Принципы проектирования и дизайна ПО







Parameter	Spectrum (1982)	Modern (2014)	Diff
RAM	16 KB	16 GB	~ 10 ⁶
CPU	3.5 MHz	2.7 GHz (x4)	~ 10 ³
Resolution	256 x 192	1920 x 1080	
HDD	~0	1 TB	

```
A DB 5,2,5,6,4,3
B DB ?
DATA ENDS
CODE SEGMENT
      ASSUME DS:DATA,CS:CODE
START:
      MOV AX, DATA
      MOV DS, AX
      MOV CX,0000
      MOV CL,06
      LEA BX,A
      MOV AL,00
      MOV AH, BYTE PTR[BX]
   L1:CMP AL, BYTE PTR[BX]
      JNC L2
      MOV AL, BYTE PTR[BX]
   L2:CMP AH, BYTE PTR[BX]
      JC L3
      MOV AH, BYTE PTR[BX]
   L3:INC BX
      DEC CL
      CMP CL,00
      JNZ L1
      MOV AH, 4CH
      INT 21H
CODE ENDS
END START
```

DATA SEGMENT

Programming paradigms

Machine code

Procedural languages

Object oriented programming

Declarative paradigms (functional, logic)

Modular/procedural languages

FORTRAN (1957)

BASIC (1964)

ALGOL (1968)

Pascal (1970)

C (1972)

Python (1991)

PHP (1995)

Modular/procedural languages

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
 int array[100], maximum, size, i;
 maximum = array[0];
 for (i = 1; i < size; i++)
  if (array[i] > maximum)
    maximum = array[i];
 return maximum;
```

Functional languages

ML (1973)

FP (1977)

Erlang (1986)

Haskell (1990)

Scala (2003)

Clojure (2007)

Functional languages

```
def max(xs: List[Int]) =
{
   if (xs.isEmpty) throw new NoSuchElementException
     xs.reduceLeft((x, y) => if (x > y) x else y)
}
```

Object oriented languages

Simula 67 (1960)

Smalltalk (1970s)

C++ (1990s)

Java (1995)

Ruby (1995)

C# (2000)

Groovy (2003)

Object oriented languages

```
public class List<T> {
 private T[] values;
 public T max() {
  T \max = values[0];
  for (int i = 1; i++; i < values.size()) {
    if (values[i] > max) { max = values[i]; }
  return max;
```

Declarative

SQL

Prolog

CSS

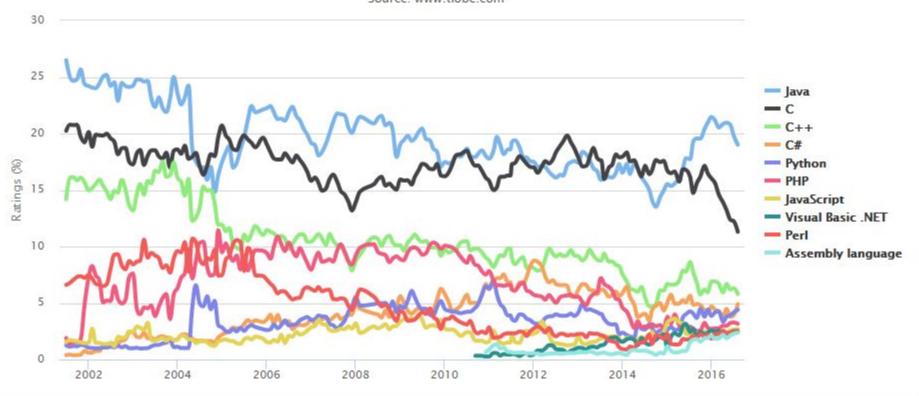
Regular expressions

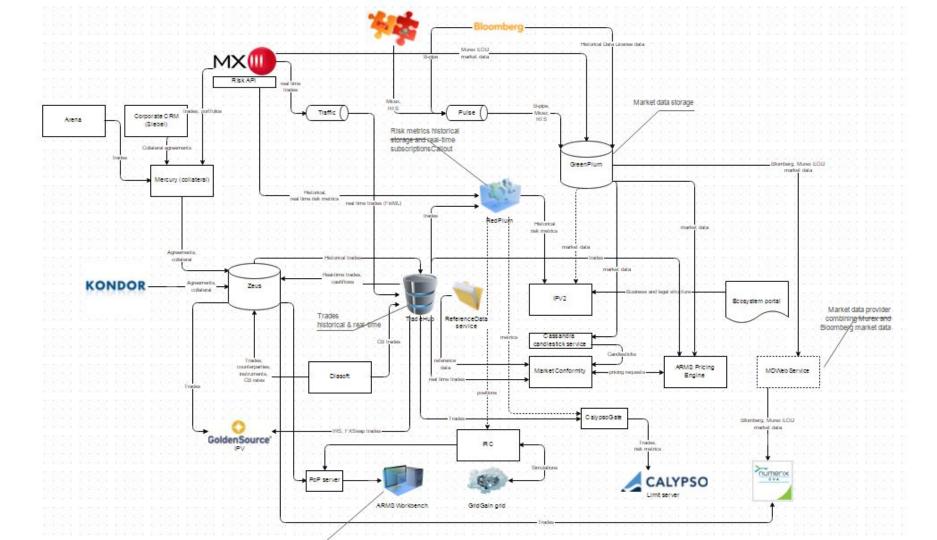
Declarative

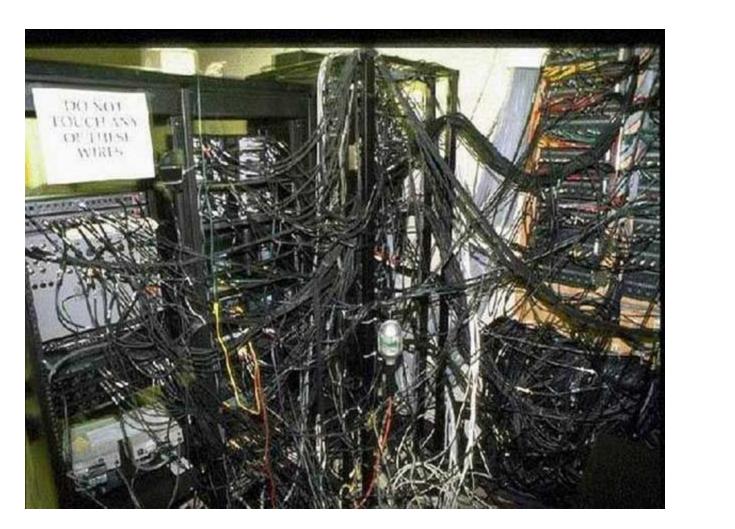
SELECT max(price) FROM Bond

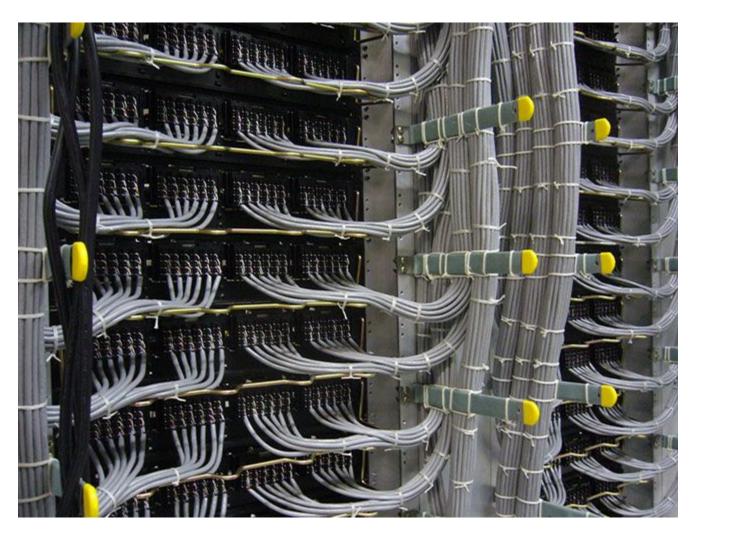
TIOBE Programming Community Index

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Сценарии использования (Use Cases + User stories). Идентификация объектов и их обязанностей. Обзор UML диаграмм.

Основы ООП.

Принципы SOLID. High cohesion, loose coupling. Dependency Inversion Principle, Inversion of Control, Dependency Injection Шаблоны GoF (12-14 шаблонов).

Архитектурные стили:

 Client-server, SOA, Event sourcing, Layered Systems, Ports & Adapters (hexagonal architecture), CQRS
 Монолитная архитектура и микросервисы.

Object oriented analysis and design process

- 1. Gather requirements
- 2. Describe the app
- 3. Identify the main objects
- 4. Describe the interactions
- 5. Create a class diagramm

Defining the requirements

Functional Requirements

Features/Capabilities

Cross-functional requirements (non-functional)

Legal

Performance

Support

Security

Use cases

Title what is the goal?

Actor who desires it?

Scenario how it is accomplished?

Use cases: Title

Short phrase, active verb

Register a new member
Transfer funds
Purchase item
Create new page
Collect late payments
Process accounts

Use cases: Actor

User
Customer
Member
Administrator

Use cases: Scenario as paragraph

Title: Purchase items

Actor: Customer

Scenario: Customer verifies items in shopping cart. Customer provides payment and address to process sale. System validates payment and responds by confirming order, and provides order number that Customer can use to check on order status. System will send Customer a copy of order details by email.

Use cases: Scenario as steps

Title: Purchase items

Actor: Customer

Scenario:

- 1. Customer chooses to enter checkout process
- 2. Customer is shown a confirmation page
- 3. Customer enters his/her shipping address
- 4. Customer selects a payment method
- 5. System creates order number
- 6. System displays a confirmation screen to the Customer
- 7. Email is sent to the Customer with order details

Use cases: Scenario alternative path

Title: Purchase items

Actor: Customer

Scenario: ...

Alternative: Describe steps for out-of-stock situations

Alternative: Describe steps for payment problems

Preconditions: Customer has added at least one item to shopping cart

Use cases: more formal

Title: Purchase items

Actor: Customer

Secondary actor: ...

Scenario: ...

Description: ...

Scope: ...

Level: ...

Alternative: Describe steps for out-of-stock situations

Alternative: Describe steps for payment problems

Preconditions: Customer has added at least one item to shopping cart

Postconditions: ...

Stakeholders: ...

Identifying actors

External systems/Organizations

External data sources, web services, other corporate apps, backup systems

Roles / Security groups

Visitor, member, administrator, owner

Job Titles / Departments

Manager, Accounting, Administrator, Support engineer

As a ...

I want ...

so that ...

As a (type of user)
I want (goal)
so that (reason)

As a Bank Customer
I want to change my PIN online
so that I don't have to go into a branch

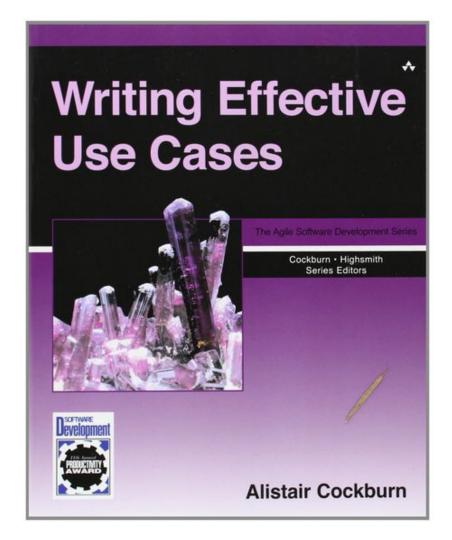
As a User
I want to sort entries by date
so that I can find the most recent content

As a Reader
I want to change the font and color scheme so that I can read in different lighting

User stories and use cases

User stories	Use cases	
short - one index card	long - a document	
one goal, no details	multiple goals and details	
informal	casual to (very) formal	
"placeholder for conversation"	"record of conversation"	

Use cases



Практика (10 мин)

В мини-группе придумать и описать сценарий использования (use case) реальной или вымышленной системы. Рассказать use case, обсудить со всей группой.

Scenario: Customer verifies items in shopping cart. Customer provides payment and address to process sale. System validates payment and responds by confirming order, and provides order number that Customer can use to check on order status. System will send Customer a copy of order details by email.

Customer

Item

Shopping cart

Payment

Address

System

Order

Order number

Order details

Email

Sale

Customer

Item

Shopping cart

Payment

Address

System

Order

Order number

Order details

Email

Sale

Customer

Shopping cart

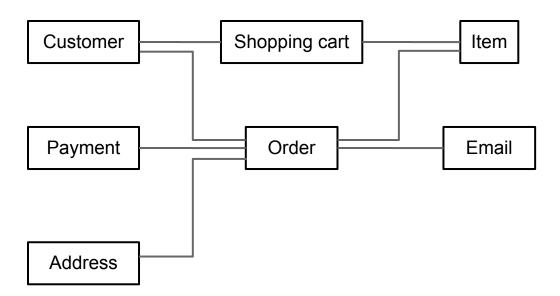
Item

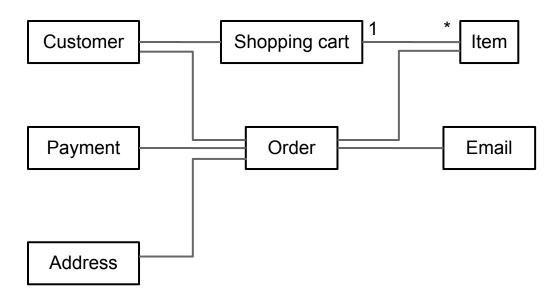
Payment

Order

Email

Address



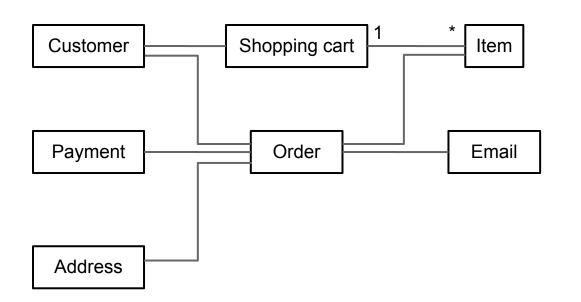


Scenario: Customer verifies items in shopping cart.
Customer provides payment and address to process sale.
System validates payment and responds by confirming order, and provides order number that Customer can use to check on order status. System will send Customer a copy of order details by email.

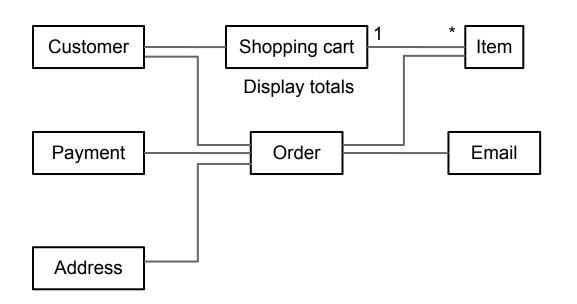
Scenario: Customer verifies items in shopping cart.
Customer provides payment and address to process sale.
System validates payment and responds by confirming order, and provides order number that Customer can use to check on order status. System will send Customer a copy of order details by email.

verify items provide payment and address process sale validate payment

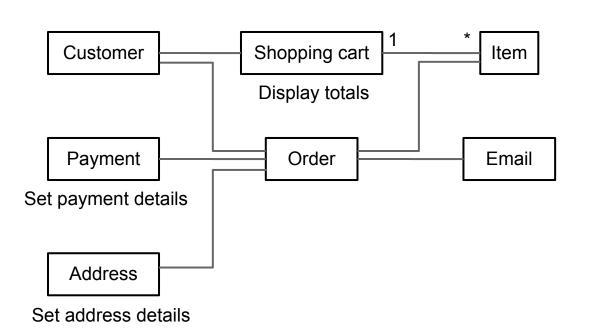
confirm order provide order number check order status send order details email



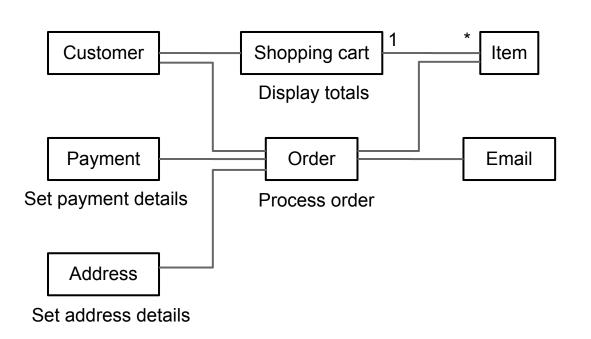
Verify items
Provide payment and address
Process sale
Validate payment
Confirm order
Provide order number
Check order status
Send order details email



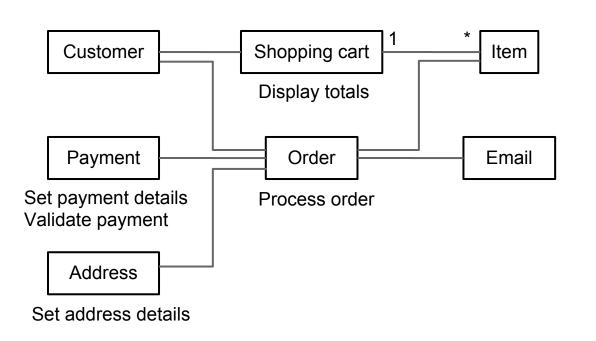
Provide payment and address
Process sale
Validate payment
Confirm order
Provide order number
Check order status
Send order details email



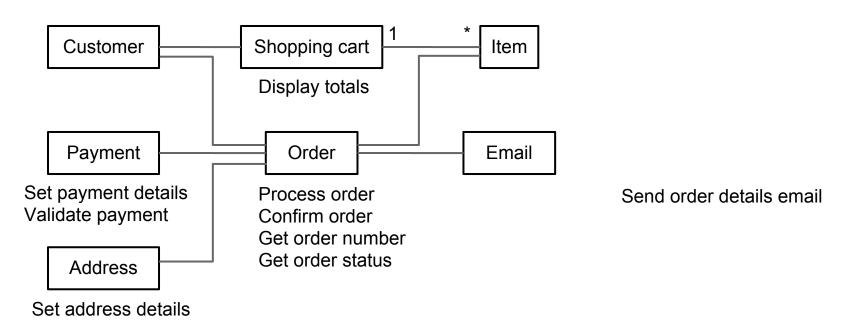
Process sale
Validate payment
Confirm order
Provide order number
Check order status
Send order details email

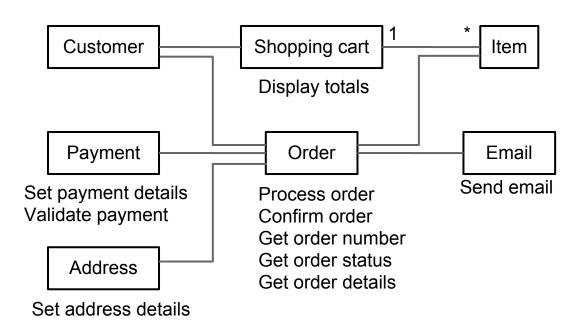


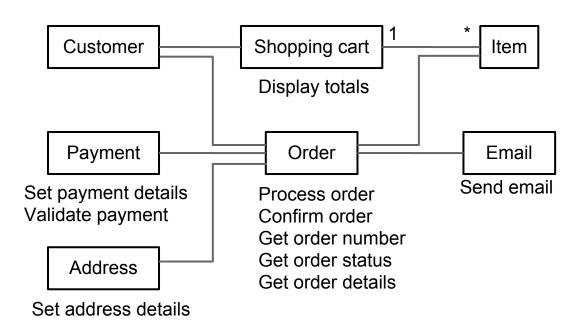
Validate payment
Confirm order
Provide order number
Check order status
Send order details email



Confirm order
Provide order number
Check order status
Send order details email

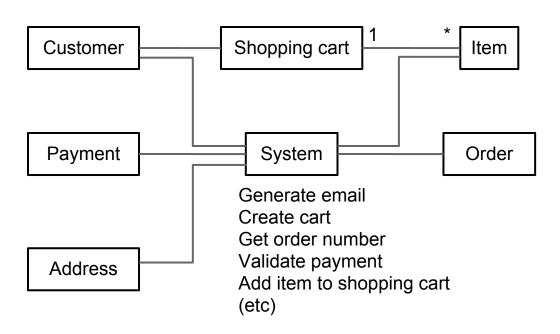






Scenario: Customer verifies items in shopping cart. Customer provides payment and address to process sale. System validates payment and responds by confirming order, and provides order number that Customer can use to check on order status. System will send Customer a copy of order details by email.

Avoid global master object



Avoid global master object

