

History and Future of Software Architecture

A CS 718 Lecture

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The Early Culprit

The GOTO Statement

Indispensible Low Level Abstraction in Assembly Language or Machine Language

But
Havoc

in

High Level Programming
Languages

Ho

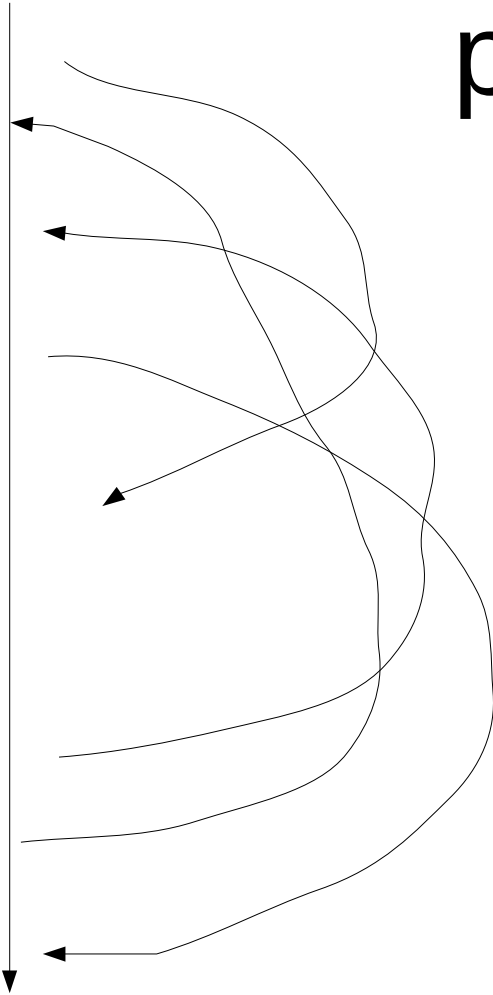
w

prog rams

Lo

ok

ed



Hey, I have seen
it in Linux Sources!



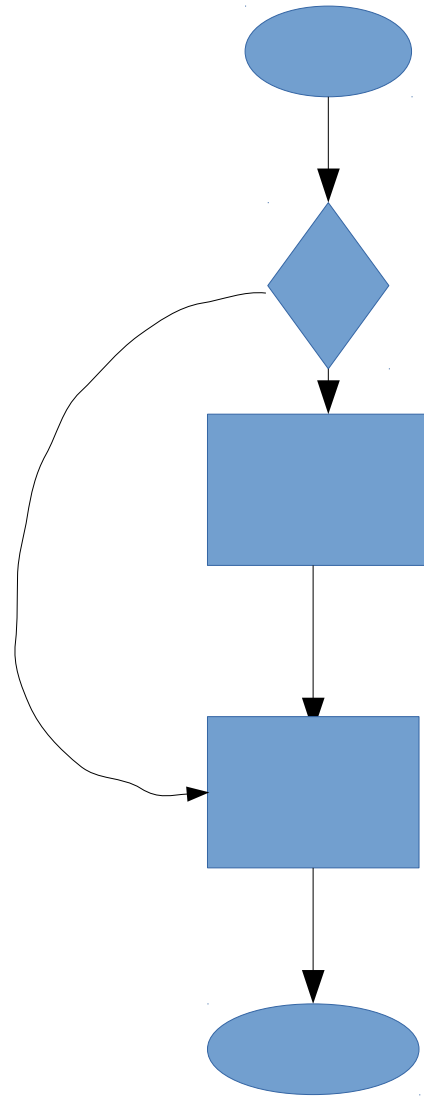
It's

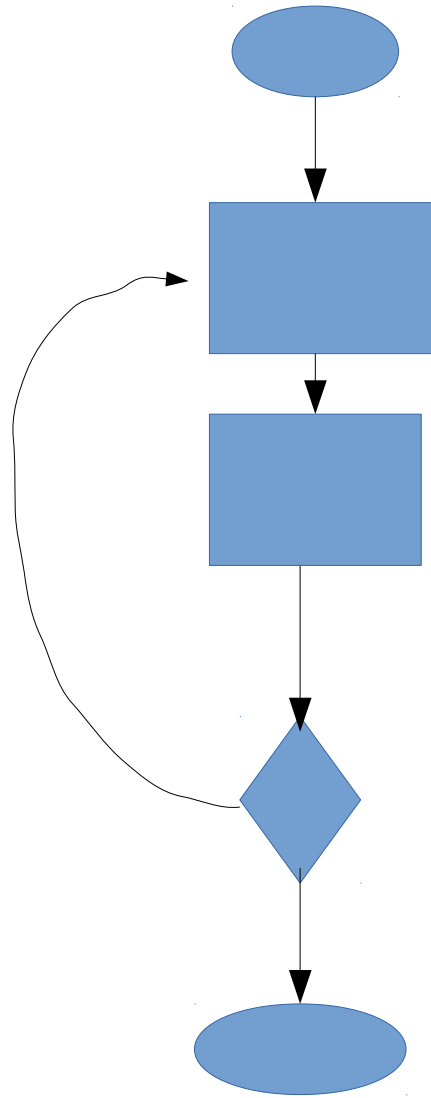
Solution

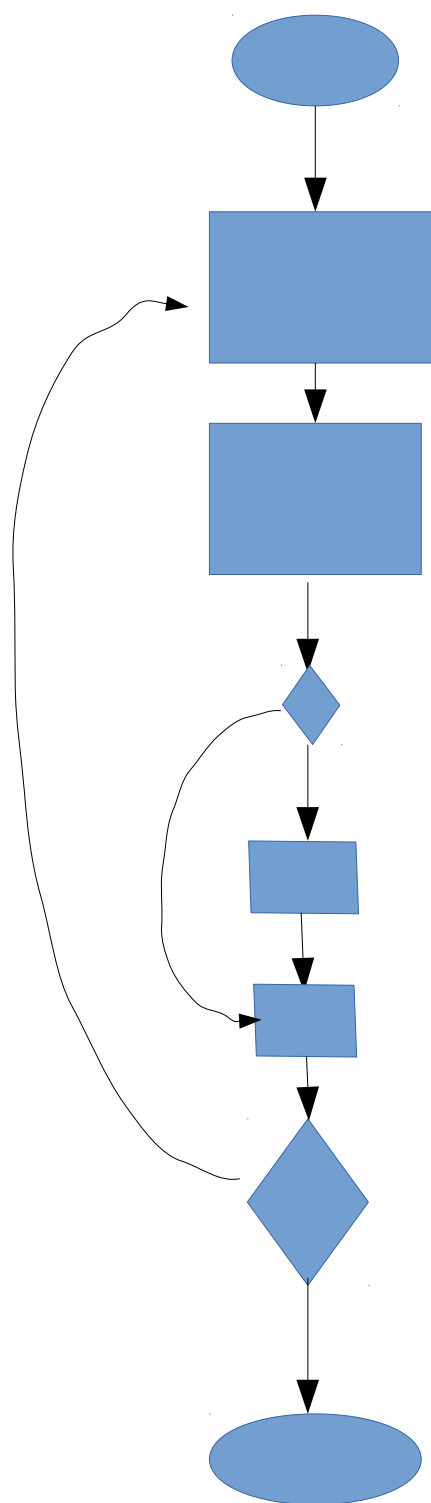
Was

Structured

Programming







But the
Programs
got

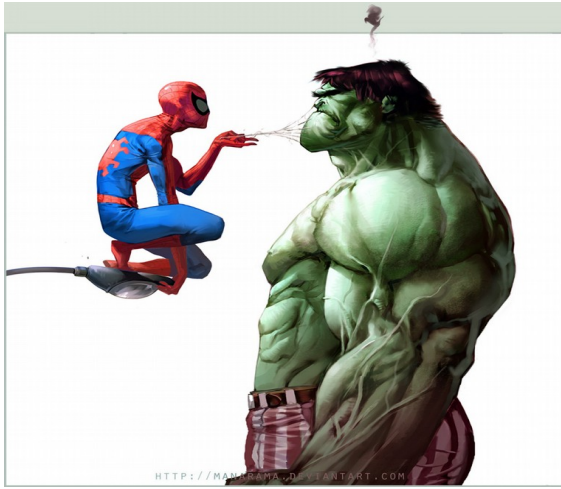
bigger

and

bigger



New Abstractions were needed to Manage them



When you meet the right woman,
She can stop the rage & pain.



What Were they?

Functions, Procedures and Modules

Libraries

Classes and Objects

Interfaces and Components

Services
... and so on

The Birth and Growth of Methodologies

Structured Methodology

ER

DFD

Modularity

Cohesion

Coupling

and

the Waterfall Model

The Object Oriented Software Development Methodologies

Peter Coad - Patterns

Yourdon – OOA

Rebecca Wirfs Brock - OOD

Kent Beck and Cunningham's CRC

Booch- OOD

Jacobson- USE CASES

Rumbaugh - OMT

...

The UML

Revolved around
Classes

Aggregation

Association

Inheritance

Membership

Then came a Major Contribution to
Software Architecture

Design Patterns

Architecture Outgrew Products into Processes and Roles

Patterns in other fields of software design

Networking patterns

Distributed computing patterns

Parallelism patterns

Documentation patterns

Coding patterns

Testing patterns

Requirements patterns

SA book from CMU,
POSA

Volume 1

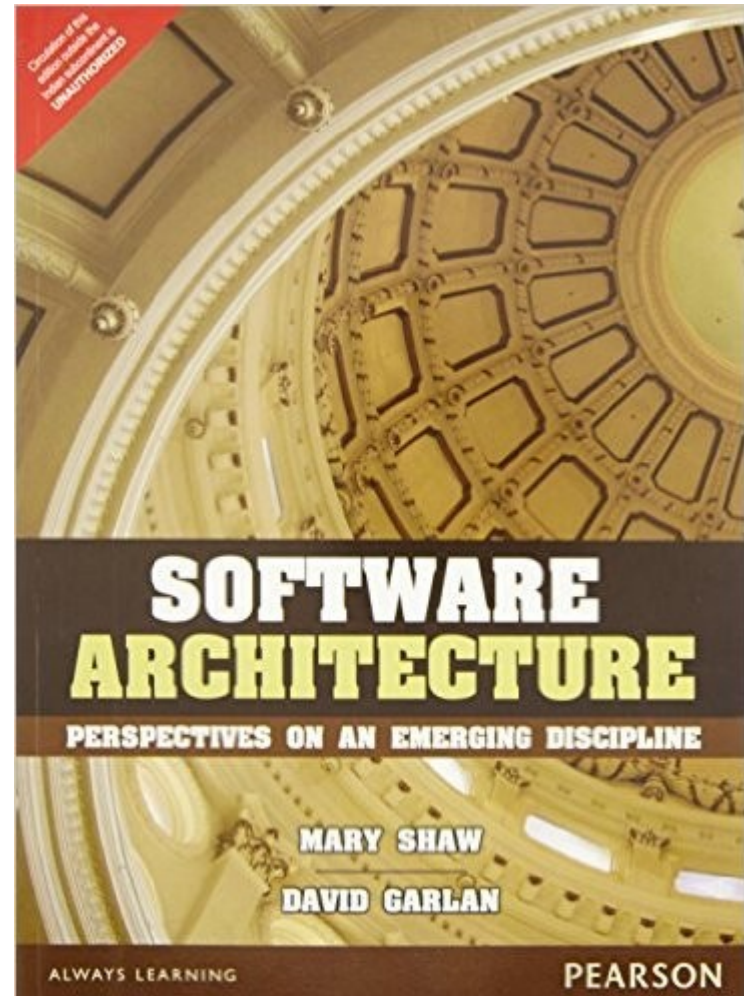
Pattern-Oriented Software Architecture

A System of Patterns

Frank Buschmann
Regine Meunier
Hans Rohnert
Peter Sommerlad
Michael Stal

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Anti-patterns

what is to be avoided

Refactoring patterns

the restructuring

utility in on-the-fly software development (Agile methods)

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Anti Patterns

Refactoring Software, Architectures,
and Projects in Crisis



William H. Brown Raphael C. Malveau
Hays W. "Skip" McCormick III Thomas J. Mowbray

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REFACTORING

IMPROVING THE DESIGN
OF EXISTING CODE

MARTIN FOWLER

With Contributions by **Kent Beck, John Brant,
William Opdyke, and Don Roberts**

Foreword by **Erich Gamma**
Object Technology International Inc.



What really is
software architecture?

Then came
Zachmann's Model from IBM

Rule 1:

Columns have no order

Rule 2:

Each column has a simple, basic model

Rule 3:

Basic model of each column is unique

Rule 4:

Each row represents a distinct view

Rule 5:

















































Each cell is unique

Rule 6:

Combining the cells in one row forms a complete description from that view

Rule 7:

The logic is recursive

								
		What	How	Where	Who	When	Why	
	Scope							Scope
	Business Model							Business Model
	System Model							System Model
	Technology Model							Technology Model
	Detailed Representations							Detailed Representations
	Functioning Enterprise							Functioning Enterprise
		What	How	Where	Who	When	Why	

Agents
Objects
Processes
Classes
Modules
Services
Components
Files
Functions
Calls

Processors
Machines
Networks
Connecting
Devices
Interfaces
Servers
Cloud
Databases

Distribution
Parallelism
Security
Availability
Fault
Tolerance
Response
Heterogeneity
Speed
Look

Usability
Reusability
Adaptability
Configurability
Reconfigurability
Evolvability
Understandability
Tractability
Serviceability

...

Administrators
Programmers
Bug fixers
Owners
Developers
Bug Reporters..

Distribution
Parallelism
Security
Availability

How to you
conceptualize all this?

What models do you build?

Will it not soon go out of control if
you don't!

Some concerns addressed by Architectural Patterns

Some concerns addressed by
Architectural Description Languages

Some concerns addressed by
Formal Specification Languages
and Tools

Some concerns addressed by Architecture Evaluation Frameworks

Remember ..

What?

We are crossing the boundary of
one a.out or one exe program

Programming in the Large

But the Bottom Line is ..

The Traditional Wisdom of Cohesion and Coupling

What shall we do in the next
lecture?

A Formal Language called CCS
(of Robin Milner) to express and build
architectures

We learn next, how to express:

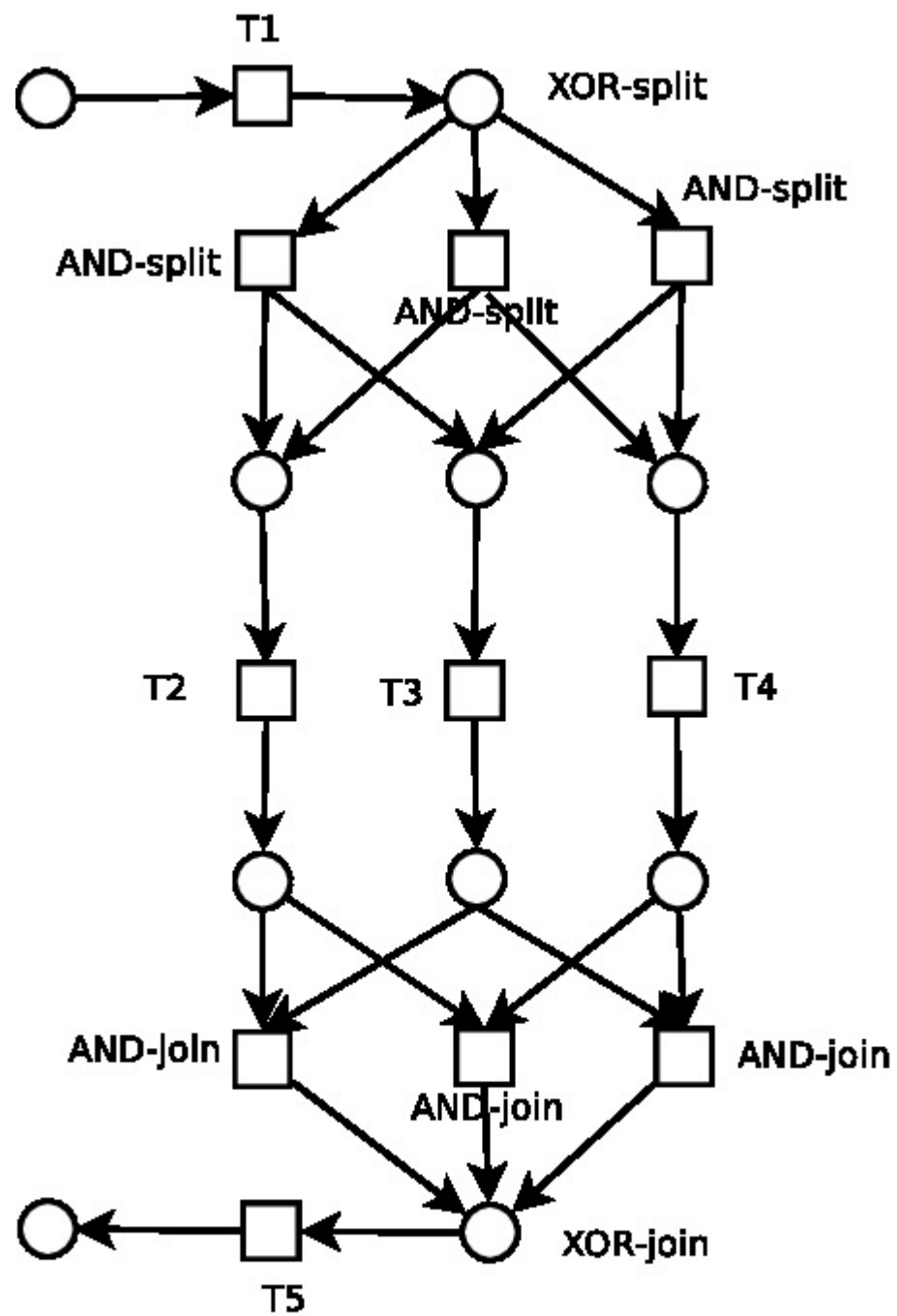
Component behavior

Components and Connectors

Non-determinism

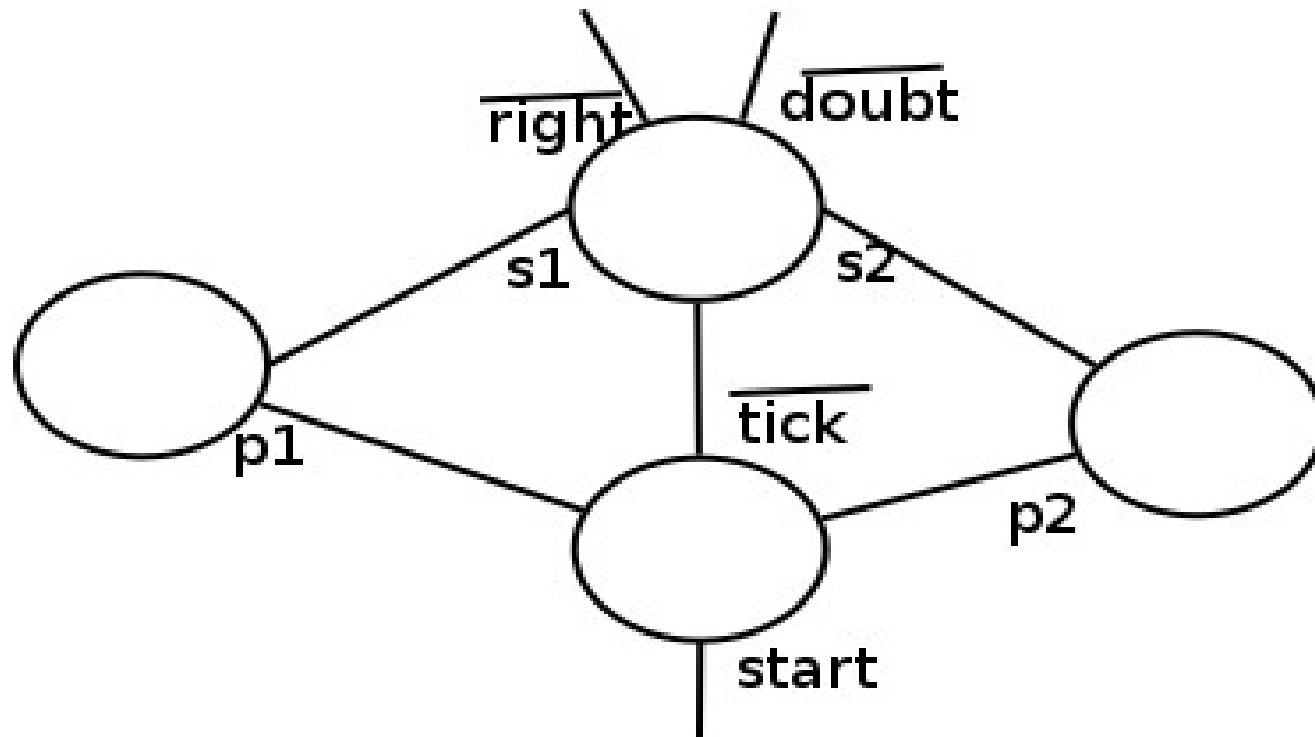
Composition of smaller components into
bigger architectures

A Few Examples


































































2/3 split-join

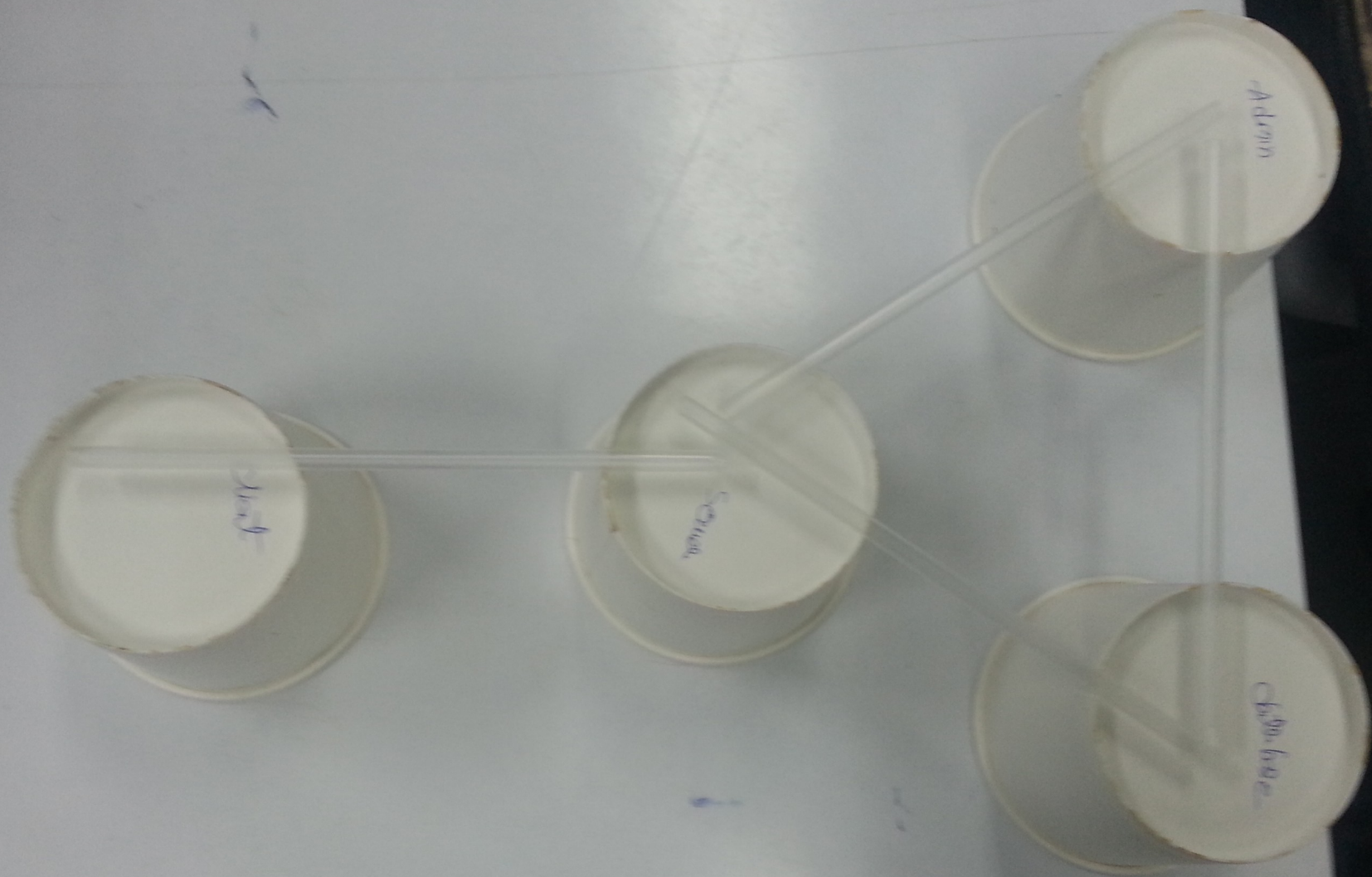
When the start signal arrives, the bottom agent sends two instances of the same problem to two agents. The left agent and the right agent solve the problem that they receive, and output their solutions to the top agent. The top agent compares the two solutions received from the two solvers and then outputs on either of two ports (right, doubt) indicating whether the solutions compared. However, the top agent acts only after it receives a tick from the bottom agent. The bottom agent ticks the top agent as soon as it sends the problem instances to left and right agents.

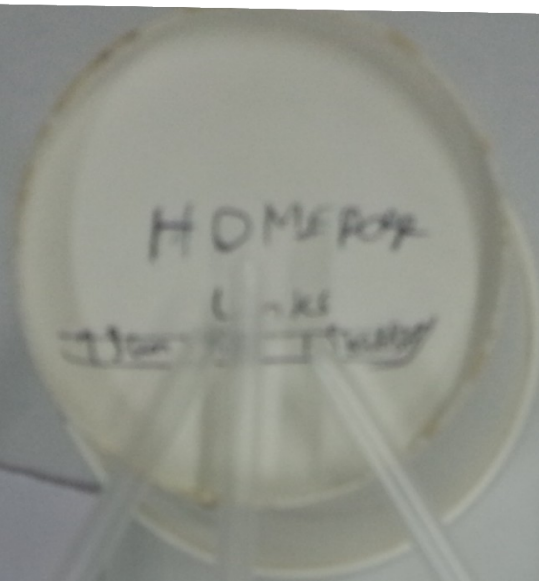


Events in BPMN - A Summary Sheet

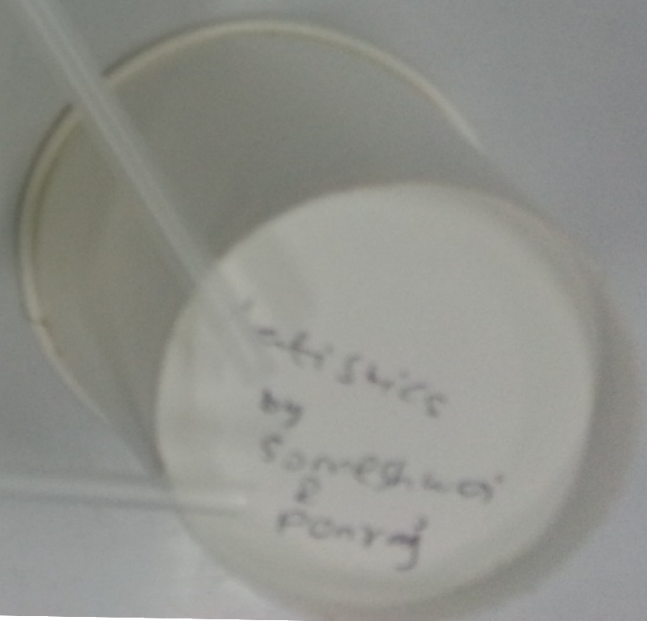
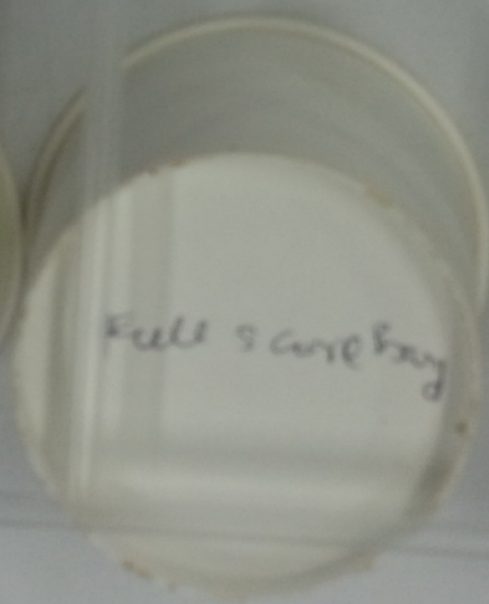
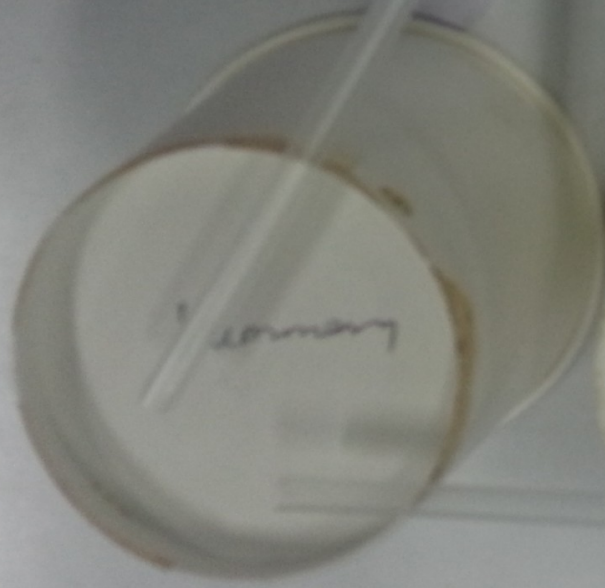
Types	Start			Intermediate				End
	Top-Level	Event Sub-Process Interrupting	Event Sub-Process Non-Interrupting	Catching	Boundary Interrupting	Boundary Non-Interrupting	Throwing	
None								
Message								
Timer								
Error								
Escalation								
Cancel								
Compensation								
Conditional								
Link								
Signal								
Terminate								
Multiple								
Parallel Multiple								

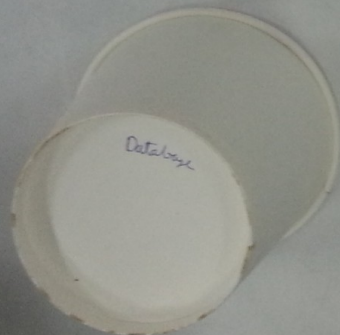
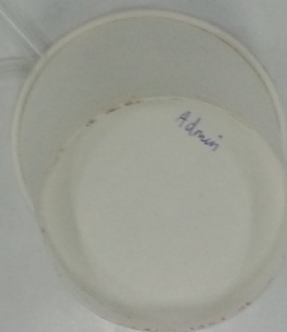
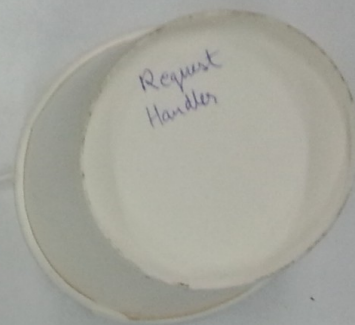
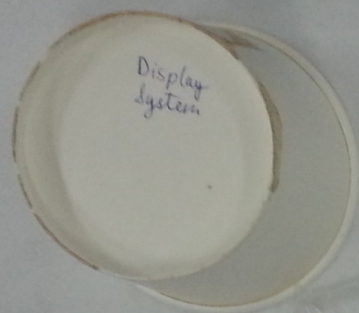


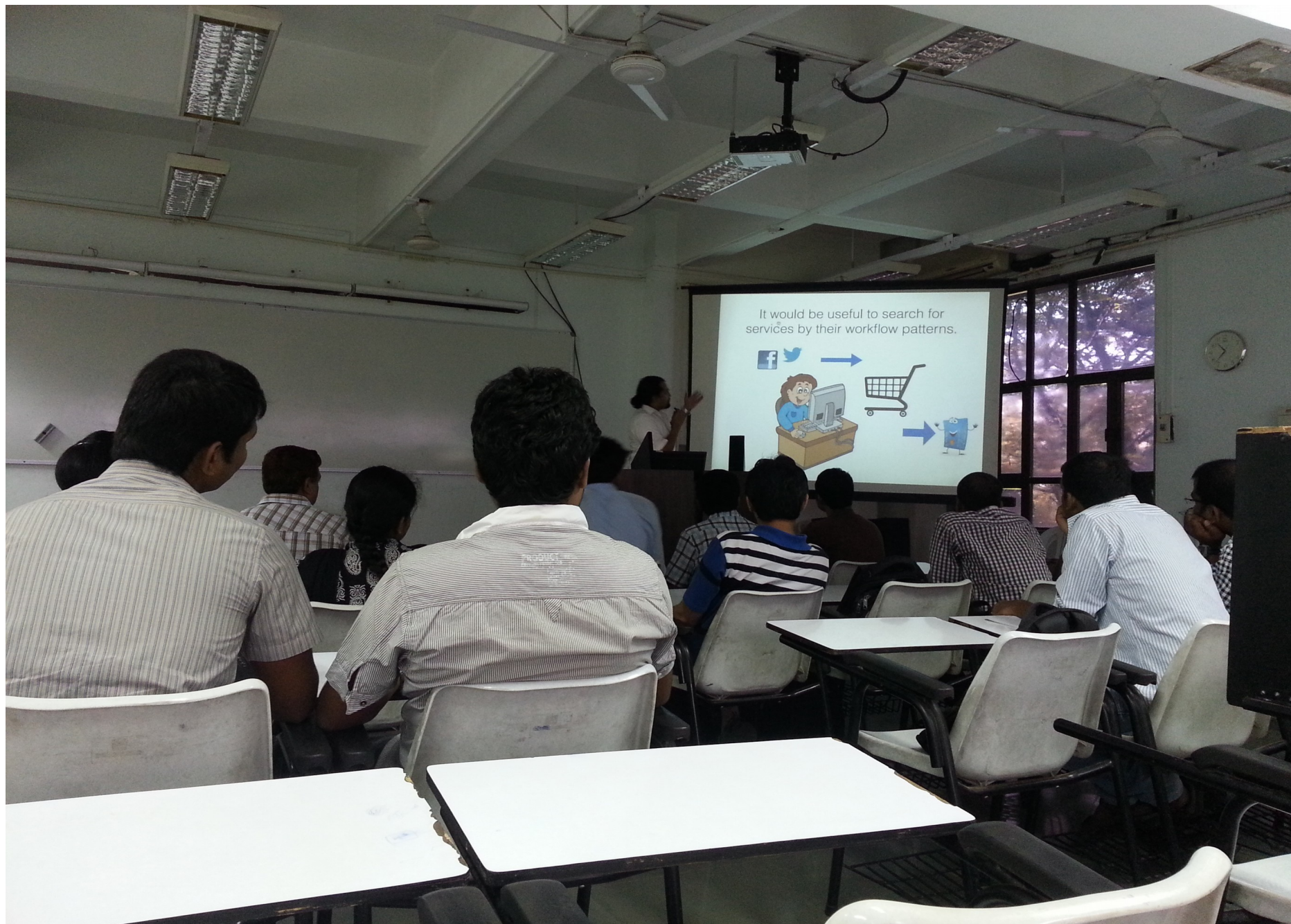




- PONRAJ
- SOMESHWAR



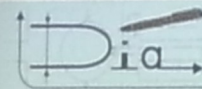






Base of Semantic Interpretation: Ontologies

- Means to formally model the structure of a system.
 - The relevant entities
 - Relations that emerge from its observation, and which are useful to our purposes.
- An example of such a system can be a company with all its employees and their interrelationships.
- The ontology engineer
 - analyzes relevant entities
 - organizes them into concepts and relations using predicates.



- ★ Diagram creation Program
- ★ Free
- ★ cross platform
- ★ Open source
- ★ Extensible
- ★ Intuitive UI
- ★ Sheets
- ★ (reasonably) stable



What is IMS?

Instructional Management System (IMS) facilitates the creation of blended learning environments and streamlines online learning by enabling teachers, administrators, district staff and stakeholders to devise and share educational resources.

IMS provides a unified learning portal that enables schools and district to communicate, collaborate and share all of these crucial learning resources and more.