Section 3 High-Level System Design

- 1. Overview
- 2. Initial system decomposition
- 3. Design patterns
- 4. Refined system decomposition

Section 3.1 High-Level System Design Overview

- 1. Purpose
- 2. Work products
- 3. Breakdown

3.1.1 Purpose of High-Level System Design

- This is a crucial software development phase
- This is where our creativity is used
- This phase is not algorithmic
 - it improves with experience
 - it always benefits from team participation

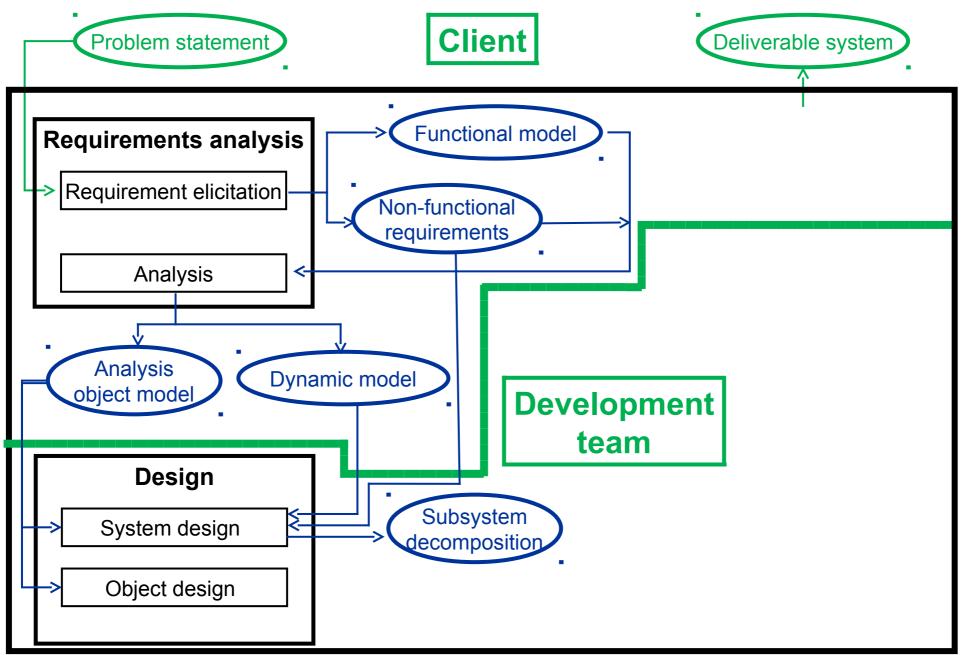
Purpose (cont.)

- Role of development team in high-level system design
 - to transform the analysis model into the system design model
 - to make a first step in mapping the internal structure of the system
 - processes
 - data structures
 - hardware and software components required

Purpose (cont.)

- Input to high-level system design
 - non-functional requirements
 - analysis object model
 - dynamic model
- Output of high-level system design
 - system design model
 - subsystem decomposition
 - system architecture strategies

3.1.2 Work Products



High-Level System Design Tasks

- Main tasks
 - identify design goals
 - design initial system decomposition into subsystems
 - refine subsystem decomposition to meet all design goals
- Identifying system architecture strategies
 - hardware and software mapping
 - persistent data management
 - global control flow
 - access control policy
 - handling of boundary conditions

3.1.3 Breakdown

- High-level system design consists of two parts:
 - initial system decomposition
 - grouping classes into subsystems
 - refined system decomposition
 - addressing design goals
 - deciding on high-level system design strategies

- Initial system decomposition
 - > input
 - non-functional requirements
 - analysis object model
 - dynamic model
 - output
 - design goals
 - initial subsystem decomposition

- Initial system decomposition (cont.)
 - approach
 - determine design goals, criteria from requirements and from client
 - divide the system into maintainable pieces in a way that meets the design goals
 - tools
 - classic system architecture styles
 - established design patterns
 - UML class diagrams, component diagrams, and packages

- Refined system decomposition
 - > input
 - analysis object model
 - dynamic model
 - design goals
 - initial subsystem decomposition
 - output
 - refined subsystem decomposition
 - system architecture strategies

- Refined system decomposition (cont.)
 - approach
 - establish runtime components and nodes
 - identify persistent data, global control flow, access control policies, subsystem services
 - tools
 - UML component diagrams, and deployment diagrams