

```
<xs:complexType name="CategoryType">
```

```
<xs:sequence>
```

```
<xs:element name="description" type="xs:string" />
```

```
<xs:element name="category" type="CategoryType"  
minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```

```
<xs:element name="books">
```

```
<xs:complexType>
```

# Software System Architectures (NSWI130)

## Architectural Views

```
<xs:element name="book" type="BookType"  
minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```

```
</xs:sequence>
```

**Martin Nečaský, Ph.D.**

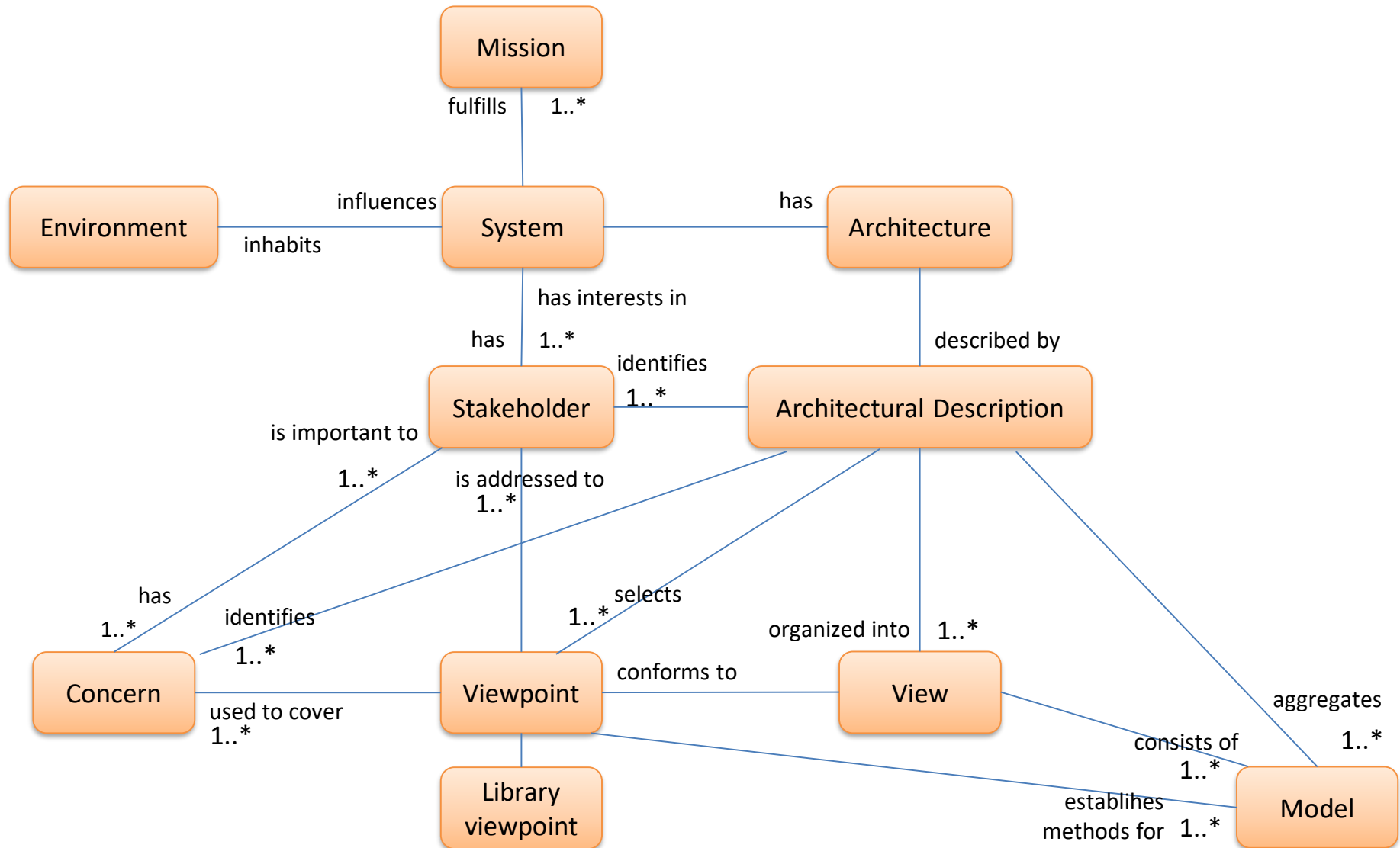
[Department of Software Engineering](#)

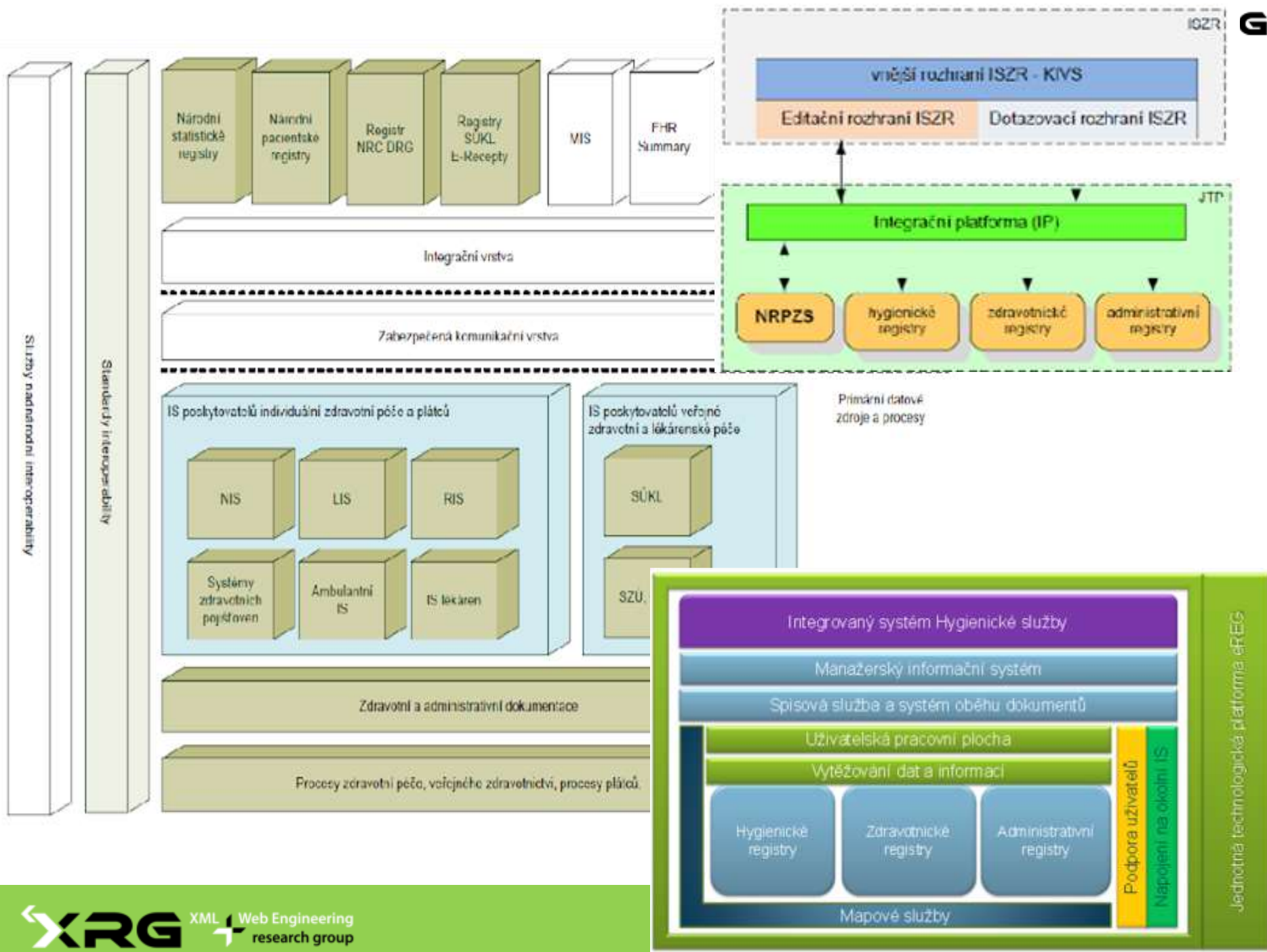
Faculty of Mathematics and Physics

Charles University in Prague



# IEEE 1471 Conceptual Framework





# Architectural Views

- ❑ different approaches (models) in the literature
  - Bass & Clemens & Kazman
  - Kruchten's 4+1 view
  - [Rozanski & Woods](#)
  - [C4 model](#)
- ❑ this lecture is about principles of architectural views
  - not about their graphical notations and documentation
  - may have standardized graphical notation

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# (Bass, Clemens, Kazman)'s Architectural Views



# (Bass, Clemens, Kazman)'s Architectural Views

- ❑ module viewpoint
  - system structured into code units
- ❑ component-and-connector viewpoint
  - system structured into elements with runtime behavior
- ❑ allocation viewpoint
  - relationship of the system to non-software structures

# Module Viewpoint Definition

- ❑ static implementation units of the system and their
- ❑ code-based way of considering a system
- ❑ **elements = modules**
  - implementation unit that provides a coherent set of responsibilities
  - has properties
    - name, ...
- ❑ **relationships** = static relationships between modules
  - part of, depends on (uses) and is a

## Why Module Viewpoint

- ❑ What is the functional responsibility of a module?
- ❑ What other modules a module uses?
- ❑ What modules are related to a module by part-of or generalization relationships?



## Why Module Viewpoint

- ❑ Shows decomposition of code into units.
- ❑ Determines assumptions each unit can make about other units.
- ❑ Helps with project planning and work assignments.

## Why Module Viewpoint

- ❑ Helps to plan incremental development.
- ❑ Improves software reuse.

## Why Module Viewpoint

- ❑ Allows for change-impact analysis.
- ❑ Allows for requirements traceability analysis.

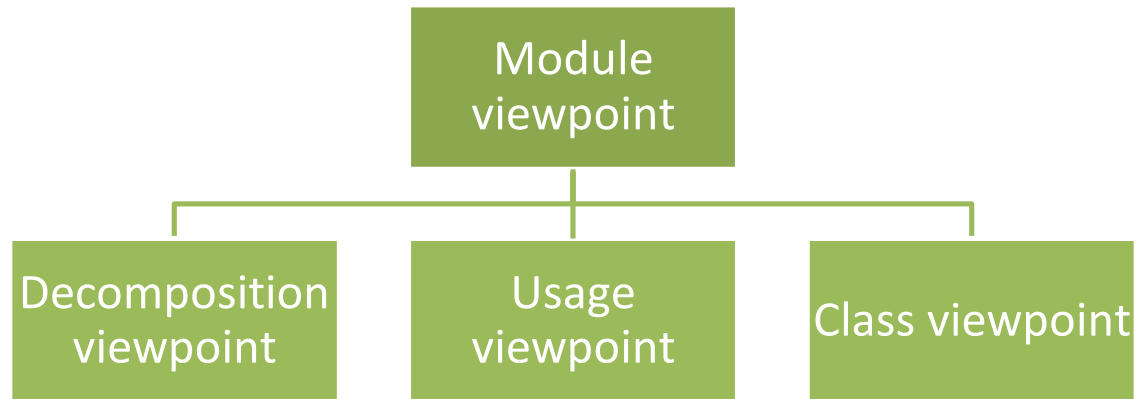
## Why Module Viewpoint

- Helps to communicate the functionality of a system and the structure of the code.

# Module Properties

- ❑ Name
- ❑ Visibility
- ❑ Functional responsibilities
- ❑ Implementation details
  - mapping to source code, testing information, management information, restrictions
- ❑ Revision history

# Specific Kinds of Module Viewpoint



# Decomposition Viewpoint

- modules are logically decomposed to smaller ones until they are small enough
- modules related by “is a sub-module of” relationship

# Module in Decomposition Viewpoint

- ❑ represents a common starting point for the design
- ❑ has associated various products
- ❑ has its interface and secrets (information hiding)



## Why Decomposition Viewpoint

- ❑ to divide and conquer
- ❑ to support system's modifiability
- ❑ to support project managers

# National Open Data Catalog

# National Open Data Catalog

Presentation

Domain

Data Sources

# National Open Data Catalog

Presentation

Domain

Data Sources

Services

Model

# National Open Data Catalog

Presentation

Domain

Data Sources

Services

Model

Dataset

Distribution

# National Open Data Catalog

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Data Sources

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Search Datasets

Get Dataset Detail

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### Services

Search Datasets

Get Dataset Detail

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Dataset Source

# National Open Data Catalog

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# National Open Data Catalog

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Get Dataset Detail

### Model

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Distribution

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### Dataset Source

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# National Open Data Catalog

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### Services

Search Datasets

Get Dataset Detail

### Model

Dataset

Distribution

## Data Sources

### Dataset Source

Dataset Index

Dataset Gateway

# Modules and Source Code

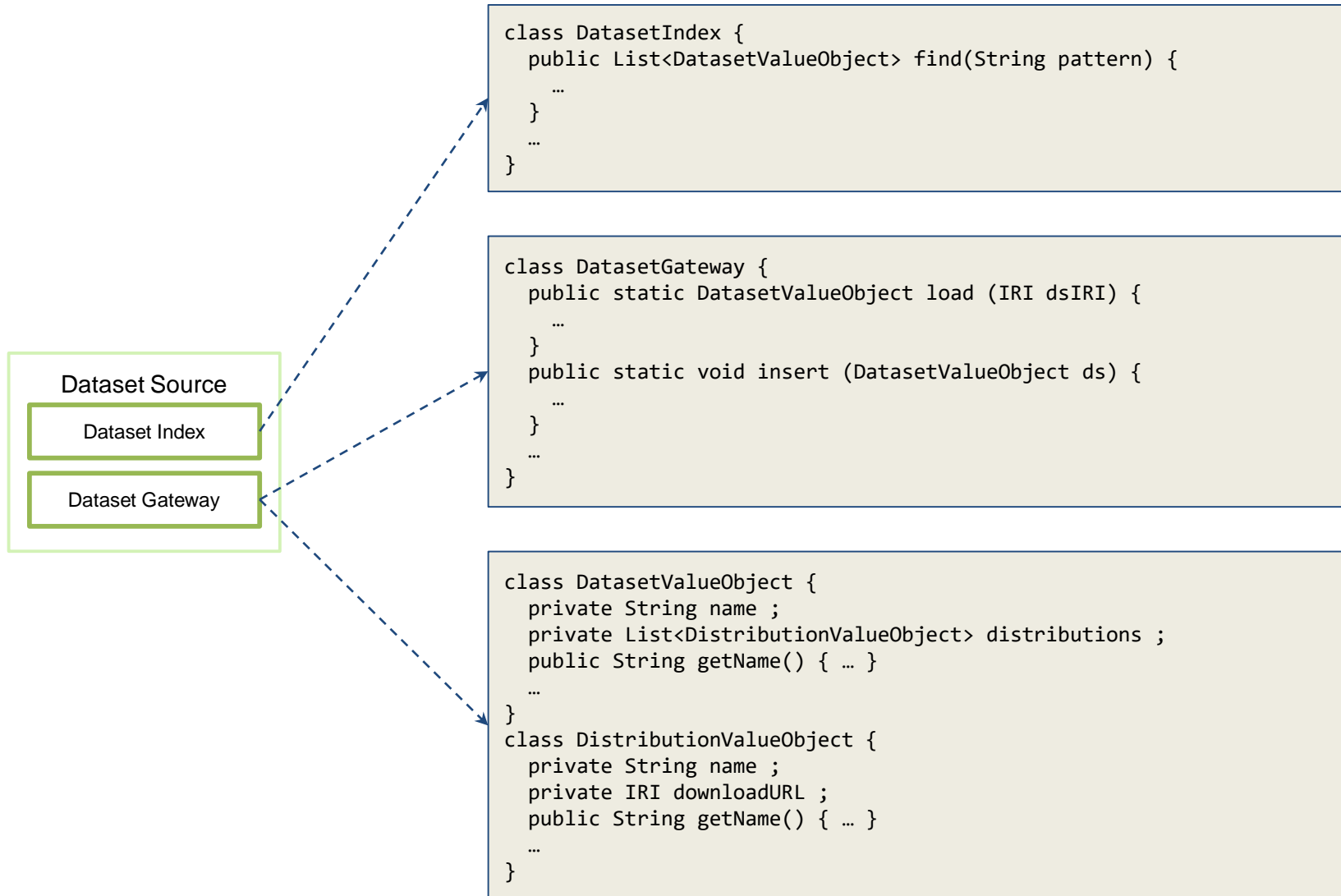
```
class DatasetIndex {  
    public List<DatasetValueObject> find(String namePattern, ...) {  
        ...  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Dataset Source

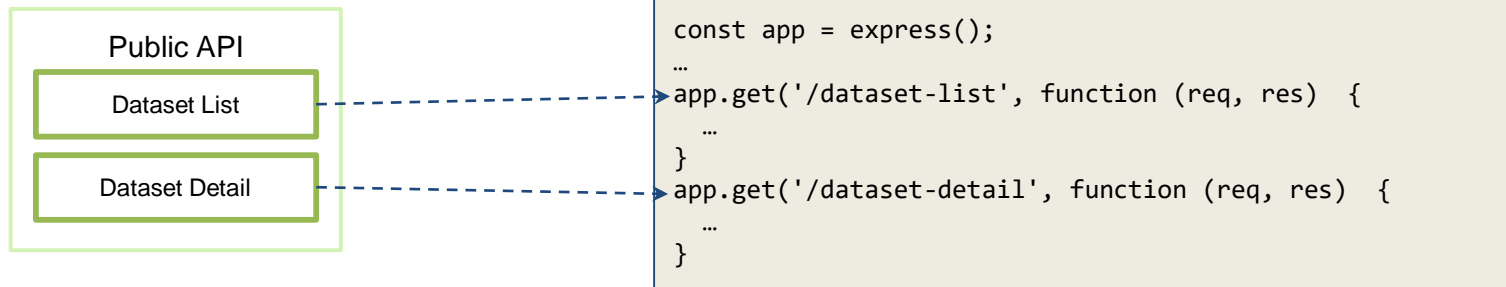
Dataset Index

Dataset Gateway

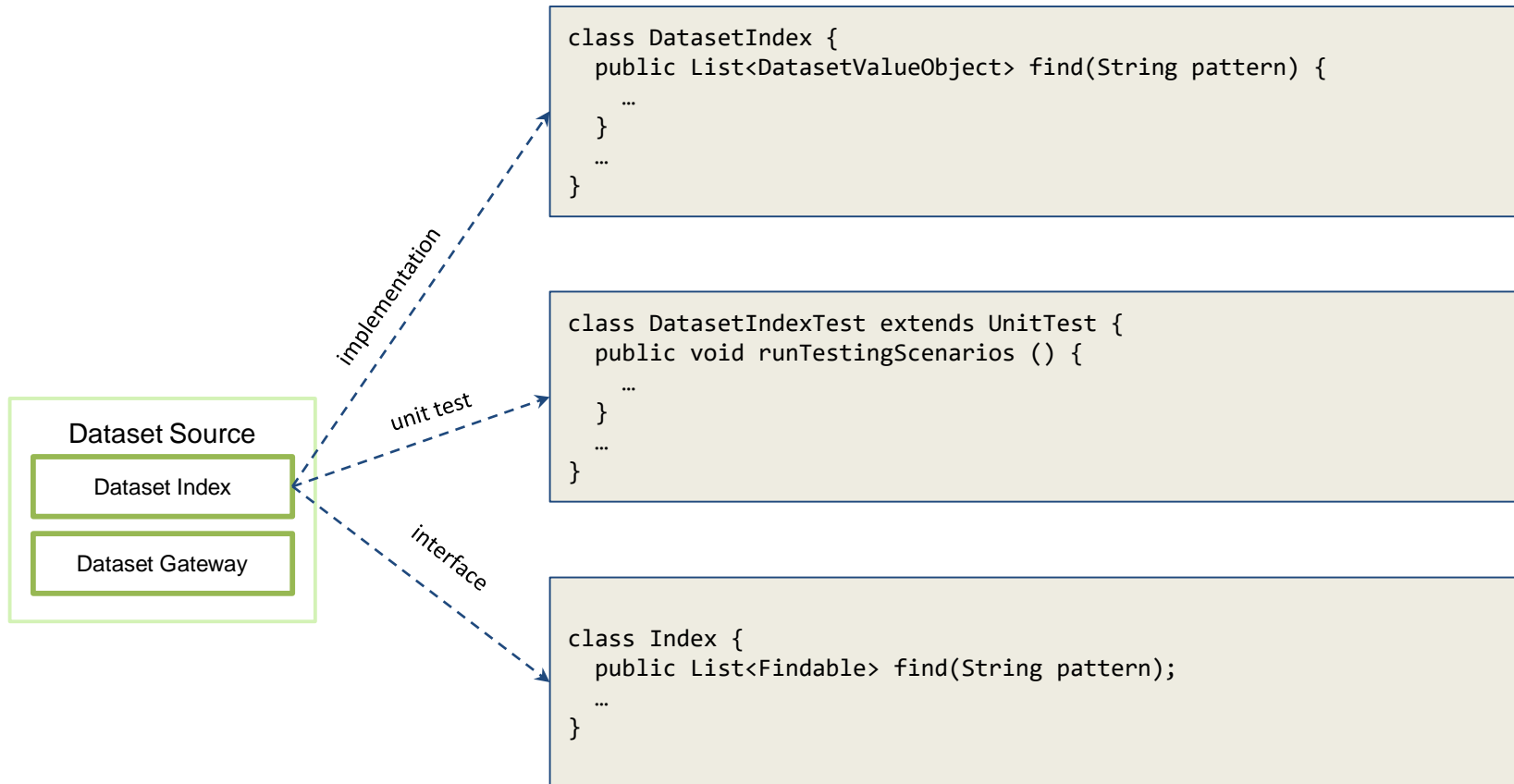
# Modules and Source Code



# Modules and Source Code



# Modules and Source Code



## Usage Viewpoint

- how modules use other modules

“A module uses another if the correctness of the first requires the presence of a correct version of the other.”



## Why Usage Viewpoint

- ❑ development planning
- ❑ team allocation
- ❑ system extensibility and modifiability
- ❑ software reuse

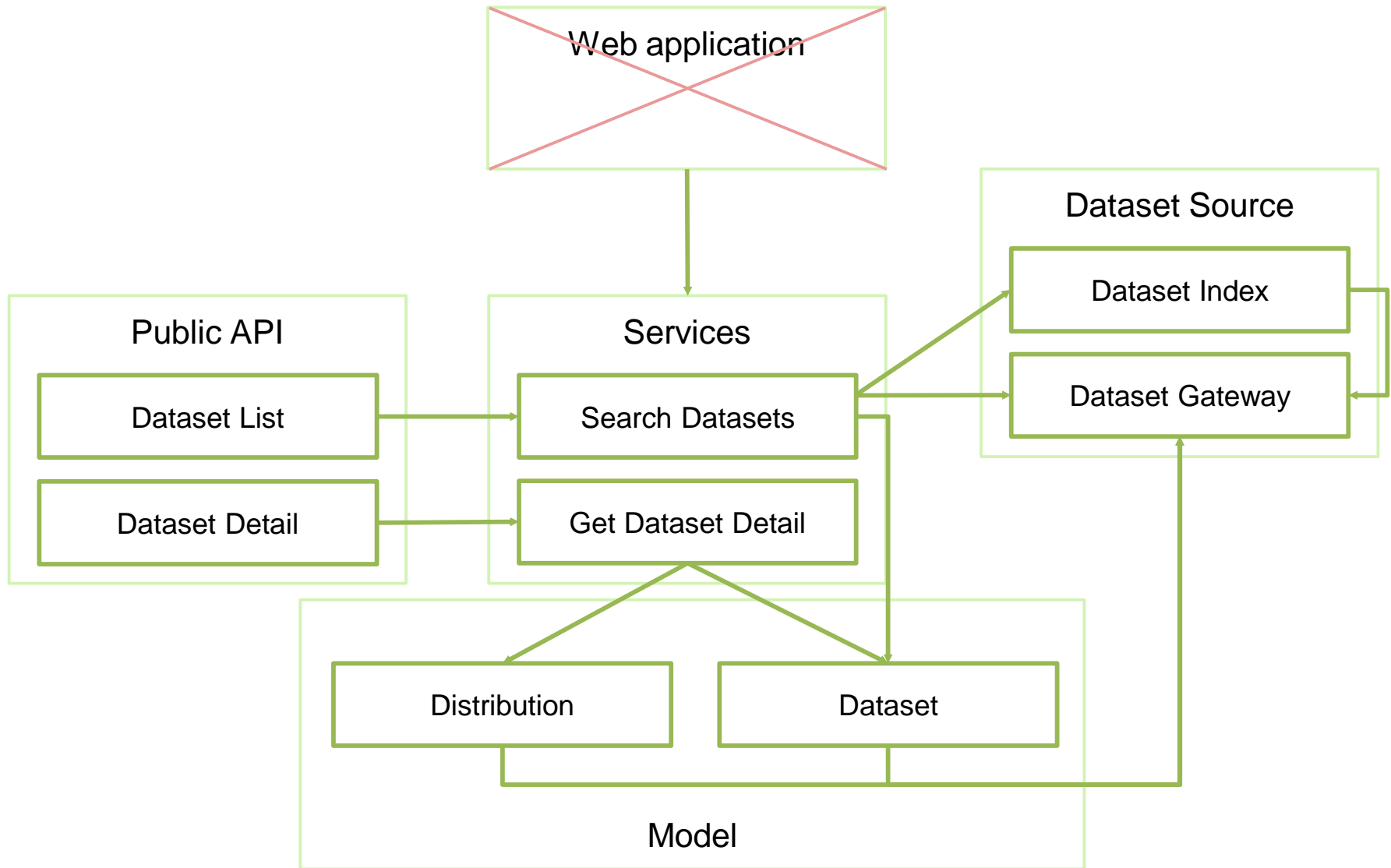
# National Open Data Catalog

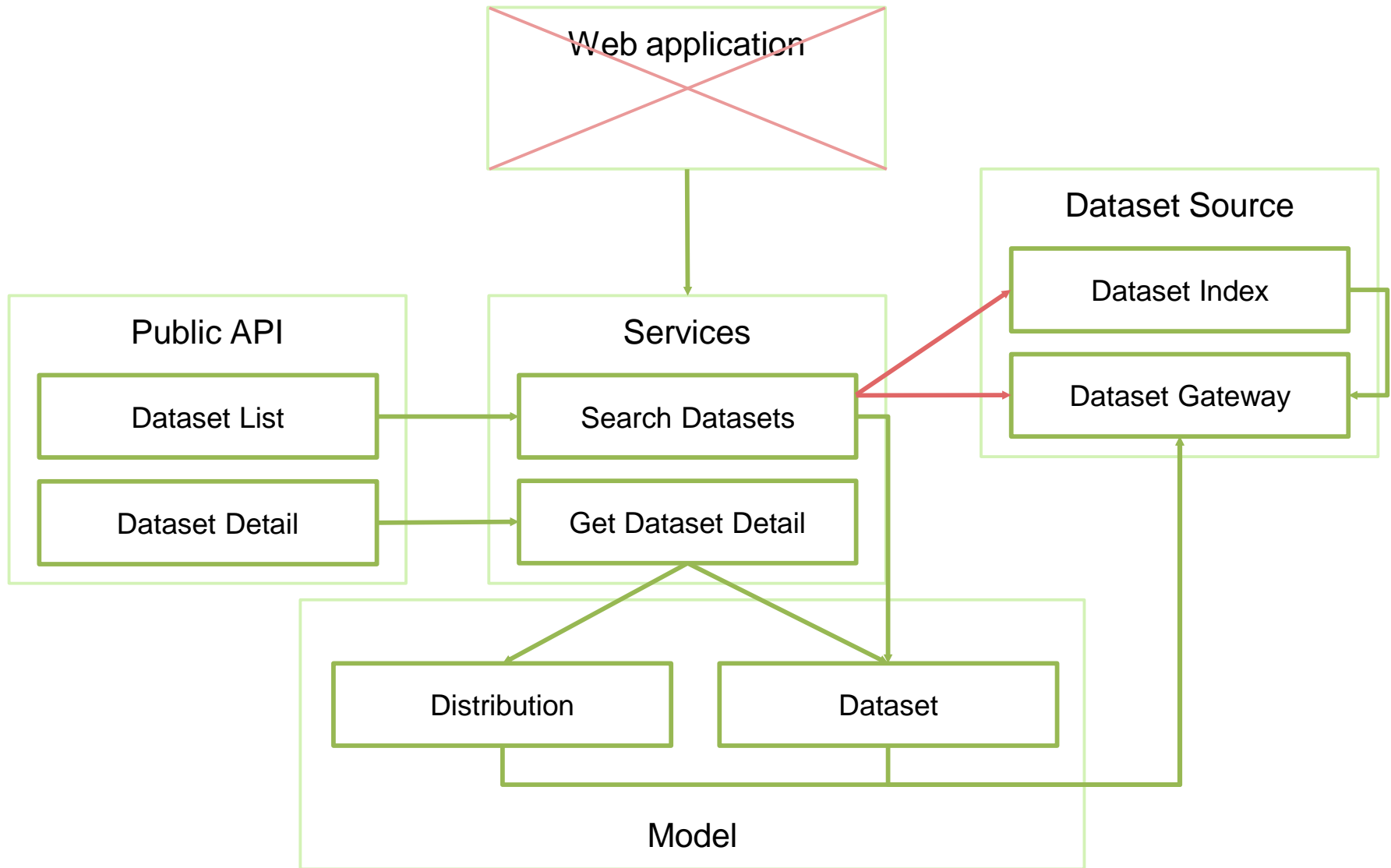
Presentation

Domain

Data Sources





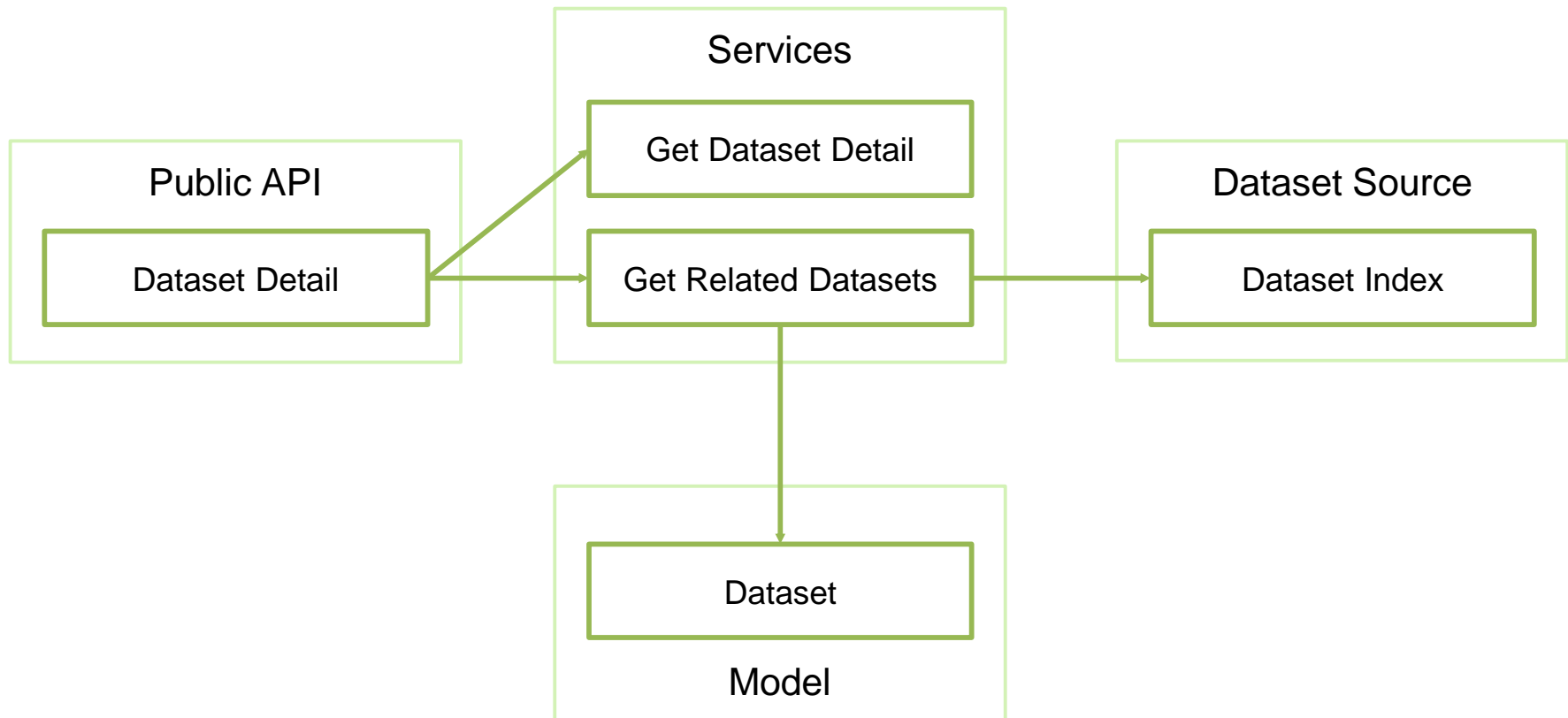


## Usage Viewpoint

- in addition to “uses” we can also consider “is-allowed-to-use”, “depends” and “calls”
  - *calls* : A is required to call B but A does not necessarily further depend on what B does
  - *uses* : B produces its result (either when called by A or independently of being called by A) and A uses the result
  - *is-allowed-to-use* : B produces its result (either when called by A or independently of being called by A) and A may use the result
  - *depends on* : A may run only when B performs its functionality independently of being called by A but it does not necessarily use the result of B

# Class Viewpoint

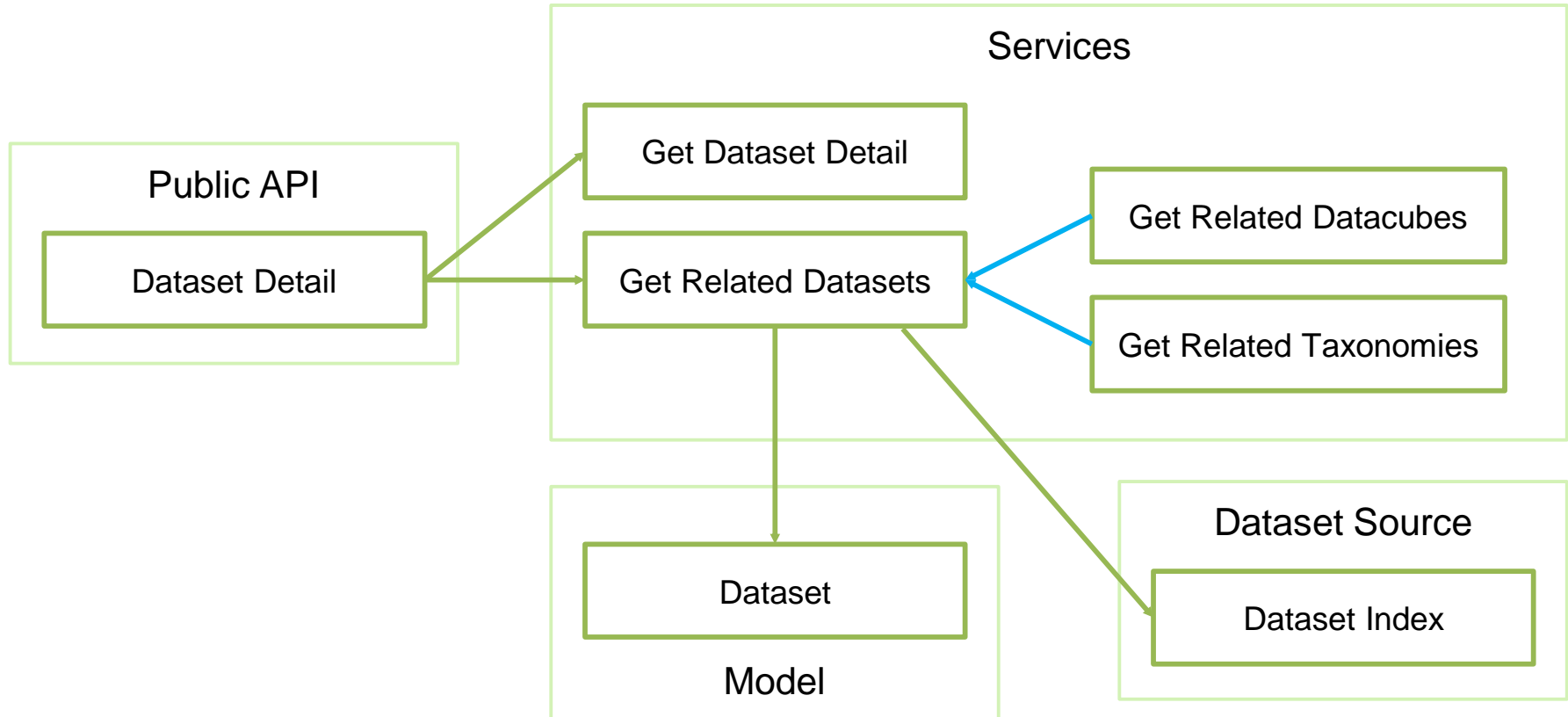
- ❑ Are there any similarities in behavior or capabilities of modules which can be captured by sub-classing?
- ❑ "is-a" relationship
- ❑ allows us to reason about re-use and incremental addition of functionality



uses



is-a





# The End

Check out <https://www.ksi.mff.cuni.cz/> for amazing student project topics and bachelor's, master's and doctoral theses.