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Is DDD Overrated?

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INNOQ

Domain-driven design

Domain-driven design defined

An approach to designing software that emphasizes domain knowledge over technical aspects and supports users within a domain via a model implemented in software

Domain-driven design defined

DDD is an approach to the development of complex software in which we:

- 1. Focus on the core domain**
- 2. Explore models in a creative collaboration of domain practitioners and software practitioners**
- 3. Speak a ubiquitous language within an explicitly bounded context**

Key aspect #1: Ubiquitous Language

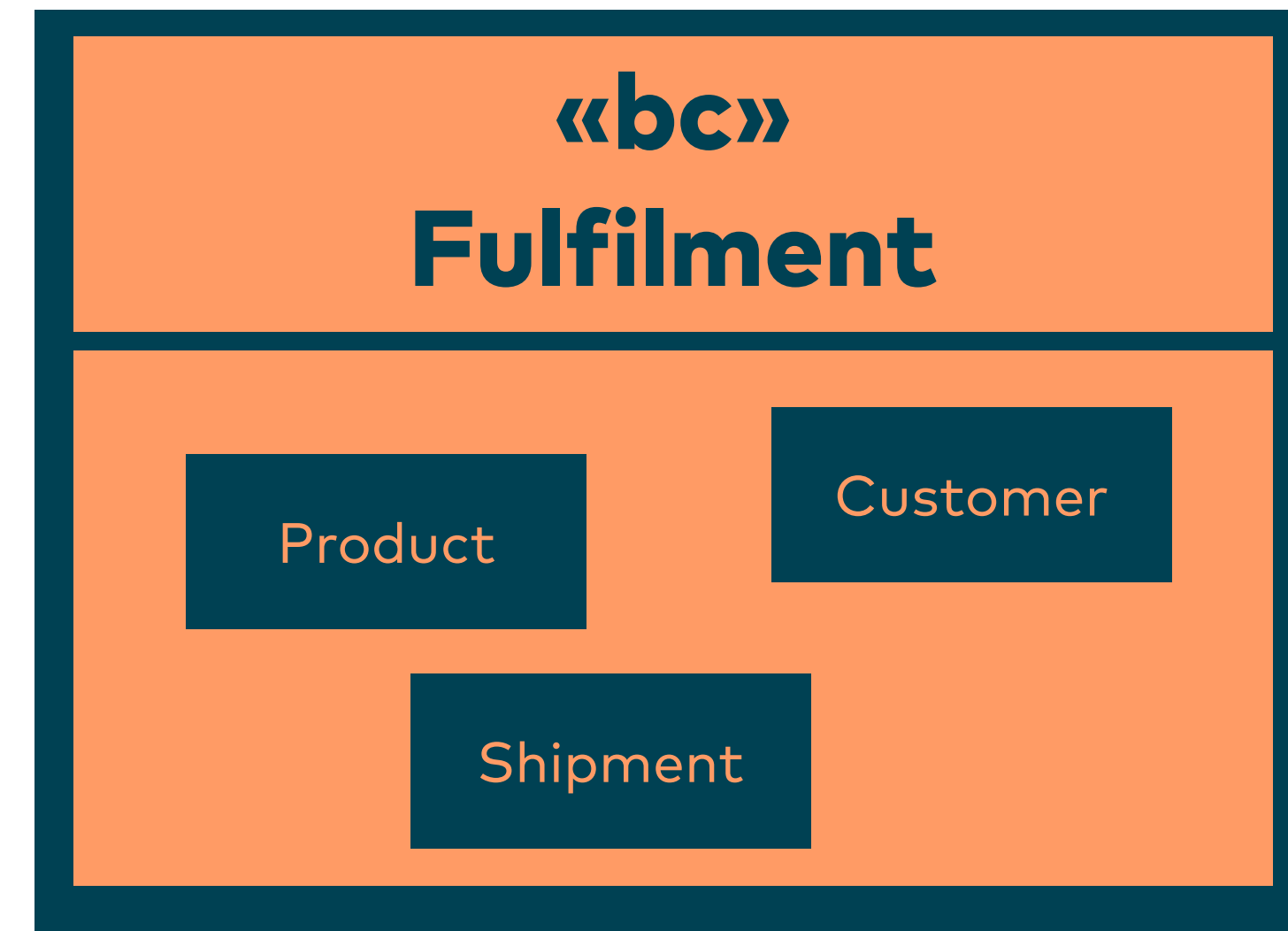
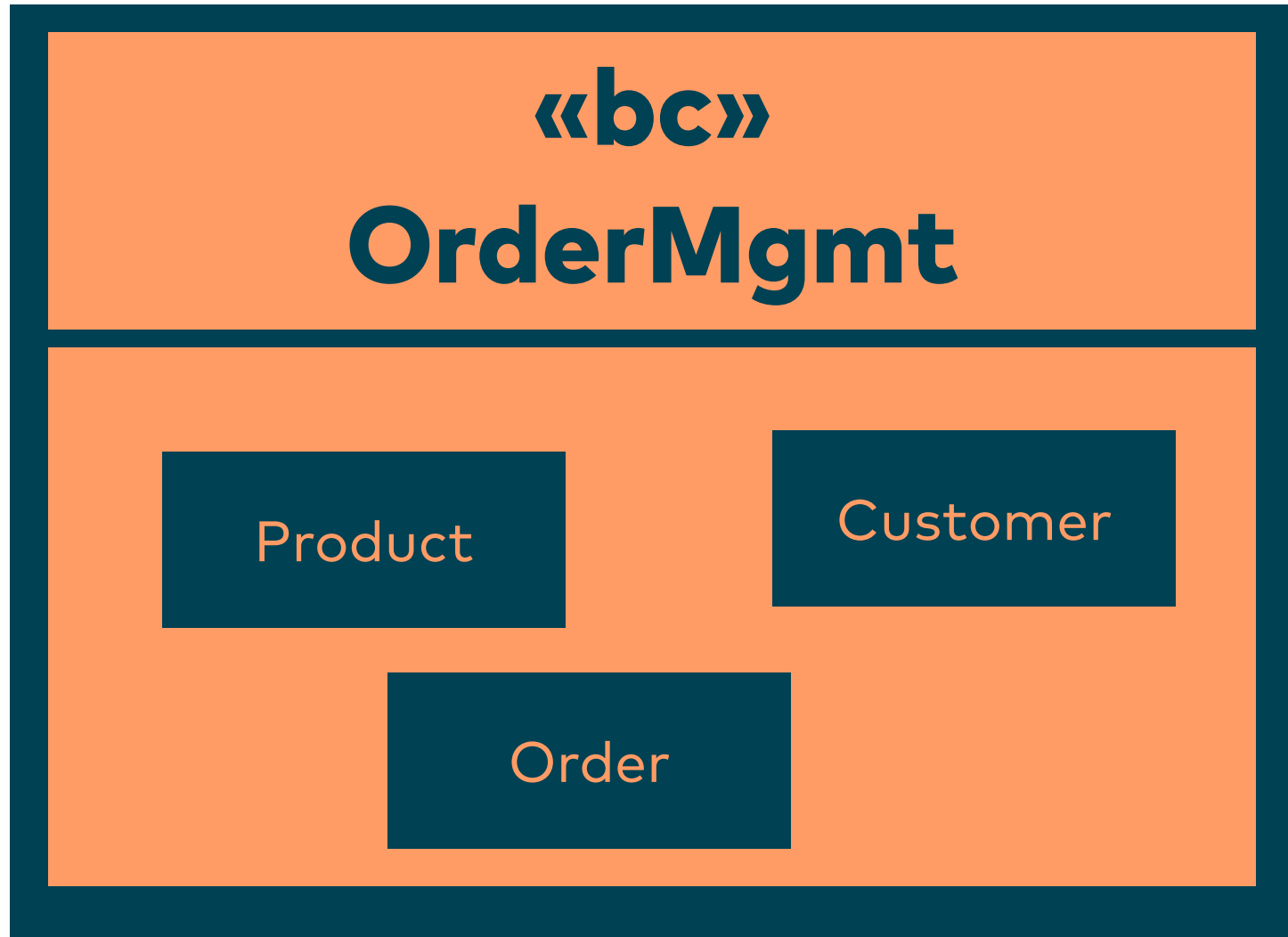
**A common language for domain experts and
technical team members**

Key aspect #2: Tactical patterns

A set of building blocks to structure the implementation of a model according to best practices: Entity, Aggregate, Value Object, Service, Domain Event, Repository, Factory, Module

Key aspect #3: Strategic design

Context maps to visualize bounded contexts and their relationships/connections: Partnership, Conformist, Customer/Supplier, Anticorruption Layer, Open-host Service, Published Language, Shared Kernel



Conceptual extensibility

Generalization: Models and language

Ubiquitous language exists on multiple levels. On the meta-level, the languages, idioms and patterns used by team members support design collaboration, too

Extensible jargon

Shared language ("jargon") supports communication among domain team members. It evolves according to reoccurring needs

Extensible, not fixed

Any set of pre-defined, "best practices" patterns is a starting point, not an end in itself

Extending tactical patterns

Entity, Aggregate, Value Object, Service, Domain

Event, Repository, Factory, Module,

Filter, Rule, Proxy, Contract, Role, Reference, ...

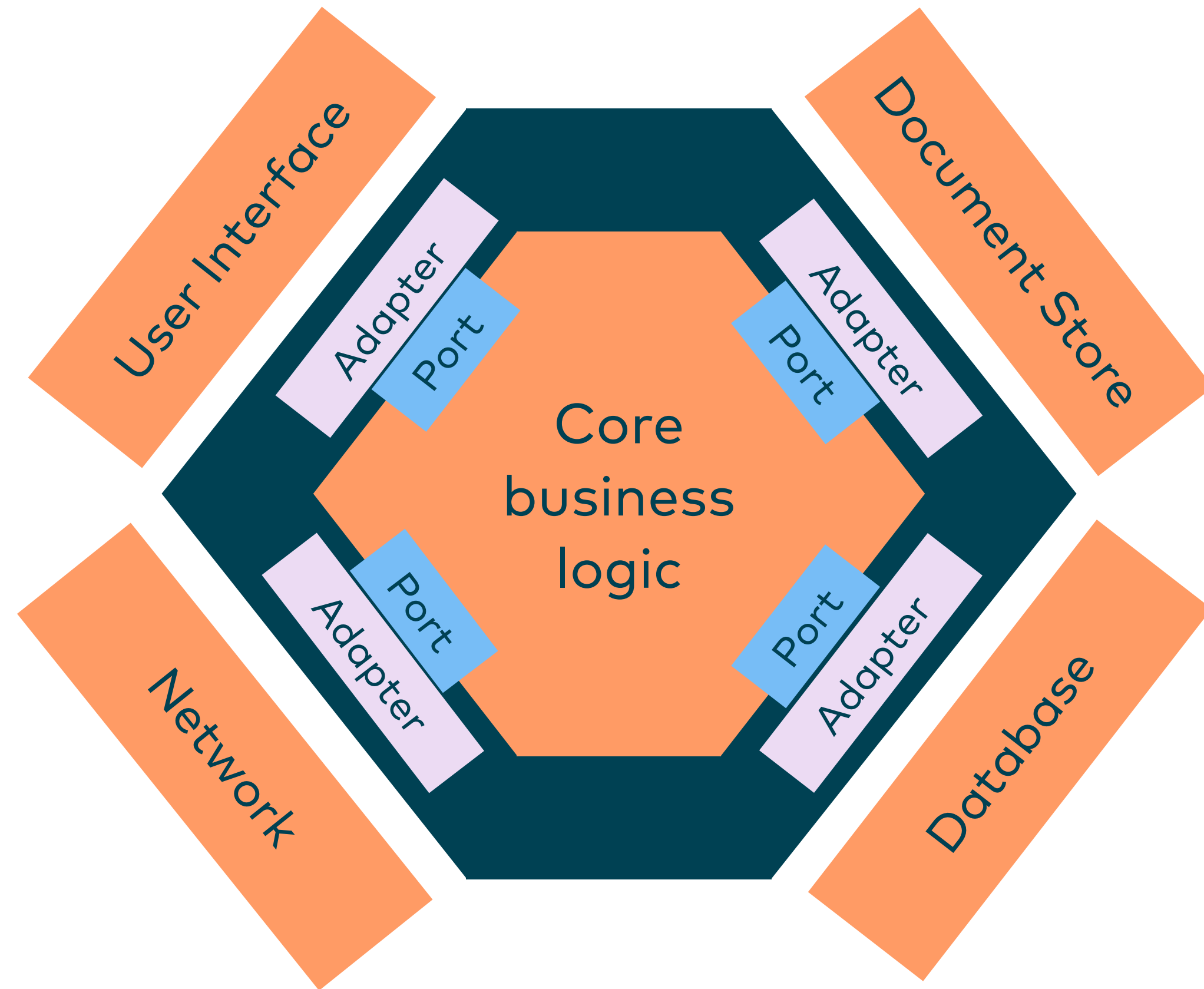
[insert whatever makes sense to you]

Extending context relationships

Partnership, Conformist, Customer/Supplier,
Anticorruption Layer, Open-host Service, Published
Language, Shared Kernel,
Formal Contract, Shared Spec, 3rd Party Standard, ...
[insert whatever makes sense to you]

Should design be domain-driven?

Domain allergy: preferring to explore cool technology to being bothered by learning domain concepts; a disease common among technical developers



Ports and Adapters

Hexagonal Architecture

Clean Architecture

Reality aversion: a failure to recognize that theoretical models tend to break down in practice; a condition often observed among public speakers

Should design be domain-driven?

Yes: Every design should be driven by the domain, not by technology

No: Not every software needs to be built using a technology-neutral OO core

Relational

Focus on using an RDBMS and its abstractions (tables, views, joins, stored procedures ...) for high-performance, data-centric applications

UX/UI/U-driven

Drive design from UI prototypes validated with user experiments, focus on minimalistic, lean implementations to quickly gather feedback, only evolve what works as desired

Algebraic/Denotational

Use mathematical/functional models to generalize/
abstract domain models, apply combinatorial rules
to discover new domain logic

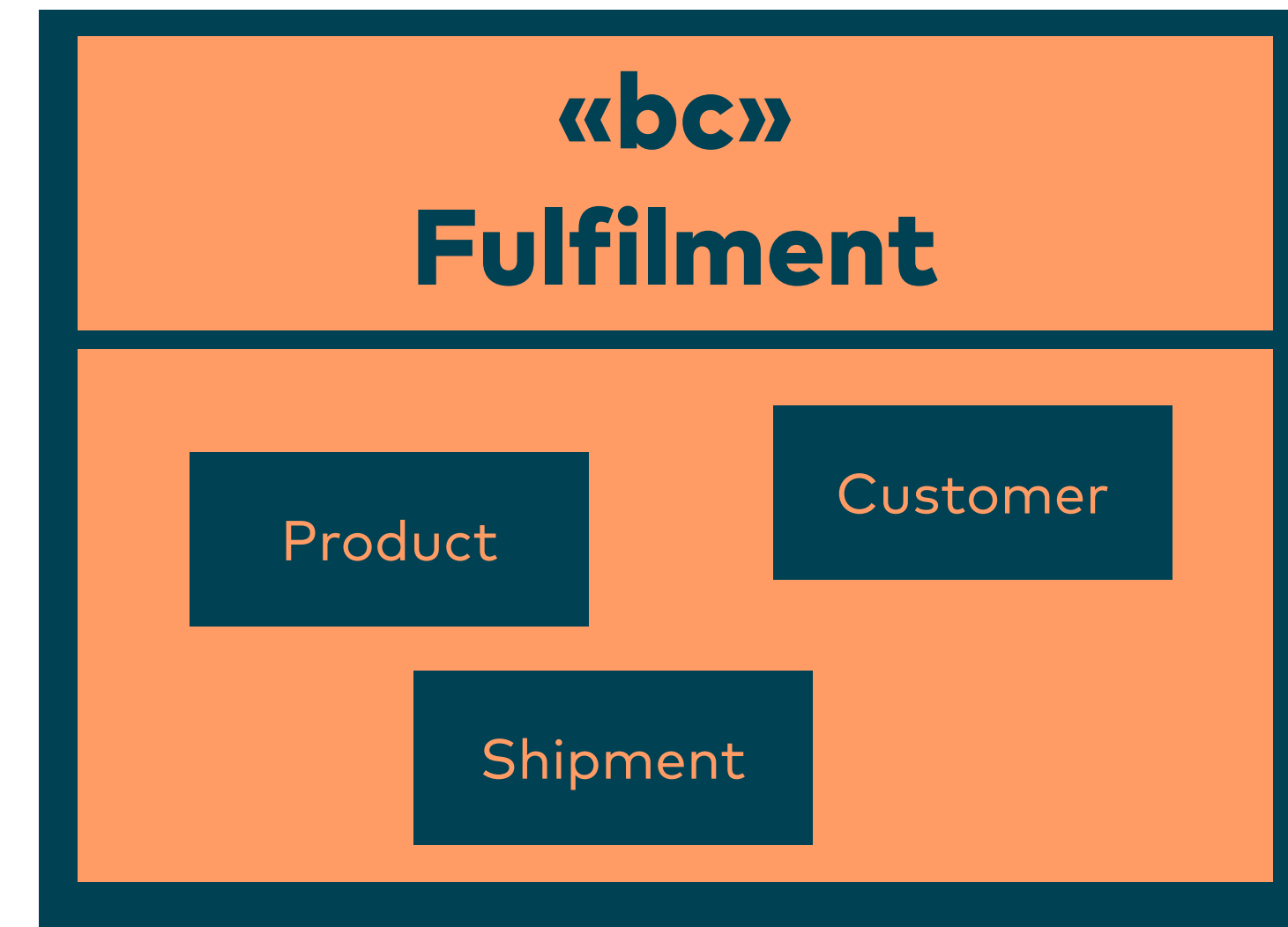
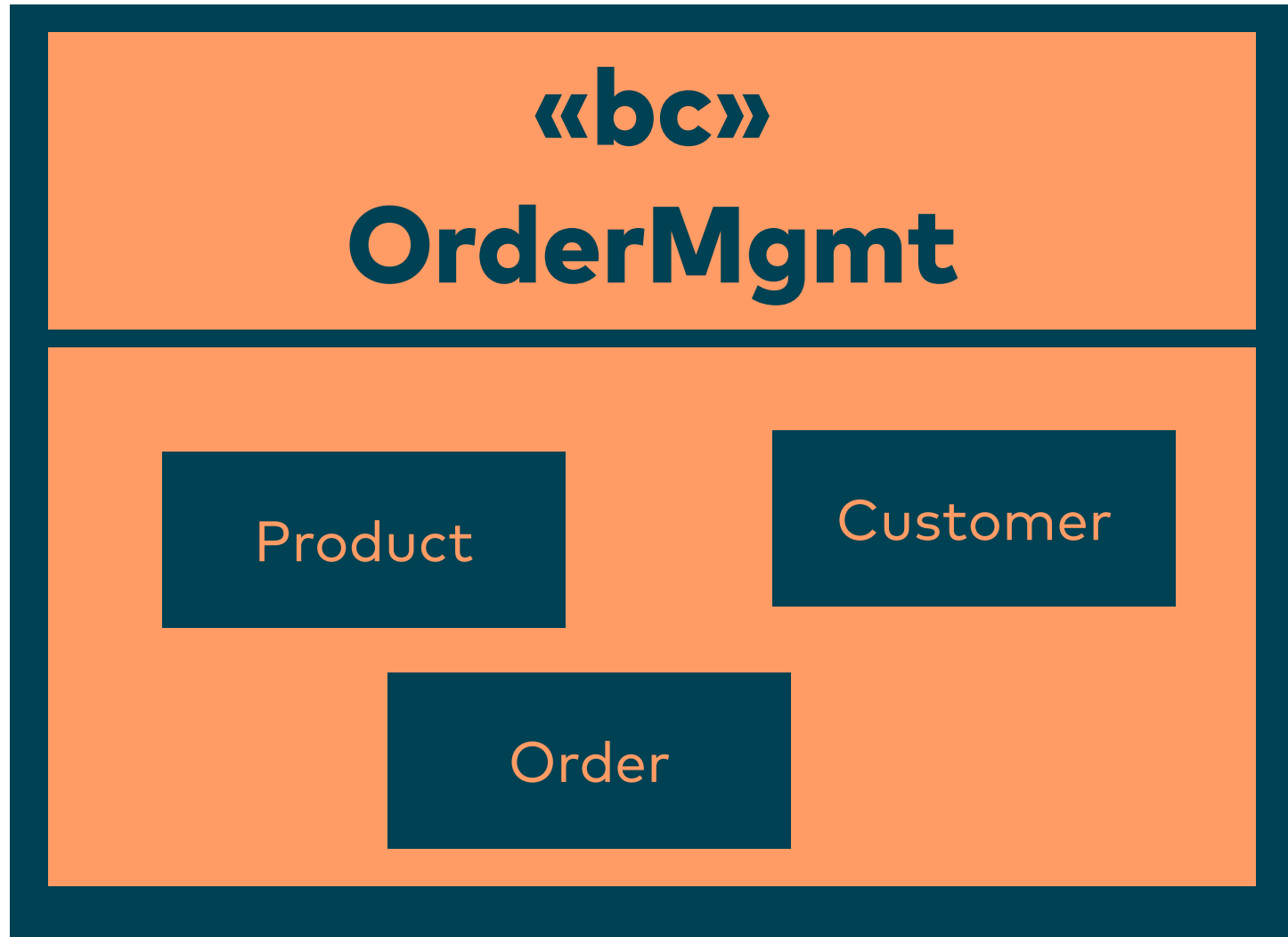
Model-driven

Create technology-independent models outside of programming language environments, use domain-specific languages and model-driven development

Contexts revisited

Bounded Context: Definition

A description of a boundary (typically a subsystem or the work of a particular team) within which a particular model is defined and applicable





So – is DDD overrated?

Strategic DDD is a great starting point for large systems
... but you may have been doing it with another name

Tactical DDD is one of many great starting points
... but it's best viewed as a micro-level decision

I really appreciate DDD and its community
... but no solution is the only viable one

Summary

1. Don't look for just one thing

**No single approach will workin 100% of all cases,
or even 50% – adjust your expectations.**

2. Use recipes as starting points

**Following rules at the start is fine,
but don't be dogmatic**

3. Use contexts as decision spheres

**Don't be afraid to use the best tool for the job,
even if it's uncool, old-fashioned or unusual**

Thank you! Questions?



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