

Summary of Lecture 16.10.2019



... Very condensed summary of the 30.10.2019 lecture



Summary 30.10.2019

Dependability

Resilience

Resilience is the *capability* of a system

- to absorb the **incident**,
- to recover to an acceptable level of performance,
- to sustain that level for an acceptable period of time

<http://www.incose.org/practice/techactivities/wg/rswg/>



<https://www.npmjs.com>

Domain-specific properties

Domain-specific dependability properties are the defense against specific threats:

- Security,
- Safety,
- etc.

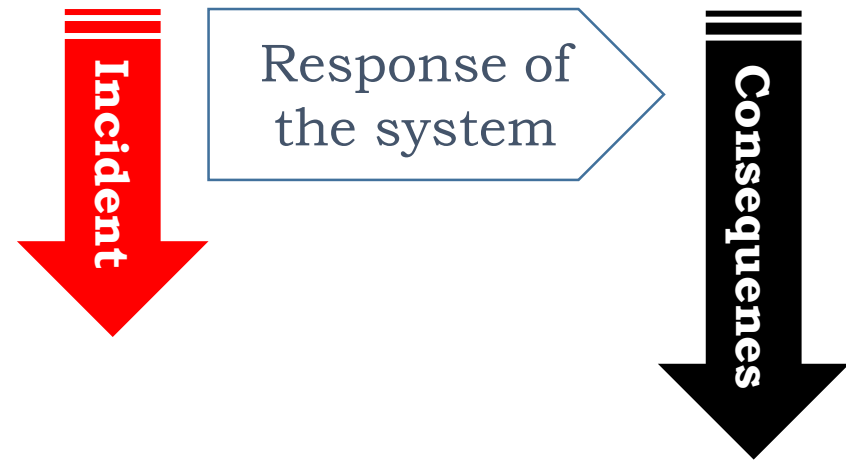
<https://www.npmjs.com>

Engineering Profession:
Resilience Engineer

General resilience principles

Risk-based
specific dependability principles

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- Damage Potential:**
- catastrophic: 5
 - critical: 4
 - severe: 3
 - marginal: 2
 - negligible: 1

- Weight:**
- Predicted (= before the incident)
 - Actual (= after the incident)

- Actual Damage:**
- catastrophic: 5
 - critical: 4
 - severe: 3
 - marginal: 2
 - negligible: 1

Assessment/Simulation **before** the incident

Actual damage **after** the incident

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General (Overarching) Architecture Principles for Resilience

- R1: Policies
- R2: Vertical Architectures
- R3: Fault Containment Regions
- R4: Single Points of Failure
- R5: Multiple Lines of Defense
- R6: Fail-Safe States
- R7: Graceful Degradation
- R8: Dependable Foundation (Infrastructure)
- R9: Monitoring

⇒ Part 4



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 User trust **expectations**

e-banking system:

- *security* (= defense against hackers)
- *integrity* (= don't digitally lose my money)
- *confidentiality* (= "it's my business")
- *availability* (= 24 h/7 days).

Examples

Car:

- *safety* (= no accidents)
- *security* (= no hostile influence)
- *reliability* (= no engine failures on the motorway)
- *conformance* to all laws and regulations

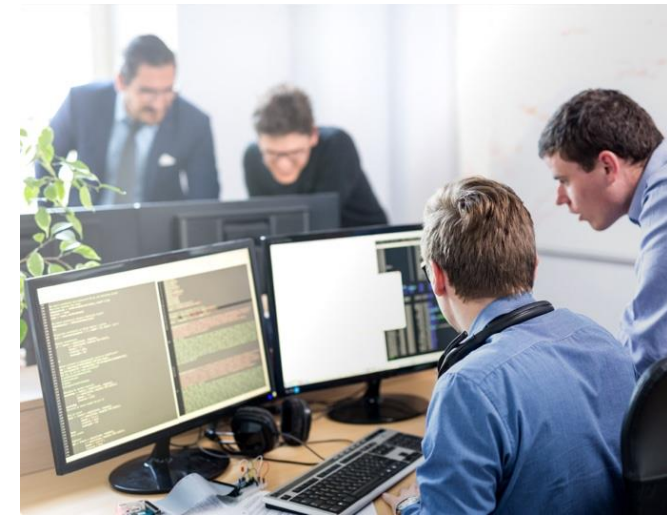
**Trustworthiness
expectations
=
Application domain**

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Technical Debt



«We know it is a shortcut –
... we will fix it later»



<https://www.sourceseek.com>

... is the direct way
to (software) hell



<https://www.behance.net>

Definition:

Technical debt in an IT-system is the result of all those necessary things that you choose *not to do now*, but will impede future evolution if left undone

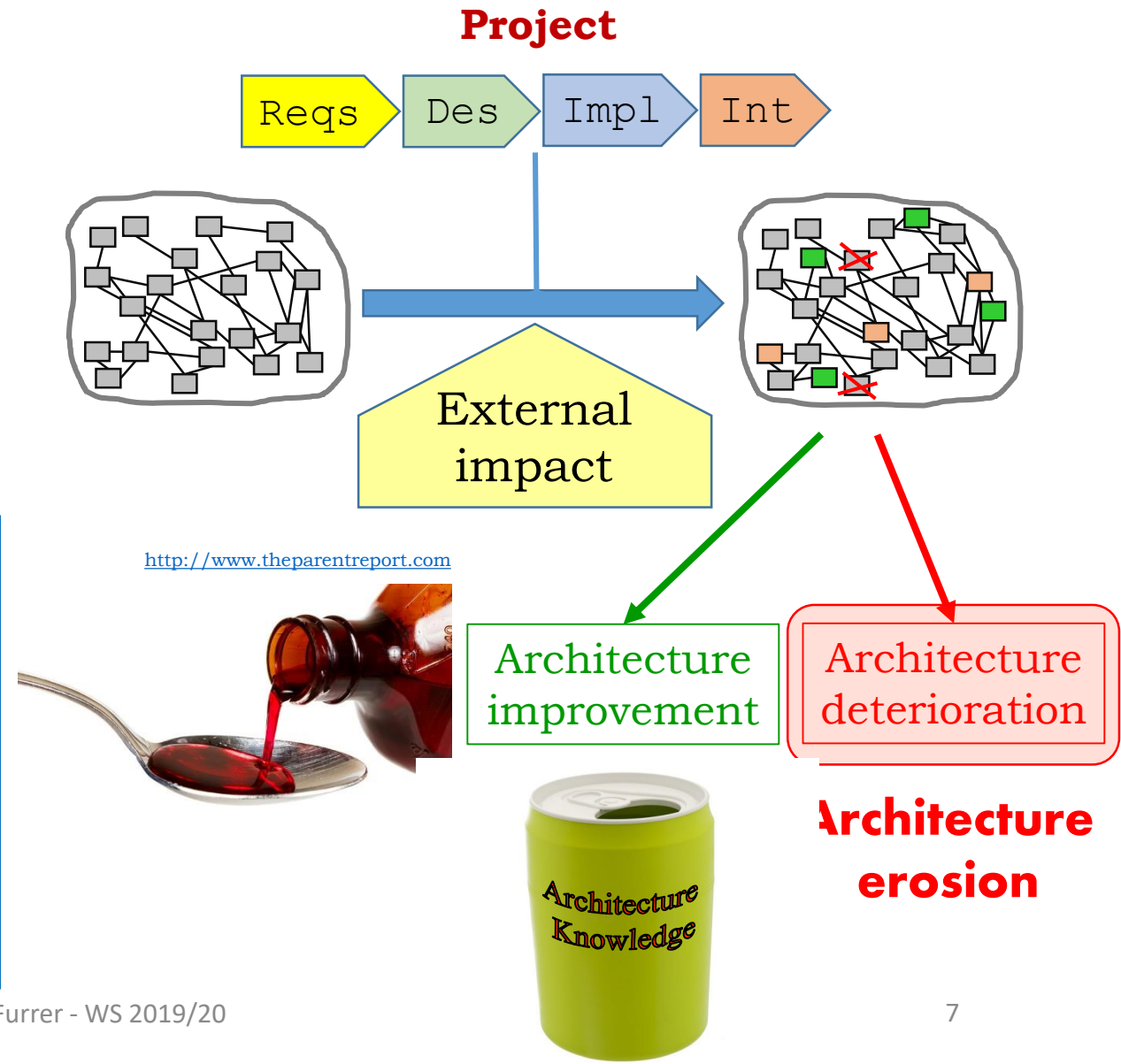
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Architecture Erosion



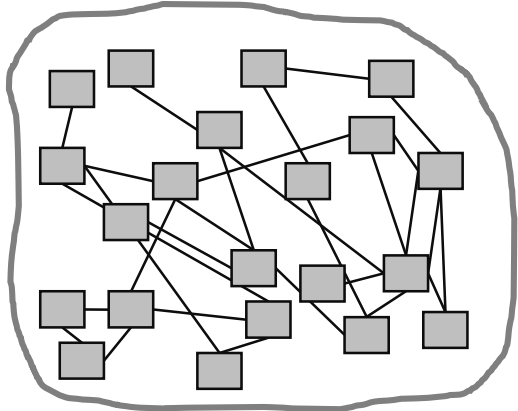
Definition: Architecture Erosion

Architecture erosion is the process where an initially well-designed, adequate architecture of a software-system is **gradually destroyed** by the activities of evolution and maintenance of the software-system.

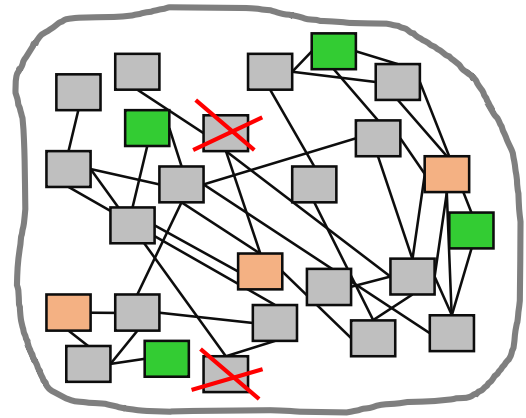


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Future-Proof Software-Systems

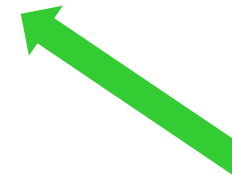
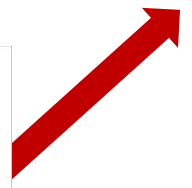


Evolution: Software Life-Cycle



Continuous software-system improvement: We need **three positive powers**

Good architects

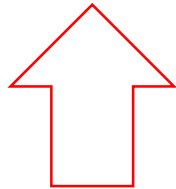


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Future-Proof Software-Systems

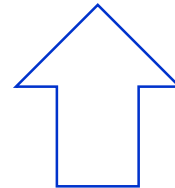
Primary Properties:

Business Value



Is the **business** reason for building and operating the software system

Changeability



Is the key factor for **success** in today's competitive markets

Dependability

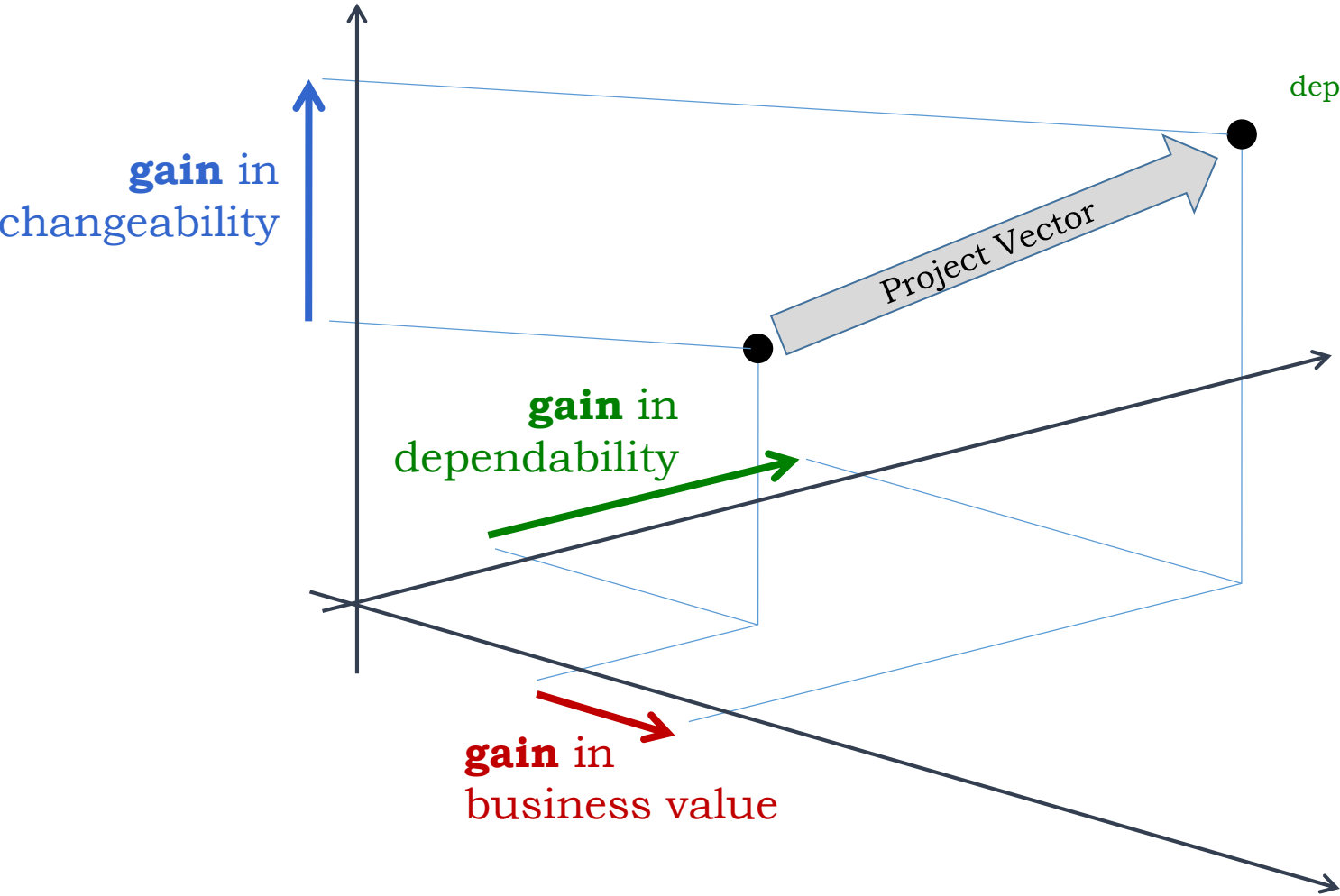


Is the base for **survival** in today's dangerous environment

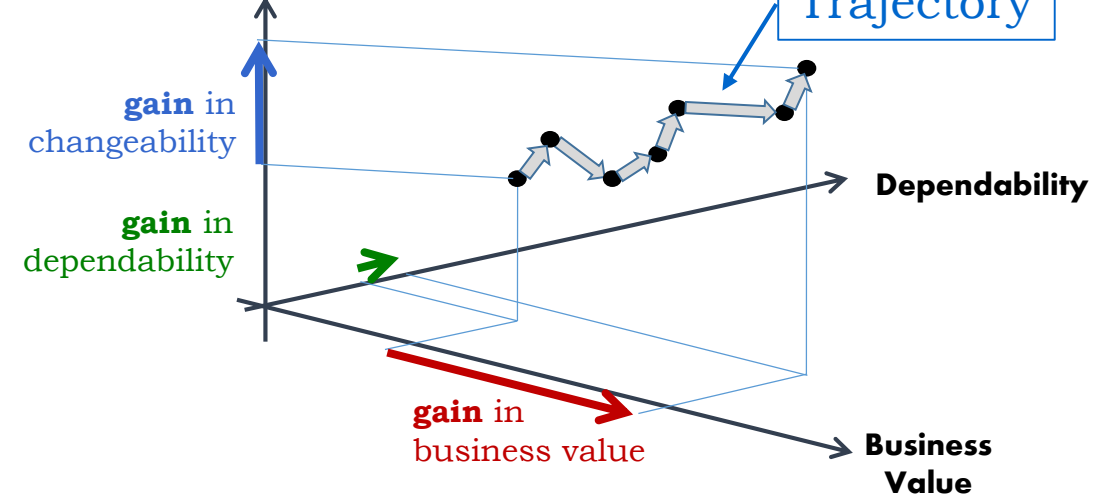
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Managed Evolution Coordinate System

Changeability



Changeability



Dependability

Business Value

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Changeability

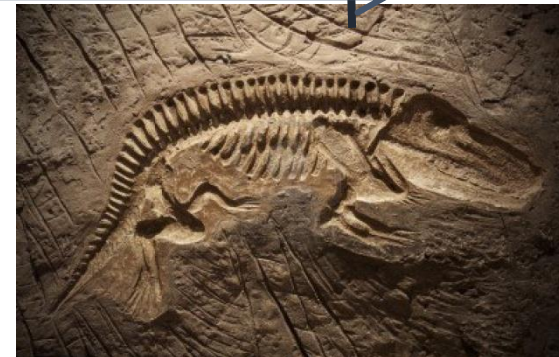
Changeability

Continuous development of business value while **neglecting** improvement of agility leads to a petrification of the system
(= path to death)

Loss of Changeability ↓

Business Value

Gain of Business Value →



Trajectory Case 1:
Opportunistic Evolution

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Dependability

Dependability

Continuous development of business value while **neglecting** improvement of resilience leads to an undefendable system (= **path to death**)

Loss of Dependability ↓

Gain of Business Value →



Trajectory Case 1:
Opportunistic Evolution

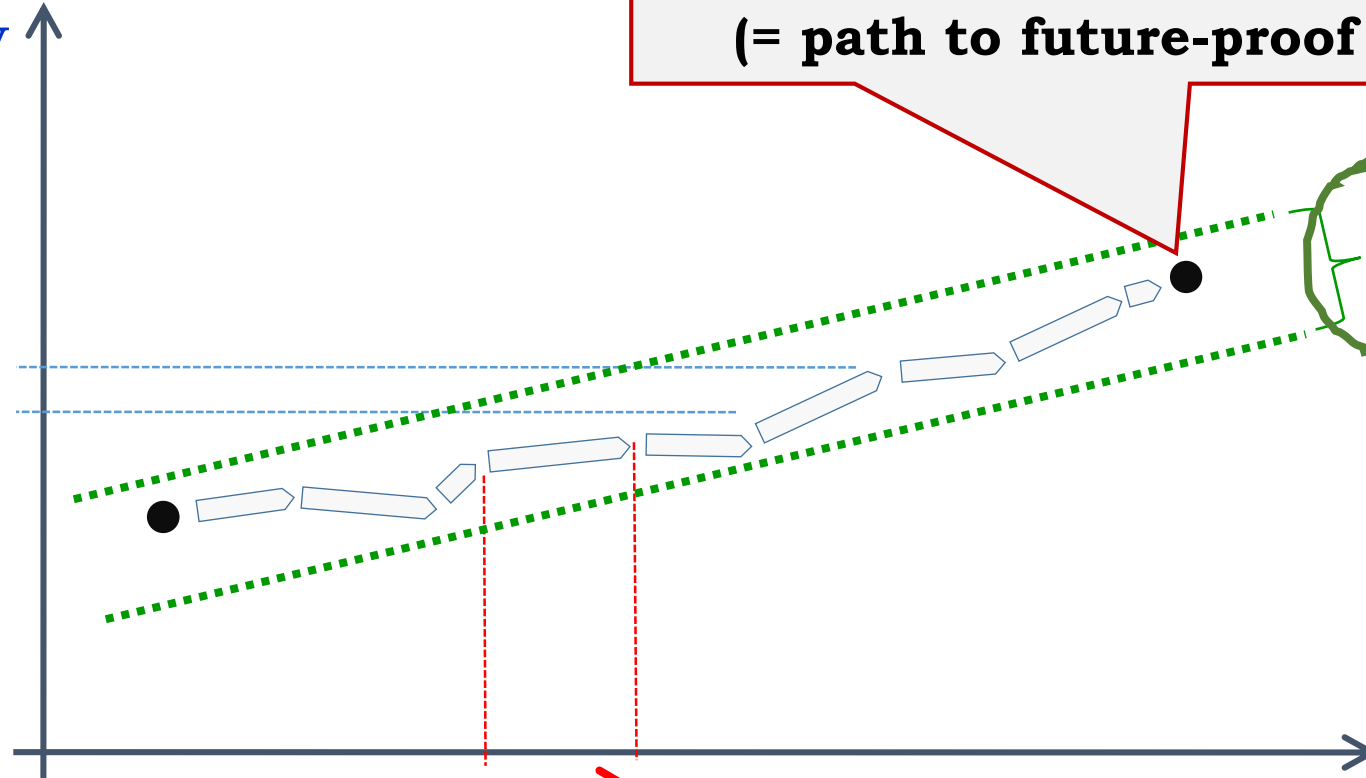


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Continuous development of both business value **and** changeability leads to a sustainable system (= path to future-proof software-systems)

Changeability

Gain of changeability ↑

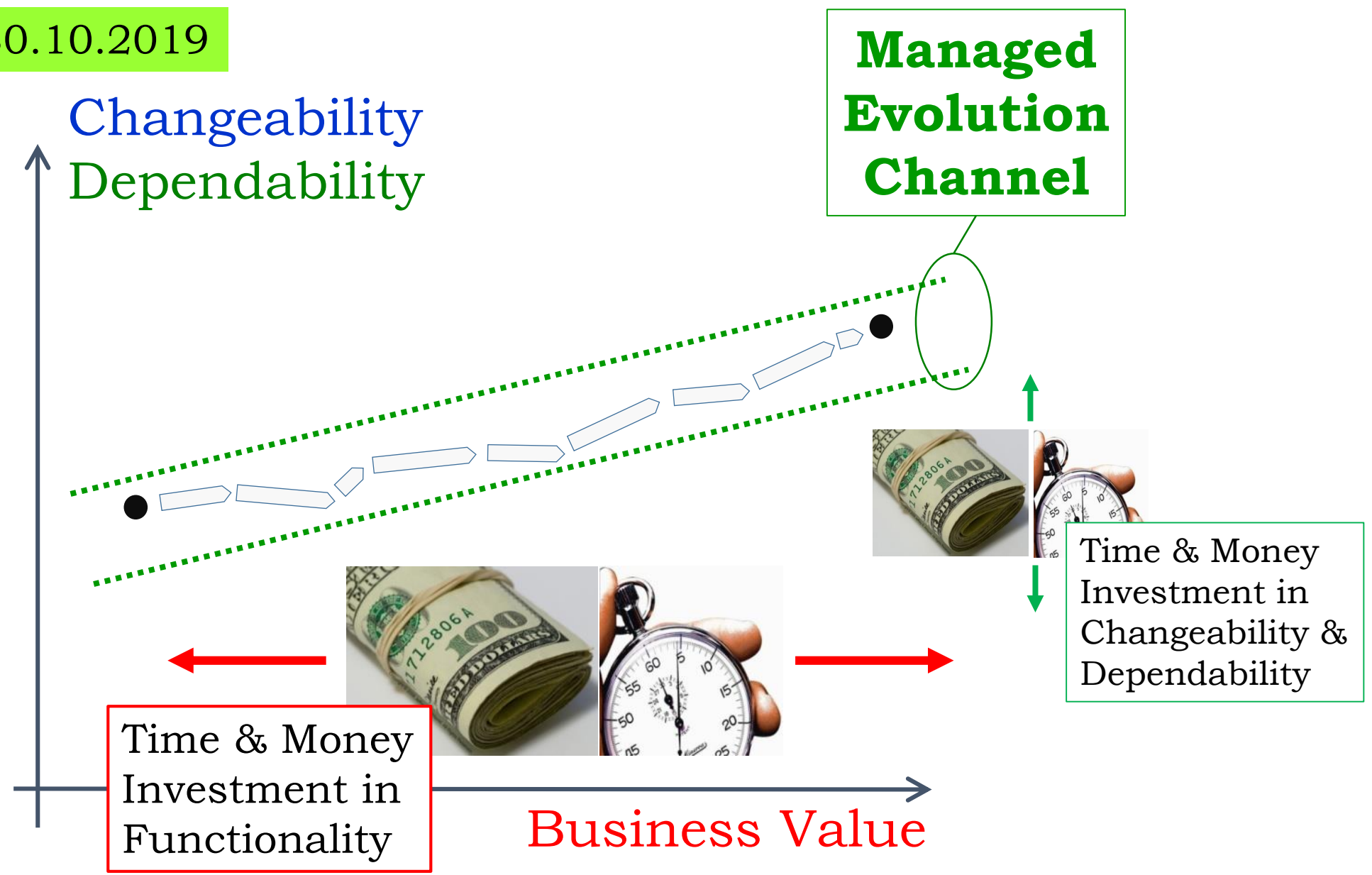


Managed Evolution Channel



Trajectory Case 2: **Managed Evolution**

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The execution of the **managed evolution strategy** assures:

1. The optimum generation of **business value**
2. The continuous improvement of **changeability**
3. The reliable increase in **dependability**
4. The guarantee of the other **quality attributes**

⇒ therefore: The sustainable increase of the **value** of the software

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Is there an obstacle to managed evolution?

YES
 NO

<http://wohleranzeiger.ch/seilziehen/index.html>



Business
People

CIO &
IT-Architects

Conflict of Interests: Time-to-Market, Development Cost vs. Clean implementation

Business wants:

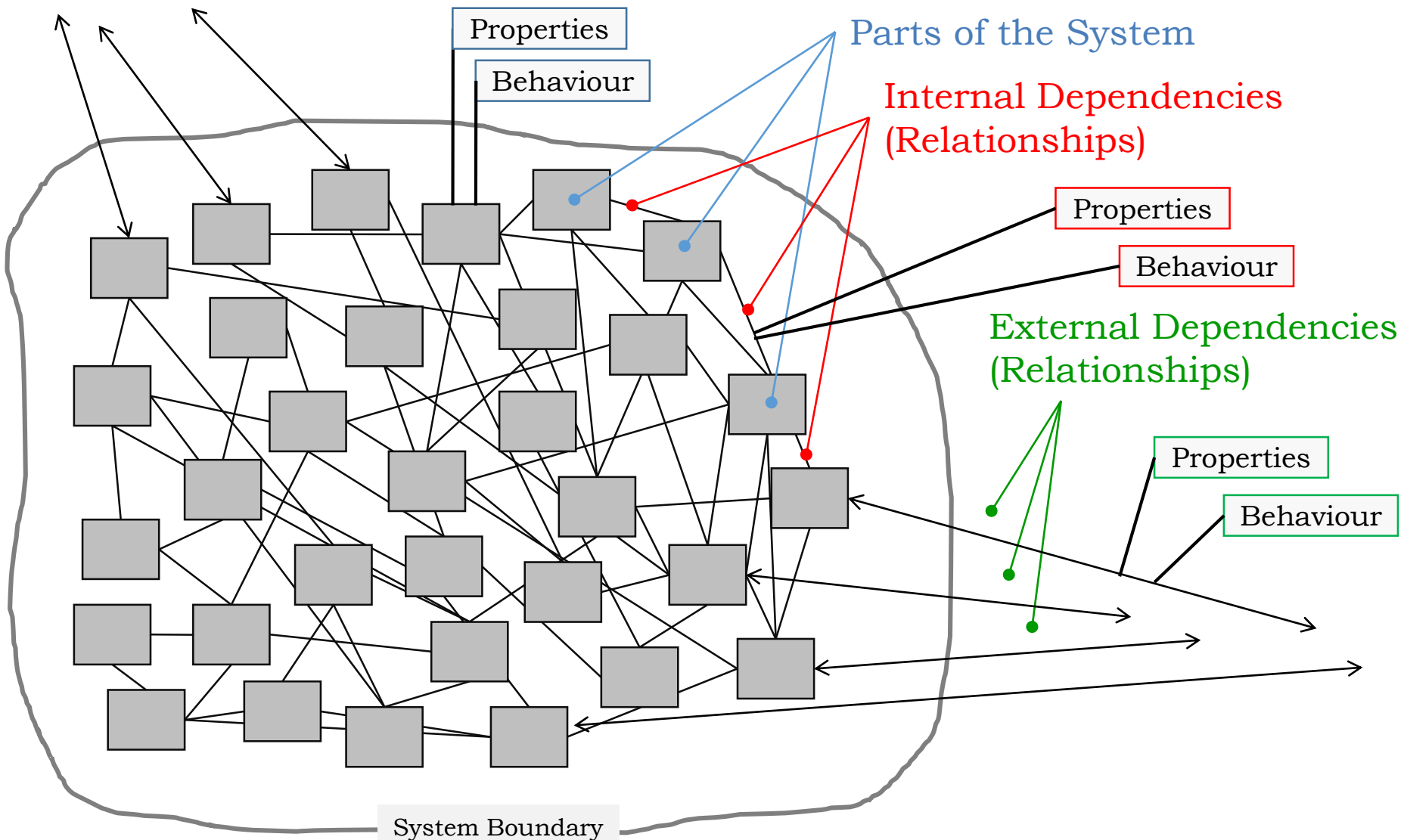
- (Very) short time to market
- Low cost
- Only essential functionality
- Newest technology

CIO & Architecture want:

- Improving Changeability
- Improving Dependability
- Limit growth in complexity
- No technical debt & architecture erosion

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Definition: **IT Architecture**

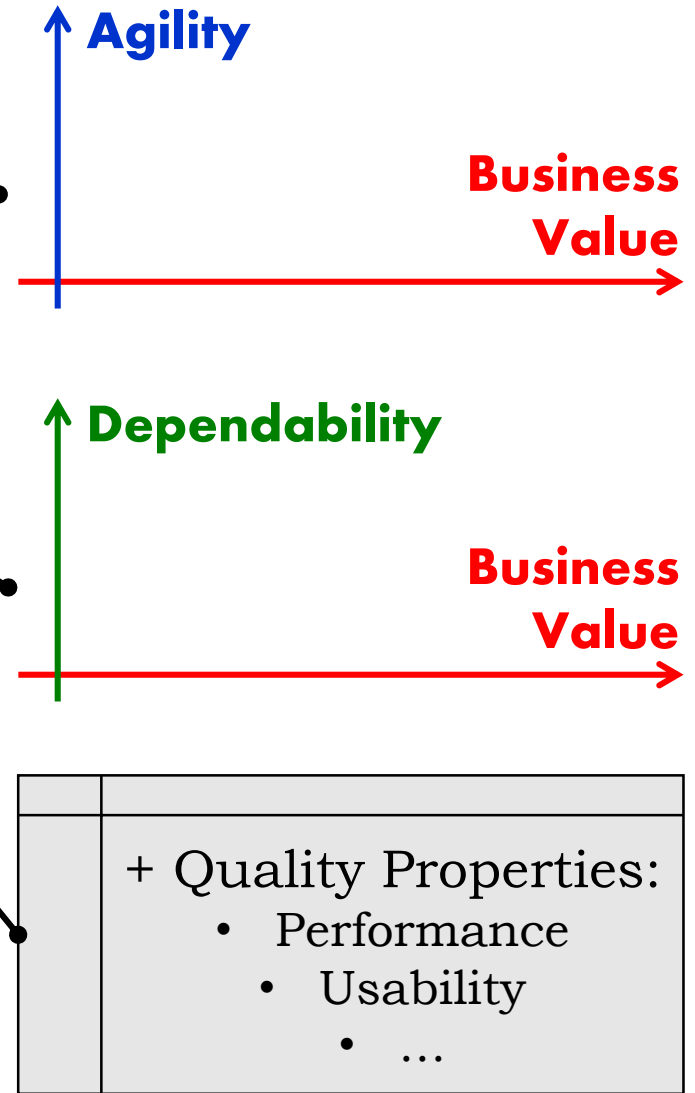


IT Architecture
 Definition:
 “The fundamental *organization* of a system embodied in its *parts*, their *relationships* to each other and to the environment, and the *principles* guiding its design and evolution”
 [adapted from IEEE00]

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The structure of the system
– i.e. its **architecture** –
determines to a large extent
the properties of the system

Architecture
is the most important factor
for
future-proof software-systems



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TOP PRIORITY

optimum fit into **existing** system

Architecture development is a front activity, i.e. it must be done (mostly) before the actual software development starts

Architecture Development

Design, Implementation, Deployment

Neglecting architecture is planned failure

FAILURE

adequate architecture of **new** parts & relationships

How much shall we invest into architecture development?
• **Money (5%, 12%, 27%, ...)** ?
• **Time (3%, 11%, 21%)** ?

<https://www.peninsulamission.org>

<https://openpuma.wordpress.com>

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... Continue with Part 2