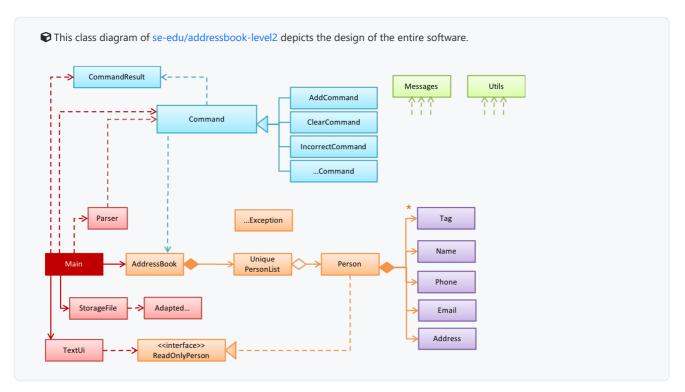
# Design approaches

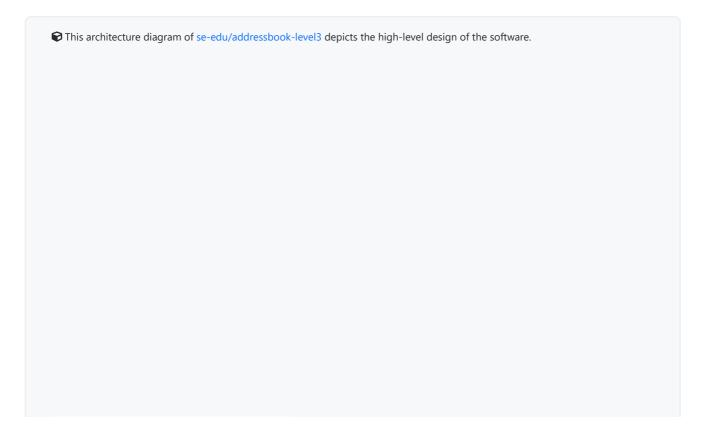
- Multi-level design
  - **∨** What

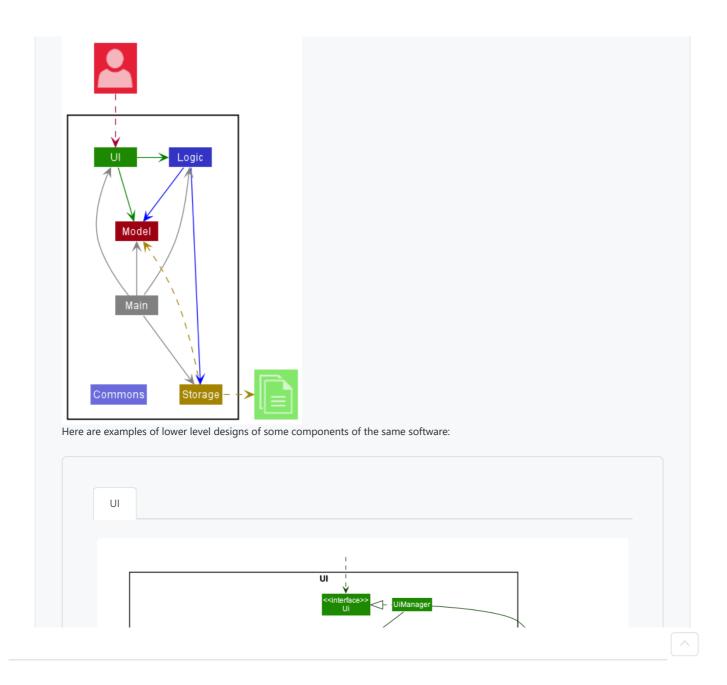


In a smaller system, the design of the entire system can be shown in one place.



The design of bigger systems needs to be done/shown at multiple levels.





## Top-down and bottom-up design

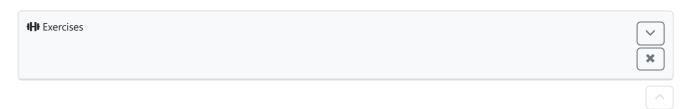
### **∨** What

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Can explain top-down and bottom-up design

#### Multi-level design can be done in a top-down manner, bottom-up manner, or as a mix.

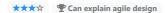
- Top-down: Design the high-level design first and flesh out the lower levels later. This is especially useful when designing big and novel systems where the high-level design needs to be stable before lower levels can be designed.
- Bottom-up: Design lower level components first and put them together to create the higher-level systems later. This is not usually scalable for bigger systems. One instance where this approach might work is when designing a variation of an existing system or repurposing existing components to build a new system.
- Mix: Design the top levels using the top-down approach but switch to a bottom-up approach when designing the bottom levels.





# Agile design

#### 



#### Agile design can be contrasted with full upfront design in the following way:

**Agile designs are emergent, they're not defined up front.** Your overall system design will emerge over time, evolving to fulfill new requirements and take advantage of new technologies as appropriate. Although you will often do **some initial architectural modeling at the very beginning** of a project, this will be just enough to get your team going. This approach does not produce a fully documented set of models in place before you may begin coding. -- adapted from agilemodeling.com

