- 1. Question set name: Reviewing choice of framework and viewpoints
- 2. Purpose: Use this question set to assess the choice of viewpoints, frameworks, and associated modeling practices to be used in the AD for their suitability for capturing stakeholders' concerns
- 3. Stakeholders and concerns: Architects, who specify and then use the frameworks, viewpoints, and modeling practices. Stakeholders who can confirm or refute that the chosen viewpoints and modeling approaches are able to frame their concerns adequately

4.	Questions	4a. Respondents	4b. Real answers (D1 - Team 13)	4b. Real answers (D2 - Team 8)	4c. Critically
1.	Do the selected viewpoints and their prescribed models, languages, techniques, evaluation criteria, correspond ence rules, and so on, frame the concerns of the stakeholde rs?	2 developers, 2 analysts and one SPM	No views were available	Yes	Questions are most critical that address areas of high risk:  • architectural view-points have not been selected  •architectural view-points not well-defined  •stakeholder concerns that cannot be captured using the representational resources of the selected viewpoints  • viewpoints that are
2.	Is the framework consistent with the developing organization's required practices and mandated standards?		The framework was not completed	Yes	not achievable due to resource or tool constraints
3.	Is the framework consistent with the client's required practices and mandated standards?		^	Yes	
4.	Does the project have the necessary resources (tools, technologie s,		Yes	Yes	

methods, and skilled people) to plan and carry out the creation of the AD according to the framework?			
5. Is every viewpoint required by the chosen framework(s) included in the AD?	No	Yes	
6. Are the concerns that are covered by the framework well-aligne d with the concerns of the stakeholde rs?	No as no views made yet	Yes	
7. Does the framework include concerns that are not concerns of your stakeholde rs?	No	No	
8. Do the viewpoints frame the stakeholde r	Not yet	Yes	
concerns?  9. For each viewpoint, are its models clear and well-define d? Do the models provide enough information for determinin g whether	No	Yes	
determinin g whether the			

10.	concerns framed by the viewpoint have been satisfied? For each model, are there appropriate tools, notations, experience /training, documenta tion, and techniques in place within the	No	Yes	
11.	architectur e team for applying the model? What correspond ences exist between models in the same viewpoint or across	No correspondence as none to compare in AD	Yes they did correspond	
12.	different viewpoints ? Are all concerns addressed either by one or	No	Yes	
13.	more models or by one or more correspond ences among models? Is there a	Not possible to	No there is not a	
.5.	smaller set of viewpoints, models, and correspond ences that would also cover all of the stakeholde r	determine at this point	smaller set	

	 _	_	
concerns?			
14. Is it	Yes	Yes	
	162	165	
feasible			
that the			
views			
drawing			
upon these			
models,			
viewpoints,			
and			
framework(			
s), can be			
constructe			
d with the			
available			
tools,			
techniques,			
and			
people,			
within the			
time and			
funding			
available?		l	
15. Is there		Yes	
rationale	No		
captured			
for the			
choice of			
framework,			
viewpoints,			
models,			
and			
correspond			
ences			
16. State your			
stakeholde	Yes	Need all the	
r role. List		viewpoints - Yes	
the set of		l viewpeinte 100	
concerns			
you have			
that pertain			
to the			
ar-chitectur			
e whose			
AD is being			
reviewed			
17. Record all			
concerns	Developer: want	Complete the view	
you have	module and C&C	mapping	
that are not	views	, mapping	
listed as	Analyst wants:		
being	module, C&C views		
covered in	and allocation views		
either the			
AD or any			
framework			
being used			
or that are			
listed in an			
unclear			
fashion.			
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For each, state the impact of this omission or		No views, modules are made yet		
misunderst anding on project success 18. State how you know that the architectur e satisfies	All Stakeholders	No	Yes - all views are present	
the concerns of the missing stakeholde rs and where this information can be found in				
the AD 19. Can you determine which units require developme nt (and integration and test)		No	Yes	
resources? 20. Can you determine developme nt dependenc ies		No	Yes	
between implement ation units? 21. Does the AD identify opportuniti es for parallel developme nt? Can you identify units that can be		No	Yes - working on database and triage system, notification system and user interface	
implement ed in parallel? 22. Is there a mapping between decisions and	Software Manager	No	Yes	

					,
ts? 23. Is the pro-			No	No - see contributions on wiki	
g ai mai trac fror bus goa req	nd intaining ceability n siness als, uiremen				
	and				
dec 24. Do cus acq hav righ info to und the dec and thai dec	cisions? the stomers/ quirers ve the nt ormation derstand key cision d how	Acquirer's and analysts	No	Yes - seen under each of the views	
req ts a con the and imp atio	uiremen and nstrains design				

5. Advice: Experience with SEI ATAM-based evaluation exercises, SEI Quality Attribute Workshops (QAWs), and other assessments suggests that looking at stakeholders, concerns, and viewpoints provides a high return on investment (ROI). When performed early, a framework review focuses the architectural work; and when done later, it helps bring misguided/off-track efforts back on-track by focusing effort on the most critical concerns and viewpoints/models.

A framework review can be undertaken before the AD and its views are completed, or even begun, to determine how useful selected viewpoints and modeling resources are in framing stakeholders' concerns. Because constructing and modeling views can be time consuming and expensive, it is practical to ascertain that you have the right questions, before spending significant resources answering them.

A framework review may be a good antidote to organizations that have a one-size-fits-all ("we always use these six viewpoints!") approach to architecture documentation to detect mismatches between the models the architect is expending effort on and the prevailing architectural concerns for the system.

It is also very helpful to capture (a priori) the evaluation criteria for models, viewpoints, or frameworks. Again that's a good thing to know before you spend a lot of time working with a representation. Architecture products captured in PowerPoint may be effective as communications vehicles but are not

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