



Universidad de Oviedo



Software Architecture

Basic definitions



SOFTWARE
ARCHITECTURE

Course 2019/20

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Contents

Basic definitions in Software Architecture

What is software architecture?

Stakeholders

Quality attributes

Constraints

What is a software Architecture?

Structure (or set of structures) of a system,
which comprise:

- software elements
- relations among them
- properties of both.

High level structure of a software system

“Significant design decisions of a system”

If you have to change them \Rightarrow High cost

Architecture design

Problem domain

Solution domain

Design
Objectives

Functional
requirements

Quality
attributes

Constraints

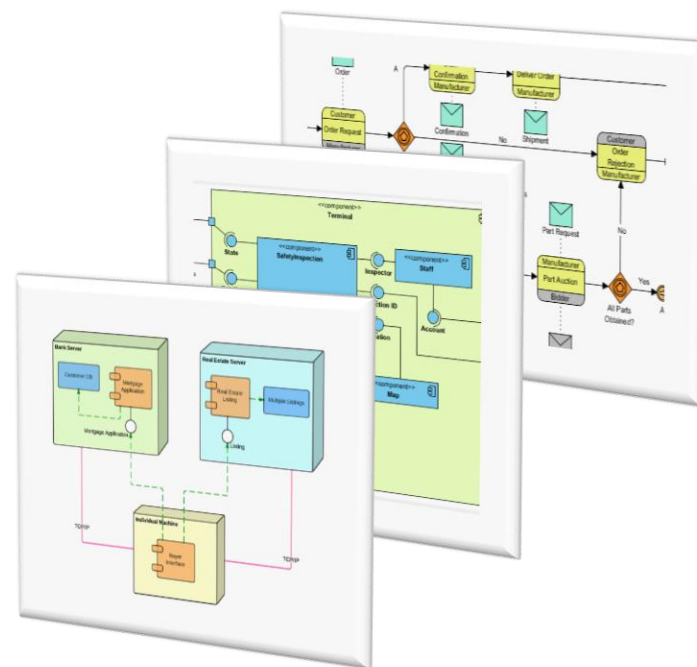
Concerns

Architecture
drivers (inputs)



Architect

Design activity



Design of the
architecture
(output)

Architecture drivers

Inputs of the software architecture process

Design objectives

Functional requirements

Quality attributes

Constraints

Concerns

Design objectives

What are the business goals?

Why you are designing that software?

Some examples:

Pre-sales proposal: rapid design of an initial solution in order to produce an estimate

Custom system with established time and costs which may not evolve much once released

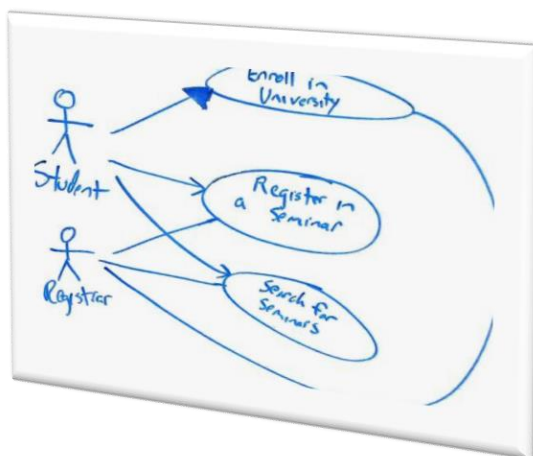
New increment or release of a continuously evolving system

Functional requirements

Functionality that supports the business goals

List of requirements as use cases or user stories

Use cases



User stories

As a recruiter
I want to be able to manage resumes,
so that I can process the resumes from job-seekers.

Quality attributes

Measurable features of interest to users/developers

Also known as non-functional requirements

Performance, availability, modifiability, testability,...

Also known as -ilities

Can be specified with scenarios

Stimulus-response technique

“If an internal failure occurs during normal operation, the system resumes operation in less than 30seconds, and no data is lost”

ISO 25010: list of some non-functional requirements

List: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_system_quality_attributes

Quality attributes

Quality attributes determine most architectural design decisions

If the only concern is functionality, a monolithic system would suffice

However, it is quite common to see:

Redundancy structures to increase **reliability**

Concurrency to increase **performance**

Layers for **modifiability**

...

Quality attributes must be prioritized

By the client to consider system's success

By the architect to consider technical risk

Constraints

Pre-specified design decisions

Very little software has total freedom

May be technical or organizational

May originate from the customer but also from the development organization

Usually limit the alternatives that can be considered for particular design decisions

Examples:

Frameworks, programming languages, DBMS,...

They can act as “friends”

Identifying them can avoid pointless disagreements

Concerns

Design decisions that should be made

Even if they are not stated explicitly

Examples:

Input validation

Exception management and logging

Data migration and backup

Code styles...

...

Architecture as a trade-off

Between...

Creativity

Fun
Risk
Can offer new solutions
Can be unnecessary

Method

Efficient in familiar domains
Predictable result
Not always the best solution
Proven quality techniques



Architect



Types of systems

Greenfield systems in novel domains

E.g. Google, WhatsApp,...

Less well known domains, more innovative



Greenfield systems in mature domains

E.g. “*traditional*” enterprise applications,
standard mobile apps

Well known domain, less innovative



Brownfield domains

Changes to existing system



Software architect

Discipline evolves

Architect must be aware of

New development techniques

Styles and patterns

Best tool = experience (*no silver bullet*)

Self experience

Experience from community



Architect



Role of software architect

