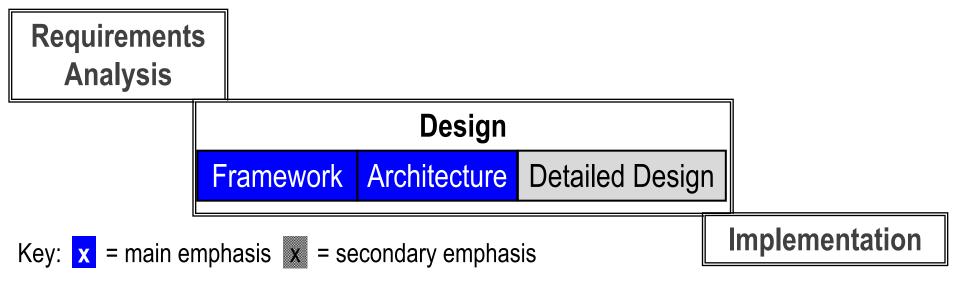
Architecture and Frameworks



- 1. Context of Architecture
 - 2. Models
 - 3. Classifying Architectures
 - 4. Frameworks

A *framework* is a collection of models, typically a class model, that forms a template for a category of architectures.

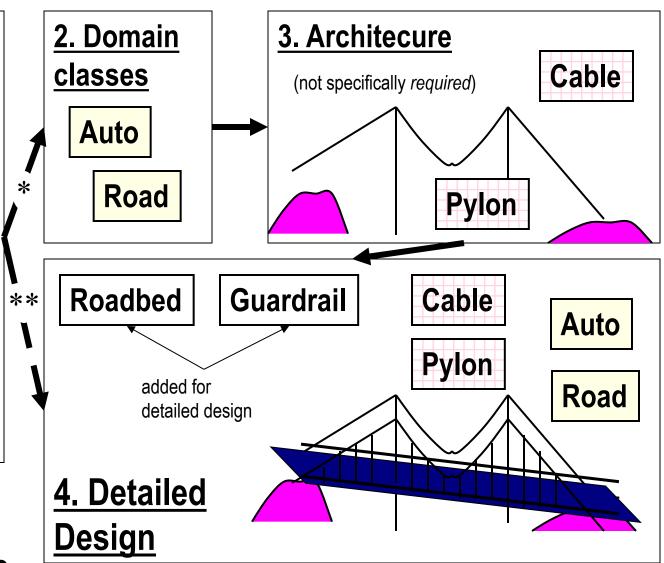


Software designs at the high level are referred to as "architectures."

Relating Use Cases, Architecture, & Detailed Design

1. Use case (part of requirements)

"Cars should be able to travel from the top of Smith Hill at 65 mph, travel in a straight line, and arrive at Jones Hollow within 3 minutes."



* Use cases used to obtain domain classes.

** Use cases used to verify and test design4

A Sequence for Obtaining The Class Model

0. Framework (some or all pre-existing)

2. Create architecture

-- typically use framework

3. Create remaining design classes

- -- to complete the class model
- -- possibly use framework

1. Create domain classes

-- from requirements analysis

An order in which we logically go about the selection process.

More

general

An Architecture for a Library Application

books		borrowing	
	patrons		

At a practical level, architecture selection amounts to the identification of packages. For example, we might decompose the classes of a library application into the books, the patrons, and the borrowing records that tie these two together.

6

Coad-Yourdon Use of Packages

One common architecture, expressed in terms of four generic packages.

Problem domain package

Interface package

Data management package

Task management package

Book:

Coad, P. and E. Yourdon, Object-Oriented Analysis, 2nd ed., Prentice-Hall, 1991

1. Context of Architecture



- 3. Classifying Architectures
- 4. Frameworks

A *framework* is a collection of models, typically a class model, that forms a template for a category of architectures.

Models To express requirements, architecture & detailed design

Use-case model

"Do this ..."

e.g.*, engage foreign character

Class model

"with objects of these classes ..."

e.g., with *Engagement* ... classes

Target Application

Data Flow model

"in this way ..."

e.g., character scores flow

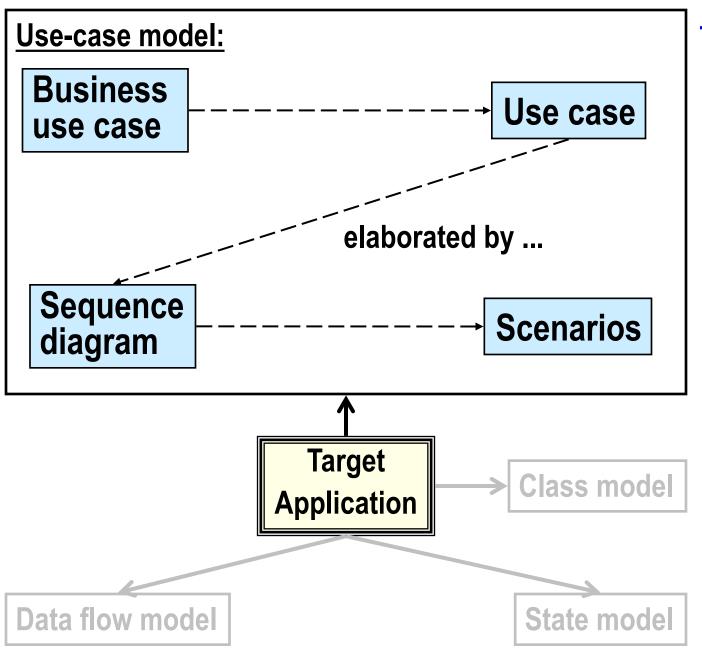
from ... to ...

State model

"reacting to these events ..."

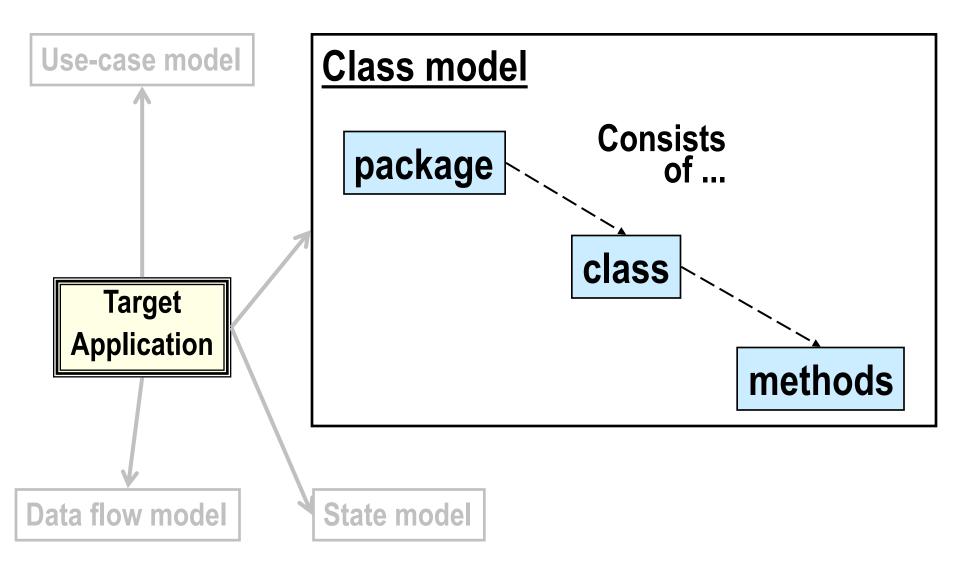
e.g., when foreign character enters

* Video game example

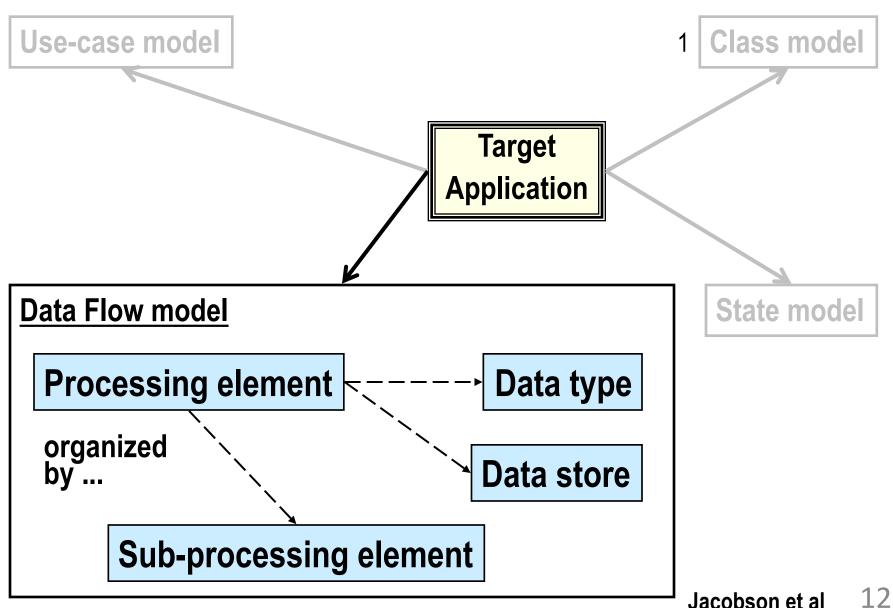


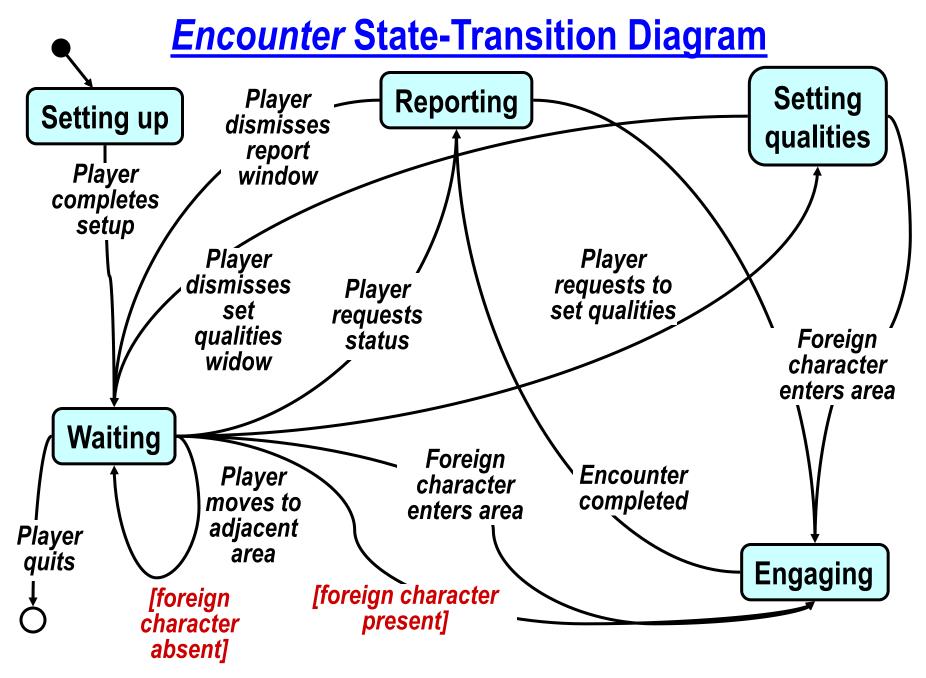
Role of Use
Case
Models

Role of Class Models

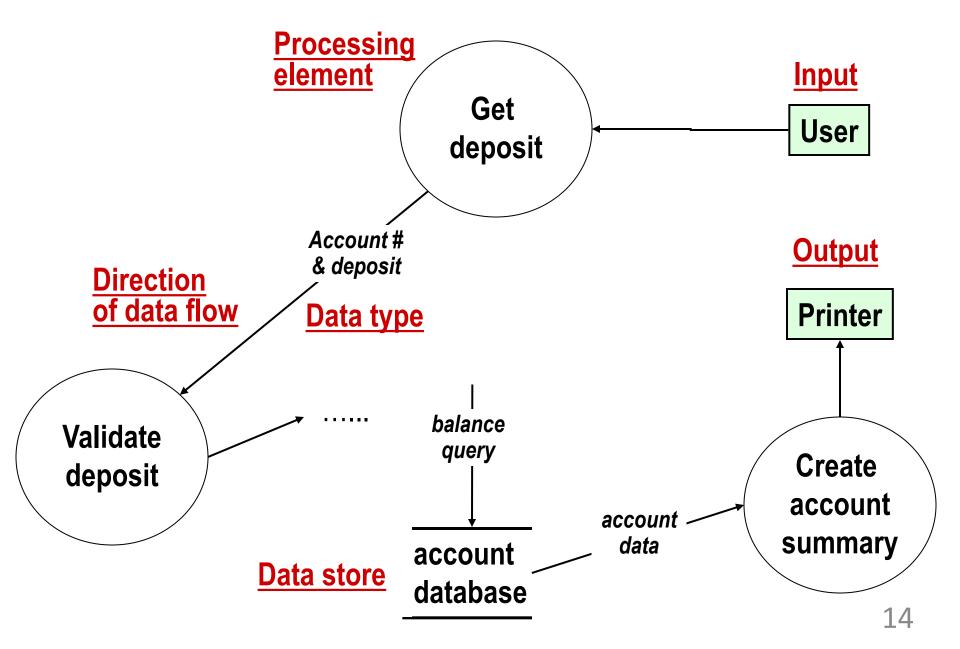


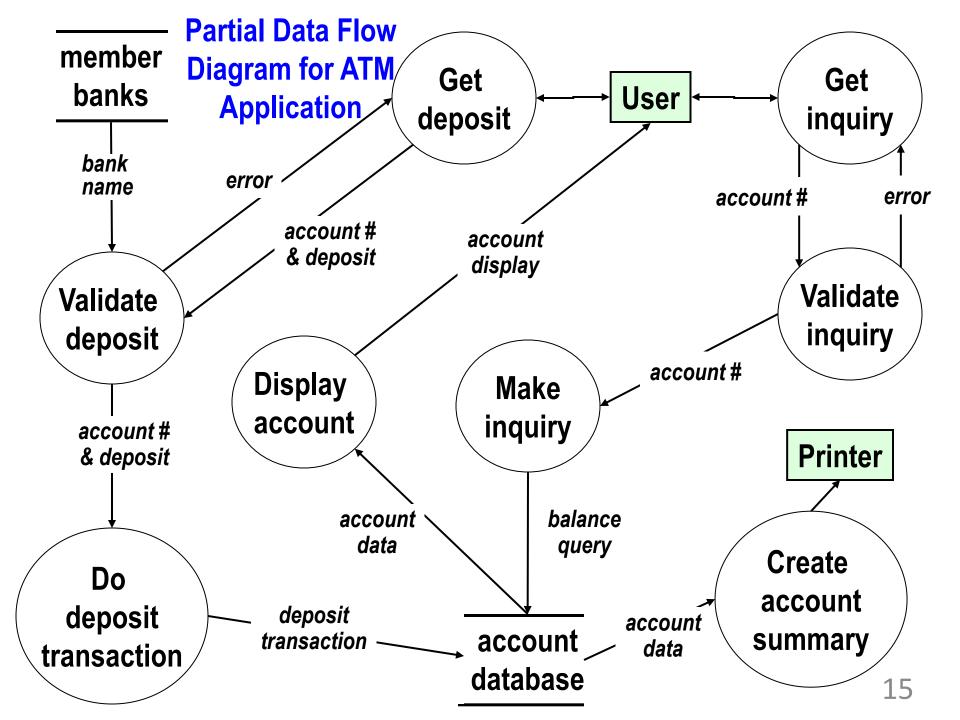
Role of Component Model

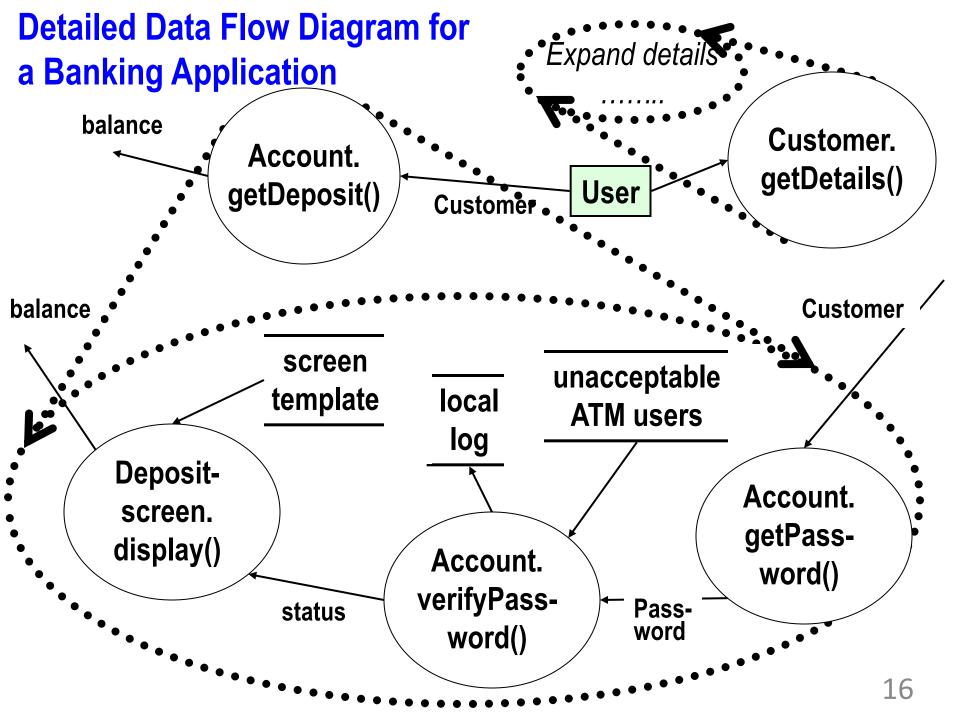




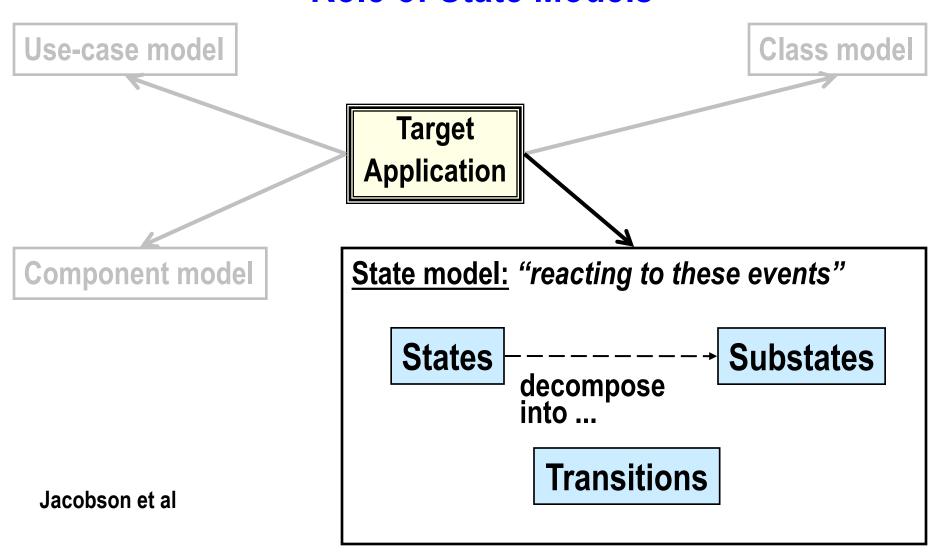
Data Flow Diagram: Explanation of Symbols



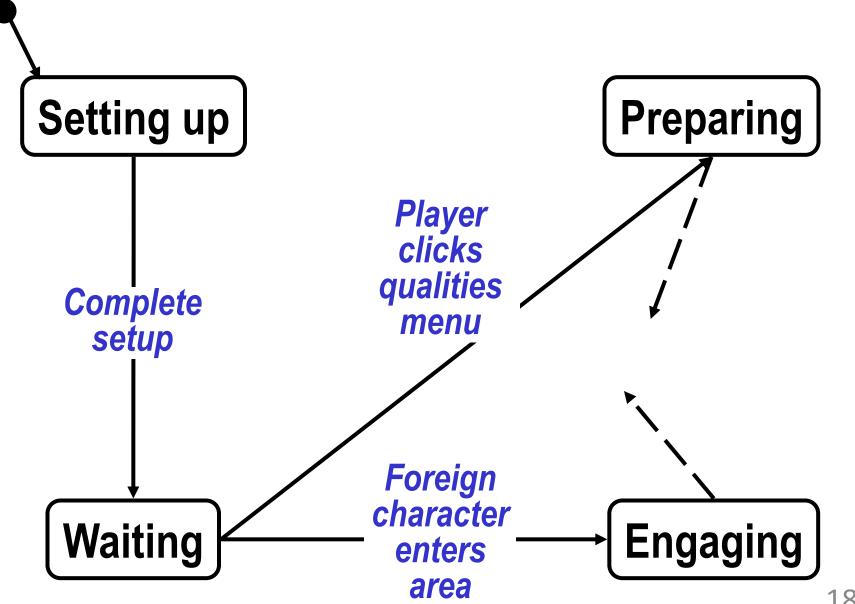




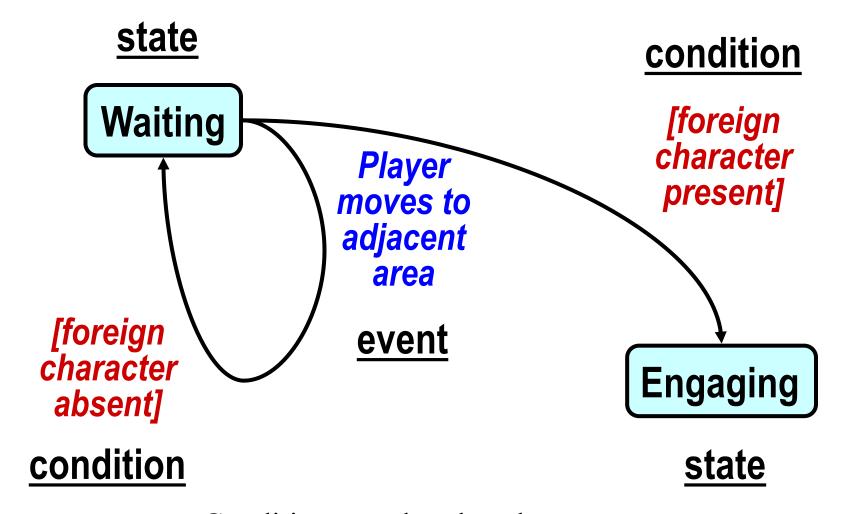
Role of State Models



Partial Encounter Video Game State Model



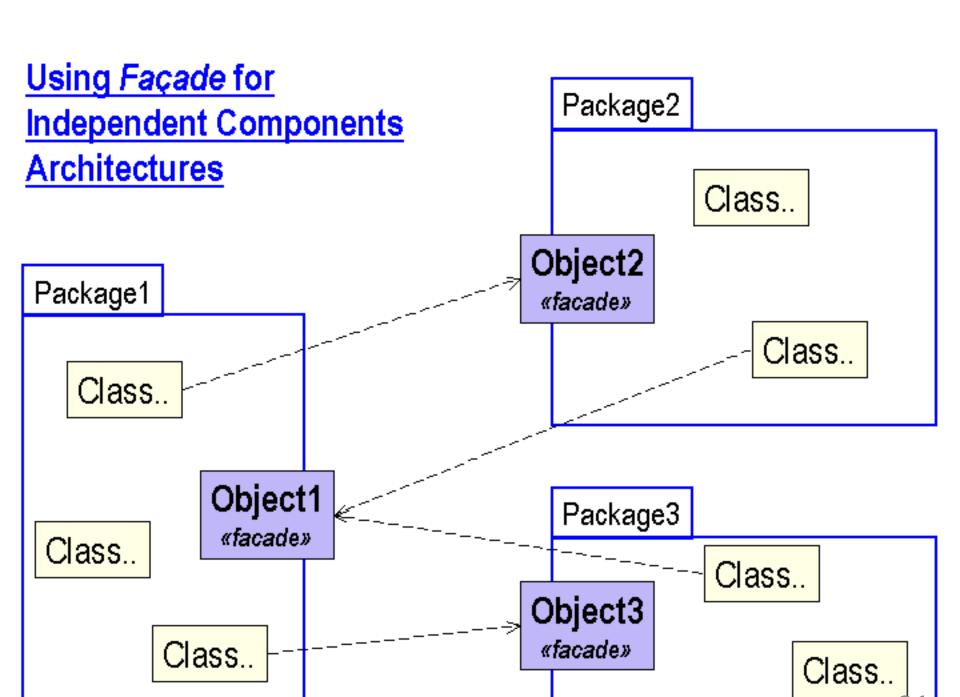
Using Conditions in State-Transition Diagrams

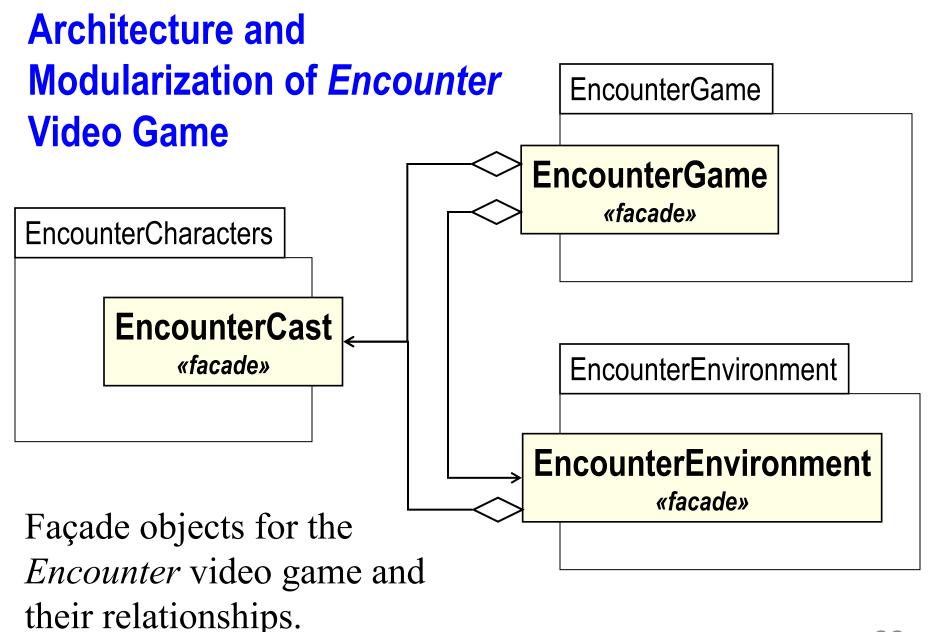


Conditions can be placed on events, that influence what resulting state is transitioned into.

Design Goal At Work: → Correctness/Modularity ←

We want to decompose designs into modules, each well-knit, and depending on few others.





To Begin Selecting a Basic Architecture

- 1. Develop a mental **model** of the application.
 - o as if it were a small application
 - e.g., personal finance application ...
 - ... "works by receiving money or paying out money, in any order, controlled through a user interface".
- 2. Decompose into the required components.
 - o look for high cohesion & low coupling
 - e.g., personal finance application ...
 - ... decomposes into Assets, Sources, Suppliers, & Interface.
- 3. Repeat this process for the components.
- 4. Consider using *Façade* for each package.

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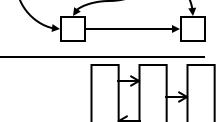
A Classification of Software Architectures

(Garlan & Shaw)

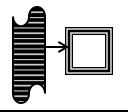
- □ Data Flow
 - Data flowing between functional elements



-- executing in parallel, occasionally communicating



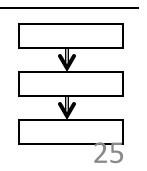
- □ Virtual Machines
 - Interpreter + program in special-purpose language



- Repositories
 - Primarily built around large data collection



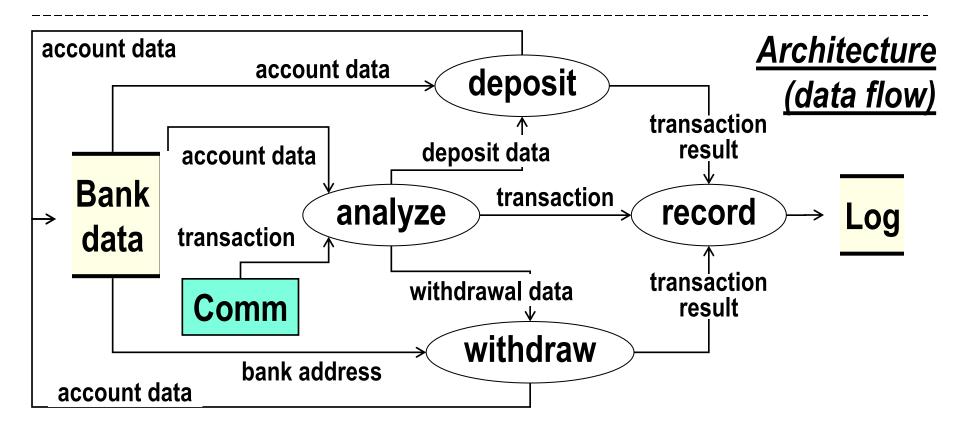
Subsystems, each depending one-way on another subsystem



Design Goal At Work: → Reusability ←

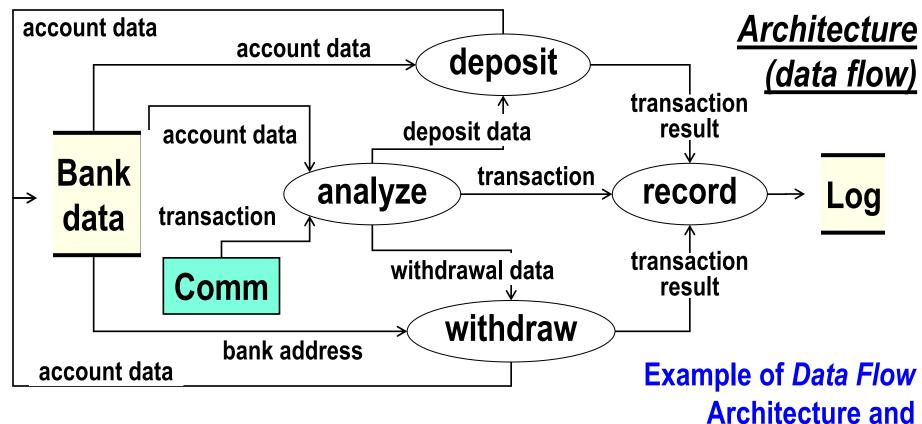
We classify architectures so as to use them for several applications.

Requirement: Maintain wired financial transactions.



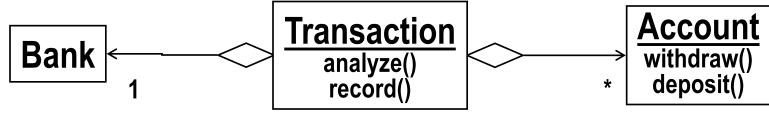
Example of *Data Flow* **Architecture**

Requirement: Maintain wired financial transactions.

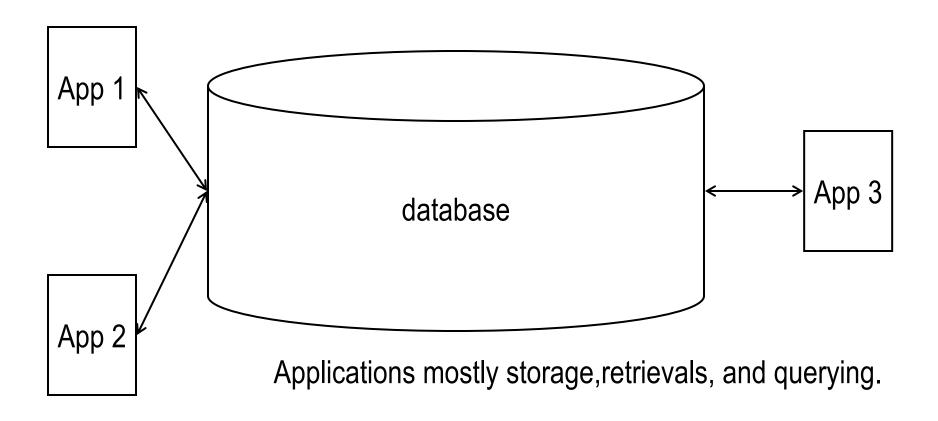


Corresponding Class Model

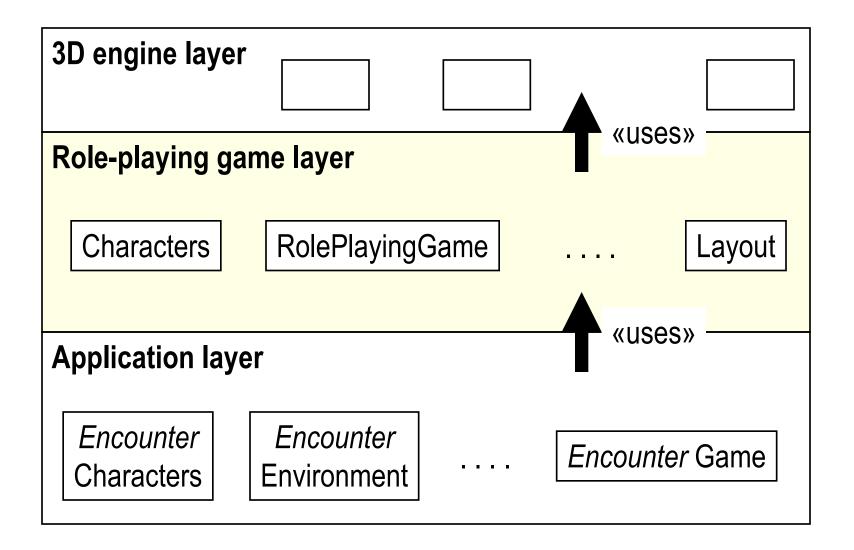
<u>A Class model:</u>



Repository Architecture



Layered Architecture



Layered Architecture Example Using ents Aggregation

Requirement: Print monthly statements

Architecture:

"uses"



Vendor-supplied Layer			
A	ccounts Layer	Ajax bank common library Layer	
Ajax bank printing Layer			

Requirement: Print monthly statements

Architecture:

"uses"

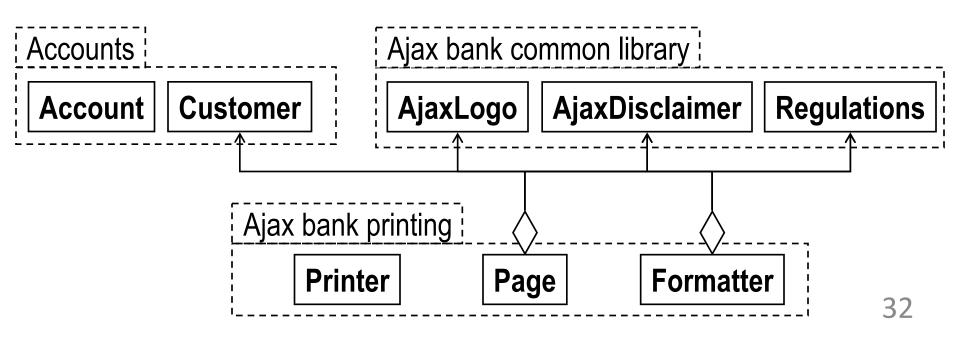
Vendor-supplied Layer

Accounts Layer

Ajax bank common library Layer

Ajax bank printing Layer

Class model: (relationships within packages and *Vendor-supplied* layer not shown)



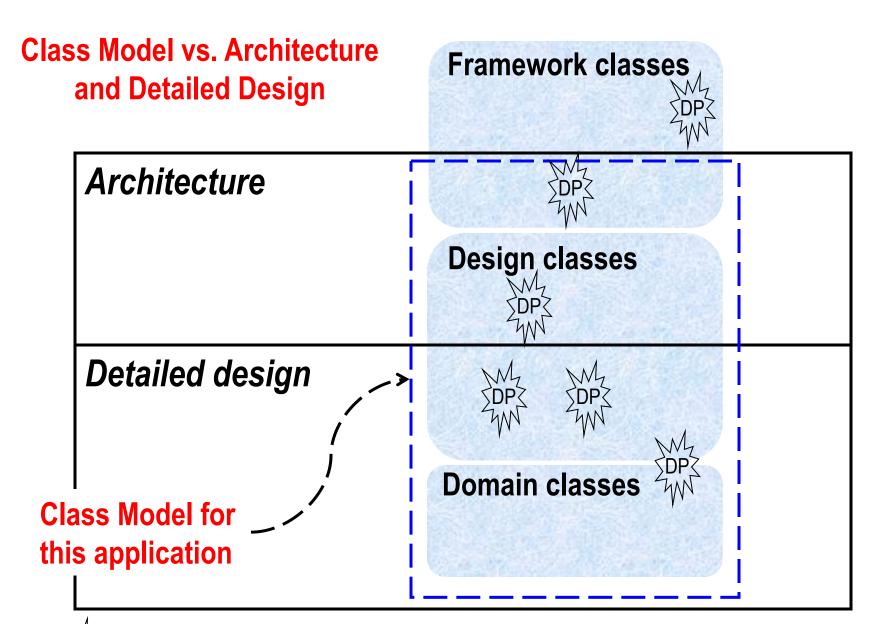
Key Concept: A Software Architectures is Essentially ...

- ☐ a Data Flow,
- **a** set of Independent Components,
- ☐ a Virtual Machine,
- a Repository,
- ☐ or Layers.

- 1. Context of Architecture
- 2. Models
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A *framework* is a collection of models, typically a class model, that forms a template for a category of architectures.

A framework is a collection of models, typically a class model, that forms a template for a category of architectures.



DP = design pattern

Design patterns are used throughout the architecture and detailed design process, as illustrated in the figure.

Key Concept: → We Use Frameworks ... ←

- ... to reuse
- ☐ classes,
- ☐ relationships among classes,
- ☐ or pre-programmed control.

Selected Framework Goals

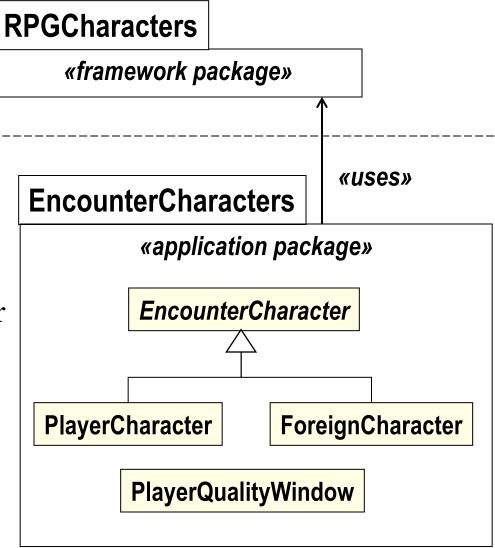
- □ Persistence Service
 - Store instances between executions
- □ Identity Service
 - Identify objects sufficiently to retrieve them across executions
- Pooling
 - o of objects: Reusing objects at runtime to save time and space
 - o of threads
 - o of database connections
- □ Security

RPG Video Game Layering

Framework layer

Application layer

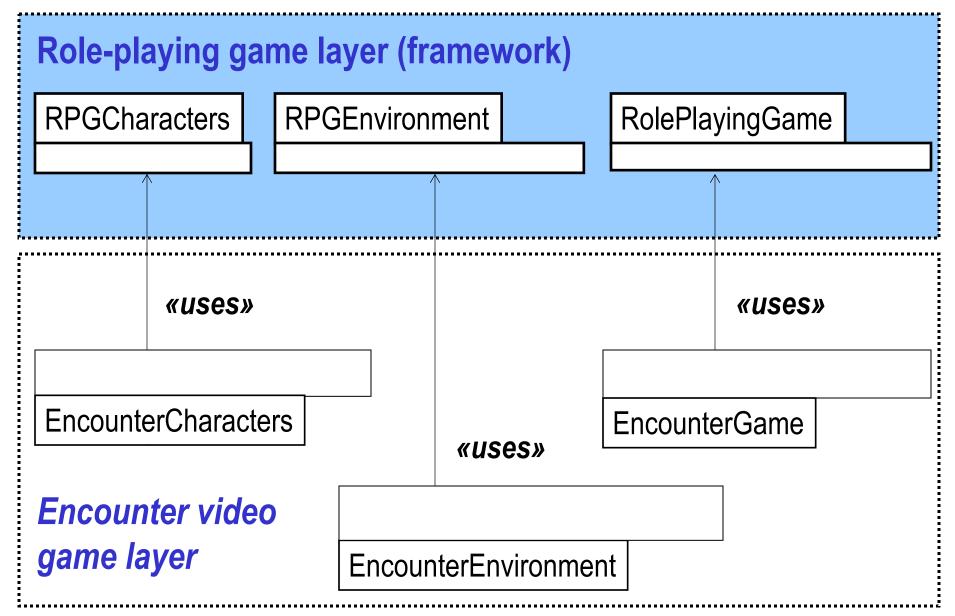
- development organization creates role-playing games over time.
- Include a package that contains as much information and structure about characters in all role-playing games as possible.

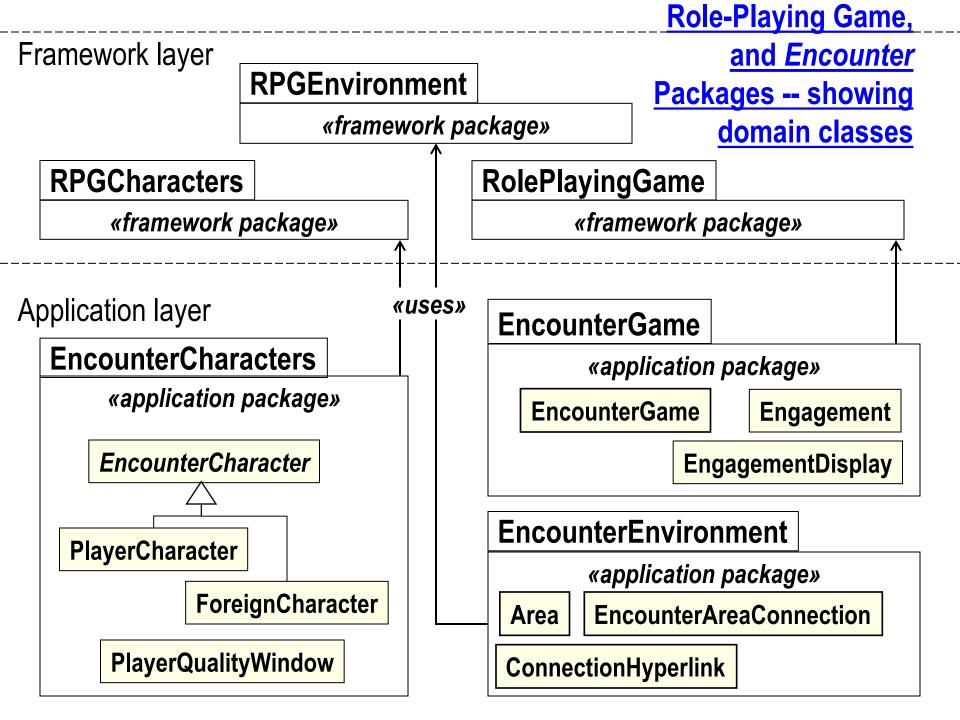


Design Goal At Work: → Reusability ←

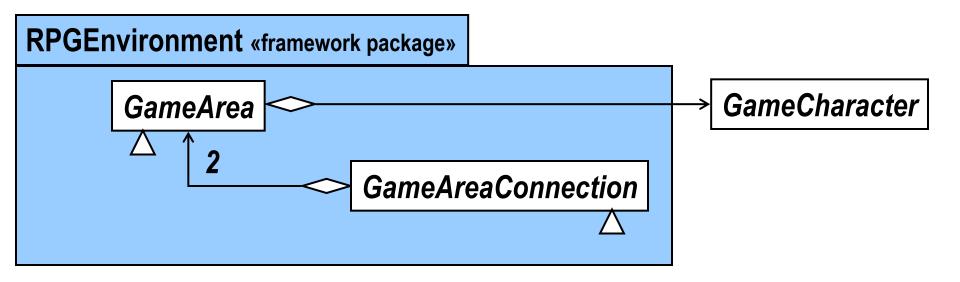
We create frameworks because we want to reuse groups of classes and algorithms among them.

Framework For Encounter Video Game

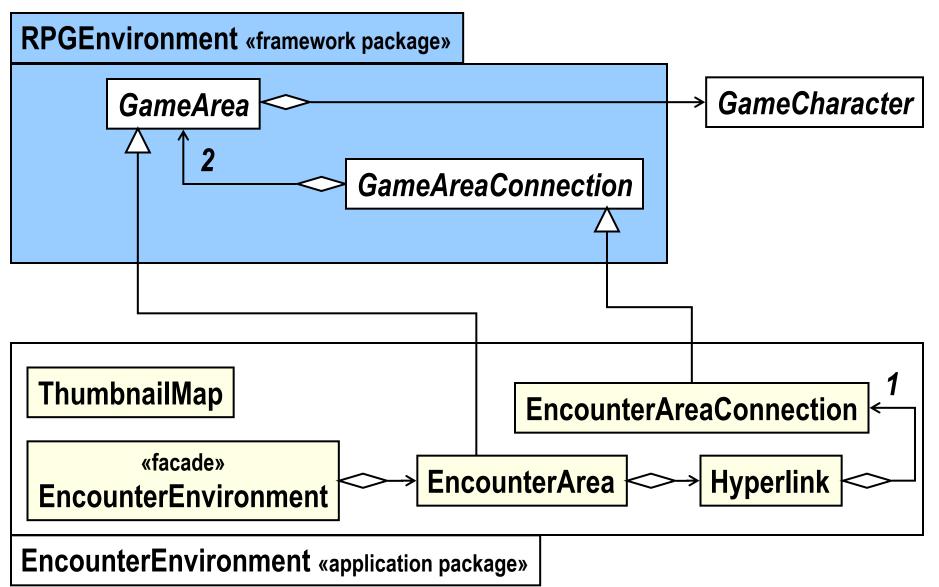




Encounter Environment Package

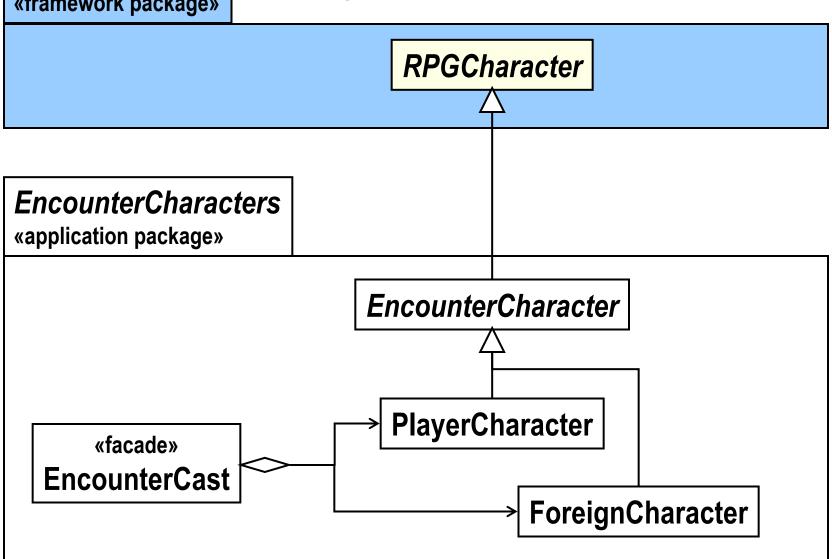


Encounter Environment Package

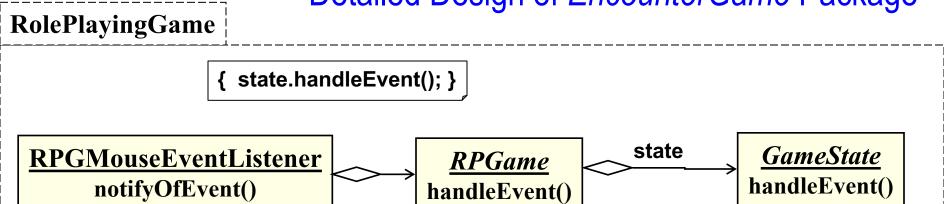


RPGCharacters «framework package»

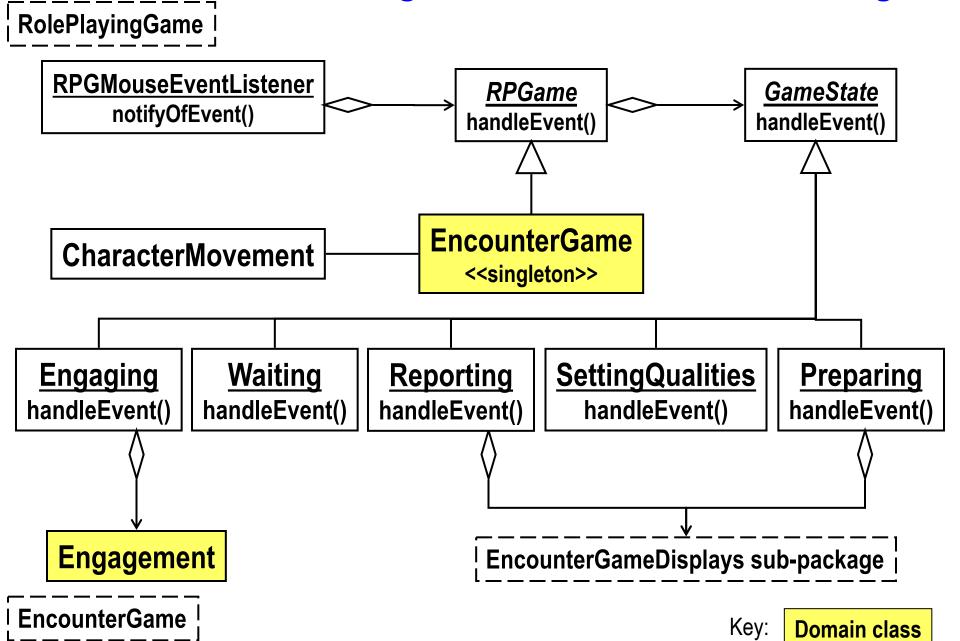
Detailed Design of *Encounter Characters*Package



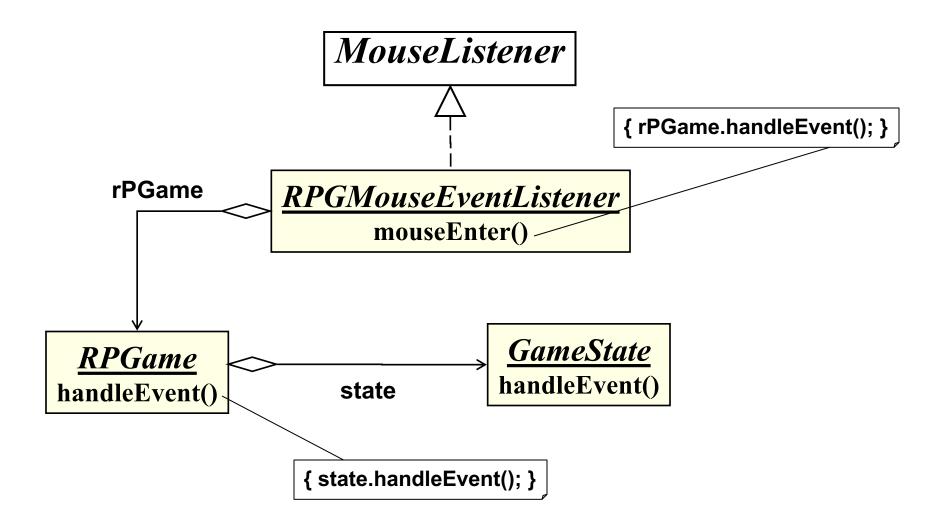
Detailed Design of *EncounterGame* Package



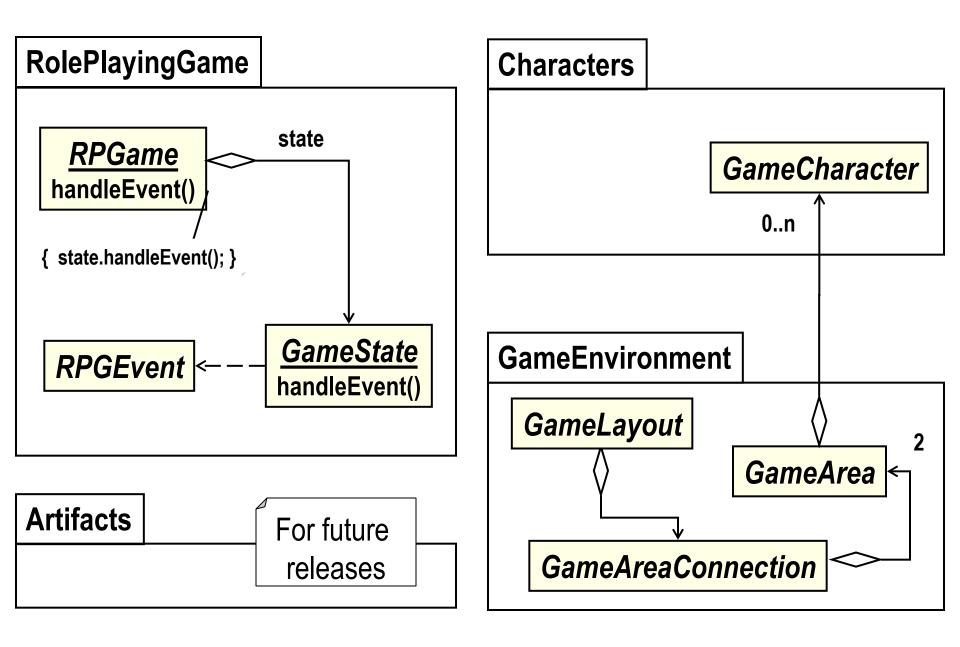
Detailed Design of EncounterGame Package



Detailed Design of RolePlayingGame Package



RPG Framework for Role-Playing Video Games



Completing Detailed Design

- Design the control of the application,
- Design for database access
- Design interaction with outside world.
- Audit relationships among classes
 - o eliminate unnecessary connections,
 - o adding requried detail classes
 - o clarify all classes
- □ Ensure all required methods implemented

Figures in this presentation

are adapted from *Software Design: From Programming to Architecture* by Eric J. Braude (Wiley 2003), with permission.

Other References

- Jacobson, I., Object-Oriented Software Engineering, Addison Wesley, 1992
- Coad, P. and E. Yourdon, Object-Oriented Analysis, 2nd ed., Prentice-Hall, 1991