

From Monolith to Microservices

Introduction

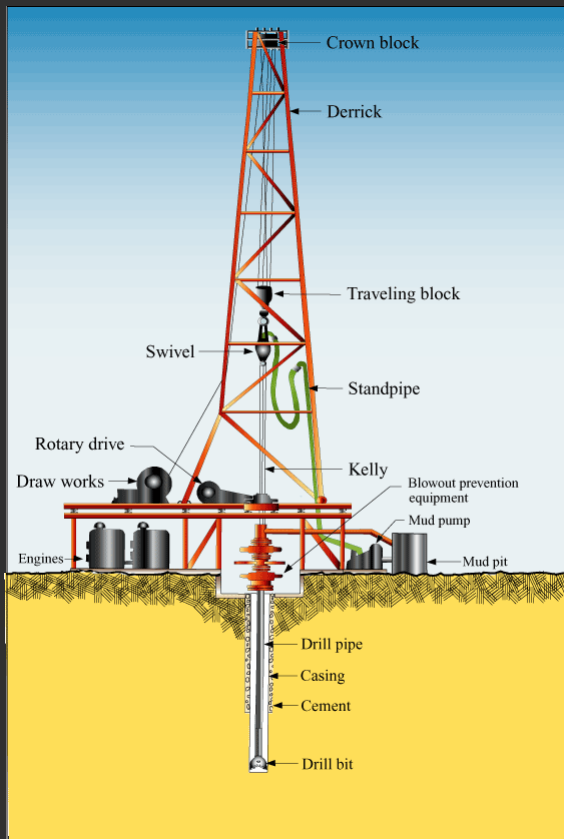
- The Case
- Domain Driven Design
- Microservices

Discussion

- Data vs Domain Driven
- Organization and Team
- Breaking the Monolith

The Case

DBR – Drilling Reporting System



Planning and reporting of drilling operations

Began as a simple activity log

Has evolved into much more over 20 years

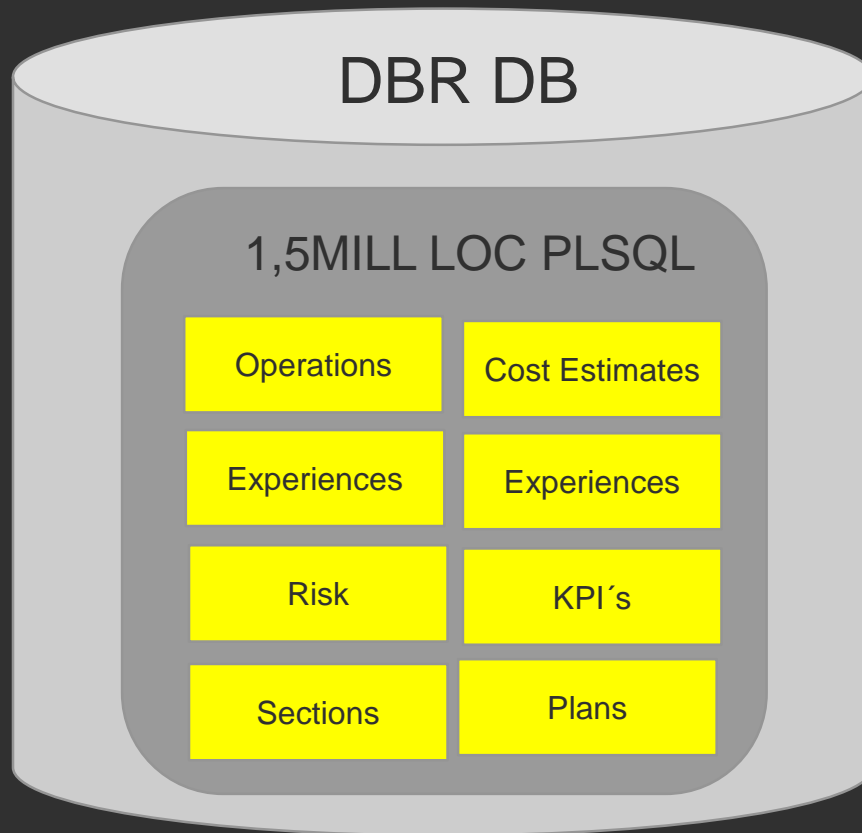
Client server application

- 3,5 MLOC
 - 1,5 MLOC PLSQL
 - 1,0 MLOC C#/ APS.NET/Silverlight
 - 1,5 MLOC PowerBuilder

Began as a PowerBuilder / Oracle application

- Extended with Web later

Architecture & Technology



Tightly coupled

+10.000LOC procedures

Fat Windows Client / Citrix

Technological fragmented

Scripted business logic

The Team



Small (3-5) over very long time

- +15 years
- Now two teams 6+4, two locations

Technology segregated

- Database
- Power Builder
- Web (Microsoft Stack)

Vulnerable

- Dependent on individuals
- Number of years to retirement

Geographically segregated

- Stavanger
- Bergen

Painpoints

Long lead times for new functionality

Convolutd database model

Deployment problems (windows client on Citrix)

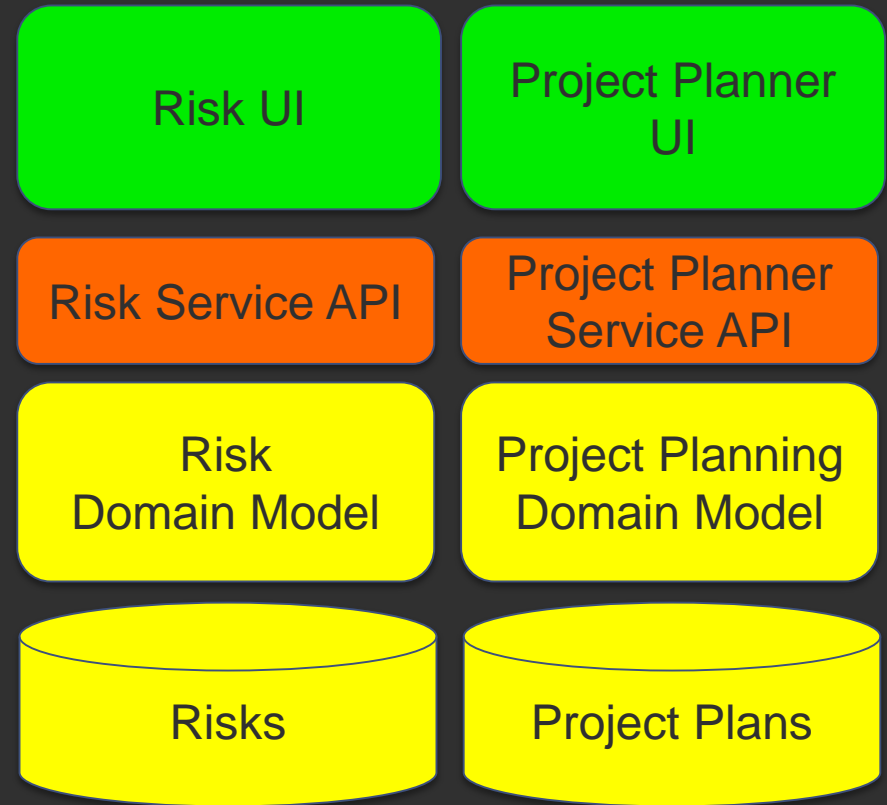
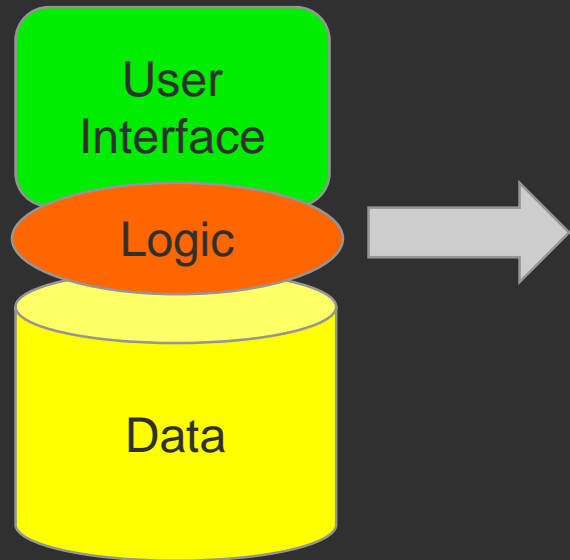
System level testing

All in one build bundle

Obsolete technology

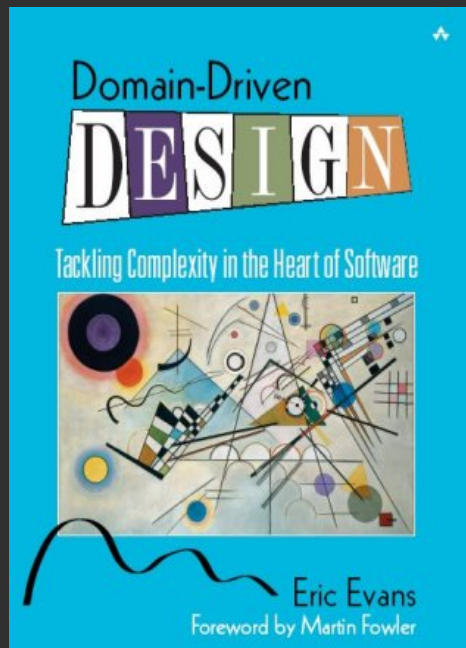
Short time to retirement

Way forward



1. Make implicit concepts explicit.
2. Create functional verticals in a layered architecture.
3. How to split the database?

Domain Driven Design



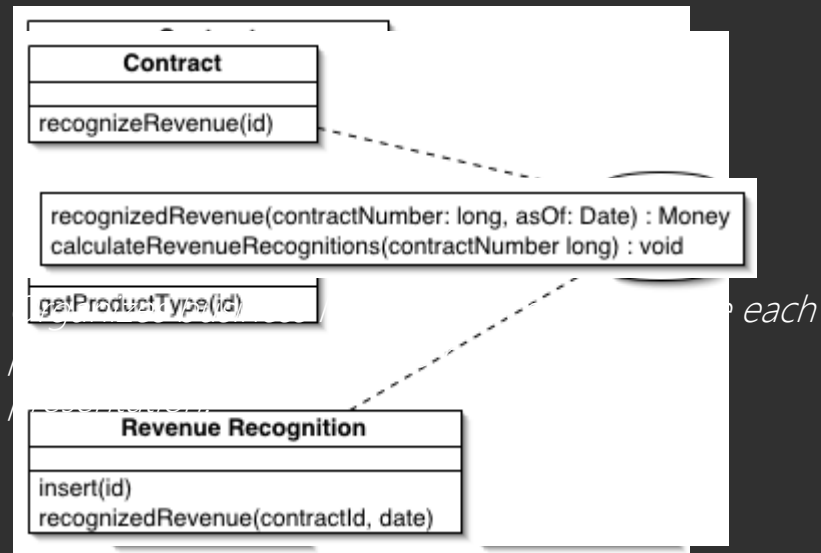
Domain-Driven Design:
Tackling the complexity in the heart of software
Eric Evans, 2003

<http://www.domaindrivendesign.org>

Domain Logic Patterns

Three main patterns for organizing the domain logic:

- Transaction Script
- Table Module
- Domain Model



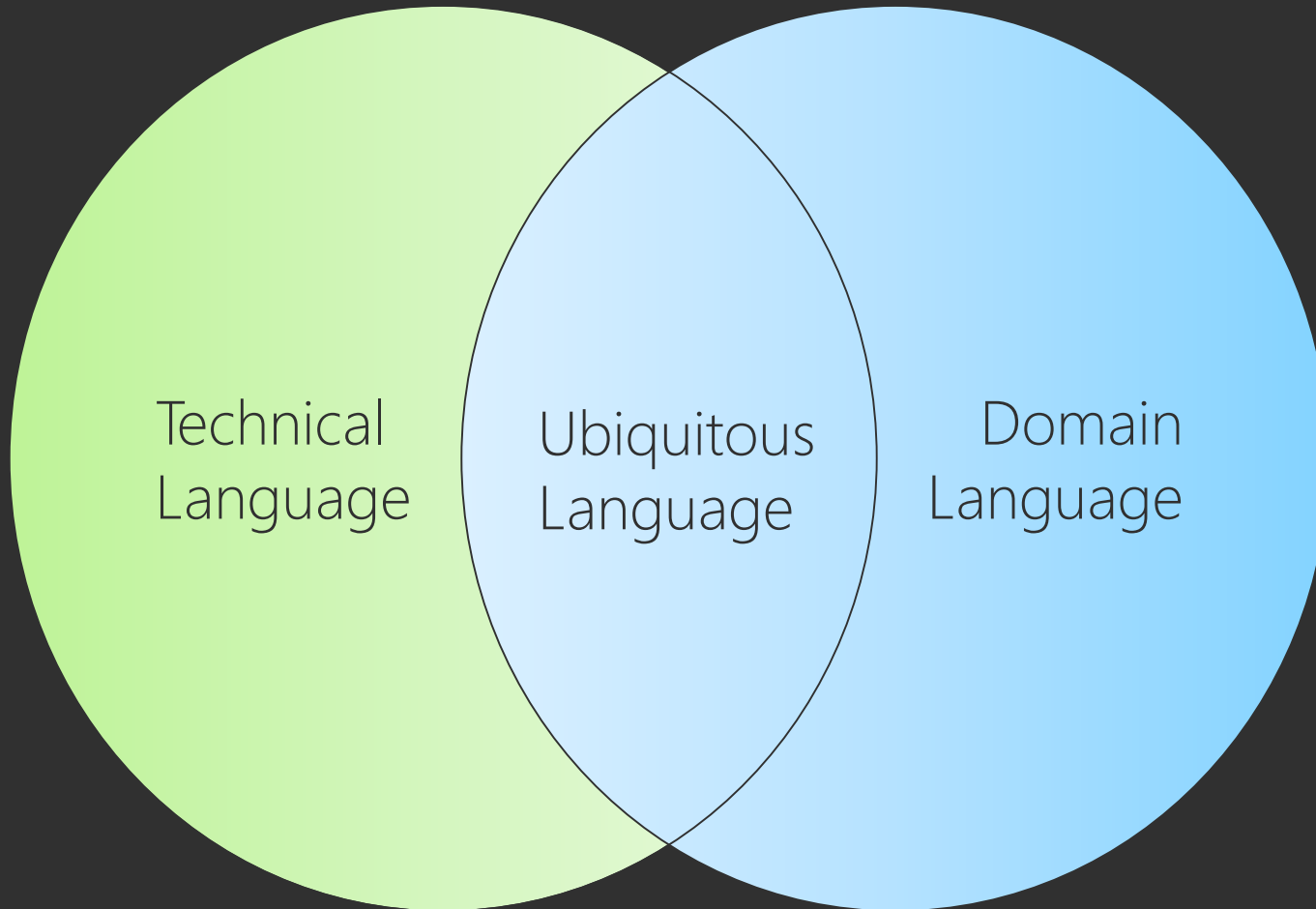
A single instance that handles the business logic for all rows in a database table or view.
An object model of the domain that incorporates both behavior and data.

Domain Driven Design – distilled

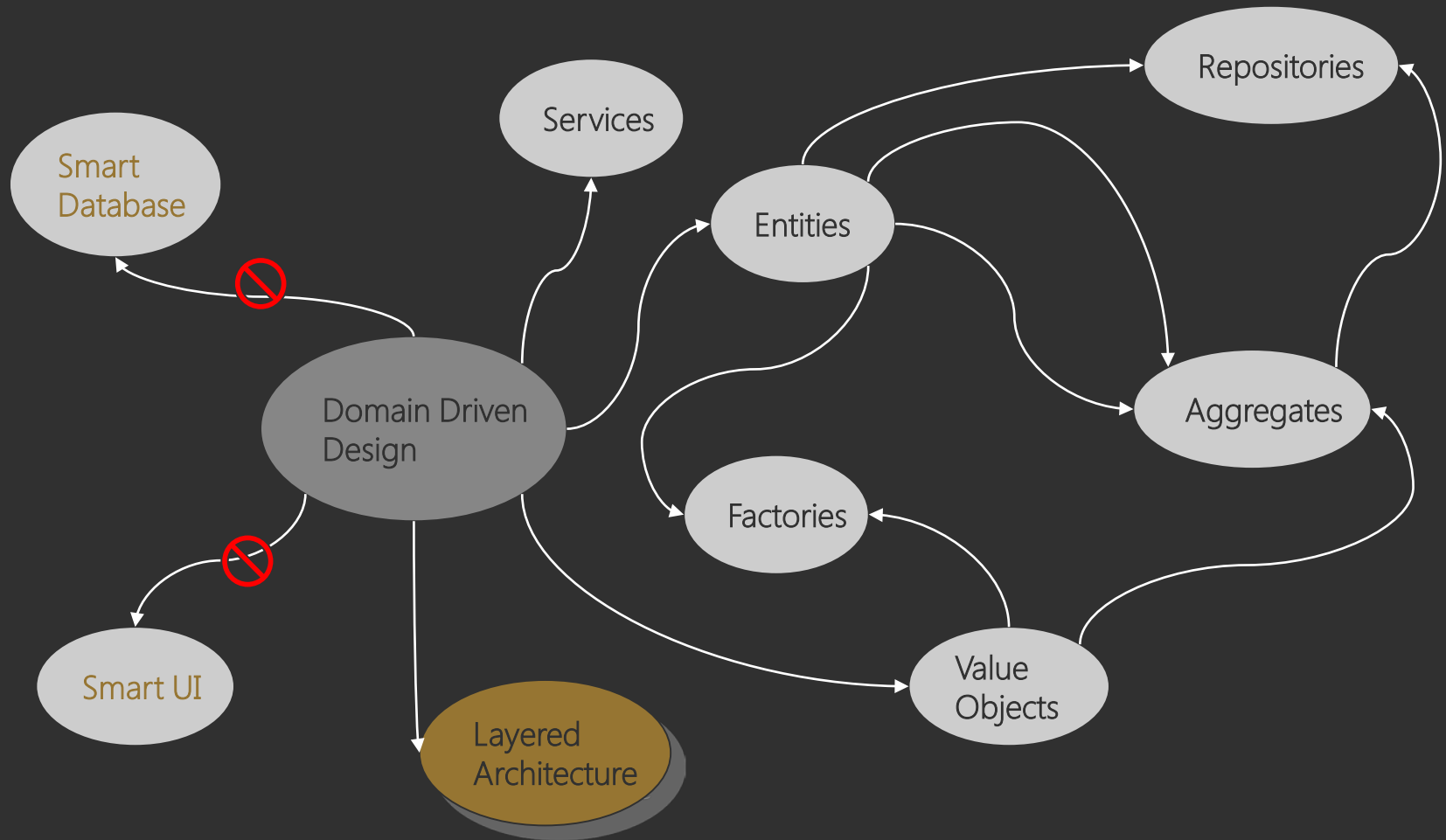
- Ubiquitous (domain based) language
 - A language that is built around the concepts of the business and that permeates every activity in the project.
 - The language used to talk about the domain model in the project
- Patterns for building a domain model
- Strategic design principles and techniques



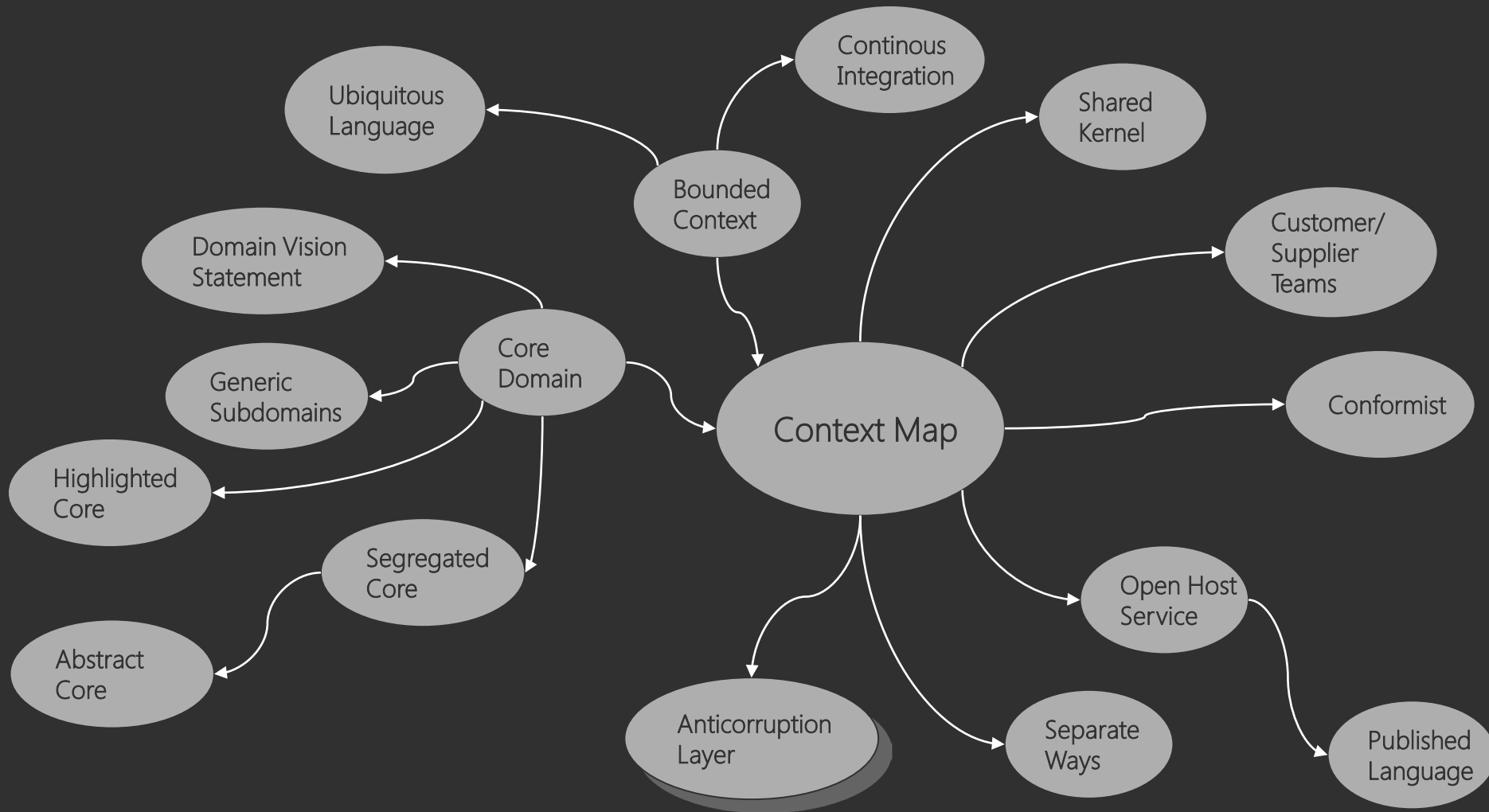
Ubiquitous language – A Domain based language



Building blocks: Patterns

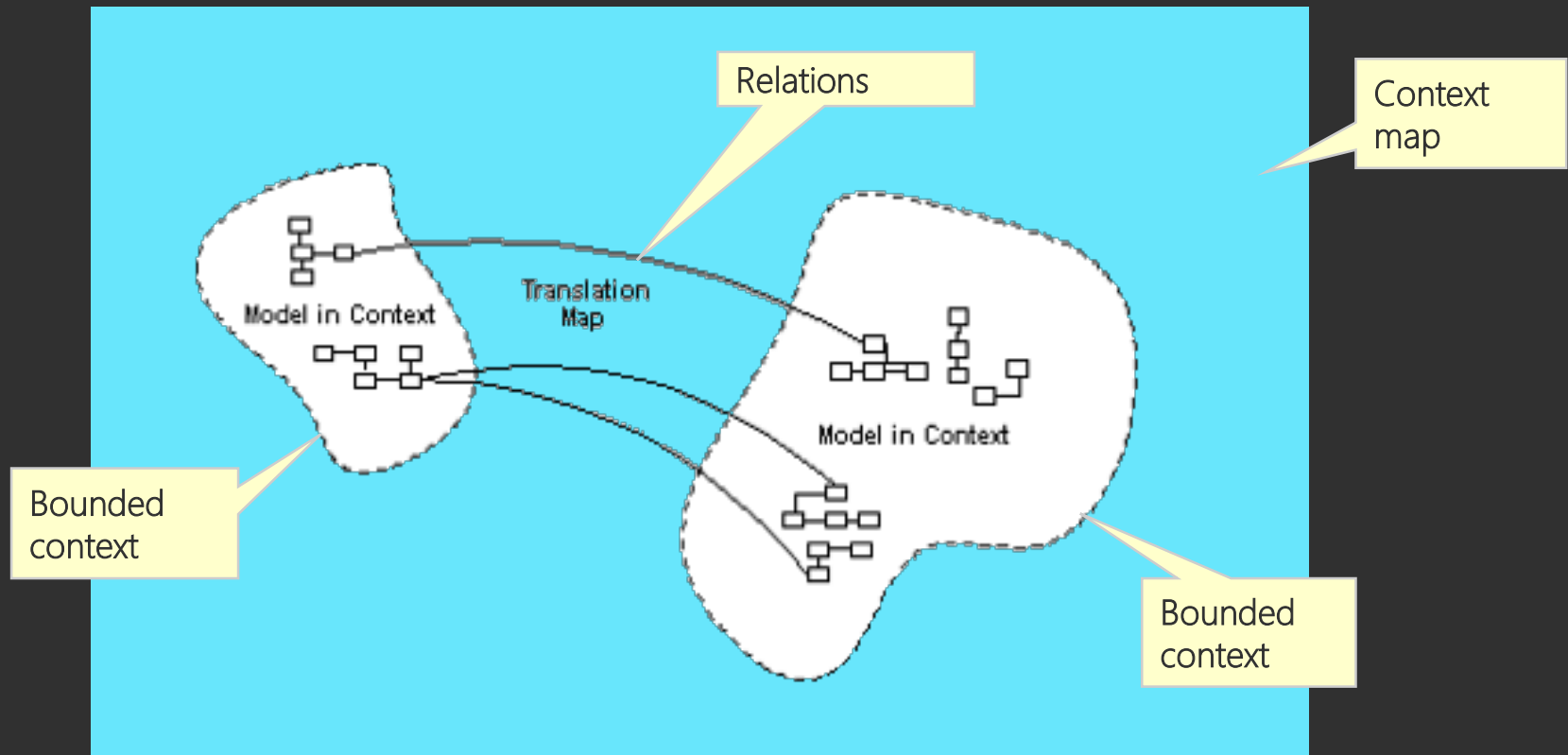


Domain Driven Design – Strategic Design

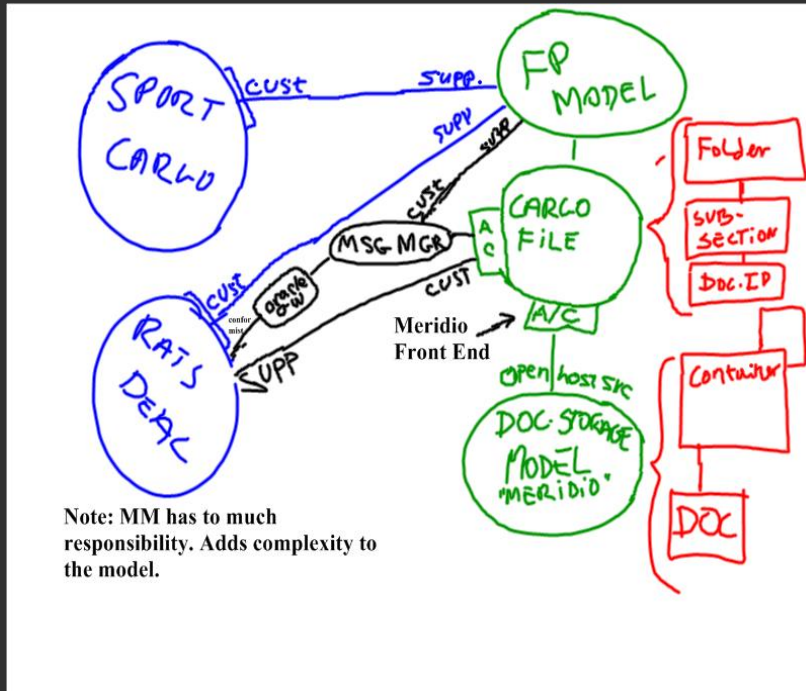


Strategic design: Context maps

In large systems (or set of systems), we need a map to give us a picture of the models that are inside.



Strategic design: Integrity across systems

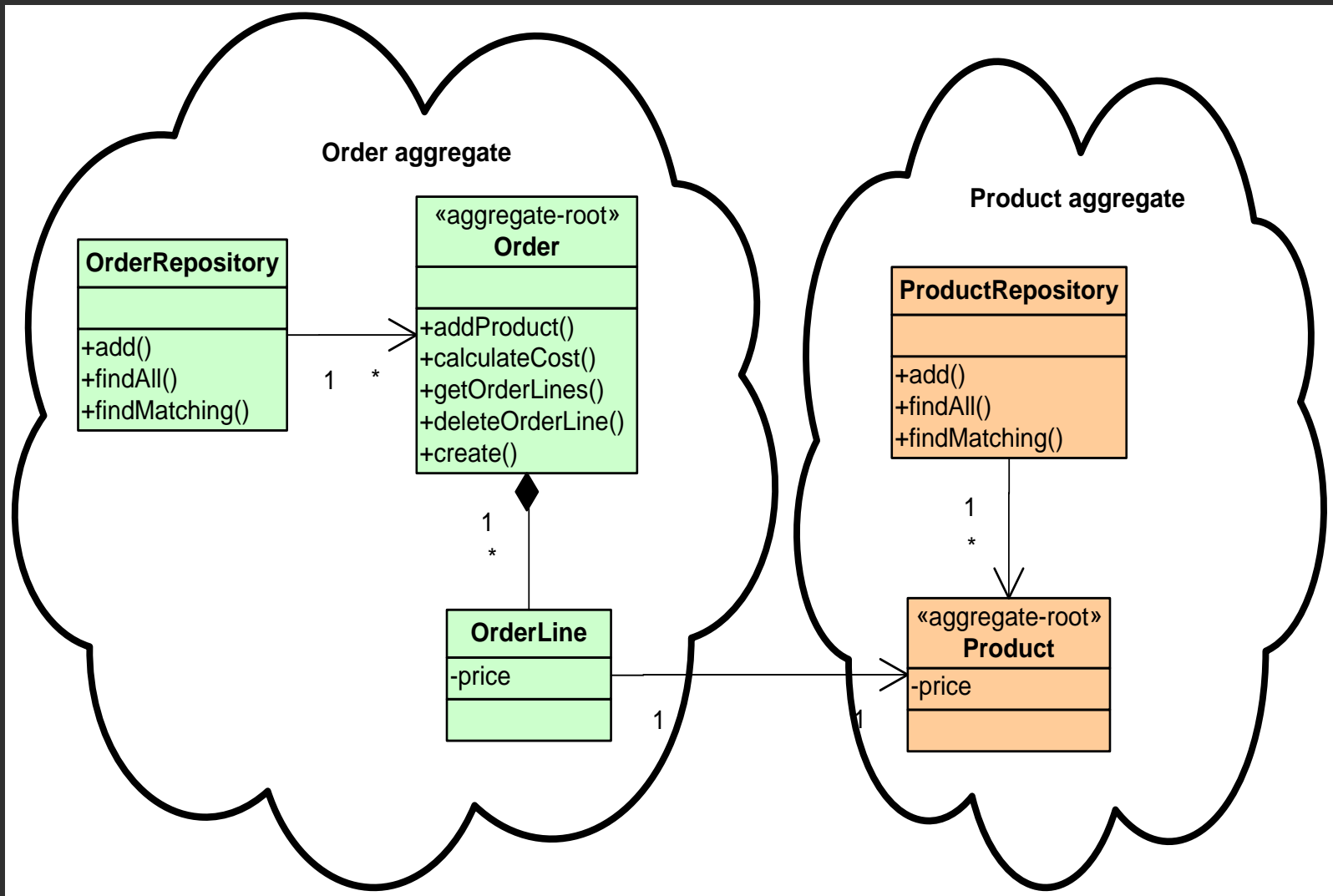


- Bounded context
 - The meaning of a domain concept is bound by the context it is used
- Context map
 - A map that describe the contexts and their relationships
- Relation types:
 - Shared kernel
 - Customer/supplier teams
 - Conformist
 - Anti-corruption layer
 - Separate ways
 - Open host service
 - Published language

Strategic design: Types of relations

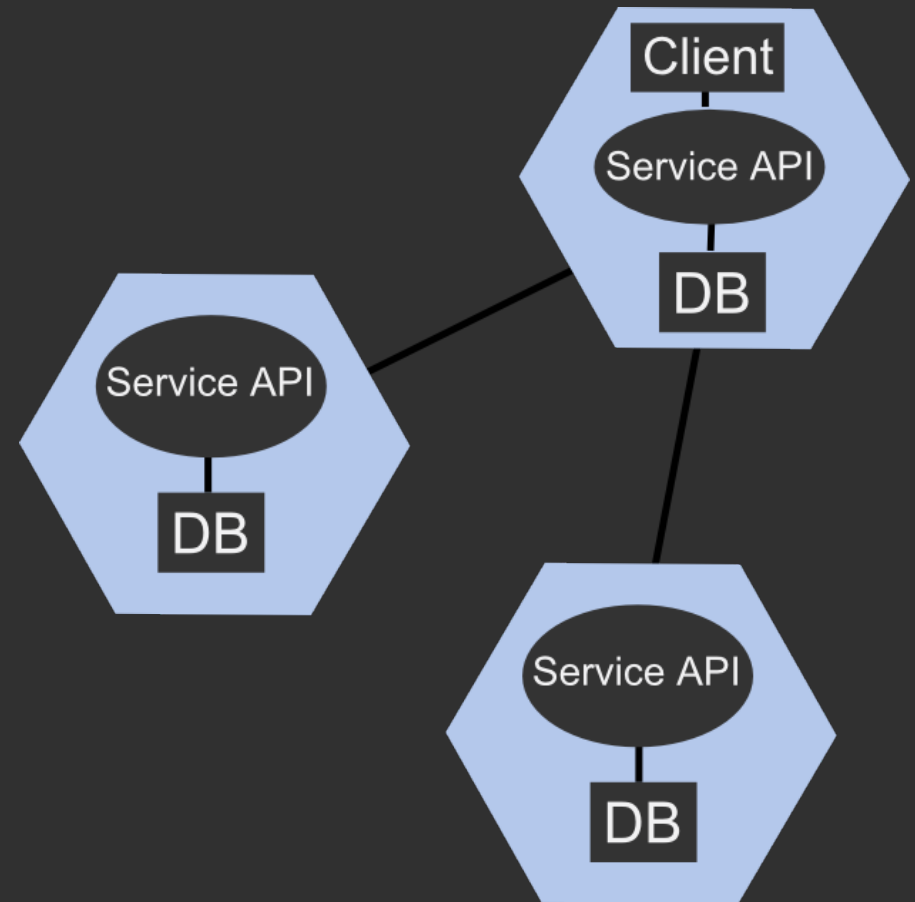
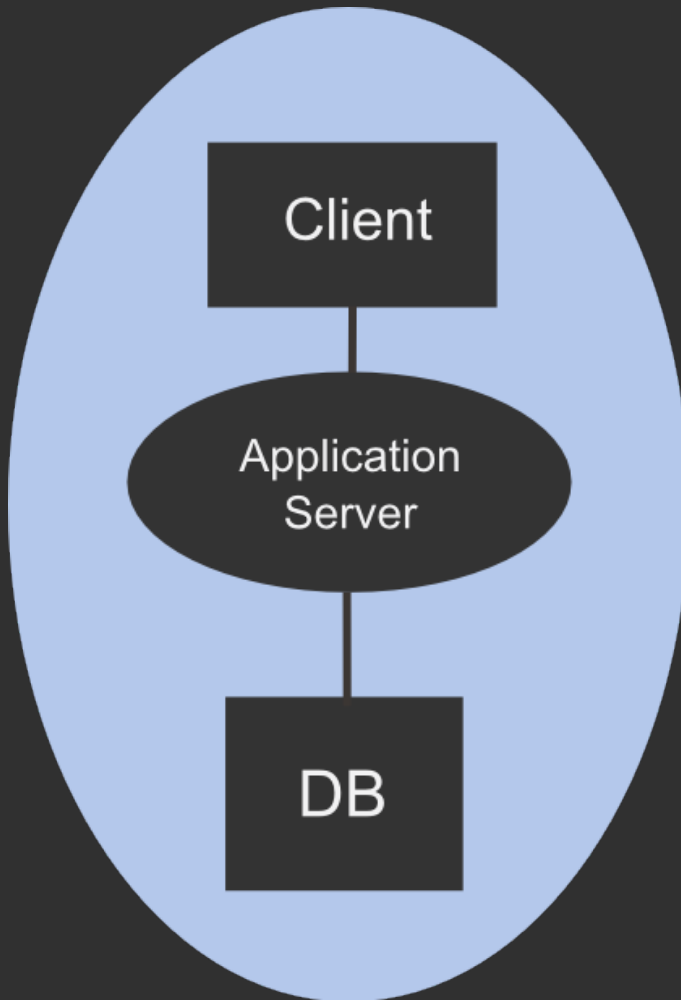
Type	Description
Shared kernel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overlapping models shared among teams
Customer/supplier development teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One bounded context is maintained by one team but used by another
Conformist	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As C/S development teams, but the customer team strictly adheres to the supplier model, without the option to change it.
Anticorruption layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Isolation layer between models that take up the differences
Separate ways	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoid integration, let the models develop on their own
Open host service	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One system that has an open connection point that can be used by (many) other systems
Published language	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Let the integration be based on a common, well-defined language

Aggregates

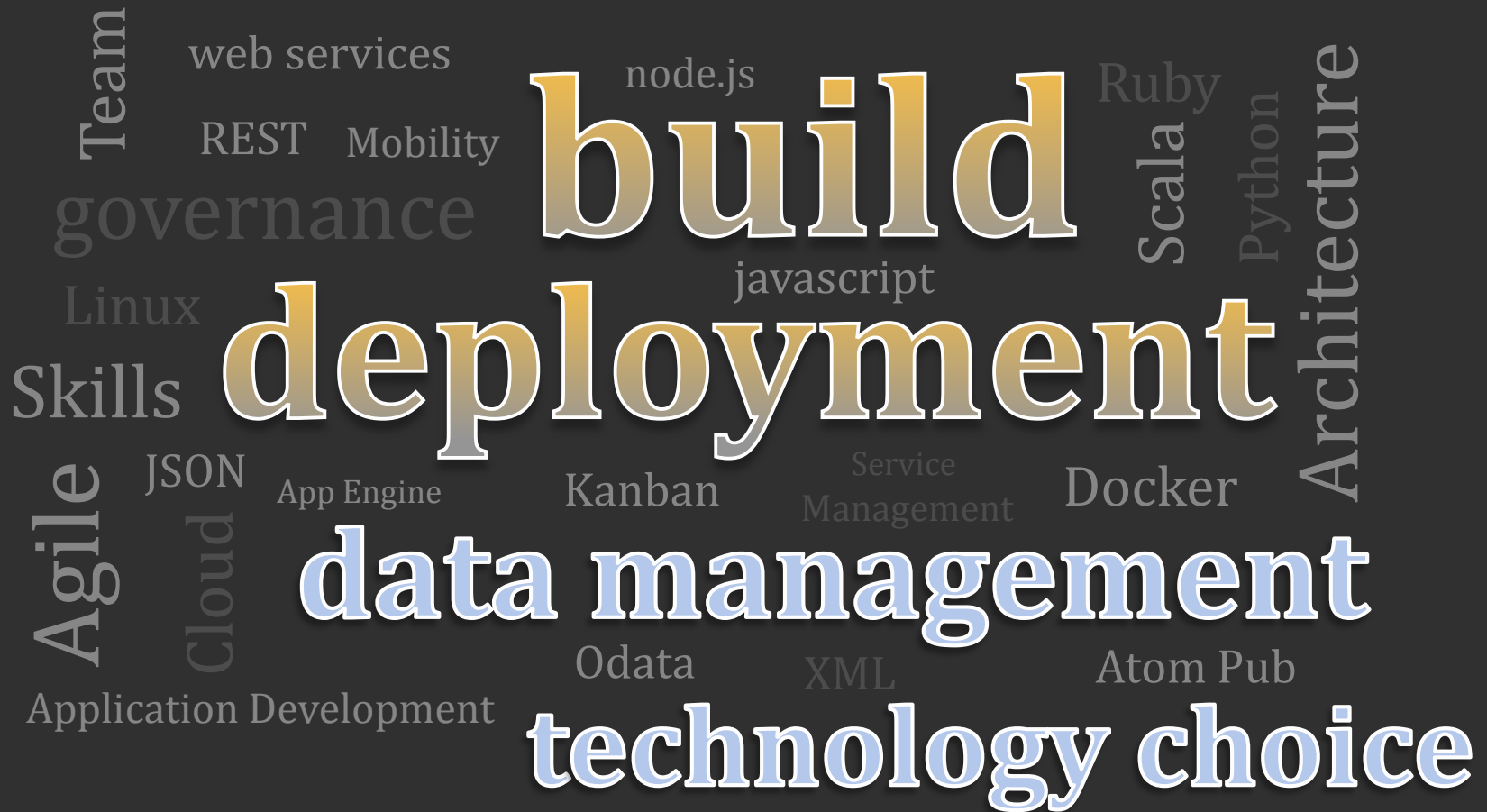


Microservices

...is a way
of designing software
as suites of
independently deployable
services



Independent

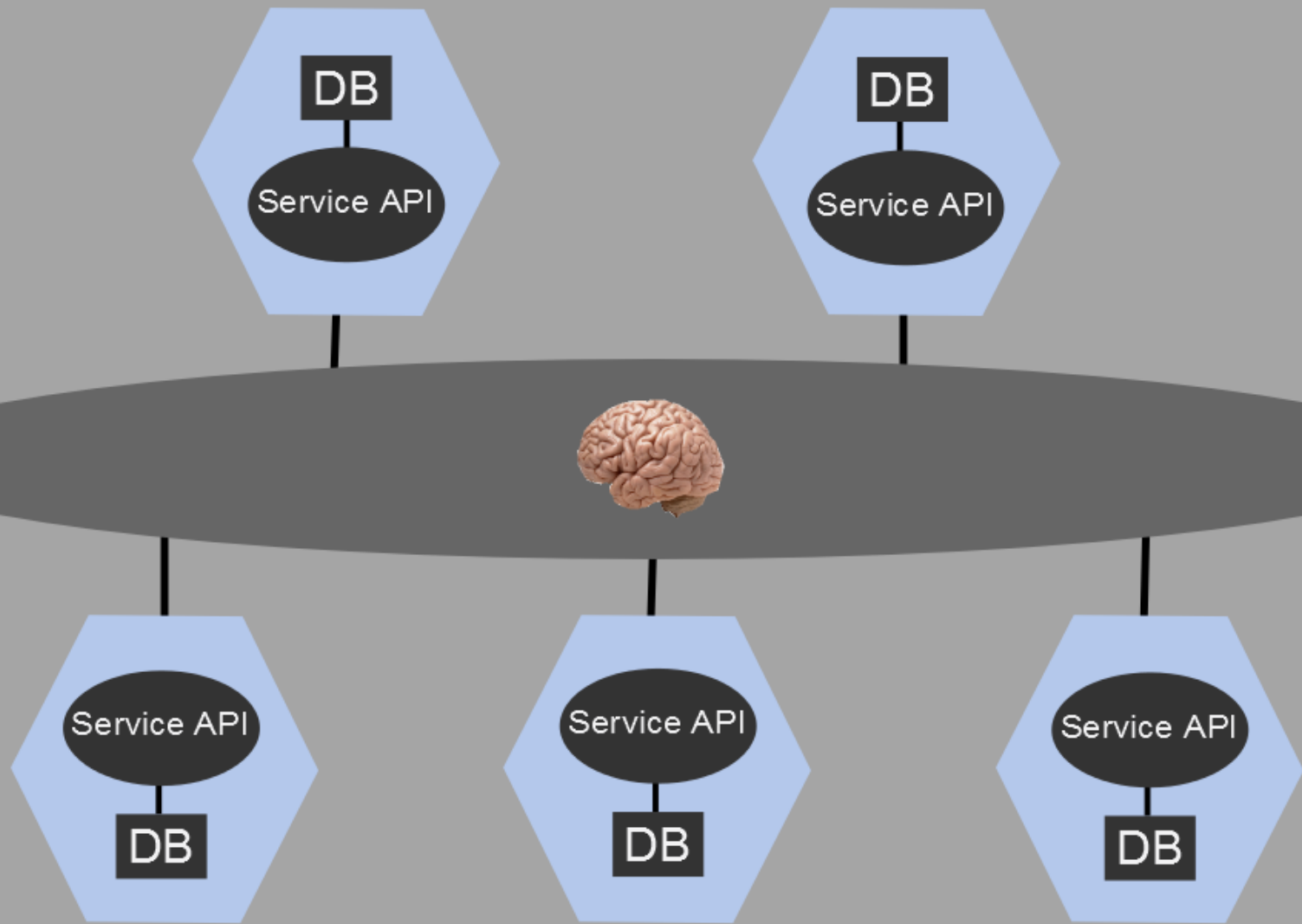


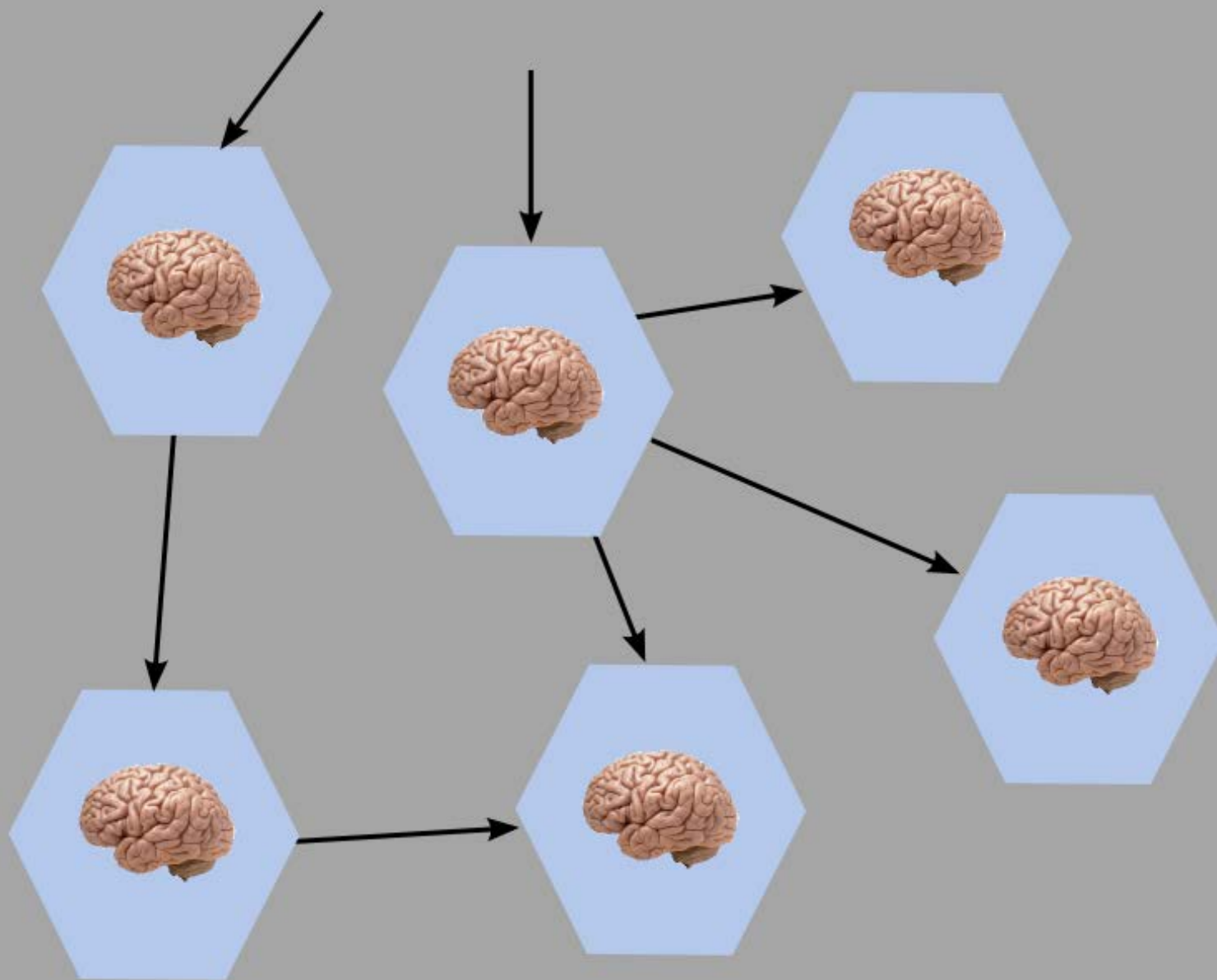
A word cloud on a dark background featuring various technology and development terms. The words are arranged in a cluster, with some being larger and more prominent than others. The colors of the words range from light blue to yellow. The terms include:

- Team
- web services
- REST
- Mobility
- node.js
- Ruby
- Scala
- Python
- Architecture
- javascript
- Linux
- Skills
- Agile
- JSON
- App Engine
- Kanban
- Service Management
- Docker
- Cloud
- Odata
- XML
- Atom Pub
- Application Development

The most prominent words are **build**, **deployment**, **data management**, and **technology choice**.

Smart Endpoints Dumb Pipes





Infrastructure Automation



Service Interfaces

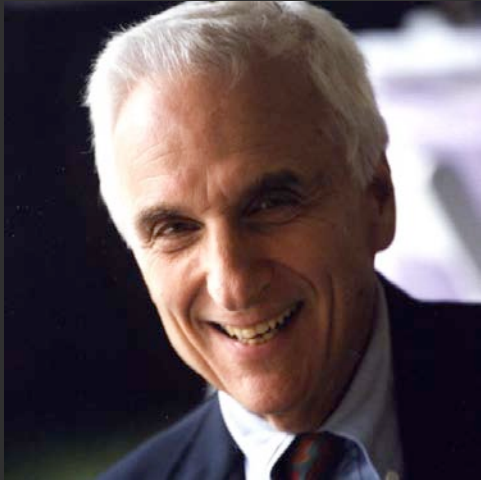


{json:api}



Organized around
Business capabilities

Conway's Law



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

Melvin E. Conway

UI
specialists



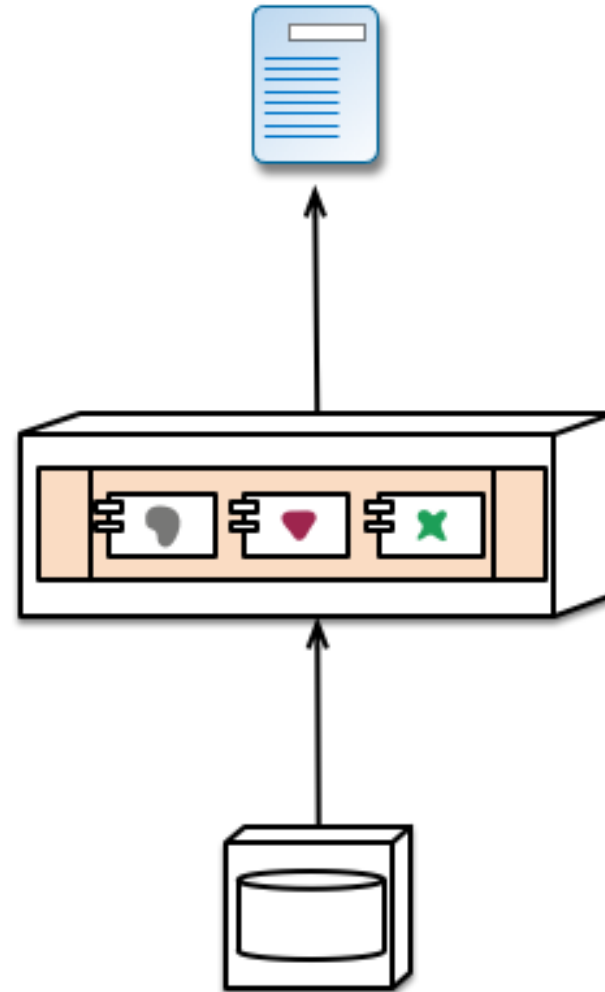
middleware
specialists



DBAs

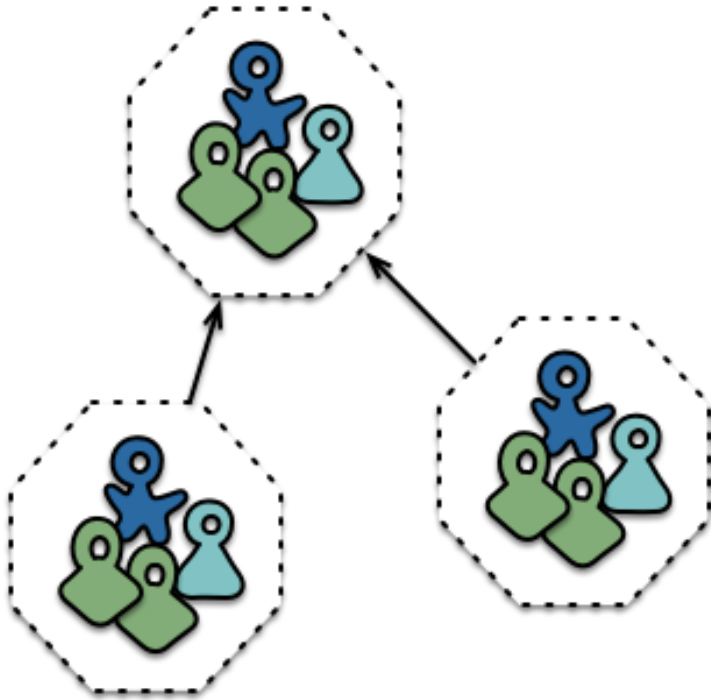


Siloed functional teams...

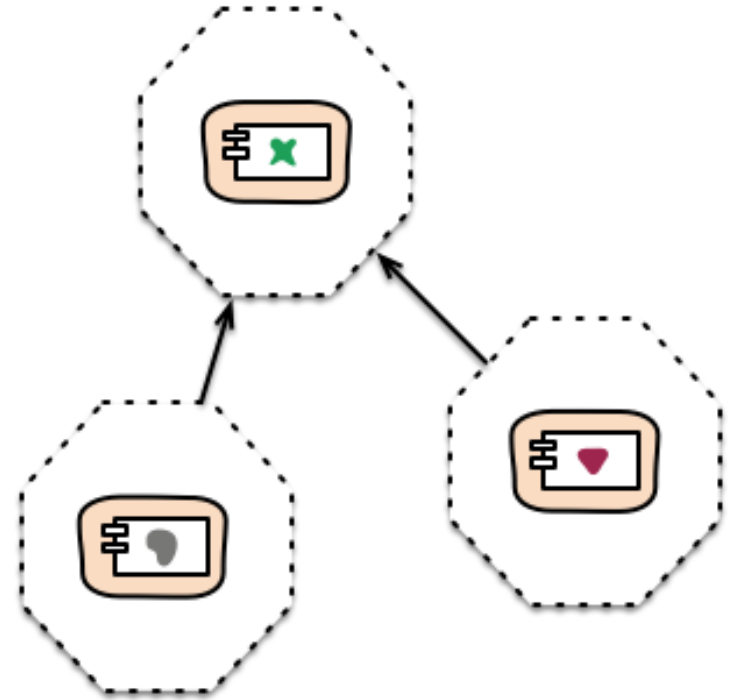


**... lead to siloed application architectures.
Because Conway's Law**

Inverse Conway maneuver



Cross-functional teams...



**... organised around capabilities
Because Conway's Law**

Borrowed from James Lewis and Martin Fowler's article:
<http://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html>

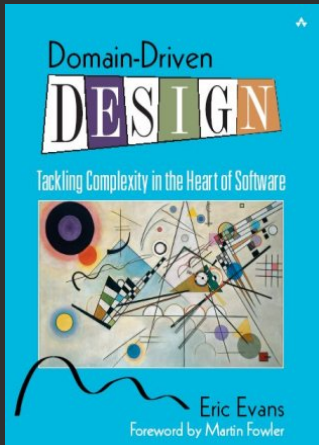
Important success criteria

- Rapid provisioning
- Basic monitoring
- Rapid Application Development
- DevOps Culture

Data driven vs Domain driven

Discussion

Domain Driven Design is advocated as the best way



Still we see that the data driven approach dominate

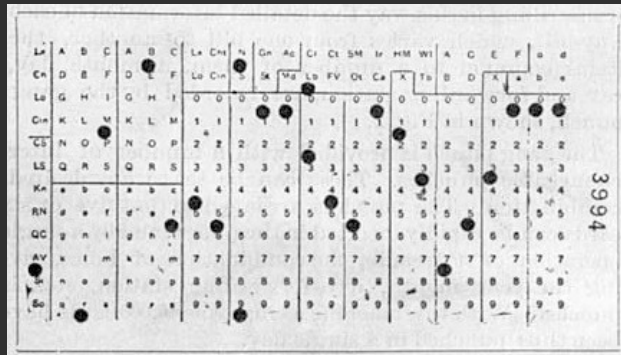
Object oriented languages used as script languages

1000 or even 10.000 LOC methods are still written

Why?

Data Driven Development

Has its origin in data processing



1890 US Census

Herman Hollerith

Punch cards for data storage

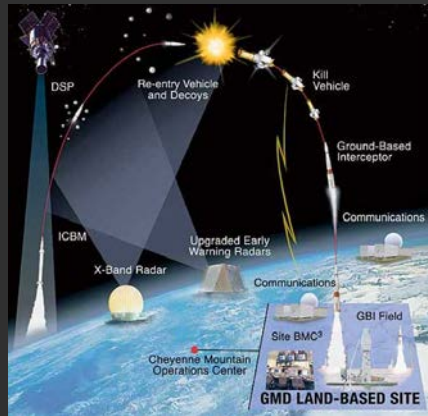
Entry, Validation, Sorting, Summarization, Aggregation, ...

Electro-Mechanical machines until the 1950ties...

COBOL programming language since 1959 ...

Object Oriented Development

Has its origin in simulation of dynamic systems



Interception of ICBM's

Simula 67 language

Ole Johan Dahl / Kristen Nygaard

Encapsulation of state and behaviour in "classes"

Simplifies the modelling of real-world behaviour

Smalltalk, C++, Java, C#, Scala,

Thoughts on DBR and its likes



Began as a data processing systems

Record and report performed operations

- Materials used
- Difficulties encountered
- Failures

With time, more and more dynamic domain's was added

Planning (re-planning)

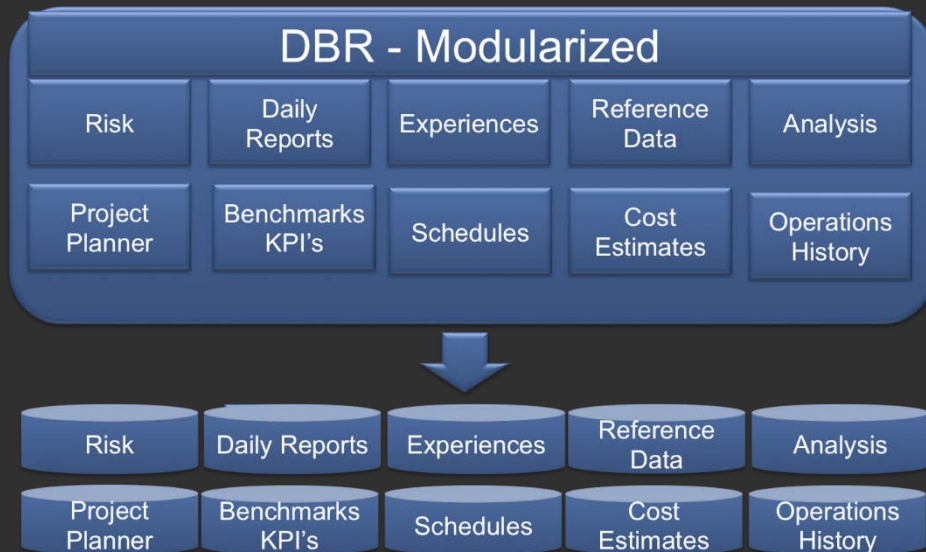
- Automated planning
- Optimisation
- Monitoring

Scheduling

- Cost function
- Automatic re-scheduling
- Optimisation

Dynamic domains are addressed with a data driven approach

Micro-services to the rescue?



Planning & Scheduling

- Automated planning
- Multi-agent

Analysis

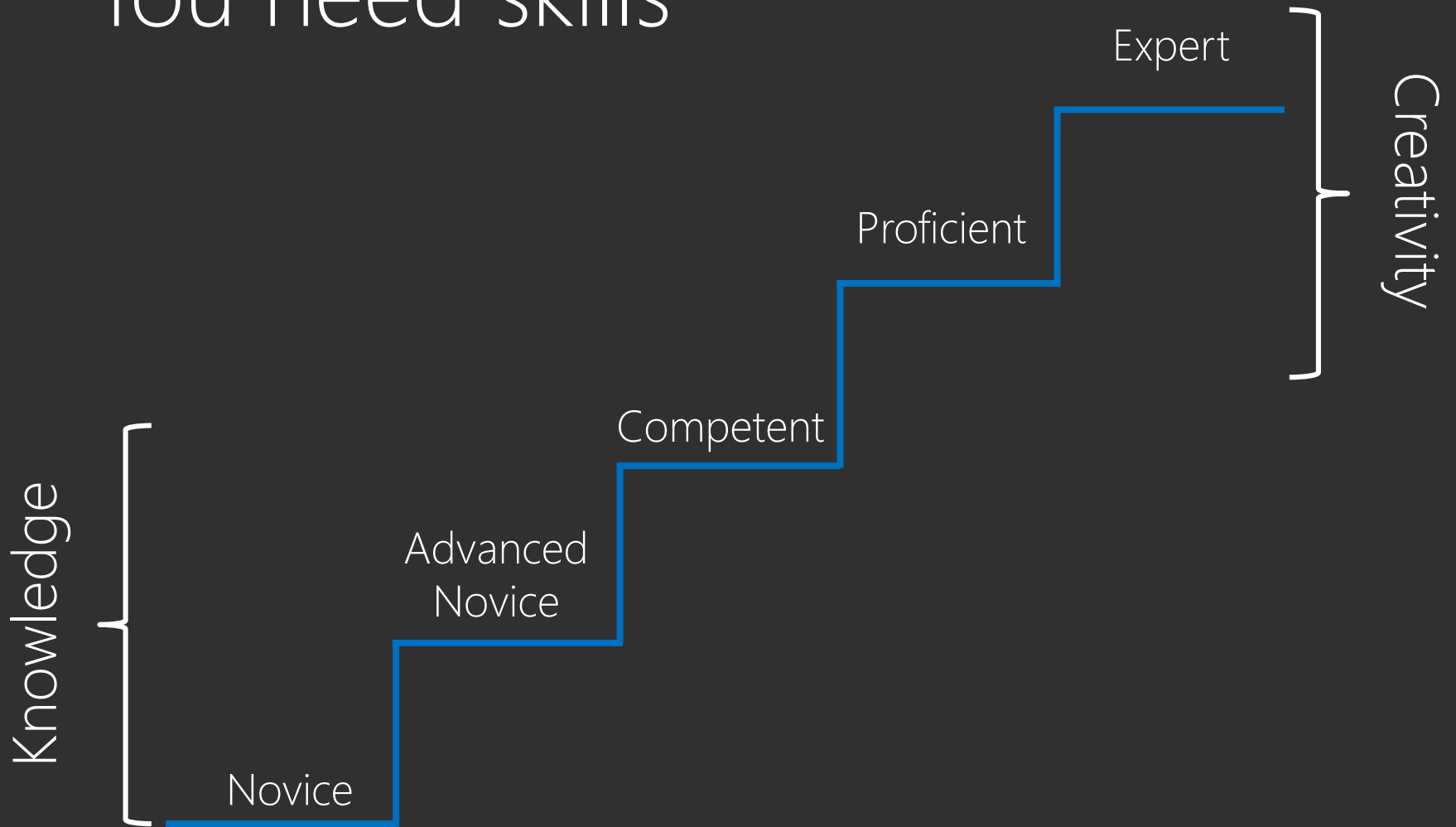
- R for statistics

Daily reports

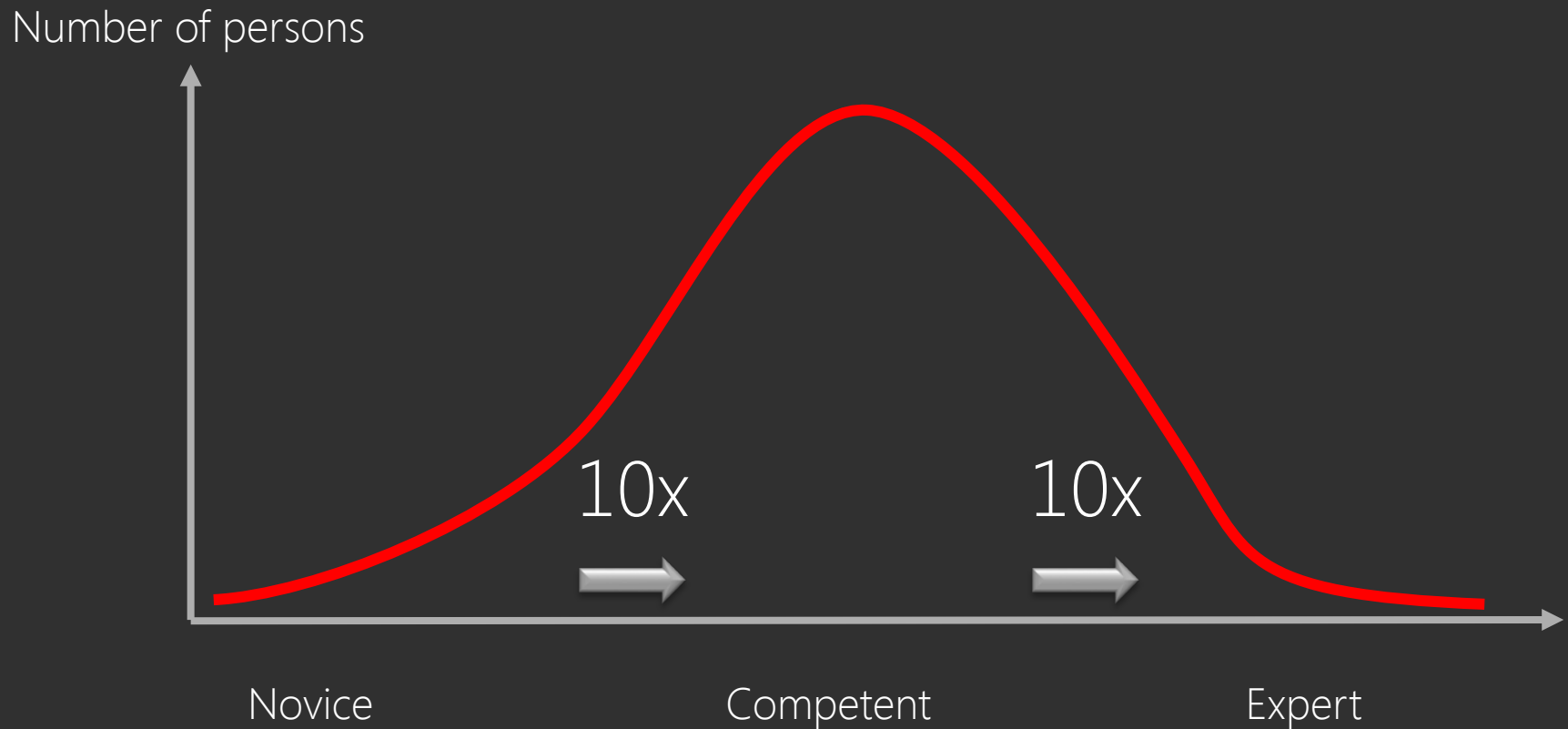
- Data driven

Each service can be implemented with the most suitable technology

You need skills



Skills and productivity



Organization

Working in



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large.

- Jeff Bezos, CEO, Amazon

Our Team

Small (3-5) over very long time

- +15 years
- Now two teams 6+4, two locations

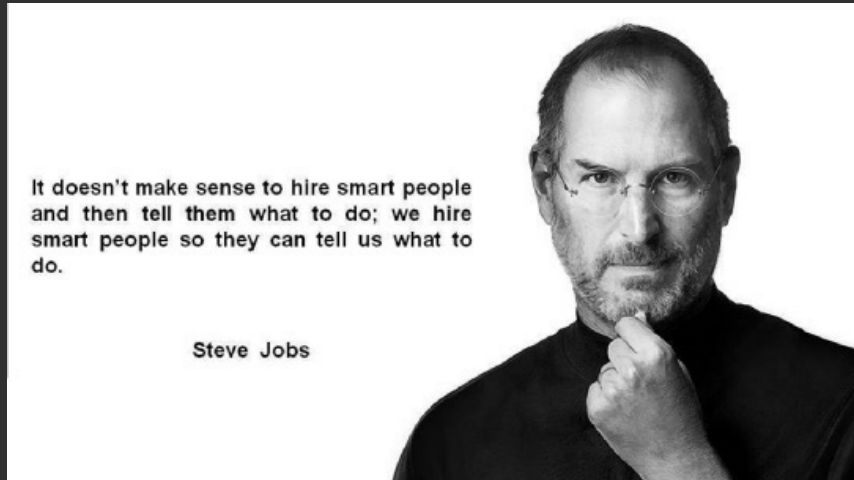
Technologically segregated

- Database
- Power Builder
- Web (Microsoft Stack)



Why have we
not succeeded?

Leadership



It doesn't make sense to hire smart people and then tell them what to do; we hire smart people so they can tell us what to do.

Steve Jobs

Good software leaders are rare

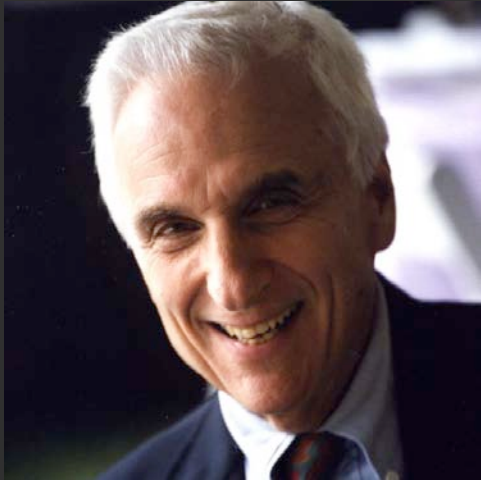
- How to nurture talents?
- How to develop the needed skills?

Leading from the front or back?

- How to build trust?

How to ensure individuals pulls as a team?

Conway's Law



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

Melvin E. Conway

Our Team



Not cross functional

- Database
- Power Builder
- Web (Microsoft Stack)

Not co-located

- Stavanger
- Bergen

Vulnerable

- Dependent on individuals
- Number of years to retirement

Our company

Large enterprise organization

- Divisional structure
- Multinational
- Central IT governance

Lacking

- DevOps culture
- Infrastructure automation



UI
specialists



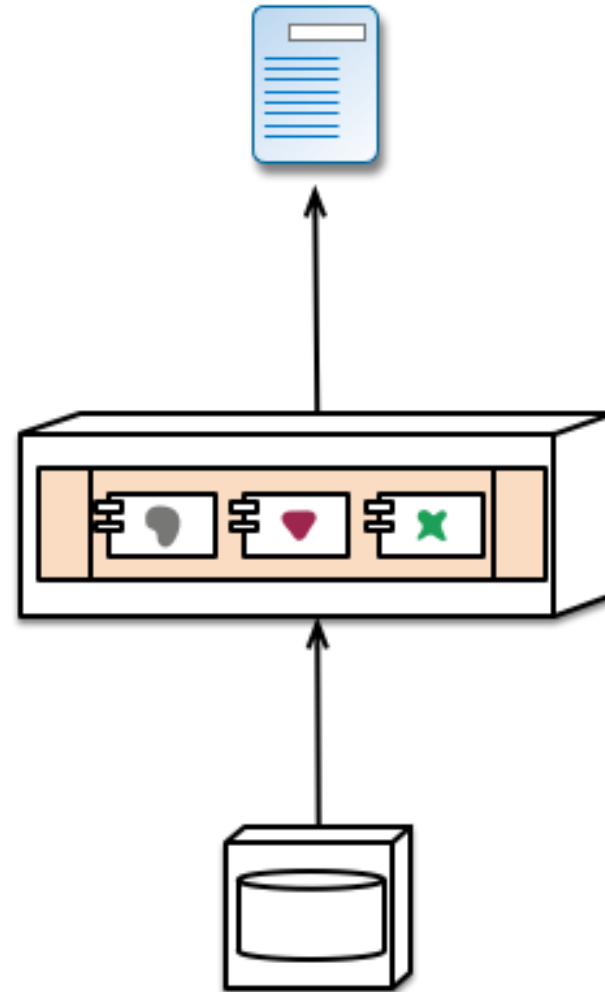
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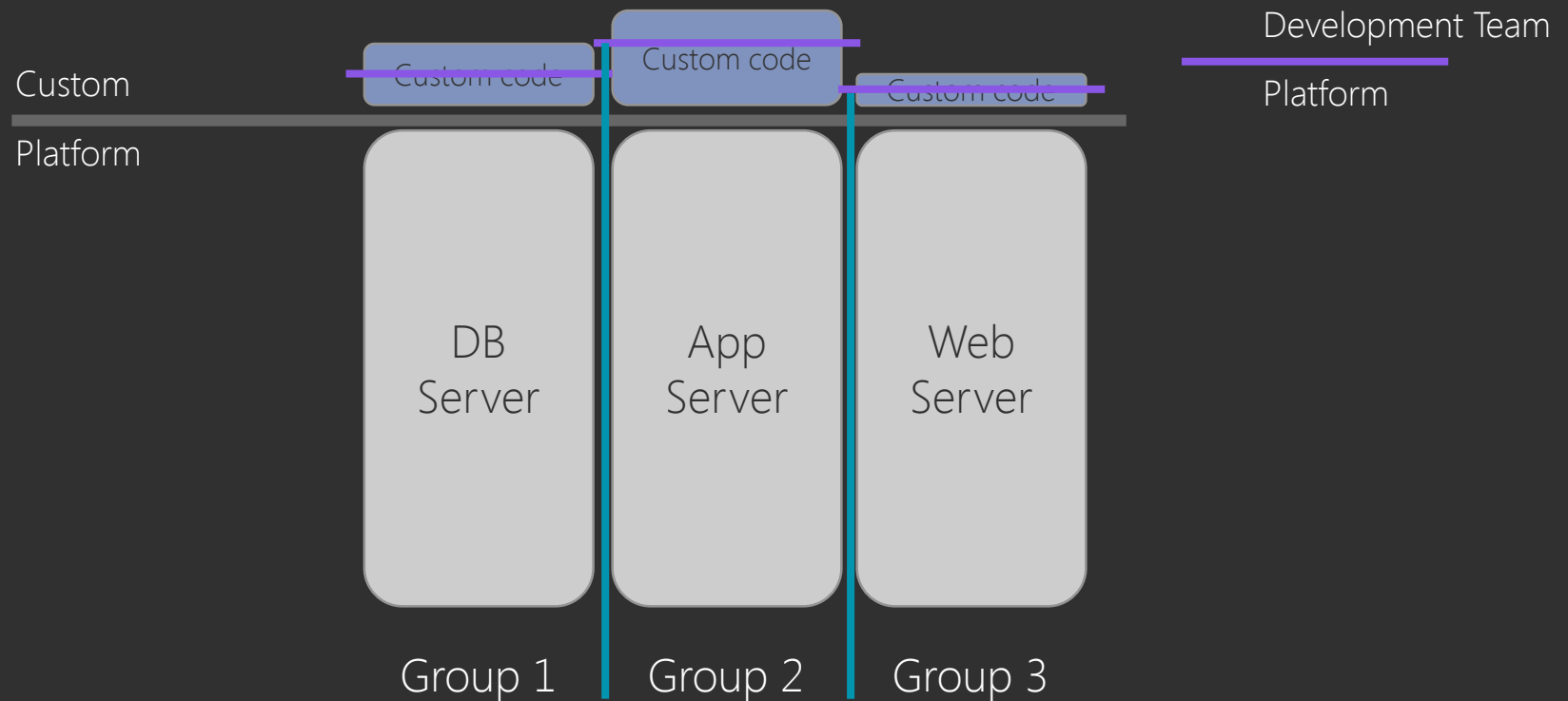


Siloed functional teams...

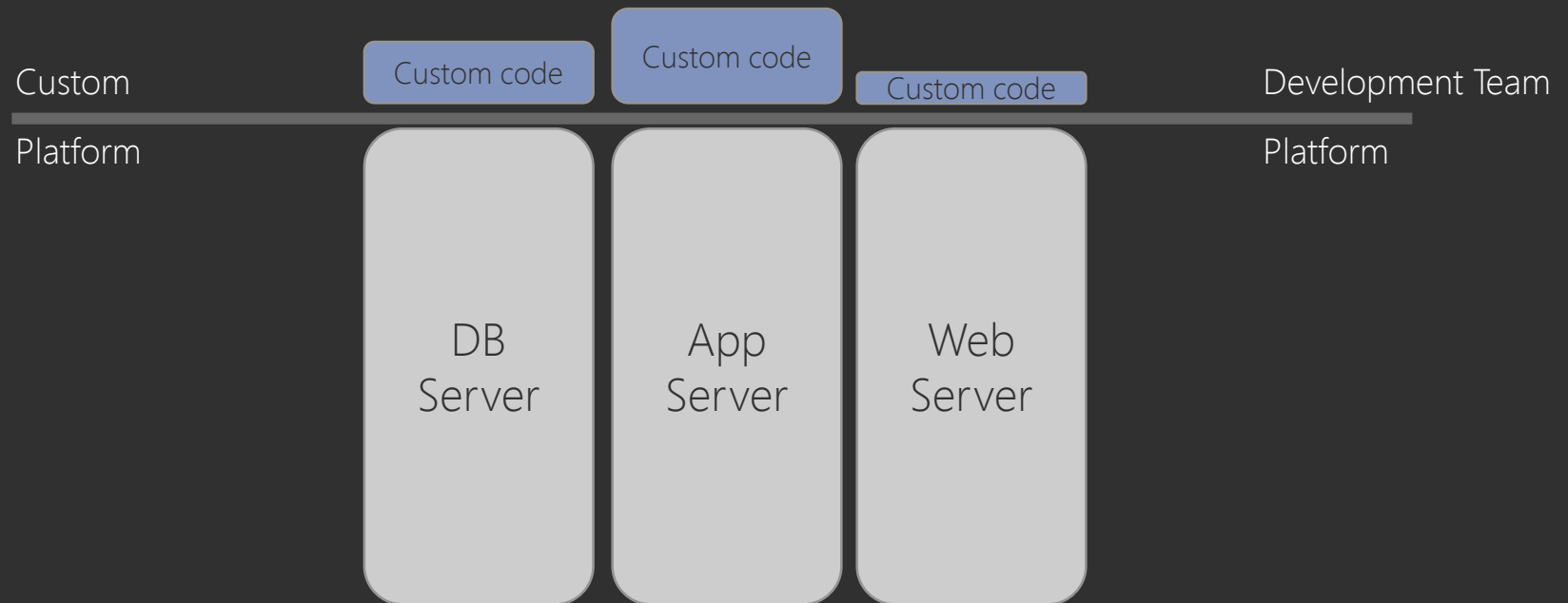


**... lead to silod application architectures.
Because Conway's Law**

Actors = 4



Actors = 1



Breaking the Monolith



How do you eat an elephant?



one bite at a time

Goals

1. Make it easier to implement new features
2. Make stored data more easily available
3. Simplify build and deployment
4. Modernize technology stack

In short: Optimize delivery of new features and availability of data

Bounded contexts



DBR - Modularized

Risk

Daily
Reports

Experiences

Reference
Data

Analysis

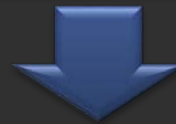
Project
Planner

Benchmarks
KPI's

Schedules

Cost
Estimates

Operations
History



Risk

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Functionality integrated at each module level as services

- Internal bus for DBR functionality
- Services for external data

How do we get there?

Making changes

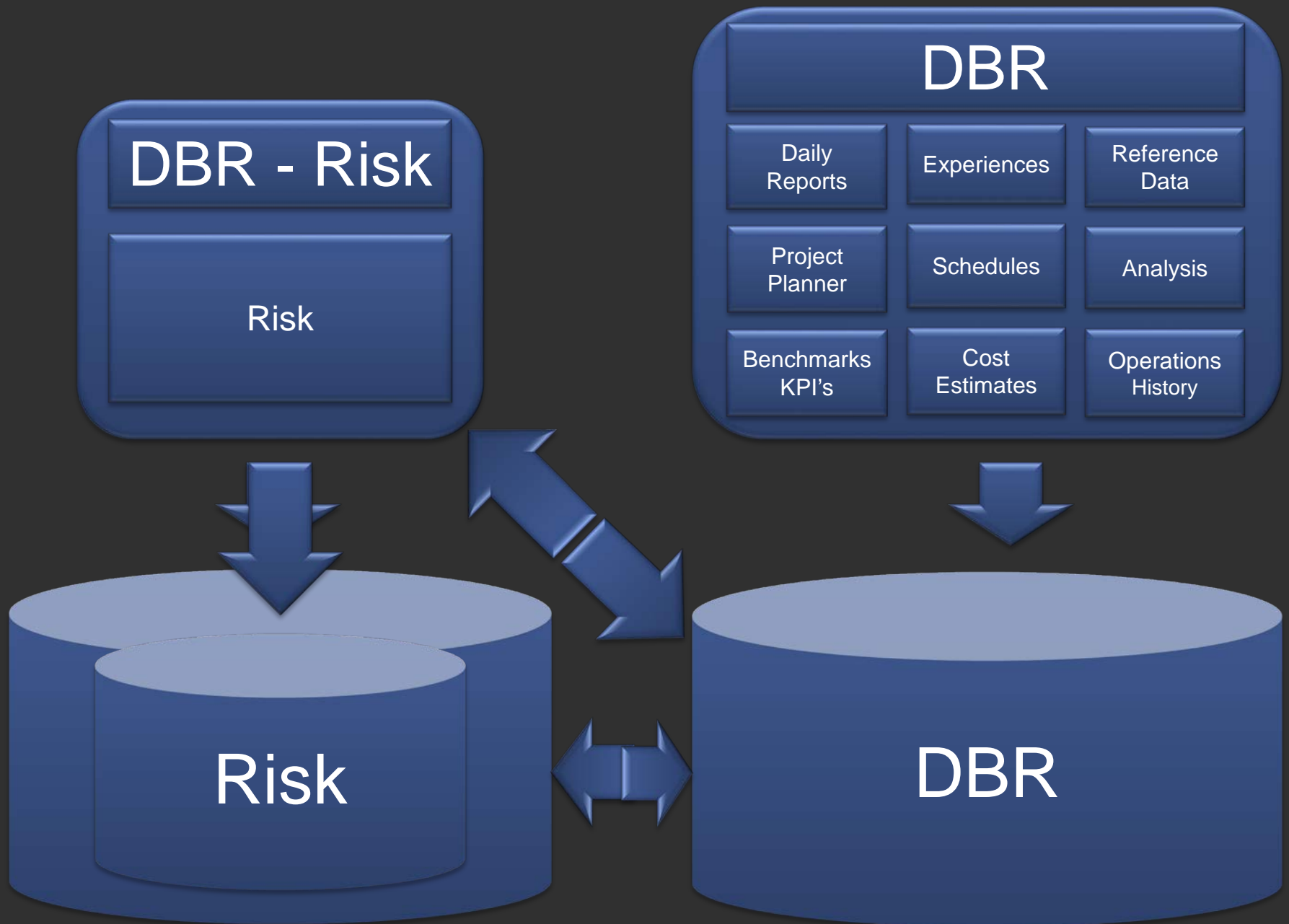


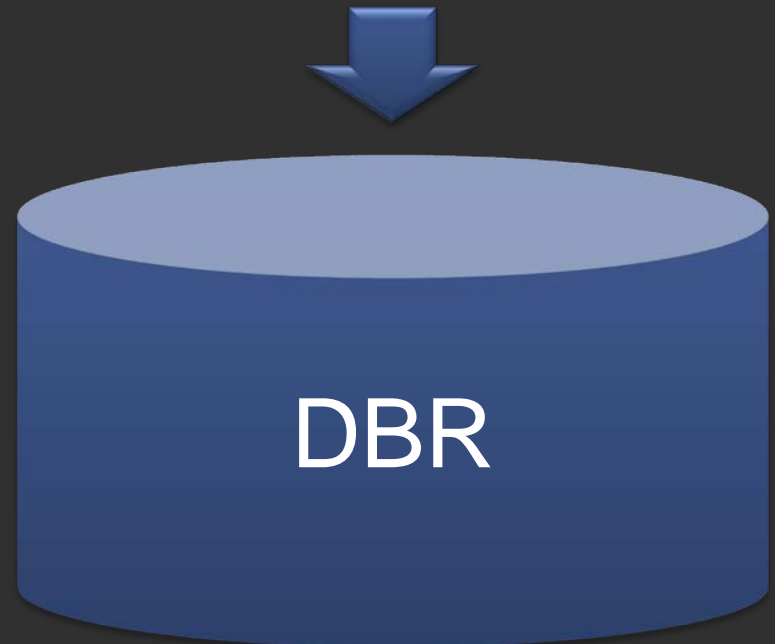
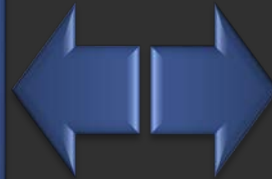
Extracting a bounded context



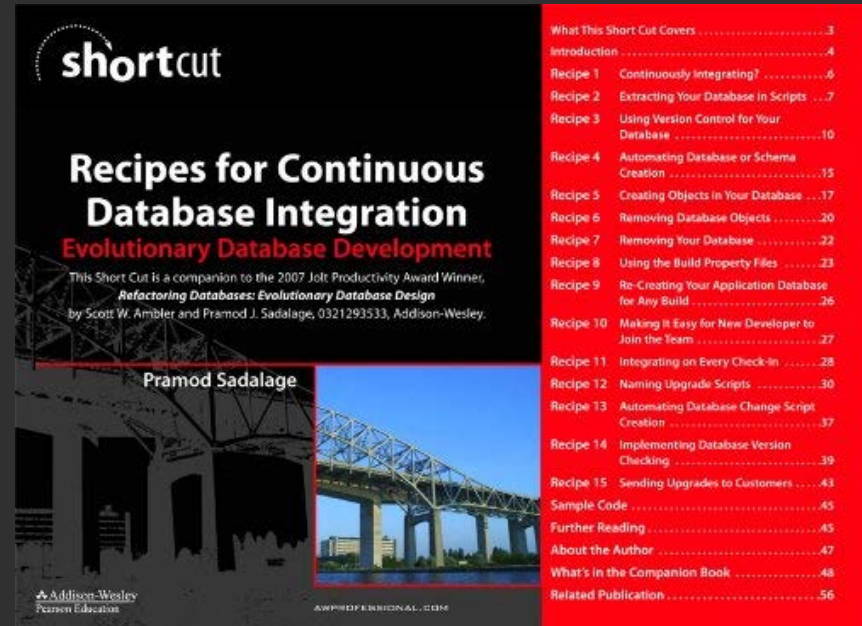
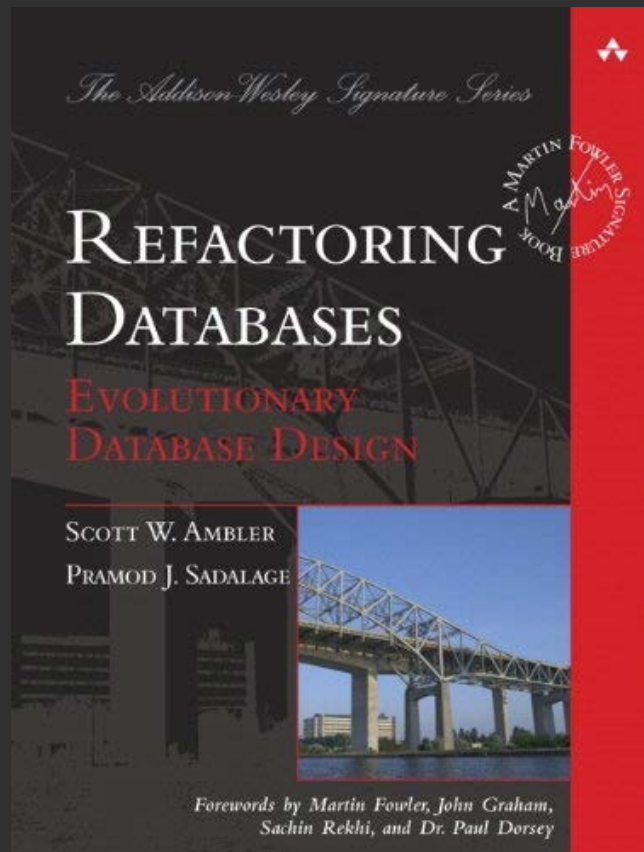
Database tactics

1. Duplicate databases, replicate data
2. Duplicate schemas
3. Views

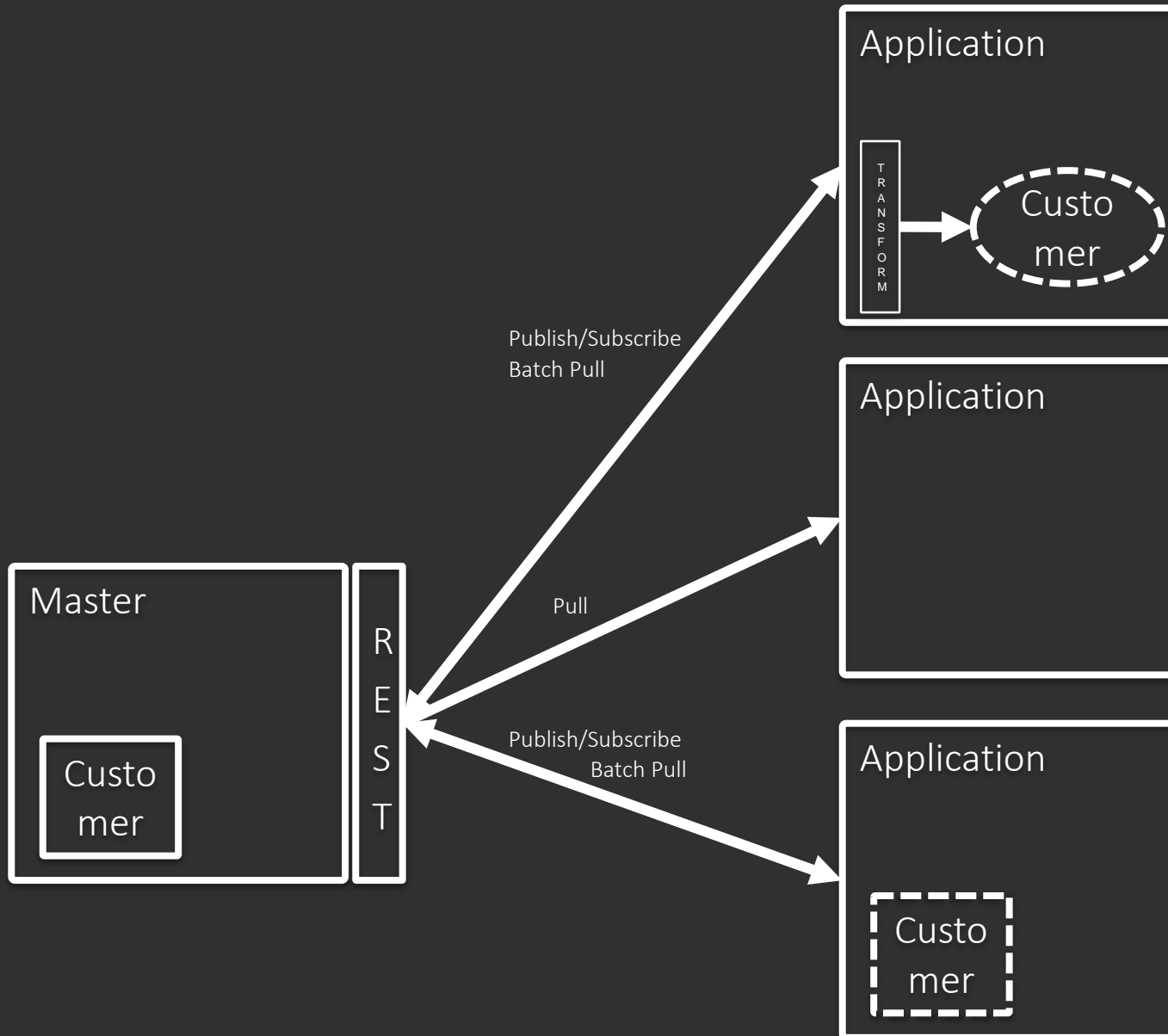




Database refactoring



Master data



Summary

- Data-driven monolithic apps
- Change and adapt your organization
- Bounded contexts as Microservices
- Build domain modelling skills
- Leadership is a critical success factor

Thank you