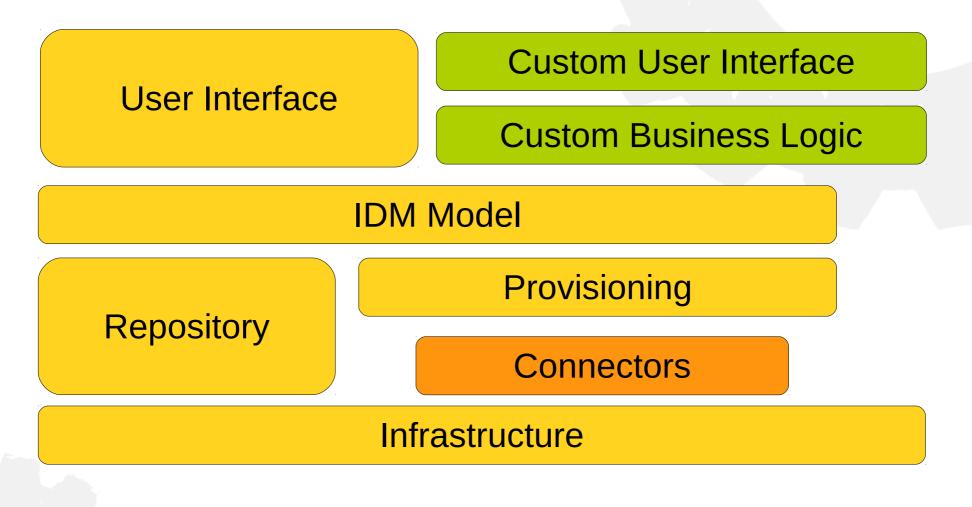
powered by astah*



Informal Component Diagram (Whiteboard 2.0)



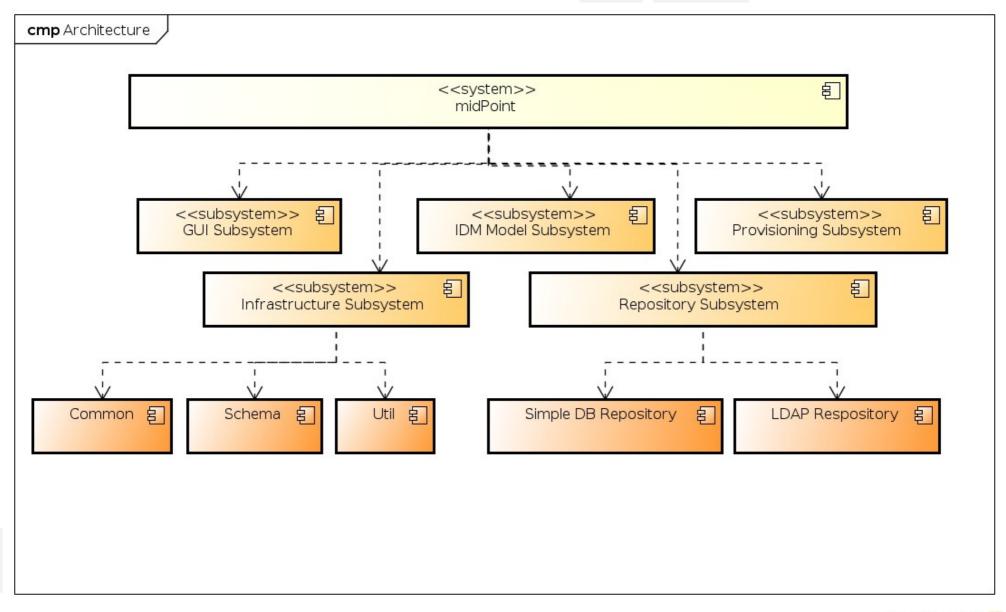
Marketing-Oriented Diagram (Boxes and more boxes)



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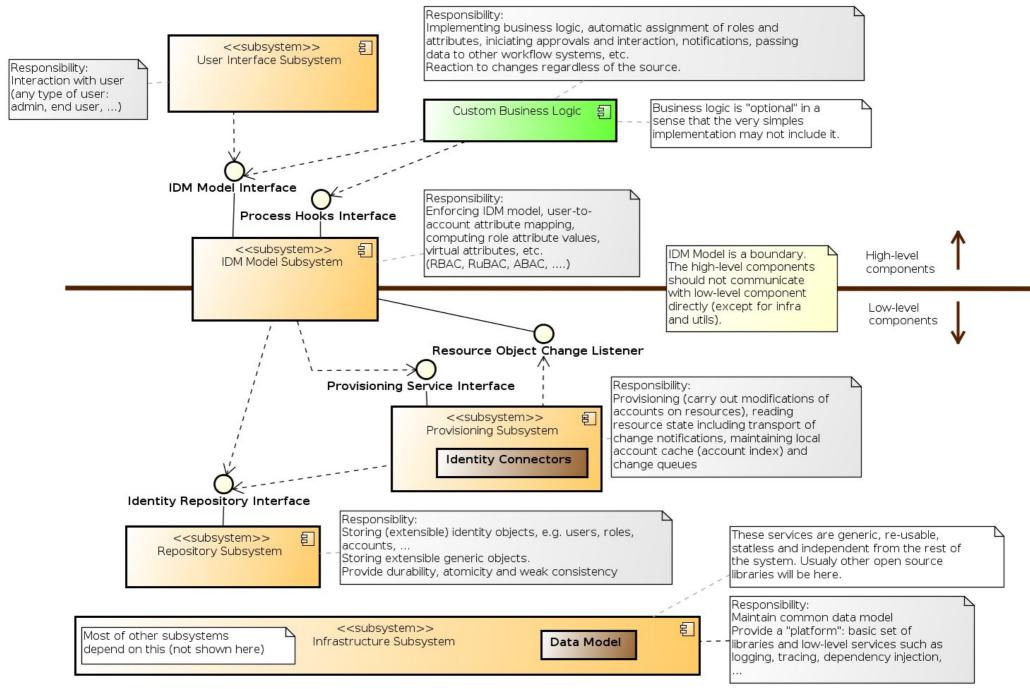


System Decomposition

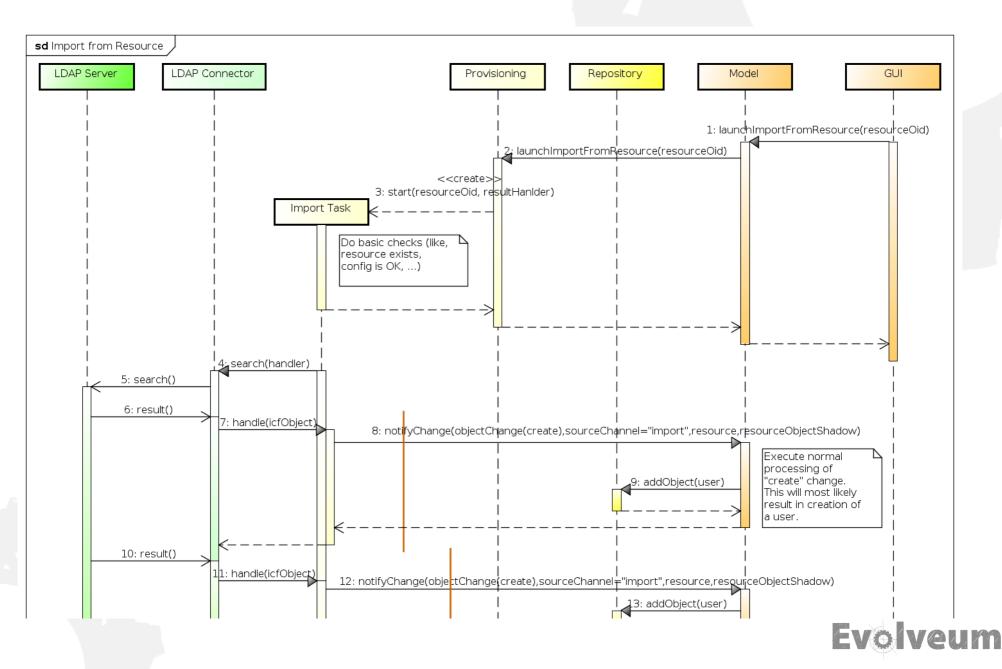


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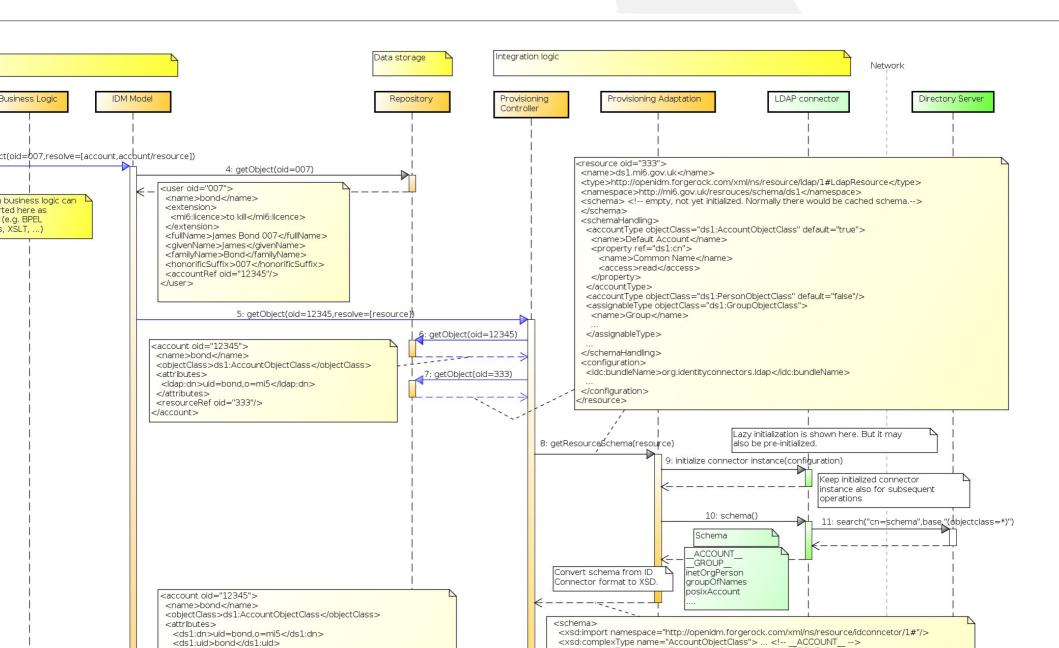
Modular and Component Structure



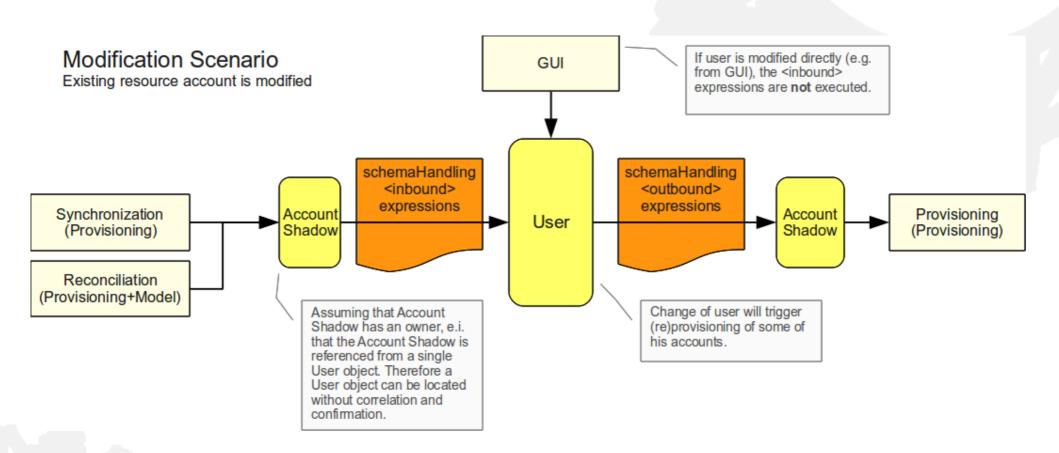
Component Interactions



Component Interactions

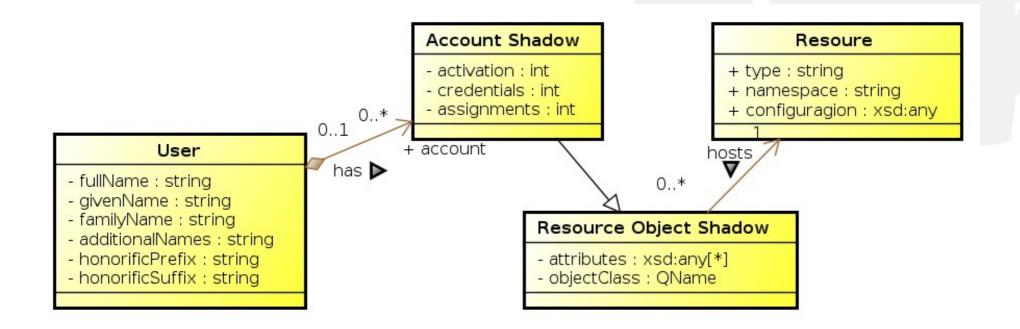


Component Interactions



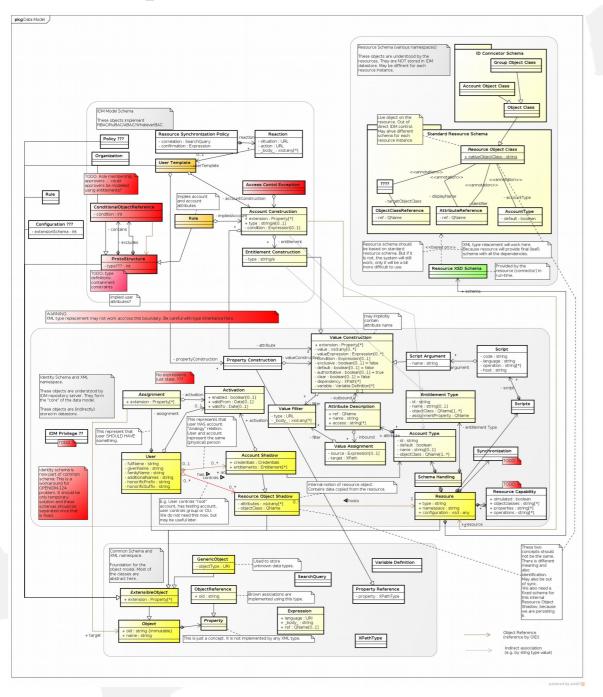


Data Structures





Complex Data Structures



- Hard to maintain
- Data schema
- Generate?



Architecture Model Summary

- Operates with concepts
 - May or may not map to final components, interfaces, ...
- Difficult to align with implementation
 - ... and not efficient to reach 100% alignment
 - The model should be guideline, not dogma
- Model ≠ Architecture
 - Architecture is much more:
 - Textual descriptions, explanations, description of concepts
 - Motivations, design decisions, trade-offs, future expectations
 - **Beware** of tools that promise to simplify that



Architectural Principles

Those are (very) useful

- Separation of concerns
- Dependency inversion principle
- Acyclic dependencies principle
- Stable abstractions principle
- Stable dependencies principle
- Open-closed principle
- Single responsibility principle
- Interface segregation principle



When architecture goes wrong ...



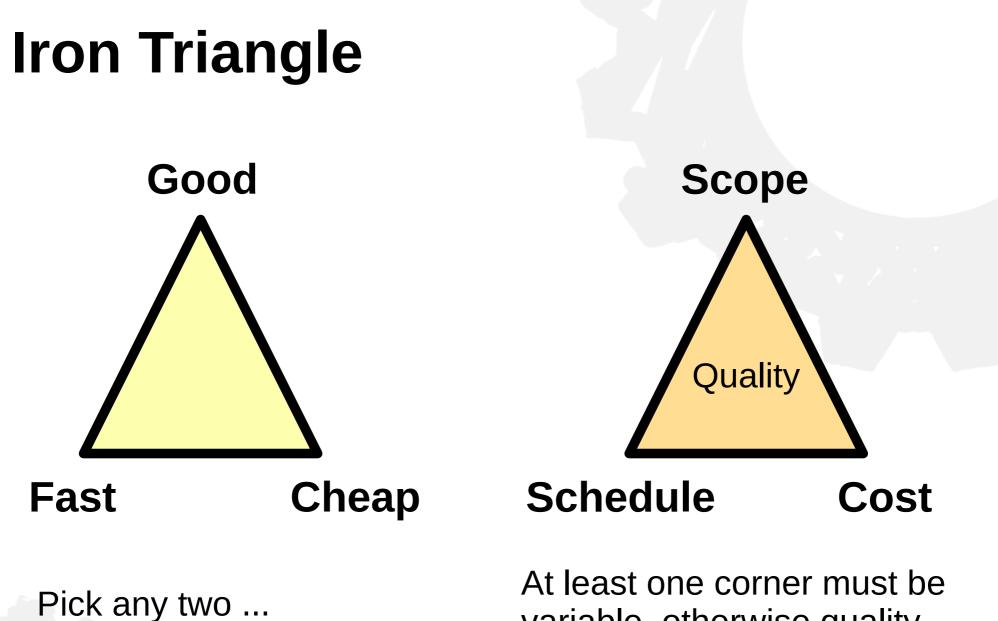
Fallacies, Antipatterns, Rot & Smell

- Fallacies of distributed computing
 - Network is reliable, Latency is zero, Bandwidth is infinite, ...
- Architectural antipatterns
 - Big ball of mud, Design by committee, Not invented here, ...
- Symptoms of rotting design
 - Rigidity, Fragility, Immobility, Viscosity
- Code smell
 - Duplicated code, Contrived complexity, Feature envy, ...



Common Problems

- Too little analysis / design
 - Especially in agile and open source
- Too much architecture ("stratospheric architecture")
 - Pretty concepts that never get implemented
- No environment analysis
- Unmaintained architecture
 - Architect *did his work* at beginning of the project
 - ... and then left
 - Architecture is a mutable thing! Needs constant maintenance.



... the third will follow

At least one corner must be variable, otherwise quality will suffer

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Moving Target

- Requirements are incomplete and changing
- Environment is changing

=> software must change

- Architecture must be able to adapt
- Expect that you will have to make changes
- Do not forget about Iron Triangle



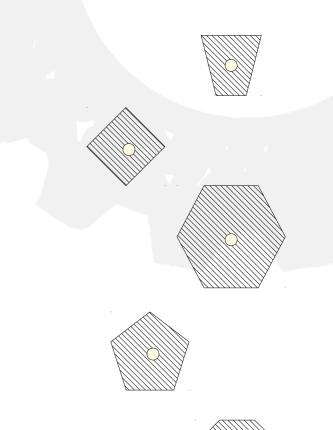
Buzzword-Oriented Architecture

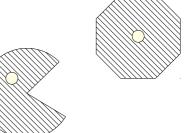
- Very common approach
- Huge problem
- Solution: known what you are doing
 - Understand the technology before committing to it
- History repeating
 - Basic principles do not change often



History Repeating

- 1976: RFC 707
- 1981: Xerox Courier
- 1991: CORBA
- 1993: DCE/RPC \rightarrow DCOM
- 1995: SunRPC
- 1998: SOAP
- 200x: "RESTful" API







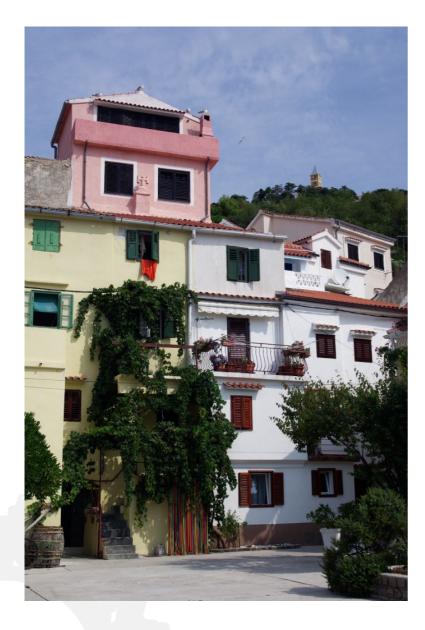
What we can do?



Form follows purpose



Form Follows Purpose



versus





Pragmatic Approach

- Focus on the effects of the architecture
 - Emphasize the aspects that can help achieve results
 - Ignore aspects that does not influence result
- Common sense, simplicity
- Continuous change
- Skepticism
 - Continual testing, systematic doubt
 - True knowledge is uncertain



Questions and Answers





Thank You

Radovan Semančík

www.evolveum.com

