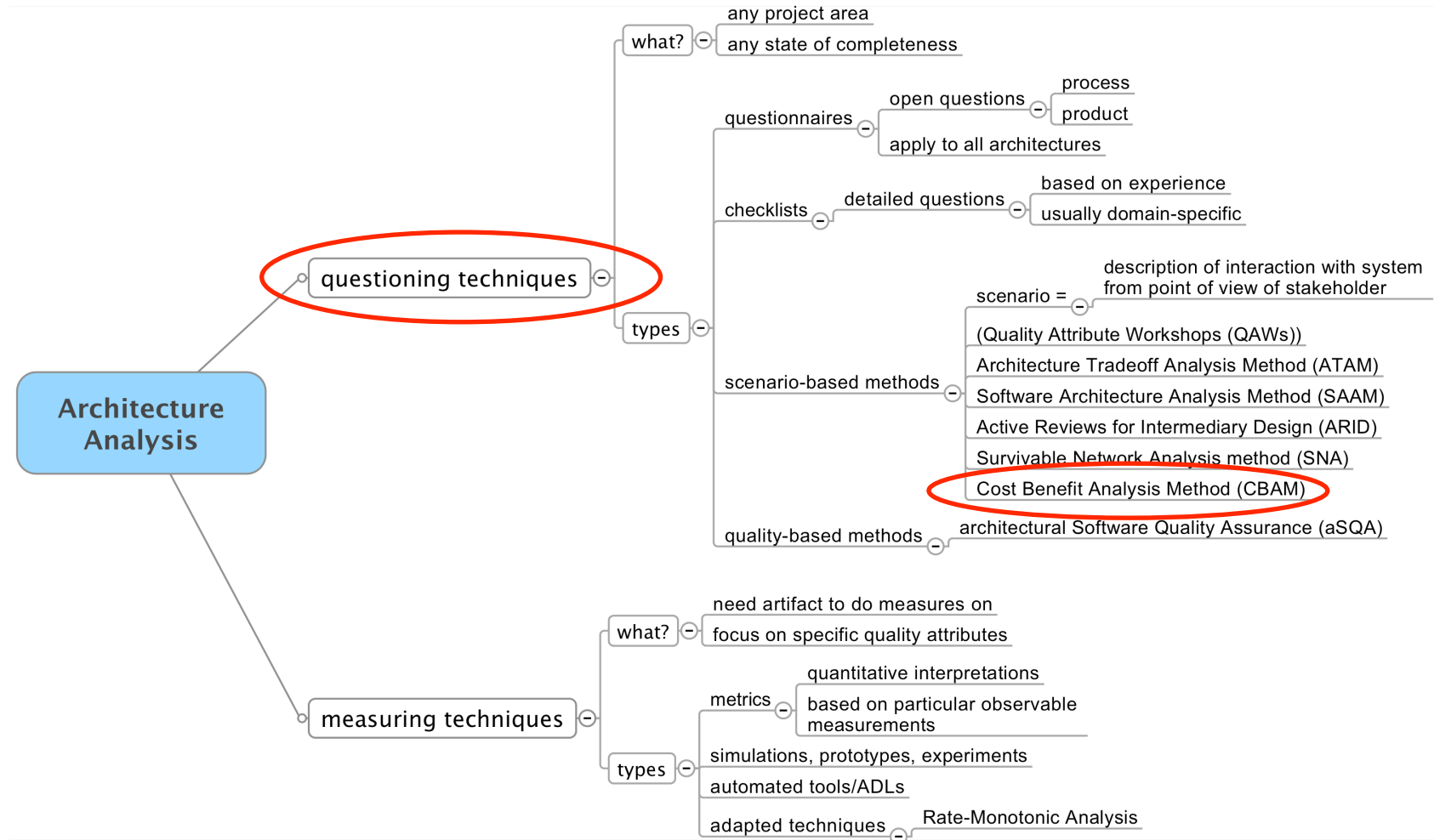




Architecture Evaluation

Cost Benefit Analysis Method (CBAM)

Overview





A set of architectural approaches/decisions/tactics/... can be applied

- Add a redundant Web server?
- Manage event rate towards Inventory?
- Adhere to standard SQL?

Resources for implementing decisions are finite

- We need to choose?
- Criteria?



Cost Benefit Analysis Method (CBAM)

Economics-based approach to architecture decision analysis

- Benefit of an architectural strategy, B_i
 - Weighted and summed individual utility of strategy
- Cost of architectural strategy, C_i
- Return On Investment (ROI) for each strategy

$$R_i = \frac{B_i}{C_i}$$

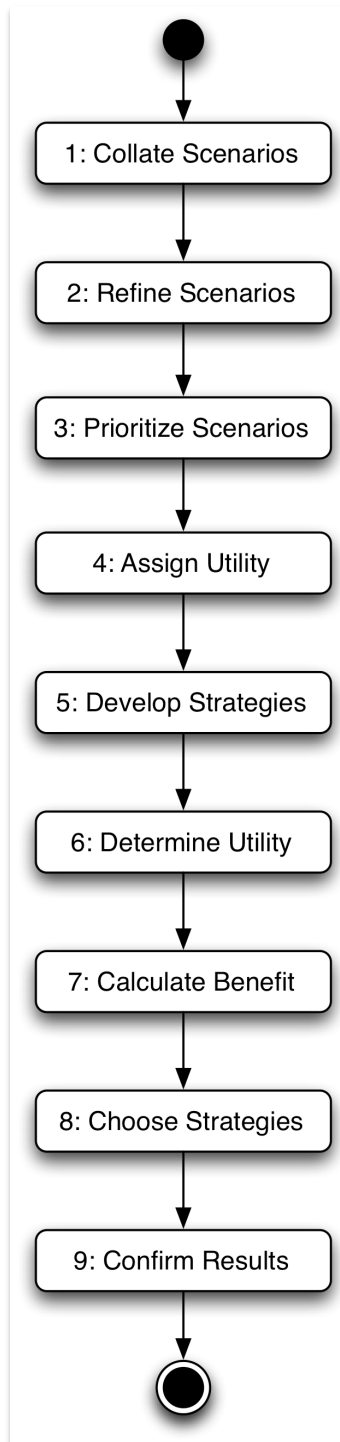
- Prioritize based on R_i

May follow an ATAM evaluation

- Uses a number of artefacts produced in an ATAM evaluation
 - Business drivers
 - Scenarios
 - Architectural approaches

CBAM Steps

S U N I V E R S I T E T



1. Collate Scenarios

- Collect a set of scenarios (e.g., from ATAM)
- Choose 1/3 based on importance according to business goals

2. Refine Scenarios

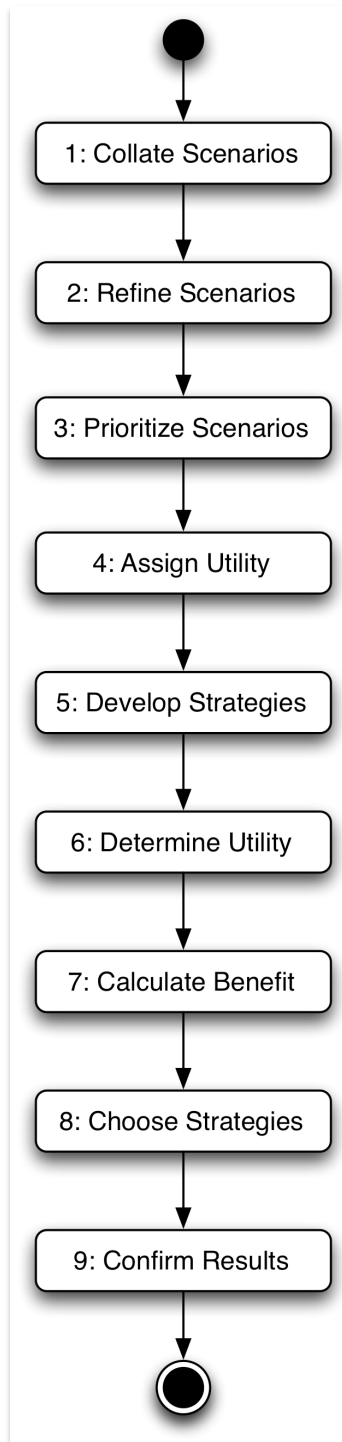
- Focus on stimulus-response measures
- Elicit worst-case, current, desired, and best-case response levels for each scenario

3. Prioritize Scenarios

- 100 votes for each stakeholder for scenarios
- Top scenario is assigned weight 1.0 – the rest a weight relative to that

CBAM Steps

S U N I V E R S I T E T



4. Assign Utility

- Determine utility for each quality attribute response level for scenarios

5. Develop Strategies

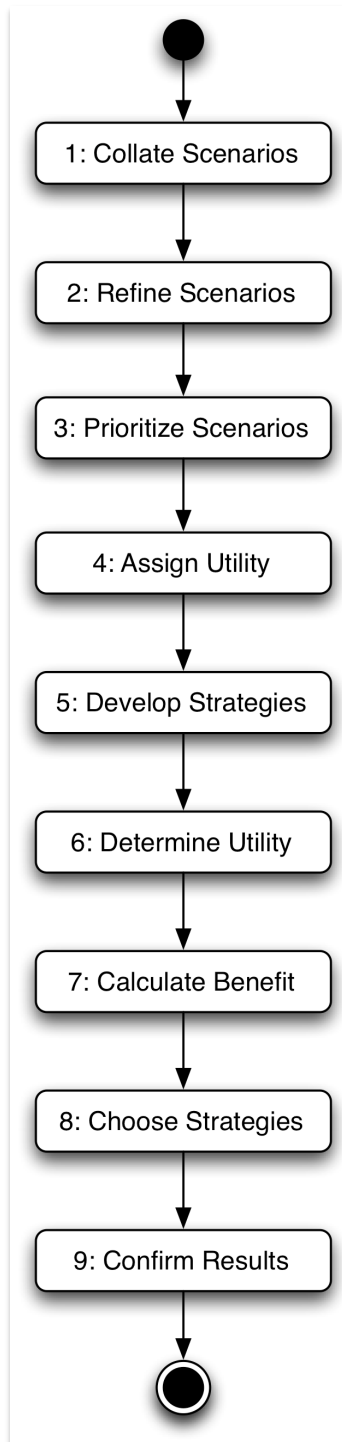
- Develop strategies that address scenarios
- Determine expected resulting response level

6. Determine Utility

- Determine utility for strategy based on extrapolation

CBAM Steps

S U N I V E R S I T E T



7. Calculate Benefit

- Normalize utility increase with weights of scenarios to get benefit
- Sum benefits for each scenario to get total benefit of strategy

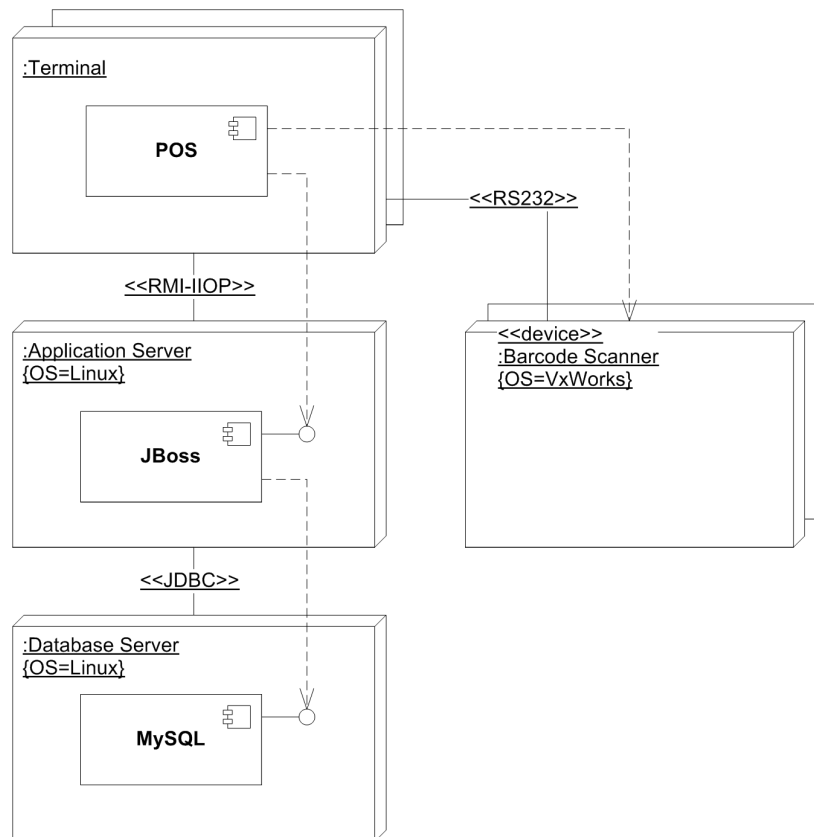
8. Choose Strategies

- Determine cost and schedule implications of each strategy
- Calculate ROI as a ratio between benefit and cost
- Choose strategies according to rank

9. Confirm Results

- Consider alignment with business goals

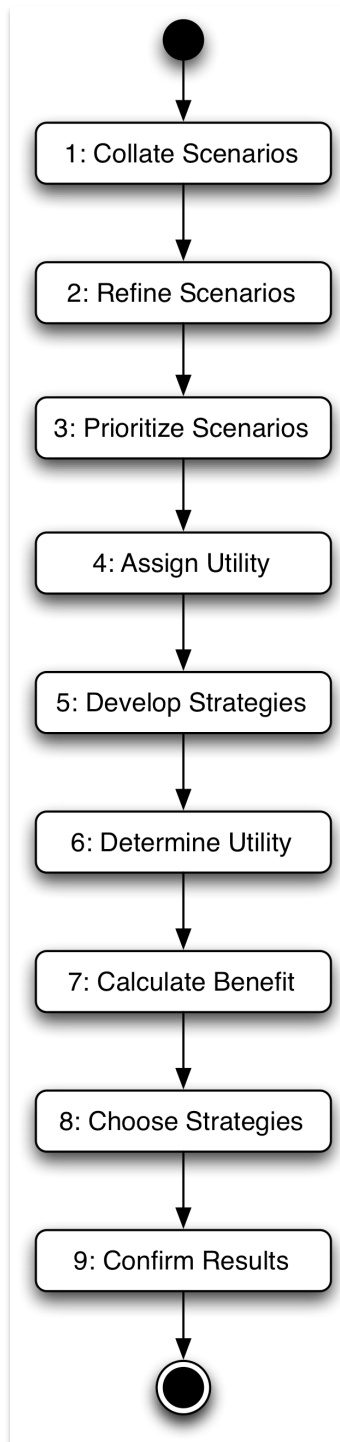
Example: POS Again



1. Collate Scenarios

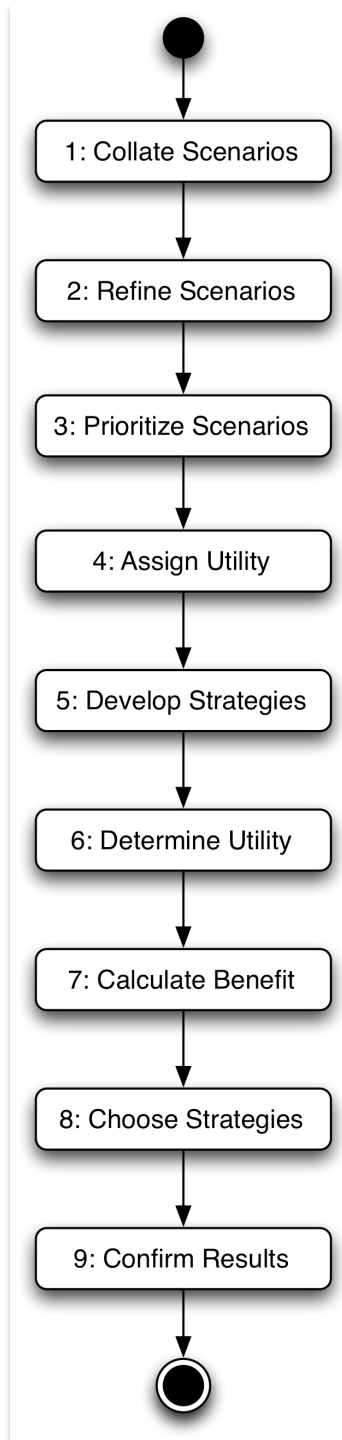
S U N I V E R S I T E T

Scenario	Scenario Description
1	The barcode scanner fails; continue in degraded mode
2	The inventory system fails and the failure is detected
3	The POS system should be extended to handle “supermarket” domains as well as “small shop” domains
4	The POS systems scans a new item; item is looked up, price updated



2. Refine Scenarios

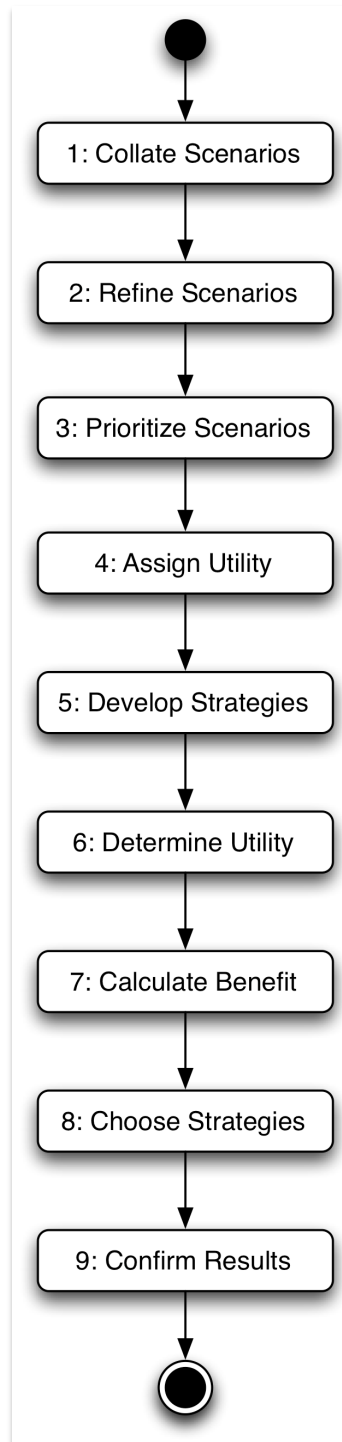
S U N I V E R S I T E T



Response Goals				
Scenario	Worst	Current	Desired	Best
1	0 sec	0 sec	5 min	60 min
2	Never	Never	3 sec	2,5 sec
3	2 years	1 year	6 months	2 months
4	20 sec	4 sec	2 sec	0,5 sec

3. Prioritize Scenarios

S U N I V E R S I T E T

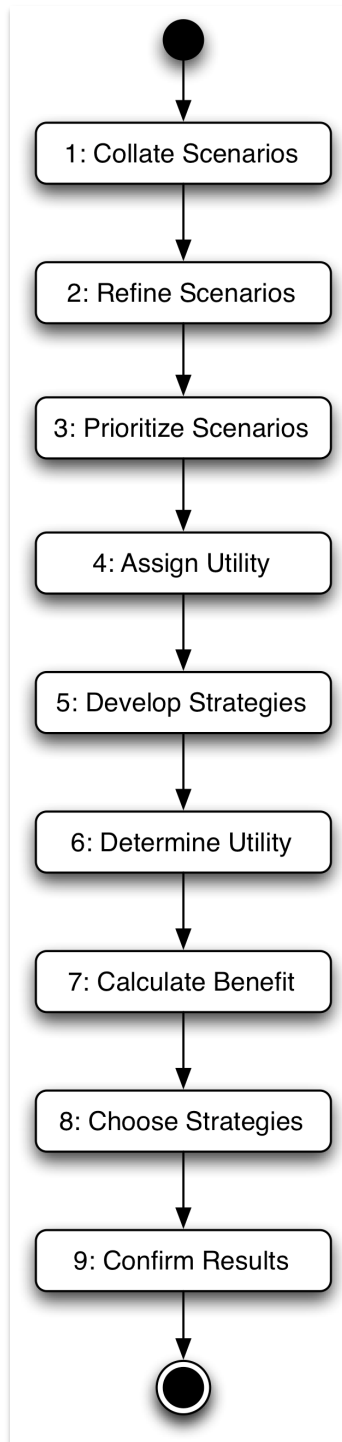


Response Goals					
Scenario	Votes	Worst	Current	Desired	Best
1	75	0 sec	0 sec	5 min	60 min
2	50	Never	Never	3 sec	2,5 sec
3	100	2 years	1 year	6 months	2 months
4	75	20 sec	4 sec	2 sec	0,5 sec

4. Assign Utility

S U N I V E R S I T E T

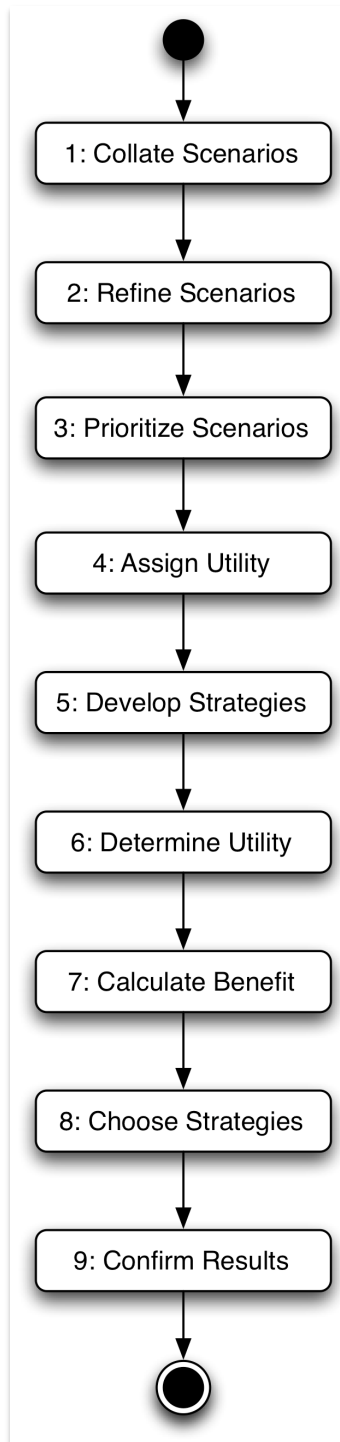
Utility Scores					
Scenario	Votes	Worst	Current	Desired	Best
1	75	10	10	60	100
2	100	0	0	85	100
3	50	10	40	80	90
4	75	0	20	90	100



5. Develop Strategies

S U N I V E R S I T E T

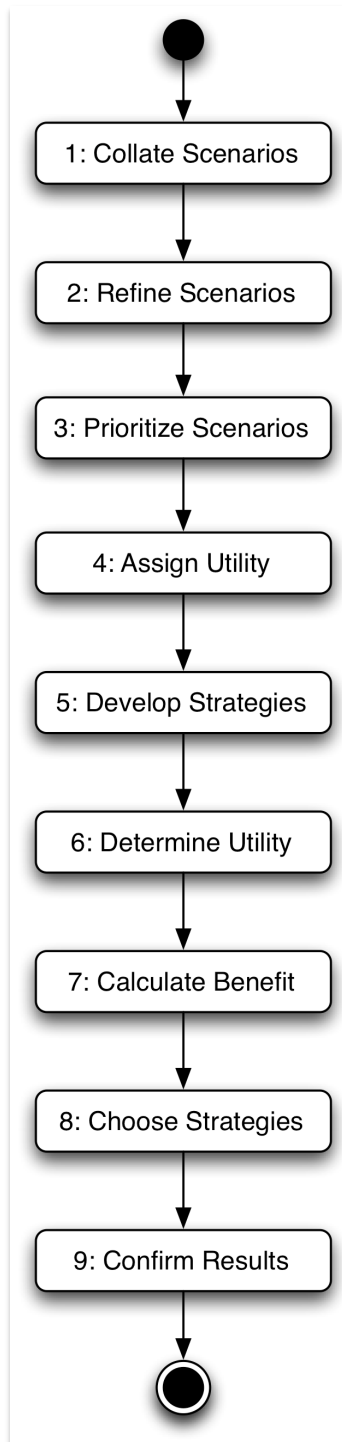
Strategy	Name	Scenarios Affected	Current Response	Expected Response
1	Heartbeat and cache	1	0 sec	5 min
		2	Never	3 sec
		4	4 sec	1 sec
2	Virtual machine	3	1 year	3 months
		4	4 sec	6 sec
3	Concurrency	4	4 sec	2 sec



6. Determine Utility

S U N I V E R S I T E T

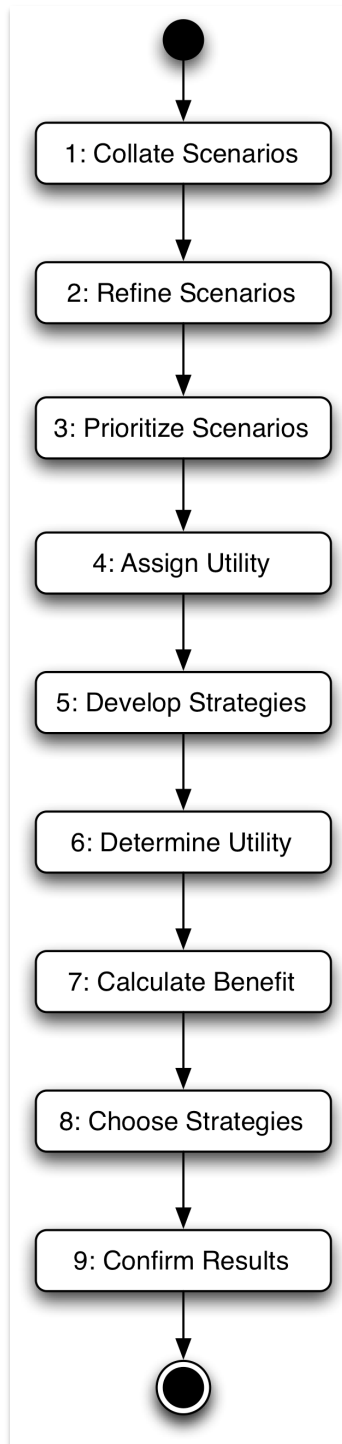
Strategy	Name	Scenarios Affected	Current Utility	Expected Utility
1	Heartbeat and cache	1	10	60
		2	0	100
		4	20	90
2	Virtual machine	3	40	95
		4	20	10
3	Concurrency	4	20	85



7. Calculate Benefits

S U N I V E R S I T E T

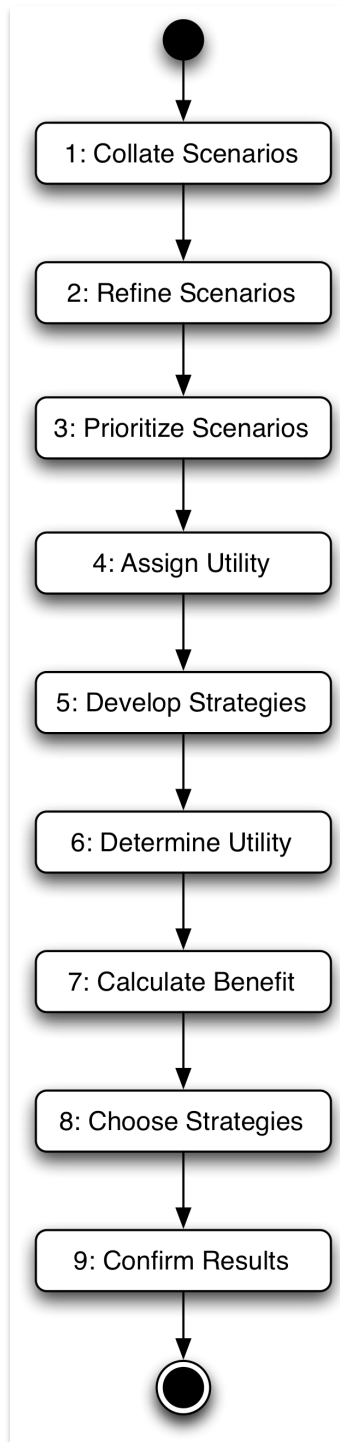
Strategy	Scenario Affected	Scenario Weight	Benefit	Normalized Benefit	Total Benefit
1	1	75	50	3750	14000
	2	50	100	5000	
	4	75	70	5250	
2	3	100	55	5500	4750
	4	75	-10	-750	
3	4	75	65	4875	4875



8. Choose Strategies

S U N I V E R S I T E T

Strategy	Strategy Cost	Total Benefit	Strategy ROI	Strategy Rank
1	200	14000	70	2
2	1200	4750	3,96	3
3	40	4875	121,86	1





A ranking of design decisions with respect to ROI

Provides support for structured decision making

Side effects

- Discussions of costs and benefits
- Clarification of scenarios and requirements



Economy-based approach to evaluation of architectural strategies

- Architectural strategy = set of design decisions

Requires

- Business drivers
- Precise scenarios
- Architectural strategies
- Cost model

Result

- Ranking of architectural strategies according to ROI