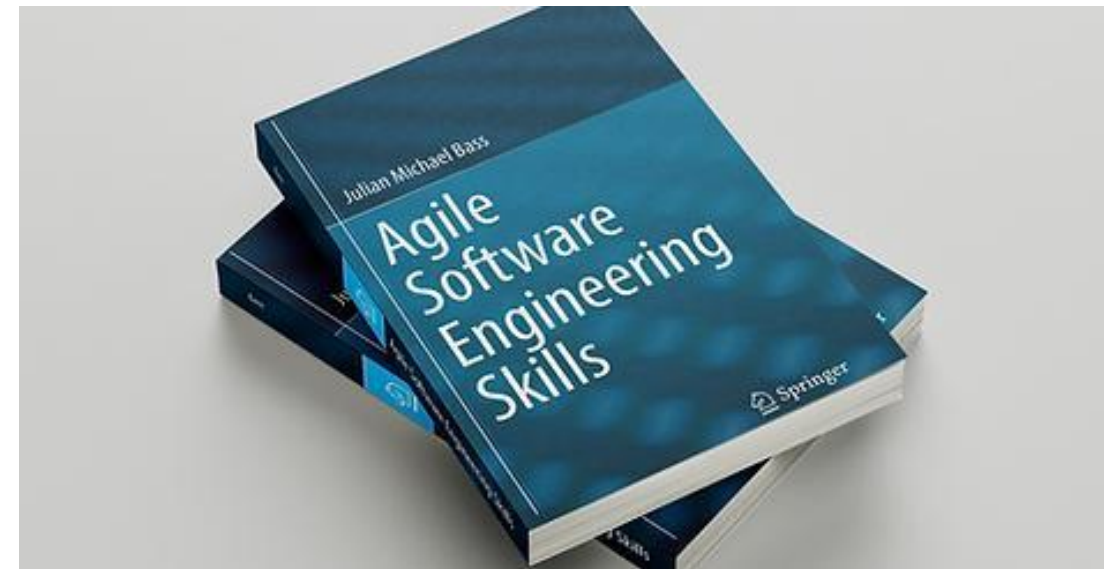


Agile Software Engineering Skills

Design
Chapter 9
Julian M. Bass



Introduction

- We've established requirements
 - What our system must do (Chapter 7)
- We've created a high-level structure
 - Adopted an architectural style and created a reference architecture (Chapter 8)
- Now we can design specific features

Introduction

- We will create class diagrams and object sequence diagrams to understand
 - How our software will be structured
 - How the moving parts interact during run-time
- Implement design patterns to solve recurring problems

Contents

- Feature Driven Development
- System Modelling
- Class Diagrams
- Object Sequence Diagrams
- Technology Stack Selection
- Model-driven Engineering

Feature Driven Development

- Features are independent pieces of functionality
- Provide end-to-end services to external actors
- Features provide value to customers
- End-to-end fulfilment of a user need
 - Client, business logic and persistence
- Incremental development consists of implementing features, one after another

Feature Driven Development

- Features comprise working code
- We create acceptance tests for features
- We can demonstrate features and get feedback
 - Clients or users should be able to understand the goal

System Modelling

- Develop visual representations of the system
- Models use graphical notations
 - Often based on one of the Unified Modelling Languages (UML)
- Models stimulate discussion, and ultimately consensus
 - On what something does or how something works
- Models record decisions about design

System Modelling

- Two main types of model: static and dynamic
- Static models depict unchanging internal structure
- Dynamic models depict run-time behaviour
- Models of the world as it exists
 - Before our system is implemented.
 - ***As Is*** or ***domain*** models
- Models that describe the proposed new system
 - ***To Be*** models

Class Diagrams

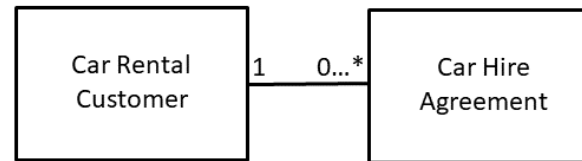
- Structural models
 - Current environment
 - Organisation of a system
- Components that make up a system
 - Their relationships with each other

Class Diagrams

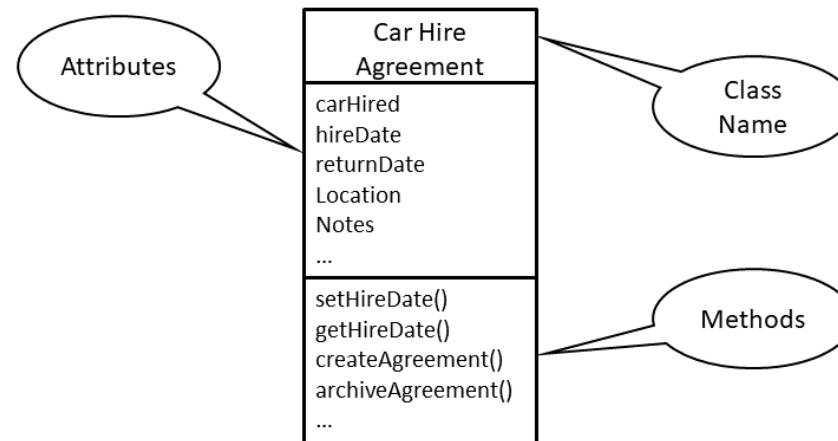
- Deriving Class Diagrams
 - Noun and Noun Phrases that describe a person, place, thing, quality or idea
 - Implemented in software as data items (attributes), data structures or classes
 - Verb and Verb Phrases describe actions
 - Implemented as methods or operations

Class Diagrams

A) Simple classes and an association



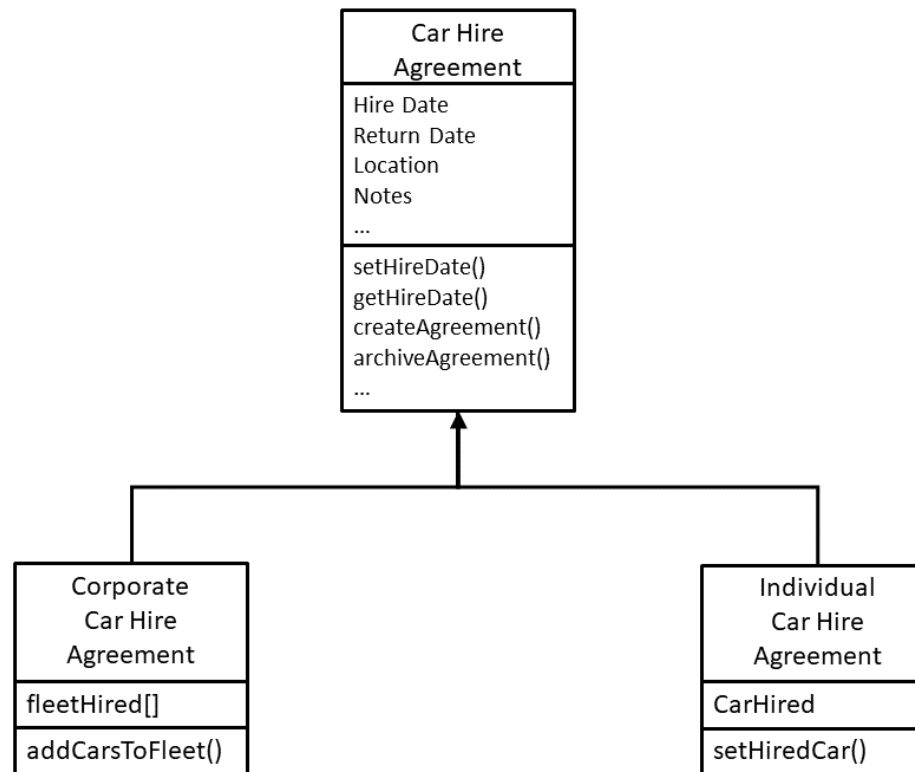
B) Car hire agreement class (incomplete)



Class Diagrams

- Domain models
 - As Is models of system context
- High-level design models
 - Outline diagrams of classes and their relationships and attributes
- Detailed design models
 - Include method signatures and attribute data types

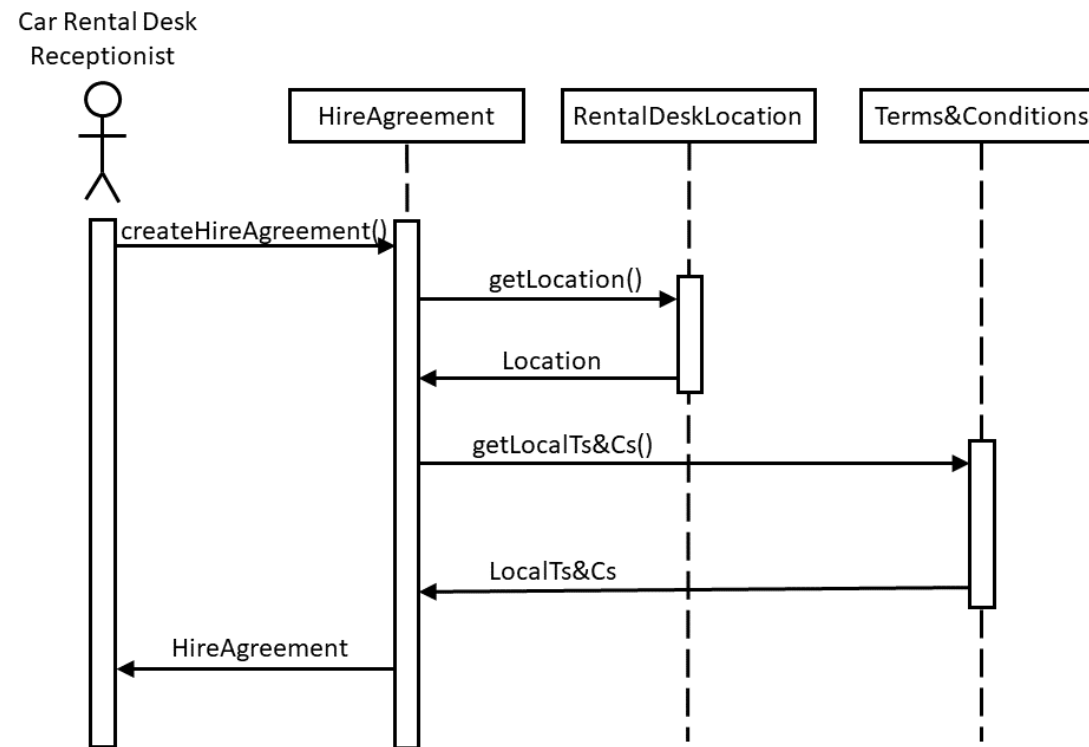
Class Diagrams



Object Sequence Diagrams

- Interactions between actors and system objects
- Usually correspond to a specific use case
- Model dynamic (run-time) interactions between components

Object Sequence Diagrams



Design Patterns

- Reusable descriptions of abstract design fragments
- Solve problems that re-occur in applications
- Provide best practice solutions
- Comprises description of problem and essence of solution
- Patterns enable design reuse

Design Patterns

- Singleton Pattern
 - Ensures only one instance of the class is created
- To instantiate...

```
SingletonObject so = SingletonObject.getInstance();  
System.out.println( so.showMessage() );
```

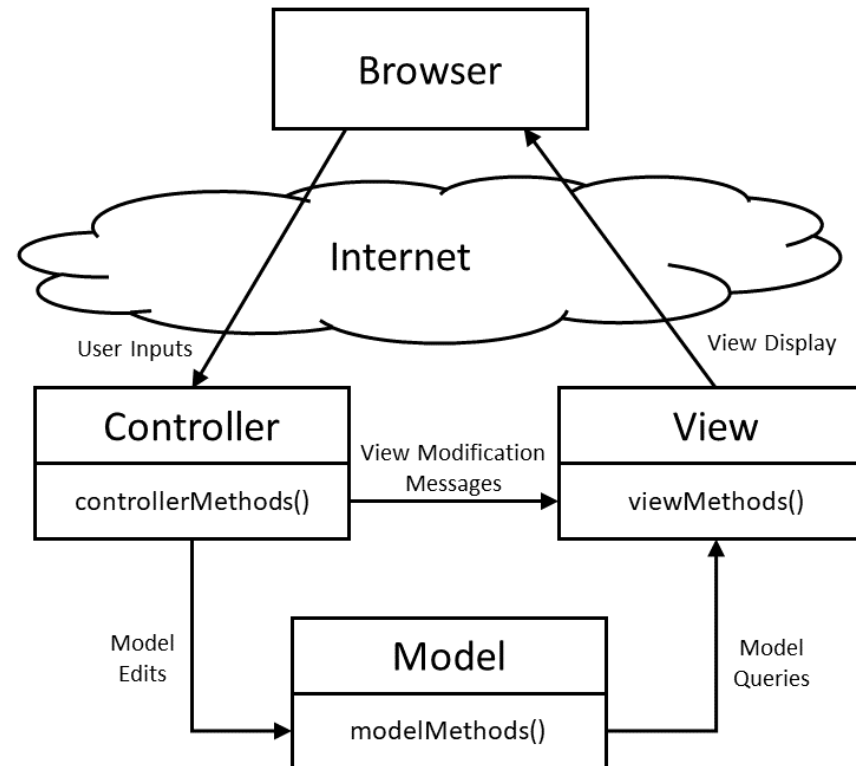
Design Patterns

```
public class SingletonObject {  
    /* Make the instance private and static */  
    private static SingletonObject instance = new SingletonObject();  
  
    /* Make the constructor private */  
    private SingletonObject() {  
    }  
  
    /* Use this method to return the instantiated object */  
    public static SingletonObject getInstance() {  
        return instance;  
    }  
  
    public String showMessage() {  
        return "This is from the singleton";  
    }  
}
```

Design Patterns

- Model View Controller
 - Manage data (model) separately from the display (view) of information
 - Controller class manages interaction between views and model
 - Good separation of concerns
 - Can change underlying persistence implementation (model) without affecting rest of system
 - Can implement various client (views) without affecting model

Design Patterns



Design Patterns

- Factory Pattern
 - Creates and returns objects of a particular type
 - Single point in the system for instantiating a family of similar objects
 - Simplifies maintenance in sophisticated systems
 - Simple example
 - Bass, J. (2022). *Julianbass/CarFactory* [Java]. <https://github.com/julianbass/CarFactory> (Original work published 2021)

Technology Stack Selection

- Selecting project implementation technologies
 - Programming languages, frameworks, libraries, development environments and deployment environments
- In commercial sector, joining an existing project
 - You probably won't get much say
- In an academic, HackCamp or Hackathon environment,
 - Choosing the technology stack important decision

Technology Stack Selection

- Consider how candidate technologies
 - Impact your chosen delivery model
 - installable desktop application, web app, cloud-hosted service etc.
 - Impact your functional and non-functional requirements
 - Contribute to achieving your architectural goals
 - Impact your product/project goals
- Identify the team member skill set
- Collect evidence and assess the Pros/Cons of the technologies your team members know

Model-driven Engineering

- Automatically generate a complete or partial system from our system models
- Integrated development environments can generate skeleton classes and certain methods
 - Accessor and mutator methods
 - Constructor method skeletons
- Commercially available database design tools
 - Draw diagrams which are then automatically implemented as database tables

Exercises

- Exercises 9.1 and 9.7 encourage creation of a learning journal
- Exercises 9.2 – 9.5 Cover class diagrams
- Exercise 9.6 Covers factory pattern implementation

Summary

- Architecture in Agile
 - Avoid ***Big Design Up Front***
 - Refactoring to refine architecture as product matures
- Design Styles
 - Client-Server
 - Repository Architecture
 - Pipe and Filter
 - Layered Architecture