

Software Design

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Contents



- User Interface Design.
- Object Oriented Design.
- Data Design.
- Process Design.

Contents



- **User Interface Design.**
- Object Oriented Design.
- Data Design.
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User Interface Design



■ Software Interface:

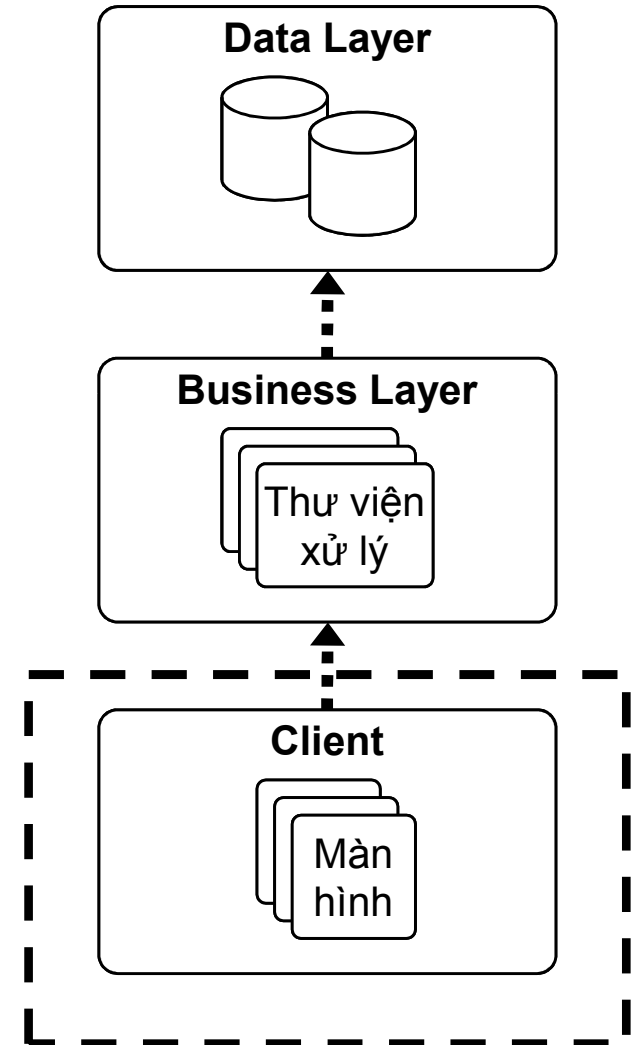
■ Software interacts with:

- Users.
- Related systems.

➔ Through interface.

■ Types of interface:

- User interface (UI).
- Programming interface (API).



User Interface Design



■ User Interface Design Steps:

- Identify screen list.
 - Based on Use Cases.
- Draw screen diagram.
 - Show screen relationship.
- Screen design.
 - Organize controls on screen.
- Screen specification.
 - Explain controls.
 - Describe flow of events.





■ User Interface Controls:

■ Input controls:

➤ Command:

- Button.
- Link.

➤ Typing:

- TextBox.

➤ Selection:

- ListBox.
- ComboBox.
- CheckBox.
- RadioButton.



■ User Interface Controls:

■ Output controls:

- Simple output:
 - Label.
 - TextBox.
 - MessageBox.
- Complex output:
 - ListView.
 - GridView.
 - Report.



■ User Interface Design Guidelines:

■ Color using:

- Consistency.
- Simply.
- Do not use too many colors (4/6).
- Be careful of contrast colors.



■ User Interface Design Guidelines:

■ Message using:

- Consistency.
- Politeness.
- Simply.
- Informative.
- Use user language:
 - General.
 - Special.
 - Technical.

User Interface Design



- User Interface Design Guidelines:
 - Message using:

Please type the patient name in the box then click on OK

Patient name

MacDonald, R.

OK Cancel

System-oriented error message

?

Error #27

Invalid patient id

OK Cancel

User-oriented error message

R. MacDonald is not a registered patient

Click on Patients for a list of patients

Click on Retry to re-input the patient's name

Click on Help for more information

Patients Help Retry Cancel



■ User Interface Design Guidelines:

■ Data validation:

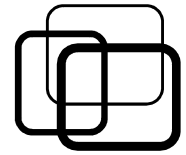
- Do not trust the users.
 - ➔ Check all user input data.
- Validation constrains:
 - Natural constrains.
 - Business constrains.
- Types of validation:
 - Early checking.
 - Late checking.

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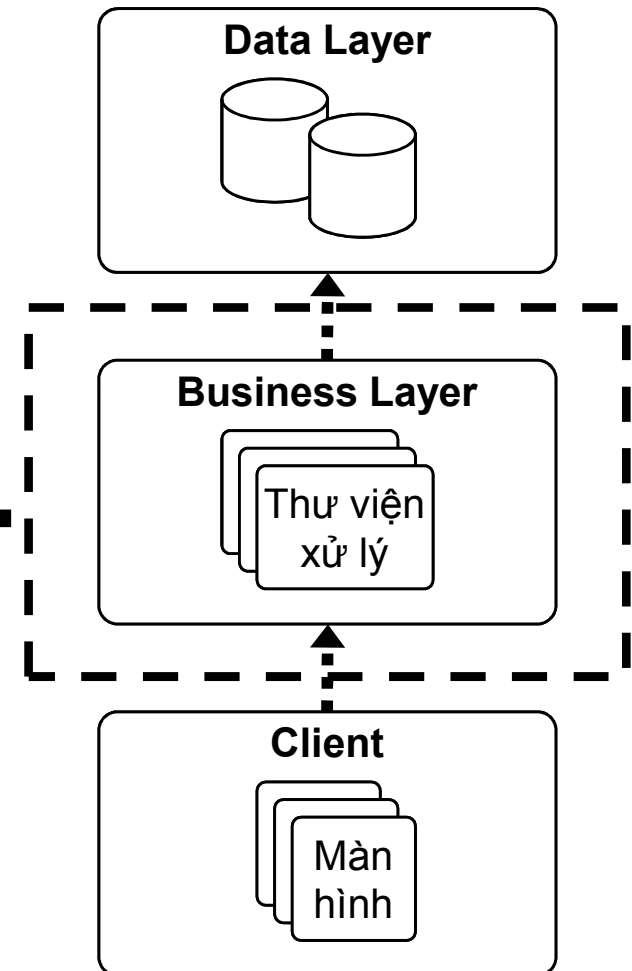
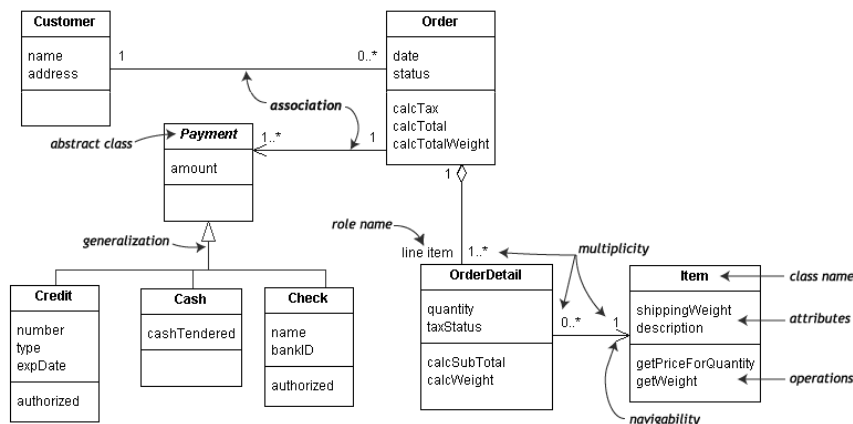
- User Interface Design.
- **Object Oriented Design.**
- Data Design.
- Process Design.

Object Oriented Design






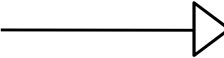
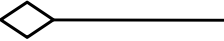
■ Class Diagram:

- Show classes & relationships.
- Static picture of business layer.

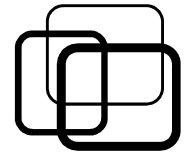




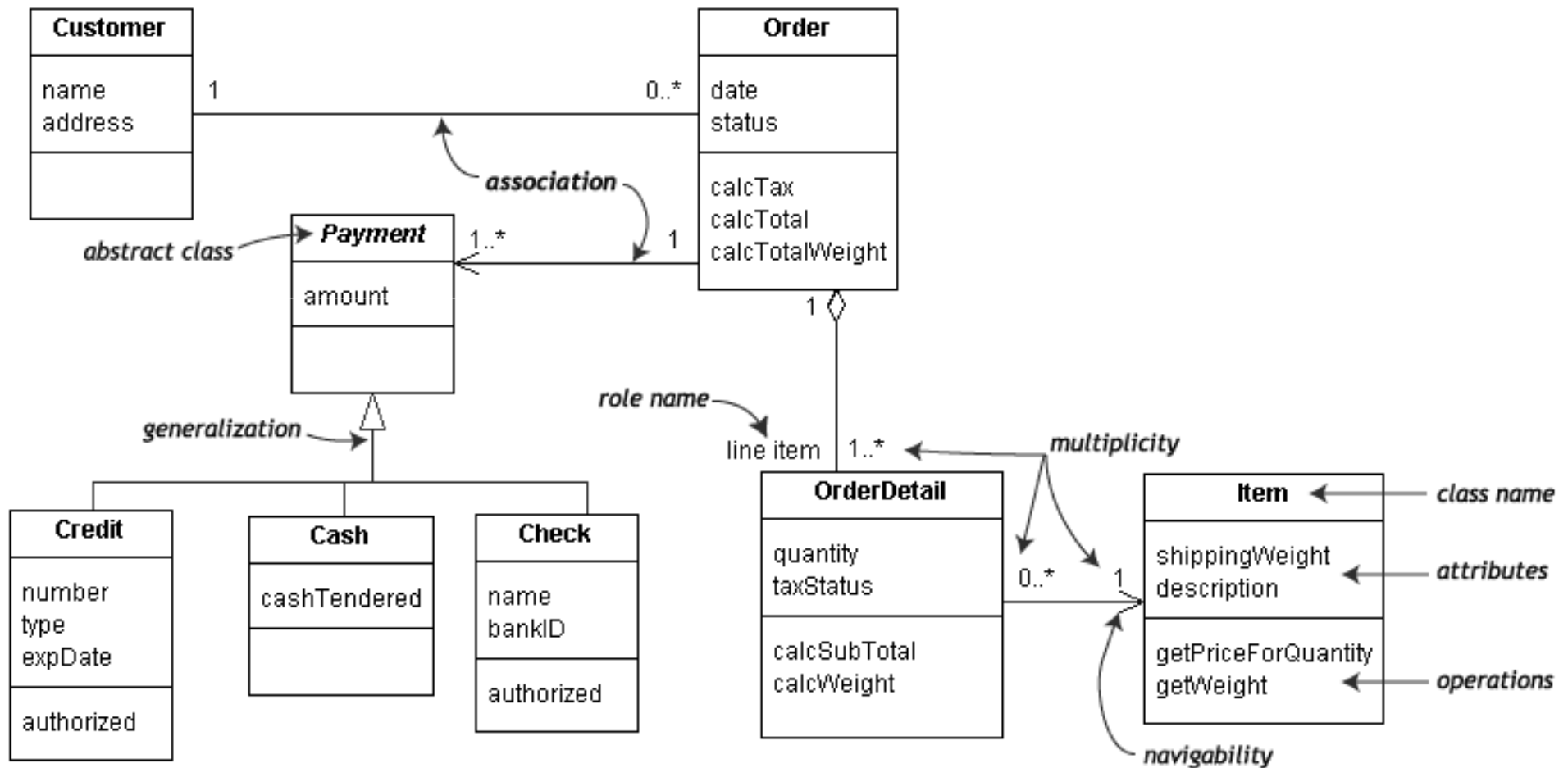
■ Class Diagram Notations:

Notation	Meaning
	Class
+/-	Scope
	Relationship
	
	IS-A
	HAS-A

Object Oriented Design



■ Class Diagram “Online Shop”:





■ Types of Object:

■ Domain object:

- Real-world entity.
- Take role in business process.
- Has storage data.

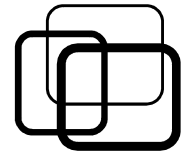
■ System object:

- Created entity.
- Support processing & calculations.



- Class Diagram Guidelines:
 - Step 1: identify domain objects.
 - Convert from ERD.
 - Each entity ~ each class.

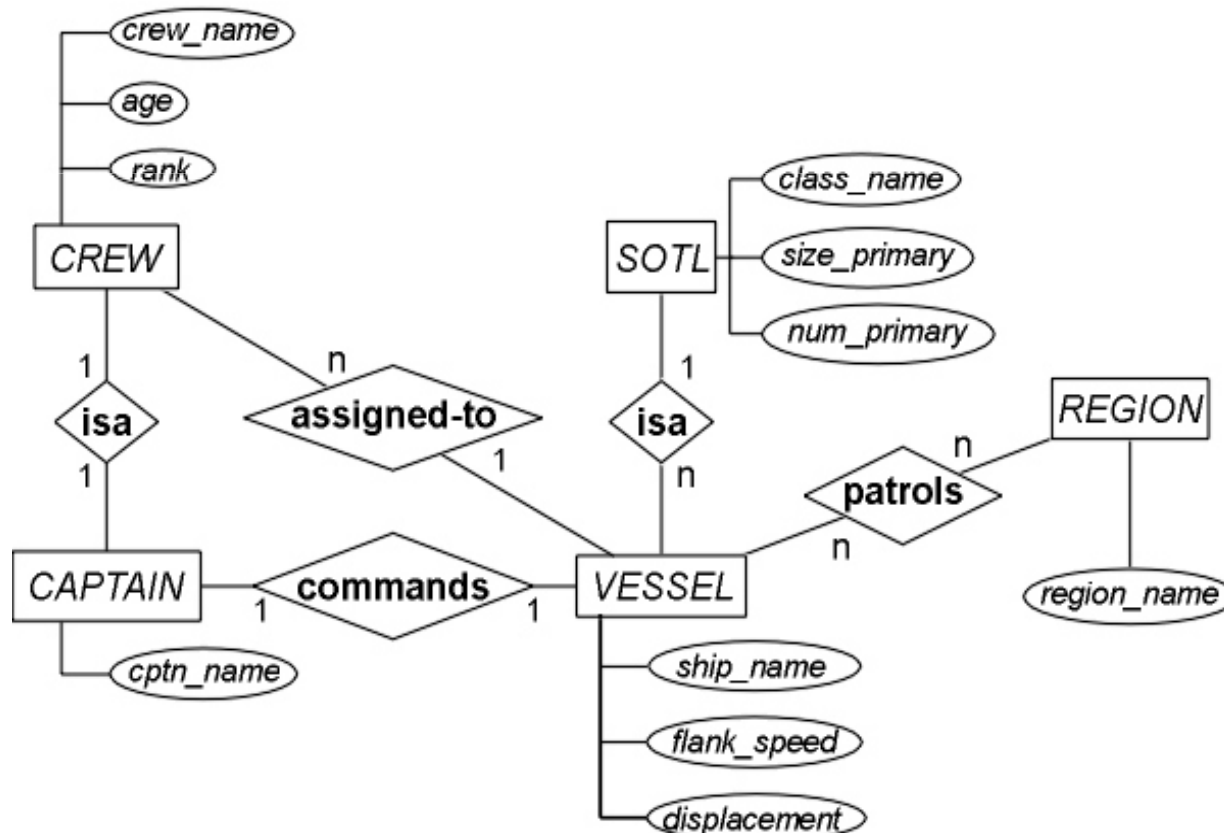
Object Oriented Design



■ Example: “Shipping System”.

■ Convert from ERD:

Figure 1: Entity-Relationship Diagram Example



Object	Type
Vessel	Domain
VesselType	Domain
Region	Domain
Crew	Domain
Captain	Domain



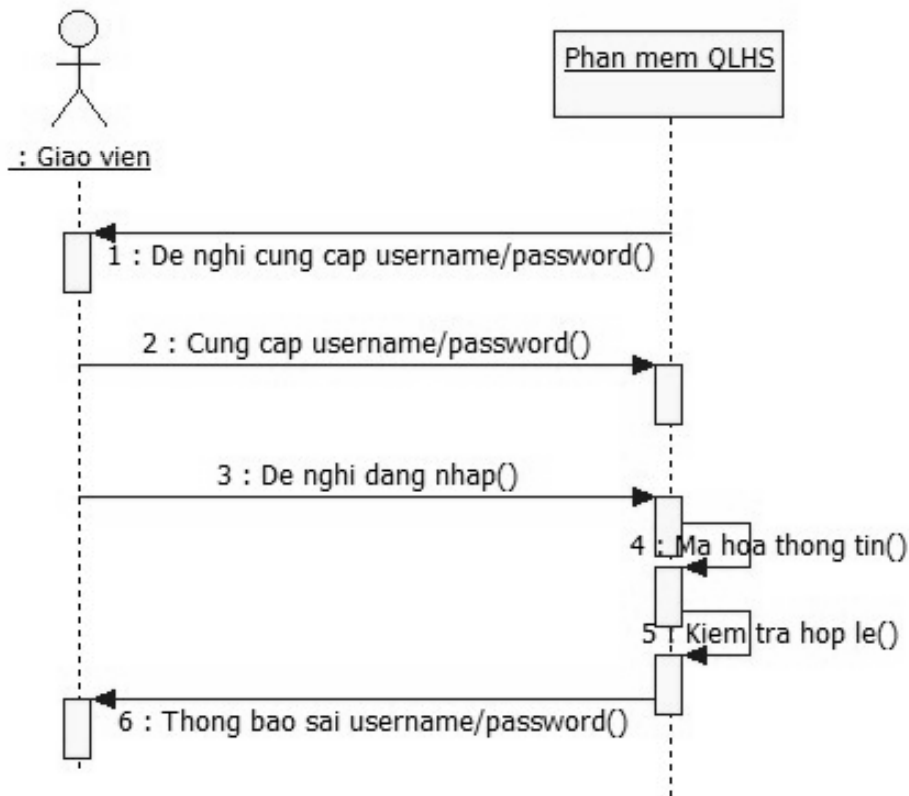
■ Class Diagram Guidelines:

- Step 2: identify system objects.
 - Based on Use Case Specification.
 - Steps in “screenplay” must be performed by objects.
 - Create system objects if needed.

Object Oriented Design



- Example: “Student Management System”.
 - Use Case: Login.
 - Scenario: Login failed.



Step	Object	Type
4	Encryptor	System
5	LoginAccount	System

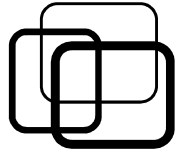


■ Class Diagram:

■ Step 3: class refine.

- Follow Object Oriented Rules.
 - Encapsulation, Inheritance, Polymorphism.
- Rule of black-box.
- Data redundancy and reuse → inheritance.
- Data & process classification → polymorphism.

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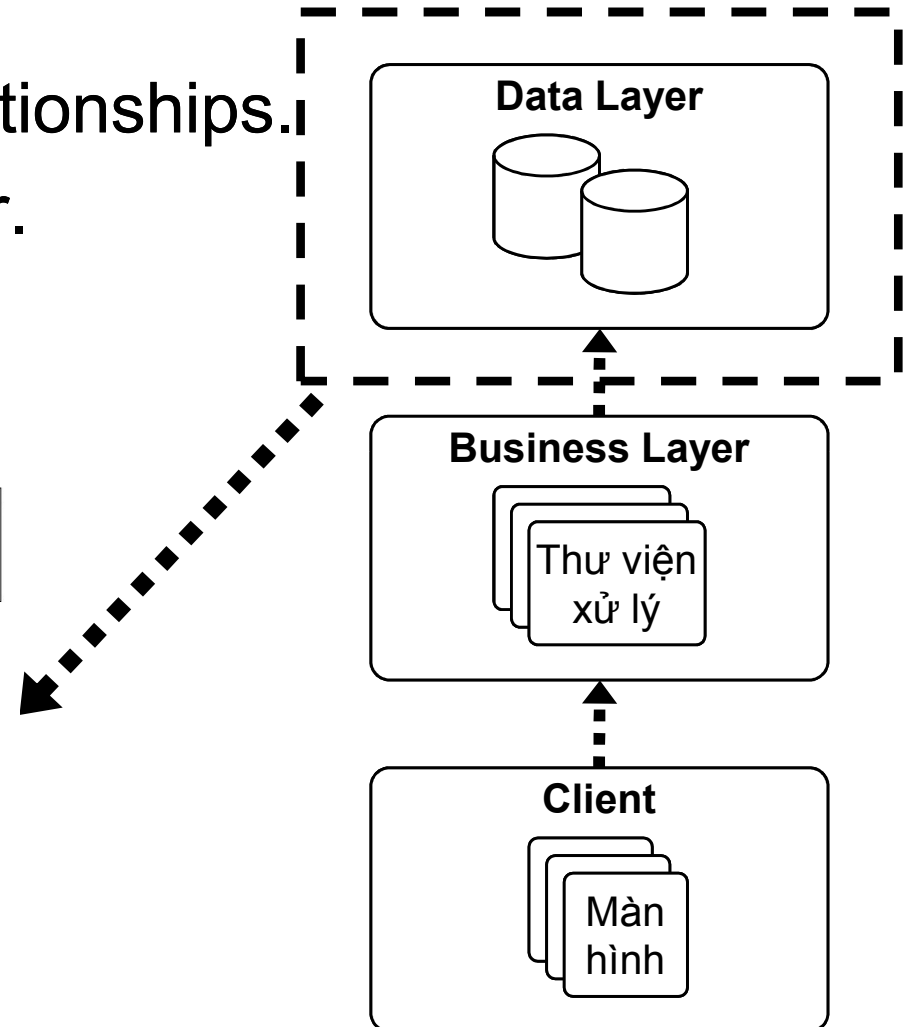
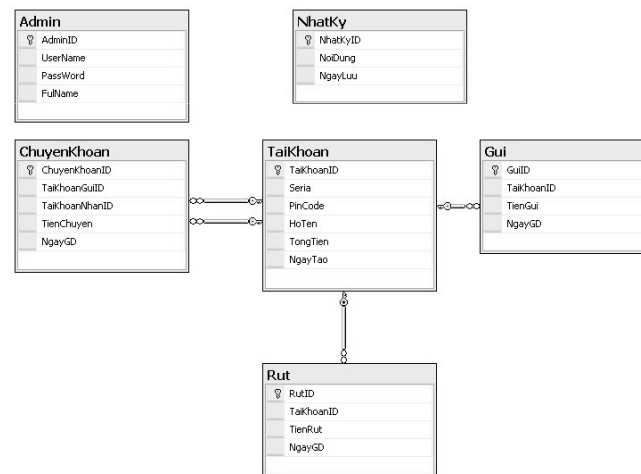
- User Interface Design.
- Object Oriented Design.
- **Data Design.**
- Process Design.

Data Design



■ Data Diagram:

- Show storage units & relationships.
- Static picture of data layer.

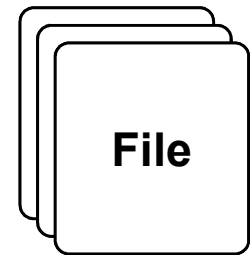




■ Types of Data Storage System:

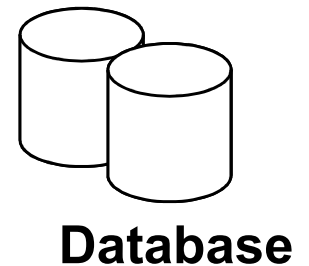
■ File system:

- Store data in files.
- Self-organize file structures.
- Pros: simple, fast.
- Cons: hard to manage large data.



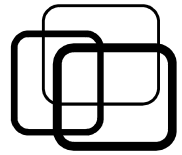
■ Database system:

- Store data in tables.
- Use DBMS.
- Pros: manage large data efficiently.
- Cons: complex, slow.



➔ Big Data.

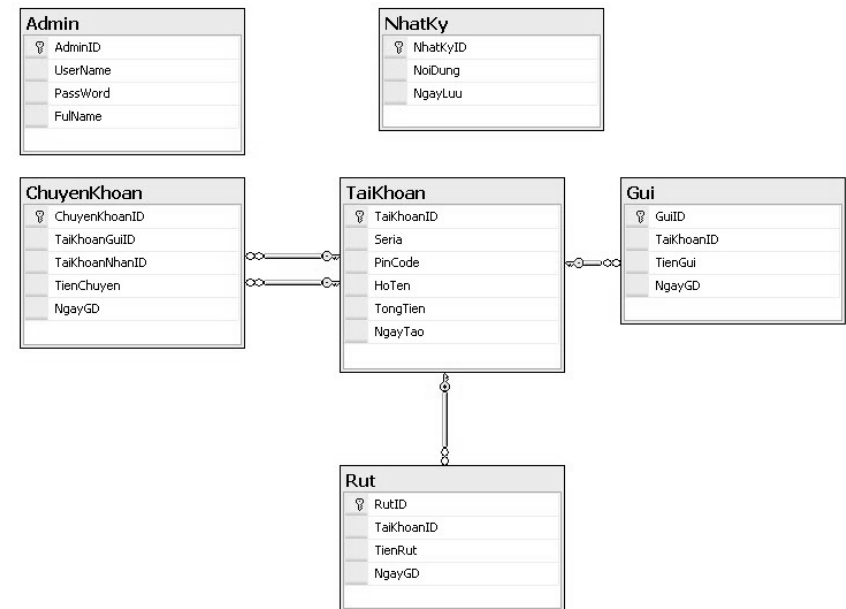
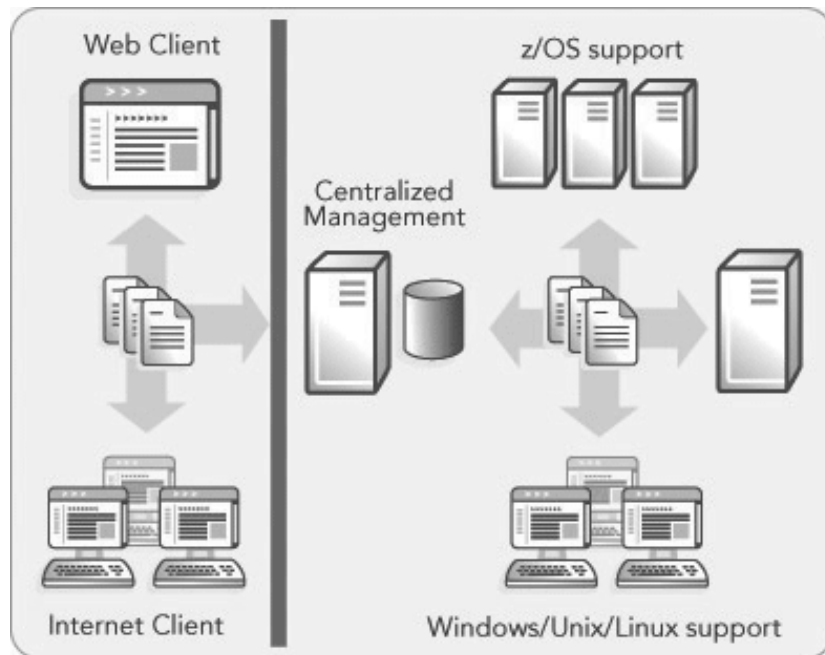
Data Design



■ Data Diagram:

■ Step 1: convert from ERD.

- Entities ~ Storage Unit.
 - File system: file.
 - Database: table.





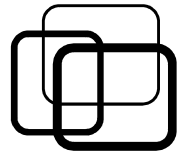
■ Data Specification:

■ File system:

- Describe file format.

■ Database:

- Describe table fields.



■ Data Specification:

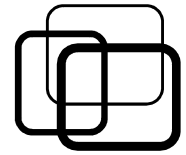
Student Table			
#.	Fields	Constraints	Descriptions
1	ma_hocsinh	Khóa chính Định dạng: YYCCCXX YY: năm học CCC: lớp học XX: số thứ tự	Mã học sinh
2	ho_hocsinh	Chuỗi(100)	Họ và tên lót của học sinh
3	ten_hocsinh	Chuỗi(10)	Tên của học sinh
4	ngay_sinh	Ngày Định dạng: dd-MM-yyyy ngay_sinh > 01-01-1995	Ngày sinh
5	dia_chi	Chuỗi(500)	Địa chỉ thường trú

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Process Design

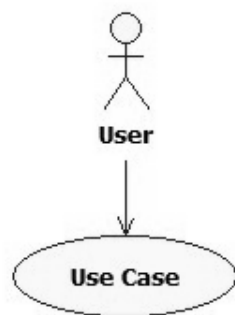


■ Process Screenplay:

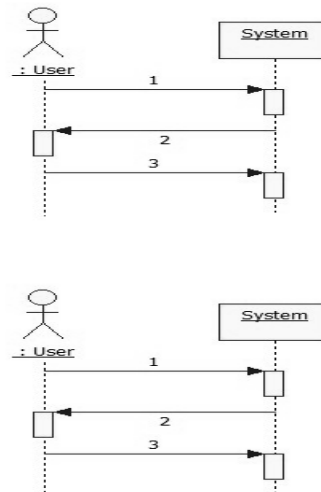
■ Use Case screenplay in details.

- Actors are split into objects.
- Interactions split into functions.

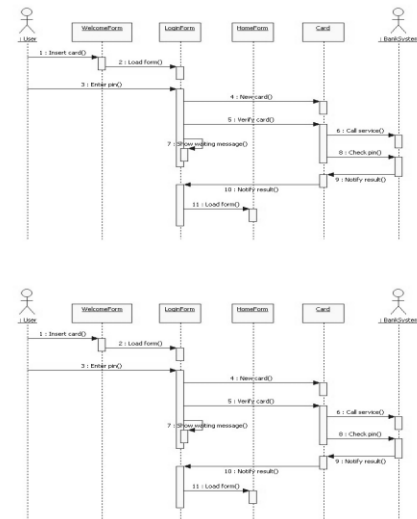
■ Use sequence diagram.



Use Case

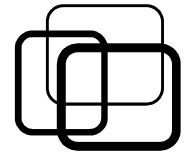


Use Case Screenplay
(Analysis Phase)

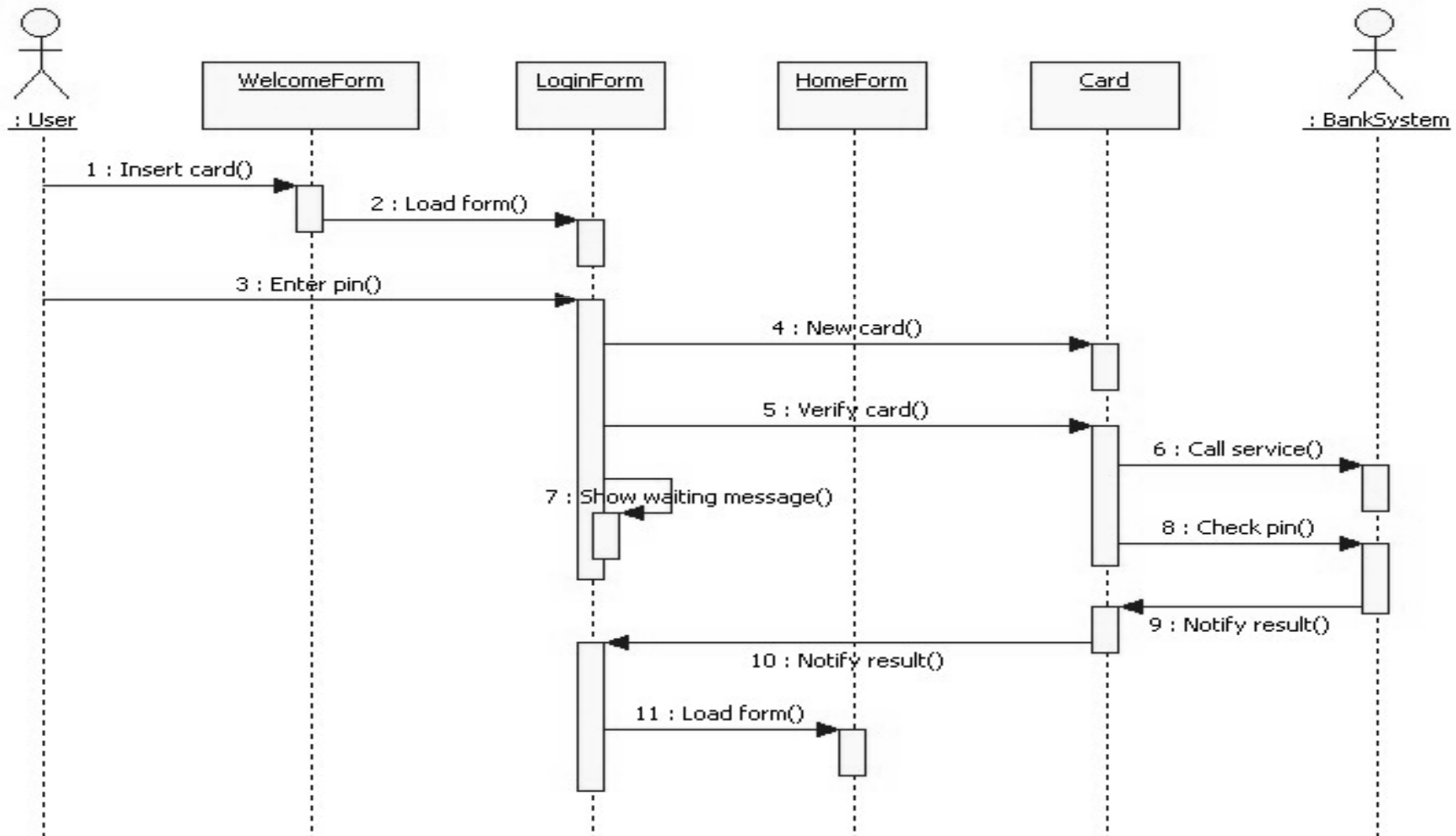


Process Screenplay
(Design Phase)

Process Design



■ Process screenplay “withdraw money failed”:





■ Software Design:

■ “Online Bookstore” Project.

■ Tasks:

- User Interface Design:
 - Identify screen list.
 - Draw Screen Diagram.
 - Design screen for requirement “Search books”.
- Object Oriented Design:
 - Draw class diagram for the system.
 - Draw sequence diagram for “Search books”.

