

1. Listing all alternatives and their design principle attributes:

Alternative A

Small modules – good, because each module has at most three components, and most have 1

Information hiding – good, everything shows what is needed

Least privilege – good, everything uses only what is needed

Coupling – good, they only communicate the necessary

Cohesion – good, all of the components competently relate to themselves

Simplicity – good, few modules, simple roles

Design with reuse – bad, because it doesn't reuse anything from anywhere

Design for reuse – bad, there is little to reuse; the architecture is relevant only to itself

Beauty – good, because it is highly simple and competently shows the composition of the EggTimer, and meets all specifications

Alternative B

Small modules – good, not a lot of components within them

Information hiding - good

Least privilege - good

Coupling – good

Cohesion – good

Simplicity – good, contains logical inheritance, few modules, and encourages use of already established and understood components

Design with reuse – good, uses an existent and reliable library class

Design for reuse – bad, because new components can still not be reused, despite using established components

Beauty – good, because it is still simple, designed with reuse and logical inheritance class, and equally powerful to the Alternative A

Alternative C

Small modules – good

Information hiding – good, considering that observers and seconds are hidden from outside

Least privilege – good, other modules only receive what is need

Coupling - good, still only a few amounts of associations and calls

Cohesion – bad, EggTimer inherits from two classes that have very little to do with each other

Simplicity – bad, over exaggerates simple tasks

Design with reuse – good, because it uses established classes and patterns

Design for reuse – good, using established classes will allow for parts to be used interchangeably; also, using the patterns will allow for future implementation

Beauty – bad, not very simple, despite good reuse, over-explaining can kill a simple architecture. It does seem to be more powerful (with option to add observers and displays) and suitable to later versions, but does not justify

2. The distinguishing design principles were simplicity, cohesion, design with/for reuse, and beauty. These principles varied the most among the three alternative designs.

3. Descriptions of alternatives:

Alternative A

It is very simple, but has little reuse and does not take advantage of existing classes.

Alternative B

This alternative is also very simple and understandable, is somewhat reusable, and contains good cohesion. It also utilizes existing classes.

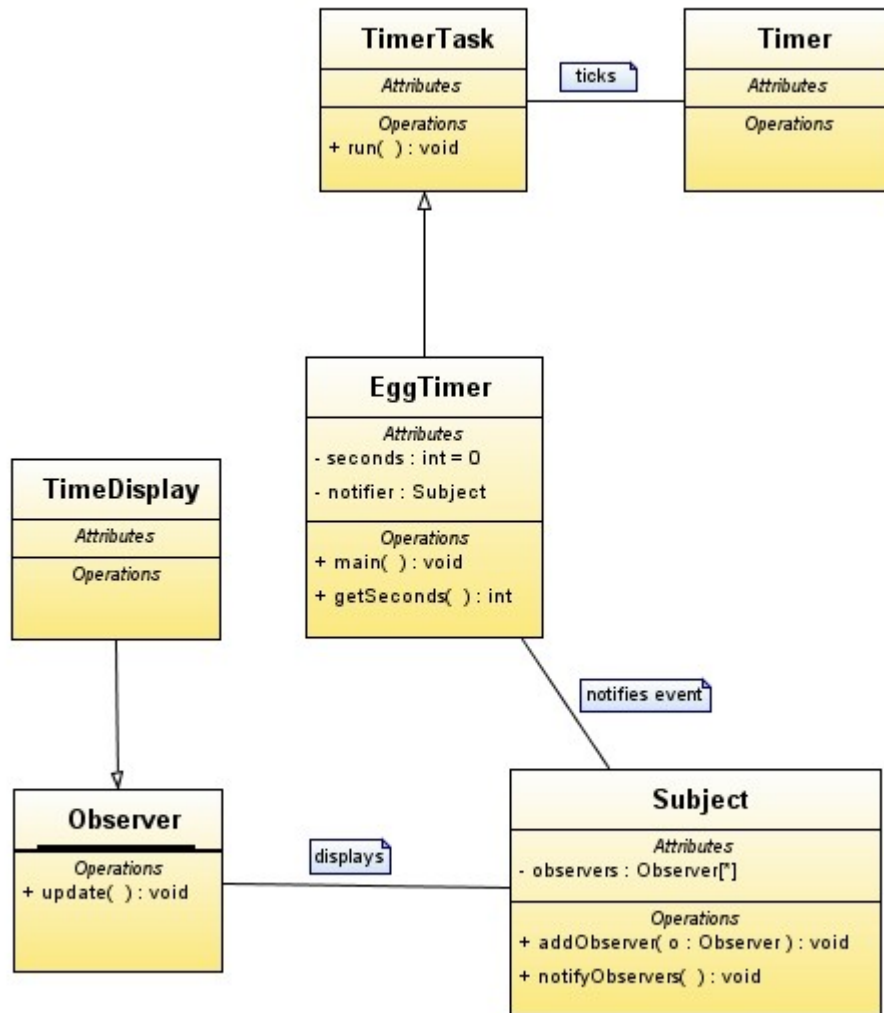
Alternative C

This alternative is more powerful and reusable, but contains very bad cohesion and simplicity.

4. The perceived best alternative would be B. Alternative B is very simple and cohesive, as well as reusable. However, one will need more details for later implementation;

5. The hierarchy relationship between "Subject" and "EggTimer" gives the latter a new responsibility: to notify all observers of events that occurred. This reduces the cohesion of "EggTimer", since it has more than one responsibility (it is at the same time a "TimeTask" and a "Subject"). A way to increase the cohesion of the classes would be to model "Subject" as a component of "EggTimer". In this design approach, we create a notifier object in "EggTimer" that is responsible for notifications, which keeps "EggTimer" with a high cohesion, with a equally powerful design.

New Design



Assessment

1. Compared to our last meeting, our team performed much better. This was due to much more cooperative discussion, as well as more performance within less time (and less Netbeans).
2. Our team did indeed achieve the learning objectives; this activity forced us to discuss the design principles in detail, including if inheritance was coupling, the relationship between coupling and cohesion, the level of detail UML could give, and other things.