

CEN 5016: Software Engineering

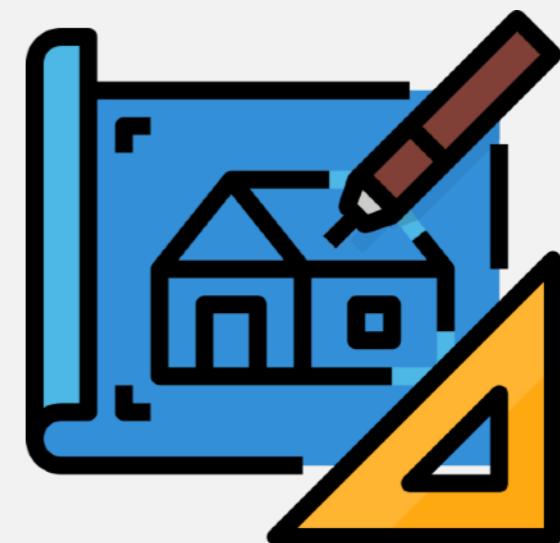
Fall 2025



University of
Central Florida

Dr. Kevin Moran

Week 4 - Class II: Introduction to Software Architecture



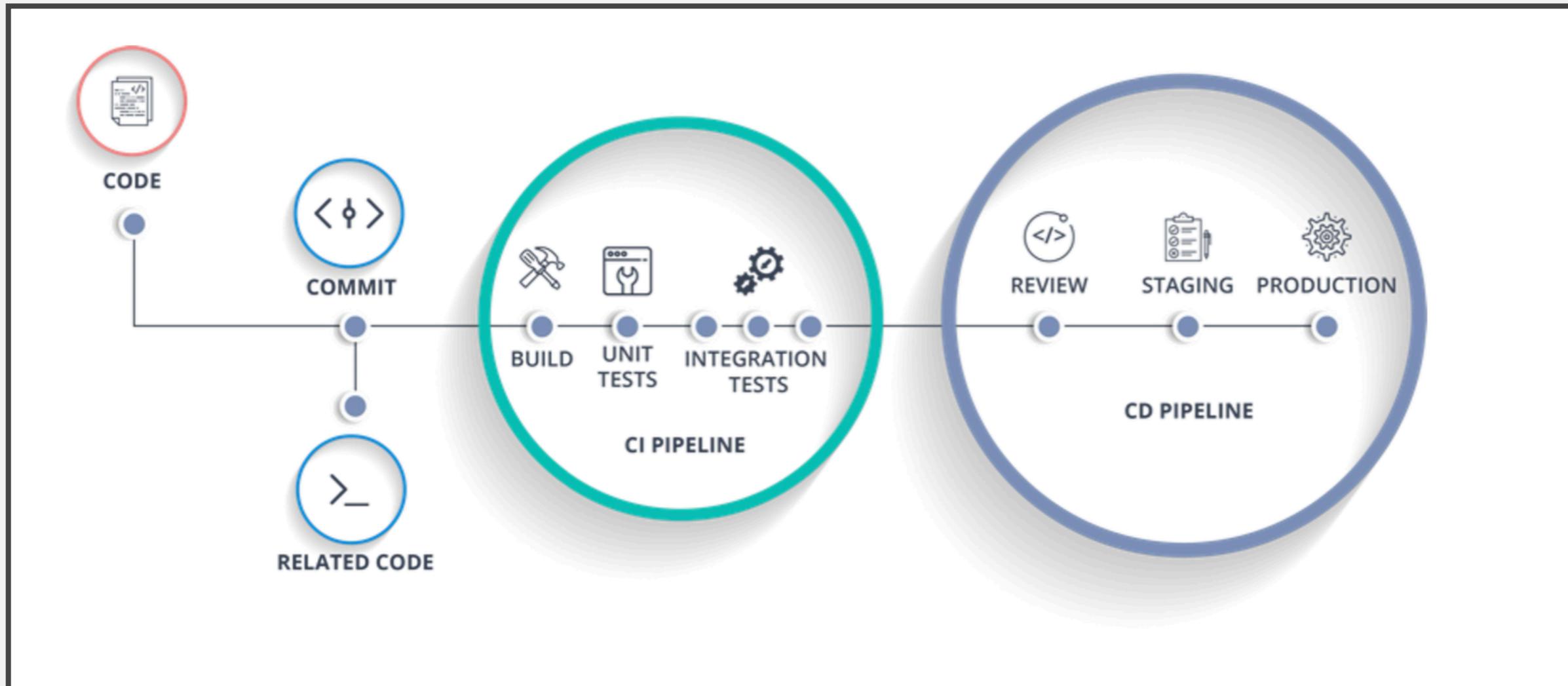


- *Assignment 2 Due Friday*
- *Team Forming due Today!*
 - I will go through the Megathread on Friday to Finalize teams
- *SDE Project Part 1*
 - Will be Posted to Course Webpage today
 - Due on Friday, Sept. 19th
 - Plan ahead!

Software Testing



Continuous Integration & Deployment



How Good Are Our Tests?



Code Coverage



- Line coverage
 - Statement coverage
 - Branch coverage
 - Instruction coverage
 - Basic-block coverage
 - Edge coverage
 - Path coverage
 - ...

Code Coverage



LCOV - code coverage report

Current view: [top level](#) - test

Test: coverage.info

Date: 2018-02-07 13:06:43

	Hit	Total	Coverage
Lines:	6092	7293	83.5 %
Functions:	481	518	92.9 %

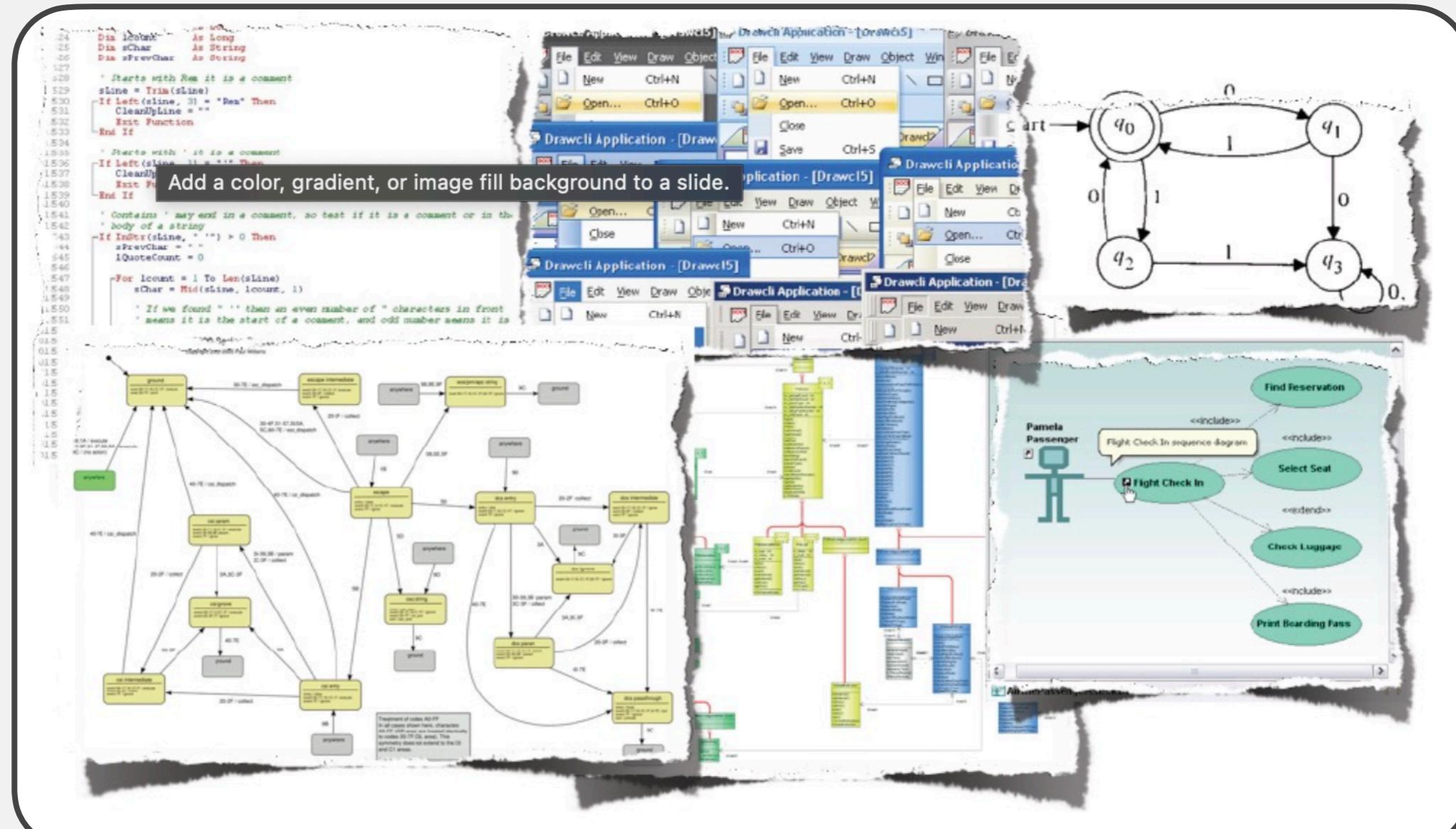
Filename	Line Coverage	Functions
asn1_string_table_test.c	58.8 %	20/34
asn1_time_test.c	72.0 %	72/100
bad_dtls_test.c	97.6 %	163/167
bftest.c	65.3 %	64/98
bio_enc_test.c	78.7 %	74/94
bntest.c	97.7 %	1038/1062
chache_internal_test.c	83.3 %	10/12
ciphername_test.c	60.4 %	32/53
crltest.c	100.0 %	90/90
ct_test.c	95.5 %	212/222
d2i_test.c	72.9 %	35/48
dancetest.c	75.5 %	123/163
dhatest.c	84.6 %	88/104
drgtest.c	69.8 %	157/225
dtls_mtu_test.c	86.8 %	59/68
dtltest.c	97.1 %	34/35
dtlsv1listtest.c	94.9 %	37/39
ecdsatest.c	94.0 %	140/149
enginetest.c	92.8 %	141/152
evp_extra_test.c	100.0 %	112/112
fatalerrtest.c	89.3 %	25/28
handshake_helper.c	84.7 %	494/583
hmacetest.c	100.0 %	71/71
ideatest.c	100.0 %	30/30
igetest.c	87.9 %	109/124
lhash_test.c	78.6 %	66/84
mdc2_internal_test.c	81.8 %	9/11
mdc2test.c	100.0 %	18/18
ocspapitest.c	95.5 %	64/67
packettest.c	100.0 %	248/248

```

97 1 / 1:    if (err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &clientRandom)) != 0)
98 0 / 1:        goto fail;
99 1 / 1:    :
100 1 / 1:    :
101 1 / 1:    else {
102 0 / 1:        /* DSA, ECDSA - just use the SHA1 hash */
103 0 / 1:        dataToSign = &hashes[SSL_MD5_DIGEST_LEN];
104 1 / 1:        dataToSignLen = SSL_SHA1_DIGEST_LEN;
105 1 / 1:    :
106 1 / 1:    hashOut.data = hashes + SSL_MD5_DIGEST_LEN;
107 1 / 1:    hashOut.length = SSL_SHA1_DIGEST_LEN;
108 1 / 1:    if ((err = SSLFreeBuffer(&hashCtx)) != 0)
109 0 / 1:        goto fail;
110 1 / 1:    :
111 1 / 1:    if ((err = ReadyHash(&SSLHashSHA1, &hashCtx)) != 0)
112 0 / 1:        goto fail;
113 1 / 1:    if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &clientRandom)) != 0)
114 0 / 1:        goto fail;
115 1 / 1:    if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &serverRandom)) != 0)
116 0 / 1:        goto fail;
117 1 / 1:    if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0)
118 0 / 1:        goto fail;
119 1 / 1:    if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.final(&hashCtx, &hashOut)) != 0)
120 1 / 1:        goto fail;
121 1 / 1:    :
122 1 / 1:    err = sslRawVerify(ctx,
123 1 / 1:        ctx->peerPubKey,
124 1 / 1:        dataToSign,
125 1 / 1:        dataToSignLen,
126 1 / 1:        signature,
127 1 / 1:        signatureLen);
128 1 / 1:    if (err) {
129 1 / 1:        sslErrorLog("SSLDecodeSignedServerKeyExchange: sslRawVerify "
130 1 / 1:                    "returned %d\n", (int)err);
131 1 / 1:        goto fail;
132 1 / 1:    }
133 1 / 1:    :
134 1 / 1:    fail:
135 1 / 1:    :
136 1 / 1:    SSLFreeBuffer(&signedHashes);
137 1 / 1:    SSLFreeBuffer(&hashCtx);
138 1 / 1:    return err;
139 1 / 1:    :
140 1 / 1:    }
141 1 / 1:    :

```

We Can Measure Coverage on Almost Anything



Be Aware of Coverage Chasing



- Recall: issues with metrics and incentives
 - Also: Numbers can be deceptive
- 100% coverage != exhaustively tested
 - “Coverage is not strongly correlated with suite effectiveness”
- Based on empirical study on GitHub projects
[Inozemtseva and Holmes, ICSE’14]
- Still, it’s a good low bar
 - Code that is not executed has definitely not been tested

Coverage of What?



- Distinguish code being tested and code being executed
- Library code >>> Application code
 - Can selectively measure coverage
- All application code >>> code being tested
- Not always easy to do this within an application

Coverage != Outcome



- What's better, tests that always pass or tests that always fail?
- Tests should ideally be falsifiable. Boundary determines
- specification
- Ideally:
 - Correct implementations should pass all tests
 - Buggy code should fail at least one test
 - Intuition behind mutation testing (we'll revisit this next week)
- What if tests have bugs?
 - Pass on buggy code or fail on correct code
- Even worse: flaky tests
 - Pass or fail on the same test case nondeterministically
- What's the worst type of test?

Test Design Principles



- Use public APIs only
- Clearly distinguish inputs, configuration, execution, and oracle
- Be simple; avoid complex control flow such as conditionals and loops
- Tests shouldn't need to be frequently changed or refactored
 - Definitely not as frequently as the code being tested changes



- Snoopy oracles
 - Relying on implementation state instead of observable behavior
 - E.g. Checking variables or fields instead of return values
- Brittle tests
 - Overfitting to special-case behavior instead of general principle
 - E.g. hard-coding message strings instead of behavior
- Slow tests
 - Self-explanatory(beware of heavy environments, I/O, and sleep())
- Flaky tests
 - Tests that pass or fail nondeterministically
 - Often because of reliance on random inputs, timing (e.g. sleep(1000)), availability of external services (e.g. fetching data over the network in a unit test), or dependency on order of test execution (e.g. previous test sets up global variables in certain way)



- Most tests that you will write will be muuuuuuch more complex than testing a sort function.
- Need to set up environment, create objects whose methods to test, create objects for test data, get all these into an interesting state, test multiple APIs with varying arguments, etc.
- Many tests will require mocks (i.e., faking a resource-intensive component).
- General principles of many of these strategies still apply:
 - Writing tests can be time consuming
 - Determining test adequacy can be hard (if not impossible)
 - Test oracles are not easy
 - Advanced test strategies have trade-offs (high costs with high returns)

Intro to Software Architecture



Learning Goals

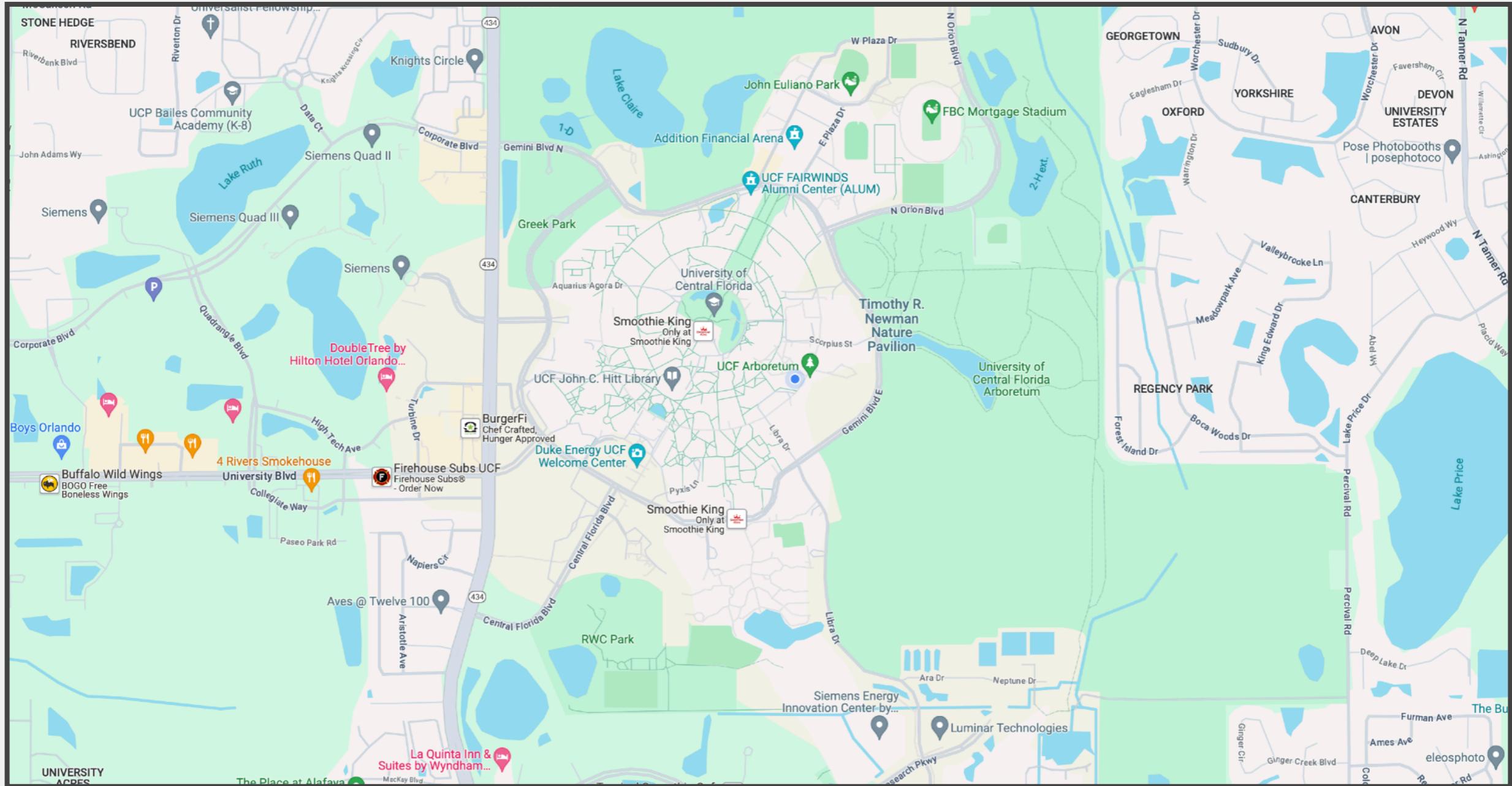


- Understand the abstraction level of architectural reasoning
- Appreciate how software systems can be viewed at different abstraction levels
- Distinguish software architecture from (object-oriented) software design
- Use notation and views to describe the architecture suitable to the purpose
- Document architectures clearly, without ambiguity

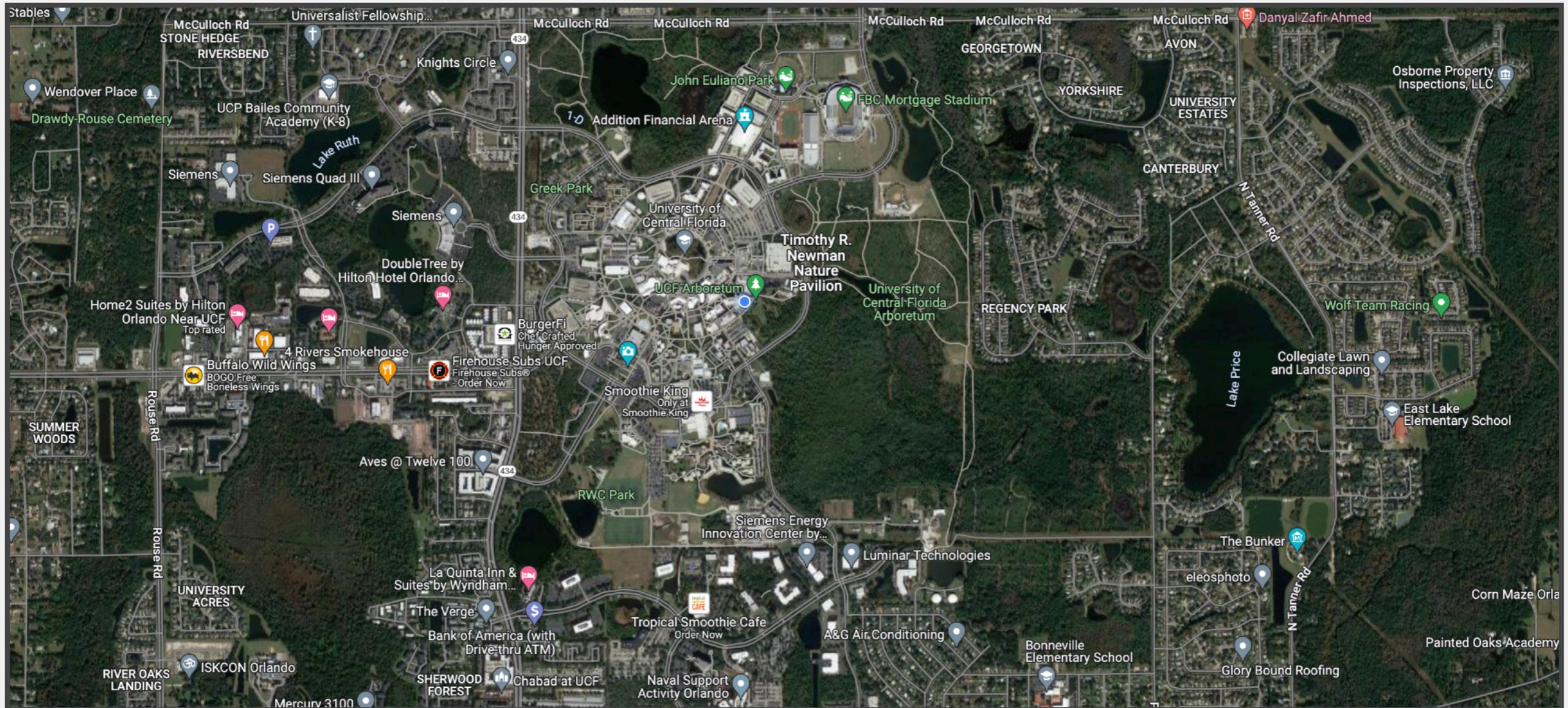
Views and Abstraction



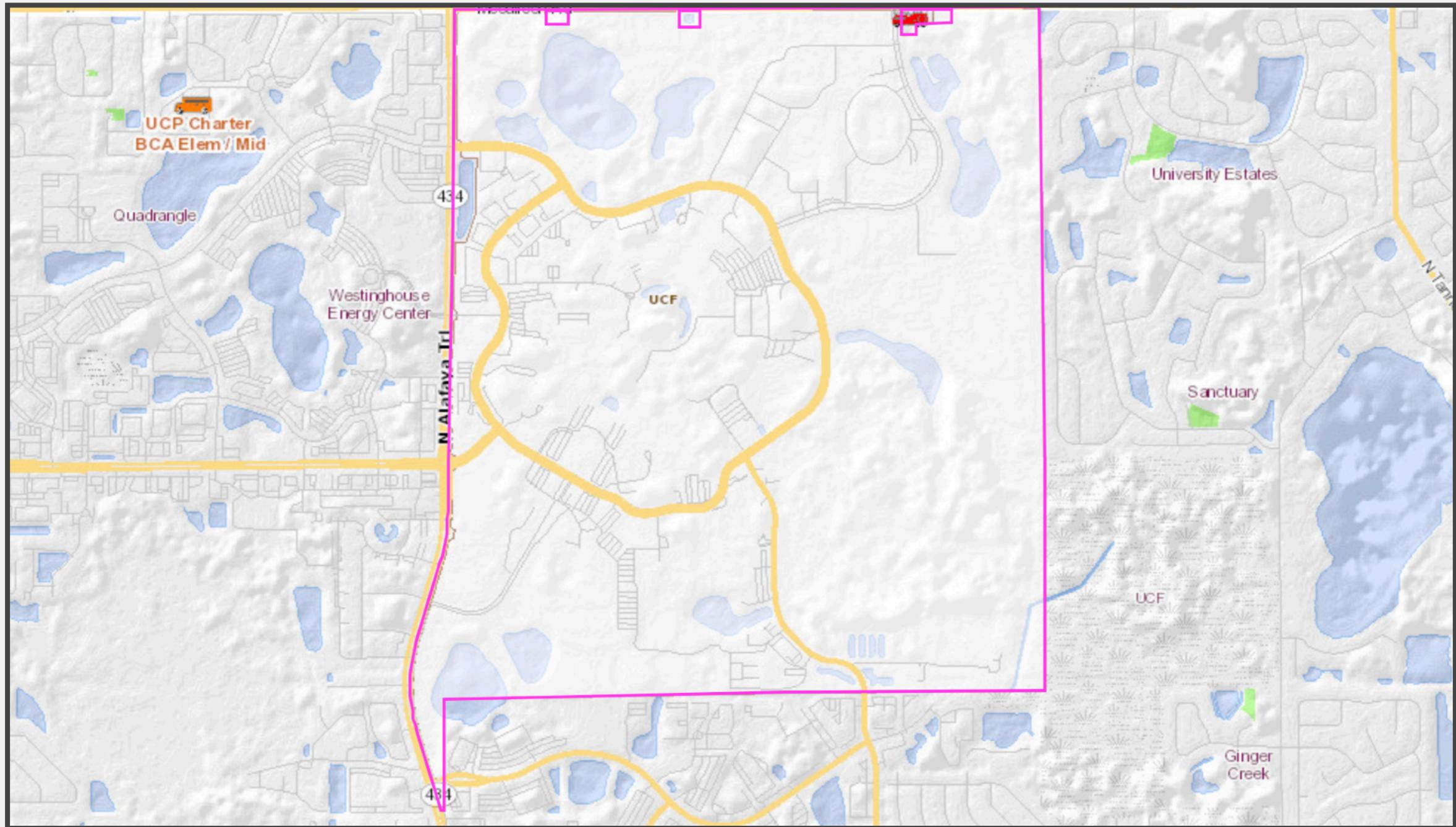
Views & Abstraction



Views & Abstraction



Views & Abstraction



Abstracted Views Focus on Conveying Information



- They have a well-defined purpose
- Show only necessary information
- Abstract away unnecessary details
- Use legends/annotations to remove ambiguity
- Multiple views of the same object tell a larger story

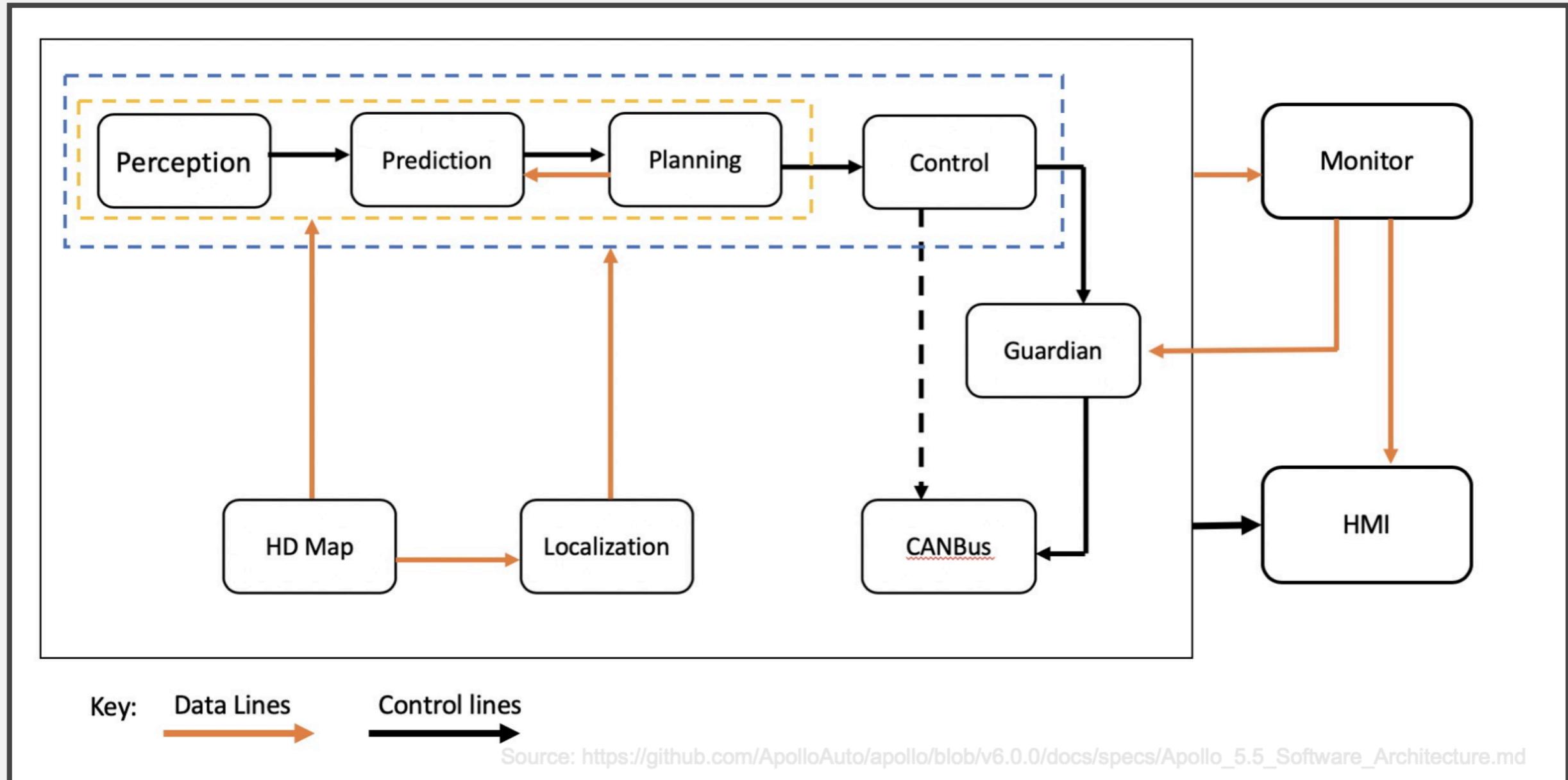
Software Architecture Case Study: Autonomous Vehicles



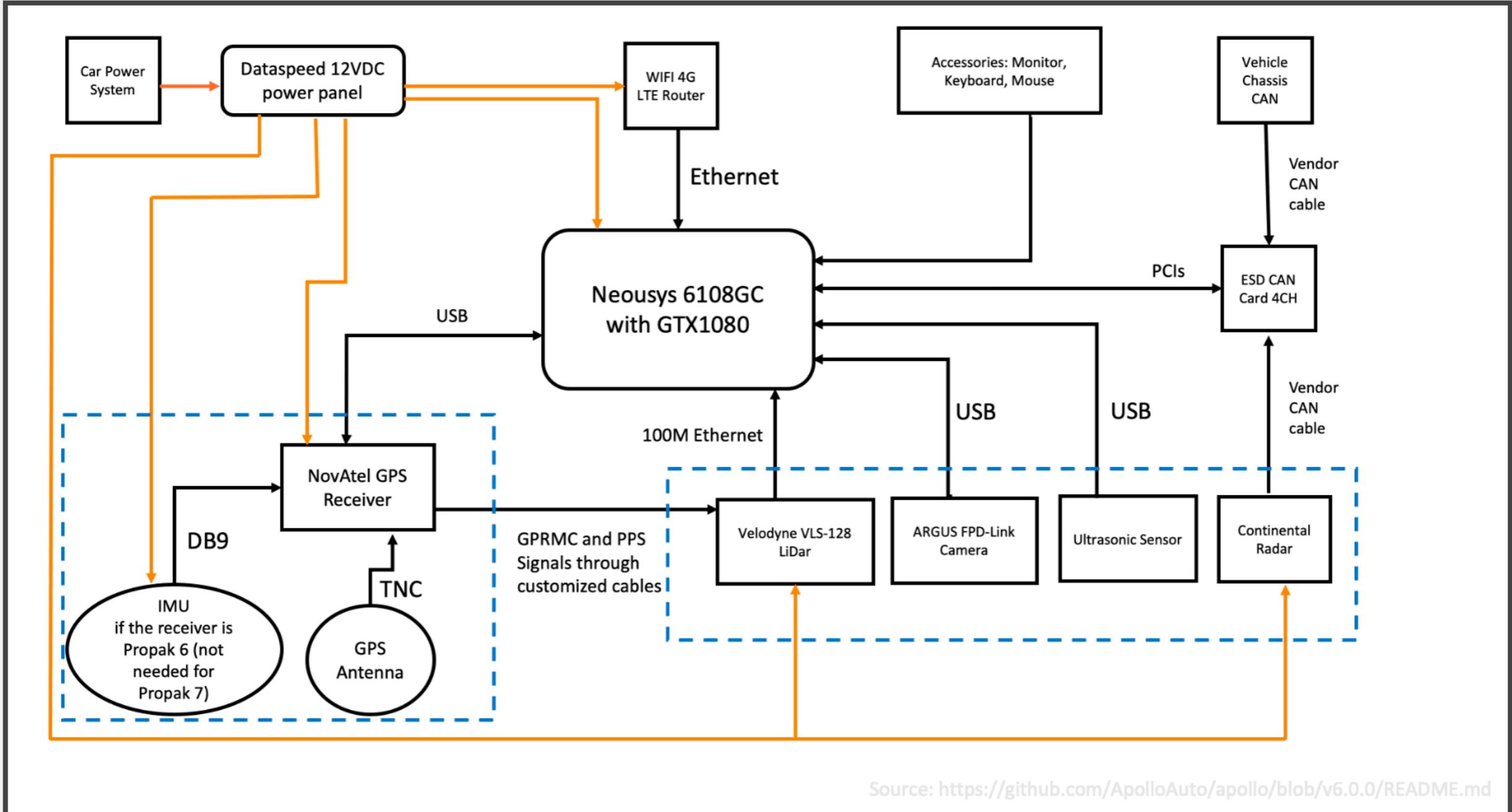


- Check out the “side pass” feature from the video:
 - <http://tinyurl.com/cen24-vid>
- Source: <https://github.com/ApolloAuto/apollo>
- Doxygen: <https://hidetoshi-furukawa.github.io/apollo/doxygen/index.html>

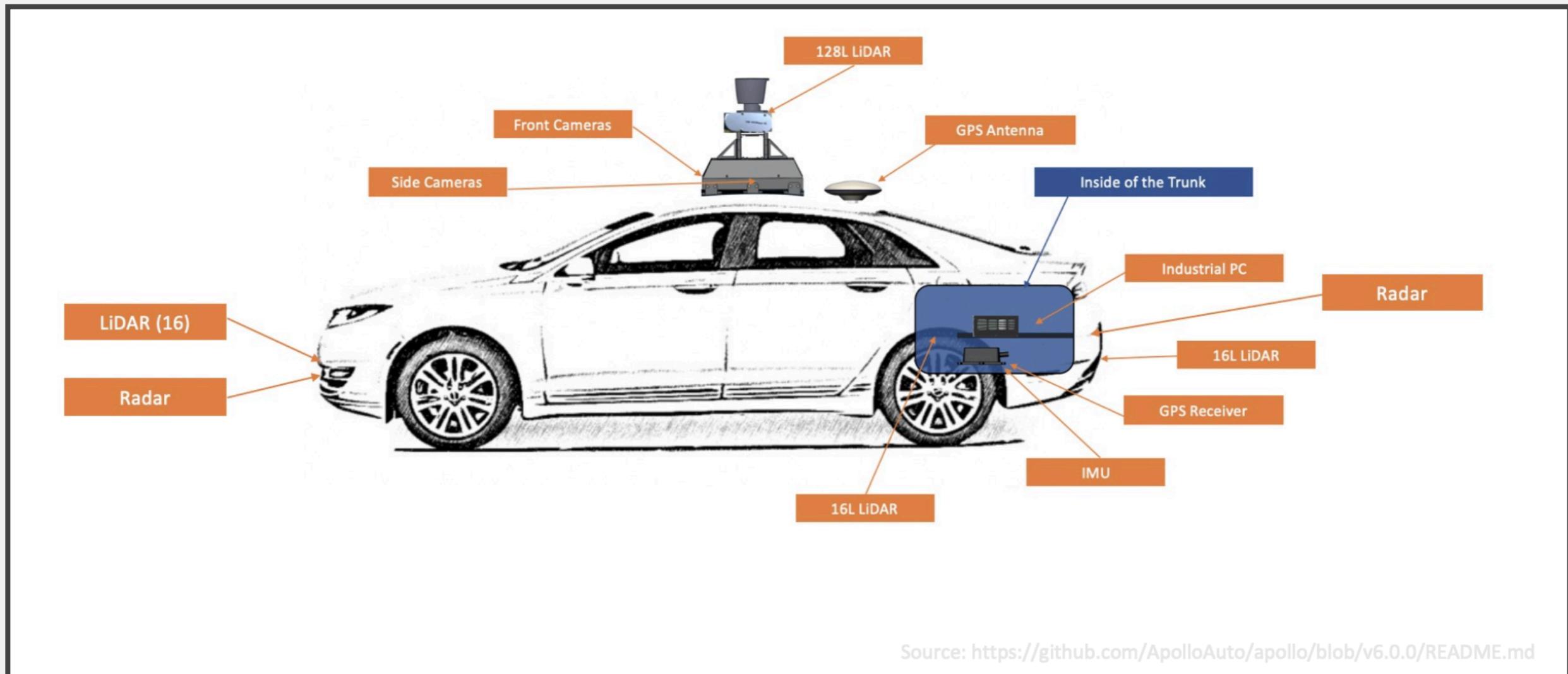
Apollo Software Architecture



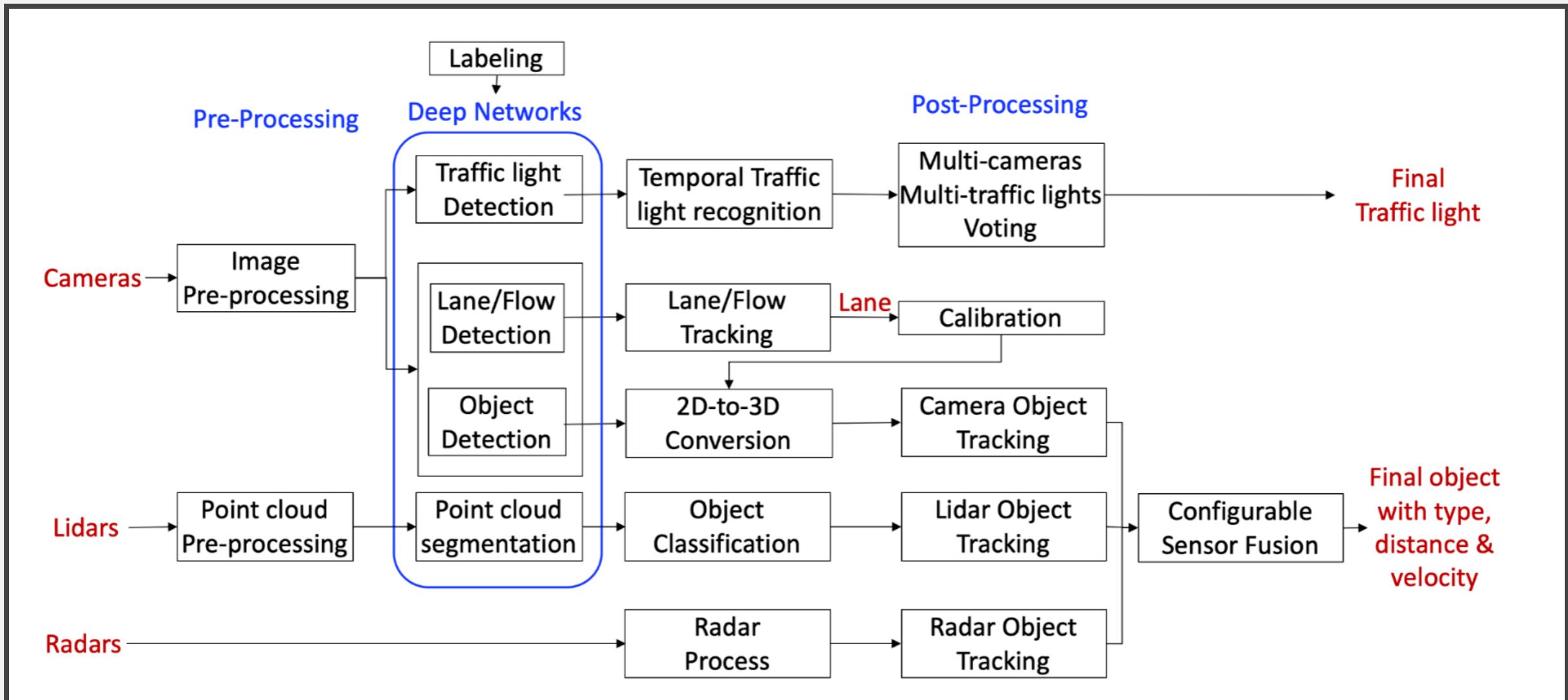
Apollo Hardware Architecture



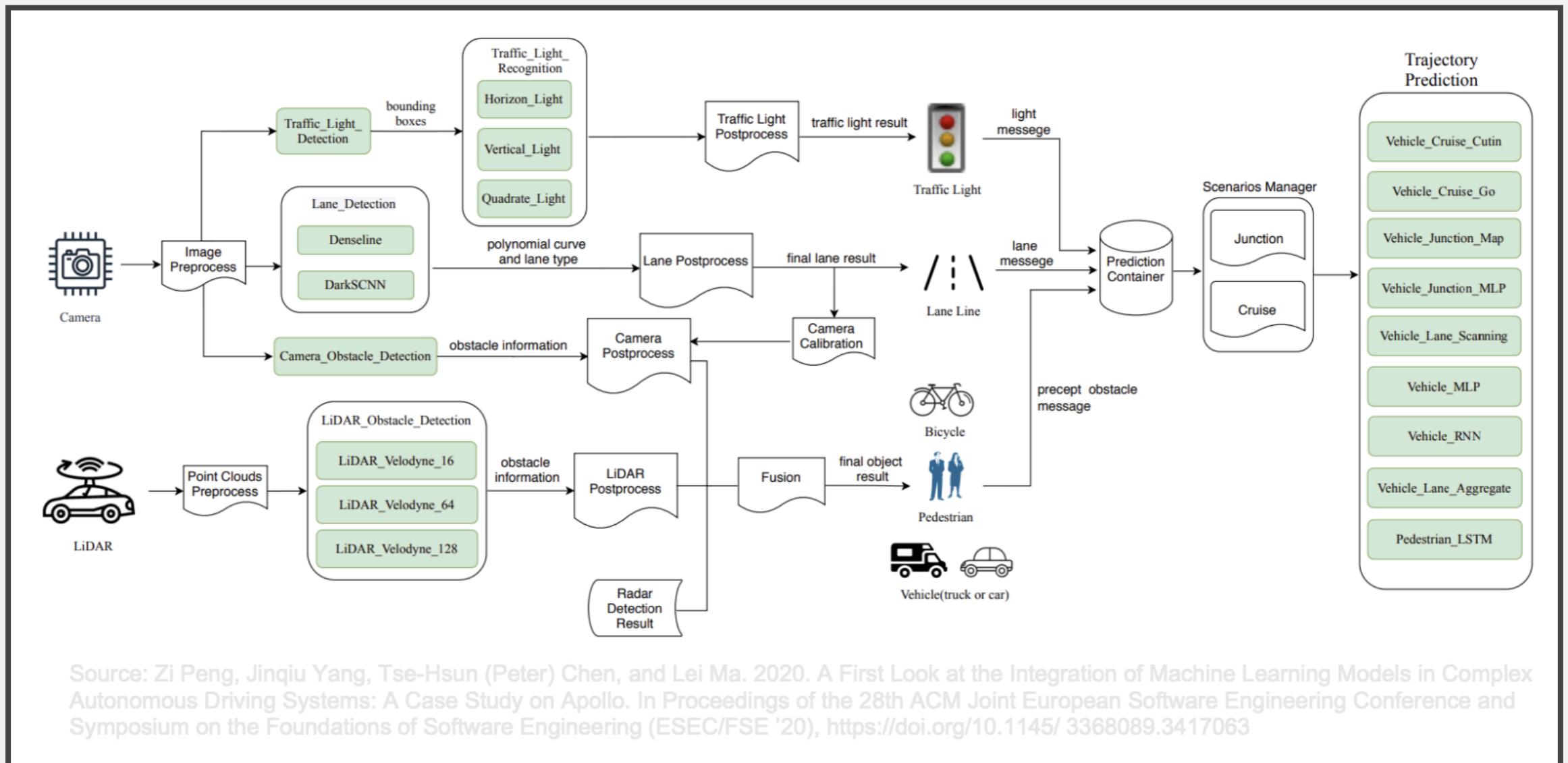
Apollo Hardware/Vehicle Overview



Apollo Perception Module



Apollo ML Models



Source: Zi Peng, Jinqiu Yang, Tse-Hsun (Peter) Chen, and Lei Ma. 2020. A First Look at the Integration of Machine Learning Models in Complex Autonomous Driving Systems: A Case Study on Apollo. In Proceedings of the 28th ACM Joint European Software Engineering Conference and Symposium on the Foundations of Software Engineering (ESEC/FSE '20), <https://doi.org/10.1145/3368089.3417063>

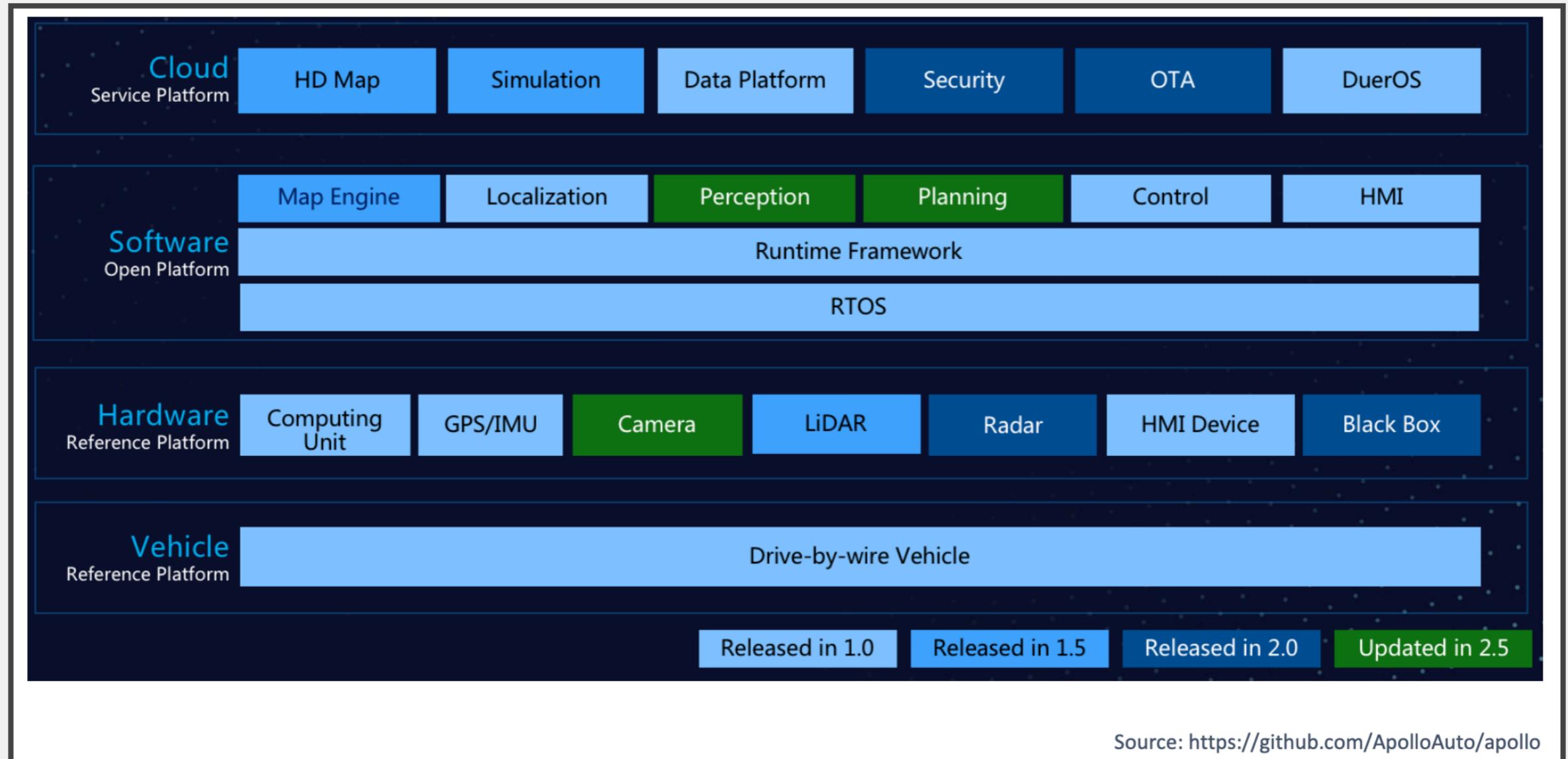
Apollo Software Stack



Cloud Service Platform	HD Map	Simulation	Data Platform	Security	OTA	DuerOS	Volume Production Service Components	V2X Roadside Service	
Open Software Platform	Map Engine	Localization	Perception	Planning	Control	End-to-End	HMI	V2X Adapter	
	Apollo Cyber RT Framework								
	RTOS								
	Computing Unit	GPS/IMU	Camera	LiDAR	Radar	Ultrasonic Sensor	HMI Device	Black Box	
Hardware Development Platform	Apollo Sensor Unit							Apollo Extension Unit	
Open Vehicle Certificate Platform	Certified Apollo Compatible Drive-by-wire Vehicle							Open Vehicle Interface Standard	
Major Updates in Apollo 3.5									

Source: <https://github.com/ApolloAuto/>

Feature Evolution (Software Stack View)



Software Architecture



The software architecture of a program or computing system is the structure or structures of the system, which comprise software elements, the externally visible properties of those elements, and the relationships among them.

[Bass et al. 2003]

Note: this definition is
ambivalent to whether the
architecture is known,
or whether it's any good!

Software Design vs. Architecture



Levels of Abstraction



- Requirements
 - high-level “what” needs to be done
- Architecture (High-level design)
 - high-level “how”, mid-level “what”
- OO-Design (Low-level design, e.g. design patterns)
 - mid-level “how”, low-level “what”
- Code
 - low-level “how”

Design vs. Architecture



- Design Questions

- *How do I add a menu item in VSCode?*
- *How can I make it easy to add menu items in VSCode?*
- *What lock protects this data?*
- *How does Google rank pages?*
- *What encoder should I use for secure communication?*
- *What is the interface between objects?*

- Architectural Questions

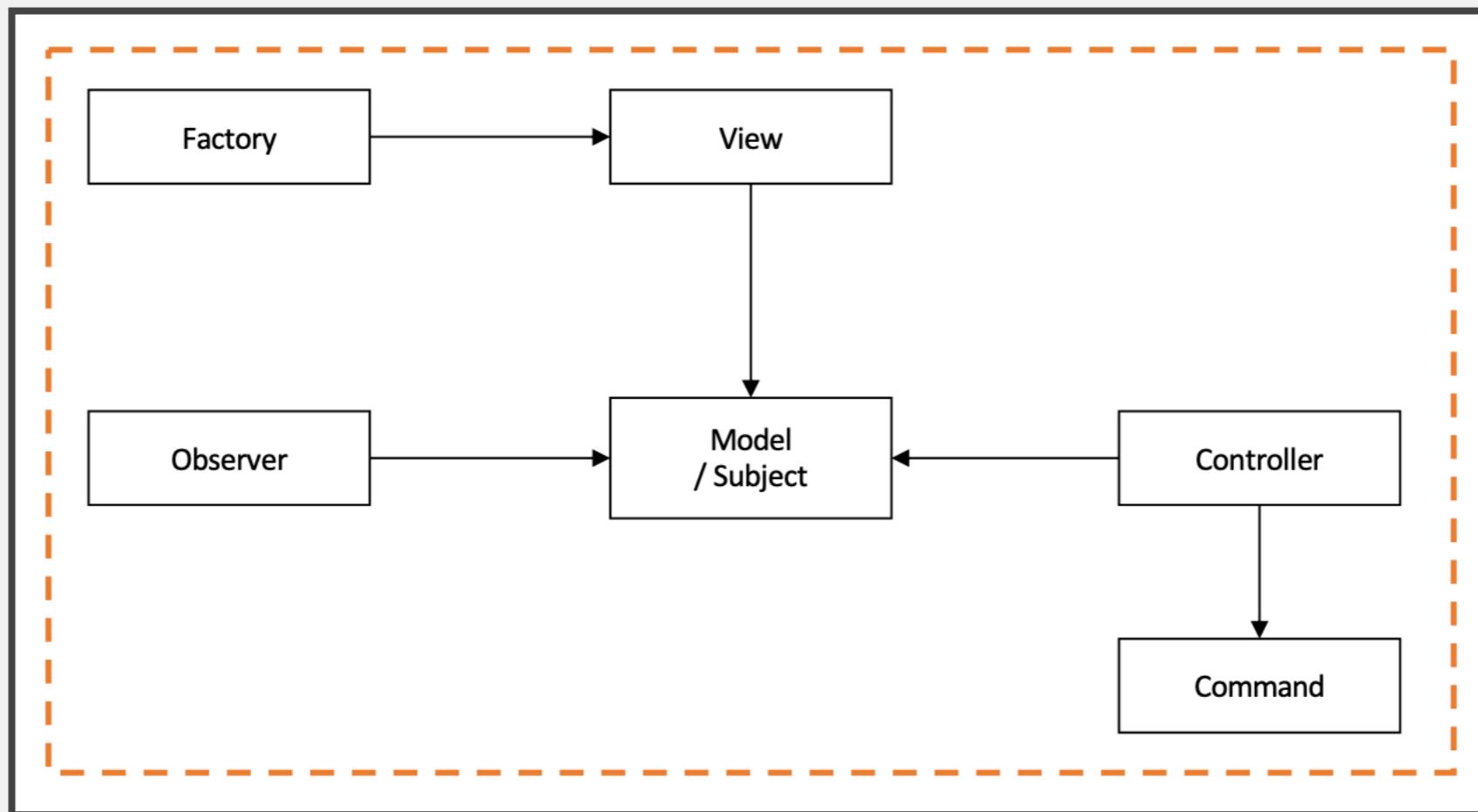
- *How do I extend VSCode with a plugin?*
- *What threads exist and how do they coordinate?*
- *How does Google scale to billions of hits per day?*
- *Where should I put my firewalls?*
- *What is the interface between subsystems?*

Objects

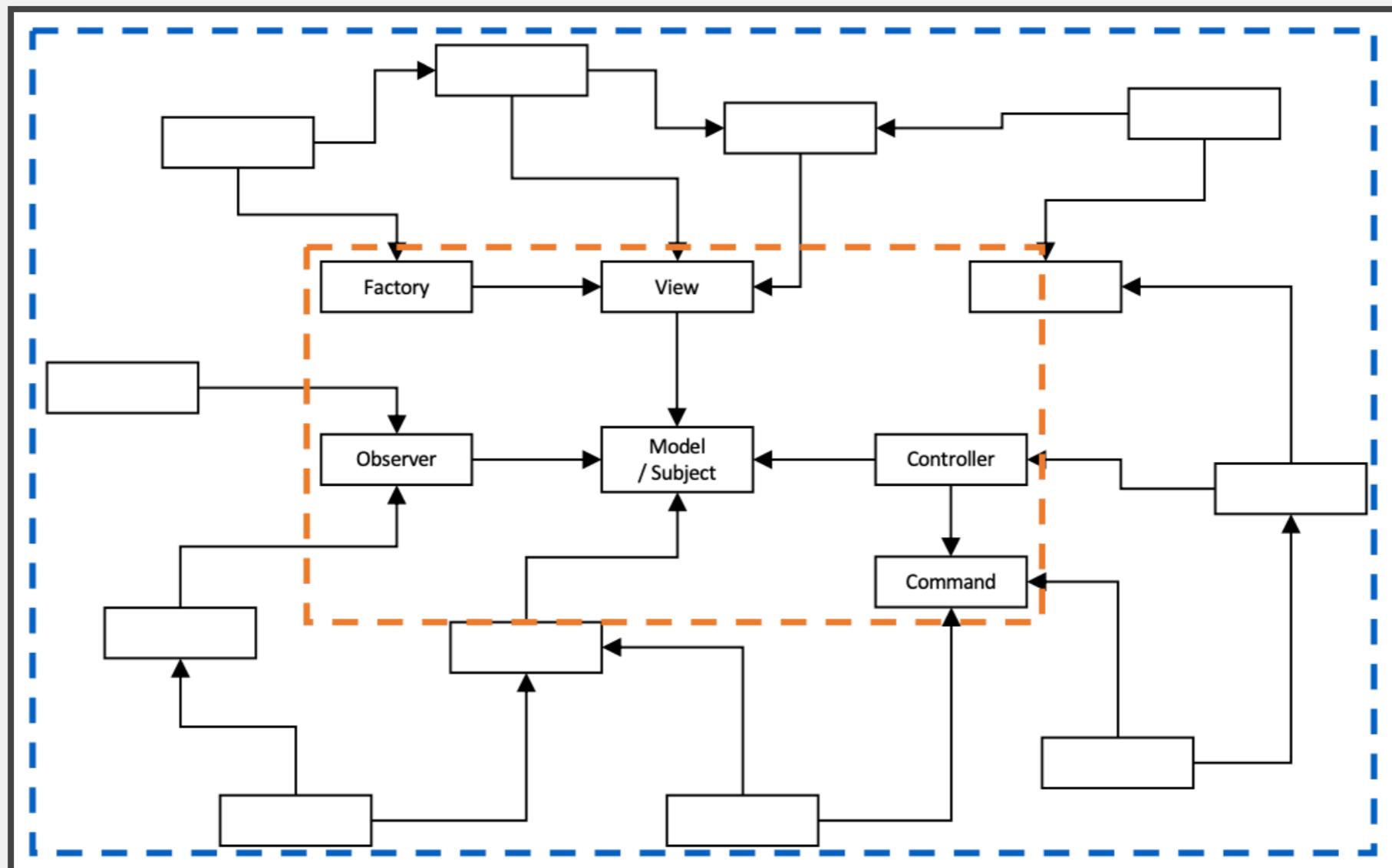


Model

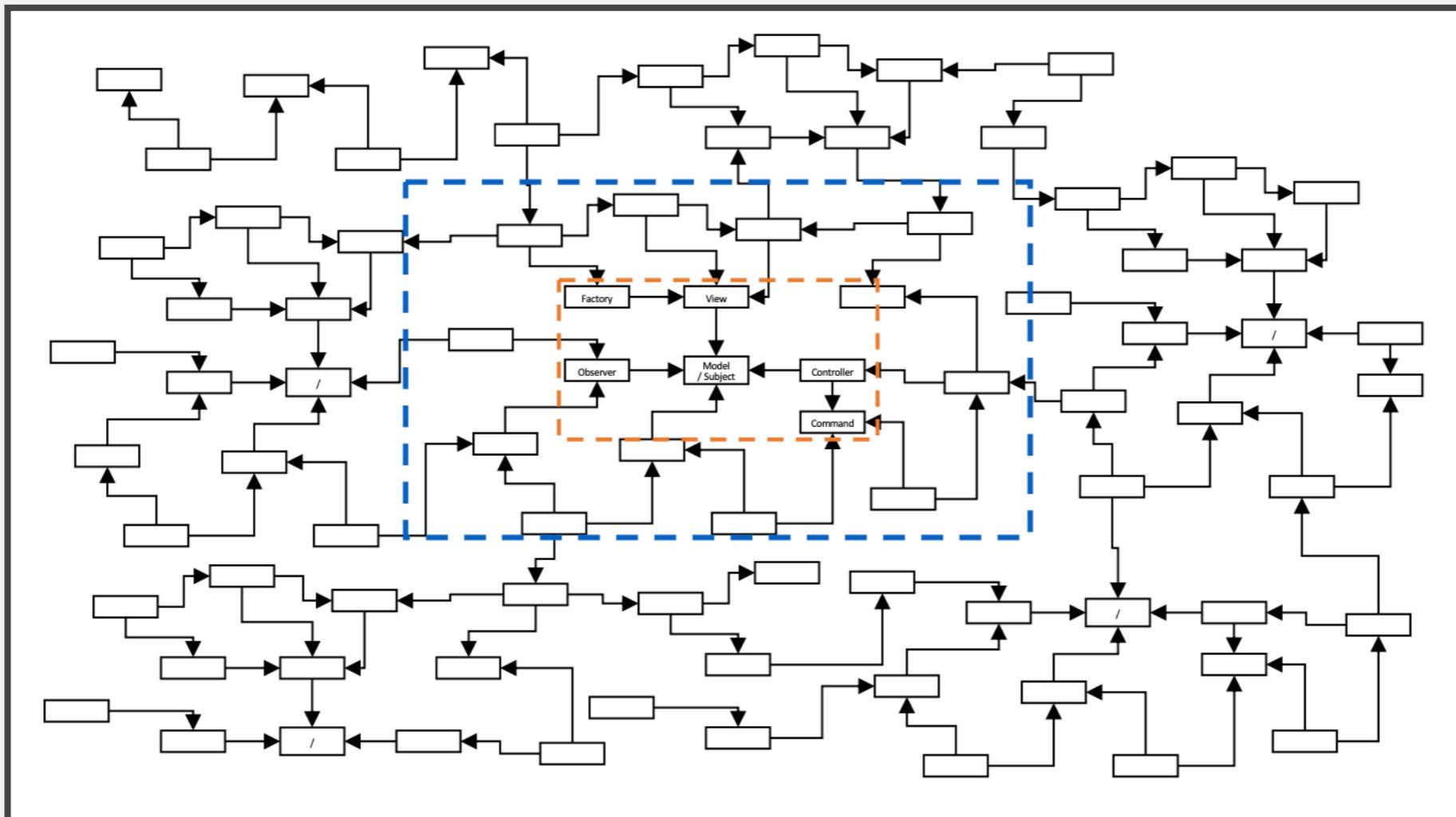
Design Patterns



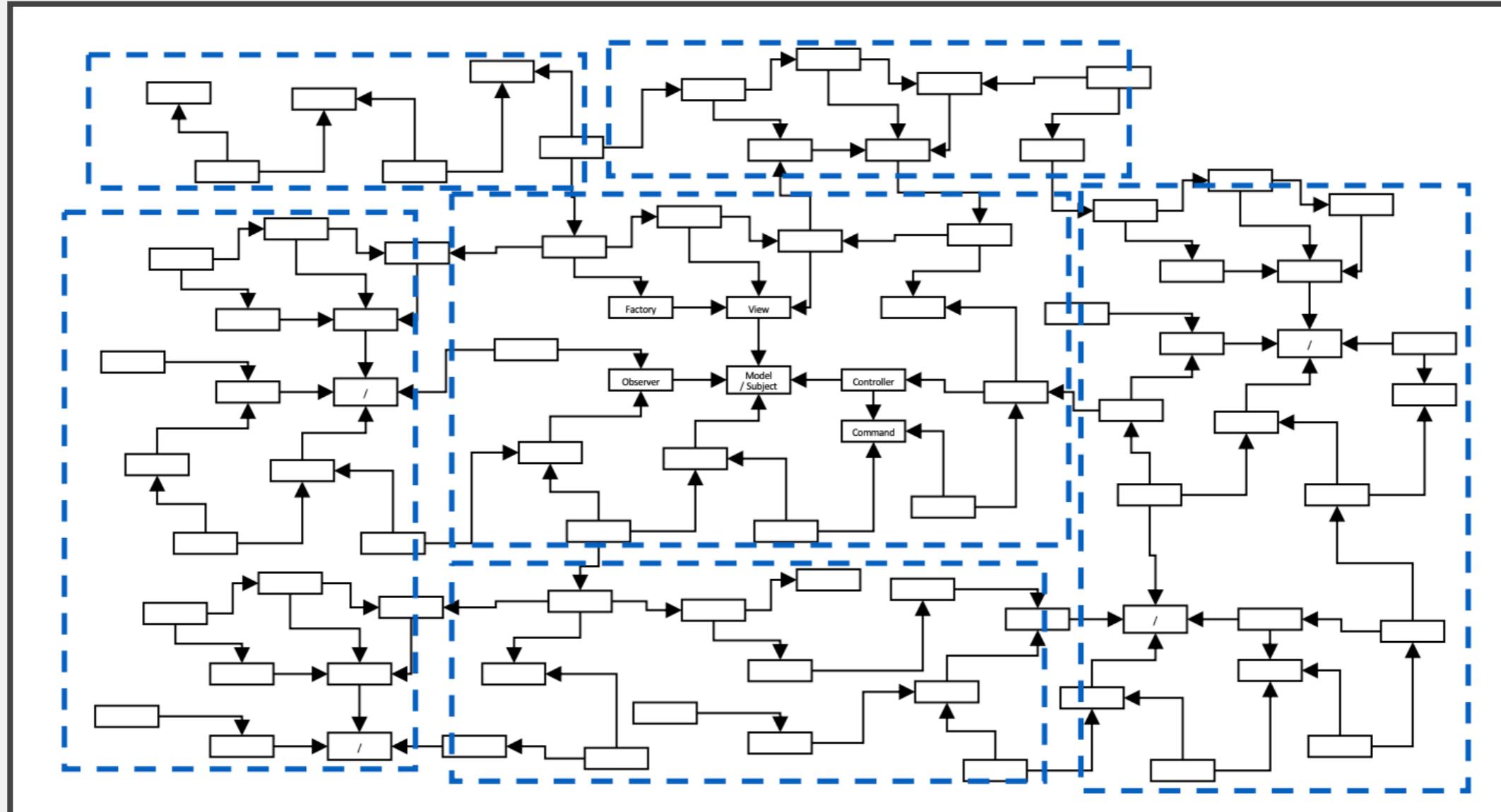
Design Patterns



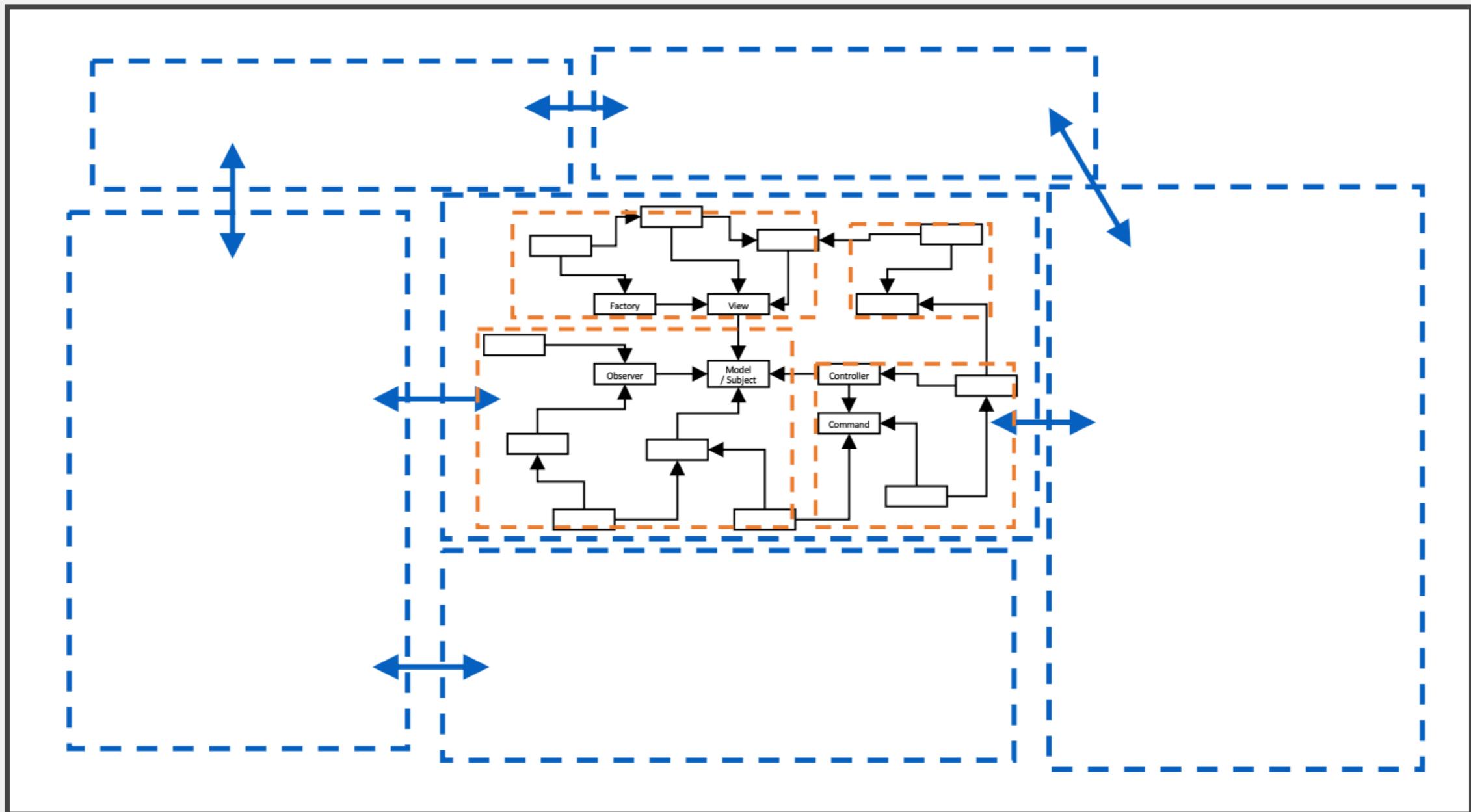
Design Patterns



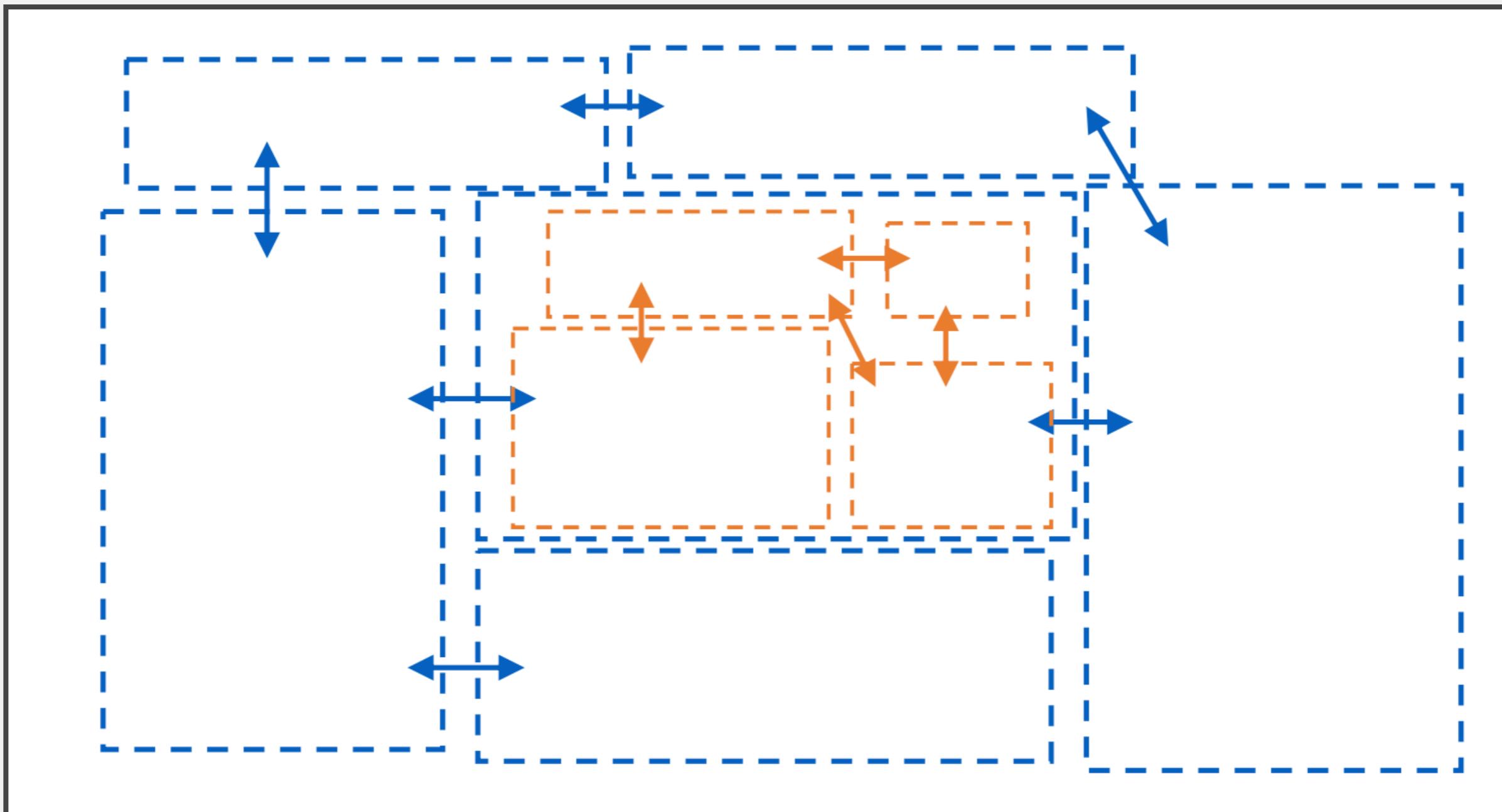
Architecture



Architecture



Architecture



Why Document Architecture?



- Blueprint for the system
 - Artifact for early analysis
 - Primary carrier of quality attributes
 - Key to post-deployment maintenance and enhancement
- Documentation speaks for the architect, today and 20 years from today
 - As long as the system is built, maintained, and evolved according to its documented architecture
- Support traceability.

Views & Purposes



- Every view should align with a purpose
- ● Views should only represent information relevant to that purpose
 - Abstract away other details
 - Annotate view to guide understanding where needed
- ● Different views are suitable for different reasoning aspects (different quality goals), e.g.,
 - Performance
 - Extensibility
 - Security
 - Scalability
 - ...

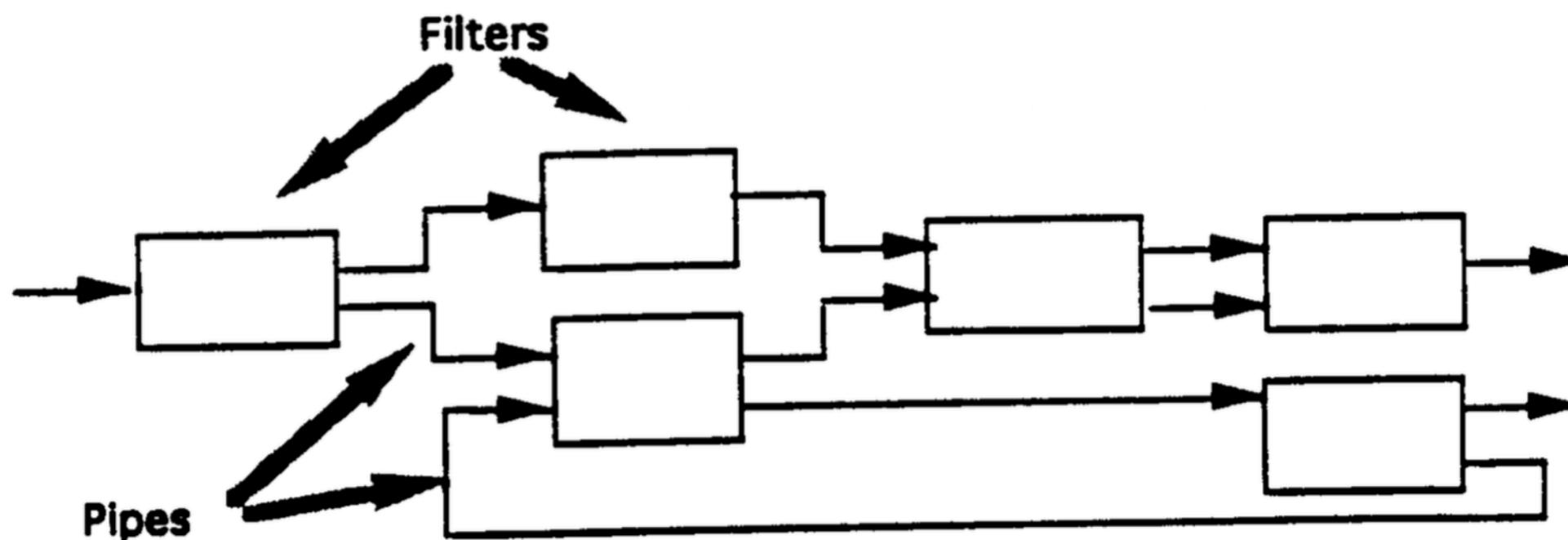


- Static View
 - Modules (subsystems, structures) and their relations (dependencies, ...)
- Dynamic View
 - Components (processes, runnable entities) and connectors (messages, data flow, ...)
- Physical View (Deployment)
 - Hardware structures and their connections

Common Software Architectures

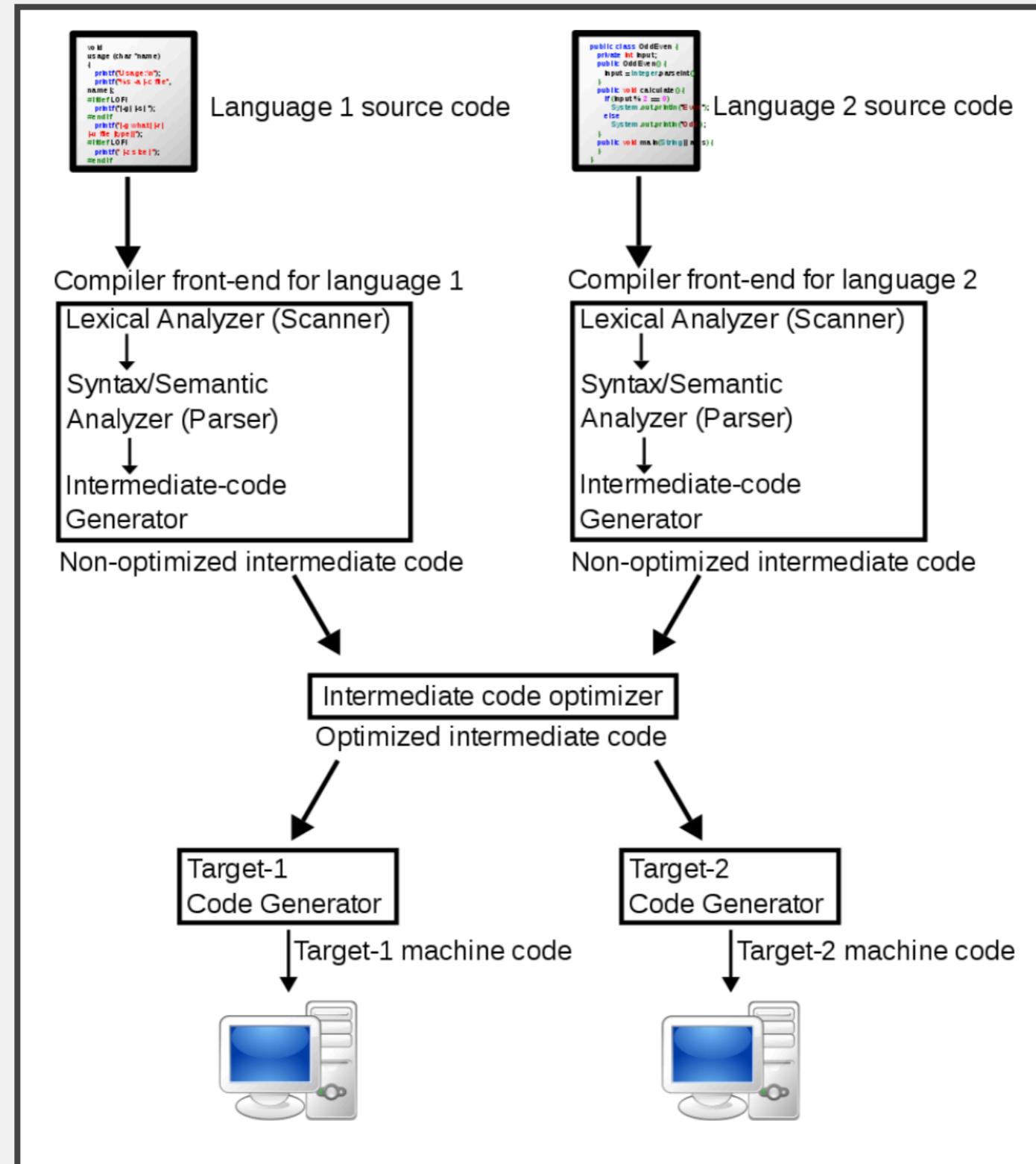


I. Pipes & Filters

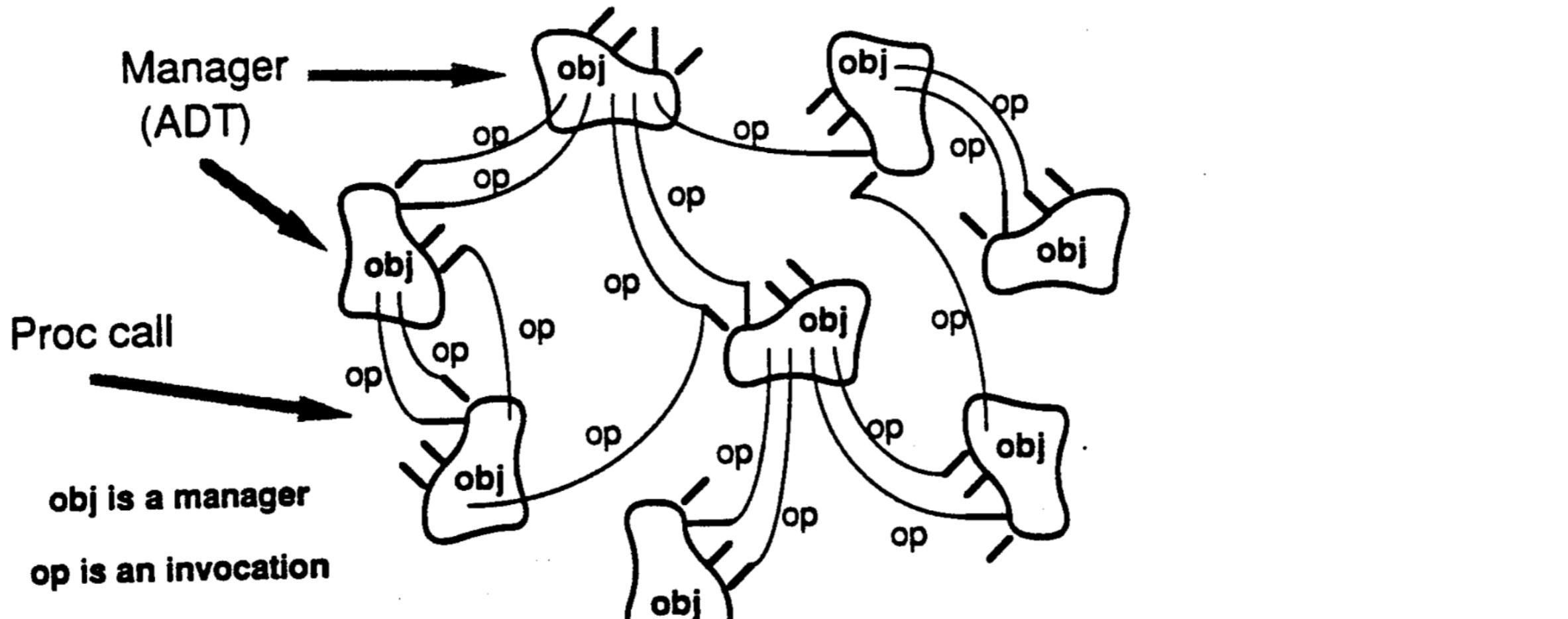


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Pipes & Filters Example: Compilers

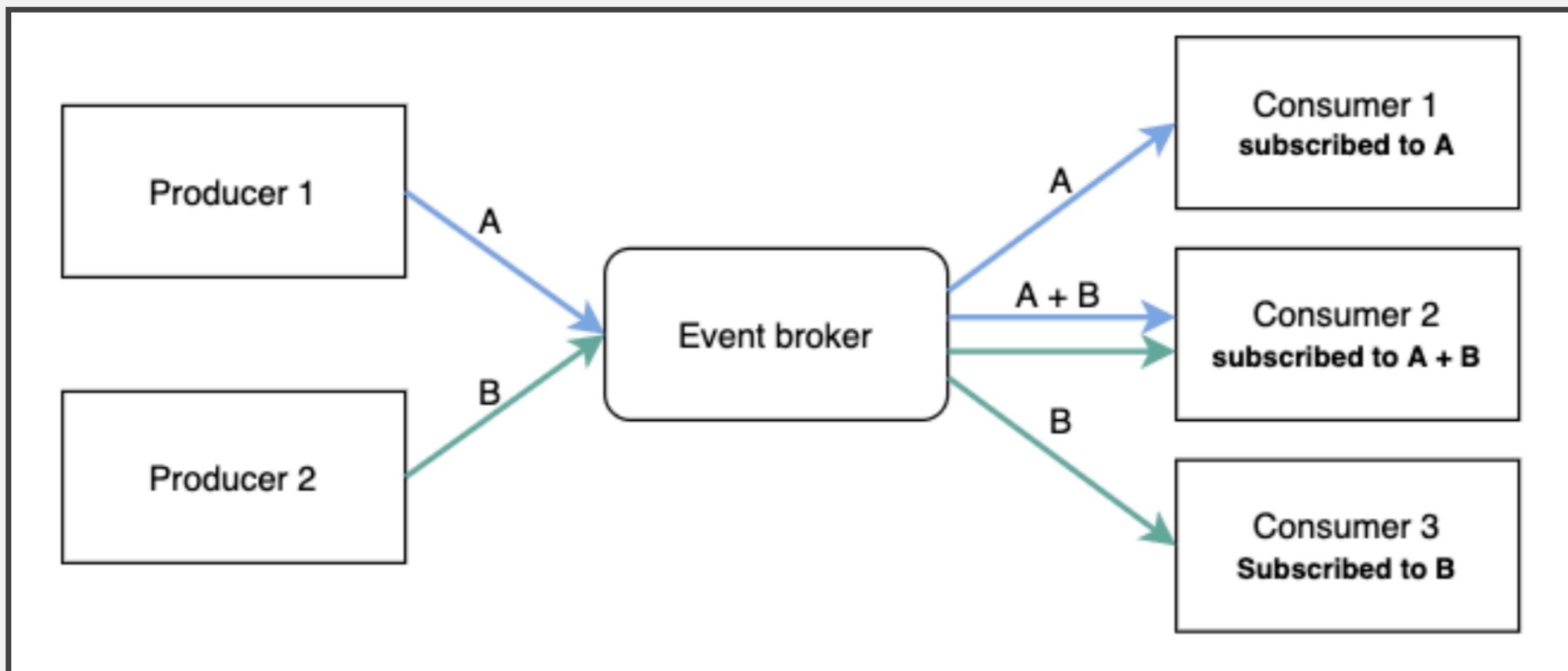


2. Object Oriented Organization



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3. Event-Driven Architecture



Example: HTML DOM + Javascript



NodeBB

Welcome to the demo instance of NodeBB!

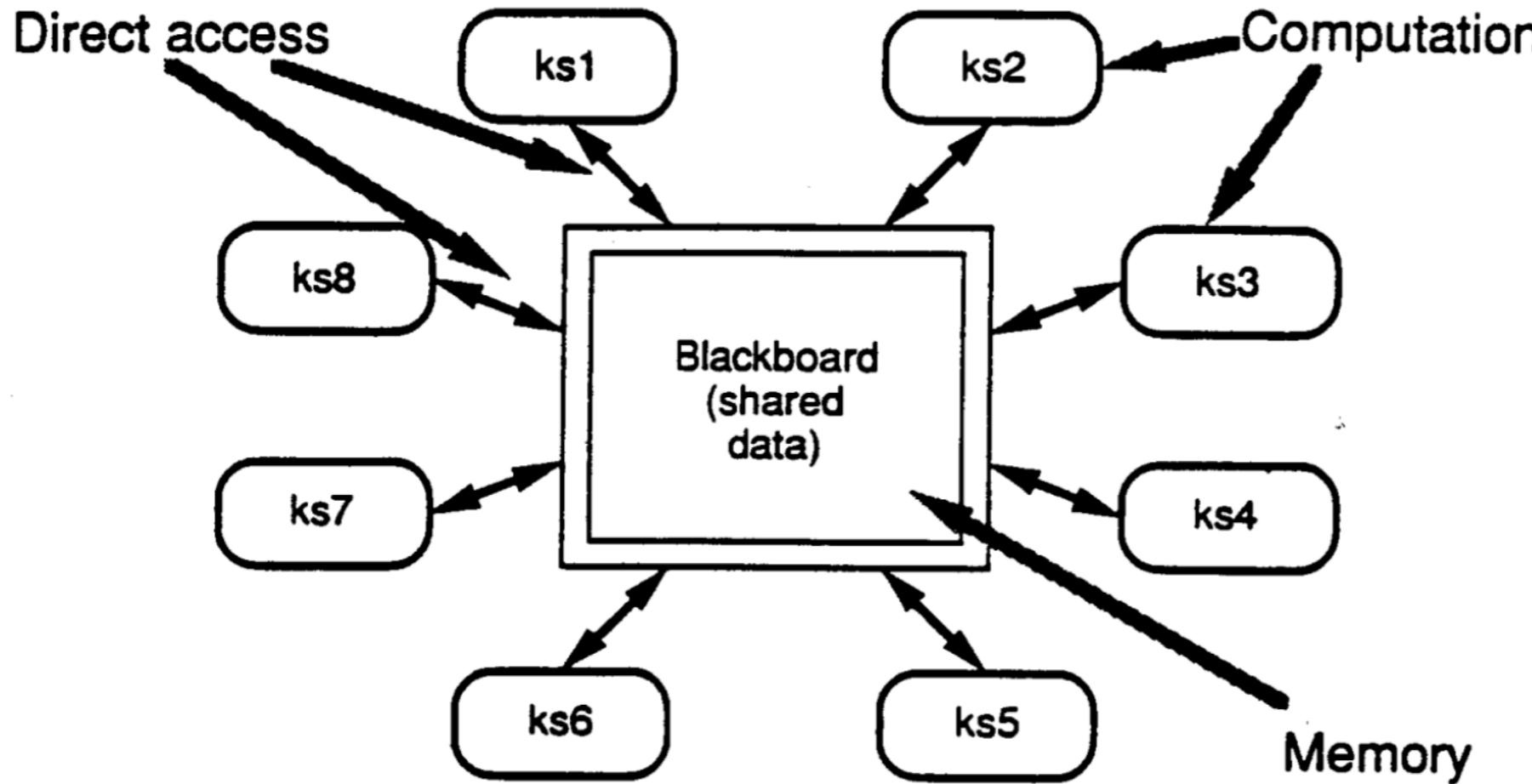
Announcements 1 posts 1 posters 15 views

Sort by

- Oldest to Newest ✓
- Newest to Oldest
- Most Votes

12, 2017, 3:54 PM

4. Blackboard Architecture

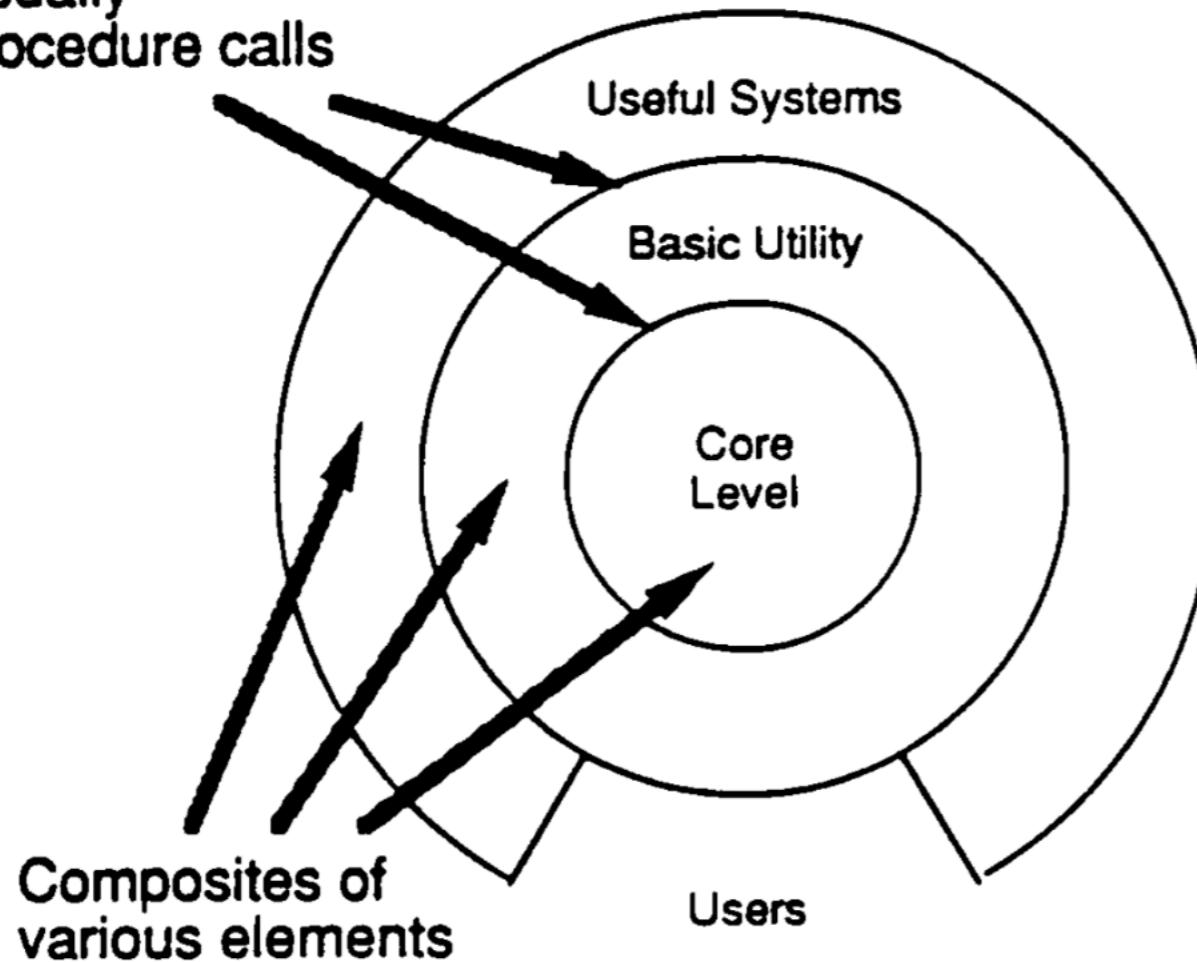


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5. Layered Systems

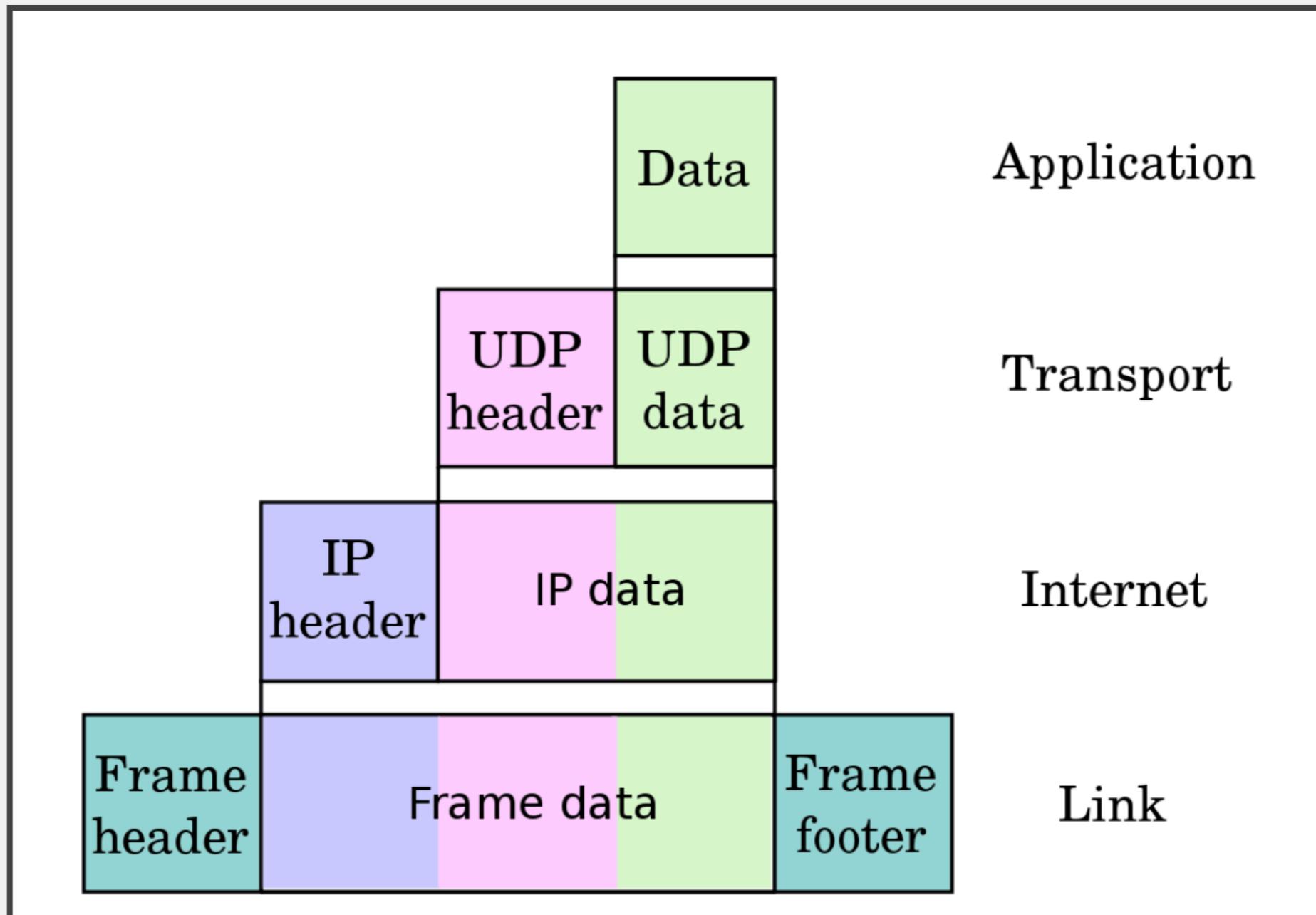


Usually
procedure calls



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Example Internet Protocol Suite



Guidelines for Selecting a Notation



- Suitable for purpose
- Often visual for compact representation
- Usually boxes and arrows
- UML possible (semi-formal), but possibly constraining
 - Note the different abstraction level – Subsystems or processes, not classes or objects
- Formal notations available
- Decompose diagrams hierarchically and in views
- Always include a legend
- Define precisely what the boxes mean
- Define precisely what the lines mean
- Do not try to do too much in one diagram
 - Each view of architecture should fit on a page
 - Use hierarchy