Product Line

- ⇒ Begin with product instances
 - **\$legacy** based
 - buse architecture recovery processes
- > Focus on appropriate business domain
 - \$\text{use domain specific architectural processes}
 - map from recovered to domain architecture
- ⇒ Abstract/Generalize to Product Line Architecture
 - \$\rightarrow\rightarro
 - **⇔Product Line Processes**
 - **Asset Base**
 - Supporting Technology
 - **Organizational Issues**

Product Line

Product Line Reference Architecture

Products

Asset Base

Product Line

Processes

Product Line -

⇒ Reference Architecture

- ♦ Domain-specific prescription or description
- \$Parameterized architectural components
- Sefinement into sub-architectures
- \$Style descriptions for
 - > critical architectural aspects
 - > orthogonal aspects eg, initialization, fault recovery, etc

⇒ Product Line Processes

- \$Create/evolve the reference architecture
- \$Create/evolve architectural instances
 - > instantiate and provision
 - > configure and generate
- \$Create/evolve asset base
 - > shared components
 - > specialized components
- \$Use asset base for architectural instance/impl

Product Line

⇒ Asset Base

- \$Design component descriptions
 - > common interfaces
 - > common implementations
 - > product-specific implementations
- ∀Various supporting platforms
- \$\Product specific components

⇒ Supporting Technology

- **Architecture**
 - > Analysis sufficiency, satisfaction
 - > Instantiating, provisioning, customization
 - > Generation/configuration
- ♦ Design/Implementation
 - > Architecture satisfaction analysis
 - > Component composition/analysis
 - > Connector optimization
 - > Run-time generation

Product Lines

⇒ Organizational Considerations

- \$Architecture/Asset base
 - > across product lines
 - > product line specific
 - > product specific
- \$Supporting technology
 - > global to the company
- \$\Processes support multiple product lines

Styles

- ⇒ An incomplete architectural prescription
- > Focuses on certain aspects of the architecture
 - \$architectural elements
 - \$formal characteristics
 - \$constraints on architectural elements
 - \$constraints on formal characteristics
- > Problem: Restrict the architectural structure
 - \$for example, strict layering of the architecture
- ⇒ Solution: layered architecture style
 - \$constrain the interactions
 - > any interaction at elements on the same level
 - > no interactions at more than one level away
 - > level below: initiate interactions only
 - > level above: react interactions only

Styles

- ⇒ Problem: multi-dimensional organization
 - \$Select one as primary, others as secondary
- Solution: Styles for the secondary dimensions
 - primary dimension: architectural elements
 - \$secondary dimensions then distributed over primary
 - styles define the characteristics of the distributed dimensions
- ⇒ Useful rule of thumb: a style for a domain
- Problem: multiple domains in any significant architecture
- > Challenge: integrating the styles consistently

Connectors

Primarily thought of means of communication

procedure call, remote procedure call

message passing with various levels of service

\$constraints on structure and directions - pipes

\$constraints on quality of service - persistence

> Extremely useful in this context

\$separates computation from interaction

\$\\$\\$\can change some non-functional characteristics by changing connectors

- > from prototype to embedded system via connectors (Tracz)
- > improve performance via connector optimization

Connectors

⇒ Can be used as means of mediation

- \$govern access to share data structures
- provide synchronization, exclusion
 - > critical sections
 - > monitors
- \$determine what is allowed and when
 - > readers/writers policies
 - > path expressions

Extremely useful in this context

- \$separates mediation control from computation
 - > localizes synchronization and exclusion control
 - > localizes operational policies
- separate mediation from communication
- \$compose communication and mediation connectors

Connectors

⇒ Can be used a means of coordination

- \$determine control of computation
 - > elements of control in communication
 - > elements of control in mediation
- \$control loci of execution
- \$control delivery of data

⇒ Extremely useful in this context

- \$separate aspects of control from computation
- \$instrumented connectors (Balzer)
 - > mutual invocation like co-routines
 - > coordination of computation results and data delivery
- \$fault tolerance
 - > separate exception handling as a plane of control
 - > becomes compositional not integral

Dynamics

⇒ Allowed dynamic changes

\$\text{creation/destruction of components and connectors (Kramer & Magee)

\$\to respond to dynamic system requirements

⇒ Appropriate support for

\$\distribution independence

\$dynamic linking, registration (Taylor et al)