



Agile Architektur

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Version: 1.1

Eine gut geplante Softwarearchitektur stellt das Grundgerüst jeder wartbaren Software dar. Das steht in einem scheinbaren Widerspruch zu agilen Softwareprozessen, bei denen langfristige Planungen weitestgehend vermieden werden.

Die Session zeigt anhand zahlreicher konkreter Beispiele, wie man die Erstellung einer Softwarearchitektur in einzelne Aufgabenpakete unterteilt, dokumentiert und regelmäßig durch Reviews und automatisierte Architekturtests verifiziert. Das Ziel ist es, auch in einem iterativen Prozess eine langfristig tragfähige Architektur entstehen zu lassen.

Thorsten Maier, Falk Sippach

Trainer, Berater, Entwickler



@ThorstenMaier



@sippasack

Agiles Manifest

=

Individuen und Interaktionen *mehr als* **Prozesse und Werkzeuge**

Funktionierende Software *mehr als* **umfassende Dokumentation**

Zusammenarbeit mit dem Kunden *mehr als* **Vertragsverhandlung**

Reagieren auf Veränderung *mehr als* **das Befolgen eines Plans**

Architektur in eigenen Worten:

***fundamentale Strukturen,
Konzepte,
Entscheidungen
und Lösungsansätze***

... die man nicht mehr leicht los bekommt!

Agile Architektur

Widerspruch?

Unsere These

***Eine gute Architektur kann iterativ in kleinen
Aufgabenpaketen entstehen.***

Agiles Manifest

**Die BESTEN Architekturen [...] entstehen
durch selbstorganisierte Teams.**

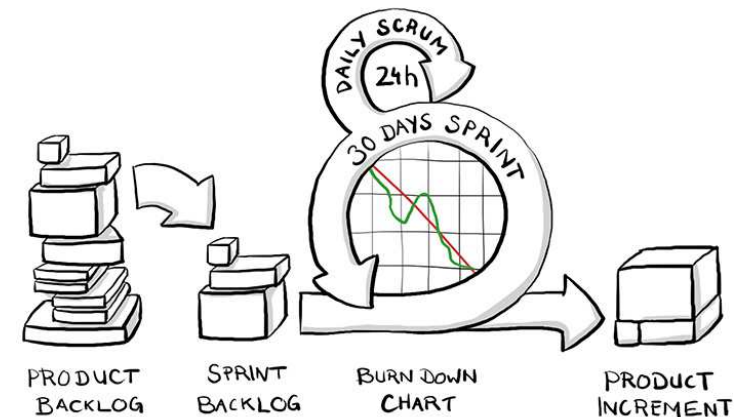
(11. Prinzip der agilen Softwareentwicklung)

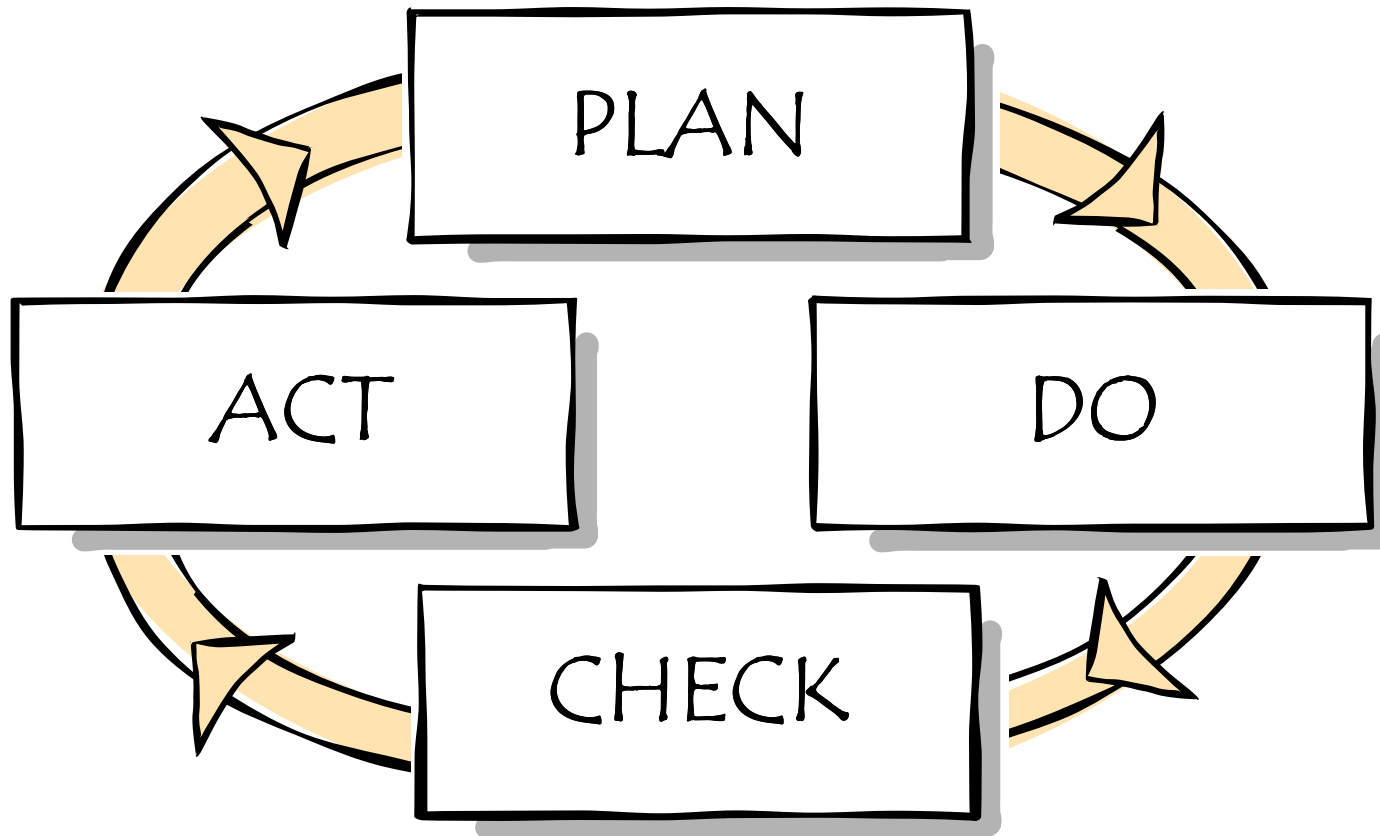
Herausforderung in einem agilen Prozess

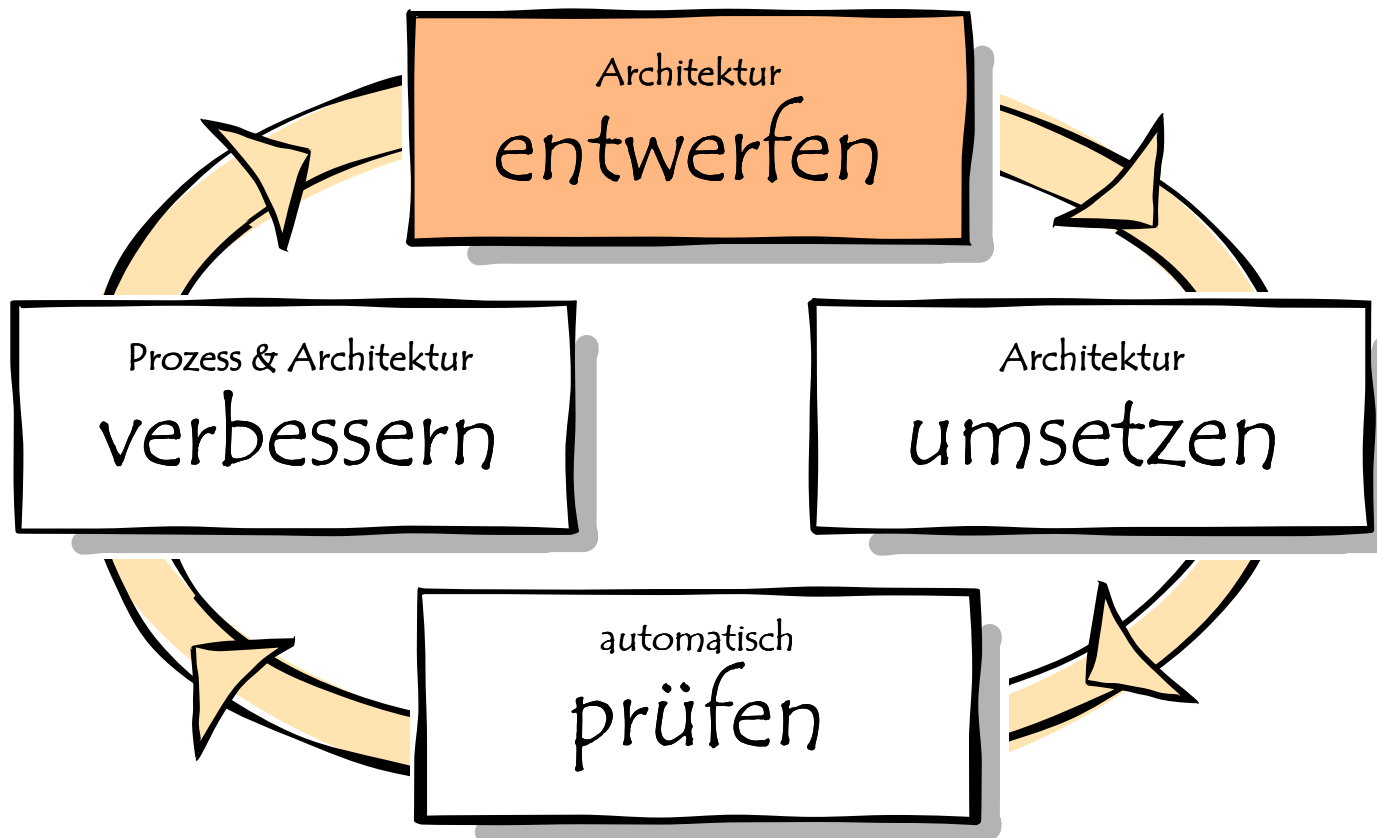
Architekturarbeit aufteilen

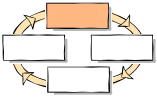
Darum geht es heute

12 konkrete Arbeitspakete





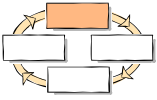




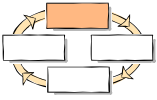
①

Nicht-funktionale Anforderungen konkretisieren

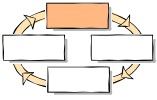
→ Software-Architektur



„Benutzerfreundlich“
„Schnell“
„Wartbar“



Nicht-funktionale Anforderungen
müssen prüfbar sein

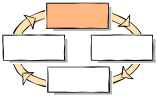


„Benutzerfreundlich“

=

Nachbearbeitung eines **Inkasso-Anrufes**

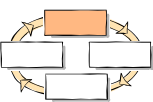
darf maximal **30 Sekunden** dauern und muss
nach **3 Klicks** abgeschlossen sein.



„Wartbar“

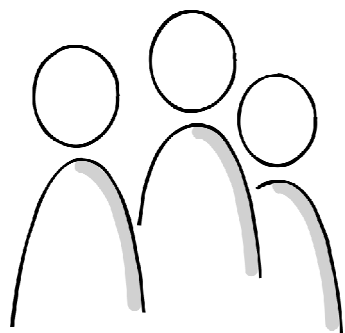
=

Ein **neues Krankenversicherungsprodukt** lässt
sich mit einem durchschnittlichen Aufwand von
28 Personentagen in die Anwendung integrieren.

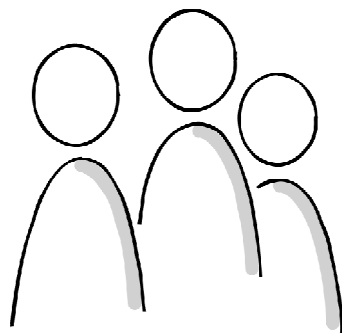


2

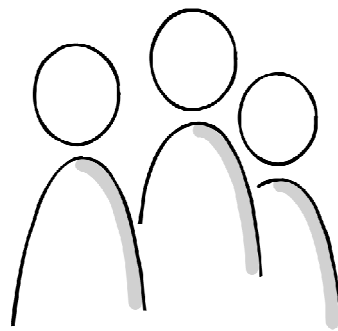
Stakeholder bewusst machen



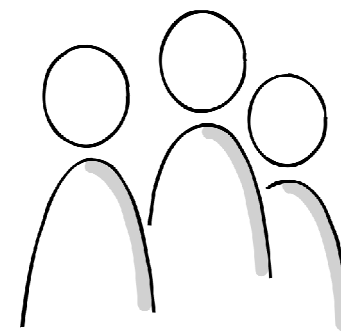
Leitung Entwicklung



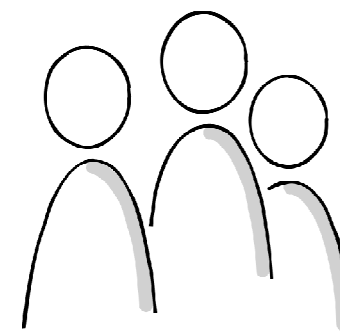
Leitung Wartung



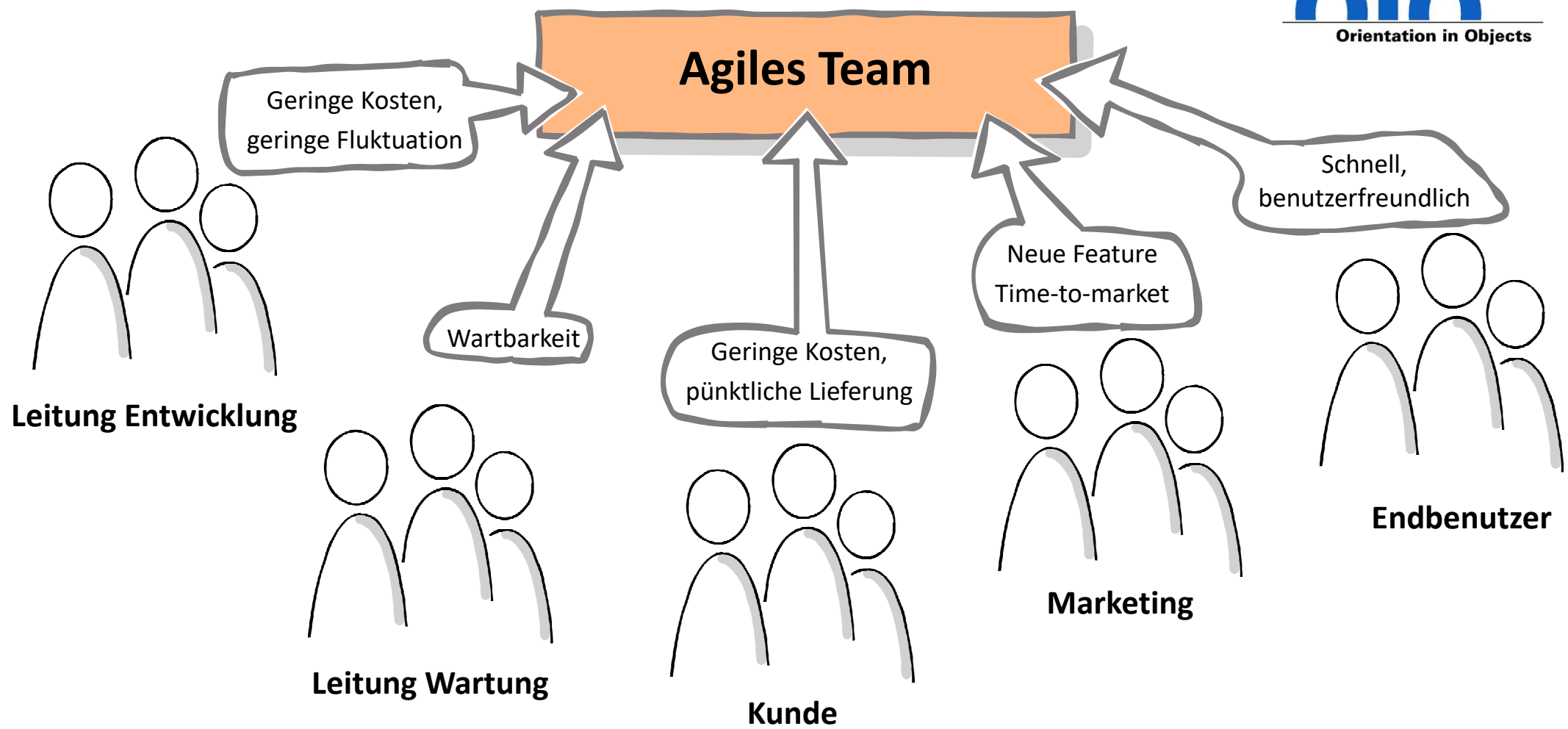
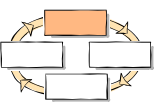
Kunde

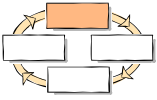


Marketing



Endbenutzer

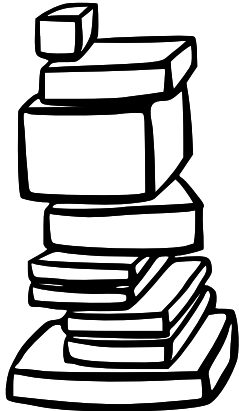




3

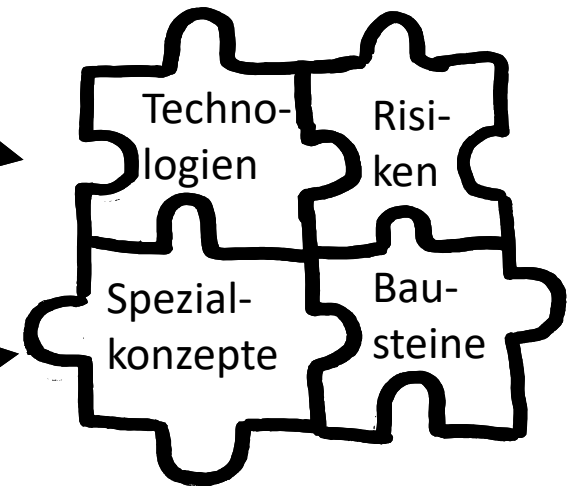
Bausteine und Beziehungen entwerfen

Fachliche Anforderungen



Abstraktion, Modularisierung,
fachliche/vertikale Schnitte (Microservices)

Architektur

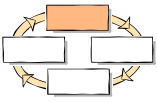


Lösungsstrategie

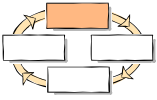
Technologieentscheidungen,
Architekturstile/-prinzipien, Muster,
Querschnittsaspekte



Randbedingungen
Qualitätsziele



Architektur bewerten

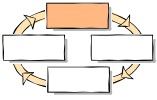


Theorie:

Architekturen früh vergleichbar

Praxis:

**Analyse wird während Schadensbegrenzung
spät im Projekt durchgeführt**

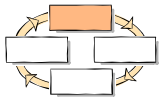


Szenariobasierte Architekturbewertung

SAAM – Software architecture analysis method

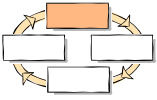
ATAM – Architecture tradeoff analysis method

ACDM – Architecture-centric design method



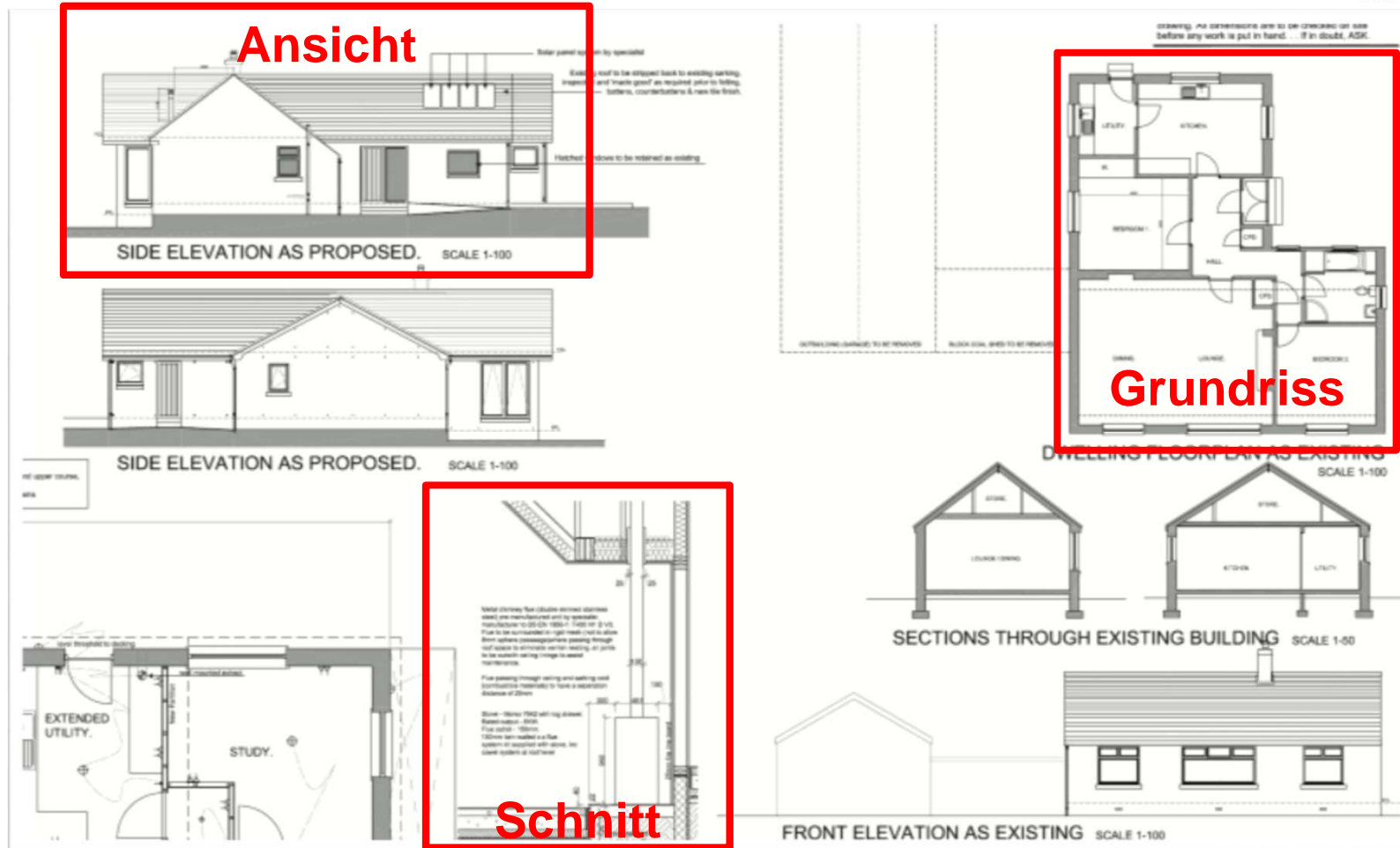
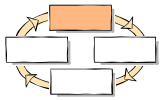
Stakeholder

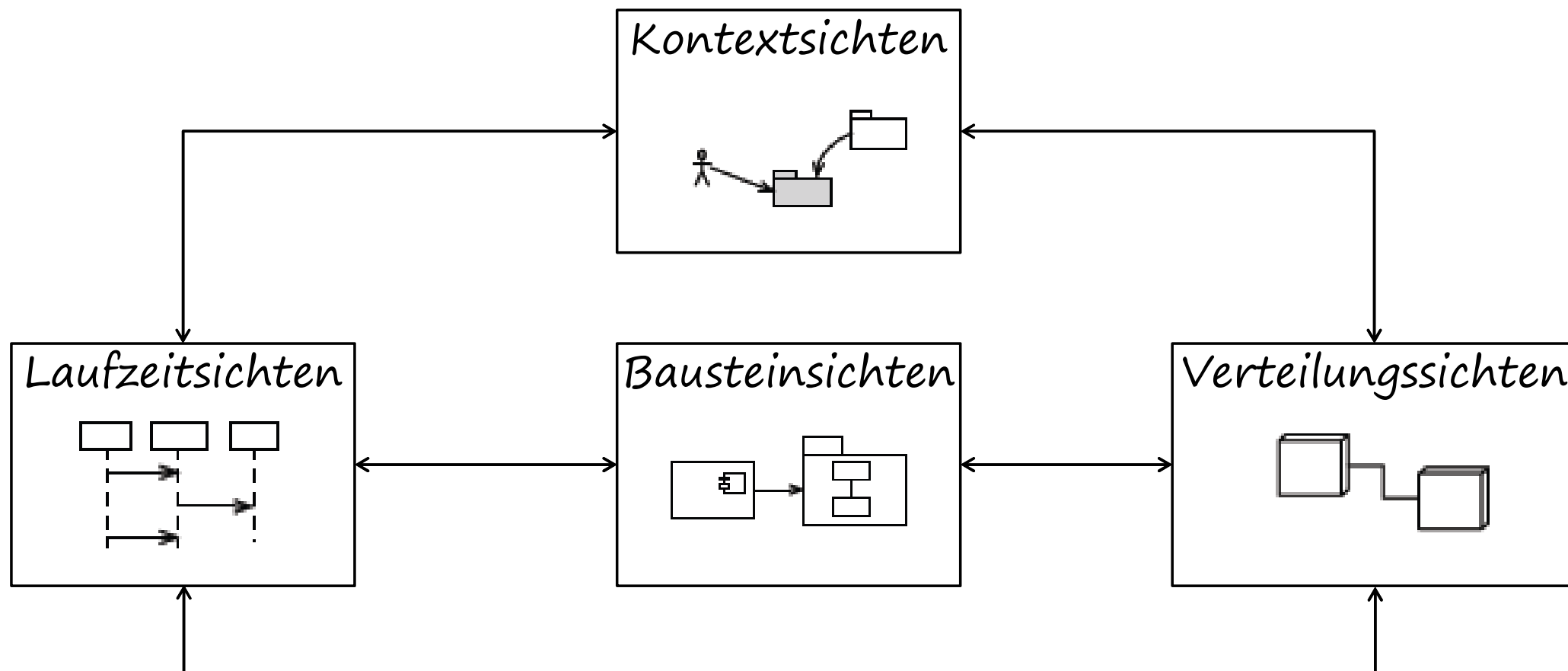
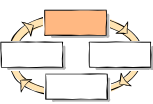
Stakeholder	Architektur 1		Architektur 2	
	Komponenten	Aufwand	Komponenten	Aufwand
Neues Krankenversicherungsprodukt	3	28d	2	20d
DHL statt Hermes	-	-	4	12d
...				
Ergebnis	3	28d	6	32d

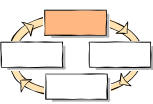


5

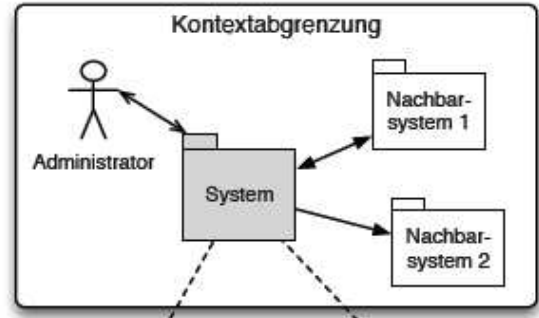
Architektur dokumentieren



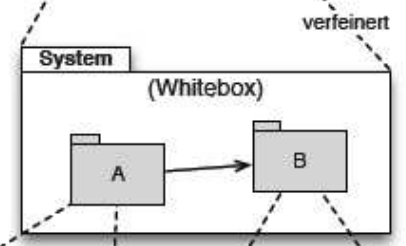




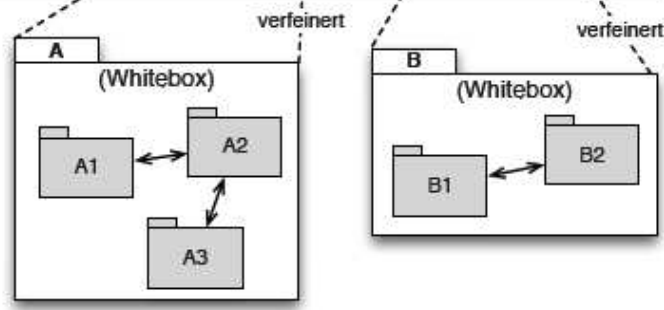
Level 0



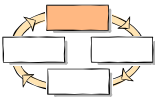
Level 1



Level 2



Nicht zu detailliert,
sondern pragmatisch
und effizient!



1. Einführung und Ziele

- 1.1 Aufgabenstellung
- 1.2 Qualitätsziele
- 1.3 Stakeholder

2. Randbedingungen

- 2.1 Technische Randbedingungen
- 2.2 Organisatorische Randbed.
- 2.3 Konventionen

3. Kontextabgrenzung

- 3.1 Fachlicher Kontext
- 3.2 Technischer Kontext

4. Lösungsstrategie

5. Bausteinsicht

- 5.1 Ebene 1
- 5.2 Ebene 2

....

6. Laufzeitsicht

- 6.1 Laufzeitszenario 1
- 6.2 Laufzeitszenario 2

....

7. Verteilungssicht

- 7.1 Infrastruktur Ebene 1
- 7.2 Infrastruktur Ebene 2

....

8. Konzepte

- 8.1 Fachliche Struktur und Modelle
- 8.2 Typische Muster und Strukturen
- 8.3 Persistenz
- 8.4 Benutzeroberfläche

....

9. Entwurfsentscheidungen

- 9.1 Entwurfsentscheidung 1
- 9.2 Entwurfsentscheidung 2

....

10. Qualitätsszenarien

- 10.1 Qualitätsbaum
- 10.2 Bewertungsszenarien

11. Risiken

12. Glossar



Templates für:

Microsoft Word

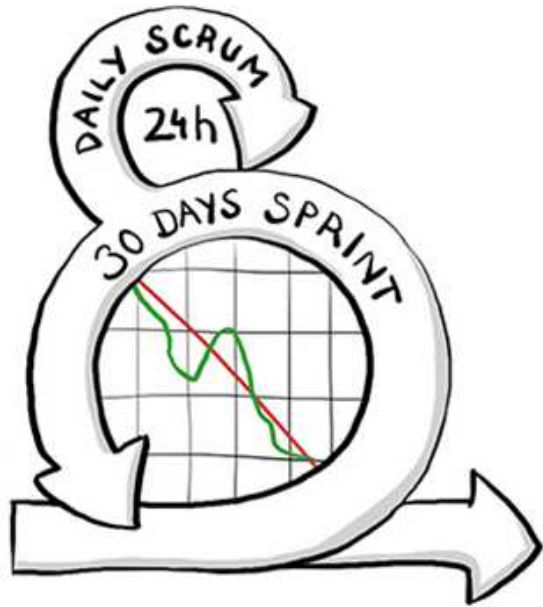
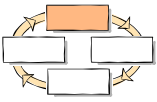
Confluence

Markdown, AsciiDoc

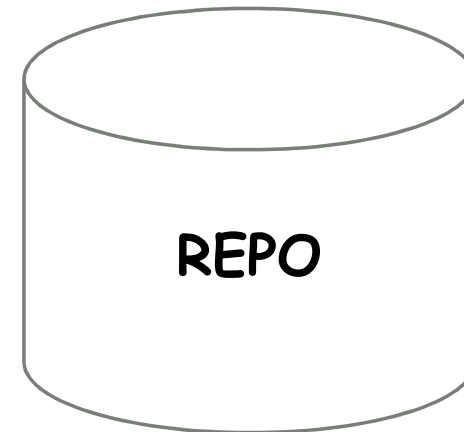
Latex, DocBook

HTML, EPUB

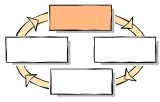
Textile



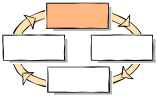
Continuous Documentation



Documentation as Code



Architektur kommunizieren



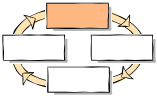
*"Man glaubt nur so lange, dass
ein Entwurf perfekt ist, bis man ihn
jemand anderem gezeigt hat."*

(Software Architecture Documentation in Practice von Bachmann, Bass)

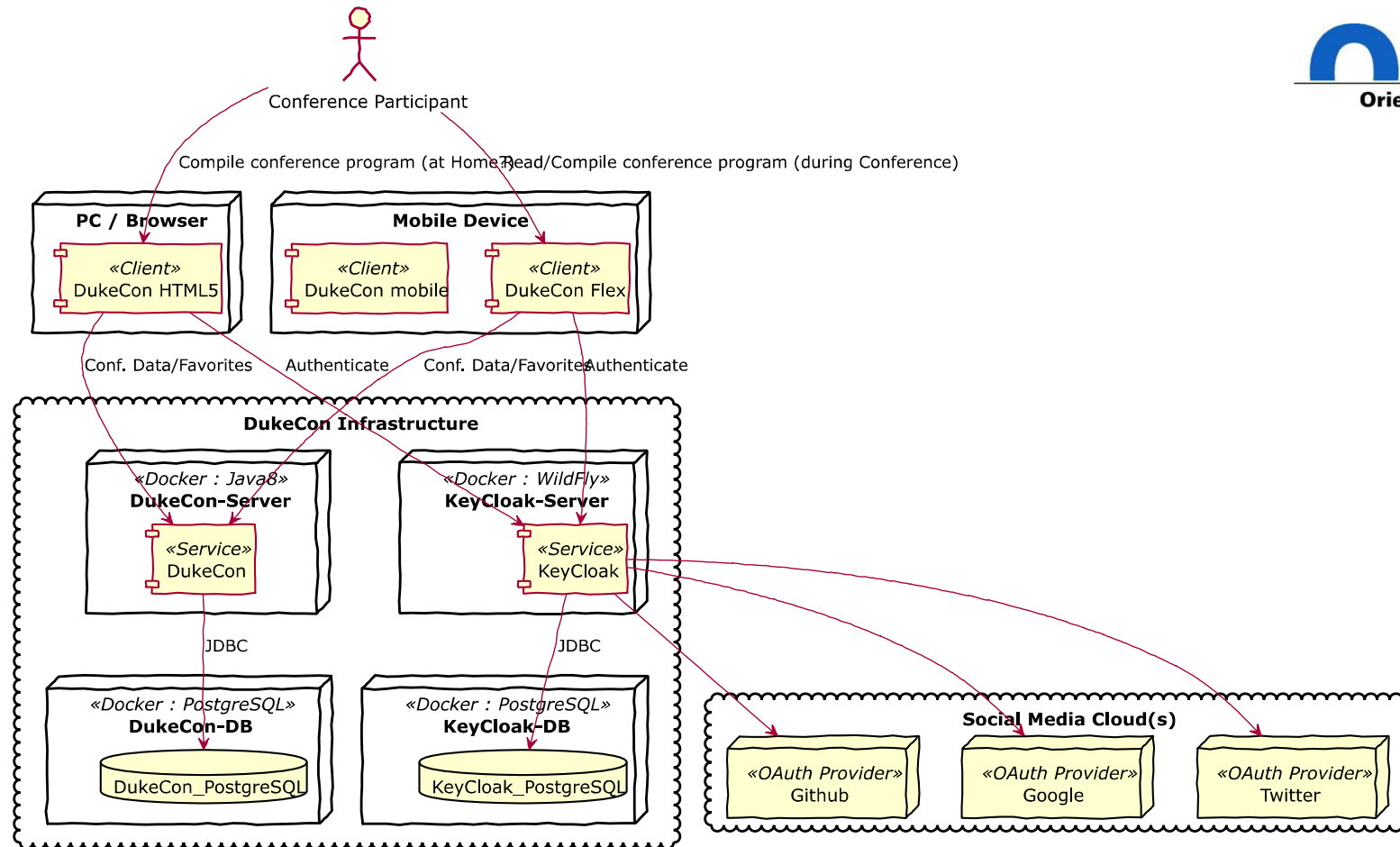


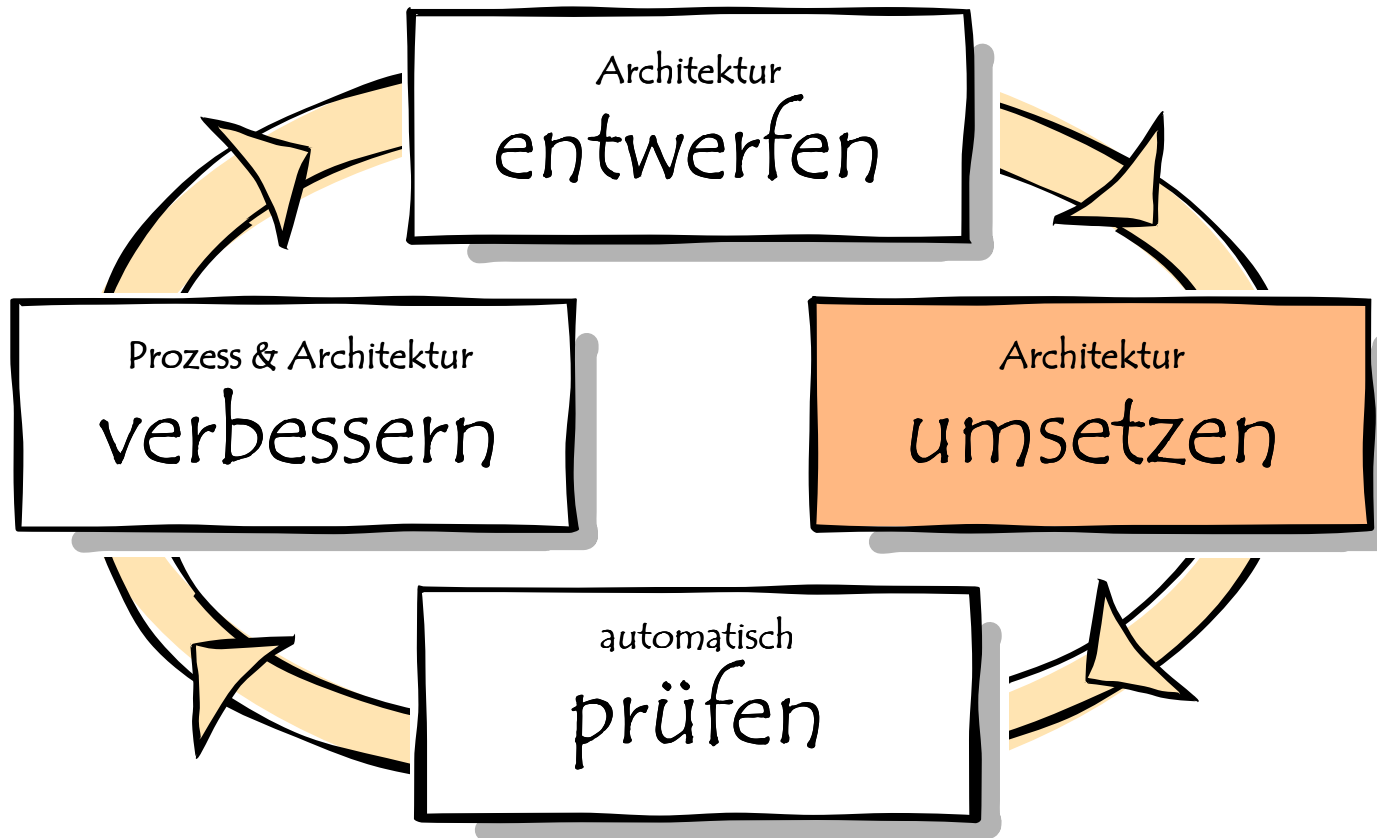
VS.

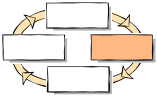




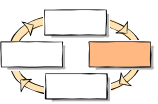
*Wenn man die Architektur
nicht erklären kann,
*ist sie **zu kompliziert!****







Dokumentation generieren



Quellcode
DB-Schema
UML-Modell
Schnittstellen
Konfiguration

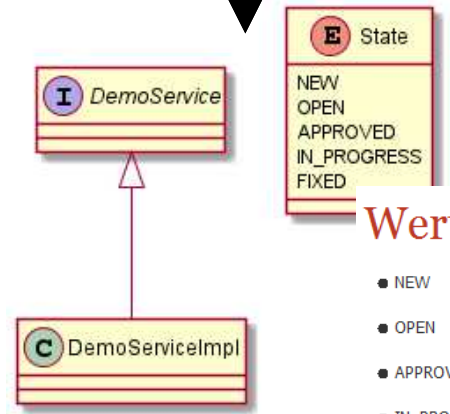


PlantUML +
AsciiDoc
generieren

```
interface DemoService {
    String foobar();
}

class DemoServiceImpl implements DemoService {
    @Override
    public String foobar() {
        return "demo";
    }
}

enum State {
    NEW, OPEN, APPROVED, IN_PROGRESS, FIXED
}
```



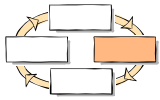
Werte von State

- NEW
- OPEN
- APPROVED
- IN_PROGRESS
- FIXED

```
@startuml
interface DemoService
DemoService <|-- DemoServiceImpl

enum State {
    NEW
    OPEN
    APPROVED
    IN_PROGRESS
    FIXED
}
@enduml
```

Werte von State
* NEW
* OPEN
* APPROVED
* IN_PROGRESS
* FIXED



Swagger2Markup / swagger2markup Watch 15 Star 294 Fork 54

[Code](#) [Issues 7](#) [Pull requests 0](#) [Pulse](#) [Graphs](#)

A Swagger to AsciiDoc or Markdown converter to simplify the generation of an up-to-date RESTful API documentation by combining documentation that's been hand-written with auto-generated API documentation.

Spring REST Docs SUCCESS

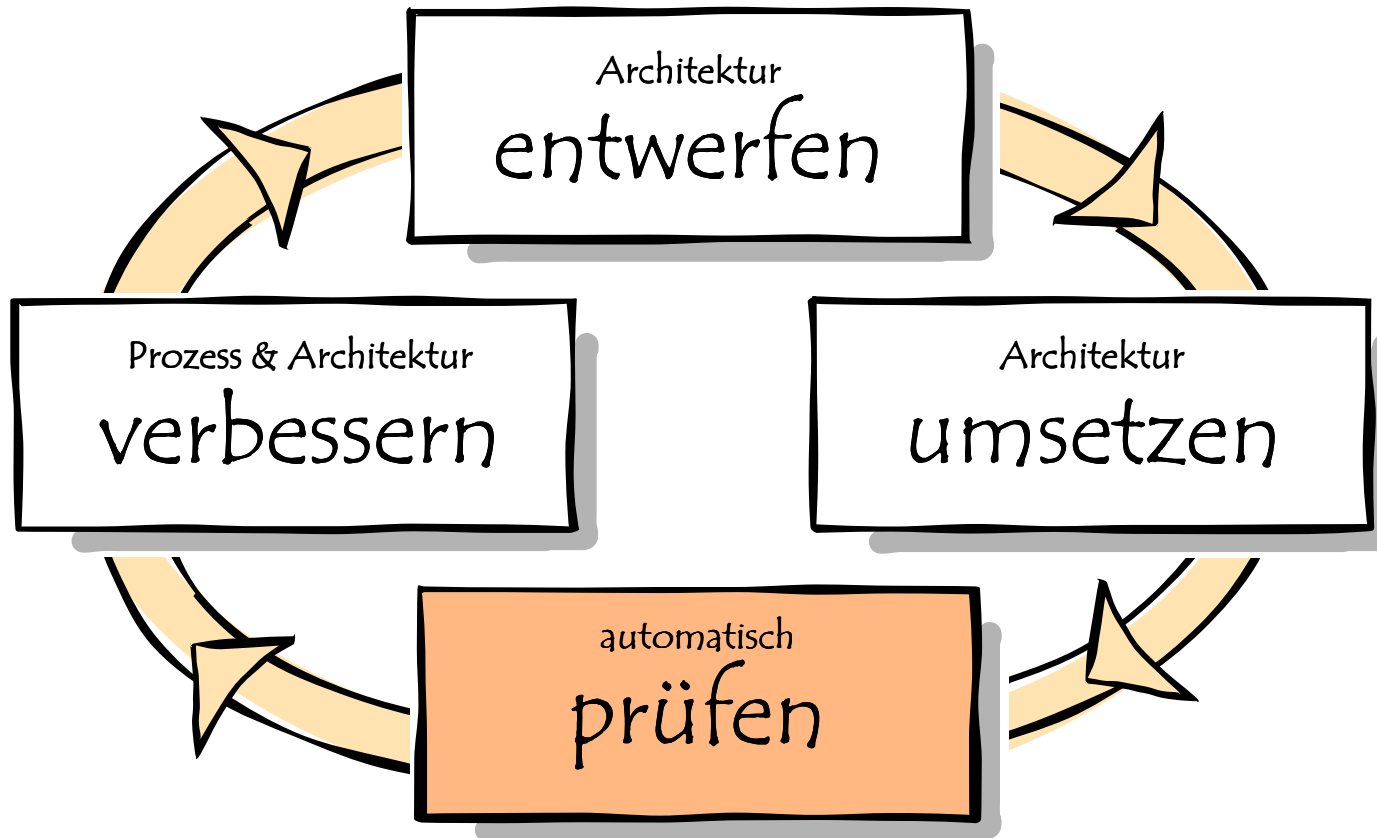
Overview

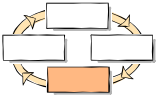
The primary goal of this project is to make it easy to document RESTful services by combining content that's been hand-written using [Asciidoctor](#) with auto-generated examples produced with the [Spring MVC Test](#) framework. The result is intended to be an easy-to-read user guide, akin to [GitHub's API documentation](#) for example, rather than the fully automated, dense API documentation produced by tools like [Swagger](#).

JAX-RS Analyzer

Generates an overview of all JAX-RS resources in a project by bytecode analysis.

**Generate
automatisiert
validieren!**



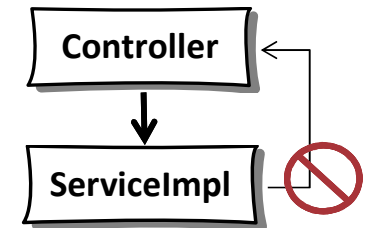


Automatisierte Architekturchecks einrichten

```
@Component
public class DemoServiceImpl implements DemoService {

    @Autowired
    private DemoController demoController;

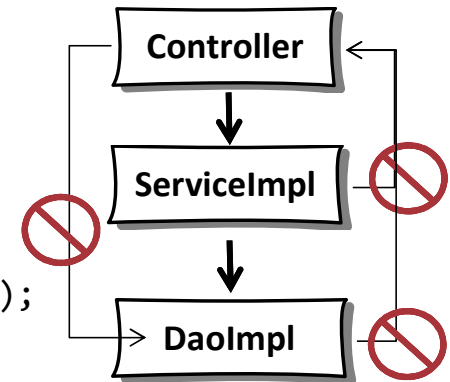
    public void superServiceMethod() {
        demoController.doSomething();
    }
}
```



```
@RunWith(SpringRunner.class)
@SpringBootTest
public class DependencyTesterApplicationTests {
```

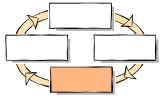
```
@Autowired
private DefaultListableBeanFactory beanFactory;
```

```
@Test
public void checkDependencies() {
    for (String beanName : beanFactory.getBeanDefinitionNames()) {
        for (String depName : beanFactory.getDependenciesForBean(beanName)) {
            checkNotAllowedConnection(beanName, depName, ".*ServiceImpl", ".*Controller");
            checkNotAllowedConnection(beanName, depName, ".*Controller", ".*DaoImpl");
            checkNotAllowedConnection(beanName, depName, ".*DaoImpl", ".*Controller");
        }
    }
}
```

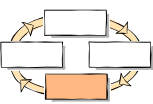


```
private void checkNotAllowedConnection(String beanName, String depName, String beanNamePattern,
    String dependencyNamePattern) {
    String msg = "Connection not allowed: " + beanName + " -> " + depName;
    assertFalse(msg, beanName.matches(beanNamePattern) && depName.matches(dependencyNamePattern));
}
}
```

<https://github.com/thorstenmaier/architecture-layer-check/>



Dokumentation ausführen

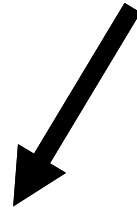
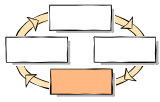


JQAssistant Living Documentation

The screenshot shows an IDE window for a project named 'spring-petclinic'. The left sidebar displays the project structure, including folders like 'dukecon', 'dukecon_html5', 'dukecon_server', and 'spring-petclinic'. Under 'spring-petclinic', there is a sub-folder 'jqassistant' containing several '.adoc' files. The 'model.adoc' file is selected and open in the main editor. The editor shows the following code:

```
1  [[model:Default]]
2  [role=group, includesConstraints="model:JpaEntityInModelPackage"]
3  == JPA Model
4
5  The following constraints are verified:
6
7  - <<model:JpaEntityInModelPackage>>
8
9  == Constraints
10
11 [[model:JpaEntityInModelPackage]]
12 .All JPA entities must be located in packages named "model".
13 [source, cypher, role=constraint, requiresConcepts="jpa2:Entity"]
14
15 ----
16 MATCH
17   (package:Package) -[:CONTAINS]-> (entity:Jpa:Entity)
18 WHERE
19   package.name <> "model"
20 RETURN
21   entity AS EntityInWrongPackage
22 ----
```

Two black arrows point from the red box to the 'MATCH' clause (line 16) and the 'RETURN' clause (line 20).



JPA Model

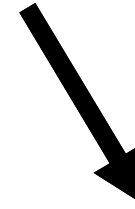
The following constraints are verified:

- [All JPA entities must be located in packages named "model"](#).

Constraints

All JPA entities must be located in packages named "model".

```
MATCH
  (package:Package)-[:CONTAINS]->(entity:Jpa:Entity)
WHERE
  package.name <> "model"
RETURN
  entity AS EntityInWrongPackage
```



jQAssistant Report

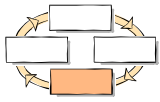
Groups

#	Group Name
1	default
2	management:Default
3	test:Default
4	structure:Default
5	model:Default

Constraints

- Move the mouse over a constraint to view a description.
- Click on a failed constraint to open a details view.

#	Constraint Name	Count
1	assertj:TestMethodWithoutAssertion ✓	
2	junit4:IgnoreWithoutMessage ✓	
3	structure:ImplementationDependencies ✓	
4	dependency:PackageCycles ✓	
5	structure:ControllerDependencies ✓	
6	structure:RepositoryDependencies ✓	
7	structure:ServiceDependencies ✓	
8	model:JpaEntityInModelPackage ✓	



QAAssistant

Sneaky Preview

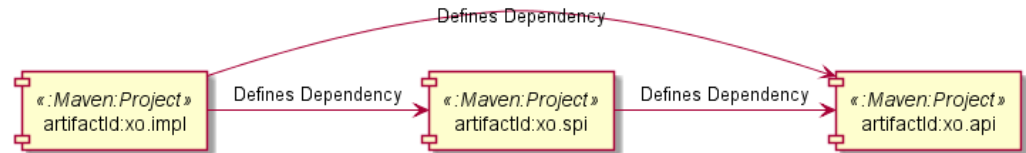
Architektur-
definition
in PlantUML

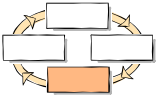
Generierte
Cypher-
Regel

```
[[architecture:DefinedDependencies]
[plantuml,role=concept]
----
[artifactId:xo.impl] as impl <<:Maven:Project>>
[artifactId:xo.api] as api <<:Maven:Project>>
[artifactId:xo.spi] as spi <<:Maven:Project>>

impl -> api : Defines Dependency
impl -> spi : Defines Dependency
spi -> api : Defines Dependency
----
```

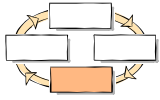
```
[[architecture:UndefinedDependencies]
[source,cypher,role=constraint,readOnly]
There must not be dependencies
----
MATCH
(p1:Maven:Project)-[:CREATES]
(p2:Maven:Project)-[:CREATES]
(t2)-[:DEPENDS_ON]->(t1)
WHERE NOT
(p1)-[:DEFINES_DEPENDENCY]
RETURN
*
----
```





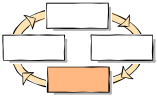
10

Code Reviews installieren



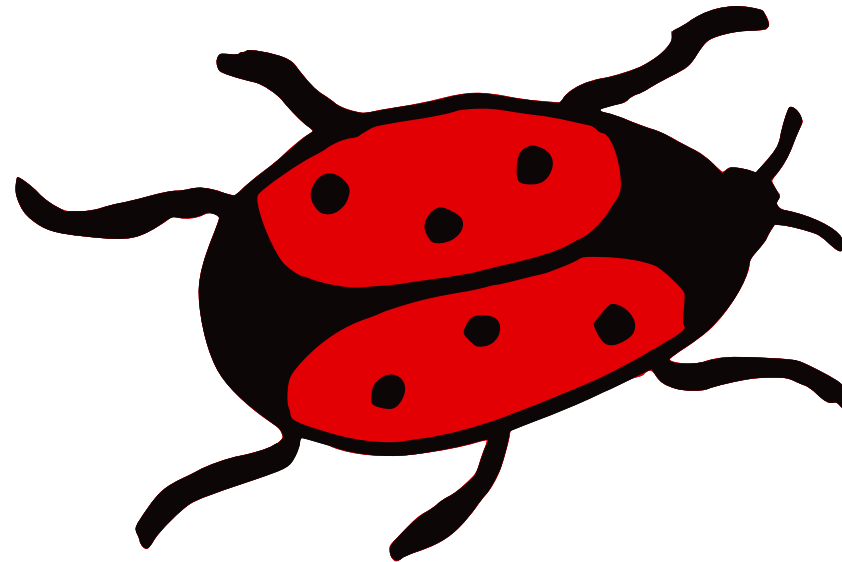
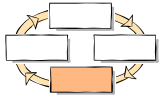
Kennen Sie das?

**„Das ist historisch
gewachsen.“**

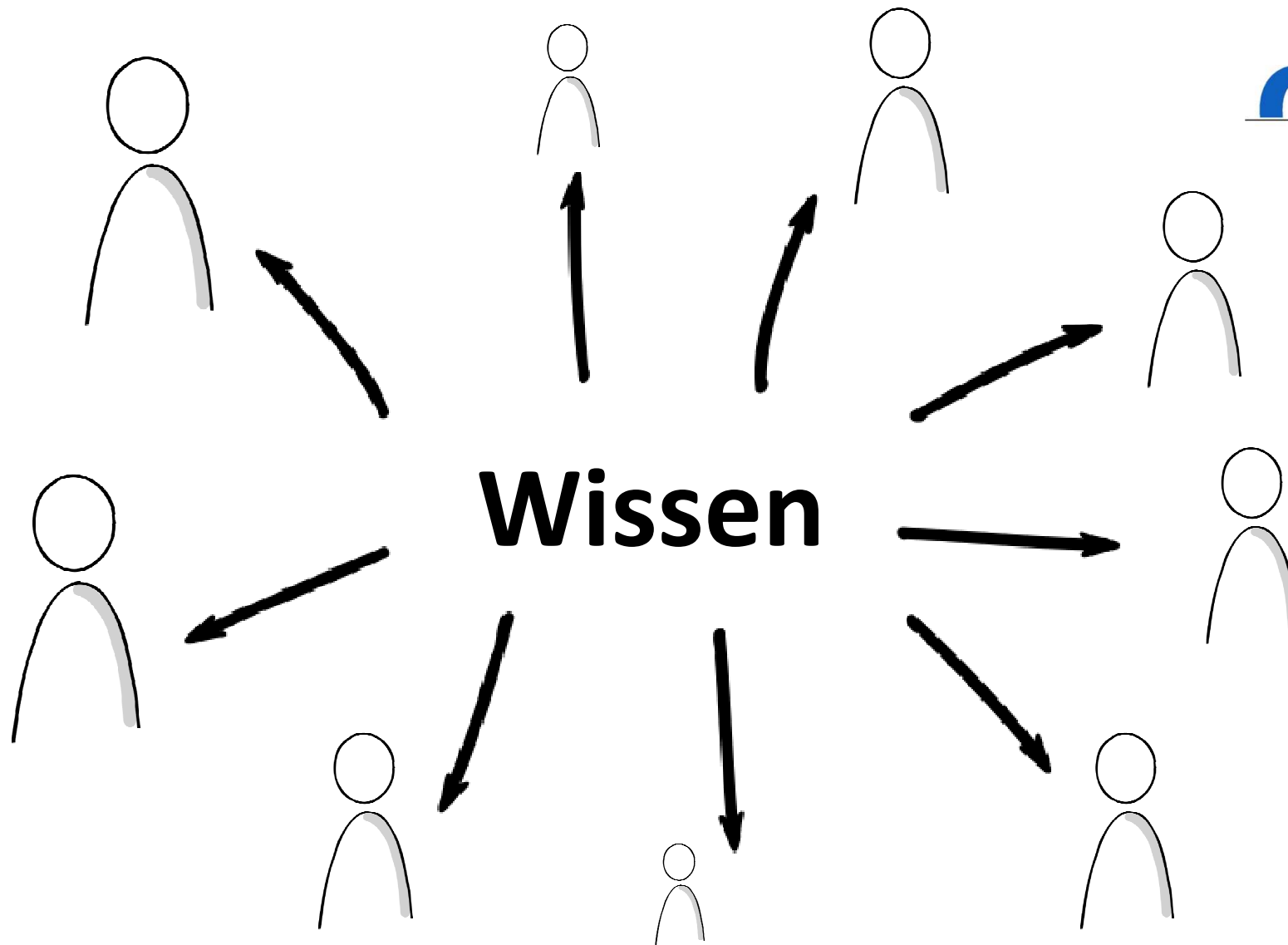
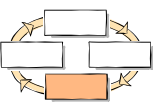


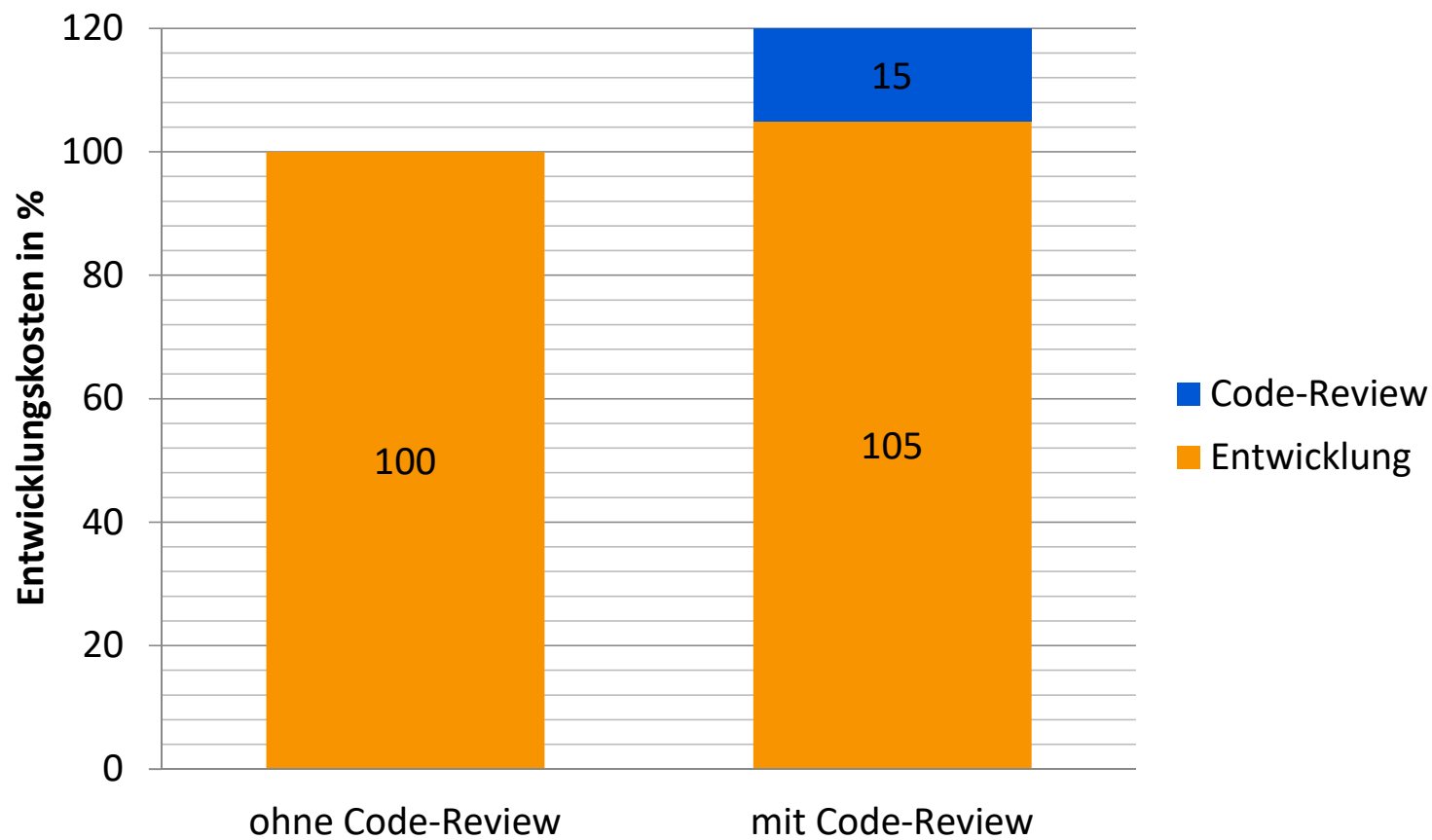
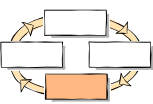
...noch ein Klassiker

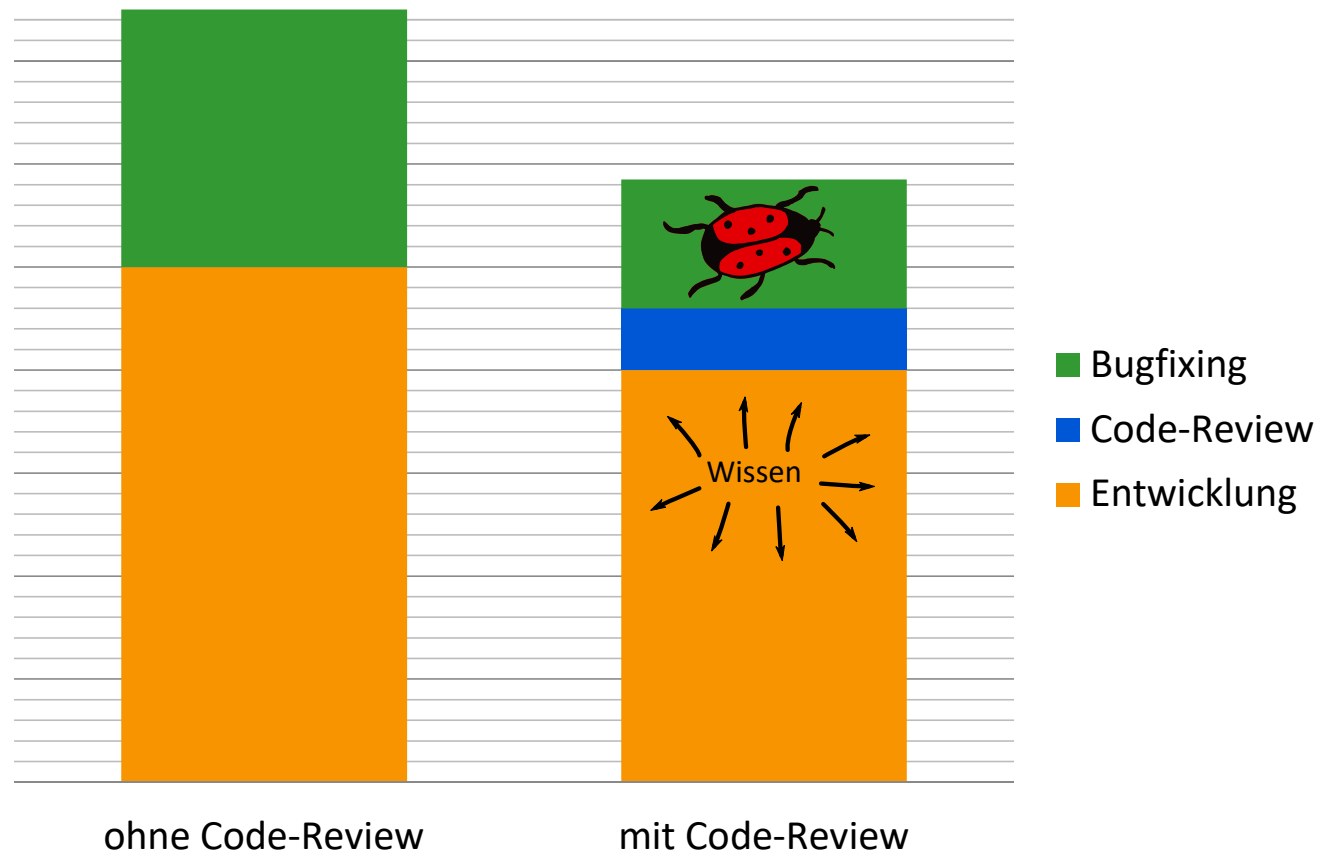
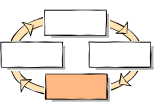
„Thomas ist leider gerade im Urlaub“

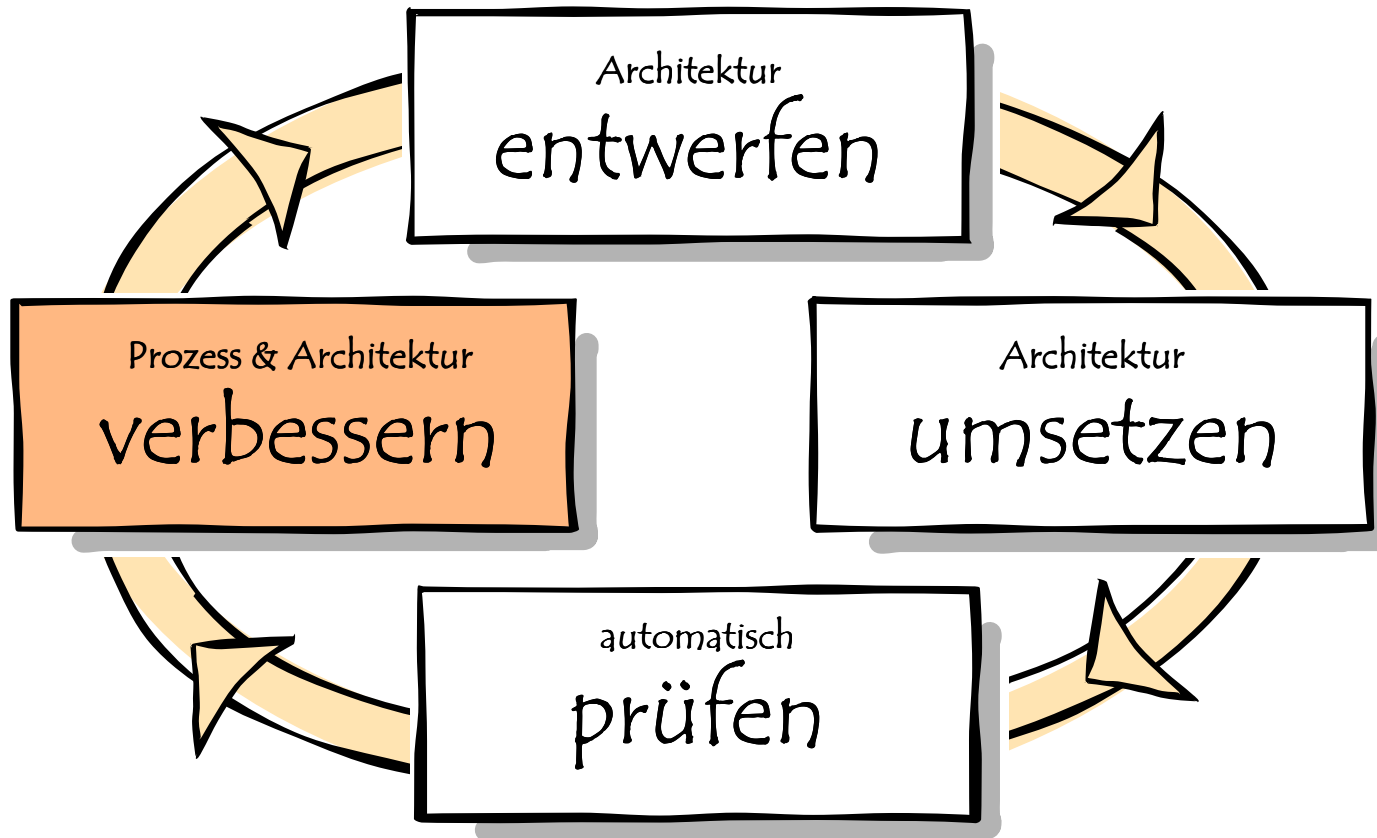


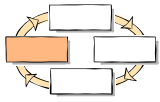
Bugs finden



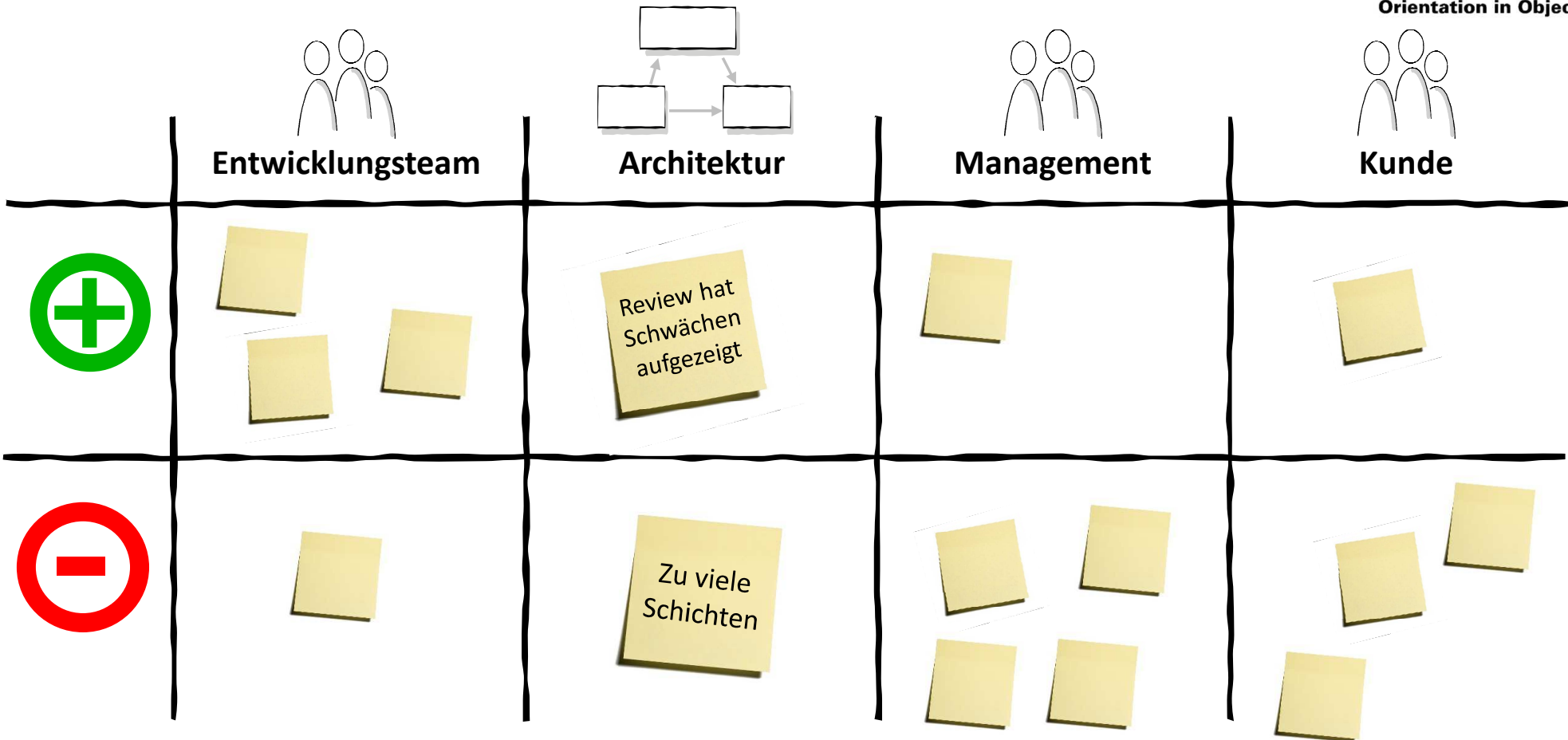
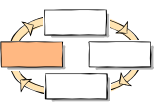


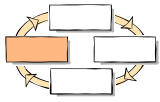






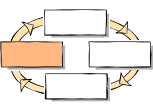
Retrospektive durchführen



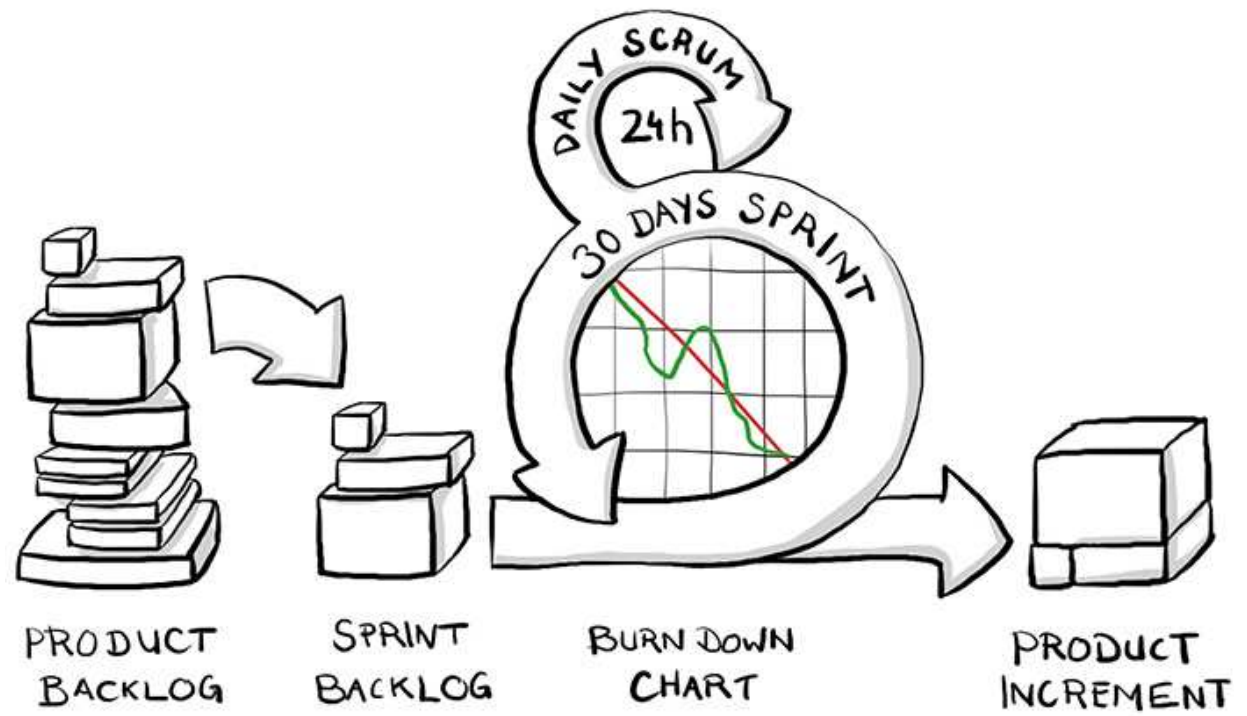


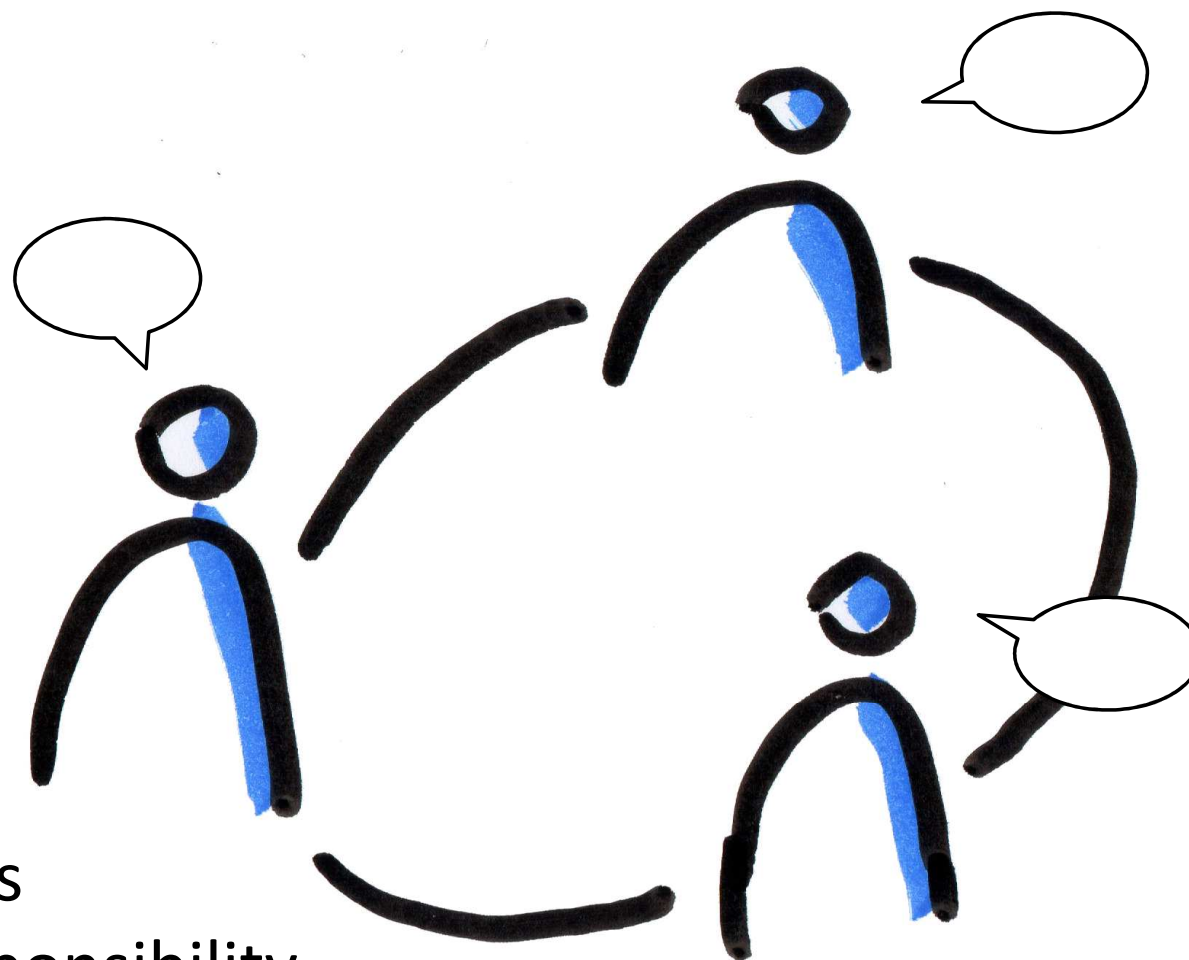
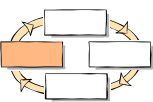
12

Verbesserungen einplanen und vorantreiben

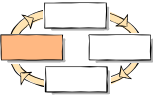


Arbeitspakete
aus Retrospektive

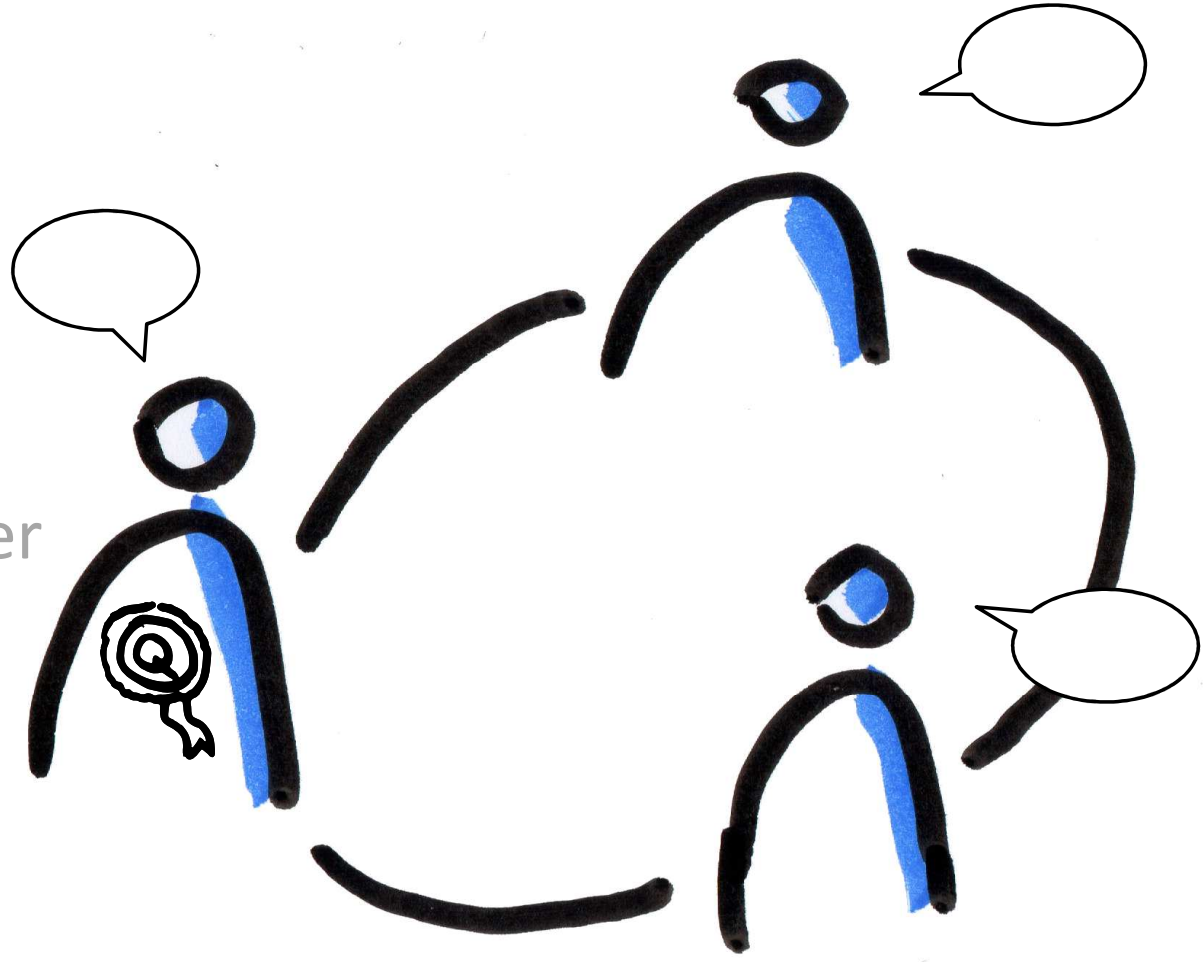


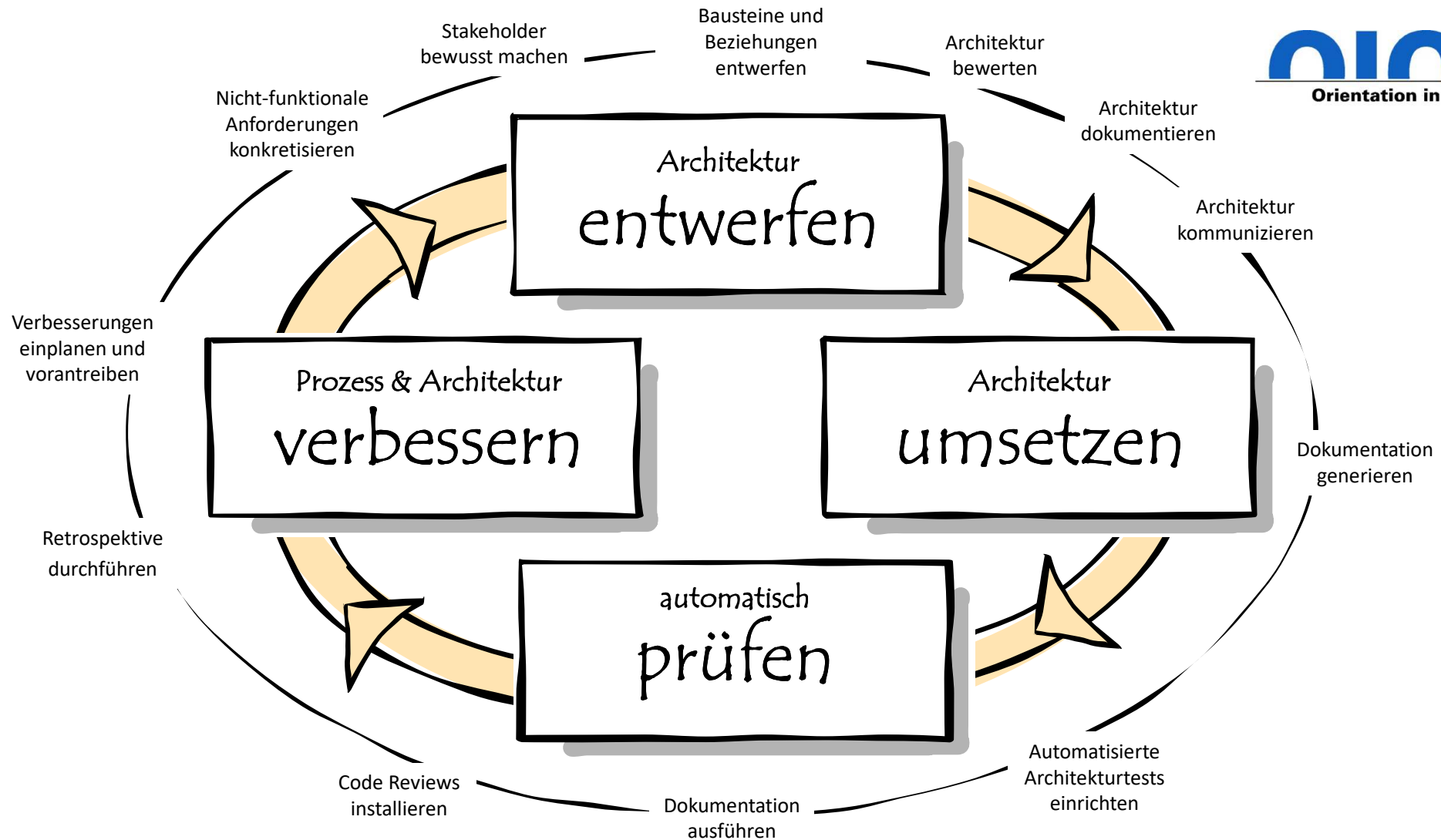


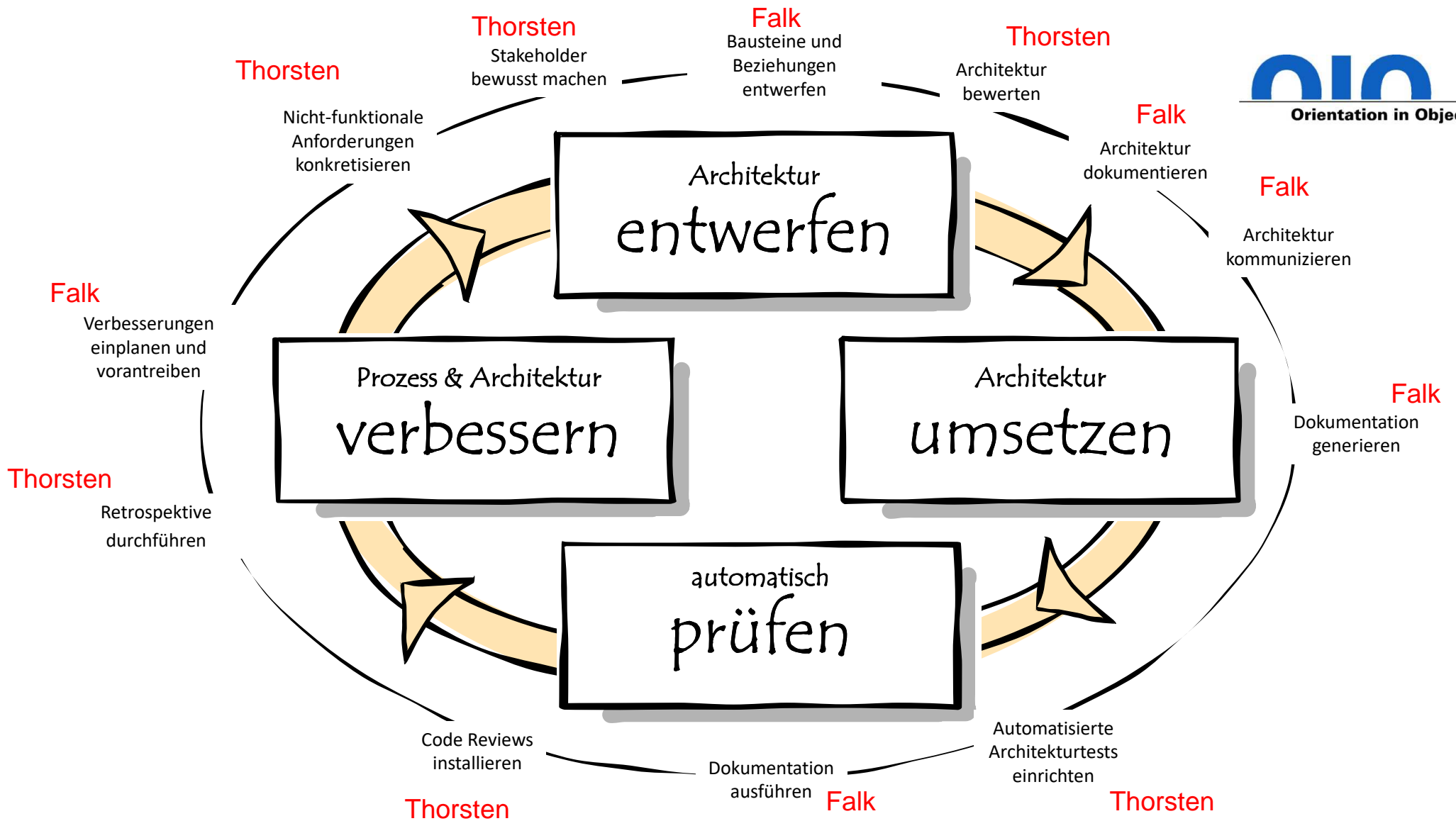
Something that's
everybody's responsibility
is no one's responsibility.



Mitentwickelnder
Kümmerner/
Koordinator









Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

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