

Software Engineering

OOP, OOD, OOA (2)

→ Decomposition

Erik Fredericks // frederer@gvsu.edu

Adapted from materials provided by Byron DeVries, Jagadeesh Nandigam



Types of decomposition

Some design problems have no existing solutions

- Developers must decompose to isolate key problems

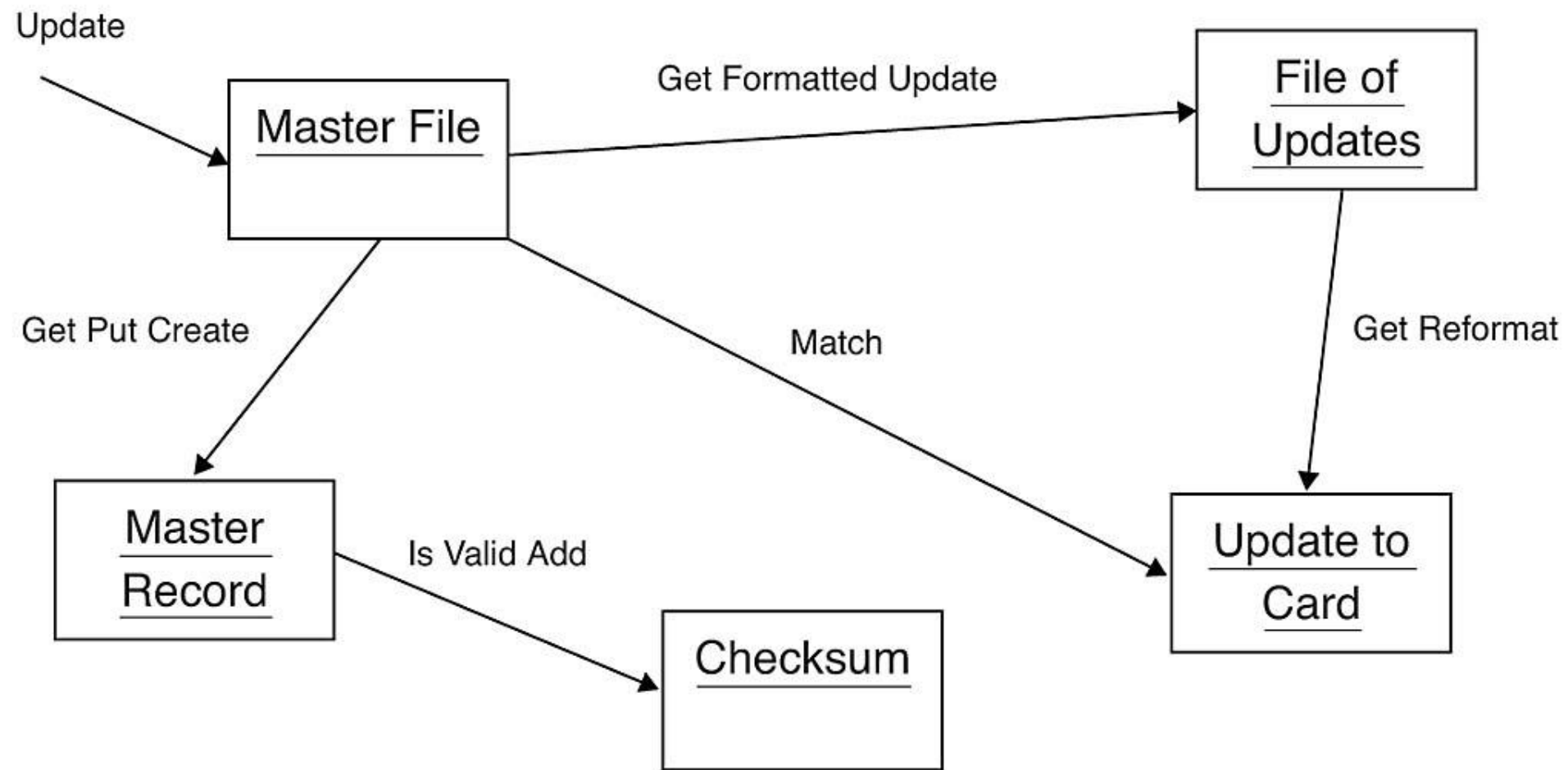
Some popular design methods:

- Functional decomposition
- Feature-oriented decomposition
- Data-oriented decomposition
- Process-oriented decomposition
- Event-oriented decomposition
- **Object-oriented** decomposition

Types of decomposition:

Object-Oriented decomposition:

- Assigns objects to module
- **High-level** design:
 - Identifies the system's object types and explains how objects are related to one another
- **Lower-level** design:
 - Detail the objects' attributes and operations

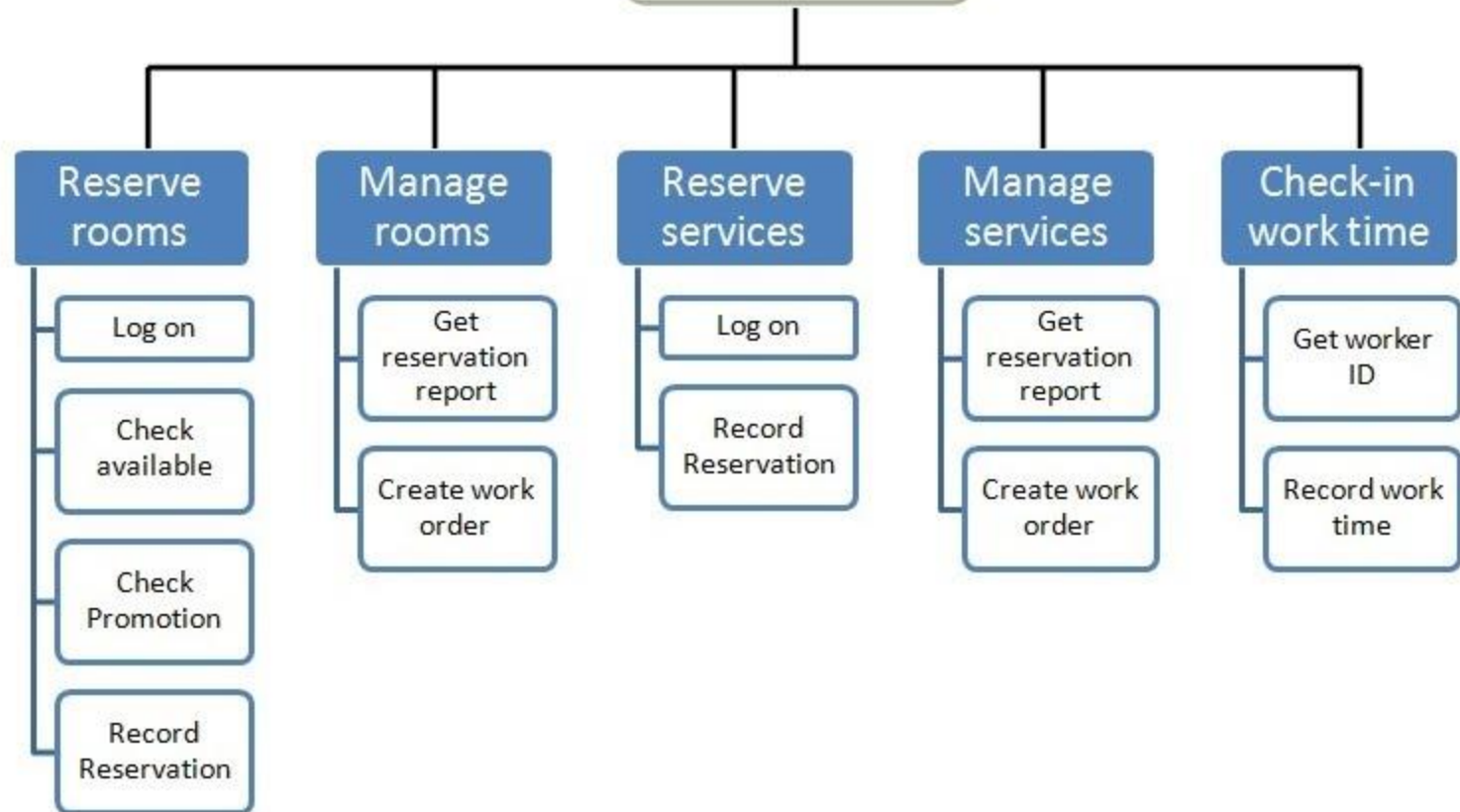


Types of decomposition:

Functional decomposition:

- Partitions functions or requirements into modules
- Begins with the functions that are listed in the requirements specification
- **Lower-level designs** divide these functions into sub-functions, which are then assigned to smaller modules
- Describes which modules (sub-functions) call each other

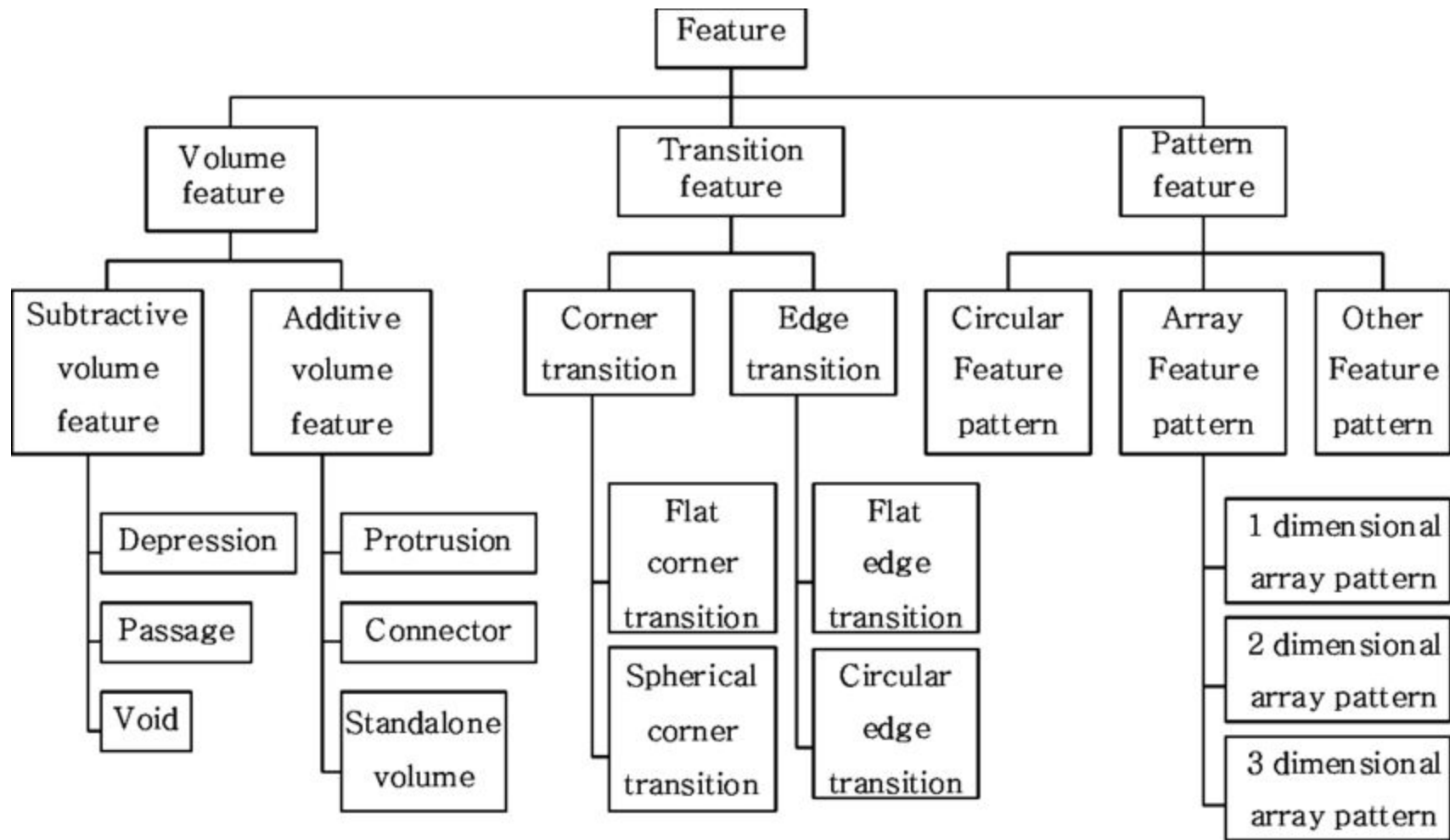
Hotel System



Types of decomposition

Feature-Oriented decomposition:

- Assigns features to modules
- **High-level design:**
 - Describes the system in terms of a service and a collection of features
- **Lower-level design**
 - Describe how each feature augments the service and identifies interactions among features

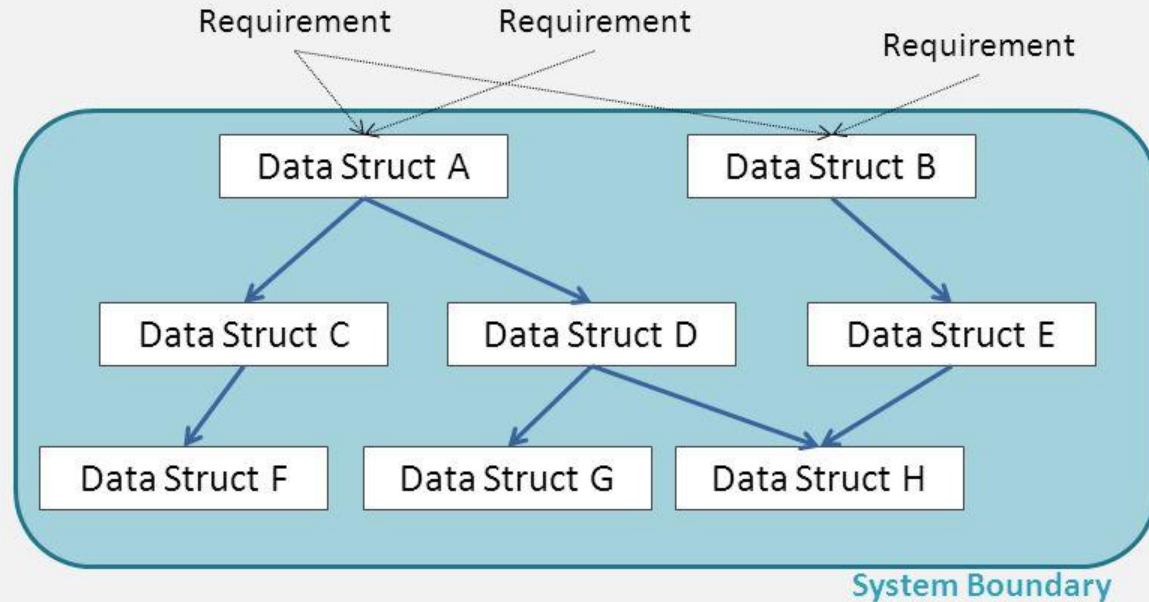


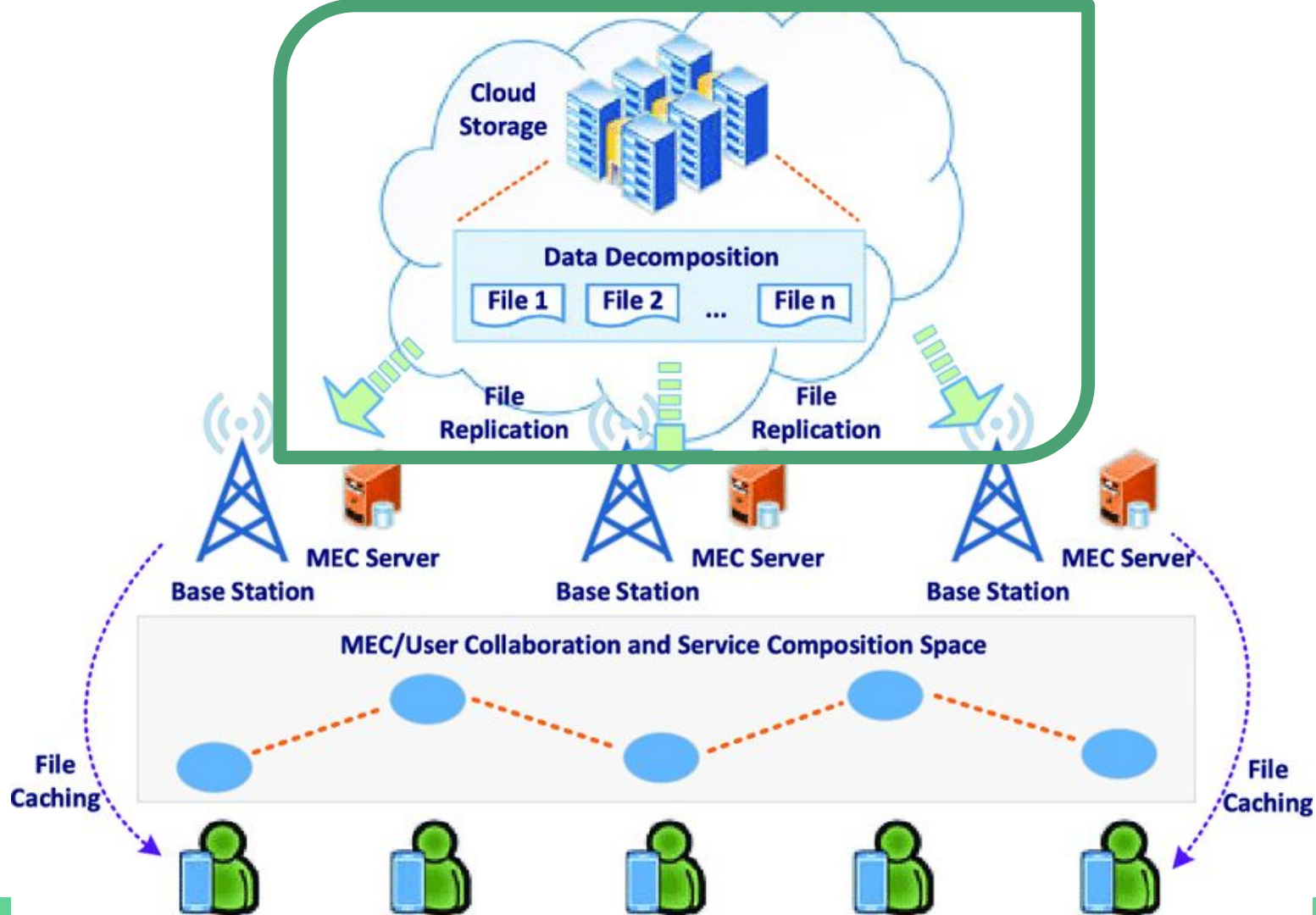
Types of decomposition

Data-Oriented decomposition:

- Focuses on how data will be partitioned into modules
- High-level design
 - Describes conceptual data structures
- Lower-level design
 - Provide detail as to how
 - Data are distributed among modules
 - Distributed data realize the conceptual models

Data-oriented decomposition

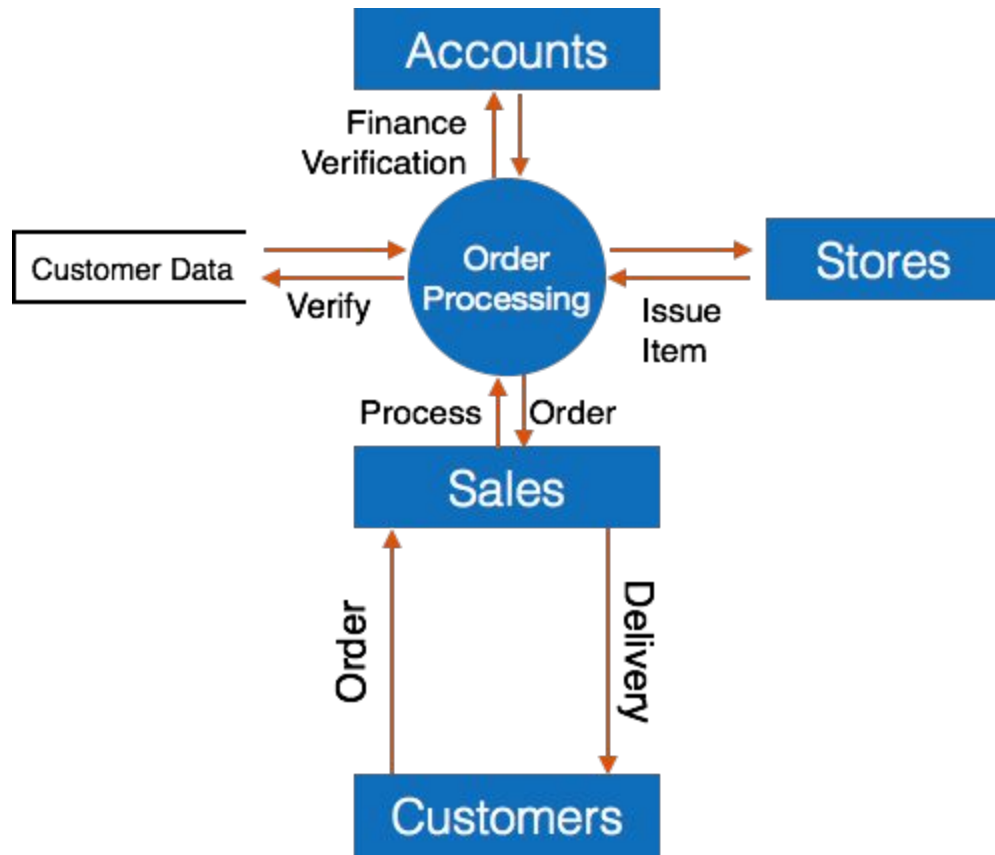




Types of decomposition

Process-oriented decomposition:

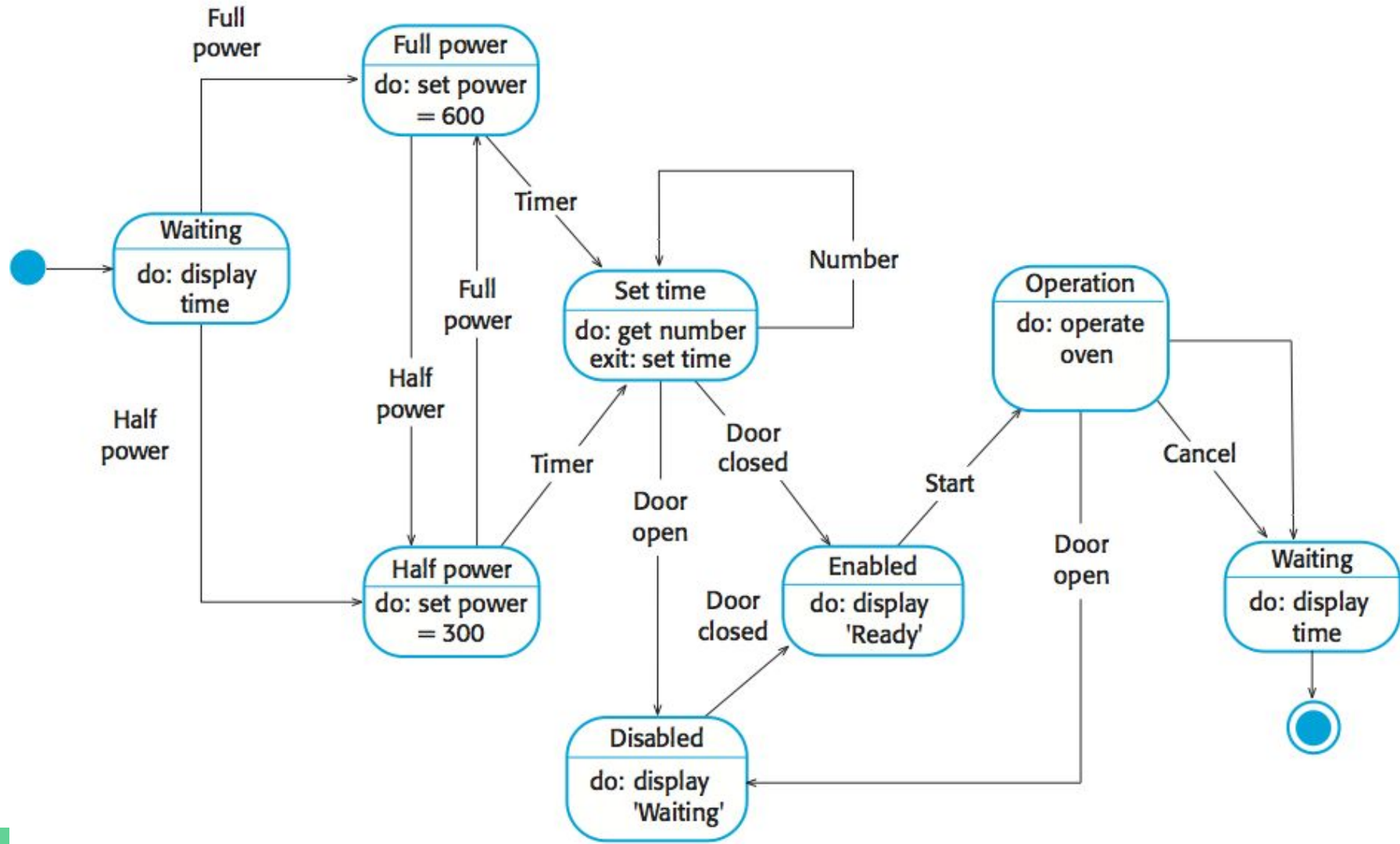
- Partitions the system into concurrent processes
- **High-level** design:
 - identifies the system's main tasks
 - assigns tasks to runtime processes
 - explains how the tasks coordinate with each other
- **Lower-level** designs describe the processes in more detail



Types of decomposition

Event-oriented decomposition:

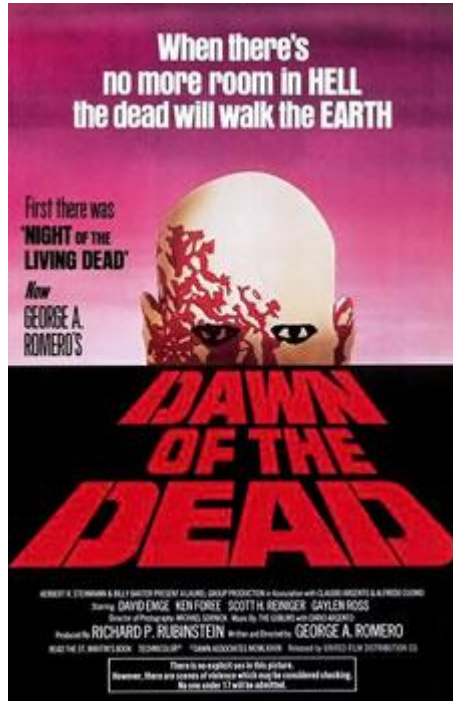
- Focuses on the events that the system must handle and assigns responsibility for events to different modules
- High-level design
 - Catalogues the system's expected input events
- Lower-level design
 - Decomposes the system into states and describe how events trigger state transformations



Building an Expression: What kind of Decomposition?

```
ExpressionInterface expression =  
    new Multiplication(new Literal(-1.0),  
        new Addition(  
            new Subtraction(  
                new Literal(4.0),  
                new Literal(2.0)),  
            new Literal(6.0)));
```

Decomposition example in media



Types of decomposition

Why do we typically use object-oriented decomposition?

Could we use other types of decomposition within an object-oriented system?

How could you apply decomposition to your term project?

If time allows

Get ready for **test-driven development**

In your **project teams**, select **two** functions that are *non-trivial* (meaning they do more than simply printing something out) and:

- 1) Identify the **method signature** (return type, function name, parameters)
- 2) Identify all acceptable **input values** for that function
- 3) Identify all acceptable **output values** for that function