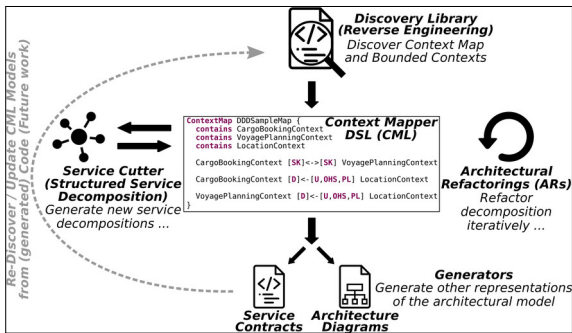




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Subject Area	Software and Systems

A Modeling Framework for Strategic Domain-driven Design (DDD) and Service Decomposition



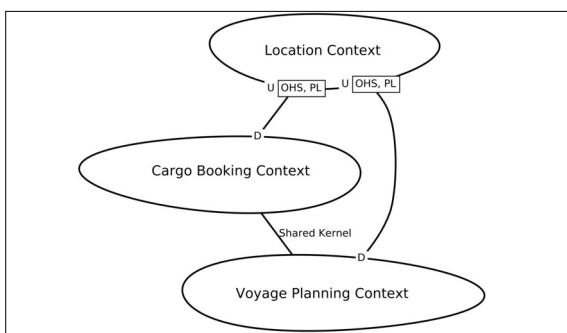
Strategic DDD Modeling Framework: Architecture Overview
Own presentment

```

1 1.7 The 000 cargo sample application modeled in ORL. Note that we spill the application into multiple
2 ContextMap 000Sample {
3   contains CargoBookingContext
4   contains VoyagePlanningContext
5   contains LocationContext
6 }
7
8 /* As Evans mentions in his book (Bounded Context chapter): The voyage planning can be seen as
9  * separated bounded context. However, it still shares code with the booking application (CargoBoo
10  * Thus, they are in a "Shared Kernel" relationship.
11
12 CargoBookingContext [SK]->[SK] VoyagePlanningContext
13
14 /* Note that the splitting of the LocationContext is not mentioned in the original DDD sample of
15  * However, locations and the management around them, can somehow be seen as a separated concept
16  * bounded contexts. But this is just an example, since we want to demonstrate our DSL with multi
17
18 CargoBookingContext [D]->[U,OH,PL] LocationContext
19
20 VoyagePlanningContext [D]->[U,OH,PL] LocationContext
21 }
22 }
23
24 /* The original booking application context */
25 BoundedContext CargoBookingContext {
26   Module cargo {
27     basePackage = se.citerus.dds.sample.domain.model
28   }
29   Aggregate CargoItineraryLegDeliveryRouteSpecification {
30     Entity Cargo {
31       aggregateRoot
32       TrackingId trackingId
33       Location sharedOrigin
34       RouteSpecification routeSpecification
35     }
36   }
37 }

```

Context Mapper Plugin for Eclipse IDE
Own presentment



Exemplary Context Map Generated by Context Mapper
Own presentment

Problem: The decomposition of a system into modules or services is a challenging practical problem and research question that has not been answered satisfactorily yet. With the current trend towards microservices, Strategic Domain-driven Design (DDD) has become a popular technique to decompose a domain into so-called Bounded Contexts. In our previous work we presented Context Mapper, an open source tool offering a Domain-specific Language (DSL) based on the DDD patterns. It supports the evolution of DDD pattern-based architecture models in a formal and expressive way. By applying Architectural Refactorings (ARs), systems can be decomposed in an iterative manner. However, our validation activities have shown that our tool-based approach requires additional capabilities to expand the target user group. For instance, support for reverse engineering has been requested since re-modeling existing systems is often too expensive in brownfield projects. Decomposition on the basis of a systematic approach and generating graphical Context Maps are other user requirements.

Result: With this thesis we propose a modular and extensible component architecture for a modeling framework based on Strategic DDD. The already existing Context Mapper tool evolved into a framework offering components for reverse engineering, architecture modeling, refactoring, systematic decomposition, and generation of other representations from the Context Mapper DSL (CML) models. The DSL constitutes the core component of the framework. With our discovery library we propose a strategy-based approach to reverse engineer CML models. An extended set of ARs has been conceptualized allowing users to evolve the architecture models iteratively. With Service Cutter, we integrated a systematic service decomposition approach to derive new Context Maps that improve coupling and cohesion. A graphical Context Map generator enhances the transformation tools to convert CML code into visual diagrams.

Conclusion: The proposed framework supports architects and business analysts in creating DDD-based models and improve their productivity at the same time. We hypothesize that the mentioned personas can benefit from a tool which assists them in evolving Context Maps. During this thesis we applied action research to validate our concepts and improve the prototype iteratively. With case studies such as the Lakeside Mutual microservice project and our own framework architecture we validated the usefulness and effectiveness of the suggested modeling framework. The conducted validation activities indicate that the hypothesis above holds true.