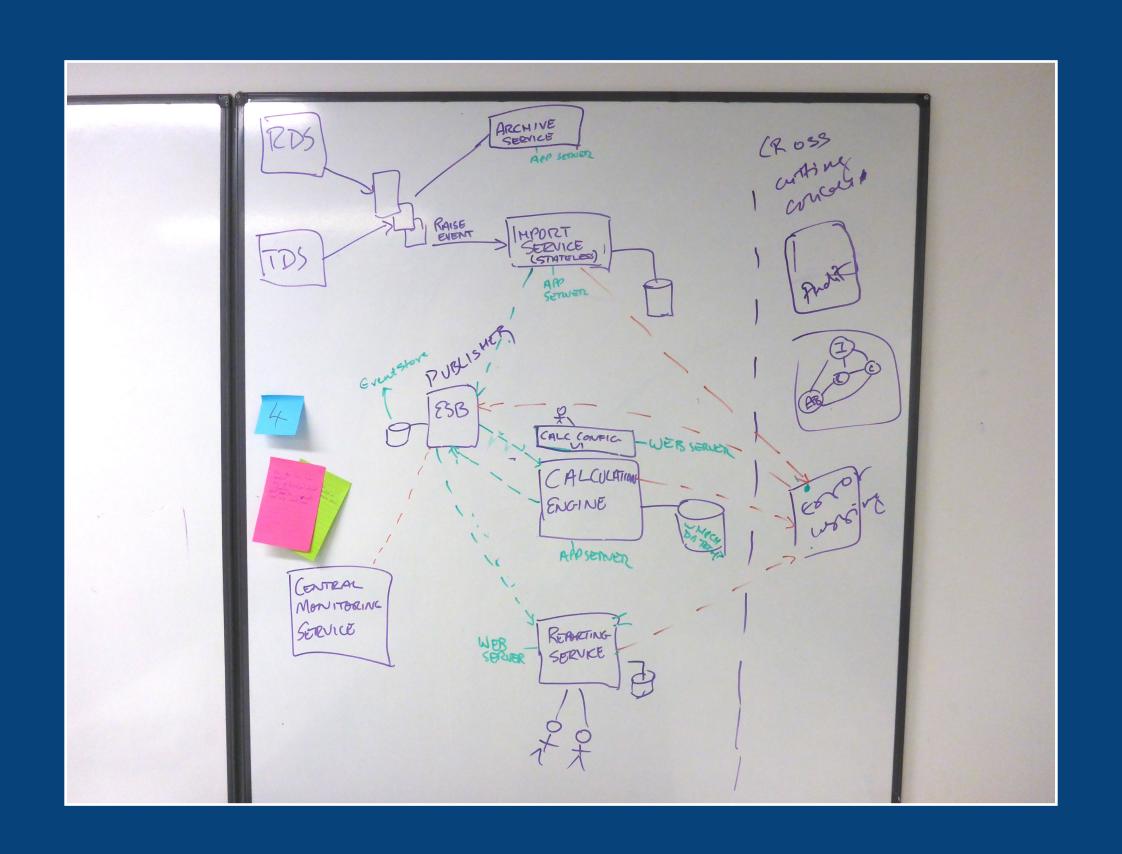
Five things every developer should know about software architecture

1. Is that what we're going to build?



2. Is it going to work?

1. Software architecture isn't about big design up front

Historically there's been a tendency towards big design up front

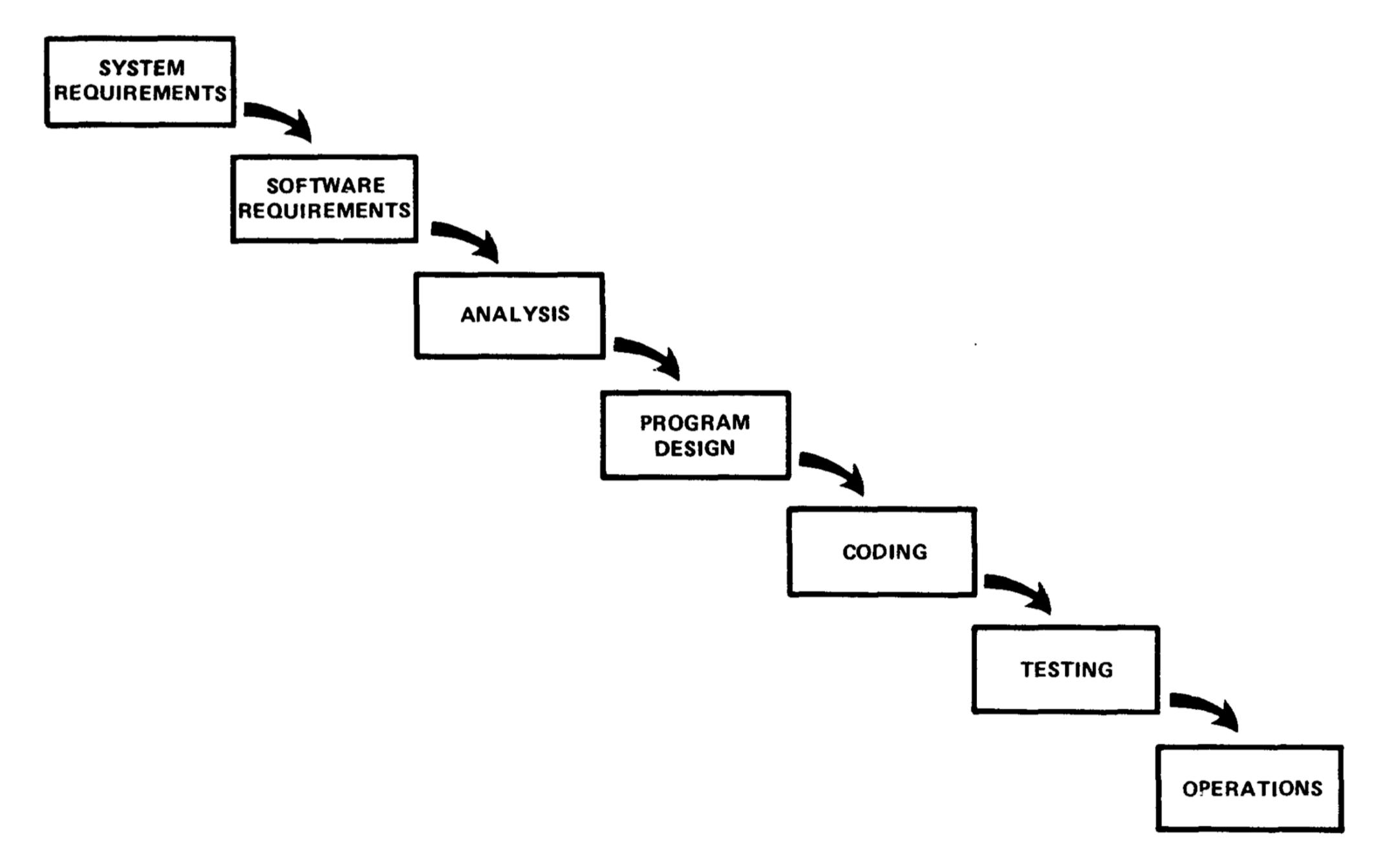


Figure 2. Implementation steps to develop a large computer program for delivery to a customer.

I believe in this concept, but the implementation described above is risky and invites failure.

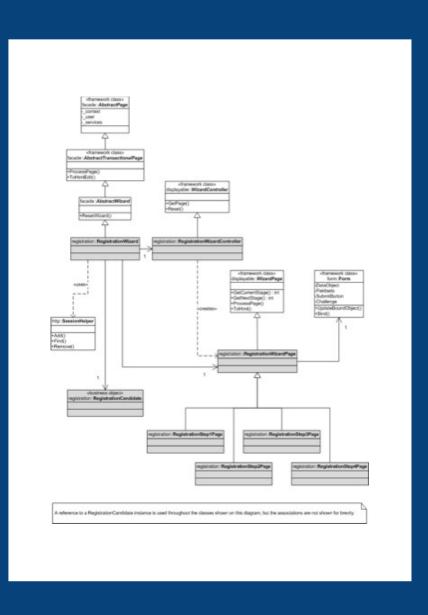
Managing the development of large software systems

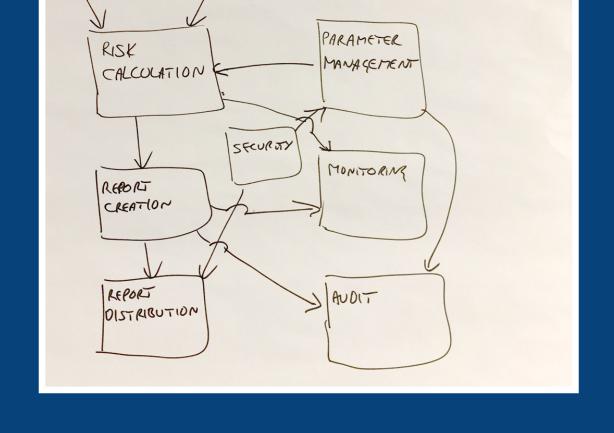
Dr Winston W. Royce

Responding to change over following a plan

Big design up front

Software Architecture Document





VS

No design up front

Big design up front is dumb. Doing no design up front is even dumber.

Dave Thomas

How much up front design should you do?

Sometimes requirements are known, and sometimes they aren't

(enterprise software development vs product companies and startups)

just enough



Evolutionary Design

Beginning With A Primitive Whole



Evolutionary Design

Beginning With A Primitive Whole

Architecture represents the **significant decisions**, where significance is measured by **cost of change**.

Grady Booch

Architecture

Programming languages

Technologies and platforms

Monolith, microservices or hybrid approach

Design

Implementation

Curly braces on the same or next line Whitespace vs tabs

We're not trying to make every decision

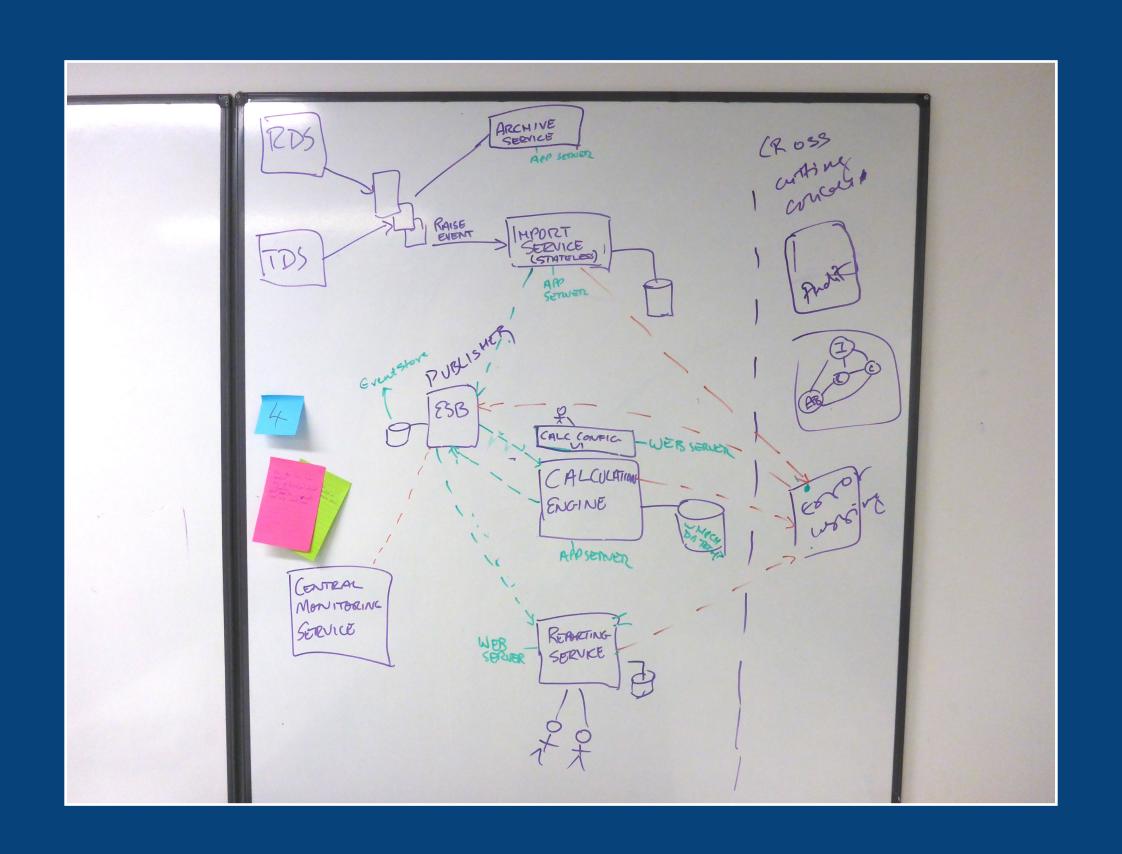
I think there is a role for a broad starting point architecture. Such things as stating early on how to layer the application, how you'll interact with the database (if you need one), what approach to use to handle the web server.

Martin Fowler

https://martinfowler.com/articles/designDead.html

A starting point adds value

1. Is that what we're going to build?



2. Is it going to work?

Base your architecture on requirements, travel light and prove your architecture with concrete experiments.

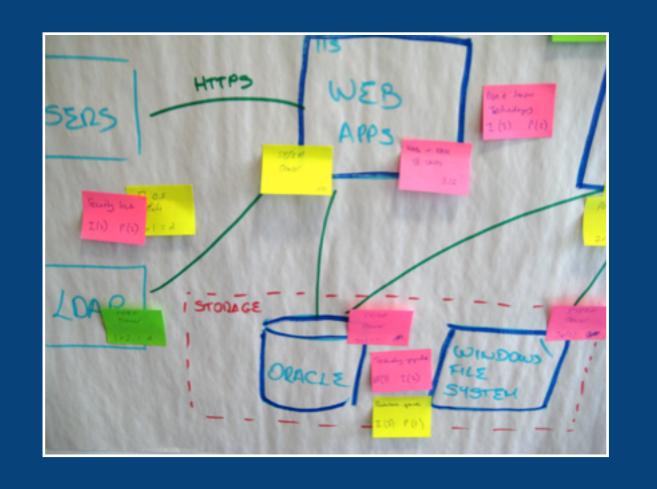
Agile Architecture: Strategies for Scaling Agile Development

Scott Ambler

Concrete experiment

Proof of concept, prototype, spike, tracer, vertical slice, walking skeleton, executable reference architecture, ...

Identify and mitigate your highest priority risks







Risk-storming

A visual and collaborative technique for identifying risk

Threat modelling

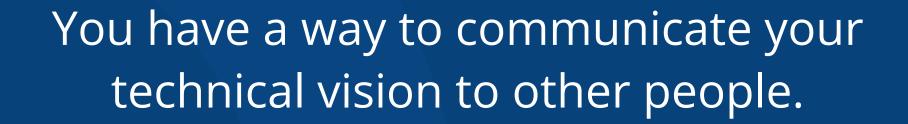
(STRIDE, LINDDUN, Attack Trees, etc)

How much up front design should you do?

Up front design is an iterative and incremental process; stop when:



You understand the significant architectural drivers (requirements, quality attributes, constraints).







You understand the context and scope of what you're building.

You are confident that your design satisfies the key architectural drivers.





You understand the significant design decisions (i.e. technology, modularity, etc).

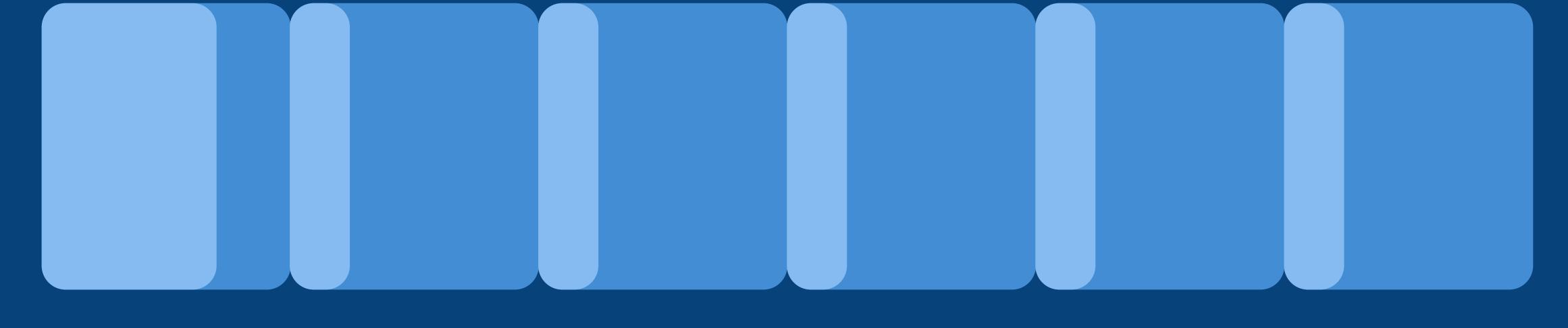
You have identified, and are comfortable with, the risks associated with building the software.



Techniques: Workshops, interviews, Event Storming, Impact Mapping, domain modelling, OOAD, CRC, DDD, architecture reviews, ATAM, architecture dry runs, Risk-storming, concrete experiments, C4 model, ADRs, etc.

Up front design is not necessarily about creating a perfect end-state or complete architecture

Enough up front design to create a good starting point and direction



Some Design Up Front + Evolutionary Design

2. Every team needs technical leadership

Software development teams don't need architects

Software development teams do need technical leadership

Chaos

Big ball of mud, spaghetti code, inconsistent approaches to solving the same problems, quality attributes are ignored, deployment problems, maintenance issues, etc

The software architecture role

(technical leadership, and responsible for the technical success of the project/product)

Architectural drivers

Understanding the goals; capturing, refining and challenging the requirements and constraints.

Designing software

Creating the technical strategy, vision and roadmap.

Technical risks

Identifying, mitigating and owning the technical risks to ensure that the architecture "works".

Technical leadership

Continuous technical leadership and ownership of the architecture throughout

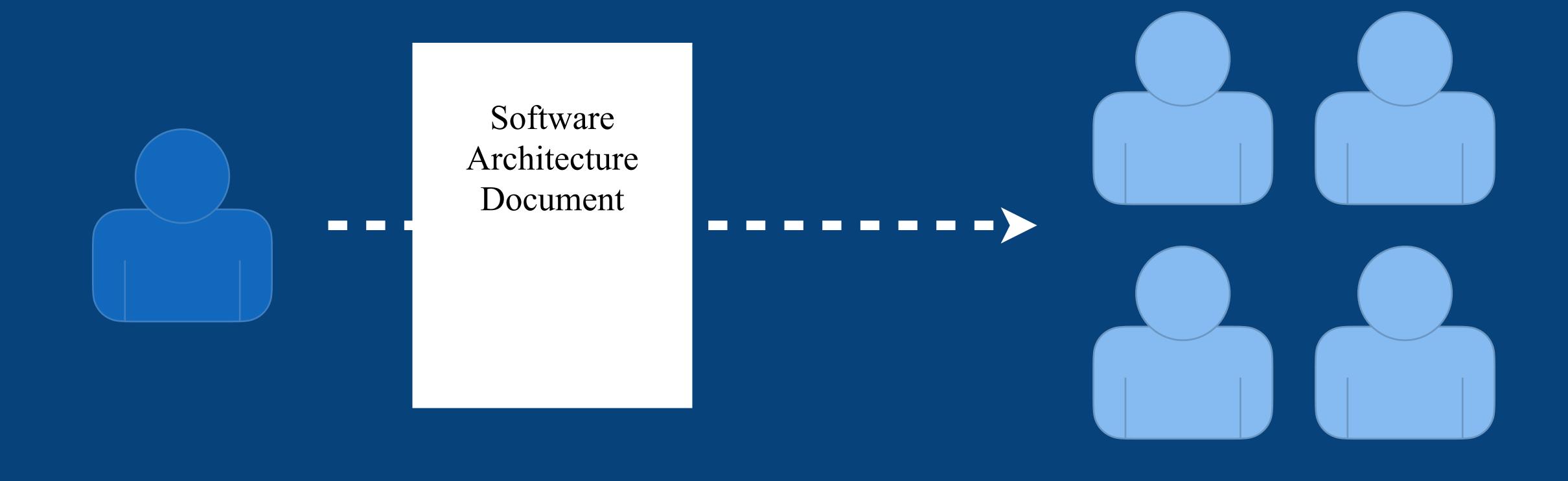
Quality assurance

Introduction and adherence to standards, guidelines, principles, etc.

Every team needs technical leadership

3. The software architecture role is about coding, coaching and collaboration

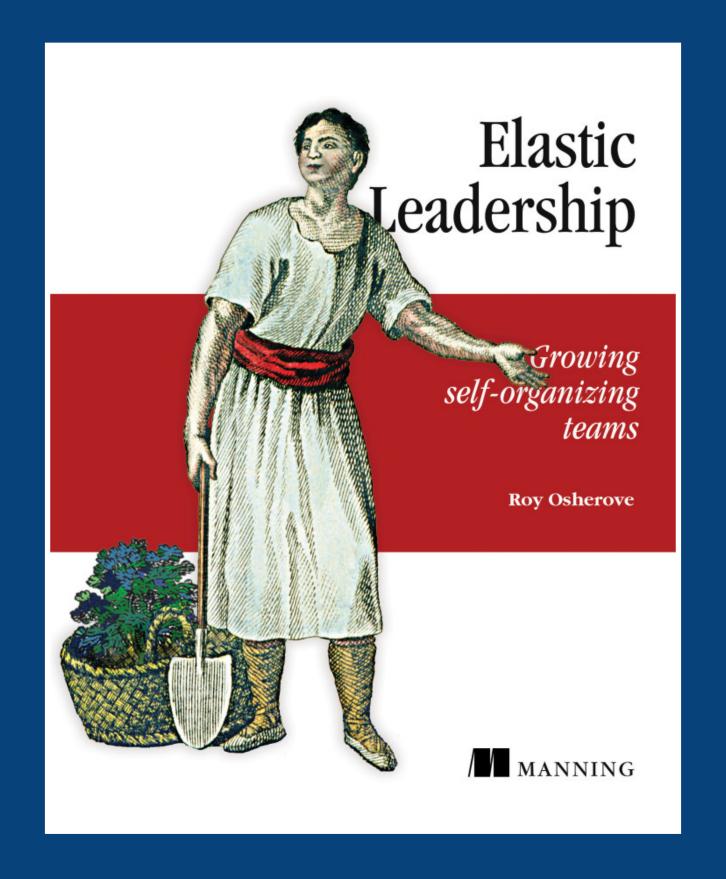
Software development is not a relay sport



Aaas

Architecture as a Service

Continuous technical leadership



Different types of teams need different leadership styles

Pair architecting

Soft skills

(leadership, communication, presentation, influencing, negotiation, collaboration, coaching and mentoring, motivation, facilitation, political, etc)

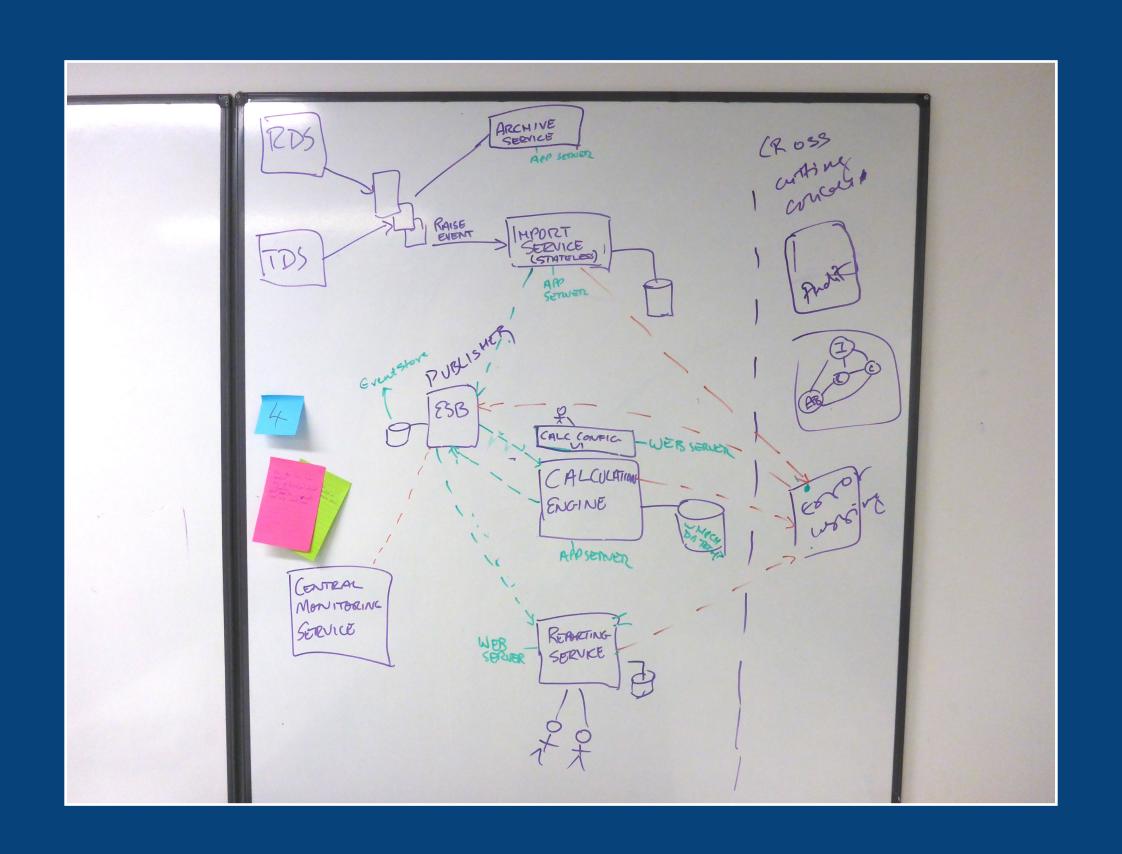
Should software architects write **code**?

Production code, prototypes, frameworks, foundations, code reviews, experimenting, etc

Good software architects are typically good software developers

The people designing software must understand technology ... all decisions involve trade-offs

1. Is that what we're going to build?

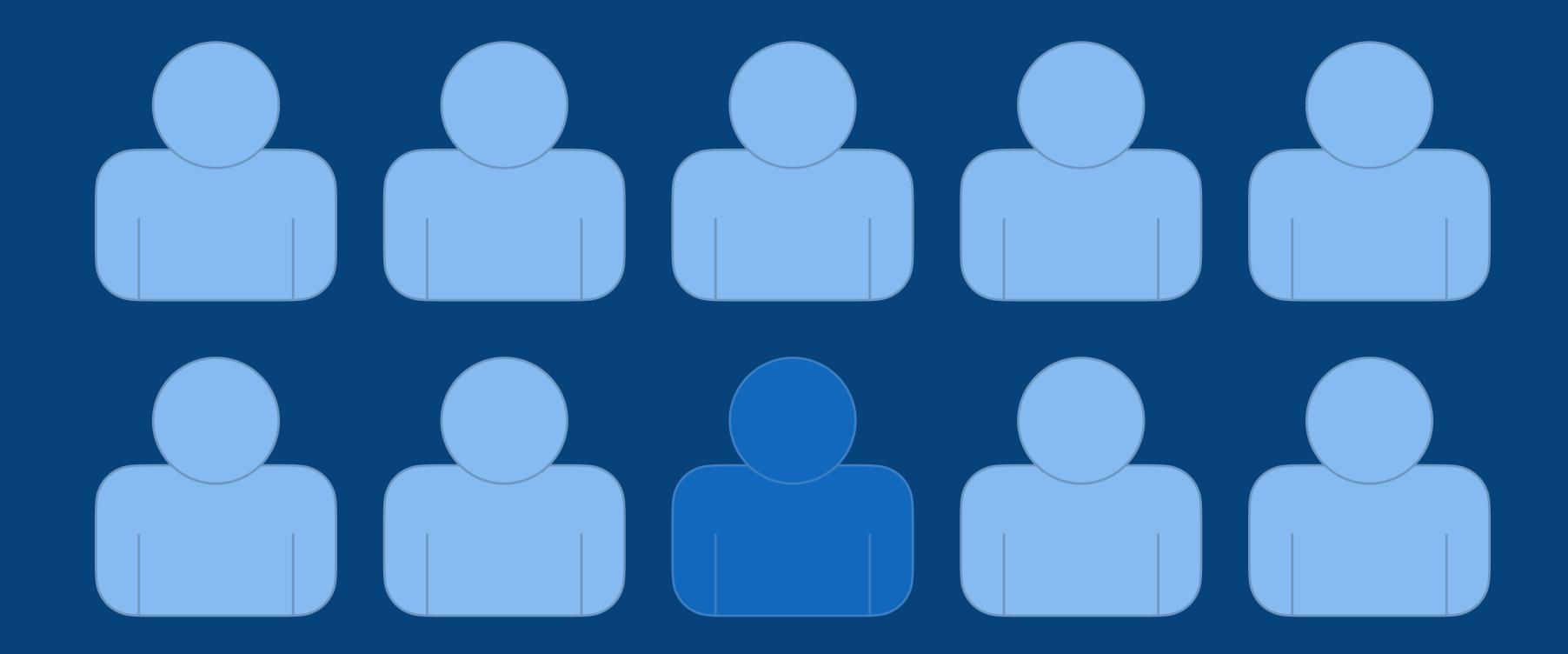


2. Is it going to work?

The software architecture role is multi-faceted

(technical depth, technical breadth, soft skills)

4. You don't need to use UML



In my experience, optimistically,

1 out of 10 people use UML

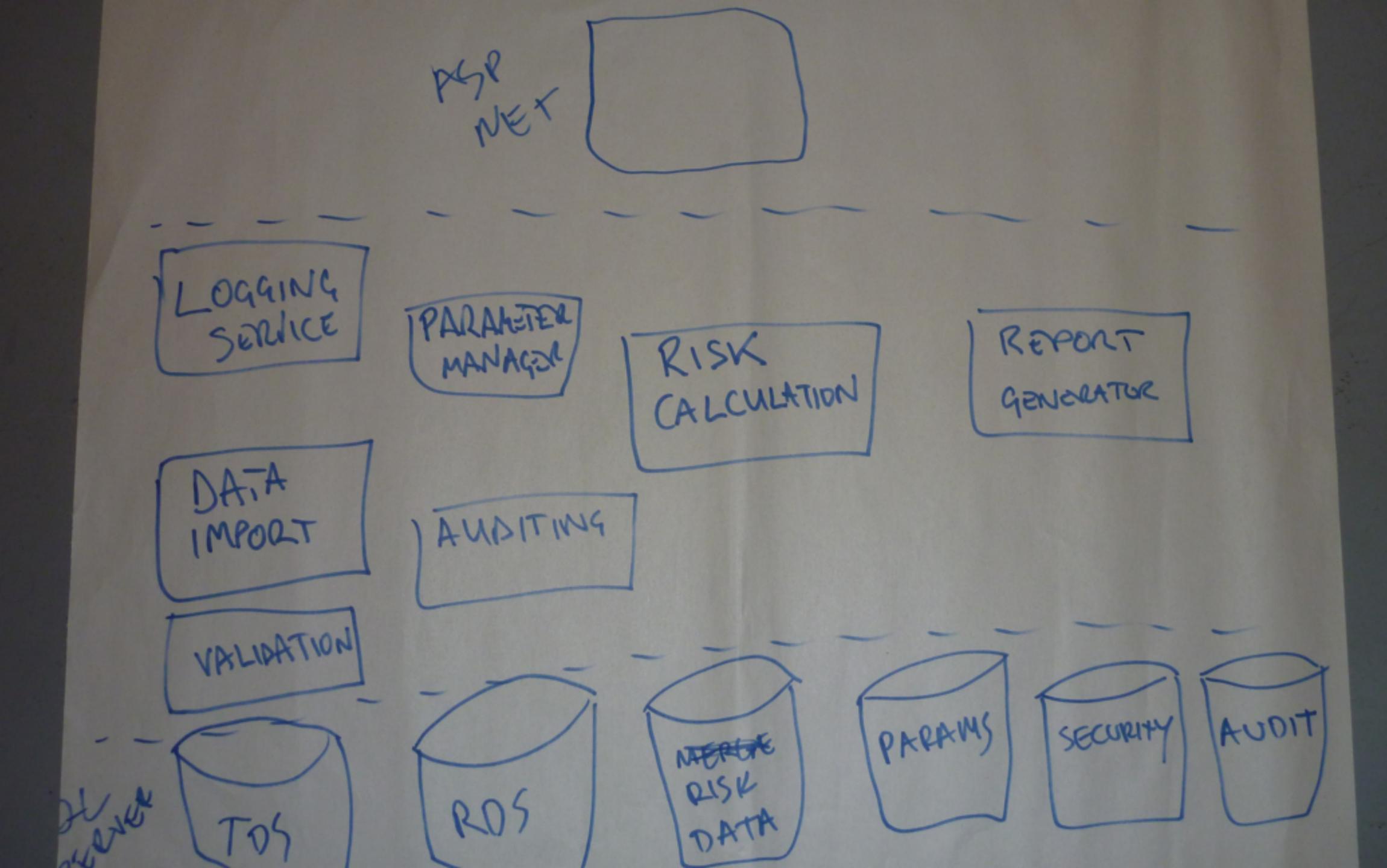


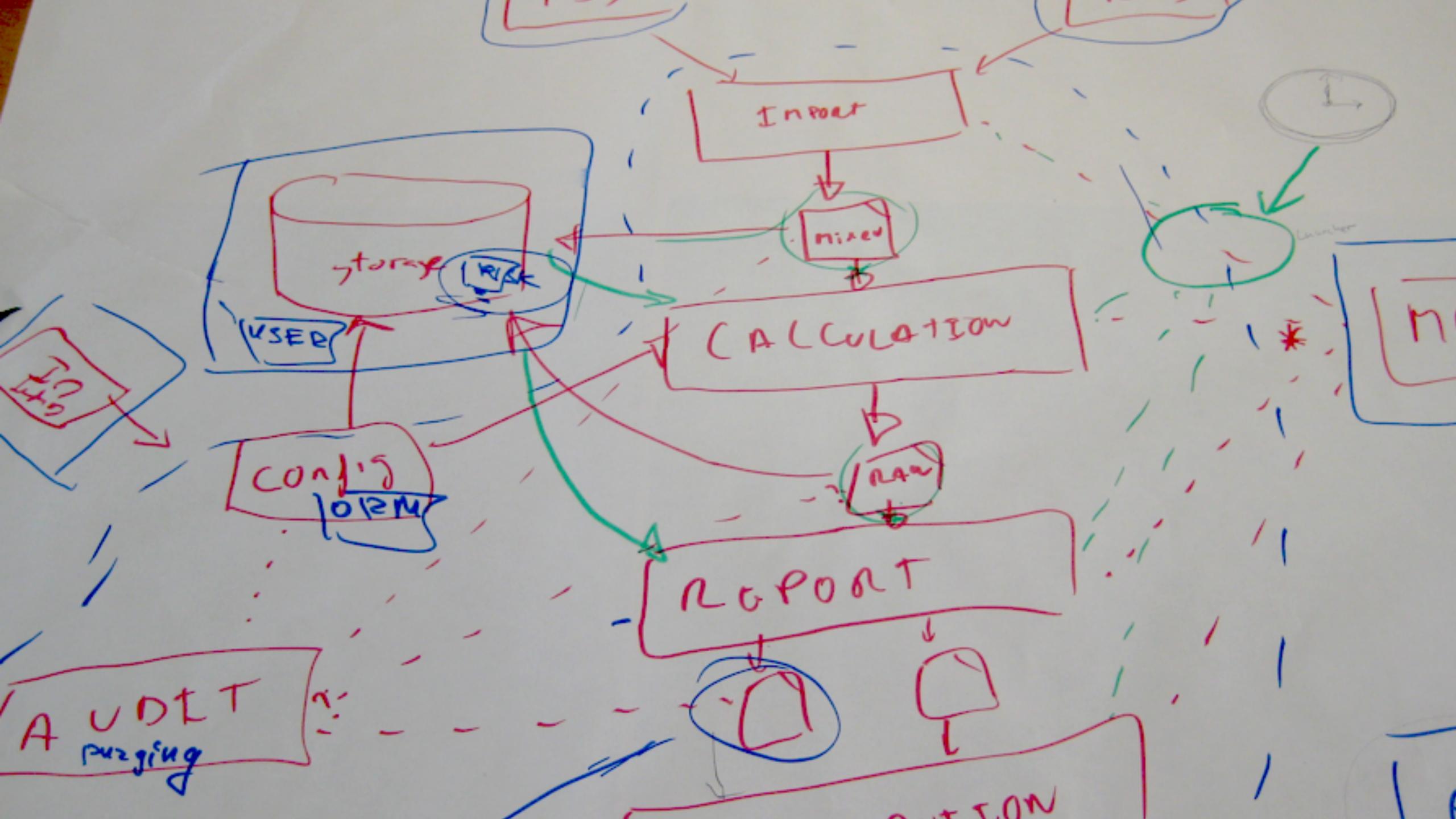
97 Ways to Sidestep UML

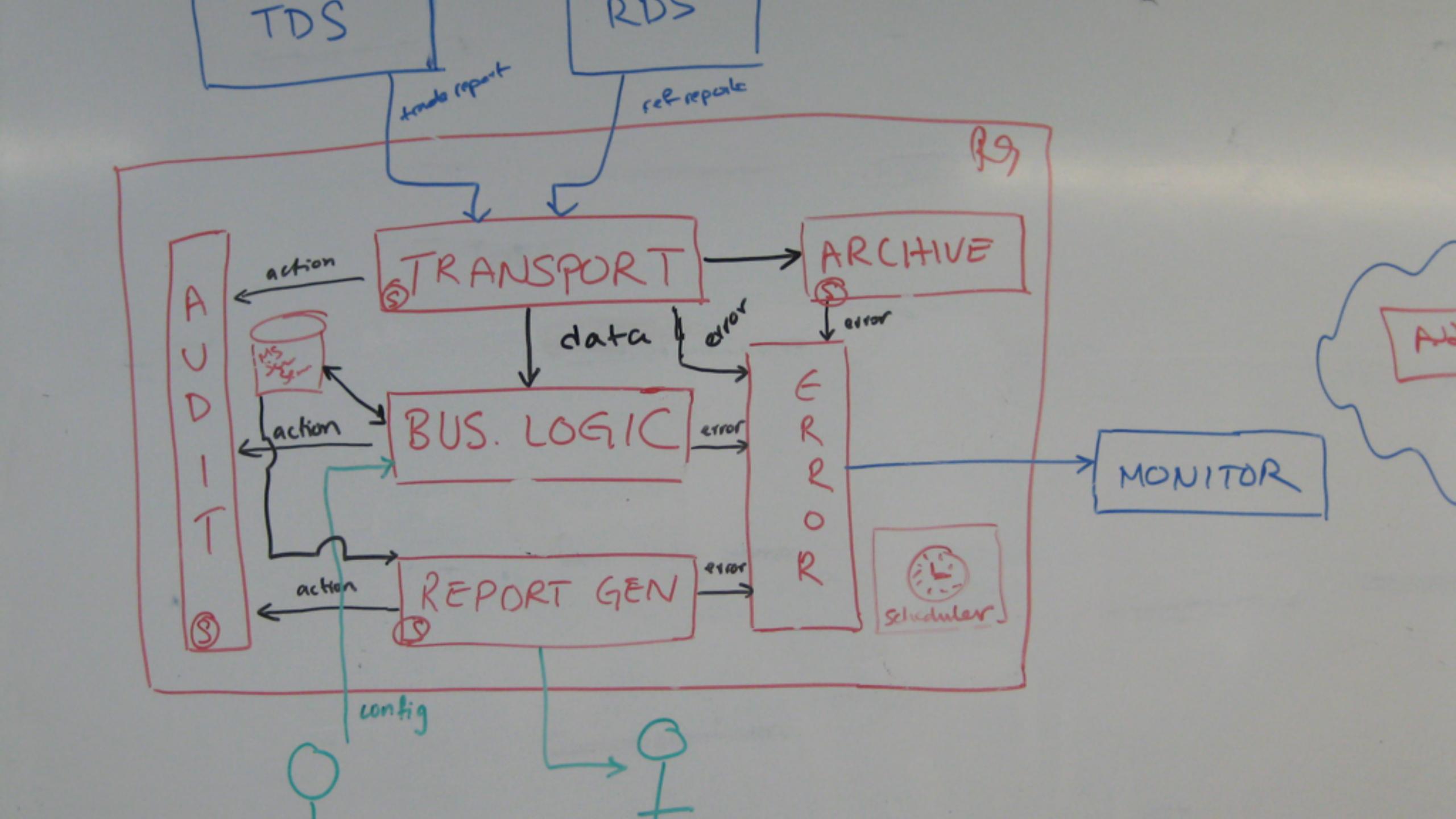
```
#2 "Not everybody else on the team knows it."
#3 "I'm the only person on the team who knows it."
             #36 "You'll be seen as old."
       #37 "You'll be seen as old-fashioned."
              #66 "The tooling sucks."
               #80 "It's too detailed."
      #81 "It's a very elaborate waste of time."
           #92 "It's not expected in agile."
       #97 "The value is in the conversation."
```



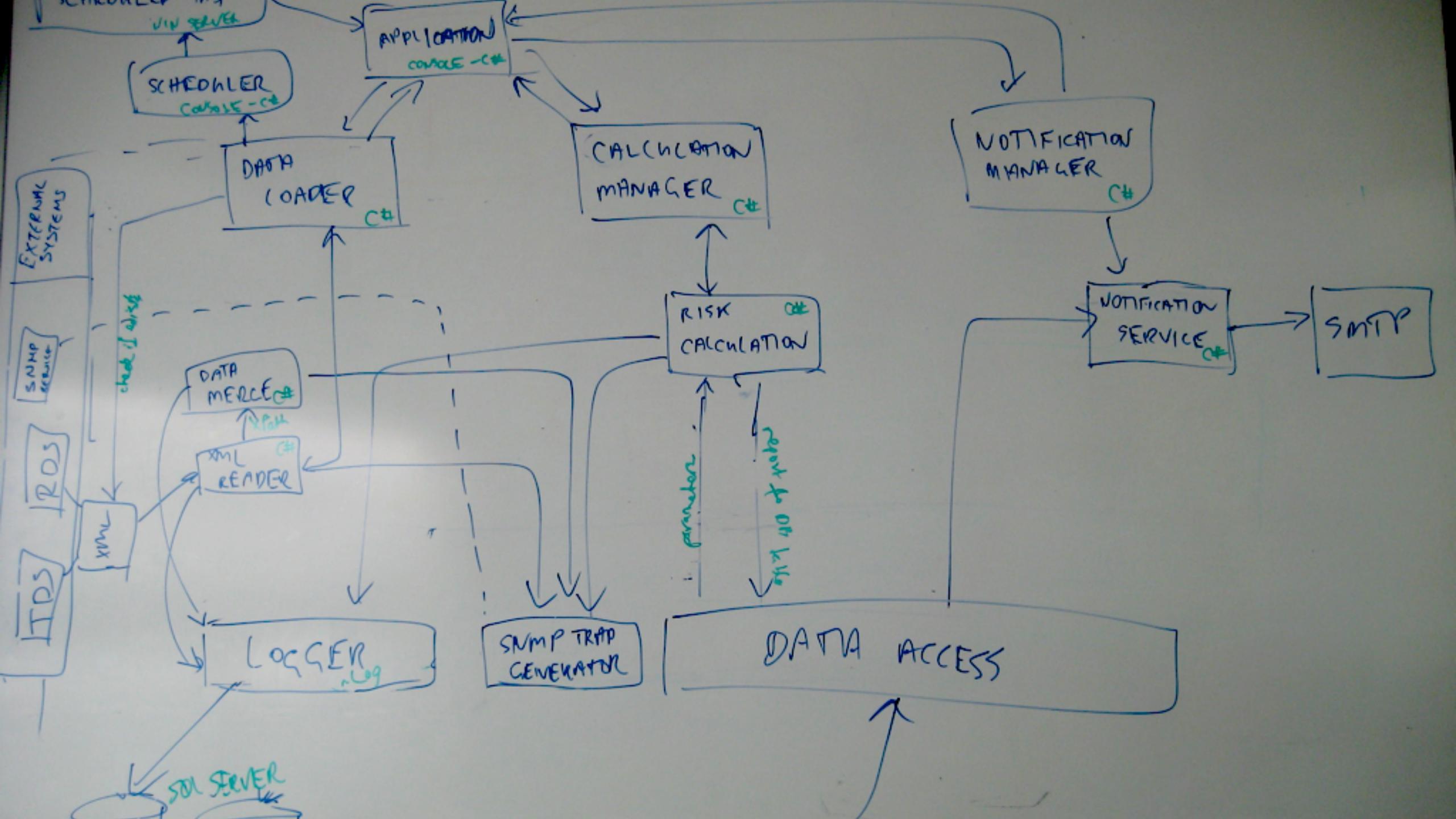


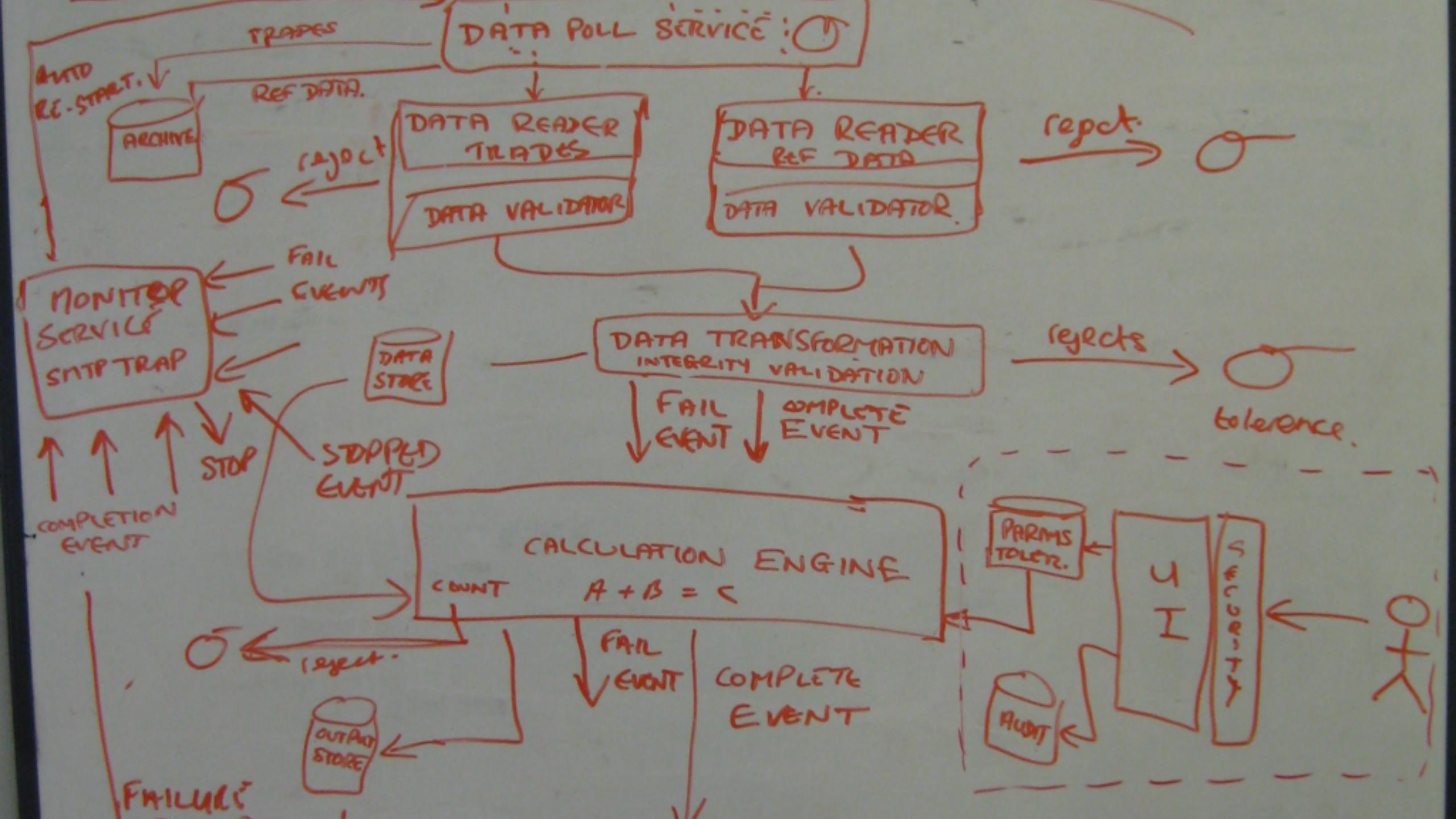






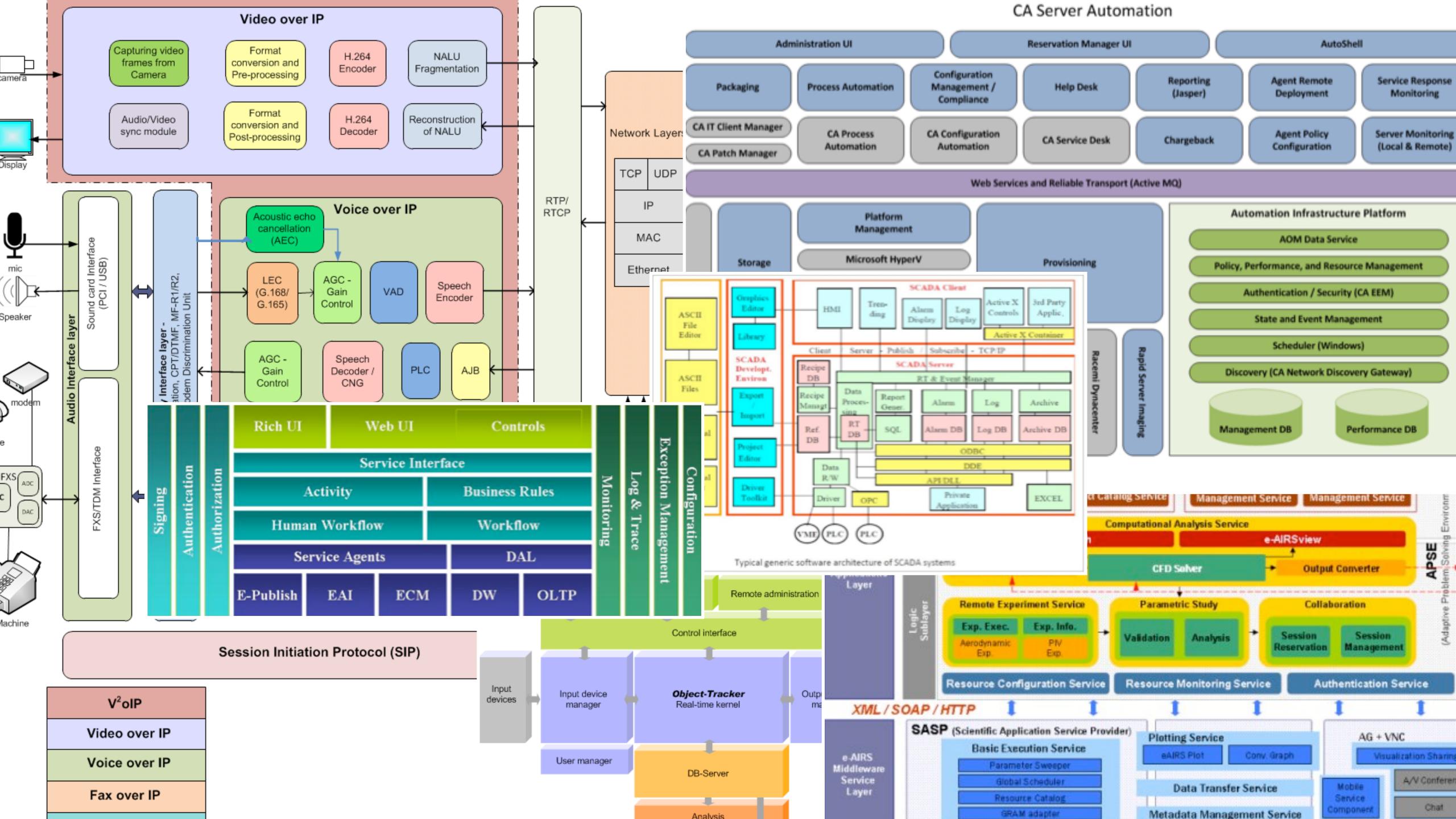




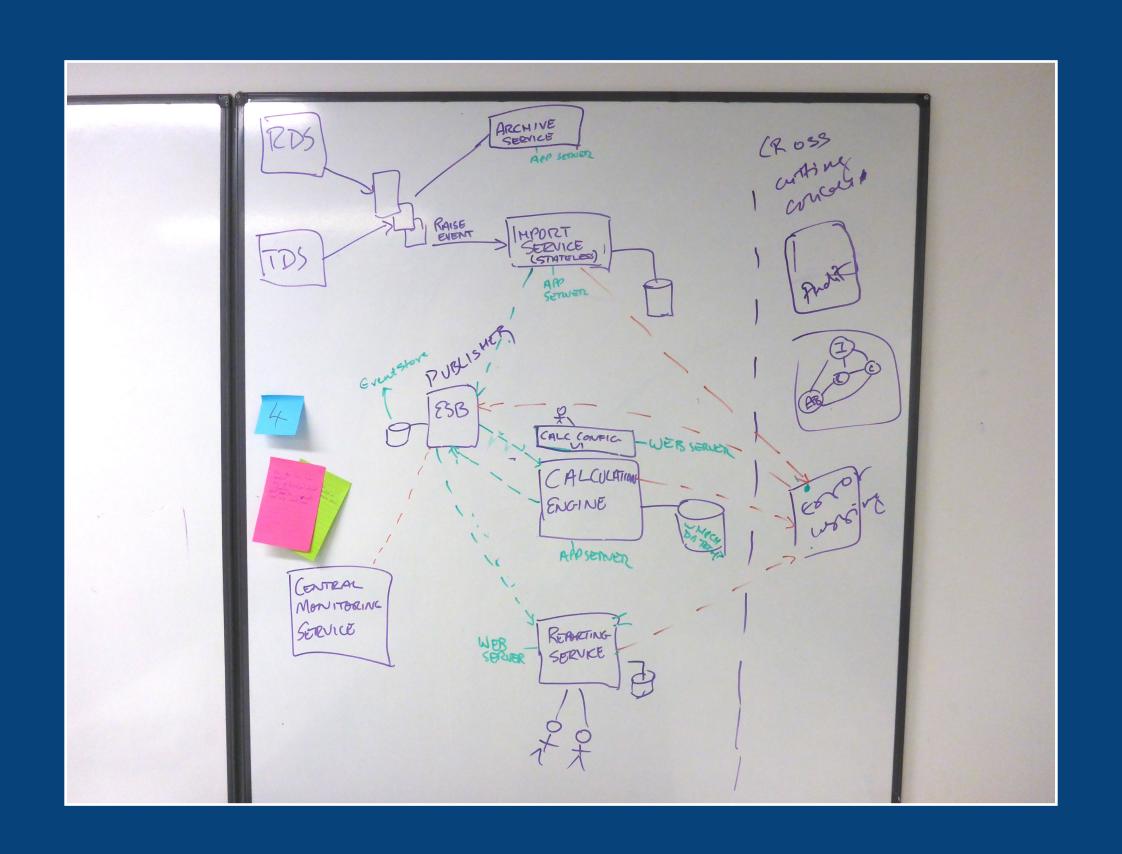


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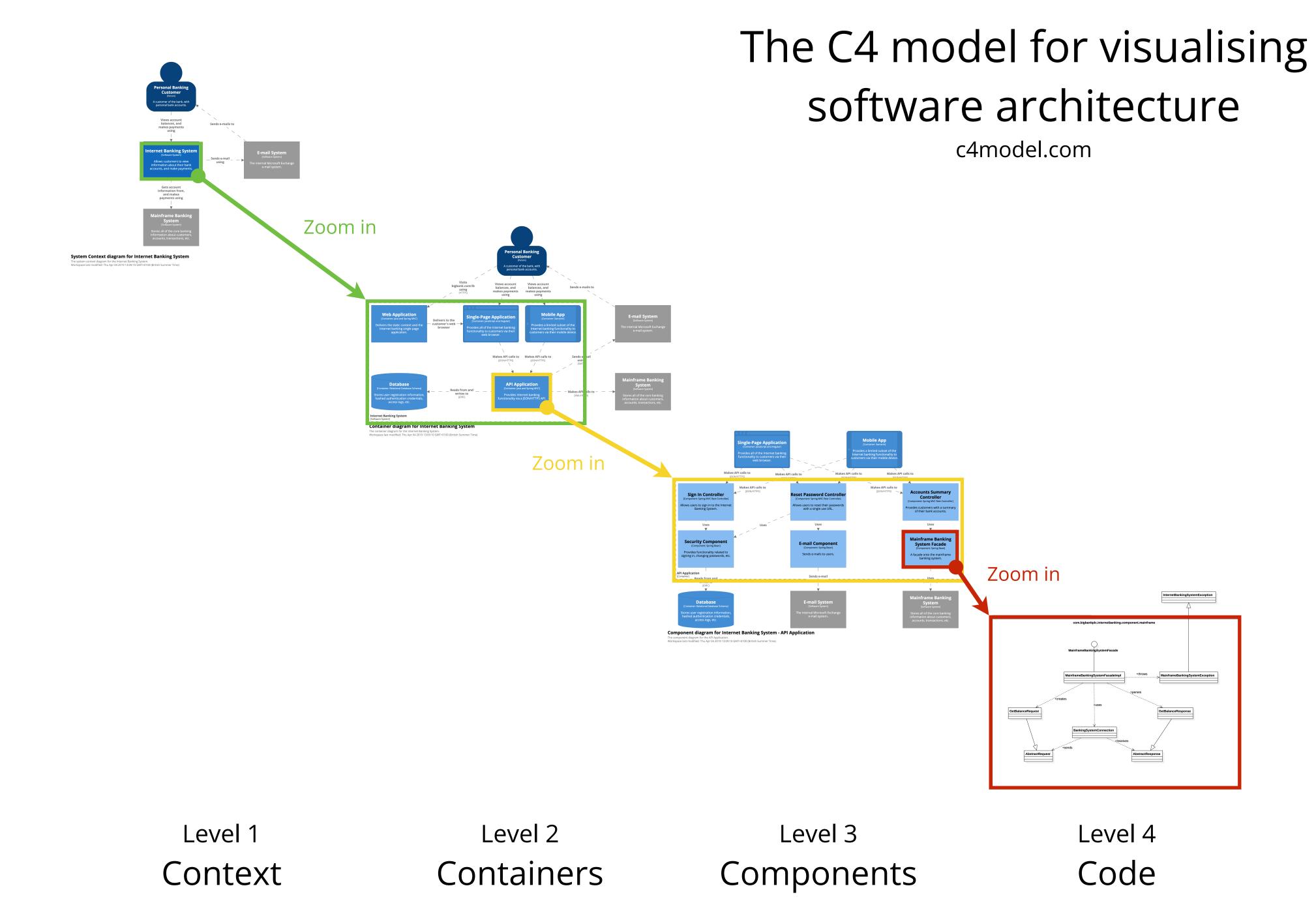


1. Is that what we're going to build?



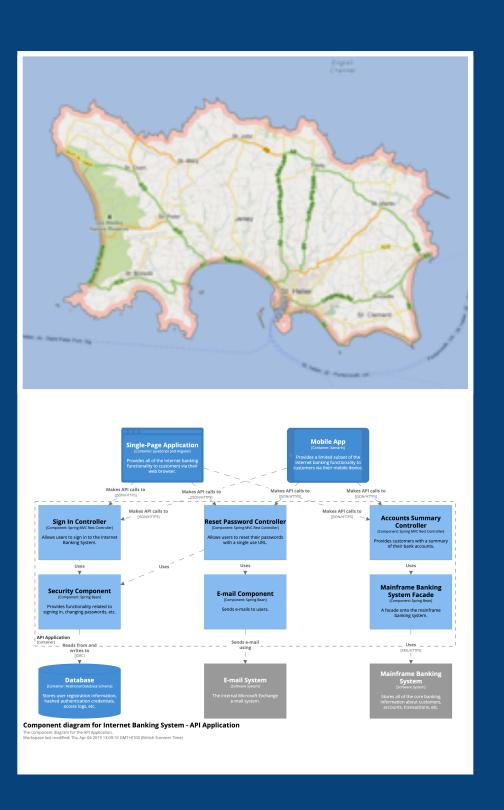
2. Is it going to work?

Teams need a **ubiquitous language** to communicate effectively











Diagrams are maps

that help software developers navigate a large and/or complex codebase

The C4 model is...

A set of hierarchical abstractions

(software systems, containers, components, and code)

A set of hierarchical diagrams

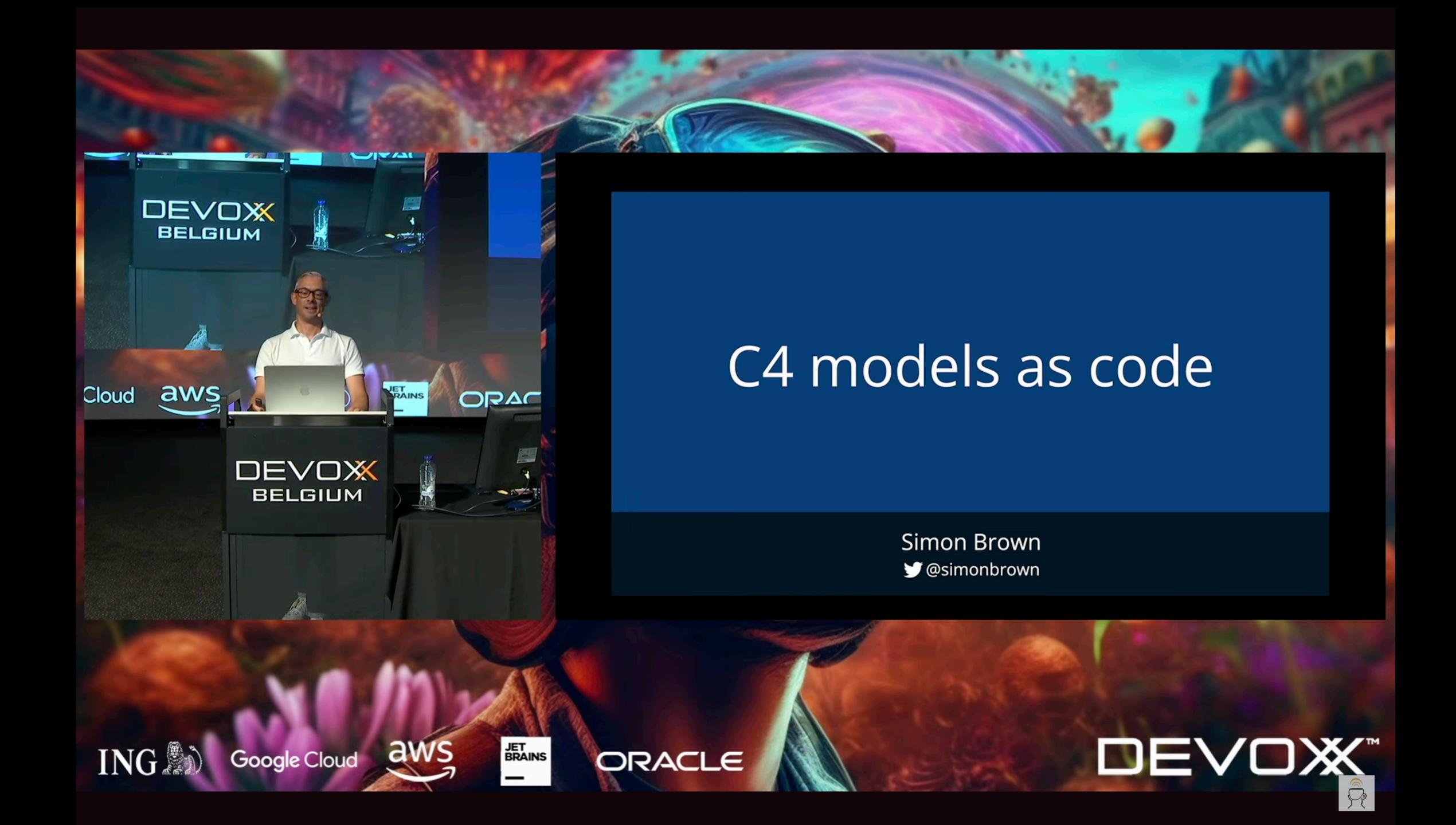
(system context, containers, components, and code)

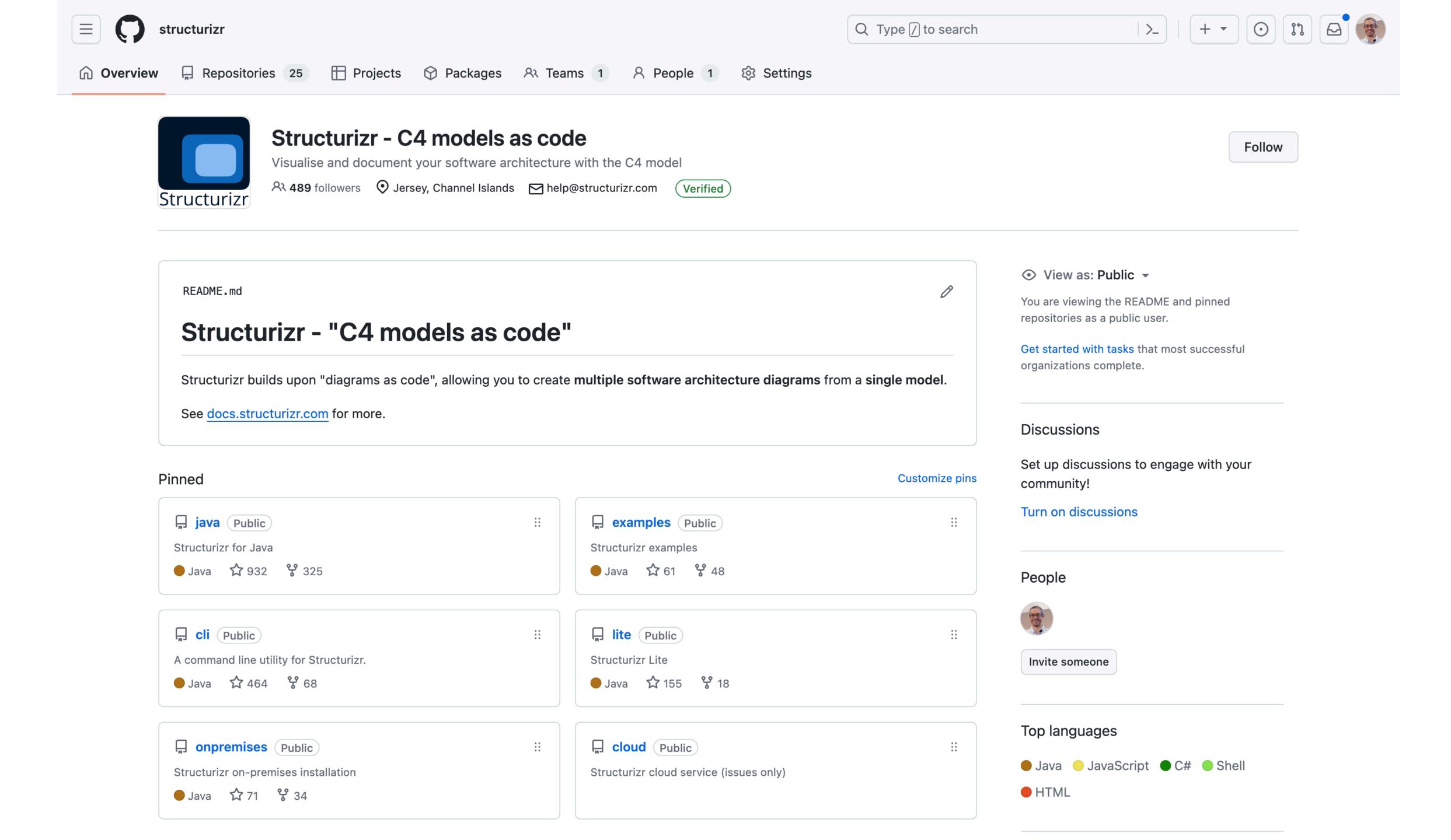
Notation independent

Tooling independent

c4model.com

(for more information about software architecture diagrams)



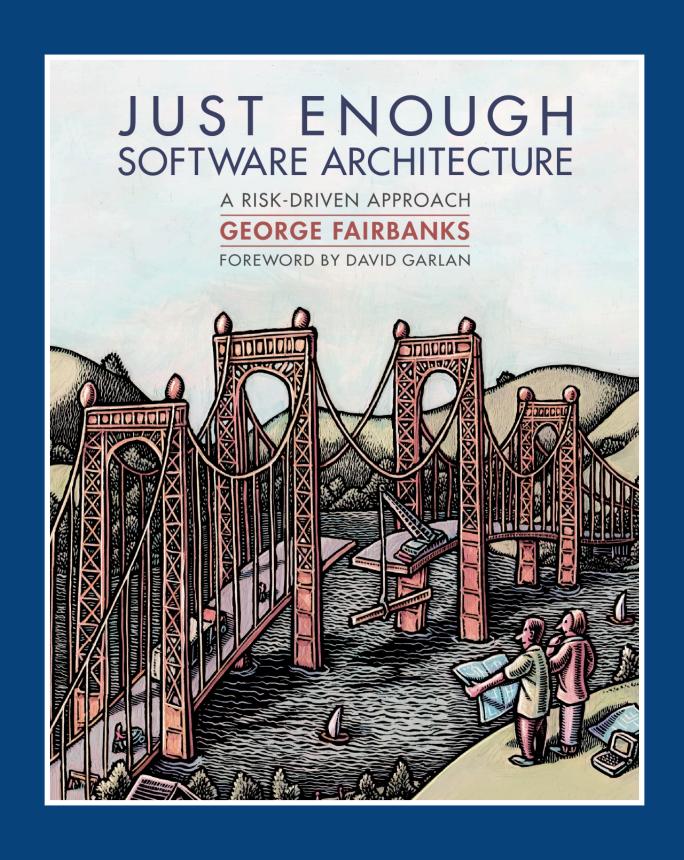


5. A good software architecture enables agility

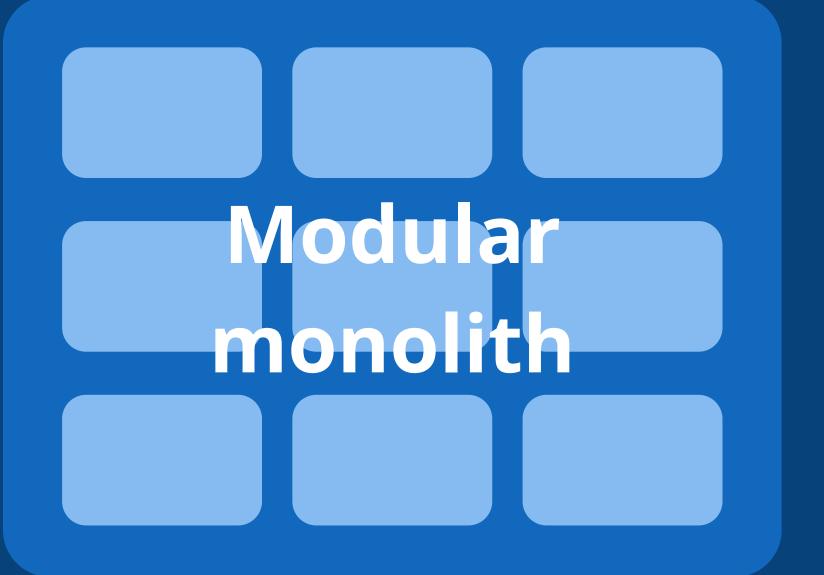
Agile is about moving fast, embracing change, releasing often, getting feedback, ...

Agile is about a mindset of continuous improvement

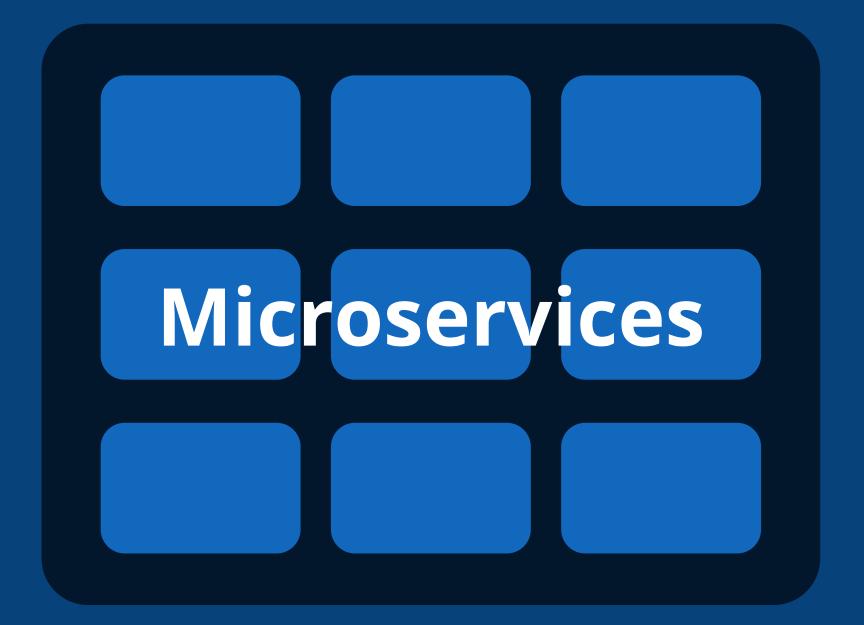
A good architecture enables agility



A good architecture rarely happens through architecture-indifferent design



Monolithic big ball of mud



Distributed big ball of mud

Agility is a quality attribute



I see you have a poorly structured monolith. Would you like me to convert it into a poorly structured set of microservices?

RETWEETS

LIKES

4,441

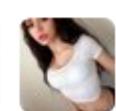
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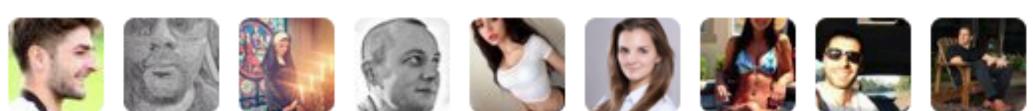


















12:59 AM - 24 Feb 2015

Five things every developer should know about **software architecture**

- 1. Software architecture isn't about big design up front
 - 2. Every team needs technical leadership
- 3. The software architecture role is about coding, coaching and collaboration
 - 4. You don't need to use UML
 - 5. A good software architecture enables agility

Simon Brown