

# Architecture in Five Dimensions

Michael T. Nygard

# About The Speaker

Application Developer/Architect – 20 years

Web Developer – 14 years

IT Operations – 6 years

IT Services Executive - 4 years



# About This Talk

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- Point in time view

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- Work in progress

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- Architectural approach to risk management

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# About This Talk

- Point in time view
- Work in progress
- Architectural approach to risk management
  - Some finance
  - Some probability
  - Plenty of hand waving



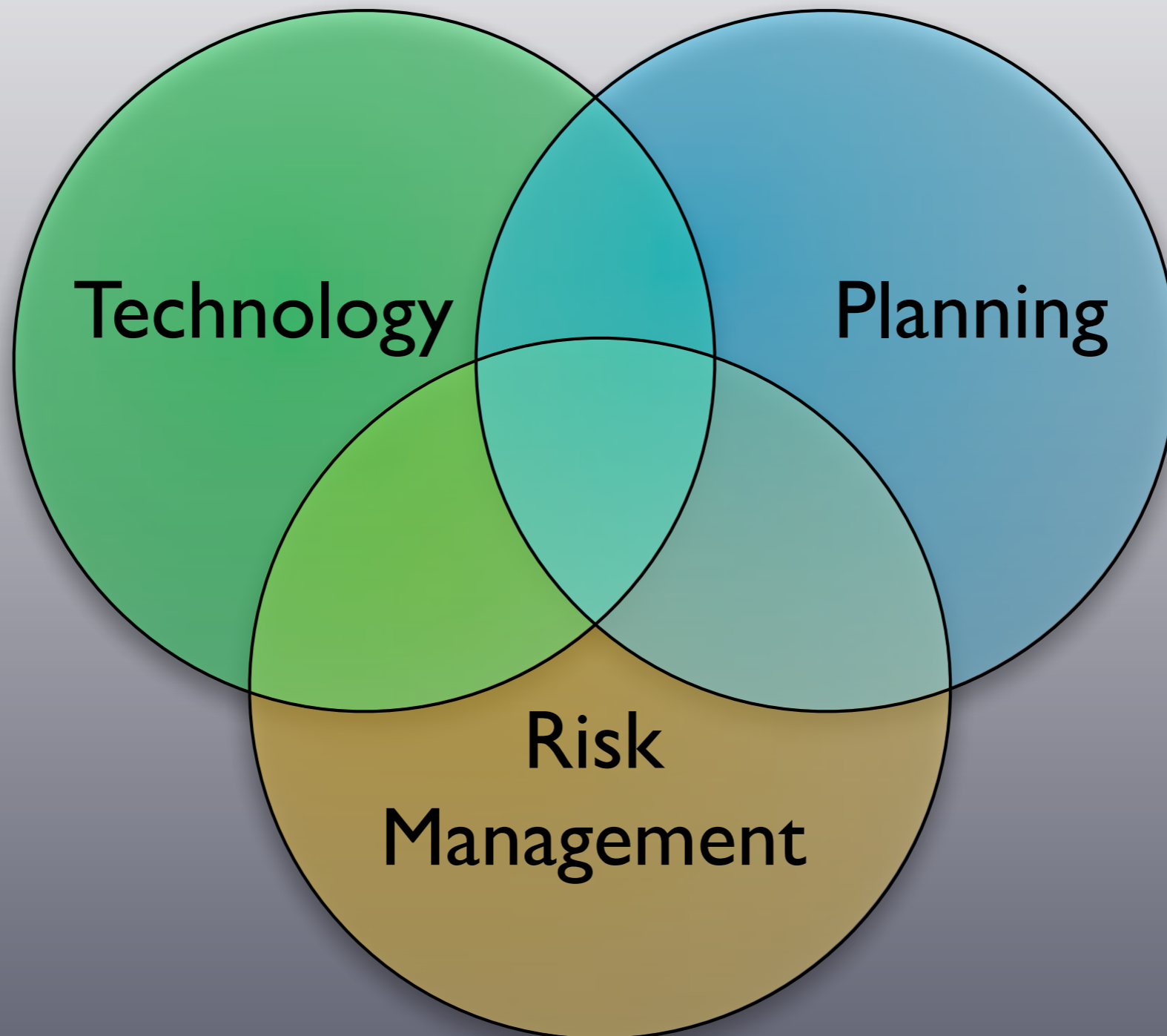
# Type of System Covered


- High-consequence
- Distributed
- Transactional
- Commercial

# Type of System Covered


- Commercial Web Sites

# Focus of This Session





**Projects are Experiments**  
**Requirements are Ignorance**  
**Guessing is Truth**  
**Time is Space**



Projects are Experiments  
Requirements are Ignorance  
Guessing is Truth  
Time is Space

# Some Real Examples



# Some Real Examples

## Planned

Software	\$14M
Hardware	\$7.5M
Schedule	18 mo.

# Some Real Examples

Planned	Actual
<p>Software \$14M Hardware \$7.5M Schedule 18 mo.</p>	<p>Software \$50M Hardware \$12M Schedule 28 mo.</p>

# Some Real Examples

Planned	Actual	Outcome
<p>Software \$14M Hardware \$7.5M Schedule 18 mo.</p>	<p>Software \$50M Hardware \$12M Schedule 28 mo.</p>	<p>Emergency hardware added due to capacity shortage.</p> <p>Management purged.</p> <p>All developers fired.</p>

# Some Real Examples

# Some Real Examples

Planned	
Software	\$35M
Schedule	24 mo.

# Some Real Examples

Planned		Actual	
Software	\$35M	Software	\$100M+
Schedule	24 mo.	Schedule	60 mo. (and counting)

# Some Real Examples

Planned	Actual	Outcome
<p>Software    \$35M</p> <p>Schedule    24 mo.</p>	<p>Software    \$100M+</p> <p>Schedule    60 mo. (and counting)</p>	<p>Revolving chairs.</p> <p>Redshirt syndrome.</p> <p>Business loss of focus.</p>

# The Business Case



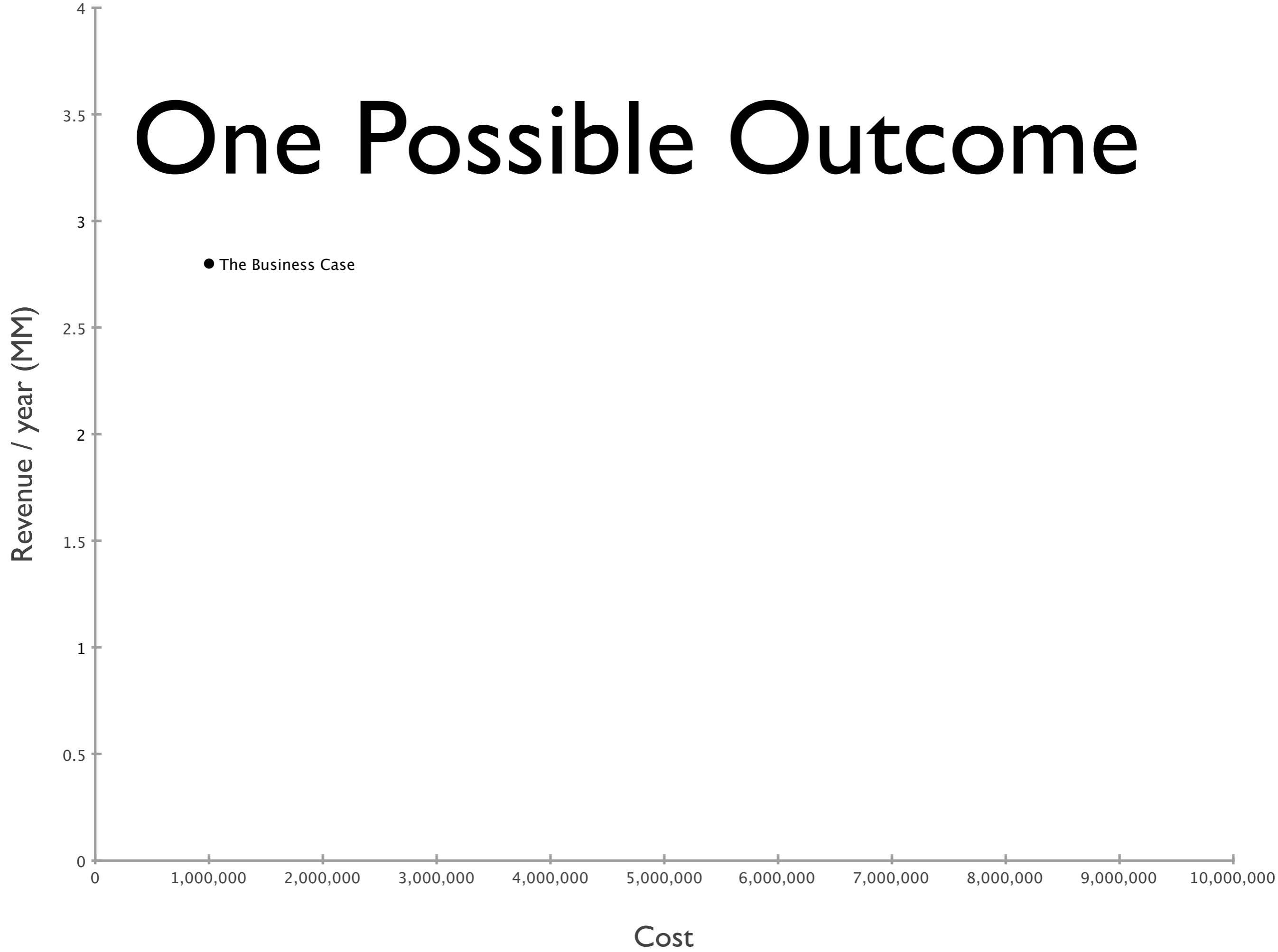
# The Business Case

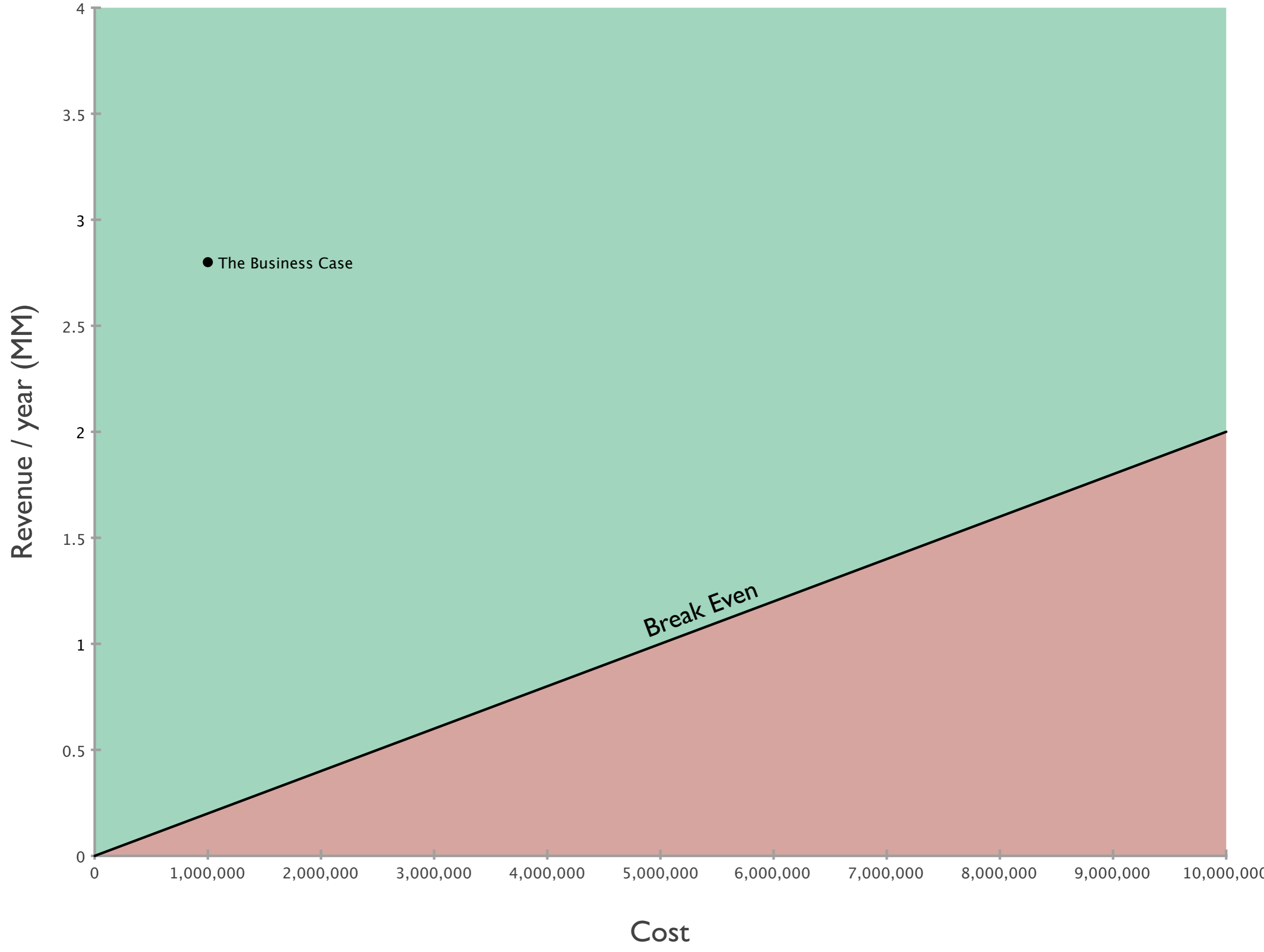
System Blah-de-blah will revolutionize the synergies, exploiting our leveraged positioning with out of the box thinking in a strategic go-to-market posture. Utilizing our 70-70-70 sourcing partnership model, Blah-de-blah 1.0 will be delivered in 8 months at a cost of 1.000.000 with a five year ROI of 1.400,00%.

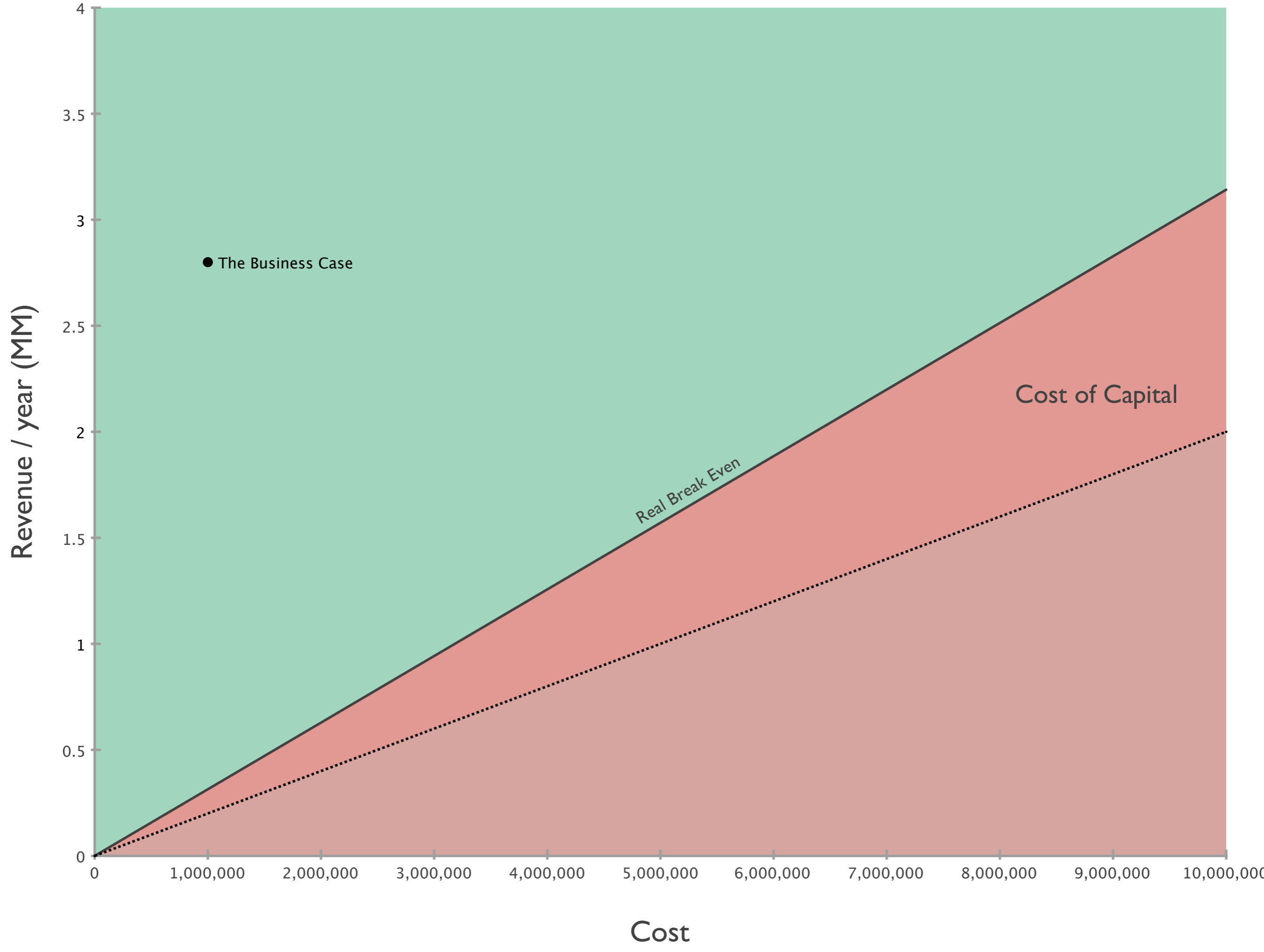
# The Business Case

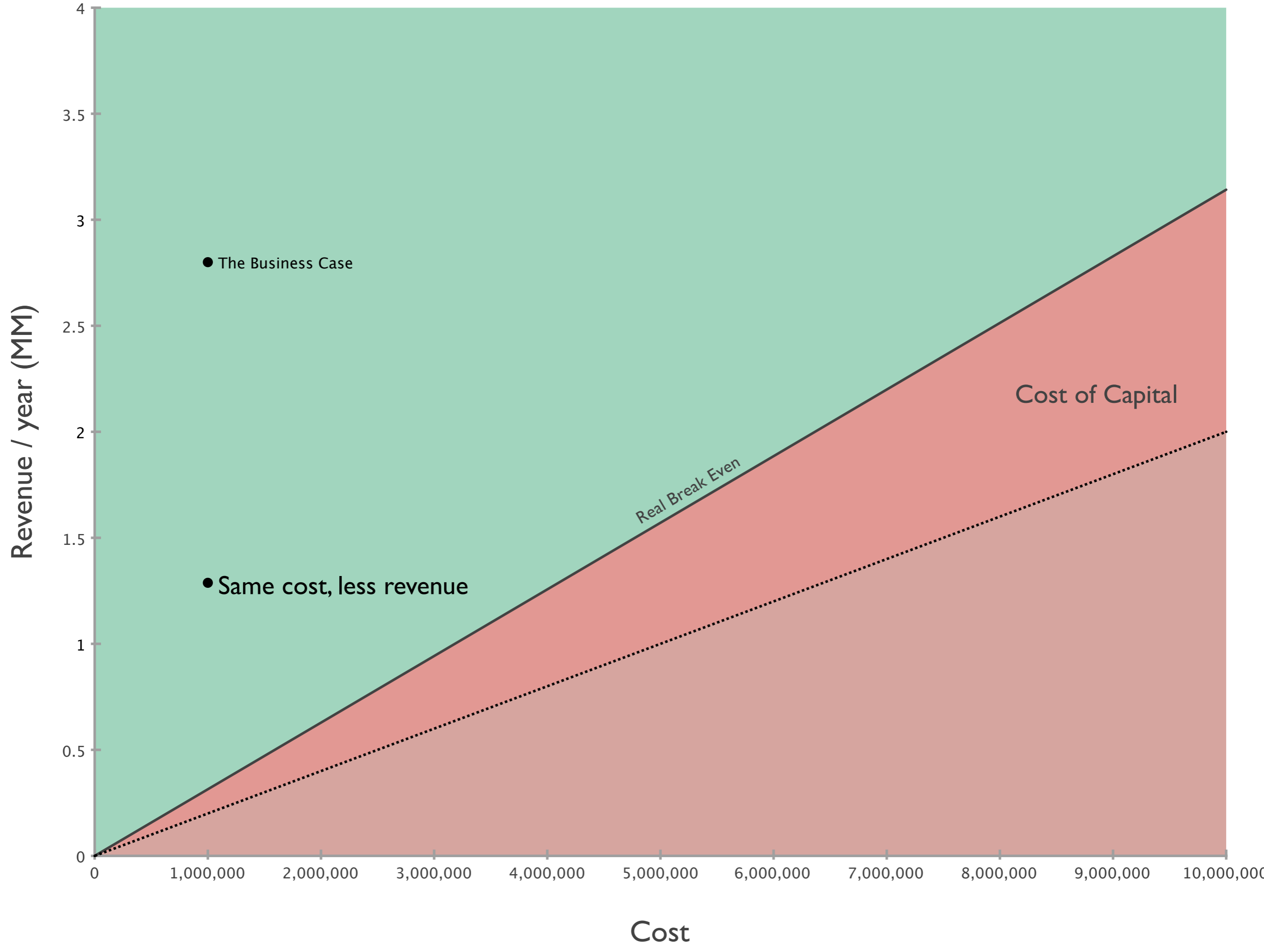
System Blah-de-blah will revolutionize the synergies, exploiting our leveraged positioning with out of the box thinking in a strategic go-to-market posture. Utilizing our 70-70-70 sourcing partnership model, Blah-de-blah 1.0 will be delivered in **8 months** at a **cost of 1.000.000** with a **five year ROI of 1.400,00%**.

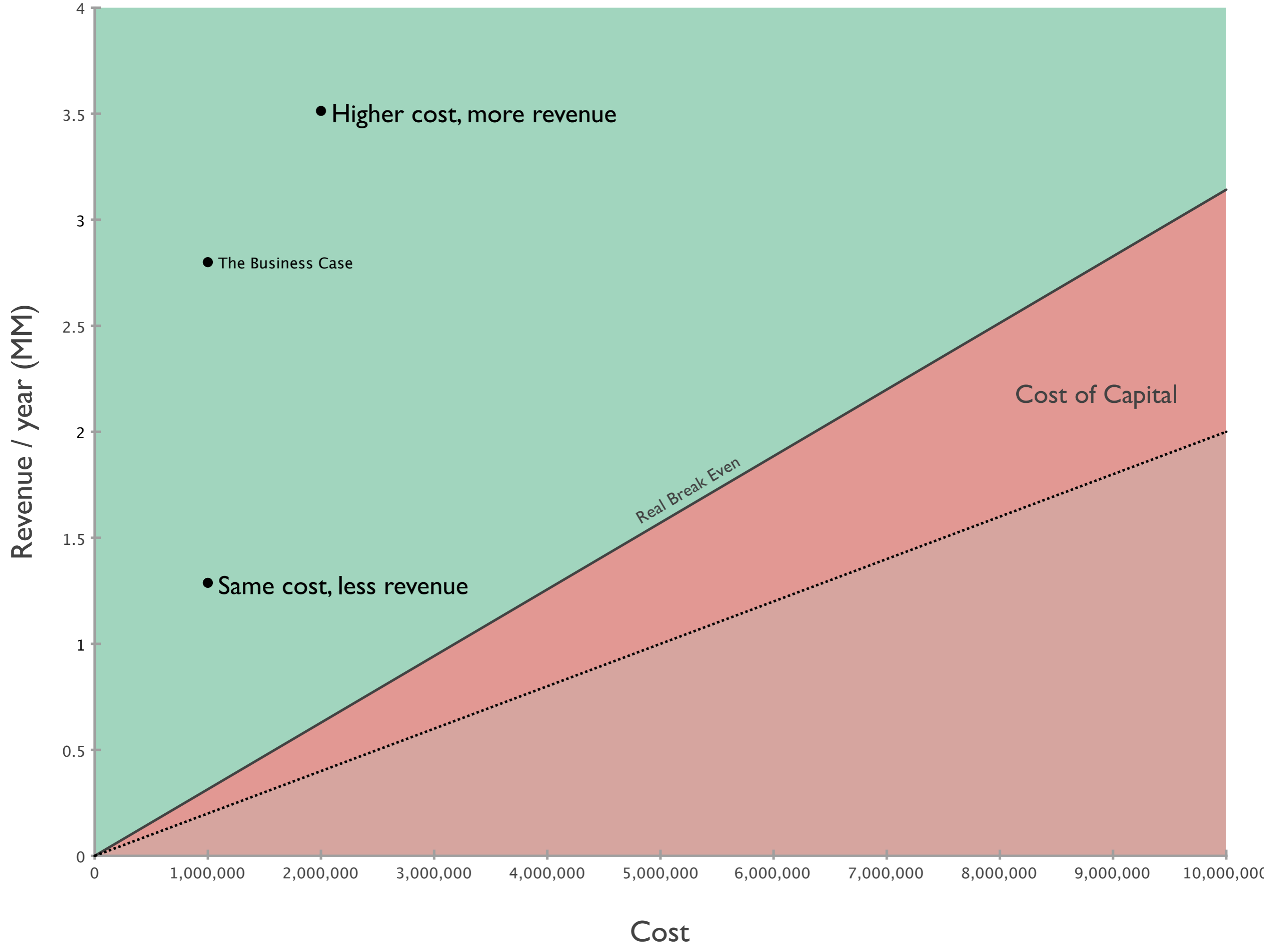
# One Possible Outcome









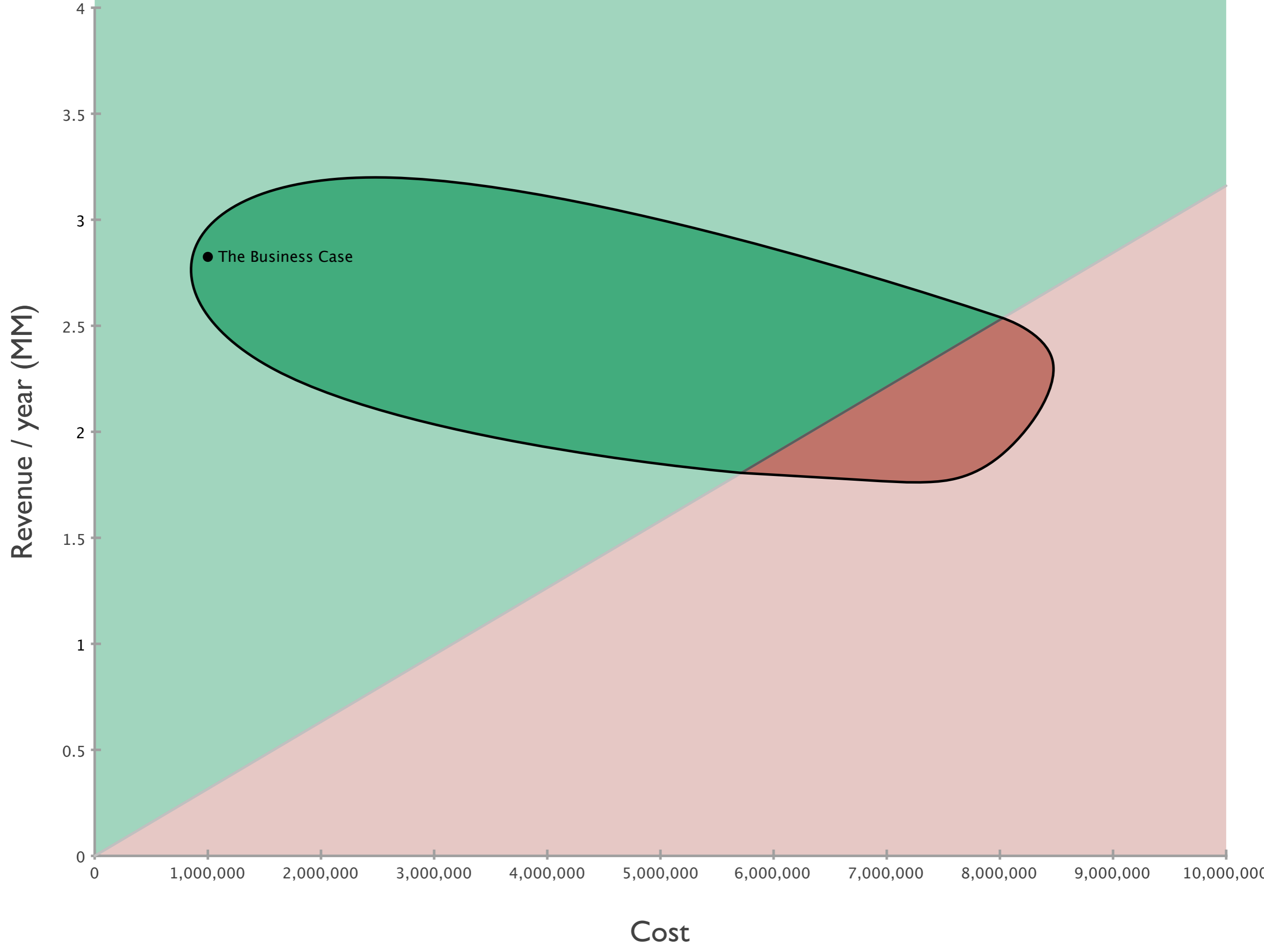


Executing a project

=

Sampling a random variable





● The Business Case

# Risk and Risk Management



# Risk

# Risk



A state of uncertainty where some of the possibilities involve loss, catastrophe, or other undesirable outcome.



# Typical Risk Management

Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation
ESB late	Medium	High	Personal chef per developer
Data center hit by asteroid	High	Low	Build laser defense grid
Many severe defects	Medium	Medium	Daily bug triage
Worldwide zombie attack	Very high	Low	Stockpile food & ammo

# Typical Risk Management

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ESB late	Medium	High	Personal chef per developer
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# Typical Risk Management

	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation
Example	Medium	High	Personal chef per developer
Data center hit by asteroid	High	Low	Build laser defense grid
Many severe defects	Medium	Medium	Daily bug triage
Worldwide zombie attack	Very high	Low	Stockpile food & ammo

Too specific



# Typical Risk Management

	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation
<div data-bbox="274 514 1056 1018" style="border: 2px solid blue; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; color: white; text-align: center;">                     Too specific                 </div>	Medium		Personal chef developer
Data center hit by asteroid	High		<div data-bbox="1591 861 2373 1375" style="border: 2px solid blue; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; color: white; text-align: center;">                     Too optimistic                 </div> Laser the grid
Many severe defects	Medium	Medium	Daily bug triage
Worldwide zombie attack	Very high	Low	Stockpile food & ammo

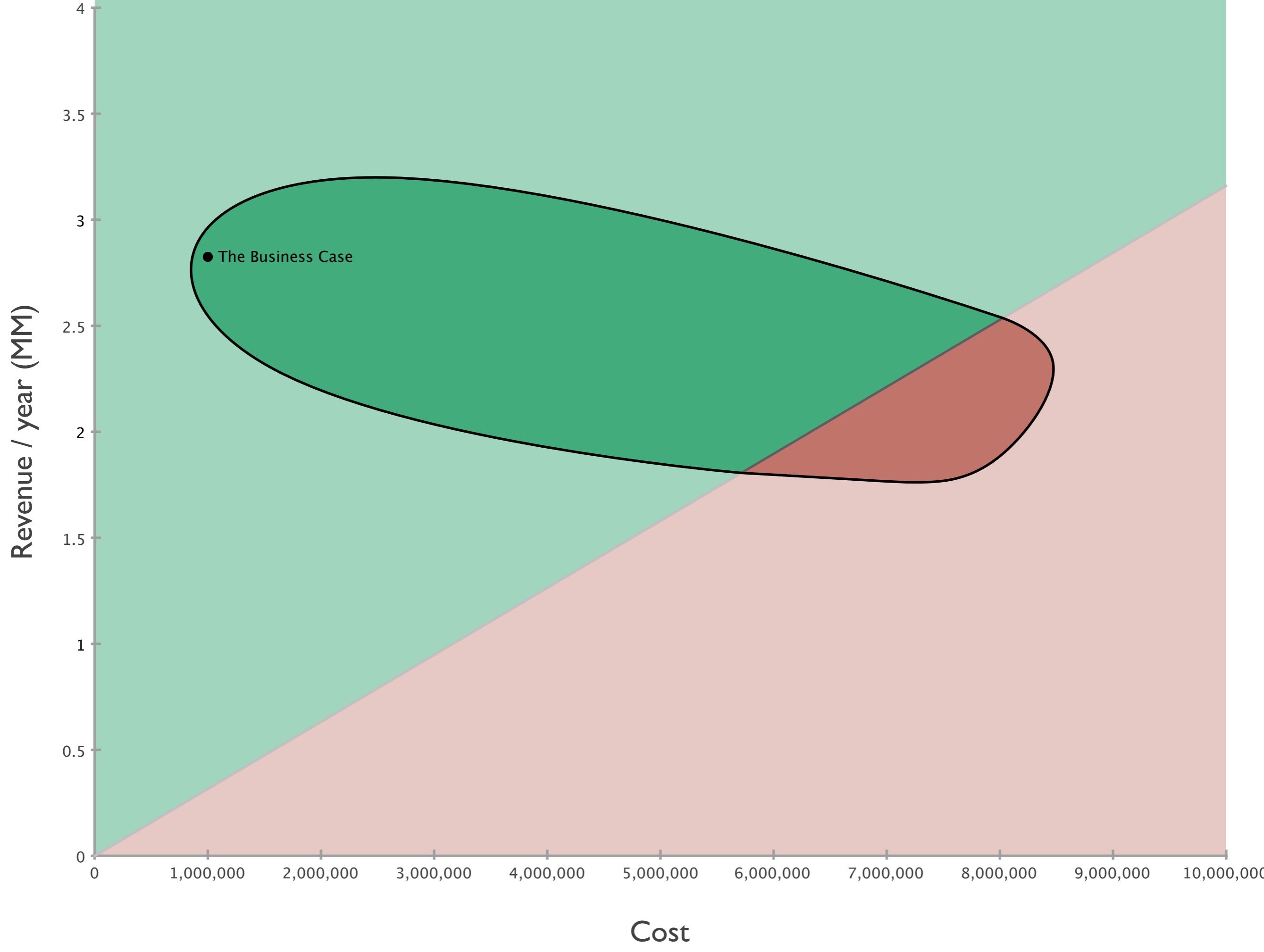
# Typical Risk Management

	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation
Employee	Medium		Personal chef Developer
Data center hit by asteroid	High		Laser The grid
Many servers defected		Medium	Daily bug triage
Worldwide zombie attack		Low	Stockpile food & ammo

Too specific

Too optimistic

Covers “movie plot scenarios”, ignores systemic risks




● The Business Case

So, how do we find  
the risk?



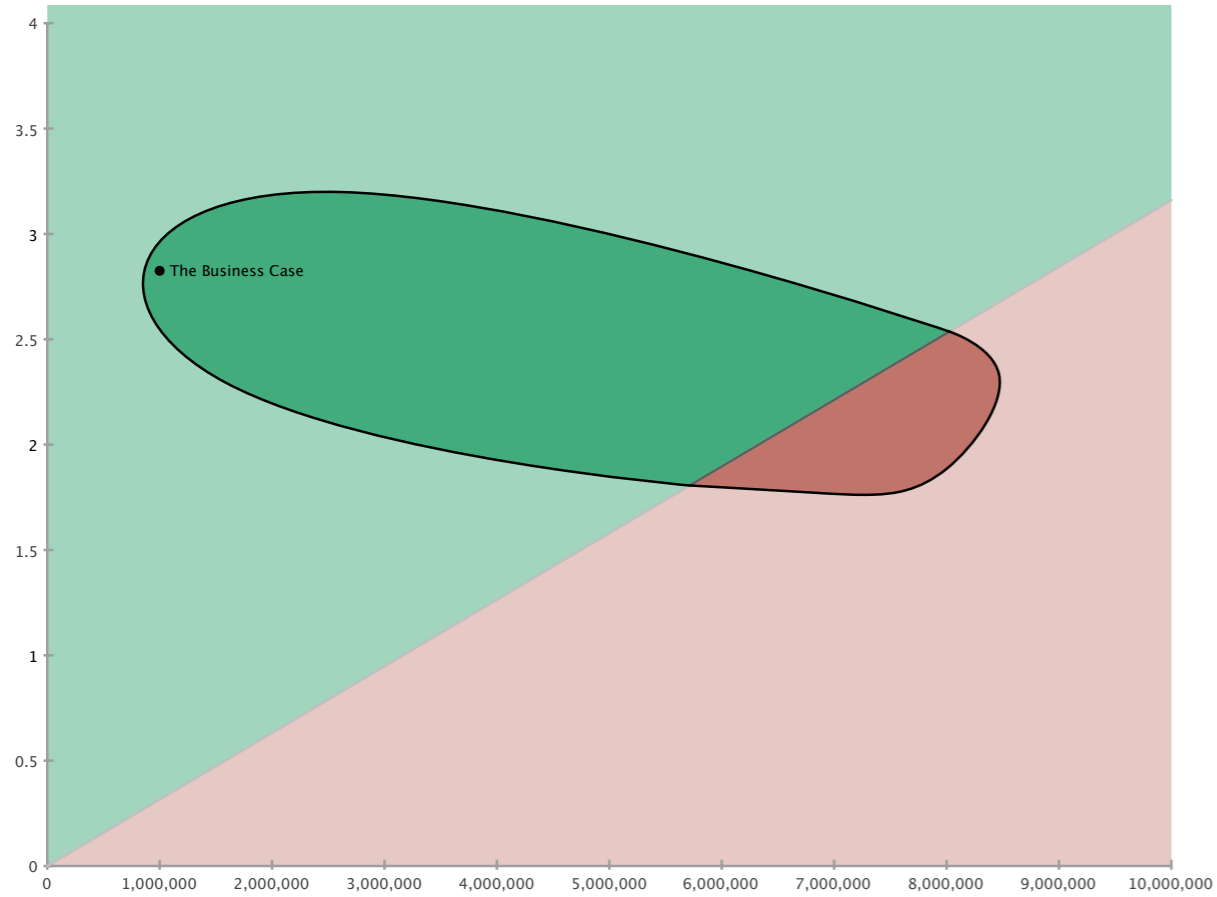
We guess.





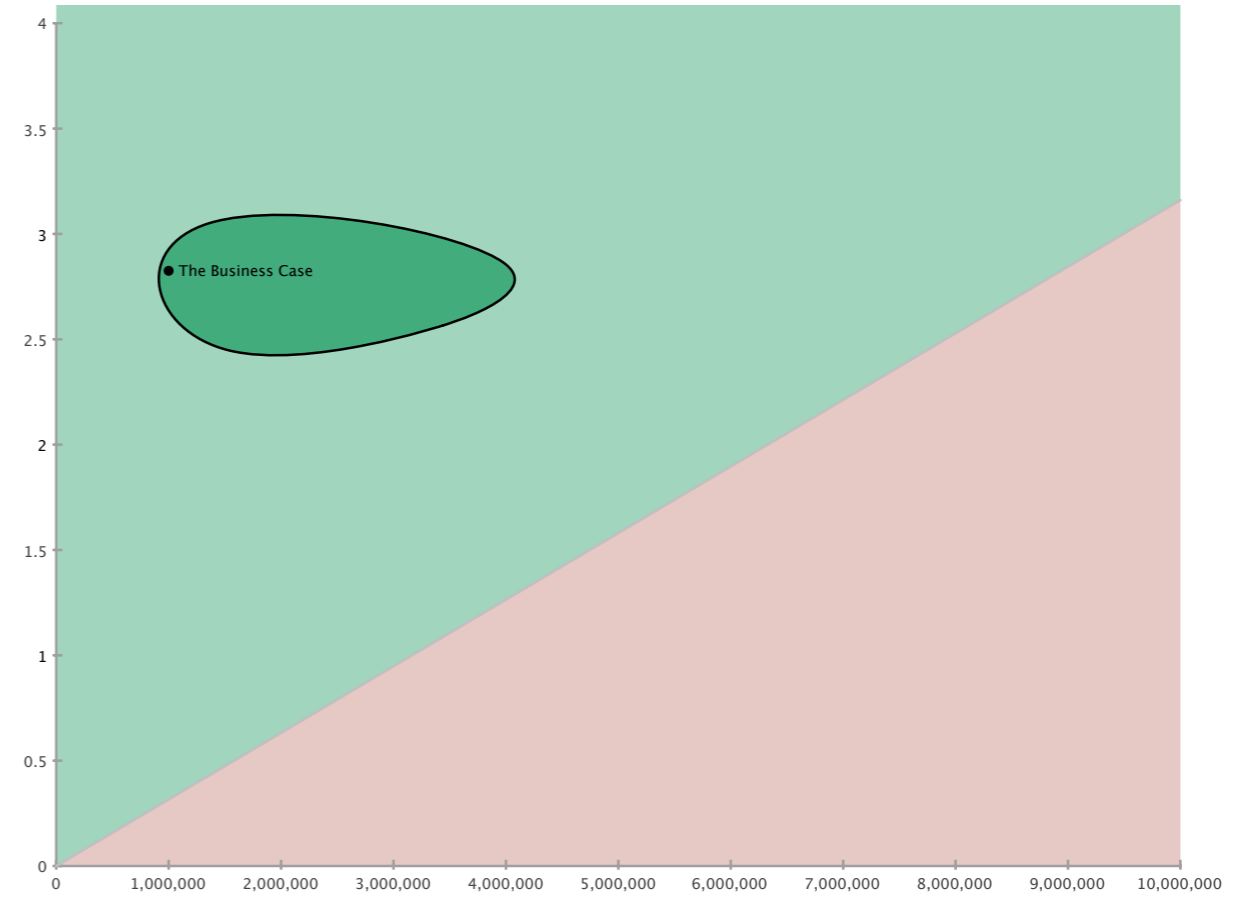
Projects are Experiments  
Requirements are Ignorance  
Guessing is Truth  
Time is Space

**Increasing certainty  
means reducing the area  
of possible outcomes.**



**Less certain**

**Higher level of ignorance**

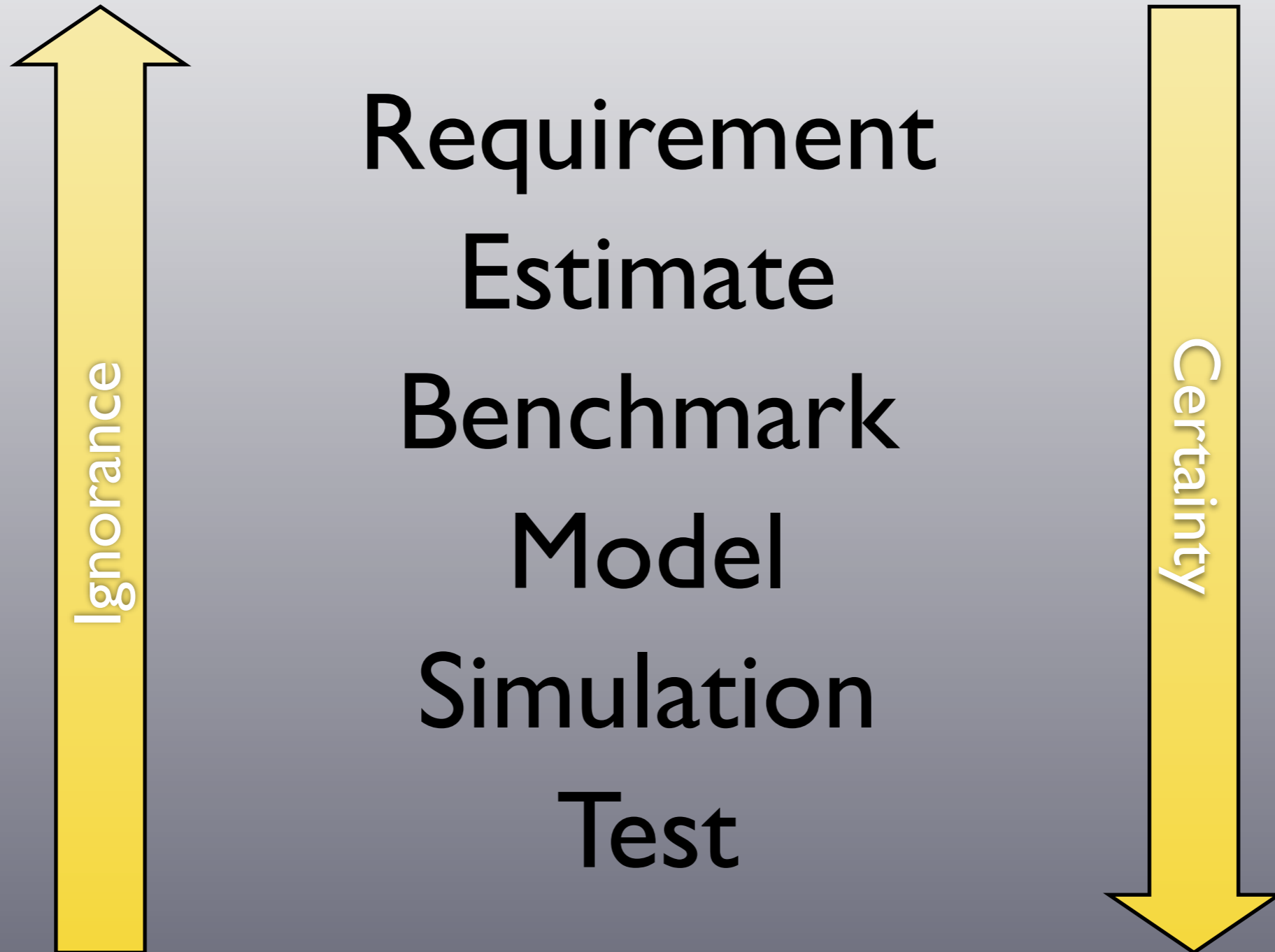


**More certain**

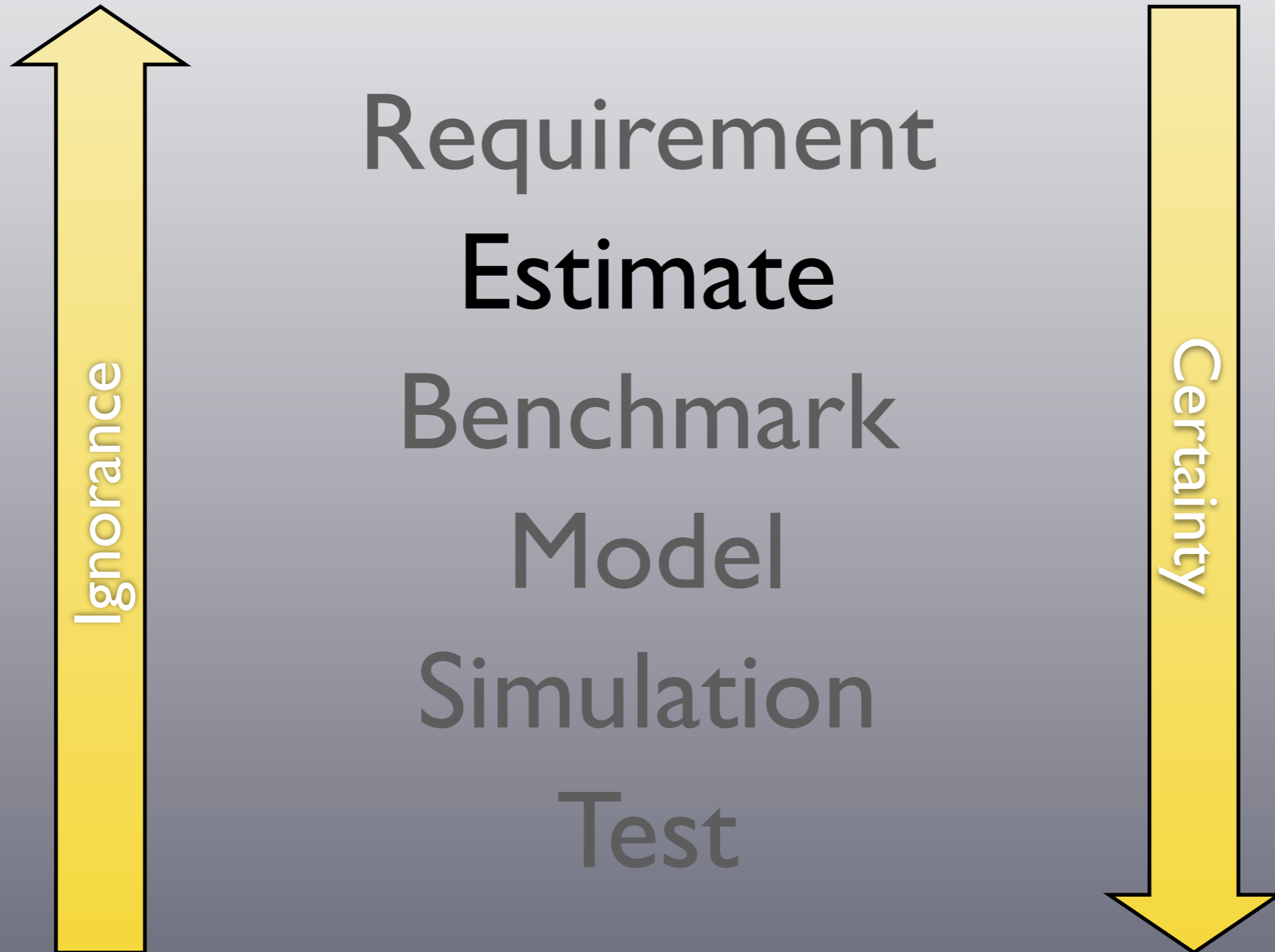
**Reduced level of ignorance**




# Hierarchy of Knowledge



# Hierarchy of Knowledge





Projects are Experiments  
Requirements are Ignorance  
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# 90% Confidence Interval

Interval where the true value will be between the lower and upper bounds 90% of the time.

With just 5 samples, the population median will  
be between the smallest and largest samples  
**93.8% of the time.**



**Rule of Five**

# Ask Some Experts

Average of 3  
experts' lower &  
upper bounds will  
reach correct 90%  
CI about 90% of  
the time.





# Common Issues

“But I have no idea!”

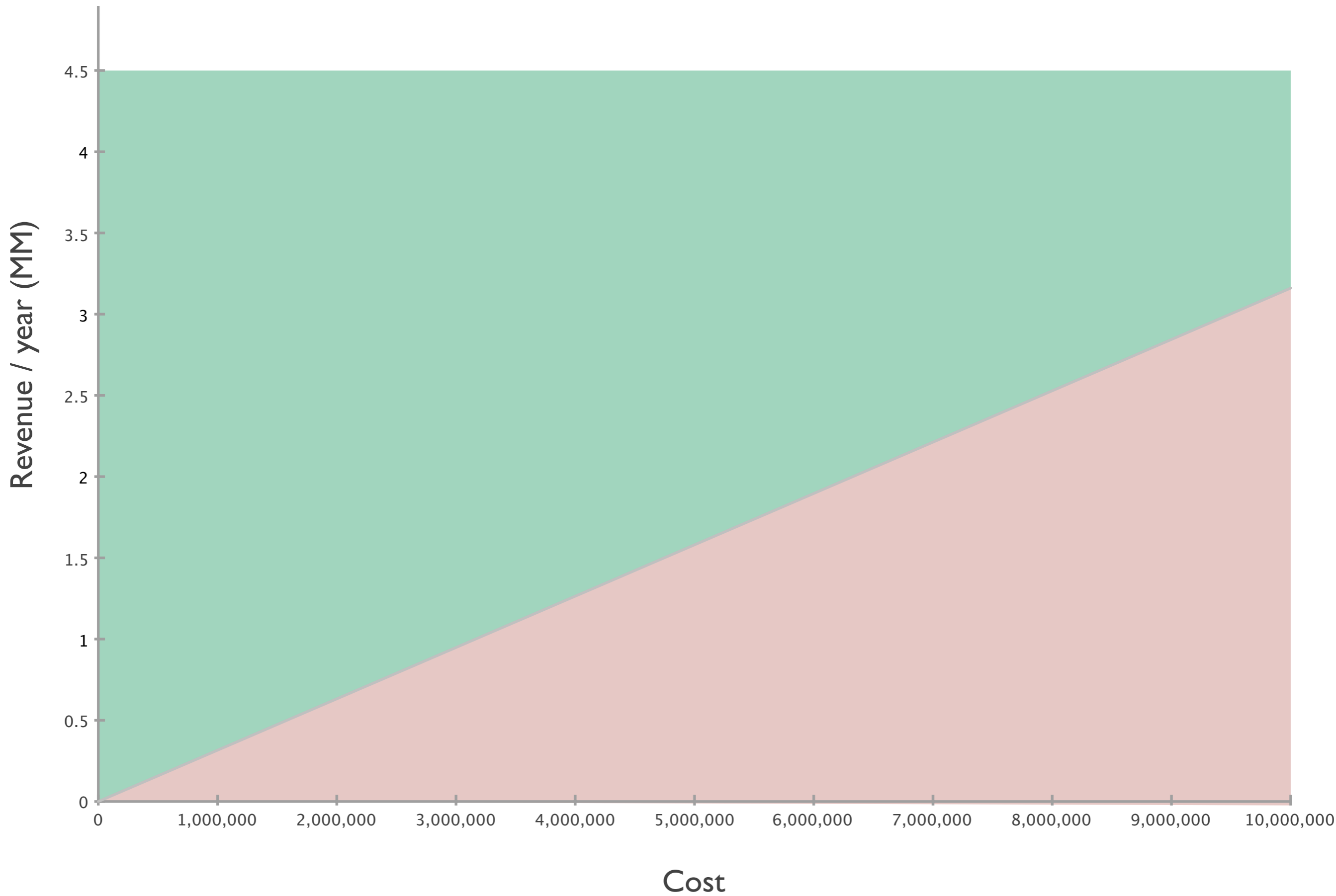
Guessing, then adding  
“error bars”

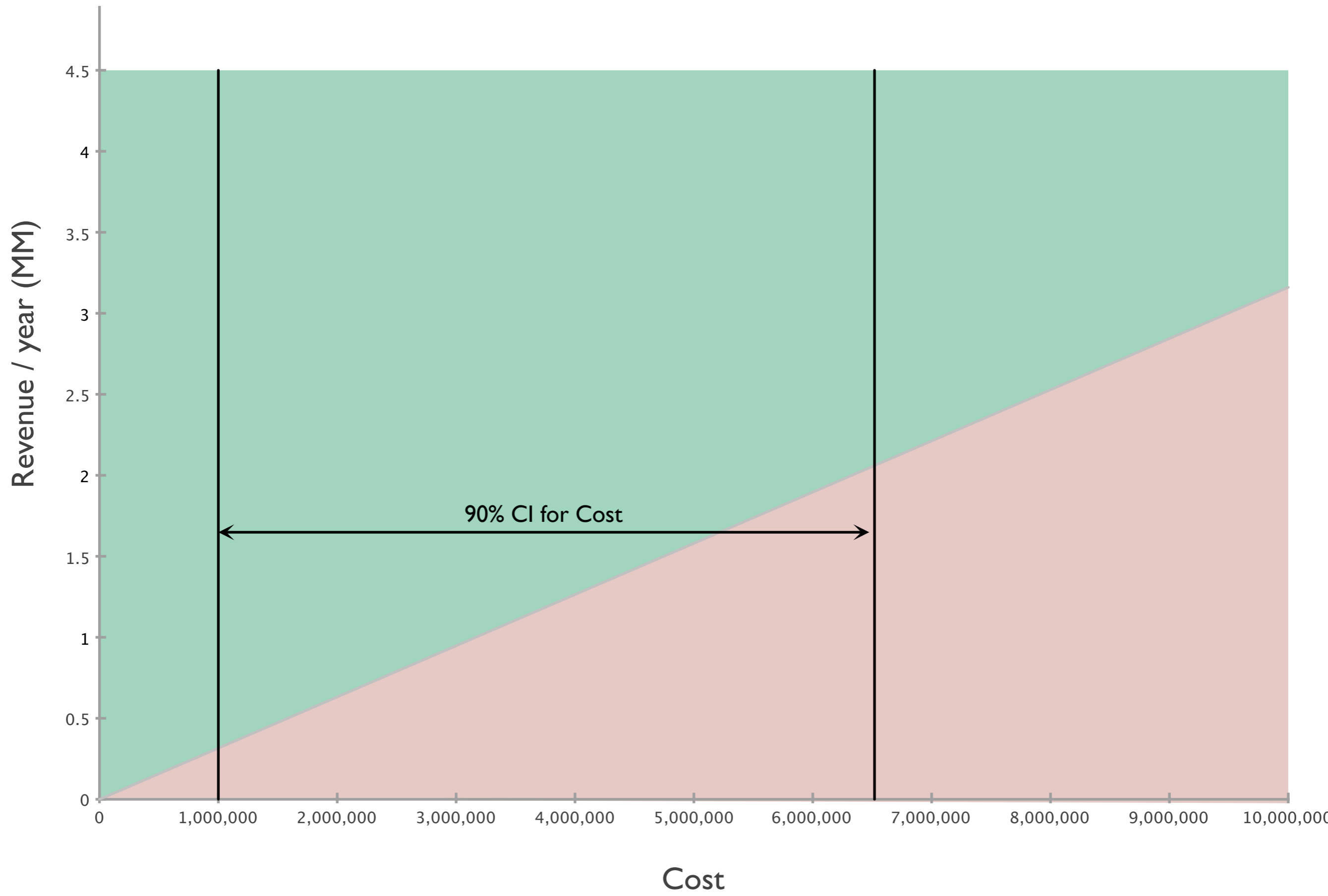
“If it’s not perfect, it’s worthless.”

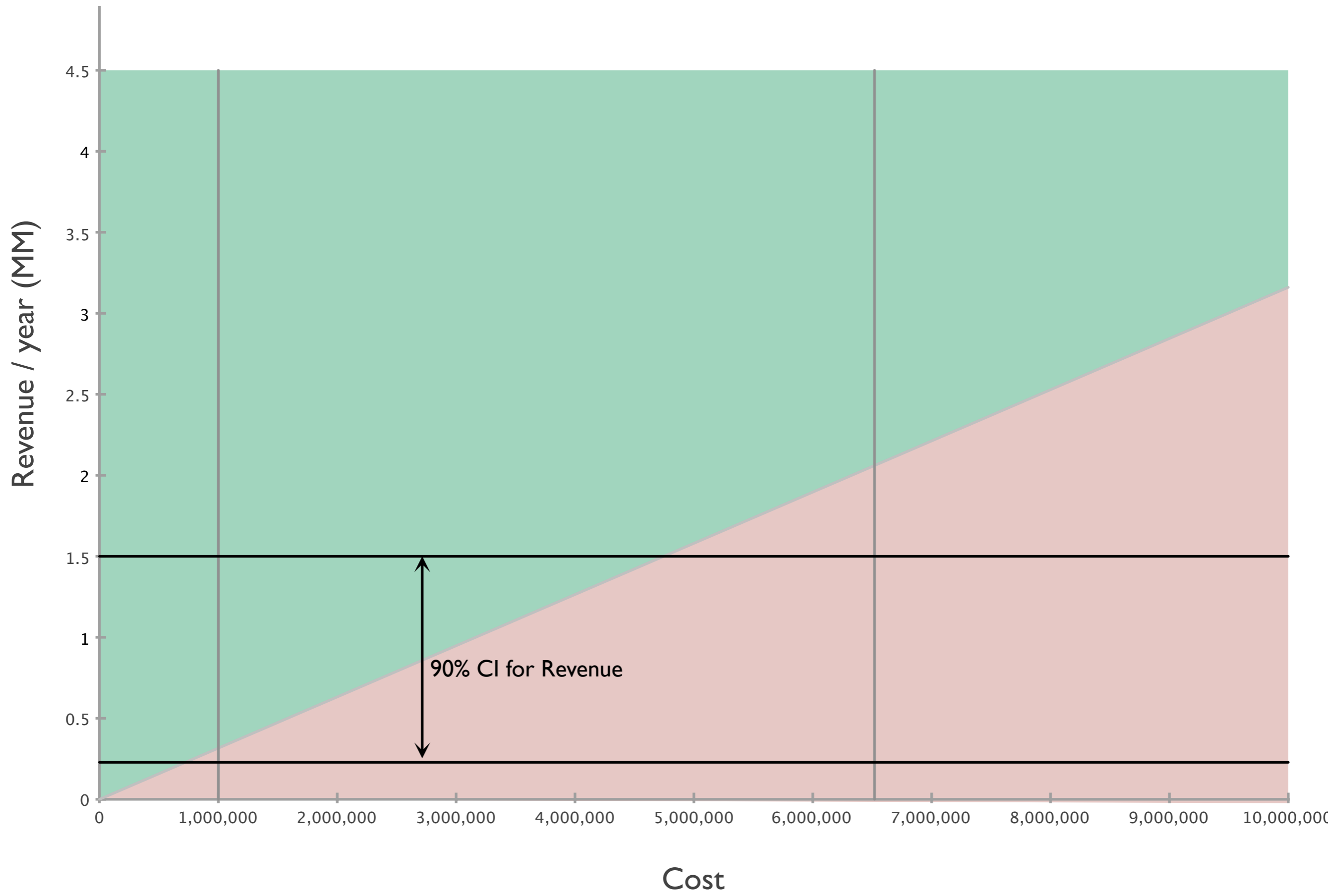
# Improving Estimates

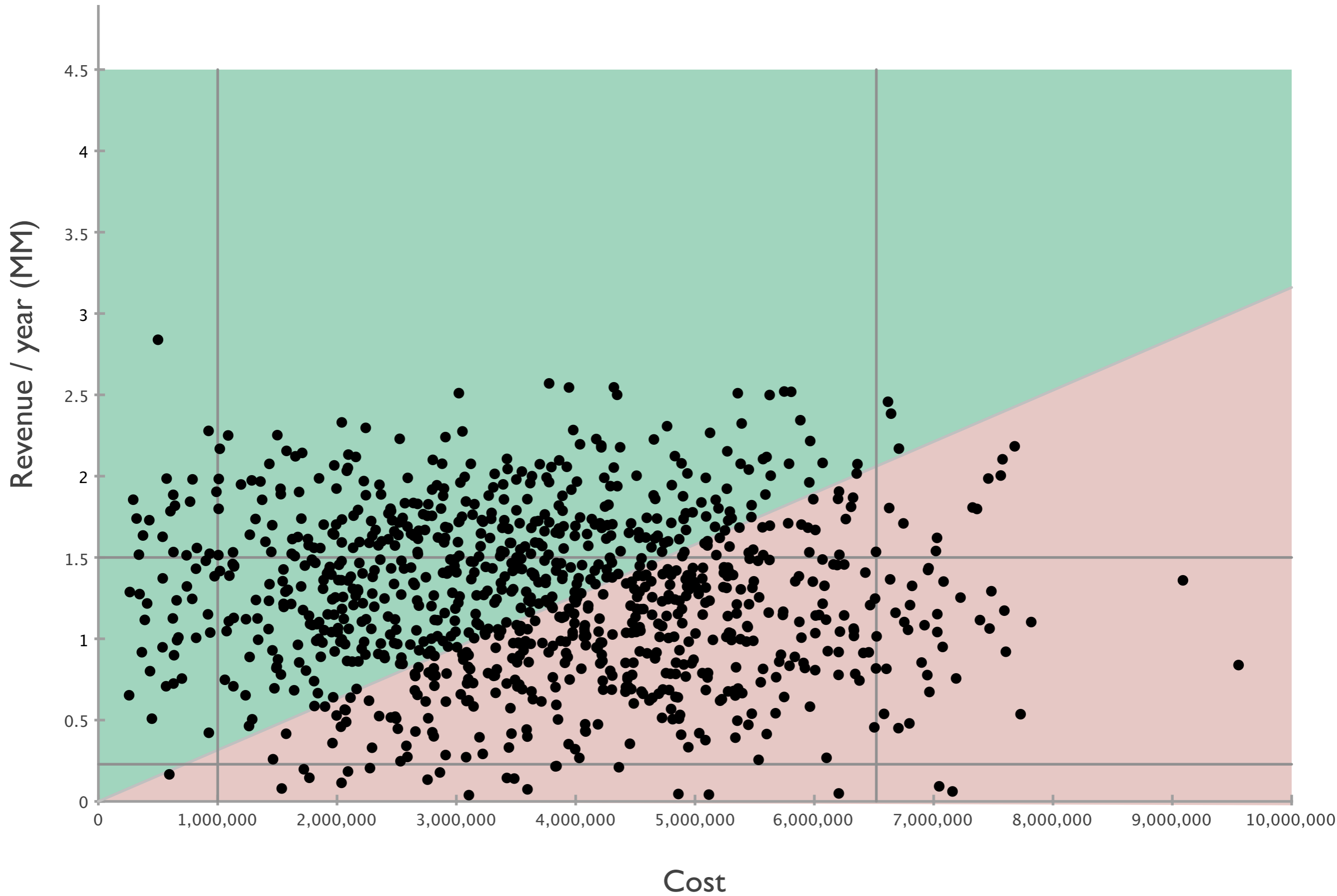
- Equivalent Bets
- 2 & 2
- Two Single-Ended Questions








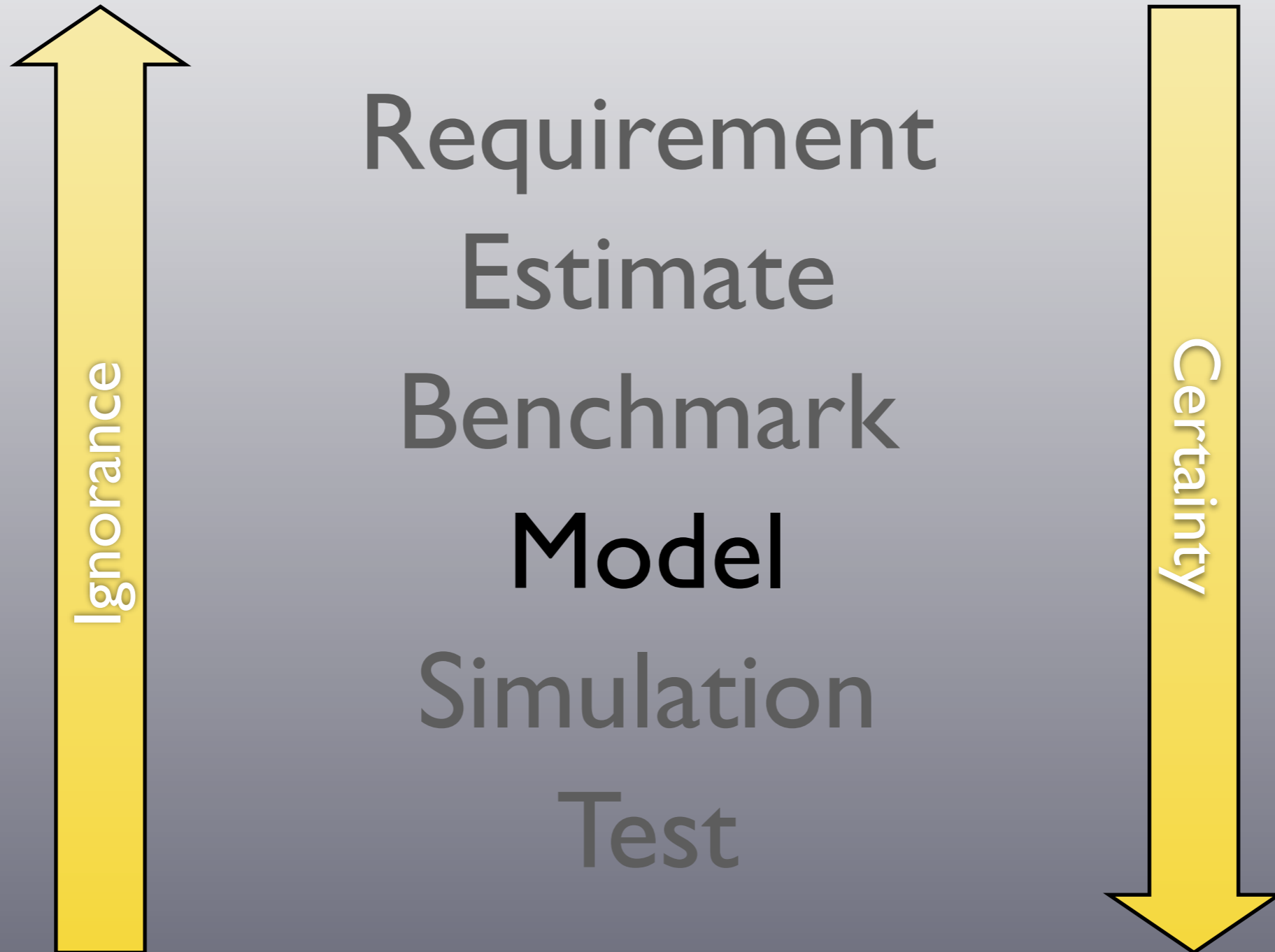






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# Hierarchy of Knowledge



# Tradeoffs

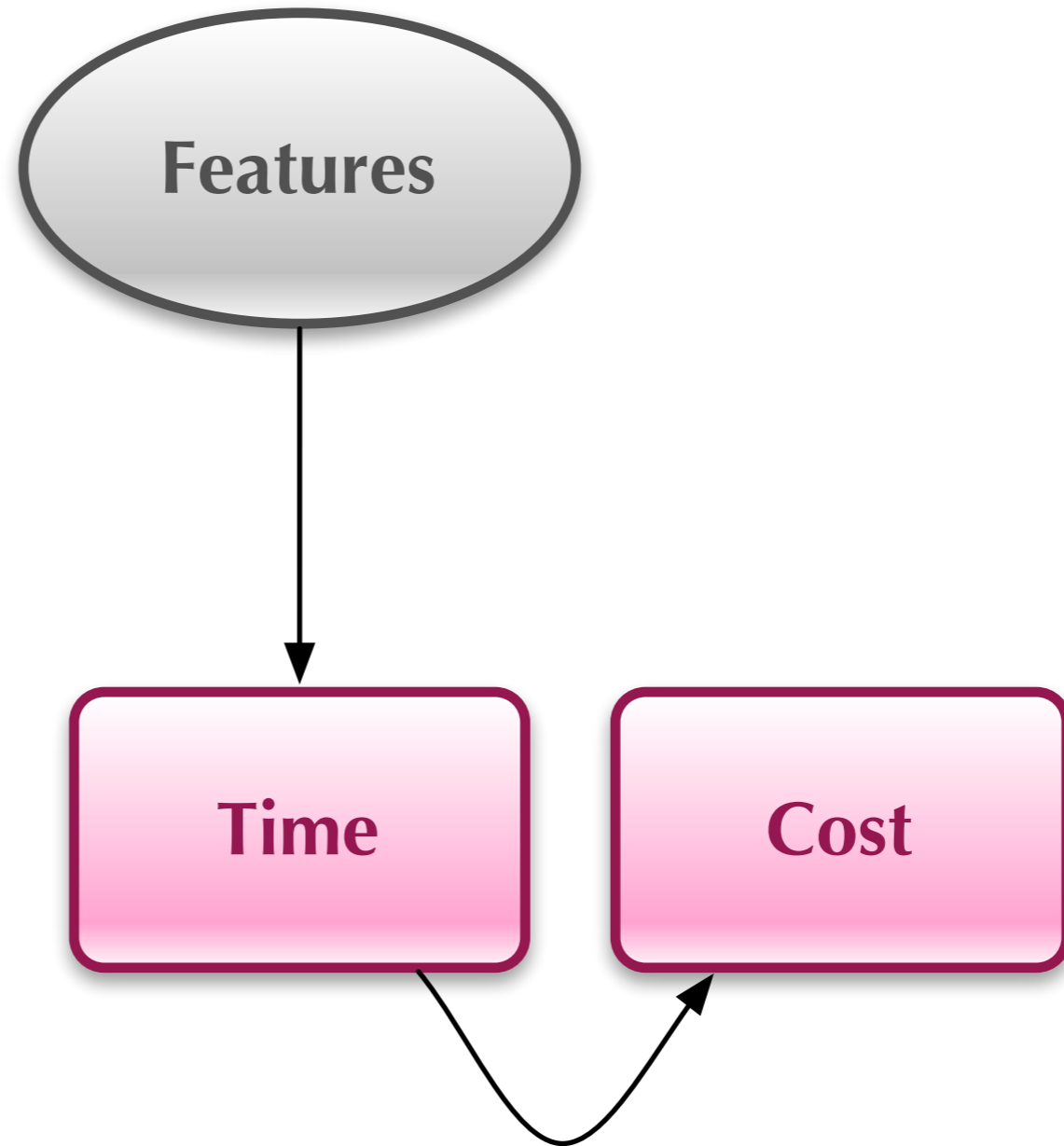
Tradeoff	Example	Indirect Effect
Dev cost vs. Ops cost	Optimize or buy boxes?	Optimizing: ↗ rev Buy boxes: ↗ cap
Features vs. Availability	New UI or bug hunt?	New UI: ↗ rev Bug hunt: ↗ rev
Time vs. Features	Third party feature via JavaScript or built-in?	Third party: ↘ time Built-in: ↗ capacity, ↗ features

# Tradeoffs

Evaluating these tradeoffs requires modeling.



# Cost



# Cost

Labor  
Facilities  
Hardware Purchase  
Software Licenses

# Time

Functional Testing  
Load Testing  
Performance Tuning  
Optimization  
Failover Testing

UX Design  
Development  
Functional Testing  
Training  
Documentation  
Integration  
Integration Testing  
Process Change

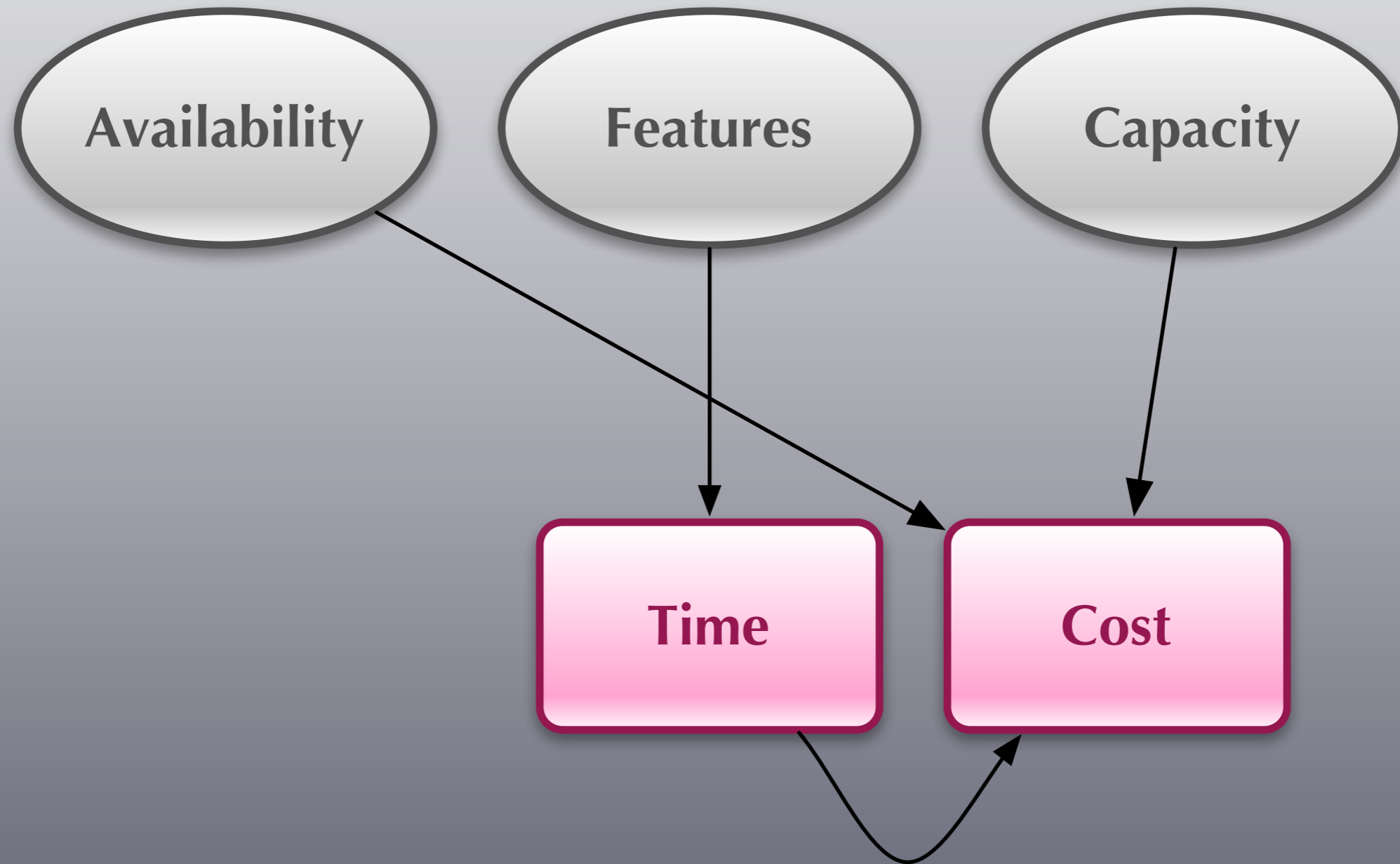
Procurement  
Physical Installation  
Software Installation  
Configuration  
Validation  
Documentation  
Dev Support  
Test Support

Quality  
Driven

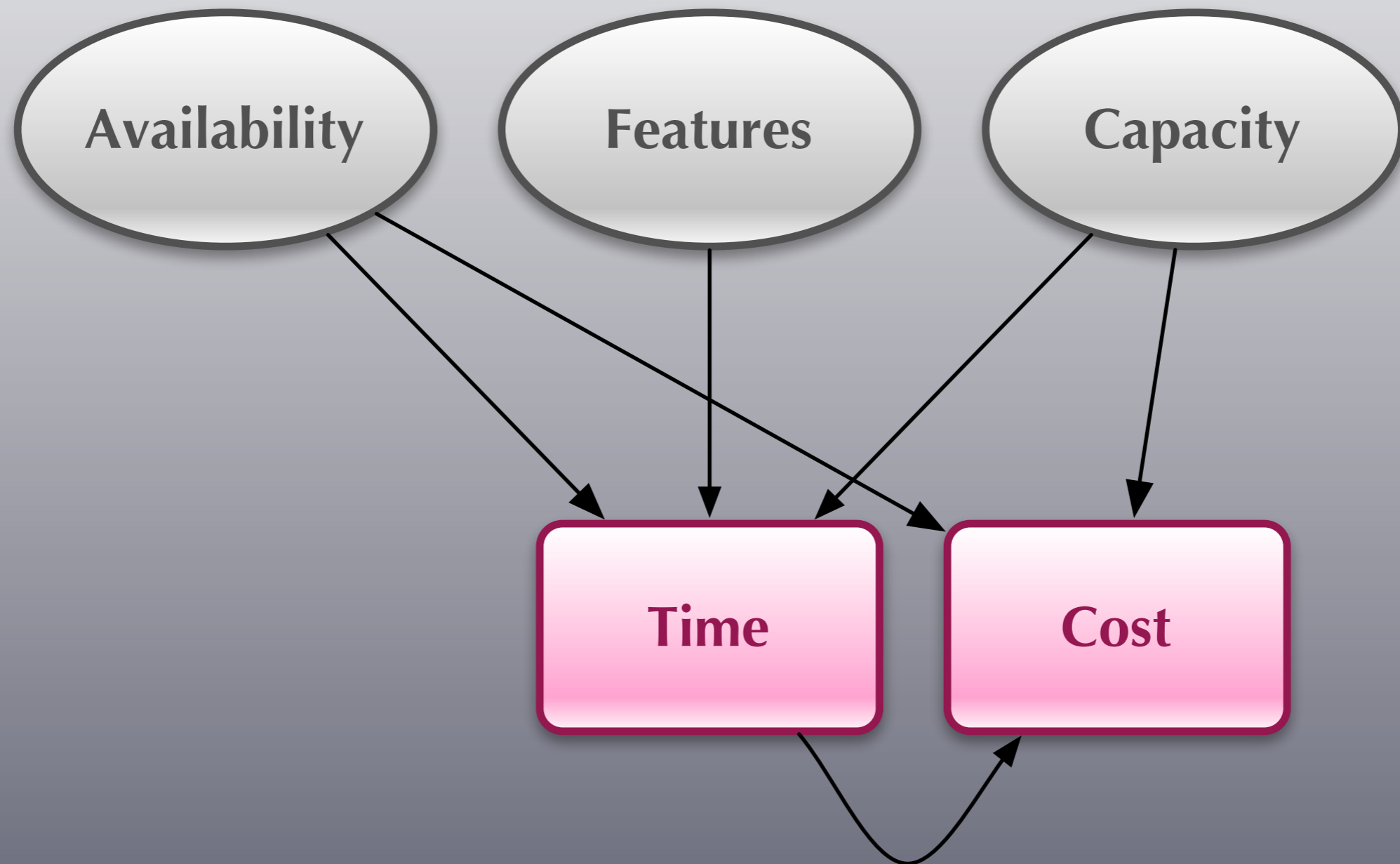
Scope  
Driven

Scale  
Driven

# Cost and Time

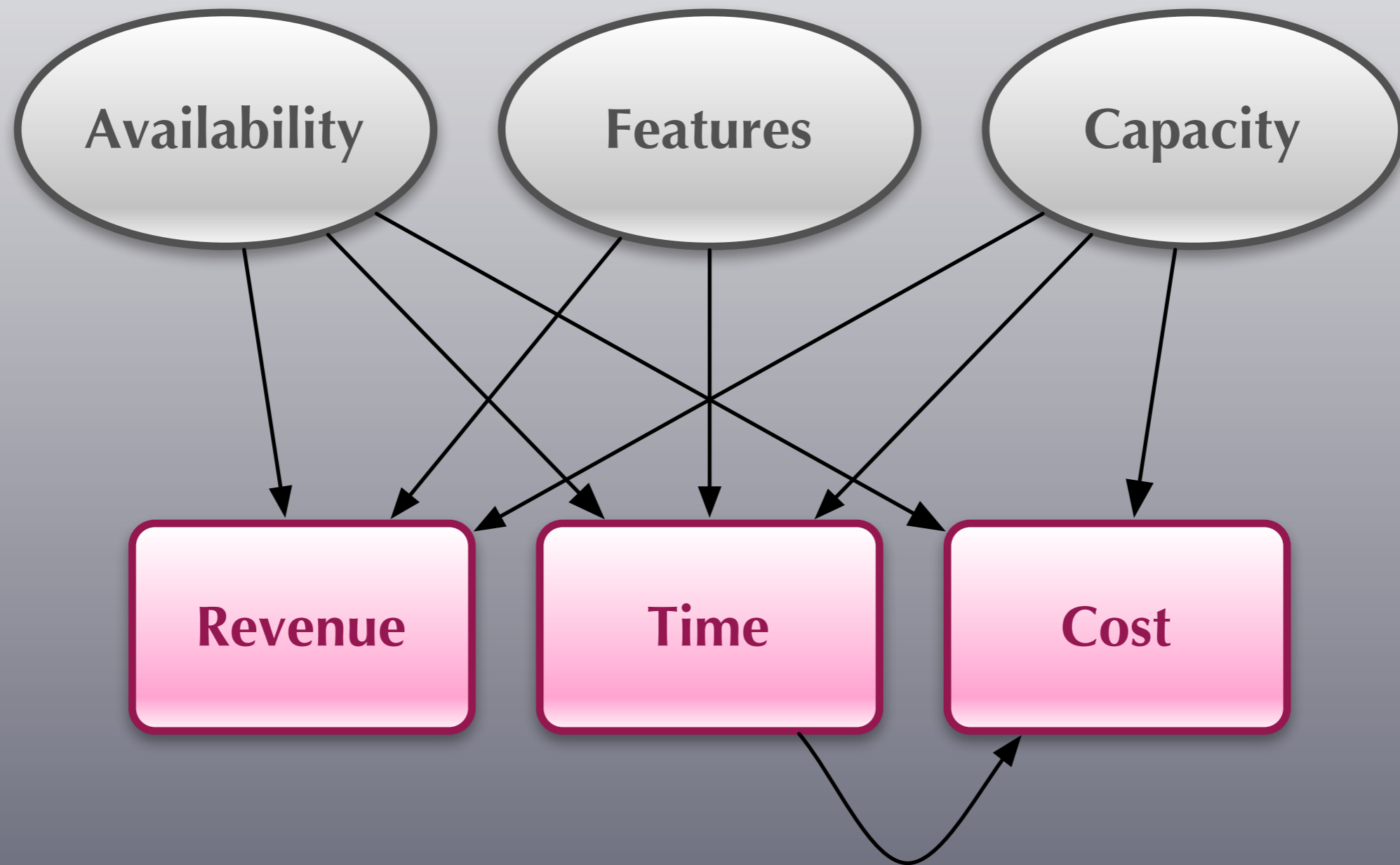


# Cost and Time

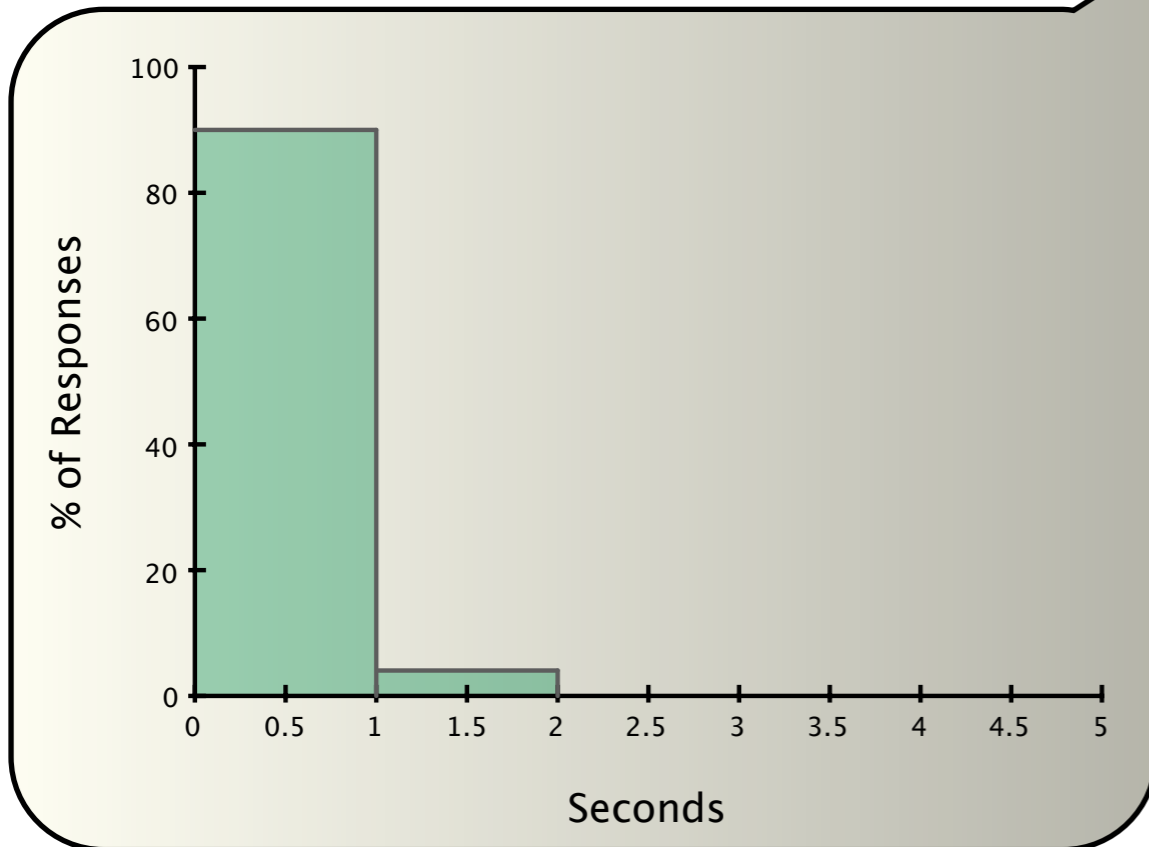
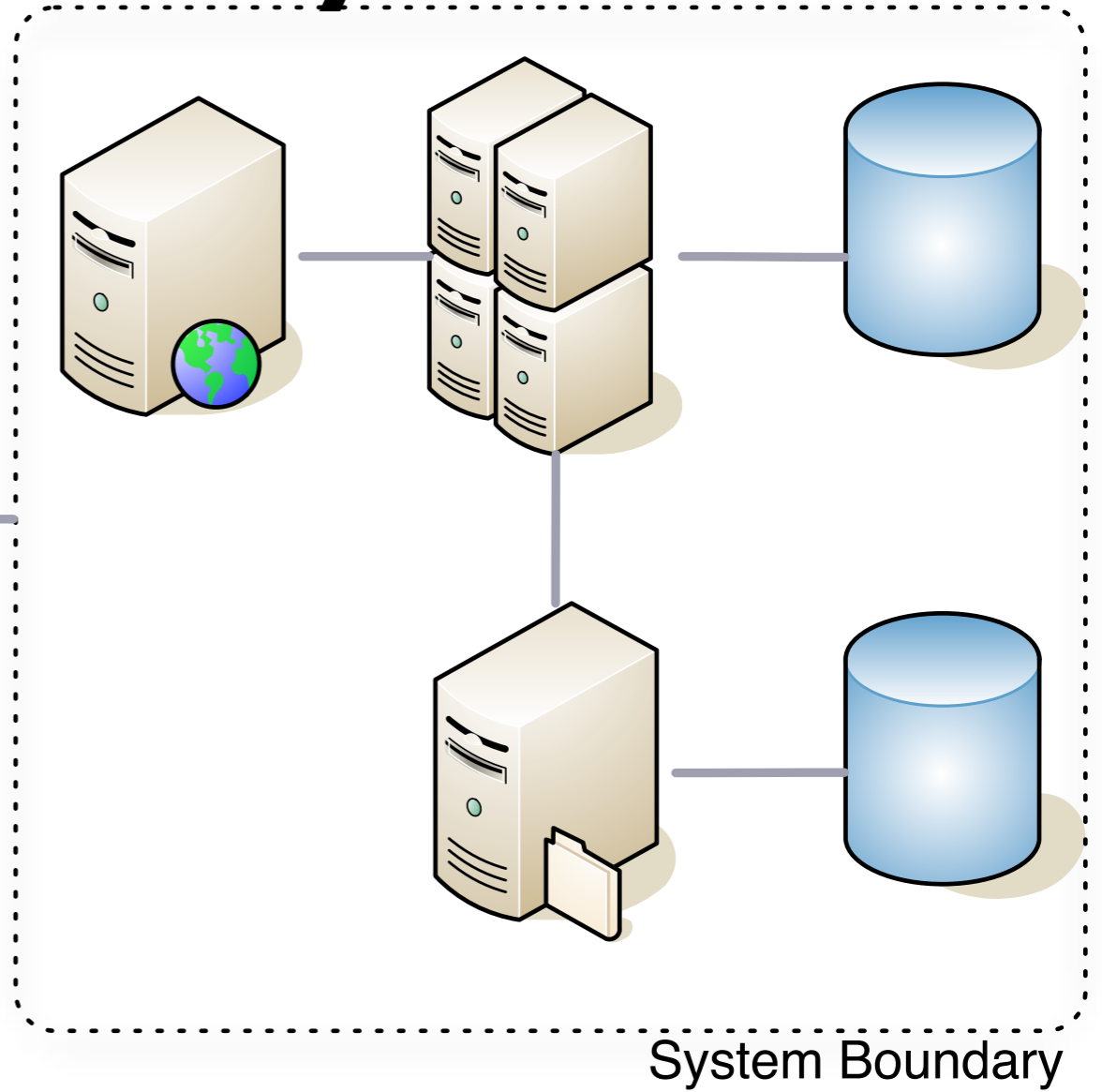


Many tradeoffs available; implications not fully understood.

# Revenue



# Availability

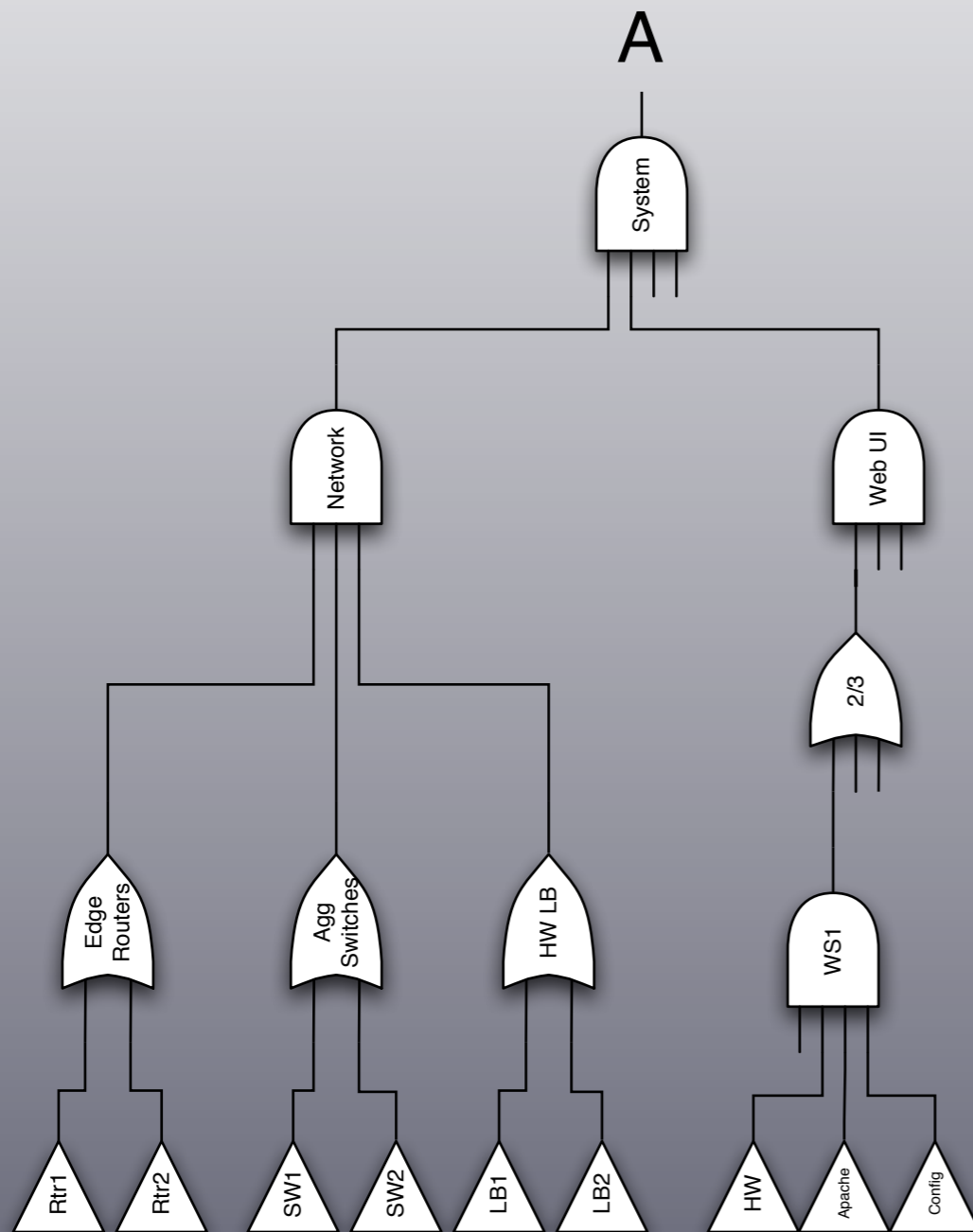


# System Model

- Software components
- Hardware components
- Physical locations
- Plus dependencies
- Expressed as a DSL or diagram



# Availability Analysis

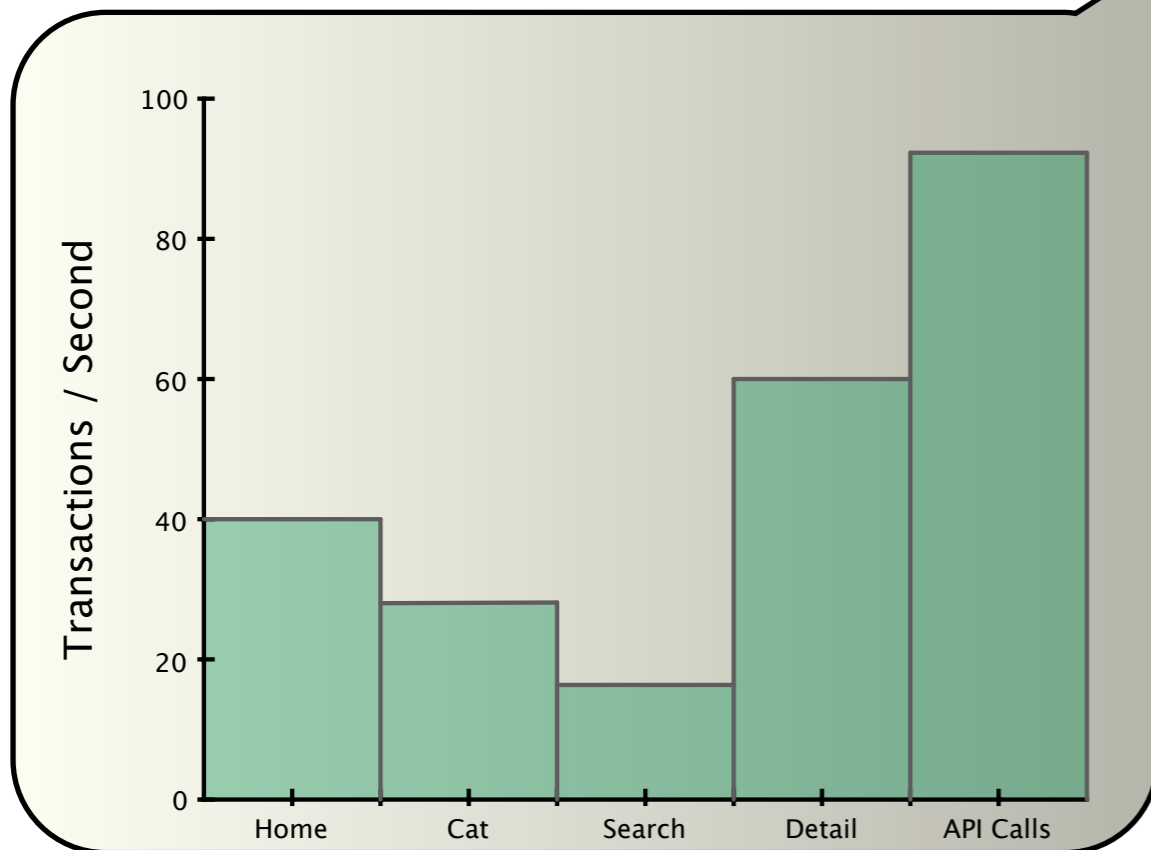
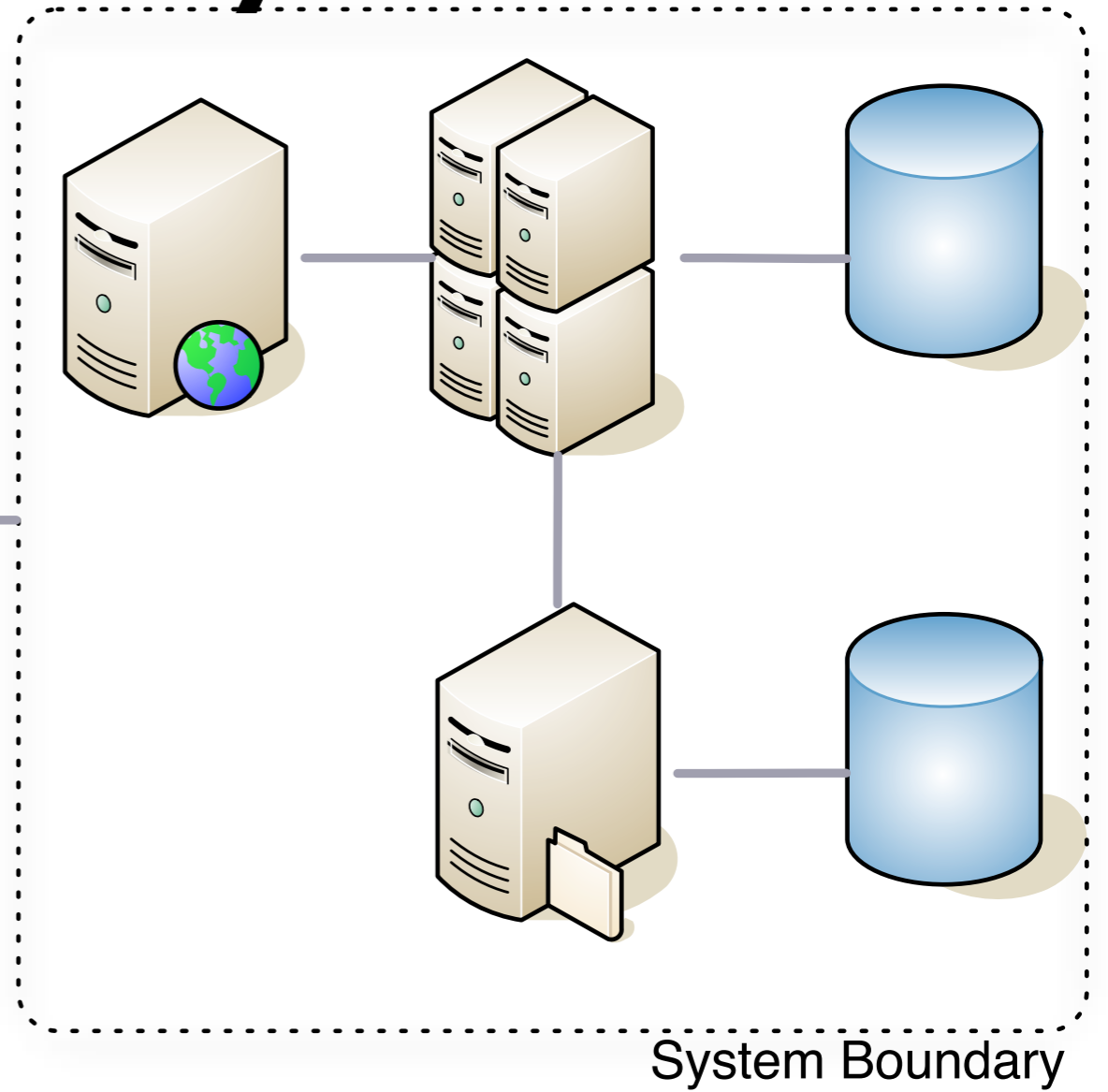


Fault Tree Simulation  
or  
Reliability Block Diagram



MTBF / MTTR ?

# Capacity



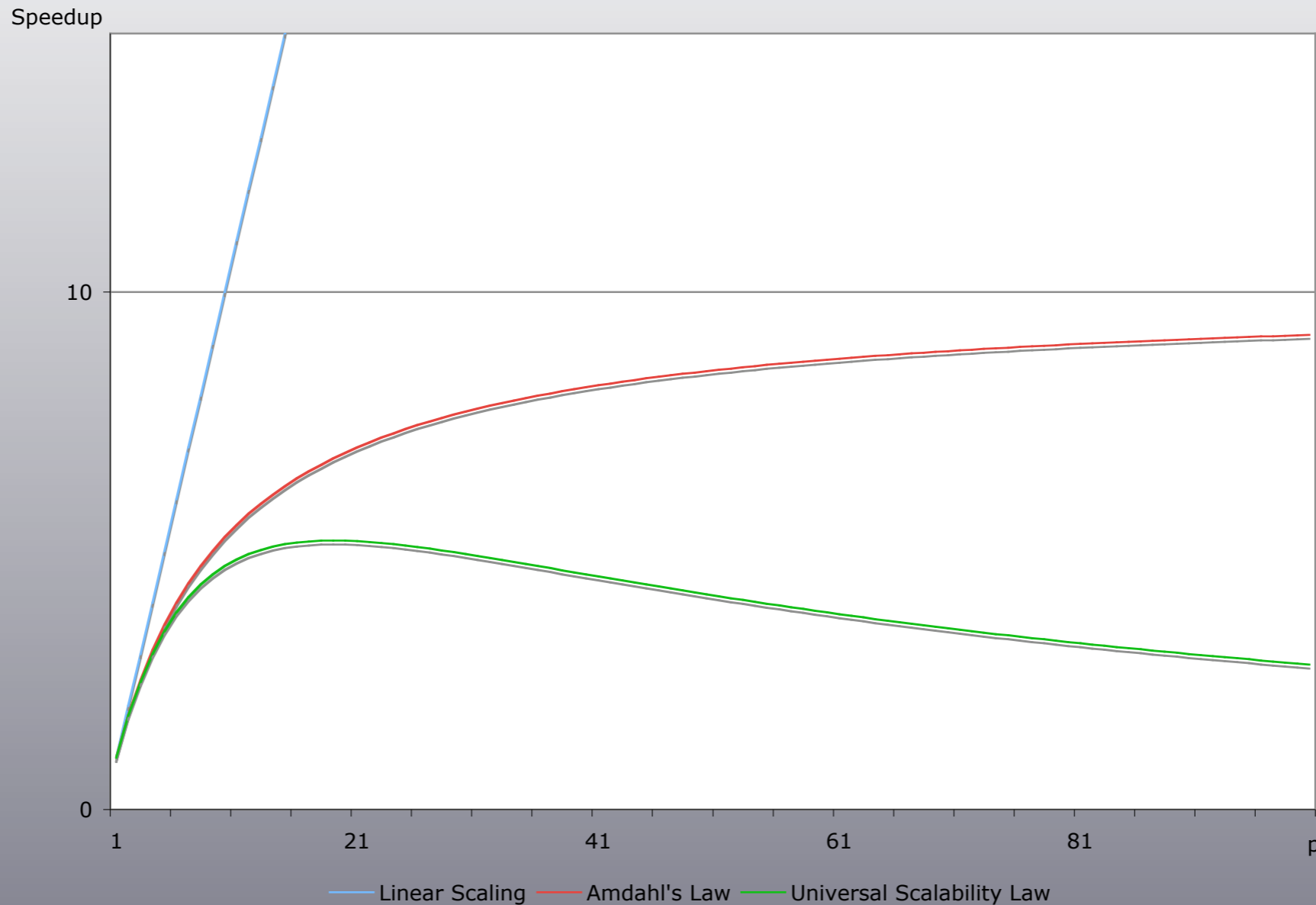
The background image is a blurred photograph of a construction site. It shows a large, light-colored concrete slab with a grid of rebar. A dark, rectangular area is visible on the slab, possibly a hole or a different material. In the background, there are some construction materials and equipment, but they are out of focus.

# Benchmarking Helps Estimates



# Benchmark Data?

# Universal Scalability Law



$$C(p) = \frac{p}{1 + \sigma(p - 1) + \kappa p(p - 1)}$$

$\sigma$  = Contention

$\kappa$  = Coherency

## **Ideal Concurrency**

$$\sigma = 0, \kappa = 0$$

Shared-nothing platform  
Google search  
Read-only queries

## **Contention Only**

$$\sigma > 0, \kappa = 0$$

Message-based queuing  
Peer-to-peer  
Polling service

## **Incoherent Only**

$$\sigma = 0, \kappa > 0$$

HPC/Grid computations  
OLAP  
Data mining

## **Worst Case**

$$\sigma > 0, \kappa > 0$$

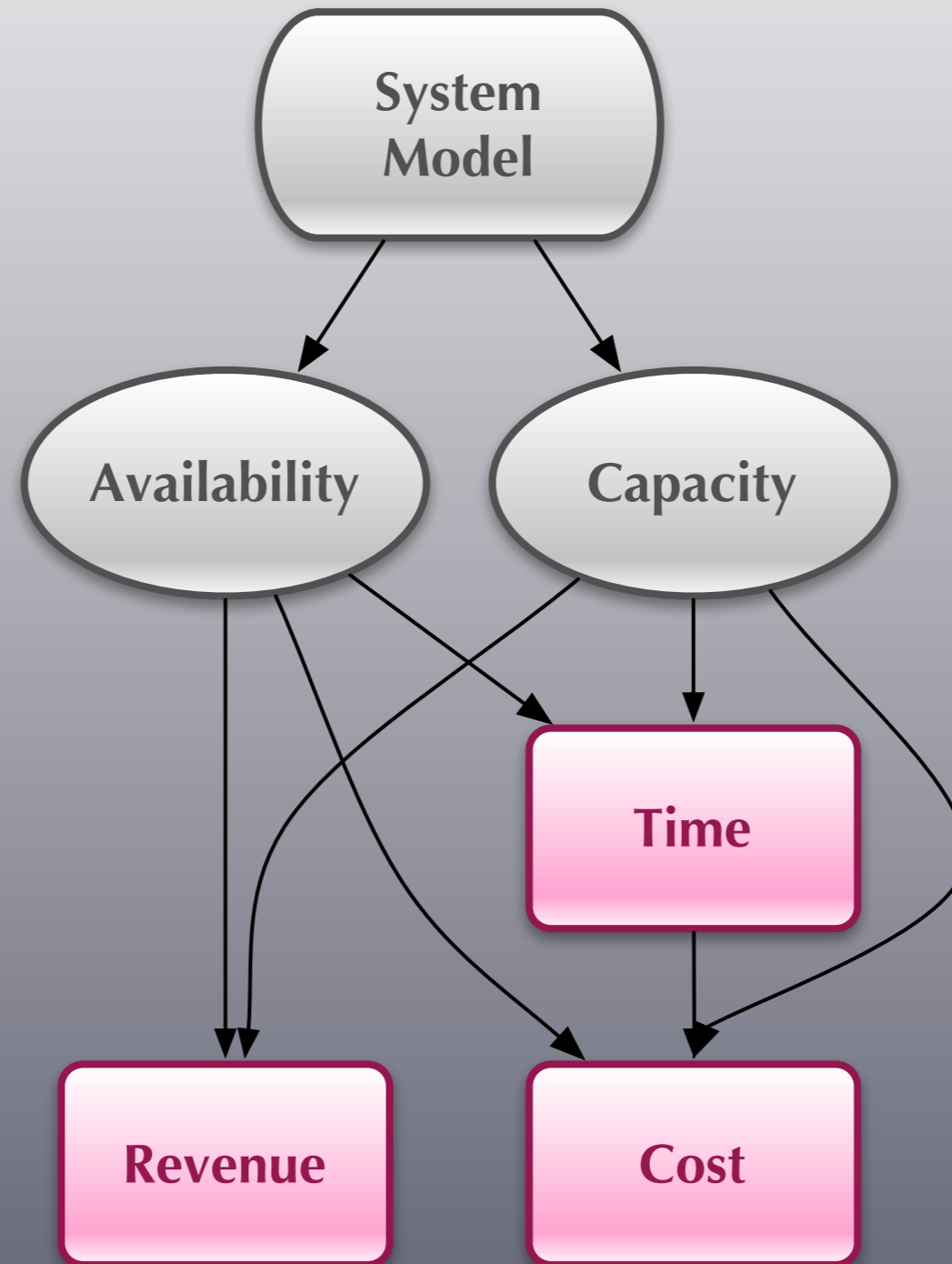
Shared writable data  
OLTP



# Revenue Modeling?



# Relating the Dimensions



# What to do about the risk?

# Take the leap?



Suffocate it with line items?

The image shows a grid of data, likely a spreadsheet or ledger, with 12 columns and 10 rows. The data is somewhat blurry and repetitive, but some patterns are visible. The first column contains numbers 1 through 10. The second column contains numbers 11 through 20. The third column contains numbers 21 through 30. The fourth column contains numbers 31 through 40. The fifth column contains numbers 41 through 50. The sixth column contains numbers 51 through 60. The seventh column contains numbers 61 through 70. The eighth column contains numbers 71 through 80. The ninth column contains numbers 81 through 90. The tenth column contains numbers 91 through 100. The eleventh column contains numbers 101 through 110. The twelfth column contains numbers 111 through 120. The text 'Suffocate it with line items?' is overlaid on the grid.

# Take a Measurement!



# Measurement

- Anything that reduces uncertainty.
- Reducing uncertainty has value.
- Taking the measurement has cost.

# Next Steps

- Improve formalism of models.
- Refine relationships between dimensions.
- Build knowledge base for benchmarks.

# Seeking Collaborators!





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# Resources

“How to Measure Anything,” Douglas Hubbard, Wiley

“Scheduling in the Age of Complexity,” Patrick Weaver, Mosaic Project Services  
<http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/Planning.html>

“Guerilla Capacity Planning,” Dr. Neil Gunther, Springer

“The Logic of Failure,” Dietrich Dörner, Basic Books

“The Black Swan,” Nassim Nicholas Taleb, Random House

# Photo Credits

Old Workbench

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/kogakure/>

Sun rises over the new airport

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/makz/>

angel

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ooohoooh/>

interior construction

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Spreadsheet

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Reach.

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