

Software
Architecture
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Data- Centered (DC) Software Architectures

Eunmi Choi
Kookmin University



Data-Centered (DC) Software Architectures

ex) DB store :

- DC is characterized by a **centralized data store** that is shared by all surrounding software components.
- Structure
 - decomposed into two major partitions:
 - data store
 - independent software component or agents
 - The connections between the data module and the software components are implemented either by explicit method invocation or by implicit method invocation.

Data-Centered Software Architectures

- Two categories of data-centered architecture
 - *Repository vs. Blackboard:*
 - differentiated by the flow control strategy.



Repository

가 = 가
가 repository active read write , repository가 persistence
가 . passive .

- Structure

- The data store in the repository architecture is passive, and clients of the data store are active; that is, clients (software components or agents) control the logic flow.
- Clients may access the repository interactively or by a batch transaction request.

- Application Examples

- database management systems
- library information systems
- interface repository (IR) in CORBA
- UDDI registry for web services
- compilers
- Computer Aided Software Engineering (CASE) environments like Rational Rose
 - It supports a graphic editor to draw UML diagrams, generates various programming code, and provides reverse engineering functionality to generate graphic diagrams from code.
- Interactive Development Environments (IDE)
- software development kits
- complex information management systems

Blackboard



- Structure

- The **data store is active**, and its **clients are passive**; thus, the flow of logic is determined by the current data status in the data store.
- The **clients** of a blackboard are called **knowledge sources, listeners, or subscribers**.
- A new data change may trigger events so that the **knowledge sources take actions** to respond to these events.
- These actions may result in new data, which may in turn change the logic flow; this could happen continuously until a goal is reached.

- Application Examples

- knowledge-based AI systems
- voice and image recognition systems
- security systems
- business resource management systems,