

# Visualising software architecture with the C4 model

Simon Brown

# Simon Brown

Independent consultant specialising in software architecture,  
plus the creator of the C4 model and Structurizr

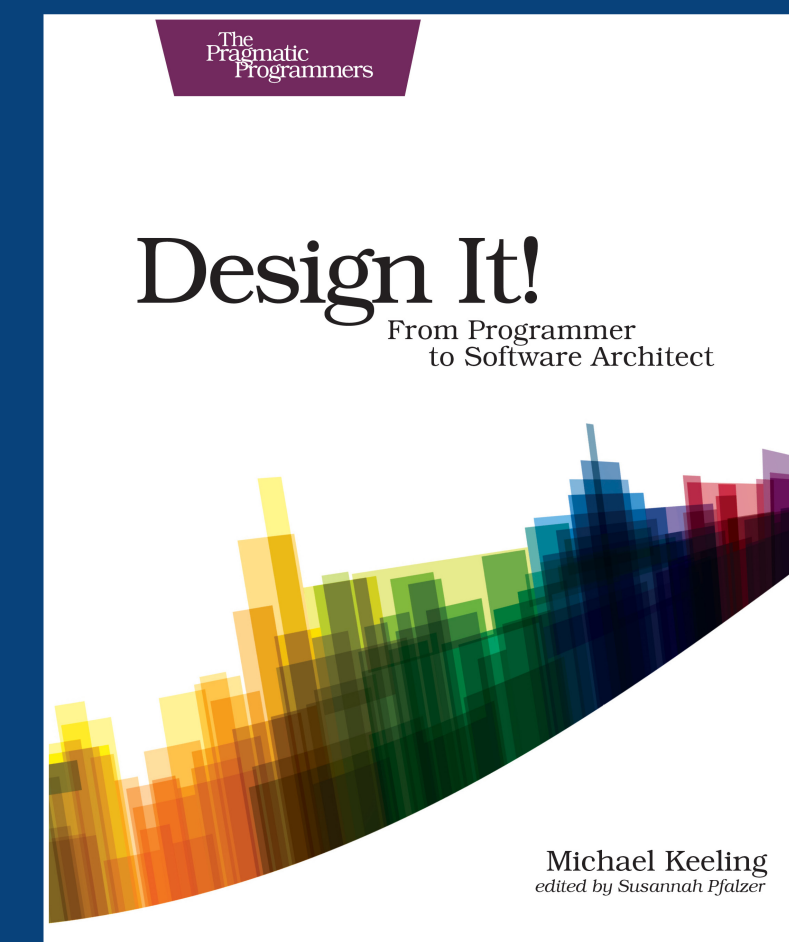
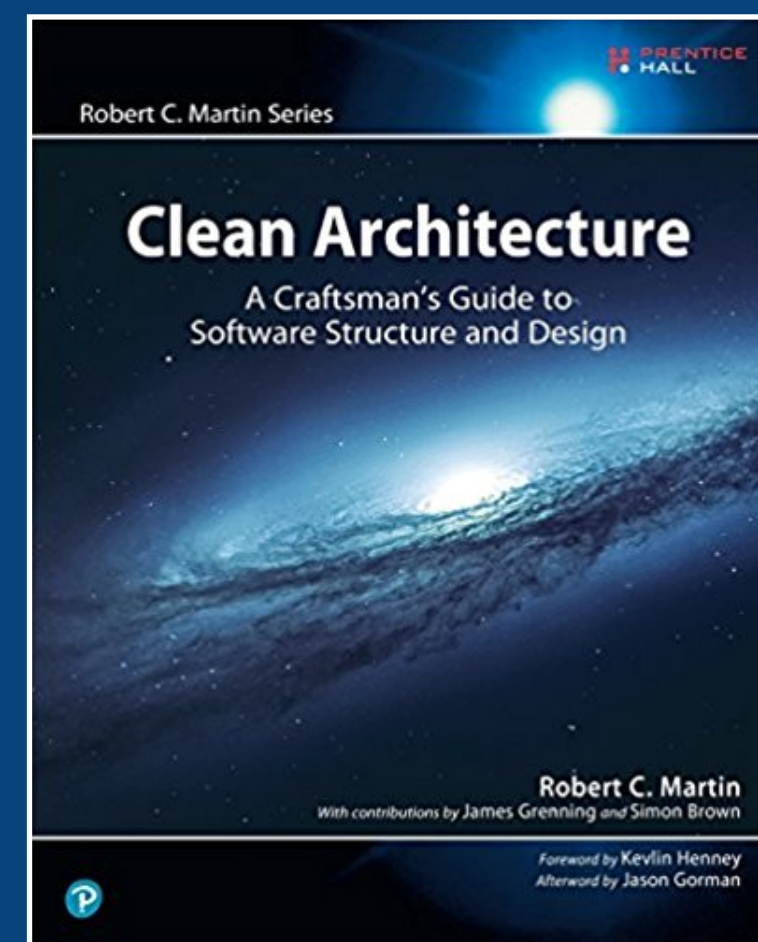
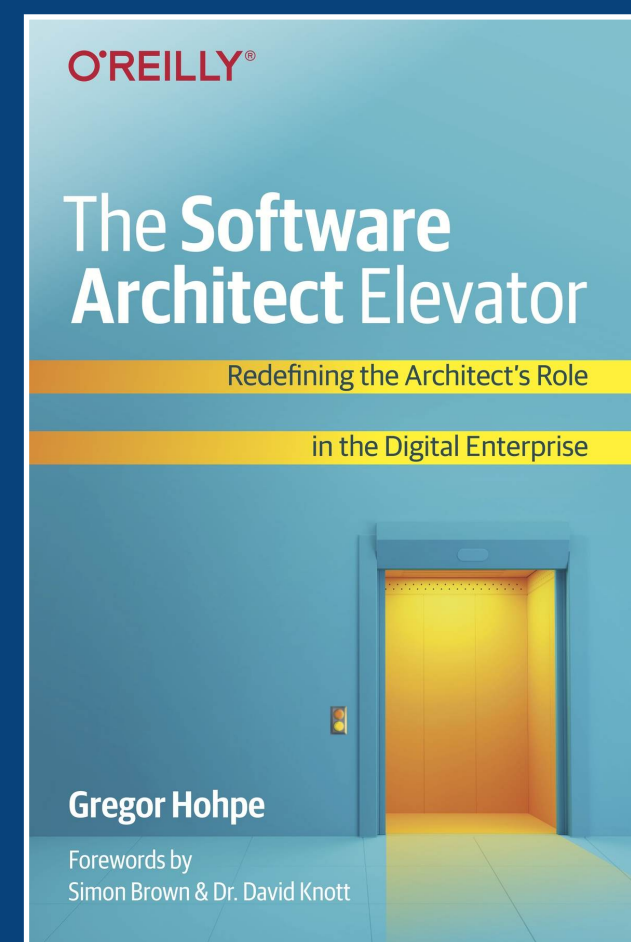
Software  
architecture  
for  
developers

Simon Brown

The  
**C4**  
model

for visualising software architecture

Simon Brown



What is software  
architecture?

# Structure

The definition of software in terms  
of its building blocks and their interactions

# Vision

The process of architecting;  
making decisions based upon business goals,  
requirements and constraints,  
plus being able to communicate this to a team

# Enterprise Architecture

Structure and strategy across people, process and technology

## System Architecture

High-level structure of a software system  
(software and infrastructure)

## Application Architecture

The internal structure of an application

As a noun, design is the named structure or behaviour of a system ... a design thus represents one point in a potential decision space.

Grady Booch

All architecture is design, but  
**not all design is architecture.**

Grady Booch



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

Grady Booch

As architects, we define  
the **significant decisions**

# Architecture

Programming language  
Monolith, microservices or hybrid approach

# Design

# Implementation

Curly braces on the same or next line  
Whitespace vs tabs

# Draw one or more software architecture diagrams to describe a solution for the “Financial Risk System”

**Financial Risk System**

**1. Context**  
A global investment bank based in London, New York and Singapore trades (buys and sells) financial products with other banks (“counterparties”). When share prices on the stock markets move up or down, the bank either makes money or loses it. At the end of the working day, the bank needs to gain a view of how much risk of losing money they are exposed to, by running some calculations on the data held about their trades. The bank has an existing Trade Data System (TDS) and Reference Data System (RDS) but needs a new Risk System.

**1.1. Trade Data System**  
The Trade Data System maintains a store of all trades made by the bank. It is already configured to generate a file-based XML export of trade data to a network share at the close of business at 5pm in New York. The export includes the following information for every trade made by the bank:

- Trade ID, Date, Current trade value in US dollars, Counterparty ID


**1.2. Reference Data System**  
The Reference Data System stores all of the reference data needed by the bank. This includes information about counterparties (other banks). A file-based XML export is also generated to a network share at 5pm in New York, and it includes some basic information about each counterparty. A new reference data system is due for completion in the next 3 months, and the current system will eventually be decommissioned. The current data export includes:

- Counterparty ID, Name, Address, etc...

**2. Functional Requirements**

1. Import trade data from the Trade Data System.
2. Import counterparty data from the Reference Data System.
3. Join the two sets of data together, enriching the trade data with information about the counterparty.
4. For each counterparty, calculate the risk that the bank is exposed to.
5. Generate a report that can be imported into Microsoft Excel containing the risk figures for all counterparties known by the bank.
6. Distribute the report to the business users before the start of the next trading day (8am) in Singapore.
7. Provide a way for a subset of the business users to configure and maintain the external parameters used by the risk calculations.

“Financial Risk System” architecture kata  
Simon Brown | @simonbrown



simonbrown.je

Did you find anything  
about this exercise  
challenging?

## Challenging?

Level of detail

↳ where to stop

Who is the audience - different backgrounds

Implementation

- easy to get bogged down in detail

Type of diagrams

Notation

Documenting assumptions

## ⑩ Challenging?

Verifying our own assumptions

Expressing the solution

- communicating it in a clear way
- use of notation
- easy to mix levels of abstraction
- how much detail?

## ⑦ Challenging

Needed to ask questions / make assumptions

Temptation to focus on detail

↳ when do we stop?

How much detail?

Talked about more than the diagrams

What notation? - boxes  
- arrows

# Take a quick look at the diagrams:

1. Does the solution satisfy the architectural drivers?
2. If you were the bank, would you buy this solution?

Swap your diagrams  
with another group



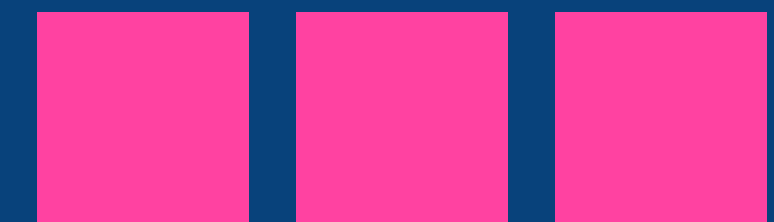
# Review the diagrams

Focus on the diagrams rather than the design  
... notation, colour coding, symbols, etc

3 things you like

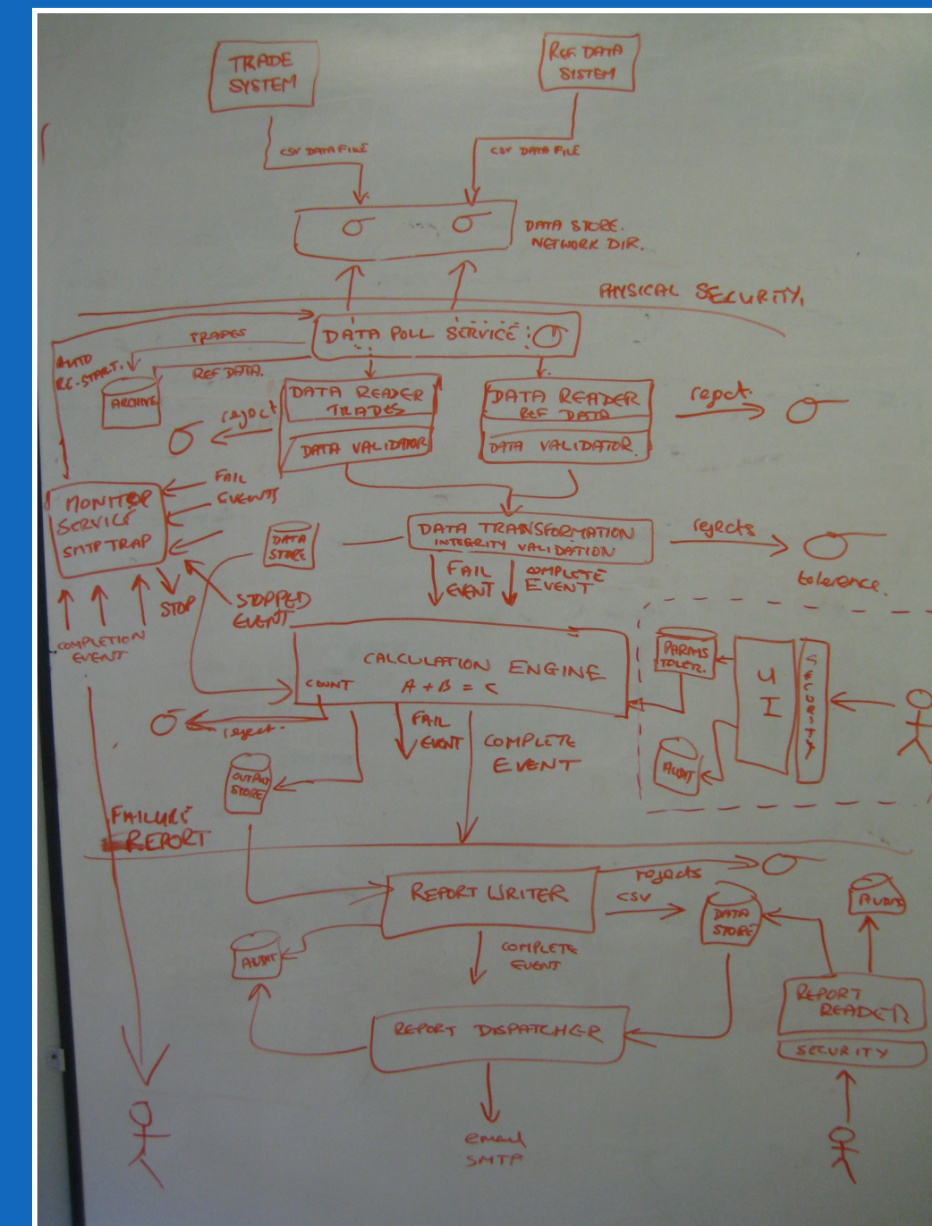
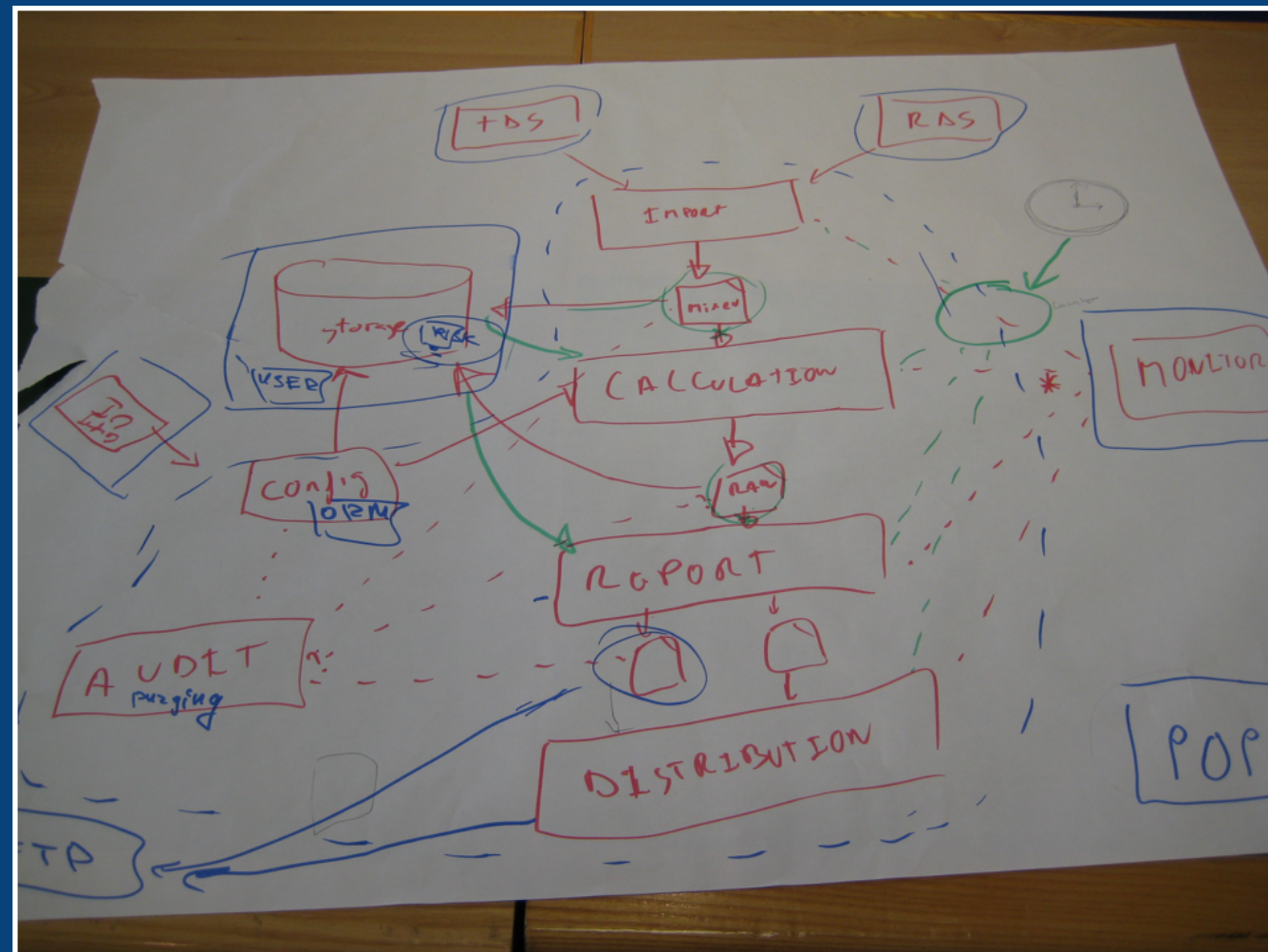


3 things that could be improved



A score between 1-10

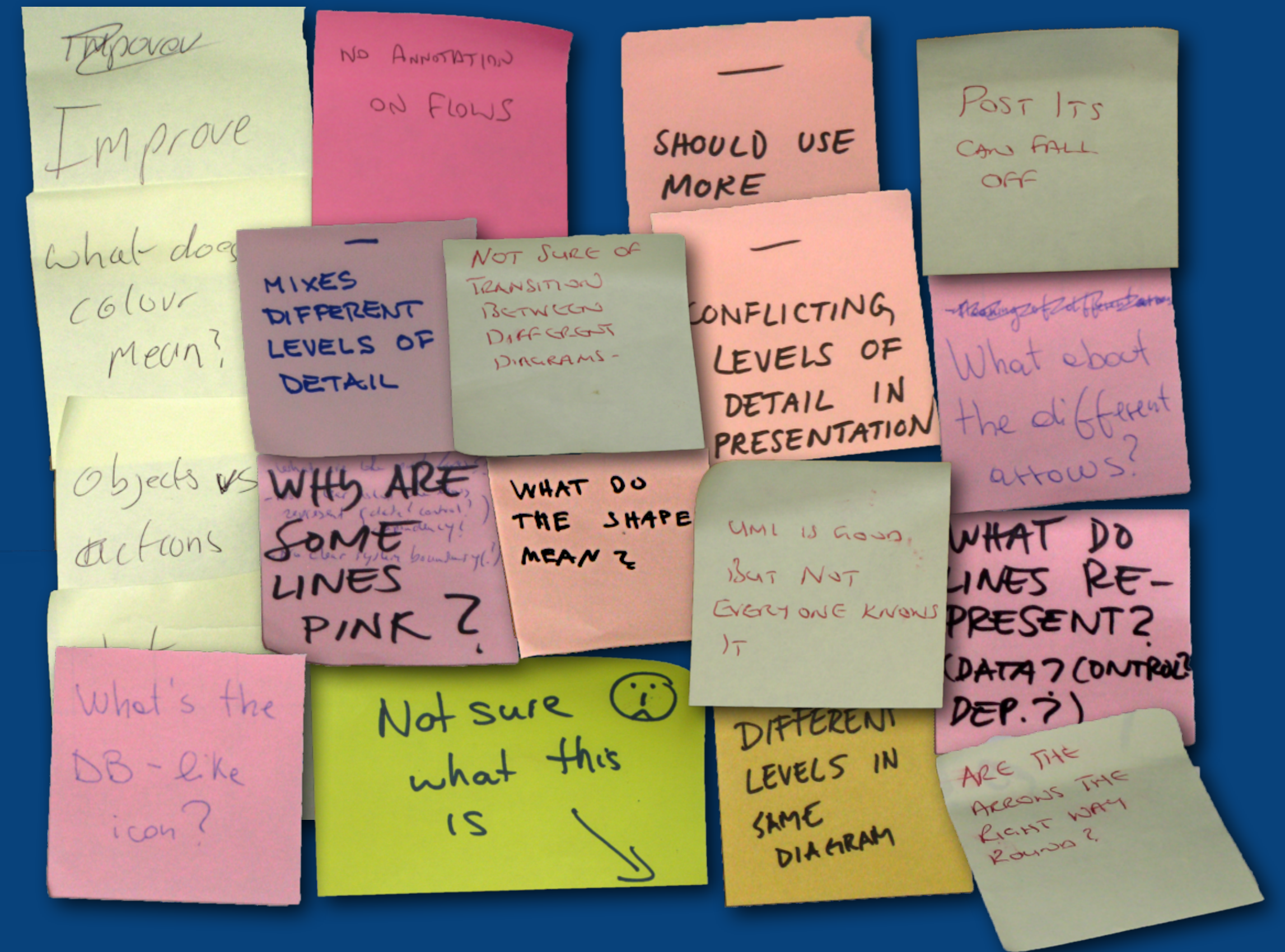




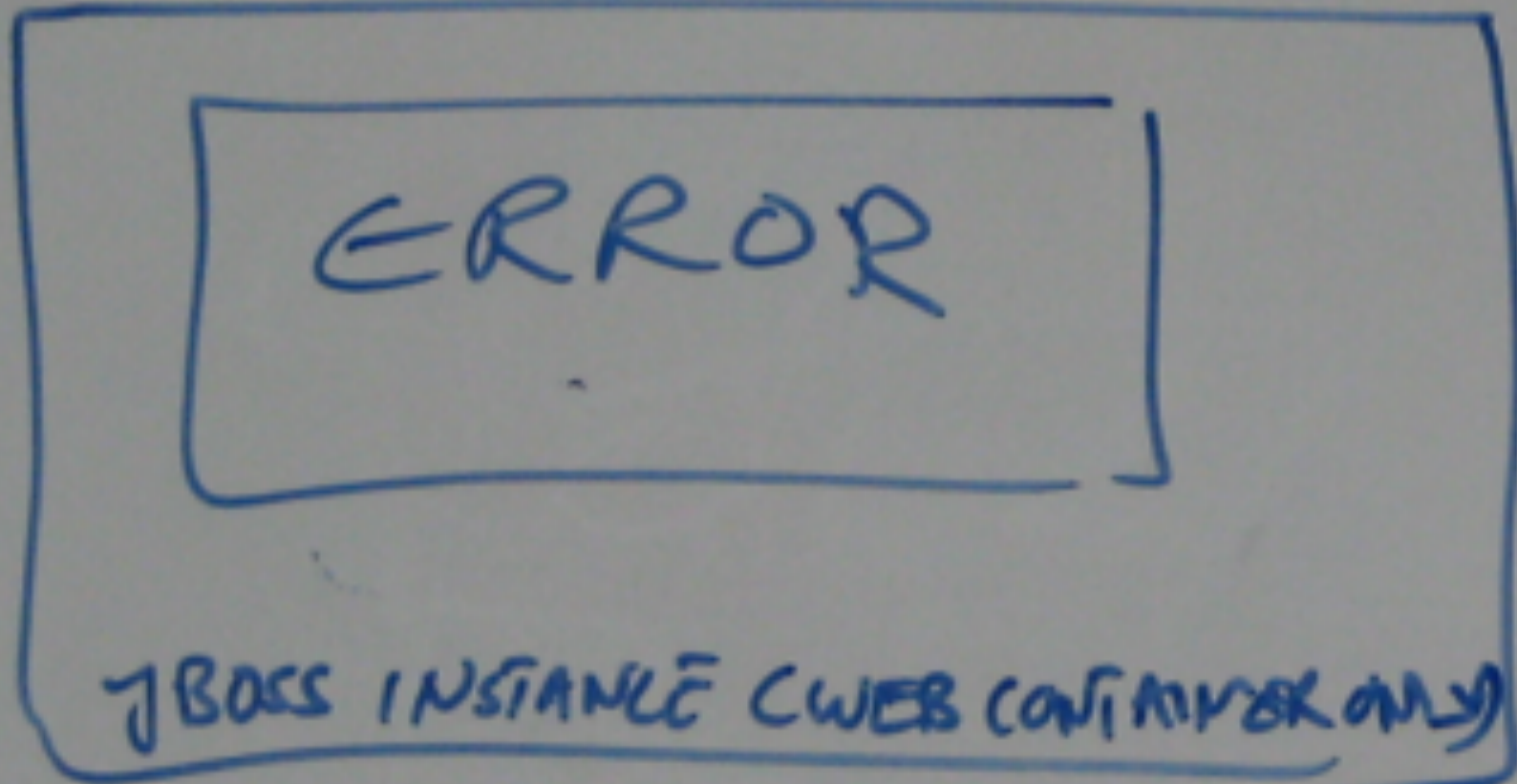
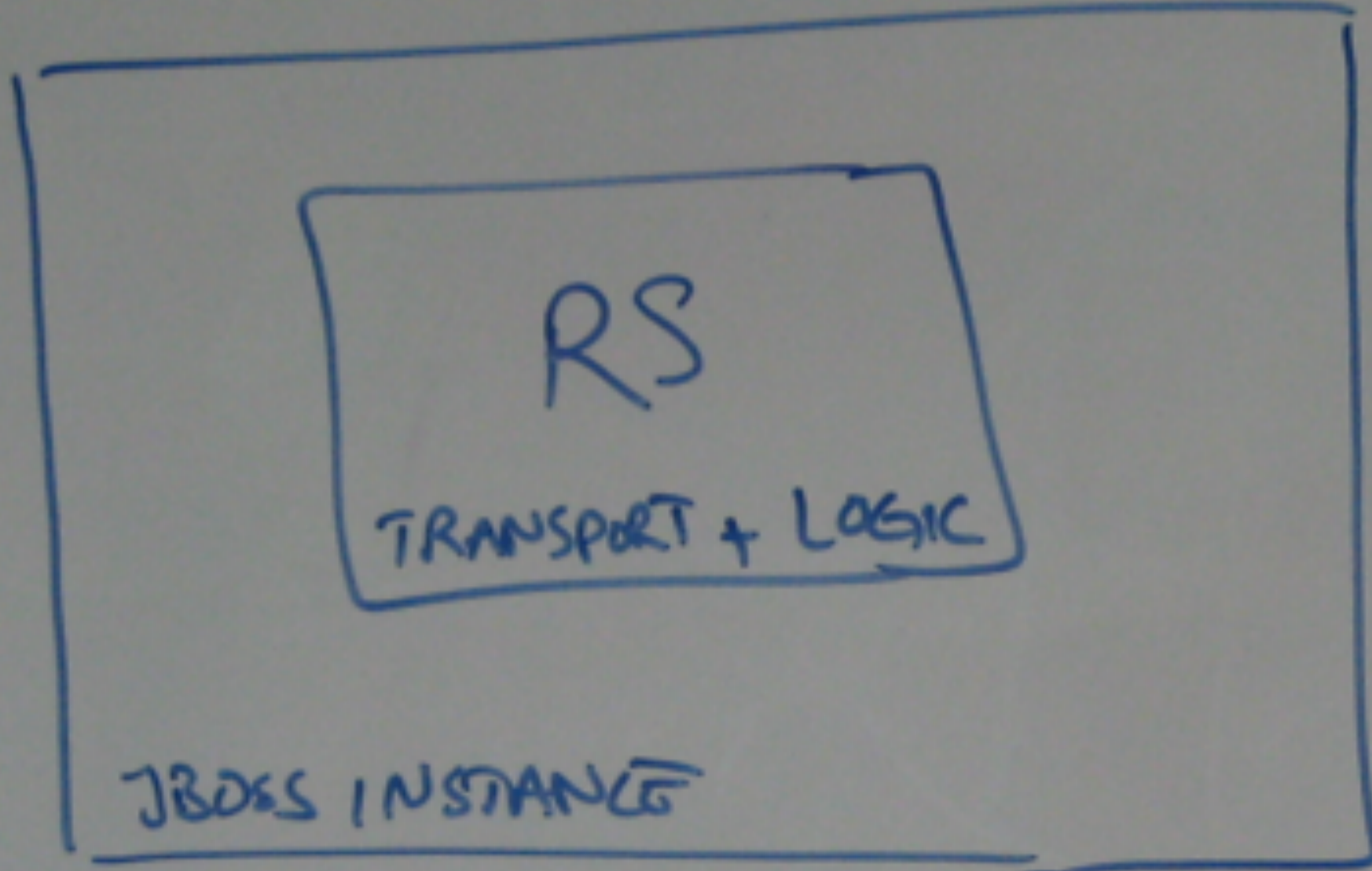
Information is likely  
still stuck in your heads

This doesn't make sense,  
but we'll explain it.

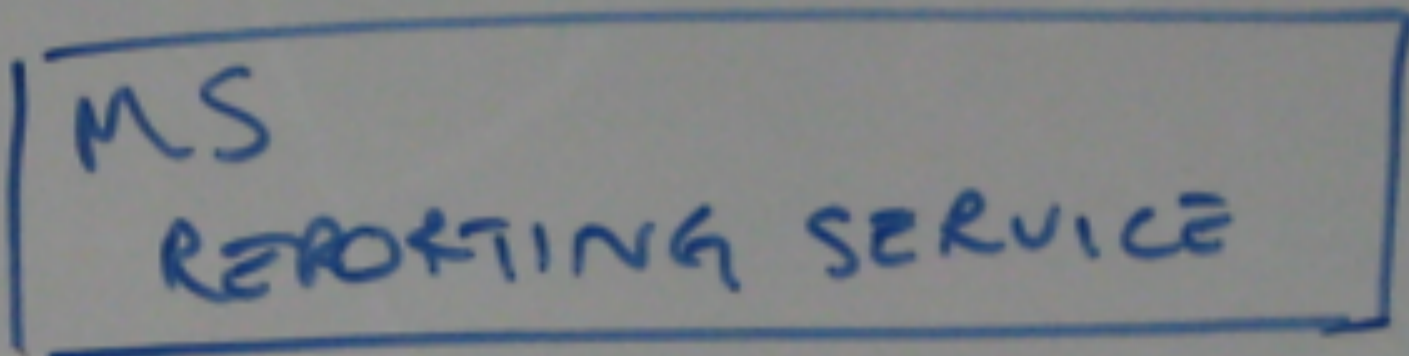
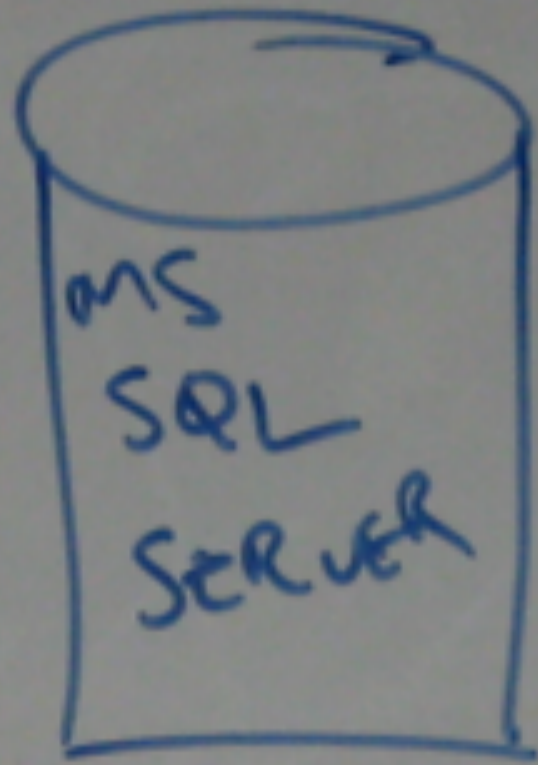
- What is this shape/symbol?
- What is this line/arrow?
- What do the colours mean?
- What level of abstraction is shown?
- Which diagram do we read first?



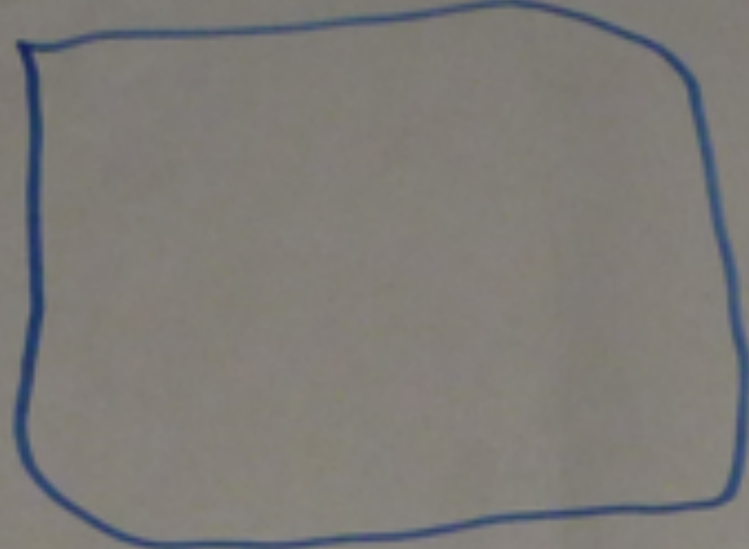
UNIX BOX



WINDOWS BOX



ASP  
NET



LOGGING  
SERVICE

PARAMETER  
MANAGER

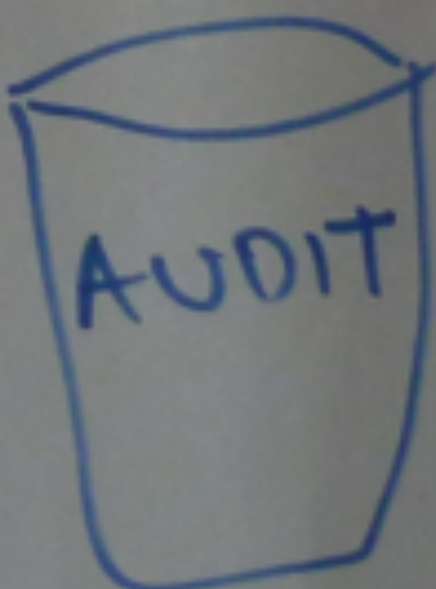
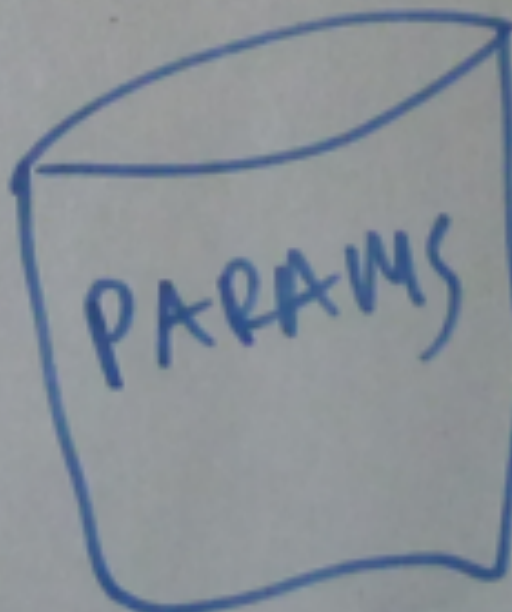
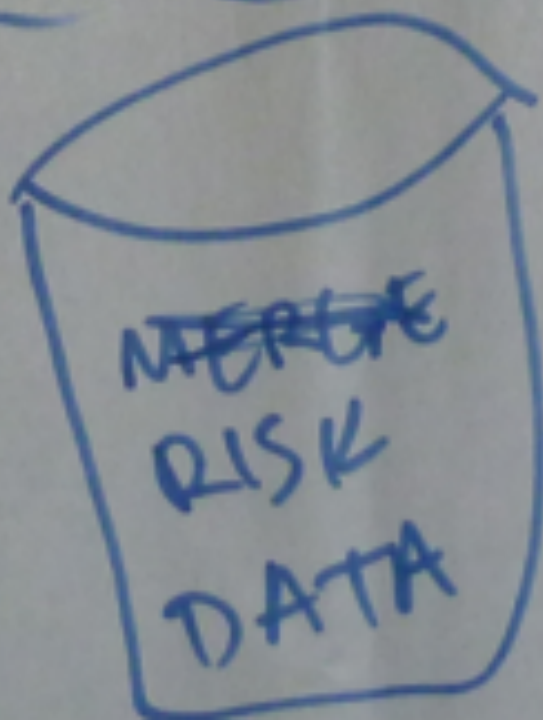
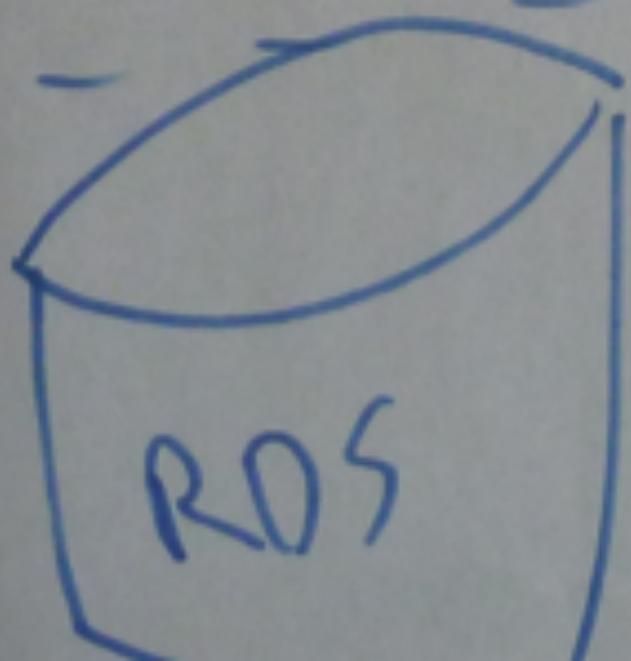
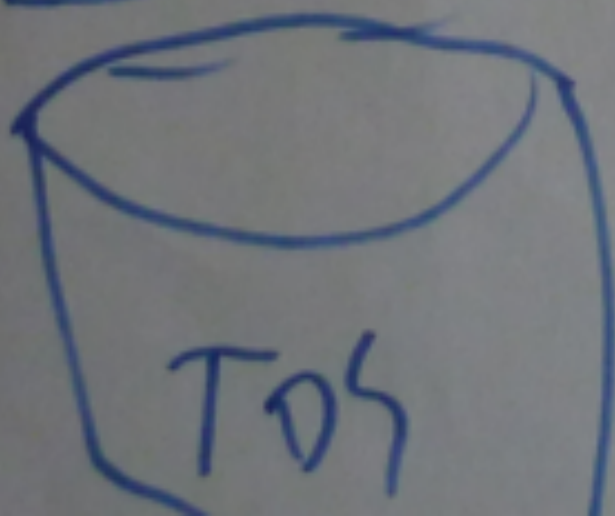
RISK  
CALCULATION

REPORT  
GENERATOR

DATA  
IMPORT

AUDITING

VALIDATION



SERVER

# FUNCTIONAL VIEW

File Retriever

Scheduler

Auditing

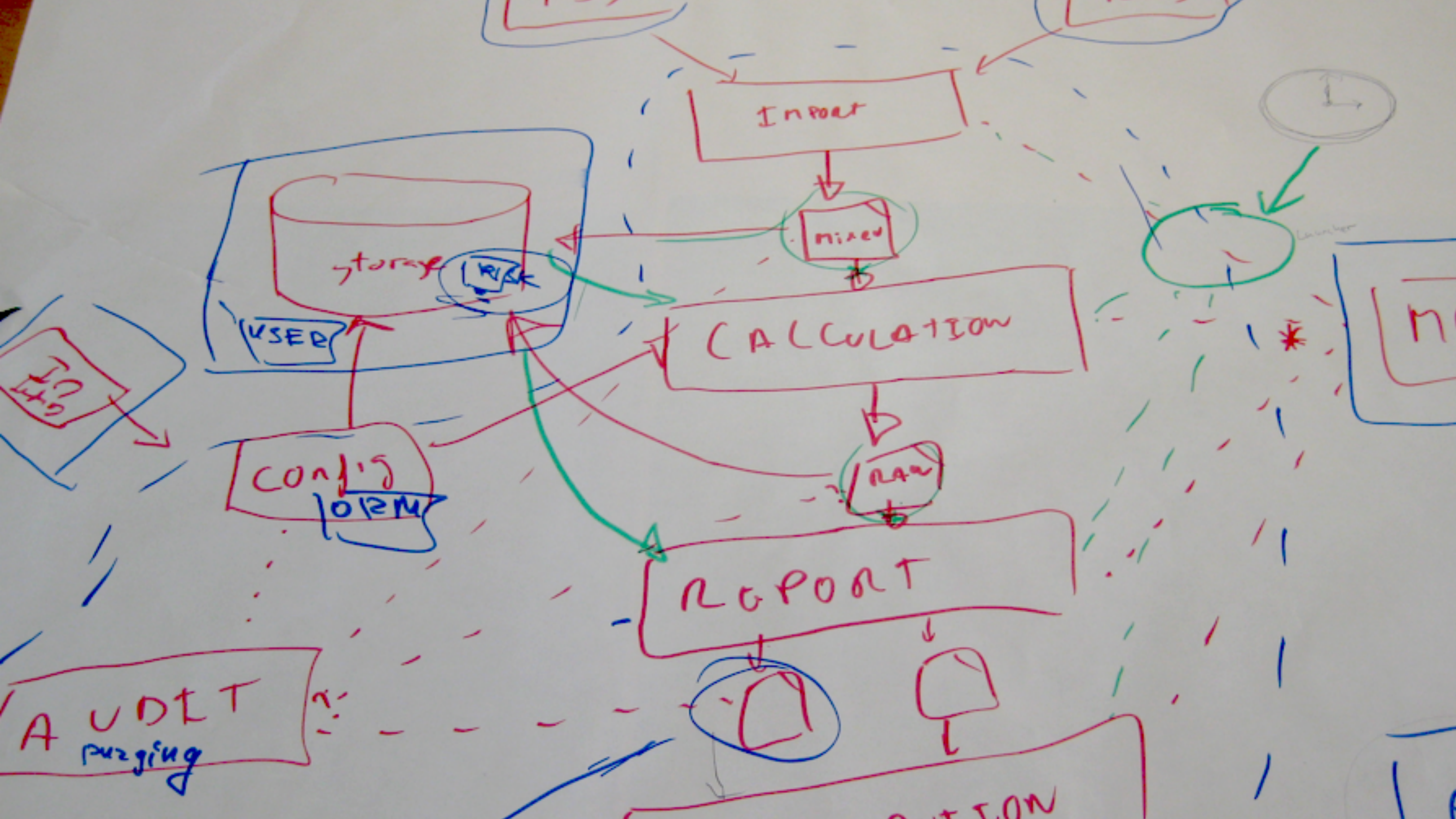
Reference Archiver

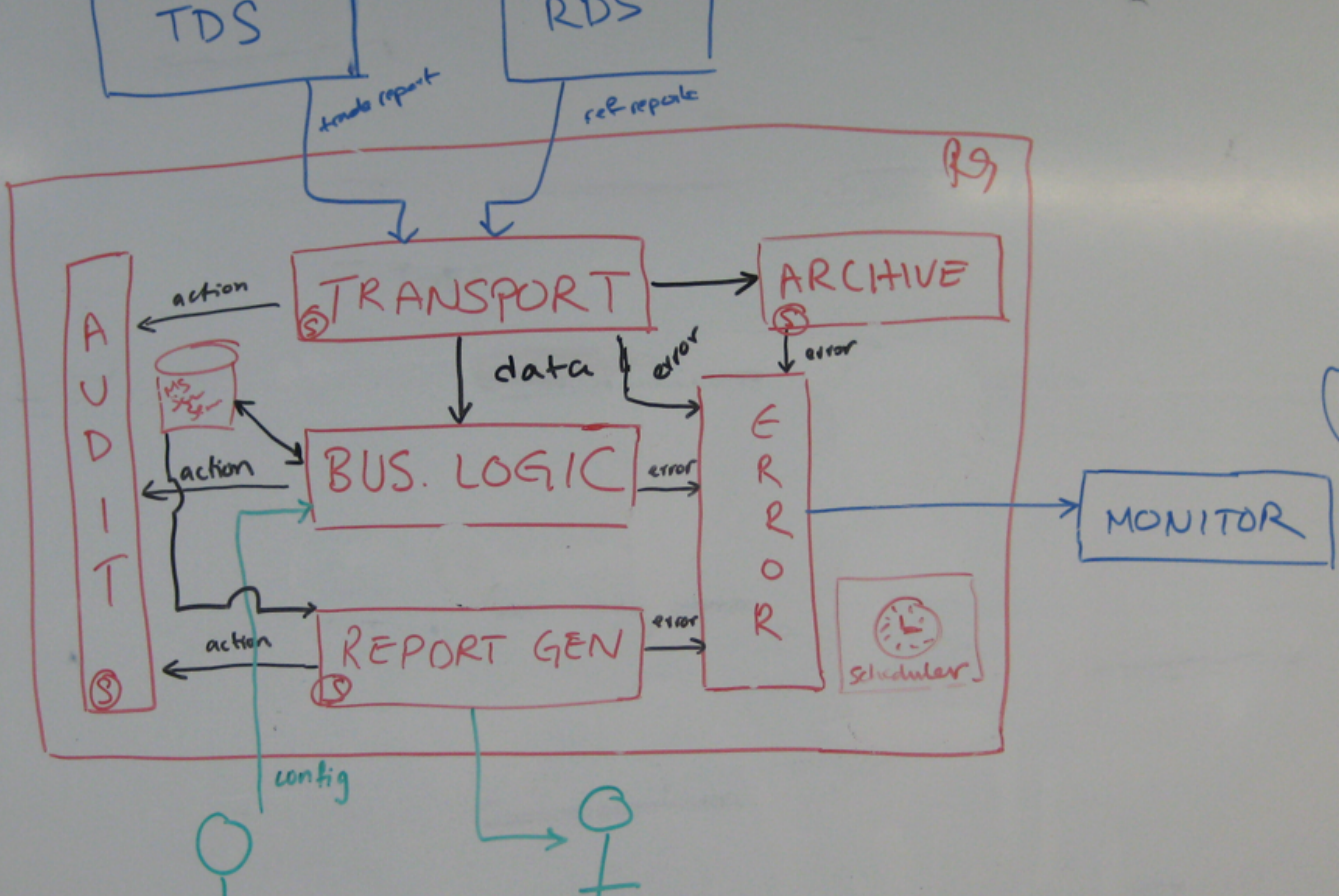
Risk Assessment Processor

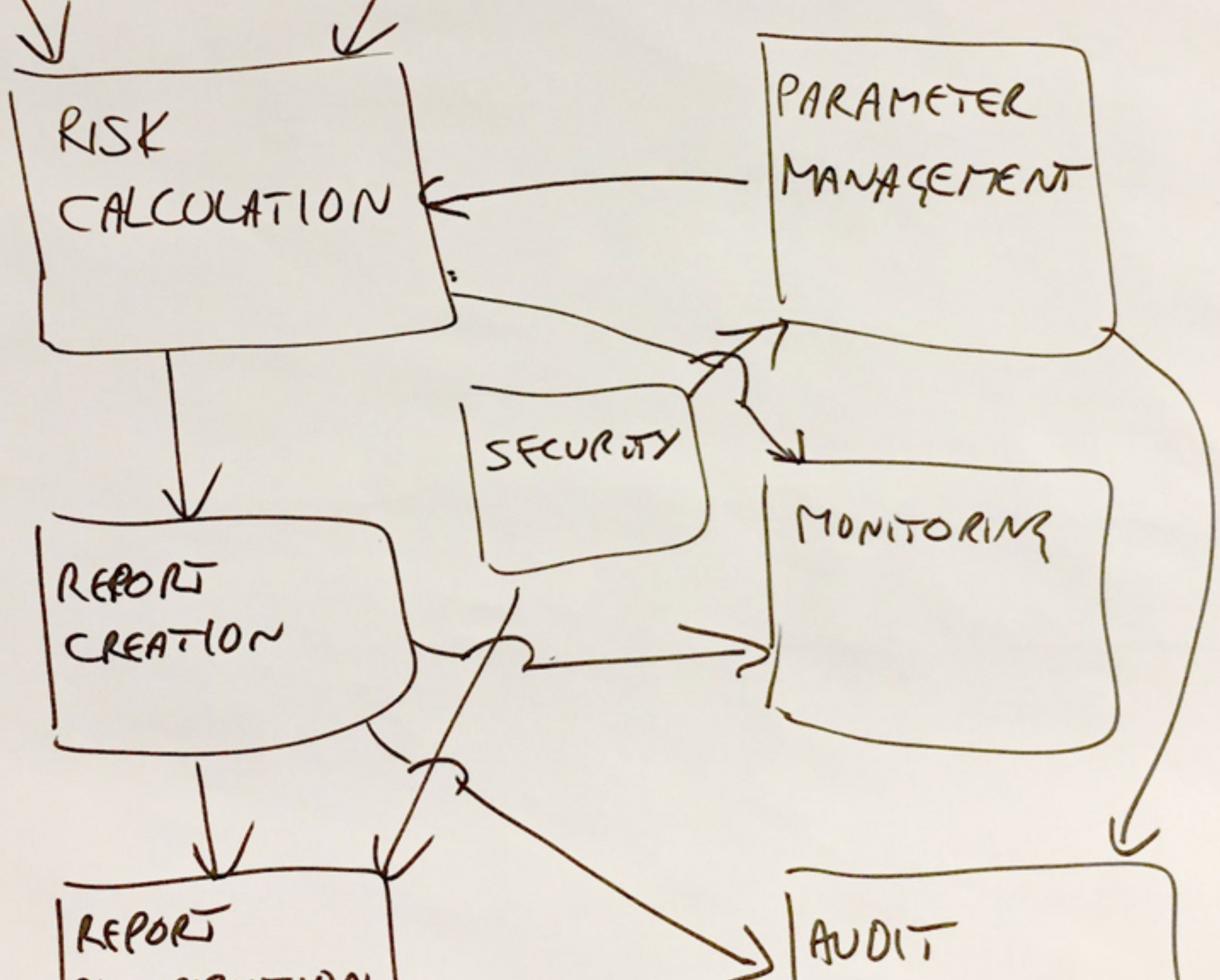
Risk Parameter Configuration

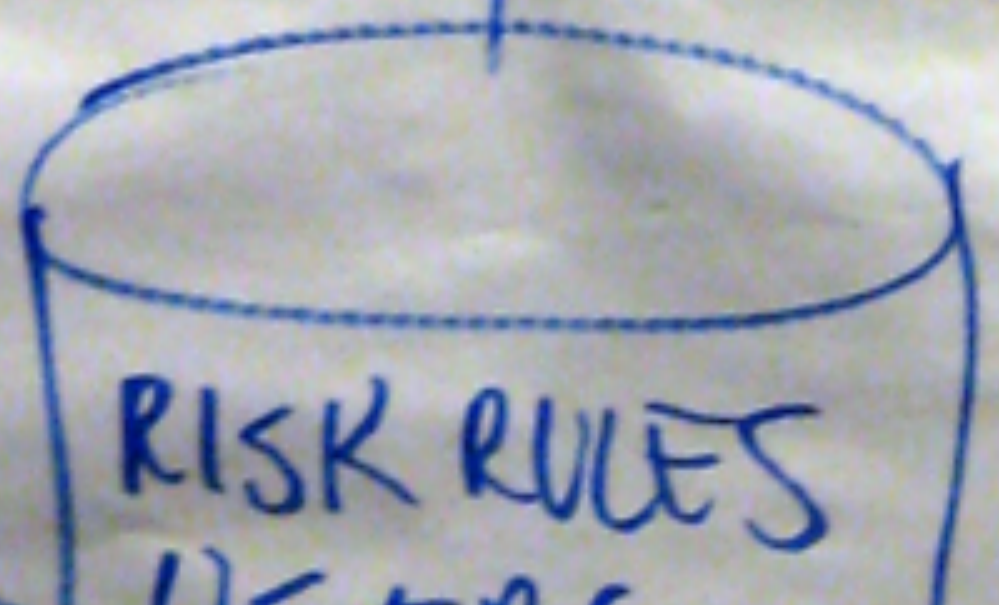
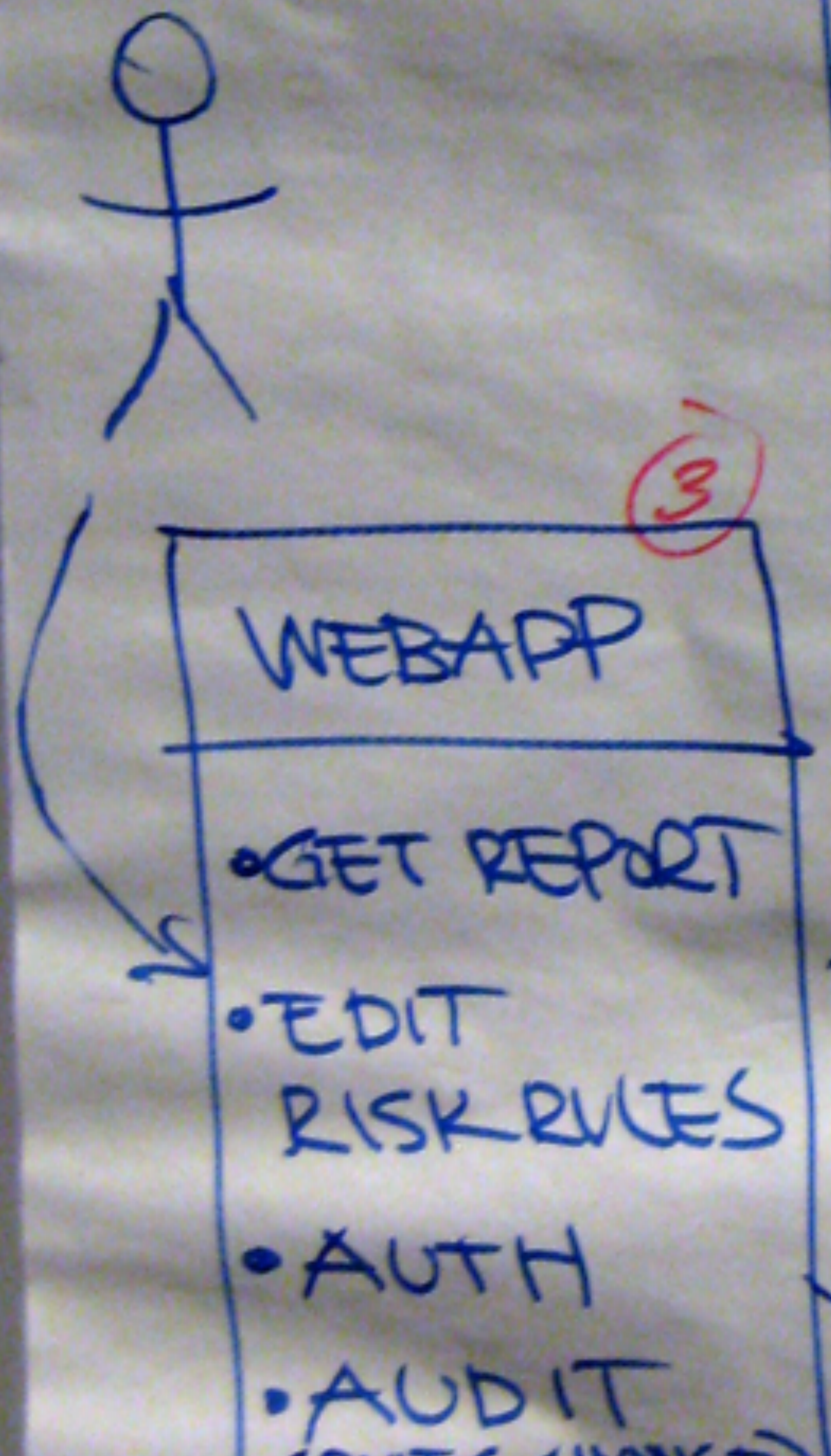
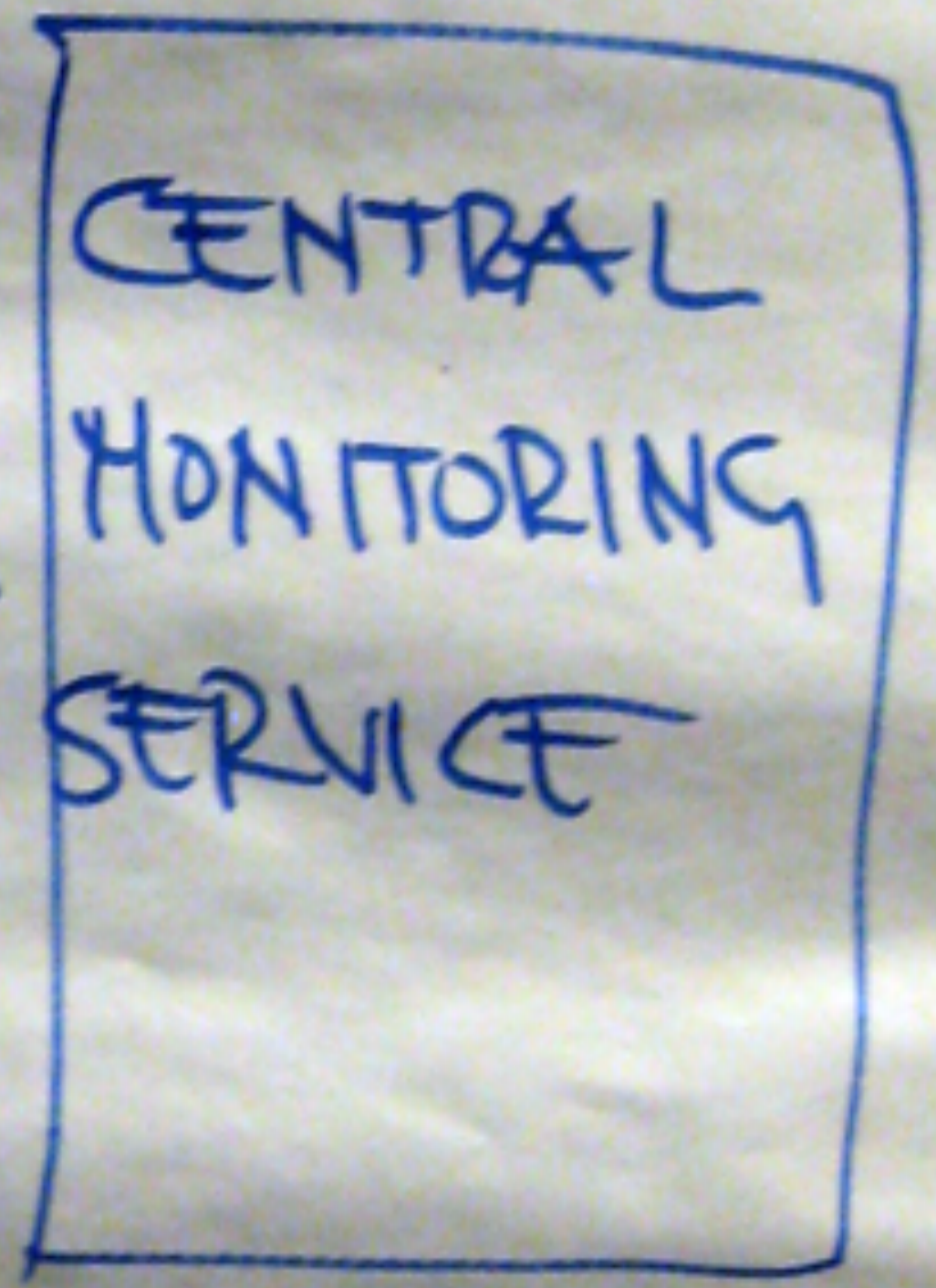
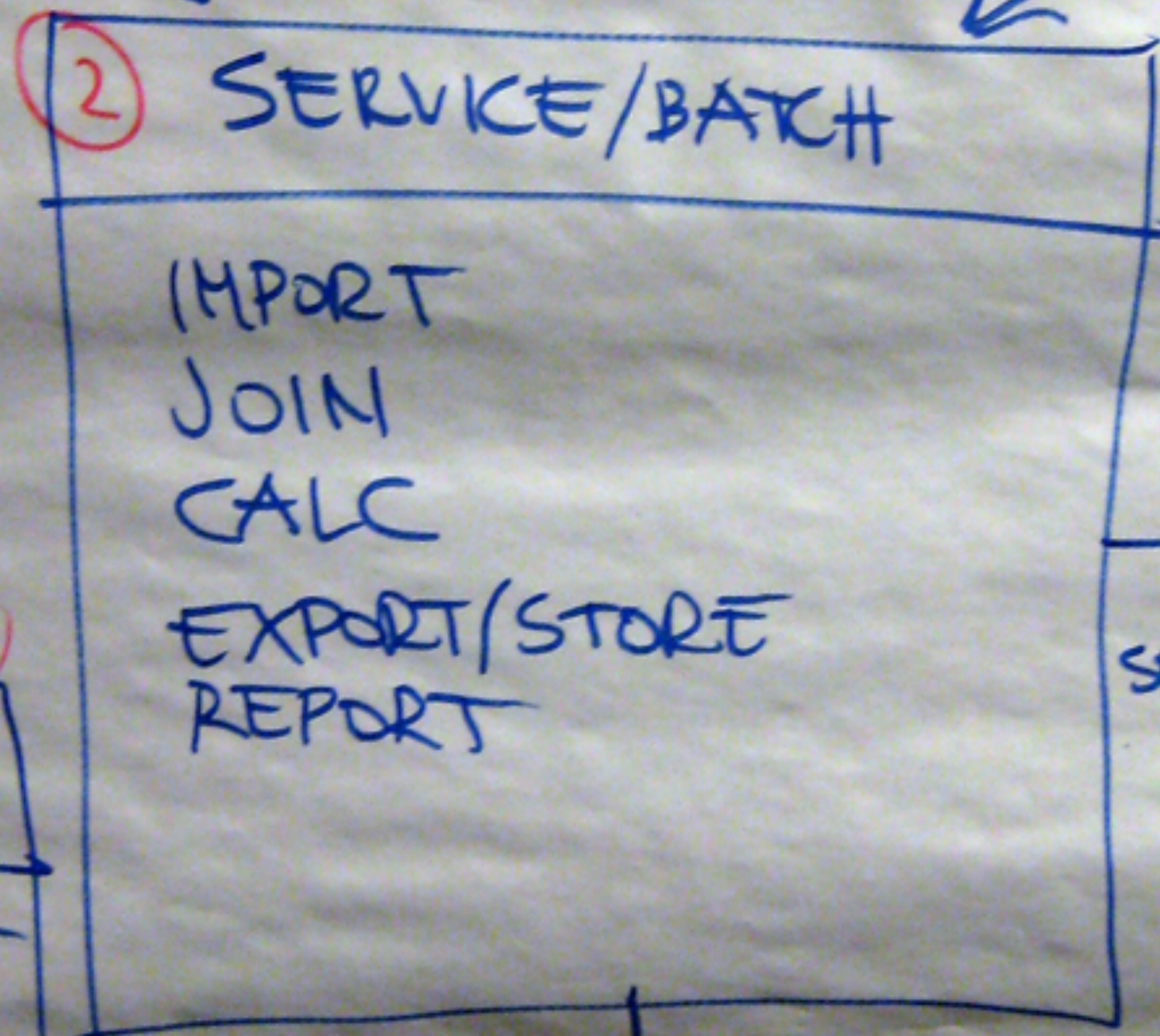
Report









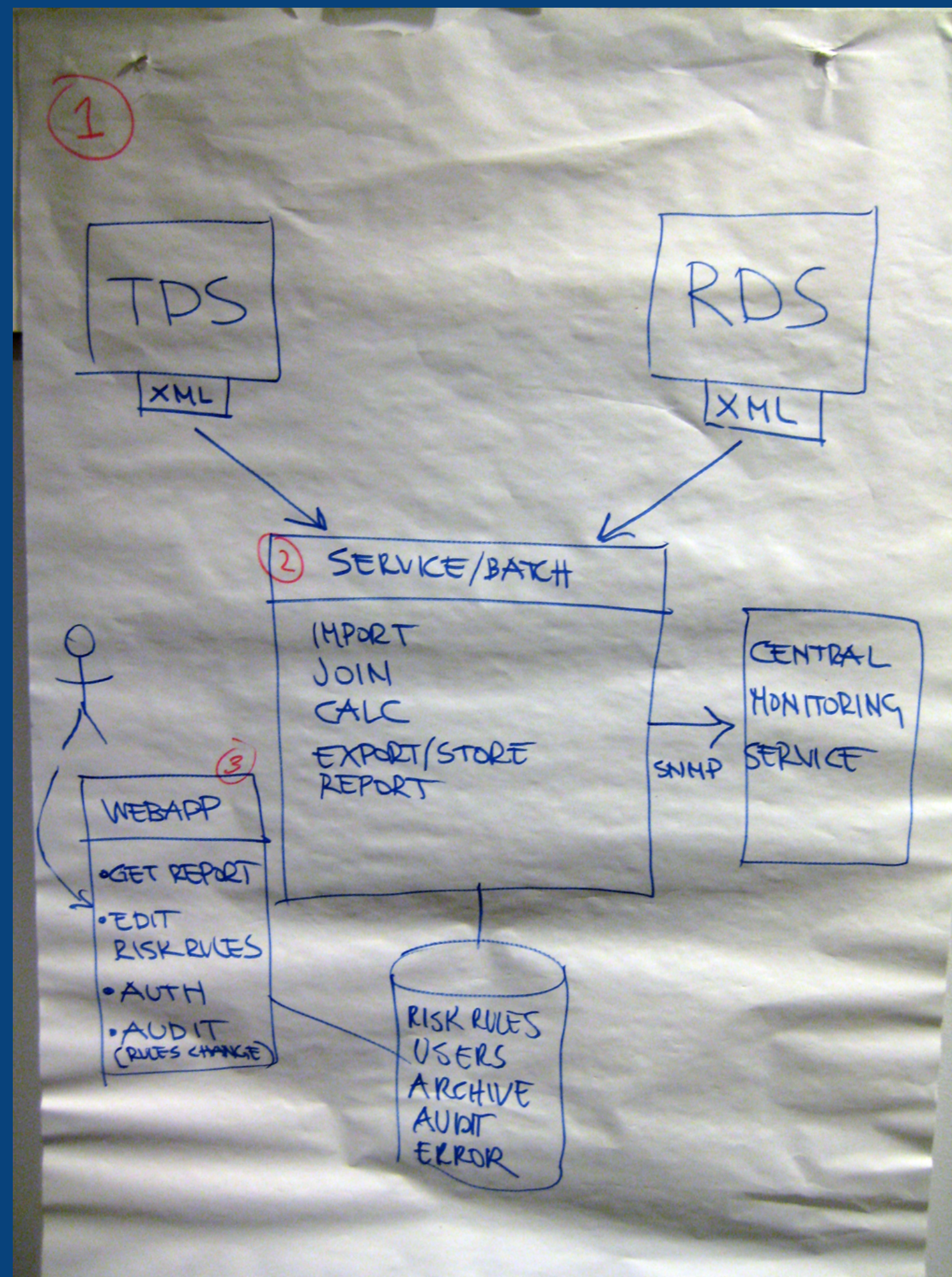


# The producer-consumer conflict of software architecture diagrams

I don't want to put technology choices on the diagrams...

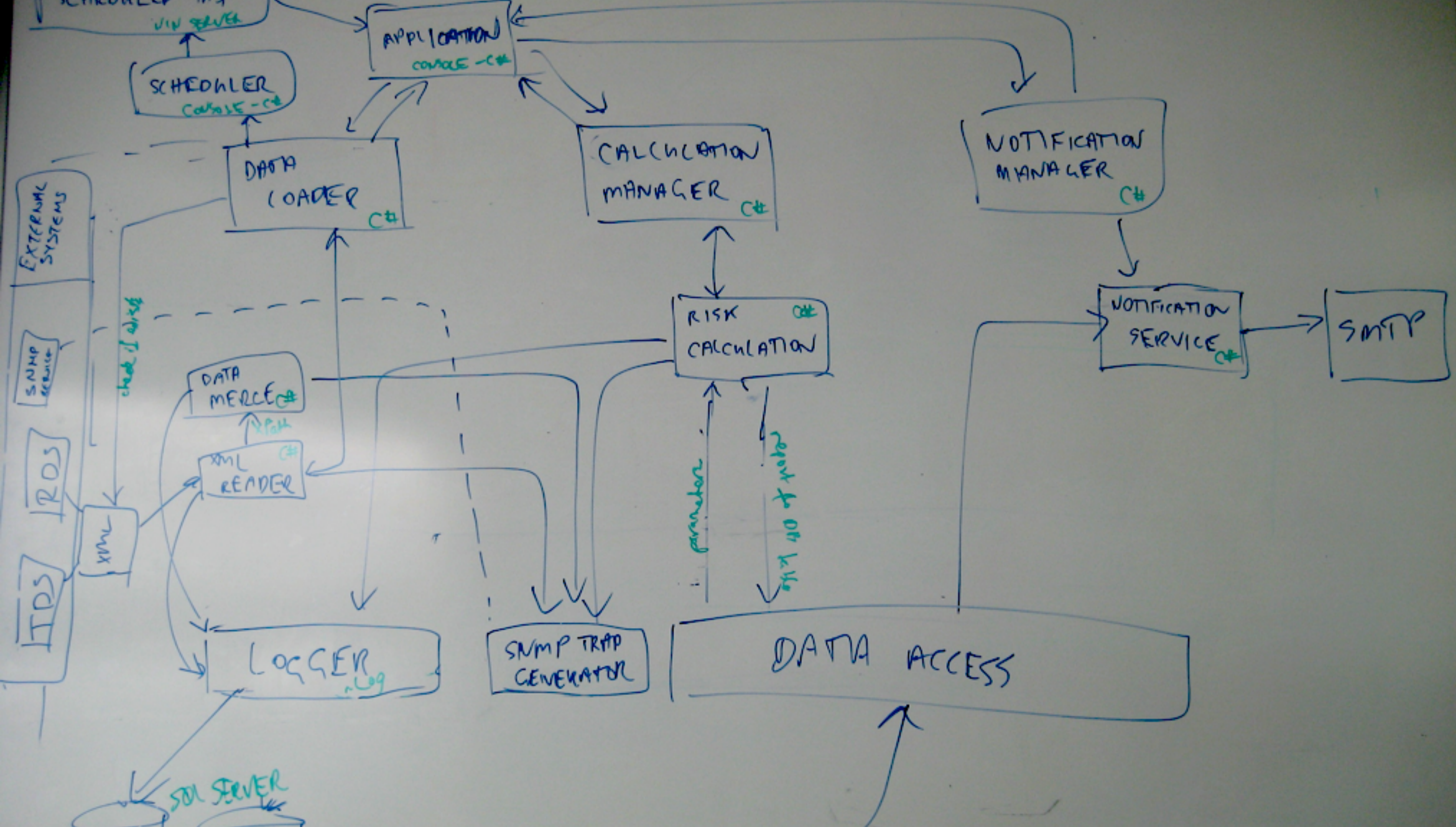
Software design should be technology independent...

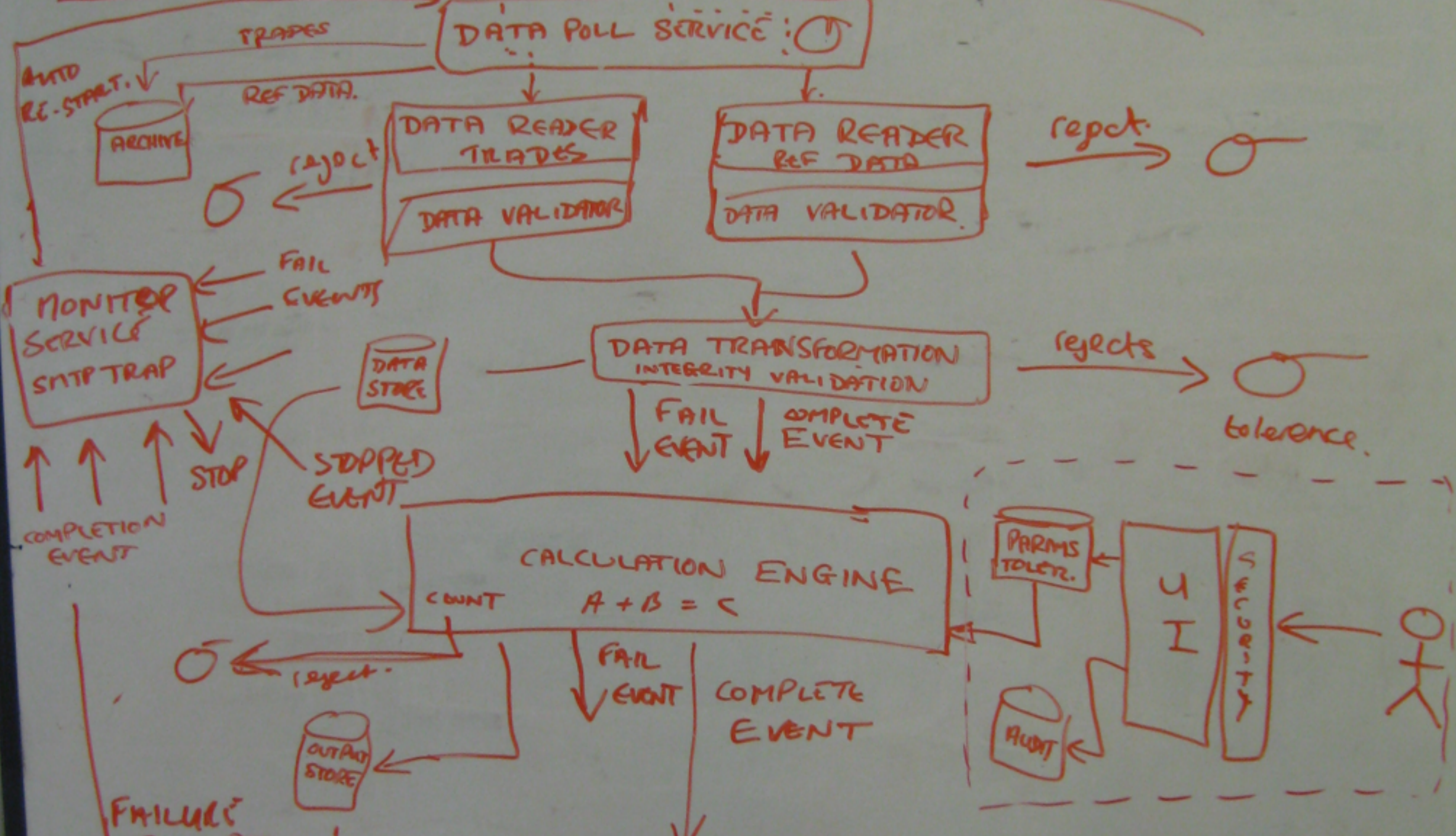
Producer

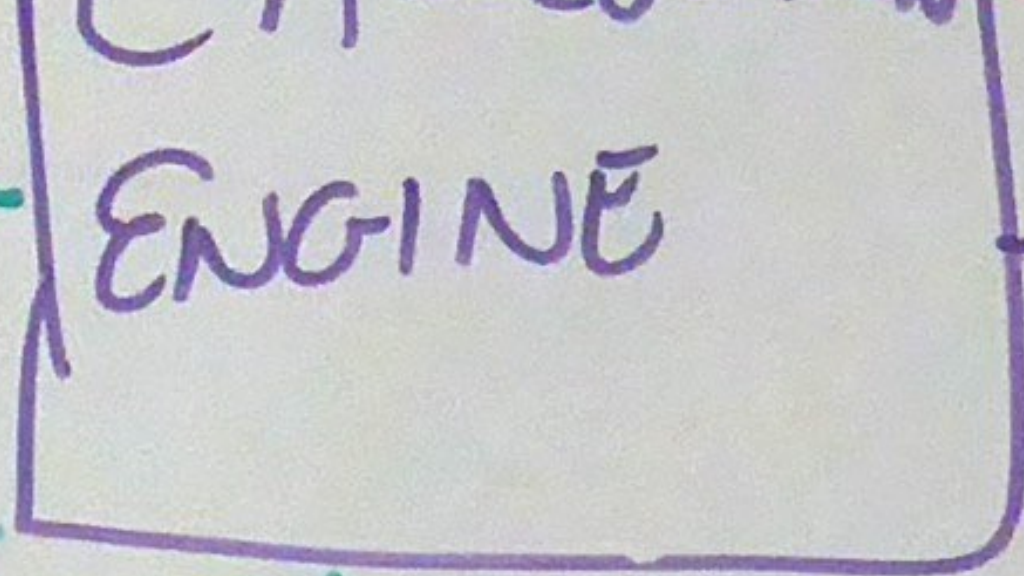
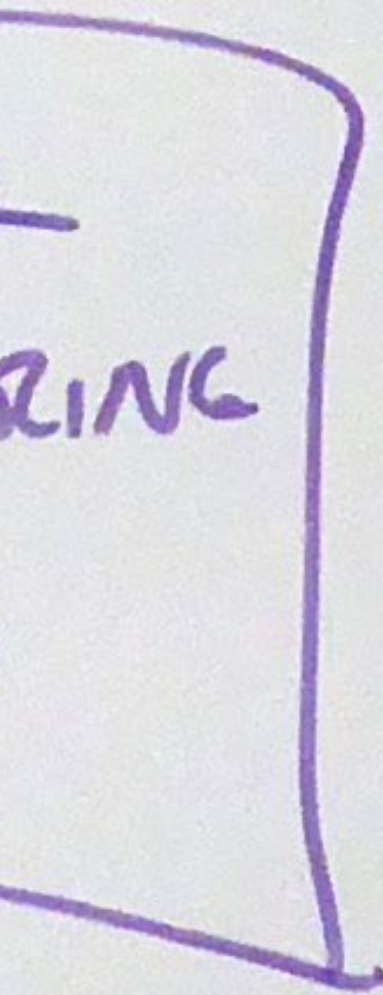


I wish these diagrams included technology choices...

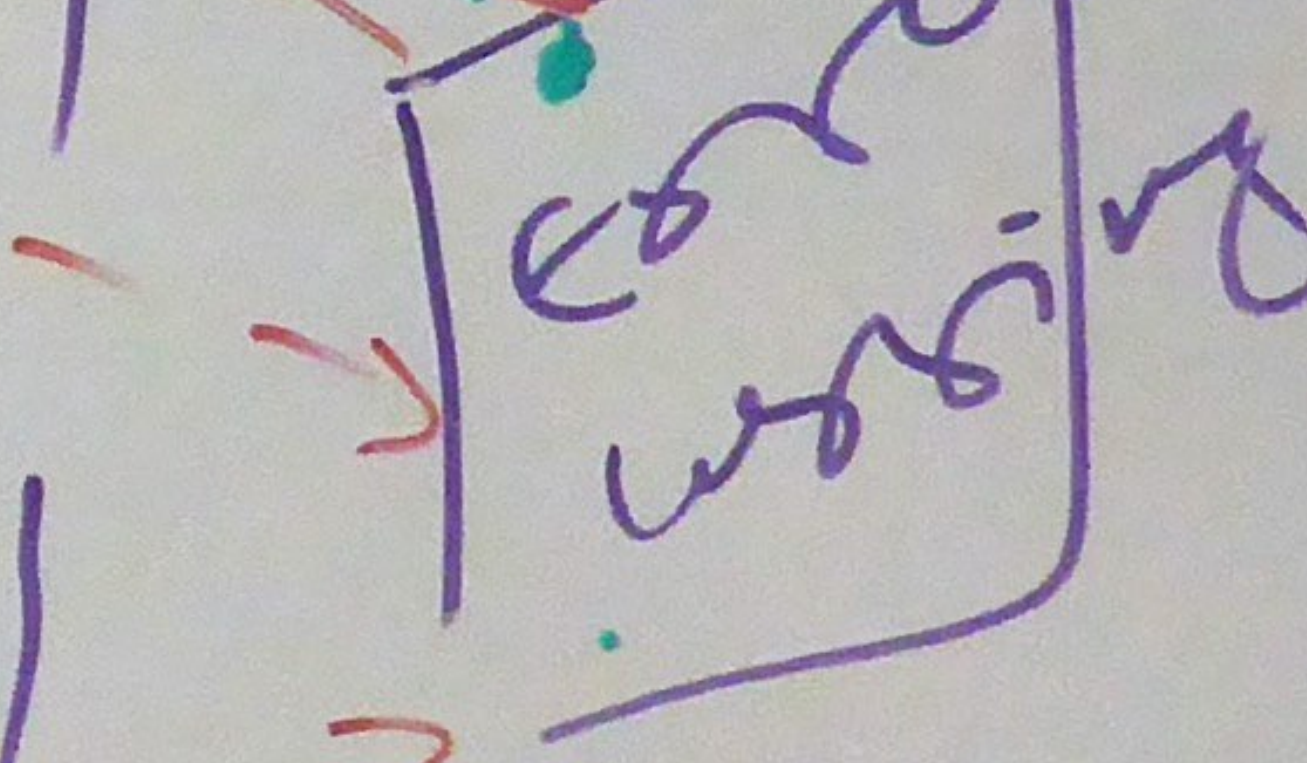
Consumer



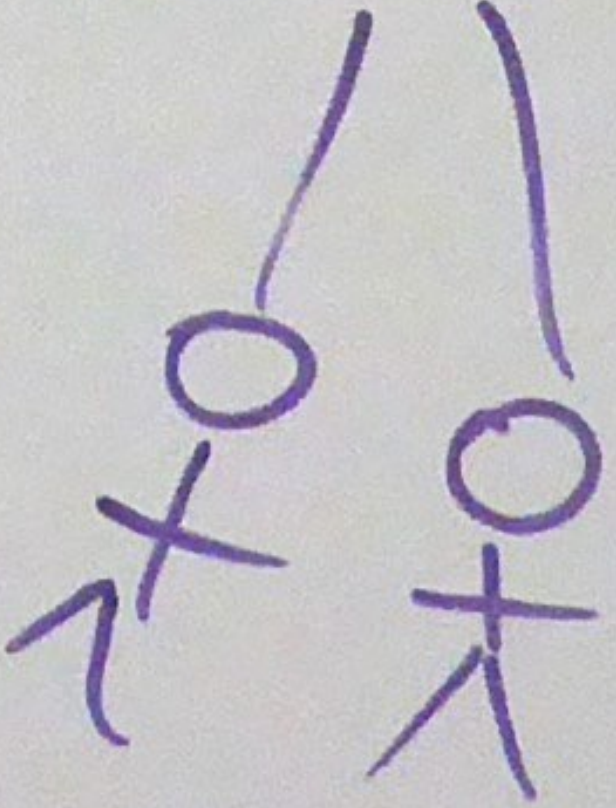
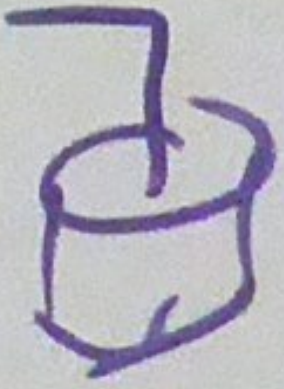
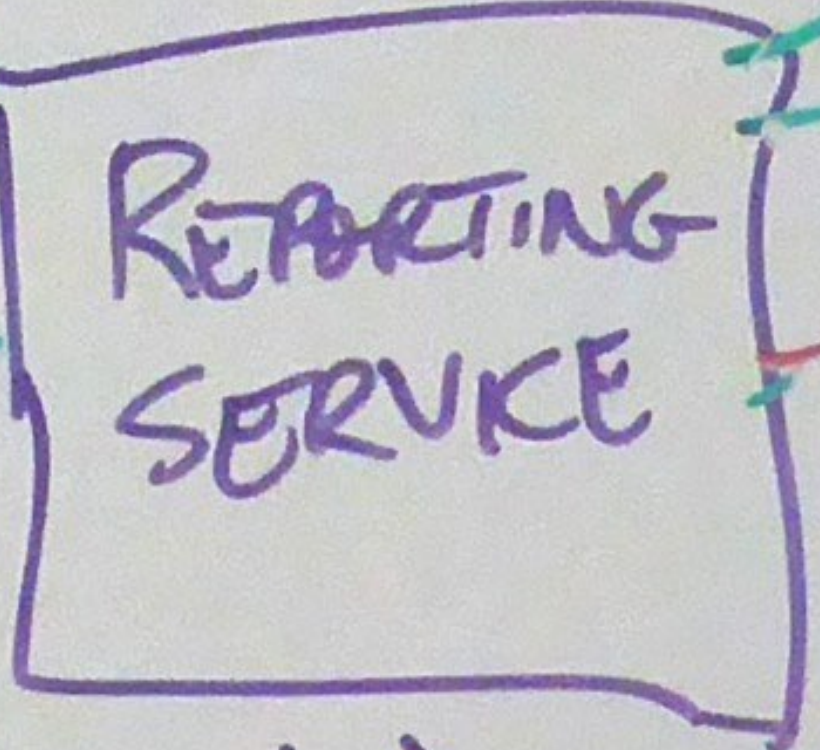




APP SERVER



WEB SERVER







Params

Calcs

~~Params~~

~~ret - client~~

~~ret - bus~~

~~Calcs~~ Risk outputs

~~Error App Log~~

EH?

~~App Error Log~~  
Date  
- Risk Cell  
- calcs  
- Par

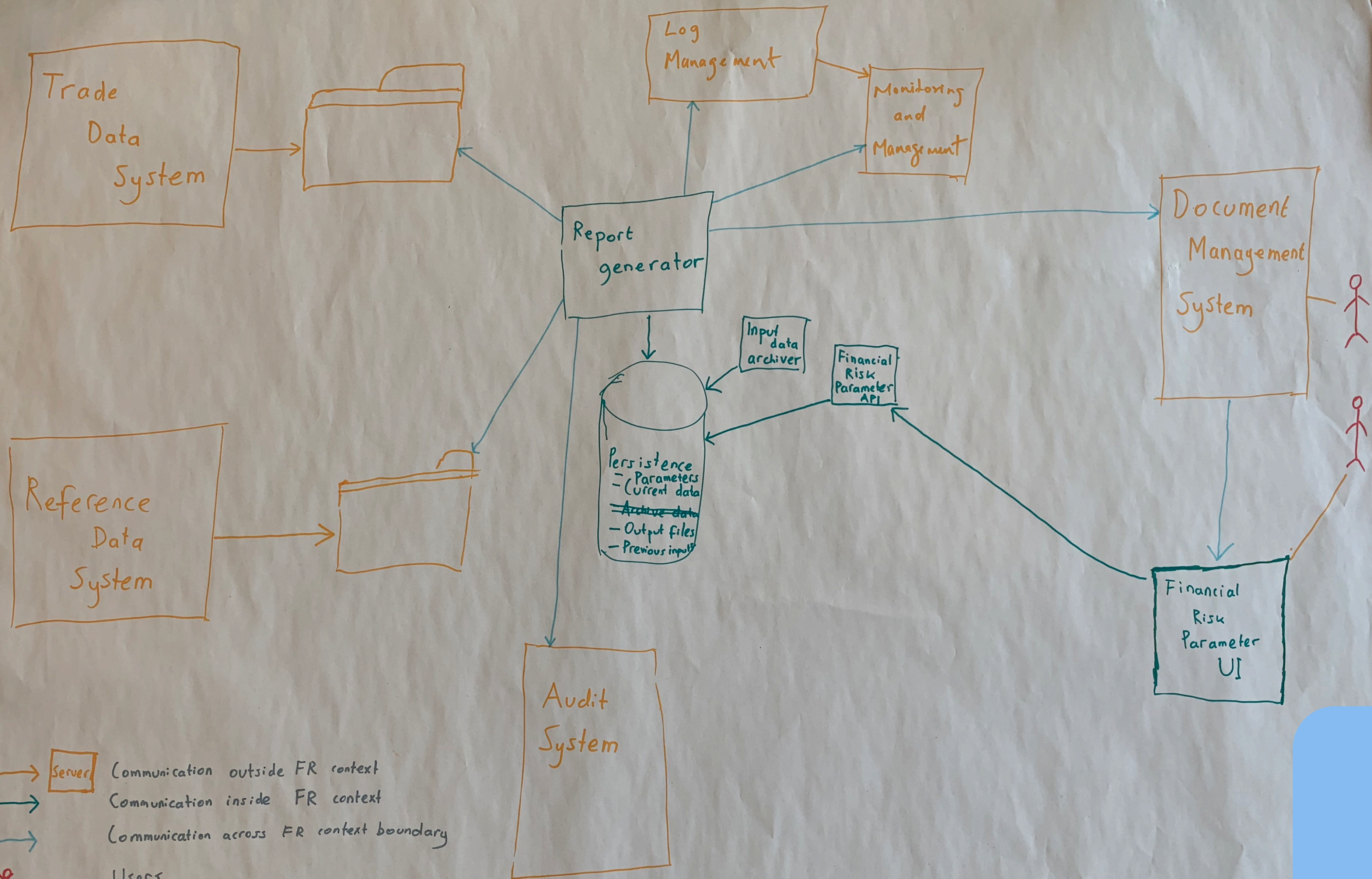
Params - Risk Output

Batch

~~Batch~~  
B-id:  
cust id

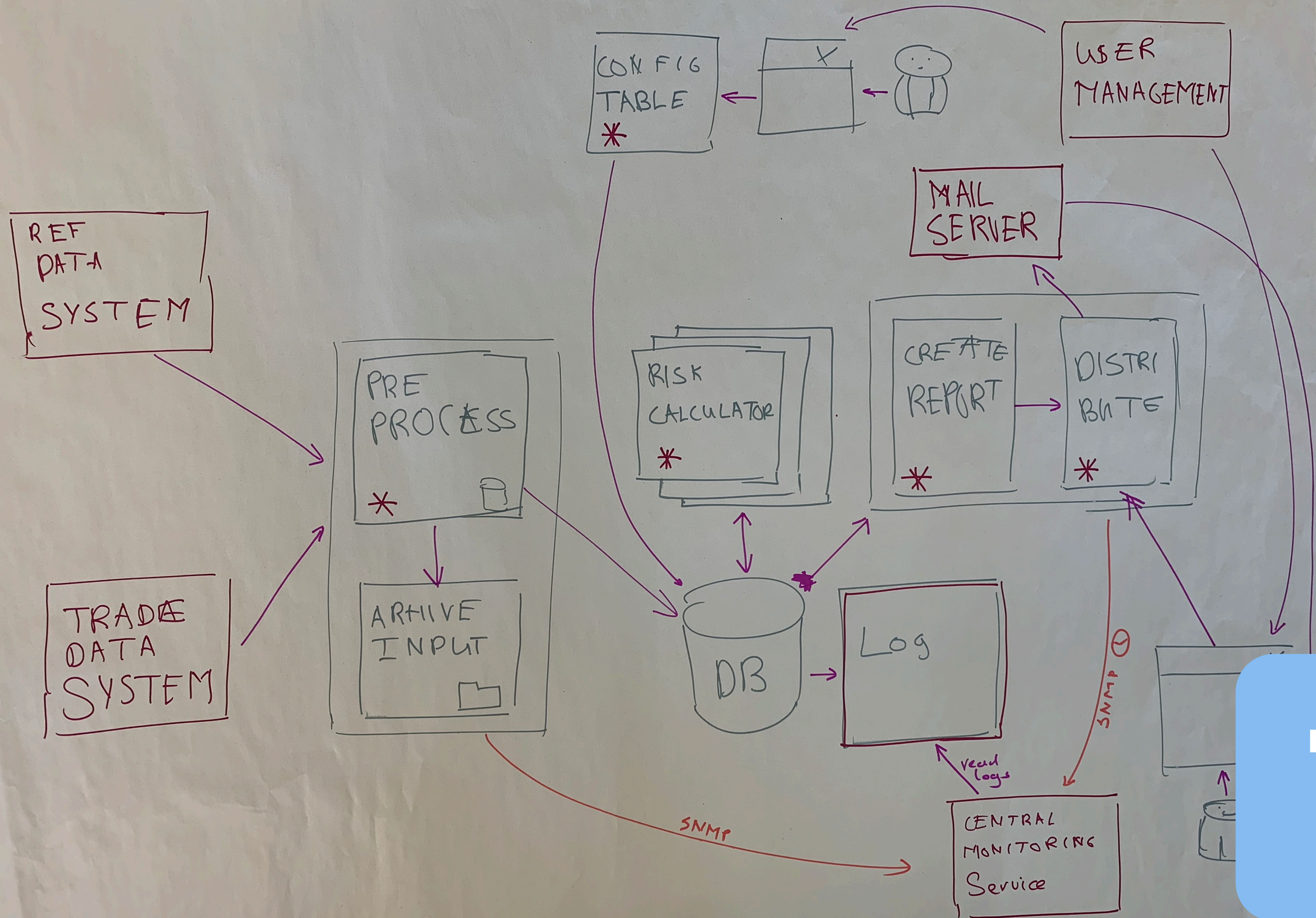
~~Batch~~

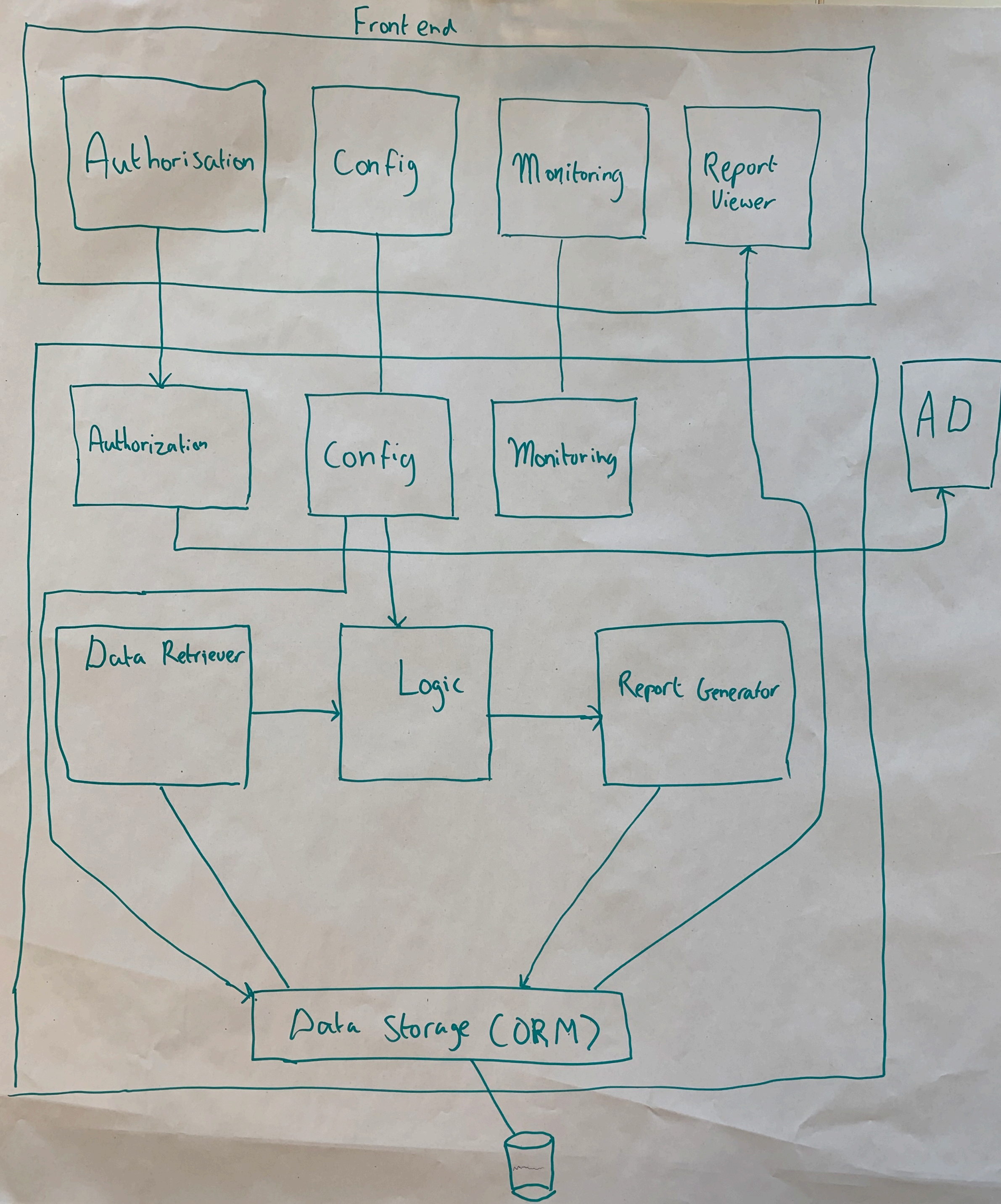




Initiator → Server Communication outside FR context  
 → Communication inside FR context  
 → Communication across FR context boundary  
 Users  
 Software systems





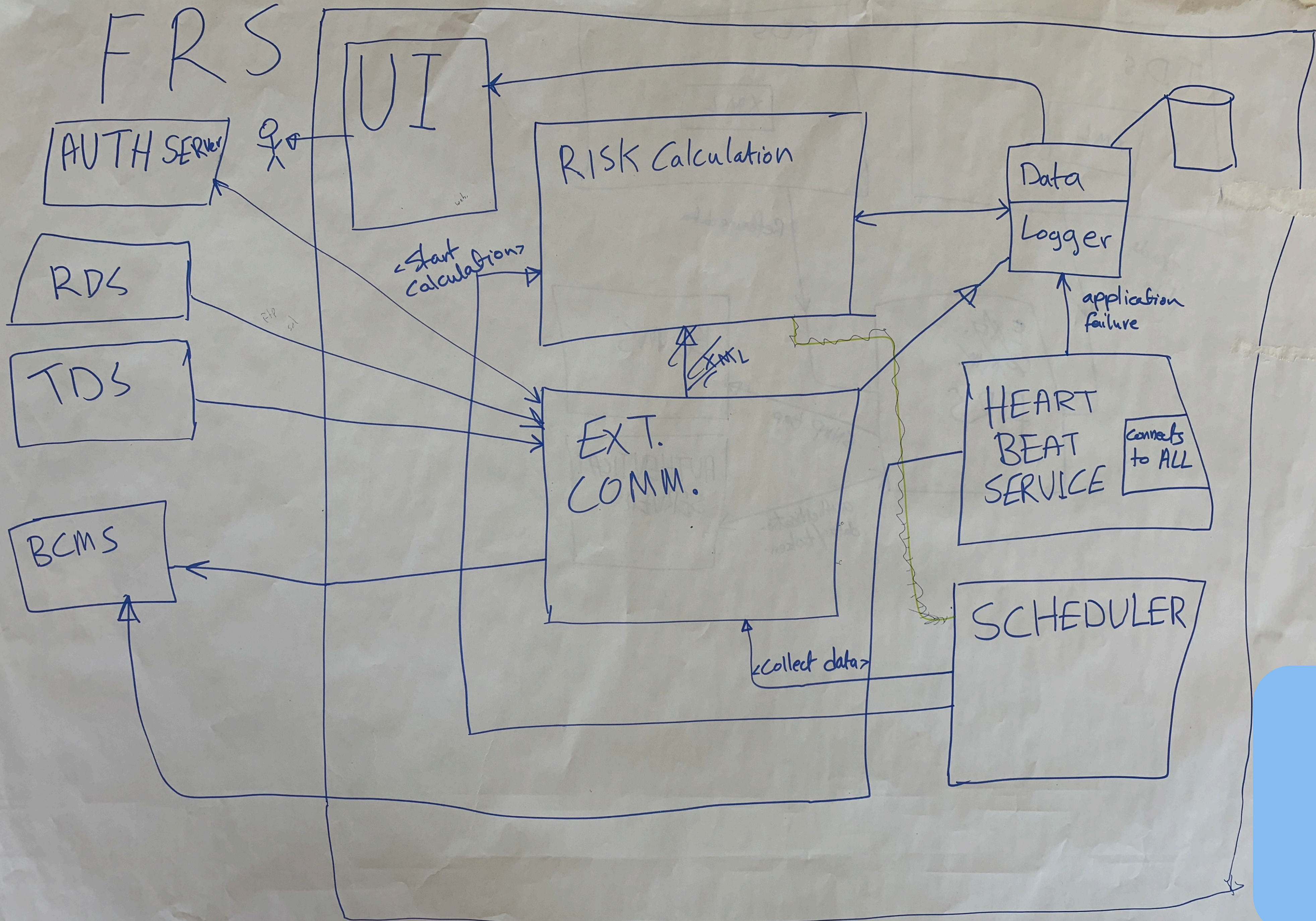


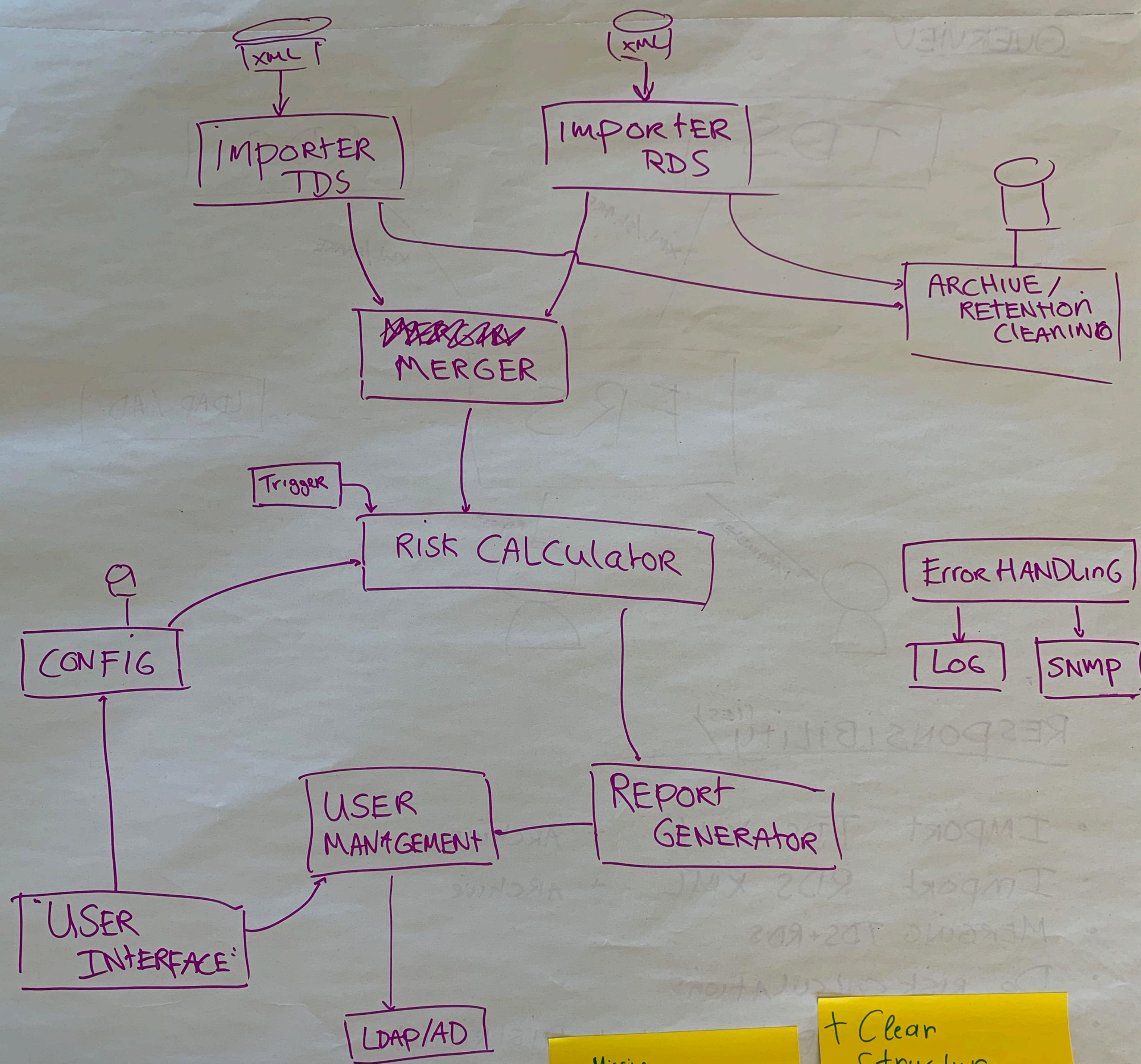
## Significant decisions

- F/E < > B/E
- Make use of OS' watchdog mechanism
- Data storage ORM. framework: Entity
- ASP .NET B/E
- Angular F/E



# FRS

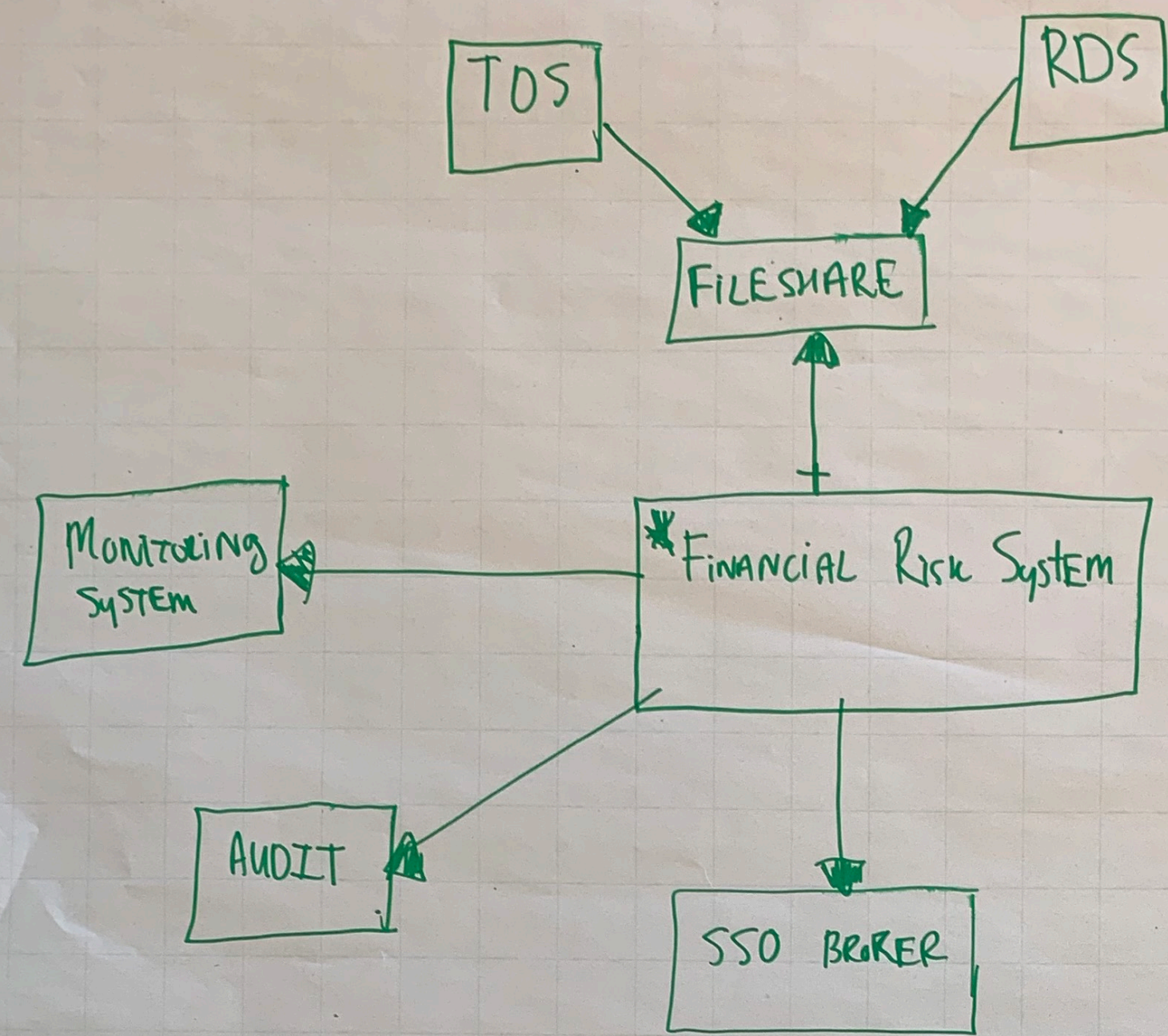




- Missing

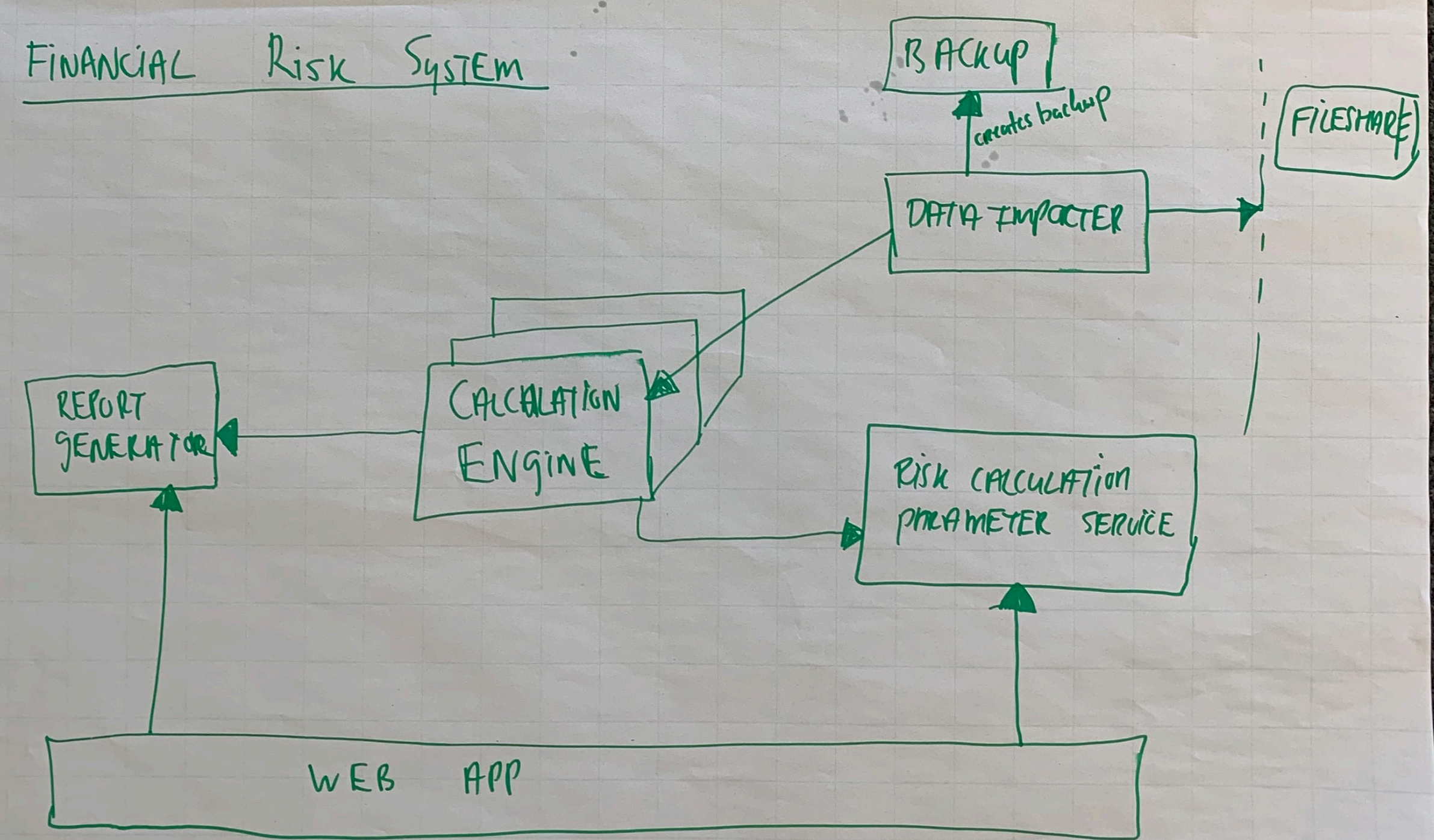
+ Clear Structure





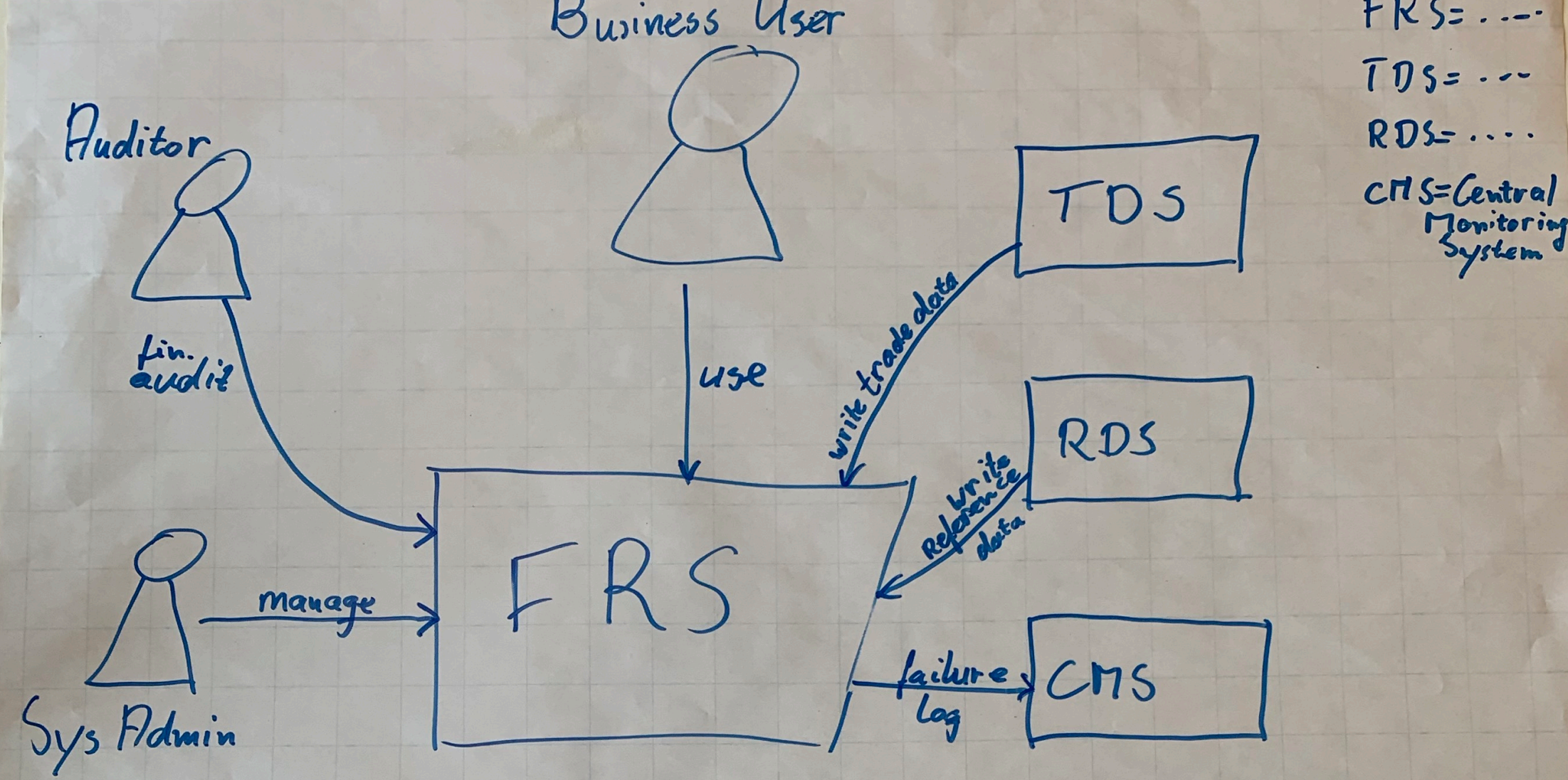
- ~~BACKUP~~
- DECISIONS:
- \* CALCULATIONS ARE A JOB TRIGGERED ON SCHEDULE
  - \* EXECUTE CALCULATIONS IN PARALLEL FOR EACH COUNTERPARTY
  - \* WEBUI FOR VIEWING REPORTS AND MODIFYING RISK PARAMETERS.
  - \* AUTHENTICATE AND AUTHORIZE USERS BASED ON SSO
  - \* SINGLE POINT OF ENTRY

\* FINANCIAL Risk System

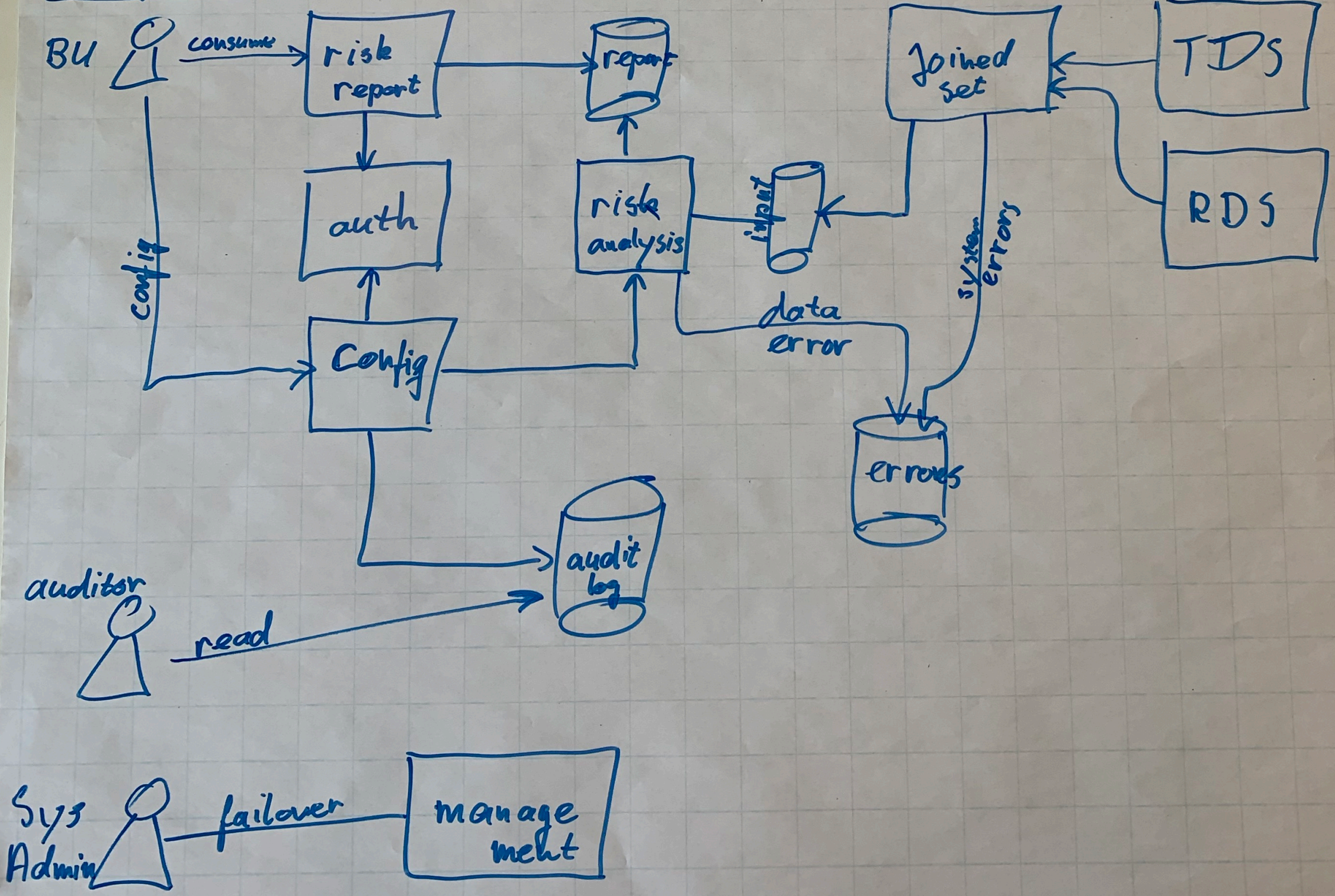




Context

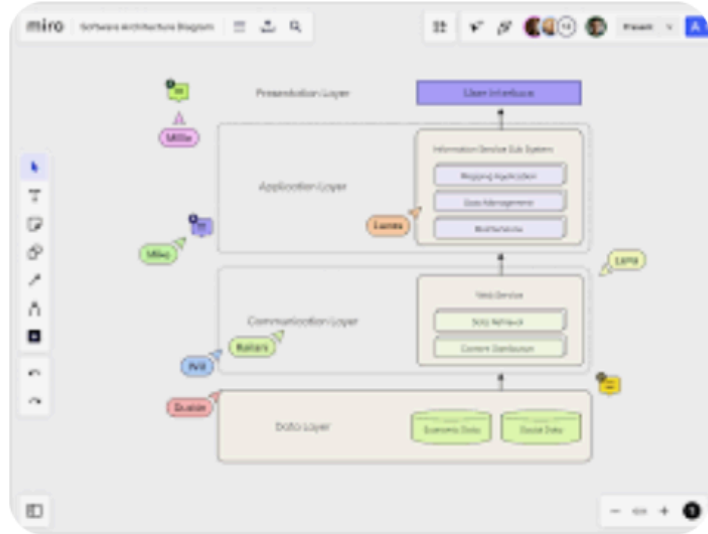


Component

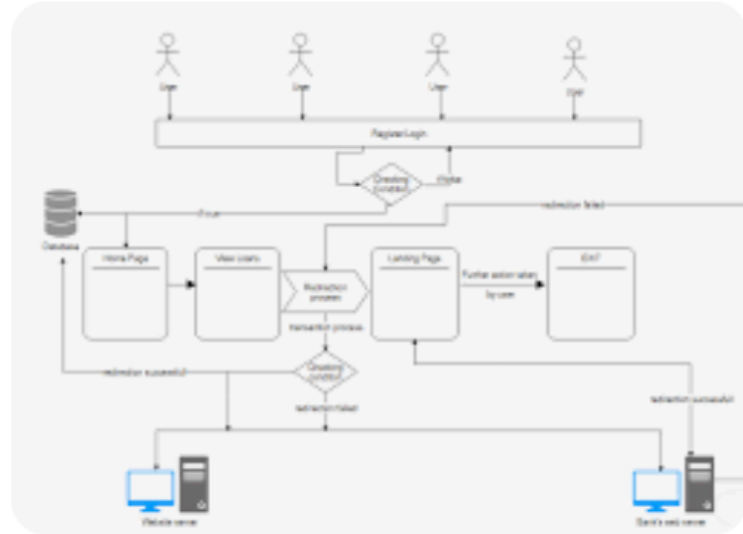


All Images Videos News Books Maps Web : More Tools

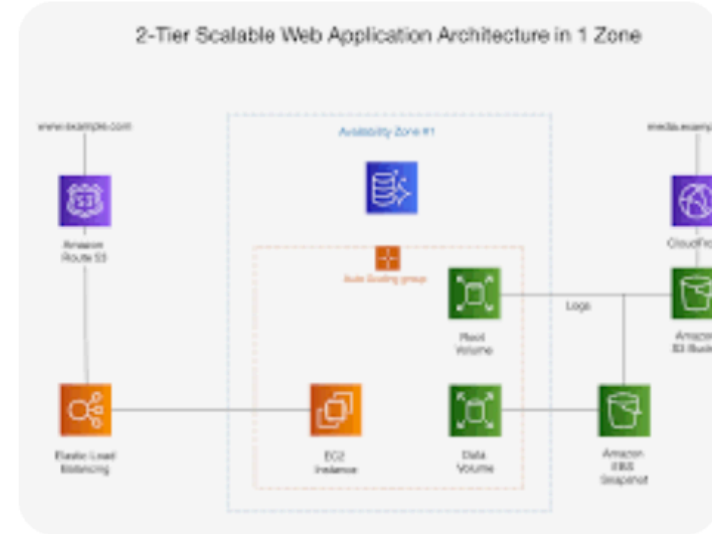
- Software engineering
- Visio
- System
- Uml
- Design
- Simple
- Azure
- Component
- Tool
- Layered
- Api
- Game
- Ec >



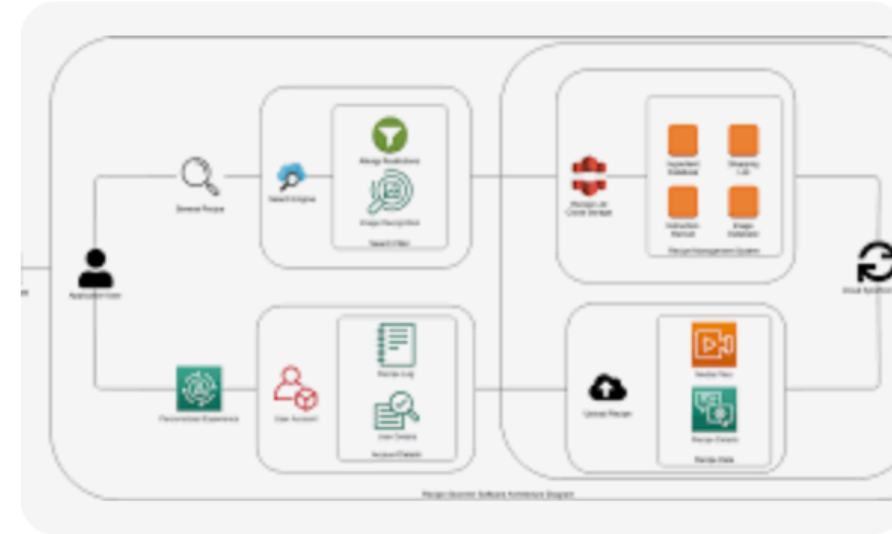
Miro Software Architecture Diagramming



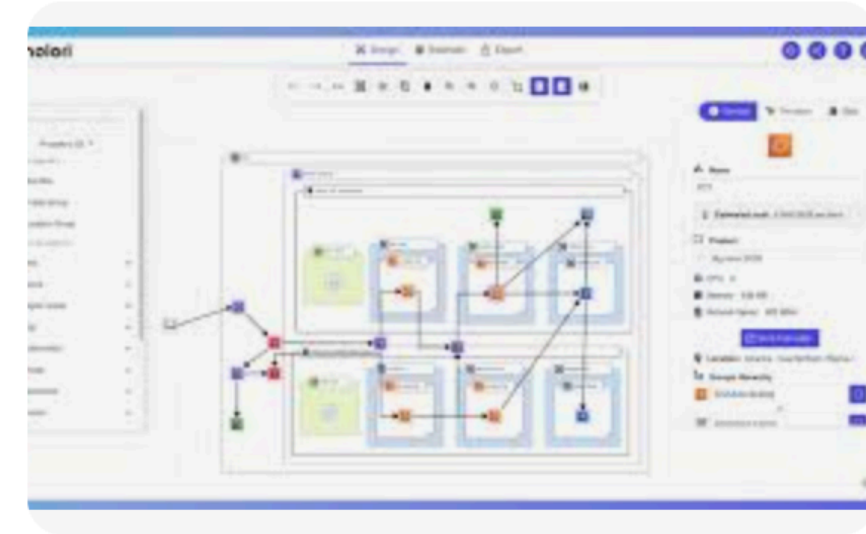
Edrawsoft Software Architecture Diagram | Ed...



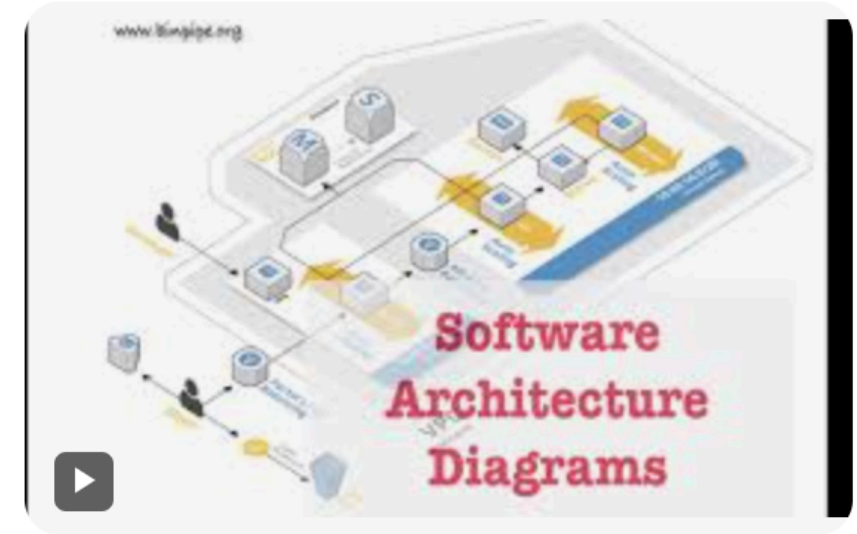
Nulab What is an architecture diagram, ...



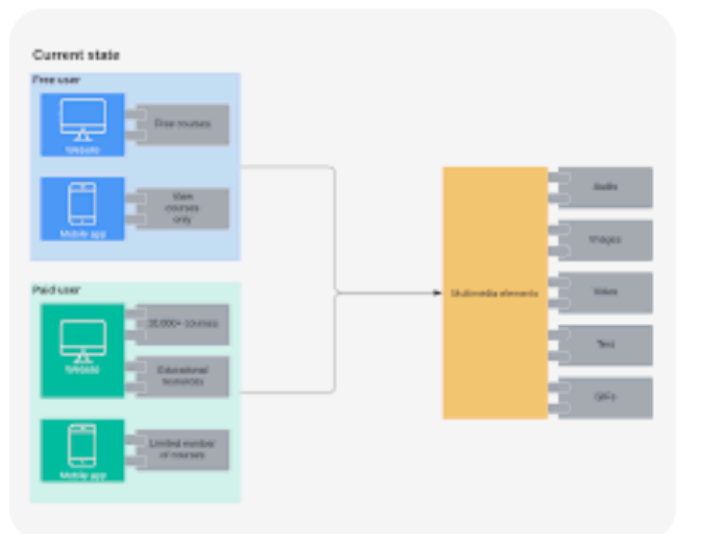
Visual Paradigm Online Software Architecture Diagram | Visual ...



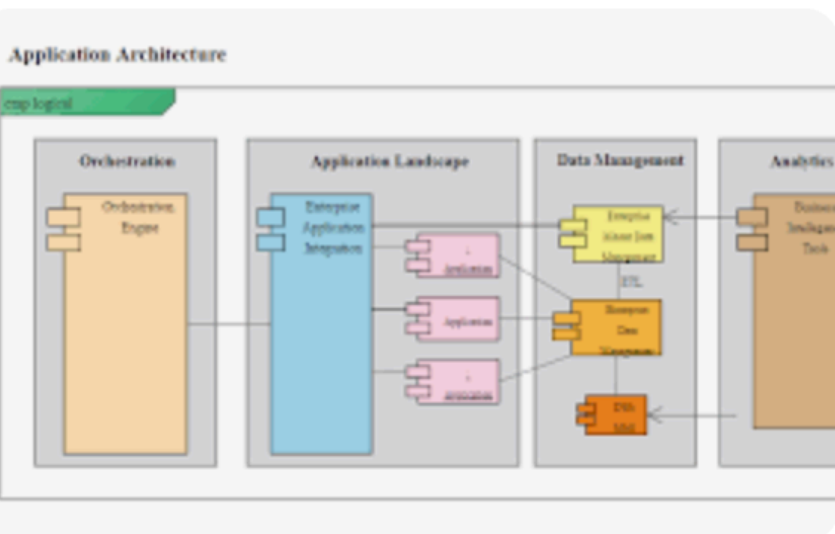
Medium Top 9 Architecture diagram software for ...



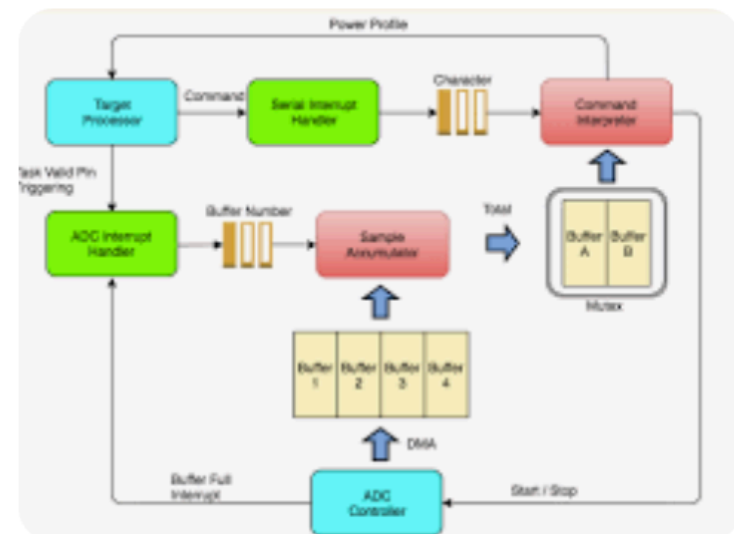
YouTube Create Software Architecture Diagrams ...



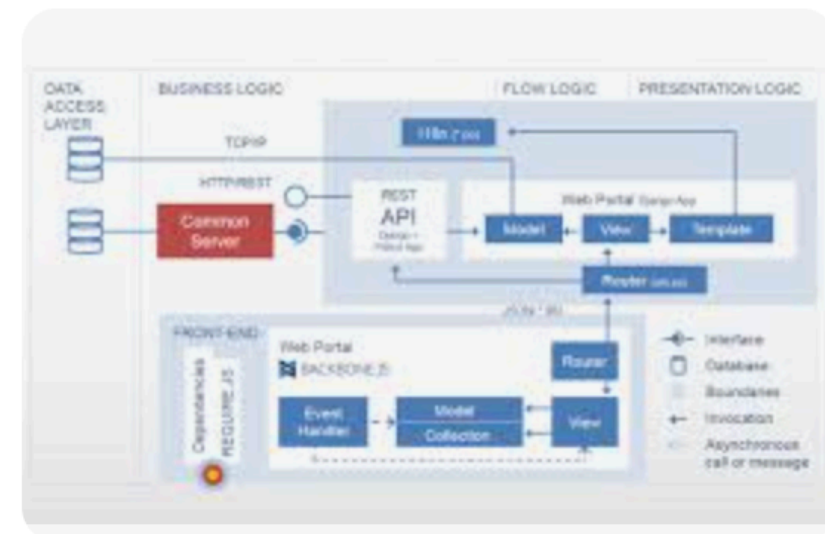
Lucidchart Draw 5 Types of Architectural D...



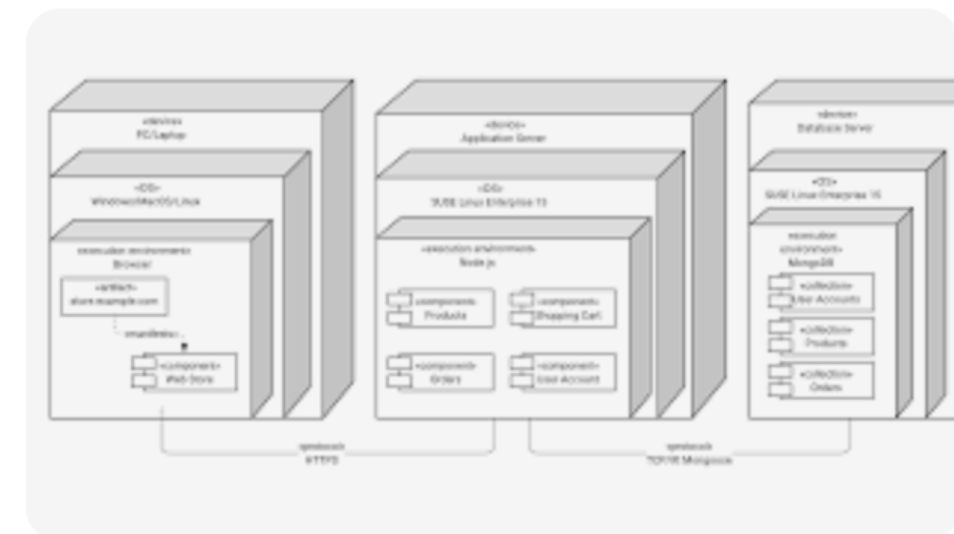
Edrawsoft Application Architecture Diagram: A ...



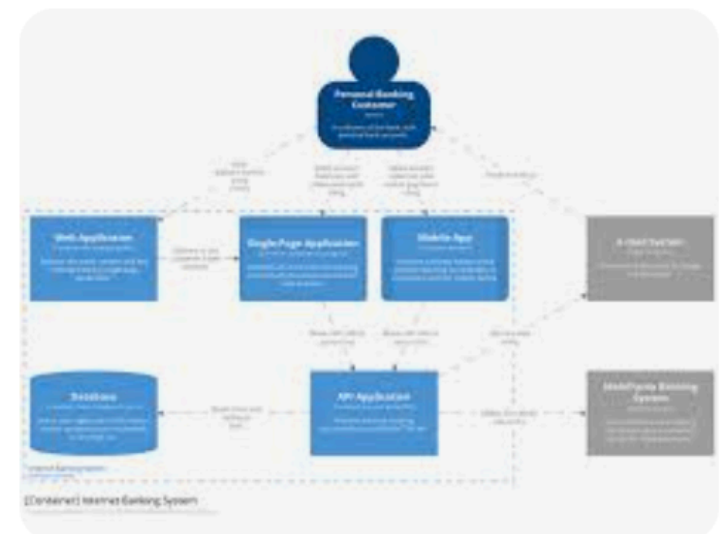
ResearchGate Instrumentation Software Architect...



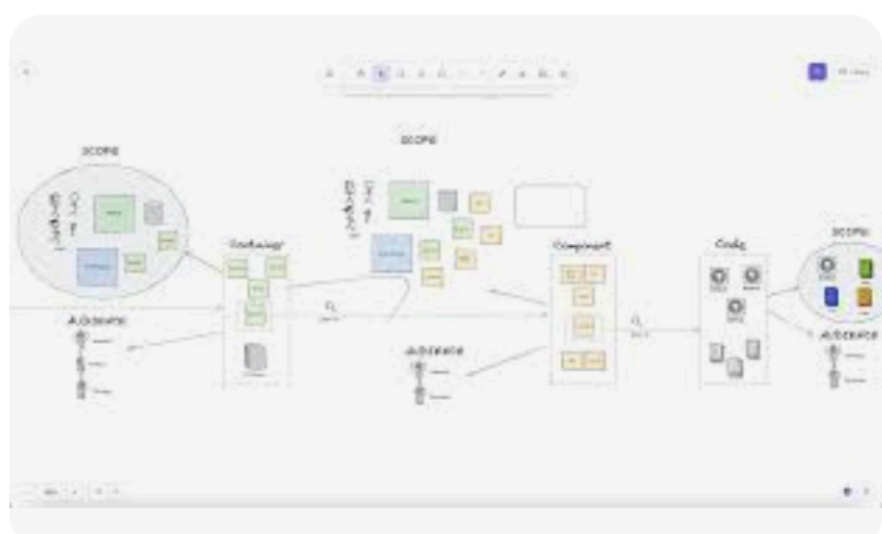
SlideModel Four Layers Modern Web Application ...



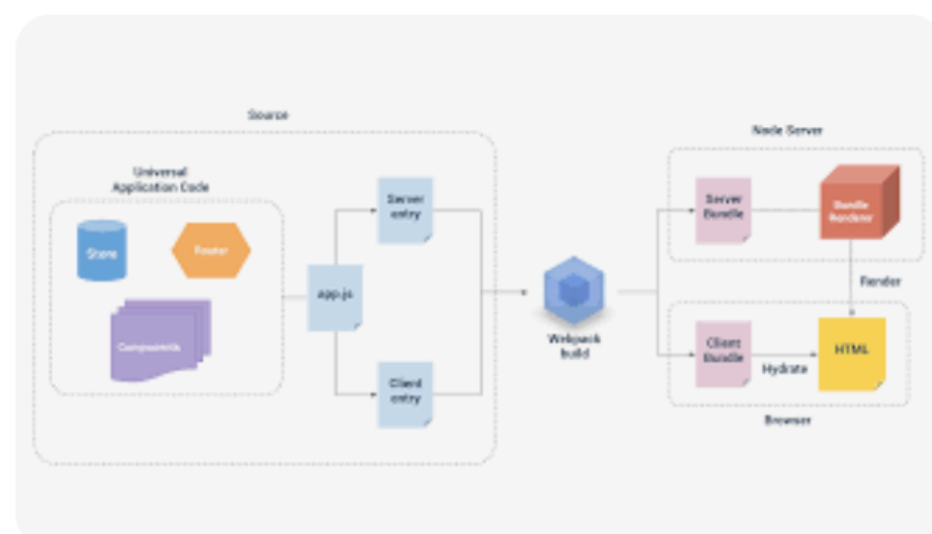
Lucidchart Draw 5 Types of Architectural Diagrams ...



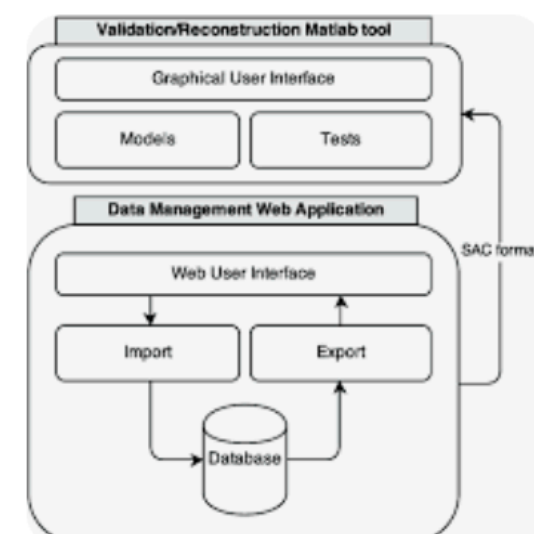
Red Hat 5 great diagramming tools for ...



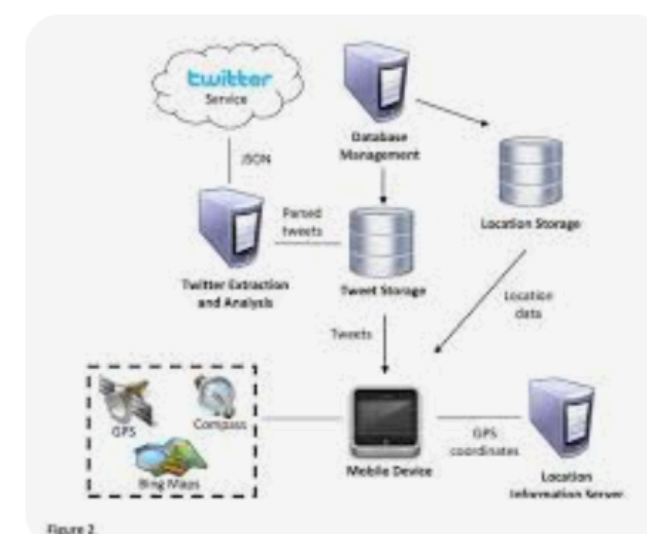
IcePanel - Medium Top 8 diagramming tools for software ...



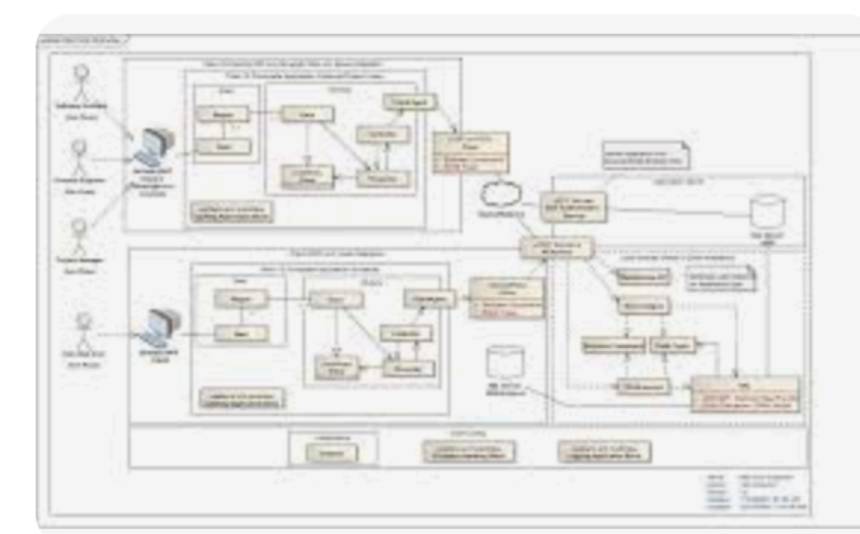
LaTeX Stack Exchange creating software architecture diagram ...



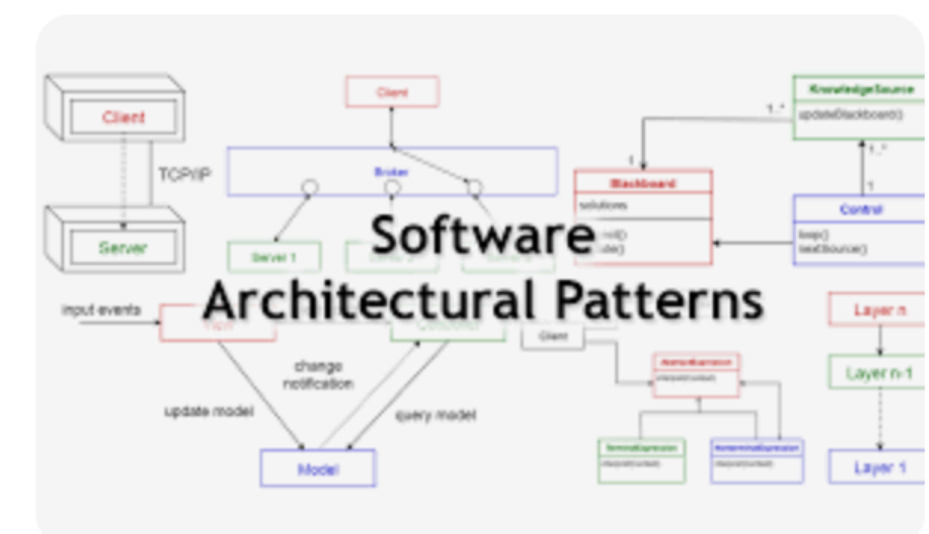
ResearchGate Software architecture di...



Stack Overflow tools for architectural diagram ...



predic8 What is Software Architecture



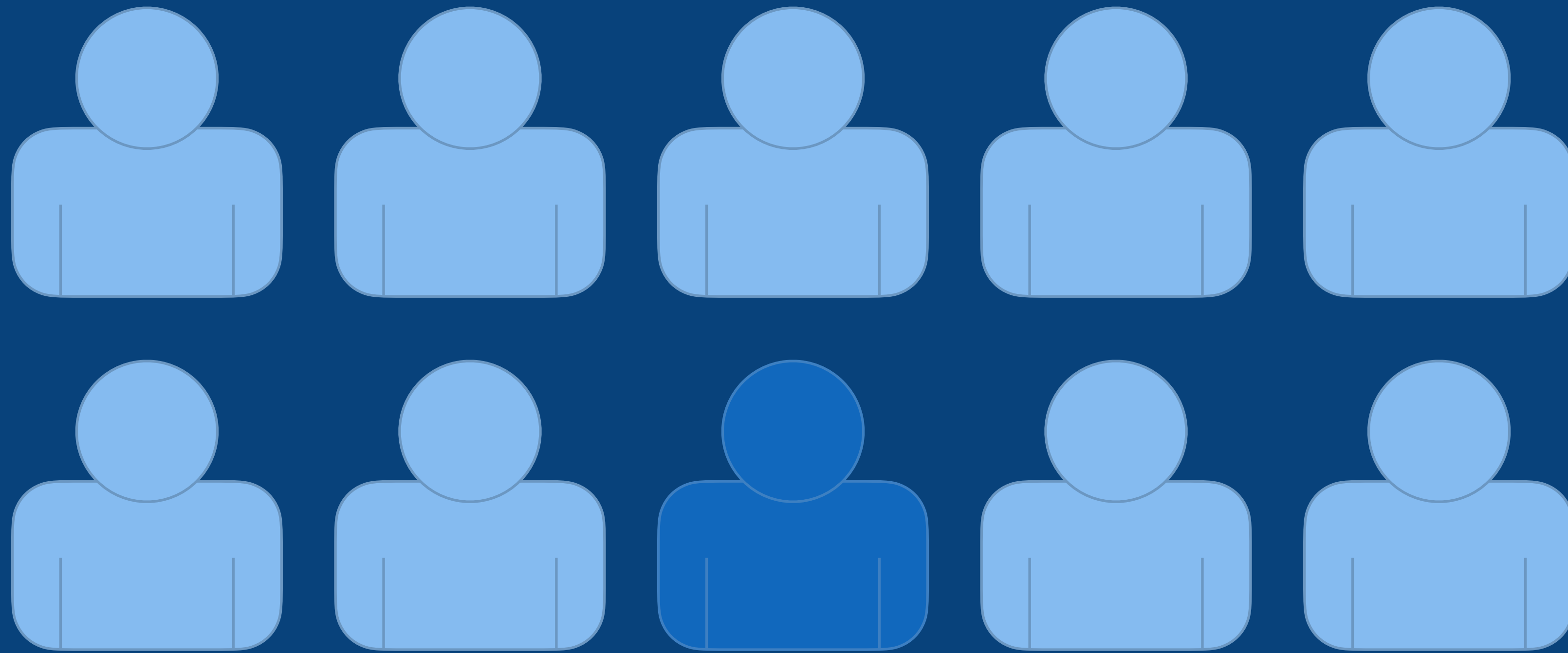
LinkedIn Software architecture diagramming and ...

If you're going to use "boxes & lines",  
at least do so in a **structured way**,  
using a **self-describing notation**

Moving fast in the same direction  
as a team requires

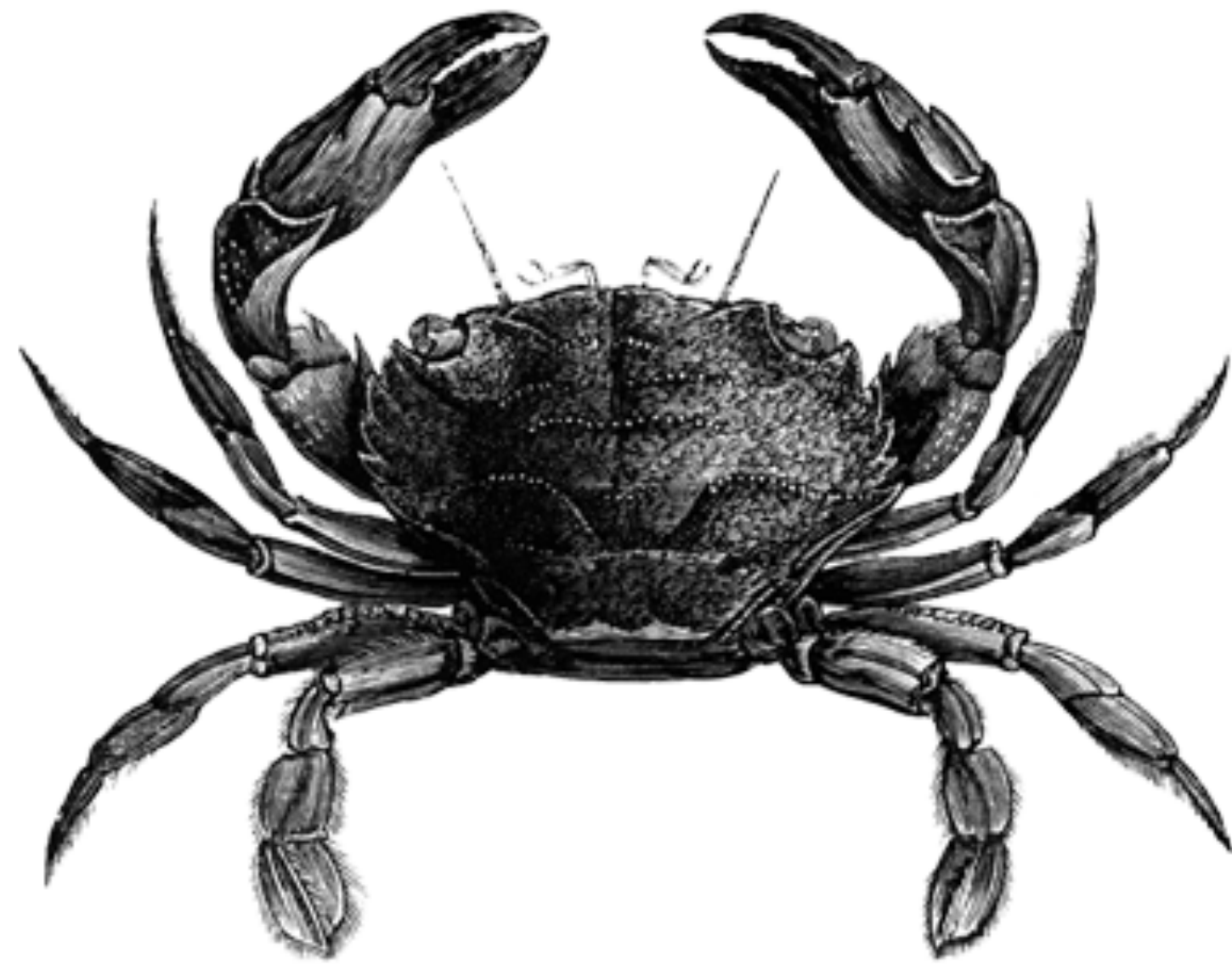
**good communication**

Do *you* use UML?



In my experience,

few 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."

If you're using UML, ArchiMate,  
SysML, BPMN, DFDs, etc  
and it's working ... keep doing so!



Who are the **stakeholders** that  
you need to communicate  
software architecture to;  
what **information** do they need?



There are many **different audiences** for diagrams and documentation, all with **different interests**

(software architects, software developers, operations and support staff, testers, Product Owners, project managers, Scrum Masters, users, management, business sponsors, potential customers, potential investors, ...)

The primary use for  
diagrams and documentation is  
**communication and learning**

# **Would you code it that way?**

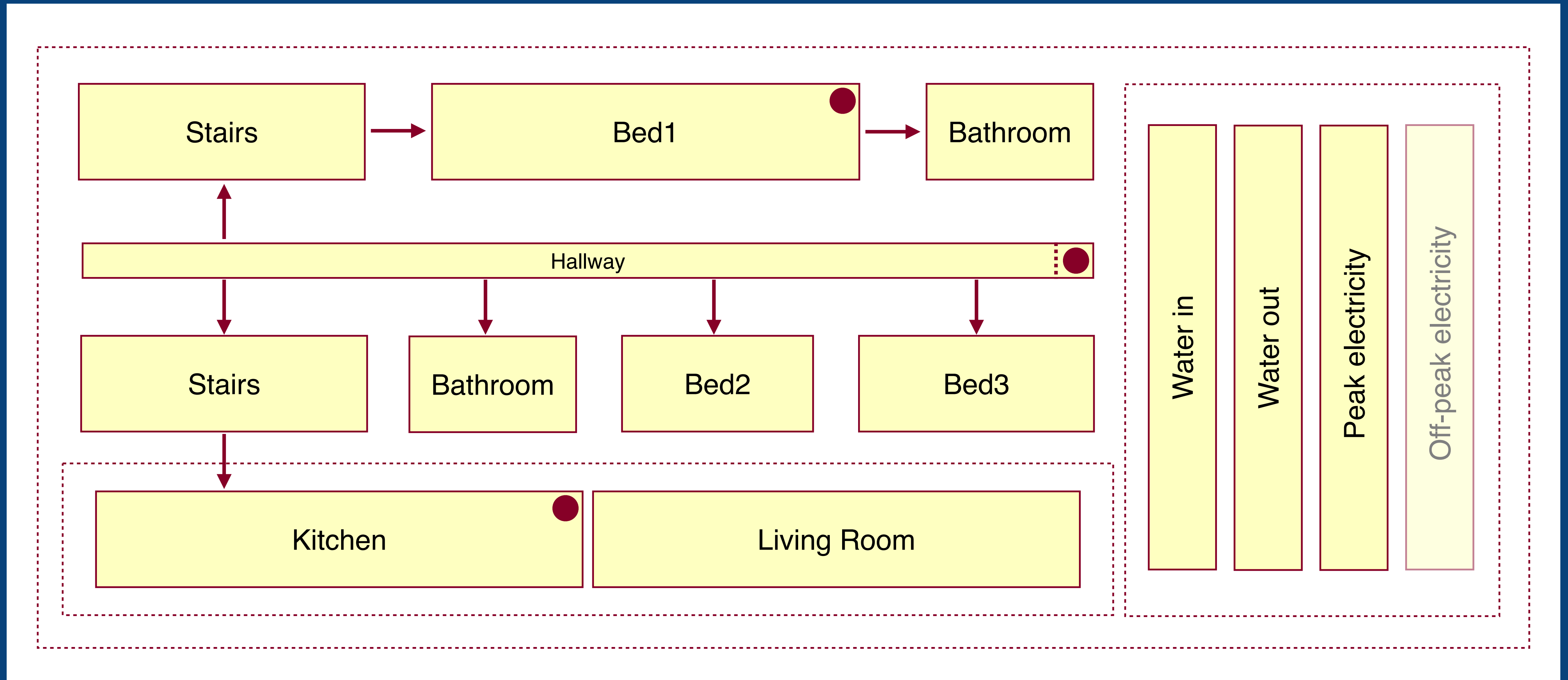
(ensure that your diagrams reflect  
your implementation intent)

# Is that how it really works?

(ensure that your diagrams reflect  
your actual codebase)

When drawing software  
architecture diagrams,  
think like a software developer

If software developers created building architecture diagrams...



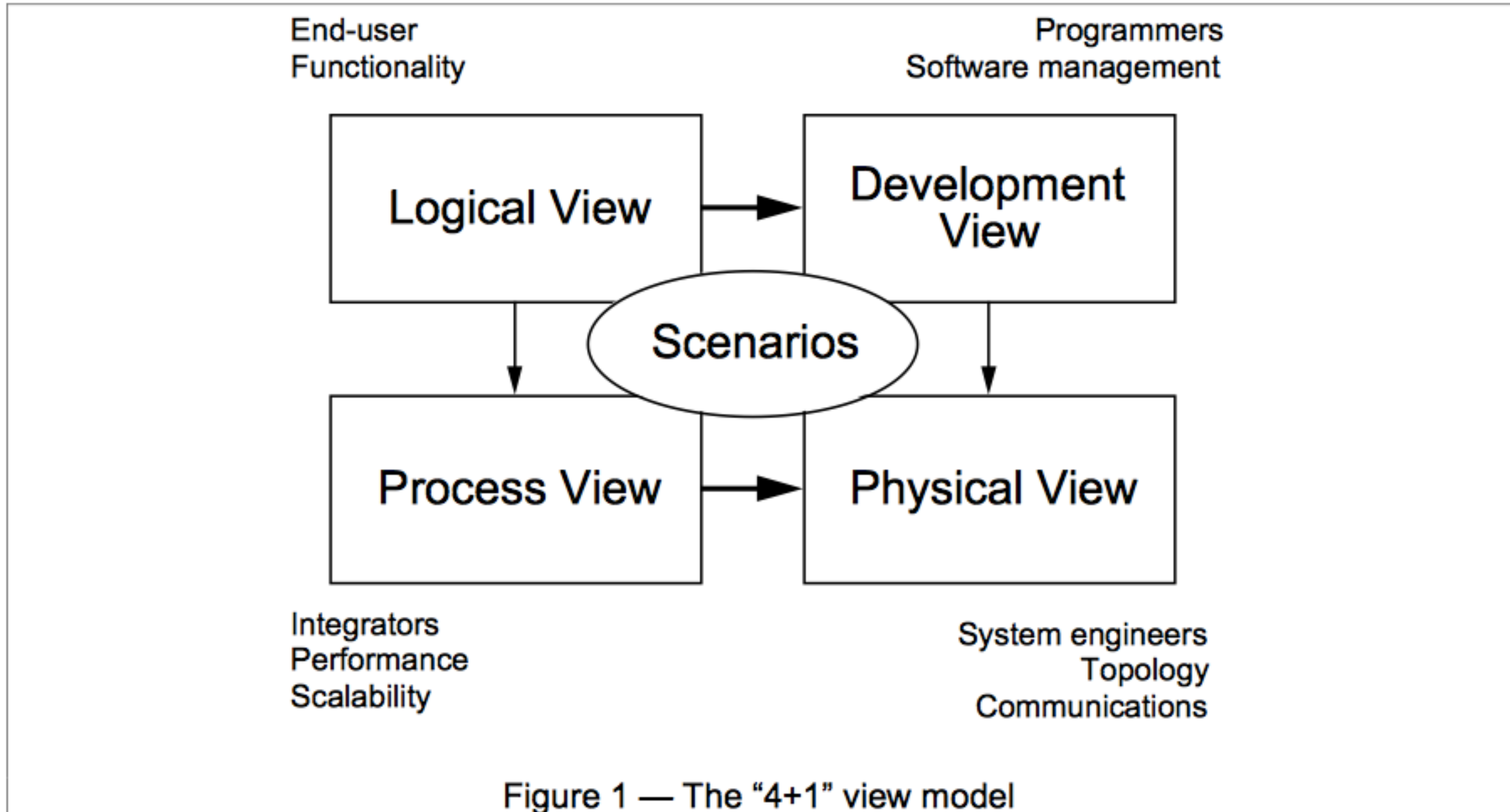
To describe a software architecture,  
we use a model composed of  
multiple views or perspectives.

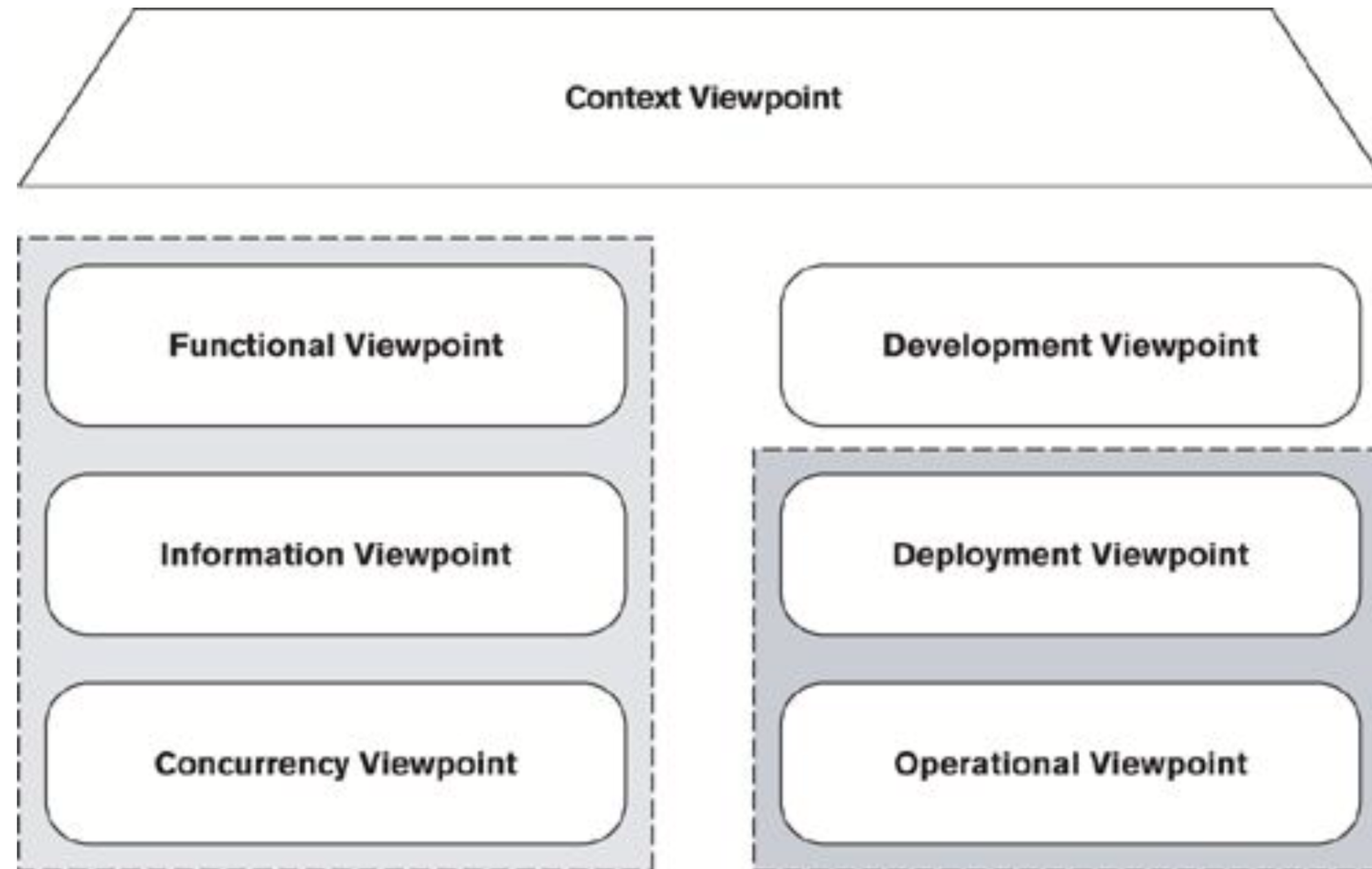
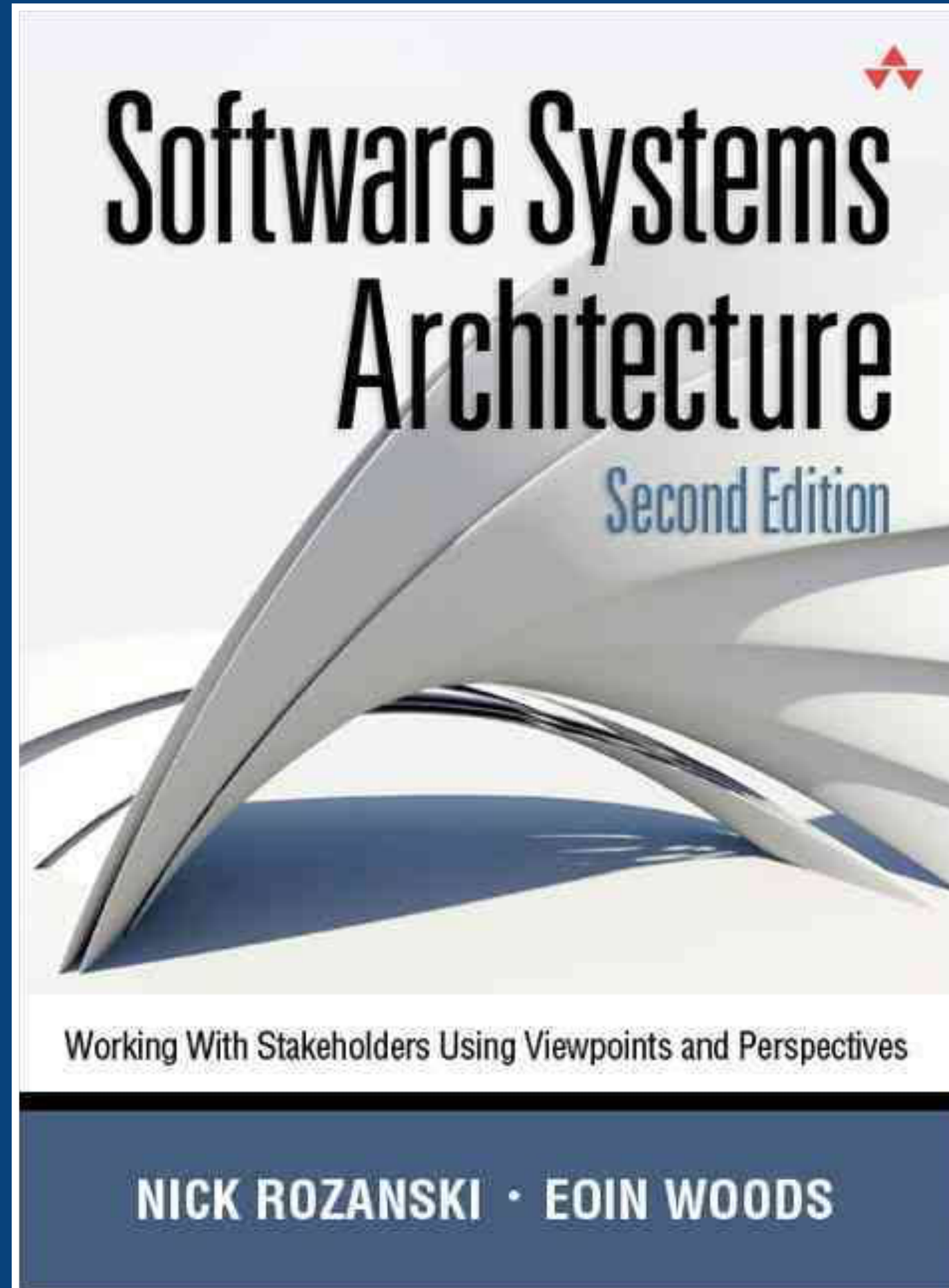
Architectural Blueprints - The "4+1" View Model of Software Architecture

Philippe Kruchten



The description of an architecture—the decisions made—can be organized around these four views, and then illustrated by a few selected *use cases*, or *scenarios* which become a fifth view. The architecture is in fact partially evolved from these scenarios as we will see later.





“Viewpoints and Perspectives”

Why is there a separation  
between the **logical** and  
**development** views?

Our architecture diagrams  
don't match the code.

# JUST ENOUGH SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

A RISK-DRIVEN APPROACH

**GEORGE FAIRBANKS**

FOREWORD BY DAVID GARLAN



**Model-code gap.** Your architecture models and your source code will not show the same things. The difference between them is the *model-code gap*. Your architecture models include some abstract concepts, like components, that your programming language does not, but could. Beyond that, architecture models include intensional elements, like design decisions and constraints, that cannot be expressed in procedural source code at all.

Consequently, the relationship between the architecture model and source code is complicated. It is mostly a refinement relationship, where the extensional elements in the architecture model are refined into extensional elements in source code. This is shown in Figure 10.3. However, intensional elements are not refined into corresponding elements in source code.

Upon learning about the model-code gap, your first instinct may be to avoid it. But reflecting on the origins of the gap gives little hope of a general solution in the short term: architecture models help you reason about complexity and scale because they are abstract and intensional; source code executes on machines because it is concrete and extensional.

“model-code gap”

Software Reflexion Models:  
Bridging the Gap between Source and High-Level Models\*

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## Abstract

Software engineers often use high-level models (for instance, box and arrow sketches) to reason and communicate about an existing software system. One problem with high-level models is that they are almost always inaccurate with respect to the system's source code. We have developed an approach that helps an engineer use a high-level model of the structure of an existing software system as a lens through which to see a model of that system's source code. In particular, an engineer defines a high-level model and specifies how the model maps to the source. A tool then computes a software reflexion model that shows where the engineer's high-level model agrees with and where it differs from a model of the source.

The paper provides a formal characterization of reflexion models, discusses practical aspects of the approach, and relates experiences of applying the approach and tools to a number of different systems. The illustrative example used in the paper describes the application of reflexion models to NetBSD, an implementation of Unix comprised of 250,000 lines of C code. In only a few hours, an engineer computed several reflexion models that provided him with a useful, global overview of the structure of the NetBSD virtual memory subsystem. The approach has also been applied to aid in the understanding and experimental reengineering of the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet product.

\*This research was funded in part by the NSF grant CCR-8858804 and a Canadian NSERC post-graduate scholarship.

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# 1 Introduction

Software engineers often think about an existing software system in terms of high-level models. Box and arrow sketches of a system, for instance, are often found on engineers' whiteboards. Although these models are commonly used, reasoning about the system in terms of such models can be dangerous because the models are almost always inaccurate with respect to the system's source.

## 1 Introduction

Software engineers often think about an existing software system in terms of high-level models. Box and arrow sketches of a system, for instance, are often found on engineers' whiteboards. Although these models are commonly used, reasoning about the system in terms of such models can be dangerous because the models are almost always inaccurate with respect to the system's source.

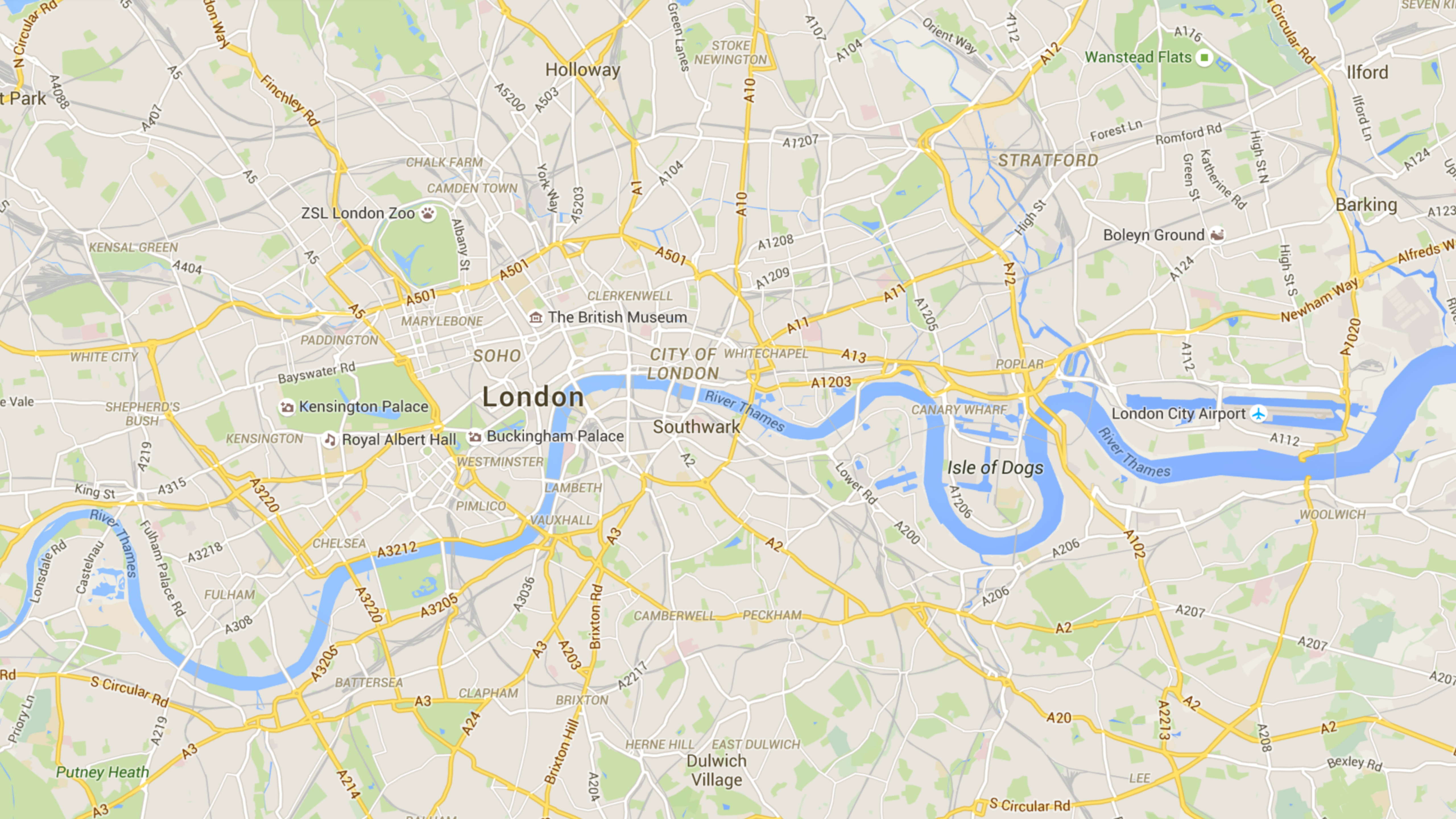
Current reverse engineering systems derive high-level models from the source code. These derived models are useful because they are, by their very nature, accurate representations of the source. Although accurate, the models created by these reverse engineering systems may differ from the models sketched by engineers; an example of this is reported by Wong et al. [WTMS95].

We have developed an approach, illustrated in Figure 1, that enables an engineer to produce sufficiently accurate high-level models in a different way. The engineer defines a high-level model of interest, extracts a source model (such as a call graph or an inheritance hierarchy) from the source code, and defines a declarative mapping between the two models. A *software reflexion model* is then computed to determine where the engineer's high-level model does and does not agree with the source model.<sup>1</sup> An engineer interprets the reflexion model and, as necessary, modifies the input to iteratively compute additional reflexion models.

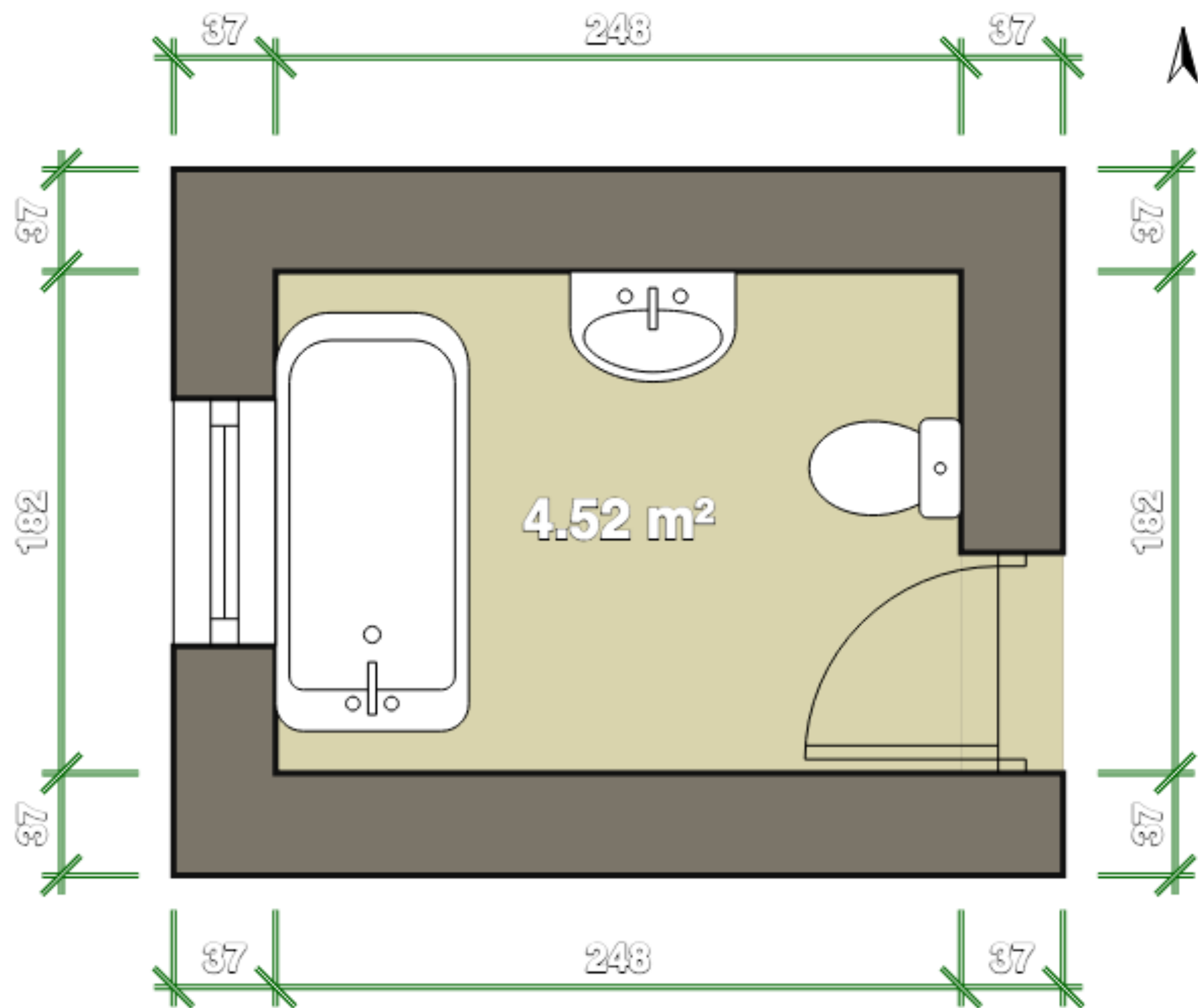
<sup>1</sup>The old English spelling differentiates our use of "reflexion" from the field of reflective computing [Smi84].

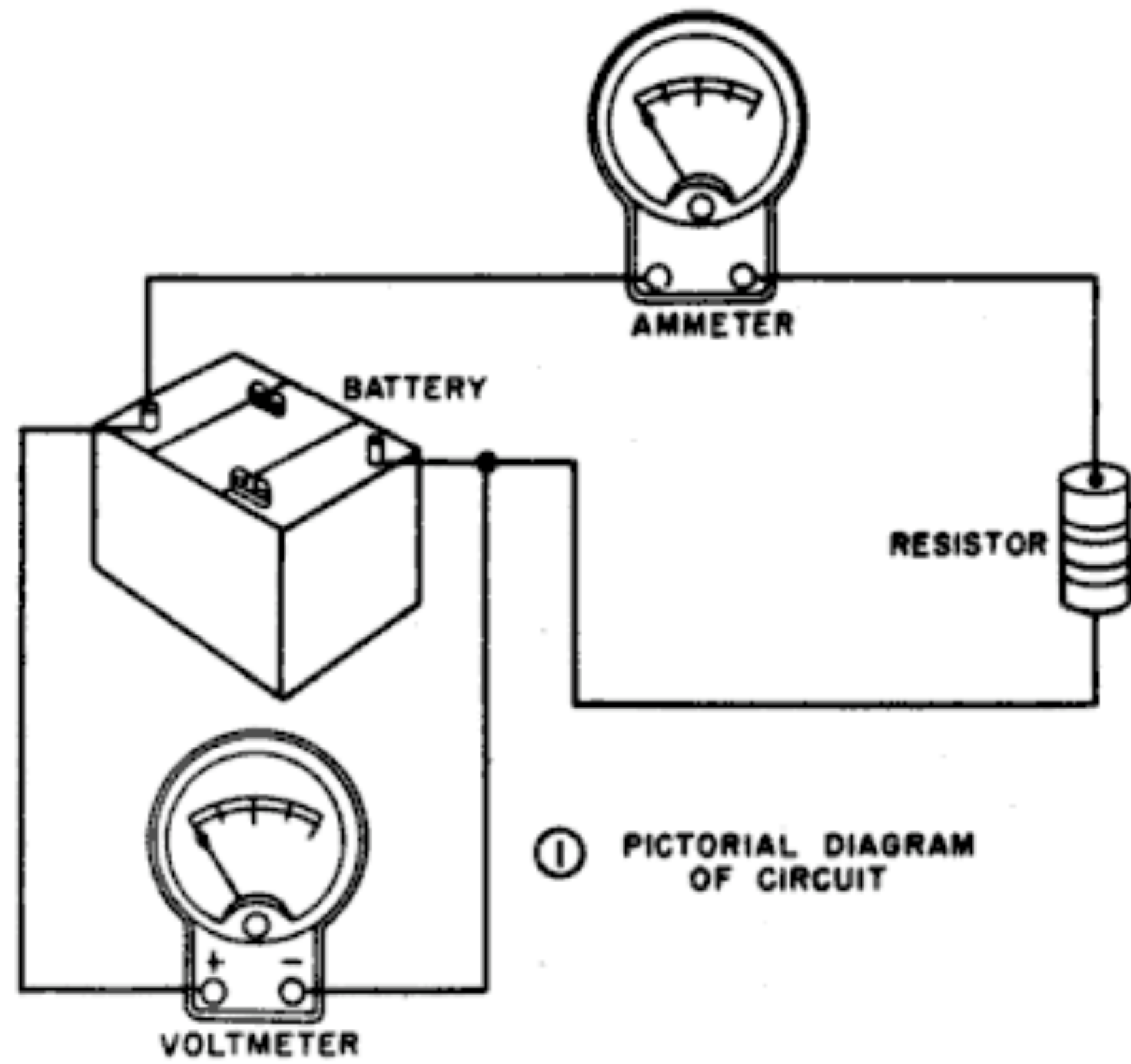
Current reverse engineering systems derive high-level models from the source code. These derived models are useful because they are, by their very nature, accurate representations of the source. Although accurate, the models created by these reverse engineering systems may differ from the models sketched by engineers; an example of this is reported by Wong et al. [WTMS95].

We lack a **common vocabulary**  
to describe software architecture

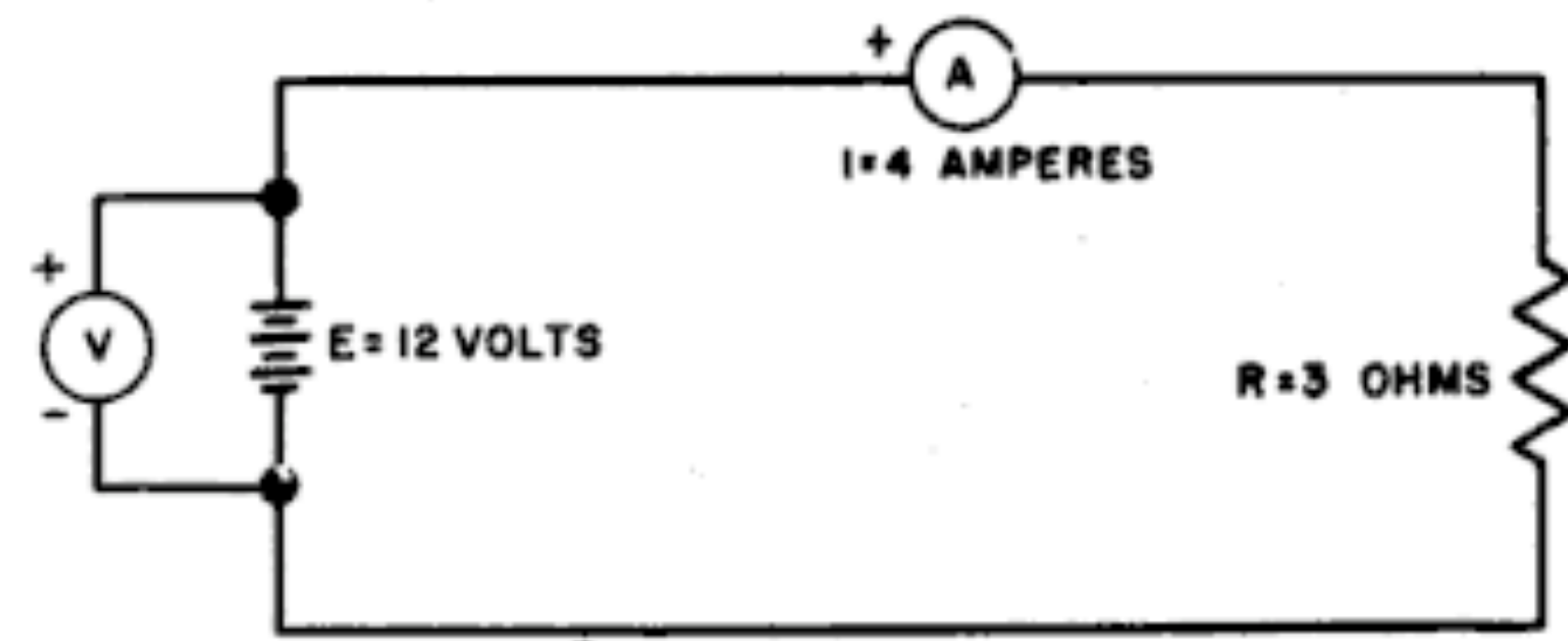








① PICTORIAL DIAGRAM OF CIRCUIT



② SCHEMATIC OF CIRCUIT

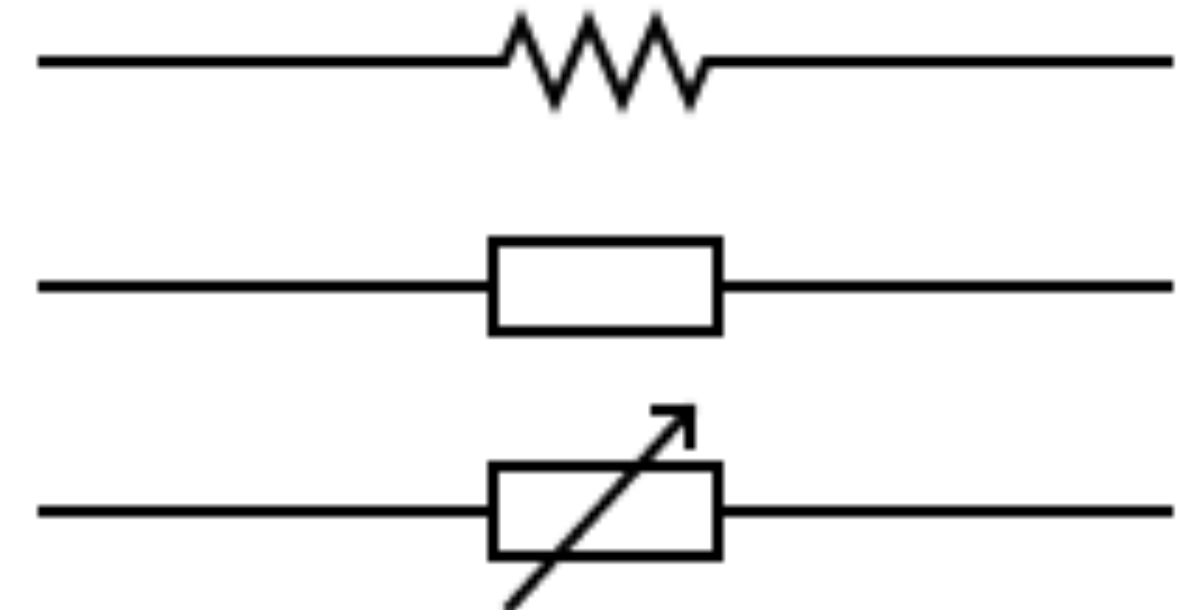
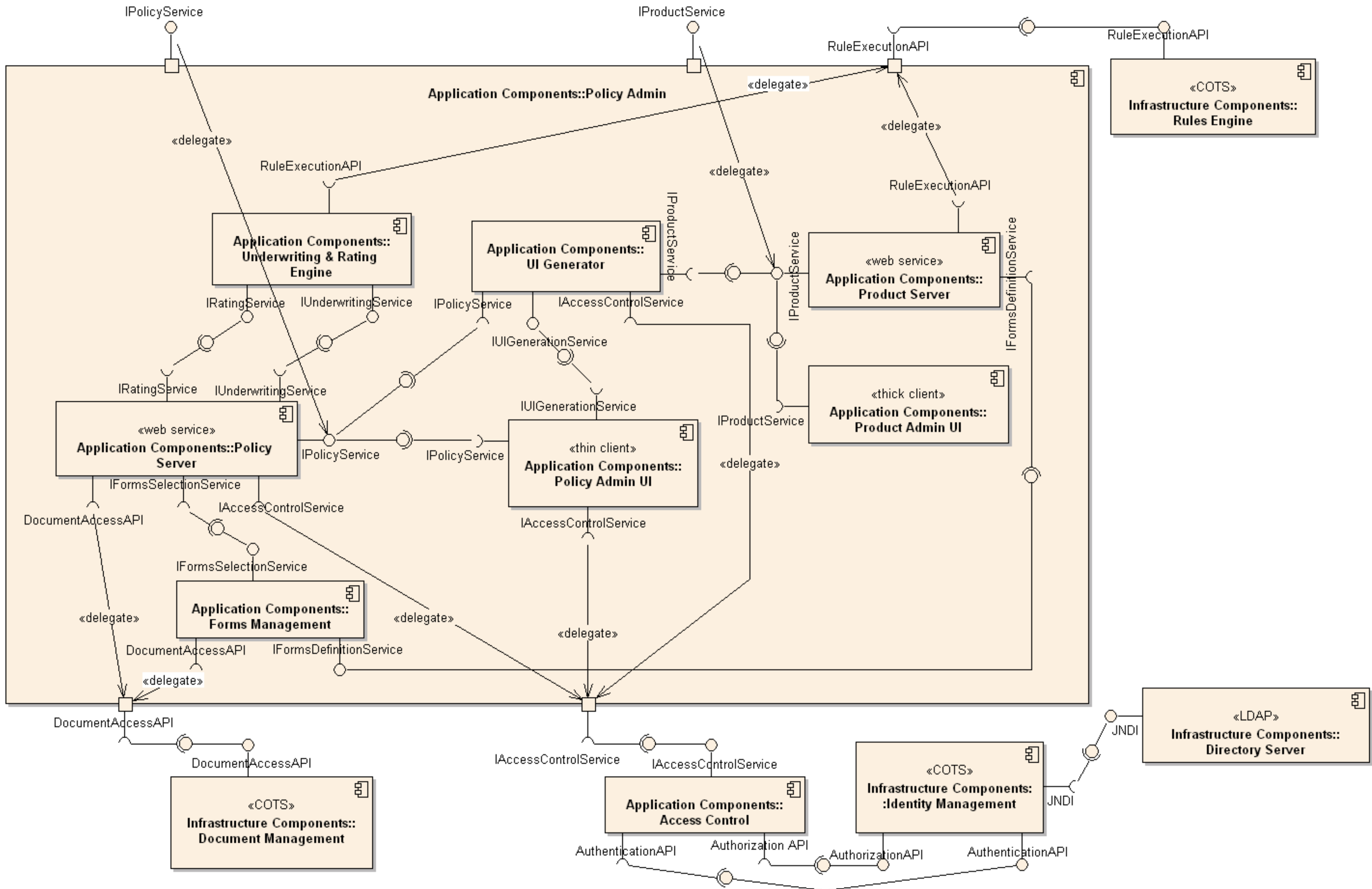


Figure 48. Diagram of a basic circuit.

id Policy Admin Components Wiring



# Component

a modular unit with well-defined Interfaces  
that is replaceable within its environment

<https://www.omg.org/spec/UML/2.5.1/PDF>

# Software System

Web  
Application

Logging  
Component



Relational  
Database

## <sup>1</sup> component

*noun* | com·po·nent | \kəm-'pō-nənt, 'käm-, käm-'

### Simple Definition of COMPONENT

Popularity: Top 30% of words

: one of the parts of something (such as a system or mixture) : an important piece of something

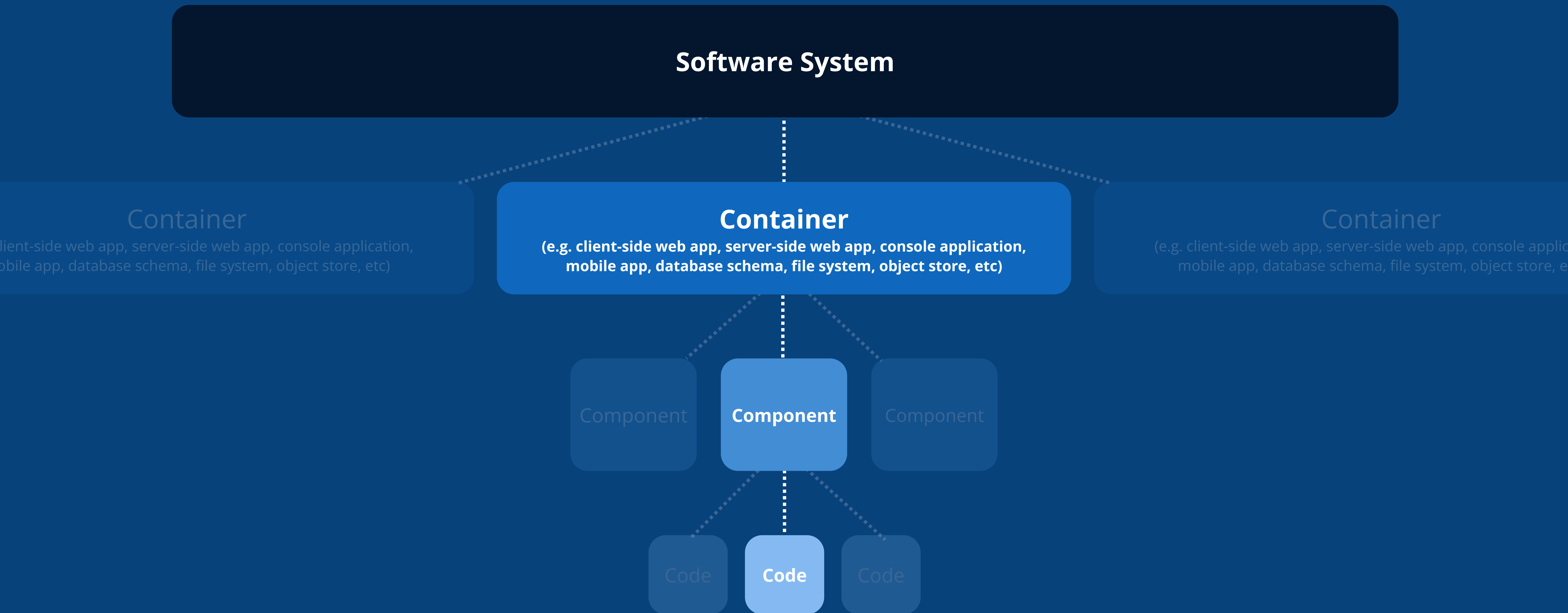
Source: Merriam-Webster's Learner's Dictionary

Ubiquitous  
language

**A common set of abstractions**  
is more important  
than a common notation

# Abstractions





A **software system** is made up of one or more **containers** (applications and data stores), each of which contains one or more **components**, which in turn are implemented by one or more **code** elements (classes, interfaces, objects, functions, etc).

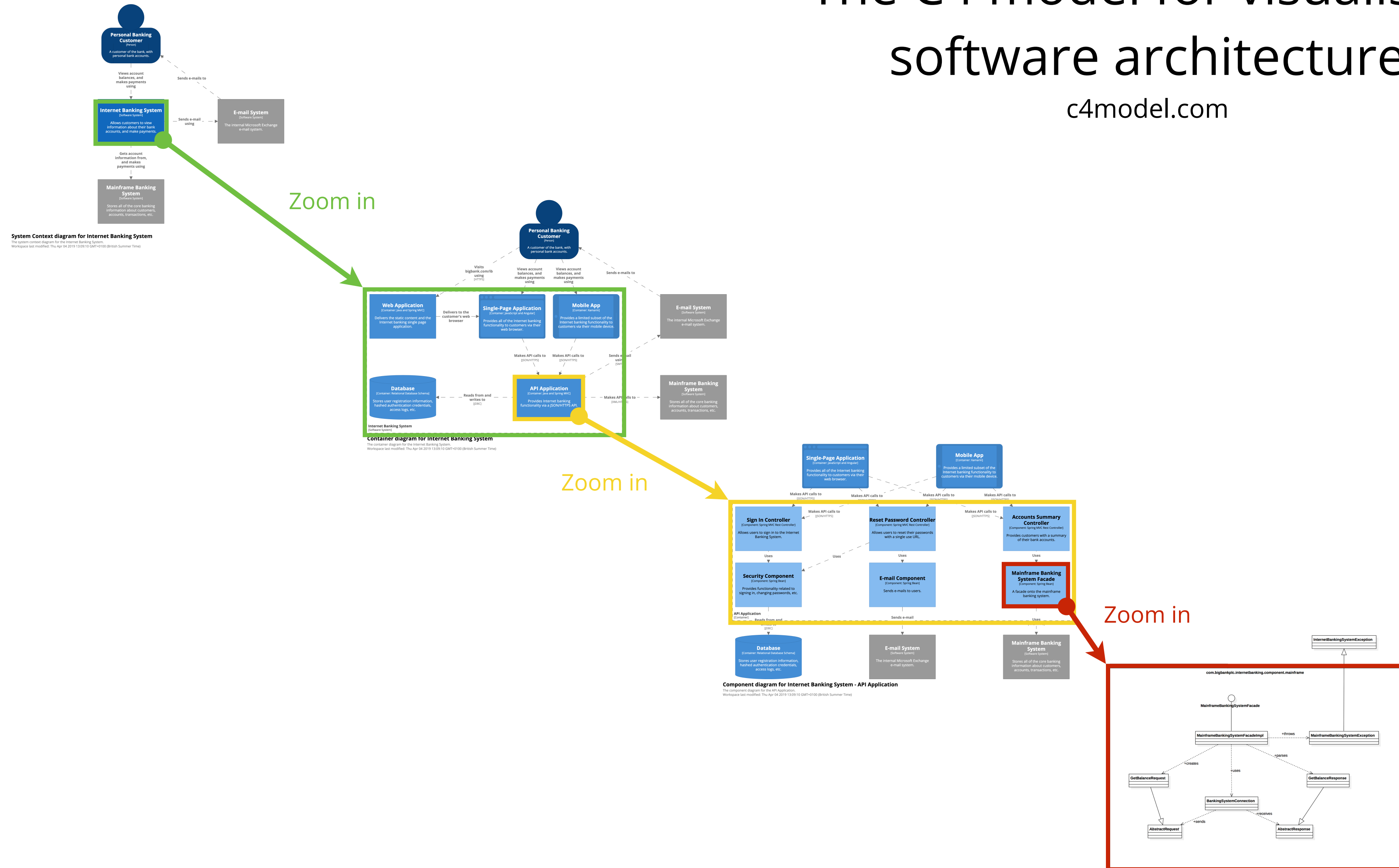
# Static structure diagrams

C4

[c4model.com](http://c4model.com)

# The C4 model for visualising software architecture

c4model.com

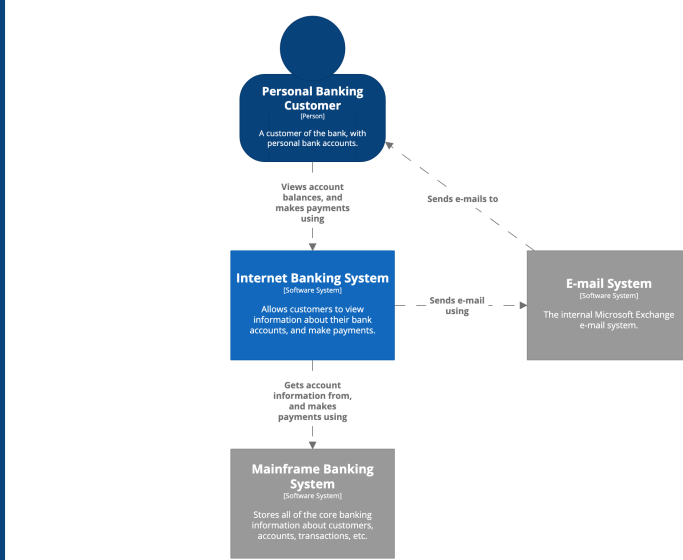
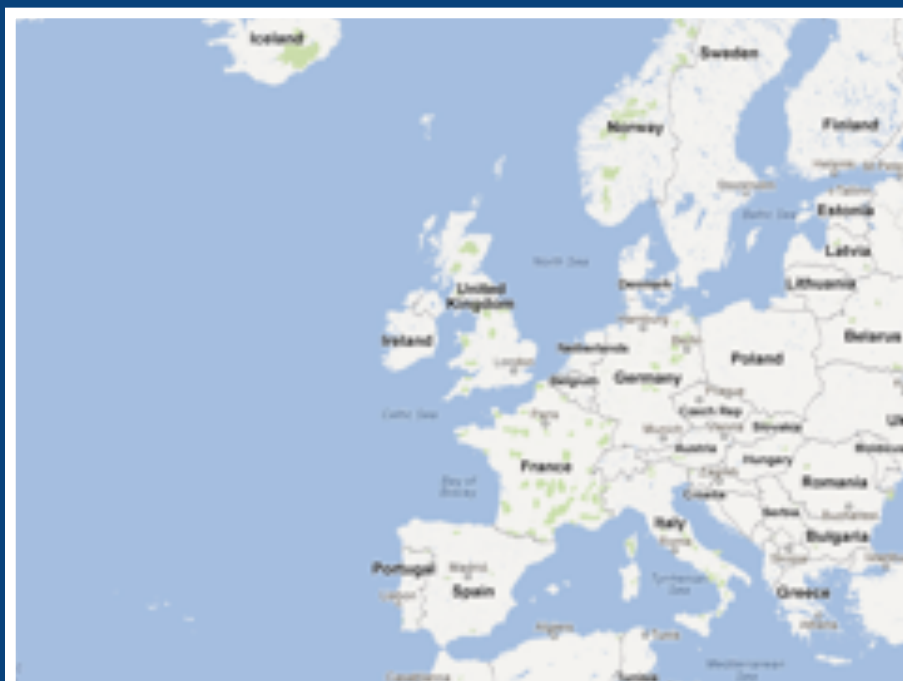


Level 1  
Context

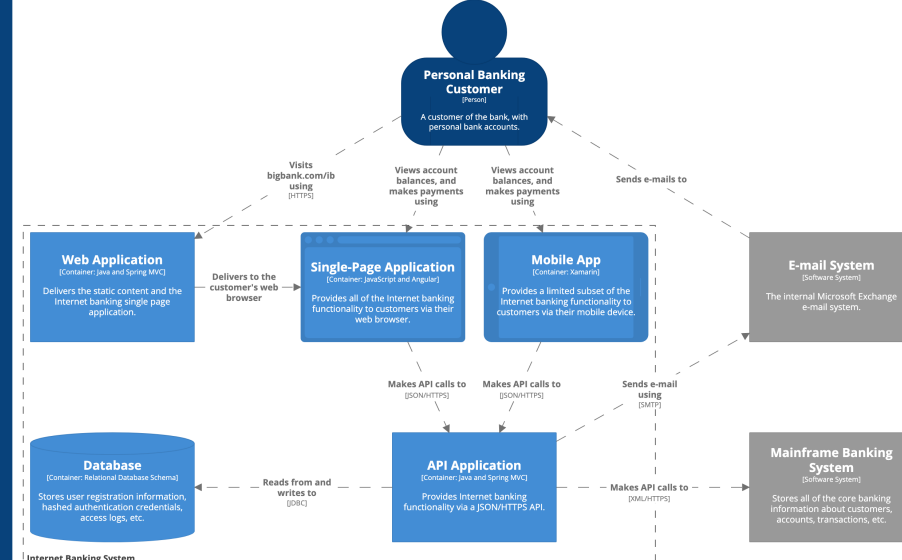
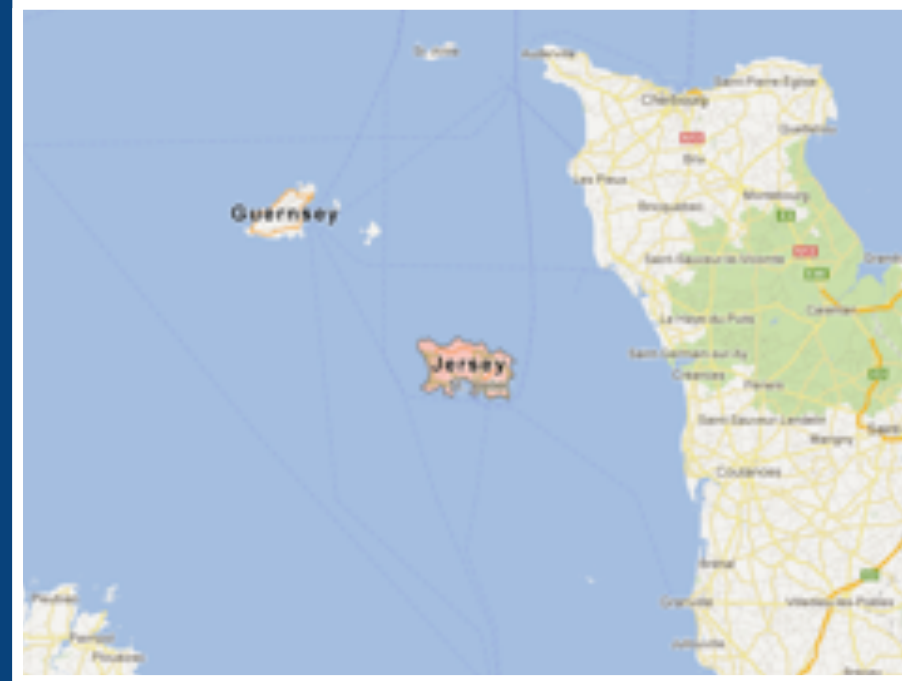
Level 2  
Containers

Level 3  
Components

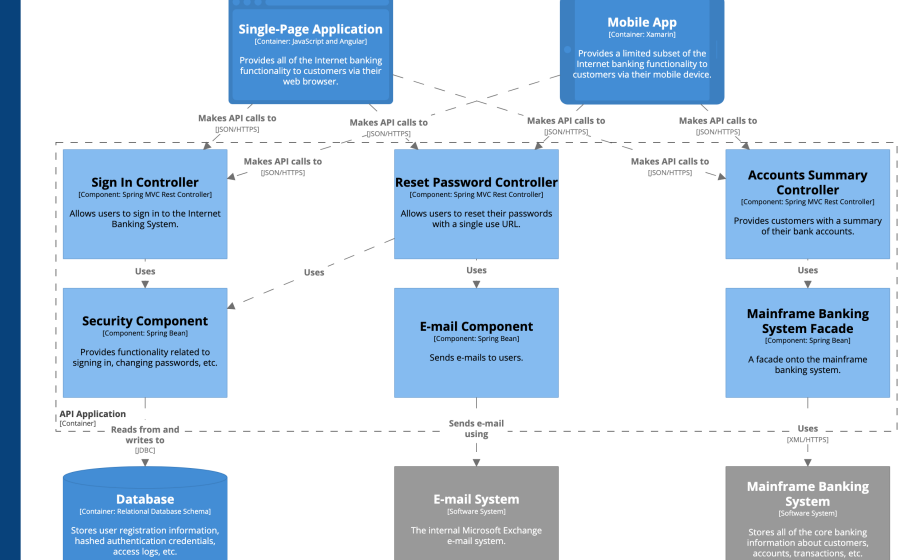
Level 4  
Code



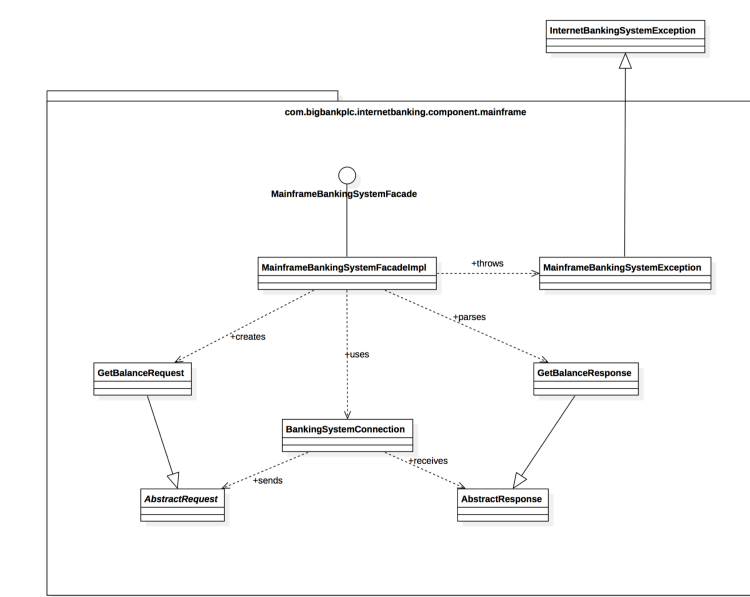
System Context diagram for Internet Banking System  
The system context diagram for the Internet Banking System.  
Workspace last modified: Thu Apr 04 2019 13:08:13 GMT+01:00 (British Summer Time)



Container diagram for Internet Banking System  
The container diagram for the Internet Banking System.  
Workspace last modified: Thu Apr 04 2019 13:08:13 GMT+01:00 (British Summer Time)



Component diagram for Internet Banking System - API Application  
The component diagram for the API Application.  
Workspace last modified: Thu Apr 04 2019 13:08:13 GMT+01:00 (British Summer Time)



# Diagrams are maps

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

# 1. System Context

The system plus users and system dependencies.

## 2. Containers

The overall shape of the architecture and technology choices.

## 3. Components

Logical components and their interactions within a container.

## 4. Code (e.g. classes)

Component implementation details.

Overview first

Zoom & filter

Details on demand

# Example

(Internet Banking System)

Level 1

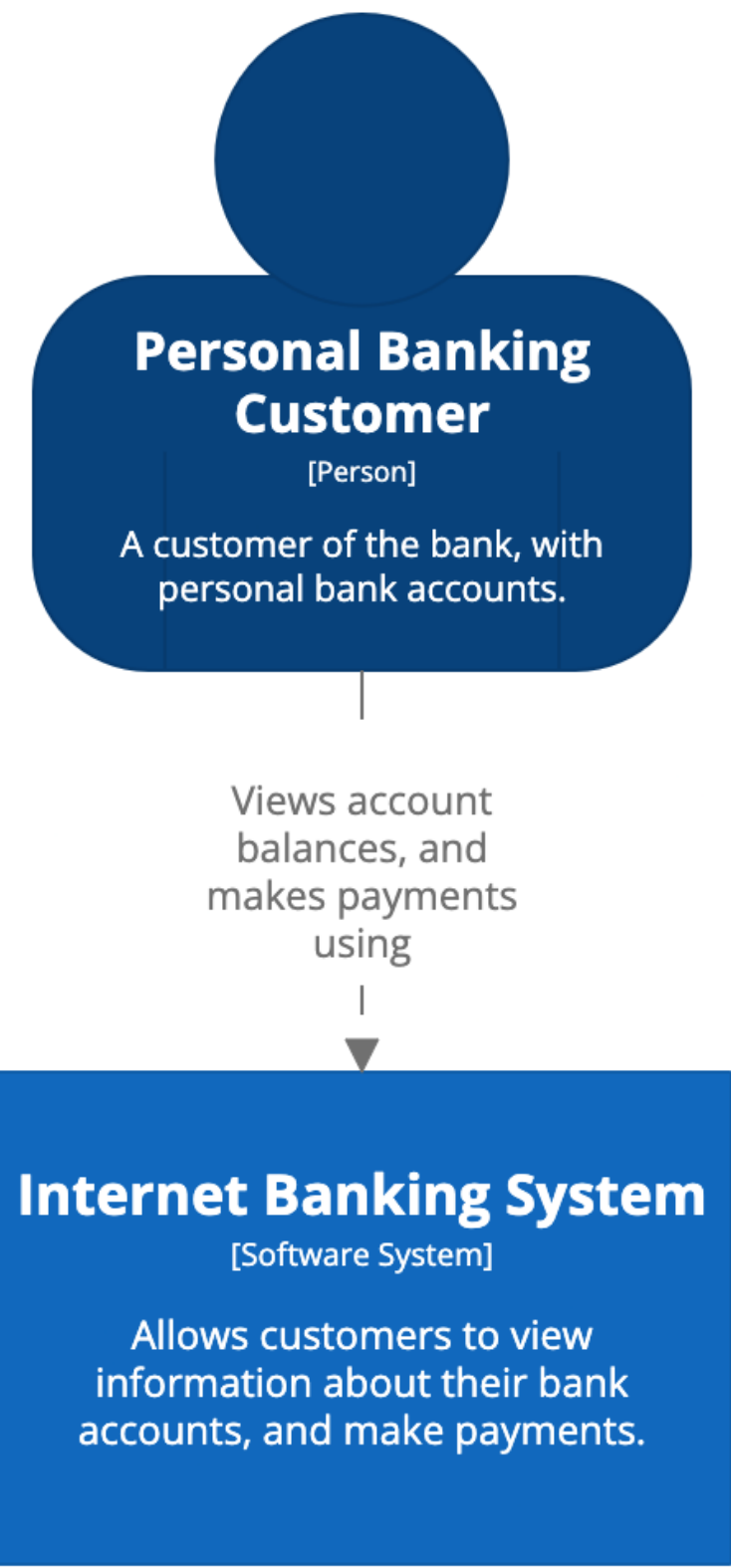
# System Context diagram



**Internet Banking System**

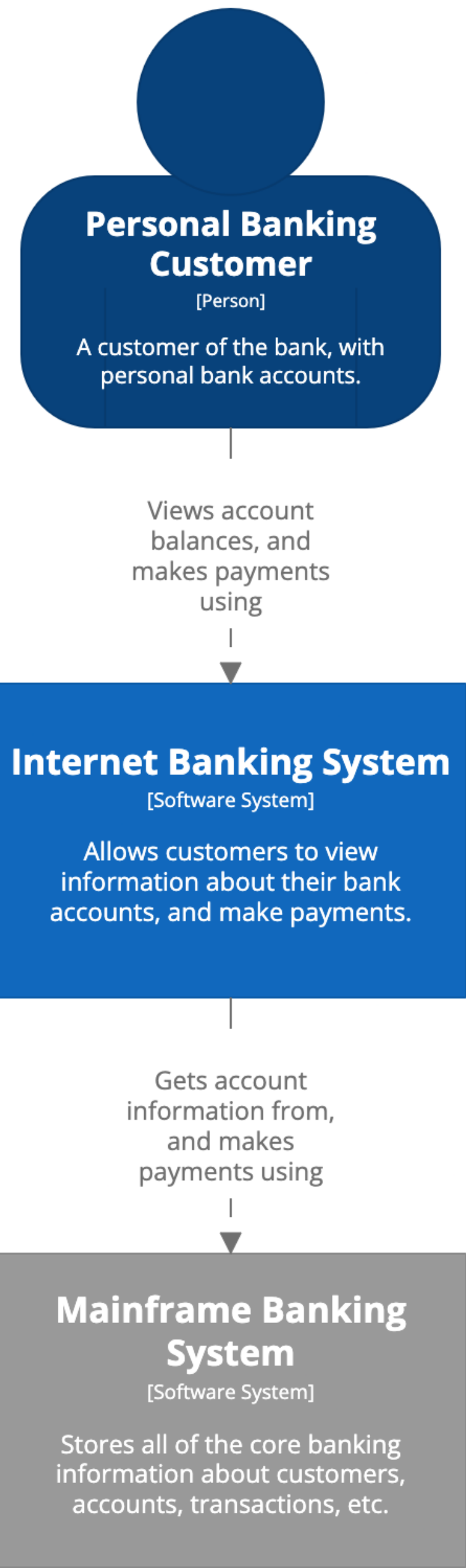
[Software System]

Allows customers to view information about their bank accounts, and make payments.



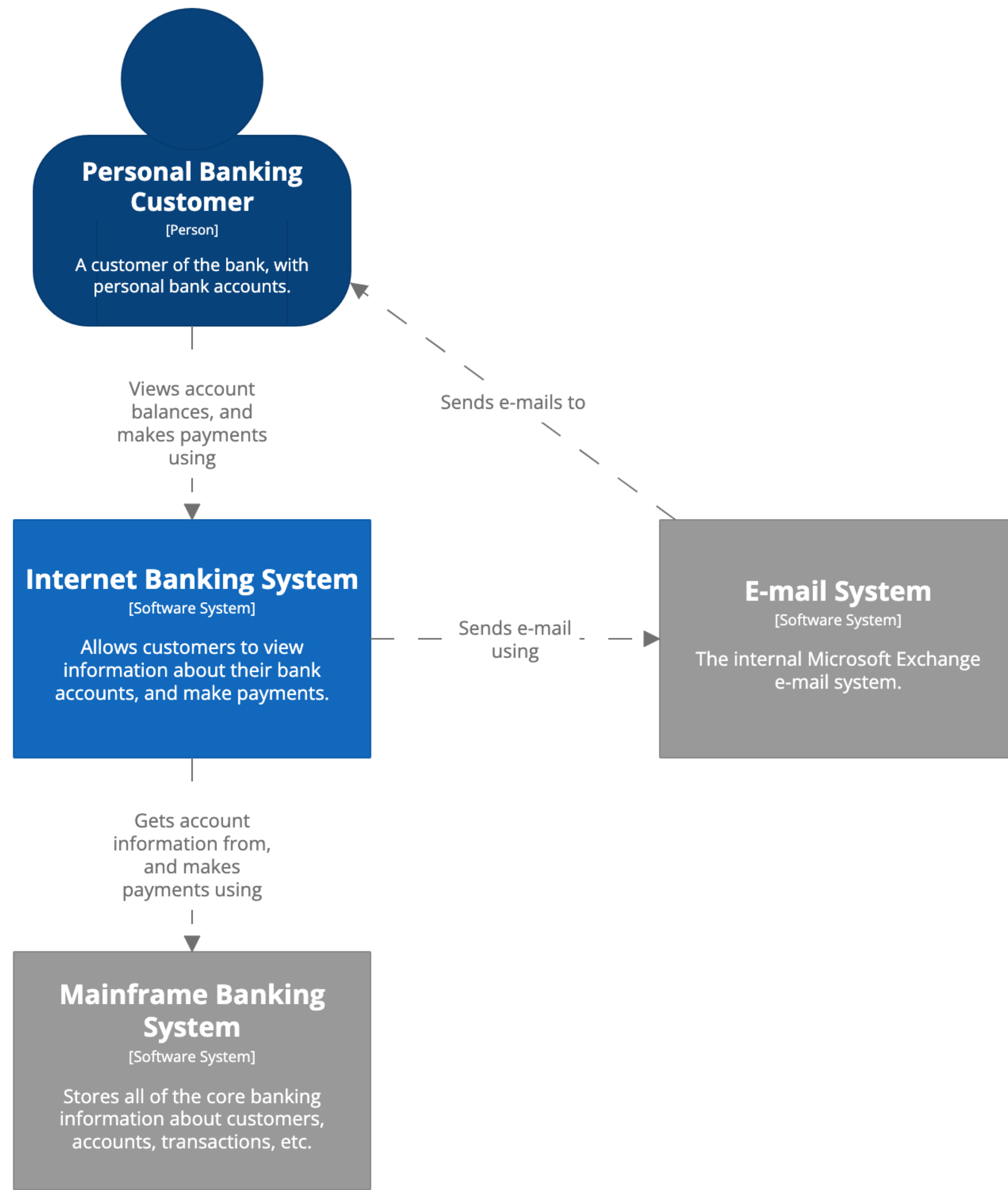
**[System Context] Internet Banking System**

The system context diagram for the Internet Banking System.  
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:25 Greenwich Mean Time



**[System Context] Internet Banking System**

The system context diagram for the Internet Banking System.  
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:25 Greenwich Mean Time



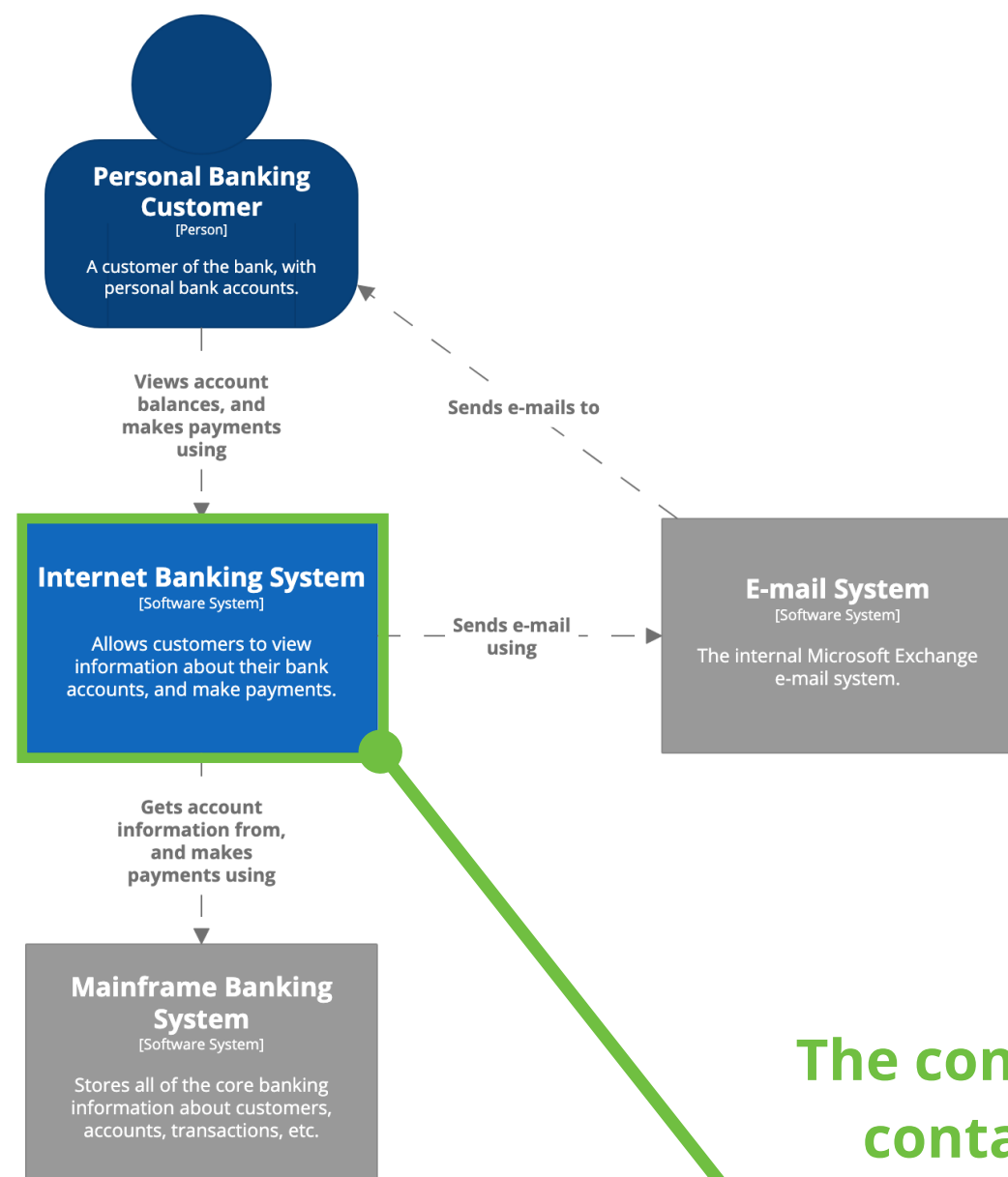
## [System Context] Internet Banking System

The system context diagram for the Internet Banking System.

Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:25 Greenwich Mean Time

Level 2

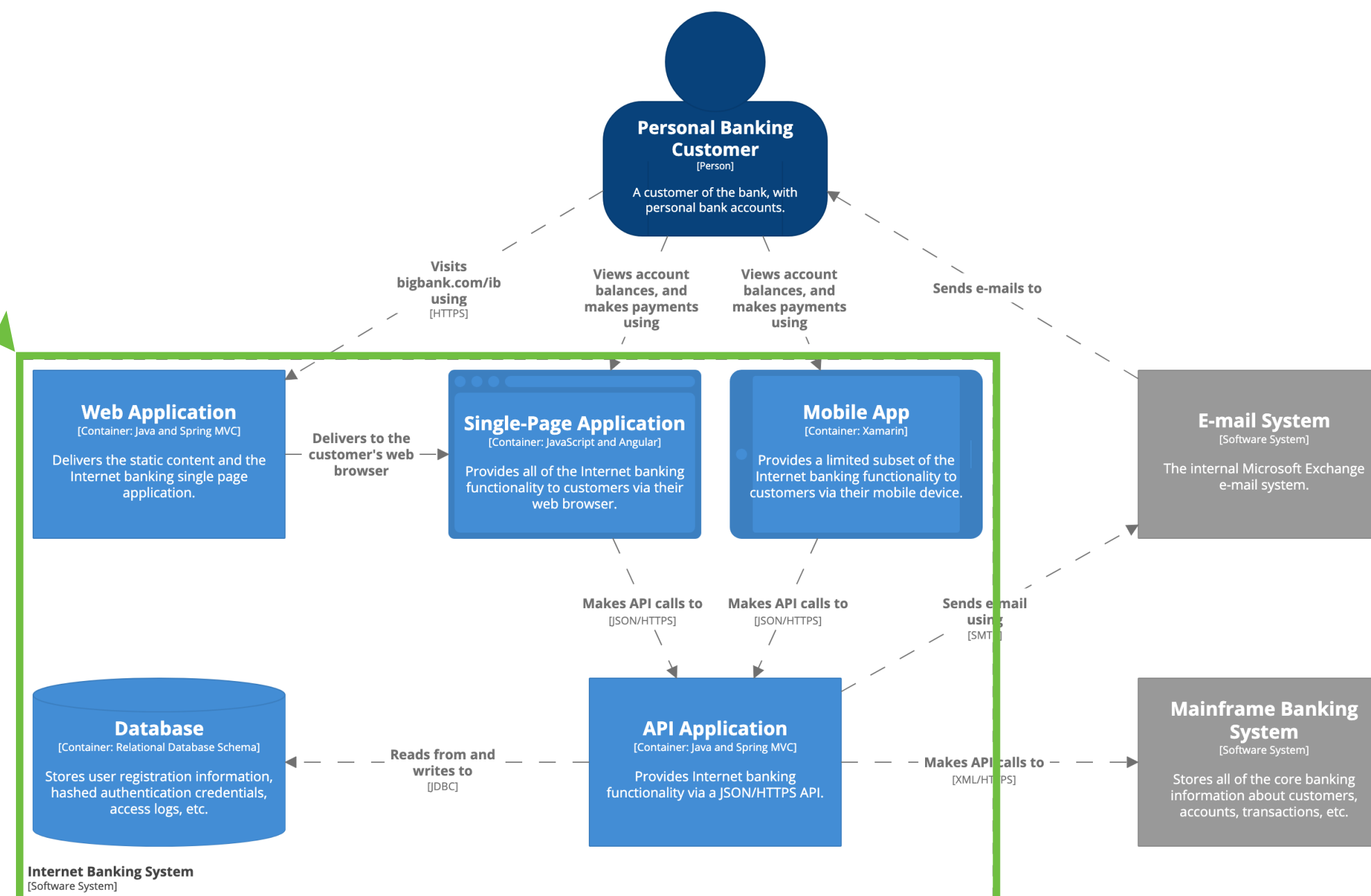
# Container diagram



**System Context diagram for Internet Banking System**

The system context diagram for the Internet Banking System.  
Workspace last modified: Thu Apr 04 2019 13:09:10 GMT+0100 (British Summer Time)

The container diagram shows the containers that reside inside the software system boundary

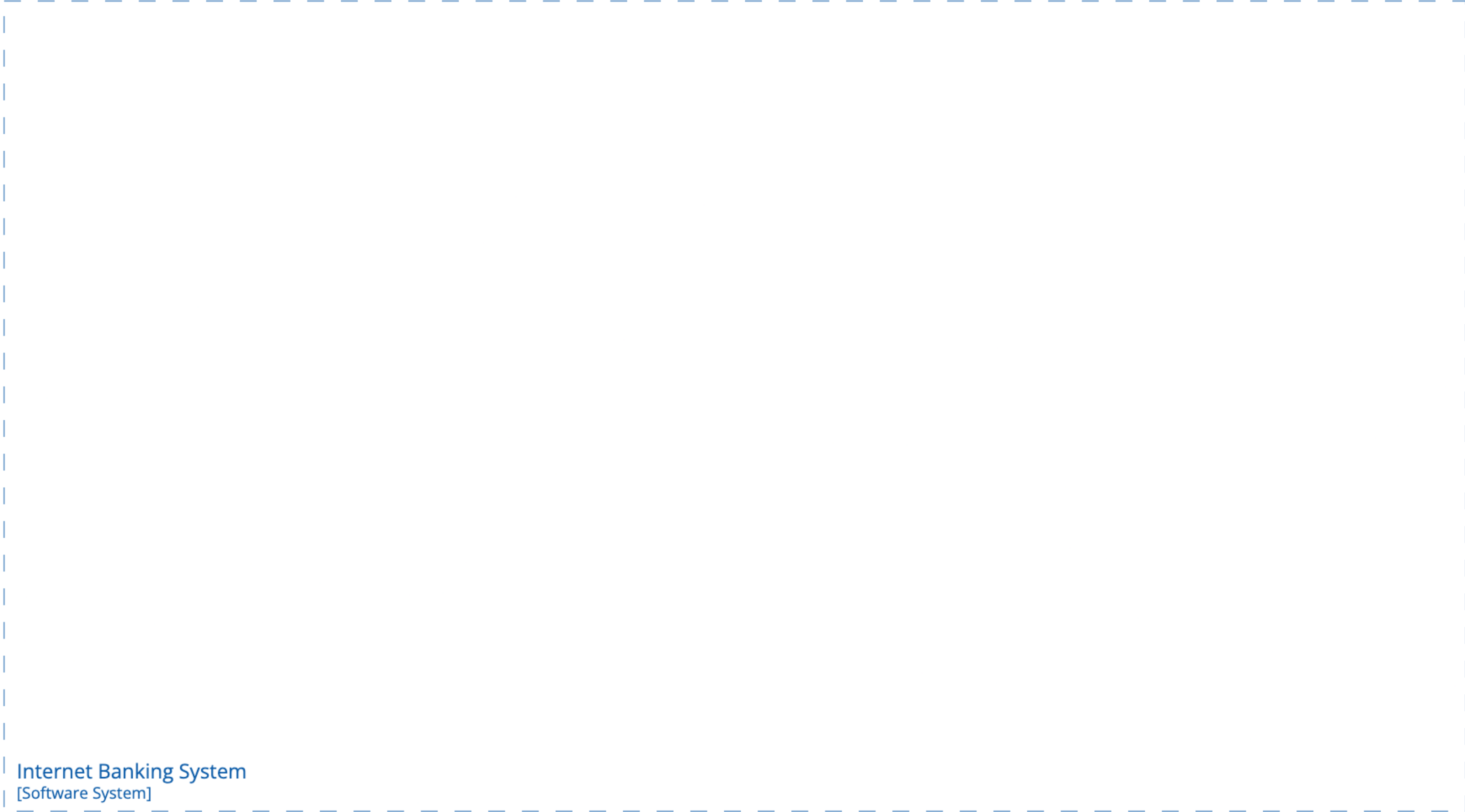
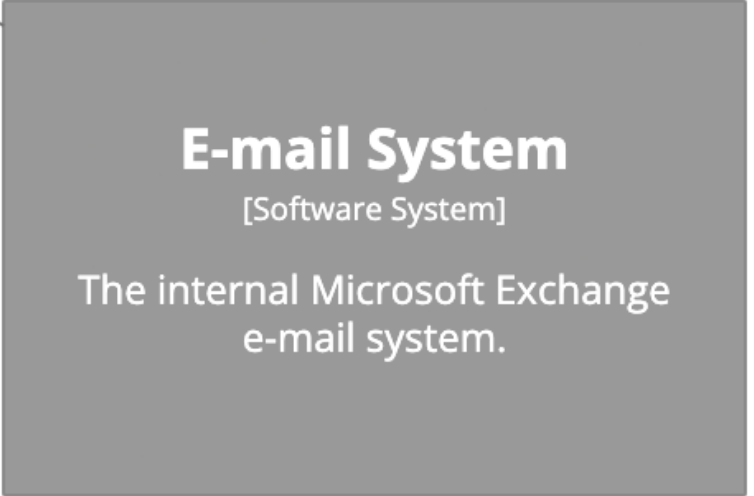


**Container diagram for Internet Banking System**

The container diagram for the Internet Banking System.  
Workspace last modified: Thu Apr 04 2019 13:09:10 GMT+0100 (British Summer Time)



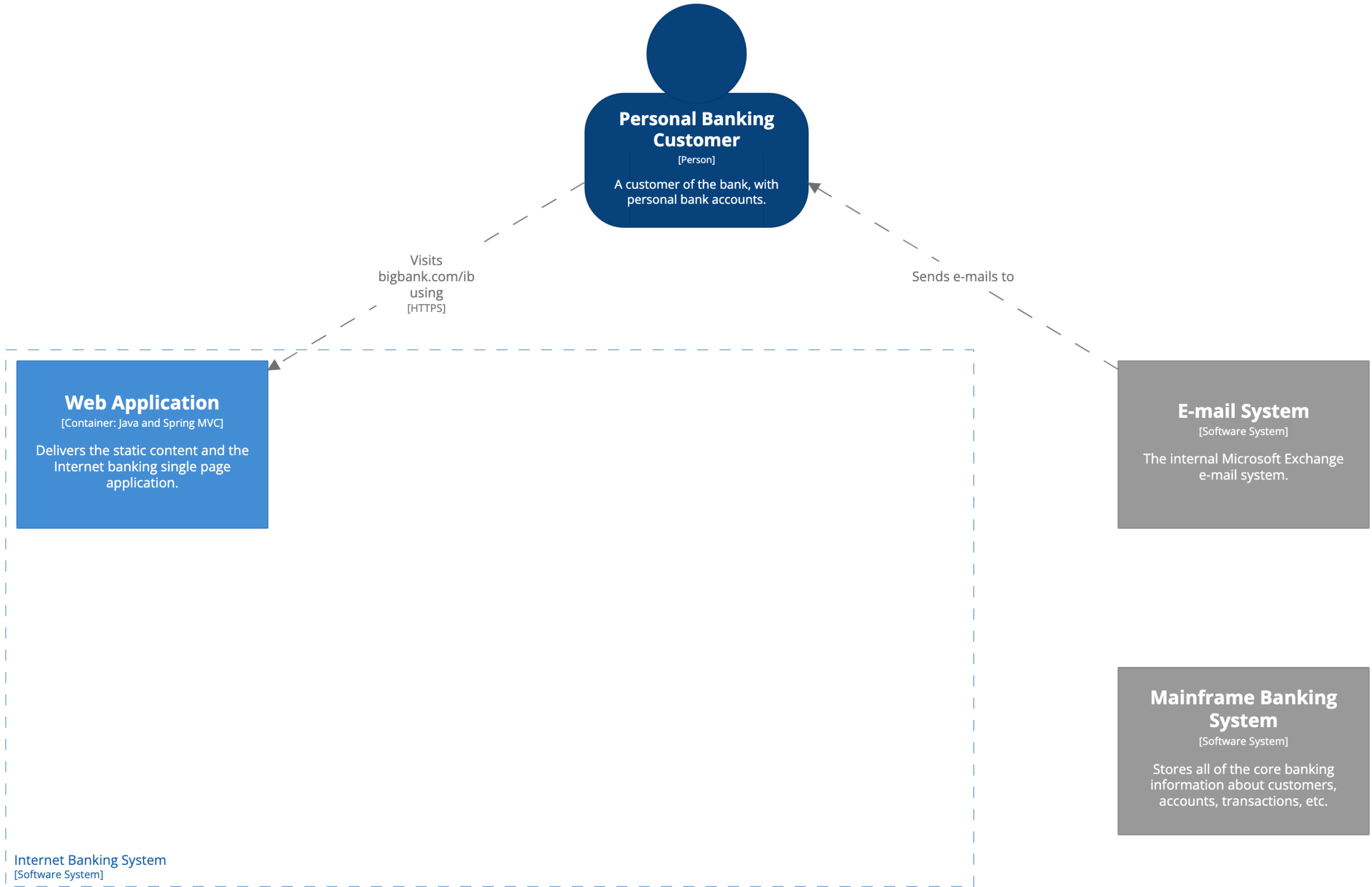
Sends e-mails to



Internet Banking System  
[Software System]

**[Container] Internet Banking System**

The container diagram for the Internet Banking System.  
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time

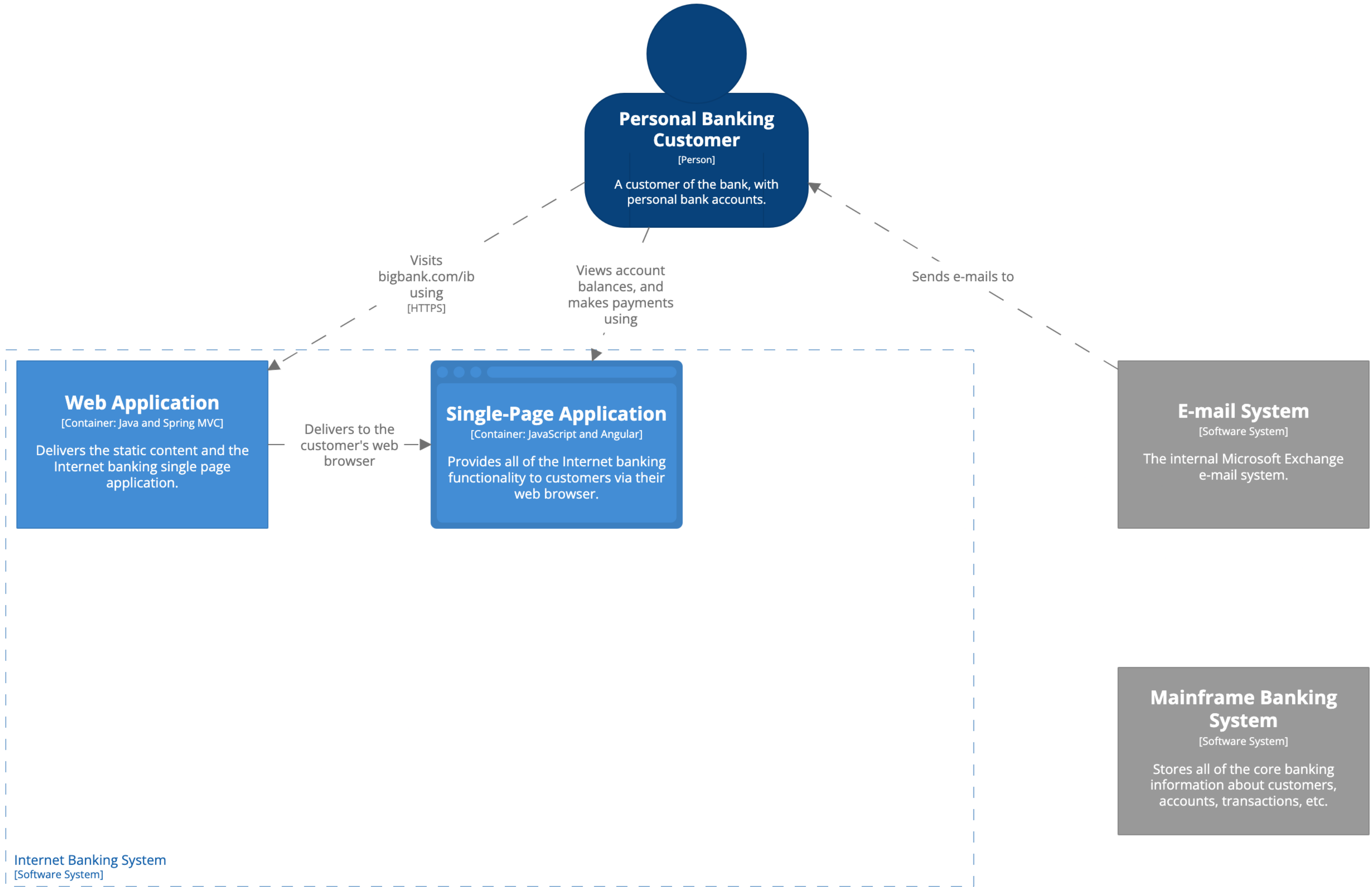


Internet Banking System  
[Software System]

**[Container] Internet Banking System**

The container diagram for the Internet Banking System.  
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time

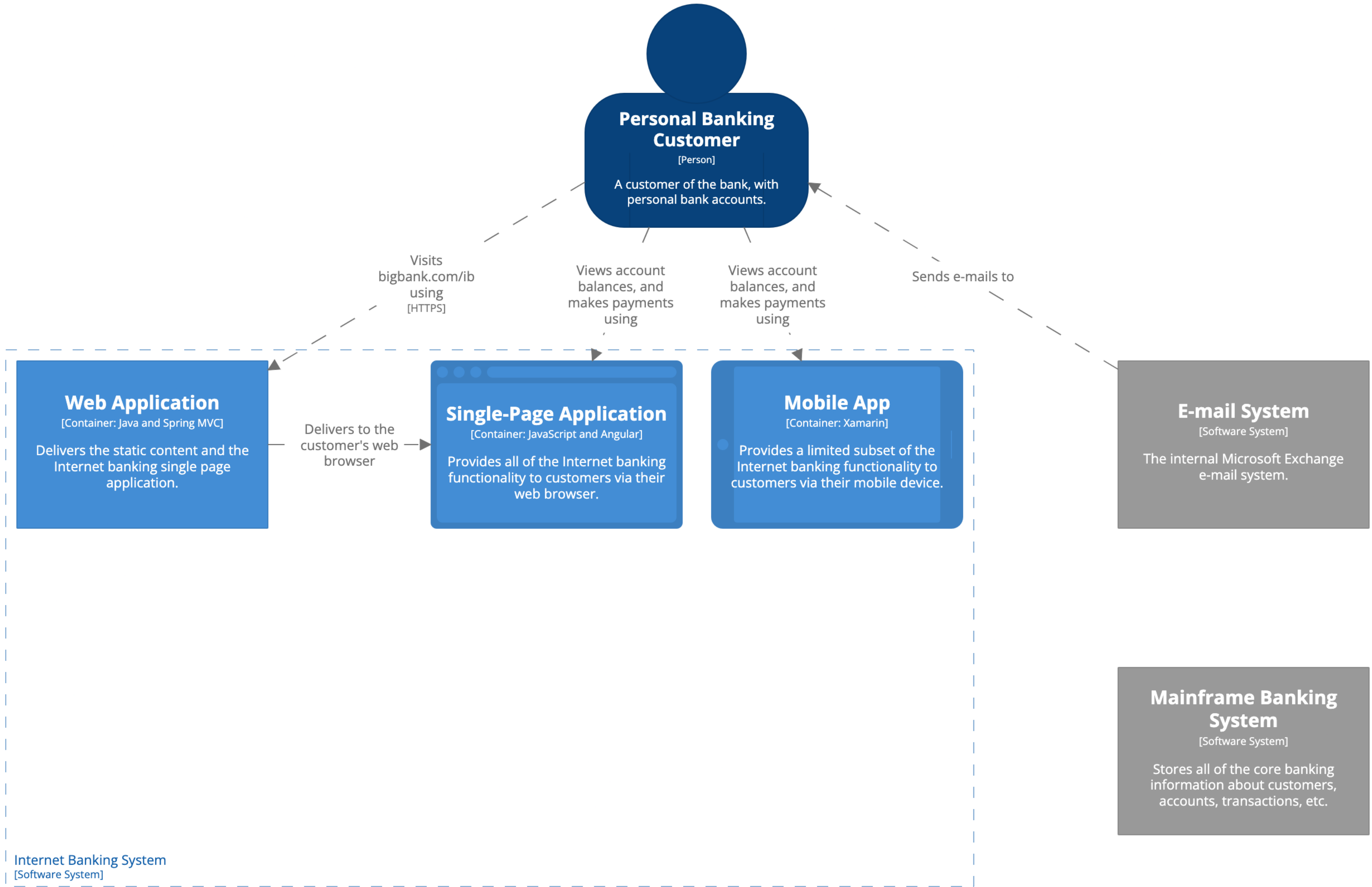




Internet Banking System  
[Software System]

**[Container] Internet Banking System**

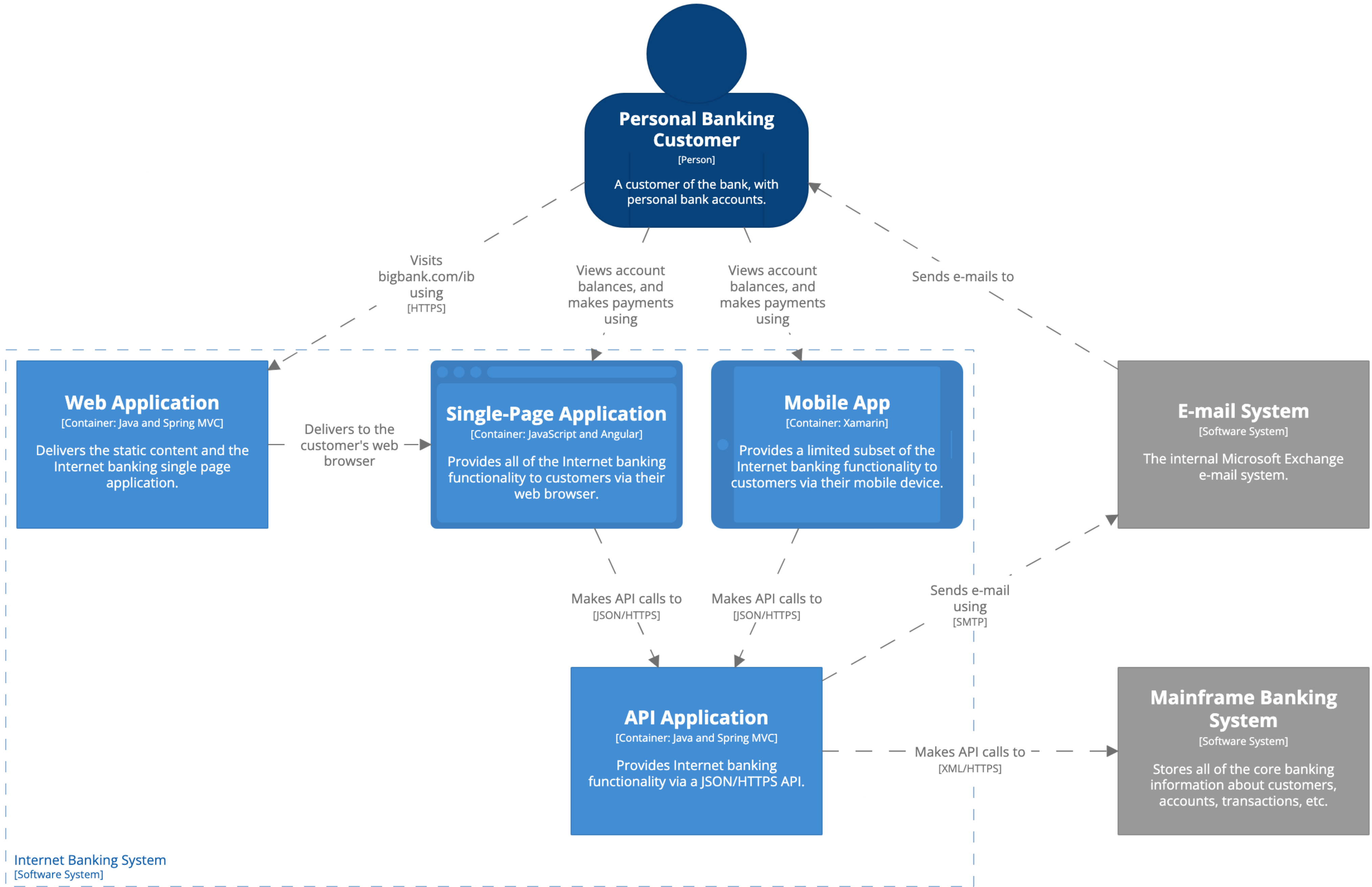
The container diagram for the Internet Banking System.  
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time



Internet Banking System  
[Software System]

**[Container] Internet Banking System**

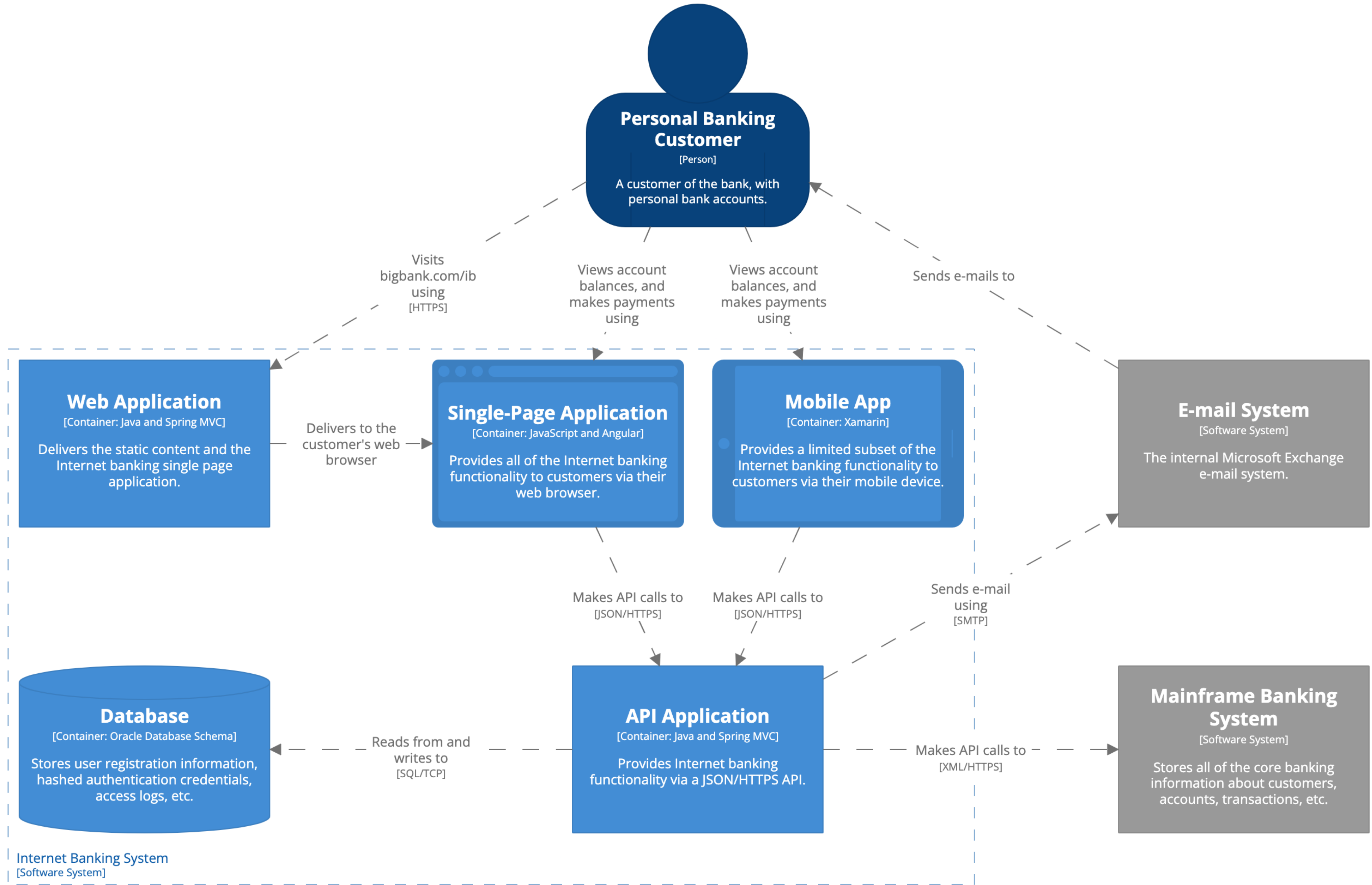
The container diagram for the Internet Banking System.  
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time



Internet Banking System  
[Software System]

### [Container] Internet Banking System

The container diagram for the Internet Banking System.  
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time

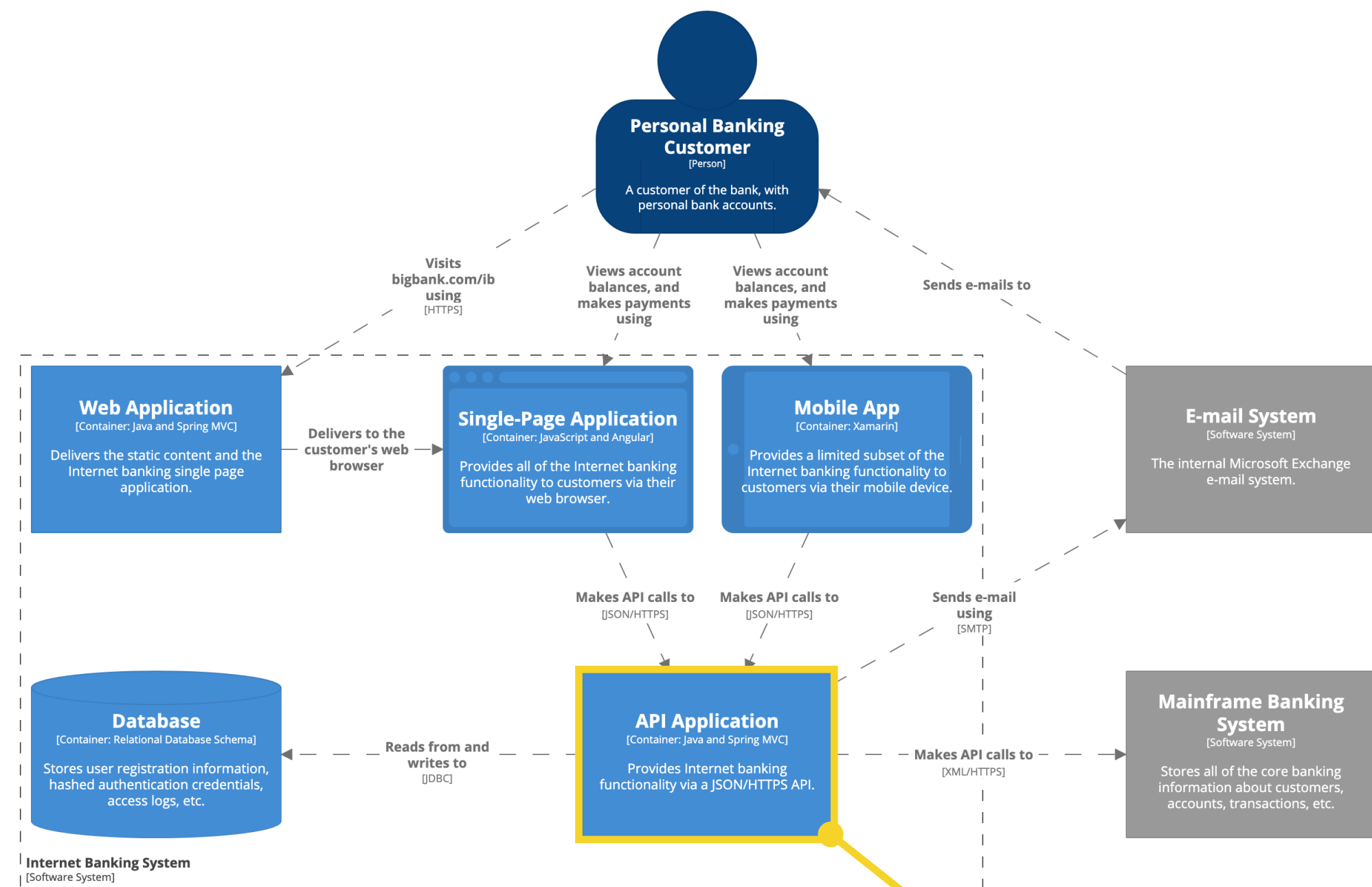


**[Container] Internet Banking System**

The container diagram for the Internet Banking System.  
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time

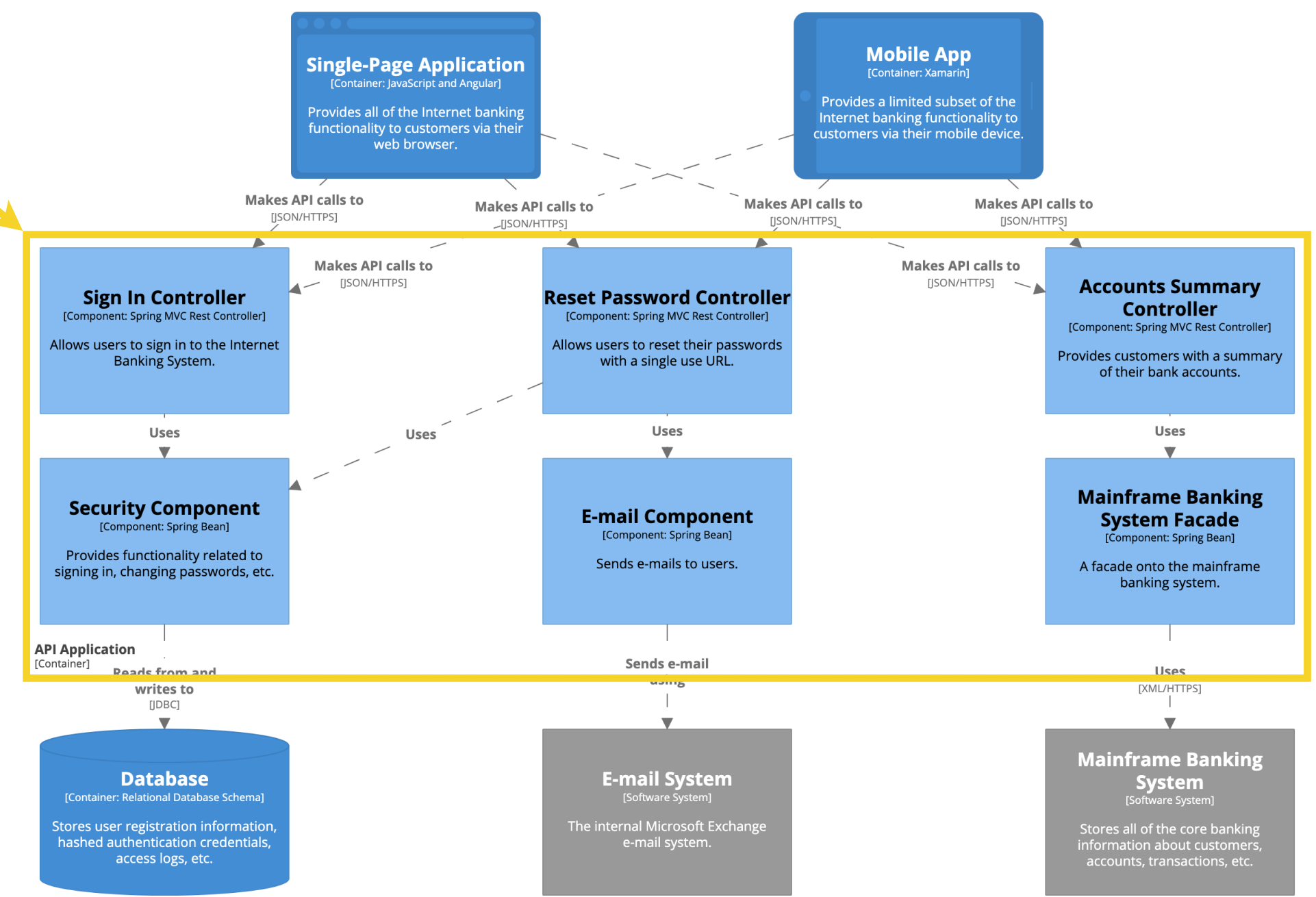
Level 3

# Component diagram

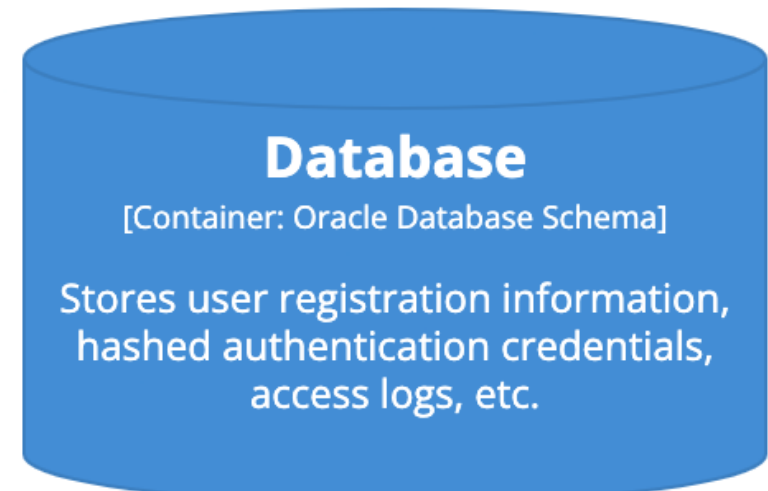
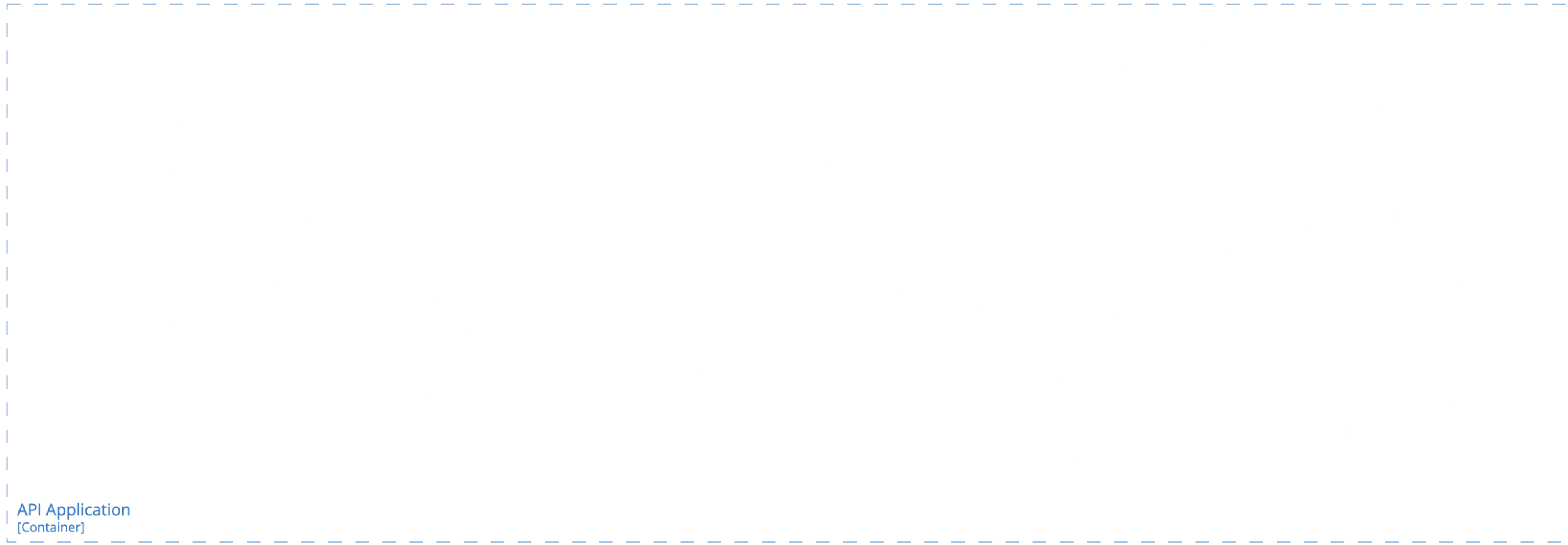
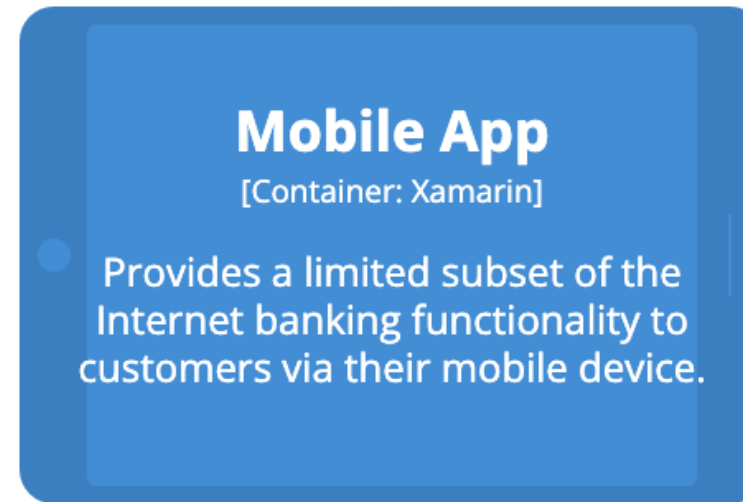
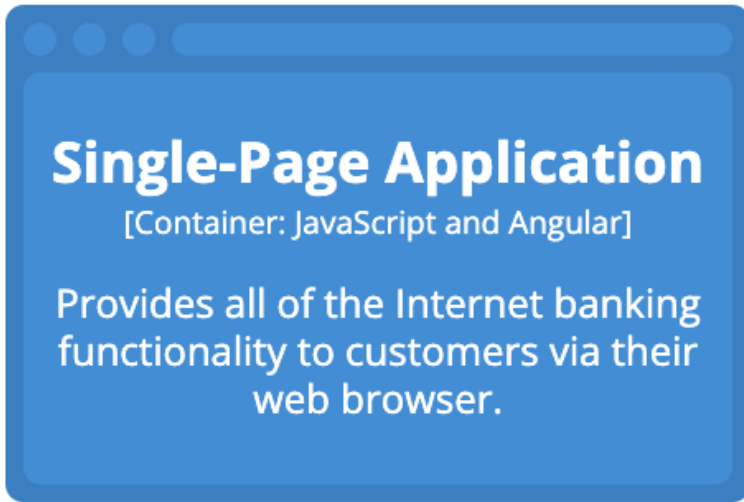


**Container diagram for Internet Banking System**  
 The container diagram for the Internet Banking System.  
 Workspace last modified: Thu Apr 04 2019 13:09:10 GMT+0100 (British Summer Time)

The component diagram shows the components that reside inside an individual container

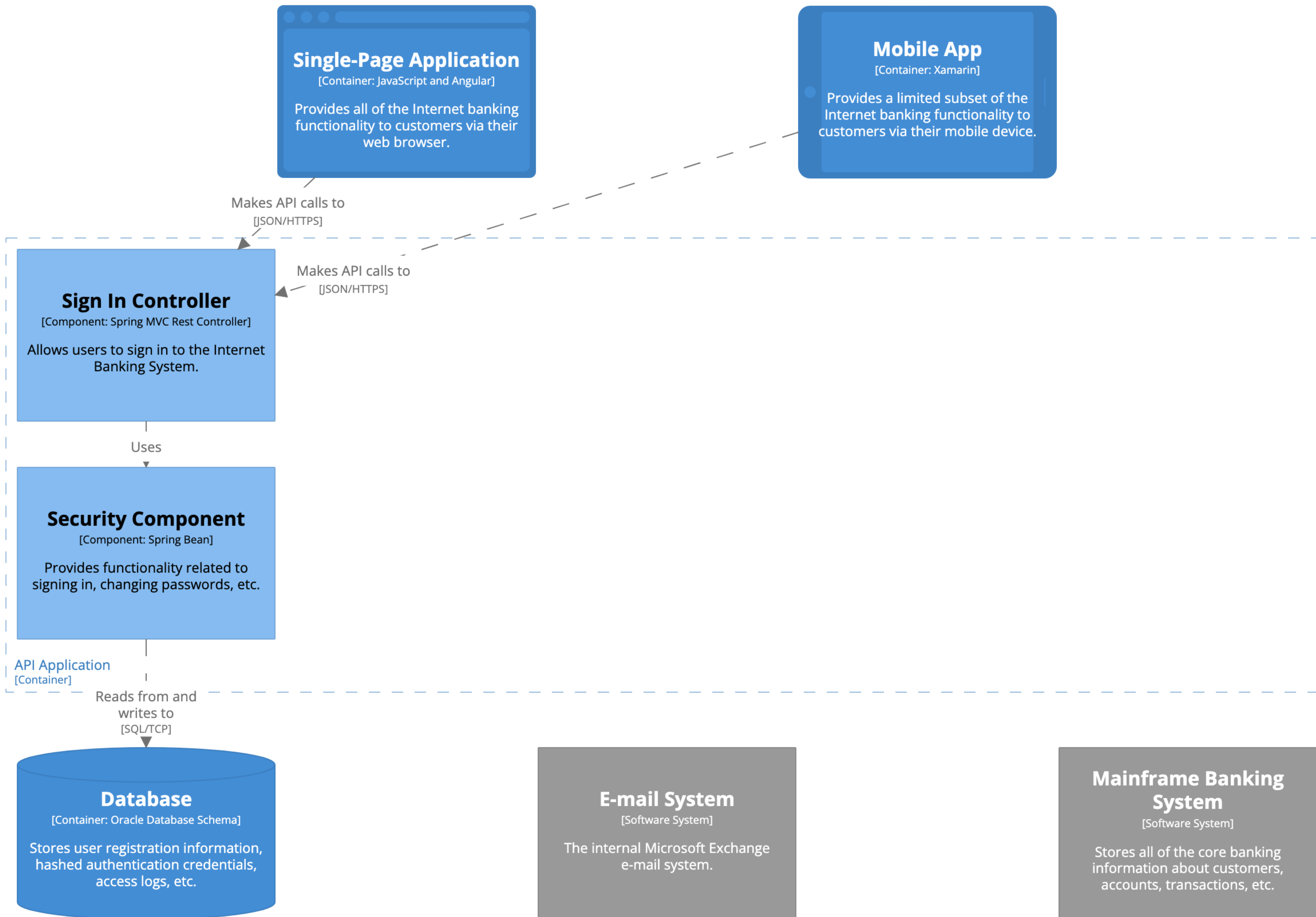


**Component diagram for Internet Banking System - API Application**  
 The component diagram for the API Application.  
 Workspace last modified: Thu Apr 04 2019 13:09:10 GMT+0100 (British Summer Time)



**[Component] Internet Banking System - API Application**

The component diagram for the API Application.  
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time

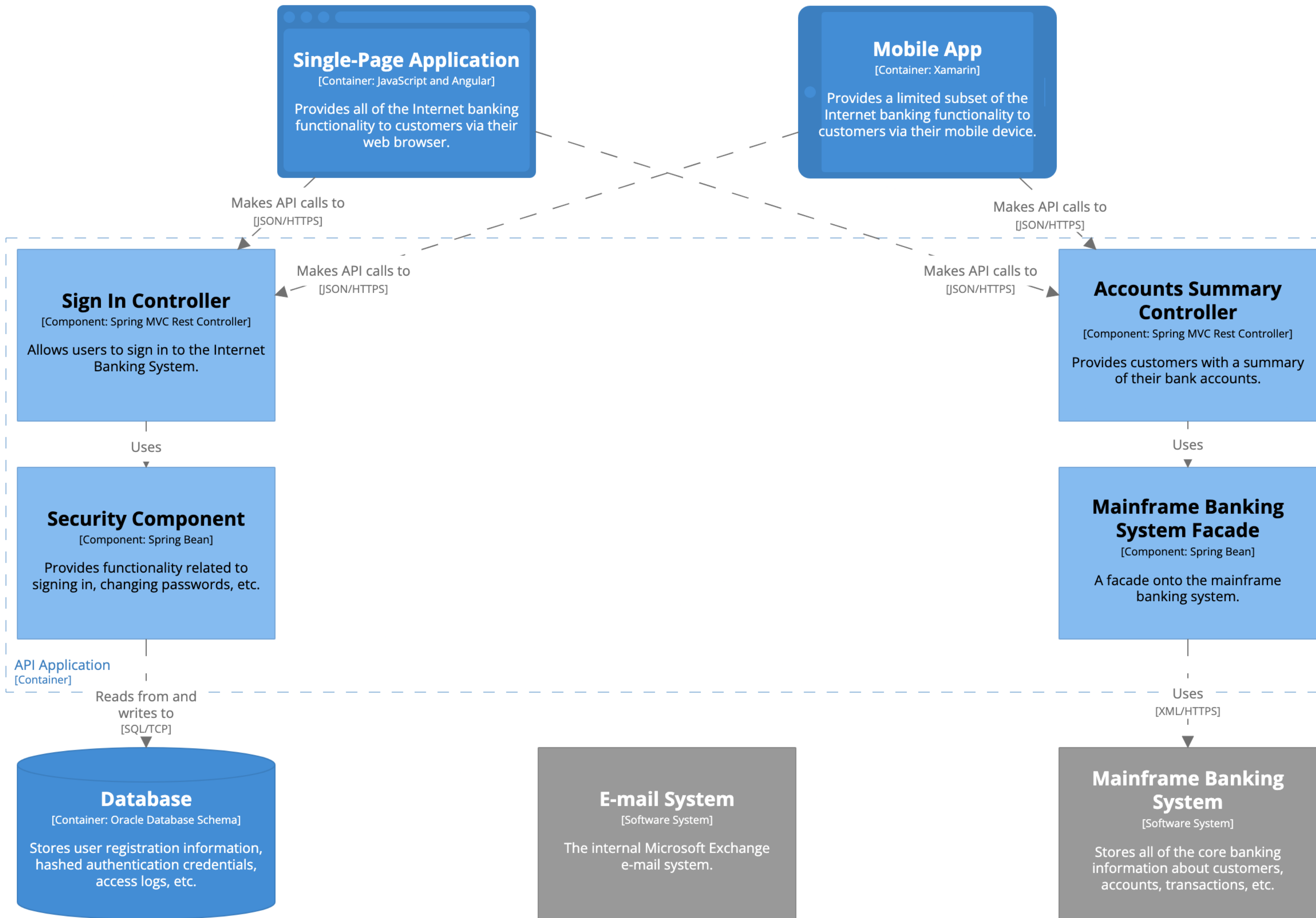


### [Component] Internet Banking System - API Application

The component diagram for the API Application.

Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time

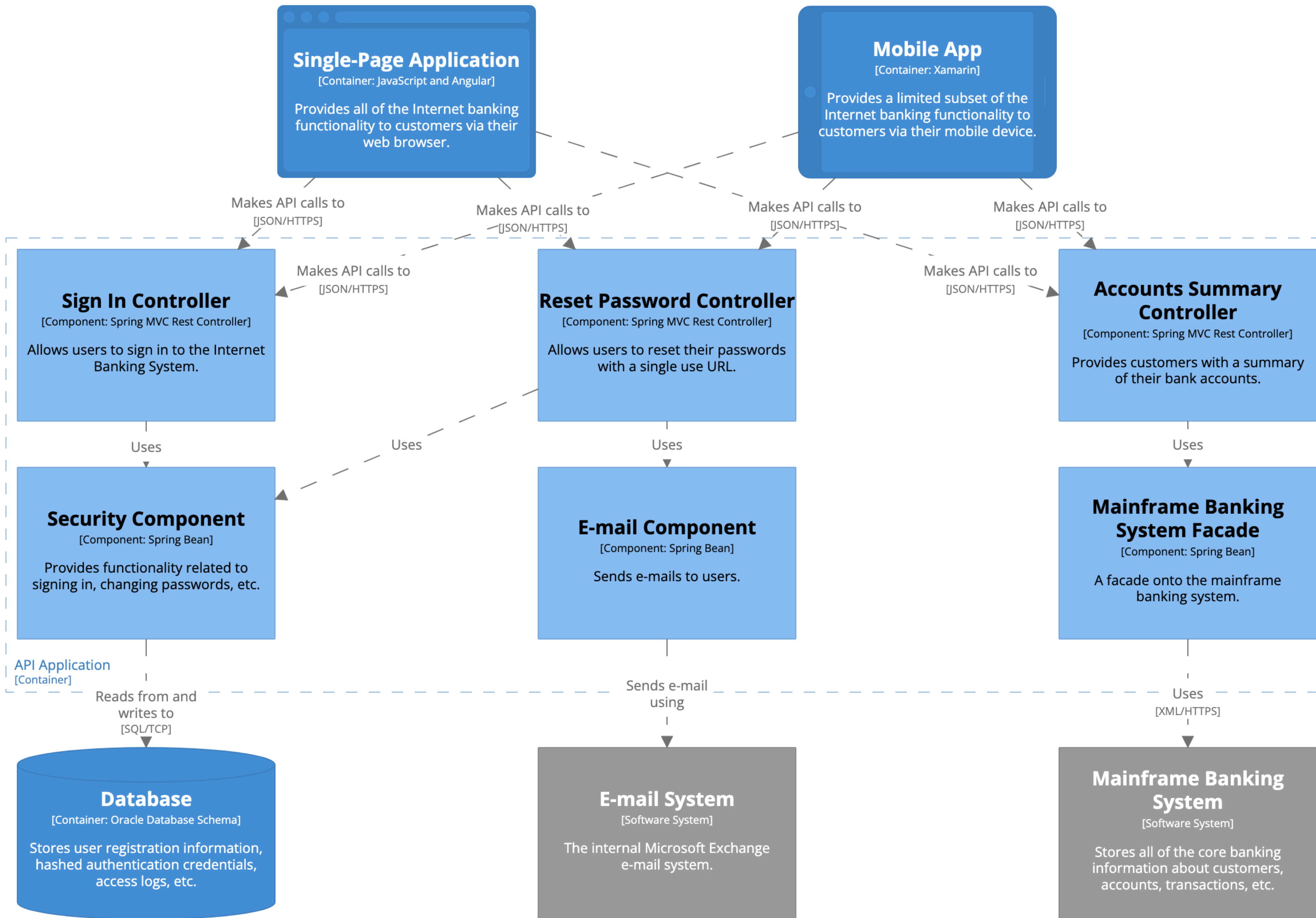




### [Component] Internet Banking System - API Application

The component diagram for the API Application.

Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time



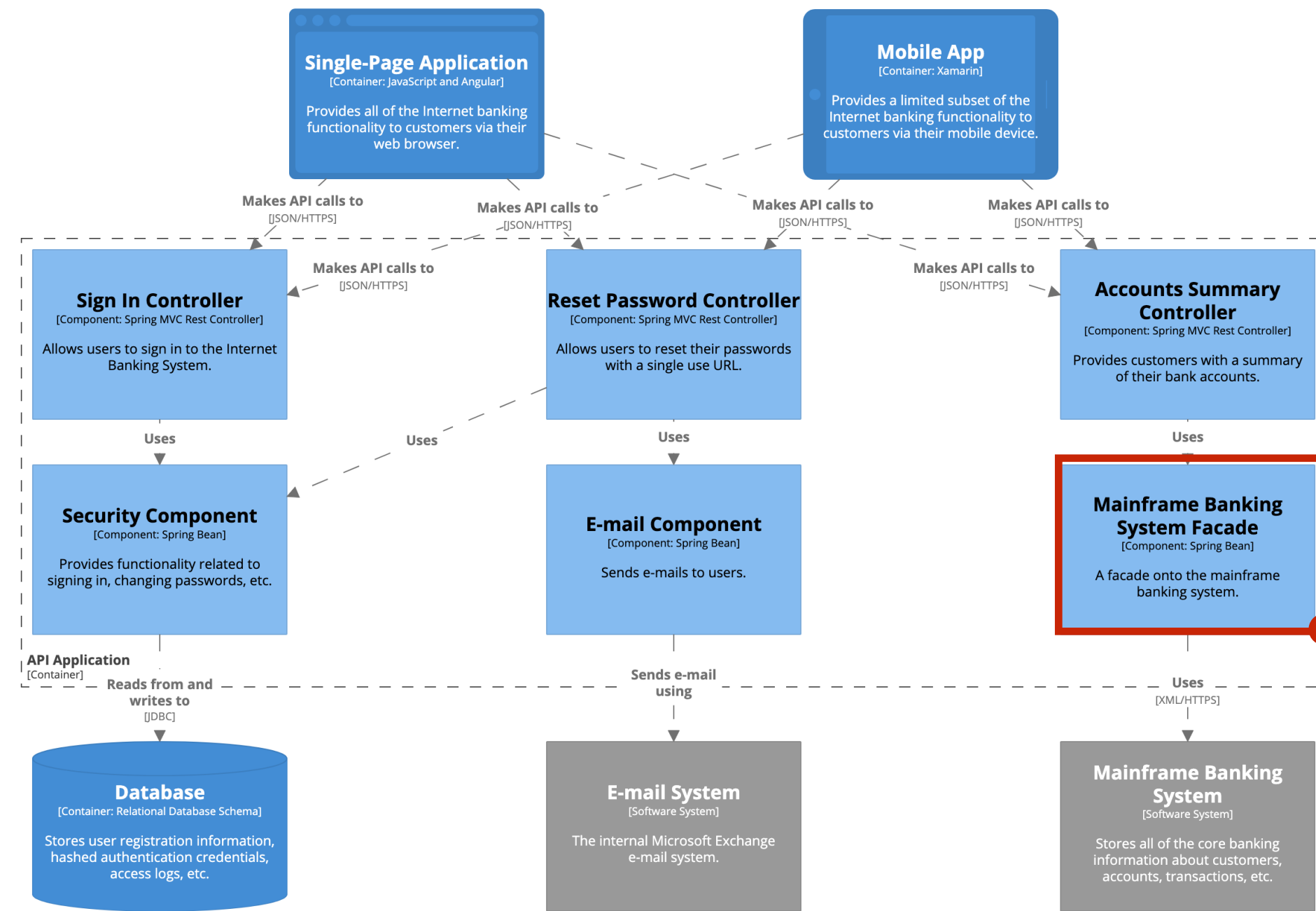
### [Component] Internet Banking System - API Application

The component diagram for the API Application.

Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time

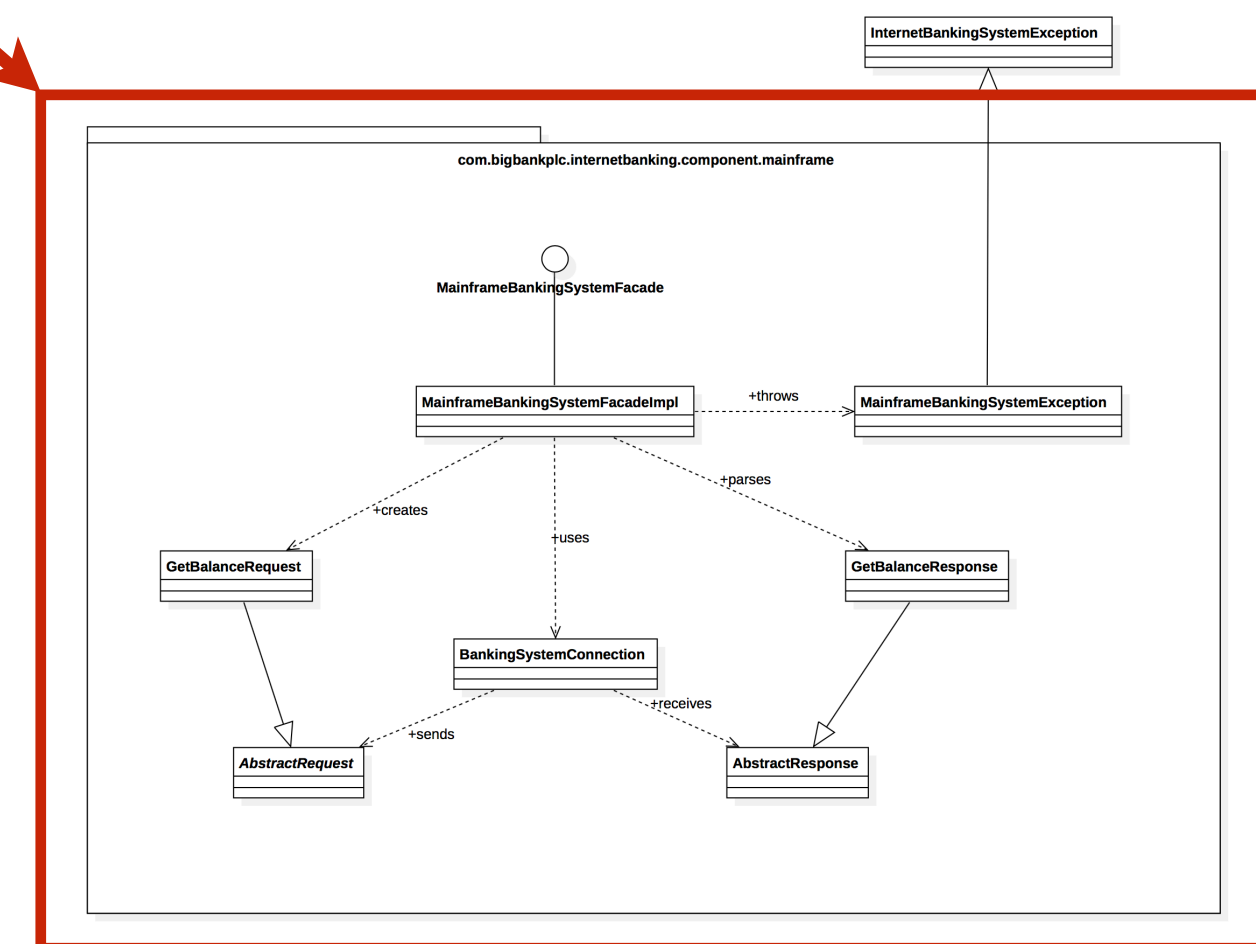
Level 4

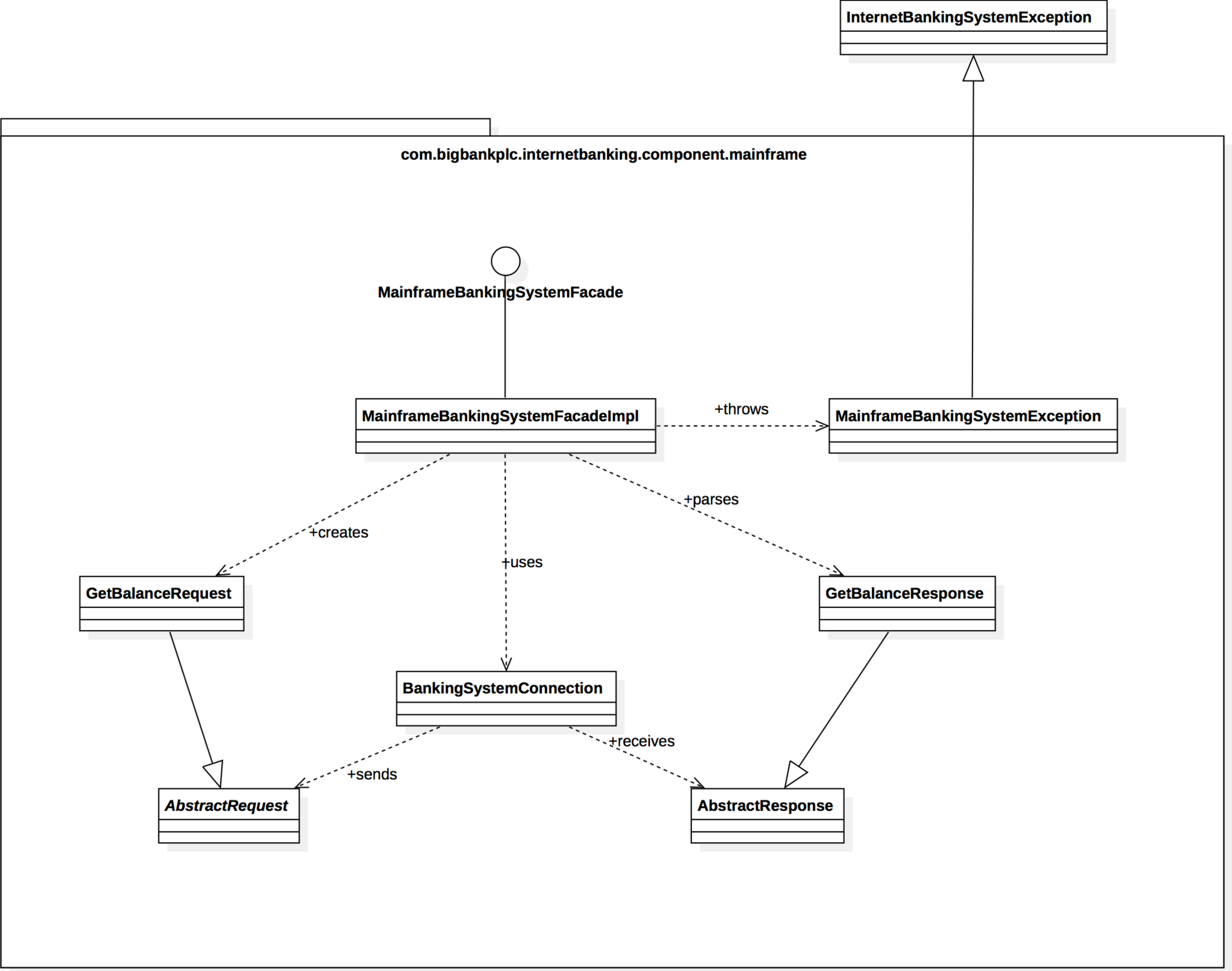
Code diagram



**Component diagram for Internet Banking System - API Application**  
 The component diagram for the API Application.  
 Workspace last modified: Thu Apr 04 2019 13:09:10 GMT+0100 (British Summer Time)

The code level diagram shows the code elements that make up a component



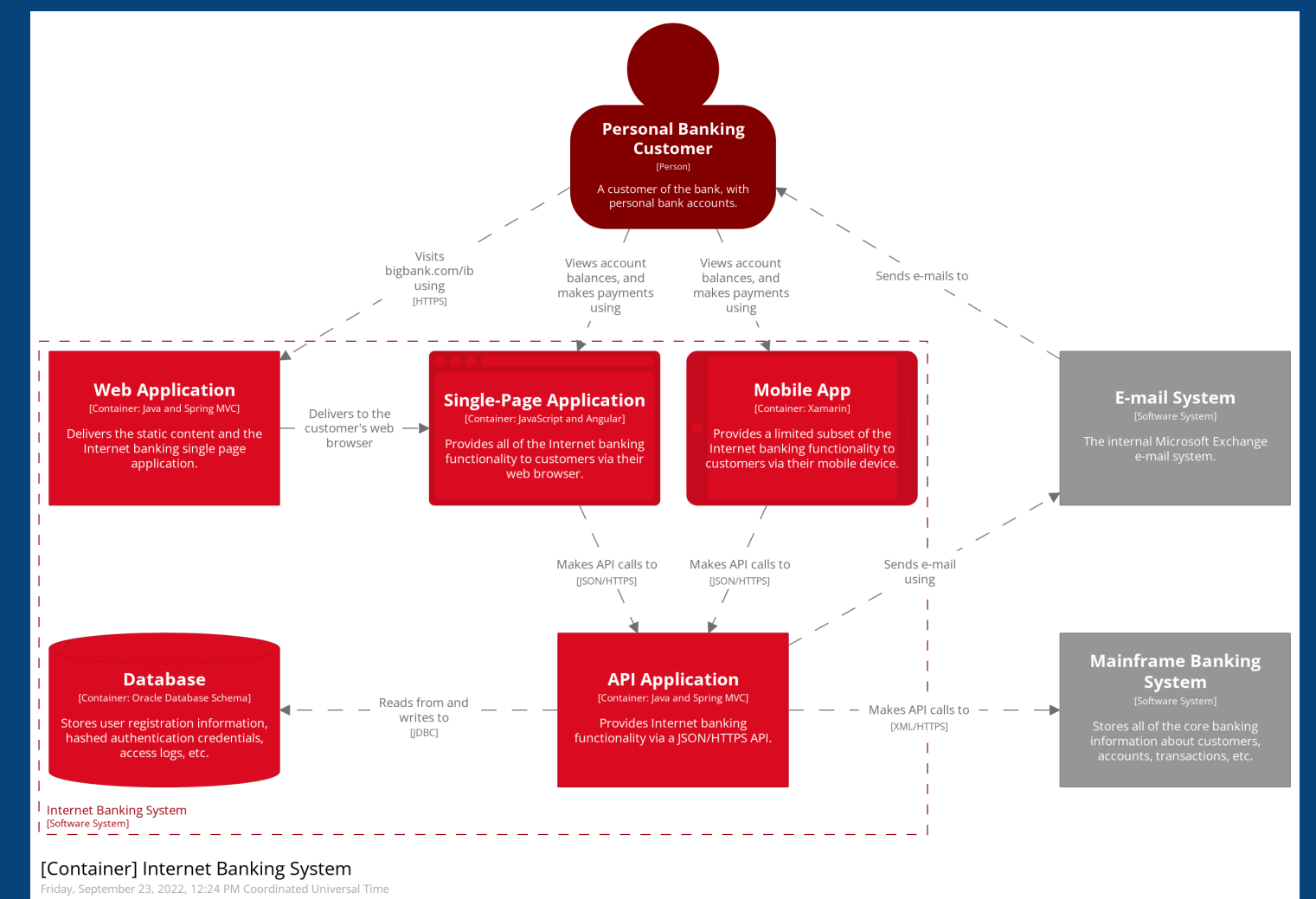
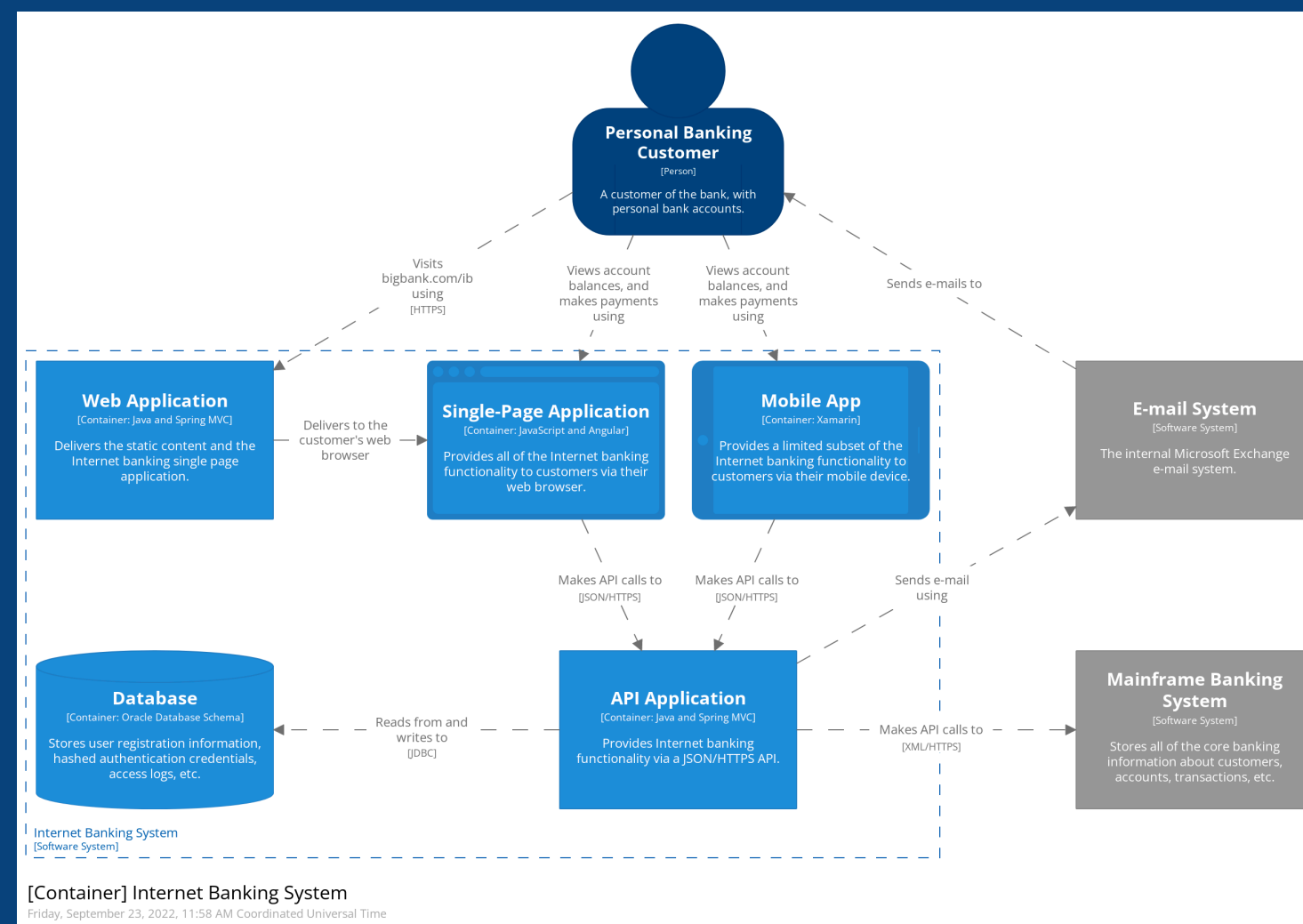
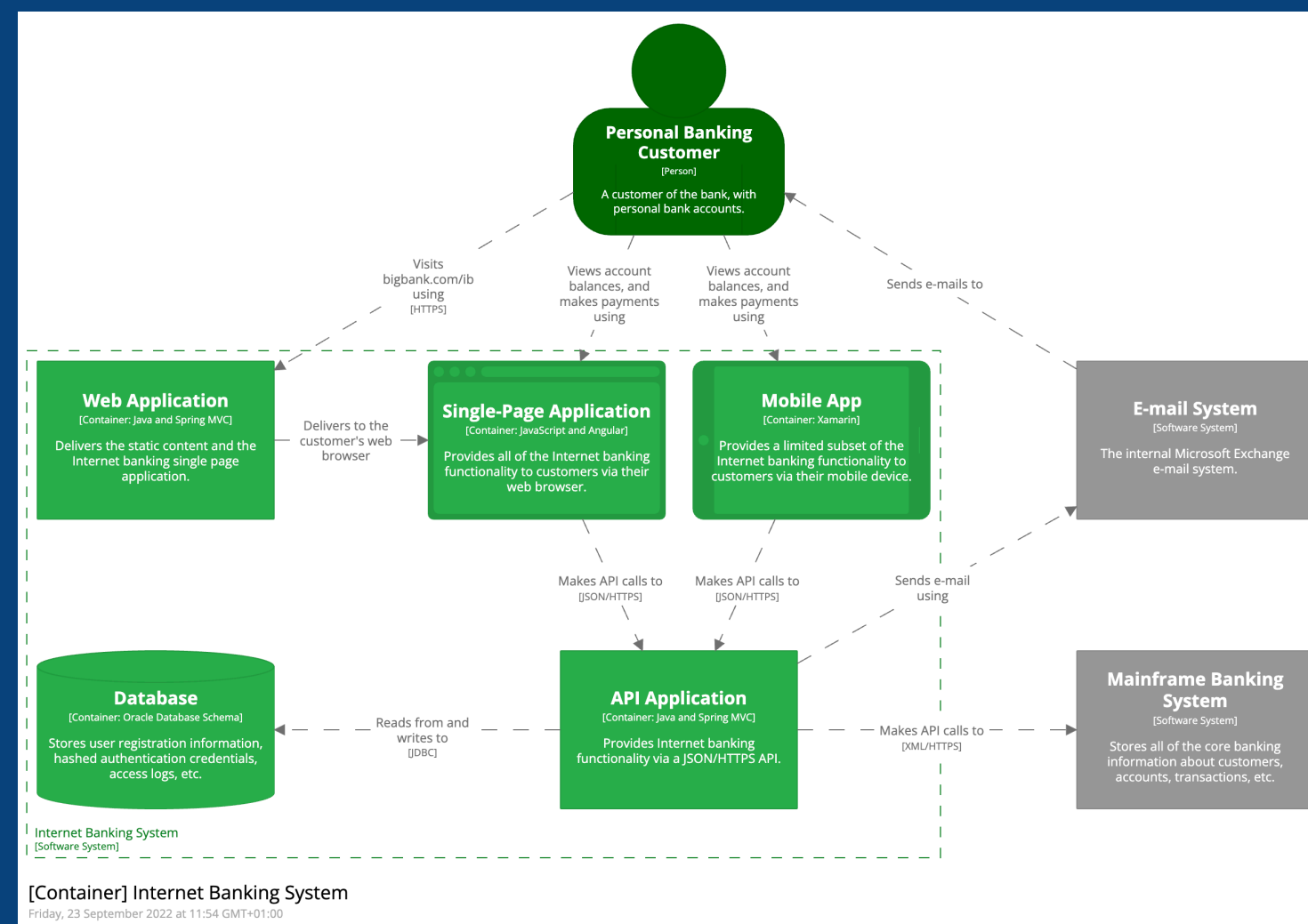


# Notation

HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:  
(SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC)

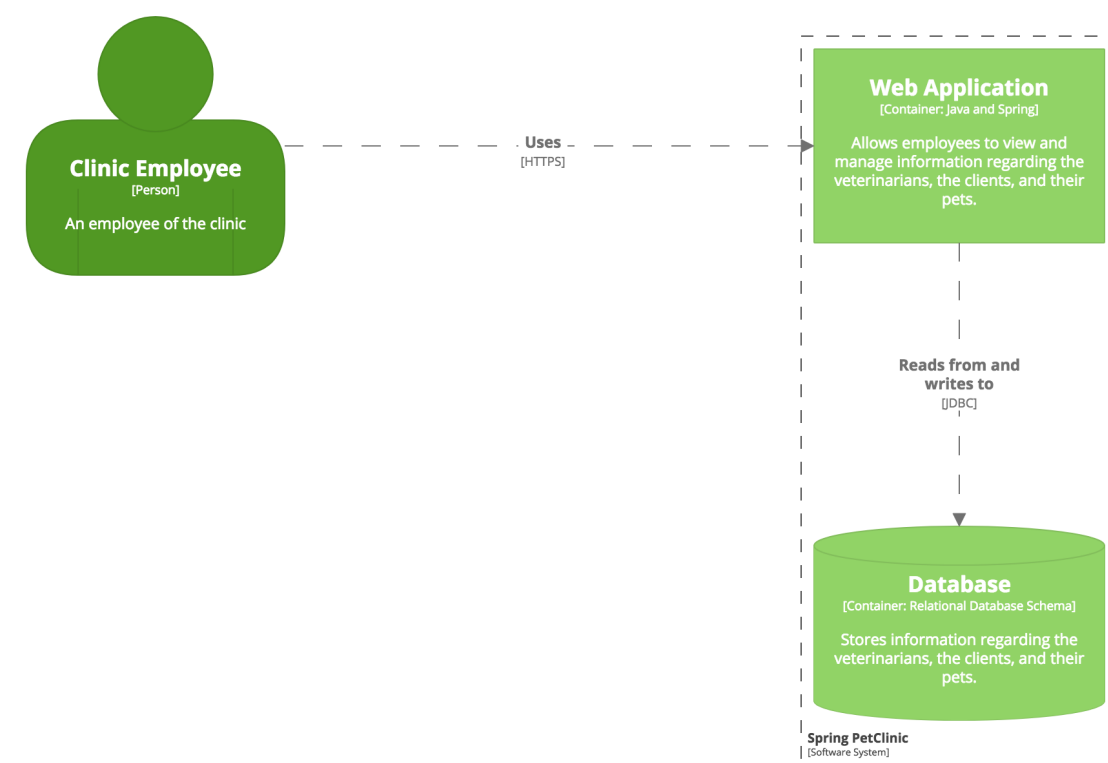


# The C4 model is notation independent

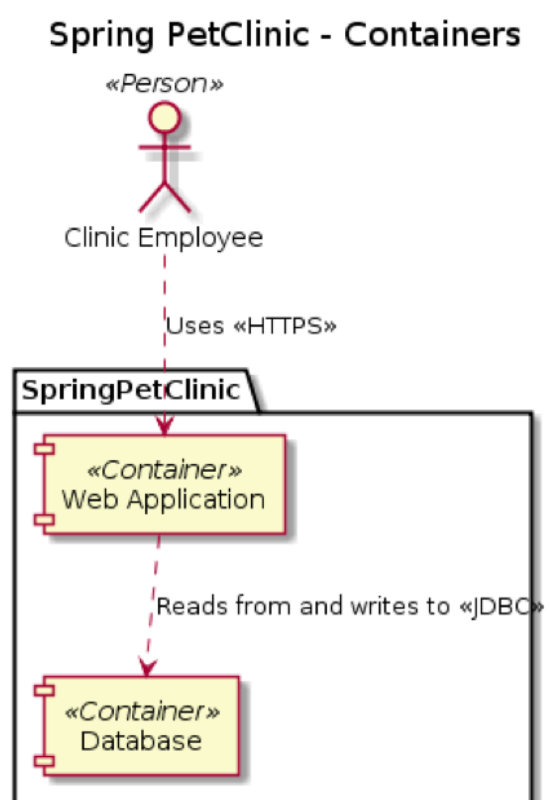
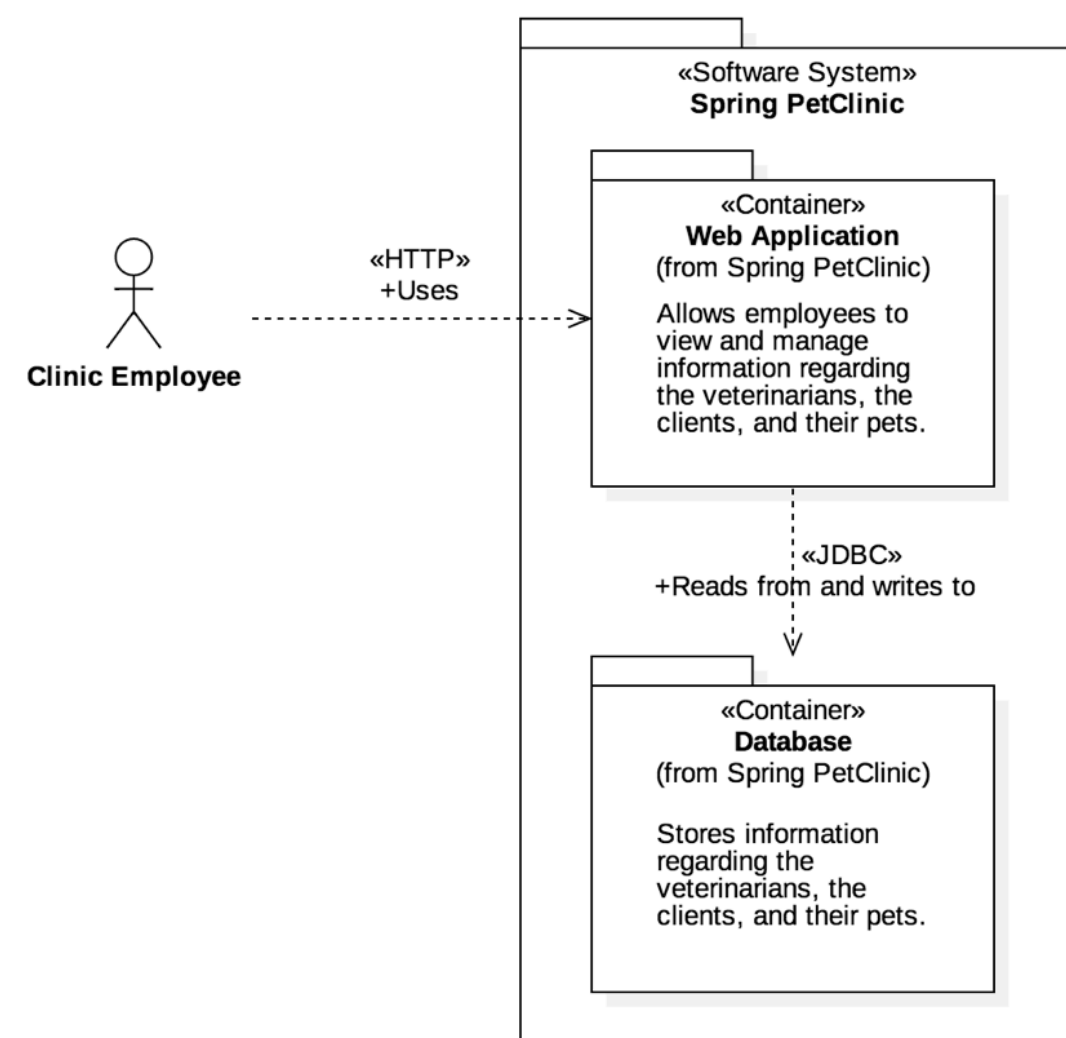




# The C4 model is notation independent



Container diagram for Spring PetClinic  
The Containers diagram for the Spring PetClinic system.  
Last modified: Thursday 17 August 2017 10:15 UTC | Version: 95de1d9f8b6f3560915331664b274a75ce11f16



The Container diagram for the Spring PetClinic system.

# Titles

Short and meaningful, include the **diagram type**, numbered if diagram order is important; for example:

**System Context diagram** for Financial Risk System

**[System Context]** Financial Risk System

# Visual consistency

Try to be consistent with notation  
and element positioning across diagrams

# Acronyms

Be wary of using acronyms, especially those related to the business/domain that you work in

# Boxes

Start with simple boxes containing the element name, type, technology (if appropriate) and a description/responsibilities

# Personal Banking Customer

[Person]

A customer of the bank, with personal bank accounts.

# Internet Banking System

[Software System]

Allows customers to view information about their bank accounts, and make payments.

# API Application

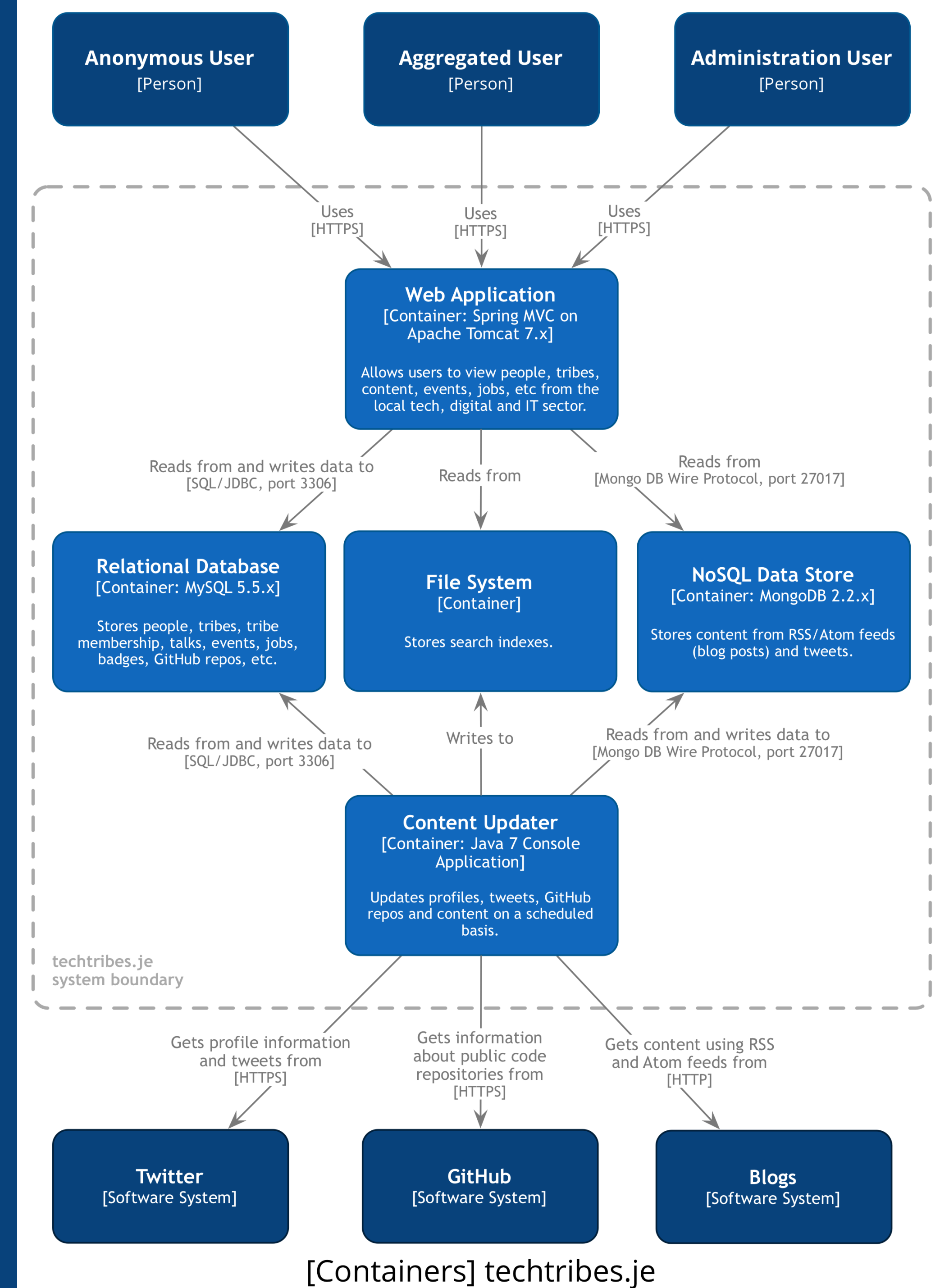
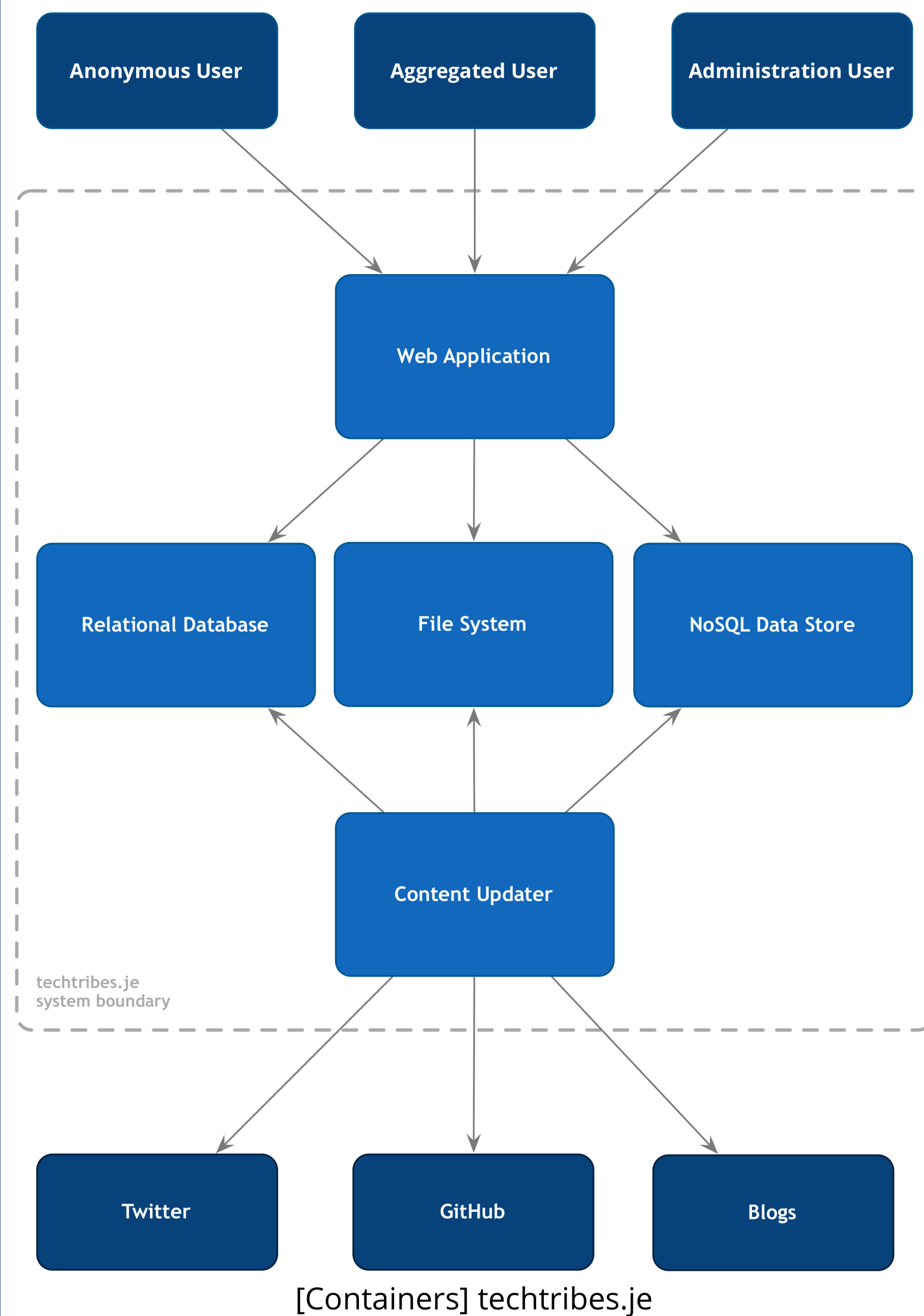
[Container: Java and Spring MVC]

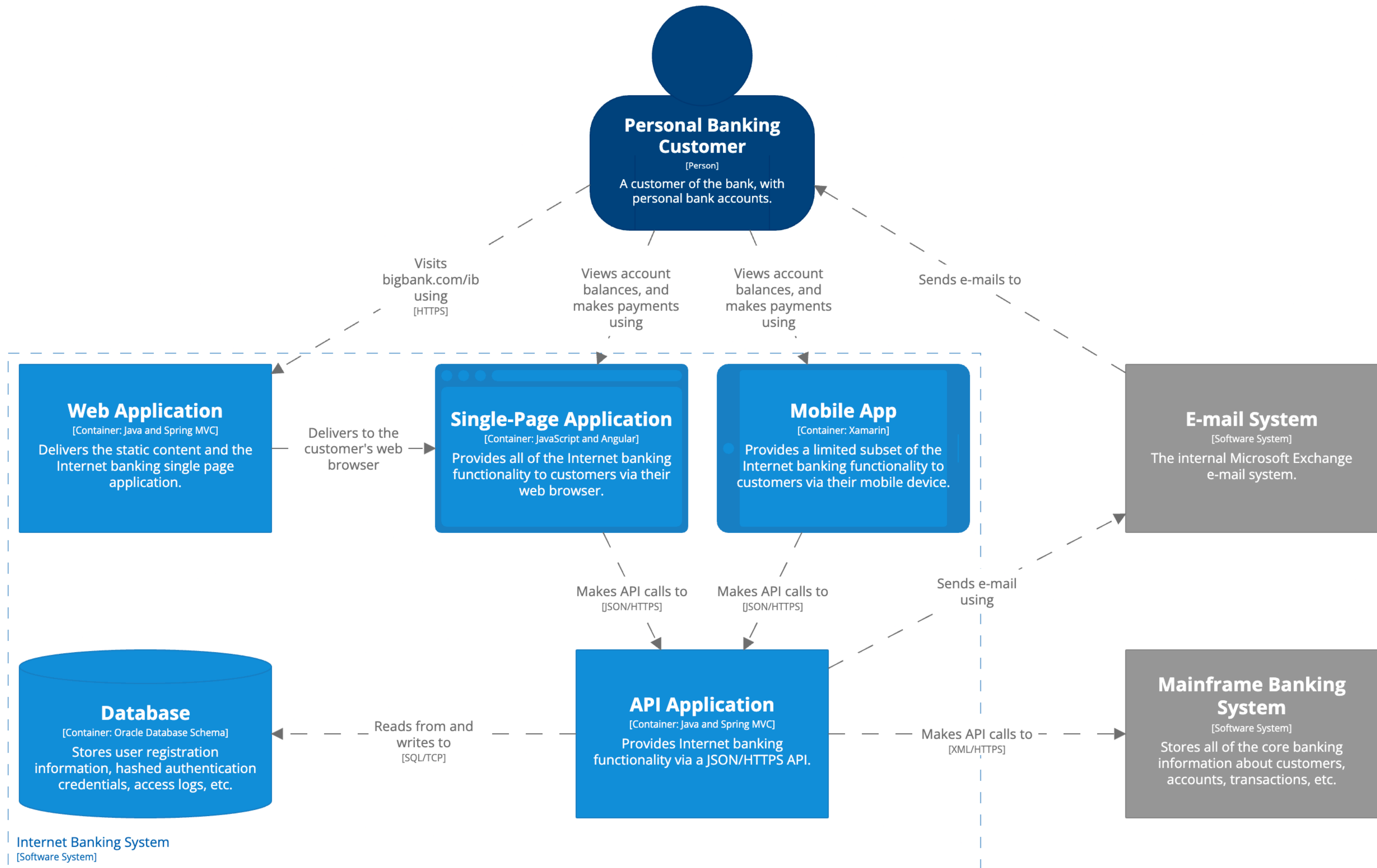
Provides Internet banking functionality via a JSON/HTTPS API.

# Mainframe Banking System Facade

[Component: Spring Bean]

A facade onto the mainframe banking system.

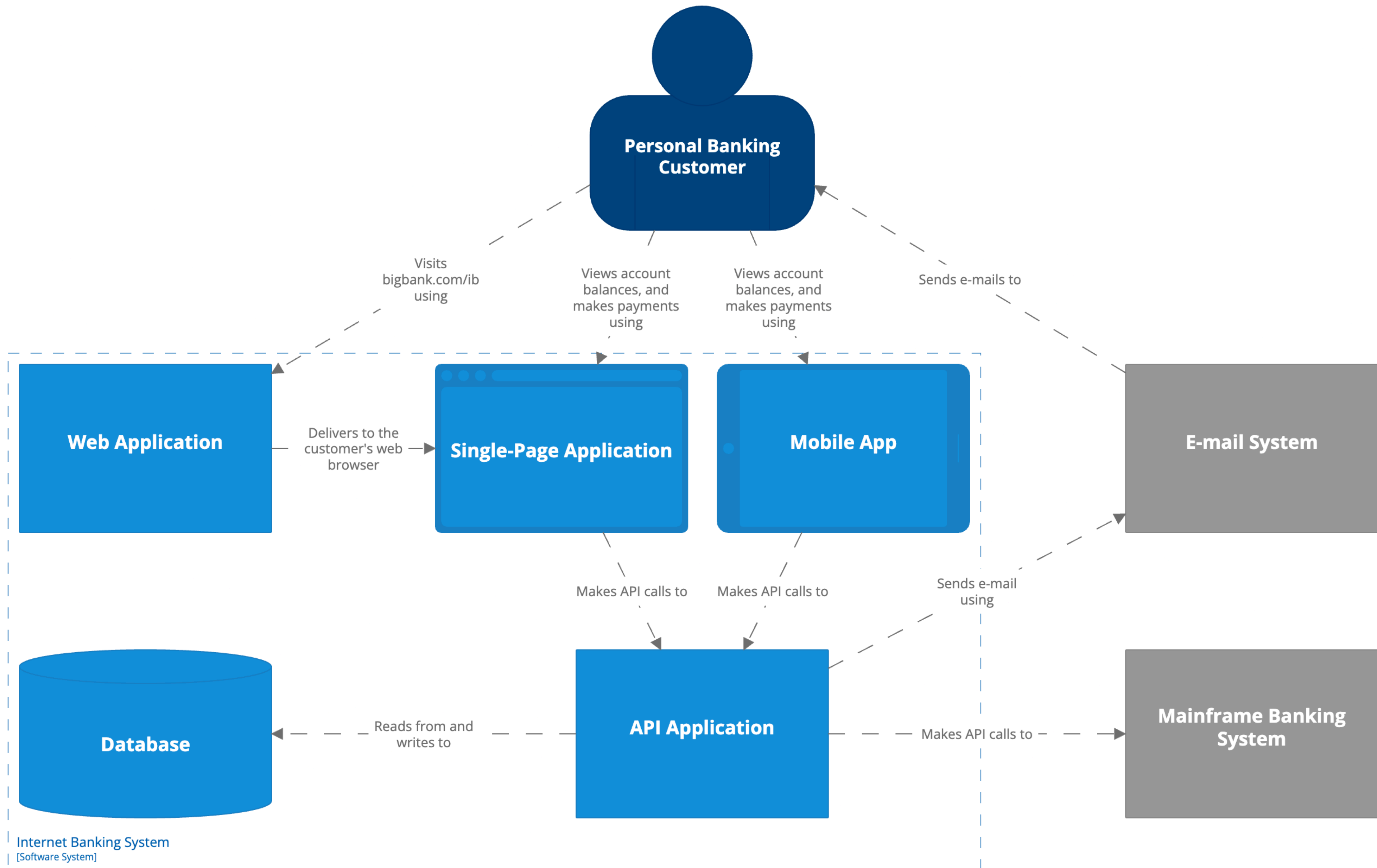




## [Container] Internet Banking System

The container diagram for the Internet Banking System - diagram created with Structurizr.  
Wednesday, 22 March 2023 at 08:16 Greenwich Mean Time





### [Container] Internet Banking System

The container diagram for the Internet Banking System - diagram created with Structurizr.  
 Wednesday, 22 March 2023 at 08:16 Greenwich Mean Time

# Lines

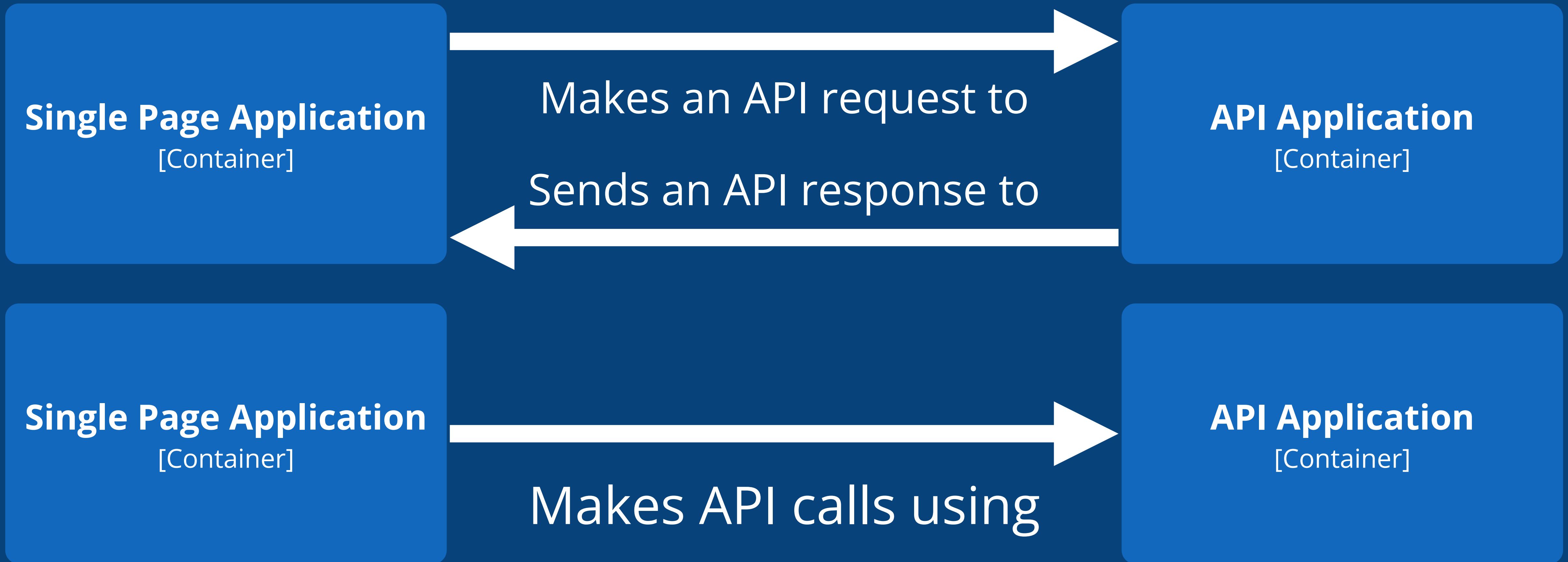
Favour uni-directional lines showing the most important dependencies or data flow, with an annotation to be explicit about the purpose of the line and direction

No



Yes





Summarise the intent of the relationship

**Single Page Application**  
[Container]



Uses

**API Application**  
[Container]

**Single Page Application**  
[Container]



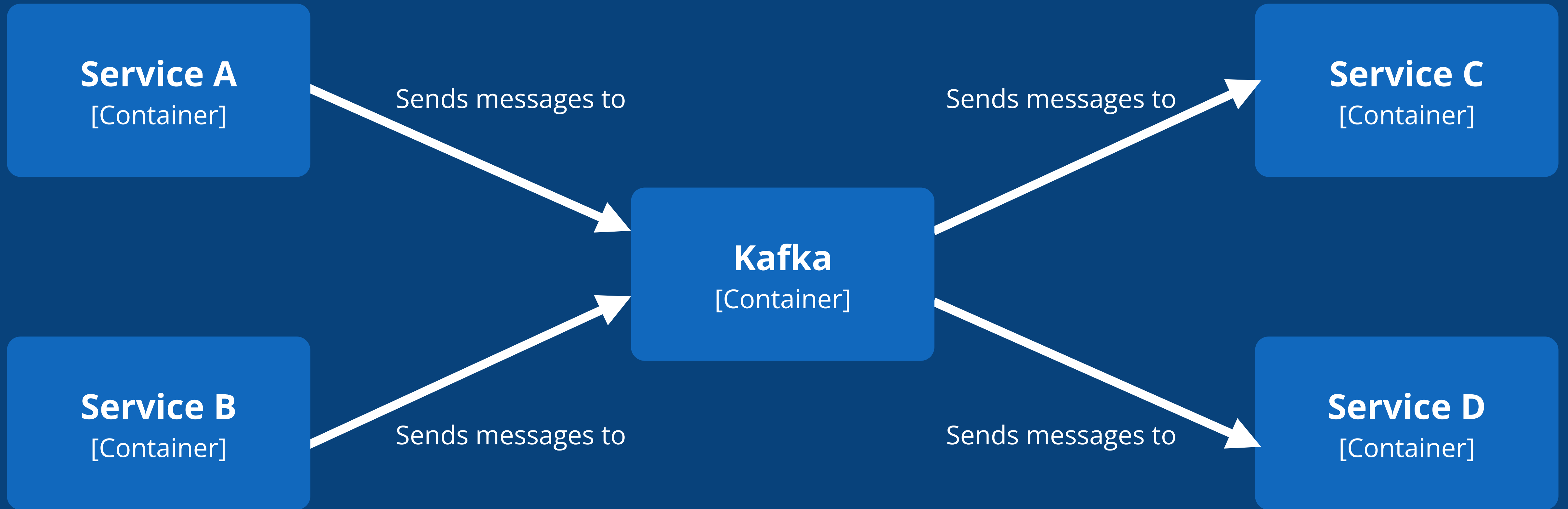
Makes API calls using

**API Application**  
[Container]

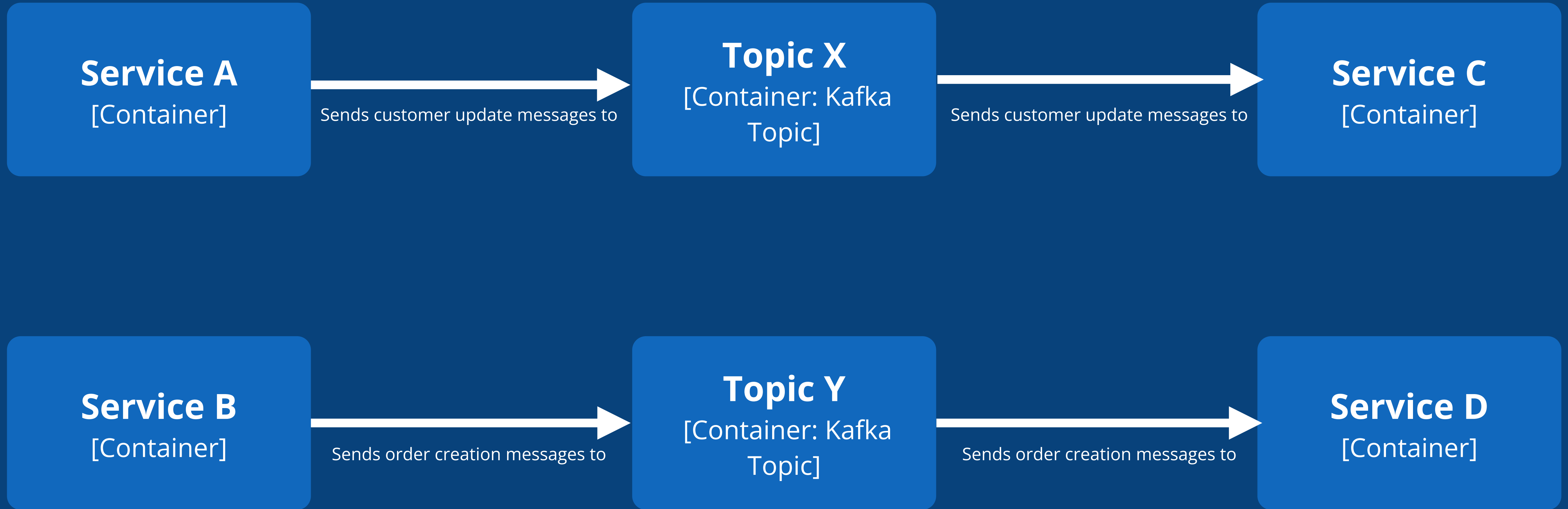
Summarise, yet be specific



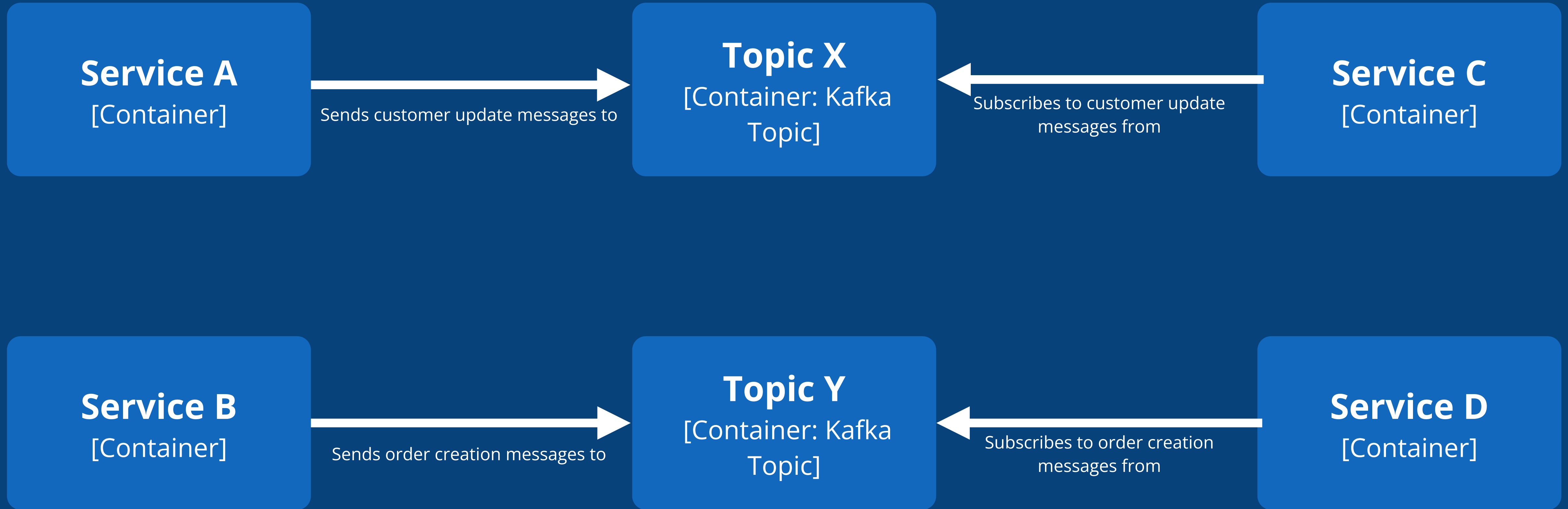
Show both directions when  
the intents are different



Beware of hiding the true story



Beware of hiding the true story



Beware of hiding the true story



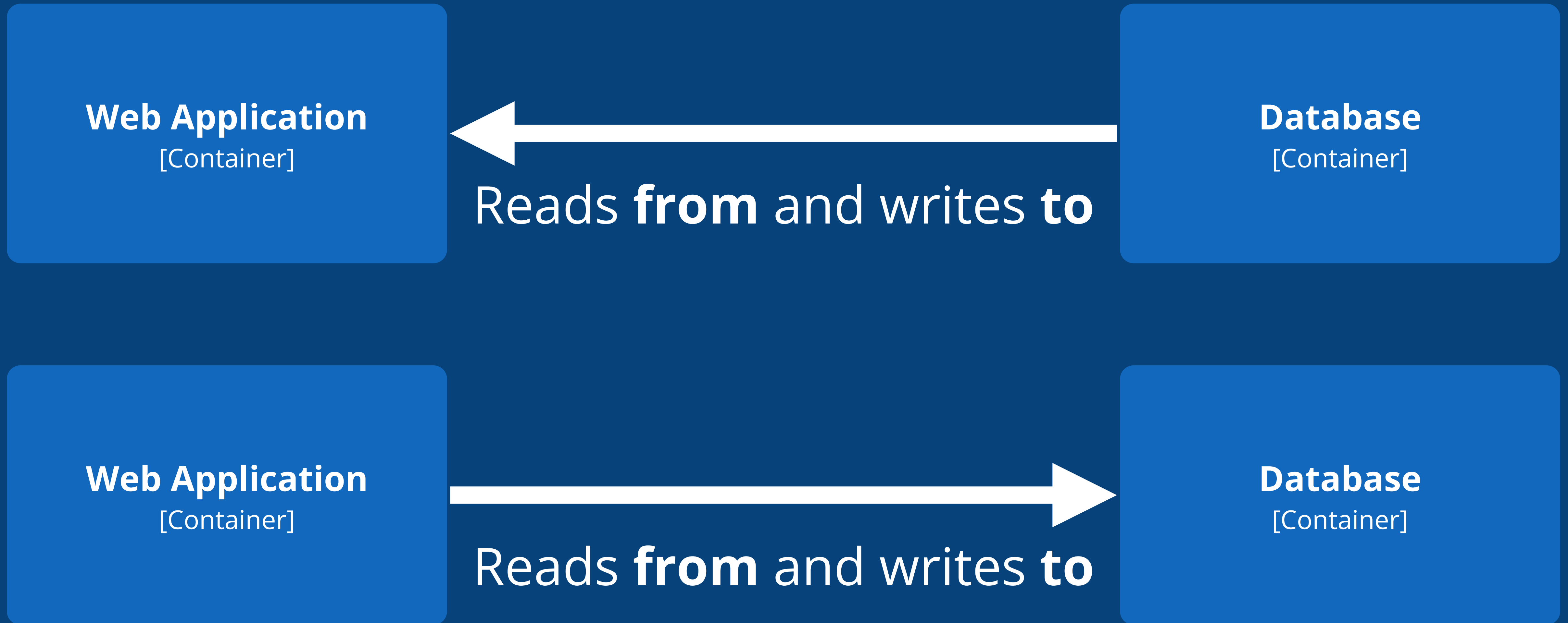


Beware of hiding the true story



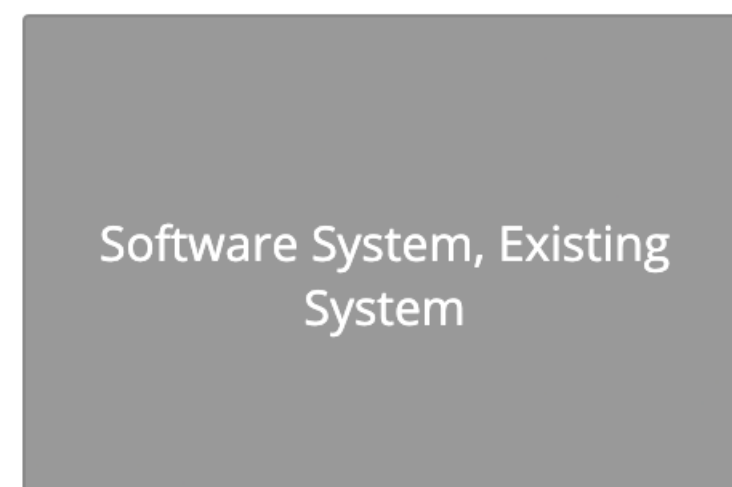
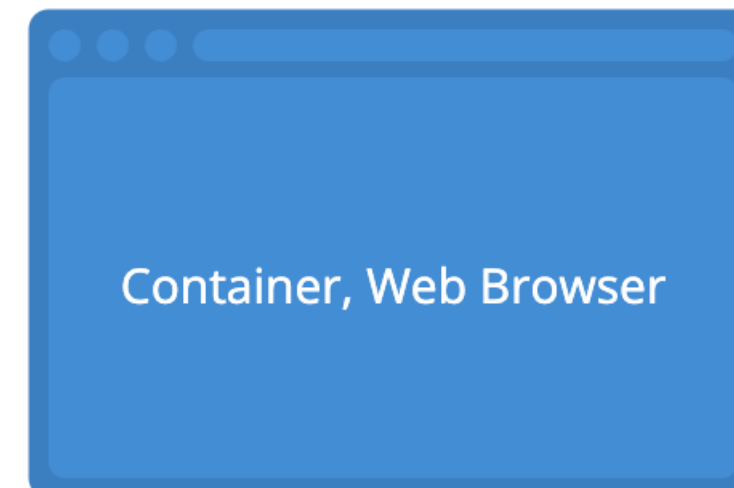
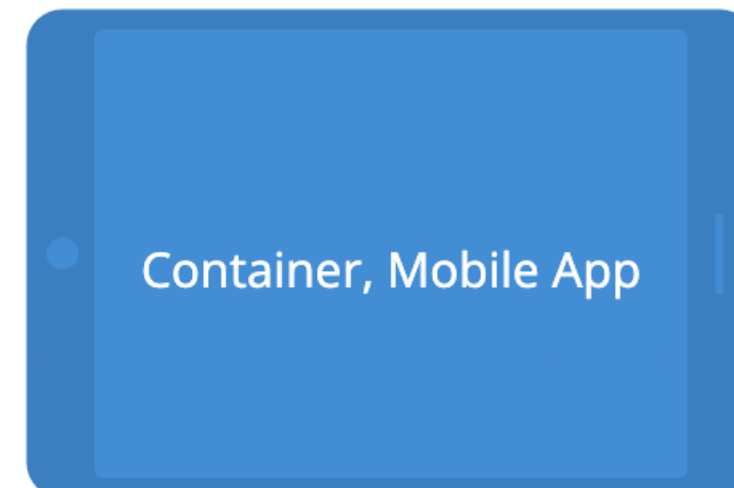
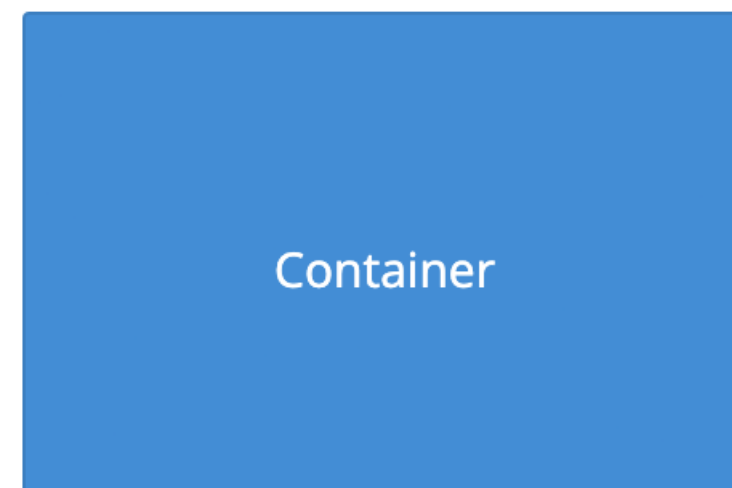
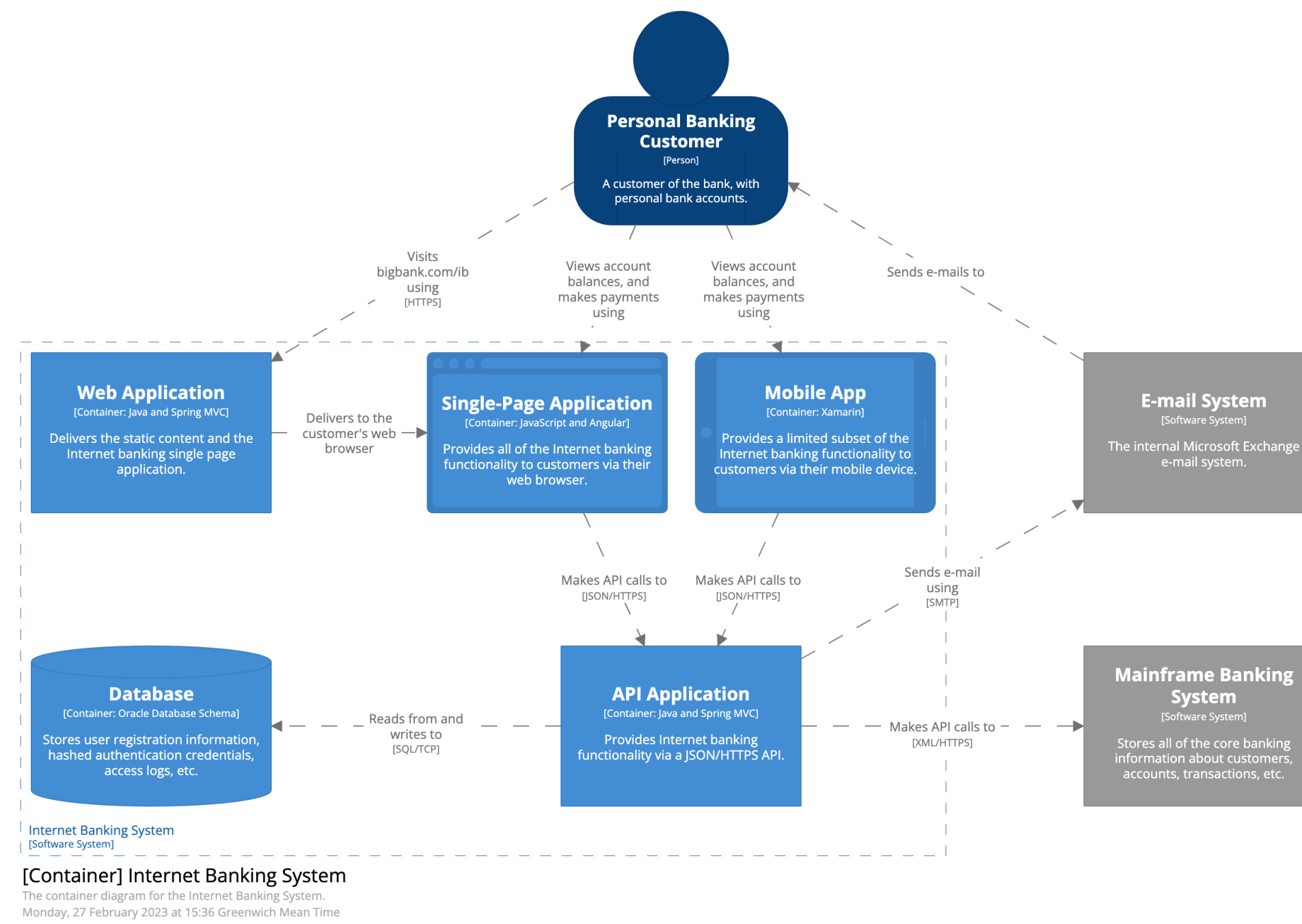
Add more words to make the intent explicit

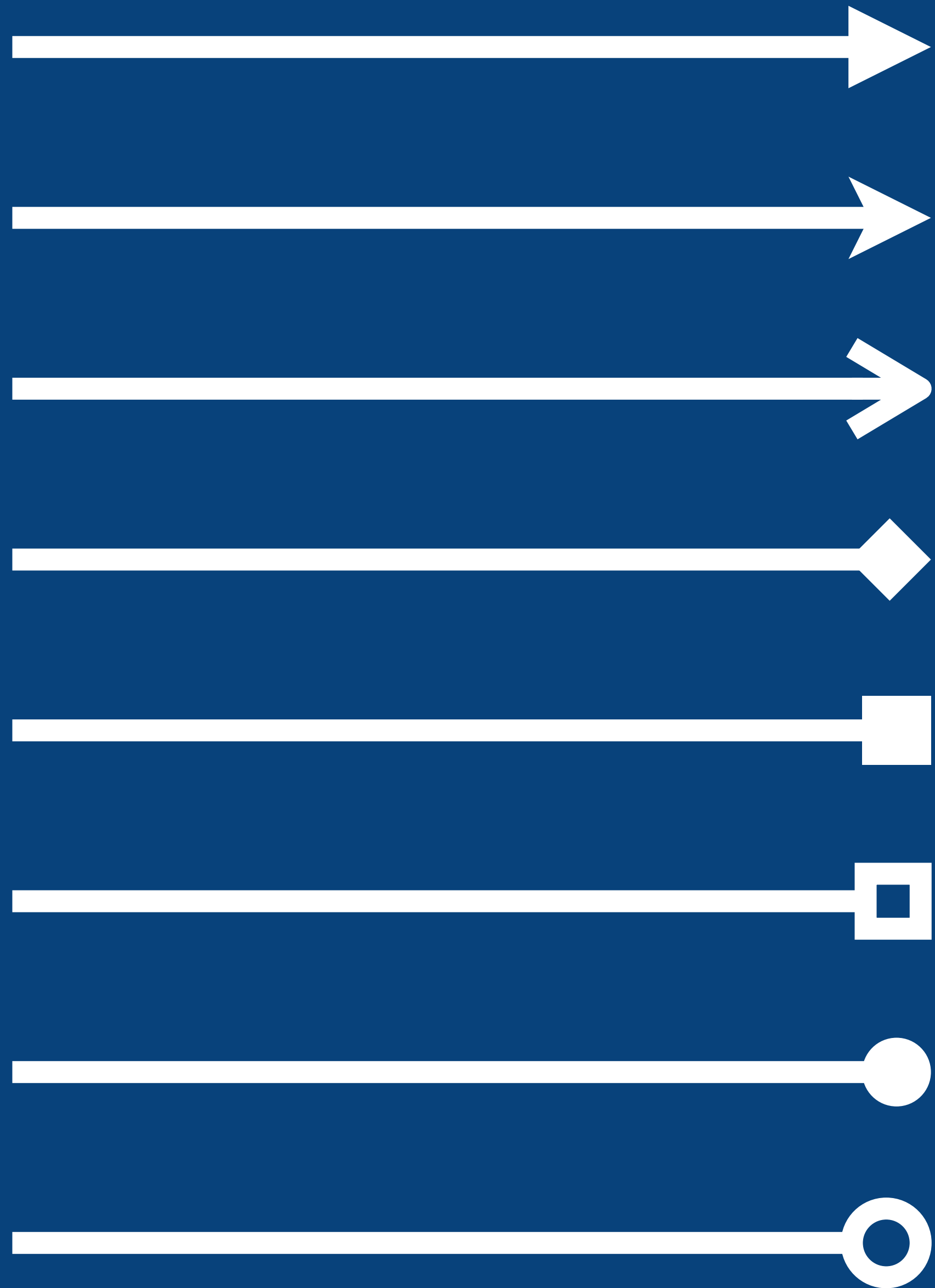
# If in doubt, read the relationship



# Key/legend

Explain shapes, line styles, colours, borders, acronyms, etc  
... even if your notation seems obvious!





# Arrowheads

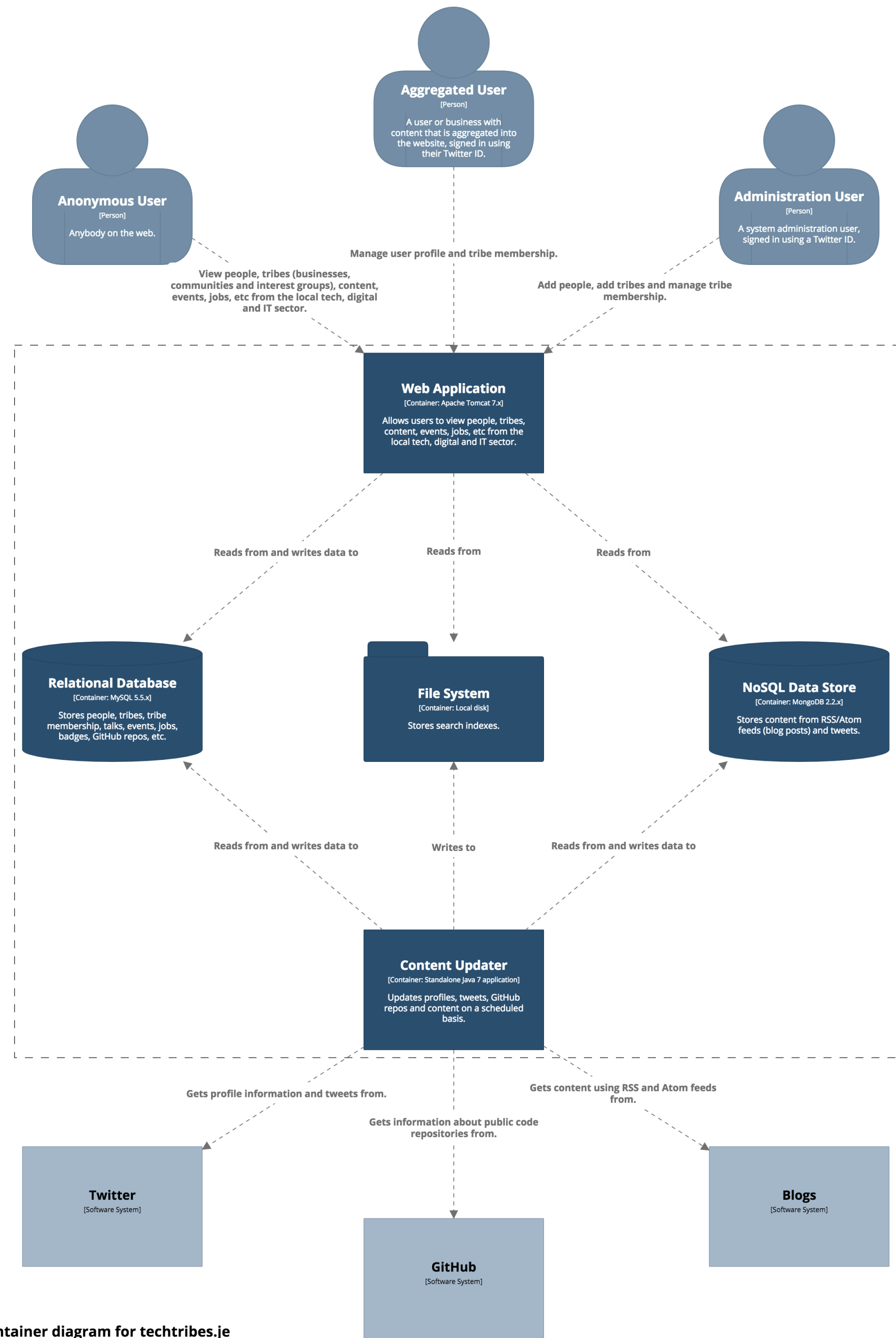
Be careful, using different arrowheads is very subtle; readers may miss them

Use shape, colour and size  
to **complement** a diagram  
that already makes sense



Container diagram for techtribes.je

Friday 12 May 2017 10:42 UTC



Container diagram for techtribes.je

Monday 27 February 2017 09:39 UTC

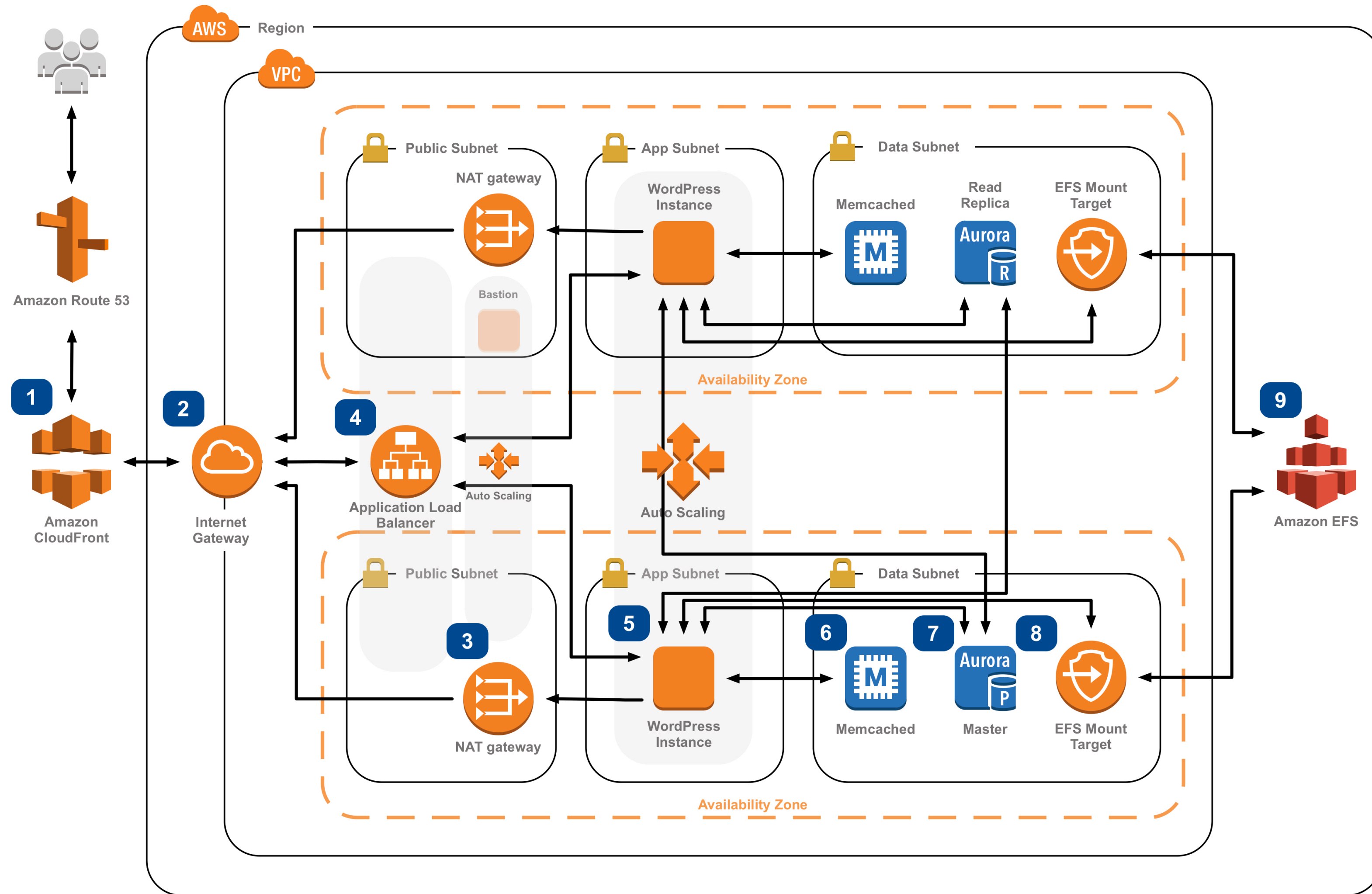


Be careful with **icons**

# WordPress Hosting

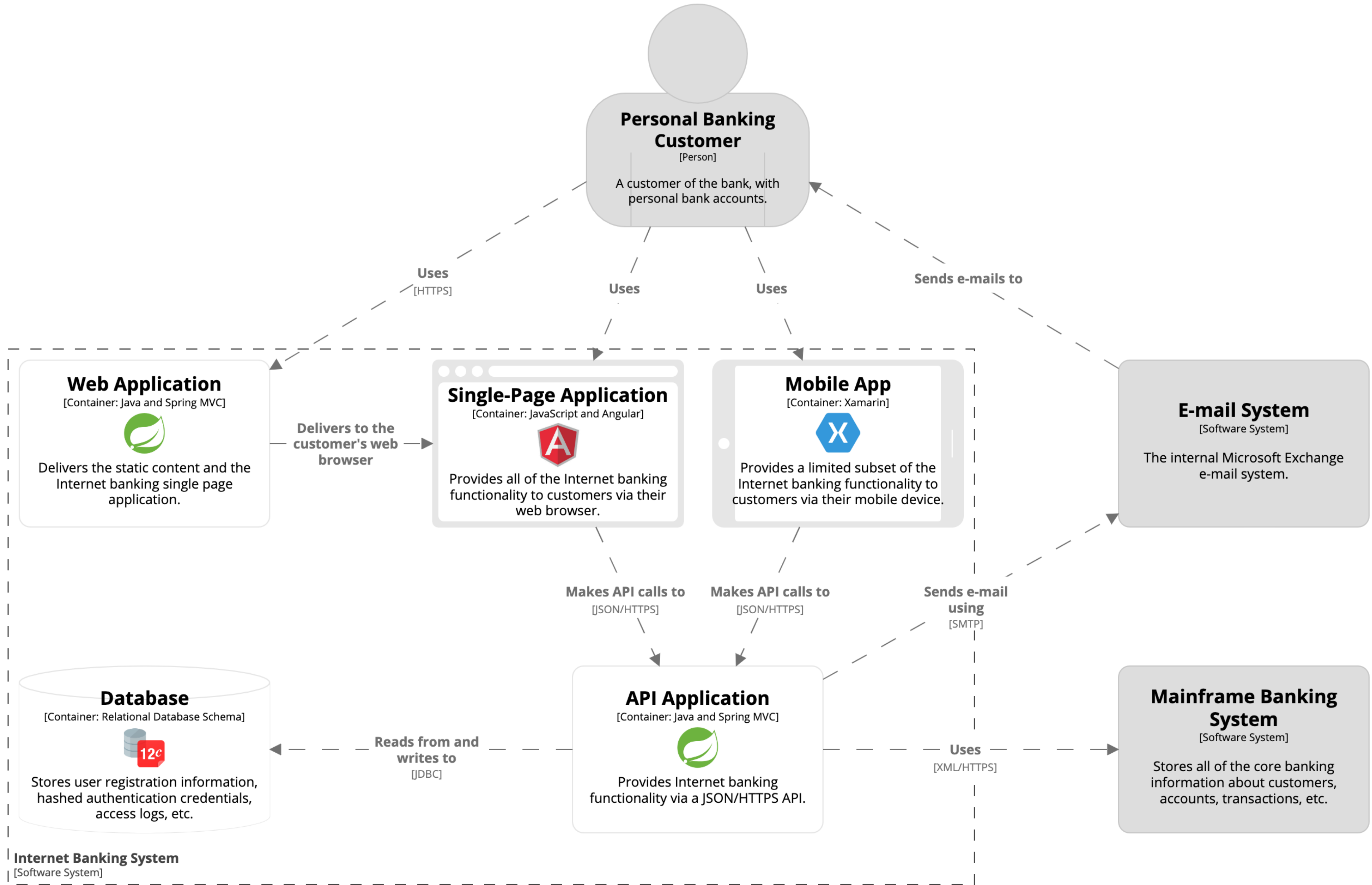
## How to run WordPress on AWS

WordPress is one of the world's most popular web publishing platforms, being used to publish 27% of all websites, from personal blogs to some of the biggest news sites. This reference architecture simplifies the complexity of deploying a scalable and highly available WordPress site on AWS.



- 1 Static and dynamic content is delivered by **Amazon CloudFront**.
- 2 An **Internet gateway** allows communication between instances in your VPC and the Internet.
- 3 **NAT gateways** in each public subnet enable Amazon EC2 instances in private subnets (App & Data) to access the Internet.
- 4 Use an **Application Load Balancer** to distribute web traffic across an Auto Scaling Group of Amazon EC2 instances in multiple AZs.
- 5 Run your WordPress site using an **Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances**. Install the latest versions of WordPress, Apache web server, PHP 7, and OPcache and build an Amazon Machine Image that will be used by the Auto Scaling group launch configuration to launch new instances in the Auto Scaling group.
- 6 If database access patterns are read-heavy, consider using a WordPress plugin that takes advantage of a caching layer like **Amazon ElastiCache (Memcached)** in front of the database layer to cache frequently accessed data.
- 7 Simplify your database administration by running your database layer in **Amazon RDS** using either Aurora or MySQL.
- 8 Amazon EC2 instances access shared WordPress data in an Amazon EFS file system using **Mount Targets** in each AZ in your VPC.
- 9 Use **Amazon EFS**, a simple, highly available, and scalable network file system so WordPress instances have access to your shared, unstructured WordPress data, like php files, config, themes, plugins, etc.

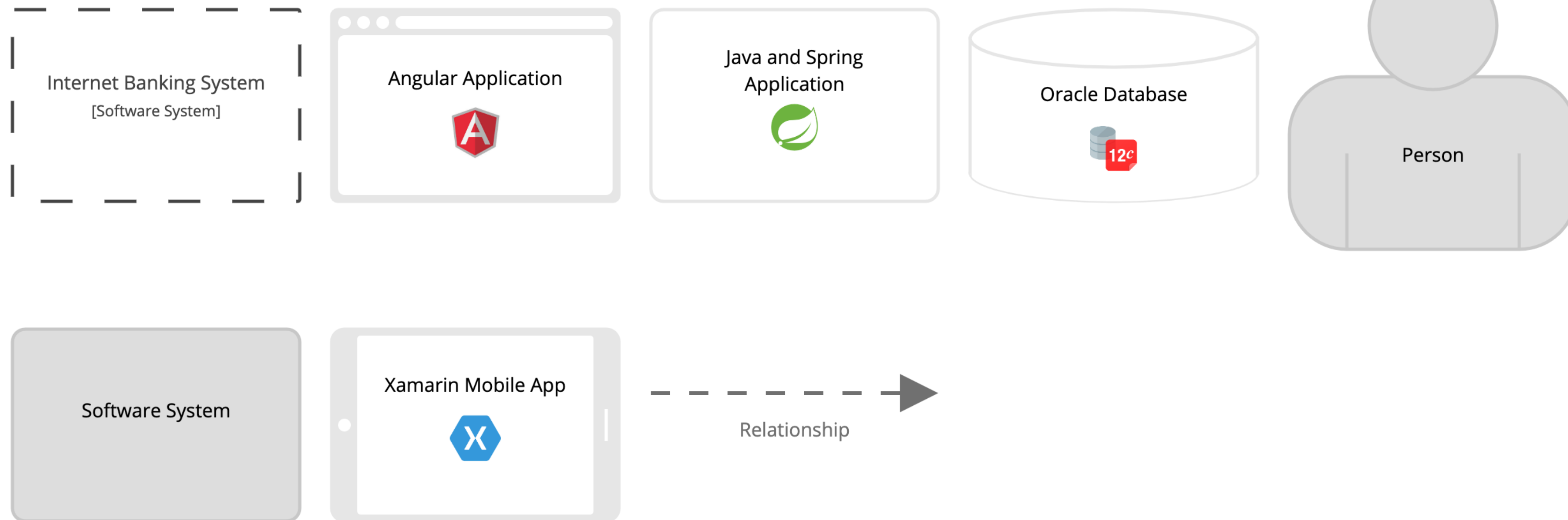
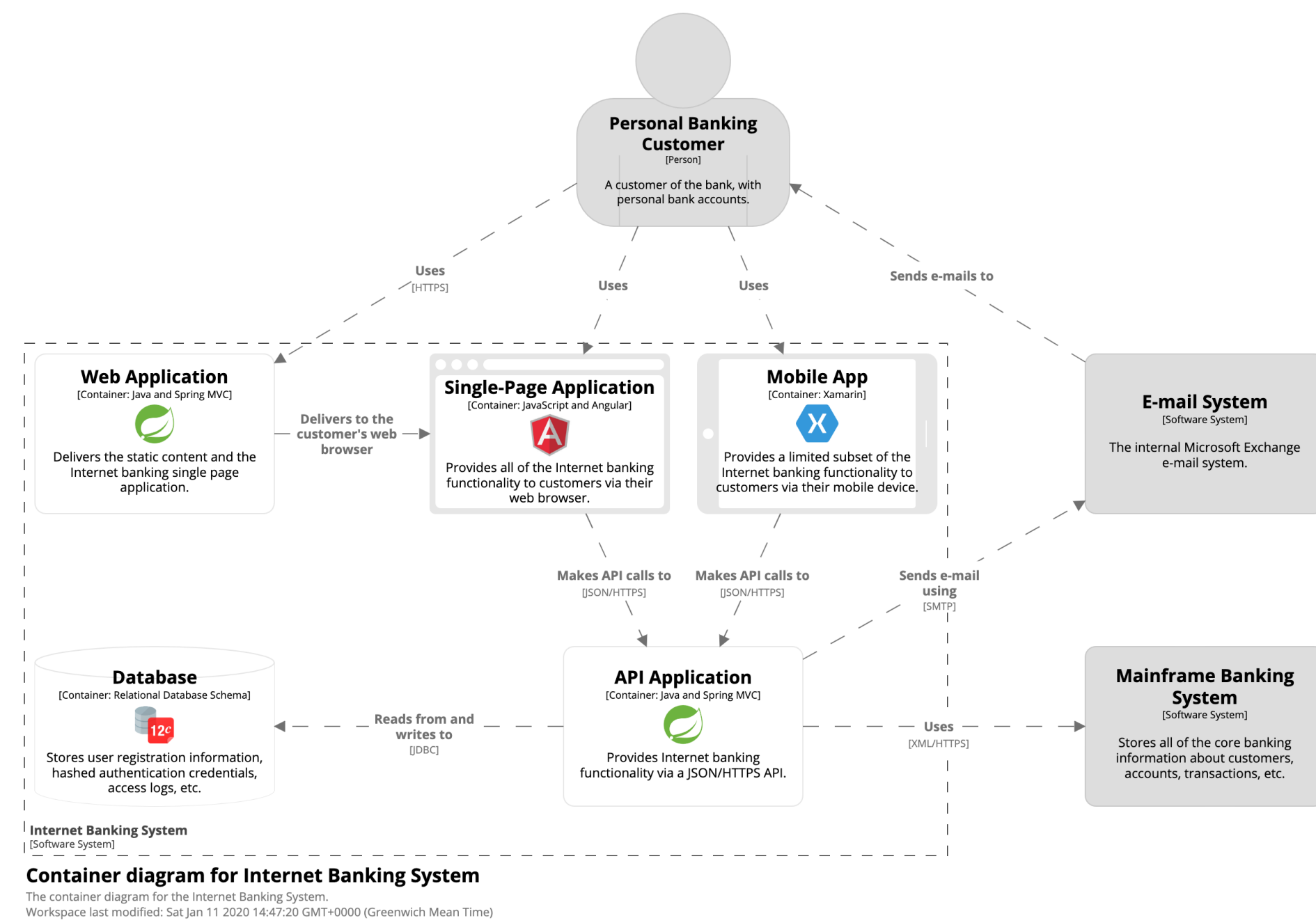


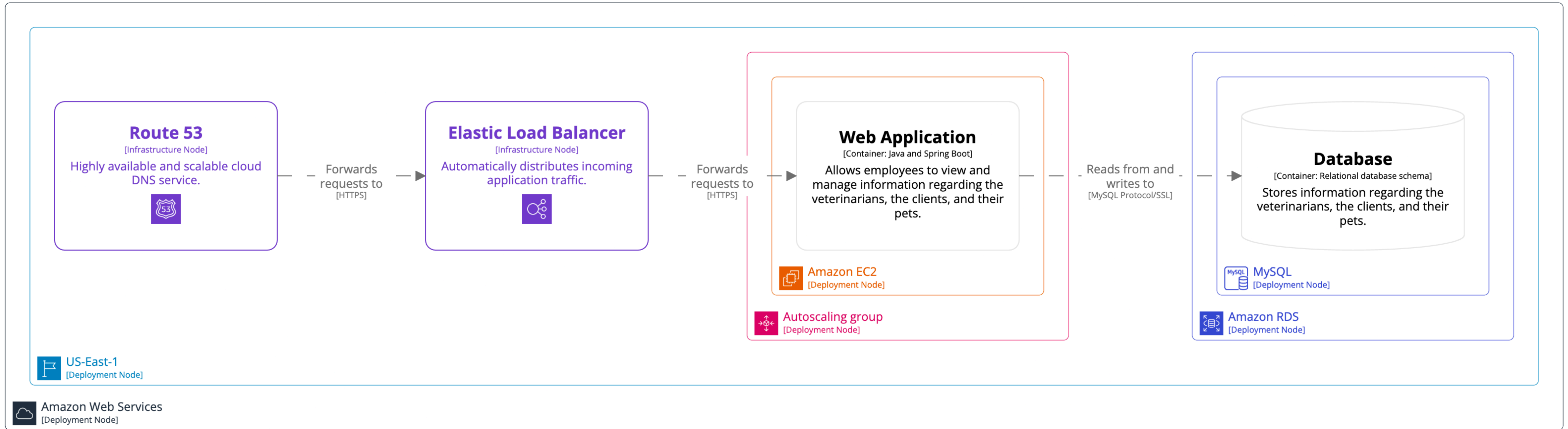


### Container diagram for Internet Banking System

The container diagram for the Internet Banking System.

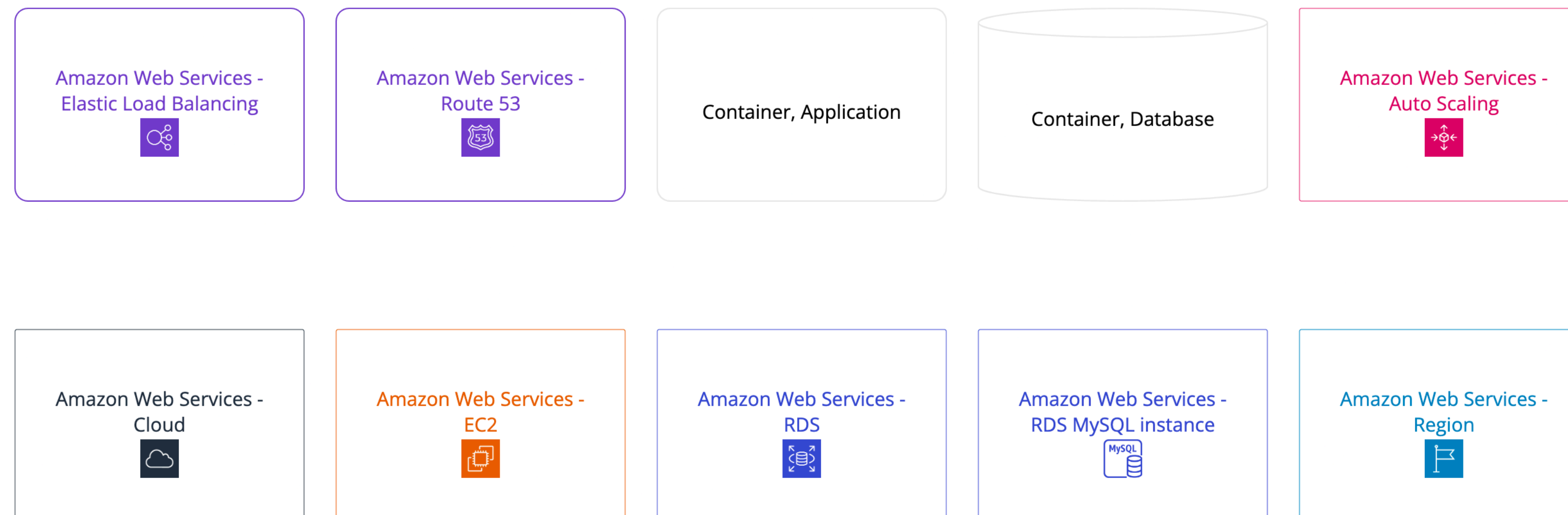
Workspace last modified: Sat Jan 11 2020 14:47:20 GMT+0000 (Greenwich Mean Time)





## [Deployment] Spring PetClinic - Live

Sunday, 5 March 2023 at 09:41 Greenwich Mean Time



Increase the **readability** of  
software architecture diagrams,  
so they can **stand alone**

Any narrative should **complement**  
the diagram rather than explain it

# Notation, notation, notation

## A software architecture diagram review checklist

[Diagram review tool](#) | [Printable PDF version](#)

### General

Does the diagram have a title?

Yes

No



Do you understand what the diagram type is?

Yes

No



Do you understand what the diagram scope is?

Yes

No



Does the diagram have a key/legend?

Yes

No





# Abstractions first, notation second

Ensure that your team has a ubiquitous language to describe software architecture

# 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

# Draw **System Context** and **Container** diagrams to describe a solution for the "Financial Risk System"

**Financial Risk System**

**1. Context**  
A global investment bank based in London, New York and Singapore trades (buys and sells) financial products with other banks ("counterparties"). When share prices on the stock markets move up or down, the bank either makes money or loses it. At the end of the working day, the bank needs to gain a view of how much risk of losing money they are exposed to, by running some calculations on the data held about their trades. The bank has an existing Trade Data System (TDS) and Reference Data System (RDS) but needs a new Risk System.

**1.1. Trade Data System**  
The Trade Data System maintains a store of all trades made by the bank. It is already configured to generate a file-based XML export of trade data to a network share at the close of business at 5pm in New York. The export includes the following information for every trade made by the bank:

- Trade ID, Date, Current trade value in US dollars, Counterparty ID


**1.2. Reference Data System**  
The Reference Data System stores all of the reference data needed by the bank. This includes information about counterparties (other banks). A file-based XML export is also generated to a network share at 5pm in New York, and it includes some basic information about each counterparty. A new reference data system is due for completion in the next 3 months, and the current system will eventually be decommissioned. The current data export includes:

- Counterparty ID, Name, Address, etc...

**2. Functional Requirements**

1. Import trade data from the Trade Data System.
2. Import counterparty data from the Reference Data System.
3. Join the two sets of data together, enriching the trade data with information about the counterparty.
4. For each counterparty, calculate the risk that the bank is exposed to.
5. Generate a report that can be imported into Microsoft Excel containing the risk figures for all counterparties known by the bank.
6. Distribute the report to the business users before the start of the next trading day (8am) in Singapore.
7. Provide a way for a subset of the business users to configure and maintain the external parameters used by the risk calculations.

"Financial Risk System" architecture kata  
Simon Brown | @simonbrown



simonbrown.je

Designing software is where  
the complexity should be,  
not communicating it!

Similar levels of abstraction provide  
a way to easily **compare** solutions

The diagrams should spark  
**meaningful questions**

# No

“What does that arrow mean?”

“Why are some boxes red?”

“Is that a Java application?”

“Is that a monolithic application, or a collection of microservices?”

“How do the users get their reports?”

# Yes

“What protocol are your two Java applications using to communicate with each other?”

“Why do you have two separate C# applications instead of one?”

“Why are you using MongoDB?”

“Why are you using MySQL when our standard is Oracle?”

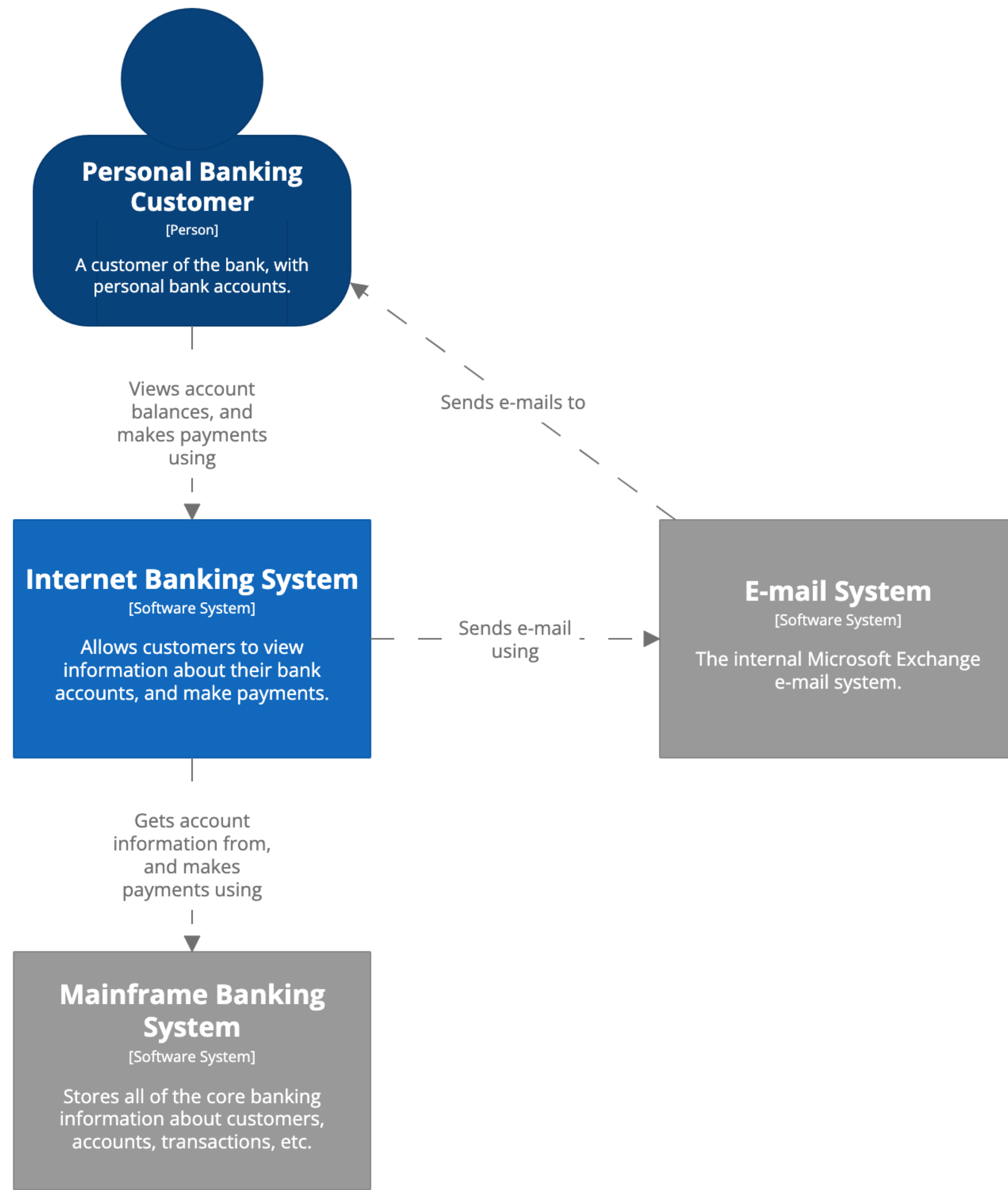
“Should we really build new applications with .NET Framework rather than .NET Core?”



Richer diagrams lead to  
richer **design discussions**

Richer diagrams lead to  
**better communication,**  
making it easier to scale teams

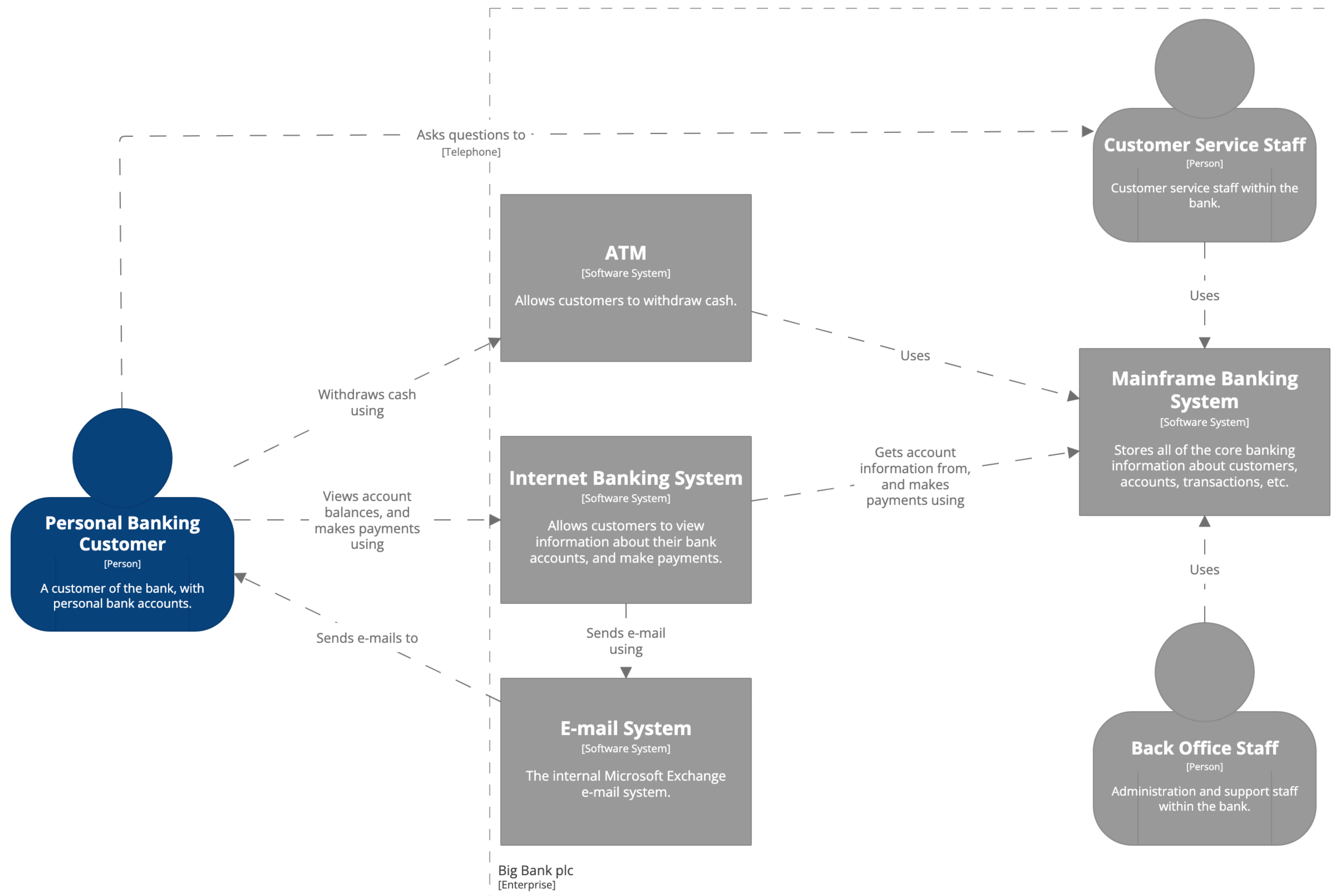
# System landscape diagrams



### [System Context] Internet Banking System

The system context diagram for the Internet Banking System.

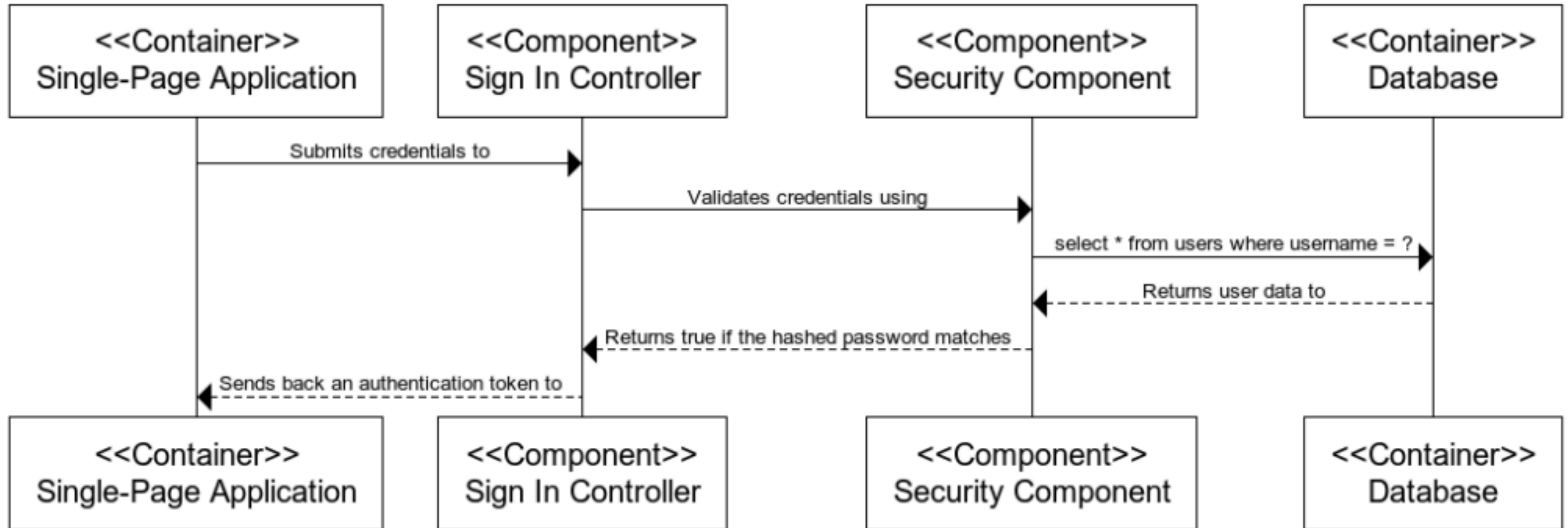
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:25 Greenwich Mean Time



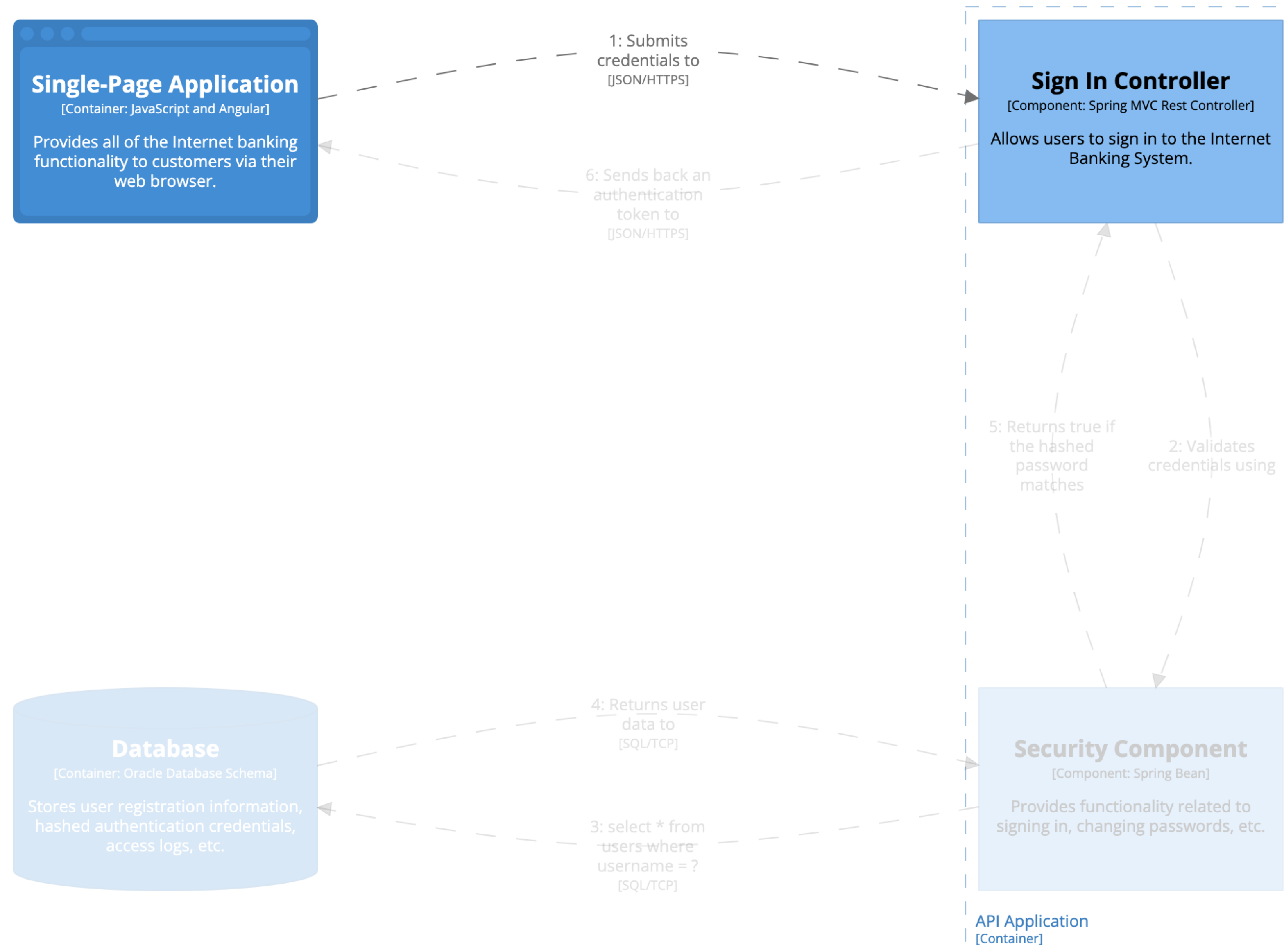
# Runtime/behavioural diagrams

Static structure diagrams  
are very useful, but they  
don't tell the whole story

## API Application - Dynamic - SignIn



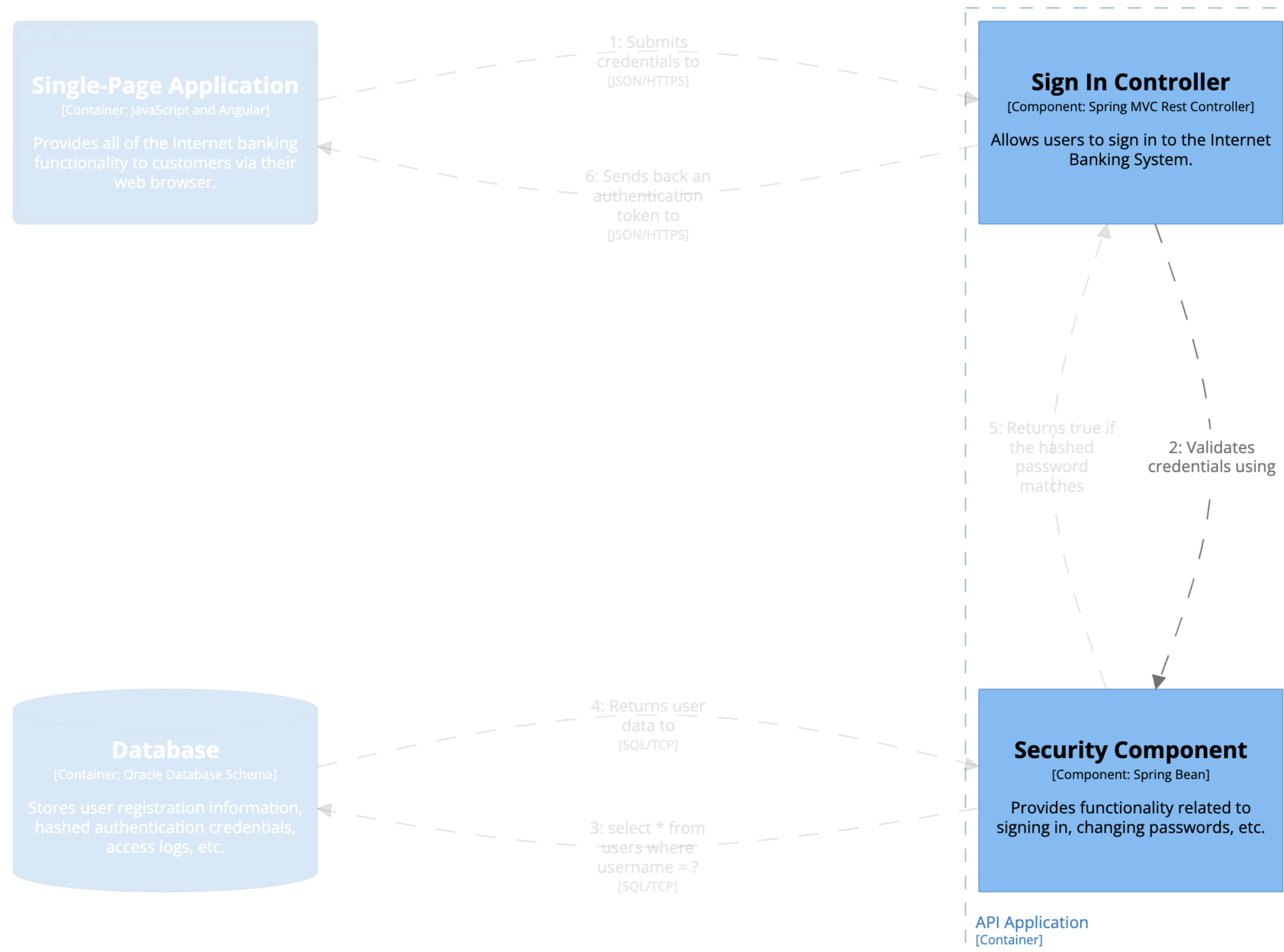




## [Dynamic] Internet Banking System - API Application

Summarises how the sign in feature works in the single-page application.

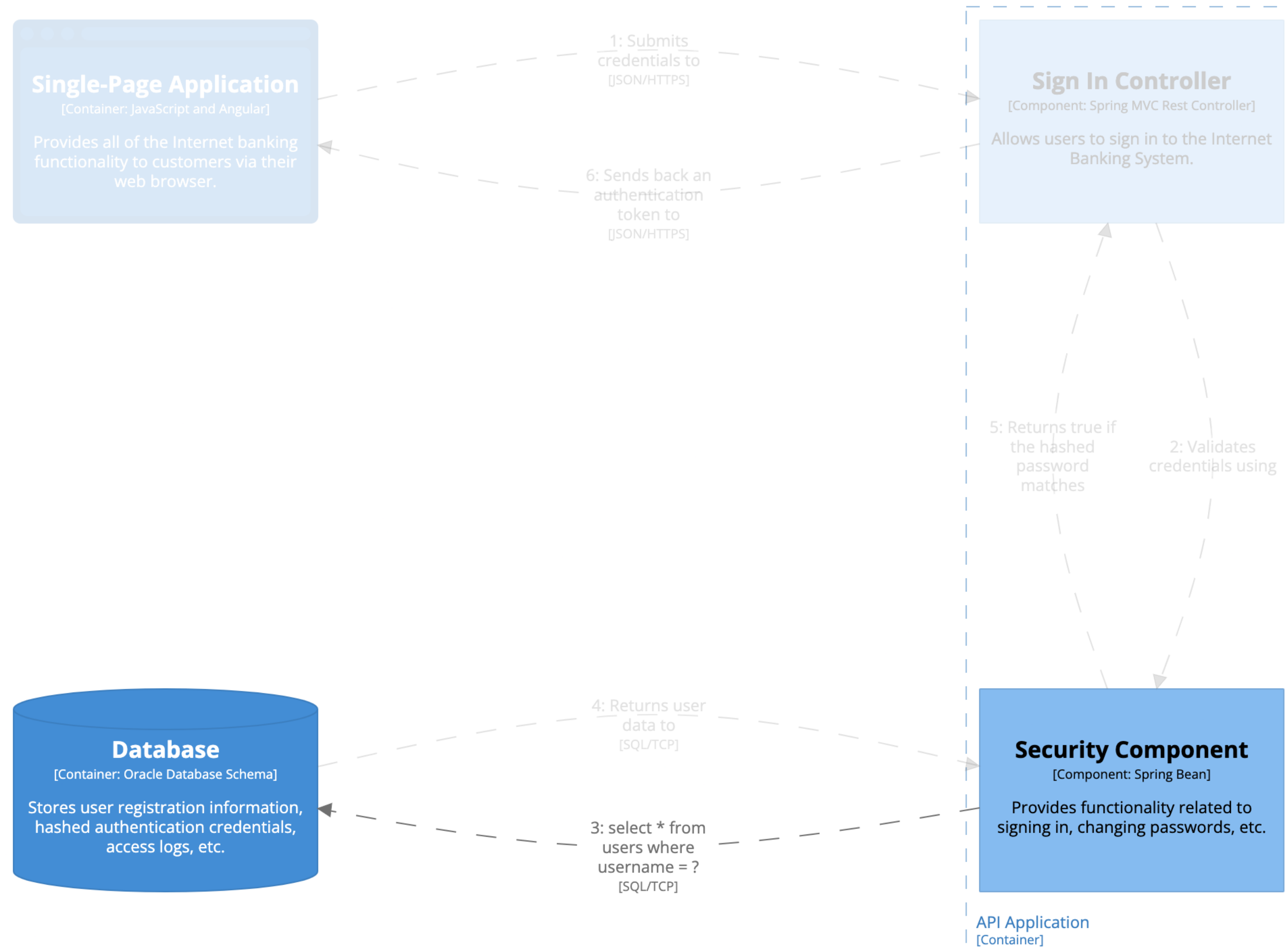
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time



## [Dynamic] Internet Banking System - API Application

Summarises how the sign in feature works in the single-page application.

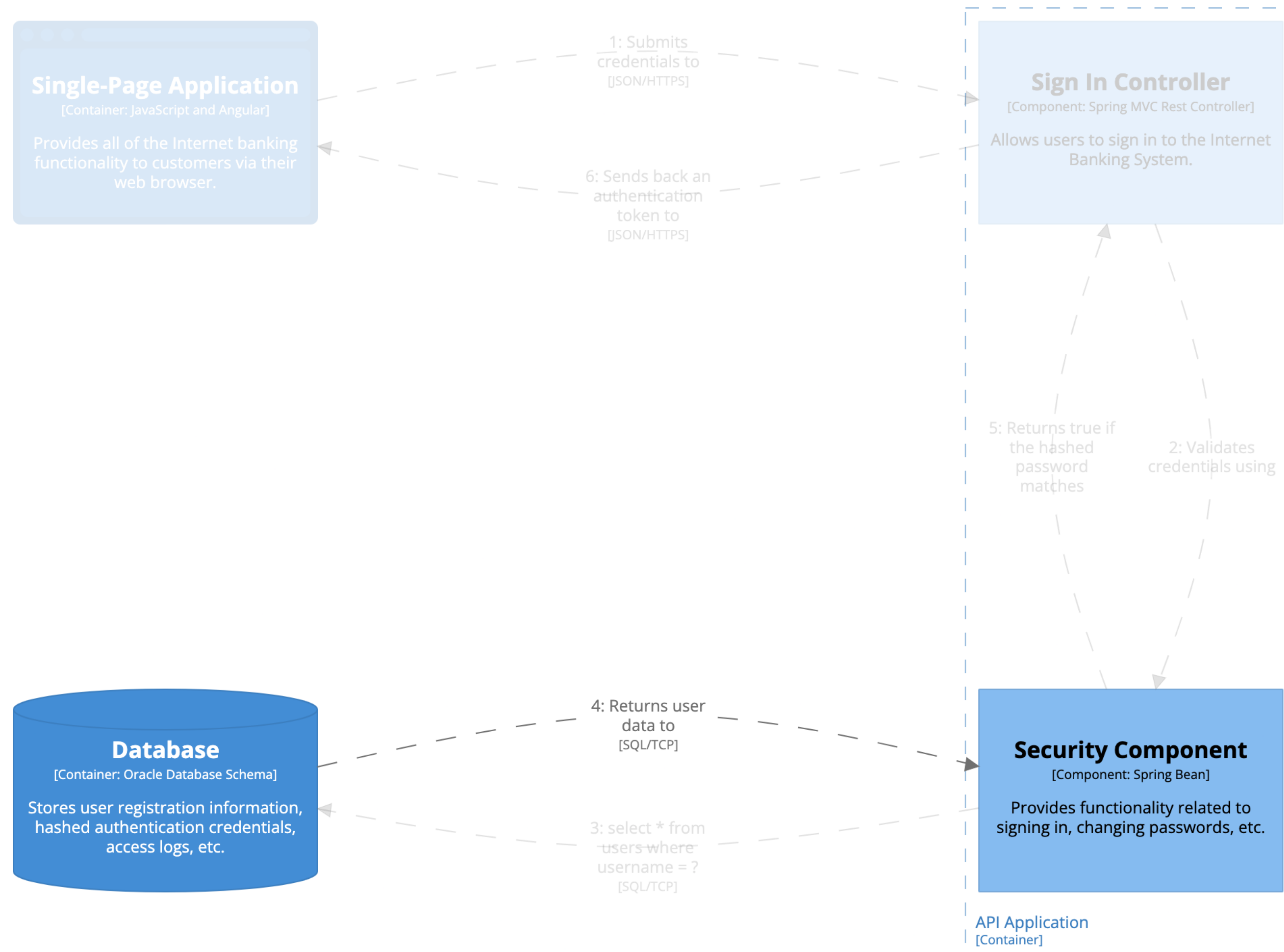
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time



## [Dynamic] Internet Banking System - API Application

Summarises how the sign in feature works in the single-page application.

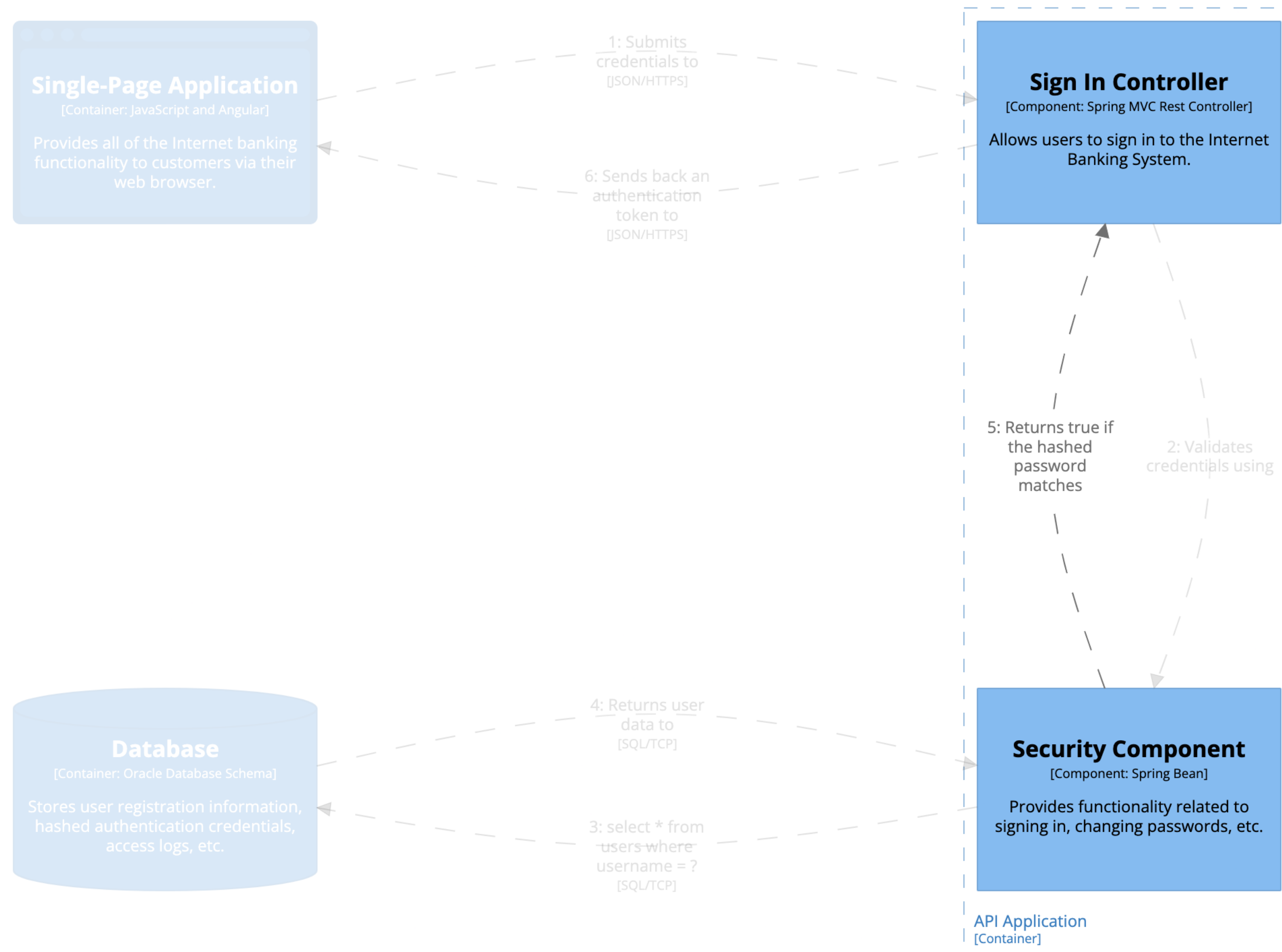
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time



## [Dynamic] Internet Banking System - API Application

Summarises how the sign in feature works in the single-page application.

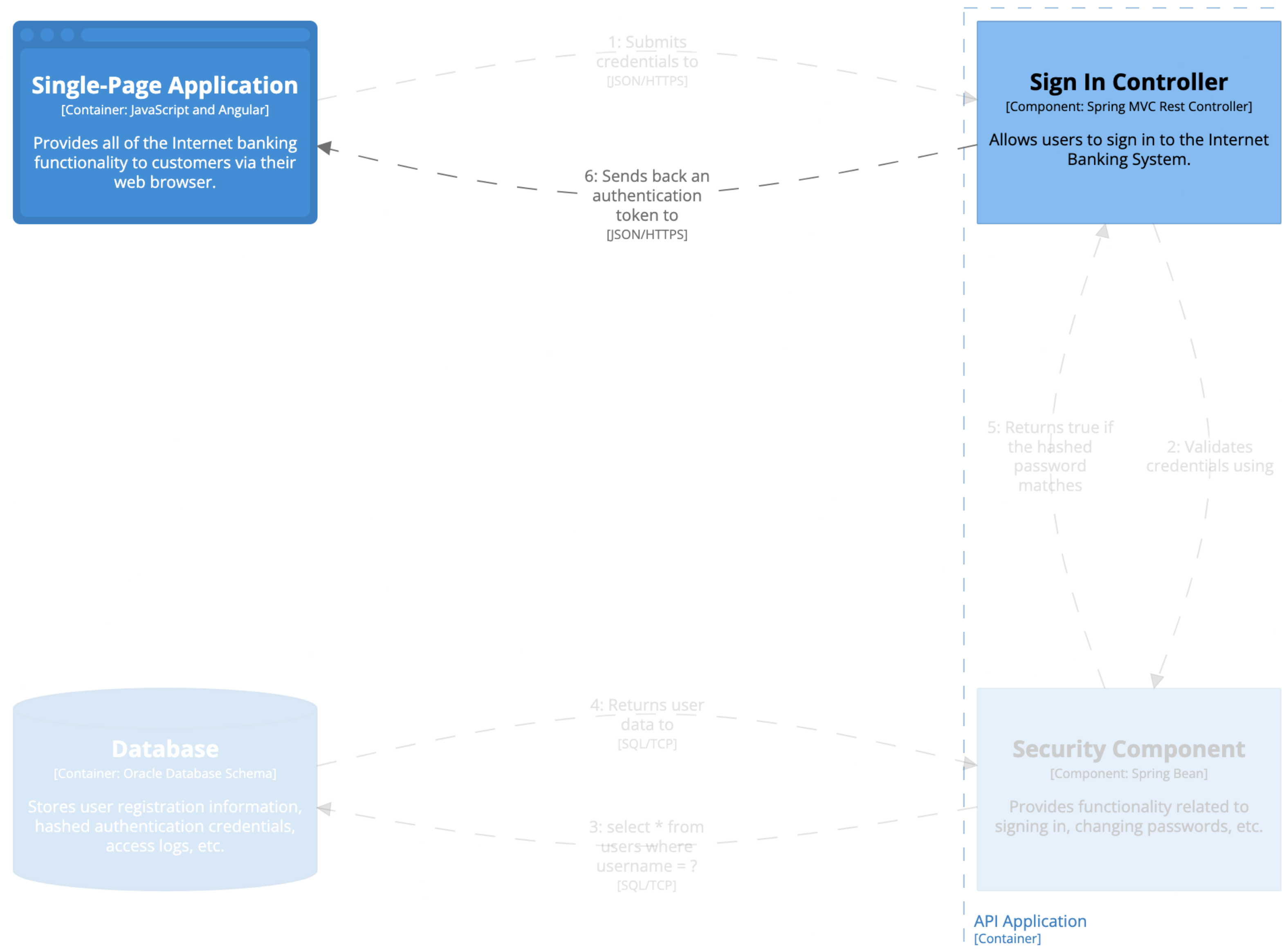
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time



## [Dynamic] Internet Banking System - API Application

Summarises how the sign in feature works in the single-page application.

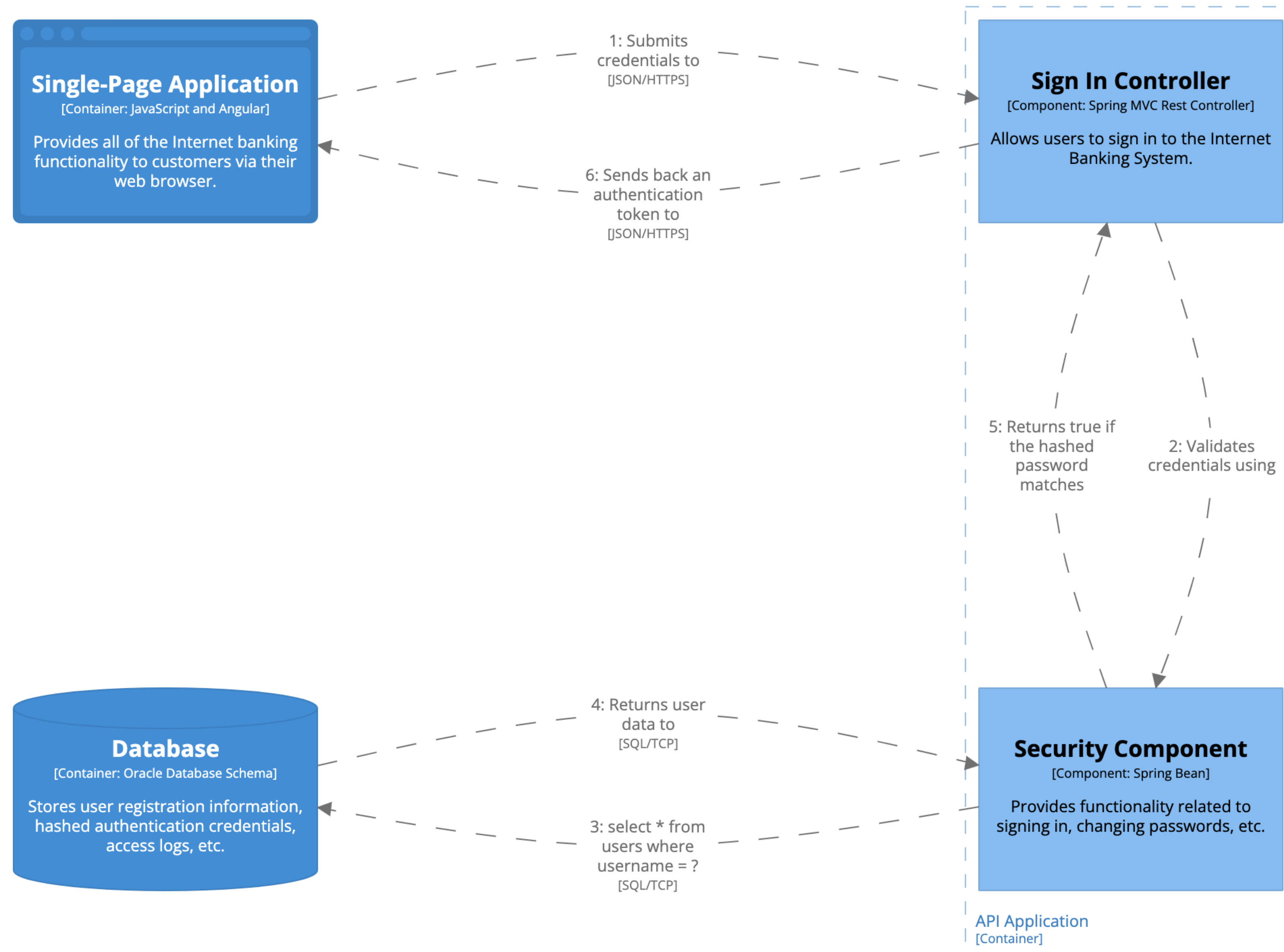
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time



## [Dynamic] Internet Banking System - API Application

Summarises how the sign in feature works in the single-page application.

Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time



## [Dynamic] Internet Banking System - API Application

Summarises how the sign in feature works in the single-page application.

Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time

Use dynamic diagrams to describe  
**patterns or complex interactions**



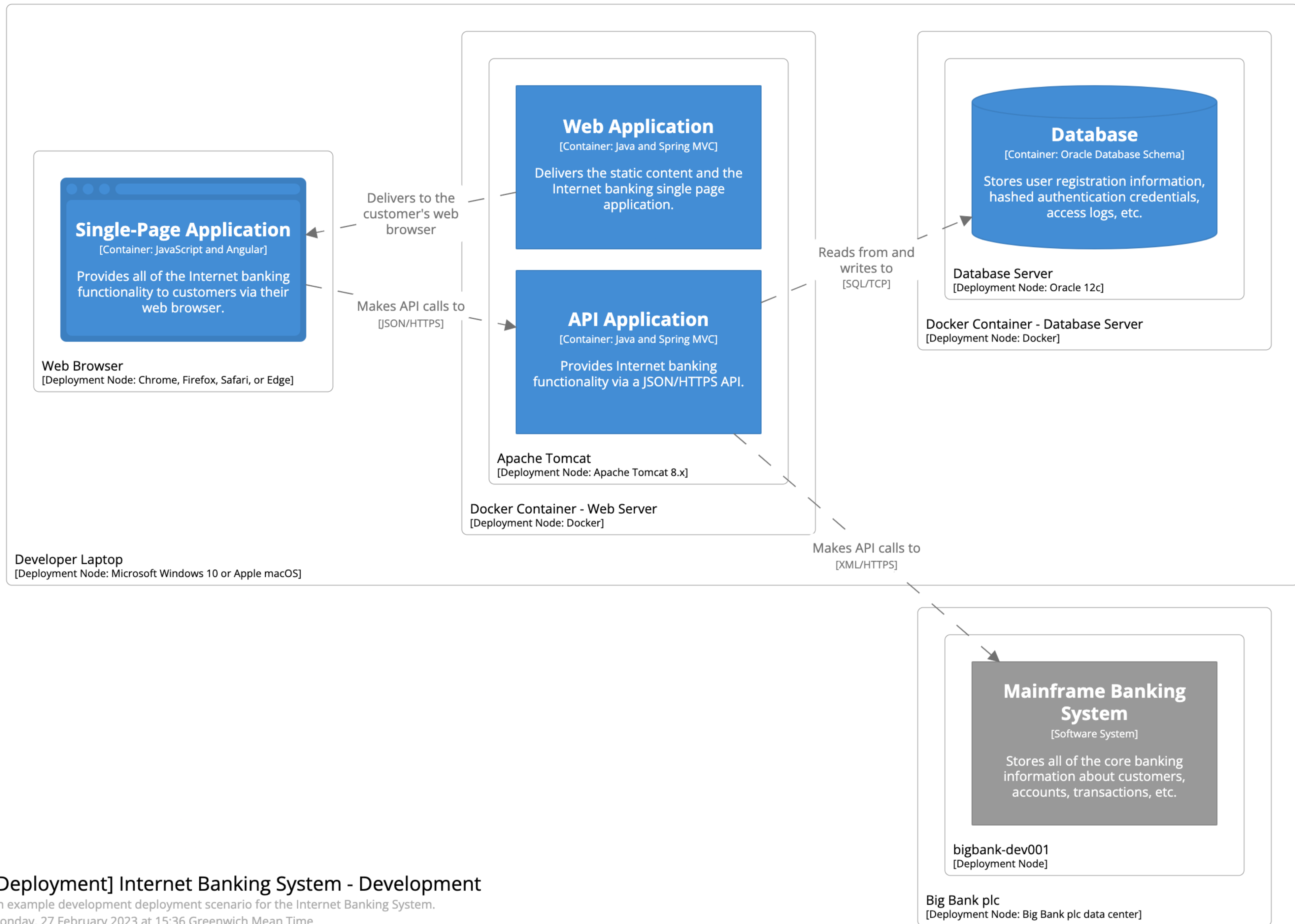
# Deployment diagrams

**Deployment** is about the mapping  
of containers to infrastructure

# Deployment Node

Physical infrastructure (a physical server or device),  
virtualised infrastructure (IaaS, PaaS, a virtual machine),  
containerised infrastructure (a Docker container),  
database server, Java EE web/application server,  
Microsoft IIS, etc

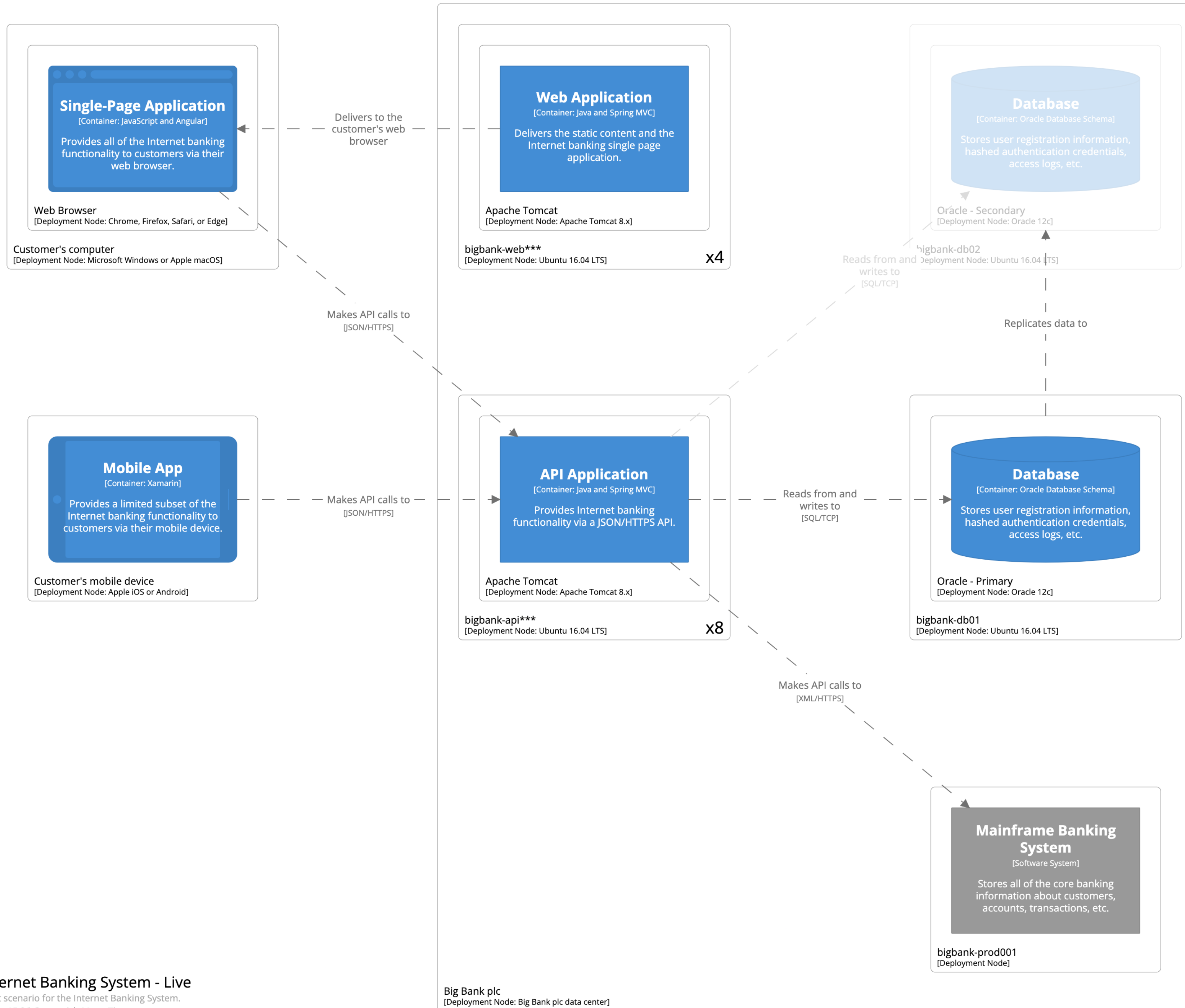
A deployment node can contain  
other **deployment nodes** or  
software *system/container* **instances**



## [Deployment] Internet Banking System - Development

An example development deployment scenario for the Internet Banking System.

Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time



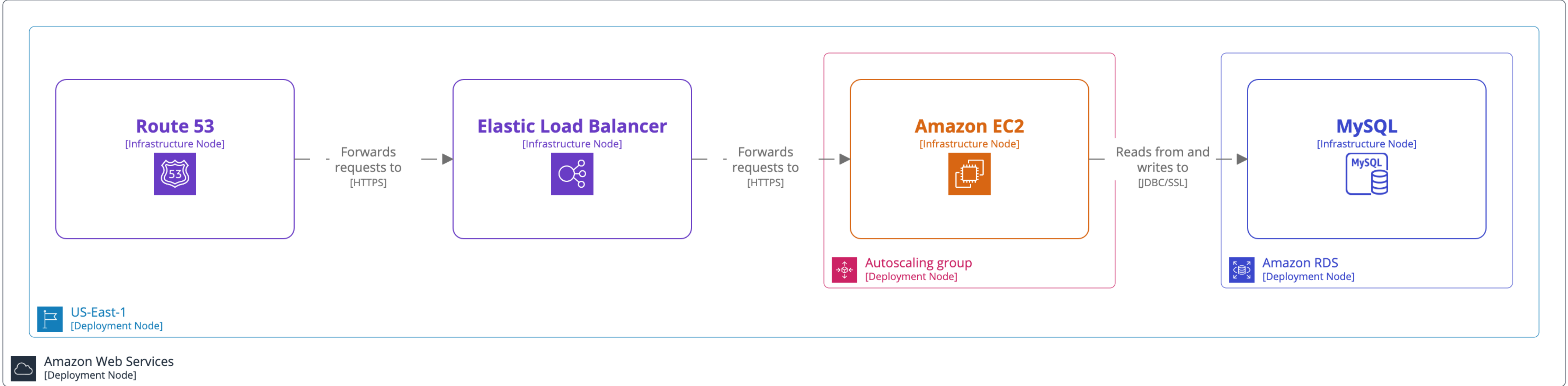
### [Deployment] Internet Banking System - Live

An example live deployment scenario for the Internet Banking System.  
Monday, 27 February 2023 at 15:36 Greenwich Mean Time

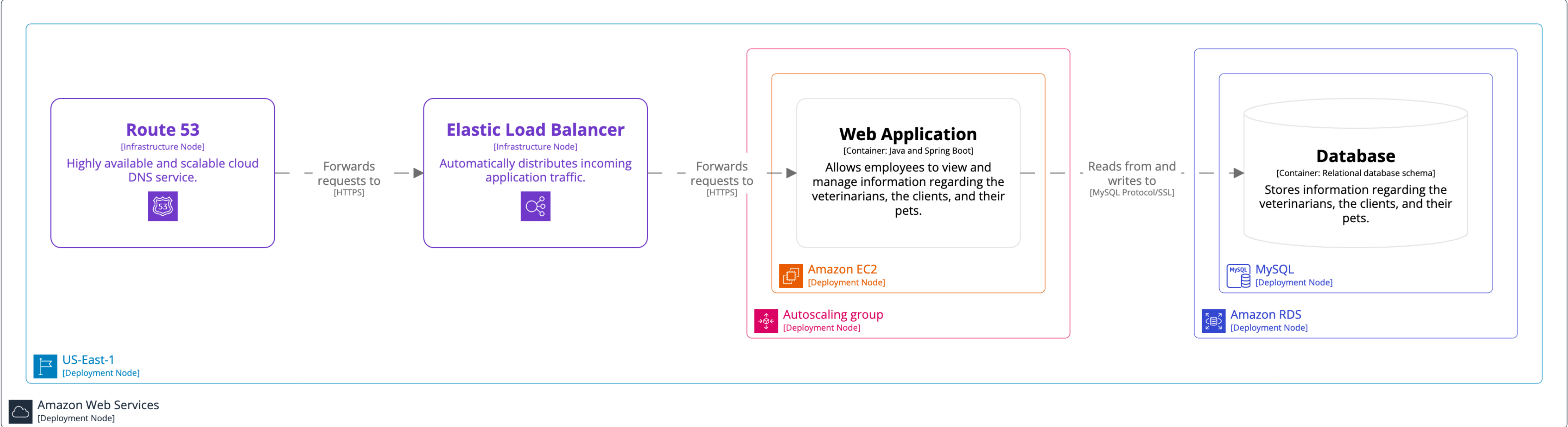
Big Bank plc  
[Deployment Node: Big Bank plc data center]

# Infrastructure Node

Routers, firewalls, load balancers,  
DNS providers, edge caches, etc





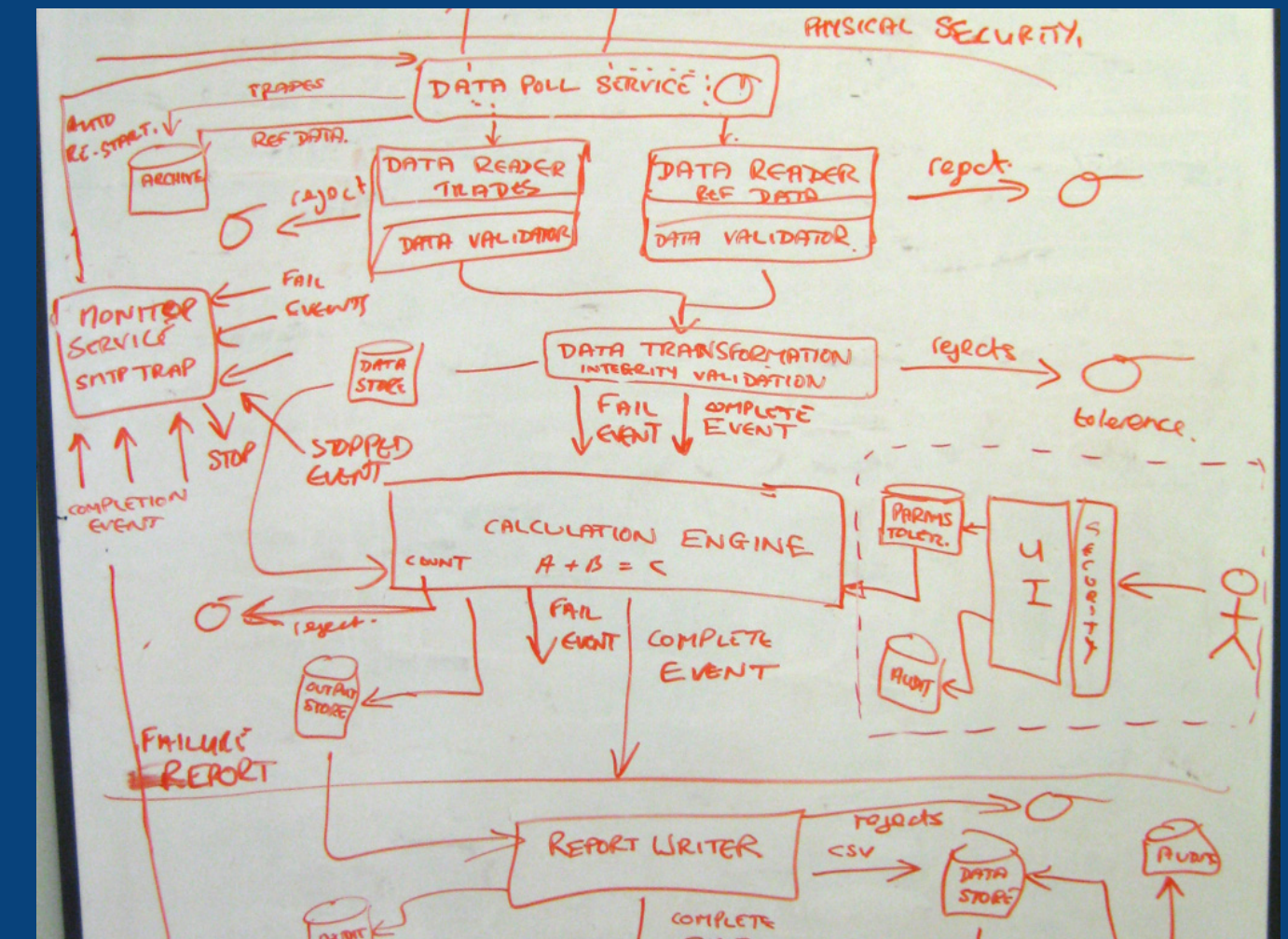
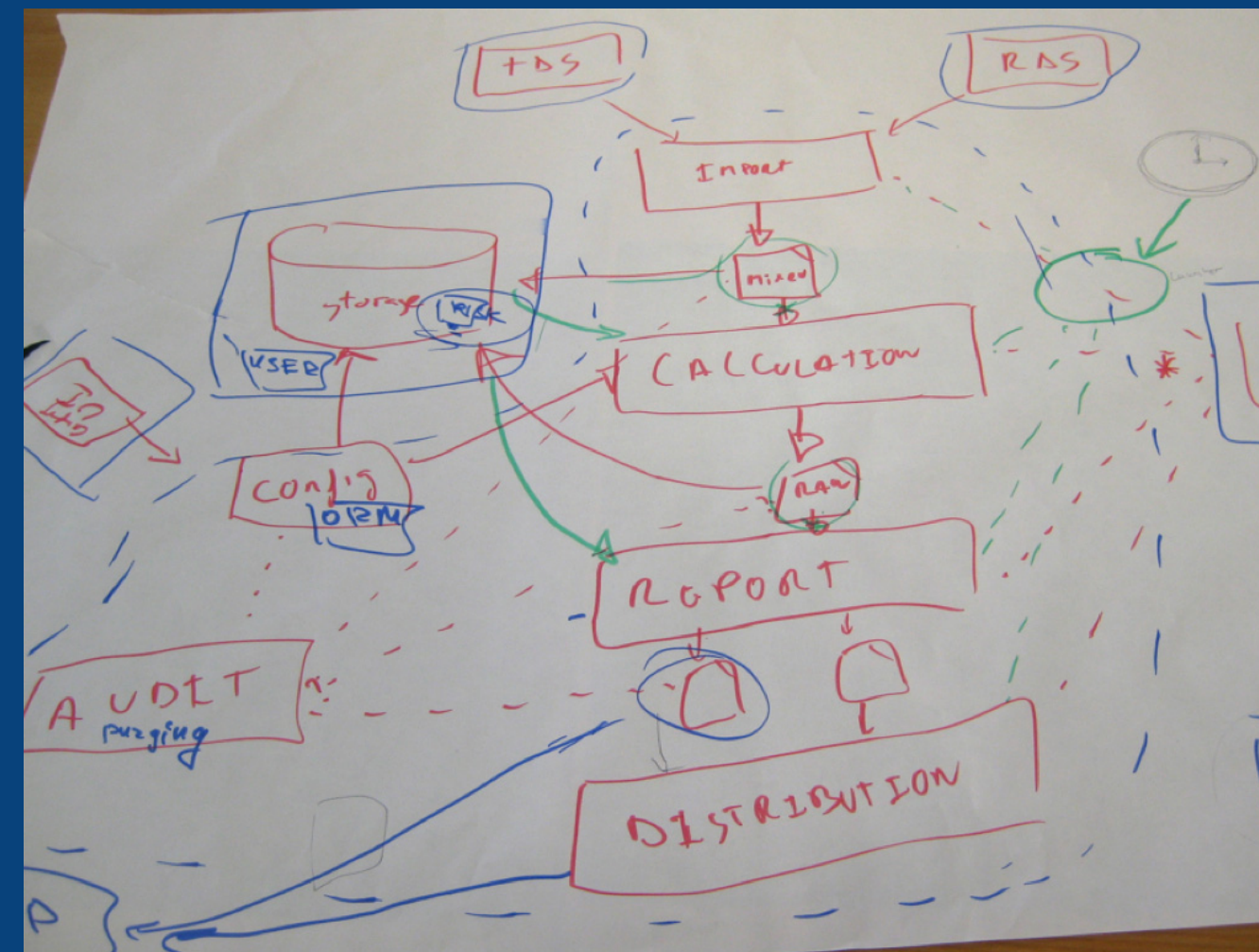
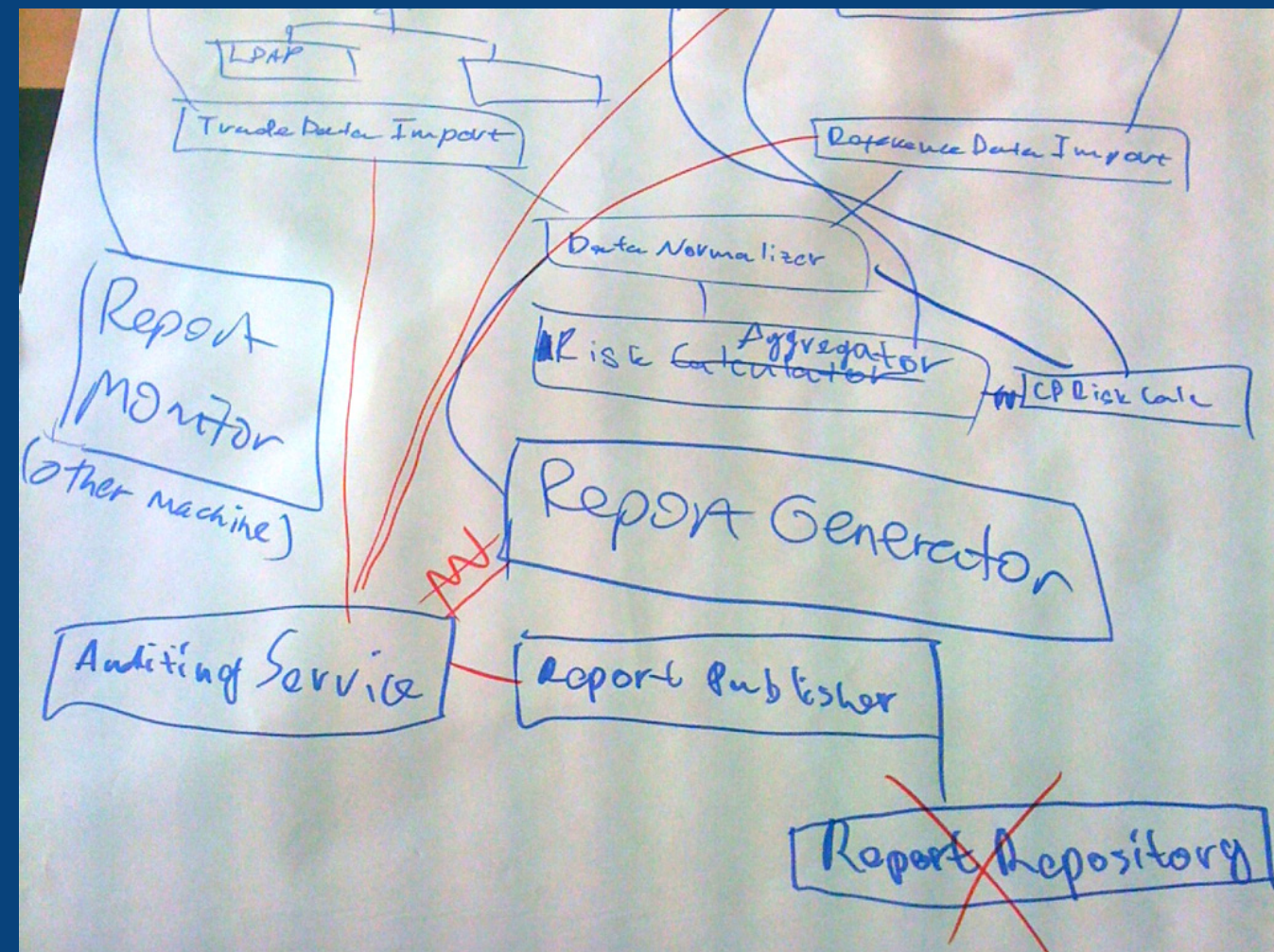


# FAQ

## Part 1

C4 has been around over a decade  
- if it was truly useful, it would have  
replaced UML in most teams

C4 wasn't designed  
to replace UML



C4 was designed to bring structure to the typical ad hoc "boxes and arrows" diagrams teams typically create because they are no longer using UML

I've seen more interest than ever in C4 over the past few years; many organisations have adopted it as their preferred approach for software architecture diagramming

I've run software architecture  
workshops

**in 30+ countries**

**for 10,000+ people**

across most industry sectors

# Academic establishments

A free subscription is available for students and staff at academic establishments, **for teaching purposes** (e.g. preparation of teaching material, use in assignments, etc). It's based upon the regular cloud service subscription with 5 workspaces, and is granted automatically to users who sign up with an e-mail address from the following 80 academic establishments:

- 
 Facultad de Ingeniería de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina ( [@fi.uba.ar](#) )
- 
 Universidad Tecnológica Nacional, Argentina ( [@ca.frre.utn.ed.ar](#) , [@alu.frt.utn.edu.ar](#) , [@frt.utn.edu.ar](#) , [@doc.frt.utn.edu.ar](#) )
- 
 University of Queensland, Australia ( [@uq.edu.au](#) , [@uq.net.au](#) , [@student.uq.edu.au](#) )
- 
 University of Tasmania, Australia ( [@utas.edu.au](#) )
- 
 Howest University of Applied Sciences, Belgium ( [@howest.be](#) , [@student.howest.be](#) )
- 
 PXL University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Belgium ( [@pxl.be](#) , [@student.pxl.be](#) )
- 
 Universidade Federal do Pará, Brazil ( [@ig.ufpa.br](#) , [@icen.ufpa.br](#) )
- 
 Universidade federal de Pernambuco, Brazil ( [@ufpe.br](#) , [@cin.ufpe.br](#) )
- 
 Université de Sherbrooke, Canada ( [@usherbrooke.ca](#) )
- 
 École de Technologie Supérieure, Canada ( [@etsmtl.ca](#) , [@ens.etsmtl.ca](#) )
- 
 Duoc UC, Chile ( [@duoc.cl](#) , [@alumnos.duoc.cl](#) )
- 
 Universidad de Chile, Chile ( [@dcc.uchile.cl](#) )



The **C4**  
**model**  
for visualising software architecture

Simon Brown

My C4 model book is also  
used as course material  
in many other universities

Tooling?

What tooling do you recommend  
for long-lived diagrams?

# Tooling

For design sessions, you might find a whiteboard or flip chart paper better for collaboration, and iterating quickly. For long-lived documentation, there are a number of tools can help create software architecture diagrams based upon the C4 model.

**Static diagrams**

(e.g. system context, container, and component diagrams)

**Dynamic diagrams**

(e.g. collaboration or sequence diagrams)

**Deployment diagrams**

(e.g. diagrams showing deployment and infrastructure concerns)

**Open source**

(free, fork/customize, etc)

**Reuse elements across multiple diagrams**

(to keep multiple diagrams in sync automatically when you rename elements)

**Recommended**

**Multiple visualisations**

([diagrams](#), [graphs](#), [etc](#) - different visualisation formats for different use cases)

**Diagrams and models as code**

(for easy version control and integration into build pipelines/other tools)

**Rendering tool independent**

(render diagrams using different tools, from the same source)

Archi

Archinsight

Archipeg

Astah

C4-PlantUML

c4builder

C4Sharp

Carbide

CUE4Puml4C4

Diagrams

diagrams.net

Excalidraw

Figma

Gaphor

Gliffy

IcePanel

Lucidchart

Microsoft Visio

Mermaid

Miro

Model

MooD

OmniGraffle

pumla

Sparx Enterprise Architect

RDB modeling

Structurizr

Visual Paradigm

yEd

# FAQ

## Part 2

Abstraction

VS

organisation

What are your thoughts on modelling  
additional abstractions?

# Subsystem

"part of a larger system"





The diagram shows three colored rectangular boxes (blue, green, and red) arranged horizontally within a dashed border. The blue box is on the left, the green box is in the middle, and the red box is on the right. The text 'Customer Subsystem', 'Order Subsystem', and 'Billing Subsystem' is centered in each box respectively. The text 'Software System X' is located at the bottom left corner of the dashed border.

**Customer Subsystem**

**Order Subsystem**

**Billing Subsystem**

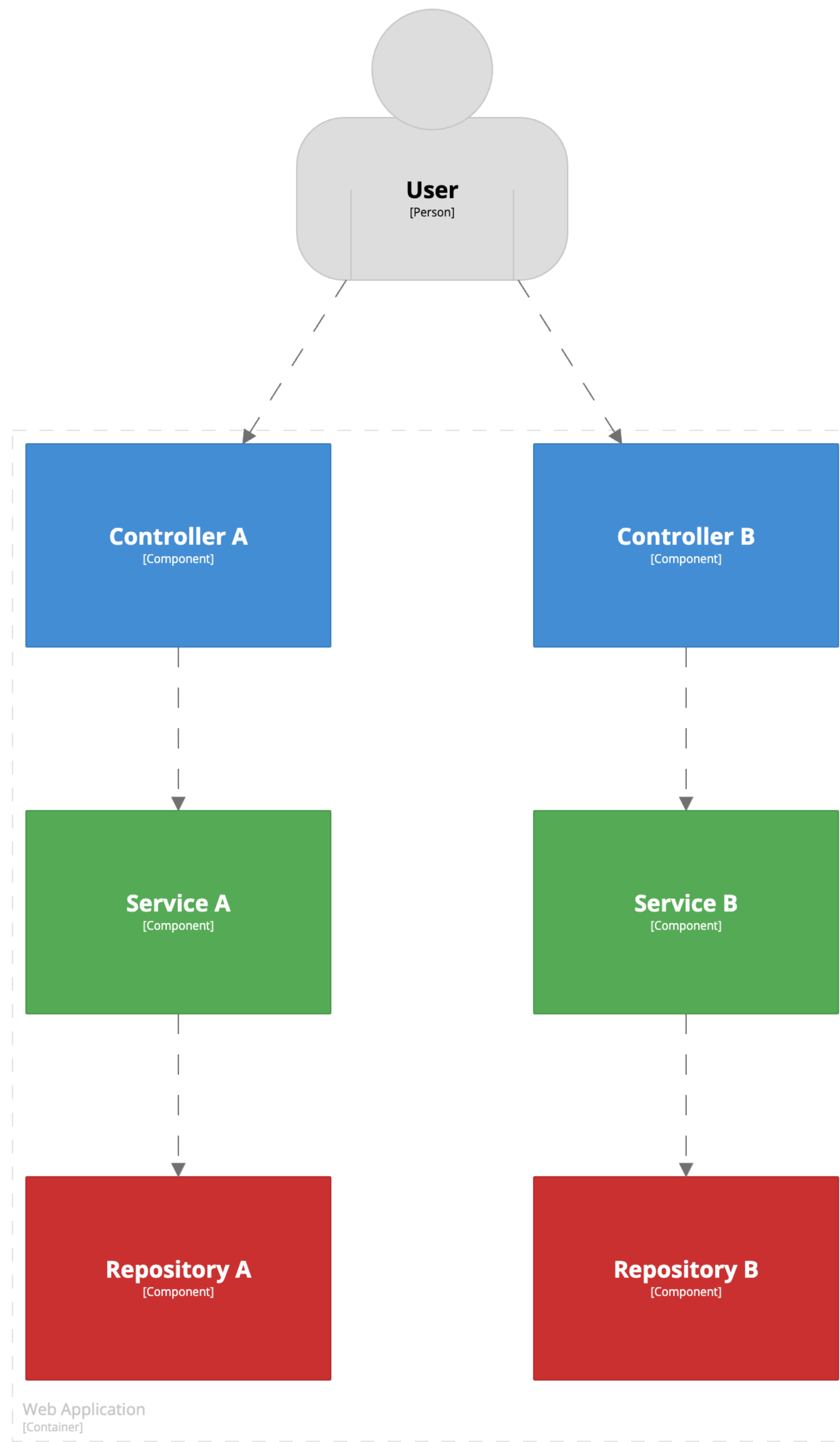
Software System X

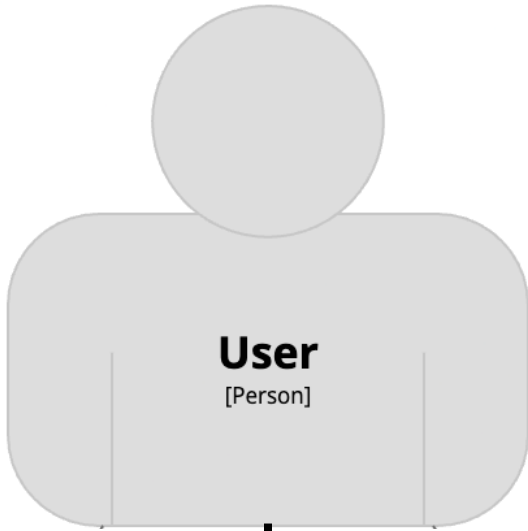
Bounded context



Software System X

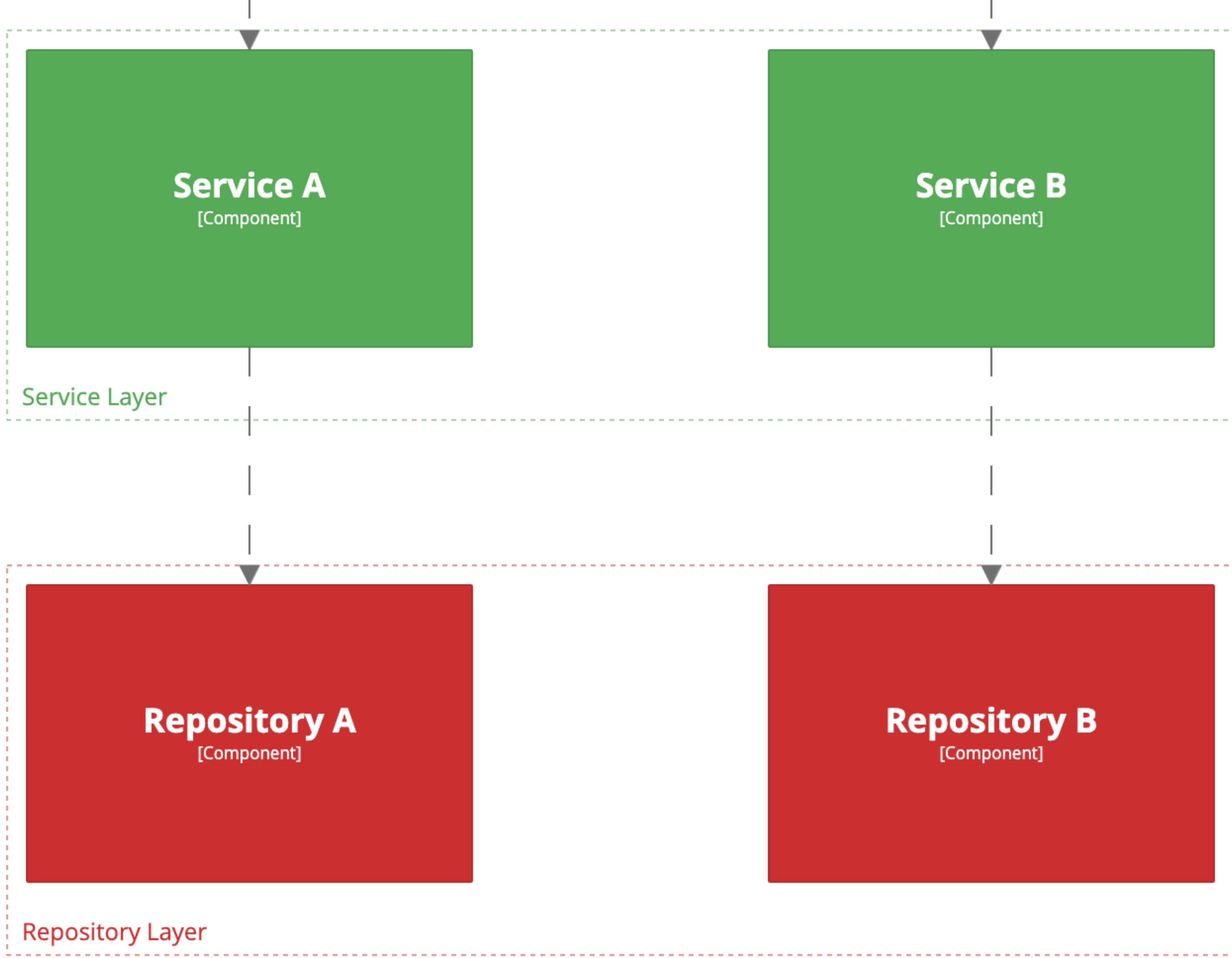
Layers





Web Application  
[Container]

Some of these concepts  
might be better thought of as  
**organisational constructs**  
rather than abstractions



**Service A**  
[Component]

**Service B**  
[Component]

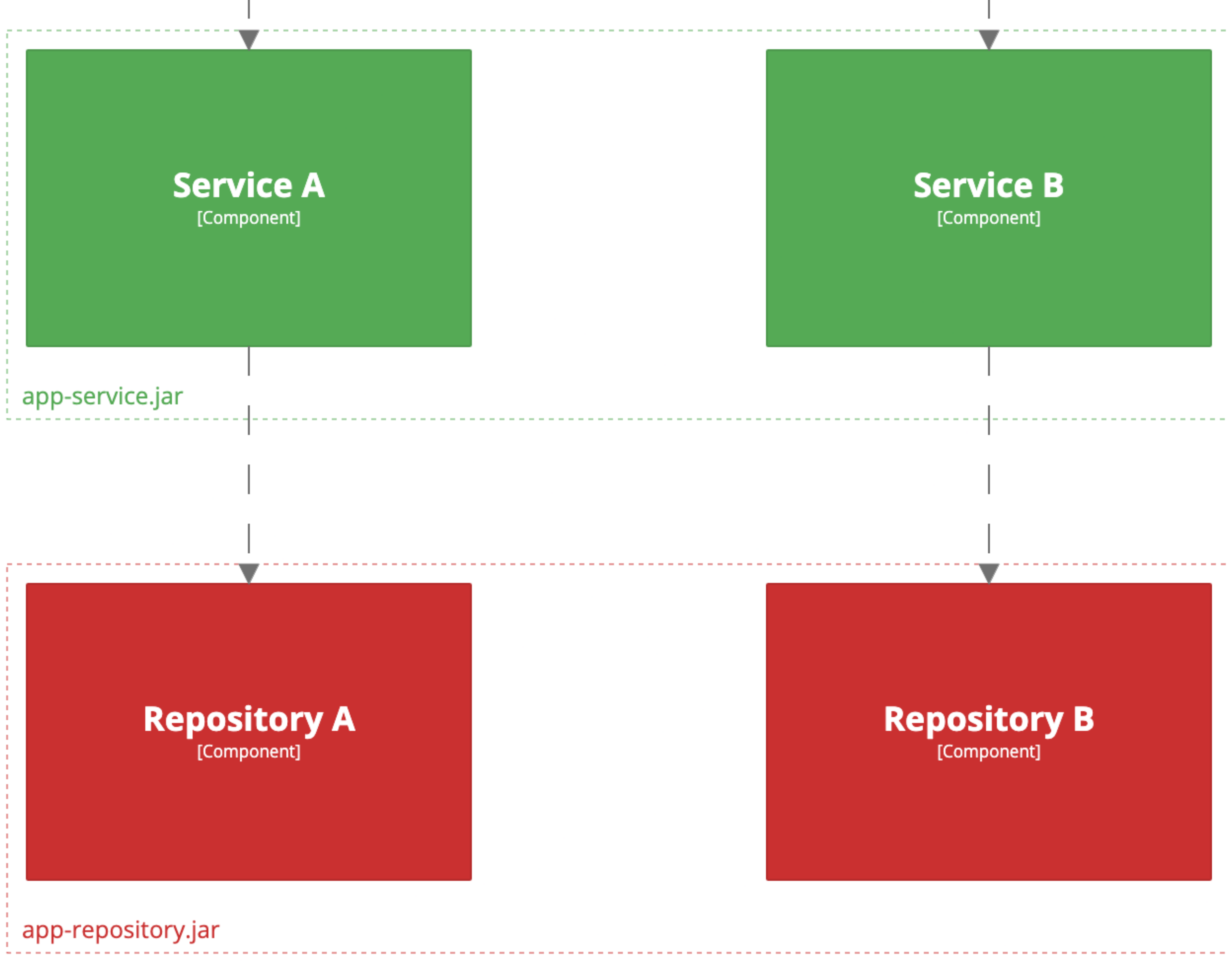
Service Layer

**Repository A**  
[Component]

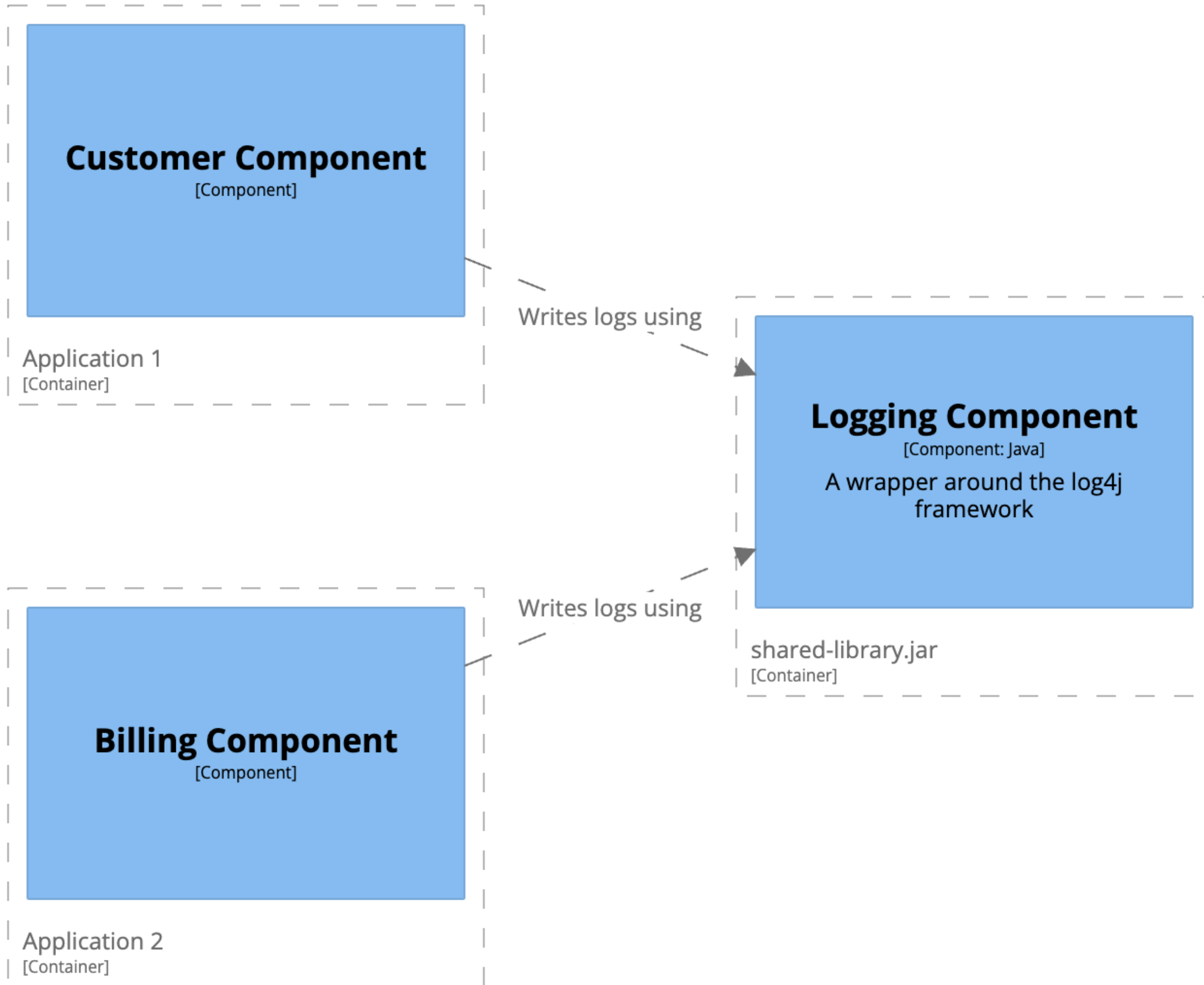
**Repository B**  
[Component]

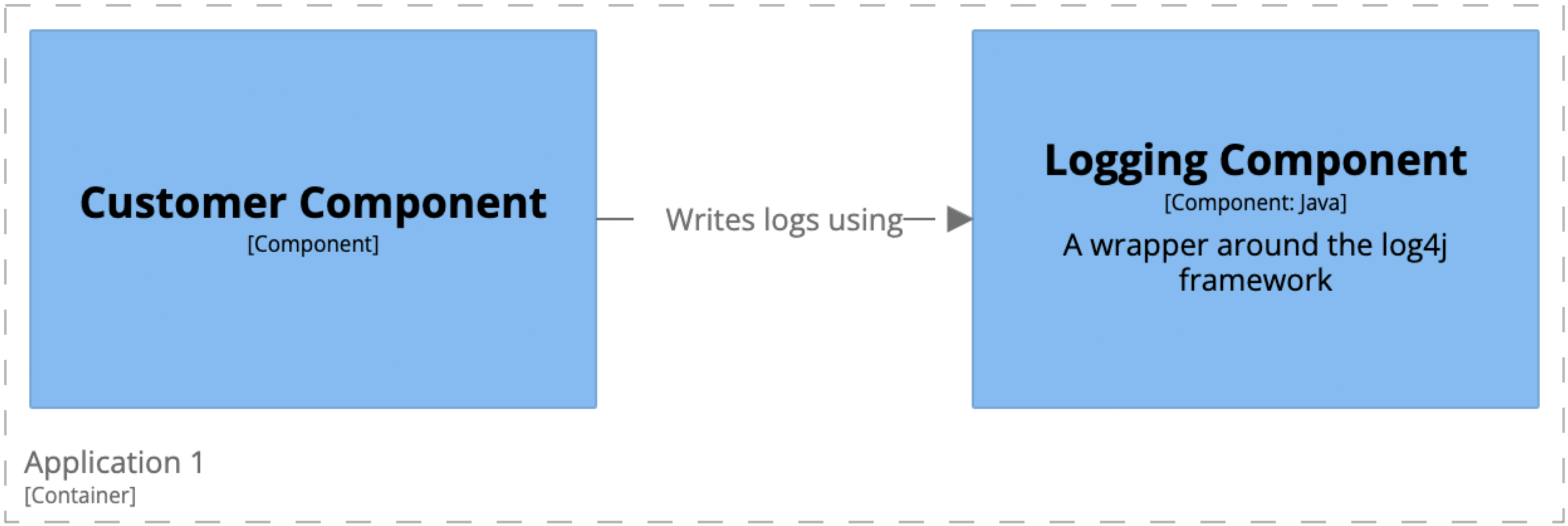
Repository Layer

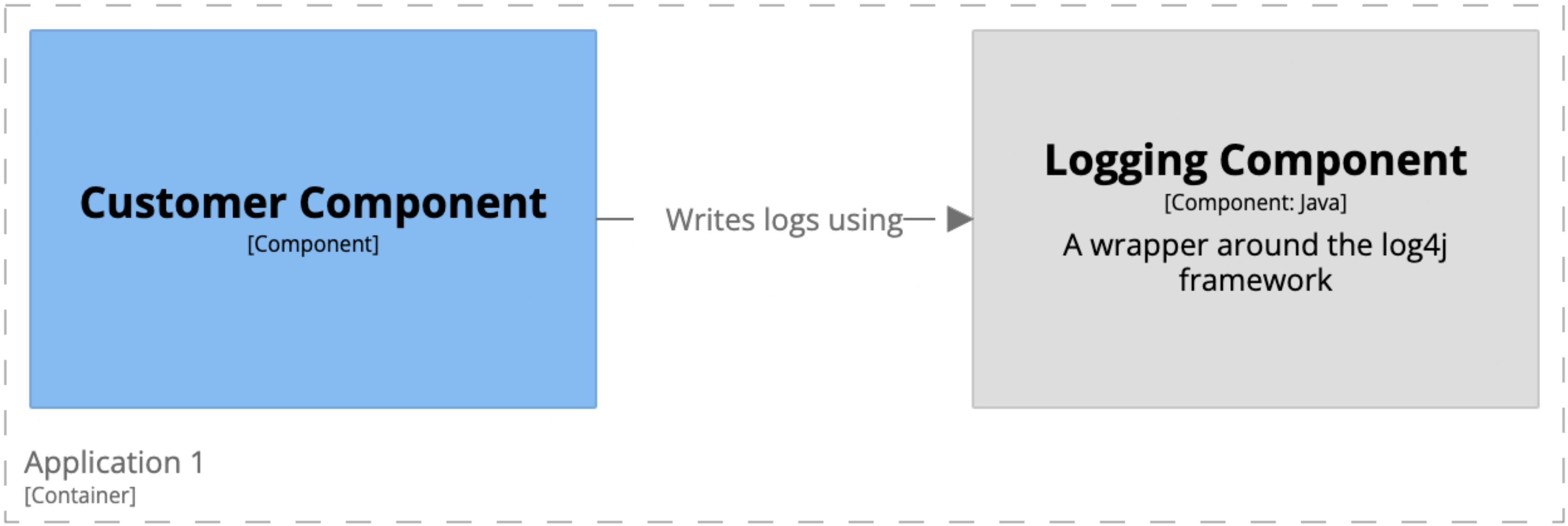


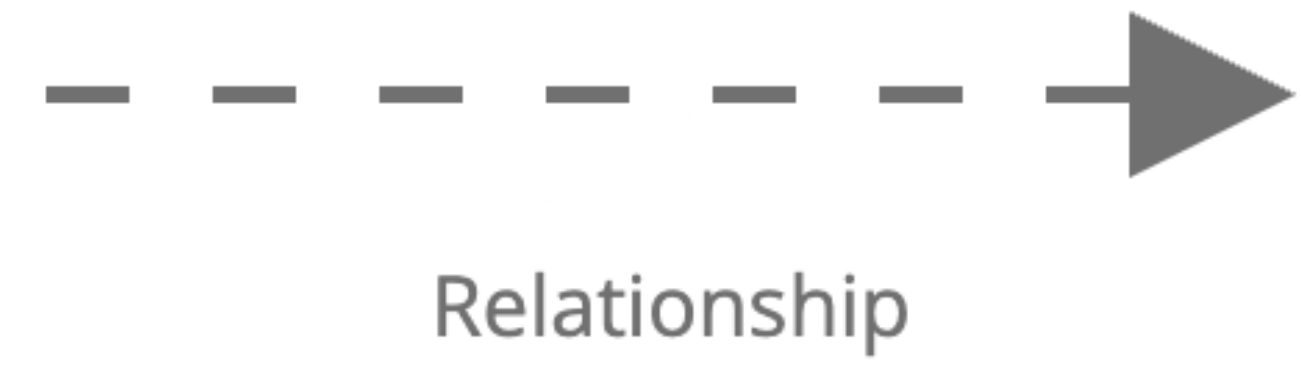
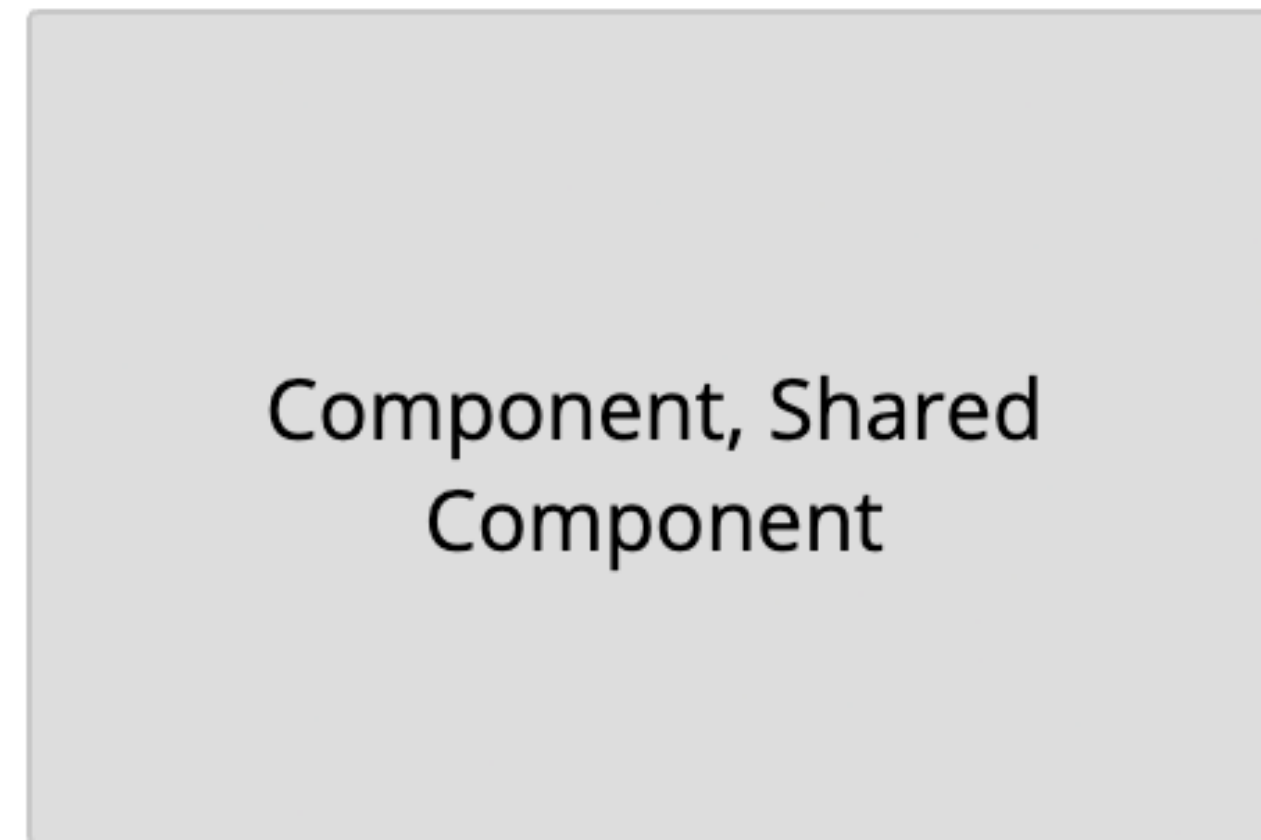
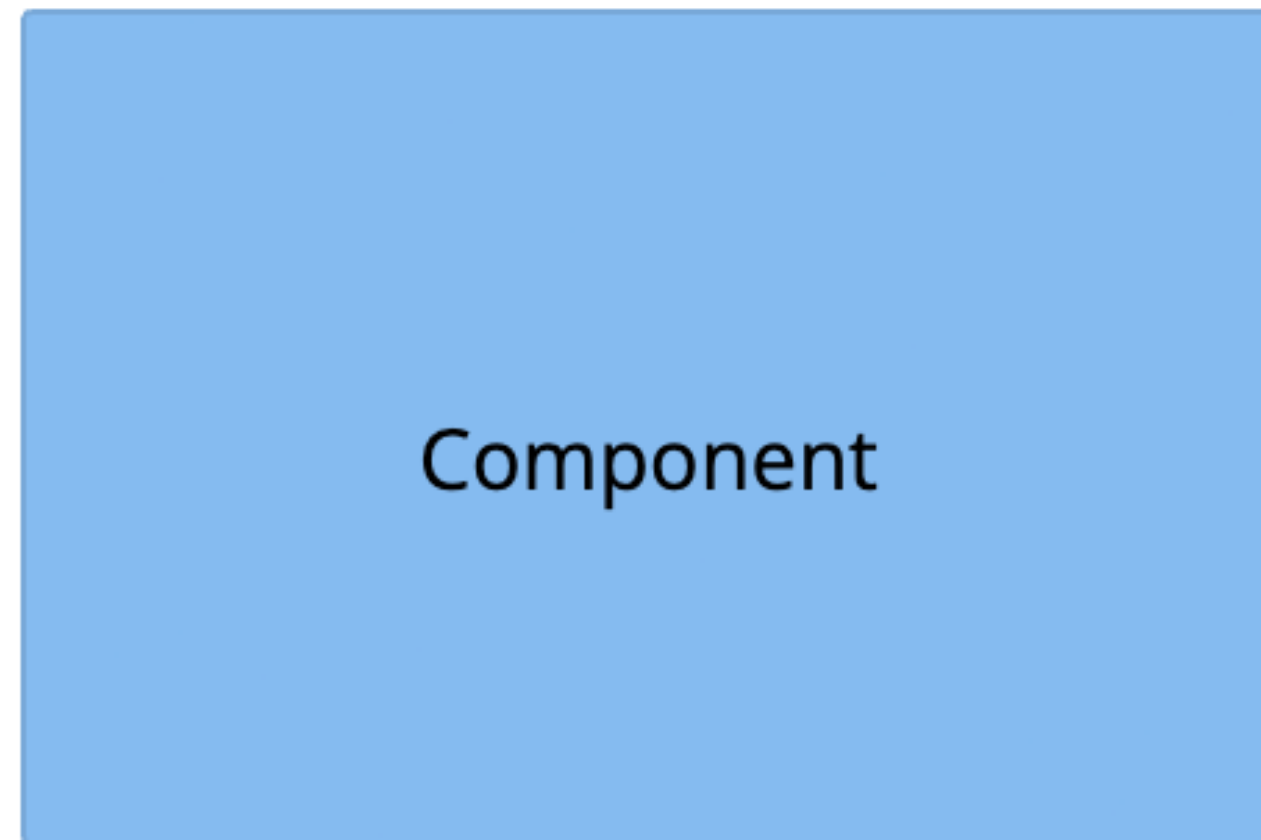
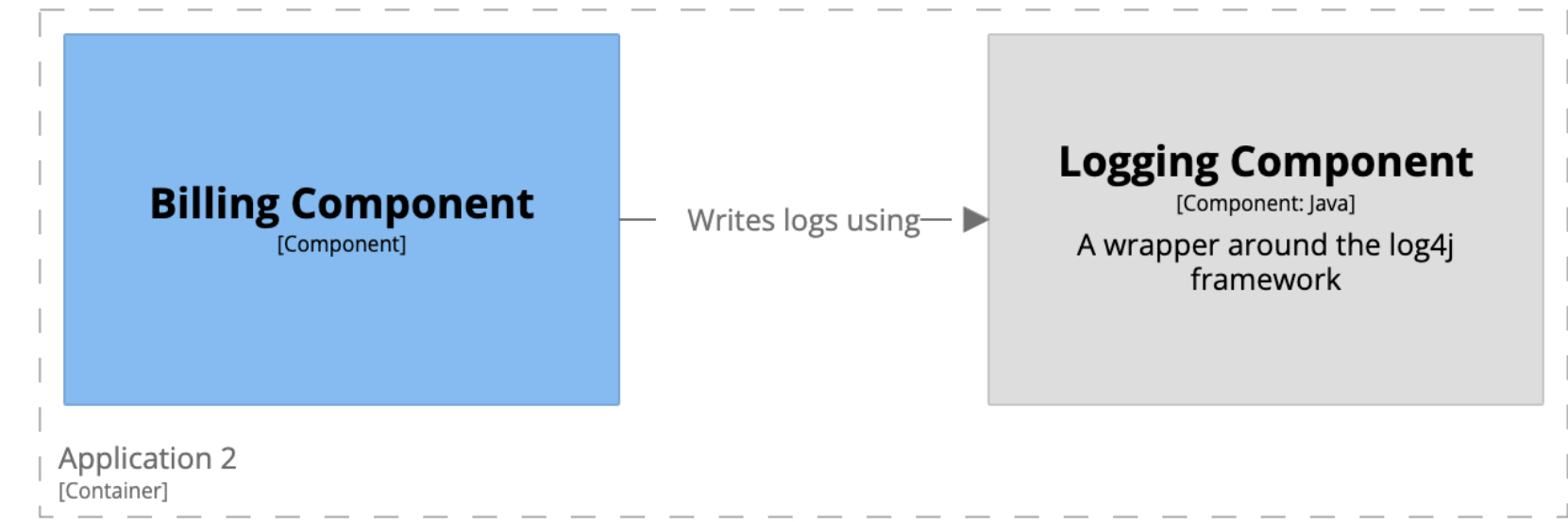
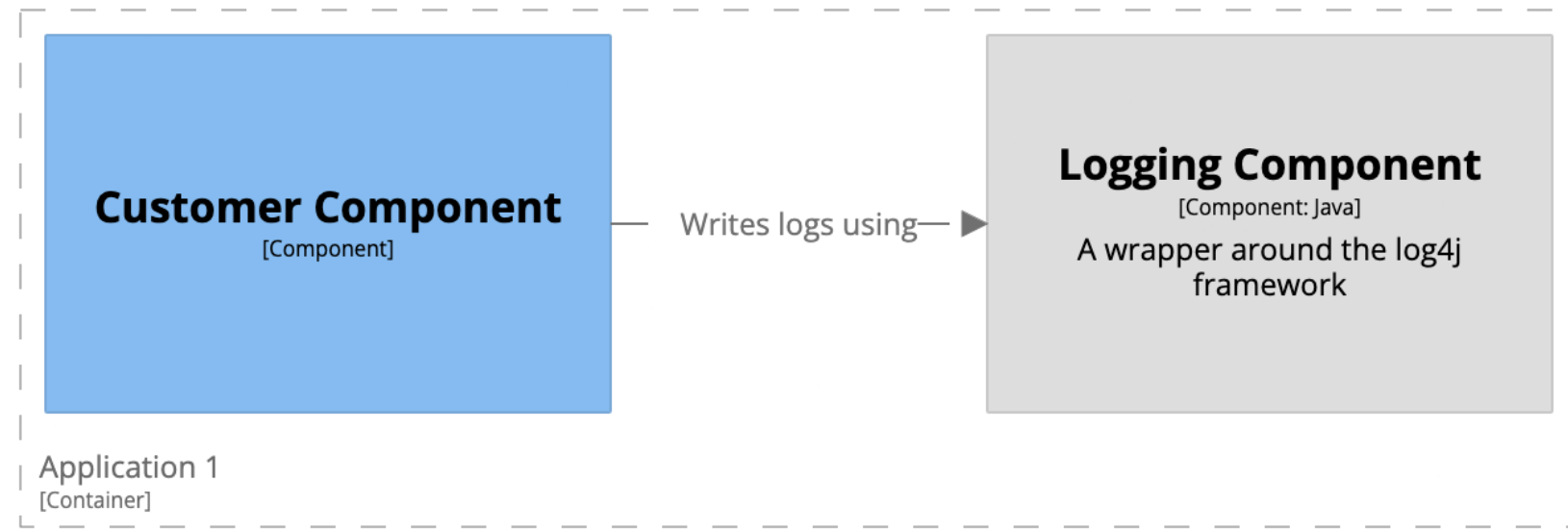


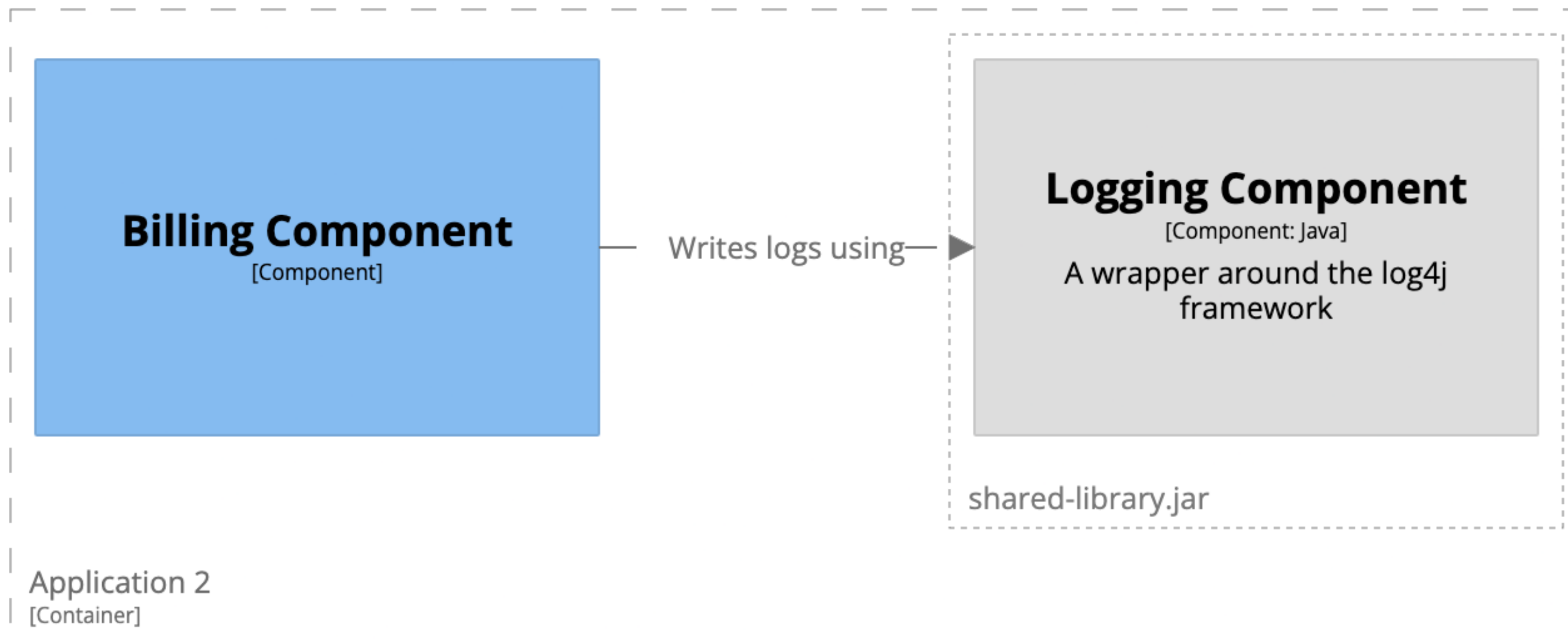
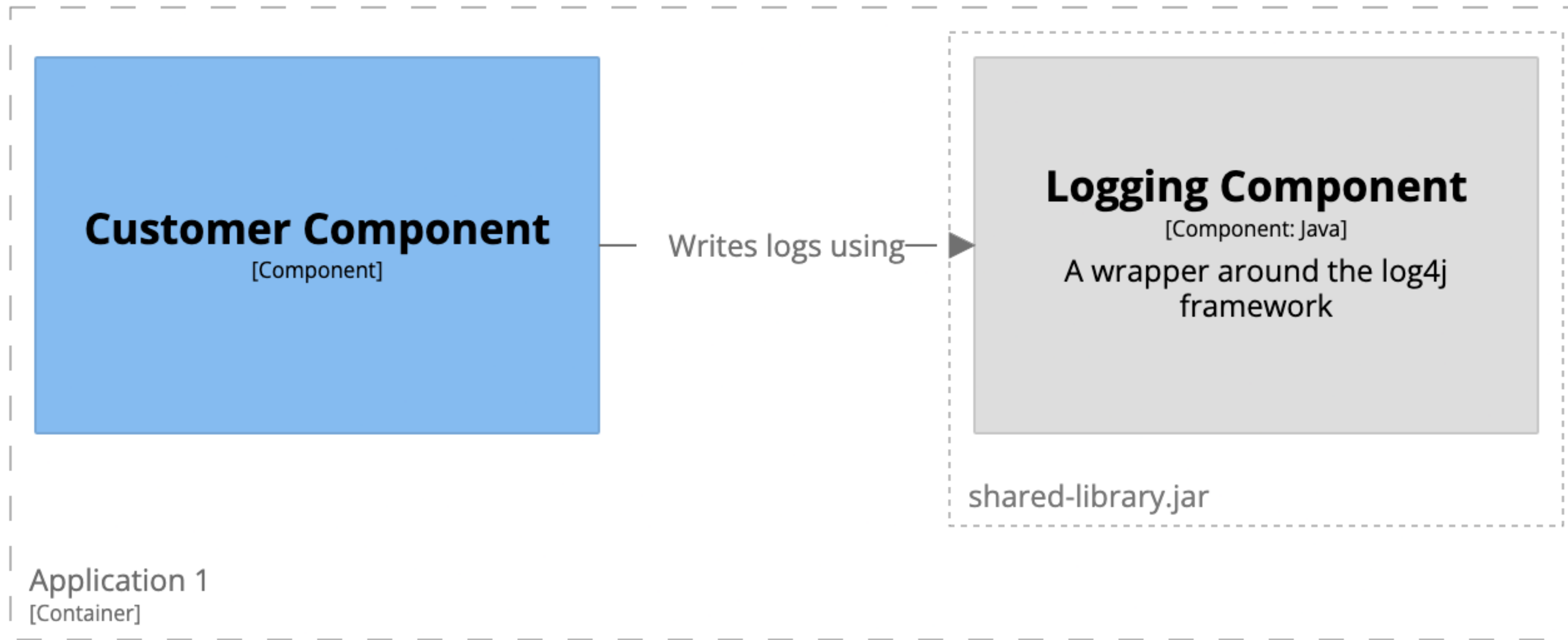
Shared libraries







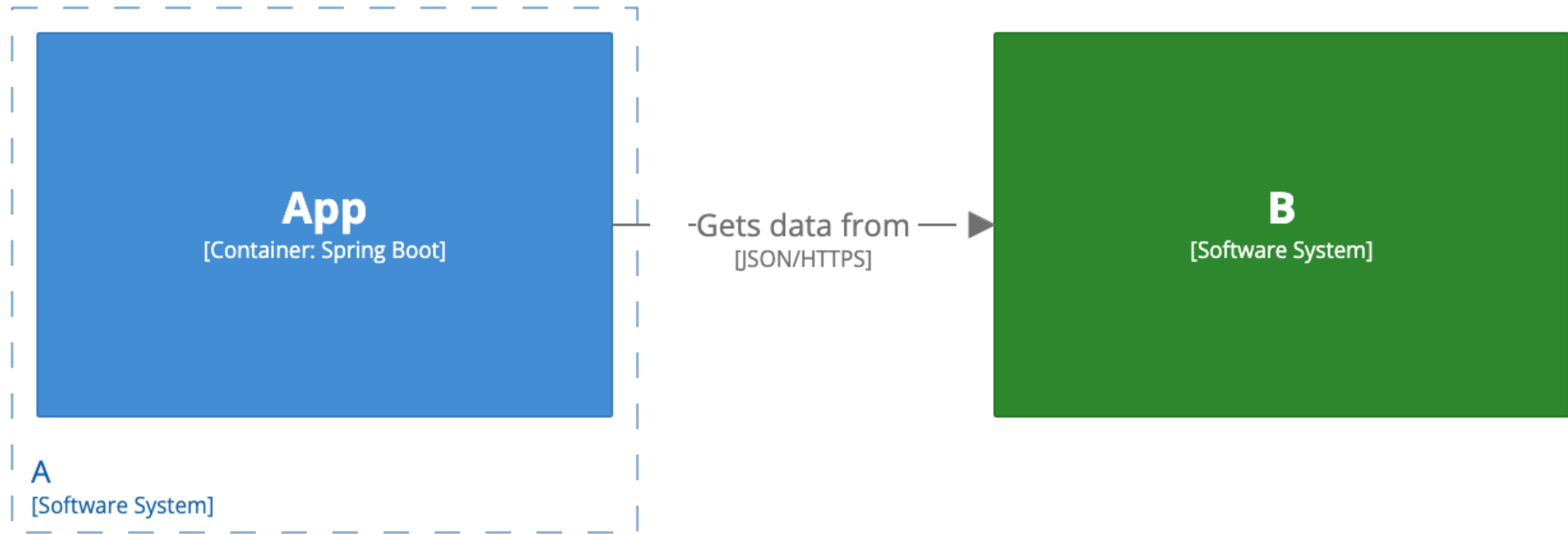




Dependencies to  
“external” containers

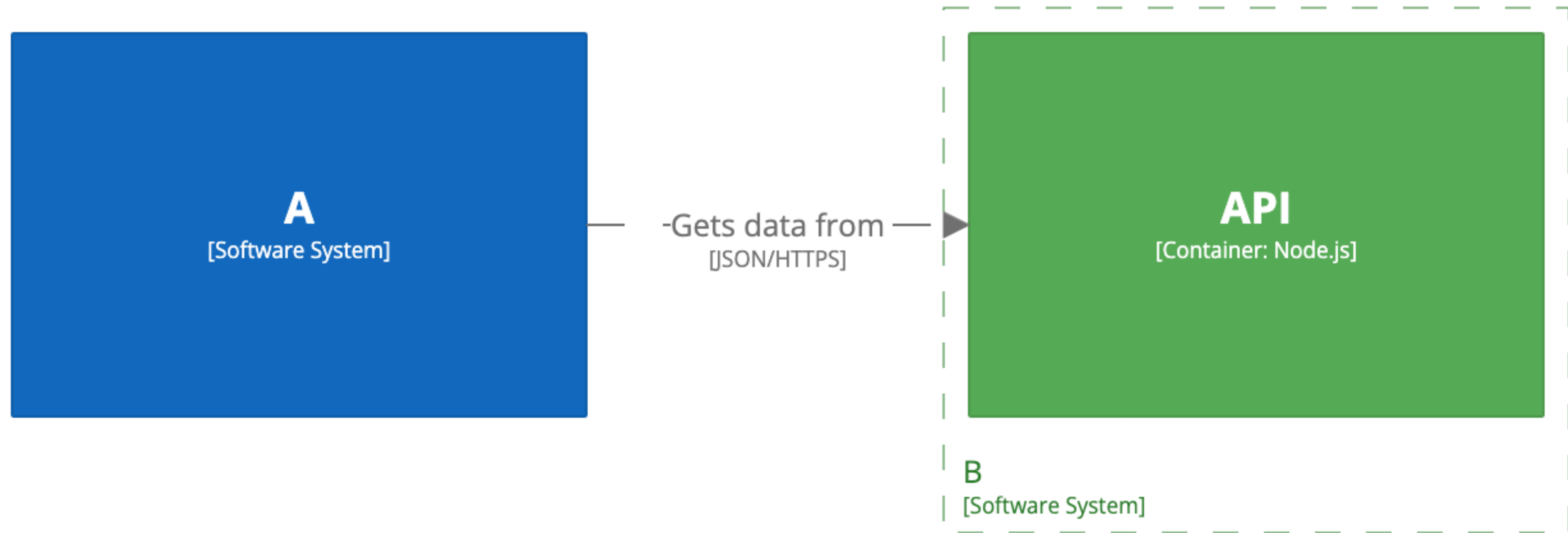


My recommendation is that container diagrams only show containers inside the software system that is the scope of the diagram



## Container diagram for software system A

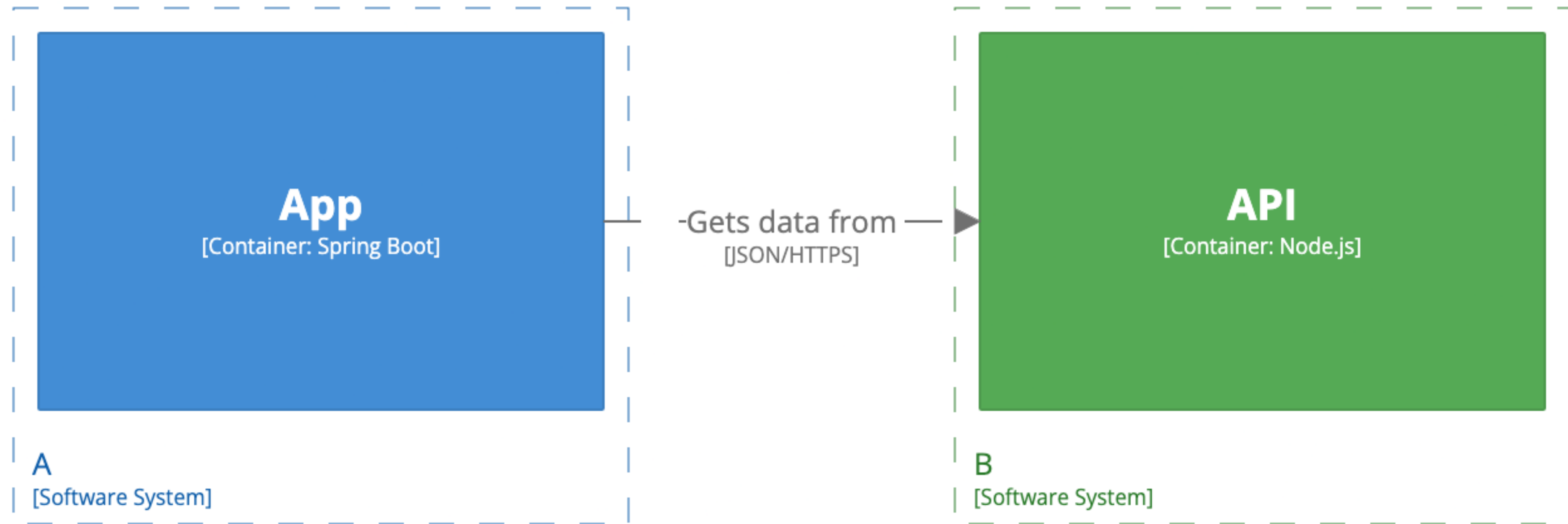
```
container a {
    include *
}
```



## Container diagram for software system B

```
container b {  
    include *  
}
```

I don't recommend showing  
"external" containers



## Container diagram for software systems A and B

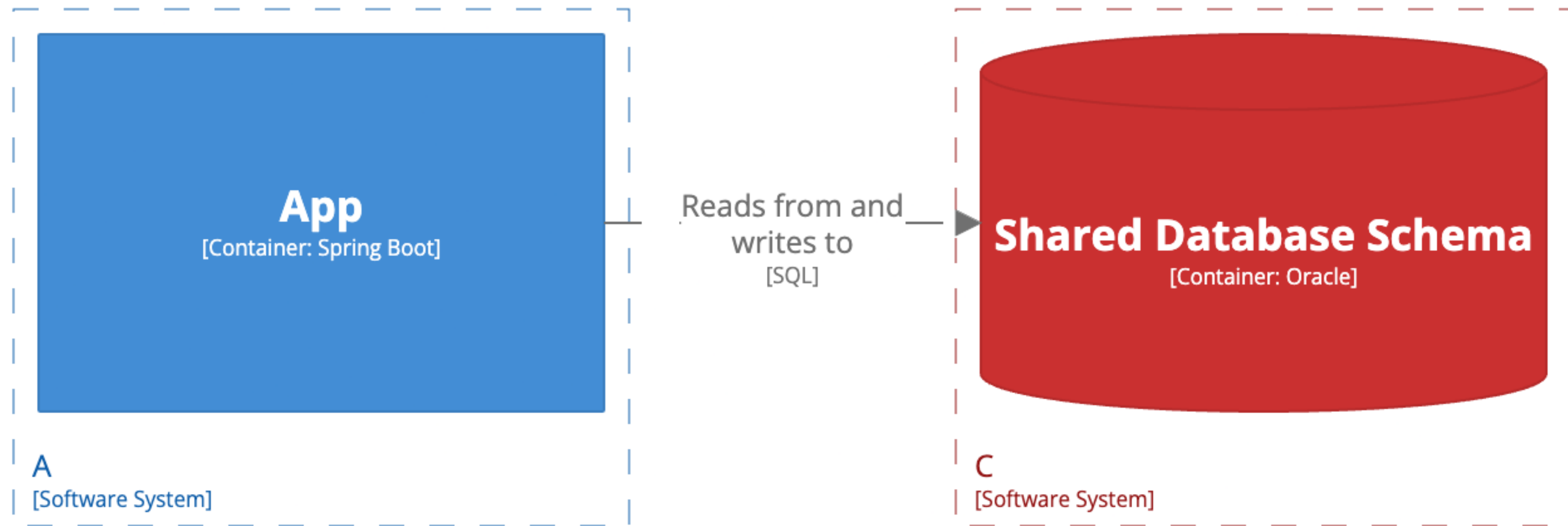
```
container a {  
    include a.app b.api  
}
```

Showing “external” containers implies  
some understanding of  
implementation details, which makes  
the diagrams more volatile to change

This is a form of coupling

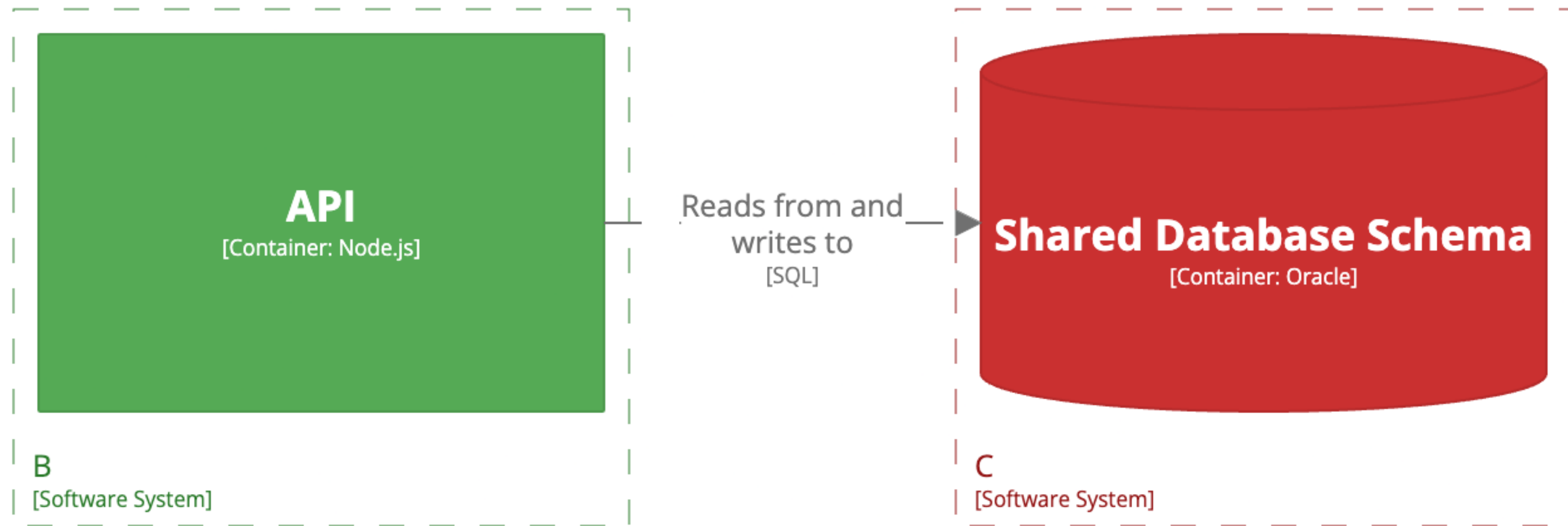
There may some useful exceptions  
to this guidance...





Container diagram for software system A, showing a shared DB

```
container a {  
    include a.app c.db  
}
```



Container diagram for software system B, showing a shared DB

```
container b {  
    include b.api c.db  
}
```

# Micro frontends

# Micro Frontends

*Good frontend development is hard. Scaling frontend development so that many teams can work simultaneously on a large and complex product is even harder. In this article we'll describe a recent trend of breaking up frontend monoliths into many smaller, more manageable pieces, and how this architecture can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of teams working on frontend code. As well as talking about the various benefits and costs, we'll cover some of the implementation options that are available, and we'll dive deep into a full example application that demonstrates the technique.*

19 June 2019



**Cam Jackson**

Cam Jackson is a full-stack web developer and consultant at Thoughtworks, with a particular interest in how large organisations scale their frontend development process and practices. He has worked with clients across multiple

## CONTENTS

### Benefits

[Incremental upgrades](#)

[Simple, decoupled codebases](#)

[Independent deployment](#)

[Autonomous teams](#)

[In a nutshell](#)

### The example

[Integration approaches](#)

[Summary and next steps](#)

# Microservices

C4 is more suited to monolithic architectures, and doesn't support distributed architectures well

We're modelling microservices as  
containers, with APIs and database  
schemas as components

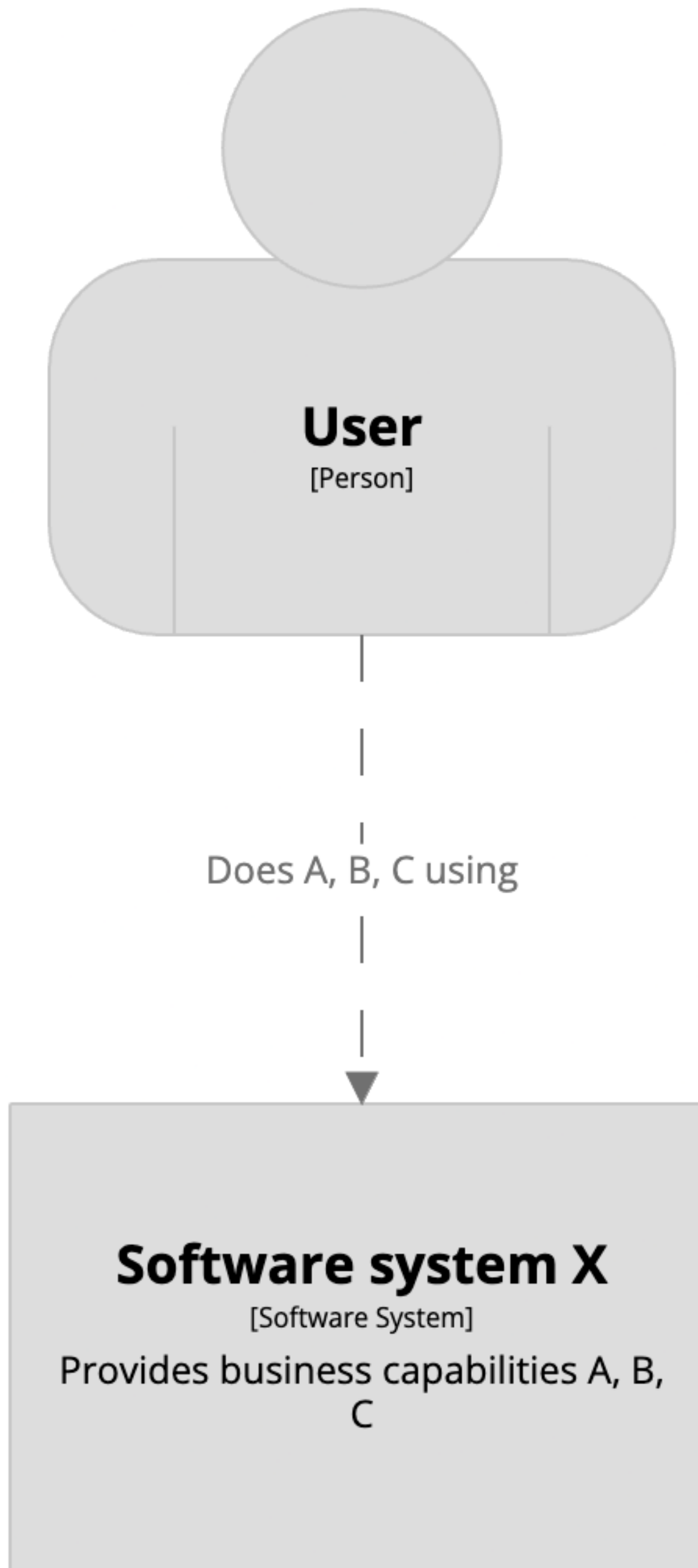
A microservice should be modelled  
as one of the following:

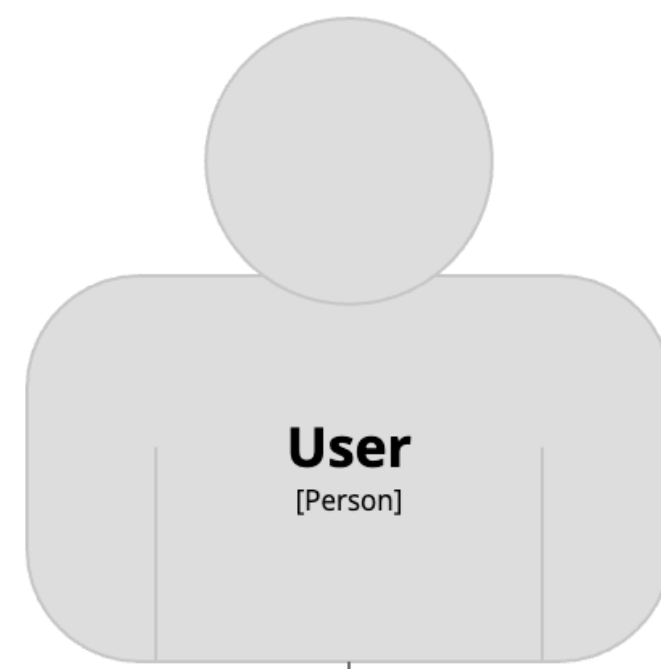
1. A software system
2. A container
3. A group of containers



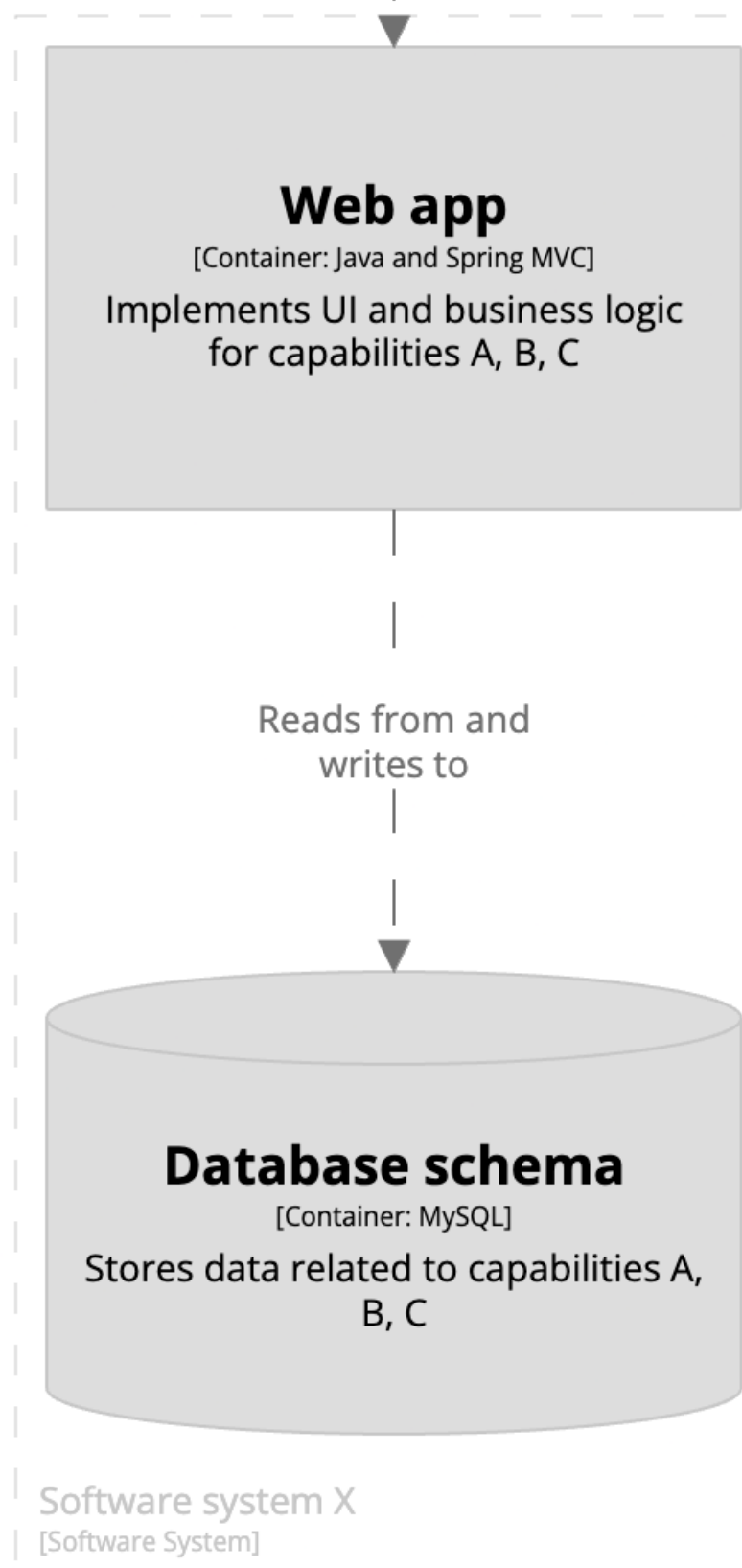
What is a  
“microservice”?

Stage 1:   
(monolithic architecture)





Does A, B, C using



Stage 2:   
(microservices)



# Microservices

a definition of this new architectural term

*The term "Microservice Architecture" has sprung up over the last few years to describe a particular way of designing software applications as suites of independently deployable services. While there is no precise definition of this architectural style, there are certain common characteristics around organization around business capability, automated deployment, intelligence in the endpoints, and decentralized control of languages and data.*

25 March 2014



**James Lewis**

James Lewis is a Principal Consultant at Thoughtworks and member of the Technology Advisory Board. James' interest in building applications out of small collaborating services

## CONTENTS

### [Characteristics of a Microservice Architecture](#)

[Componentization via Services](#)

[Organized around Business Capabilities](#)

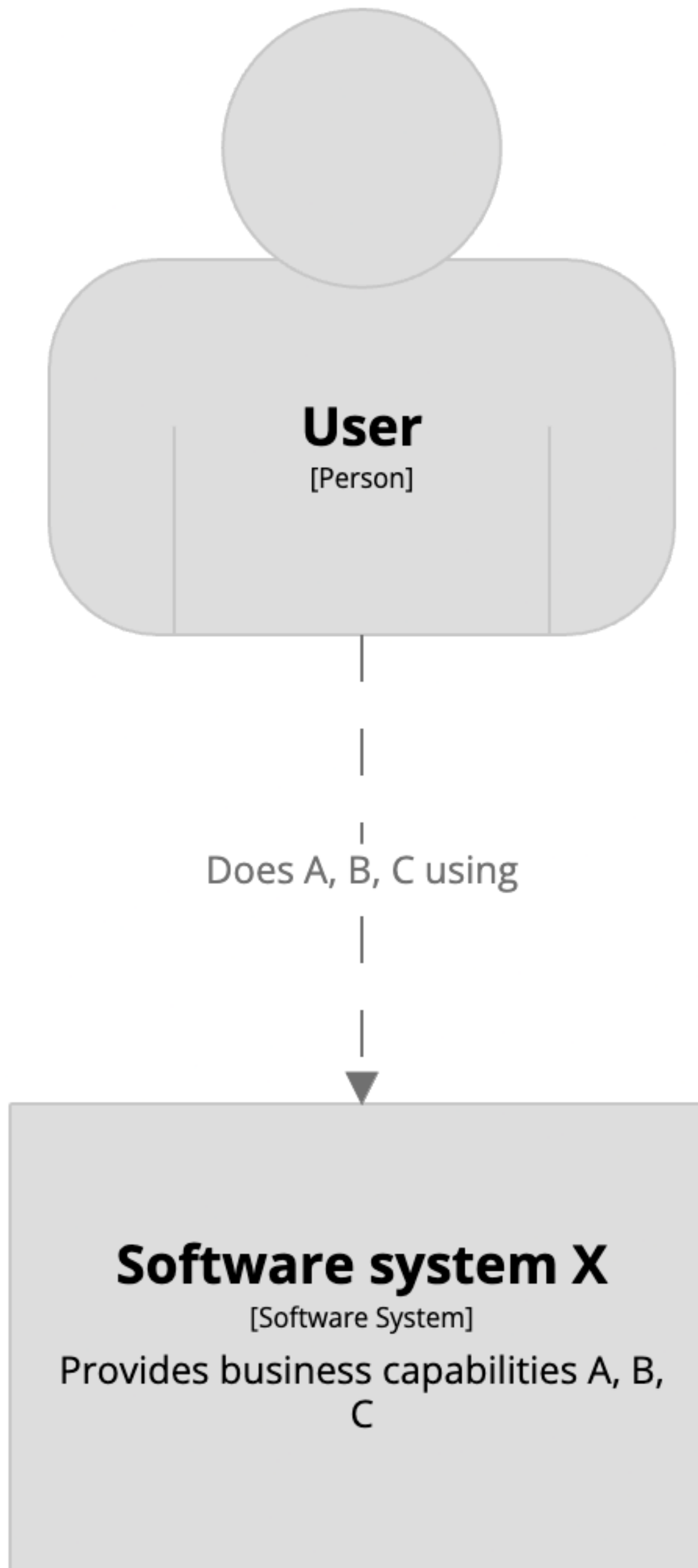
[Products not Projects](#)

[Smart endpoints and dumb pipes](#)

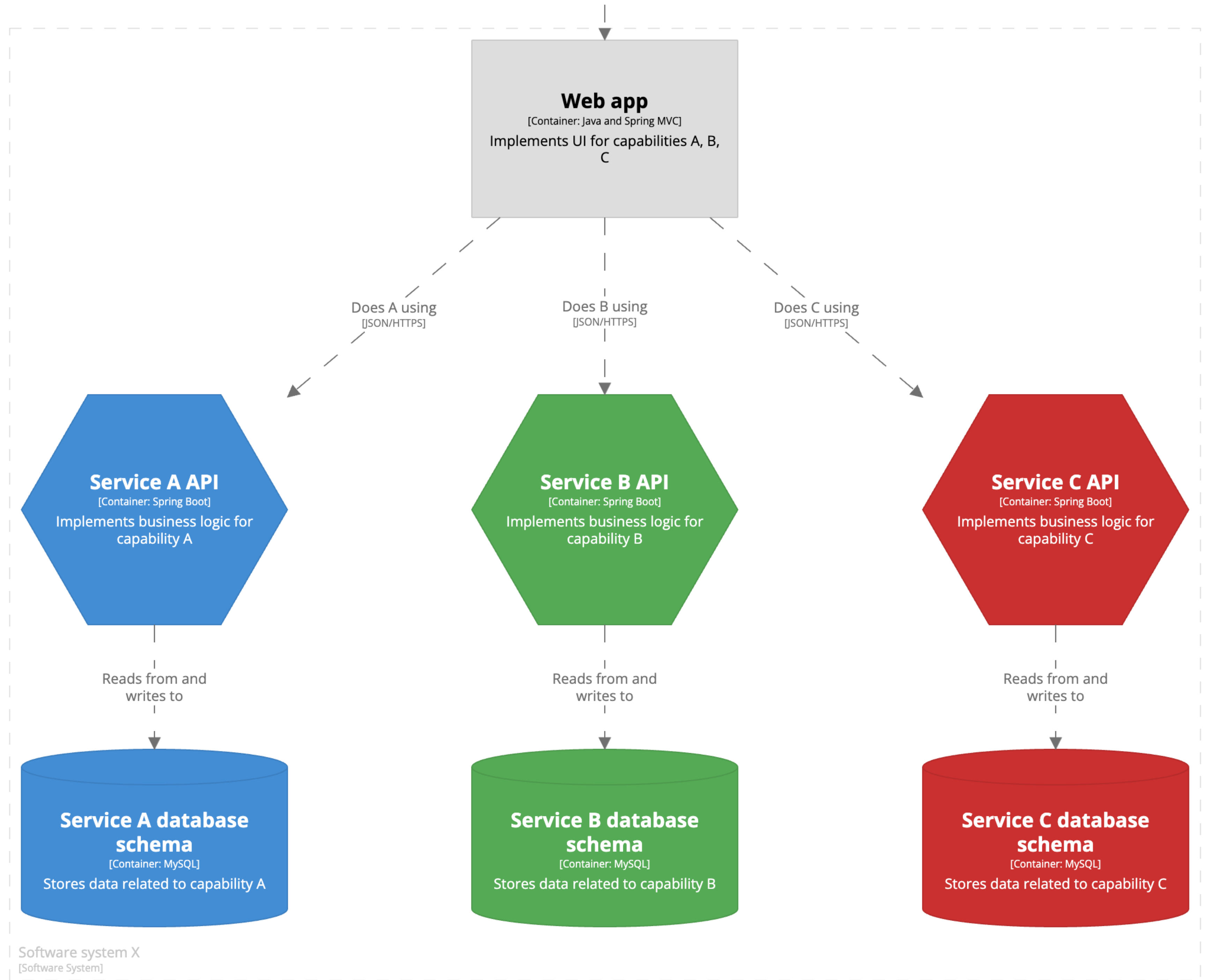
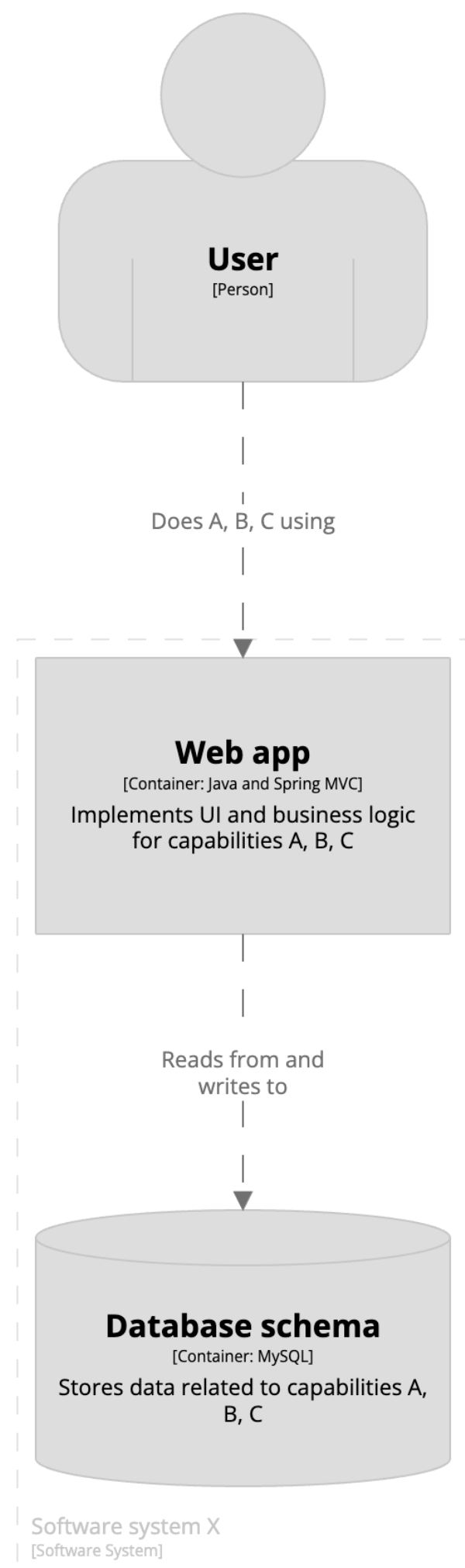
[Decentralized Governance](#)

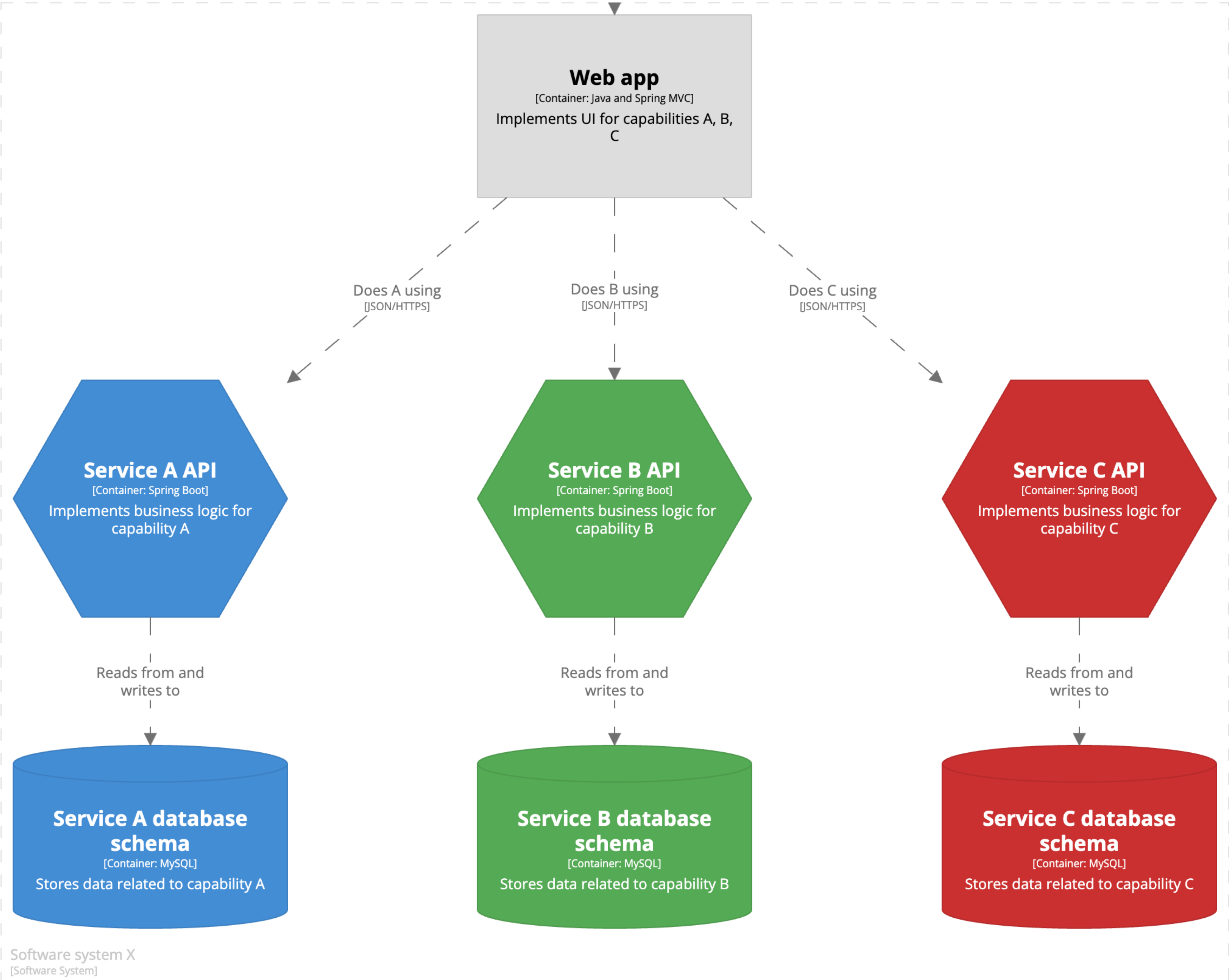
[Decentralized Data Management](#)

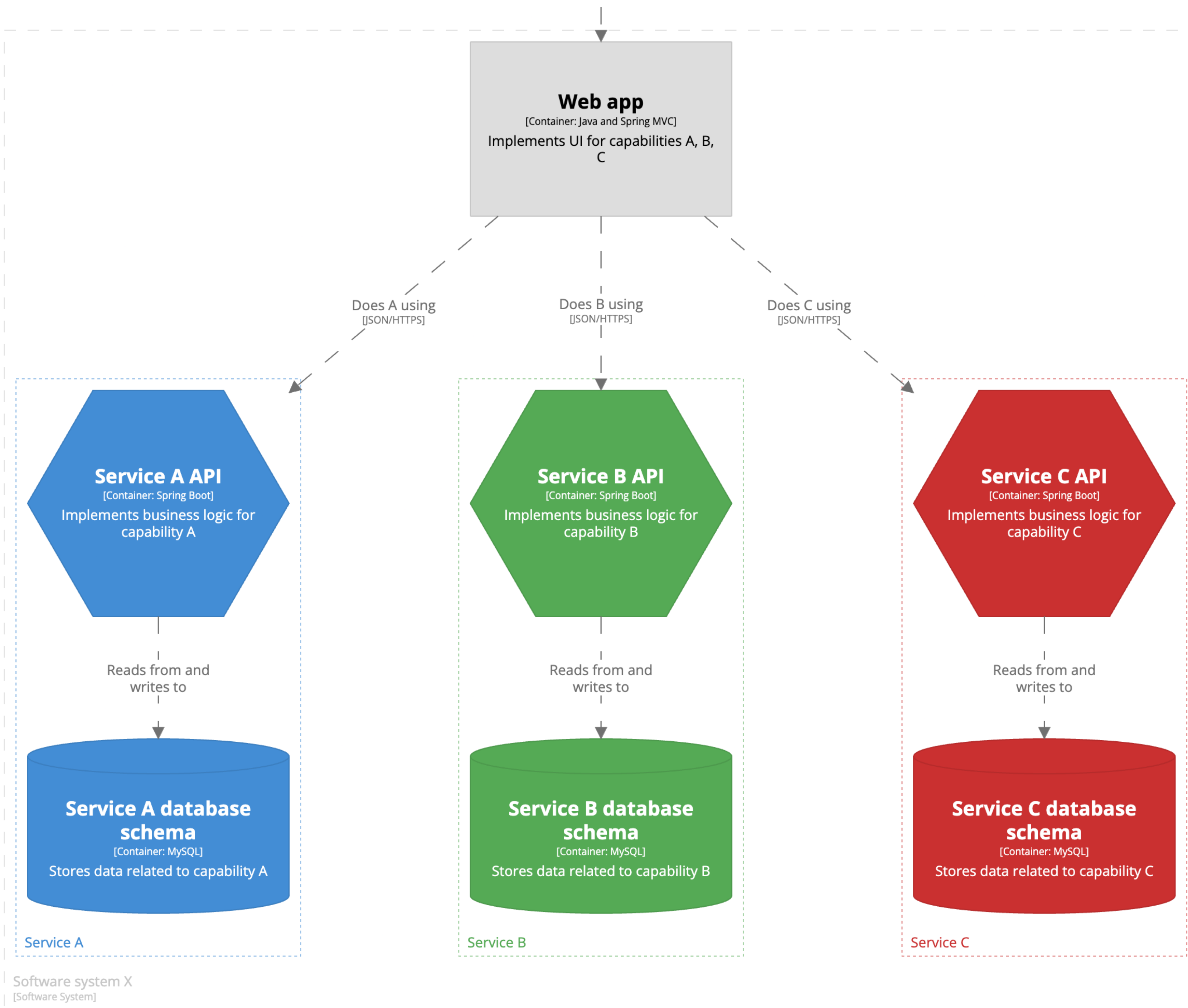
In short, the microservice architectural style [1] is an approach to developing a single software system as a suite of small services, each running in its own process and communicating with lightweight mechanisms, often an HTTP resource API. These services are built around business capabilities and independently deployable by fully automated deployment machinery. There is a bare minimum of centralized management of these services, which may be written in different programming languages and use different data storage technologies.







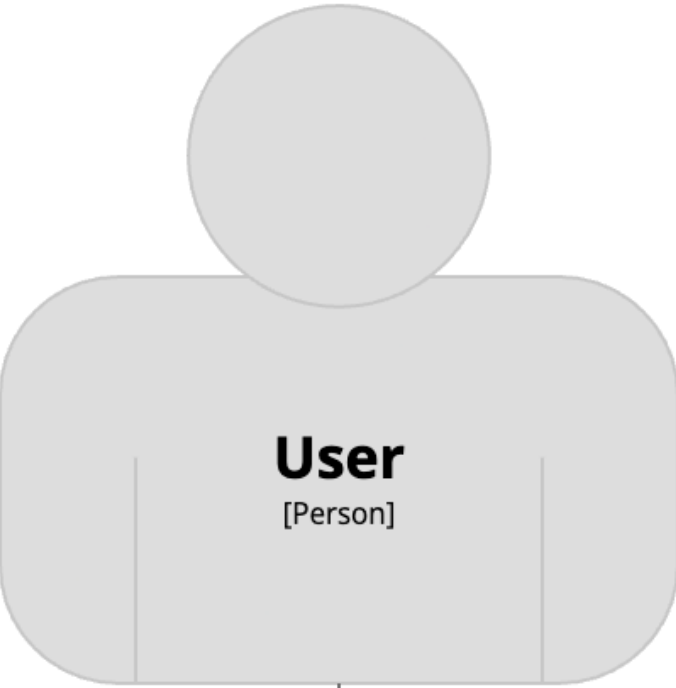




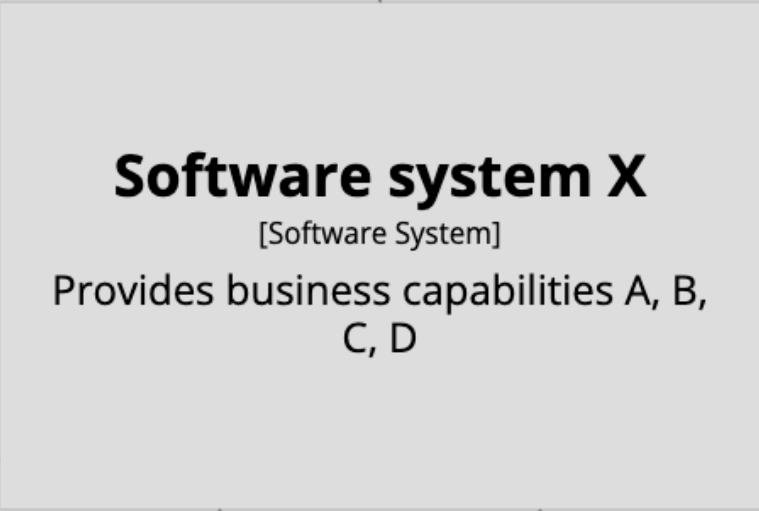


Stage 3: 

(Conway's Law)



Does A, B, C, D  
using



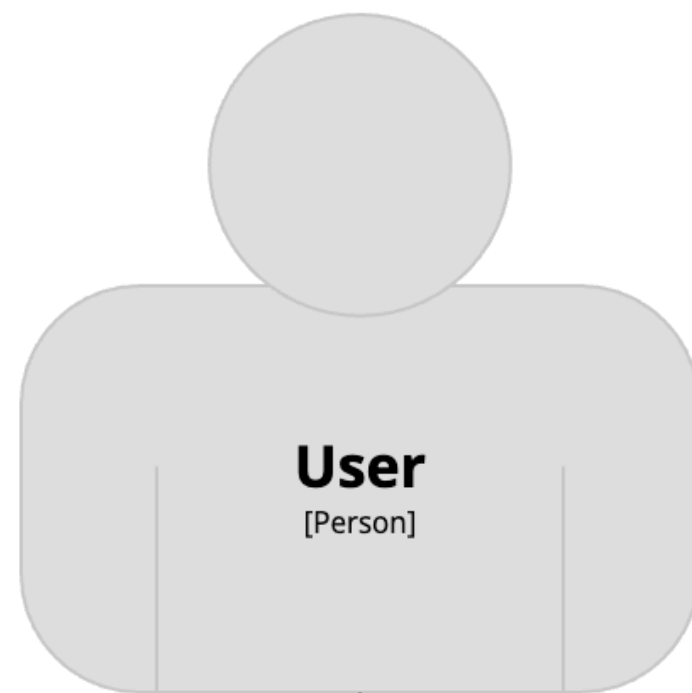
Does A using  
[JSON/HTTPS]

Does B using  
[JSON/HTTPS]

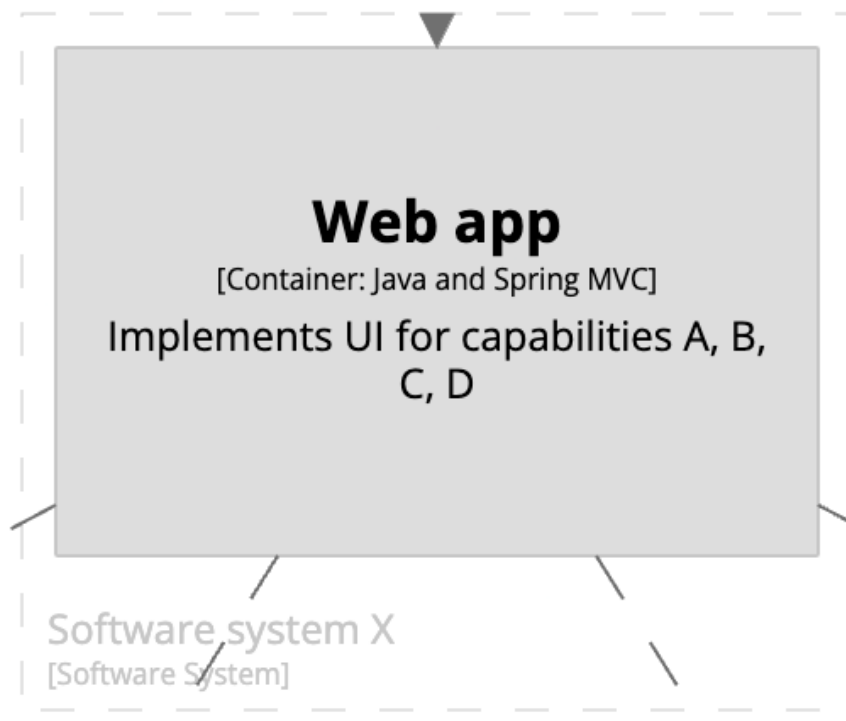
Does C using  
[JSON/HTTPS]

Does D using  
[JSON/HTTPS]





Does A, B, C, D  
using



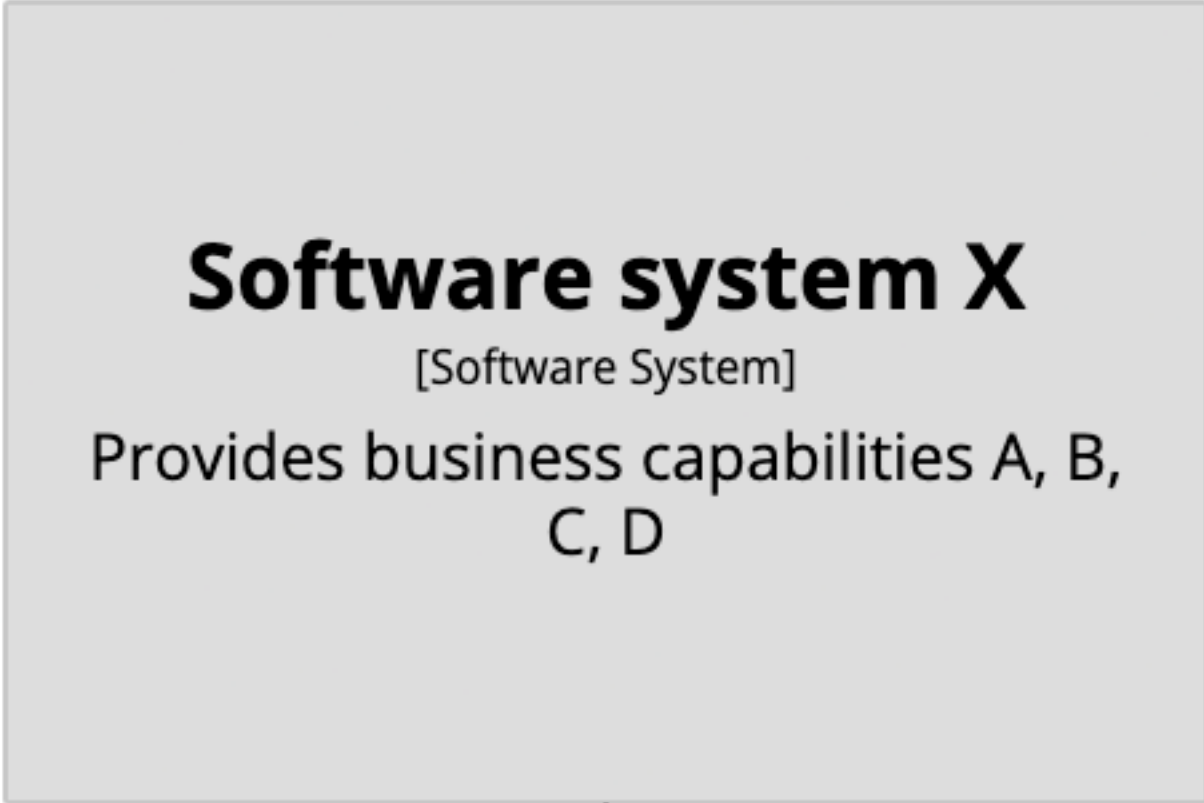
Does A using  
[JSON/HTTPS]

Does B using  
[JSON/HTTPS]

Does C using  
[JSON/HTTPS]

Does D using  
[JSON/HTTPS]

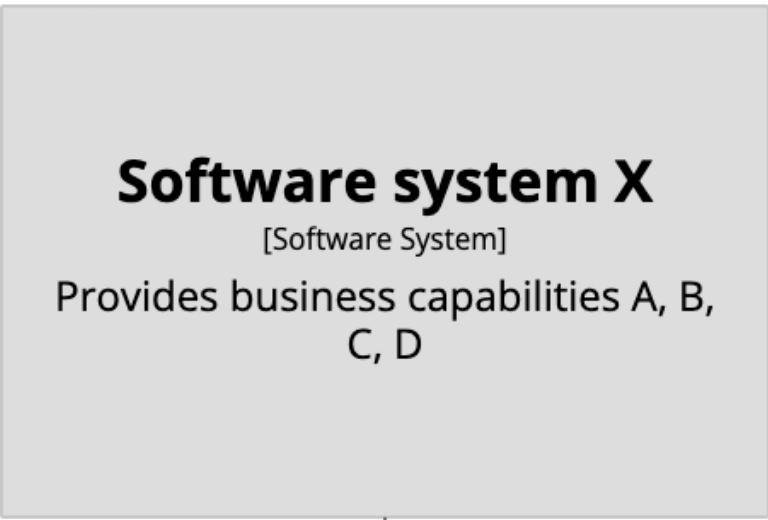




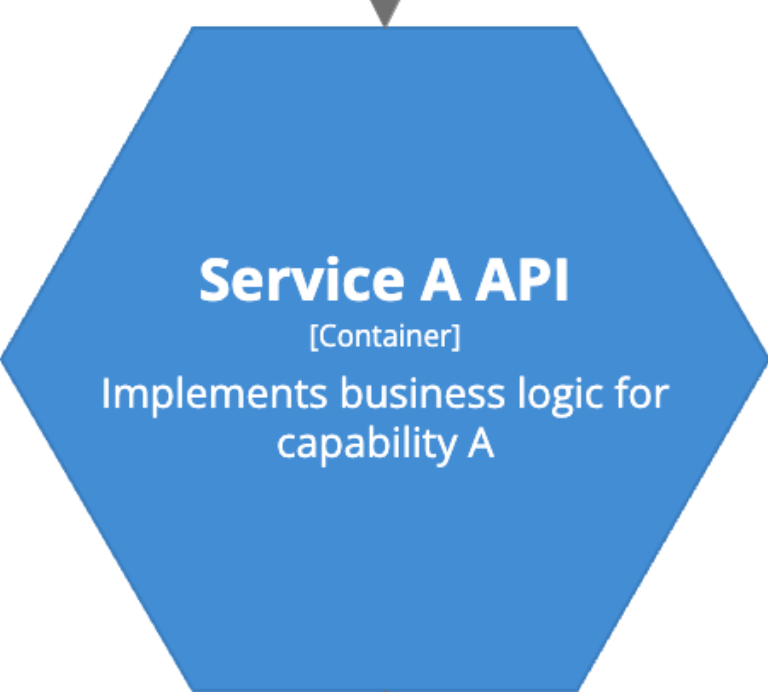
Does A using  
[JSON/HTTPS]

A vertical dashed line with a downward-pointing arrowhead connects the two boxes. The text "Does A using [JSON/HTTPS]" is centered on this line.

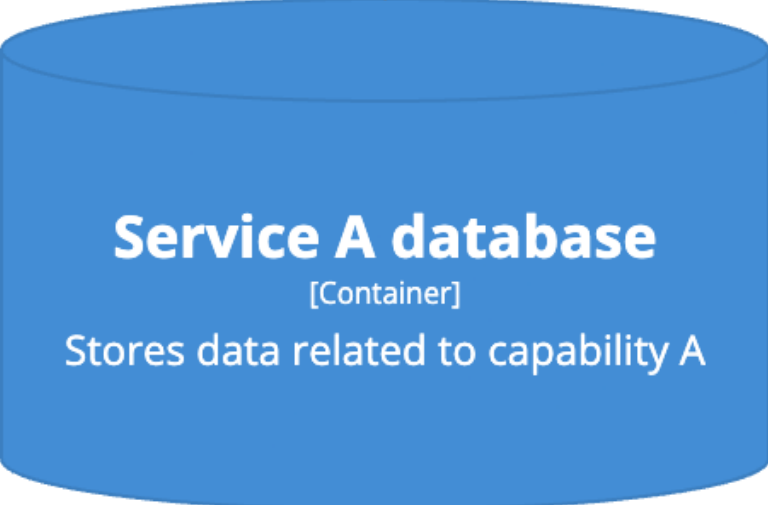




Does A using  
[JSON/HTTPS]

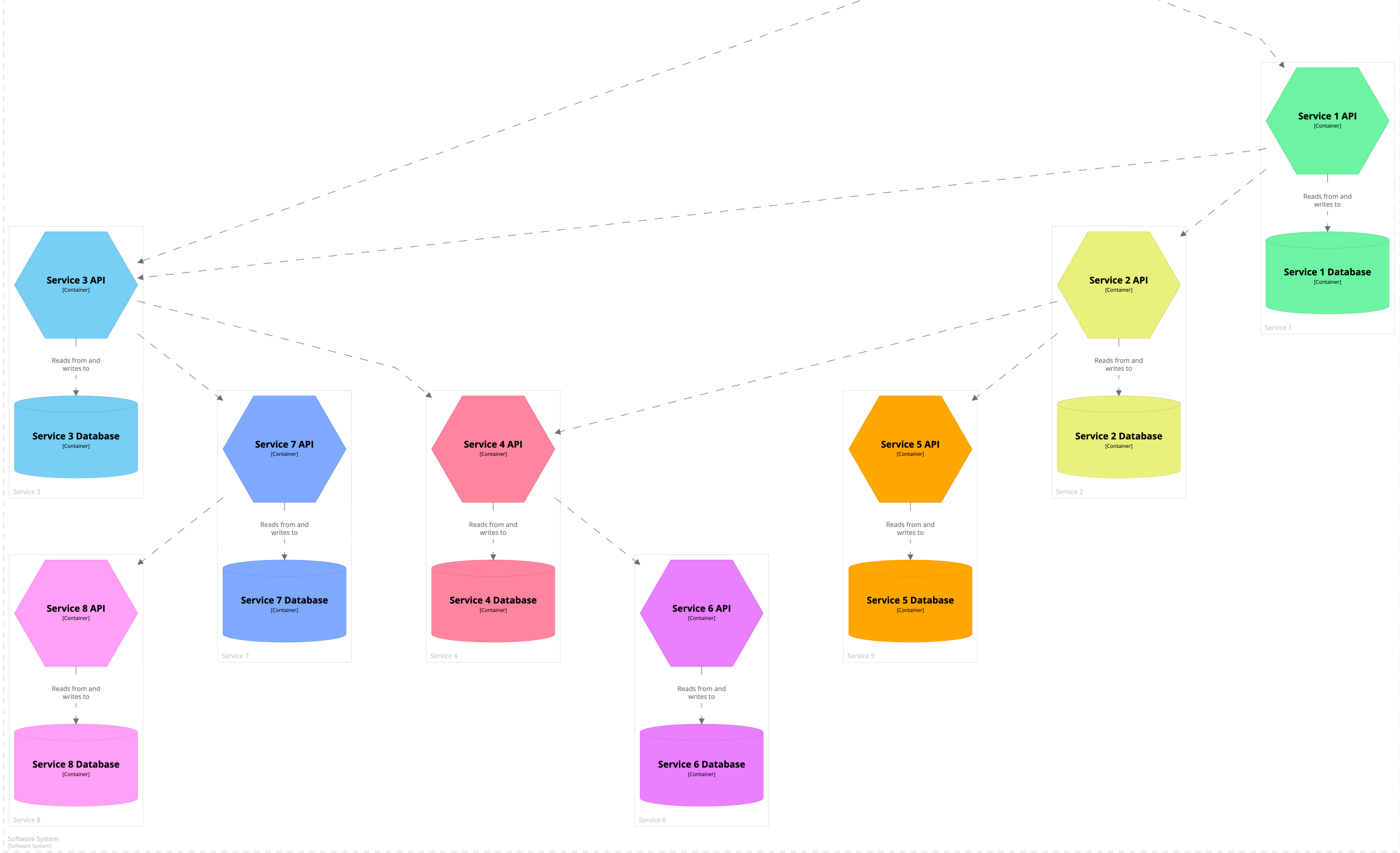


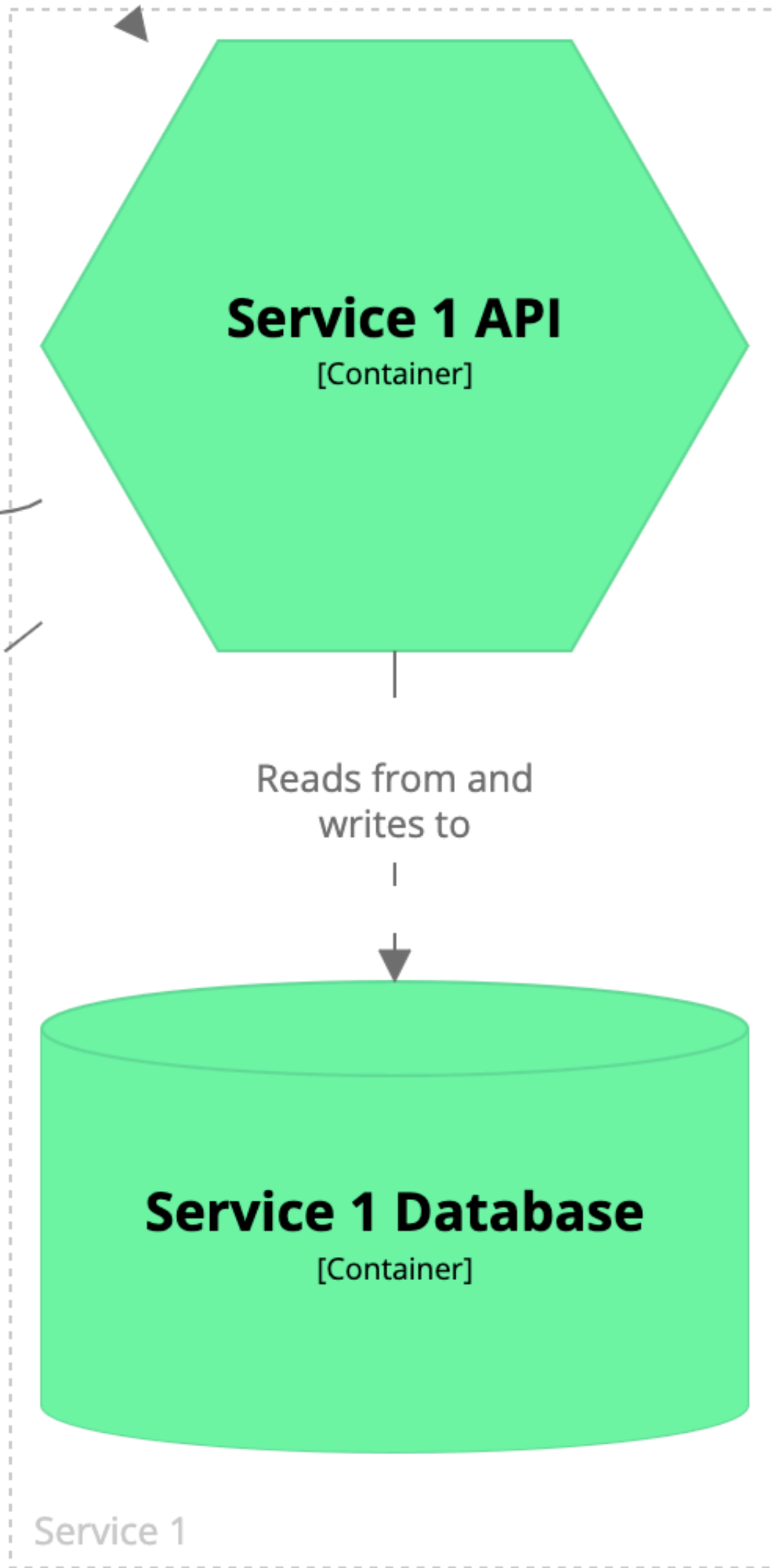
Reads from and  
writes to



Service A  
[Software System]

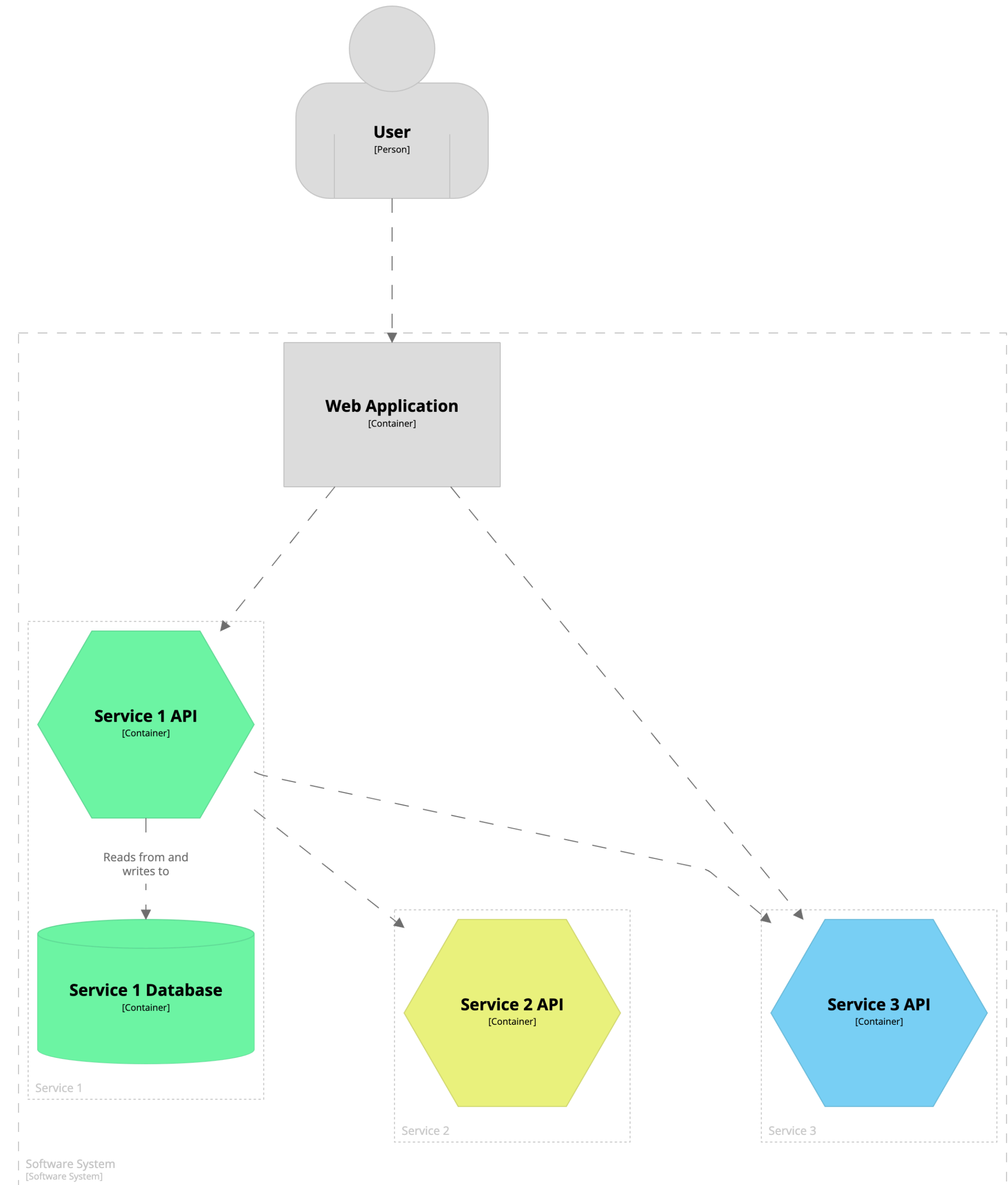
The C4 model at scale



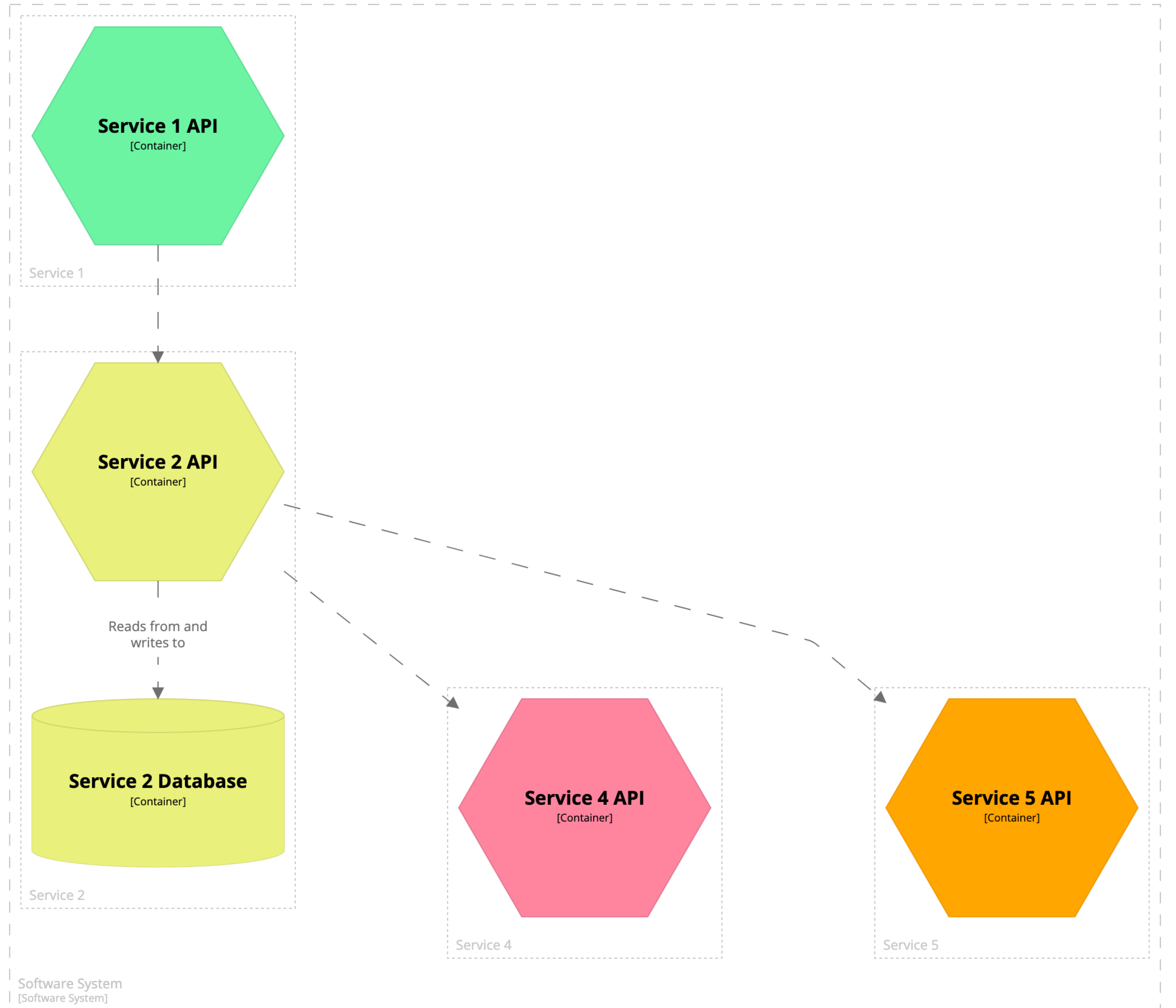


In this example,  
a microservice is  
a combination of  
an API and  
a database schema

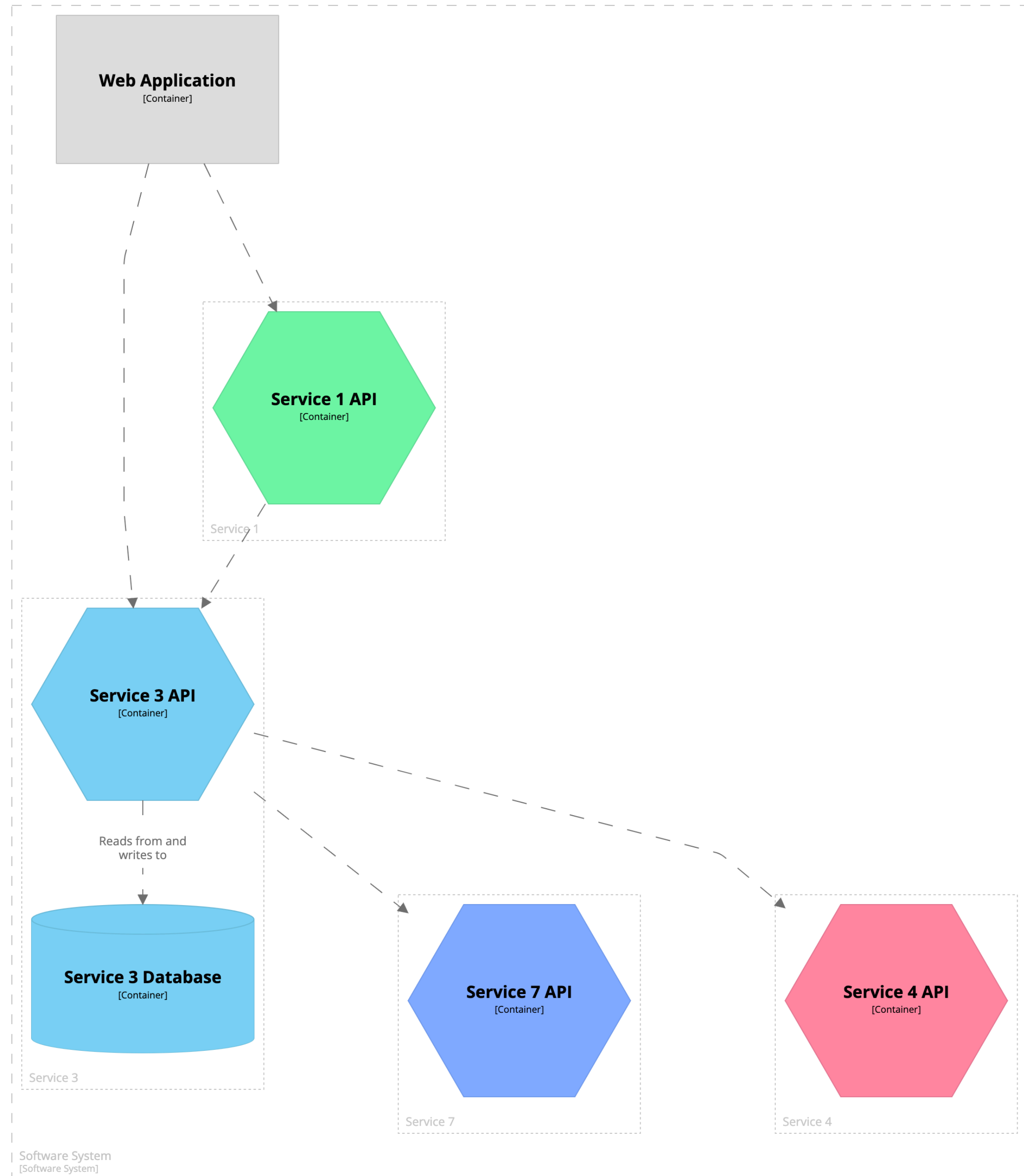
```
container softwareSystem {
  include user
  Include ->service1->
}
```

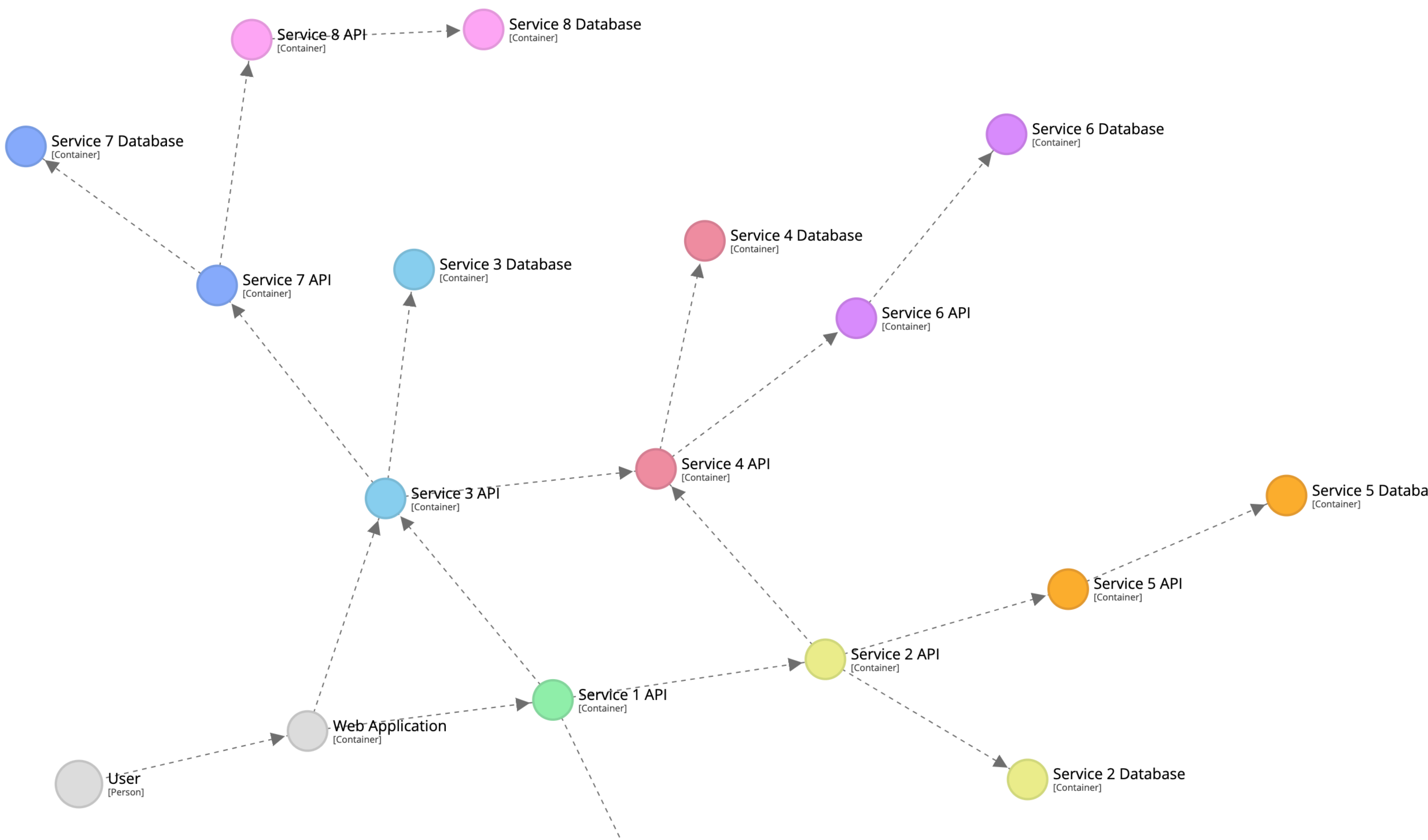


```
container softwareSystem {  
  include ->service2->  
}
```

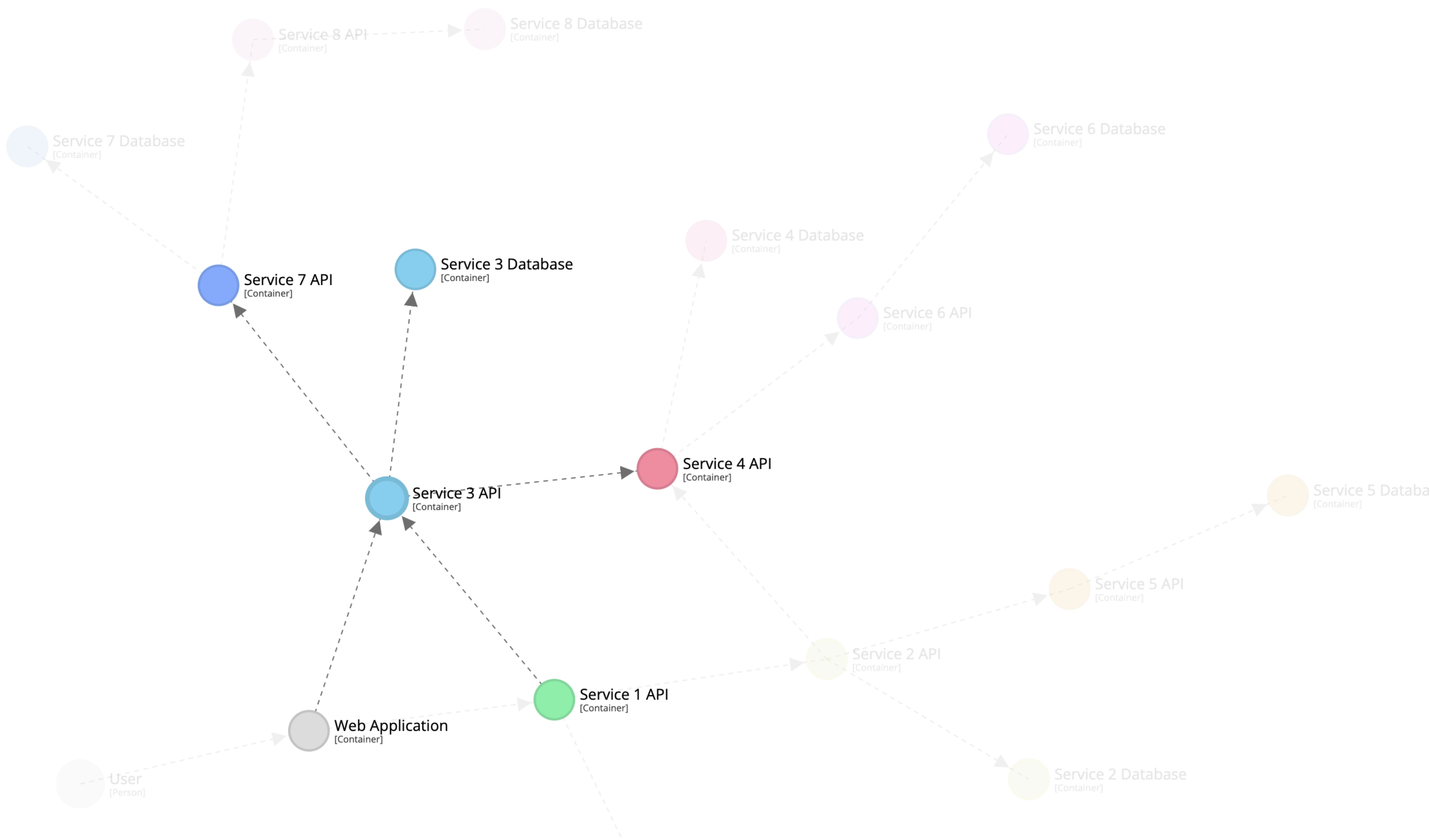


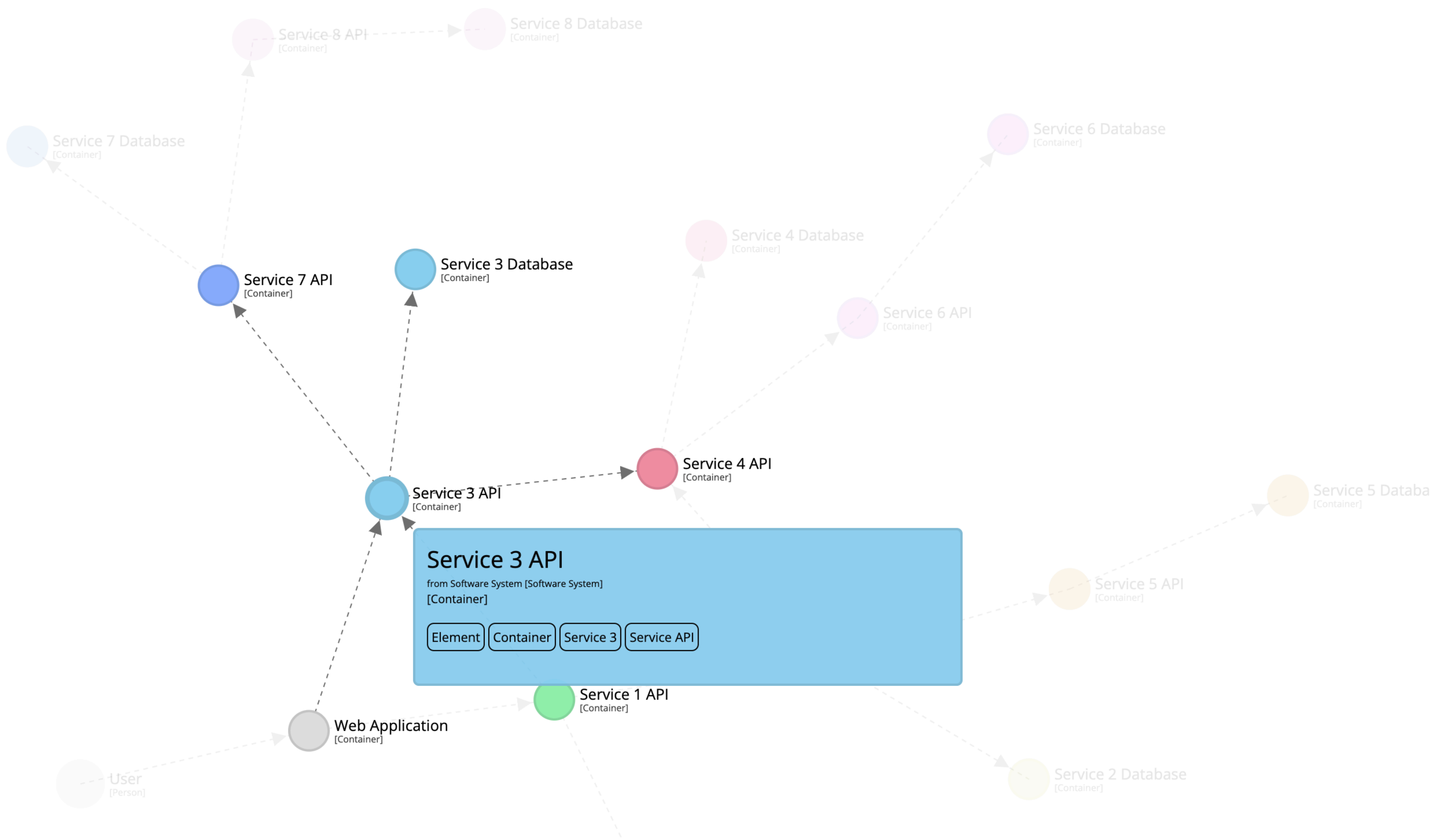
```
container softwareSystem {  
  include ->service3->  
}
```

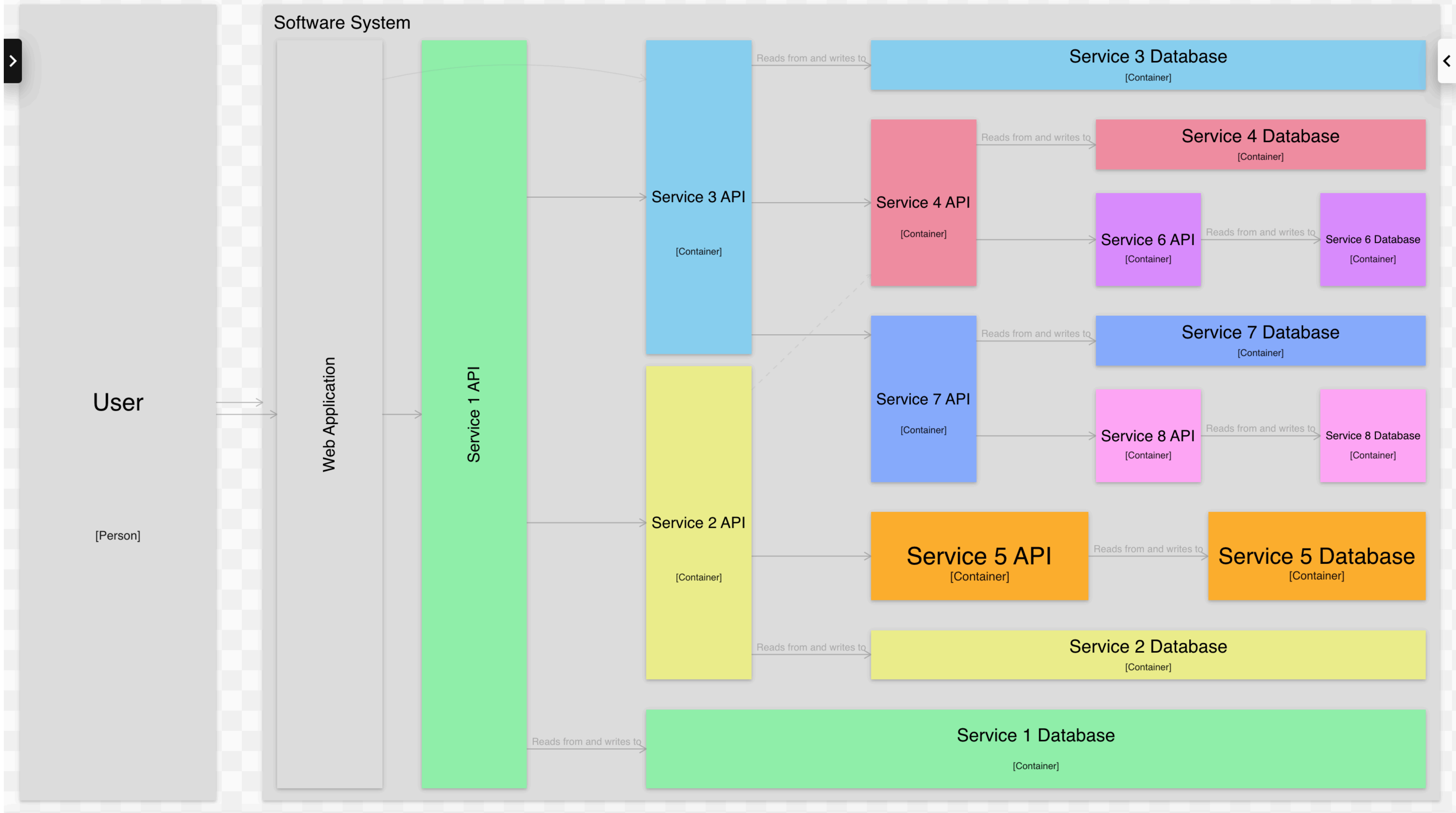


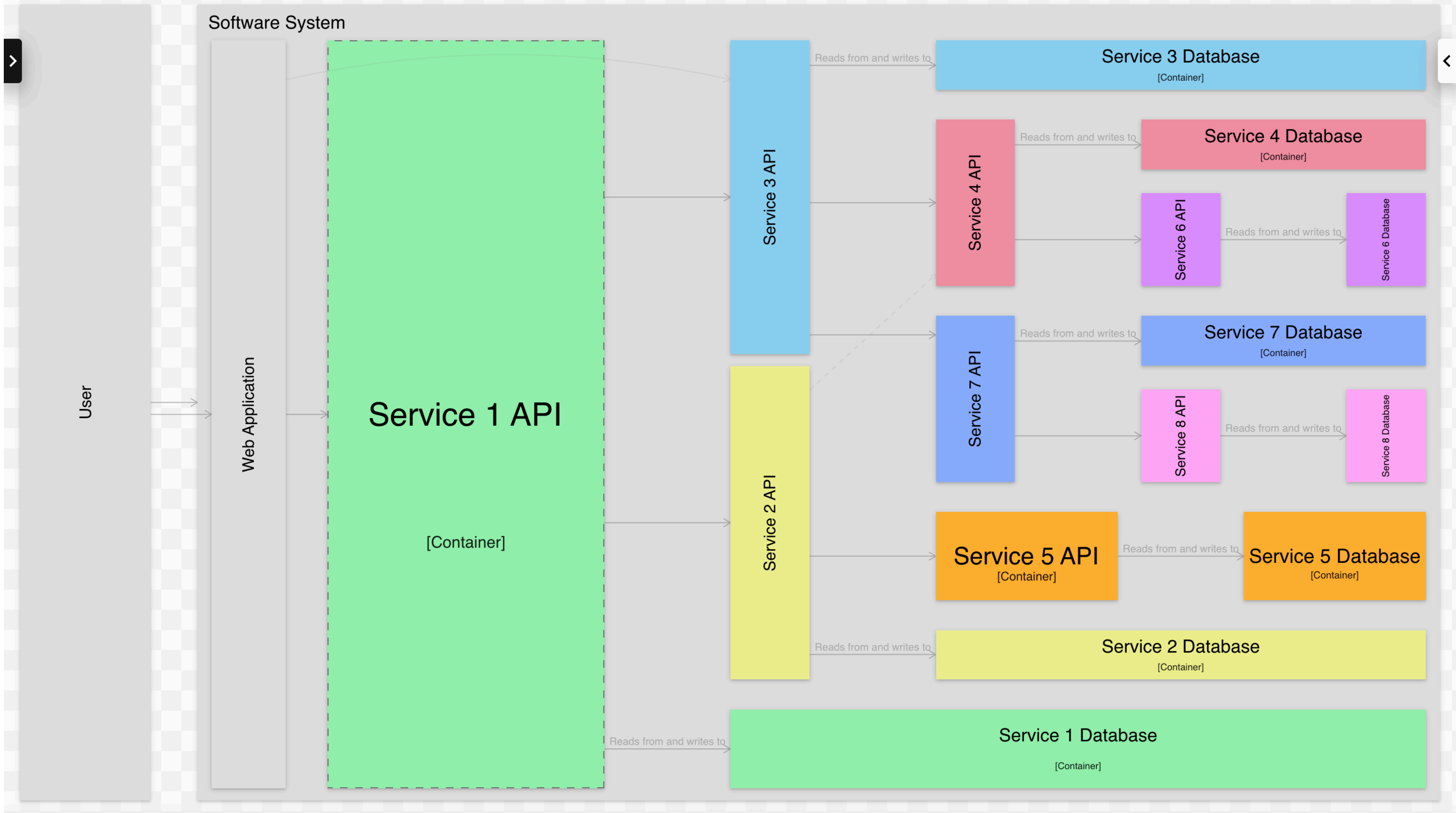


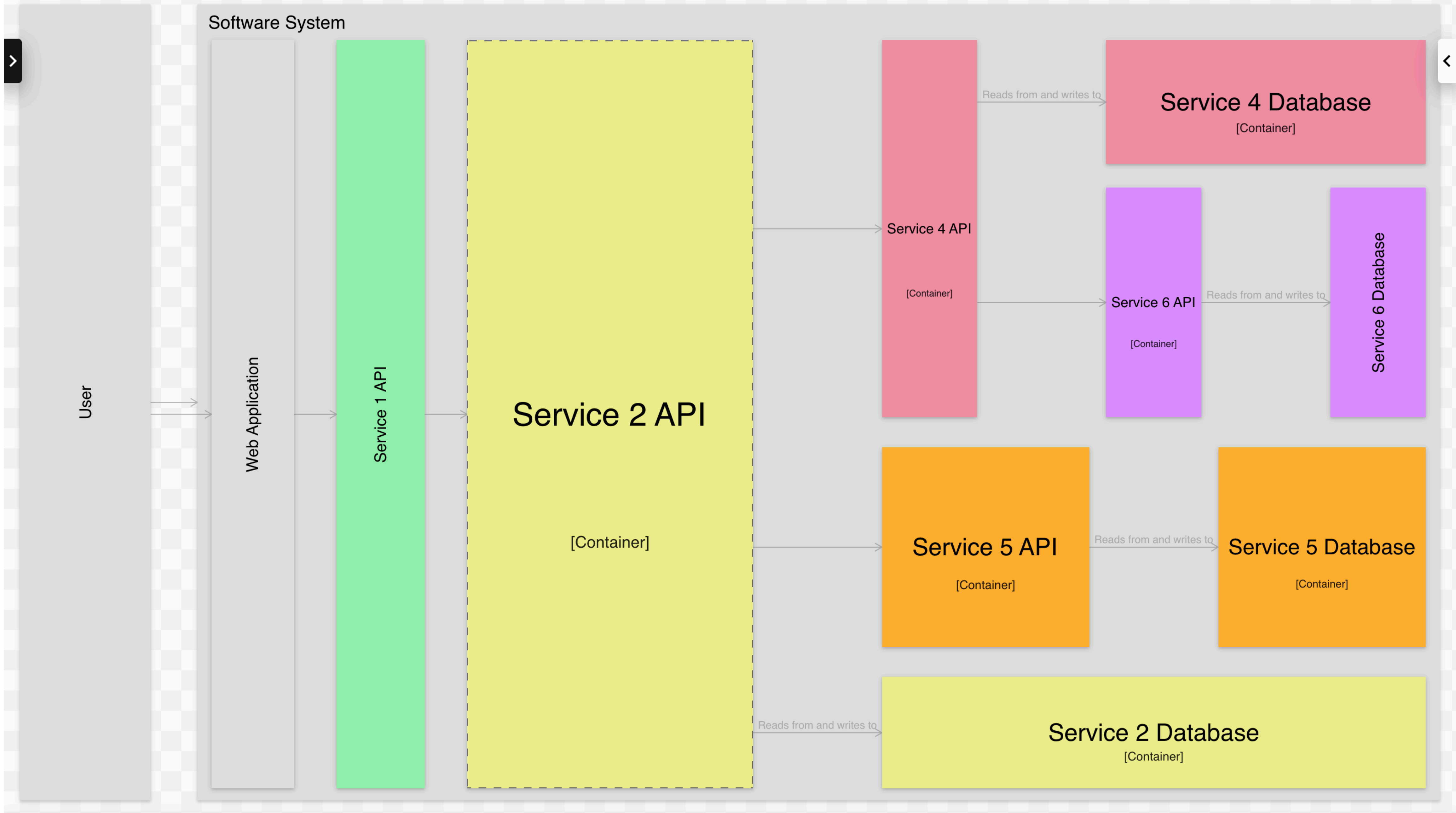


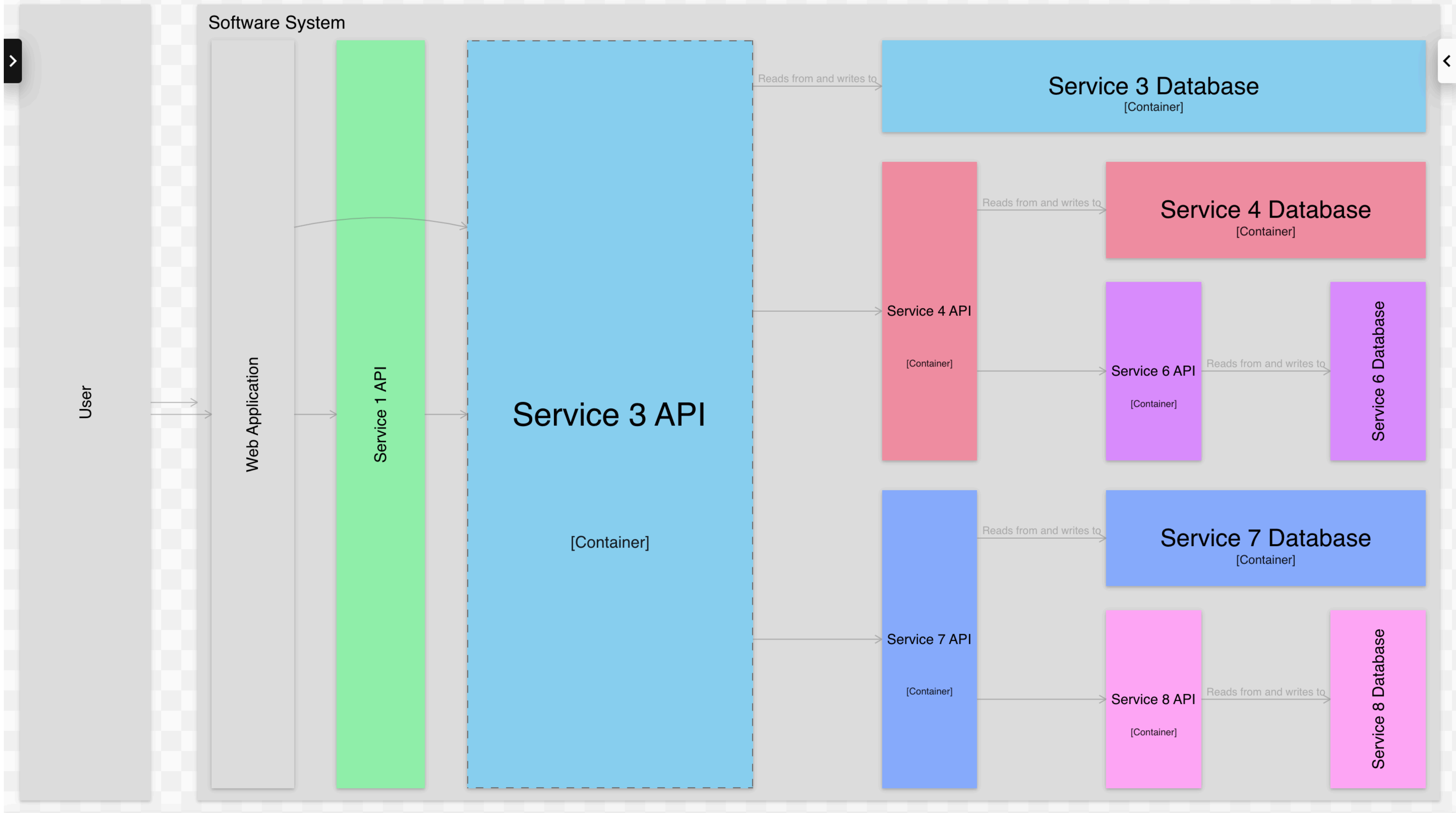












A final note on diagrams...

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
<p><b>Initial</b></p> <p>No software architecture diagrams.</p>	<p><b>Ad hoc</b></p> <p>Software architecture diagrams with ad hoc abstractions and notation, in a general purpose diagramming tool.</p>	<p><b>Defined</b></p> <p>Software architecture diagrams with defined abstractions and notation, in a general purpose diagramming tool.</p>	<p><b>Modelled</b></p> <p>Software architecture diagrams with defined abstractions and notation, in a modelling tool, authored manually.</p>	<p><b>Optimising</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Model elements are shared between teams.</li> <li>- Centralised system landscape views are generated by aggregating decentralised team-based models.</li> <li>- Model elements are reverse-engineered from source code, deployment environment, logs, etc.</li> <li>- Alternative visualisations are used for different use cases (e.g. communication vs exploration).</li> <li>- Models are used as queryable datasets.</li> </ul> <p>...</p>

Diagramming tools

- • • • • Microsoft Visio, Lucidchart, draw.io, PlantUML, Mermaid, whiteboard, etc

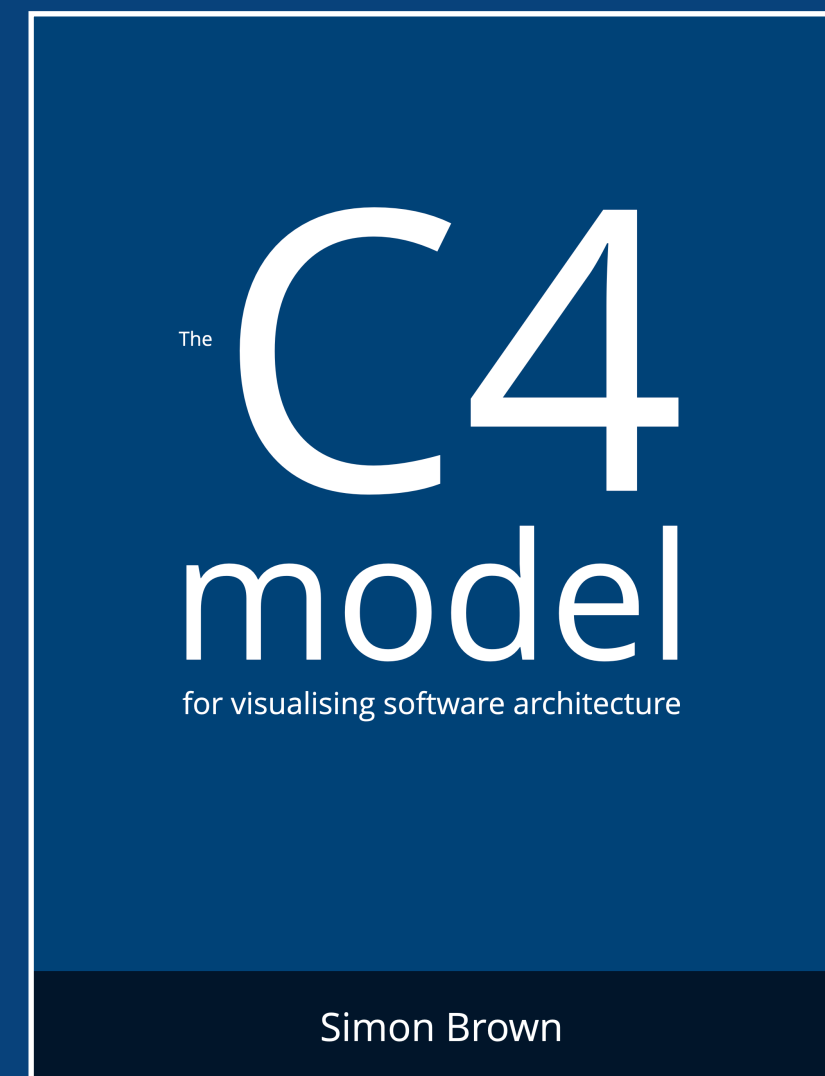
- • • • • C4 model

Modelling tools

- • • • • Structurizr, etc



# Thank you!



<https://leanpub.com/b/software-architecture/c/...>

Simon Brown