#### **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

# Conceptual, Concrete & Reference Architecture

"Linux Case Study"
"A Reference Architecture for Web Servers"

CS 446/646 ECE452 May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2011

#### Intent

- "direct attention at an <u>appropriate decomposition</u> of the system <u>without</u> delving into the <u>details</u> of interface specification"[1]
- appropriate decomposition
  - focus on key constructs & abstractions
     rather than on technical/implementation details

[1] R. Malan, D. Bredemeyer, Software Architecture Action Guide.

#### Includes

- what a system does (requirements / functionality)
- identification of <u>significant</u> components & connectors
  - component responsibilities
  - component interactions
  - control & data flow
- identification of architectural (non-functional) concerns
  - e.g. security
  - other <u>crosscutting</u> concerns

#### **Provides**

- communicating architectural details with
  - stakeholders (technical & non-technical)

## Input artifacts

- reference architecture (more on this later)
- requirements (functional & non-functional)
- documentation & code
  - Hmm...these two seem out of place?

#### Activities

- capture system functionality
  - requirements to use case descriptions
- capture system properties
  - evolution, system load, portability
- capture system constraints
  - legacy components, third party components
  - resources, time
  - technical capabilities

## **Concrete Architecture**

#### Intent

- implementation specific architecture
  - decomposition into (implementation specific components)
  - identification of <u>actual</u> relationships
- actual
  - e.g. identify third party, COTS components

## **Concrete Architecture**

#### Includes

- what a system does (requirements / functionality)
- how will it do it
- identification of significant components & connectors
  - component responsibilities
  - component interactions
  - control & data flow
- realization of architectural non-functional concerns

## **Concrete Architecture**

## Input Artifacts

- ask the class
- can we extract concrete architecture from code
  - isn't that reveres engineering?
  - choice of tools

# Example

#### Linux

- lack of formal architecture
  - conceptual or concrete
- considerable code size
- fragmented documentation
  - individual systems well defined but not the overall
- based on
  - Linux as a Case Study: Its Extracted Software Architecture,
     Ivan T. Bowman, Richard C. Holt, Neil V. Brewster, 2005

# Example

## Linux Conceptual Architecture

- input artifacts
  - Unix & Minix descriptions
  - Linux documentation

# **Linux Conceptual Architecture**

Legend:

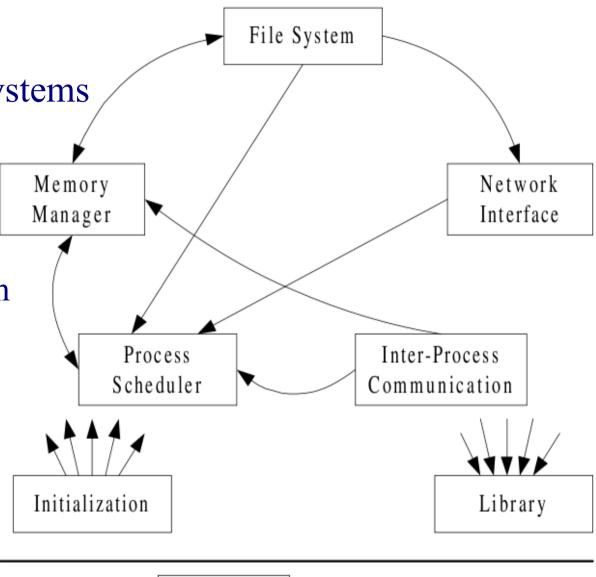
### Observations

seven kernel sub-systems

dependencies

initialization depends on all

library sub system forms the core



depends on

Subsystem

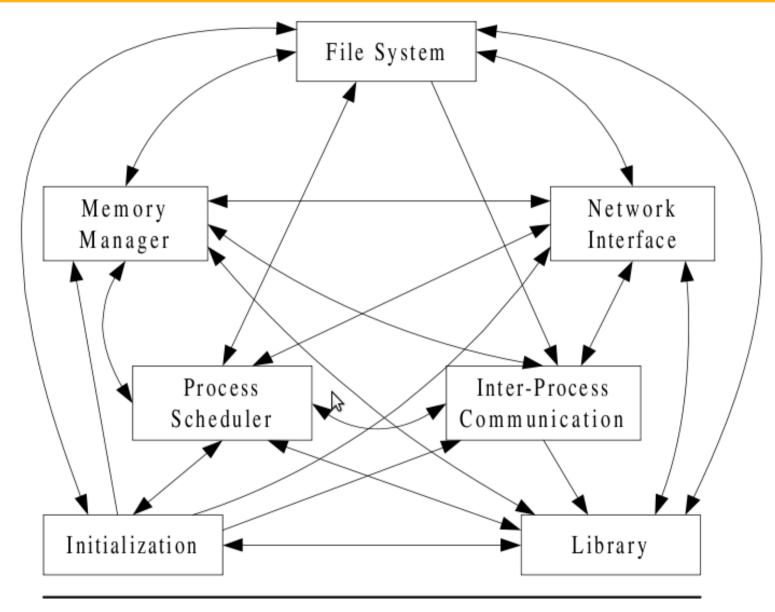
WATERLOO
CHERITON SCHOOL OF
COMPUTER SCIENCE

## **Linux Concrete Architecture**

## General technique

- inspection
  - source (directory structures, packages, file naming etc)
  - compiled artifacts
- clustering
  - grouping of components
- discovery
  - inter-component dependency

## **Linux Concrete Architecture**



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Legend:

Subsystem

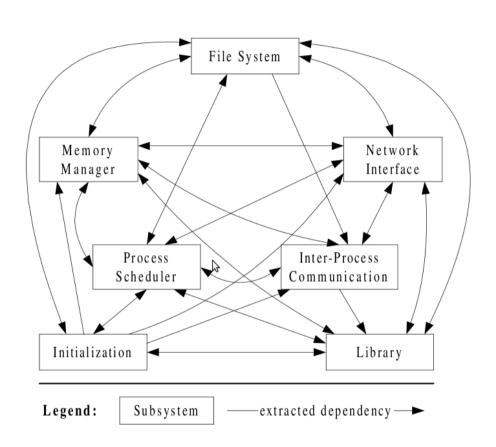
—extracted dependency —►

# Comparison

#### **Conceptual Architecture**

#### File System Memory Network Manager Interface Inter-Process Process Scheduler Communication Initialization Library Legend: Subsystem depends on

#### Concrete Architecture



## **Observations**

#### Structural

- same subsystem decomposition
  - despite different input artifacts

## Dependency Relationships

- higher than expected inter-component dependency found
- why would this be?
  - "avoided existing interfaces for better efficiency"

## **Architectural Drift & Erosion**

#### Architectural erosion

- conceptual architectural violations

#### Architectural drift

- concrete architecture shifts away from conceptual architecture

## Reference Architecture

#### **Definitions**

• "A reference architecture for a domain defines the fundamental components of the domain and the relations between them"

• "A reference architecture for a <u>domain</u> is an architectural template for all the software systems in the <u>domain</u>"

# Example 1

#### Automobile

- attributes
  - transportation
  - wheels
  - steering
  - speed / gears



## Is This an Automobile?







But this meets the attribute list

# **Properties**

#### Domain

- what is a domain?
- reference architecture covers a whole domain

## Fundamental components

- universal abstractions
  - applicable across the domain
- interaction of these abstractions

## **Template**

• a *product* architecture is an instantiation of the reference

# **Properties**

## Availability

- well known for mature domain
  - compilers, operating systems
- absent for new domains
  - web servers

## **Benefits**

#### Documentation

- captures the main ideas and components across domain
- provides a higher level abstraction for architecture itself
  - we don't have to reinvent the wheel or the architecture

#### Communication

- provides a common vocabulary
  - the wheel is too big
  - braking distance of the car is reasonable
  - 0 to 60 in 10 seconds

## **Benefits**

#### Evaluation

- aids in the comparison of the different product architectures in the <u>same domain</u>
  - electric vs. hybrid
  - sedan vs. coupe

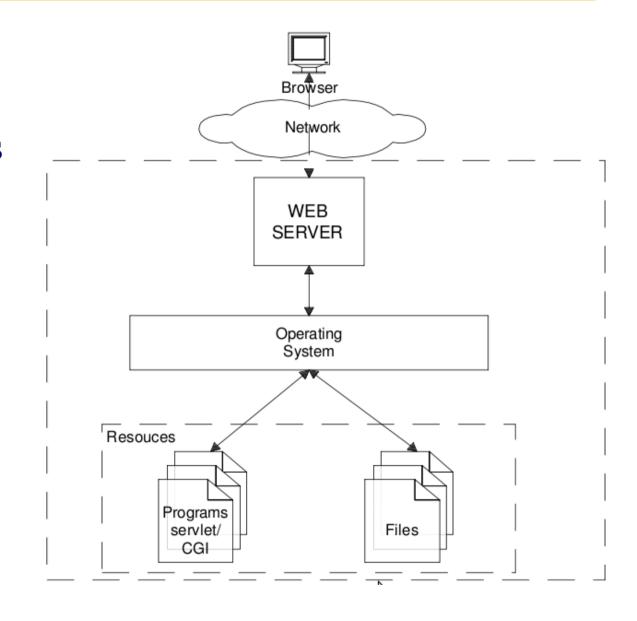
## Web Server Reference Architecture

#### Domain:

web servers,
 application servers

#### Web servers

- Apache
- AOL Server
- Jigsaw



# **Summary of Web Servers**

Web Server	Dev Type	1 <sup>st</sup> Release	Code Size (KLOC)	Impl	Arch stable for (years)
Apache	Open source	April 1995	80	С	5
AOL Server	Commercial	May 1995	164	C & TCL	-
Jigsaw	Educational	May 1996	106	Java	2.5



# Deriving Reference Architecture

#### **Process**

- step1: derive a conceptual architecture for each
  - **propose** a conceptual architecture
    - using <u>domain knowledge</u> and available <u>documentation</u>
  - **refine** the conceptual architecture
    - using the <u>concrete</u> architecture
  - Q: did we not say that a reference architecture should be an input artifact to a conceptual architecture?

# Deriving Reference Architecture

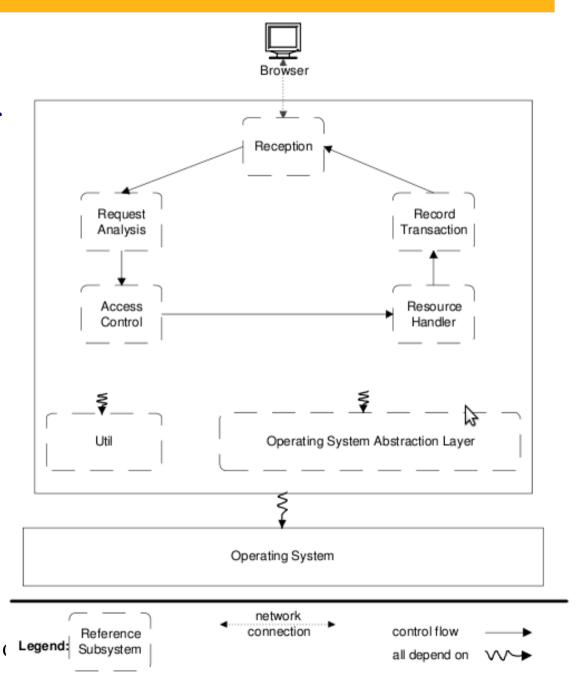
#### **Process**

- step2: derive a reference architecture from step 1
  - **propose** a reference architecture based on
    - domain knowledge
    - common structure between the conceptual architecture
  - **refine** the reference architecture
    - using the conceptual architecture (from step 1)

## Web Server Reference Architecture

## Architectural Style

- follows pipes & filter architectural style
  - hmmm.... does it really?
  - what otherarchitectural stylesbetter defineweb servers?



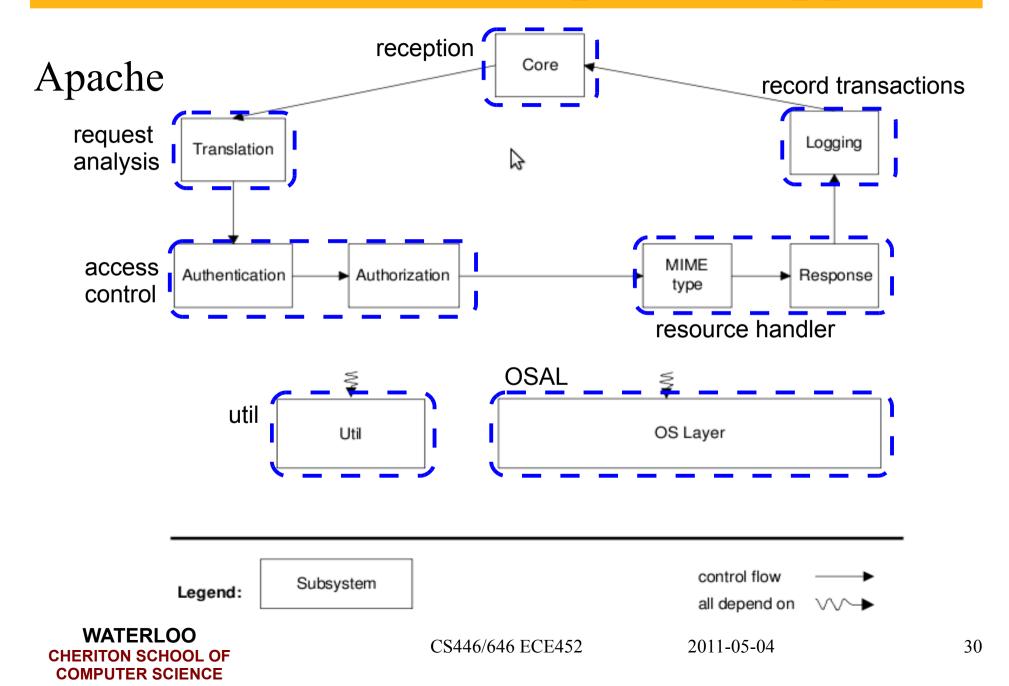
# Flexibility of Reference Architecture

#### Intent

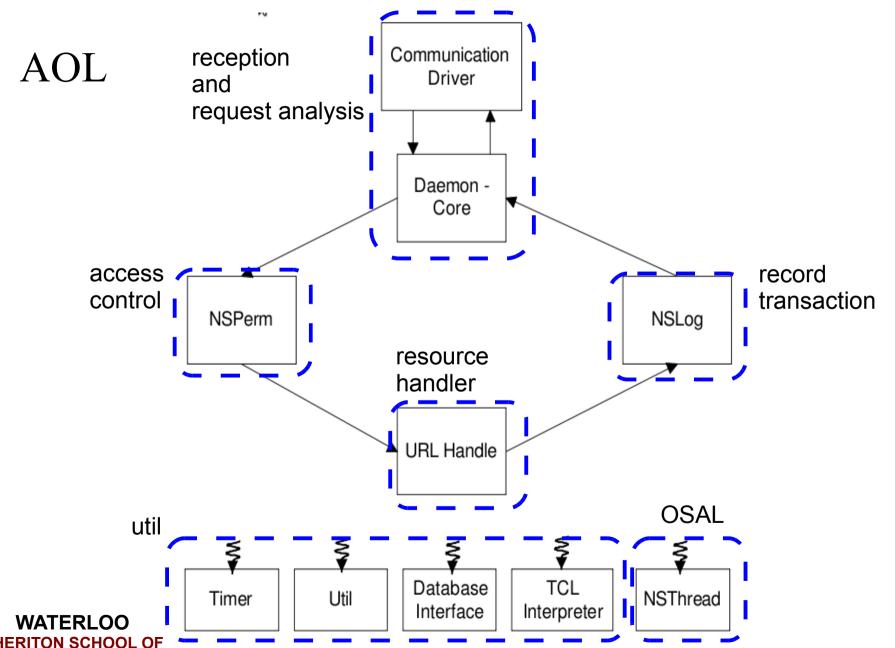
• "To be useful a reference architecture must be <u>flexible</u> enough to <u>encompass many</u> product <u>architectures</u>"

- what does flexibility mean?
  - security flexibility?
  - concurrency flexibility?

# Reference & Conceptual Mapped



# Reference & Conceptual Mapped



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## **Observations**

#### Structural

- subsystem <u>organization</u> is the main difference and not the subsystem <u>responsibility</u>
- reference architecture is abstract
  - does not depend on
    - development methodology
    - platform
    - implementation concerns