



## Objectives

- Discover the main software architecture methods and languages
- Discover component based system architectures
- Understand how to create an effective software architecture
- Learn how to apply software architecture patterns
- Learn to describe software architectures using perspectives and views
- Discover how to evaluate architecture definitions.
- Discover leading architectural processes

## Course environment

- One PC for two trainees

*Exercise : Labs will be conducted under Enterprise Architect Business and Software Engineering Edition*

## Pre-requisites

- Good knowledge of the UML language

## Environnement du cours

- Cours théorique
  - Support de cours imprimé et au format PDF (en anglais).
  - Le formateur répond aux questions des stagiaires en direct pendant la formation et fournit une assistance technique et pédagogique.
- Au début de chaque demi-journée une période est réservée à une interaction avec les stagiaires pour s'assurer que le cours répond à leurs attentes et l'adapter si nécessaire

## Audience visée

- Tout ingénieur ou technicien en systèmes embarqués possédant les prérequis ci-dessus.

## Modalités d'évaluation

- Les prérequis indiqués ci-dessus sont évalués avant la formation par l'encadrement technique du stagiaire dans son entreprise, ou par le stagiaire lui-même dans le cas exceptionnel d'un stagiaire individuel.
- Les progrès des stagiaires sont évalués par des quizz proposés en fin des sections pour vérifier que les stagiaires ont assimilé les points présentés
- En fin de formation, une attestation et un certificat attestant que le stagiaire a suivi le cours avec succès.
  - En cas de problème dû à un manque de prérequis de la part du stagiaire, constaté lors de la formation, une formation différente ou complémentaire lui est proposée, en général pour conforter ses prérequis, en accord avec son responsable en entreprise le cas échéant.

## Plan

### First Day

#### **Introduction**

- Definitions of Architecture
  - System architecture
  - Business architecture
  - Software architecture
  - Technical architecture
  - Product line architecture
  - Enterprise architecture
- What is Software Architecture
  - What problem does it target
  - What is not Software Architecture
- Why do we need Software Architecture
- The ANSI/IEEE-1471-2000 standard
  - Architecture and Architectural descriptions
  - The IEEE 1471 Conceptual Framework
  - Views and Viewpoints
- Architecture elements and principles
  - Modules
  - Components and connectors
  - Stakeholders and concerns
  - Architecture styles
- Architecture Design Languages
- Architectural view of software development
  - System and Software Architectures
  - Software Architecture and the development cycles
  - Software Architecture and design

#### **Software Architecture**

- Definitions
- Architecture is not Design
- Components and relationships
  - Interfaces
  - Architecture models
- The basic architecture design process
  - The main steps
  - Key concerns
  - What to do and not to do
- Architectural decisions
  - Scope
  - Impact
- Architecture quality
  - Good and bad architectures
  - Being right
  - Being successful
- Making architectures work
  - The management attitude
  - The developers attitude

#### **UML and Architecture Descriptions**

- Define functional requirements
- Define non-functional requirements
- Identify components
- Model system behavior
- Create and document interfaces
- Allocate components
- Validate Architecture descriptions

## **Second Day**

### **Architectural structures**

- Module-based structure
  - Decomposition
  - Uses
  - Layered
  - Object
- Component and connector structure
  - Communication processes
  - Concurrency
  - Shared data
  - Client-server
- Allocation structure
  - Deployment
  - Implementation
  - Work assignment

### **Architectural views**

- Architecture views
  - Views and stakeholders
  - Viewpoints
- Kruchten's 4+1 view model
  - Logical view
  - Process view
  - Development view
  - Physical view
  - Use cases view
- Siemens' 4 view model (S4V)
  - Conceptual, Module and Code views
  - Execution view and Hardware architecture
- Software Engineering Institute (SEI) 3 view model
  - Module
  - Components and Connectors
  - Allocation
- Design rationale and the Decision view
  - The need for capturing the design rationale
  - The decision view and other view models

## **Third Day**

### **Architectural styles and patterns**

- Patterns, Reference models and Reference Architectures
- Basic patterns
  - Event-driven
  - Pipes and filters
  - Layered architecture

- Three-tier architecture (MVC)
- Client-server
- Peer to Peer
- Share-nothing
- Plugins
- Object oriented architecture
  - Classes and relations
  - Components and packages
  - Interfaces and dependences

## ***Distributed systems architectures***

- The distributed constraints and tradeoffs
  - Client-server
  - Statelessness
  - Specified cacheability
  - Uniform interface and operations
  - Layered System
  - Dynamic code add-in
- Service oriented Architectures
  - Components versus Services
  - Domains and Lifecycles
  - Programming by contract
  - Registrars and brokers
  - Loose or late coupling
  - The OSGi/Java example
- Resource Oriented Architecture: ReST (Representational Resource Transfer)
  - What are resources
  - Resource names
  - The notion of resource representation
  - Interface constraints
  - Application state

## ***Fourth Day***

## ***Architectural processes***

- The Rational Unified Process (RUP)
  - Artefact, Roles, Workflows and Outcomes
  - Fundamentals and Best practices
  - The four phases
  - Why RUP was not so popular?
- The Eclipse Process Framework and OpenUP
  - OpenUP as an Unified Process variant
  - OpenUP as an agile process
  - EPF Composer as an OpenUP support tool
- The Two Tracks Unified Process (2TUP)
  - The Y-shaped cycle
  - The Technical track
  - The Functional track
  - The Build track
- The Visual Architecting Process (VAP)
  - The technical process
  - The organisational process
  - Guiding principles
- Leading, following or getting out of the way?
  - Leadership vs management
  - Leading implies following
  - Why getting out of the way is needed

## Renseignements pratiques

**Renseignements : 4 jours**