

Software Architecture Fundamentals Workshop

Part 1: From Developer to Architect



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Published Author / Conference Speaker

<http://www.wmrichards.com>

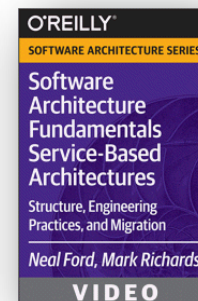
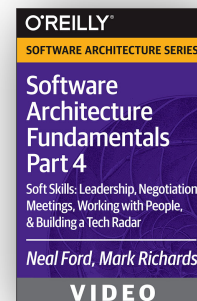
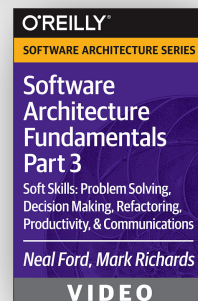
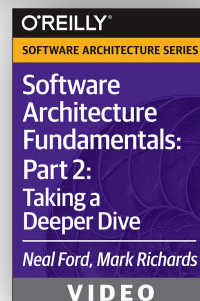
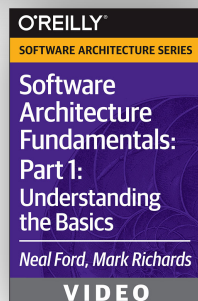
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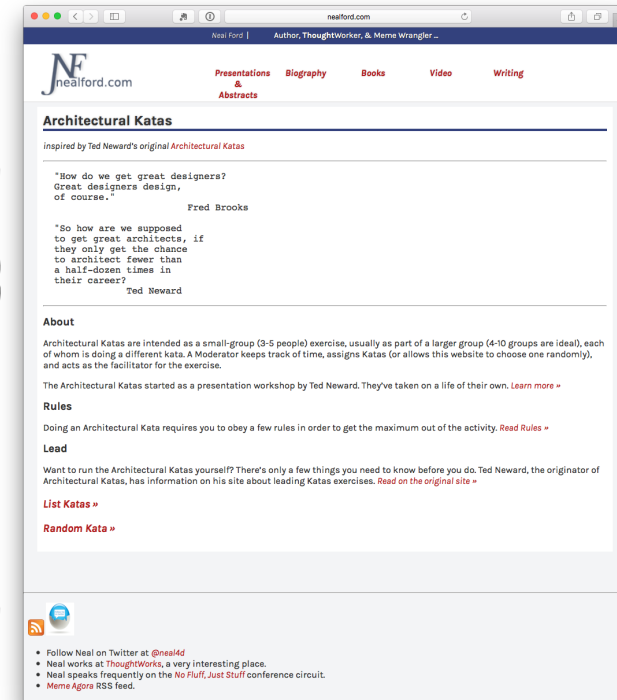
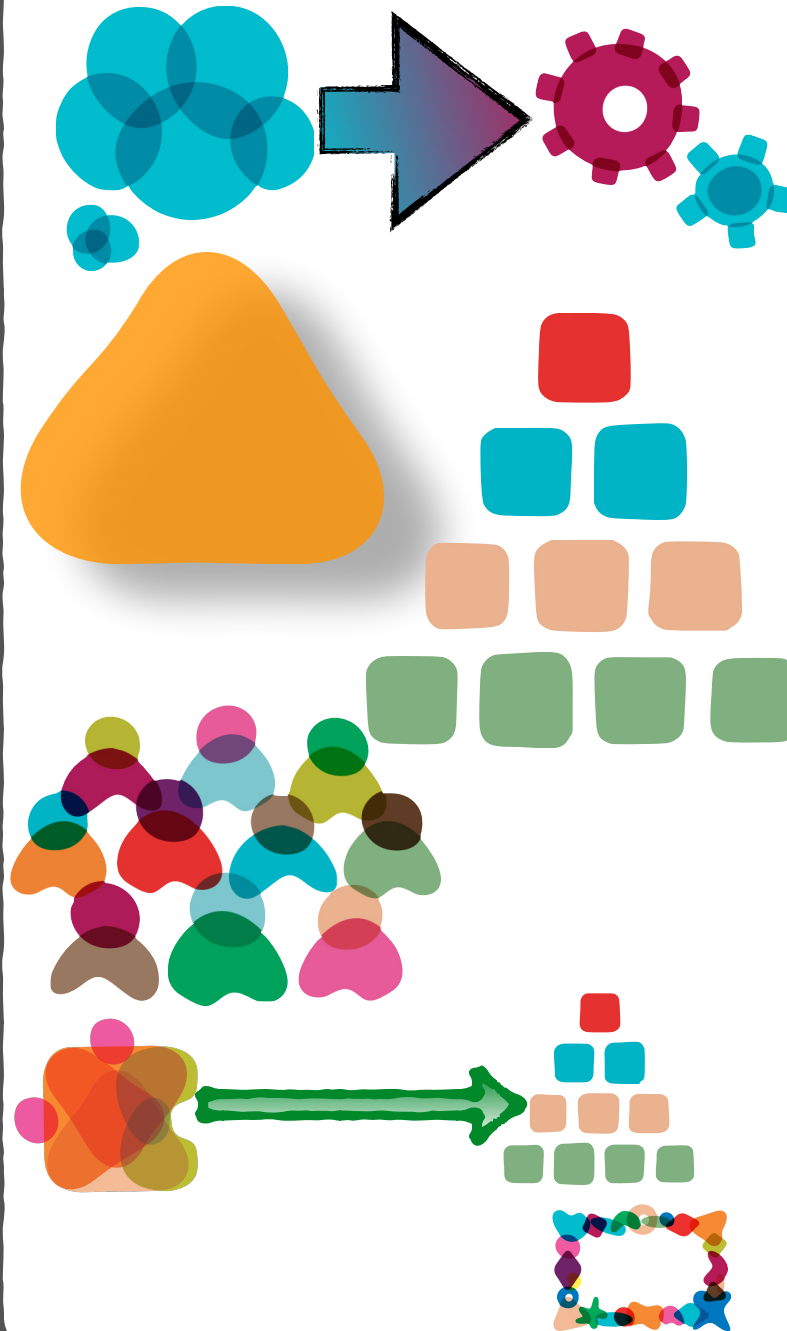
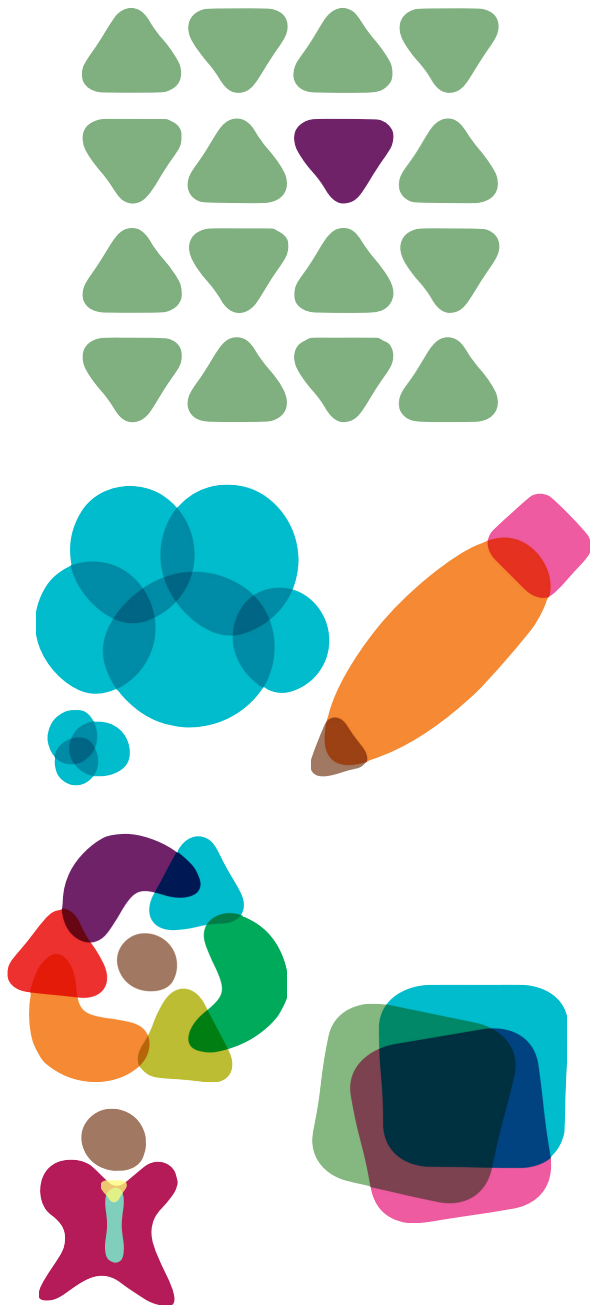
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NEAL FORD

Director / Software Architect / Meme Wrangler



agenda



nealford.com/katas/



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Best Jobs in America

2015

CNNMoney/PayScale's top 100 careers with big growth, great pay and satisfying work.

Recommend 25k

1 of 100

1. Software Architect


NEXT

Median pay: \$124,000
Top pay: \$169,000
10-year job growth: 23%

In the same way an architect designs a house, software architects lay out a design plan for new programs. That usually means leading a team of developers and engineers, and making sure all the pieces come together to make fully-functioning software.

What's great: New problems come up all the time and new technologies arise, making each day different, and keeping professionals in demand. "I'm pinged at least once or twice a week for new opportunities," said software architect Christopher Felpel. "There's just a lot of work out there, and that doesn't surprise me." --Jillian Eugenios


Quality of life ratings:
Personal satisfaction: **A** | Benefit to society: **B** | Telecommuting: **A** | Low stress: **A**




1

Christopher Felpel, software architect/consultant


100 Best Jobs in America



Top 100: Full list



Top-paying jobs



Fastest-growing jobs



“*Programmers know
the benefits of
everything and the
tradeoffs of nothing.*”

Architects must understand both.



software architecture?

“the highest level concept of a system in its environment. The architecture of a software system (at a given point in time) is its organization or structure of significant components interacting through interfaces, those components being composed of successively smaller components and interfaces.”

Rational Unified Process definition, working off the IEEE definition

<http://martinfowler.com/ieeeSoftware/whoNeedsArchitect.pdf>

software architecture?

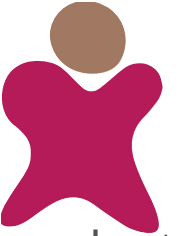
Architecture is the highest level concept of the expert developers.

“In most successful software projects, the expert developers working on that project have a shared understanding of the system design. This shared understanding is called ‘architecture.’ This understanding includes how the system is divided into components and how the components interact through interfaces. These components are usually composed of smaller components, but the architecture only includes the components and interfaces that are understood by all the developers.”

software architecture?



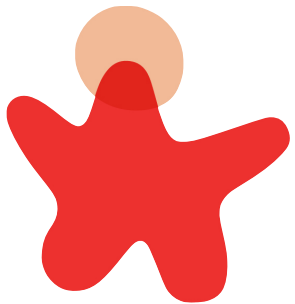
developers



product
owner

*Architecture is about the important stuff.
Whatever that is.*

Martin Fowler



operations

<http://martinfowler.com/ieeeSoftware/whoNeedsArchitect.pdf>

soft skills

technical skills

architect

Don Juan

sr. developer

developer

jr. developer

intern

social skills

shy

withdrawn

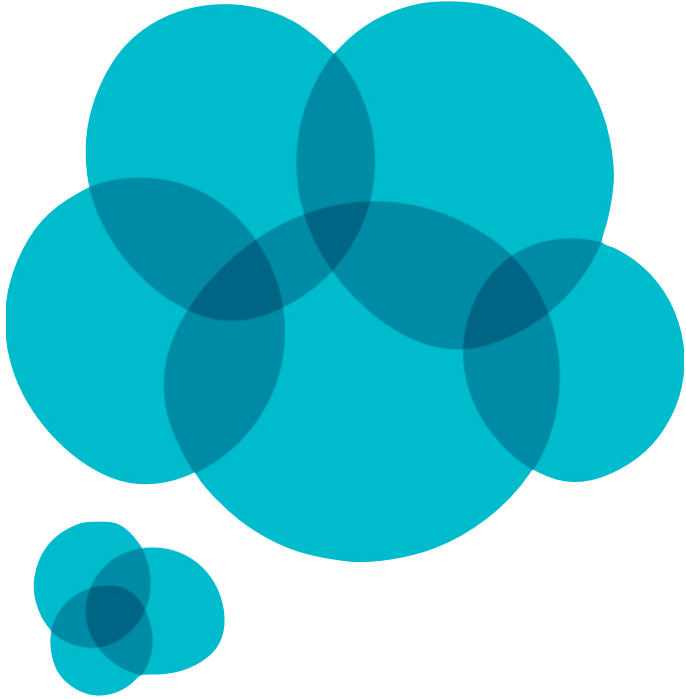
loner

cave dweller

hermit

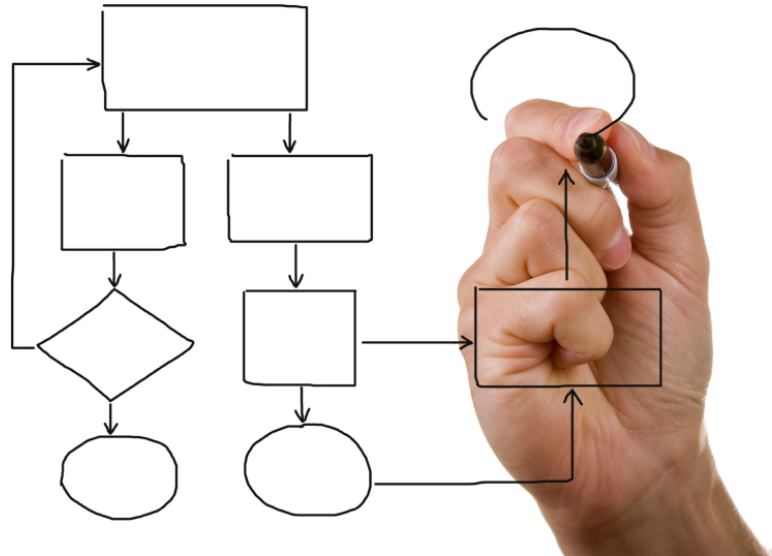


Decisions

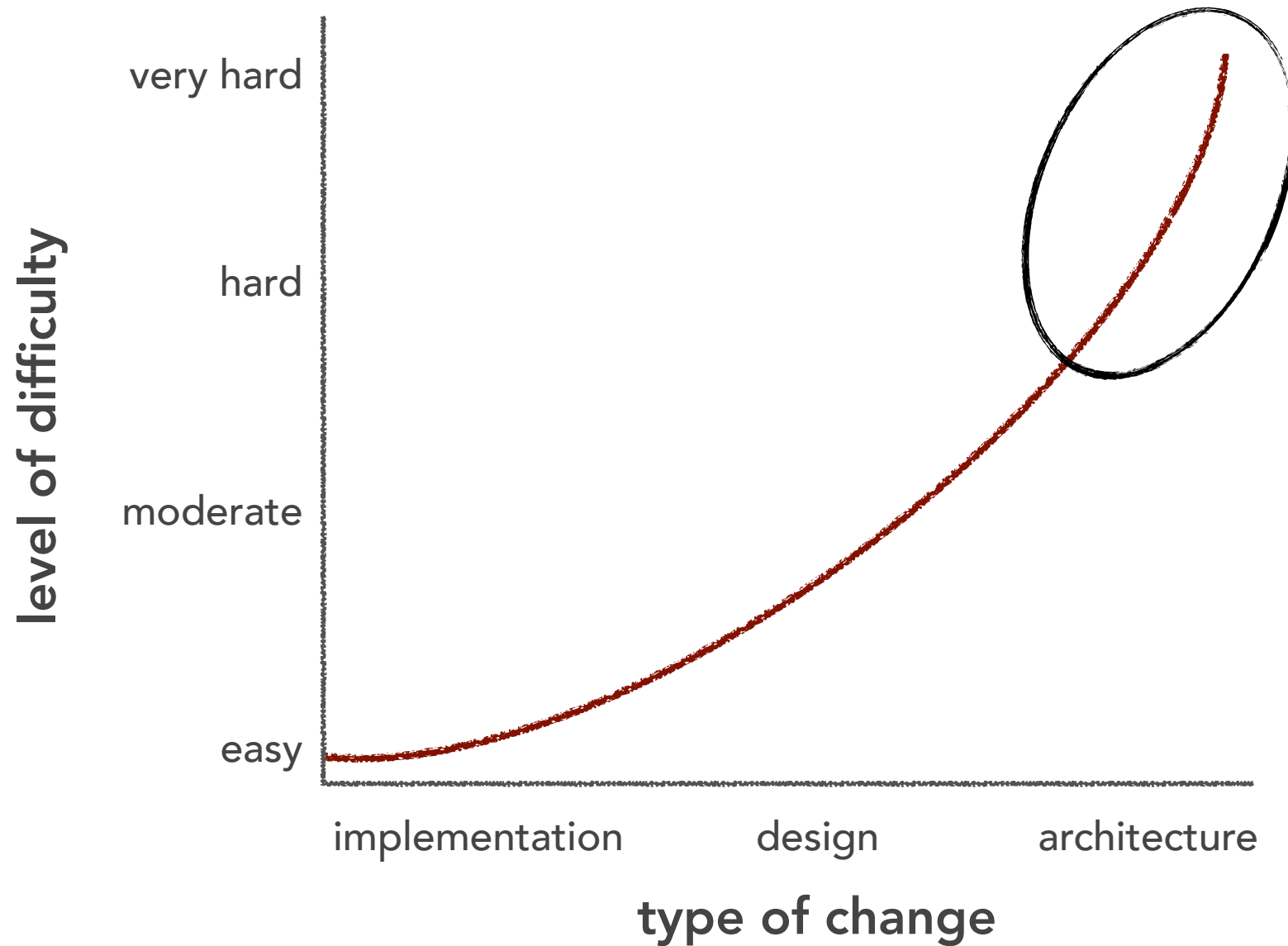


architecture decisions

what is an architecture decision?

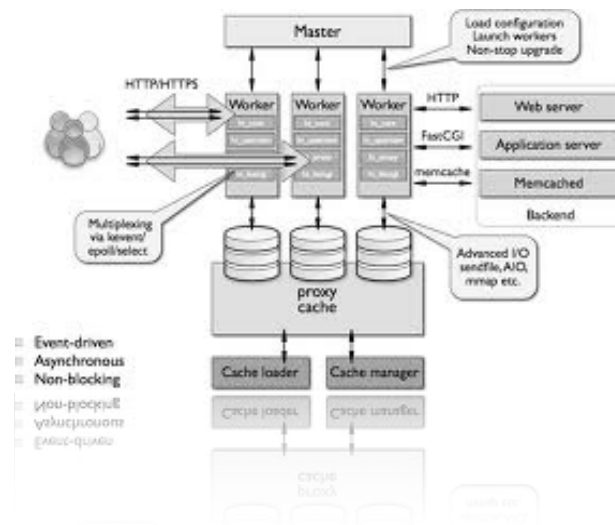


architecture decisions



architecture decisions

an architect is responsible for defining the architecture and design principles used to guide technology decisions



architecture decisions



the decision to use java server faces
as your web framework

vs.



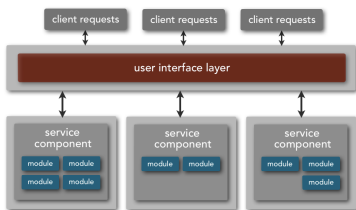
the decision to use a web-based user
interface for your application

architecture decisions



the decision to use rest to communicate
between distributed components

VS.



the decision that components should
be distributed remotely for better
scalability

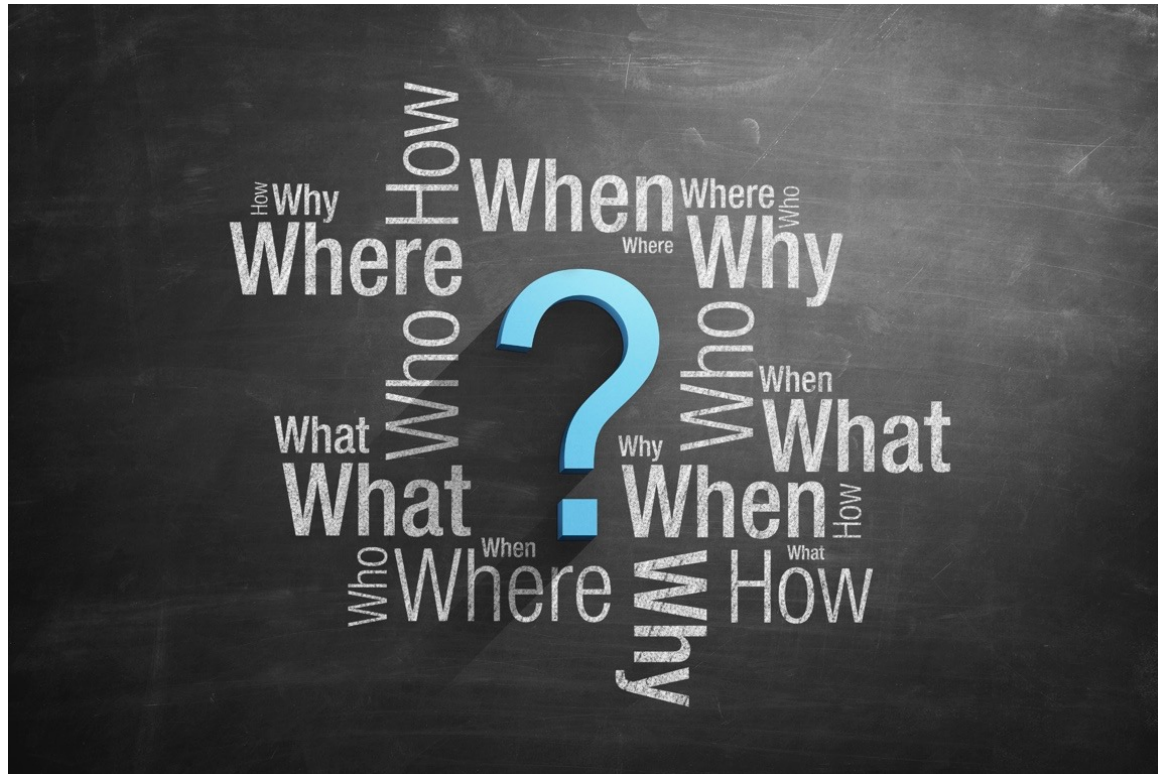
justifying
architecture decisions



justifying decisions

groundhog day anti-pattern

no one understands why a decision was made so it keeps getting discussed over and over and over...



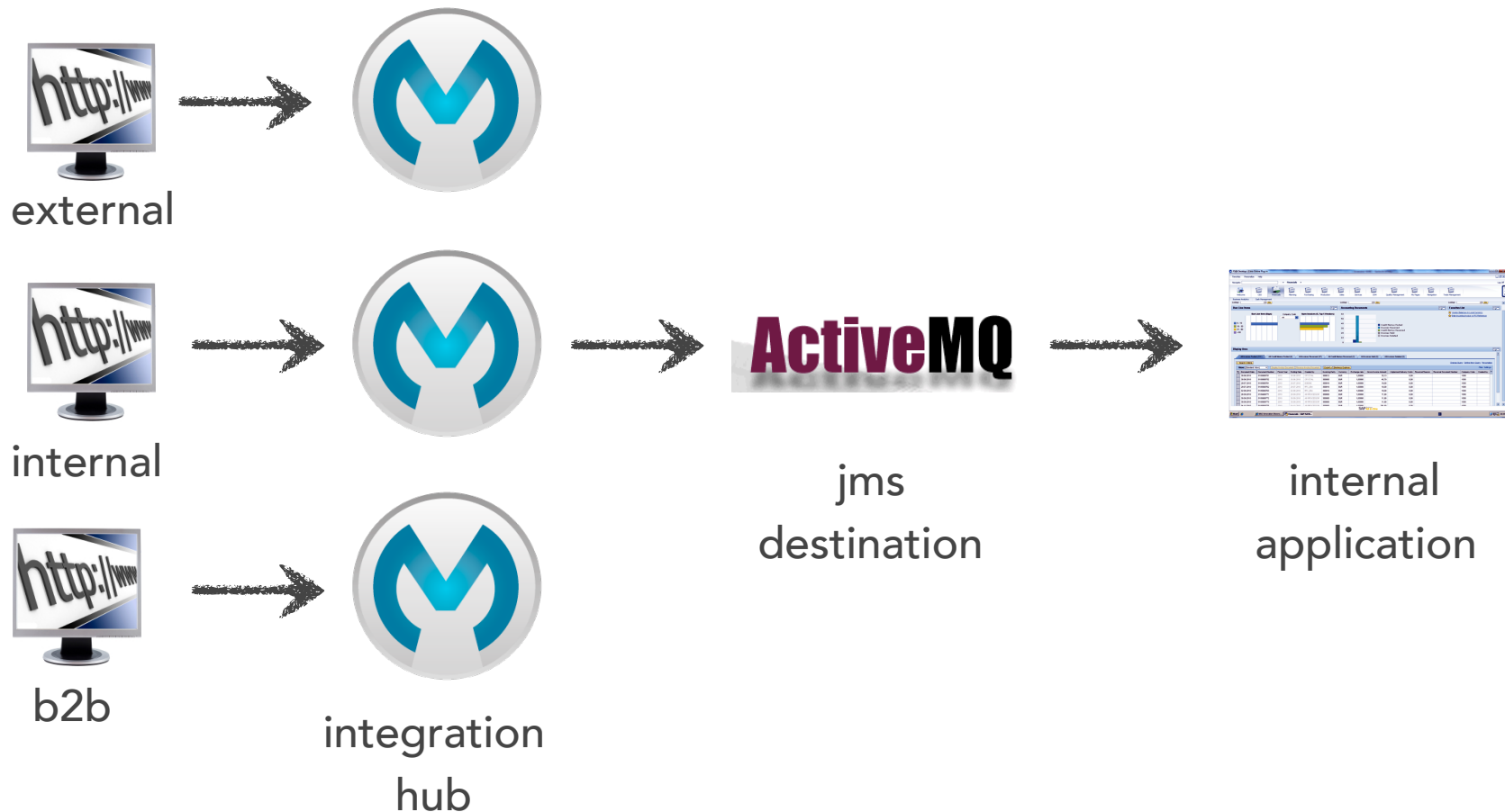
justifying decisions

the scenario



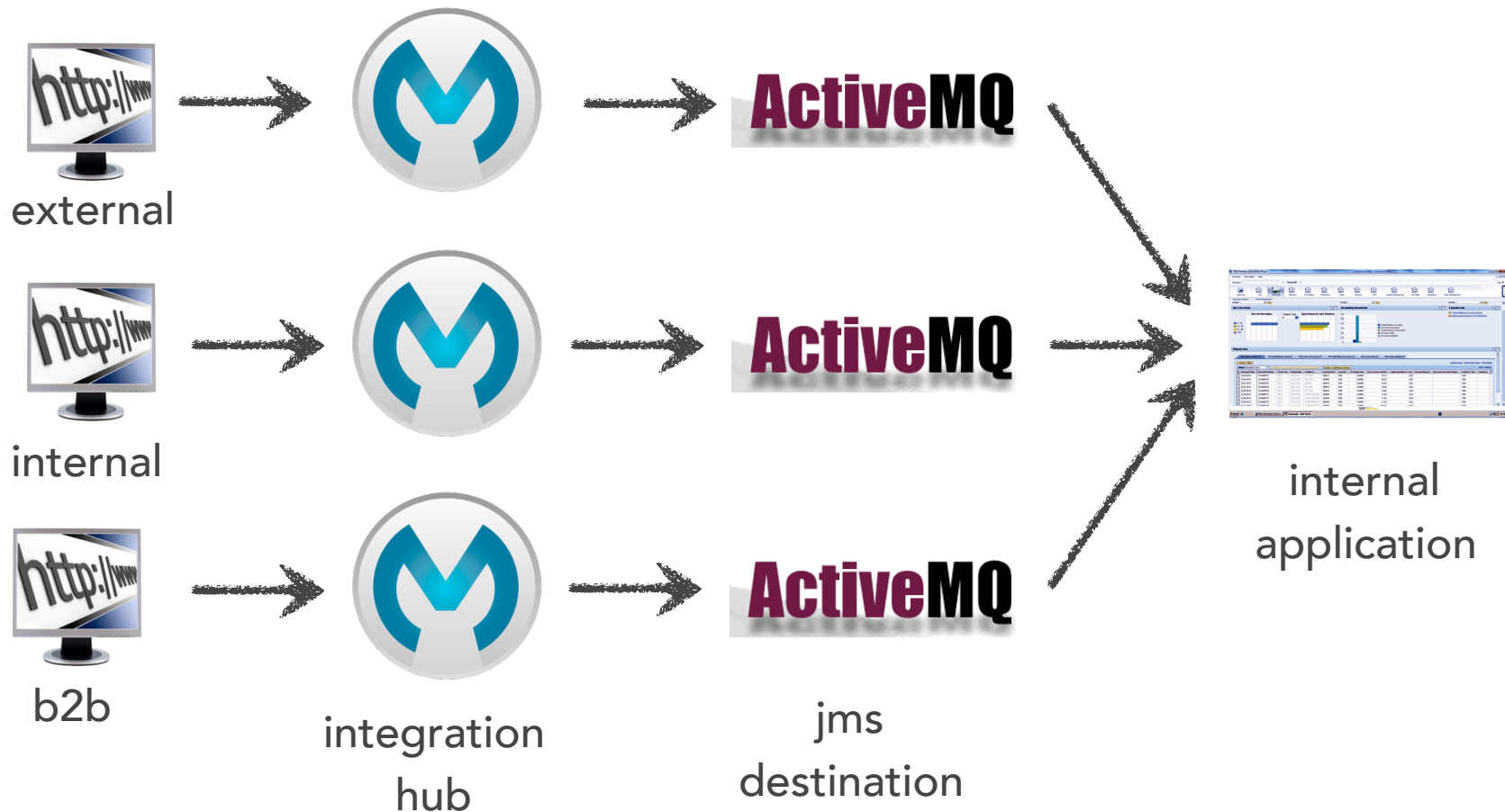
justifying decisions

the requirement: you need to federate the hub



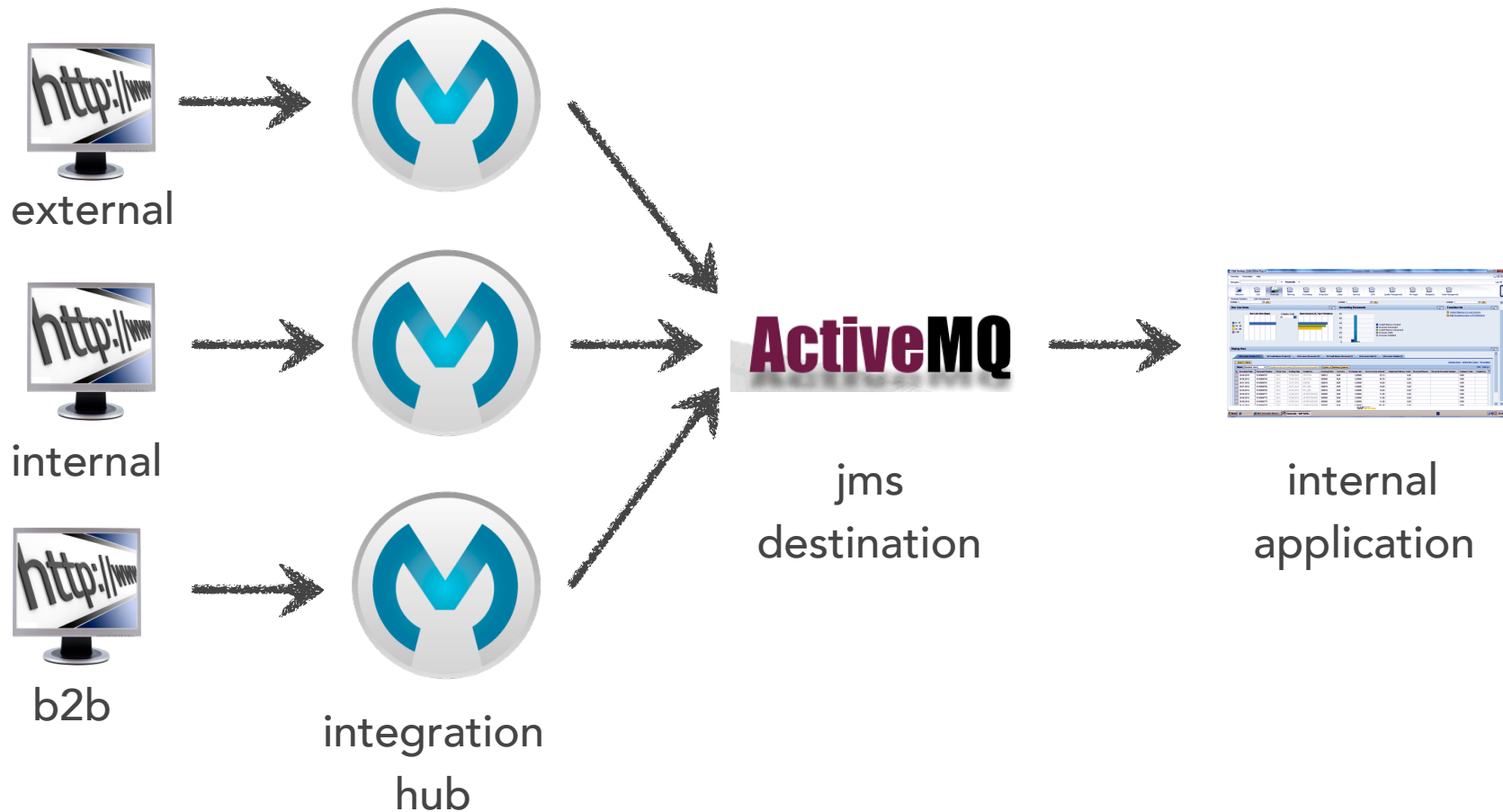
justifying decisions

the decision: dedicated broker instances?



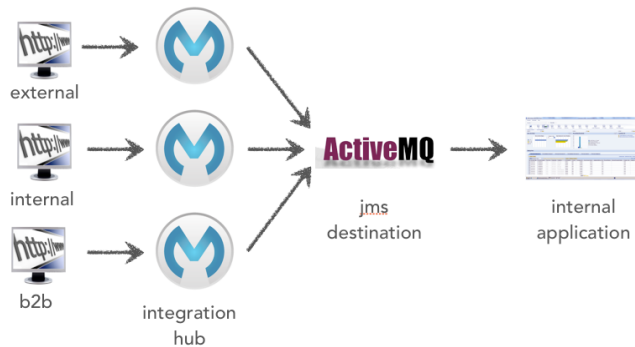
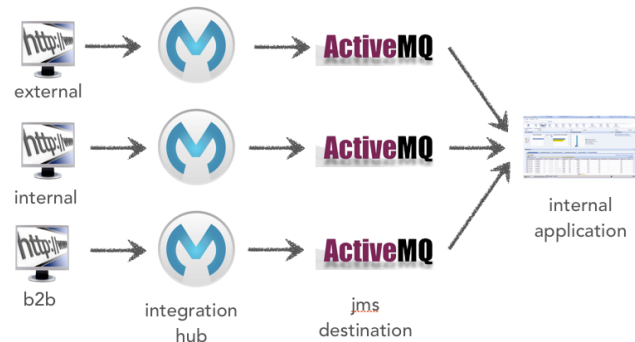
justifying decisions

the decision: centralized broker



justifying decisions

identify the conditions and constraints



conditions and constraints:

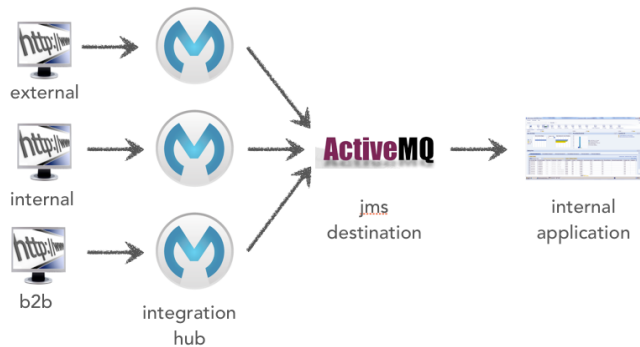
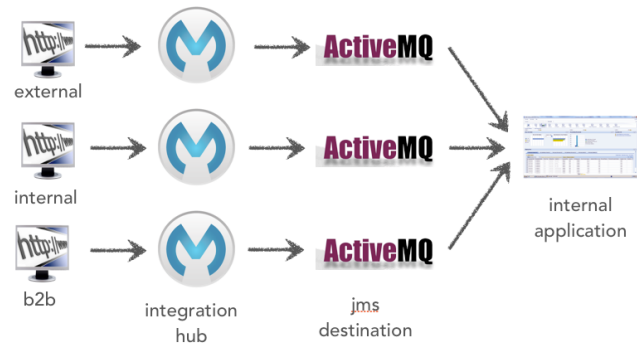
broker only used for hub access

low transaction volumes expected

application logic may be shared
between different types of client
applications (e.g., internal and
external)

justifying decisions

analyze each option based on conditions



considerations:

broker usage and purpose

overall message throughput

internal application coupling

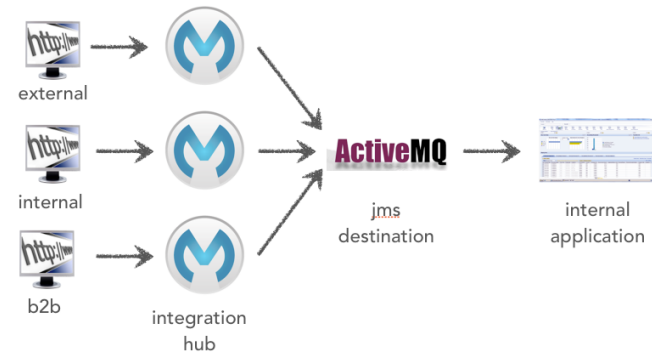
single point of failure

performance bottleneck

justifying decisions

architecture decision:

centralized broker



justification:

the internal applications should not have to know from which broker instance the request came from.

only a single broker connection is needed, allowing for the expansion of additional hub instances with no application changes.

due to low request volumes the performance bottleneck is not an issue; single point of failure can be addressed through failover nodes or clustering.

documenting and
communicating
architecture decisions

File

Home

Send / Receive

Folder

View

New E-mail
 New Items

Ignore
 Clean Up
 Delete

Reply
 Reply All
 Forward
 More

Reader feedback
 Awards
 PC Pro website
 Team E-mail

To Manager
 Done

Move
 Rules
 OneNote

Unread/ Read
 Categorize
 Follow Up

Find a Contact
 Address Book
 Filter E-mail

Quick Steps

Move

Tags

Find

Favorites

Inbox
 Unread Mail (21721)
 For Follow Up (2)
 Sent Items
 Deleted Items (604)

Mailbox - Fred Flintstone

Inbox

Mail

Calendar

Contacts

Tasks

Search Inbox (Ctrl+E)

	From	Subject	Received	Size	Categories
Date: Today					
	Fred Flintstone	Drinks	Thu 19/11/2009 13:56	12 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	Re: Cloud storage	Thu 19/11/2009 13:27	32 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	Re: [Fwd: Feature for Computer Sh...	Thu 19/11/2009 10:55	15 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	Windows 7	Thu 19/11/2009 10:28	7 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	Invitation to the Sophos Christmas ...	Thu 19/11/2009 10:23	21 KB	
Date: Yesterday					
	Fred Flintstone	BETT 2010 - Register Now	Wed 18/11/2009 18:33	26 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	Re: Fifth Floor Christmas Party	Wed 18/11/2009 17:58	65 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	PC Pro Editorial ROI	Wed 18/11/2009 17:57	39 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	Office 2010 Prospects for Small Busi...	Wed 18/11/2009 17:18	84 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	YouTube videos in the DI player, Tra...	Wed 18/11/2009 15:55	169 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	Advanced Office - Issue 185 & Offic...	Wed 18/11/2009 14:43	2 MB	
	Fred Flintstone	RE: Intel Reader - Event Invitation - ...	Wed 18/11/2009 13:50	50 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	FW: Social Networking Forum	Wed 18/11/2009 12:23	913 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	Sales Monitors	Wed 18/11/2009 12:19	523 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	EPoS	Wed 18/11/2009 12:17	2 MB	
	Fred Flintstone	Fwd: EXPERT COMMENT TO COME: ...	Wed 18/11/2009 11:21	18 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	COPY: Conficker Birthday	Wed 18/11/2009 11:18	791 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	SPEX808	Wed 18/11/2009 10:46	8 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	Dennis Xmas Cards - Order Deadlin...	Wed 18/11/2009 10:19	5 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	FW: Details for the PTC New Journa...	Wed 18/11/2009 09:09	134 KB	
Date: Tuesday					
	Fred Flintstone	The "A" List	Tue 17/11/2009 20:16	9 KB	
	Fred Flintstone	The advertising pane in Office Start...	Tue 17/11/2009 12:17	15 KB	

communicating decisions

email-driven architecture

people forget, lose, or don't know an
architecture decision was made, and therefore
don't implement the architecture correctly

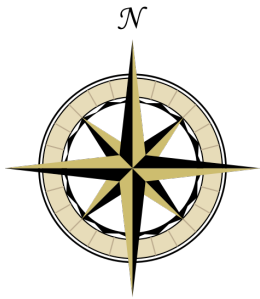


communicating decisions

documenting your architecture decisions



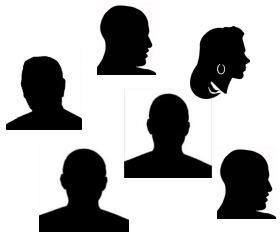
document all of your architecture decisions in a ***central document or wiki*** rather than multiple files spread throughout a crowded shared drive



establish early on ***where*** your decisions will be documented and make sure every team member knows where to go to find them

communicating decisions

communicating your architecture decisions

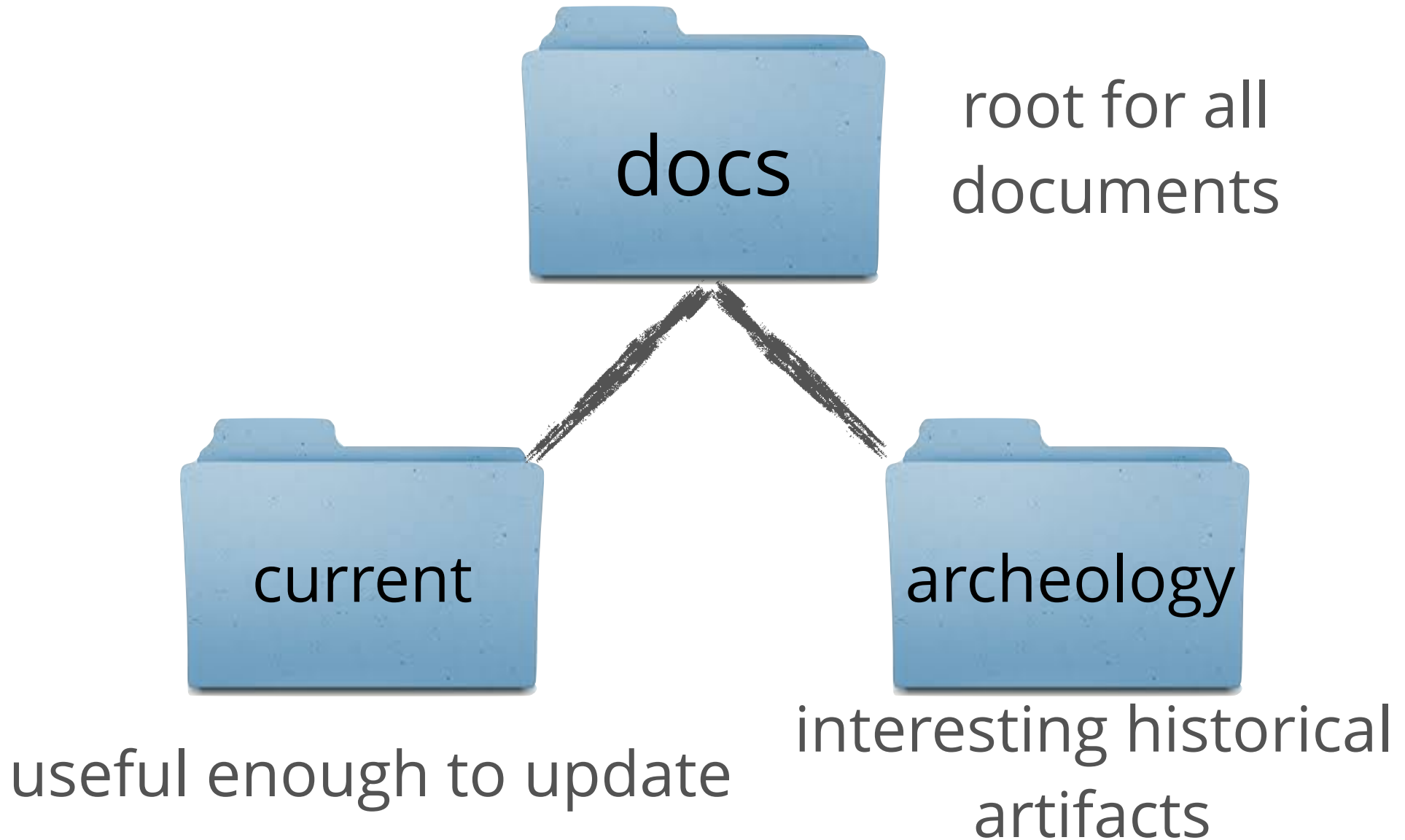


for critical architecture decisions make sure the right stakeholders know about the decision



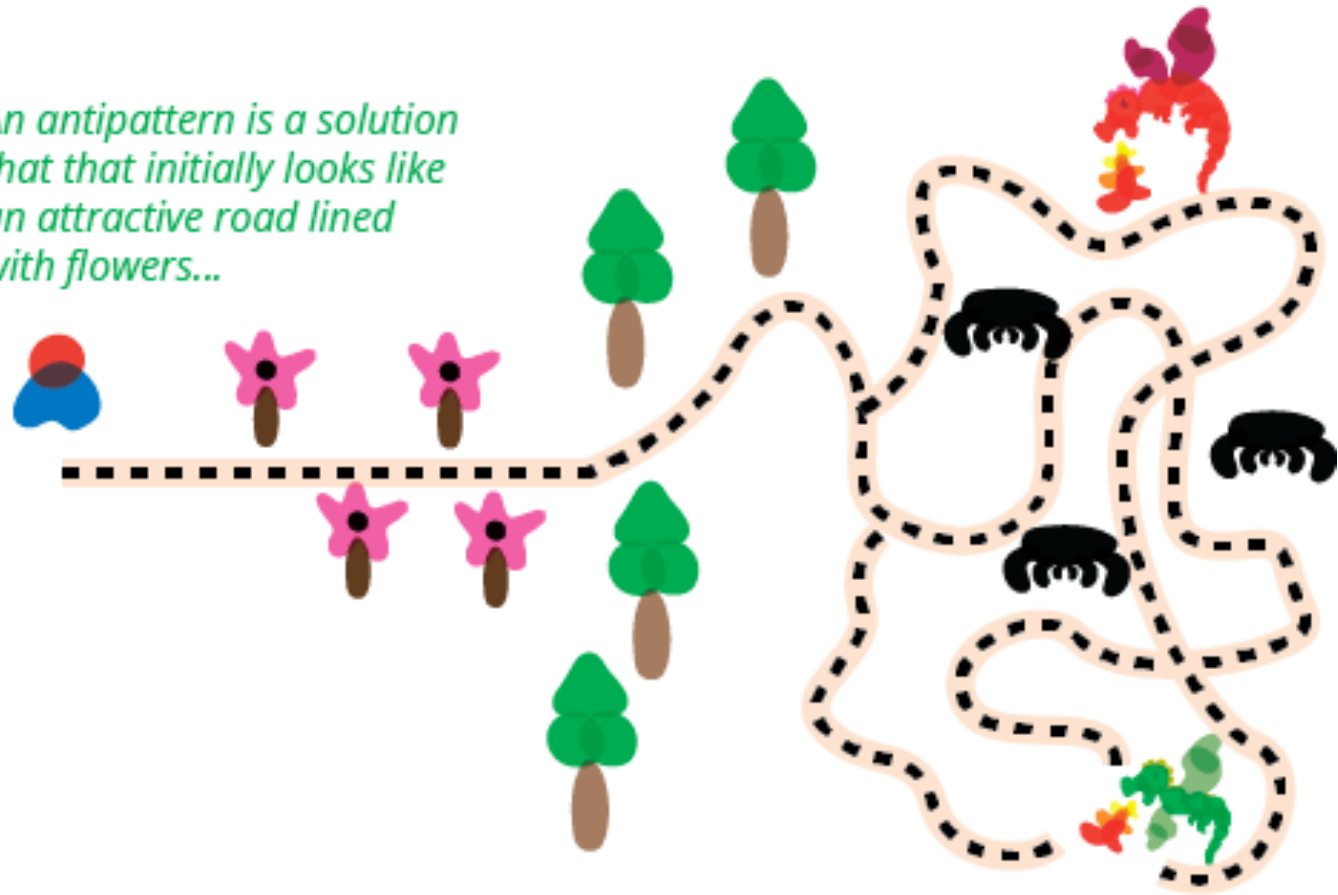
hold periodic whiteboard sessions with key stakeholders that can then communicate your decisions to others

Archeology

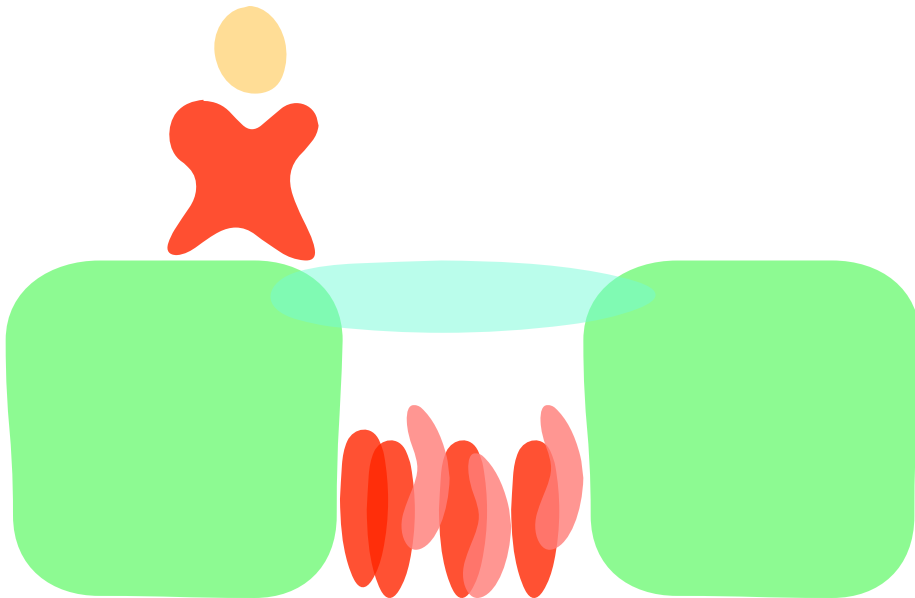


anti-pattern

An antipattern is a solution that initially looks like an attractive road lined with flowers...



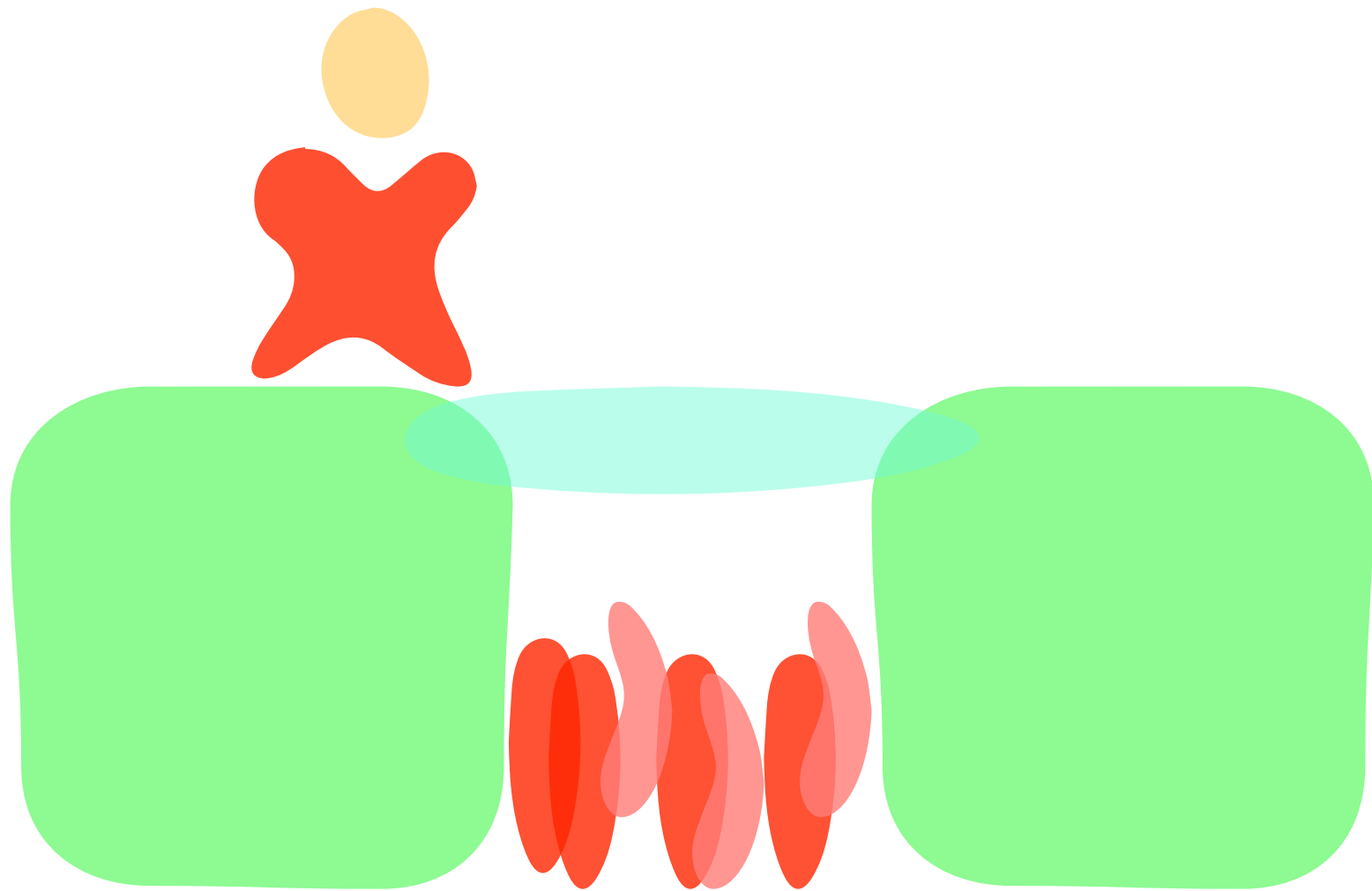
...but further on leads you into a maze filled with monsters



pitfall

A pitfall looks like a safe path but immediately puts you in danger.

architecture pitfall



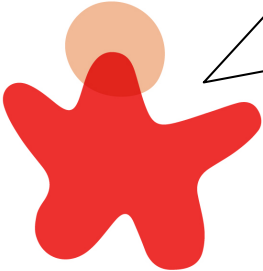
witches brew architecture

architectures designed by groups resulting in a
complex mixture of ideas and no clear vision

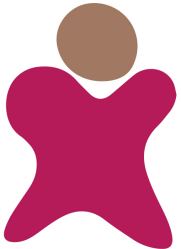




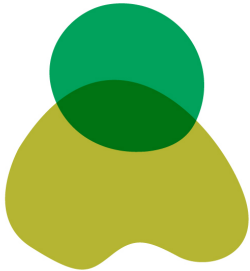
the problem



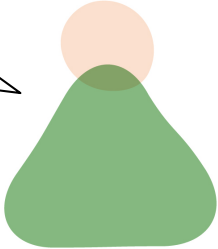
"a simple spring-based web app ought to be enough here..."



"how about we just start coding the thing in java?"

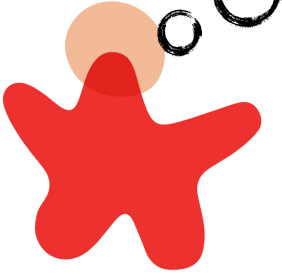


"you're both wrong. obviously a distributed architecture is the only solution here."

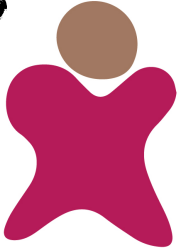


"no, no, no, we need to separate the layers using standards like websphere and ejb3."

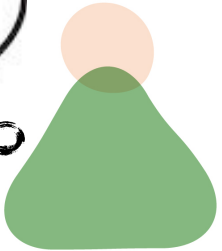
the problem



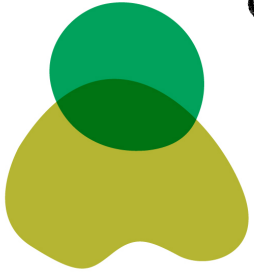
*great. i'm
working with a
bunch of egotistical
idiots...*



*hmmm, where
should i go for
lunch today?...*

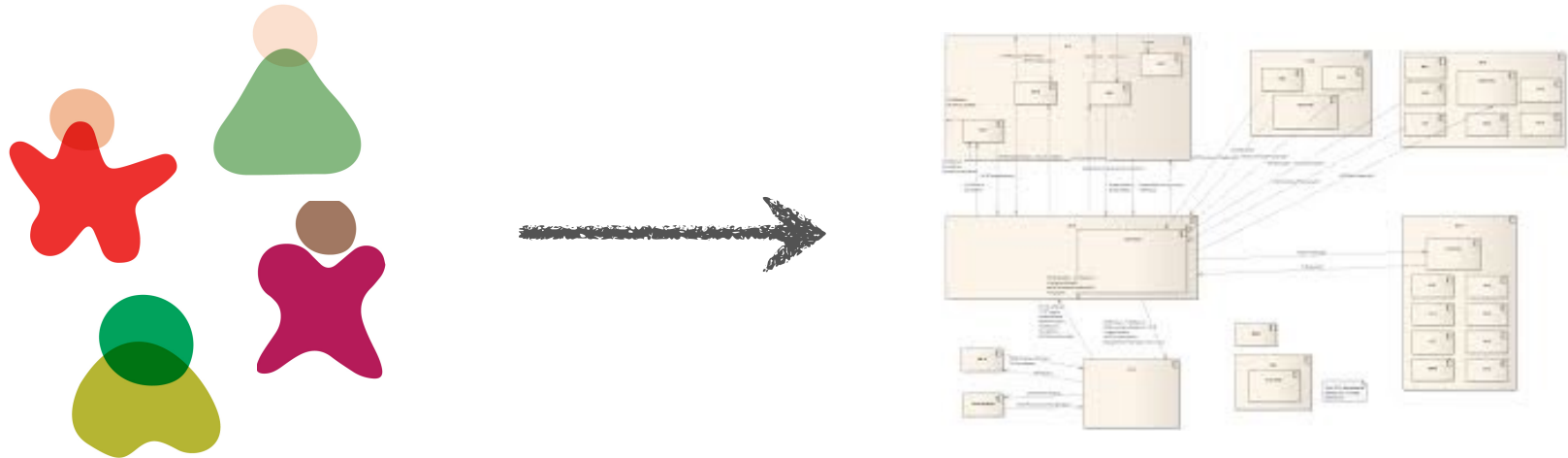


*these people are
about as useful as
a back pocket on
a shirt...*



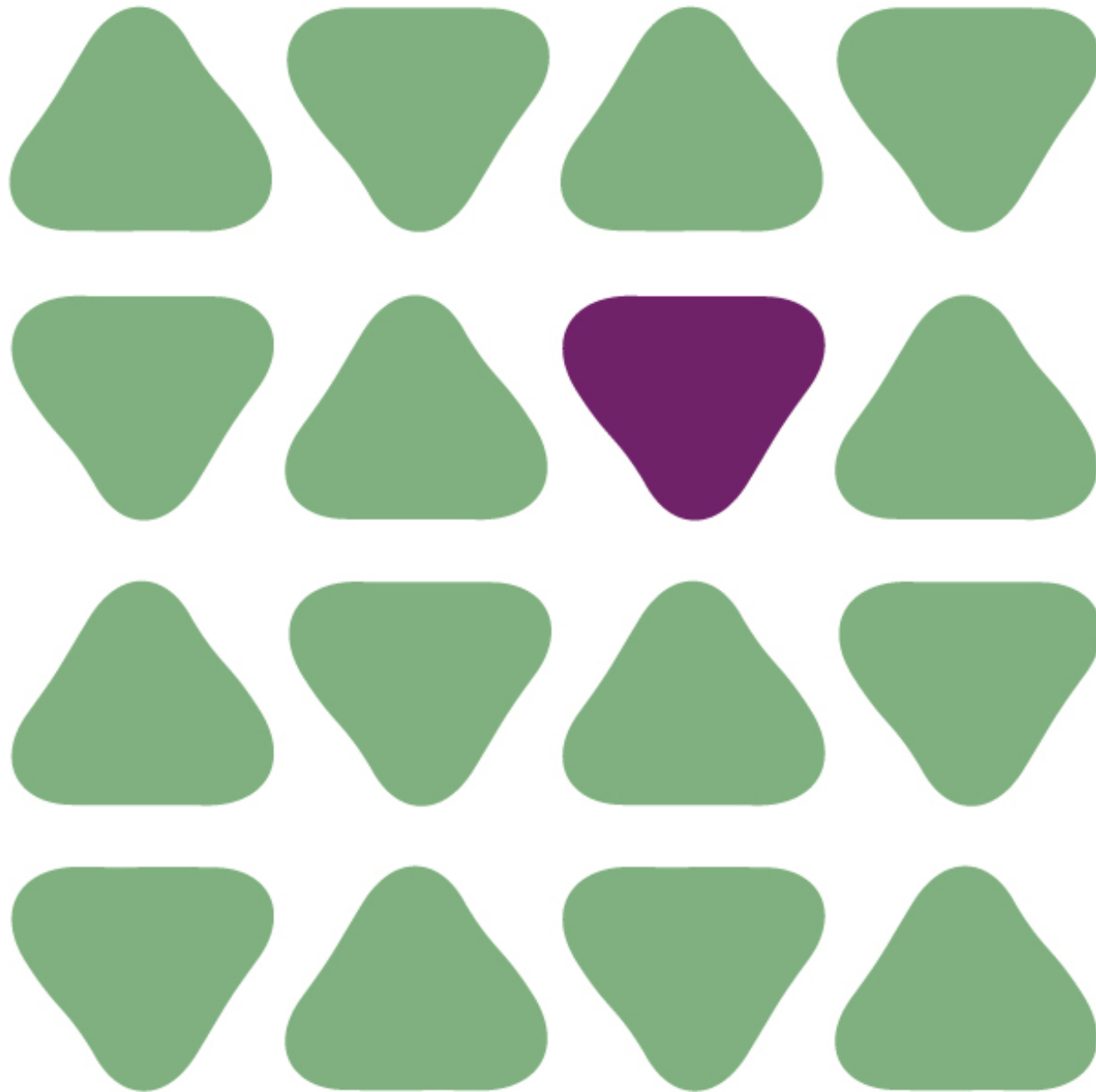
*oh, and i suppose
'spring' solves world
hunger as well, huh?*

the goal

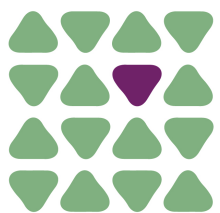
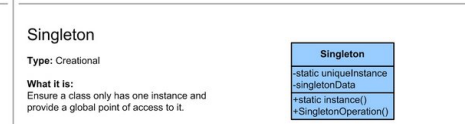
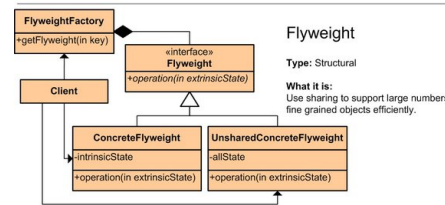
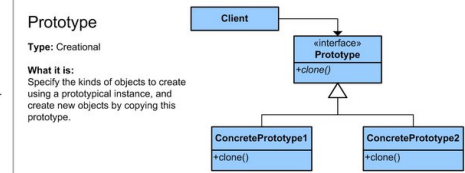
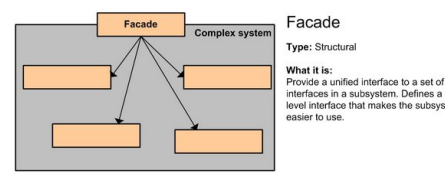
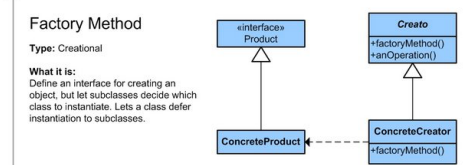
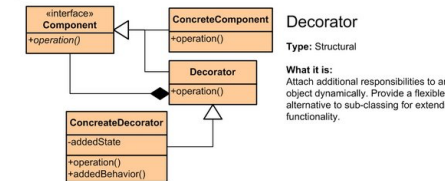
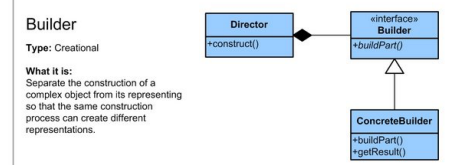
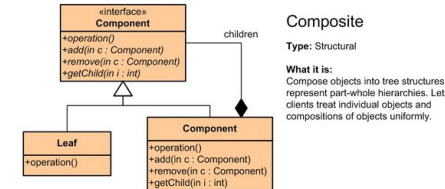
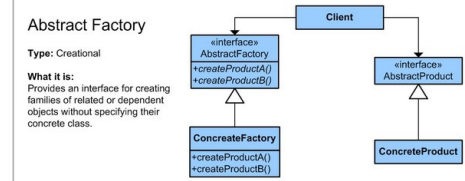
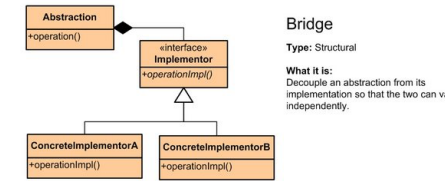
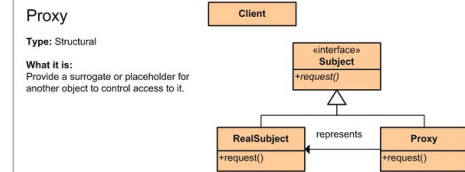
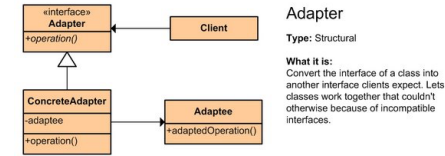
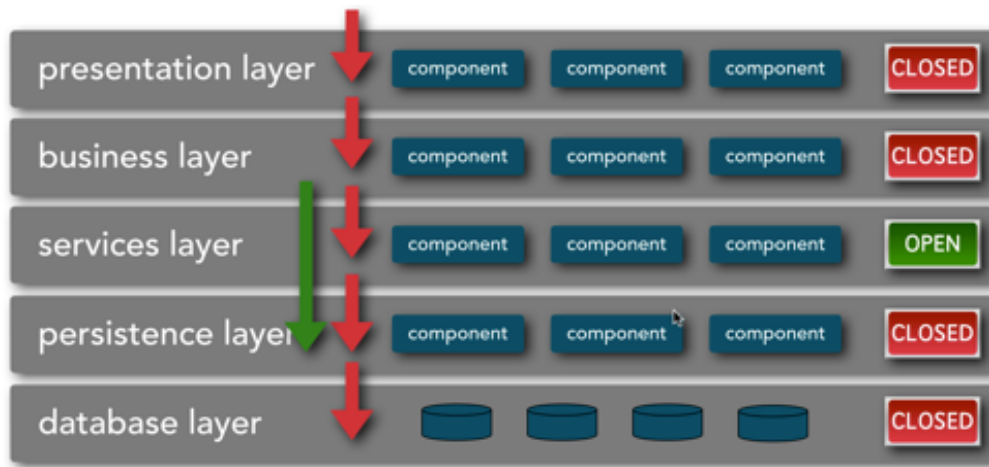


using collective knowledge and experience
to arrive at a unified vision for the
architecture

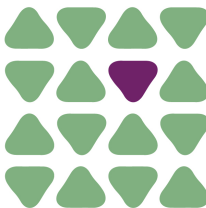
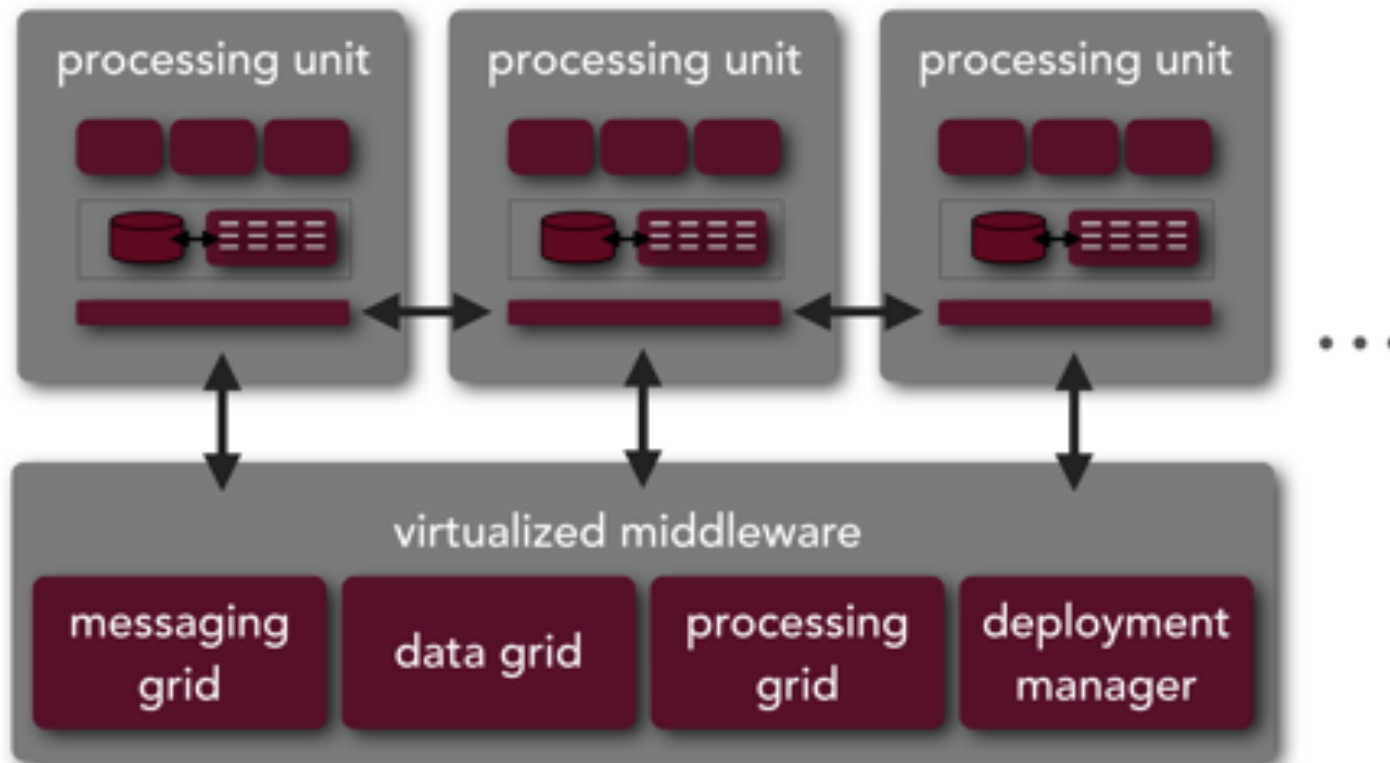
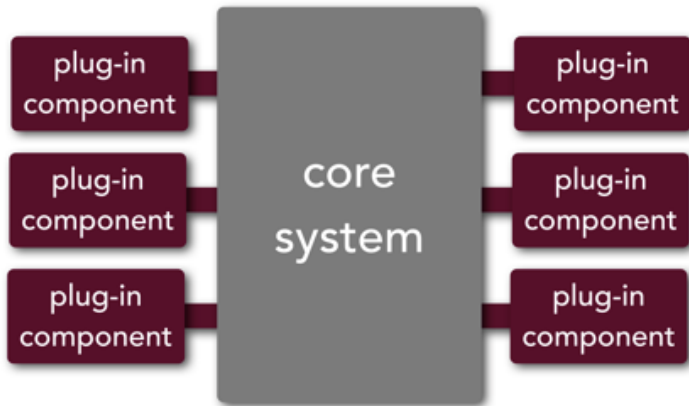
Architecture Patterns



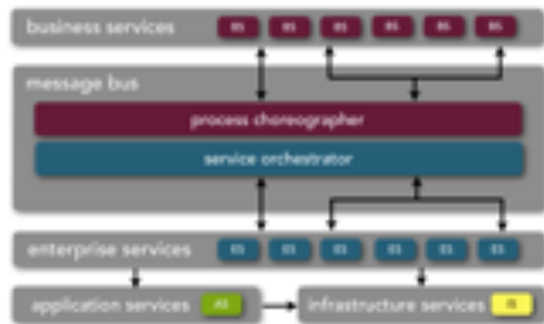
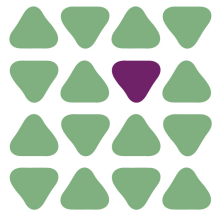
Components vs Classes



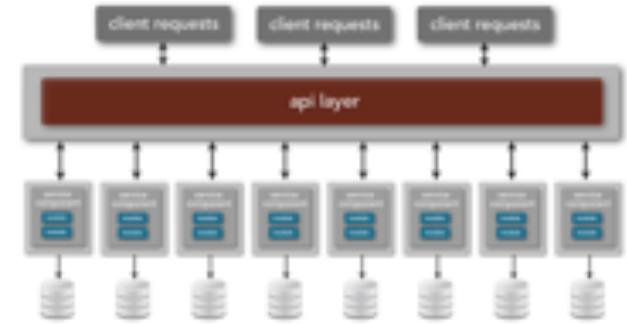
Component Types



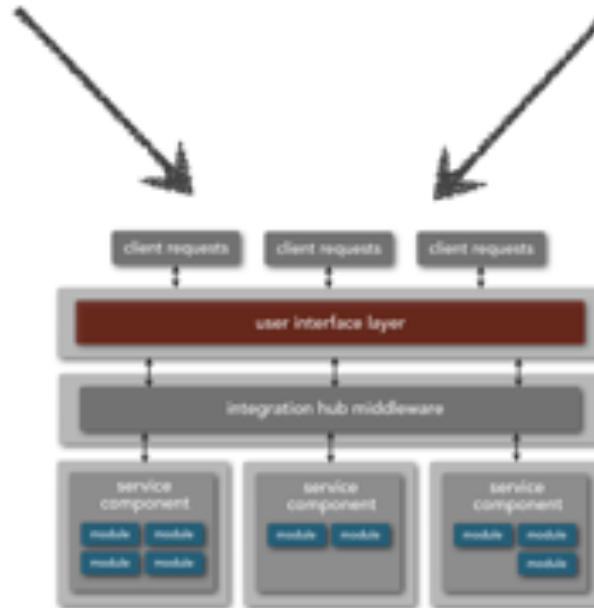
Hybrids & Variants



service-oriented
architecture

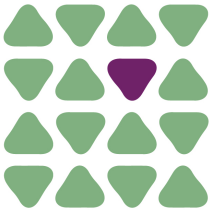
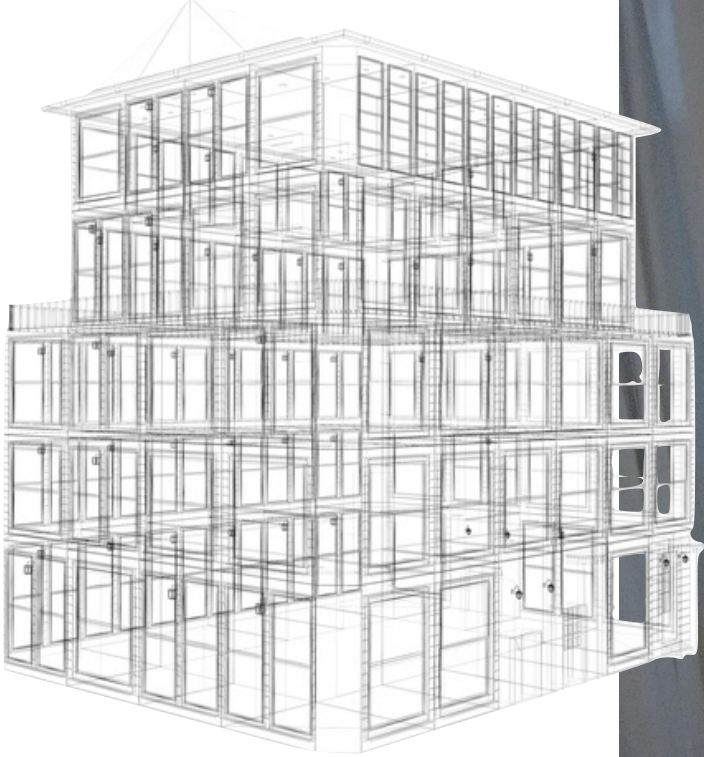


microservices
architecture

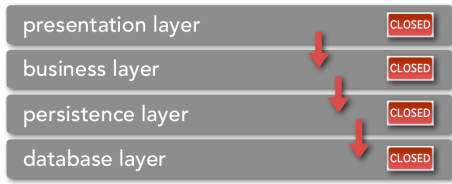


service-based
architecture

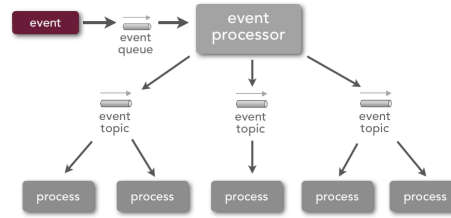
Scaffolding vs Design



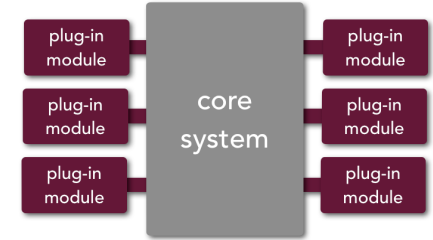
Architecture Patterns



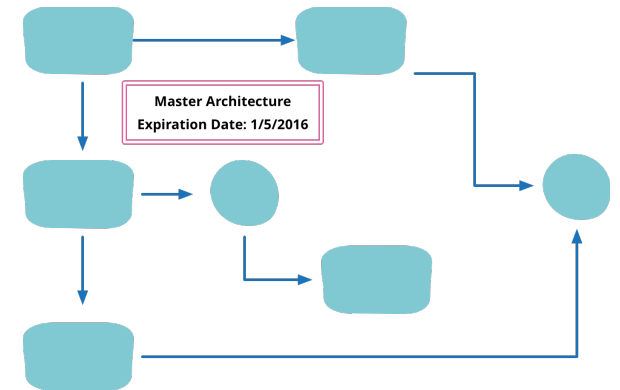
traditional layered architecture



event-driven architecture

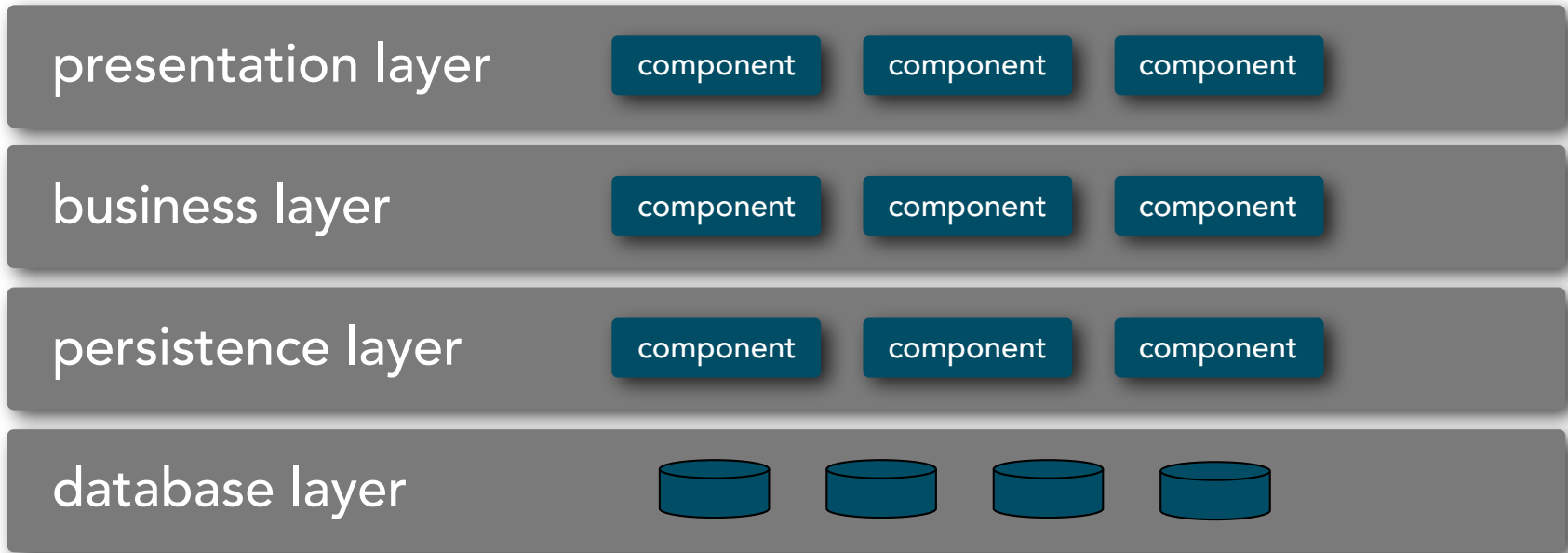


microkernel architecture

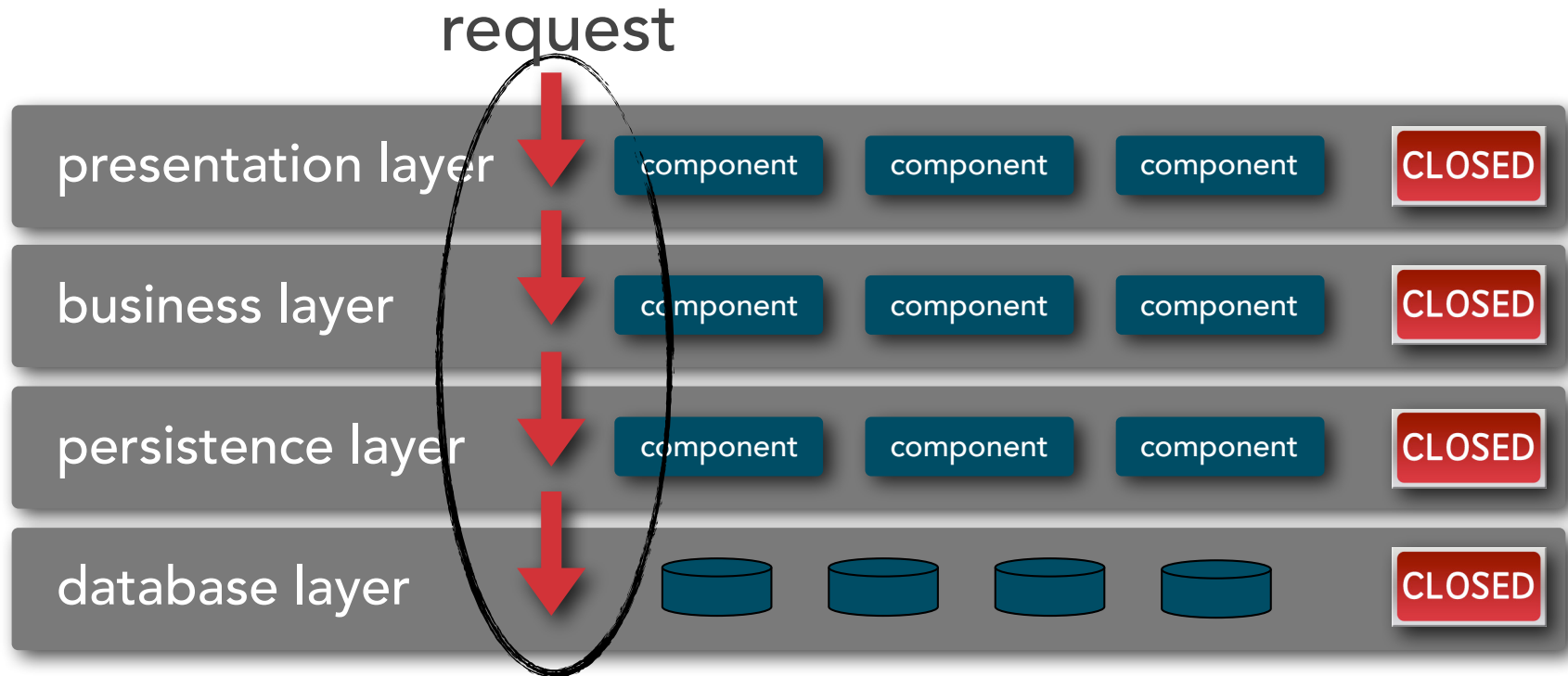


sacrificial
architecture

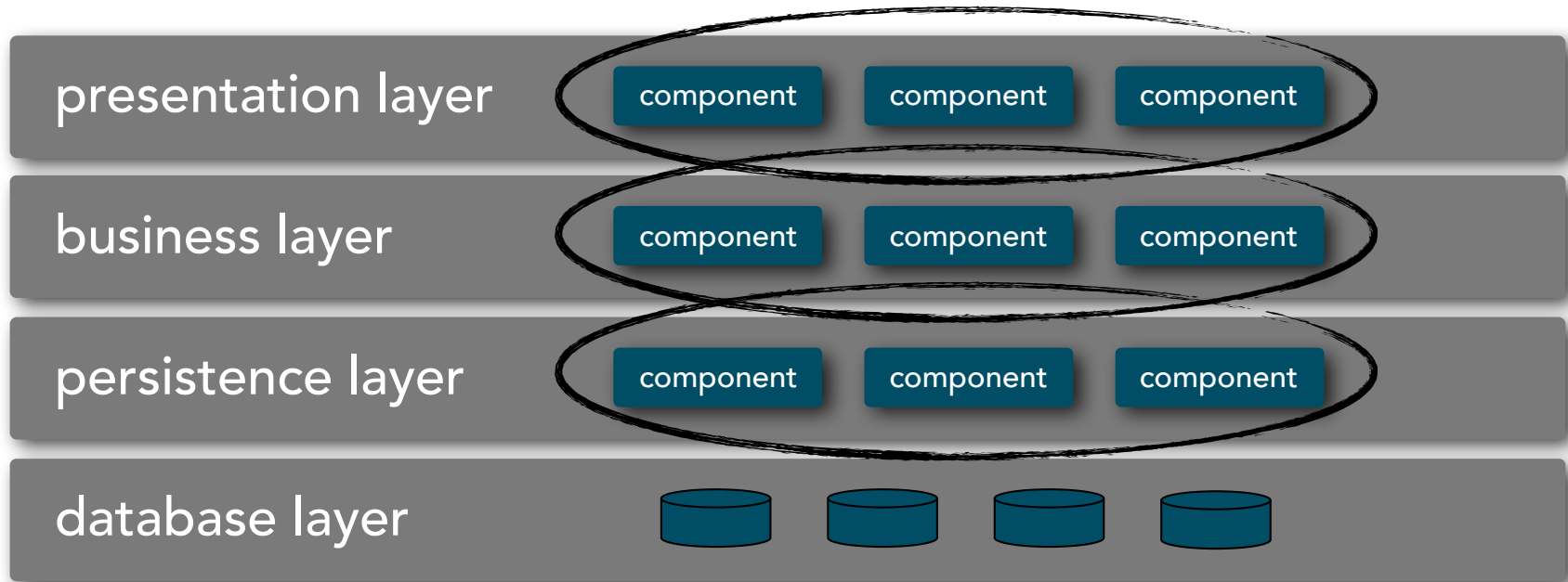
layered architecture



layered architecture

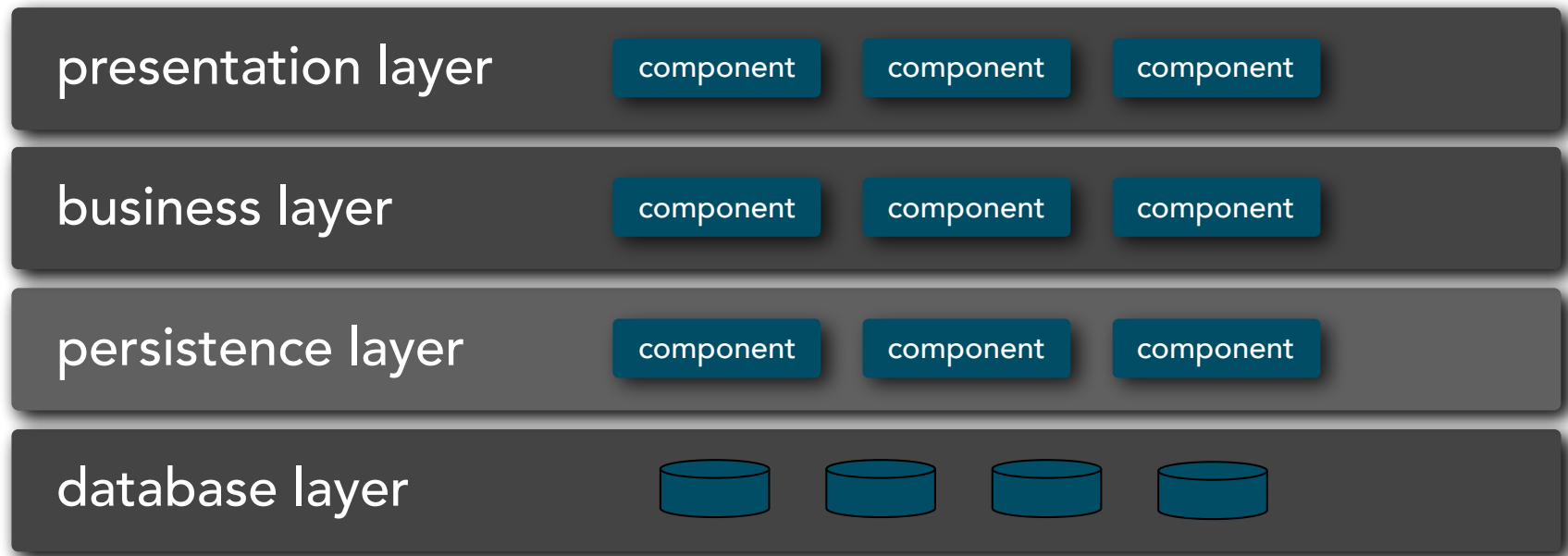


layered architecture



separation of concerns

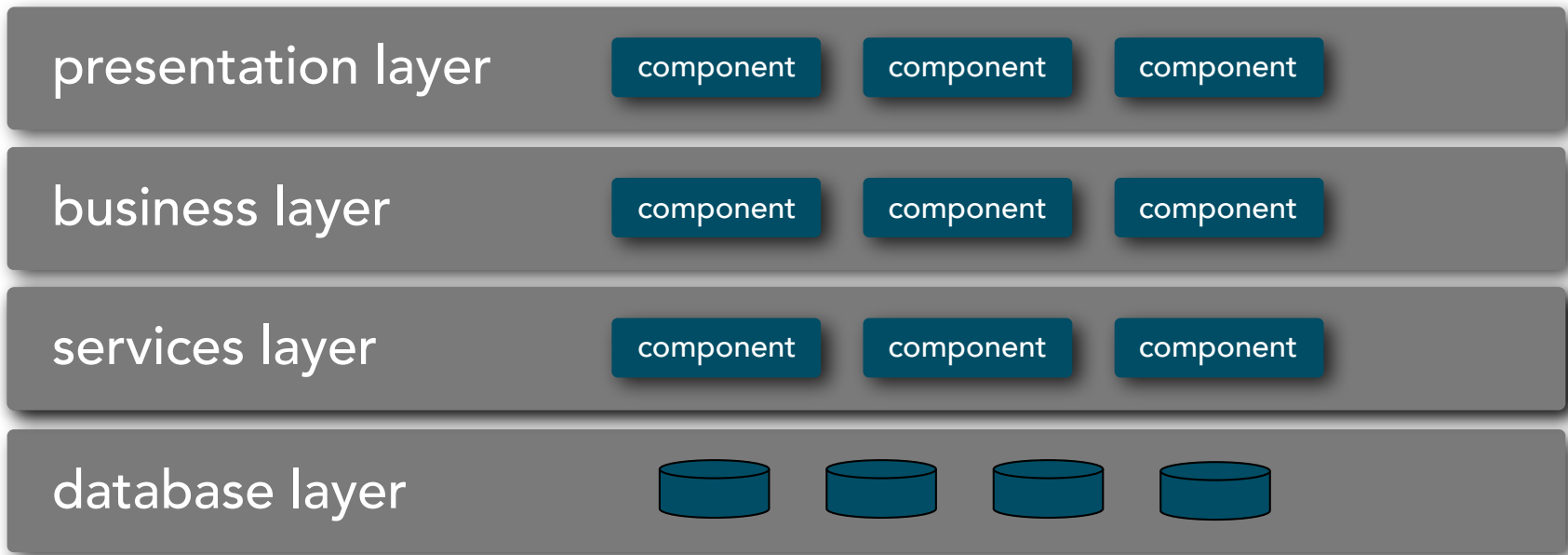
layered architecture



layers of isolation

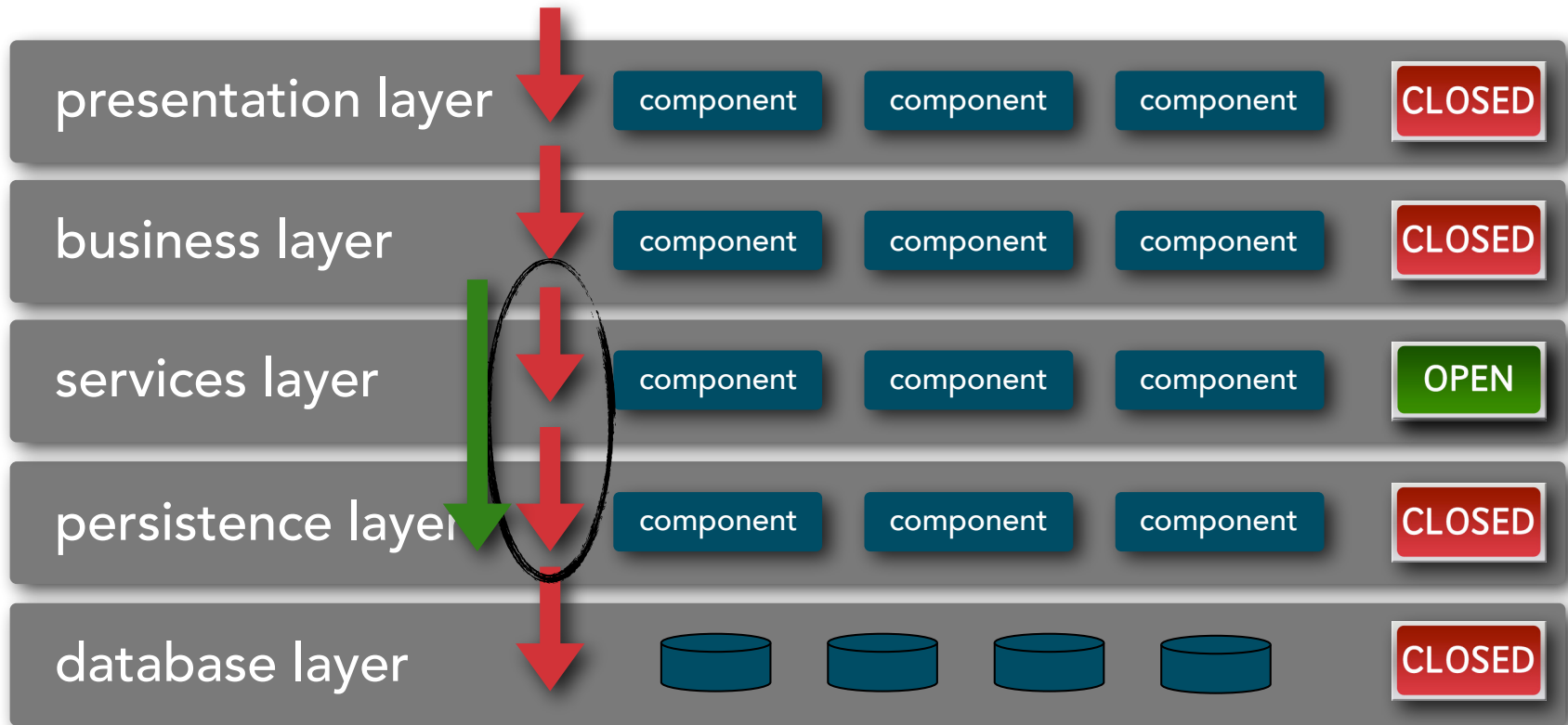
layered architecture

hybrids and variants



layered architecture

hybrids and variants

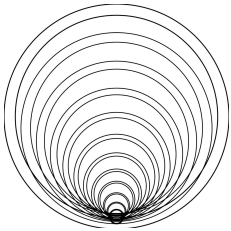


layered architecture

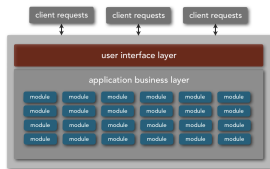
considerations



good general purpose architecture and a good starting point for most systems

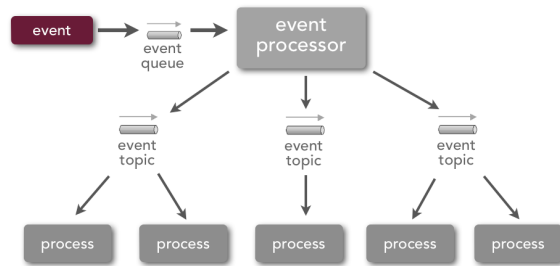


watch out for the architecture sinkhole anti-pattern

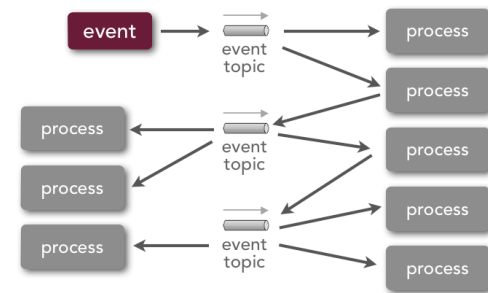


tends to lend itself towards monolithic applications

event-driven architecture



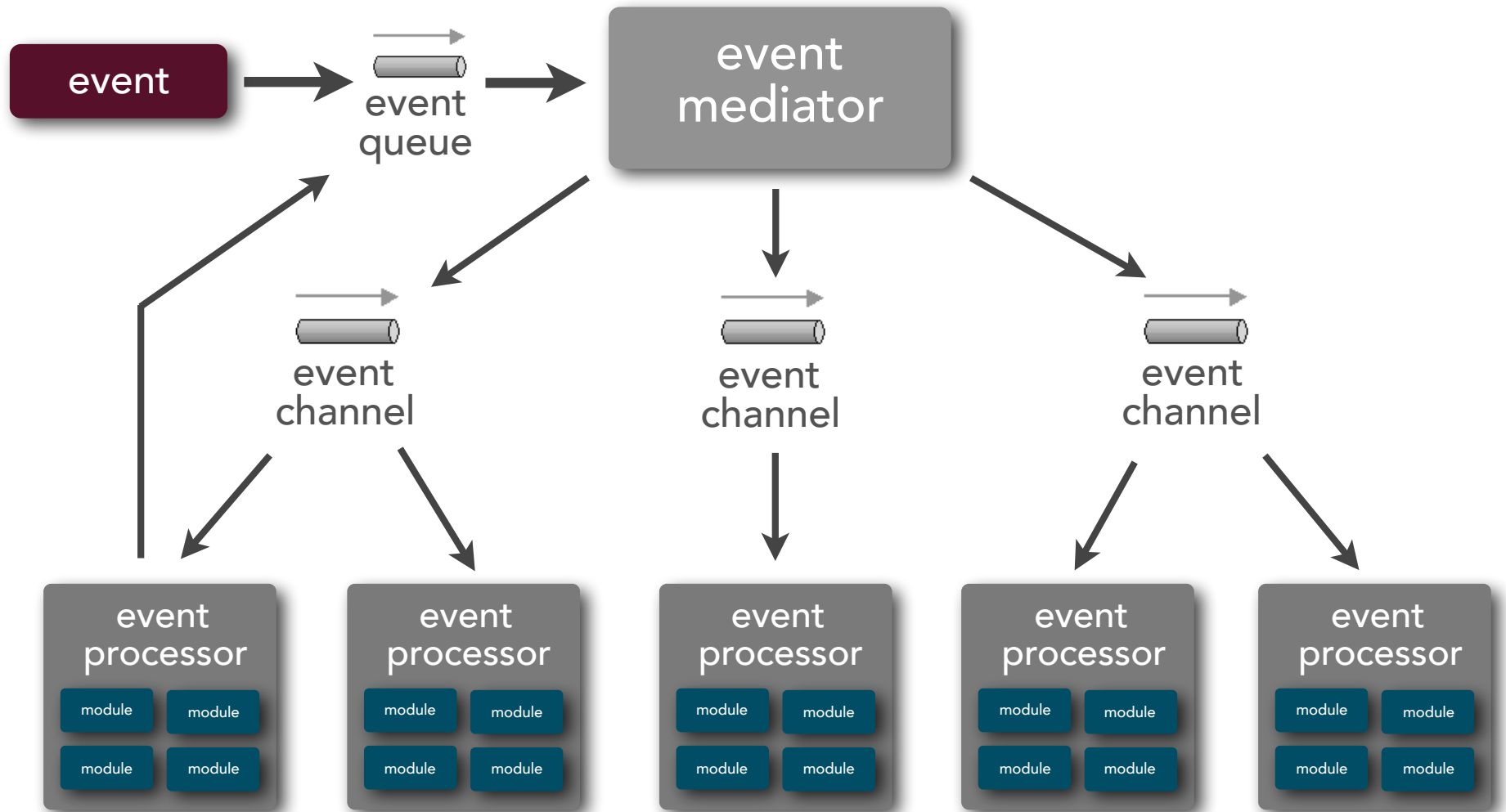
mediator topology



broker topology

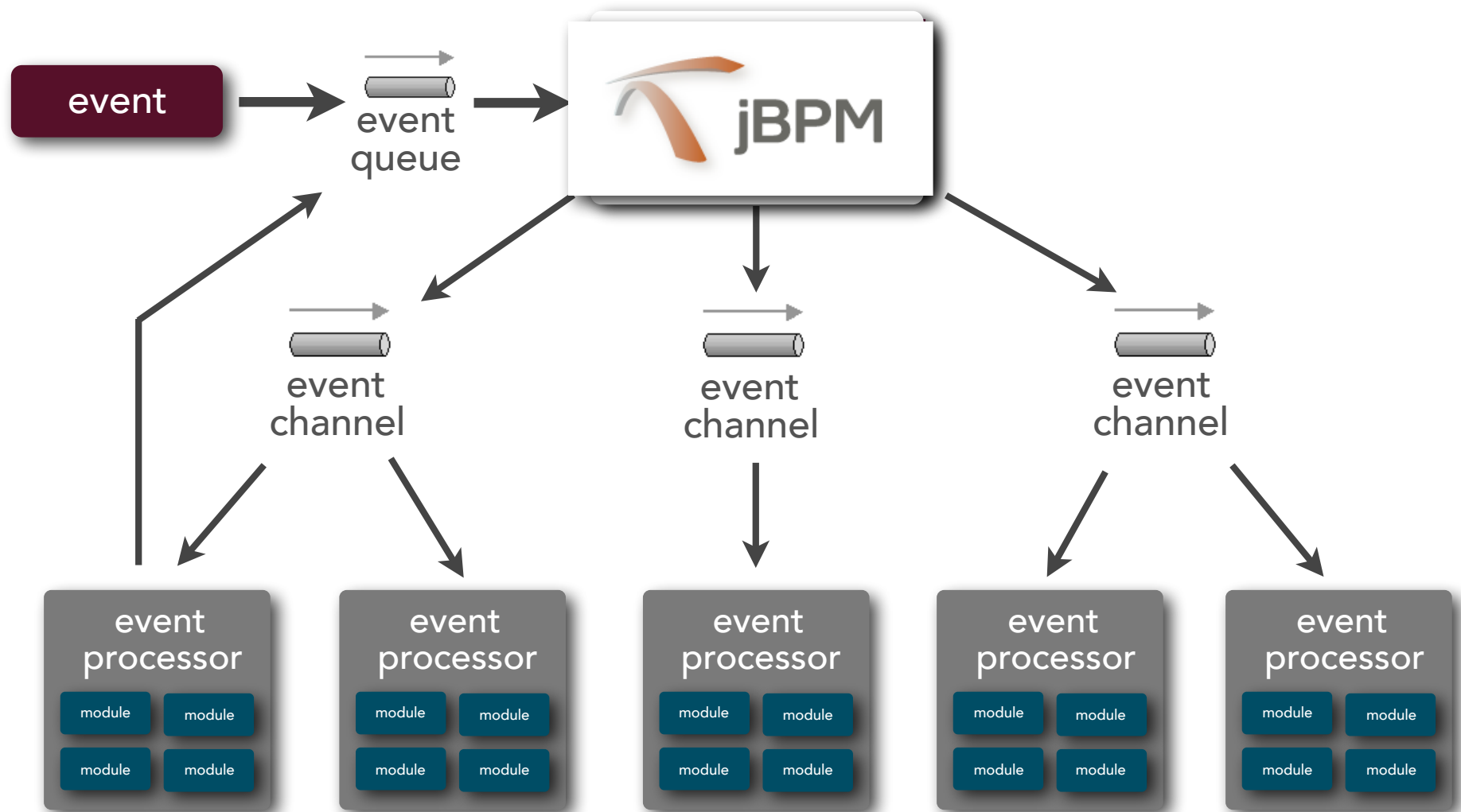
event-driven architecture

mediator topology



event-driven architecture

mediator topology

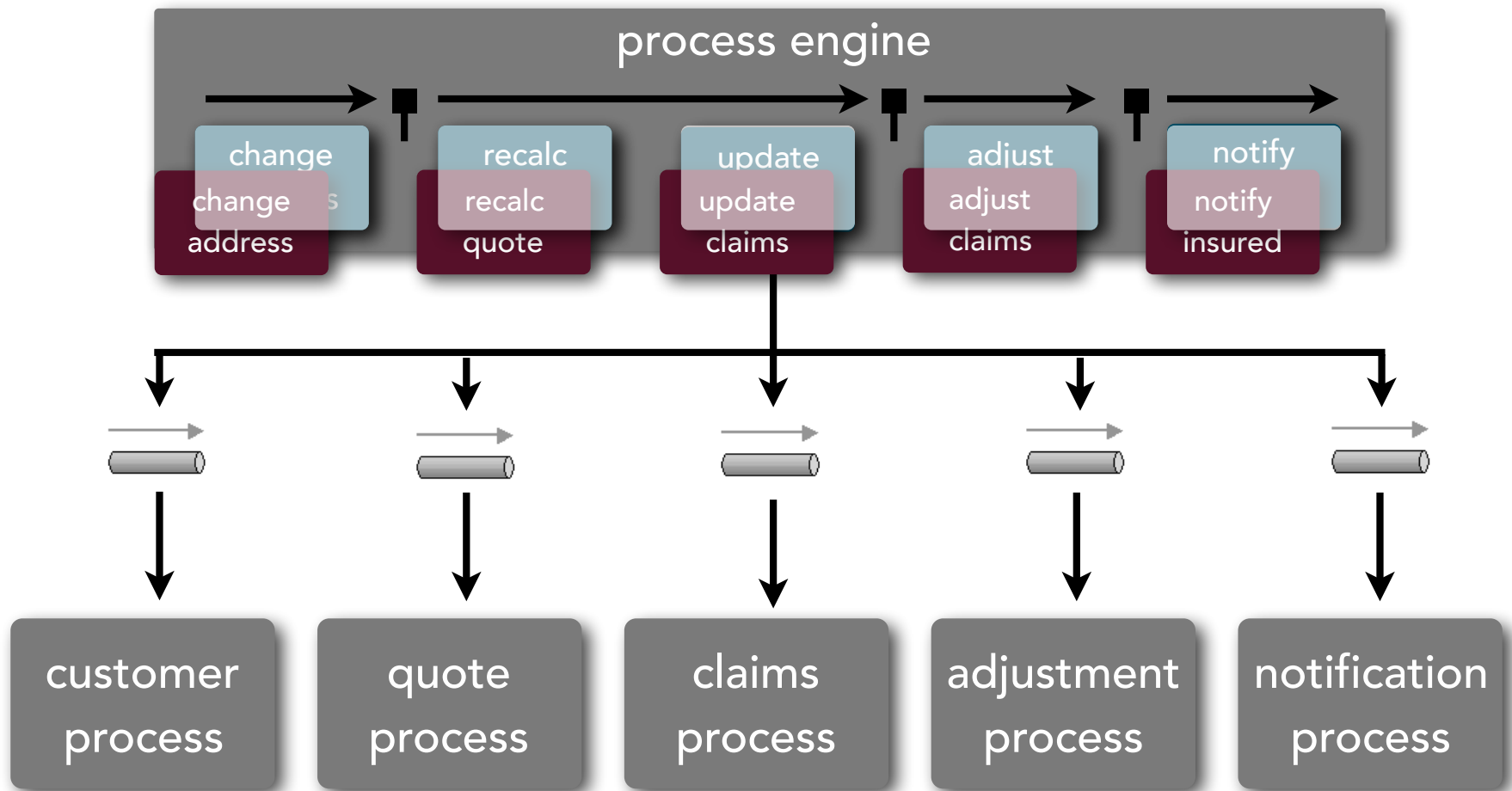


event-driven architecture



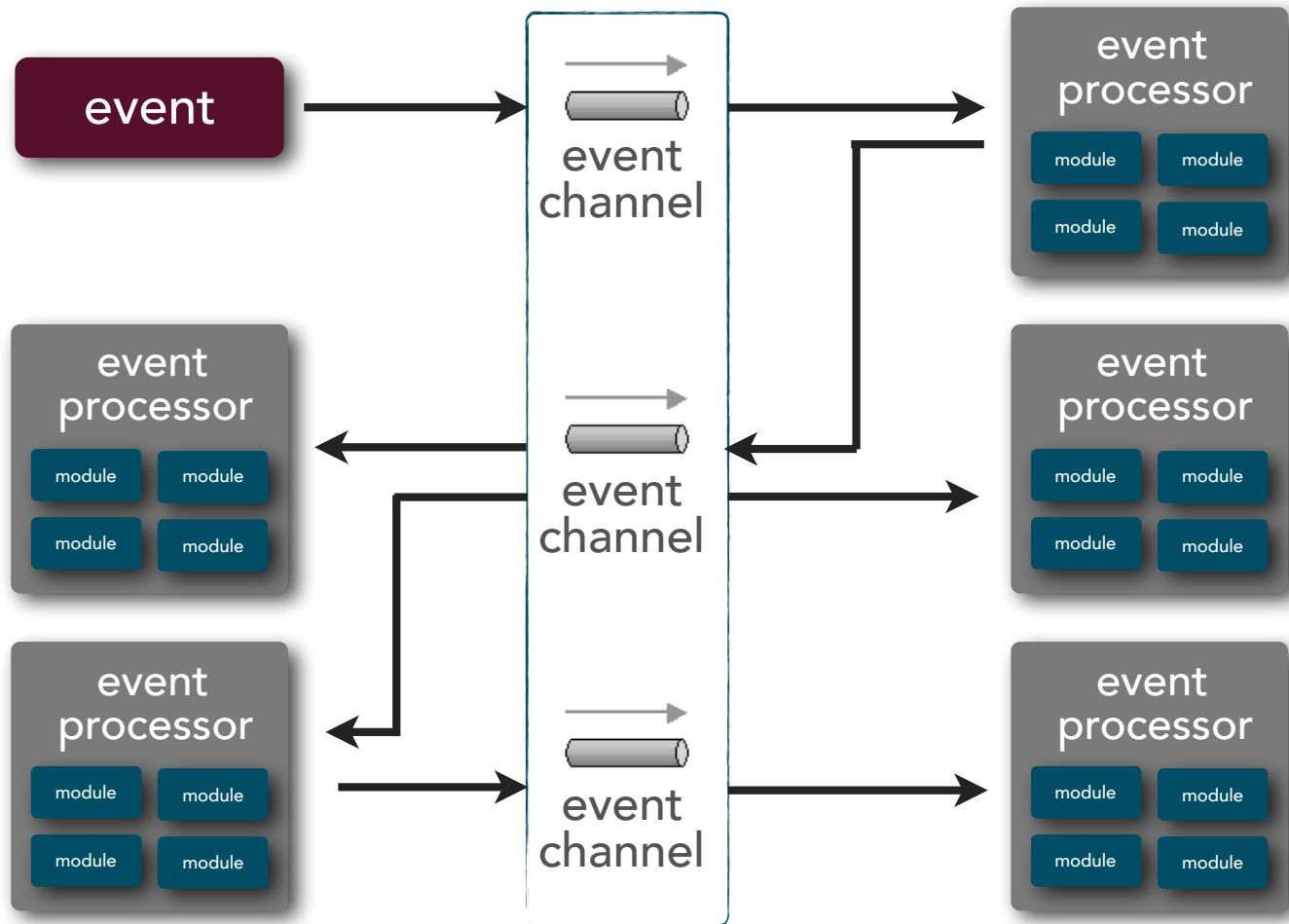
you move...

you moved!

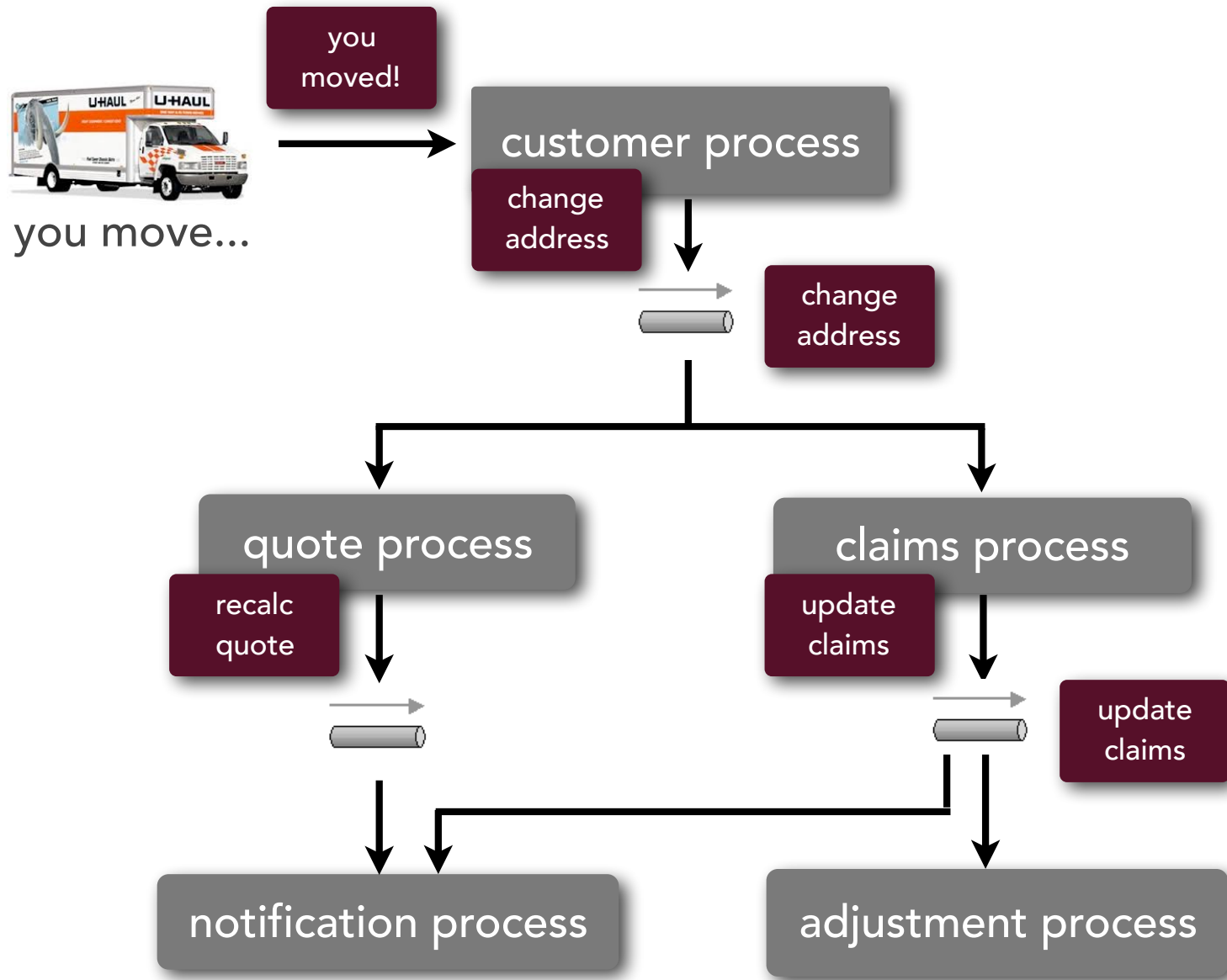


event-driven architecture

broker topology



event-driven architecture



event-driven architecture considerations



contract creation, maintenance,
and versioning can be difficult



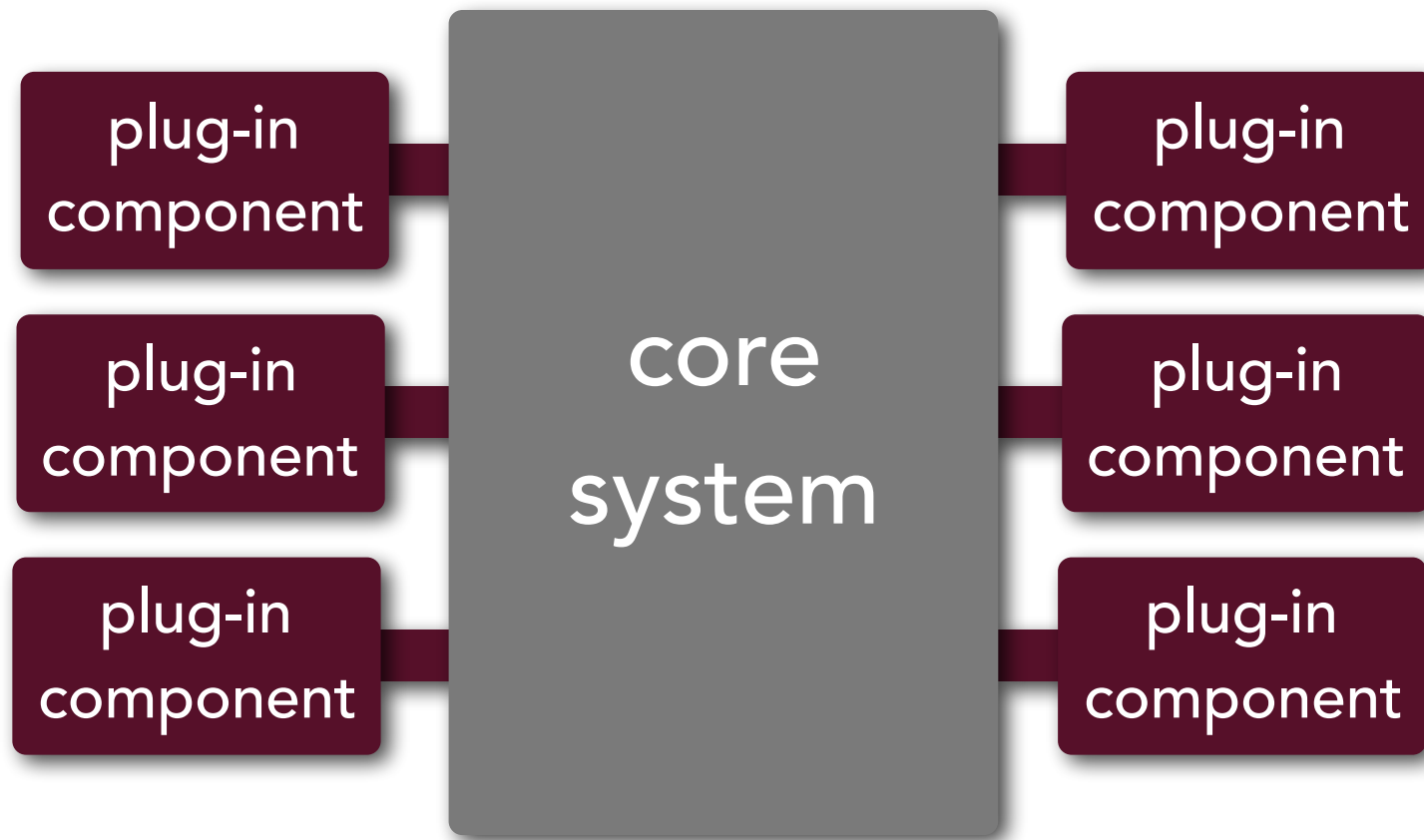
must address remote process
availability or unresponsiveness



reconnection logic on server restart
or failure must be addressed

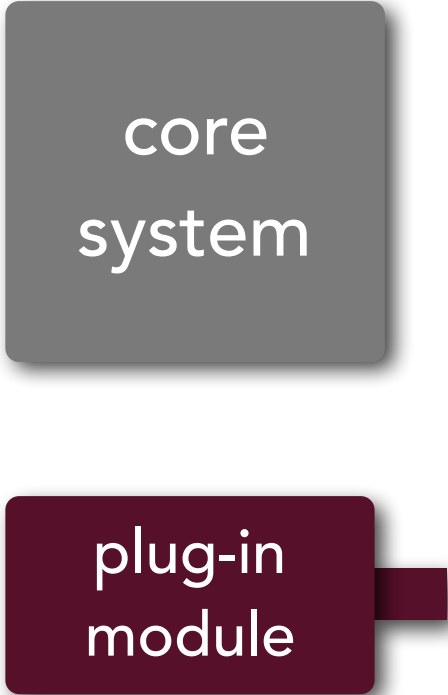
microkernel architecture

(a.k.a. plug-in architecture pattern)



microkernel architecture

architectural components



The diagram illustrates the components of a microkernel architecture. It features two main components: a 'core system' and a 'plug-in module'. The 'core system' is represented by a grey rounded rectangle with the text 'core system' inside. The 'plug-in module' is represented by a dark red rounded rectangle with the text 'plug-in module' inside. A small dark red rectangular tab extends from the right side of the 'plug-in module' box, suggesting it can be attached to the 'core system'.

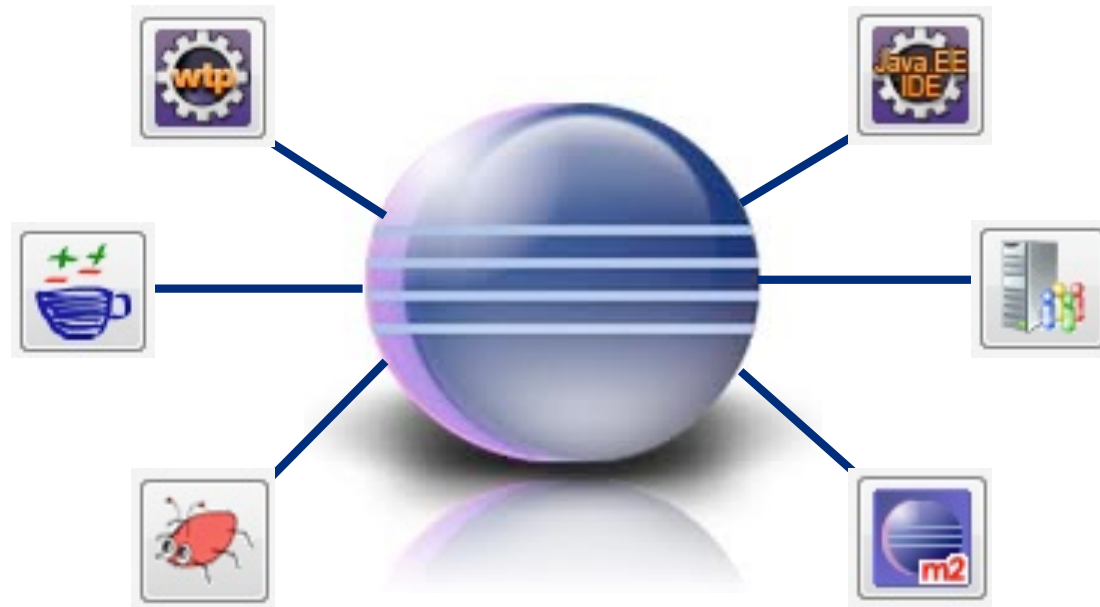
core
system

minimal functionality to run system
general business rules and logic
no custom processing

plug-in
module

standalone independent module
specific additional rules or logic

microkernel architecture



microkernel architecture

claims processing



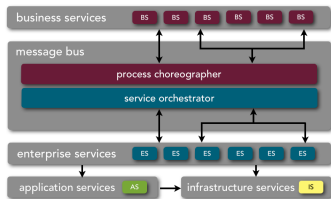
microkernel architecture

registry

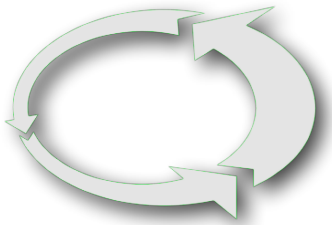


microkernel architecture

considerations



can be embedded or used as part of another pattern

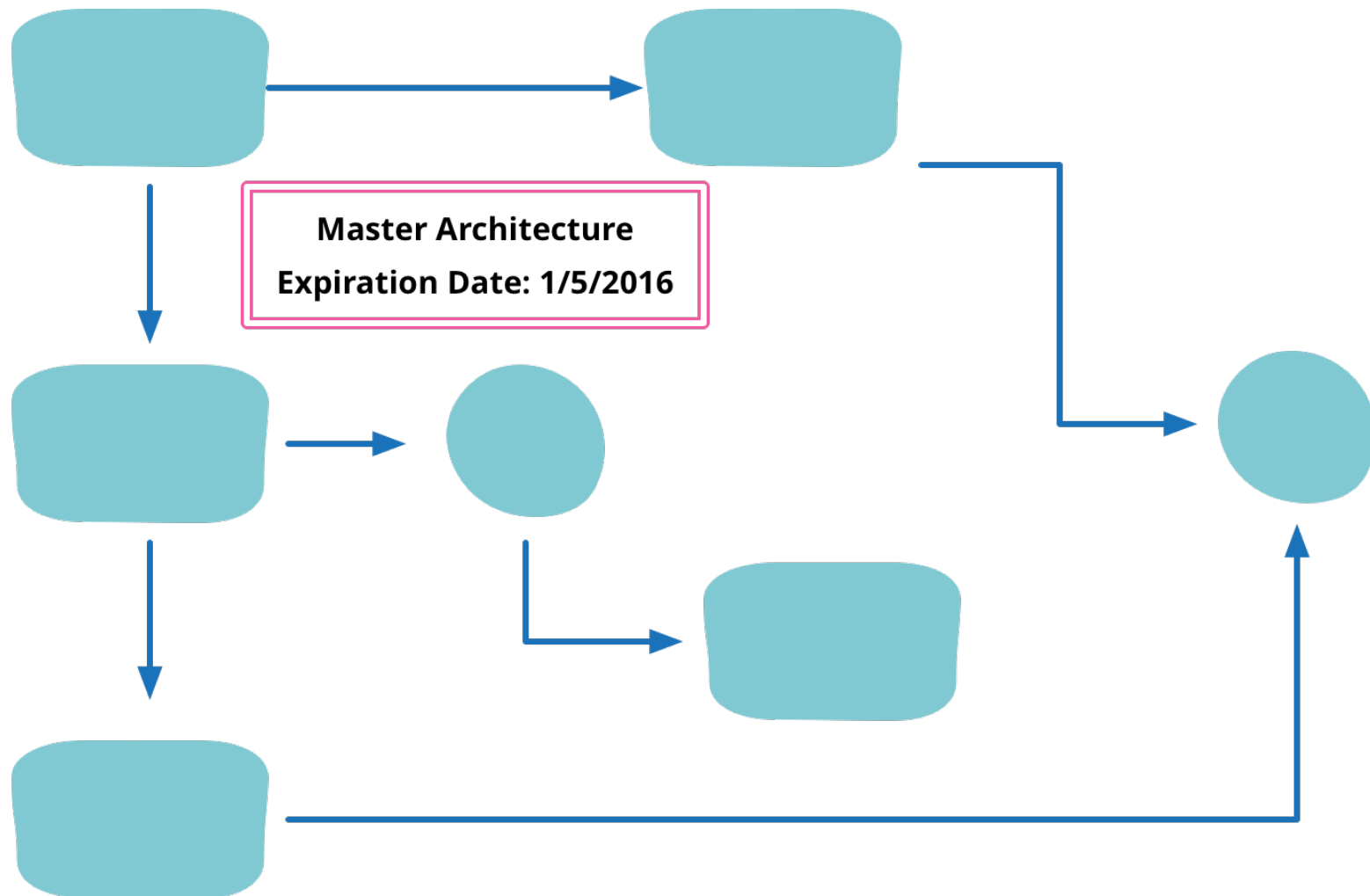


great support for evolutionary design and incremental development

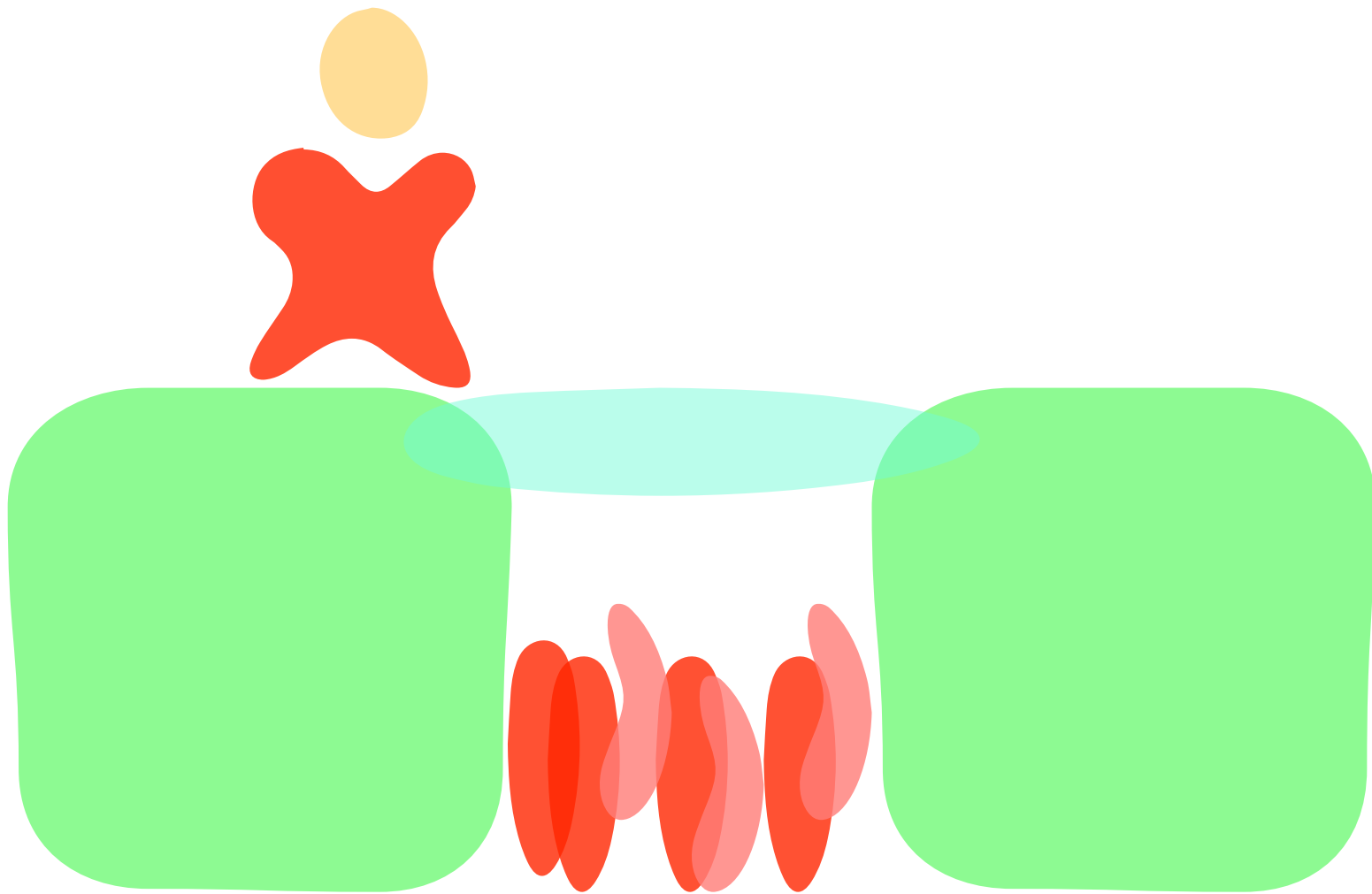


great pattern for product-based applications

sacrificial architecture



architecture pitfall



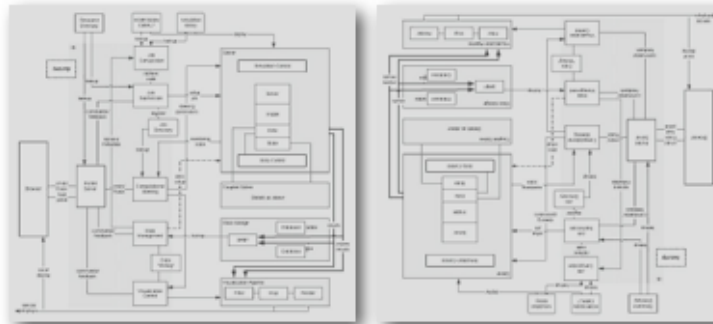
architecture by implication

systems lacking a clear documented architecture

MISSING

SINCE JANUARY

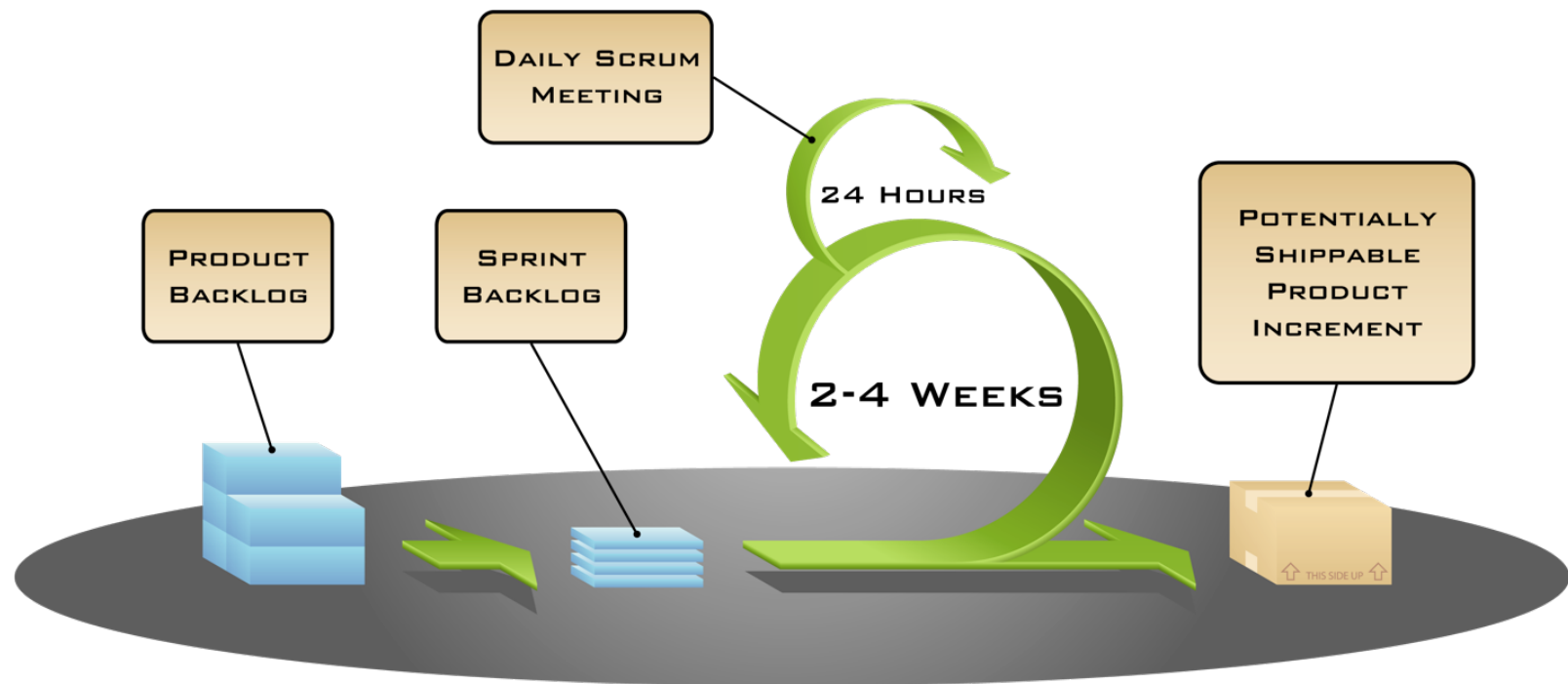
OUR BELOVED SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE



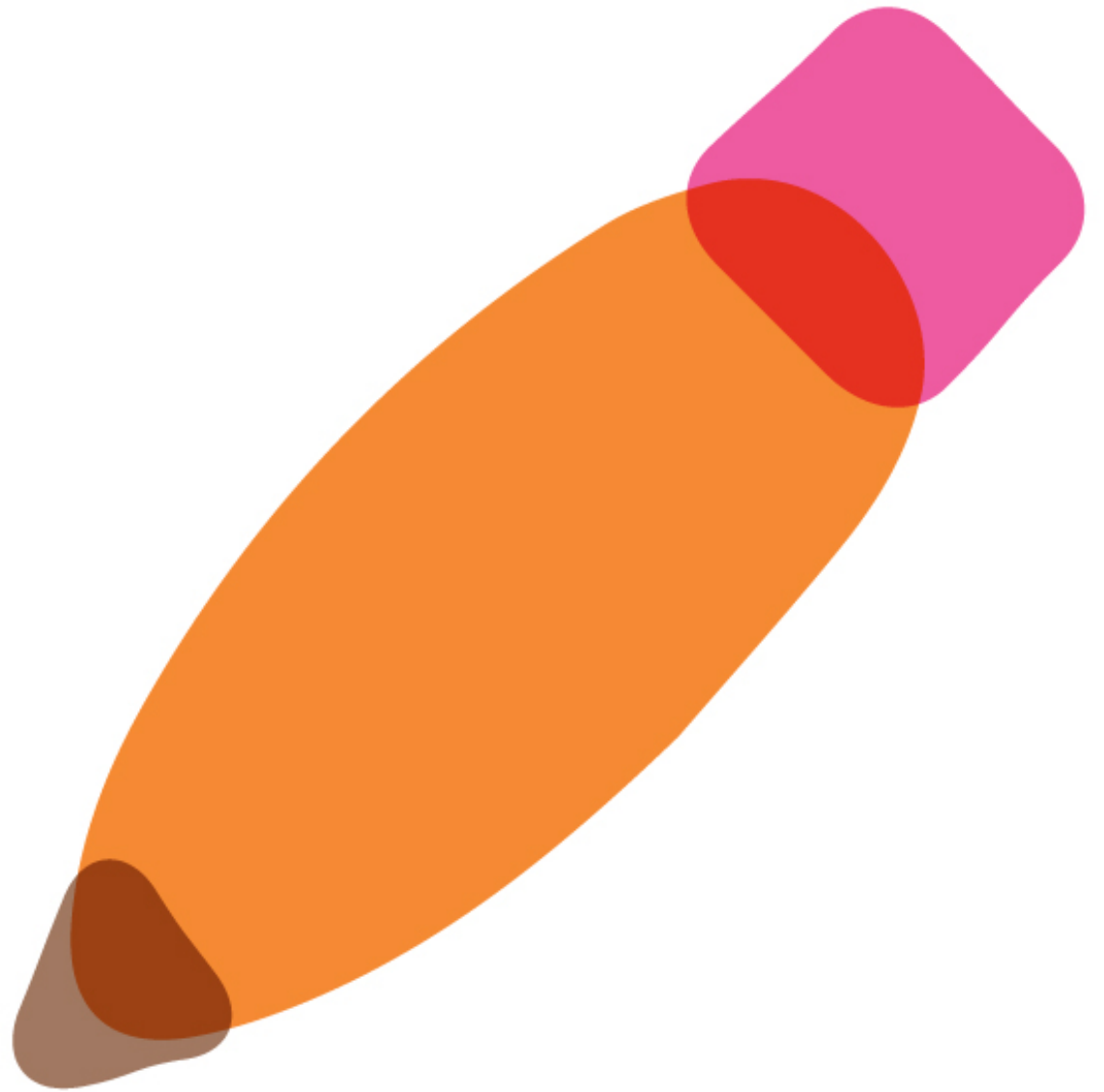
Please notify your local CIO or CTO
if you have seen this architecture or
know of its whereabouts

architecture by implication

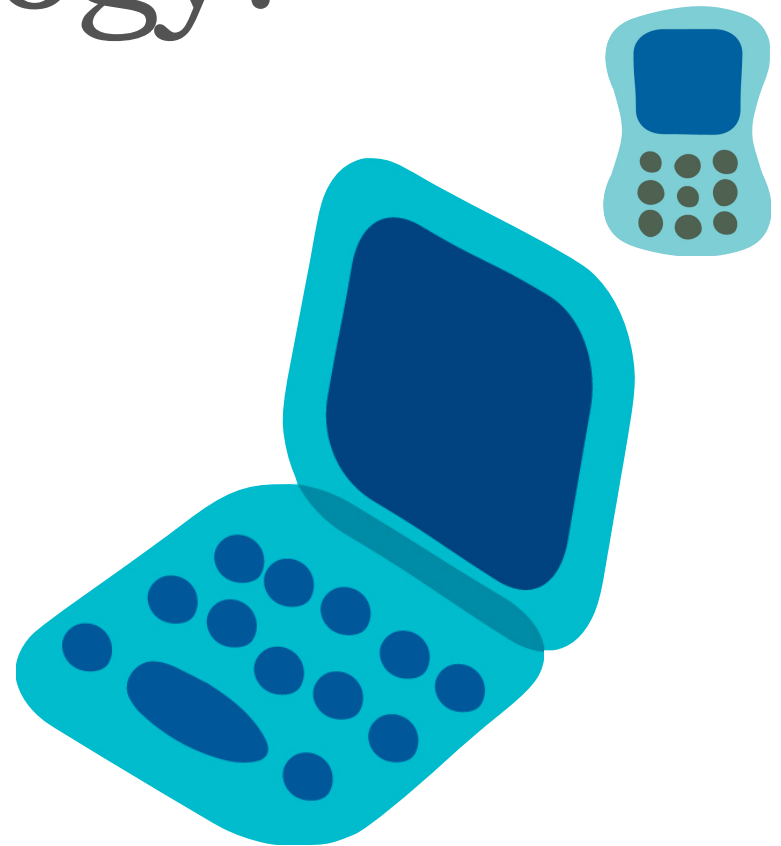
remember that agile methodologies are not a substitute for creating an architecture

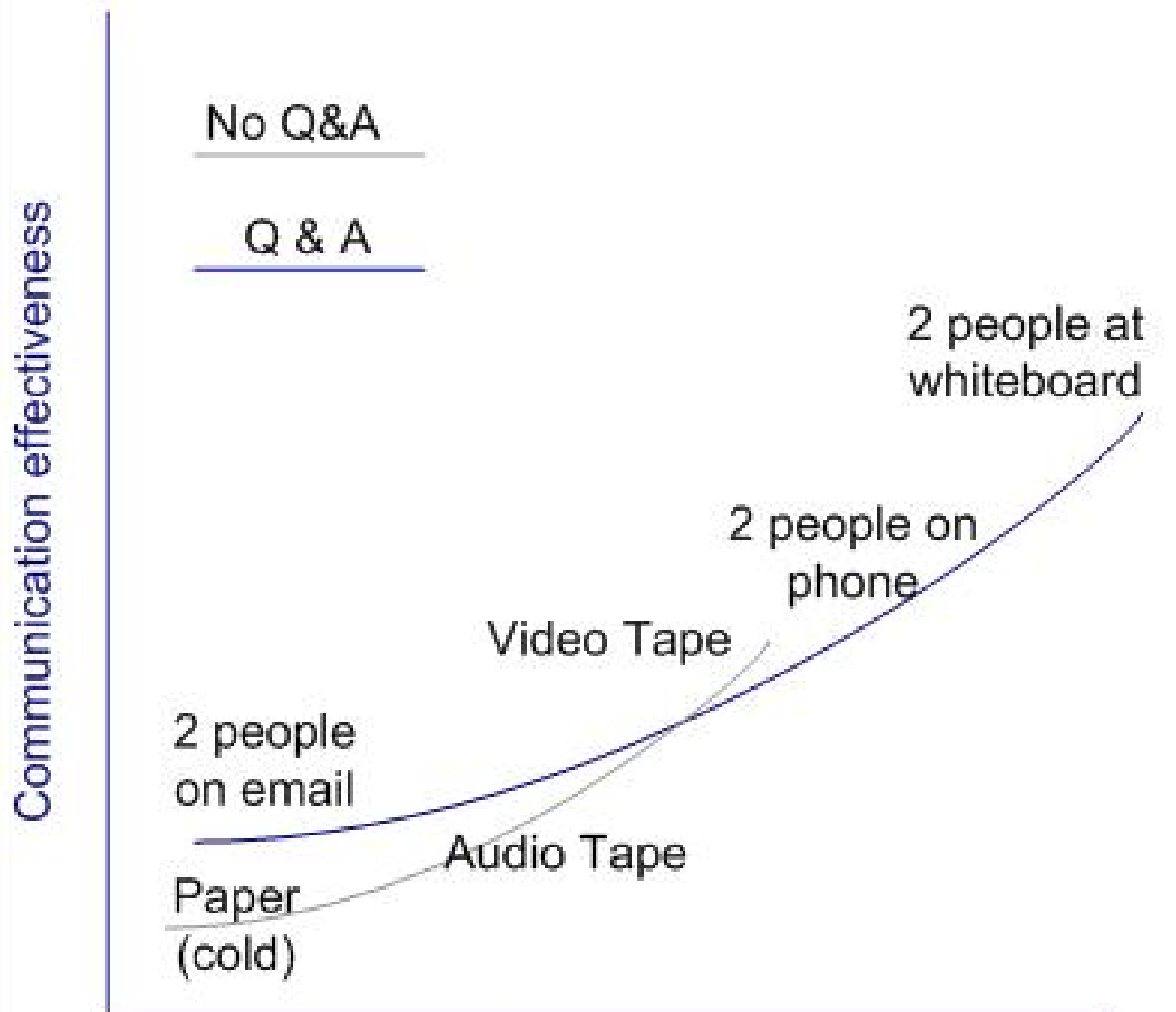


Technical Writing Skills



Software is more about
communication than
technology.





Richness ("temperature") of communications channel

From *Agile Software Development*,
Cockburn 2002



Know Your Audience



THE
Sense
OF
Style

the THINKING PERSON'S GUIDE
to WRITING in the 21st CENTURY!

Steven Pinker 

author of THE LANGUAGE INSTINCT
and THE BLANK SLATE

practical
vs.
classic style

passive voice

Passive voice occurs when you make the object of an action into the subject of a sentence.

Why was the road crossed by the chicken?

examples

The metropolis has been scorched by the dragon's fiery breath.

The dragon scorched the metropolis with his fiery breath.

When her house was invaded, Penelope had to think of ways to delay her remarriage.

After suitors invaded her house, Penelope had to think of ways to delay her remarriage.

passive voice myths

1. Use of the passive voice constitutes a grammatical error.
2. Any use of "to be" (in any form) constitutes the passive voice.
3. The passive voice always avoids the first person.
4. You should never use the passive voice.
5. I can rely on my grammar checker to catch the passive voice.

more examples

Heart disease is considered the leading cause of death in the United States.

Research points to heart disease as the leading cause of death in the United States.

Researchers have concluded that heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States.

The balloon is positioned in an area of blockage and is inflated.

The surgeon positions the balloon in an area of blockage and inflates it.

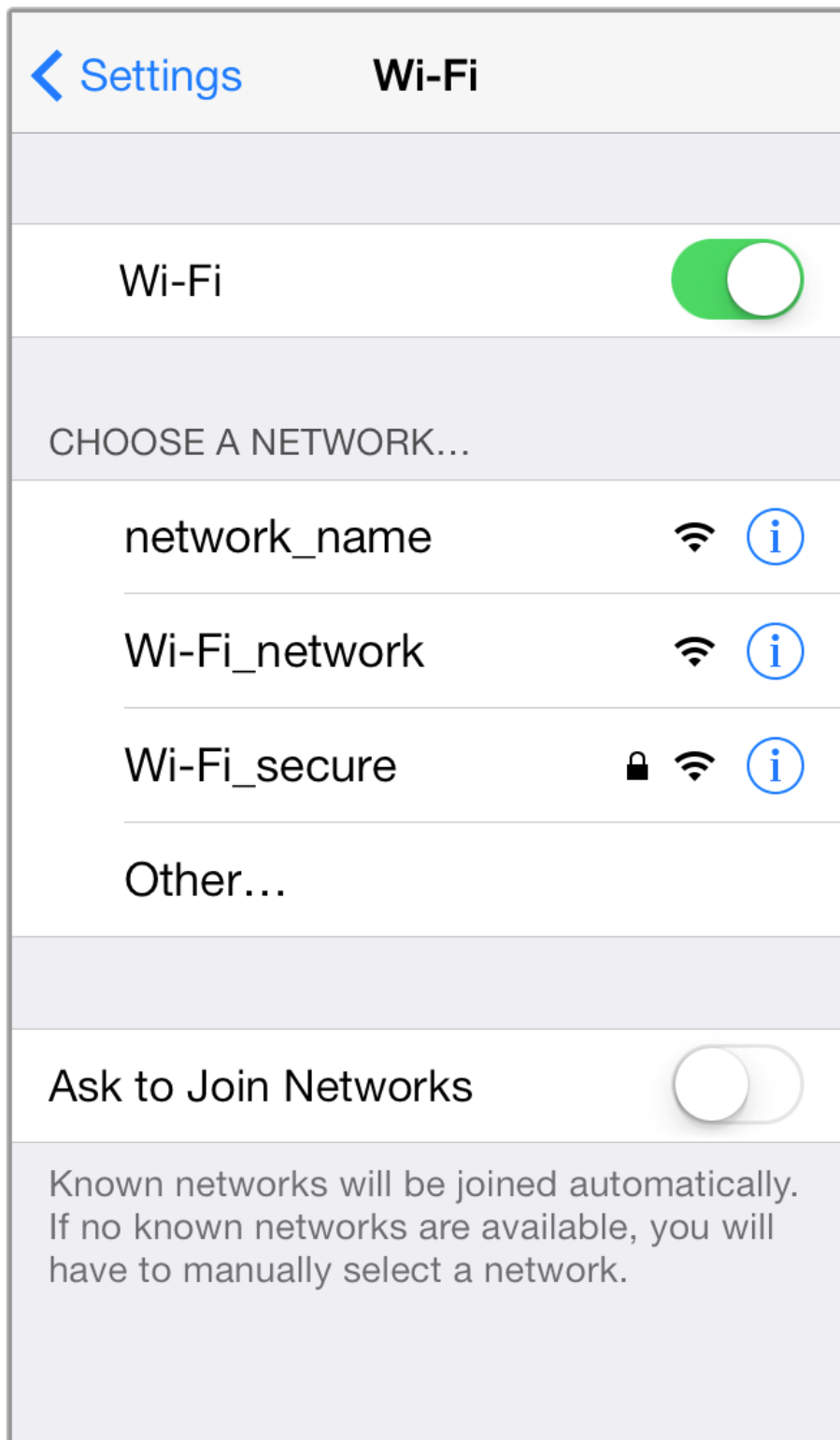
“swindles & perversions”

Mistakes were made.

The Exxon Company accepts that a few gallons might have been spilled.

use of language shapes clarity and meaning

some people use the passive voice to avoid mentioning responsibility for certain actions



it's common

Your phone will join known networks automatically.

Your phone automatically joins known networks.

If no known networks are available, you must manually select a network.

the most important rule:

revise!

revise!

all important documentation

proposals

emails !

all written correspondence

technical writing

simple, declarative sentences

draft & rewrite

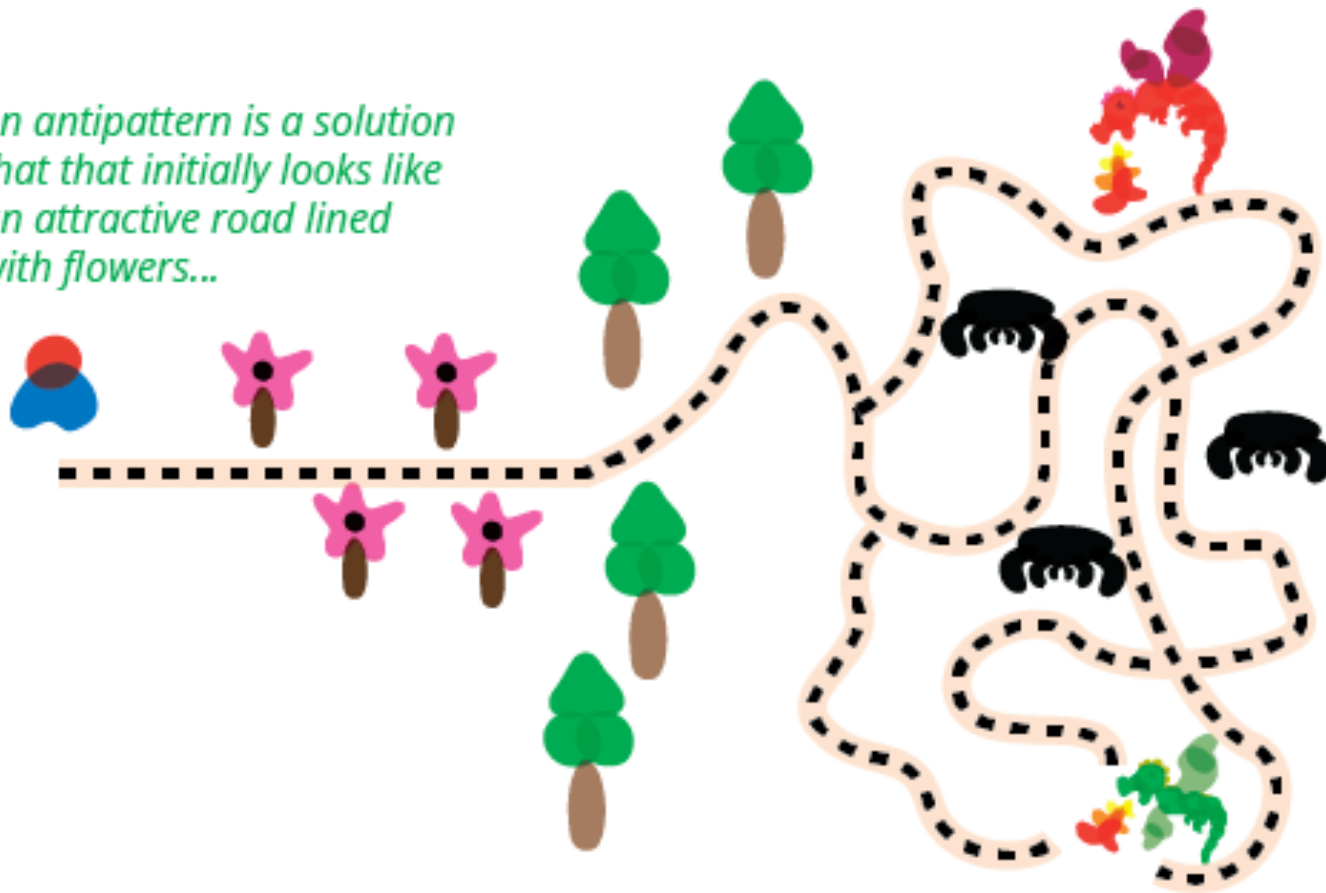
...and rewrite and rewrite and rewrite...

spell check!

have someone else read it for clarity

Architecture Anti-pattern

An antipattern is a solution that initially looks like an attractive road lined with flowers...



...but further on leads you into a maze filled with monsters

big bang architecture

designing the entire architecture at the beginning of the project when you know least about the system



big bang architecture



only architect what is absolutely necessary to get the project started and on the right track

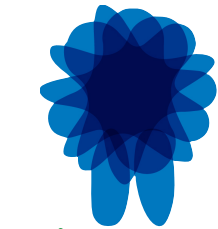
let the architecture evolve throughout the project as you discover and learn more about the system

don't forget - requirements, technology, and business needs change constantly - and so must the architecture

Continuous Delivery



continuous delivery \cap architect

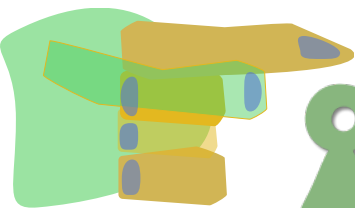


Architecture is abstract
until operationalized

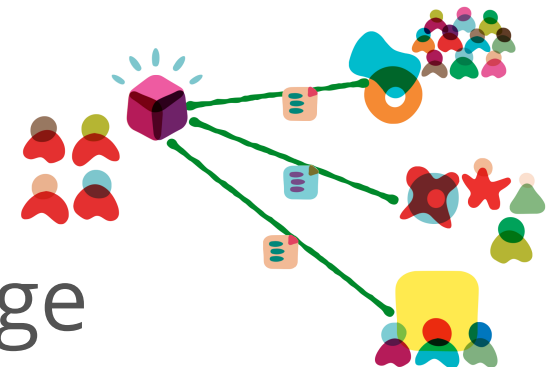


Understanding
shifting structure.

Expanding role
of architect.

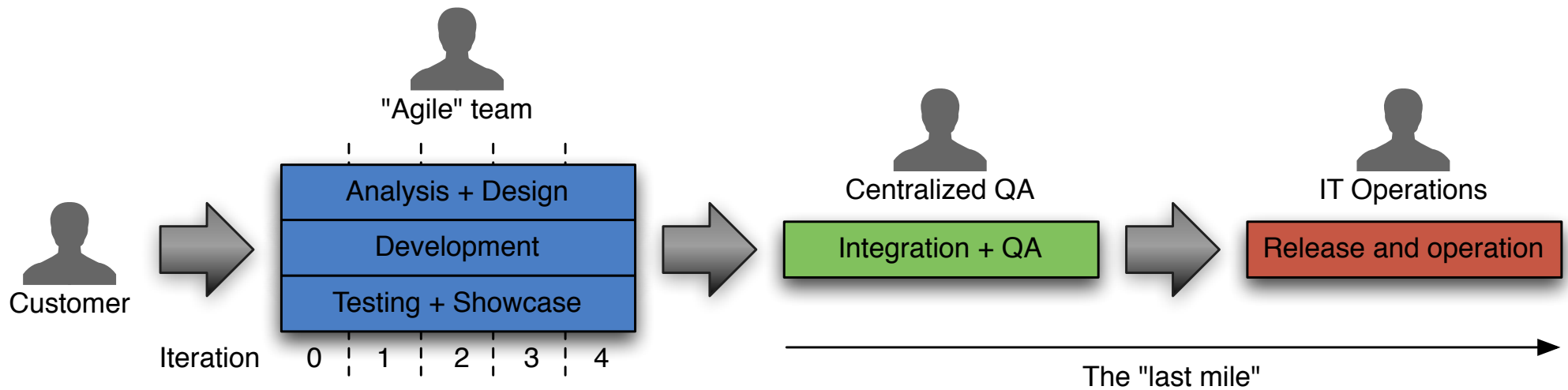


Mature engineering
practices.

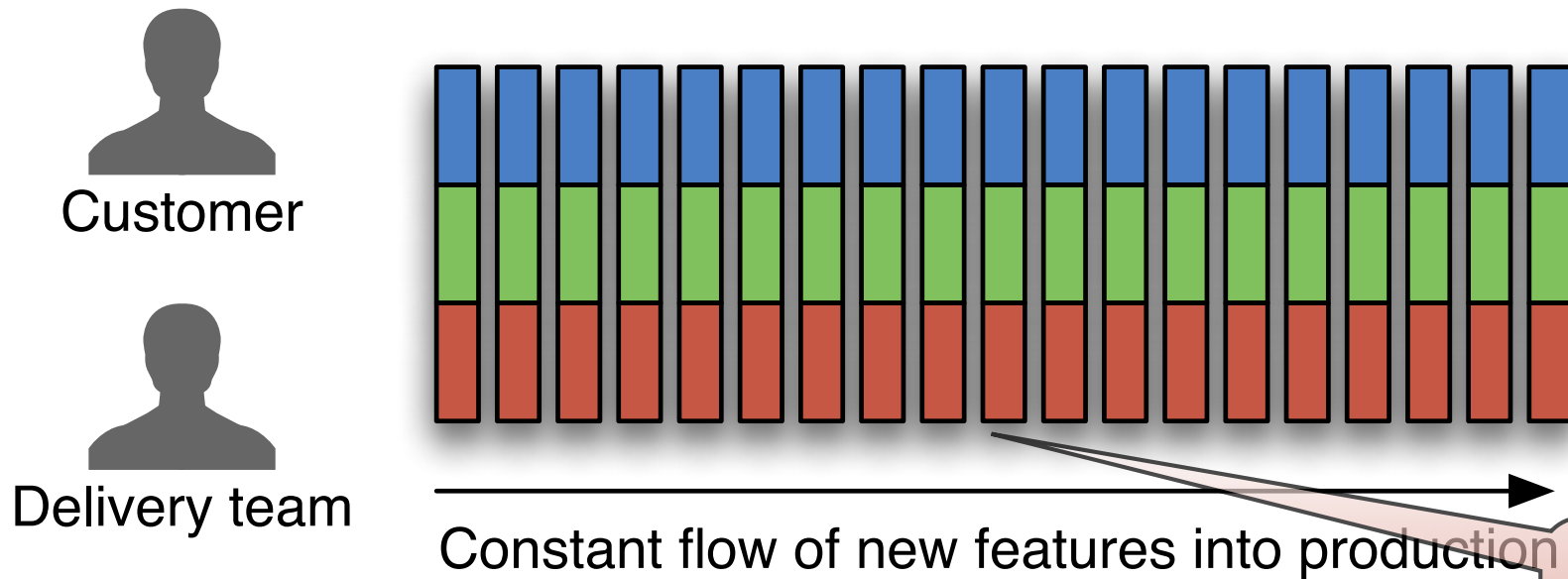
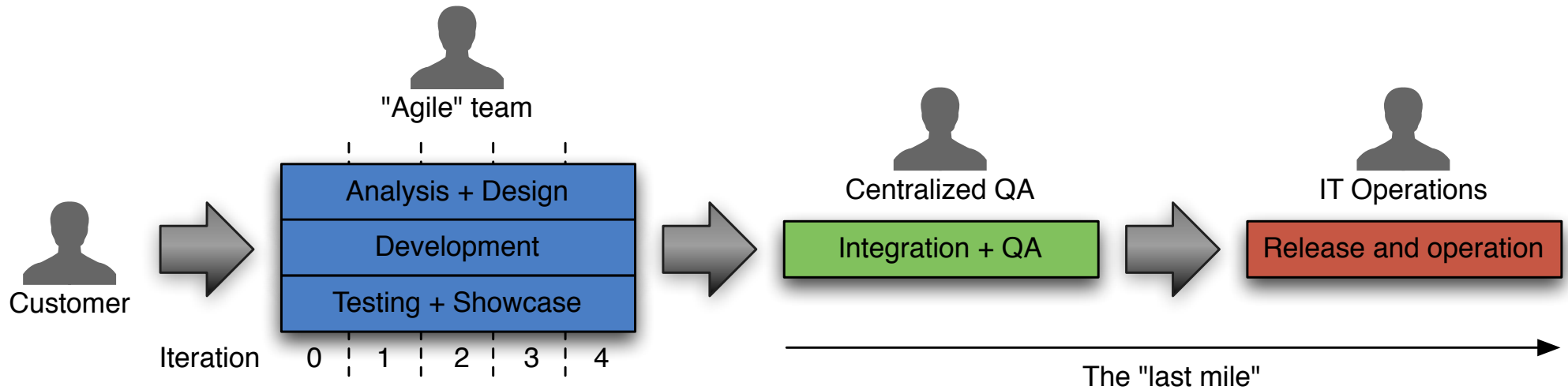


Manage
coupling intelligently.

agile 101



continuous delivery



business needs > operational constraints

Continuous Integration

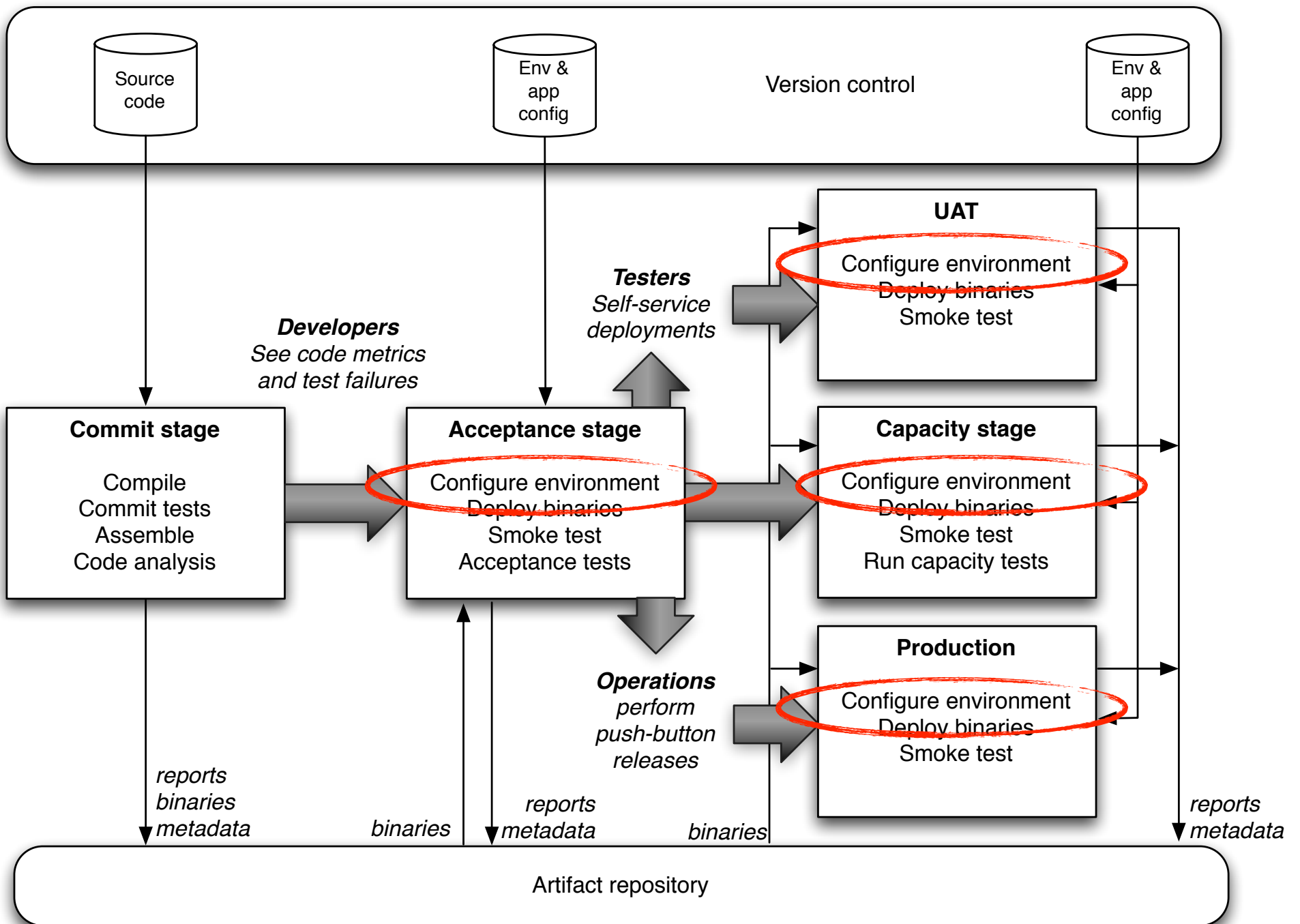
Fast, automated feedback
on the correctness of your
application every time there
is a change to code

Deployment Pipeline

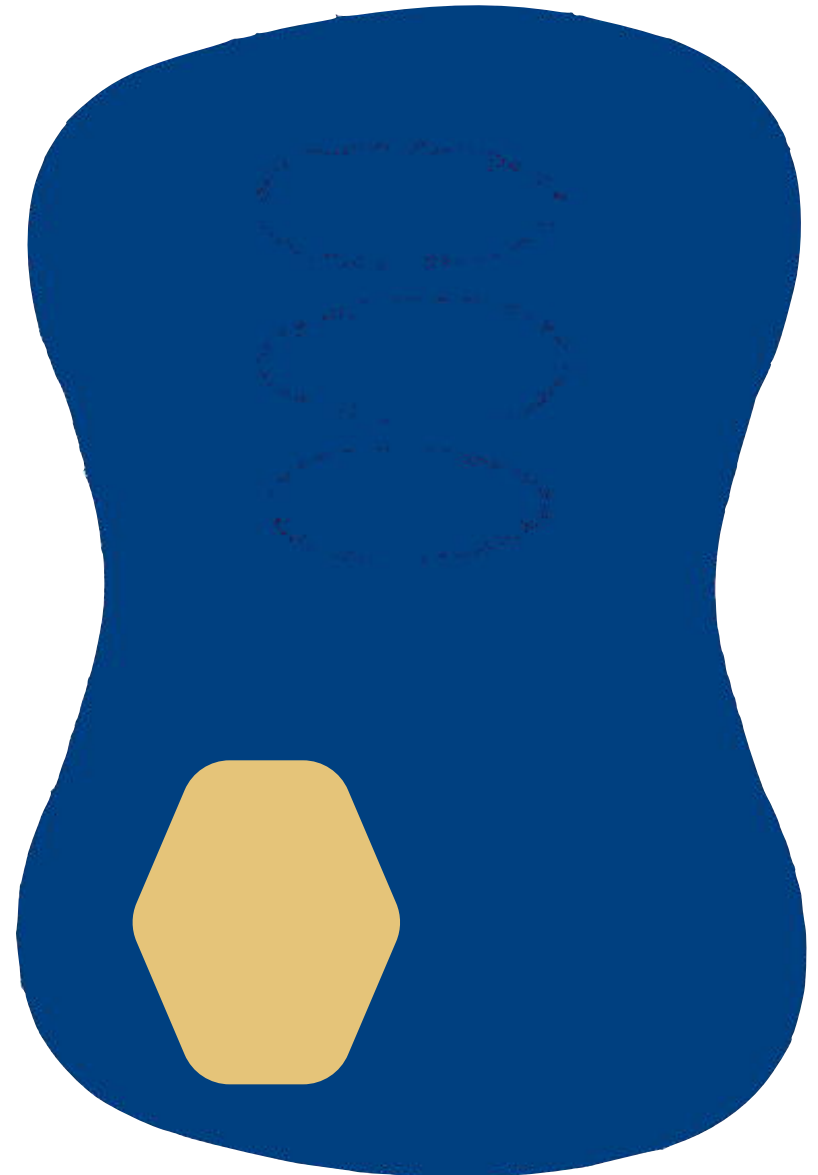
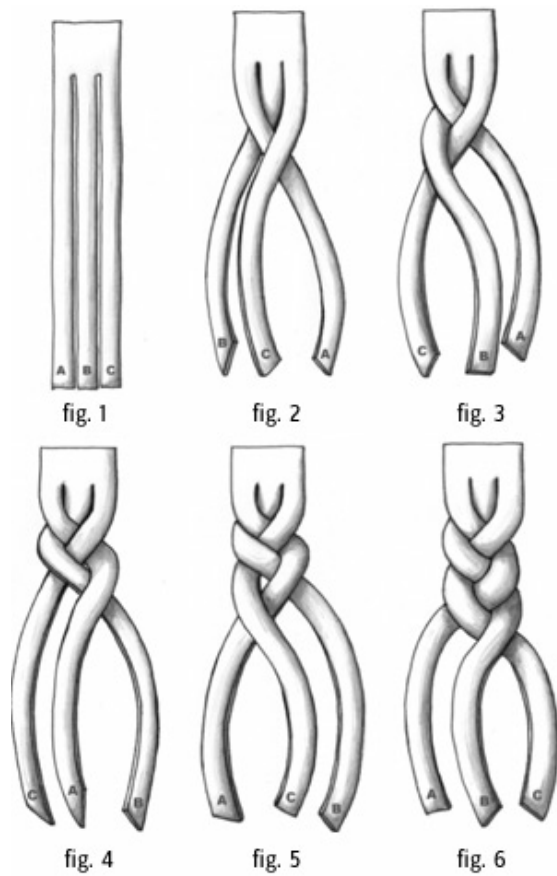
Fast, automated feedback
on the `production readiness`
of your application every
time there is a change — to
`code, infrastructure, or`
`configuration`

Deployment Pipelines





Complected Deployments



production

complect, *transitive verb*:

intertwine, embrace, especially
to plait together

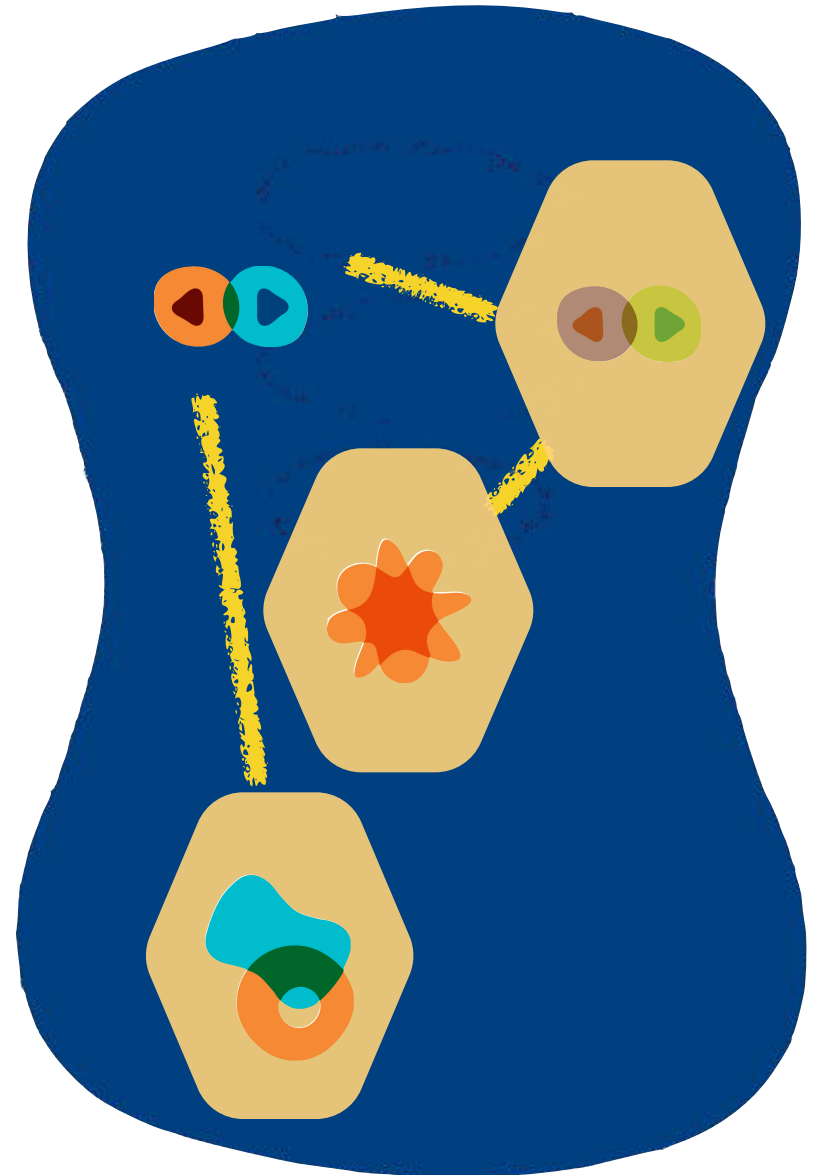
Evolutionary Architecture

Components are
deployed.



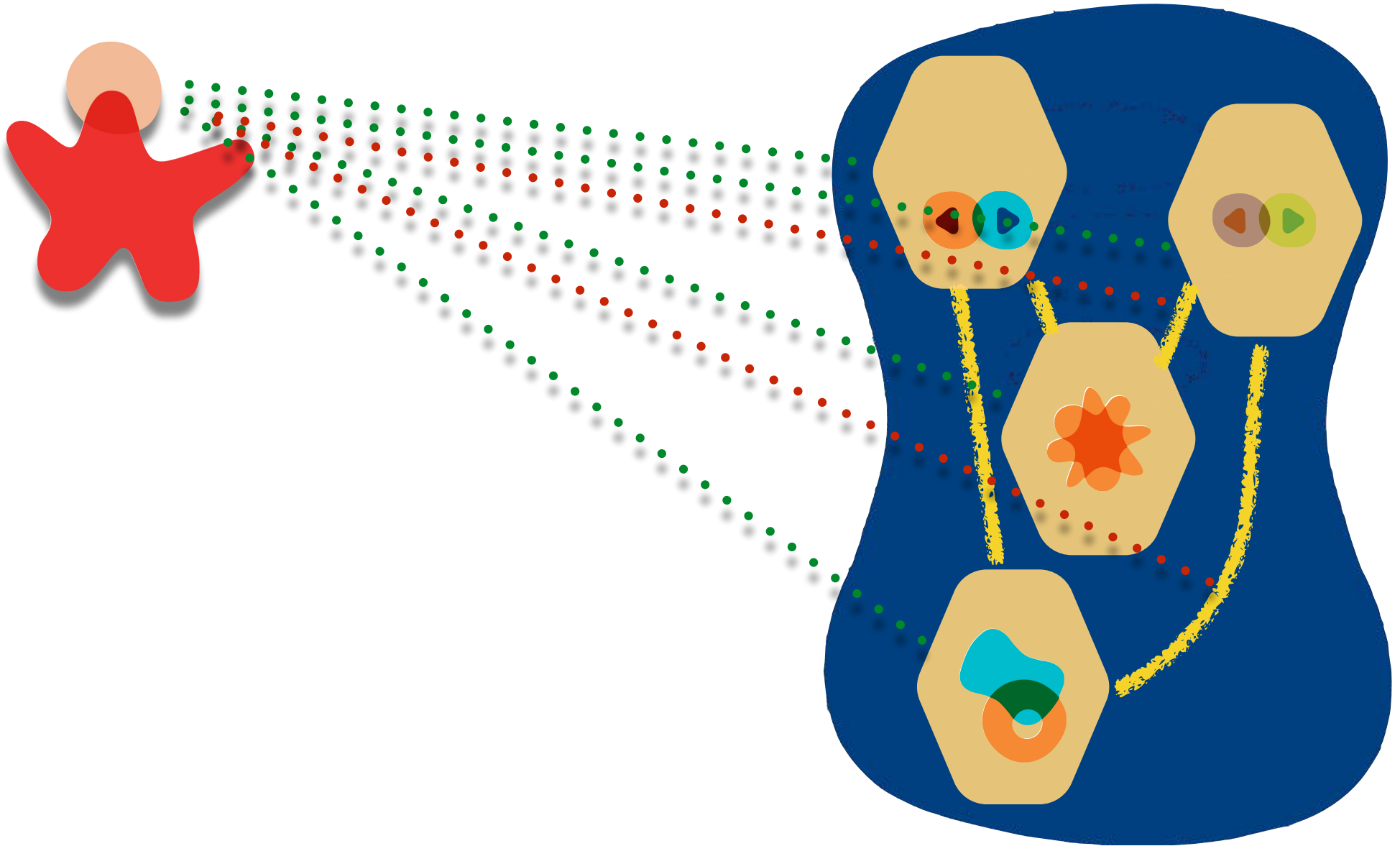
Features are *released.*

Applications consist
of *routing.*



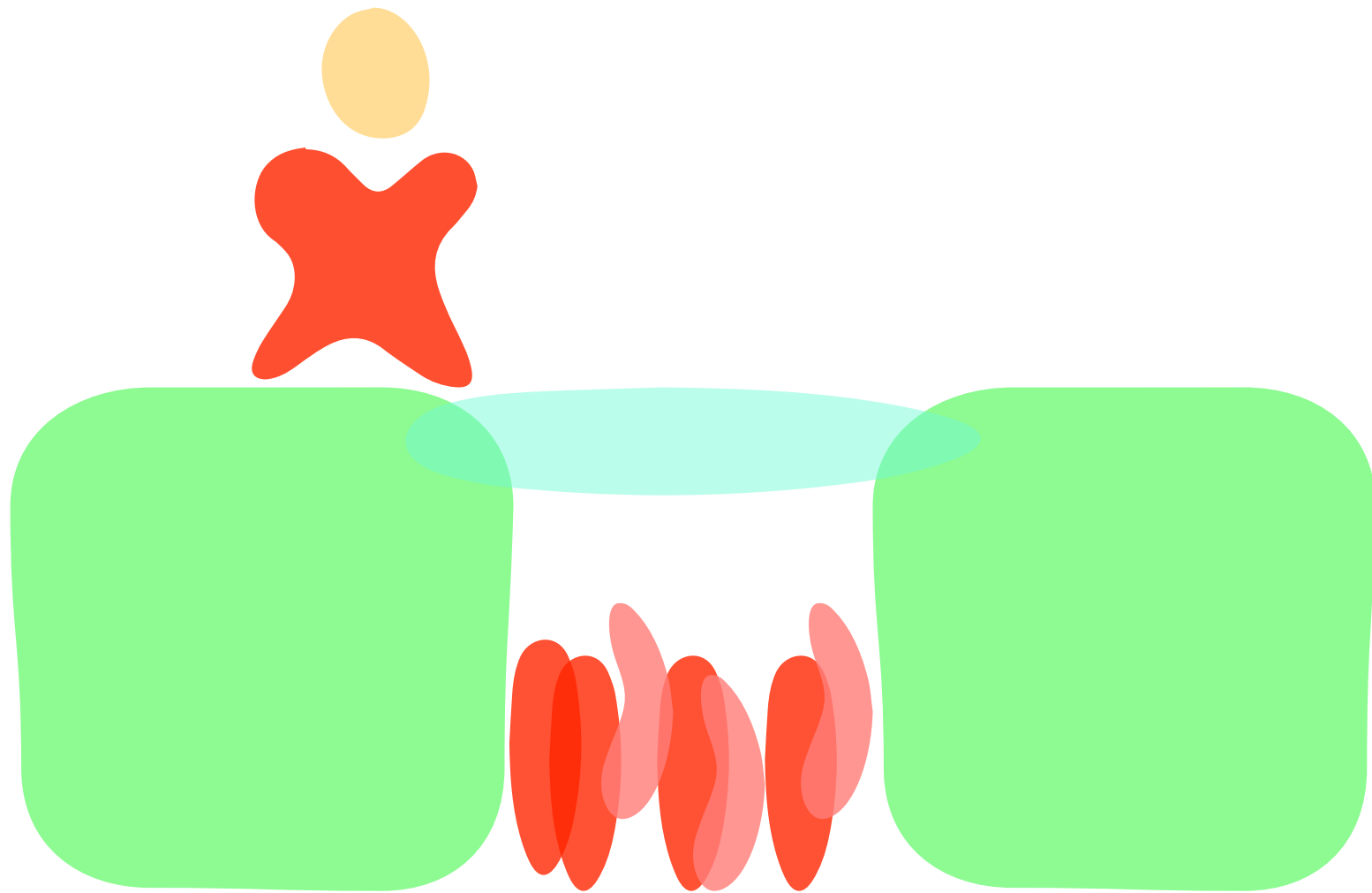
production

Evolutionary Architecture

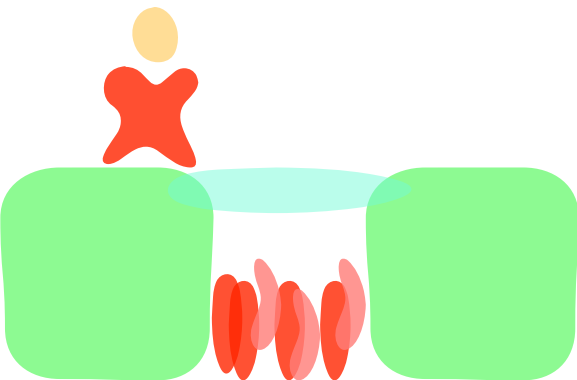


production

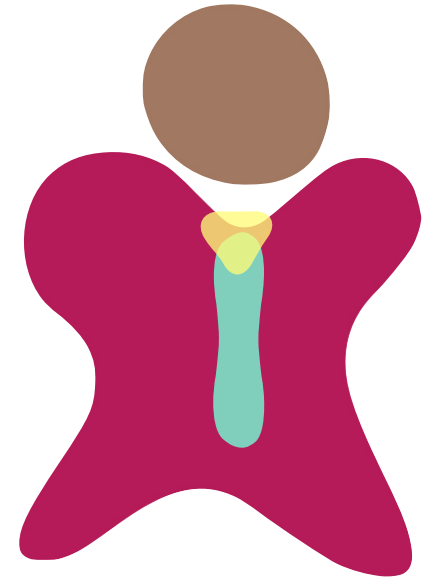
architecture pitfall



“accidental” architect



role versus title



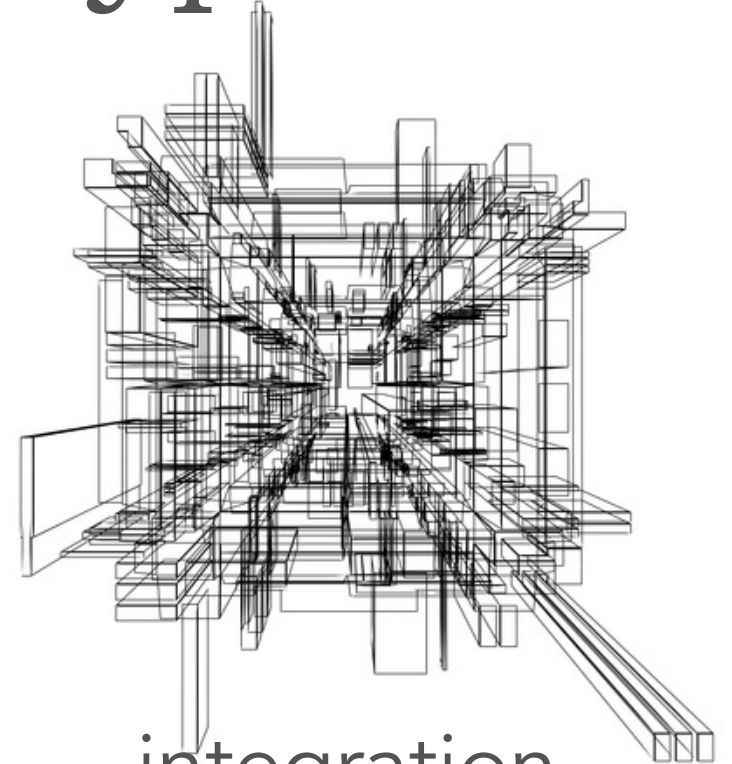
architecture types



architecture types



application



integration

enterprise

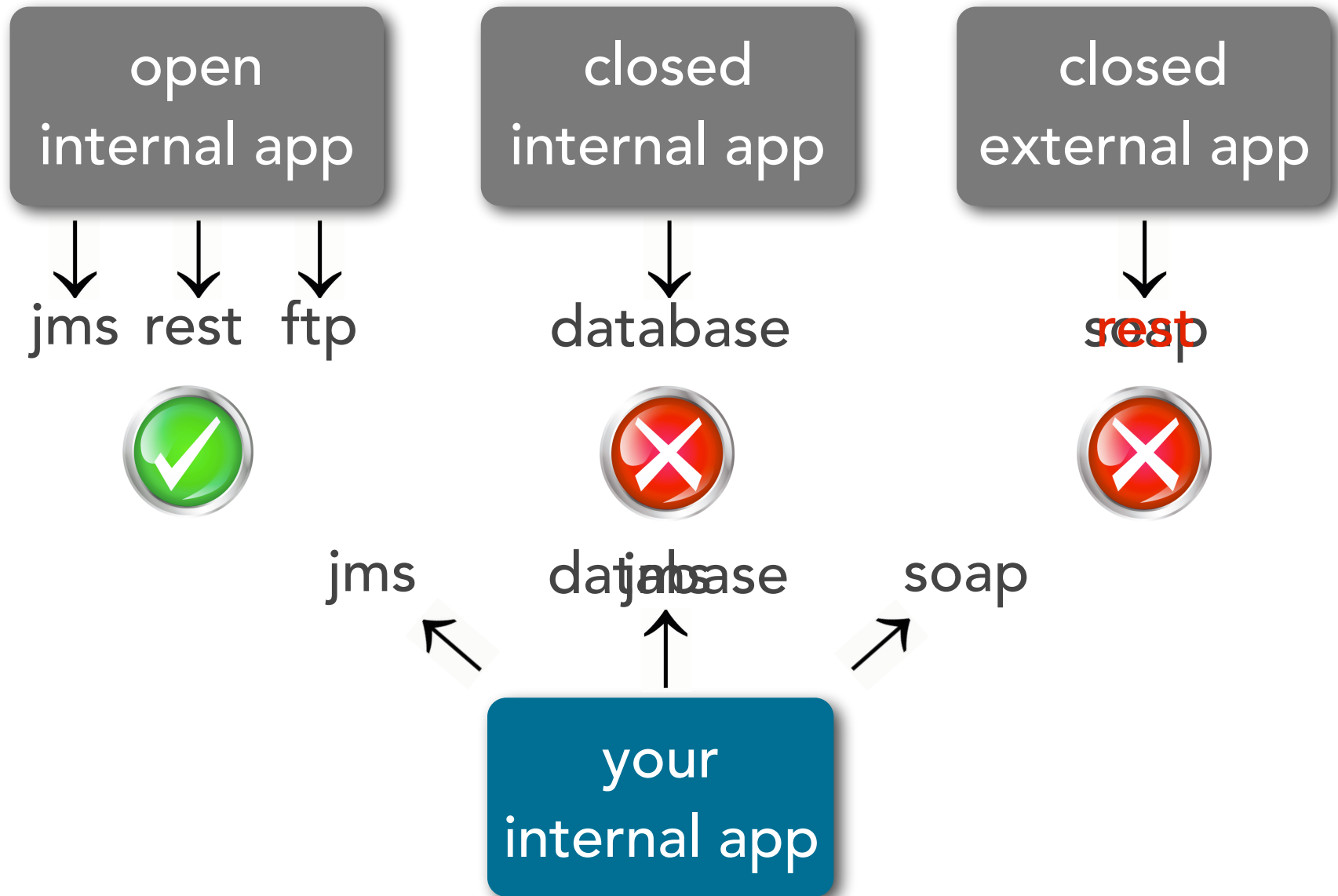



Integration Architecture

coordination

communication

challenges





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Fallacies of distributed computing

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Fallacies of Distributed Computing** are a set of assumptions that [L Peter Deutsch](#) and others at [Sun Microsystems](#) originally asserted [programmers](#) new to [distributed applications](#) invariably make. These assumptions ultimately prove false, resulting either in the failure of the system, a substantial reduction in system scope, or in large, unplanned expenses required to redesign the system to meet its original goals.^[*citation needed*]

Contents [hide]

1 The fallacies

2 Effects of the fallacies

3 History

4 See also

5 References

6 External links

The fallacies [edit]

The [fallacies](#) are summarized below:^[1]

1 The [network](#) is reliable.

2 [Latency](#) is zero.

3 [Bandwidth](#) is infinite.

4 The network is [secure](#).

5 [Topology](#) doesn't change.

6 There is one [administrator](#).

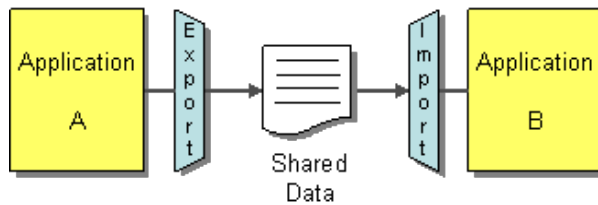
7 Transport cost is zero.

8 The network is homogeneous.

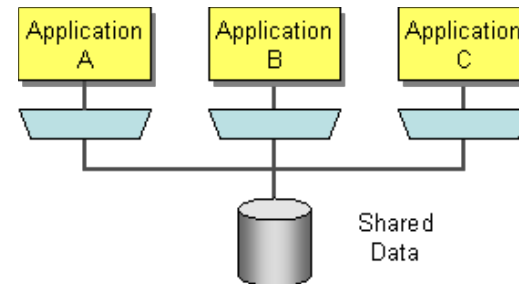
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fallacies_of_distributed_computing

integration styles

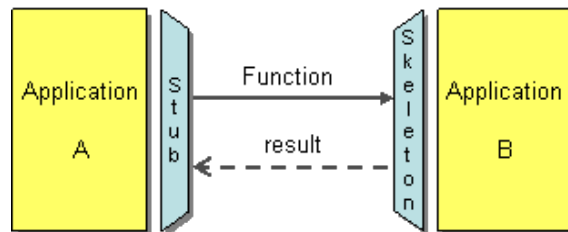
From Enterprise Integration Patterns by Hohpe and Woolf



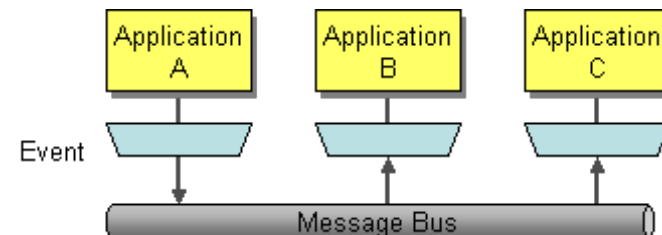
file transfer



shared database

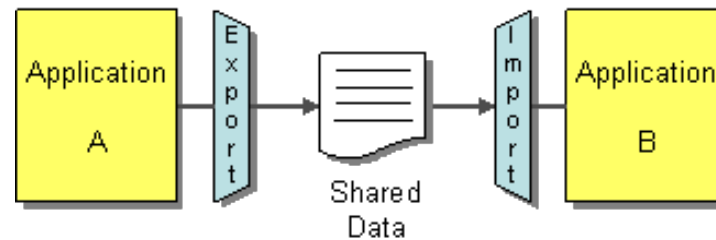


remote procedure
invocation



messaging

file transfer

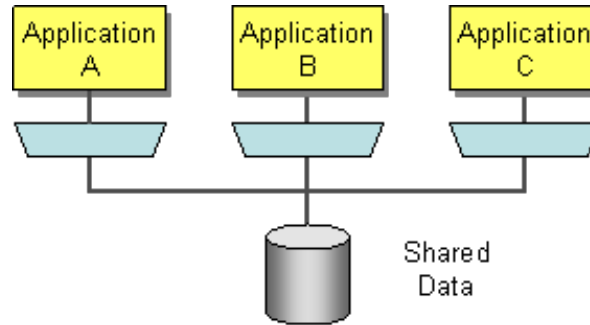


universal integration style, integration simplicity, system decoupling and system abstraction



file-based processing is expensive, error processing, timeliness of data synchronization, data-only transfer

shared database

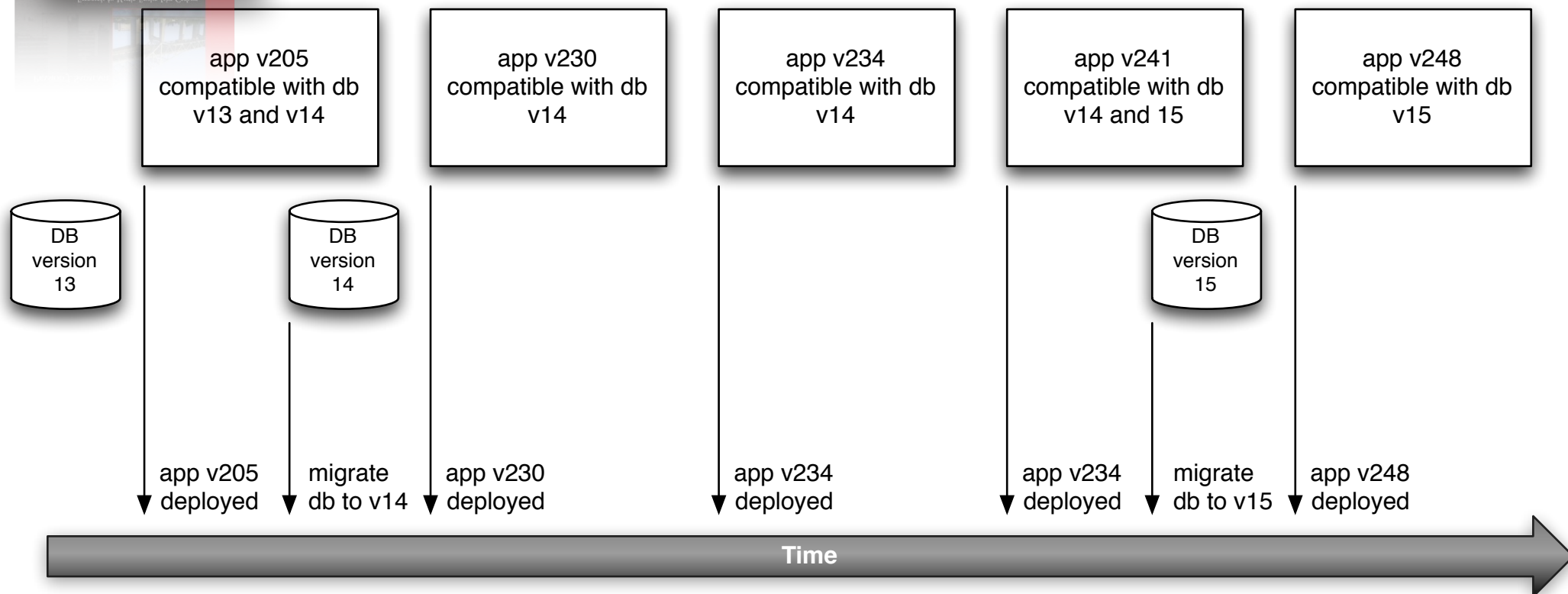
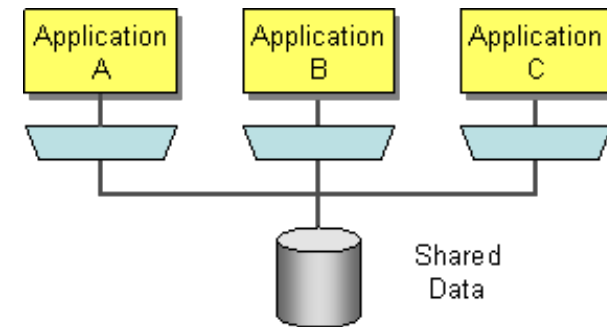
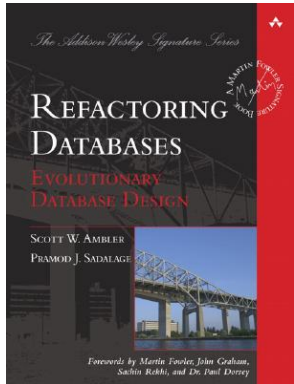


near-universal integration via SQL, system abstraction, system decoupling

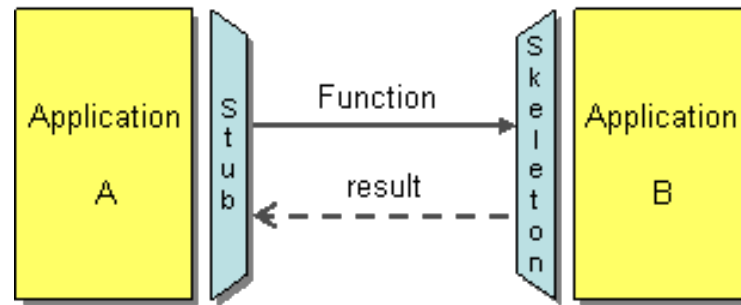


cannot use persistence caching (ORM), performance bottleneck issues, schema change issues, data ownership issues

expand/contract pattern



remote procedure

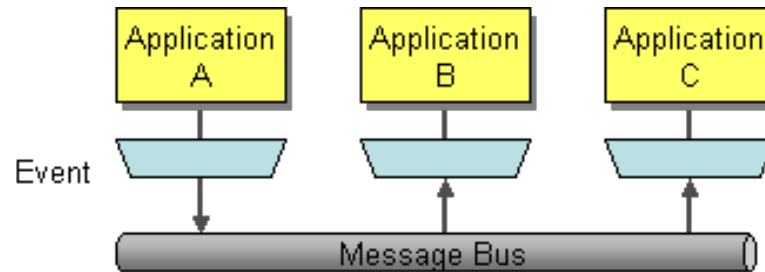


data encapsulation and ownership, external systems integration via web services, mature frameworks and tools



tight system coupling due to dependency on service availability and location knowledge, poor asynchronous communications

messaging

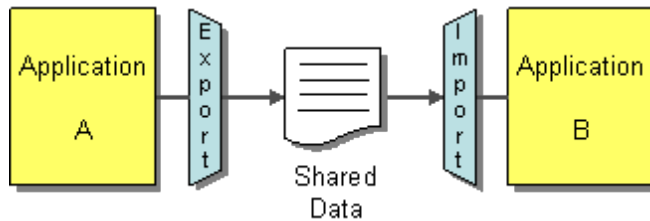


asynchronous and reliable messaging, highly decoupled systems, excellent scalability capabilities, monitoring

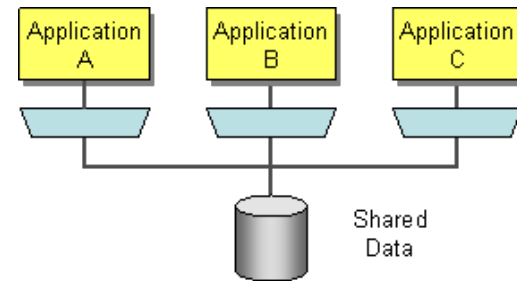


external integration beyond firewall, implementation and testing complexity, cross platform standards still evolving

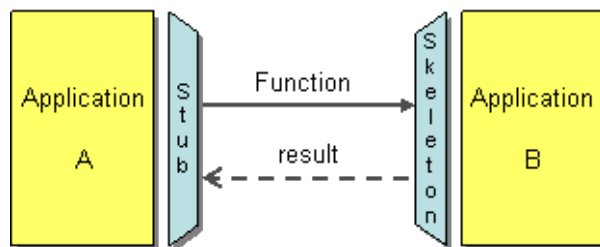
which is the best integration style?



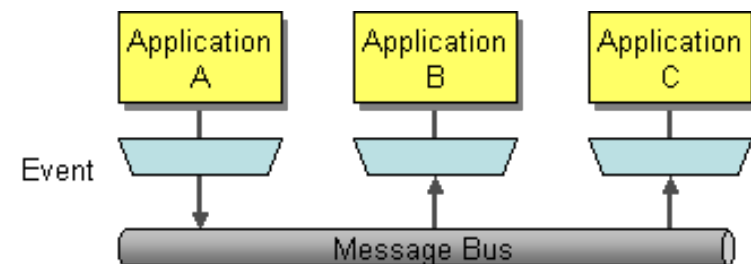
file transfer



shared database



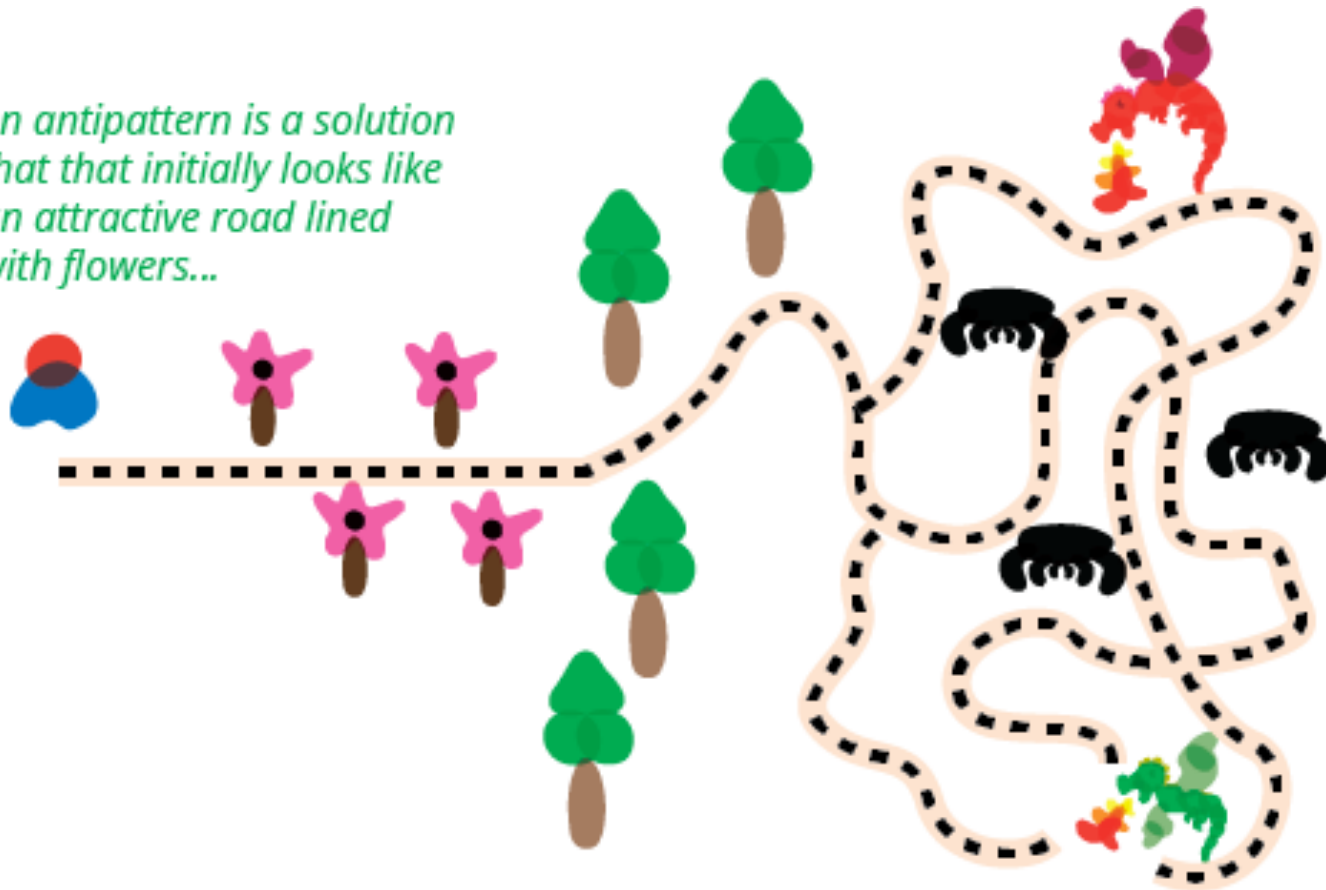
remote procedure invocation



messaging

Architecture Anti-pattern

An antipattern is a solution that initially looks like an attractive road lined with flowers...



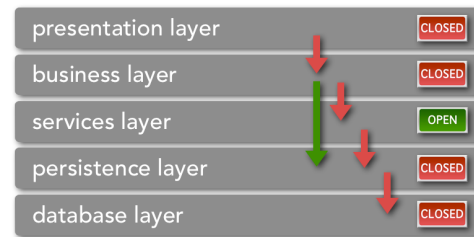
...but further on leads you into a maze filled with monsters

cover your assets

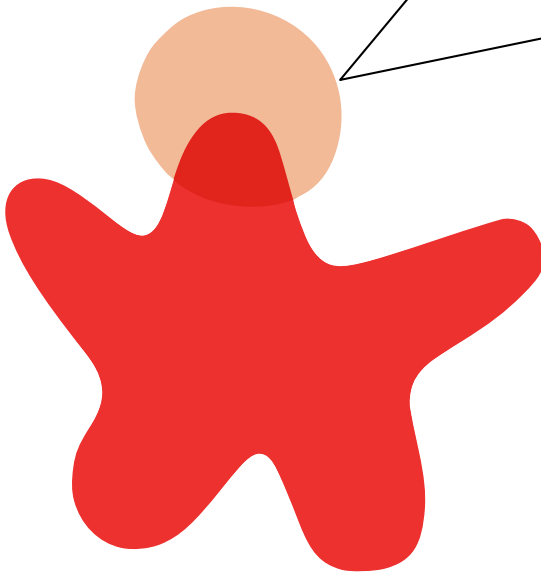
continuing to document and present alternatives
without ever making an architecture decision



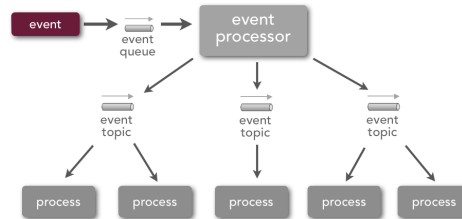
cover your assets



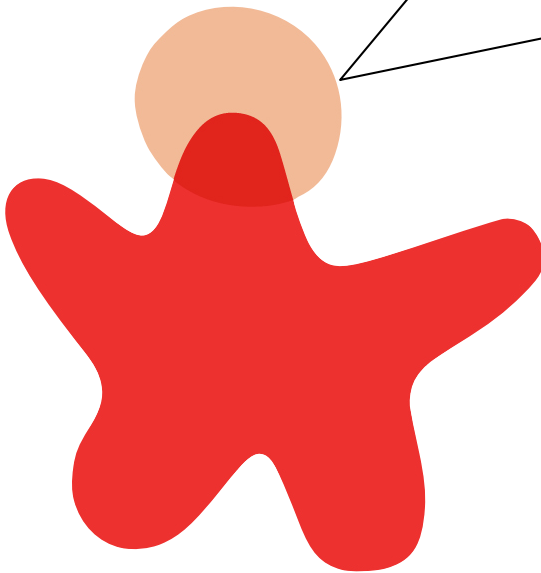
"the layered architecture approach would work here..."



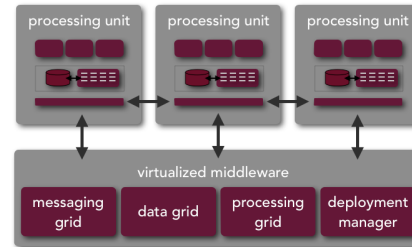
cover your assets



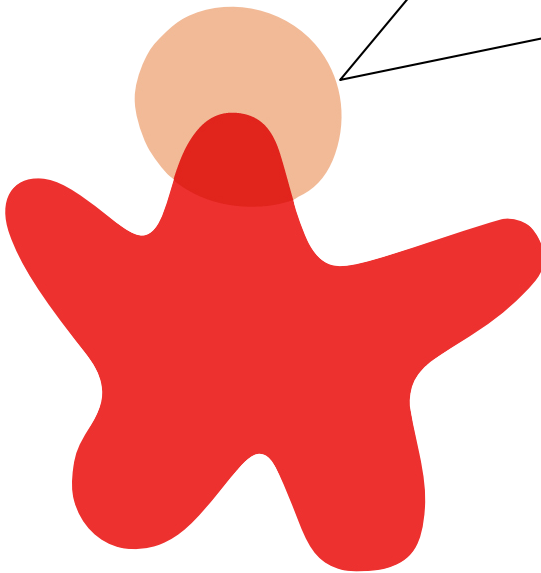
"but of course, there's always EDA, which would also be a fit..."



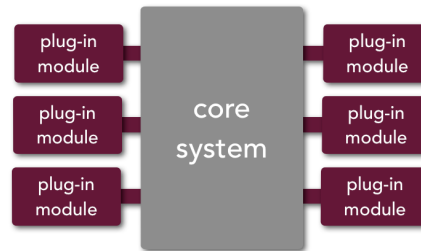
cover your assets



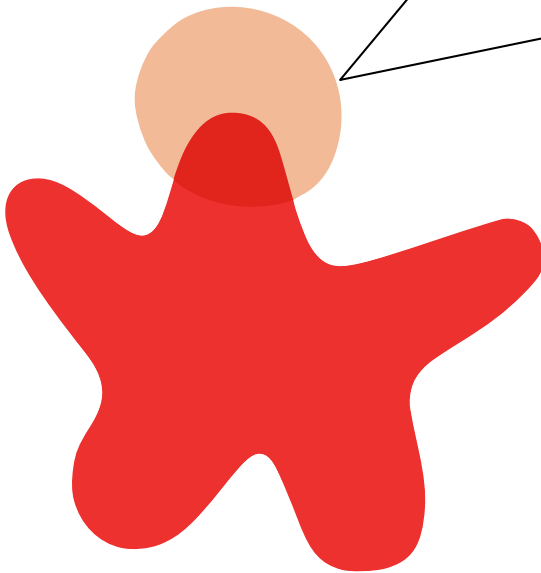
"space-based architecture has
always been a safe choice in these
situations..."



cover your assets

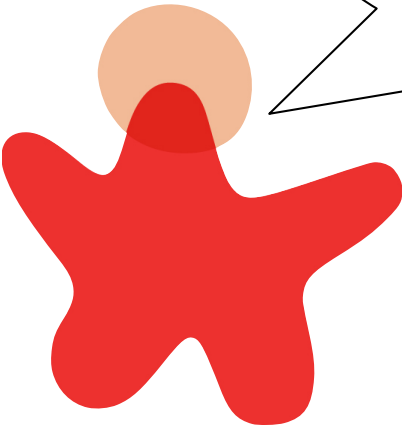


"but then again, the microkernel pattern has some real selling points here..."



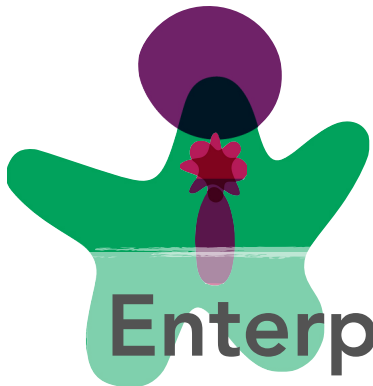
cover your assets

it's your job as an architect to present alternatives, clearly articulate the pros and cons of each, and **recommend the best solution for the situation**



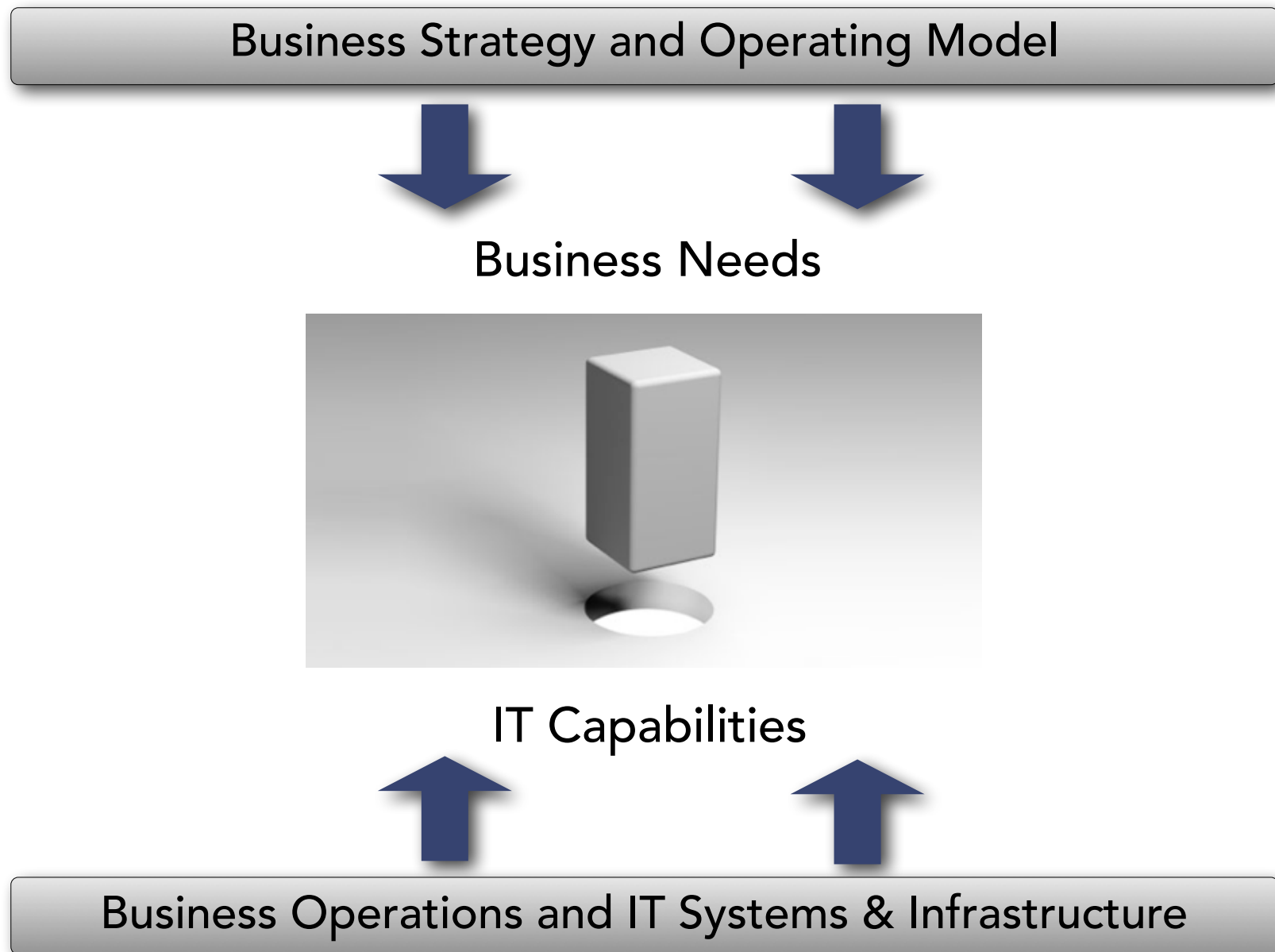
wait, I think there are
about 25 more patterns
we can analyze...

Enterprise Architecture

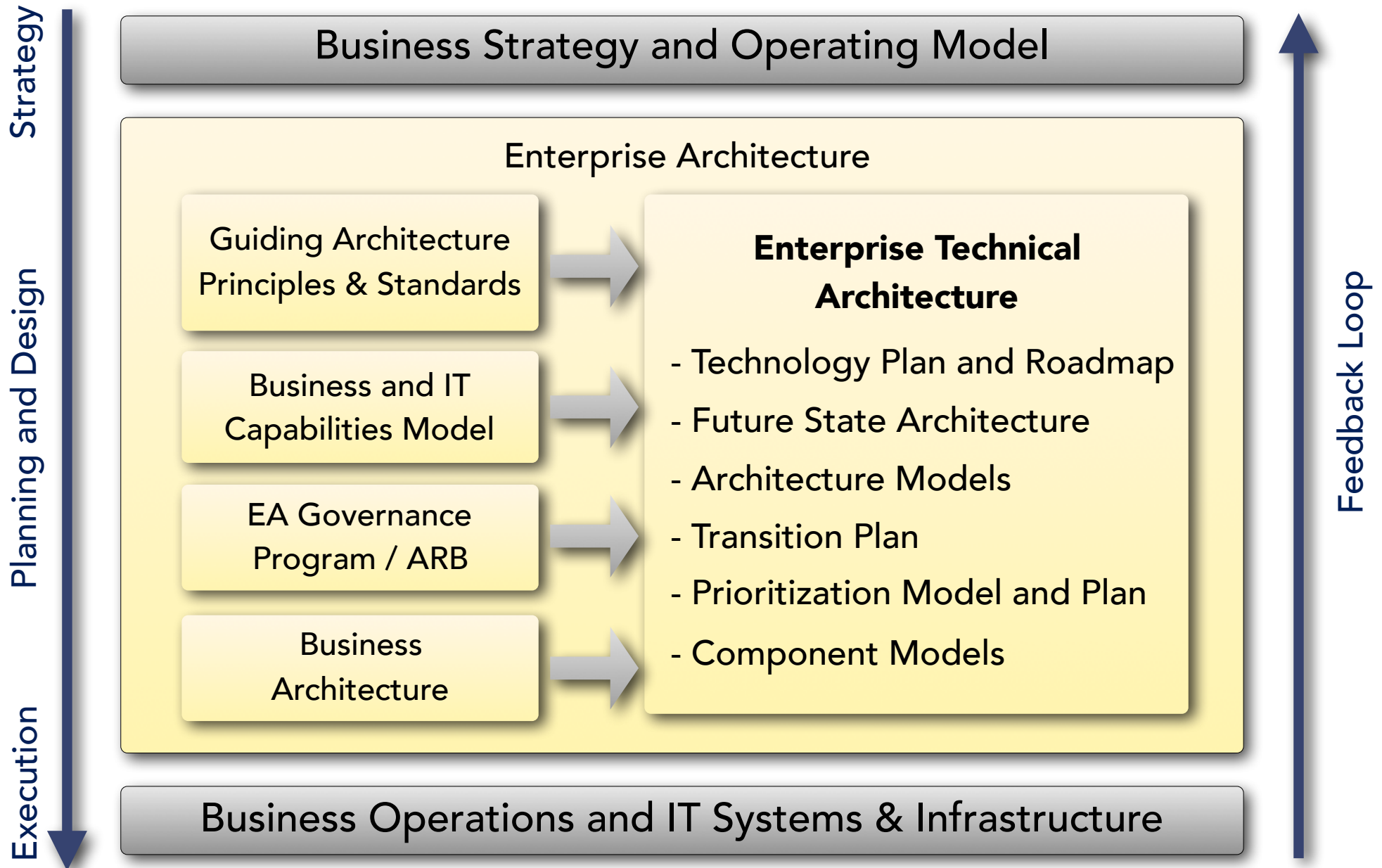


Enterprise Architecture

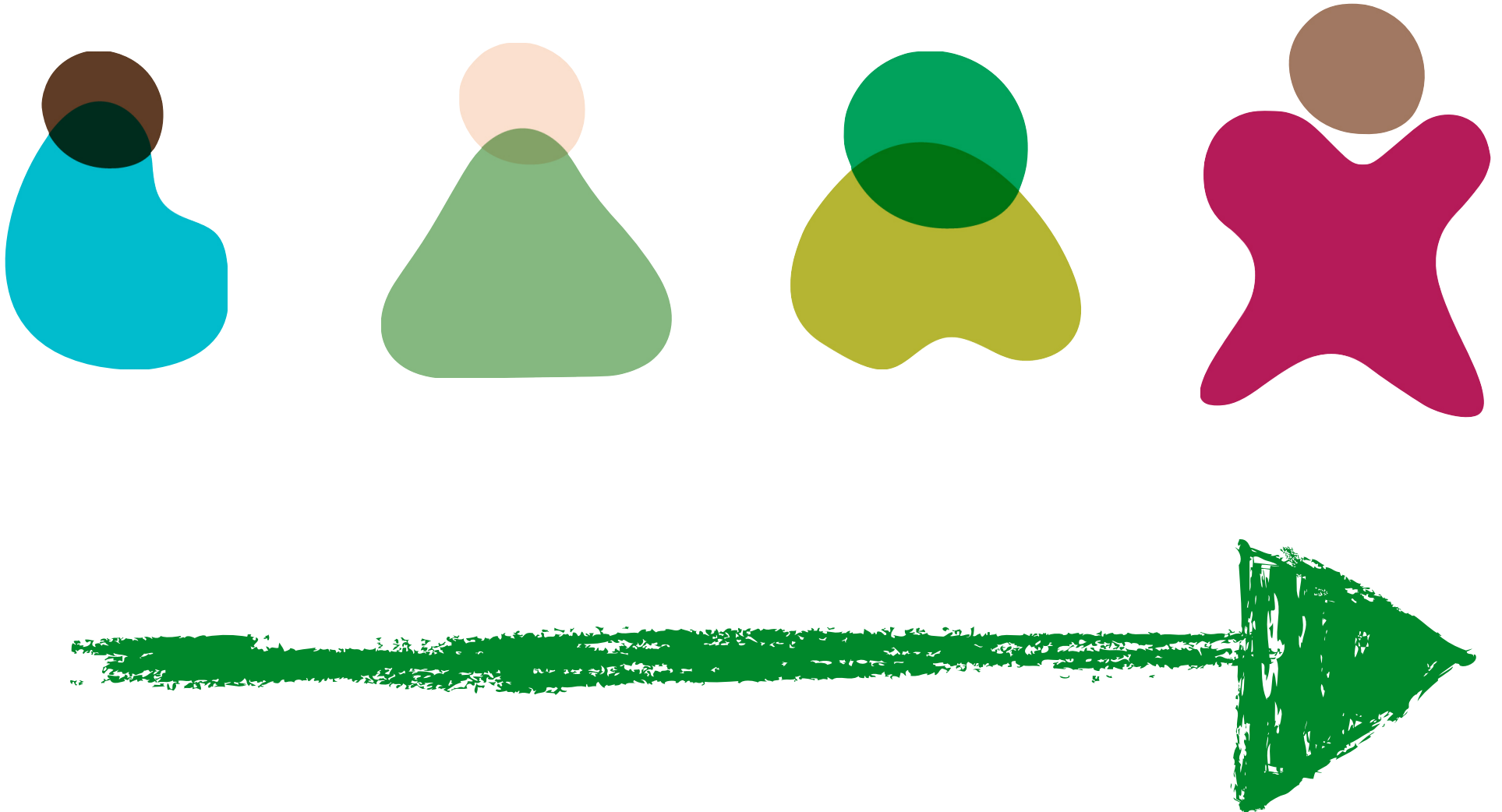
enterprise architecture context



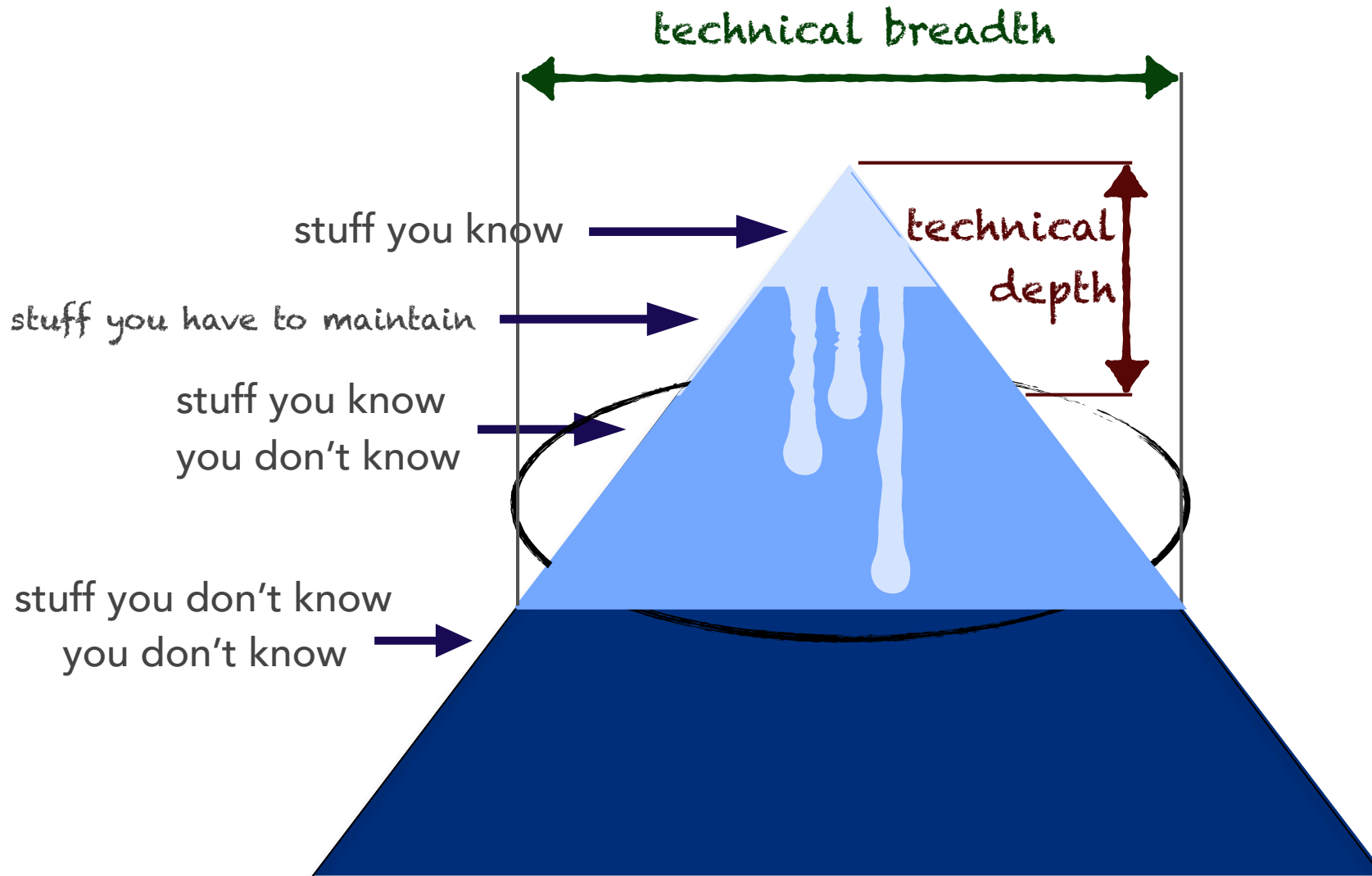
enterprise architecture context

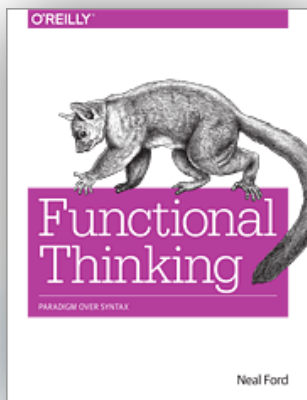
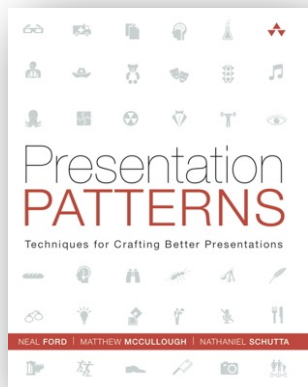


from developer to architect



the knowledge triangle





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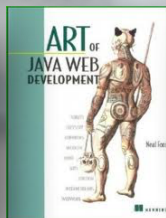
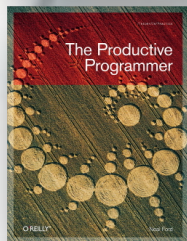


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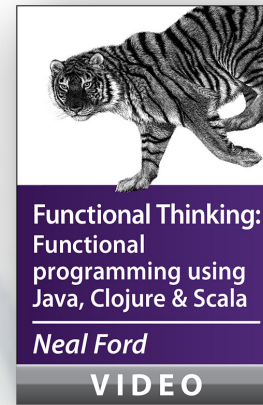
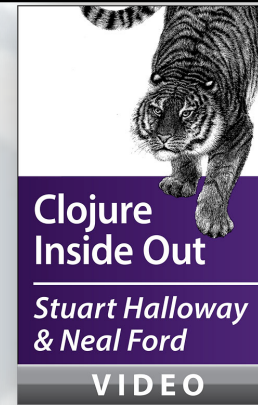
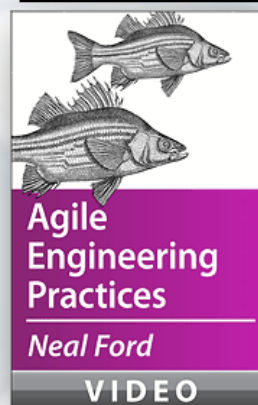
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