

## Software Visualization

Software  
Architectures

## Visualizing Software Architectures

- What is Software Architecture
- Some Diagrams on the Web
- Object Oriented
  - UML
  - Class Blueprint

## (Software) Architecture

- Definition:
  - „Architecture is the fundamental organization of a system embodied in its components, their relationships to each other and to the environment and the principles guiding its design and evolution.“

IEEE recommended practice for architecture description, IEEE Standard 1471, 2000.

## Software Architecture

### Issues:

- gross organization and global control structure;
- protocols for communication, synchronization, and data access;
- assignment of functionality to design elements;
- physical distribution;
- composition of design elements;
- scaling and performance;
- and selection among design alternatives.

**An Introduction to Software Architecture, David Garlan, and Mary Shaw**

In V. Ambriola and G. Tortora (ed.), *Advances in Software Engineering and Knowledge Engineering*, Series on Software Engineering and Knowledge Engineering, Vol 2, World Scientific Publishing Company, Singapore, pp. 1-39, 1993.

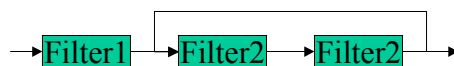
# Software Architectures

Specification Method	Relation
• Functional Decomposition	⇒ Uses
• Data Flow	⇒ Becomes
• Data Structure	⇒ Is composed of
• Programming calculus	⇒ Constructs by proof (execution)

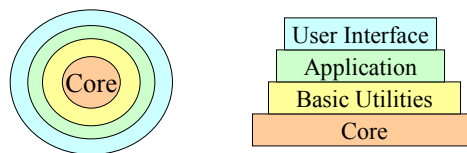
See [G.D. Bergland, „A Guided Tour of Program Design Methodologies“, IEEE Computer, October, 1981]

## Some Familiar Architectures

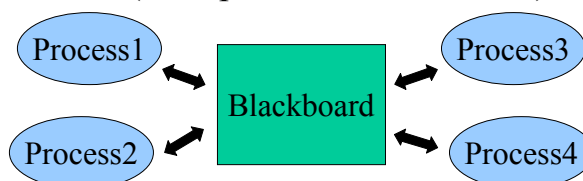
- Pipes and Filters



- Layered Systems



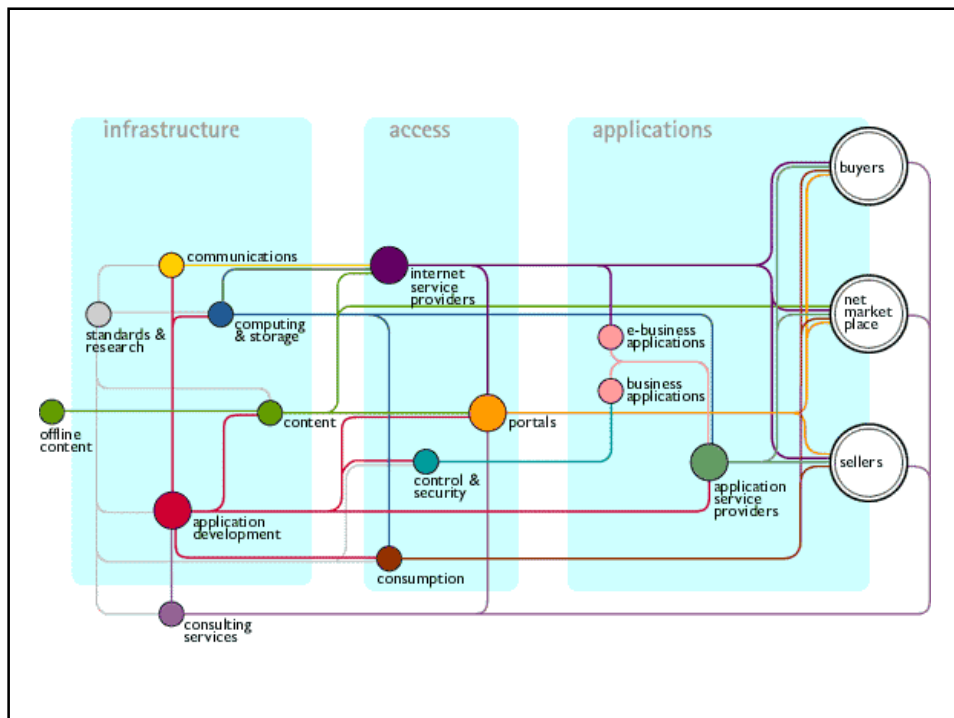
- Blackboard-driven (multiple units, read&write)

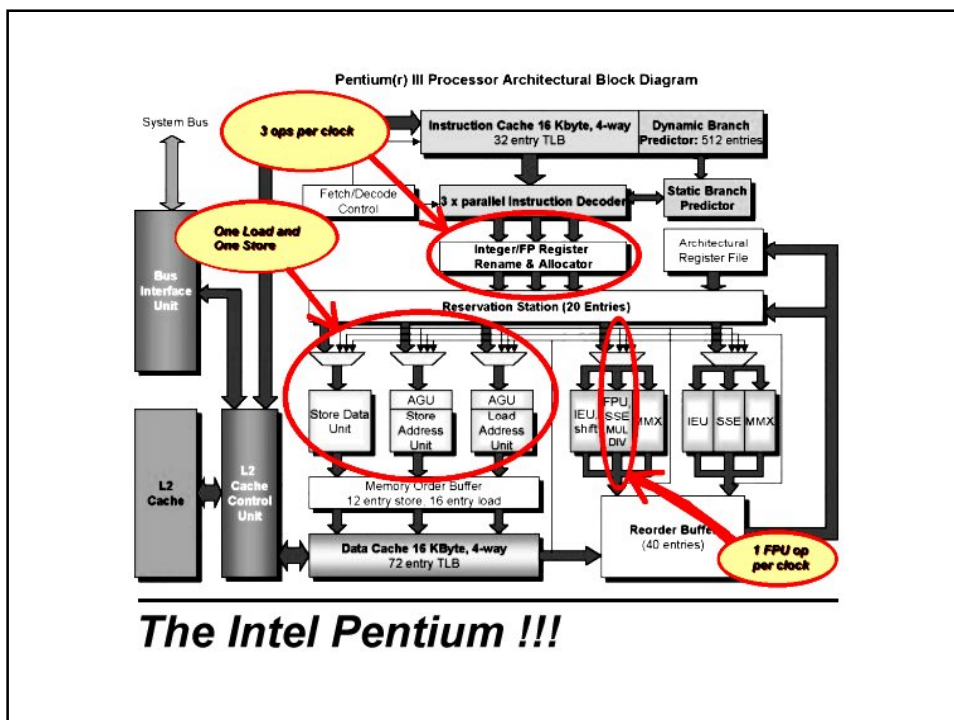
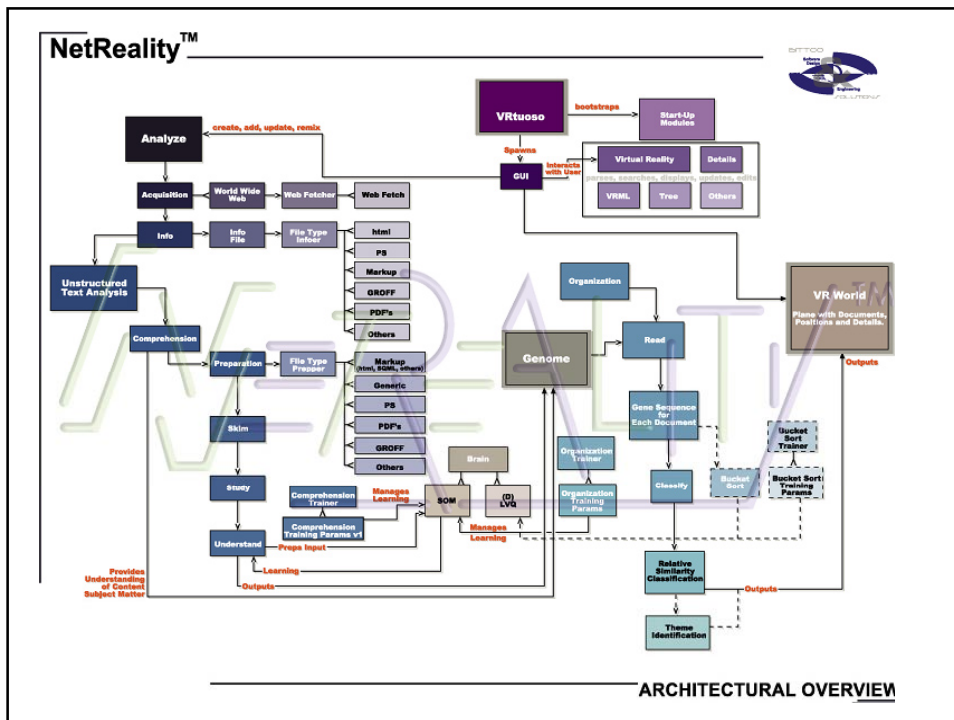


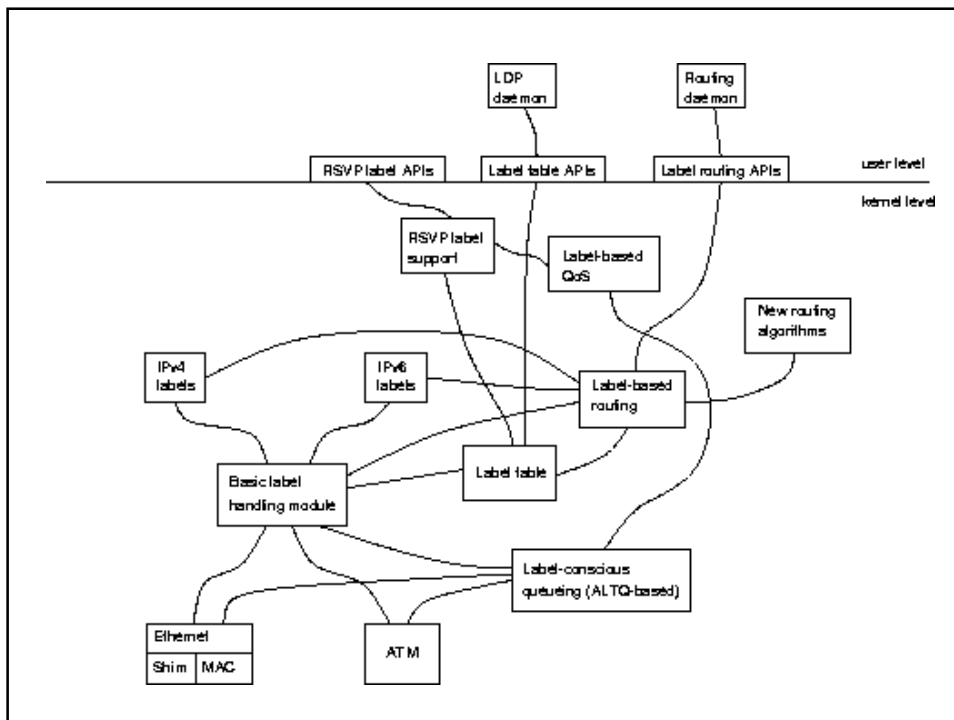
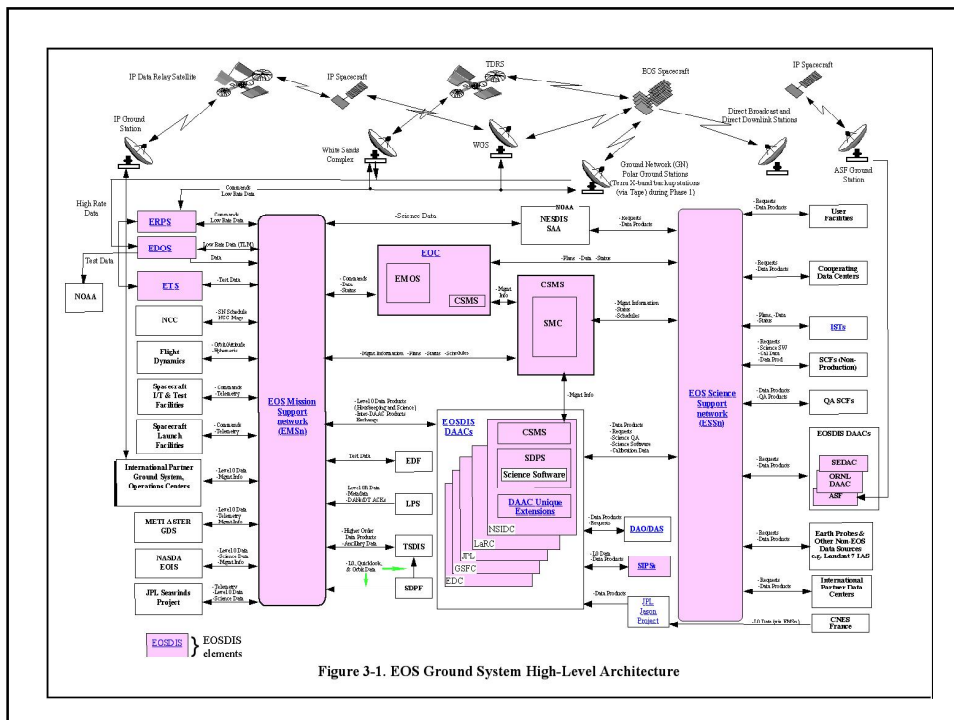
## Some Architecture Diagrams found on the Internet

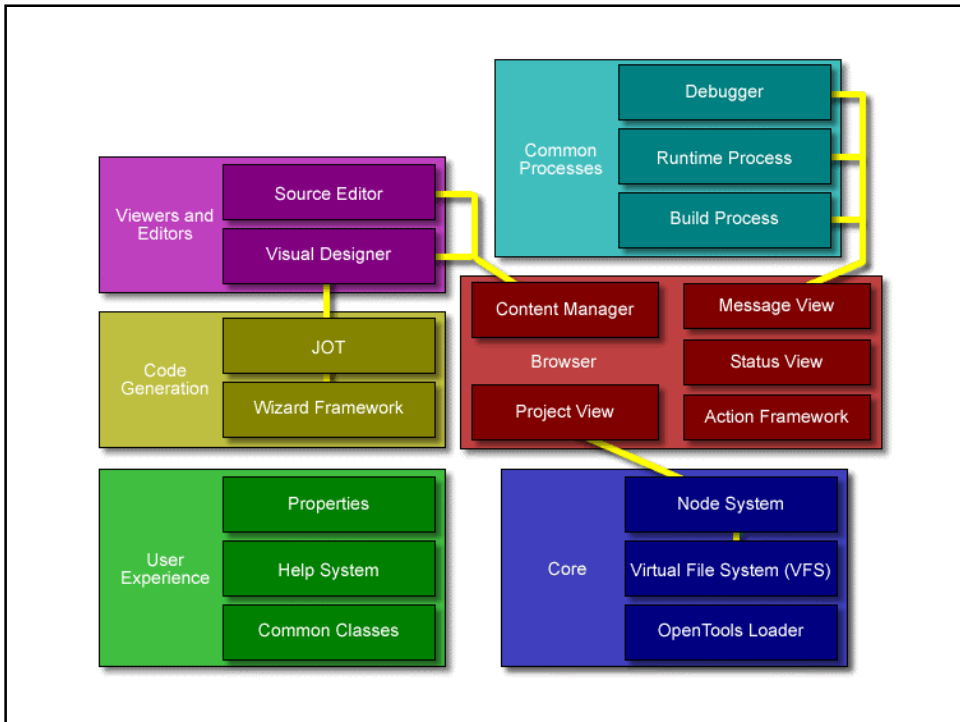
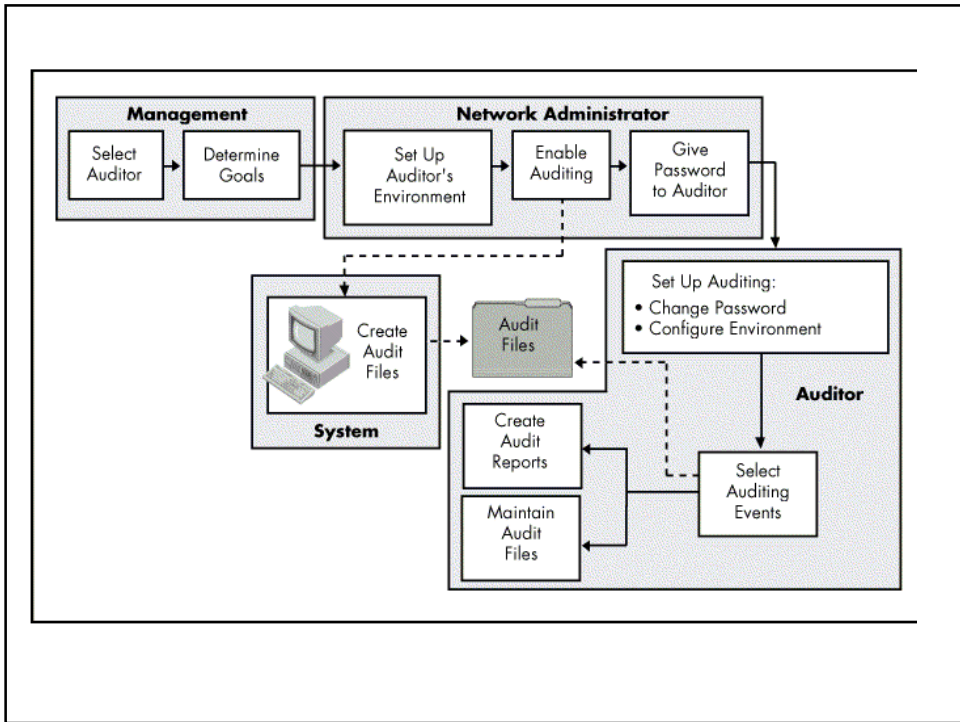
- IT Architectures:
  - include soft- and hardware and users
- Collected by Henk Koning
- Mostly freestyle graphics

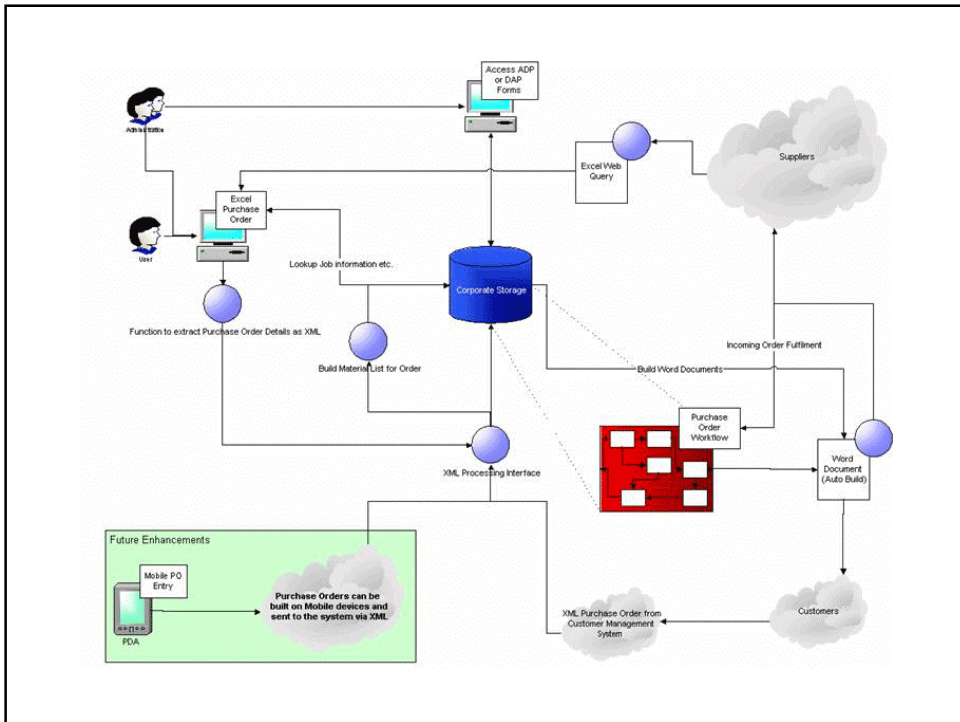
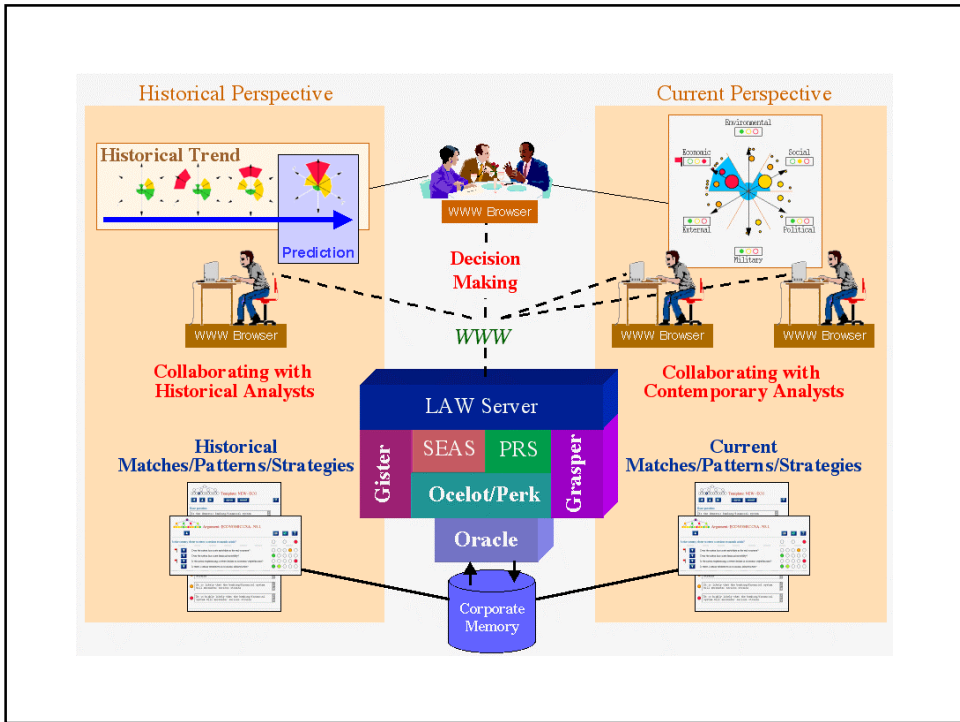
See also [Practical Guidelines for Readability of IT-architecture Diagrams, Henk Koning, Claire Dormann, Hans van Vliet, SIGDOC2002]



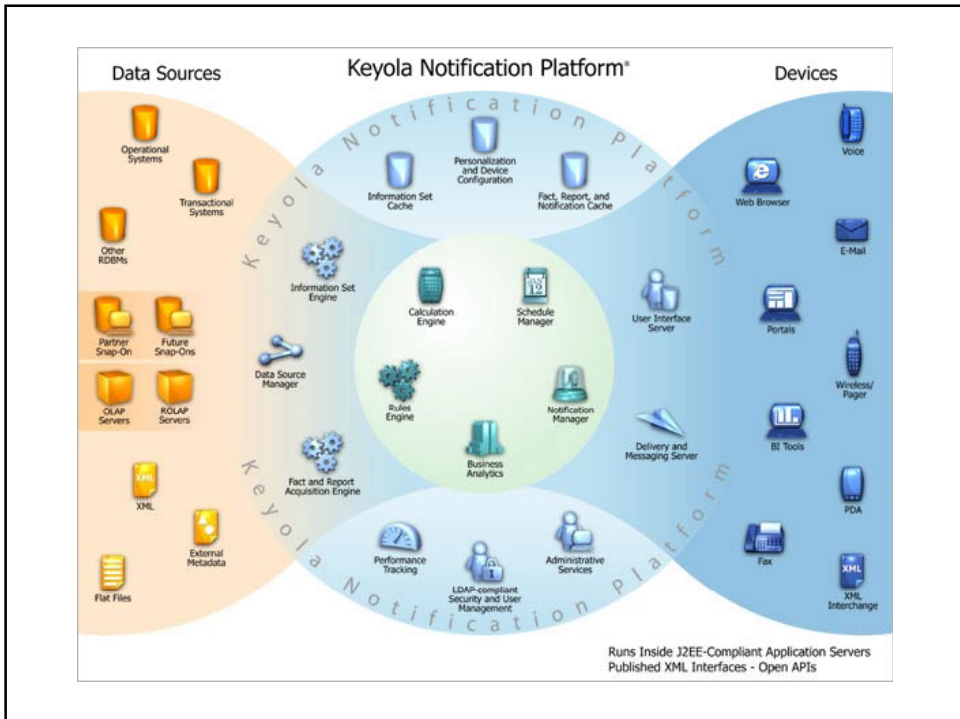
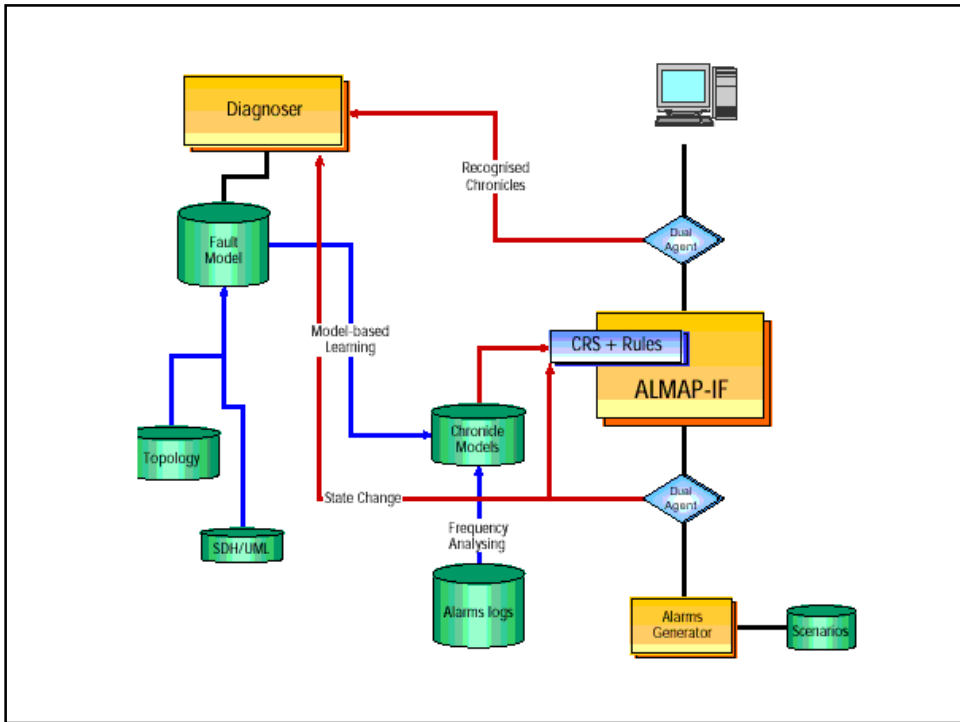


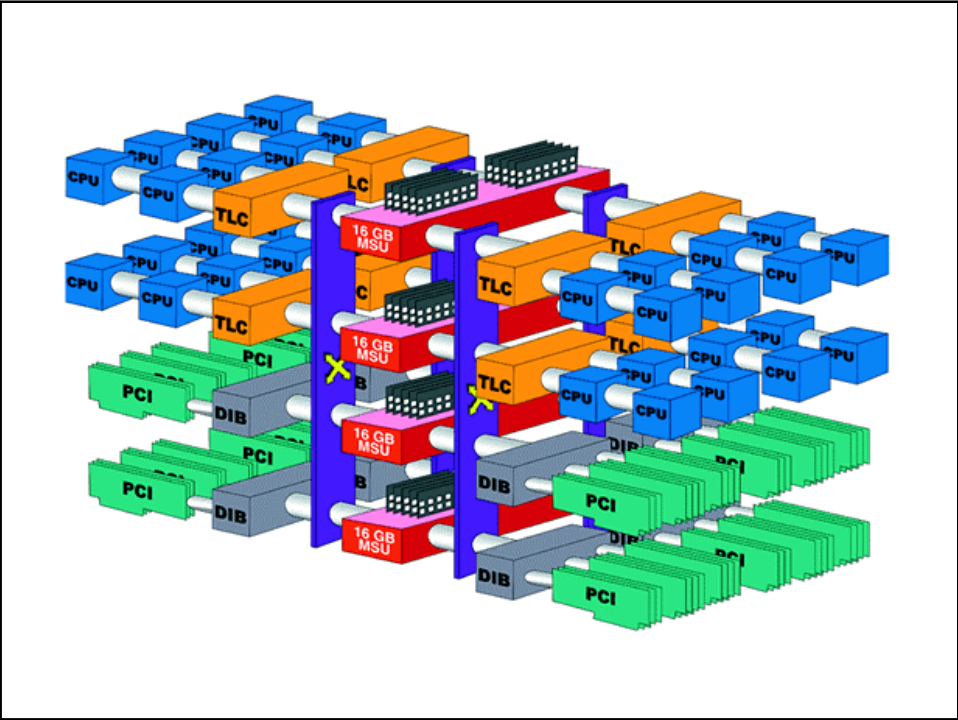
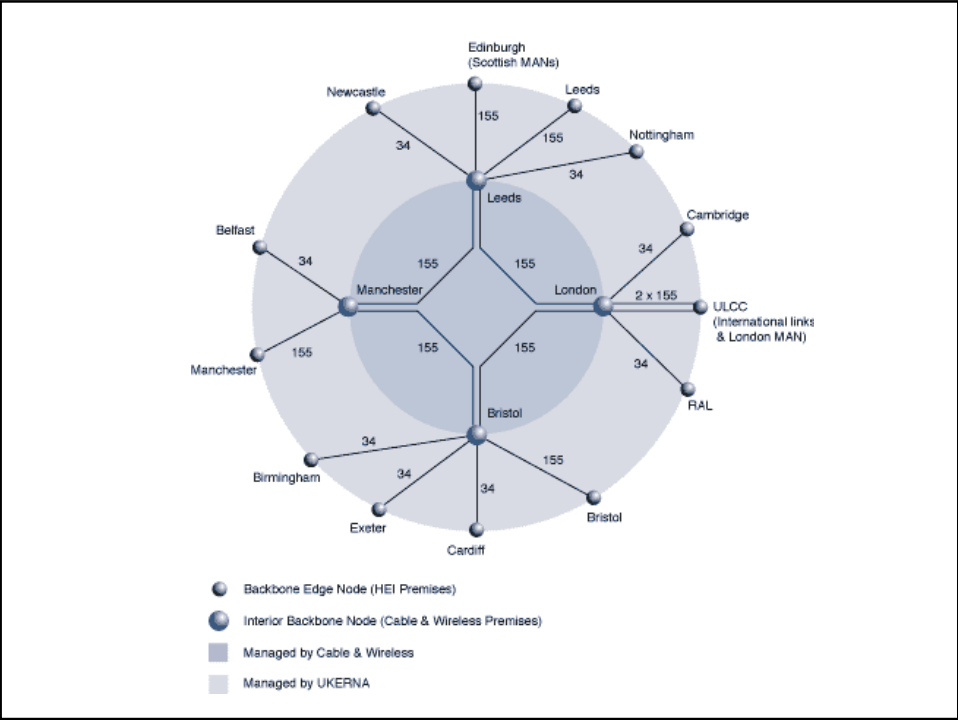


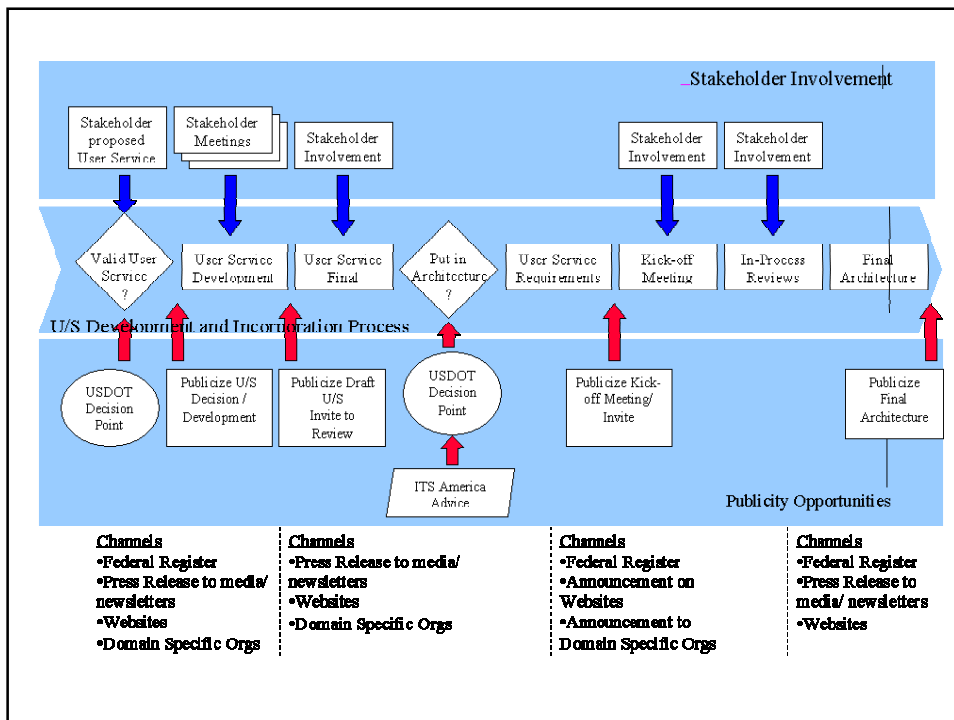
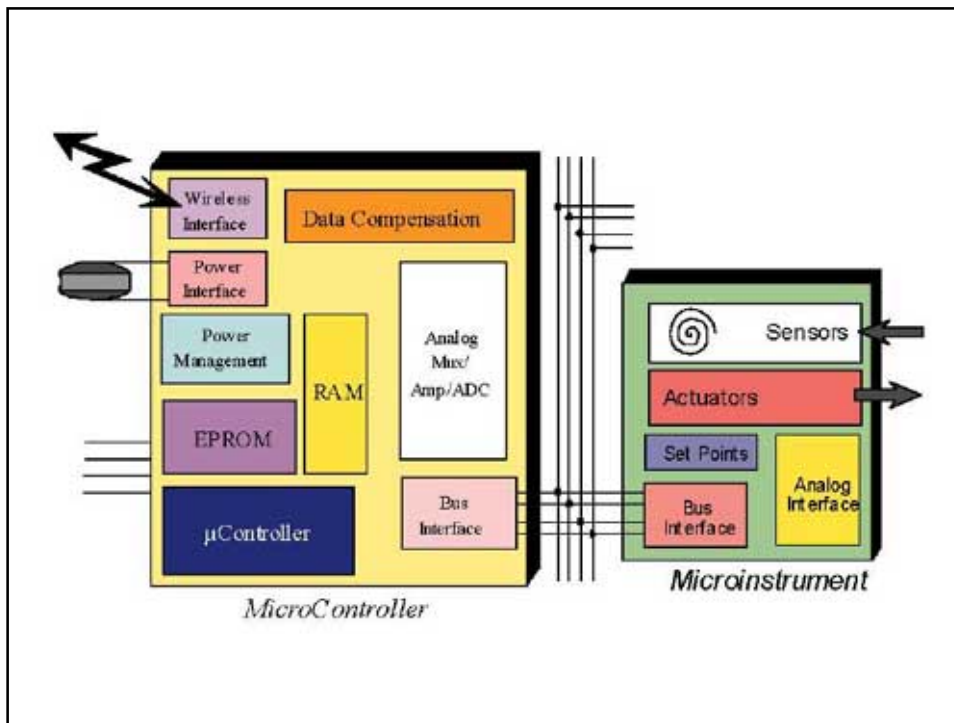


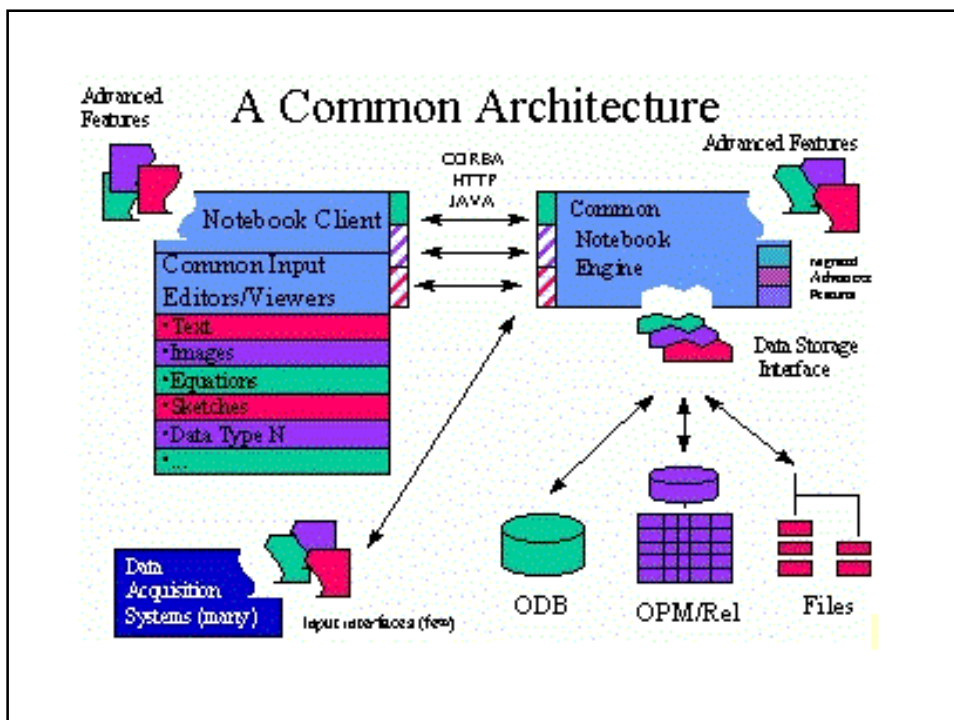
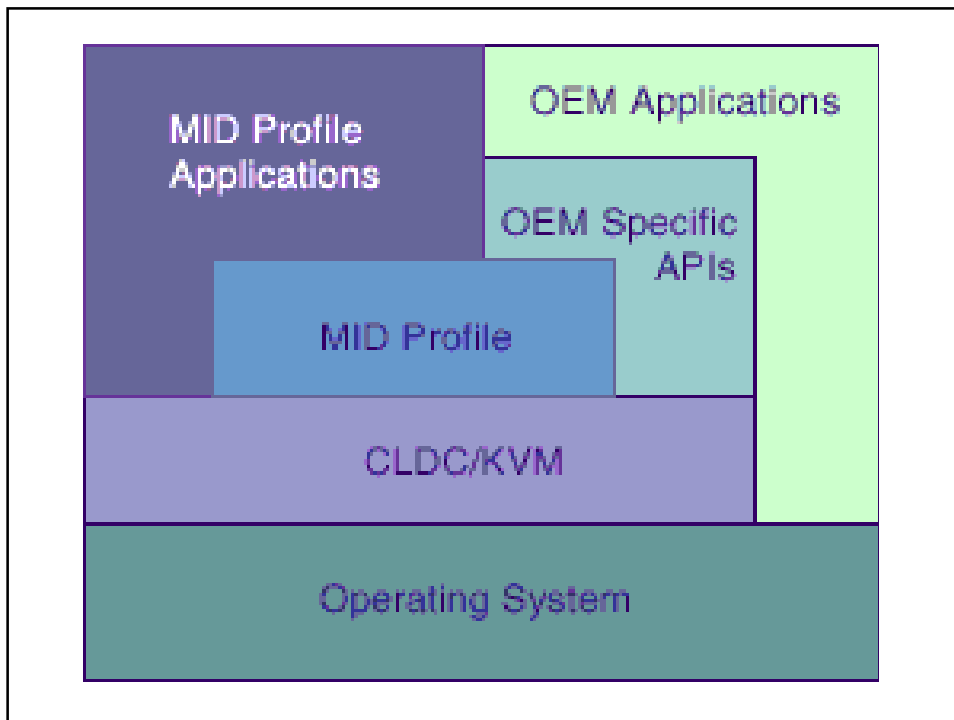


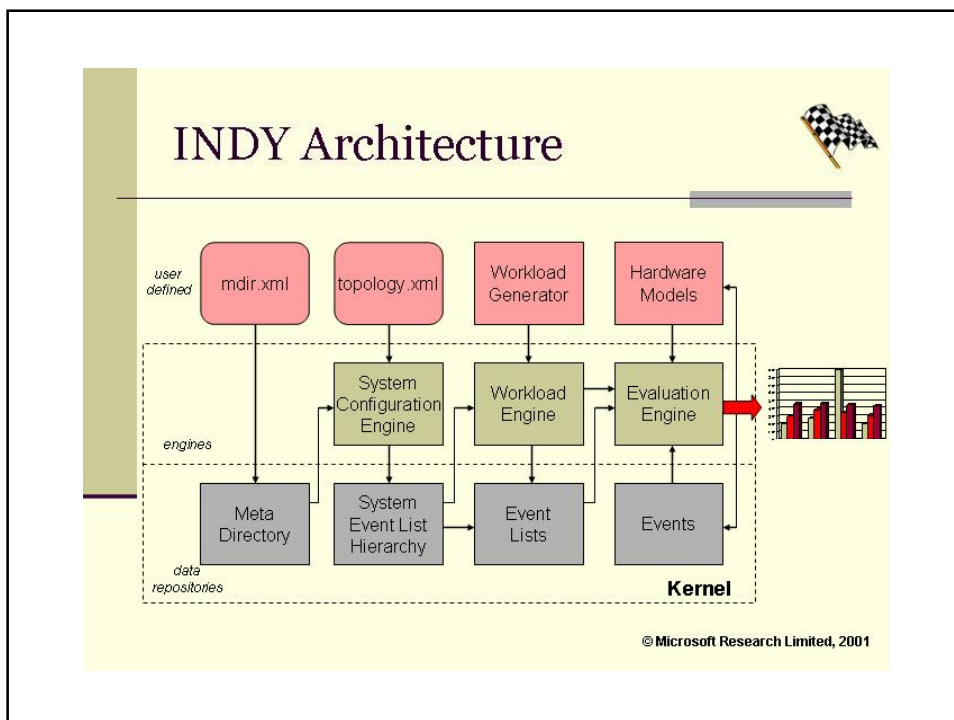
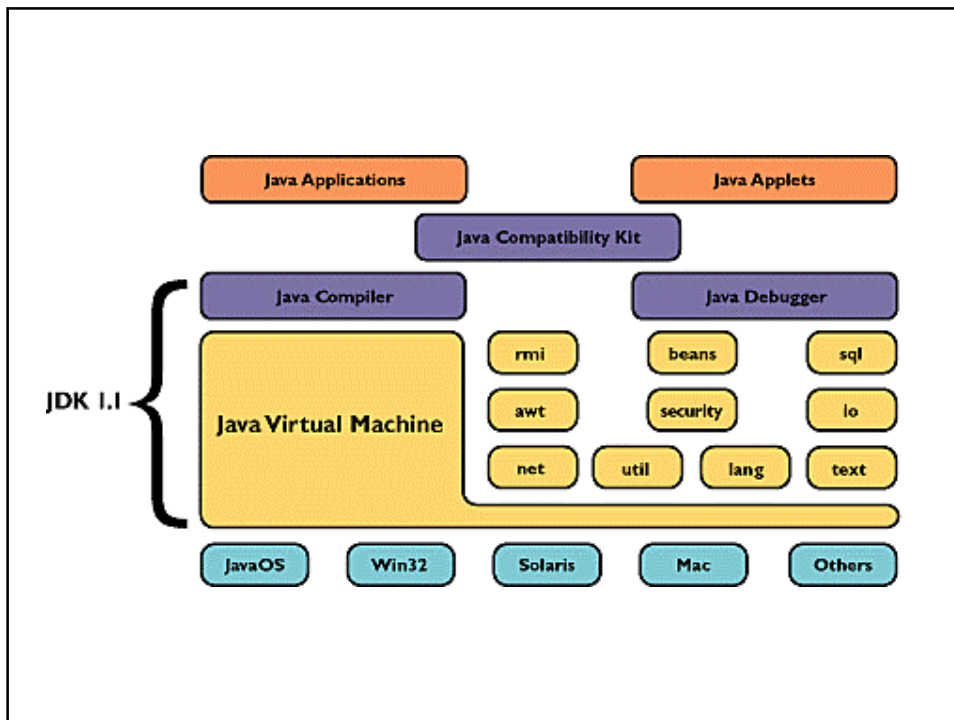


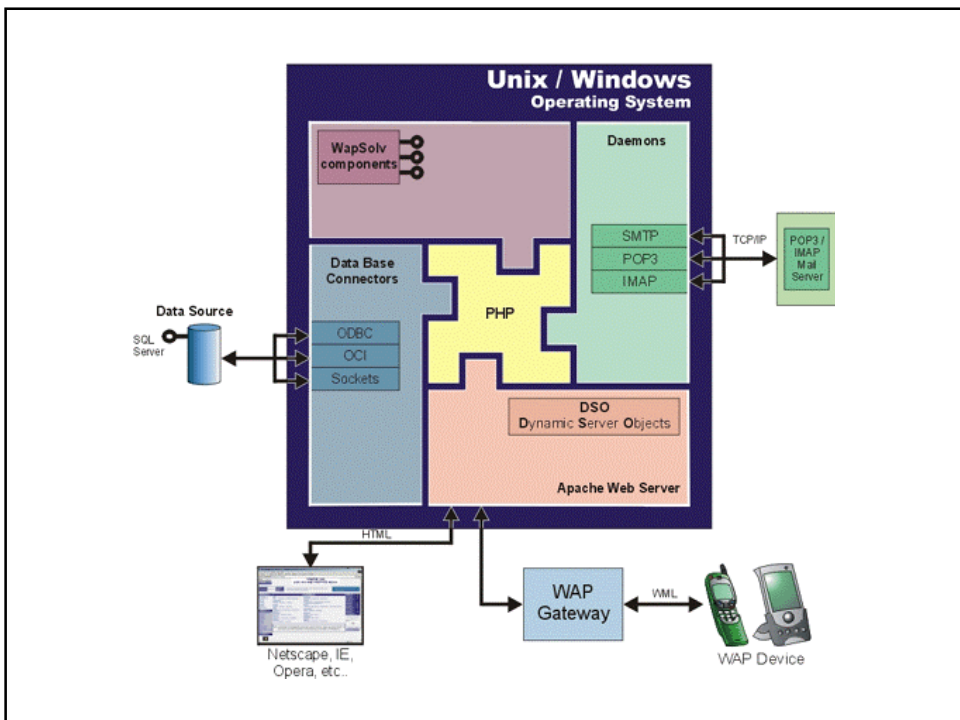
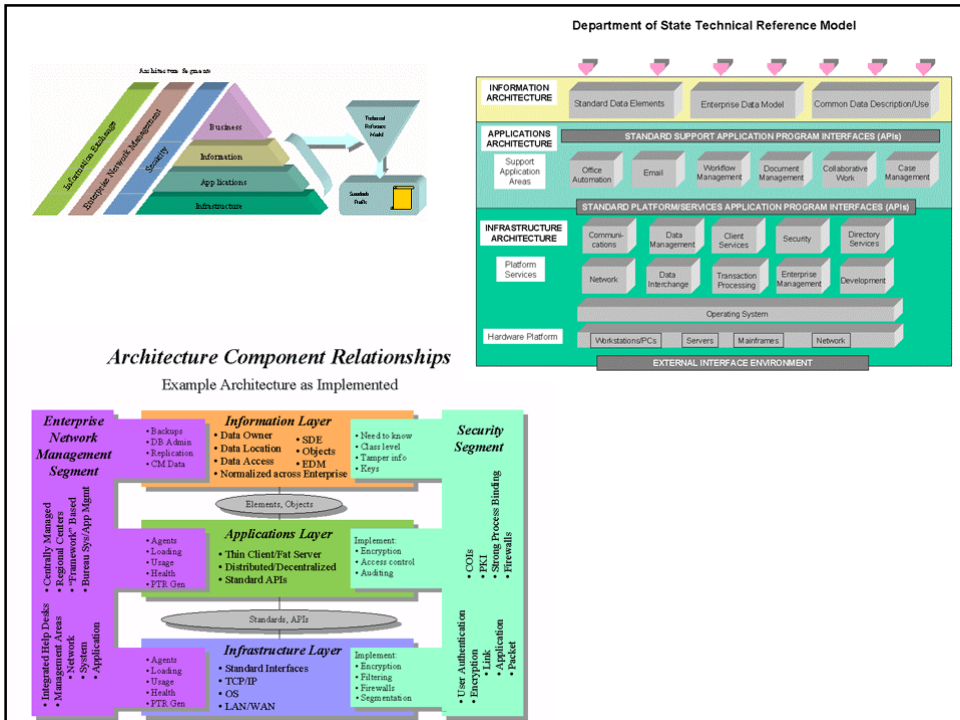


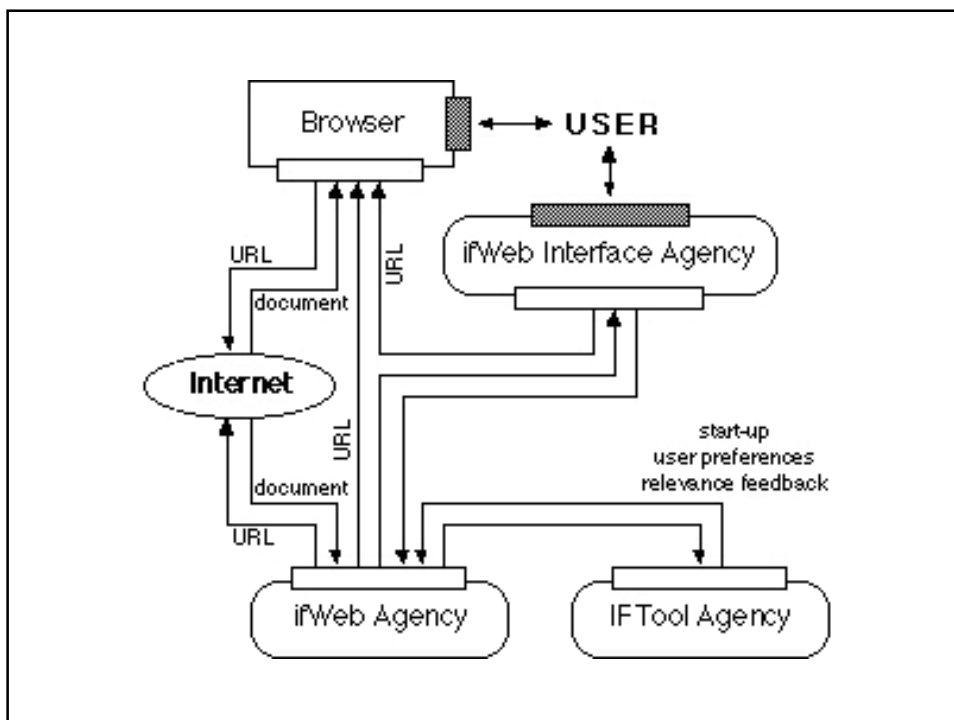
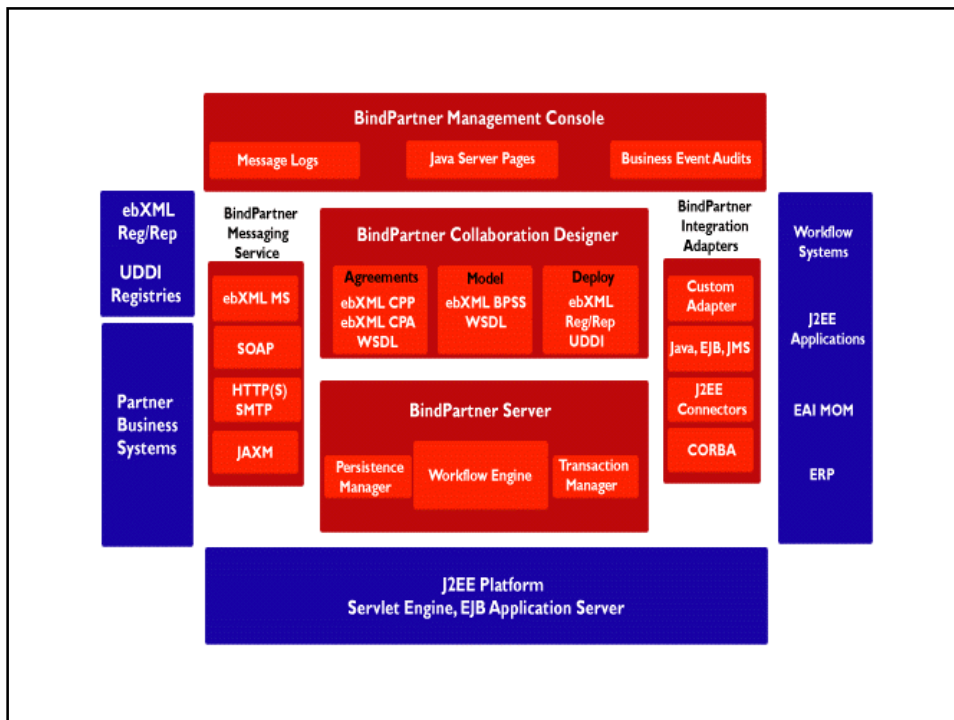


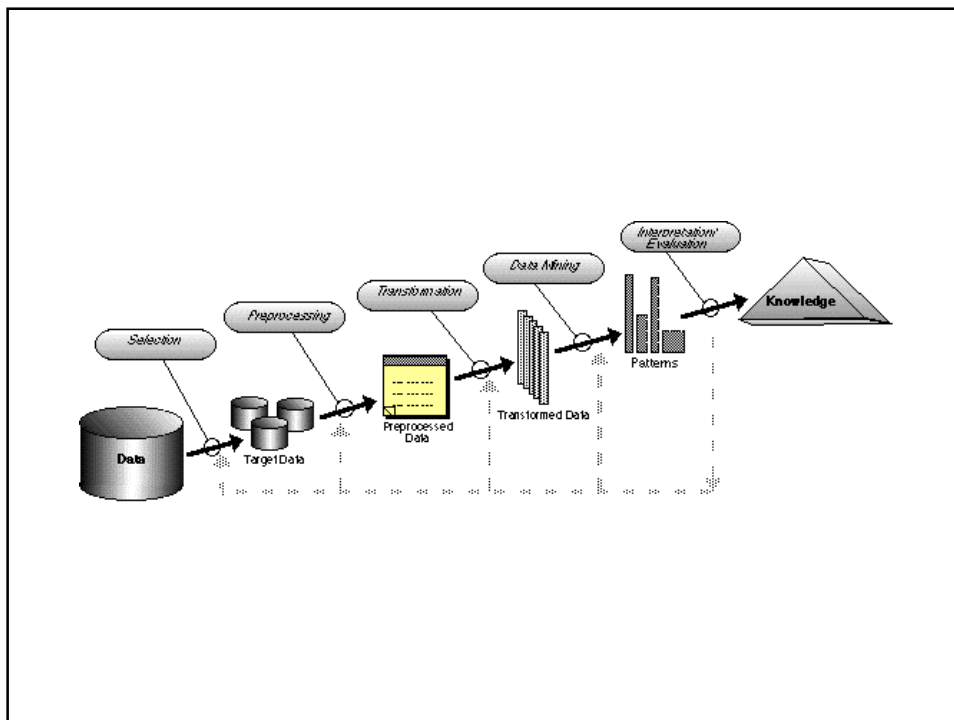
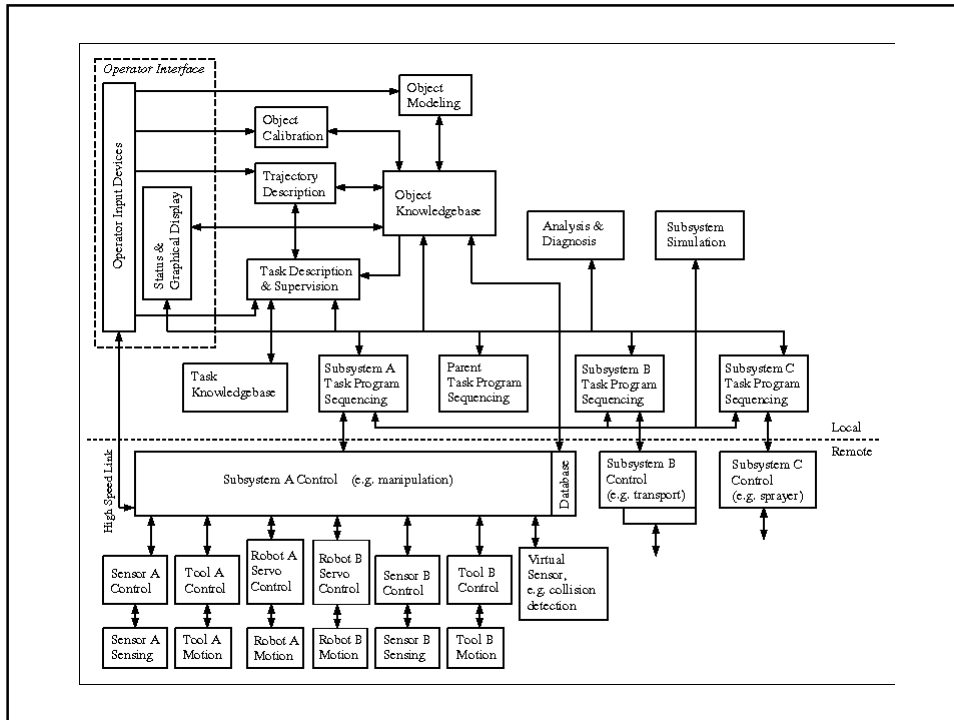




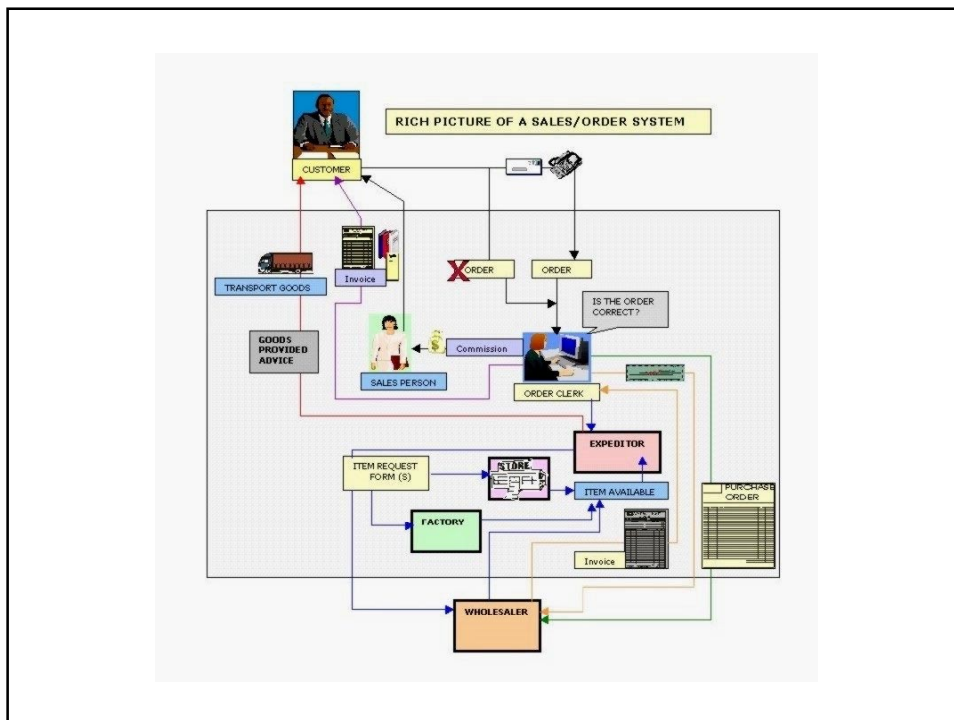
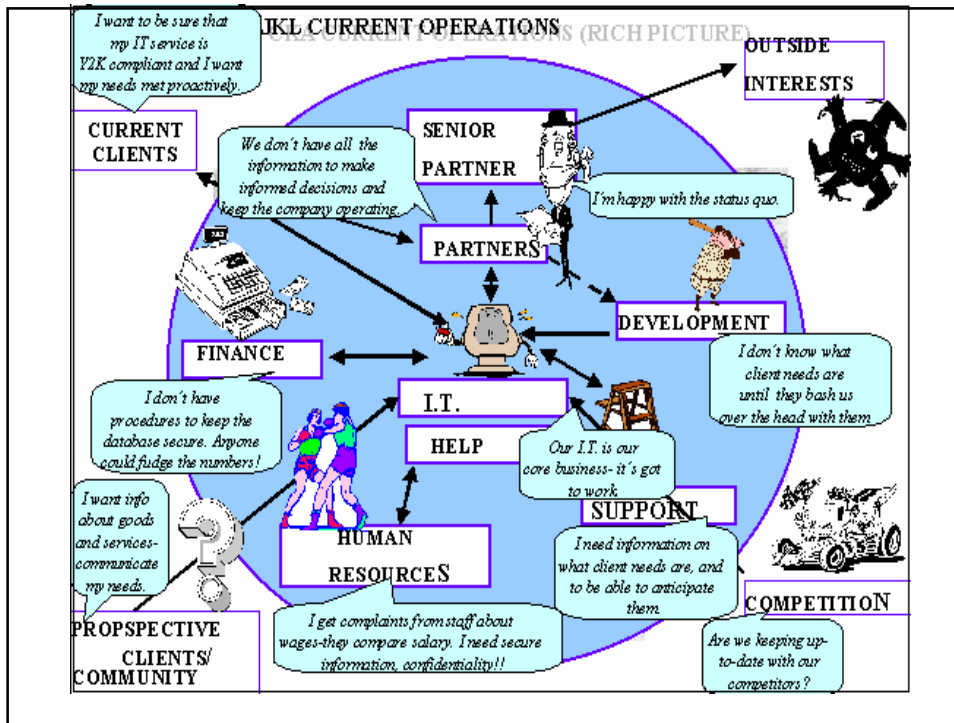


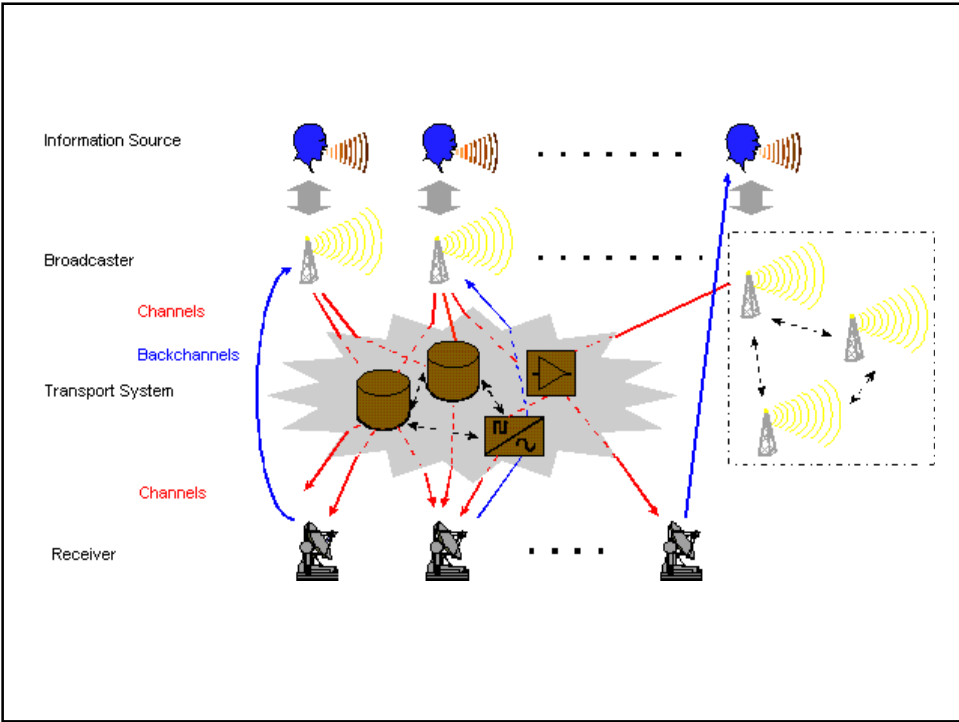
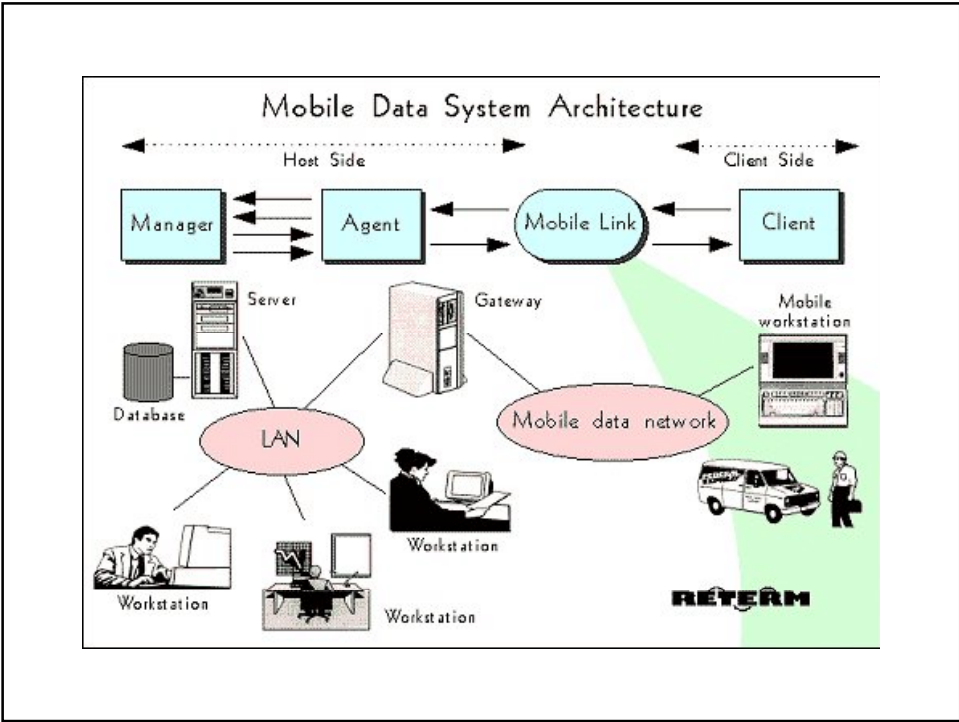


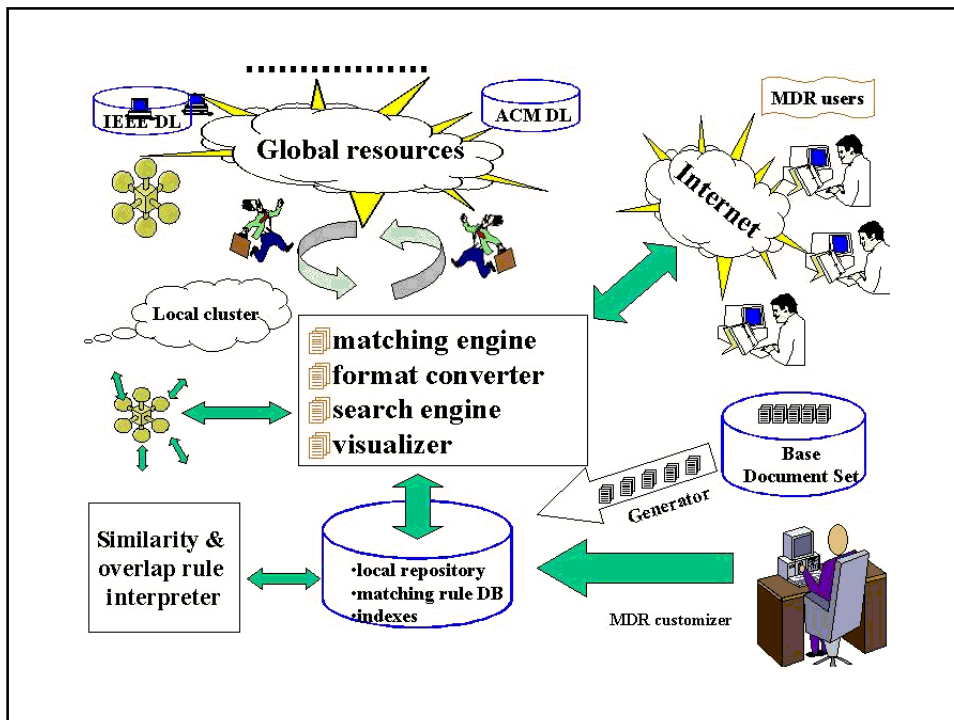






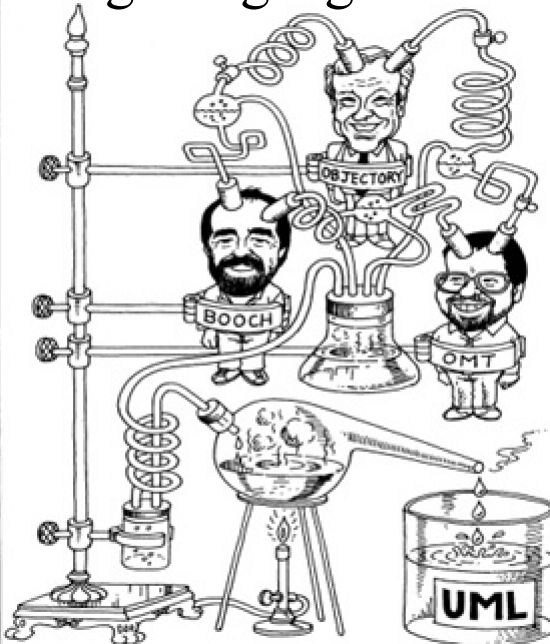






## Universal Modeling Language UML

- A set of graphical notations for modeling software systems
- Combination of the methods of Booch, Rumbaugh und Jacobsen („Three Amigos“).
- Standardized by the Object Management Group (OMG)

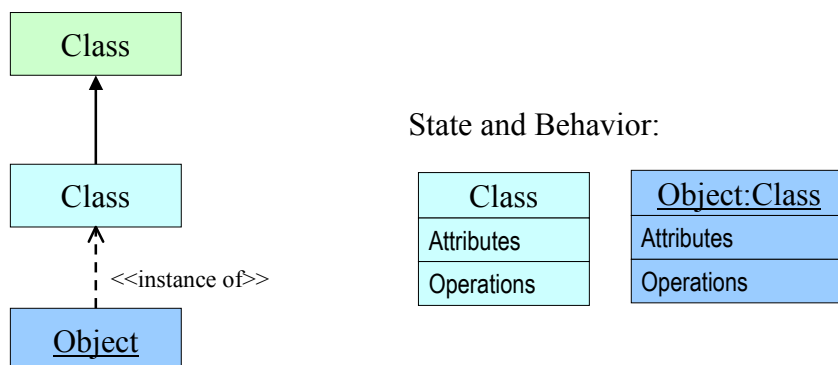


## UML Diagrams

- use case diagram
- class diagram (including object diagram)
- behavior diagrams:
  - statechart diagram
  - activity diagram
- interaction diagrams:
  - sequence diagram
  - collaboration diagram
- implementation diagrams:
  - component diagram
  - deployment diagram
- model management diagrams:
  - packages, subsystems, and models

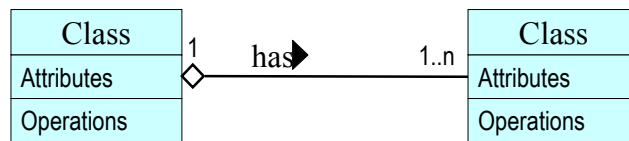
## Graphical Notation

- We look here only at a small subset of UML



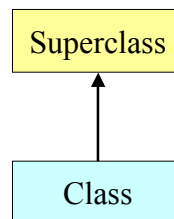
# Graphical Notation

- Aggregation



Notation for Multiplicity: 1..n, n..k, 1..\*, \*

# Classes



- Java Syntax:

```
class Class extends Superclass { Properties }
```

- Example:

```
class Address { ... }
```

```
class HomeAddress extends Address { ... }
```

```
class POBoxAddress extends Address { ... }
```

# Properties

Class
Attributes
Operations

- Syntax: **class** *Class* **extends** *Superclass*  
 { *Variable*  
*and Method declarations* }

- Example:

```
class Address
```

```
{ int zipcode;  
  String city;
```

```
void print()  
  { System.out.println(zipcode+" "+city); }
```

```
}
```

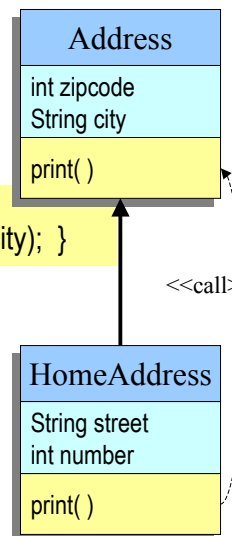
Address
int zipcode String city
print()

# Method Overriding

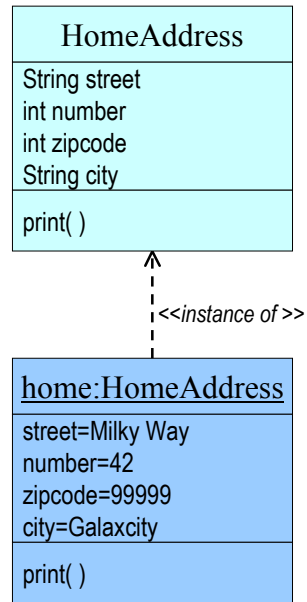
```
class Address { int zipcode;  
               String city;  
               void print()  
               { System.out.println(zipcode+" "+city); }
```

```
class HomeAddress extends Address  
{ String street;  
  int number;  
  void print()  
  { System.out.println(street+" "+number);  
    super.print(); }
```

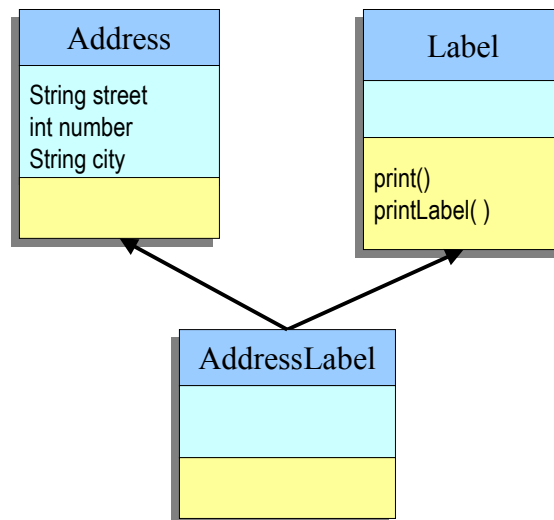
Call to a hidden method, method chaining



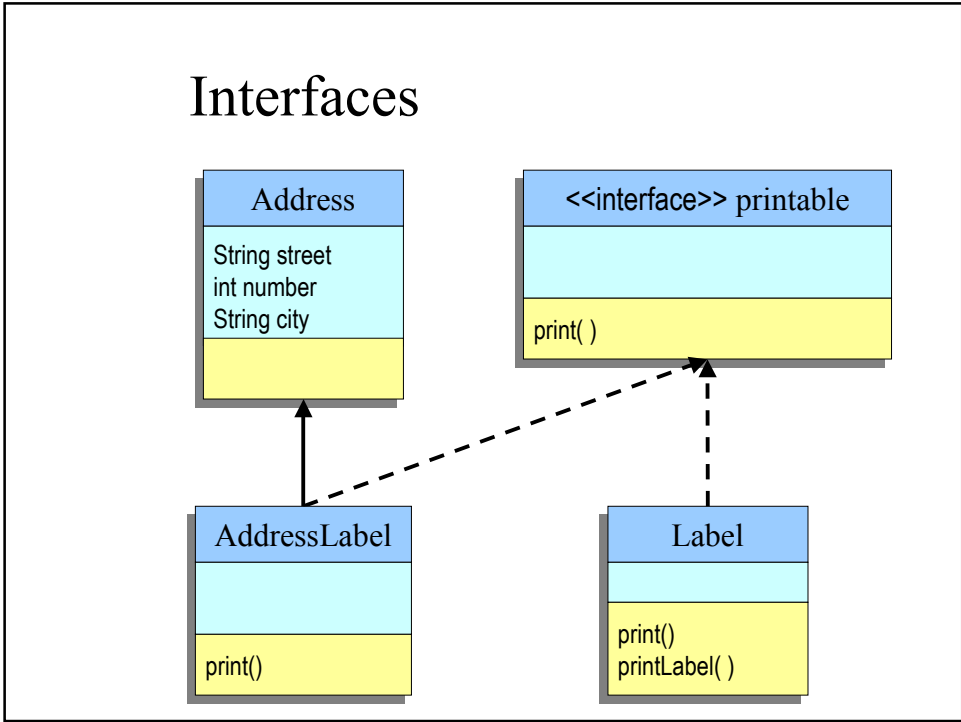
# Objects



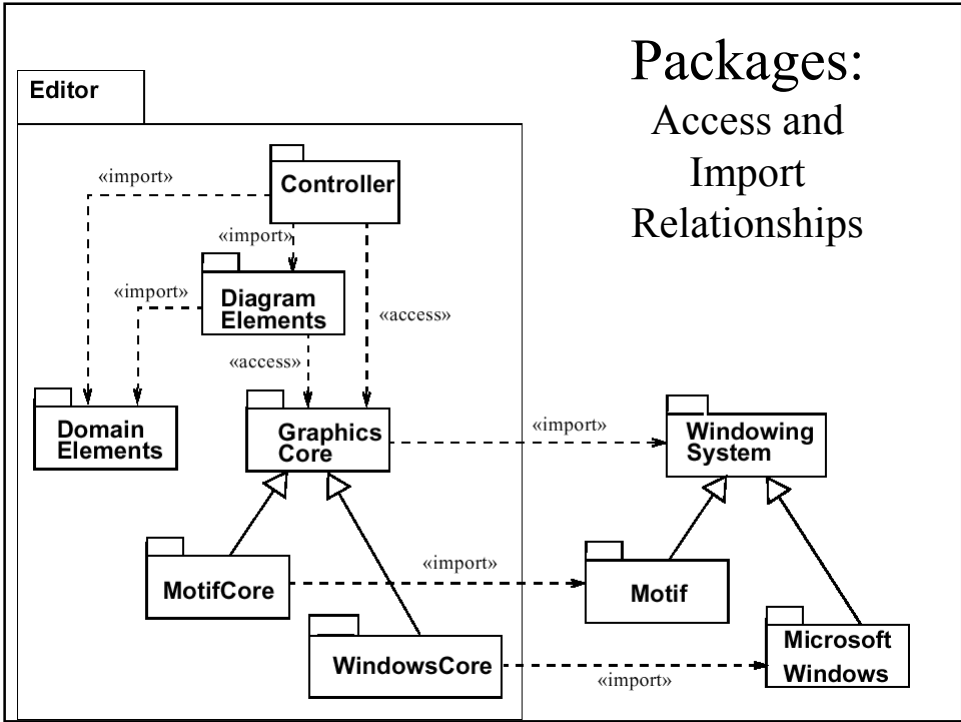
# Multiple Inheritance



# Interfaces

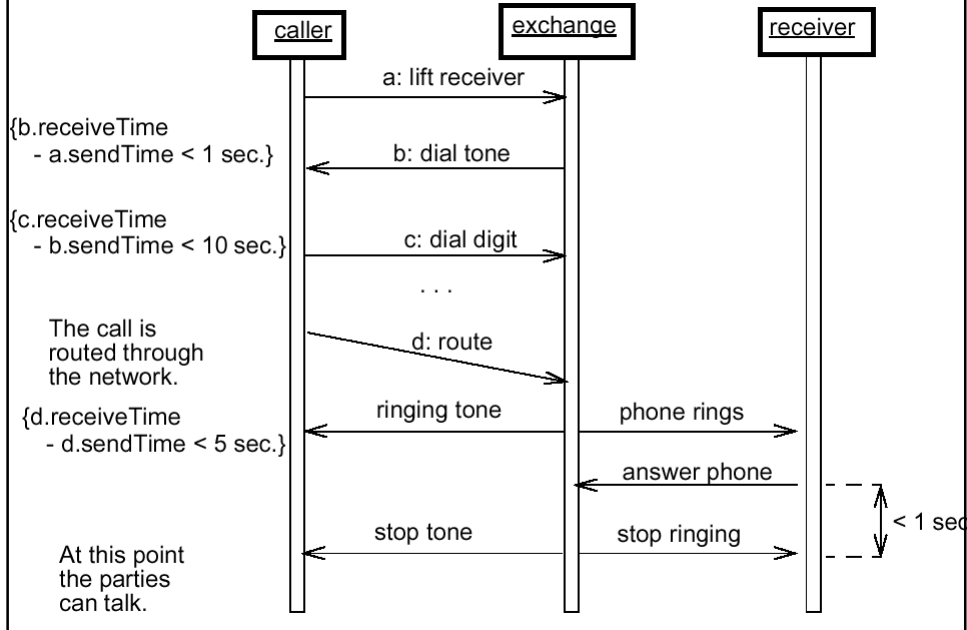


# Packages: Access and Import Relationships

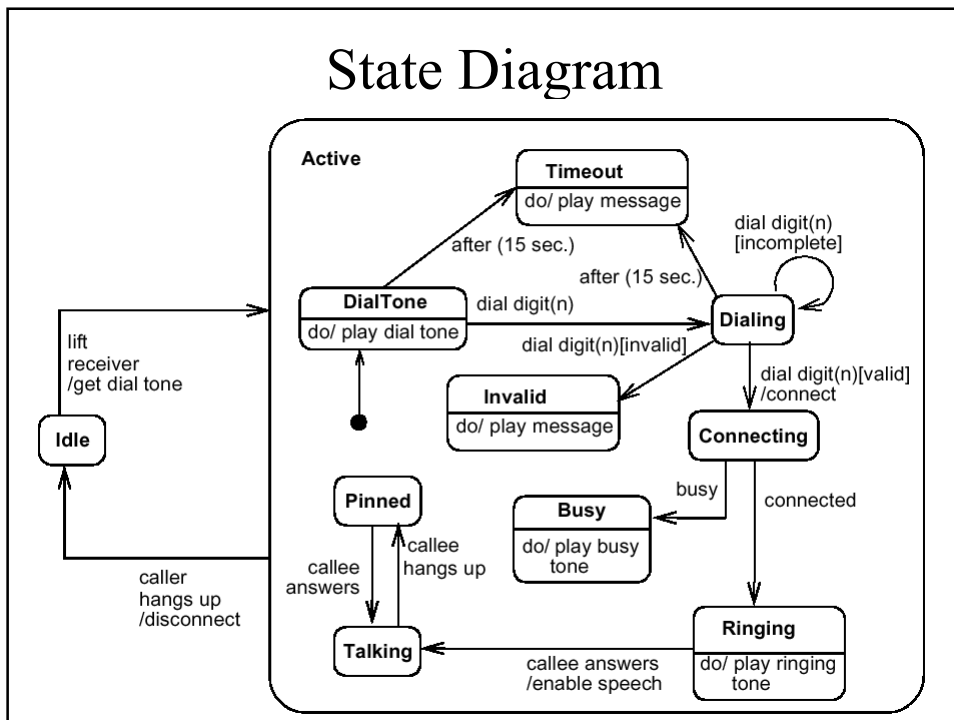




# Sequence Diagram



# State Diagram

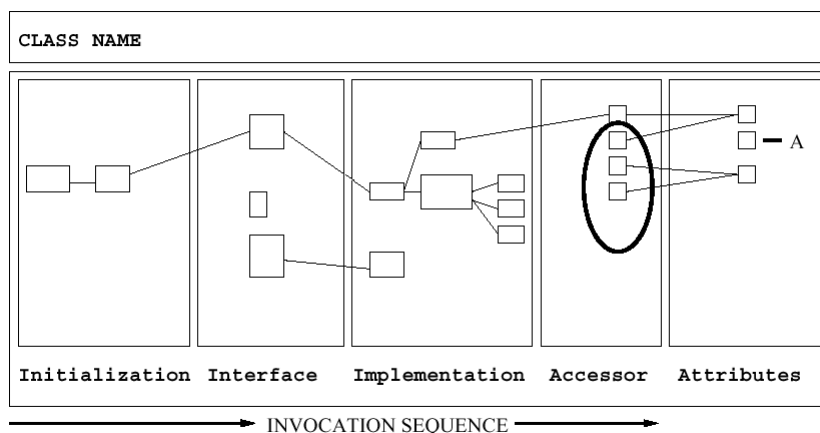


# Class Blueprint

- Layers
  - Initialization
    - Methods with substring „init“ or „initialize“
    - constructors
  - Interface
    - Methods invoked by initialization layer
    - „public“ and „protected“ methods
    - Methods not invoked by other methods within the same class
  - Implementation
    - „private“ methods
    - Methods invoked by other methods in the same class
  - Accessor
    - Methods to get and set the values of attributes
  - Attributes
    - All attributes of the class

**A Categorization of Classes based on the Visualization of their Internal Structure: the Class Blueprint**  
 Michele Lanza, Stephane Ducasse. Published in the OOPSLA 2001 Proceedings (Conference on Object-Oriented Programming, Systems, Languages, and Applications), pp. 300 - 311, ACM, 2001.

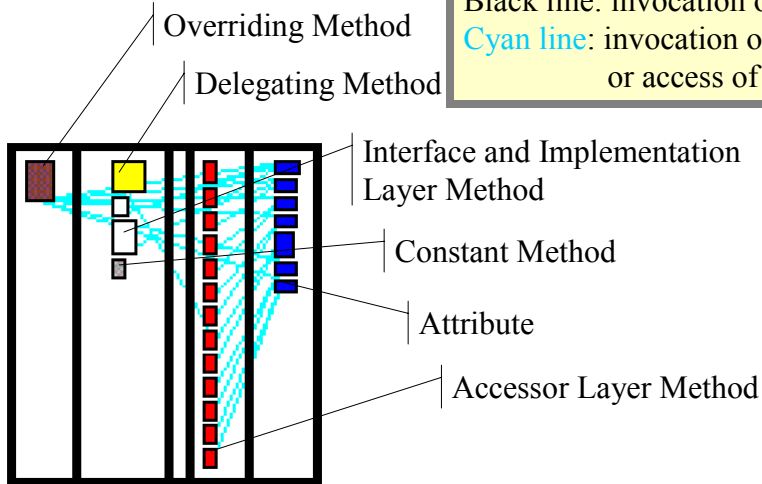
# Class Blueprint



# Class Blueprint

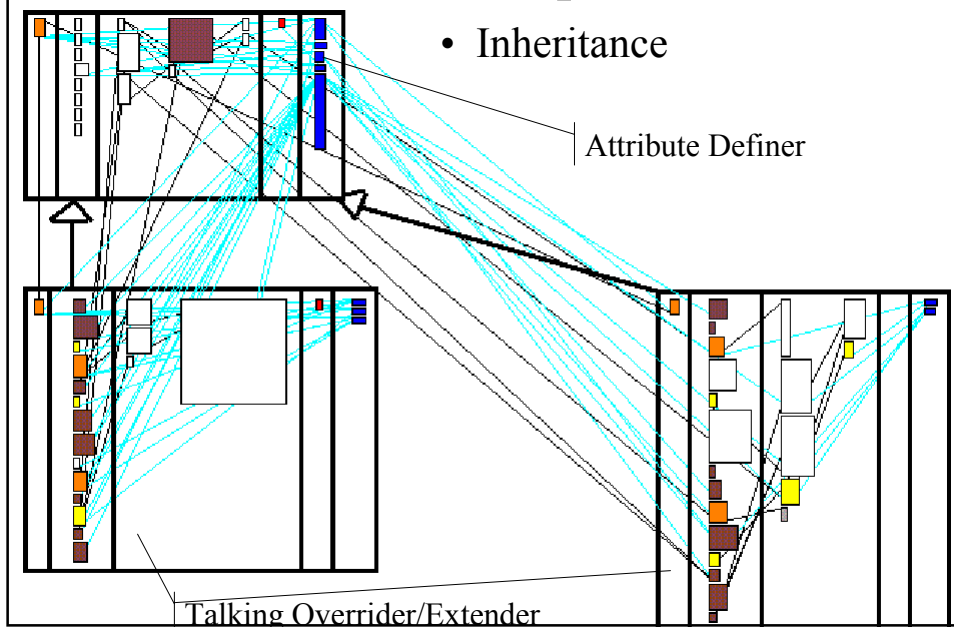
- Colors

Cyan: abstract method  
Orange: extending method  
 Black line: invocation of a method  
Cyan line: invocation of an accessor or access of an attribute



# Class Blueprint

- Inheritance



## Class Blueprint: Categorization

- Based on the blueprint classes can be categorized, e.g. as
  - large implementation,
  - wide interface
  - or delegator classes.
- Taking inheritance into account they can be classified as
  - definers,
  - overriders
  - and extenders.
- Overriders and extenders can be
  - talking (invoking superclass methods)
  - or mute (no invocation of superclass methods).

## Exercise

- For the given Java program
  - Draw an architecture diagram using icons and metaphors related to the application. You can draw the diagrams by hand, but you can also produce it with your computer. The best diagrams will be shown in class.
  - Draw the UML class diagram with aggregations.
  - Draw a class blueprint (no color coding required).
- Optional: Search for architecture diagrams on the web and identify familiar architectures therein.

## Excerpts of Java Source Code

A pet door that detects animals wearing a collar key  
(electronically transmitted id). Opens and closes automatically



```
public class Pet
{ int collarKey; String name; }
```

```
public class Pets
{ final int maxPets=10;
  Pet[] list = new Pet[maxPets];
  public boolean contains(int k) { ... }
  public void add(Pet p) { ... }
  public void remove(int k) { ... }
}
```

```
public class Door
{ boolean isOpen;
  public void isOpen() { return isOpen; }
  public void open() { isOpen=true; }
  public void close() { isOpen=false; }
}
```

```
public class PetDoor extends Door
{ Pets currentPets, registeredPets;
  PetDoor(Pets regPets)
  { registeredPets=regPets;
    currentPets=new Pets();
    isOpen=false; }
  public void open()
  { if (!isOpen) { super.open(); } }
  public collarKeySignalReceived(int k)
  { Pet p=registeredPets.contains(k);
    if (p!=null) { open(); currentPets.add(p); } }
  public collarKeySignalLost(int k)
  { if (currentPets.contains(k))
    { currentPets.remove(k); close(); } }
}
```