

# Layered Architecture

## *Software Architecture*

Richard Thomas

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Ogres are like onions.

*Ogres have layers*, onions have layers...  
You get it? We both have layers.

- *Shrek*

*In the beginning...*

There was the big ball of mud *[Foote and Yoder, 1997]*



Figure: Image from "How to Avoid Spaghetti Code" [Gulsah, 2020].

### *Problem*

Any change can affect any other part of the software.

*“Solution”*

Layered architecture

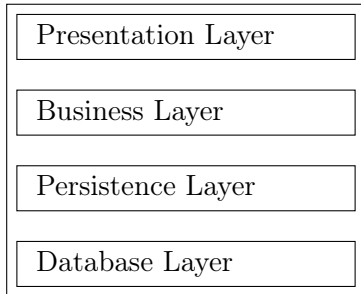


Figure: *Traditional* 4-tier, layered architecture.

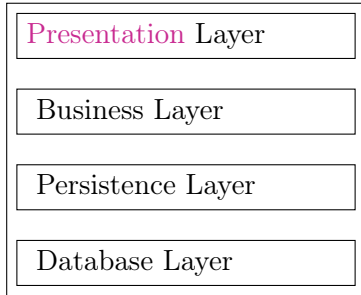


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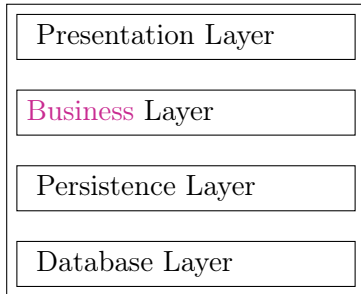


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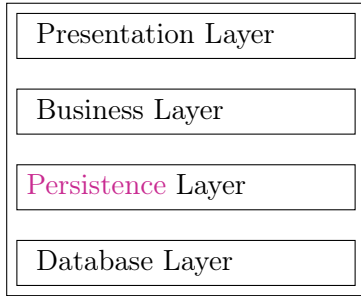


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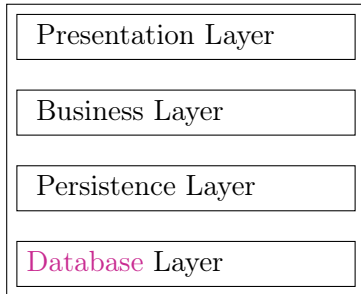


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*Question*

Can you identify an example of layered architecture?

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*Answer*

Pick any website.

### *Definition 1.* Layer Isolation Principle

Layers should not depend on implementation details of another layer. Layers should only communicate through well defined interfaces (*contracts*).

*Definition 2.* Neighbour Communication Principle

Components can communicate across layers only through directly neighbouring layers.

### *Definition 3.* Downward Dependency Principle

Higher-level layers depend on lower layers, but lower-level layers do not depend on higher layers.



#### *Definition 4.* Upward Notification Principle

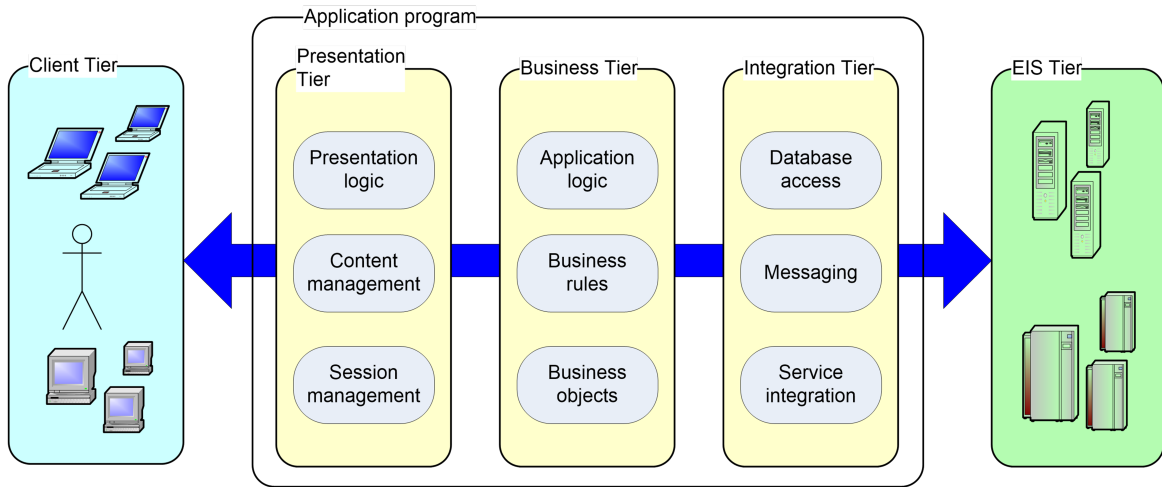
Lower layers communicate with higher layers using general interfaces, callbacks and/or events. Dependencies are minimised by not relying on specific details published in a higher layer's interface.

### *Definition 5.* Sidecar Spanning Principle

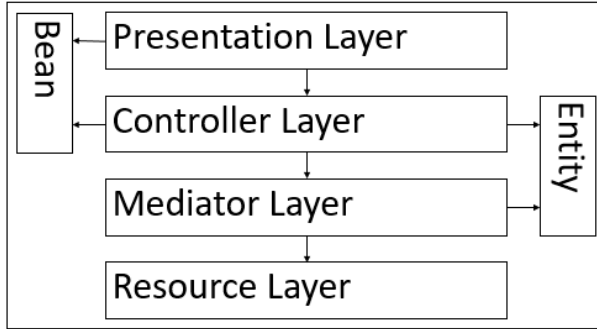
A sidecar layer contains interfaces that support complex communication between layers (e.g. design patterns like the observer pattern) or external services (e.g. a logging framework).

*Good architectural design...*

Applies these principles to deliver simple, modular designs that support modifiability.



**Figure:** J2EE layered architecture (from *Requirements Analysis and System Design* [Maciaszek, 2007]).



**Figure:** PCBMER layered architecture with sidecars (adapted from *Requirements Analysis and System Design* [Maciaszek, 2007]).

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**Entity** Classes representing persistent business objects.

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**Entity** Classes representing persistent business objects.

**Resource** Manages interactions with external persistent data sources.

## References

[Foote and Yoder, 1997] Foote, B. and Yoder, J. (1997).  
Big ball of mud.  
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