Software Engineering

Modern Approaches



Eric Braude and Michael Bernstein

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Testing The Software Development Lifecycle Implementation Planning

Planning

Requirements analysis

Phase most relevant to this chapter is shown in

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Learning Goals of This Chapter

- What are the goals of software design?
- How do you use various design models for a single application?
- What are the use case model, the class models, the data flow models, and the state models?
- · How are frameworks used in design?
- What are the IEEE standards for expressing designs?
- How does a team prepare for design in practice?

Principles of Software Design

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Goals of Software Design

- Sufficiency: handles the requirements
- Understandability: can be understood by intended audience
- □ Modularity: divided into well-defined parts
- Cohesion: organized so like-minded elements are grouped together
- Coupling: organized to minimize dependence between elements

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Goals of Software Design

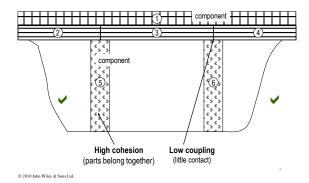
- □ Robustness: can deal with wide variety of input
- Flexibility: can be readily modified to handle changes in requirements
- Reusability: can use parts of the design and implementation in other applications

Goals of Software Design

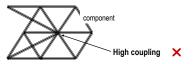
- Information hiding: module internals are hidden from others
- □ Efficiency: executes within acceptable time and space limits
- □ Reliability: executes with acceptable failure rate

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Cohesion and Coupling: Bridge Example



Questionable Architecture: High Coupling in Truss



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Aspects of Flexibility

Obtaining more or less of what's already present

Example: handle more kinds of accounts without needing to change the existing design or code

Adding new kinds of functionality

Example: add withdraw to existing deposit function

Changing functionality

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Example: allow withdrawals to create an overdraft

Types of Reuse

We can reuse

□ **Object code** (or equivalent)

Example: sharing dll's between word processor and spreadsheet

□ Classes – in source code form

Example: Customer class used by several applications Thus, we write generic code whenever possible

☐ Assemblies of Related Classes

Example: the java.awt package

Patterns of Class Assemblies

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Types of Reuse

We can reuse

- Object code (or equivalent)
- □ Classes in source code form
- ☐ Assemblies of Related Classes
- Patterns of Class Assemblies

Integrating Design Models

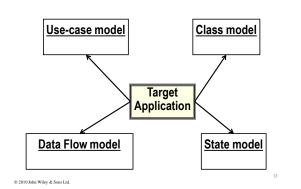
Architecture drawings of a Office Building comprise:

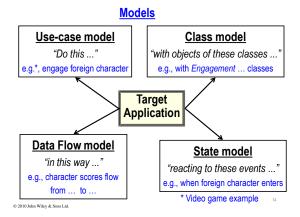
- Front elevator
- Side elevator
- Electrical plan
- o Plumbing plan
- o etc
- Different views are required do express a building's architecture
- Several different views are also required to express a software design. They are called models

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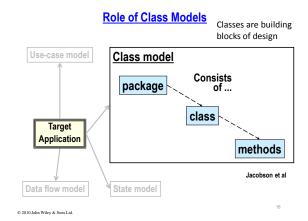
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Models To express requirements, architecture & detailed design

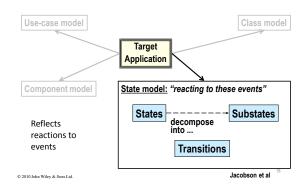




Role of Use-case model: **Use Case Business** Use case use case **Models** Express elaborated by ... what the application Sequence **Scenarios** diagram is supposed to do Target Class model Application Data flow model State model © 2010 John Wiley & Sons Ltd

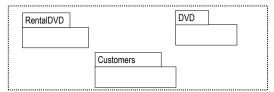


Role of Data Flow Model Use-case model 1 Class model Target Shows specific objects and Application the types of data flowing between them **Data Flow model** State model Processing element Data type organized by ... Data store Sub-processing element Jacobson et al 17



Role of State Models

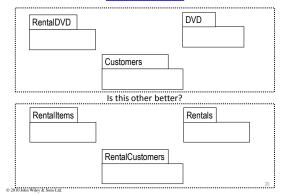
Rental Framework



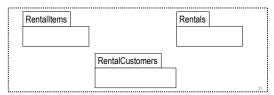
What do you think about these design considering reuse?

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Rental Framework



Rental Framework

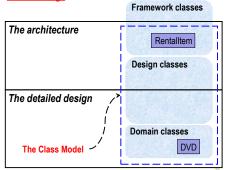


- Classes in a framework may be related
- Classes in a framework may be abstract or concrete
- Application may use them by means of inheritance, aggregation, or dependency
- A framework may feel like a generic application that we customize by inserting our own parts

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Class Model vs. Architecture and Detailed Design



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Design Comparison Example

Candidates	Al Pruitt's	Parallel Communicating Processes	Event Systems	Layered
Qualities				
Sufficiency: handles the requirements	1	1	2	2
Understandability: can be understood by intended audience	0	2	1	2
Modularity: divided into well-defined parts	0	0	1	2
Cohesion: organized so like-minded elements are grouped together	1	0	2	2

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Design Comparison Example ctd.

Coupling: organized to minimize dependence between elements	0	1	0	1
Robustness: can deal with wide variety of input	1	0	2	1
Flexibility: can be readily modified to handle changes in requirements	1	0	1	1
Reusability: can use parts of the design and implementation in other applications	0	0	1	2

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Design Comparison Example, concluded

Information hiding: module internals are hidden from others	1	1	2	2
Efficiency: executes within acceptable time and space limits	1	2	0	1
Reliability:	0	1	1	2
TOTALS	6	8	13	18

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