Beagle

Design and Architecture

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1 Architectural Overview

1.1 Overview of the entire system

1.2 Components' interaction

1.3 Communication between Beagle and external tools

2 Component: Beagle Core

2.1 The most important classes

The Controller classes. The classes `Beagle Controller` and `Measurment Controller` manage, when which measurement or result analyser component is working.

There is always only one measurement tool, one result analyser or the final judge working.

The `Beagle Controller` starts by asking the `Measurment Controller` weather it wants to measure something now, which will be usually the case, when there is something unmeasured, and if so invoking to . The `Measurment Controller` now decides, which tool to run. Usually it will tell each tool to measure, when there is anything left to measure.

After that the `Beagle Controller` checks for each result analyser, weather it can contribute to the blackboard and if so, let it work.

Finally a special result analyser, the final judge, always works. It decides wether enough information has been collected and Beagle can terminate. If so, it also creates or selects the final result for each measurment, which will be added in the PCM.

2.2 Reasons for chosen design

2.3 Chosen design patterns

2.4 Evaluable Expressions

2.5 Conversion from and to Palladio

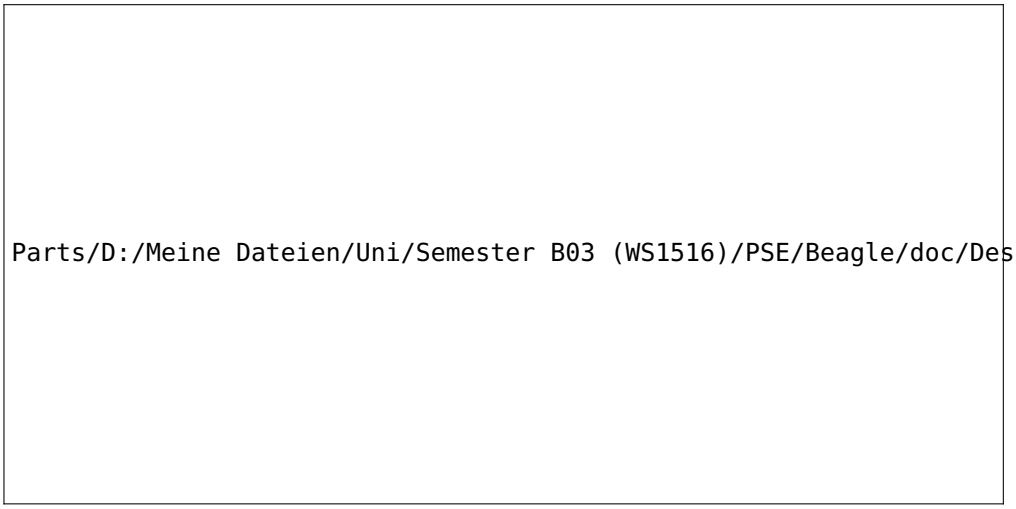

Figure 2.1: UML Class diagram for the controller classes.

3 Component: Beagle GUI

3.1 The most important classes

3.2 Reasons for chosen design

3.3 Chosen design patterns

4 Component: Measurement Tool

4.1 Reasons for chosen design

4.2 Adapter to Kieker

5 Component: Result Analyser

5.1 Reasons for chosen design

6 Component: Final Judge

6.1 Reasons for chosen design

6.2 “Averaging” Final Judge