



A TOUR OF SOFTWARE DESIGN

CSC207 SOFTWARE DESIGN



Course Overview

Tools (Weeks 1-4)

- Java
- Version Control
- Software Tools

Design (Weeks 5-8)

- Clean Architecture
- SOLID
- Design Patterns

Professional Topics (Weeks 9-12)

- Ethics
- Internships
- GenAI

- **This week**, you will set up Java, Git, and IntelliJ on your personal computer
- **This week**, we will talk about
 - The software development lifecycle
 - What Java classes look like
 - Constructors in Java
 - Version control and Git

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT TEAM

- Developer (you): build the product
 - Design the architecture
 - How the parts of the program will be organized
 - Where persistent data is stored
 - How data passes between the parts of the program
 - Create the screens
 - Match a high-fidelity prototype that someone else created
 - Add functionality (what happens when a button is clicked?)
 - Test

Stuff to ponder

- How do developers know what user interfaces to create?
- How do developers know what data to keep track of?
- How do developers know that they are creating what the client wants?



SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT TEAM

- **Product manager**: mini-CEO for a project
 - High level focus: understand client needs, turn their idea into reality
 - Stakeholder management: dev company, client, end users, dev team
 - Product success: define Minimum Viable Product (MVP), measure success (user surveys, client interviews), fine tune the product
- **Project manager**: in charge of dev team day-to-day details
 - Identifies *use cases*: what will users need to do with the application?
 - Understand high-level requirements, translate to step-by-step dev plan
 - Liaise between product manager, stakeholders, and dev team



SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT TEAM (CONTINUED)

- **Designer:** User eXperience (UX) and a pretty User Interface (UI)
 - UX — how the user uses the app, navigating between screens
 - Draw high-level wireframes: focus on usability and user flow
 - No colours or other such details
 - Can the end user accomplish all the use cases?
 - Allows software developers to start planning
 - UI — Draw high-fidelity prototype
 - Based on wireframes, create fully-branded UI
 - Hand to devs to create



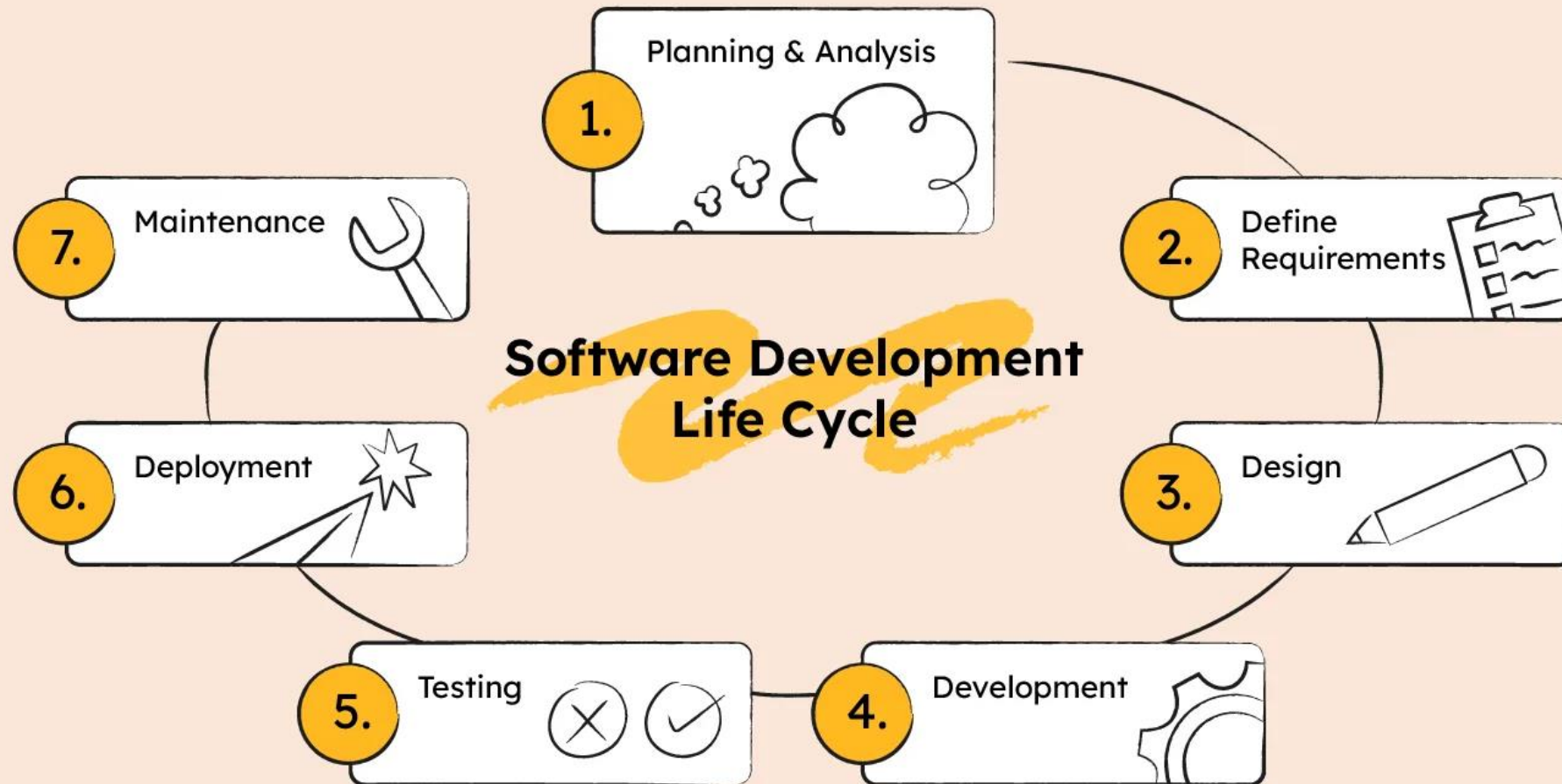
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SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT TEAM (CONTINUED)

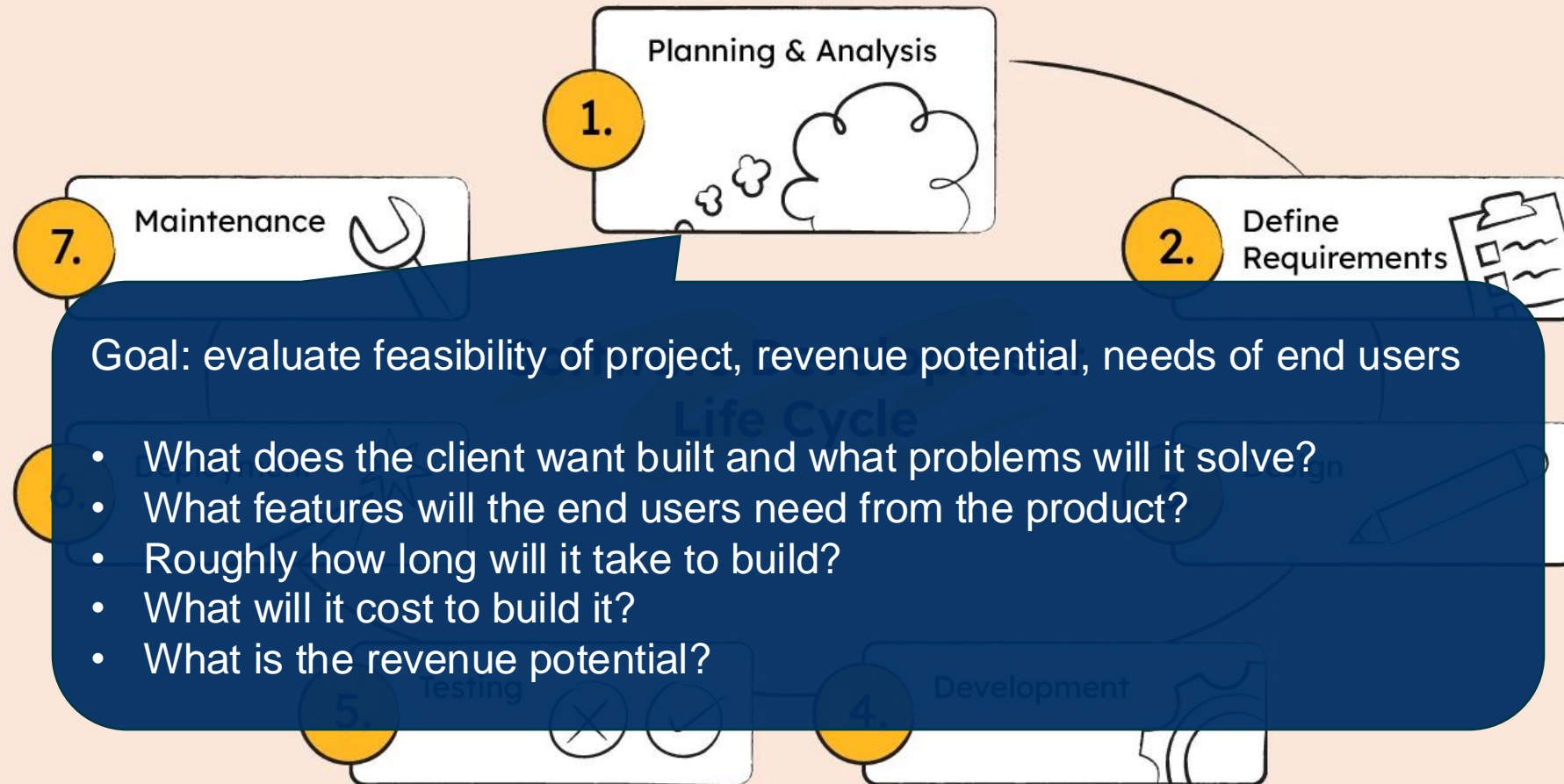
- Quality Assurance: test the product (also you)
 - Review specification and ensure adherence
 - Test software on different browsers, screen sizes, network conditions
 - Try to break the software!





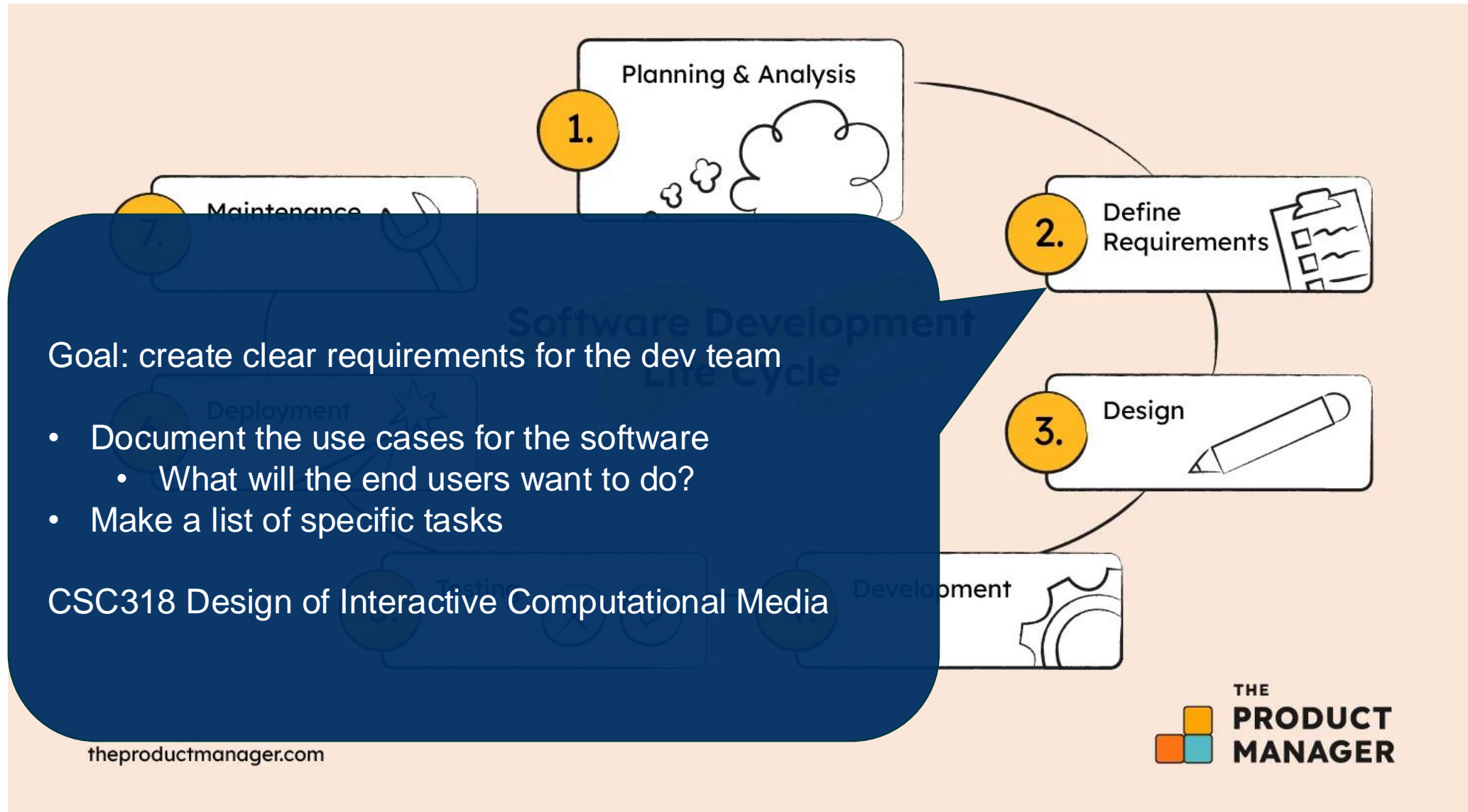
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Planning & Analysis

Goal: decide on tech needs and develop a prototype

- Decide on your “stack”
 - iOS, Android, and/or web
 - Server hosting (Google Cloud, Amazon AWS, Microsoft Azure, self-hosted)
 - Programming language(s)
- Develop a prototype
 - No programming, just design
 - Draw some pictures to capture what the screens will look like
 - Validate prototype with customer

CSC318 Design of Interactive Computational Media
CSC309 Web Programming

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2.

Define Requirements



3.

Design



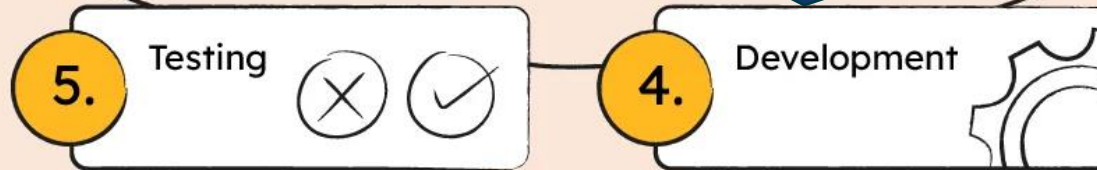
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Development



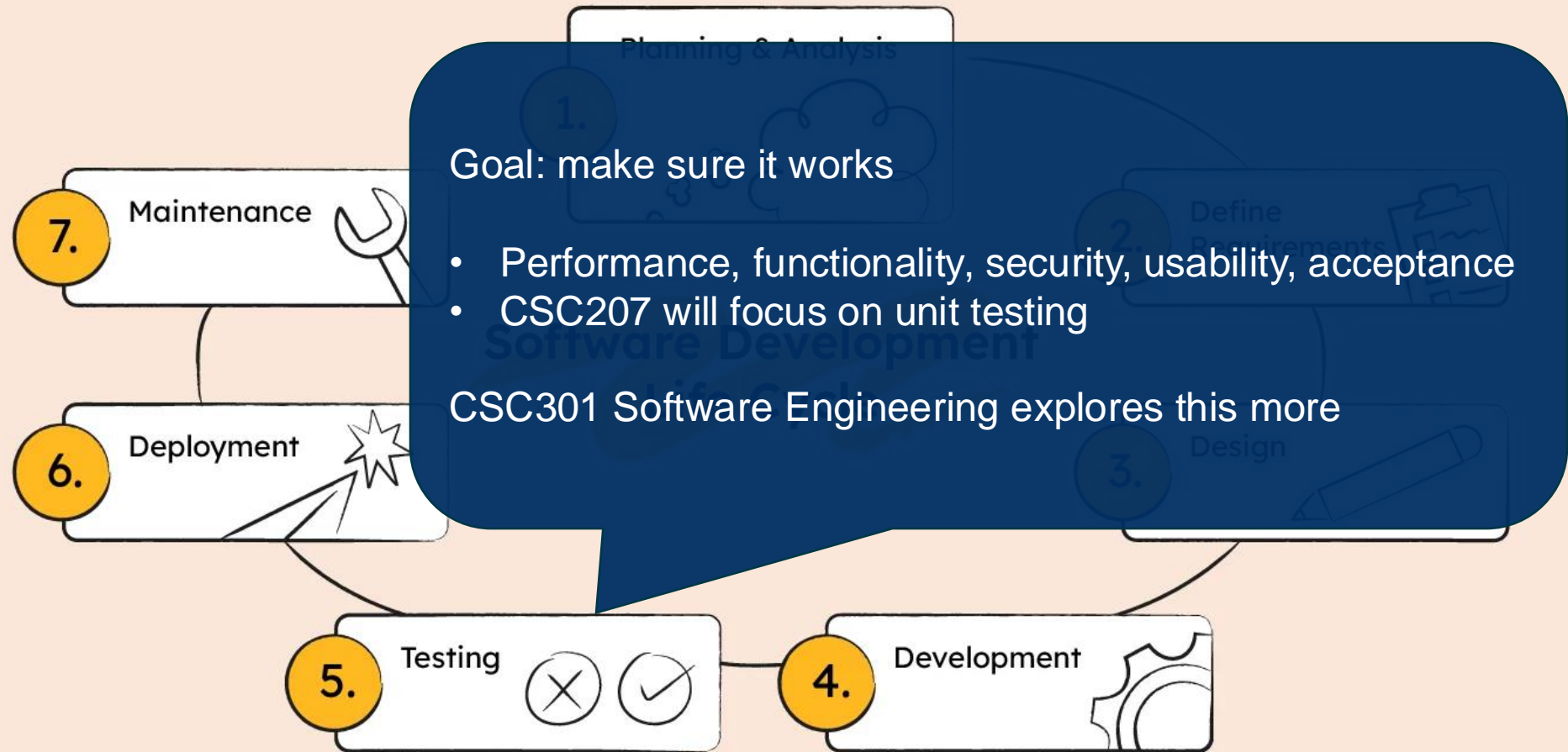
Goal: develop the actual product

- Design and grow a program that looks and behaves like the prototype, and manages real data
- Apply fancy techniques you'll learn in CSC207 to make it
 - Maintainable (modular, good programming style and documentation)
 - Testable
- This is often the biggest part of the work
- This is the primary focus of CSC207



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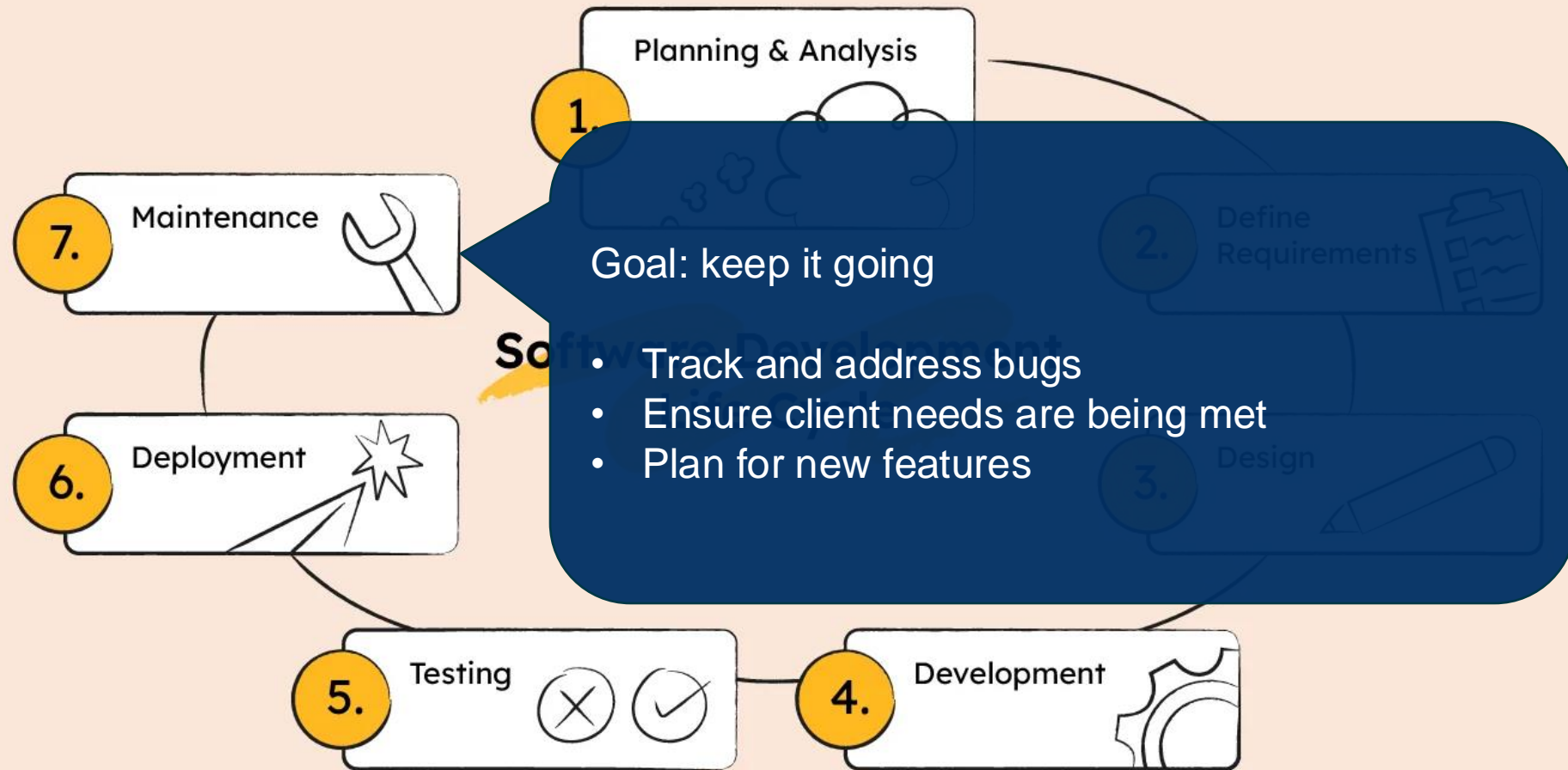
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Questions to be answered this week...

- What is the structure of a Java class? (declaration, variables,...)
- What are the possible accessibility modifiers and primitive types in Java?
- What is version control? What are some benefits of using it?
- What do these git commands mean?
 - clone, pull, add, commit, push, branch, merge, status, checkout

CSC108/148/110/111 STUFF YOU KNOW

- value and type; expressions
- naming a value using an assignment statement (assigning a value to a variable)
- control flow: sequence of statements, if, while, for, function call, return statement, call stack, recursion
- ADTs and data structures: string, list, dictionary, linked list, stack, queue, tree
- classes and the objects they describe; composition; inheritance (OOP)
- some variables and methods are private (Python: use a leading `_underscore`)
- computational complexity (big-Oh)
- unit testing, debugging
- function and class design recipes — processes by which to write code

