

# **Chapter- 7**

## **Design and Implementation**

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# Topics covered

- Object-oriented design using the UML
- Design patterns
- Implementation issues
- Open source development

# Design and implementation

- Software design and implementation is the stage in the software engineering process at which an executable software system is developed.
- Software design and implementation activities are invariably inter-leaved.
  - Software design is a creative activity in which you identify software components and their relationships, based on a customer's requirements.
  - Implementation is the process of realizing the design as a program.

# Build or buy

- In a wide range of domains, it is now possible to buy off-the-shelf systems (COTS) that can be adapted and tailored to the users' requirements.
  - For example, if you want to implement a medical records system, you can buy a package that is already used in hospitals. It can be cheaper and faster to use this approach rather than developing a system in a conventional programming language.
- When you develop an application in this way, the design process becomes concerned with how to use the configuration features of that system to deliver the system requirements.

# An object-oriented design process

- Structured object-oriented design processes involve developing a number of different system models.
- They require a lot of effort for development and maintenance of these models and, for small systems, this may not be cost-effective.
- However, for large systems developed by different groups design models are an important communication mechanism.

# Process stages

- There are a variety of different object-oriented design processes that depend on the organization using the process.
- Common activities in these processes include:
  - Define the context and modes of use of the system;
  - Design the system architecture;
  - Identify the principal system objects;
  - Develop design models;
  - Specify object interfaces.
- Process illustrated here using a design for a wilderness weather station.

# System context and interactions

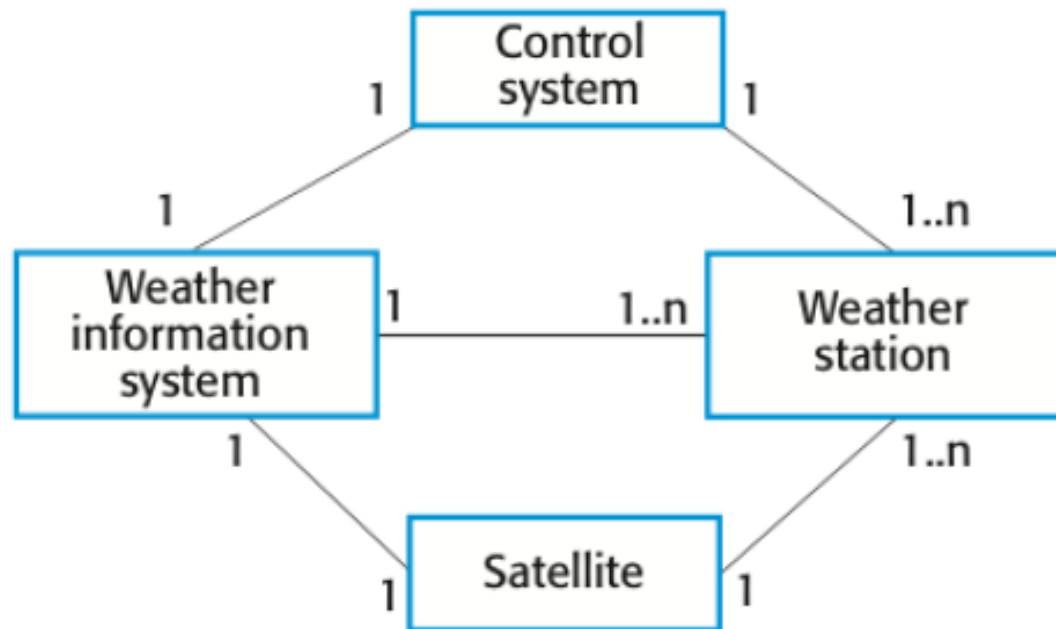
- Understanding the relationships between the software that is being designed and its external environment is essential for deciding how to provide the required system functionality and how to structure the system to communicate with its environment.
- Understanding of the context also lets you establish the boundaries of the system. Setting the system boundaries helps you decide what features are implemented in the system being designed and what features are in other associated systems.

# Context and interaction models

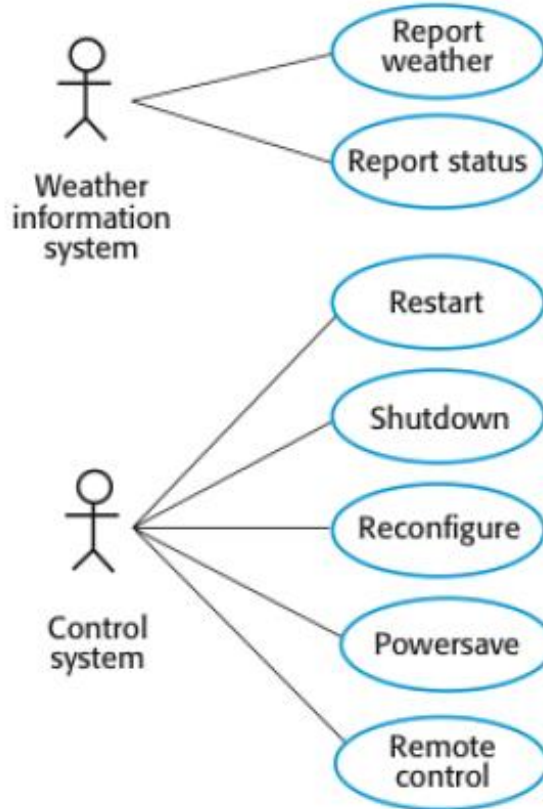
- A system context model is a structural model that demonstrates the other systems in the environment of the system being developed.
- An interaction model is a dynamic model that shows how the system interacts with its environment as it is used.



## System context for the weather station



# Weather station use cases



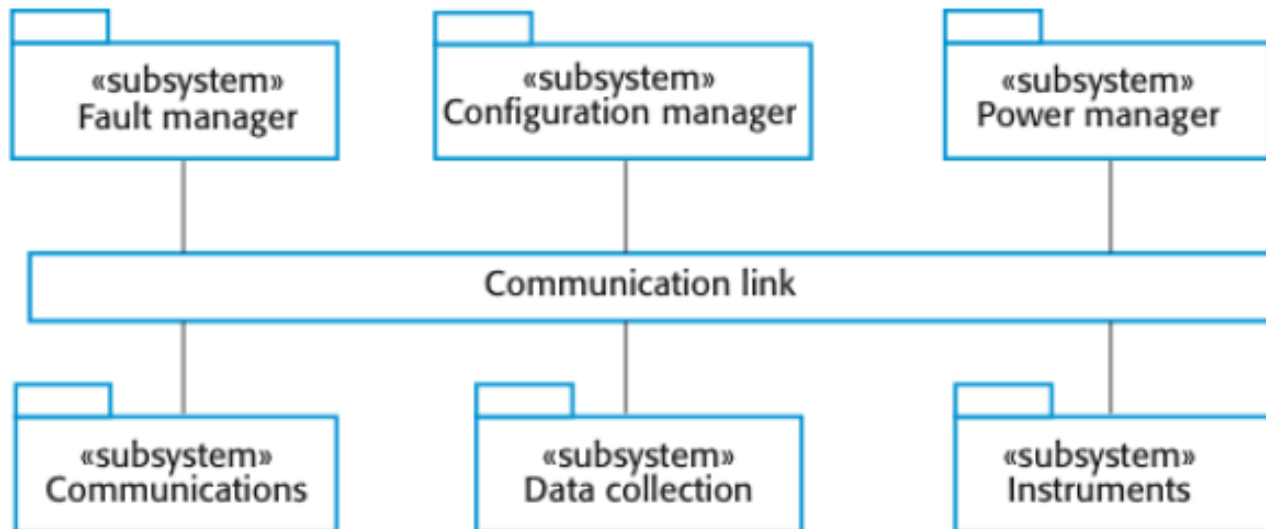
# Use case description—Report weather

System	Weather station
Use case	Report weather
Actors	Weather information system, Weather station
Description	The weather station sends a summary of the weather data that has been collected from the instruments in the collection period to the weather information system. The data sent are the maximum, minimum, and average ground and air temperatures; the maximum, minimum, and average air pressures; the maximum, minimum, and average wind speeds; the total rainfall; and the wind direction as sampled at five-minute intervals.
Stimulus	The weather information system establishes a satellite communication link with the weather station and requests transmission of the data.
Response	The summarized data is sent to the weather information system.
Comments	Weather stations are usually asked to report once per hour but this frequency may differ from one station to another and may be modified in the future.

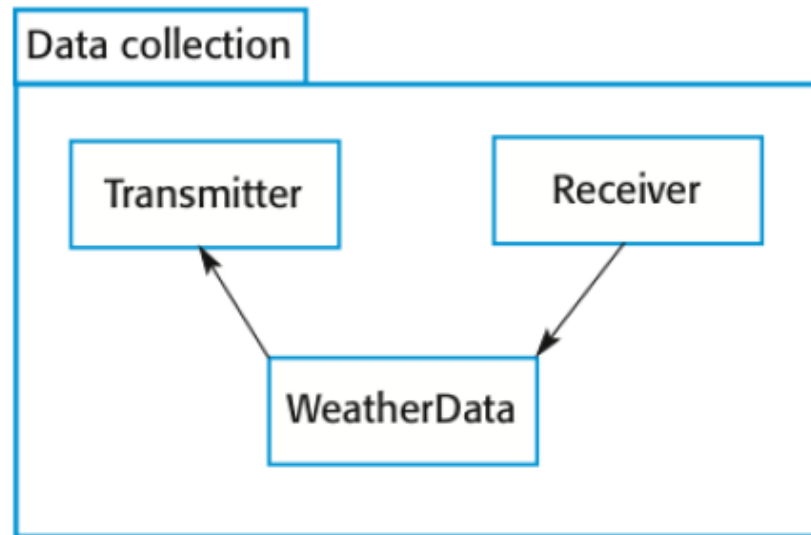
# Architectural design

- Once interactions between the system and its environment have been understood, you use this information for designing the system architecture.
- You identify the major components that make up the system and their interactions, and then may organize the components using an architectural pattern such as a layered or client-server model.
- The weather station is composed of independent subsystems that communicate by broadcasting messages on a common infrastructure.

# High-level architecture of the weather station



# Architecture of data collection system



# Object class identification

- Identifying object classes is too often a difficult part of object oriented design.
- There is no 'magic formula' for object identification. It relies on the skill, experience and domain knowledge of system designers.
- Object identification is an iterative process. You are unlikely to get it right first time.

# Weather station object classes

- Object class identification in the weather station system may be based on the tangible hardware and data in the system:
  - **Ground thermometer, Anemometer, Barometer**
    - Application domain objects that are 'hardware' objects related to the instruments in the system.
  - **Weather station**
    - The basic interface of the weather station to its environment. It therefore reflects the interactions identified in the use-case model.
  - **Weather data**
    - Encapsulates the summarized data from the instruments.



# Weather station object classes

WeatherStation
identifier
reportWeather ( ) reportStatus ( ) powerSave (instruments) remoteControl (commands) reconfigure (commands) restart (instruments) shutdown (instruments)

WeatherData
airTemperatures groundTemperatures windSpeeds windDirections pressures rainfall
collect ( ) summarize ( )

Ground thermometer
gt_Ident temperature
get ( ) test ( )

Anemometer
an_Ident windSpeed windDirection
get ( ) test ( )

Barometer
bar_Ident pressure height
get ( ) test ( )

# Design models

- Design models show the objects and object classes and relationships between these entities.
- Static models describe the static structure of the system in terms of object classes and relationships.
- Dynamic models describe the dynamic interactions between objects.

# Examples of design models

- Subsystem models that show logical groupings of objects into coherent subsystems.
- Sequence models that show the sequence of object interactions.
- State machine models that show how individual objects change their state in response to events.
- Other models include use-case models, aggregation models, generalisation models, etc.

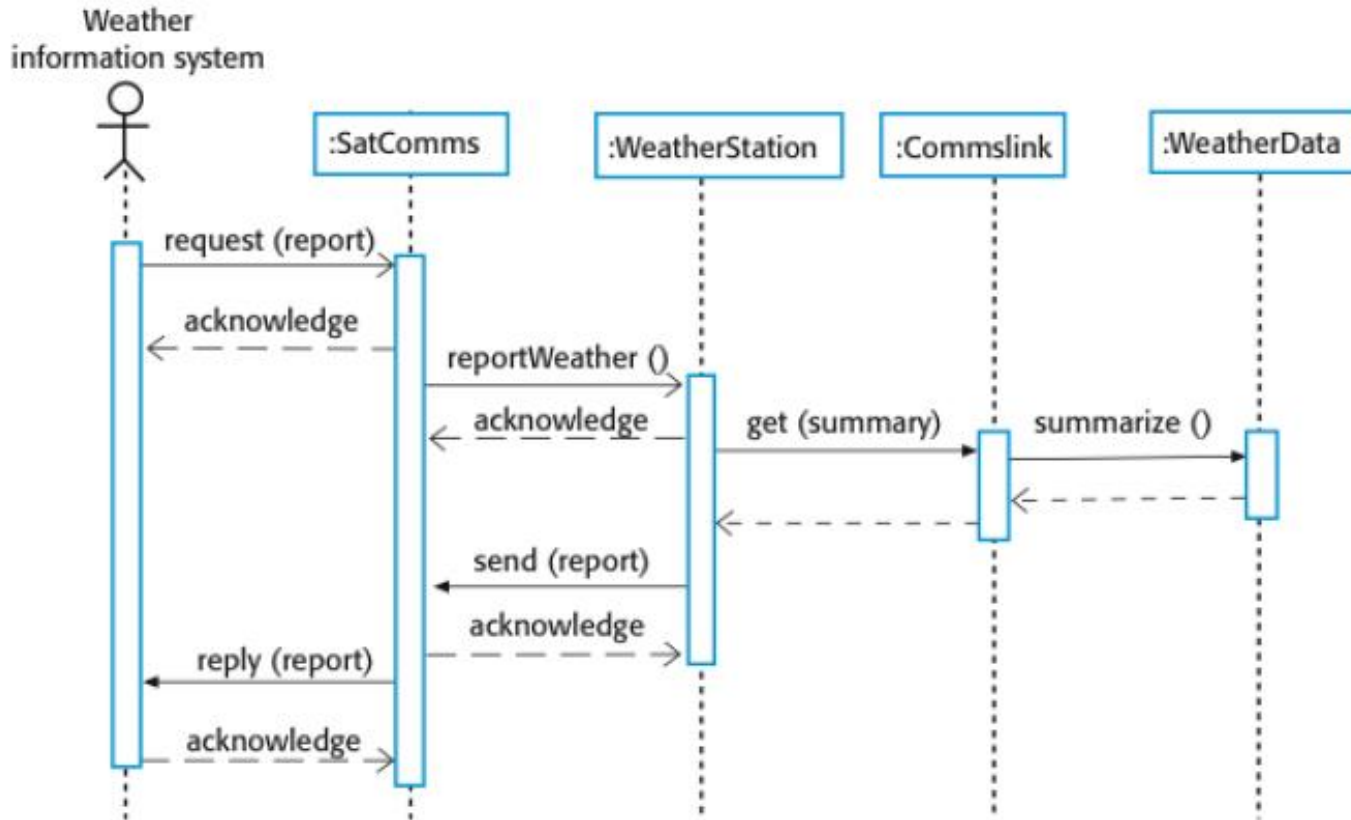
# Subsystem models

- Shows how the design is organised into logically related groups of objects.
- In the UML, these are shown using packages - an encapsulation construct. This is a logical model. The actual organisation of objects in the system may be different.

# Sequence models

- Sequence models show the sequence of object interactions that take place
  - Objects are arranged horizontally across the top;
  - Time is represented vertically so models are read top to bottom;
  - Interactions are represented by labelled arrows, Different styles of arrow represent different types of interaction;
  - A thin rectangle in an object lifeline represents the time when the object is the controlling object in the system.

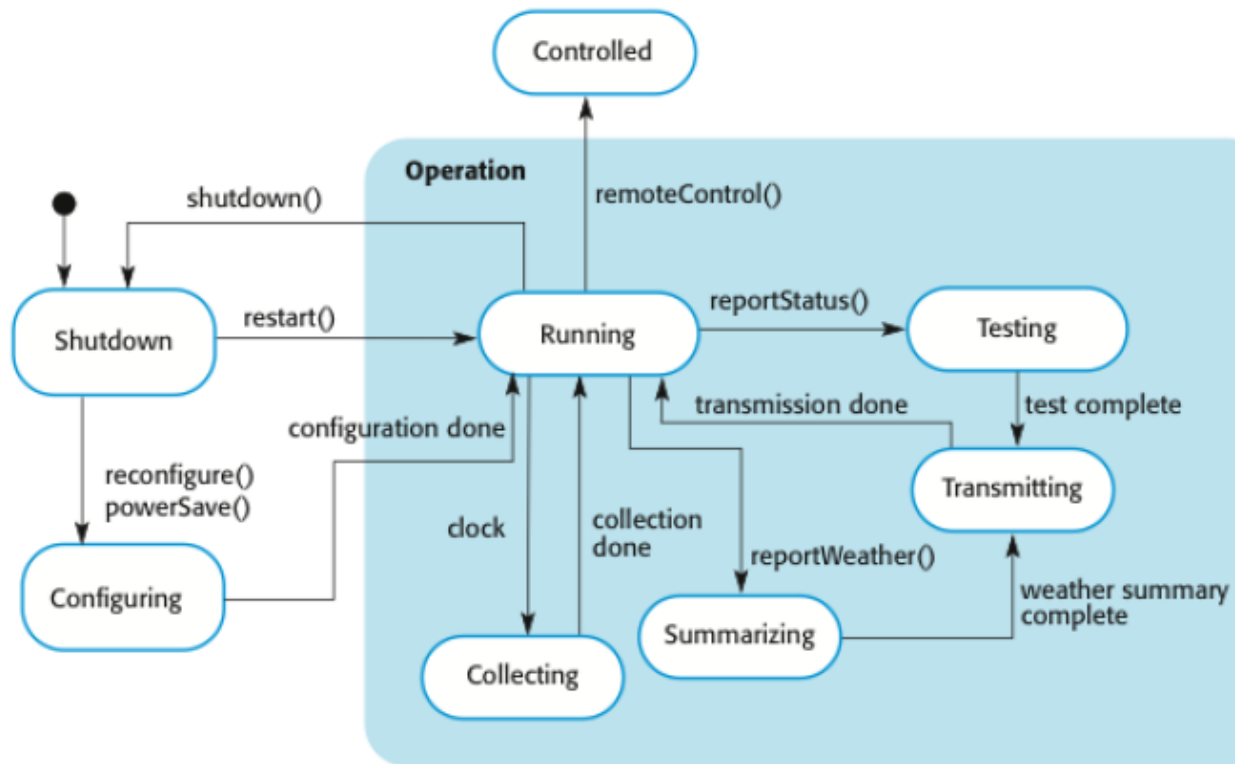
# Sequence diagram describing data



# State diagrams

- State diagrams are used to show how objects respond to different service requests and the state transitions triggered by these requests.
- State diagrams are useful high-level models of a system or an object's run-time behavior.
- You don't usually need a state diagram for all of the objects in the system. Many of the objects in a system are relatively simple and a state model adds unnecessary detail to the design.

# Weather station state diagram





# Interface specification

- Object interfaces have to be specified so that the objects and other components can be designed in parallel.
- Designers should avoid designing the interface representation but should hide this in the object itself.
- Objects may have several interfaces which are viewpoints on the methods provided.
- The UML uses class diagrams for interface specification but Java may also be used.

# Weather station interfaces

«interface» Reporting
weatherReport (WS-Ident): Wreport statusReport (WS-Ident): Sreport

«interface» Remote Control
startInstrument(instrument): iStatus stopInstrument (instrument): iStatus collectData (instrument): iStatus provideData (instrument ): string

# Key points

- Software design and implementation are inter-leaved activities. The level of detail in the design depends on the type of system and whether you are using a plan-driven or agile approach.
- The process of object-oriented design includes activities to design the system architecture, identify objects in the system, describe the design using different object models and document the component interfaces.
- A range of different models may be produced during an object-oriented design process. These include static models (class models, generalization models, association models) and dynamic models (sequence models, state machine models).
- Component interfaces must be defined precisely so that other objects can use them. A UML interface stereotype may be used to define interfaces.

# Design patterns

- A design pattern is a way of reusing abstract knowledge about a problem and its solution.
- A pattern is a description of the problem and the essence of its solution.
- It should be sufficiently abstract to be reused in different settings.
- Pattern descriptions usually make use of object-oriented characteristics such as inheritance and polymorphism.

# Pattern elements

- Name
  - A meaningful pattern identifier.
- Problem description.
- Solution description.
  - Not a concrete design but a template for a design solution that can be instantiated in different ways.
- Consequences
  - The results and trade-offs of applying the pattern.

# The Observer pattern

- Name
  - Observer.
- Description
  - Separates the display of object state from the object itself.
- Problem description
  - Used when multiple displays of state are needed.
- Solution description
  - See slide with UML description.
- Consequences
  - Optimisations to enhance display performance are impractical.

# The Observer pattern (1)

Pattern name	Observer
Description	Separates the display of the state of an object from the object itself and allows alternative displays to be provided. When the object state changes, all displays are automatically notified and updated to reflect the change.
Problem description	<p>In many situations, you have to provide multiple displays of state information, such as a graphical display and a tabular display. Not all of these may be known when the information is specified. All alternative presentations should support interaction and, when the state is changed, all displays must be updated.</p> <p>This pattern may be used in all situations where more than one display format for state information is required and where it is not necessary for the object that maintains the state information to know about the specific display formats used.</p>

# The Observer pattern (2)

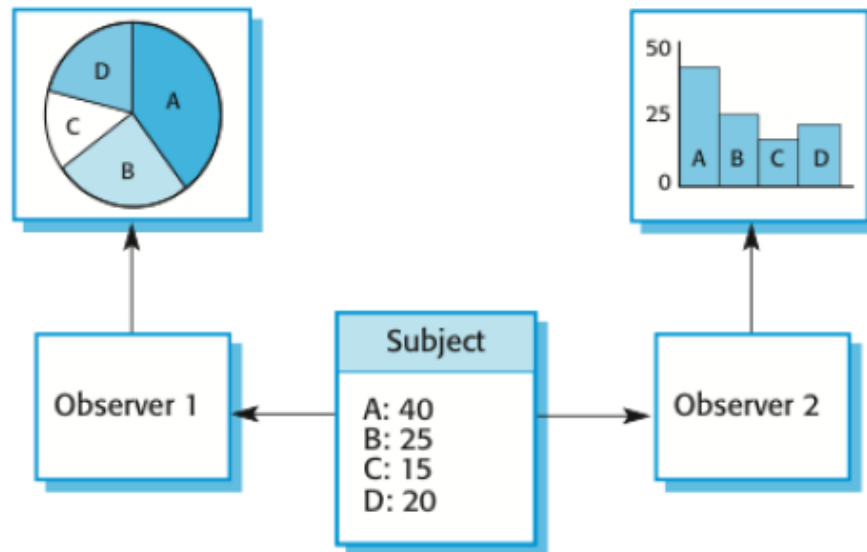
Pattern name	Observer
Solution description	<p>This involves two abstract objects, Subject and Observer, and two concrete objects, ConcreteSubject and ConcreteObject, which inherit the attributes of the related abstract objects. The abstract objects include general operations that are applicable in all situations. The state to be displayed is maintained in ConcreteSubject, which inherits operations from Subject allowing it to add and remove Observers (each observer corresponds to a display) and to issue a notification when the state has changed.</p> <p>The ConcreteObserver maintains a copy of the state of ConcreteSubject and implements the Update() interface of Observer that allows these copies to be kept in step. The ConcreteObserver automatically displays the state and reflects changes whenever the state is updated.</p>
Consequences	<p>The subject only knows the abstract Observer and does not know details of the concrete class. Therefore there is minimal coupling between these objects. Because of this lack of knowledge, optimizations that enhance display performance are impractical. Changes to the subject may cause a set of linked updates to observers to be generated, some of which may not be necessary.</p>



# The Observer pattern (2)

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# Multiple displays using the Observer pattern



# Design problems

- To use patterns in your design, you need to recognize that any design problem you are facing may have an associated pattern that can be applied.
  - Tell several objects that the state of some other object has changed (Observer pattern).
  - Tidy up the interfaces to a number of related objects that have often been developed incrementally (Façade pattern).
  - Provide a standard way of accessing the elements in a collection, irrespective of how that collection is implemented (Iterator pattern).
  - Allow for the possibility of extending the functionality of an existing class at run-time (Decorator pattern).

# Implementation issues

- Focus here is not on programming, although this is obviously important, but on other implementation issues that are often not covered in programming texts:
  - **Reuse** Most modern software is constructed by reusing existing components or systems. When you are developing software, you should make as much use as possible of existing code.
  - **Configuration management** During the development process, you have to keep track of the many different versions of each software component in a configuration management system.
  - **Host-target development** Production software does not usually execute on the same computer as the software development environment. Rather, you develop it on one computer (the host system) and execute it on a separate computer (the target system).

# Open source development

- Open source development is an approach to software development in which the source code of a software system is published and volunteers are invited to participate in the development process
- Its roots are in the Free Software Foundation ([www.fsf.org](http://www.fsf.org)), which advocates that source code should not be proprietary but rather should always be available for users to examine and modify as they wish.
- Open source software extended this idea by using the Internet to recruit a much larger population of volunteer developers. Many of them are also users of the code.

# Open source systems

- The best-known open source product is, of course, the Linux operating system which is widely used as a server system and, increasingly, as a desktop environment.
- Other important open source products are Java, the Apache web server and the MySQL database management system.

# Open source issues

- Should the product that is being developed make use of open source components?
- Should an open source approach be used for the software's development?



# Open source business

- More and more product companies are using an open source approach to development.
- Their business model is not reliant on selling a software product but on selling support for that product.
- They believe that involving the open source community will allow software to be developed more cheaply, more quickly and will create a community of users for the software.



# Open source licensing

- A fundamental principle of open-source development is that source code should be freely available, this does not mean that anyone can do as they wish with that code.
  - Legally, the developer of the code (either a company or an individual) still owns the code. They can place restrictions on how it is used by including legally binding conditions in an open source software license.
  - Some open source developers believe that if an open source component is used to develop a new system, then that system should also be open source.
  - Others are willing to allow their code to be used without this restriction. The developed systems may be proprietary and sold as closed source systems.

# Key points

- When developing software, you should always consider the possibility of reusing existing software, either as components, services or complete systems.
- Configuration management is the process of managing changes to an evolving software system. It is essential when a team of people are cooperating to develop software.
- Most software development is host-target development. You use an IDE on a host machine to develop the software, which is transferred to a target machine for execution.
- Open source development involves making the source code of a system publicly available. This means that many people can propose changes and improvements to the software.

# Thank You

Any Queries??