

Software architecture - Course 2020-21

Study guide – Date: 20 March 2021

• https://arquisoft.github.io/course2021.html

Table of contents

Contenido

T	able of co	onte	nts	1
1.1	Preser	ntatio	on	7
1.2	Softwa	are A	Architecture – definitions	8
1.3	Comm	unic	cating software architecture	9
	1.3.1.1	Arc	chitecture is more than code	9
	1.3.1.2	Go	al of documentation	9
	1.3.1.3	Do	cumentation requirements	9
	1.3.1.4	Rul	les for good documentation	9
	1.3.1.5	Pro	blem vs solution space	9
	1.3.1.6	Vie	ews and viewpoints	9
	1.3.1.7	Do	cumenting views	9
	1.3.1.8	Too	ols for diagrams	9
	1.3.1.	8.1	Sketches	9
	1.3.1.	8.2	Drawing tools for diagrams	9
	1.3.1.	8.3	Text-based diagramming tools	9
	1.3.1.	8.4	Modeling tools	9
	1.3.1.	8.5	Reverse engineering the model	9
	1.3.1.	8.6	Architecture description languages (ADL)	9
	1.3.1.9	Sof	ftware architecture templates and methodologies	9
	1.3.1.	9.1	Kruchten 4+1	9
	1.3.1.	9.2	Views and beyond	10
	1.3.1.	9.3	C4 model	10
	1.3.1.	9.4	Arc42	10
	1.3.1.10	Aı	rchitecturally evident coding style	10
1.4	Role o	f So	ftware architect and stakeholders	11
1.	4.1 Ro	le of	software architect	11
	1.4.1.1	Exp	pectations of an architect	11



1.4.1.2	Wor	king in teams	11
1.4.1.	2.1	Social interactions	11
1.4.1.	2.2	Architect personalities	11
1.4.1.3	Tea	m topologies	11
1.4.1.3	3.1	Conway's law	11
1.4.1.3	3.2	Inverse Conway Maneuver	11
1.4.1.4	Tea	m size	11
1.4.1.5	Leve	eraging checklists	12
1.4.2 Sta	keho	lders	12
1.4.2.1	Iden	itifying stakeholders	12
1.4.2.2	Stak	keholders' expectations	12
1.4.2.3	Stak	keholder map	12
1.4.2.4	Bus	iness goal statements	12
1.5 Quality	/ attri	butes/architecture characteristics	13
1.5.1 Typ	oes o	f requirements	13
1.5.1.1	Fun	ctional requirements	13
1.5.1.2	Qua	lity attribute requirements	13
1.5.1.3	Wha	at is quality?	13
1.5.1.4	Qua	lity attributes and trade-offs	13
1.5.2 Spe	ecifyii	ng quality attributes	13
1.5.2.1	Qua	lity attribute scenarios	13
1.5.2.	1.1	Components of a quality attribute scenario	13
1.5.2.	1.2	Types of quality attribute scenarios	14
1.5.2.	1.3	Prioritizing quality attribute scenarios	14
1.5.2.2	Тур	es of quality attributes	14
1.5.2.	2.1	Operational	14
1.5.2.	2.2	Structural	14
1.5.2.	2.3	Cross-cutting	14
1.5.2.3	Find	ling quality attributes	14
1.5.2.	3.1	Quality attribute workshops	14
1.5.2.	3.2	Formal checklists: ISO 25010	14
1.5.2.	3.3	Quality attribute tree	14
		ng quality attributes	
1.5.3.	1.1	Operational measures	14
1.6 Achiev	ina s	oftware architecture	15



1.6.1 How much architecture?	15
1.6.2 Design concepts	15
1.6.3 ADD: Attribute driven design	15
1.6.4 Risk based approach	16
1.6.5 Making decisions	16
1.6.6 Architectural issues	16
1.6.7 Architectures evaluation	16
1.7 Architectural techniques and taxonomies	17
1.7.1 Definitions	17
1.7.1.1 Tactics	17
1.7.1.2 Architectural styles	17
1.7.1.3 Architectural pattern	17
1.7.1.4 Pattern vs style	17
1.7.1.5 Pattern languages and catalogs	17
1.7.1.6 Reuse vs create	17
1.7.1.6.1 Reference architectures	17
1.7.1.6.2 Externally developed components	17
1.8 Construction and maintenance	18
1.8.1 Software: product vs service	18
1.8.2 Configuration management	18
1.8.3 Software construction	18
1.8.3.1 Overview of methodologies	18
1.8.3.1.1 Incremental piecemeal	18
1.8.3.1.2 Waterfall	18
1.8.3.1.3 V model	18
1.8.3.1.4 Big design up front	18
1.8.3.1.5 Iterative models	18
1.8.3.1.6 Overview of agile methodologies	18
1.8.4 Configuration management	19
1.8.5 Construction tools	19
1.8.6 Control version systems	19
1.8.7 Dependency management	19
1.8.8 Build management	20
1.9 Modularity	21
1.0.1 Rig hall of mud	21



1.9.2 Modularity definitions	21
1.9.3 Modularity recommendations	21
1.9.3.1 SOLID principles	21
1.9.3.2 High Cohesion	21
1.9.3.2.1 Cohesion principles	21
1.9.3.2.2 Cohesion metric	21
1.9.3.3 Low Coupling	21
1.9.3.4 Connascence	22
1.9.3.5 Robustness principle: Postel's law	22
1.9.3.6 Demeter's law	22
1.9.3.7 Fluid interfaces	22
1.9.3.8 Other modularity recommendations	22
1.9.4 Module systems	22
1.9.5 Modularity styles	22
1.9.5.1 Layers	22
1.9.5.2 Aspect Oriented	22
1.9.5.3 Domain based	22
1.9.5.3.1 Domain Driven Design	22
1.9.5.3.2 Hexagonal architecture	23
1.9.5.3.3 Clean architecture	23
1.9.5.3.4 Data centered	23
1.9.5.3.5 Naked objects	23
.10 Runtime – Basic and Monolith styles	24
1.10.1 Data flow	24
1.10.1.1 Batch	24
1.10.1.2 Pipes and filters	24
1.10.1.2.1 Pipes and filters with uniform interface	24
1.10.1.2.2 Variants	24
1.10.1.3 Job organization	24
1.10.1.4 Master-slave	24
1.10.2 Interactive systems	24
1.10.2.1 MVC	24
1.10.2.2 PAC	24
1.10.3 Repository	25
1.10.3.1 Shared data	25



1.10.3.2	Blackboard	25
1.10.3.3	Rule based	25
1.10.4 Inv	ocation	25
1.10.4.1	Call-return	25
1.10.4.2	Client-server	25
1.10.5 Eve	ent driven architecture	25
1.10.5.1	Publish-subscribe	25
1.10.5.2	Actor models	25
1.10.5.3	CQRS: Command query responsibility segregation	25
1.10.5.4	Event sourcing	25
1.10.6 Ada	aptable systems	25
1.10.6.1	Plugins	25
1.10.6.2	Microkernel	25
1.10.6.3	Reflection	25
1.10.6.4	Interpreters and DSLs	25
1.10.6.5	Mobile code	26
1.10.6.6	Cooperation systems	26
1.10.7 Dis	tributed systems	26
1.11 Runti	me - Distributed and Big Data systems	27
1.11.1 Dis	tributed systems	27
1.11.1.1	Integration styles	27
1.11.1.	1.1 File transfer	27
1.11.1.	1.2 Shared database	27
1.11.1.	1.3 Remote procedure call (RPC)	27
1.11.1.	1.4 Messaging	27
1.11.1.2	Broker pattern	27
1.11.1.3	Peer-to-peer	27
1.11.1.4	Service Oriented Architectures (SOA)	27
1.11.1.4	4.1 Definitions: Endpoint, Contracts, Messages, Policies, Registries	.27
1.11.1.5	Microservices	27
1.11.1.6	Serverless	28
1.11.2 Sca	alable and Big data	28
1.11.2.1	Space architecture	28
1.11.2.2	MapReduce	28
1.11.2.3	Lambda architecture	28



	1.11.2.4 Kappa architecture	28
1	.12 Allocation & deployment	29
	1.12.1 Deployment view	29
	1.12.2 Packaging, distribution and deployment	29
	1.12.2.1 Packaging	29
	1.12.2.2 Distribution channels	29
	1.12.2.3 Software computation options	29
	1.12.2.4 Execution environments	29
	1.12.2.5 Continuous delivery and continuous deployment	29
	1.12.2.5.1 Deployment pipeline	29
	1.12.2.5.2 Infrastructure as code	29
	1.12.2.5.3 Testing and continuous delivery	30
	1.12.3 Software in production	30
	1.12.3.1 Quality attributes in production	30
	1.12.3.2 Capacity planning	30
	1.12.3.3 Logging & monitoring	30
	1.12.3.4 Incidents & post-mortem analysis	30
	1.12.3.4.1 Root cause analysis	30
	1.12.3.4.2 Preventive measures	30
	1.12.3.5 Chaos engineering	30
1	.13 Software architecture and enterprise environment	31
	1.13.1 Software architect at enterprises	31
	1.13.2 Enterprise software	31
	1.13.3 Software product lines	31
	1.13.4 Software and enterprise services	31
2	References	33
3	Calendar 2020/21	33
4	Index	35



1.1 Presentation

Slides	
English	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/EN.ASW.TE01_Presentation.pdf
Spanish	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/ES.ASW.TE01_Presentacion.pdf

This document contains a list of contents for the Software architecture course (https://arquisoft.github.io/) with some annotations.

We goal of the document is to contain a guide of the contents given in the course which facilitates its search and that contains some references or annotations for further reading.

In each lesson we include a link to the slides in English and Spanish. The web page also contains the video recordings of the lecture classes.

The content that appears in blue color is content that has not been taught in the 2020-21 course.



1.2 Software Architecture – definitions

Slides	
English	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/EN.ASW.TE02_Definitions.pdf
Spanish	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/ES.ASW.Te02_Definiciones.pdf

- What is architecture?
- Vitruvius "De architectura"

Firmitas (Durability)

Utilitas (Utility)

Venustas (Elegance/Beauty)

- What is software architecture?
 - o Formal definition ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011
 - Popular definition
 - Other definitions
- Buildings vs Software architecture
 - Similarities and differences
- Other disciplines which are similar
 - o Civil engineering, mechanical engineering, aeronautics
- Other architectures
 - o Business, enterprise, systems, information, data...
 - Common thing: Structure and vision
- Architecture vs design
- Benefits of software architecture
- Challenges of software architecture
- Laws of software architecture
 - o 1st law: Everything is a trade-off
 - o 2nd law: Why is more important than how
- Agile software architecture
- Architecture drivers (inputs)
 - Design objectives
 - Different systems
 - Functional requirements
 - Quality attributes
 - Constraints
 - o Concerns
- Method vs creativity
- Types of systems
 - o Greenfield systems in novel domains
 - Greenfield in a mature domains
 - Brownfield



1.3 Communicating software architecture

Slides	
English	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/EN.ASW.TE03_Documentation.pdf
Spanish	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/ES.ASW.Te03_Documentacion.pdf

More info: (Clements et al., 2010)

- 1.3.1.1 Architecture is more than code
- 1.3.1.2 Goal of documentation
- 1.3.1.3 Documentation requirements
- 1.3.1.4 Rules for good documentation
- 1.3.1.5 Problem vs solution space
- 1.3.1.6 Views and viewpoints

More info: (Clements et al., 2010)

- 1.3.1.7 Documenting views
- 1.3.1.8 Tools for diagrams

More info: (Brown, 2018)

- 1.3.1.8.1 Sketches
- 1.3.1.8.2 Drawing tools for diagrams
- 1.3.1.8.3 Text-based diagramming tools
- 1.3.1.8.4 Modeling tools
- 1.3.1.8.5 Reverse engineering the model
- 1.3.1.8.6 Architecture description languages (ADL)
- 1.3.1.9 Software architecture templates and methodologies
- 1.3.1.9.1 Kruchten 4+1
 - Logical view
 - Development view
 - Process view
 - Physical view
 - Scenarios view



1.3.1.9.2 Views and beyond

More info: (Clements et al., 2010)

1.3.1.9.3 C4 model

1.3.1.9.4 Arc42

- Introduction and goals
- Constraints
- Context & scopeSolution strategy
- Building block viewRuntime view
- Deployment view
- Crosscutting concerns
- Architectural decisions
- Quality requirements
- Risks and technical debt
- Glossary

1.3.1.10 Architecturally evident coding style

More info: (Fairbanks, 2010)



1.4 Role of Software architect and stakeholders

Slides	
English	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/EN.ASW.TE04_Rol_SoftwareArchitect.pdf
Spanish	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/ES.ASW.Te04 RolArquitectoSoftware.pdf

1.4.1 Role of software architect

1.4.1.1 Expectations of an architect

- Make architectural decisions
- Continually analyse the architecture
- Keep current with existing trends
- o Ensure compliance with existing decisions
- Diverse exposure and experience
- Have business domain knowledge
- Possess interpersonal skills
- Understand and navigate politics

1.4.1.2 Working in teams

More info: (Winters et al., 2020)

1.4.1.2.1 Social interactions

- Hiding and The Genius myth
- The Bus factor
- The 3 pillars of social interactions
 - Respect
 - Trust
 - Humility

1.4.1.2.2 Architect personalities

More info: (Richards & Ford, 2020)

- Control freak vs Armchair architect
- 3 legs of software architect
 - o Skill
 - Leadership
 - Impact

1.4.1.3 Team topologies

More info: (Matthew Skelton, 2019)

1.4.1.3.1 Conway's law

1.4.1.3.2 Inverse Conway Maneuver

1.4.1.4 Team size

Process loss



- Pluralistic ignorance
- Diffusion of responsibility

1.4.1.5 Leveraging checklists

More info: (Gawande, 2011)

1.4.2 Stakeholders

- 1.4.2.1 Identifying stakeholders
- 1.4.2.2 Stakeholders' expectations
- 1.4.2.3 Stakeholder map
- 1.4.2.4 Business goal statements



1.5 Quality attributes/architecture characteristics

Slides	
English	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/EN.ASW.TE05_QualityAttributes.pdf
Spanish	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/ES.ASW.Te05 AtributosCalidad.pdf

1.5.1 Types of requirements

- 1.5.1.1 Functional requirements
- 1.5.1.2 Quality attribute requirements

 Also known as: Non-functional requirements
- 1.5.1.3 What is quality?
- 1.5.1.4 Quality attributes and trade-offs
- 1.5.2 Specifying quality attributes
- 1.5.2.1 Quality attribute scenarios
- 1.5.2.1.1 Components of a quality attribute scenario

 Source, stimulus, artifact, response, response measure, environment



- 1.5.2.1.2 Types of quality attribute scenarios
- 1.5.2.1.3 Prioritizing quality attribute scenarios
- 1.5.2.2 Types of quality attributes
- 1.5.2.2.1 Operational
- 1.5.2.2.2 Structural
- 1.5.2.2.3 Cross-cutting
- 1.5.2.3 Finding quality attributes
- 1.5.2.3.1 Quality attribute workshops
- 1.5.2.3.2 Formal checklists: ISO 25010
- 1.5.2.3.3 Quality attribute tree

1.5.3 Measuring quality attributes

- 1.5.3.1.1 Operational measures
- 1.5.3.1.1.1 Absolute numbers vs Statistical models
- 1.5.3.1.1.2 Structural measures

Example: Cyclomatic complexity

- 1.5.3.1.1.3 Process measures
 - Example: Code coverage
- 1.5.3.1.1.4 Governing quality attributes
 - Fitness functions



1.6 Achieving software architecture

Slides	
English	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/EN.ASW.TE06_AchievingSoftwareArchitecture.pdf
Spanish	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/ES.ASW.Te06_AlcanzandoArquitecturaSoftware.pdf

1.6.1 How much architecture?

More info: (Keeling, 2017)

- Total project = Development time + Architecture and risk reduction time + Rework time (fixing defects, rewrites, mistakes)
- Design sweet spot

1.6.2 Design concepts

More info: (Keeling, 2017)

- Design thinking
- 4 principles
 - Design for humans
 - All design is social in nature
 - Design for change
 - Architecture minimalism
 - Delay decisions until the least responsible moment
 - Design is redesign
 - Exploring patterns and past designs
 - Make ideas tangible
 - Communicate the architecture
- Adopting a design mindset
 - Understand the problem
 - Explore ideas
 - Make it real
 - Evaluate fit
- 4 questions of every design (More info: (Berkun, 2020)
 - What are you trying to improve?
 - Who are you trying to improve it for?
 - o How do you ensure you are successful?
 - Who might be hurt by your work, now or in the future?
- MECE (Mutually Exclusive, Collectively Exhaustive) lists
 - o More info: (Hewitt, 2018)
 - Wikipedia
- Logic tree, Ishikawa diagram or fishbone diagram, 5 whys
 - Find the root cause

1.6.3 ADD: Attribute driven design

- ADD 3.0
- More info: (Humberto Cervantes, 2016)



1.6.4 Risk based approach

1.6.5 Making decisions

- Record design decisions
 - o Architecture decision records
 - Links
 - https://adr.github.io/
 - https://github.com/joelparkerhenderson/architecture_decision_rec ord
 - o Architecturally significant decisions
 - Delay decisions to the least responsible moment

1.6.6 Architectural issues

- Risks
 - o Risk assessment matrix
 - 2 ways to reduce risks
 - Reduce the probability
 - Reduce the impact
- Unknowns
- Problems
- Technical debt
- Gaps in understanding
- Architectural erosion
- Contextual drift

1.6.7 Architectures evaluation

- Evaluation ATAM: Architecture Trade-off Analysis Method
- Cost Benefit Analysis Method



1.7 Architectural techniques and taxonomies

Slides	
English	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/EN.ASW.TE07_ArchitectureTechniques.pdf
Spanish	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/ES.ASW.Te07 TecnicasArquitectura.pdf

1.7.1 Definitions

1.7.1.1 Tactics

o More information: (Bass et al., 2012)

1.7.1.2 Architectural styles

o Are there pure styles?

1.7.1.3 Architectural pattern

1.7.1.4 Pattern vs style

1.7.1.5 Pattern languages and catalogs

1.7.1.6 Reuse vs create

1.7.1.6.1 Reference architectures

1.7.1.6.2 Externally developed components

- Technology stacks
- Products
- Application frameworks
- Platforms
- Libraries



1.8 Construction and maintenance

Slides	
English	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/EN.ASW.TE08_Construction.pdf
Spanish	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/ES.ASW.Te08_Construccion.pdf

- 1.8.1 Software: product vs service
- 1.8.2 Configuration management
- 1.8.3 Software construction
- 1.8.3.1 Overview of methodologies
- 1.8.3.1.1 Incremental piecemeal
- 1.8.3.1.2 Waterfall
- 1.8.3.1.3 V model
- 1.8.3.1.4 Big design up front
- 1.8.3.1.5 Iterative models
- 1.8.3.1.6 Overview of agile methodologies
 - Adapt change
 - Test-driven development
 - Types of testing:
 - Unit testing, integration, acceptance, performance/capacity, regression testing
 - Manual vs automated
 - Acceptance testing and Behavior driven development
 - FIRST principles
 - Test doubles
 - o Environments: development, testing, production, staging
 - Pair programming and code reviews
 - Simplicity
 - Refactoring
 - Collective ownership of code
 - Continuous integration
 - Best practices for CI
 - Tools
 - On-place customer
 - Continuous delivery
 - Sustainable pace
 - Clean code & code conventions



Soma agile methods: Scrum, kanban, etc.

1.8.4 Configuration management

- Version control
 - Releases and versions
 - Version naming
 - Semantic versioning
 - Publishing releases
- Continuous delivery
 - Continuous deployment
- DevOps

1.8.5 Construction tools

- Construction languages
- Coding aspects
 - Naming conventions
- Testing
- Construction for reuse
- Construction with reuse
 - COTS
 - o FOSS
- Tools
 - o Text editors, IDEs, GUIs, QA tools
- Quality assurance tools
 - Tests, assertions, code reviews
 - Code analysis
 - Static vs dynamic code analysis
 - Debuggers
 - Profilers
 - Test-coverage tools
 - Program slicing

1.8.6 Control version systems

- Repository, baseline, delta, trunk/master, branch, tag
- Checkout, commit, merge
- Branching styles
- Centralized vs distributed version control systems
- Git
- Definitions and components

1.8.7 Dependency management

- Dependency graph
- Cumulative component dependency (CCD)
- Cyclic dependencies
- Models for dependency management
- DSM Design-structure matrix



1.8.8 Build management

- Automation vs manual buildingTypes of build automation
- Build automation tools
 - o Make, ant, sbt, gradle, npm
 - Other tools: pants, bazel, buck



1.9 Modularity

Slides	
English	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/EN.ASW.TE09_Modularity.pdf
Spanish	https://arquisoft.github.io/slides/course2021/ES.ASW.Te09 Modularidad.pdf

1.9.1 Big ball of mud

1.9.2 Modularity definitions Module, interface, body

1.9.3 Modularity recommendations

1.9.3.1 SOLID principles

- Single responsibility principle
- Open/Closed principle
- Liskov substitution principle
- Interface segregation principle
- Dependency injection principle

1.9.3.2 High Cohesion

Definition of cohesion

1.9.3.2.1 Cohesion principles

More info: (Martin, 2017)

- 1.9.3.2.1.1 Reuse/release equivalent principle (REP)
- 1.9.3.2.1.2 Common reuse principle (CRP)
- 1.9.3.2.1.3 Common closure principle (CCP)
- 1.9.3.2.2 Cohesion metric

1.9.3.2.2.1 LCOM (Lack of Common Methods) metric

More info: (Richards & Ford, 2020)

1.9.3.3 Low Coupling

- Coupling principles
 - Acyclic dependencies principle (ADP)
 - Stable dependencies principle (SDP)
 - Stability metrics:
 - fan-in/fan-out, instability



Stable abstractions principle (SAP)

- 1.9.3.4 Connascence
- 1.9.3.5 Robustness principle: Postel's law
- 1.9.3.6 Demeter's law
- 1.9.3.7 Fluid interfaces
- 1.9.3.8 Other modularity recommendations
 - Facilitate external configuration
 - Default implementation
 - GRASP principles
 - DRY
 - YAGNI, KISS
- 1.9.4 Module systems
 - Java: OSGi, Jigsaw
 - .Net assemblies
 - NodeJs: CommonJs
- 1.9.5 Modularity styles
- 1.9.5.1 Layers
 - Layers ≠ modules
 - Layers ≠ tiers
 - Variants
 - Virtual machines
 - o 3-layers, n-layers
 - Sink-hole antipattern?
- 1.9.5.2 Aspect Oriented
 - Crosscutting features and concerns
 - Aspects and aspect weaving
 - Applications
 - Variants: Data-Context-Interaction
- 1.9.5.3 Domain based
 - Technical vs domain partitioning
 - Data models and domain models
- 1.9.5.3.1 Domain Driven Design
 - Bounded context and ubiquitous language
 - Entities



- o Value objects
- AggregatesRepositories
- Factories
- Services
- 1.9.5.3.2 Hexagonal architecture
 - Data model
 - Adapters
- 1.9.5.3.3 Clean architecture
 - Entities
 - Use cases
 - Controllers/gateways/presenters
- 1.9.5.3.4 Data centered
 - Semi-automatic generation
- 1.9.5.3.5 Naked objects



1.10 Runtime – Basic and Monolith styles

Slides	
English	
Spanish	

- 1.10.1 Data flow
- 1.10.1.1 Batch
- 1.10.1.2 Pipes and filters
 - Challenges:
 - Backpressure
 - Resistance or force opposing the desired flow of data through the pipes
 - See: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=16eZ4ZyI1Zq
- 1.10.1.2.1 Pipes and filters with uniform interface
- 1.10.1.2.2 Variants
- 1.10.1.2.2.1 Flow based programming
 - Flow based programming
- 1.10.1.2.2.2 Stream programming
 - Example:
 - o Graph DSL from Akka
- 1.10.1.3 Job organization
- 1.10.1.4 Master-slave
- 1.10.2 Interactive systems
- 1.10.2.1 MVC

Also known as Model-View-Controller Variants of MVC:

MVU (Model-view-update)?

1.10.2.2 PAC

Also known Presentation-Abstraction-Control



1.10.3	Repository		
1.10.3.1	Shared data		
1.10.3.2 • Tuple\$			
1.10.3.3	Rule based		
1.10.4	Invocation		
1.10.4.1	Call-return		
	Client-server		
• Varian o o	ts Stateless Replicated server With cache		
1.10.5	Event driven architecture		
1.10.5.1	Publish-subscribe		
1.10.5.2	Actor models		
1.10.5.3	CQRS: Command query responsibility segregation		
1.10.5.4	Event sourcing		
Event storeEvent driverSnapshots			
1.10.6	Adaptable systems		
1.10.6.1	Plugins		
1.10.6.2	Microkernel		
1.10.6.3	Reflection		
1.10.6.4 DSLs :	Interpreters and DSLs = Domain specific languages		



1.10.6.5 Mobile code

- Code on demand
- Remote evaluation
- Mobile agents
- 1.10.6.6 Cooperation systems
- 1.10.7 Distributed systems



1.11 Runtime - Distributed and Big Data systems

1.11.1 Distributed systems

- 1.11.1.1 Integration styles
- 1.11.1.1 File transfer
- 1.11.1.1.2 Shared database
- 1.11.1.1.3 Remote procedure call (RPC)
 - 8 fallacies of distributed computing
 - gRPC
- 1.11.1.1.4 Messaging
 - Asynchronous communication
 - Topologies
 - Hub & spoke
 - ⊃ Bus
 - Enterprise service bus
 - Message Oriented Middleware (MOM)
- 1.11.1.2 Broker pattern
- 1.11.1.3 Peer-to-peer

Blockchain

- 1.11.1.4 Service Oriented Architectures (SOA)
- 1.11.1.4.1 Definitions: Endpoint, Contracts, Messages, Policies, Registries
- 1.11.1.4.1.1 WS-*
 - o SOAP, WSDL, UDDI
- 1.11.1.4.1.2 REST
 - Definitions: resources
 - o RESTful vs RPC hybrid
 - REST as a composed style
 - Uniform interface
 - MIME types
 - HATEOAS
 - Service Based architecture
- 1.11.1.5 Microservices
 - Microservices and Conway's law
 - Variants:



Self-contained systems (SCS)

1.11.1.6 Serverless

- Function as a service
- Backend as a service
- Rich clients
 - Single Page Applications

1.11.2 Scalable and Big data

1.11.2.1 Space architecture

Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space-based_architecture TupleSpace

- 1.11.2.2 MapReduce
- 1.11.2.3 Lambda architecture
- 1.11.2.4 Kappa architecture



1.12 Allocation & deployment

Slides	
English	???
Spanish	

1.12.1 Deployment view

More info: (Clements et al., 2010)

- 1.12.2 Packaging, distribution and deployment
- 1.12.2.1 Packaging
- 1.12.2.2 Distribution channels
 - o Physical distribution, web based, application markets
- 1.12.2.3 Software computation options
 - Data center (On premises)
 - Cloud computing
 - Edge computing
 - Fog computing
- 1.12.2.4 Execution environments
 - Physical hosts
 - Virtual machines
 - Containers
- 1.12.2.5 Continuous delivery and continuous deployment

More info: (Jez Humble, 2010)

- 1.12.2.5.1 Deployment pipeline
- 1.12.2.5.2 Infrastructure as code
 - Best practices: 12 factor



- 1.12.2.5.3 Testing and continuous delivery
- 1.12.2.5.3.1 Feature toggles
- 1.12.2.5.3.2 Canary releases
- 1.12.2.5.3.3 A/B testing

1.12.3 Software in production

More info: (Nygard, 2018)

- 1.12.3.1 Quality attributes in production
 - Availability, reliability, observability
- 1.12.3.2 Capacity planning
 - Load testing
 - Load balancing
 - Redundancy
 - Failover
- 1.12.3.3 Logging & monitoring
 - Health checks
- 1.12.3.4 Incidents & post-mortem analysis
- 1.12.3.4.1 Root cause analysis
- 1.12.3.4.2 Preventive measures
- 1.12.3.5 Chaos engineering



1.13 Software architecture and enterprise environment

Slides	
English	???
Spanish	

1.13.1 Software architect at enterprises

- Software architect elevator
 - o More info: (Hohpe, 2020)
- Role of software architect
 - Architectural drivers
 - Designing software
 - Technical risks
 - o Architecture evolution
 - Coding
 - Quality assurance
- Other architects
 - Enterprise architect
 - Solutions architect
 - Business architect
- Enterprise architecture approaches
 - Zachman framework
 - TOGAF
- Software architecture and trends
 - Gartner hype cycles
 - Soft skills

1.13.2 Enterprise software

- Enterprise software taxonomy
 - CRM (Customer relationship management)
 - SCM (Supply chain management)
 - WMS (Warehouse management system)
 - PLM (Product lifecycle management)
 - B2B (Business to business)
 - BPM (Business Process Management)
 - ECM (Enterprise Content Management)
 - ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)
 - EAI (Enterprise Application Integration

1.13.3 Software product lines

- Product lines
- Automatic system generation

1.13.4 Software and enterprise services

From product to service



- Service terminology
 - Service level indicators
 - Service level objective
 - Service level agreement
- Service governance
 - o Release management and deployment
 - Reliability
 - API management
 - Monitoring
 - Production support
 - Incidence response
 - On-call rotations
 - Cost model
 - Client onboarding
- Evolutionary architectures
 - o Evolvability: Incremental, guided change
 - Fitness functions



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3 Calendar 2020/21

- Class 1, 3-Feb, 2h:
 - Presentation
 - Basic definitions
 - Seminar 0 (5-Feb)
- Class 2, 10-Feb.
 - 1h Conference Empathy
 - 1h Documenting Software architecture
- Class 3, 17-Feb, 2h: Quality attributes
 - Seminar 1 (19 Feb)
 - S1. Architecture decision records
 - S2. Agile architecture
- Week 22-26 Feb Deliverable lab assignment 1 (documentation)
- Class 4, 24-Feb, 2h: Achieving software arch. Building (part 1)
- Class 5, 3-March, 2h: Building (part 2), Modularity
 - Seminar 2 (5 Mar)
 - S3. Continuous delivery
 - S4. Branching models
- Class 6, 10-Mar, 2h; Runtime
 - Deliverable lab assignment 2 (1st prototype)



- Class 7, 17 March, 2h: Runtime
 - Seminari 3 (19 Mar)
 - S5. Clean architecture
 - S6. Event sourcing
- Class 8, 24 March, 2h: Integration
 - Easter break.
- Class 9, 7-Apr, 2h: Allocation & deployment
 - Seminario 4: 9 April
 - S7. Fallacies of Microservices
 - S8. Circuit breaker
 - Devlierable lab 3 (documentation/prototype)
- Class 10, 14-Apr, 2h: <<Conference Jorge Manrubia >>
- Class 11, 21-Apr, 1h: Enterprise
 - Seminar 5: 23 Aprill
 - S09. Chaos engineering
 - S10. Serverless
 - Deliverable final lab assignment
 - Seminar 6: 7 May
 - Questions about exam



4 Index

.Net assemblies, 17

12 factor, 23

3 pillars of social interactions, 6

A/B testing, 24 Actor models, 20

Acyclic dependencies principle, 16

Adaptable systems, 20

Adapters, 18

ADL. Véase o Architecture description

languages Aggregates, 18

Agile software architecture, 3

Allocation, 23

API management, 26

Arc42. 5

Architect personalities, 6 architectural decisions, 6 Architectural decisions, 5 Architectural erosion, 11 Architectural pattern, 12 Architectural styles, 12

Architecturally evident coding style, 5

architecture characteristics, 8
Architecture decision records, 11
Architecture description languages, 4

Architecture drivers, 3

Architecture Trade-off Analysis Method, 11

Armchair architect. 6

artifact, 8

Aspect Oriented, 17 aspect weaving, 17

Asynchronous communication, 21

ATAM. Véase Architecture Trade-off

Analysis Method

Automatic system generation, 25

Automation, 15

B2B. Véase Business to business

Backend as a service, 22

Batch, 19 Beauty, 3

Benefits of software architecture, 3

Big ball of mud, 16 Big Data systems, 22 Blackboard, 20 Bounded context, 17

BPM. Véase Business Process Management

Broker, 21

Brownfield system, 3 Building block view, 5

Bus, 21

Business goal statements, 7

Business Process Management, 25

Business to business, 25

C4 model, 5 Call-return, 20 Canary releases, 24 Capacity planning, 24

CCD. Véase • Cumulative component

dependency

CCP. Véase • Common closure principle Challenges of software architecture, 3

Chaos engineering, 24

checklists, 7

Clean architecture, 18 Client-server, 20

Client-server with cache, 20

Code coverage, 9 Code on demand, 21

Command query responsibility segregation,

20

Common closure principle, 16 Common reuse principle, 16

CommonJs, 17

Communicating software architecture, 4

Concerns, 3

Configuration management, 14

Connascence, 17
Constraints, 3
Contextual drift, 11
continuous delivery, 24
Continuous integration, 13

Contracts, 21 Control freak, 6 Controllers, 18 Conway's law, 22 Conway's law, 6

Cooperation systems, 21

Cost Benefit Analysis Method, 11

Cost model, 26 COTS, 14 Coupling, 16



CQRS. Véase Command query responsibility segregation

creativity, 3

CRM. Véase Customer-relationship

management

Crosscutting concerns, 5, 17 Cross-cutting quality attribute, 9

CRP. Véase • Common reuse principle Cumulative component dependency, 14 Customer relationship management, 25

Cyclic dependencies, 14 Cyclomatic complexity, 9

Data centered, 18 Data flow, 19 Data model, 17, 18

Data-Context-Interaction, 17

De architectura, 3

Definition of software architecture, 3

Demeter's law, 17 Dependency graph, 14 dependency management, 14

Deployment, 23

Deployment pipeline, 23 Deployment view, 5, 23

design, 3

Design objectives, 3 Development view, 4

DevOps, 14

Diffusion of responsibility, 7 Distributed systems, 21

Documentation requirements, 4

Documenting views, 4
Domain Driven Design, 17

Domain model, 17 Domain partitioning, 17

Domain specific languages, 20 Drawing tools for diagrams, 4

DRY, 17

DSLs. Véase Domain Specific Languages

DSM Design-structure matrix, 14

Durability, 3

EAI. Véase Enterprise Application

Integration

ECM. Véase Enterprise Content

Management Elegance, 3 Endpoint, 21 enterprise, 25

Enterprise Application Integration, 25

Enterprise Content Management, 25 Enterprise Resource Planning, 25

Enterprise service bus, 21

Entities, 17, 18 environment, 8

ERP. Véase Enterprise Resource Planning

Event driver, 20 Event sourcing, 20 Event store, 20 Event-based, 20

Evolutionary architectures, 26

Factories, 18 Failover, 24

fallacies of distributed computing, 21

fan-in, 16 fan-out, 16

Feature toggles, 24 File transfer, 21 Firmitas, 3

Fitness functions, 9, 26 Fluid interfaces, 17

FOSS, 14

Function as a service, 22 Functional requirements, 3, 8 Gaps in understanding, 11

Glossary, 5

GRASP principles, 17 Greenfield systems, 3

gRPC, 21 HATEOAS, 21 Health checks, 24

Hexagonal architecture, 18

Hidina. 6

Hub and spoke topology, 21

Humility, 6

Infrastructure as code, 23

instability, 16

Integration styles, 21 Interactive systems, 19

Interpreters, 20

Inverse Conway Maneuver, 6

Invocation, 20

ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011, 3

Jigsaw, 17

Kappa architecture, 22

KISS, 17

Kruchten 4+1, 4

Lack of Common Methods metric, 16

Lambda architecture, 22



Laws of software architecture, 3

Layers, 17

LCOM. Véase Lack of Common Methods

Load balancing, 24 Load testing, 24 Logging, 24 Logical view, 4 manual building, 15 MapReduce, 22 Master-slave, 19

Measuring quality attributes, 9 Message Oriented Middleware, 21

Messaging, 21

Messaging topologies, 21

Microkernel, 20 Microservices, 22 MIME types, 21 Mobile agents, 21 Mobile code, 21 Modeling tools, 4

Model-View-Controller, 19

MOM. Véase Message Oriented Middleware

monitoring, 24 Monitoring, 26

MVC. Véase Model View Controller

Naked objects, 18

Non-functional requirements, 8

On-place customer, 13 Operational measures, 9 Operational quality attribute, 9

OSGi, 17

PAC. Véase Presentation-Abstraction-

Control
Packaging, 23
Pattern catalogs, 12
Pattern languages, 12
Physical view, 4
Pipes and filters, 19

Pipes and filters with uniform interface, 19 PLM. *Véase* Product lifecycle management

Plugins, 20

Pluralistic ignorance, 7

Policies, 21 Postel's law, 17

post-mortem analysis, 24

Presentation-Abstraction-Control, 19

Preventive measures, 24

Problems, 11 Process loss, 6 Process view, 4

Product lifecycle management, 25

Product lines. Véase Software product lines

Publish-subscribe, 20

quality, 8

Quality attribute scenarios, 8 Quality attribute tree, 9 Quality attribute workshops, 9

Quality attributes, 3, 8 Quality requirements, 5 Redundancy, 24

Registries, 21

Release management, 26

Reliability, 26

Remote evaluation, 21 Remote procedure call, 21

REP. Véase • Reuse/release equivalent

principle

Replicated server, 20 Repositories, 18 Repository, 20 Respect, 6 response, 8

response measure, 8

REST, 21 RESTful, 21

Reuse/release equivalent principle, 16

Reverse engineering, 4

Rich clients, 22 Risks, 5, 11

Robustness principle, 17 Rol of Software architect, 6 Root cause analysis, 24

RPC. Véase Remote procedure call

RPC hybrid, 21 Rule based, 20 Runtime view, 5 Scenarios view, 4

SCM. Véase Supply chain management

Self-contained systems, 22

Serverless, 22

Service governance, 26 Service level agreement, 26 Service level indicators, 26 Service level objective, 26

Service Oriented Architectures, 21

Services, 18 Shared data, 20 Shared database, 21



Single Page Applications, 22 Sink-hole antipattern, 17

Sketches, 4 Snapshots, 20

SOA. Véase Service Oriented Architectures

SOAP, 21

Software architecture, 3

Software architecture documentation, 4 Software architecture templates, 4

Software product lines, 25 Solution strategy, 5 Space architecture, 22

Stable abstractions principle, 17 Stable dependencies principle, 16

Stakeholder map, 7 stakeholders, 6 Stakeholders, 7

Stateless client-server, 20 Statistical models, 9

stimulus, 8

Structural quality attribute, 9 Supply chain management, 25

Tactics, 12 Team size, 6 Team topologies, 6 technical debt, 5 Technical debt, 11

Technical partitioning, 17

Text-based diagramming tools, 4

The Bus factor, 6 The Genius myth, 6

Traditional buildings architecture, 3

Trust, 6

Ubiquitous language, 17

UDDI, 21 Unknowns, 11 Use cases, 18 Utilitas, 3 Utility, 3 V model, 13 Value objects, 18 Venustas, 3 viewpoints, 4 Views, 4

Views and beyond, 5 Virtual machines, 17

Vitruvius, 3

Warehouse management system, 25

WMS, 25 WS-*, 21 WSDL, 21 YAGNI, 17