



Software architecture: between "rigid process" and "somehow I manage"

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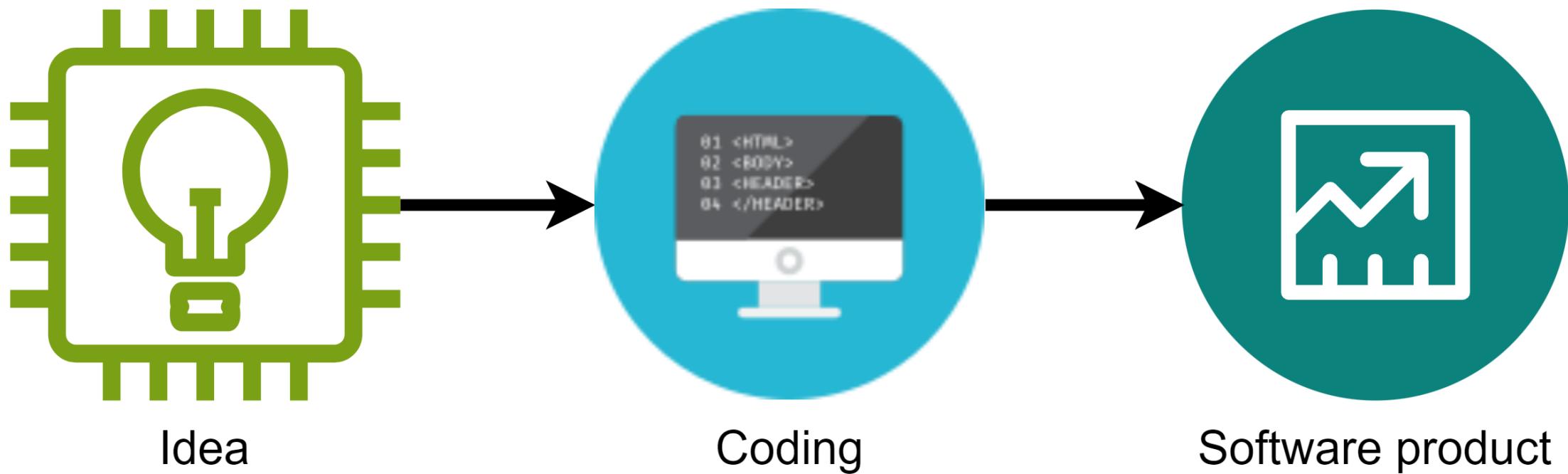


Agenda

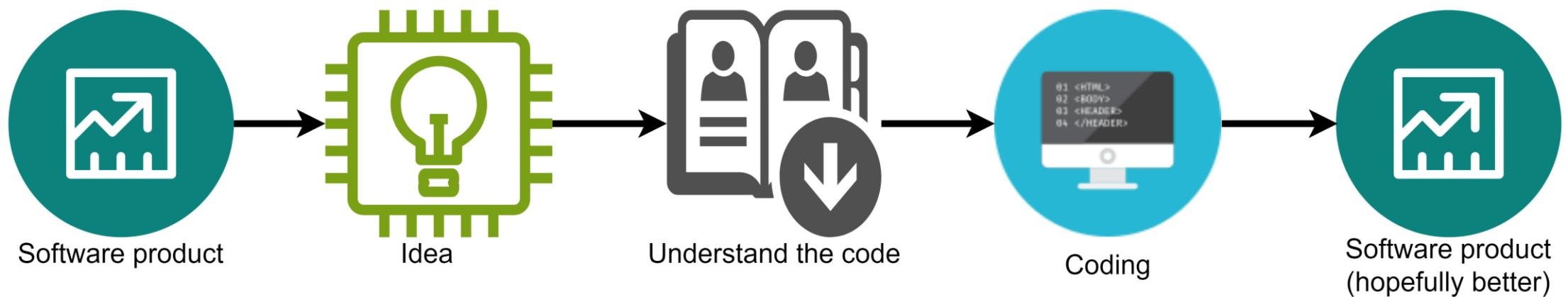
- Overview of architectural processes and their desired outcomes
- The overhead that software architecture processes introduce
- Customization
- AI in Software Engineering (and Software Architecture)



Software engineering – Scenario 1



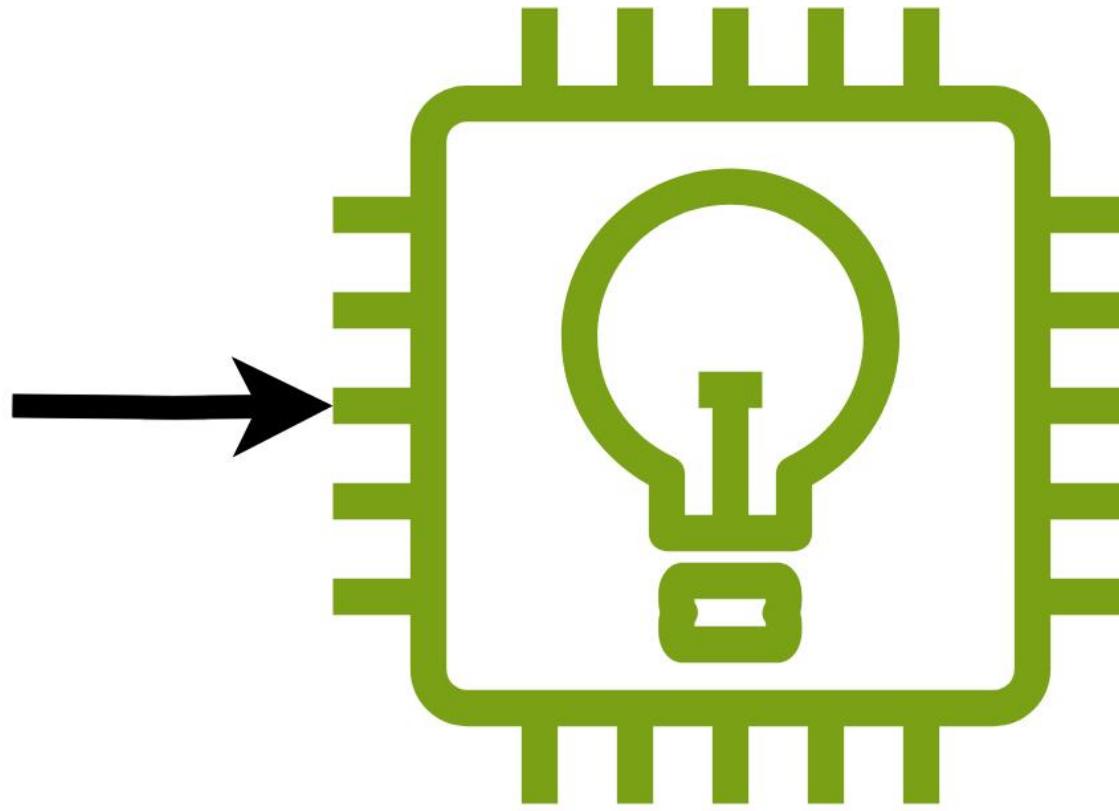
Software engineering – Scenario 2



The Problem

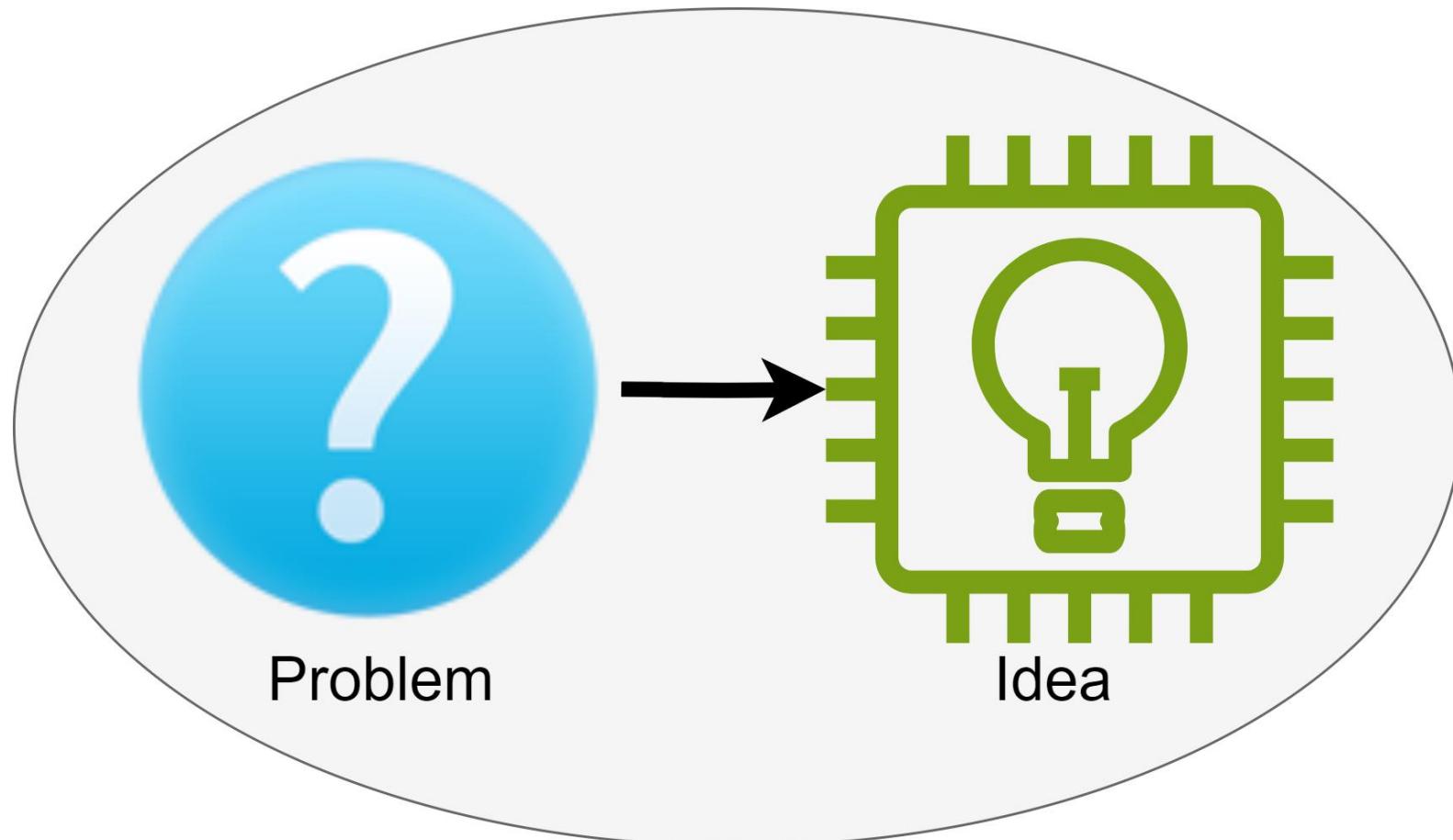


Problem

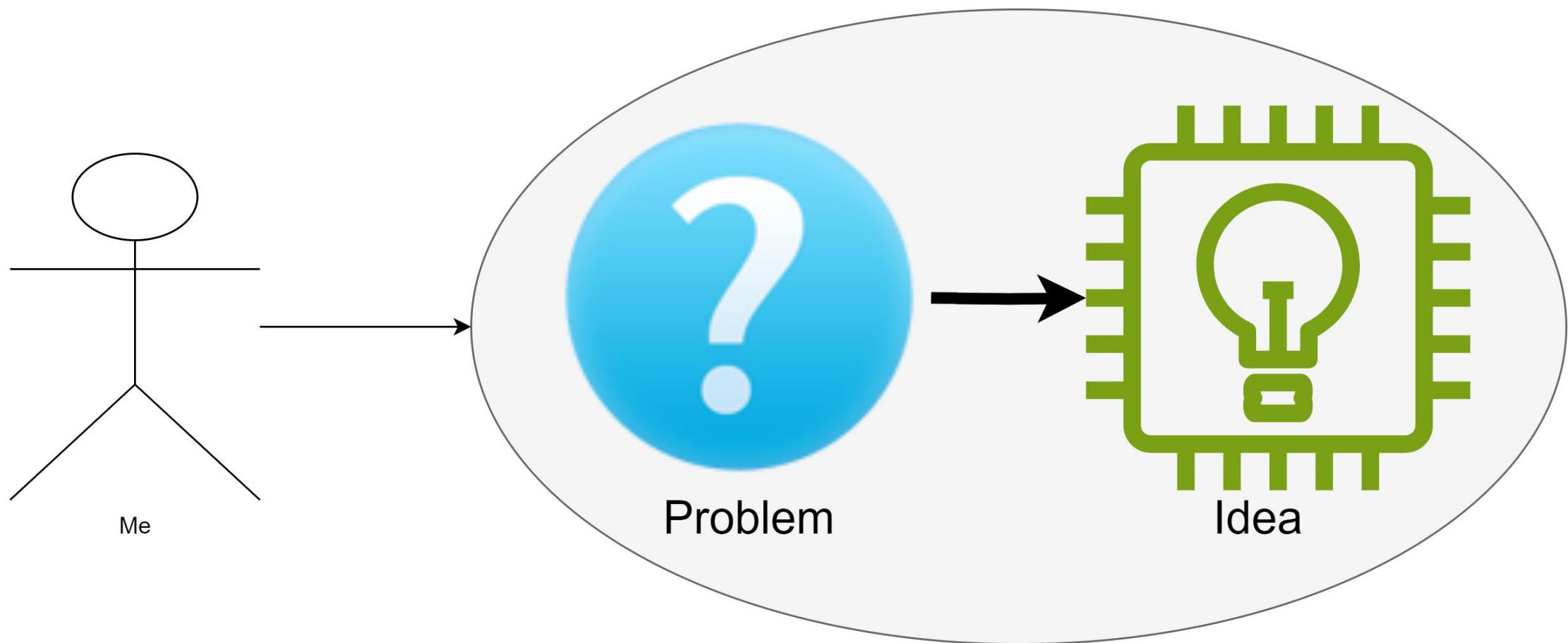


Idea

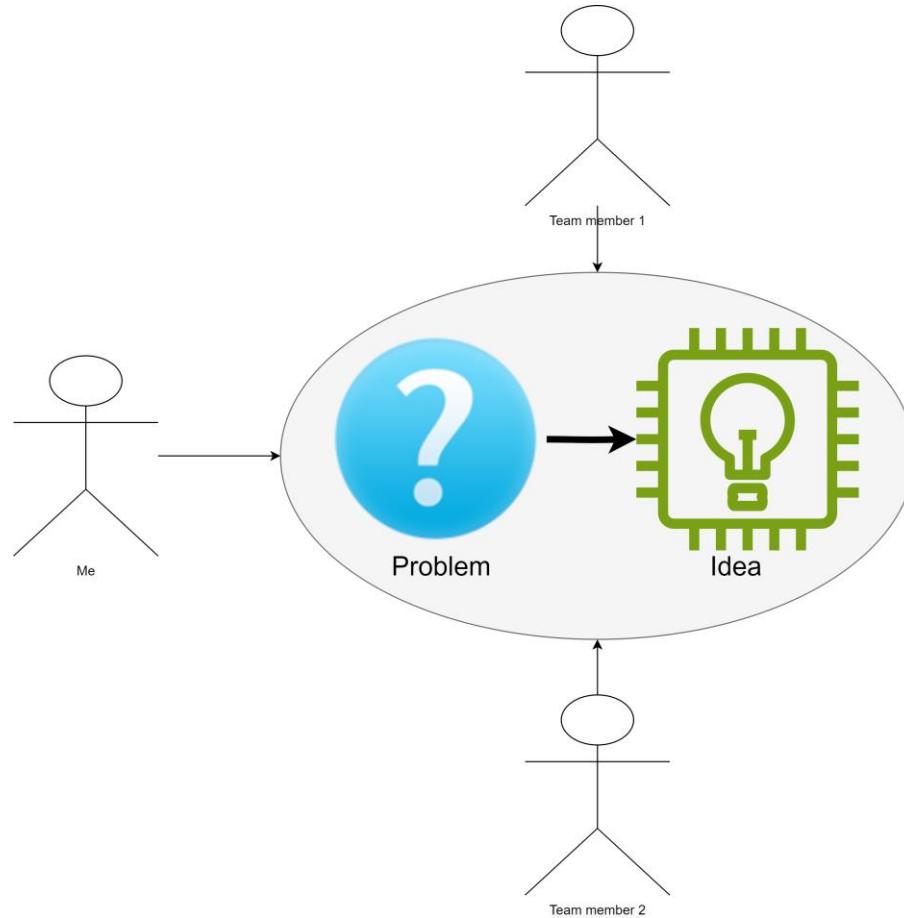
The Problem domain



How do I personally understand the problem?



How does a team understand the problem? Common understanding?





How the customer explained it



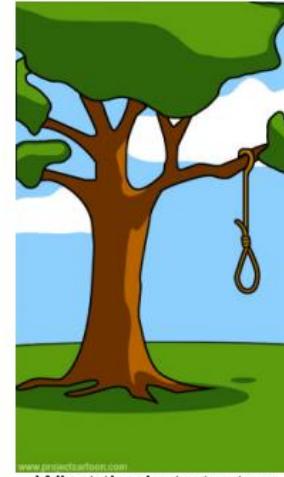
How the project leader understood it



How the analyst designed it



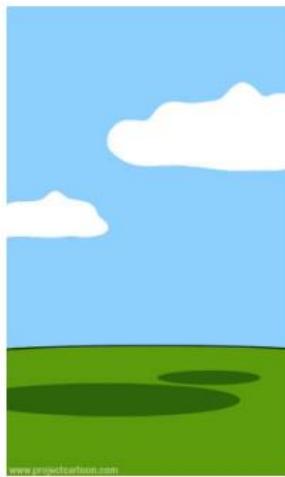
How the programmer wrote it



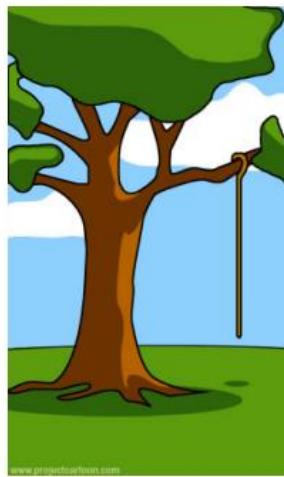
What the beta testers received



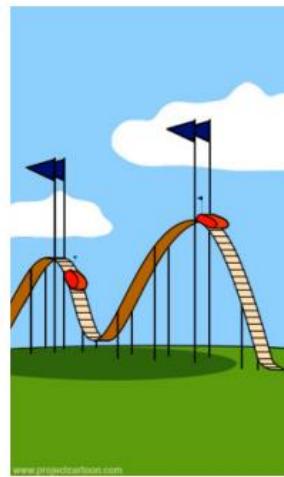
How the business consultant described it



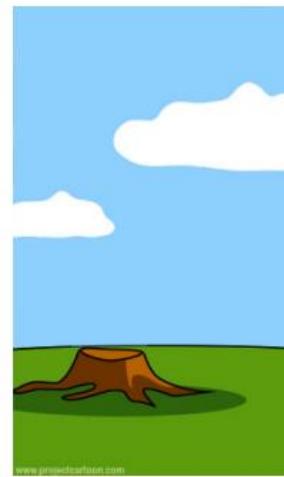
How the project was documented



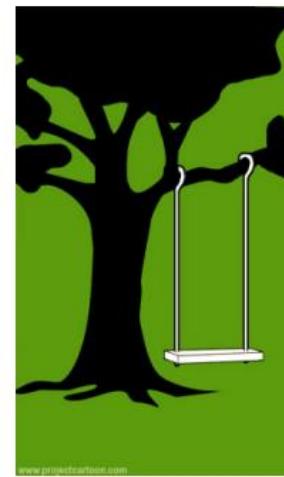
What operations installed



How the customer was billed



How it was supported

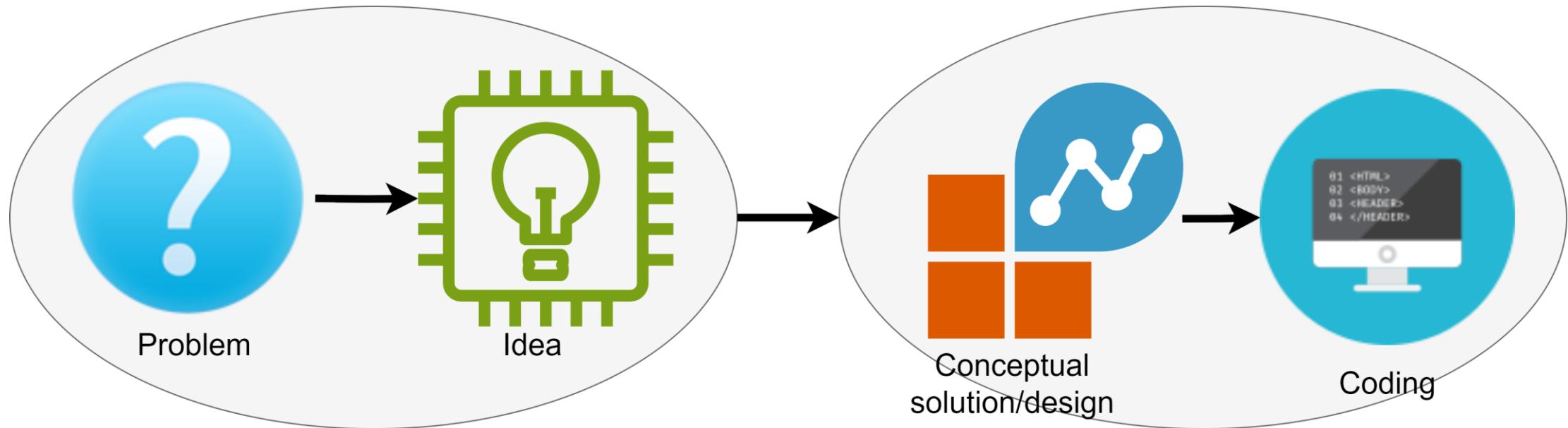


What marketing advertised

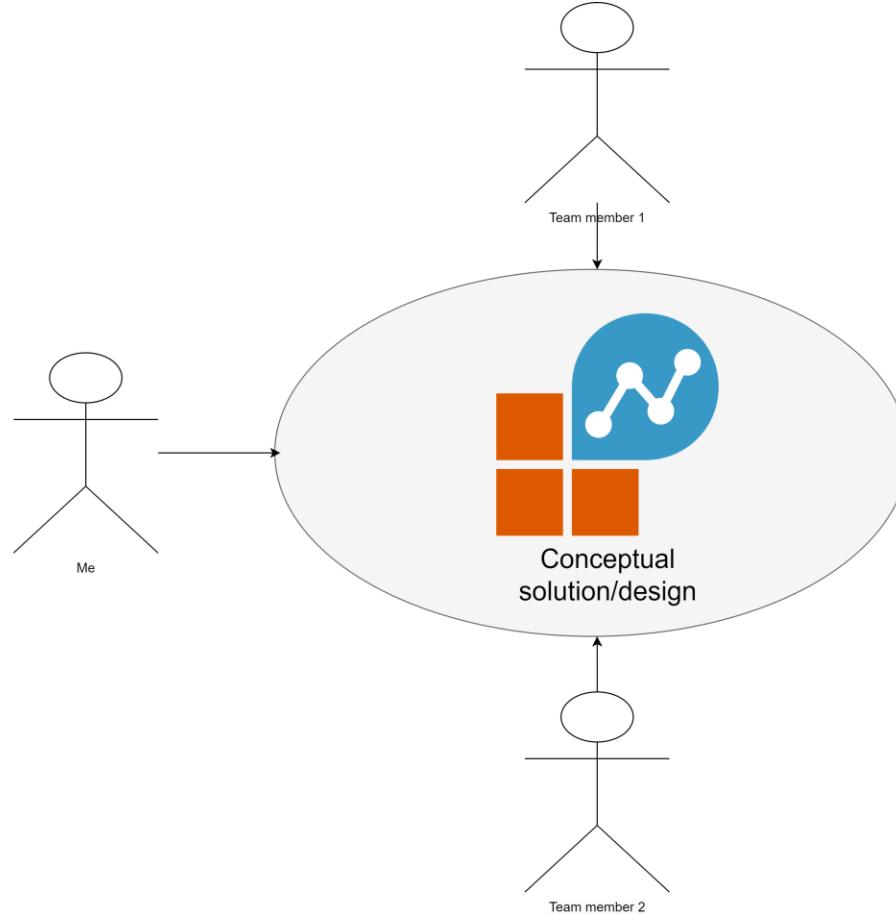


What the customer really needed

The Solution domain



How does a team understand the solution and what needs to be coded? Common understanding?

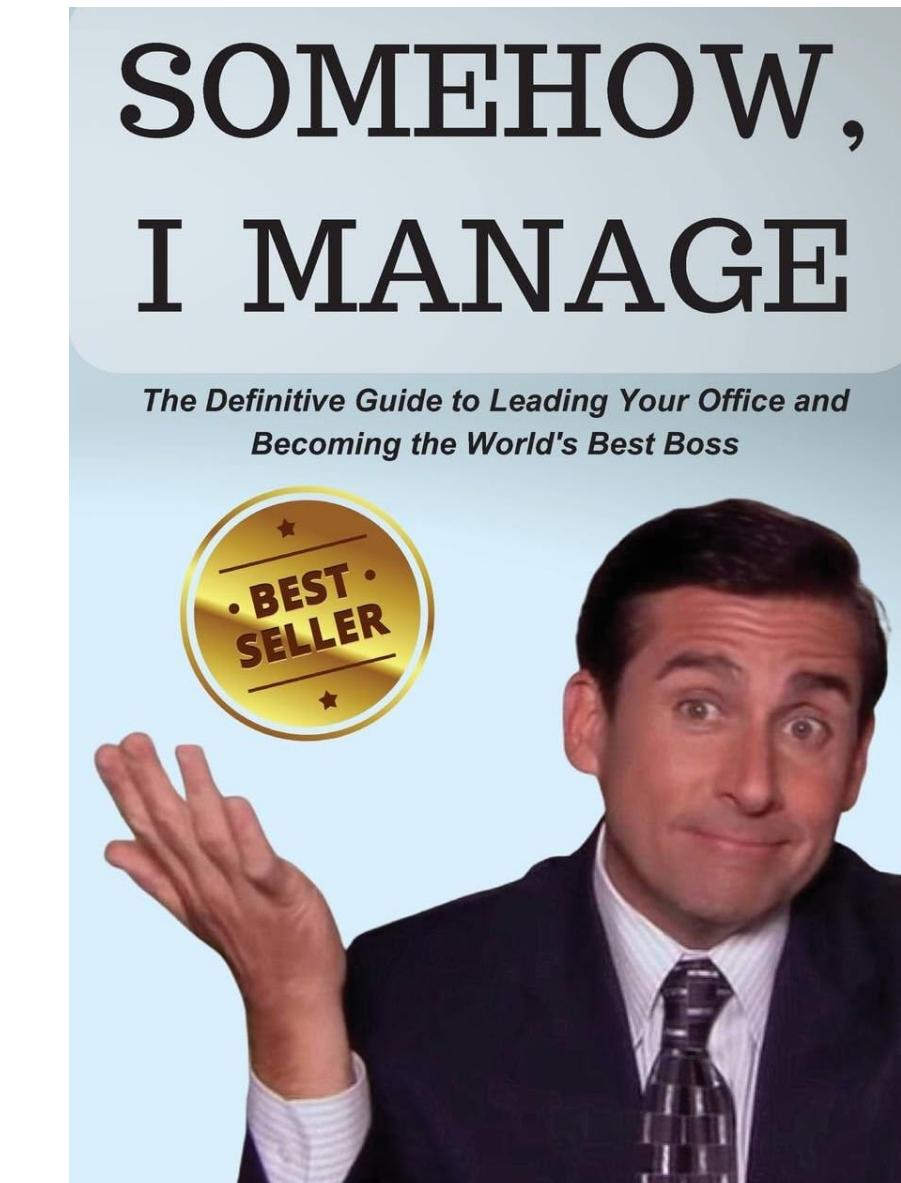


Issues

No common
understanding
of the problem

No common
understanding
of the solution

This actually
works!
(sometimes)



Well, if you are...



Enthusiastic



Knowledgeable



Lucky



Results

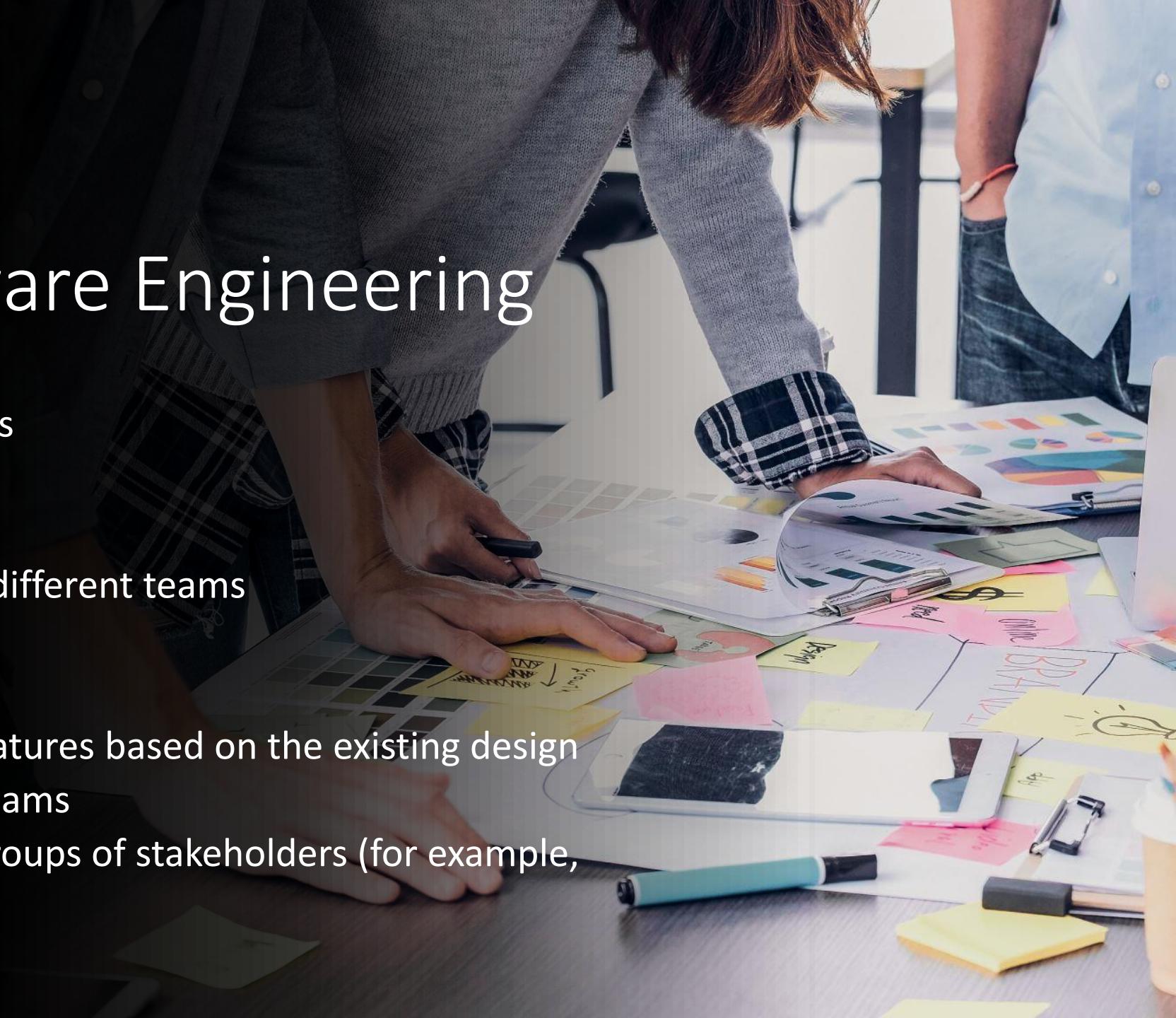
I know how to
code!

No one cares Margareth



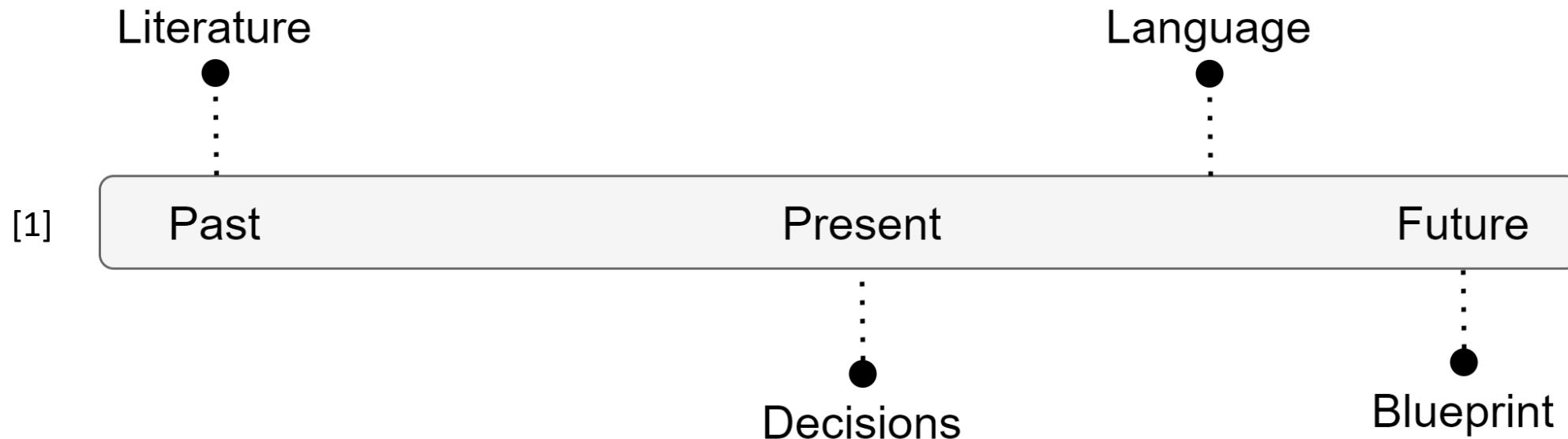
Projects in Software Engineering

- Onboarding new team members
 - Taking over an existing project
 - Parallelisation of work
 - Integration of work created by different teams
-
- Prioritisation of new features
 - Making decisions about new features based on the existing design
 - Discussion between different teams
 - Discussion between different groups of stakeholders (for example, management and developers)



Additional activities

- Organisation (timeline, division of work, roles and responsibilities)
- Common understanding
- Knowledge transfer





We want to

- Make success reproducible
- Enable incremental development
- Enhance communication between stakeholders
- Support making hard design decisions while managing trade-offs
- Enable reasoning and management of changes as a system evolves
- Establish processes that are reproducible and enhance system quality

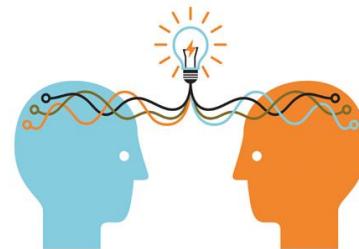
Superhero developers



No memory loss



Stay forever or transfer
knowledge properly



Can translate between
different stakeholders



Common understanding
of problems and solutions

Can we really get people with all of these qualities?



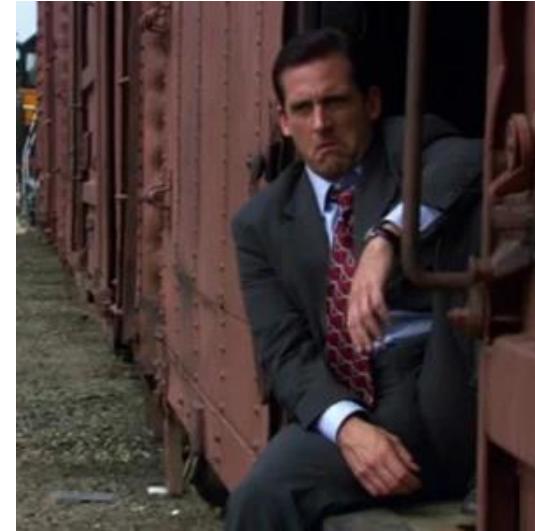
Enthusiastic



Knowledgeable



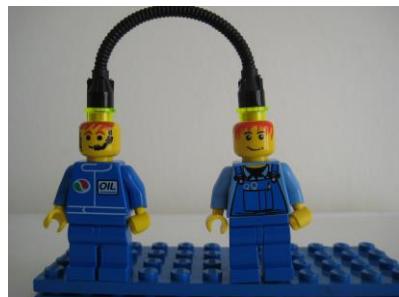
Lucky



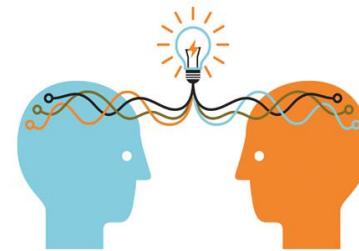
„Somehow I manage“ is not good enough



No memory loss



Stay forever or transfer knowledge properly



Can translate between different stakeholders



Common understanding of problems and solutions

Implicit software architecture



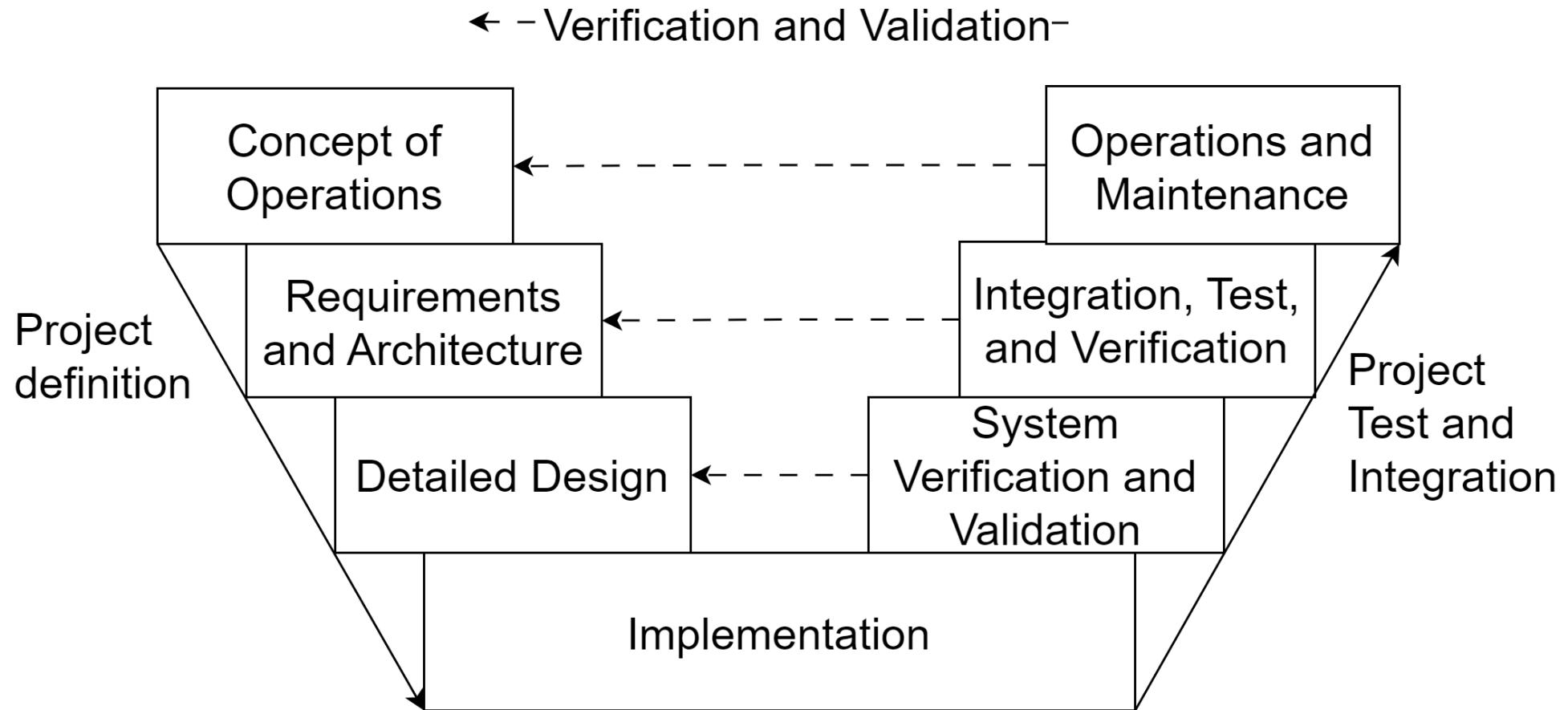
...and document them.

Make all
these actions
explicit...



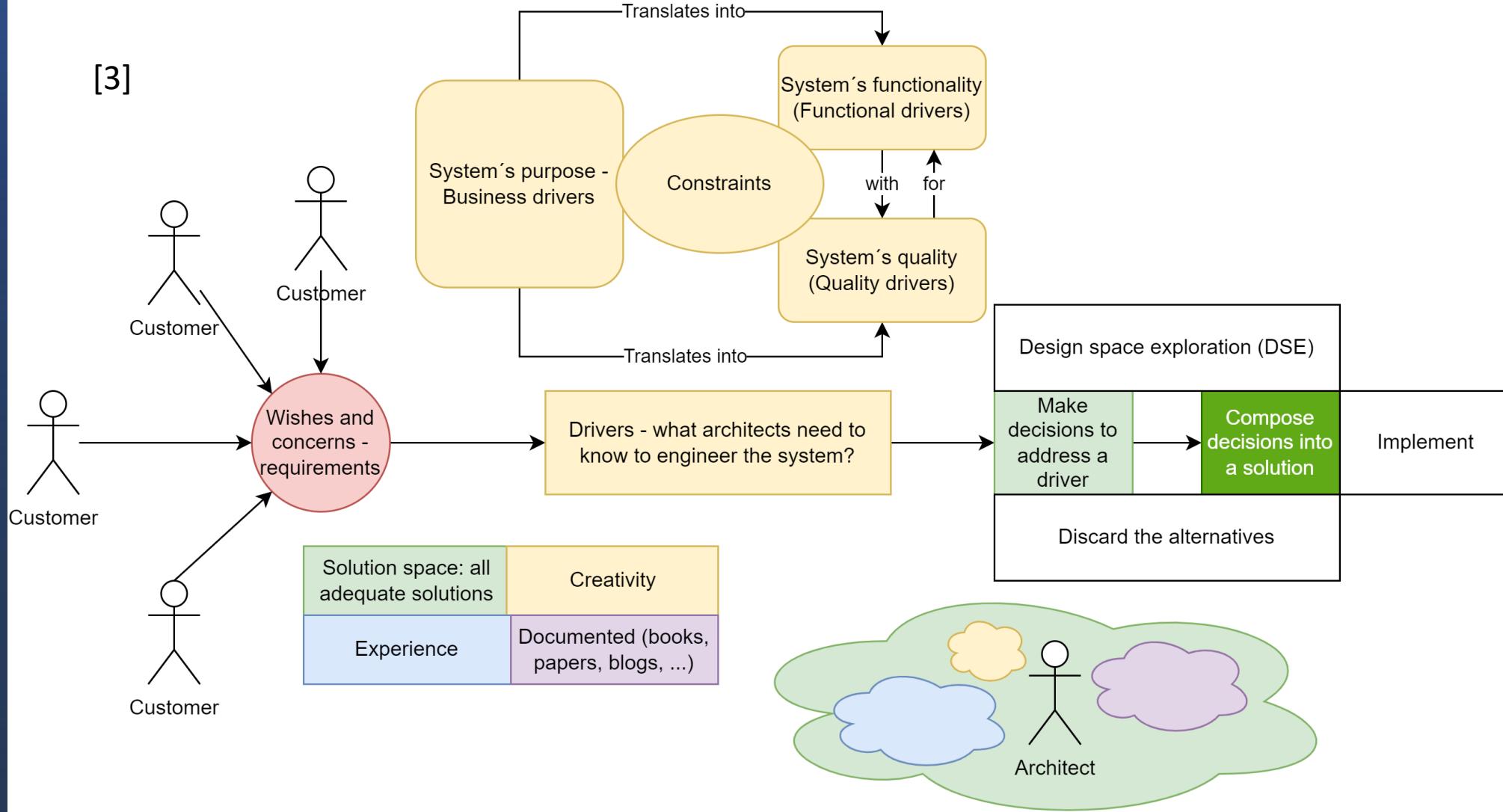
Impractical but relevant – V model

[2]



Process and methodology

[3]



Document

SPECIFICATION OF ARCHITECTURE DRIVERS

Business

Natural language
Links to documents
Increase sale for 15%.
Increase a reputation.
A unique functionality.

Functionality

Use Cases
User Stories / Epics
Template scenario
User registration.
Web shop.

Constraints

Natural language
Use open source.
Use Android.
Do not use QR codes.

Quality

Template scenario
Performance,
Maintainability,
Extendibility, Safety,
Security, Accessibility,
Deplorability,
Reliability, Scalability

[3]

QUALITY PROPERTIES TEMPLATE

ID	Unique identifier	Status	[Open, Defined, Solved, ...]
Name	Name of scenario	Owner	Responsible for the scenario
Quality	Related quality attribute: exactly one attribute should be chosen.	Stakeholders	Stakeholders involved
		Quantification	
Environment	Context applying to this scenario. May describe both context and status of the system.		
Stimulus	The event or condition arising from this scenario.		
Response	The expected reaction of the system to the scenario event.		

[3]

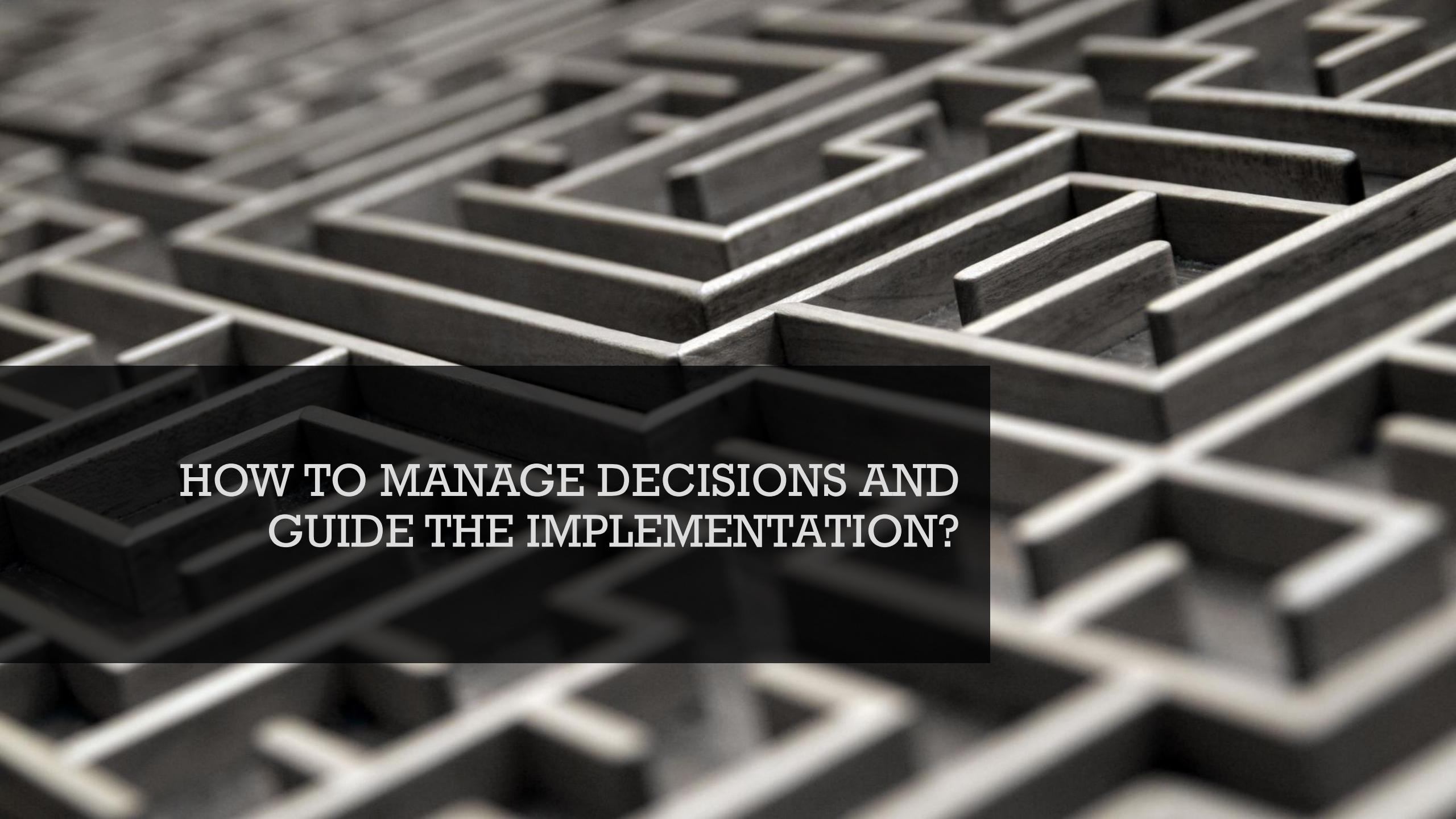
DESIGN DECISION TEMPLATE

Decision name	
Decision ID	
Description
Rationale (Pros, Advantages)	Assumptions & Risks (Constraints)
...	...
Scaling Factors	Trade-offs
...	...

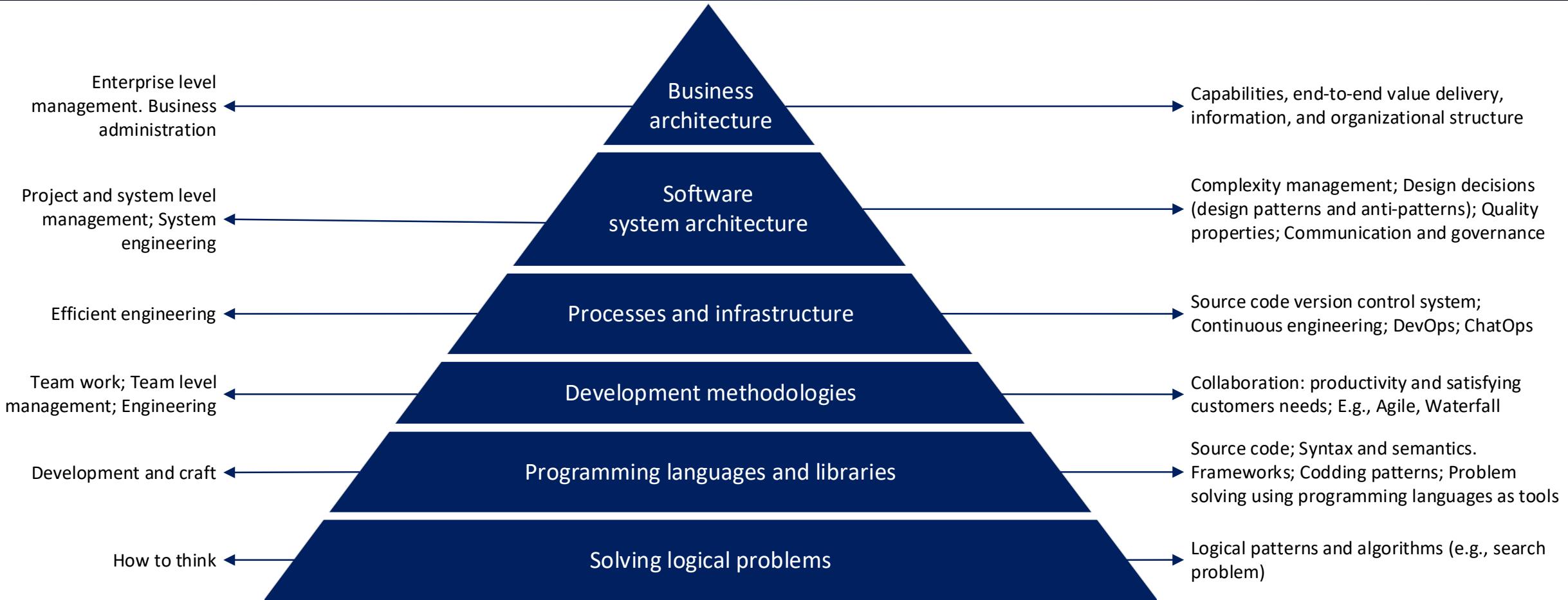
[3]

ARCHITECTURE SOLUTION TEMPLATE

Driver name		
Driver ID		
Steps	... The steps necessary to fulfil the scenario....	
Decisions	Accepted	Rejected
Rationale (Pros)	Assumptions and Risks (Cons)	
...	...	
Scaling Factors	Trade-offs	
...	...	



HOW TO MANAGE DECISIONS AND
GUIDE THE IMPLEMENTATION?



SOFTWARE SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Decisions

The background of the image is a dense, abstract pattern of glowing, wavy lines in various colors, primarily shades of pink, red, and orange, set against a dark, almost black, background. The lines are thick and appear to be made of a translucent material that glows with a soft light.

ABSTRACTION IS THE KEY

ARCHITECTURE COMPONENTS

- “In the Component-based Software Engineering (CBSE) discipline, components are seen as standalone service providers, being, therefore, more abstract than objects and classes.” (Bass, Clements, & Kazman, 1997), (Garlan, Monroe, & Wile, 2000), (Medvidovic & Taylor, 2000), (Roshandel, Schmerl, Medvidovic, Garlan, & Zhang, 2004).
- “A component is a software element that conforms to a component model and can be independently deployed and composed without modification according to a composition standard.” (Heineman & Councill, 2001).
- “A component is a unit of composition with contractually specified interfaces and explicit context dependencies only. A software component can be deployed independently and is subject to composition by third-parties.” Szypersky (Szyperski C. , 2002).

ARCHITECTURE COMPONENTS

- Stand alone service providers
 - Independent deployment
 - Independent executable entities
 - Explicit context dependencies (if any)
-
- More abstract than classes and objects.
 - Should be reused
 - Components are software elements that conform to a component model
-
- Have interfaces

COMPONENT INTERFACES

- “A collection of service access points, each of them including a semantic specification” (Bosch, 2000)
- “Mechanisms to define assembly constraints in the part model before assembling the component into the assembly” (Smith, 2004)
- “An entity provided or realized by a component, which comprises a set of operations performed by a hardware or software element in the system.” (IBM, 2012)

COMPONENT INTERFACES

- Service access point
 - Assembly constraint
 - Set of operations performed by a hardware or software element in a system.
 - Coupling
-
- Interface types:
 - Provided interface
 - Required interface

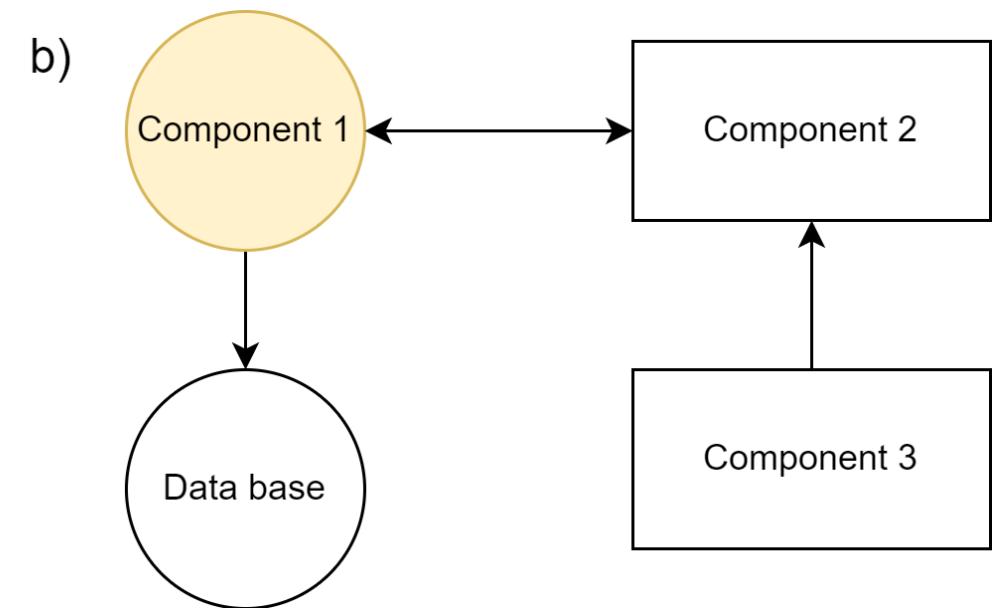
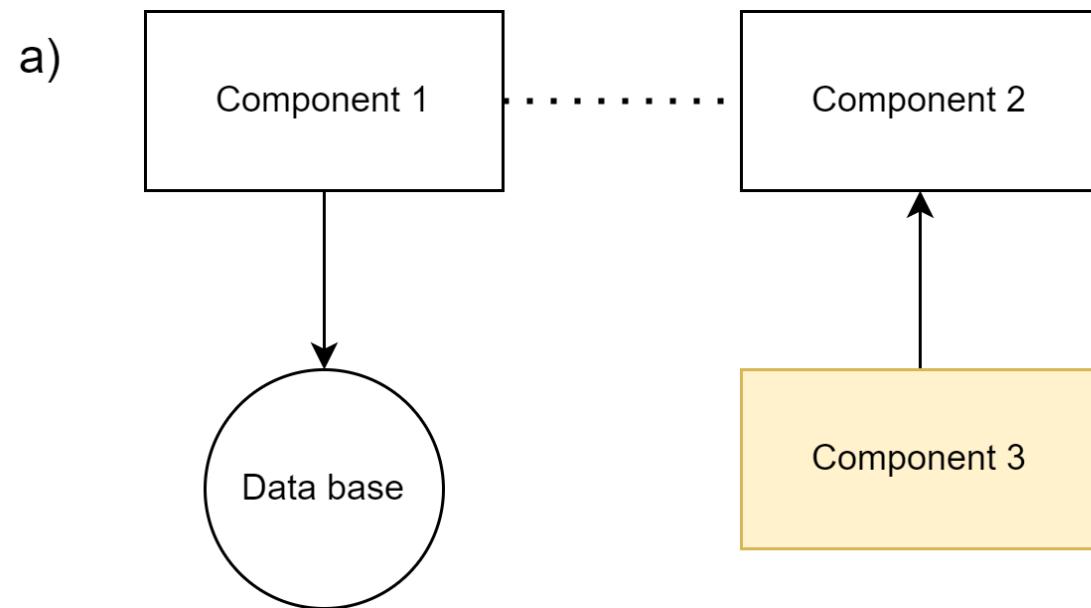


TEXT IS NOT THE
BEST ABSTRACTION

Decisions

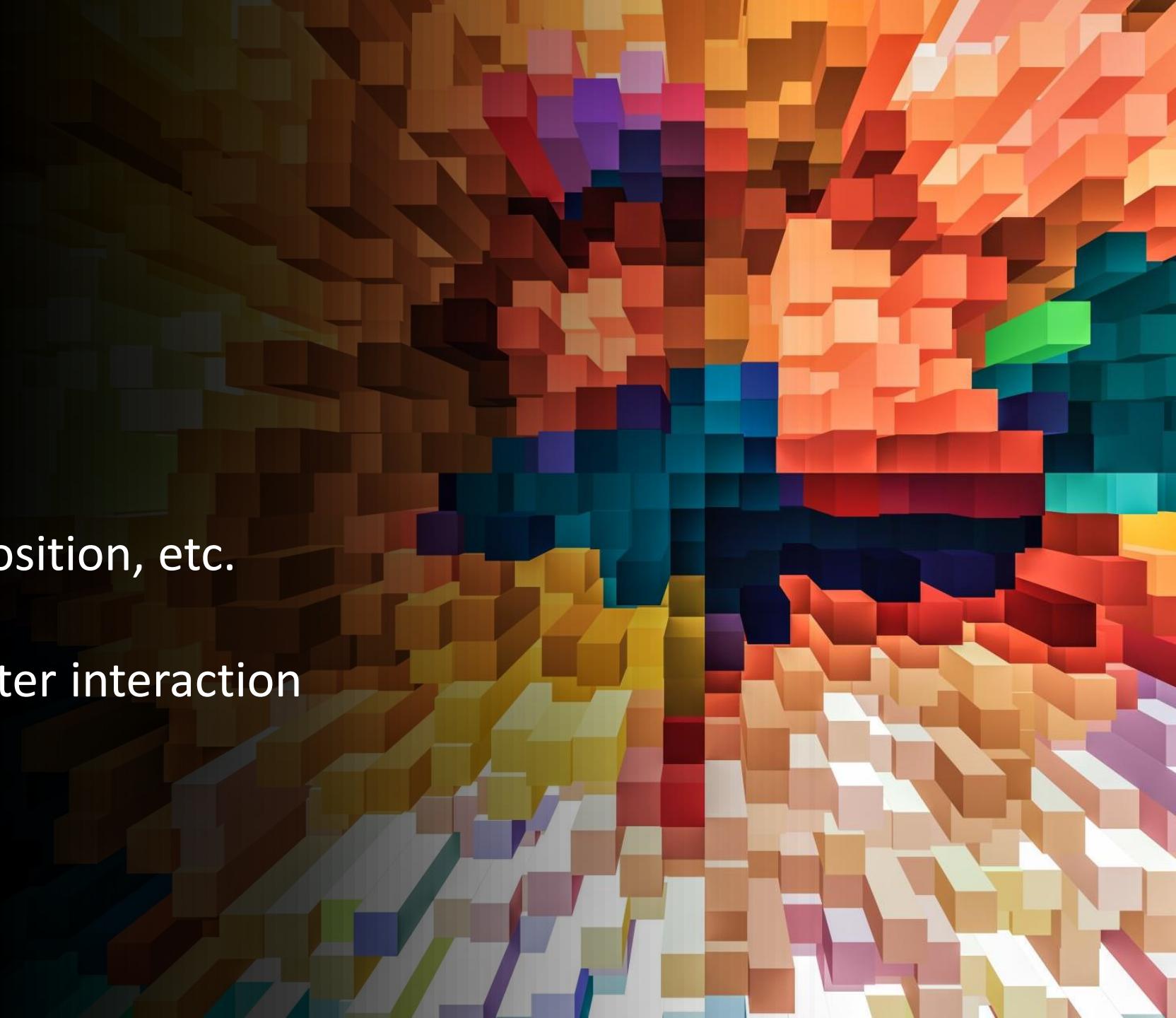
Visualisation

Visual documentation – what is the difference?

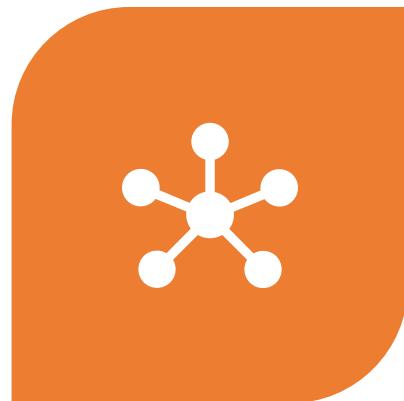


Modelling profiles

- Visual elements
 - Their definitions
 - Colours, symbols, size, position, etc.
-
- Example: Human-computer interaction
 - UML?



Diagram(s) using the modelling profile



ONE, TWO, FIVE?



WHO WILL USE IT?



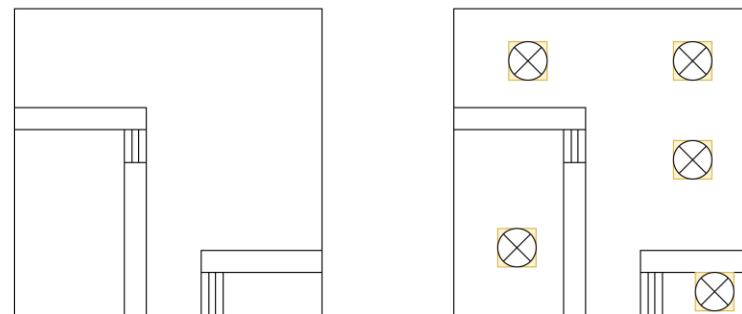
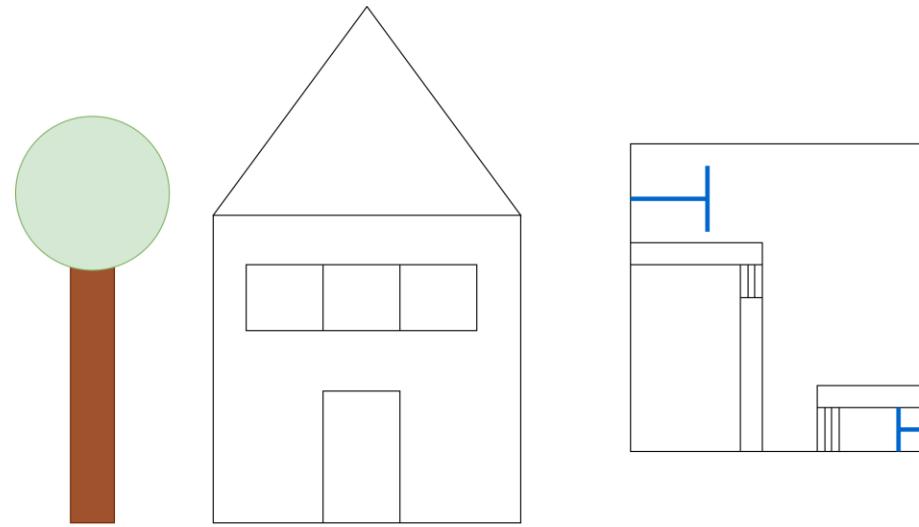
WHY?

Decisions

Visualisation

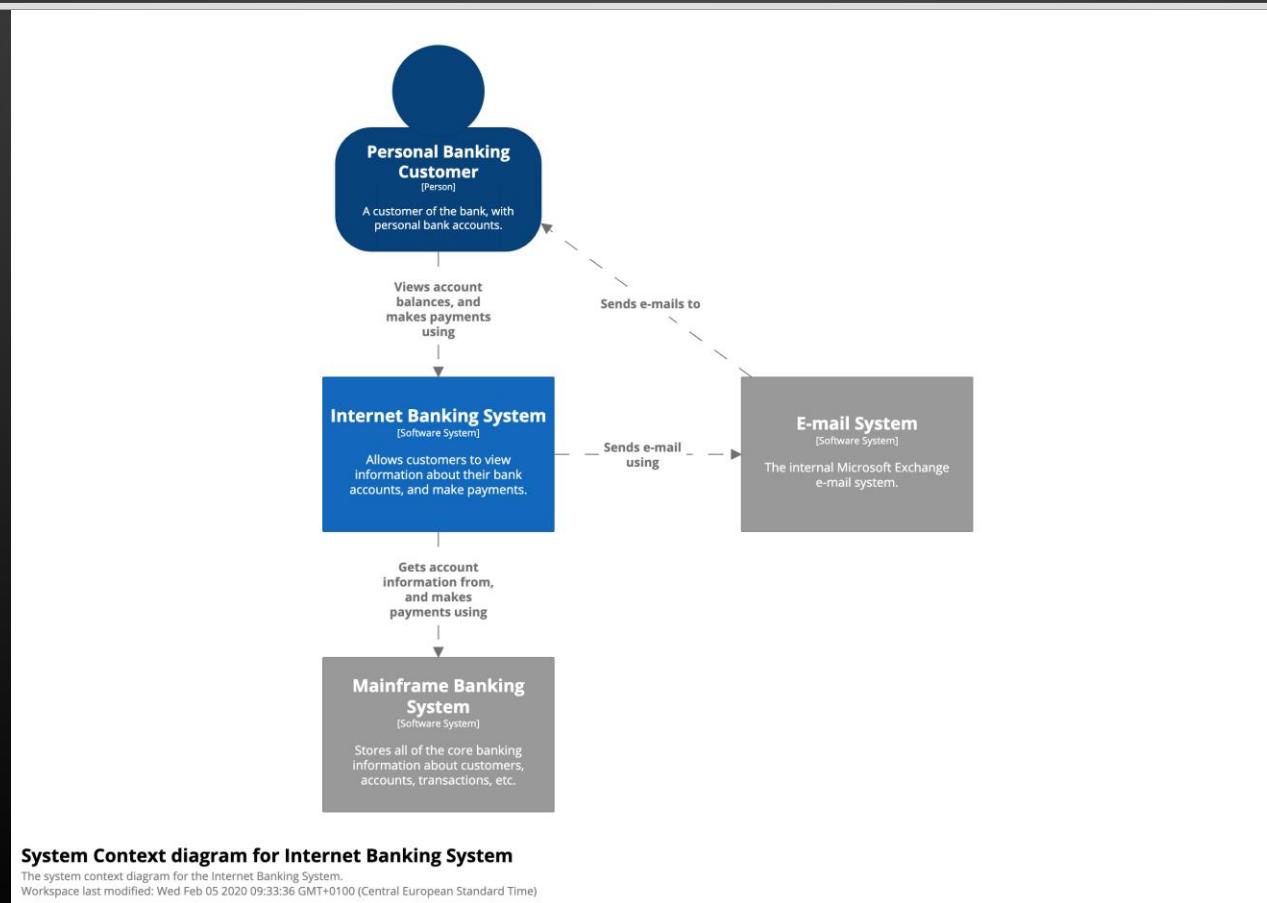
Perspective

Architectural views [4]



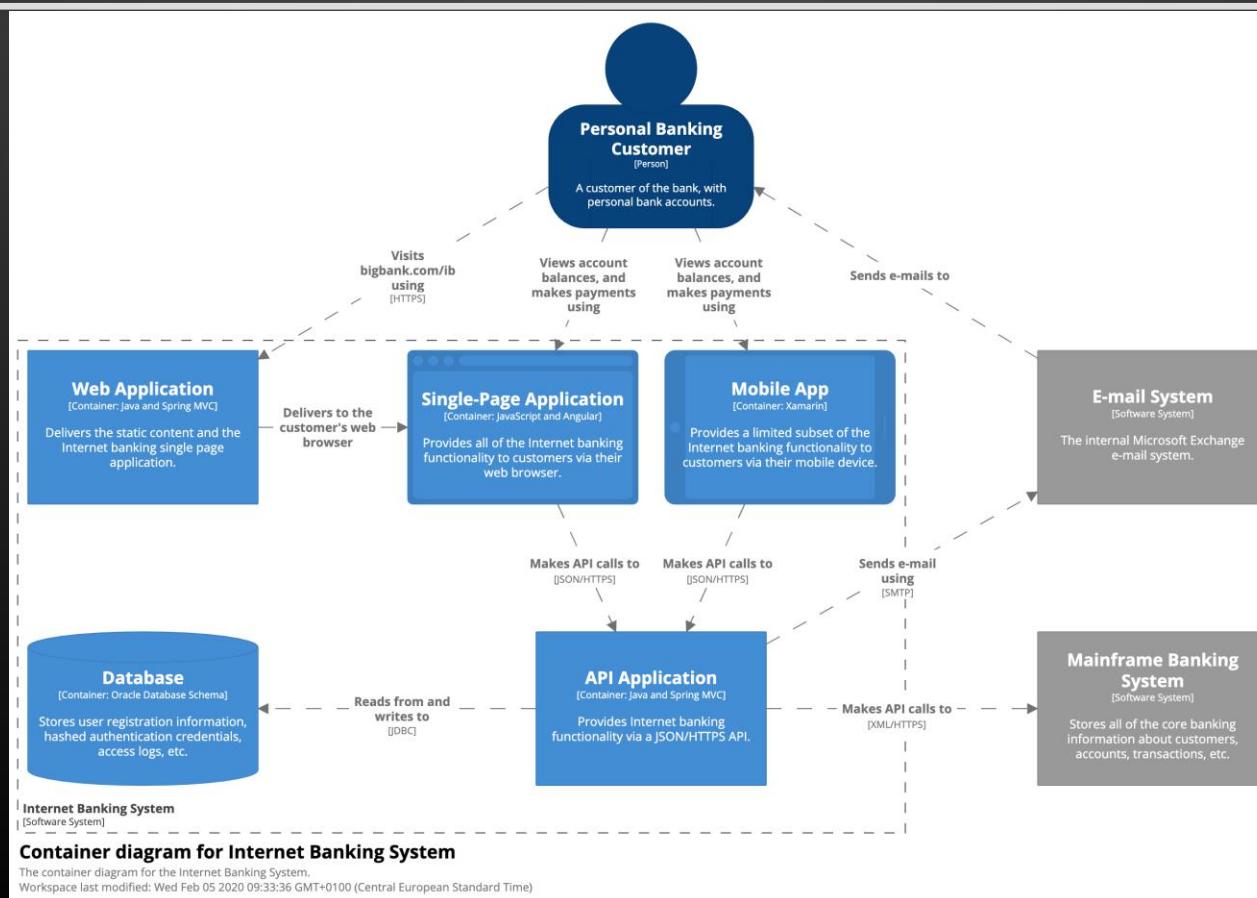
[5]

C4 ARCHITECTURE VIEWS - CONTEXT



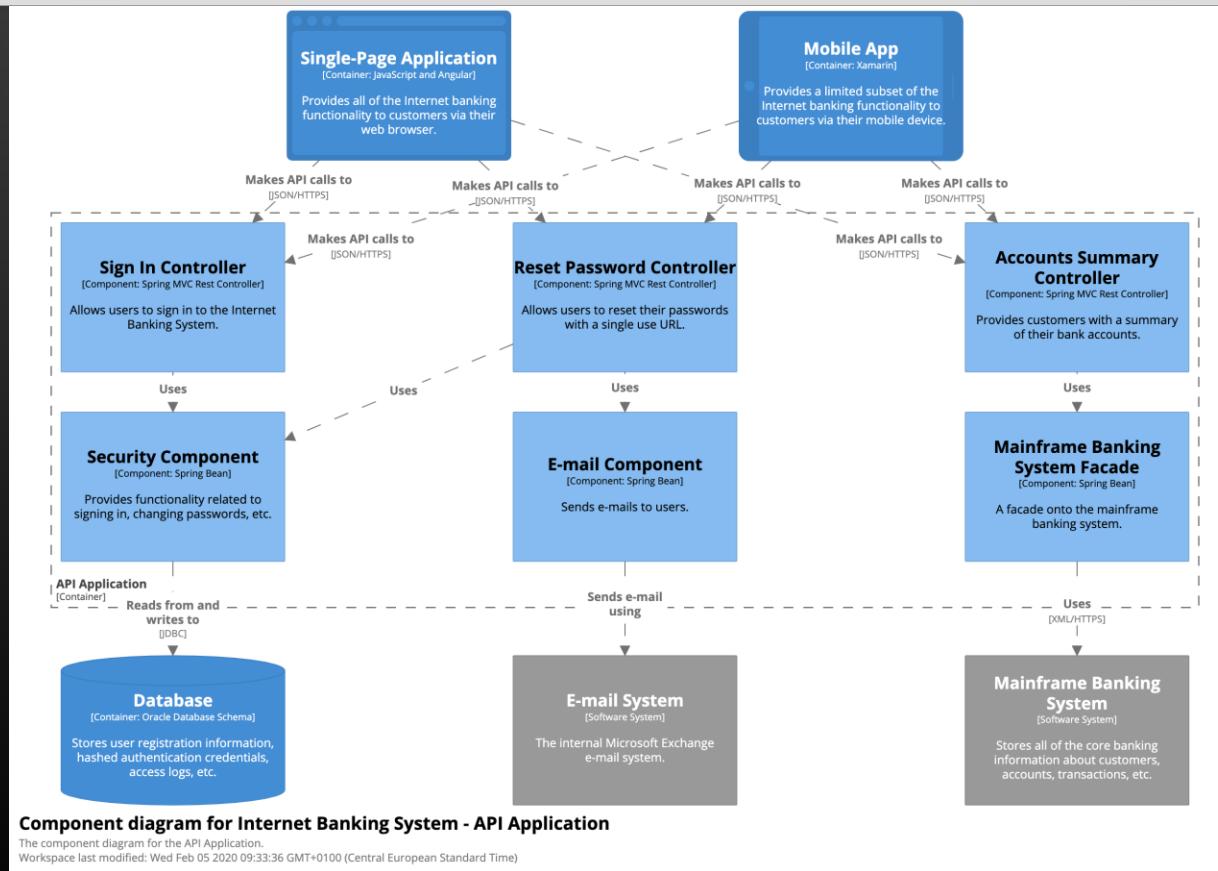
[5]

C4 ARCHITECTURE VIEWS - CONTAINER



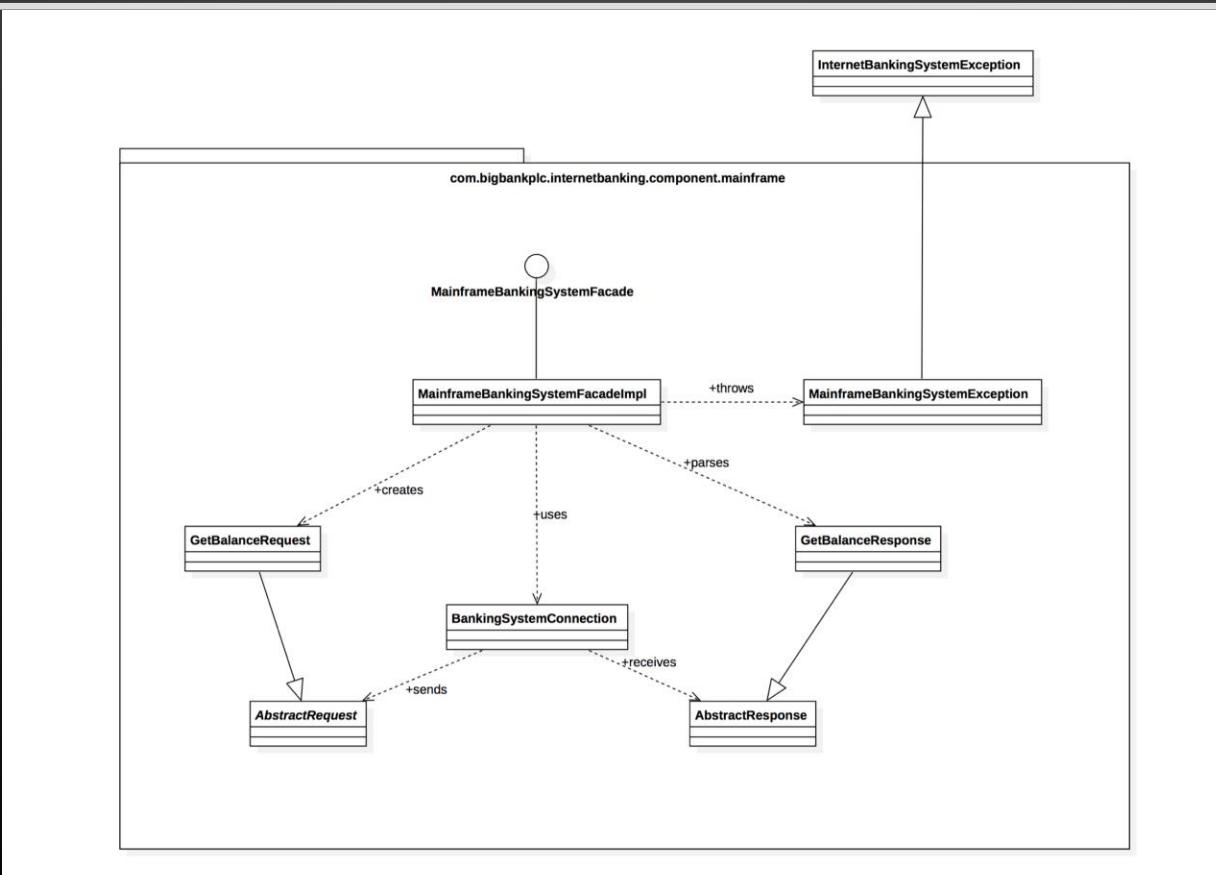
[5]

C4 ARCHITECTURE VIEWS - COMPONENT



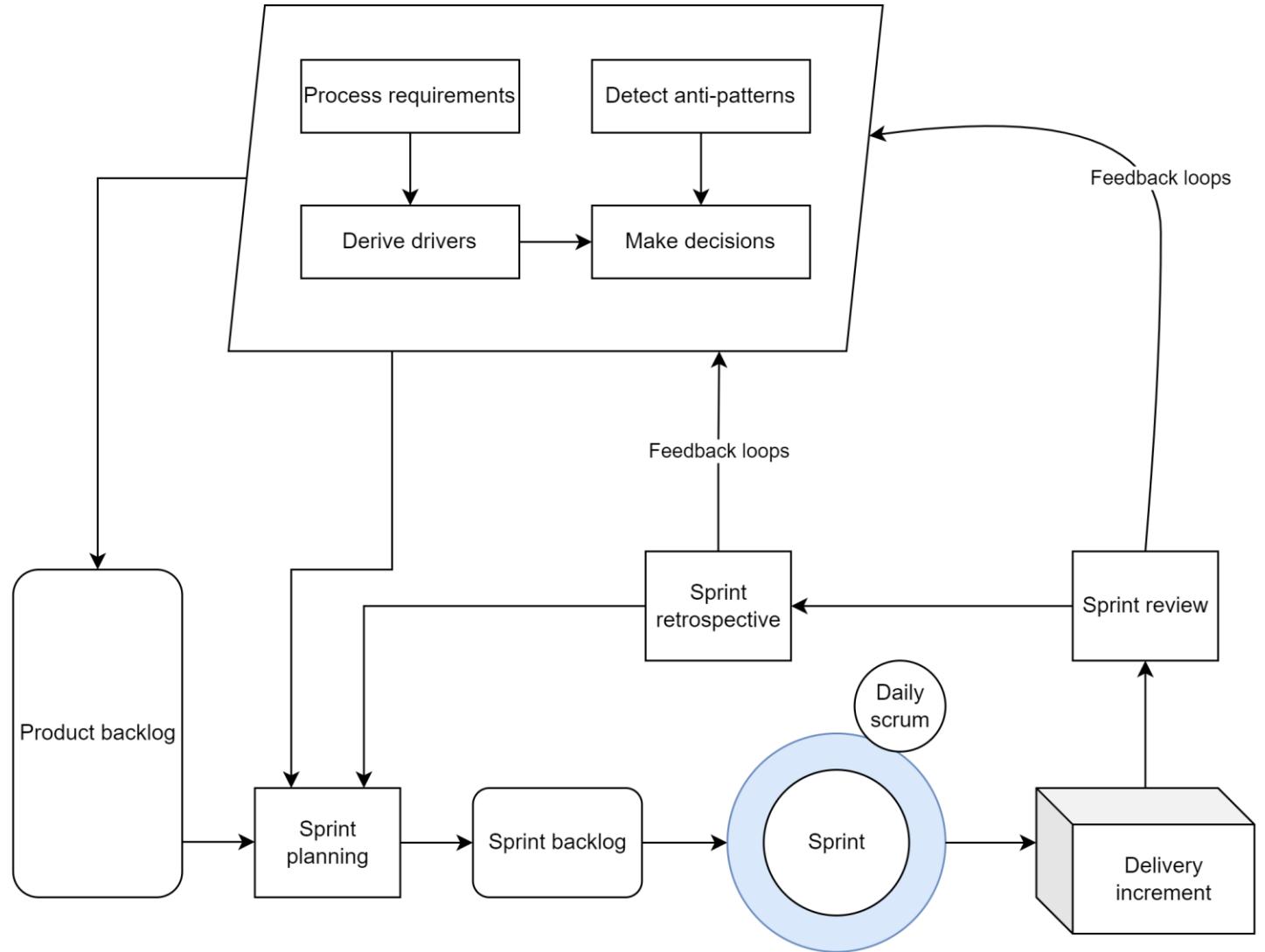
[5]

C4 ARCHITECTURE VIEWS - CODE



[6] [7] [8]

A process





Explicit
software
architecture
sounds great!



Who does this? Almost no one.



Overhead (documenting abstractions and processes)

- Creating the first version (including the setup and templates).
- Maintenance effort:
 - Update as the implementation/process changes.
 - Ensure consistency (especially problematic in large documents)
- Consuming the documentation:
 - How easy it is to find the information that stakeholders need?
 - How easy it is to understand the information?
- Follow a process
- **Overhead vs benefits?**

Actually, about that coding Margareth...





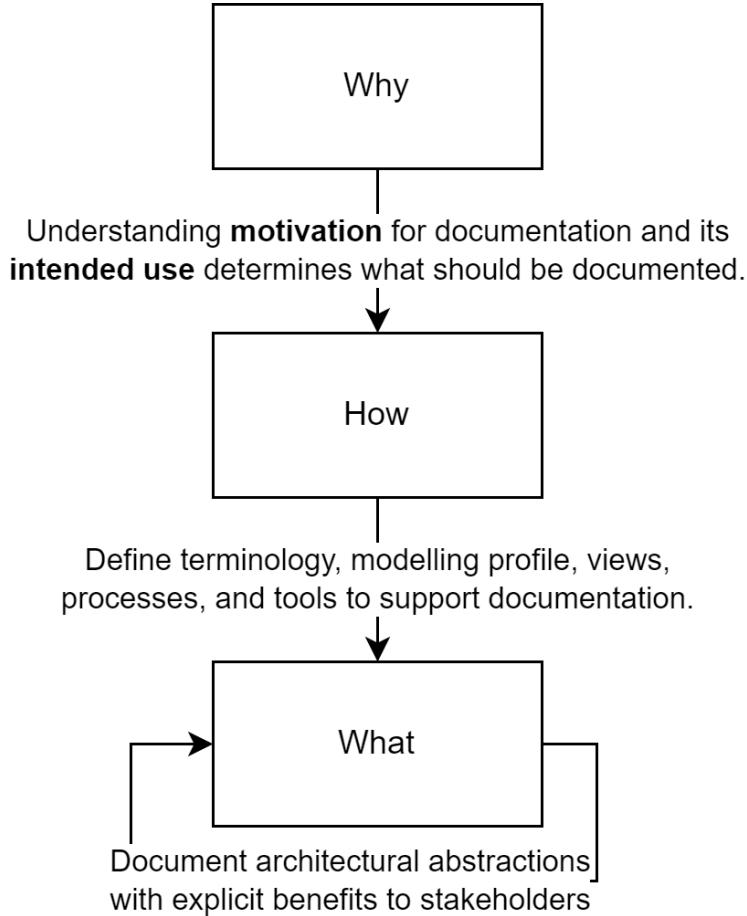
Explicit vs Implicit architecture

- We always do the same set of things (either explicitly or implicitly)
 - Problem
 - Solution
 - Coding
 - Process
 - ...
- And we can fail in both cases (in a different way)

Customization



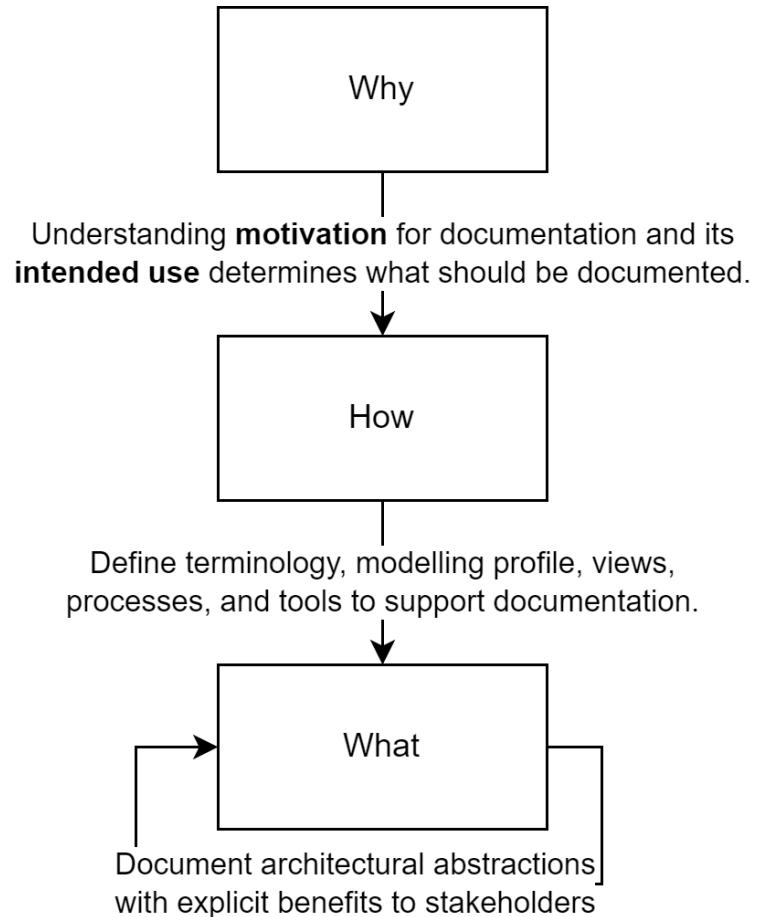
What are we trying to solve? Why are we trying to make something explicit?



Why?

Motivation	E.g., onboarding new members.
Producer	E.g., Team lead and a senior software engineer
Consumer	E.g., New team member
What would consumer gain from this?	E.g., setup IDE, setup plugins, download code.
To what benefit would consumers use this knowledge?	E.g., ready to compile code, run tests.

What are we trying to solve?



How? (considering why)



Modelling profile



Views



Process for ensuring
traceability and
consistency



Process for
introducing changes



Tools



Documentation
formats

What are we trying to solve?

Motivation	E.g., onboarding new members.
Producer	E.g., Team lead and a senior software engineer
Consumer	E.g., New team member
What would consumer gain from this?	E.g., setup IDE, setup plugins, download code.
To what benefit would consumers use this knowledge?	E.g., ready to compile code, run tests.



Modelling profile



Views



Process for changing the process



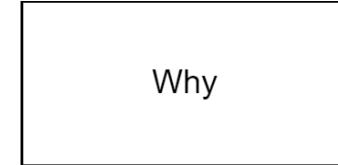
Tools



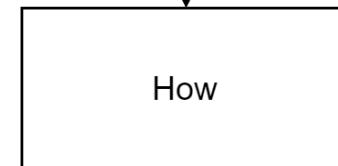
Process for ensuring traceability and consistency



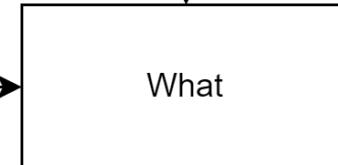
Documentation formats



Understanding **motivation** for documentation and its **intended use** determines what should be documented.



Define terminology, modelling profile, views, processes, and tools to support documentation.



Document architectural abstractions with explicit benefits to stakeholders

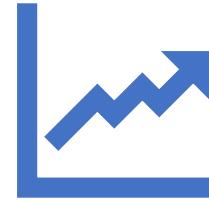
Cost/benefits analysis



Understand the need



Customize existing practices



Maximize benefits/minimize overhead



Oh wait, what is software architecture?



It depends...

Software architecture

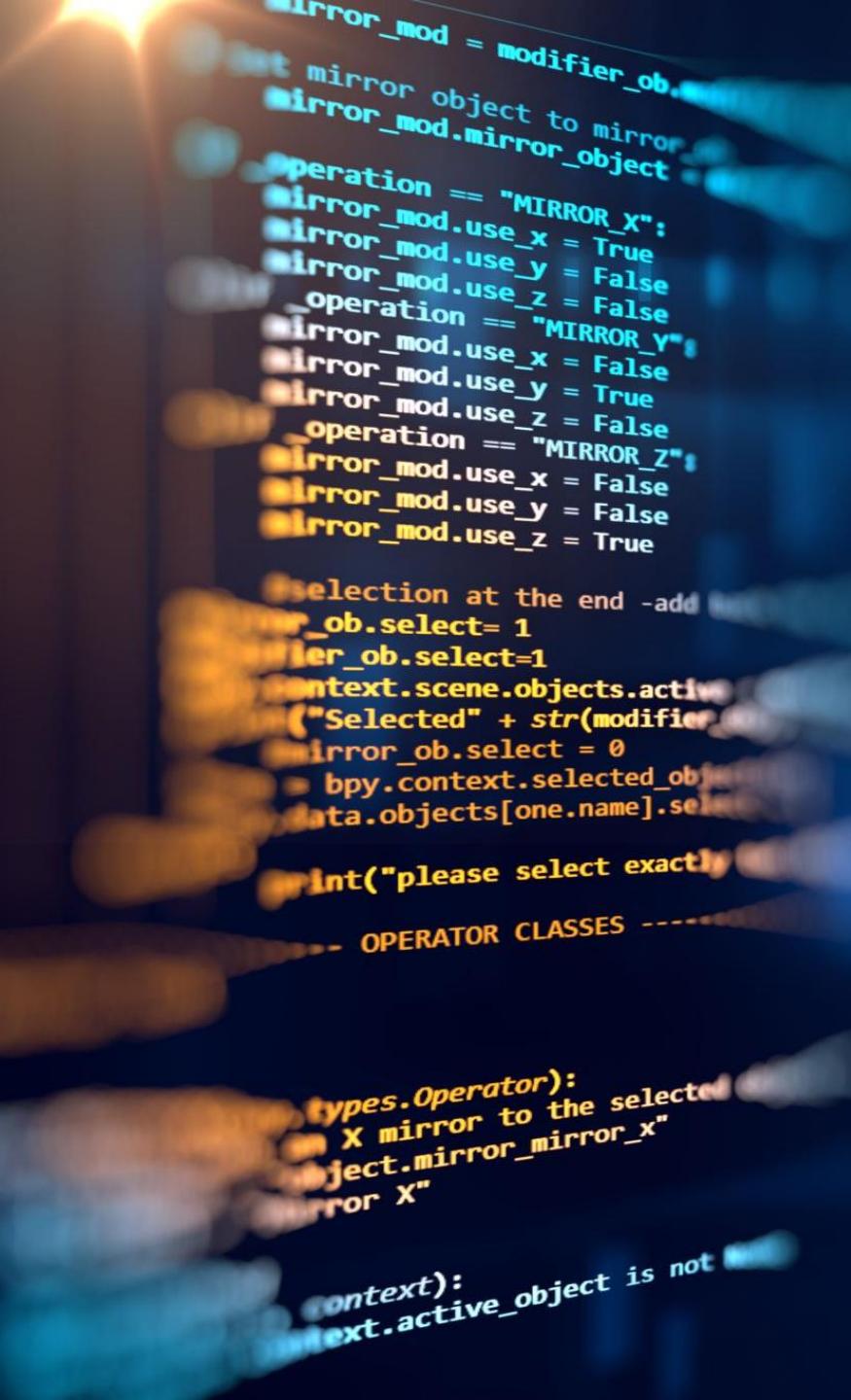
- “The software architecture of a system is the set of structures needed to reason about the system. These structures comprise software elements, relations among them, and properties of both.”, Bass, Clements, & Kazman, Software Architecture in Practice, Fourth Edition, 2021
- “Software Architecture is the fundamental organization of a system embodied in its components, their relationships to each other and to the environment and the principles guiding its design and evolution” (ISO, 2011)
- “Software architecture is the set of components needed to reason about the system, design decisions behind those components, and their discarded design alternatives.”, Jasmin Jahić



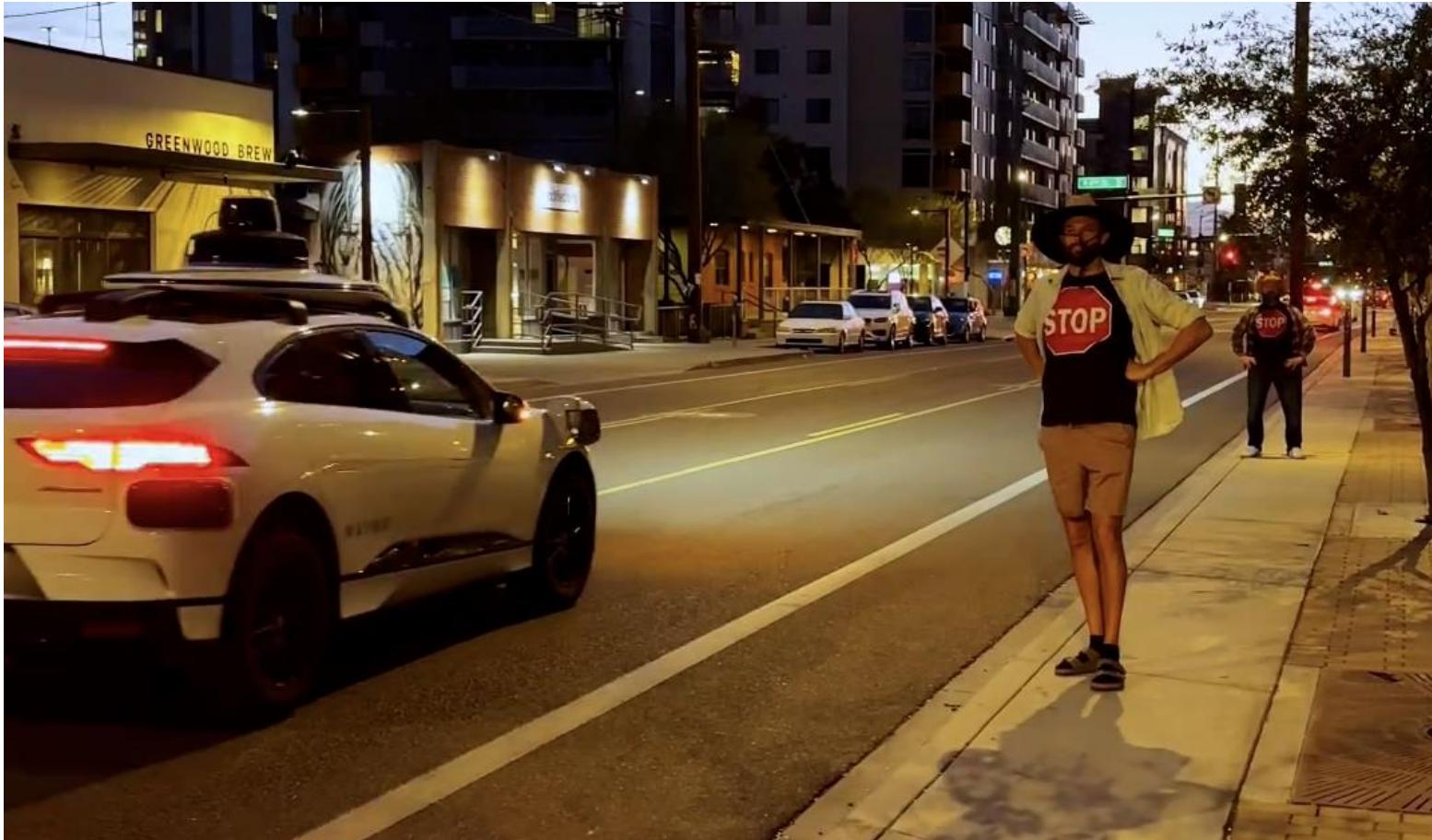
Don't forget
about AI

AI in Software Engineering

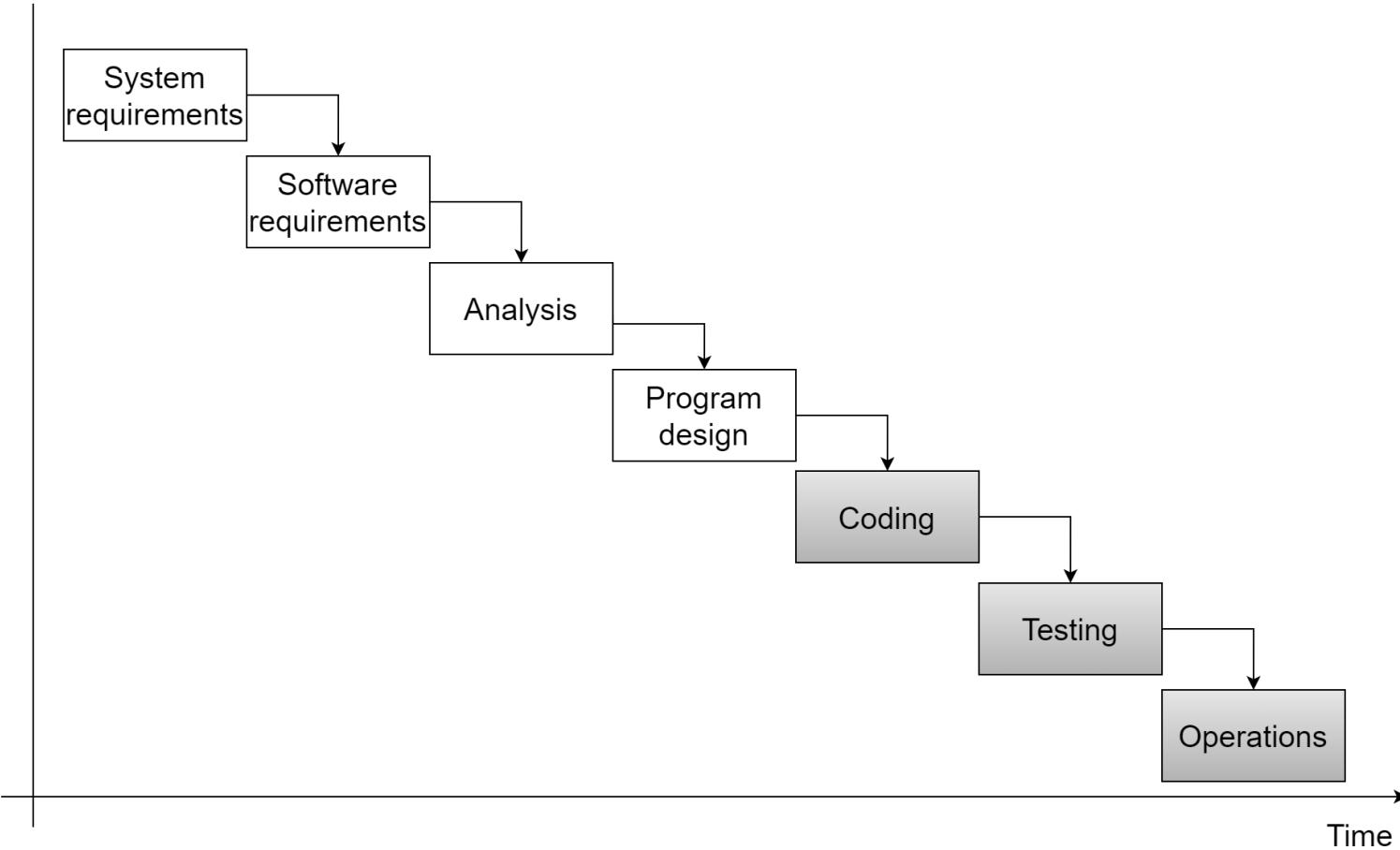
- Software Architecture
 - Need to understand context around problems and solutions
- Coding
- Testing
- Deployment
- Delivery
- Other ops



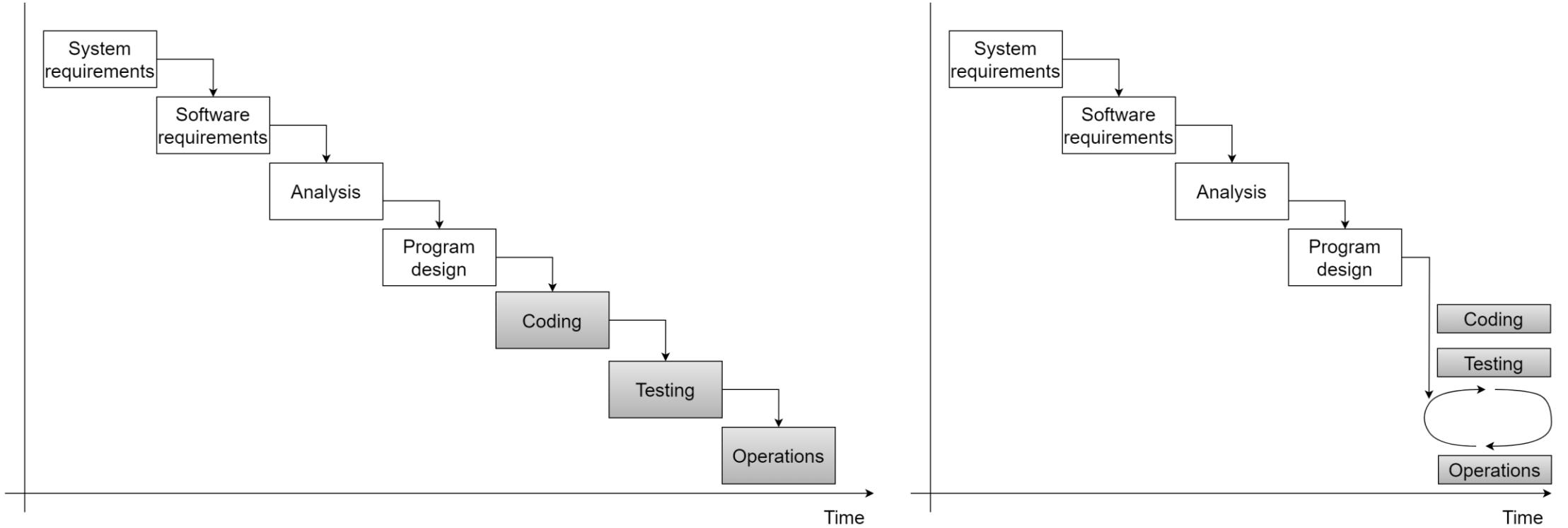
How a t-shirt stopped this autonomous car in its tracks - <https://www.carexpert.com.au/car-news/how-a-t-shirt-stopped-this-autonomous-car-in-its-tracks>



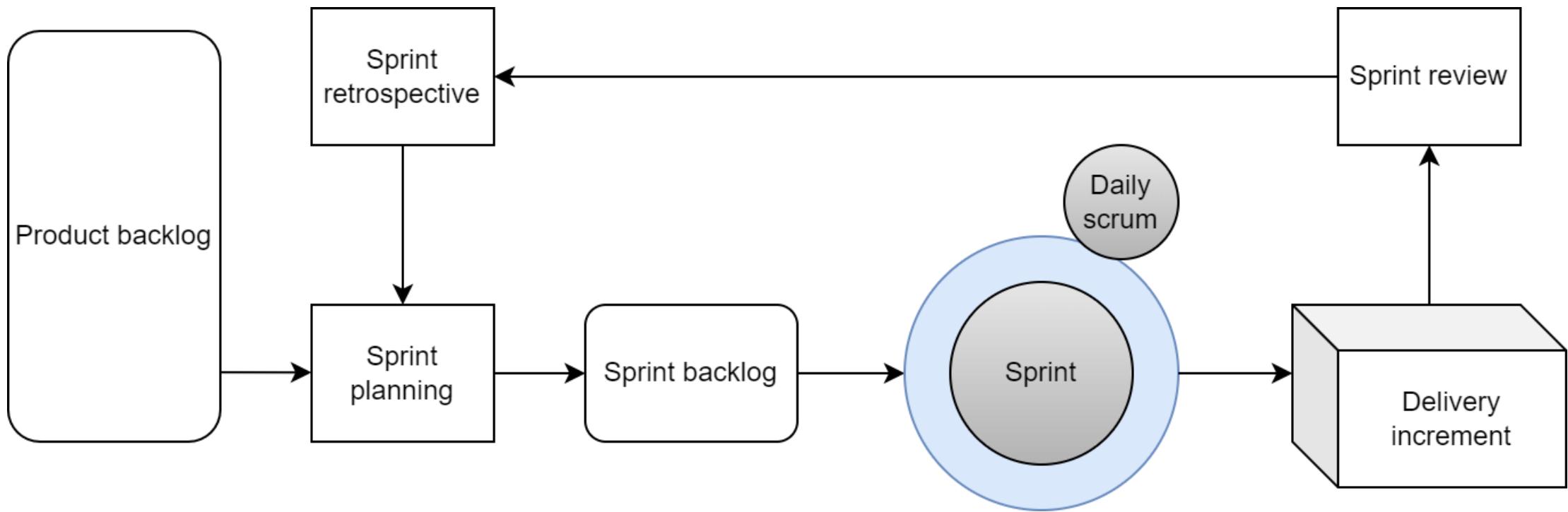
Waterfall



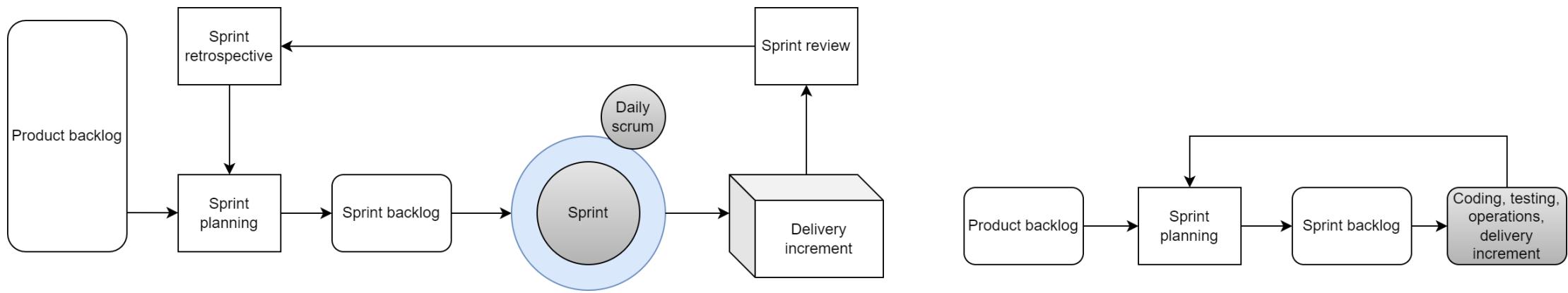
Waterfall in the Age of AI



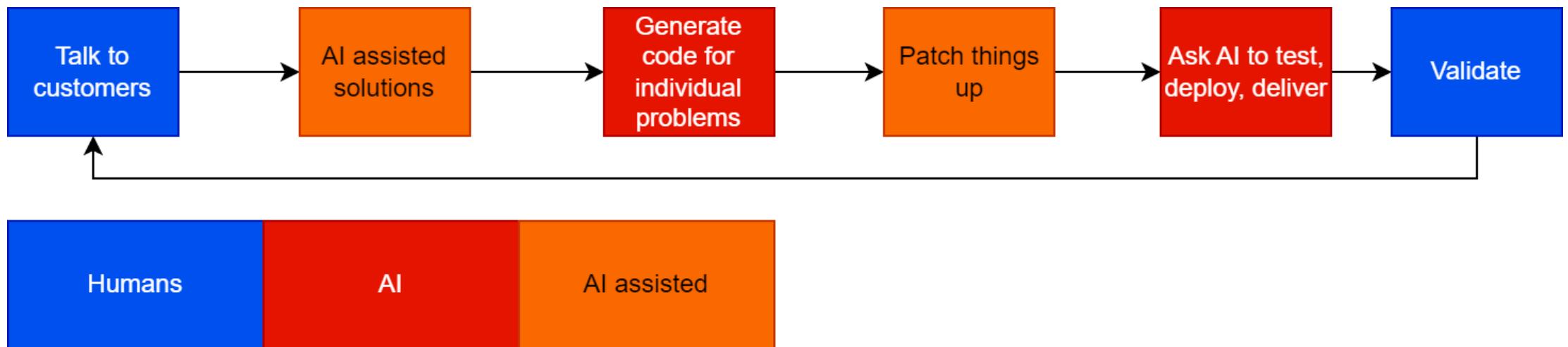
Agile Scrum



Agile Scrum in the Age of AI



What is the Value that Humans bring?



I know how to
code!

No one cares Margareth – we have AI





Typical Example of Digitalisation

Bakery – Two Pigeons

Bakery Digitalisation



Online presence

Website (presentation, orders)

Social media (updates)



Accounting software

How can AI help a bakery owner with digitalisation (in future)?

- Go to GitHub, there is a CoPilot
- It will generate all the code (Node.JS, JavaScript, can even create a database)
- Then, you just need to patch it (use ChatGPT) and deploy it
- Oh, you will need a server
- And hosting
- And perhaps a cloud-based solution





- „According to the German Bread Institute, over 3,000 different types of bread and other baked goods are sold in Germany every day.“
- <https://www.germany.travel/en/experience-enjoy/german-bread-and-baked-goods.html#:~:text=German%20bread%20and%20baked%20goods&text=According%20to%20the%20German%20Bread,sold%20in%20Germany%20every%20day.>

We know
Software
Engineering
will change

We just do not
know how

Ongoing Projects

- AI and Software Architecture: reusing solutions [9]
- Benefits and overheads: AI vs human, a coding project.
- AI in Software Engineering manifesto: what do we hope to gain from AI in Software Engineering?
- jj542@cam.ac.uk

Managing Software Architecture

- <https://advanceonline.cam.ac.uk/courses/managing-software-architecture>

Module 1

Choose your project and explore common terminologies, methods, hardware and models in architecture management.

Module 2

Review the key points of software architecture and consider how you would apply these to your project.

Module 3

Explore modelling profiles and apply it to your project

Module 4

Review examples of common architectural styles, patterns and tactics.

Module 5

Explore continuous software delivery and define your toolchain.

Module 6

Review the entire process of the architectural model and prepare final project for submission.

References

- [1] K. Smolander, "Four metaphors of architecture in software organizations: finding out the meaning of architecture in practice," Proceedings International Symposium on Empirical Software Engineering, Nara, Japan, 2002, pp. 211-221, doi: 10.1109/ISESE.2002.1166942.
- [2] Concept of Operations, Leon Osborne, Jeffrey Brummond, Robert Hart, Mohsen (Moe) Zarean Ph.D., P.E, Steven Conger, example https://web.archive.org/web/20090705102900/http://www.itsdocs.fhwa.dot.gov/jpodocs/repts_te/14158.htm
- [3] Jens Knodel and Matthias Naab. 2016. Pragmatic Evaluation of Software Architectures (1st. ed.). Springer Publishing Company, Incorporated.
- [4] Philippe Kruchten: The 4+1 View Model of Architecture. IEEE Softw. 12(6): 42-50 (1995)
- [5] <https://c4model.com/>
- [6] Continuous Architecture in Practice: Software Architecture in the Age of Agility and DevOps, Murat Erder, Pierre Pureur, Eoin Woods
- [7] F. Helwani and J. Jahić, "ACIA: A Methodology for identification of Architectural Design Patterns that support Continuous Integration based on Continuous Assessment," 2022 IEEE 19th International Conference on Software Architecture Companion (ICSA-C), Honolulu, HI, USA, 2022, pp. 198-205, doi: 10.1109/ICSA-C54293.2022.00046.
- [8] Brian Fitzgerald, Klaas-Jan Stol, Continuous software engineering: A roadmap and agenda, Journal of Systems and Software, Volume 123, 2017
- [9] Jasmin Jahic, "State of Practice: LLMs in Software Engineering and Software Architecture", International Conference on Software Architecture (Hyderabad, India) (ICSA 2024)

Questions

