

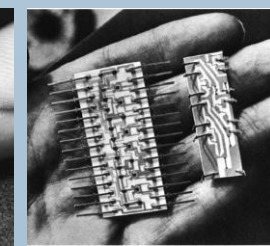
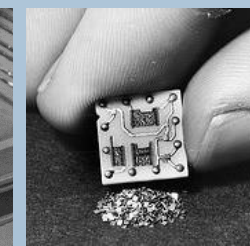


l e a n

software development

Abstraction and Federation

From Micro Chips to Microservices



1910

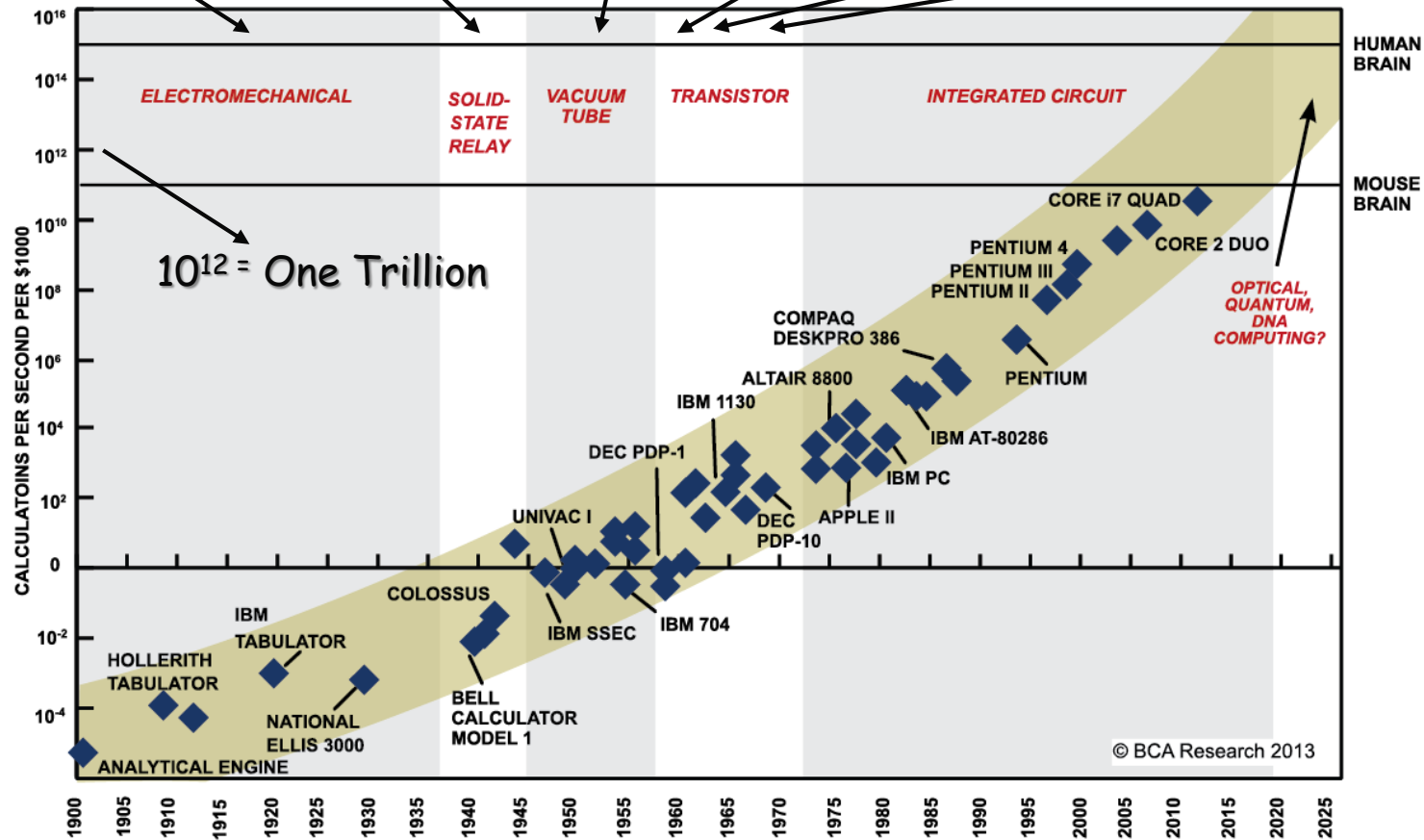
1943

1950

1960

1964

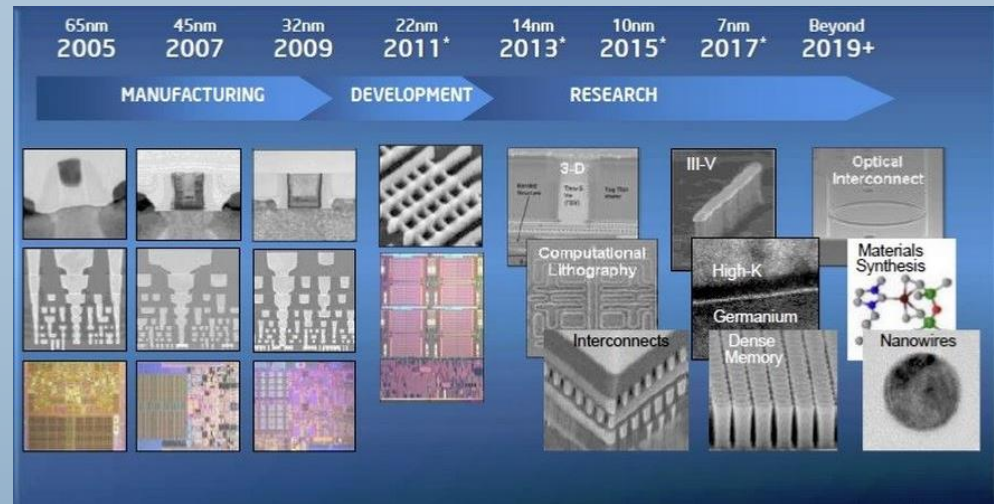
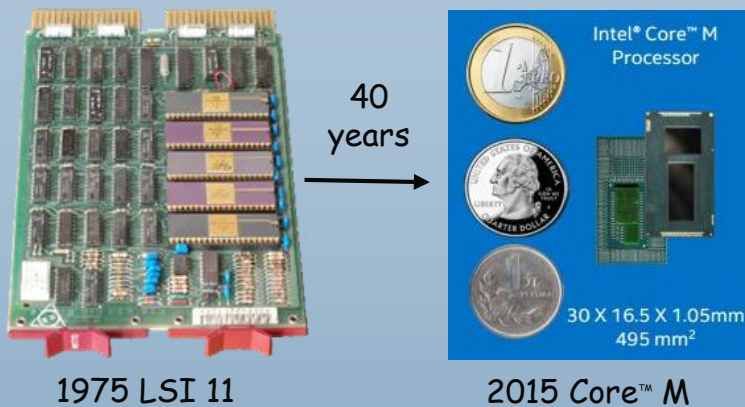
1967



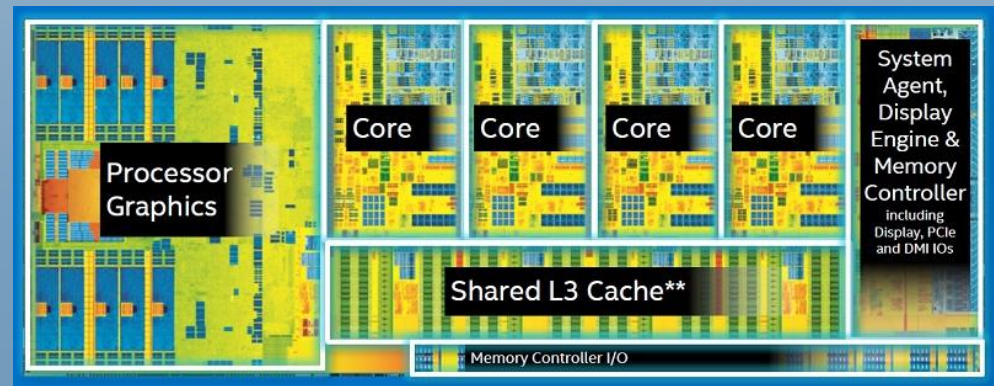
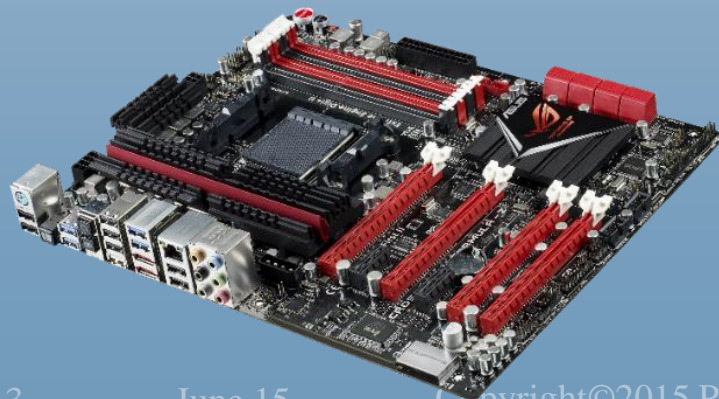
SOURCE: RAY KURZWEIL, "THE SINGULARITY IS NEAR: WHEN HUMANS TRANSCEND BIOLOGY", P.67, THE VIKING PRESS, 2006. DATAPPOINTS BETWEEN 2000 AND 2012 REPRESENT BCA ESTIMATES.

Hardware Scales by Miniaturization and Abstraction

Miniaturization



Abstraction



Does Software Scale through Abstraction?

1975 → 2015

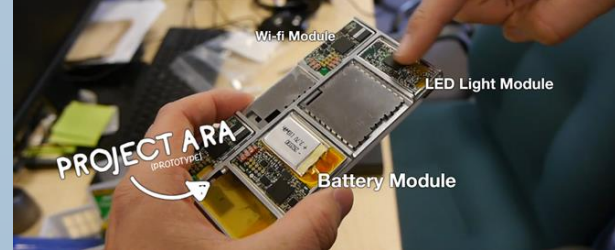
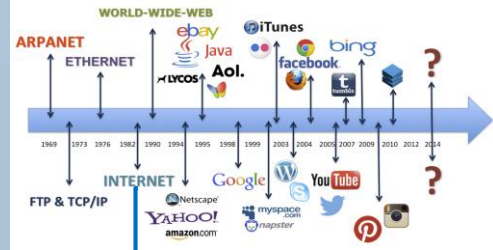
Simple Fortran IV program

Multiple data card input

This program has two input checks: one for a blank card to indicate end-of-data, and the other for a zero
Either condition causes a message to be printed.

```
C AREA OF A TRIANGLE - HERON'S FORMULA
C INPUT - CARD READER UNIT 5, INTEGER INPUT, ONE BLANK CARD FOR END-OF-DATA
C OUTPUT - LINE PRINTER UNIT 6, REAL OUTPUT
C INPUT ERROR DISPAY ERROR MESSAGE ON OUTPUT
501 FORMAT(3I5)
601 FORMAT(4H A= ,I5,5H B= ,I5,5H C= ,I5,8H AREA= ,F10.2,12HSQUARE UNITS)
602 FORMAT(10HNORMAL END)
603 FORMAT(23HINPUT ERROR, ZERO VALUE)
      INTEGER A,B,C
10  READ(5,501) A,B,C
      IF(A.EQ.0 .AND. B.EQ.0 .AND. C.EQ.0) GO TO 50
      IF(A.EQ.0 .OR. B.EQ.0 .OR. C.EQ.0) GO TO 90
      S = (A + B + C) / 2.0
      AREA = SQRT( S * (S - A) * (S - B) * (S - C))
      WRITE(6,601) A,B,C,AREA
      GO TO 10
50  WRITE(6,602)
      STOP
90  WRITE(6,603)
      STOP
      END
```

```
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    <!-- TemplateEndEditable -->
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    <script src="SpryAssets/SpryCollapsiblePanel.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
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              <ul>
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                <li><a href="http://www.leanessays.com/2004/08/team-compensation.html">Compensation</a></li>
                <li><a href="http://www.leanessays.com/2011/07/how-cadence-determines-process.html">Cadence</a></li>
                <li><a href="http://www.leanessays.com/2010/12/product-owner-problem.html">Roles</a></li>
                <li><a href="http://www.leanessays.com/2011/02/before-there-was-management.html">Fear Cultures</a></li>
              </ul>
            </li>
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                <li><a href="http://www.poppendieck.com/workshop.html">Lean Mindset Workshop</a></li>
              </ul>
            </li>
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                <li><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZSd3jCpPw"><strong>Video</strong> Competing On The Basis Of Speed</a></li>
                <li><a href="http://www.infoq.com/presentations/tyranny-of-plan"><strong>Video</strong></li>
                <li><a href="https://twitter.com/poppendieck"><strong>Twitter</strong></a></li>
              </ul>
            </li>
            <li><a href="http://www.poppendieck.com/reference.htm">Bookshelf</a></li>
            <li><a href="http://www.poppendieck.com/people.htm">About Us</a></li>
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  </html>
```



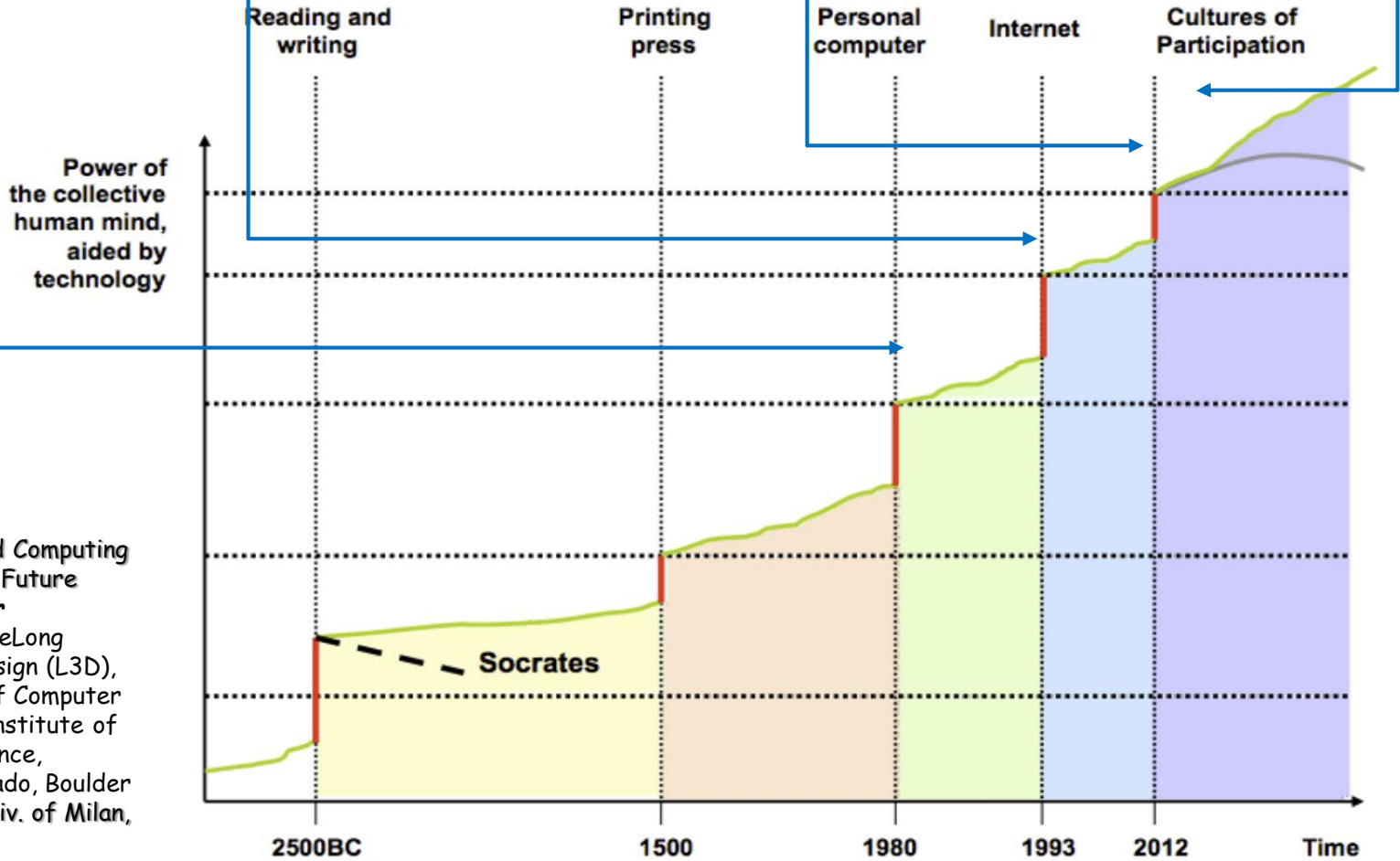
1983

1993

2007

2015 +

Beyond the Unaided, Individual Human Mind



Human-Centered Computing Themes for the Future
Gerhard Fischer
 Center for LifeLong Learning & Design (L3D),
 Department of Computer Science and Institute of Cognitive Science,
 Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
 Presented at Univ. of Milan, February 2012

Software Scales by Federation and Wide Participation

Federation

Minicomputer □ Embedded

- ✓ Local equipment control
(Isolation increases reliability)

PC □ Servers

- ✓ Retail software packages
(Independent install and run)

Internet □ Services

- ✓ Websites
(Classic federated architecture)

Smartphone □ Wearables

- ✓ Apps
(Interact through the cloud)

Wide Participation



Friction: Large System Disease

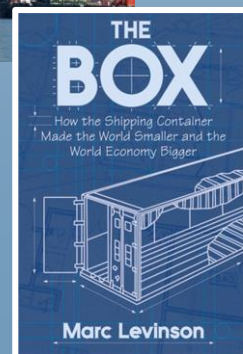


*“Everything in war is simple, but the simplest thing is difficult. The difficulties accumulate and end by producing a kind of **friction** that is inconceivable unless one has experienced war.”* --Carl von Clausewitz



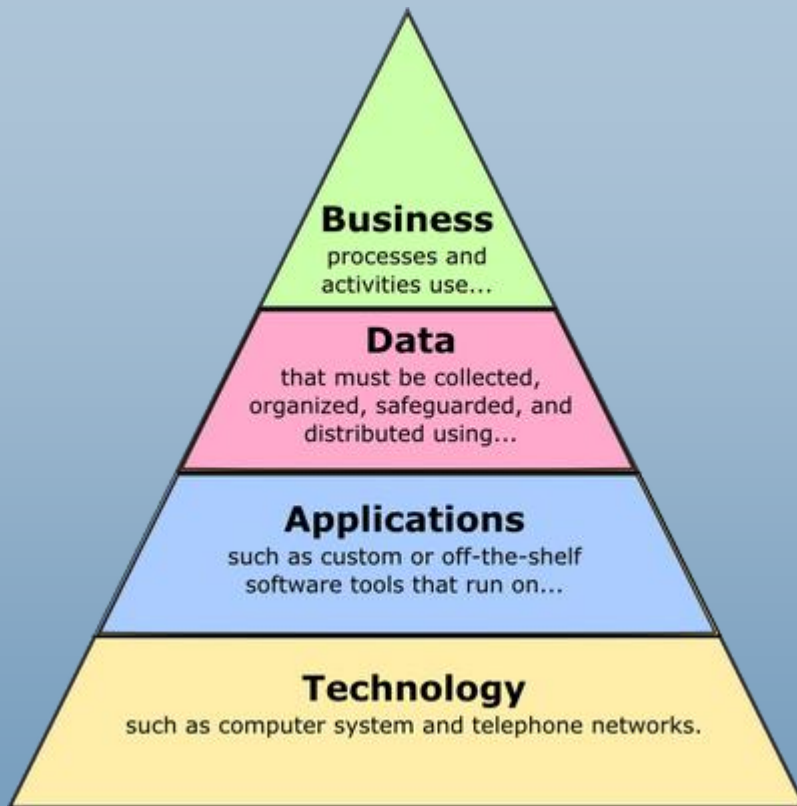
High Friction

Low Friction



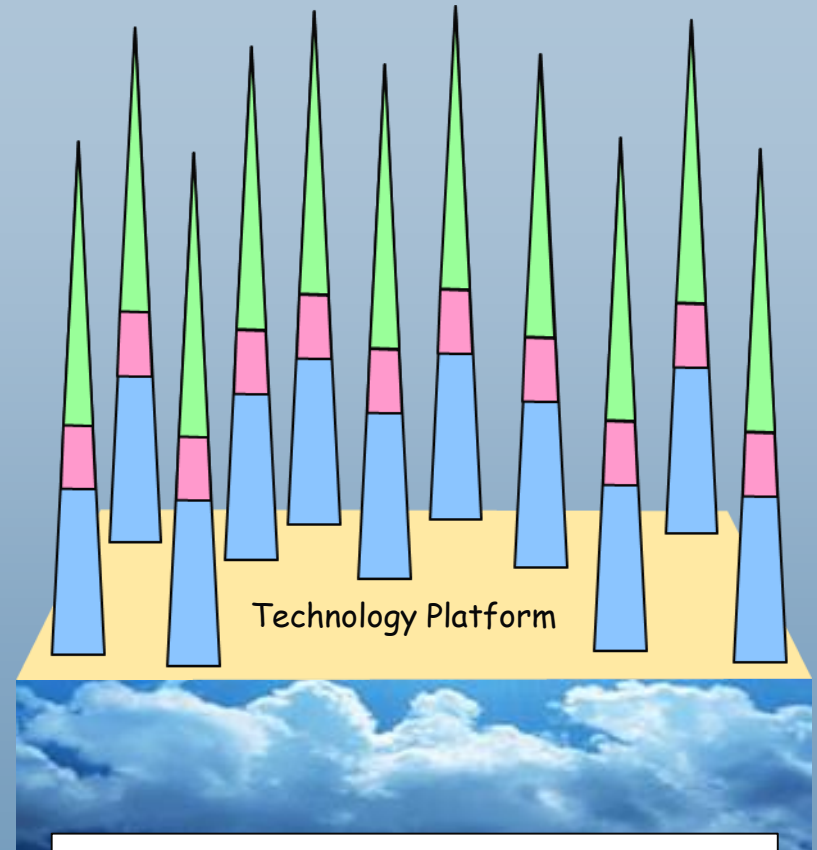
The Problem with Databases

Monolithic Architecture



Database □ *Deep Dependencies*
□ *High Friction*

Microservice Architecture



Microservices □ *Federation*
□ *Low Friction*

Reduce Friction: Monoliths → Microservices



What is a Microservice?

1. Small service:

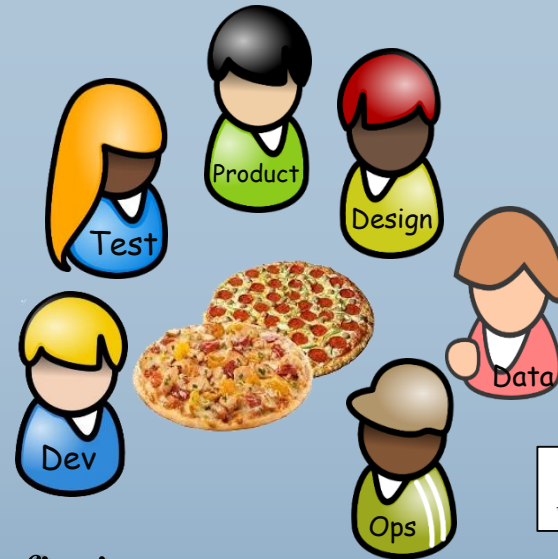
Does one thing well.
Independently Deployable.

2. Small team:

End-to-end Responsibility.
You build it – you monitor it – you fix it.

3. Practices:

No Central Databases.
Extensive Automation and Monitoring
Double Mock Contract Testing*
Smart Versioning Services.
Canary Releasing.



Low Friction

amazon.com®



NETFLIX

GILT



realestate.com.au®

*Beth Skurrie

BUT

Microservices ↑ *Risk*



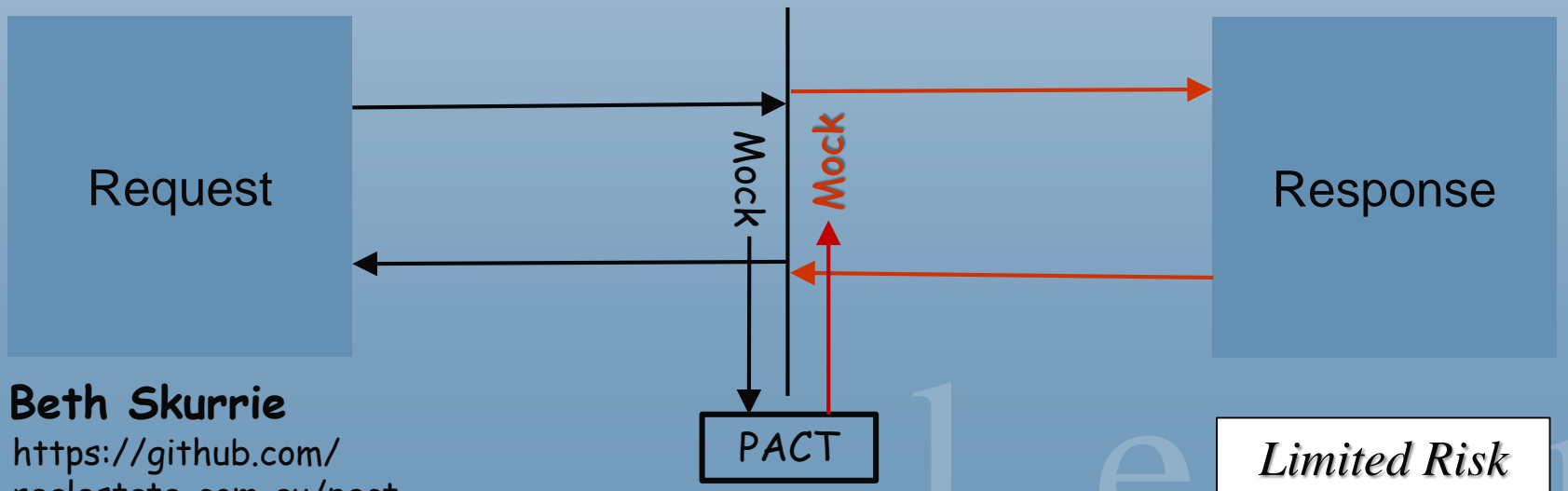
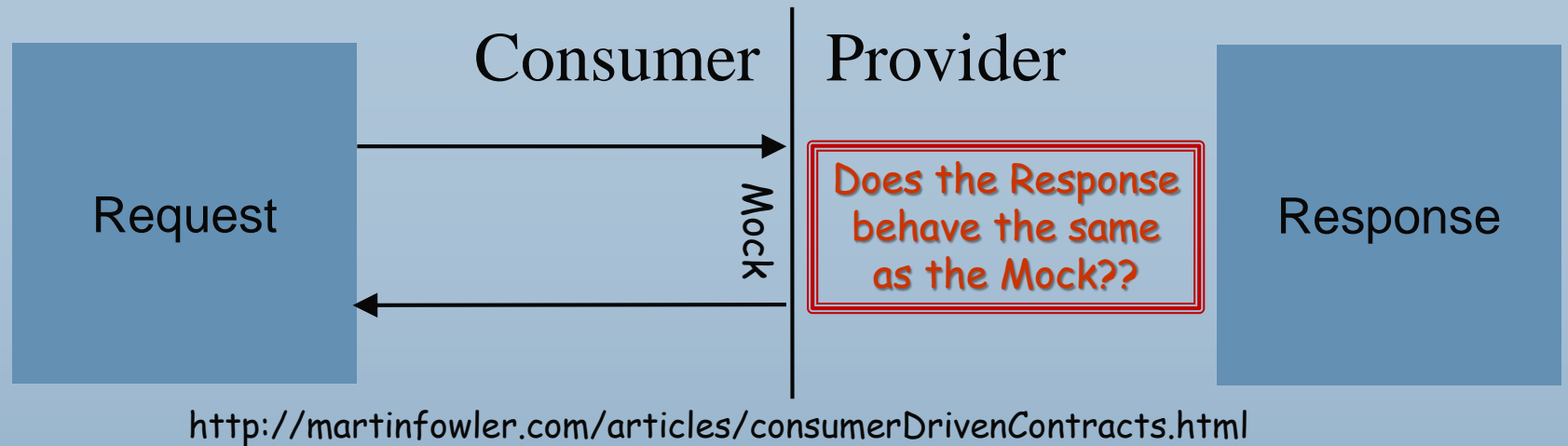
High Risk

Avoiding Dependency Hell

1. *Is it Right for the Domain?*
 - a. Very high volumes seem to require microservices
2. *Do You Understand the Domain?*
 - a. Get the bounded contexts right before you start!
 - b. Refactoring across services is difficult
3. *Maintain Strict Discipline*
 - a. Interaction restricted to hardened interfaces
 - b. Service teams maintain *situational awareness* of their service, its consumers, and its providers.



Limit Risk with Situational Awareness



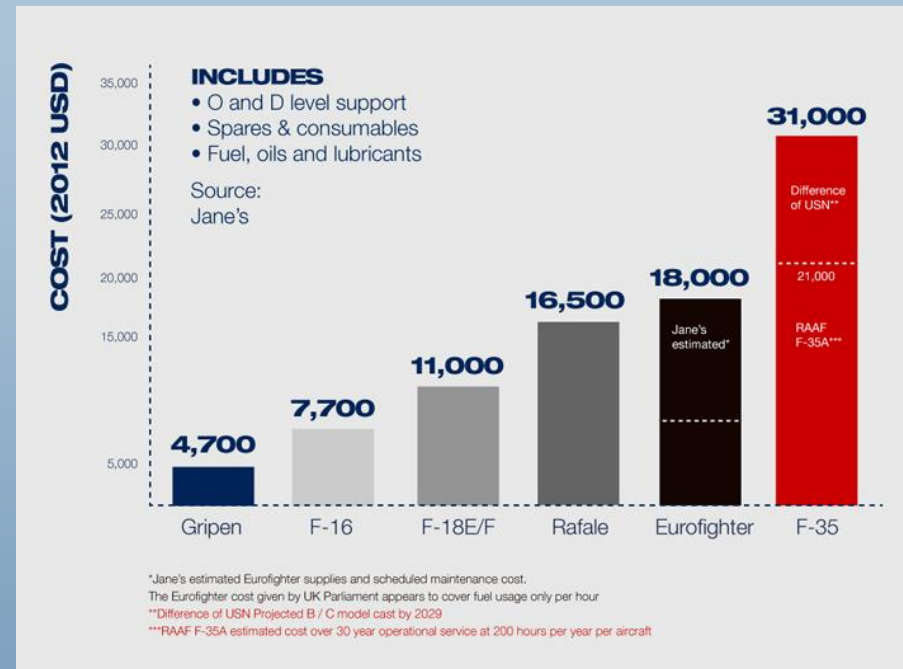
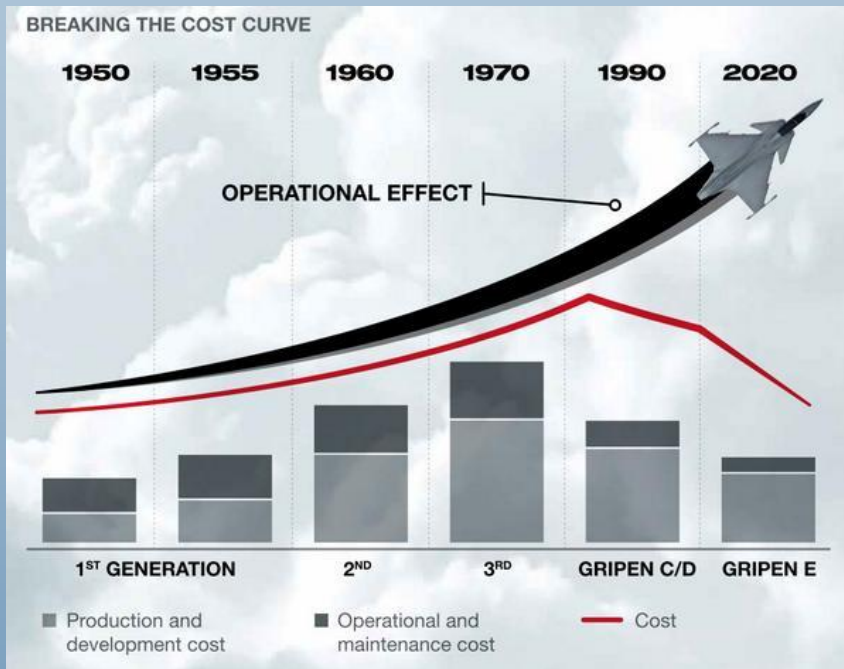
Beth Skurrie
<https://github.com/realestate-com-au/pact>

System of Systems



Cost to Develop & Operate

Compared to Competitors



Design goals: 1) low cost, 2) high reliability, 3) highly maneuverability

Limited Risk

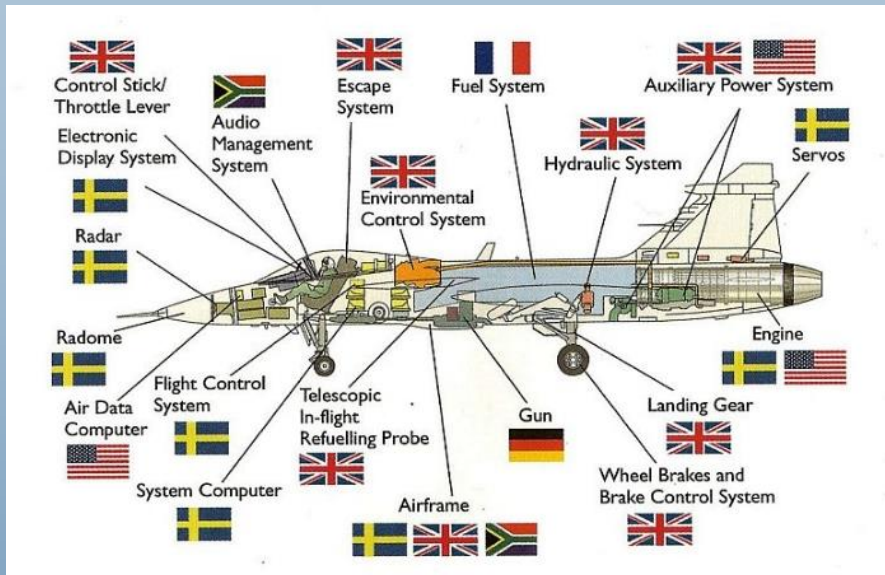
Low Friction



The Gripen

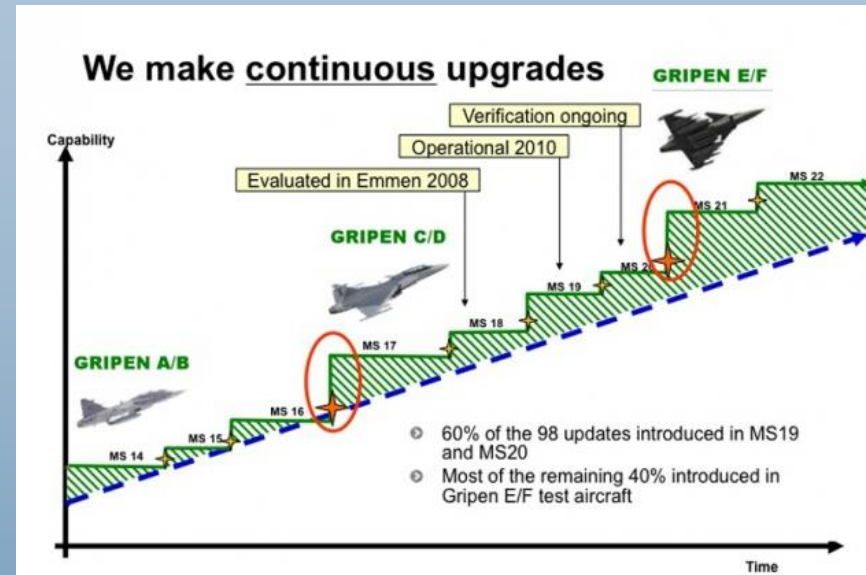


Integrated Federated Architecture



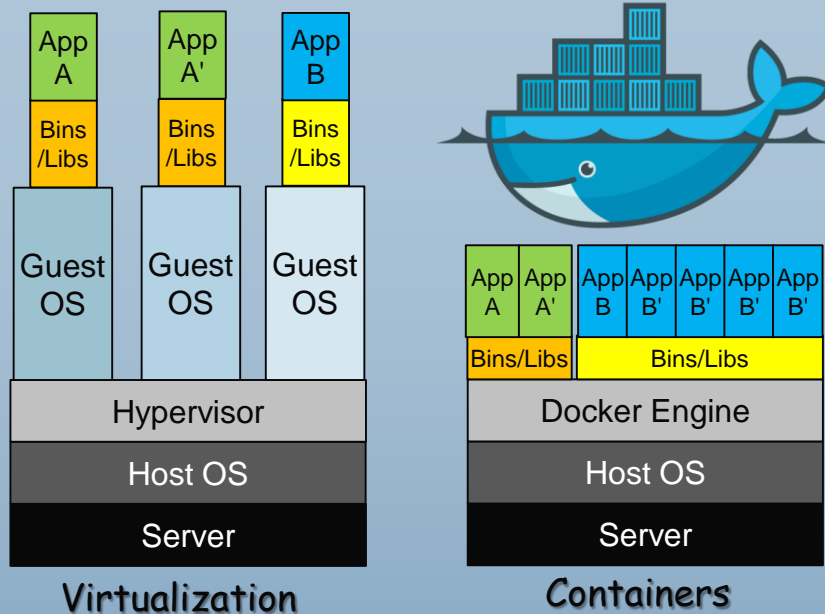
Limited Risk

Rapid Development



Lower Friction

Strategies for Monoliths: Pack Dependent Code into Containers



Why Containers?

Portability

- ✓ Build once run anywhere

Consistency

- ✓ Configuration managed by containers at runtime

Isolation

- ✓ Hardened containers protect the contents

Easy of Use

- ✓ 1 sec start up
- ✓ 15 min learning curve

Utilization

- ✓ Many more apps/server

Low Friction

Limited Risk

Packing Containers

1. Start with an important module.
2. Find its [major] dependencies.
3. Package related code into a container.
4. Repeat, refactoring to keep containers small.

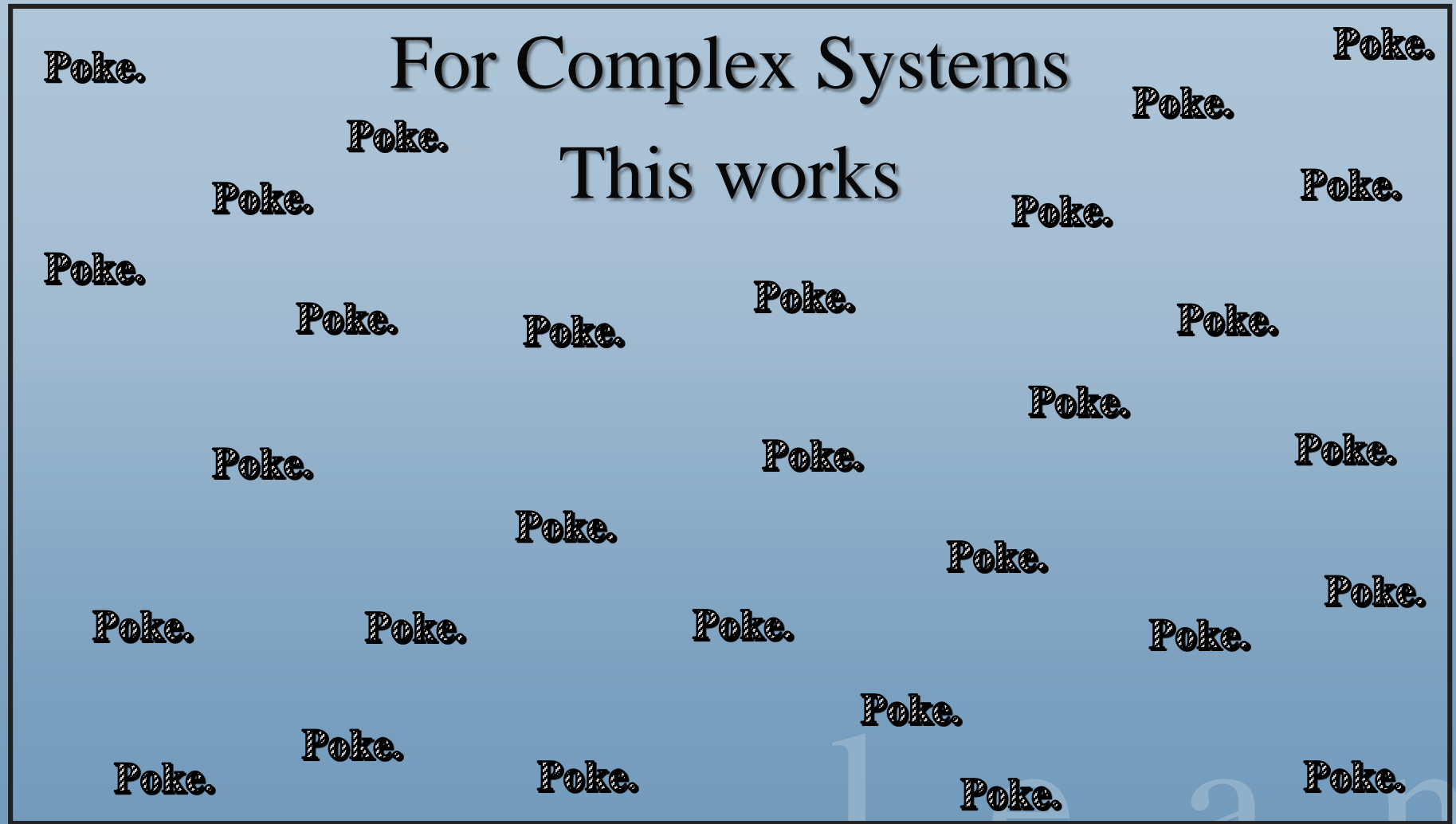
*Strategies for Monoliths:
One Thing We Know for Sure*

For Complex Systems

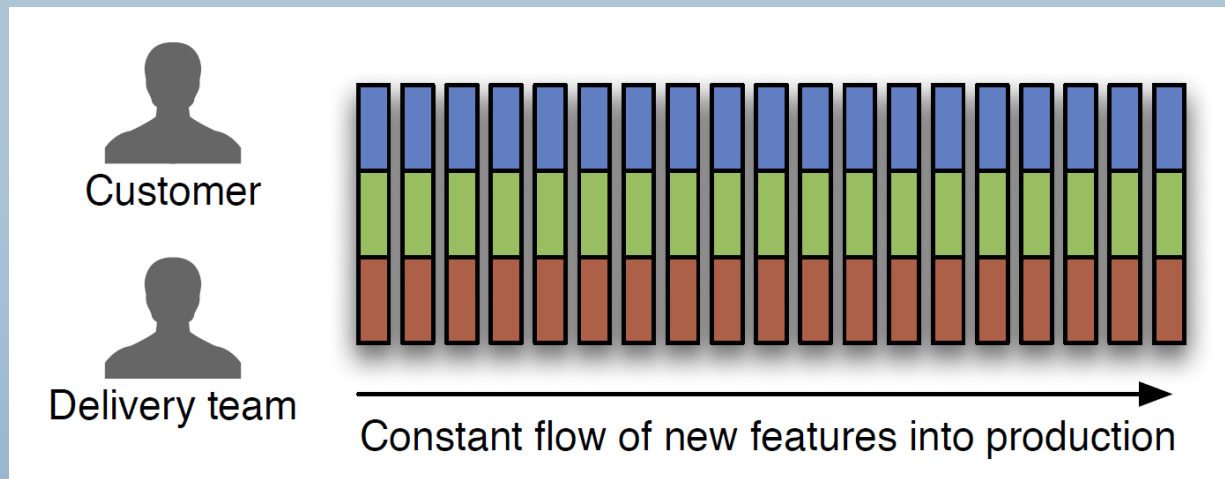
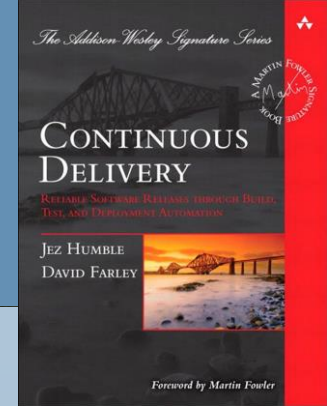
This does not work

Smash!

Strategies for Monoliths: One Thing We Know for Sure



Strategies for Monoliths: Use Continuous Delivery



Low Friction

Limited Risk

- Acceptance test driven development process
- Tight collaboration between business and delivery teams
- Cross-functional teams include QA and operations
- Automated build, testing, db migration, and deployment
- Incremental development *on mainline* with continuous integration
- Software always production ready
- Releases tied to business needs, not operational constraints

Dev and Ops are Different

"If you are one of those people who wants to be successful, you should read this book." —ROBERT B. CIALDINI, Ph.D., author of INFLUENCE



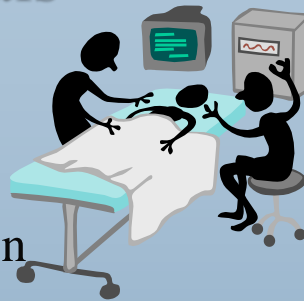
Use Different Ways of Seeing the World for Success and Influence

Heidi Grant Halvorson, Ph.D.
E. Tory Higgins, Ph.D.

Regulatory Focus

Safety-Focused Goals (Prevention Focus)

- ✓ Prevent Failure
 - ✗ Is it safe?
 - ✗ Find the safest option
- ✓ Duty and Obligation
 - ✗ Setbacks => redoubled efforts
 - ✗ Praise => more relaxed efforts
- ✓ Rewards
 - ✗ Attention is for bad behavior
 - ✗ Nothing going wrong (no loss) is the ideal reward

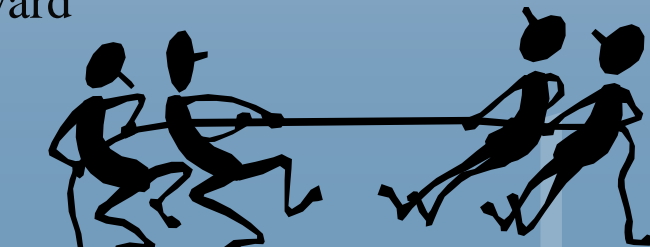


Aspirational Goals (Promotion Focus)

- ✓ Create gains
 - ✗ Let's do it!
 - ✗ Explore all the options
- ✓ Aspirational Goals
 - ✗ Praise => redoubled efforts
 - ✗ Setbacks => discouragement
- ✓ Rewards
 - ✗ Attention is for good behavior
 - ✗ Gains are the ideal reward



Limit Risk



Lower Friction

One Goal

Shared Responsibility



Who is Responsible?

“The Business”
“The Product Guys”
“The Engineers”
“Operations”



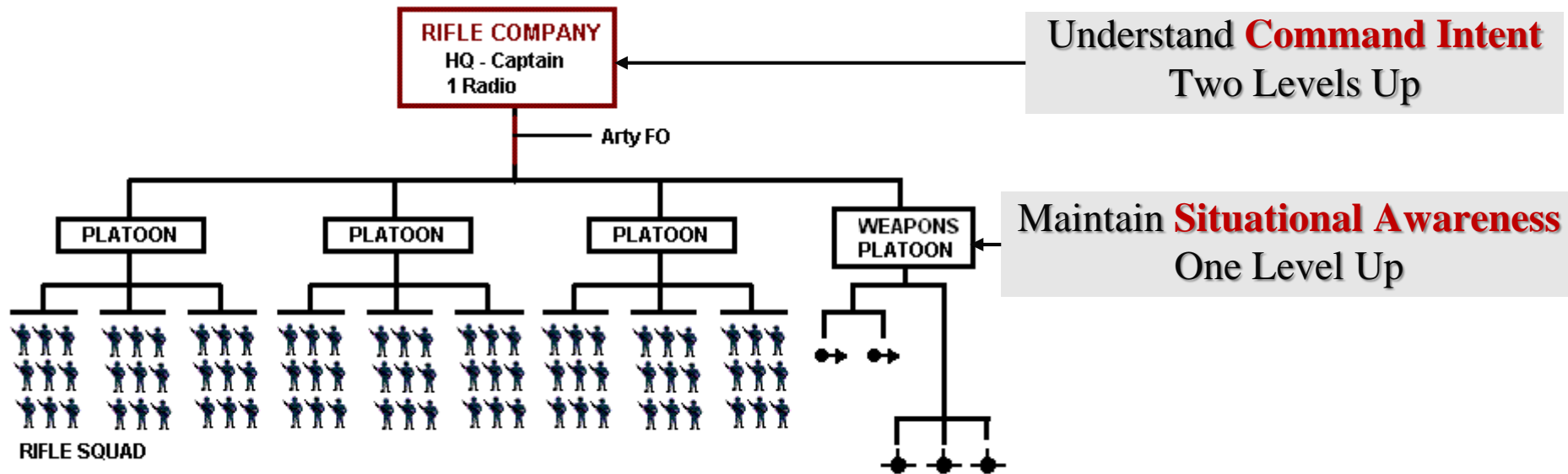
Not Me

“We Work Together”
“Nobody Succeeds Unless
Everyone Succeeds”



All of Us

The Military Model



Command Intent:

A concise expression of the purpose of the campaign, the desired results, and the expected team progress toward achieving the desired end state.

1. Collaborative Planning
2. Situational awareness of the progress of other squads/platoons
3. Adapt to make sure the company reaches the end state

*Maneuverability**

The ability to gain, shed, or redirect momentum really fast.

Low Friction

The ability to capitalize on agility with flawless execution.

Limited Risk



The most maneuverable competitor wins.

* Thanks to Mike Nygard!

<http://www.michaelnygard.com/blog/2015/04/maneuverability/>



l e a n

software development

Thank You!

For a copy of these slides, e-mail mary@poppendieck.com