Architecting Software the SEI Way

Essential Steps Toward Mastery

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Software Architecture Fundamentals:
Technical, Business, and Social Influences

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See his full bio at:
www.sei.cmu.edu/go/architecting-software-the-sei-way

Research, Technology, and System Solutions (RTSS) Program

Vision

- Enable assured and flexible system capabilities at all scales.

Mission

- Focus on the structure and behavior of software-reliant systems

Portfolio of RTSS Program Work

Initiatives

- Architecture-Centric Engineering
- System of Systems Practice
- System of Systems Software Assurance
- Product Line Practice

Cross-Cutting Efforts

- Concept Lab
- Integrating Solutions
- Ultra-Large-Scale Systems

Independent Research and Development

Today's Topics

- What is Software Architecture?
- Why is Software Architecture Important?
- Which Requirements Are Most Important To Architectural Design?
- What Else Influences Software Architecture?

I'll take questions at the end of the presentation.

Polling Question #1

How Much Do You Know?

a) I know a whole lot about software architecture

b) I know enough about software architecture to get by

c) I know very little about software architecture

d) What the heck is software architecture?

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Many Definitions for Software Architecture

Pandey: the blueprint of the various framework components that coordinate together to satisfy the design guidelines of a specific domain

Ramanujam: an iterative framework between software components required to meet the stated objectives of the business, in terms of cost to develop/maintain the software components, time to market, and life expectancy of the components

Alfred: Software architecture consists of the rules and principles for how a system is decomposed into its component parts, the rationale for how responsibilities are allocated among those parts, and the policies and mechanisms that coordinate the interactions between those parts as they collaborate to fulfill the purpose of the system. Software architecture is at once the partitioning of a system into its significant elements, and the organization and integration of those elements into a cohesive whole.

Adabala: a style that is proven scientifically and adopted by the engineering discipline, with which software is developed so as to sustain and adopt to the growth needs of the industry from time to time…

ANSI/IEEE: the fundamental organization of a system, embodied in its components, their relationships to each other and the environment, and the principles governing its design and evolution

Mulvaney: a set of implementation elements together with the mechanisms through which they collaborate to provide the system's required functionality

Rittenmeyer: the mapping from the problem space to the solution space where the problem space is devoid of implementation concerns and the solution space is the sum total of all implementation concerns

RUP: the set of significant decisions about the organization of a software system, the selection of the structural elements and their interfaces by which the system is composed, together with their behavior as specified in the collaborations among those elements, the composition of these structural and behavioral elements into progressively larger subsystems, and the architectural style that guides this organization---these elements and their interfaces, their collaborations, and their composition

Ahmed: a coherent set of abstract patterns, or principles, guiding the design of each aspect of a large software system…

Matthaeus: A configurable skeleton of any kind of software beast on which you hang implementation specific muscle to make it live

Software Engineering Institute: the structure or structures of the system, which comprise the software elements, the externally visible properties of those elements, and the relationships among them

Some Things Remain Certain - 1

Software architecture

- is an abstraction that describes software elements
- addresses the roles, responsibilities, behaviors and properties of software elements
- addresses the relationships between software elements
- shows what software elements provide to and require from each other
- shows the relationship to non-software elements
- is described from many different perspectives

Some Things Remain Certain - 2

Every software system has an architecture.

A software architecture is not inherently good or bad.

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Why Is Software Architecture Important?

It's a vehicle for communication.

It's a manifestation of earliest design decisions that

- defines implementation constraints
- relates to organizational structure
- provides the basis for project artifacts and activities
- permits/precludes achieving requirements
- allows us to predict system qualities
- allows us to control complexity
- allows us to reason about and manage change
- allows us to develop a skeletal system
- provides a sound basis for cost and schedule estimates

It's a transferable, reusable abstraction.

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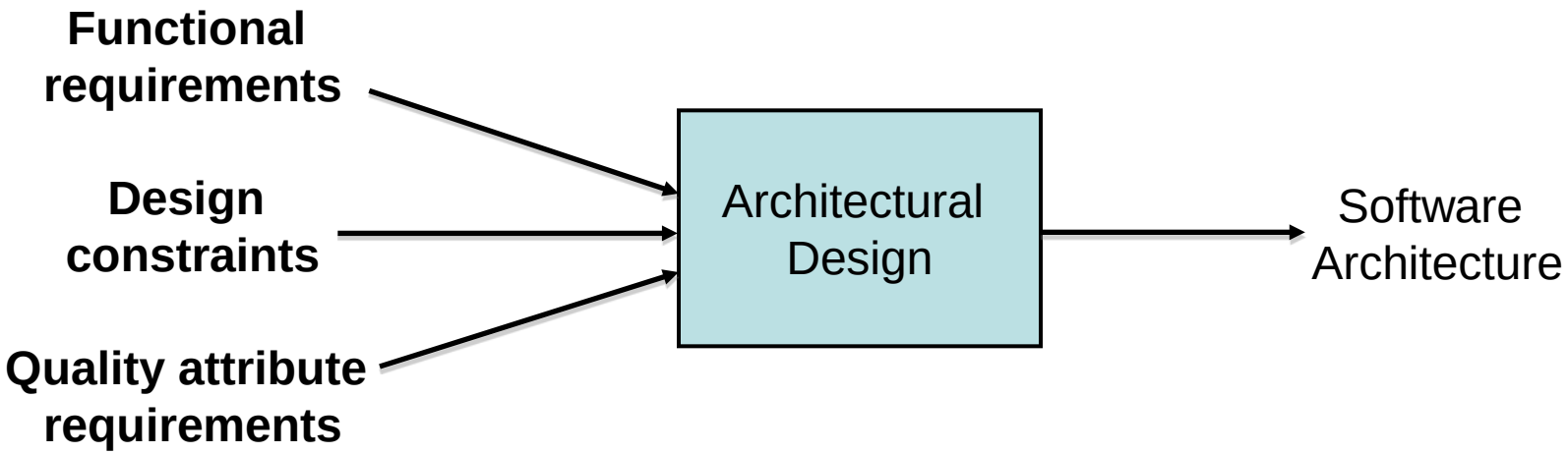
Which Requirements Are Most Important to Architectural Design?



What determines whether these requirements are met?

Which requirements are the most important when it comes to structuring an architecture?

Something to Consider

What's wrong with designing a system that has one big source module, one big object module, and one big executable as long as it functions properly?

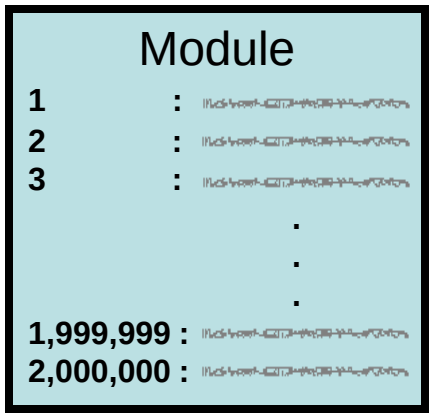
buildability

modifiability

testability

complexity

maintainability



portability

reliability

distributability

availability

reusability

Others?

Which requirements do you think would be negatively impacted by this "design"?

Here's the Point!

If functionality is the only thing that matters, any software architecture will do!

It's the requirements that are above and beyond functionality that require us to structure an architecture. They include:

- design constraints
- quality attributes

Requirements Elicitation

Eliciting functional requirements and design constraints

Yet these are critical to architectural design

Eliciting quality attribute requirements

Good Job

Bad Job

Difficulties in Eliciting Quality Attribute Requirements

Non-Operational requirements

- "The system must be easy to use."
- "The system must have high performance."
- "The system must be portable."

Debating the quality attribute to which a system behavior belongs

- "The system must process 10,000 messages per second."

Vocabulary variations

- Everyone knows what "high performance" means, right?

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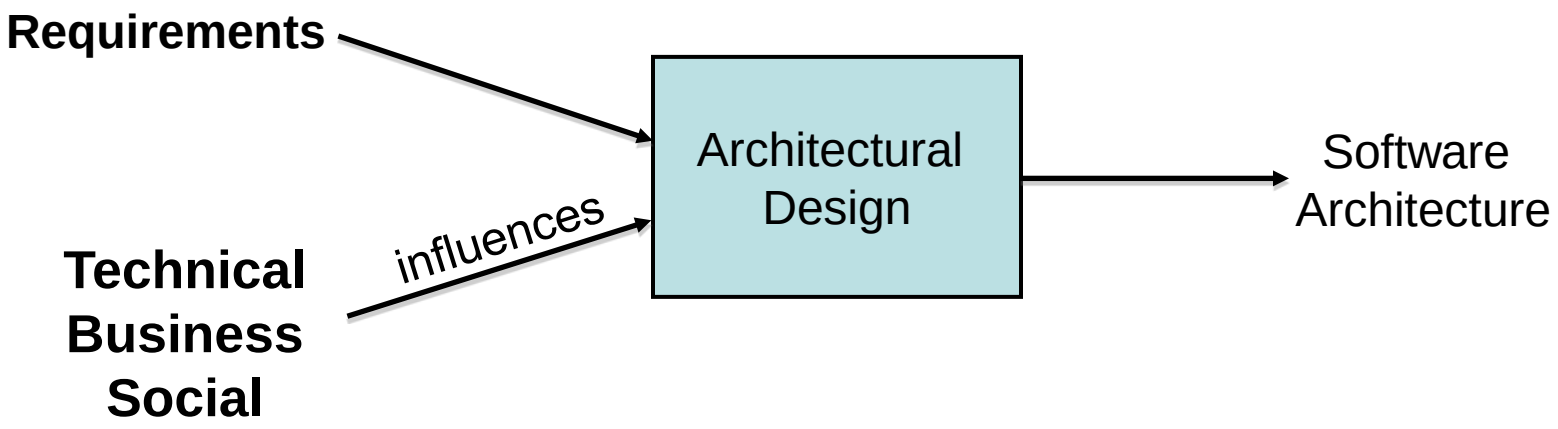
Other Influences on the Architecture



Software architecture is influenced by the technical, business, and social environment.

Examples of Other Influences

Stakeholders

- customers, users, managers, marketing, developers, maintainers, etc.

Development organization

- immediate and long term business goals
- organizational structure

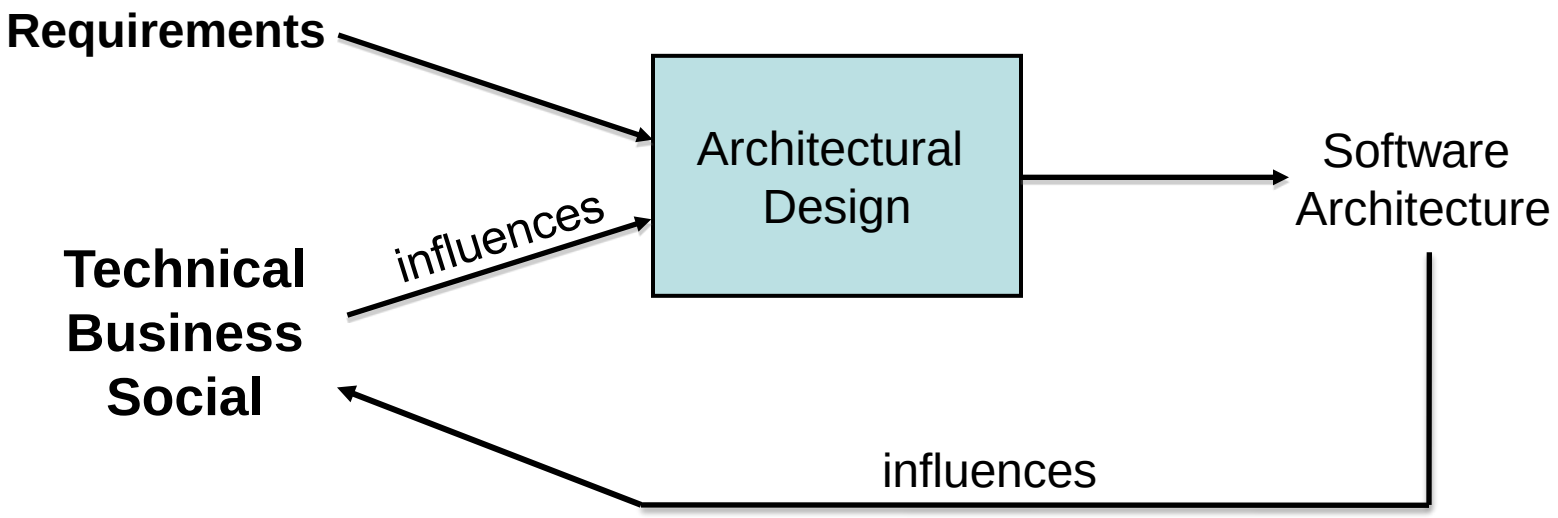
Technical environment

- object oriented, WWW, intelligent agents, EJB, service oriented, J2EE, thin client, .NET, etc.

Background and experience

- architect and organizational experience
- education and training

What Architecture Influences



An architecture can influence the technical, business, and social environment.

Examples of What Architecture Can Influence

Development organization

- structure, goals, artifacts, etc.

Stakeholder requirements

- demand for similar features, existing components and system

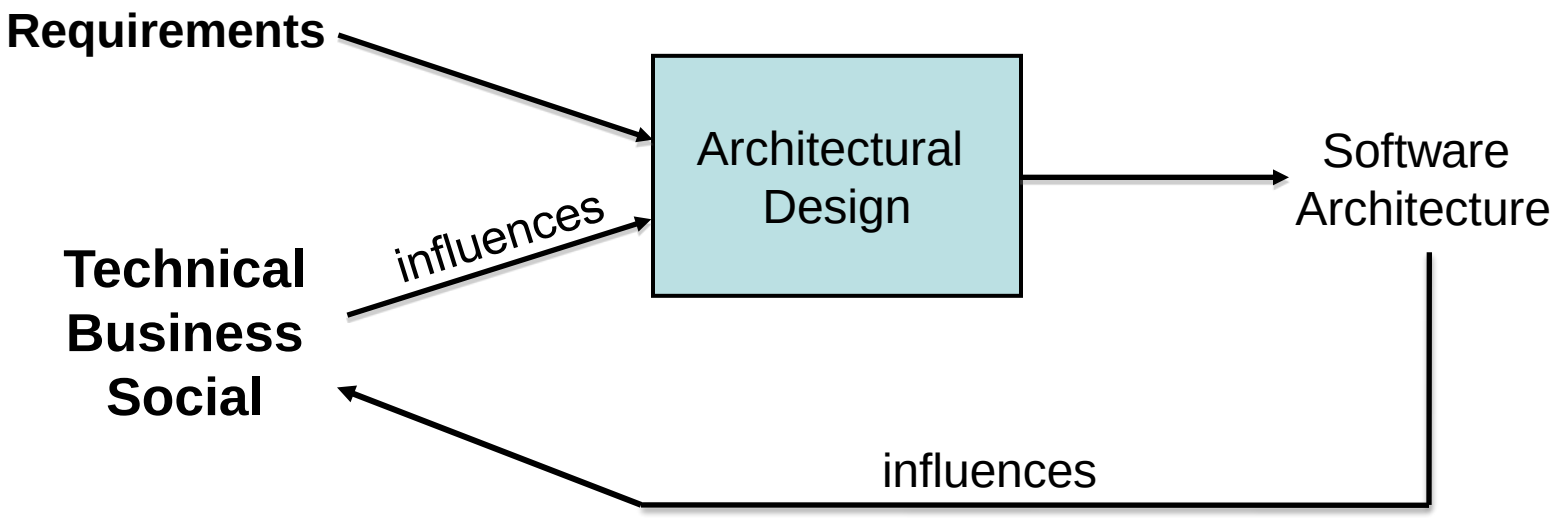
Technical environment

- relational databases, WWW, service oriented architectures, etc.

Background and experience

- promote approaches that have been successful
- reject approaches that have failed

Understanding These Influences



Understanding this cycle of influences helps us to plan for and manage change throughout the lifetime of a system.

Conclusion

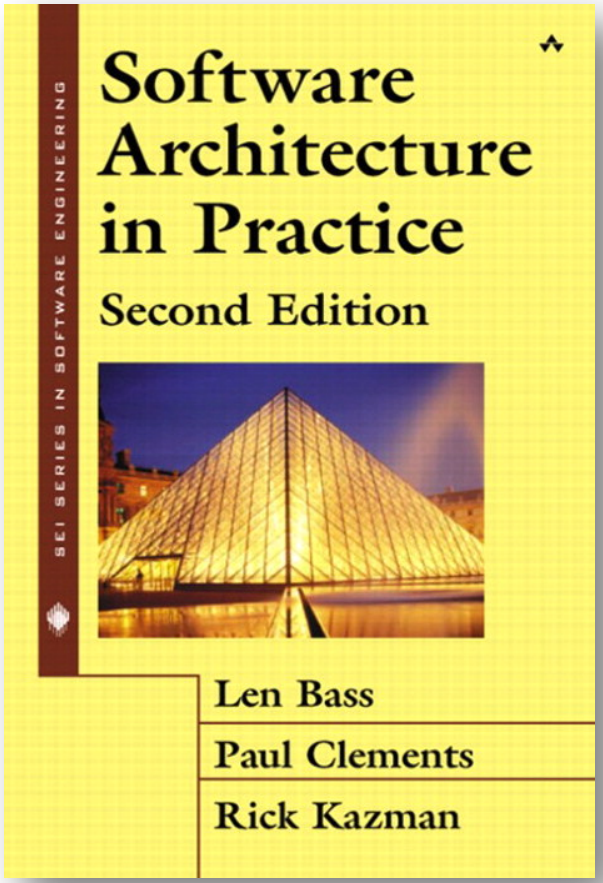
Software architecture is important!

Every software system has an architecture!

Quality attribute requirements are critical!

Requirements aren’t the only things that influence software architectures!

For More Information



Software Architecture in Practice, 2nd edition written by Len Bass, Paul Clements, & Rick Kazman and published by Addison-Wesley as part of the SEI Series in Software Engineering

Other information is provided at http://www.sei.cmu.edu/architecture/.

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SATURN 2012

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As projects continue to grow in scale and complexity, effective collaboration across geographical, cultural, and technical boundaries is increasingly prevalent and essential to system success. SATURN 2012 will explore the theme of “Architecture: Catalyst for Collaboration.”