## What is Software Architecture ... Architectural Styles

PV260 Software Quality





Architectural Styles

#### Architectural Styles

- Tiered Architecture
- Hexagonal Architecture
- Onion Architecture
- Object Oriented Architecture
- $\cdot$  Service Oriented Architecture
- Microservices

#### Which one is the best one?







- Consistency
- Cohesion





(affected by technical debt)

· Clarity

# How can we measure technical debt?



#### Principles over Patterns.

Consistency



#### Module, Data, Service, Interaction Dependencies.

Coupling



#### **Types of Modules Cohesion**



Everyone understands why, how and what to do. System deteriorates slower and technical debt does not grow quickly.

Clarity



#### Replaceable Architecture

Wait, what?



## Osaka Castle



## Giza Pyramids

- Built to last: hundreds and thousands of years.
- Built to survive natural disasters, especially earthquakes (shinbashira).
- Both have very different architecture.
- You cannot replace one with the other.
- Why would you?



### Replaceable as in *Having <u>rather low</u> Cost of Change*

How to decrease Cost of Change?

#### 2-Tier Architecture

- Original Client / Server
- Business Logic is implemented on the client, server or both.
- What are the issues?



#### **3-Tier Architecture**

- Decouple presentation from business logic. Business logic is isolated from client and server.
- Business layer often historically hosted in *application* servers with obscure technologies (j2ee, Microsoft ASP, PHP, ColdFusion, etc.).
- How is it different from 2-Tier?



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multitier\_architecture#/media/File:Overview\_of\_a\_three-tier\_application\_vectorVersion.svg

#### **Onion Architecture**

- Built on the observation that most / all interfaces are alike.
- · Outer layers depend on inner layers.
- Inner layers must not depend on outer layers.
- Enforces Inversion of Control.
- How is it different from N-Tier?



#### Hexagonal Architecture

- Ports and Adapters Architecture
- Sometimes Onion and Hexagonal are viewed as the same.
- Hexagonal Architecture is more explicit and structured.
- Recommended reading: <u>https://herbertograca.com/2017/11/16/</u> <u>explicit-architecture-01-ddd-hexagonal-</u> <u>onion-clean-cqrs-how-i-put-it-all-together/</u>
   }
  }



#### The Clean Architecture

- Onion + Screaming Architecture.
- Independent of Frameworks.
- Testable: all parts and as a whole.
- Independent of Interfaces.
- Independent of the data store / database / object persistence.
- Independent of any external impact.





#### Microservices

also known as the current silver bullet. https://www.cgl.ucsf.edu/Outreach/pc204/NoSilverBullet.html



Organization structure determines system architecture / design.

https://medium.com/@learnstuff.io/conways-law-in-software-dev-3aa6324ead52

# As the systems get larger, complexity grows quickly and systems become unmanageable.

http://www.laputan.org/mud/mud.html#BigBallOfMud



https://medium.com/raa-labs/part-1-domain-driven-design-like-a-pro-f9e78d081f10

- Split system in a set of loosely coupled, cohesive services.
- Each service does only one thing and does it well.
- Each service is represented only by its API.
- Each service has its own data.

Microservices



https://medium.com/hashmapinc/the-what-why-and-how-of-a-microservices-architecture-4179579423a9

#### What are the challenges of Microservices?

Compensating for high decentralisation. Patterns are emerging.



https://microservices.io/patterns/apigateway.html

#### API Gateway Pattern

#### Thank you NETFLIX!



### Key Takeaways

Architectural style is a choice driven by stakeholder values.

Everyone talks about microservices, yet that does not make it the silver bullet.