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Software Architecture & High Level Design

All the really important mistakes are made the first day.

- Eberhardt Rechtin, System Architecting

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Architecture & High Level Design (HLD)

Anti-Patterns:

- Skipping from requirements to code
- No picture that shows how all the components fit together
- "Wedding cake" layer diagram that omits interface information

Elements of High Level Design

- Architecture: boxes, arrows, interfaces
 - Arrows/interfaces show communication paths between components
 - Recursive: one designer's system is another designer's component
- High Level Design (HLD) = architecture (nouns) + requirements (verbs)
 - Sequence Diagrams (SDs) show interactions



Navigator		interoperable MHP applications						
		MHP API						
		PBP APIS	DVB-SI	HAVI UI	DSM-CC	Xl et Mgmt.	JMF	others
	Java Virtual Machine (CDC)							
system software (operating system, drivers)								

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Architecture: Boxes and Arrows

- Software architecture shows the big picture
 - Boxes: software modules/objects
 - Arrows: interfaces
 - Box and arrow semantics well-defined
 - Meaning of box/arrow depends on goal
 - Components all on a single page
 - Nesting of diagrams is OK



https://goo.gl/WnciF3

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- Many different architecture diagrams are possible, such as:
 - Software architecture (components and data flow types)
 - Hardware architecture with software allocation
 - Controls architecture showing hierarchical control
 - Call graph showing run-time hierarchy

Sequence Diagram as HLD Notation



- Each object has a time column extending downward
- Arcs are interactions between objects
- Each SD shows a scenario
 - Top ovals are preconditions
 - Middle ovals are side effects
 - Bottom ovals are postconditions



- SD is a partial behavioral description for objects
 - Generally, each object participates in *multiple* SDs; each SD only has *some* objects
 - The set of all SDs forms the HLD for all objects in the system

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Example Sequence Diagram



Legend: Blue = physical objects / Black = microcontrollers with software

PRE = precondition / POST = postcondition / other ovals are side effects

Sequence Diagram 3A:



Use Cases to Sequence Diagrams



- Use Case diagram types of interactions
 - System has multiple use cases
 - Example: Use Case #1: Insert a coin
 - Scenario a specific variant of a use case
 - Each use case has one or more scenarios
 - Scenario 1.1: insert coin to add money
 - Scenario 1.2: insert excess coin (too many inserted)
 - Scenario 1.3: ... some other situation...
 - Interactions between objects are different for each scenario
 - Sequence Diagram a specific scenario design
 - For our purposes each scenario has one sequence diagram
 - Sequence diagrams 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 show specific interactions
- Statechart design that incorporates all scenarios
 - One StateChart per object, addressing all scenarios



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Combining SDs To Make Statecharts



- For each object in each SD: identify input & output arcs
 - Detailed Design: design statechart that accounts for all SD behaviors



High Level Design Best Practices

HLD should include:

- One or more architecture diagrams
 - Defines all components & interfaces
 - HW arch., SW arch., Network arch., ...
- Sequence Diagrams
 - Both nominal and off-nominal interactions
 - See 18-649 soda machine for a fully worked example
- HLD must co-evolve with requirements
 - Need both nouns + verbs to define a system!
- High Level Design pitfalls:
 - Diagrams that leave out interactions
 - Boxes and arrows don't have well defined meanings
 - HLD that bleeds into detailed design information
 - Should have separate Detailed Design per component



https://users.ece.cmu.edu/ ~koopman/ece649/project/ sodamachine/index.html

Vending Machine Architecture Diagram

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https://xkcd.com/974/