





Software Architecture Using Viewpoints and Perspectives

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Defining Software Architecture



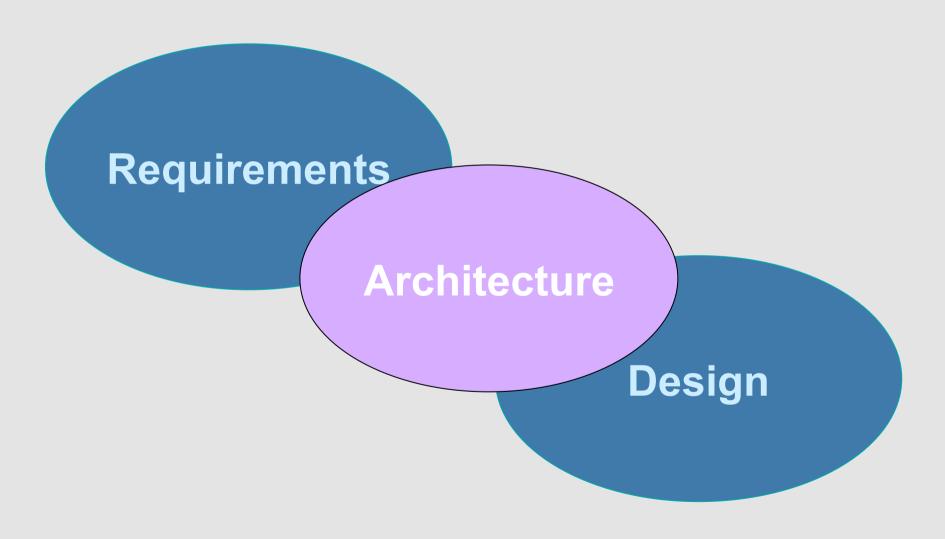
A common definition ...

The software architecture of a program or computing system is the **structure** or structures of the system, which comprise software **elements** the externally visible **qualities** of those elements, and the **relationships** among them

Len Bass, Paul Clements and Rick Kazman (SEI) Software Architecture in Practice, 2nd Edition

Role of Software Architecture

A crucial bridge between requirements and design



Software Architecture and Quality Properties

The non-functional system characteristics ("-illities")

- Performance, Efficiency, Security, Availability, ...

Quality properties are crucial to stakeholders

- Slow functions don't get used
- Unavailable systems cause business interruption
- Security problems cause headlines

Yet quality properties are often an after-thought

Addressing quality properties is a key architectural task

- Understanding "real" stakeholder needs & required tradeoffs
- Often expensive to "retro-fit"

The Software Architecture Problem



Why software architecture is difficult

- Multi-dimensional problem
- Diverse stakeholder community to serve
- Making trade-offs inherent in the process
- Often no one "right" answer

Architecture practice today is largely ad-hoc

- Little standardisation in description
- Difficult to compare and discuss alternatives
- Unclear how to structure architectural activities
- No framework for handling quality properties

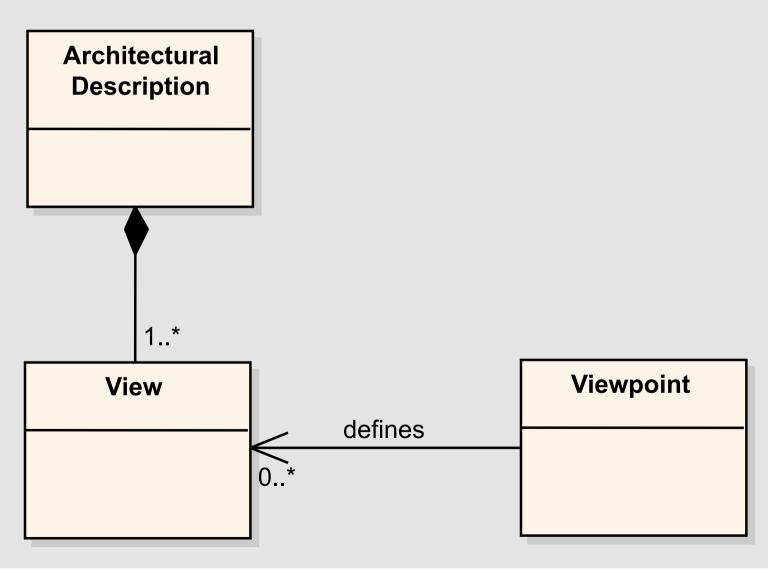
Architectural Viewpoints



Dealing with architectural structure

- Decompose the architectural description into views
 - Each view addresses one aspect of the architectural structure
- Guide the development of each view via a viewpoint
 - The viewpoint contains proven practice, pitfalls, etc.
- Well understood approach
 - RUP/Kruchten "4+1"
 - Siemens set
 - RM-ODP set
 - Rozanski & Woods set
- Approach standardised by IEEE standard 1471 (2000)

Inter-relationships



Example viewpoint set

- Functional: elements, connectors, interfaces
- Information: entities, constraints, relationship, ownership, usage
- Concurrency: processes, threads, coordination, element mapping
- Development: layers, module structure, standard design, codeline
- Deployment: hardware, network, dependencies, process mapping
- Operational: installation, migration, administration, support

[Rozanski and Woods; "Software Systems Architecture" – Addison Wesley, 2005]

Viewpoints provide

- A store of knowledge and experience
- A guide to the architect
- Templates to guide the process

Views provide

- A structure for description
- A separation of concerns
- Improved stakeholder communication

Limitations of viewpoints

- Quality properties are critical
- Viewpoints typically don't consider quality properties
- Quality properties usually need cross-viewpoint consideration
- Viewpoints may lead to late consideration of quality properties



Dealing with quality properties

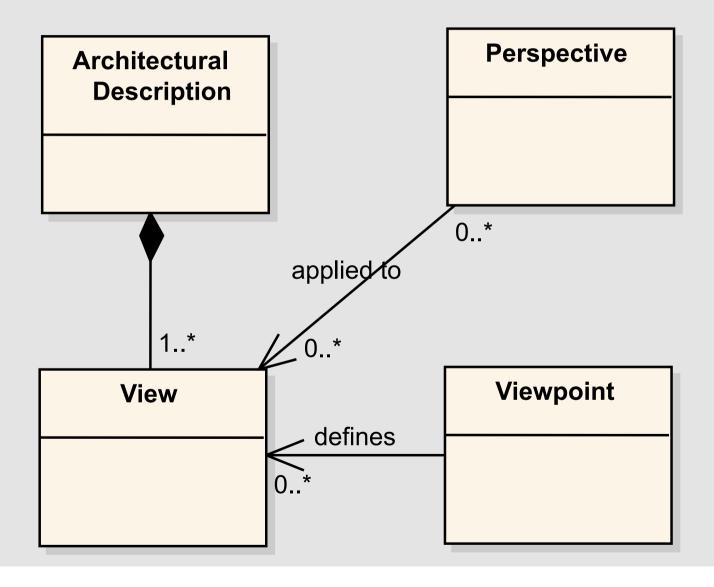
- Use perspectives to guide the architect in achieving the required quality properties
 - Each perspective addresses one major quality property
- The perspectives guide changes to the *views*
- A new approach, compatible with viewpoints
 - Related to SEI's "tactics" work

Defining perspectives

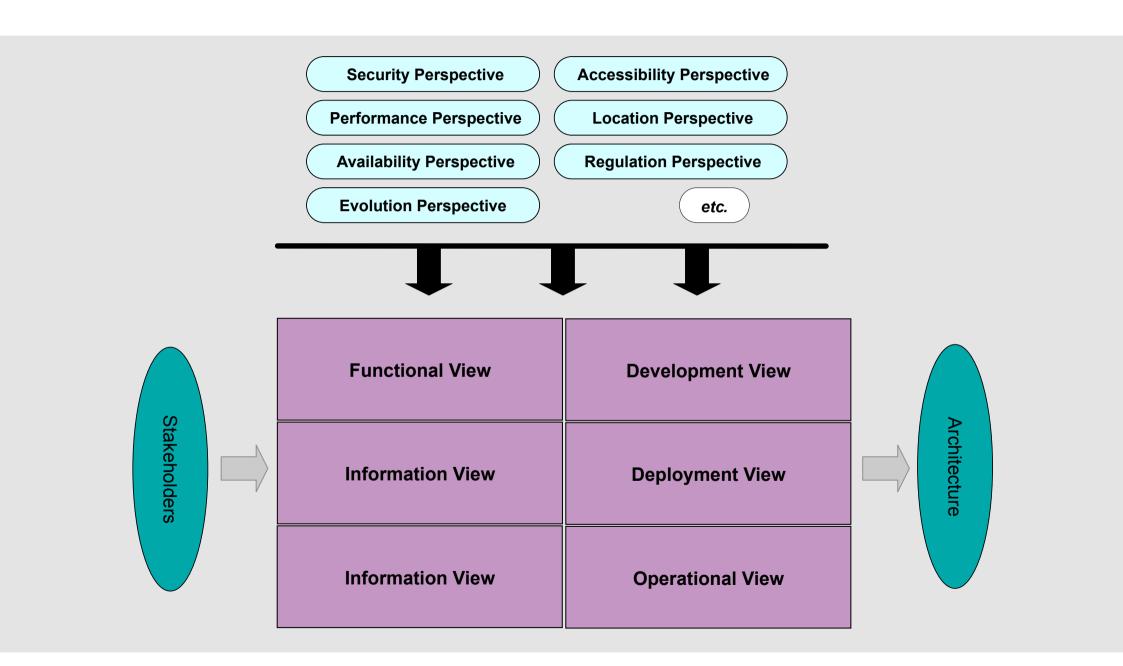
Architectural perspective is a collection of activities, checklists, tactics and guidelines to guide the process of ensuring that a system exhibits a particular set of closely related quality properties that require consideration across a number of the system's architectural views.

Rozanski and Woods, 2005

Adding perspectives to the inter-relationships



Using Viewpoints with Perspectives



Our initial core set

- Performance and Scalability
- Security
- Availability and Resilience
- Evolution
- Also: Location, I18N, Usability, Regulation, ...

Different sets in different domains

Performance and Scalability

- Concerns: processing volume, response time, responsiveness, throughput, predictability
- **Techniques**: performance requirements definition, performance modelling, workload characterisation

Security

- **Concerns**: authentication, authorisation, confidentiality, integrity, accountability, availability, intrusion detection, recovery
- **Techniques**: threat identification, threat assessment, vulnerability analysis, application of security technology

Availability and Resilience

- Concerns: classes of service, planned / unplanned downtime, mean time between failures, mean time to repair, disaster recovery, redundancy, clustering, failover
- **Techniques**: MTBF and MTTR prediction, availability schedules, availability models, availability technology application

Evolution

- **Concerns**: flexibility, extensibility, functional evolution, deployment evolution, integration evolution
- Techniques: design for change, architectural assessment, configuration management, automated testing, build and release management

Summary

Viewpoints and Perspectives can

- Provide a framework for sharing knowledge
 - Viewpoints guide design of structures
 - Perspectives guide design for quality properties
- Act as a store of architectural knowledge
 - Document proven practice
 - Help standardise language and approach
 - Help to standardise languages and approaches
- Act as a tutorial for new architects
- Act as a guide for working architects
- Act as aide-memoir for experienced architects

More Information

Software Systems Architecture: Working With Stakeholders Using Viewpoints and Perspectives

Nick Rozanski and Eoin Woods Addison Wesley 2005

http://www.viewpoints-and-perspectives.info

