Where's my Architecture?

Chris Chedgey

Structure101

Discovering/defining architecture

- Real architecture
- Existing codebase structure
- Well-structured containment
- Creating well-structured containment
- Levelization
- Making it real

+ Examples

About Structure101 Inc.

Structure101

- Since 2000/2007
- Team in Ireland, France, India, Spain, Canada, …
- Web+channel sales

"Structure101 shaved months of calendar time and man years of effort off the project"
Bill Jackson, Netflix

Winner of the
jax INNOVATION AWARDS 2012
Most Innovative
Java Technology

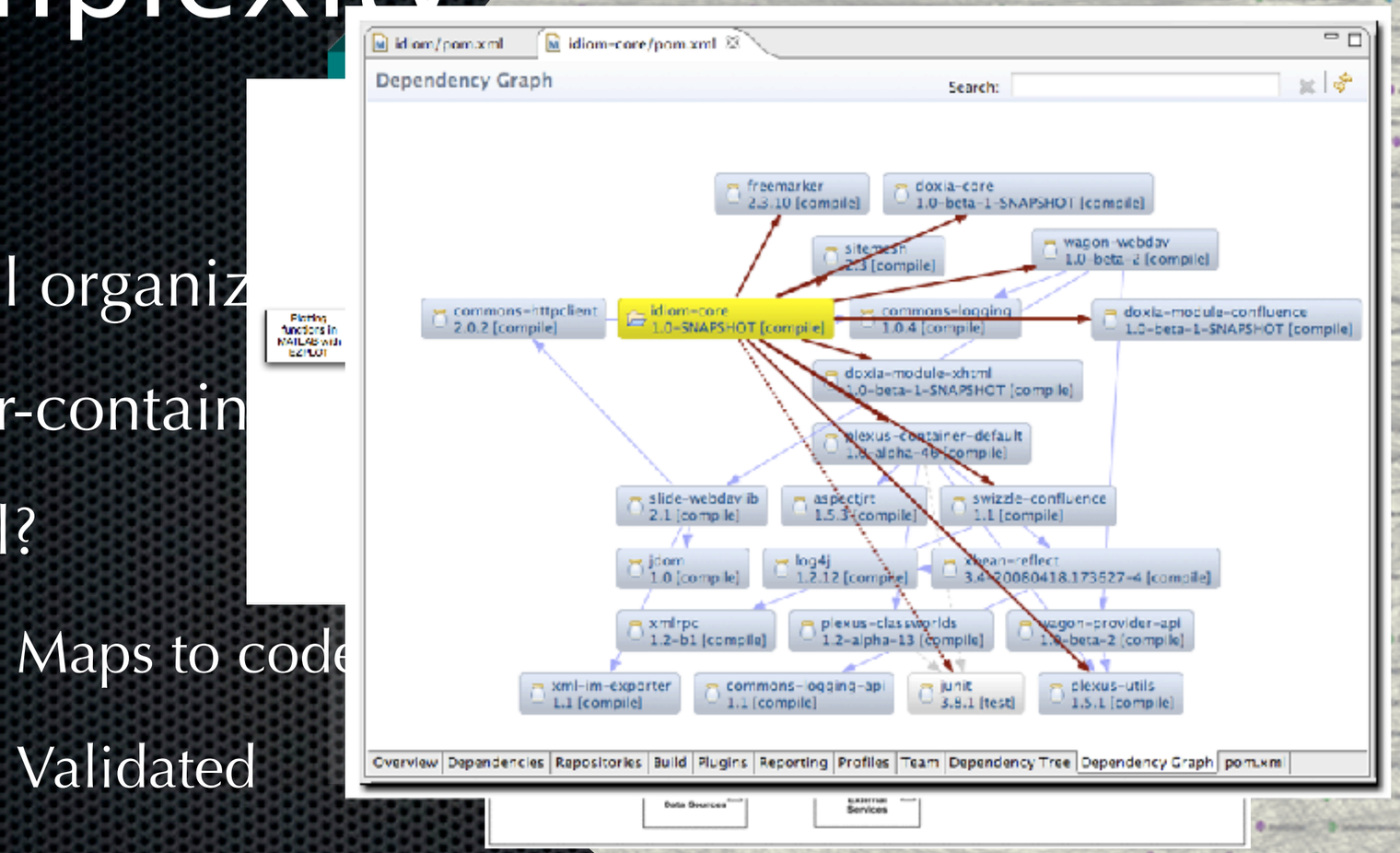
Why Structure?

"Well-structured software is delivered in half the time, at half the cost, with 8x less bugs"
US Air Force study.

- When a codebase grows beyond a certain size, without a guiding architecture, developers start drowning in an expanding sea of source files
- This is a huge, pervasive driver of cost which impacts all development activities
- ***Discovering defining an architecture for an existing code base is a much lower cost and risk than struggling on… or starting over***
- But this has required a new kind of tool → ***Structure101***

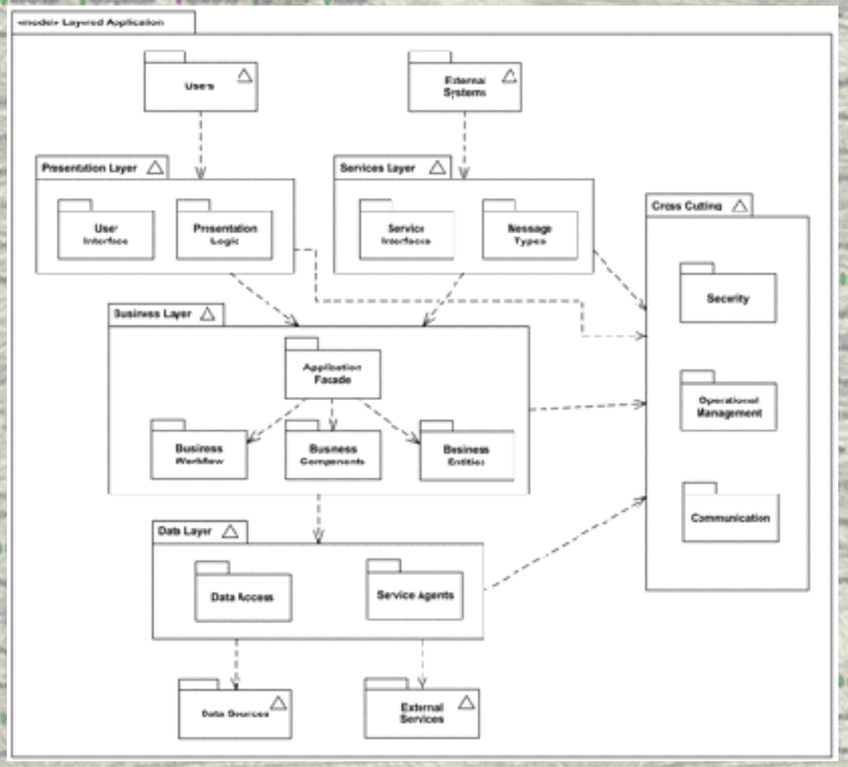
Architecture – organizing complexity

- Well organiz
- Inter-contain
- Real?
  - Maps to code
  - Validated



Real Architecture

- Map/blueprint for developers
- Phased testing and release
- Divide work across organizations, teams, individuals
- Modularity: interfaces + info hiding
- Reuse or replace subsystems or layers
- Impact/regression control
- Help new developers
- …
- *Agile Engineering*



Controlling Architecture

- New project
  - Define architecture that maps to the evolving codebase
  - Communicate, enforce, evolve
- Existing codebase
  - ***Discover***/define architecture that maps to the evolving codebase
  - Communicate, enforce, evolve

The structure of a codebase

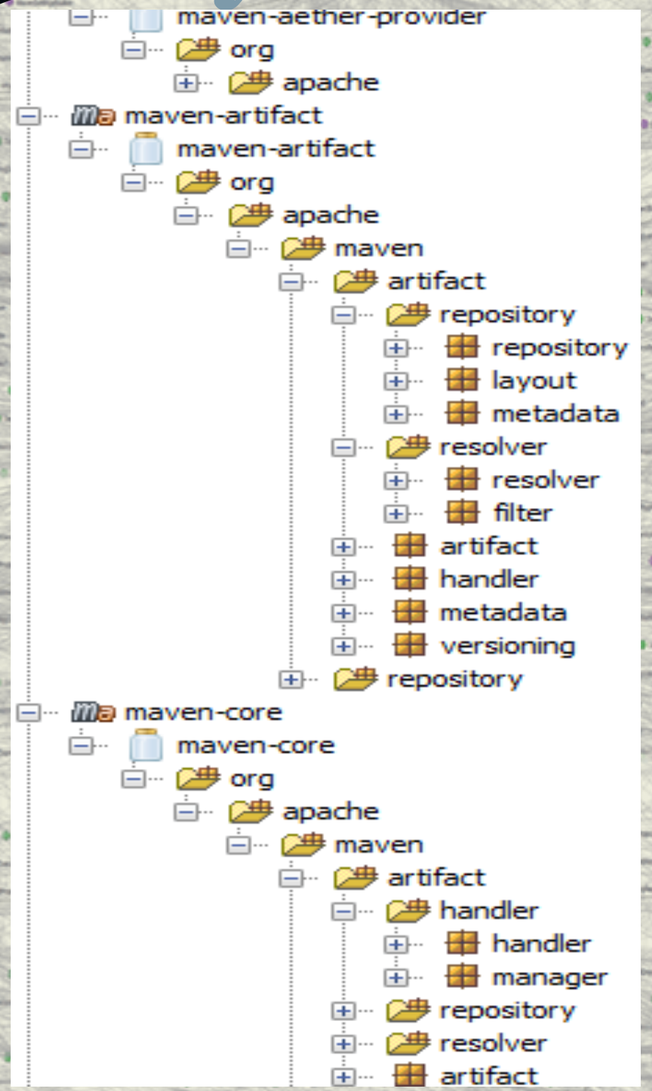
What we have (raw material)

1. Implementation

- Thousands of source files
- Countless interdependencies
- *Not an "architecture"*

What we have

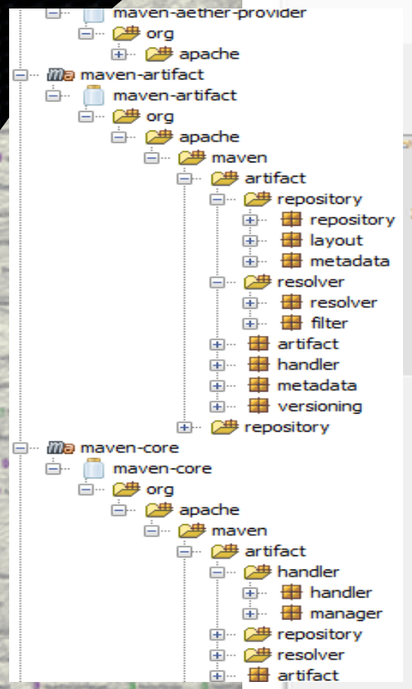
2. Physical organization

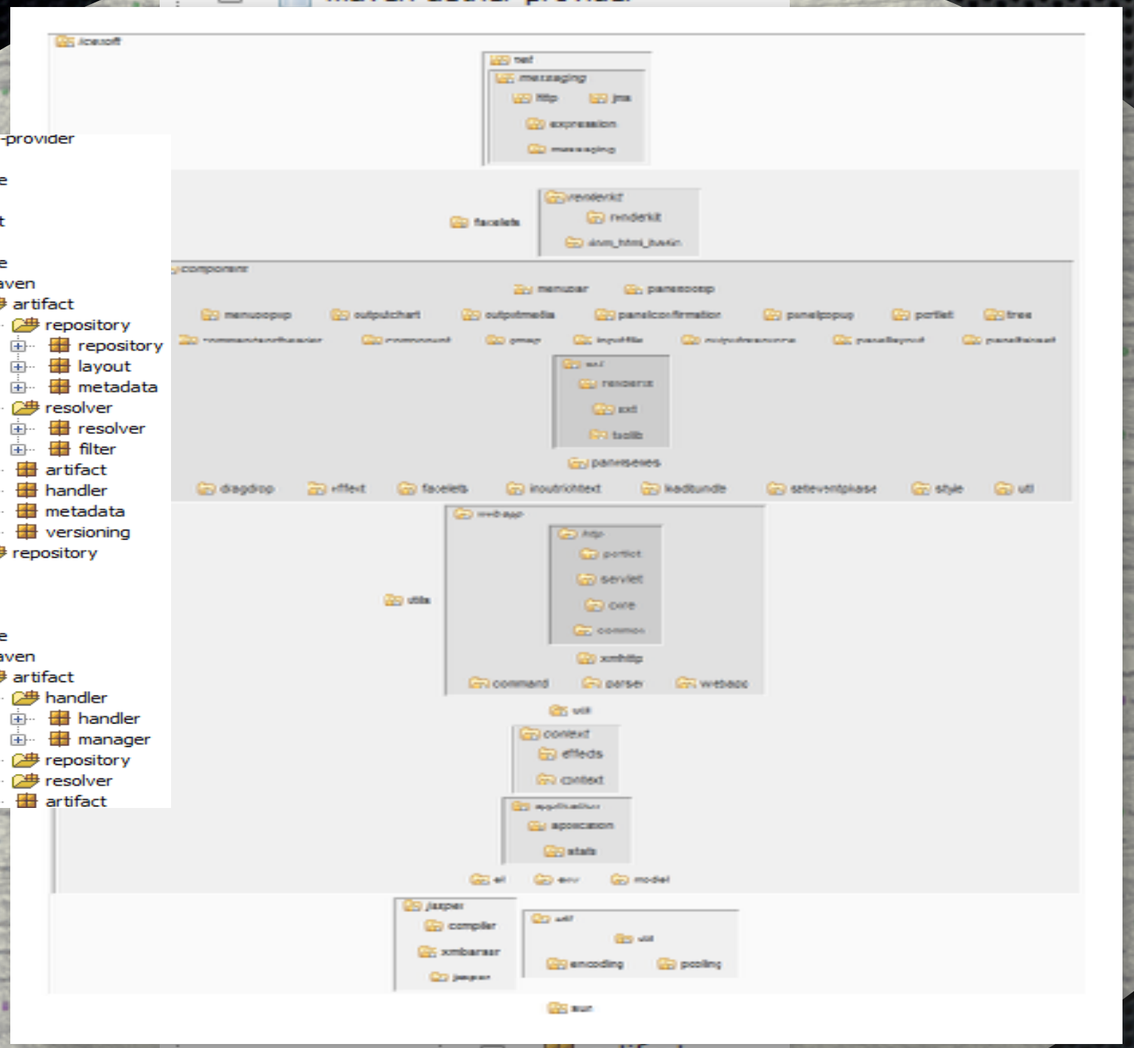


- Packages, jars, Maven projects, …
- Helps to find files
- ***But is it an "architecture"?***

What we have

2. Physical organization





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What we have

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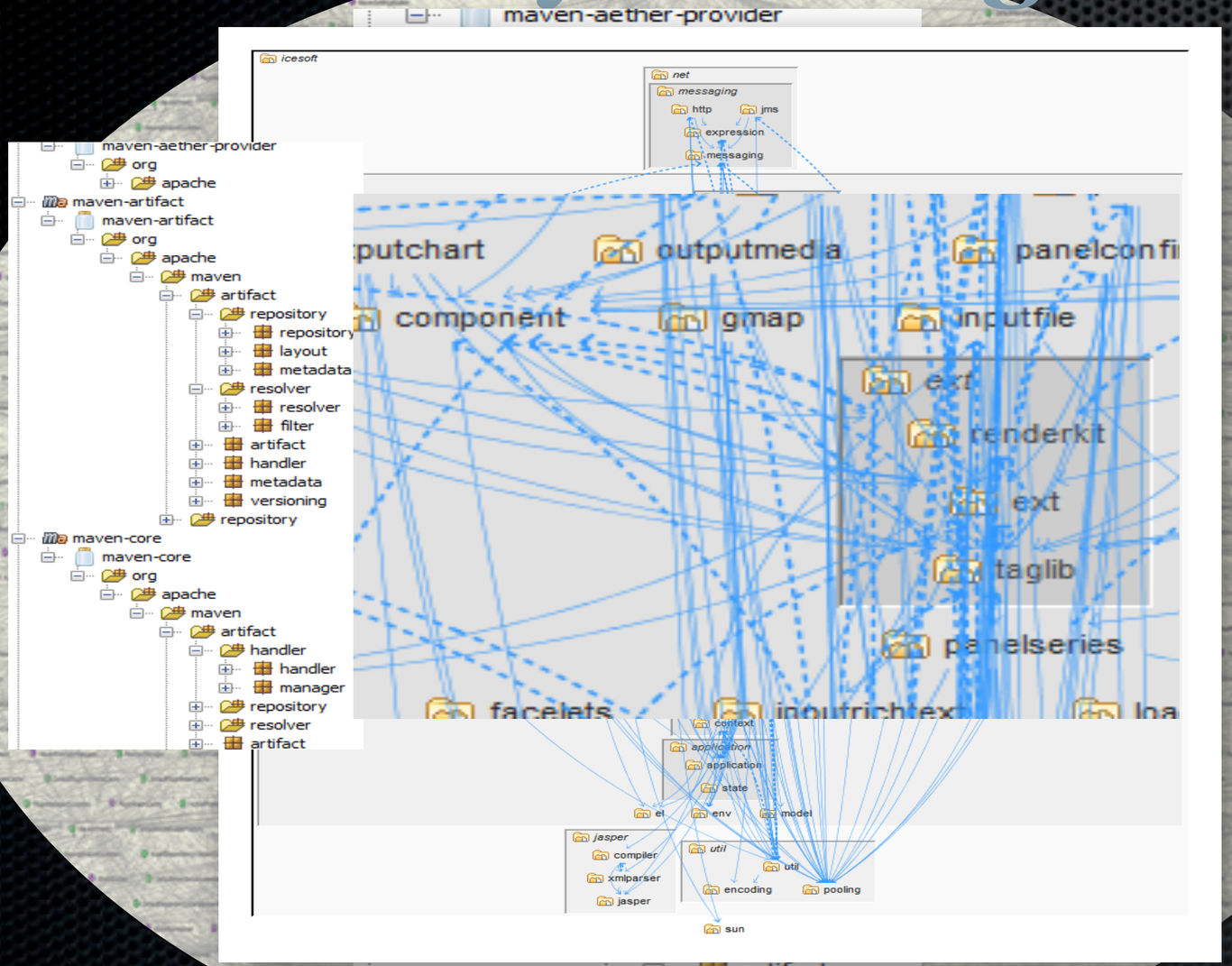
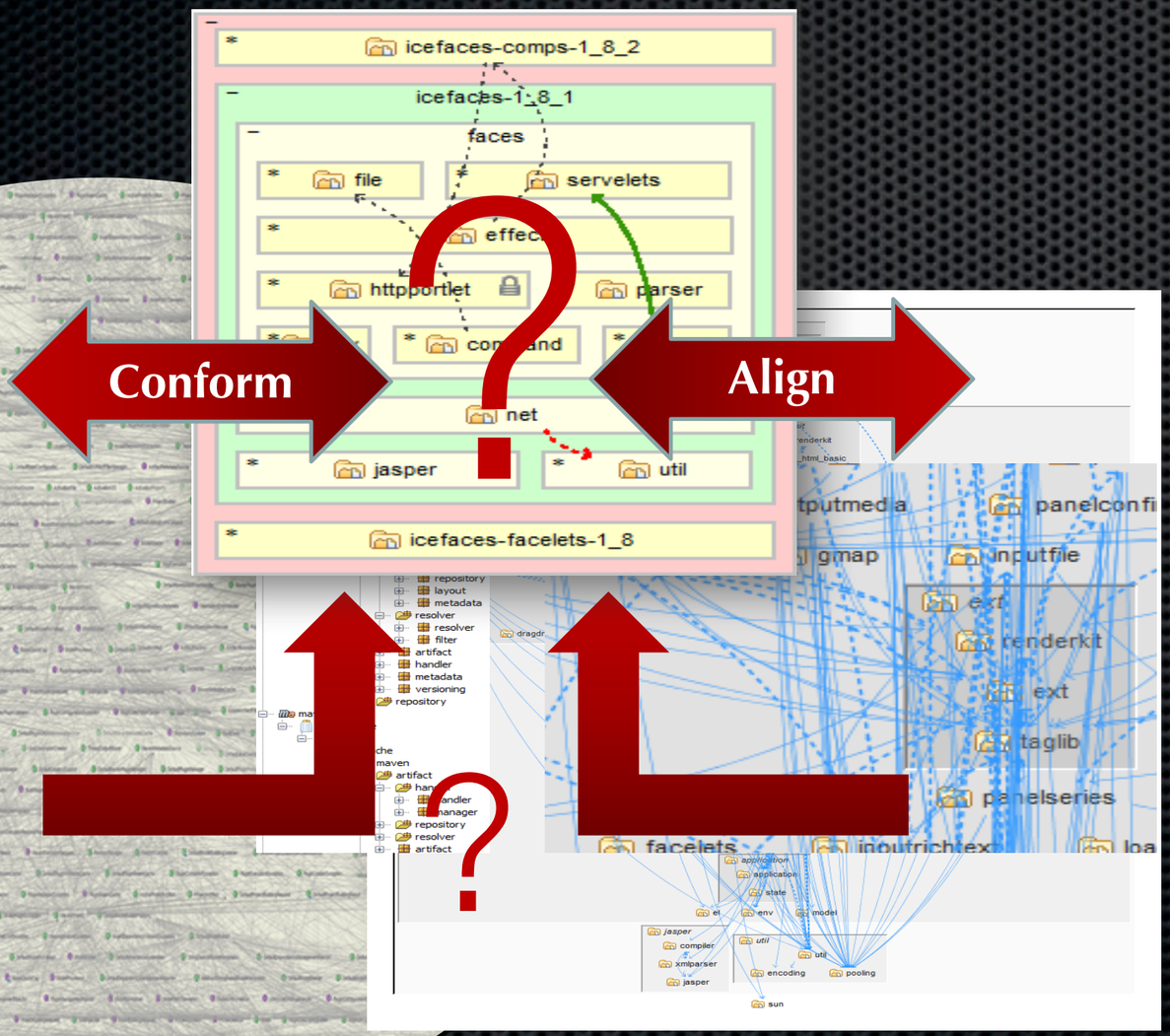


- Packages, jars, Maven projects, …
- Helps to find files
- But is it an “architecture”?
- ***Not usually an “architecture”***

What do we need?

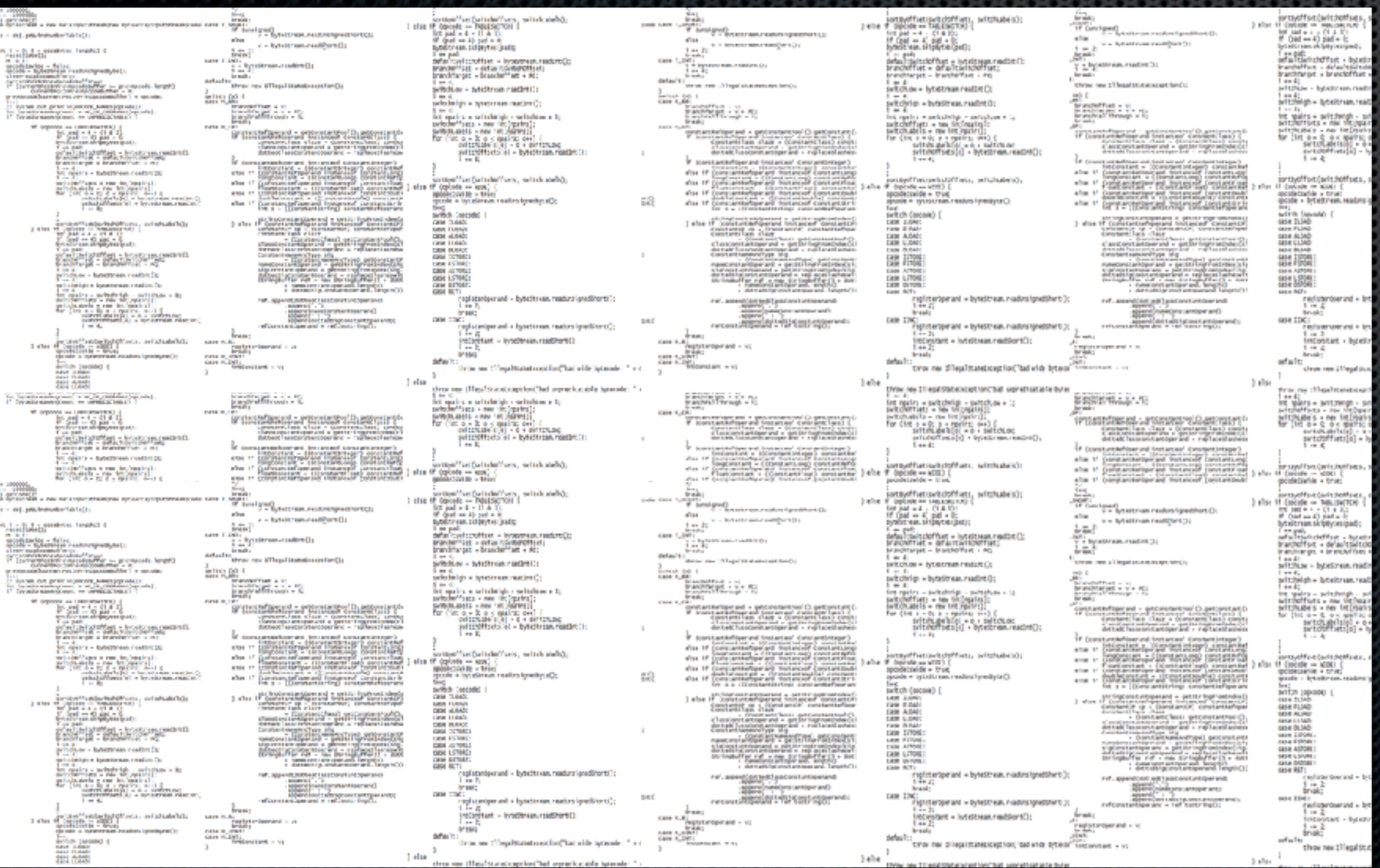
3. "Architecture"



- What is it?
- How do we get it?
- How do we make it real?

“Well-structured containment”

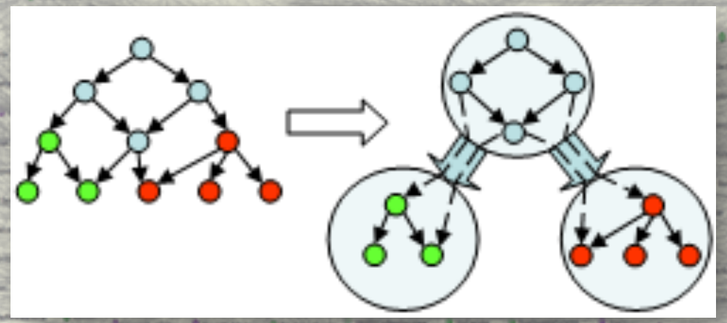
Containment

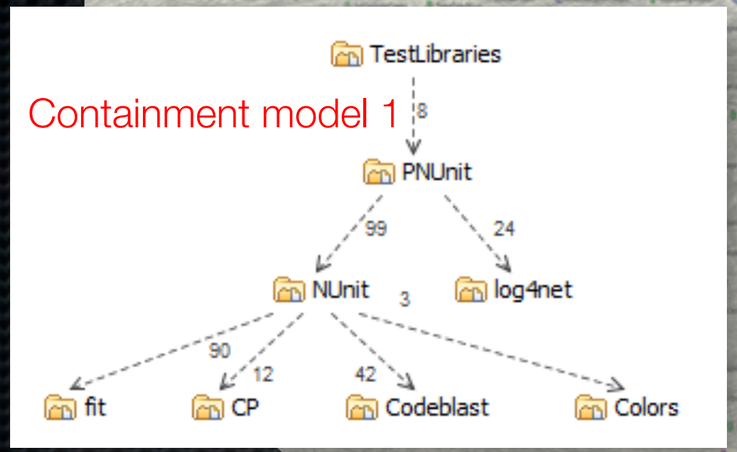


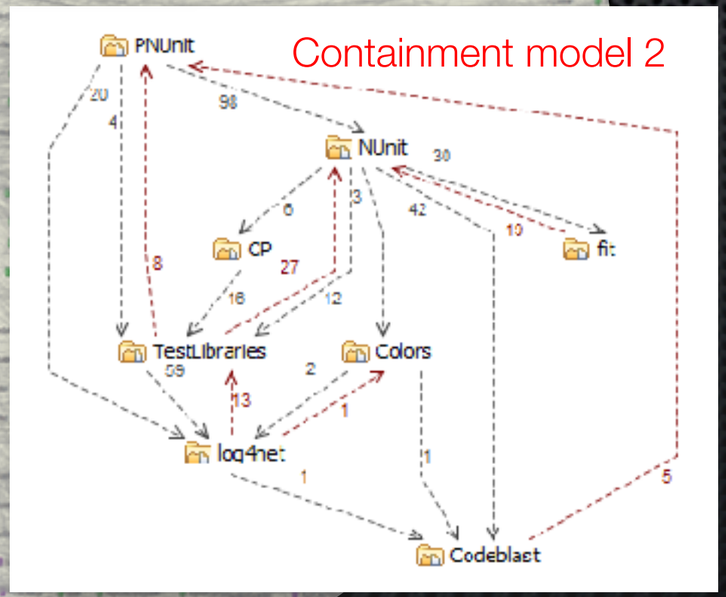
- Divide and conquer
- Code → method → class → package → subsystem → …
- “***Fat***” = too much in one place
- Grow and divide

Containment creates dependency

- Different containment
- Very different dependency
- *Containment is key to controlling dependency*

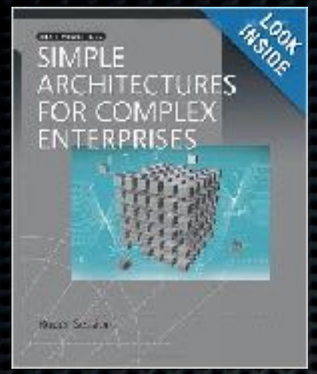


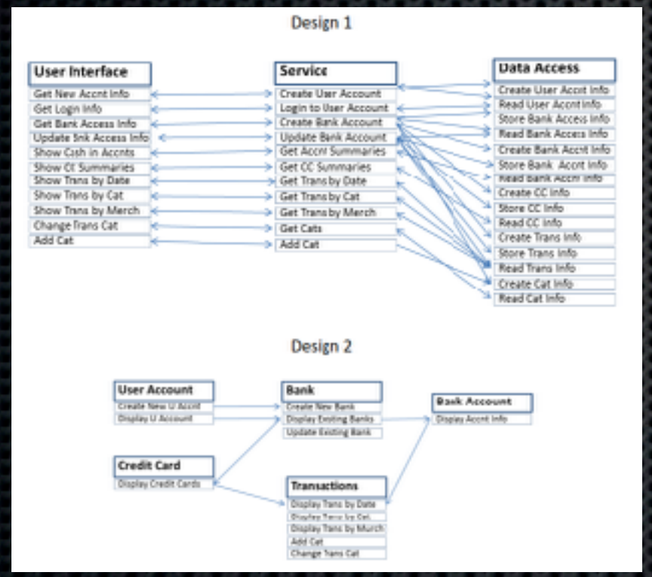




Dependency creates complexity

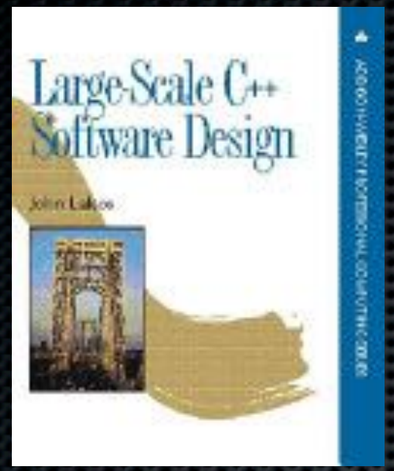
Roger Sessions:

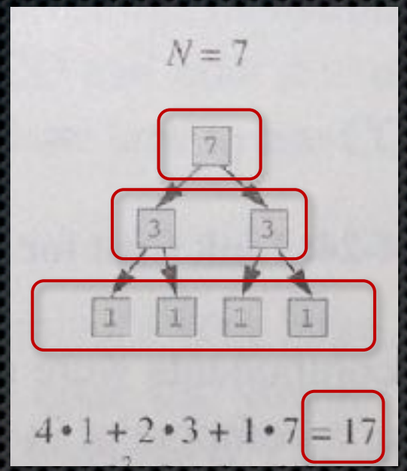




- ***Law 3***. Complexity is driven by interdependencies.
- ***Law 10***. Complexity is an undesirable architectural attribute of an IT system.
  - ***Reliability***: Most IT failures are due to complexity.
  - ***Auditability***: complex systems are extremely difficult to audit for regulatory compliance.
  - ***Security***: complexity increases the chances of fraud and vandalism.
  - ***Alignment***: complexity results in poor alignment between IT systems and business needs.
  - ***Cloud***: complexity results in inefficient use of cloud resources.
  - ***Maintainability***: complexity makes system maintenance much more difficult.
  - ***Agility***: complexity makes change much more difficult.
  - ***Scalability***: complex systems are hard to scale up when user demand exceeds expectations..

Dependency is cumulative





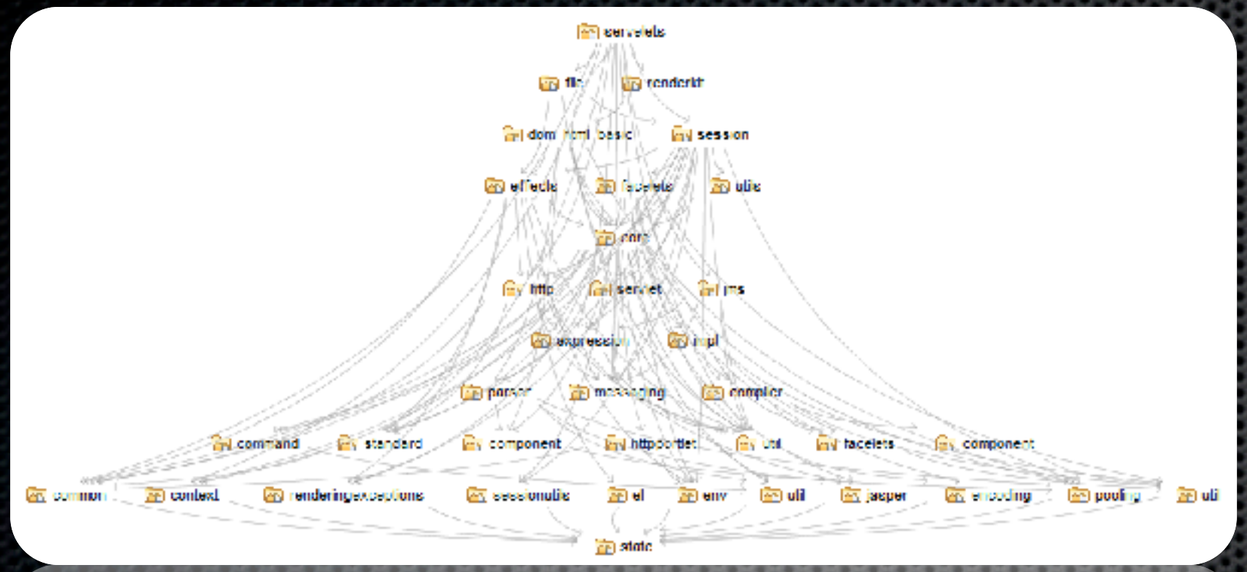
Cumulative Component Dependency (CCD)
- John Lakos

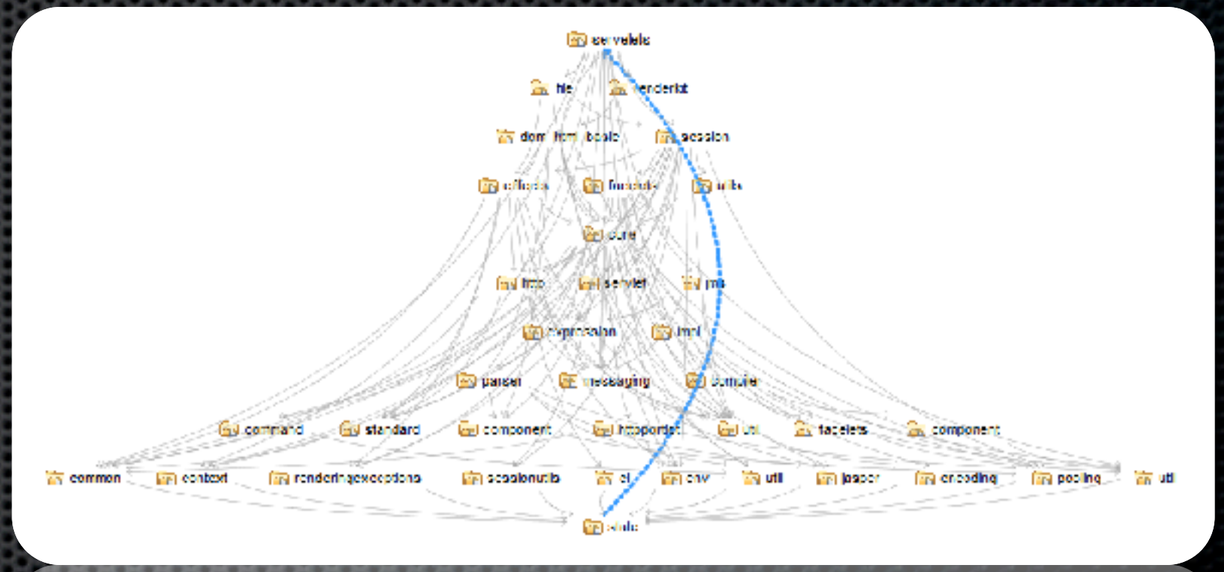
"In software architecture, resource constraint is not the big expense right now... it's coupling"
-Neal Ford, Thoughtworks

"Law 8. Complexity increases exponentially"
-Roger Sessions

Cycles explode dependency

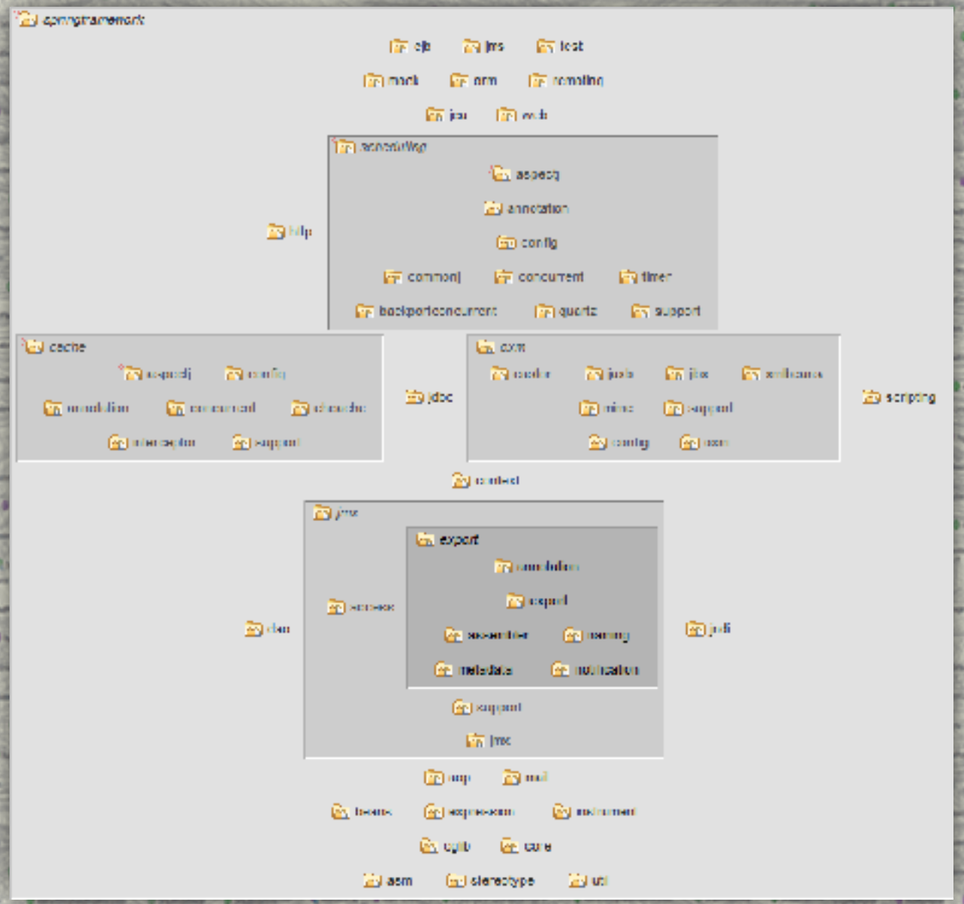
"Cyclic dependencies have the greatest capacity to increase the overall cost of developing and maintaining a system"
- John Lakos





- CCD = (1*1) + (11*2) + (7*3) + ...
  - < 164
- CCD = 36^2
  - = 1,296 !!!

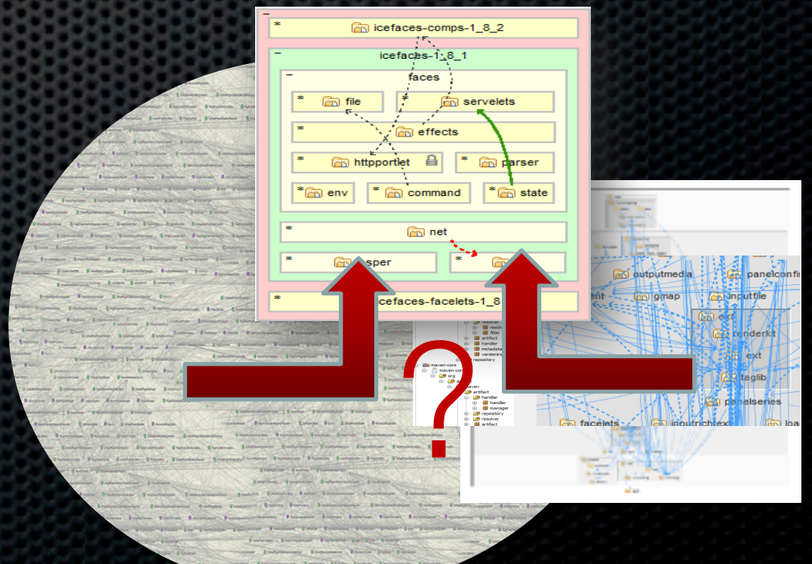
So “well-structured containment” is…



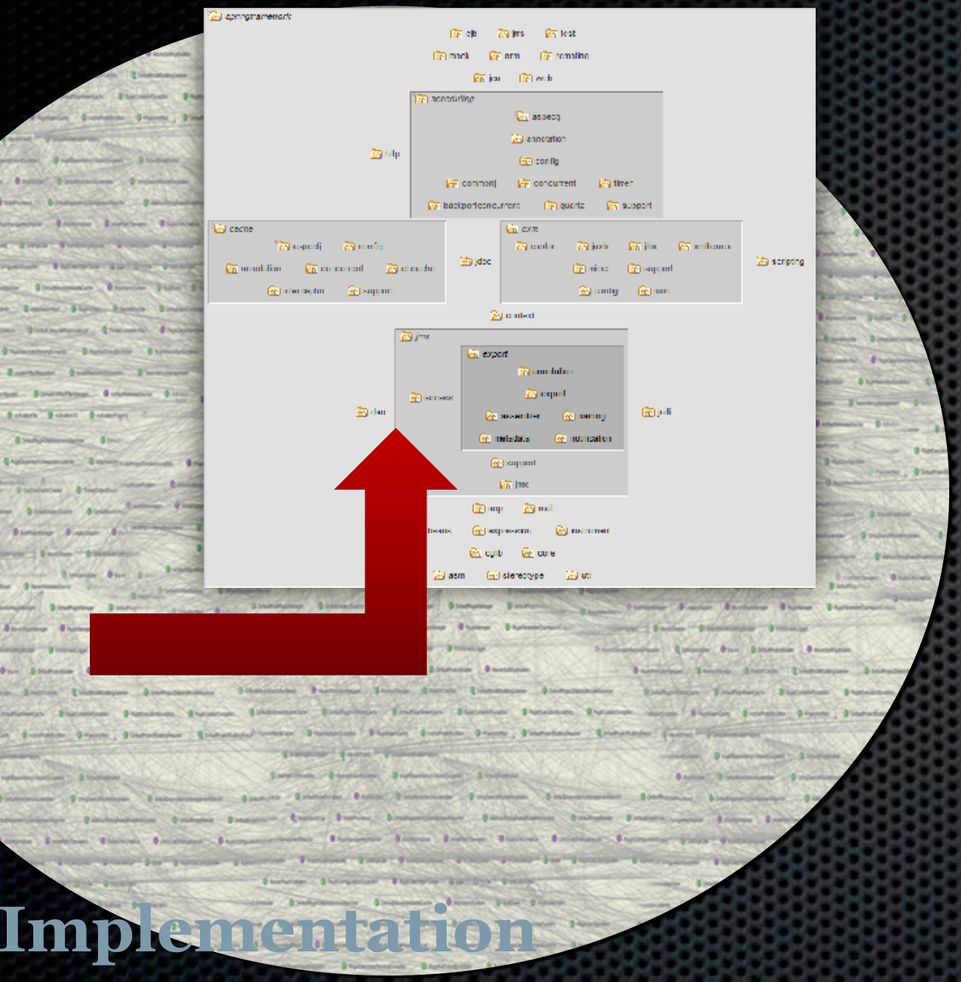
- No “tangled” containers
- No “fat” containers
- *… a foundation for “architecture”*
  - *Modules/Rules*
  - *Communication*
  - *Enforcement*
  - *Controlled evolution*

“Well-structured containment”

HOW DO WE GET IT?

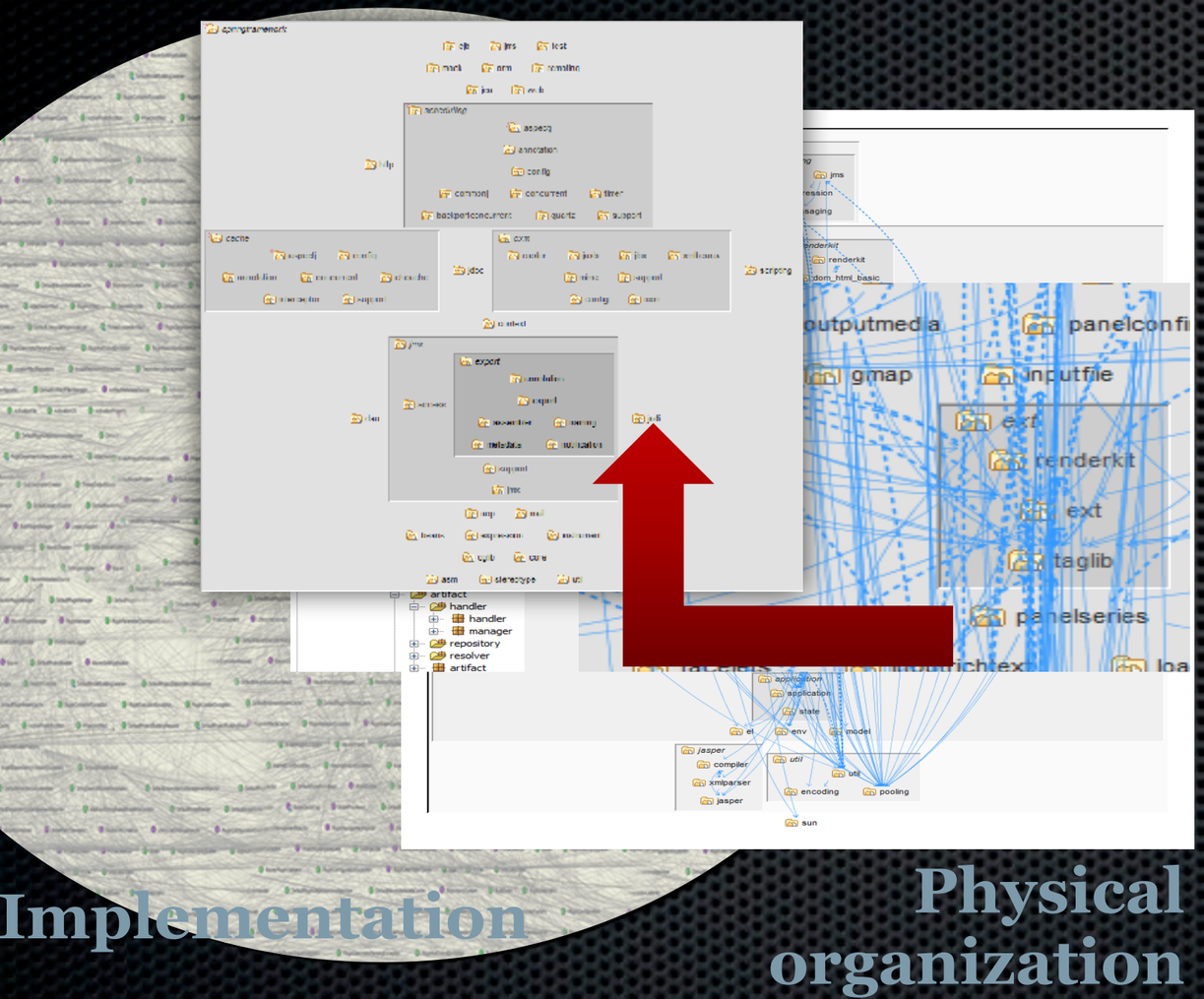


Using source files



- Recursively group cohesive clusters of files
- *Bust or isolate large file-level tangles*
- Can be partly automated

Using physical organization

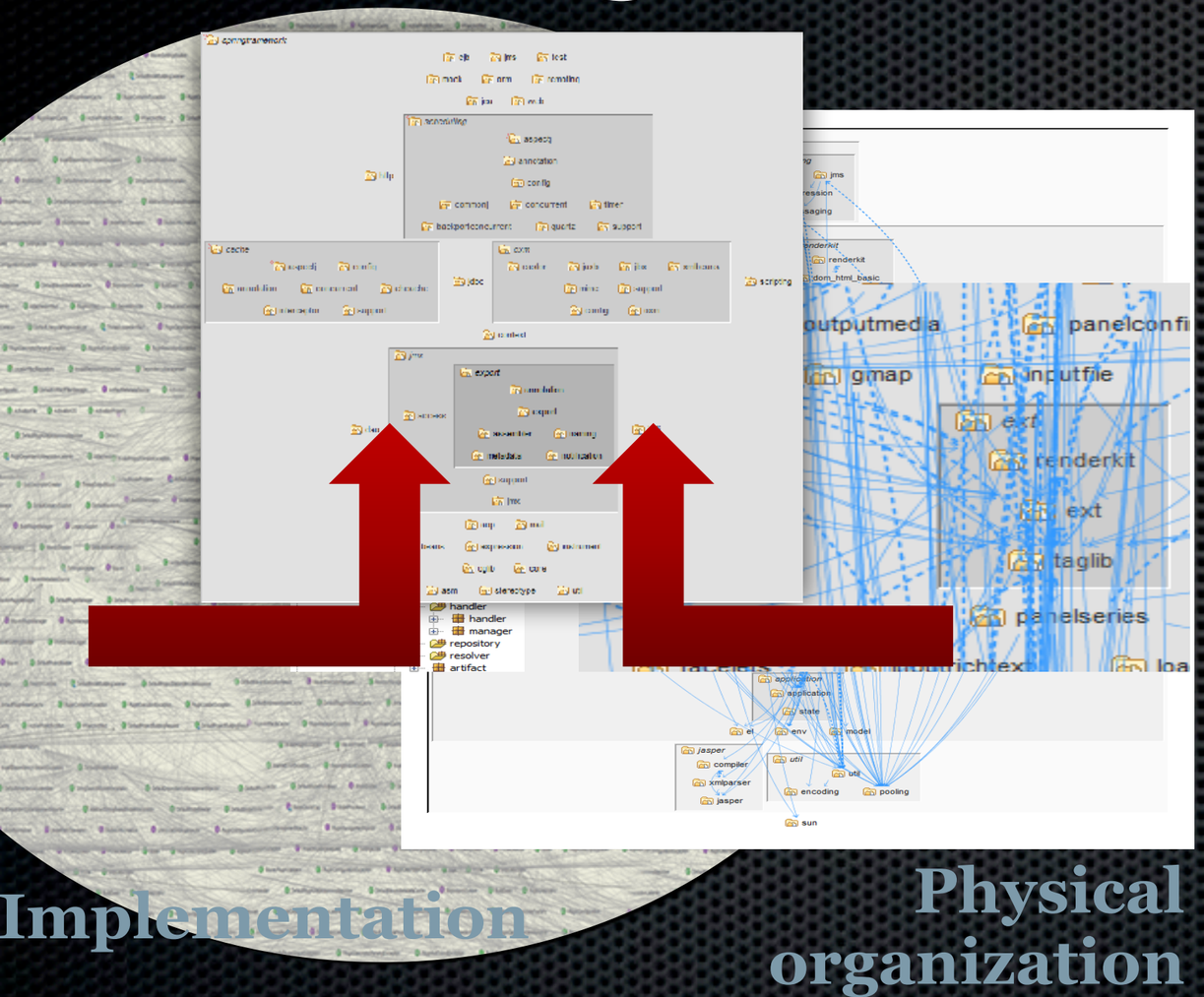


Implementation

Physical organization

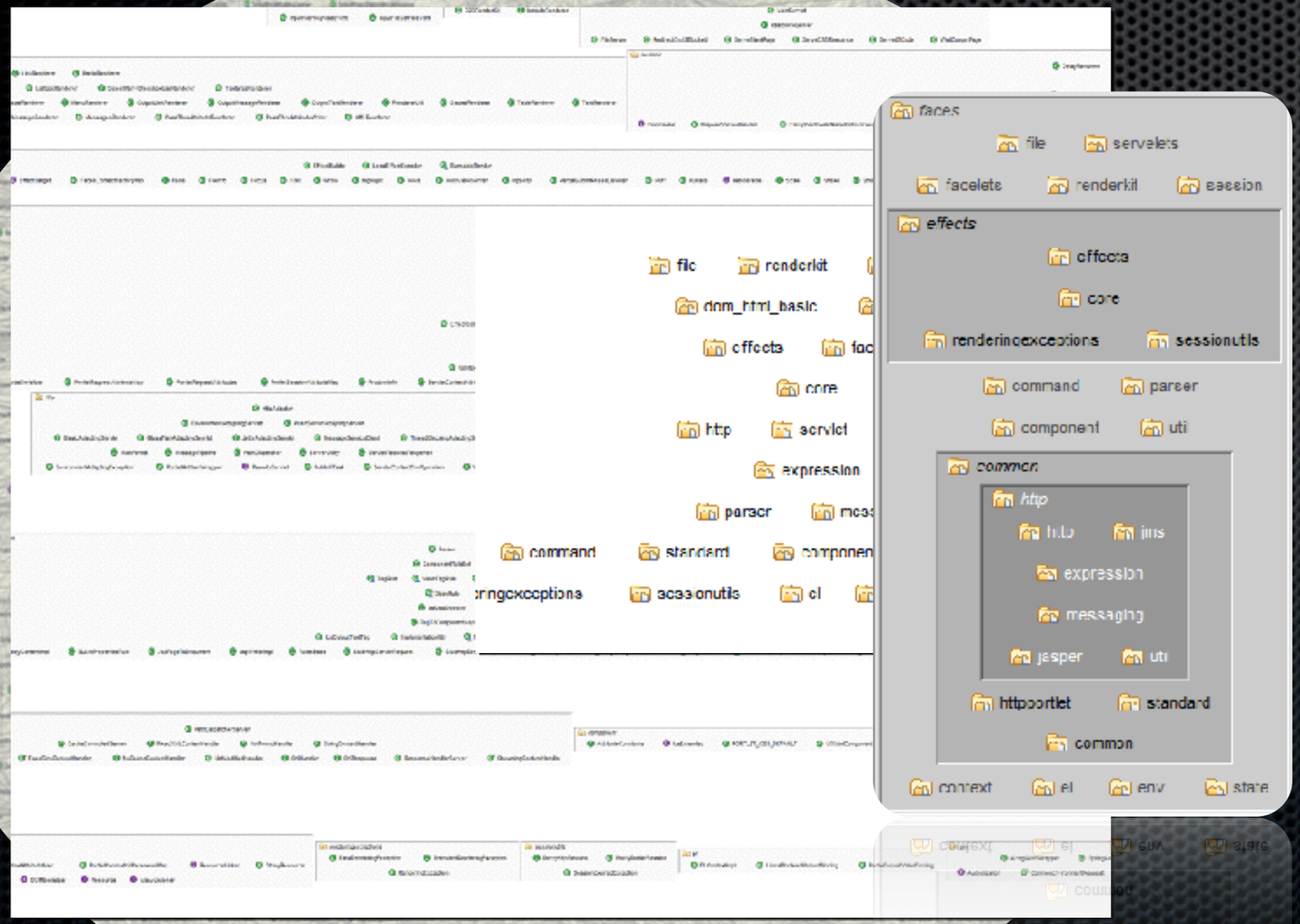
- Restructure/refactor
- Disentangle
- Preserve familiar structures
- Guided/manual reorganization
- Can be harder

Draw on both implementation and existing physical organization



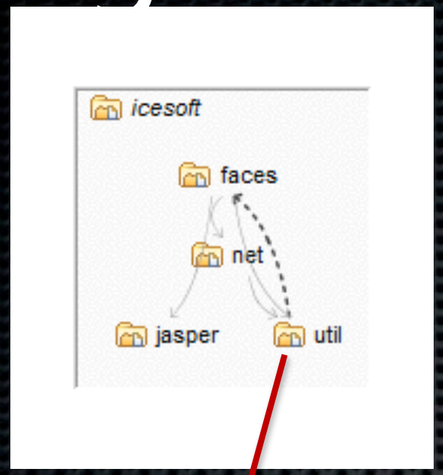
- Use the physical organization where it is reasonably well-structured
- Build a new structure where it isn't

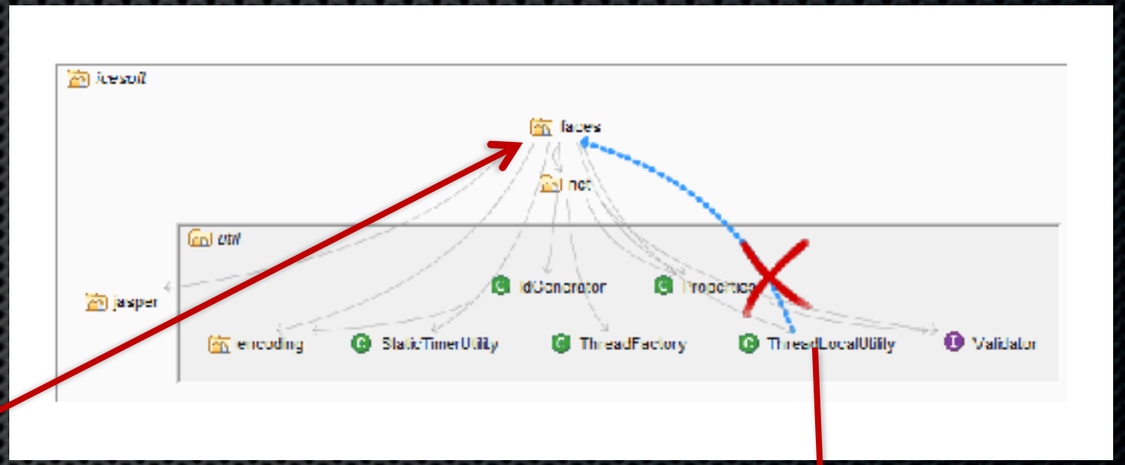
Building containment from implementation up

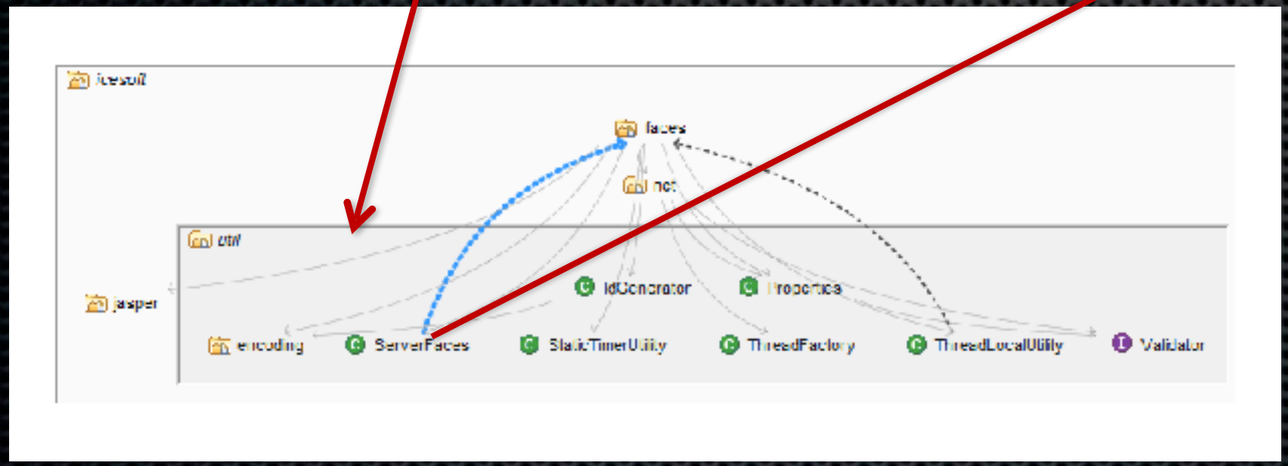


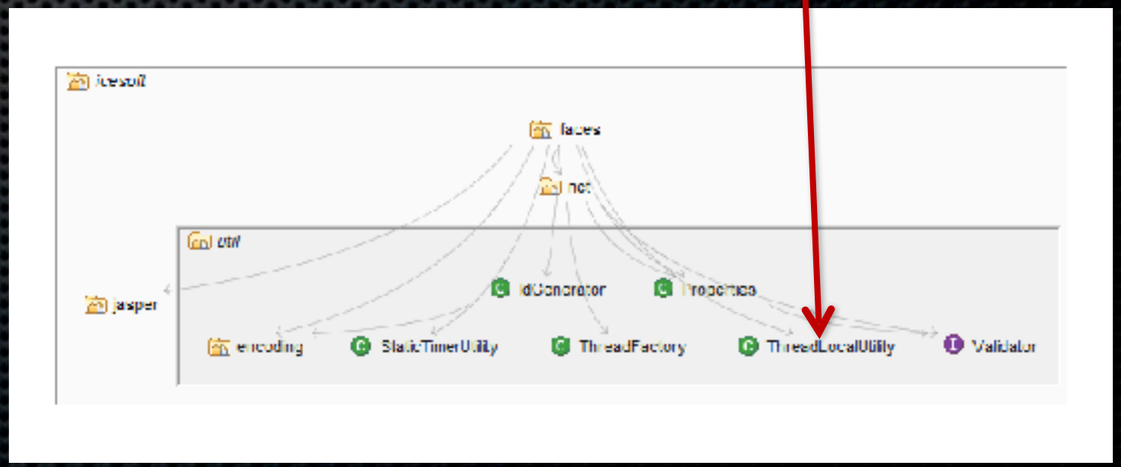
- Find “cohesive clusters” of source files
- (use automation)
- Wrap them into containers
- Find cohesive clusters of containers
- Wrap them into higher level containers
- Repeat

Restructuring physical organization



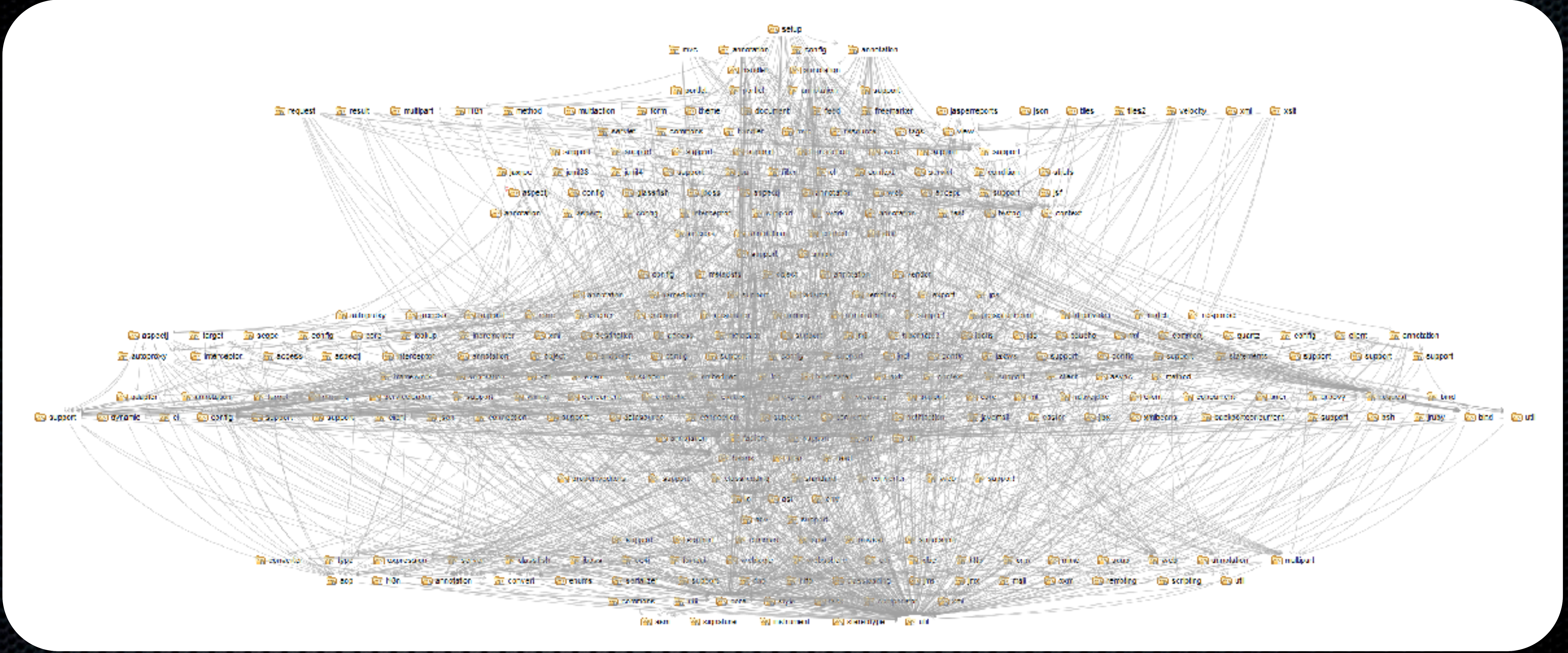






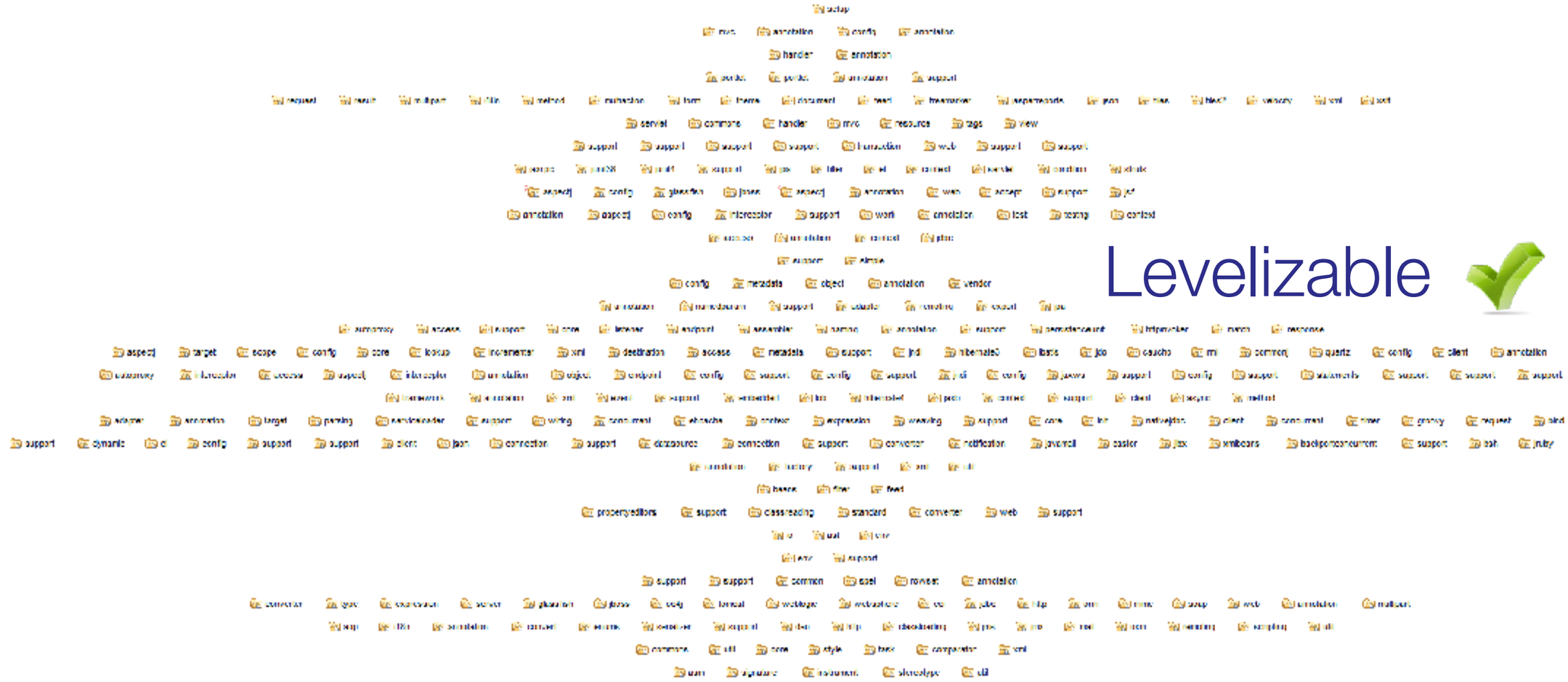
Key concept: Levelization

Levelization

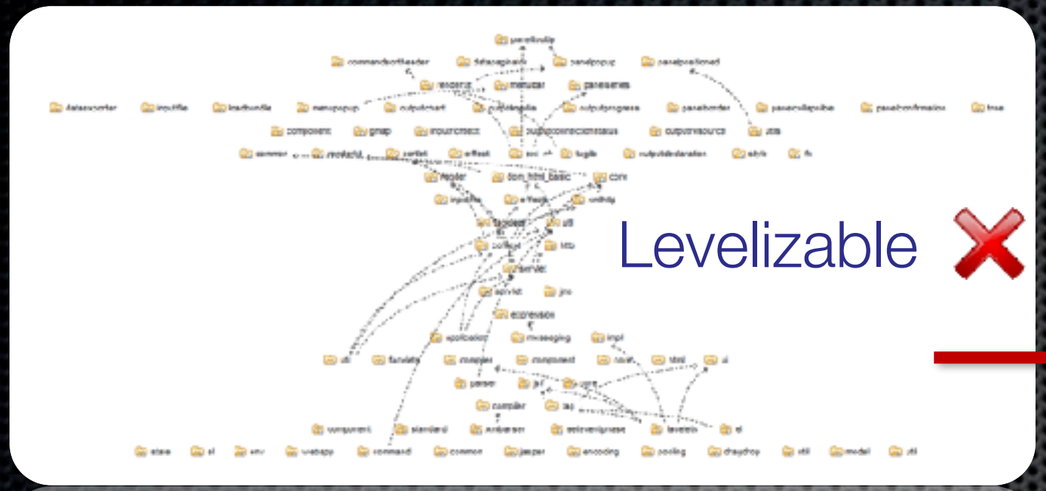


Levelization

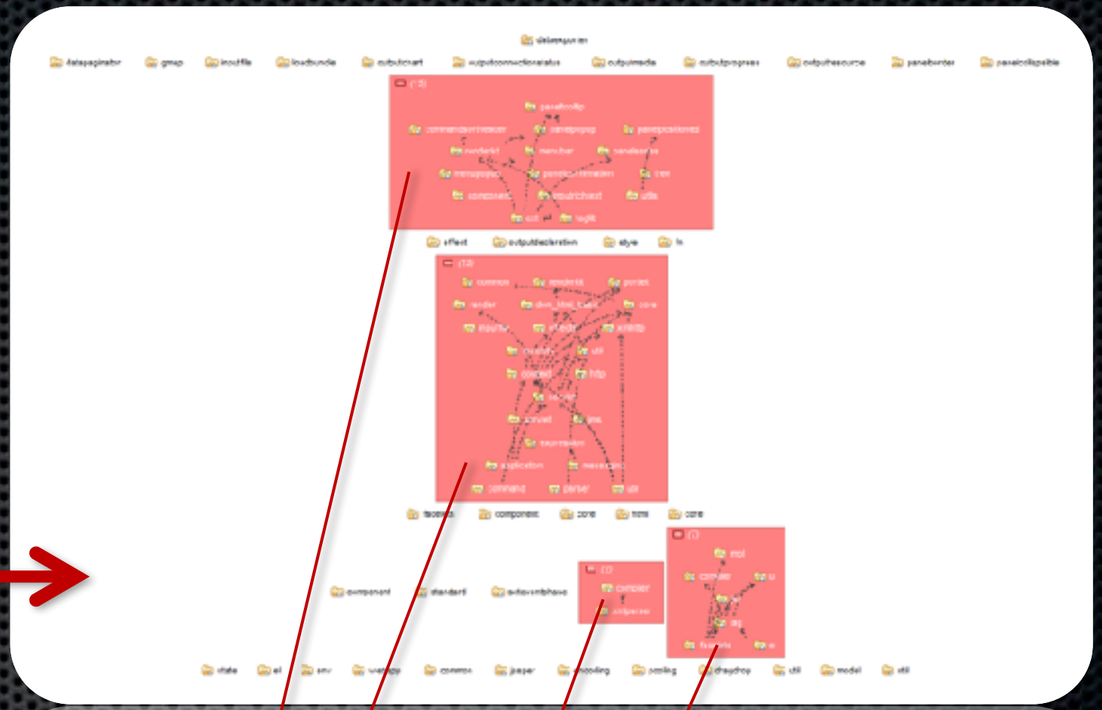
Dependencies

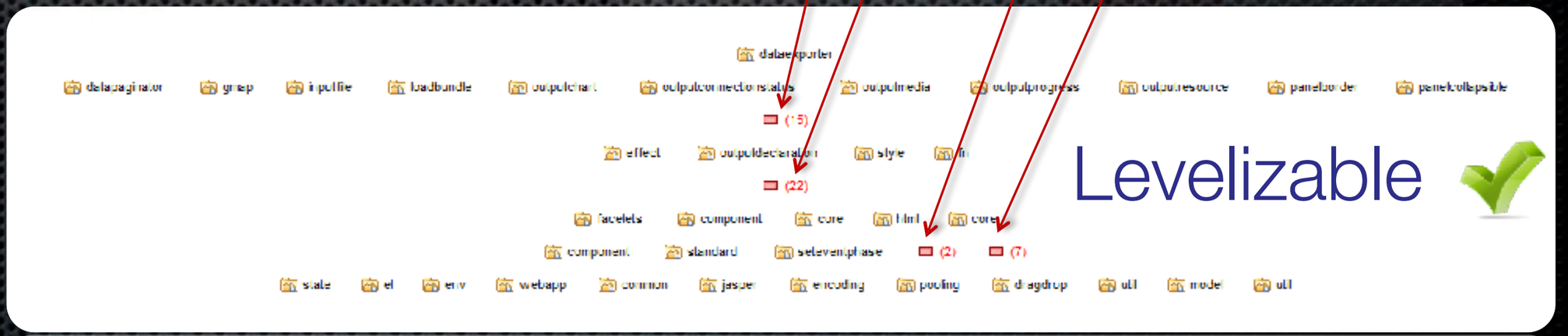


“Tangle” - Every vertex reachable from every other vertex



Levelizable

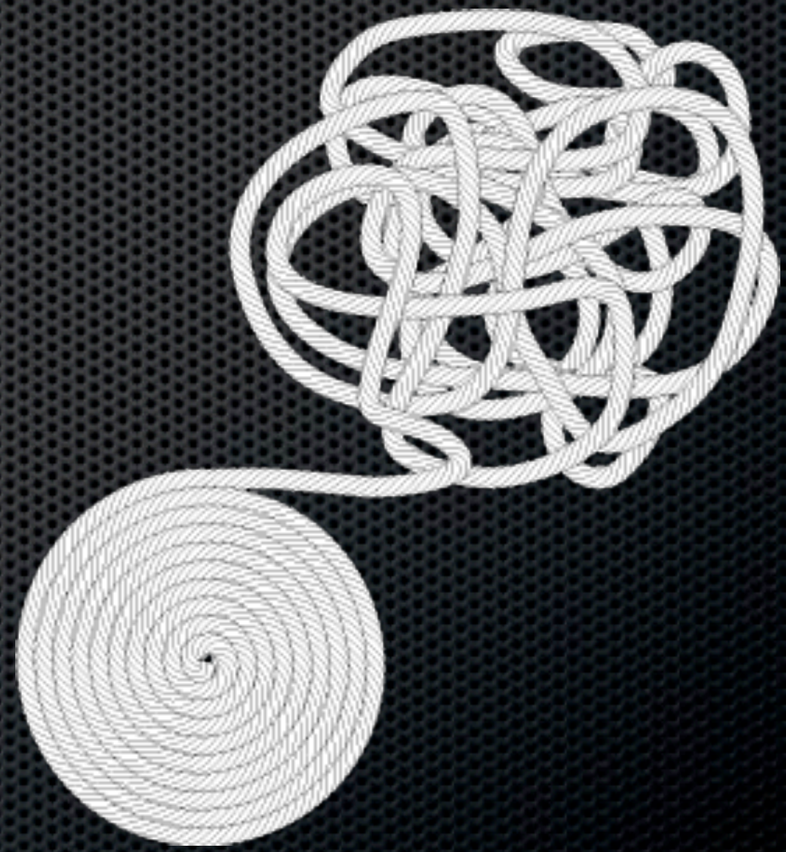




Levelizable

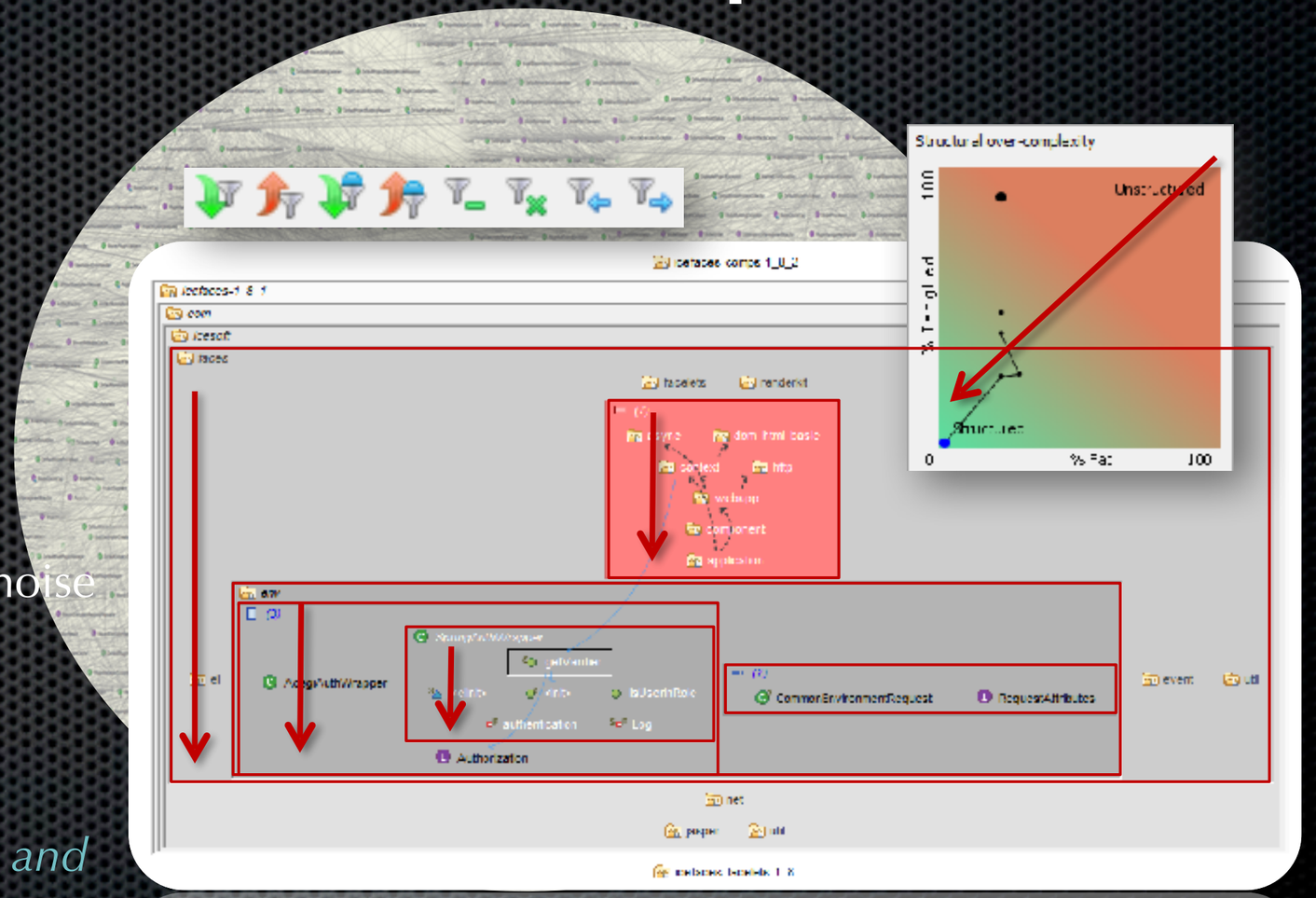
Structure101

Making it real



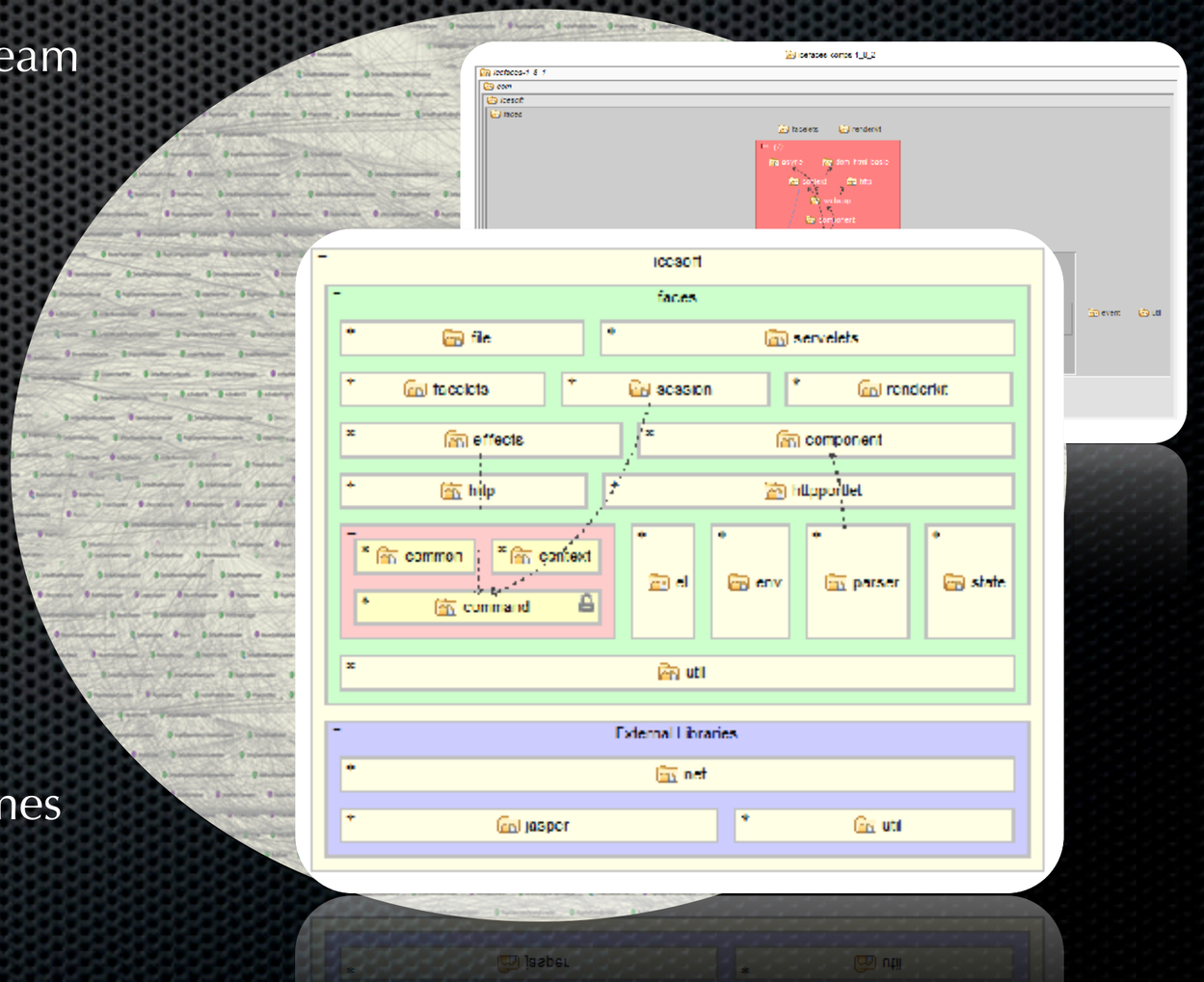
The Levelized Structure Map (LSM)

- Designed specifically for *containment modelling*
- *Expand/collapse* depth of scope
- *Auto-groups* tangles, cohesive clusters, disconnected clusters
- *Filter* items and dependencies to reduce noise
- Can be manipulated *interactively or automatically* to create well-structured containment model
- *Items are <u>always</u> levelized at every scope and after every change*



The Architecture Diagrams

- *Communicate* important aspects of model with team
- *Define rules* for a containment model
- Cells *map* to code by patterns
- Dependencies *should* flow down
- Cell positioning expresses *many* rules, visually, intuitively
- Can have *many* diagrams
- *You define layering and visibility – not changed automatically*
- Used to *check* code changes at edit and build times



Step 1: Discover and define your architecture

- *Bootstrap step*
- Use *LSM* to create "well-structured containment model"
    - Get "Fat" and "Tangles" close to zero
- Use the *Architecture diagrams* to define dependency rules for your model
- Share your architecture

Step 2: Architecture-guided development

- Communicate
  - Compile-time checking
  - Build-time checking
  - Reporting
- Evolve
  - Update architecture when required
  - Adjust architecture ahead of development