

Design and XP

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5.2.47
Information Systems
February 29, 2008

Goal

Design

Tutorial on Requirements Eng. and SCRUM reflections (D40Ib,
s60Ib)

XP

What you should learn

To discuss and apply design concepts
Able to apply XP

Goal

Design

- Basic Concepts and Principles
- Abstractions
- Properties
- Case Tools

Tutorial on Requirements Eng. and SCRUM reflections (D401b, s601b)

XP

Software Design

Wikipedia:

Software design is a process of problem-solving and planning for a [software](#) solution. After the purpose and specifications of software is determined, [software developers](#) will [design](#) or employ [designers](#) to develop a plan for a solution. It includes low-level component and algorithm implementation issues as well as the architectural view.

Computer.org

Design -- (1) The process of defining the architecture, components, interfaces, and other characteristics of a system or component. (2) The result of the process in (1). [ANSI/IEEE Std 610.12 1990]

Key Design Principles

Abstraction (domain, solution, procedural, data, control)

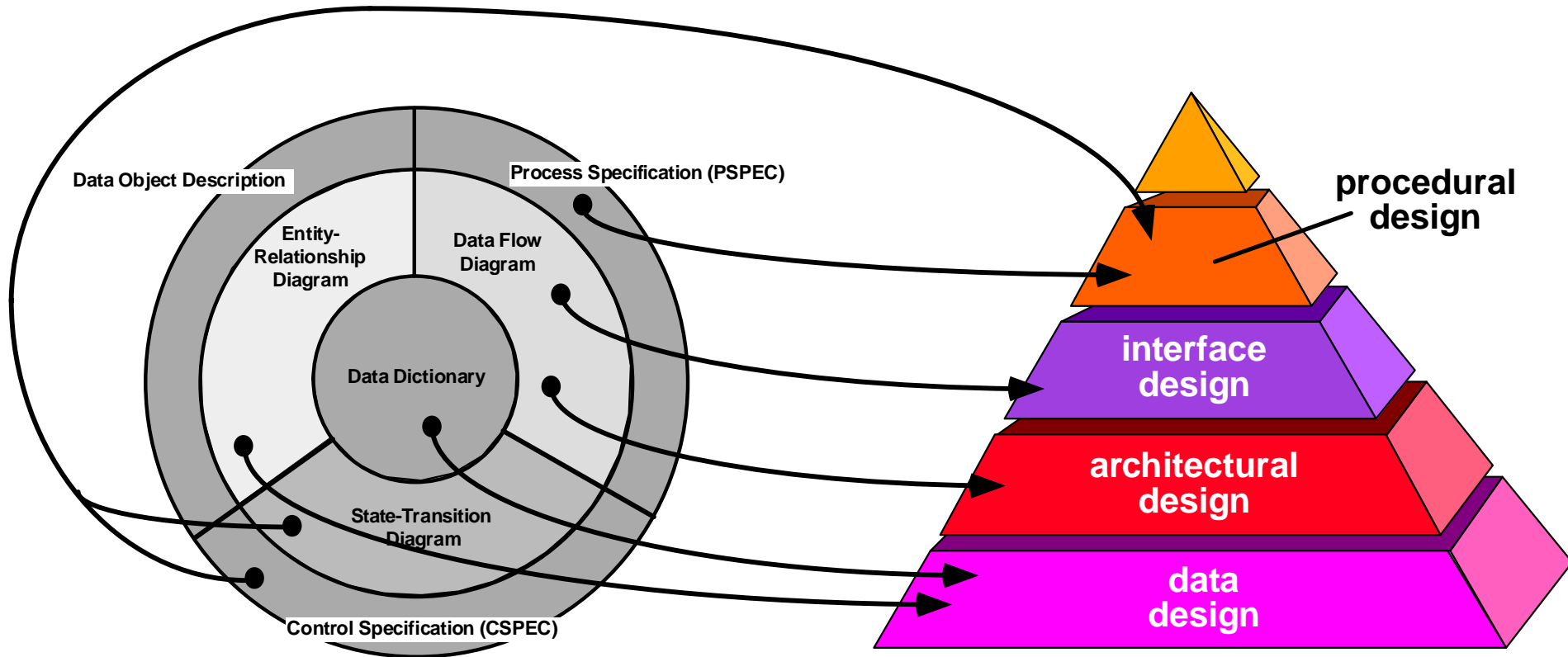
Refinement

Modularity/Information Hiding

Key tasks [Unified Process]:

- Understand the technical environment (PL, UI, DB, Concurr.,...)
- Individual modules and subsystems;
- Use for smaller more manageable pieces of work;
- Capture major interfaces between subsystems;
- Use as much as possible a common notation for your design within a team;
- Decide for an appropriate design abstraction that the implementation is more or less straightforward refinement of the design without significant change of structure.

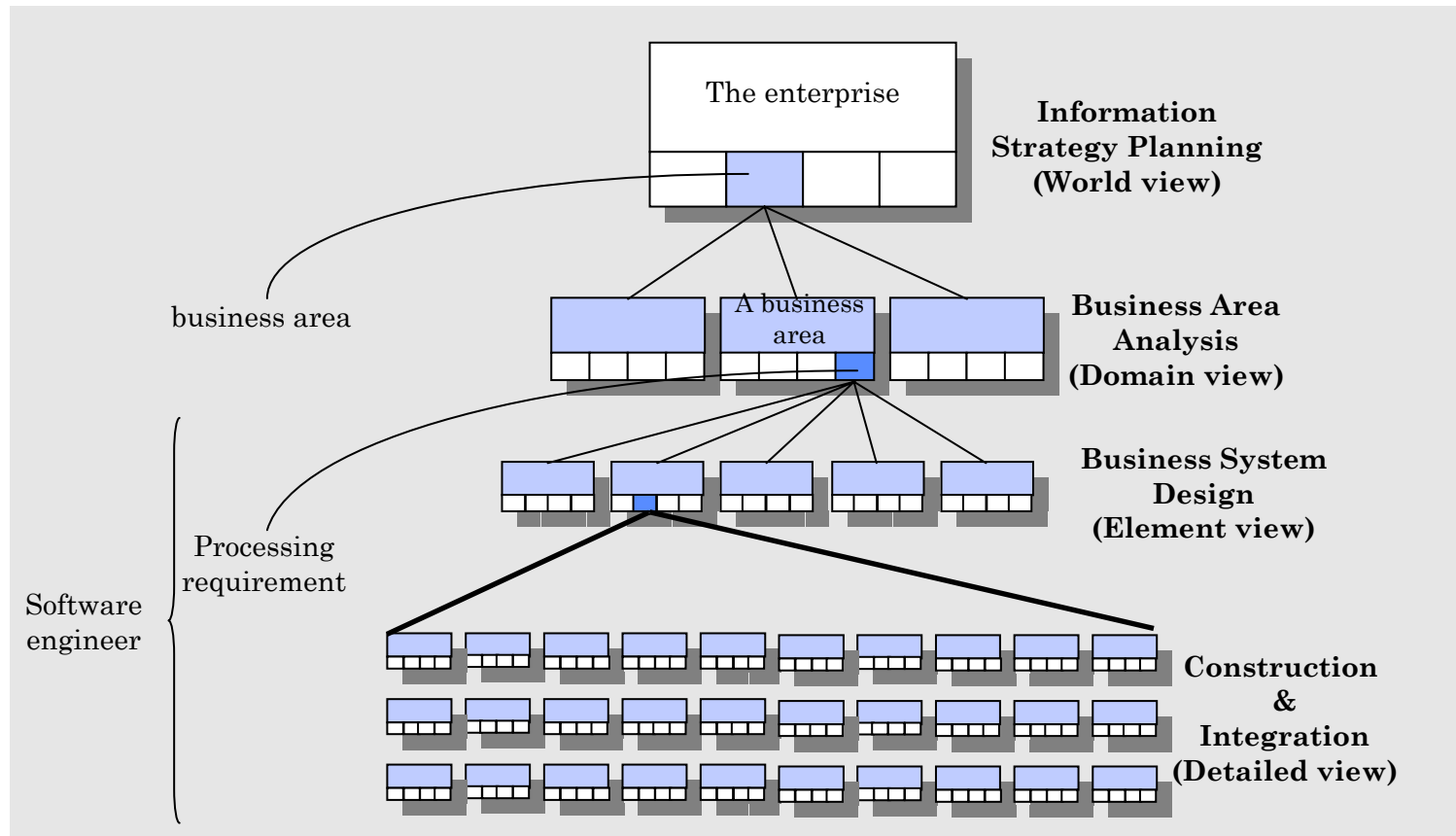
Analysis to Design



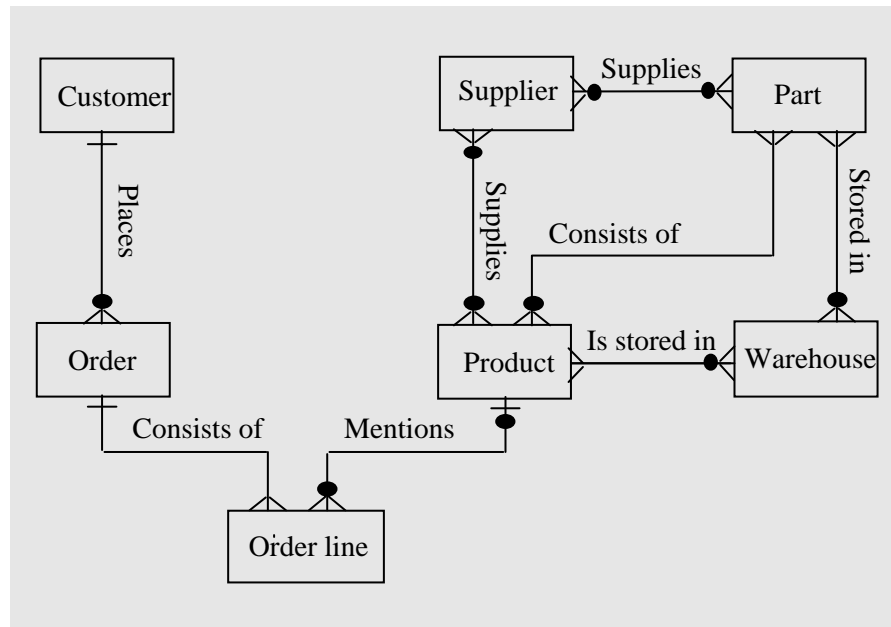
THE ANALYSIS MODEL

THE DESIGN MODEL

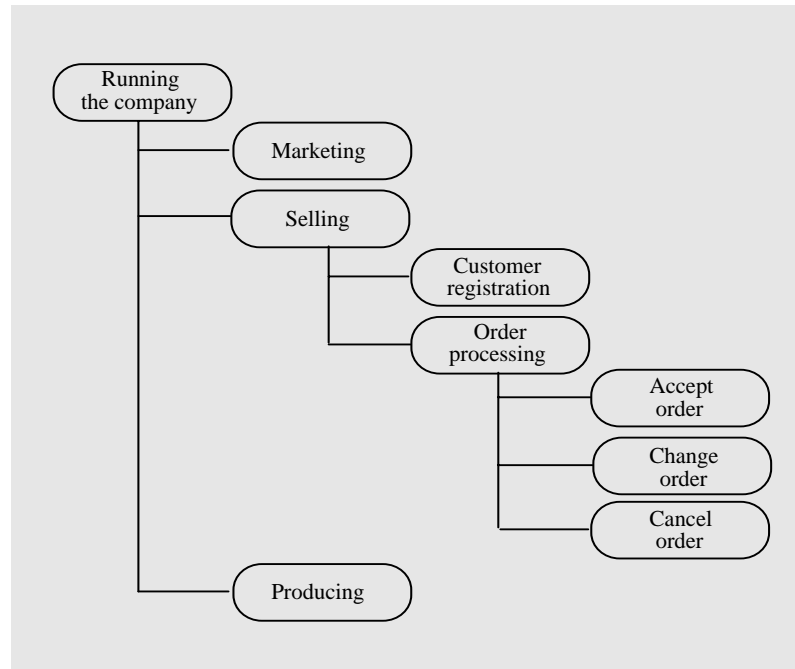
BPE Hierarchy



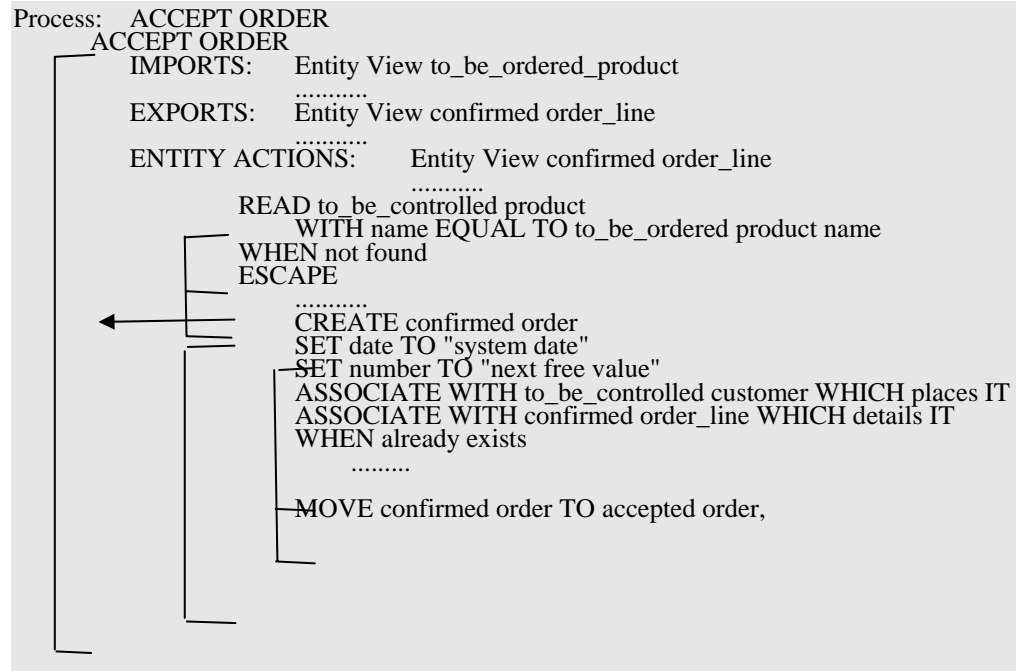
IEF - Analysis: ERD



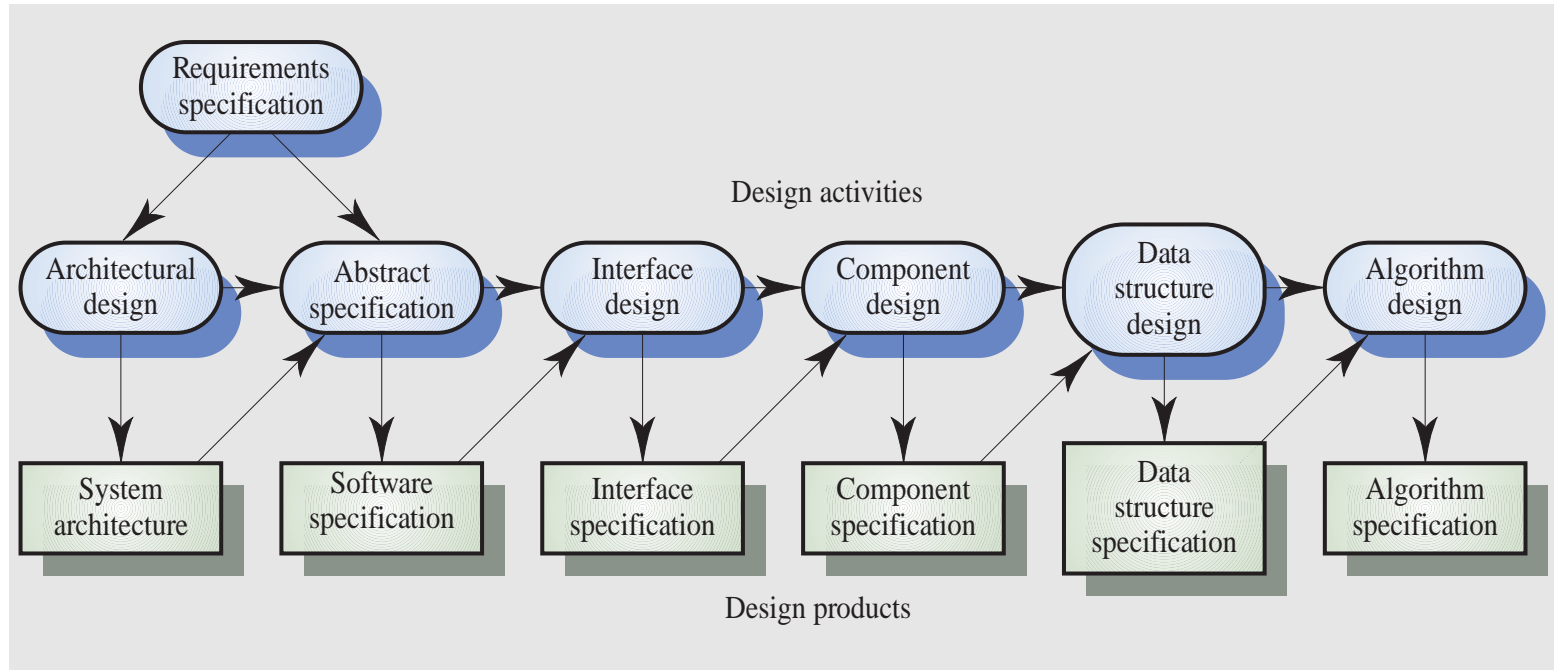
IEF - Analysis: Process Hierarchy



IEF - Analysis: Process Handling



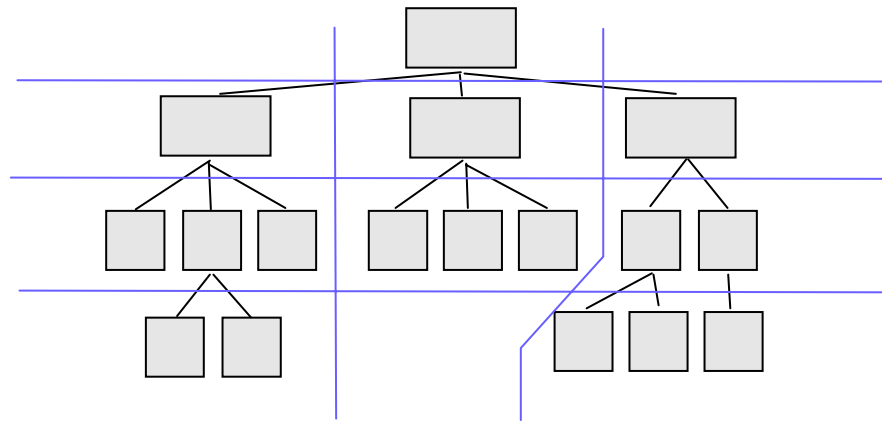
The Software Design Process



Source: Ian Sommerville, Software Engineering

Partitioning the Architecture

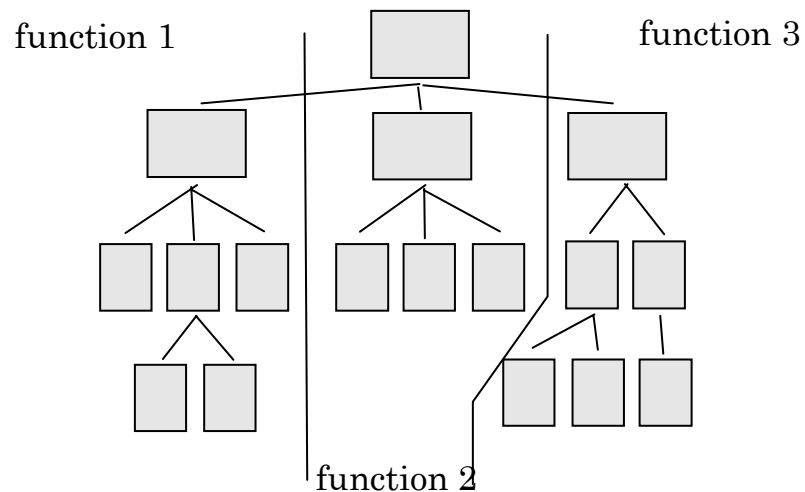
“horizontal” and “vertical” partitioning are required



Horizontal Partitioning

define separate branches of the module hierarchy for each major function

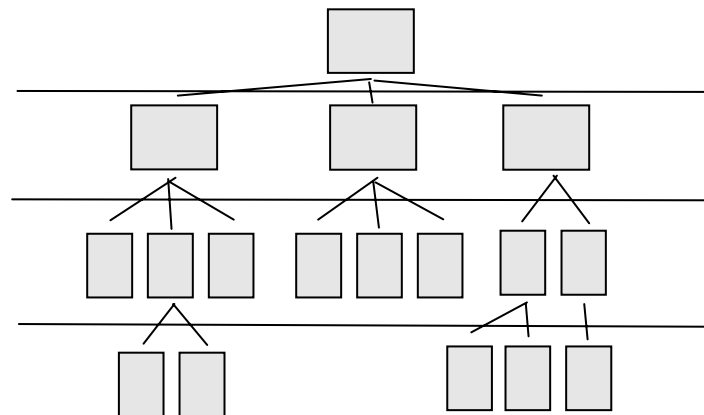
use control modules to coordinate communication between functions



Vertical Partitioning - Factoring

design so that decision making and work are stratified

decision making modules should reside at the top of the architecture



decision-makers

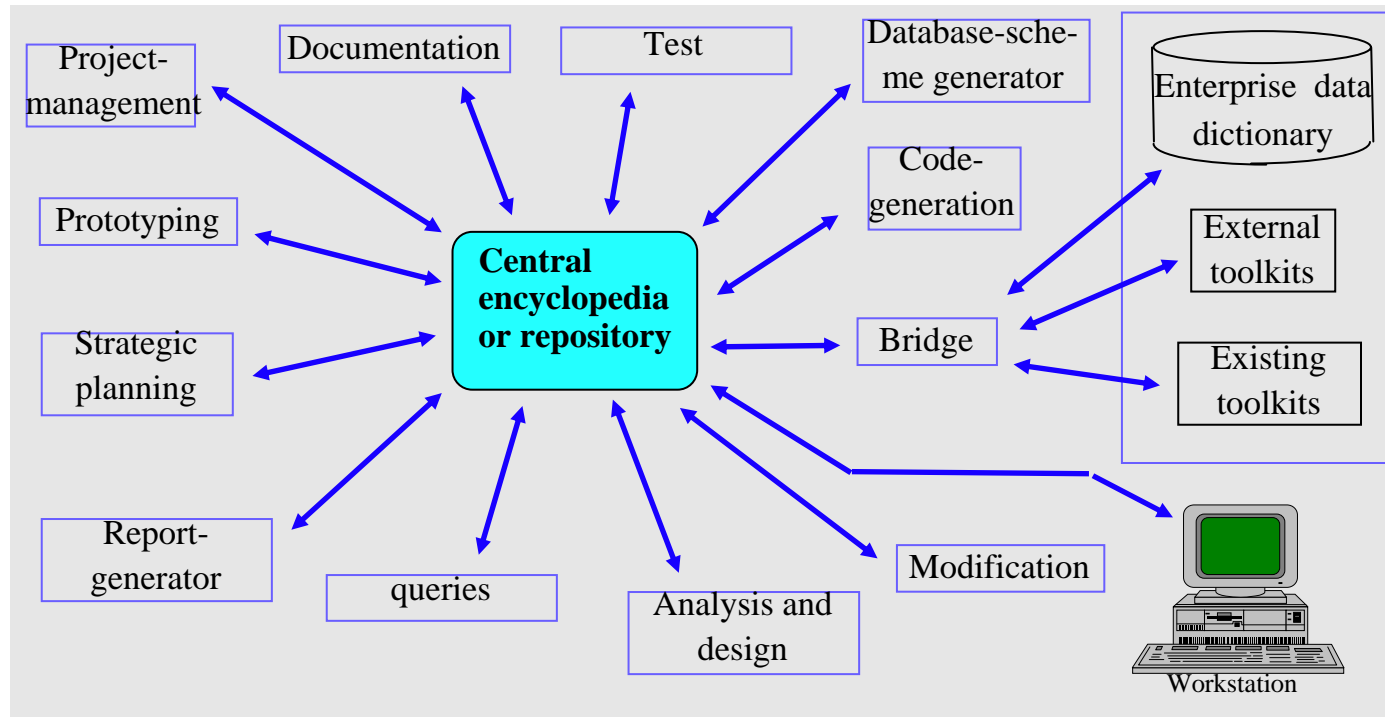
workers

Properties

Information Hiding vs.

- Functional Independence (Each module addresses single-minded function)
- Cohesion (a module performs a single task requiring little interaction with modules on the other part of program) – high
- Coupling (measure of interconnection among modules) – low

Integrated Case — I-CASE



Some adoption results (Butler 2000)

SE Process is strongly influenced by using CASE (Gyorkos and Rozman 92)

CASE tools increase development productivity (Banker and Kauffman 91)

Quality enhancements, effectiveness of individual developers (Finlay and Mitchell 94)

70% of case tools are not used after 1 year (Kemerer 92)

30% companies who adopt CASE abandon it after 2 years (Isoda et al 95)

...

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