The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Advanced Topics in Software Architecture (E23)

Quality Attributes – 1. I4.0 QAs

1

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Agenda

→ Follow-up on last weeks exercise
→ Empirical Research in Software Architecture
→ Quality Attributes – 1. I4.0 Qallity Attributes
→ Exercise – peer review or your experiments

2

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Where are we?

→ Use cases defined
→ System structure determined
→ Message bus(ses) considered
→ Patterns applied
→ Programming languages considered
→ Databases considered
→ System for experimentation created and run -> ready for experimentation

→ Next:
  → Patterns (lecture 6)
  → Analytical Architecture evaluation (lecture 6)
  → Consider and design experiment (lecture 7)
  → **Peer review (lecture 8)**
  → Presentation of architectural experiment (lecture 9)
  → Work with experiments and paper (lecture 10-12)

3

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Learning Objective

→ Describe the architecture of software systems associated qualities
→ Analyze and specify architectural requirements for software architecture
→ Describe advanced software architecture topics to support software architecture processes and modeling
→ Analyze existing software architectures and identify architectural problems
→ Ability to analyze and document software architectures and motivate the usage of adequate software architectures to obtain relevant quality attributes

4

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Follow-up on last weeks exercise

→ What experiment did you decide to conduct?
→ How did you set it up?
→ What did you measure
→ Did you encounter any problems?

5

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Empirical Research in Software Architecture

6

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

What empirical methods are there?

→ Survey
→ Case Study
→ Experiment

Table 2.2 Research strategy factors

Factor	Survey	Case study	Experiment
Execution control	No	No	Yes
Measurement control	No	Yes	Yes
Investigation cost	Low	Medium	High
Ease of replication	High	Low	High

[Wohlin, 2016]

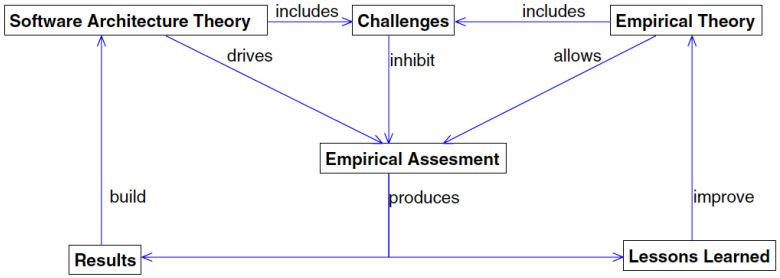
7

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Relationships between empirical theory and software architecture theory



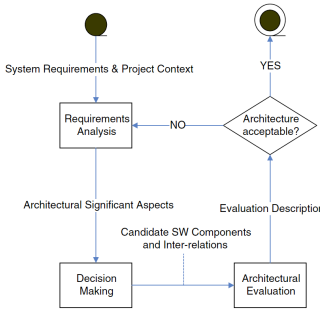
8

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Software Architecture Design Process



→ Understand the problem:
→ Find a solution for the problem
→ Evaluate the solution

9

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Challenges

→ C1. Describing Bounded Rationality
→ C2. Describing Other influencing Decisions
→ C3. Describing the Desired Return on Investment
→ C4. Describing Social Factors
→ C5. Describing the Adopted Software Architecture Evaluation
→ C6. Evaluating the Software Architecture Without Analyzing the Resulting System
→ C7. Subjects
→ C8. Reviews
→ C9. Researchers
→ C10. Training
→ C11. Complexity
→ C12. Fuzzy Boundaries
→ C13. Time Bounded Studies

10

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Lessons Learned

→ LL1. Contribution: Methodology Over Results
→ LL2. Population: Size Over Experience
→ LL3. Design: Freedom Over Imposition
→ LL4. Execution: Imposition Over Freedom
→ LL5. Objects: Intended Artificiality Over Aimed Realism
→ LL6. Pilot Studies for Subjects and Researchers
→ LL7. Pilot Studies and Replications
→ LL8. Interviews for Triangulating Results
→ LL9. Gathering Qualitative Data to Explain Quantitative Data
→ LL10. Attracting Practitioners as Participants

11

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Quality Attributes – 1 I4.0 Quality Attributes

→ Availability
→ Deployability
→ Interoperabiliy

12

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Avalability

→ Builds on the concept of reliability by adding the notion of recovery
  → When the system breaks – it repairs it self

→ A failure is the diviation of the system from it's specification

→ A failure's cause is a fault

→ Faults can be
  → Prevented
  → Tolerated
  → Removed
  → Forecast

→ -> Resilient to faults

13

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Availability

→ Understand the nature of failures that can arise during operation is difficult

→ When the nature of the faults are understood mitigation strategies can be designed into the system

→ Failures are observable by the users

→ Time to repair is the time until the failure is no longer observable

→ Failure may not need to be complete –> Degradet operating mode

→ If a system can recover from a fault no failure has occured

→ Availability: MTBF/(MTBF+MTTR) -> In software probability

→ Scheduled downtime doesn't count

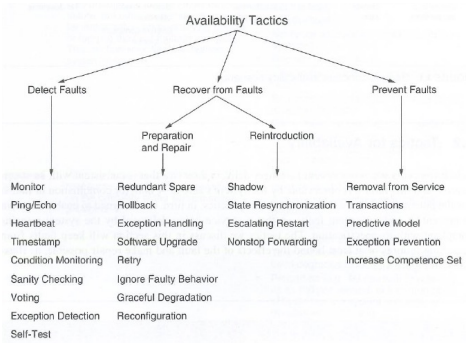
14

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Tactics



15

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

#sdudk

Tactics based questionnaire

Tactics Group	Tactics Question	Support (Y/N)	Risk	Design Decisions and Location	Rationale and Assumptions
Detect Faults	Does the system use ping/echo to detect failure of component or connection, or network congestion?				
	…				
Recover from Faults	…				
	…				
Prevent Faults	…				
	…				

16

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

Deployability

#sdudk

→ The software may be deployed within a predictable and acceptable amount of time and effort

→ The ability to roll-back

→ The architect must consider how an executable is updated a host platform
- → Invoked
- → Measured
- → Monitored
- → Controlled

→ Degree of support of deployability
- → Granularity (parts or whole system)
- → Control (monitor and roll-back)
- → Efficiency (rapid deplyment with reasonable effort)

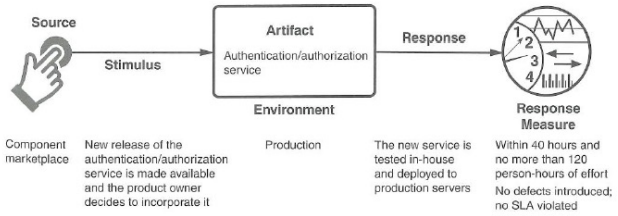
17

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

Deplyability - scenario

#sdudk

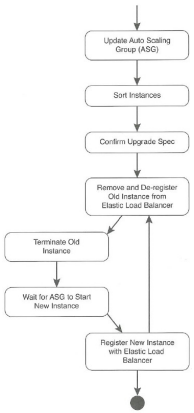


18

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

Patterns

- → Structure
  - → Microservice architecture
- → Complete replacement of services
  - → Blue/green
  - → Rolling upgrade
- → Partial replacement of services
  - → Canary testing
  - → A/B testing

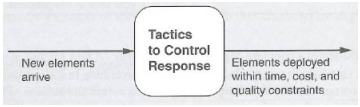


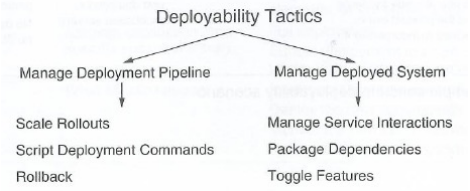
sdu.dk #sdudk

19

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

Tactics





sdu.dk #sdudk

20

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

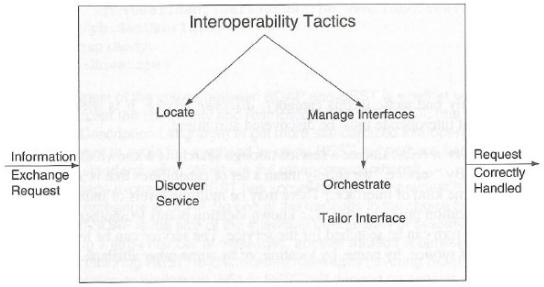
Interoperability

→ Interoperability is about the degree to which two or more systems can usefully exchange meaningful information via interfaces in a particular context

21

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

Tactics



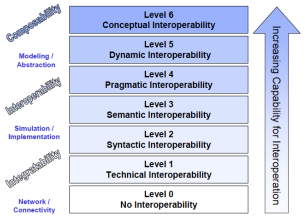
22

The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

Levels of interoperability

#sdudk



→ Level 0: Stand-alone systems have No Interoperability
→ Level 1: On the level of Technical Interoperability, a communication protocol exists for exchanging data between participating systems
→ Level 2: The Syntactic Interoperability level introduces a common structure to exchange information, i.e., a common data format is applied
→ Level 3: If a common information exchange reference model is used, the level of Semantic Interoperability is reached
→ Level 4: Pragmatic Interoperability is reached when the interoperating systems are aware of the methods and procedures that each other are employing
→ Level 5: Dynamic Interoperability means the systems are able to comprehend the state changes that occur in the assumptions and constraints that each other is making over time, and are able to take advantage of those changes
→ Level 6: Conceptual Interoperability requires a "fully specified but implementation independent model"

[Tolk, 2007]

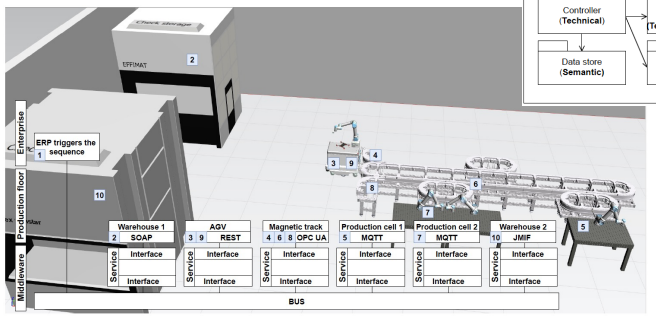
23

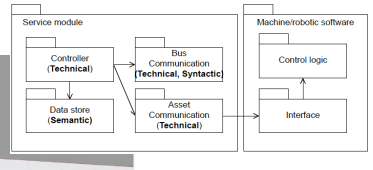
The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute

sdu.dk

An I4.0 Example

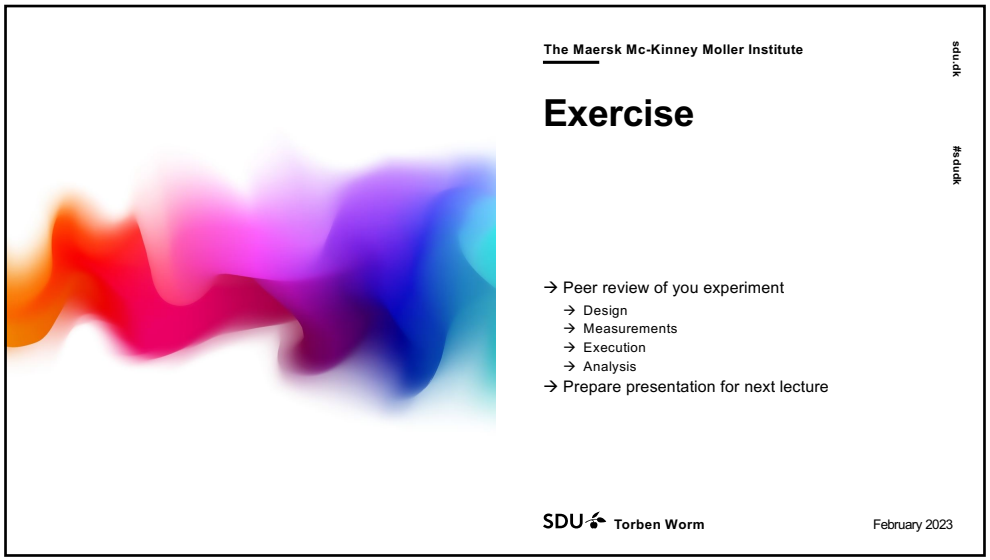
#sdudk





Techical: Common communication protocol
Syntactic: JSON
Semantic: Capabilities (ontology)

24


The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute
sdu.dk
Exercise
#sdudk
→ Peer review of you experiment
→ Design
→ Measurements
→ Execution
→ Analysis
→ Prepare presentation for next lecture
SDU Torben Worm
February 2023

25


The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute
sdu.dk
#sdudk
End of Presentation
SDU Torben Worm
February 2023
26

26