

ThoughtWorks®

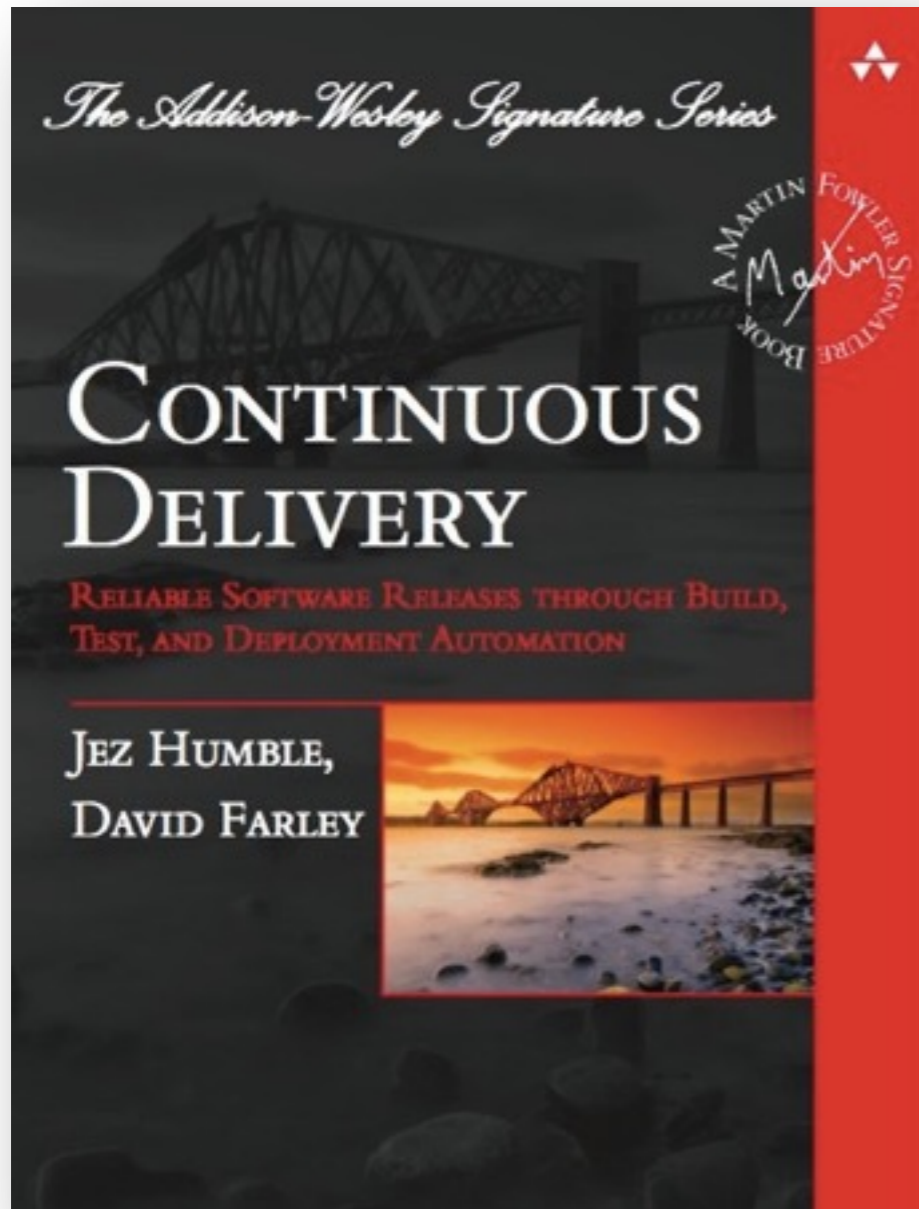
Implementing Continuous Delivery

ADJUSTING YOUR ARCHITECTURE

*Rachel Laycock
@rachellaycock*

ThoughtWorks®

continuous delivery



Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and **continuous delivery** of valuable software

*“You **can’t** have
Continuous Delivery”*

*“Once upon a time I was
a happy developer...”*

*“I thought I knew what
Continuous Delivery was”*

*“I was doing CD on my
projects”*

"Then one day..."

*“...a client wanted Continuous
Delivery”*

...and we said "sure"

*"...but 3 months later they
were still asking..."*

“Are we there yet?”

Their code base was
huge and complex

1. Conway's Law is THE LAW
2. Keep things small
3. Evolve your architecture

continuous delivery is big

Organisational Alignment

Release Management

Architecture

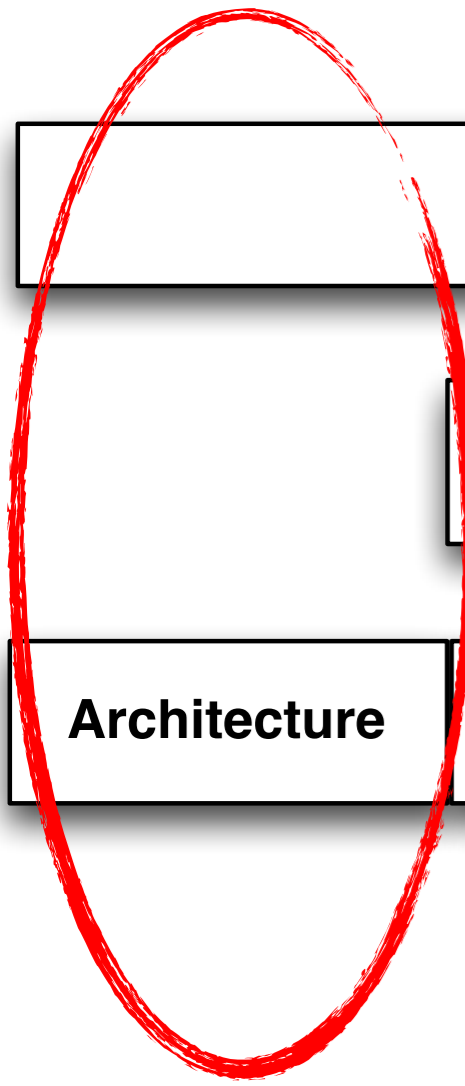
Quality Assurance

Continuous Integration

Configuration Management

Data Management

Environments & Deployment



stuff that is
hard to change

?

civil architecture



town planning



1. CONWAY'S LAW IS THE LAW

conway's law

“organizations which design systems ... are constrained to produce designs which are copies of the communication structures of these organizations”

—Melvin Conway

DBAs



Siloed functional teams...

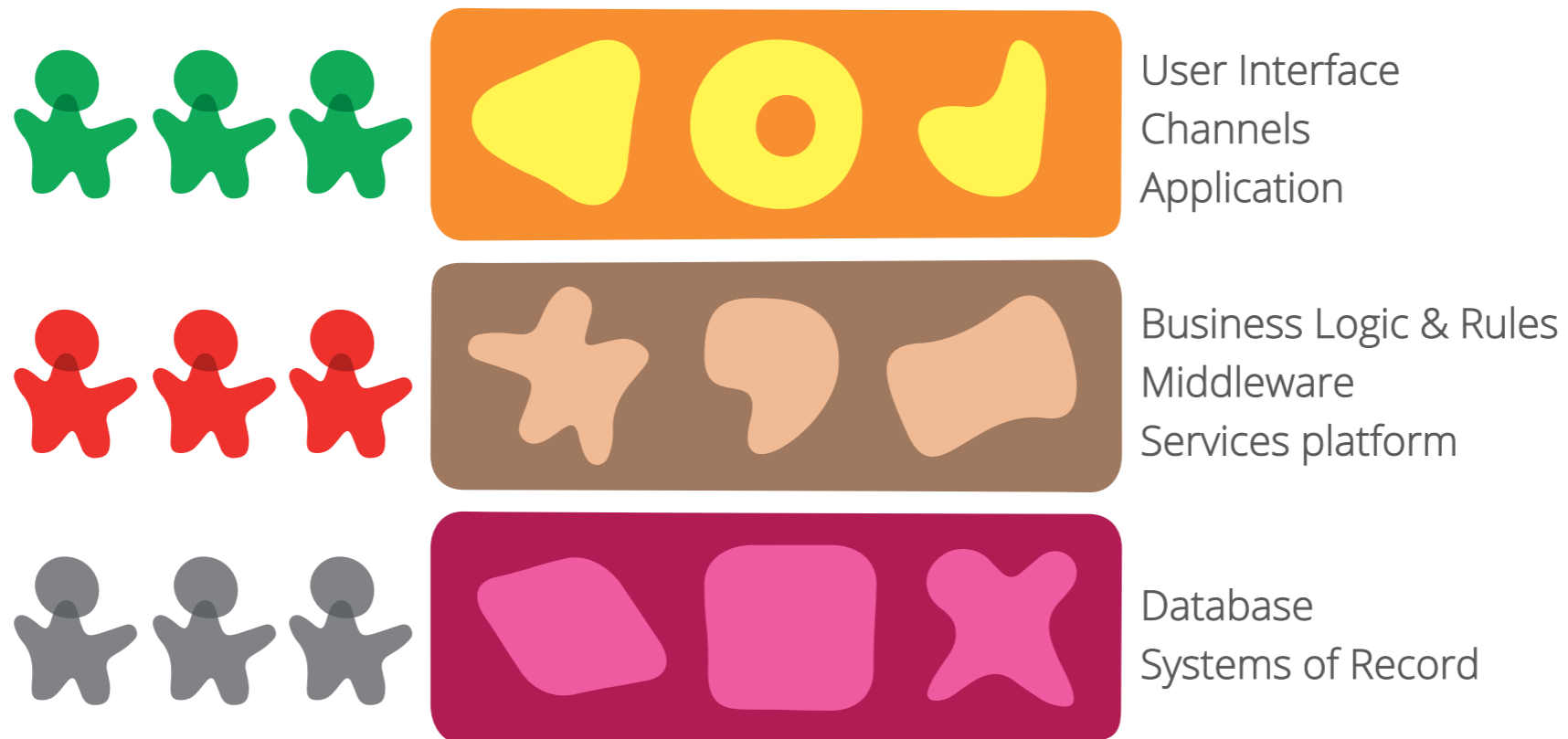


... lead to silod application architectures.
Because Conway's Law

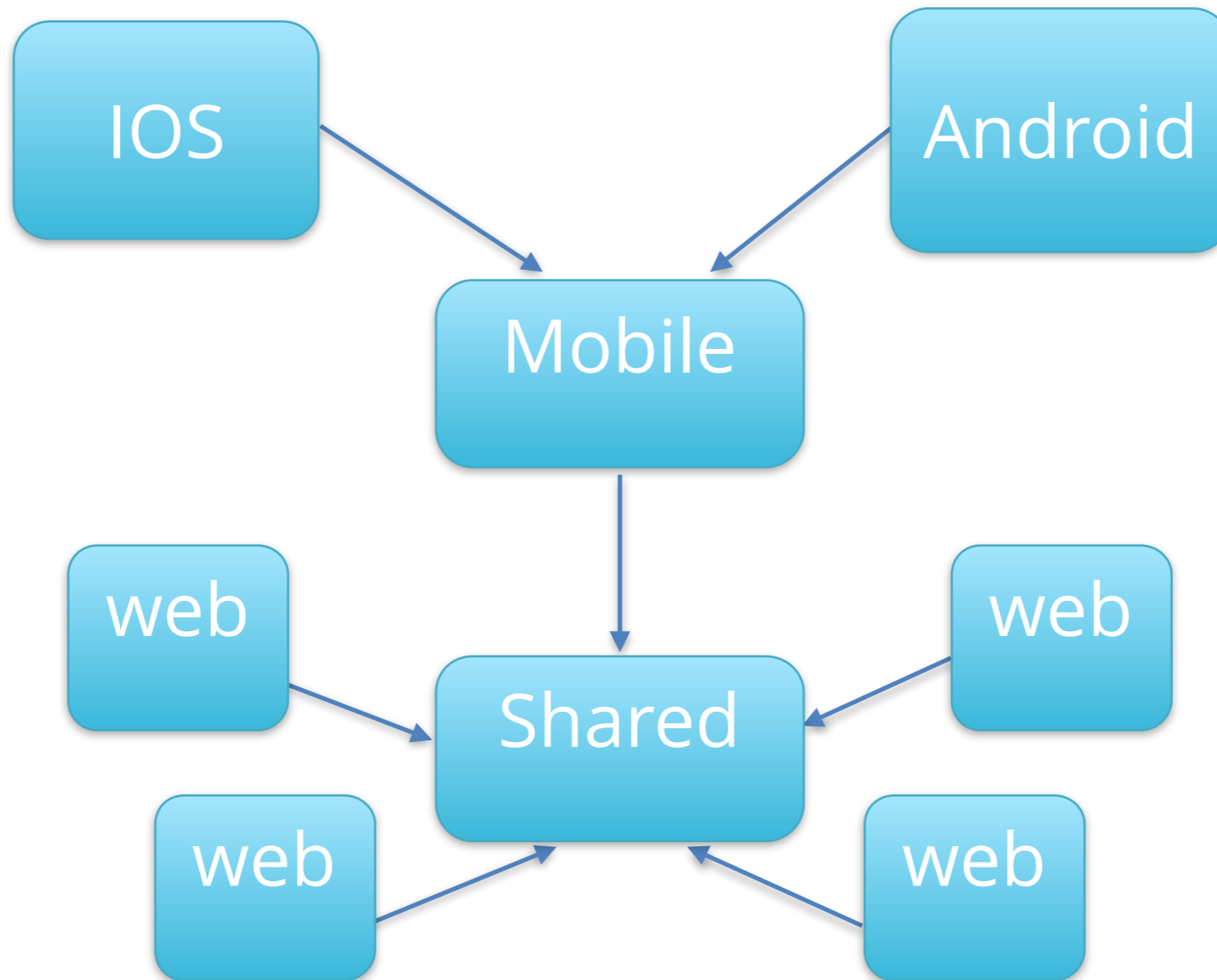
*Melvin Conway: “Because **the design that occurs first is almost never the best possible**, the prevailing system concept may need to change. Therefore, flexibility of organisation is important to effective design.”*

the ***wrong*** side of the law

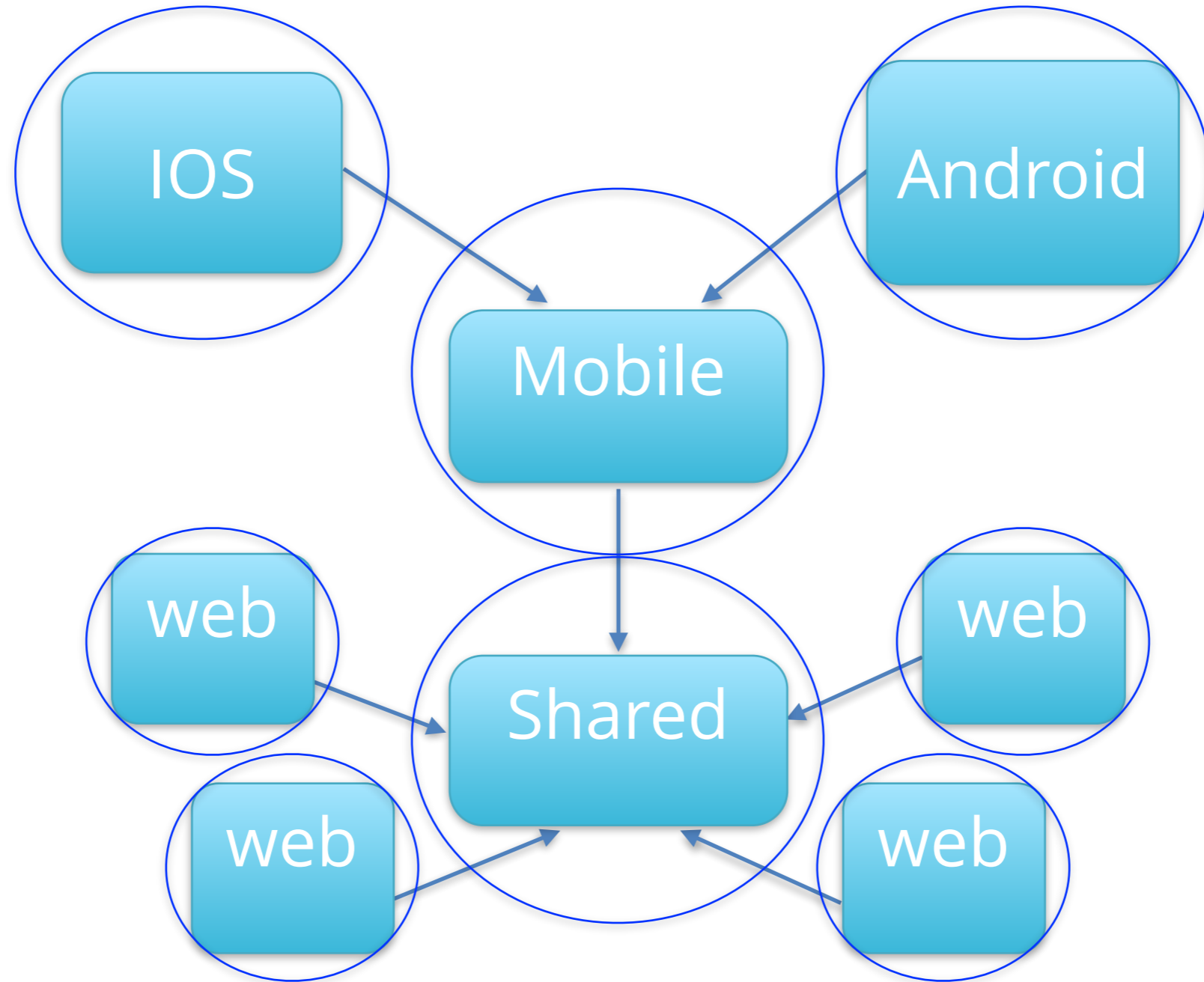
layered / tiered architecture



current state



problems?

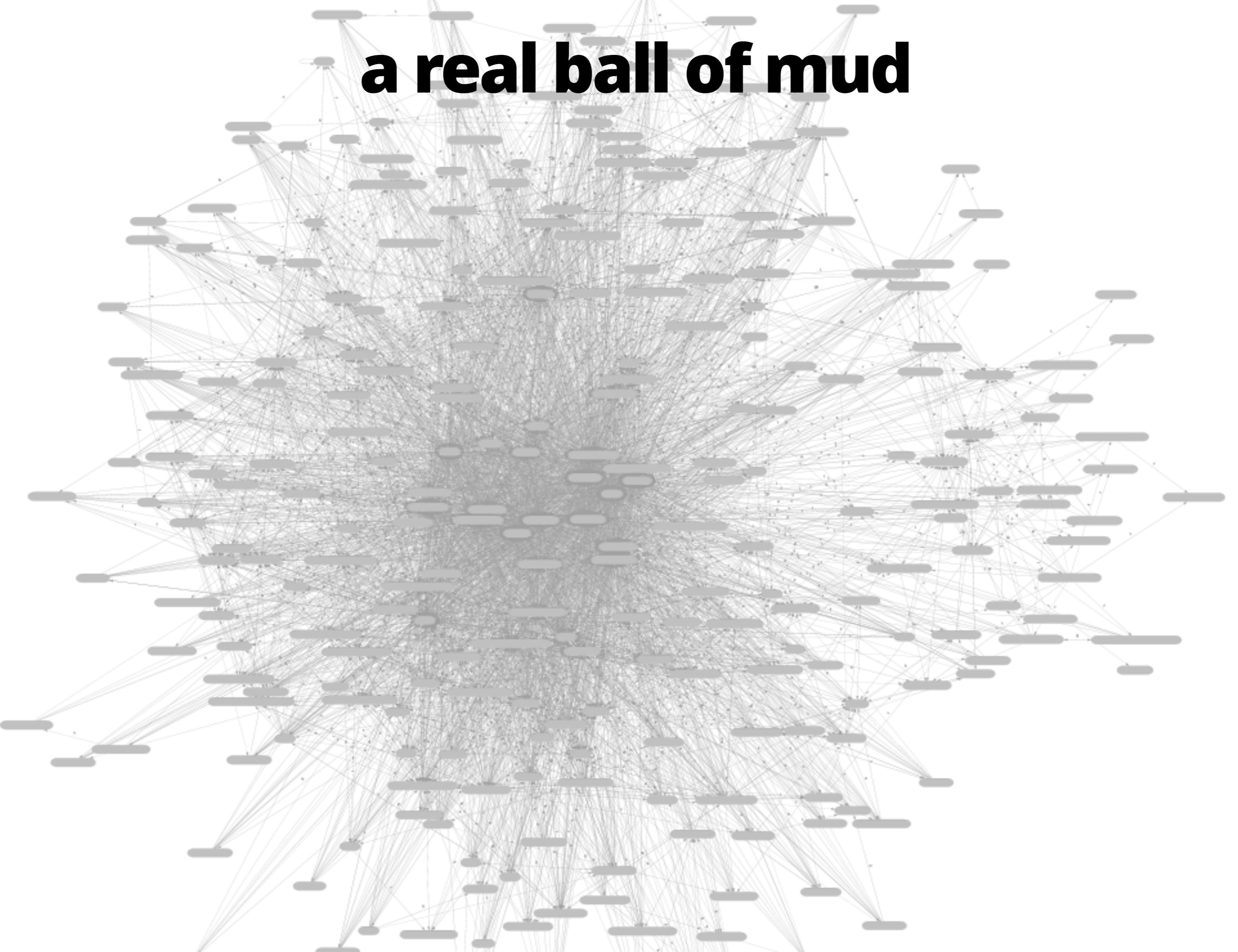




ball of mud

NOT RESPONSIBLE
FOR ACCIDENTS

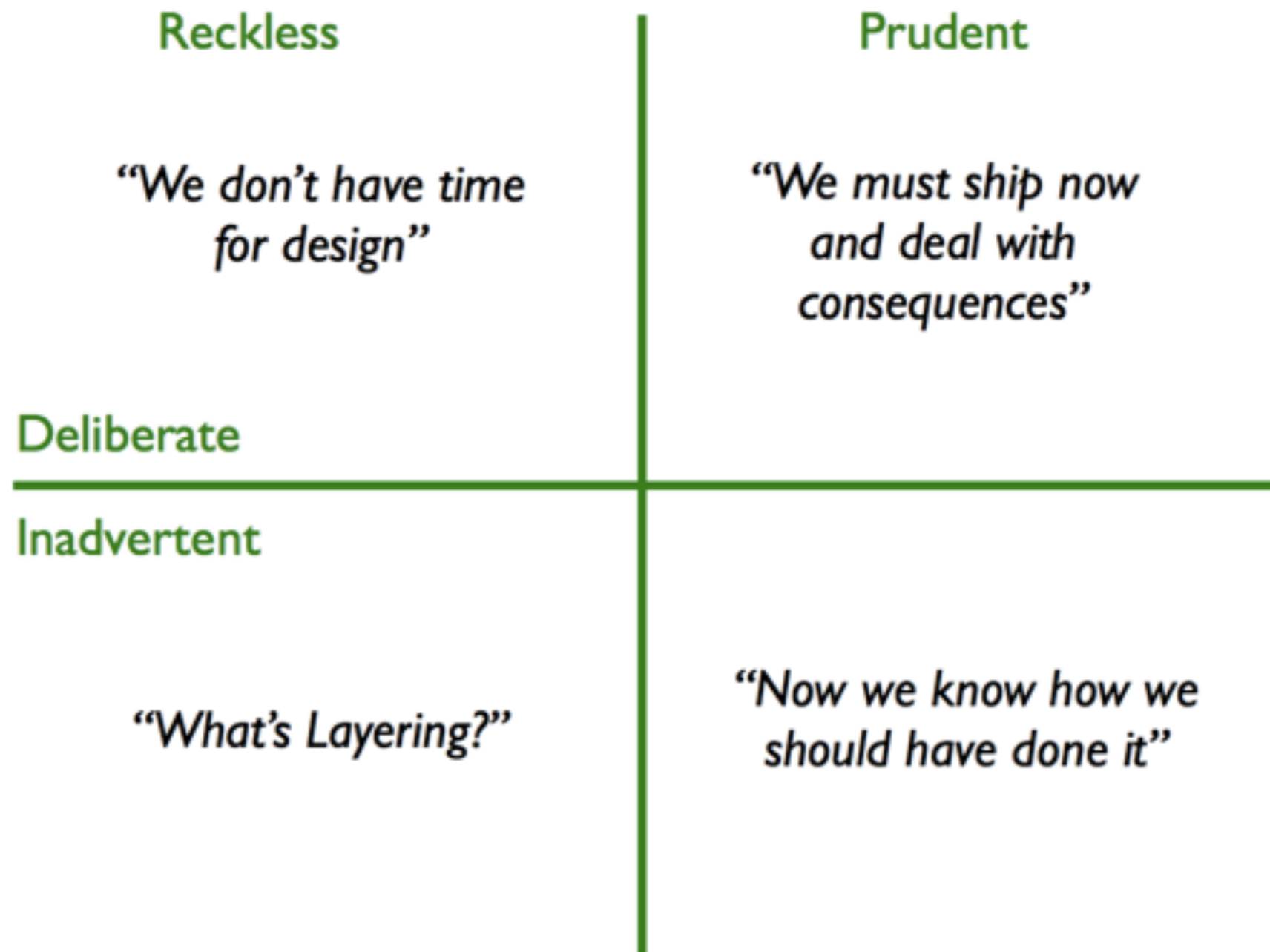
a real ball of mud



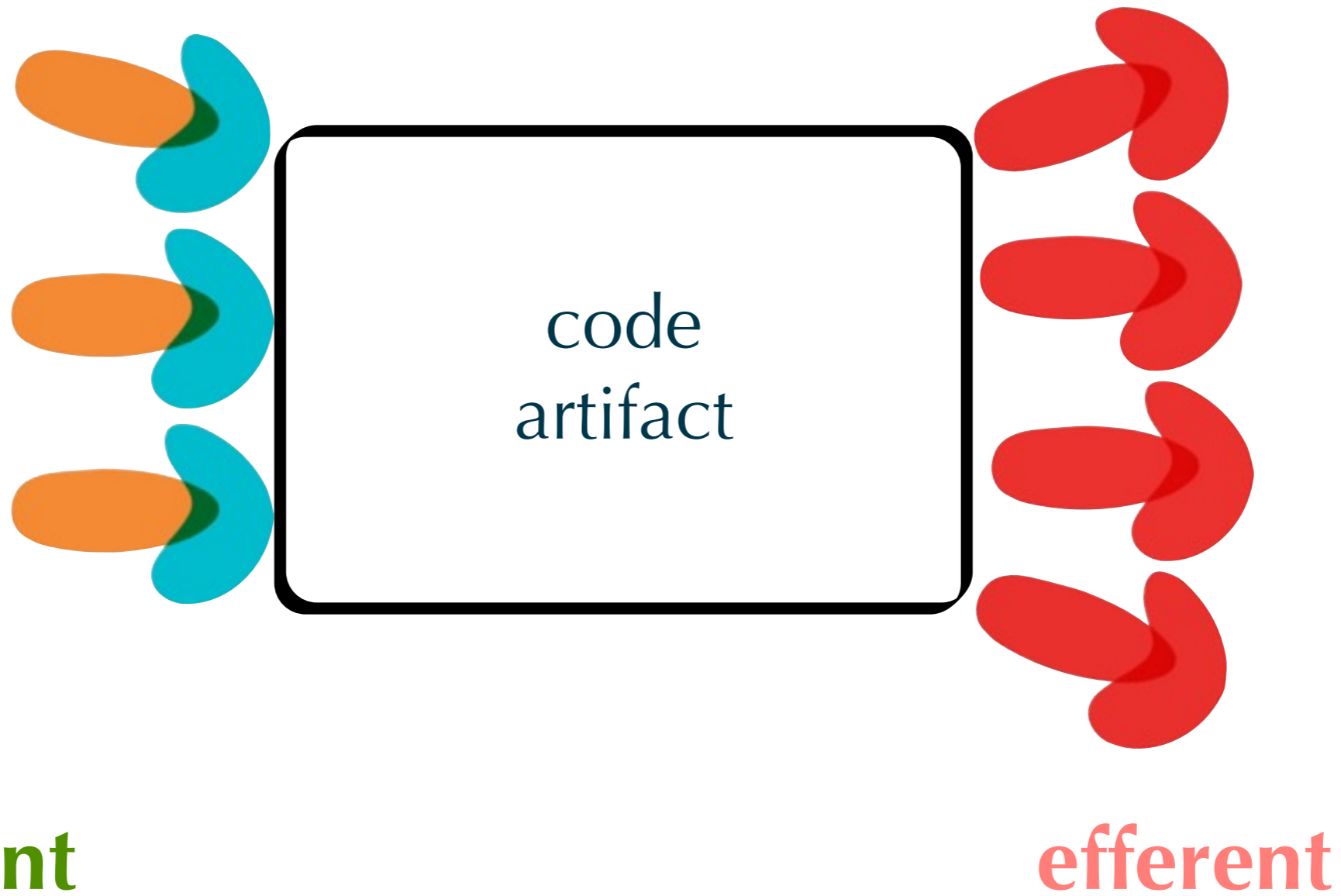
“expediency over design”

- Brian Foot & Joseph Yoder

technical debt



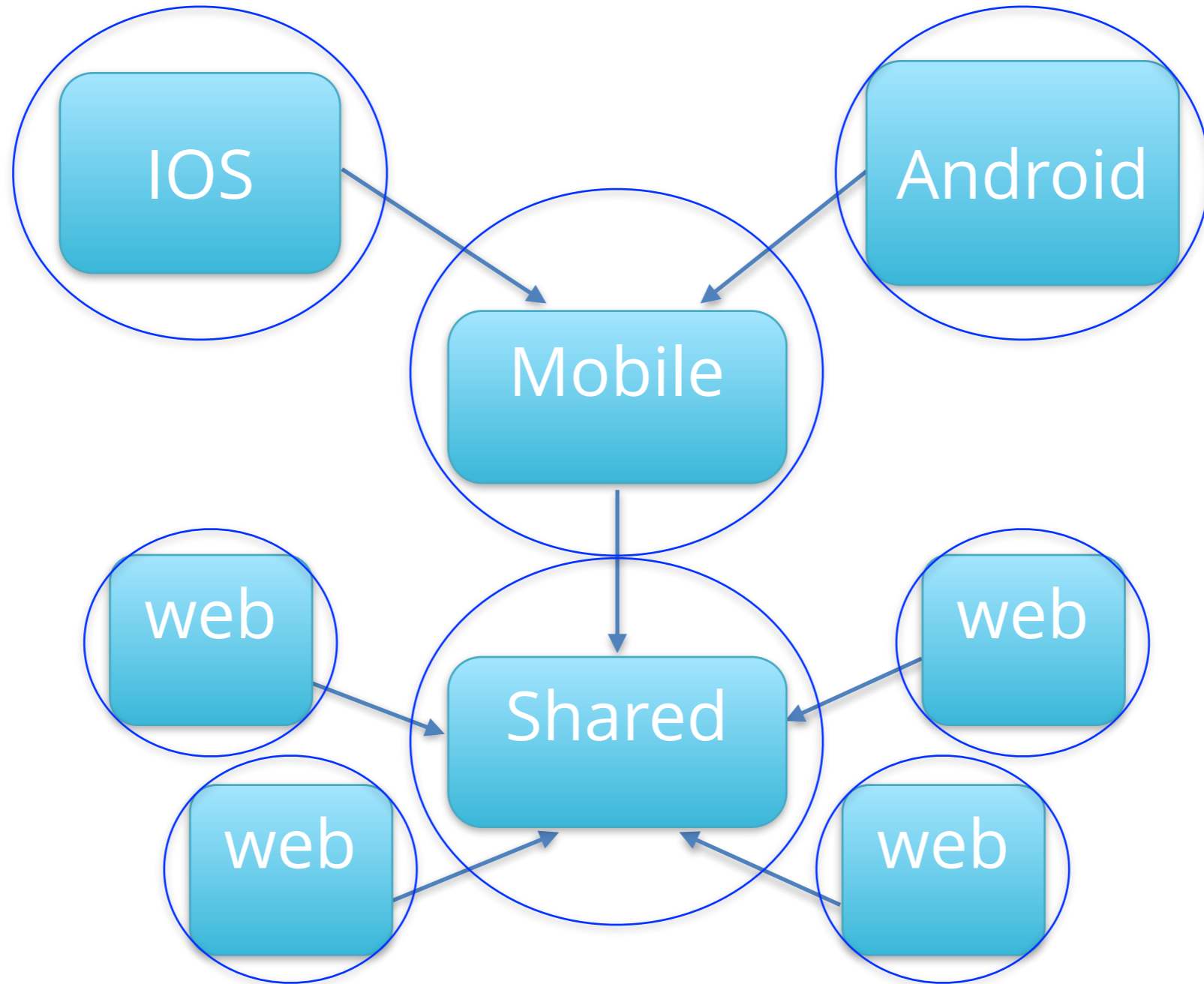
coupling problems



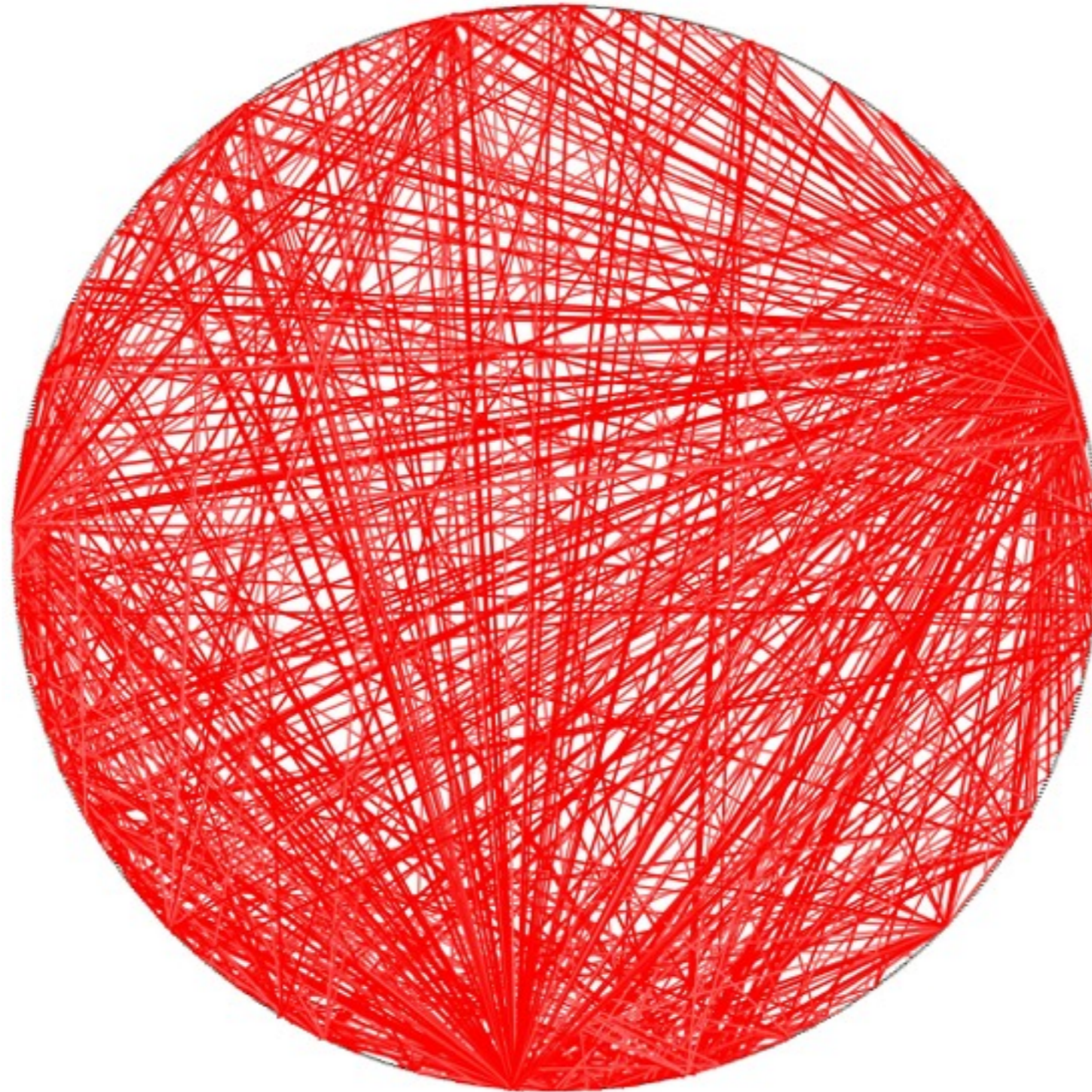
*Software architecture
represents the tension
between coupling &
cohesion.*



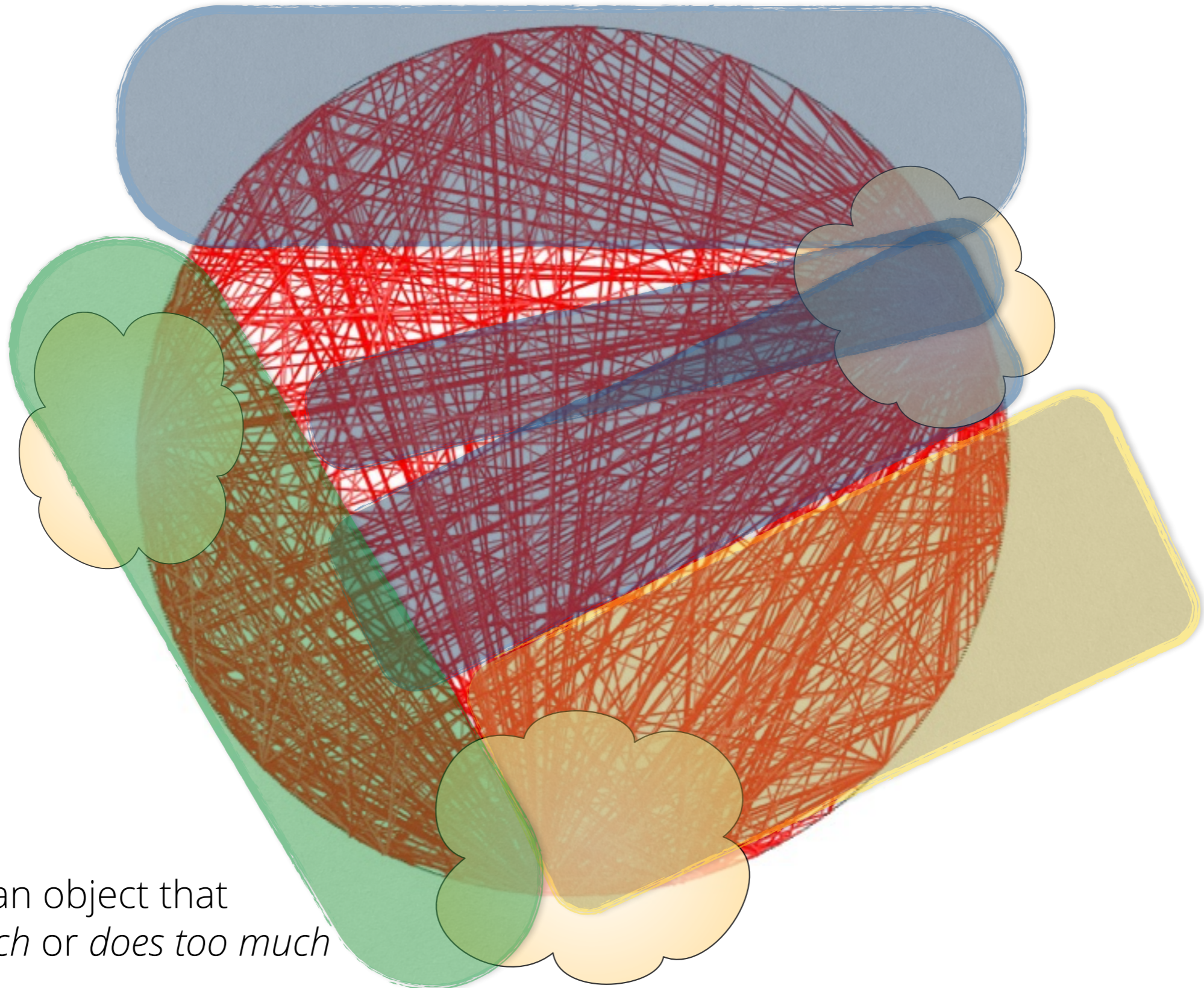
problems?



brownfield

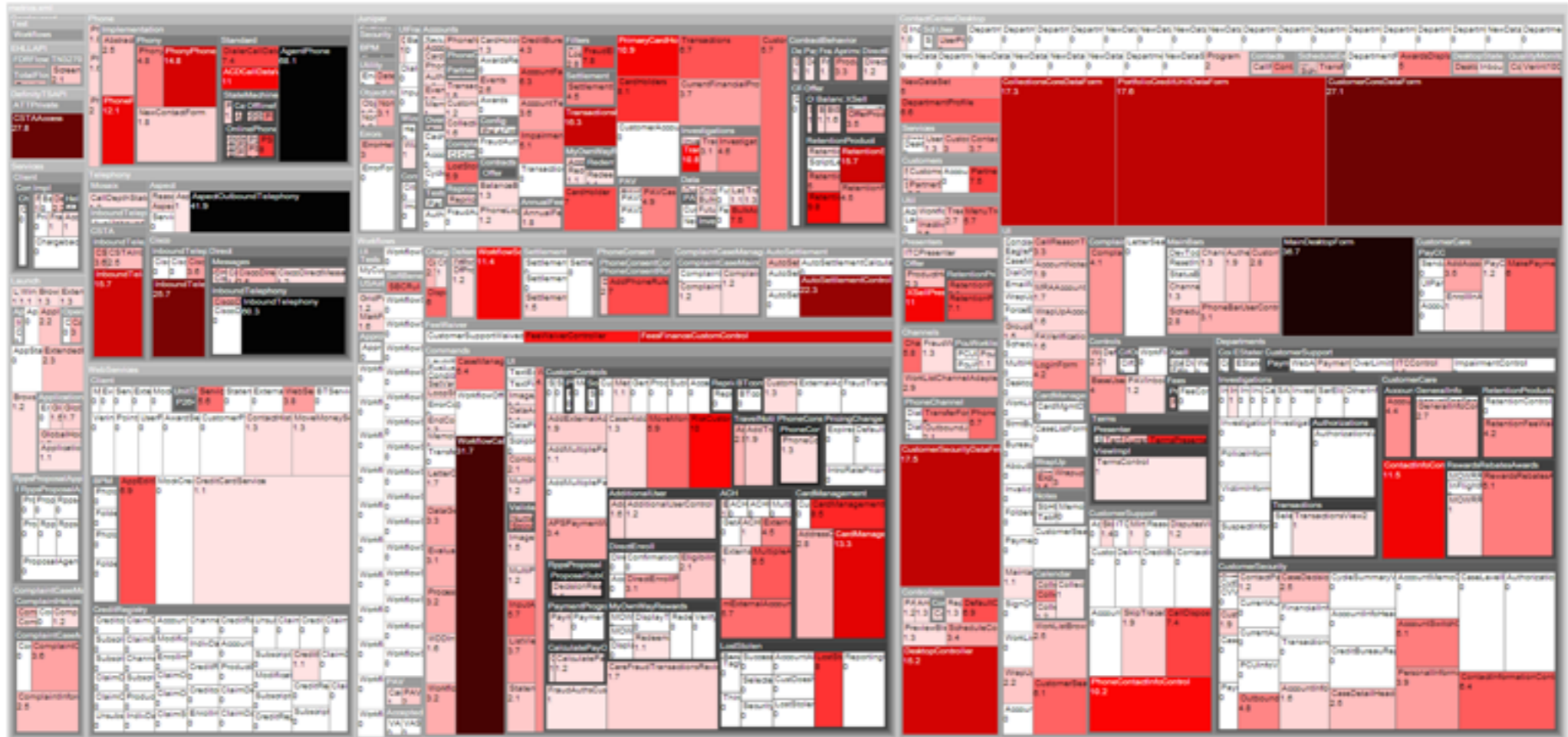


untangling

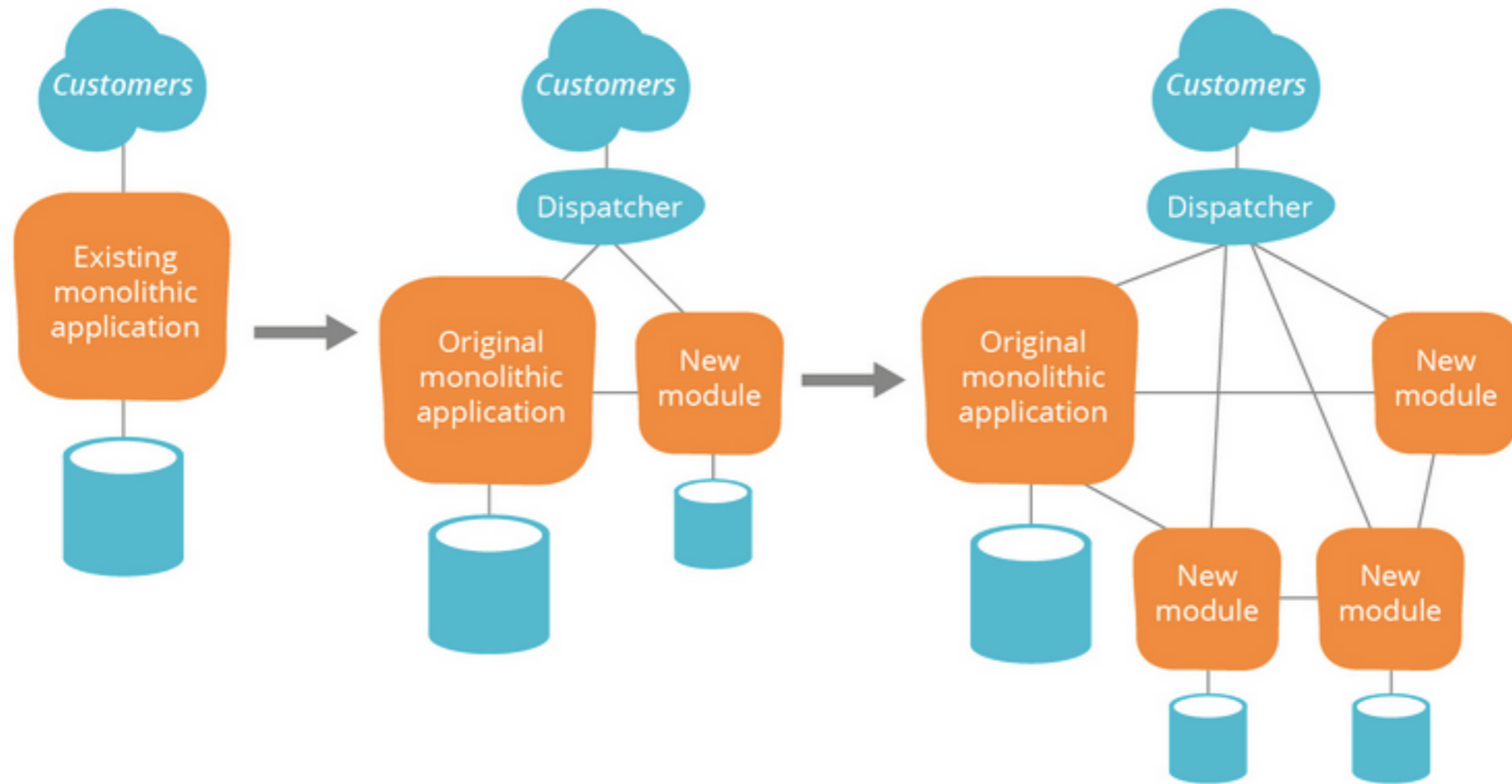


God Object: an object that
knows too much or does too much

metrics



strangler pattern

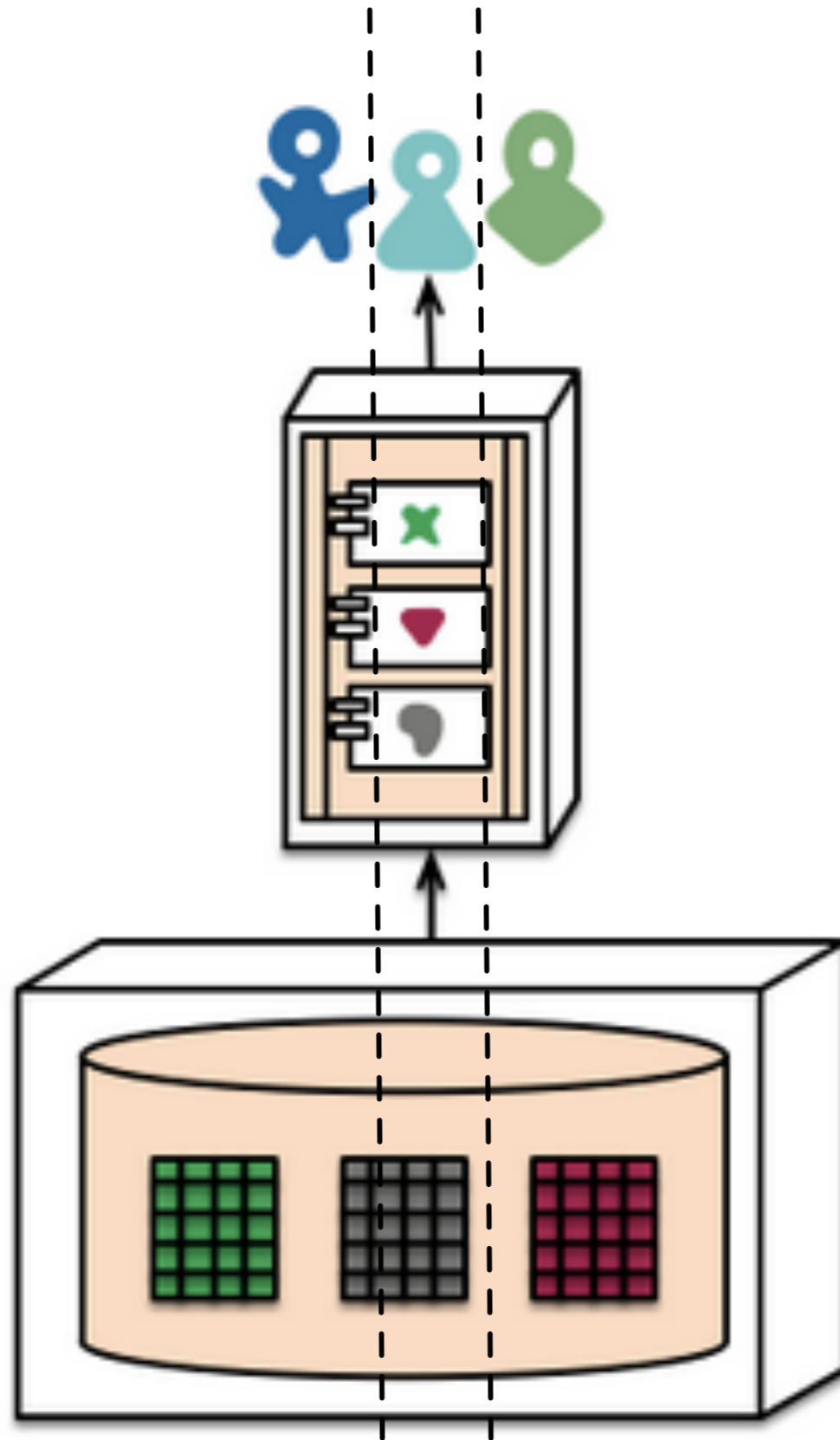


the law on your side

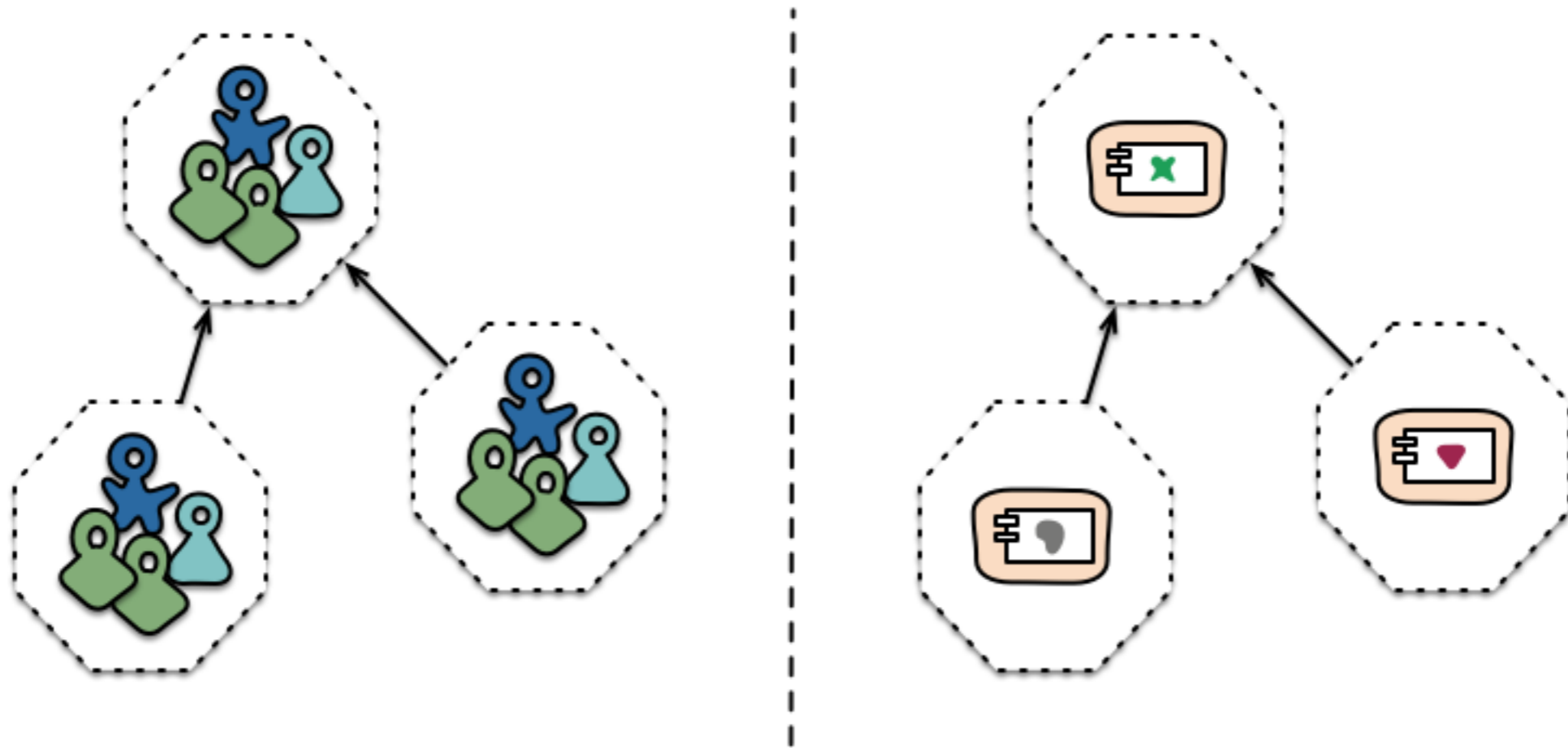
***“team designs are the first draft of
your architecture”***

- Michael Nygard

vertical teams



inverse conway manoeuvre



Cross-functional teams...

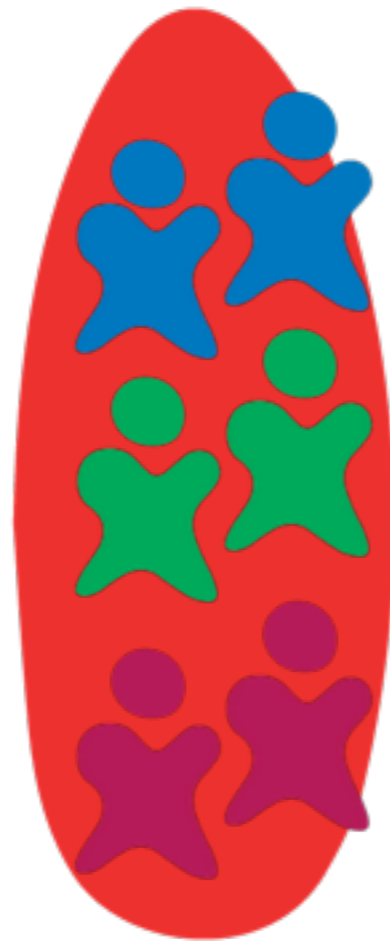
... organised around capabilities
Because Conway's Law

Build teams that look like
the architecture you want
(and it will follow).

the new world



payments



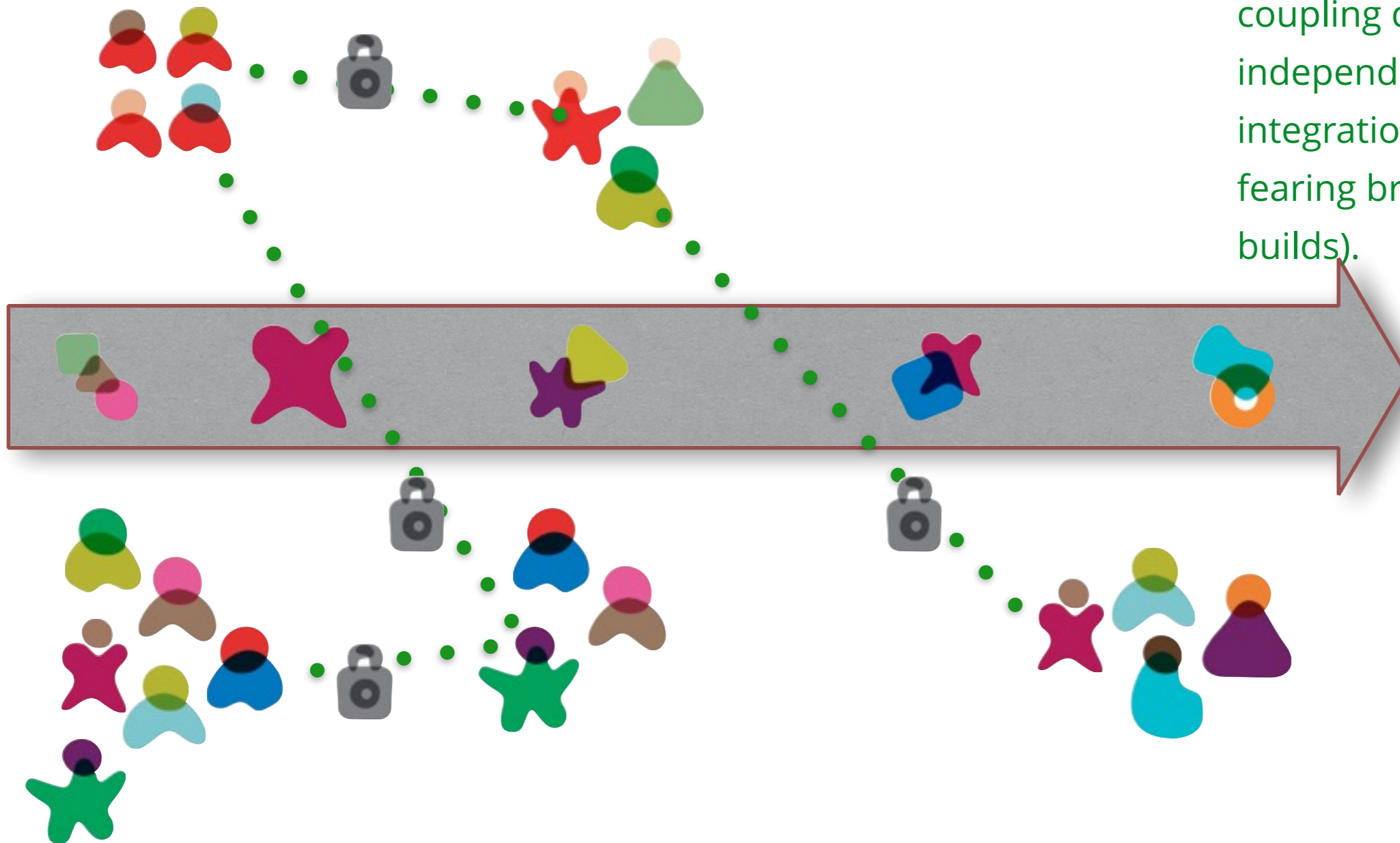
statements



rewards

continuous delivery

Teams with low efferent coupling deliver relatively independently into a common integration pipeline (without fearing breaking each others builds).



2. KEEP THINGS SMALL

small, single responsibility

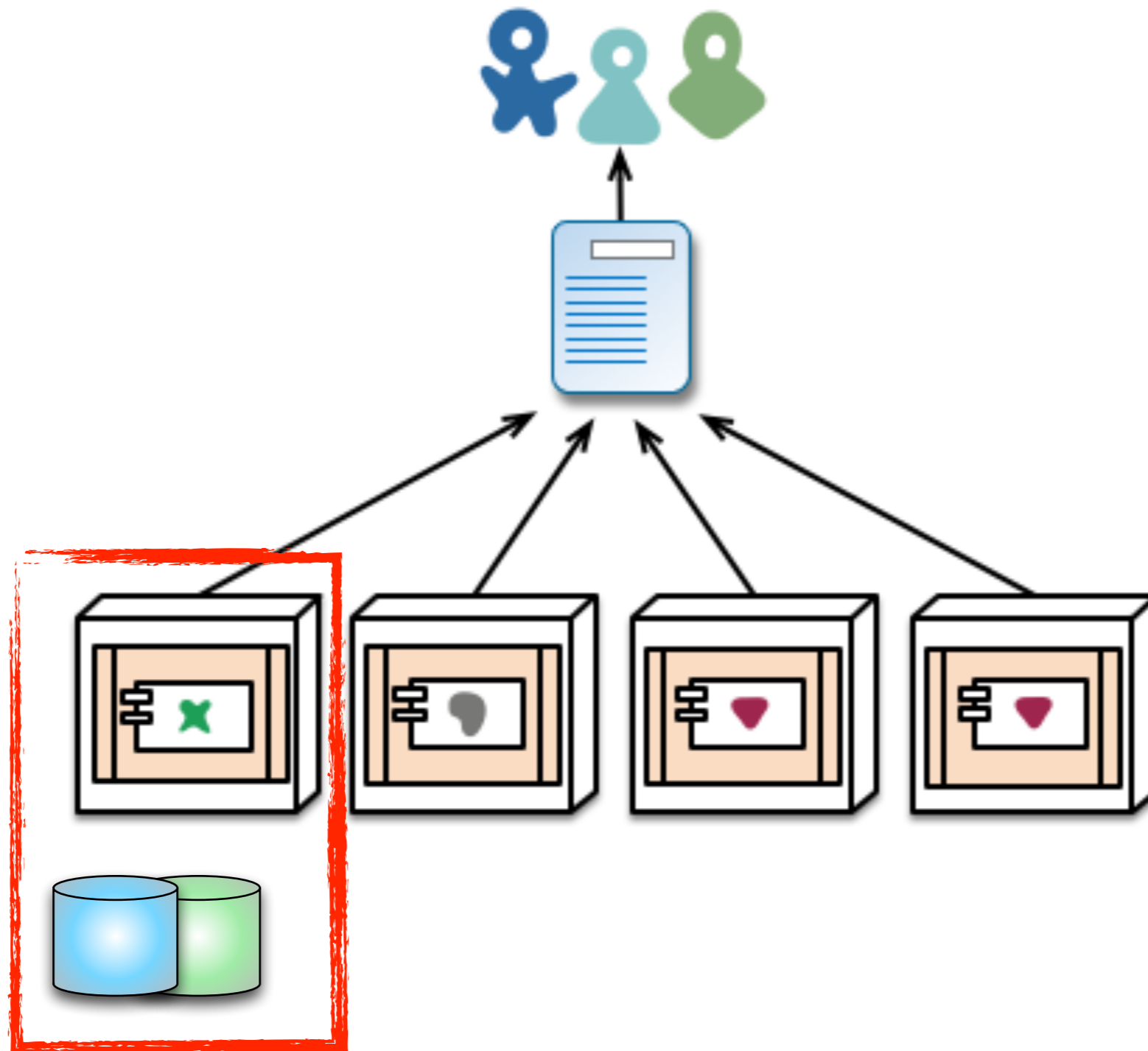
small enough to fit in your head

rewrite over maintain

(10—1000 LOC)-ish / service

single responsibility

decentralised governance



preparing for the unknown



***future Rachel** is much smarter
than **present Rachel***

“with great power...”

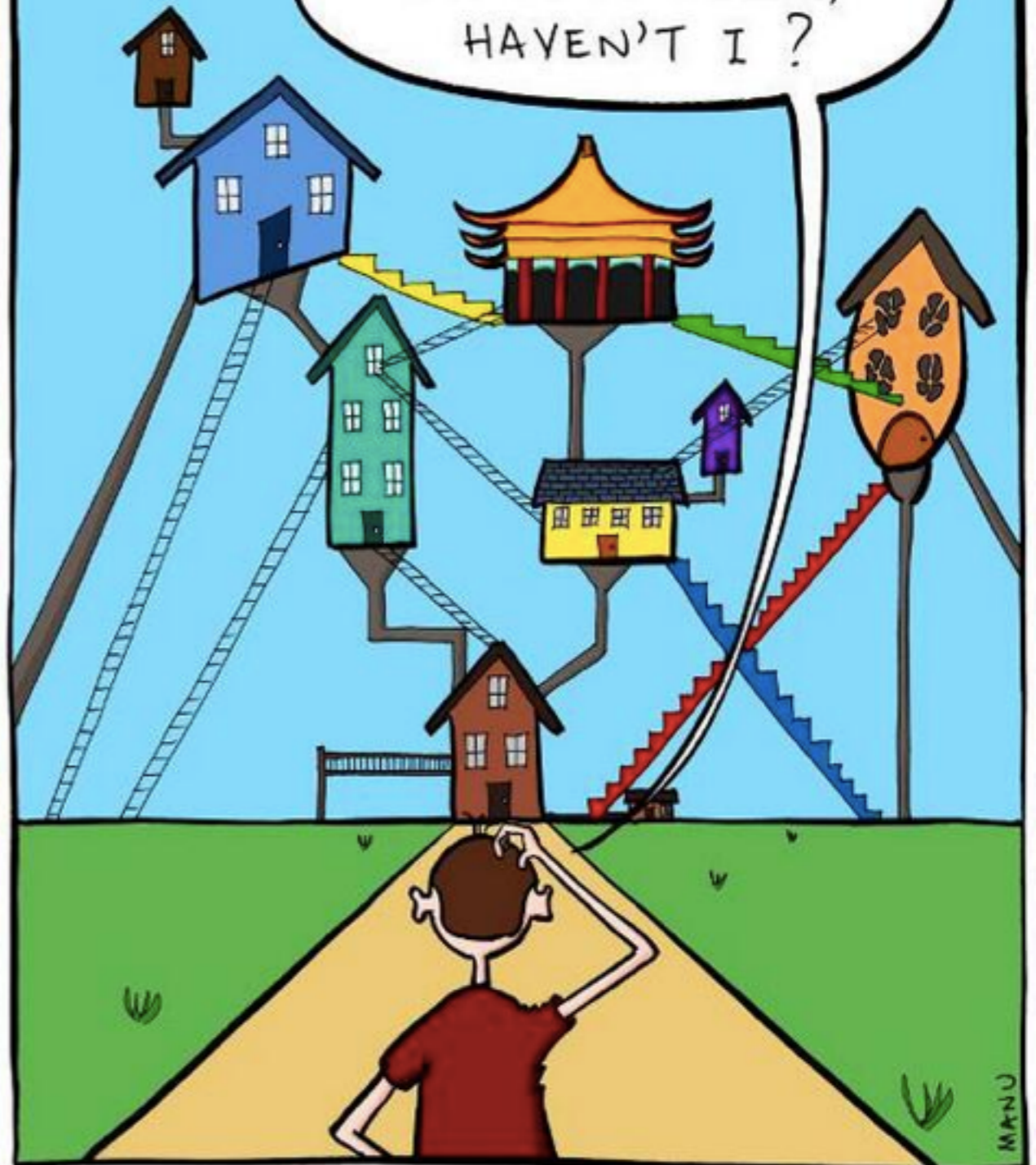
THE LIFE OF A SOFTWARE
ENGINEER.

CLEAN SLATE. SOLID
FOUNDATIONS. THIS TIME
I WILL BUILD THINGS THE
RIGHT WAY.



MUCH LATER...

OH MY. I'VE
DONE IT AGAIN,
HAVEN'T I?



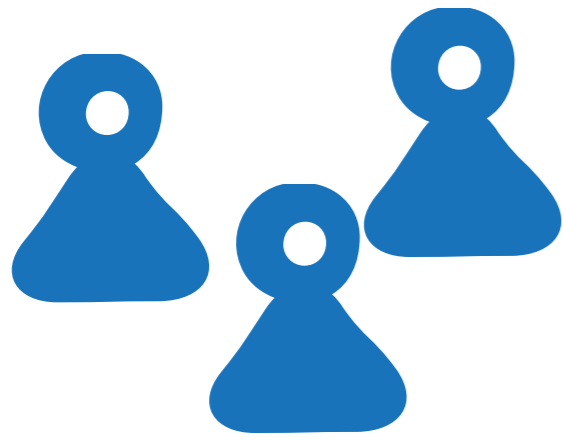
“fine grained SOA...?”



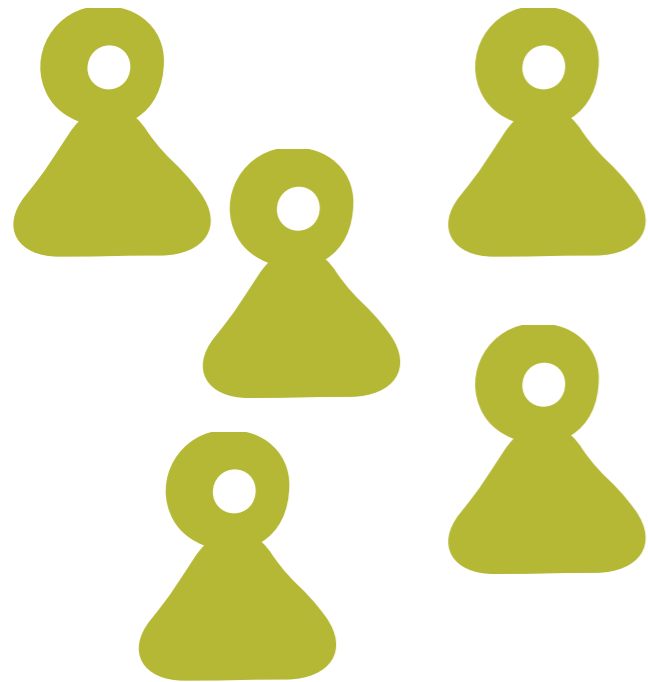
Products

Customers

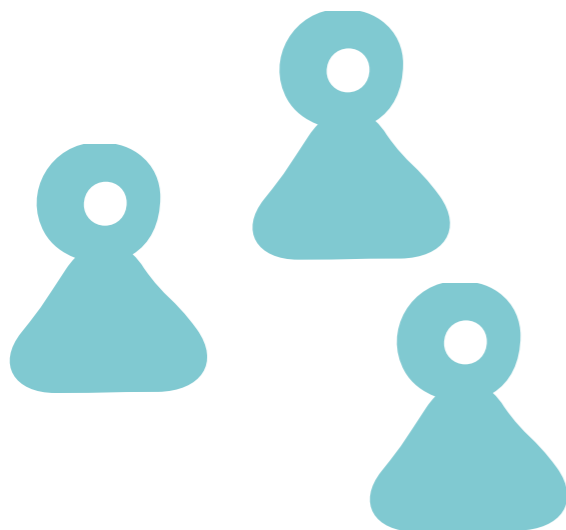




user interface

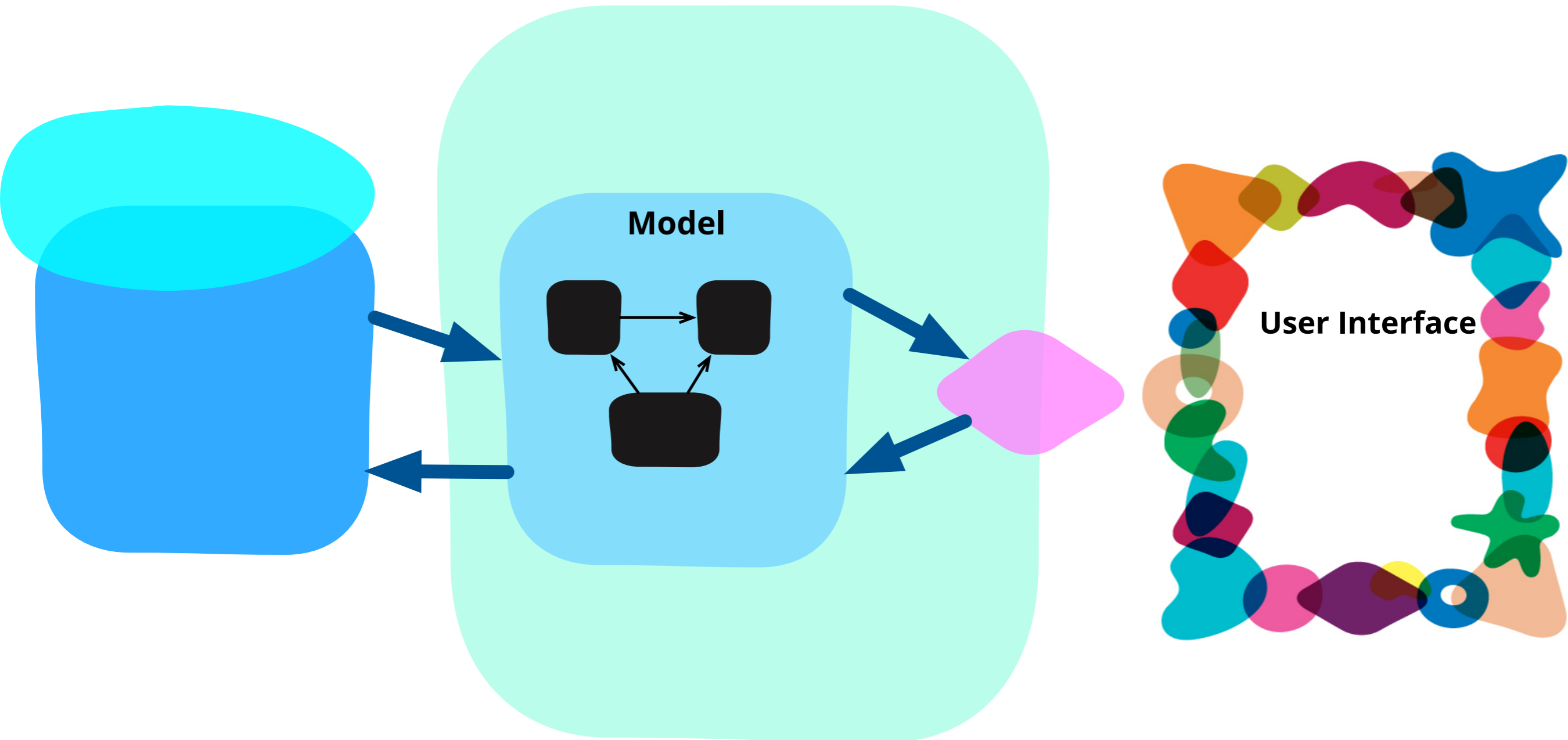


server-side

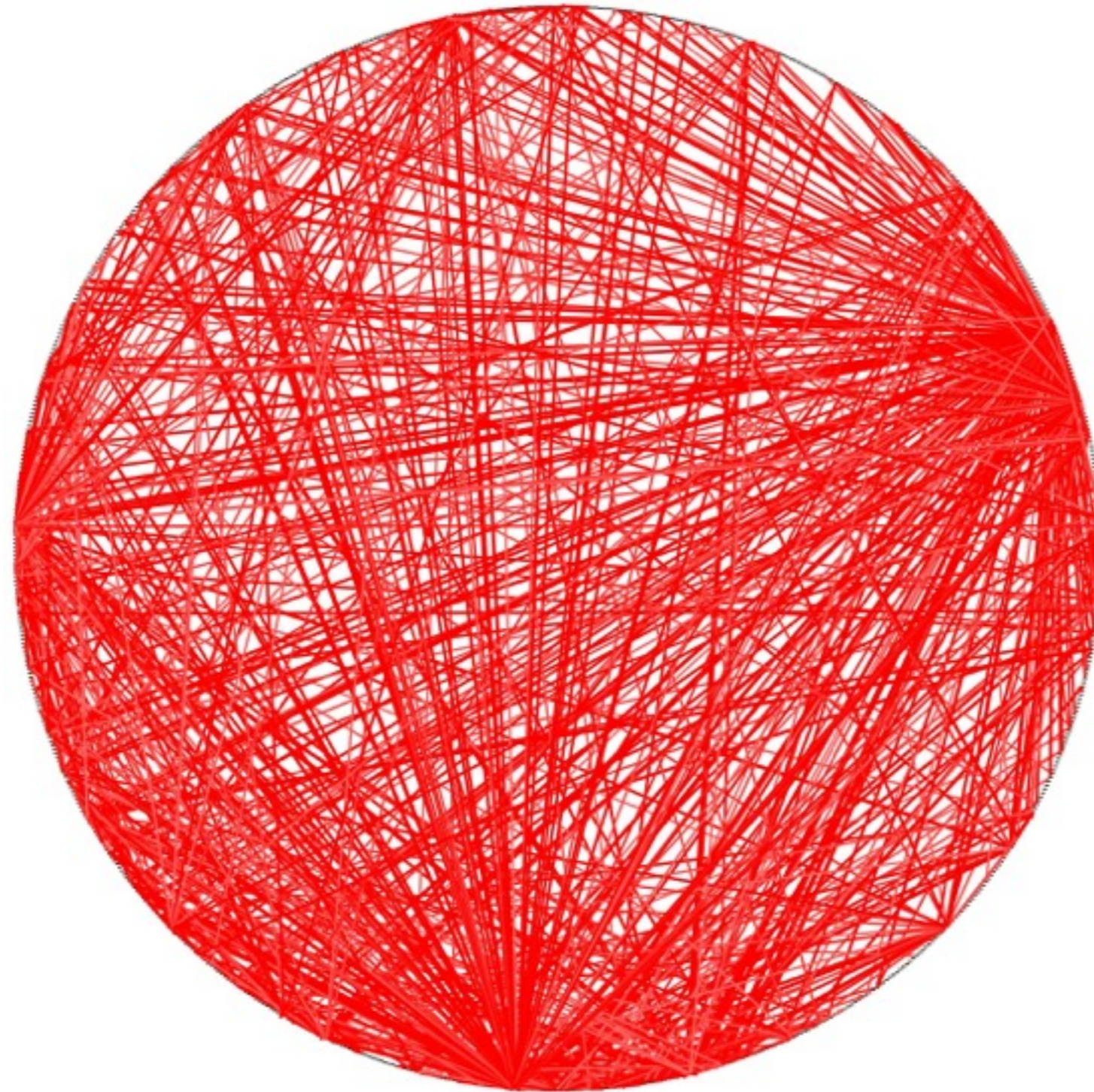


DBA

traditional monolith



ball of mud



monolith drawbacks

Complexity increases

Hard to change

Low reusability

Slow to deploy

Testing takes time

High cognitive load

Reliability and scale is hard

enter SOA

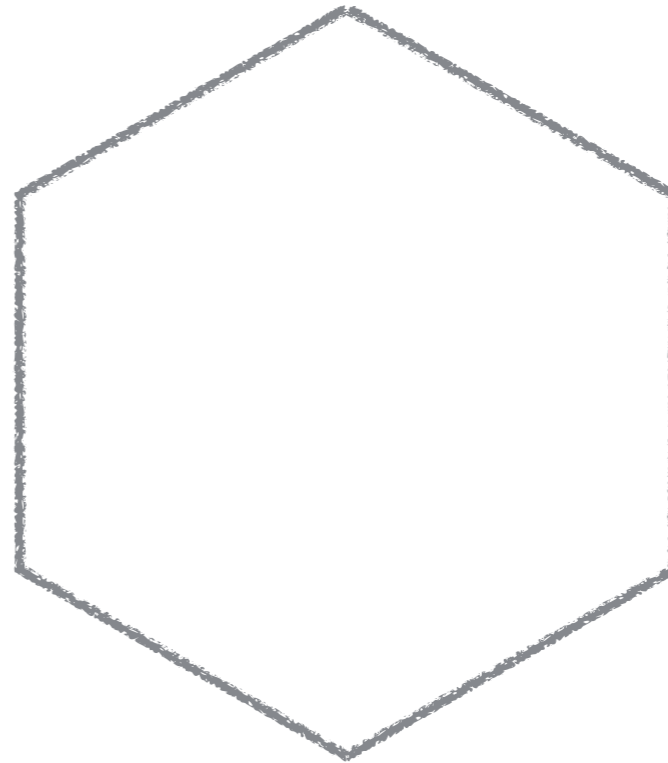
Explicit Boundaries

Shared Contract and Schema, not class

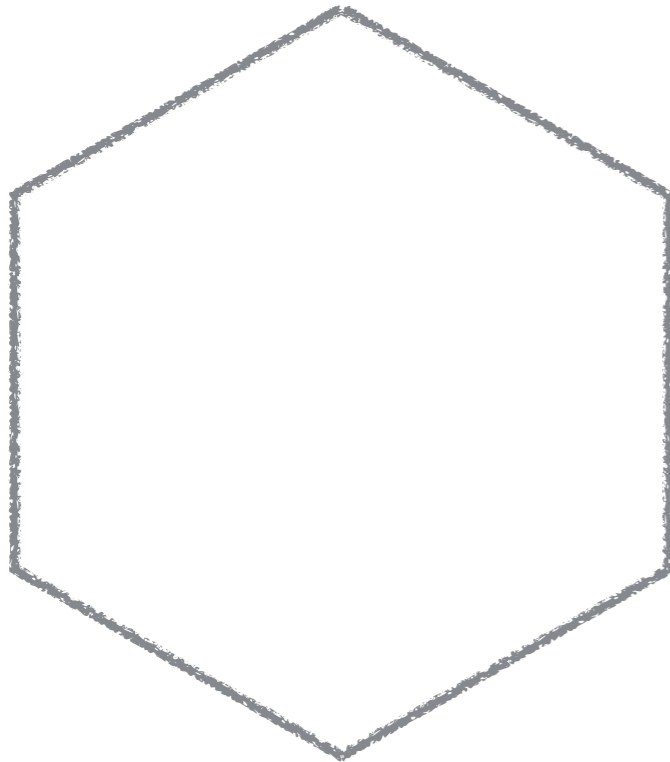
Policy Driven

Autonomous

Product



Customer



What “Traditional” SOA Got Right

- ▶ Breaking monoliths into services
- ▶ Focus on *integration* over *internal* coupling
- ▶ Prefer BASE to ACID

What “Traditional” SOA Missed

- ▶ Architecture is abstract until operationalized.
- ▶ Impact of Conway’s Law
- ▶ The folly of trying to build “Uber” services (Customer)
- ▶ Didn’t support easy change (ESB pattern)

so microservices?



A screenshot of a tweet from Jay Kreps (@jaykrep) dated 4:27 PM on 11 Mar 2014. The tweet text reads: "Microservices == distributed objects for hipsters (what could possibly go wrong?) yobriefca.se/blog/2013/04/2...". The tweet has 66 retweets and 59 favorites. The interface includes a profile picture, name, handle, a settings gear, a follow button, and icons for reply, retweet, favorite, and more options. A row of user avatars is shown below the engagement metrics.

Jay Kreps
@jaykrep

Microservices == distributed objects for hipsters (what could possibly go wrong?)
yobriefca.se/blog/2013/04/2...

RETWEETS **66** FAVORITES **59**

4:27 PM - 11 Mar 2014

fallacies of distributed computing

- 1.The network is reliable.
- 2.Latency is zero.
- 3.Bandwidth is infinite.
- 4.The network is secure.
- 5.Topology doesn't change.
- 6.There is one administrator.
- 7.Transport cost is zero.
- 8.The network is homogeneous.

principles SOA

Explicit Boundaries

Shared Contract and Schema, not class

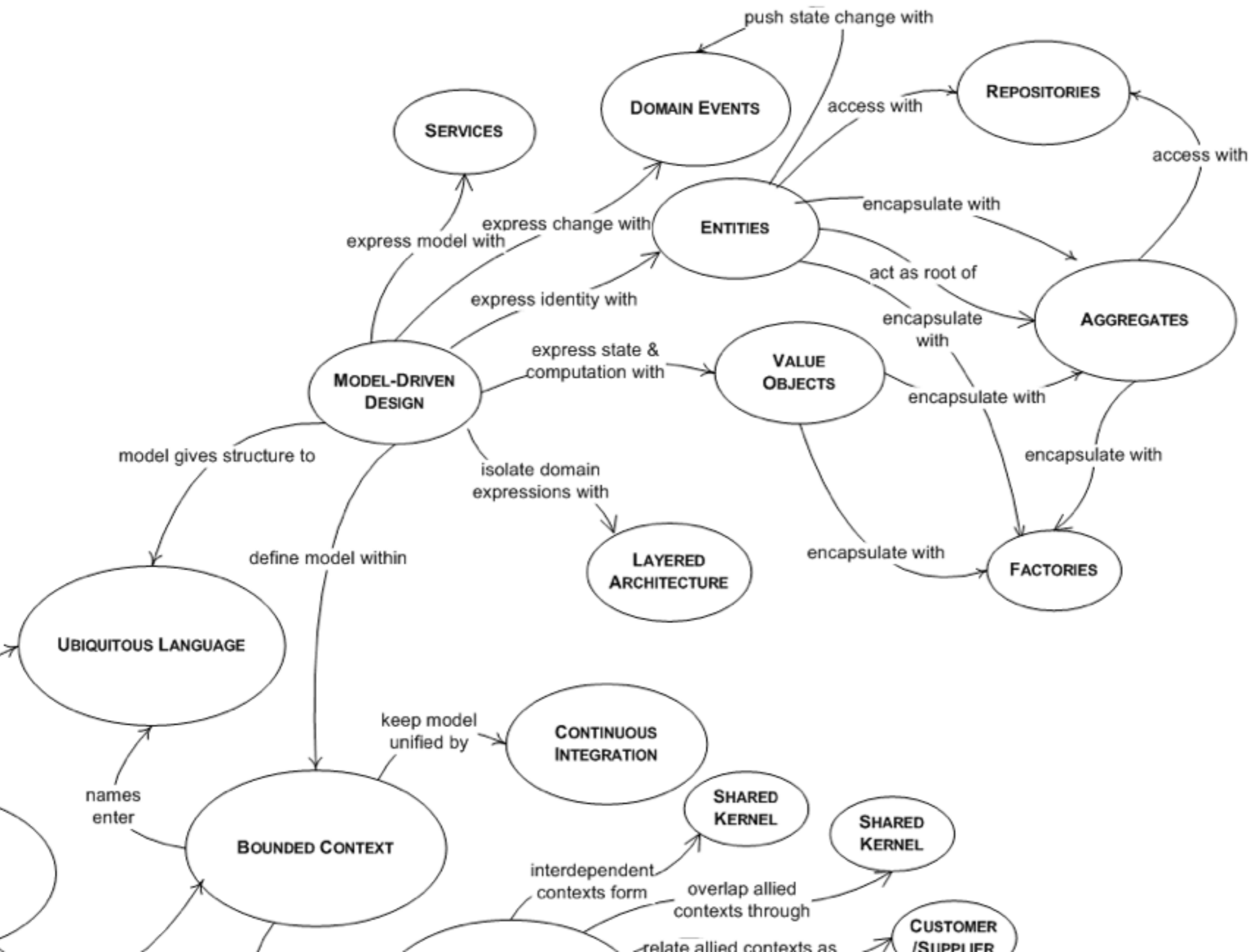
Policy Driven

Autonomous

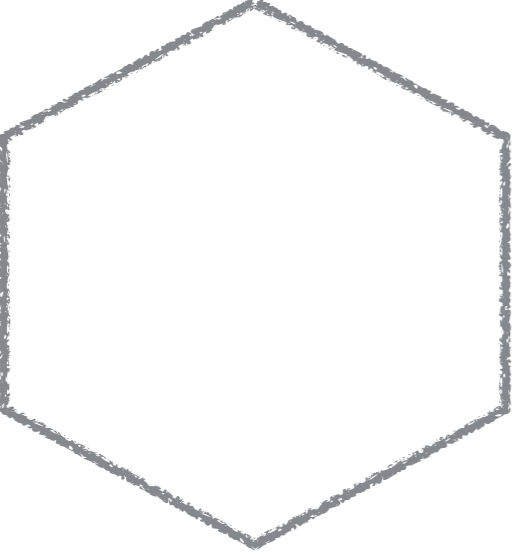
boundaries are explicit



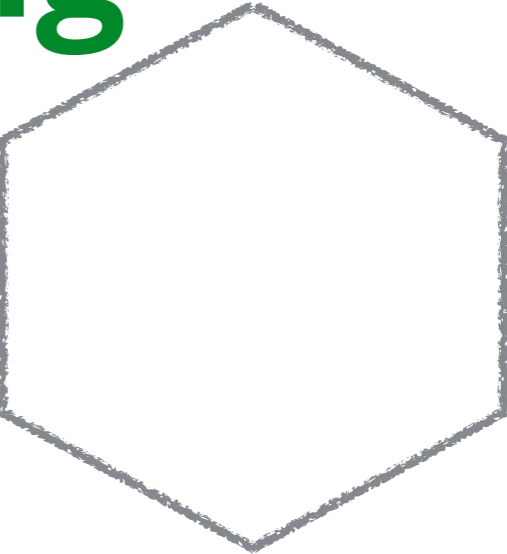
boundaries are explicit



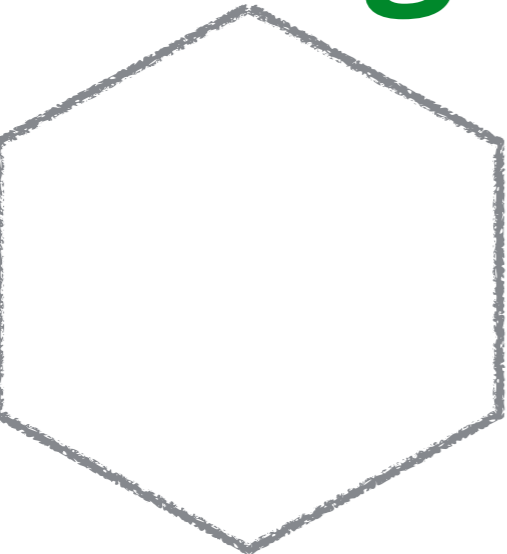
Ordering



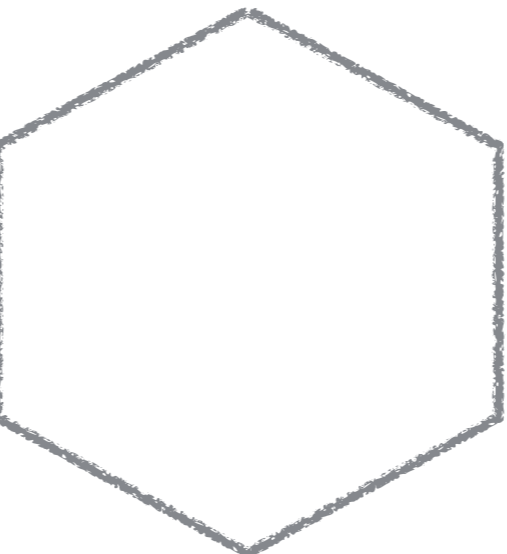
Shipping



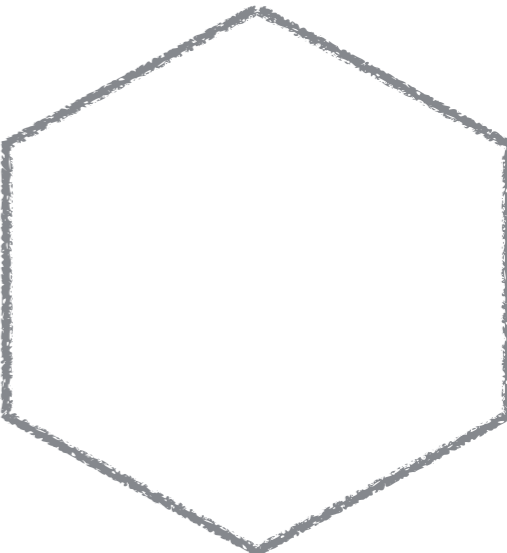
Reporting



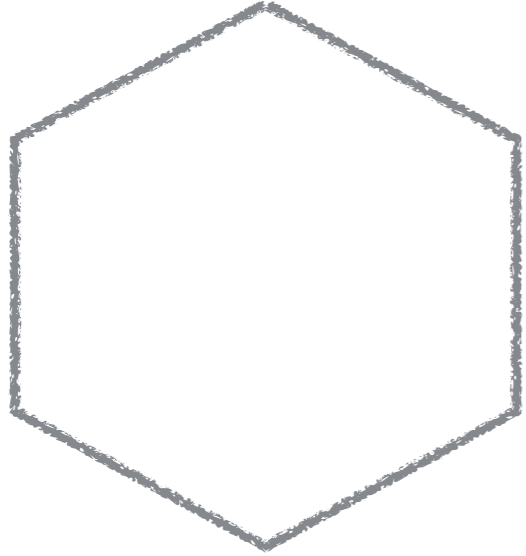
Billing



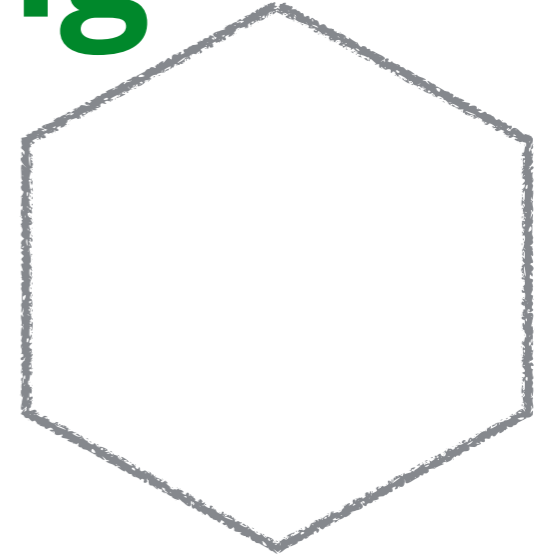
Catalog



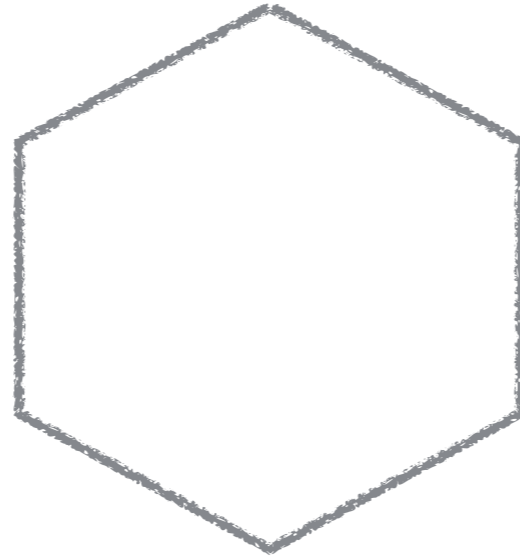
Ordering



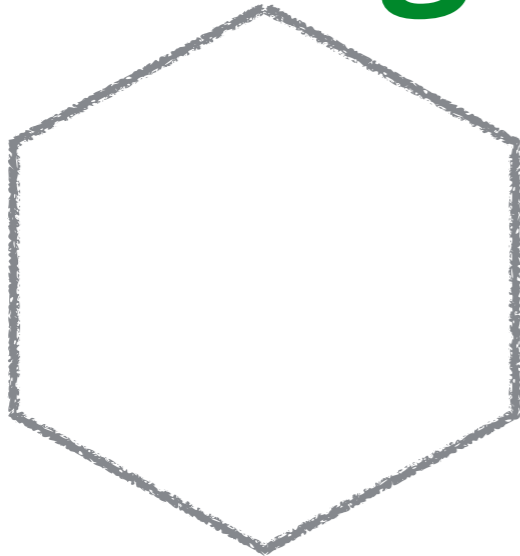
Shipping



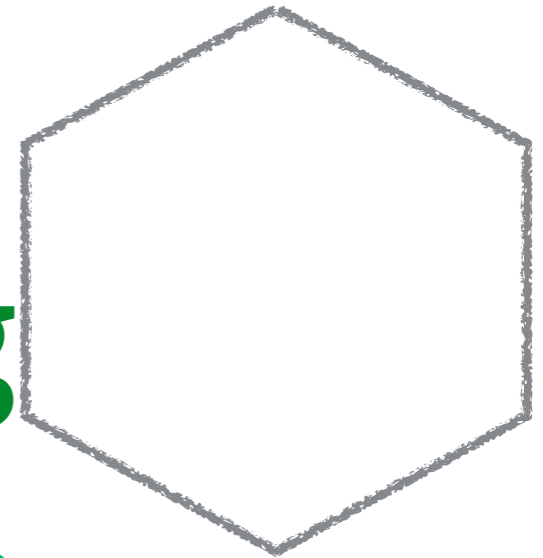
Billing



Reporting

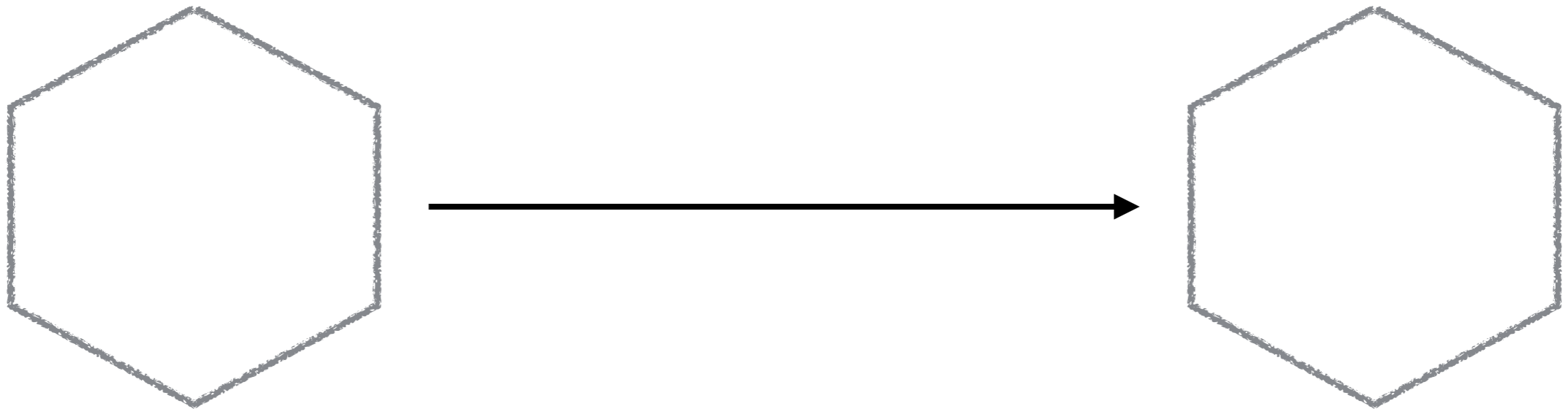
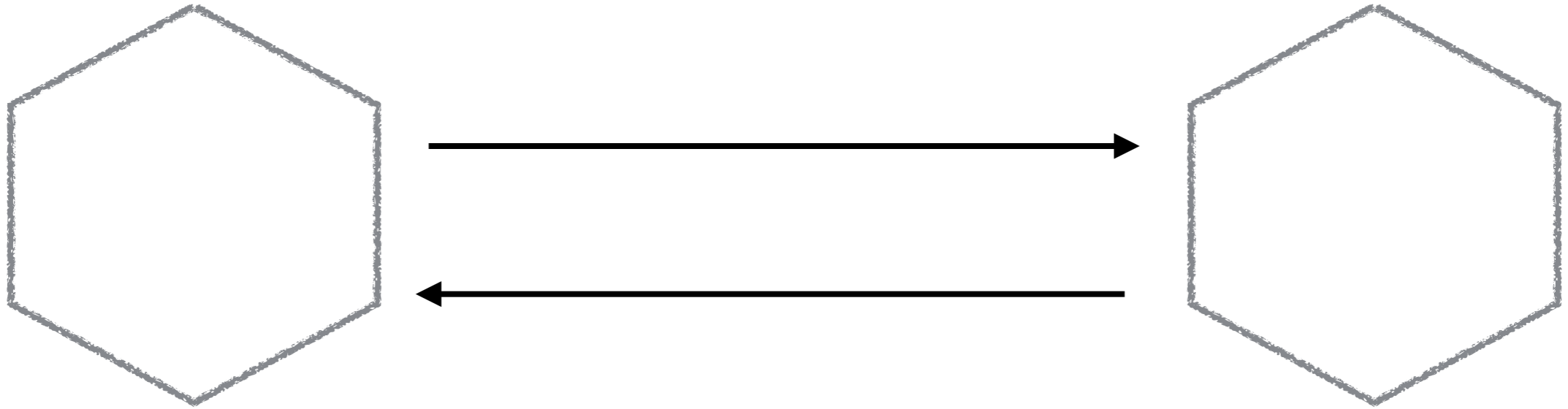


Catalog

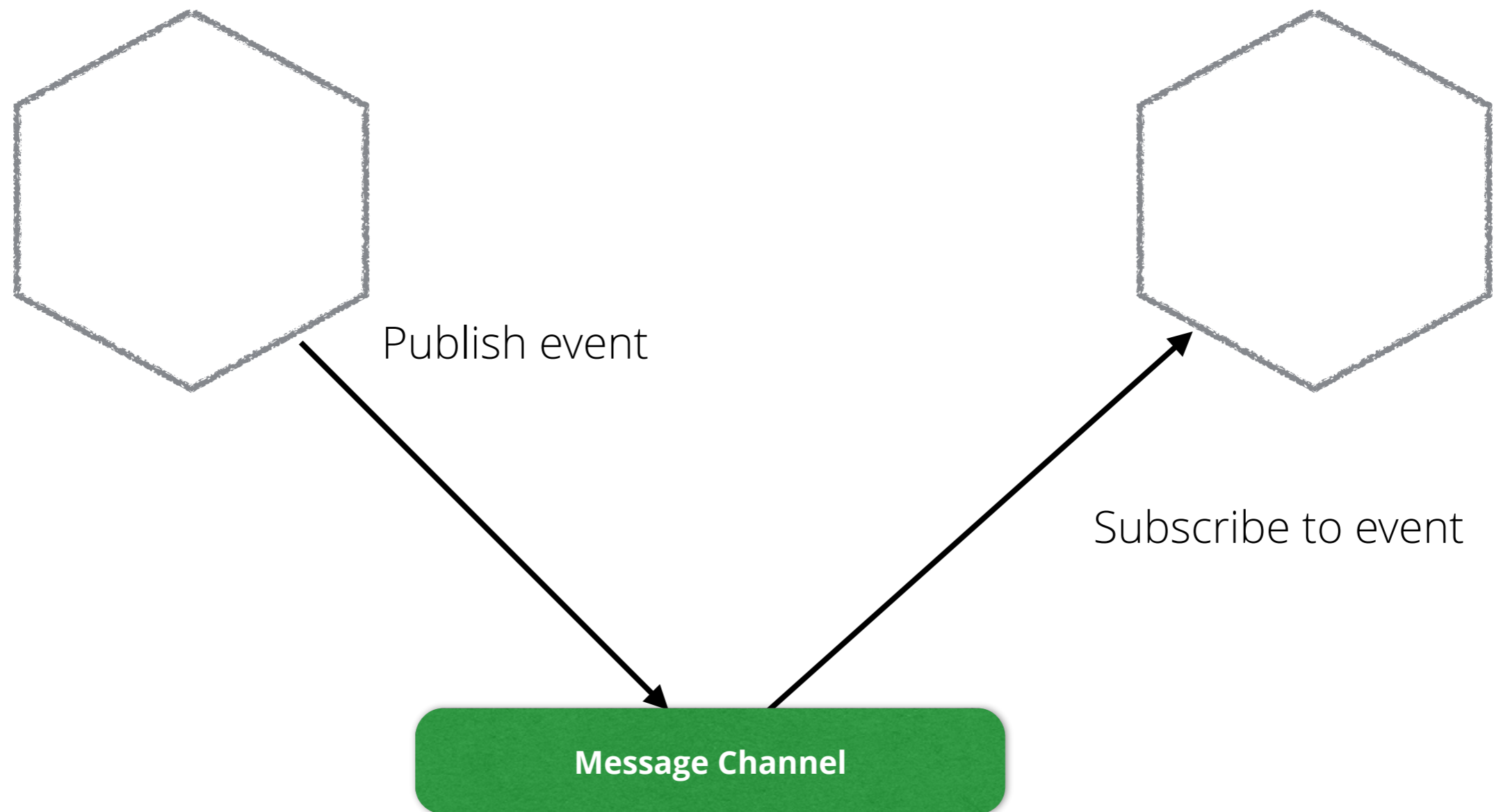


What about to integration?

asynchronous vs synchronous



eventual consistency



ACID

- **A**tomic
- **C**onsistent
- **I**solated
- **D**urable

BASE

- **B**asic **A**vailability
- **S**oft-state
- **E**ventual Consistency

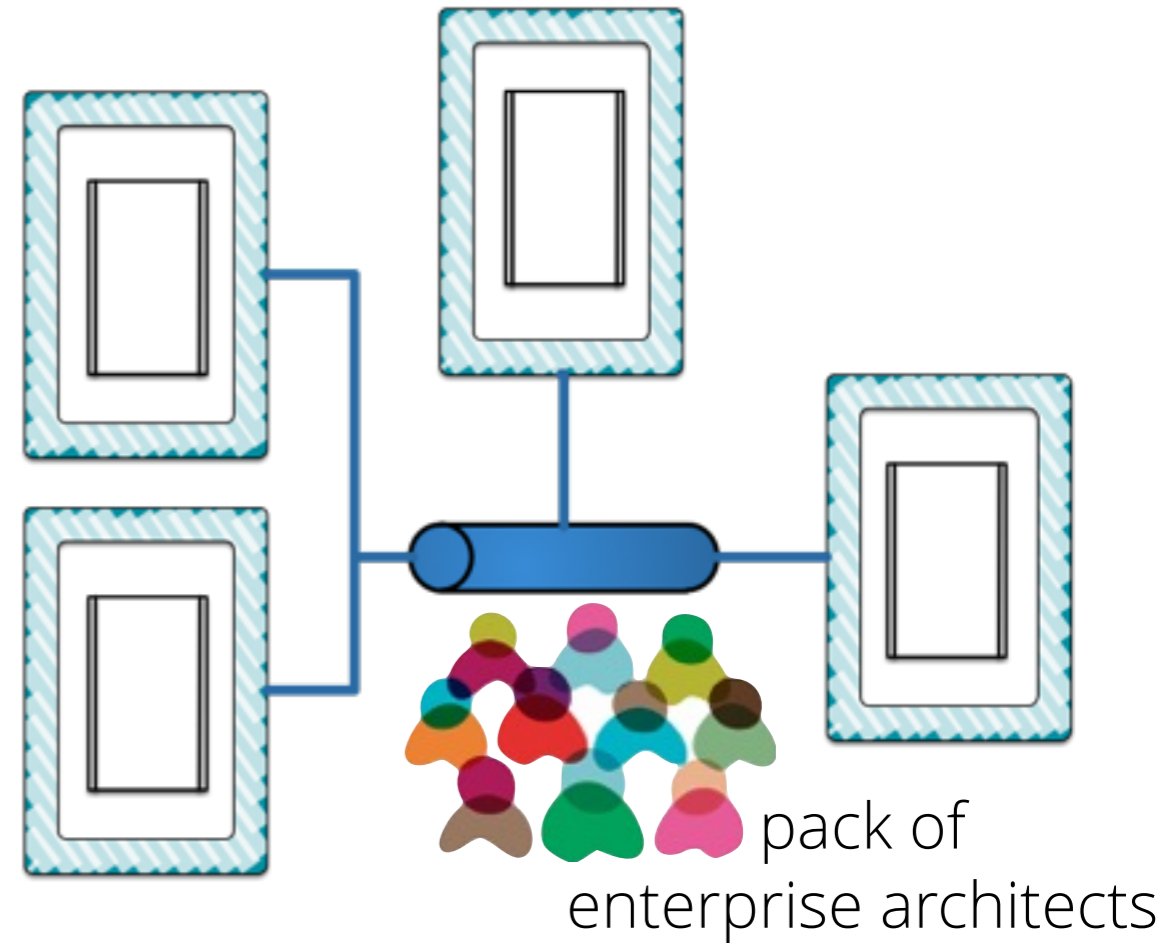
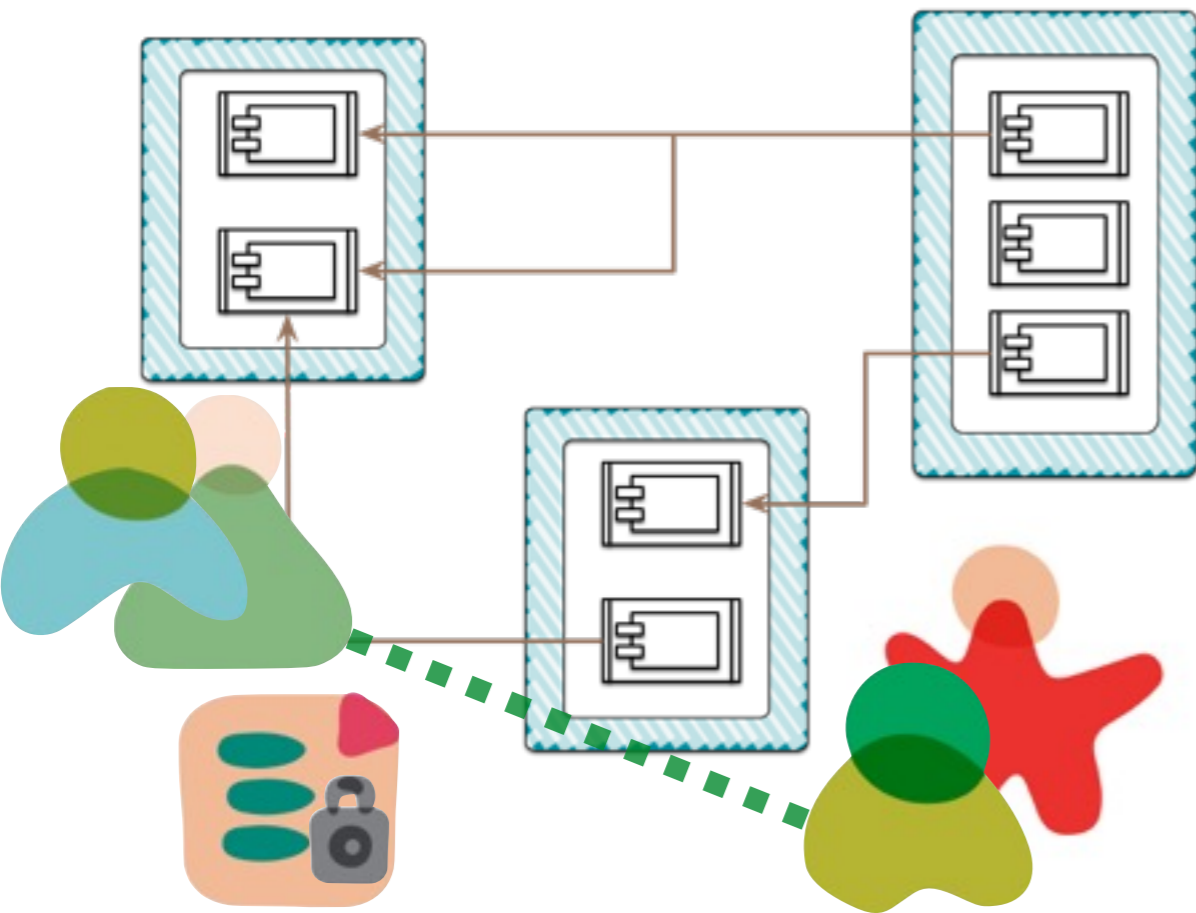
**As your system becomes more distributed,
prefer BASE to ACID...**

...because CAP Theorem

www.julianbrowne.com/article/viewer/brewers-cap-theorem

Formal proof: <http://lpd.epfl.ch/sgilbert/pubs/BrewersConjecture-SigAct.pdf>

Prefer *Choreography* to *Orchestration*

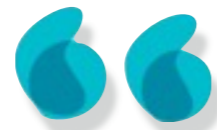


Because Conway's Law!

traditional SOA /
ESB pattern

Standardize on integration, not platform

...but don't go crazy

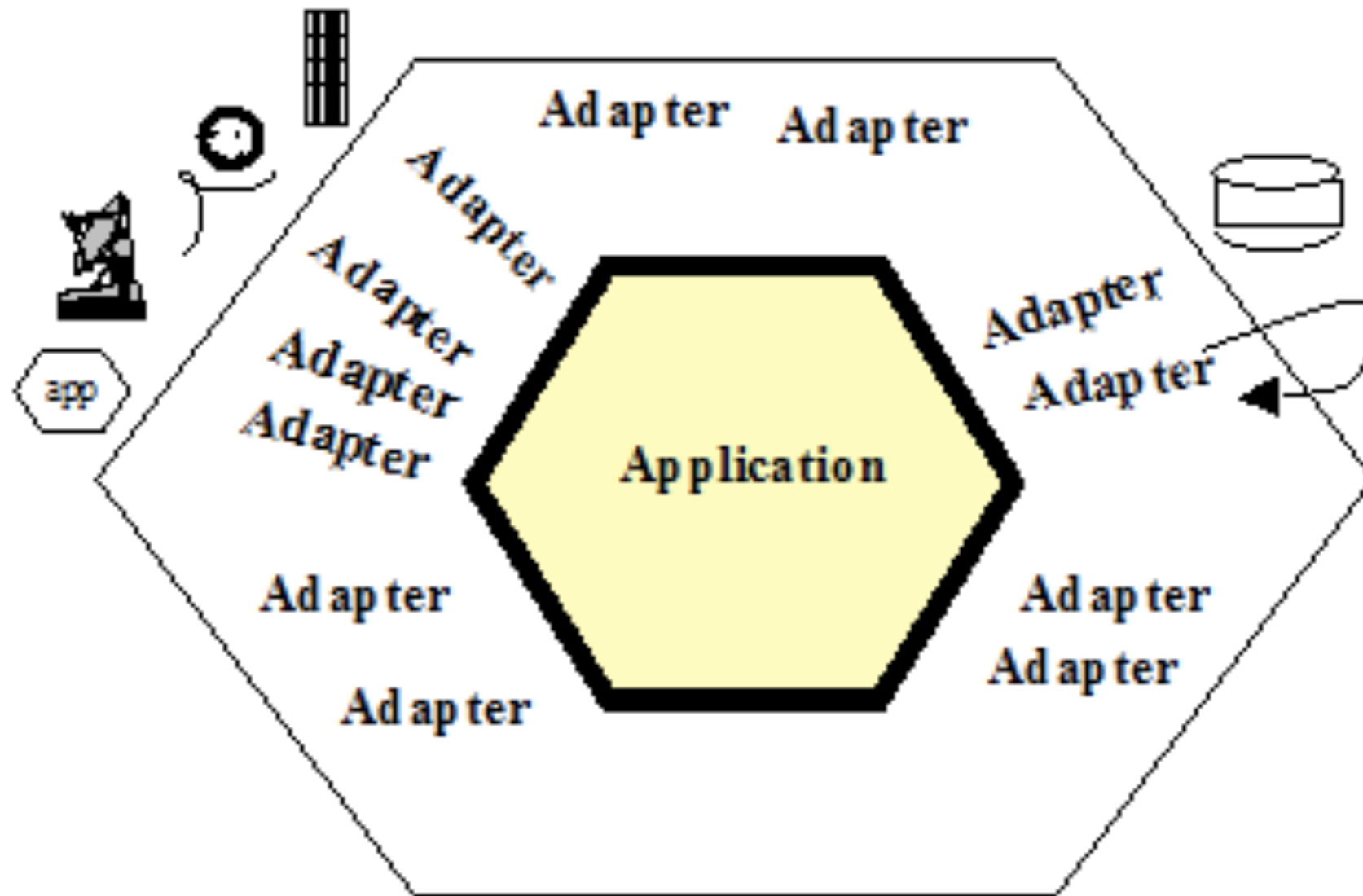


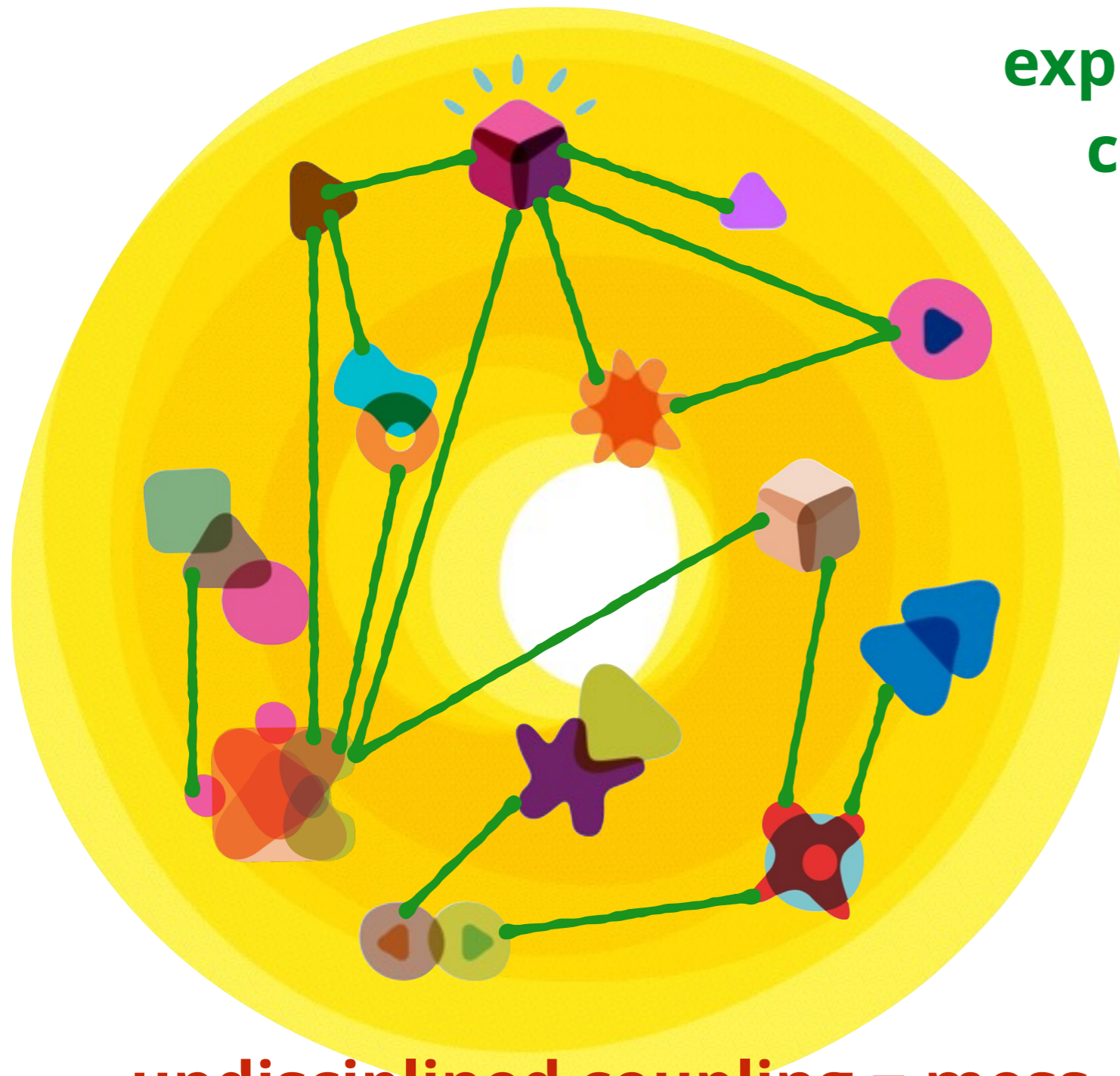
Have one, two or maybe three ways of integrating, not 20.



Pick some sensible conventions, and stick with them.

hexagonal architecture

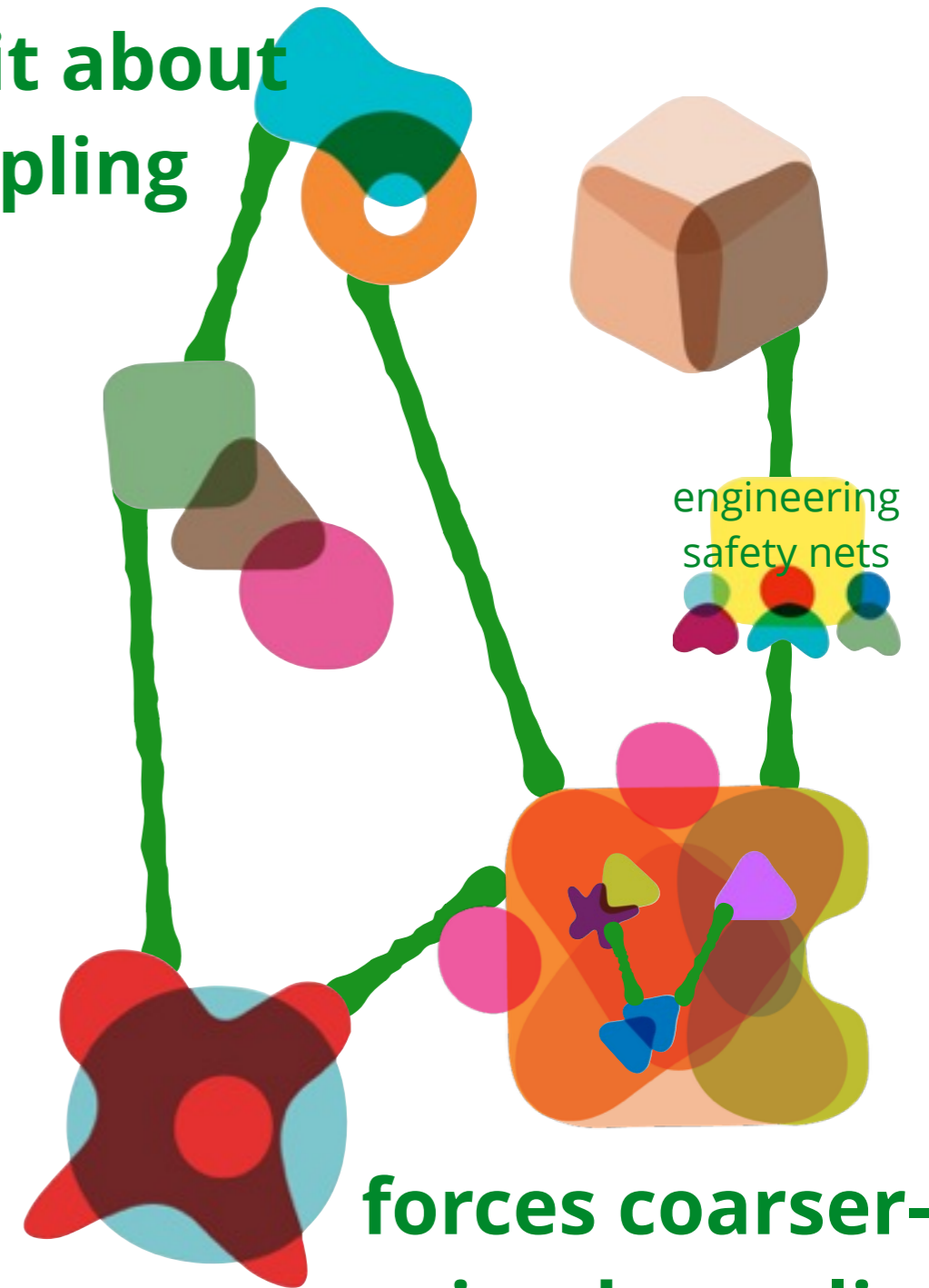




undisciplined coupling = mess

coupling dynamics become integration issues

**explicit about
coupling**



**forces coarser-
grained coupling**

microservice architectures promote coupling from
application to integration architecture.

microservice architectures promote coupling from *application to integration* architecture.

▶ Pros:

▶▶ explicit about coupling dynamics

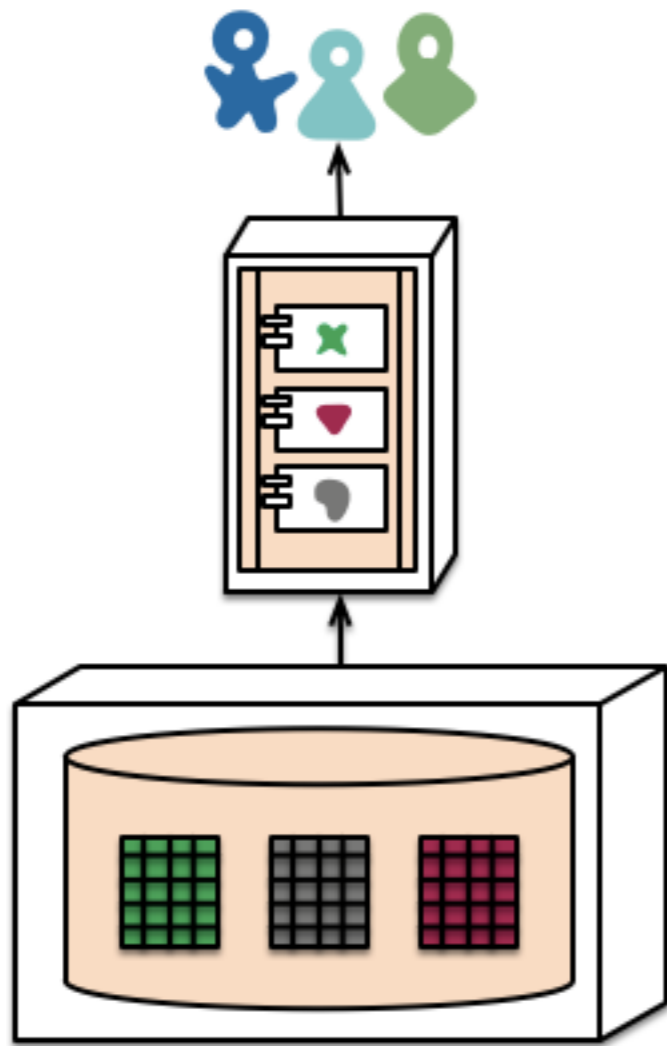
▶▶ forces coarser-grained coupling points

▶ Cons:

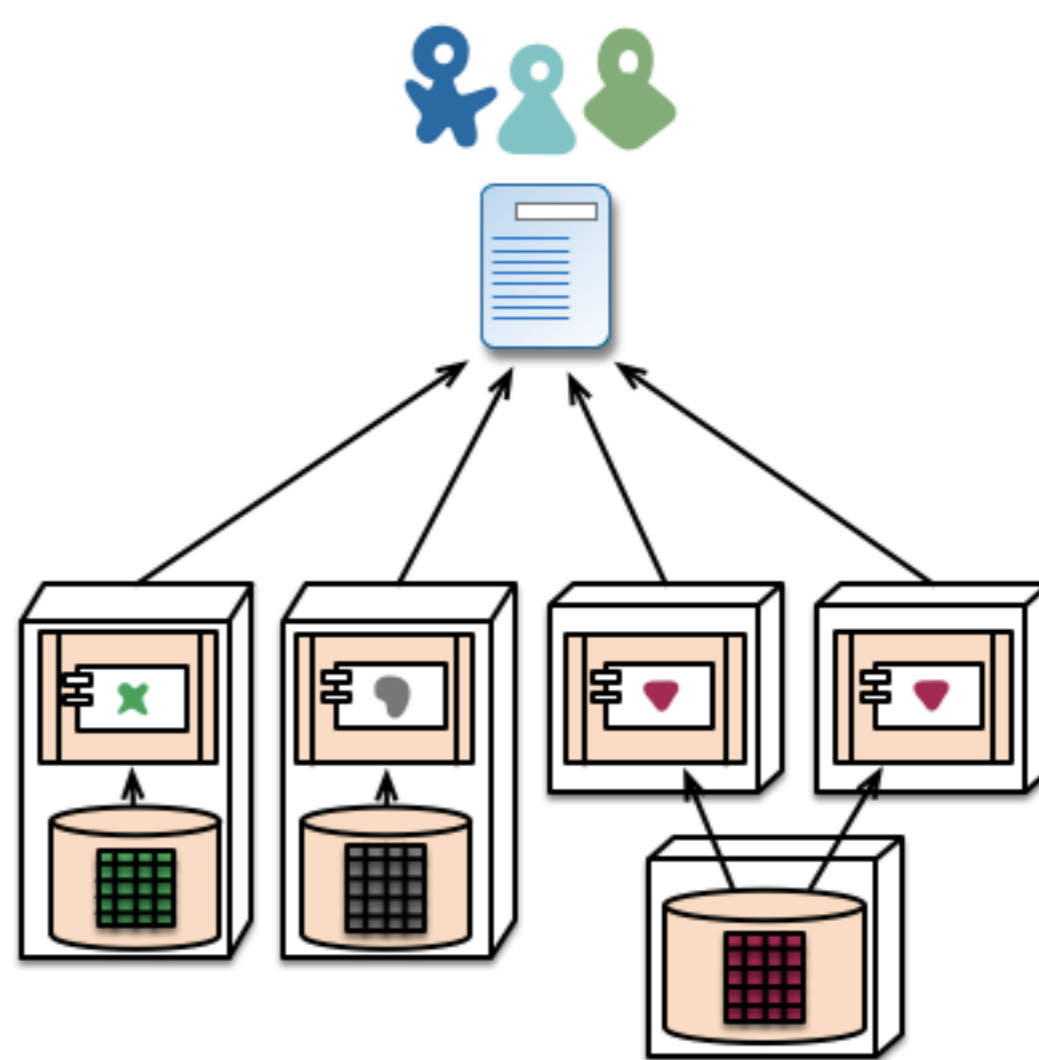
▶▶ undisciplined coupling becomes a mess

▶▶ transaction boundaries become an architectural issue

the monolith backlash?



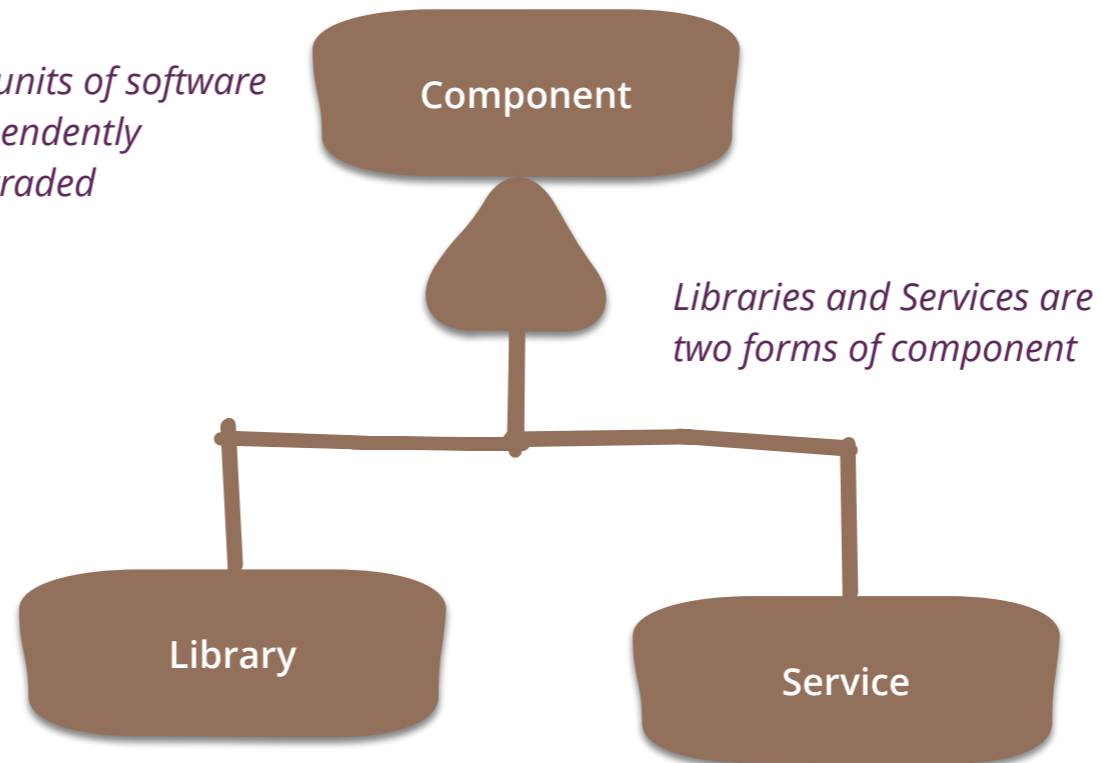
monolith - single database



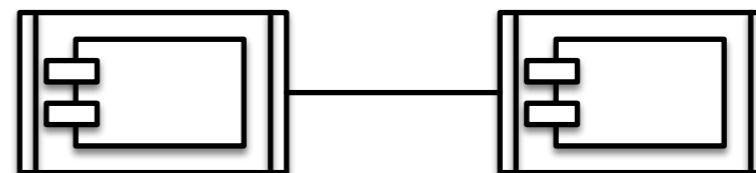
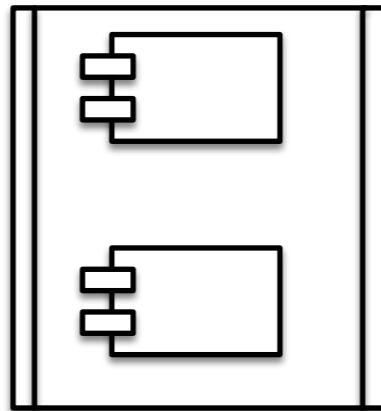
microservices - application databases

return to the monolith?

Components are units of software that can be independently replaced and upgraded

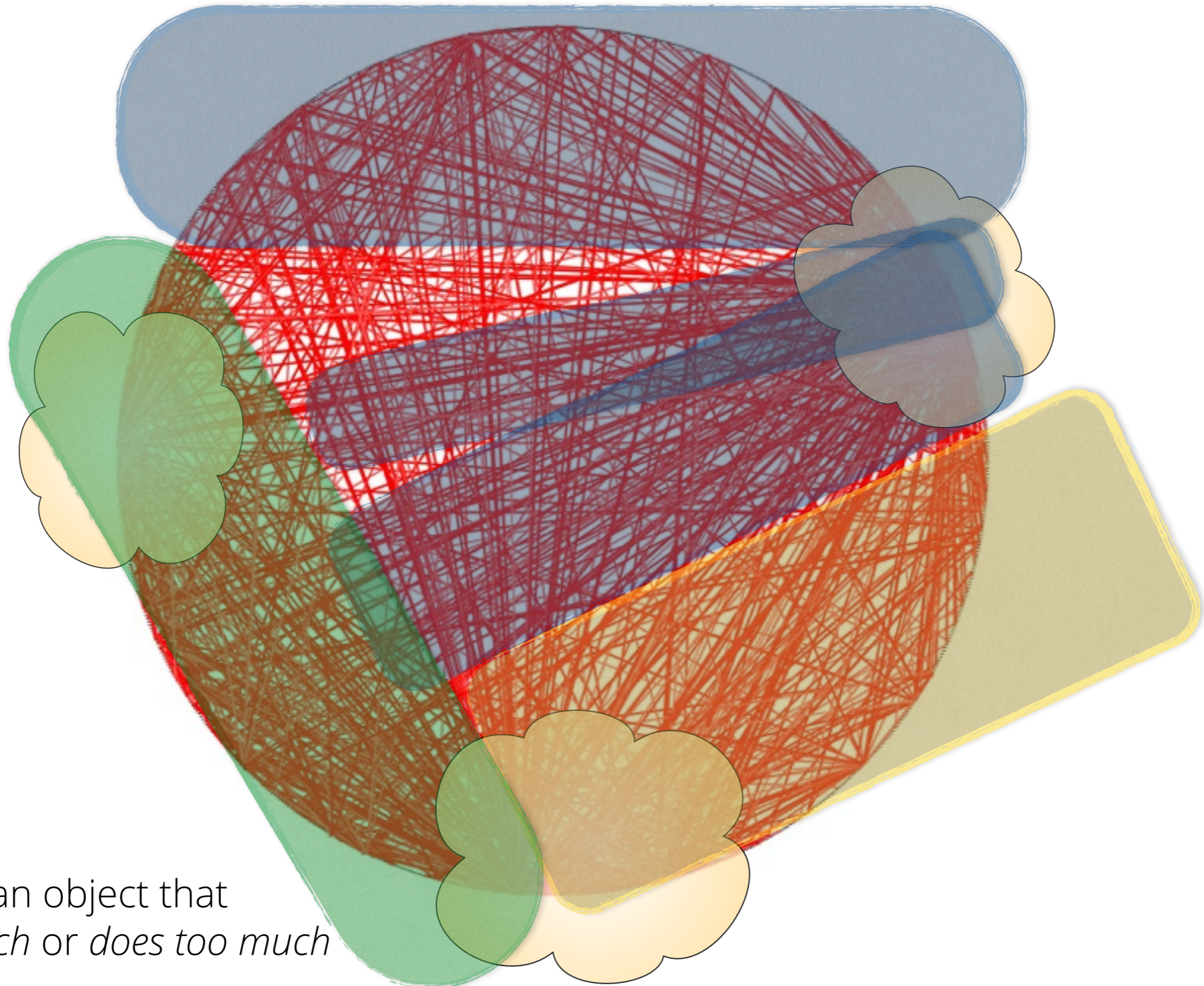


Libraries run within a single process, communicating through language function call mechanisms



Services run in separate processes, communicating with networking mechanisms such as HTTP or TCP/IP

partitioning by existing coupling



God Object: an object that
knows too much or does too much

maturity





Yesterday's best
practice is tomorrow's
anti-pattern.

We inadvertently build
architectures to solve
outdated problems.

3. EVOLVE YOUR ARCHITECTURE

last responsible moment



all the things to consider

Security



Network



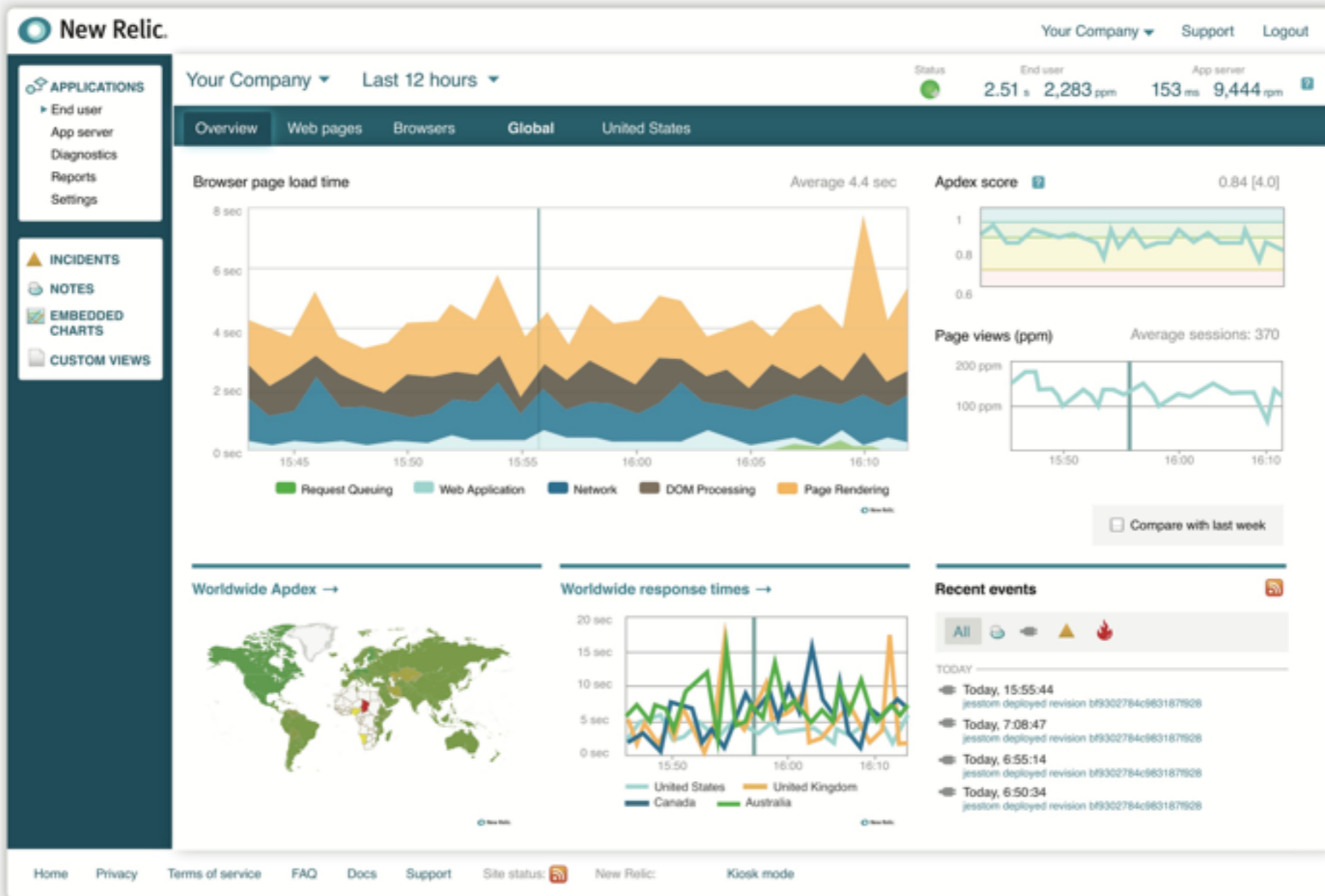
Devices/Hardware



Usability

architect for evolvability



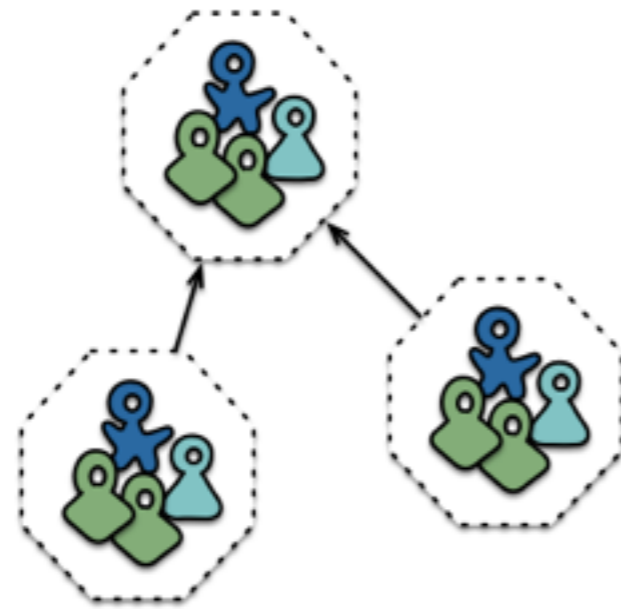


http://tutorials.jumpstartlab.com/images/elevate/newrelic_snapshot.jpg

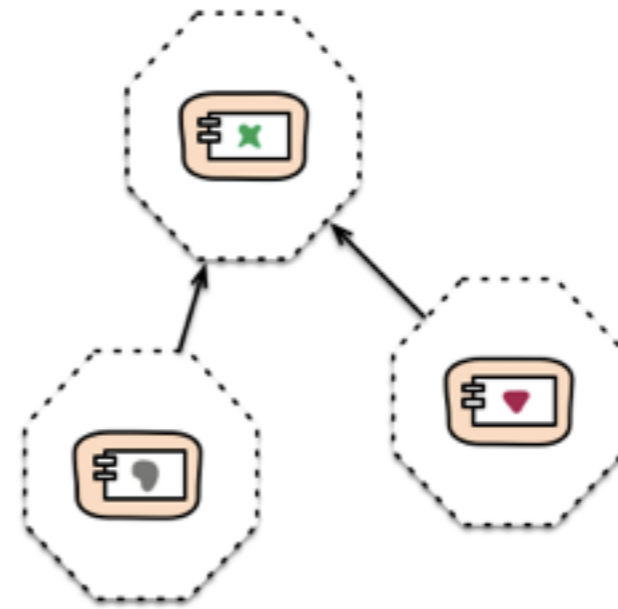
architect for testability



conway's law



Cross-functional teams...



... organised around capabilities
Because Conway's Law

1. Conway's Law is THE LAW
2. Keep things small
3. Evolve your architecture



“hope is not a design method”

- Michael Nygard

*if you fail to design for
production your life will be filled
with “excitement”*

- Michael Nygard

THANK YOU!

@rachellaycock

ThoughtWorks®

Resources

Books:

- Continuous Delivery - Jez Humble, Dave Farley
- Working Effectively with Legacy Code - Michael Feathers
- Release It - Michael Nygard
- Domain Driven Design - Eric Evans

Articles/Blogs:

- Branch by Abstraction - Jez Humble:
<http://continuousdelivery.com/2011/05/make-large-scale-changes-incrementally-with-branch-by-abstraction/>
- Branch by Abstraction - Paul Hammant:
http://paulhammant.com/blog/branch_by_abstraction.html/
- Feature Toggles - Martin Fowler: <http://martinfowler.com/bliki/FeatureToggle.html>
- Evolutionary Architecture - Neal Ford: [http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/views/java/libraryview.jsp?search_by=evolutionary+architecture+emergent+design:](http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/views/java/libraryview.jsp?search_by=evolutionary+architecture+emergent+design)
- Ball of Mud: <http://www.laputan.org/mud/>
- Demming - <http://leanandkanban.wordpress.com/2011/07/15/demings-14-points/>
- Coding Horror: <http://www.codinghorror.com/blog/2007/11/the-big-ball-of-mud-and-other-architectural-disasters.html>
- Who needs an architect: <http://martinfowler.com/ieeeSoftware/whoNeedsArchitect.pdf>
- Evolutionary Architecture and Emergent Design: <http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/java/library/j-eaed1/index.html>
- Strangler Application: <http://martinfowler.com/bliki/StranglerApplication.html>
- Microservices: <http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Micro-Services> and <http://yobriefca.se/blog/2013/04/29/micro-service-architecture/> and <http://davidmorgantini.blogspot.co.uk/2013/08/micro-services-what-are-micro-services.html>