

Software Architecture and its relevance for Software Engineering

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Outline

- Software Architecture - Introduction
- Relevant Issues for SW Engineering
- Issues of Emerging Significance

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Outline

- Software Architecture - Introduction
 - *Model of SWA and state of current research*
 - Architecture versus design
 - General relevance of architecture
- Relevant Issues for SW Engineering
- Issues of Emerging Significance

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Models of SW Architecture

- Perry & Wolf 89/92 model of SWA
- SWA = (Elements, Form, Rationale)
- Elements : process, data and connecting
- Form is the set of properties of, and relationships among, the elements
- Rationale is the justification for the elements and form

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State of Current Work

- Pretty much agree about process, data and connecting elements as first class entities
- Models differ primarily with respect to Form
- Few models pay attention to rationale
- Styles tend to focus on element and form restrictions

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Current Approaches to Form

- Configuration
- Type
- Pattern
- Property

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Model - Configuration

- Characterization
 - Basic box and lines approach
 - Components may be processes, subsystems, etc
 - Connections are defined by Provides/Requires clauses
- Approach to Style
 - Tend not to be interested in styles
 - Except in the context of dynamic arch's

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Model - Configuration

- Examples of this Approach
 - Most informal descriptions
 - Kramer & Magee - dynamic structures
 - Le Metayer - graph grammars as styles
- Configuration important in other models

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Model - Type

- Characterization
 - Typically, an historical approach
 - Look for types and classes of architectural objects
 - Often organized hierarchically

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Model - Type

- Approach to Style
 - Emphasis on the basic classes or types of components and connectors
 - Perhaps, a slight more emphasis on connectors
 - Eg, pipes and filters; blackboard architecture
- Examples of this Approach
 - Shaw, et al
 - Hudak

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Model - Pattern

- Characterization
 - Emphasis on patterns of interactions
 - Tendency to focus on connections with components as endpoints
- Approach to Style
 - Architectural instances are specializations of styles

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Model - Pattern

- Examples of this Approach
 - Garlan et al (Wright, etc)
 - Invarardi and Wolf et al (use of CHAM - transformation patterns)
 - Luckham et al (Event patterns)
 - Kramer and Magee (Patterns of interactions)
 - Taylor et al (C2 style)
 - Gamma et al, Siemens (OO patterns)

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Model - Property

- Characterization
 - Properties of (or constraints on) data, process and connecting elements
 - Relationships among data, process and connecting elements
- Approach to Style
 - Selection of some critical elements
 - Selection of some properties and relationships
 - Constraints on properties and relationships

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Model - Property

- Examples of this Approach
 - Perry and Wolf
 - Moriconi and Qian
 - Batory

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Architecture vs Design

- Why separate architecture from design?
- Useful separation of concerns
- Akin to high level design
- Focuses on initial structural issues

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Architecture vs Design

- Differences between Architecture and Design
 - Architecture is concerned about higher level issues
 - components vs procedures
 - interactions among components vs interfaces
 - constraints on components and interactions vs algorithms, procedures and types

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Architecture vs Design

- Architecture is concerned with a different set of structural issues
 - Large-grained composition vs procedural composition
 - Component interactions (protocols) vs procedural/task interactions (pc, rpc, msgs, etc)
 - Information content vs data types and representations

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General Relevance

- Establishes the structure for satisfying system drivers
 - User/Market Requirements
 - Domain requirements
 - Business constraints
 - Product-line constraints
 - Project constraints

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General Relevance

- Defines the important structural aspects
 - The load-bearing walls ,
 - The components, their properties and relationships,
 - The styles of initialization, fault recovery, reliability, etc

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General Relevance

- Provides a structural framework for
 - System development,
 - System evolution,
 - Component design and implementation,
 - Asset generation and use/reuse, and
 - System composition

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Outline

- Software Architecture - Introduction
- Relevant Issues for SW Engineering
 - *Specification*
 - Codification
 - Reuse - Product Lines
- Issues of Emerging Significance

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Uses of Architectural Specifications

- Prescription vs Description
- Traceability
- Analysis
- Visualization and simulation
- Configuration/Generation

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Architectural Prescriptions

- Emphasis on intent, critical aspects
- Tendency towards minimality or incompleteness
- Problem domain emphasis
- Tendency towards high level constraints

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Architectural Descriptions

- Emphasis on what exists
- Tendency towards completeness
- Implementation domain emphasis
- Tendency towards detailed descriptions

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Traceability

- Rationale is link between architecture and its drivers
 - Non-functionally induced structure
 - Functionally induced structure
- Mapping to design/impl components

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Analysis

- Level of analysis depends on
 - the underlying model
 - the expressiveness of the specification language
- Configuration: standard build
- Type: compiler technology
- Pattern: model checking and simulation
- Property: depends on
 - expressibility
 - decidability

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Analysis

- Typical kinds of Analyses
 - Style conformance
 - Consistency and Completeness
 - configuration completeness
 - configuration consistency
 - component - connector consistency (Garlan et al)

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Analysis

- Other functional properties
 - safety properties
 - mismatch detection (Invaradi & Wolf, et al)
 - satisfaction of component by subarchitecture (Moriconi et al)
- Non-functional properties, for example
 - performance
 - reliability

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Visualization & Simulation

- Graphical versions of text
- Representation of analyses (Kramer/Magee)
 - Full patterns of interactions
 - Minimization of interactions
- Simulation of event patterns (Luckham et al)
- Visualization/simulation of architectural intent
 - Instrumented connectors (Balzer et al)

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Configurations

- Build
 - Descriptive specifications
 - configuration model: straightforward
 - other models: need mapping to design/impl
 - Prescriptive specifications
 - determine completeness of arch spec
 - define/generate missing architectural components
 - need mapping to design/implementation

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Configurations

- Generate
 - Descriptive specifications
 - Configuration/Type models: not enough information
 - Pattern/Property models: possible to leverage
 - Prescriptive specifications
 - Pattern/Property models useful
 - Need deep understanding of domains for completion
 - Once completed, possible to leverage

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 - Specification
 - **Codification**
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Codification

- Implementation components
- Type approach
- Patterns approach
- Property approach
- In general, still a long way to go

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Codification - Components

- Basic Platforms
 - Common components: GUIs, object mgmt, etc
 - Domain-specific: application-specific platforms
 - first step towards a product line architecture
- Shared Assets
 - Motivation: cost, interval leverage
 - first step towards domain specialization
- Serves as basis for architectural generation

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Codification - Type Approach

- Classified existing common components and connectors
- Tendency:
 - Functional classification
 - Solution domain
- Codified styles: restriction of component and connector types
 - For example, pipes and filters

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Codification - Pattern Approach

- Design patterns - micro-architectural
- Tends to be informal
- Architectural idioms - closer to type approach
- Styles - defined in terms of patterns
 - event patterns
 - interaction patterns

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Codification - Properties

- Domain-specific architectural assets
 - Components appropriate to the domain
 - Components defined by properties
- Consistent architectural instance created by
 - Component composition on the basis of desired properties
 - Propagating and satisfying the desired properties (ala Perry's Inscape, Batory's Genvoca)

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Codification - Long Way To Go

- Need non-functional properties
- Understanding of interaction between functional and non-functional properties
- Codification in problem domain
 - Domain-specific templates
 - Applicability of codified solution domain components to problem domain components

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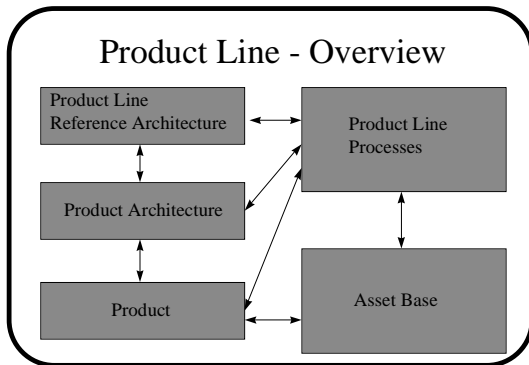
Product Line - Basic Aspects

- Begin with product instances
 - legacy based
 - use architecture recovery processes
- Focus on appropriate business domain
 - use domain specific architectural processes
 - map from recovered to domain architecture
- Abstract/Generalize to Product Line Architecture

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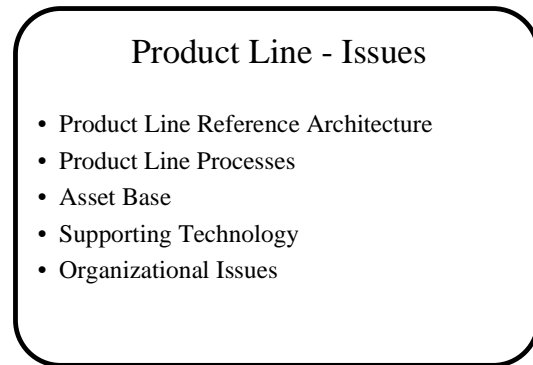
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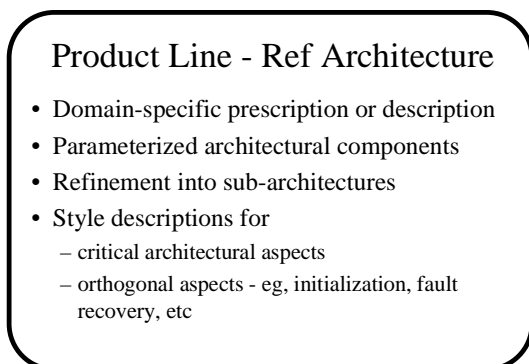
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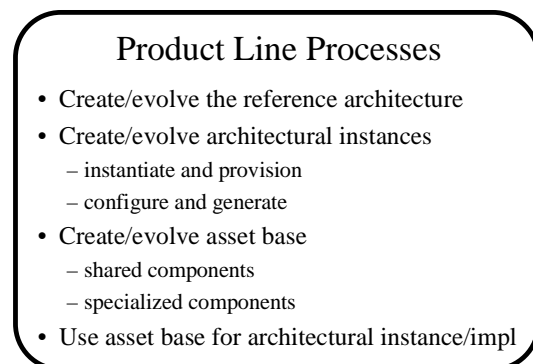
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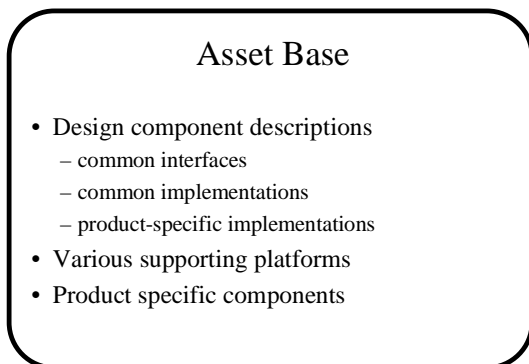
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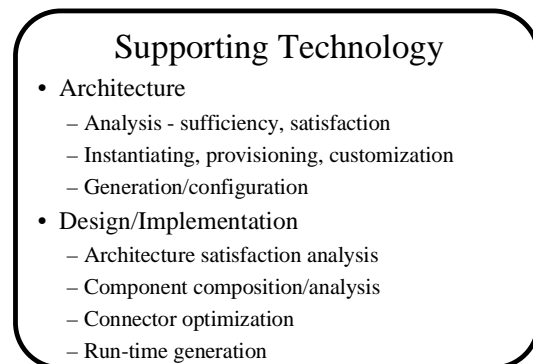
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Organizational Considerations

- Architecture/Asset base
 - across product lines
 - product line specific
 - product specific
- Supporting technology
 - global to the company
- Processes - support multiple product lines

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 - *Styles*
 - Connectors
 - Dynamics

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Styles

- An incomplete architectural prescription
- Focuses on certain aspects of the architecture
 - architectural elements
 - formal characteristics
 - constraints on architectural elements
 - constraints on formal characteristics

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Styles

- Problem: Restrict the architectural structure
 - for example, strict layering of the architecture
- Solution: layered architecture style
 - constrain the interactions
 - any interaction at elements on the same level
 - no interactions at more than one level away
 - level below: initiate interactions only
 - level above: react interactions only

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Styles

- Problem: multi-dimensional organization
 - Select one as primary, others as secondary
- Solution: Styles for the secondary dimensions
 - primary dimension: architectural elements
 - secondary dimensions then distributed over primary
 - styles define the characteristics of the distributed dimensions

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Styles

- Useful rule of thumb: a style for a domain
- Problem: multiple domains in any significant architecture
- Challenge: integrating the styles consistently

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 - Styles
 - **Connectors**
 - Dynamics

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Connectors

- Primarily thought of means of communication
 - procedure call, remote procedure call
 - message passing with various levels of service
 - constraints on structure and directions - pipes
 - constraints on quality of service - persistence

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Connectors

- Extremely useful in this context
 - separates computation from interaction
 - can change some non-functional characteristics by changing connectors
 - from prototype to embedded system via connectors (Tracz)
 - improve performance via connector optimization

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Connectors

- Can be used as means of mediation
 - govern access to share data structures
 - provide synchronization, exclusion
 - critical sections
 - monitors
 - determine what is allowed and when
 - readers/writers policies
 - path expressions

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Connectors

- Extremely useful in this context
 - separates mediation control from computation
 - localizes synchronization and exclusion control
 - localizes operational policies
 - separate mediation from communication
 - compose communication and mediation connectors

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Connectors

- Can be used a means of coordination
 - determine control of computation
 - elements of control in communication
 - elements of control in mediation
 - control loci of execution
 - control delivery of data

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Connectors

- Extremely useful in this context
 - separate aspects of control from computation
 - instrumented connectors (Balzer)
 - mutual invocation - like coroutines
 - coordination of computation results and data delivery
 - fault tolerance
 - separate exception handling as a plane of control
 - becomes compositional not integral

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 - Styles
 - Connectors
 - *Dynamics*

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Dynamics

- Allowed dynamic changes
 - creation/destruction of components and connectors (Kramer & Magee)
 - to respond to dynamic system requirements
- Appropriate support for
 - distribution independence
 - dynamic linking, registration (Taylor et al)

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Conclusions

- Separates out useful level of concern
 - problem domain meets implementation domain
- Defines important constraints on the system
- Basic structure of the system
- Means of capitalizing on assets
- Moves us from integral to compositional
 - eg, Browne's performance models
- Integrates composition with generation

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