



JavaOne

Understanding the Architecture of Enterprise Applications Through Their Dependencies

Neeraj Sangal

President

Lattix, Inc.

<http://www.lattix.com>

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JavaOne

Use Dependencies to Manage Architecture

Represent and manage large-scale architectures

Learn to manage the architecture of enterprise applications using dependencies that span domains such as services, applications, configurations, and databases. This session includes a demo and real-life examples.

Agenda

Representing Large-Scale Systems Using a
Dependency Structure Matrix (DSM)

Patterns, Rules, and Algorithms

Demo: Java™ Technology and Spring Framework

Demo: Java Technology, Hibernate, and Oracle

Real-World Examples

Q&A

Agenda

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Real-World Examples

Q&A

The Approach

- Provides a precise big picture view of the architecture
- Not code-centric—architecture encompasses configuration files (e.g., Spring framework, Hibernate configurations), databases, and other elements
- Highly scalable—has been applied to systems with thousands of elements
- Enables explicit management of architectural evolution

What Is a DSM?

		1	2	3	4
Module A	1	▪		X	X
Module B	2		▪	X	
Module C	3	X		▪	X
Module D	4				▪

Fig 1: A Simple DSM

		1	2	3
Module D	1	▪		
Module A-C	2	X	▪	
Module B	3		X	▪

Fig 3: Lower Triangular

		1	2	3	4
Module D	1	▪			
Module A	2	X	▪	X	
Module C	3	X	X	▪	
Module B	4			X	▪

Fig 2: Block Triangular after Partitioning

		1	2	3	4
Module D	1	▪			
A-C	Module A	2	X	▪	X
	Module C	3	X	X	▪
Module B	4			X	▪

Fig 4: Hierarchical

What Is a Dependency?

- Module A depends on a module B if there are explicit references in A to syntactic elements of B

```

<hibernate-mapping class="org.hibernate.model">
  <class name="org.hibernate.model" >
    <ref name="accountDao" ref="accountDao"/>
    <property name="accountDao" type="org.hibernate.model" />
    <alter table BILLING_DETAILS add constraint FK1.USER_ID
      foreign key (USER_ID) references USERS;
  <bean name="customerLocation"
    alter table BILLING_DETAILS add constraint FK1
    FK1<property name="sqlMapClient" type="org.hibernate.model" />
    ref name="sqlMapClient" ref="sqlMapClient"/>
  </bean many-to-one></class>
</hibernate-mapping>

```

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Architectural Patterns—I

\$root			1	2	3	4	5
com.example	+ application	1	.				
	+ model	2	37	.			
	+ domain	3	17	29	.		
	+ framework	4	75	53	42	.	
	+ util	5	10	13	16	13	.

Layered System

\$root			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
com.example	+ application	1	.									
	+ model	2	37	.								
	domain	+ tools	3	3	4	.						
		+ project	4	10	15	.						
		+ comp-1	5									
		+ comp-2	6									
	+ services	7	4	7		7	8	7	.			
	+ framework	8	75	53		30	17	3	1	.		
	+ util	9	10	13	3	14	4	1	8	13	.	

Private Components

Not Visible Outside "Domain"

Architectural Patterns—II

\$root			1	2	3	4	5
com.example	+ application	1	.				
	+ model	2	37	.			
	+ domain	3	17	29	.		
	+ framework	4	75	53	42	.	
	+ util	5	10	13	16	13	.

Imperfectly Layered System

project			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
+ actions	1		.								10	
+ events	2		1	.		2			1		2	
project	DefaultWorkspaceManager	3			.			1			1	
	DefaultWorkspaceContext	4				.						
	Partitioner	5								1	1	
	ProjectLoader	6						.			1	
	ProjectView	7						1	.		1	
	ProjectUpdater	8								.	1	
	Project	9										.
				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.

Change Propagator

Design Rules

- Succinct specification of acceptable and unacceptable dependencies between subsystems
- Each cell of the DSM represents design intent
- DSM offers a powerful way to visualize and specify design rules

Dependency Model = DSM + Design Rules

Design Rules

\$root			1	2	3	4
System	+ Subsystem1	1	.	1		
	+ Subsystem2	2	3	.		
	+ Subsystem3	3			.	
	+ Subsystem4	4	6	4		.

DSM with Rules View

- Green Triangle: Dependency Acceptable
- Yellow Triangle: Dependency Unacceptable
- Red Triangle: Rule Violation Discovered

\$root			1	2	3	4	5
com.example	+ application	1	.				
	+ model	2	37	.			
	+ domain	3	17	26	.		
	+ framework	4	75	53	40	.	
	+ util	5	10	13	16	13	.

Rules for Layering

- \$root can-use \$root
- model cannot-use application
- domain cannot-use application, model
- framework cannot use application, model, domain
- util cannot-use application, model, domain, framework

Types of DSM Algorithms

- Partitioning
 - Warfield, Gebala, Eppinger
- Clustering
 - Hartigan, Provider-Proximity
- Hierarchy improvements
 - Lattix

Algorithms: Partitioning

org.apache.tools.ant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Constants	1																											
DesirableFilter	2																											
ExitException	3																											
Launcher	4																											
Main	5																											
NoBannerLogger	6																											
XmlLogger	7																											
AntClassLoader	8																											
DefaultLogger	9																											
DemuxOutputStr...	10																											
BuildLogger	11																											
ProjectHelper	12																											
UnknownElement	13																											
IntrospectionHel...	14																											
BuildListener	15																											
BuildEvent	16																											
Task Adapter	17																											
Target	18																											
Task Container	19																											
Task	20																											
RuntimeConfigur...	21																											
ProjectCompone...	22																											
Project	23																											
DirectoryScanner	24																											
BuildException	25																											
FileScanner	26																											
Location	27																											
PathTokenizer	28																											

Acyclic Graph of Subsystems

Strongly Connected

Independent Subsystems

Partitioning Is Central to DSM



DEMO

Enterprise Architecture:
Java Technology and Spring Framework
Java Technology, Hibernate, and Oracle
Impact Analysis

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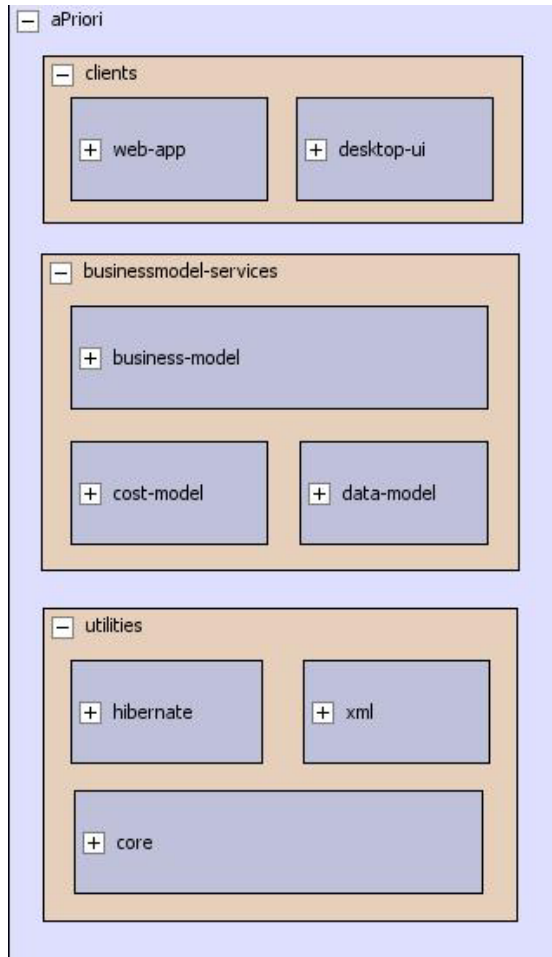
Demo: Java Technology and Spring Framework

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Real-World Examples

Q&A

Architectural Analysis: Extract Components



\$root		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
aPriori	clients	+ web-app 1	.						
		+ desktop-ui 2		.					
	business...	+ business-... 3		98	.				
		+ cost-model 4		6	23	.			
		+ data-model 5		188	312		.		
	utilities	+ hibernate 6	4	2	9		28	.	
		+ xml 7	3	1		9			.
		+ core 8	29	164	127	71	54	54	7

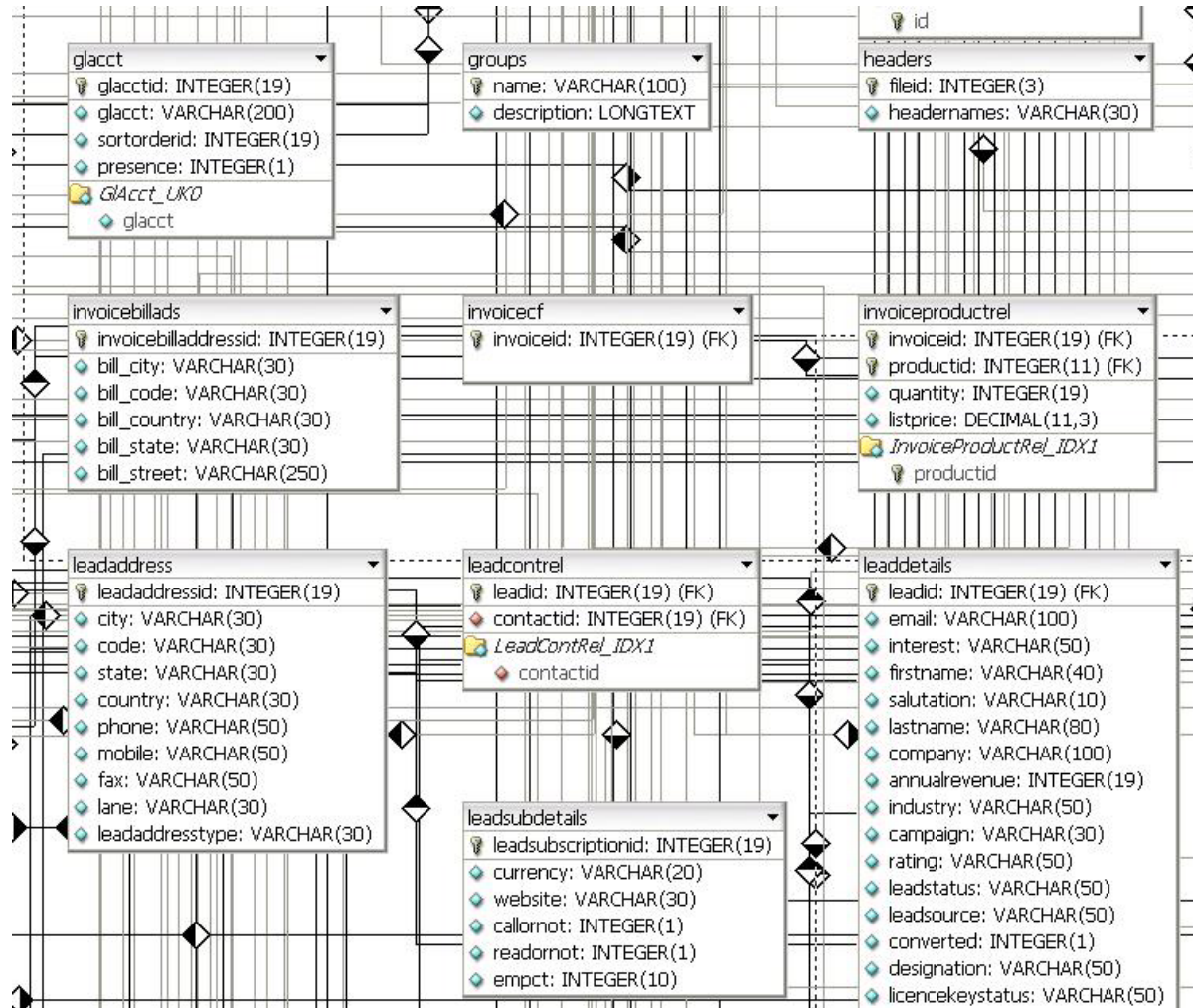
Extracting Components
Requires Splitting Up
Business Logic

Risk Management: Impact Analysis

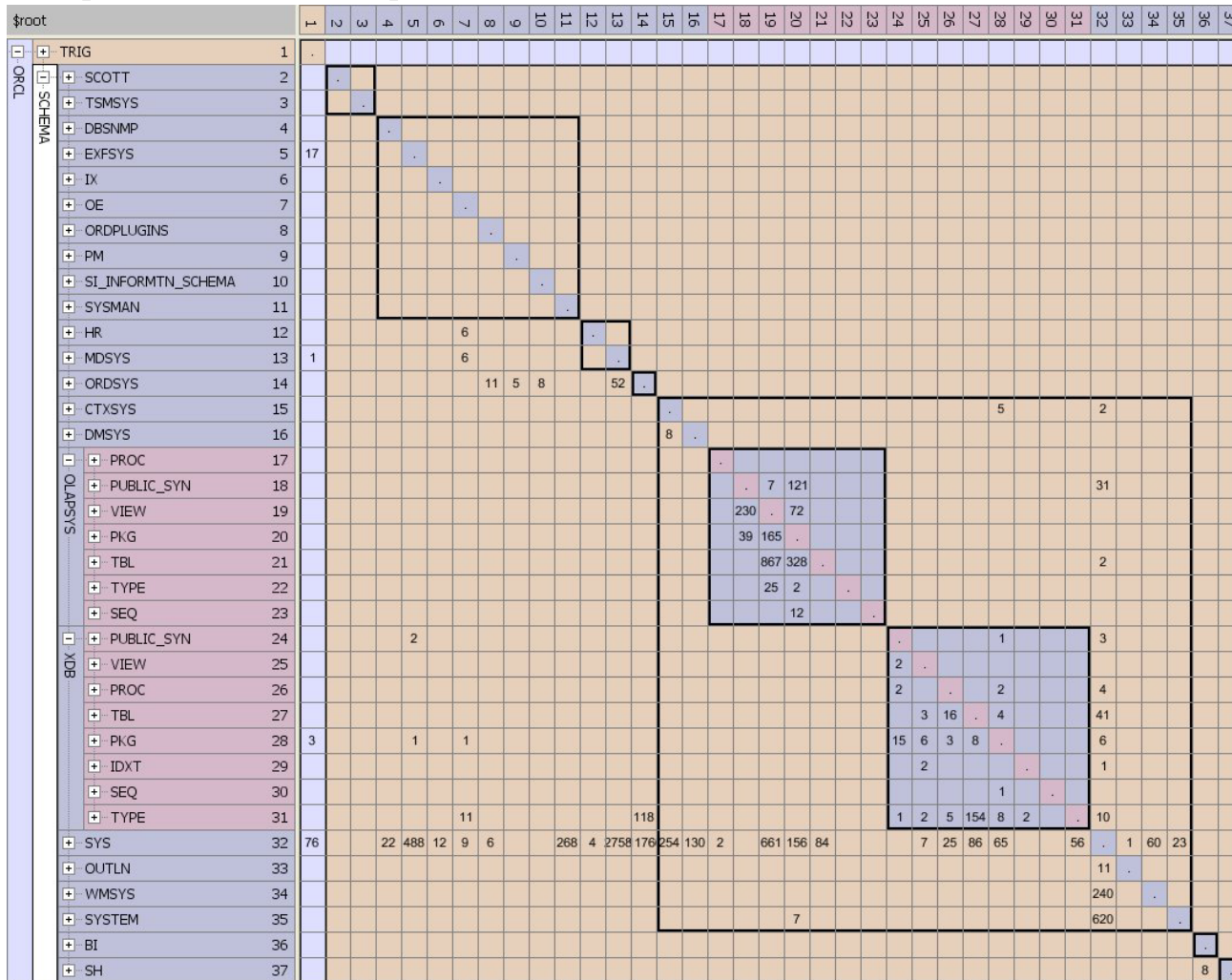
\$root		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
+ Scripts		1												
WebServices	+ Others	2												
	+ Schedule	3												
	+ Messaging	4												
	+ Sales	5												
	+ Staff	6												
	+ Triggers	7												
	+ Pricing	8												
	Database	+ Users	9											
+ TransSchemas		10												
+ CoreSchemas		11	2	395	6	337	18	3	10	6				1
+ Independent-Apps		12		58							1	42	139	22
+ Base		13		4		4								

Impact DSM: Subset Showing What's Affected

ER Diagram (Part of a CRM System)



DSM for an Oracle Database (Default)



Summary: Big Picture View That Scales Across Multiple Domains

- Highly scalable—represent massive systems to give you a precise big picture view
- Dependency analysis is not only for code, but can also be applied to a variety of domains
- Large parts of dependency extraction can be automated allowing you to test your architecture and to prevent it from eroding
- Critical visibility of the architecture is achieved very quickly—try it out on your own software!

For More Information

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- Herb Simon, The Sciences of the Artificial, 3rd Edition, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA 1996
- Neeraj Sangal, Ev Jordan, Vineet Sinha, Daniel Jackson, “Using Dependency Models to Manage Complex Software Architecture”, OOPSLA 2005
<http://sdg.lcs.mit.edu/pubs/2005/oopsla05-dsm.pdf>
- DSM Website: <http://www.dsmweb.org>
- Lattix: <http://www.lattix.com>



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Frank Waldman





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