GOOGLE CENDEKIA

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Version <1.0>

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Revision History

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# Introduction

## Purpose

## Dokumen ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan proyek software yang menyerupai Google Cendekia (Google Scholar) secara arsitektur. Google Cendekia ([bahasa Inggris](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahasa_Inggris" \o "Bahasa Inggris): *Google Scholar*) adalah layanan yang memungkinkan pengguna malakukan pencarian [materi-materi](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Materi) pelajaran berupa teks dalam berbagai format publikasi. Diluncurkan pada [tahun](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tahun) [2004](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/2004), indeks Google Cendekia mencakup jurnal-jurnal [*online*](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online) dari [publikasi ilmiah](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Publikasi_ilmiah" \o "Publikasi ilmiah).

## Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

## 

## References

## *<https://www.scopus.com/home.uri>*

[*https://scholar.google.co.id/*](https://scholar.google.co.id/)

## Overview

Software Architecture Design (SAD) ini akan menjelaskan bab-bab berikut:

1. Representasi Arsitektur (Bab 2)

2. Kebutuhan Perangkat Lunak dan Konstrainnya (Bab 3)

3. Use Case Diagram dan Realisasi (Bab 4)

4. Logika Desain Model (Bab 5)

5. Proses (Bab 6)

6. Perangkat Keras yang Dibutuhkan (Bab 7)

7. Implementasi (Bab 8)

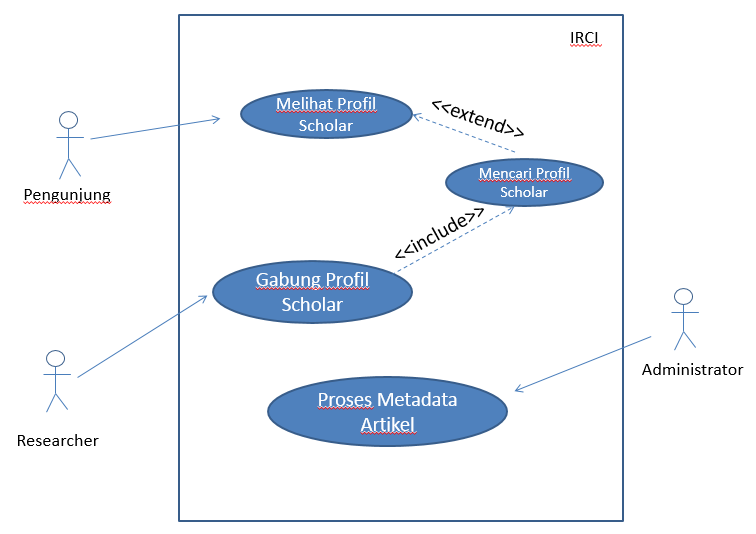
8. Perspektif Data Storage Sistem (Bab 9)

9. Performa (Bab 10)

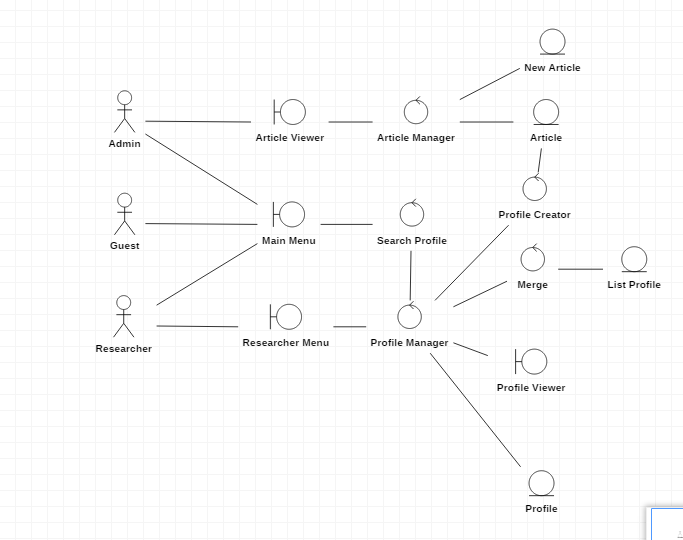
10. Kebutuhan Non-Fungsional (Bab 11)

# Architectural Representation

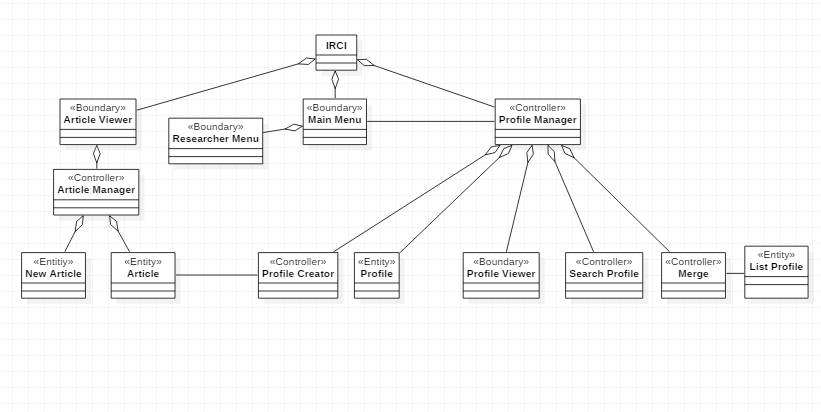
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Gambar 2.0 Diagram Use Case Google Cendekia



Gambar 2.1 Class Analysis Diagram Google Cendekia



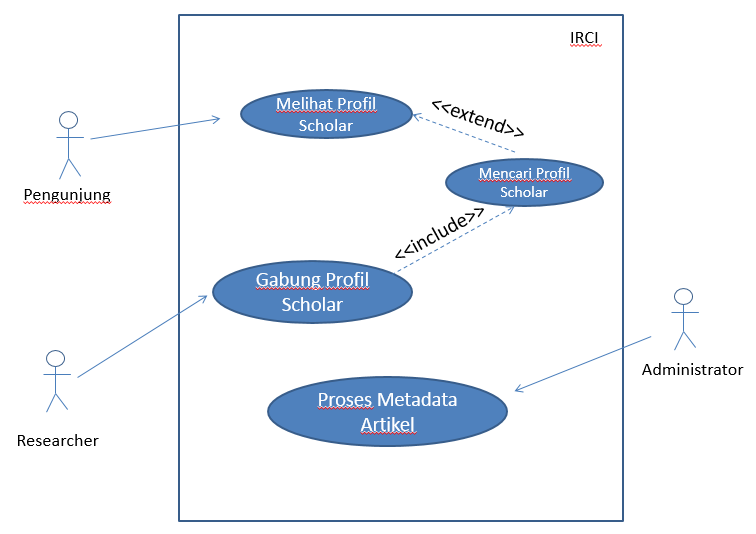
Gambar 2.0 Class Diagram Google Cendekia

# Architectural Goals and Constraints

[This section describes the software requirements and objectives that have some significant impact on the architecture; for example, safety, security, privacy, use of an off-the-shelf product, portability, distribution, and reuse. It also captures the special constraints that may apply: design and implementation strategy, development tools, team structure, schedule, legacy code, and so on.]

# Use-Case View

[This section lists use cases or scenarios from the use-case model if they represent some significant, central functionality of the final system, or if they have a large architectural coverage—they exercise many architectural elements or if they stress or illustrate a specific, delicate point of the architecture.]



## Use-Case Realizations

[This section illustrates how the software actually works by giving a few selected use-case (or scenario) realizations, and explains how the various design model elements contribute to their functionality.]

# Logical View

[This section describes the architecturally significant parts of the design model, such as its decomposition into subsystems and packages. And for each significant package, its decomposition into classes and class utilities. You should introduce architecturally significant classes and describe their responsibilities, as well as a few very important relationships, operations, and attributes.]

## Overview

[This subsection describes the overall decomposition of the design model in terms of its package hierarchy and layers.]

## Architecturally Significant Design Packages

[For each significant package, include a subsection with its name, its brief description, and a diagram with all significant classes and packages contained within the package.

For each significant class in the package, include its name, brief description, and, optionally, a description of some of its major responsibilities, operations, and attributes.]

# Process View

[This section describes the system's decomposition into lightweight processes (single threads of control) and heavyweight processes (groupings of lightweight processes). Organize the section by groups of processes that communicate or interact. Describe the main modes of communication between processes, such as message passing, interrupts, and rendezvous.]

# Deployment View

[This section describes one or more physical network (hardware) configurations on which the software is deployed and run. It is a view of the Deployment Model. At a minimum for each configuration it should indicate the physical nodes (computers, CPUs) that execute the software and their interconnections (bus, LAN, point-to-point, and so on.) Also include a mapping of the processes of the **Process View** onto the physical nodes.]

# Implementation View

[This section describes the overall structure of the implementation model, the decomposition of the software into layers and subsystems in the implementation model, and any architecturally significant components.]

## Overview

[This subsection names and defines the various layers and their contents, the rules that govern the inclusion to a given layer, and the boundaries between layers. Include a component diagram that shows the relations between layers. ]

## Layers

[For each layer, include a subsection with its name, an enumeration of the subsystems located in the layer, and a component diagram.]

# Data View (optional)

[A description of the persistent data storage perspective of the system. This section is optional if there is little or no persistent data, or the translation between the Design Model and the Data Model is trivial.]

# Size and Performance

[A description of the major dimensioning characteristics of the software that impact the architecture, as well as the target performance constraints.]

# Quality

[A description of how the software architecture contributes to all capabilities (other than functionality) of the system: extensibility, reliability, portability, and so on. If these characteristics have special significance, such as safety, security or privacy implications, they must be clearly delineated.]