

Session 2: Introduction to Software Architecture







# Objectives

- a) Understand the definition of software architecture
- b) Recognize the concept of business goal
- c) Understand the relation of the concept of business goal to software architecture
- d) Understand the relevance of software architecture

# Outline

- 1. Software Architecture Defined
- 2. Architectural Structures
- 3. Business Goals
- 4. Relevance of Software Architecture
- 5. Summary

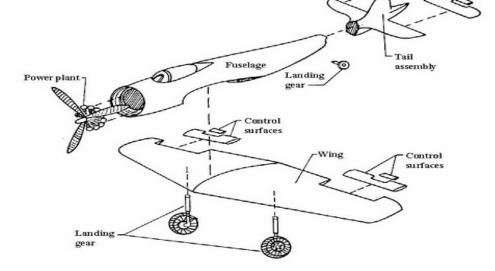




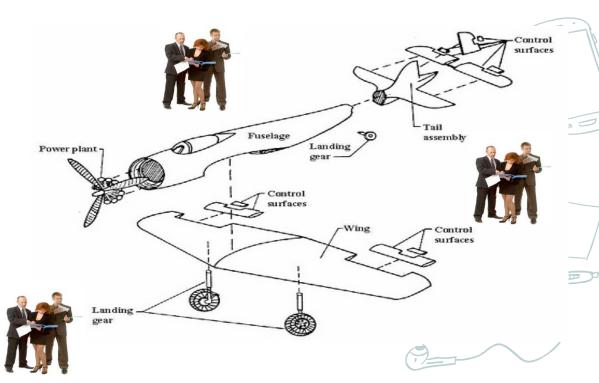
- Early partitioning of a complex system.

- This "early partitioning" is not really exclusive of software systems.

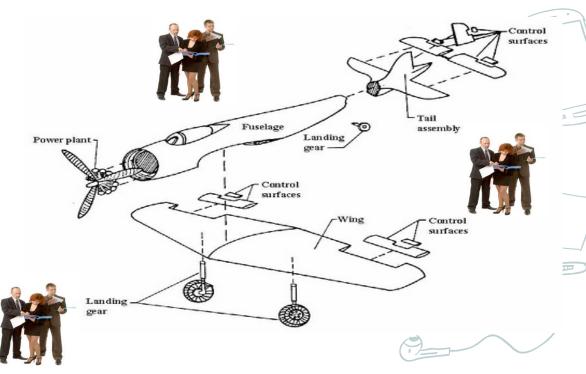
¿ Why this early partitioning is good?



- Modularity:"divide and conquer"
- Time to market:
   parallel
   development



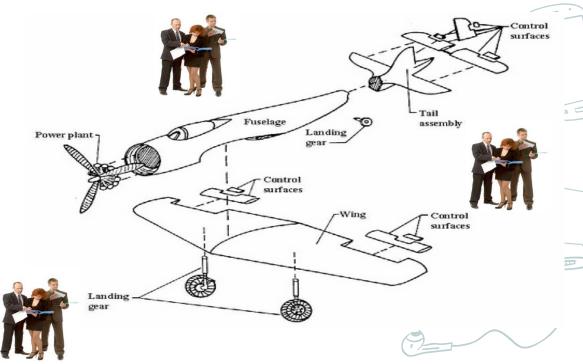
One can talk about properties of individual parts, e.g. wings modifiability.



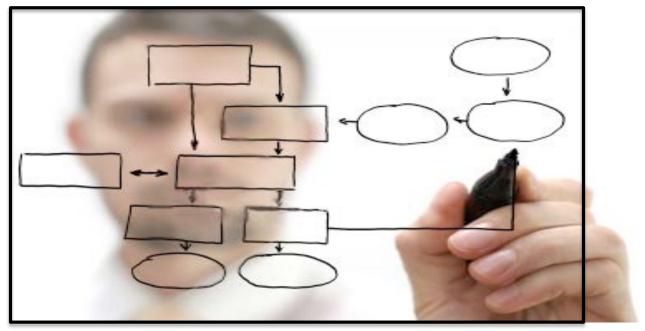
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Detailed design can be performed later by individual development teams.



#### System



Software architecture is simliar ...

- Architecture is involved with the higher level of description structures and interactions in a system.

It is concerned with **decision making** about the **skeleton** of the system, involving not only its functional but also its organizational, technical and quality attributes.

"The software architecture of a system is the **set of structures** needed to reason about the system, which
comprise **software elements**, **relations** among them,
and **properties** of both."

Let's analyze this definition

Len Bass, Paul Clements, and Rick Kazman.

Software Architecture in Practice (3rd ed.). Addison-Wesley Professional, 2012.

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There are several possible types of software elements:

E.g. subsystems, modules, layers, processes, services,...

"The software architecture of a system is the **set of structures** needed to reason about the system, which
comprise **software elements**, **relations** among them,
and **properties** of both."

There are several possible types of relations:

E.g., RMI, http, https, broadcast, multicast, ...

"The software architecture of a system is the **set of structures** needed to reason about the system, which
comprise **software elements**, **relations** among them,
and **properties** of both."

#### Example:

Software Element: server module.

**Properties**: # of concurrent connections, average response time, availability rate, ...

"The software architecture of a system is the **set of structures** needed to reason about the system, which
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Example:

Relation: bus component

Properties: # of supported connection, type (e.g., serial or parallel), ...



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# Architectural Structures

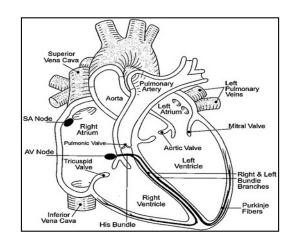
"The software architecture of a system is the **set of structures** needed to **reason about the system**, which
comprise **software elements**, **relations** among them,
and **properties** of both."

- There are various types of structures.
- These structures occur in different moments (execution time, development time, deployment time).

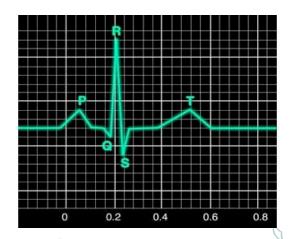
#### Lets revise this analogy ...



Human body comprised of multiple real structures



A **static view** of one human structure



A dynamic view of the same structure



Different stakeholders have different perspectives of the system and are interested in different structures.



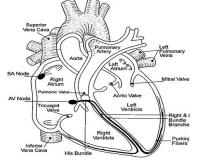


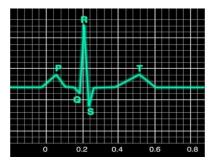


These views are needed by the cardiologist



... but will these views work for the orthopedist?







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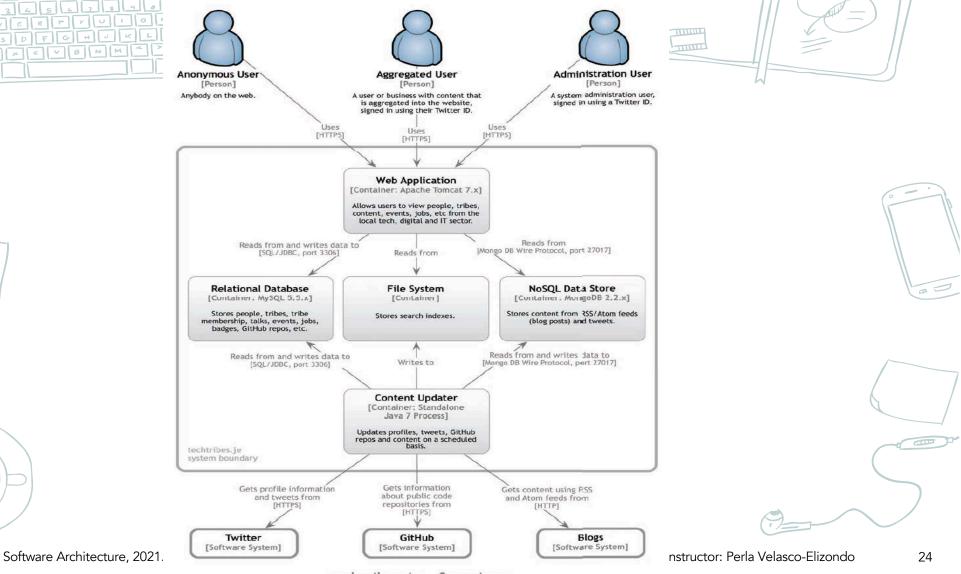
- Different stakeholders have different perspectives of the system and are interested in different structures.
- Views must represent the structures that the stakeholders are interested in.

¿What are these views?

#### Static, Module, Logic View

Structures with elements and relationships that exist in development and correspond to implementation units.



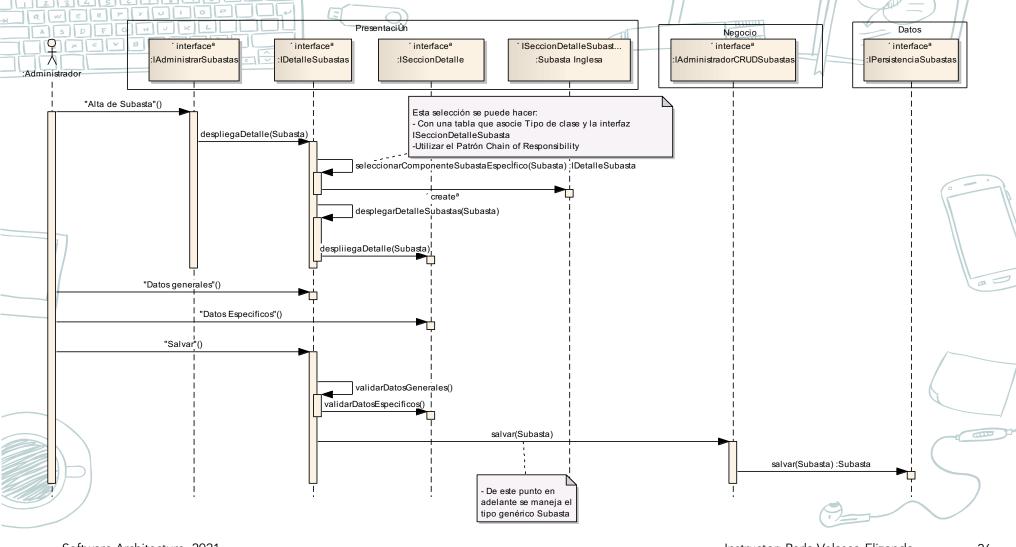


#### Dynamic, Components & Connectors View

Structures with elements and relationships that exist in execution time.



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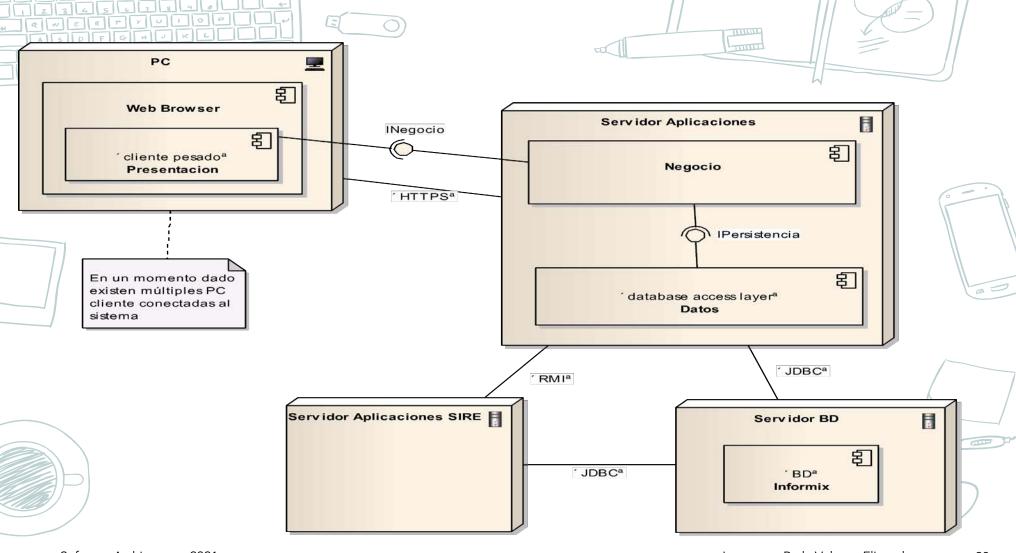
#### Physical, Allocation View

Structures with elements and relationships that exist in deployment time.











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### **Business Goals**

- A.k.a. Business objectives
- When you want to develop a software system, you must first identify the business goals to be achieved in the system.
- They are the foundation on which software systems are justified, analyzed, and built.





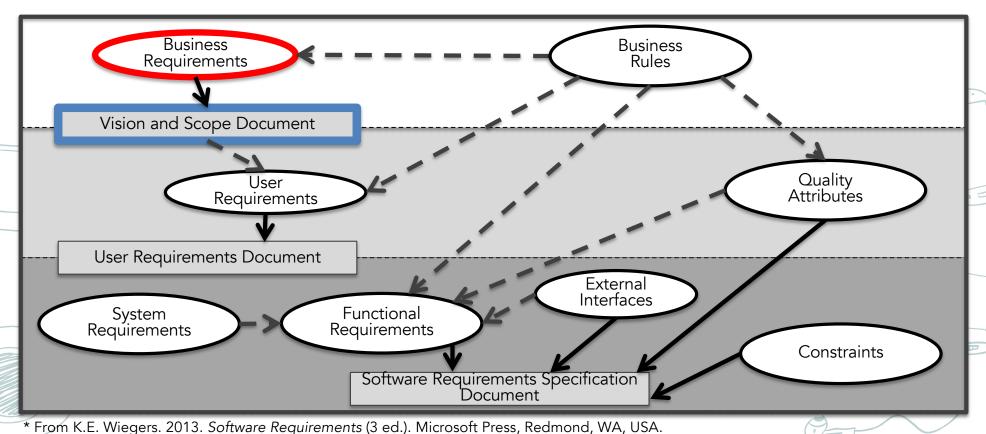
# **Business Goals**

#### Examples of business objectives include:

- Financial benefits
- Time enhancements
- Strategic / competitive positioning
- \_ ....



# Requirements Types



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# **Business Requirements**

- Business requirements must be identified before specifying other requirements.
- Organizations should not initiate any software development project without a clear understanding of the value it will add to the business.
- Set measurable targets with business objectives, and then define success metrics that allow you to measure whether you are on track to meet those objectives.

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# Business Goals

#### Examples

- Increase the number of sales
- Increase customer satisfaction
- Reduce development costs
- Reduce process time

Are these good examples of business goals?



# **Business Goals**

#### Examples

- Expand the company sales to new markets by 20% regarding last year.
- Increase customer satisfaction
   Reduce bug fixing time to 4 hours
- Reduce development costs by 20% regarding last year.
- Reduce process time
   Reduce process time to .5 min per transaction



## **Business Goals**

- Business goals are the raison d'être of a system.
  - The architect should be clear about these goals before beginning the system design process ...
  - ... because particular characteristics of the software architecture help to achieve business goals.

# Architectural Requirements

 (Often) These system characteristics correspond to architectural requirements (a.k.a. architectural drivers/requirements).

Architectural requirements should drive design decisions.

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- Business goal:
   Expand the company sales to new markets
- Software architecture characteristics:
   Web, Internationalization, ...
- Design decision related:

To choose a web development framework that allows easy language configuration ...

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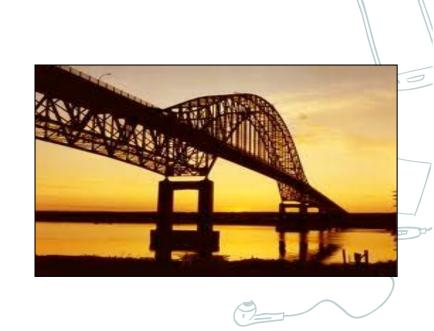


Another

example?

## Business Goals

Architecture is a "bridge" between the business objectives of the system and the system itself.



# Business Goals

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Software architecture is important for a wide variety of technical and nontechnical reasons:

- 1. An architecture will inhibit or enable a system's driving quality attributes (e.g. security, performance).
- 2. The decisions made in an architecture allow you to reason about and manage change as the system evolves.
- 3. The analysis of an architecture enables early prediction of a system's qualities.

- 4. A documented architecture enhances communication among stakeholders.
- 5. The architecture is a carrier of the earliest and hence most fundamental, hardest-to-change design decisions.
- 6. An architecture defines a set of constraints on subsequent implementation.
- 7. The architecture dictates the structure of an organization, or vice versa.
- 8. An architecture can provide the basis for evolutionary prototyping.



- 10. An architecture can be created as a transferable, reusable model that forms the heart of a product line.
- 11. Architecture-based development focuses attention on the assembly of components, rather than simply on their creation.
- 12. An architecture channels the creativity of developers, reducing design and system complexity.
- 13. An architecture can be the foundation for training of a new team member.

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# Voting/Discussion

Analyse the list of thirteen points discussed before.

a) Choose the points that could promote the use of architecture in your projects/organization. Why you choose them?

a) For the not chosen points take a contrarian position. Propose a set of circumstances under which architecture is not necessary to achieve the result indicated.





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- Business Goals
- Relevance of Software Architecture



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# Questions? Comments?





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