

Software
Architecture

Data-Centered (DC)
Software Architectures

RDBMS

Repository Architecture Style

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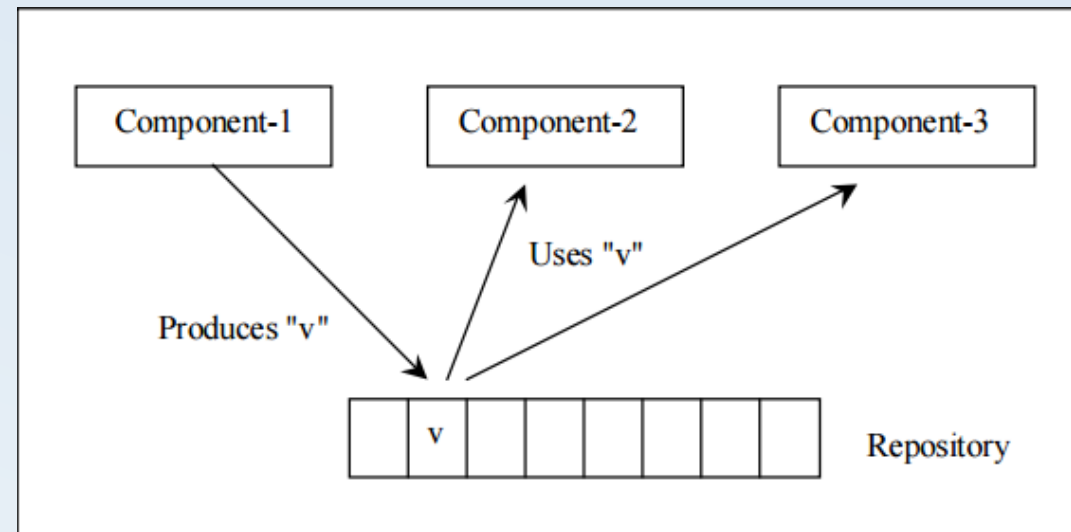
Types of Data-centered Architecture
Repository
Blackboard

Repository Architecture Style



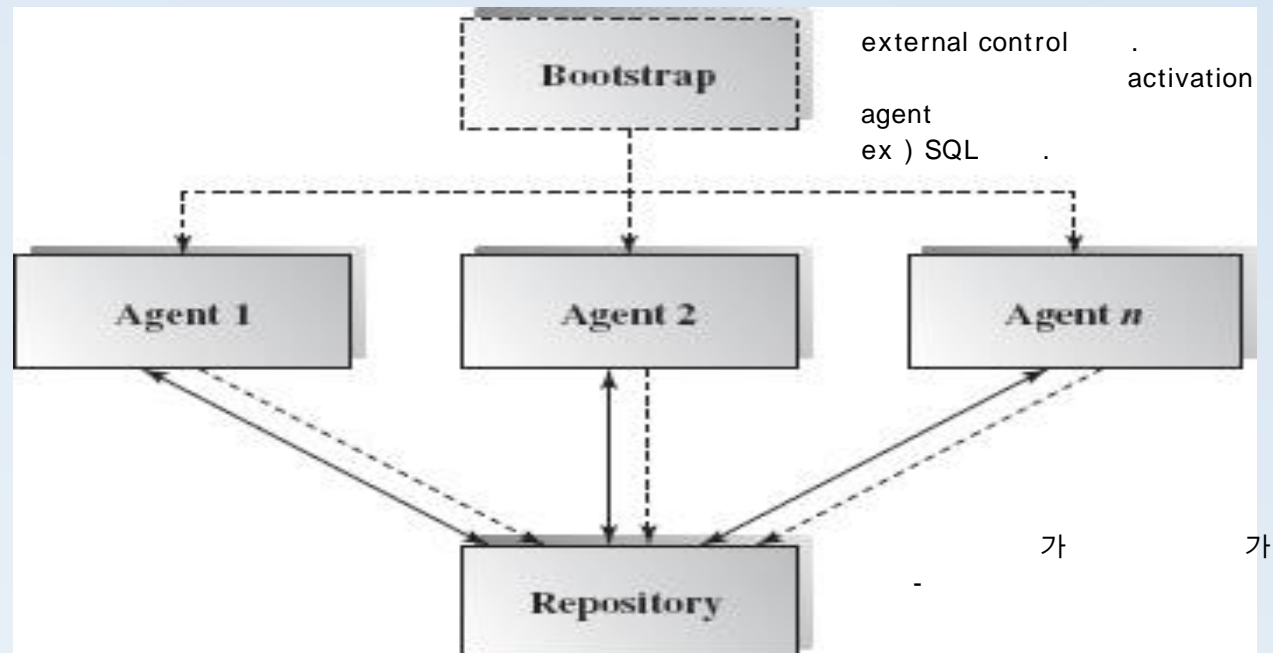
Repository Architecture Style

- Synopsys
 - Data-centered architecture that supports user interaction for data processing
 - as opposed to the batch sequential transaction processing discussed earlier
 - A software system made of **several software components** that **need to communicate**, that is **exchange potentially large and evolving data**, in order to meet the system requirements



Repository Architecture Style

- Structure
 - The software component agents of the data store control the computation and flow of logic of the system.
 - Different clients may have different interfaces and different data access privileges



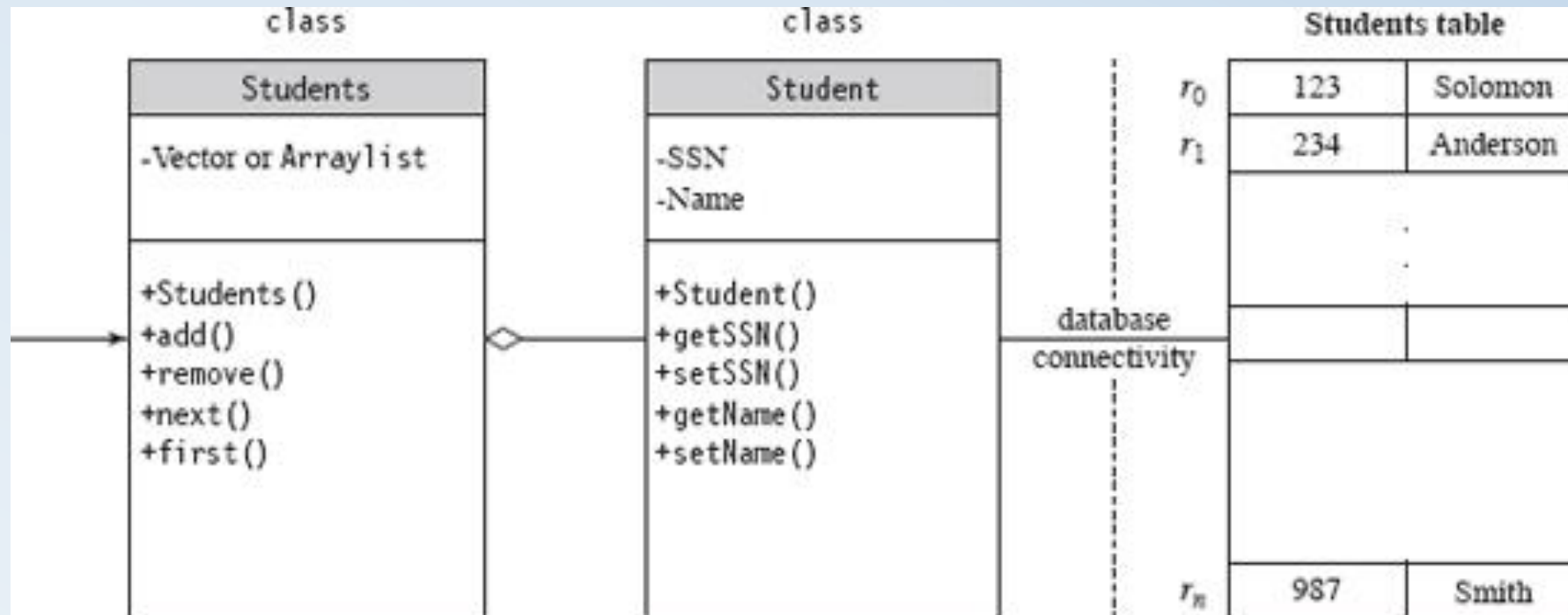
Repository Architecture Style

- Defines a **model of communication** for software components based on the **use of a shared repository**
가 .
- Using a *data repository* for communication
 - The *repository* is **known and accessible** by **all the software components** of the system and represents the only means of communication for components
- When a component produces some **information that is of interest for other components**, it **stores it in the *shared repository***

Repository Architecture Style

- Example: student data management

<RDBMS>



Repository Architecture: Example

► Example: in java

```
public class Student implements Serializable {  
    String SSN;  
    String Name;  
    public Student() {  
        SSN = "";  
        Name = "";  
    }  
    public Student(String ssn, String name) {  
        SSN = ssn;  
        Name = name;  
    }  
}
```

```
    public void setSSN(String ssn) {  
        SSN = ssn;  
    }  
    public String getSSN() {  
        return SSN;  
    }  
    public void setName(String name) {  
        Name=name;  
    }  
    public String getName() {  
        return Name; }  
}
```

Repository Architecture: Example

```
...
```

```
try {
```

```
    Class.forName("sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver"  
);
```

```
    Connection connection =  
    DriverManager.getConnection( "jdbc:odbc:stu  
dents");
```

```
} catch(Exception e){...}
```

```
...
```

```
ArrayList studentList = new ArrayList();
```

```
Statement statement =  
connection.createStatement();
```

```
ResultSet results =  
statement.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM students");
```

```
Student student = new Student();
```

```
while (results.next()) {
```

```
    student.setSsn(results.getSsn(1));
```

```
    student.setName(results.getName(2));
```

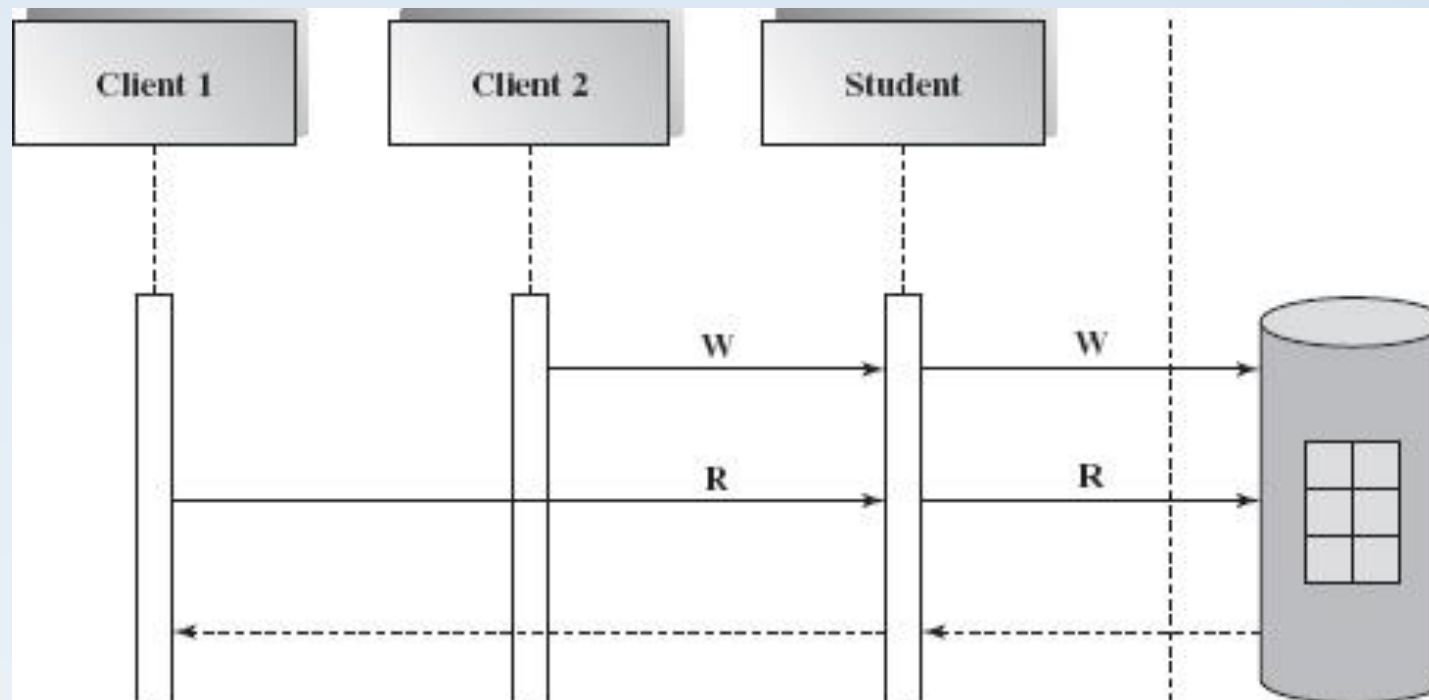
```
    studentList.add(student);
```

```
}
```


Repository Architecture: Example

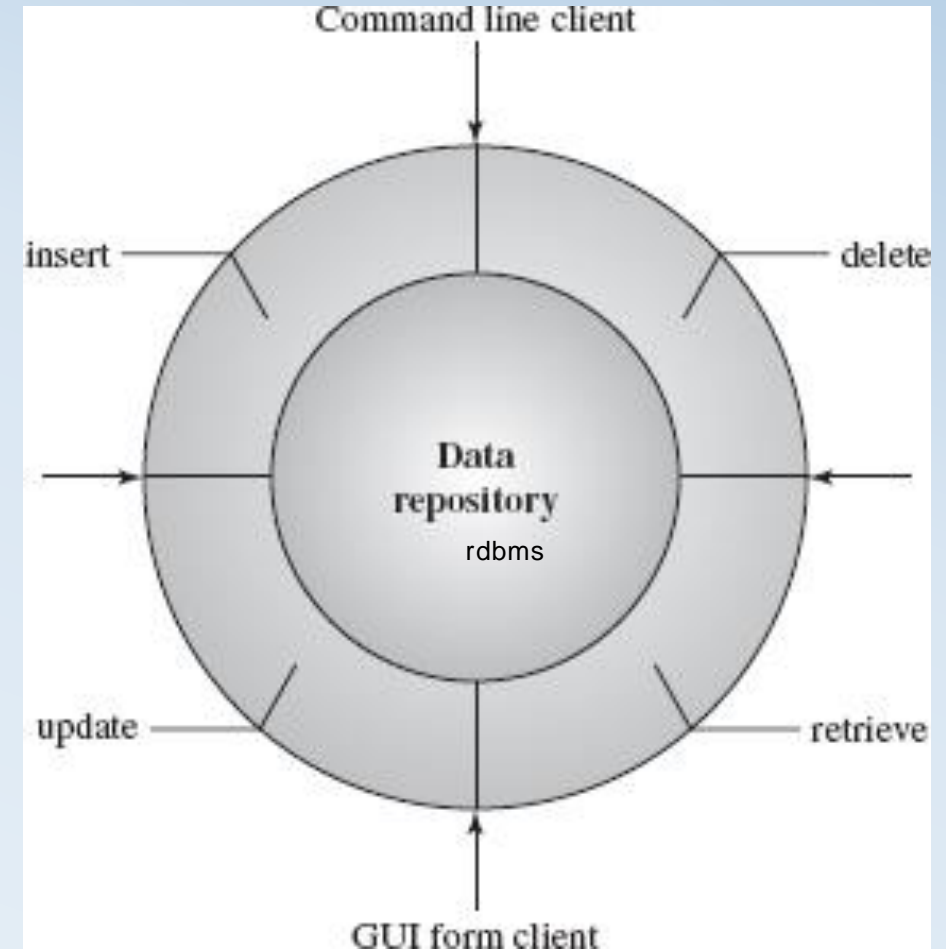
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- Example: student data management
 - The clients can access the same data with command line interface, GUI interface, program interface, Remote Procedure Call interfaces (RPC), or object-oriented Remote Method Invocation (RMI).



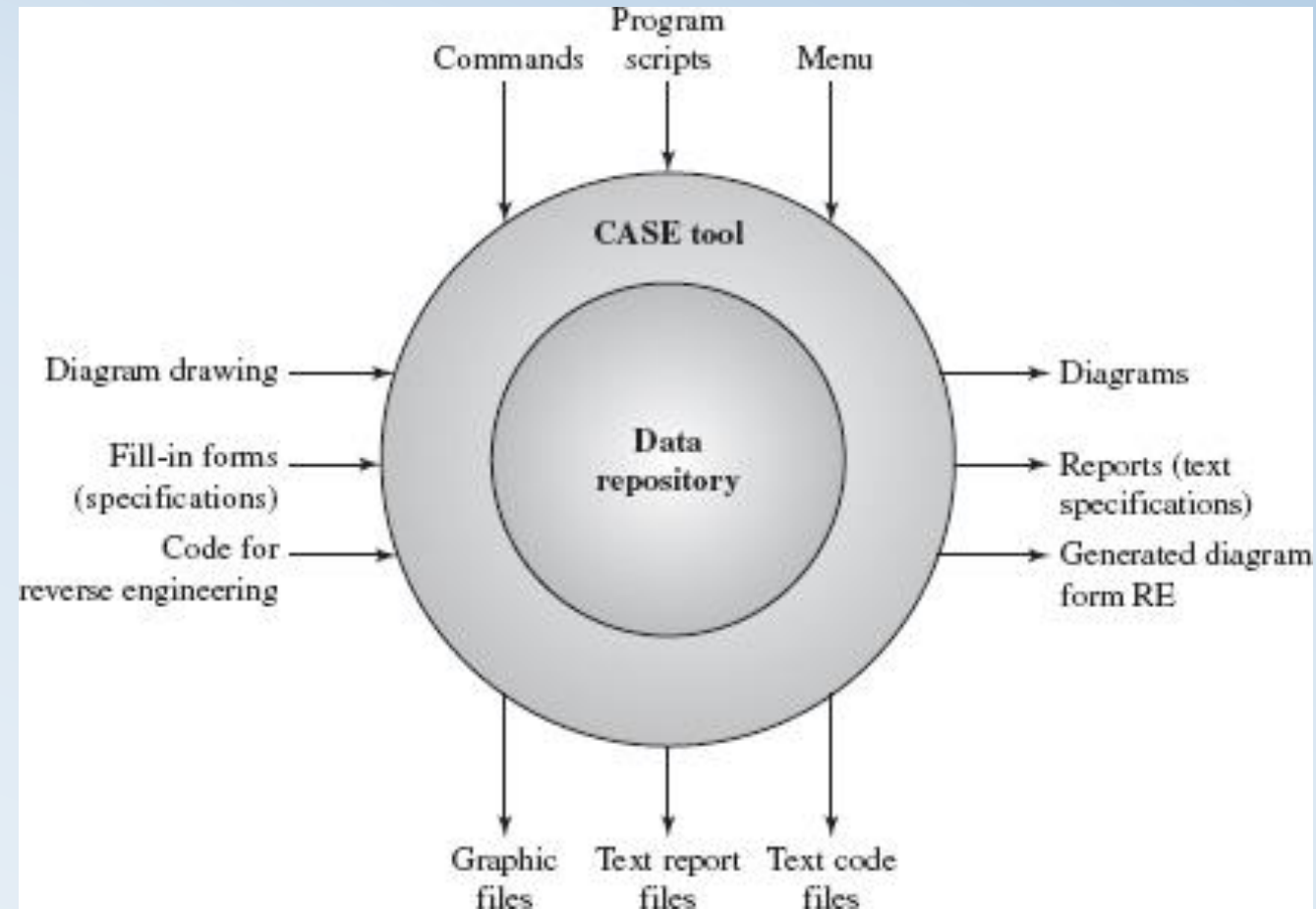
Repository Architecture: Example

- Application Examples
 - relational database management system



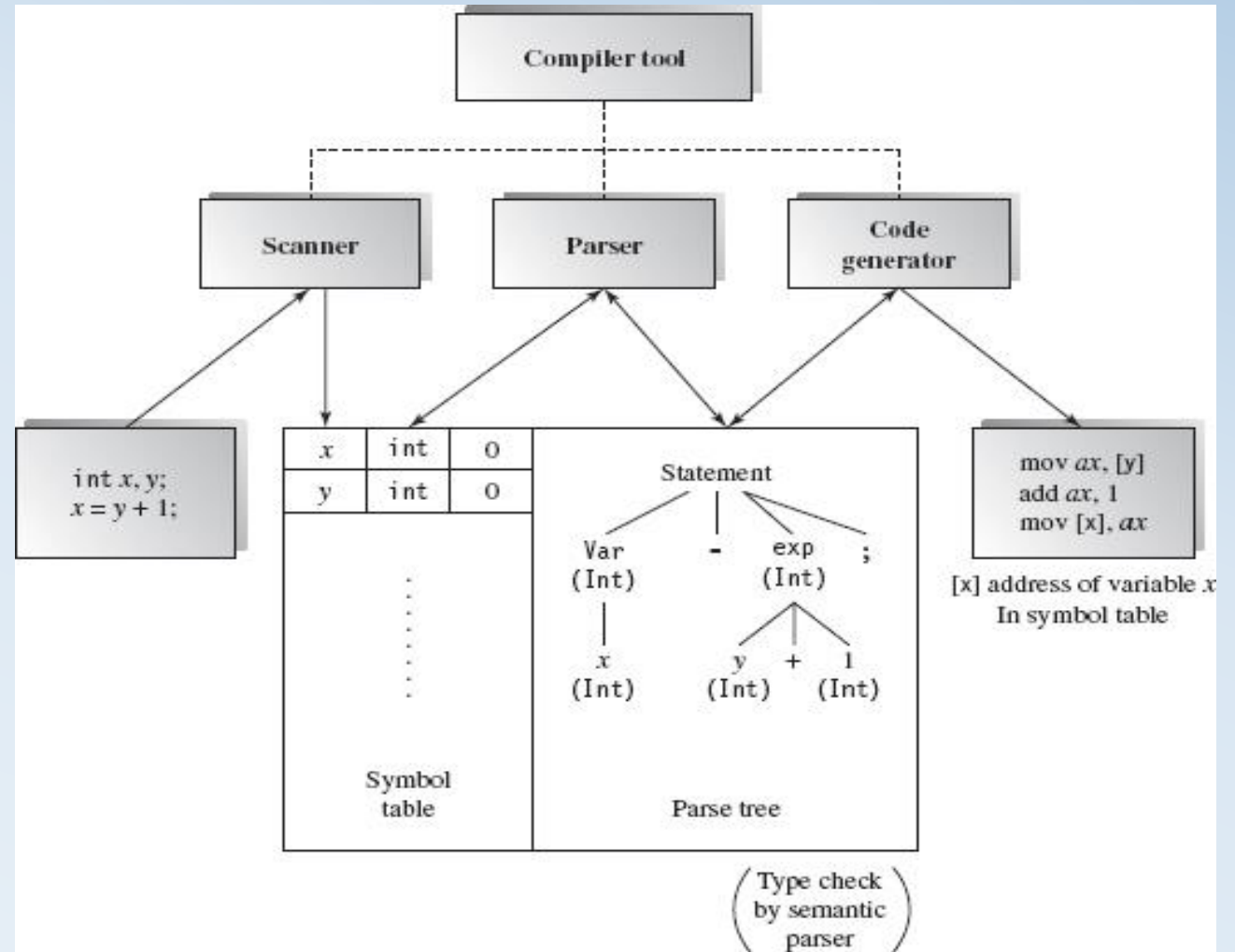
Repository Architecture: Example

- Application Examples
 - Computer Aided Software Engineering (CASE) system



Repository Architecture: Example

- Application Examples
 - Compiler system



Repository Architecture: Example

- Application Examples
 - Compiler system (Cont'd)
 - Every compiler system has
 - own reserved keyword table,
 - identifier symbol table,
 - constant table generated after lexical analysis, and
 - syntax and semantics trees generated by syntax and semantics analysis.
 - the data in memory are shared by all agents
 - the agents don't pass on data to each other directly.

Repository Architecture: Variants

- Variants

- Virtual repository

- built up on the top of multiple physical repositories.
 - it can also provide security management of authority privileges in terms of scope of data and types of manipulations for different users or groups.

- Decentralized (distributed) repository

- distributed database system
 - enterprise information system
 - all data are distributed over all sites linked by network
 - Data are replicated in order to improve reliability and local accessibility.
 - issues such as vertical or horizontal data partitions, synchronizations of duplicated data, and cost of data transmission on the network
 - collaboration in a distributed transaction is a complicated two-phase transaction commitment.

Repository Architecture: Domains

- Applicable domains
 - Suitable for large, complex information systems where many software component clients need to access them in different ways
 - Requires data transactions to drive the control flow of computation
- Related Architecture
 - Layered, multi-tier, and MVC

Repository Architecture: Benefits & Limitations

- Benefits

- **Data integrity**: easy to back up and restore
- System scalability and reusability of agents: easy to add new software components because they do not have direct communication with each other
- Reduces the overhead of transient data between software components

- Limitations:

- Data store reliability and availability are important issues.
 - Centralized repository is vulnerable to failure compared to distributed repository with data replication.
- High **dependency** between data structure of data store and its agents.
 - Changes in data structure have significant impacts on its agents.
 - Data evolution is more difficult and expensive.
- Cost of moving data on network if data is distributed.