

Faculty of Computing and Digital Technology

Systems Architecture and Design

Lecture 1: Systems Development Frameworks





Topics Covered

- Introduction to Software Architecture
- Systems Development Frameworks
- Readings:
 - Ingeno, Chapter 1
 - Kendall and Kendall, Chapter 1





What is Software Architecture?



- A software system is made up of different structures.
- "Software architecture concerns itself with defining and detailing the structures, their elements, and the relationships of those elements with each other." (Ingeno, 2018)
- It is important for modern software architectures to be designed to adapt to change







Importance of Software Architecture

- Software architecture provides the foundation for a software system
- Complex systems need a well-designed foundation to be able to be successfully implemented
- Good software architecture helps the organization manage changes to the software
- Architecture models and decisions can be reused.





Stakeholders

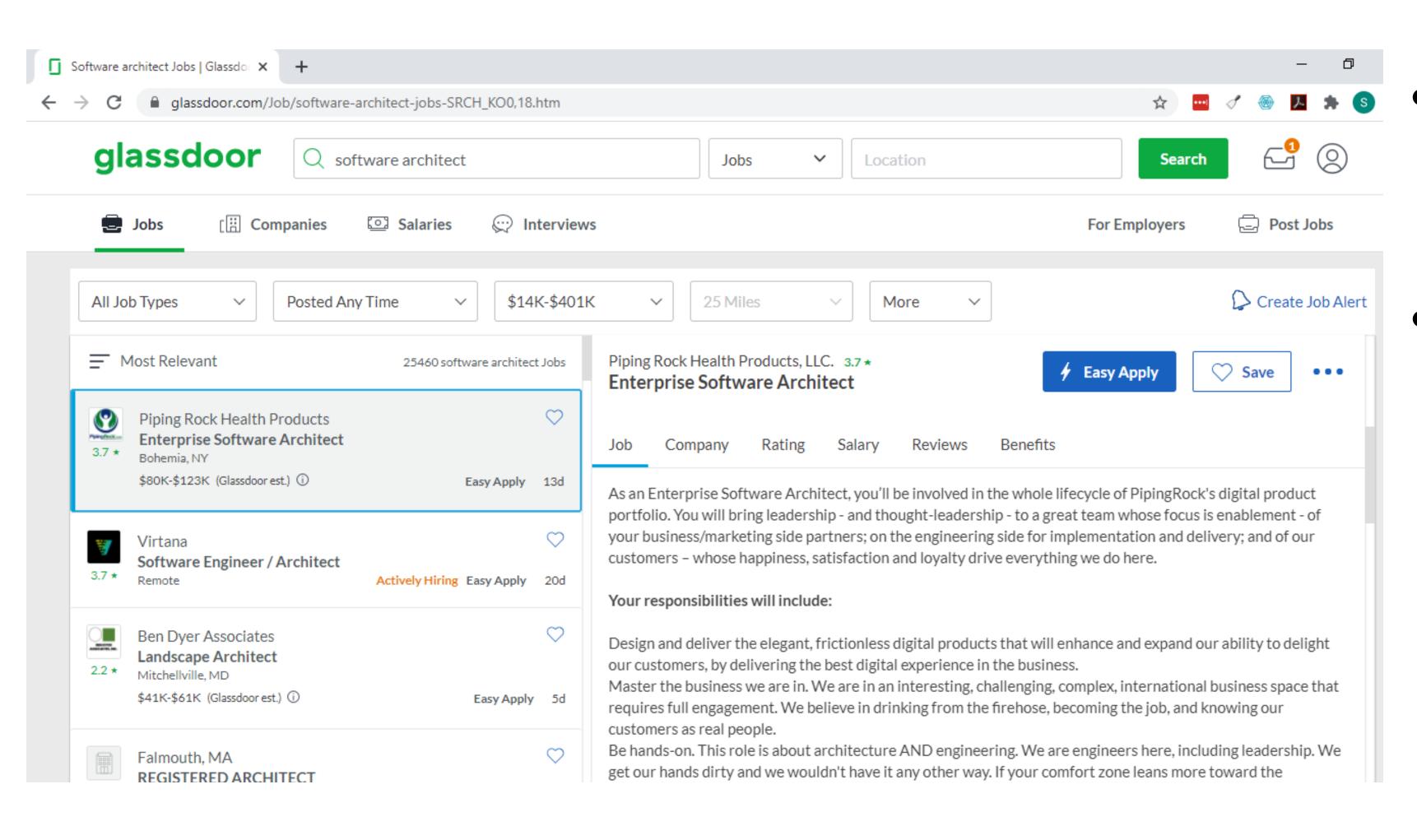
- Stakeholders refer to anyone who has an interest in the success of the system.
 - Business owner
 - System users
 - Clients
- Software architecture is aimed at meeting the requirements of stakeholders
- Software architecture can be used to communicate the various aspects of the system to the stakeholders







Role of the Software Architect



- A software architect must have the skills of a software developer
- But are also expected to have non technical skills and be familiar with best practices and technologies that are not currently used within the organization.





Expected Skills of the Software Architect

Technical

- Understanding requirements
- Design software architecture
- Patterns and best practices for software development
- Managing performance and security requirements
- Understanding DevOps and deployment process

Non-Technical

- Leadership
- Project Management
- Understanding business domain
- Communicating with stakeholders





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System

A **system** is comprised of interrelated components that work together

Information System An **information system** is comprised of software, hardware, processes, procedures to store data and provide information to users

System Development System development is concerned with creating software that fulfills an organization's information needs.



Series Systems Development Frameworks

- Enterprise information systems consist of multiple subsystems
- All the subsystems are interrelated and interdependent
- Architecture frameworks are used to organize and guide the systems development process

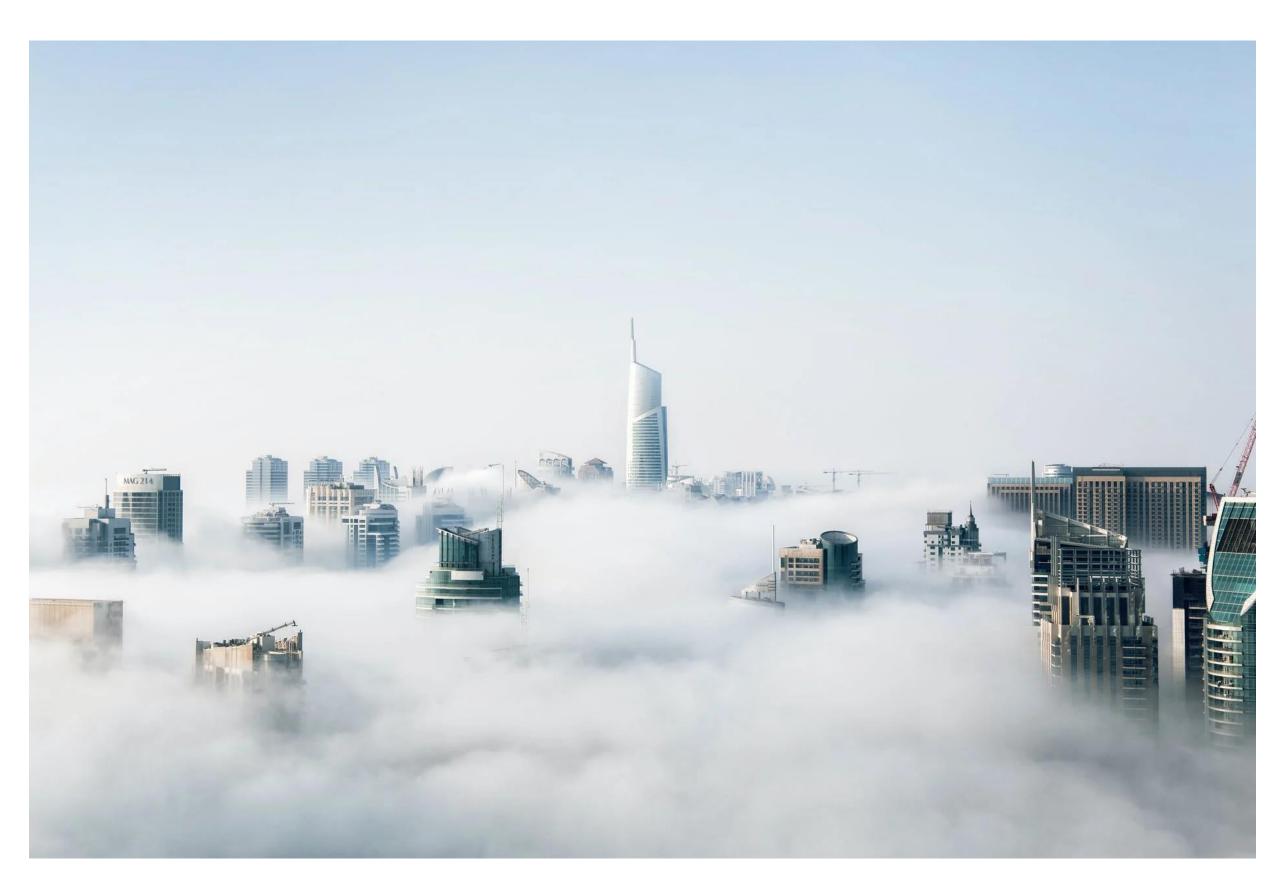


Photo by Aleksandar Pasaric from Pexels



- An Enterprise Architecture Framework is a set of methodologies for managing organizational systems
- The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) standard is a framework providing methods and tools for developing the enterprise architecture.

Architecture Types Supported by TOGAF

Business Architecture

 The business strategy, governance, organization, and key business processes.

Application Architecture

 A blueprint for the individual applications to be deployed, their interactions, and their relationships to the core business processes of the organization.

Data Architecture

 The structure of an organization's logical and physical data assets and data management resources.

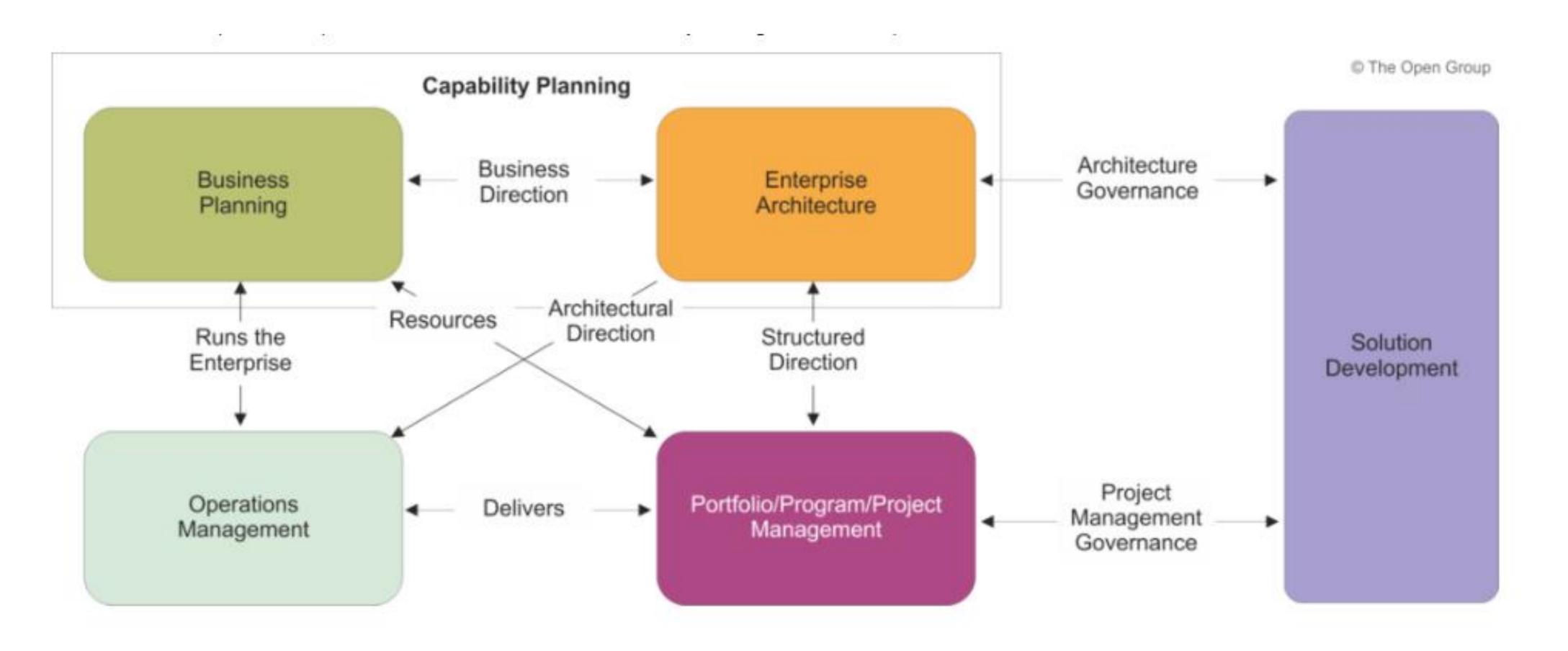
Technical Architecture

 The logical software and hardware capabilities that are required to support the deployment of business, data, and application services. This includes IT infrastructure, middleware, networks, communications, processing, and standards.

Josey, A. (2018) An Introduction to the TOGAF Standard, Version 9.2, The Open Group, opengroup.org

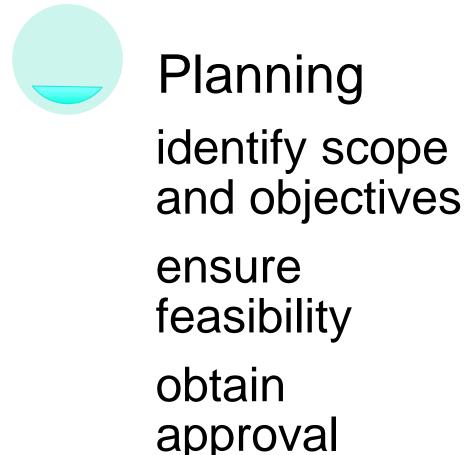


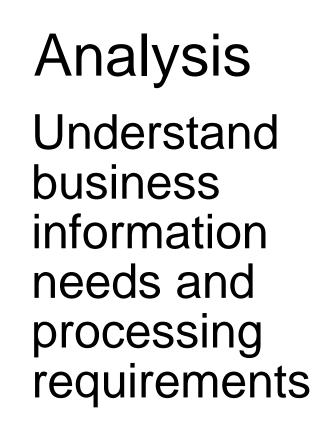
Information Systems that are developed should be in line with the enterprise architecture framework





- The Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is a framework for developing software solutions
- Activities in the SDLC can be organized into phases





Design Define solution based on system requirements Implementation Construct the system Testing Train Users Deploy (install) the system

Maintenance keep system running make improvements



Systems Development Life Cycle

 Two important phases in the SDLC are Systems Analysis and Design

Systems Analysis

 process of understanding in detail what a system should accomplish

Systems Design

 process of specifying in detail how components of an information system should be physically implemented



Activities of *Planning* Phase of SDLC

- Define business problem and scope
- Identify objectives of the system
- Confirm project feasibility
 - Economic, organizational, technical, resource, and schedule
- Produce detailed project schedule



Activities of Analysis Phase of SDLC

- Perform requirements gathering from stakeholders
- Model the problem domain
- Define system requirements



Activities of *Design* Phase of SDLC

- Design the network
- Design the application architecture
- Design the user interfaces
- Design the system interfaces
- Design and integrate the database
- Design and integrate system controls



Activities of *Implementation* Phase of SDLC

- Construct software
- Verify requirements
- Set up database
- Train users and document the system
- Install the system



Activities of *Maintenance* Phase of SDLC

- Maintain system
- Enhance system
- Support users



Summary

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 - The Open Group, opengroup.org