

# Software Design and Architecture

## **Architectural Design**

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#### Lecture Outline

- Impact of System Size on Architectural Design
- Fundamentals of Architectural Design
- Architectural Design Elements



#### **Lecture Material**

 Software Architecture, Foundation, Theory, and Practice (Ch#3)



### Impact of Software Systems' on Architectural Design

- Before we define software architecture, we need to define systems in general and software systems in particular
  - » The system itself can be a part of a larger system as a subsystem
  - » A system is a collection of parts and a set of principles how those parts are connected in a whole
  - » A system is a closed entity that serve a *single purpose*
  - » Performs a certain function or set of functions
  - » Has input and produces output according to its function(s)



### Impact of Software Systems' on Architectural Design

- All software systems depend largely on hardware, networking infrastructure, etc.
- Web browser
  - » Parts: Displaying engine (HTML parser, GUI, CSS formatter)
  - » Networking module: HTTP client, XHTTP Request module
  - » Data manager: Bookmarks, Cookie Manager



#### Fundamentals of Architectural Design

- Software architecture designed based on,
  - » System requirements (functional, quality and constraints)
  - » Contextual information (four context facets)
  - » Other user stories and narratives (informal)



### Fundamentals of Architectural Design

- Software architecture describes:
  - » a software system as a whole
  - » breaks it down into parts
  - » specifies how parts are put together (e.g. how they communicate) to meet a needed purpose.
- Architectural design is the design of the overall structure and behaviour of the system



#### Prescriptive vs. Descriptive Architecture

- prescriptive architecture
  - » It is the as-conceived or as-intended architecture
- descriptive architecture
  - » It is the as-implemented or as-realized architecture
- When a system evolves, ideally its prescriptive architecture is modified first
- In practice, the system and thus its descriptive architecture is often directly modified
- This happens because of
  - » Developer sloppiness
  - » Perception of short deadlines which prevent thinking through and documenting
  - » Lack of documented prescriptive architecture
  - » Need or desire for code optimizations



#### **Architectural Degradation**

- Architectural drift is introduction of design decisions into a system's descriptive architecture that
  - » are not included in, encompassed by, or implied by the prescriptive architecture
  - » but which do not violate any of the prescriptive architecture's design decisions
- Architectural erosion is the introduction of architectural design decisions into a system's descriptive architecture that violate its prescriptive architecture.
- Architectural recovery is the process of determining a software system's architecture from its implementationlevel artifacts



### **Architectural Design**

- A software system's architecture should be a composition and interplay of different elements/components
  - » Processing
  - » Data, also referred as information or state
  - » Interaction
- The major architectural components of any system are the software and the hardware.



#### **Architectural Design**

- The major software components of the system being developed have to be identified and then allocated to the various hardware components on which the system will operate.
  - » Data storage
    - File, structured database, video, audio
  - » Data access logic
    - SQL
  - » Application logic
    - Programs, functional requirements realization
  - » Presentation logic
    - Web pages, reports
- The major *hardware components* of the system are;
  - » Client computers
  - » Servers
  - » Network



### **Architectural Design -- Components**

 Elements that encapsulate processing and data in a system's architecture are referred to as software components.

#### Definition

- » A software component is an architectural entity that
  - encapsulates a subset of the system's functionality and/or data
  - restricts access to that subset via an explicitly defined interface
  - has explicitly defined dependencies on its required execution context
- Components typically provide application-specific services



### **Architectural Design -- Connectors**

- In complex systems, interaction may become more important and challenging than the functionality of the individual components
  - » A software connector is an architectural building block tasked with effecting and regulating interactions among components
- In many software systems connectors are usually simple procedure calls or shared data accesses
  - » Much more sophisticated and complex connectors are possible!
- Connectors typically provide application-independent interaction facilities



### **Architectural Design -- Connectors**

#### Procedure call connectors

- » Directly implemented in programming languages.
- » Typically enable synchronous exchange of data and control between pairs of components.

#### Shared data access connectors

- » In form of nonlocal variables or shared memory.
- » Allow multiple software components to interact by reading from and writing to the *shared facilities*.



#### Architectural Design – Examples of Connectors

#### Distribution connectors

- » Typically encapsulate network library application programming interfaces (APIs) to enable components in a distributed environment to interact.
- » Usually coupled with more basic connector to insulate the interacting components from system distribution details.
- » For example, Remote Procedure Call (RPC) connects.

#### Adaptor connectors

- » Preexisting components, which may not have been tailor-made for the given system.
- » Wrappers and glue code are two common kinds of adaptor connectors.



### Architectural Design – Configuration

- Components and connectors are composed in a specific way in a given system's architecture to accomplish that system's objective
  - » An architectural configuration, or topology, is a set of specific associations between the components and connectors of a software system's architecture



### Architectural Design – Configuration

