

SFWR ENG 3A04 Summary

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Math objects made using [MathType](#); graphs made using [Winplot](#).

Please join GitHub and contribute to this document. There is a guide on how to do this on my GitHub.

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Lecture 2

Hierarchy of Requirement Specifications

Pre Requirements:

- Requirements:
 - Requirements Document
 - System Specifications
 - Other Documents
 - Legal
 - Security
 - Privacy
 - Architectural Design
 - Types:
 - Dynamic
 - Stable
 - Determined by:
 - Elements
 - Connectors
 - Detailed Design

Traceability Matrix

Traceability Matrix: a method of showing how each of the elements satisfies a requirement. You can use this to determine if a feature is necessary or if you are missing a feature.

Elements (E_i) \ Requirements (R_i)	R_1	R_2	R_n
E_1		P	P
E_2	T		
E_n			

Early Assignment Details

- The assignment can be submitted to a contest
- 2014-15 connect
- dx.org/connect
- Deadline: April 1st, 2015
- Prize: \$2000

Requirements Cont.

Business Event (BE): the first, initiating input to a system that, but worded in the form of an event

Note: time can be an event, e.g. time to update your clocks

Environment / system interactions:

- *I/O between system and user*
- look at the system as a black box
- the last output occurs when the “business has been carried out”

Viewpoints (VP):

- *A target set of requirements*
- Think of it as different perspectives of how someone would want the system to be designed
- Includes things like who is using your product, but also who will be affected, such as economic perspective, i.e. cost

The more viewpoints you have, the better the representation of the system because you get a better overall perspective.

e.g. 1)

For a BE₁, you have a list of VPs from VP₁ to VP_n, and for BE₂ you have a list of VPs from VP₁ to VP_m.

If you have 2 viewpoints that have little relevance, you don't get rid of it. Instead, you mark them as void. This is because you may need it for the next BE(s)

Functional Requirements: fundamental reason for the system to exist

Non-functional Requirements: properties the system must have, e.g. precision, availability, security, usability, look, etc.; it is based on the environment of the system; more qualitative

Constraint: global issue that shapes the requirements; quantitative limits

Determine functional, *then* non-functional requirements.

Scenario: interactions between the system and the user / environment (could be time)

Mode: what you think it means, but formally, a non-empty set of equivalent states

- reflexive
- transitive
- symmetric
- $x'Ry$ and $y'Rx$

Complete graph with n nodes is K_n .

Design Space

- Hardware-hiding modules:
 - Language to communicate with the hard drive
 - Virtual Machine hiding module
- Behaviour hiding modules:
 - Controller classes: sequence of events
 - Change due to requirements
- Software decision-hiding modules:
 - Algorithms
 - Physics constants
 - Theorems (i.e. math)
 - Data types
 - n -Tuple; a record
 - n gets
 - n sets
 - Set
 - IsMember
 - IsEmpty
 - Insert
 - Remove
 - List
 - IsEmpty
 - GetHead
 - GetNext (last element)

Asynchronous operation: process operates independently of other processes

Synchronous operation: other processes finish before some other process has finished

Blocking: process causes other processes to stop

Non-blocking: process runs without stopping other processes

[More](#)

Semaphore:

Protocol: a method of communication

MVC: the way every software program is analyzed

Model: (a.k.a. Data level) constants and stored data the system interacts with

View: (a.k.a. Interface) what the users see and how they interact with the system

Controller: (a.k.a. Business Logic) what processes the data from the model

Connector: an indicator of interaction among components

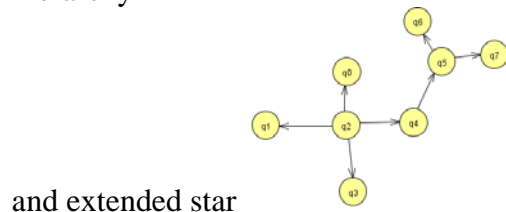
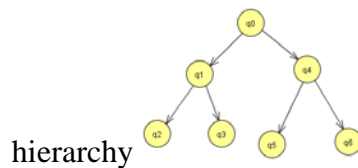
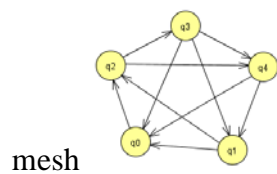
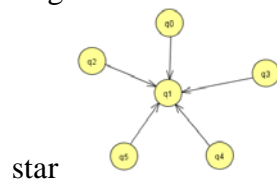
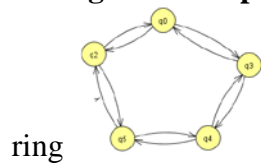
Signature-based connector: single operation; works as long as you communicate using the correct inputs (like Radio)

Protocol-based connector: multiple operations; when communicating, both communicate with each other and confirm a connection (like WiFi)

Formal model: a representation of what you are going to build, based on math

Informal model: not formal

Configuration topology: different shapes of networks, including bus ignore arrows



Unified Modelling Language (UML):

Class Name
Attributes: name: String address: String
Operations / Functions

It is usually organized in **structural diagrams**, which show relationships between classes through connectors.

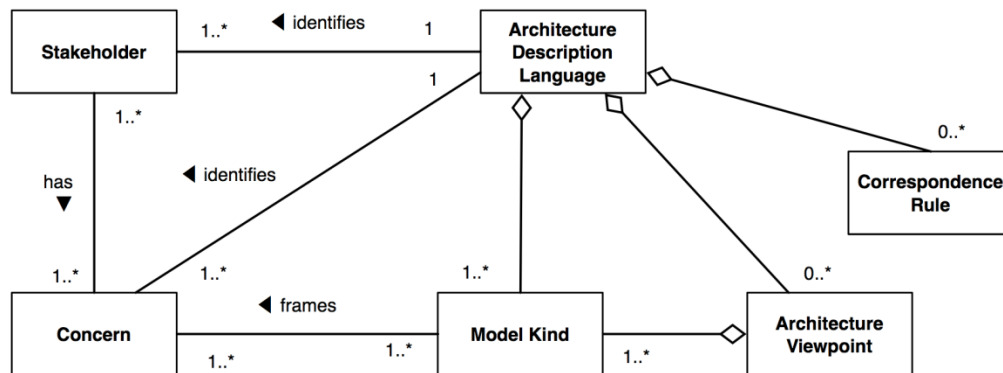
+: public

-: private

Diagram Types

Architecture Description Language (ADL): languages describing the software and hardware architecture of a system

- usually graphical syntax
- Supports the tasks of architecture creation, refinement and validation
- Provide a basis for further implementation



Inheritance: [*identified by arrows*] the child gets some of its data / functions from the parent objects, although local functions have higher precedence; the child class can access the parent's classes publicly

Example:

```

class Dog
    Eat;
    Walk;
    Bark;
    Play;
end;
class Cat extends Dog    //is
    Purr;
    Bark = null;
end;

```

Aggregation: [*hinge identified by hollow diamonds*] something is made of independent parts that can exist without the parent object (think: is it useful on its own?); the child can access the parent's classes privately

```

class Cat includes Dog; //has
    Eat = Dog.Eat;
    Walk = Dog.Walk;
    Play = Dog.Play;
    Purr;

```

```
end;
```

Composition: [*hinge identified by black diamonds*] parts are dependent on the parent object to exist

```
class Pet
    Eat;
    Walk;
    Play;
end;
class Dog extends Pet    //is
    Bark;
end;

class Cat extends Pet    //is
    Purr;
end;
```

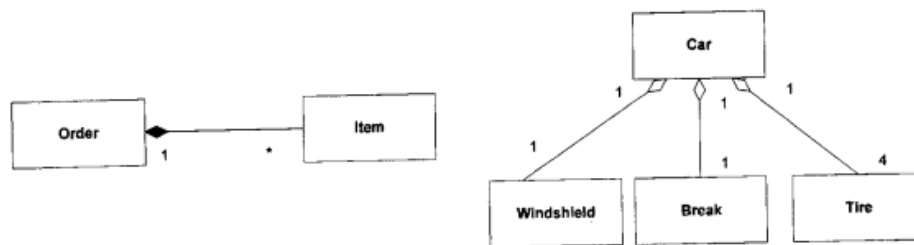


Figure: Composition (left) Aggregation (right)

The item doesn't exist without the order; the windshield is useful without the car existing.
Note: “include” and “extend” mean different things here than in use case diagrams

It's especially important to have low coupling when you can't change the higher level object

Dependencies: [*identified by dashed arrows*] if a class, X, depends on another class, Y, then changes to the elements Y will lead to the changes of X

Structural

Composite Structure Diagram

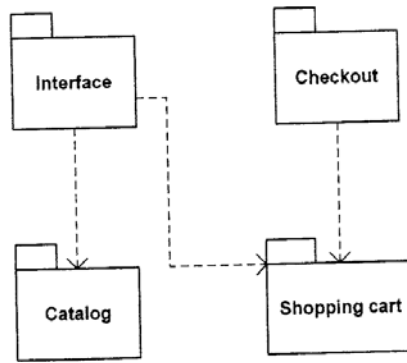
- Rectangle: structural classes
- Ellipse: abstract construct of relationship between classes

Component Diagram

- Balls: class that outputs
- Sockets: class that takes input from balls

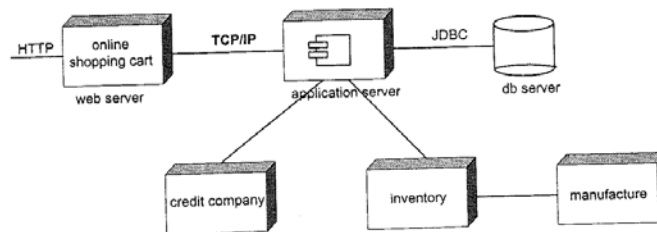
Package Diagram: package structure

- Folders: packages



Deployment Diagram: physical hardware, software, network connections

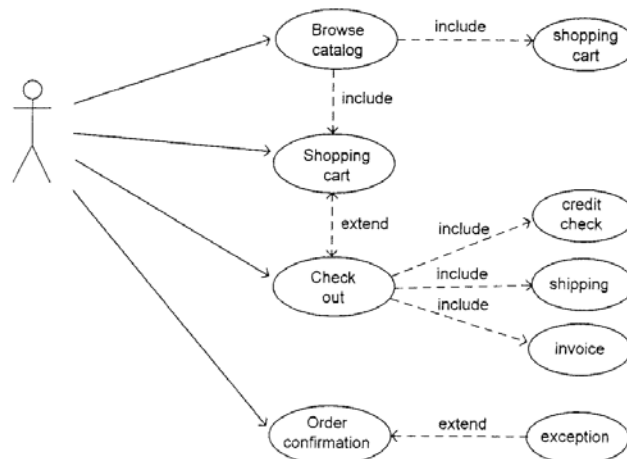
- Cubes: computing resources
- Cylinders: database [sometimes]



Behavioural

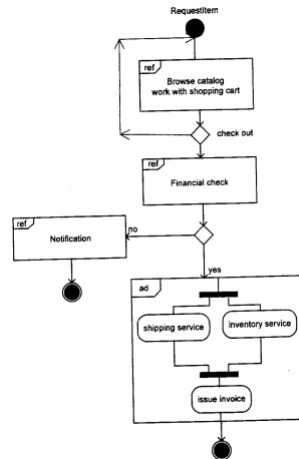
Use Case: how system reacts to BEs

- Communication between actors
- **Actors:** [represented by a stick figure] does not have to be a human
 - provide BEs
- *Include:* mandatory behaviour; the child needs the parent to exist
- *Extend:* optional behaviour; the child can exist without the parent
- Uses:
- “Use Case” ⇔ “Scenario”
- Each ellipse is a use case



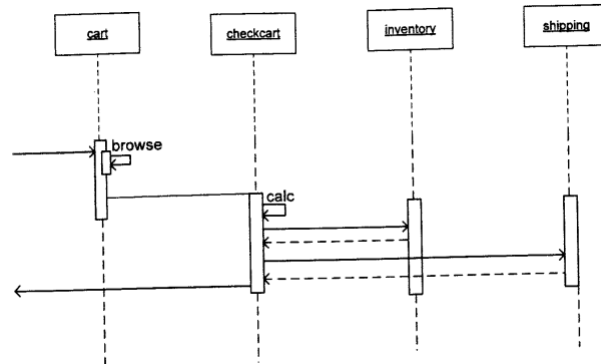
Activity Diagram: data and control flow of system

- Rounded rectangles: actions in system
- Solid hub: fork and joint points
- Surrounded disk: terminate
- Diamond: decision
- Disk: start point



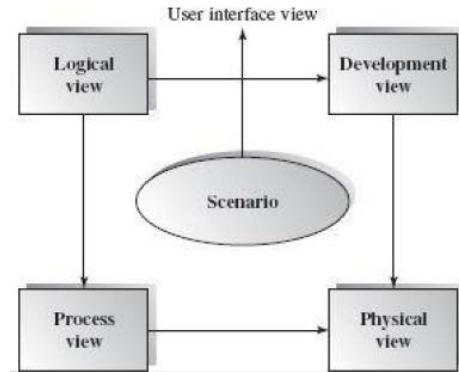
Sequence Diagram: how flow thru classes to fulfill requirements

- Rectangles on top identify classes
- Arrows show flow of data and how they fulfill requirements
- Smaller boxes inside the bigger boxes are other implementations of the same object



4+1 Model:

- Scenario: overall encompasses other views
- Logical View:
- Physical View: how software interfaces with equipment, hardware, etc.
- Development View: how classes and directories are organized
- Process View: communication between classes
- User Interface View: look & feel of product



Abstract Data Types

ADTs: the study of structures

Types of ADTs

For a given Set, what are the Functions of the Set? (S, F_S)

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{N}, F_{\mathbb{N}}), \\ (\mathbb{Z}, F_{\mathbb{Z}}) \subseteq (\mathbb{R}, F_{\mathbb{R}}) \end{aligned}$$

Algebra: $(\mathbb{C}, \{+, \cdot, \dots\})$

Signature defines how number types change after an operation

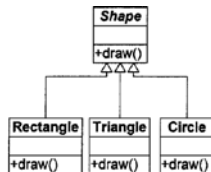
$$+ : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Numbers in an ADT must be:

- Finite
- Discrete
- Countable: there is only one number for each number
 - $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow S$

Object Oriented Analysis & Design

Generalization / pattern: [denoted by hollow triangle arrow] inheritance relationship

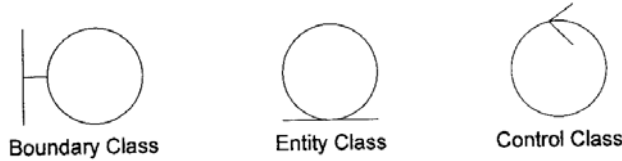


Order Processing System (OPS):

Secrets:

- Boundary classes:

- Hardware-hiding
- Virtual Machine
- Interface
- Entity classes: data structure
- Controller Classes: algorithm



Polymorphism: being able to access different functions with the same function name

- Horizontal overloading: having multiple functions within the same class, usually for different input types
- Vertical overloading: having functions from a parent and child class
 - Take a Lion, Tiger, Bear, and Fish. They are all Animal objects. Say the animal object has a function, hasClaws=true. The Fish object also has a function hasClaws, except its value is hasClaws=false

Design Principles

Inductive reasoning: from broad generalizations from observations

Deductive reasoning: from logic

Make project easier to edit:

- **Low Coupling:** (a.k.a. weak or loose coupling) low dependence on other modules; less inheritance / classes
- **High Cohesion:** (a.k.a. strong or tight cohesion) high intercommunication within the same module

Open-closed design Principle: requirements are open for addition, but closed for modification; pretty much, you can add modules to a project, but cannot change what's inside the ones that are already there

Liskov Substitution Principle: if a type (e.g. animal type) has certain pre-/post-conditions, its subtypes (e.g. giraffe, human, monkey types) have restrictions on how their pre-/post-conditions can be modified with relation to their parent type:

- You can only weaken pre-conditions (i.e. call less variables into the function)
- You cannot add/remove invariants (i.e. the constants within the function)
- You can only strengthen post-conditions (i.e. return more variables)

Dependency Inversion Principle: generally, you write high level code to fit the lower level code it interacts with. However, if you want to change the lower level code, everything messes up. The principle recommends you design a communicator module that deals with all the interactions from high to low level, so that you only have to change the structure of that module when you change the lower level code.

Inversion of Control: children can call parent classes, but parents do not call children

Interface Segregation Principle: people should not have to see stuff in their interface that they do not need at the time

Law of Demeter: (a.k.a. principle of least knowledge) restricts communication of a method to other objects

- To use this principle, your method should only communicate with the following objects:
 - The same object
 - Objects that are parameters to the function
 - Objects referred to by the same object's attributes
 - Objects created by the same method
 - Objects referred to by a global variable within the same object
- How to design objects that make this principle difficult to violate:
 - Use *information hiding* and *loose coupling*
 - Break up your functions into the most general versions so when they're called, they only get the minimal amount of knowledge they need
 - Make functions private if they don't need to be accessed by other objects

Security Principles

Least Privilege:

Fail-Safe Defaults:

Economy of Mechanism:

Complete Mediation:

Open Design:

Separation of Privilege:

Least Common Mechanism:

Psychological Acceptability:

Types of Architectures

- [Data Flow Architecture](#) (62)
- [Batch Sequential Architecture](#) (63-64)
- [Pipe and Filter Architecture](#) (64-68)
- [Process Control Architecture](#) (68)
- [Repository Architecture](#) (71-73)
- [Blackboard Architecture](#) (75-78)
- [Hierarchical Architecture](#) (81)

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- [Master-Slave Architecture](#) (83)
- [Layered Architecture](#) (84-86)
- [Model-View-Controller \(MVC\) Architecture](#) (102-107)
- [Presentation-Abstraction Controller \(PAC\) Architecture](#) (107-109)

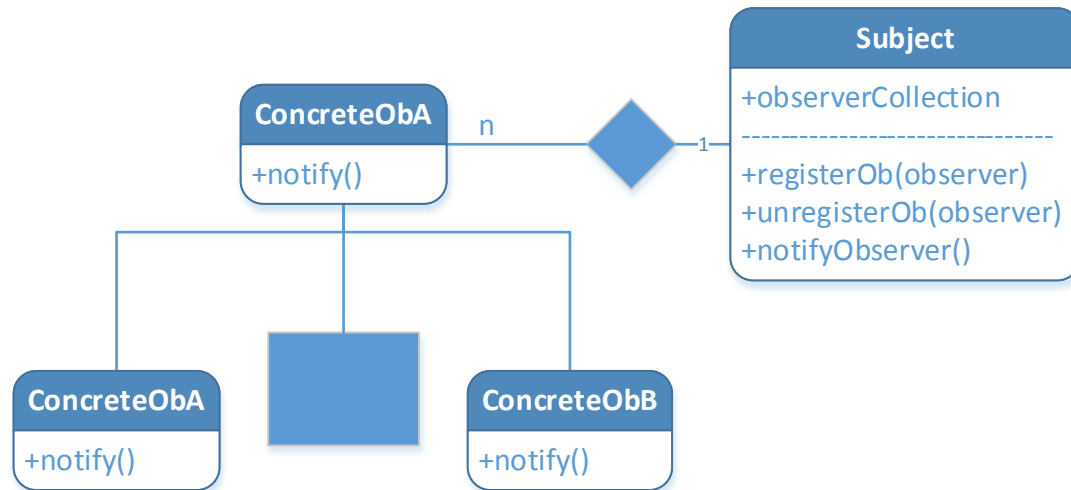
The two parts of each architecture:

- **Elements**
- **Controllers:**

State Diagrams

input/output

Data Flow Architecture



```

notifyObserver()
{
    for observer in observerCollection, call observer.notify()
}
  
```

Batch Sequential Architecture

lala

Pipe and Filter Architecture

lala

Process-Control Architecture

lala

Data Centred Software Architectures

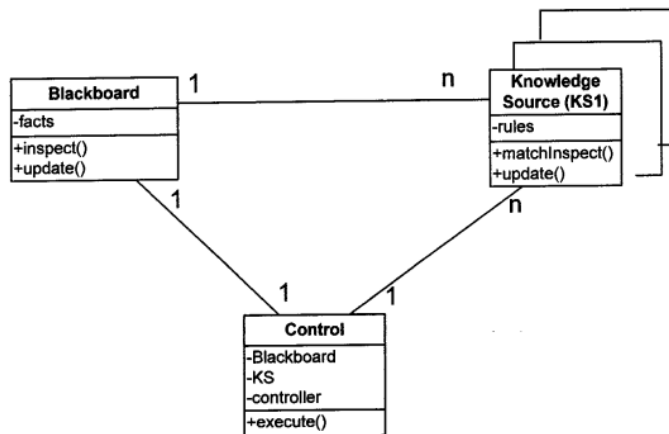
There are multiple ways of organizing your data stores. Data transforms its input data into corresponding output data

- One data store for your attributes
 - If the data store goes down, you're screwed
- One proxy that guides you to multiple data stores
 - You are at risk of accessing out-of-date data
 - You need to sync the servers
 - More expensive to set up multiple data stores

Repository Architecture

lala

Blackboard Architecture



The numbers mean:

n means:

This is similar to the Master/Slaves Architecture. However, it is different because:

- Keeps agent in sync
- Each agent serves a different function
- Agents do not communicate to tell each other how much of the work to do

Knowledge Source (KS):

Hierarchy Architecture

User level

Kernel level

Hardware level

Execution point of the system / main / maestro is at the top

Main-Subroutines Architecture

Main-Subroutines Architecture: A type of hierarchical architecture

A huge change from the old systems with the `goto` statements is when they introduced the idea of calling functions, which made everything more sequential.

This architecture involves mapping out the structure of what functions you are going to call for each option.

Benefits: easy to decompose based on tasks

Master Slave Architecture

Master/Slave Architecture: A type of hierarchical architecture

Agent: something that you're

Split the land into multiple sections and separate the task by workers

- Slaves communicate to split up the tasks evenly
- Slaves are only slightly different from each other (if at all)

Sometimes, slaves can have slaves. However this can be bad because too many slaves requires a lot of resources for communicating and putting the information together.

Find a sequence in a part of the data

Layer: how many levels of slaves

Layered Architecture

Layered Architecture: A type of hierarchical architecture

Each layer can communicate only sequentially because of separation of concerns

Each layer has 2 interfaces:

1. Layer to send to next layer
2. Layer to receive from previous layer

Higher layers are more abstract or generic than lower ones

Virtual Machine

A type of [layered architecture](#) with a common intermediate coder layer that simulates a common physical environment among varying environments

Positives: Portable, simple

Negatives: slow, additional resources for added layer

Model View Controller (MVC)

Model: data

View: how the person interacts with the system; representation of the data

Controller: processes data

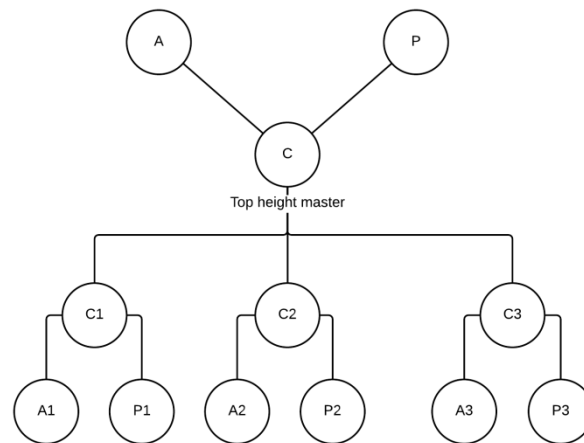
- All 3 modules are interconnected
- This is useful for user interfaces, where data changes all the time. Think “look and feel” features in GUI applications.
- Data model changes are difficult

Presentation-Abstraction-Controller (PAC)

Presentation: view

Abstraction: data model

- Supports multi-tasking & multi-viewing



e.g.)

