CSC 7426 : Basics of Software and Data Engineering

J <u>Paul</u> Gibson, D311

paul.gibson@telecom-sudparis.eu

http://jpaulgibson.synology.me/~jpaulgibson/TSP/Teaching/ CSC7426/

Functional Design

http://jpaulgibson.synology.me/Teaching/TSP/CSC7426/L4-Design.pdf



The designer of a new kind of system must participate fully in the implementation. —Donald E. Knuth

... the designer of a new system must not only be the implementor and the first large-scale user; the designer should also write the first user manual. ... If I had not participated fully in all these activities, literally hundreds of improvements would never have been made, because I would never have thought of them or perceived why they were important.

—Donald E. Knuth

I have yet to see any problem, however complicated, which, when you looked at it in the right way, did not become still more complicated. —Poul Anderson

There are two ways of constructing a software design. One way is to make it so simple that there are obviously no deficiencies. And the other way is to make it so complicated that there are no obvious deficiencies. —C.A.R. Hoare

It's hard to read through a book on the principles of magic without glancing at the cover periodically to make sure it isn't a book on software design. —Bruce Tognazzini

Good judgement is the result of experience ... Experience is the result of bad judgement. —Fred Brooks

Programs must be written for people to read, and only incidentally for machines to execute.—Abelson and Sussman

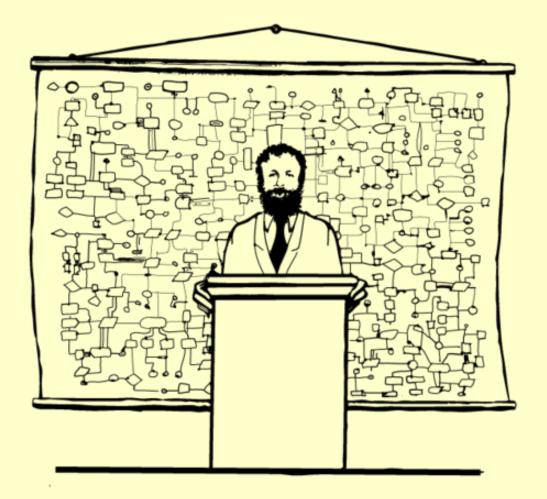
To keep large programs well structured, you either need superhuman will power, or proper language support for interfaces. —Greg Nelson

Design and programming are human activities; forget that and all is lost. —Bjarne Stroustrup

The hardest part of design ... is keeping features out. —Donald Norman Design is the art of separation, grouping, abstraction, and hiding. The fulcrum of design decisions is change. Separate those things that change for different reasons. Group together those things that change for the same reason. —Robert Martin

The tragedy of our time is that we've got it backwards, we've learned to love techniques and use people. —Herb Kelleher

How To Judge If A Design Is Good?



"Now that you have an overview of the system, we're ready for a little more detail"

Some Suggested Reading

On the Criteria To Be Used in Decomposing Systems into Modules, Parnas, 1972

A Rational Design Process: How and Why to Fake It, Parnas and Clements, 1986

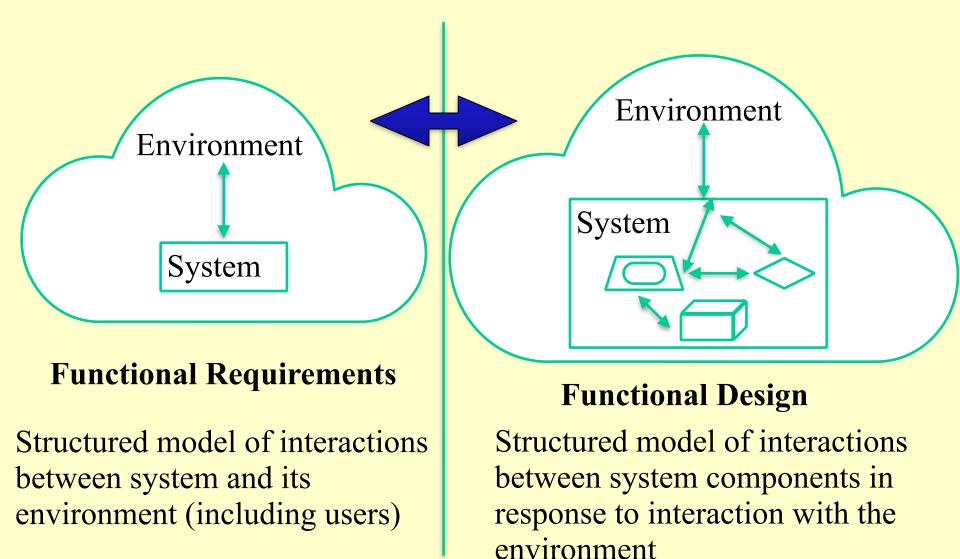
A field study of the software design process for large systems, Curtis, B. and Krasner, H. and Iscoe, N.,1988

What is Software Design?, Jack W. Reeves, 1992

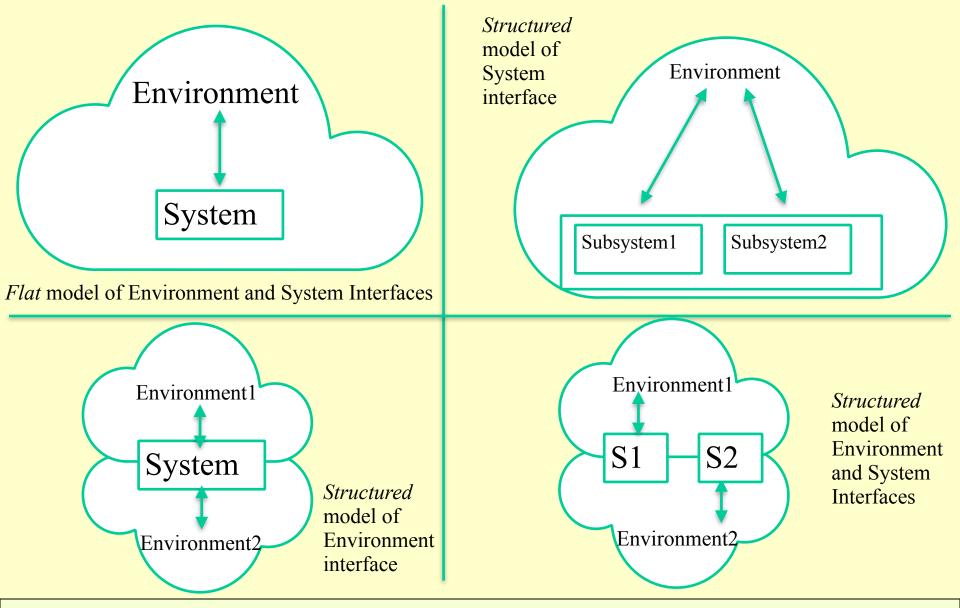
Bad smells in code, Beck and Fowler, 1999

The risks of stopping too soon, Parnas, 2011

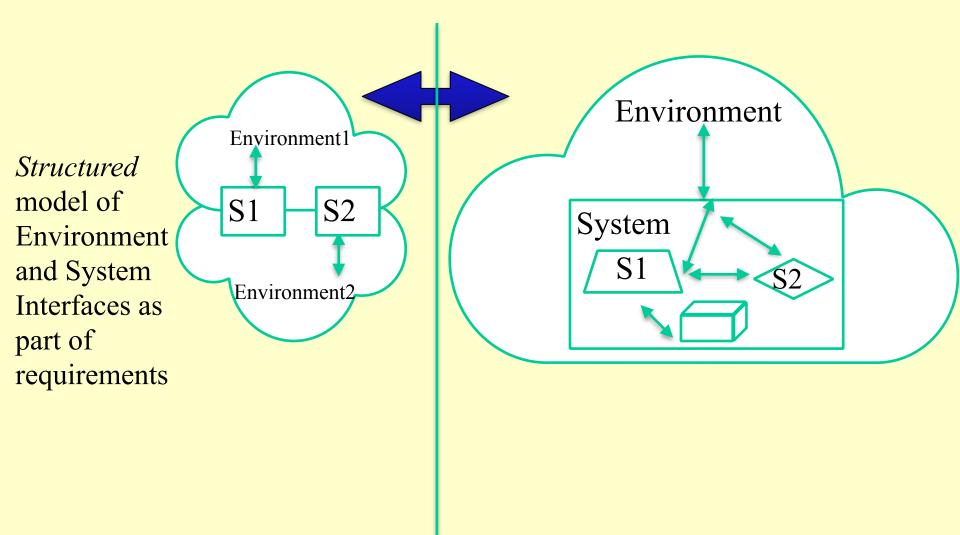
The Functional Design must be coherent with the Functional Requirements



Functional Requirements can be structured/distributed



Structure in requirements may match structure in design



Let us consider the **door** requirements and design

Requirement -"doors only open if lift at rest at a floor"

Design - we need to model the **state** of a door (<u>at a good level of</u> <u>abstraction</u>) in order to verify the requirement

Door Design1 - state is a simple boolean (open or closed) Door Design2 - state is a simple boolean (open and not open) Door Design3 - state is a simple boolean (not closed and closed) Door Design4 - state is an enumeration - {open, partially open, closed} Door Design5 - state is an enumeration - {open, opening, closing, closed} Door Design6 - state is a real - distance apart in metres derived attributes - closed <=> distance = 0 open <=> distance > 0

etc ...

Let us consider the **door** requirements and design

Question - does a door need to know where it is?

In the elevator? On a floor ? On which floor?

Question - Do different **locations** require different behaviour? If so, do we need different types/classes of door?

Question - does a door need to know if it is **blocked**? Is this a state attribute of the door or a property of the system that can be derived (by looking at the value of a sensor, perhaps?) If we have a sensor for detecting blockages, then is it a part/component of the door?

What about the door **API**? - reading the state, changing the state

Question - are the state attributes visible to the environment, if so to all users or some users?

Question - what interface is offered to permit state changes -

logical "buttons" can have values on/off

For example, we require a **button** to open/close the door. Is this button visible to the environment? Internally what can see/use it?

What about the door **API**? - reading the state, changing the state

More Questions (Design or requirements?) -

is this button part of the door or is this button a separate component that communicates with the door.

If it is a component then is the communication synchronous/ asynchronous, direct/indirect?

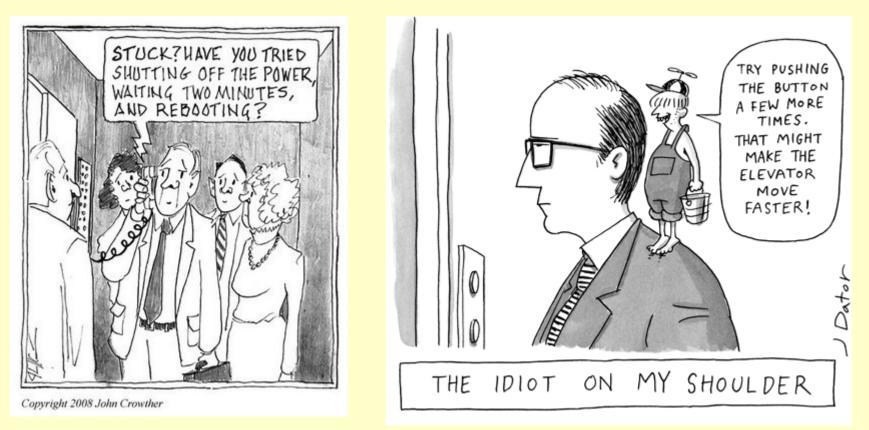
What is the data that is shared during the communication (if any).

Is the communication secure/encrypted? Is there a handshake?

Is it critical?

What are the exceptions to be handled?

Problem 4 -Lets Try Out Some Design With Our Lift/Elevator Problem



Propose a functional design for a **lift system controller**, which can be implemented directly in a programming language of your choice