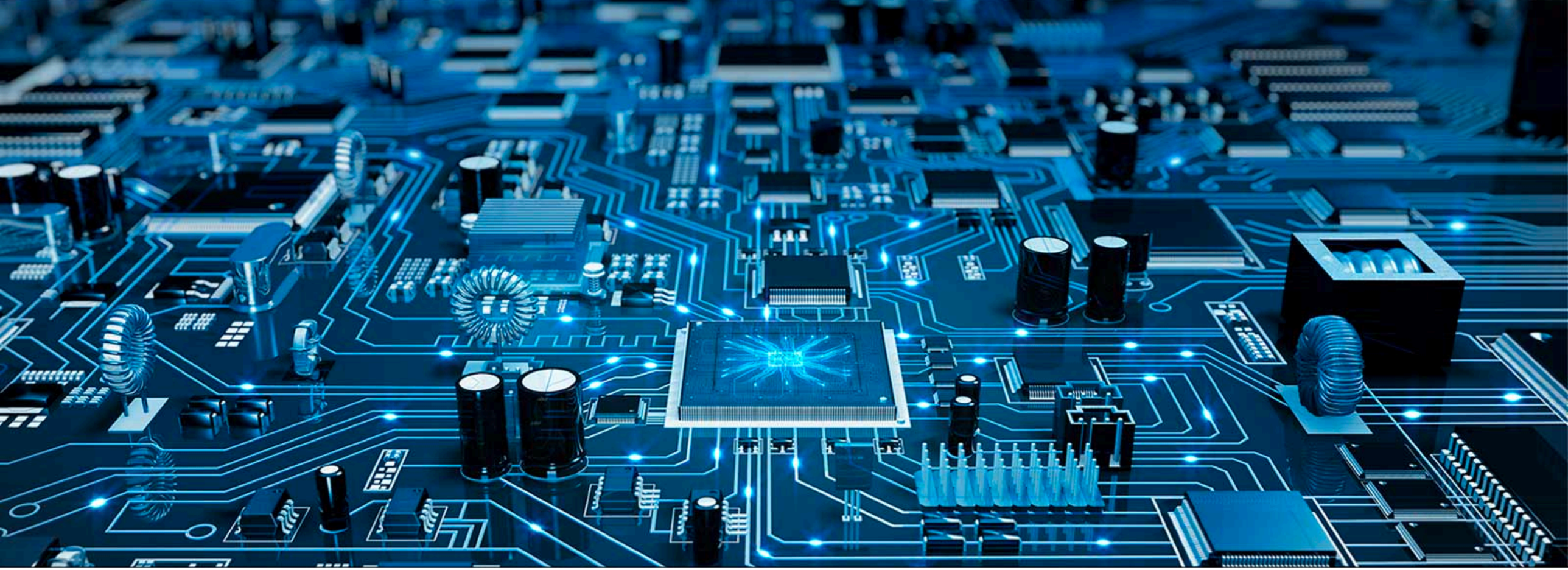


DESIGNING DISTRIBUTED SOFTWARE FOR SCALE

@kigster

by Konstantin Gredeskoul

June 2021

@kigster

FOSSA

WHAT IS SOFTWARE DESIGN?

- What we mean by "software design" is really just a **process of breaking down product requirements** into the necessary software components.
- What is often forgotten is that there are **three ways** to look at any software design:

THREE "VIEWS" INTO SOFTWARE DESIGN

- **Data Model**, also referred to as a "**structure**", and most commonly mapped to rows in the database tables.
- **State Model**, or "state machine" is responsible for the change in structure over time.
- **System Model** is a physical representation of software as it's deployed onto the infrastructure, such as the cloud, or K8S.

DESIGN DECISIONS HAVE LASTING IMPLICATIONS

When you are given a feature to build, and to design a solution, early team collaboration is absolutely essential

- Designing data model in **isolation** often leads to problems such as:
  - Code or Logic Duplication
  - Too rigid or too abstract interfaces
  - Performance problems
  - Lack of foresight, or vice versa: premature optimization

COMMON PROBLEMS WITH SOFTWARE DESIGN

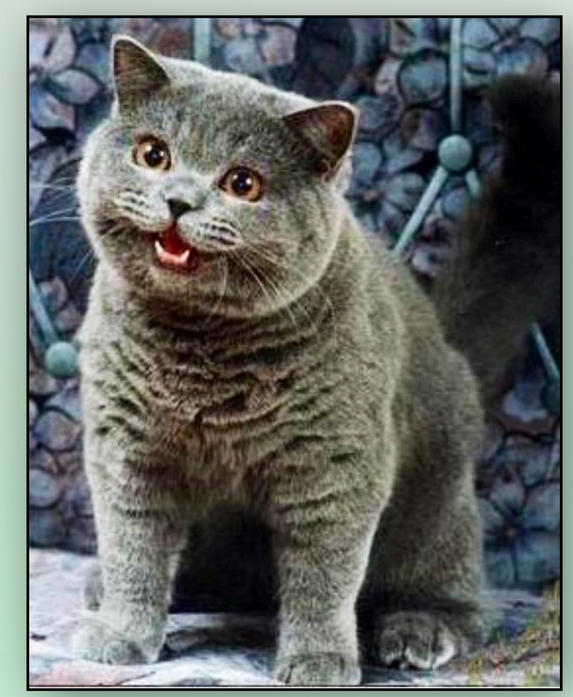
- When we are given a set of product requirements, we begin by applying familiar constructs, such as design patterns, diagrams, database schema relations, etc.
- **Less experienced engineers are more likely to re-apply a smaller set of patterns,** even if the problem calls for a different solution.
- This is completely natural, but it is also one of the reasons that **collaborating with senior engineers on an early design** can lead to choosing a more appropriate solution, while expanding the tool-set of less experienced developers.

WHAT IS AN EFFECTIVE DESIGN PROCESS?

Ultimately, the most important thing is to actually DO the design: meaning: allocate time to think about the solutions, trade-offs, and do that BEFORE the code is written.

- I would argue that **brainstorming in person, with 2-3 engineers next to a white-board** is the ideal setting for doing a sketch of the solution design, i.e the data model (structure) and state.
- While document-based RFCs are a viable alternative, **ideally RFC should be written only AFTER a design brainstorm** takes place, and capture the decisions made there.

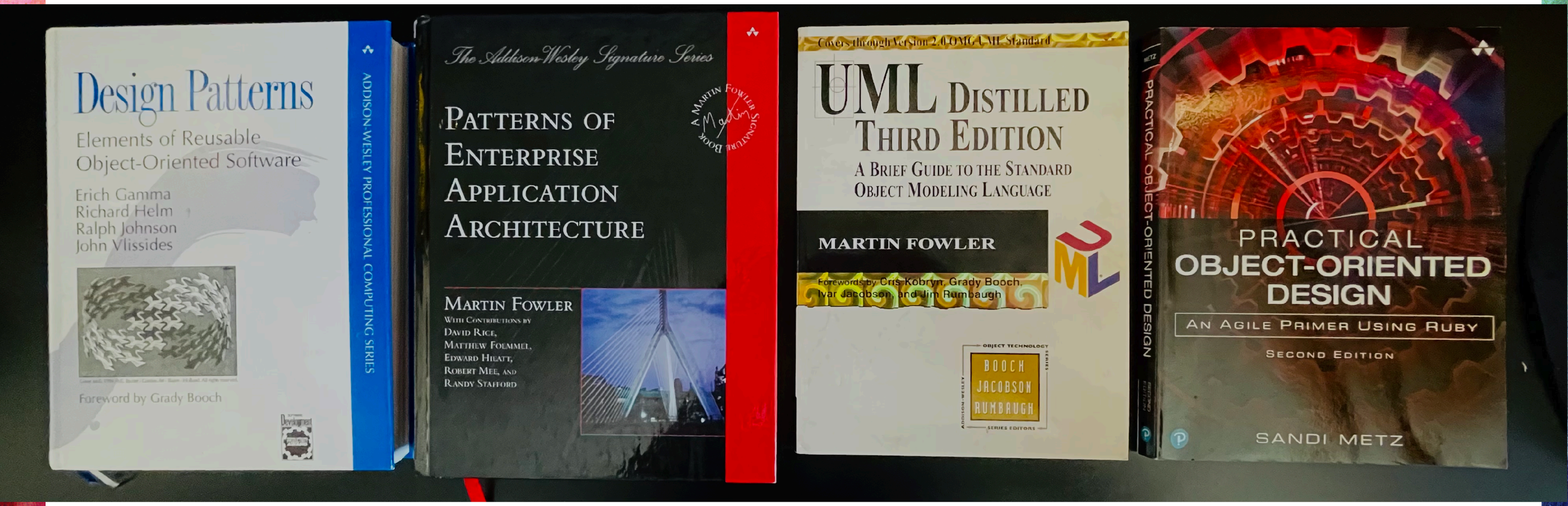
DESIGN PATTERNS



SO SOWRY, BUT I ATE
THEMS ALL

I CAN HAZ PATTERNS IN GO?

EXPANDING YOUR TOOLKIT • INVALUABLE CLASSICS



DESIGN PATTERNS IN GO ◘ CREATIONAL PATTERNS

https://github.com/tmrts/go-patterns

Pattern	Description
Builder	Builds a complex object using simple objects
Factory Method	Defers instantiation of an object to a specialized function for creating instances
Object Pool	Instantiates and maintains a group of objects instances of the same type
Singleton	Restricts instantiation of a type to one object

STRUCTURAL PATTERNS

Pattern	Description
Decorator	Adds behavior to an object, statically or dynamically
Proxy	Provides a surrogate for an object to control it's actions

DESIGN PATTERNS IN GO

MESSAGING PATTERNS

https://github.com/tmrts/go-patterns

Pattern	Description
Fan-In	Funnels tasks to a work sink (e.g. server)
Fan-Out	Distributes tasks among workers (e.g. producer)
Publish/Subscribe	Passes information to a collection of recipients who subscribed to a topic

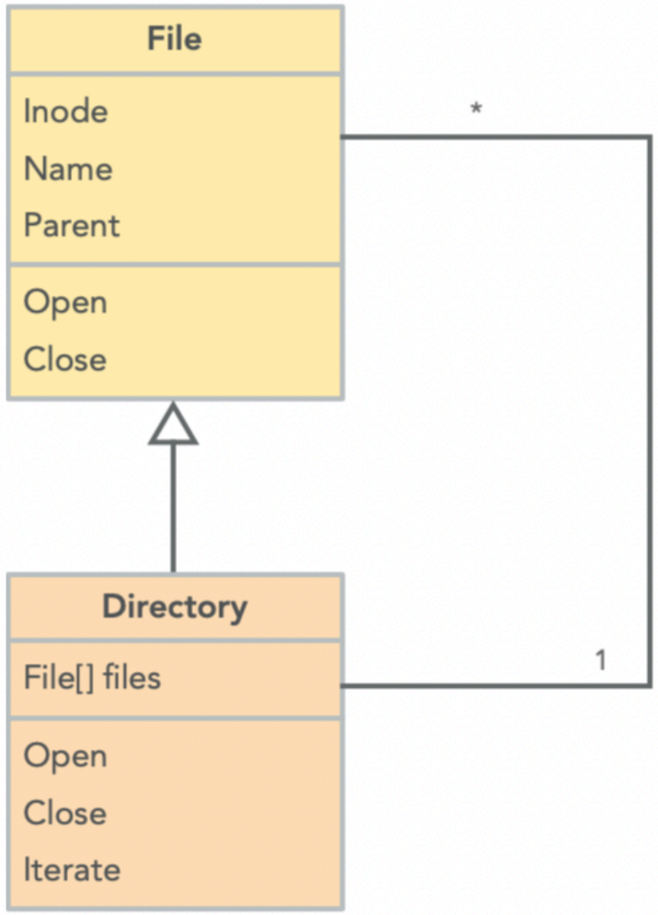
BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS

Pattern	Description
Observer	Provide a callback for notification of events/changes to data
Strategy	Enables an algorithm's behavior to be selected at runtime

SHARED, HIGHER-ORDER VOCABULARY

- Knowing, and applying design patterns in the right place makes it easy to communicate ideas.
  - If you told me you were working on an **Adapter** or a **Decorator** for some interface, I would instantly have a pretty good idea about the overall design. That's the power of communicating in higher-order constructs.
- The same applies to UML — the graphical representation of the structure, state, interactions, systems architecture, and more.
- Visual documentation is often sufficient to explain how something works, especially over time (which is much harder to explain in words).

AN EXAMPLE: CLASS STRUCTURE



- This shows that **Directory is also a regular File** that has the same properties that File has, but adds additional methods or data.
- If we wanted to store the file system in the database, another Enterprise Design Pattern applies: **Single Table Inheritance.**

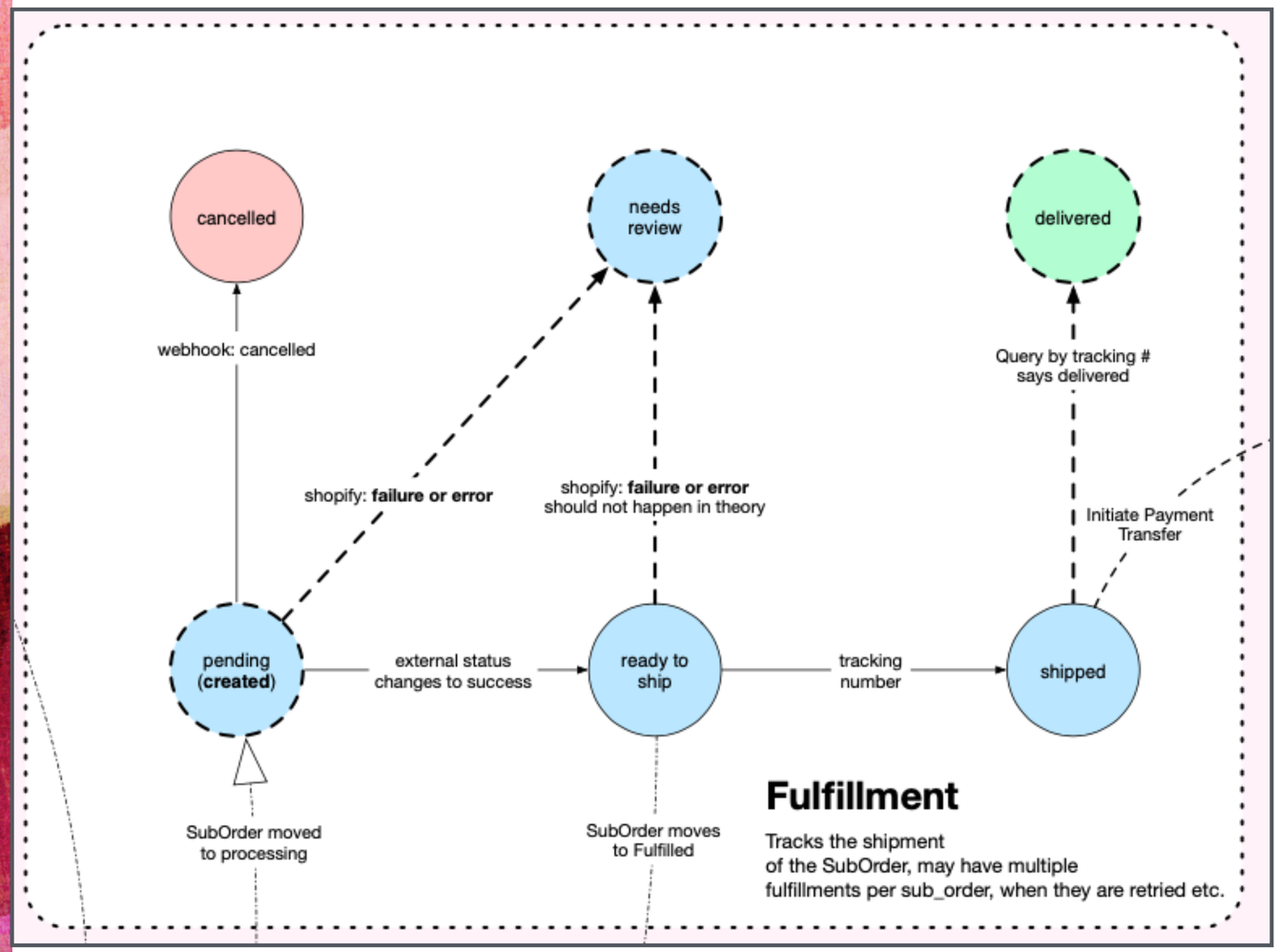
AN EXAMPLE: BOOLEAN MADNESS

- If we are implementing a model for Order Shipments, this schema comes from an actual project I've worked on.
- For every new state that shipment transitions to, developers added a boolean flag.
- Is that a good solution?
- Let's look at a proper way to do this next...

```
CREATE TABLE order_shipments (
 id           serial NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 order_id     integer NOT NULL,
 tracking     text,
 is_cancelled boolean NOT NULL DEFAULT FALSE,
 is_pending   boolean NOT NULL DEFAULT FALSE,
 is_in_review boolean NOT NULL DEFAULT FALSE,
 is_ready_to_ship boolean NOT NULL DEFAULT FALSE,
 is_shipped   boolean NOT NULL DEFAULT FALSE,
 is_delivered boolean NOT NULL DEFAULT FALSE
)
```

AN EXAMPLE: STATE MACHINE

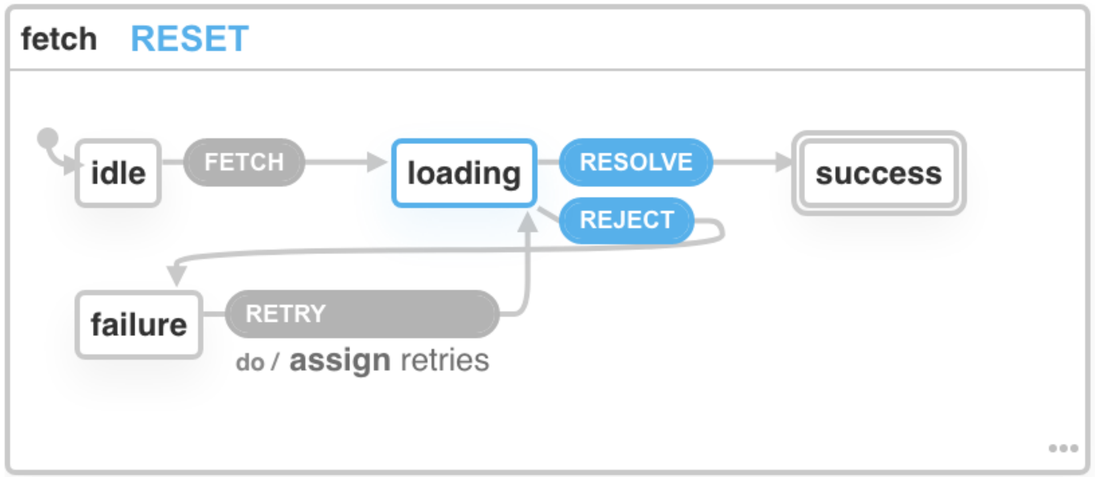
https://github.com/looplab/fsm



- **State Machine** is another incredibly useful design pattern that defines concrete states, together with the valid and invalid transitions between them.
- There could be one or more "starting" states, and one or more "finish" states.
- One of the "finish" states could be "error" or "failed".

AN EXAMPLE: STATE MACHINE IN TYPESCRIPT

https://xstate.js.org/docs/guides/start.html



DEFINITION STATE EVENTS

```
initial: 'idle',
context: {
  retries: 0
},
states: {
  idle: {
    on: {
      FETCH: 'loading'
    }
  },
  loading: {
    on: {
      RESOLVE: 'success',
      REJECT: 'failure'
    }
  },
  success: {
    type: 'final'
  },
  failure: {
    on: {
      RETRY: {
        target: 'loading',
```

EVENTS

WHAT ARE THEY? WHEN DID THEY HAPPEN?
DID I MISS ANYTHING?

EVENTS AS FIRST CLASS CITIZENS

There is a growing trend to define key business events in the application as structs, or hashes, perhaps using JSON with JSON schema validation.

- Whenever you update the database, you are changing state.
- State changing is by definition an important event.
- The event can be represented by a JSON hash that is published to the message bus.

EVENT: EXAMPLE


```
{
    "success": true,
    "users": [
        {
            "id": 1,
            "fullname": "Michael Jordan",
            "phone": null,
            "email": "superadmin@gmail.com",
            "created_at": "2018-04-09 13:20:38",
            "updated_at": "2018-04-10 09:38:08",
            "roles": [
                {
                    "id": 1,
                    "name": "superadministrator",
                    "display_name": "Superadministrator",
                    "description": "Superadministrator",
                    "created_at": "2018-04-09 13:20:38",
                    "updated_at": "2018-04-09 13:20:38",
                    "pivot": {
                        "user_id": 1,
                        "role_id": 1
                    }
                },
                {
                    "id": 2,
                    "name": "administrator",
                    "display_name": "Administrator",
                    "description": "Administrator",
                    "created_at": "2018-04-09 13:20:38",
                    "updated_at": "2018-04-09 13:20:38",
                    "pivot": {
                        "user_id": 1,
                        "role_id": 2
                    }
                }
            ]
        },
```


- If this message is published to eg. RabbitMQ, or Kafka, it's easy to build micro-services that are fully decoupled from user registration.
- In other words, micro-service understands user created event, but the application has no knowledge of the micro-service downstream.

WELL-DESIGNED SOFTWARE IS SIMPLY SOFTWARE THAT IS EASY TO CHANGE.

— DAVE THOMAS

SOFTWARE DESIGN • CONCLUSIONS

- Creating a *lasting design* that can withstand the test of time for any software is hard. It's both science and art and a bit of luck.
- It's rarely a good idea to design *entirely alone in isolation*. Two heads are better than one (that's why we still have Mounted Police on horses).
- **Collaboration** at the design stage has the biggest impact and the return on the investment.
- **UML** and **Design Patterns a**re highly effective tools of collaboration and communication.
- Investing some time into learning how to express the design via UML is **priceless**
  - The book **"**UML Distilled" is only ~ 160 pages long and is one of the most impactful programming books I've ever read.
- Finally, "**Event-driven"** architectures are gaining popularity because they facilitate decoupling of micro-services.

Thanks!

https://github.com/kigster

https://kig.re

twitter.com/kig
github.com/kigster
linkedin.com/in/kigster
slideshare.net/kigster

FOSSA