

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO STUDENTS

These slides are **NOT** to be used as a replacement for student notes.  
These **slides** are sometimes **vague and incomplete on purpose** to spark a class discussion

# KWIC Case Study

*CS 446 / 646 ECE452*  
*May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2011*

# KWIC-Index

## Intent

- alphabetical list of keywords
- keywords are displayed with context
  - context = surrounding words
- also known as “permuted index”

# KWIC Example

Clouds are white  
Ottawa is beautiful

← Input is a set of titles

**are** white Clouds  
**beautiful** Ottawa is  
**Clouds** are white  
**is** beautiful Ottawa  
**Ottawa** is beautiful  
**white** Clouds are

← Output is permuted index  
where each keyword is  
surrounded by the context  
in which it was used

# Architectural Concerns

Parnas – 1972

- changes in the processing algorithm
  - sequential, batch, and lazy (on-demand) line shifting
- changes in data representation

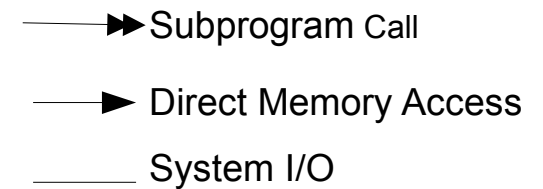
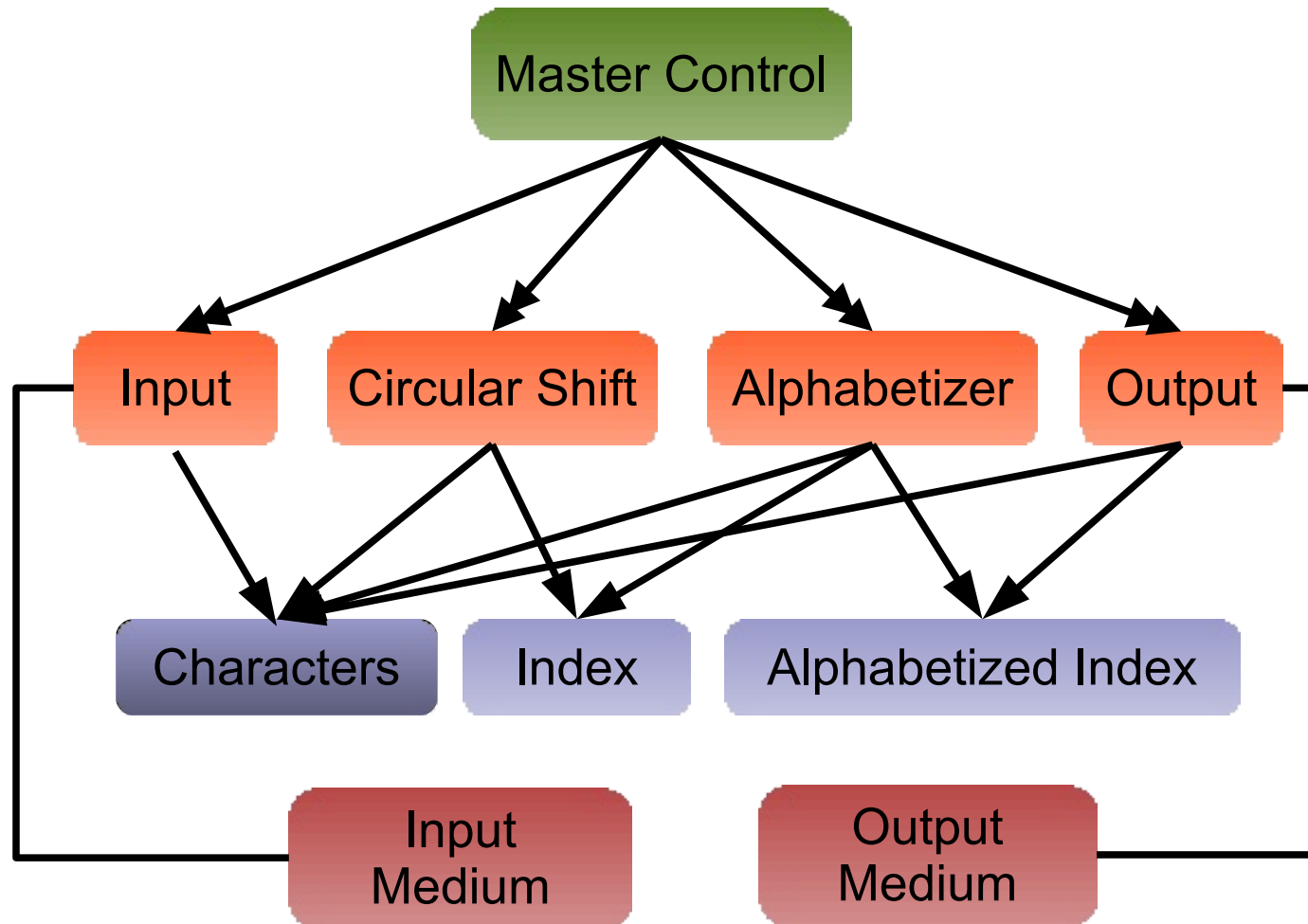
Garlan, Kaiser & Notkin – 1992

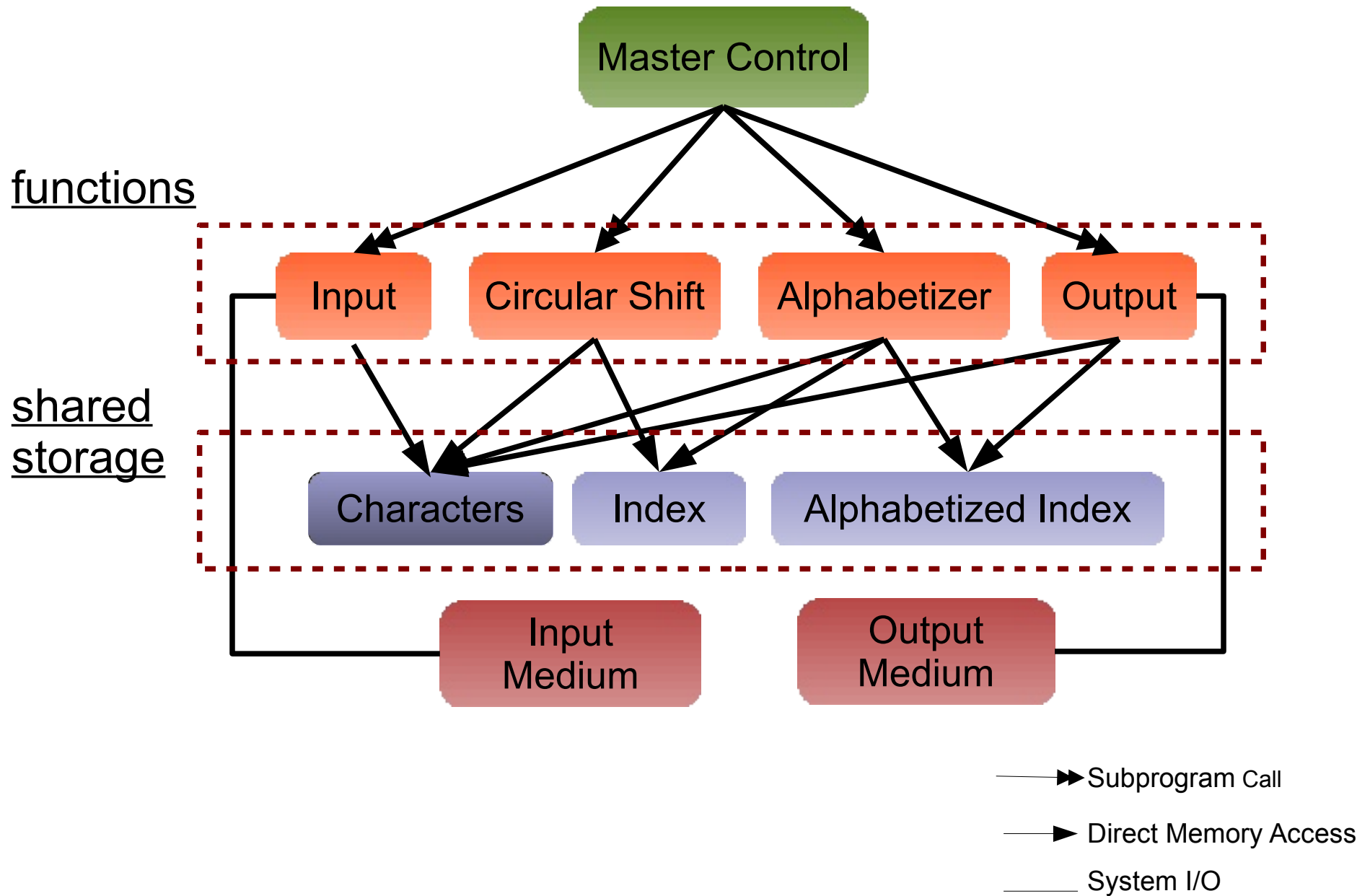
- enhancement to system function
  - user interaction, noise words
- performance
- reuse

# Solution 1 (Parnas)

## Main Program/Subroutine with Shared Data

- functional decomposition
  - components are subroutines
- shared memory





# Solution 1 (Parnas)

## Strengths

- centralized data
  - efficient representation of data
- modular decomposition
  - easy to add new components
- performance

## Weaknesses

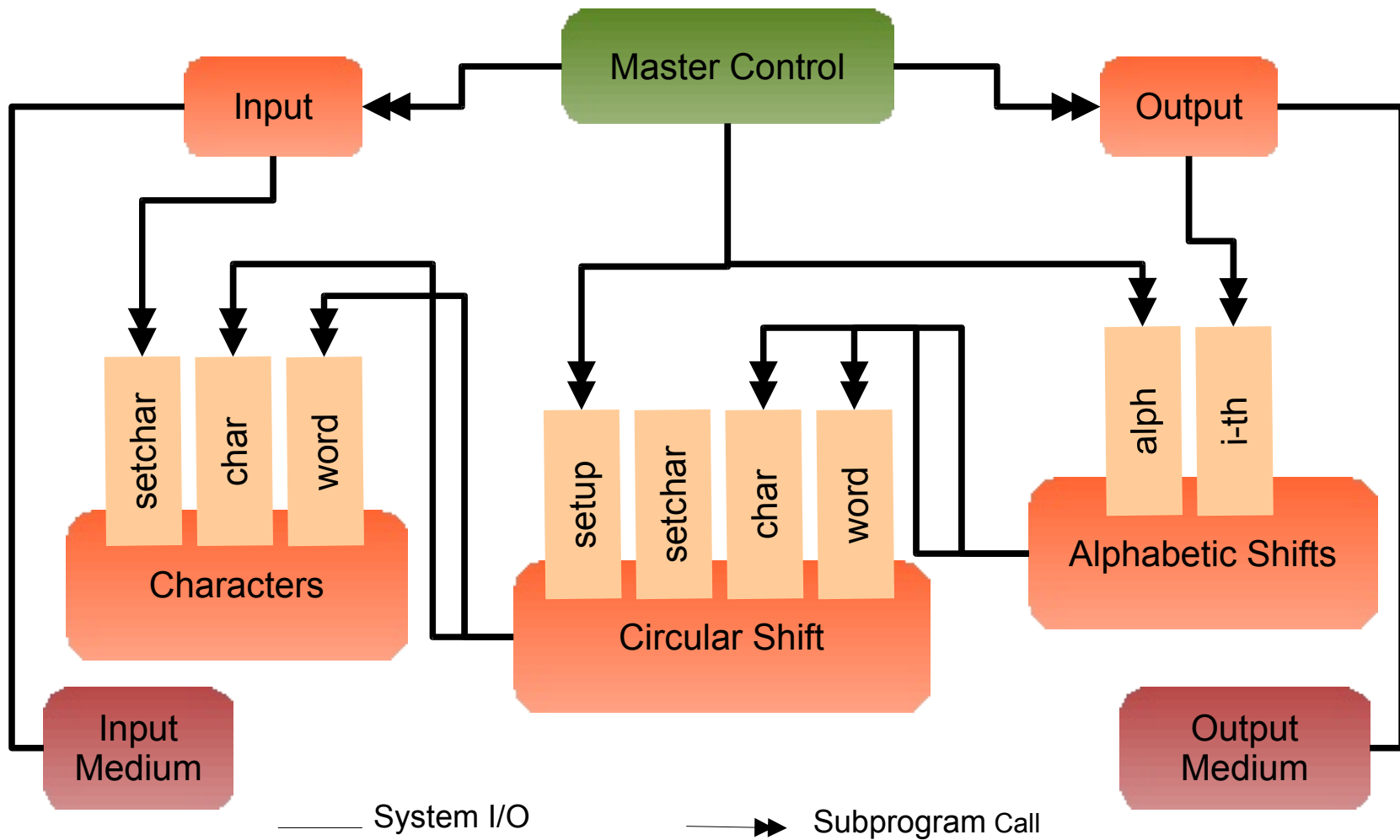
- resistant to change
  - consider the impact of data storage format
  - difficult to enhance the overall functionality
  - reuse of component is difficult



# Solution 2 (Parnas)

## Abstract Data Types

- data encapsulation within objects
  - data is shared via '*interface methods*'
  - data access via component interface invocation
  - no direct data access



# Solution 2 (Parnas)

## Advantages

- data model can change with minimal impact
- handles **individual** component design changes well
  - algorithm and data are encapsulated in individual modules
- reuse as modules interact via defined interfaces

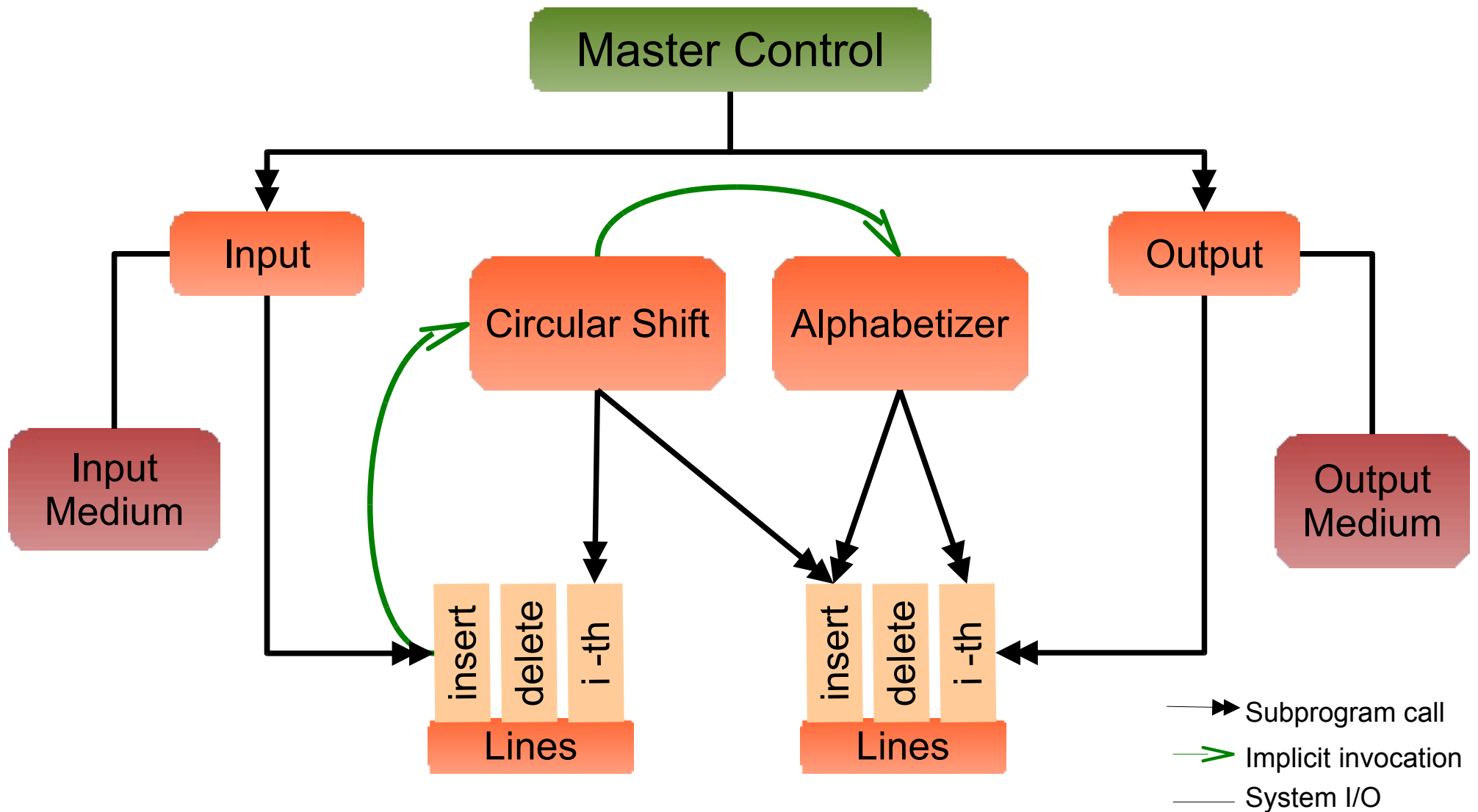
## Disadvantages

- system evolution still a problem
  - to add new or change existing features may require
    - changes to existing components
    - addition of new components

# Solution 3

## Implicit Invocation

- similar to solution 1
- shared data via abstract interfaces (set, list etc.)
- with some main differences
  - components are invoked implicitly
    - e.g. when a line is added
  - interaction is based on '*active data model*'



calls to circular shift and alphabetizer are implicit, and are the result of inserting lines

# Solution 3

## Advantages

- strong evolution path
  - functional enhancements are easy
  - new components can be attached and removed
- minimal component coupling/dependency
  - data events are the source of all interactions

# Solution 3

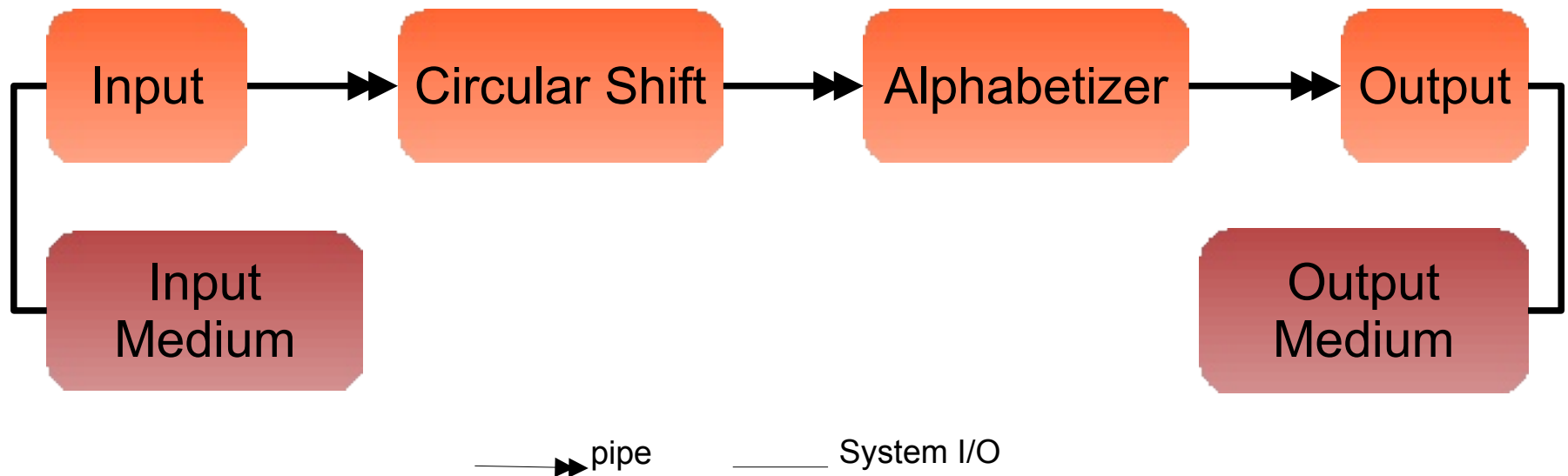
## Disadvantages

- shared data model → resistant to change
- difficult to control the ordering of processing
- poor reuse since system is based on the data model
  - components can not be reused without data model
- requires more storage capacity
  - **Why?**
  - **IS THIS REALLY A DISADVANTAGE?**

# Solution 4

## Pipes & Filters

- four filters
  - input, shift, alphabetize, output
  - data sharing is restricted by pipes





# Solution 4

## Advantages

- intuitive flow of processing
- reuse
- evolution
  - new filters can be easily added
  - easy to modify

# Solution 4

## Disadvantage

- virtually impossible to support an interactive system
- **Is this a true pipes & filters?**
  - consider the data flow
- difficult to change the data model
  - what is the LCD data unit?
- performance may suffer
  - since each filter will have to \_\_\_\_\_

# Comparison

	Shared Memory	ADT	Implicit Invocation	Pipe & Filter
change in algorithm	×	×	✓	✓
change in data representation	×	✓	×	×
change in functionality	✓	×	✓	✓
performance	✓	✓	×	×
reuse	×	✓	×	✓

change in algorithm == change in overall system processing mechanism

change in functionality == change in components structure