

SWEN30006

Software Modelling and Design

SUMMARY AND EXAM

Larman Chapters: Most

*Using Pen to Draw UML Diagrams
in Exam is Sign of Genius or Fool.*

—Philip Dart

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- ❑ The aim of the subject is to teach you about ‘Software Modelling’ and ‘Software Design’.
- ❑ **Software Design** is all about *purposefully* choosing the structure and behaviour of your software system.
 - The behaviour is all about how your systems responds to inputs and events, and choosing how parts of the system collaborate to achieve the goals of the system.
- ❑ **Software Modelling** is the creation of tangible, but abstract, representations of a system so that you can communicate your design ideas, critique them and explore viable alternatives

Software Modelling and Design

- ❑ The subject will focus on the object-oriented design method, with object-oriented modelling and modelling heuristics.
- ❑ UML (Unified Modelling Language) will be used as the primary modelling notation.
- ❑ Java will serve as the programming language to explore and validate the important design ideas.

Larman: Required Textbook

Applying UML and Patterns: An Introduction to Object-Oriented Analysis and Design and Iterative Development, Third Edition, by Craig Larman, Pearson Education Inc., 2005.

- ❑ You need access to the textbook.
- ❑ We will be following the textbook closely.
- ❑ Additional references will be provided on the LMS.
- ❑ *Textbook is available in electronic form from the LMS*

Which Parts of Larman?

Look on the LMS

Which Patterns?

GRASP:

- Creator
- Information Expert
- Low Coupling
- Controller
- High Cohesion
- Polymorphism
- Indirection
- Pure Fabrication
- Protected Variations

GoF:

- Adapter
- Factory (not GoF version)
- Singleton
- Strategy
- Composite
- Façade
- Observer

UML Modelling: Which Diagrams?

- ❑ Use Case Diagrams
- ❑ Class Diagrams
- ❑ Interaction Diagrams
 - Sequence Diagrams
 - Communication Diagrams
- ❑ State Machine Diagrams
- ~~❑ Component Diagrams~~
- ~~❑ Activity Diagrams~~

Problem vs. Solution Modelling

□ Problem Space

- Use Cases and Use Case Diagrams
- Domain Class Diagrams
- System Sequence Diagrams
- *Others*

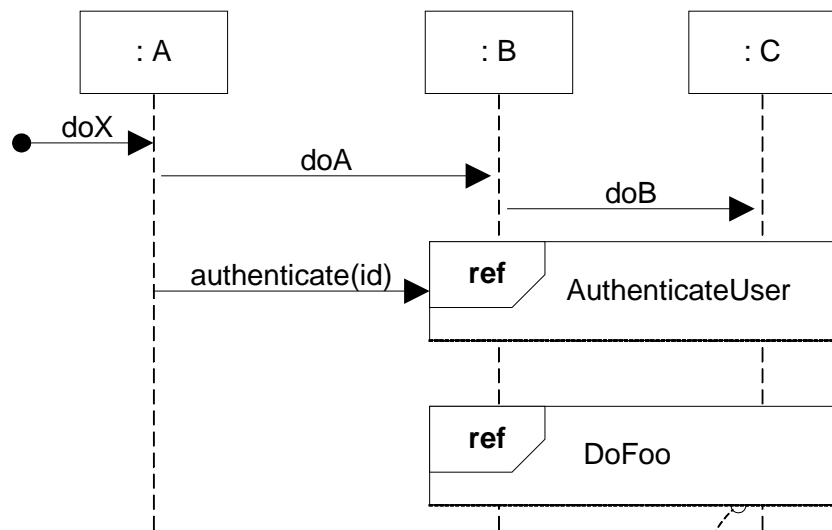
□ Solution Space

- Design Class Diagrams
- *Others*

Drawing Diagrams in the Exam

- ❑ Use a pencil (and have a rubber/eraser handy)
- ❑ Know your UML notation
 - If you don't, provide a key
- ❑ Give yourself plenty of space, i.e. a whole page
- ❑ Write UML notes if you can't model
- ❑ Decompose using UML if useful, e.g.
 - Frames
 - Nested states

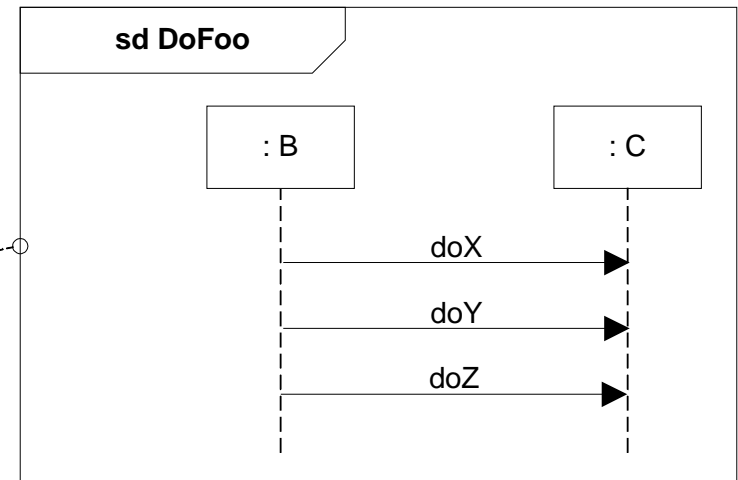
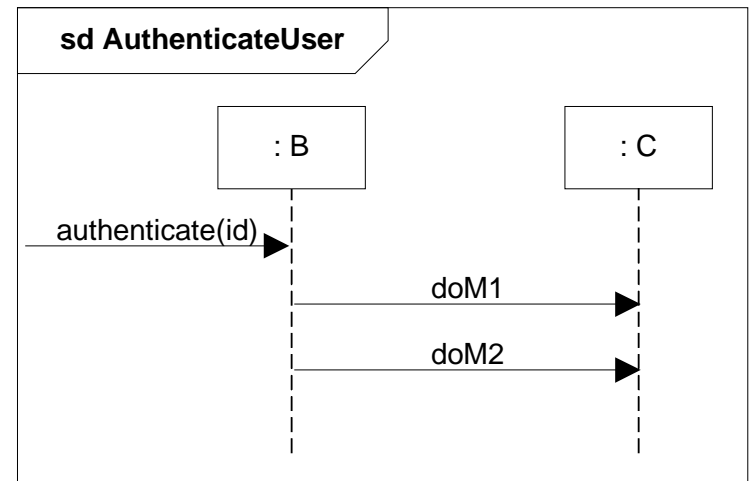
UML Frames: sd/ref (define/refer)



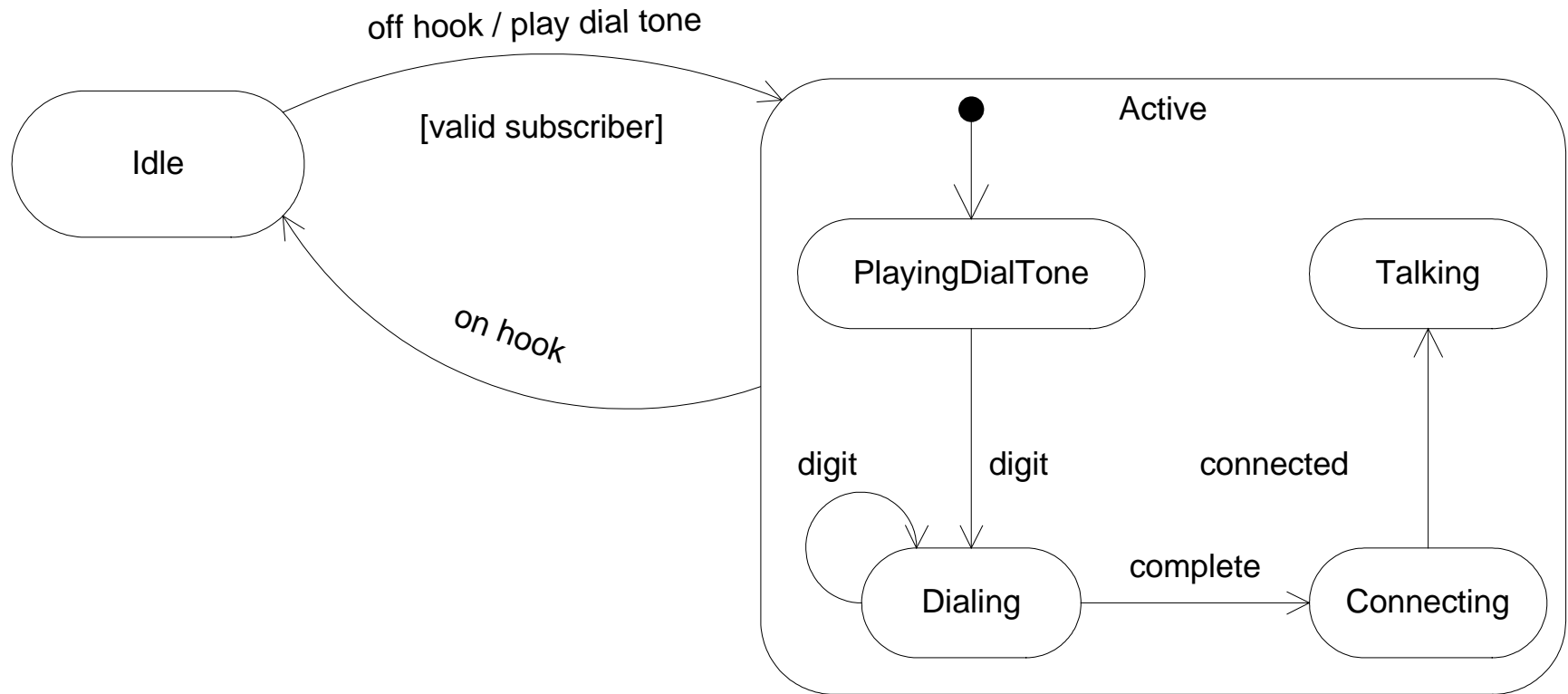
interaction occurrence

note it covers a set of lifelines

note that the sd frame it relates to has the same lifelines: B and C



Nested States



- Transition into *Active* (via *off hook*) transitions into substate *PlayingDialTone*
- All substates of *Active* inherit the *onhook* transition.

Exam: read/write code?

- ❑ Yes!
- ❑ But ...
- ❑ Not core: for this subject, coding demonstrates the effectiveness of design
- ❑ Only a 2 hour exam
- ❑ So, you could be asked to ...
 - Recognize a pattern/principle in Java code
 - Write Java code to demonstrate understanding of how pattern/principle is applied

Other Exam Principles

- ❑ Software Process: role of modelling and design
- ❑ Understanding of Principles
- ❑ Read and answer the specific question
- ❑ Exam Limits: A4 and 2hrs
 - Project style design analysis not feasible
- ❑ Questions on Juggling?
 - Sadly, no!