

betterCode()

CLEAN ARCHITECTURE 2022

ArchUnit

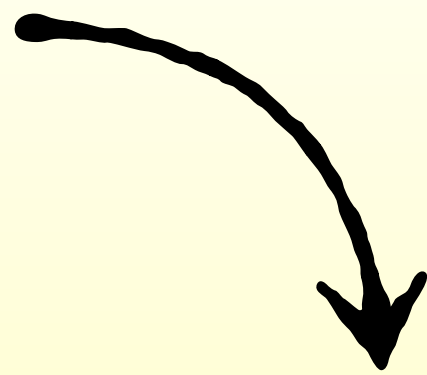
Architektur und Design automatisiert testen

Thomas Much

  @thmuch

06.12.2022

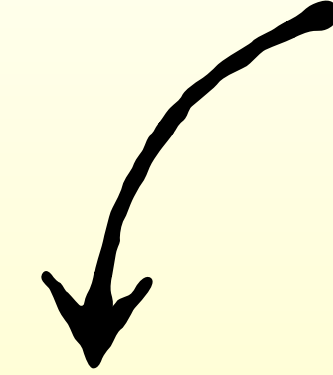
Autor



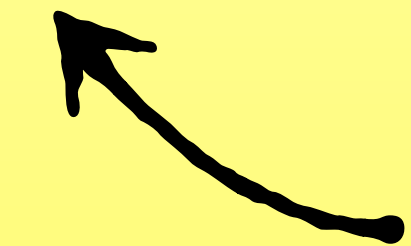
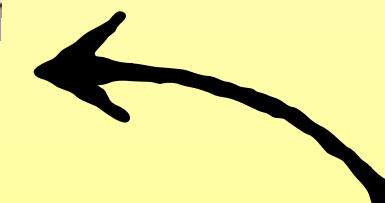
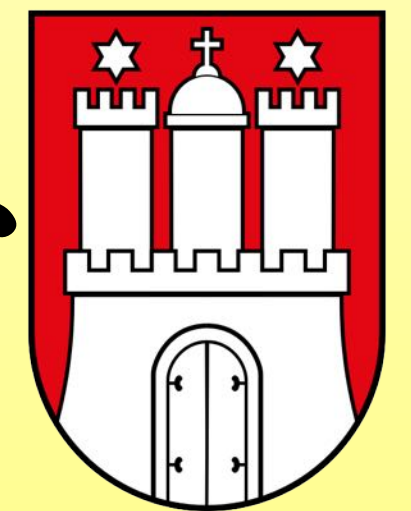
Peter Gafert
@codecholeric
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zahlreiche
„Contributors“

glücklicher Anwender



Thomas Much
@thmuch



Was ist Architektur?

Entscheidungen, Technologien ...
alles „Wichtige“, was schwer zu ändern ist

Struktur und Konventionen innerhalb eines Artefakts (Services)

Gemeinsames Verständnis über das System und seine Teile

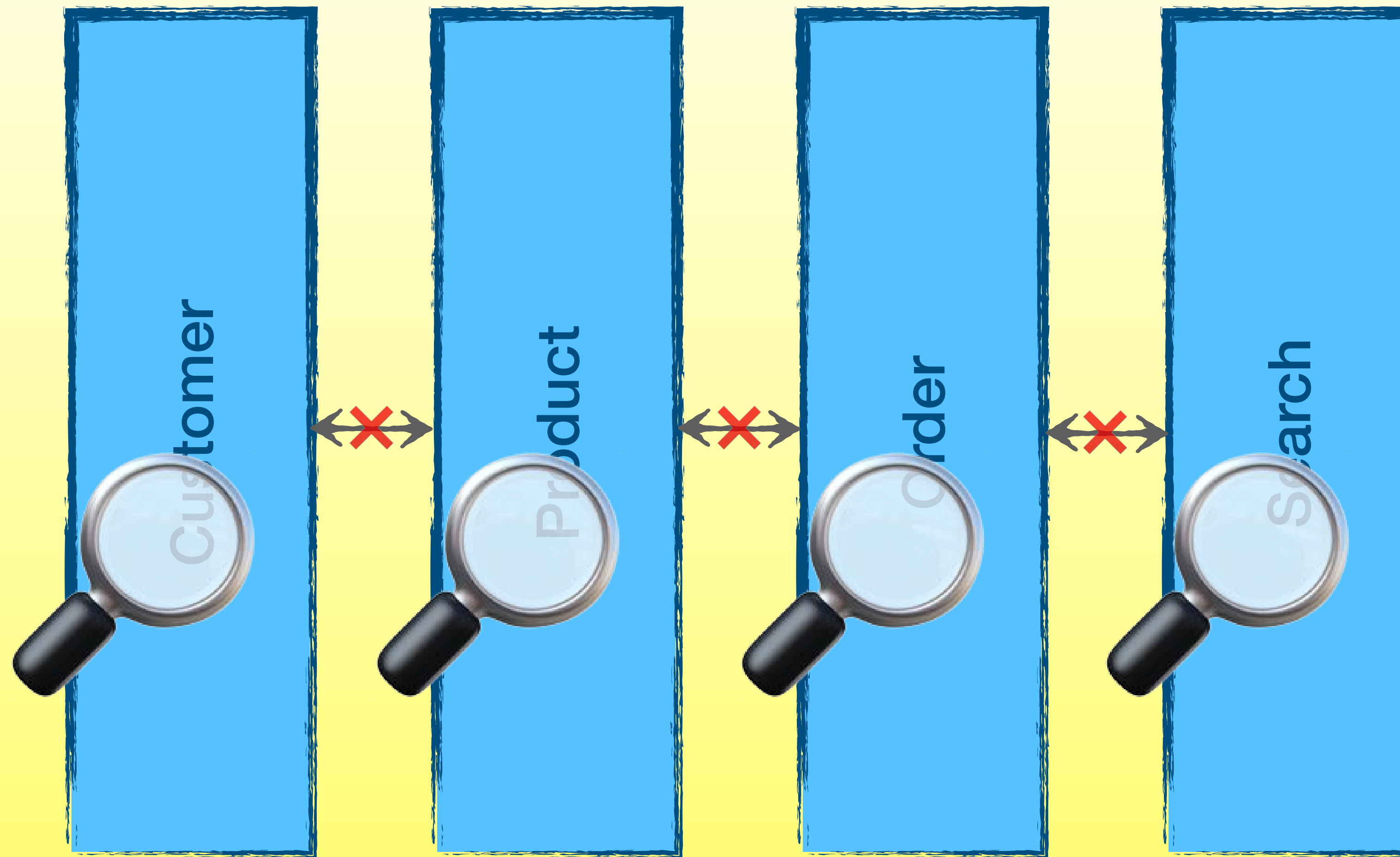
Kommunikation zwischen den (Teil-)Systemen

...

ArchUnit

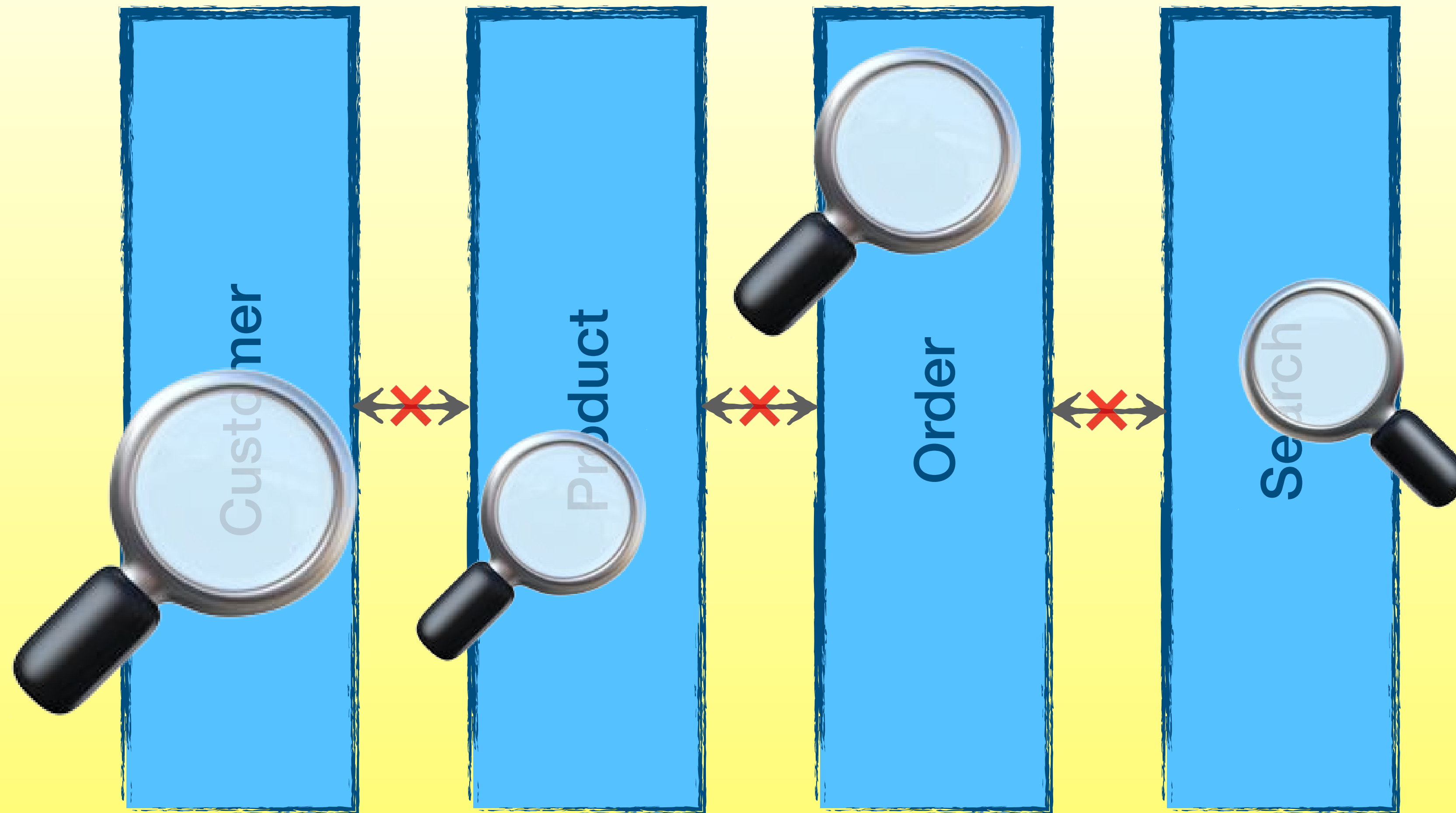
Wo prüfen wir was?

Microservices & SCS*



*) „Self-Contained Systems“, siehe z.B. <https://scs-architecture.org/>

Microservices & SCS*

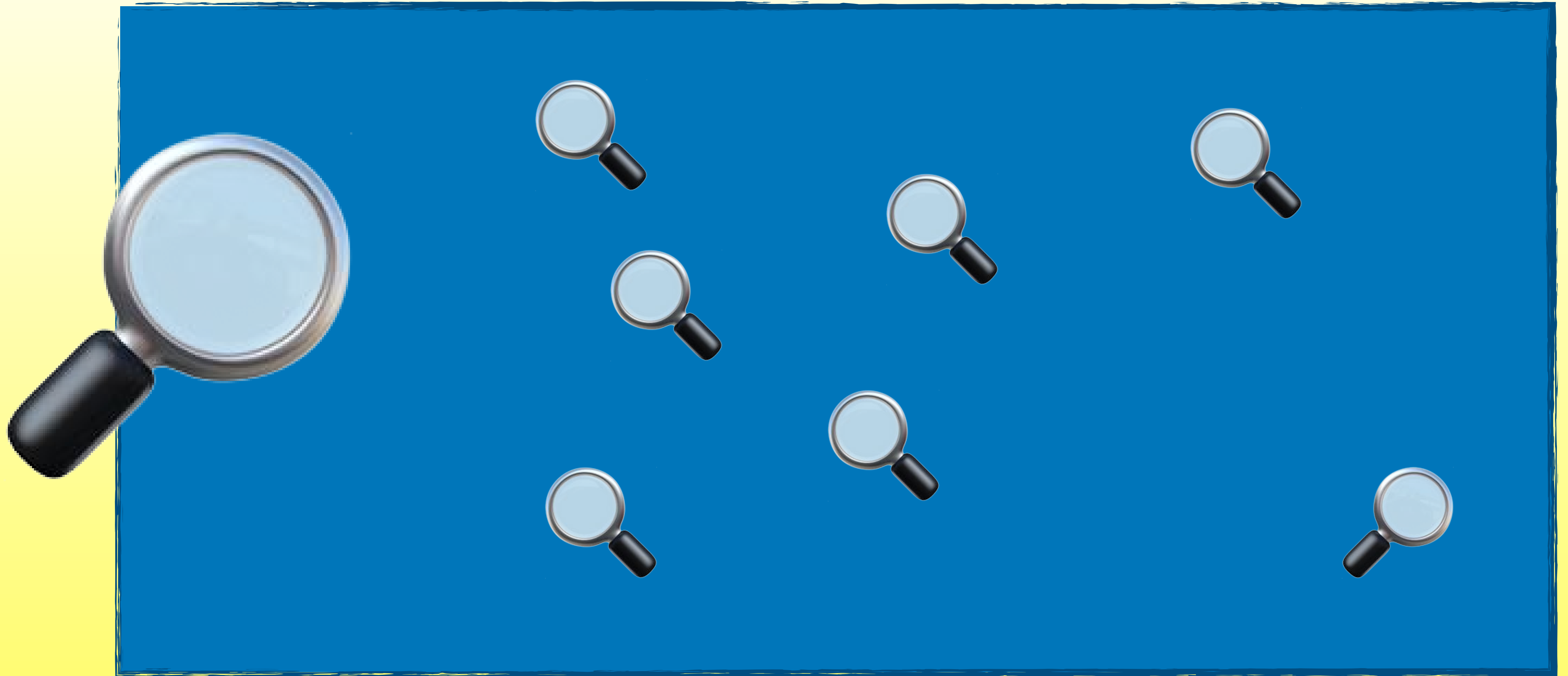


*) „Self-Contained Systems“, siehe z.B. <https://scs-architecture.org/>

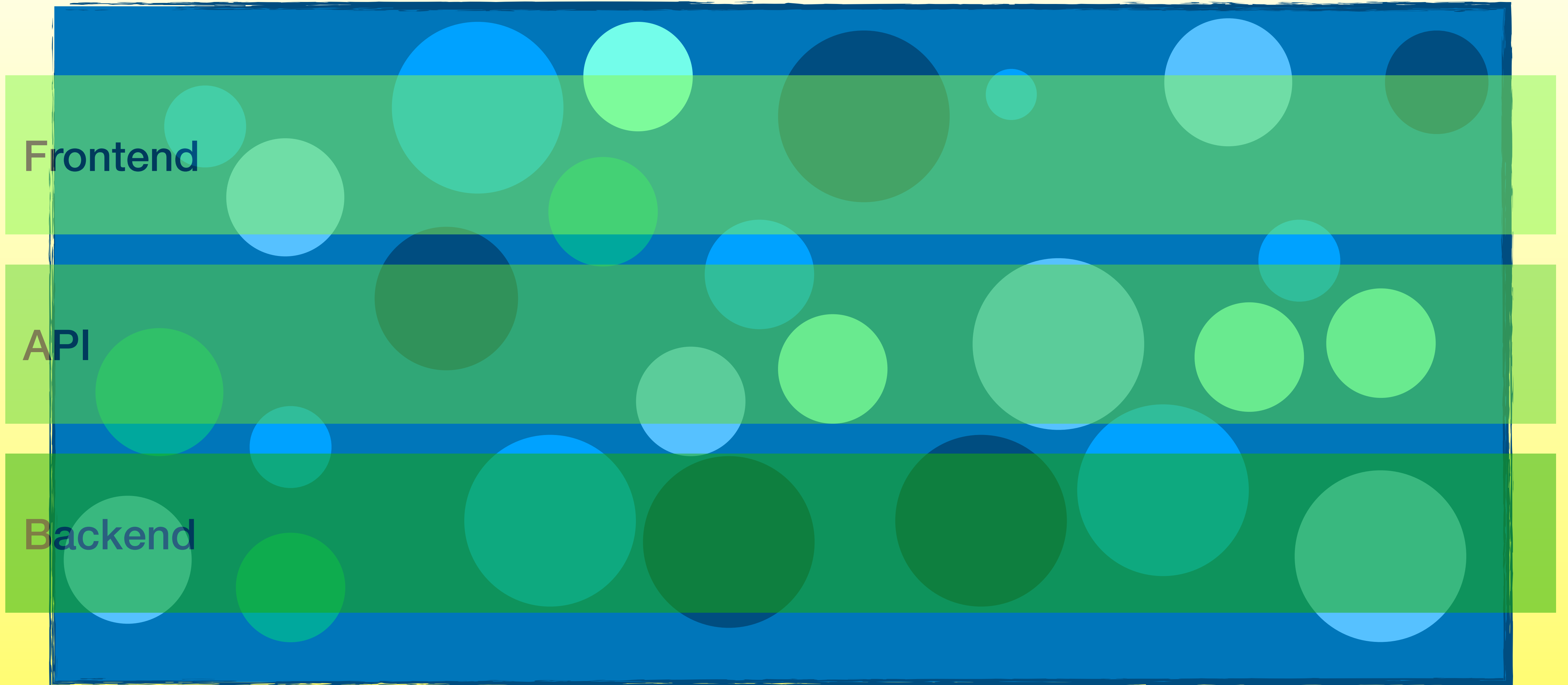
Monolithen



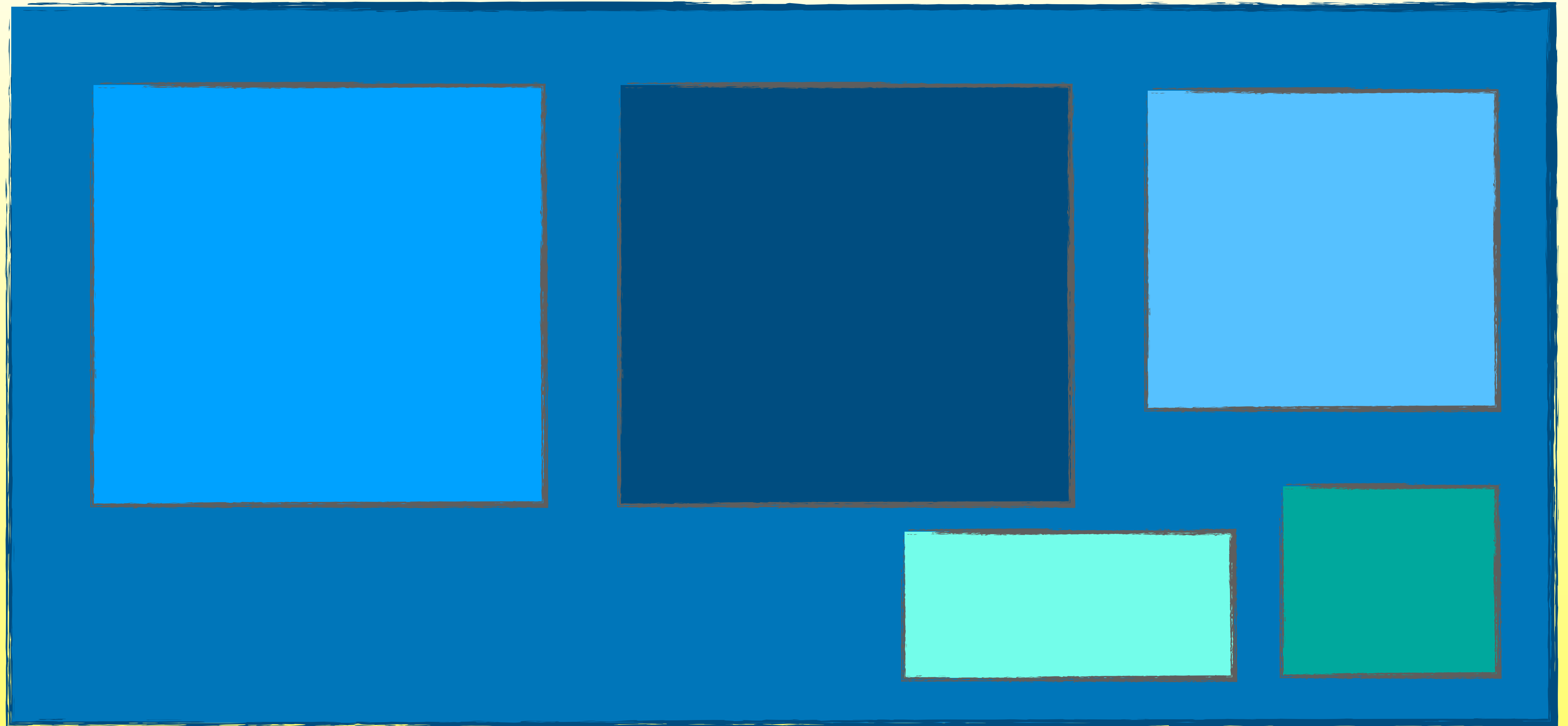
Monolithen



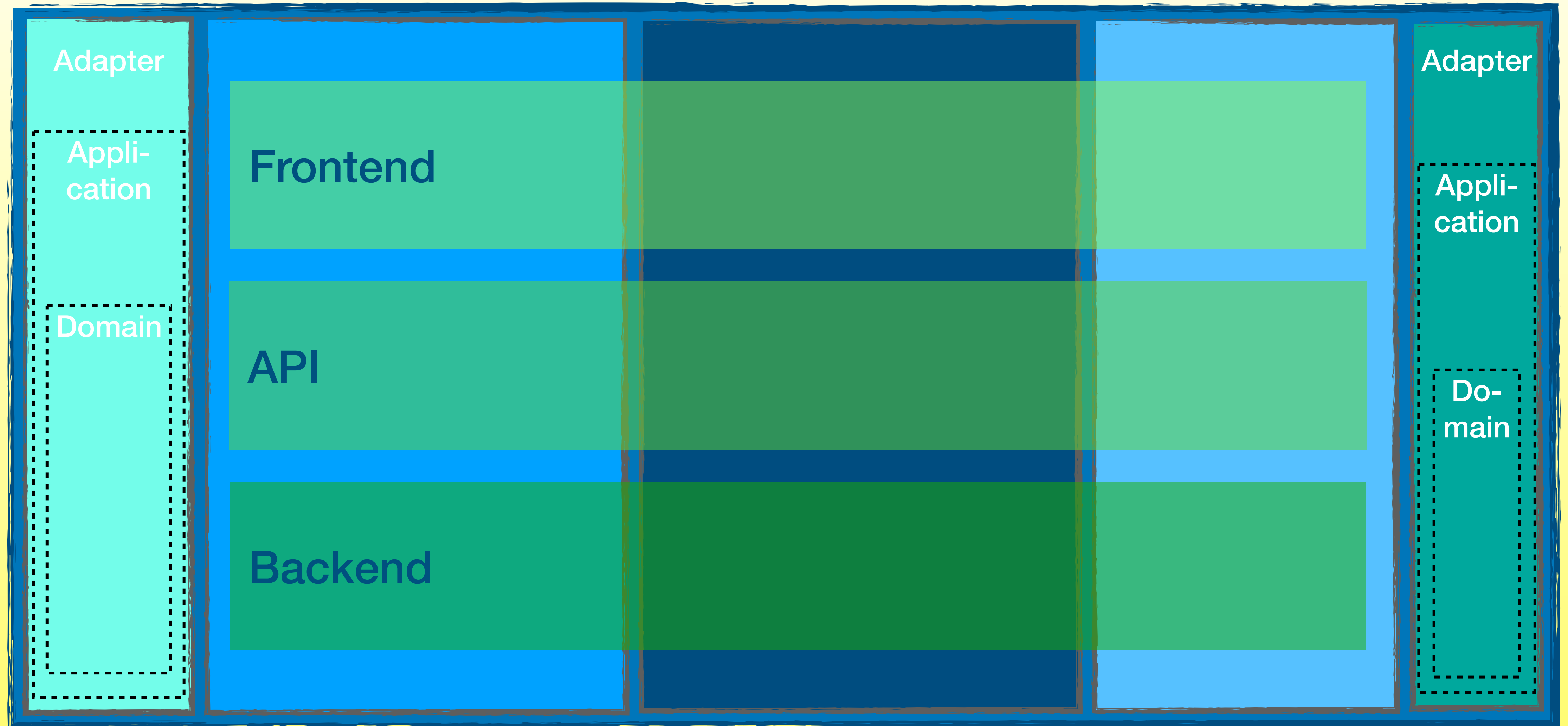
Monolithen



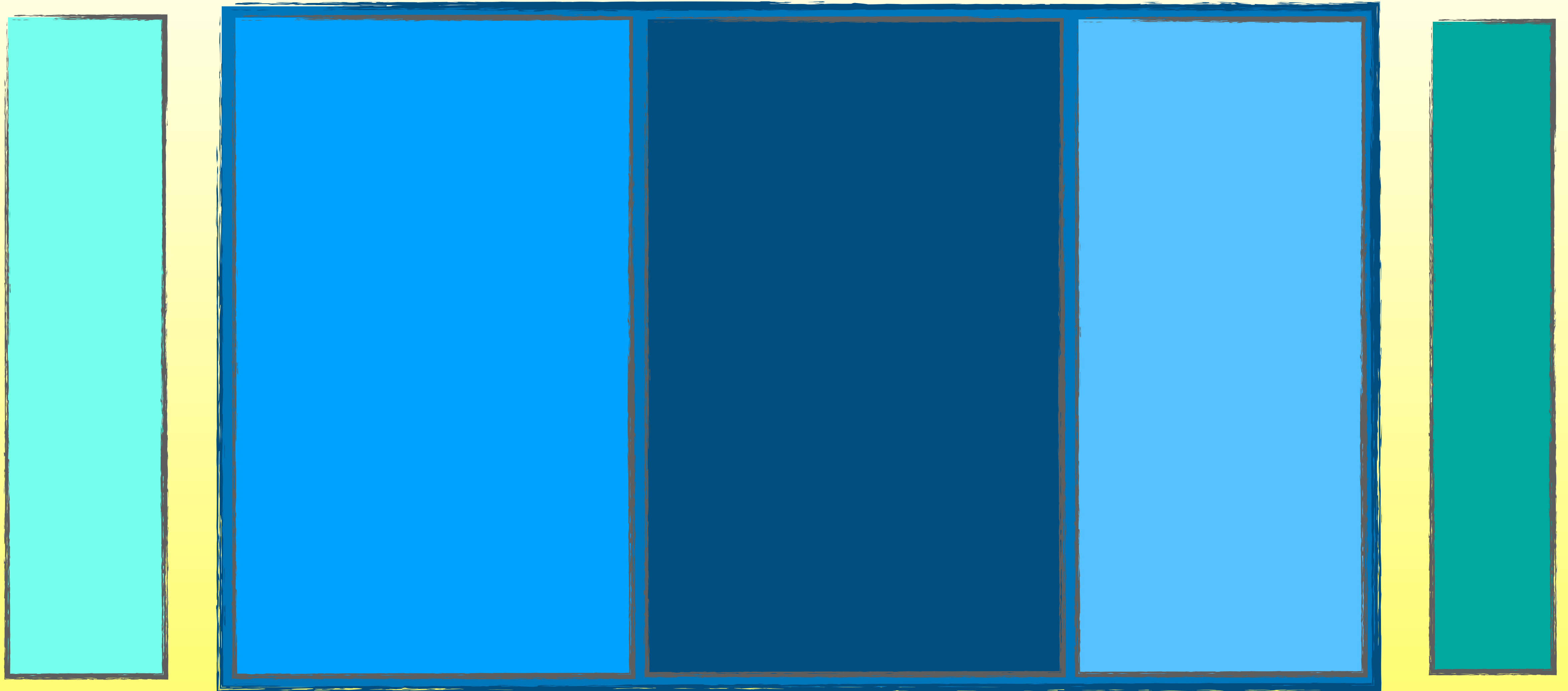
Freundliche Monolithen



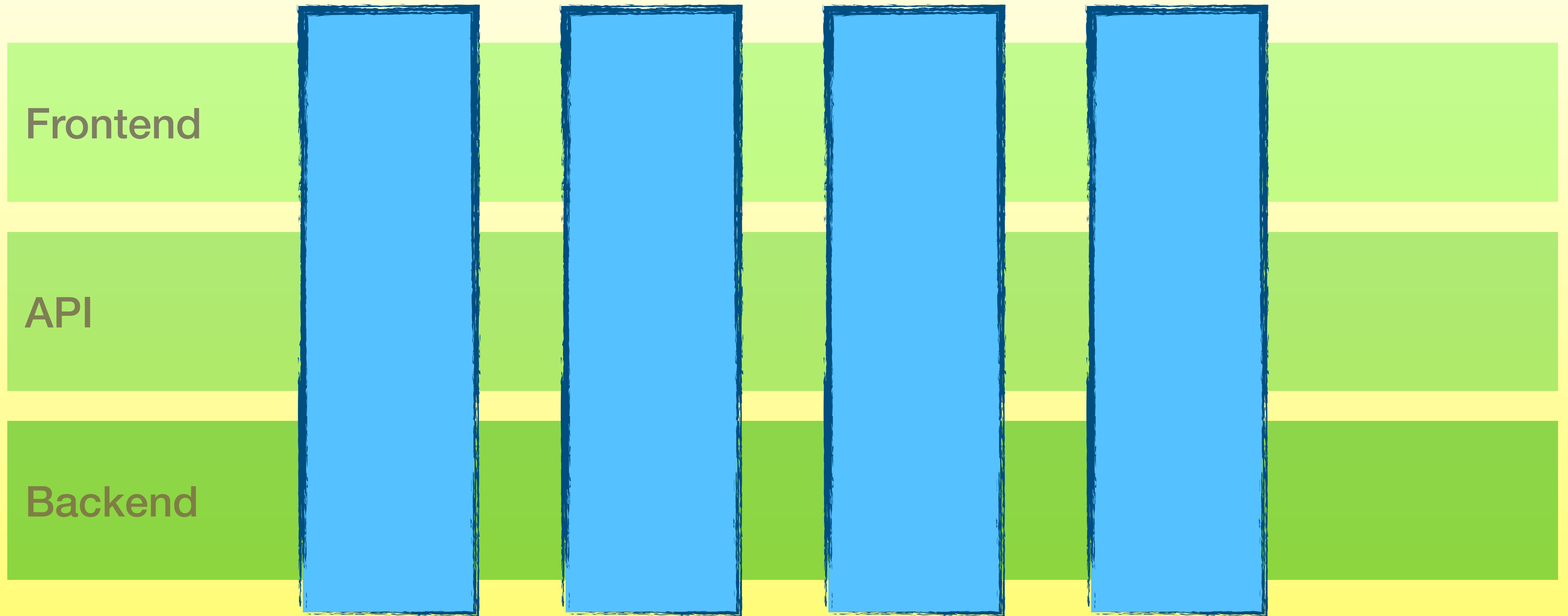
Noch freundlichere Monolithen



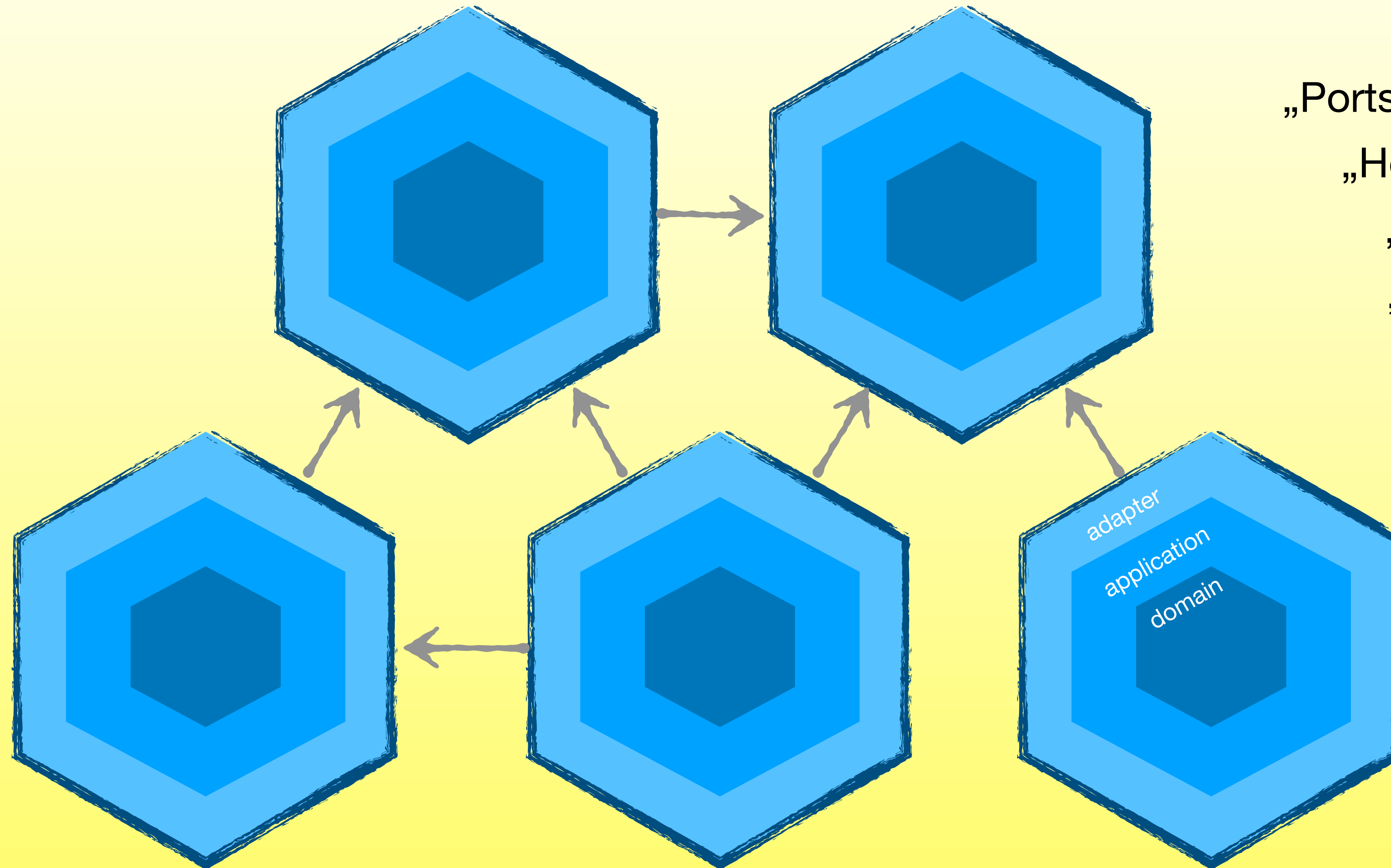
Abgespeckte Monolithen



Was prüfen? Slices & Schichten



Was prüfen? Innen & Außen



„Ports & Adapters“

„Hexagonal“

„Onion“

„Clean“

Architektur testen

Modularisierung
Abhängigkeiten
Kohäsion & Kopplung

Konventionen & Patterns

Mein Weg zu ArchUnit

Oktober 2022:
ArchUnit 1.0 😊



Ende 2017
„ArchUnit 0.4“

Classycle

Checkstyle

möglichst einfach

~~kommerziell~~



Architektur-Prüfungen als **Unit-Tests**

Normaler **Java-Code!** (oder Kotlin)

Flexibel erweiterbar – auch Design-Prüfungen realisierbar

Prüfung auf **Bytecode-Ebene**

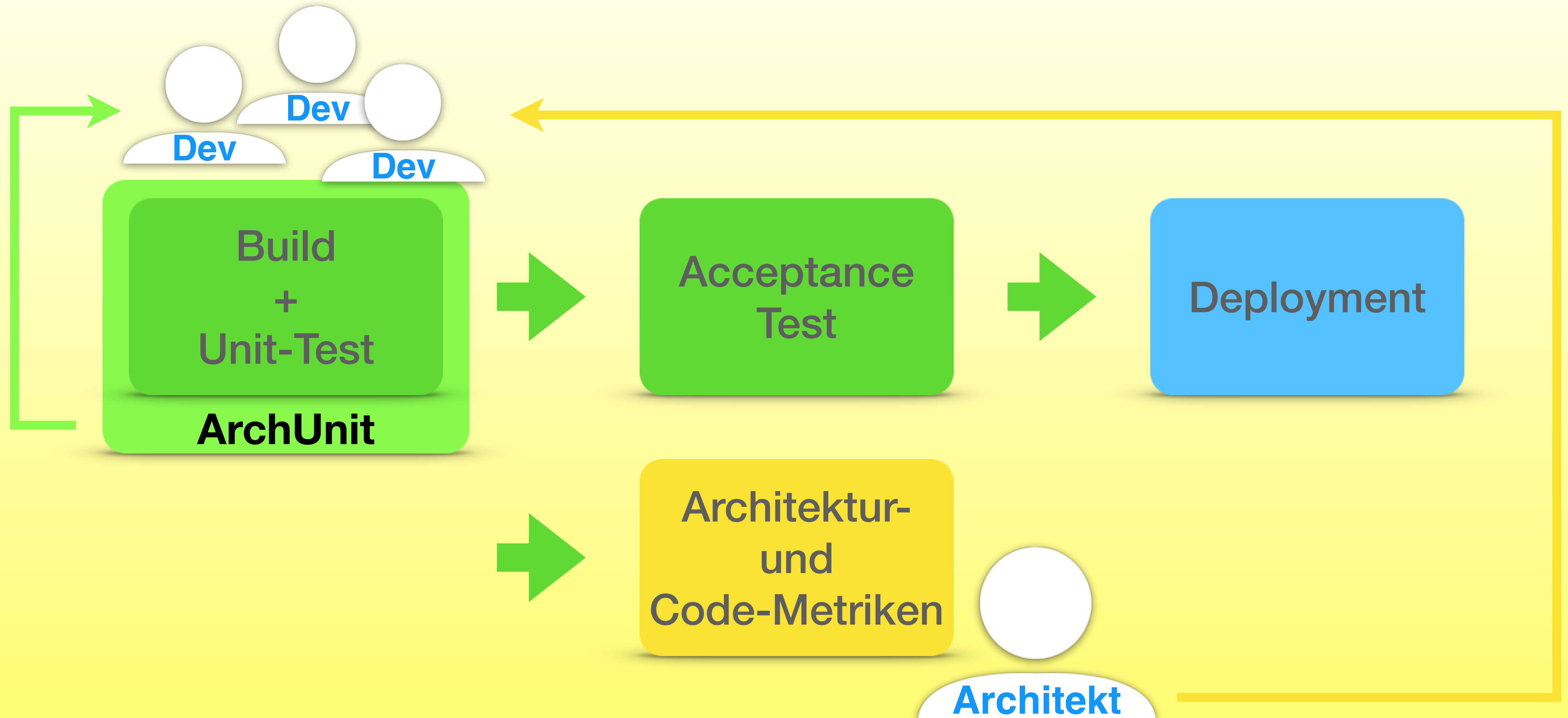
ArchUnit einbinden

Group ID	Artifact ID	Latest Version		Updated
com.tngtech.archunit	archunit-junit5-engine-api	1.0.1	(28)	21-Nov-2022
com.tngtech.archunit	archunit-junit5-engine	1.0.1	(28)	21-Nov-2022
com.tngtech.archunit	archunit-junit5-api	1.0.1	(28)	21-Nov-2022
com.tngtech.archunit	archunit-junit5	1.0.1	(19)	21-Nov-2022
com.tngtech.archunit	archunit-junit4	1.0.1	(28)	21-Nov-2022
com.tngtech.archunit	archunit	1.0.1	(34)	21-Nov-2022
com.tngtech.archunit	archunit-junit	0.8.3	(6)	20-Jul-2018

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>com.tngtech.archunit</groupId>  
  <artifactId>archunit-junit5</artifactId>  
  <version>1.0.1</version>  
  <scope>test</scope>  
</dependency>
```

Live-Demo

Warum ArchUnit?



Architektur-Entscheidungen als Team

adr.github.io

Homepage of the ADR GitHub organization

Architectural Decision Records

An **Architectural Decision (AD)** is a software design choice that addresses a functional or non-functional requirement that is architecturally significant. An **Architecturally Significant Requirement (ASR)** is a requirement that has a measurable effect on a software system's architecture and quality. An **Architectural Decision Record (ADR)** captures a single AD, such as often done when writing personal notes or meeting minutes; the collection of ADRs created and maintained in a project constitute its *decision log*. All these are within the topic of Architectural Knowledge Management (AKM).

The screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "ADRs and Tests". It is divided into two main sections. The left section lists fields for an ADR: "status" (with examples: proposed, accepted, rejected, deprecated), "context" (the issue motivating the decision), "decision" (the change being proposed), and "consequences" (how the change affects the system). The right section shows three examples of ArchTest annotations in code, each corresponding to an ADR. The first test checks for cycles in slices, the second checks that a domain does not access classes from other packages, and the third checks that application services do not access classes from other packages.

```
@ArchTest
val `no deberian haber ciclos en ni
SlicesRuleDefinition.slices
    .matching("$BASE_PA
    .should()
    .beFreeOfCycles()

@ArchTest
val `el dominio no deberia acceder
noClasses()
    .that()
    .resideInAPackage("
    .should()
    .accessClassesThat(
    .resideInAnyPackage

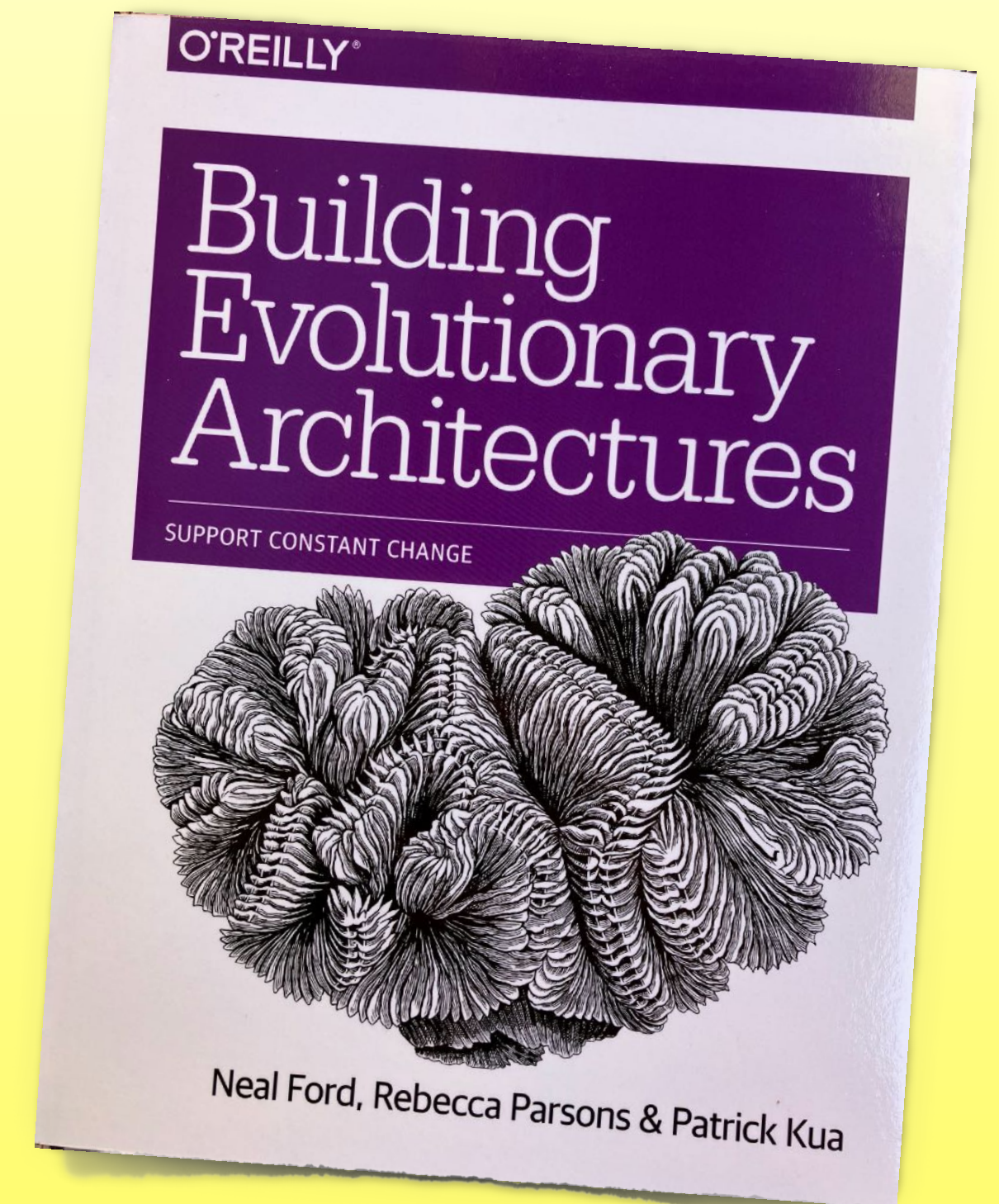
@ArchTest
val `los servicios de aplicacion no
noClasses()
    .that()
    .resideInAPackage("$
    .should()
    .accessClassesThat(
    .resideInAPackage("$
```

@JavitaLaso beim @ddd_eu: <https://twitter.com/gtielsch/status/1357716900084674562>

Evolutionäre Architektur

Was ist eine wichtige Architektur-Eigenschaft?
Änderbarkeit!

ArchUnit-Prüfregeln als
Fitness Functions
für eine evolutionäre Architektur



Alternativen & Ergänzungen

The logo for jQAAssistant features the text "jQAAssistant" in a dark grey font. A green checkmark is superimposed over the "j" and "Q" characters.

The logo for structure101 consists of the text "structure101" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

The logo for sonarqube features the text "sonarqube" in a dark grey font. To the right of the text are three blue curved lines that resemble a sonar wave.

The logo for checkstyle features the text "checkstyle" in a dark grey font. The letter "e" is stylized as a yellow pencil tip. Below the text is a red wavy line.

The logo for SONARGRAPH features the text "SONARGRAPH" in a dark grey font. The letter "A" is replaced by a red triangle. The entire text is underlined with a black line.

u.v.a.m.

Spring Moduliths

The verification as well as the underlying analysis of the application module model are implemented by using [ArchUnit](#). It will reject cyclic dependencies between application modules, access to types considered internal (as per the definition above), and, optionally, allow only references to modules explicitly allow-listed by using `@ApplicationModule(allowedDependencies = ...)` on the application modules `package-info.java`. For more information on how to define application module boundaries and allowed dependencies between them in the link, see the [reference documentation](#).

jMolecules

Use Case: Verify and Document Architecture

The jMolecules concepts expressed in code can be used to verify rules that stem from the concepts' definitions and generate documentation.

Available Libraries

- [jQAssistant plugin](#)—to verify rules applying to the different architectural styles, DDD building blocks, CQRS and events. Also creates PlantUML diagrams from the information available in the codebase.
- [ArchUnit rules](#)—allow to verify relationships between DDD building blocks.
- [Moduliths](#)—supports detection of jMolecules components, DDD building blocks and events for module model and documentation purposes (see [blog post](#) for more information).

www.archunit.org



Getting Started

Motivation

News

User Guide

API

About

Persistence

Unit test your Java architecture

Start enforcing your architecture within 30 minutes using the test setup you already have.

[Start Now](#)

ArchUnit is a free, simple and extensible library for checking the architecture of your Java code using any plain Java unit test framework. That is, ArchUnit can check dependencies between packages and classes, layers and slices, check for cyclic dependencies and more. It does so by analyzing given Java bytecode, importing all classes into a Java code structure. You can find examples for the current release at [ArchUnit Examples](#) and the sources on [GitHub](#).



<https://github.com/TNG/ArchUnit-Examples>

<https://github.com/thmuch/archunit-demos>



Schichten

Architektur

Slices

Design

Vertikalen

Konventionen

Fragen?

Monolithen

Module

SCS

Abhängigkeiten

Microservices

  @thmuch

Kopplung

Kohäsion

betterCode()

CLEAN ARCHITECTURE 2022

ArchUnit

Danke!



Thomas Much

  @thmuch



www.tk.de/IT