# Architectural Design Rewriting as Architectural Description Language

R. Bruni A. LLuch–Lafuente U. Montanari









### Plan

- Architecture & SOC (our view)
- ADR
  - main features
  - ADR as ADL (through simple examples)

2

#### Models of SA

Perry & Wolf's, 92]

elements

form

rationale

[Tracz, 93]: 4 'C's
components
connectors
configurations

constraints

Software architectures specify the design of system at a high level of abstraction (not the implementation level): the structure of components
how they are interconnected
(valid) architectural configurations (aka topologies), i.e.
present components
interconnections
their current state

### Models of SA

Perry & Wolf's, 92]

- 🛛 elements 🗲
- 🛛 form 🖪
- 💿 rationale 🗲

Tracz, 93]: 4 'C's

- components
- connectors
- configurations

constraints

Software architectures specify the design of system at a high level of abstraction (not the implementation level):

- the structure of components
- how they are interconnected
- (valid) architectural configurations (aka topologies), i.e.
  - present components
  - interconnections
  - their current state

# ADR's Key features

Hierarchical/graphical design & algebraic presentation

- Architectures as typed designs
- Composed through design productions (operators)



# ADR's Key features

Rule-based approach & inductively-defined reconfigurations
 SOS

fork(x, y)

F

conditional term rewriting

Constraints and architectural styles via types



- B

# ADR "expressivity"

Typed designs (graphs + interfaces)

- styles as design terms
- architectures as designs (i.e., graphs interpreting of design terms)
- Hierarchical design (productions as operators of a multisorted algebra of designs)
  - refinement (top-down)
  - bottom-up (typing and well-formed composition)
- Reconfiguration as conditional term rewriting over design terms (rather than over designs)
  - style conformance can be guaranteed by construction

#### ADR as ADL

"An ADL must provide the means for their<sup>1</sup> explicit specification" [Medvidovic & Taylor, OO] <sup>1</sup>components (with interfaces), connectors and configurations

ADR meets most of the requirements of an ADL

Components/connectors

- Typed elements with interfaces
- Formal semantics
- Constraints
- Severation

Architectural configurations

- Compositionality/
   Understandability
- Refinement
- Traceability
- Scalability/Dynamism

#### Types&Interfaces

F

Type

Nodes & hyperedges can be typed

Interfaces

ADR promotes types for encoding constraints when possible, so that constraints preserving reconfigurations are given by construction

#### Semantic/Evolution

Algebraic graph transformation / SOS conditional term rewriting



#### $\mathsf{fork}:\mathfrak{B} \times \mathfrak{B} \to \mathfrak{B}$

#### Compositionality

Compositionality achiedved using design productions that yield hierarchical composition (featuring also understandability)



### Refinement



Design production can be read "top-down": a `pipe' can be refined by forking two parallel `pipes'

Remarkably, design production can be read "bottom-up" as well: the forking `pipes' are valide provided that the two inner `pipes' are

#### Traceability

A design (i.e. an actual architecture) are traced trough a design terms namely a "witness" of the design construction



pipe(atom, atom)

 $\bullet \sim \bullet - \not \bowtie \to \bullet - \not \bowtie \to \bullet \sim \bullet$ 

pipe(pipe(atom, atom), atom)

 $\bullet \sim \bullet - \not \bowtie \bullet \bullet - \not \bowtie \bullet \bullet - \not \bowtie \bullet \bullet$ 

#### Dynamism

Architectural changes are expressed in ADR by conditional rewrite rules in a SOS style in order to define complex behaviours and reconfigurations.

ADR yields a modular approach, so that, e.g., the addition of new components can be localised in the desired sub-architecture, without affecting the rest of the system.

#### References

ADR site <u>http://www.albertolluch.com/adr.html</u>

[Perry & Wolf's, 92]: "Foundations for the study of software architectures". SIGSOFT Software Eng. Notes, V. 17, No. 4, October 1992

[Tracz, 93]: "LILEANNA: A parameterized programming language". Proc. 2nd Int. Workshop on Software Reuse and Eng. Center. July 1995

 [Medvidovic & Taylor, 00]: "A classification and comparison framework for software Architecture Description language". IEEE trans. on Soft. Eng., V. 26 N. 1, January 2000