Designing a DSL for Information Systems Architecture

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Timetable

09:00 – 09:10	**Introductions**
09:10 – 09:25	**Presentation**: Architectural Description
09:25 – 09:40	**Exercise 1**: *What Do We Need?*
09:40 – 09:50	Collect outputs of exercise
09:50 – 10:10	**Presentation**: Architectural Notations
10:10 – 10:25	**Exercise 2**: *Quivering at Arrows*
11:00 – 11:20	Collect outputs of exercise
11:20 – 11:30	Summary and recap
Optional	Exercise 3: Testing Your Vision

Goals

- Existing description notations have proved to be weak in practice
- Architectural constructs lost as we move to implementation
- Could something better be done?
- We'll explore this during the session

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What is Software Architecture

- The 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
      Software Architecture in Practice, 2nd Edition

What is Software Architecture

- An alternative definition …
    - *The set of system design decisions that dictate the fundamental structure and properties of a system*
    - *Thus, the set of decisions that will cause the system to fail if made incorrectly*
    - *The set of design decisions which, if made wrongly, cause your project to be cancelled!*

Architectural Views

- Decompose an architectural description
- Target one or more concerns
- Focus attention on one piece of the problem (one type of structure)
  - functional, deployment, information, …
- Aid effective communication
  - appropriate representations for the view

Architectural Views

Functional View

Information View

Concurrency View

Development View

Deployment View

Operational View

Role of the Description

- **Communicate the architecture**
  - System overview (with selected detail)
- **Ongoing reference documentation**
  - For architects, developers, testers, support staff,...
- **Analysis of the architecture**
  - Performance, availability, evolution, …
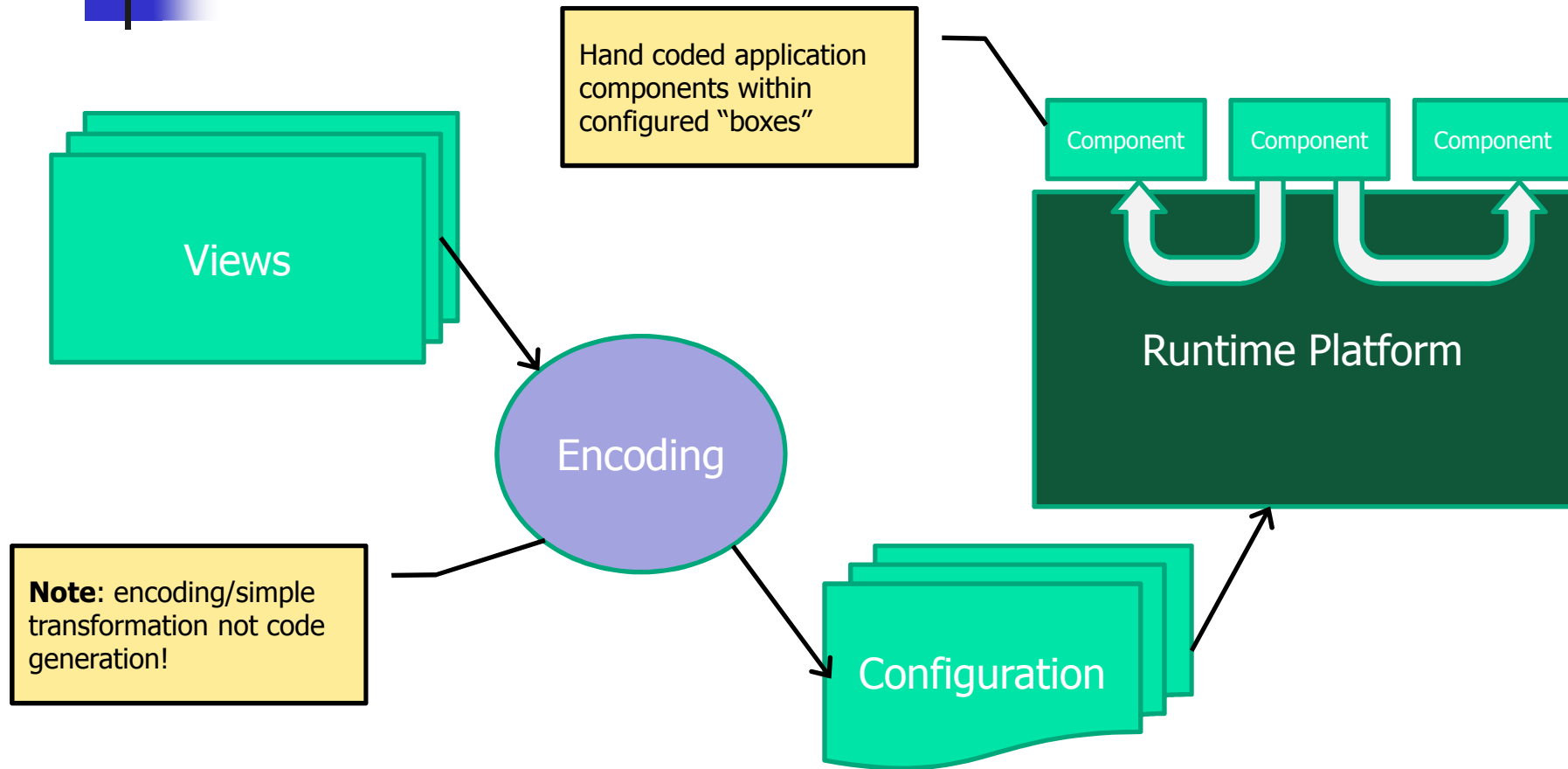- **Could it also be the basis of the implementation?**
  - And so survive at runtime

Descriptive Difficulties

- An AD contains *architectural* elements
    - Middleware, hardware, component types, connectors, information flows, …
- The content required varies by context
    - Varying type, precision, detail
- No link from AD to implementation

Possible Future Approach

Hand coded application components within configured "boxes"

Component   Component   Component

Runtime Platform

Views

Encoding

Note: encoding/simple transformation not code generation!

Configuration

Note subtle difference from MDA/MDD – architectural description configures a runtime platform directly rather than trying to generate artefacts for a general purpose runtime environment like J2EE.

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Exercise 1 – What Do We Need?

- Consider **what** needs to be described for the architecture of an information system
  - Modules? Connectors? Functions? Nodes? Technologies? Data Stores? Constraints?
- **How** you could use such a description?
  - Static documentation?
  - Analysis / simulation? (Of what? Why?)
  - Code generation?
  - Configuration of runtime environment?

Exercise 1 – What Do We Need?

- Collect Outputs

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Notations – 3 Approaches

- **Formal textual languages**
  - Architecture Description Languages
    - ACME, Wright, xADL, …
  - General purpose DSLs for the architectural domain
- **Specific graphical notations**
  - "Boxes and Lines" usually ad-hoc notations
  - Usually very specific to a particular situation
- **Tailored general purpose notations**
  - i.e. UML the de-facto standard

Notations - ADLs

- Many exist in the research domain
  - Wright, ACME, UniCon, xADL, …
  - www.sei.cmu.edu/architecture/adl.html
- Few (none) have seen industrial use
  - Restrictive assumptions
  - Lack of multiple views
  - Lack of domain/technology specifics
  - Tools
  - Technology transfer

Notations - ADLs

A simple C/S System described in ACME (from CMU) ...

```
System simple_cs = {
   Component client = {
        Port send-request;
        Properties { Aesop-style : style-id = client-server;
                     UniCon-style : style-id = cs;
                     source-code : external = "CODE-LIB/client.c" }}

   Component server = {
        Port receive-request;
        Properties { idempotence : boolean = true;
                     max-concurrent-clients : integer = 1;
                     source-code : external = "CODE-LIB/server.c" }}

   Connector rpc  = {
        Roles {caller, callee}
        Properties { synchronous : boolean = true;
                     max-roles : integer = 2;
                     protocol : Wright = "..." }}

   Attachments {
        client.send-request to rpc.caller ;
        server.receive-request to rpc.callee }
}
```
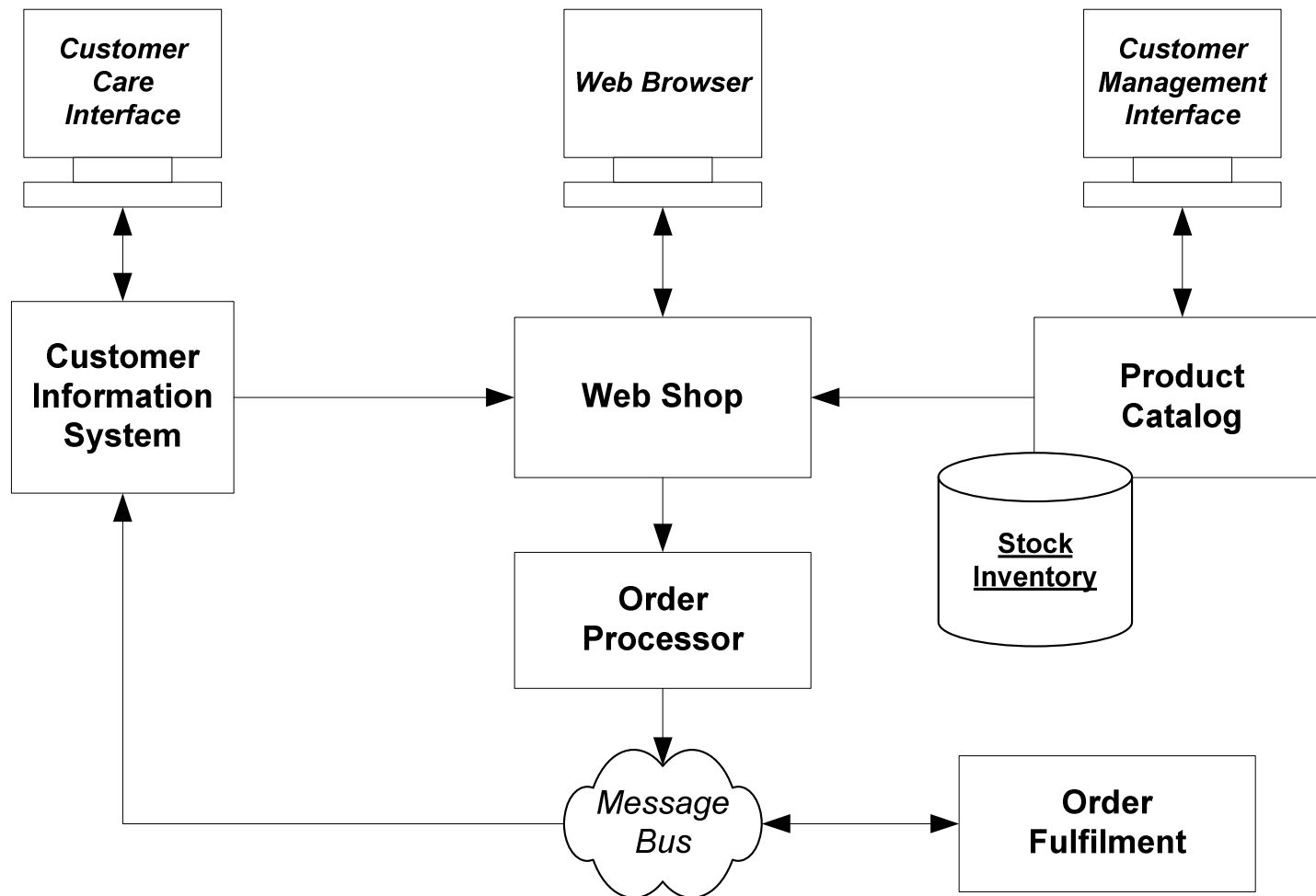
http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~acme/

Notations - Boxes and Lines

- The most popular architectural notation
    - Flexible
    - Good tool support
    - Low learning curve
- Limitations
    - Ambiguity
    - Need to explain notation
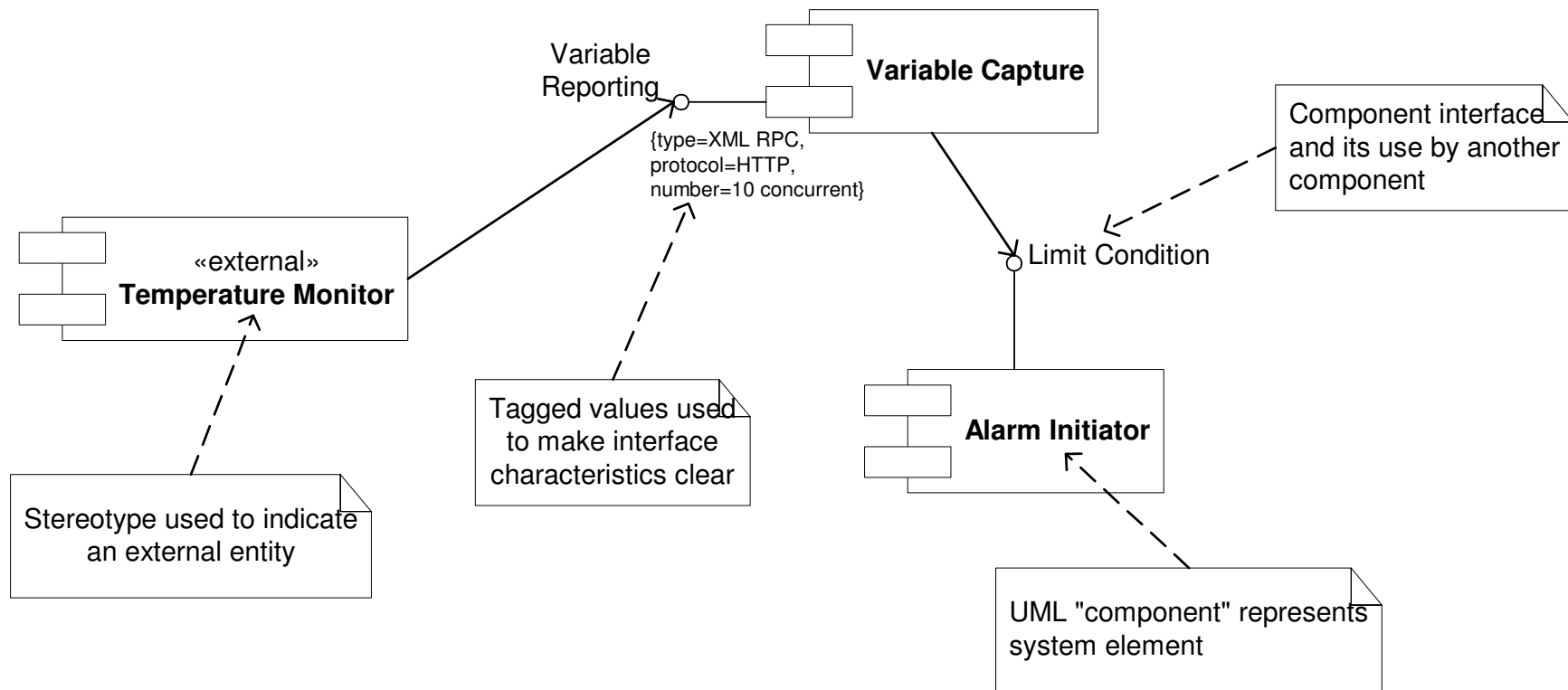   - Time to design notation

Notations - Boxes and Lines

Notations - UML

- The de-facto "formal" notation

- General purpose software modeling language
  - Little specific architecture support
  - Needs abused or extended for architecture

- Widely understood, wide tool support
  - Although depth of understanding varies

Notations - UML

The UML component model … one of UML's fairly useful architectural models

Variable Capture

Variable
Reporting

{type=XML RPC,
protocol=HTTP,
number=10 concurrent}

«external»
Temperature Monitor

Limit Condition

Component interface
and its use by another
component

Tagged values used
to make interface
characteristics clear

Alarm Initiator

Stereotype used to indicate
an external entity

UML "component" represents
system element

UML as an ADL

- UML is really an OOD notation
  - Grown over the years
  - Everything is a class
- Architectural constructs are basic
  - "Component", interface, dependency
  - Node, link
- Architects lean heavily on extensions
  - Stereotypes, tagged values, notes(!)
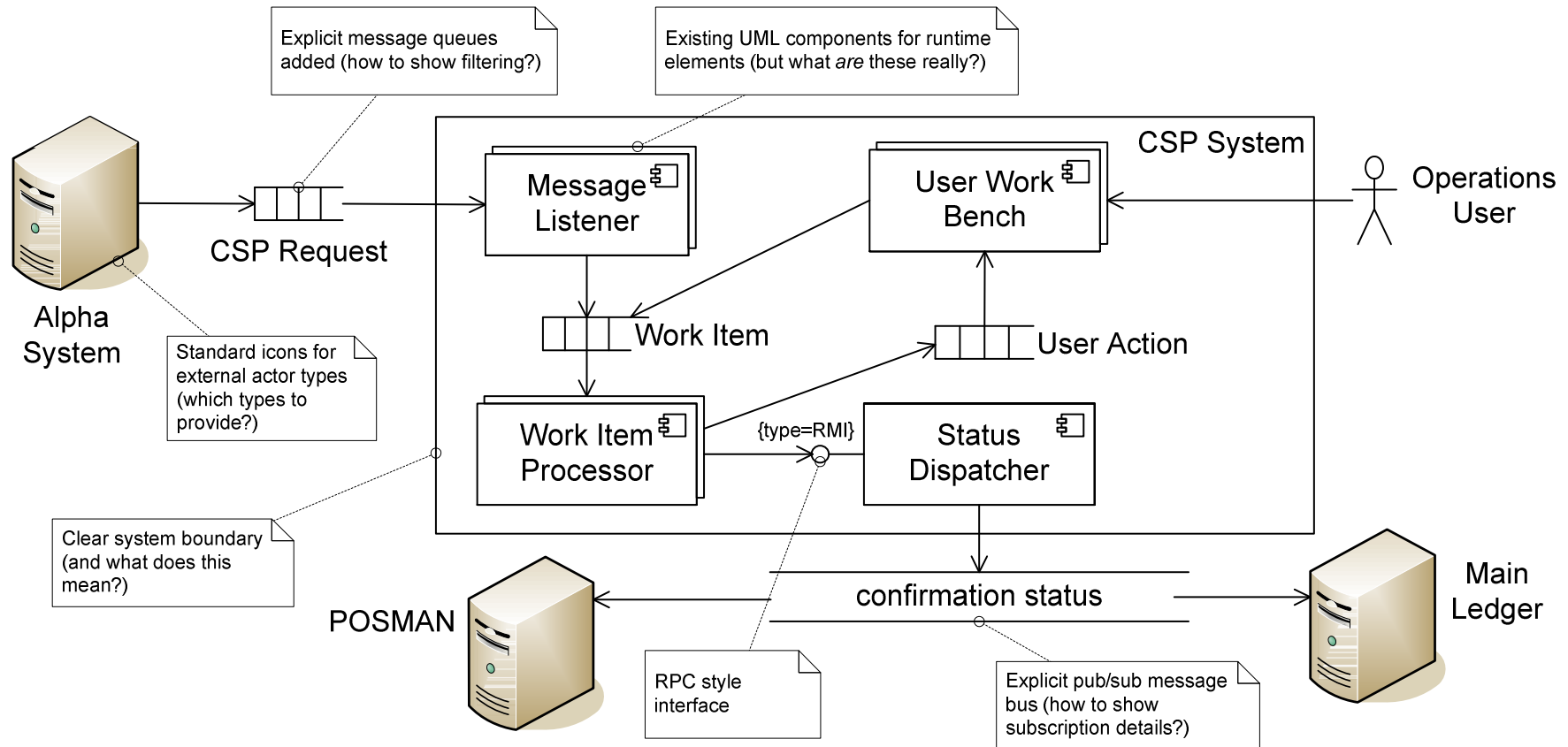- Yet it is the de-facto standard

An Ideal ADL

- What would our ideal notation look like?

- What element types would it contain?

- What could it be used for?

- Whose needs would it address?

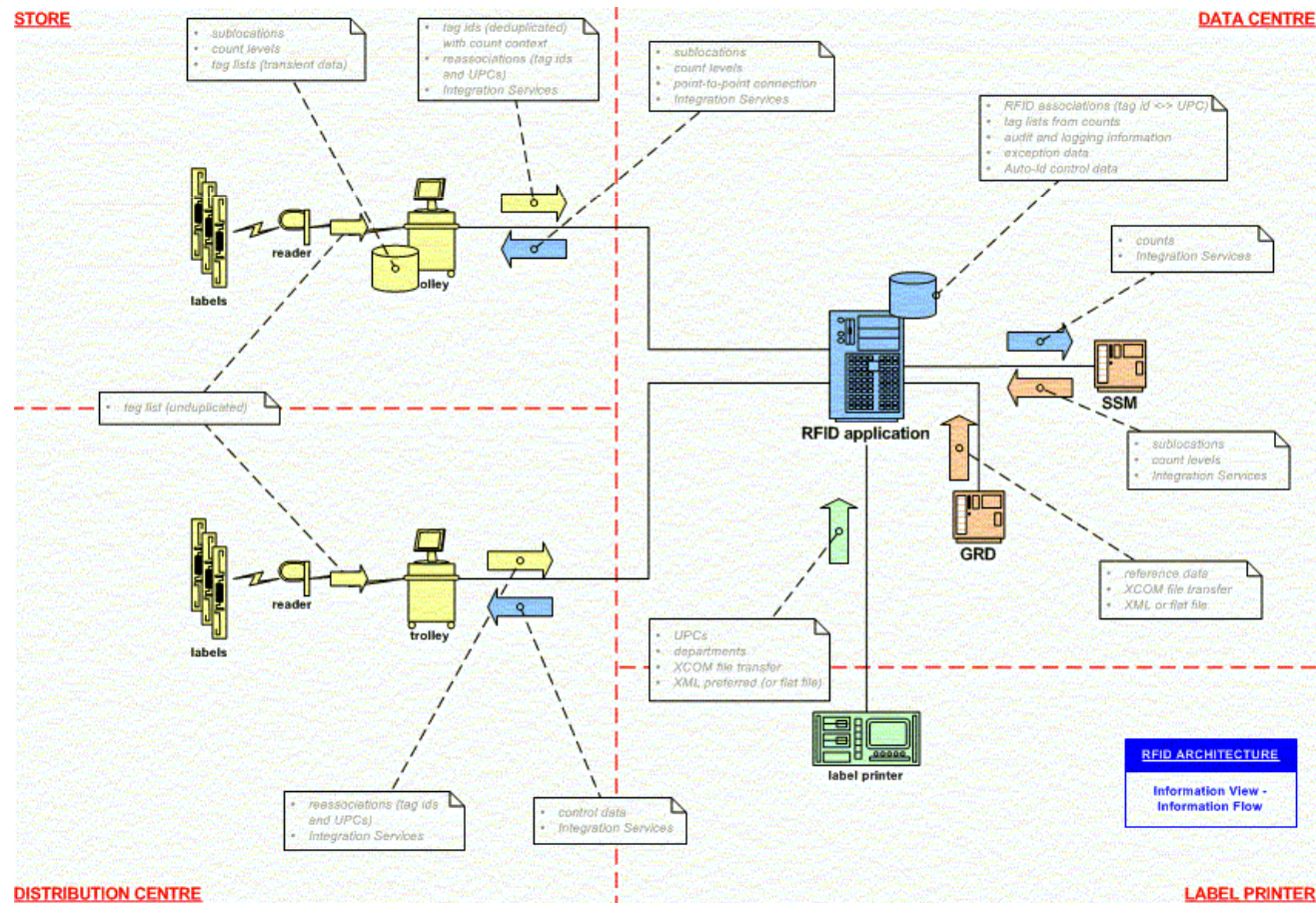- What would make it different from existing approaches?

A Proto-ADL

One possibility ... a simple evolution and specialisation of UML

A Proto-ADL

Another example, for stakeholders who need a more informal and "pictorial" style

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Optional Exercise 3: Testing Your Vision

Exercise 2: Quivering at Arrows

- **Attempt to design our own language for information systems architectural description**
  - Pick a fairly narrow domain to keep the problem manageable
- **Sketch a graphical ADL language considering**
  - Component types you'll need
  - Connector types needed to link components
  - How to define deployment to runtime nodes
  - Defining environmental constraints
  - Environment configuration

Exercise 2: Quivering at Arrows

- Try to define some of the following:
    - Language entities, relationships & semantics
    - Syntax (graphical and/or textual)
    - What it can be used for?
    - What tools would you need to provide?
    - Examples
- Focus on architectural constructs
    - Don't worry about business logic
    - Assume manual coding of components

Presentations

- Each group to present their language
- Keep presentations to about 5 minutes

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Bringing It To Life

Going back to our possible future architecture environment ...

What would the runtime platform need to provide?
=> Types of component, connector, declarative services, monitoring, reflection,...

An Architecture Runtime Platform

- An runtime platform would provide architecture constructs as first class elements
  - Component, interface, queue, message bus, node, information store, …

- This would allow system architecture to be extracted from running systems
  - Reverse engineering
  - Monitoring and analysis
  - System management
  - Developer support (in IDEs, debuggers, …)

Summary

- Today we lose most of our architectural constructs when we get to runtime
    - Current approaches don't change this significantly
- DSLs (ADLs) may give us better architectural description techniques
    - More natural and effective descriptions than UML
- If we could create the matching runtime platform, the architectural constructs would live on at runtime
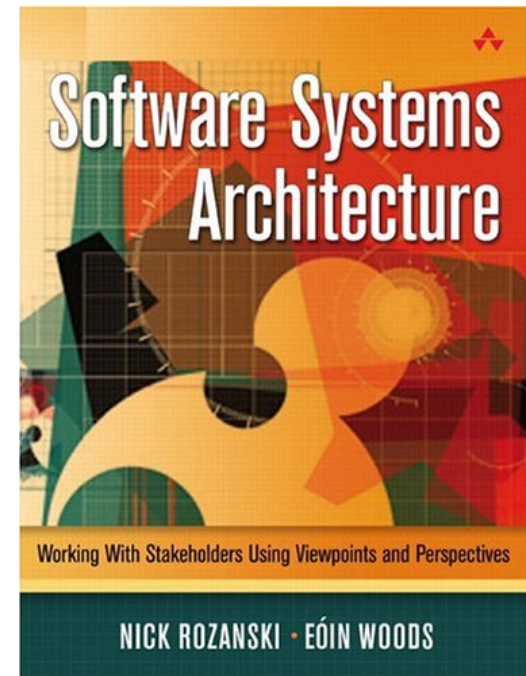
For Help With Today's Realities ...

Software Systems Architecture:
Working With Stakeholders
Using Viewpoints and
Perspectives

Nick Rozanski & Eoin Woods
Addison Wesley, 2005

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

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Thank you

Appendix
Exercise 3 (Optional)

Exercise 3: Testing Your Vision

- Given your DSL, what primitives would a supporting runtime platform need to provide?
  - Presumably the set of primitives in the DSL
  - Plus a set of services to support applications
- Define what your runtime would provide
- Try to represent a *small* system in your DSL
  - Would your system actually run on your platform?
  - What are you missing in your DSL or platform?
- List anything else needed that is out of scope
  - How would you provide these missing pieces?

Experience Reports

- Did your DSL / platform combination hang together and allow a system to be created?
- What were you missing that you needed to add?
- What was out of scope and how would you provide these aspects of the system definition?

Appendix
UML for Architectural Description

UML for Functional Structure

GUI Client

ClientActions
{type=SOAP}

Statistics
Accessor

Statistics
Calculator

StatsQuery

Statistics Store

StatsUpdate

<<external>>
Bulk Loader

UML component
represents an
element

element interface
and dependent
elements using it

tagged values used to
indicate interface
characteristics if needed

stereotype used
to indicate
external entity

UML for Deployment Structure

Processes/ functional elements mapped to hardware

Data Centre Resident

Client PC

{memory>=500MB, CPU>=1.8GHz}

<<process>>
Stats_Client

Primary Server

{model=DellSC430, memory=8GB, CPU=2x3GHz}

<<process>>
Stats_Server

<<process>>
Calculator

Database Server

{model=SunFireV440, memory=16GB, CPU=2x1.6GHz, IO=FiberChannel}

<<processgroup>>
DBMS_Process_Grp

<<process>>
Loader

{type=FC}

Disk Array

{model=StorEdge3510FC, capacity=500GB}

UML nodes showing hardware devices

Packages show logical hardware groups

Tagged values record hardware requirements

Relationships show required inter-node links

UML for Concurrency Structure

process stereotype to show task structure

functional elements mapped to processes

<<process>>
Stats_Client

GUI Client

{type=SOAP, tnspt=HTTP}

<<process>>
Stats_Server

Statistics Accessor

{type=SQL*Net}

<<processgroup>>
DBMS_Process_Grp

Statistics Store

IPC shown via relationships & tagged values

<<mutex>>
ExclAccessMutex

{type=SQL*Net}

{type=SQL*Net}

coordination mechanisms shown via stereotyped classes

<<process>>
Calculator

Statistics Calculator

<<process>>
Loader

Bulk Loader

UML for Information Structure


```
              ┌──────────┐
              │ Derived  │
              │ Measure  │
              └────┬─────┘
                   │ 0..n
                   │
                   │ 1
┌──────────┐0..n   0..n┌──────────┐      ┌──────────┐
│Deduction │───────────│ StatsSet │      │ Variable │
└──────────┘           └────┬─────┘      └────┬─────┘
                          1 │                 │ 1
                            │ 0..n      0..n   │
                          ┌─┴──────────────────┴─┐
                          │     Observation       │
                          └───────────────────────┘
```

But how about
- Entity life history?
- Data flow?
- Volumetrics?
- Ownership?