

Quality

Attributes

Identified

Quality Attributes

Quality attributes are

properties of a system that

define quality for a specific

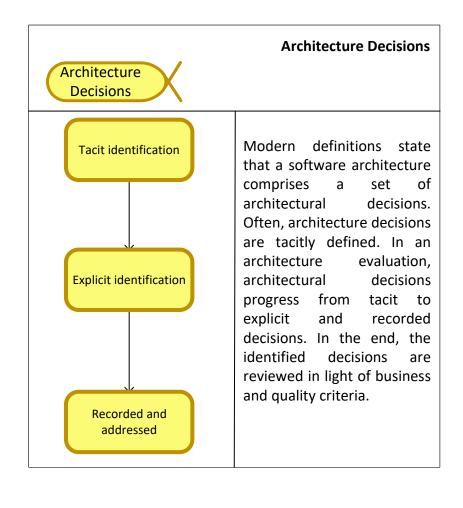
context and software

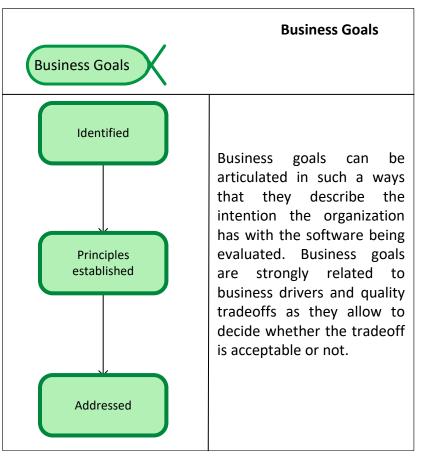
product (i.e., how well the

system satisfies the needs of

stakeholders). Quality

attributes are of major







Method or approach chosen

- Evaluation methods or approaches have been reviewed.
- Criteria for choosing an evaluation
- method has been signed-off. The selection of an evaluation method or approach has been
- signed-off.



Method or approach integrated

- Method or approach chosen has been explained to evaluation stakeholders.
- Expected steps, activities, work products, roles and responsibilities are understood and agreed.



- Quality attributes are explicitly identified and recorded.
 - A quality model is adopted. Some form of quality attributes
 - articulation is observed (e.g., scenarios).

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Identified



Quality Attributes

Tradeoffs understood

- The relative importance or priority of
- quality attributes is established. The determined prioritization is used for focusing con key attributes.

Tradeoffs between quality attributes

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are analyzed and understood.



General overview

- An architecture description exists in the form of a general overview (most of the time, this overview shows
- components deployment). Architecture description might or might not show any specific architecture component-connector configuration.

Architecture Description

Models developed

- The architecture description presents specific (ad-hoc) configurations for the
- In consequence, more than one model is expected to be part of the description.
- The description includes important views, and viewpoints are justified.



Tacit identification

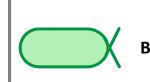
- Decisions are identified in tacit form.
- There is some knowledge about the rationale of the decision.
- There is some knowledge about who made the decision.



X Architecture Decisions

Explicit identification Decisions are communicated in a

- clear and explicit, characterized way. There are efforts in recording decisions, although records can be
- It is clear both who made the
- decision and the rationale behind it. • Relationships between decisions are



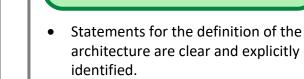
Business Goals

Identified

- Business or mission goals are
- explicitly identified. Architecture drivers (both business and mission) are identified.



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Business Goals

Principles established

Principles that guide the architecture design are identified and are used for analyzing part or all of the architecture.



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Working well

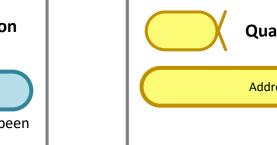
- Planned activities from the evaluation are being carried out with controlled deviation from plan.
- Consistent tools use. • Consistent results from the evaluation initiative are being delivered.
- Stakeholders agree that evaluation goals are being met.



Evaluation Adoption

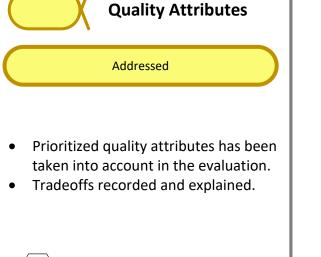
- Some form of retrospective has been
- carried out. Effort, practices, what worked well, and lessons learned have been recorded.
- Organizational memory has been updated (process-related knowledge recorded).

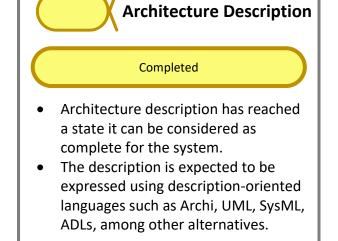


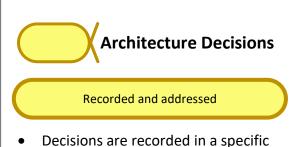


- Prioritized quality attributes has been

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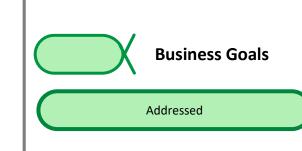




- format such as ADRs. Decisions are subject of versioning
- control o configuration management Key decisions have been reviewed according to the chosen evaluation



approach.



• Interaction (e.g., tradeoffs) between business/mission goals is understood and have been used in the review.

 The evaluation provides evidence on how the architecture aids (or risks) meeting busines/mission goals.



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