Domain-Driven Design

What is it, and what are the benefits?

Prof. Dr. Stefan Bente

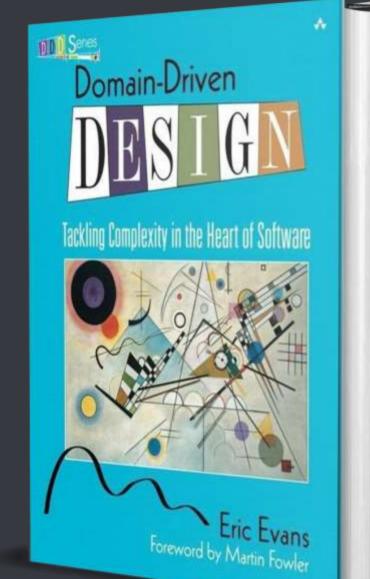


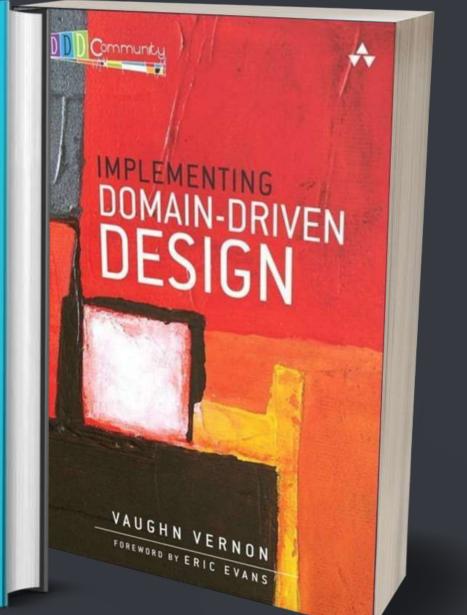
Technology Arts Sciences TH Köln

What you can expect

- 1. DDD what is it?
- 2. What are the benefits?
- 3. What impact can it have on your architecture?

1. DDD - what is it?







- "Der entscheidende Punkt, um den es mir geht, ist auch der Grund, warum das Konzept "Domaindriven Design" heißt:
- Wenn wir Software entwickeln, sollte unser Fokus nicht primär auf den Technologien liegen, die wir verwenden.
- Stattdessen sollte sich unser Hauptaugenmerk auf die geschäftliche Seite richten, also auf den fachlichen Bereich, den wir mit unserer Software unterstützen wollen – kurz: auf die Domäne.
- Das ist es, was ich mit Domain-driven Design meinte."

- The crucial point that I am concerned with is also the reason why the concept is called "domaindriven design":
- When we develop software, our focus should not be primarily on the technologies we use.
- Instead, our main focus should be on the business side, i.e. on the specialist area that we want to support with our software - in short: on the domain.
- That's what I meant by domain-driven design.«

Technical Complexity vs. Domain Complexity

"Car insurance is easy, that's always the same, we'll manage this.

But life insurance is tricky, can we skip this?"

- 1. Domain = Starting Point for the whole design process
- 2. Handling complexity in iterations
- 3. "Ubiquitous Language" based on domain model

2. What are the benefits?

Fast, agile development



Design in Iterations

When you start looking at a problem and it seems really simple, you don't really understand the complexity of the problem.



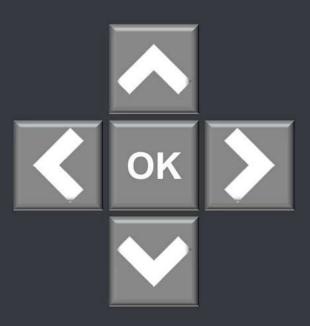
The Problem

- Let's go back to 2004 ...
- Music player
- Navigation through large amounts of tree-shaped data
- Handheld device without touch

(1) Complexity Not Really Understood



(1) Complexity Not Really Understood

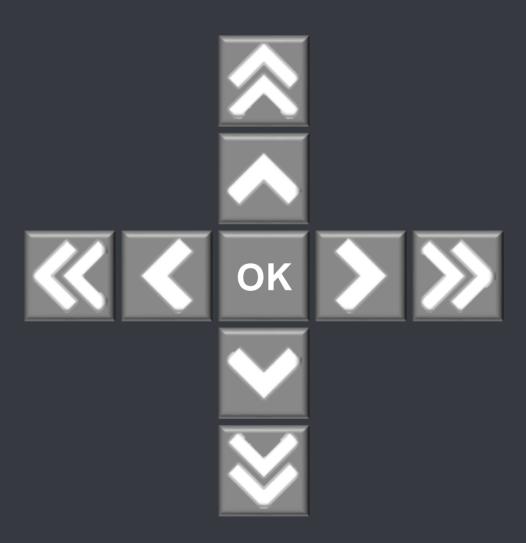


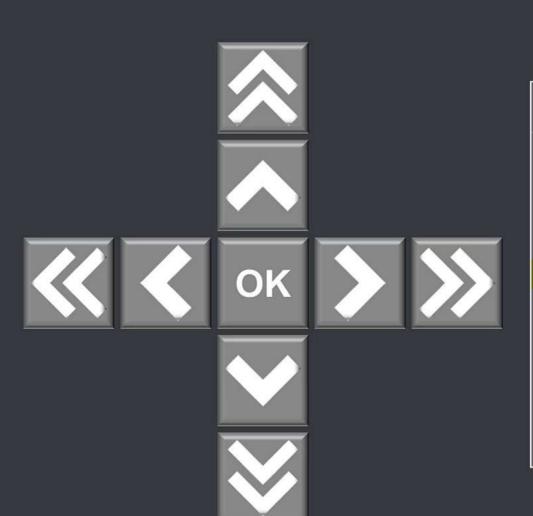
Song	Artist	Year
(Don't Fear) The Reaper	Blue Oyster Cult	1976
(I Can't Get No) Satisfaction	Rolling Stones	1965
(I Just) Died in Your Arms	Cutting Crew	1986
(Oh) Pretty Woman	Van Halen	1982
(Sittin' On) The Dock of the Bay	Otis Redding	1968
(You Can Still) Rock in America	Night Ranger	1983
(You Gotta) Fight for Your Right (To Pa	Beastie Boys	1986
18 And Life	Skid Row	1989
1984/jump	Van Halen	1984
19th Nervous Breakdown	Rolling Stones	1966
2112: Overture / The Temples of Syrin	Rush	1976
25 Or 6 To 4	Chicago	1970
3 Strange Days	School Of Fish	
30 Days In the Hole	Humble Pie	1972
50 Ways to Leave Your Lover	Paul Simon	1975
867-5309 / Jenny	Tommy Tutone	1982
A Conspiracy	The Black Crowes	
A Day In The Life	The Beatles	1967
A Face In The Crowd	Tom Petty & The Heartbre	akers

Then you get into the problem, and you see that it's really complicated, and you come up with all these convoluted solutions.









Comm	A utiliza	V
Song	Artist	Year
#9 Dream	John Lennon	1974
(Don't Fear) The Reaper	Blue Oyster Cult	1976
(I Can't Get No) Satisfaction	Rolling Stones	1965
(I Just) Died in Your Arms	Cutting Crew	1986
(Oh) Pretty Woman	Van Halen	1982
(Sittin' On) The Dock of the Bay	Otis Redding	1968
(You Can Still) Rock in America	Night Ranger	1983
(You Gotta) Fight for Your Right (To	Beastie Boys	1986
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25 Or 6 To 4	Chicago	1970
3 Strange Days	School Of Fish	
30 Days In the Hole	Humble Pie	1972



That's sort of the middle, and that's where most people stop...



(3)

But the really great person will keep on going and find the key, the underlying principle of the problem — and come up with an elegant, really beautiful solution that works."



(3) Really Elegant Solution



Fast, agile development

Autonomous teams

Decoupled / loosely coupled business contexts ("Bounded Contexts")





Grade management

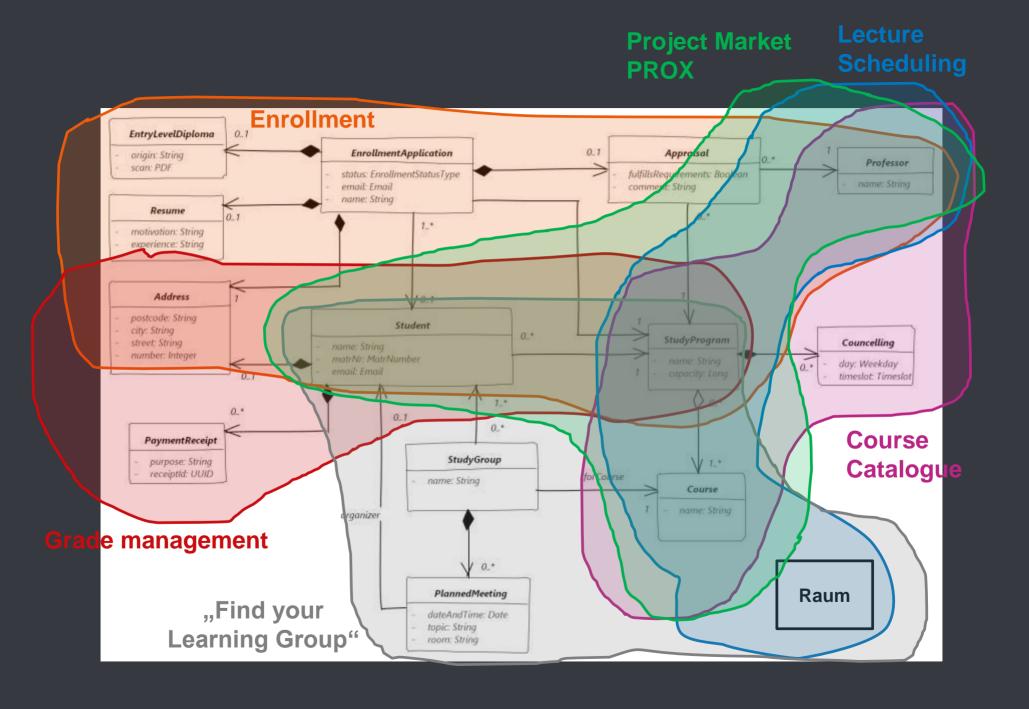
Enrollment

Course Catalogue

Lecture Scheduling

Project Market PROX

"Find your Learning Group"



Grade management

- Study regulations
- Examinations
- Exam registration

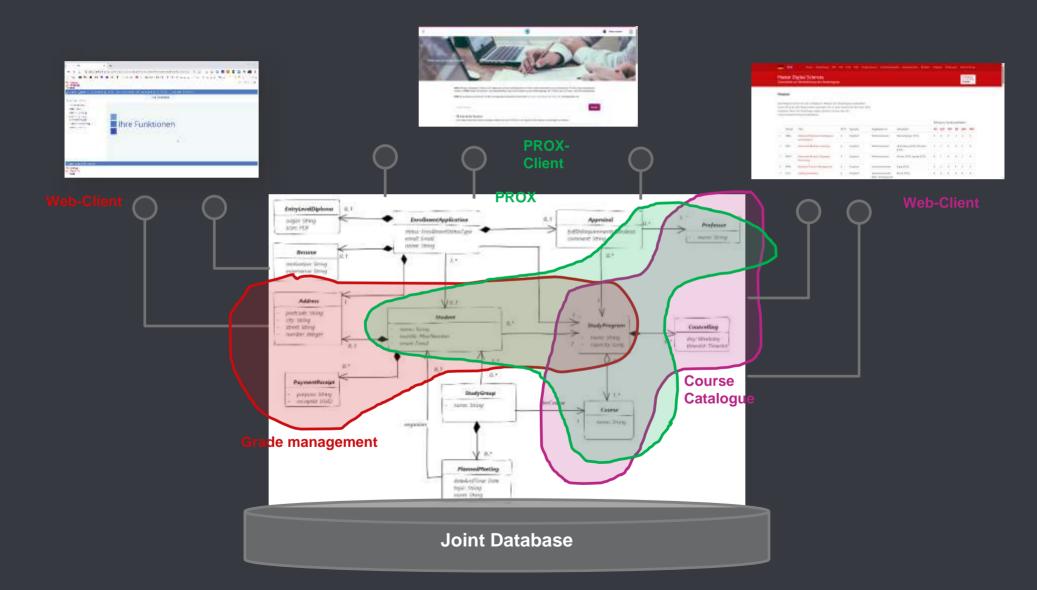
Study Program

Project Market PROX Course Catalogue

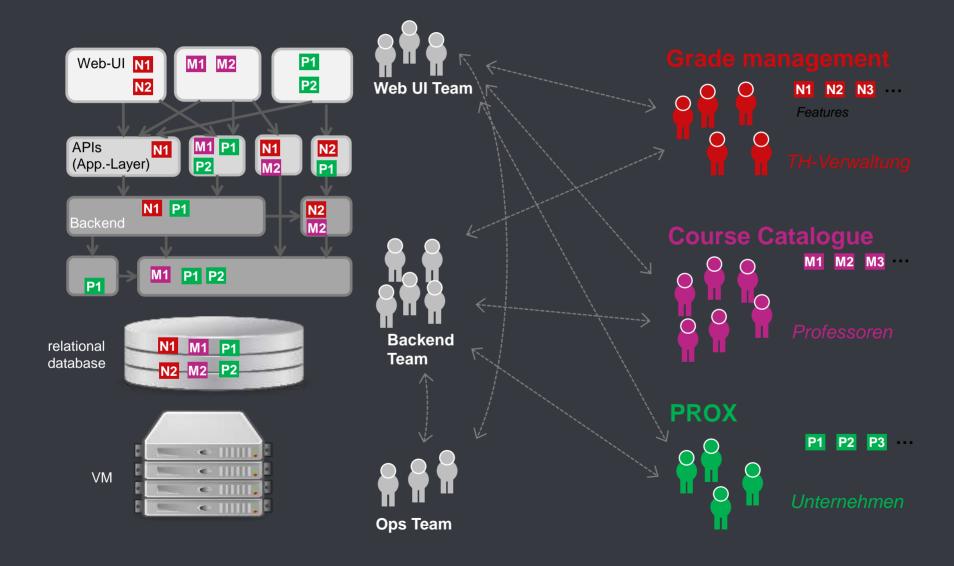
- •Goals of the degree program
- Graduate profiles
- Courses

- Study projects
- •BA / MA Theses
- Opportunities for internships and practical projects
- Mapping of local companies to study program

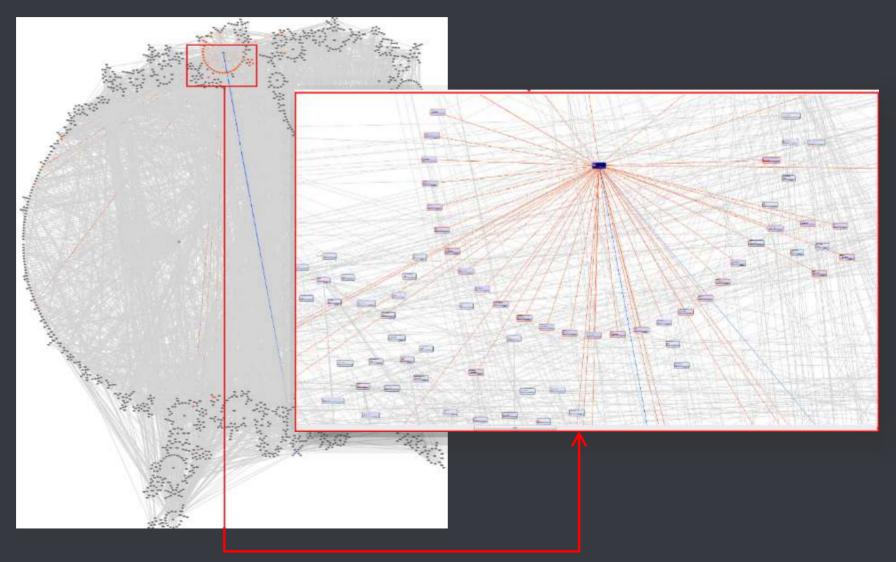
Classical Monolith ...



Classical Monolith ...



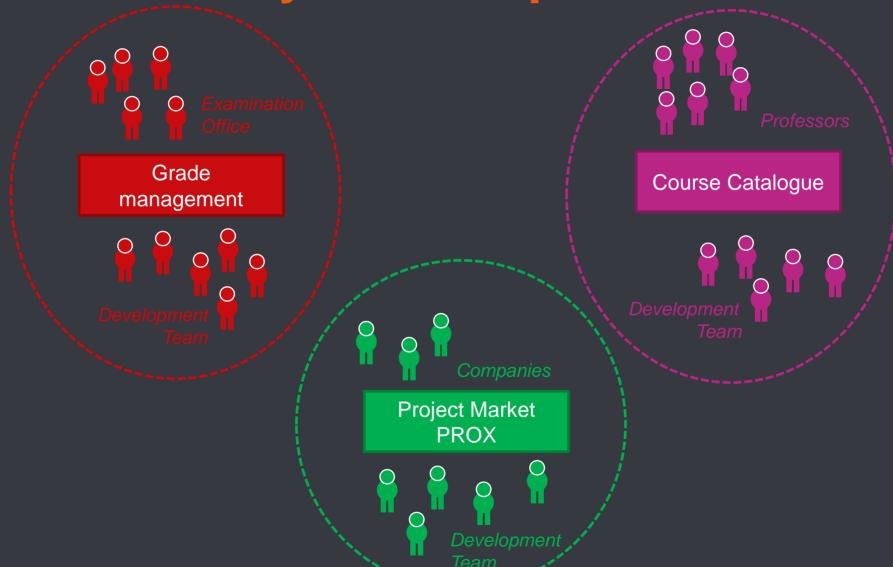
Risk 1: Big Ball of Mud



Risk 2: Too slow for Innovation

- Lots of coordination required for each feature
- Long release cycles (usually <= 4-6 main releases per year)</p>
- Complex integration tests
- Little flexibility in the development and change process

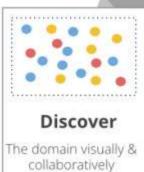
Goal: Loosely / de-coupled contexts



Domain-Driven Design starter modeling process

A starter process for beginners, not a rigid best-practice. DDD is continuous, evolutionary and iterative design.







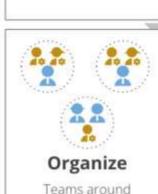
The domain into sub-domains

Connect

Sub-domains to form a

loosely coupled

architecture

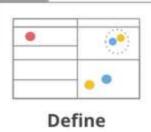




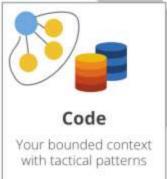
bounded contexts

Strategize

Business differentiating core-domains



Roles & responsibilities for bounded contexts



STORMING

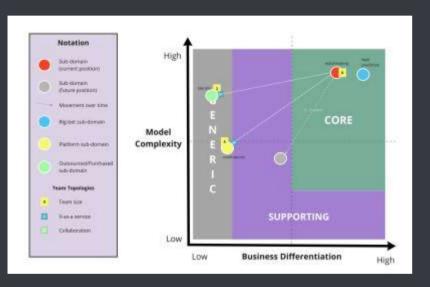
Alberto Brandolini



Workshop 1: Event Storming

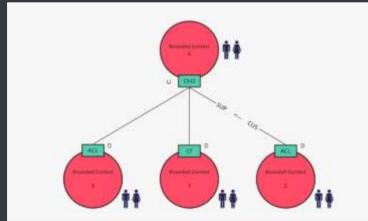


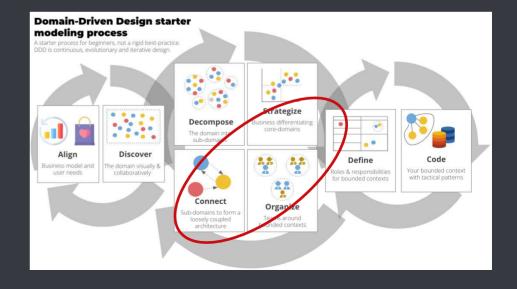
Workshop 2: Bounded Contexts / selected DDD Crew methods



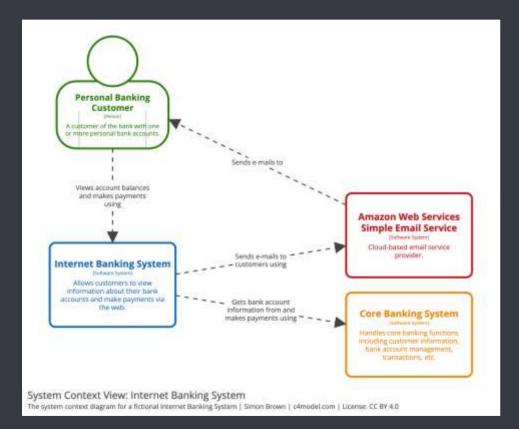


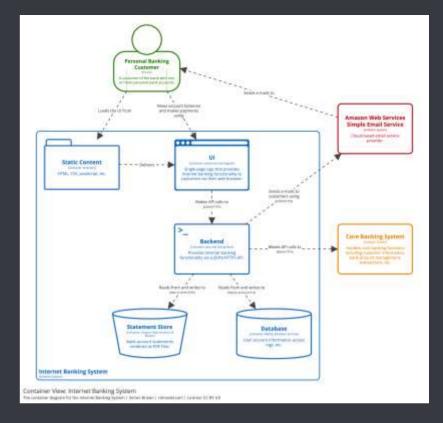


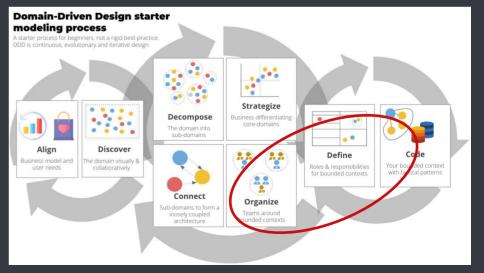




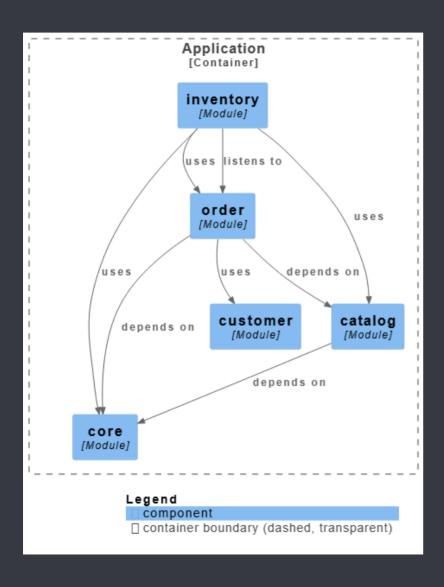
Workshop 3: C4 Model





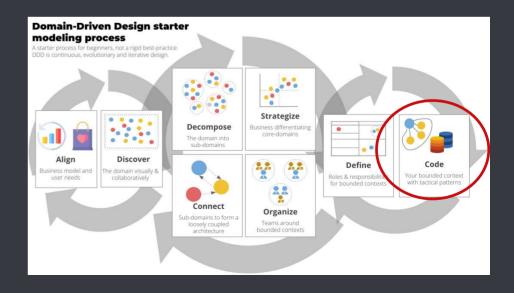


Workshop 4 & following: Implementation





Spring Modulith





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