

# Arquitectura y Diseño de Software

Por Danilo Domínguez, PhD

## Acerca de mí

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## Agenda

- Definición de Arquitectura de Software
- Componentes de Arquitectura  
(Architectural Drivers)
  - Fiabilidad
  - Mantenibilidad
- Complejidad en el Diseño de Software

## ¿Qué es Arquitectura de Software?

### Arquitectura como **un nombre**

- Relacionado con estructura
- Descomposición de un producto en una colección de elementos más pequeños
- Y la relación de estos elementos

### Arquitectura como **un verbo**

- Traducir **requerimientos funcionales** , atributos de calidad , restricciones en una solución

# Tipos de Arquitecturas

A 3D word cloud diagram centered around the words "Software", "Systems", and "Application". The words are oriented diagonally, creating a sense of depth. Various descriptive terms are scattered around the central cluster, including "Business", "IT", "Network", "Technical", "Security", "Infrastructure", "Hardware", "Solution", "Integration", "Process", "Database", "Enterprise", "Data", and "Information". The words are rendered in different sizes and shades of blue, suggesting their relative importance or frequency.

# **Arquitectura de Software**



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# Arquitectura de Software

## Arquitectura de Aplicaciones

- Deployable unit
- Puede ser un monolito, un microservicio, etc.
- Ejemplos:
  - Android App
  - Django App
  - Flask App

## Arquitectura de Sistemas

- Compuesto de múltiple deployable units
- Ejemplos:
  - Flask App + PostgreSQL + Kafka + iOS APP
  - Microservicios (Mesh)

# **Componentes de Arquitectura**

Architectural Drivers

# Componentes de Arquitectura de Software



## Restricciones de Negocio

- Marcan los límites del proyecto
- **Tiempo:** tiempo límite para desarrollar proyecto
- **Presupuesto:** proyectos tienen un presupuesto límite
- **Equipo:** miembros del grupo de diseño e implementación

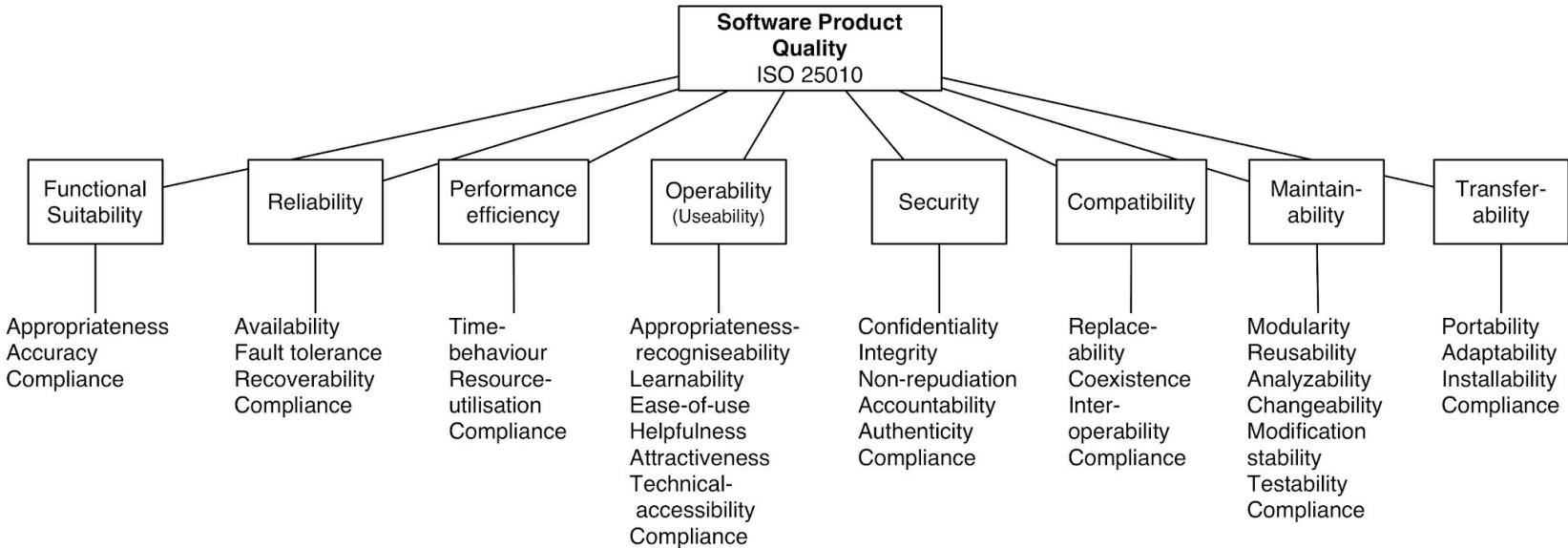
## Restricciones Técnicas

- Decisiones tomadas por el equipo de desarrollo o stakeholders del proyecto
- **Lenguaje de Programación**
- **Soporte de plataformas:** e.g. solo iPhone 11+ y Android 10+
- **Librerías o Framework** : e.g. utilizaremos flutter y Django

## Requerimientos Funcionales

- Representan **funciones** (e.g. features) de la aplicación a desarrollar
- Diferentes métodos para definirlos: **casos de uso o historias de usuario**
- Limitados por atributos de calidad

# Atributos de Calidad (aka Requerimientos No Funcionales)



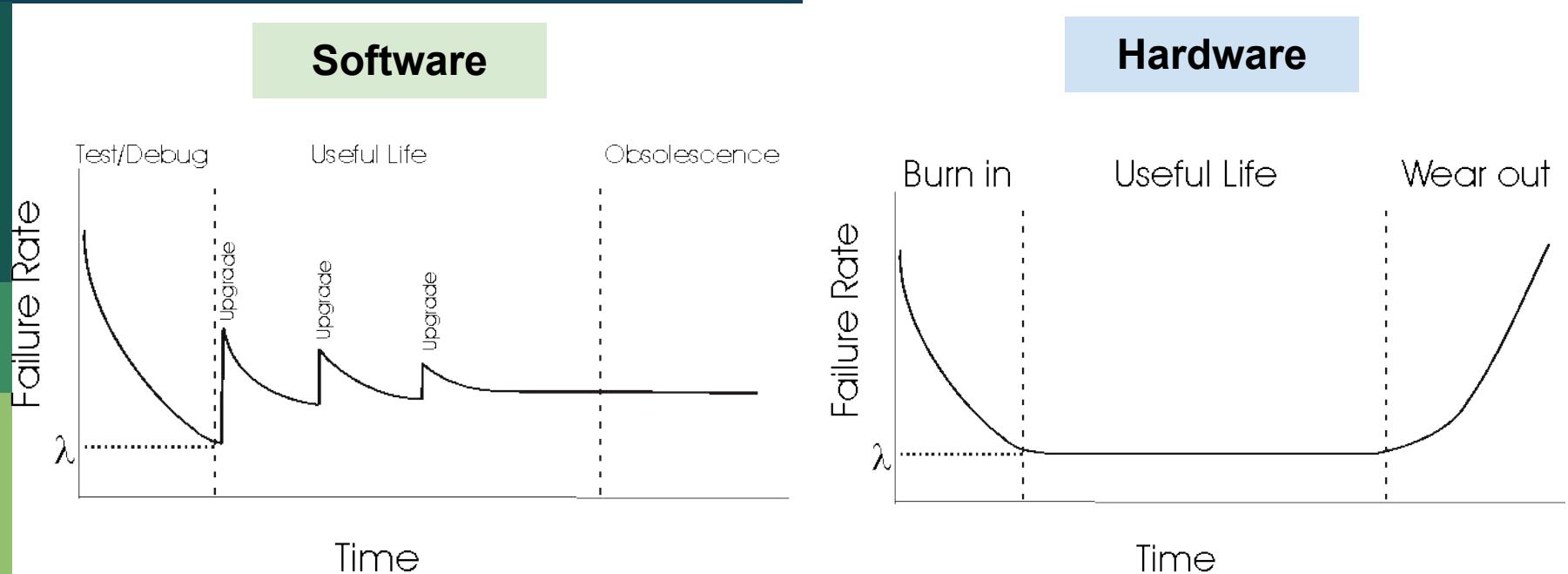
# **Fiabilidad**

Reliability

“Fiabilidad (Reliability) de Software es definido: la probabilidad de cero fallas en la operación de un software durante un tiempo específico en un ambiente específico”

ANSI

# Software Reliability vs Hardware Reliability



# Mantenibilidad

## Mantenibilidad

*"The ease with which a software system or component can be modified to correct faults, improve performance or other attributes, or adapt to a changed environment."*

[IEEE Standard Glossary of Software Engineering Terminology](#)

- Facilidad para extender o modificar una aplicación o sistema
  - Nuevo feature
  - Fix bug
  - Nuevos ambientes

# Complejidad en Diseño de Software

## Complejidad en Desarrollo de Software

### No Silver Bullet (Fred Brooks, 1996)

“Much of the complexity a software engineer must master is arbitrary complexity, forced without rhyme or reason by the many human institutions and systems to which its interfaces must confirm.”



# Complejidad en Desarrollo de Software

## Essential Complexity

- Relacionado a la naturaleza del problema
- Lógica esencial del problema
- Es inherente al problema, no se puede reducir

## Accidental Complexity

- Retos que los mismos ingenieros se asignan
- Se puede evitar o reducir
- E.g. Arquitecturas complejas, librerías complejas

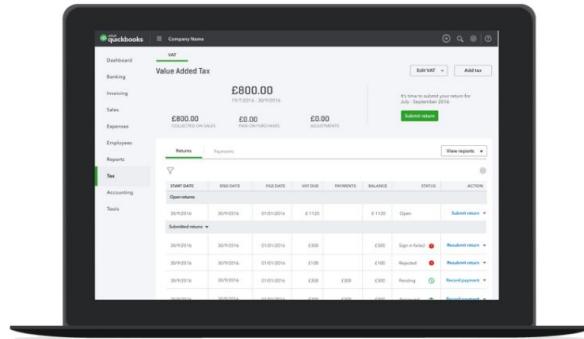
## Essential Complexity

- Complejidad a nivel del dominio del problema
- Los algoritmos son difíciles de entender
- Sistemas simples crecen hasta sistemas complejos
- **Algoritmos diseñados de procesos definidos por clientes, managers o políticos caprichosos**
  - No hay una definición clara de requerimientos
  - Se mantienen en constante cambio
  - Procesos complejos <https://wiki.c2.com/?EssentialComplexity>

# ¿Cuál software es más complejo para construir?



Chess engine that can consistently win against grandmasters?



Accounting system that calculates VAT in UK and France?

# ¿Agile?

## Software Aspects of Strategic Defense Systems (David Parnas, 1985)

“Complex software can only be mastered if it is developed progressively, with the aid of extensive testing, and then operated more or less continually in a somewhat lenient and forgiving environment.”

REPORTS

### SOFTWARE ASPECTS OF STRATEGIC DEFENSE SYSTEMS

A former member of the SDIO Panel on Computing in Support of Battle Management explains why he believes the “star wars” effort will not achieve its stated goals.

DAVID LORGE PARNAS

On 28 June 1985, David Lorge Parnas, a respected computer scientist who has worked for the U.S. government on strategic defense systems, resigned from the Panel on Computing in Support of Battle Management, convened by the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO). With a letter of resignation containing eight short essays explaining why he believed the software required by the Strategic Defense Initiative would not be trustworthy, extracts from Dr. Parnas's letter are reproduced below. The first paper is published widely in the press. The Editor of *American Scientist* believed it would be useful to the scientific community to publish these essays in a journal, so a more detailed discussion of the feasibility of the project. As part of the activities of the IEEE Computer Society, the Public in the use of computer systems the Editors of *Communications* are pleased to reprint these essays.\*

This report contains eight short papers that were compiled from the reports of the panel on computing in support of battle management, convened by the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO). SDIO is part of the Defense Department. The panel was asked to identify the computer science problems that would have to be solved before an effective system could be built. The panel's role was to advise and to play a critical role in the systems that SDIO is considering. The panel's report was submitted to SDIO, and I am reorganizing my thoughts on these topics and were submitted to SDIO with my resignation from the panel.

\* Reproduced by permission of American Scientist, Vol. 73, No. 3, pp. 432-440.  
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My conclusions are not based on political or policy arguments. Unlike many other scientists critics of the SDI effort, I have not, in the past, argued that defense efforts at defense-sponsored research. I have been deeply involved in such research and have conducted experiments in the field. My conclusions are based on more than 20 years of research on software engineering, including more than 8 years of work on missile defense systems. The conclusions are based on familiarity with both operational military software and computer science research. My conclusions are not based on political or policy arguments. I do not object to weapons development in general.

I am publishing the papers that accompanied my letter of resignation so that interested people can understand them. The papers are not intended to be the types of the sort being considered by the SDIO cannot be built. These essays address the software engineering aspects of the problem of building a missile defense system. They avoid political issues; these have been widely discussed elsewhere, and I have nothing to add. The papers are intended for computer professionals and readers need not be computer programmers to understand them. They may be read in any order.

1. The fundamental technological differences between software engineering and other areas of engineering are well known.

2. The properties of the proposed SDI software that must be maintained.

3. What techniques commonly used to build military software are inadequate for this job.

4. The nature of research in software engineering, and why the improvements that it can effect will be

# **Accidental Complexity**

Cómo Reducir Accidental  
Complexity

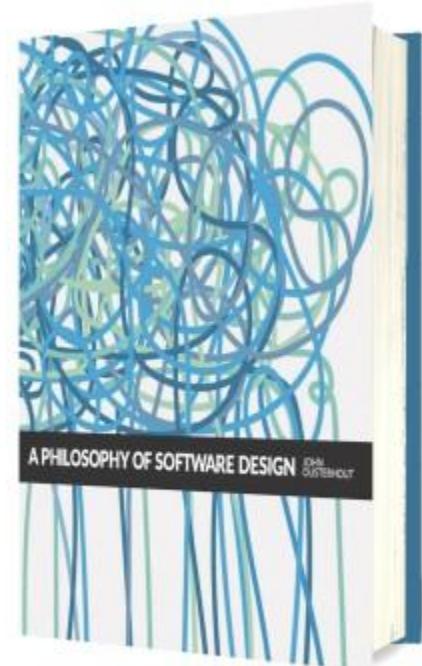
## Complejidad en el tiempo

- A través del tiempo, un codebase acumula complejidad
- Es difícil para ingenieros de software mantener toda esa complejidad en su cerebro
- Dos factores contribuyen a reducir complejidad:
  - 1) Escribir código simple y obvio
  - 2) Diseño modular

## Complejidad

A Philosophy of Software Design (John Ousterhout, 2018)

“Complexity is anything related to the structure of a software system that makes it hard to understand and modify the system”



## Síntomas de Complejidad

- **Amplificación de cambio:** un simple cambio requiere cambios en múltiples lugares del codebase
- **Carga cognitiva:** cuánto los ingenieros deben saber para completar una tarea. E.g. APIs con muchos parámetros, variables globales, etc
- **Unknown unknowns:** no es claro que debo modificar para completar una tarea. Un buen diseño es hacer un sistema obvio

## Causas de Complejidad

- La complejidad en software tiene dos causas principales: 1) dependencias, y 2) oscuridad
- **Dependencias:**
  - Dependencias entre módulos (acoplamiento)
  - Dependencias entre sistemas
  - Código altamente acoplado
- **Oscuridad:**
  - Relacionado con dependencias que no sabemos que existen
  - Al agregar un nuevo feature, existen dependencias oscuras?
- La complejidad es **incremental**
  - Una vez se ha acumulado en el tiempo, es difícil de eliminarla

## Recomendaciones para Reducir Complejidad

### Módulos deben ser profundos

- Minimizar dependencias entre módulos
- La interfaz debe ser simple
- No incluir abstracciones que no son importantes

### Ocultación de Información

- Ayuda a evolucionar el sistema
- La fuga de información entre módulos es un anti-patrón
- Diseñar para el caso más común

# SOLID Principles

- Principios utilizados en OOP para mejorar el diseño de software
  - Mejorar comprensibilidad
  - Flexibilidad
  - Mantenibilidad
- Ayudan a mejorar métricas de calidad:
  - Low coupling
  - Strong encapsulation
  - High cohesion



## S ingle Responsibility Principle

A class should have only a single responsibility (i.e. only one potential change in the software's specification should be able to affect the specification of the class)



## O pen / Closed Principle

A software module (it can be a class or method) should be open for extension but closed for modification.



## L iskov Substitution Principle

Objects in a program should be replaceable with instances of their subtypes without altering the correctness of that program.



## I nterface Segregation Principle

Clients should not be forced to depend upon the interfaces that they do not use.



## D ependency Inversion Principle

Program to an interface, not to an implementation.

# PREGUNTAS