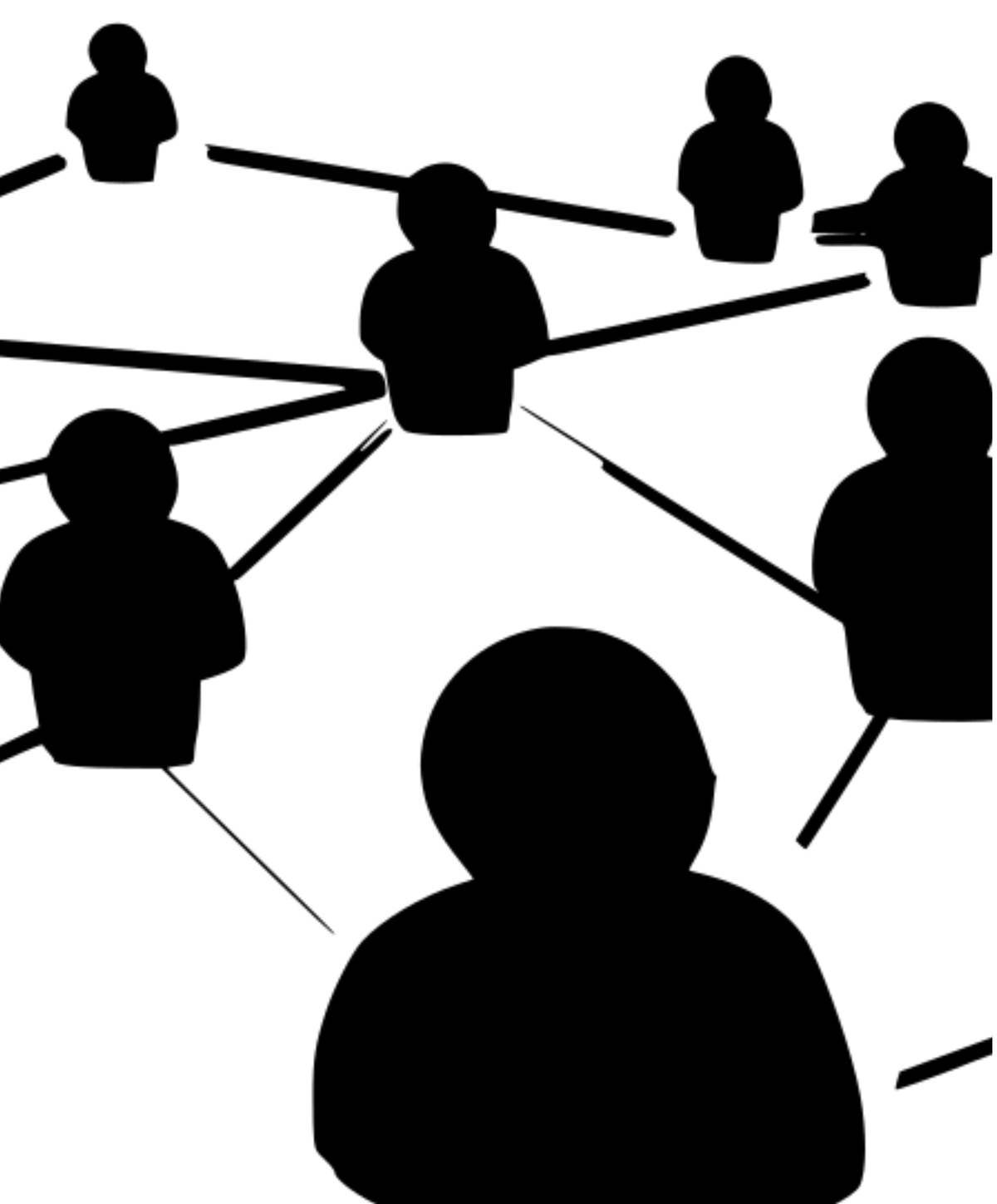

Architecture, Organization, Processes – and Humans

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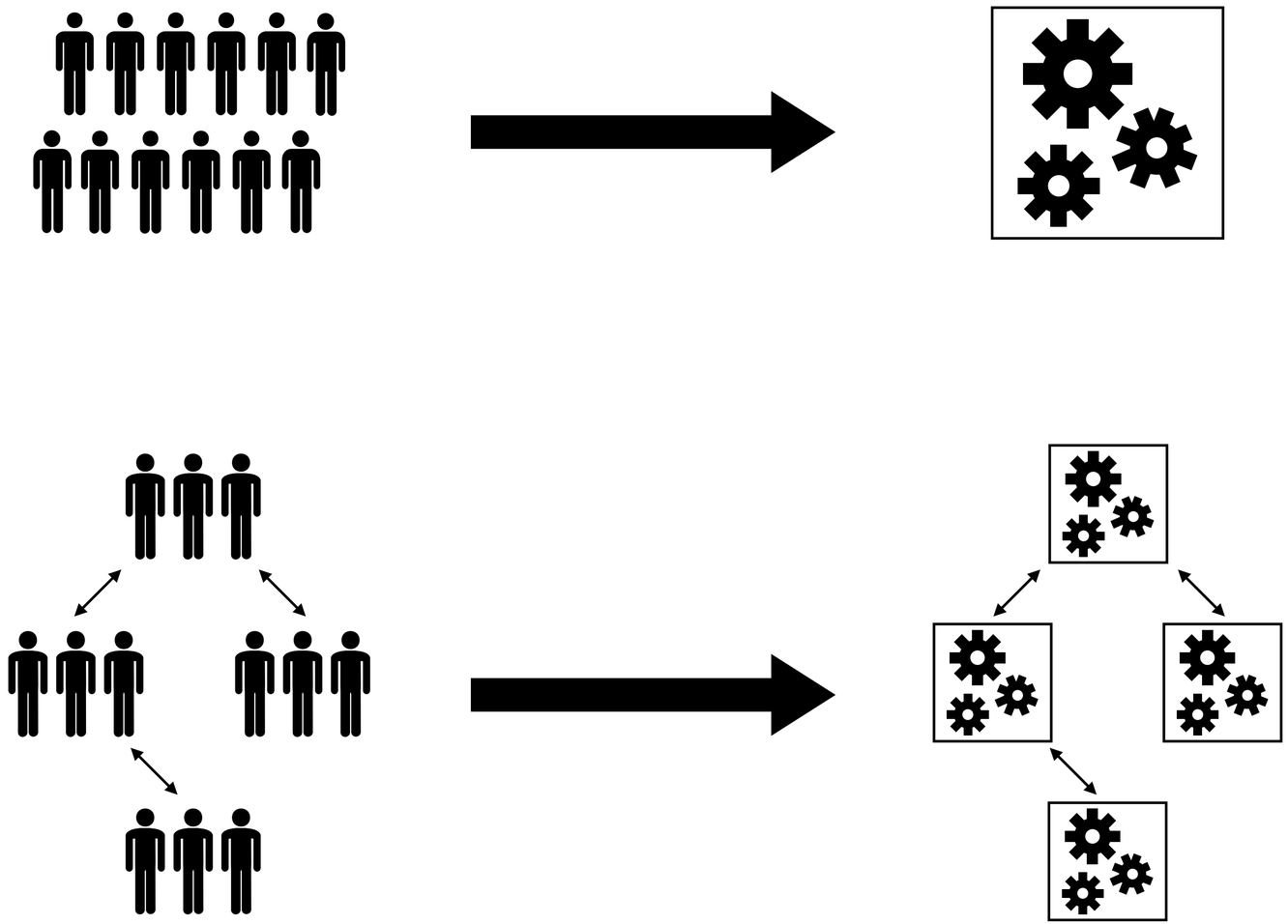
INNOQ

Architecture & Organization

Conway's Law: Organization → Architecture

"Organizations which design systems
are constrained to produce systems
which are copies of the communication
structures of these organizations."
– M.E. Conway

Conway's Law Illustrated



Conway Reversal 1: Organization ← Architecture

Any particular architecture approach constraints organizational options – i.e. makes some organizational models simple and others hard to implement.

Conway Reversal 2: Organization ← Architecture

Choosing a particular architecture
can be a means of optimizing for
a desired organizational structure.

Let's talk about patterns

Pattern: <Name>

Description

…

Approach

…

Consequences

…

Pattern: Microservices

Description

Design modules as separate deployment and operation units, with large degrees of freedom for their implementation

Approach

Former technical detail (deployment architecture) as first class architectural design principle
Network communication as hard-to-cross boundary, enforcing encapsulation

Consequences

Isolation
Autonomy
Scalability
Resilience
Speed
Experimentation
Rapid Feedback
Flexibility
Replaceability

Antipattern: <Name>

Description

…

Reasons

…

Consequences

…

Antipattern: Microservices
(a.k.a. “Distributed Monolith“)

Description	Reasons	Consequences
System made up of arbitrarily sized, tightly coupled modules communicating over network interfaces	Hype-driven architecture Conference-driven development Missing focus on business domain Infrastructure over-engineering	“Ripple” effect of changes Complex environment Massive network overhead Performance issues Wild mix of technologies, products & frameworks Hard to understand & maintain

Antipatterns

Antipattern: Conference-driven Architecture

Antipattern: Conference-driven Architecture

Description

Hypes are accepted as gospel, and applied to problems regardless of whether they match requirements or not

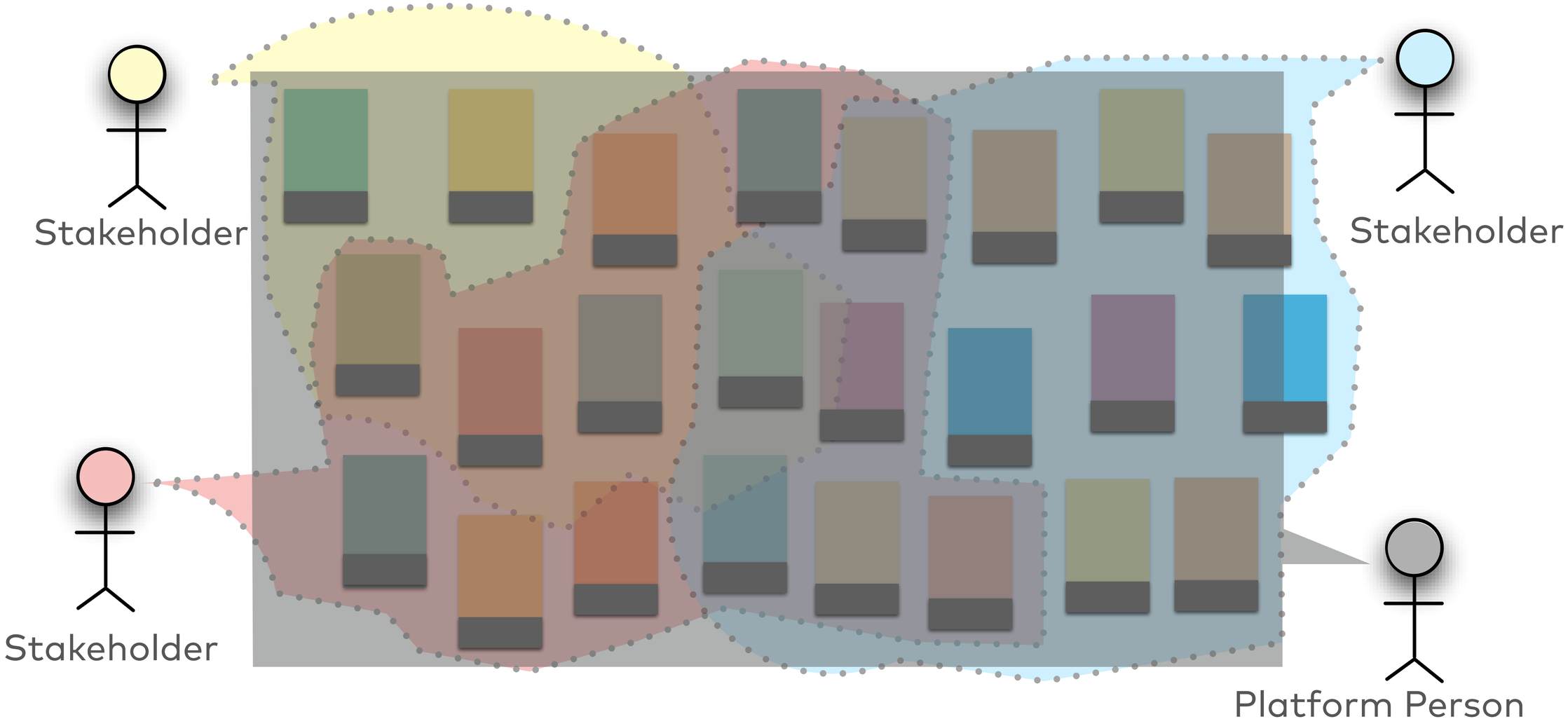
Reasons

- Hot and shiny toys!
- Community respect
- Search for guidance

Consequences

- Occasional successes
- Motivated developers
- Half-time of solutions matches conference cycle time
- Acceptance of architecture directly related to # of conference visits

Antipattern: Decoupling Illusion



Antipattern: Decoupling Illusion

Description

Technical separation into subsystems/services does not match business domain separation

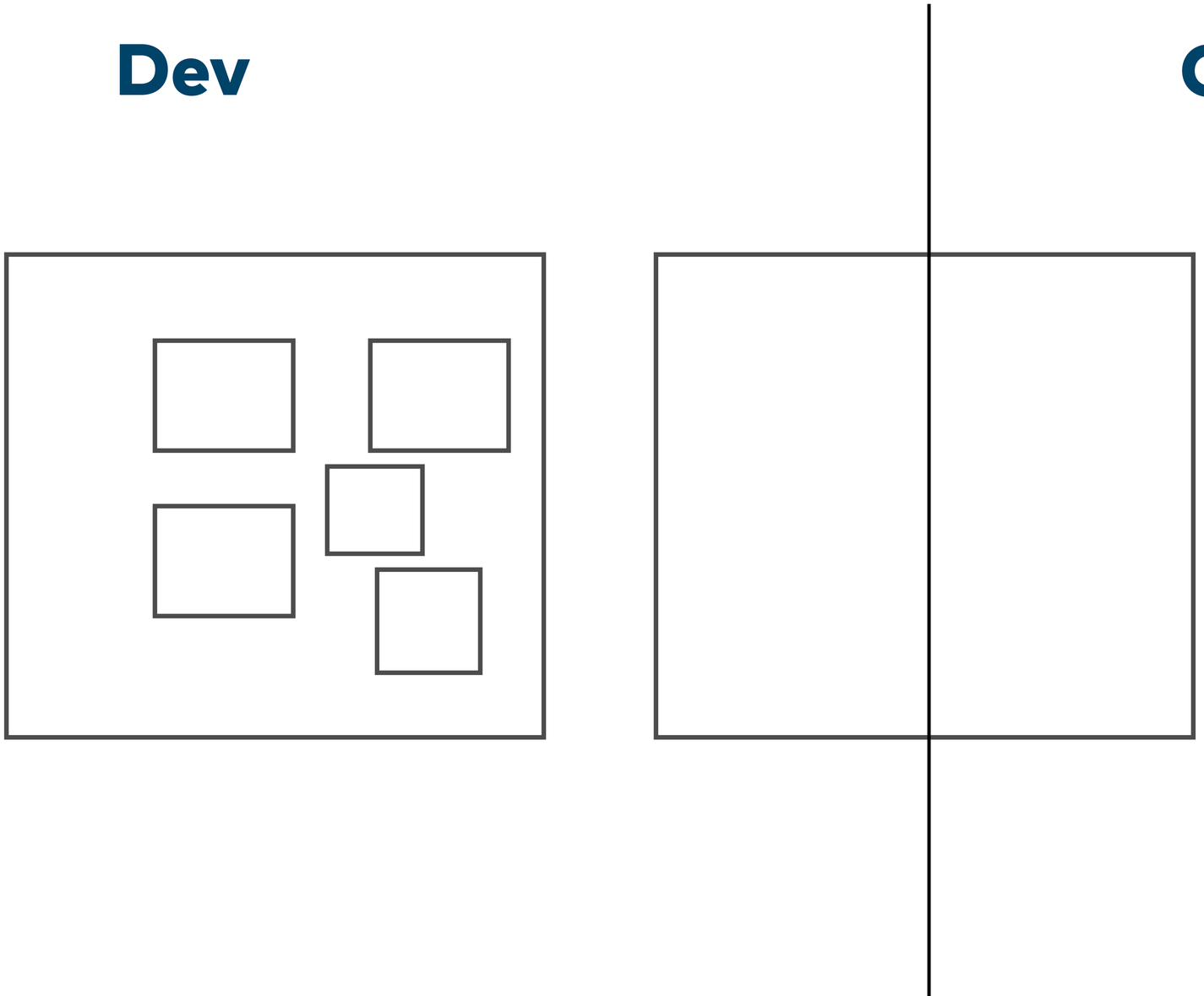
Reasons

- Technical drivers prioritized over business drivers
- Lack of awareness for stakeholder needs
- Reuse driver furthers single platform approach
- Microservices hype

Consequences

- Technical complexity
- Conflicting stakeholder needs require coordination
- Organizational bottlenecks due to centralized components with highly concurrent requests

Antipattern: Half-hearted Modularization



Antipattern: Half-hearted Modularization

Description

Modularization is performed in one aspect of the lifecycle only

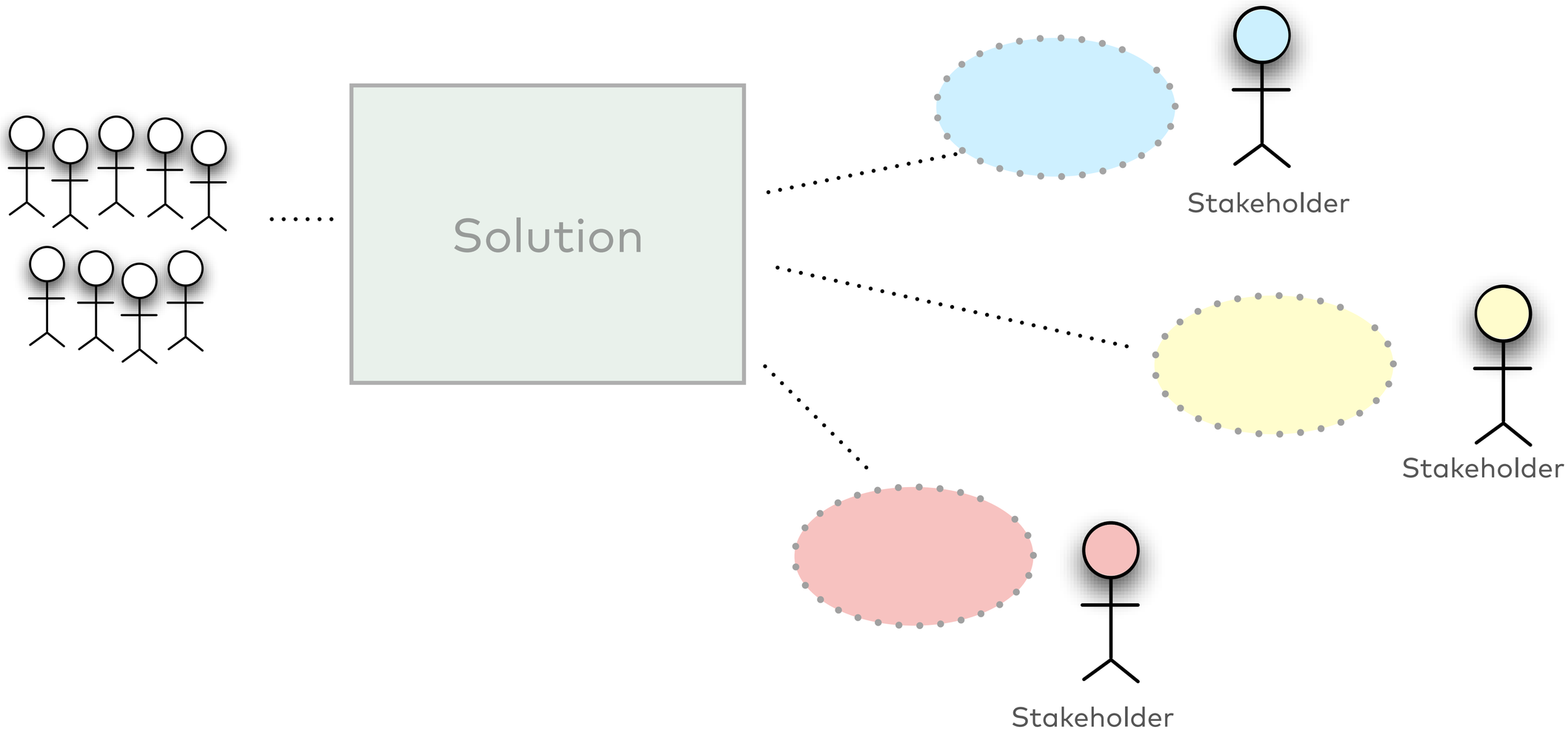
Reasons

- Resistance of one group to participate
- Lack of understanding of lifecycle aspects by initiators

Consequences

- Added complexity, limited value
- Delivery inhibited by existing processes
- New approach might be “burned” for future attempts

Antipattern: Solution Centrism



Antipattern: Solution Centrism

Description

Implementation solution as unifying factor

Reasons

- Vendor influence
- Experience drives selection of technology
- Sunk cost fallacy

Consequences

- Inefficiency due to hammer/nail problem
- Bottleneck by definition
- Technology, not domain as unifying factor
- Developer frustration
- Skills shortage in market
- Hard to motivate people to train in proprietary tech

Antipattern: Uncreative Chaos

Antipattern: Uncreative Chaos

Description

Lack of architectural structure & repeatable process for architectural decisions

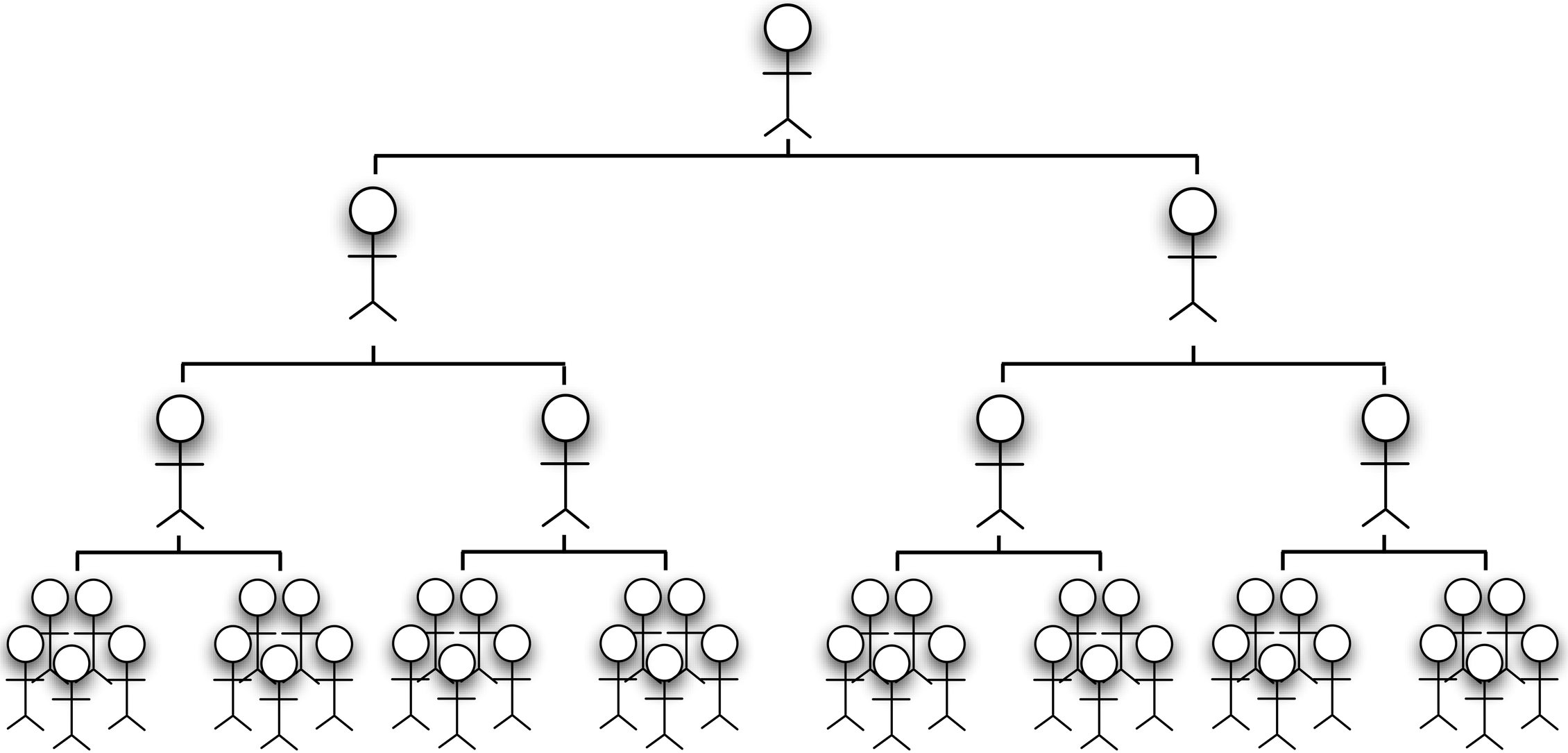
Reasons

- No (effective) centralized governance
- Non-technical senior management
- Focus on unnecessary standardization
- Strong business leaders, weak tech leaders

Consequences

- Redundancy in all aspects
- Frequent technology discussions between teams
- High integration costs and technical debt
- Slow delivery capability due to complexity
- Complex and

Antipattern: Authoritarian Regime



Antipattern: Authoritarian Regime

Description

Centralized decision making, strong standardization, homogeneous environment

Reasons

- Unpopular decisions (cost savings, product standardization, ...)
- (Perceived or real) lack of skills in “lower levels”
- Possibly due to company culture

Consequences

- Frustration and developer exodus
- Lack of innovation & speed because of bottlenecks
- Technology paralysis

Patterns

Pattern: Regulated Market

Pattern: Regulated Market

Description

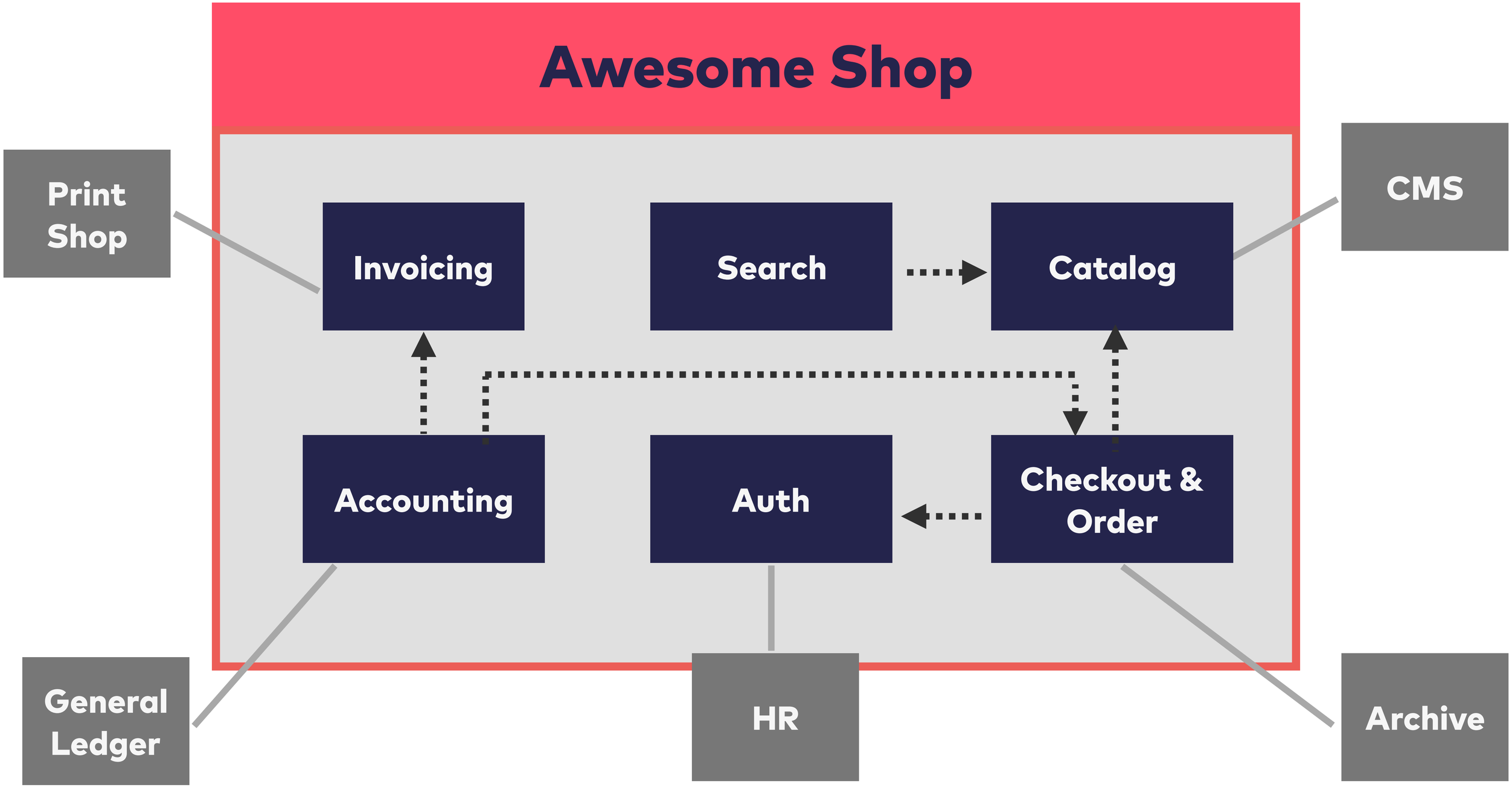
Let “the free market of ideas” decide what works best, but provide a framework of rules for interoperability

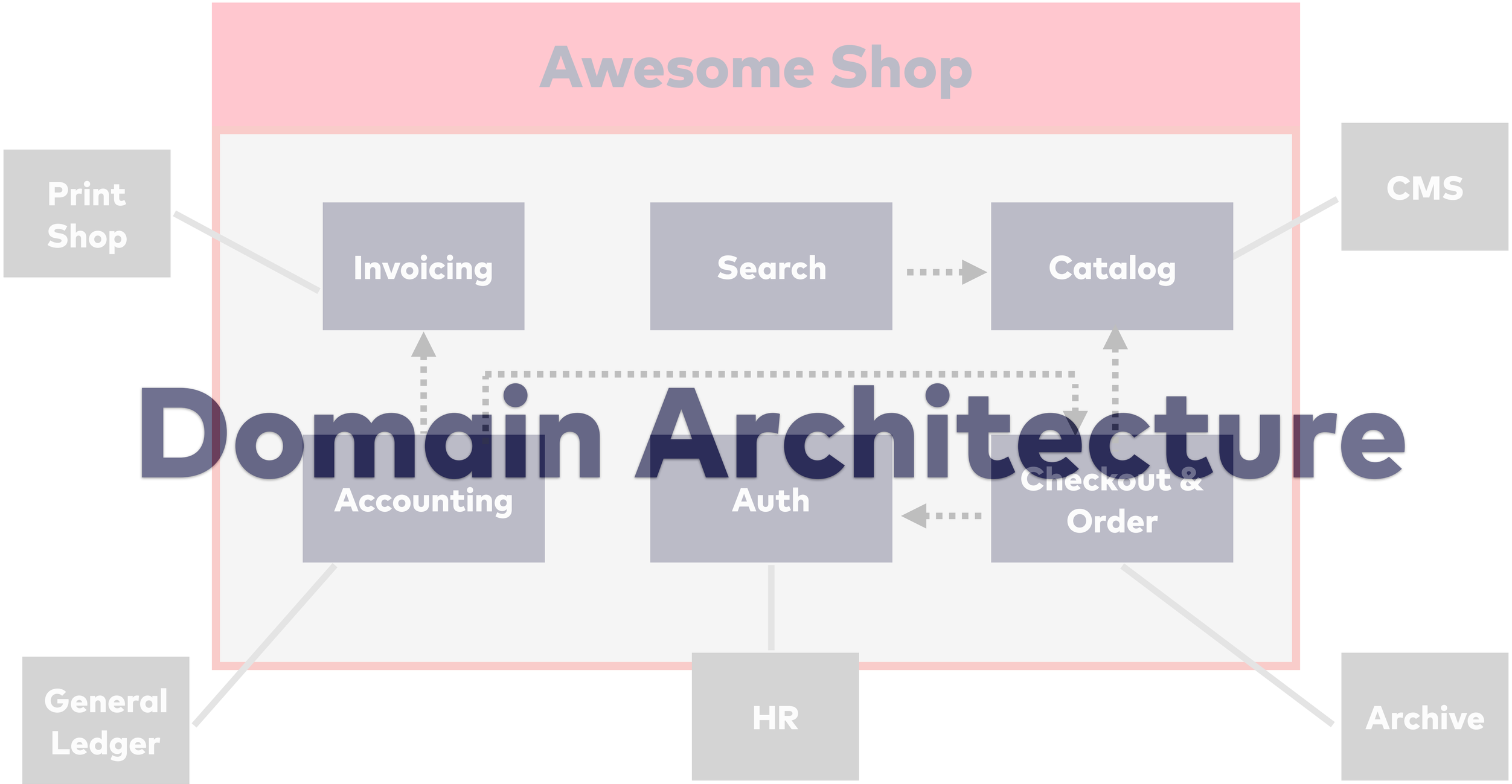
Approach

- Separate micro & macro architecture
- Strictly enforced rules for macro architecture
- Loose, minimal governance for micro architecture

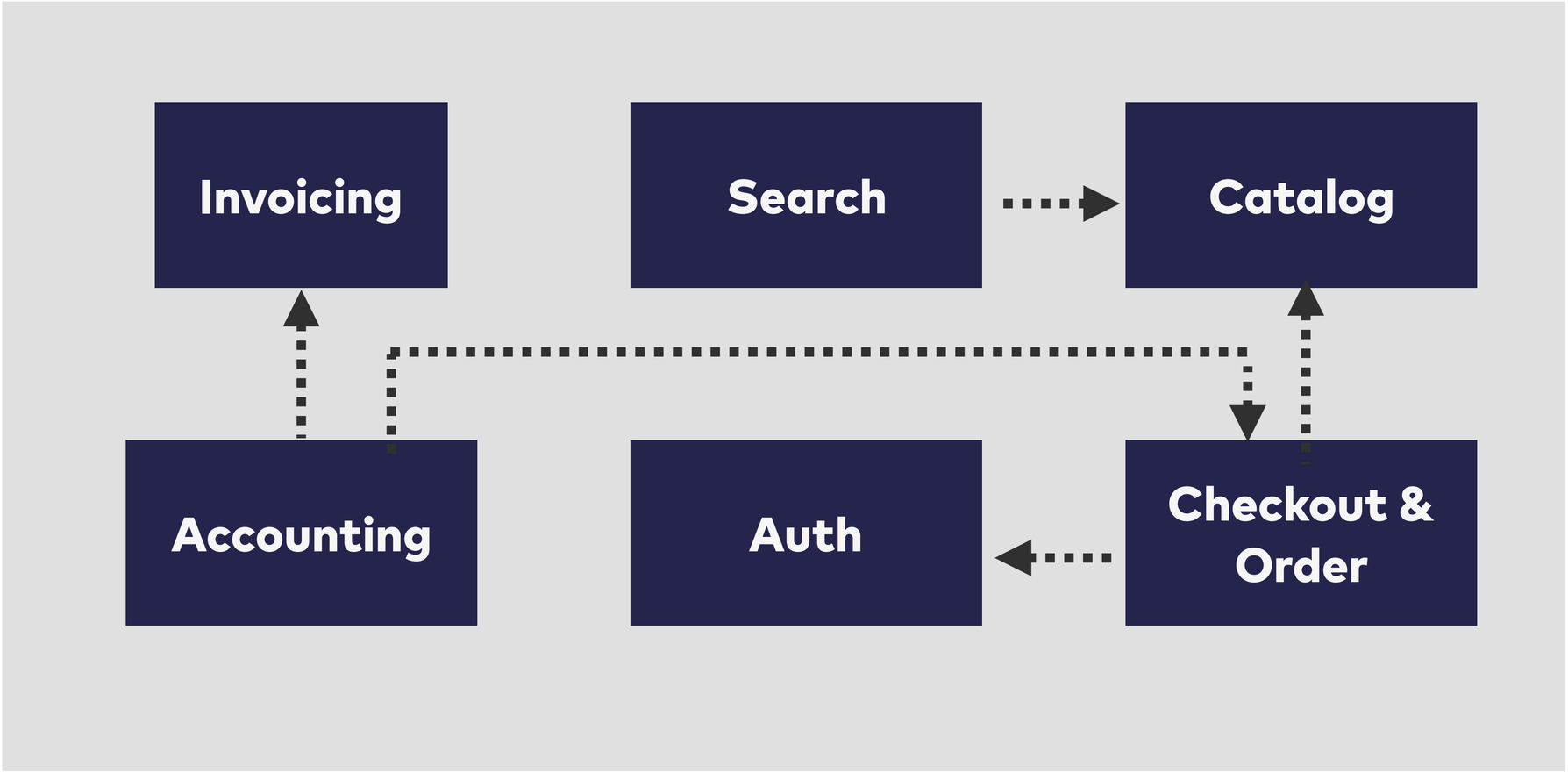
Consequences

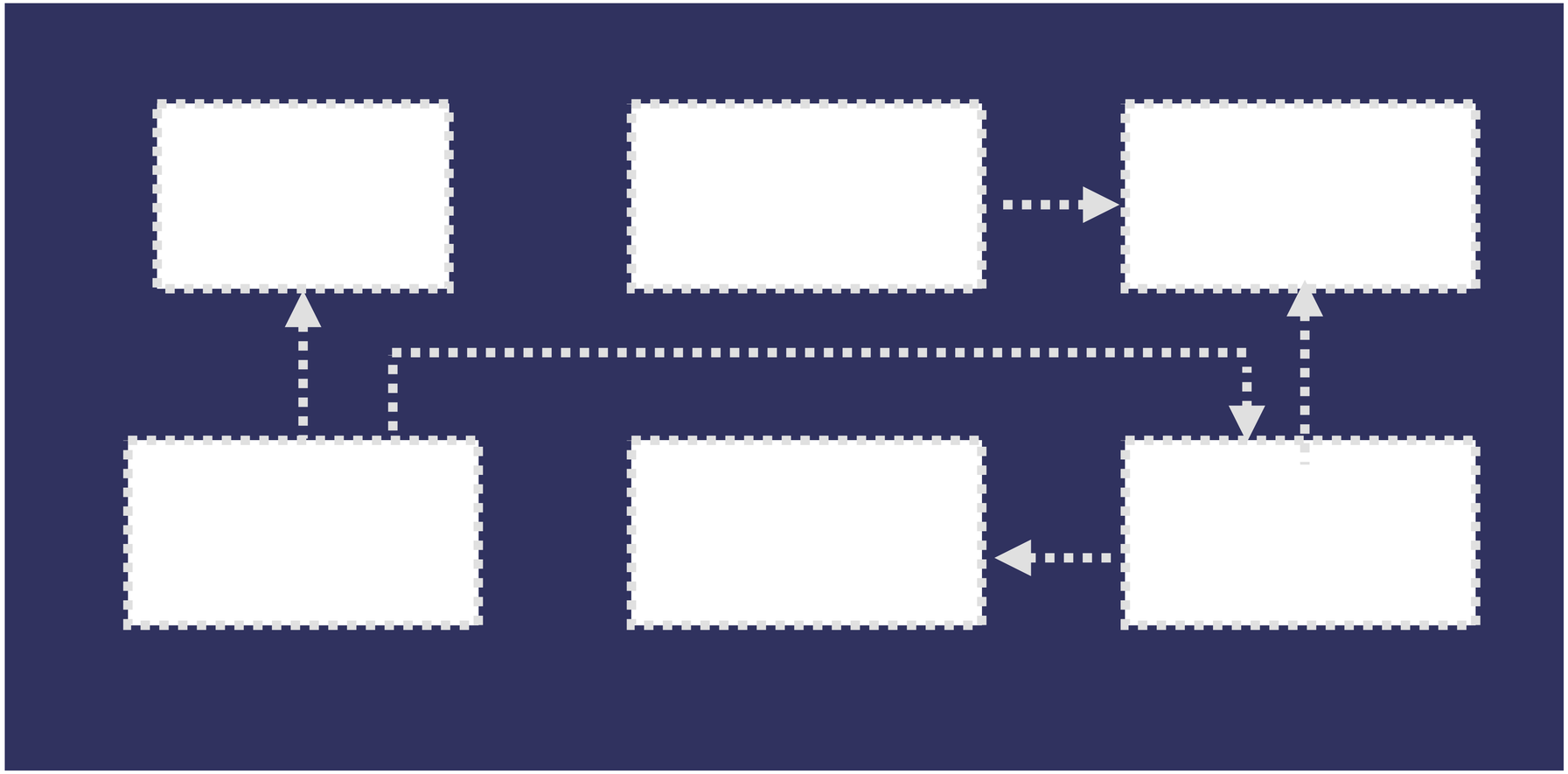
- Motivated developers
- Experimentation with different micro architecture approaches possible
- Best-of-breed approach
- Local optima


Awesome Shop
Print Shop
Invoicing
Search
Catalog
CMS
Accounting
Auth
Checkout & Order
General Ledger
HR
Archive



Domain Architecture


Invoicing
Search
Catalog
Accounting
Auth
Checkout &
Order



Macro Architecture

Ruby on Rails
MySQL

NodeJS
ElasticSearch

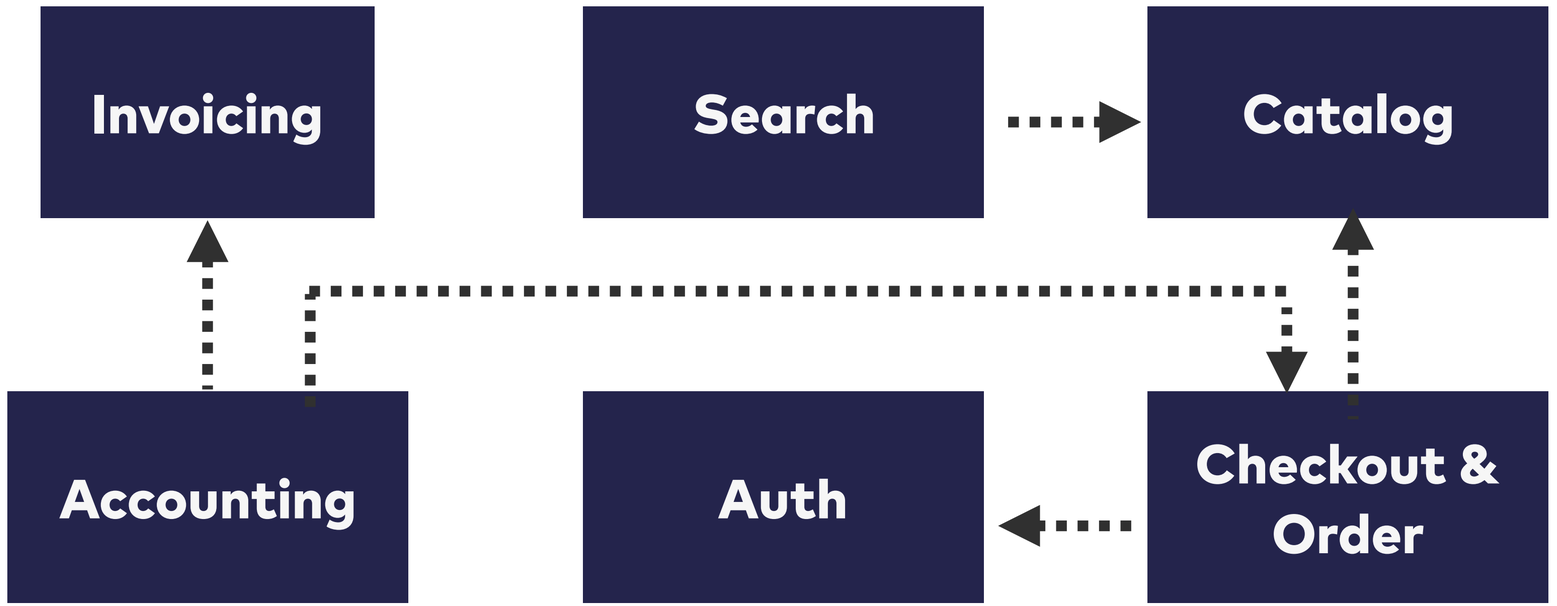
COTS

Java
Spring Boot

OSS Product

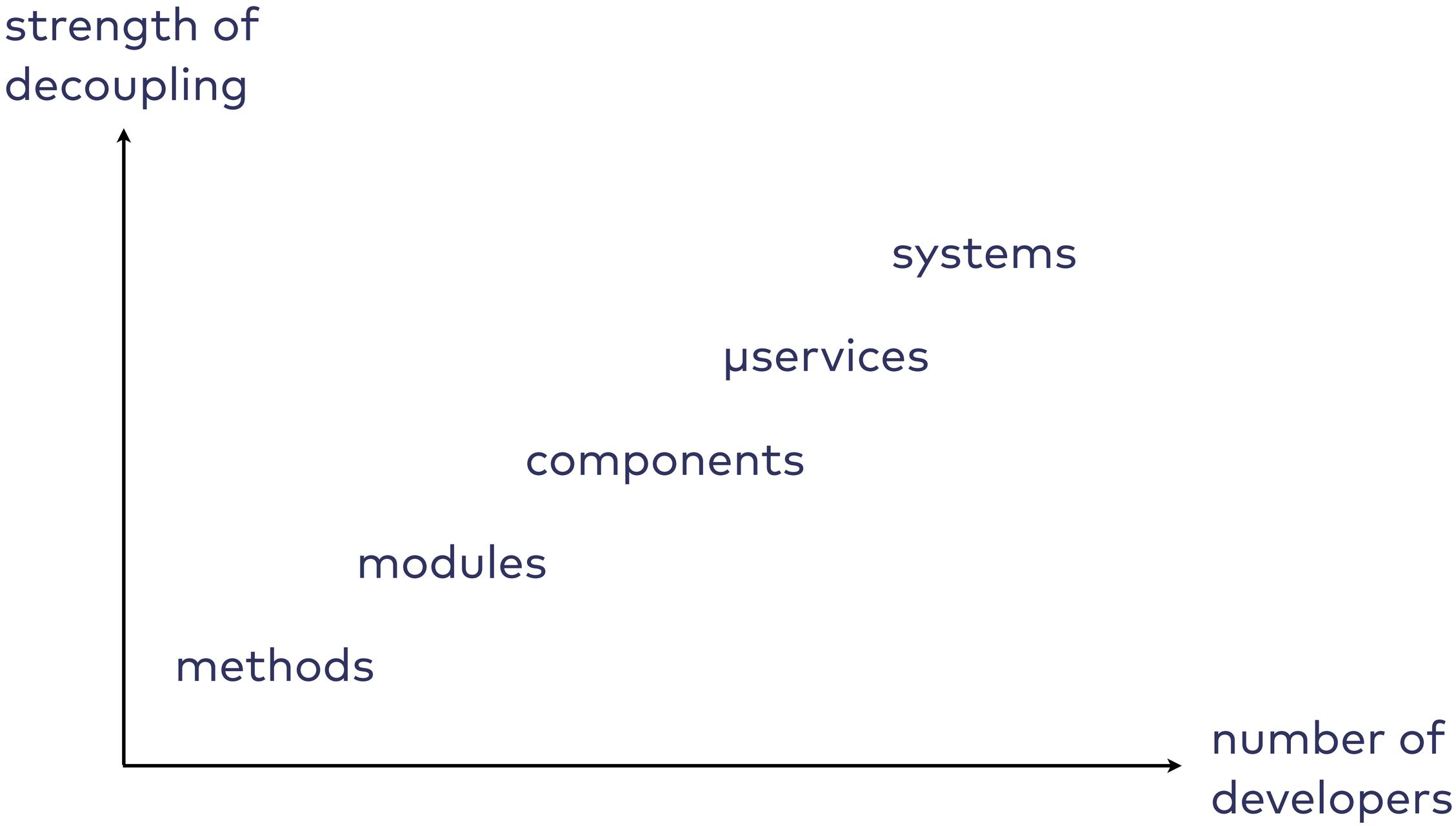
Java
Spring Boot


Ruby on Rails
MySQL
NodeJS
ElasticSearch
COTS
Micro Architecture
Java
Spring Boot
OSS Product
Java
Spring Boot

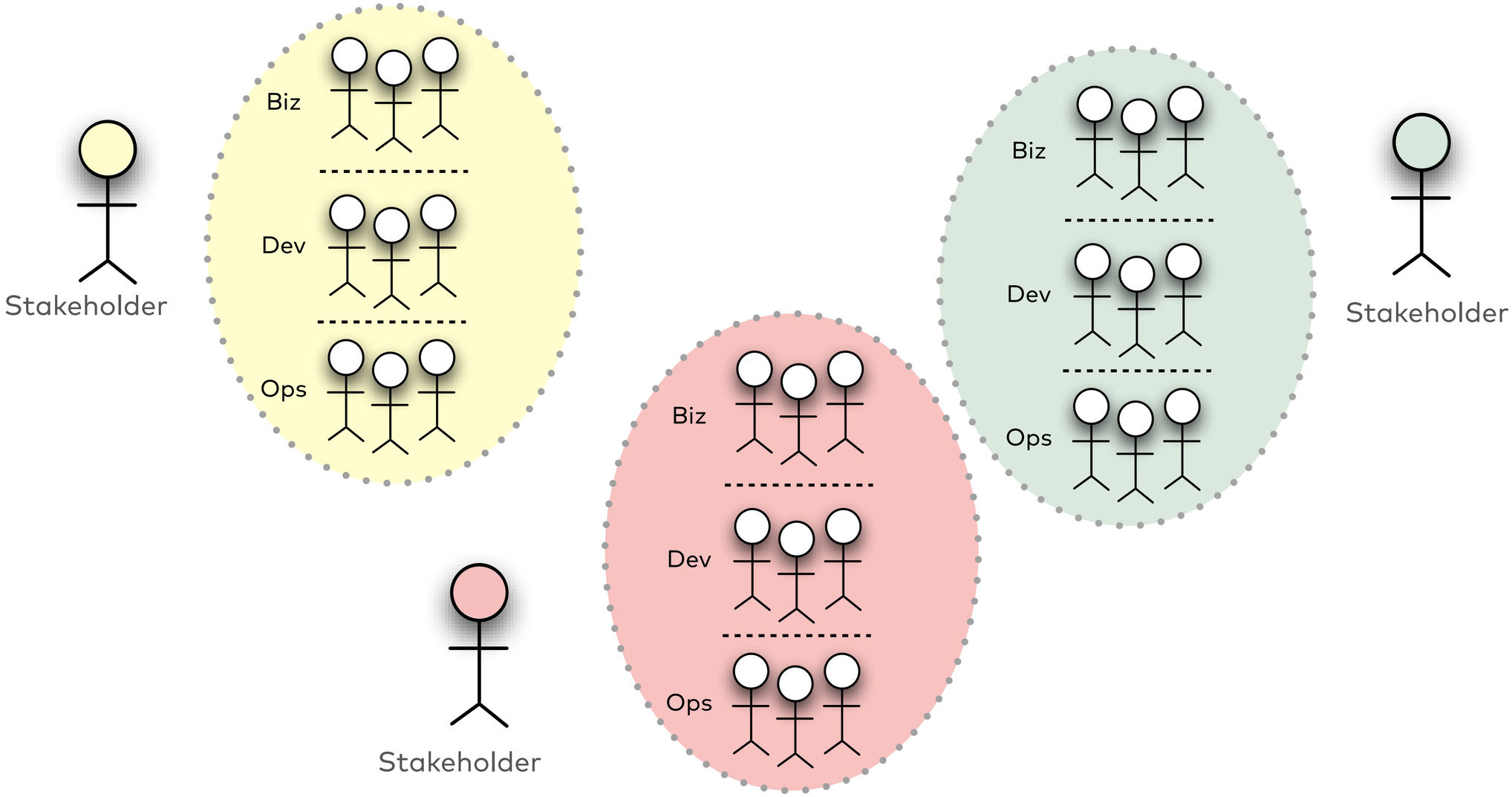

Invoicing
Search
Catalog
Accounting
Auth
Checkout &
Order

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

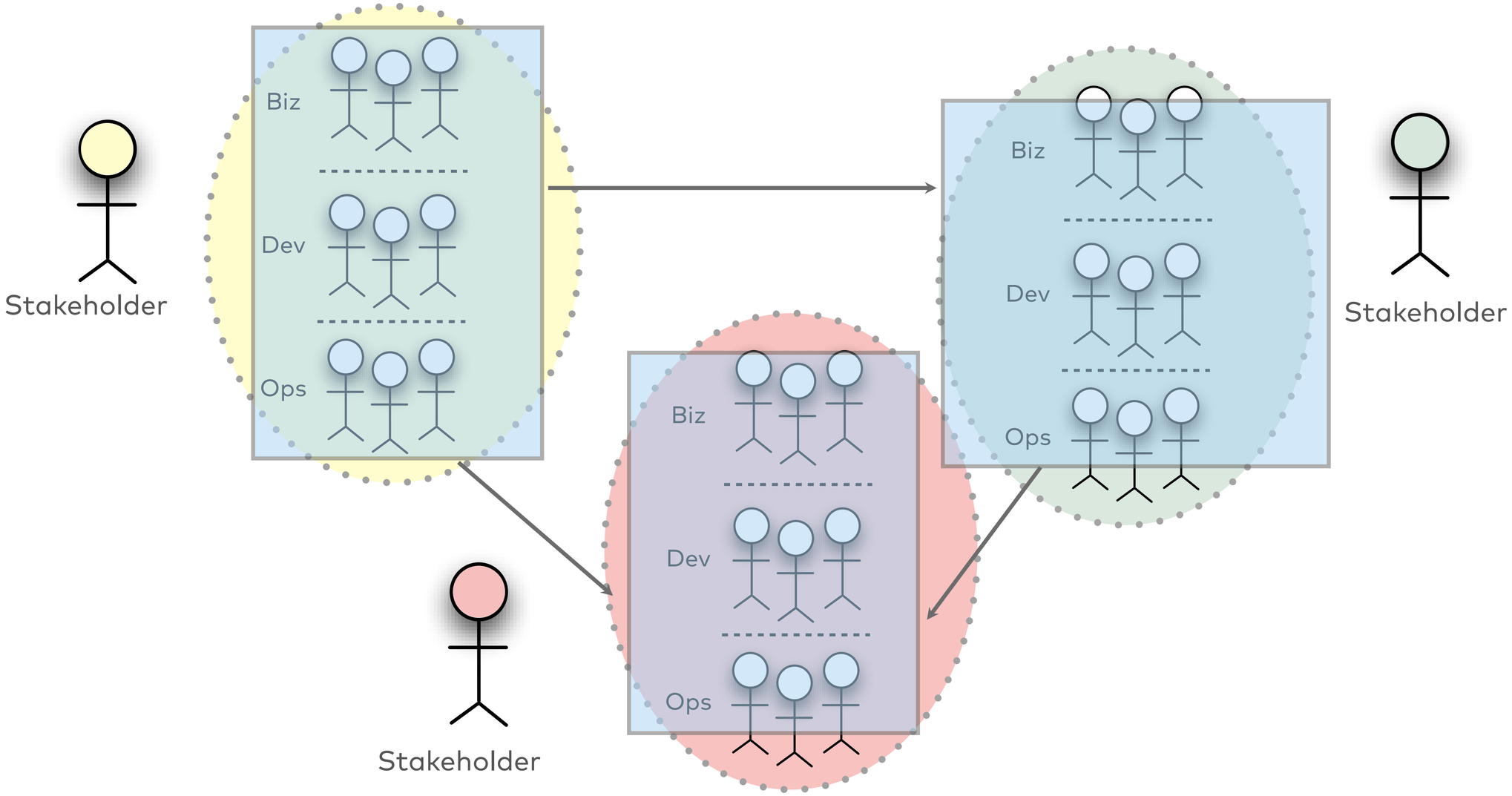
Managing dependencies is the most important ongoing architecture task


strength of
decoupling
systems
μservices
components
modules
methods
number of
developers

Pattern: Autonomous Cells



Pattern: Autonomous Cells



Pattern: Autonomous Cells

Description

Decentralized, domain-focused cells with maximum authority over all aspects of a set of capabilities

Approach

- Decisions are made locally on all aspects of a solution
- Success is measured via customer-oriented KPIs
- Cross-functional team with biz, dev, ops skills

Consequences

- Customer/end user focus
- Decentralized delivery capability
- Speed as #1 priority
- “Full-stack” requirement for developers and other roles
- Redundancy instead of centralization

Summary

The “Tilkov wants a law, too” slide

The quality of a system’s architecture
is inversely proportional to the number
of bottlenecks limiting its evolution,
development, and operations

The “Tilkov wants a law, too” slide*

In a digital company, architecture, organization & processes can only evolve together

*Attempt #2 in case the 1st one doesn’t catch on

That's all I have.
Thanks for listening!
Questions?

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