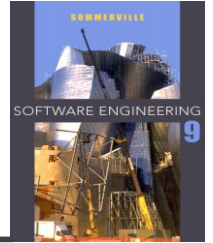


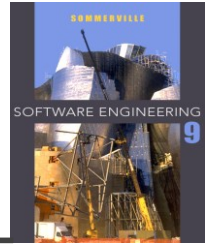
Chapter 7 – Design and Implementation

Topics covered



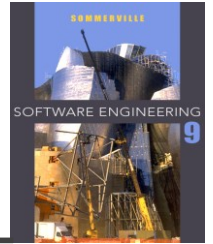
- ✧ Object-oriented design using the UML
- ✧ Design patterns
- ✧ Implementation issues (not covered this semester)
- ✧ Open source development (not covered this semester)

Design and implementation



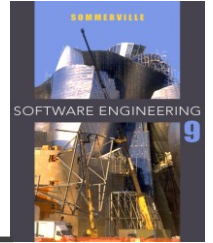
- ✧ Software **design and implementation** is the stage in the software engineering process at which an **executable software system is developed**.
- ✧ Software design and implementation activities are invariably **inter-leaved**.
 - Software design is a creative activity in which you **identify software components and their relationships**, based on a customer's requirements.
 - Implementation is the process of **realizing the design** as a program.

Build or buy



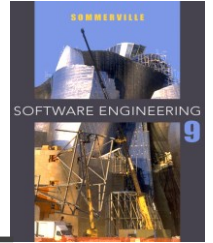
- ✧ In a wide range of domains, it is now possible to **buy off-the-shelf systems (COTS) that can be adapted** and tailored to the users' requirements.
 - For example, if you want to implement a medical records system, you can buy a package that is already used in hospitals. **It can be cheaper and faster** to use this approach rather than developing a system in a conventional programming language.
- ✧ When you develop an application in this way, **the design process** becomes concerned with **how to use the configuration features** of that system to **deliver the system requirements**.

An object-oriented design process



- ✧ Structured object-oriented design processes involve **developing a number of different system models**.
- ✧ They require **a lot of effort** for development and maintenance of these models and, for small systems, this may not be cost-effective.
- ✧ However, for large systems developed by different groups design models are an **important communication mechanism**.

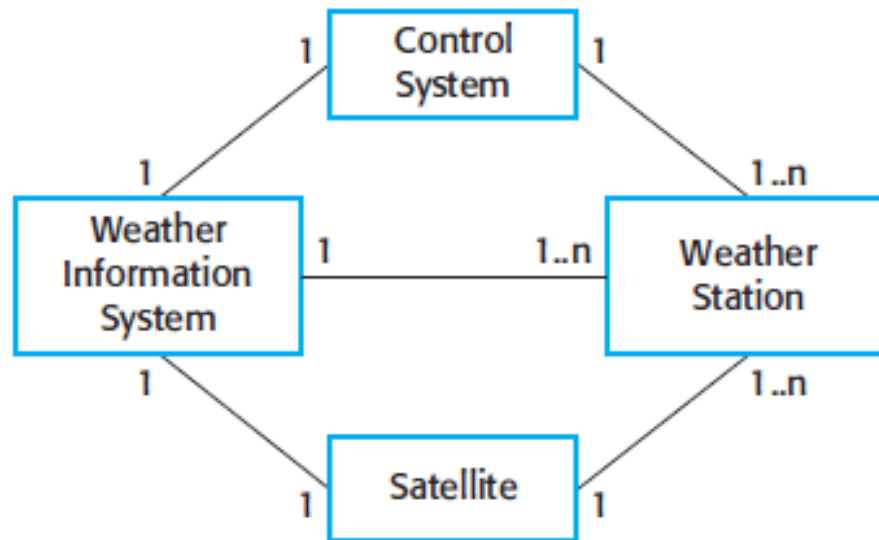
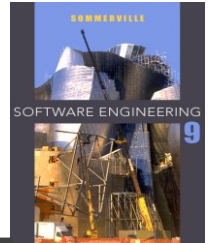
Process stages



- ✧ Common activities in these processes include:
 - Define the **context** and **modes of use** of the system;
 - Design the system architecture;
 - Identify the **principal system object classes**;
 - Develop design models;
 - Specify object interfaces.

- ✧ Process illustrated here using a design for a wilderness weather station.

System context for the weather station

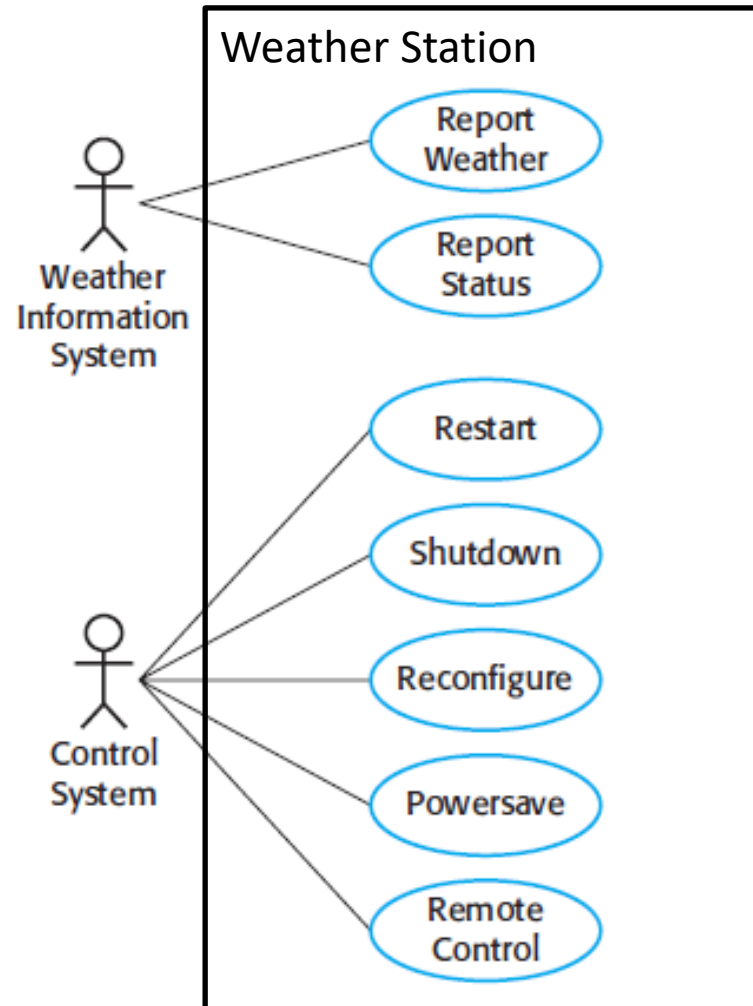
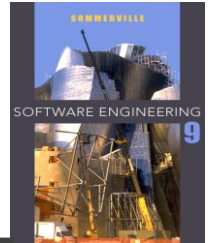


Context and interaction models

- ✧ A system context model is a **structural model** that demonstrates the **other systems** in the environment of the system being developed.

- ✧ An interaction model is a **dynamic model** that shows how the system interacts with its environment as it is used.
 - Users interactions
 - Systems interactions
 - eg., sequence and use case diagrams

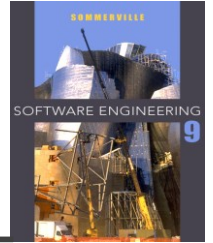
Weather station use cases



Use case description—Report weather

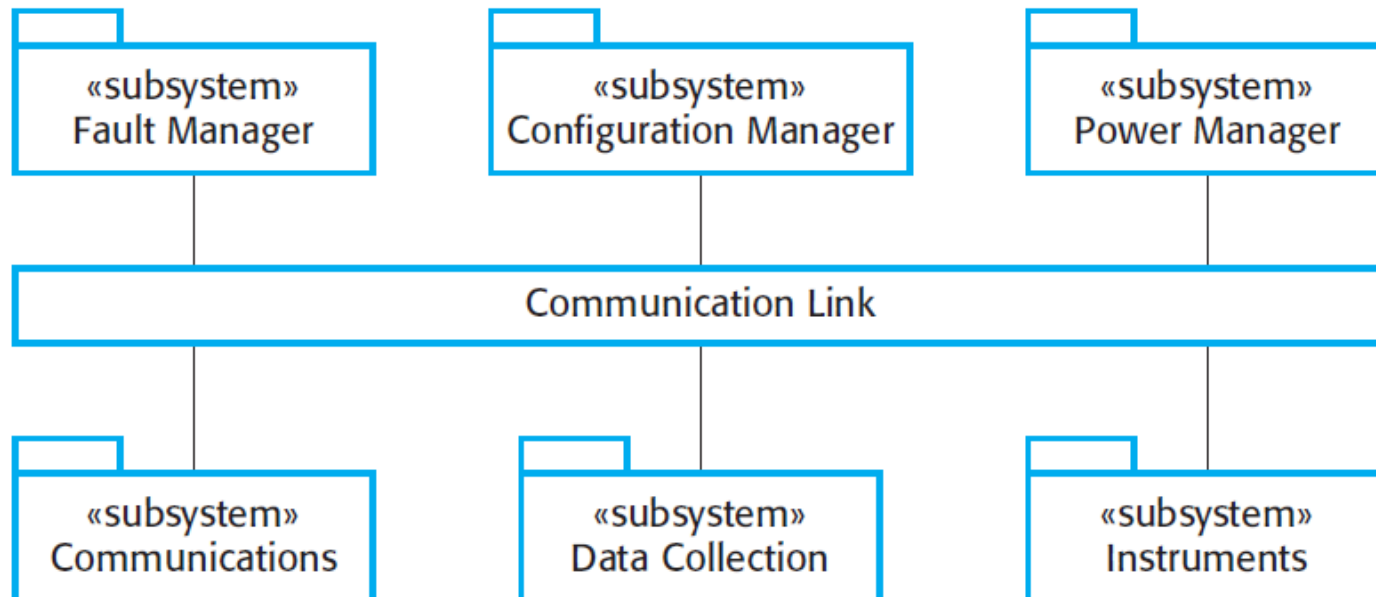
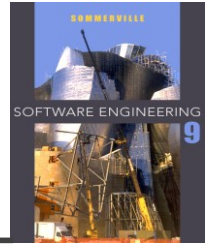
System	Weather station
Use case	Report weather
Actors	Weather information system, Weather station
Description	The weather station sends a summary of the weather data that has been collected from the instruments in the collection period to the weather information system. The data sent are the maximum, minimum, and average ground and air temperatures; the maximum, minimum, and average air pressures; the maximum, minimum, and average wind speeds; the total rainfall; and the wind direction as sampled at five-minute intervals.
Stimulus	The weather information system establishes a satellite communication link with the weather station and requests transmission of the data.
Response	The summarized data is sent to the weather information system.
Comments	Weather stations are usually asked to report once per hour but this frequency may differ from one station to another and may be modified in the future.

Architectural design

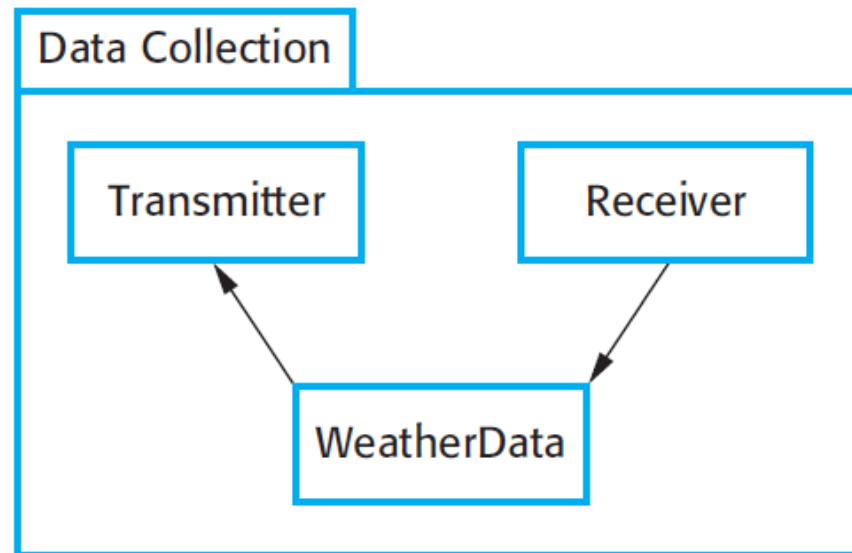
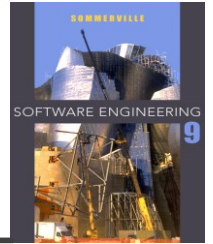


- ✧ Once interactions between the system and its environment have been understood, you use this information for designing the system architecture.
- ✧ You identify the **major components** that make up the system and **their interactions**, and then **may organize the components using an architectural pattern** such as a layered or client-server model.
- ✧ The weather station is composed of independent subsystems that communicate by **broadcasting messages on a common infrastructure**.

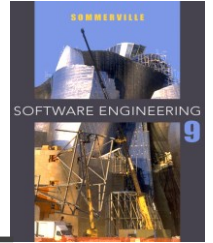
High-level architecture of the weather station



Architecture of data collection system



Object class identification

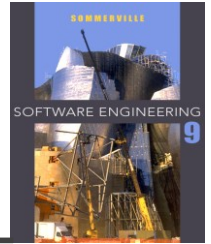


- ✧ Identifying **object classes** is often a **difficult** part of object oriented design.
- ✧ There is no 'magic formula' for object identification. It relies on the **skill, experience and domain knowledge** of system designers.
- ✧ Object identification is an **iterative process**. You are unlikely to get it right first time.

Approaches to identification

- ✧ Use a **grammatical approach** based on a natural language description of the system.
- ✧ Base the **identification on tangible** things in the application domain.
- ✧ Use a scenario-based analysis. The **objects, attributes and methods in each scenario** are identified.

Weather station description



A **weather station** is a package of software controlled instruments which collects data, performs some data processing and transmits this data for further processing. The instruments include air and ground thermometers, an anemometer, a wind vane, a barometer and a rain gauge. Data is collected periodically.

When a command is issued to transmit the weather data, the weather station processes and summarises the collected data. The summarised data is transmitted to the mapping computer when a request is received.

Weather station object classes

- ✧ Object class identification in the weather station system may be based on the tangible hardware and data in the system:
 - Ground thermometer, Anemometer, Barometer
 - **Application domain objects** that are 'hardware' objects related to the instruments in the system.
 - Weather station
 - The basic interface of the weather station to its environment. It therefore reflects the **interactions identified in the use-case model**.
 - Weather data
 - Encapsulates the **summarized data** from the instruments.

Weather station object classes

WeatherStation

identifier

reportWeather ()
reportStatus ()
powerSave (instruments)
remoteControl (commands)
reconfigure (commands)
restart (instruments)
shutdown (instruments)

WeatherData

airTemperatures
groundTemperatures
windSpeeds
windDirections
pressures
rainfall

collect ()
summarize ()

Ground Thermometer

gt_Identifier
temperature

get ()
test ()

Anemometer

an_Identifier
windSpeed
windDirection

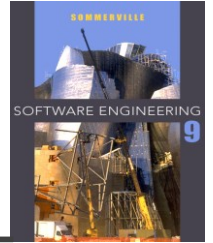
get ()
test ()

Barometer

bar_Identifier
pressure
height

get ()
test ()

Design models

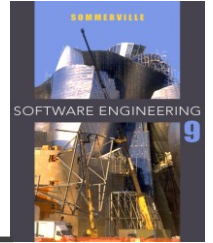


- ✧ Design models show the **objects and object classes** and **relationships** between these entities.
- ✧ Static models describe the **static structure** of the system in terms of object classes and relationships.
- ✧ Dynamic models describe the **dynamic interactions** between objects.

Examples of design models

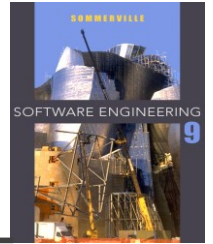
- ✧ **Subsystem models** that show logical groupings of objects into coherent subsystems. (Static)
- ✧ **Sequence models** that show the sequence of object interactions. (Dynamic)
- ✧ **State machine models** that show how individual objects change their state in response to events. (Dynamic)
- ✧ Other models include use-case models, aggregation models, generalisation models, etc.

Subsystem models



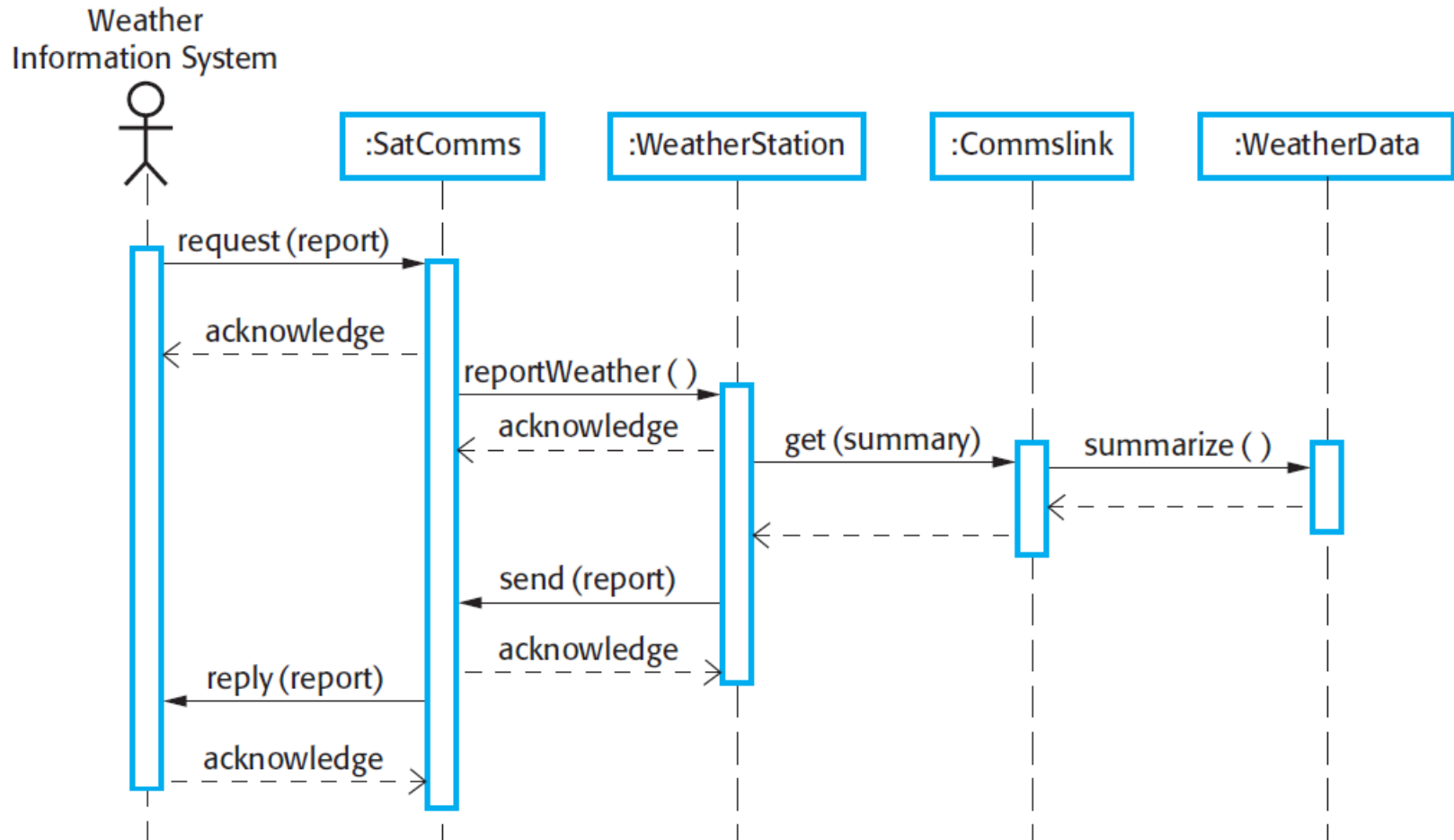
- ✧ Shows how the design is organised into **logically related groups of objects**.
- ✧ In the UML, these are **shown using packages** - an encapsulation construct. This is a logical model. The actual organisation of objects in the system may be different.

Sequence models



- ✧ Sequence models show the sequence of object interactions that take place
 - Objects are arranged horizontally across the top;
 - Time is represented vertically so models are read top to bottom;
 - Interactions are represented by labelled arrows, Different styles of arrow represent different types of interaction;
 - A thin rectangle in an object lifeline represents the time when the object is the controlling object in the system.

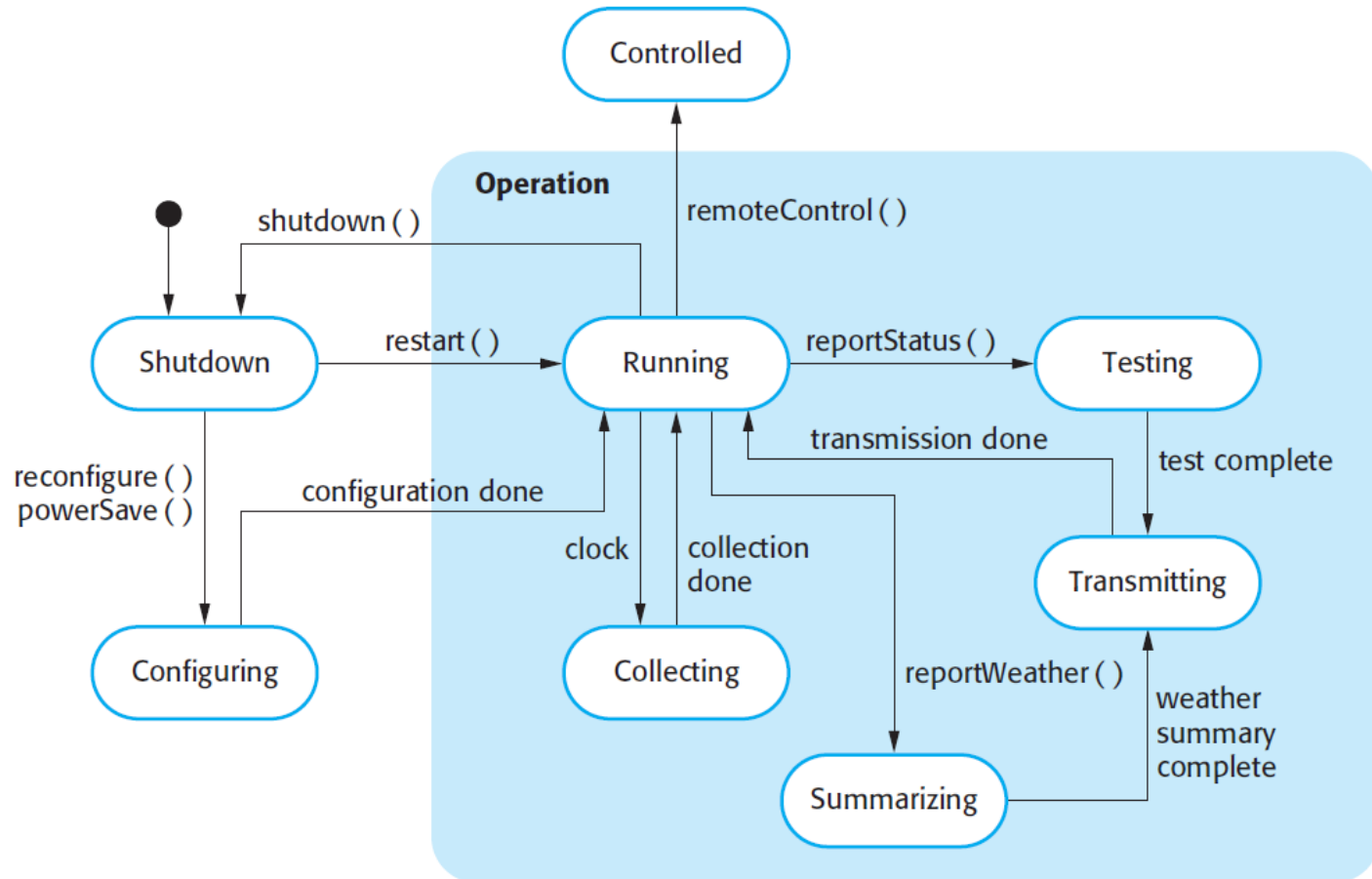
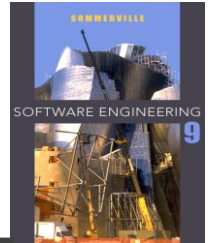
Sequence diagram describing data collection



State diagrams

- ✧ State diagrams are used to show **how objects respond** to different **service requests** and the state transitions triggered by these requests.
- ✧ State diagrams are useful **high-level models of a system** or an **object's run-time behavior**.
- ✧ You don't usually need a state diagram for all of the objects in the system. Many of the objects in a system are relatively simple and a state model adds unnecessary detail to the design.

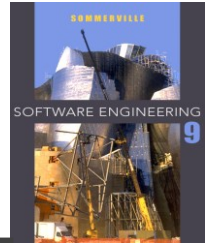
Weather station state diagram



Interface specification

- ✧ Object interfaces **have to be specified** so that the objects and other components can be **designed in parallel**.
- ✧ Designers should avoid designing the interface **implementation and data representation**.
- ✧ **Objects may have several interfaces** which are viewpoints on the methods provided.
- ✧ The UML uses **class diagrams** for interface specification.

Weather station interfaces



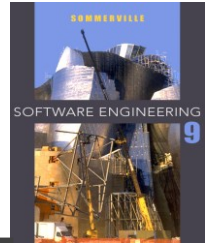
«interface» Reporting

weatherReport (WS-Ident): Wreport
statusReport (WS-Ident): Sreport

«interface» Remote Control

startInstrument (instrument): iStatus
stopInstrument (instrument): iStatus
collectData (instrument): iStatus
provideData (instrument): string

Key points



- ✧ Software design and implementation are inter-leaved activities. The level of detail in the design depends on the type of system and whether you are using a plan-driven or agile approach.
- ✧ The process of object-oriented design includes activities to design the system architecture, identify objects in the system, describe the design using different object models and document the component interfaces.
- ✧ A range of different models may be produced during an object-oriented design process. These include static models (class models, generalization models, association models) and dynamic models (sequence models, state machine models).
- ✧ Component interfaces must be defined precisely so that other objects can use them. A UML interface stereotype may be used to define interfaces.

Design patterns

- ✧ A design pattern is a way of **reusing abstract knowledge** about a problem and its solution.
- ✧ A pattern is a description of **the problem and the essence of its solution**.
- ✧ It should be **sufficiently abstract** to be reused in different settings.
- ✧ Pattern descriptions usually make use of object-oriented characteristics such as inheritance and polymorphism.

Pattern elements

✧ Name

- A meaningful pattern identifier.

✧ Problem description.

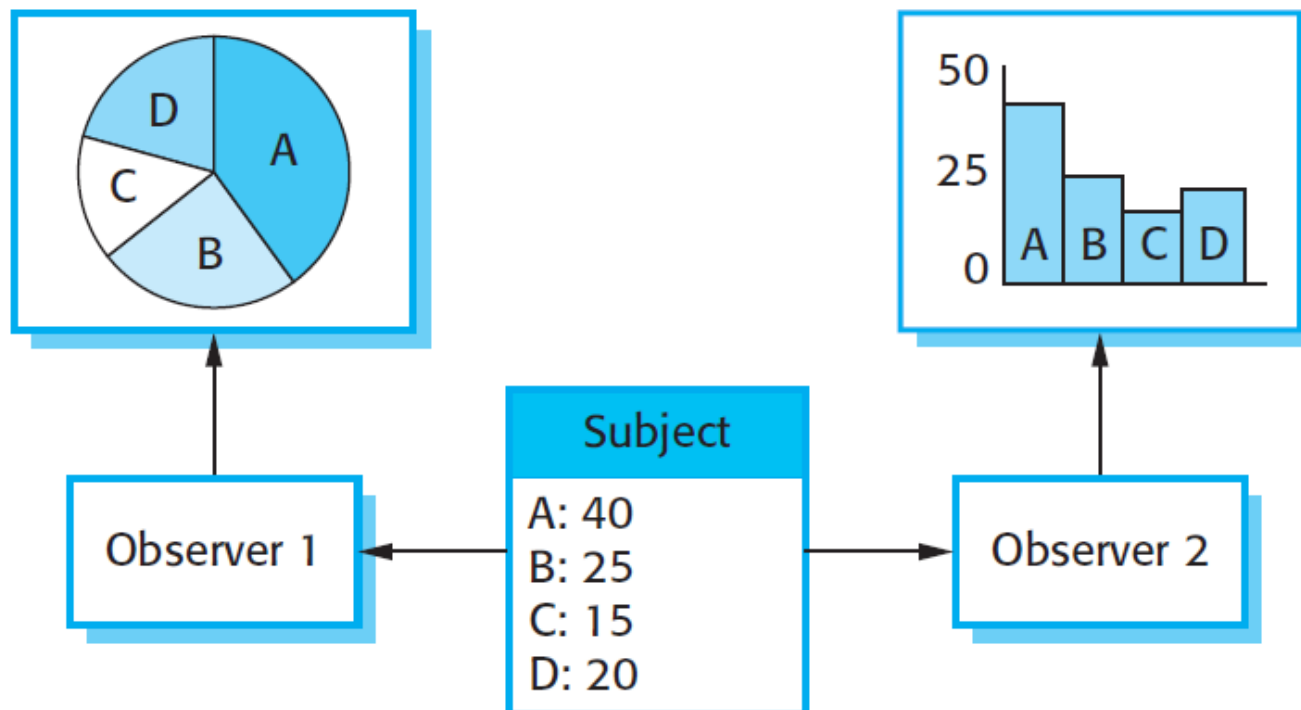
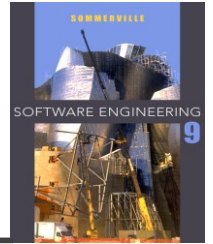
✧ Solution description.

- Not a concrete design but a template for a design solution that can be instantiated in different ways.

✧ Consequences

- The results and trade-offs of applying the pattern.

Multiple displays using the Observer pattern



The Observer pattern

✧ Name

- Observer.

✧ Description

- Separates the display of object state from the object itself.

✧ Problem description

- Used when multiple displays of state are needed.

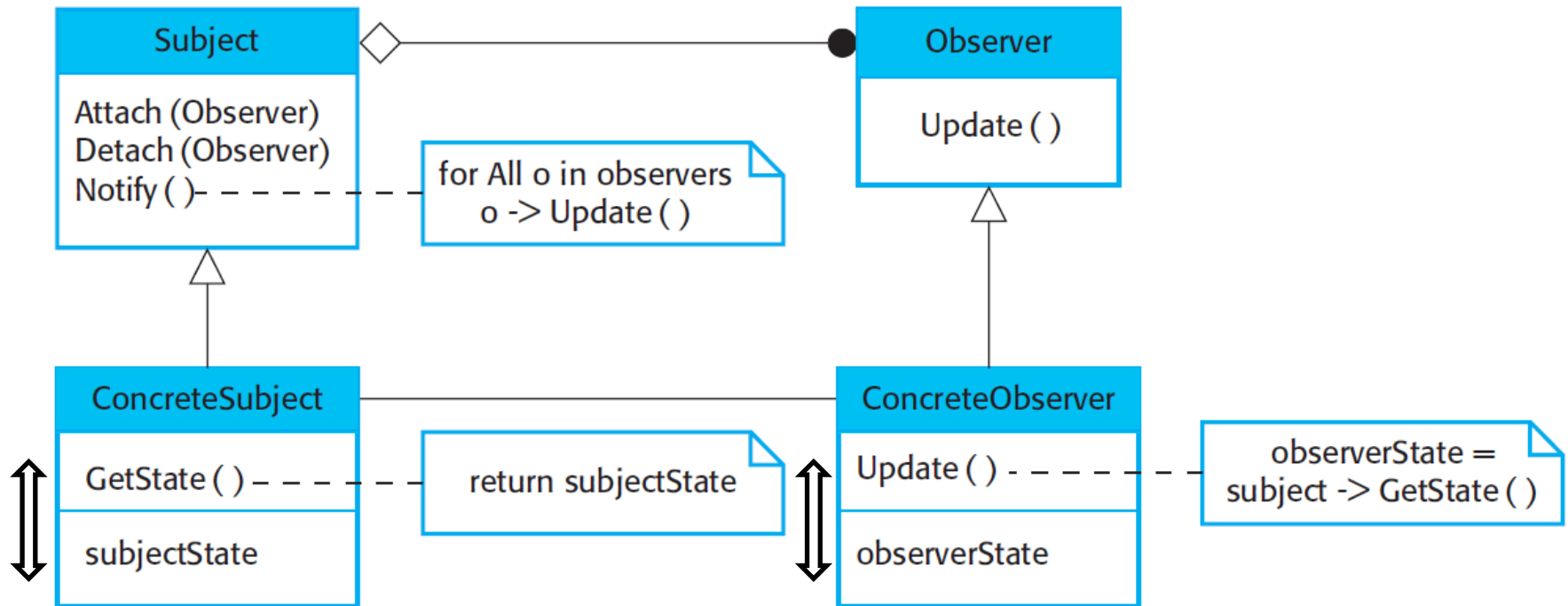
✧ Solution description

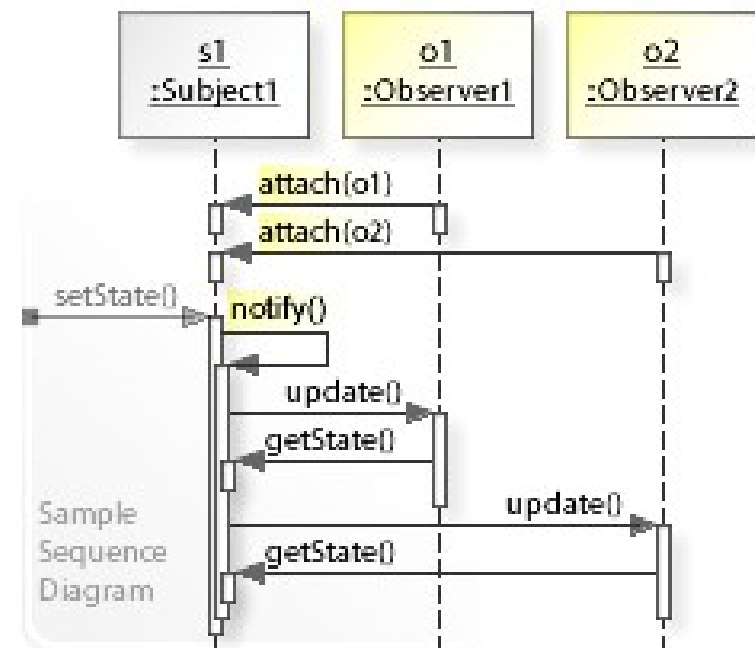
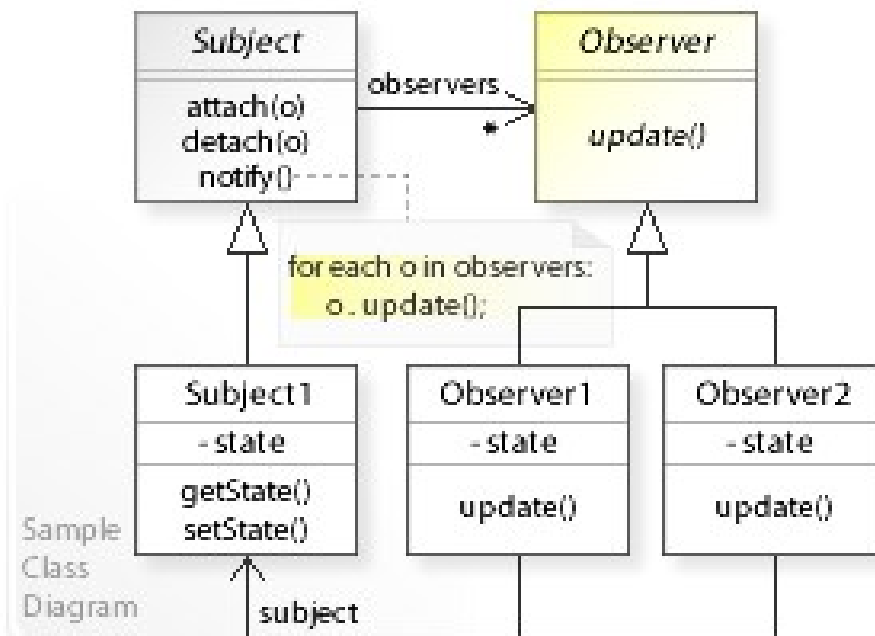
- See slide with UML description.

✧ Consequences

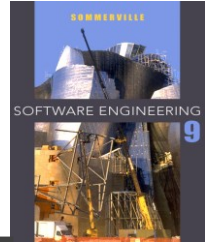
- Optimisations to enhance display performance are impractical.

A UML model of the Observer pattern



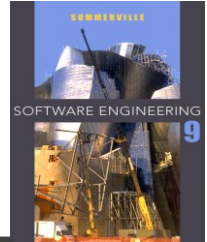


The Observer pattern (1)



Pattern name	Observer
Description	<p>Separates the display of the state of an object from the object itself and allows alternative displays to be provided. When the object state changes, all displays are automatically notified and updated to reflect the change.</p>
Problem description	<p>In many situations, you have to provide multiple displays of state information, such as a graphical display and a tabular display. Not all of these may be known when the information is specified. All alternative presentations should support interaction and, when the state is changed, all displays must be updated.</p> <p>This pattern may be used in all situations where more than one display format for state information is required and where it is not necessary for the object that maintains the state information to know about the specific display formats used.</p>

The Observer pattern (2)



Pattern name	Observer
Solution description	<p>This involves two abstract objects, Subject and Observer, and two concrete objects, ConcreteSubject and ConcreteObject, which inherit the attributes of the related abstract objects. The abstract objects include general operations that are applicable in all situations. The state to be displayed is maintained in ConcreteSubject, which inherits operations from Subject allowing it to add and remove Observers (each observer corresponds to a display) and to issue a notification when the state has changed.</p> <p>The ConcreteObserver maintains a copy of the state of ConcreteSubject and implements the Update() interface of Observer that allows these copies to be kept in step. The ConcreteObserver automatically displays the state and reflects changes whenever the state is updated.</p>
Consequences	<p>The subject only knows the abstract Observer and does not know details of the concrete class. Therefore there is minimal coupling between these objects. Because of this lack of knowledge, optimizations that enhance display performance are impractical. Changes to the subject may cause a set of linked updates to observers to be generated, some of which may not be necessary.</p>

Design problems

- ✧ To use patterns in your design, you need to recognize that **any design problem you are facing may have an associated pattern** that can be applied.
- Tell several objects that the state of some other object has changed (Observer pattern).
 - Tidy up the interfaces to a number of related classes that have often been developed incrementally (Façade pattern).
 - Provide a standard way of accessing the elements in a collection, irrespective of how that collection is implemented (Iterator pattern).
 - Allow for the possibility of extending the functionality of an existing object at run-time (Decorator pattern).