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Role of architect and Quality attributes

SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

Course 2018/2019

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Contents

Role of software architect

Role of the architect

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

Software architect is a role, not a rank

Make architectural decisions

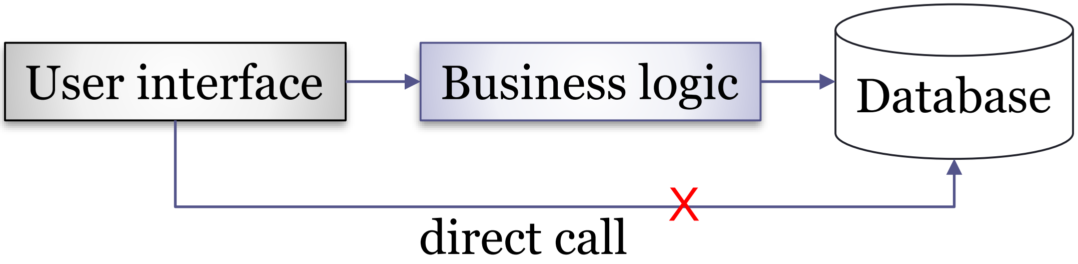
- Define architecture decisions and design principles
- Architect should guide technology decisions
- Keep decision records
- Analyse pros and cons

Continually analyse the architecture

- Continually analyse the architecture and technology
- Being responsible for technical success of project
- Be aware of structural decay
- Strive for consistency
  - Organize the code into packages, folders, modules, ...
  - Define boundaries, guidelines, principles,...
  - Include testing and release environments into projects

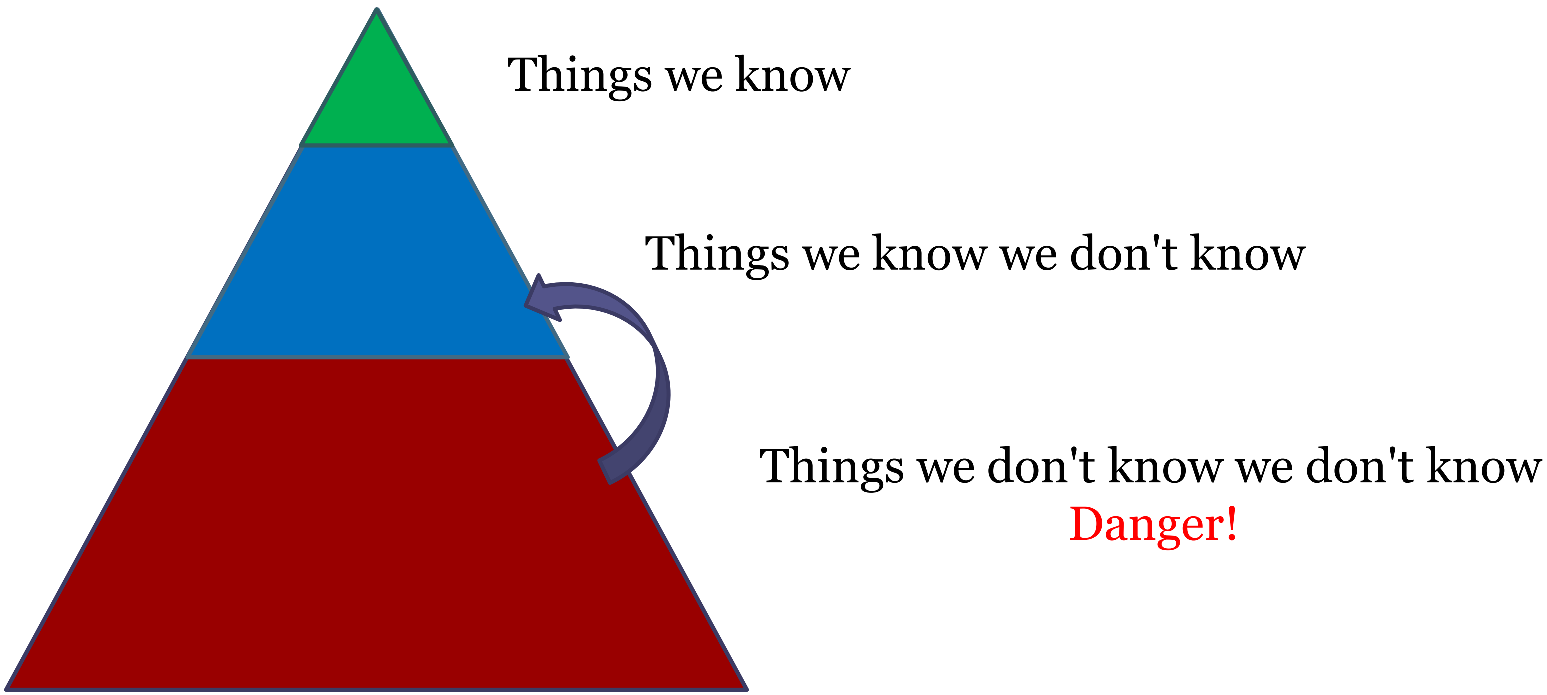
Ensure compliance with existing decisions

- Architects usually impose some constraints
- Example:
  - Database access from User Interface constraint
  - Developers could bypass it



Keep current with existing trends

- Be aware of latest technology and industry trends
  - Decisions made by architect = long lasting and costly
  - Good architects know what they know and what they don't know



Diverse exposure and experience

Have exposure to multiple and diverse technologies, frameworks, platforms, environments,...

It doesn't mean being an expert in each of them

...but at least be familiar with varying technologies

Technical breadth better than technical depth

Business domain knowledge

- Architect expected to have certain level of business domain knowledge
- Understand business problem, goals and requirements
- Effectively communicate with executives and business users using the domain language

Possess interpersonal skills

- Software architect = leader
- Teamwork and leadership skills
- Technical leadership
  - Be inclusive and collaborate
    - Help developers understand *the big picture*
  - Get hands-on
    - Be engaged in the delivery
    - Low-level understanding
    - Coding as part of the role
    - Code reviews and mentorship

"no matter what they tell you, it's always a people problem", G. Weinberg

Understand and navigate politics

- Understand the political climate of the enterprise and be able to navigate the politics
  - Architectural decisions affect stakeholders
    - Product owners, project managers, business stakeholders, developers...
  - Almost every decision an architect makes will be challenged
- Negotiation skills are required
  - Present and defend the architecture

Laws of Software architecture

Everything in software architecture is a tradeoff.
—1st Law of Software Architecture

If an architect thinks they have discovered something that *isn't* a tradeoff, more likely they just haven't *identified* the tradeoff yet.
—Corollary 1

Quality attributes

Architecture characteristics

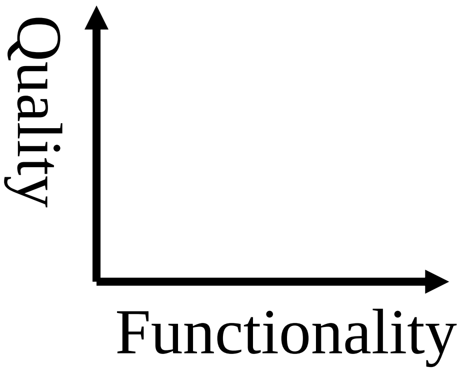
Types of requirements

Requirements can be categorized as:

- **Functional requirements**: state what the system must do, how it must behave or react to run-time stimuli.
- **Quality attribute requirements**. Annotate (qualify) functional requirements
  - Examples: Availability, modifiability, usability, security,...
  - Also called: non-functional requirements
- **Constraints**. A design decision that has already been made

Functional requirements

- Functionality = ability of the system to do the work for which it was intended
- Functionality has a strange relationship to architecture:
  - It does not determine architecture;
    - If functionality were the only requirement, the system could exist as a single monolithic module with no internal structure at all
- Functionality and quality attributes are orthogonal



Quality attributes (QA)

- Quality attributes annotate (qualify) the functionality
  - If a functional requirement is "when the user presses the green buttom an options dialog appears"
    - A performance QA could describe how quickly
    - An availability QA could describe this option could fail, or how often it will be repaired
    - A usability QA could describe how easy is to learn this function
- Quality attributes influence the architecture

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What is Quality?

Degree to which a system satisfies the stated and implied needs of its stakeholders, providing value

- Degree (not Boolean)
- Quality = Fitness for purpose (*stakeholders* needs)
- Conform to requirements (stated and implied)
- Providing value

Several definitions of quality

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_quality

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Quality attributes and trade-offs

- QAs are all good
- ...but value depends on the project & stakeholder
  - *"Best quality"...for what?, for whom?*
- QAs are not independent
  - Some qualities can conflict
  - What matters most?
    - Example: A very secure system can be less usable
- There is always a price
  - What is your budget?

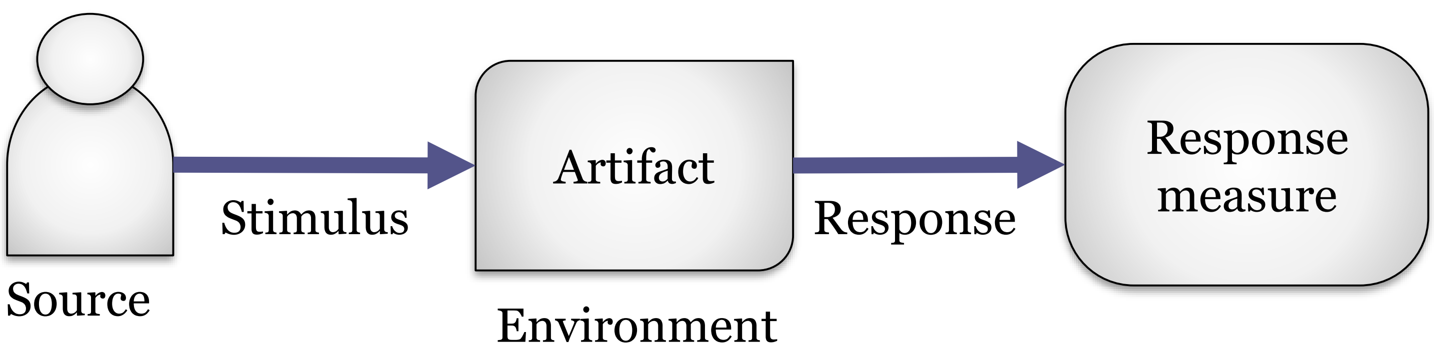
There is no single *perfect* system or architecture!

Specifying quality attributes

- 2 considerations:
  - QAs by themselves are not enough
    - They are non-operational
      - Example: It is meaningless to say that a system shall be modifiable or maintainable
  - The vocabulary describing QAs varies widely
    - It is necessary to describe each attribute separately
- QA scenarios: A common form to specify QA requirements

Quality attribute scenario

- Describe a stimulus of the system and a measurable response to the stimulus
  - Stimulus = event triggered by a person or system
  - The stimulus generates a response
- Must be testable
  - Response must be externally visible and measurable



Components of QA scenario

Source: Person or system that initiates the stimulus

Stimulus: Events that requires the system to respond

Artifact: Part of the system or the whole system

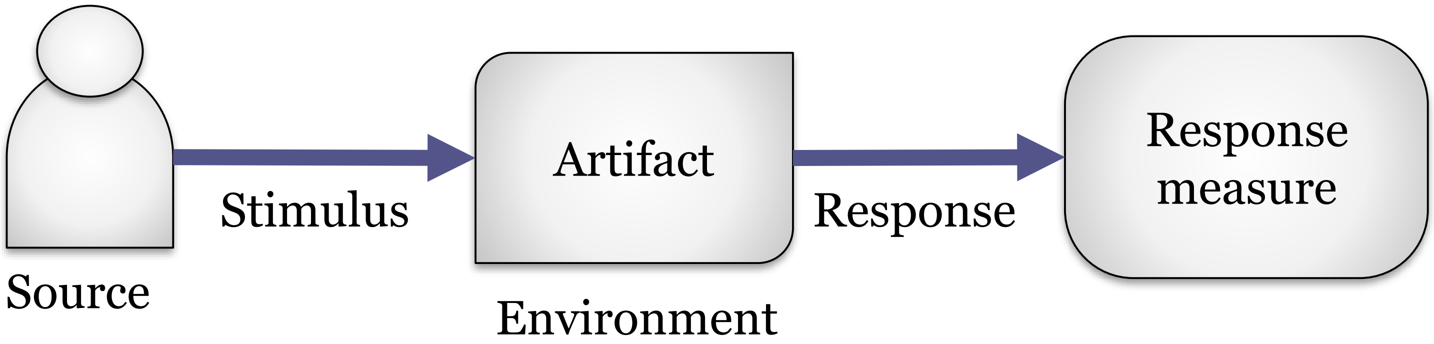
Response: Externally visible action

Response measure: Success criteria for the scenario

- Should be specific and measurable

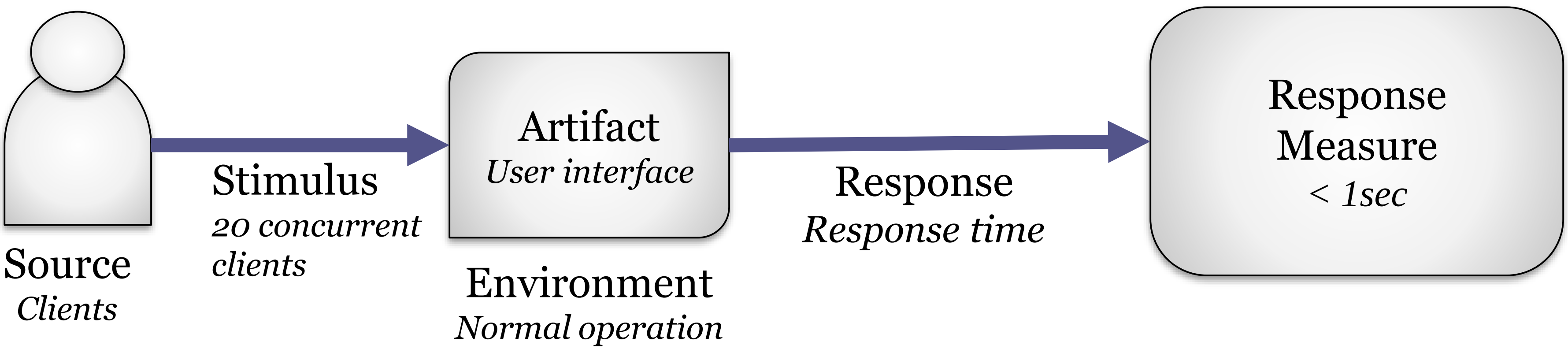
Environment: Operational circumstances

- Should be always defined (even if it is "normal")



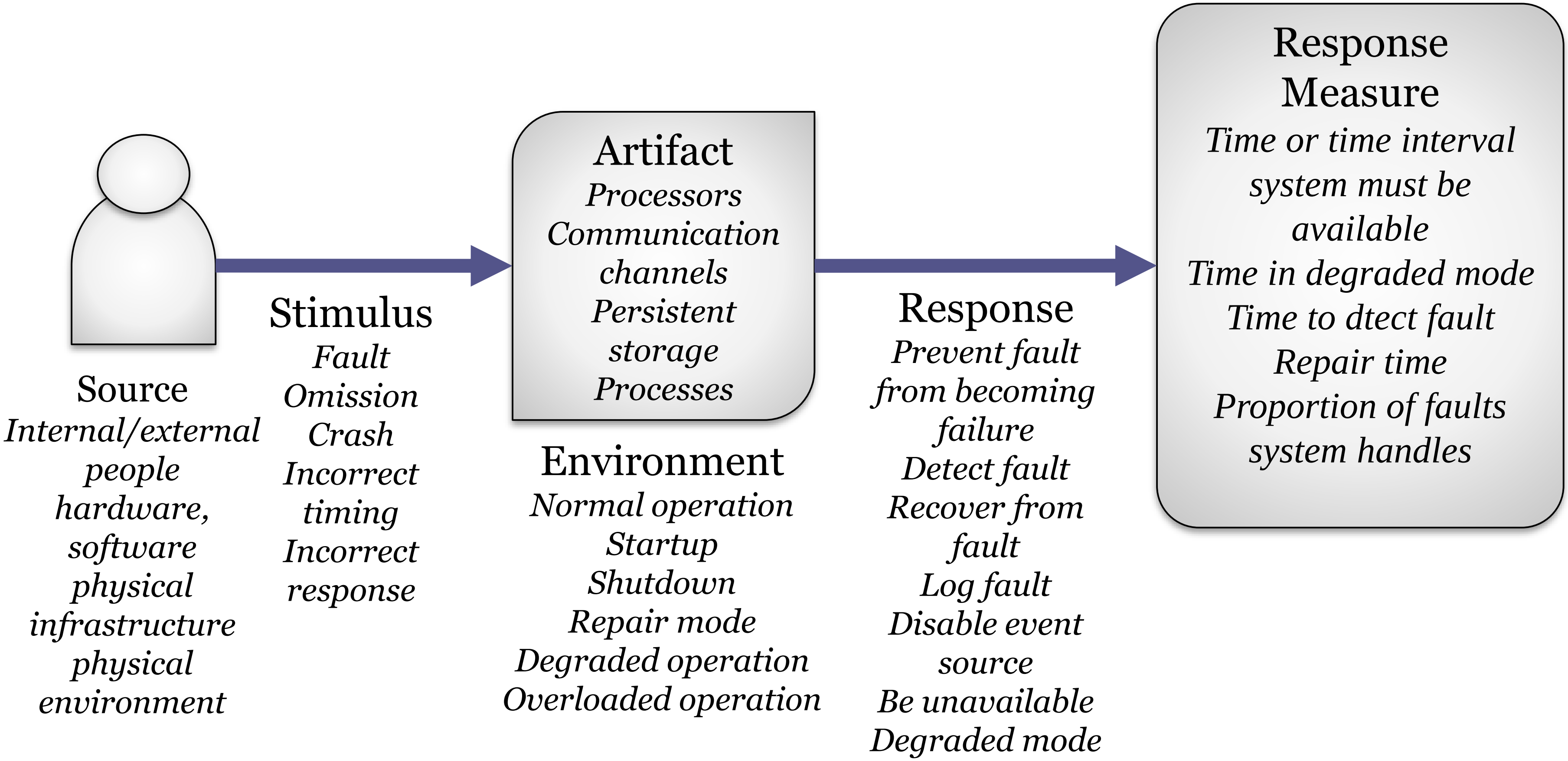
QA scenario, example 1

Performance: *If there are 20 concurrent clients, the response time should be less than 1 sec. under normal operation*



Source of stimulus	Stimulus	Artifact	Environment	Response	Response measure
Clients	20 concurrent clients	User interface	Normal operation	Response time	<1sec
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

QA Scenario structure for availability



Types of QA scenarios

- Usage scenarios
  - The system is used (any use case or system function is executed)
    - Describe how the system behaves in these cases
      - Runtime, performance, memory consumption, throughput,...
- Change (or modification) scenarios
  - Any component within the system, its environment or its operational infrastructure changes
- Failure scenarios:
  - Some part of the system, infrastructure or neighbours fail

Prioritizing QA scenarios

Scenarios should be prioritized

- 2 values (Low/Medium/High)
  - How important it is for success (ranked by customer)
  - How difficult it is to achieve (ranked by architect)

Ref	Quality Attribute	Scenario	Priority
1	Availability	When the database does not respond, the system should log the fault and respond with stale data during 3 seconds	High, High
2	Availability	A user searches for elements of type X and receives a list of Xs 99% of the time on average over the course of the year	High, Medium
3	Scalability	New servers can be added during the planned maintainance window (less than 7 hours)	Low, Low
4	Performance	A user sees search results within 5 seconds when the system is at an average load of 2 searches per second	High, High
5	Reliability	Updates to external elements of type X should be reflected on the application within 24 hours of the change	Low, Medium
	. . .	. . .	. . .

Identifying quality attributes

- Finding QAs
  - Most of the time, QAs are not explicit
    - They're only verbally said alongside func. requirements
    - Usually implicit or said without much thought
  - Software architect must do educated guesses
- Quality Attribute Workshops
  - Meetings where stakeholders specify QAs
- Formal checklists
  - ISO25010
  - Wikipedia:
    - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_system_quality_attributes

Typical quality attributes

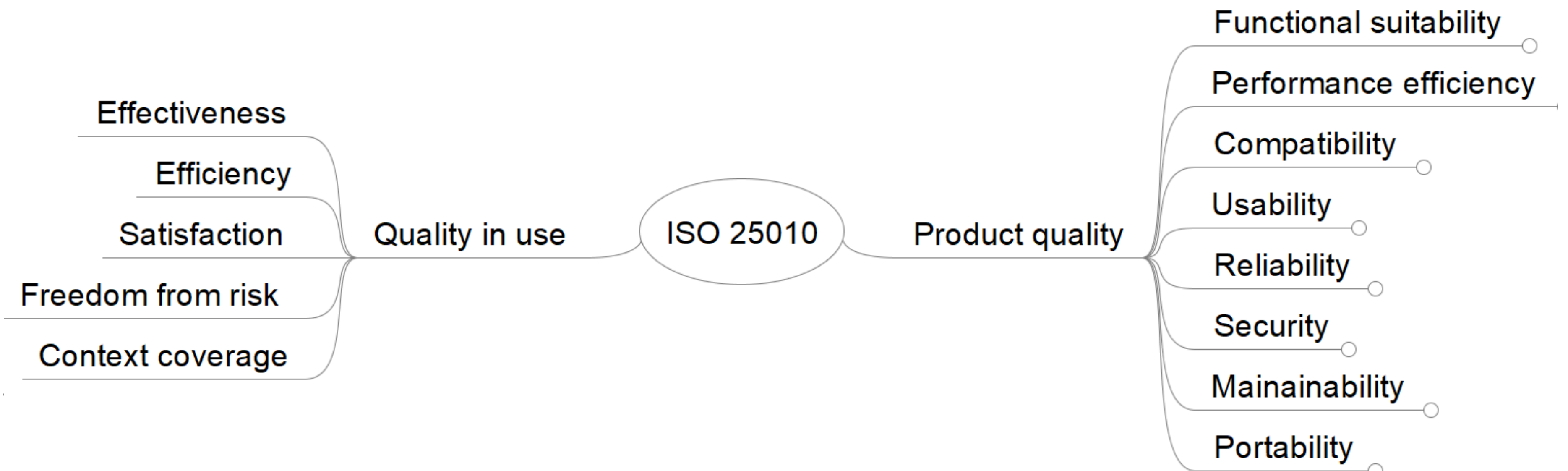
Availability
Modifiability
Performance
Security
Testability
Maintainability
Usability
Scalability
Interoperability
Portability
Changeability
. . .

ISO-25010 Software Quality Model

Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE)

2 parts:

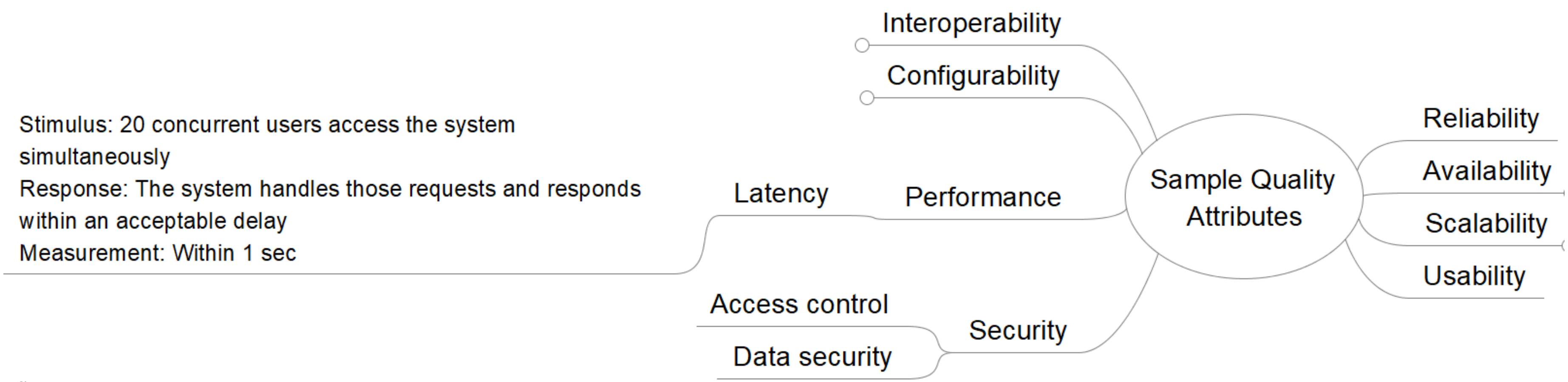
- Quality in-use
- Product quality



https://arquisoft.github.io/Iso25010QualityAttributes.html

Quality Attribute tree

- Mindmap representations can be useful to visualize QA scenarios



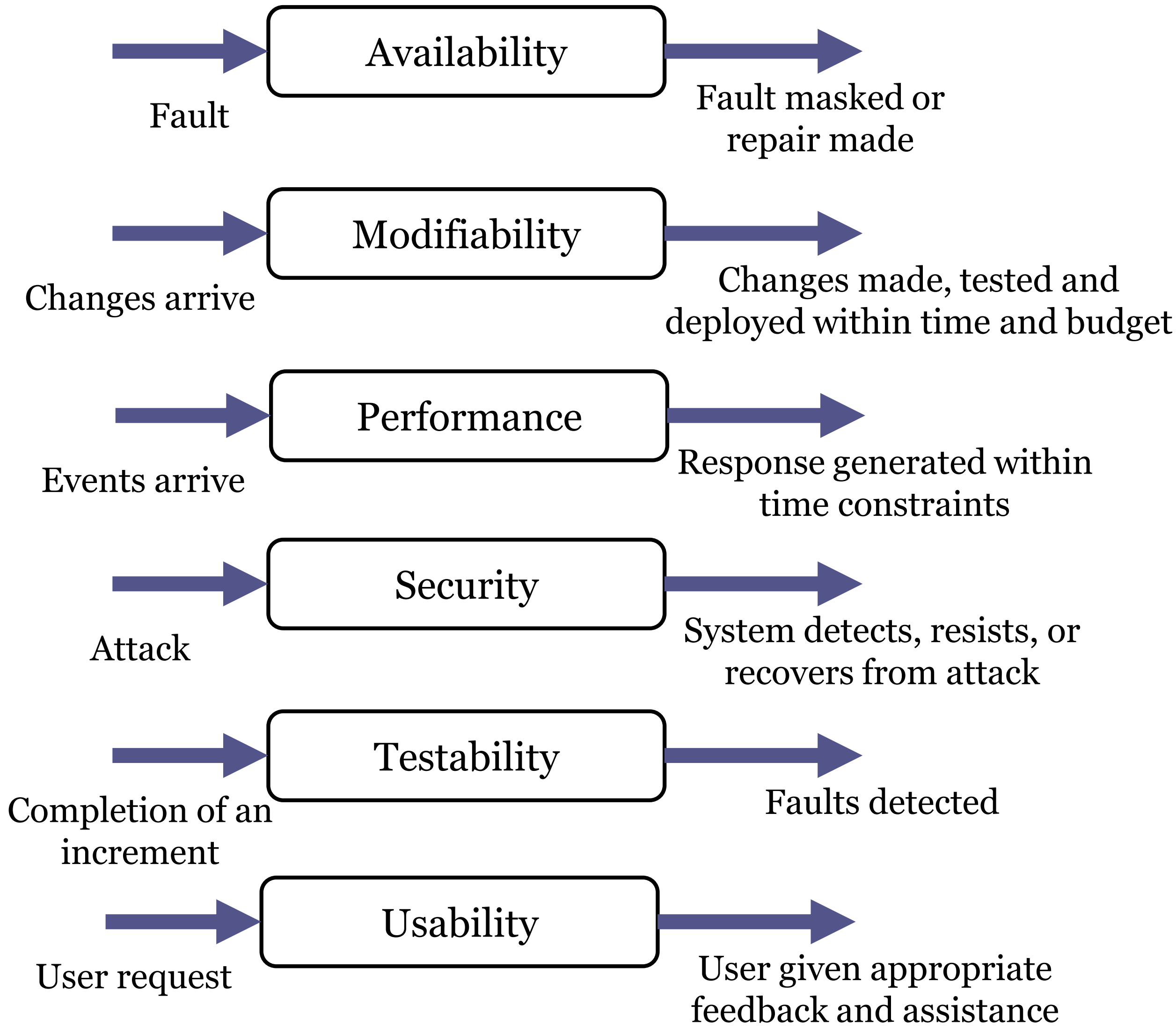
Achieving software architecture

Tactics, styles, patterns, reference architectures

Tactics

- Design techniques to achieve a response to some quality attributes
- Tactics focus on a single quality attribute response
  - They may compromise other quality attributes
- Tactics are intended to control responses to stimuli

Tactics depend on QA



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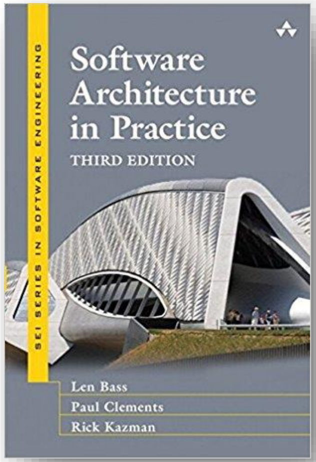
Where can we find tactics?

- Architect's own experience
- Documented experience from community
  - Books, conferences, blogs,...
- Tactics evolve with time and trends
  - Book "Software architecture in practice" contains a list of tactics for some quality attributes



http://www.ece.ubc.ca/~matei/EECE417/BASS/ch05lev1sec1.html
https://www.cs.unb.ca/~wdu/cs6075w10/sa2.htm

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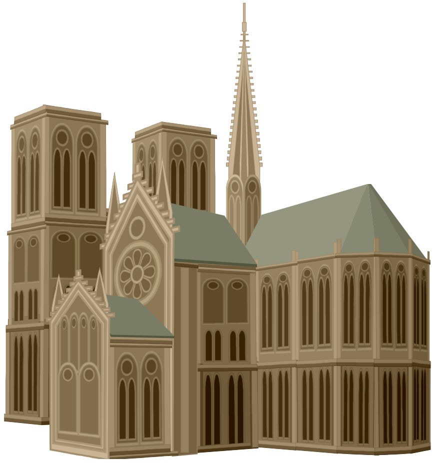
Architectural styles

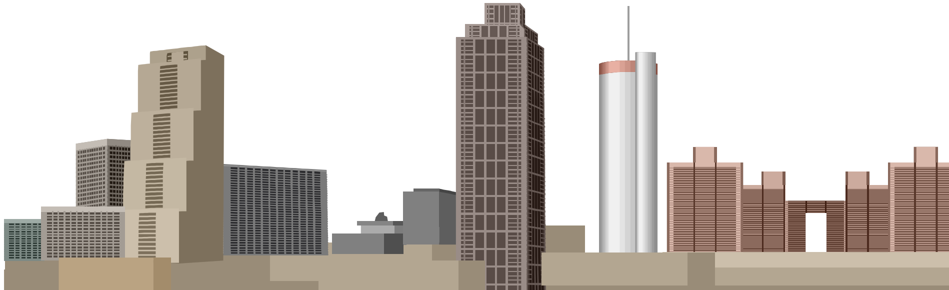
Define the general shape of a system

- They contain:
  - Elements: Components that carry out functionality
  - Constraints: define how to integrate elements
  - List of attributes:
    - Advantages/disadvantages of a style



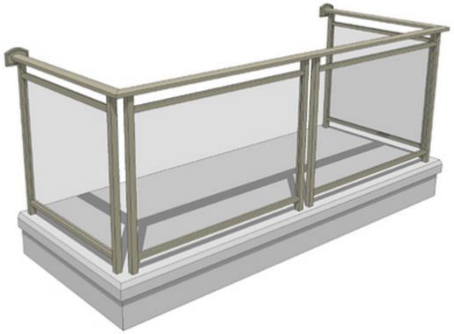
Are there pure styles?

- Pure styles = idealization
- In practice, pure styles rarely appear
- Usually, systems deviate from pure styles...
- ...or combine several architectural styles
- It is important to understand pure styles in order to:
  - Understand pros and cons of a style
  - Assess the consequences of a deviation from the style



Architectural pattern

- Reusable and general solution to some recurring problem that appears in a given context
  - Important parameter: **problem**
- 3 types:
  - Structural: Build time
    - Example: Layers
  - Runtime (behaviour)
    - Example: Pipes & filters
  - Deployment
    - Example: Load-balanced cluster



Pattern vs style

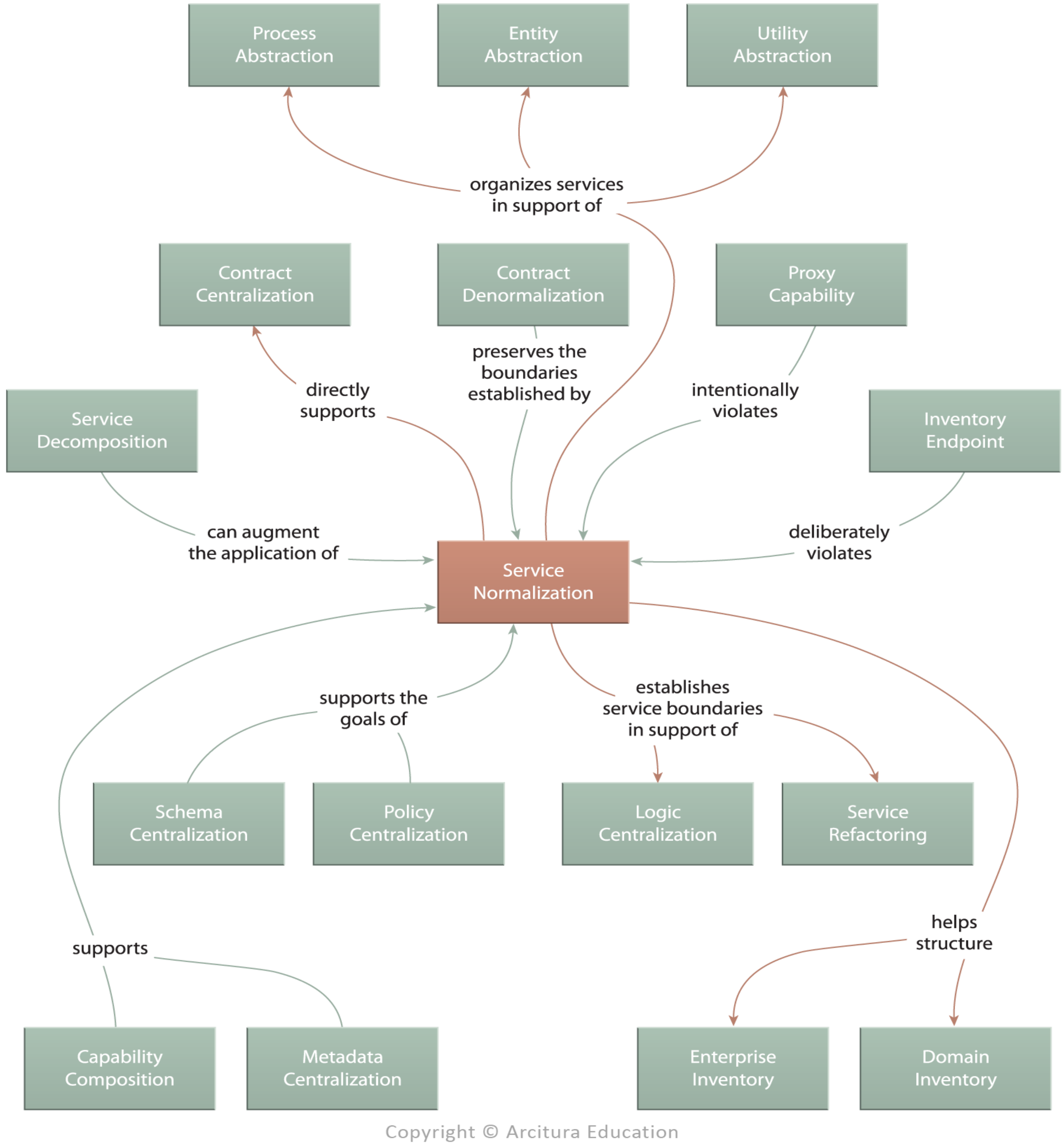
- Pattern = solution to a problem
  - Style = generic
    - Does not have to be associated with a problem
- Style defines general architecture of an application
  - Usually, an application has one style
    - ...but it can have several patterns
  - Patterns can appear at different scales
    - High level (architectural patterns)
    - Design (design patterns)
    - Implementation (idioms)
    - . . .

Pattern vs Style

- Styles, in general, are independent of each other
- A pattern can be related with other patterns
  - A pattern composed of several patterns
  - Interactions between patterns

Pattern languages and catalogs

- Pattern catalog
  - A set of patterns about a subject
    - It does not have to be exhaustive
- Pattern language
  - A full pattern catalog about some subject
    - Goal: document all the possibilities
    - They usually include relationships between patterns
      - Graphical map



Example of pattern language
Source: "SOA with REST" book

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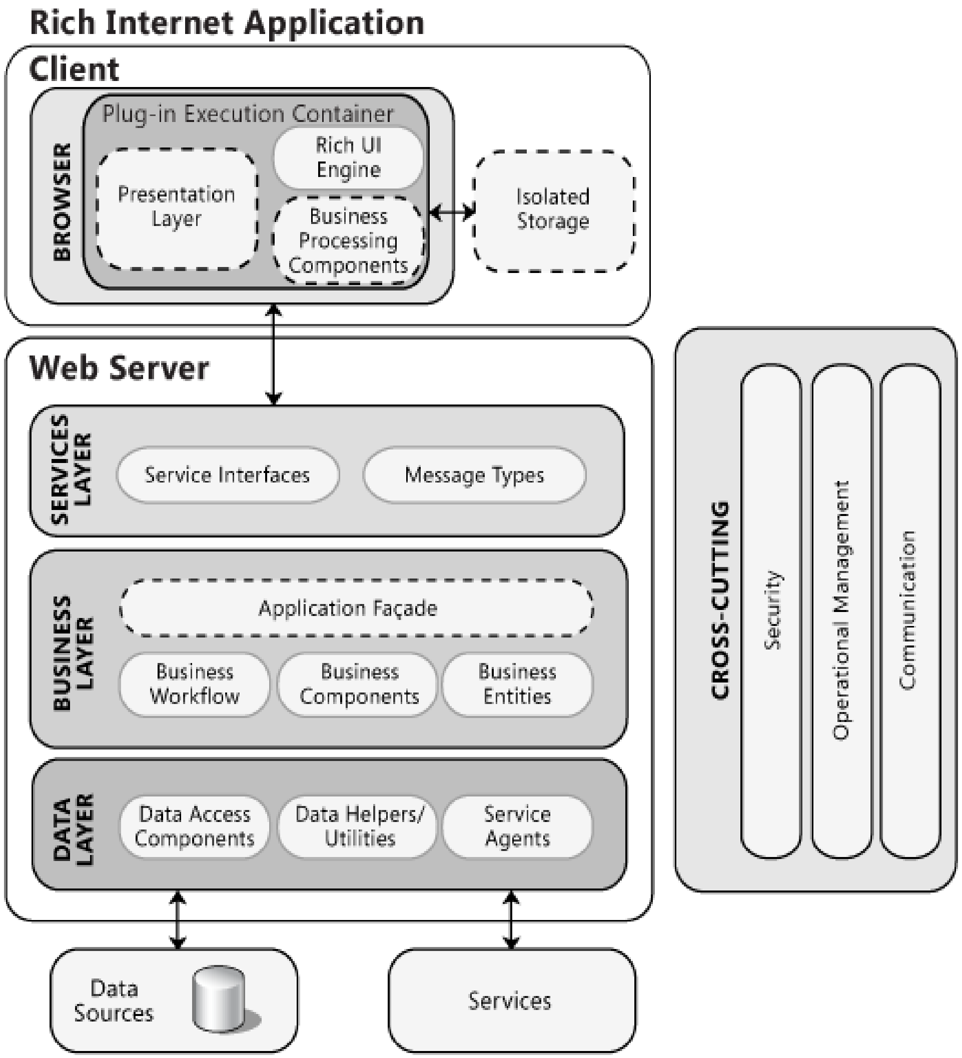
Reference architectures

- Blueprints that provide the overall structure for particular types of applications
  - They contain several patterns
  - Can be the de-facto standard in some domains



Fuente: [Microsoft Application Architecture Guide, 2nd Ed.]

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Externally developed components

- Technology stacks or families
  - MEAN (Mongo,Express,Angular,Node), LAMP (Linux,Apache,MySQL,PHP),...
- Products:
  - COTS: Commercial Off The Self
  - FOSS: Free Open Source Software
    - Be careful with licenses
- Application frameworks
  - Reusable software component
- Platforms
  - Provide complete infrastructure to build & execute applications
    - Example: JEE, Google Cloud

Attribute driven design

ADD: Attribute-driven design

Defines a software architecture based on QAs

Recursive decomposition process

At each stage tactics and patterns are chosen to satisfy a set of QA scenarios

Input

- QA requirements
- Constraints
- Architectural significant functional requirements

Output

- First levels of module decomposition
- Various views of the system as appropriate
- Set of elements with assigned functionalities and the interactions among the elements

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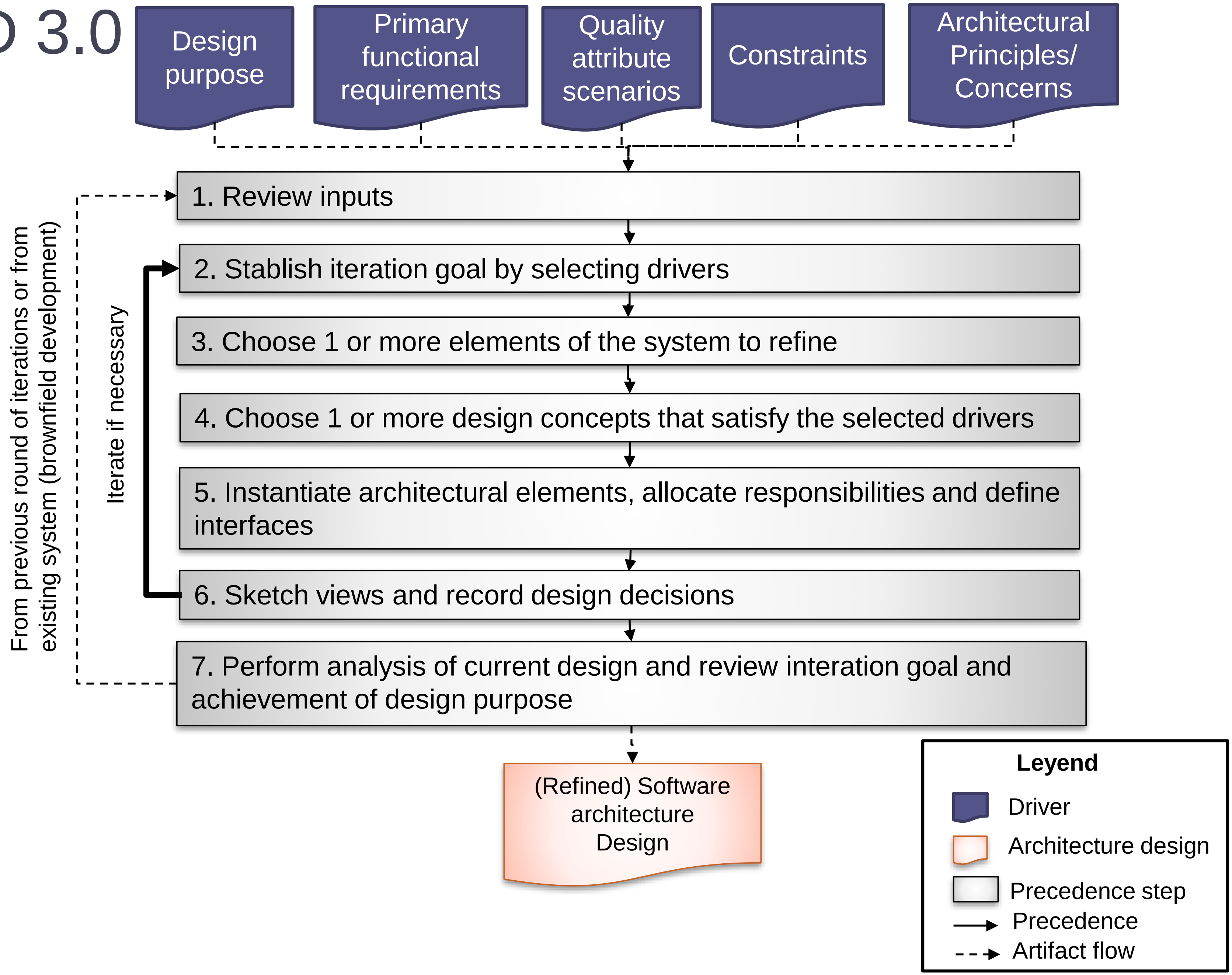
ADD 3.0



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Record design decisions

Every design decision is *good enough* but seldom optimal

- It is necessary to record justification and risks affected
- Things to record:
  - What evidence was provided to justify the decision?
  - Who did that?
  - Why were shortcuts taken?
  - Why were trade-offs made?
  - What assumptions did you made?

Driver	Design decisions and location	Rationale and assumptions
QA-1	Introduce concurrency (tactic) in the `TimeServerConnector` and `FaultDetectionService`	Concurrency should be introduced to be able to receive and process several events simultaneously
QA-2	Use of a messaging pattern through the introduction of a message queue in the communications layer	Although the use of a message queue may seem to go against the performance imposed by the scenario, it hill be helpful to support QA-3
...	...	...

Architectural issues

Architectural issues

- Risks
- Unknowns
- Problems
- Technical debt
- Gaps in understanding
- Erosion
- Drift

Risks

- Risk = something bad that might happen but hasn't happened yet
- Risks should be identified and recorded
  - Risks can appear as part of QA scenarios
- Risks can be mitigated or accepted
  - If possible, identify mitigation tasks

Unknowns

- Sometimes we don't have enough information to know if an architecture satisfies the requirements
  - Under-specified requirements
  - Implicit assumptions
  - Changing requirements
  - ...
- Architecture evaluations can help turn unknown unknowns into known unknowns

Problems

- Problems are bad things that have already passed
  - They arise when one makes design decisions that just doesn't work out the desired way
  - They can also arise because the context changed
    - A decision that was a good idea but no longer makes sense
- Problems can be fixed or accepted
  - Problems that are not fixed can lead to technical debt

Technical debt

- Debt accrued when knowingly or unknowingly wrong or non-optimal design decisions are taken
  - If one pays the instalments the debt is repaid and doesn't create further problems
  - Otherwise, a penalty in the form of interest is applicable
    - If one is not able to pay the bill for a long time the total debt is so large that one must declare bankruptcy
    - In software terms, it would mean the product is abandoned
- Several types:
  - Code debt: Bad or inconsistent coding style
  - Design debt: Design smells
  - Test debt: Lack of tests, inadequate test coverage,...
  - Documentation debt: No documentation for important concerns, outdated documentation,...

Gaps in understanding

- They arise when what stakeholders think about an architecture doesn't match the design
  - In rapidly evolving architectures gaps can arise quickly and without warning
- Gaps can be addressed though education
  - Presenting the architecture
  - Asking questions to stakeholders

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Architectural erosion (drift)

- Gap between designed and as-built architecture
  - The implemented system almost never turns out the way the architect imagined it
  - Without vigilance, the architecture drifts from the planned design a little bit every day until the implemented system bears little resemblance to the plan
- Architecturally evident code can mitigate drift

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Contextual drift

- It happens any time business or context drivers change after a design decision has been taken
  - It is necessary to continually revisit requirements
  - Evolutionary architecture

Evaluación de arquitecturas

Architecture evaluation

ATAM (Architecture Trade-off Analysis Method)

Architecture evaluation method

Simplified version of ATAM:

- Present business drivers
- Present architecture
- Identify architecture approaches
- Generate quality attribute utility tree
- Analyse architectural approaches
- Present results

Cost Benefit Analysis Method (CBAM)

1. Choose scenarios and architectural strategies
2. Assess quality attribute benefits
3. Quantify the benefits of architectural strategies
4. Quantify the costs and schedule implications of the architectural strategies
5. Calculate the desirability of each option
6. Make architectural design decisions

Laws of Software architecture

Everything in software architecture is a tradeoff.
—1st Law of Software Architecture

If an architect thinks they have discovered something that *isn't* a tradeoff, more likely they just haven't *identified* the tradeoff yet.
—Corollary 1