# Software Design for Data Science

Software & Use Case Design

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## Today's agenda

- Lecture on design
- Design exercise
  - Create a doc directory within the root of your project repository
  - Create Markdown files in the doc directory
  - Add/commit/push at the end of class
  - Finish up the design exercise for review by instructors next week



# **Software Design**

"...a <u>specification</u> of a <u>software artifact</u> intended to accomplish <u>goals</u>, using a set of <u>primitive components</u> and subject to <u>constraints</u>"

Wikipedia

## Why software design?

"The hardest single part of building a software system is deciding precisely what to build. No other part of the conceptual work is so difficult as establishing the detailed technical requirements, including all the interfaces to people, to machines, and to other software systems. No other part of the work so cripples the resulting system if done wrong. No other part is more difficult to rectify later.

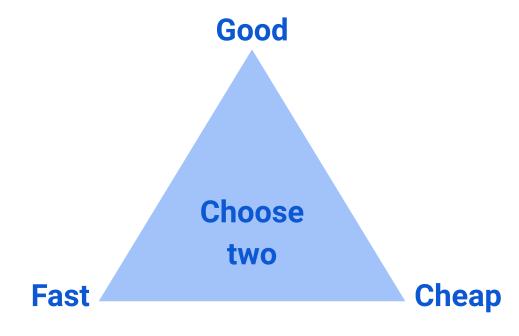
Therefore the most important function that software builders do for their clients is the iterative extraction and refinement of the product requirements."

- Fred Brooks, *The Mythical Man-Month* 

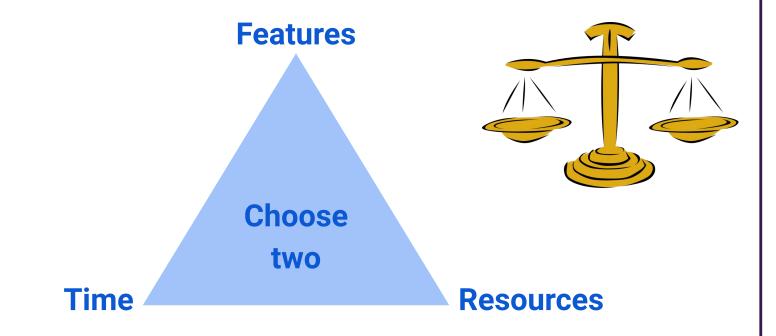
# Fred Brooks' suggested planning schedule

- 1/3 for design
- 1/6 for coding
- 1/4 for unit/component testing
- 1/4 for system testing

#### **The Classic Dilemma**



#### The Classic Dilemma: Software Edition



#### **Prevent Feature Creep**

- Feature creep: gradual accumulation of features over time
  - Often has a negative overall effect on a project
- Why does it happen?
  - Features are "fun"!
    - Developers like to code them
    - Marketers like to brag about them
    - Users want them
  - ...but...
    - More bugs
    - More testing
    - More time



## **Improve Your Time Estimation**

- **Time** is the most valuable resource for your project
- To spend your team's time efficiently...
  - ...you need to know what to build
  - ...you need to know what *not* to build
  - ...you need to know what order to build things
- Design can help with this!
- Estimating how long something is going to take is HARD!
  - Almost everything takes longer than you think it will
  - Design will help you order and parallelize your work so you aren't surprised

## **Design Benefits**

- Systematic approach to a complex problem
- Finds bugs before you code
- Enables parallel work
- Promotes testability

# **Software Design Process (for this class)**

- 1. Identify the users
  - Who they are, what they want
  - High level
- 2. Functional design
  - What the system does
  - Specification
- 3. Component design
  - How the software will work
  - Implementation

#### Running Example: Design an ATM





#### Start with your users

- Who are your users?
  - o Researchers?
  - o Policy makers?
  - o Developers?
  - Children?
  - o Trained monkeys?
- What do they want to do with your software?
- How are they interacting with it?
- What needs do they have?
- What skill levels do they have?

#### **Example: Ram**

Ram is a bank customer.

Ram wants to check his balance, deposit money, take out money.

Ram wants a safe/secure interface for interacting with the ATM.

Ram's job does not involve technical skills and he values a simple user interface.

# -university of washington-Example: ???

What might be another user story?

#### **Example: Valentina**

Valentina is an ATM technician.

She services ATMs as part of preventative maintenance, applies hardware and software updates, and performs emergency repairs.

For maintenance and updates she will follow a standard protocol.

For repairs, she needs access to a diagnostic interface.

Valentina is highly technical and knows how to replace standardized parts.

#### **Exercise: Your User Stories**

- You will probably have several different kinds of "users" and a "technician" or two.
  - o If you have a machine learning model backing your tool, don't forget the "technician" who will train the machine learning model or update it.
- Take 10 minutes to write 2-3 user stories with your team.
- Use a Markdown file in the doc directory
- Remember
  - Who
  - Wants
  - Interaction methods
  - Needs
  - Skills

Functional Design

(Use Cases)

## **Example: Ram**

Ram is a bank customer. Ram wants to check his balance, deposit money, take out money. Ram wants a safe/secure interface for interacting with the ATM. Ram's job does not involve technical skills and he values a simple user interface.

- Check balance
- Deposit checks
- Deposit cash
- Get cash

#### What do we do with an ATM?

- Check balance
- Deposit checks
- Deposit cash
- Get cash

These are <u>use cases</u>.

#### Implicit use cases

There's an additional <u>implicit</u> use case in Ram's example (not explicitly stated but understood to be the case).

User authentication!

#### Describing a use case

- 1. Objective of the user interaction
- 2. What information does the user provide?
- 3. What response does the system provide?

Usually about 3-9 clearly written steps.

This is not code!

#### **Example: ATM user authentication use case**

Objective: ATM validates that the user is allowed to access an account

User: insert ATM card into machine

**ATM:** display "Enter PIN"

User: enter pin on keypad

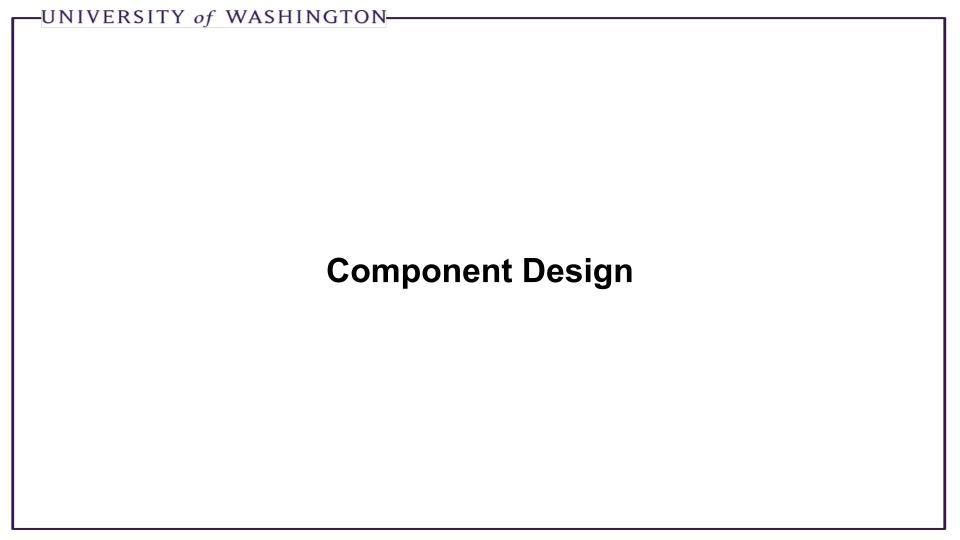
ATM: [if correct] show main menu

[if incorrect] display "Enter PIN"

Think about edge cases!

#### **Exercise: Your Use Cases**

- Translate your user stories into use cases (functional designs)
- Use a Markdown file in the doc directory
- Remember
  - Explicit use cases
  - Implicit use cases



#### What is a component?

"An individual software component is a <u>software package</u>, a <u>web service</u>, a <u>web resource</u>, or a <u>module</u> that encapsulates a <u>set of related functions</u> (or <u>data</u>)."

Wikipedia

## **Specifying components**

Describe components with sufficient detail so that someone with modest knowledge of the project can implement the code for the component.

- Name
- What it does
- Inputs (with type information)
- Outputs (with type information)
- Assumptions
- How it uses other components

Sound familiar? Check out Lecture 3 on Interface Specifications!

## **Developing Component Specifications**

- 1. What are the components in the use cases?
  - a. Packages
  - b. Modules
  - c. Resources
  - d. Data
  - e. Functions
- 2. What components are already available?
- 3. What are the sub-components needed to implement those components that aren't already available?

Do 1-2 for each such component

## **Example: ATM authentication**

#### Components:

- Database with account => PIN data
- User interface to read an ATM card
- User interface to read a user PIN
- Control logic

## **Example: ATM authentication control logic**

- Name
  - o authenticate
- What it does:
  - Verifies a user is in the database & the pin supplied by the user is correct
- Inputs (with type information)
  - o Card number, a string that is the user's card number
  - o *Pin*, an integer
- Outputs (with type information)
  - o Boolean: True if success, False if failure
- Assumptions: none

#### **Example: ATM withdrawal**

#### Components:

- Database with account cash balance
- User interface to read how much cash the user is requesting
- Cash drawer interface to dispense cash
- Control logic

## **Example: ATM withdrawal control logic**

- Name
  - o withdraw
- What it does:
  - Verifies that the withdrawn amount is available in the user's account and debits the account if so
- Inputs (with type information)
  - Account, the user's account ID
  - Amount, an integer representing how many dollars to withdraw
- Outputs (with type information)
  - Boolean: True if success, False if failure
- Assumptions
  - User is already authenticated

#### **Pseudocode**

- Helpful to gain insight into how components interact
- Not really code mostly readable English with some flow control & variables

```
withdraw(account, amount):
    find account balance in the database
    if amount <= balance
        subtract amount from the balance
        save the updated amount in the database
        return True
else
    return False</pre>
```

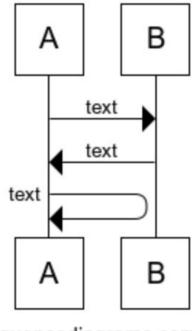
# **Specifying component interactions**

Diagrams are very helpful!

Web tool for making these:

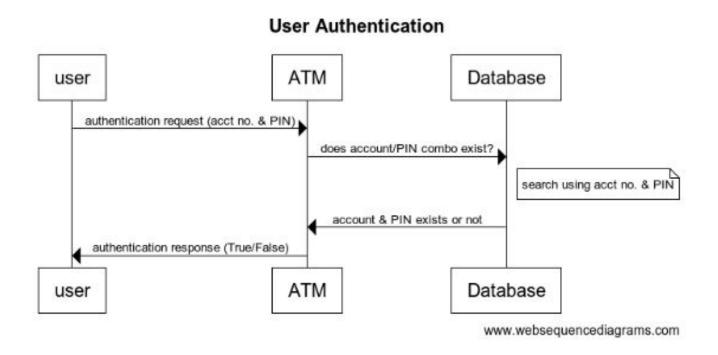
https://www.websequencediagrams.com/

#### Random Interaction



equencediagrams.com

#### Example: user authentication component interactions



#### **Example: user authentication component interactions**

```
title User Authentication
user->ATM: authentication request (acct no. & PIN)
ATM->Database: does account/PIN combo exist?
note right of Database: search using acct no. & PIN
Database->ATM: account & PIN exists or not
ATM->user: authentication response (True/False)
```

# Another diagram option: draw.io

https://app.diagrams.net/

# **Component Design: Summary**

- 1. Identify components
- 2. Specify each component
- 3. Specify component interactions

## **Exercise: Your Components**

- 1. Translate your use cases into components
- 2. Create a <u>specification</u> for each component

Potentially including pseudocode

3. Create <u>interaction diagrams</u> for how components interact

Use a Markdown file in the doc directory

-UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON-**From Design Onwards** 

#### **Milestones**

- What are you actually going to <u>do</u> and in what <u>order</u>?
- Are there any <u>dependencies</u> between components such that you must build Component A before Component B?
- What will success look like?
- This is not specific tasks these are broad strokes

#### **Example: ATM milestones**

- Build account infrastructure
   Success: account database and middle control layer exist that can access an account
- Build user authentication flow
   Success: manually authenticate a user with a PIN by calling the Python functions directly
- 3. **Build user interface Success:** user can log onto their account with their account no. and PIN
- 4. Build account withdrawal/deposit features
  Success: user can fully access funds in their account

#### Implementing a component

Recommended approach:

- 1. Write the *interface* for the component.
- 2. Write some *tests* for the component.
- 3. Write the *implementation* of the component.
- 4. Iterate on the tests as you identify more.

#### Dividing up work

- Components can be a good natural division of work
- Example:
  - Melissa builds the user interface components
  - Amrit builds the machine learning model
  - Tara builds the control logic layer

This is not the only way to divide up work!

More details on expected output: https://uwdata515.github.io/projects.html	UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON———————————————————————————————————
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