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To Know the Dependencies Is to Understand the Architecture

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Dependencies Are Key to Managing Software Architecture

Prevent software architecture from eroding

Learn a new approach to representing and managing software architecture by utilizing inter-module dependencies. This session includes an actual demo and several real life examples.

Agenda

New Representation for Software
Architecture Using Dependency
Structure Matrix

Architectural Patterns

Design Rules

Architectural Evolution (Demo)

Examples of Real Projects

Q&A

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Q&A

The Dependency Model Approach

- Provides a precise big picture view of the architecture
- Enables explicit management of architectural evolution
- Lightweight approach that does not disrupt development
- Has been applied to dozens of applications written in the Java™ language ranging in size from 100 classes to 20,000 classes

What Is a DSM?

		1	2	3	4
Module A	1	▪		X	X
Module B	2		▪	X	
Module C	3	X		▪	X
Module D	4				▪

Fig 1: A Simple DSM

		1	2	3
Module D	1	▪		
Module A-C	2	X	▪	
Module B	3		X	▪

Fig 3: Lower Triangular

		1	2	3	4
Module D	1	▪			
Module A	2	X	▪	X	
Module C	3	X	X	▪	
Module B	4			X	▪

Fig 2: Block Triangular After Partitioning

		1	2	3	4
Module D	1	▪			
A-C	Module A	2	X	▪	X
	Module C	3	X	X	▪
Module B	4			X	▪

Fig 4: Hierarchical

What's a Dependency?

- Module A depends on a module B if there are explicit references in A to syntactic elements of B
- Simple but effective notion of dependency that works well for understanding design dependencies, in which modifications to one module might affect another
- Extraction of dependencies can be decoupled from their analysis

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Architectural Patterns—I

\$root		1	2	3	4	5
- com.example	+ application	1	.			
	+ model	2	37	.		
	+ domain	3	17	29	.	
	+ framework	4	75	53	42	.
	+ util	5	10	13	16	13

Layered System

\$root		1	2	3	4	5
- com.example	+ application	1	.			
	+ model	2	37	.		
	+ domain	3		29	.	
	+ framework	4			42	.
	+ util	5				13

Strictly Layered System

Architectural Patterns—II

\$root			1	2	3	4	5
com.example	+ application	1	.				1
	+ model	2	37	.			1
	+ domain	3	17	26	.		
	+ framework	4	75	53	40	.	
	+ util	5	11	13	16	13	.

Imperfectly Layered System

project		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
+ actions	1	.								10	
+ events	2	1	.	2			1			2	
project	DefaultWorkspaceManager	3		.			1			1	
	DefaultWorkspaceContext	4			.					1	
	Partitioner	5				.			1	1	
	ProjectLoader	6					.			1	
	ProjectView	7					1	.		1	
	ProjectUpdater	8							.	1	
	Project	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.

Change Propagator

Architectural Patterns—III

\$root		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
com.example	+ application	1	.							
	+ model	2	37	.						
	+ tools	3	3	4	.					
	+ project	4	10	15	.					
	+ comp-1	5				.				
	+ comp-2	6				1	.			
	+ services	7	4	7			8	7	.	
	+ framework	8	75	53		30			1	.
	+ util	9	10	13	3	14	4			

Private Components

Not Visible
Outside "Domain"

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Design Rules

- Succinct specification of acceptable and unacceptable dependencies between subsystems
- Each cell of the DSM represents design intent
- DSM offers a powerful way to visualize and specify design rules

Dependency Model = DSM + Design Rules

Design Rules

\$root		1	2	3	4
System	+ Subsystem1 1	.	1		
	+ Subsystem2 2	3	.		
	+ Subsystem3 3			.	
	+ Subsystem4 4	6	4		.

DSM with Rules View

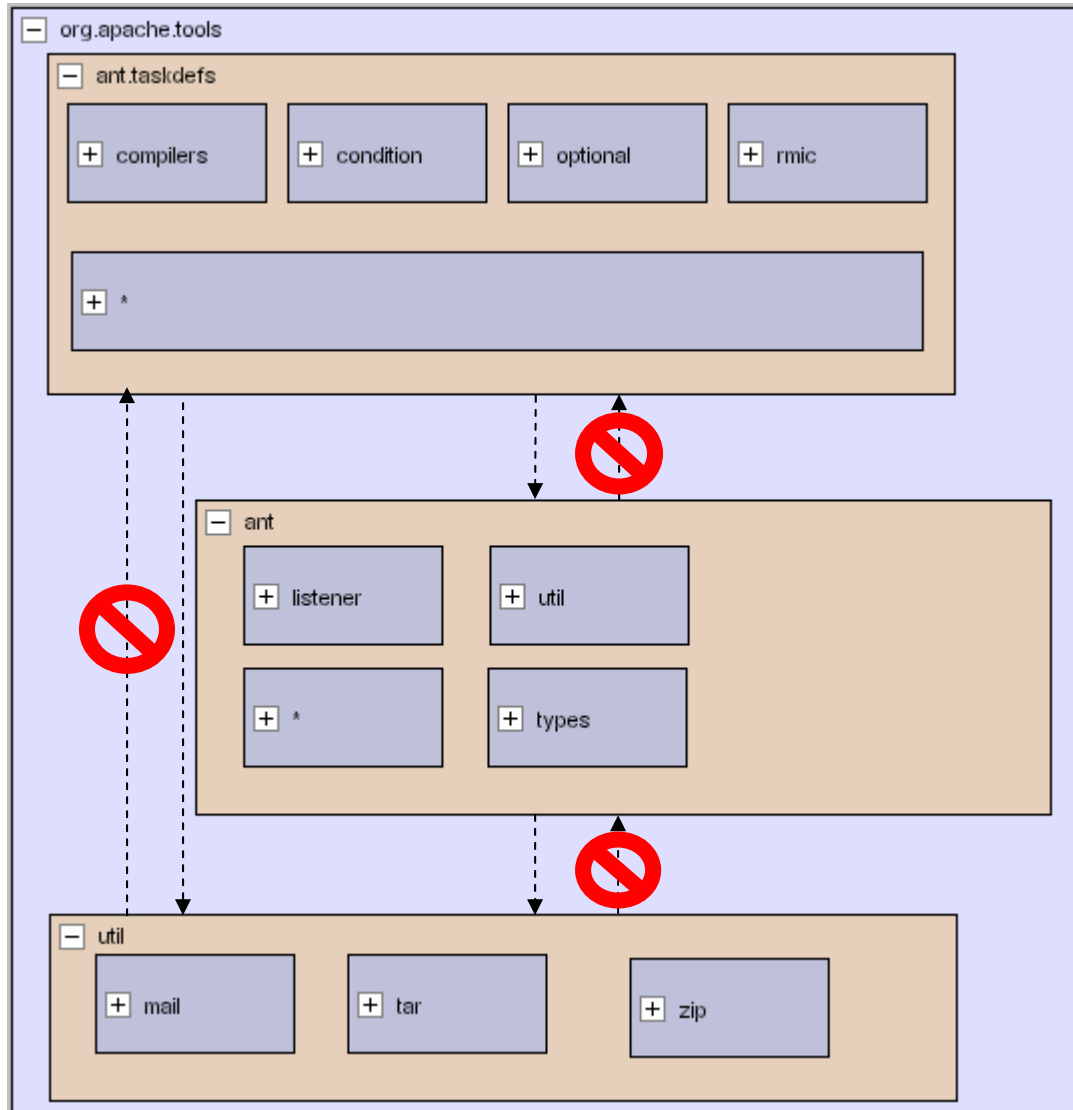
- Green Triangle—Dependency Acceptable
- Yellow Triangle—Dependency Unacceptable
- Red Triangle—Rule Violation Discovered

\$root		1	2	3	4	5
com.example	+ application 1	.				
	+ model 2	37	.			
	+ domain 3	17	26	.		
	+ framework 4	75	53	40	.	
	+ util 5	10	13	16	13	.

Rules for Layering

1. \$root can-use \$root
2. model cannot-use application
3. domain cannot-use application, model
4. framework cannot use application, model, domain
5. util cannot-use application, model, domain, framework

ANT Conceptual Architecture



Layered
Architecture
with Three
Subsystems

Tasks Use
Common
Infrastructure

Key Goal:
Allow
Independent
Development
of Tasks

DEMO

The Evolution of ANT



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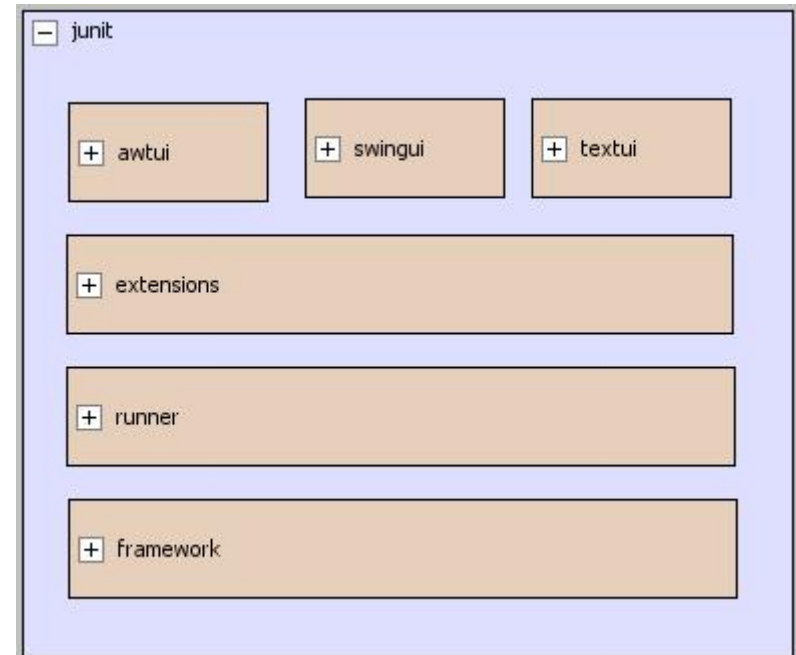
Architectural Evolution (Demo)

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Example: JUNIT

\$root		1	2	3	4	5	6
- junit	+ awtui	1
	+ swingui	2
	+ textui	3
	+ extensions	4	1
	+ runner	5	3	13	5	.	.
	+ framework	6	4	19	8	13	6



A Layered System with Independent User Interfaces

Example: jEdit

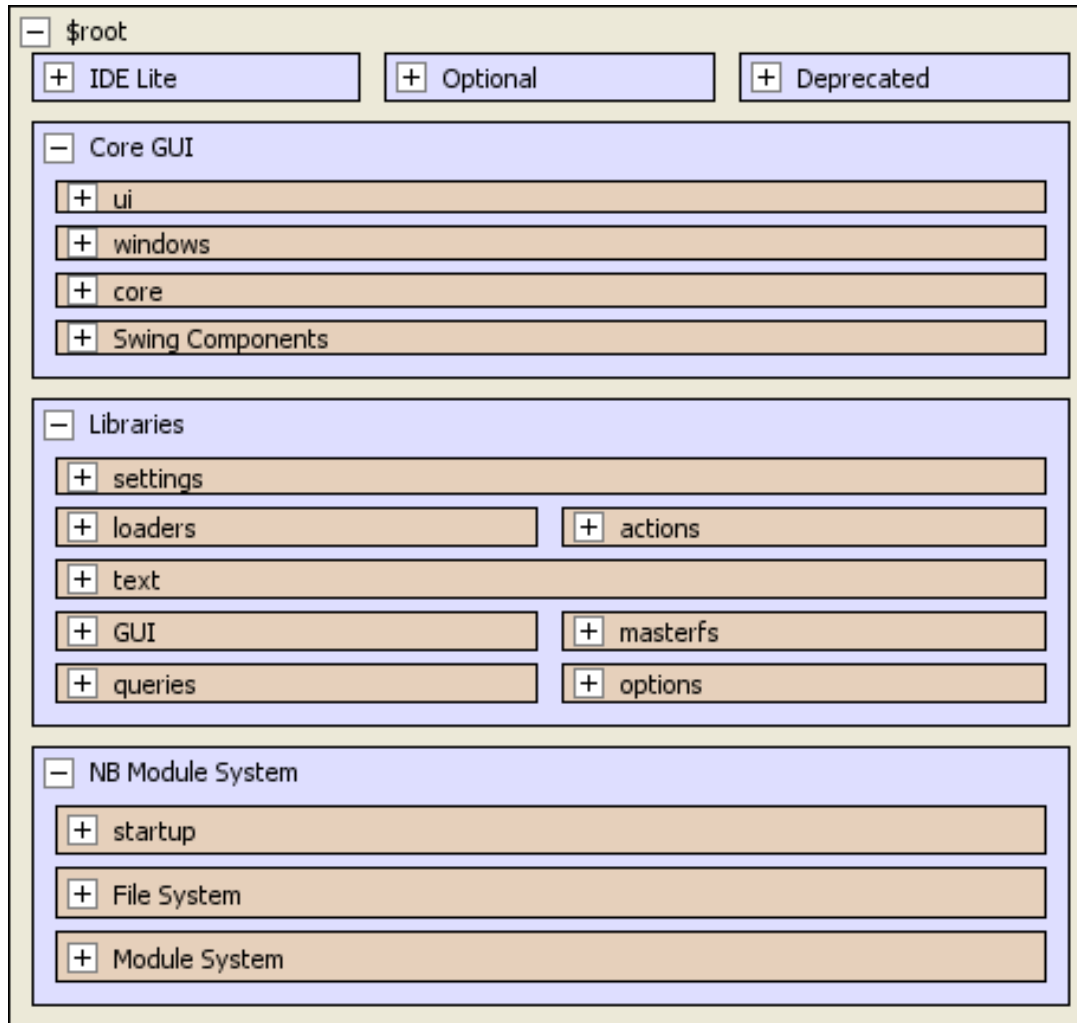
org.gjt.sp		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
+	print	1	.														
+	proto.jeditresource	2		.													
+	help	3			.					1				1			
+	options	4				.				2				1			
+	menu	5					.							4			
+	browser	6			1		7	.						3			
+	search	7						3	.					9			
+	gui	8			2	23	5	7	12	.		6		2	42	1	
+	pluginmgr	9				2				1	.			1			
+	textarea	10					1		13	11		.	1	21			
+	buffer	11				1				1		4	.	1	13		
+	io	12			4	1	4	29	9	3	2		3	.	16		
+	*	13	11	4	17	103	59	41	51	138	24	31	19	25	.	2	22
+	syntax	14	3			4				1		6	1		16	.	
+	msg	15			1		2	4	3	4	2			3	25		.

Monolithic System ?

Example: NetBeans™ Platform

\$root	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
+ enumerations	1	.																									
+ compat	2	.	.																								
+ autoupdate	3		.	.																							
+ javahelp	4		.	.																							
+ favorites	5			.	.	.																					
+ multiview	6			.	.	.	.																
+ ProcSup	7			.	.	.	.	.														
+ ui	8				.	.	.	.	.													
+ windows	9				.	.	.	.	.	.											
+ core	10	1	3			4			13	.				1													
+ tabcontrol	11								38	.																	
+ plaf	12								1	.																	
+ settings	13												.														
+ actions	14	4			3			1	2	1			.														
+ loaders	15		7	4	16				43	89			12	.													
+ masterfs	16													.													
+ text	17				5								1	19		.											
+ progress	18		12	2			3											.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
+ windows	19	3	4	1	5	18	5	2	91	27	3		1	9	17	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
+ Node System	20	10	42	8	39		29	2	69	210			19	54	213	1		7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
+ dialogs	21	3	57		4		4		20	25			3	25	5	4		11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
+ awt	22		18	2	3	7	1		12	26	8		16	12	5	1	2	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
+ options	23			1			1			1			1			1	2			1			.	.	.	.	.
+ queries	24				1										2								.	.	.	.	.
+ startup	25		4							33															.	.	.
+ File System	26	13	27	1	15		11	4	41	94			36		151	95								7	71	.	.
+ Module System	27	23	185	37	28	27	77	7	155	375	7		54	134	278	56	47	10	44	271	15	35	8	14	157	67	.

Conceptual Architecture for NetBeans™



Precise Big Picture
View Derived From
The Dependencies

View Shows
Accurate Layering
And Vertical
Splitting

Summary: Big Picture View That Scales

- Highly scalable—Represent massive systems to give you a precise big picture view
- Formalize design intent and prevent architectural erosion
- Easy to adopt—Use it at **any** stage of the lifecycle
- Critical visibility of the architecture is achieved very quickly—try it out on your own software!

For More Information

- Information on DSMs: <http://www.dsmweb.org>
- Neeraj Sangal, Ev Jordan, Vineet Sinha, Daniel Jackson, “Using Dependency Models to Manage Complex Software Architecture”, OOPSLA 2005 <http://sdg.lcs.mit.edu/pubs/2005/oopsla05-dsm.pdf>
- Steven D. Eppinger, “Innovation at the Speed of Information”, Harvard Business Review, January 2001
- Baldwin, C.Y. and Clark K.B., The Power of Modularity Volume 1, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 2000
- Lattix: <http://www.lattix.com>

Q&A

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