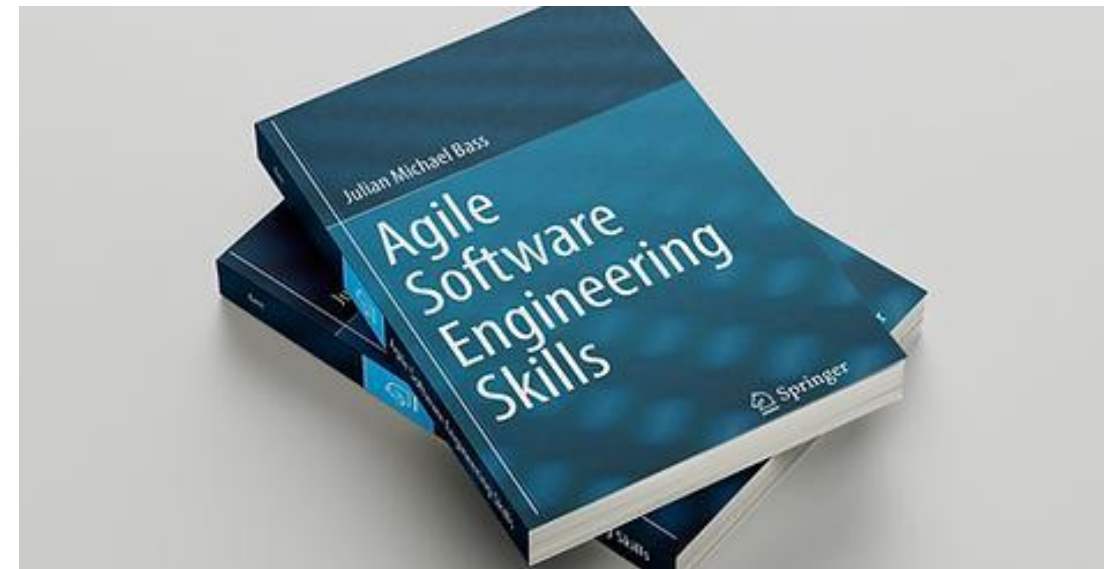


Agile Software Engineering Skills

Architecture
Chapter 8
Julian M. Bass



Introduction

- Software structuring to
 - Achieve software requirements
 - Manage change by reducing dependencies between one part of the system and another
 - Enable team members to work on different parts of the project at the same time
- Will explore
 - Client-server, pipe and filter and layered architectures as well as
 - Design patterns such as the model-view controller

Introduction

- Architecture is a process
 - Creative and design activities involved in making an architecture or system structure
- Architecture is an artefact
 - One or more outputs or deliverables
 - Set of architecture design models that describe how the system is organised
 - A record of decisions made

Introduction

- Architectural design
 - Happens early in the development process
 - Overlaps with requirements gathering
 - Needs rework if new non-functional requirements are revealed
 - Requires consultation with stakeholders

Contents

- Architecture in Agile
- Design Styles
 - Client-Server
 - Repository Architecture
 - Pipe and Filter
 - Layered Architecture
- Reference Architectures
- Design Principles
- Architecture Implementation

Architecture in Agile

- Too much architecture design prior to starting development work on functionality
 - Known as ***big design up-front***
 - Invest effort without developing working code
 - Difficult to evaluate architecture until implemented
- Better to invest minimum effort required to get you up and running

Architecture in Agile

- Refactoring
 - Re-structure and re-organise system without changing any functionality
 - Tidy up the structure of system from time to time
 - Include refactoring tasks in backlogs of work items
- Rework
 - Not the same as refactoring
 - Repeating same work, because it was poorly done first time
 - Rework is a sign of poor quality craft

Architecture in Agile

- Planned Refactoring
 - Create a roadmap for re-architecting for significant new features
 - Consider and explain the need for architecture re-design
 - Think carefully about the implications of non-functional requirements
- Architectural Abstraction
 - Low-level architecture is about the structure of individual services
 - Enterprise architectures comprise systems of systems
 - Use architecture to clarify different levels of abstraction

Design Styles

- Reusable structures that recur in specific types of application
- Implies a set of rules that team members follow
- Structure of complex system is simpler to explain and understand
- On-boarding new team members is easier
- Example of architectural reuse

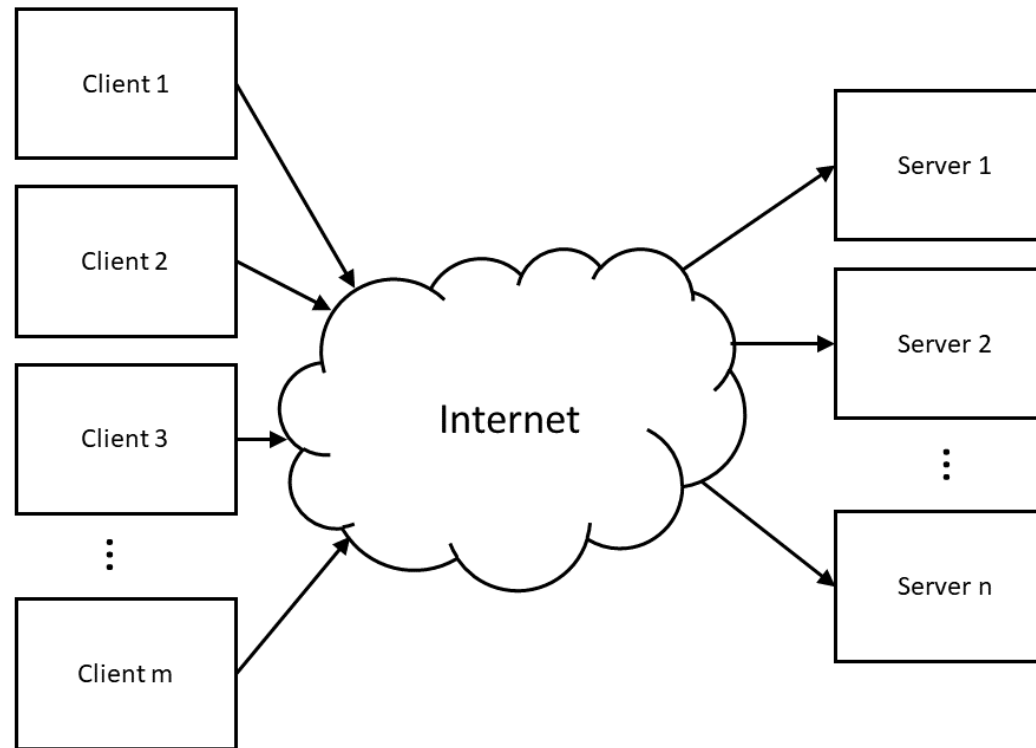
Design Styles

- Improves separation of concerns and hence maintainability
 - Components can be replaced without disrupting the rest of the system
- Avoids redundant software source code
- Team members can work on different components at the same time

Design Styles

- Client-Server
 - Common to access software services using internet technologies
 - One or more servers provide services to clients
 - Clients might include mobile device applications (Mobile Apps) or web browsers
 - Services replicated on multiple servers
 - Supports increased loads
 - Redundancy for resilience
 - Performance subject to network bandwidth and difficult to predict

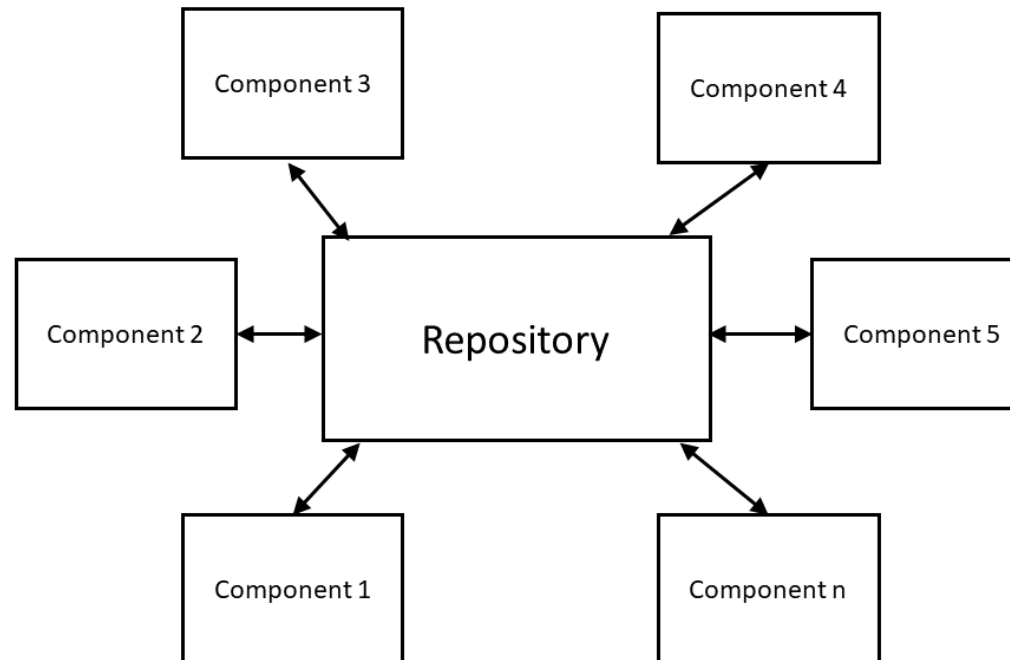
Design Styles



Design Styles

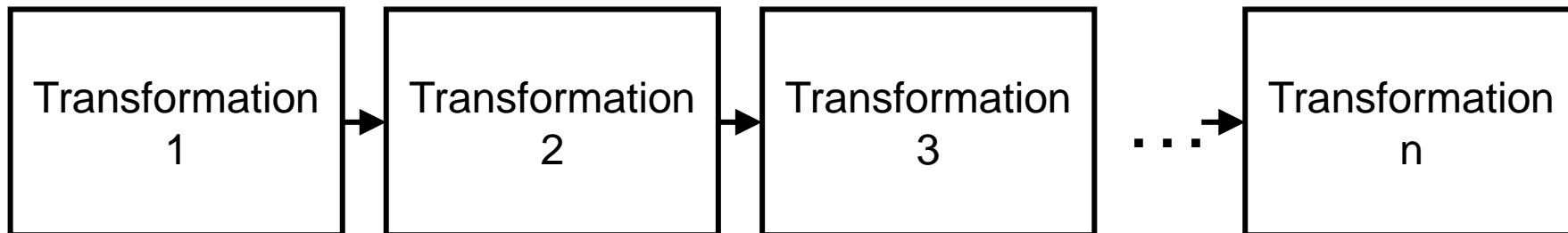
- Repository Architecture
 - Interactions between components happen through repository data transfers
 - Useful in data intensive applications, where a consistent view of shared data is required by all components
 - Components do not need to be aware of each other
 - Centralised storage model simplifies backup and data archiving
 - Repository is single point of failure

Design Styles



Design Styles

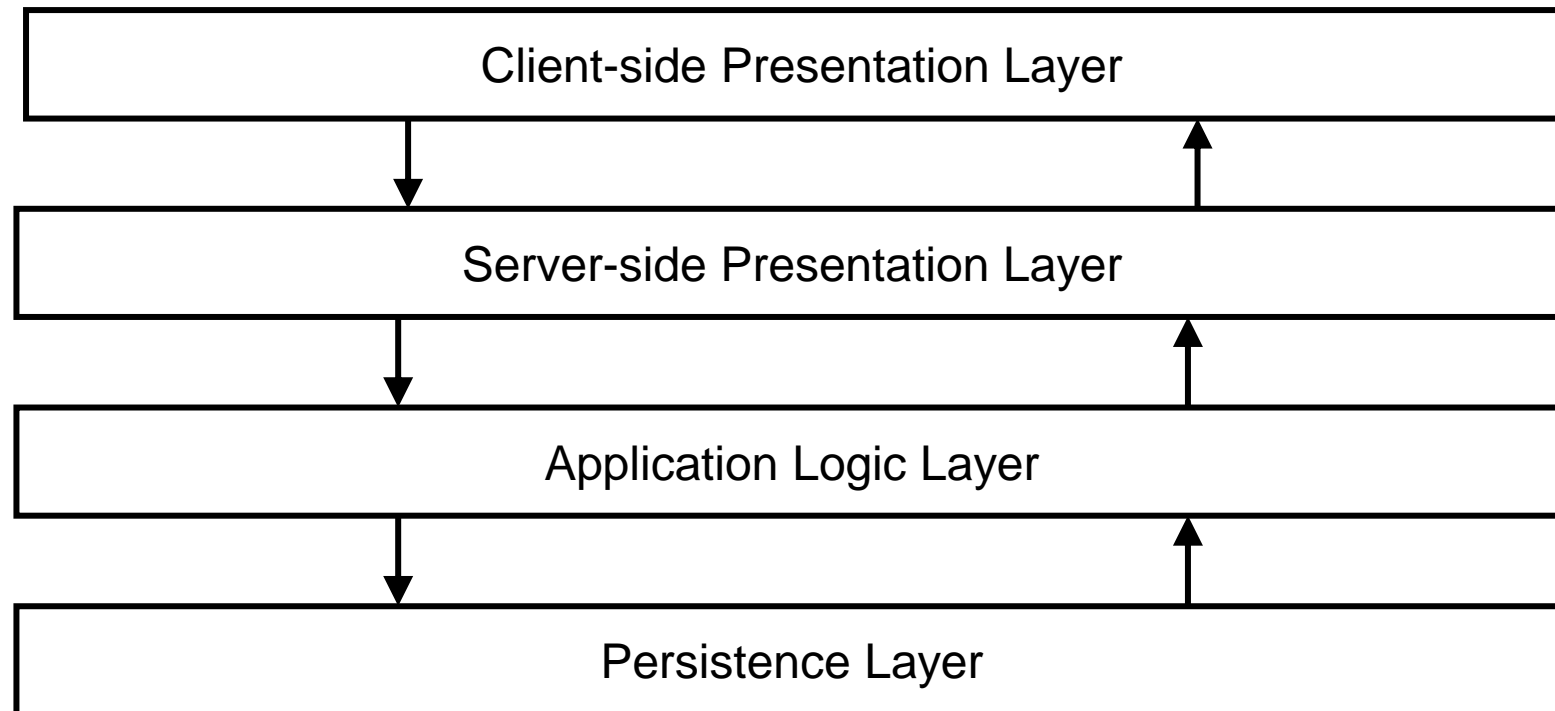
- Pipe and Filter
 - Chain of transformation components
 - Each process input data to produce some output
 - Organise the transformation flow into discrete processing stages



Design Styles

- Layered Architecture
 - Related functionality is grouped into a series of levels
 - Each layer provides services to the layer above
 - Data can flow down through the layers; as well as up
 - Requires discipline to ensure everyone adheres to the model

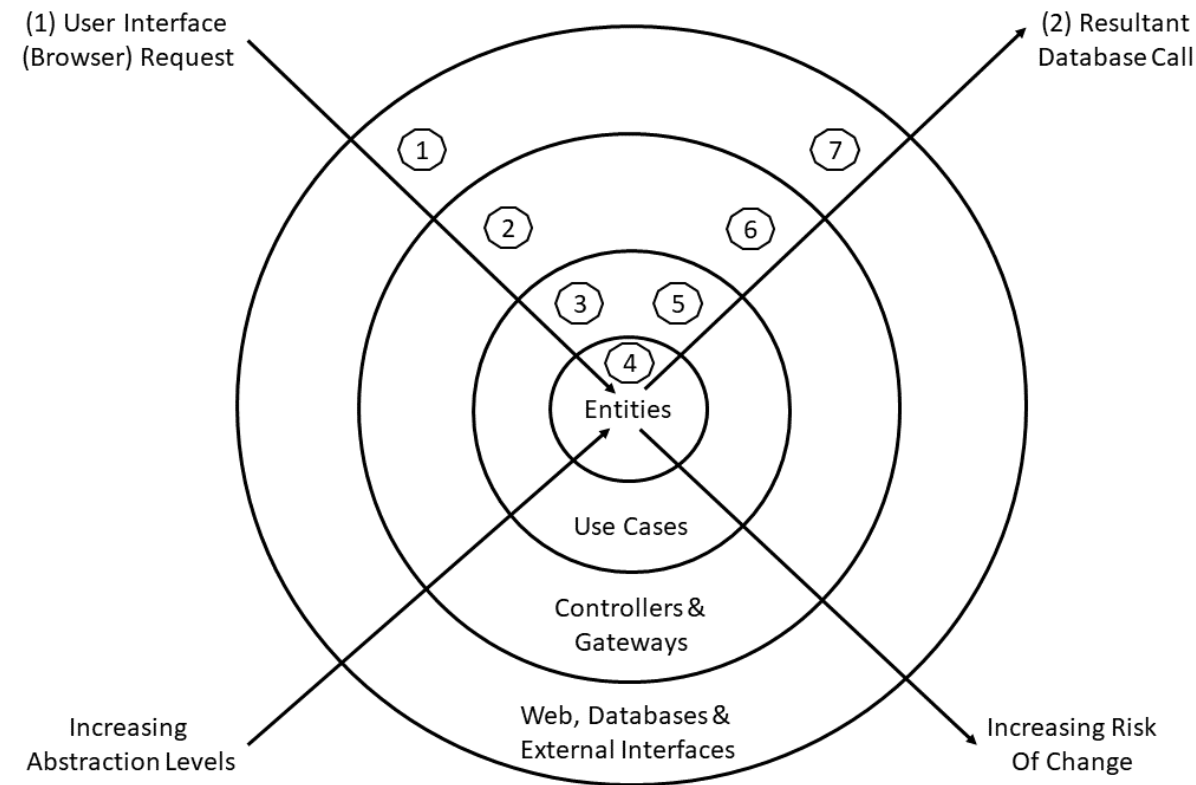
Design Styles



Design Styles

- Clean Architecture
 - Onion ring perspectives with the interfaces around the outside
 - Web, databases, devices and other external ***interfaces*** form a ring around the outside
 - Then a ring for our ***gateways and controllers***
 - Followed by ***use cases*** which encapsulate application specific functionality and business rules
 - In the centre, are ***entities*** which comprise abstract enterprise logic
- More frequent change tends to occur on outer rings

Design Styles



Reference Architectures

- Highly documented skeleton of the overall system
- Include examples of using specific interfaces, APIs or services in the system
- Useful for
 - Induction of new members to the team
 - Ensuring everyone understands the rules or conventions

Design Principles

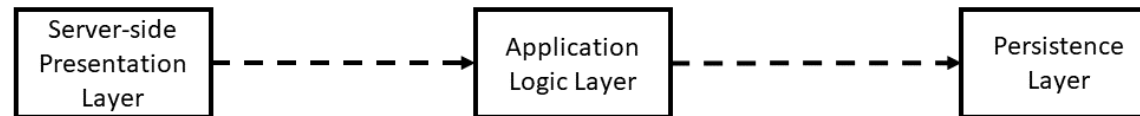
- SOLID
 - Single-responsibility
 - Every class should have only one responsibility
 - Only be one reason to change a class
 - Expression of high cohesion within a class
 - Open–closed
 - Classes are open for extension but closed for modification
 - Use generalisations, such as inheritance or delegate functions, to extend classes

Design Principles

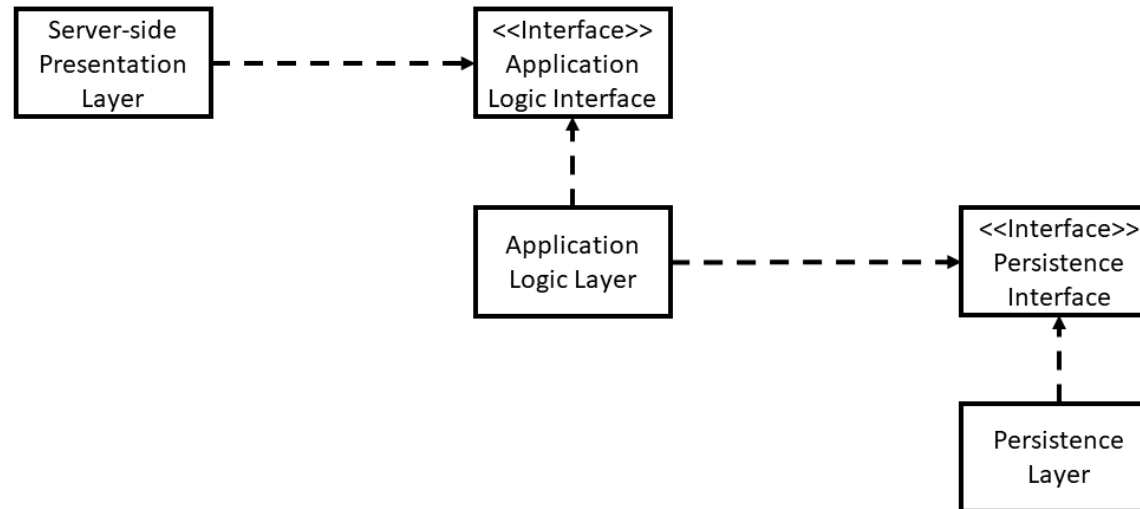
- SOLID
 - Liskov substitution
 - Design by contract
 - Children classes, that inherit properties from parents, can be substitutable for parents
 - Interface segregation
 - Achieve cohesive user interface design by developing role-based interfaces
 - Decouples different clients to simplify software maintenance and evolution
 - Dependency inversion
 - Introduce indirection between components, using ***interfaces*** or ***abstract classes***

Design Principles

A) Conventional Layer Pattern



B) Dependency inversion pattern



Architecture Implementation

- Select an architectural style
- Create a simple structure that everyone can use
- Build a reference architecture
 - Assess and perhaps validate the chosen design style
 - Illustrates the interfaces between main components
- Then, start designing features within the reference architecture

Exercises

- Exercises 8.1 and 8.5 encourage creation of a learning journal
- Exercise 8.2 Covers pipes and filters architectural style
 - Simple GitHub example
 - Bass, J. (2022). *PipeAndFilterExample* [Java]. <https://github.com/julianbass/PipeAndFilterExample> (Original work published 2021)
- Exercise 8.3 Covers layered architectural style
 - Simple GitHub example
 - Bass, J. (2022). *LayeredArchitectureExample* [Java]. <https://github.com/julianbass/LayeredArchitectureExample> (Original work published 2022)
- Exercise 8.4 Covers programming language choice

Summary

- Architecture in Agile
 - Avoid ***Big Design Up Front***
 - Refactoring to refine architecture as product matures
- Design Styles
 - Client-Server
 - Repository Architecture
 - Pipe and Filter
 - Layered Architecture

Summary

- Reference Architectures
 - Record design decisions
- Design Principles
 - SOLID
- Architecture Implementation
 - Implement simple skeleton, then build functionality