



# From **Software Architecture** to **N-tiers Architectures**

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# Software Architecture **Definition**

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“The **structure** of the system, which comprise **software elements**, externally **visible properties** of those elements, and the **relationships** among them.

# Architecture versus Design?

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Architecture is a subset of design

"External" design

# Software Architecture **Objectives**

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- It has the **functionality** required by the customer
- It is safely buildable on the **required schedule**
- It **performs adequately**
- It is **reliable**
- It is **usable** and **safe to use**





[Plonk et replonk]

De la presquitude des choses.

thanks to Clémentine Némó for the reference

# Software Architecture **Concerns**

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Producibility

**Functionality**

**Changeability**

Security

**Modularity**

Performance

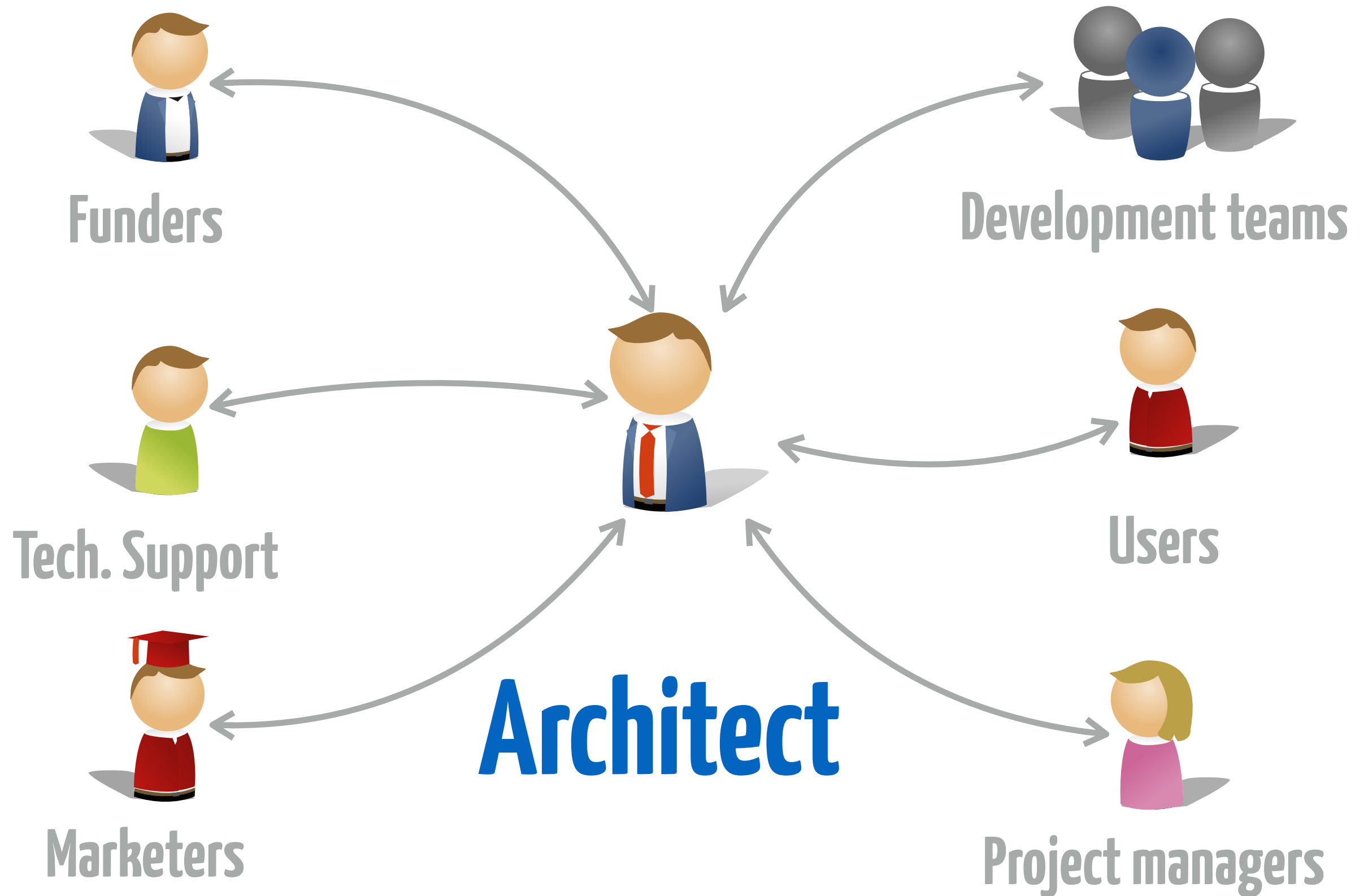
**Ecosystem**

Buildability



# The Architect Ecosystem

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# Expect the **unexpected!**

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Parameters that were

**never** going to **change**

now need to be **modified**.



1

Architectural rule of thumb

2

Layered Architectures

3

Support from the



# Architectural **rule of thumb**

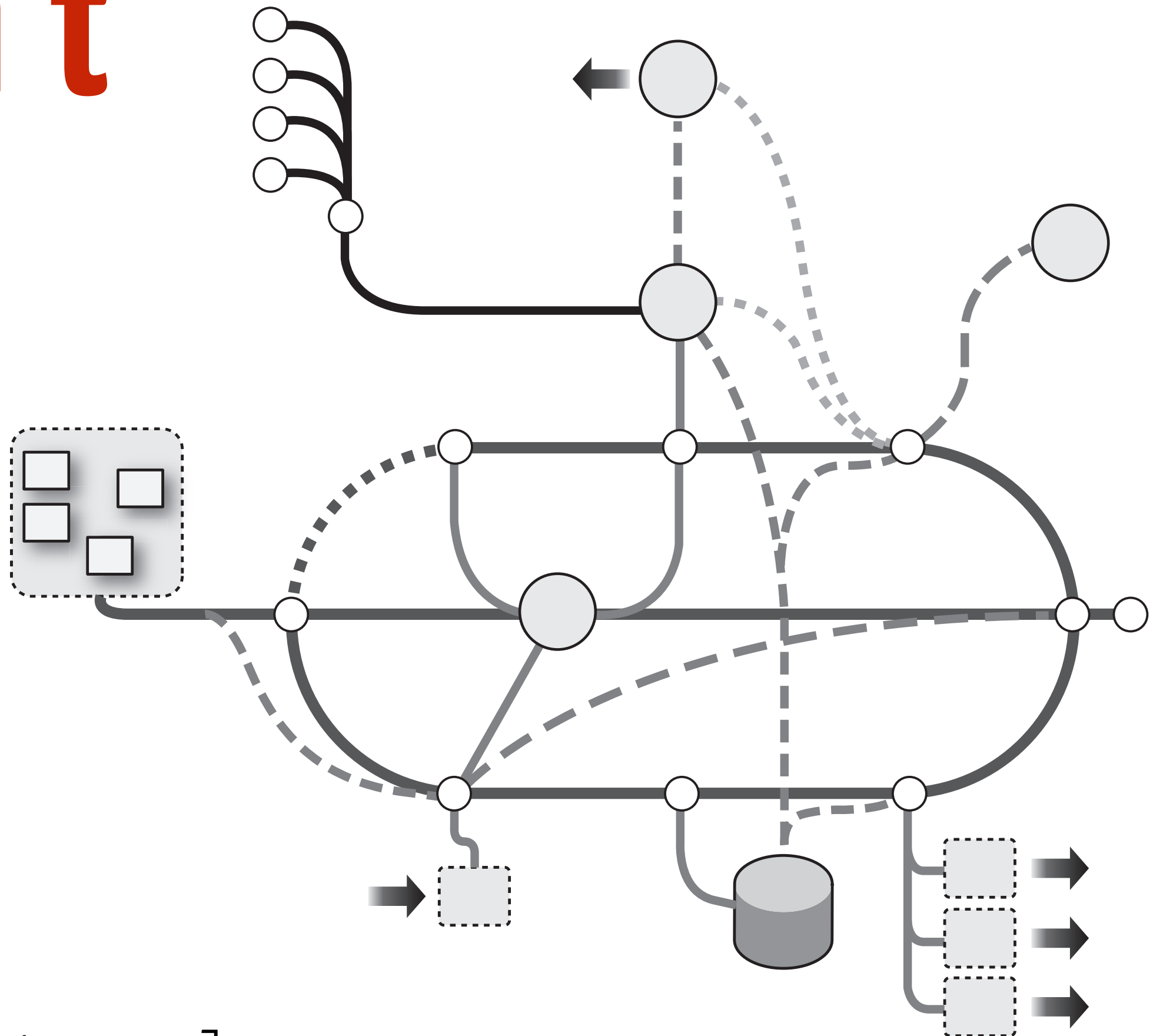
[Beautiful Architecture]

“

Software **architecture** is  
**not set in stone.**

**Change** if you need it.

# Don't



[Beautiful Architecture]



“

A **fuzzy architecture**

leads to **individual** code,

**duplication** of code and effort.

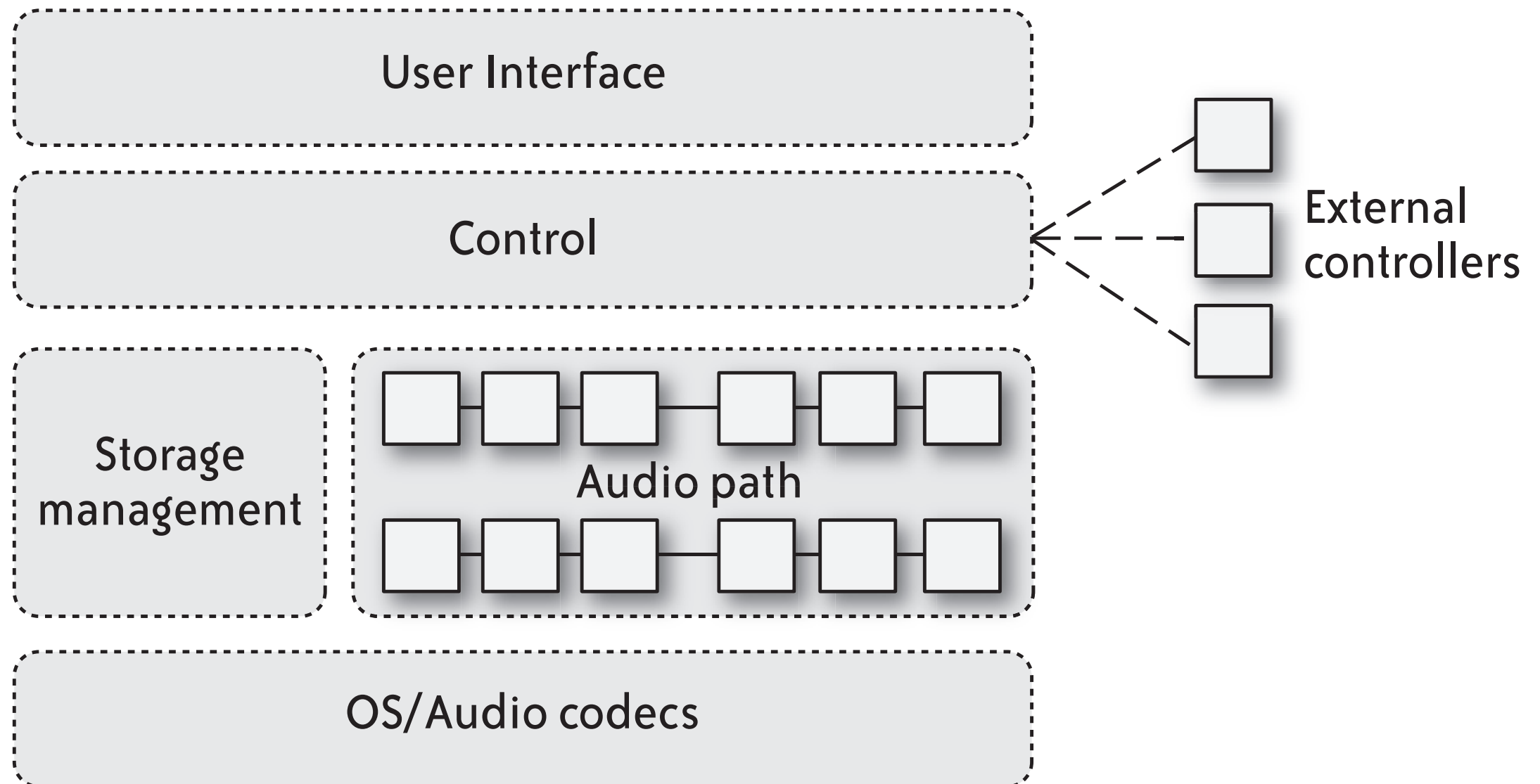
“

**Bad** architectural **design**

**leads to further**

**bad** architectural **design.**

# Do



[Beautiful Architecture]

“

A **clear architectural**

design leads to a

**consistent system.**

[Beautiful Architecture]



# Cohesion versus Coupling

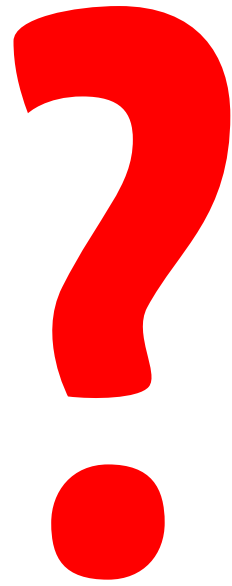
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## Cohesion:

"how related functionality is gathered together".

## Coupling:

"Measurement of interdependency between modules".



**Low** cohesion,  
**Strong** coupling

**Strong** cohesion,  
**Low** coupling



**TCF : The Cookie Factory 2**

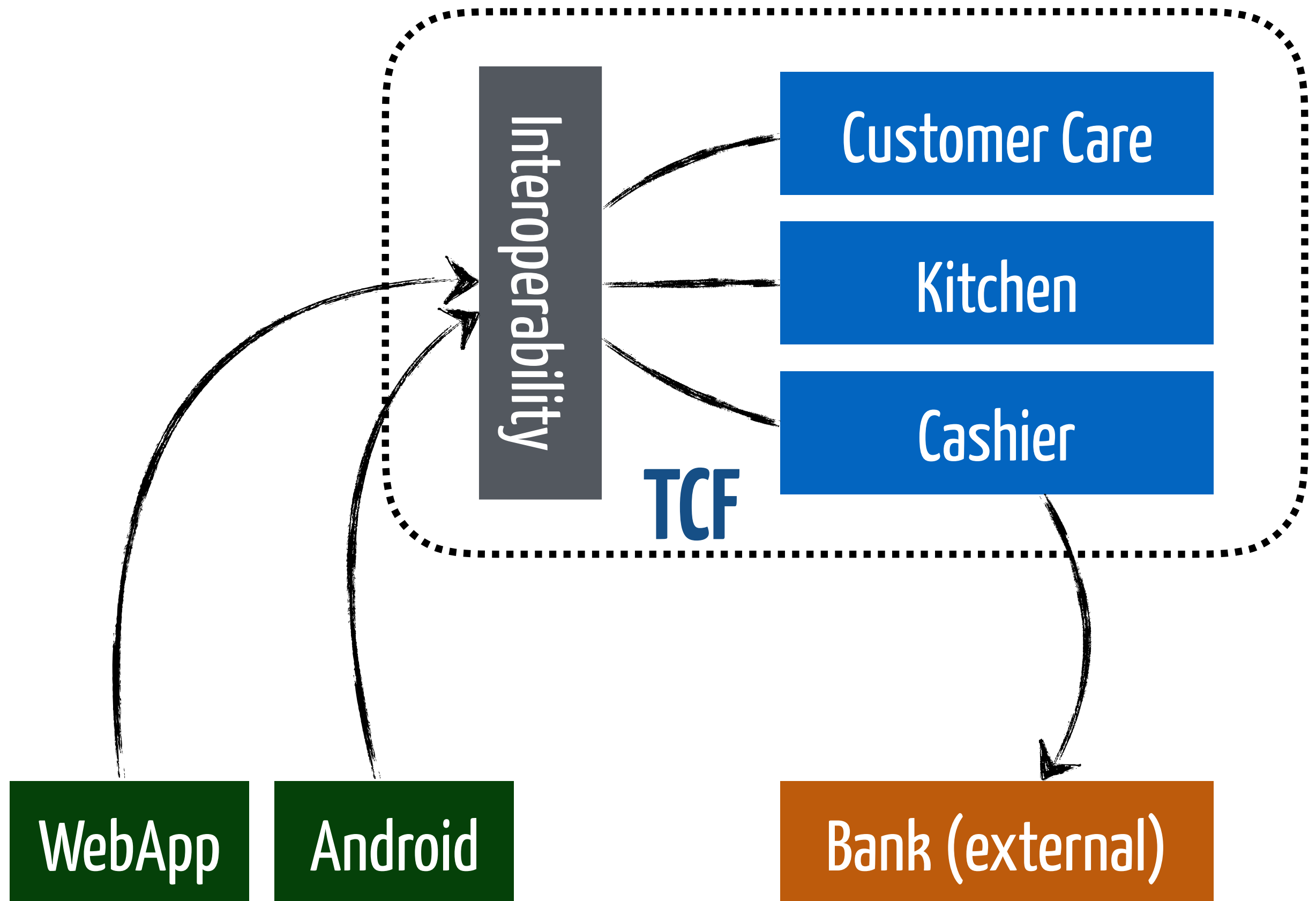




**What are the “modules” in TCF?**  
**How are they related to each others?**

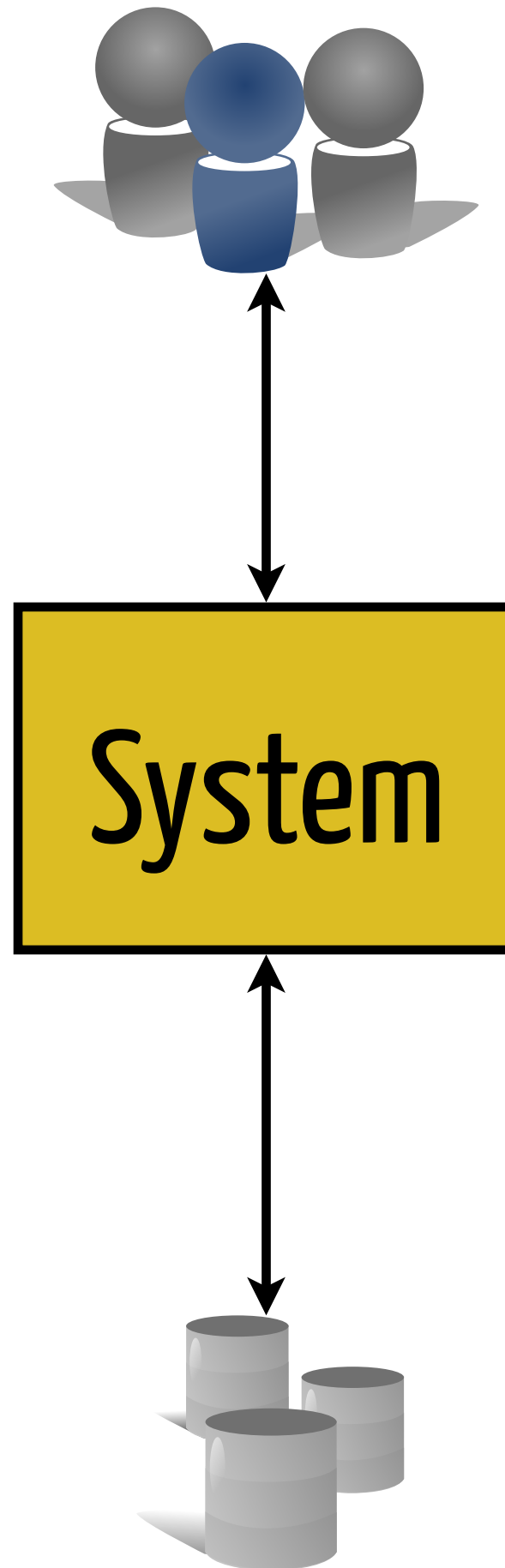






# Layered Architectures





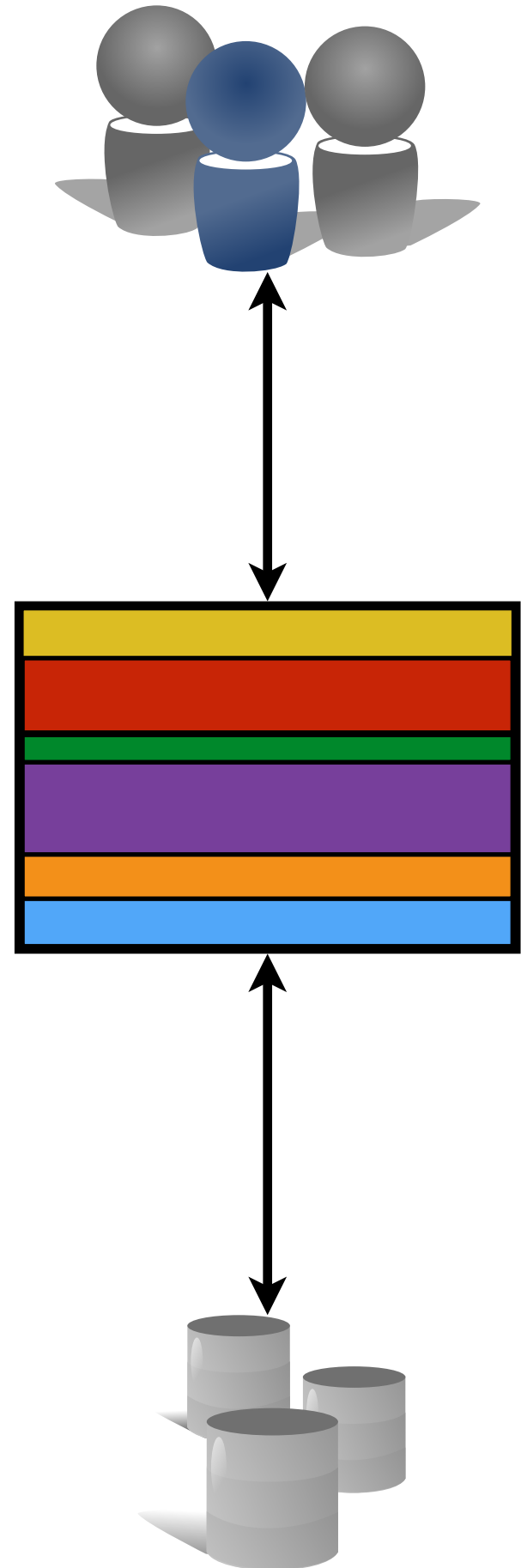
???



# Layers

support

# modularity



“Ma-gni-fique”



thanks to Clém for the reference

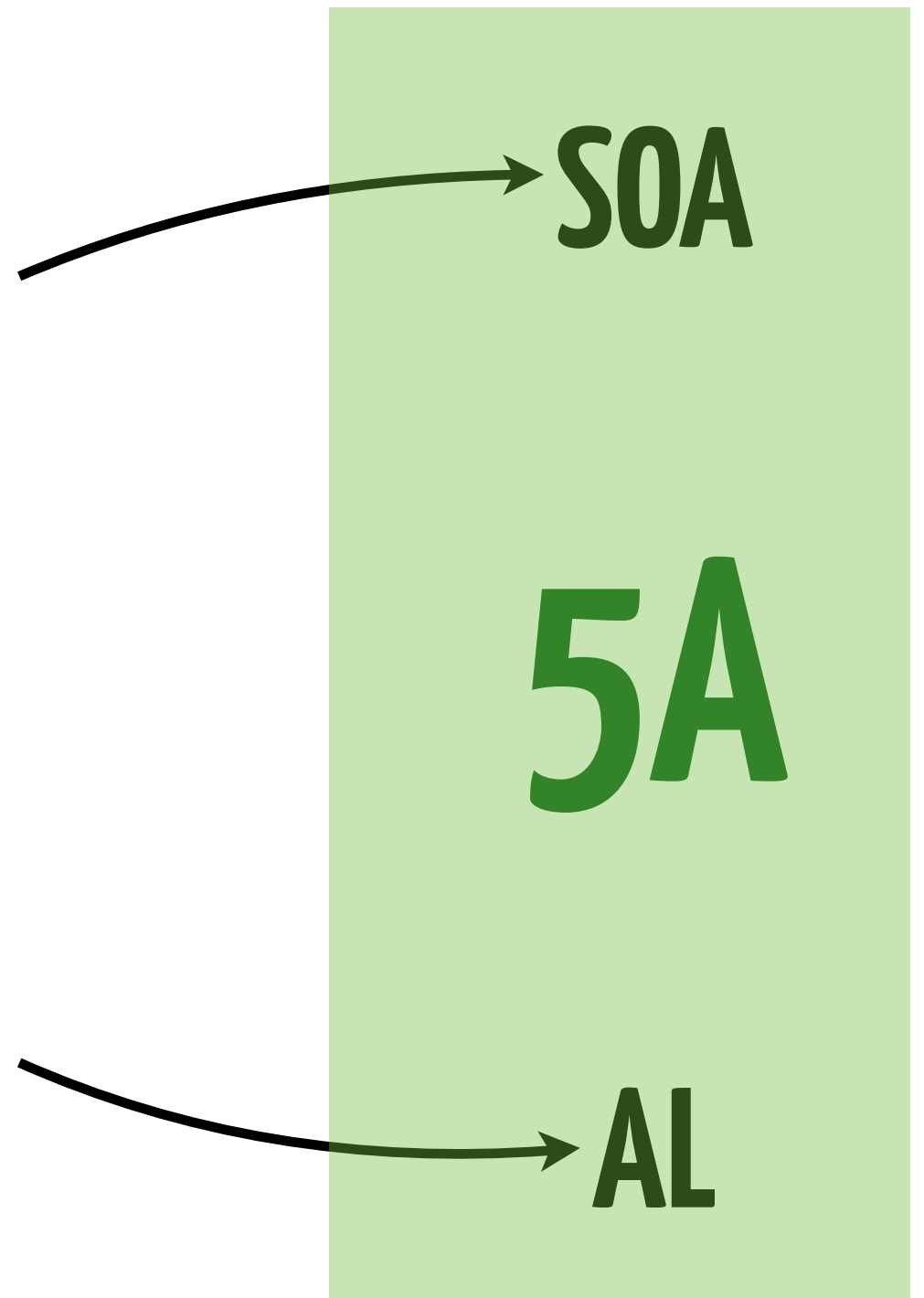
4A

**K** eep

**I** t

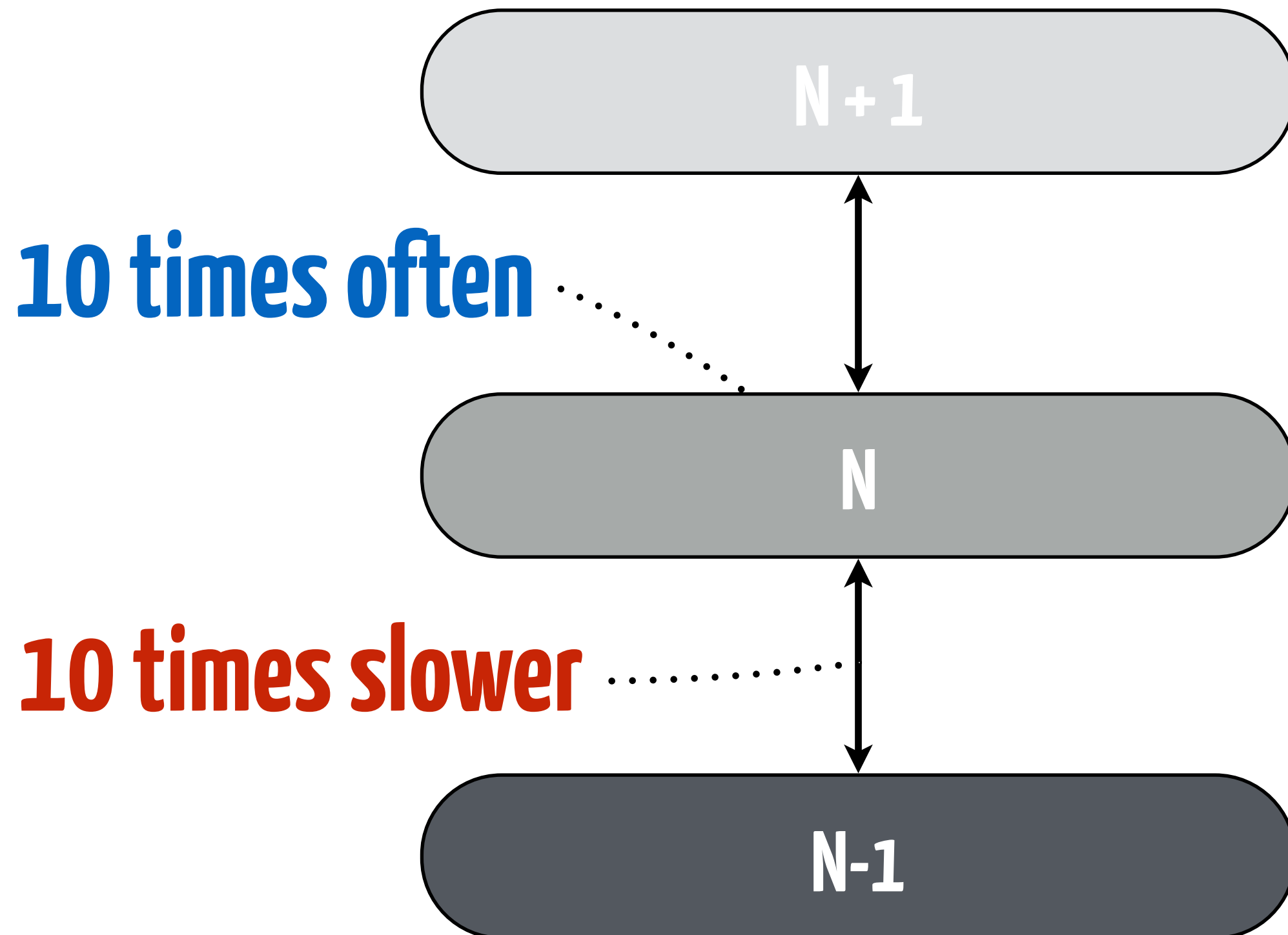
**S** tupid,

**S** imple.



# The rule of 10

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# Theory & Practice

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## Theory:

you know everything but nothing works

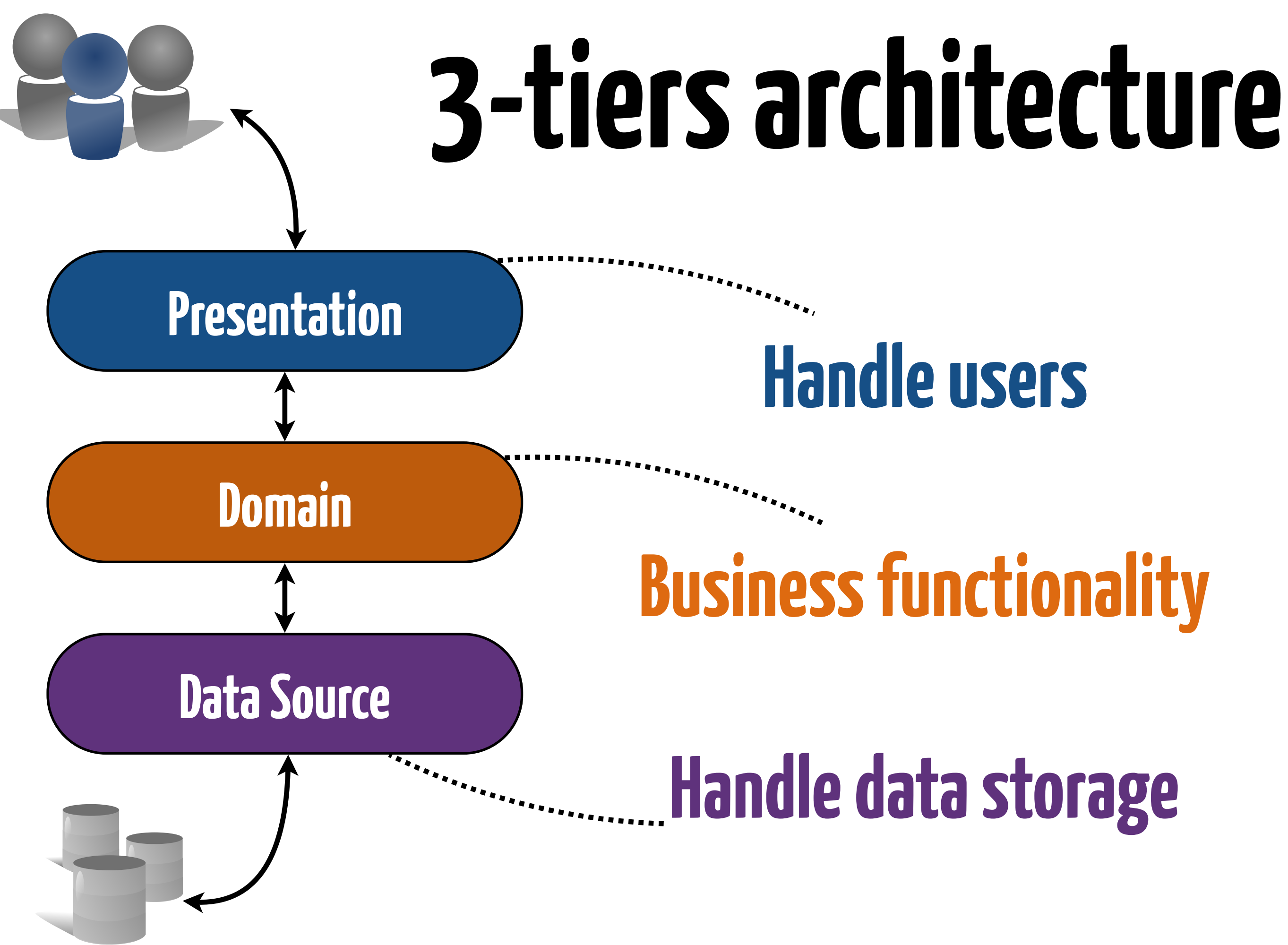
## Practice:

It works, but no one knows why

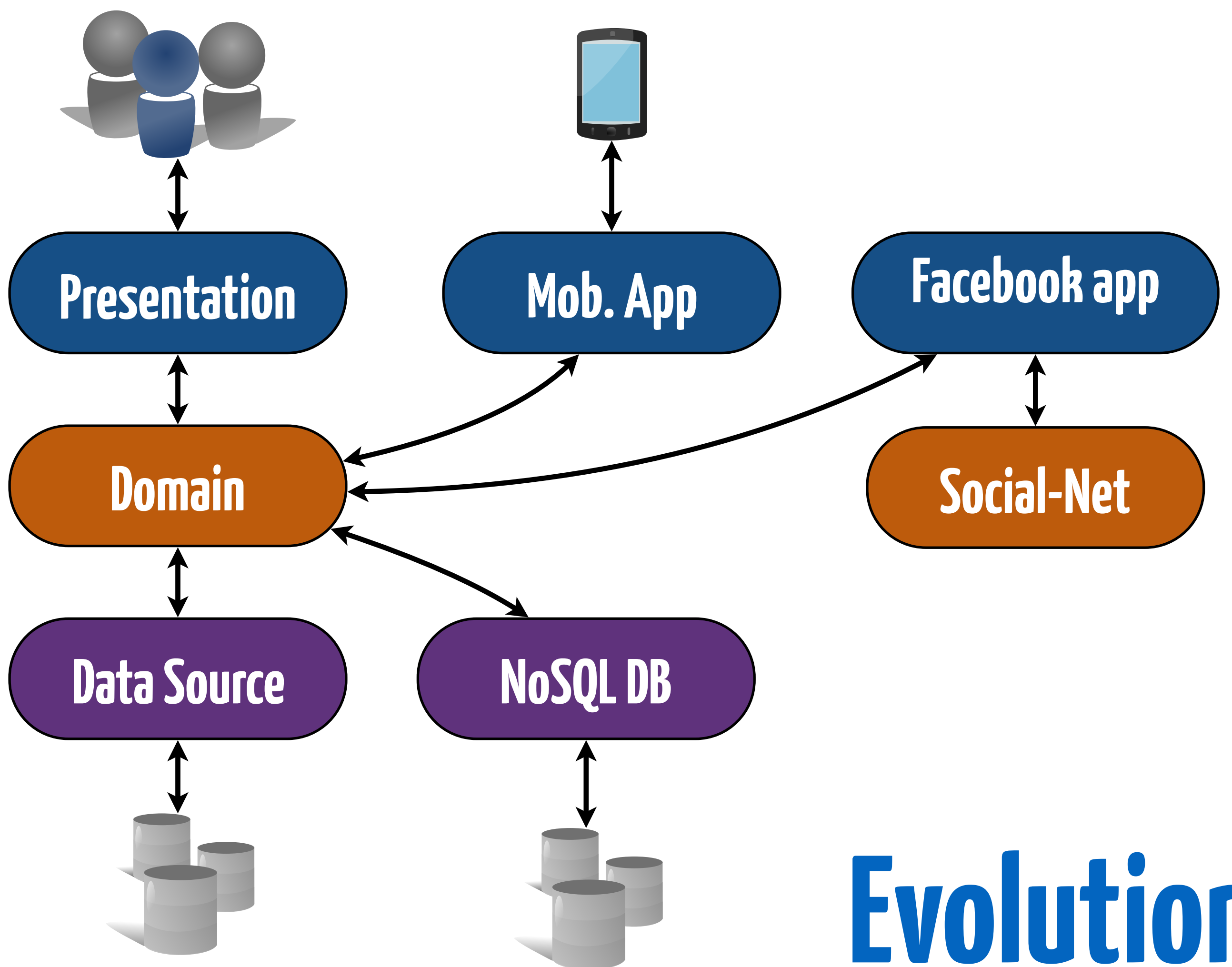
In theory, **N-tiers** architecture

**In practice,  $N = 3$**   
(or 5)

# 3-tiers architecture







# Evolution



**Contents of the  $\neq$  layers in TCF?**  
**How to chose between layers?**

WebApp

Android

Interoperability

Customer Care

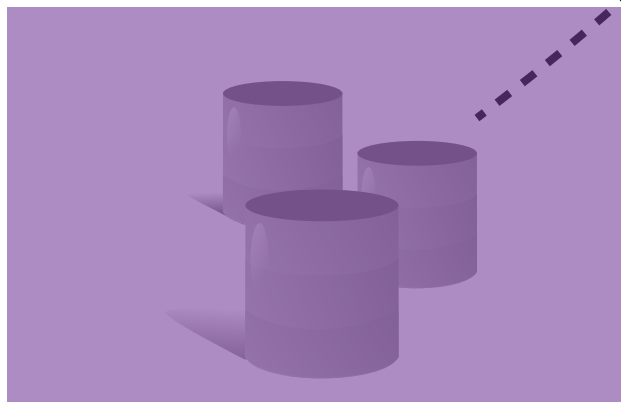
Kitchen

Cashier

Presentation

Domain

Bank (external)



Data Source

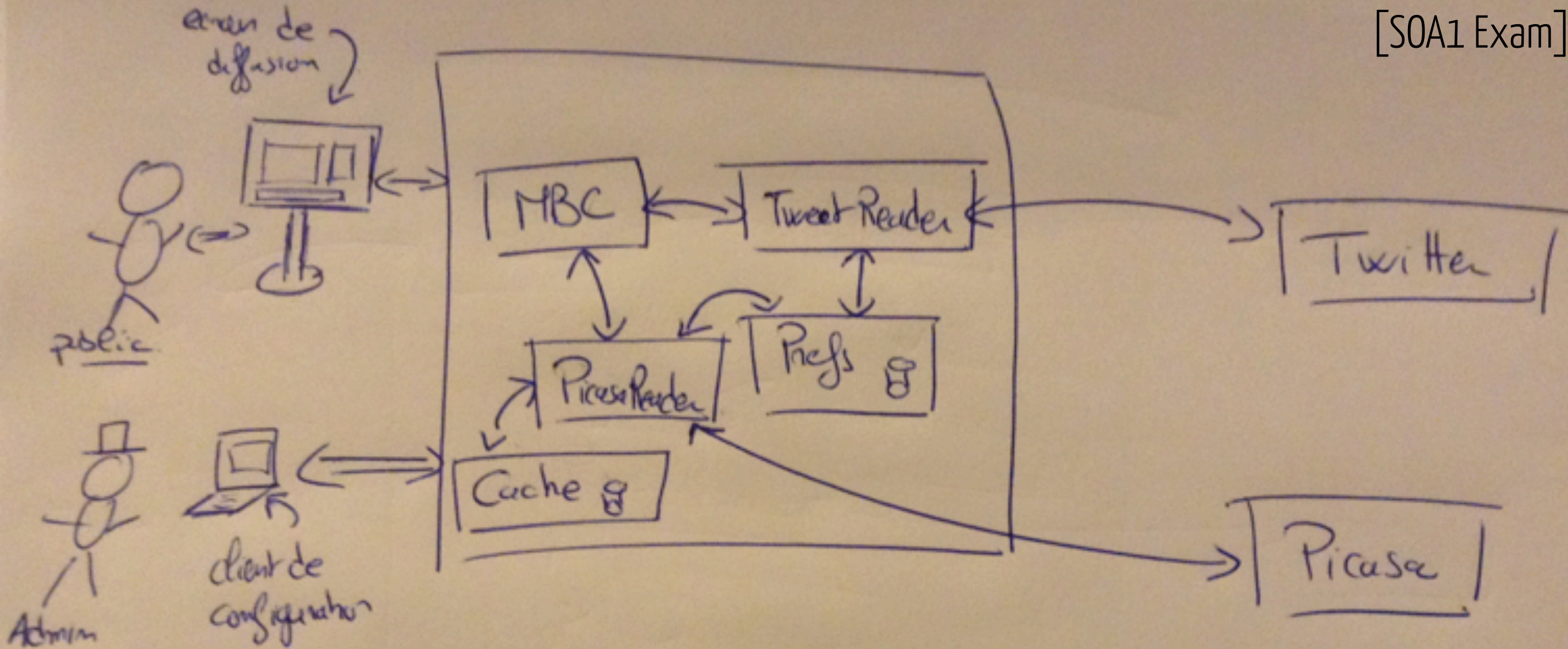


# Support from the



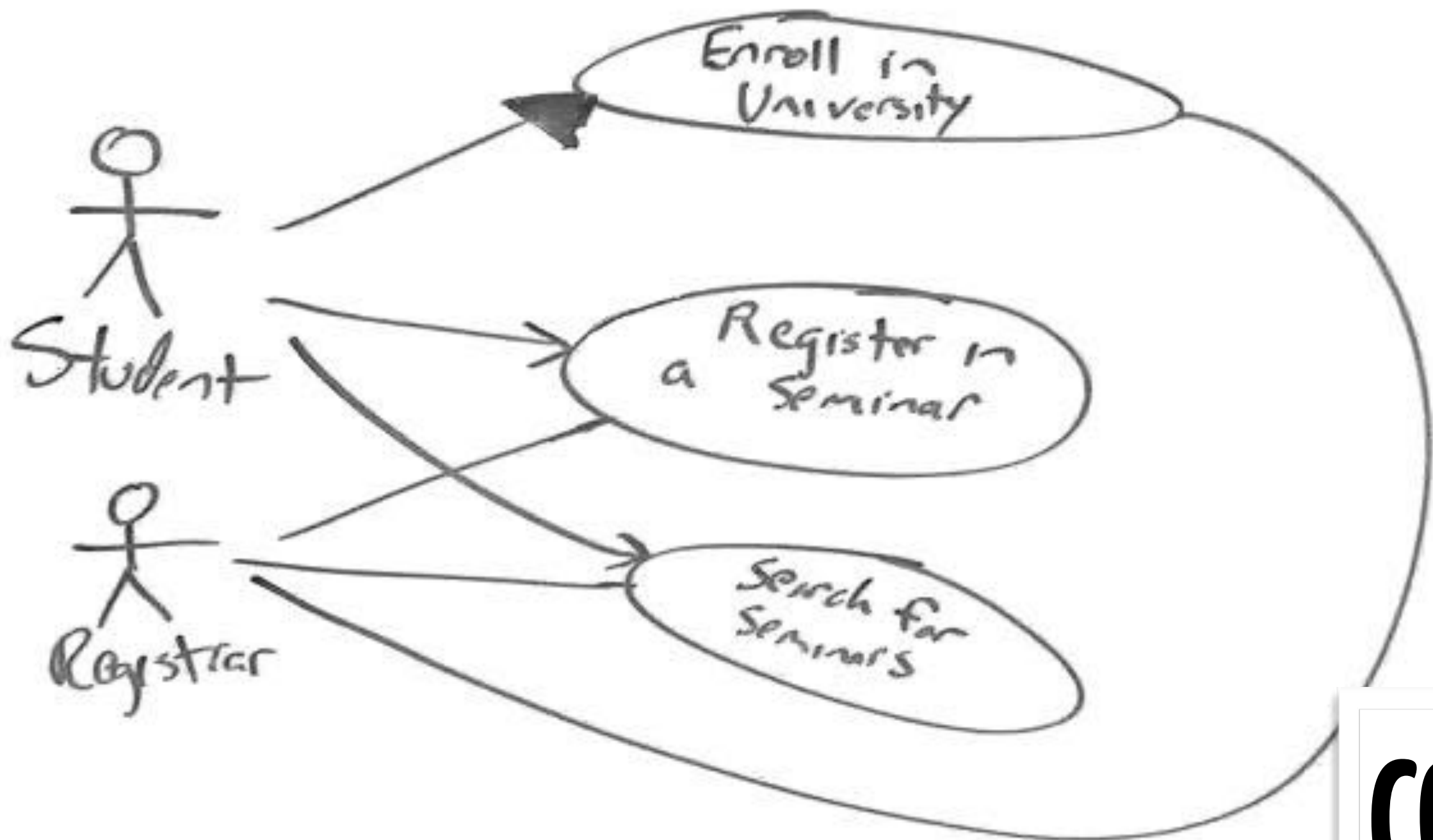
The **UML** is just a  
**standard syntax**  
for modeling





One can design a Software Architecture  
**without the UML**

# Use cases diagrams



**COO**





**TCF MVP**

**Minimal & Viable Use Case ?**

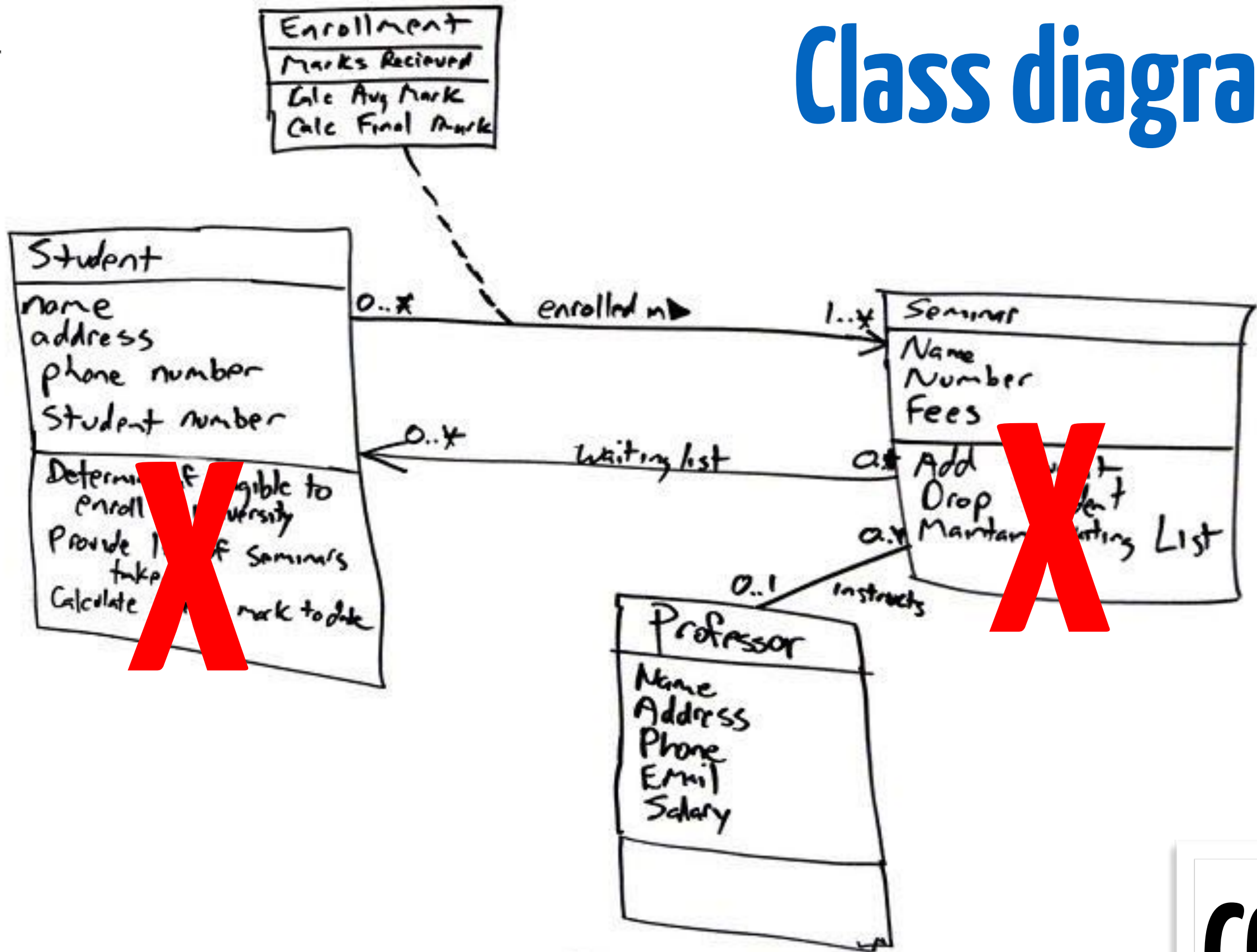


customer





# Class diagrams



**Business objects => no methods**

**COO**

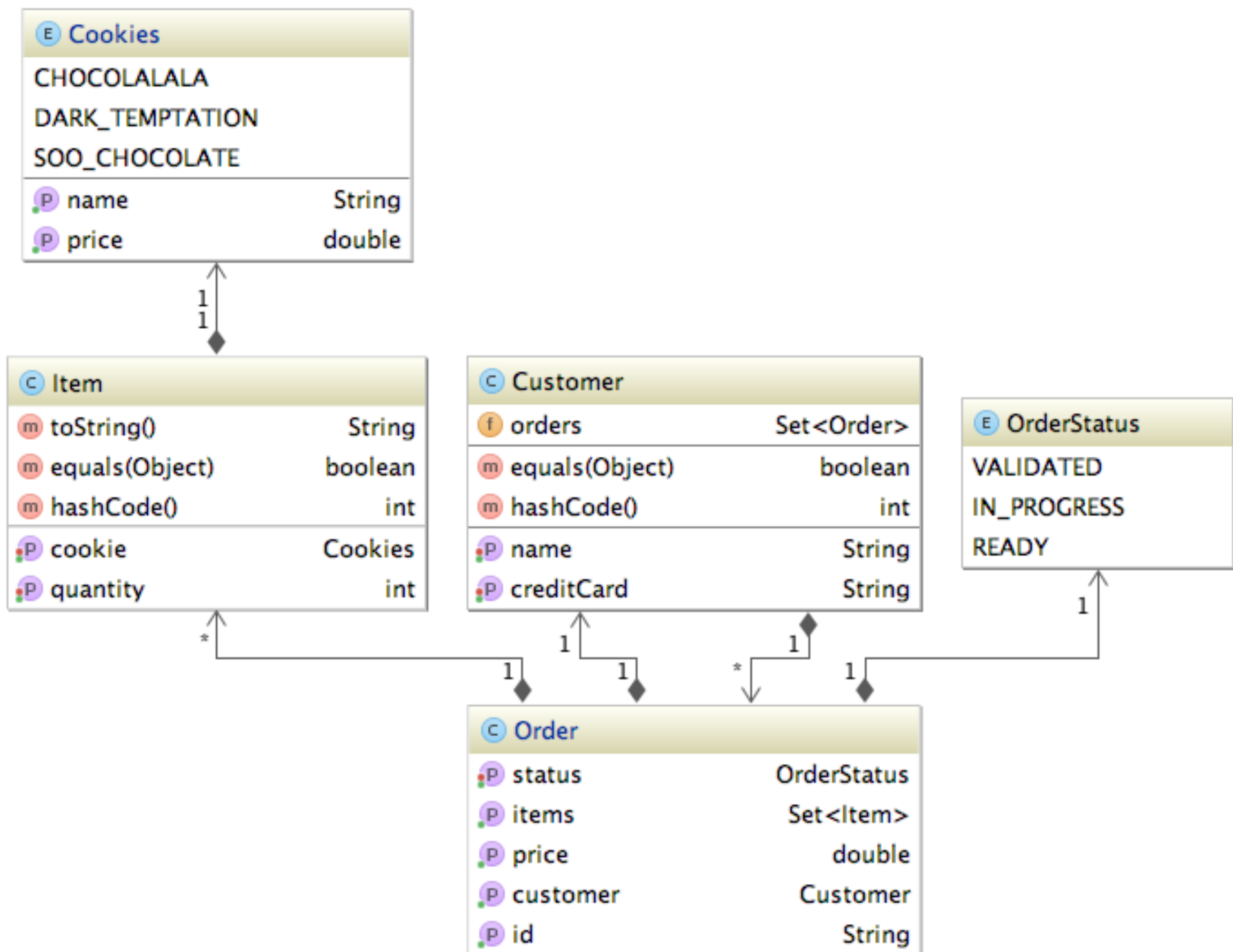




**TCF MVP**

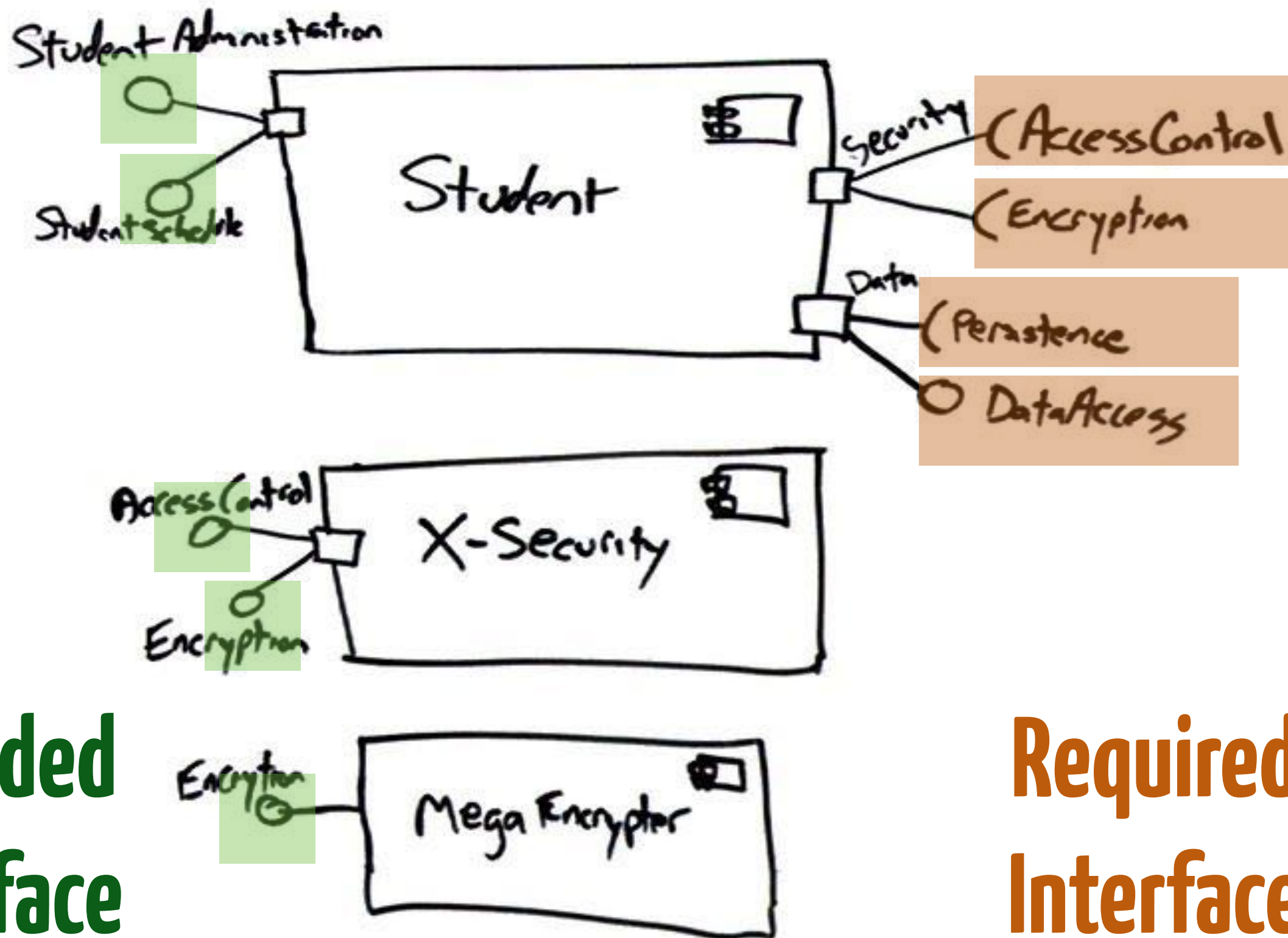
**Business Objects ( $\neq$  “objects” as in COO)**







# Components diagrams



**Provided  
Interface**

**Required  
Interface**

# I & D of the **SOLID** principles

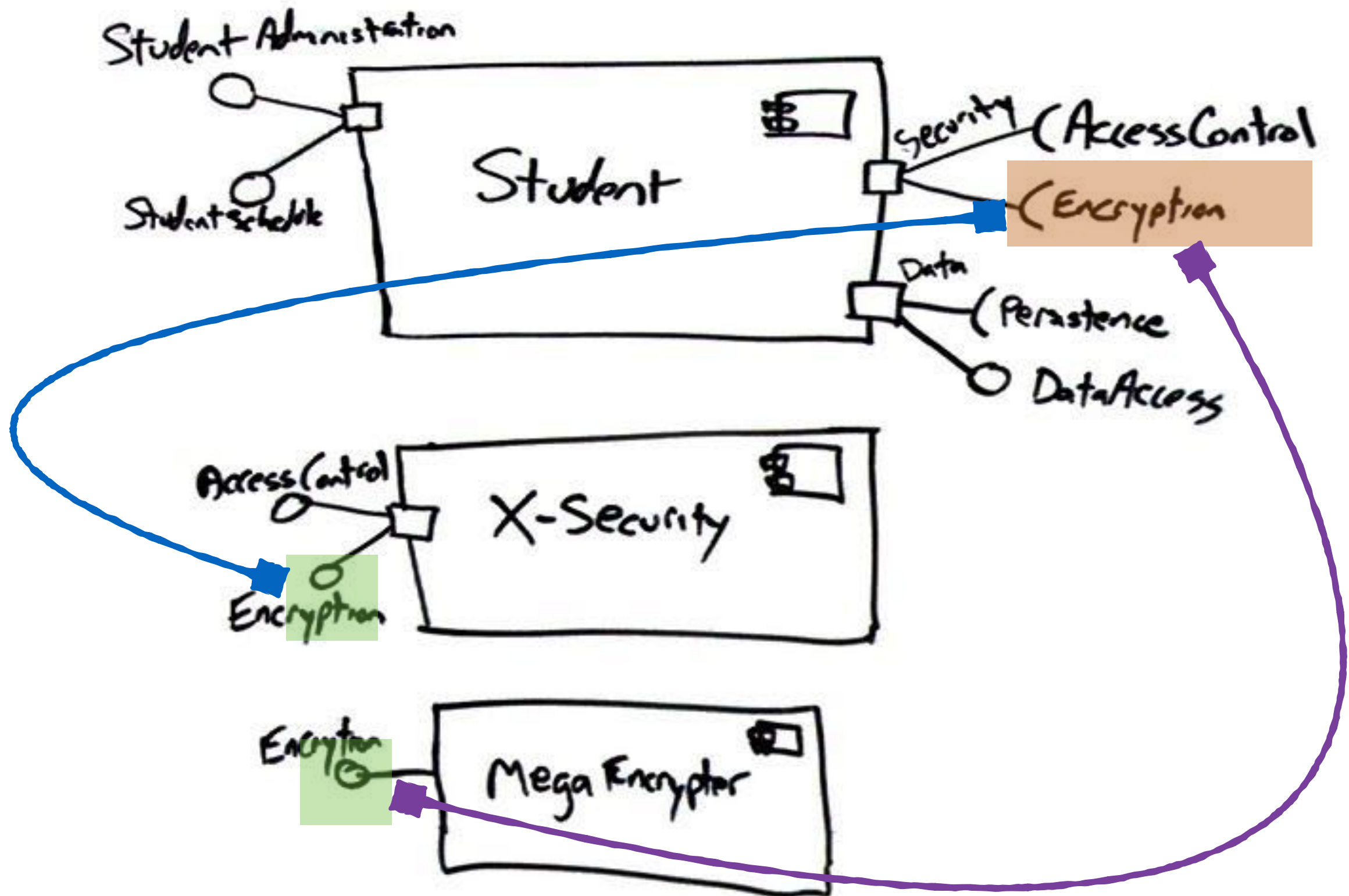
## 3A

Initial	Stands for	Concept
S	SRP <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>Single responsibility principle</b> a <b>class</b> should have only a single responsibility (i.e. only one potential change in the software's specification should be able to affect the specification of the class)
O	OCP <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>Open/closed principle</b> "software entities ... should be open for extension, but closed for modification."
L	LSP <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>Liskov substitution principle</b> "objects in a program should be replaceable with instances of their subtypes without altering the correctness of that program." See also <b>design by contract</b> .
I	ISP <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>Interface segregation principle</b> "many client-specific interfaces are better than one general-purpose interface." <sup>[8]</sup>
D	DIP <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>Dependency inversion principle</b> one should "depend upon abstractions, [not] concretions." <sup>[8]</sup>

## 4A

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SOLID\\_\(object-oriented\\_design\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SOLID_(object-oriented_design))

# Binding Components





# Example of Implementation

---

```
class Student implements
    StudentAdministration, StudentSchedule {

Encryption e = new MegaEncrypter(...)

}
```

```
class Student implements
    StudentAdministration, StudentSchedule {

    AssemblyContext ctx = ...
    Encryption e = ctx.inject(Encryption.class)

}
```

# Teaser: Annotation-based injection

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## Provided Interface

```
class Student implements  
    StudentAdministration, StudentSchedule {  
  
    @Inject  
    private Encryption e;  
  
}
```

## Required Interface

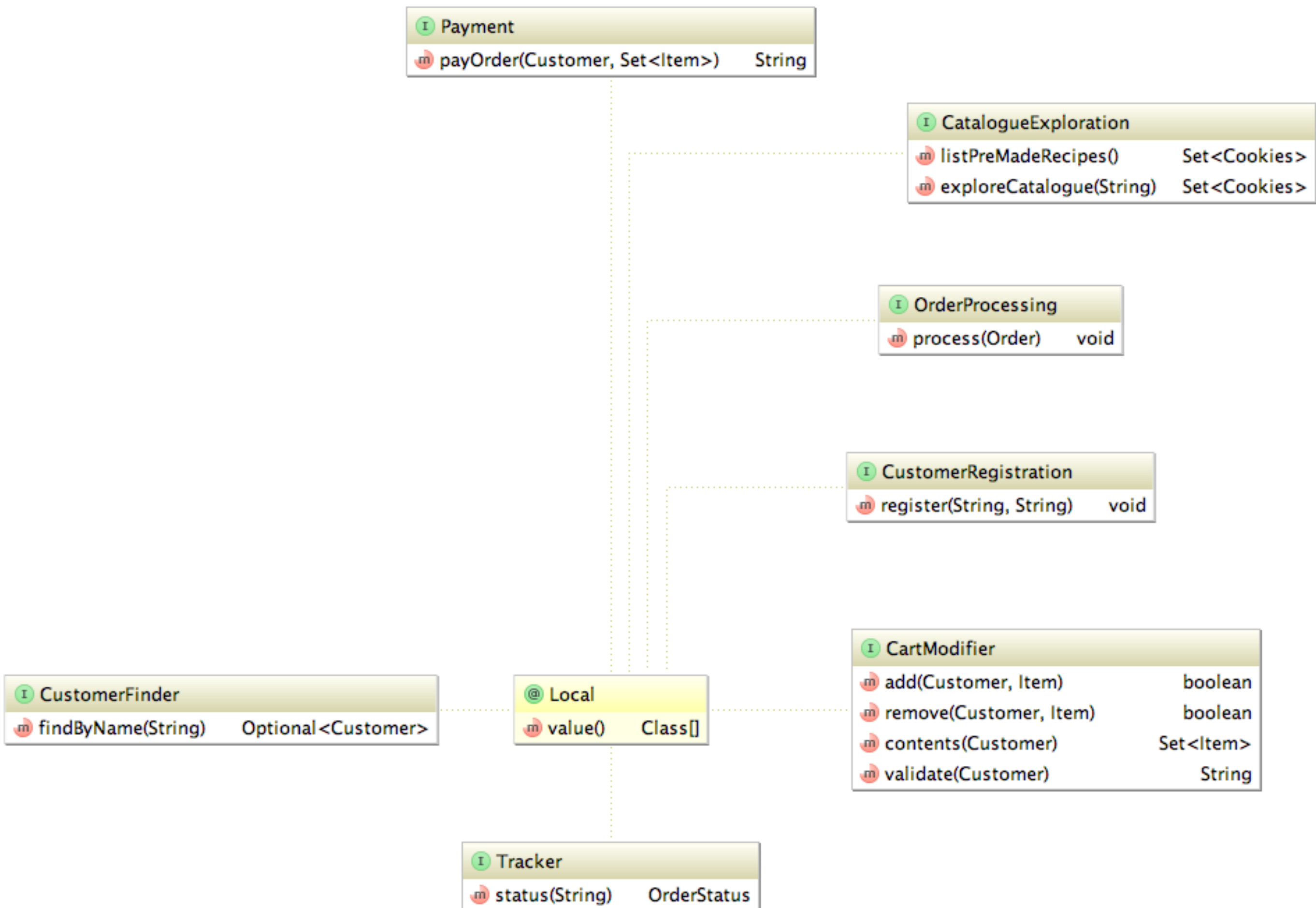


**TCF MVP**

**Functional Interfaces for TCF ? Components ?**

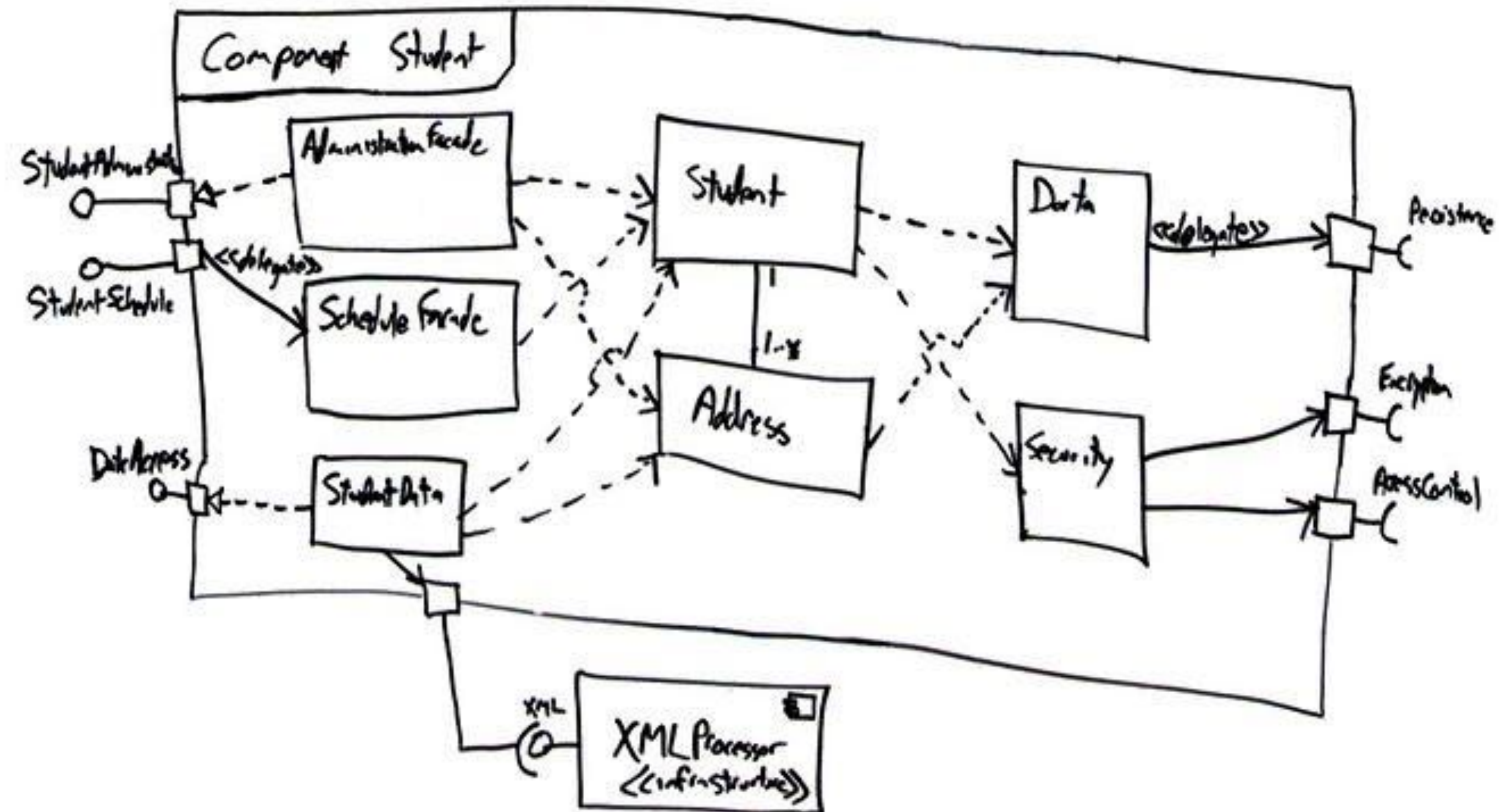








# Components Assembly



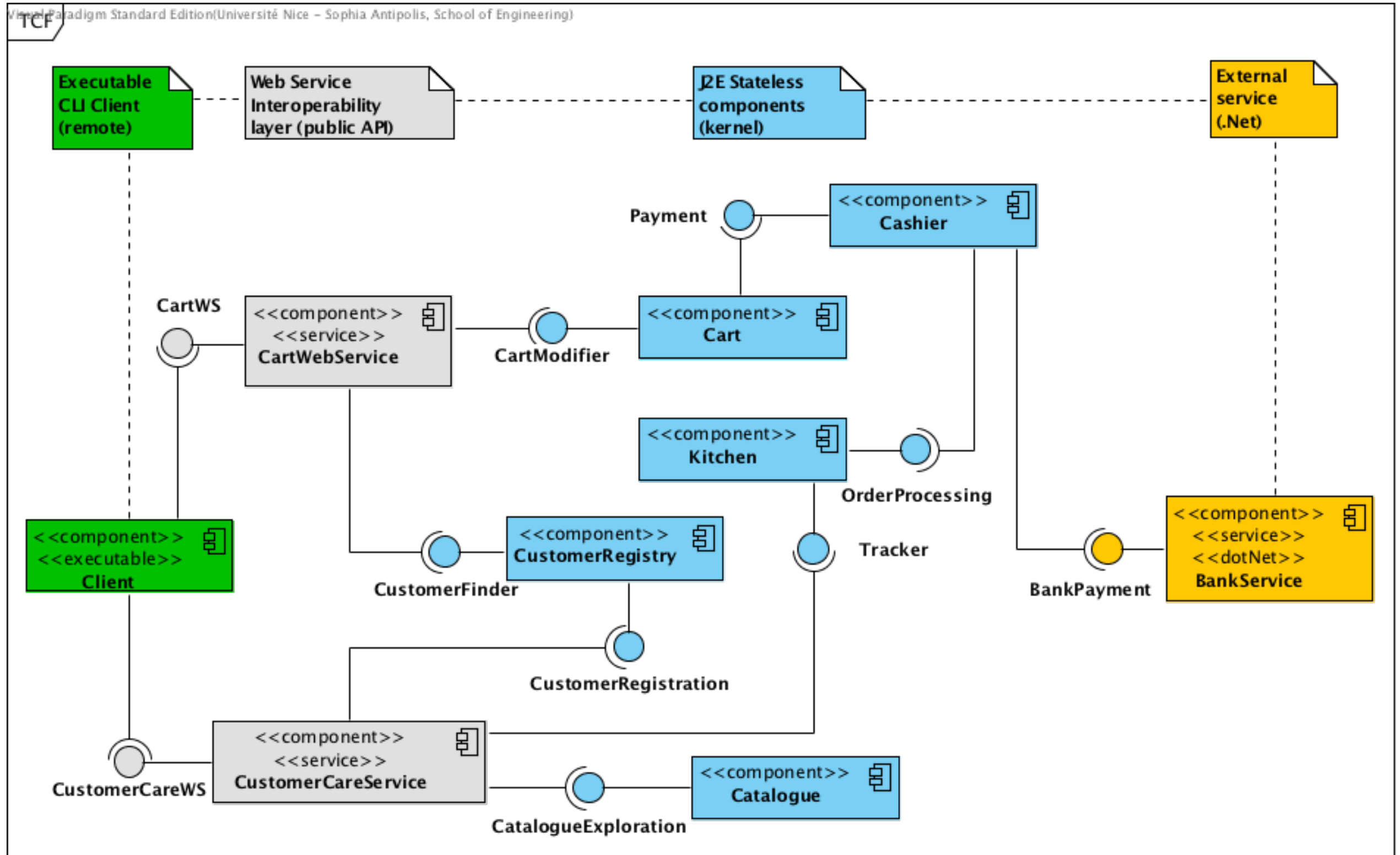




**TCF MVP**

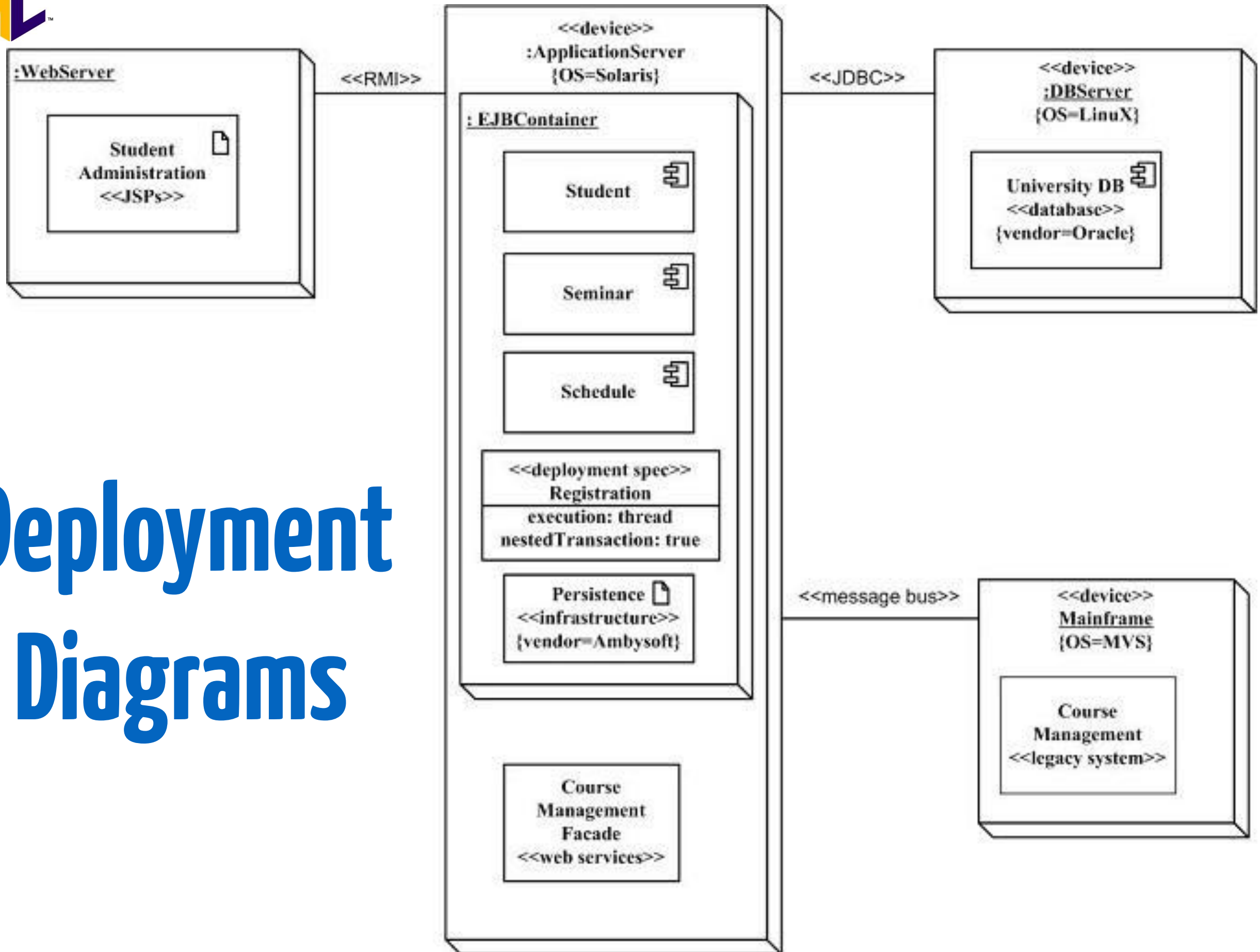
**Component Assembly ?**







# Deployment Diagrams







**TCF MVP**

**How to deploy TCF ?**



