



Agile Cambridge 2019

# Agile Architecture and Innovation

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**Topics we'll ignore today:**

**Whether you need  
"Architecture"**

**(you have no choice)**

**Whether your Agile project  
needs an "Architect"**

(no, but someone will do that architecting)



# What to document

(structure, dependencies, principles, choices)

**Whether there should be  
"Architecture Stories"**

(no)

**Whether the whole discussion  
might actually be quite pointless**

**(possibly)**



**Instead:  
Architecture**

# Architecture Manifesto Attempt

**Conscious trade-offs over emerging architecture**  
**Documented rationale over quick ad-hoc decisions**  
**Sustained changeability over easy initial development**  
**Design for replacement over design for re-use**  
**Simplicity over fast delivery**

# (Software) Architecture Definitions

A system's elements, their relationships, and the rules and principles that govern their design and evolution

Decisions that you want to be correct because they are costly to change

Whatever the architect considers important enough to merit their attention





**Print  
Shop**

**CMS**



**General  
Ledger**

**Archive**

**HR**

# Awesome Shop

Print  
Shop

Invoicing

Search

Catalog

CMS

Accounting

Auth

Checkout &  
Order

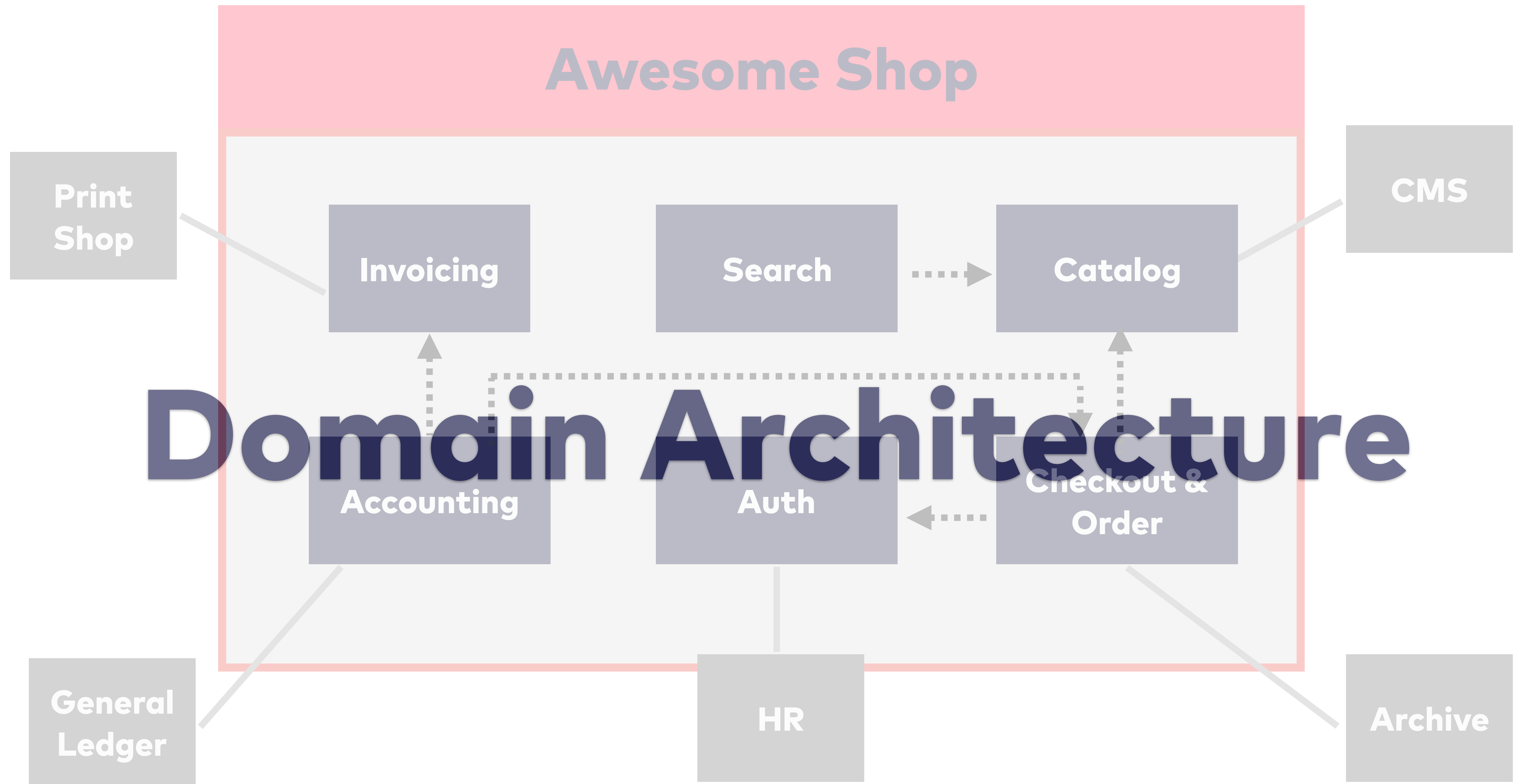
General  
Ledger

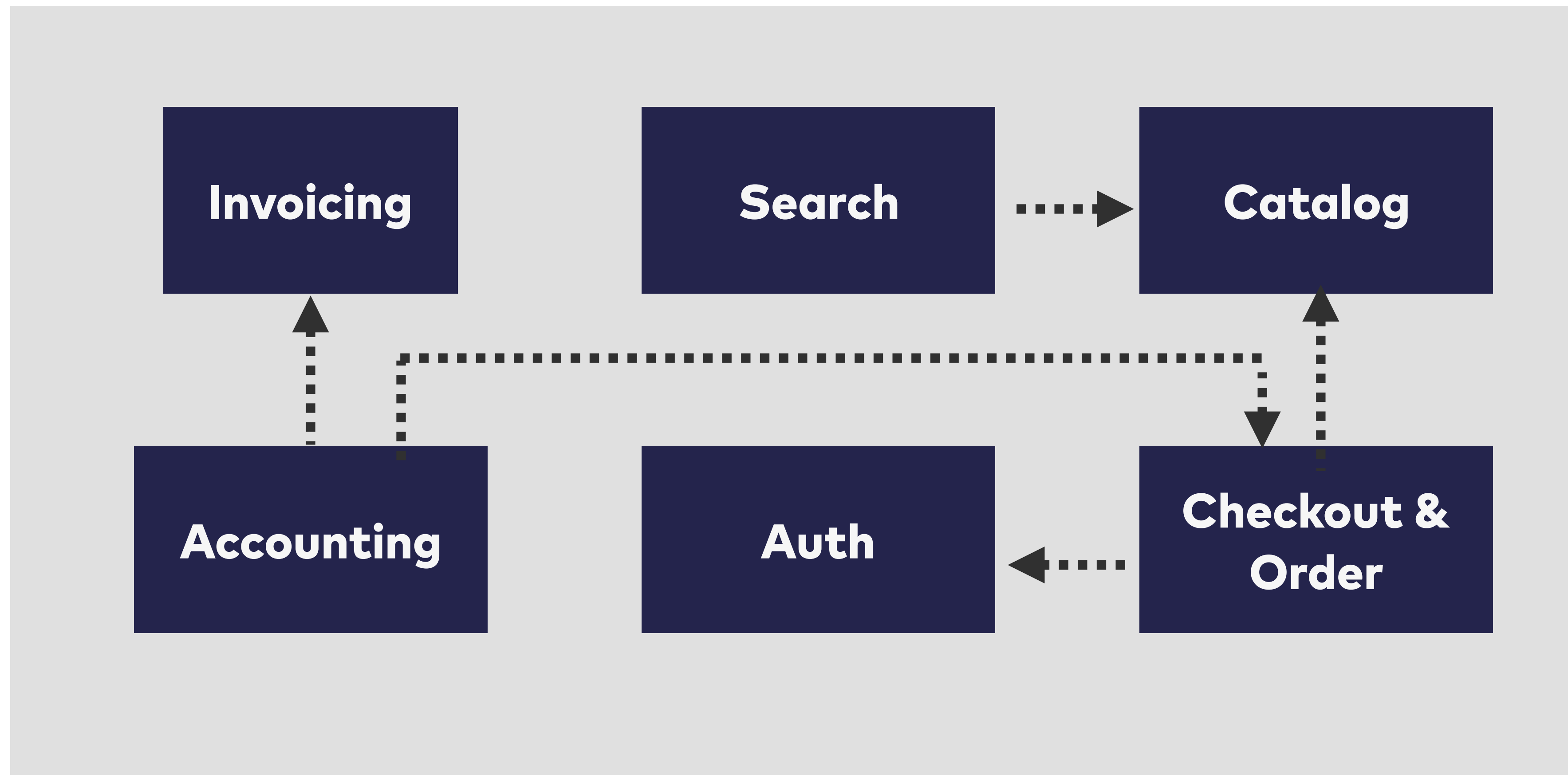
HR

Archive









# Macro Architecture





**Ruby on Rails**  
**MySQL**

**NodeJS**  
**ElasticSearch**

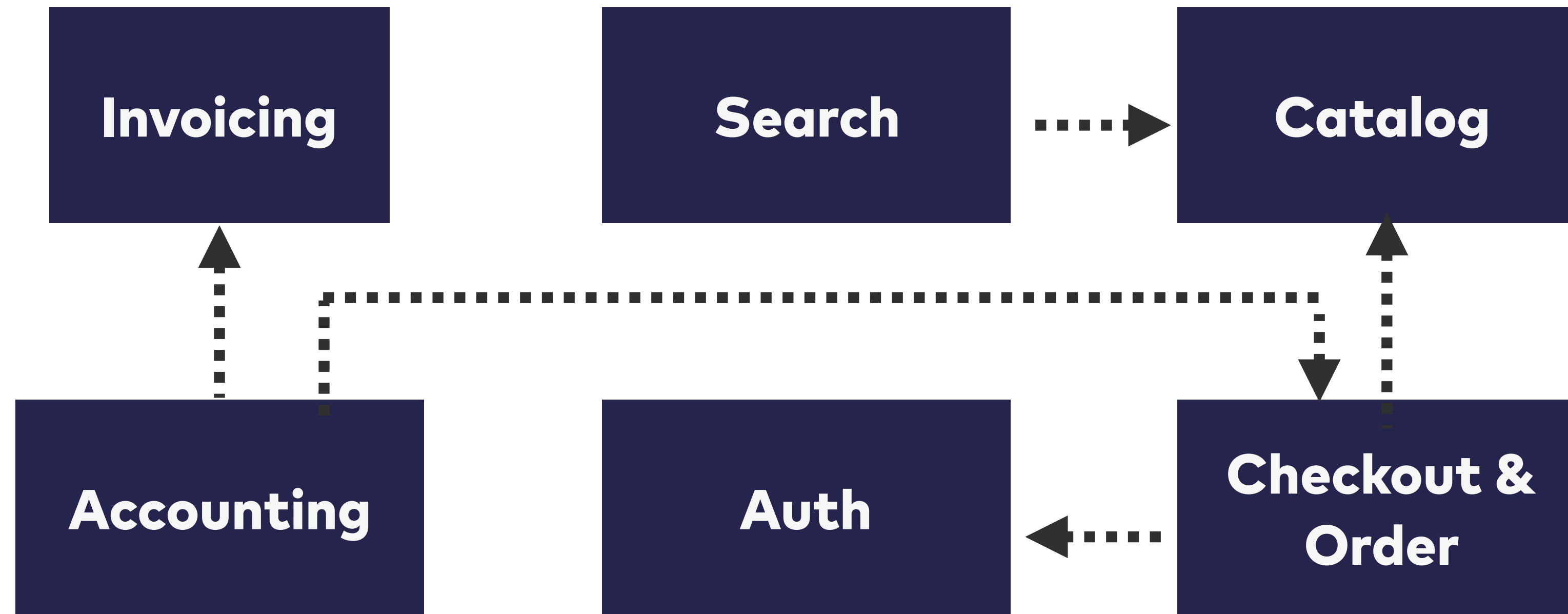
**COTS**

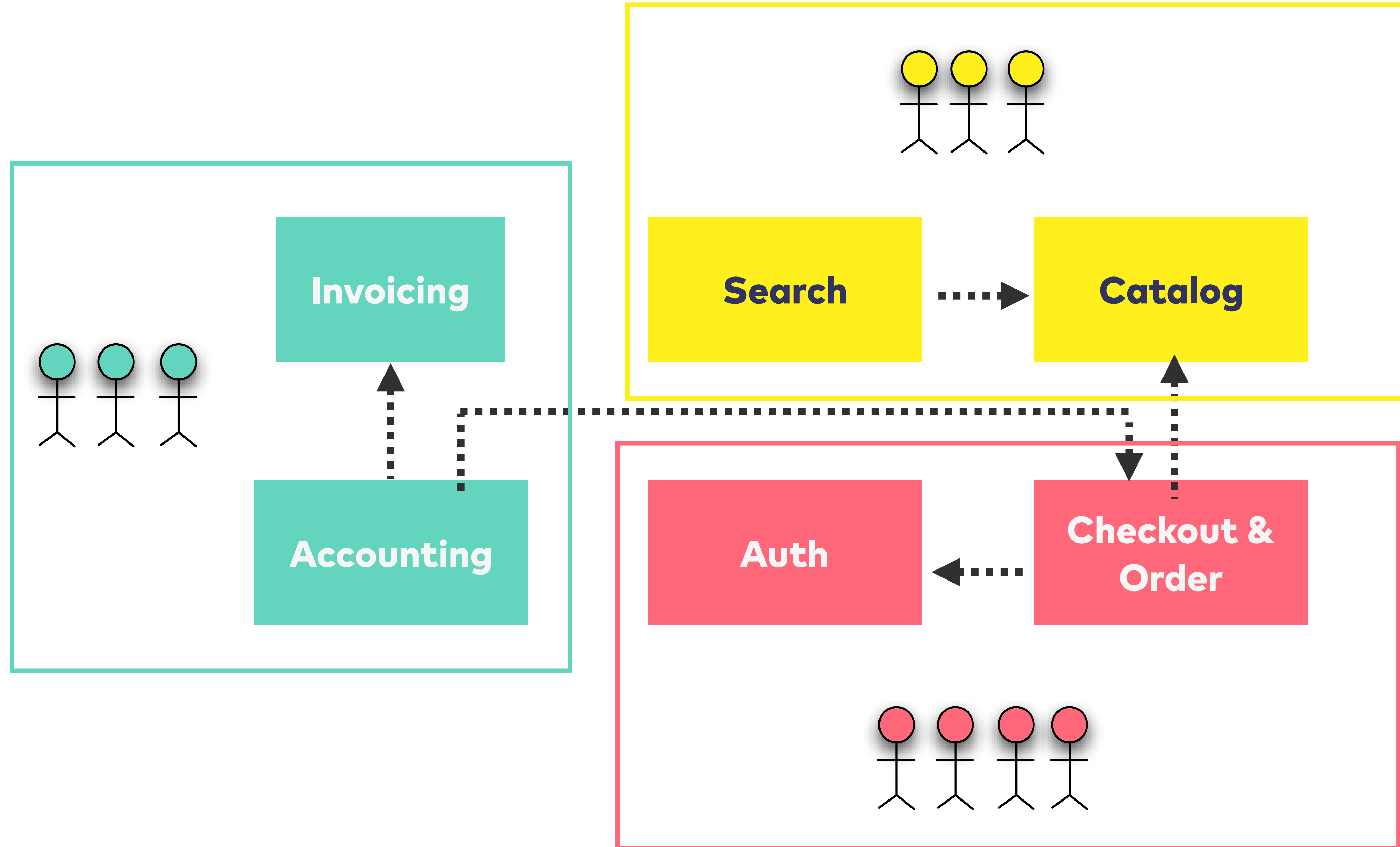
**Java**  
**Spring Boot**

**OSS Product**

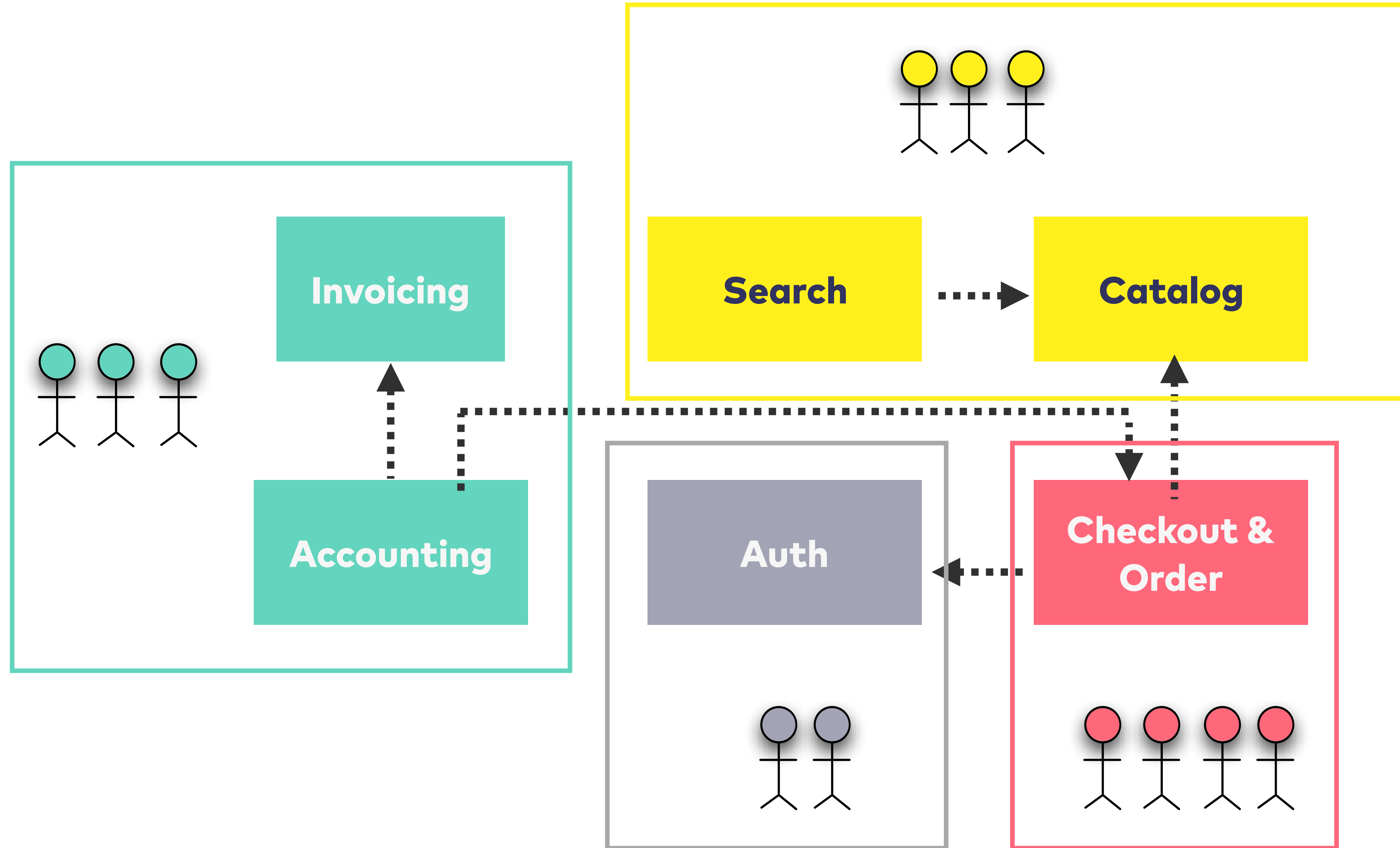
**Java**  
**Spring Boot**



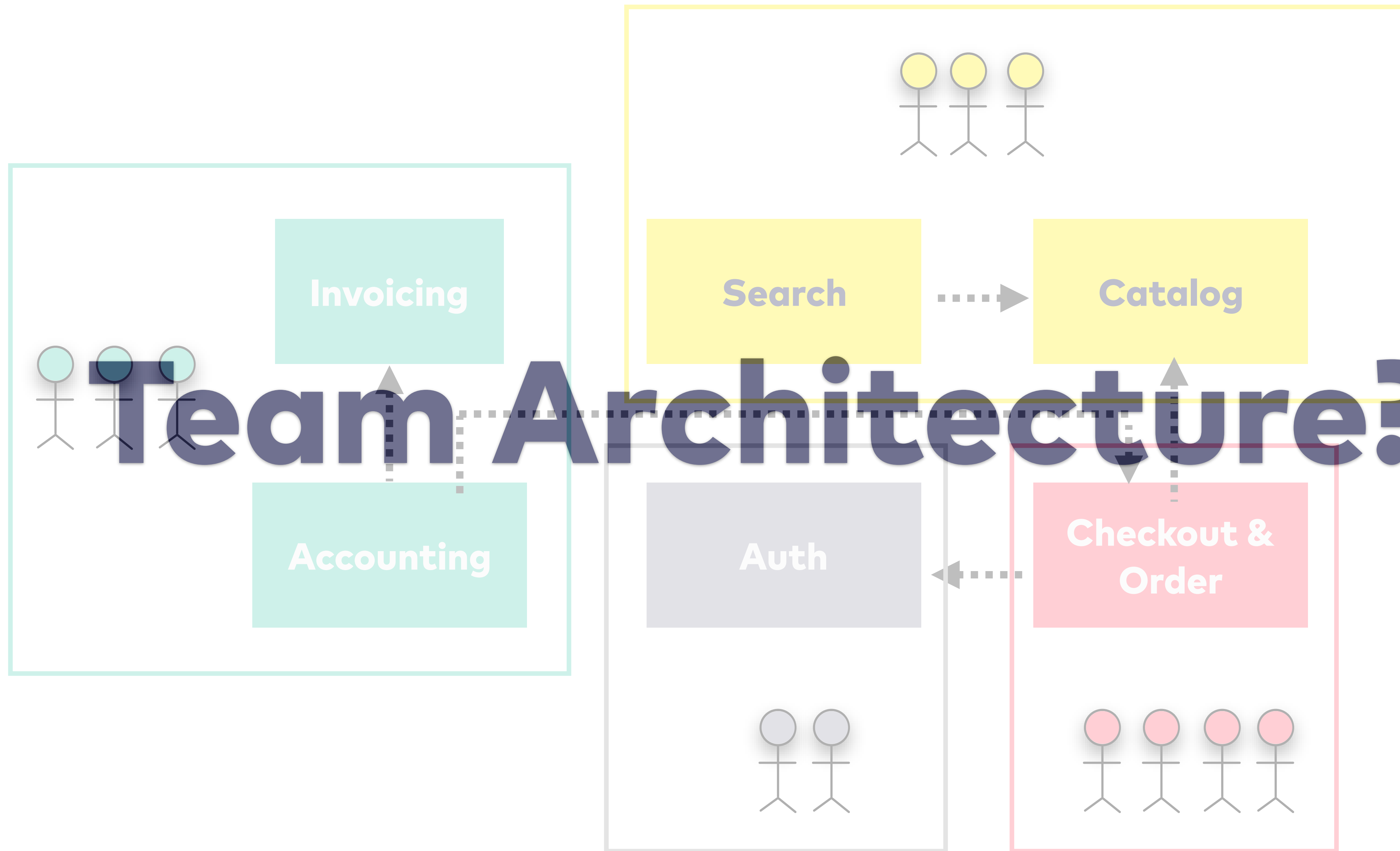








# Team Architecture?



**If your goal is to support autonomous teams,  
architecture is an essential ingredient**

**Size is the #1 enemy of agility. Keep your systems as small as you can.**

**Coming up with the "right" system boundaries is an architecture activity that must be done first**

**Managing dependencies is the most important ongoing architecture task**

Ease of development

Homogeneity

Cohesion

Simplicity

Modularity

Decoupling

(Support for)  
Heterogeneity

Autonomy

t



strength of  
decoupling



systems

μservices

components

modules

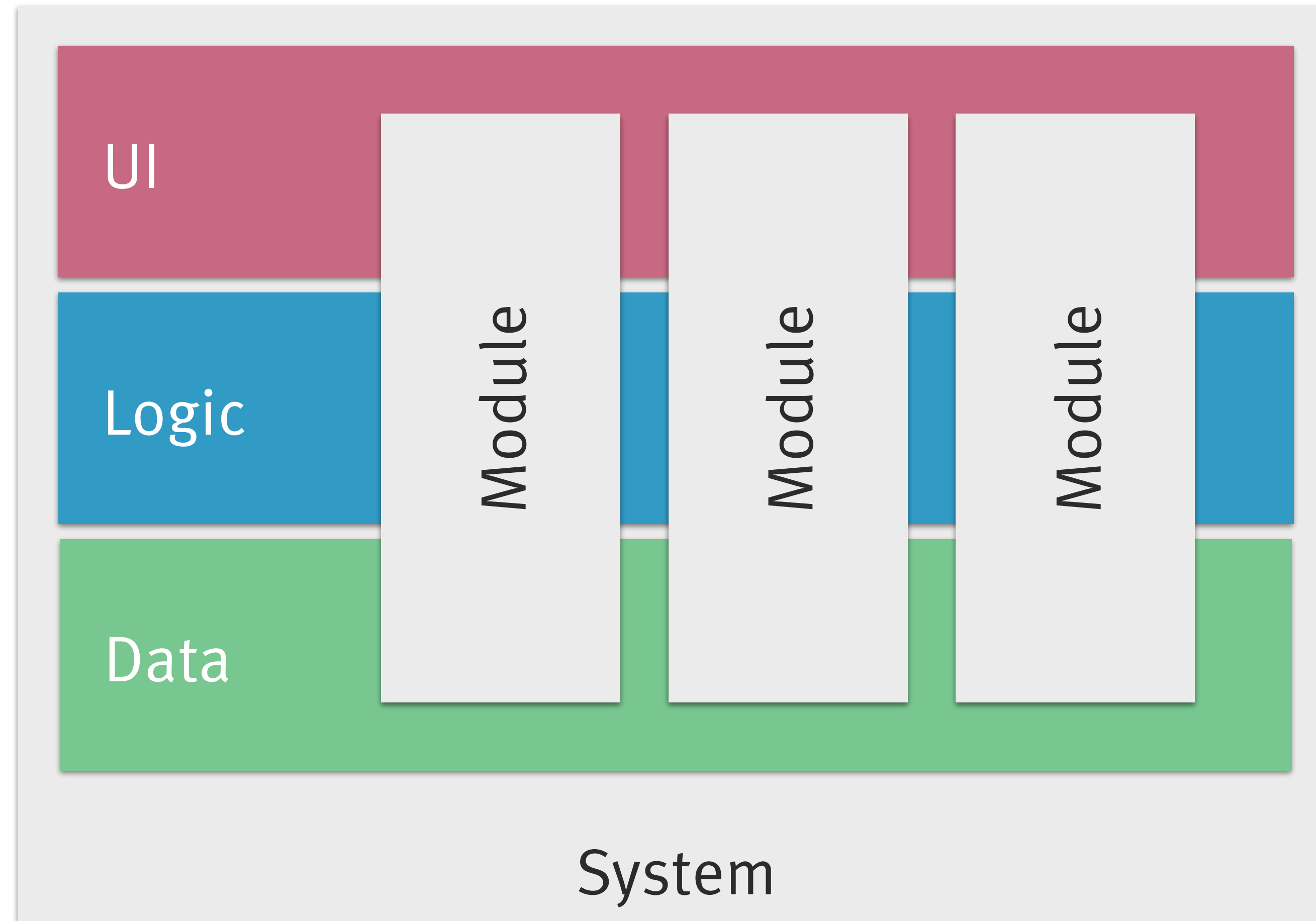
methods

number of  
developers

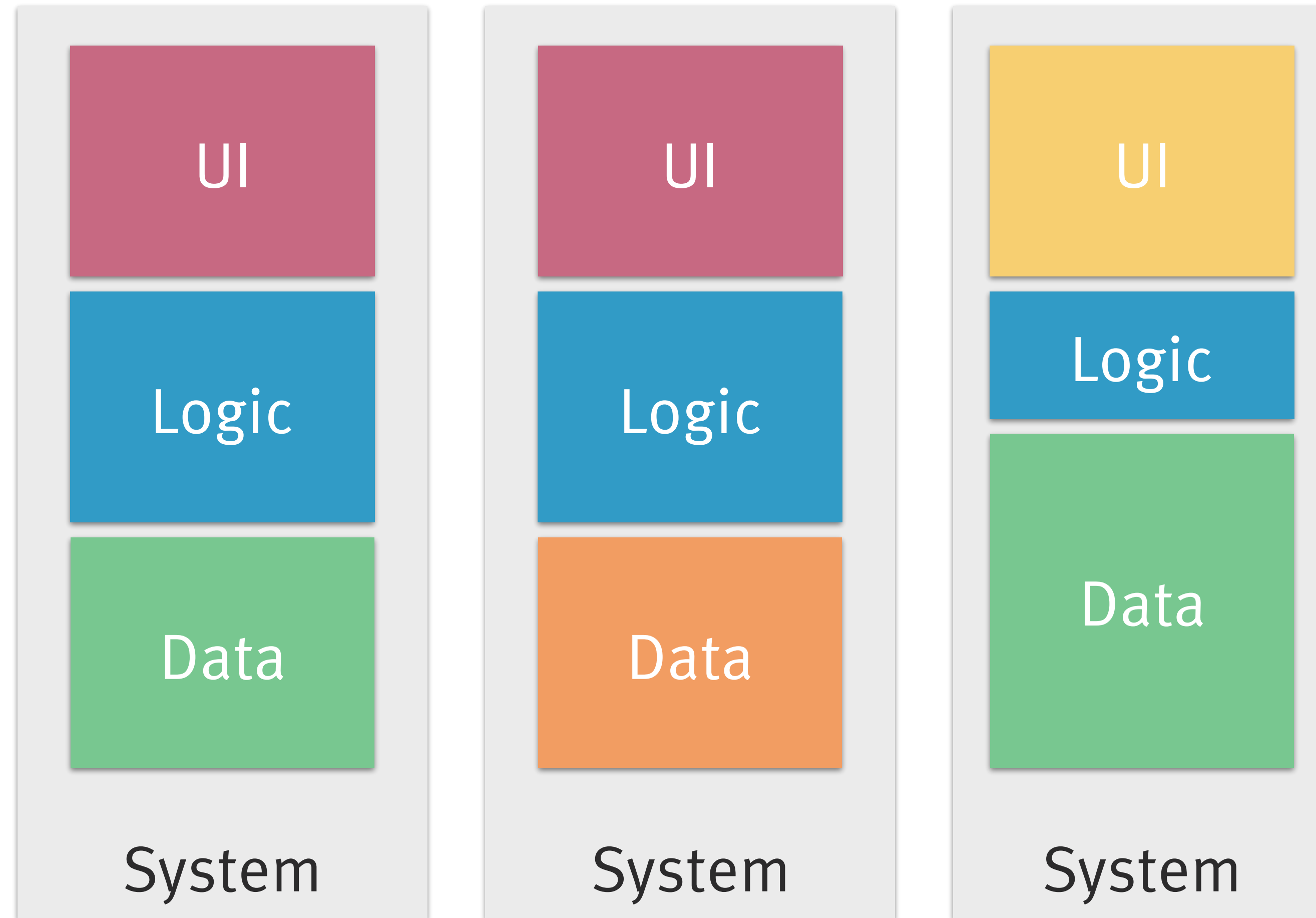


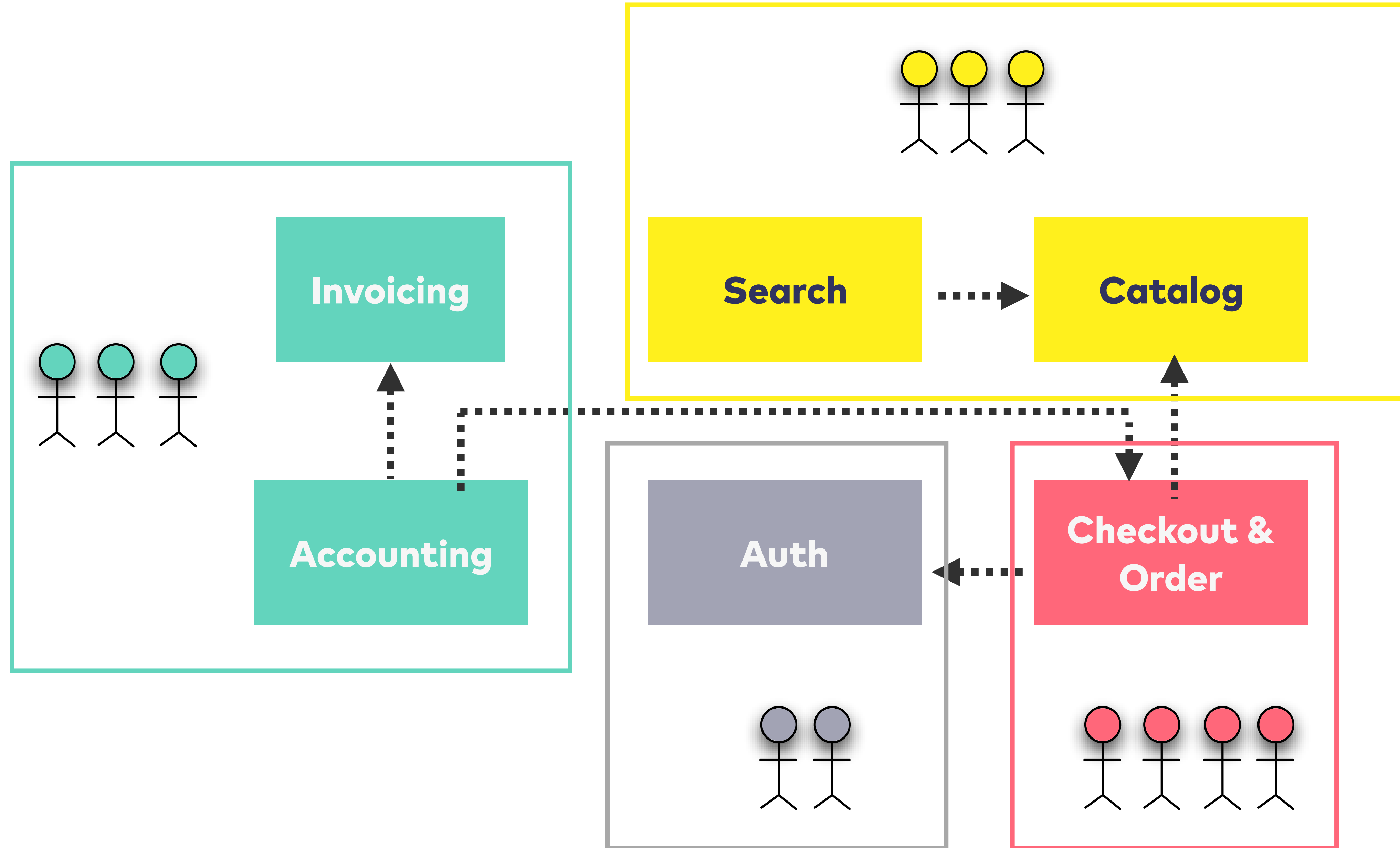
@stilkov

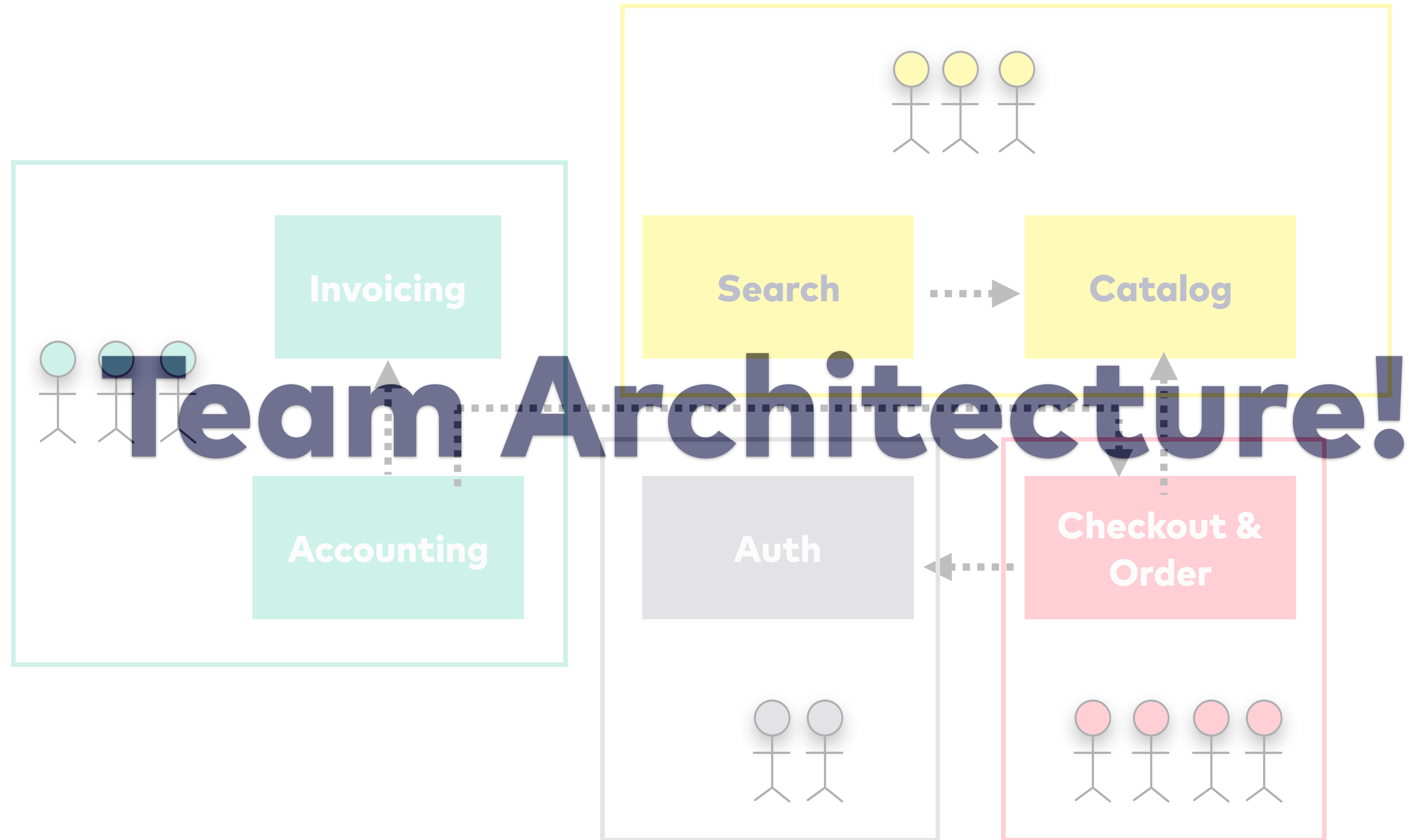
# From a layered system ...



# ... to a *system of systems*







# Benefits

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1. Isolation
2. Autonomy
3. Scalability
4. Resilience
5. Speed
6. Experimentation
7. Rapid Feedback
8. Flexibility
9. Replaceability
10. Ecosystem

# Centralization vs. Autonomy: Cases



## Context:

- ...

## Observation(s):

- ...

## Lesson(s) learned:

- ...

## **Context:**

- **E-Commerce/Online shop (Retail)**
- **100-120 developers, ~10 teams**

## **Observation(s):**

- **Lack of front-end expertise led to central UI/design team, bottleneck for development, deployment, operations, evolution**

## **Lesson(s) learned:**

- **Local optimization needs can trigger centralization**
- **Full stack teams require full stack capabilities**

**A general lack of specific skills, combined with a select few who have it, will sabotage any attempt at decentralizing anything requiring it**

## **Context:**

- **E-Commerce/Online shop (Retail)**
- **100-120 developers, ~10 teams**

## **Observation(s):**

- **Extremely inefficient UI integration runtime due to lack of standardization**
- **Vast differences in API style, formats, documentation**

## **Lesson(s) learned:**

- **Complete lack of guidance creates unproductive diversity**

**You cannot decide to not have an architecture;  
if you don't actively create it, be prepared to  
deal with the one that emerges**

**There's a fine line between diversity (that adds value) and chaos (that doesn't)**

## **Context:**

- **Insurance customer portal**
- **10-15 developers, 1 team**

## **Observation(s):**

- **Potential for independent decisions in separated systems (almost) never exploited**
- **Engineering effort spent on coordination**

## **Lesson(s) learned:**

- **Premature modularization can lead to increased effort without matching benefits**



## **Context:**

- **E-Commerce/Online shop (Retail)**
- **100-120 developers, ~10 teams**

## **Observation(s):**

- **Common standard micro architecture at start of project**
- **Gradual increase in degrees of freedom**
- **Increase in actual diversity of tools, languages, architecture**

## **Lesson(s) learned:**

- **Increased maturity allows for less dogma/fewer rules**



# Pattern: Regulated Market





# Dreyfus model of skill acquisition

Stage	Novice	Advanced Beginner	Competence	Proficient	Expert
Quality					
Recollection	Non-Situational	Situational	Situational	Situational	Situational
Recognition	Decomposed	Decomposed	Holistic	Holistic	Holistic
Decision	Analytical	Analytical	Analytical	Intuitive	Intuitive
Awareness	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Absorbed

**Growing architectural maturity means less guidance and rules are needed**

**The more experienced you are at (active and passive) architectural governance, the less you can do of it**

# Takeaways

**1.**

**There is no conflict between  
Agile and Architecture**

**2.**

## **Size matters**



**3.**

**Architecture must match  
Organization**

# That's all I have. Thanks for listening!

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# Problems Some People Have

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Building  
features takes  
too long

Architectural  
quality has  
degraded

"-ility"  
problems  
abound

Technical debt is  
well-known, yet  
not addressed

Replacement  
would be way too  
expensive

Deployment is way  
too complicated  
and slow

Scalability has  
reached its limit