



# Show Where to Look but Don't Tell What to See

Challenges in teaching software  
architecture and how to  
circumnavigate some of them.

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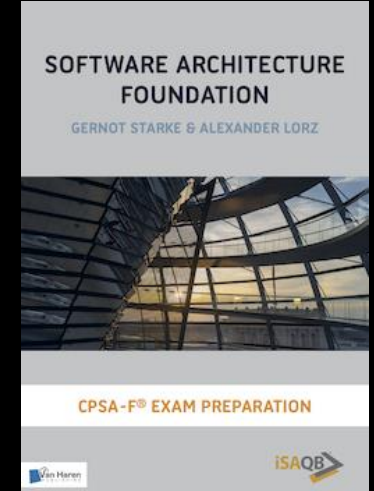
November 17, 2022

## about:me

Freelance consultant and developer,  
software architecture professional,  
trainer, author.

Tinkerer, tech and science nerd.

Member of iSAQB WG Foundation Level  
Head of iSAQB WG Train-The-Trainer



“The best teachers  
are those who show  
you where to look,  
but don't tell you  
what to see.”

attributed to the  
Andersens  
see [1]



[1] E. Andersen: One Way To Make Yourself Much Smarter, Right Now – Forbes, 2014



## Challenges for Delivering iSAQB FL Trainings

We all want to deliver great training experiences.

(My) challenges:

- Operational constraints on training courses.
- Consensus on terms/concepts (or lack thereof).
- Varying background and knowledge of participants.
- Adult learning.





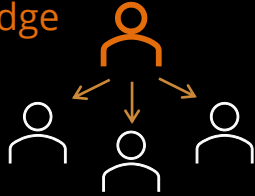
# Learning theories (or principles, or approaches, ....)

Pedagogy  
teacher-led-learning

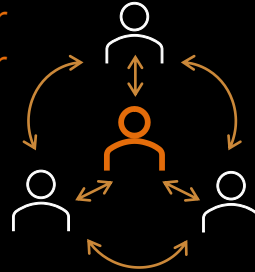
Andragogy  
adult/self-directed learning  
M. Knowles (1970)

Heutagogy  
self-determined learning  
Hase & Kenyon (2000)

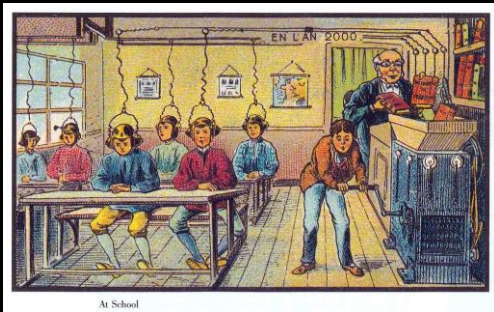
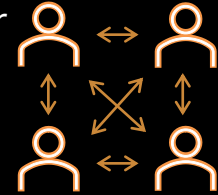
source of  
knowledge



enabler  
facilitator



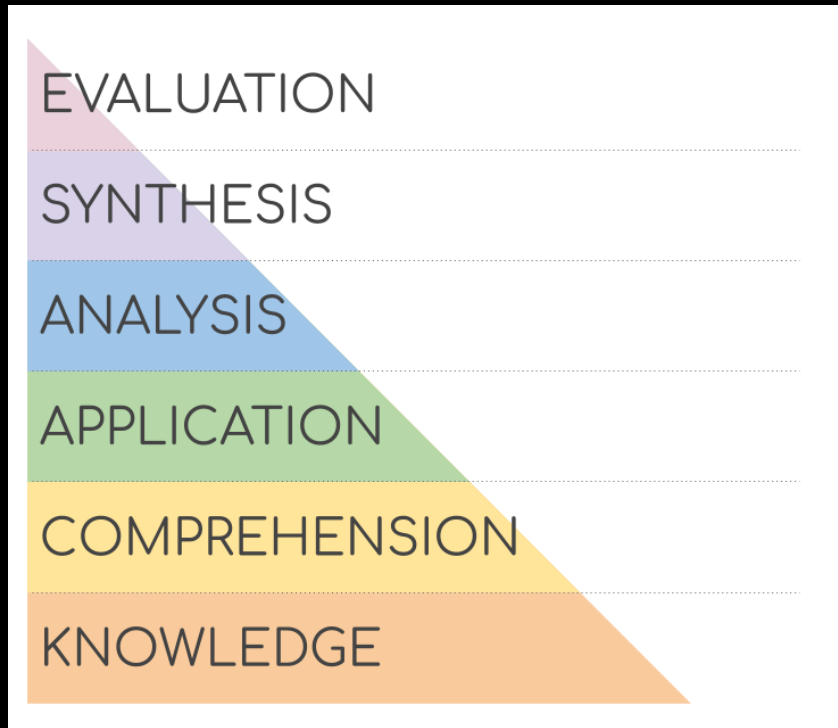
learner is **teacher**  
**teacher** is learner



Autonomy and self-direction  
Task or problem centered  
Need to know - why learn x?  
Use own/others experience  
Internal motivation

Interdependent  
Manage own learning  
Negotiate goals  
Not based on need,  
rather on potential

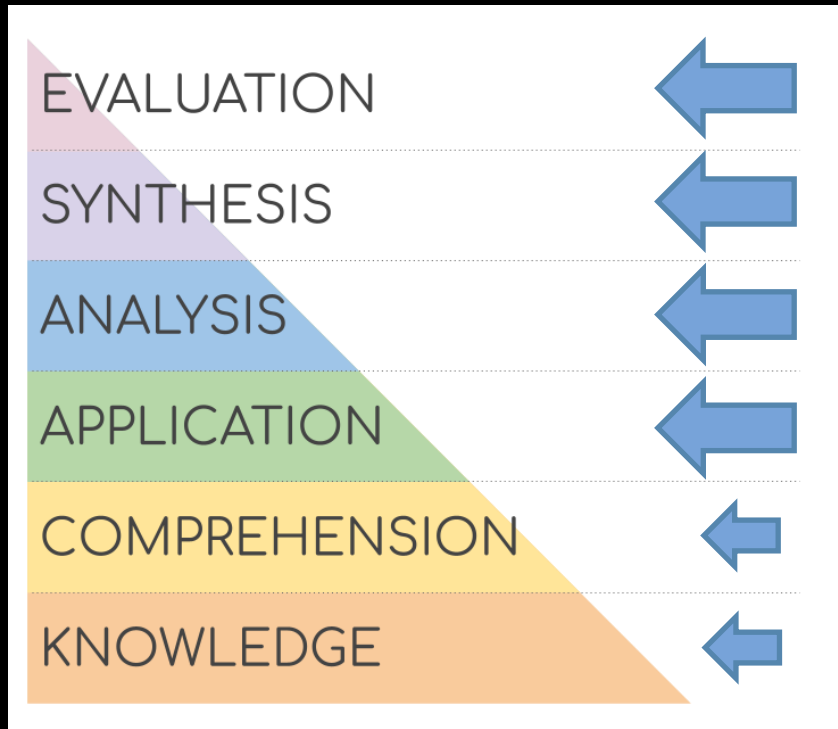
## What shall CPSA-FL courses provide?



“... **knowledge** and **skills** required to design, specify and document a software architecture ... for small and medium-sized systems.”  
Foundation Level Curriculum

Bloom's taxonomy – cognitive domain

## Motivation: What do (most) training participants want?



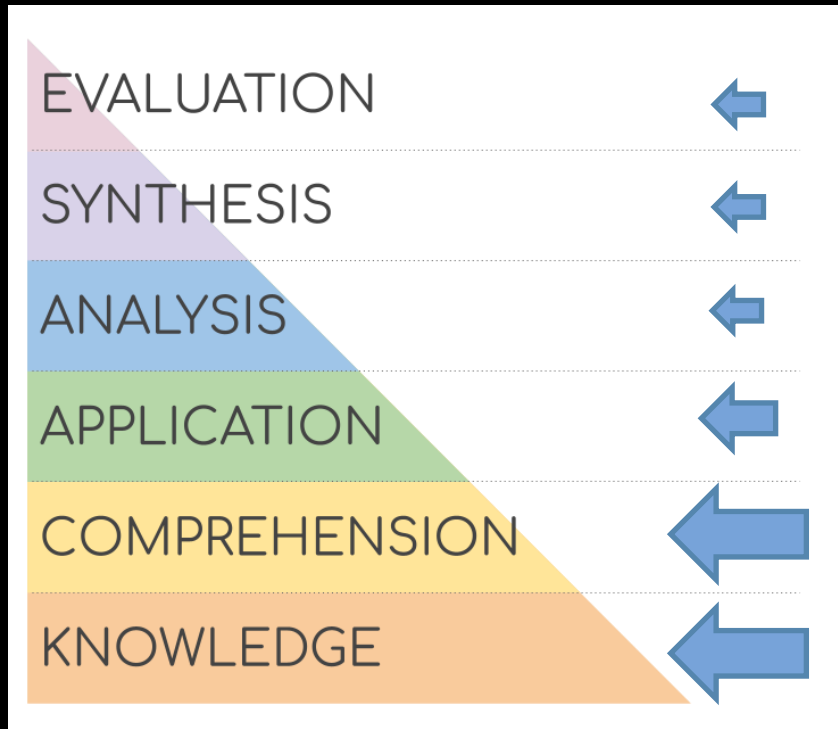
Applicable knowlege for their professional work

Becoming better/more efficient at their job

Solve current/anticipated problems

Bloom's taxonomy – cognitive domain

## Motivation: What do (almost all) participants want as well?



Bloom's taxonomy – cognitive domain

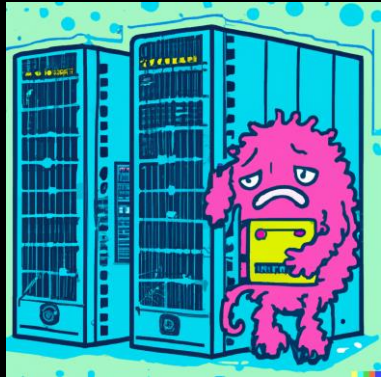


## Motivation: „Why are you here?“



self select

Usually highly motivated.  
Eager to take extra load.  
Focus on skills/competencies.



„sent“, e.g.  
required by  
employer

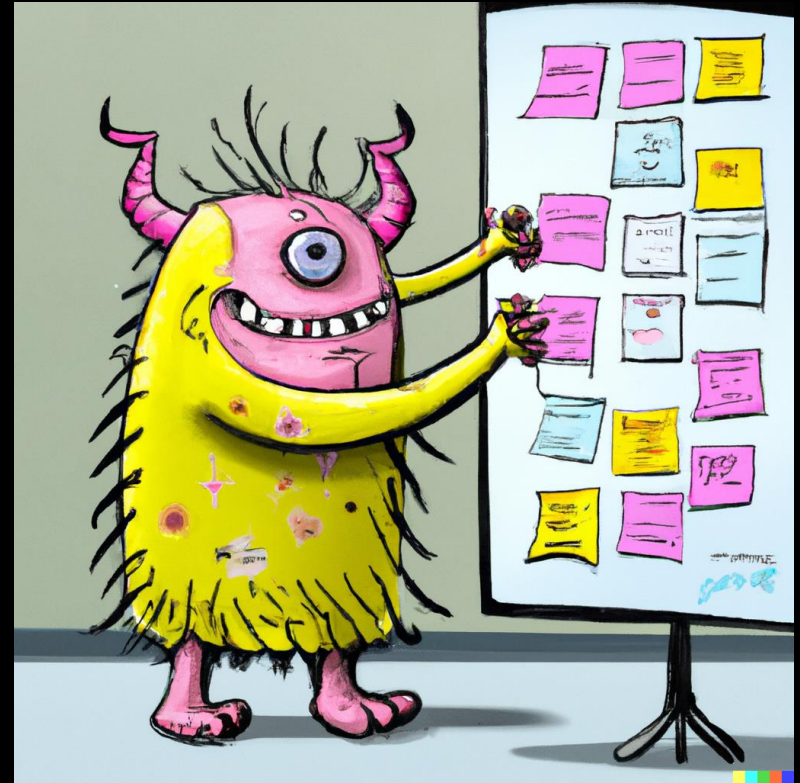
More focused on exam.  
More likely to tune out.  
“Just teach me what you think  
I should know.”

## How to Increase Motivation?

Remember? Adult learners ...

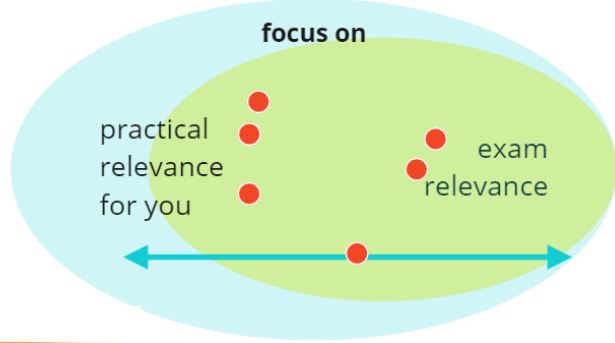
- ... are autonomous,
- self-directed, and
- task oriented.

They respond better to **internal motivation**.



# Motivation, Self-direction and Commitment

## Establish (Personal) Learning Goals



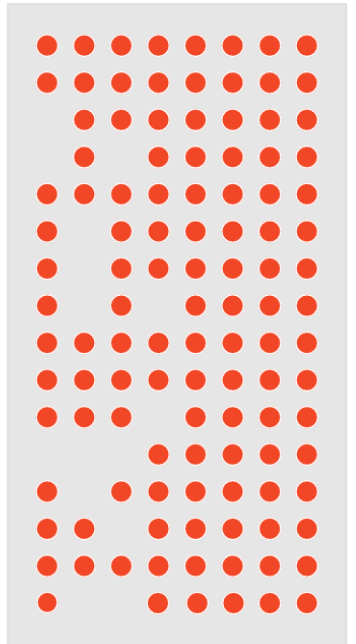
Tasks of architects

Your own topic?

Efficient architecture documentation

Your own

How do you make "good" architectural decisions?



**den Kunden Bremen zu können**  
 Inhouse  
 Systematisch Software entwickeln  
 das Team effektiv zu machen/motivieren  
 Zertifiziertheit  
 Wissen spezifizieren

**Schrittstelle Fachlichkeit & Technik beraten**  
 Besseres technisches Wissen  
 -Vorgehensweisen beim Entwerfen  
 -Besser planen able

**Methoden**  
 Auffrischung von Wissen  
 Wissen vertiefen  
 Stärkung von formalen Denkweisen (UML etc.)

**Eigenschaften von Software Architektur lernen.**

**Solider Überblick über die Themen**

**gute Architekturdoku für Übergabe**

**Architektur prüfen bzw. bewerten**

**ARCHITEKTUR AUS SICHT EINES**

**Grundlagen**

**Qualität**

**Softwarearchitektur außerhalb SAP kennenlernen**

**geordneter Projektstart**

**Tools**  
 -Wie hilft die Einleitung  
 -Wie erkenne ich was die Software nicht gut ist

## **Motivation, Self-direction and Commitment** Establish (Personal) Learning Goals

People want to maintain consistency with their self-concept.

Explicit public commitments direct future behavior.

See: Cialdini, Robert B. "Influence: the psychology of persuasion"  
New York: William Morrow (2006).

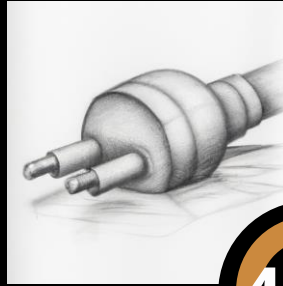


Photo by alise storsul on Unsplash

# Increasing Motivation and Learning Outcomes Use Sharon Bowman's 4 Cs Instructional Design Model

## CONNECT

How does it apply to me?  
What do I already know?  
What do I want to learn?



4 Cs

## CONCLUSIONS

Wrap-Up. Retention.  
Learner led summary.  
Ideas on how to apply.



## CONCEPTS

New info - multisensory  
Hearing, seeing, discussing,  
searching, reading, writing, ...

## CONCRETE PRACTICE

Active review  
Teach-back, work on  
example scenario



<Name>

State the most important fact you know about design/architectural patterns.



What did you hear/read about pattern that you didn't really need to know?



What is your next step in learning more about patterns?



2



### Pipes-and-Filter

Alice, Bob

Was ist das (z. B. wie ist das aufgebaut, woraus besteht es, wie funktioniert es...)?

Welches Problem löst das Muster?

Welche Auswirkung hat es auf welche Art von Kopplung?

Welche Vor- und Nachteile hat es?

Optional: Eigene Erfahrungen damit.

3



### Microservices

Carol, Dave

Was ist das (z. B. wie ist das aufgebaut, woraus besteht es, wie funktioniert es...)?

- Aufteilung eines Systems in kleine eigenständige / unabhängige Komponenten
- Wirden oft von eigenständigen Teams entwickelt
- Können lokal, unabhängig deployed und skaliert werden
- Kommunikation über Interfaces
- Schnellere Entwicklung durch kleinere Einheiten → daher Microservices

Monolithisch versus Microservices



Welches Problem löst das Muster?

- Teilen und herrschen
- Aufbrechen des Monolithen
- Langsame Releasezyklen beschleunigen

Welche Auswirkung hat es auf welche Art von Kopplung?

- Lose Kopplung → Dezentrale Datenhaltung

Welche Vor- und Nachteile hat es?

- Schnelle Time-to-Market
- Interdisziplinäre Teams
- Laterer, Bandbreite
- Schwierig überblick zu behalten
- Microservices hilft Skalierbarkeit sicherzustellen

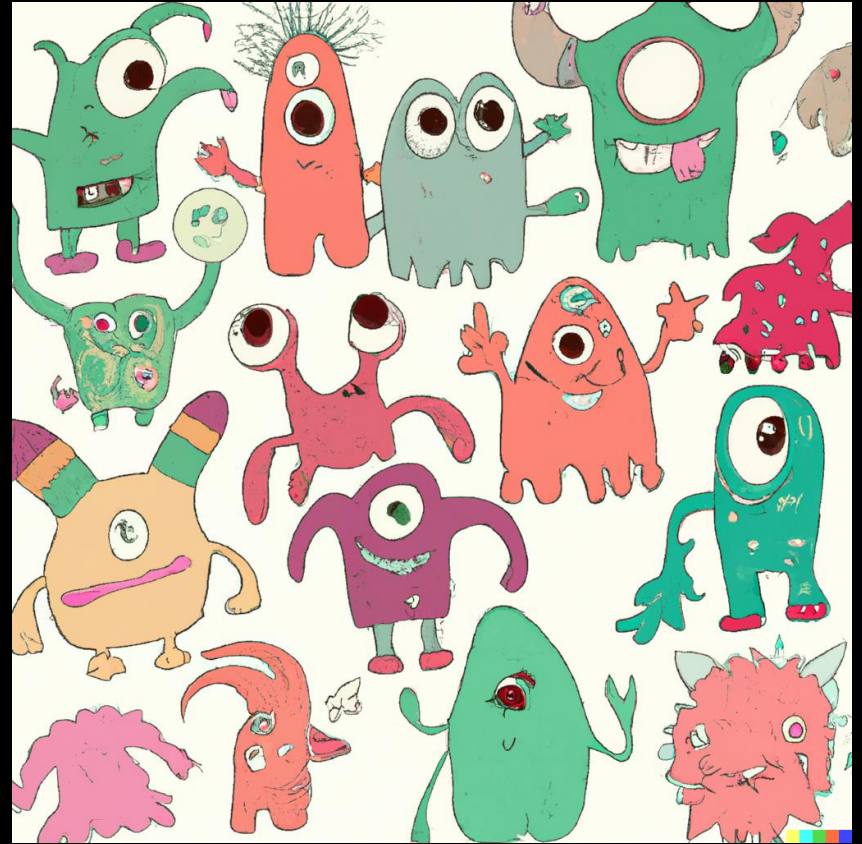
Optional: Eigene Erfahrungen damit.

## Varying Background and Knowledge of Participants

Longtime professional  
Straight from university  
Executive, Career changer

Some are missing prerequisites.

Automotive/embedded  
vs.  
Enterprise software  
vs.  
Startup company



## LEVERAGE different backgrounds

### **Let (not only experienced) people do the talking.**

- Adults LIKE to learn from role models.

### **What if it goes in the wrong direction?**

- “Please explain why do you think so.”
- Let others explain a different view.
- Highlight differences (in context, edge cases).
- “Does this work for you only or in general?”
- Create awareness for different contexts.

### **Respectful and constructive, keep a light and informal mood.**

- “That’s iSAQB consensus” only as last resort.

## Software Architecture is an Evolving Field

Lots of „It depends“.

No clear consensus on some concepts.

Ambiguous/fuzzy terms

e.g.

- Role/responsibilities of architects [2]
- IEEE 24765:2017 - 10 definitions of „interface“

[2] That's Not in My Job Description | SAG 2021  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VjO8q4ZR52k>



first liquid fueled rocket by Robert Goddard, 1926  
[images-assets.nasa.gov/image/9132833/9132833-orig.jpg](https://images-assets.nasa.gov/image/9132833/9132833-orig.jpg)

## Dealing With Incomplete/Inconsistence Knowledge

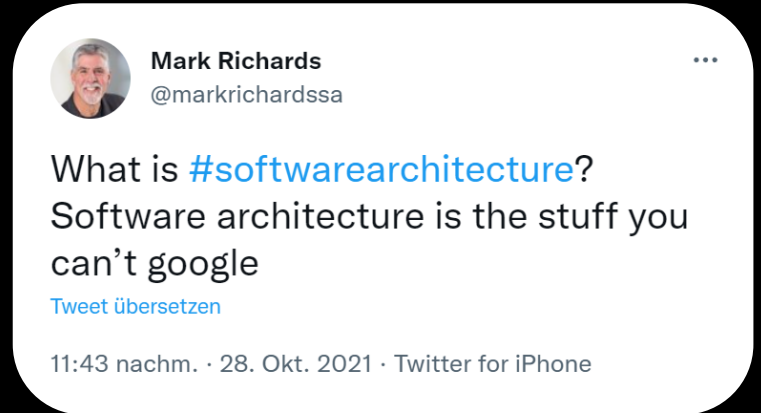
*“Students ... may get frustrated because they are used to the one correct answer, even when there are often multiple correct answers, depending on the conditions.” [3]*

Activities to compare academic and non-academic knowledge.

- Group discussions
- Example scenarios

Dealing with incomplete or inconsistent knowledge is an important skill!

[3] Kenner, C., & Weiner, J. (2011). Adult learning theory: Applications to non-traditional college students. *Journal of College Reading and Learning*, 41(2), 87-96. <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ926365.pdf>





## Operational Constraints on Training Courses

Comprehensive curriculum vs. 3-day-trainings

How to make room for self directed learning, 4Cs and exercises?

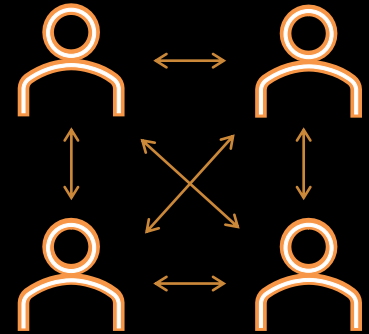
- Does it really take more time?
- Clear instructions!
- Provide preparation material in advance (textbook + instructions)
- Offer “overflow session”.

## Summary

Challenges presented were my (personal) challenges.  
Your mileage may vary. Your solutions may differ.

Becoming a self-determined learner on the  
topic of adult learning really helped a lot.  
Sources in this talk might get you started.

**Talk to and share sessions with other trainers!**





In learning you will teach  
And in teaching you will learn

*Phil Collins*