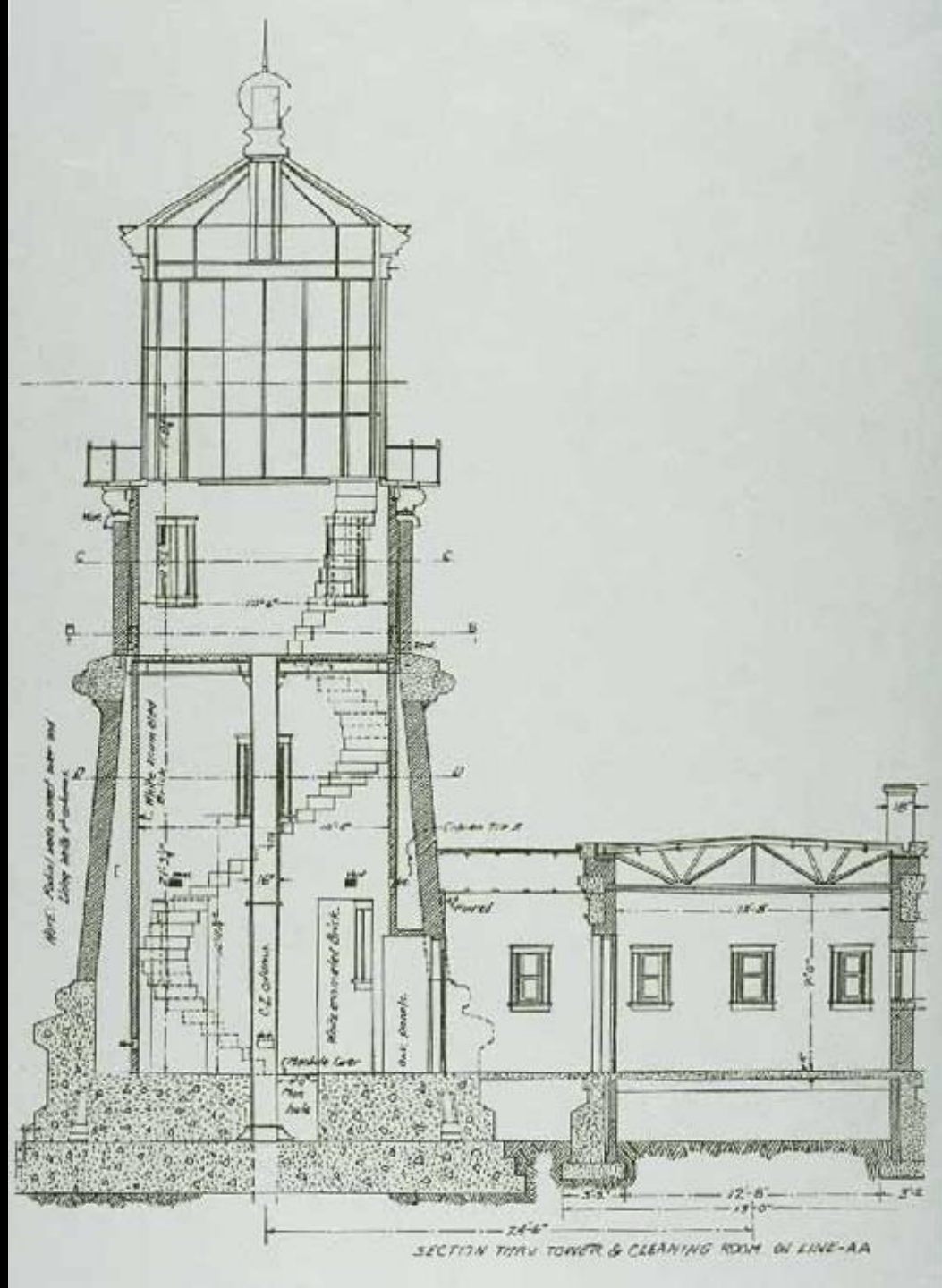
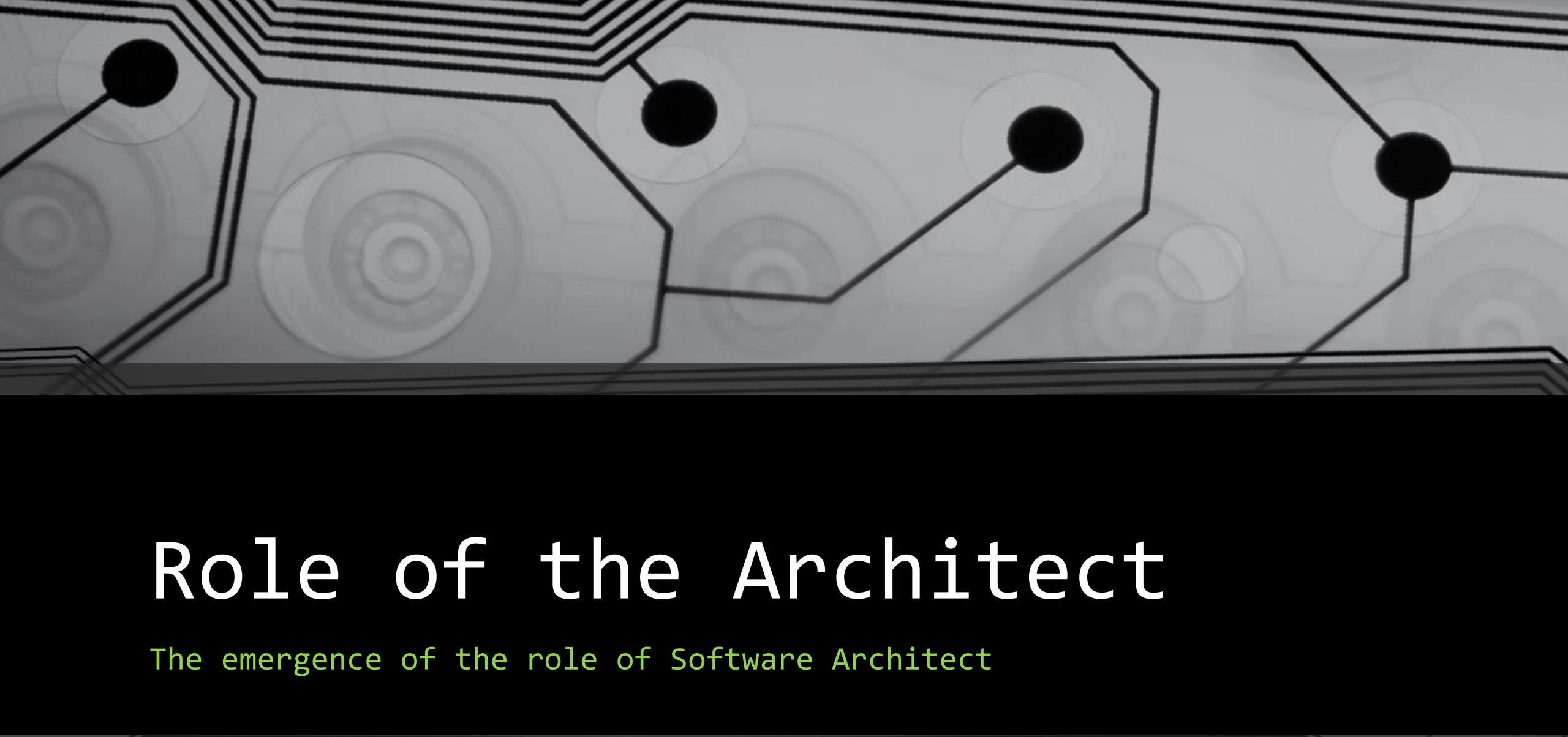
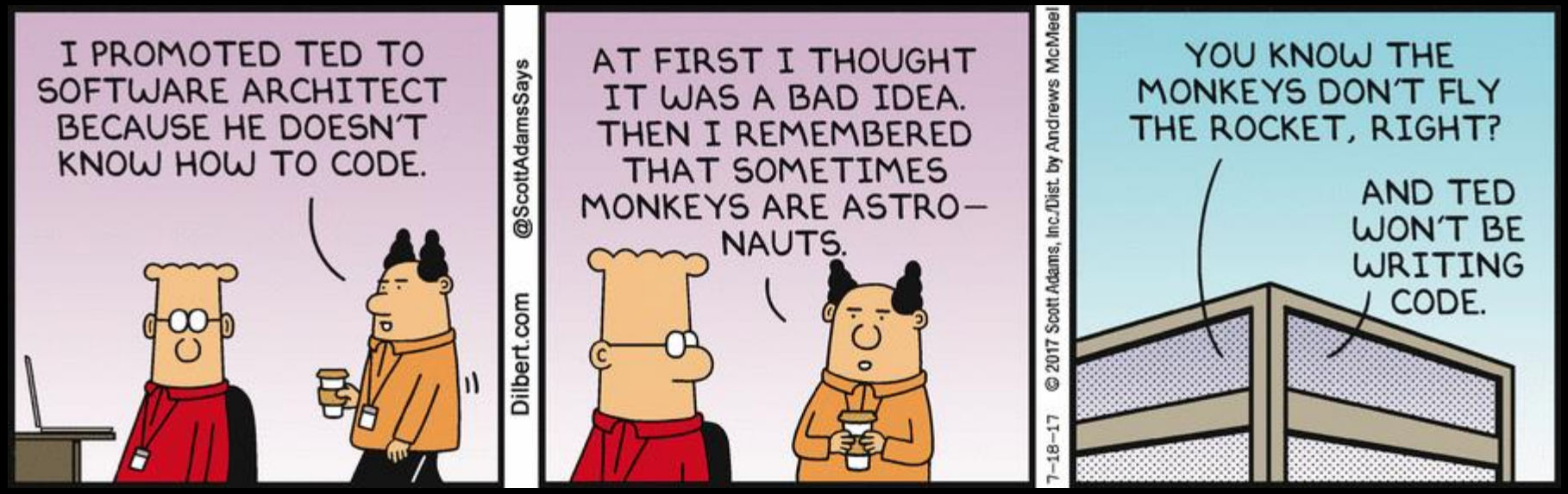
Software Architecture & Design





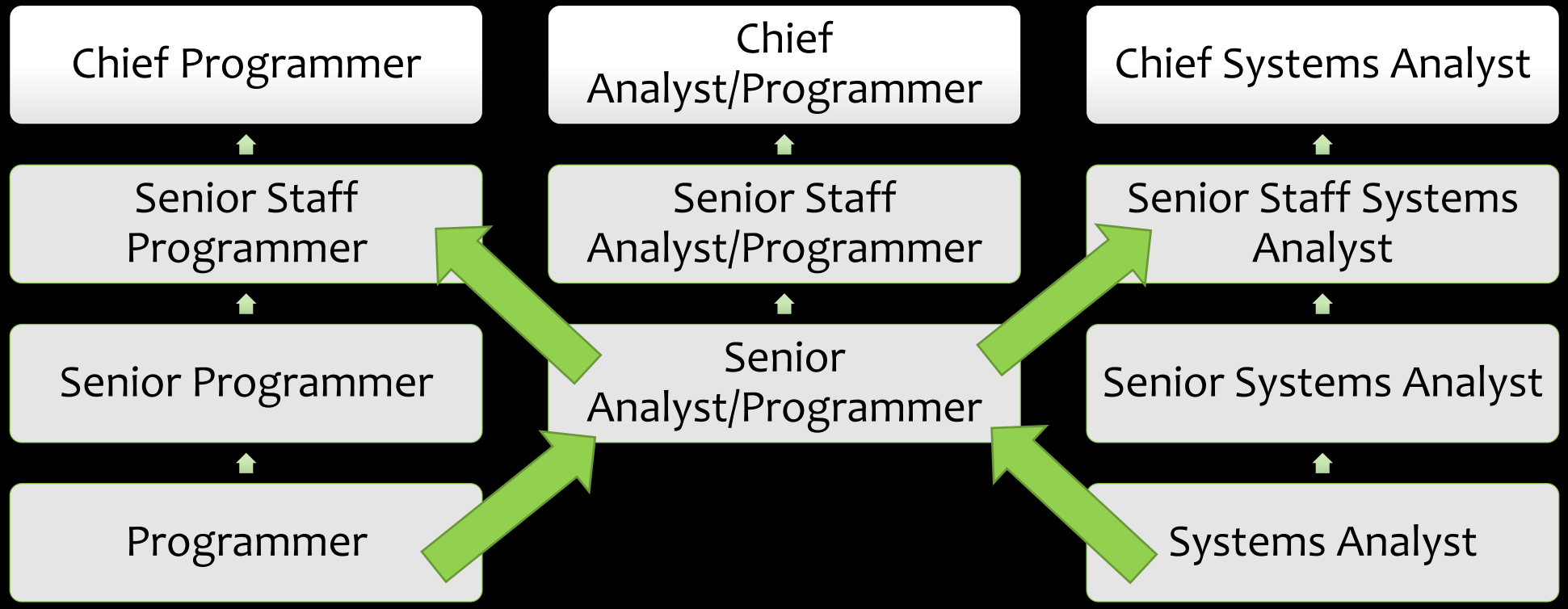
Role of the Architect

The emergence of the role of Software Architect



Source: http://dilbert.com/strip/2017-07-18

Roles circa 1990



Narrow Range of Technologies

Programmer

- COBOL, PL/1, Assembler
- DB2/SQL/CICS

Analyst

- LSDM (Methodology)
- Entity Modelling

Shift to a greater set of Technologies

Programmer

- Visual Basic
- Visual C++ & MFC
- UI Design (Windows)
- ODBC
- T-SQL & SQL-Server
- Client/Server

Analyst

- UML
- OO Analysis
- OO Design
- Prototyping & Rapid Application Development (RAD)

Shifting from C to C++

C

- Macros
- Pointers
- Structs
- Arrays
- Typedefs
- Functions

C++

- Macros
- Pointers
- Structs
- Arrays
- Typedefs
- Functions
- Classes
- Inheritance
- Private & Protected Members
- Namespace
- Function Overloading
- Constructors
- Destructors
- Default Params
- Inline Functions
- References
- Const
- Friends
- Templates
- Exceptions

Technology Shifts in early ‘90s

- Object Oriented Programming
  - Lead to a mix of analysis & design
  - Combining function and data – forced to think about design
  - OOP facilitated/encouraged more complex design, leading to more complicated applications
- WIMP & WYSIWYG
  - Windows, Icons, Mouse & Pointers
  - Vastly richer UI – and hence more complicated
- PCs & Networks
  - Client/Server - involved the network
  - Concurrency Control

The Result?

- Greater level of Complexity
- Increased Levels of Abstraction
- Drive for re-use – the promise of OO
- Need for increased degree of System Oversight

Emergence of the Architect

- Focus on the high-level design choices – i.e. The 'Big Picture'.
- Chose technologies/technology stacks & understand their interaction → Consistency
- Determine the projects technical 'philosophy' & control/limit Design Choices
- Define the 'component model' – i.e. high-level object model
- Design for Re-use; Design for change; Design for extensibility (insulating layers)
- Determine Coding Standards
- Communicate these concepts to the developers/engineering teams

Types of Architect

Role	Description
Solutions Architect*	• Typically focused on a BU • Concerned with interaction between applications • Plugging systems together to form a solution • Communicates with several teams
Application/Technical Architect	• Focused on application development – i.e. product • Concerned with internal design, component reuse, code quality, maintainability & extensibility • Communicates across the engineering team • Often a strong developer/engineer
Embedded Systems Architect	• Very focused on the hardware & embedded system • Concerned with embedded system internals • Communicates within team & interacts with Application/Solution Architect.
Enterprise Architect	• Interaction between BUs and IT • Business Transformation • Scope is across the organization • Highly abstracted design • Communicates across the organization

Challenges – Not recognizing the politics of architecture

- Architecture is a political act
- Engineers like to believe they are outside politics
  - They are not – where you have humans, you have politics
- The architect is the most prestigious role in software development
  - arguably
- Dangerous assumptions:
  - All developers have honest intentions with regard to the project
  - We want to believe the best course of action is the obvious one (and everyone will agree)
- No one likes confrontation

Pitfalls of Object-Oriented Development *by Bruce Webster*

Architect Needs

- Authority
  - Authority commensurate with Responsibility
  - Authority to compel adherence
- Upper Management Support
  - Full backing of management hierarchy
- Proven Track Record
- Pact with Engineers that serious consideration will be given to all ideas & suggestions
- Willingness to give ground on smaller design issues to ensure integrity of the bigger, more important design decisions

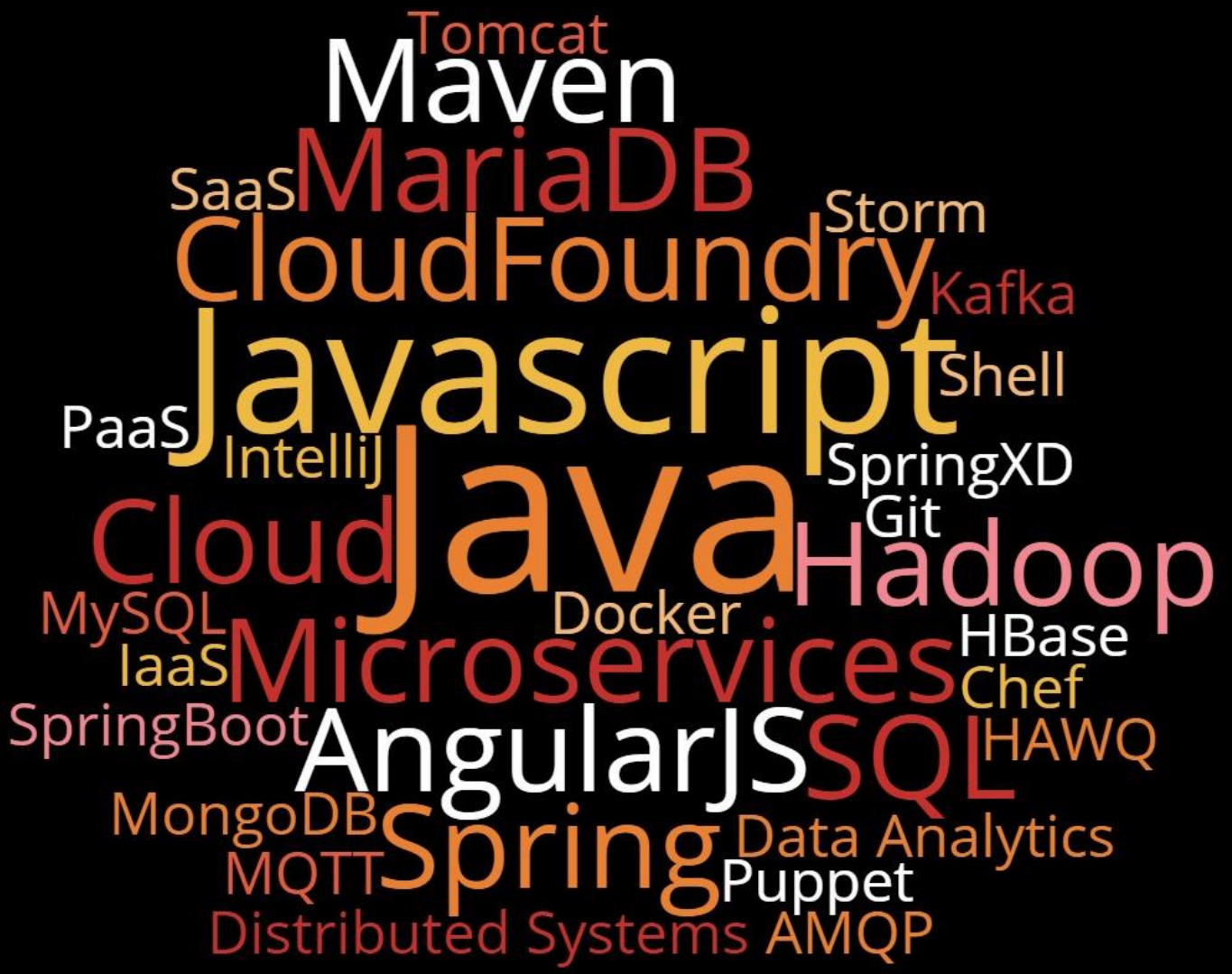
Challenges – Don’t expect thanks

- Much of Software Architecture is invisible
- Generally, no one says ‘good job’ for ‘*ilities’:
  - Scalability (+ Performance)
  - Recoverability
  - Extensibility
  - Adaptability
  - Performance
  - Robustness

Skills

- Skills Required of the Architect
  - Hard Technical Skills
  - Fuzzier Analysis & Design Skills
  - Soft skills
- Perspective
  - Set the vision
  - Ability to zoom out and see the ‘bigger picture’
  - Ability to zoom in to the lowest detail*
- Communication
  - Deal with engineering management & upper management
  - Might deal with C-level executives, like CTO
  - Communicate to all levels of engineering
  - Communicate with DevOps

*Controversial



Q&A

Discussion Time

Summary

- Role of Architect is now firmly established
- Complexity of modern software development means someone (or some team) needs to manage the ‘Big Picture’
- Can mean different roles, depending on organization - There are different types of architect.
- Challenging Role – Need to be a master of the ‘soft skills’
- Needs Upper Management Support – Needs a degree of Authority

Thank you

Recommended Reading

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_architect
- https://www.sei.cmu.edu/architecture/research/previousresearch/duties.cfm
- http://www.codingthearchitecture.com/presentations/dw2009-pitfalls-for-new-software-architects/