# Software Modeling & Analysis

## - Structured Design

Lecturer: JUNBEOM YOO
jbyoo@konkuk.ac.kr

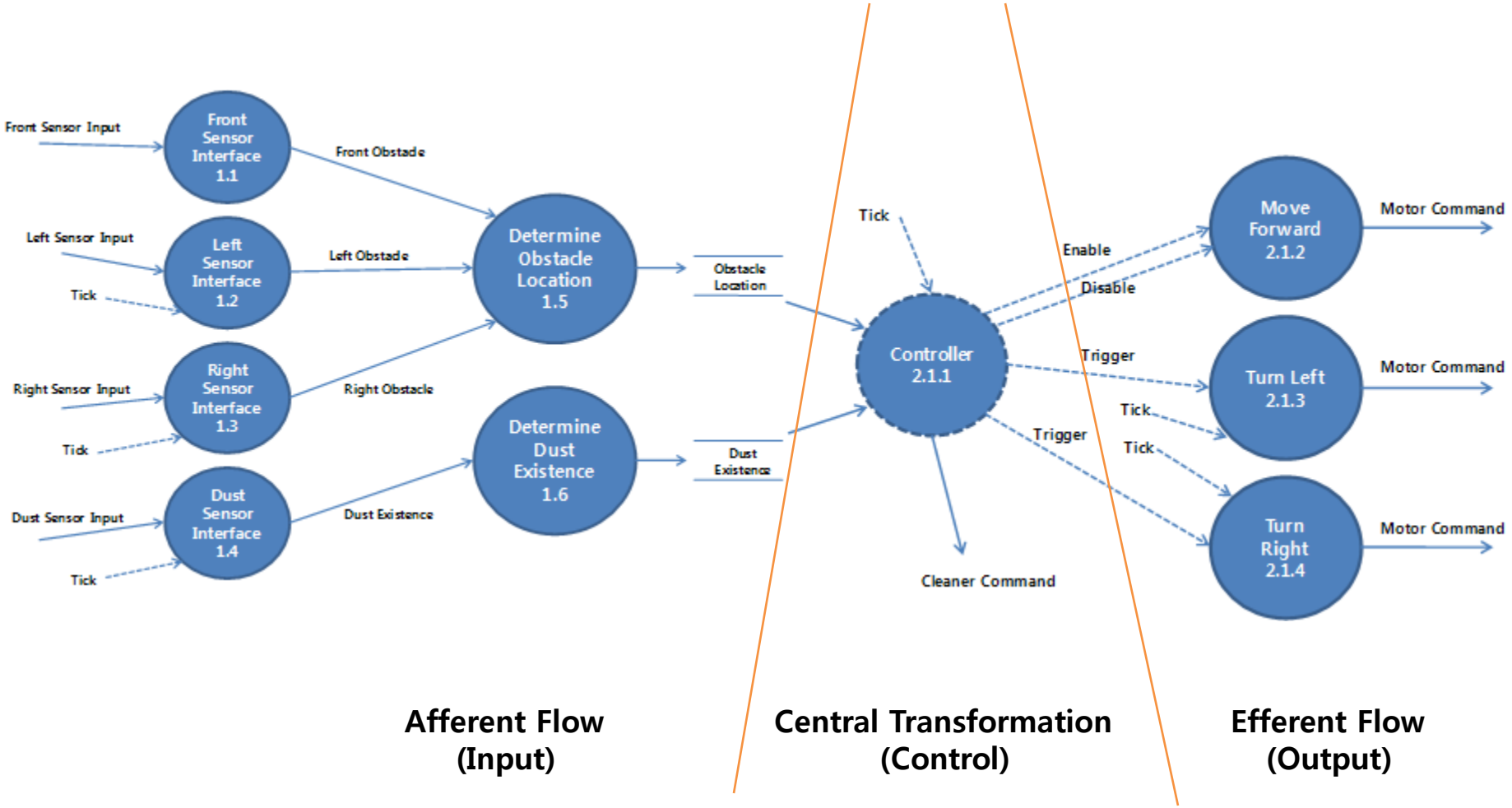
# Structure Charts

- Structured Design (SD)

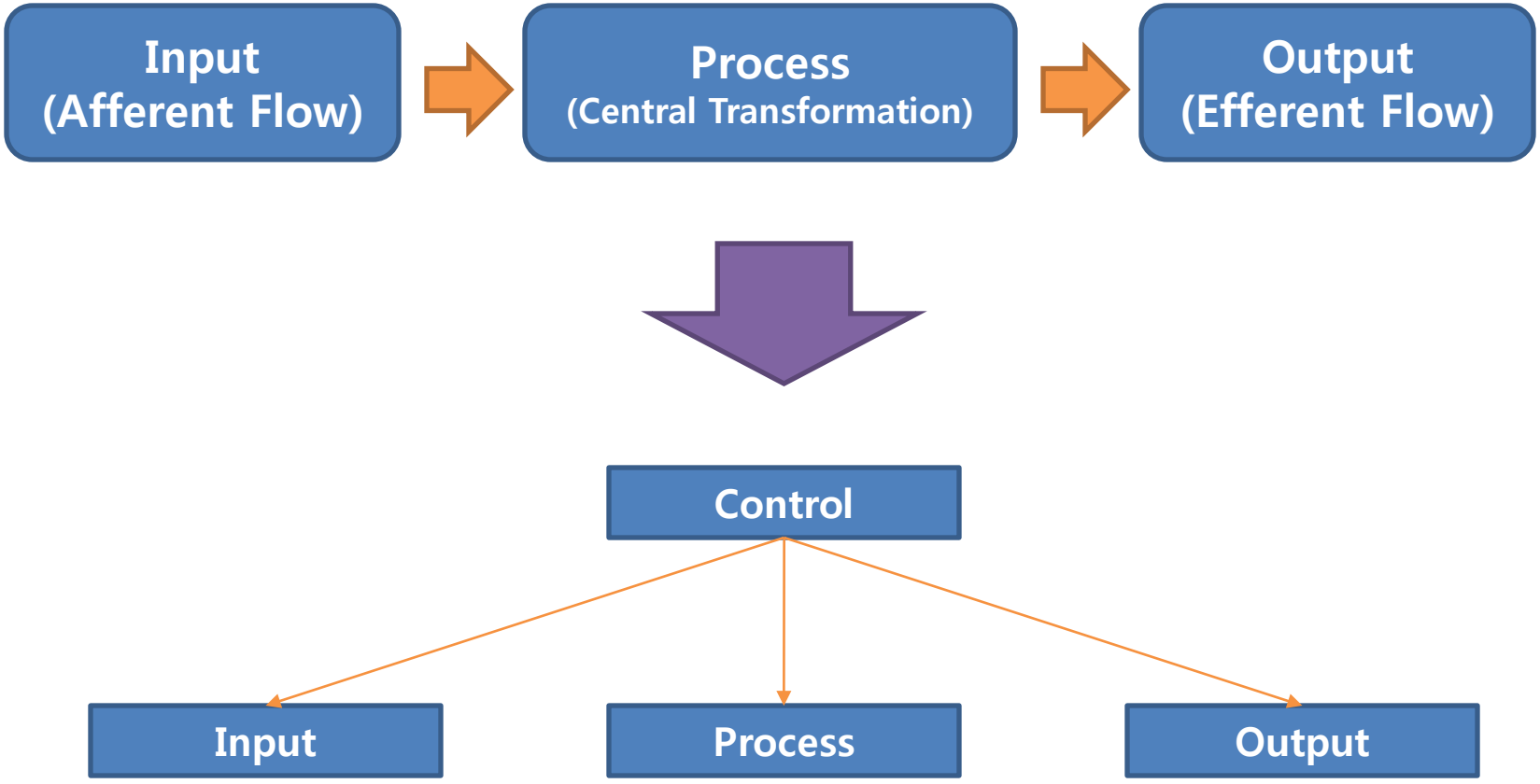
- Functional decomposition (Divide and Conquer)
  - Information hiding
  - Modularity
  - Low coupling
  - High internal cohesion

- Needs a transform analysis.

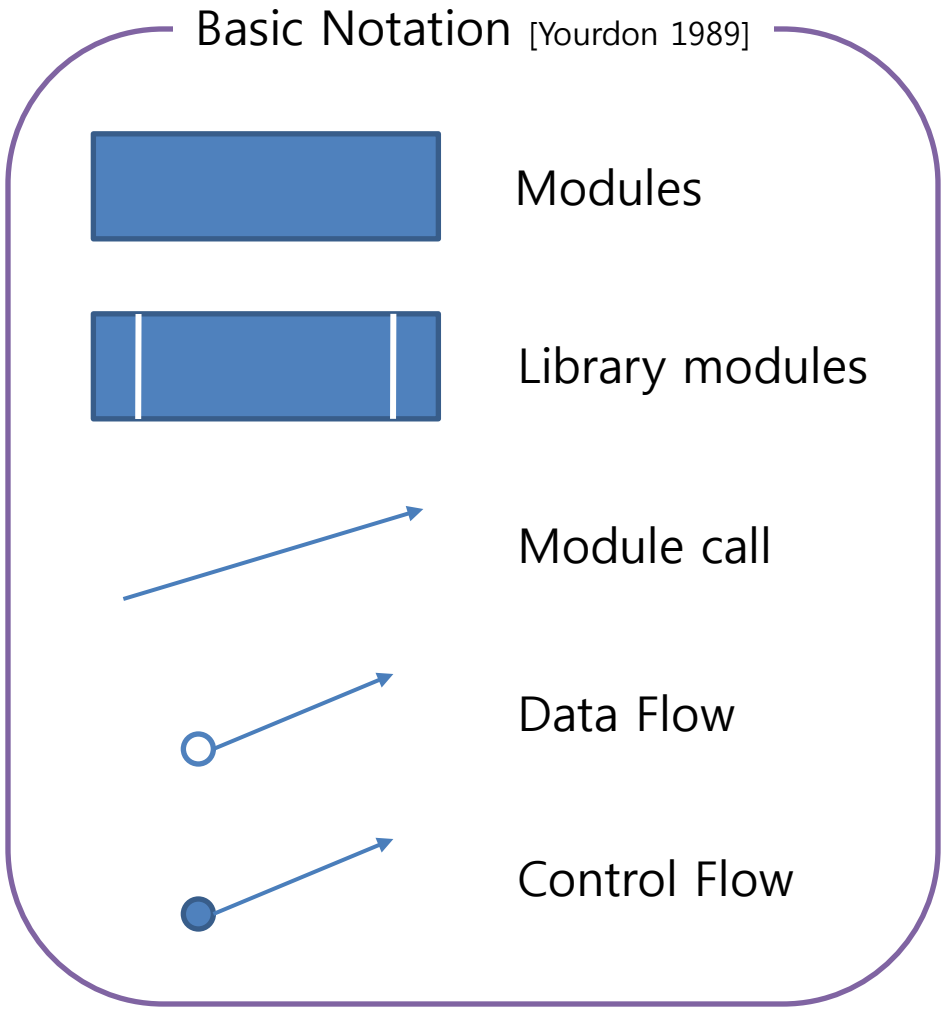
# Structured Charts – Transform Analysis

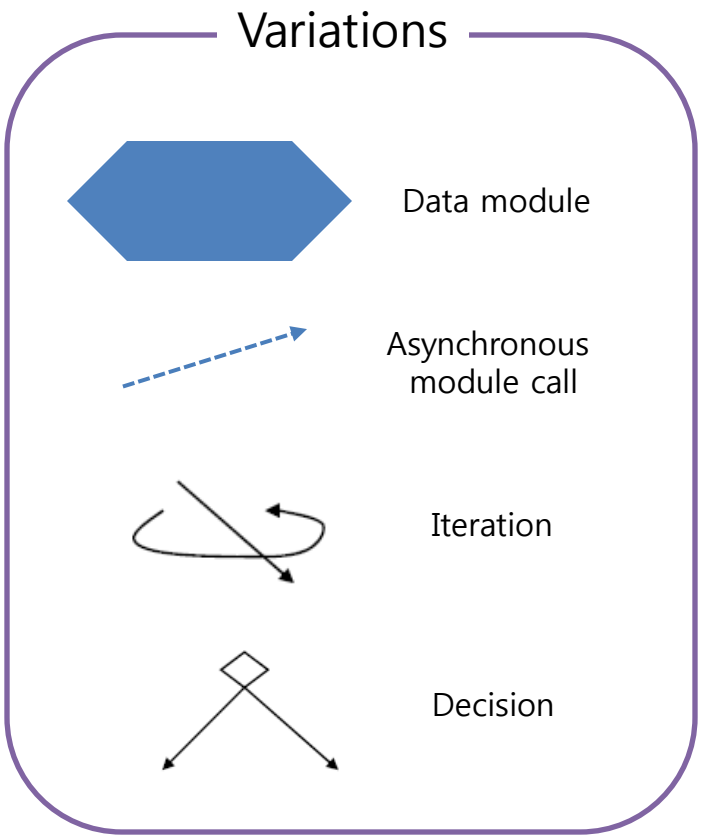


# Structured Charts – Transform Analysis

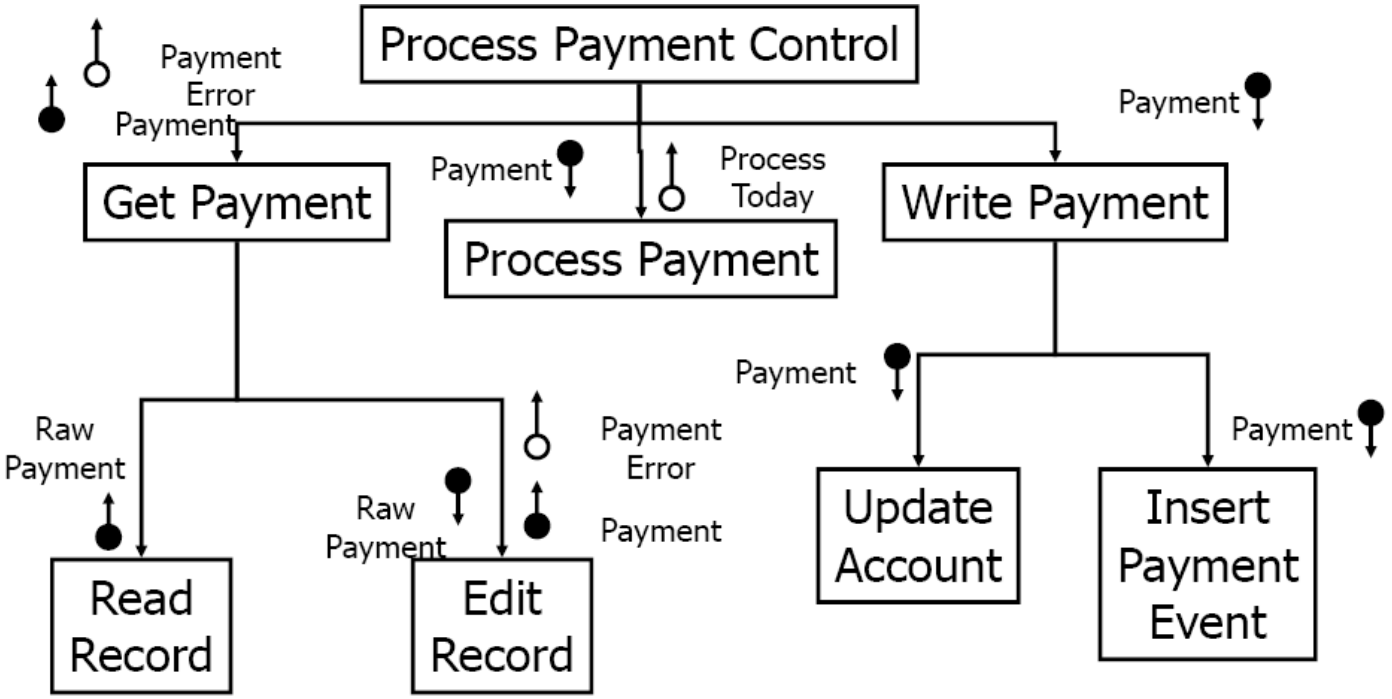


# Structured Charts – Notation



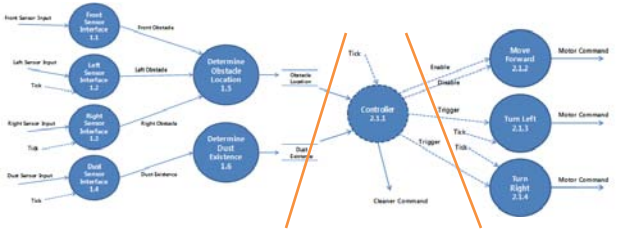



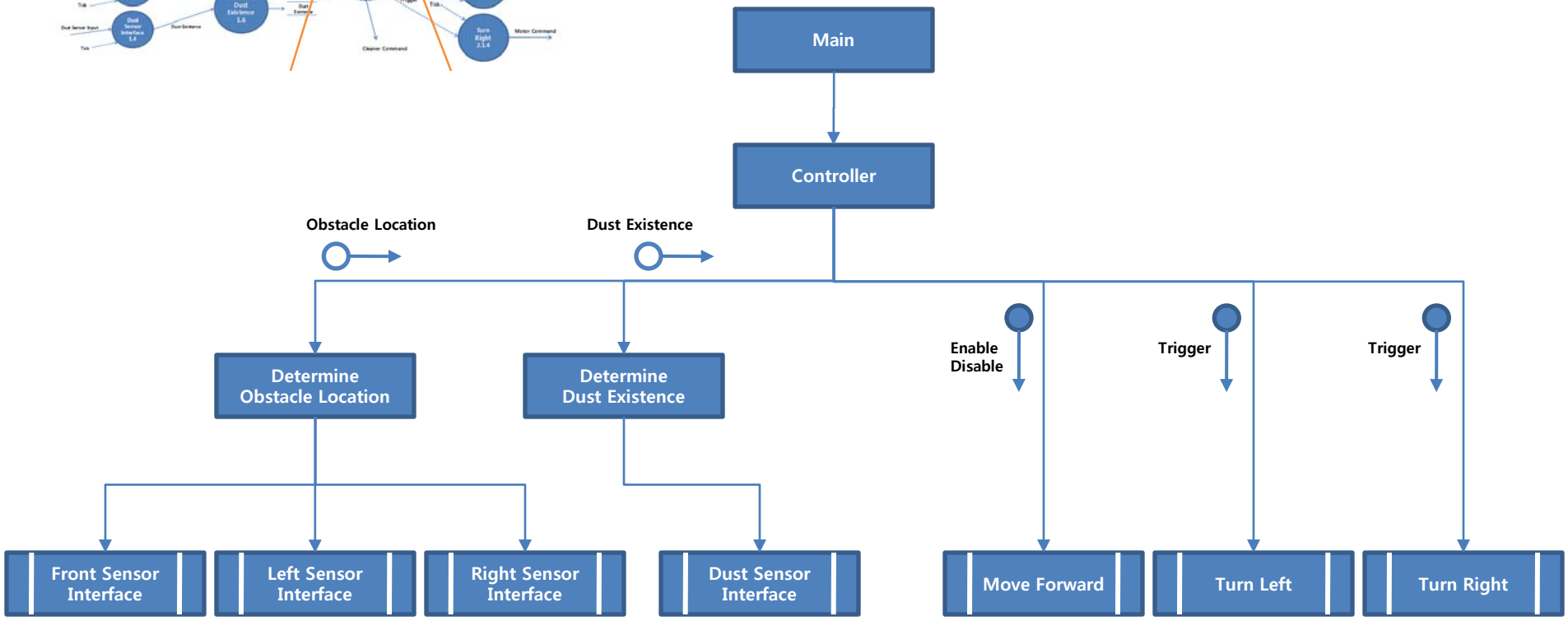
# Structured Charts - Example



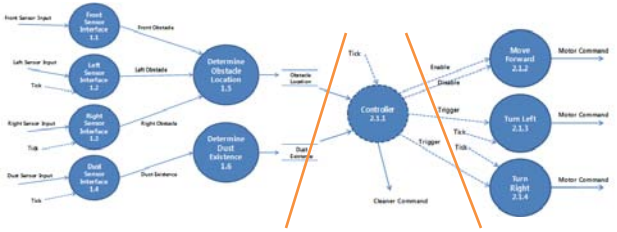

**Zhou Qun, Kendra Hamilton, and Ibrahim Jadalowen (2002)**

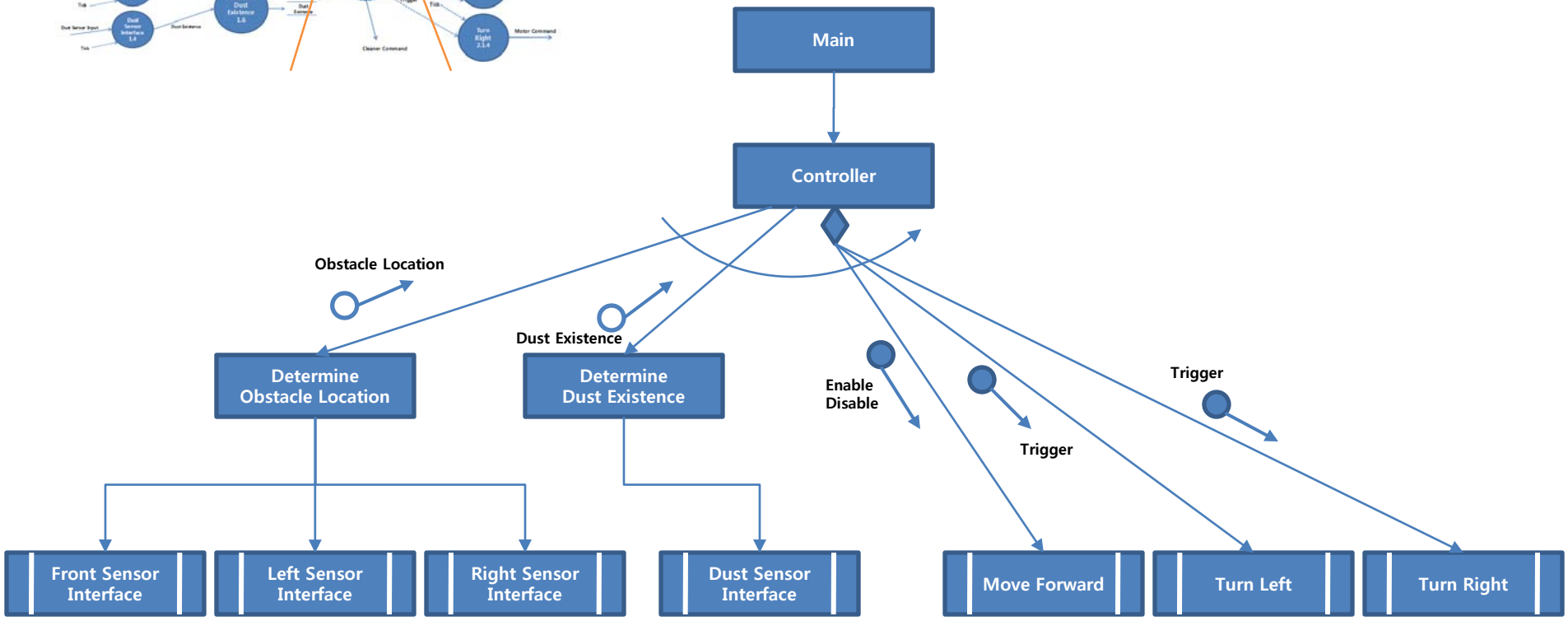
# Structured Charts – RVC Example (Basic)





# Structured Charts – RVC Example (Advanced)





# Pros of SASD

- Has distinct milestones, allowing easier project management tracking.
- Very visual – easier for users/programmers to understand
- Makes good use of graphical tools
- Well known in industry
- A mature technique
- Process-oriented way is a natural way of thinking
- Flexible
- Provides a means of requirements validation
- Relatively simple and easy to read

# Pros of SASD

- System Context Diagram
  - Provides a black box overview of the system and the environment
- Event List
  - Provides a guidance for functionality
  - Provides a list of system inputs and outputs
  - A means of requirements summarization
  - Can be used to define test cases (as we will see soon.)
- Data Flow Diagram (DFD)
  - Ability to represent data flows
  - Functional decomposition (divide and conquer)

# Pros of SASD

- Data Dictionary
  - Simplifies data requirements
  - Used at high or low level analysis
- Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)
  - Commonly used and well understood
  - A graphical tool, so easy to read by analysts
  - Data objects and relationships are portrayed independently from the process
  - Can be used to design database architecture
  - Effective tool to communicate with DBAs
- Process Specification
  - Expresses the process specifications in a form that can be verified

# Pros of SASD

- State Transition Diagrams
  - Models real-time behavior of the processes in the DFD
- Structure Charts
  - Modularity improves the system maintainability
  - Provides a means for transition from analysis to design
  - Provides a synchronous hierarchy of modules

# Cons of SASD

- Ignores non-functional requirements.
- Minimal management involvement
- Non-iterative – waterfall approach
- Not enough use-analysts interaction
- Does not provide a communication process with users.
- Hard to decide when to stop decomposing.
- Does not address stakeholders' needs.
- Does not work well with Object-Oriented programming languages.

# Cons of SASD

- System Context Diagram
  - Does not provide a specific means to determine the scope of the system.
- Event List
  - Does not define all functionalities.
  - Does not define specific mechanism for event interactions.
- Data Flow Diagram (DFD)
  - Weak display of input/output details
  - Confused for users to understand.
  - Does not represent time.
  - No implied sequencing
  - Assigns data stores in the early analysis phase without much deliberation.

# Cons of SASD

- Data Dictionary
  - No functional details
  - Formal language is confusing to users.
- Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)
  - May be confused for users due to its formal notation.
  - Become complex in large systems.
- Structure Chart
  - Does not work well for asynchronous processes such as networks.
  - Could be too large to be effectively understood with larger programs.

# Cons of SASD

- Process Specification
  - They may be too technical for users to understand.
  - Difficult to stay away from the current "How to implement."
- State Transition Diagram
  - Explains what action causes a state change, but not when or how often.

# When to use SASD?

- Well-known problem domains
- Contract projects where SRS should be specified in details
- Real-time systems
- Transaction processing systems
- Not appropriate when time to market is short.

- In recent years,
  SASD is widely used in developing real-time embedded systems.

# SASD vs. OOAD

- Similarities
  - The both have started off from programming techniques.
  - The both use graphical design and tools to analyze and model requirements.
  - The both provide a systematic step-by-step process for developers.
  - The both focus on the documentation of requirements.

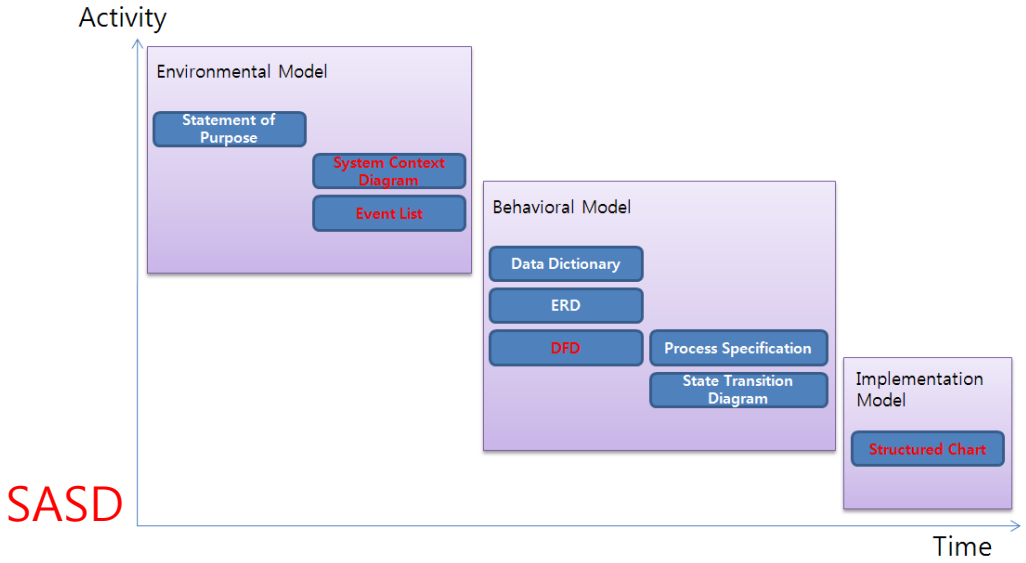
- Differences
  - SASD is process-oriented.
  - OOAD is data(object)-oriented.
  - OOAD encapsulates as much of the system's data and processes into objects,
  - While SASD separates them as possible as it can.

# Class Questions

- What is your opinion on ?
  - Does it reduce maintainability costs?
  - Is it useful?
  - Is it efficient?
  - Is it appropriate for E-commerce(business) development?
- What is SASD's target domain?

# Summary

- SASD is a process-driven software analysis technique.
- SASD has a long history in the industry and it is very mature.
- It provides a good documentation for requirements.
- In recent years, it is widely used for developing real-time embedded system's software.



# Final Presentation (OOAD vs. SASD)

- English presentation
- Compare OOAD with SASD using your elevator controller team project.
  - Pros and Cons of SASD and OOAD for developing elevator controllers respectively
  - Your opinion and suggestion!!!