WIT 2016 ITA Module

Architecture Description Lecture Group #2 - Part 2



Lecture Group #2 - Part 2 Architecture Description



Design Techniques - Architecture Description (AD)



A Work Product Deliverable





About AD Concepts in ISO-IEC-IEEE 42010-2011



PROBLEM SPACE DESCRIPTION SPACE DESCRIPTION



About AD Concepts in ISO-IEC-IEEE 42010-2011

- Once Stakeholder Concerns have been identified, they must be framed by one or more VIEWPOINTS.
- Once Viewpoints have been selected, these are used to establish Views with their Models.
- Model artifacts express Views of the architecture solution using MODEL KINDS (also referred as modeltypes or view-types) as templates for diagraming.
- Once Views are established, the quality attributes of each View are assessed using PERSPECTIVES.



Term: Stakeholder Concern

A concern pertains to any influence on a system from environment, (e.g. operational, organizational, economic, regulatory, social, technological, etc.)

Architects looking for an architecture viewpoint suitable for their purposes often listen to concerns (i.e. interests) from stakeholders to guide them in their search.

Once identified, these concerns act as "forces" or "constraints" on the solution scope.

It is important to document the concerns and stakeholders for which a viewpoint is intended.



Term: Stakeholder Viewpoint

A Viewpoint strictly formalises the modeling elements, modeling concepts, conventions and rules to model a Primitive Model or Composite Model (i.e. View) of an Architecture.

A Viewpoint proposes the vocabularies and rules for constructing models and how those models are interpreted and used by stakeholders.

When used in an architecture description, the viewpoint becomes a "contract" between the architect and stakeholders that their concerns will be addressed in the view resulting from this viewpoint.

A Viewpoint is VERIFIABLE.



Term: Perspectives / Quality Attributes

Quality Attributes (also referred as required Quality Properties, or Perspectives) are "areas of interest" in a system pervasive to all views of this system.

Some specific concerns are driven by the need for the system to exhibit a certain quality properties, independently from stakeholder concerns, rather than to provide a particular function.

Trying to address these aspects of an architecture by using Viewpoints does not work well, hence the concept of Architecture Perspective, horizontal to all Views of a solution.

Example of quality properties are; security, performance, availability, or usability.



About Architecture Work-Products





About Architecture Work-Products

The degree of specification of any Work-Product (WP) can be expressed in terms of its: (1.) Definitiveness, (2.) Completeness and (3.) Formalism.

A work-product with a low specification power is ambiguous and subject to interpretation. A work-product with a high specification power is "verifiable".

The higher the specification power, the better candidate the workproduct is for knowledge transfer.

An architect chooses the appropriate degree of specification of a work-product to CONVEY the key elements of the solution design to stakeholders.



About Work-Product Artifacts

A Work-Product "ARTIFACT" is a focused aspect of a more holistic design.

A MODEL PRIMITIVE is a work-product artifact, is smallest unit of delivery of an architecture.

It represent one building block of a design and can be composed, reviewed, or used in a wide variety of ways.

A COMPOSITE MODEL or ARCHITECTURE VIEW is also a work-product artifact.

It captures enough information about the "part" of the design so that it can be thoroughly analysed and described (e.g. modeled).

Work-Product ARTIFACTS in time become precious knowledge assets.

As such, these must be version-controlled, maintained and periodically refreshed.



A Work-Product "deliverable" is a COMPOSITE document/design presenting a holistic solution design.

It explain what makes a set of parts work together, as a coherent and successful whole.

It relies on the building-blocks provided by work-product Artifacts but Unlike Artifacts, the substantive value provided to stakeholders has less to do with degree of formalism or format of delivery.

Instead, work-product deliverables accentuate the "narrative" and record architectural decisions, verbally explaining their outcomes & results.

Coherence and Consistency in the way that Deliverables document the required trade-offs and quality attributes of an architecture is what guarantees valuable outcomes.

A DELIVERABLE encapsulates and augments diagram PRIMITIVES into a written document (e.g. WIKI, Word, PowerPoint or other).



Example: TOGAF 9.1. AD Template

An Architecture Description (AD) is a document authored by an Architect.

A partial description of an architecture solution is referred as a work-product ARTIFACT.

A COMPLETE description of the solution architecture - i.e. the AD - is a work-product DELIVERABLE.





Architecture Description Overview





AD Definition

An Architecture Description (AD) expresses the Architecture of a System of interest (ISO-IEC-IEEE 42010-2011).

It is a composition of model artifacts used to define, describe and detect gaps in the architecture - to demonstrate coverage COMPLETENESS of stakeholders requirements.

It links together views of the solution architecture, and records the reasons for decisions made - to demonstrate design CONSISTENCY and TRACEABILITY between design primitives.

It uses Perspectives to assess that all required quality properties are met all through the system, and across all views - to demonstrate that the solution is FIT FOR PURPOSE.



AD Purpose

The purpose of an Architecture Description (AD) is to:

- document all stakeholders of the system and document their concerns

- select the Viewpoints that best frame, or cover, those concerns
- document the Views of the architecture, such that each satisfies one of those viewpoints
- link together those Views with correspondences and recording any known inconsistencies between Views
- document the Perspectives of the architecture, such that each satisfies its required quality properties
- provide rationale for key decisions made in the architecture design.



Deliverable Structure





A) Problem Description

A) Problem Description

A.1 PROBLEM SCOPE

A.1.1 PROBLEM SUMMARY

This section to briefly describe here the problem you are solving for.

Project Name	< <name assignment="" of="" subject="" your="">></name>
Industry Domain	
Problem	

A.1.2 DOMAIN GLOSSARY

Description

This section to describe here key Terms & Definitions essential to the understanding the problem domain.

< <term>></term>	< <definition>></definition>
< <term>></term>	< <definition>></definition>

<< Define in this section any terms, acronyms or abbreviations that might be unfamiliar to the target audience. This should include both business domain terms and technology / architectural terms.>>

A.2 STAKEHOLDERS CONCERNS

<<The purpose of this section is to identify the stakeholders of the target solution architecture – i.e. Stakeholders who need to review architecture Views and this AD document>>.

< <stakeholder ROLE>></stakeholder 	< <concern description="">></concern>	
< <stakeholder ROLE>></stakeholder 	< <concern description="">></concern>	

A.3 REQUIRED QUALITY PROPERTIES

<< This section provides the list of required quality proporties of the solution architecture. Quality Properties describe various non-functional aspects impacting (and pervasive to all) architecture views of the solution design described in the Section (B) of this document >>.

< <required QUALITY PROPERTY>></required 	< <description>></description>
< <required QUALITY PROPERTY>></required 	<< DESCRIPTION>>

The Generic Design Process





B) Solution Description





B) Solution Description

B.2.1 Include VIEW MAPPINGS B.2.1.1 For each VIEW MAPPING Inter Unit Jack Provided Inter Section 2014 (Section 2014) Site objects Control 2014 (Section 2014) Site objects Weight Section 2014 Distribution 2014 (Section 2014) Site objects Distribution 20		
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	_	b) solution Description
B.2.2 Include VIEW MODELLING ARTFACTS 8.3.3.1 For each MODEL VIEW PROMTIVE Insert here [pag] or [pg] susphots of Archimate Models, - or - Embed here [archimate] file objects. Model # archimate		
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«ARCHITECTURE PATTER NAME>> «OESCRIPTION>>		
View Primitives (Model Primitives)		



View Primitives (Model Primitives)

B.2.2 Include VIEW MODELLING ARTIFACTS

B.2.2.1 For each MODEL VIEW PRIMITIVE



VIE WPOINT USED	JUSTIFICATION / INTENT
< <viewpoint name="">></viewpoint>	< <description>></description>
MODEL KIND USED	JUSTIFICATION / INTENT
< <model-kind name="" view-type="">></model-kind>	< <description>></description>
STYLE /PATTERNS USED	JUSTIFICATION / INTENT
STYLE/PATTERNS USED	JUSTIFICATION / INTENT < <description>></description>



Perspectives (Model + Textual Annotation)

B.2.2.2 For each MODEL PERSPECTIVE

Insert here [.png] or [.jpg] snapshots of Archimate Models + descriptive Textual Annotations

- or -

Embed here [.archimate] file objects including descriptive Textual Annotations.



STYLE/PATTERNS USED	JUSTIFICATION / INTENT
< <architecure name="" style="">></architecure>	< <description>></description>
< <architecture name="" patter="">></architecture>	< <description>></description>



Design Decision / Trade-offs (Textual description)

B.2.2.3 RECORDING of DESIGN DECISIONS

.ID	DECISION ITEM	DECISION MADE
<<#>>	< <description>></description>	< <description>></description>



View Mappings (Composite Models)

B.2.3 Include VIEW MAPPINGS

B.2.3.1 For each VIEW MAPPING



VIEWPOINT USED	JUSTIFICATION / INTENT
< <viewpoint name="">></viewpoint>	< <description>></description>

B.2.3.2 RECORDING of DESIGN DECISIONS

.ID	DECISION ITEM	DECISION MADE
<<#>>	< <description>></description>	< <description>></description>
		< <description>></description>

