

# COMP1531

 Software Engineering

## 8.1 - Design - System Modelling

# In this lecture

## Why?

- A critical element of software design is to be able to translate complex system ideas into something high level and understandable

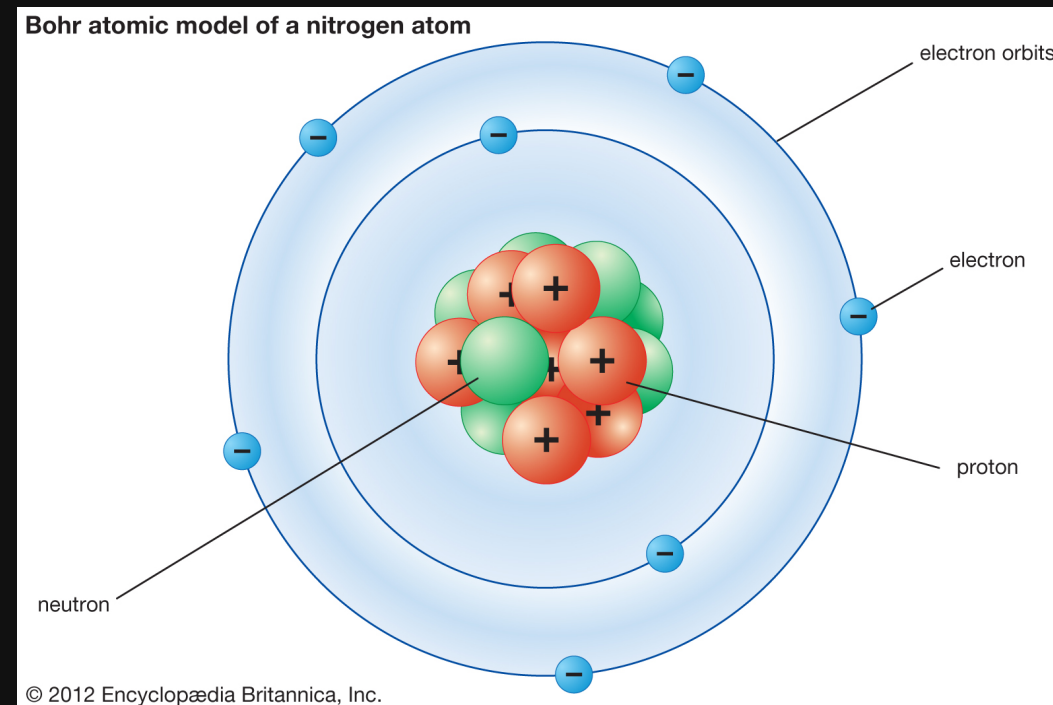
## What?

- Conceptual Model
- State Diagrams

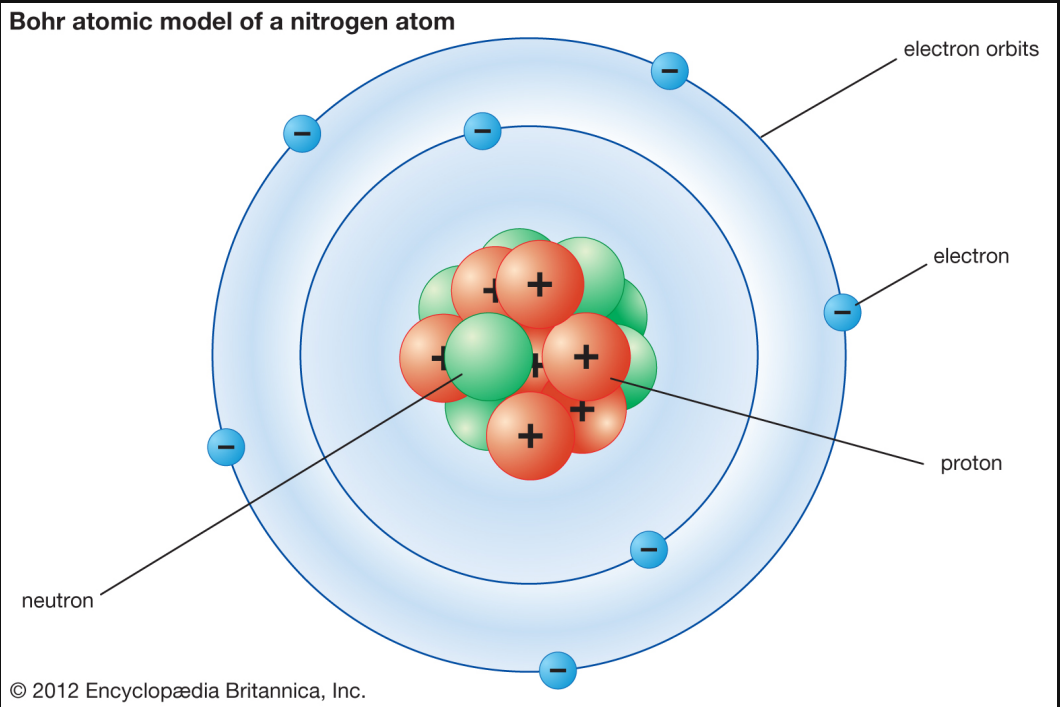
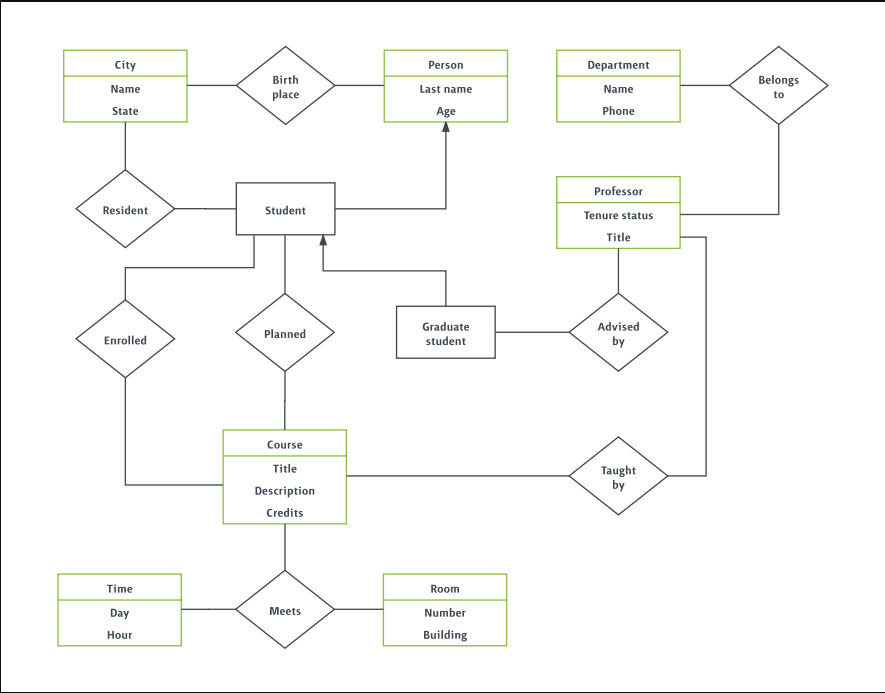
# What's a model?



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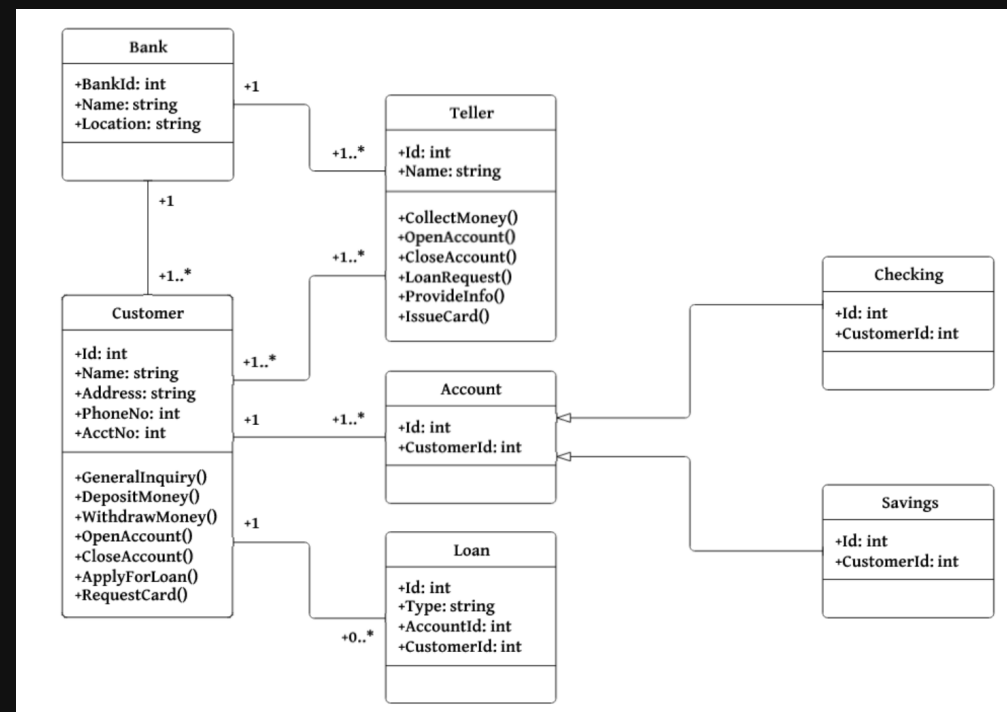
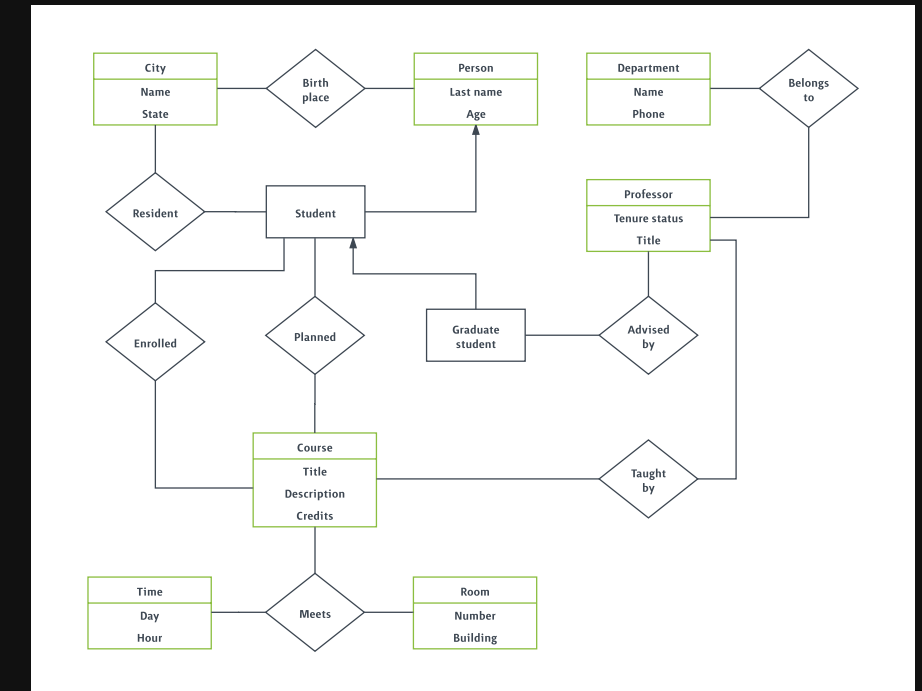


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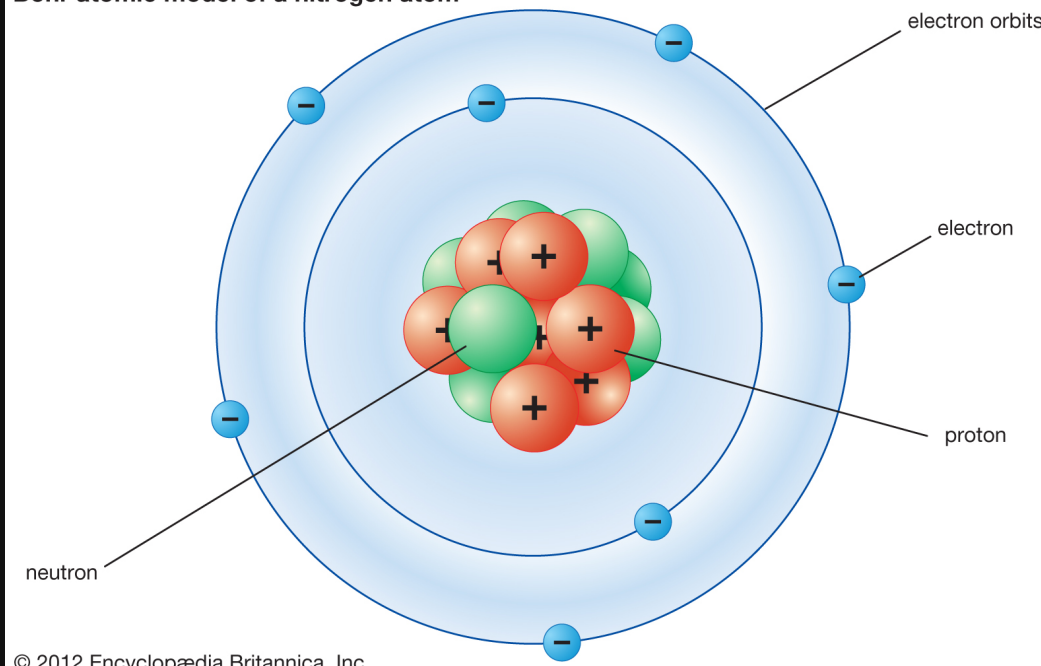




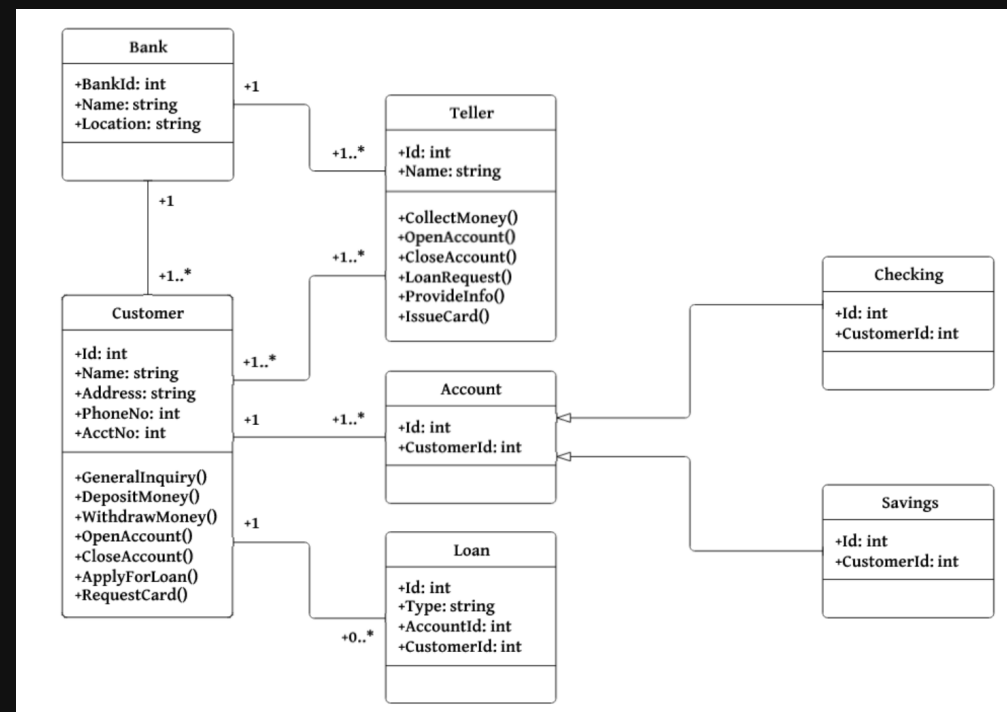
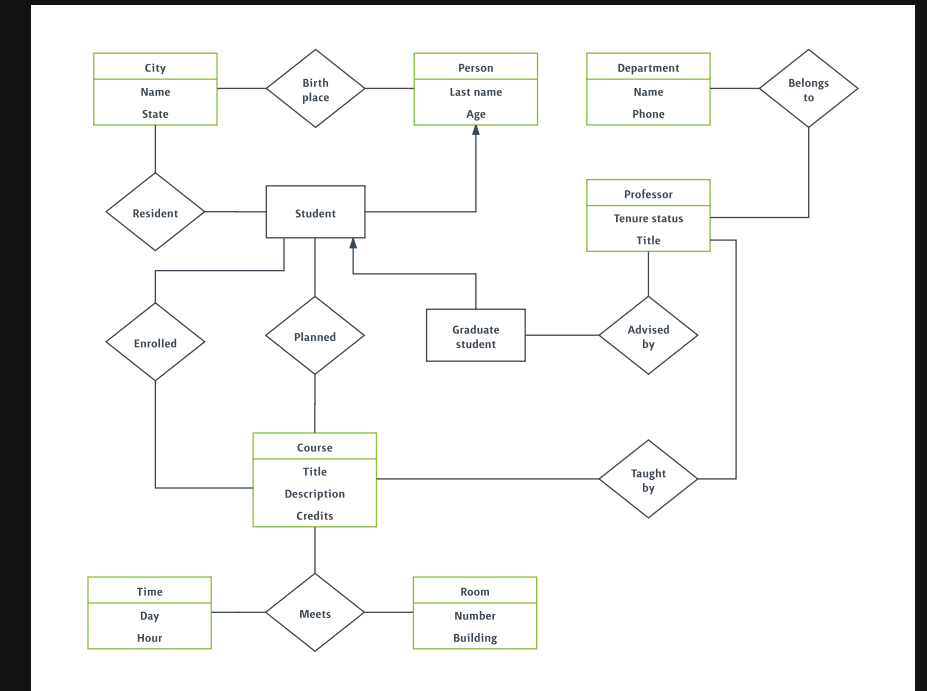
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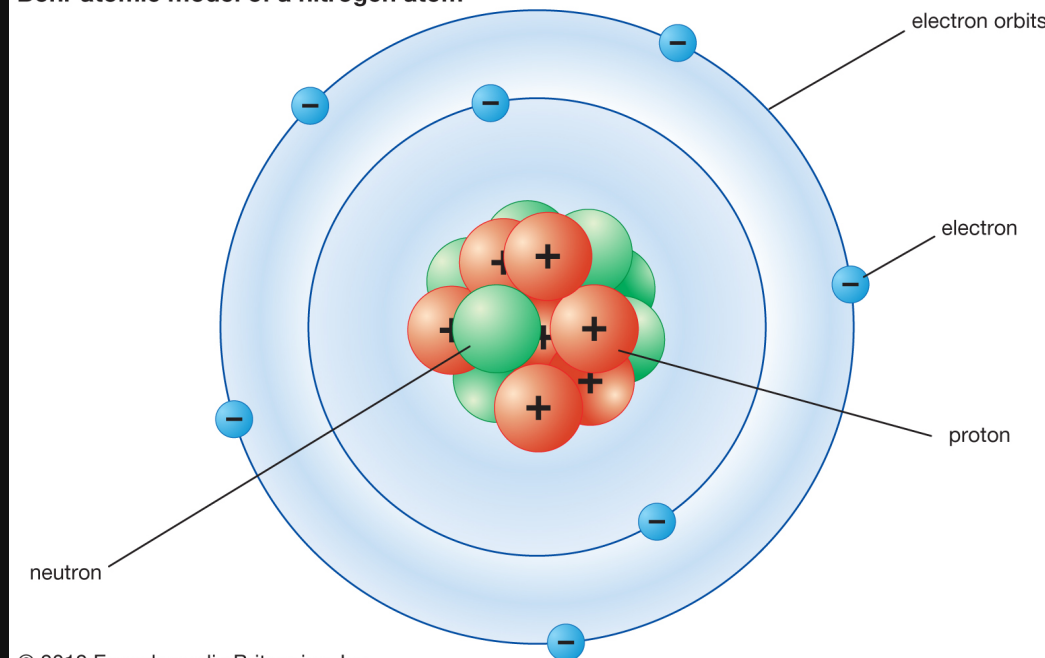
Bohr atomic model of a nitrogen atom



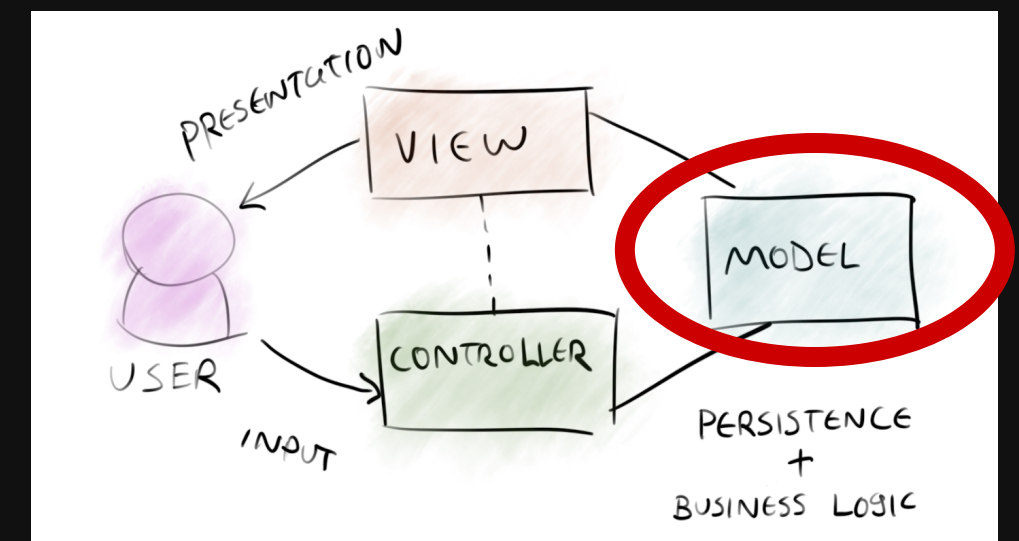
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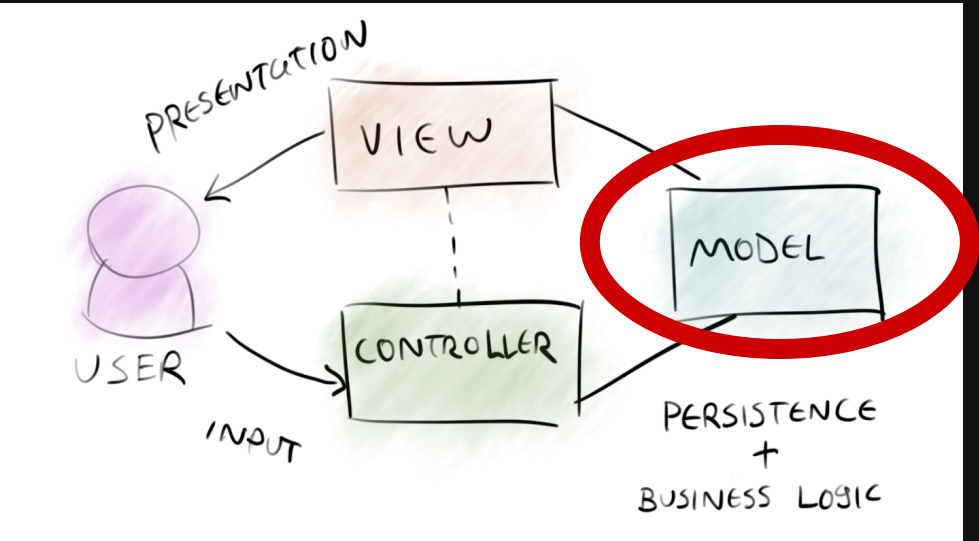
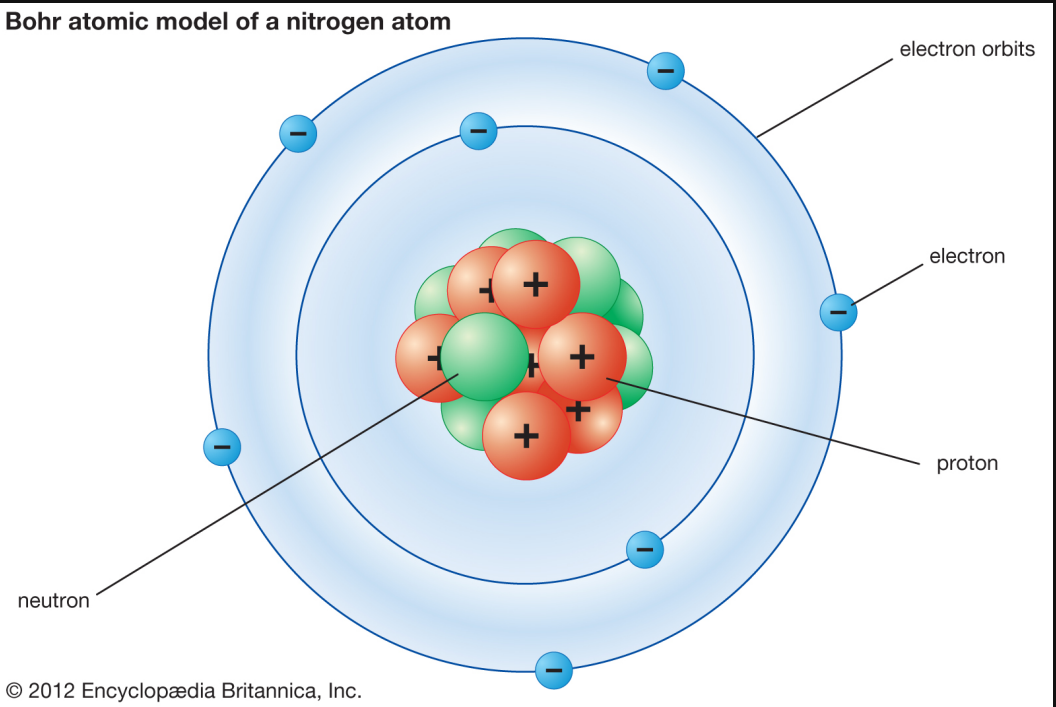
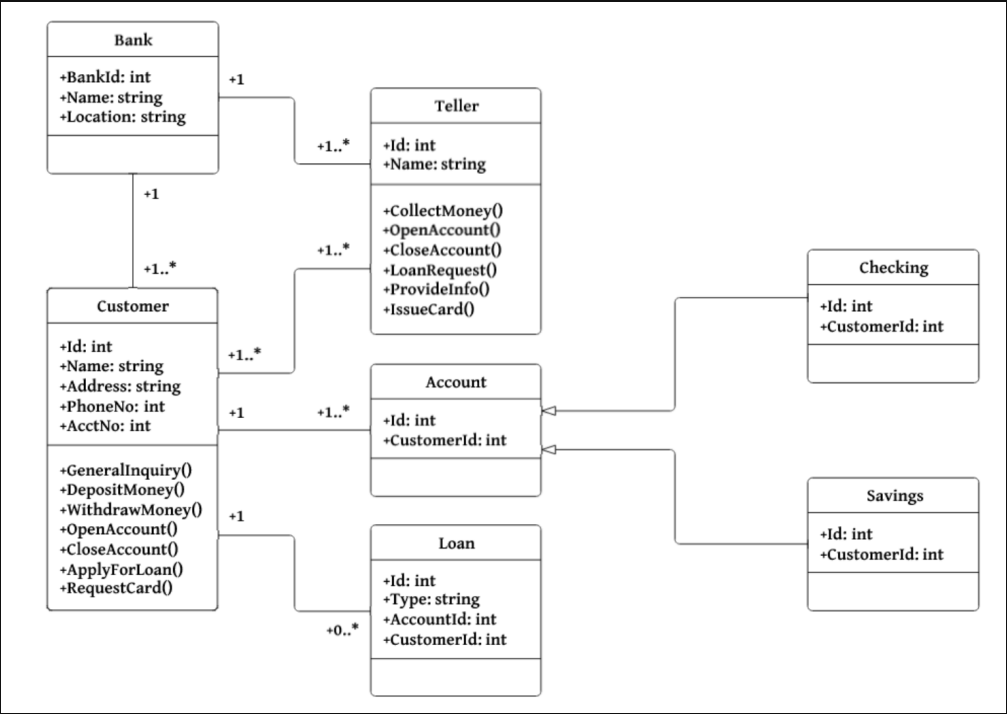
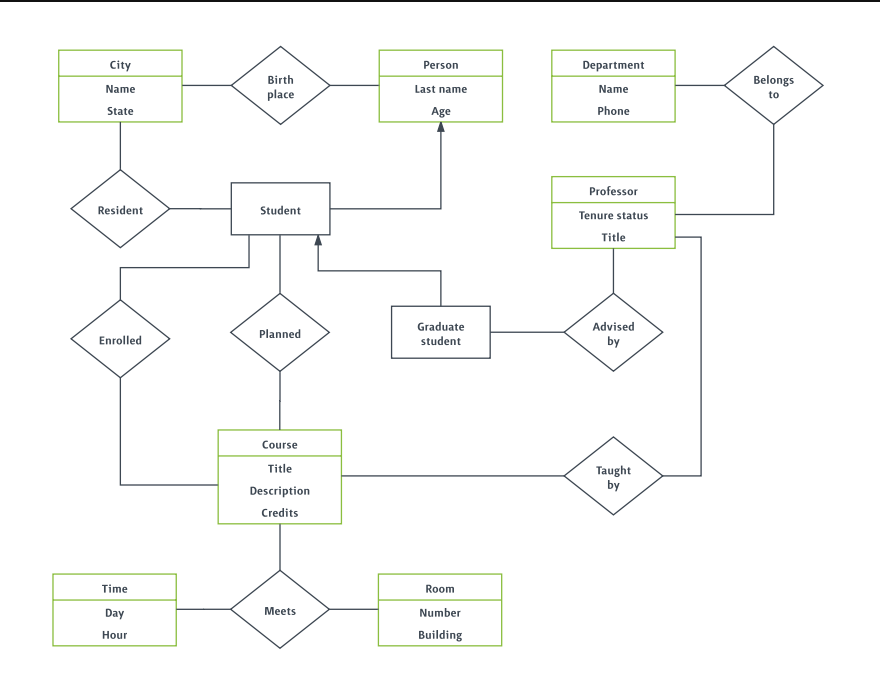


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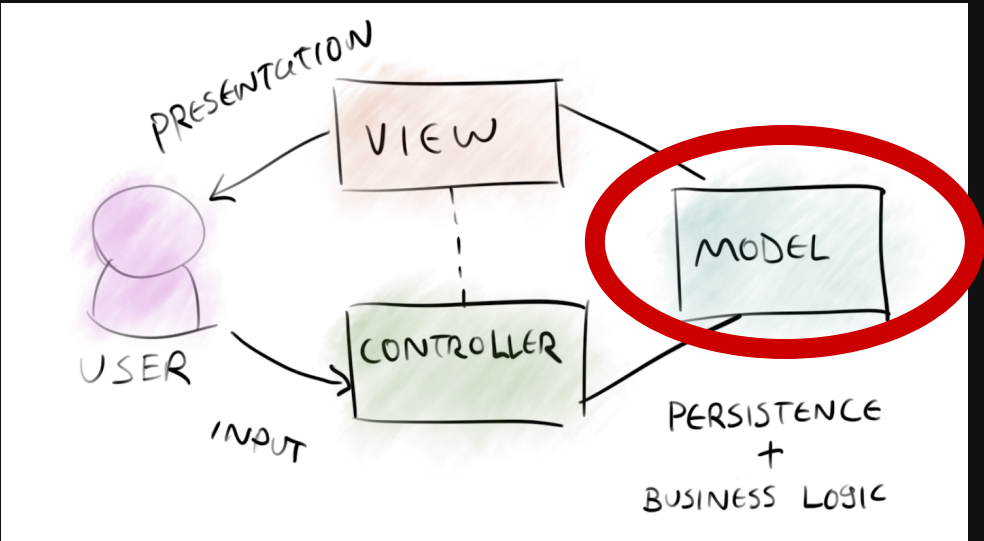
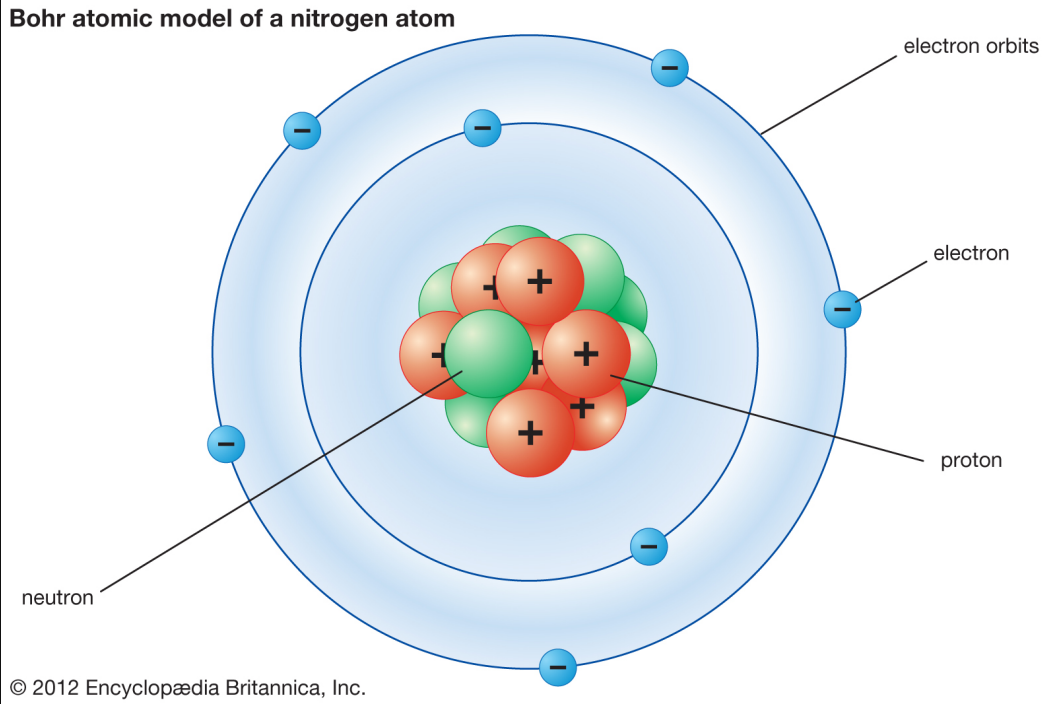
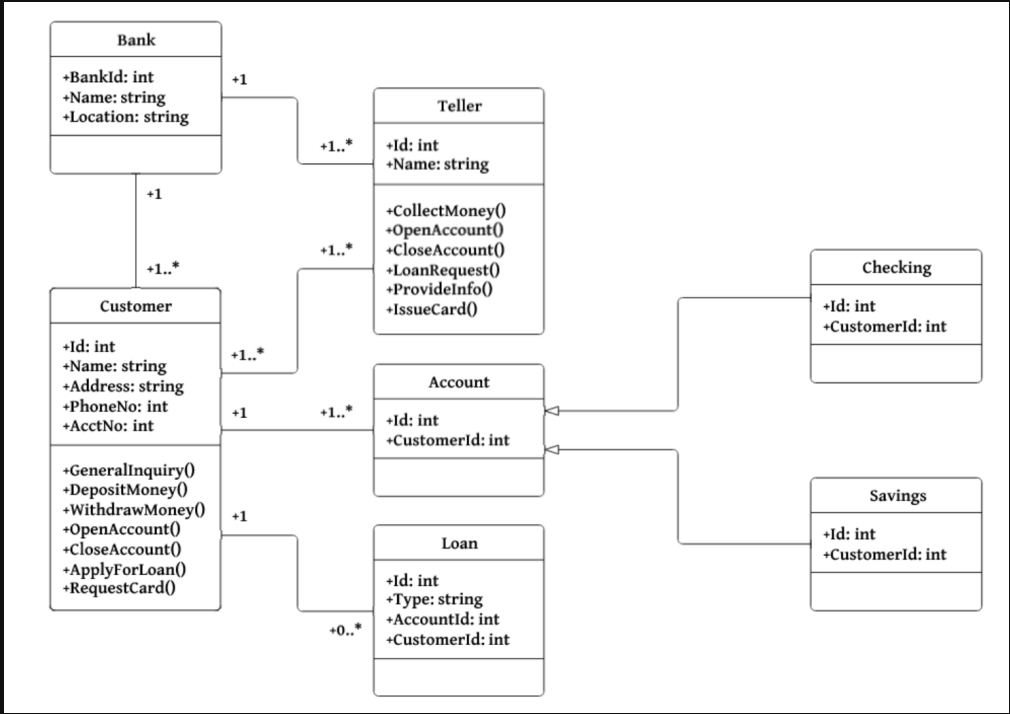
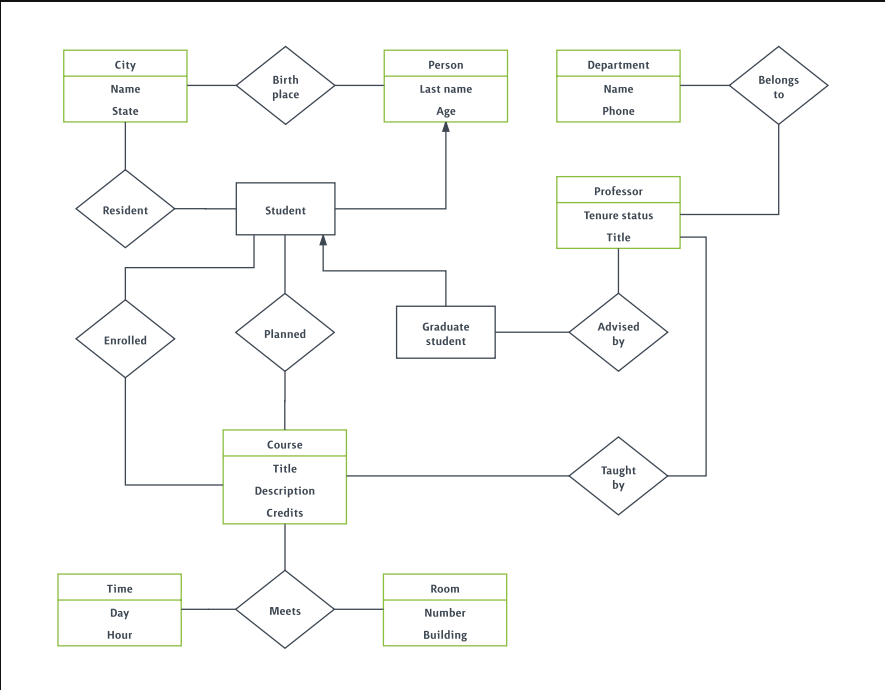
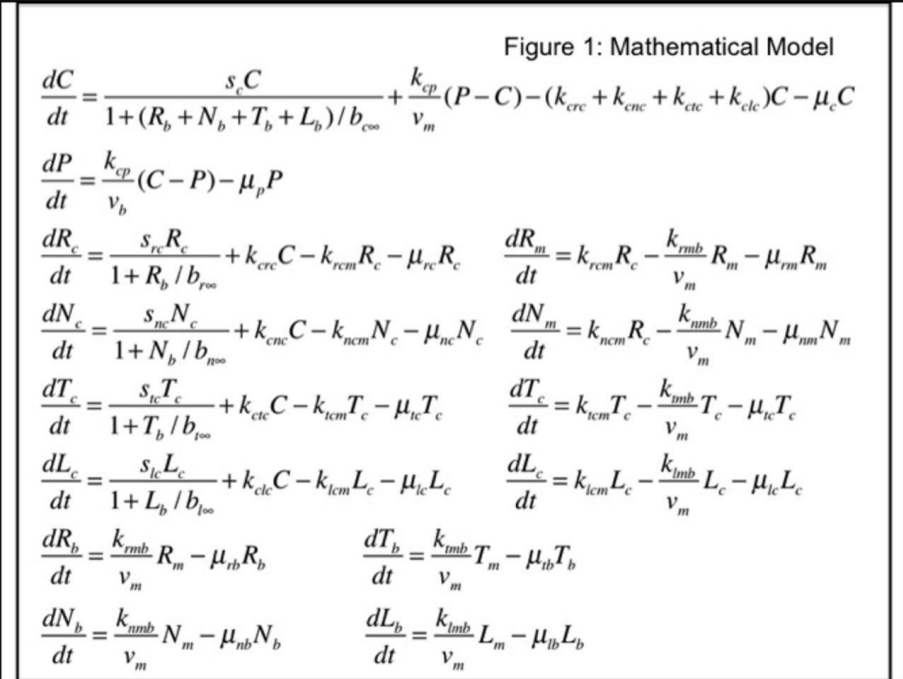
Figure 1: Mathematical Model

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = \frac{s_c C}{1 + (R_b + N_b + T_b + L_b) / b_{cso}} + \frac{k_{cp}}{v_m} (P - C) - (k_{crc} + k_{cnc} + k_{cte} + k_{cle}) C - \mu_c C$$
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{k_{cp}}{v_b} (C - P) - \mu_p P$$
$$\frac{dR_c}{dt} = \frac{s_{rc} R_c}{1 + R_b / b_{rso}} + k_{crc} C - k_{rcm} R_c - \mu_{rc} R_c$$
$$\frac{dR_m}{dt} = k_{rcm} R_c - \frac{k_{rmb}}{v_m} R_m - \mu_{rm} R_m$$
$$\frac{dN_c}{dt} = \frac{s_{nc} N_c}{1 + N_b / b_{nso}} + k_{cnc} C - k_{ncm} N_c - \mu_{nc} N_c$$
$$\frac{dN_m}{dt} = k_{ncm} R_c - \frac{k_{nmb}}{v_m} N_m - \mu_{nm} N_m$$
$$\frac{dT_c}{dt} = \frac{s_{tc} T_c}{1 + T_b / b_{tso}} + k_{ctc} C - k_{tcm} T_c - \mu_{tc} T_c$$
$$\frac{dT_m}{dt} = k_{tcm} T_c - \frac{k_{tmb}}{v_m} T_m - \mu_{tm} T_m$$
$$\frac{dL_c}{dt} = \frac{s_{lc} L_c}{1 + L_b / b_{lso}} + k_{clc} C - k_{lcm} L_c - \mu_{lc} L_c$$
$$\frac{dL_m}{dt} = k_{lcm} L_c - \frac{k_{lmb}}{v_m} L_m - \mu_{lm} L_m$$
$$\frac{dR_b}{dt} = \frac{k_{rmb}}{v_m} R_m - \mu_{rb} R_b$$
$$\frac{dT_b}{dt} = \frac{k_{tmb}}{v_m} T_m - \mu_{tb} T_b$$
$$\frac{dN_b}{dt} = \frac{k_{nmb}}{v_m} N_m - \mu_{nb} N_b$$
$$\frac{dL_b}{dt} = \frac{k_{lmb}}{v_m} L_m - \mu_{lb} L_b$$





# What's a model?



# Conceptual Modelling

- A model is an attempt to represent a more complex system
- A conceptual model captures a system in a conceptual way
  - High level abstraction
  - Tends to be diagrammatic or visual

# Conceptual models software engineers care about

- Data models
- Mathematical models
- Domain models
- Data flow models
- State transition models (today)

# How models are used

- To predict future states of affairs.
- Understand the current state of affairs.
- Determine the past state of affairs.
- **To convey the fundamental principles and basic functionality of systems (communication)**



# Communicating models

- Four fundamental objectives of communicating with a conceptual model:
  1. Enhance an individual's understanding of the representative system
  2. Facilitate efficient conveyance of system details between stakeholders
  3. Provide a point of reference for system designers to extract system specifications
  4. Document the system for future reference and provide a means for collaboration

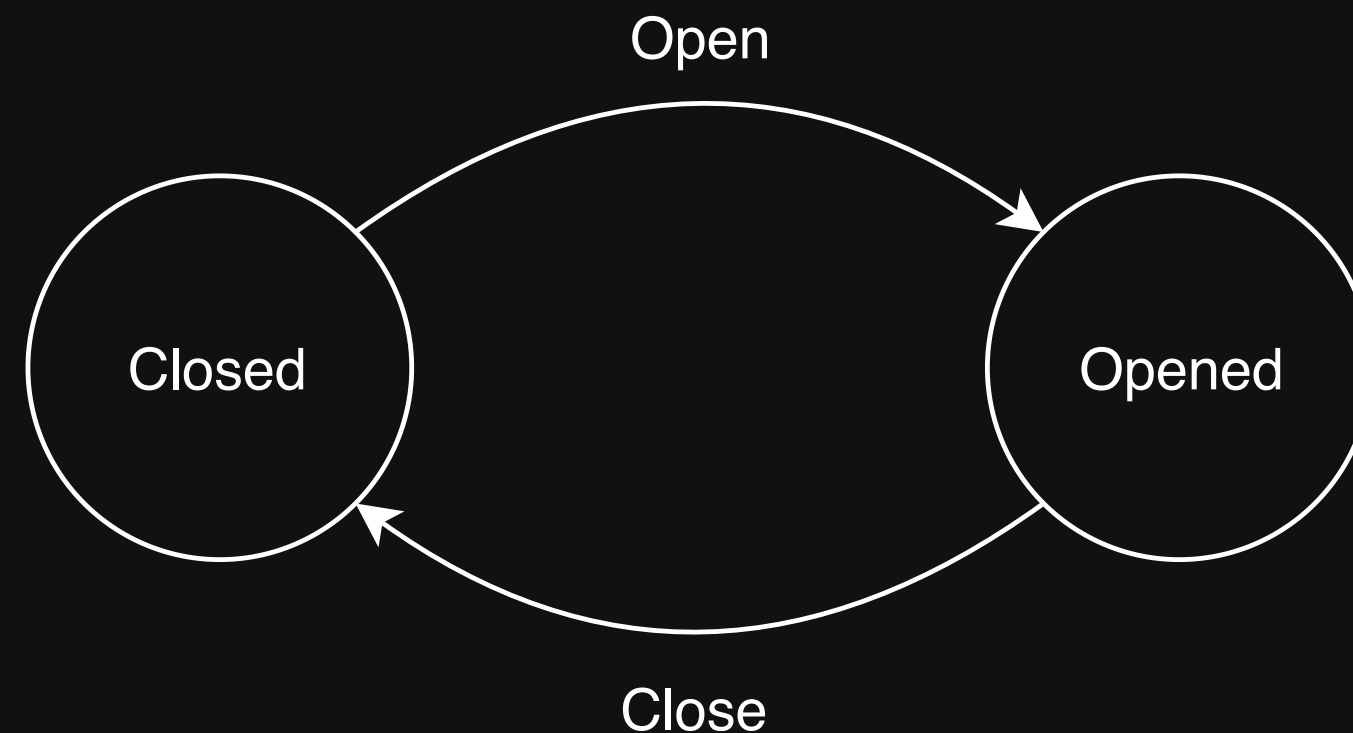
# Conceptual Models

- Structural – Emphasise the static structure of the system
  - UML class diagrams (object oriented programming)
  - ER diagrams (database design)
  - ... many others
- Behavioural - Emphasise the dynamic behaviour
  - State diagrams (state machines)
  - Use case diagram (user flows)
  - ... some others

We will discuss some of these, and explore **state diagrams** in detail.

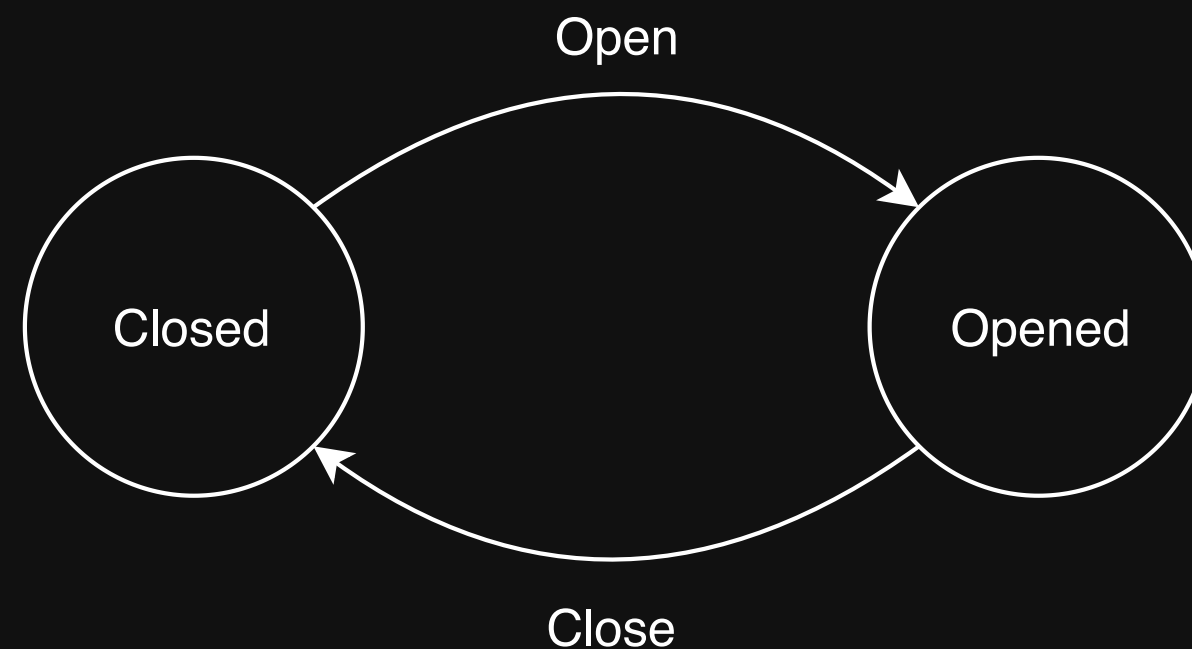
# State Diagrams

- State machines made up of a finite number of states.
- The machine can be *transitioned* from one state to another through an action
- Simple example: a door



# State diagrams

- A diagrammatic representation of a state.
- Some variation in notation.
- Typically: states are circles, transitions are labelled arrows connecting them

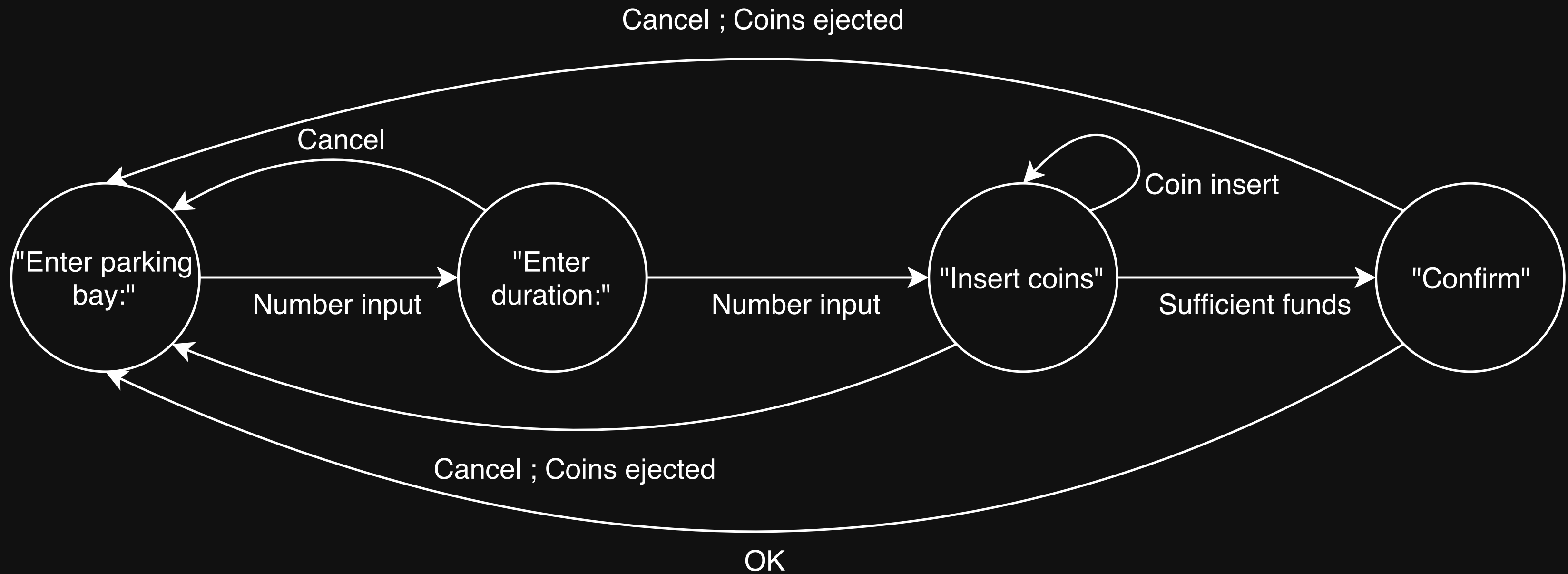




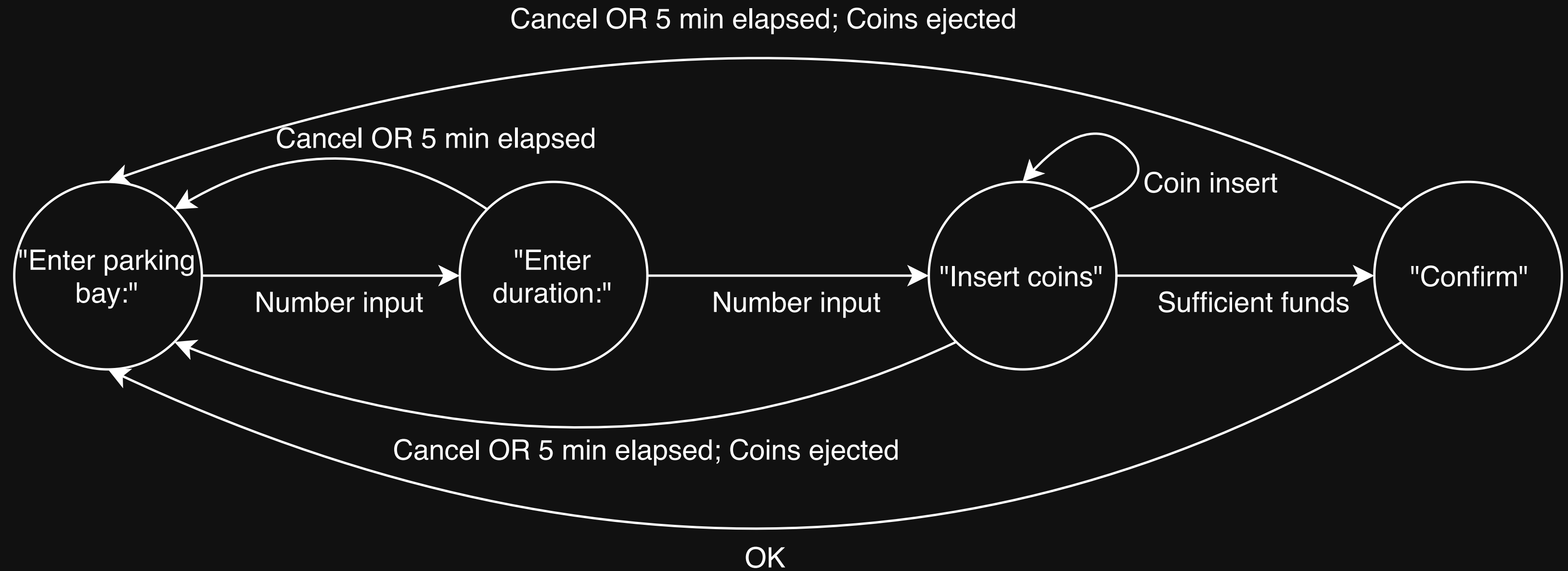
# State machines

- Useful for modelling systems that have clearly defined states. For example:
  - UIs with different screens
  - Network protocols
  - Conversational interfaces

# Parking meter



# Parking meter



# Opal Card

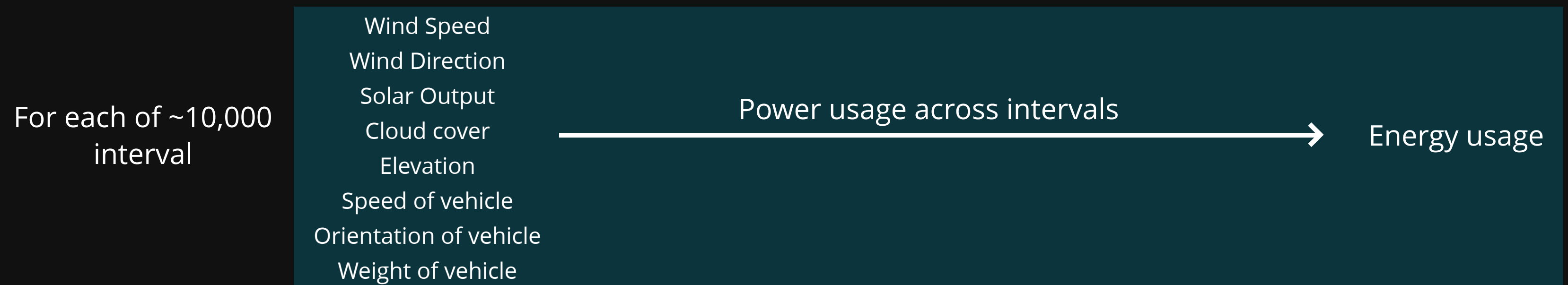
- Can we model the opal card system as a state machine?



# For fun: A complex conceptual model

- In 2015 a UNSW student wrote a conceptual model "Gallium" based off of **previous research** to represent the energy usage of a solar car as it **drove from Darwin to Adelaide**
- The model was written in python and modeled the physical system of the vehicle and it's energy consumption over a fixed distance in response to a dynamic environmental and physical characteristics

The model calculated the energy usage across a number of fixed-distance intervals (e.g. a 200 metre stretch of road) over a 3000km journey across Australia.



# Feedback

