



10 YEAR ANNIVERSARY
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Multi-Application Architecture

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NAVERTICA a.s., Spare Brained Ideas

www.bctechdays.com

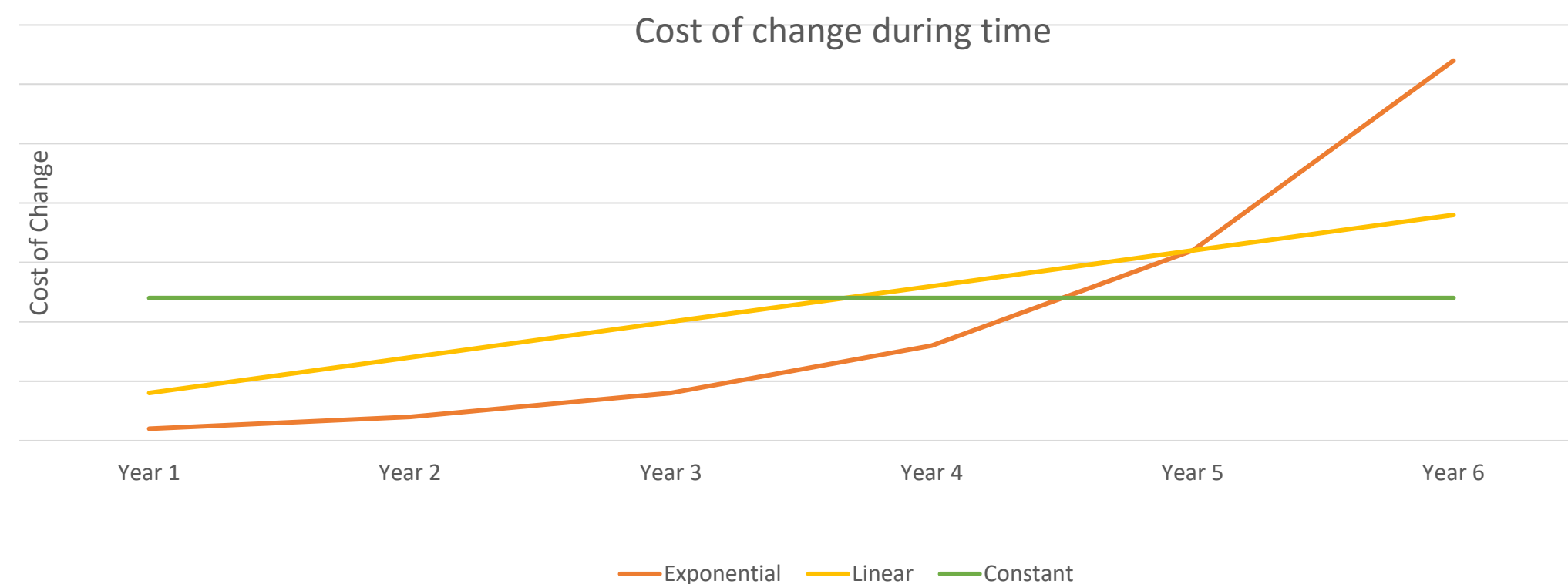
Multi-Application Architecture

What does it mean „Architecture“?

Few quotes...

Multi-Application Architecture

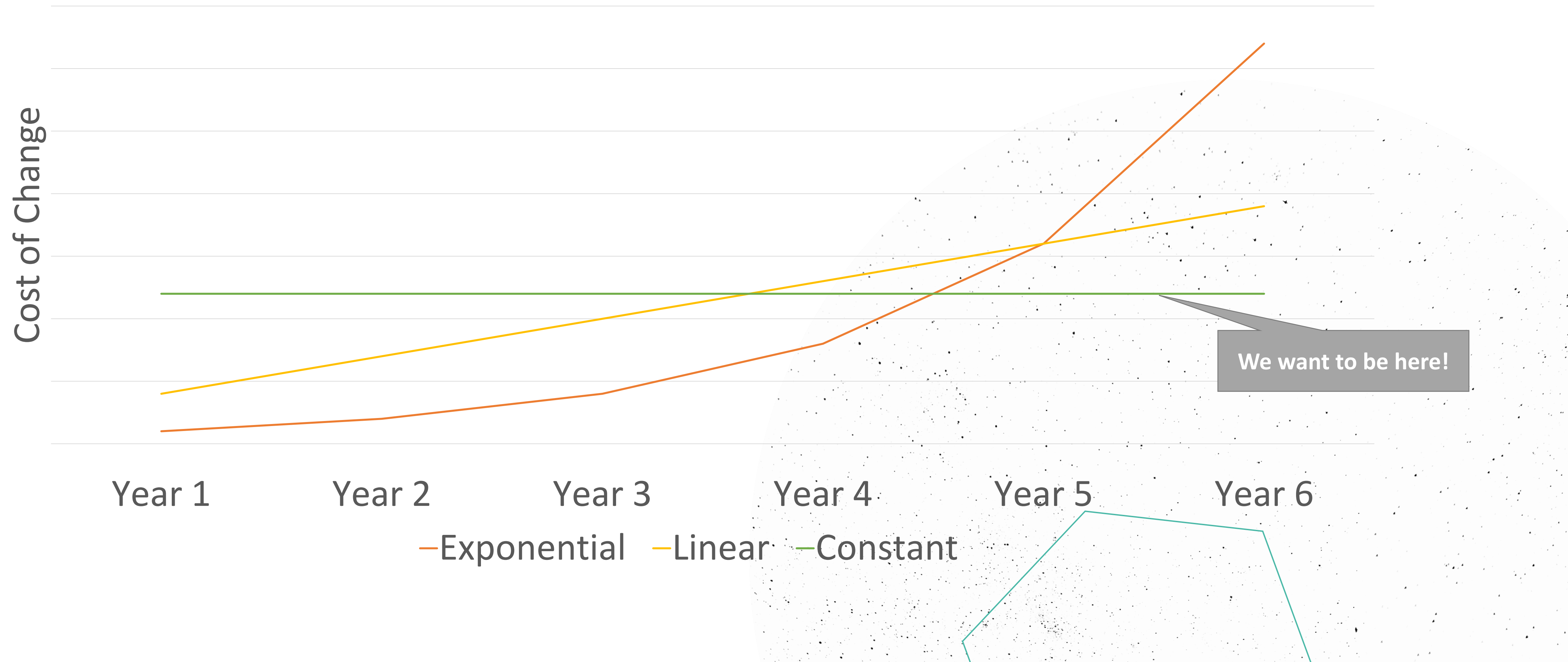
„Architecture represents the significant design decisions that shape a system, where significant is measured by cost of change.“



Grady Booch

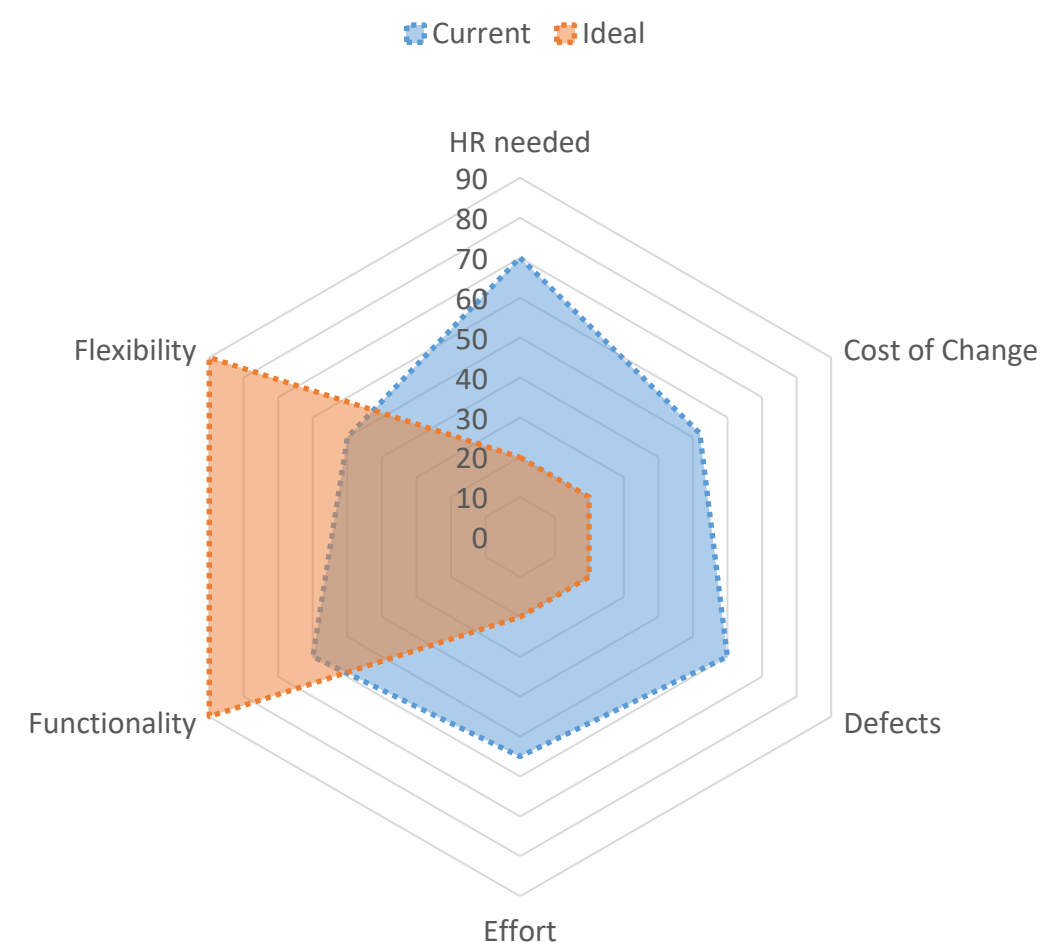
Multi-Application Architecture

Cost of change during time



Multi-Application Architecture

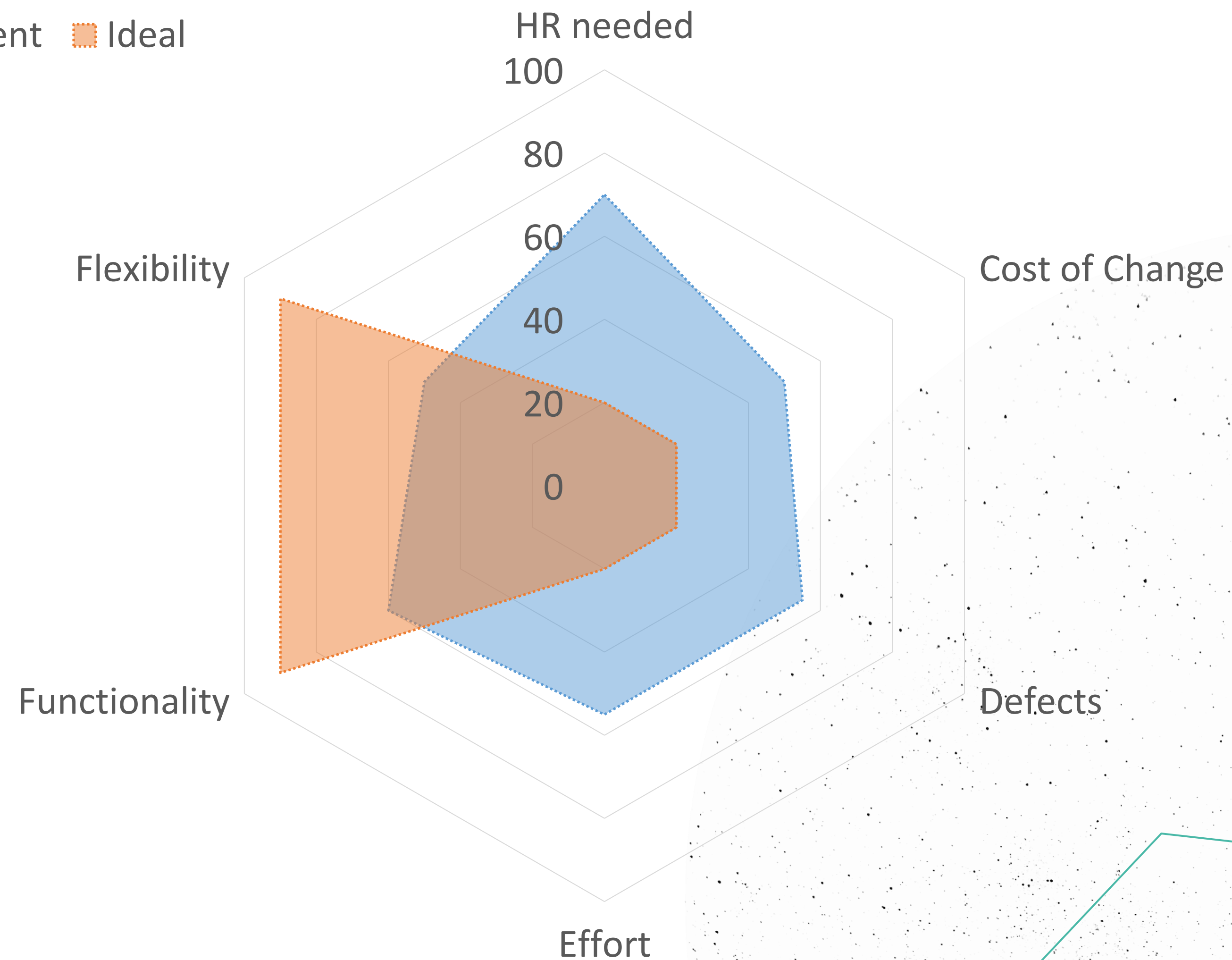
„When software is done right, it requires a fraction of the human resources to create and maintain. Changes are simple and rapid. Defects are few and far between. Effort is minimized, and functionality and flexibility are maximized.“



Clean Architecture, Robert C. Martin (Uncle Bob)

Multi-Application Architecture

■ Current ■ Ideal



Multi-Application Architecture

„The goal of software architecture is to minimize the human resources required to build and maintain the required system“

Robert C. Martin (Uncle Bob)

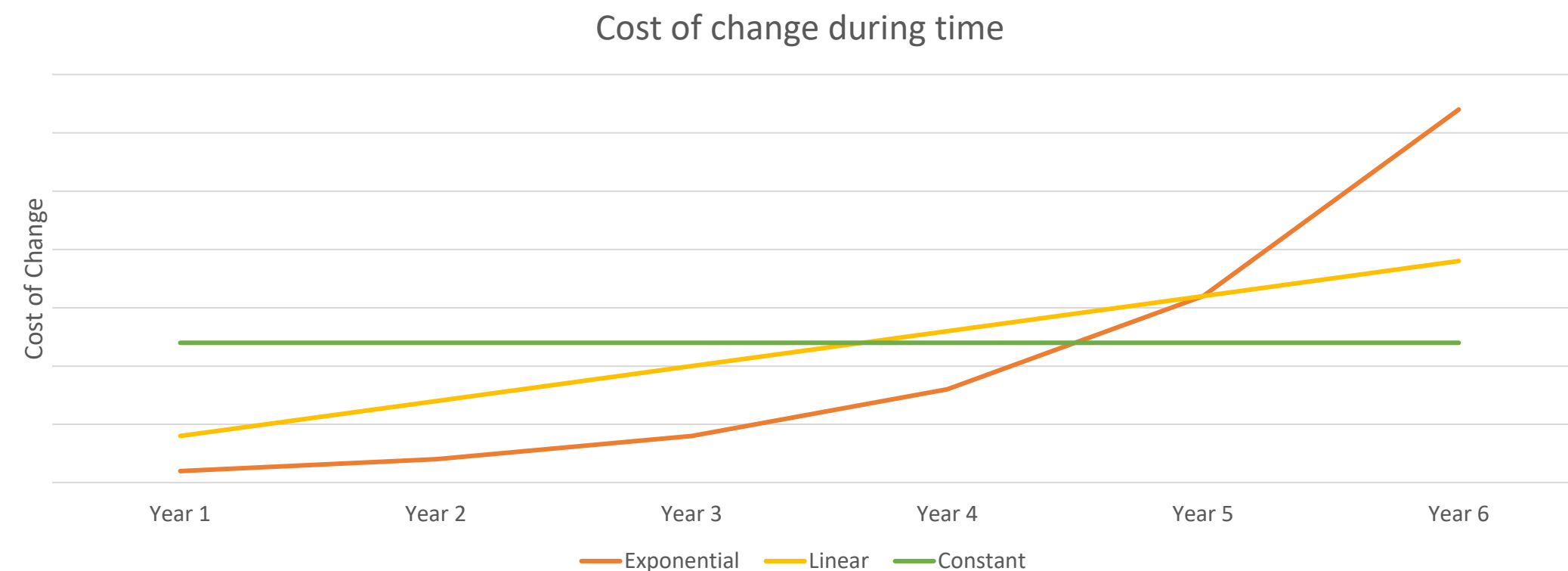
Multi-Application Architecture

„The only way to go fast, is to go well.“

Robert C. Martin (Uncle Bob)

Multi-Application Architecture

„If you think good architecture is expensive, try bad architecture.“



Brian Foote and Joseph Yoder

Multi-Application Architecture

„Making messes and clean them is always slower
than staying clean“

WALDO APPROVES



Look for “Bad habits of AL Developers” session!

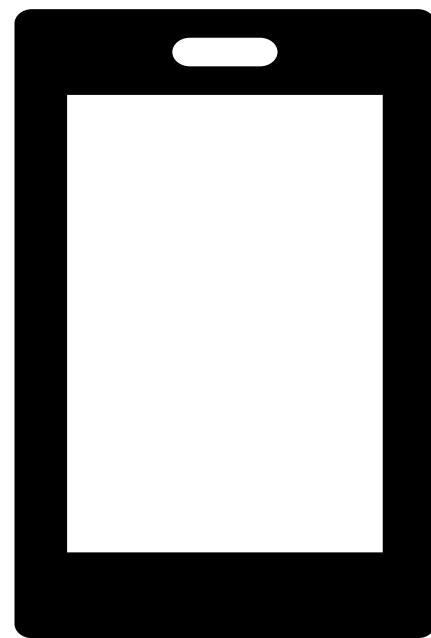
Multi-Application Architecture

- And do not forget:
 - We are creating **Software**:
 - **Soft**-ware – soft – easily change the behavior of machines (of **Hardware**).



Multi-Application Architecture

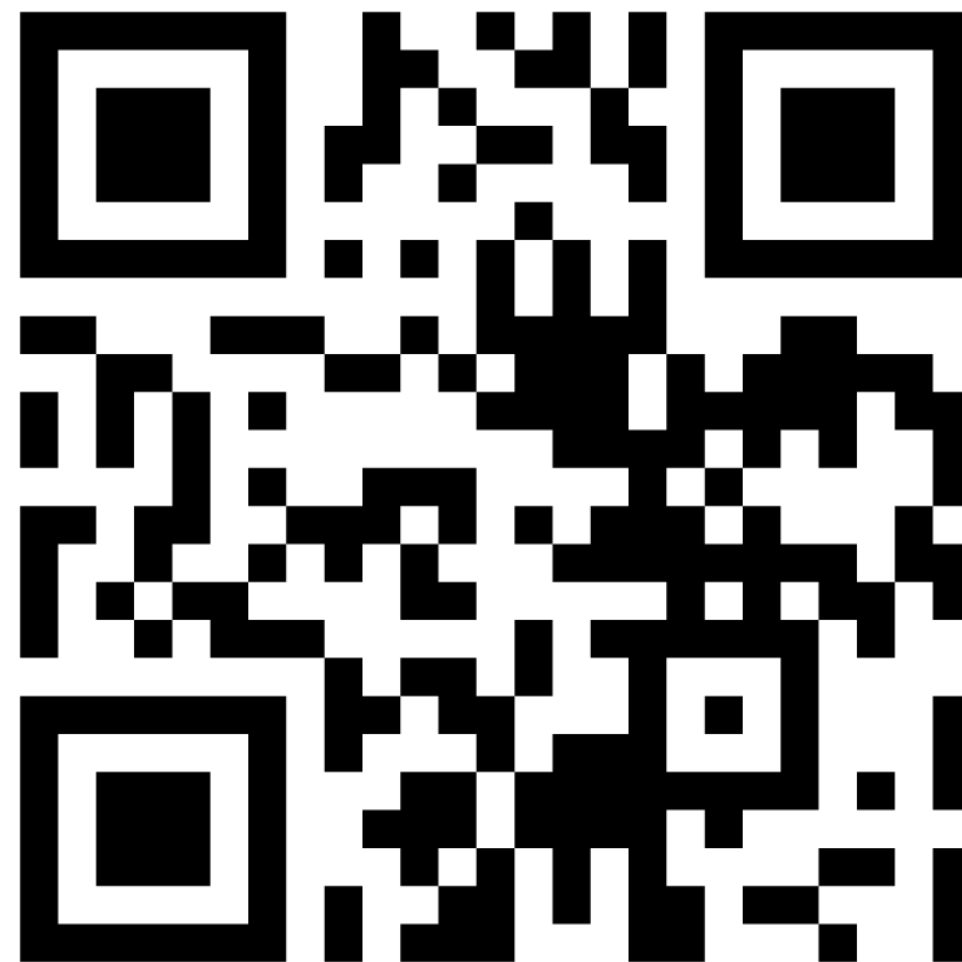
- And do not forget:
 - We are creating **Software**:
 - **Soft**-ware – soft – easily change the behavior of machines (of **Hardware**).



Prepare your phones for a poll!

Multi-Application Architecture

- What is better?
 - Software which perfectly works but is impossible to change
 - Software which doesn't work but is easy to change?



Multi-Application Architecture

- Software which doesn't work but is easy to change is BETTER!
- WHY?
 - You can change it easily to work correctly...

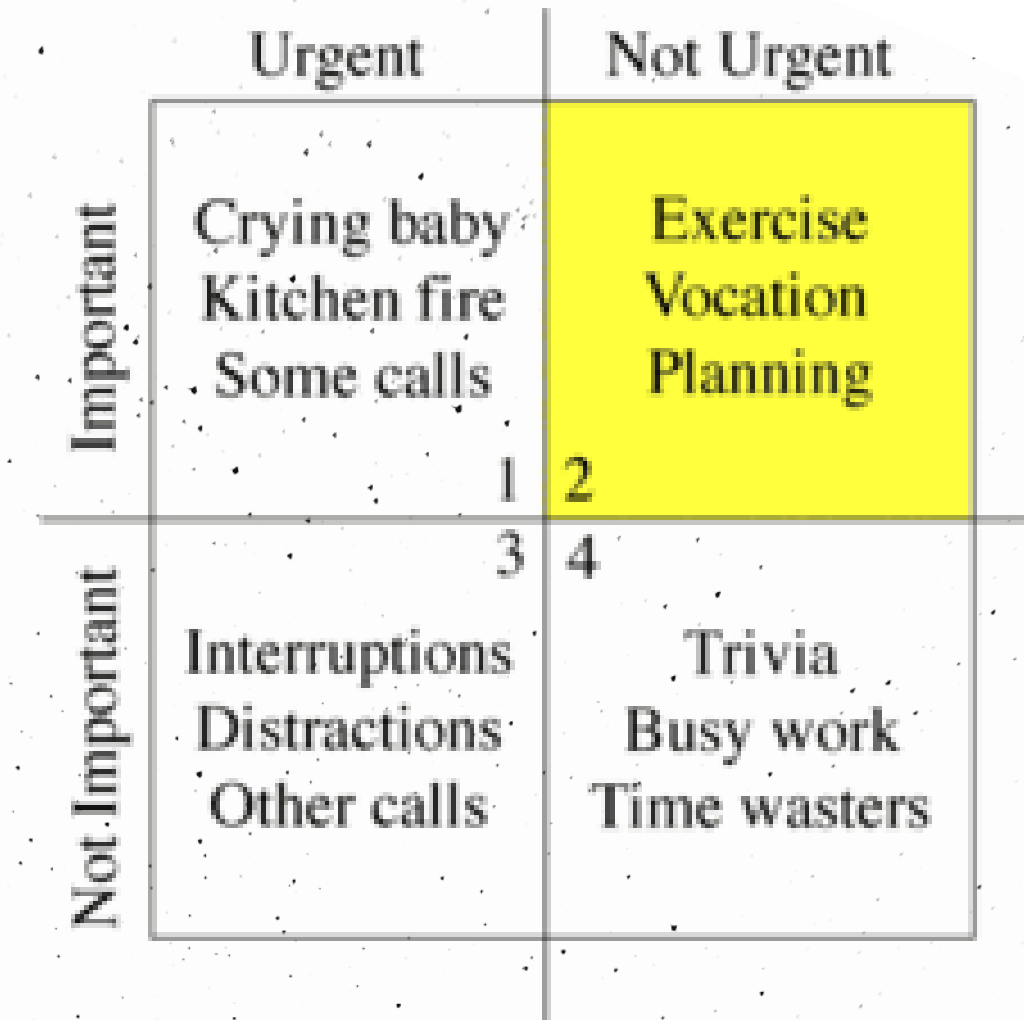
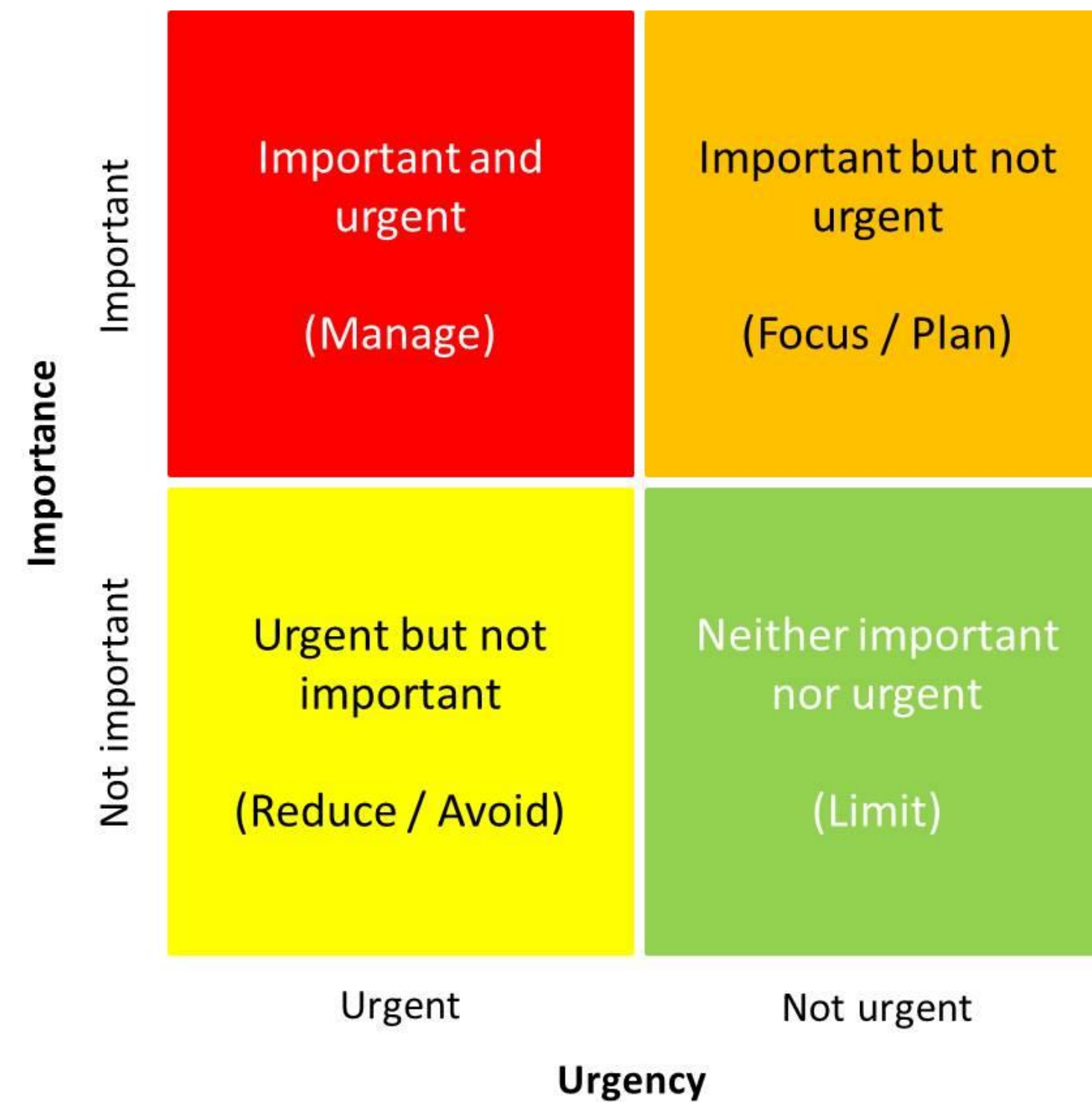


#CostOfChangeMatters

#MSDyn365BCDesignMatters

Intermezzo - Eisenhower Matrix

- Important vs Urgent



Important vs Urgent

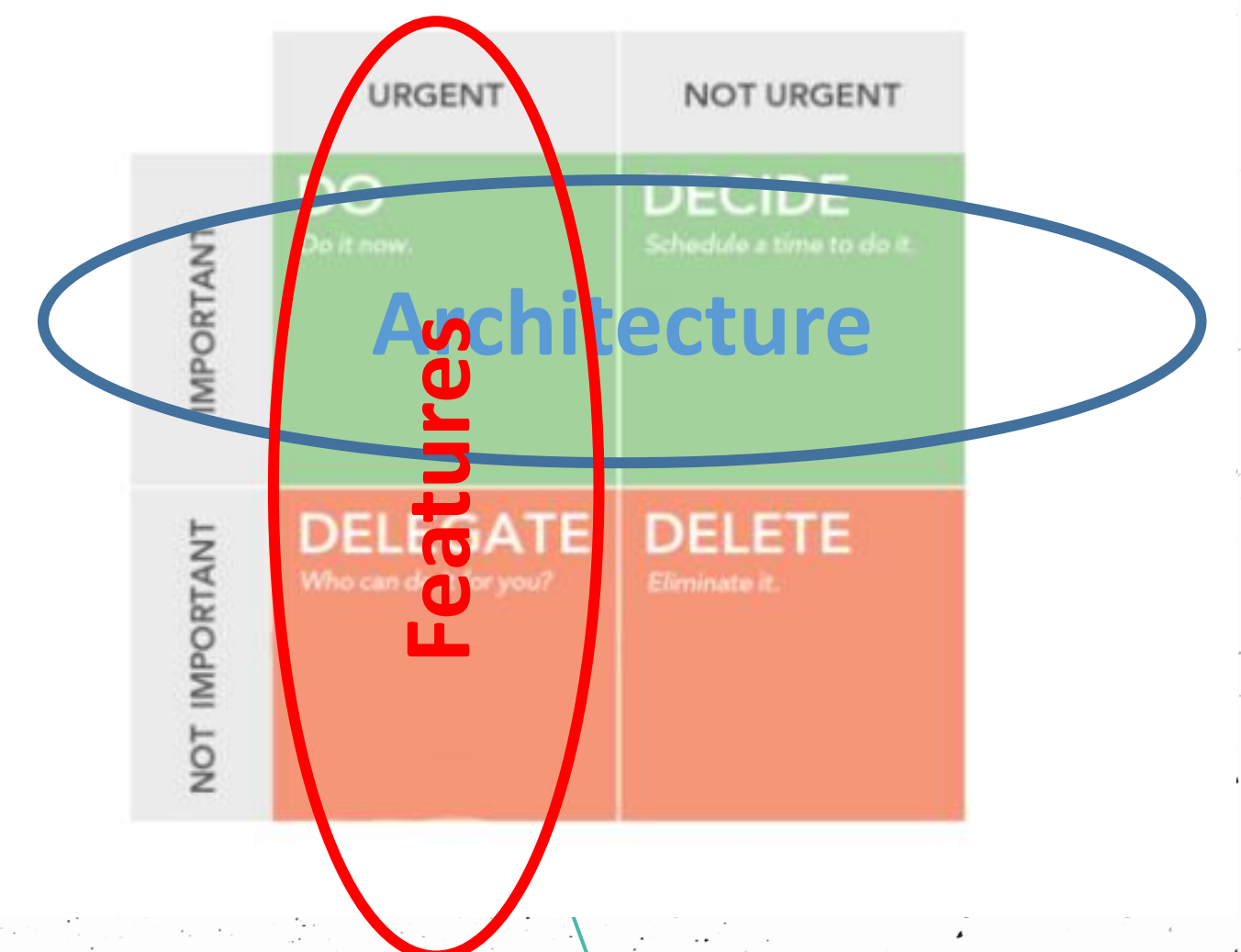


- Urgent – YES! Call the Fire Department!
- Important –
- YES if you are in danger => RUN/fire extinguisher etc.!
- NO if you are not in danger => you have delegated it to Fire Department

	URGENT	NOT URGENT
IMPORTANT	DO Do it now.	DECIDE Schedule a time to do it.
NOT IMPORTANT	DELEGATE Who can do it for you?	DELETE Eliminate it.

Architecture vs Features

- Feature (urgent) vs Architecture (important)
- Managers and customers wants Features
- We tend to prioritize **URGENT** but **NOT IMPORTANT** things
- **Developers must fight for Architecture** (“managers do not understand architecture – that’s why they hired developers/consultants”)
- **Development team is responsible** to assert the importance of architecture over the urgency of features



#CostOfChangeMatters

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Architecture level

- Levels
 - Source code/functions
 - Objects/Classes
 - Source files
 - Modules/Apps
 - Components/Solutions
- Same principles could be applied on all levels
- We will focus on Modules/Apps

A story to help us connect to the ideas...

AmuseYou

AmuseYou Inc. is a small company. They have a variety of bounce castles, slides, and other amusements that people can book them by the day.

The AmuseYou team has been growing through some strategic mergers and now has facilities for

- Laser Tag Arenas
- Go-Kart Tracks
- Escape Rooms
- Paintball Fields

For the next year or two, they want to use the existing Booking system, but they know they want to potentially leave their options open to change that in the future.

AmuseYou Solution Today

AmuseYou – Bounce, Bookings, Everything

Business Central

Design principles

- **S.O.L.I.D.**
 - Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)
 - Open-Closed Principle (OCP)
 - Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)
 - Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)
 - Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

Based on book “Clean Architecture”, Robert C. Martin (Uncle Bob)

Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)



Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

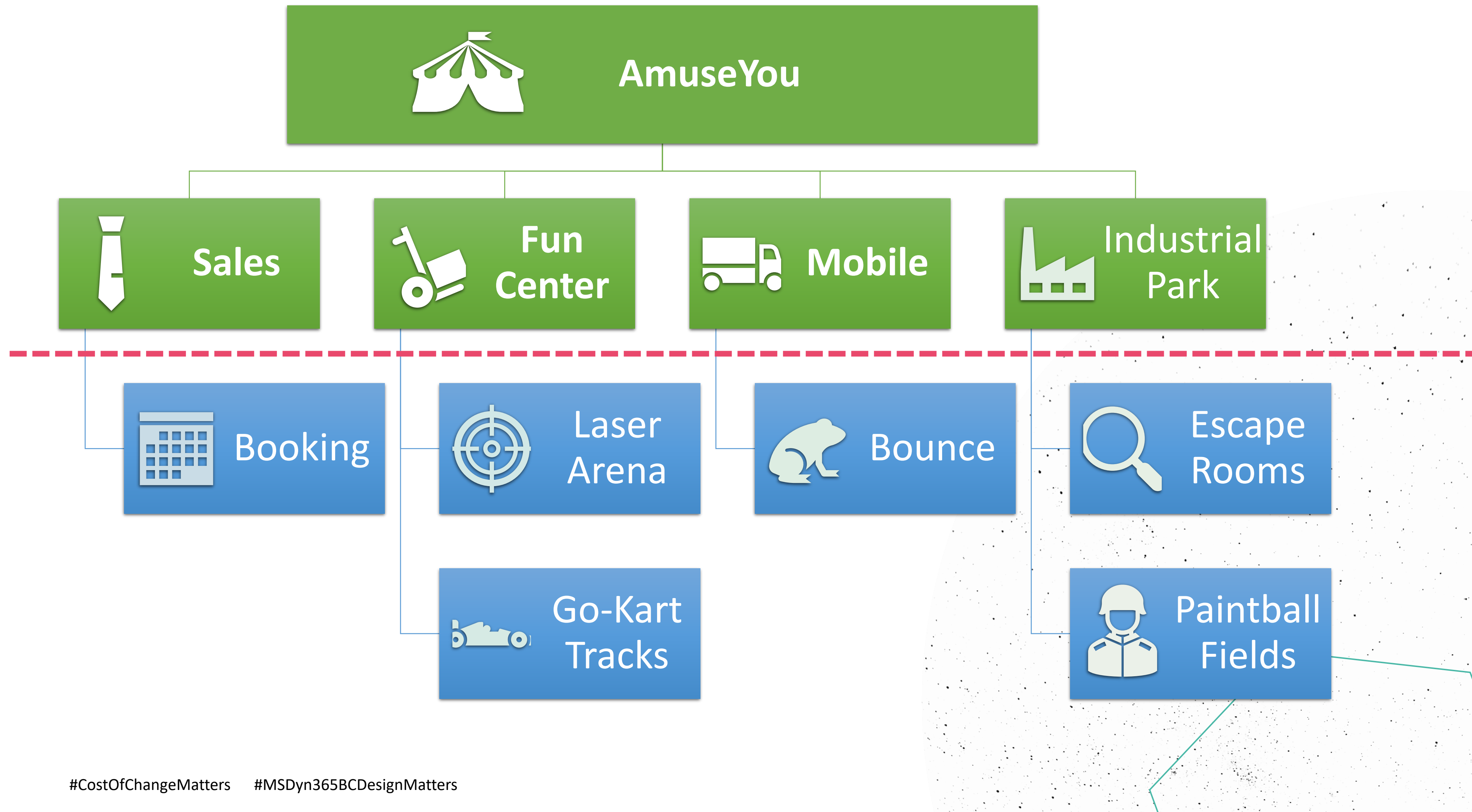
- A module should be responsible to one, and only one, **reason to change**
- A module should be responsible to one, and only one, **user or stakeholder**
- A module should be responsible to one, and only one, **actor**
- What is module?
 - Unit of deployment (have own version, could be deployed)
 - Extension in BC



#CostOfChangeMatters

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Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)



AmuseYou – A Better Plan (right?) – v1.0



Hint: Remember
that they wanted
to remove
Bookings?

Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

- Can be applied to any part of the code, not only modules/apps
 - Standard example of breaking this rule:
 - **Reservation table**
 - Monolithic applications
- What can help?
 - Ask “What is the responsibility of the app/object/function/component?”
 - Add Actor/User/Stakeholder to the User Story
 - If one US changes another US but for different Actor/User/Stakeholder, solve the conflict (create new app or process, discuss with the original actor/user etc.)
 - Do not create multi-purpose objects/tables/Apps

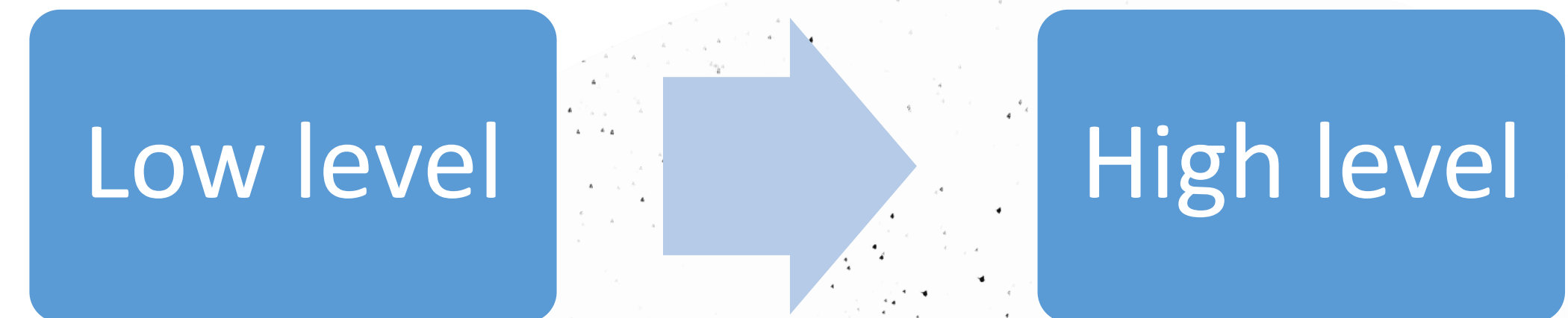
Open-Closed Principle



Open-Closed Principle

- *“Software artifacts should be open for extension but closed for modification.”*

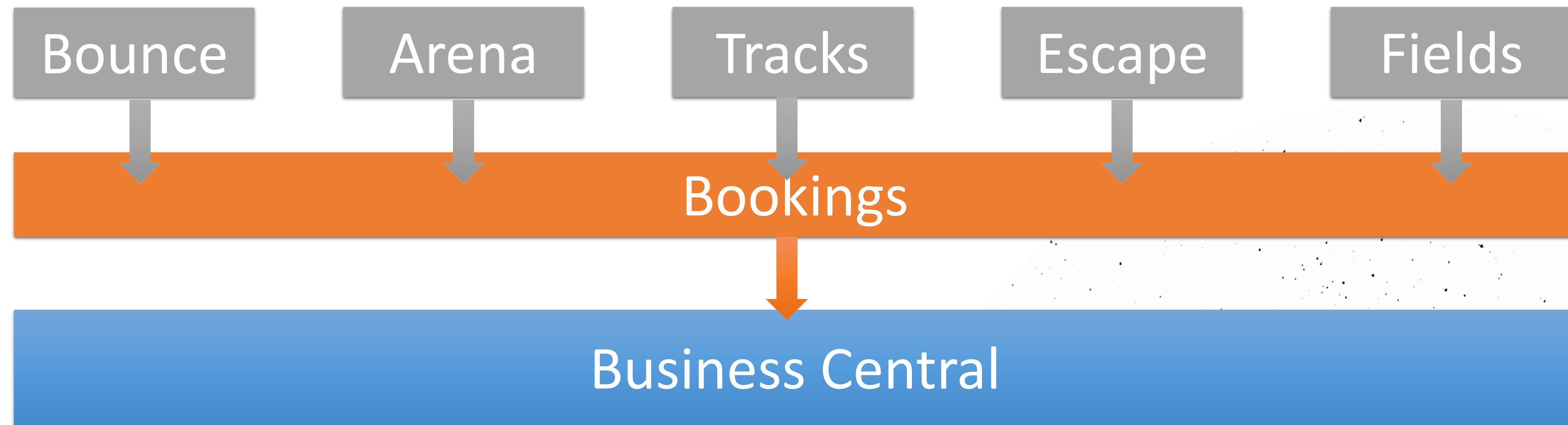
- Changing by adding, not changing existing
 - Basic feature of the platform – USE IT!
 - Waldo’s “Generic Method” pattern
 - Eventing
 - Interfaces



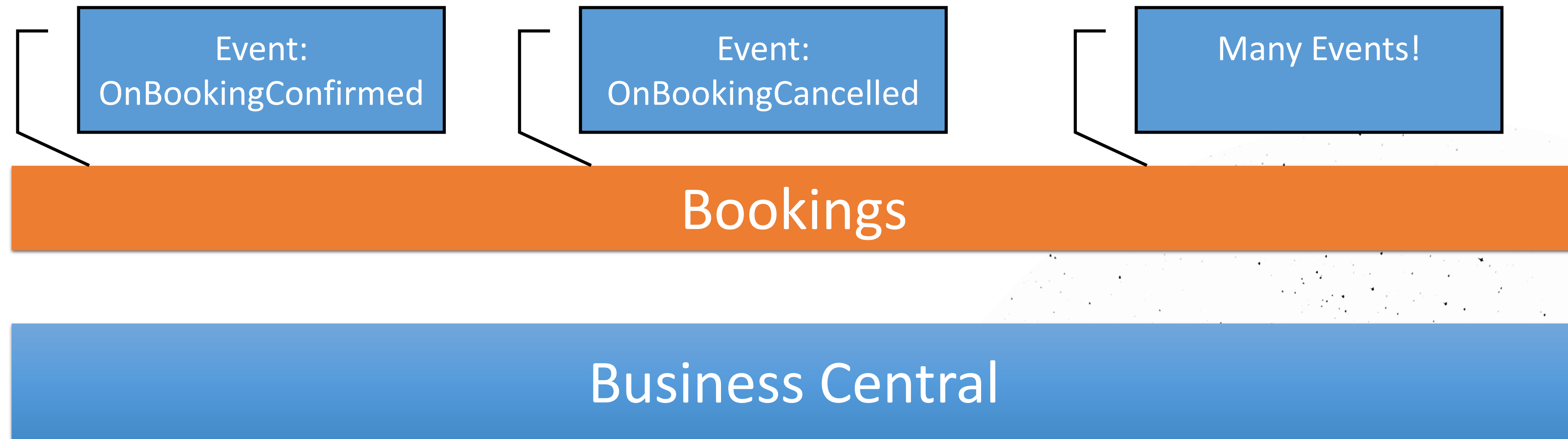
- Separate functionality based on **how, why and when** it changes and organize that separated functionality into a hierarchy of components.
 - High level policies (central concern, business rules...) vs peripheral concerns (specific implementation, low-level access...)
 - High level component is protected from changes in low level components



Open-Closed Principle Example



Open-Closed Principle Example

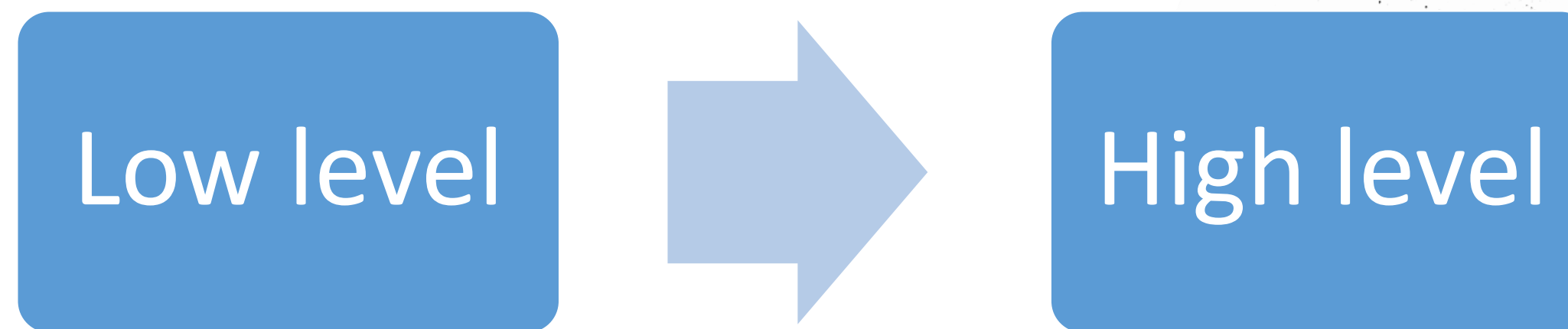


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Open-Closed Principle

- Use the known patterns to open the app for dependencies
- Do not change the existing code if the kind of the change is different than the original code (different concern, responsibility, stability etc.)
- Check if dependency is in correct directions (Low to High)
 - Specific to generic
 - Low level to High level
 - Not important to important/critical
 - Not stable (often changed) to stable (not so often changed)



Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

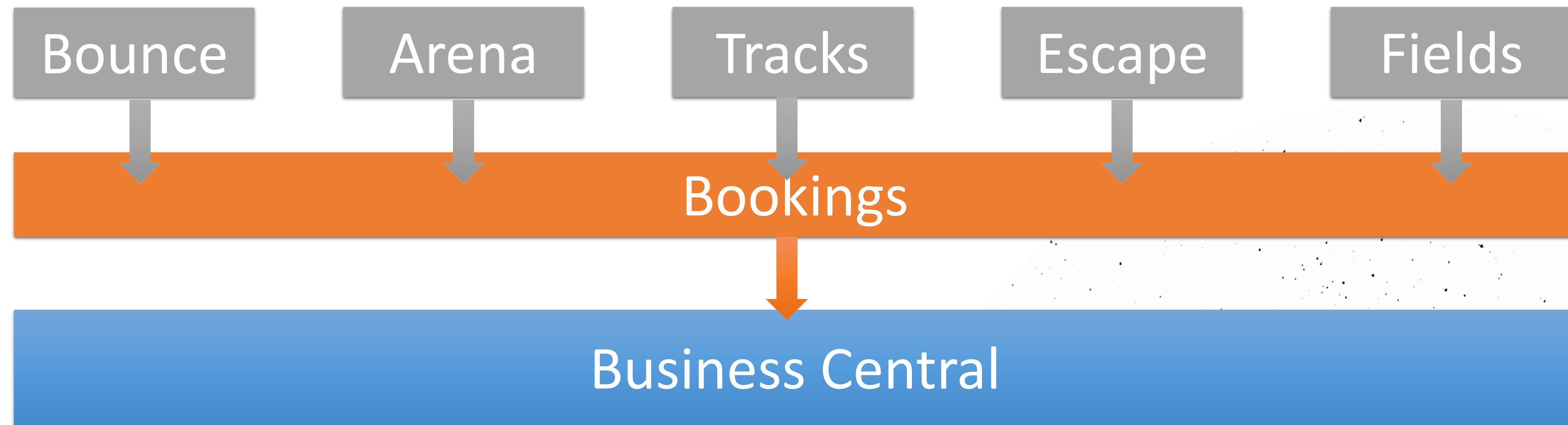


Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

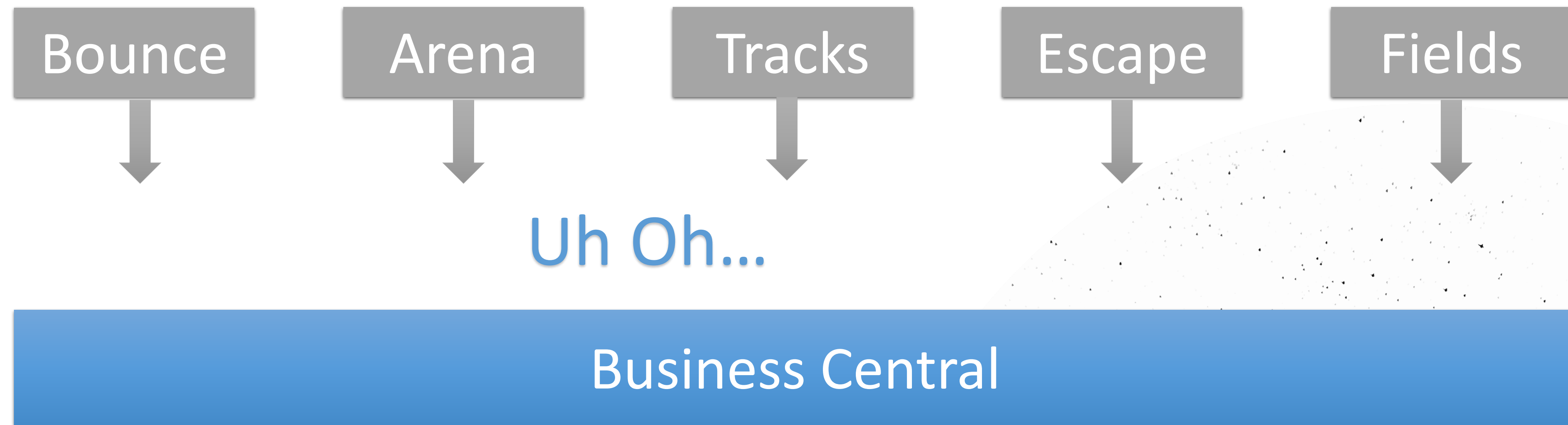
- Introduced by Barbara Liskov in 1988
- You can replace one part with something else without need to change the depending part without change of behavior
- Originally about super-classes and sub-classes, but could be applied even for AL
- Solution: Interfaces, Events
- Violation of substitutability cause pollution with a significant amount of extra mechanisms (if-then-else/case switch for different cases)



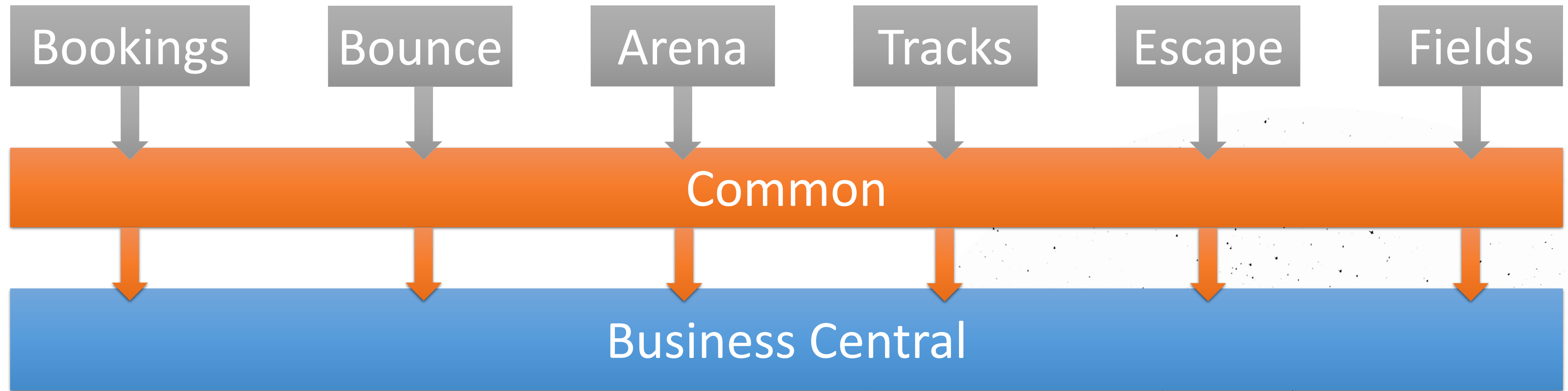
Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)



Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

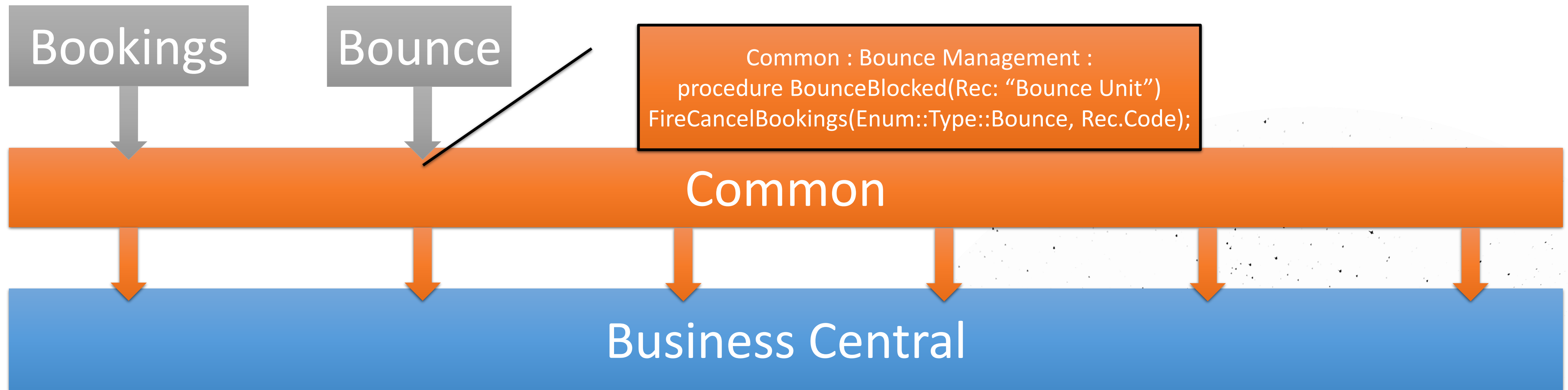


AmuseYou – An even better plan (?) – v2.0

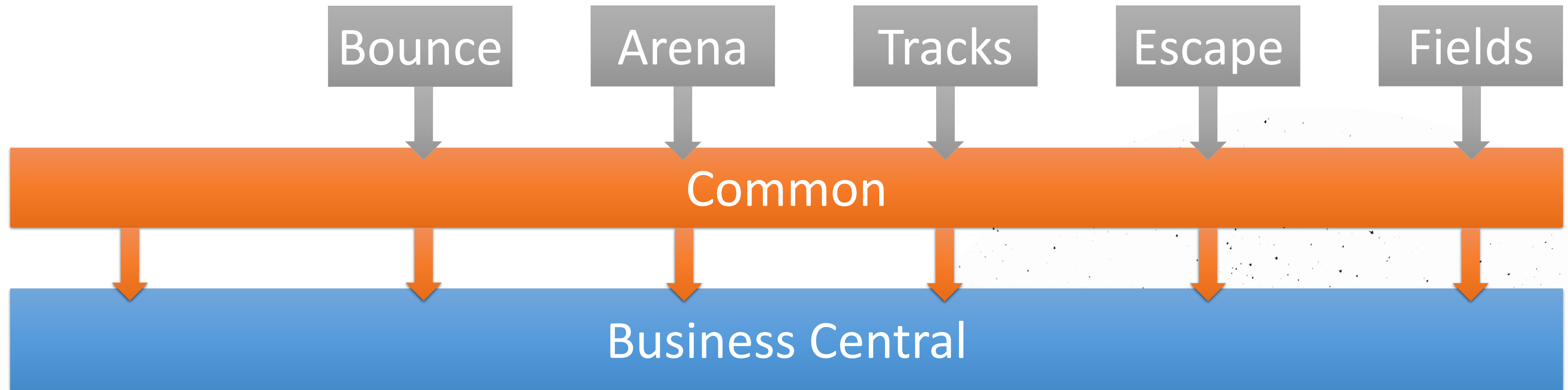


Hint: They've just moved the problem

AmuseYou – An even better plan (?) – v2.0



AmuseYou – An even better plan (?) – v2.0



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Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

- If you tend to put new If-then-else or Case to make something different on some Enum/option, consider using Interface
- Use interface, whenever it is possible that implementation of the specific process/function could be different for different cases
- Do not be depending on specific implementation, rather prepare interface which will be generic enough and then implement it in specific way – develop the main process for “**Unknown**”
- If something should be interchangeable:
 - Inputs cannot be stricter (original -1 000..1 000, new -100..100 etc.)
 - Output cannot be wider (original -1..1, new -100..100 etc.)

Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

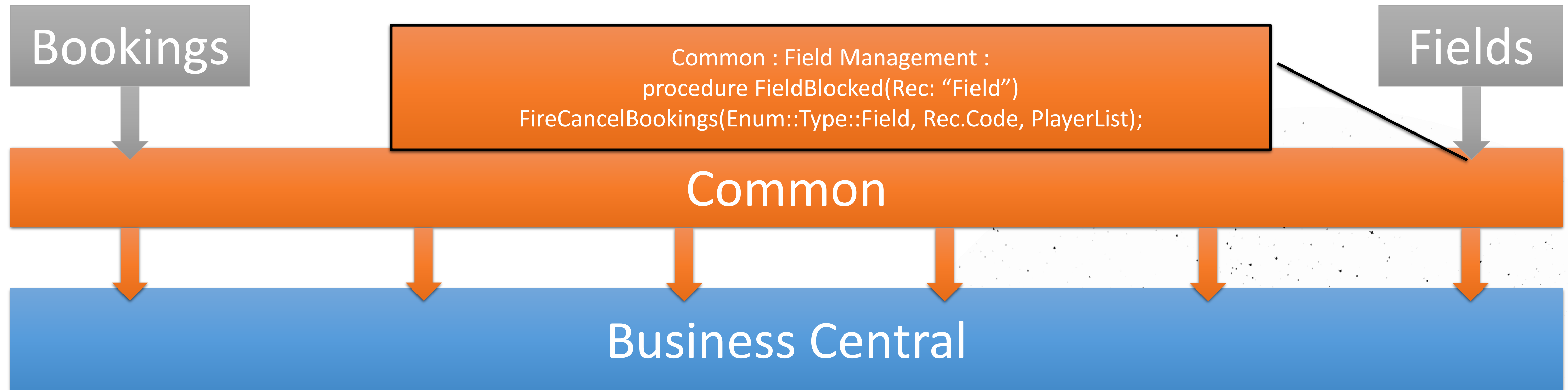


Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

- “Clients should not be forced to depend upon interfaces that they do not use.”
- We do not want to pollute application or interface with not needed dependencies



AmuseYou – An even better plan (?) – v2.0



Common : Bounce Management :
procedure BounceBlocked(Rec: "Bounce Unit")
FireCancelBookings(Enum::Type::Bounce, Rec.Code, EmptyList?!);

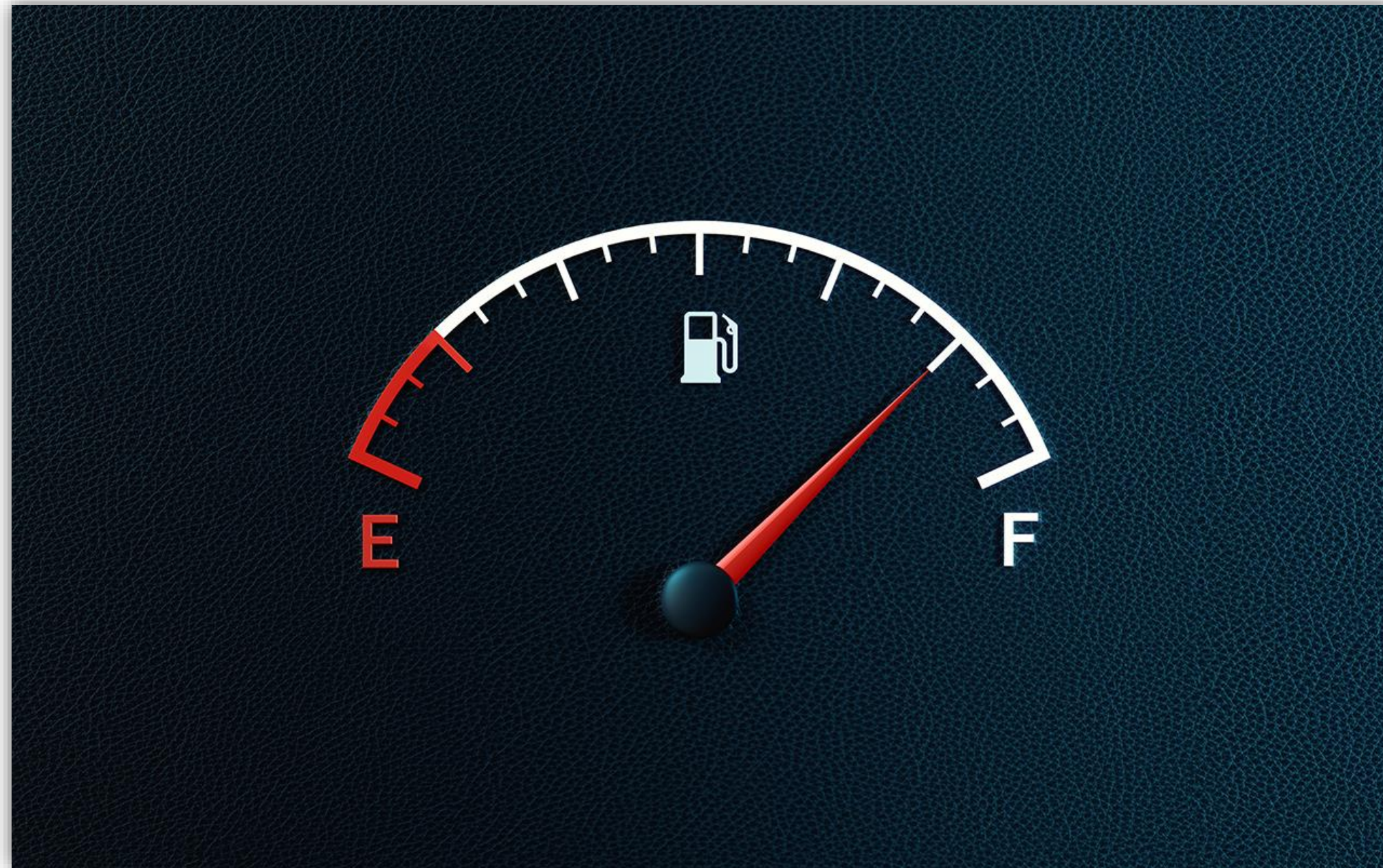
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Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

- If applications are loosely coupled, do not make them dependent (A can exist without B)
- Use dependency only if the functionality is tightly coupled (A has no meaning without B)
- If only part of the app is tightly coupled, maybe it is better to split the app.
- Keep interface minimal – do not pollute it with unnecessary things
- For specific things create new interface

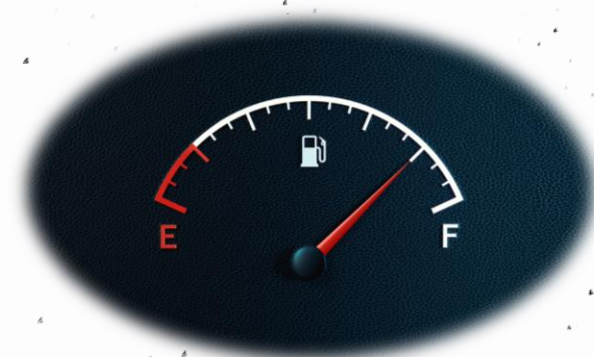
Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)



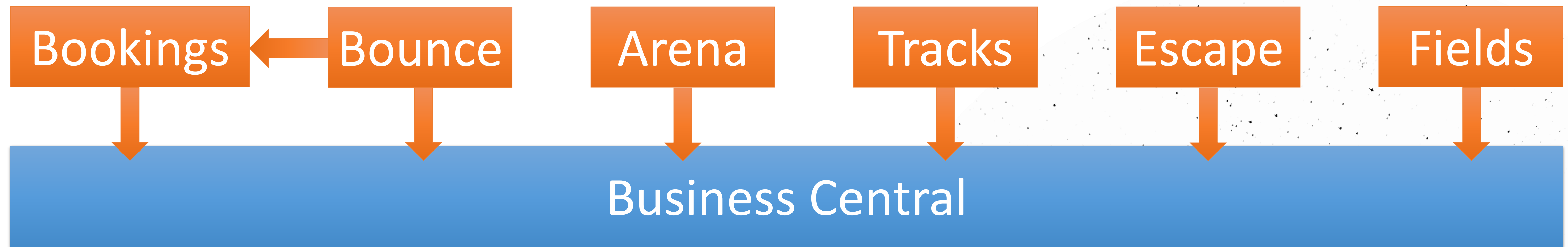
Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

- Normal is to have dependency in same directions as flow of control (A calls B, A depends on B)
 - Direct function calls etc.
- DIP is switching the direction of the dependency – dependency is in opposite direction than flow of control (A “calls” B, B depends on A)
- DIP is tool helping to implement previous principles

- Solution in AL
 - Events
 - Interfaces

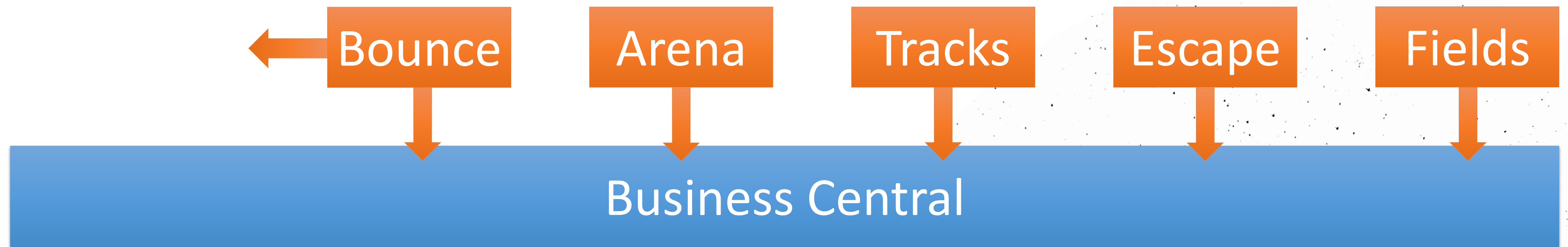


AmuseYou – An ever betterer plan (?!) v3.0

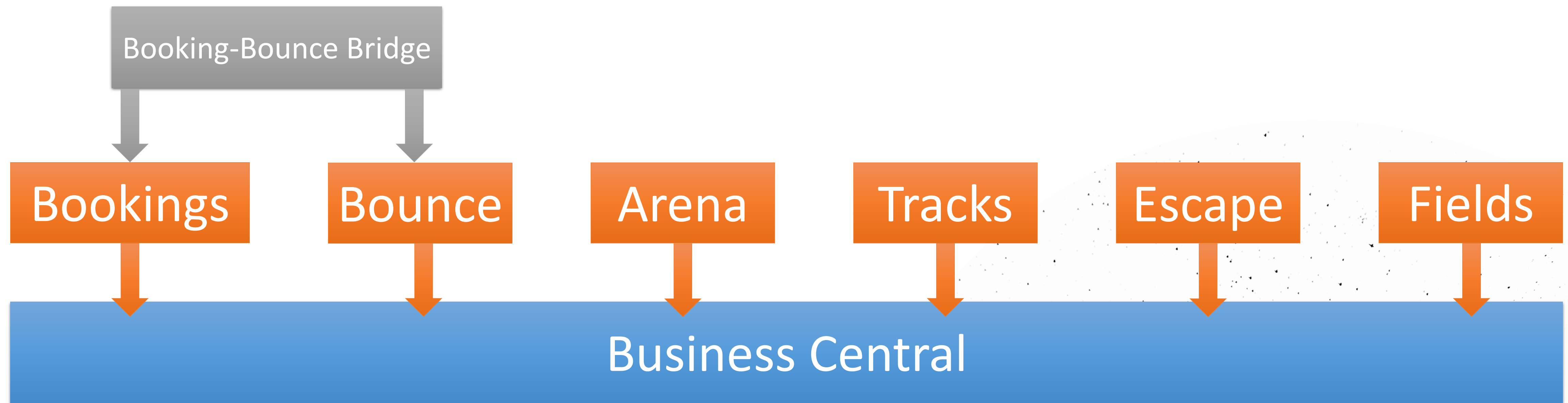


Hint: Still fragile,
many dependencies
between things

AmuseYou – An ever betterer plan (?!) v3.0



AmuseYou – Final Final Really Plan (?!) v4.0



Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

Tools you may already know/use (if not, you should!):

```
AL AYAmusementType.Enum.al ×
Shared/Common > src > AL AYAmusementType.Enum.al > ...
1 enum 74281 "AY Amusement Type" implements "AY IBookableAmusement"
2 {
3     Extensible = true;
4     DefaultImplementation = "AY IBookableAmusement" = "AY Graceful Failover";
5     UnknownValueImplementation = "AY IBookableAmusement" = "AY Bookable Missing";
6
7     value(0; " ")
8     {
9         Caption = ' ';
10    }
11 }
12
```

```
AL AYIBookableAmusement.Interface.al ×
Shared/Common > src > AL AYIBookableAmusement.Interface.al > ...
1 interface "AY IBookableAmusement"
2 {
3     procedure SetPriceFromBookedUnit(BookedUnitNo: Code[20]): Decimal;
4
5     procedure ValidateBookedUnit(BookedUnitNo: Code[20]): Boolean;
6
7     procedure GetBookingChargeAccount(BookedUnitNo: Code[20])
8 }
9
```

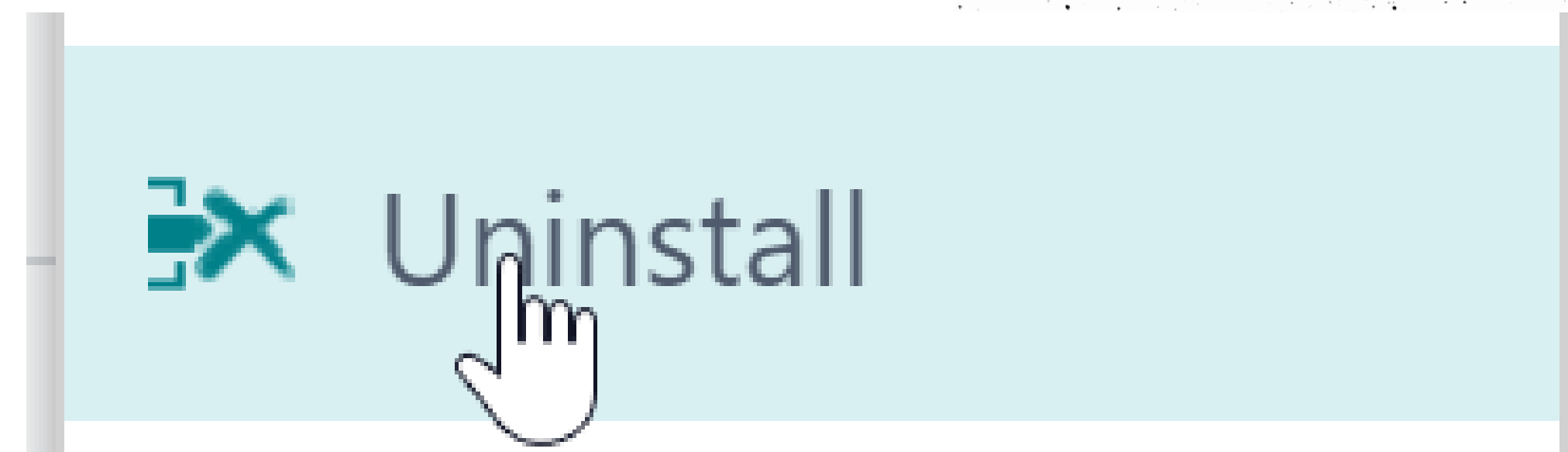
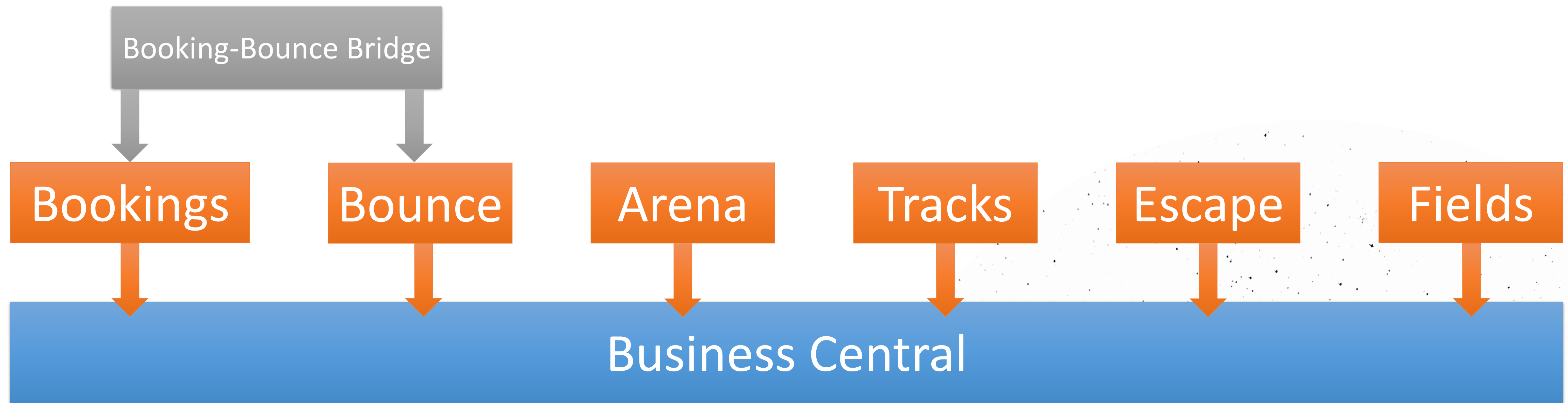
Bookings

```
AL AYBKBUBookableAmusement.Codeunit.al AL AYBKBUBookable.EnumExt.al ×
Process/BK-Bounce > src > AL AYBKBUBookable.EnumExt.al > EnumExtension 74410 "AYBKBU Bookable"
1 enumextension 74410 "AYBKBU Bookable" extends "AY Amusement Type"
2 {
3     value(74410; Bounce)
4     {
5         Caption = 'Bounce Unit';
6         Implementation = "AY IBookableAmusement" = "AYBKBU BookableAmusement";
7     }
8 }
9

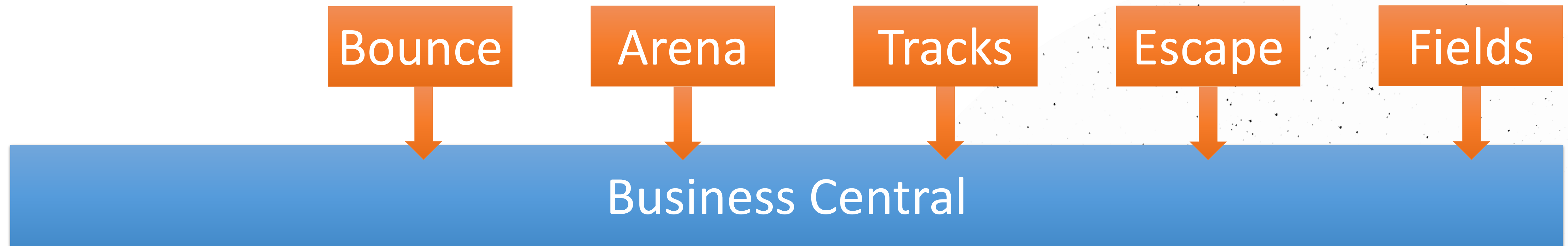
AL AYBKBUBookableAmusement.Codeunit.al ×
Process/BK-Bounce > src > Interface > AL AYBKBUBookableAmusement.Codeunit.al > Codeunit 74410 "AYBKBU B
1 reference | Run Tests | Debug Tests
1 codeunit 74410 "AYBKBU BookableAmusement" implements "AY IBookableAmusement"
2 {
3     0 references | 0% Coverage
4     procedure SetPriceFromBookedUnit(BookedUnitNo: Code[20]) DailyPrice: Decimal
5     var ...
6     begin ...
10 end;
11
12 0 references | 0% Coverage
13 procedure ValidateBookedUnit(BookedUnitNo: Code[20]) Valid: Boolean
14 var ...
16 begin ...
24 end;
25
26 0 references | 0% Coverage
27 procedure GetBookingChargeAccount(BookedUnitNo: Code[20])
28 var ...
29 begin ...
31 end;
```

Booking-Bounce Bridge

AmuseYou – Final Final Really Plan (?!) v4.0



AmuseYou – Final Final Really Plan (?!) v4.0



#CostOfChangeMatters

#MSDyn365BCDesignMatters

Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

- If you find out that dependency should go opposite, use Events or Interface to invert it
 - Specific depends on generic
 - Low-level depends on high-level
 - Unstable depends on stable
- If we want to protect A from changes in B, B must depend on A



- (Remember the Open-Close Principle)
- We are protecting modules containing “policies” or “rules”

Don't be soft, be SOLID!

When Monday Comes

Cool McTechDays 10:15

Hey Boss, I saw this great talk and I wanna try to break up the monolith into this carefully constructed 114 app solution!



Boss 10:16

We have 105 open tickets, are you nuts? We don't have the people for that.



Selling SOLID

- Start small
- Work from 'outer' towards inner

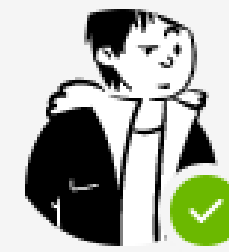
Benefits: Cost/HR/Sales

- Small changes are easier to delegate and safer
- Re-useable!
- Cross-ISV Partnerships?

When Monday Comes

Cool McTechDays 10:19

I know things are working OK right now, but I think we should restructure things in the current BC environment.



Client 10:19

Why should I pay for any of that?

Selling SOLID

- You will pay it, just like testing
- Investing now saves bigger

Benefits: Cost/Flexibility

- Easier to do big changes
- Less time on defects

When Monday Comes

Cool McTechDays 10:22

I know that converting the 15 year old NAV client to BC was rough, but I saw a great TechDays talk about how we could move forward, and reduce the technical debt.



Señor DeVeloppah 10:23

I don't have the time for that. I have 3 different P1's with things not shipping! Some yahoo changed the printer .NET and now things won't post! This BC stuff is nuts, NAV was better.



Selling SOLID

- Segregation keeps you from having to fix the “fixes”
- Hand off parts

Benefits: Work

- Easier to break up projects
- Smaller can be faster
- Defect Hunting is *much* faster

#CostOfChangeMatters

#MSDyn365BCDesignMatters

Remember the Principles

SOLID

- **S**ingle Responsibility Principle (SRP)
- **O**pen-Closed Principle (OCP)
- **L**iskov Substitution Principle (LSP)
- **I**nterface Segregation Principle (ISP)
- **D**ependency Inversion Principle (DIP)



Any Questions?

SOLID

- Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)
- Open-Closed Principle (OCP)
- Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)
- Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)
- Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

Thank
You!



Any Questions?

Thank
You!