ECSE-211 Design Principles and Methods

Lecture: Design 5
4 February 2019

5 lectures left.

15 Feb - MT

Teams - by end of week

Spec 5

4 dos / UNDERSTOOD

Third a solution

Tigure out how to implement it

Key elements - "validating"

Simple models corouit, tree body this

If functional description

The Creative Problem Solving Process For the Entire System and Each Sub-**Problem**



This is the identification phase – find out what is really required. Do not go past this point until everything is clear...

Design – Plan and Conceptualize

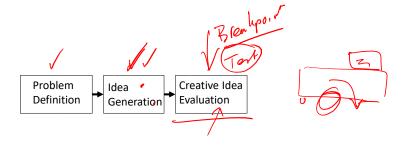
- Basically, the design process is similar to the scientific method with respect to a step-by-step routine but it differs in objectives and end results...
 - It encompasses the following activities, all of DENTIFICATION which must be completed.
 - 1. Define the problem to be solved
 - 2. Acquire and assemble pertinent data
 - · 3. Identify solution constraints and criteria
 - 4. Develop alternative solutions
 - 5. Select a solution based on analysis of alternatives
 - 6. Communicate the results.

Generate Ideas

- This is a critical phase everything going forwards will depend on how well this is done...
 - OK what might work?
 - This is going to be based on your knowledge and experience
 - Let's break it into subproblems: (more ideas!)

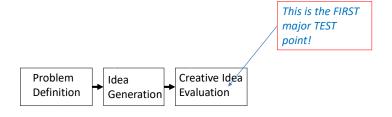




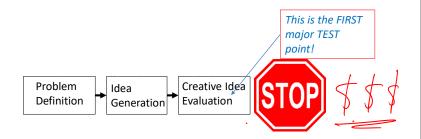


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- Can we come up with simple analytical models to 'test' it

The Creative Problem Solving Process



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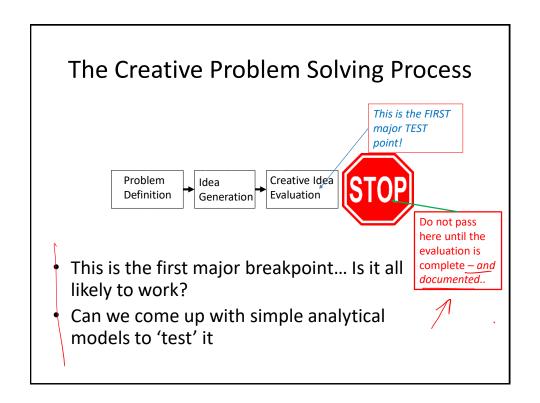


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Creative Idea Evaluation

- What-If? Scenarios...
 - This is *Testing*...
 - Testing is needed to be able to decide to go on or to go back...





Sub-Problems?

- We need a possible way of solving each one...
- Are there interfaces between each sub-problem?



 Bottom line – list all the sub-problems, list possible solutions (with sketches if necessary)

Ideas, Problems and Sub-Problems

- Each Sub-Problem needs its own specification
 - A Requirements Document
 - Could be a section in the main document or completely separate

 Each Sub-Problem undergoes a design process which must be completed before the main process can continue

- Sub-Problem solutions can happen in parallel if they can be isolated

Design – Idea Evaluation

- Next (for the problem and each sub-problem)
 - List the known and unknown quantities separately
 - Model the problem mathematically
 - Test the accuracy of the model and the assumptions made
 - What do you do if it doesn't do what was intended?

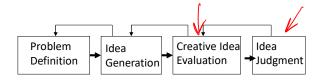
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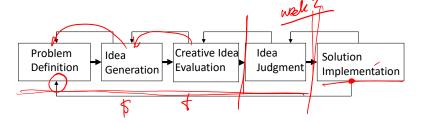
Evaluation Results

- For each main idea/concept you now have the result of an evaluation
- Now they need to be compared and a solution chosen for further development...
 - O NOT THROW AWAY THE OTHER IDEAS AND WORK
 - File the documents in case they are needed in the future
 - In a Design Process you need to be able to Restore a Previous State...

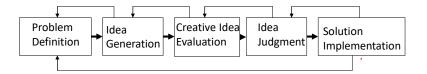
The Creative Problem Solving Process



- OK so we have several possible candidates for subproblem solutions and the complete system..
- We want a solution delivered on time and on budget
 - which candidate idea gives us the best chance of achieving it?
- Look at the trade-offs
 - E.g.
 - Solution looks elegant but too many unknowns
 - Solution could perform the best but a time estimate suggests it cannot be done for the delivery deadline
 - Solution will need more software than can be built within the budget.
 - ..



- Move to implementation
- Another series of steps
 - - Does if meet the requirement? (TEST)
 - Integrate the sub-problems
 - Do the sub-problems "interfere"



- OK so you've implemented it
 - Testing of the integrated system starts...
 - These tests require significant planning
 - Real walkthroughs of all the possible scenarios

