

Architectural Design
COS 301 Buzz Project
Group 2A
Version 1.0

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1 Introduction

2 Architecture Requirements

2.1 Architectural scope

This section discusses architectural responsibilities that need to be addressed by the software architecture. These include the following:

- Providing a persistence infrastructure (e.g. database)
- Providing a reporting infrastructure
- Providing an infrastructure for process execution

2.2 Quality Requirements

A brief study of quality requirements in software engineering has shown that many of the quality requirements go hand-in-hand, such as reusability and cost; whilst others compete against each other, such as security and usability. The optimal architectural design will be looking at a balanced trade-off amongst the various quality requirements in order to achieve an acceptable solution. This trade-off can be best achieved when the focus is primarily on a small number of core requirements, with compromises made with regard to the important and non-core quality requirements. To this effect this section will define a list of quality requirements, and specify whether they are core requirements, important requirements or nice-to-have, providing information on how these can be quantified or specified in a testable way and which architectural pattern may be the most suitable in achieving the requirement.

2.2.1 Usability

Core requirement: value = 1

Architectural pattern associated with this requirement: Client-server controller architectural pattern in conjunction with the layered architectural pattern

Usability involves measuring users' performance with regard to the use of a software system (ROGERS, SHARP, PREECE, 2011). From the client's briefing document (PIETERSE, 2015) it is clear that usability is a key requirement in the design of the Buzz discussion board: the more usable the discussion board, the more likely the chance that students will be using it and benefitting from the experience. If the discussion board proves not to be usable, then all other core requirements fall by the wayside. During the design phase usability can be accommodated for, amongst others, by means of prototype testing (eg. through the use of either, or both, high and low fidelity prototype designs used to gain experimental feedback from a sample of the future end-user group) (ROGERS, SHARP, PREECE, 2011). Usability for the discussion forum project can be measured, for example, in terms of numbers of students using the site at the start of the semester, compared to the drop-off rate a few weeks later. Whilst

a natural drop-off rate may be due to other factors and can be expected, if the system is perceived to be lacking in usable design, this drop-off rate would be more pronounced. The use of the client-server architectural pattern, in conjunction with the layered architectural pattern, could be considered to aid in usability design. The client-server model is a well-known pattern for web services development that contains independent components that depict the appropriate communication interfaces. The layered pattern, in turn, establishes an effective separation of concerns. This will separate the presentation logic from the business logic and the data access logic.

2.2.2 Performance

Core requirement: value = 2

Architectural pattern associated with this requirement: Client-server controller architectural pattern in conjunction with the layered architectural pattern

Performance refers to run-time efficiency. The Buzz discussion board is not expected to be carrying a heavy performance load since users login sporadically. However, performance is impacted on by architectural design because communication between systems can often take longer than computation (ALENCAR, COWAN, 2012). The use of asynchronous communication between systems (achieved, for example, by means of the AJAX technology) should be considered so as to reduce the time it takes to load a web page and prevent users from becoming frustrated waiting too long for a page to load. Load, stress, soak, spike and configuration testing could be employed to determine the performance metric of the Buzz system. In terms of a suitable architectural design pattern, the model-view controller (client-server) architectural pattern, again, combined with the layered pattern, could be the most suitable due to the use of a dedicated, high-performance subsystem, as provided by the client-server model, that provides services that can be requested by other subsystems or components throughout the network (KUNG, 2014). The layered pattern helps to separate the presentation logic from the business logic and the data access logic so that one system is not unnecessarily dependent upon another and thus undermining performance.

2.2.3 Availability

Core requirement: value = 3

Architectural pattern associated with this requirement: Client-server controller architectural pattern in conjunction with the layered architectural pattern

Availability refers to the probability that a software product will be operating as expected when requested for use (RELIASOFT CORPORATION, 2003). In this case, the Buzz discussion forum needs to be made available more or less 20 -24 hours a day during semester times so as to prevent loss of information dissemination or frustration with a system that can't be accessed. Note: availability can be applied to both a spatial and temporal realm (i.e. it can also refer to accessibility of the software system via different platforms (ALENCAR,

COWAN, 2012). In our networked society it would not be unreasonable for users to expect to be able to access the discussion forum via various means, eg. desktop, smartphone or tablet availability, with an emphasis on mobile devices as the update of these are expected to increase in future. However, for the purposes of this document, the emphasis would be on availability as a temporal requirement, rather a spatial one, which could be considered a nice-to-have quality requirement. The emphasis here is therefore on availability in time as a core requirement. Availability of the Buzz system could be measured in terms of the number of hours a day / week / month that the system is available online, or the amount of downtime that occurs, and its impact on access to the site.

2.2.4 Scalability

Core requirement: value = 4

Architectural pattern associated with this requirement: SOA pattern

Scalability refers to a software package's ability to handle increased workloads, eg. a larger user base, without adding resources to the system, and refers to both computing hardware and software (WEINSTOCK, GOODENOUGH, 2006). The Buzz discussion forum will be deemed to be scalable if it can accommodate not only all of the current student numbers involved in the Computer Department's courses, estimated at approximately 10 000 users (information obtained from the COS Tech Team), but also an increase in future users through the option of including students from the off-campus sites, or more students as a result of an increased intake in future. A scalability metric can be established by setting up a test bench with a server machine and one or more client machines. Then, by using some tool to limit the amount of resources available to the server or run some interfering application on the server, one can measure how the server deals with client requests. By repeating the this experiment whilst gradually increasing/decreasing interfering load/available resources the scalability can be determined. Scalability and performance are not exactly mutually compatible quality requirements: increasing the workload could adversely affect performance. However, seeing that the Buzz discussion forum might receive occasional surges in user load, most of the accesses are likely to be more sporadic and might be less of an impact on performance. The service-oriented architecture pattern (SOA) is often used in order to provide scalability. SOA can adversely affect performance. This can be counter-acted by not making frequent calls between the SOA client application and the SOA service layer by making the calls "chunky" (KHAN, 2010). The fewer calls one makes from the client application to the service layers, the better the performance.

2.2.5 Reliability

Important requirement

Whilst it may not be possible to design software that is failure and defect-free, software needs to be tested and debugged until a satisfactory level of reliability can be achieved. As such, reliability is closely related to with unit testing. The Buzz discussion forum project should therefore be able to process the same

steps each time with the same predictable results, and with the fewest defects and failures possible. Software Reliability Engineering (SRE) employs a number of metrics and measures to quantify the reliability factor, such as durational reliability, transaction reliability, mean-time-to-failure (MTTF) and failure intensity (λ) (MALAIYA, n.d.).

2.2.6 Testability

Important requirement

Testability refers to the measure of the difficulty incurred when testing an application or component (VOAS, 2002). It is important to ensure that a software system is adequately tested at various levels. In other words, testing is based on the concept of incremental development. Whilst various papers have been written with regard to potential testing metrics of software systems, the discussion board project's testability could most likely, and simply, be measured in terms of how difficult, or otherwise, it would be to test the various components of the system. A system that is loosely coupled should facilitate the testing process by allowing for unit testing. In this sense, testability and flexibility share some common ground.

2.2.7 Security

Important requirement

Security can be seen as a conflicting requirement when compared with usability (eg. additional login and verification required by the user) (ALENCAR, COWAN, 2012). However, for this project, unregistered, unauthorised users should not be able to access the system so as to prevent malicious activity. Since most users of the Computer Science Department's website tend to be logged into the system already, this security aspect should not be much of an issue. With regard to system security, the provision of an interface for the application of security updates could be considered (this can be designed to be automated). The degree of security in the Buzz system could be tested for by counting the number of security bugs/flaws/attacks against the system over time.

2.2.8 Extensibility

Nice-to-have requirement

Extensibility can be defined as the ability of a system to be extended to include new functionalities, but with minimal or no adverse effects on its internal structure and data flow (JOHANSSON, LÖFGREN, OLSSON, 2009). Extensibility evaluation therefore focuses on how new features, originated from either customers' demands or new emerging technologies, could easily be developed and exploited in established systems without losing existing capabilities. The discussion forum can be considered to be extensible if additional features and functionalities can be added without adversely affecting existing abilities.

2.3 Integration and Access Channel Requirements

In this section we are looking at the Integration channels between the different systems that will make up the Buzz system. The integration channels are the means by which the different systems communicate and transfer data between themselves in order to realize the service that the user has requested, such as logging in a user and posting a new thread for that user. To implement these access channels we need to look at the different access channels that we have available to us, the protocols and API's needed to create these channels as well as the quality requirements we are attempting to achieve through the use of these integration channels.

Integration channels that can be considered for use in the Buzz project

- The Computer Science(CS) Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) repository could be used to retrieve student details and class lists.
- The Computer Science(CS) MySQL database could be used to access module information from the database
- Details regarding the integration with the databases can be obtained from the tech team

Integration channels that can be considered for use in the Buzz project

- HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure) is a protocol that allows safe and secure transfer of data over a network. It could be used to transfer the SOAP messages between the two systems.
- SOAP (Simple Access Project Protocol) allows programs that run on different operating system to communicate using HTTP and XML. It is platform and language independent, It is useful in handling asynchronous processing and it supports many protocols and technologies.
- LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) is typically used to authenticate a user's details, in this case, lecturer's, teaching assistant's or student's credentials when logging in. LDAP can also be used to retrieve a student's personal details, to retrieve courses a student is taking and also used to retrieve a class list for a specific module.

API specifications used in the integration of the systems

- JPA (Java Persistence API) reduces interaction with the database and it makes use of ORM to convert data from object type to relational type and vice versa. ORM maps objects to its data in the database.
- JPQL (Java Persistence Query Language) creates queries against entities to store in a relational database.
- JSF (JavaServer Faces) enables reuse and extension of existing standard UI components. Its based on mvc architecture for separating logic.

Quality requirements that can be achieved through the implementation of the access channels mentioned

- Reliability so that the system is online as much as possible and that data transfer isn't easily corruptible and that the transfer is fast.
- Security of user data being transferred.
- Scalable so that a large amount of users' data can be transferred to and from the systems.
- Maintainable, the integration with the system must be easily maintained.
- Testable, All services offered by the system must be testable through integration testing.

2.4 Architectural Constraints

3 Architectural Patterns or Styles

An architectural pattern can be defined as a set of principles that shape an application, promote partitioning of services and reuse of code. There are a number of different patterns out there that are used for various reasons, below are some patterns we looked at to decide which ones to use;

- Client/Server pattern which separates a system into two applications. Client sends requests to server and server responds to client with relevant information.
- Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) enables application functionality to be provided as a set of services.
- MVC which separates an application into View, controller and model modules.
- Object oriented pattern divides application into separate self-sufficient objects containing data only relevant to that object.
- Component-based architecture pattern focuses on the decomposition of the design into individual functional components, providing a higher level of abstraction than the OO pattern.(Microsoft Developer Network, n.d)

The Buzz system could consider the use of combined architectural patterns to achieve effective separation of concerns by using the Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) in which the services can be developed using a layered pattern coupled with the MVC pattern. The decision to use the combination of these patterns is due to the fact that the Buzz system is complex and needs to be broken down into simpler services that can be worked on separately by different teams, this will ensure responsibility localization and also improve maintainability of each sub-system.

The services can be spread out in the following layers:

- **Presentation (Web Application)** – Responsible for providing an interface in which users will be able to interact with the Buzz system. This will be called the BuzzWeb for the fact that it will be web based since an Android application is outside the scope of the mini project. This layer is the equivalent of the View in the MVC pattern.
- **Web Services** – This layer will be responsible for providing the services that are needed by the presentation to function, all services in the BuzzSpaces and BuzzThreads modules will be encapsulated in the web services. This forms part of the control in the MVC architecture.
- **Business Logic** – The business logic will be responsible for providing a channel to store and retrieve data from the buzz resources contained in the persistence layer. This is under the model in the MVC architecture.
- **Persistence layer** – This will include all resources that the buzz system will use, including databases and the CS dataset adapter which contains modules, students and lectures information. This is under the model in the MVC architecture.

Below is a diagram to illustrate how the layers will be connected:

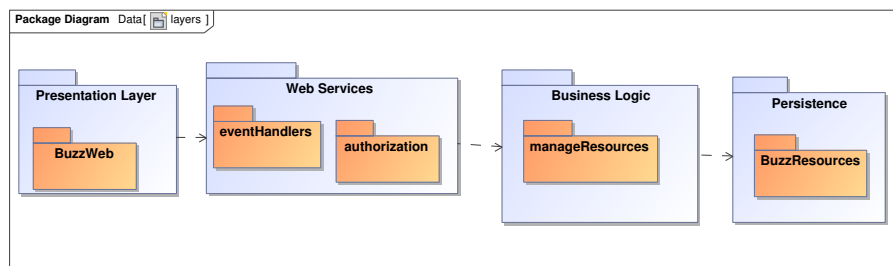


Figure 1: Layering architecture pattern diagram

From an MVC perspective:

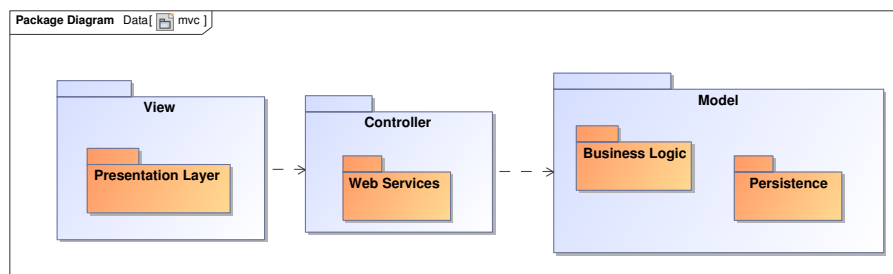


Figure 2: MVC architecture pattern diagram

The integration between these layers will be in the form of APIs that each layer will provide to the layer directly above it.

Using the Layered pattern will improve on the following non-functional requirements:

- **Pluggability** – different services can be tracked easily on the different layers, and can be replaced without compromising the whole system.
- **Testability** – Having different layers will make unit testing very simple since the layers are independent of each other, this implies that mock objects will be used to test each layer.
- **Maintainability** – Different teams can work on the different layers independently and maintain each layer separately.
- **Security** – Having authentication on the presentation layer and authorization in the Web services will increase security because each of these will be localized in one layer, however authentication is mostly left to LDAP.

4 Architectural Tactics or Strategies

This section describes the Architectural tactics/strategies which are the conscious design decisions that will influence how the quality requirements are realized in the system. Listed below are the architectural tactics/strategies that we chose to implement in our system as well as which quality requirements they influence and how we plan on implementing them in our system.

Course grained services

We will be looking at using course grained services to help realize the performance, scalability, reliability, integrability, reusability, testability and affordability of the system. Coarse grained services is when you group together smaller components and or functions and present it to the user as one big service. This helps with reliability since the users of the system don't have access to all the smaller private functions, also you can add as many systems as needed since they all will likely just need access to the coarse grained services instead of all the functions the system has to offer. This strategy will be realized through the construction of the code. Instead of just writing multiple smaller functions we would also write a wrapper functions to encapsulate some of the other functions to make the course grained services.

Persistent messaging

The second tactic that we will use is Persistent messaging to help realize scalability, reliability, auditability, integrability, flexibility and maintainability. It also negatively affects performance, affordability and deployment. Persistent messaging is when the messages that are being passed between the systems are stored to disk when send until all the participants have responded that they have received the message. This is done to ensure that the messages will still be delivered even if one of the integration channels breakdown. This strategy will

be realized through the use of a dedicate message broker to facilitate the storage and transfer of messages between the systems.

Request/connection dropping

The third tactic that we will be using is Request/connection dropping. This tactic will help to realize scalability, reliability and security. Request/connection dropping is when the connection is closed as soon as the request has been handled in order to lower the network traffic being generated. This allows for more users to use the system at the same time as well as ensures security since if there is no open connections remaining open the risk of someone hacking into a part of the system housing confidential user data is drastically reduces. This strategy will be realised through the use of asynchronous threads that close the connection from the client's side as soon as all the data has been received or from the server's side if it is going to take a long time to get the data ready for transfer. Then the connection is opened again when the data is ready to be transferred to the client.

5 Use of Reference Architectures and Frameworks

6 Access and Integration Channels

7 Technologies

8 References