

# Emerging Architecture

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Det finnes mange teoretiske tilnærminger til hvordan god programvarearkitektur skal se ut. Men det viser seg at mange, kanskje de fleste, vellykkede kodebaser er et resultat av tilsynelatende tilfeldige valg og ustrukturert implementasjon. I denne lyntalen skal jeg diskutere litt om forutsetningene for å utvikle en solid kodebase og hva god programvarearkitektur *egentlig* handler om.

A 15 minute lightning talk  
dagen@IFI, October 27, 2011

# TelePresence Technology Group

## Cisco Systems Norway



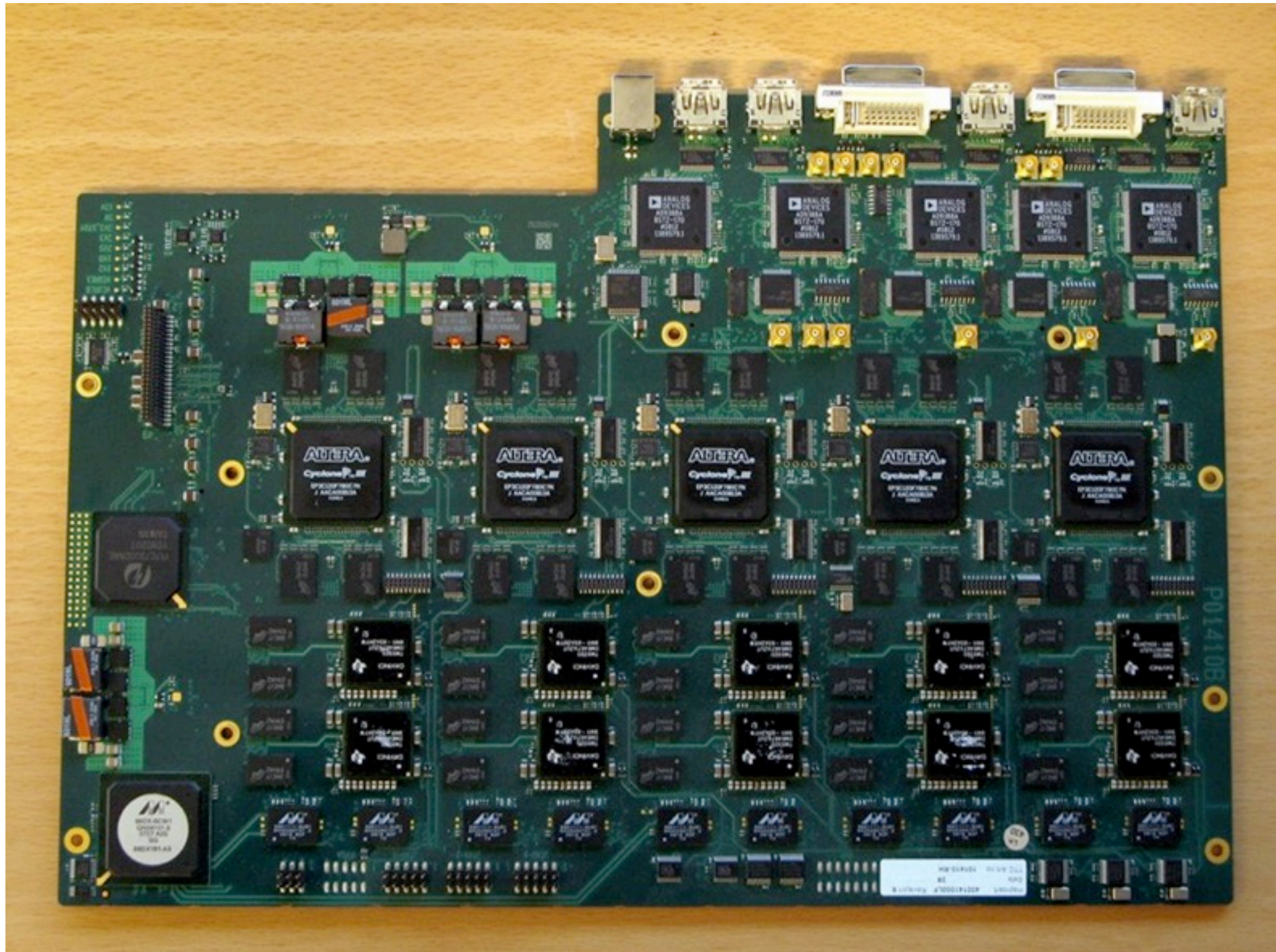


# Telepresence systems and solutions



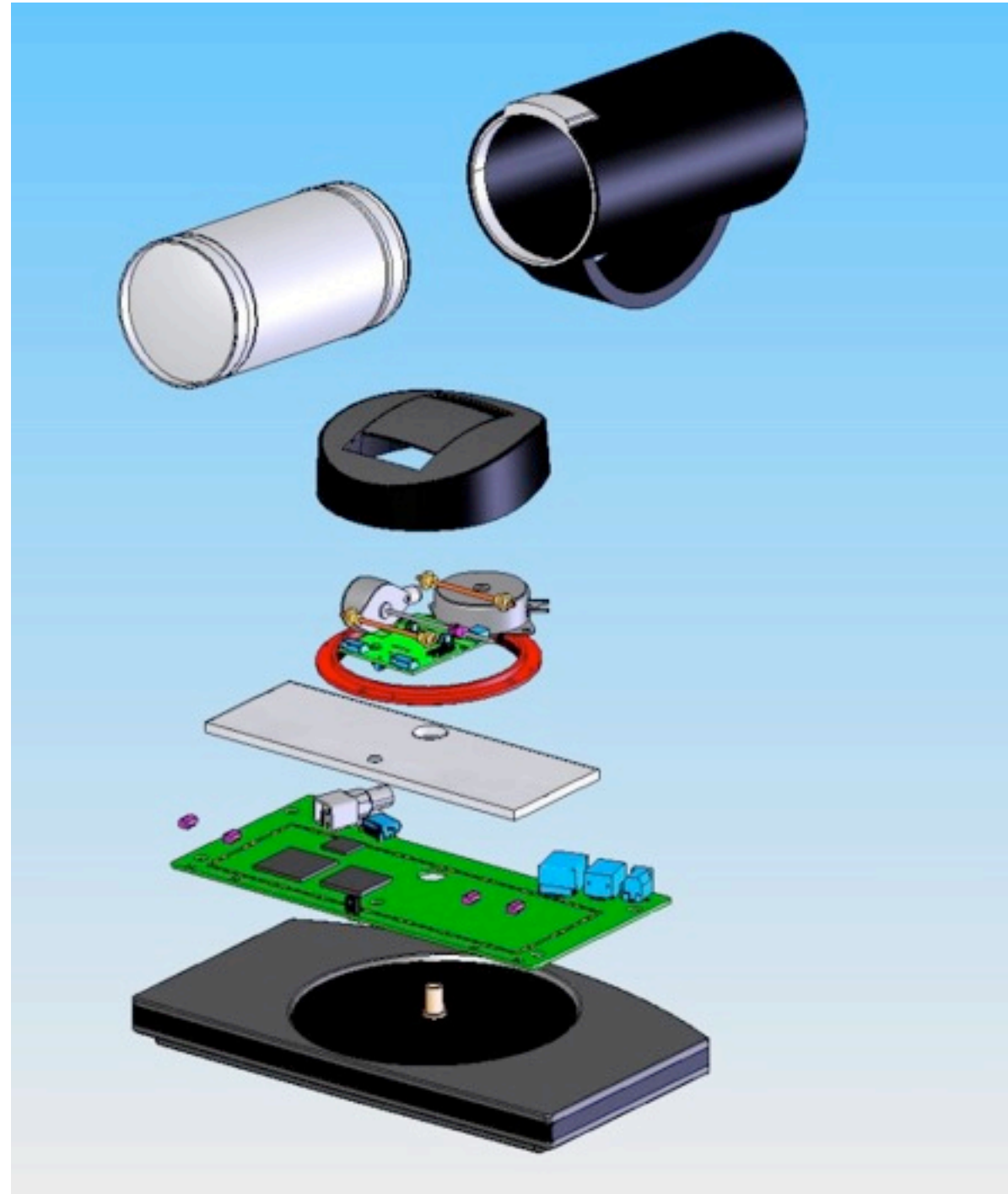


# Electronics / Hardware





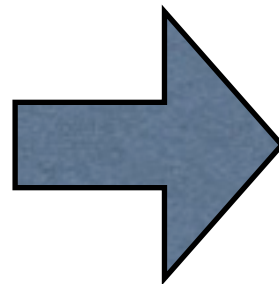
# Mechanics



# Industrial Design



1993



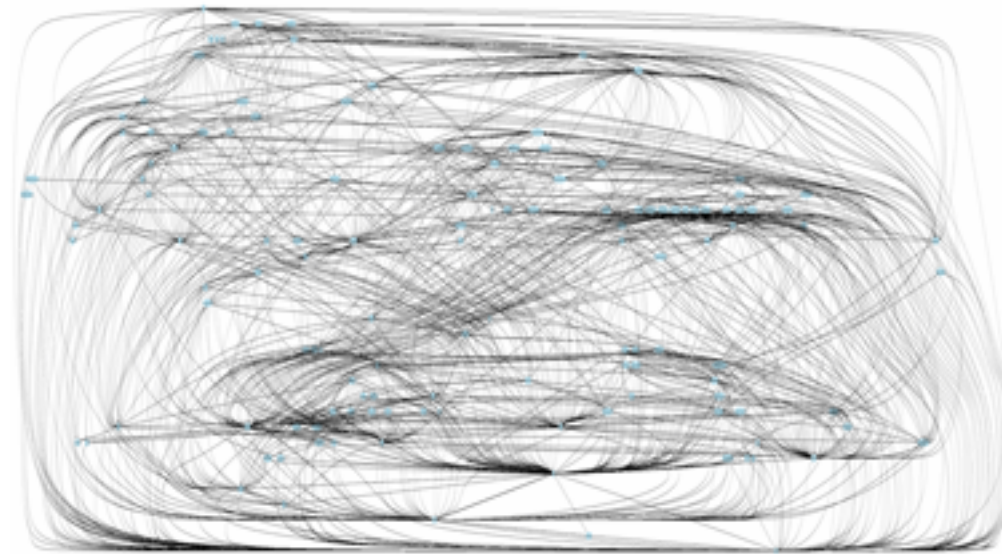
2011



# Software Development



# The Codebase



- C and C++
- a few million lines of code
- processor agnostic (TI, Phillips, PPC, ARM, Intel, and more...)
- currently developed and maintained by ~200 developers
- typically 50-200 commits per day
- very visible traces back to '80s and '90s





1987



1992



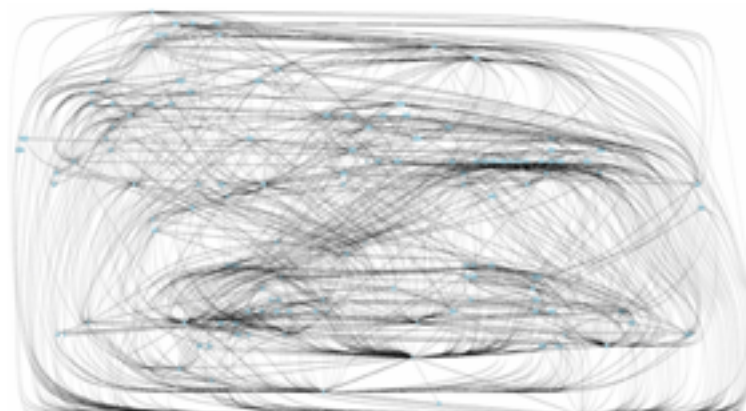
1997



2000



2003



2004



2006



2006



2005



2010



2008



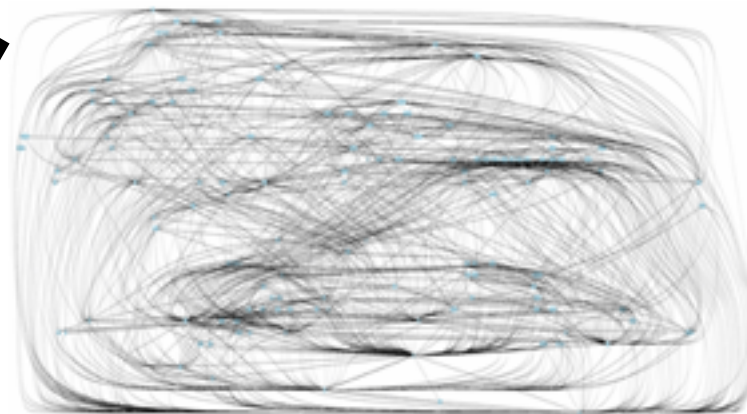
2012



2009



2012



2008



2011



2009





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There are only two kinds of codebases: the ones people complain about and the ones nobody cares about anymore...

(inspired by a similar quote by Bjarne Stroustrup)









Unfortunately, by the time Rupert's mother had finished knitting his outfit, the war was over.









# e Faktura



**e Faktura**



# Analogies for software development



# Analogies for software development



# Analogies for software development





# Analogies for software development





# Analogies for software development















File Speed Options Disasters Windows Newspaper

Sun 11:12:13



Dec 2048 <Volcano City> \$20,000



Query Tool  
Water Shortage Reported





## Typical characteristics of successful codebases:

- disposable code, modules and infrastructure
- low coupling and high cohesion
- duplication when needed
- transparent interfaces
- collective ownership
- rightsized modules and infrastructure
- focused on business needs
- working code *is* the documentation

This can evolve by:

- avoid *the* architect, rely on collective intelligence instead
- codebase should be fun to work with and easy to test
- continuous re-planning and re-working
- collective ownership
- build stuff only when needed
- reflect on status quo instead of dreaming
- share vision and communicate direction(not targets)
- beware of subliminal dependencies
- focus on what happens *between* modules
- establish multi-level feedback mechanisms
- prefer feature teams over component teams
- adapt your organization to support your architecture

















# The Dark Ages of Software Development (mid 80's to mid 90')













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  - detailed requirement specifications
  - corporate coding standards
  - change management
  - code is documented properly
  - strong and visible architecture

Problems in software development usually multiply and gets worse by exerting more control...





The more you tighten your grip, Tarkin, the more  
star systems will slip through your fingers.

(Princess Leia)

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