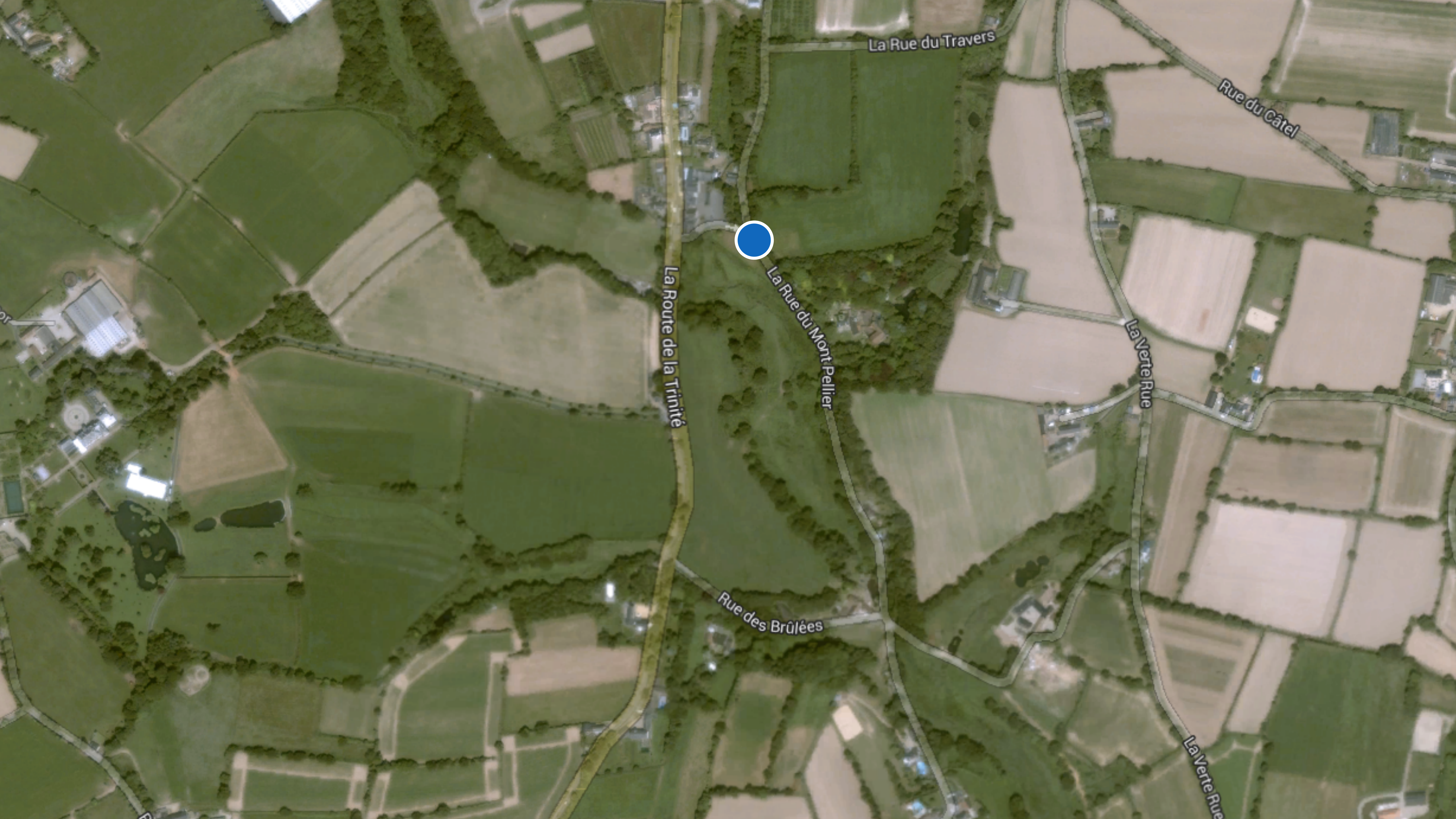


The art of visualising software architecture

@simonbrown

La Rue du Mont





La Rue du Travers

Rue du Câtel



La Route de la Trinité

La Rue du Mont Pellier

La Verte Rue

Rue des Brûlées

La Verte Rue



Les Mielles
Nature Reserve

Mont Orgueil Castle

St. Helier

St. Brelade

St. Peter

St. Ouen

St. Mary

St. John

Trinity

St. Martin

Grouville

Jersey

St. Helier, Je - Saint Peter Port, Gg

Granville, FR - St. Helier, JE

Jersey (St. Helier) - Poole - Jersey (St. Helier)

Poole - Jersey (St. Helier)

St. Malo, FR - Portsmouth, UK

St. Malo, FR - Portsmouth, UK

St. Peter Port, Gg - Saint Helier, Je

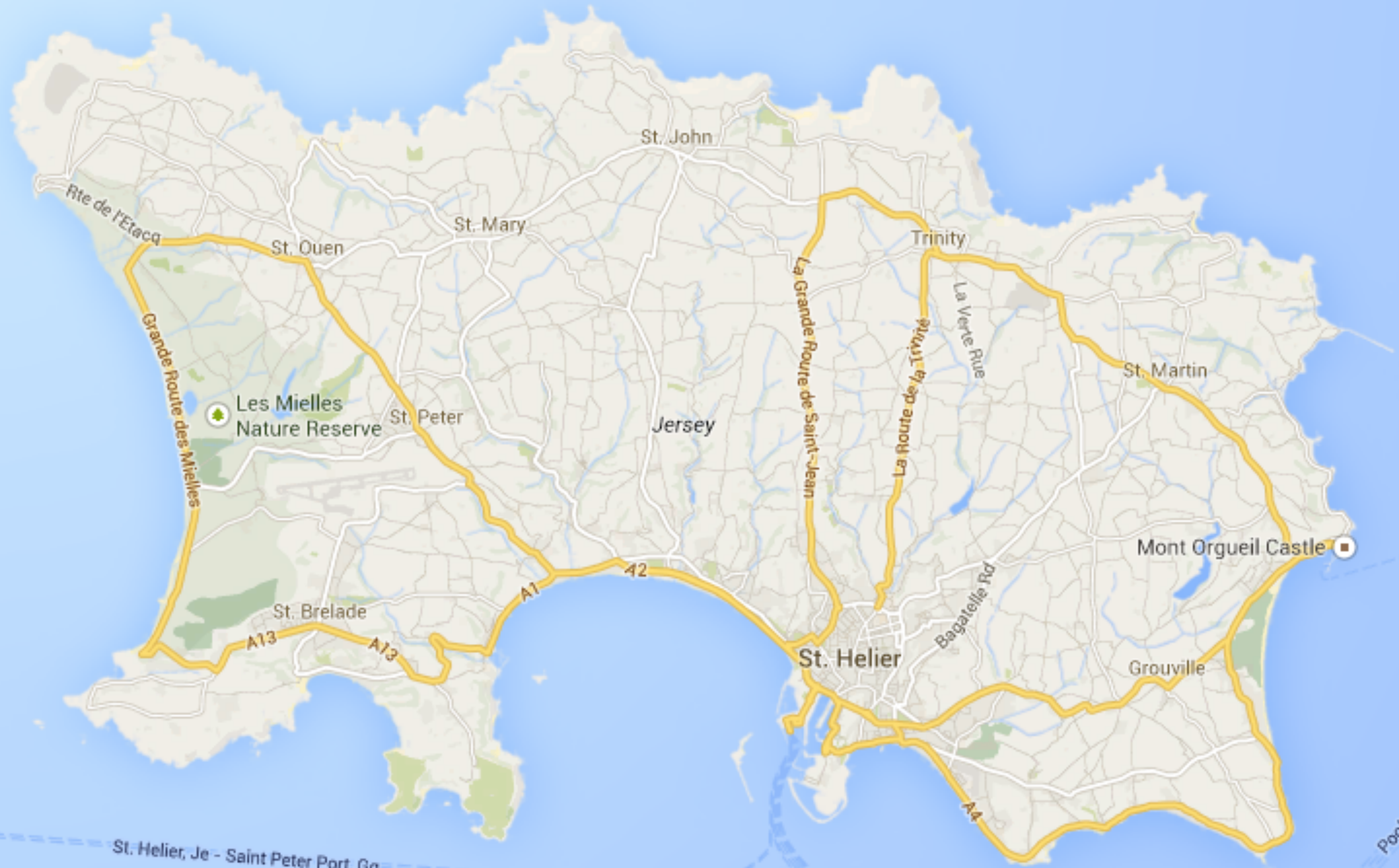
St. Helier, Je - Saint Peter Port, Gg

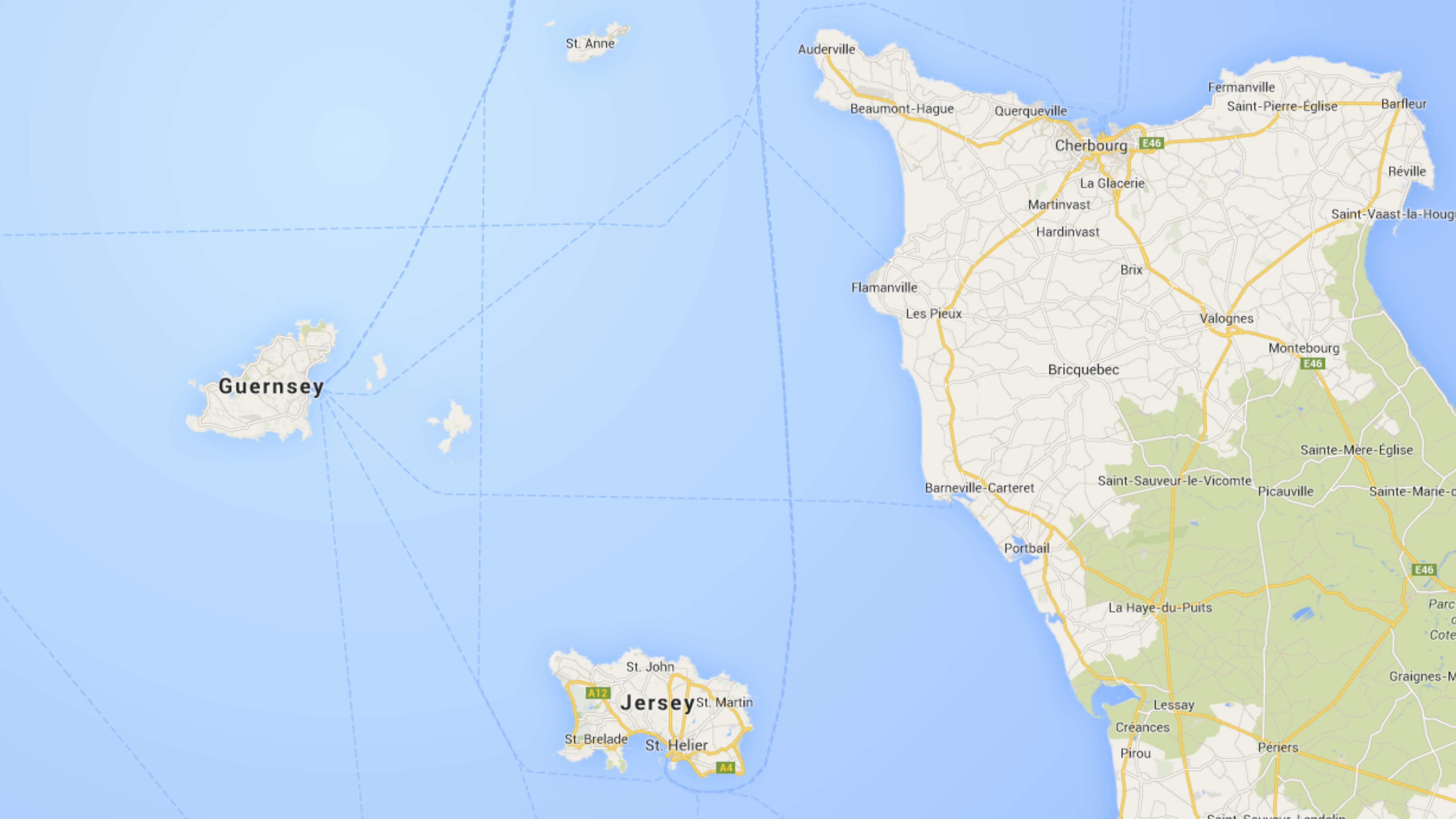
Granville, FR - St. Helier, JE

Poole - Jersey (St. Helier)

Jersey (St. Helier) - Poole

Poole - Jersey (St. Helier)





Guernsey



Jersey



Auderville

Beaumont-Hague

Querqueville

Cherbourg

E46

La Glacerie

Martinvast

Hardinvast

Brix

Flamanville

Les Pieux

Valognes

Montebourg

E46

Bricquebec

Barneville-Carteret

Portbail

Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte

La Haye-du-Puits

Lessay

Créances

Pirou

Périers

Saint-Sauveur-Lendelin

Fermanville

Saint-Pierre-Église

Barfleur

Réville

Saint-Vaast-la-Hougue

Sainte-Mère-Église

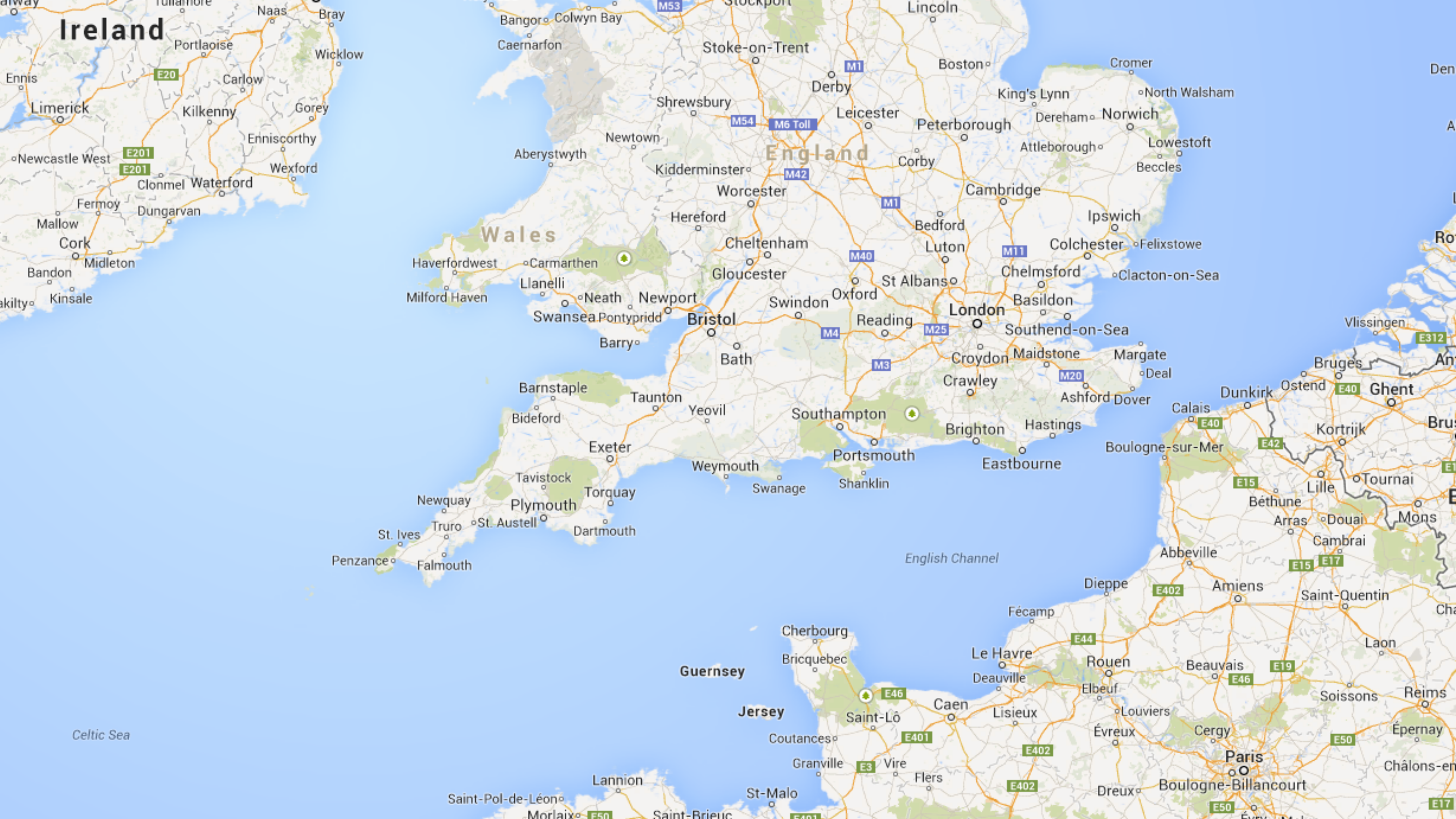
Picauville

Sainte-Marie-d'Écrepierre

E46

Parc de la Côte de la Mer

Graignes-Montfaucon

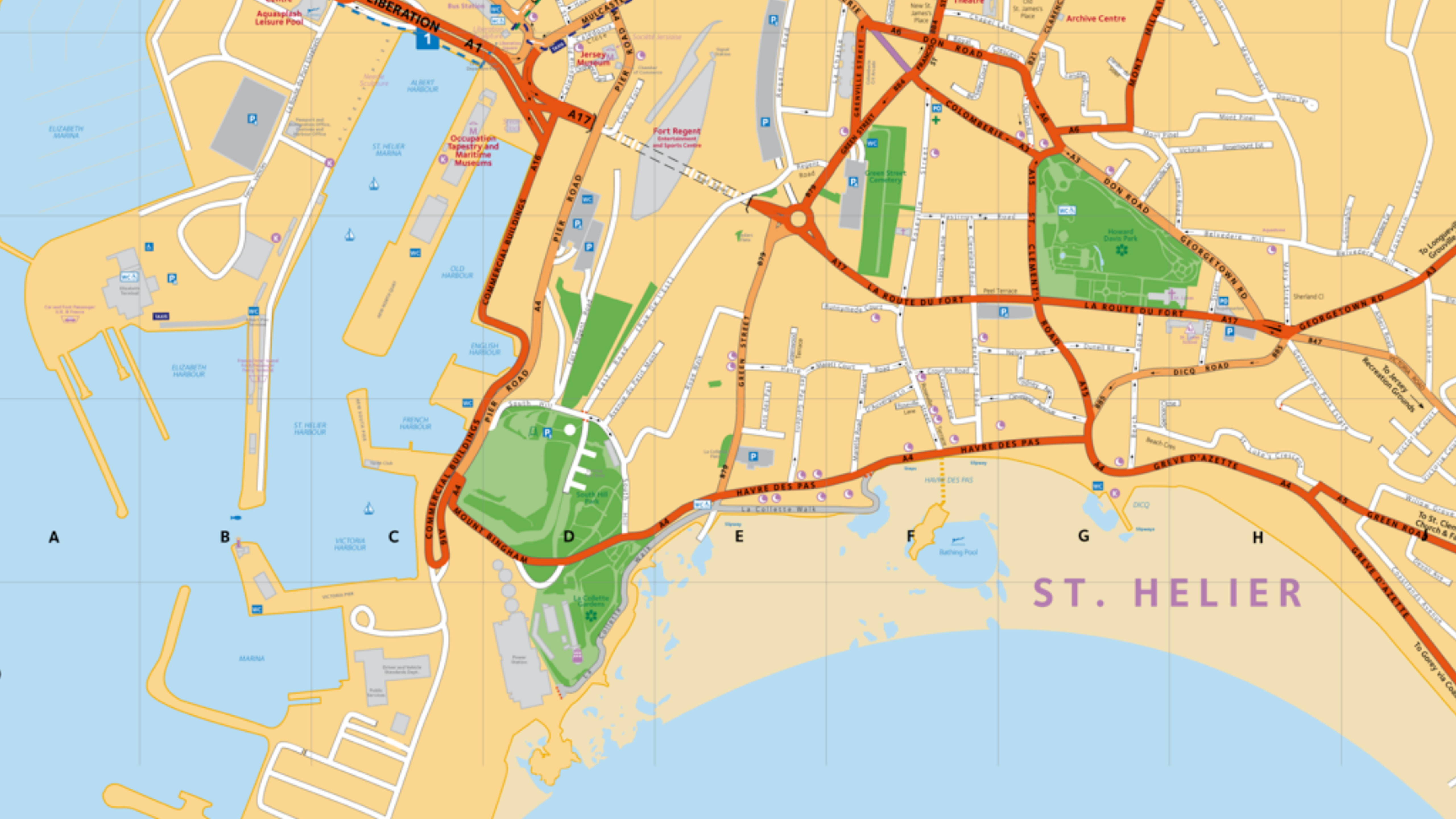


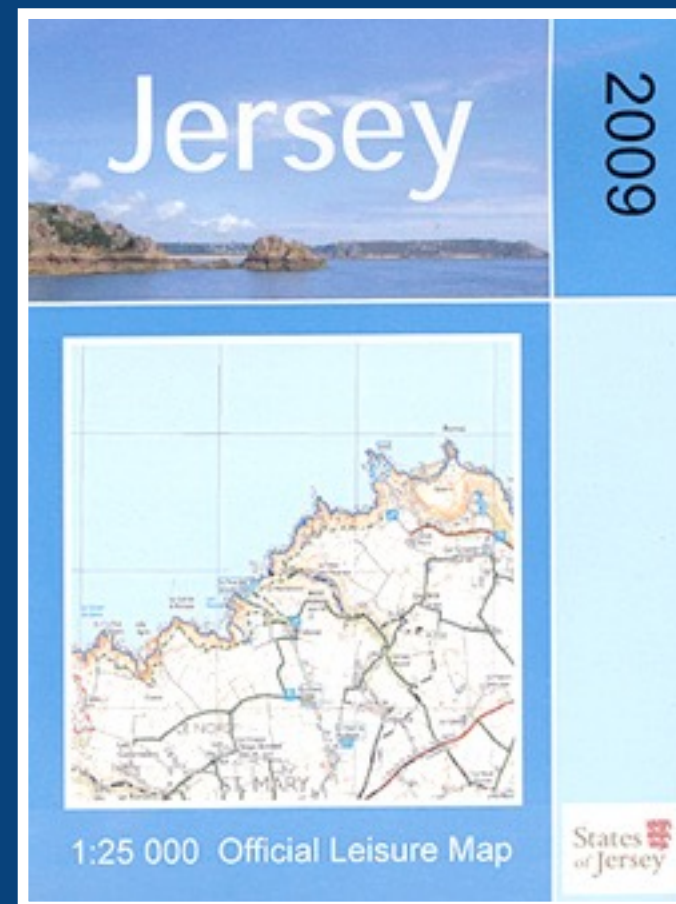




Enough detail to
start **exploring**

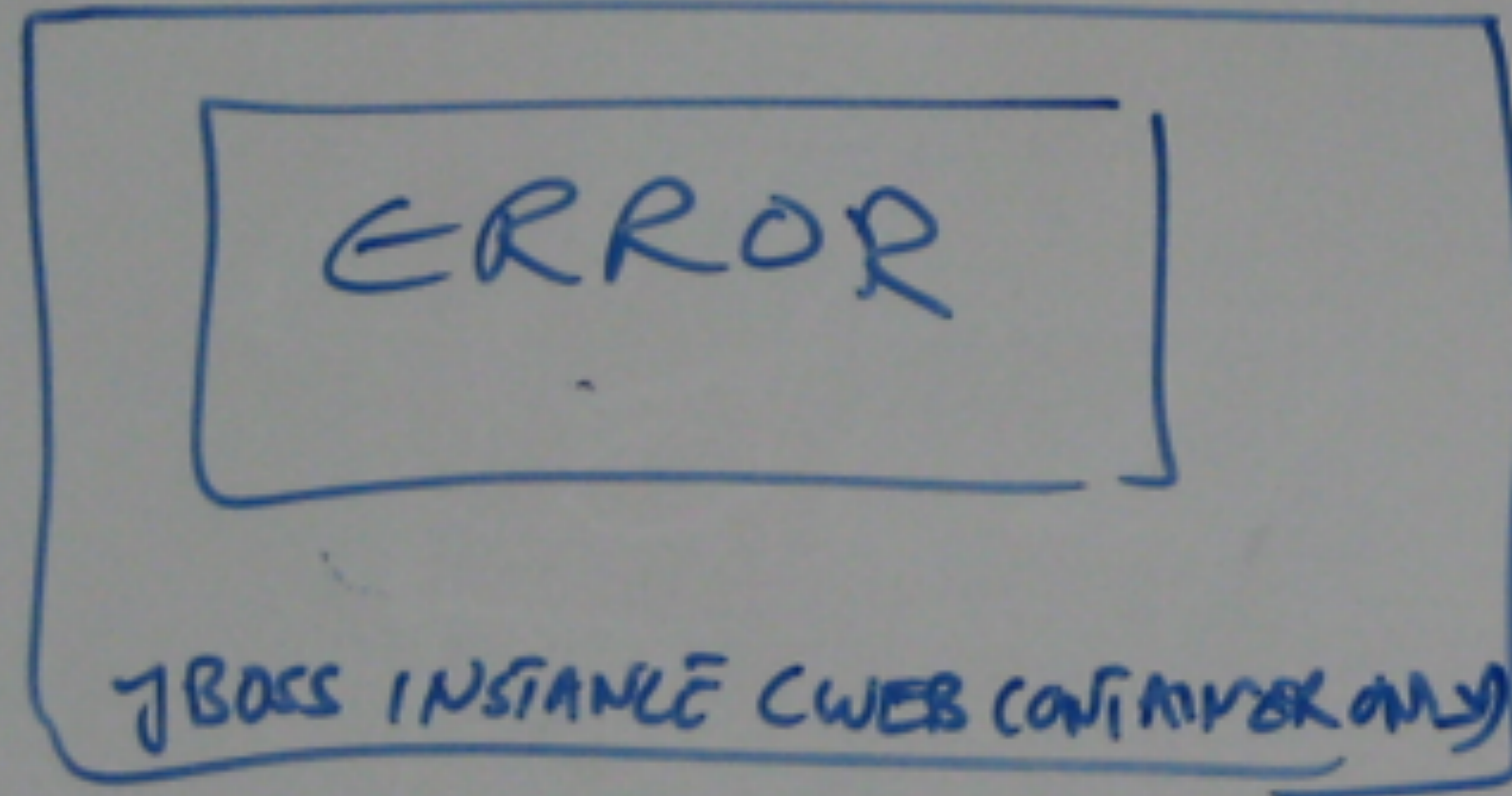
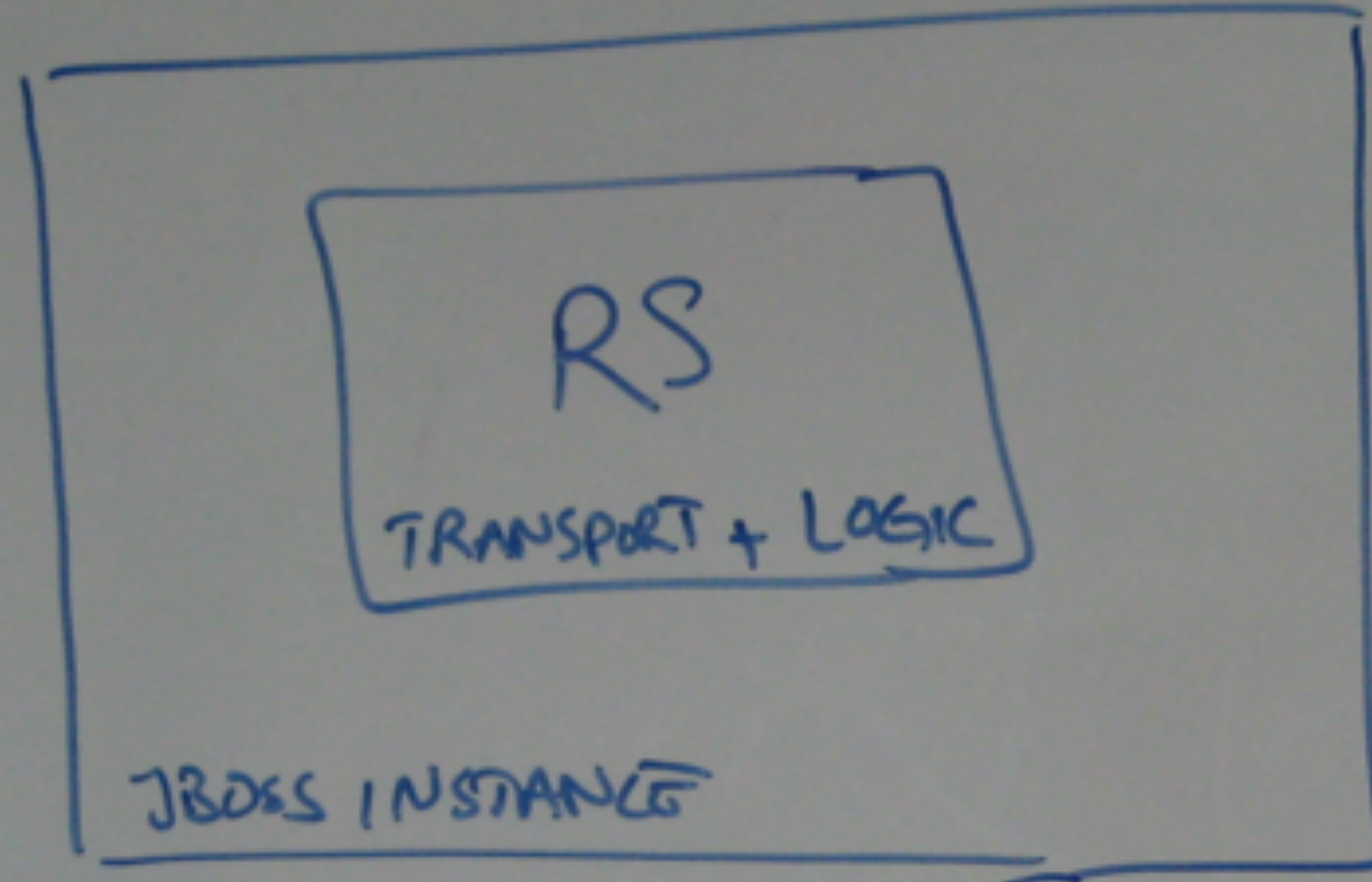




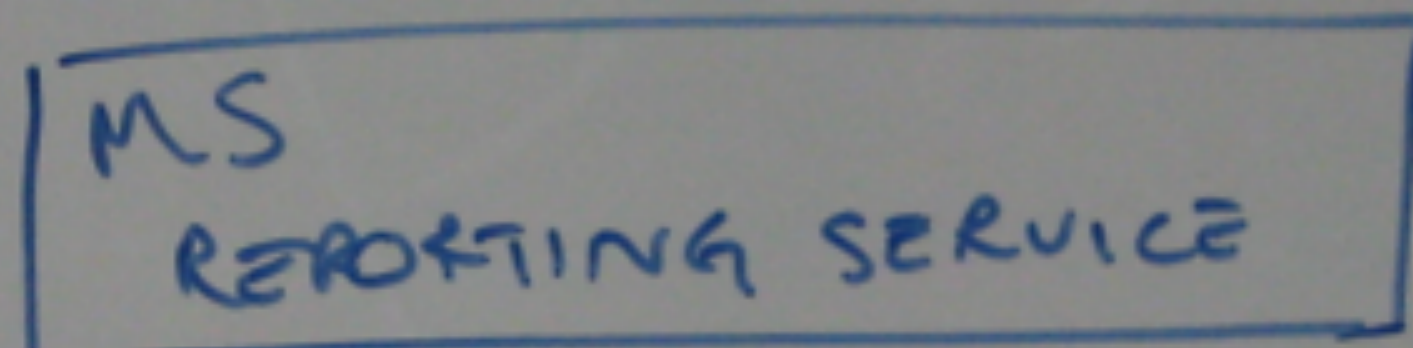
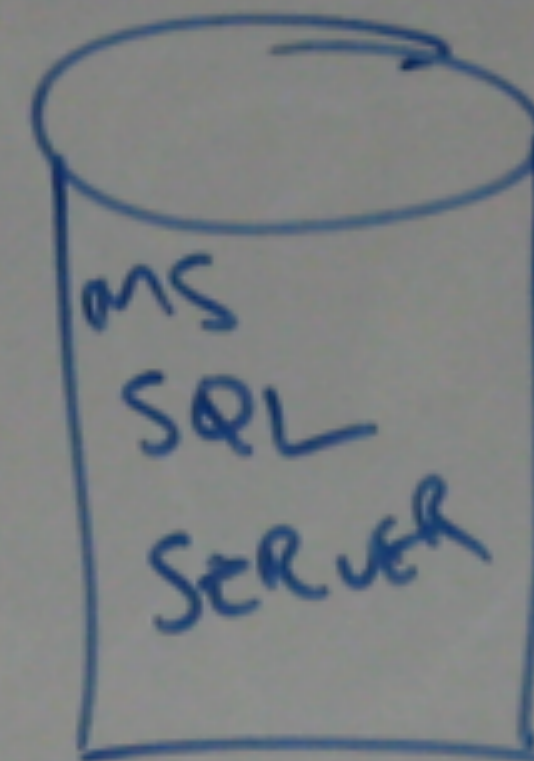


Very detailed and precise
(terrain, buildings, etc)

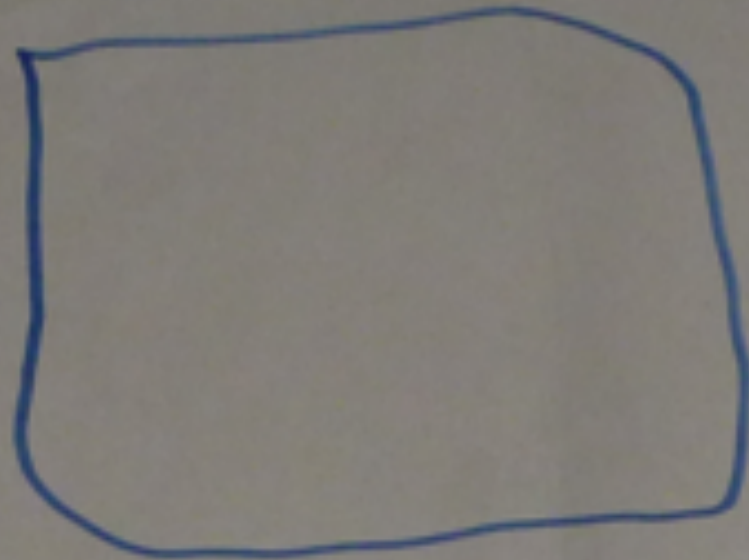
UNIX BOX



WINDOWS BOX



ASP
NET



LOGGING
SERVICE

PARAMETER
MANAGER

RISK
CALCULATION

REPORT
GENERATOR

DATA
IMPORT

AUDITING

VALIDATION

server

TDS

RDS

~~INTER~~
RISK
DATA

PARAMS

SECURITY

AUDIT

FUNCTIONAL VIEW

File Retriever

Scheduler

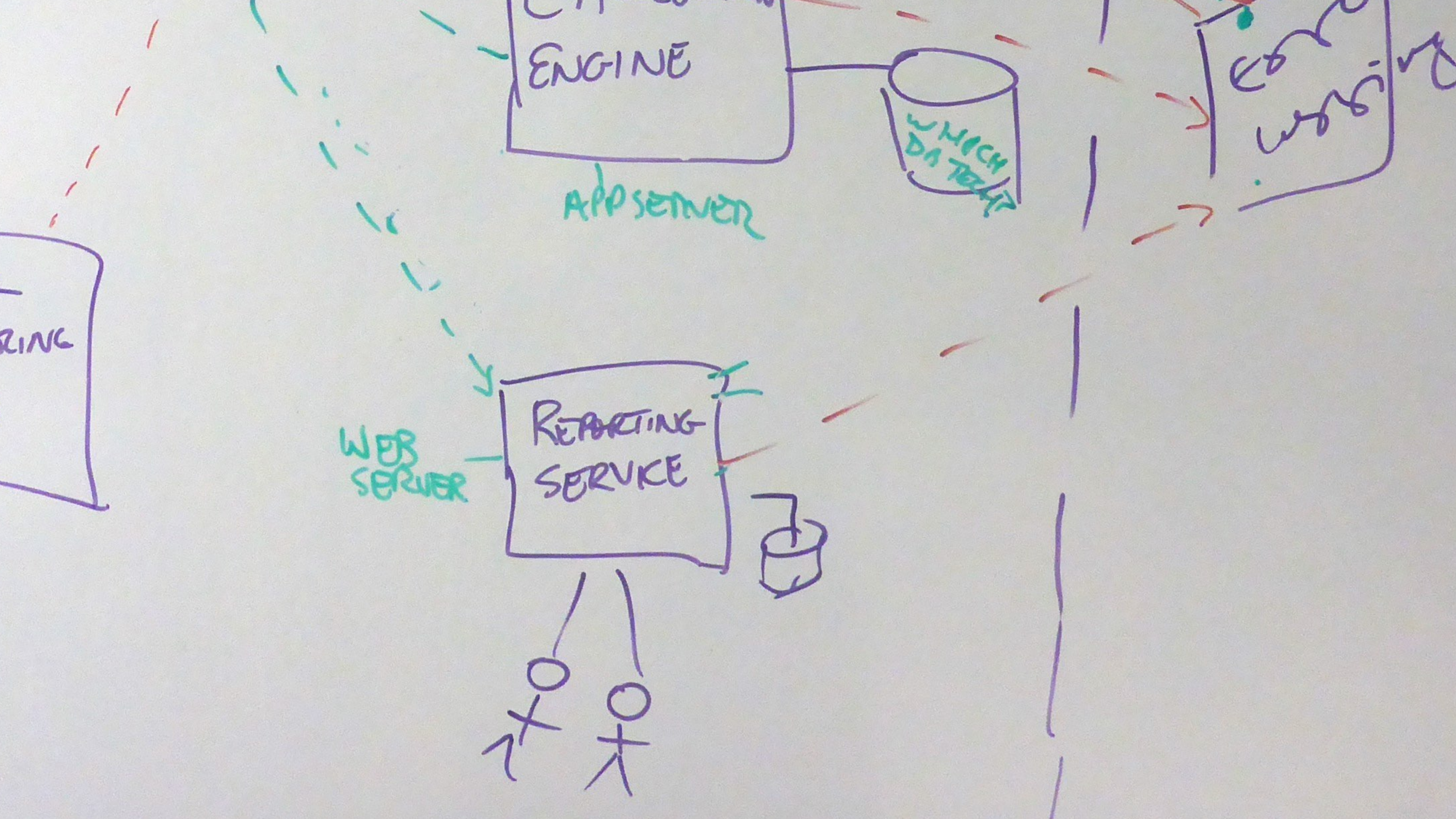
Auditing

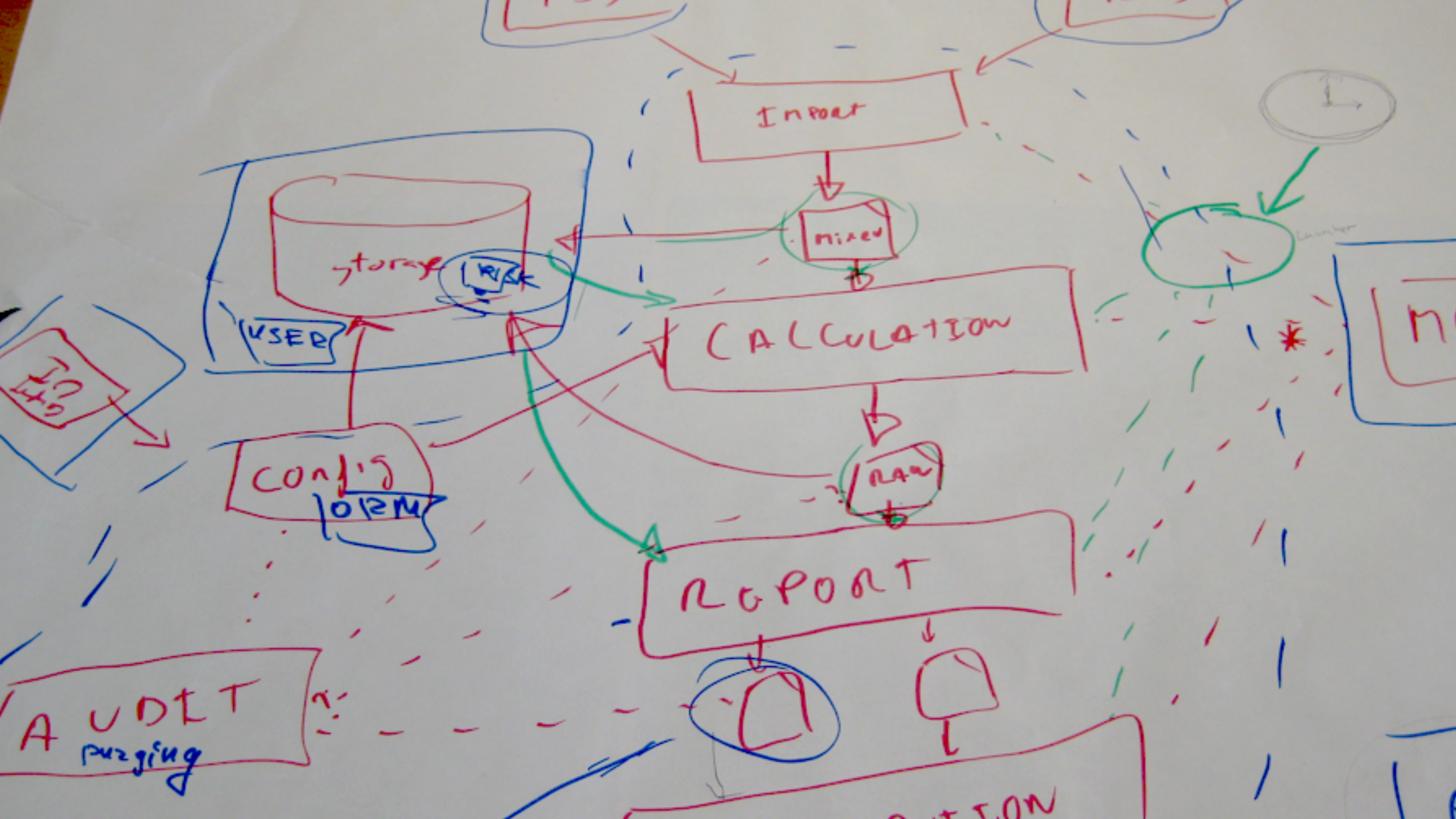
Reference
Archiver

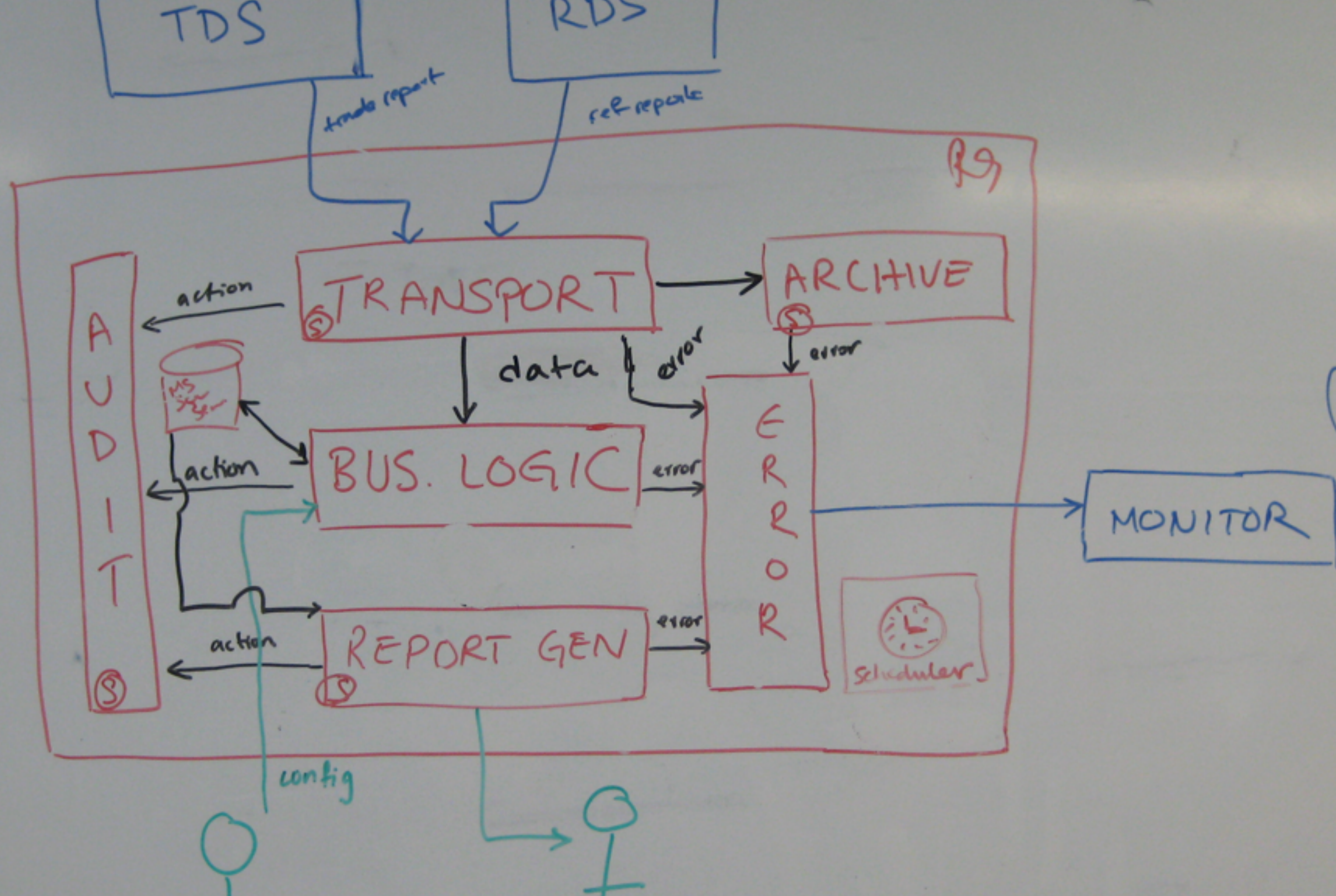
Risk Assessment
Processor

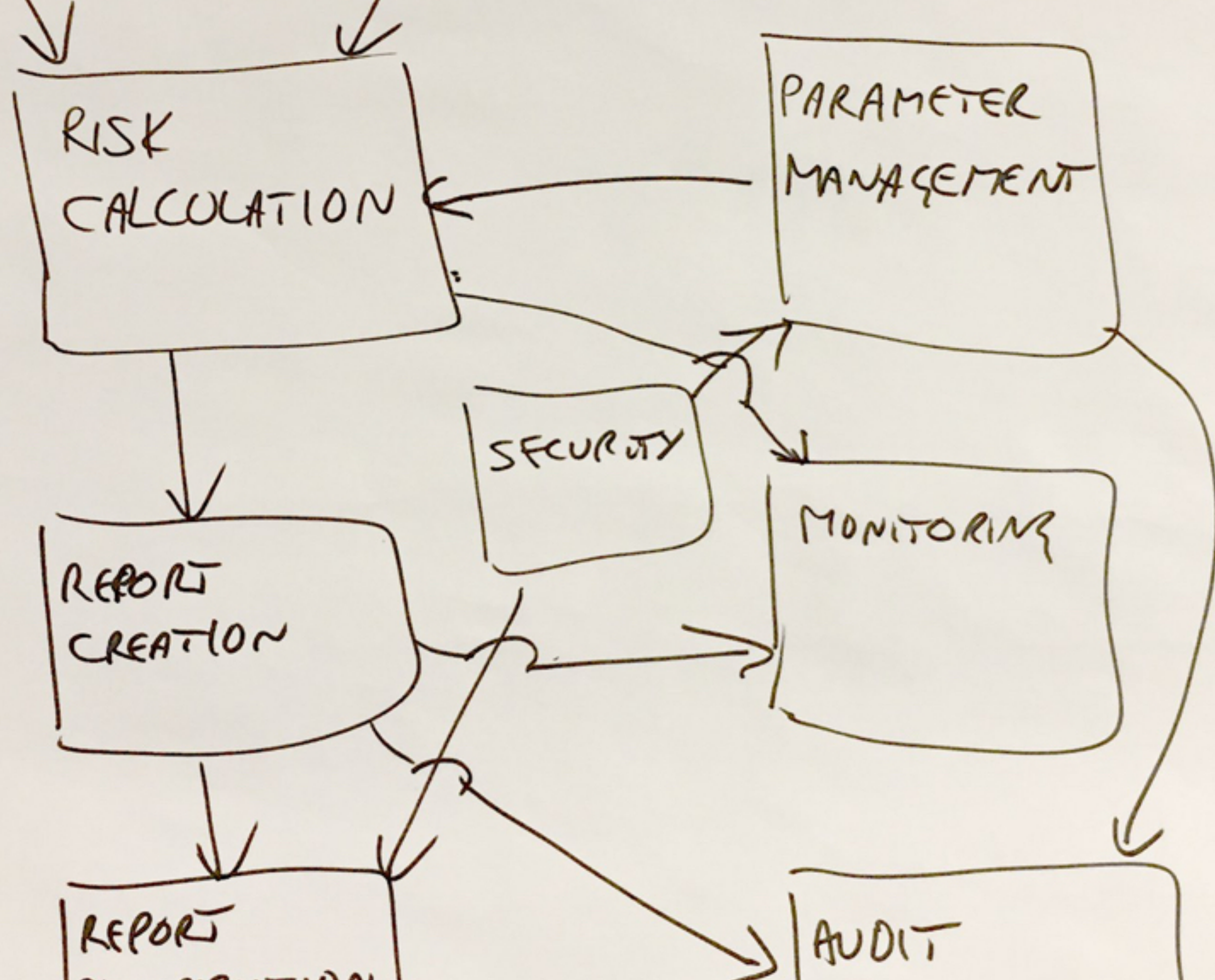
Risk Parameter
Configuration

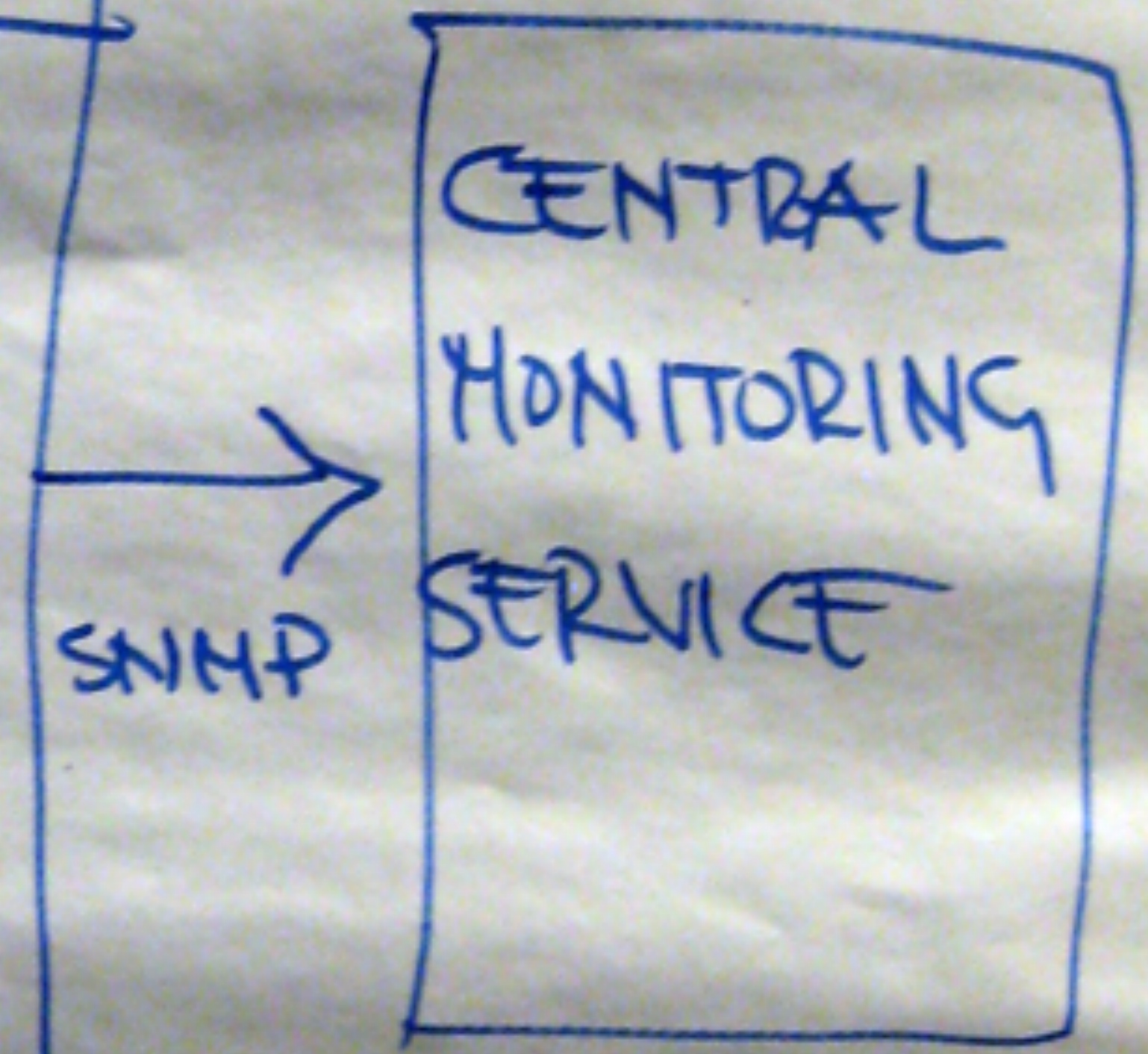
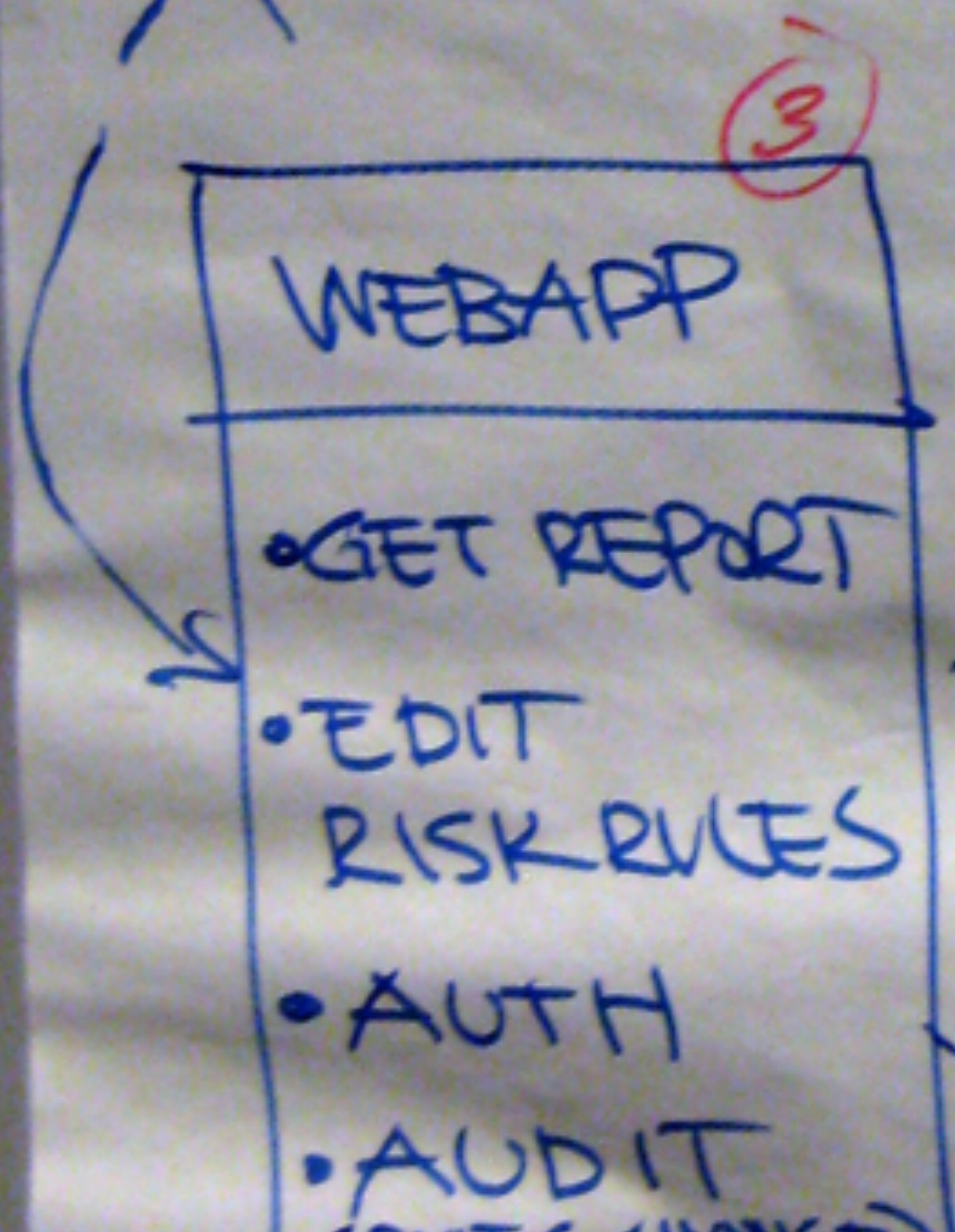
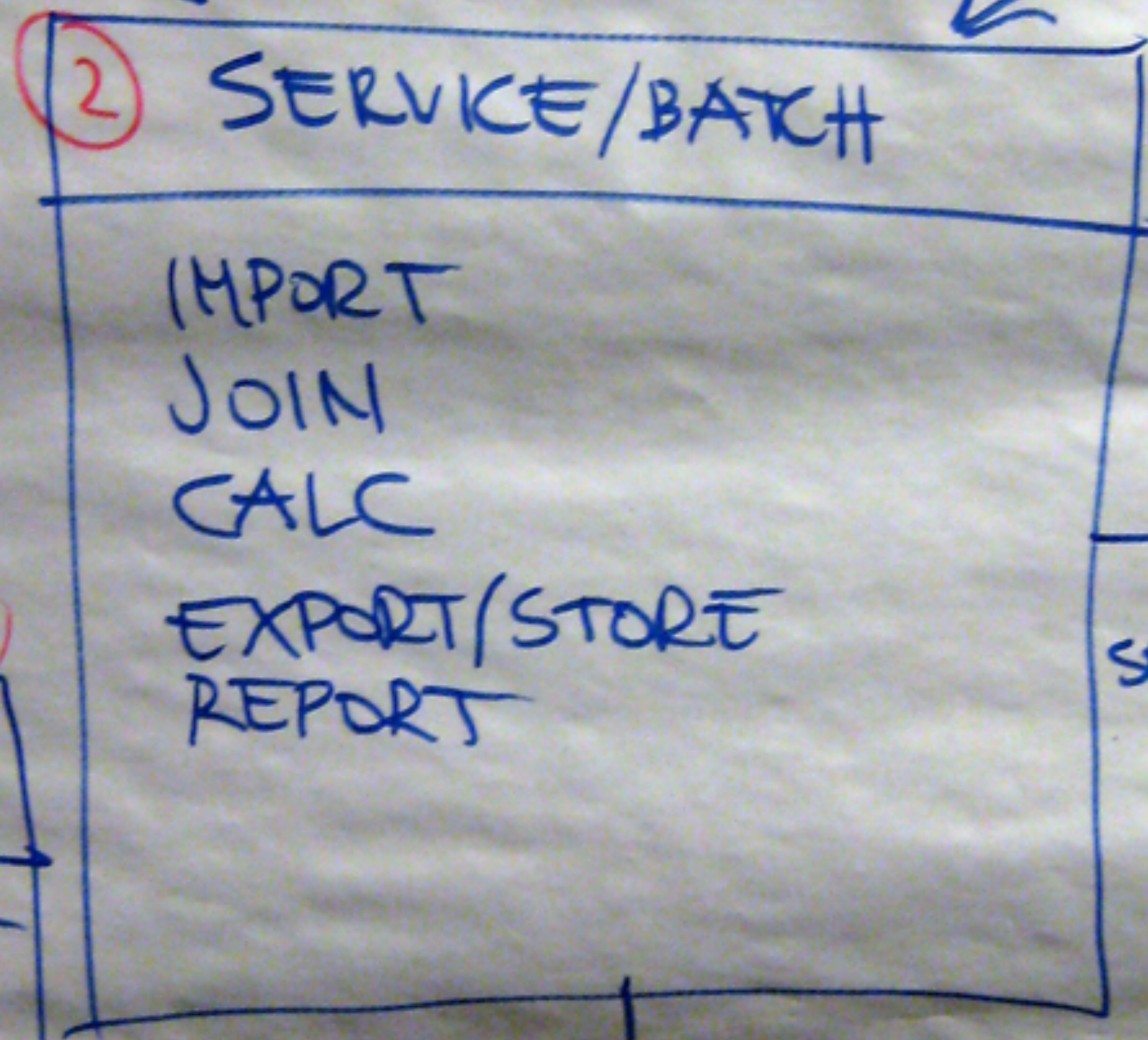
Report

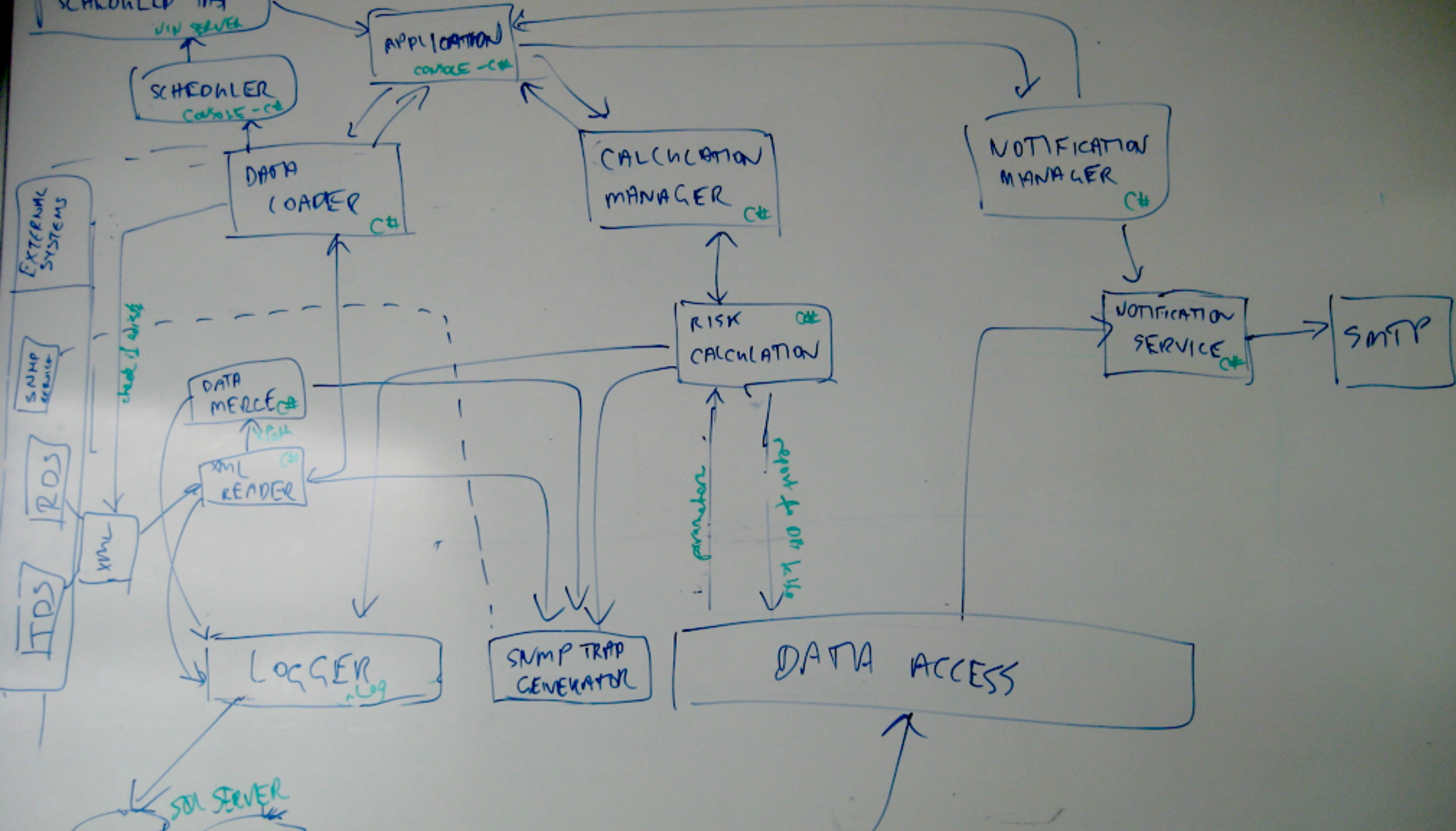


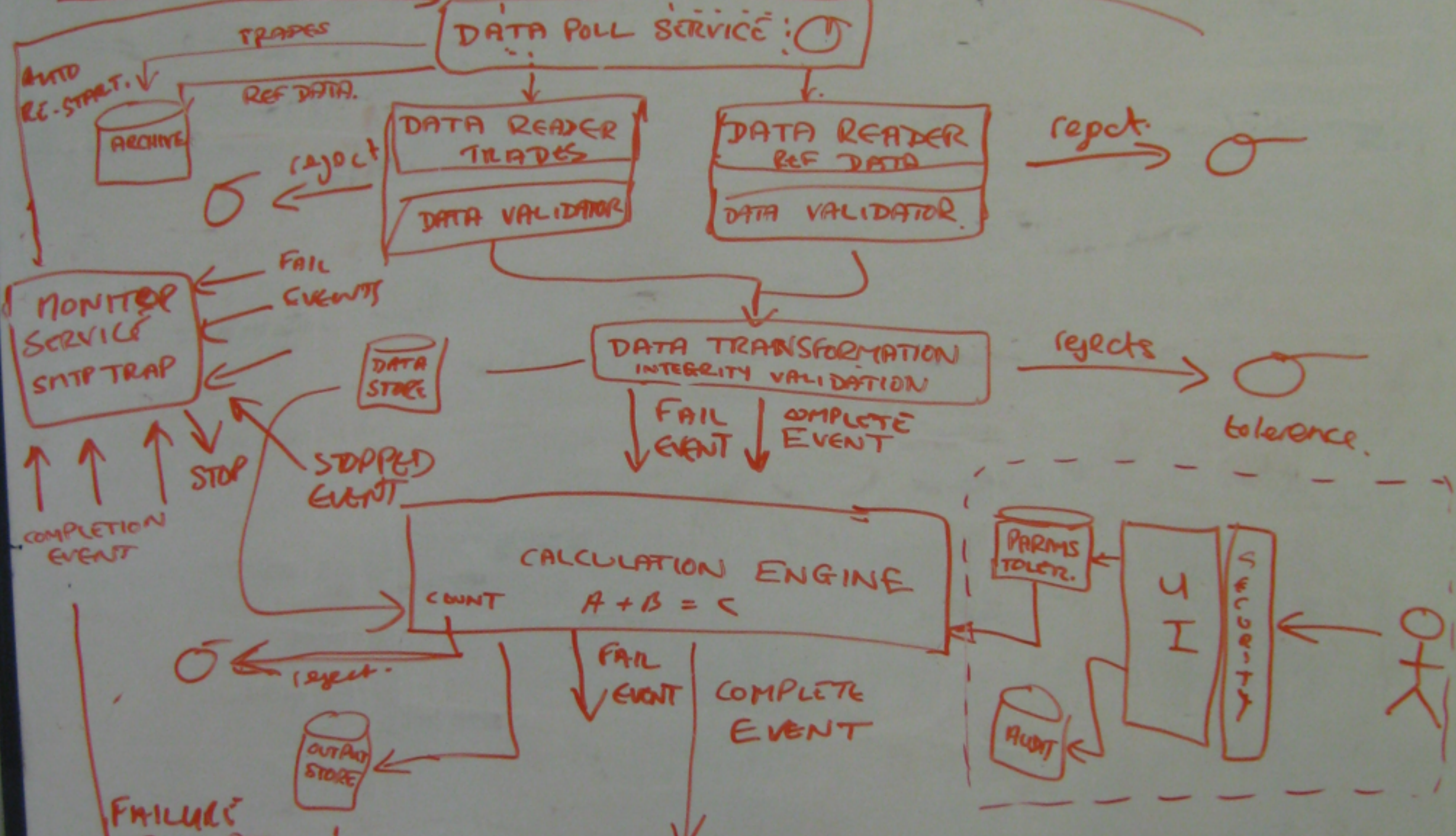














Params

Calcs

Params

ret - client

ret - client

~~Calcs~~ Risk outputs

Flow App Log

EH?

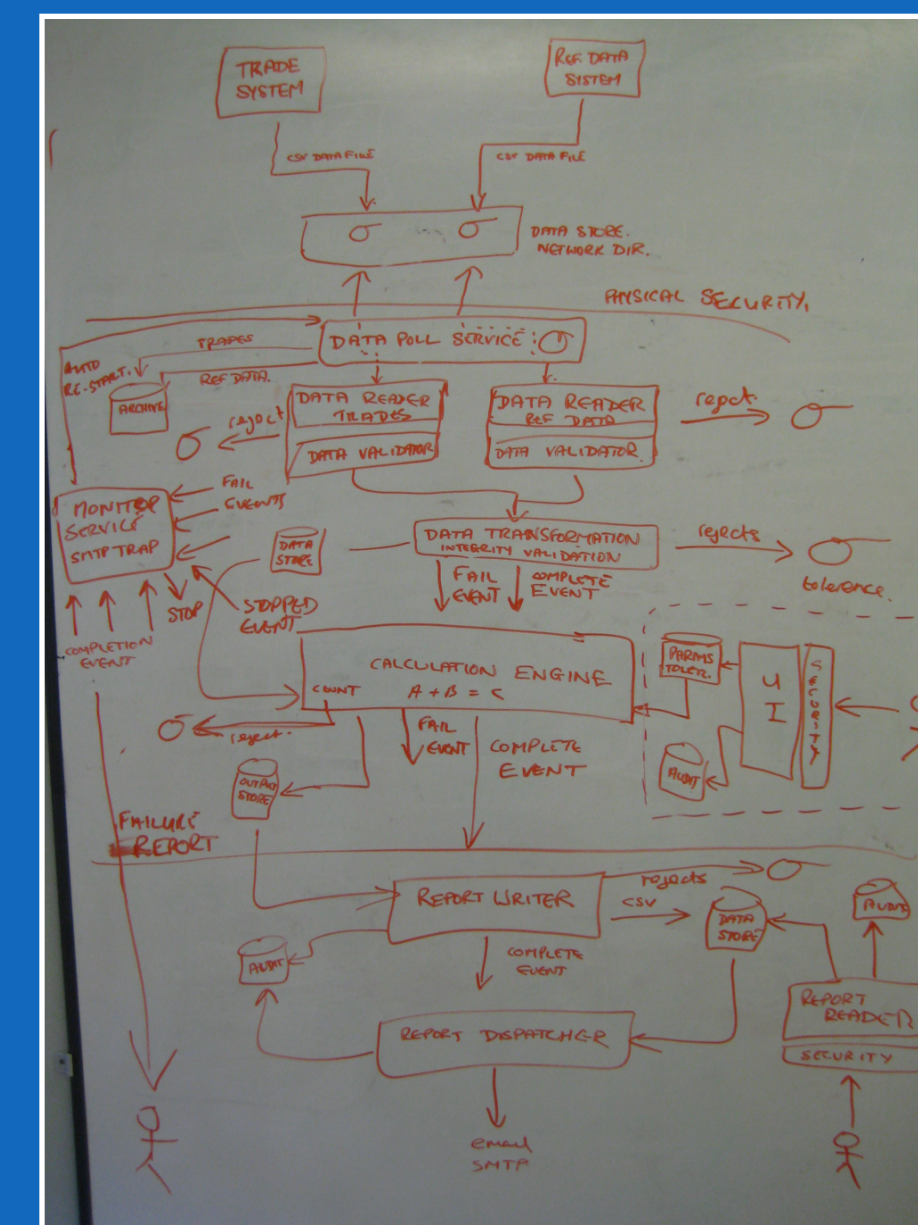
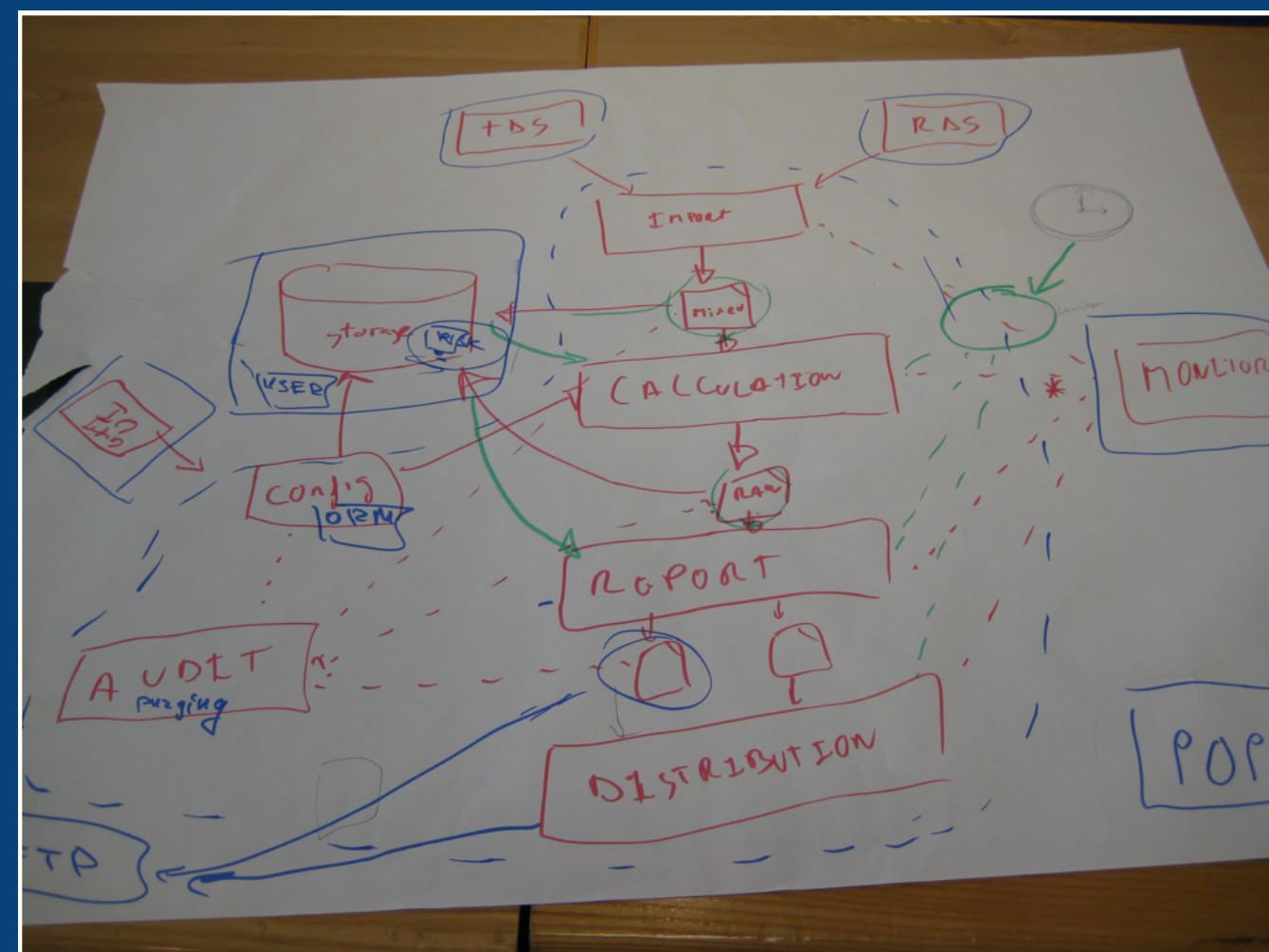
App
Flow Log
Date
- Risk Cell
- calcs
- Par

Params - Distinct

Batch

Batch
B-id:
cust id

This doesn't make sense,
but we'll explain it.



What does
colour
mean?

NO ANNOTATION
ON FLOWS

SHOULD USE
MORE
COLORS

Post Its
can fall
off

Objects vs
actions

MIXES
DIFFERENT
LEVELS OF
DETAIL

NOT SURE OF
TRANSITION
BETWEEN
DIFFERENT
DIAGRAMS -

CONFLICTING
LEVELS OF
DETAIL IN
PRESENTATION

~~Meaning of different arrows~~
What about
the different
arrows?

What
shapes
mean



What are the shapes for?
- data (solid line)
- control (dashed line)
- message (solid line with open arrowhead)
- activation bar (solid line with open circle)
- clear system boundary (solid line with open circle)
WHY ARE
SOME
LINES
PINK?

WHAT DO
THE SHAPE
MEAN?

UML IS GOOD,
BUT NOT
EVERYONE KNOWS
IT

WHAT DO
LINES RE-
PRESENT?
(DATA? CONTROL?
DEP.?)

What's the
DB-like
icon?

Not sure 
what this
IS 

DIFFERENT
LEVELS IN
SAME
DIAGRAM

ARE THE
ARROWS THE
RIGHT WAY
ROUND?

Challenging?

Level of detail

↳ where to stop

Who is the audience - different backgrounds

Implementation

- easy to get bogged down in detail

Type of diagrams

Notation

Documenting assumptions

⑩ Challenging?

Verifying our own assumptions

Expressing the solution

- communicating it in a clear way
- use of notation
- easy to mix levels of abstraction
- how much detail?

⑦ Challenging

Needed to ask questions / make assumptions

Temptation to focus on detail

↳ when do we stop?

How much detail?

Talked about more than the diagrams

What notation? - boxes
- arrows

Did you find this exercise challenging?

I've run this workshop
in 25+ countries
for 10,000+ people

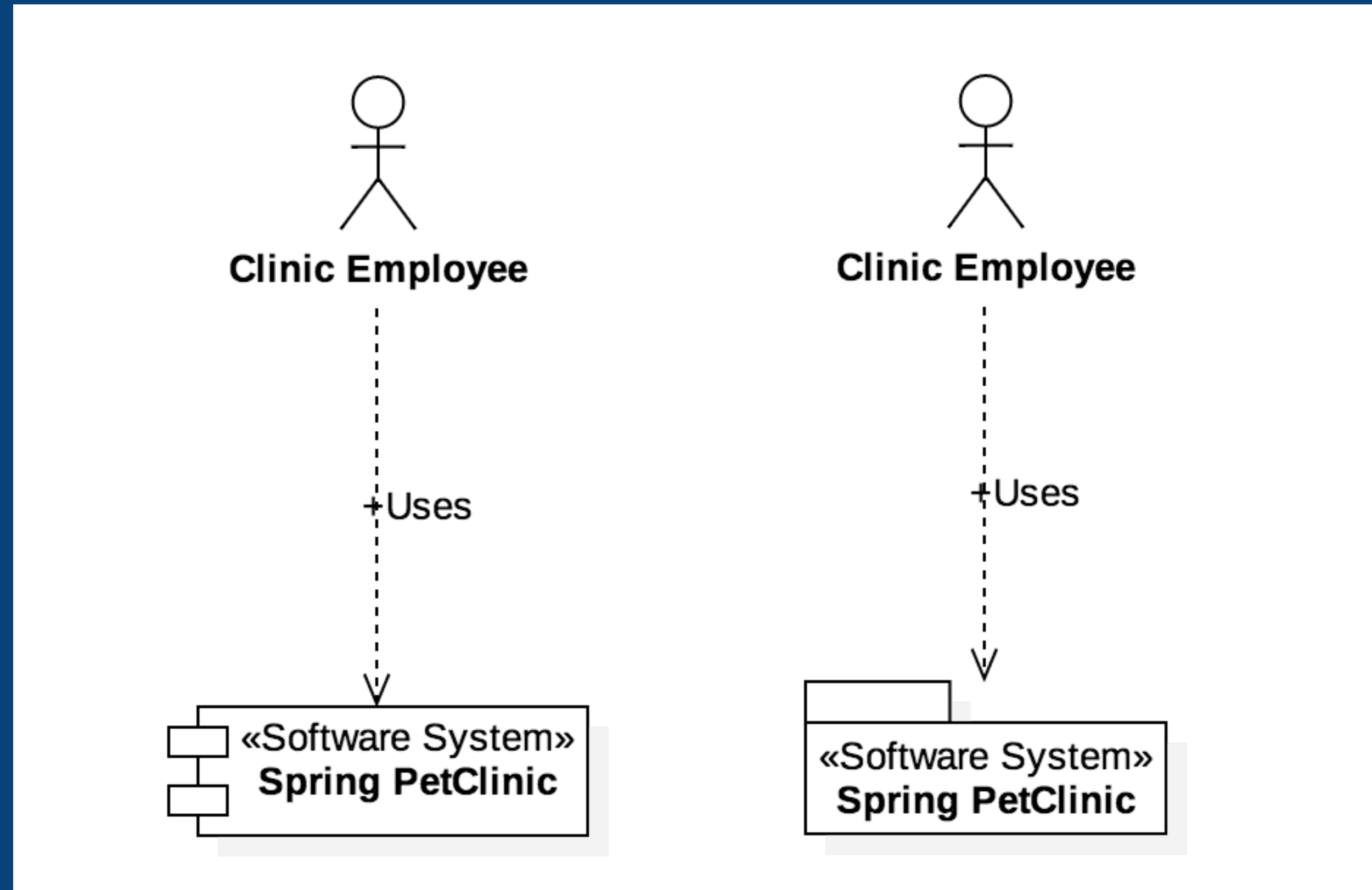


Software architects
struggle to communicate
software architecture

Do *you* use UML?



In my experience, optimistically,
1 out of 10 people use UML



I do use UML, but not for
software architecture

Web

Images

Videos

Shopping

News

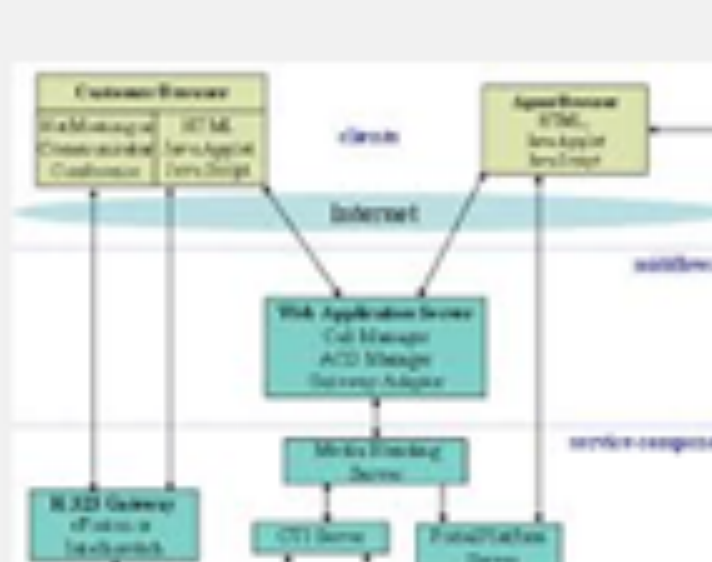
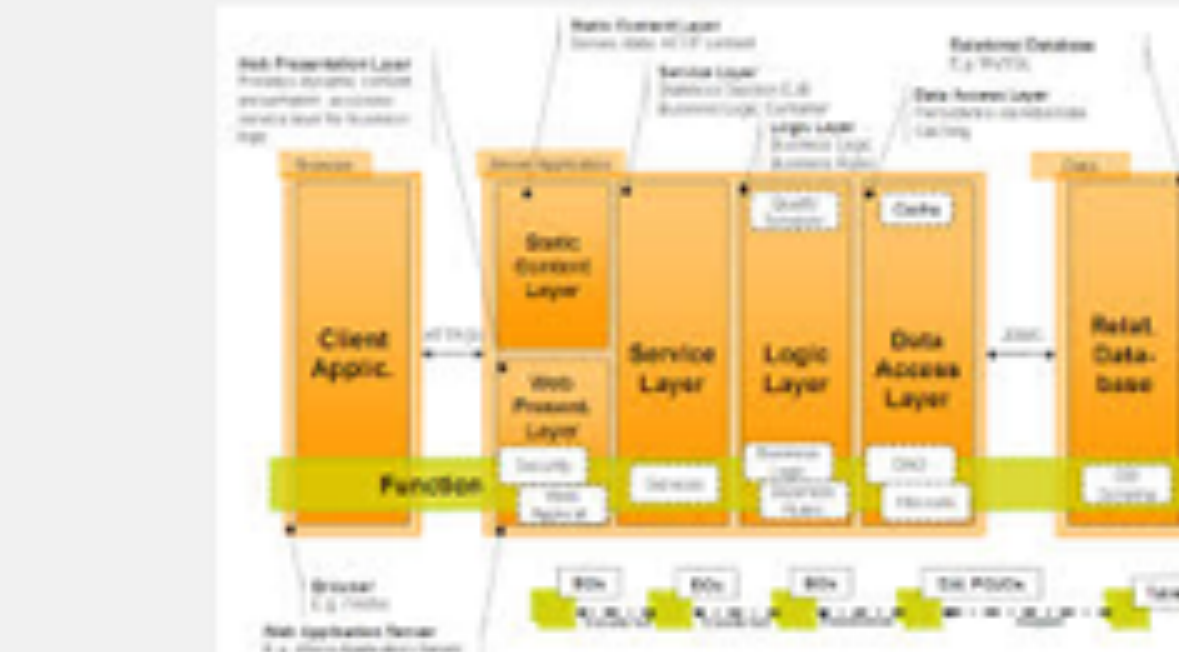
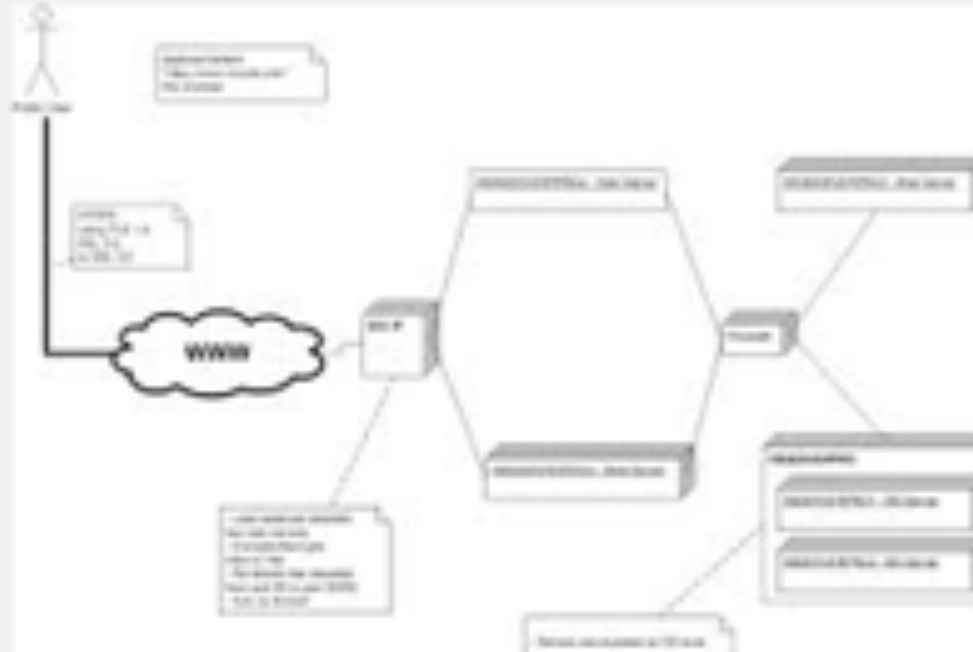
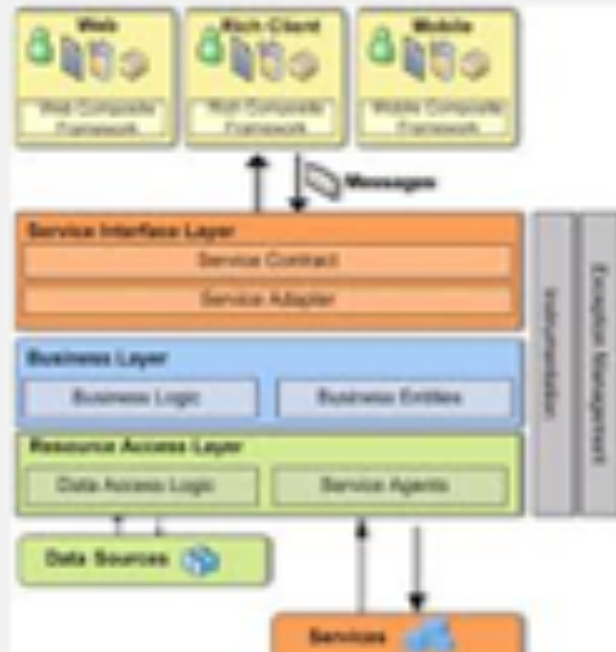
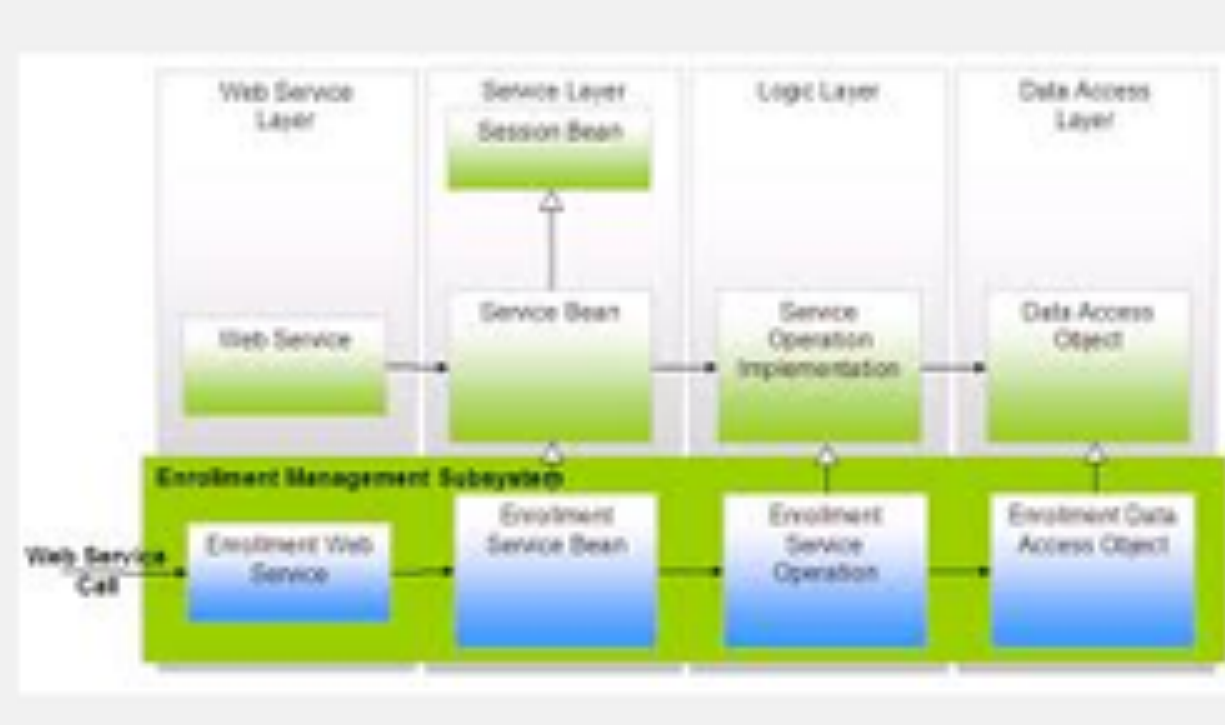
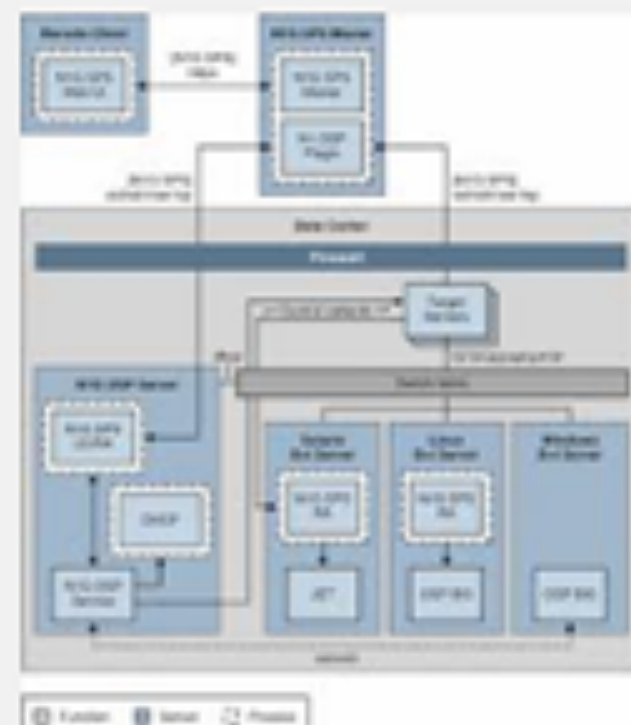
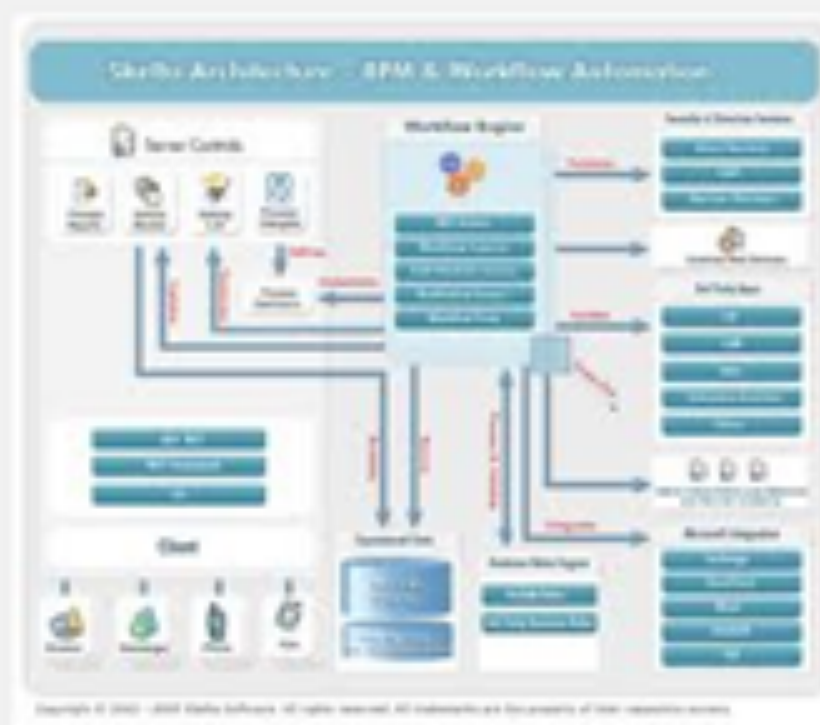
More ▾

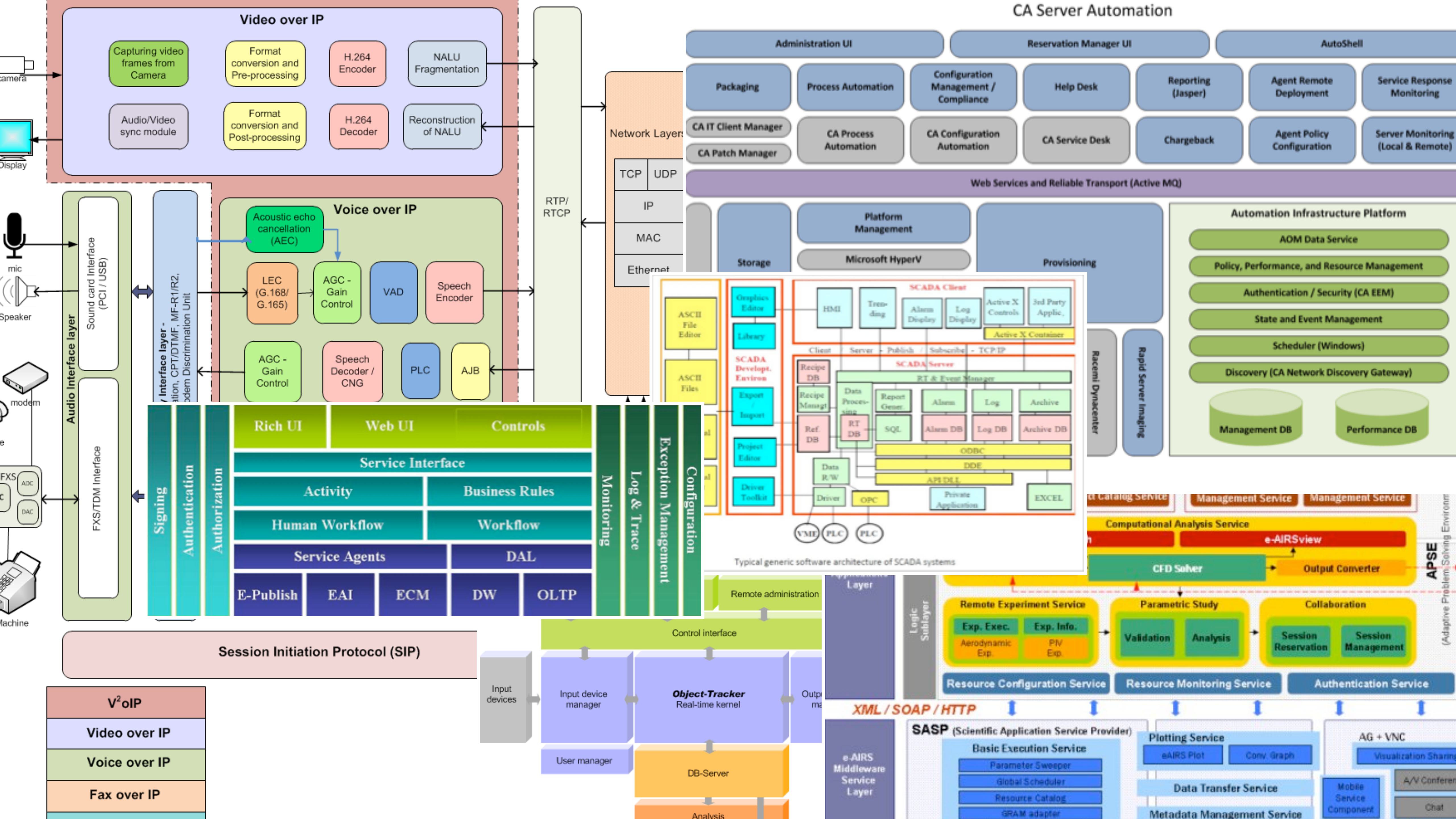
Search tools

SafeSearch ▾



Cookies help us deliver our services. By using our services, you agree to our use of cookies.

[Learn more](#)[Got it](#)



Moving fast in the same direction
as a team requires

good communication

Titles

Short and meaningful, numbered if diagram order is important

Lines

Favour unidirectional arrows, add descriptive text to provide additional information

Layout

Sticky notes and index cards make a great substitute for drawn boxes, especially early on

Labels

Be wary of using acronyms, especially those related to the business/domain that you work in

Colour

Ensure that colour coding is made explicit; watch out for colour-blindness and black/white printers

Orientation

Most important thing in the middle; be consistent across diagrams

Shapes

Don't assume that people will understand what different shapes are being used for

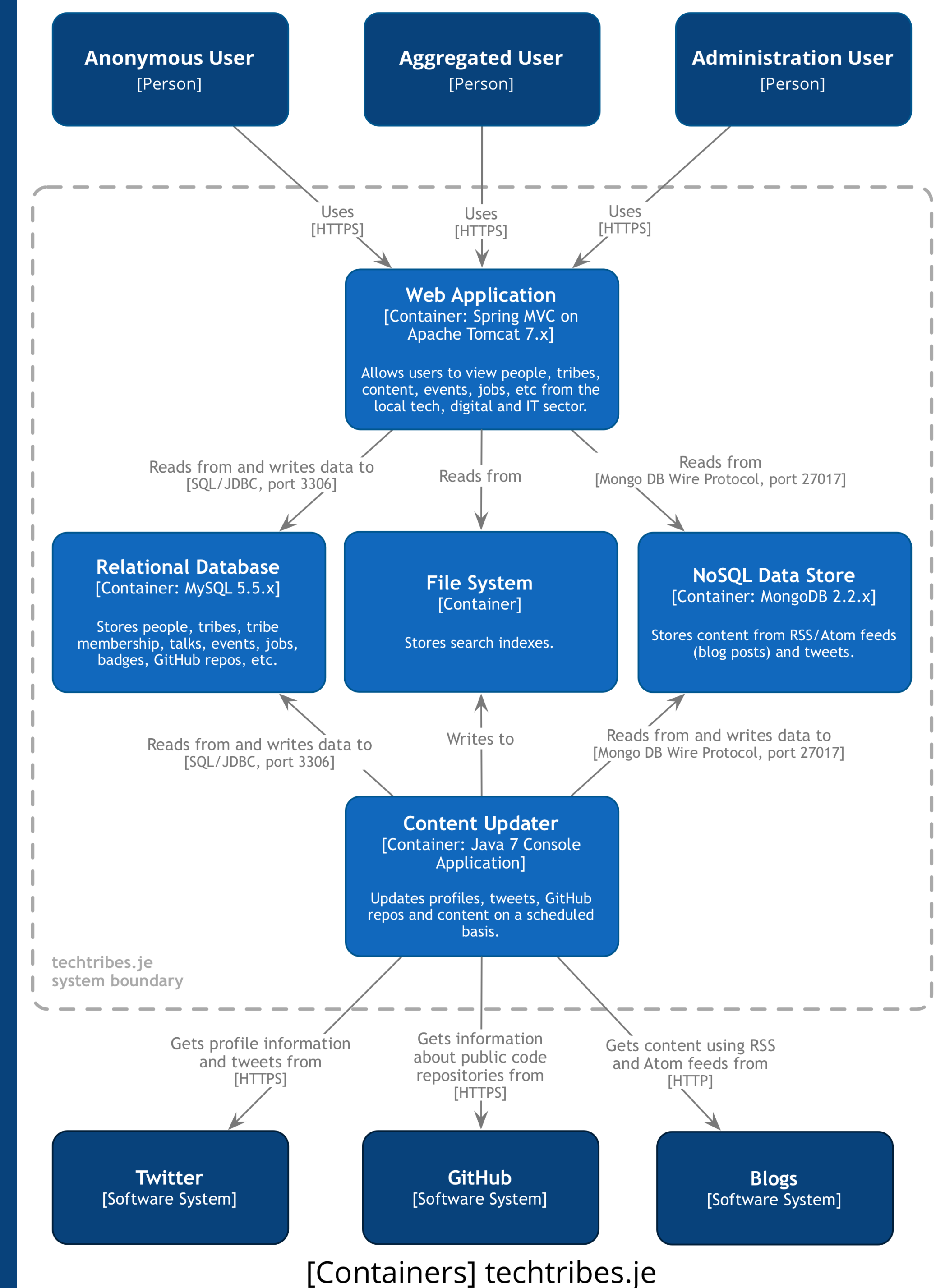
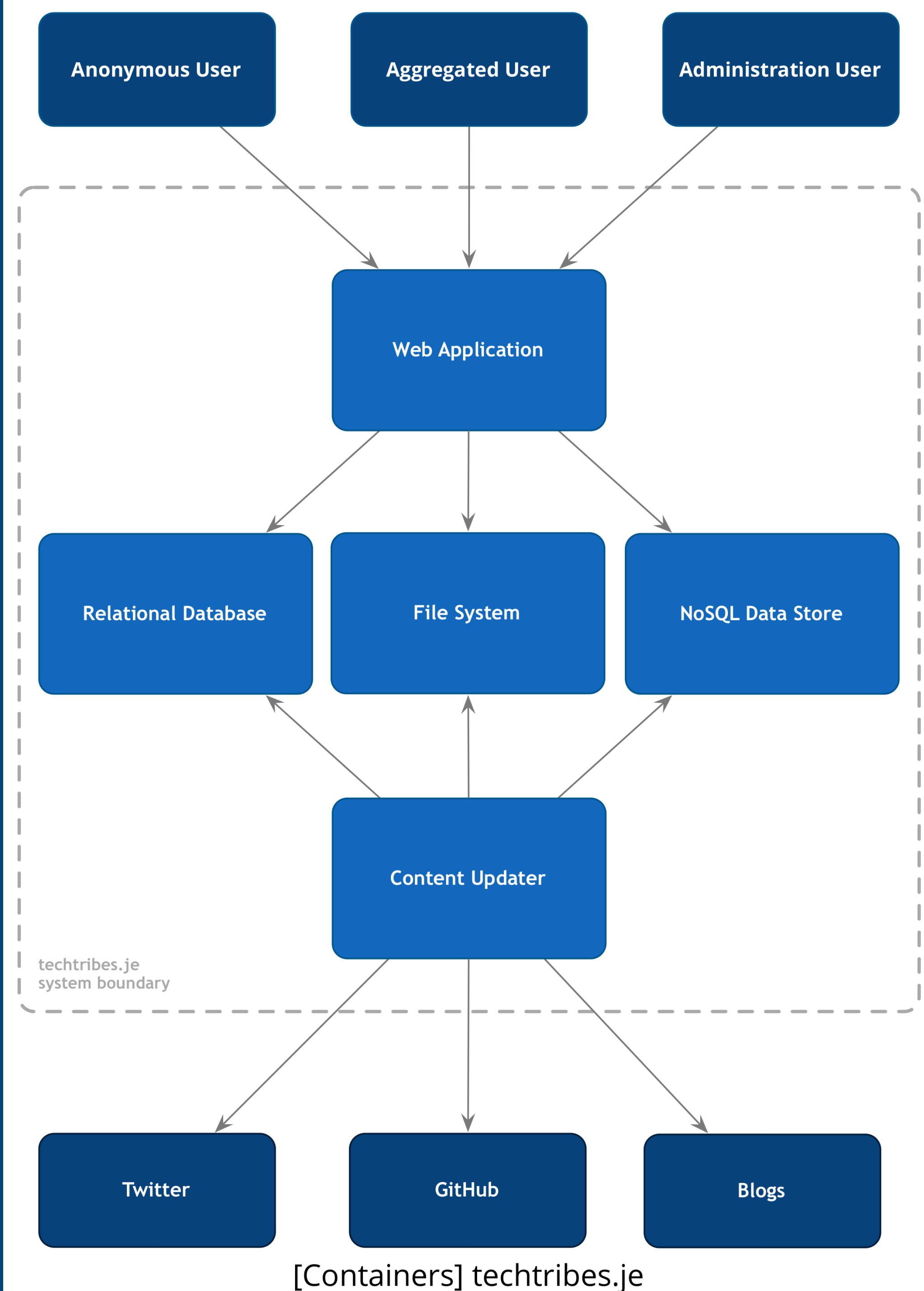
Keys

Explain shapes, lines, colours, borders, acronyms, etc

Responsibilities

Adding responsibilities to boxes can provide a nice “at a glance” view (Miller's Law; 7 ± 2)

Think about notation



To describe a software architecture,
we use a model composed of
multiple views or perspectives.

Architectural Blueprints - The “4+1” View Model of Software Architecture

Philippe Kruchten

The description of an architecture—the decisions made—can be organized around these four views, and then illustrated by a few selected *use cases*, or *scenarios* which become a fifth view. The architecture is in fact partially evolved from these scenarios as we will see later.

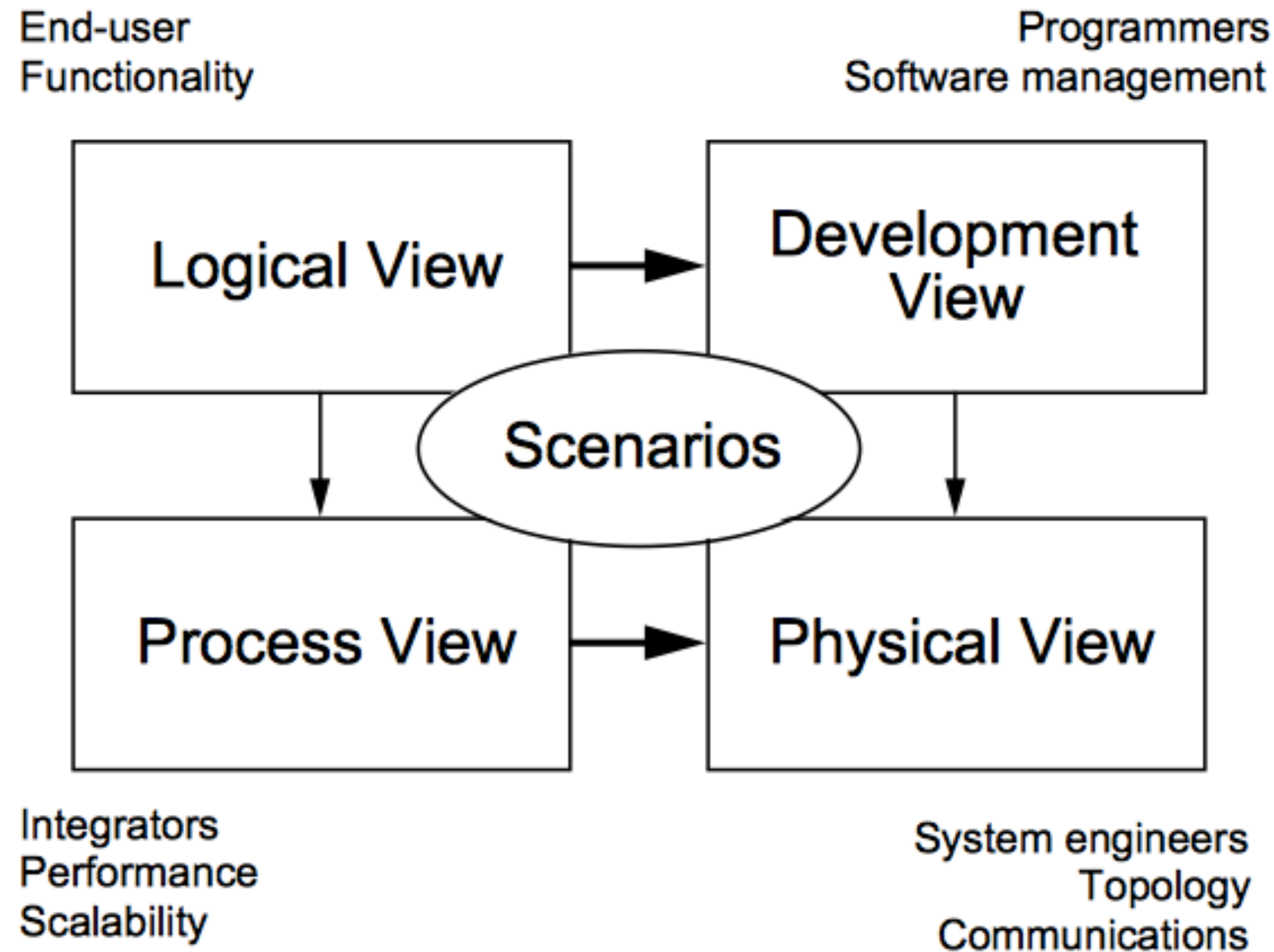


Figure 1 — The "4+1" view model

Why is there a separation
between the **logical** and
development views?

Our architecture diagrams
don't match the code.

JUST ENOUGH SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

A RISK-DRIVEN APPROACH

GEORGE FAIRBANKS

FOREWORD BY DAVID GARLAN



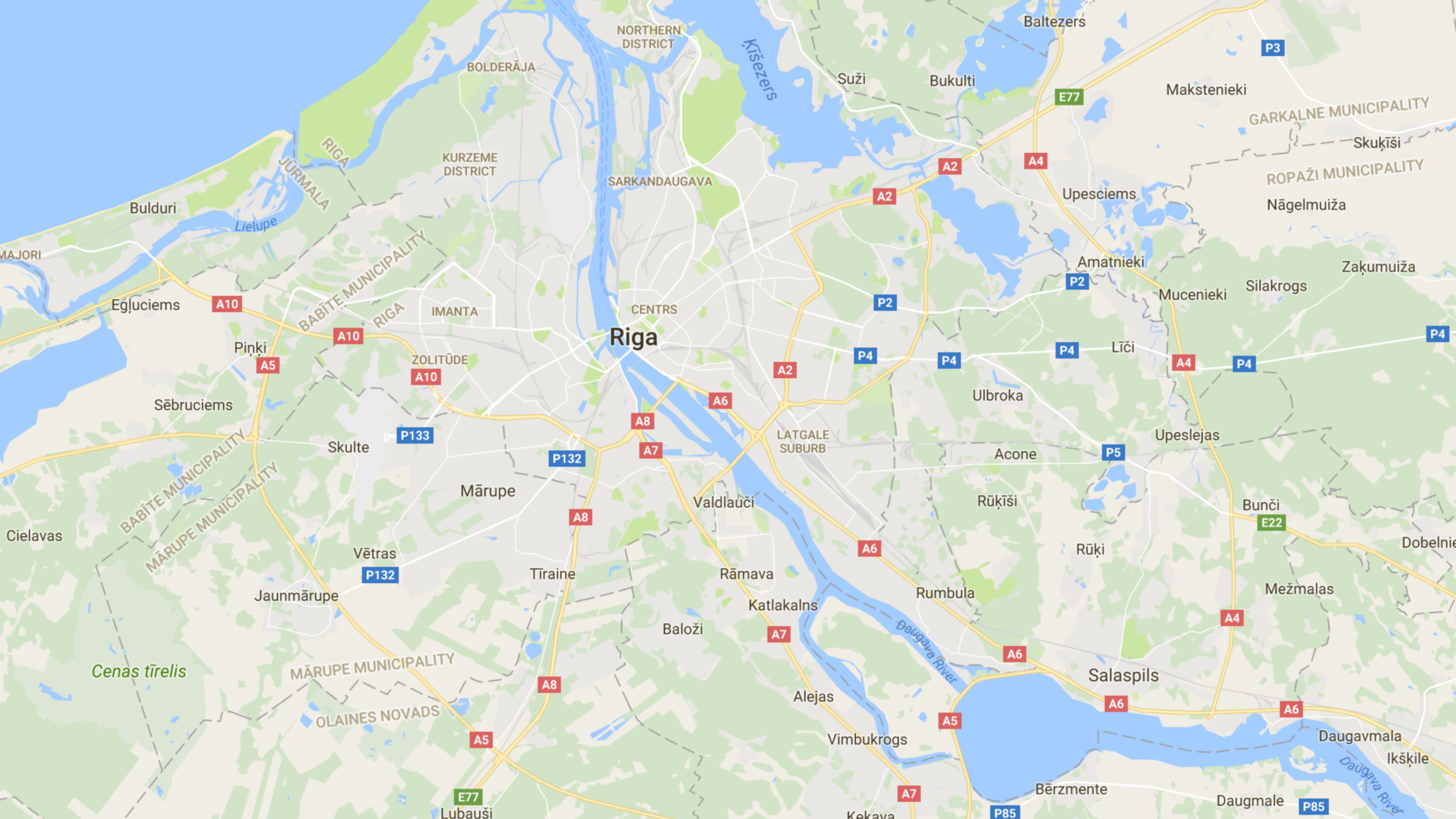
Model-code gap. Your architecture models and your source code will not show the same things. The difference between them is the *model-code gap*. Your architecture models include some abstract concepts, like components, that your programming language does not, but could. Beyond that, architecture models include intensional elements, like design decisions and constraints, that cannot be expressed in procedural source code at all.

Consequently, the relationship between the architecture model and source code is complicated. It is mostly a refinement relationship, where the extensional elements in the architecture model are refined into extensional elements in source code. This is shown in Figure 10.3. However, intensional elements are not refined into corresponding elements in source code.

Upon learning about the model-code gap, your first instinct may be to avoid it. But reflecting on the origins of the gap gives little hope of a general solution in the short term: architecture models help you reason about complexity and scale because they are abstract and intensional; source code executes on machines because it is concrete and extensional.

“model-code gap”

We lack a **common vocabulary**
to describe software architecture



NORTHERN DISTRICT

BOLDERĀJA

KURZEME DISTRICT

SARKANDAUGAVA

Kišezers

Suži

Bukulti

Baltezers

Makstenieki

GARKALNE MUNICIPALITY

Skukīši

ROPAŽI MUNICIPALITY

Nāgelmuiža

Zaķumuiža

Silakrogs

Mucenieki

Upesciems

Amatnieki

Līči

Upeslejas

Bunči

Mežmalas

Dobelnieki

Salaspils

Daugavmala

Ikšķile

Bērzmente

Daugmale

Kekava

Vimbukrogs

Alejas

Baloži

Katlakalns

Rāmava

Valdlauči

LATGALE SUBURB

Rūķīši

Acone

Ulbroka

Rīga

CENTRS

IMANTA

ZOLITŪDE

Piņķi

Sēbruciems

Skulte

Mārupe

Vētras

Jaunmārupe

MĀRUPE MUNICIPALITY

OLAINES NOVADS

Cenas tīrelis

Cielavas

BABĪTE MUNICIPALITY

MĀRUPE MUNICIPALITY

BABĪTE MUNICIPALITY

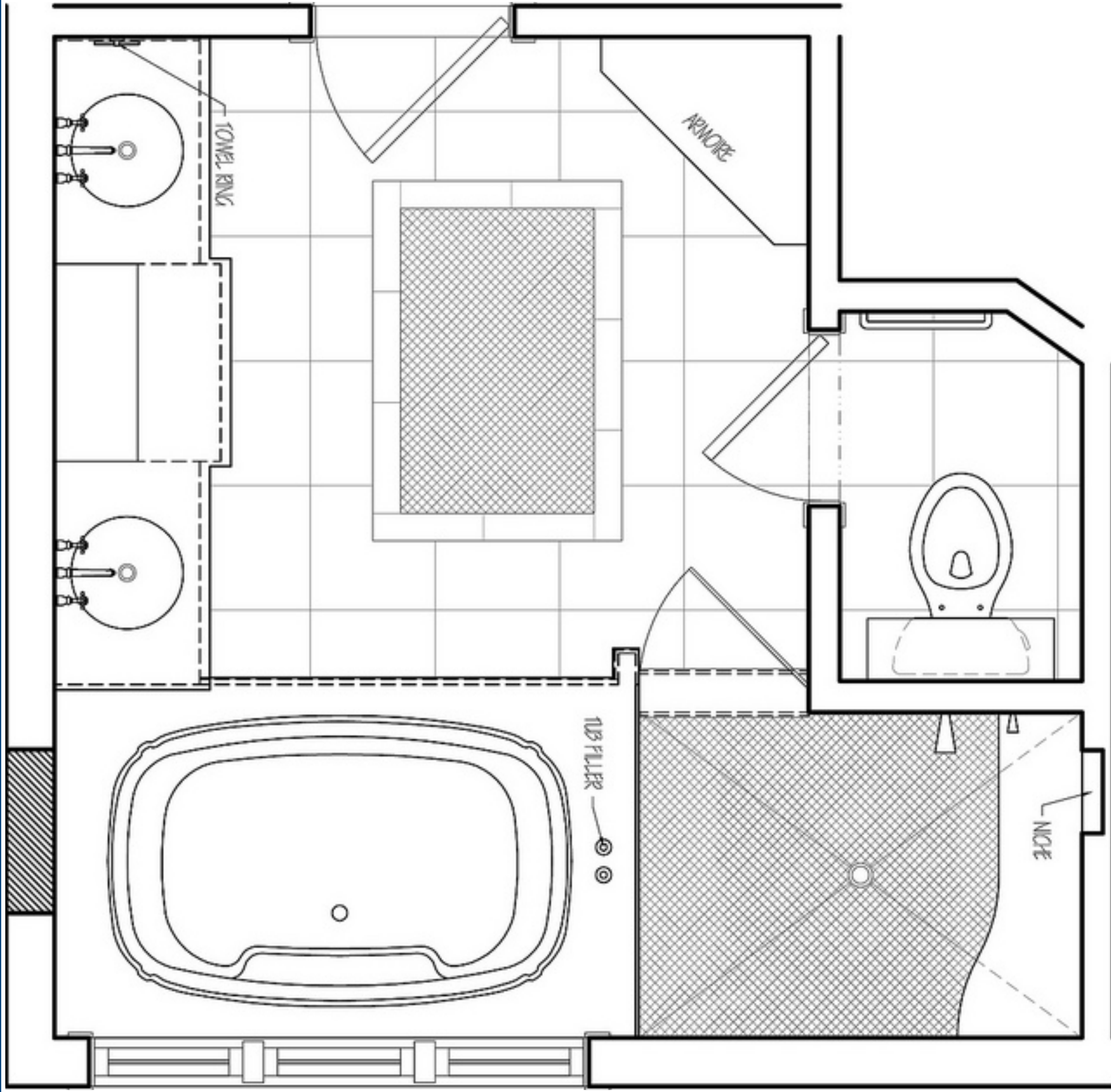
JŪRMALA

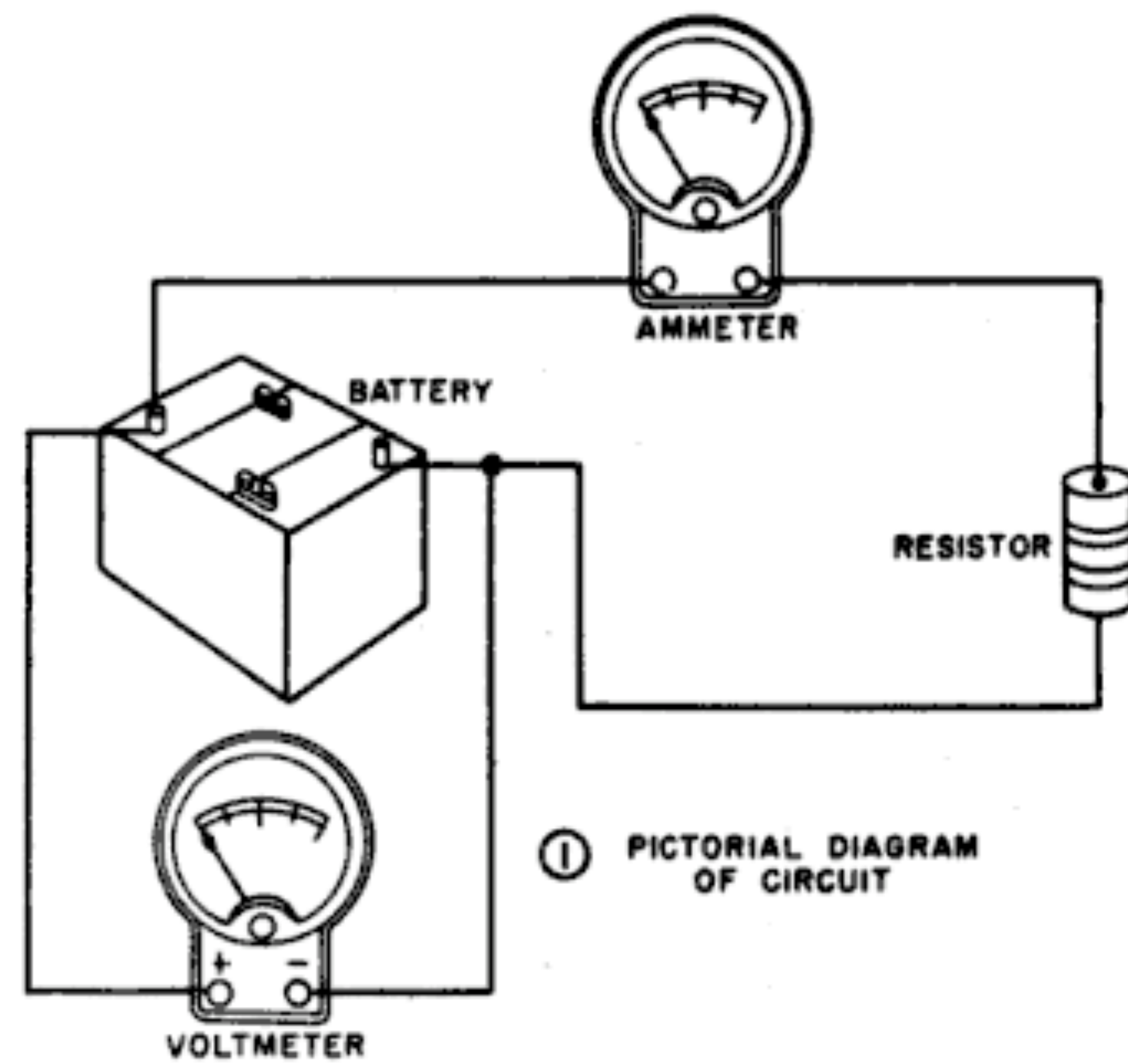
Lielupe

Bulduri

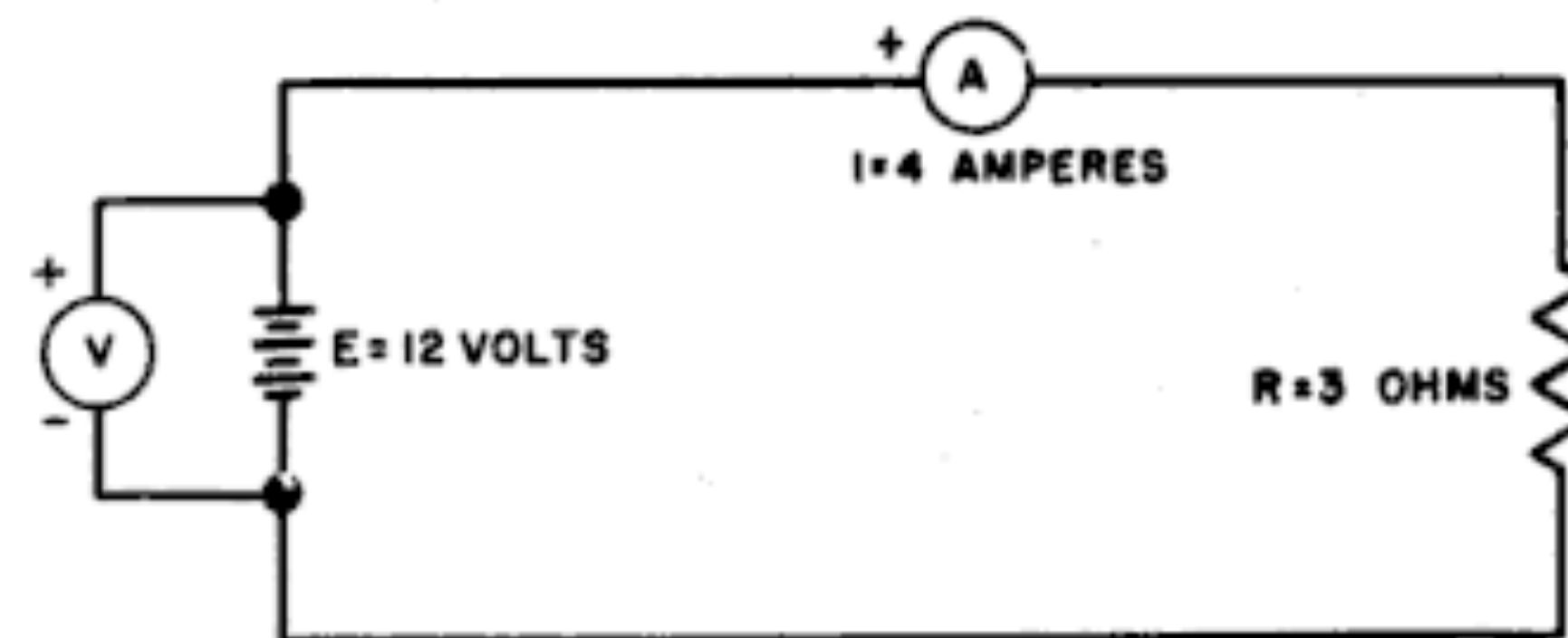
MAJORI

Egluciems



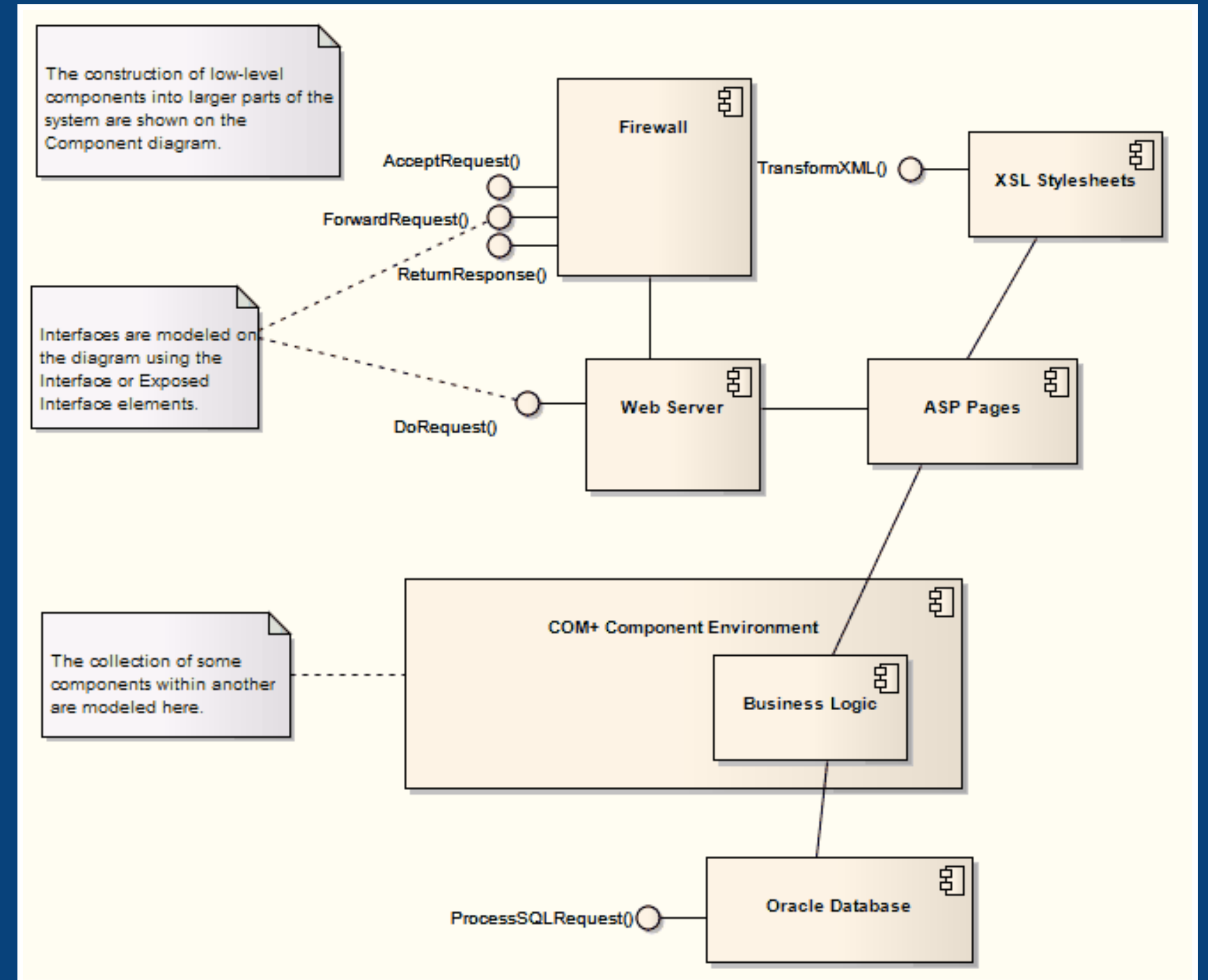
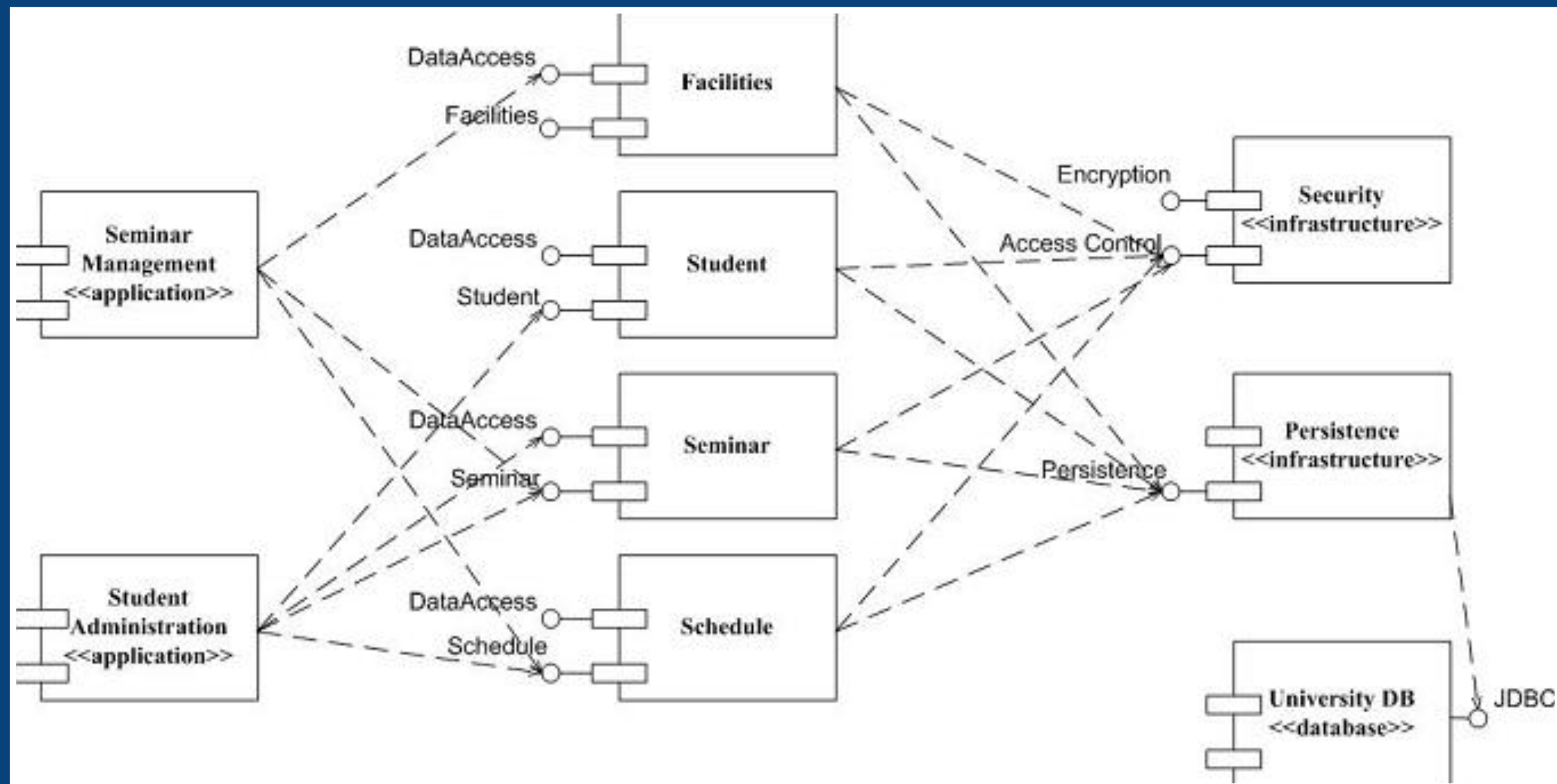
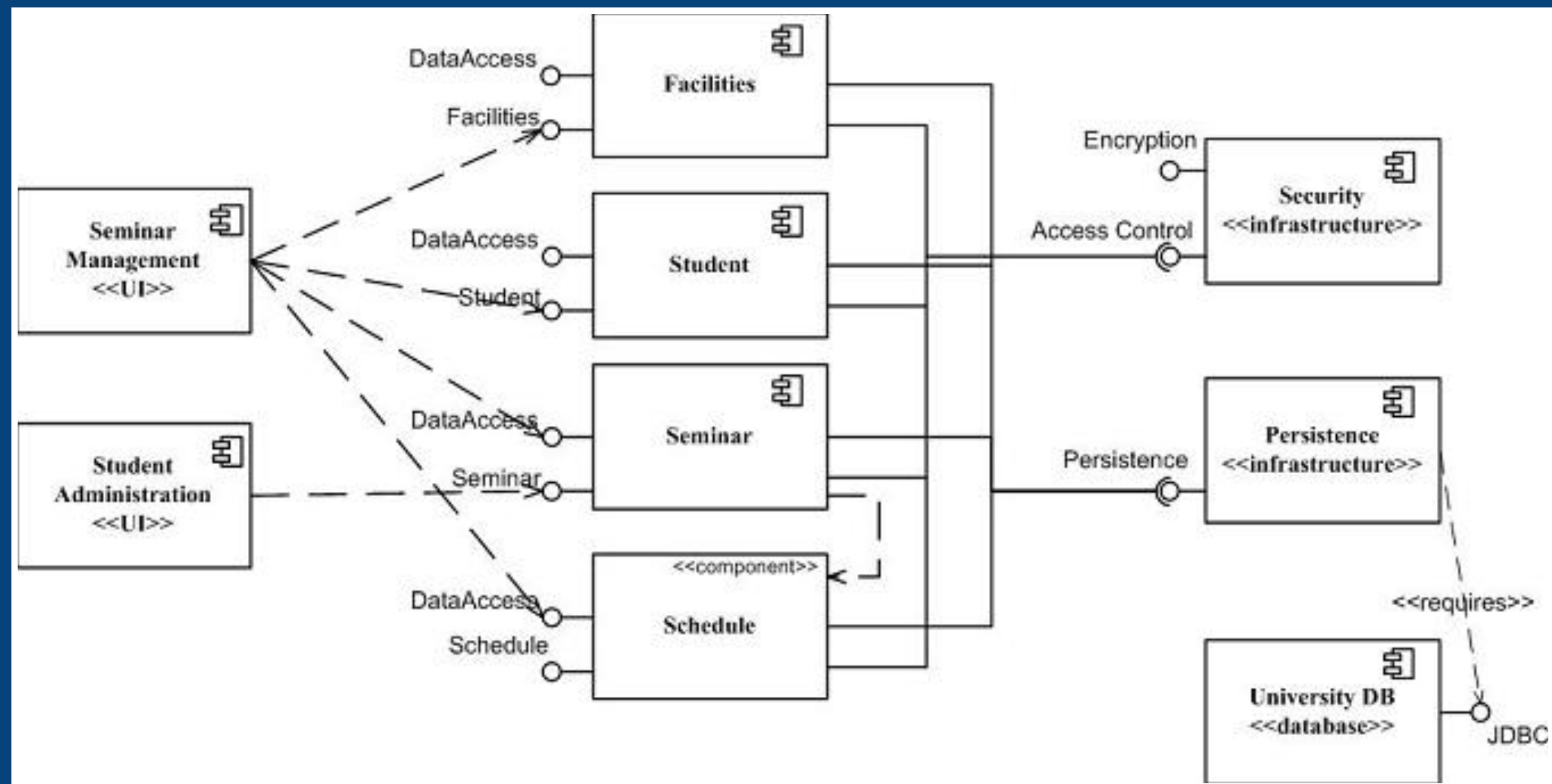


① PICTORIAL DIAGRAM OF CIRCUIT



② SCHEMATIC OF CIRCUIT

Figure 48. Diagram of a basic circuit.



Software System

Web Application

Logging
Component



Relational
Database

¹component

noun | com·po·nent | \kəm-'pō-nənt, 'käm-, käm-'

Simple Definition of COMPONENT

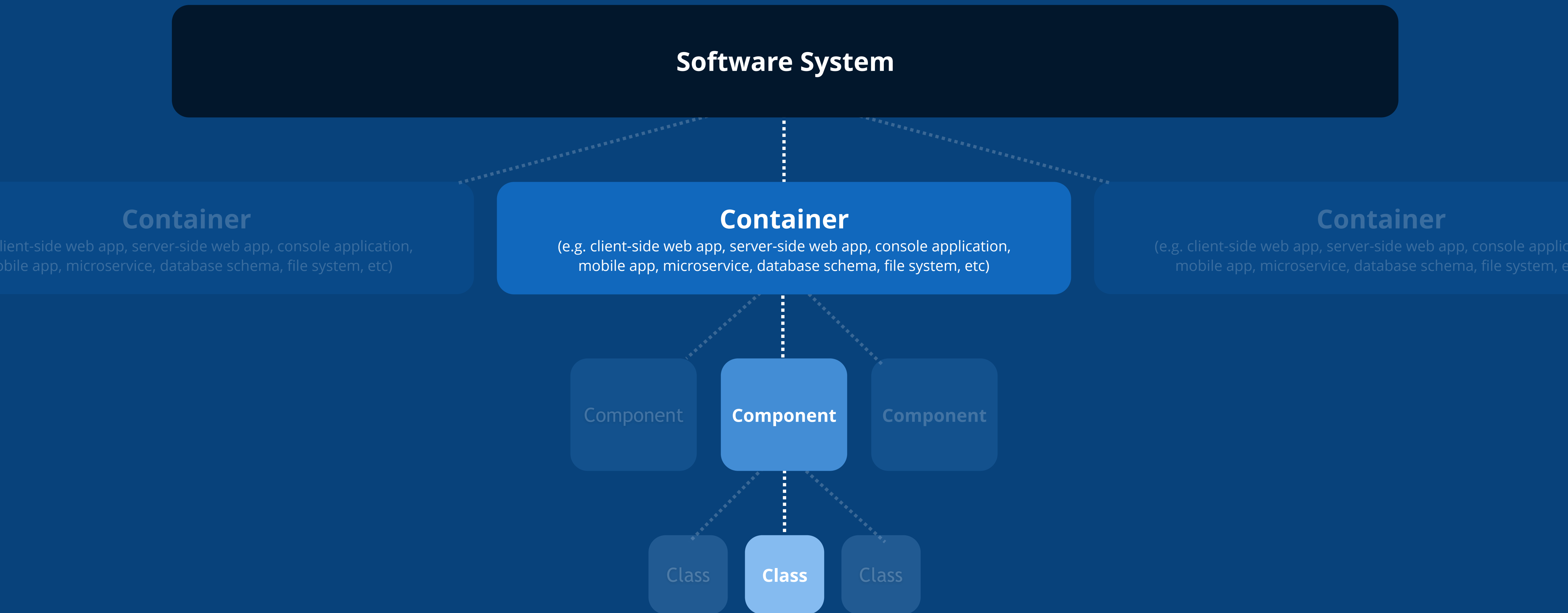
Popularity: Top 30% of words

: one of the parts of something (such as a system or mixture) : an important piece of something

Source: Merriam-Webster's Learner's Dictionary

Ubiquitous
language

A common set of abstractions
is more important
than a common notation



A **software system** is made up of one or more **containers**, each of which contains one or more **components**, which in turn are implemented by one or more **classes** (or **code**).

C4

1. System Context

The system plus users and system dependencies.

2. Containers

The overall shape of the architecture and technology choices.

3. Components

Logical components and their interactions within a container.

4. Classes (or Code)

Component implementation details.

Overview first

Zoom & filter

Details on demand



techtribes.je

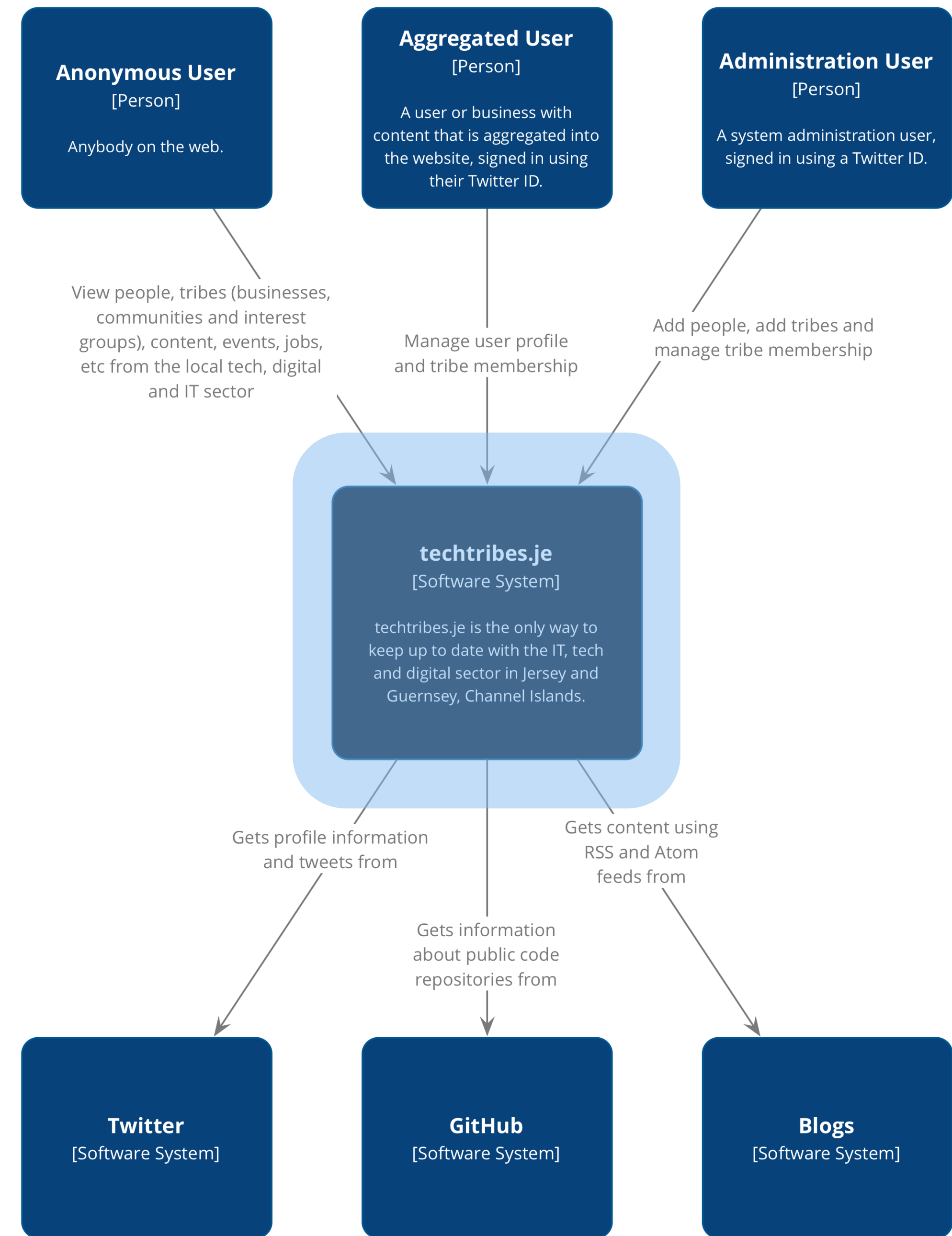
A simple content aggregator for the local tech and digital industry

1. System Context diagram

2. Container diagram

3. Component diagram

4. Class diagram



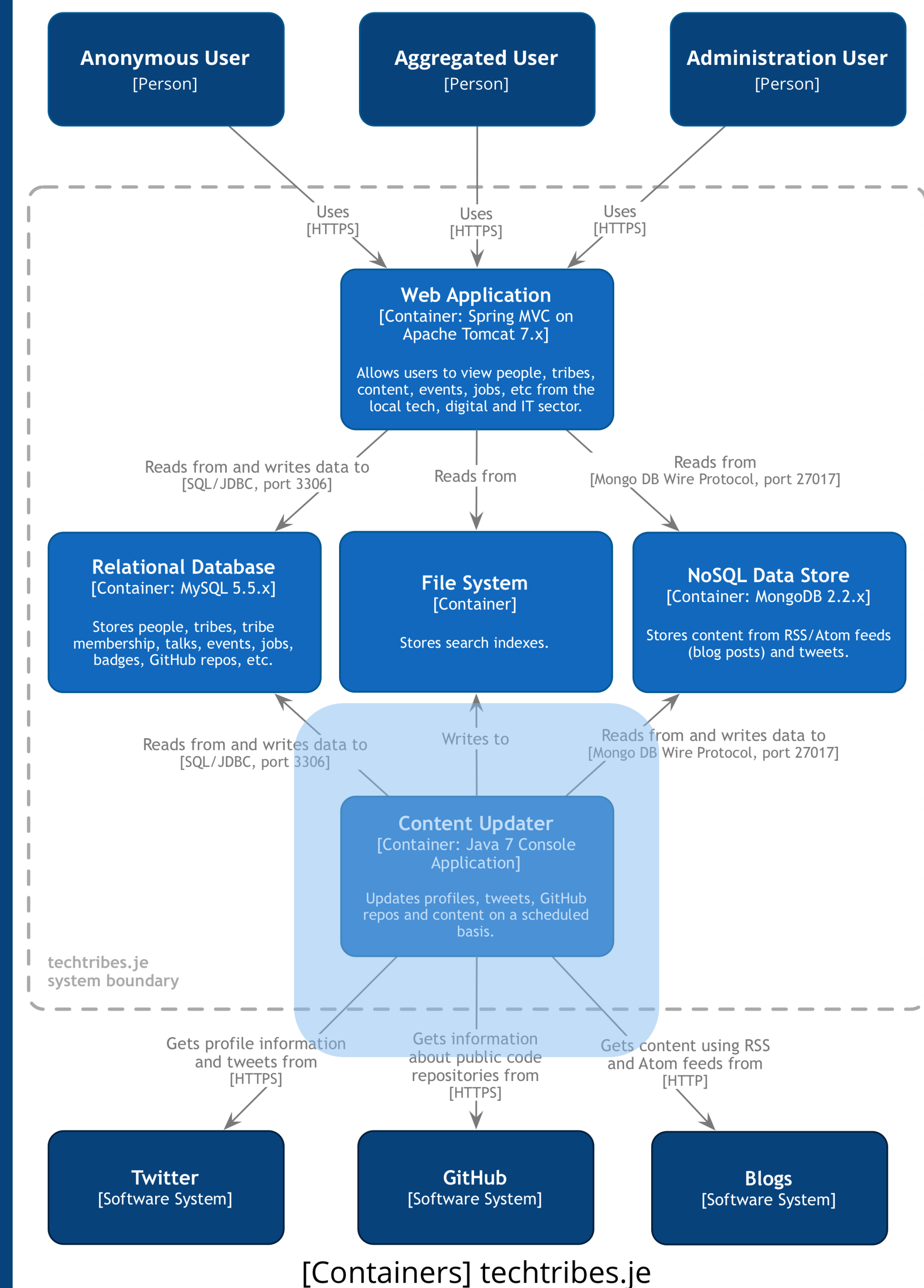
[System Context] techtribes.je

1. System Context diagram

2. Container diagram

3. Component diagram

4. Class diagram

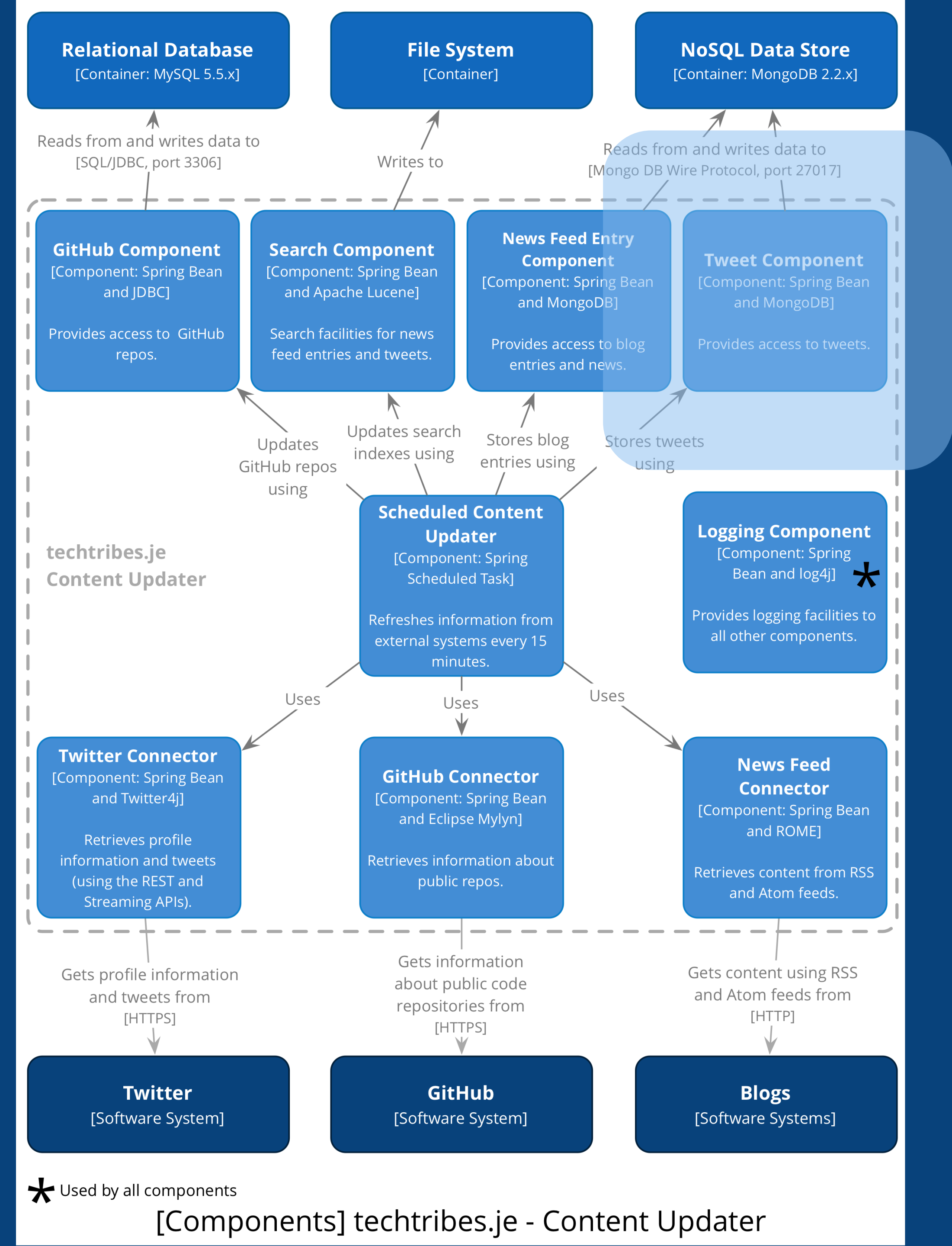


1. System Context diagram

2. Container diagram

3. Component diagram

4. Class diagram

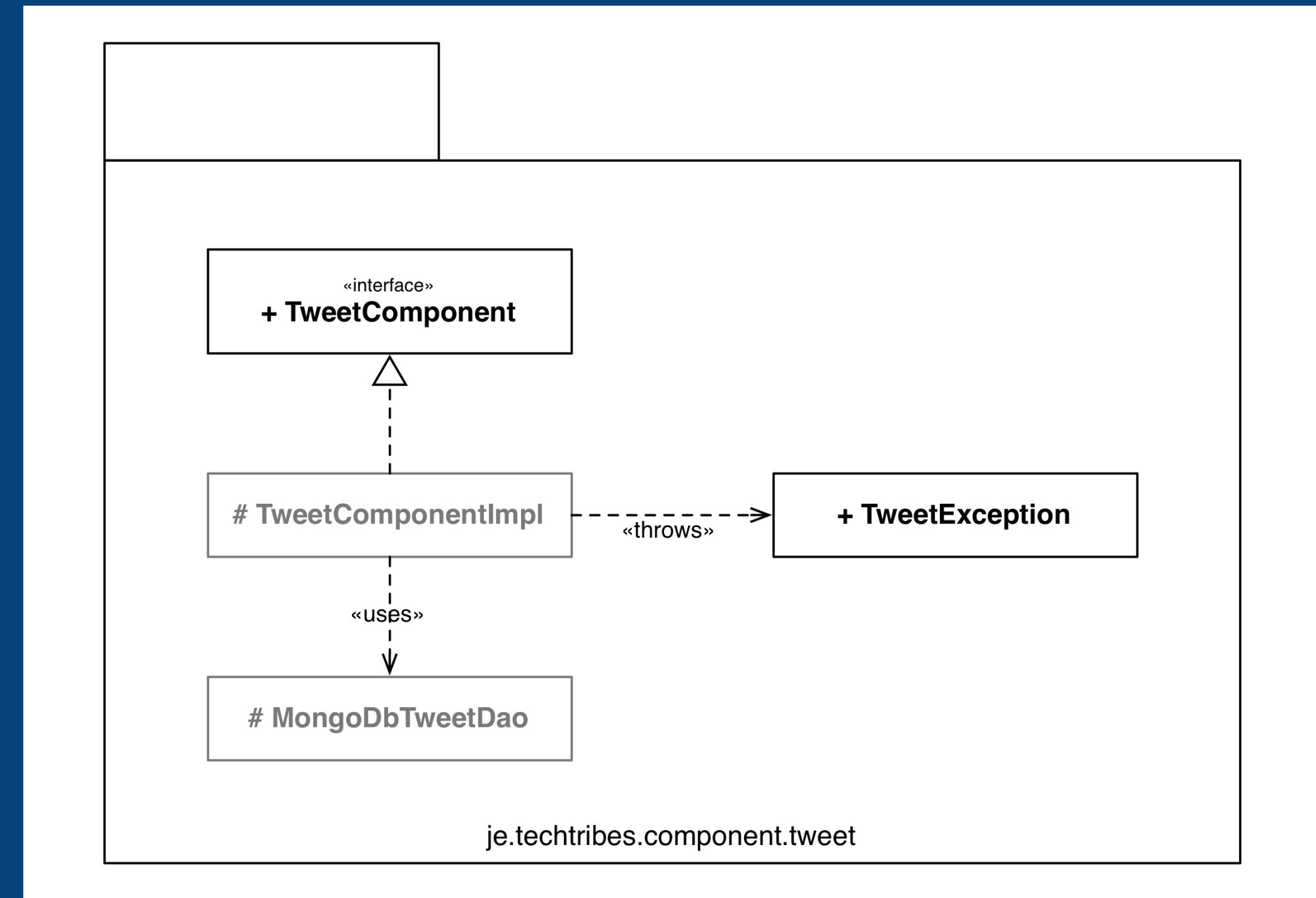


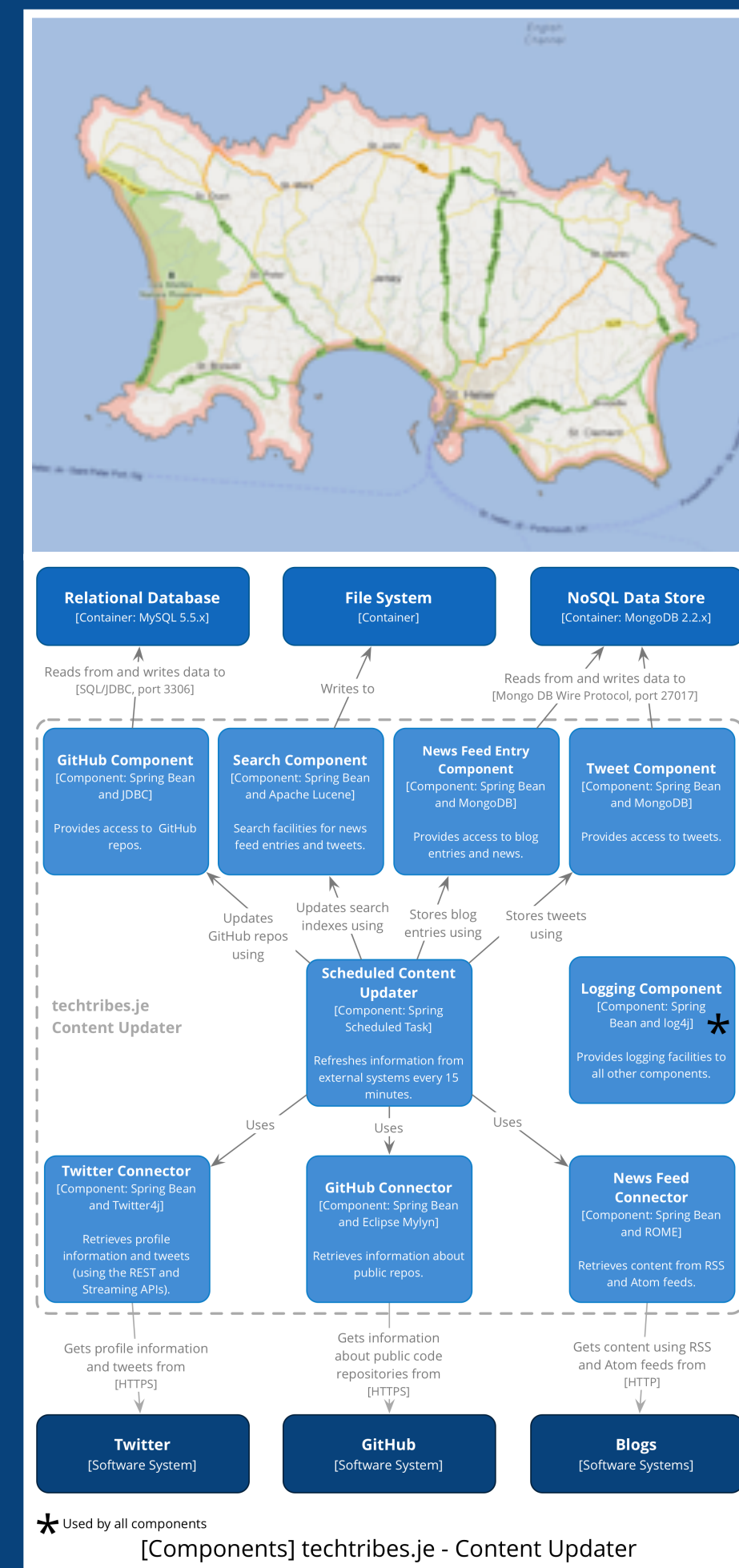
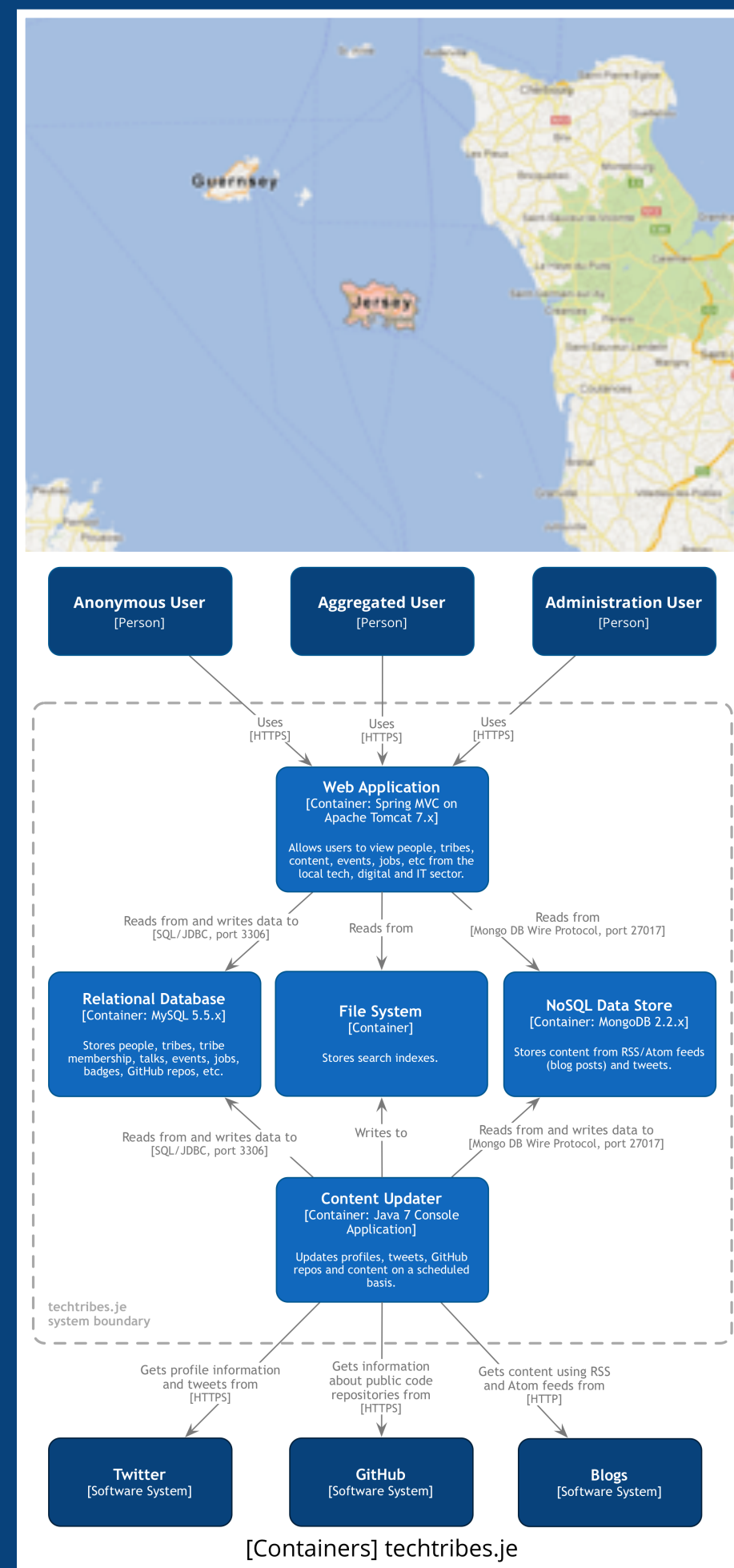
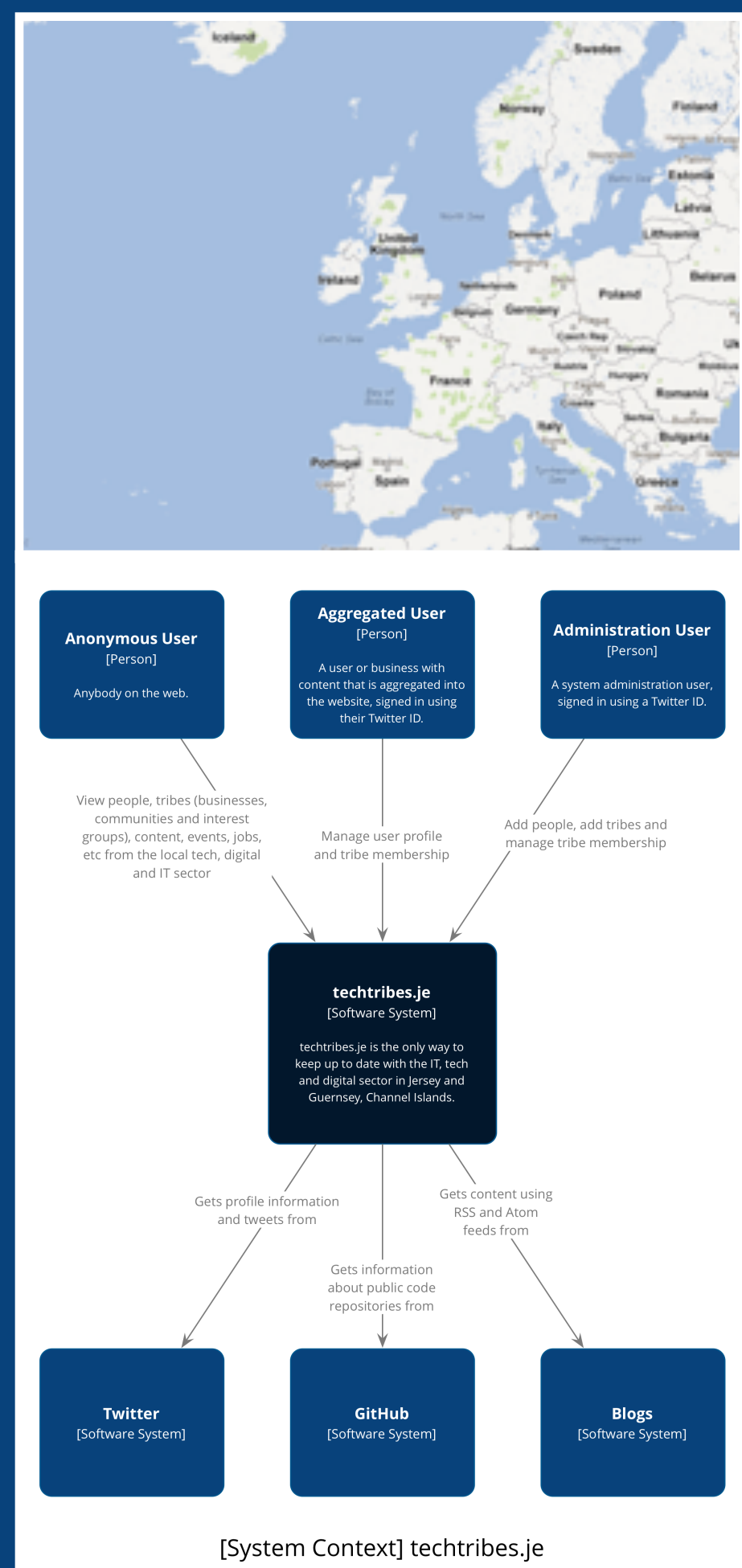
1. System Context
diagram

2. Container
diagram

3. Component
diagram

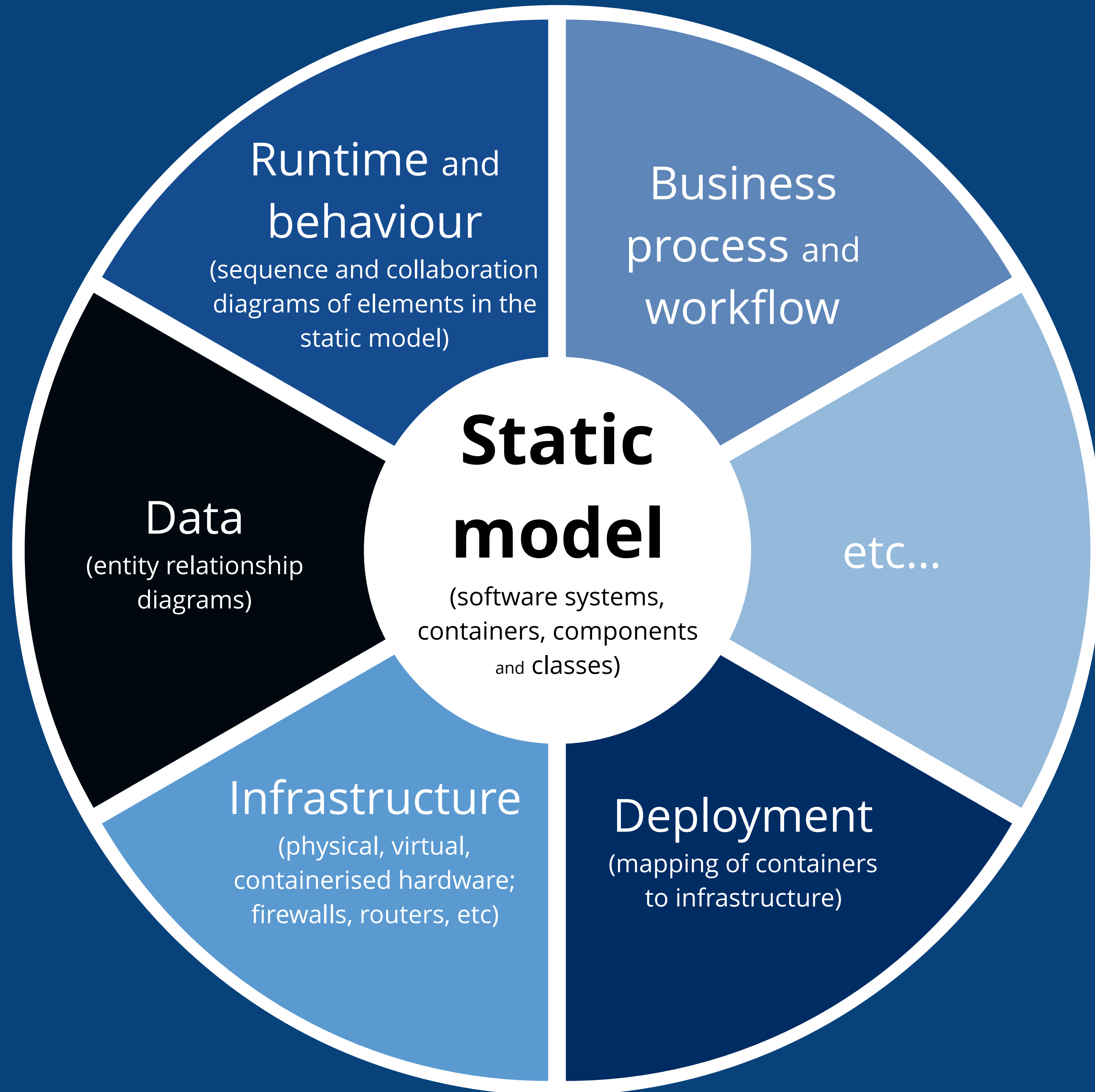
4. Class
diagram





Diagrams are maps

that help software developers navigate a large and/or complex codebase



A model of the **static structure** forms the basis for other views

The background features four light blue parallelograms arranged in two pairs, one pair on the left and one pair on the right, framing the central text.

What **tools** do you
recommend?

► 1. System Context



► 2. Containers



► 2. Containers (without...)



► 3. Components (Cont...)



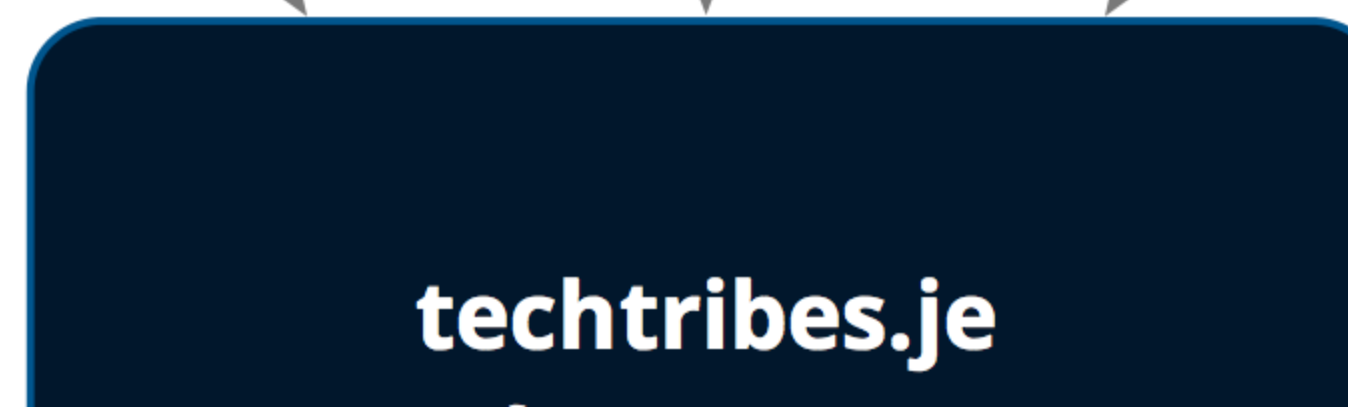
► 4. Classes (TweetCo...)



View people, tribes (businesses, communities and interest groups), content, events, jobs, etc from the local tech, digital and IT sector



Manage user profile and tribe membership



Style: Text ¶ 1

Wrap to Shape ☒

Kerning: ☒ Tracking: Leading: Side Margin: Top/Bottom Margin:

Text Offset: X: Y: Width: Height: Text Rotation: ☒ Relative ☐ Absolute

☒ Use default offsets

Properties: Geometry ¶ 2

X: Y: Width: Height:

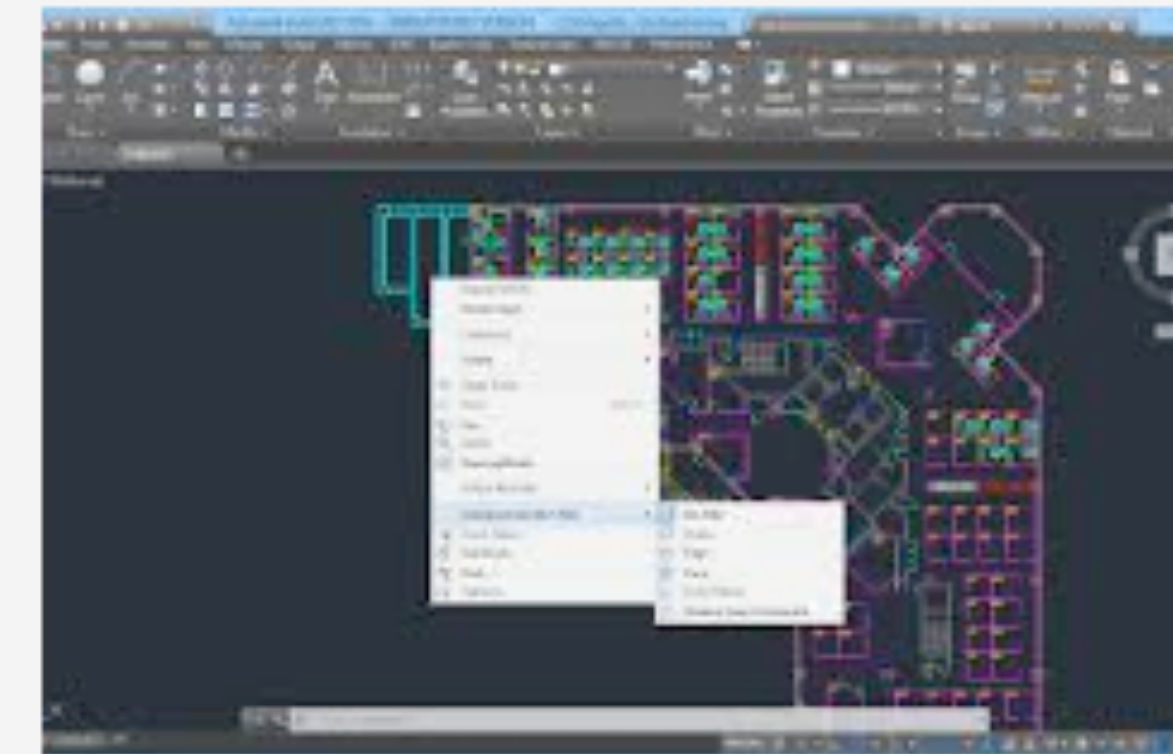
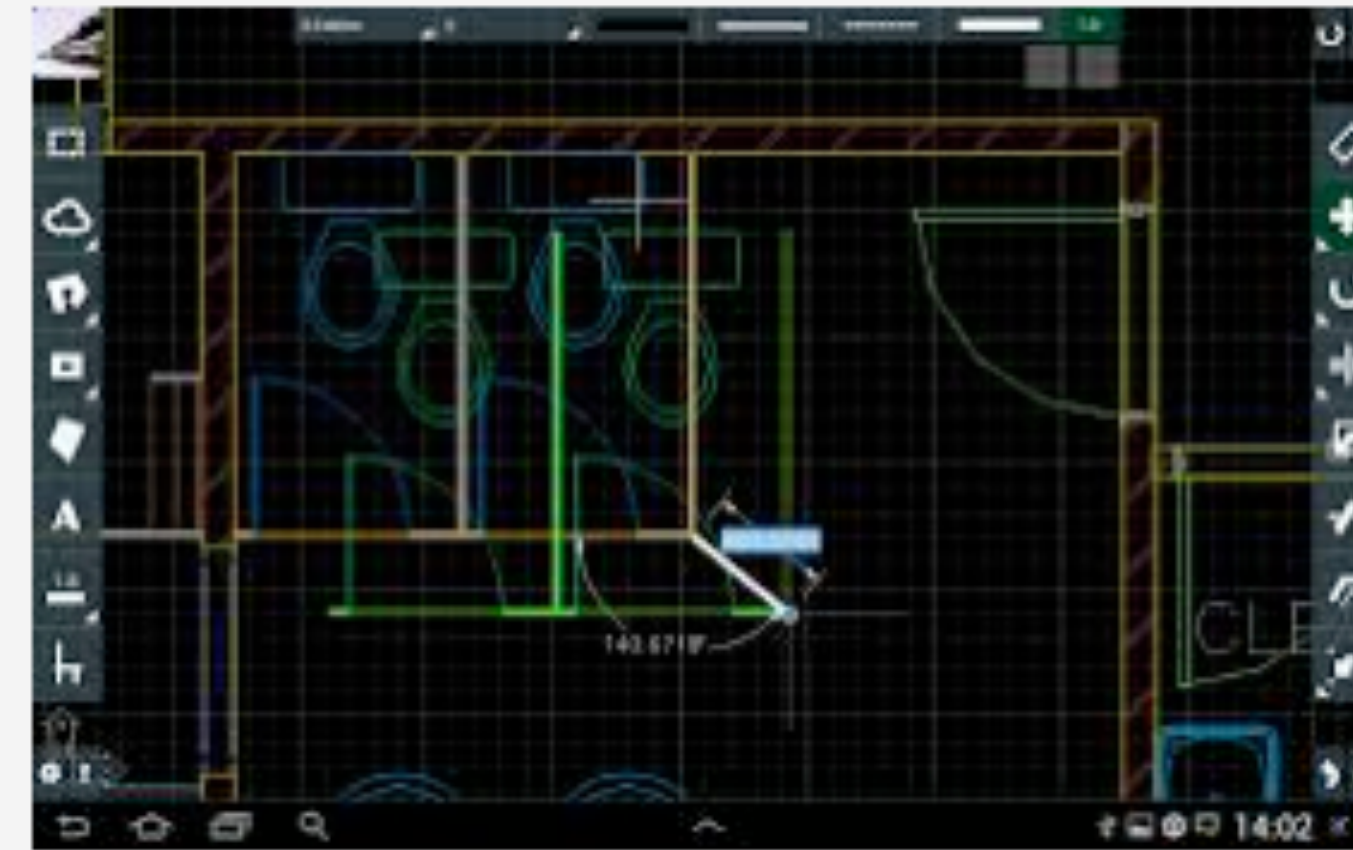
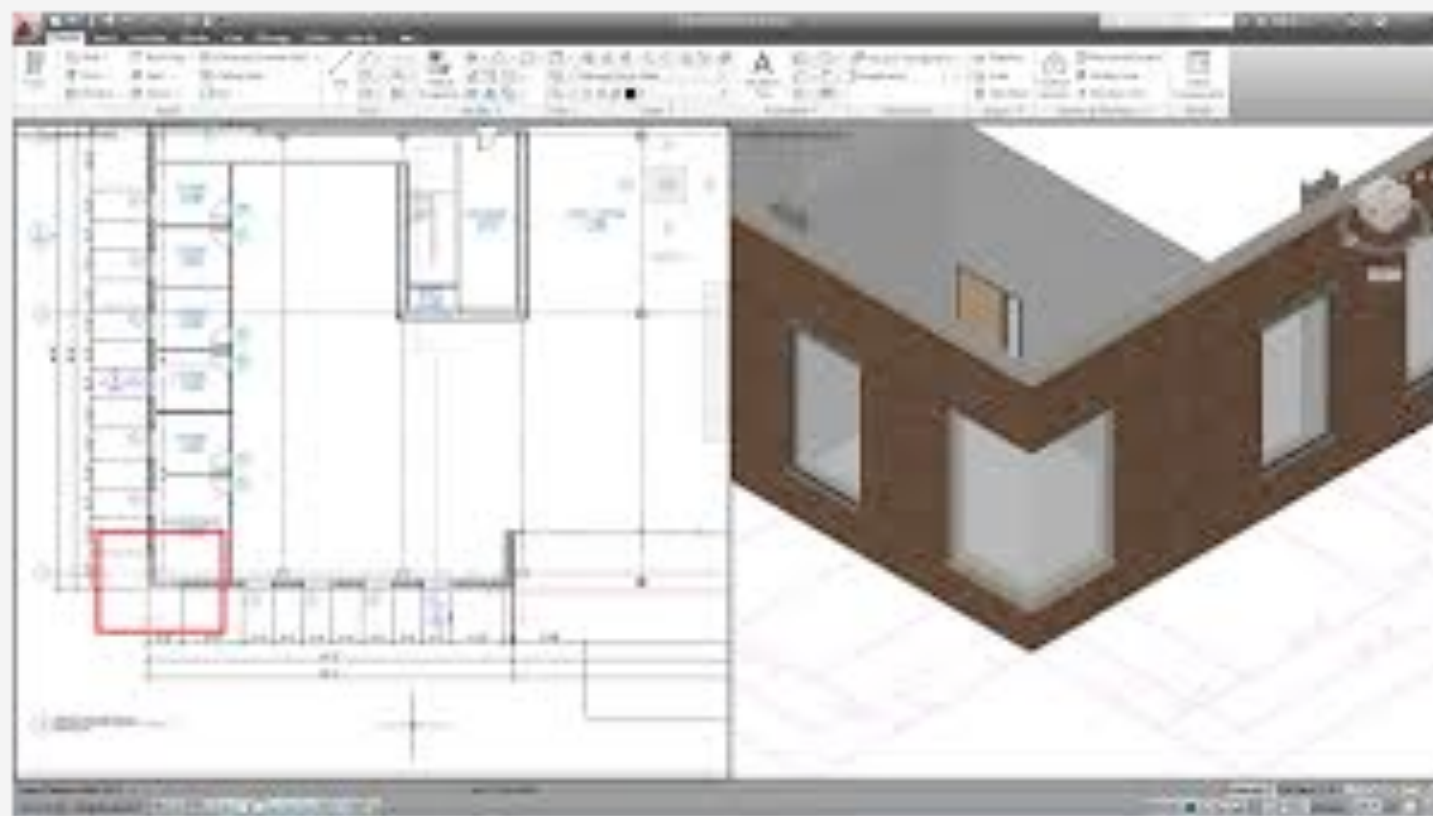
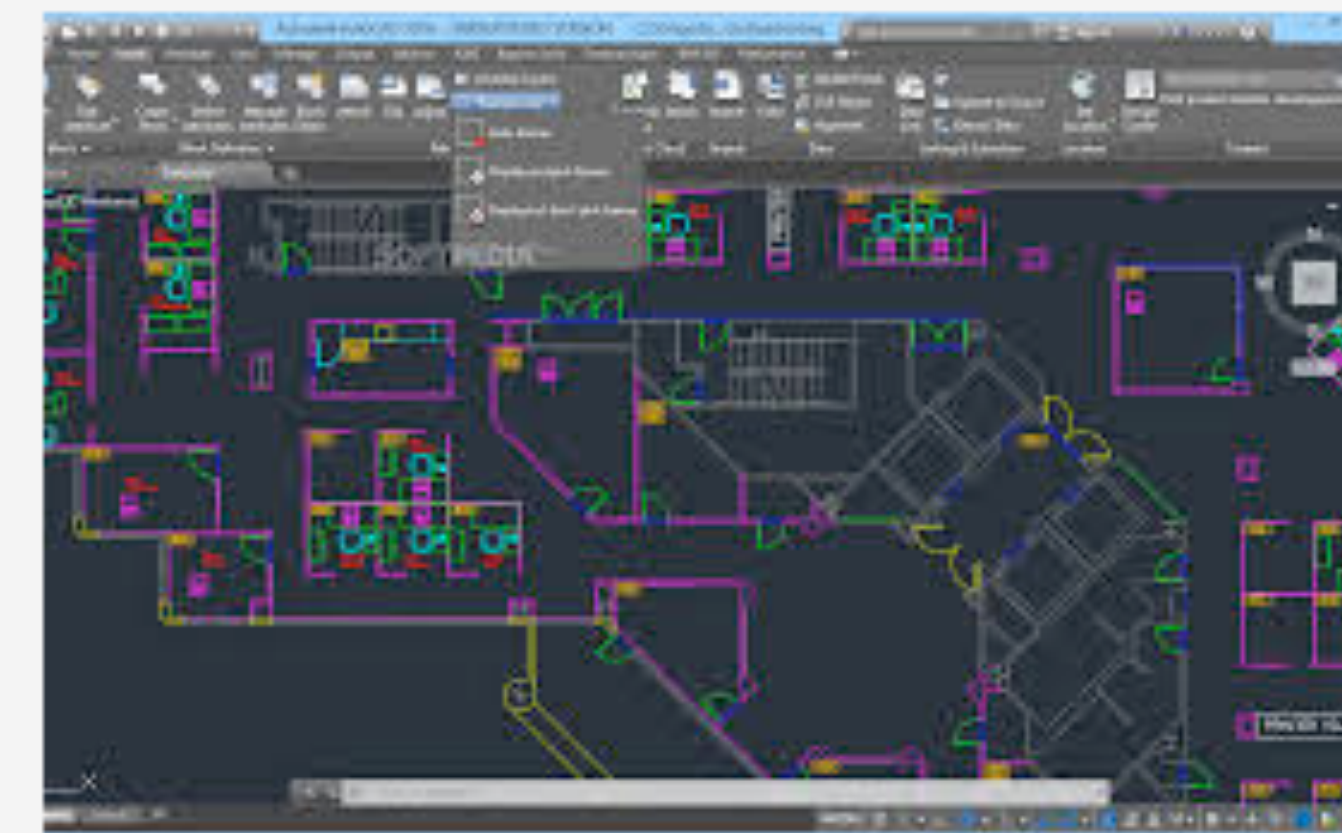
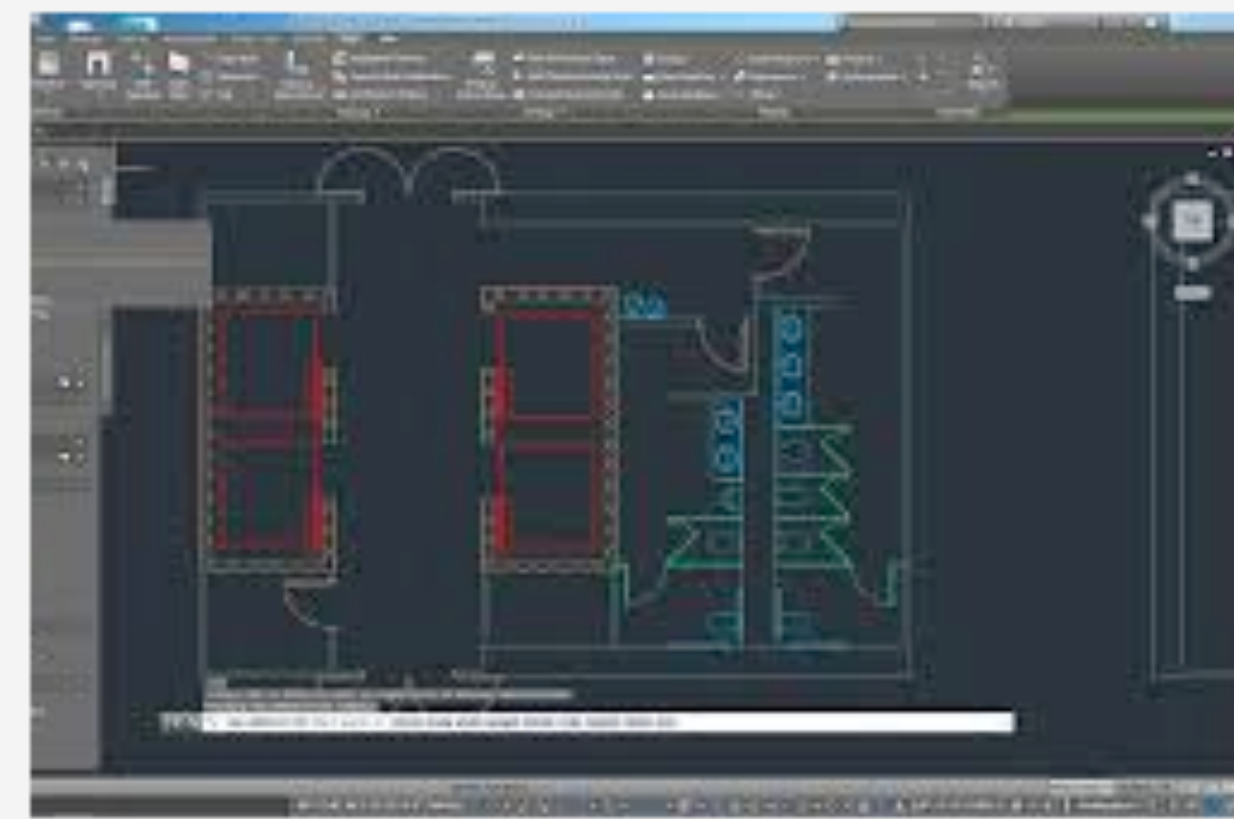
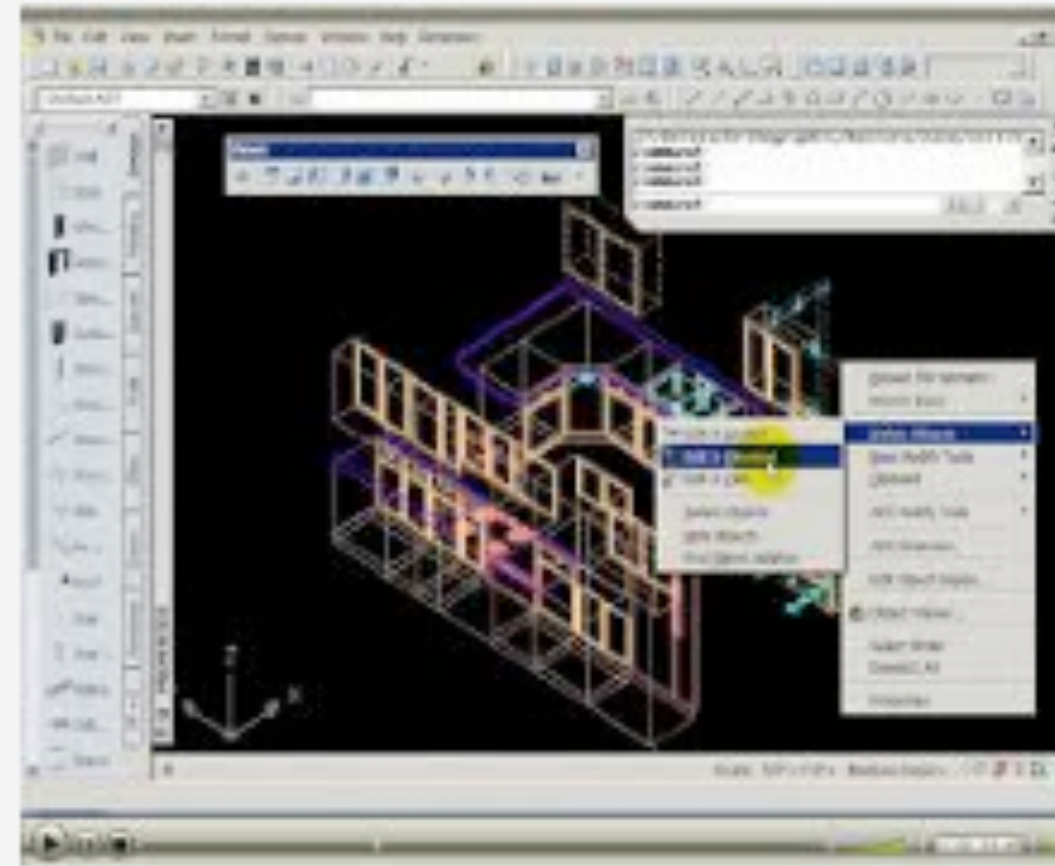
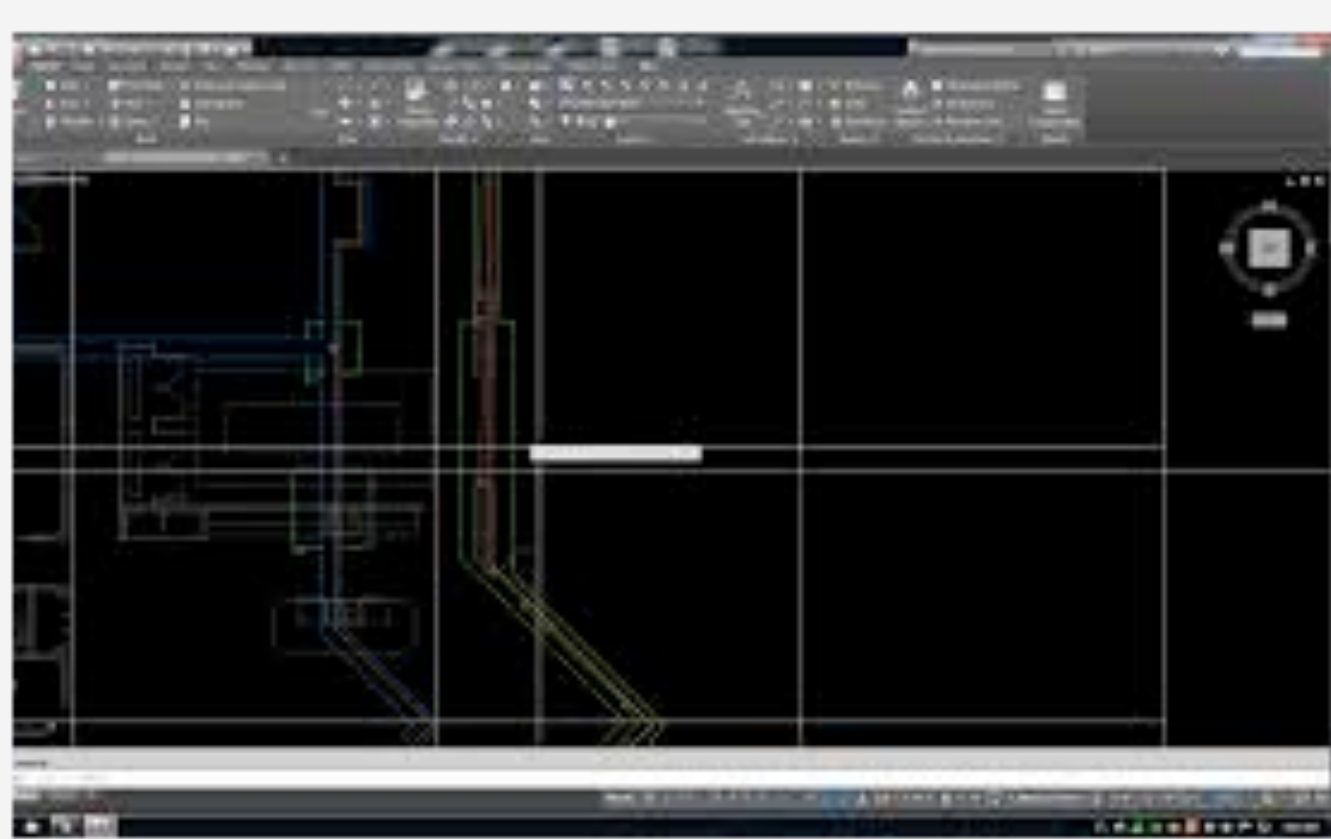
☐ Maintain aspect ratio

Label Location: Label Offset:

Horizontal

Canvas ¶ 3

Document ¶ 4



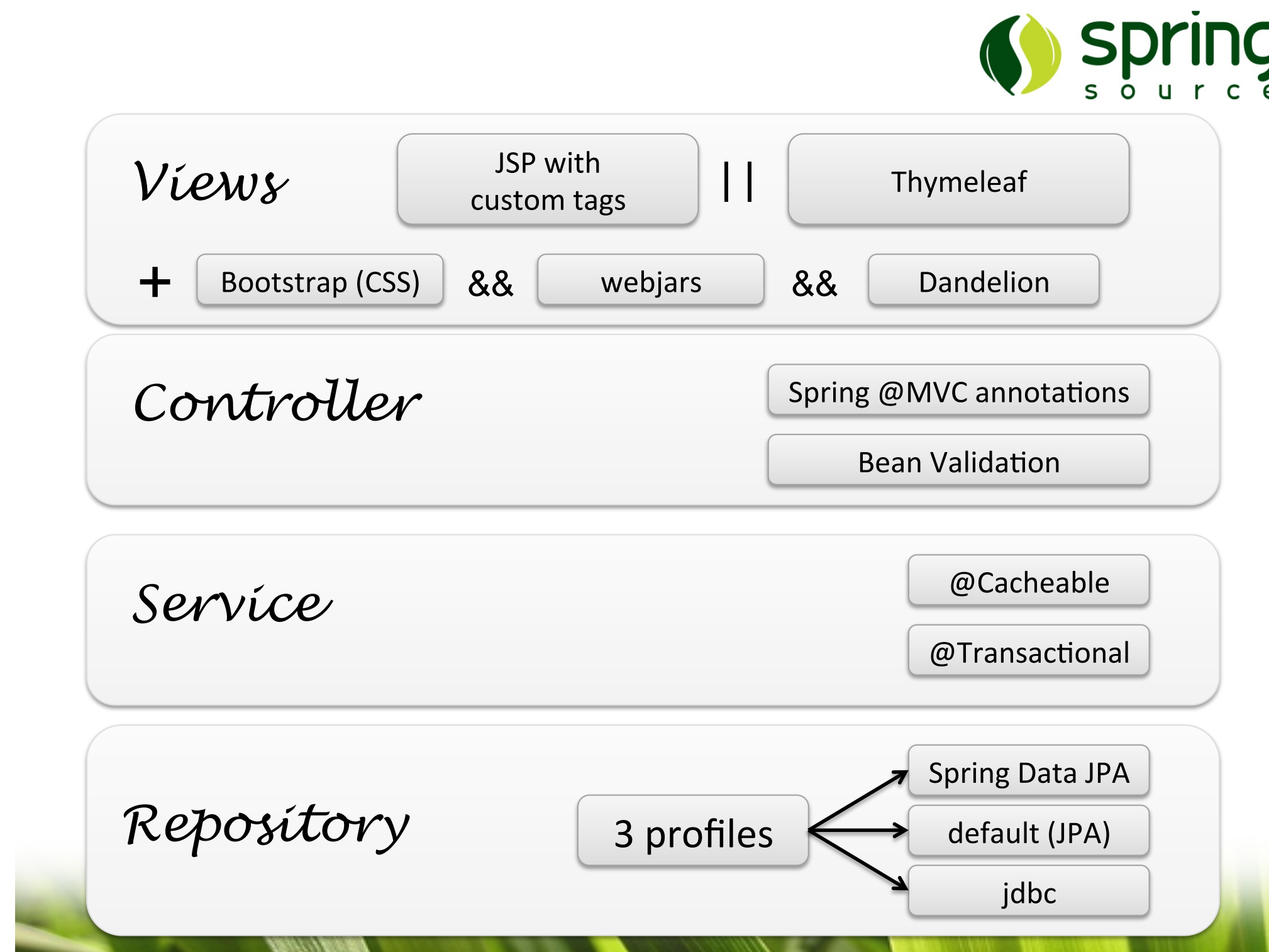
Do structural engineers and building architects
use general purpose drawing tools?

Reverse-engineer
code to diagrams?

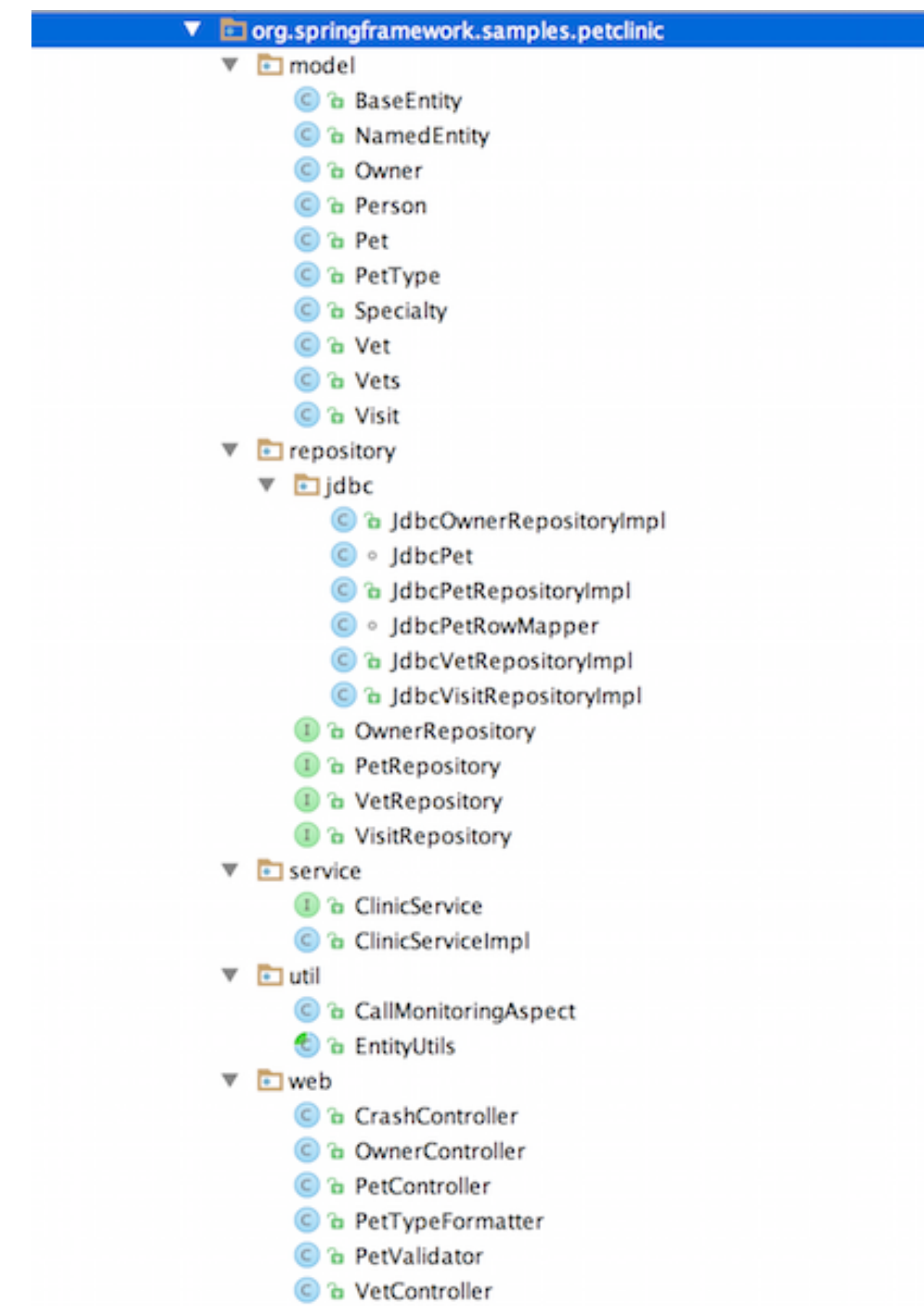
Spring PetClinic

A sample application that illustrates how to build Java web applications using the Spring MVC framework

<https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-petclinic/>



<https://speakerdeck.com/michaelisvy/spring-petclinic-sample-application>



org.springframework.samples.petclinic

model

BaseEntity

NamedEntity

Owner

Person

Pet

PetType

Specialty

Vet

Vets

Visit

repository

jdbc

JdbcOwnerRepositoryImpl

JdbcPet

JdbcPetRepositoryImpl

JdbcPetRowMapper

JdbcVetRepositoryImpl

JdbcVisitRepositoryImpl

OwnerRepository

PetRepository

VetRepository

VisitRepository

service

ClinicService

ClinicServiceImpl

util

CallMonitoringAspect

EntityUtils

web

CrashController

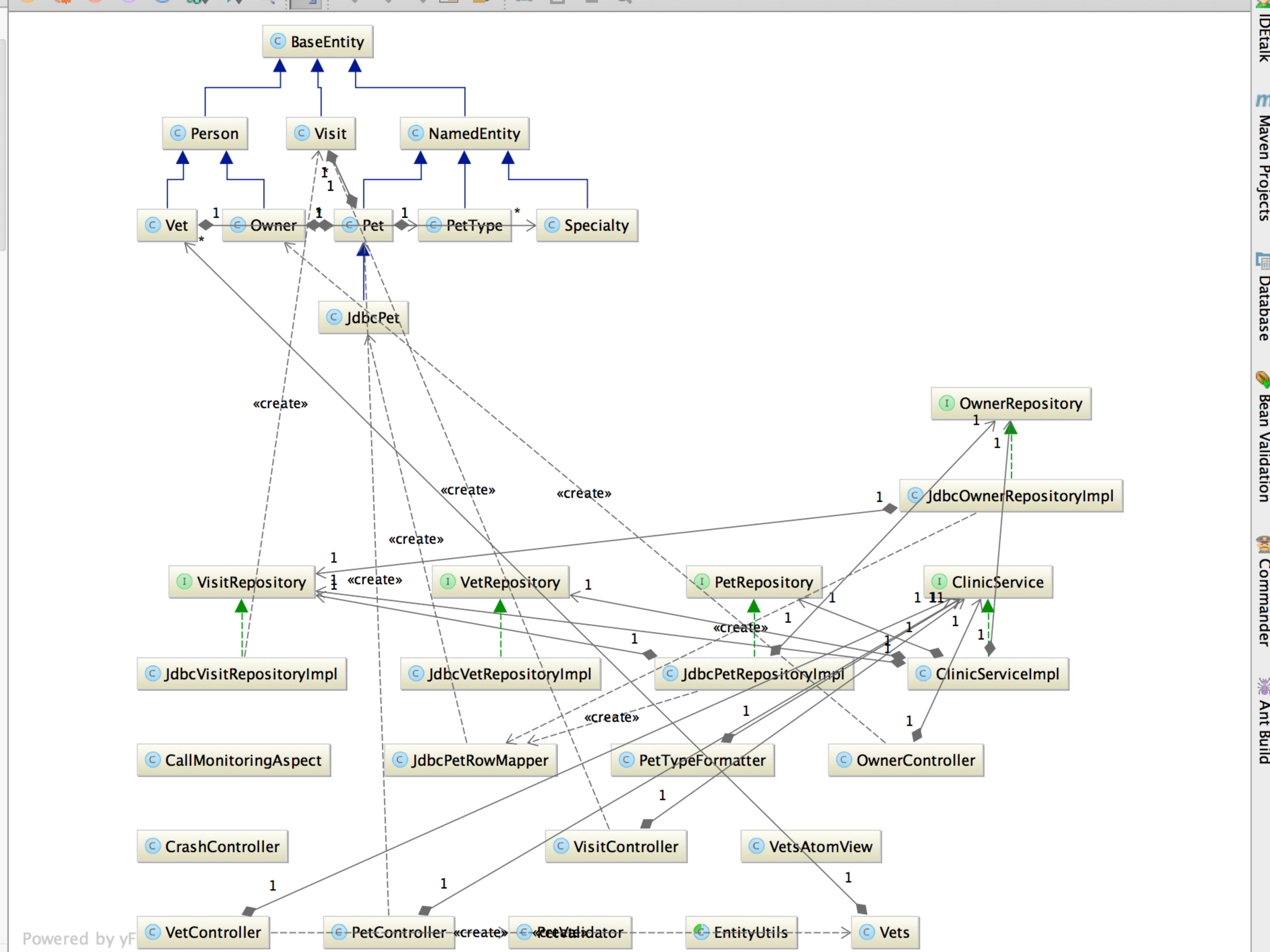
OwnerController

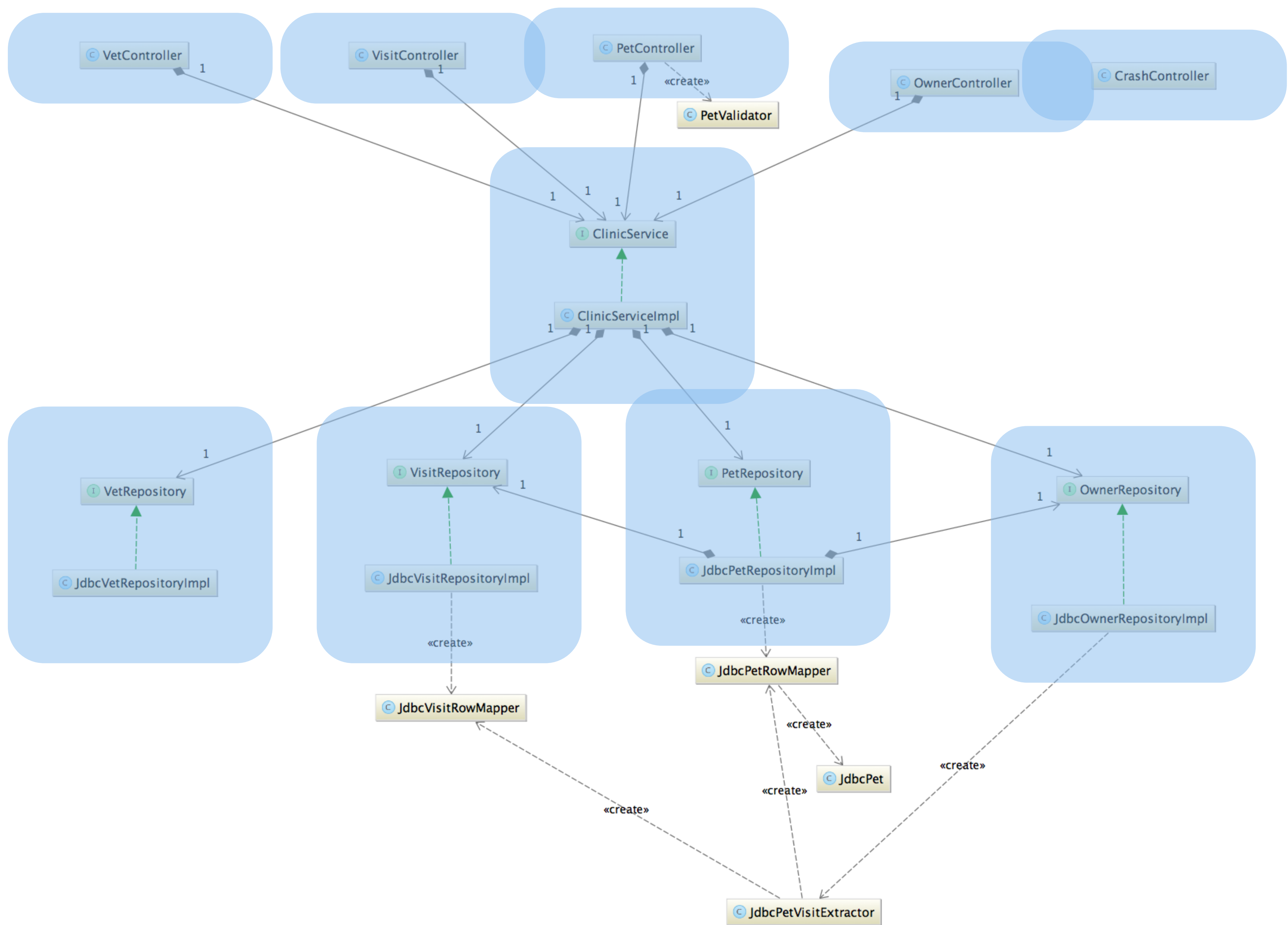
PetController

PetTypeFormatter

PetValidator

VetController





Most tools see code,
not **components**

Software Reflexion Models:
Bridging the Gap between Source and High-Level Models*

Gail C. Murphy and David Notkin

Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering
University of Washington
Box 352350
Seattle WA, USA 98195-2350
{gmurphy, notkin}@cs.washington.edu

Kevin Sullivan

Dept. of Computer Science
University of Virginia
Charlottesville VA, USA 22903
sullivan@cs.virginia.edu

Abstract

Software engineers often use high-level models (for instance, box and arrow sketches) to reason and communicate about an existing software system. One problem with high-level models is that they are almost always inaccurate with respect to the system's source code. We have developed an approach that helps an engineer use a high-level model of the structure of an existing software system as a lens through which to see a model of that system's source code. In particular, an engineer defines a high-level model and specifies how the model maps to the source. A tool then computes a software reflexion model that shows where the engineer's high-level model agrees with and where it differs from a model of the source.

The paper provides a formal characterization of reflexion models, discusses practical aspects of the approach, and relates experiences of applying the approach and tools to a number of different systems. The illustrative example used in the paper describes the application of reflexion models to NetBSD, an implementation of Unix comprised of 250,000 lines of C code. In only a few hours, an engineer computed several reflexion models that provided him with a useful, global overview of the structure of the NetBSD virtual memory subsystem. The approach has also been applied to aid in the understanding and experimental reengineering of the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet product.

*This research was funded in part by the NSF grant CCR-8858804 and a Canadian NSERC post-graduate scholarship.

⁰Permission to make digital/hard copies of all or part of this material without fee is granted provided that the copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage, the ACM copyright/server notice, the title of the publication and its date appear, and notice is given that copyright is by permission of the Association for Computing Machinery, Inc. (ACM). To copy otherwise, to republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee.

1 Introduction

Software engineers often think about an existing software system in terms of high-level models. Box and arrow sketches of a system, for instance, are often found on engineers' whiteboards. Although these models are commonly used, reasoning about the system in terms of such models can be dangerous because the models are almost always inaccurate with respect to the system's source.

Current reverse engineering systems derive high-level models from the source code. These derived models are useful because they are, by their very nature, accurate representations of the source. Although accurate, the models created by these reverse engineering systems may differ from the models sketched by engineers; an example of this is reported by Wong et al. [WTMS95].

We have developed an approach, illustrated in Figure 1, that enables an engineer to produce sufficiently accurate high-level models in a different way. The engineer defines a high-level model of interest, extracts a source model (such as a call graph or an inheritance hierarchy) from the source code, and defines a declarative mapping between the two models. A *software reflexion model* is then computed to determine where the engineer's high-level model does and does not agree with the source model.¹ An engineer interprets the reflexion model and, as necessary, modifies the input to iteratively compute additional reflexion models.

¹The old English spelling differentiates our use of "reflexion" from the field of reflective computing [Smi84].

1 Introduction

Software engineers often think about an existing software system in terms of high-level models. Box and arrow sketches of a system, for instance, are often found on engineers' whiteboards. Although these models are commonly used, reasoning about the system in terms of such models can be dangerous because the models are almost always inaccurate with respect to the system's source.

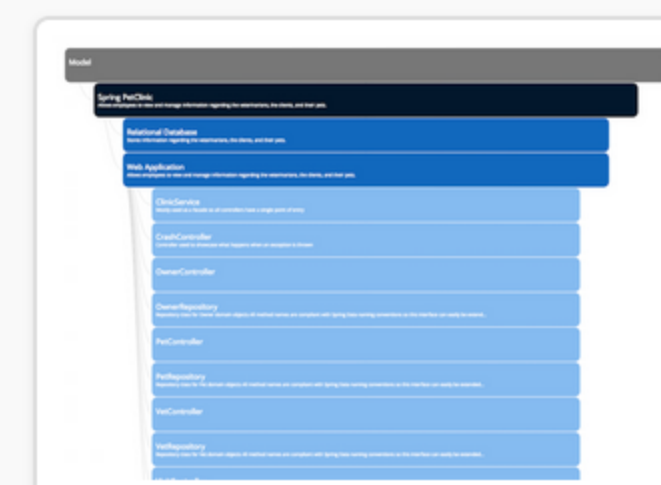
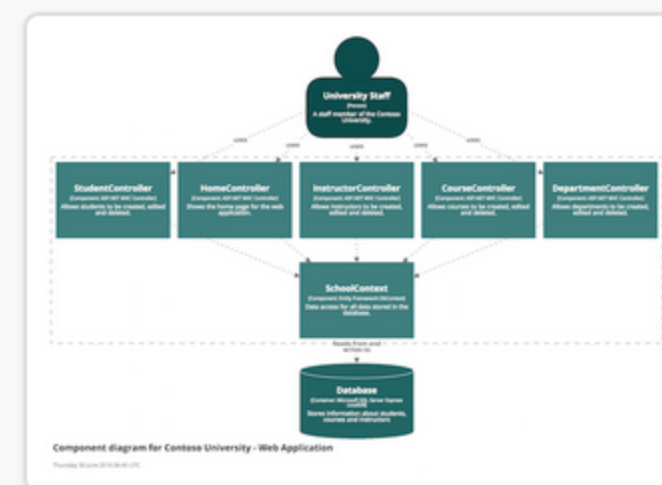
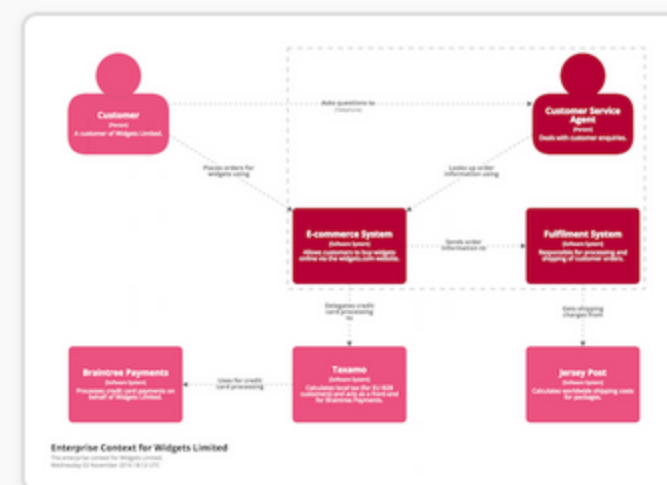
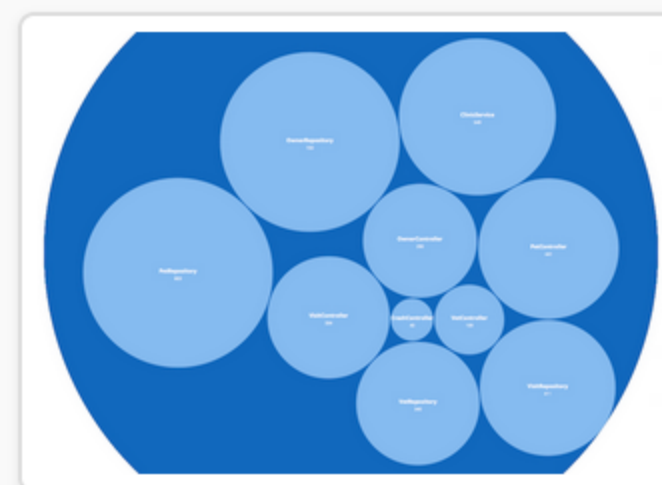
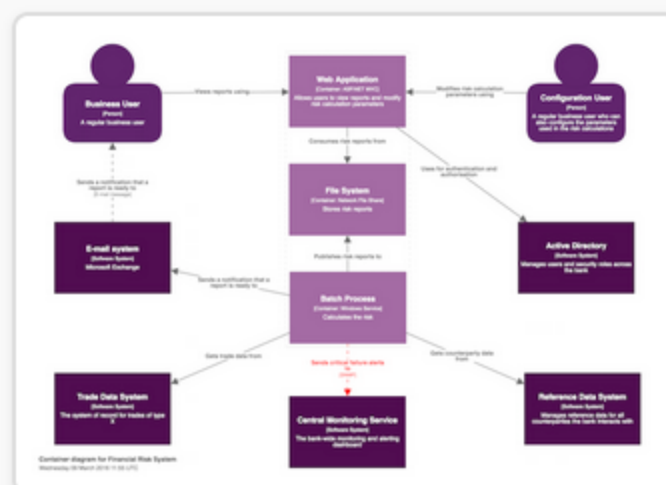
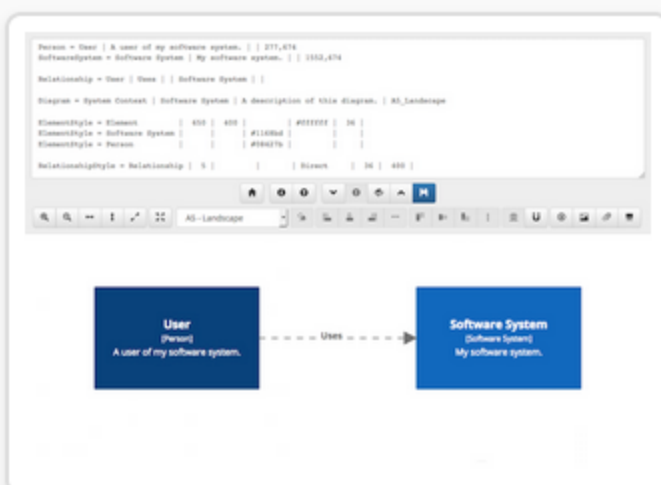
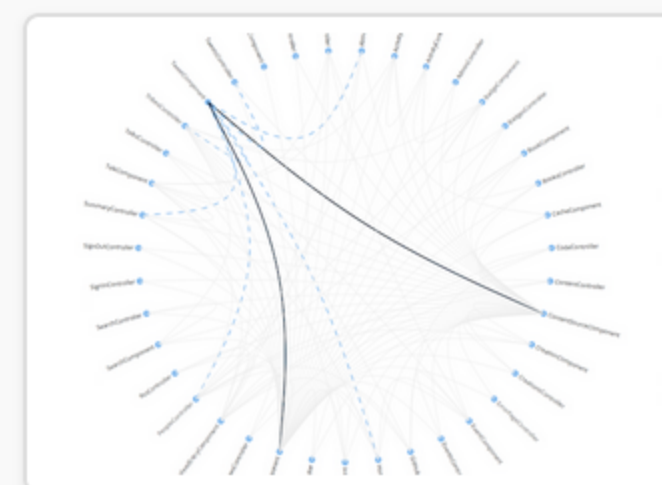
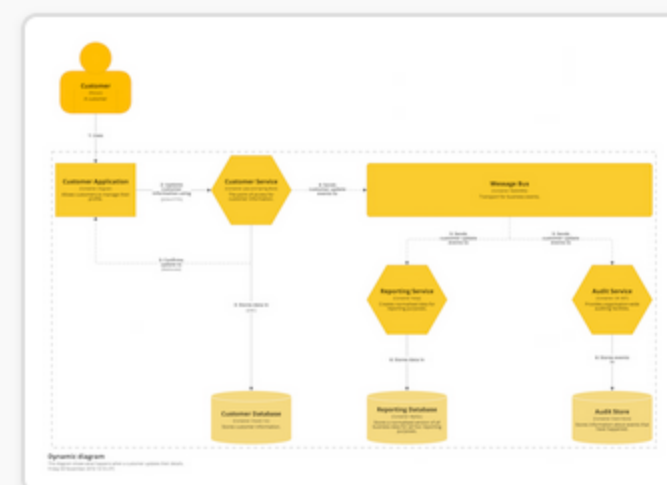
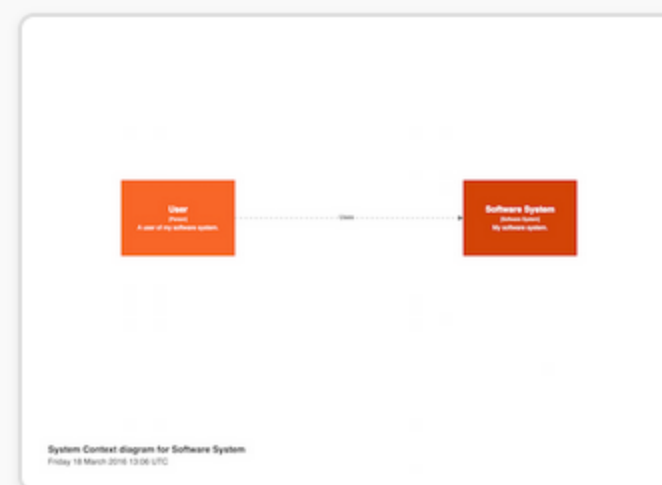
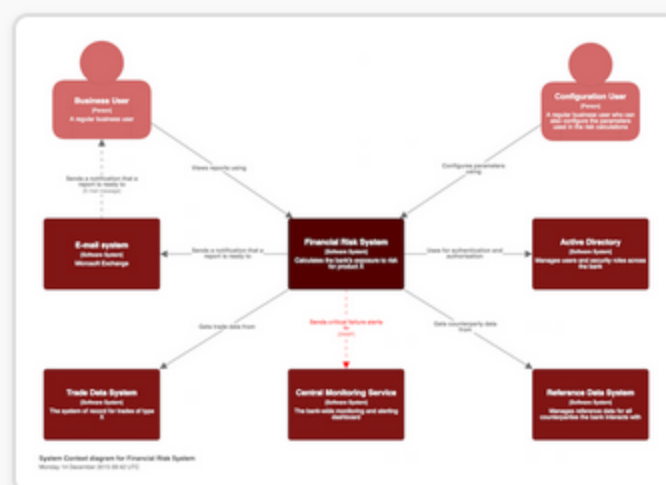
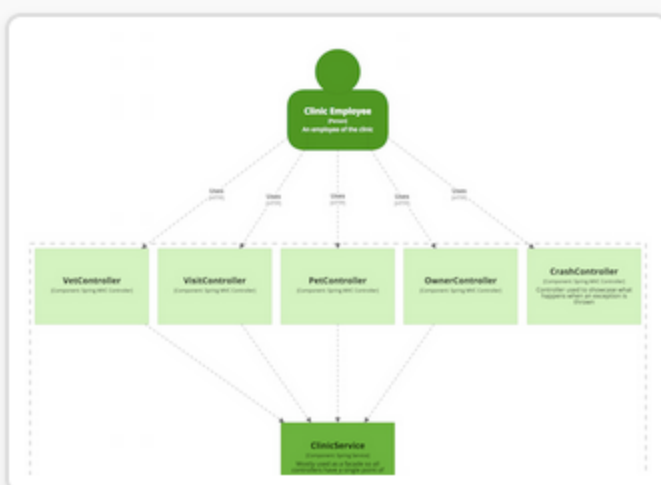
Current reverse engineering systems derive high-level models from the source code. These derived models are useful because they are, by their very nature, accurate representations of the source. Although accurate, the models created by these reverse engineering systems may differ from the models sketched by engineers; an example of this is reported by Wong et al. [WTMS95].

Information about
software architecture
doesn't exist in the code

[About](#)[Compare](#)[C4](#)[Examples](#)[Pricing](#)[Express ▾](#)[Help](#)[Sign up](#)[Sign in](#)

Structurizr

Visualise, document and explore your software architecture




```
Person = User | A user of my software system. | | 277,674
SoftwareSystem = Software System | My software system. | | 1552,674

Relationship = User | Uses | | Software System | |

Diagram = System Context | Software System | A description of this diagram. | A5_Landscape

ElementStyle = Element | 650 | 400 | | #ffffff | 36 |
ElementStyle = Software System | | | #1168bd | | |
ElementStyle = Person | | | #08427b | | |
```

🏠

ℹ️

❓

⌵

⚠️

🔍

⬆️

💾

🔍

🔍

↔️

↑

↗️

🔄

A5 - Landscape

⏪

🖨️

🖨️

🖨️

⋮

📄

📄

📄

⋮

☰

U

⬇️

🖼️

📎

🖨️

```
graph LR; User[User  
[Person]  
A user of my software system.] -.- Uses --> SoftwareSystem[Software System  
[Software System]  
My software system.]
```

The diagram illustrates a relationship between two entities. On the left, a dark blue box represents the **User** (Person), with the description "A user of my software system." On the right, a blue box represents the **Software System** (Software System), with the description "My software system." A dashed line connects the two boxes, labeled **Uses**, with a solid arrowhead pointing towards the Software System.

JUST ENOUGH SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

A RISK-DRIVEN APPROACH

GEORGE FAIRBANKS

FOREWORD BY DAVID GARLAN



Model-code gap. Your architecture models and your source code will not show the same things. The difference between them is the *model-code gap*. Your architecture models include some abstract concepts, like components, that your programming language does not, but could. Beyond that, architecture models include intensional elements, like design decisions and constraints, that cannot be expressed in procedural source code at all.

Consequently, the relationship between the architecture model and source code is complicated. It is mostly a refinement relationship, where the extensional elements in the architecture model are refined into extensional elements in source code. This is shown in Figure 10.3. However, intensional elements are not refined into corresponding elements in source code.

Upon learning about the model-code gap, your first instinct may be to avoid it. But reflecting on the origins of the gap gives little hope of a general solution in the short term: architecture models help you reason about complexity and scale because they are abstract and intensional; source code executes on machines because it is concrete and extensional.

“architecturally-evident coding style”

Examples of architecturally-evident coding styles

Annotations/attributes (@Component, [Component], etc)

Naming conventions (*Controller, *Service, etc)

Namespacing/packaging (com.mycompany.system.components.*)

Maven & Gradle modules, OSGi & Java 9 modules

JavaScript module patterns, ECMAScript 6 modules,
microservices, etc

Executable architecture description language

Structurizr for Java and .NET




```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
    Workspace workspace = new Workspace(  
        "Spring PetClinic",  
        "This is a C4 representation of the Spring PetClinic sample app  
        (https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-petclinic/)");  
  
    Model model = workspace.getModel();  
  
    }  
}
```



```
// software systems and people
SoftwareSystem springPetClinic = model.addSoftwareSystem(
    "Spring PetClinic",
    "Allows employees to view and manage information regarding the
    veterinarians, the clients, and their pets.");

Person clinicEmployee = model.addPerson(
    "Clinic Employee", "An employee of the clinic");

clinicEmployee.uses(springPetClinic, "Uses");
```



```
// containers
Container webApplication = springPetClinic.addContainer(
    "Web Application",
    "Allows employees to view and manage information regarding the
    veterinarians, the clients, and their pets.",
    "Apache Tomcat 7.x");

Container relationalDatabase = springPetClinic.addContainer(
    "Relational Database",
    "Stores information regarding the veterinarians, the clients,
    and their pets.", "HSQLDB");

clinicEmployee.uses(webApplication,
    "Uses", "HTTP");

webApplication.uses(relationalDatabase,
    "Reads from and writes to", "JDBC, port 9001");
```



```
// components
ComponentFinder componentFinder = new ComponentFinder(
    webApplication,
    "org.springframework.samples.petclinic",
    new SpringComponentFinderStrategy(
        new ReferencedTypesSupportingTypesStrategy()
    ),
    new SourceCodeComponentFinderStrategy(
        new File(sourceRoot, "/src/main/java/"), 150));

componentFinder.findComponents();
```



```
// connect components with other model elements
```

```
webApplication.getComponents().stream()  
    .filter(c -> c.getTechnology().equals(SpringComponentFinderStrategy.SPRING_MVC_CONTROLLER))  
    .forEach(c -> clinicEmployee.uses(c, "Uses", "HTTP"));
```

```
webApplication.getComponents().stream()  
    .filter(c -> c.getTechnology().equals(SpringComponentFinderStrategy.SPRING_REPOSITORY))  
    .forEach(c -> c.uses(relationalDatabase, "Reads from and writes to", "JDBC"));
```



```
// system context, container and component views
ViewSet viewSet = workspace.getViews();

SystemContextView contextView = viewSet.createContextView(
    springPetClinic, "context", "Context view for Spring PetClinic");
contextView.addAllSoftwareSystems();
contextView.addAllPeople();

ContainerView containerView = viewSet.createContainerView(
    springPetClinic, "containers", "Container view for Spring PetClinic");
containerView.addAllPeople();
containerView.addAllSoftwareSystems();
containerView.addAllContainers();

ComponentView componentView = viewSet.createComponentView(
    webApplication, "components", "Component view for the Spring PetClinic webapp.");
componentView.addAllComponents();
componentView.addAllPeople();
componentView.add(relationalDatabase);
```

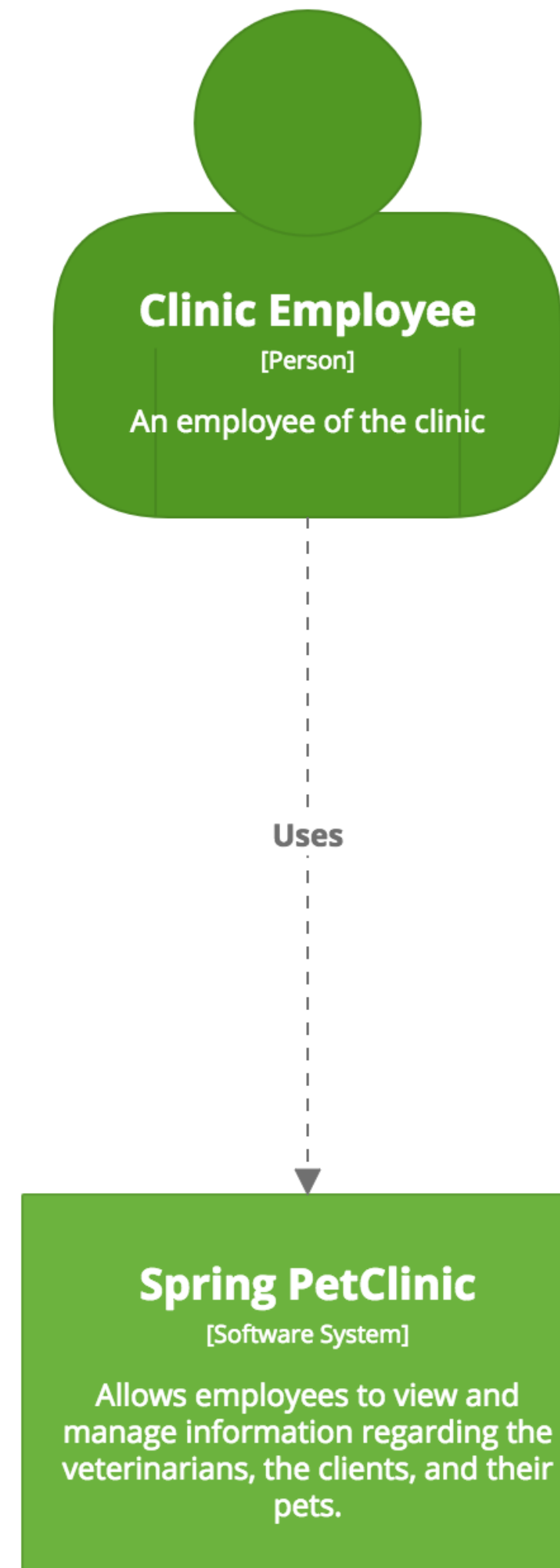


```
// upload the software architecture model to structurizr.com
```

```
StructurizrClient client = new StructurizrClient("key", "secret");
```

```
client.mergeWorkspace(1234, workspace);
```

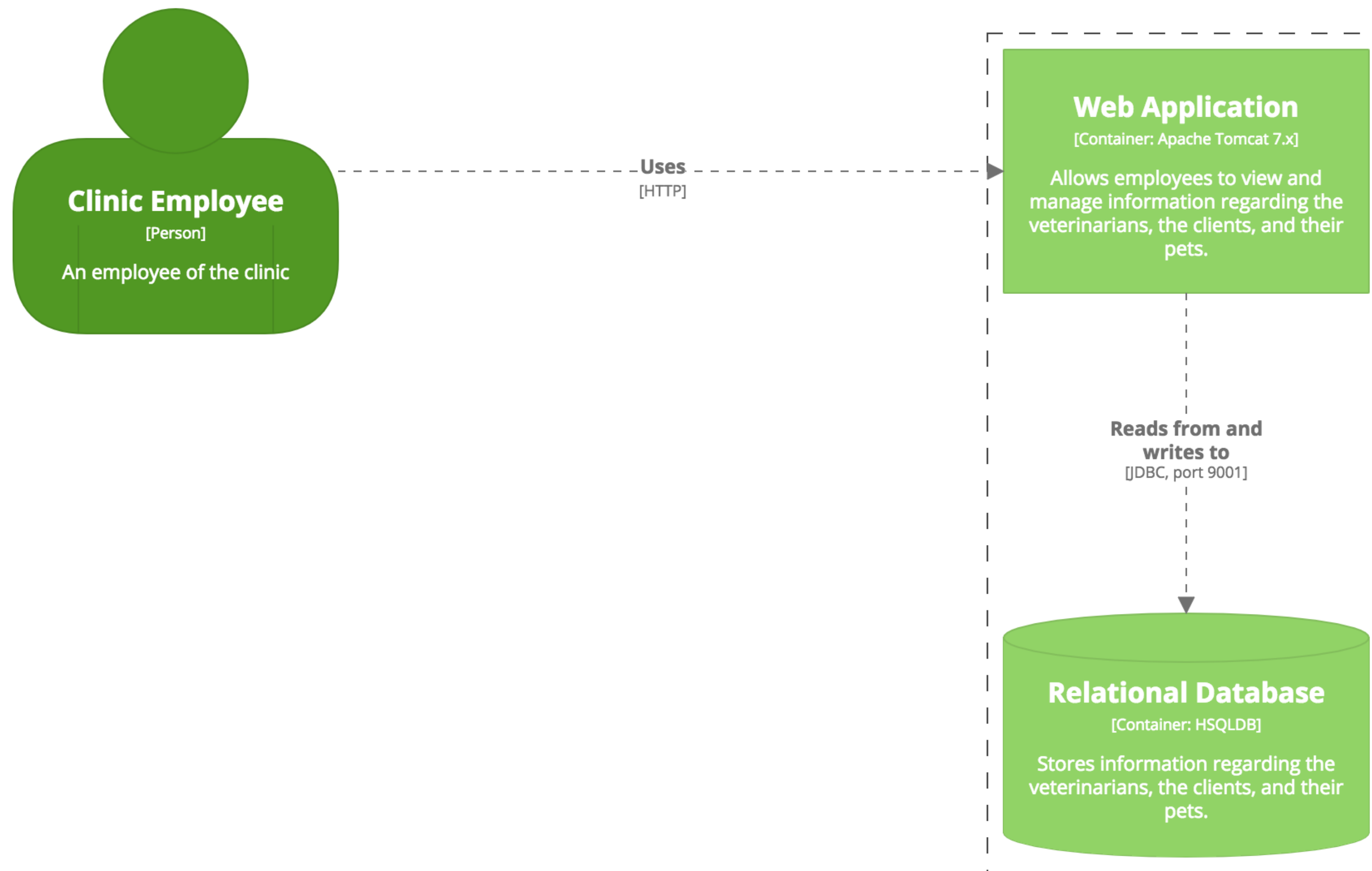
```
{
  "id" : 0,
  "name" : "Spring PetClinic",
  "description" : "This is a C4 representation of the Spring PetClinic sample app (https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-petclinic/)",
  "model" : {
    "people" : [ {
      "tags" : "Element,Person",
      "id" : "2",
      "name" : "Clinic Employee",
      "description" : "An employee of the clinic",
      "relationships" : [ {
        "tags" : "Relationship,Synchronous",
        "id" : "3",
        "sourceId" : "2",
        "destinationId" : "1",
        "description" : "Uses",
        "interactionStyle" : "Synchronous"
      }, {
        "tags" : "Relationship,Synchronous",
        "id" : "6",
        "sourceId" : "2",
        "destinationId" : "4",
        "description" : "Uses",
        "technology" : "HTTP",
        "interactionStyle" : "Synchronous"
      }, {
        "tags" : "Relationship,Synchronous",
        "id" : "28",
        "sourceId" : "2",
        "destinationId" : "8",
        "description" : "Uses",
        "technology" : "HTTP",
        "interactionStyle" : "Synchronous"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

System Context diagram for Spring PetClinic

The System Context diagram for the Spring PetClinic system.

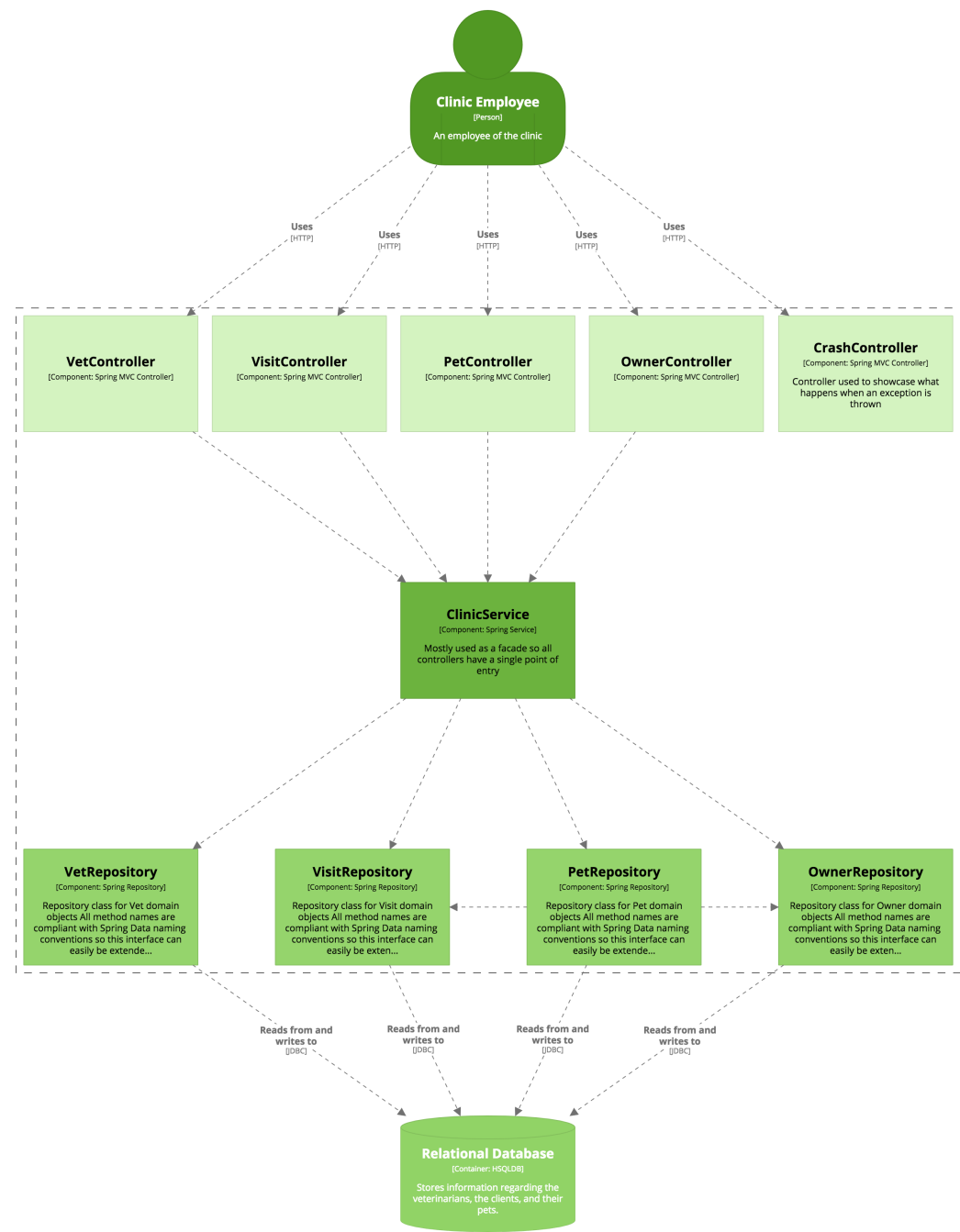
Friday 18 November 2016 22:21 UTC



Container diagram for Spring PetClinic

The Containers diagram for the Spring PetClinic system.

Friday 18 November 2016 22:21 UTC



Component diagram for Spring PetClinic - Web Application
The Components diagram for the Spring PetClinic web application.
Friday 18 November 2016 22:21 UTC

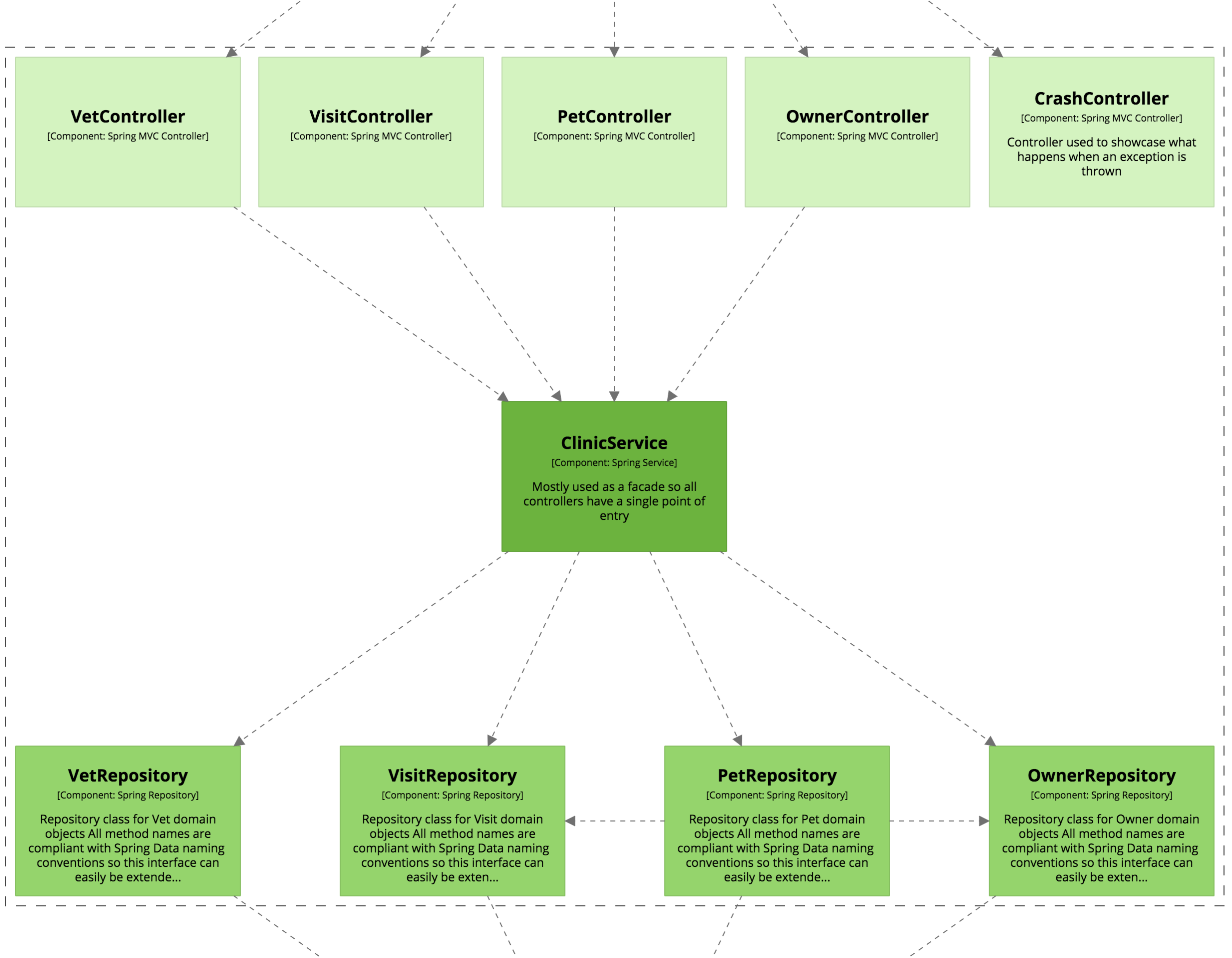
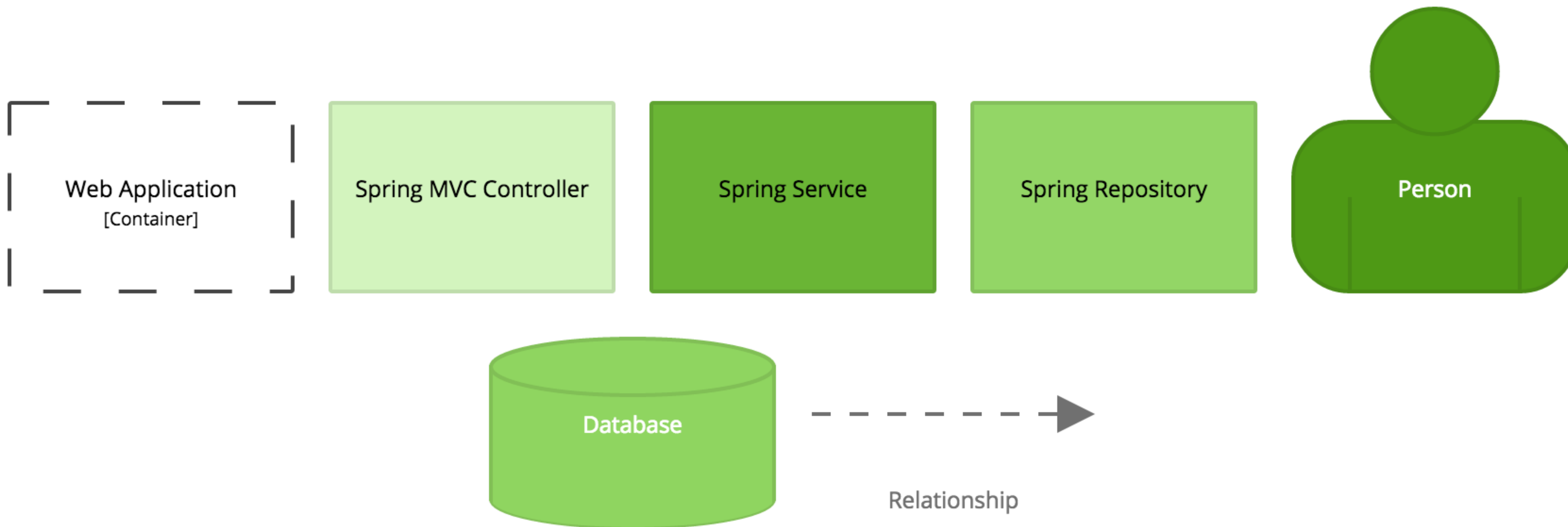


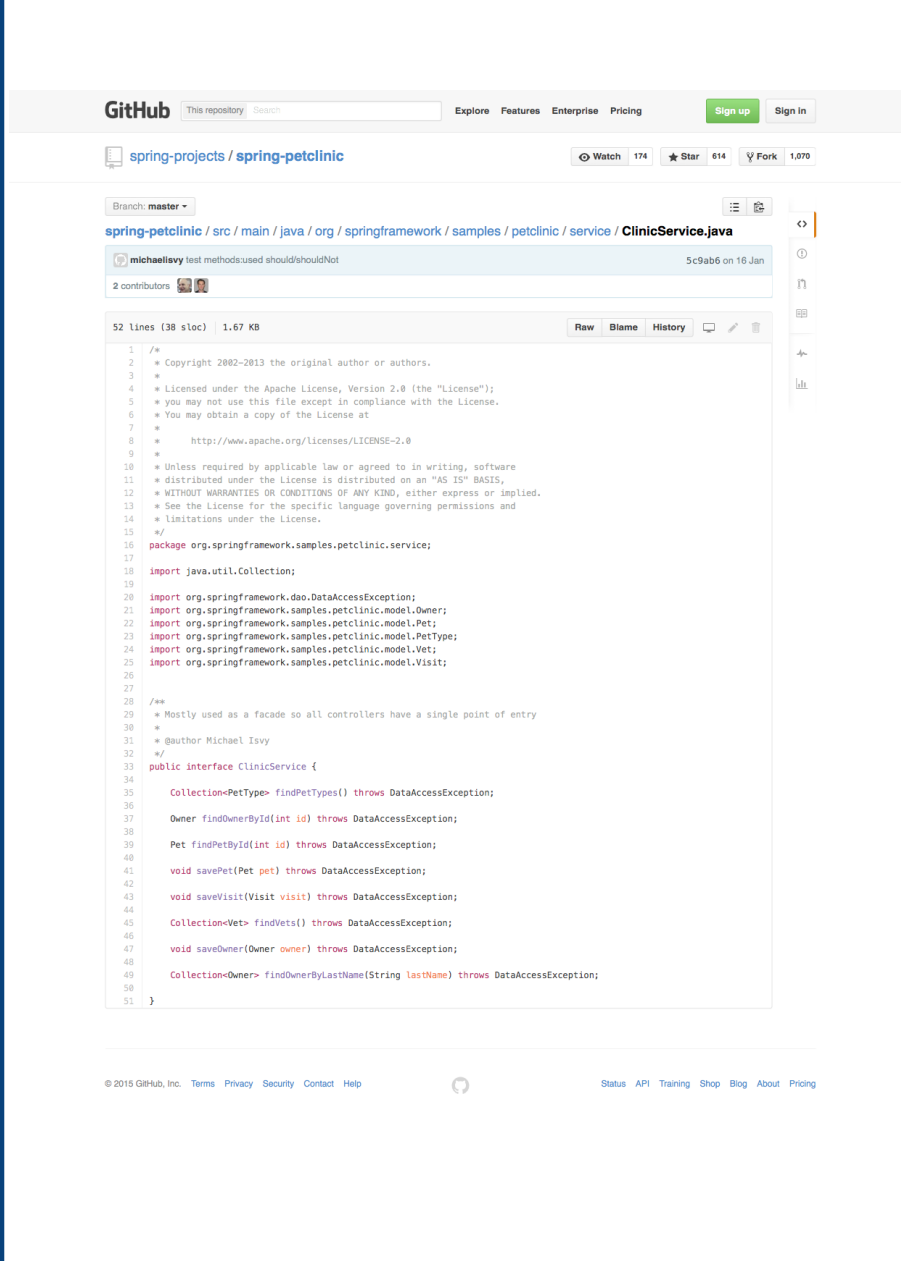
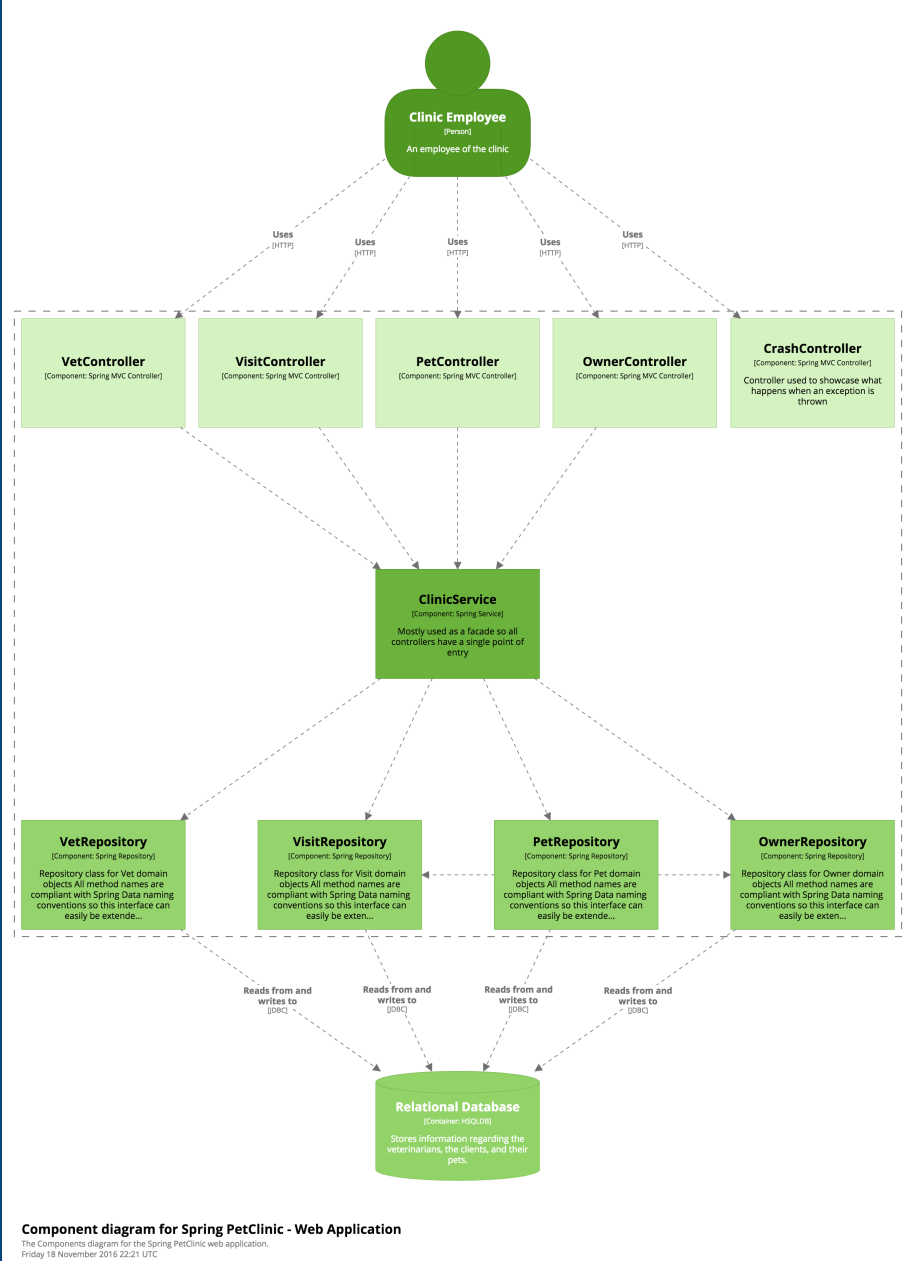
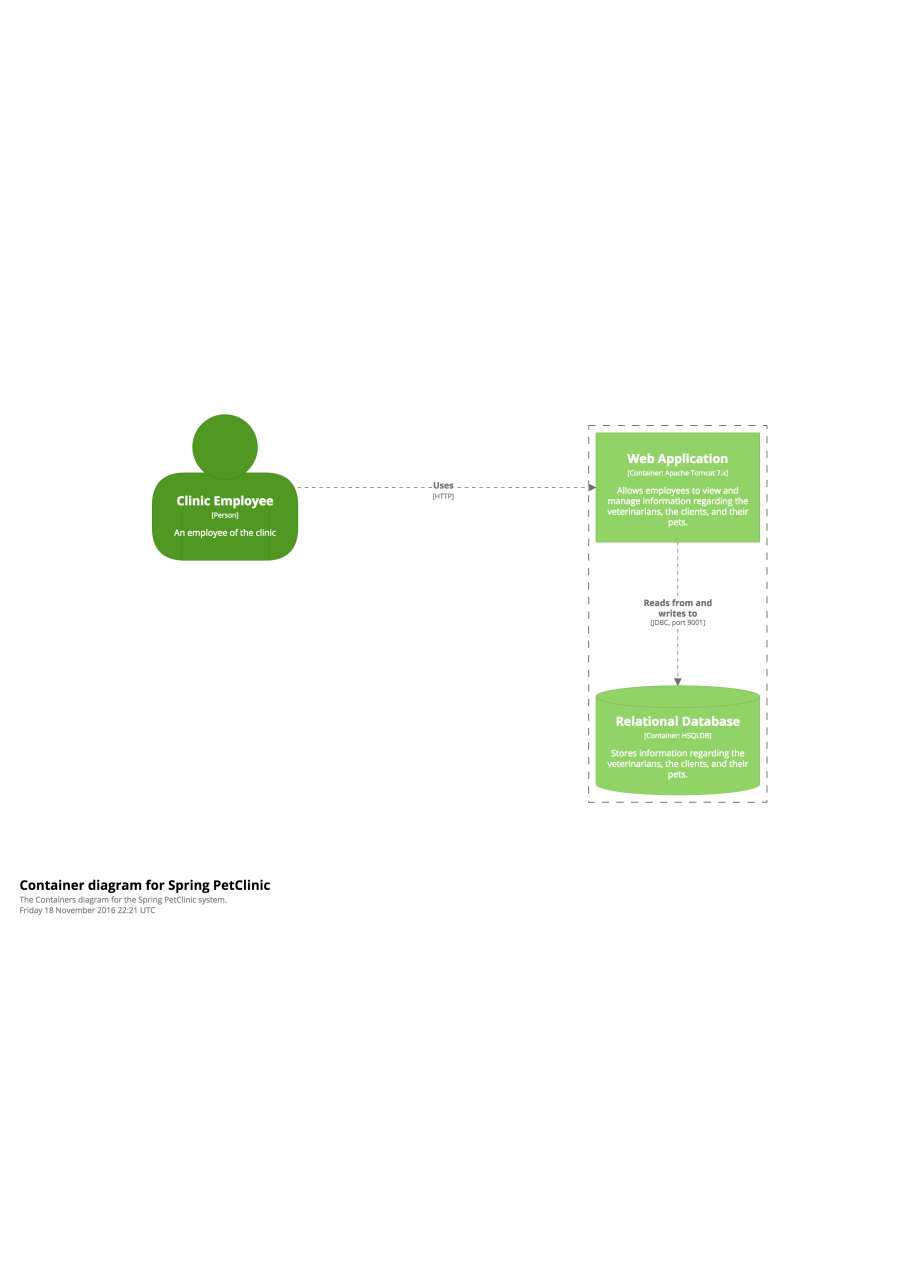
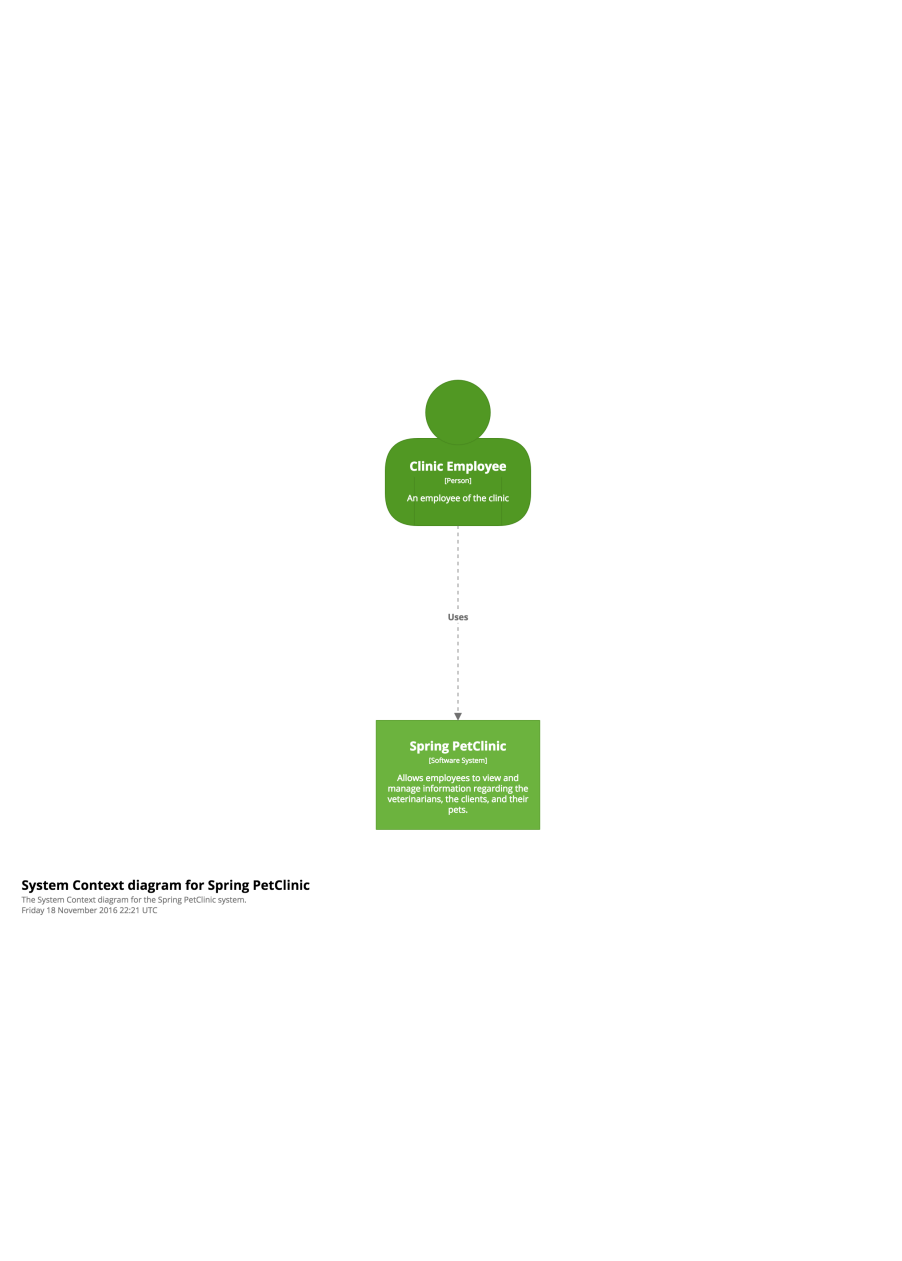
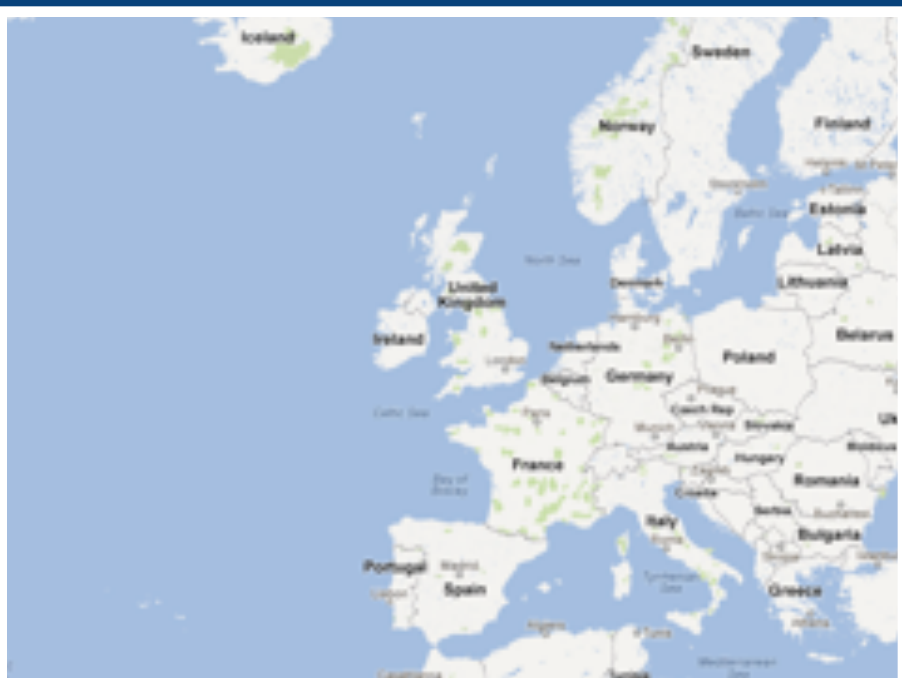
Diagram key



Here are the styles that have been used on this diagram.



Close



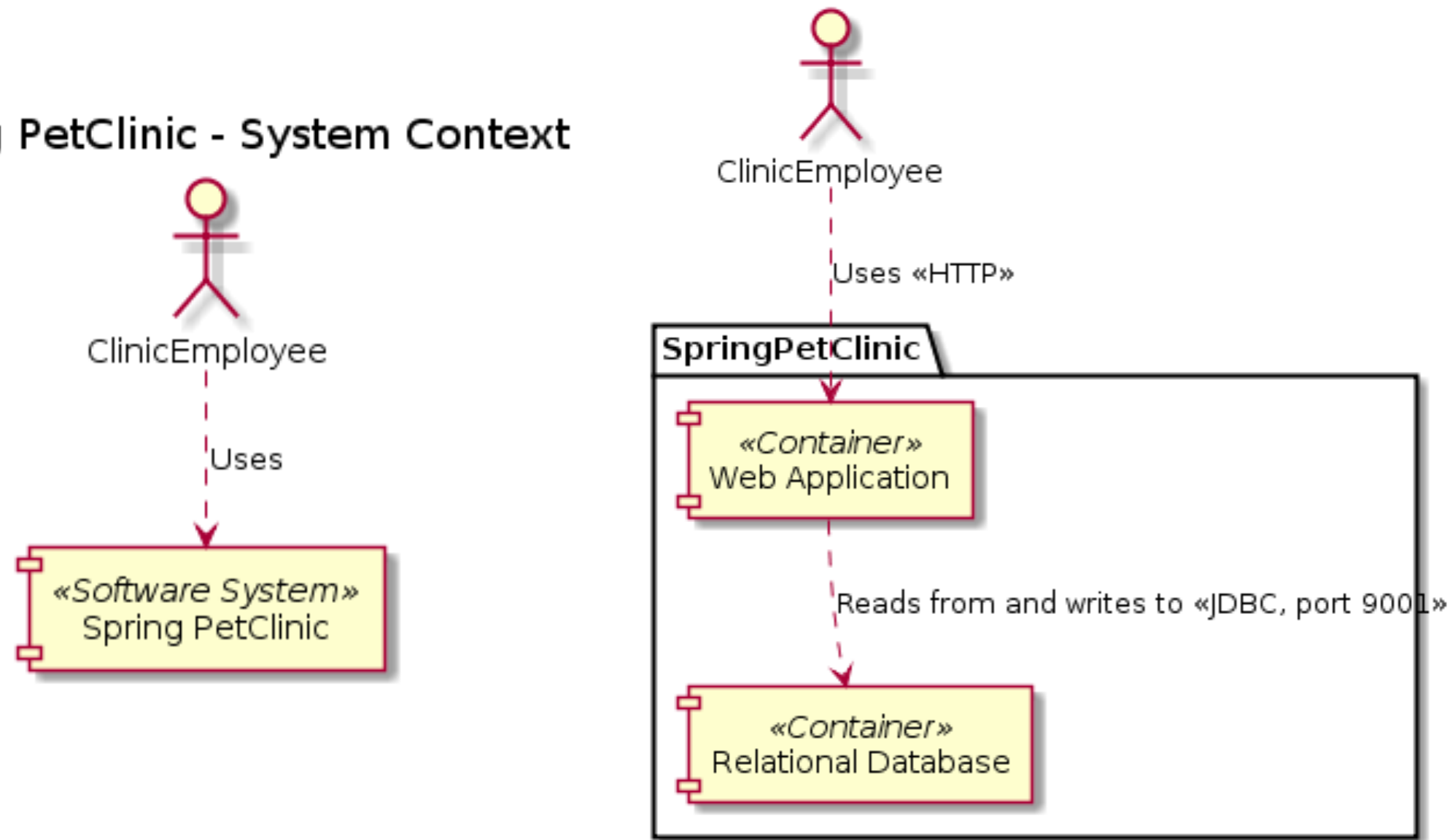
Diagrams are maps

that help software developers navigate a large and/or complex codebase

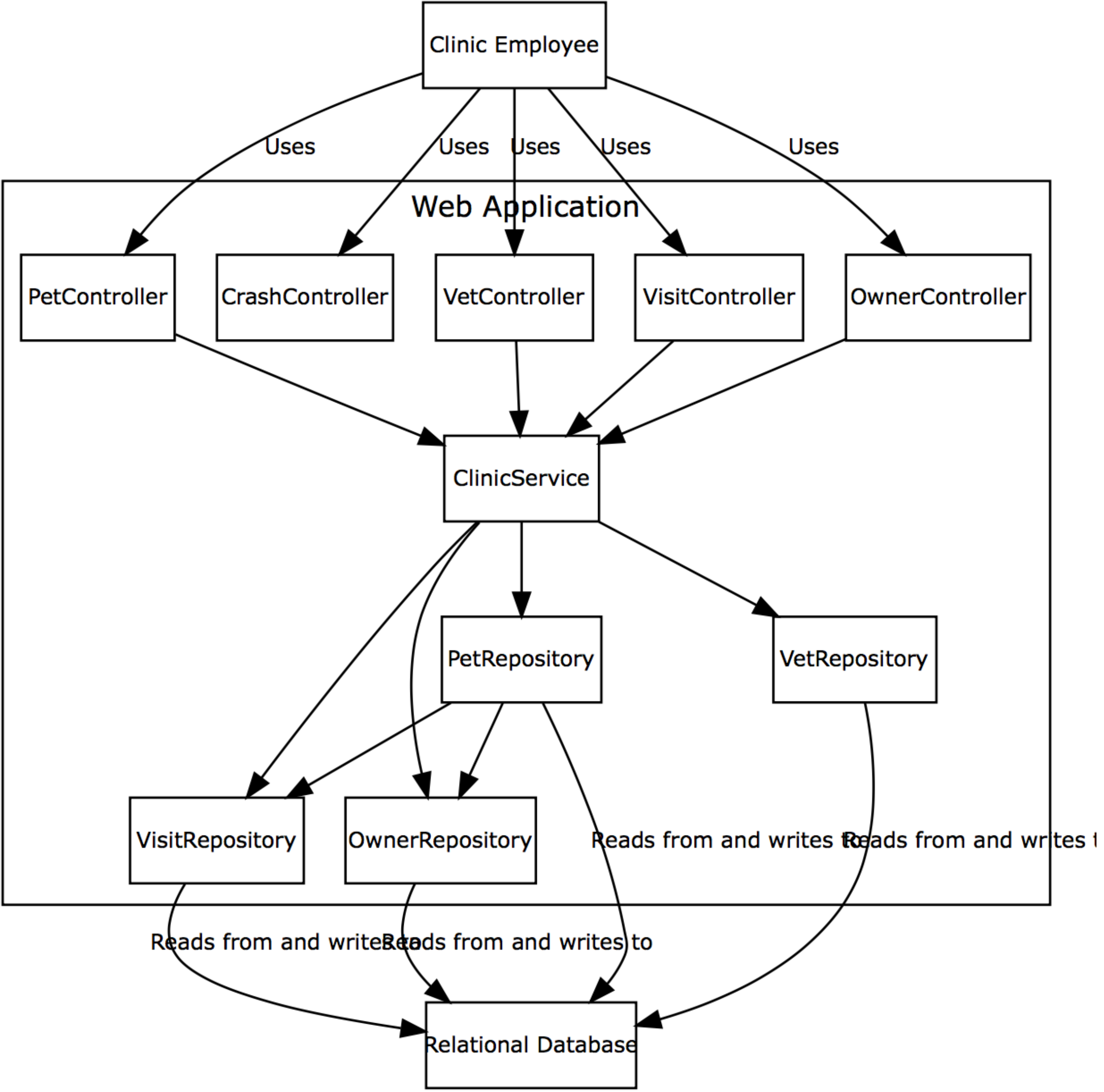
You can create
many **visualisations**
from a single model

Spring PetClinic - Containers

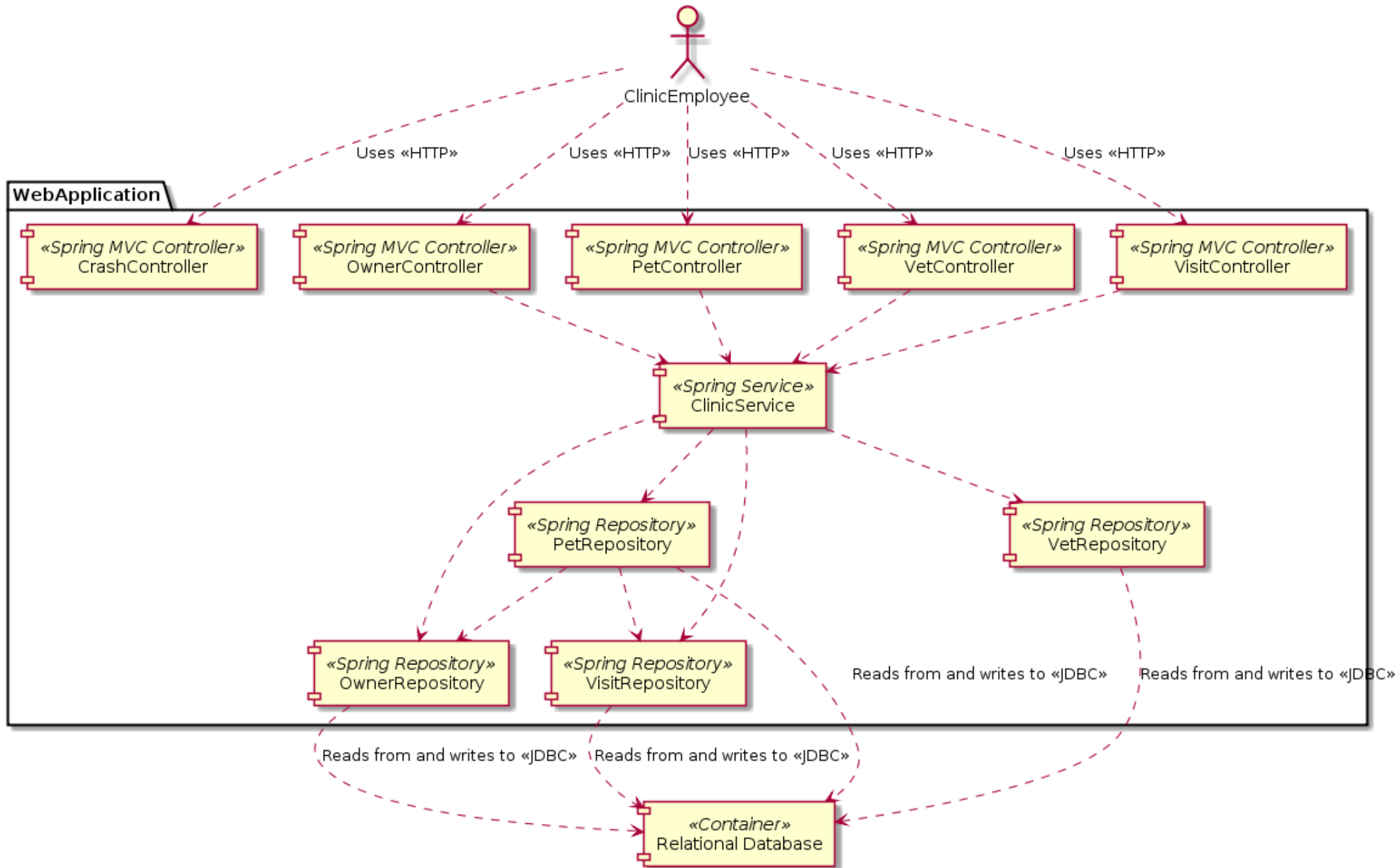
Spring PetClinic - System Context

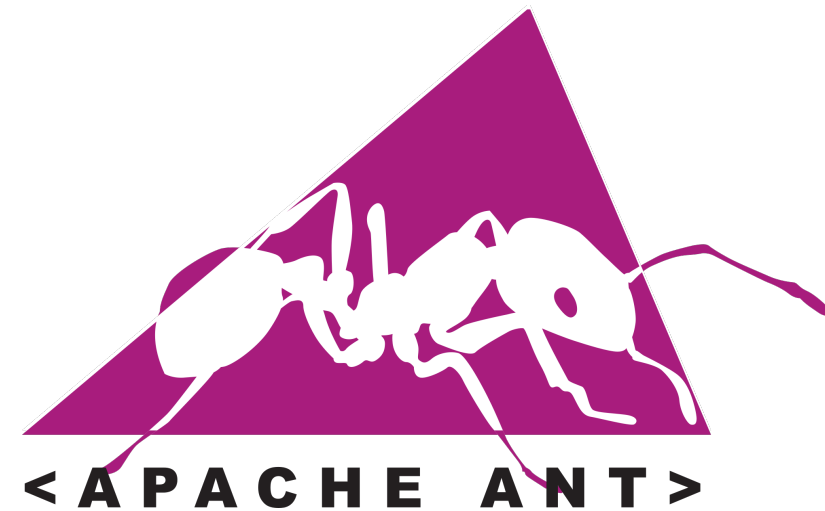


Spring PetClinic - Web Application - Components



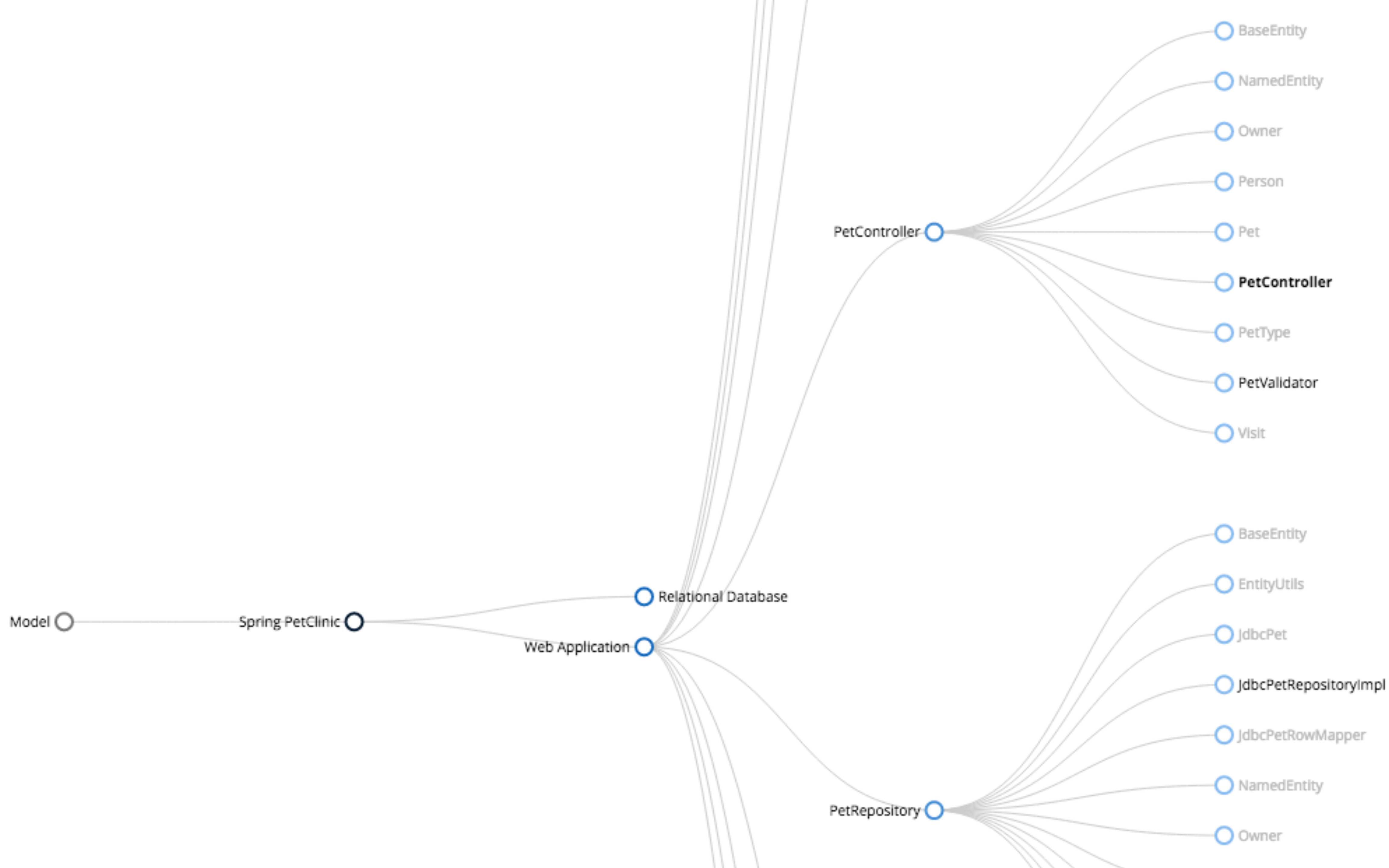
Spring PetClinic - Web Application - Components

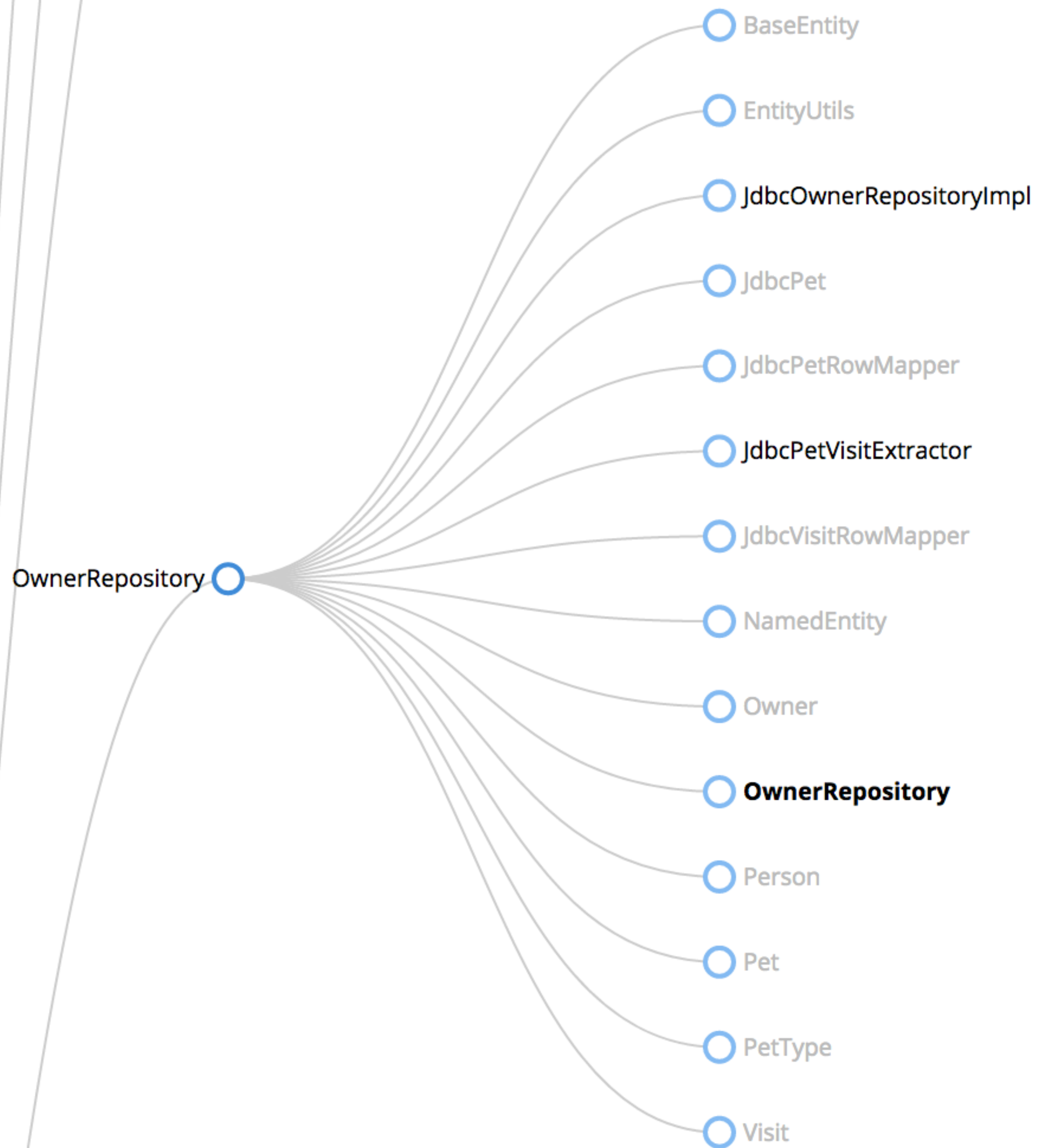


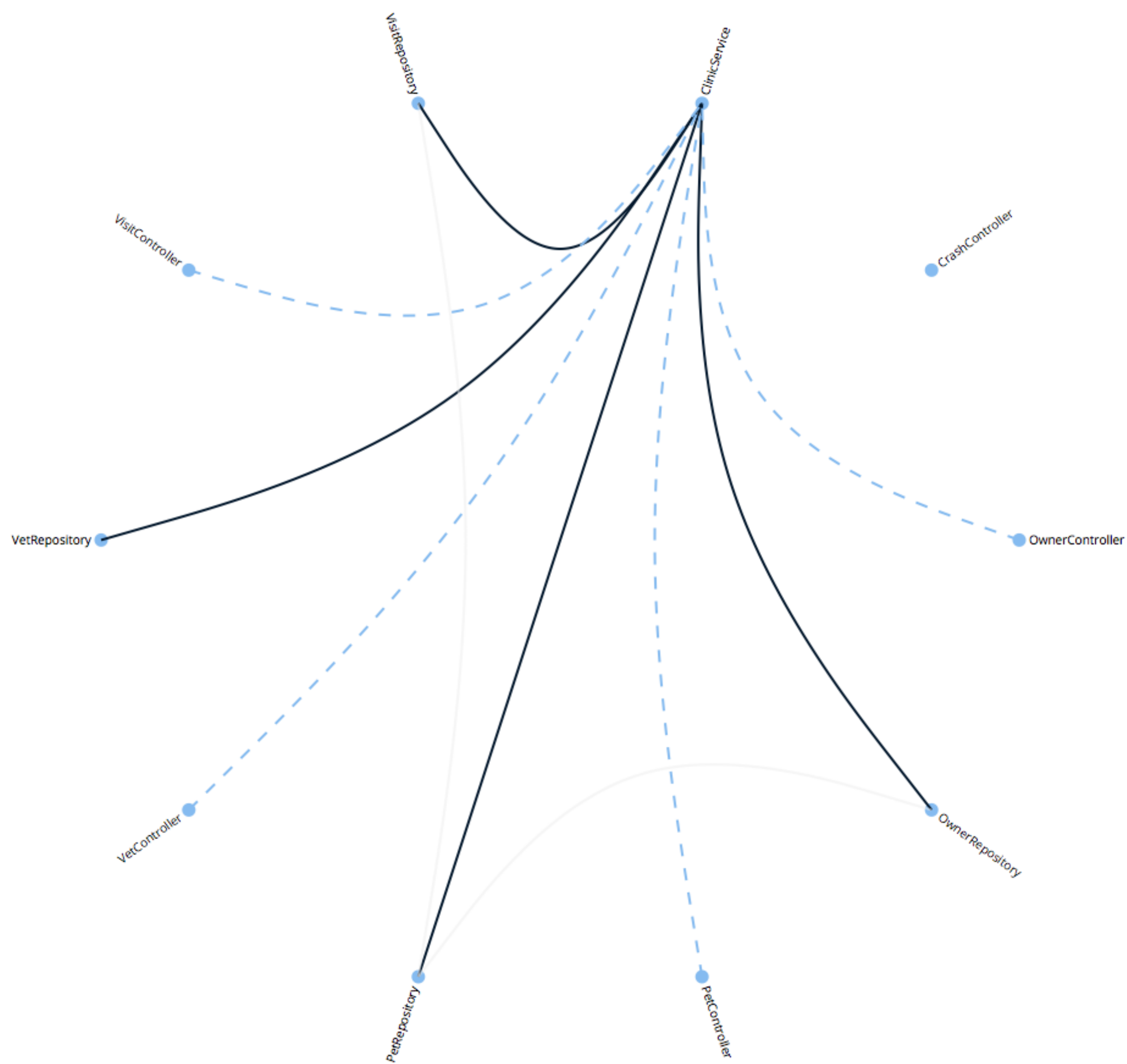


Integration with your
build process keeps
models up to date

Once you have a model
of your software system,
you can **explore** it











Summary

The 1990's called and
they want their tools back!

It's 2016 and we shouldn't be using a general purpose
diagramming tool for software architecture

Abstractions first, notation second

Ensure that your team has a ubiquitous language to describe software architecture

Thank you!

simon.brown@codingthearchitecture.com

[@simonbrown](#)

Software Architecture for Developers

Volume
1

Technical leadership and
the balance with agility

Simon Brown



Software Architecture for Developers

Volume
2

Visualise, document and explore
your software architecture

Simon Brown