

# ***Advanced Software Engineering***

Bahman Arasteh

*(Ph.D, Software Engineering)*

Department of Computer Engineering

Azad University of Tabriz

E-mail: *b\_arasteh@iaut.ac.ir*

# Today's Goals

**Introducing the Principles of object-Oriented for  
Handling **Software complexity****

# Contents

# Introduction

## In the Early Days of Software:

- The basic cost of system design was related to the HW cost.
- The role of SW was considered secondary.
- Most SW was developed by a single programmer.
- The design process was often done implicitly by the programmer.
- The capability of the HW was limited.
- The software was often small.
- Documentation was not needed.

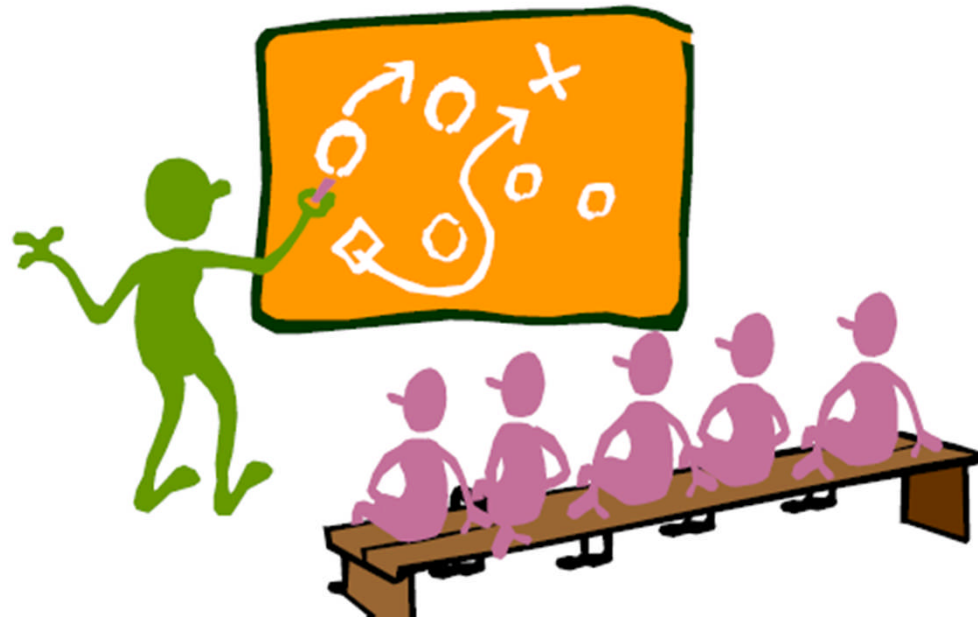
# Introduction

In the today's Software:

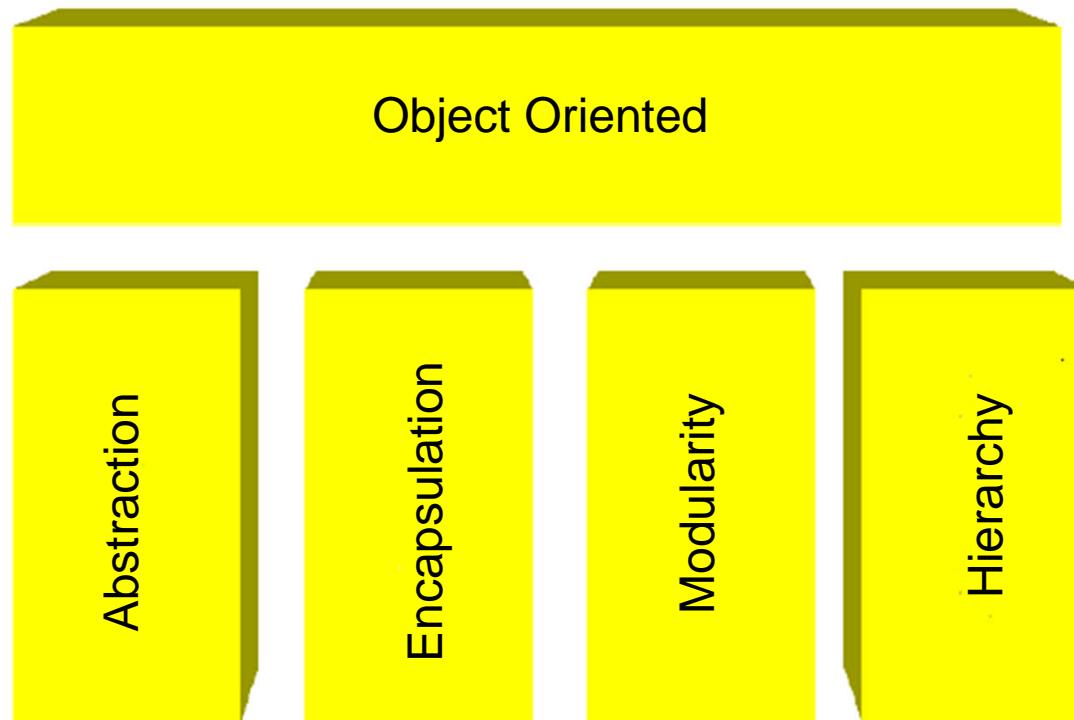
- The basic cost of system design is related to the SW.
- The role of SW is fundamental.
- Most SW is developed by a team.
- The design process is done explicitly.
- Analysis and design methods are required.
- Documentation is required.
- The need for complex software is rising.

# Design Methods

- Structured Design
- Data-Driven Design
- Object-Oriented Design

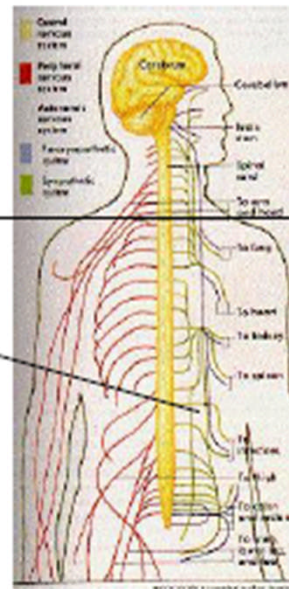


# Principles of Object Oriented



# Abstraction

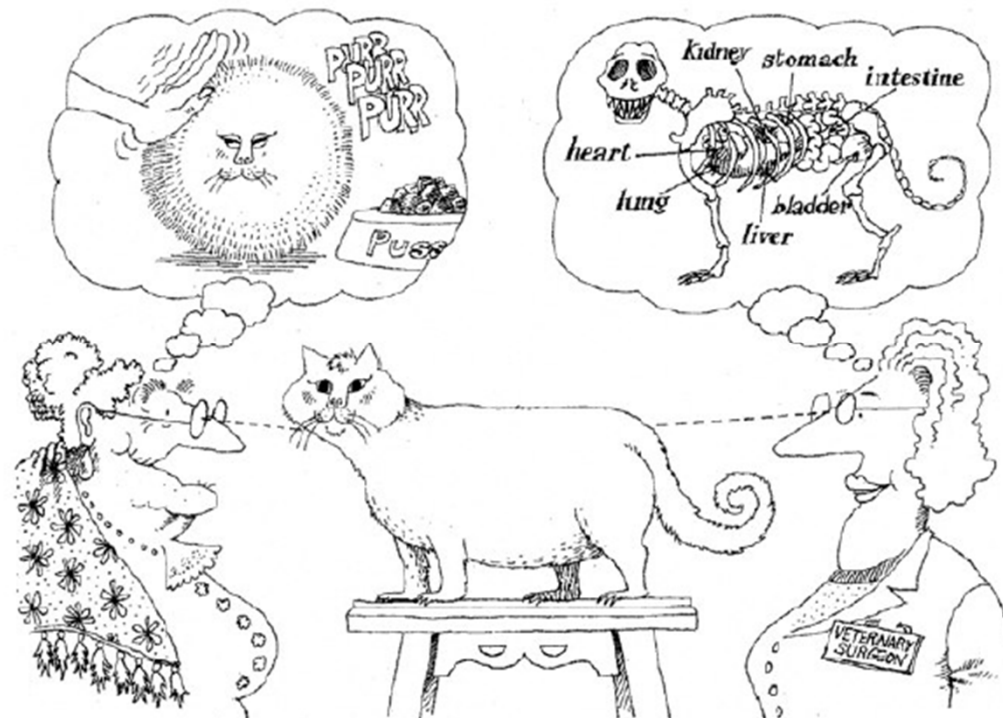
Different  
views of a  
human  
body





# Abstraction

- The process of **focusing** on the main and principle characteristics and behaviors of a phenomenon and **ignoring** the temporary characteristics and details.



# Abstraction

Abstraction considerably controls SW complexity.

# Abstraction

- Type of Abstraction:
  - Entity Abstraction
  - Procedural Abstraction
  - Virtual Abstraction

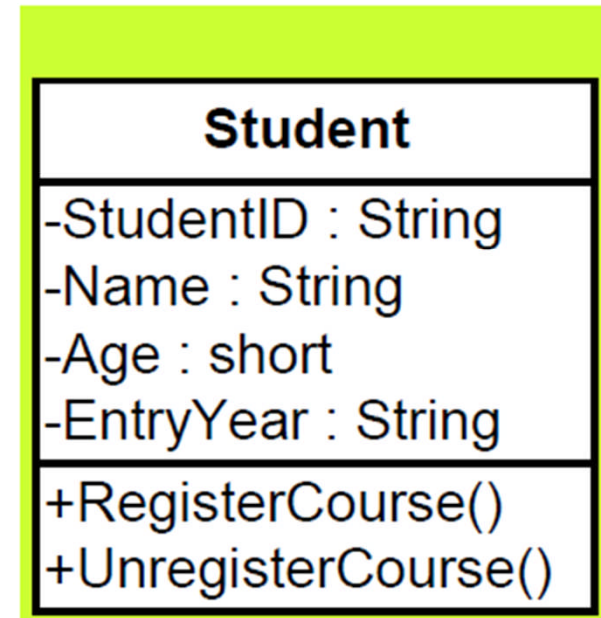
# Abstraction

- **Entity Abstraction :**
  - presenting a suitable model for a real entity

Real Object: Student



Abstraction: Student

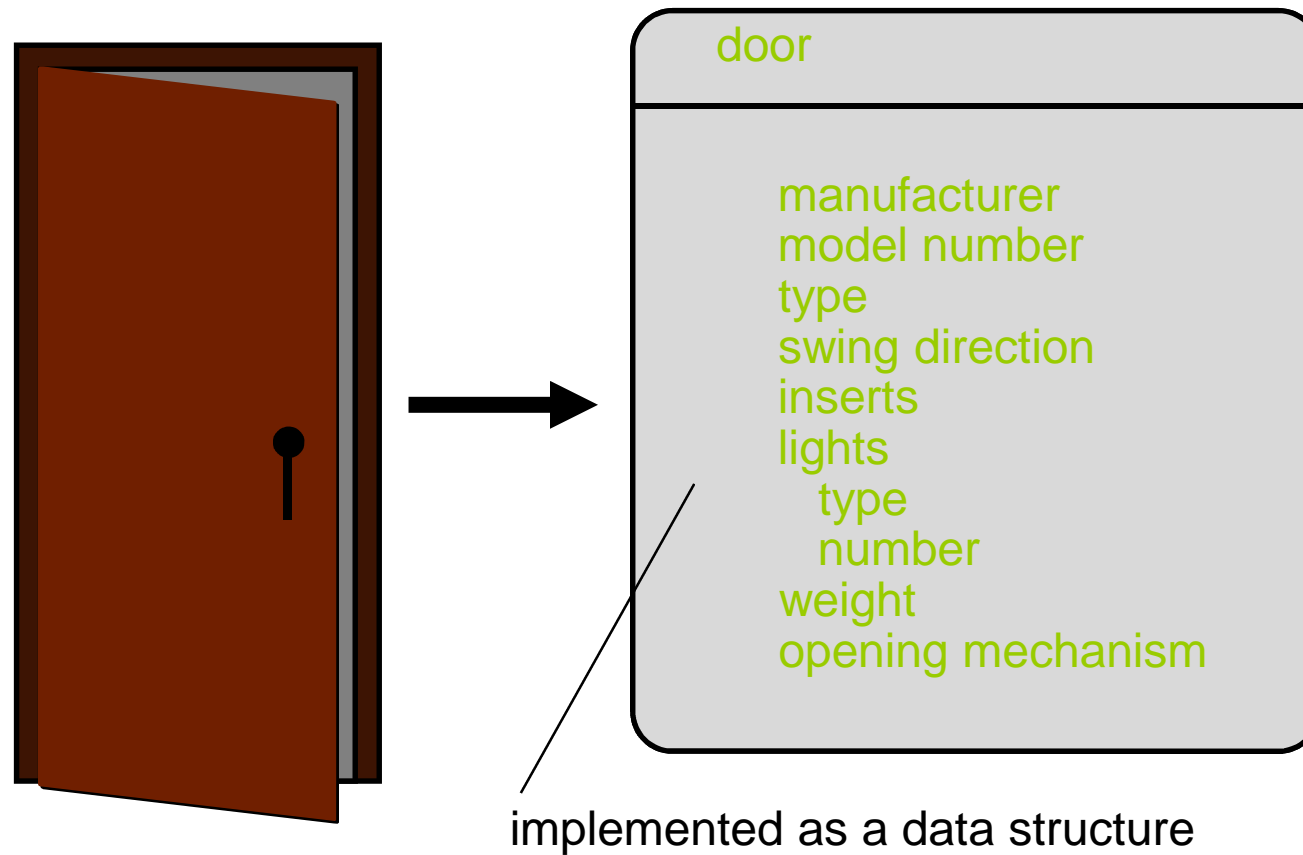


# Abstraction

- Procedural Abstraction:
  - Give a name to an algorithm
  - Use the name to execute that algorithm within another one
  - Example:
    - `procedure sort (list)` // algorithm for sorting a list
    - `sort (list-of-names)` // Means APPLY the sort procedure to the list of names.
  - Abstraction allows you to separate details of how to carry out the procedure from the algorithm that uses the procedure

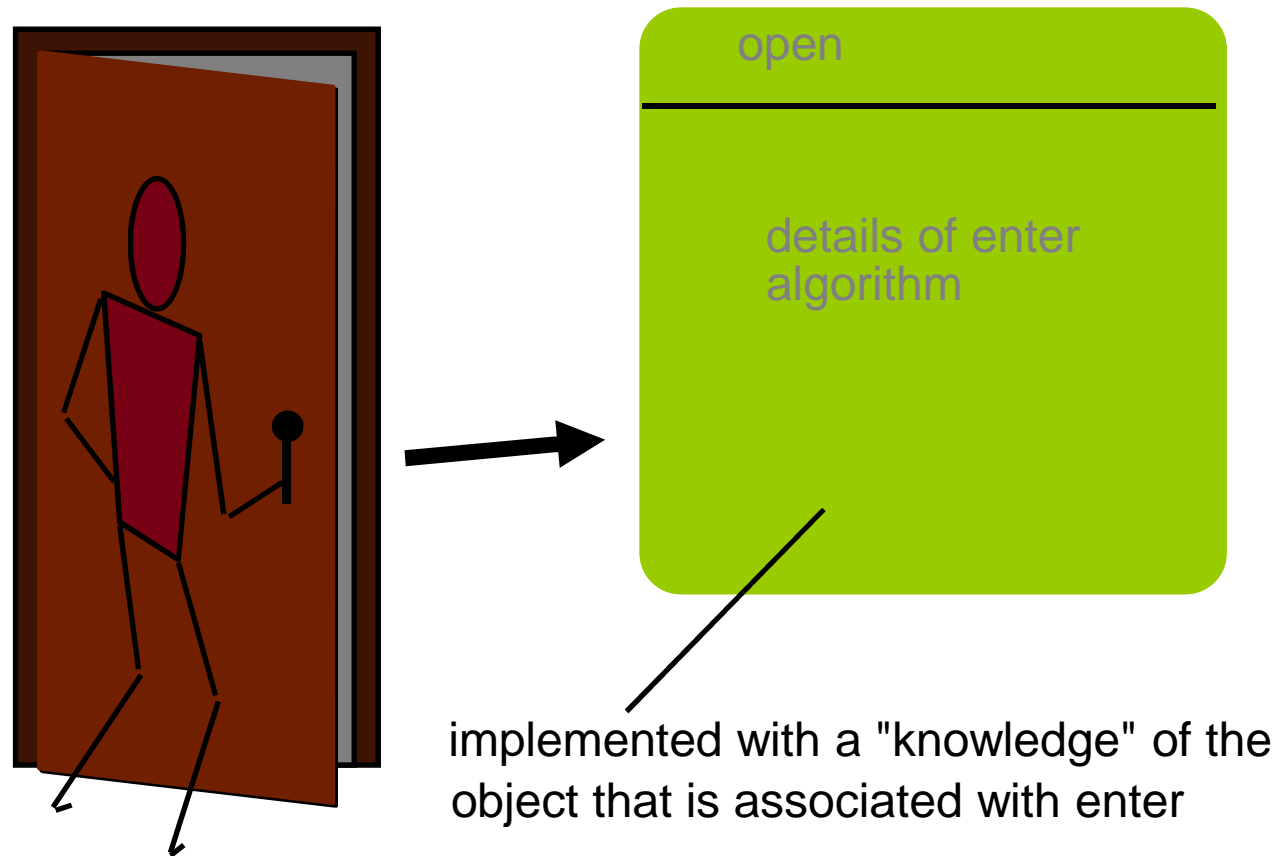
# Abstraction

## – Data Abstraction



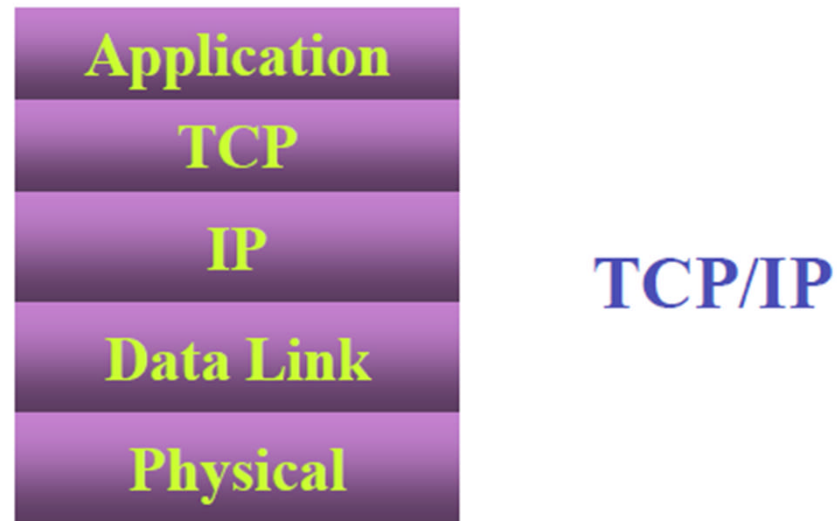
# Abstraction

## – Procedural Abstraction



# Abstraction

- Virtual Abstraction





## Features of Abstraction

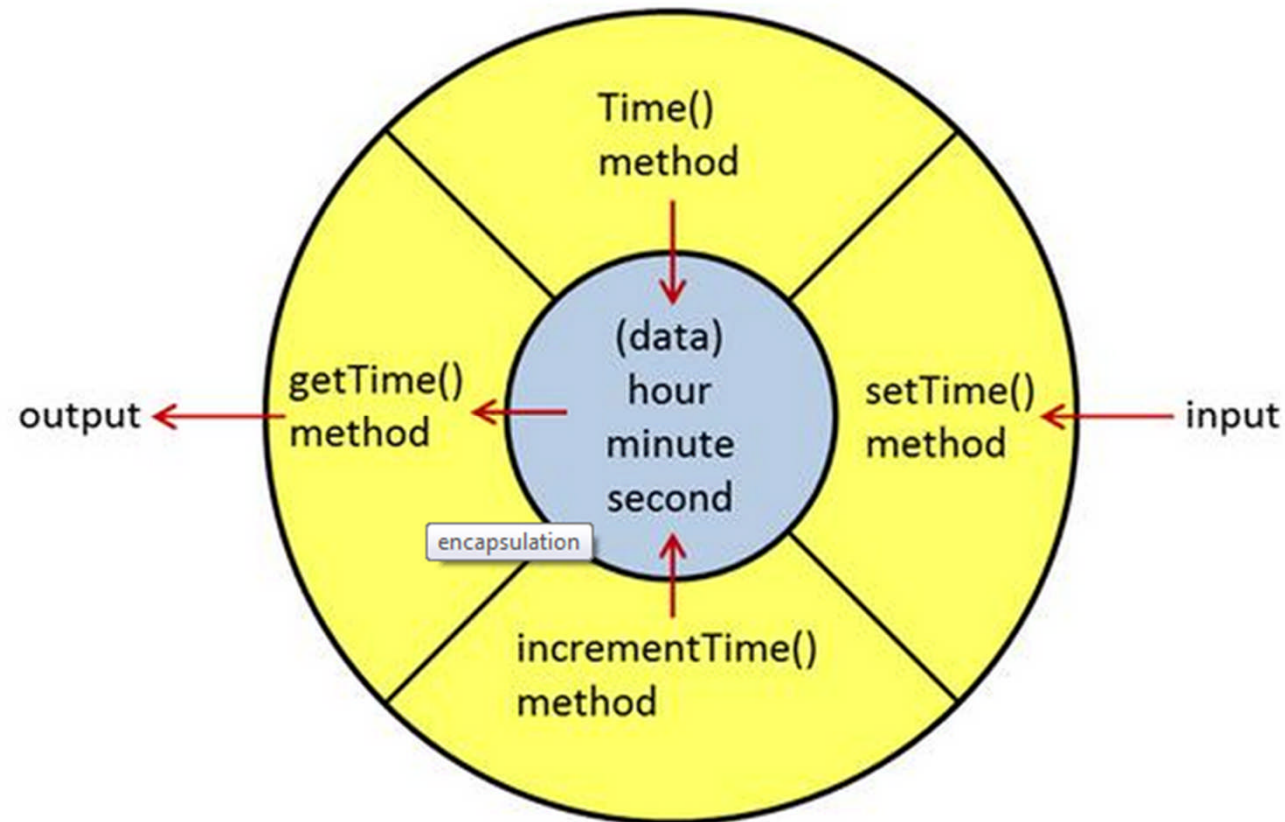
- There are different types of abstractions for an Object.
- Abstraction focus on the external view of an object.
- All Abstractions have static and dynamic features.

# Encapsulation

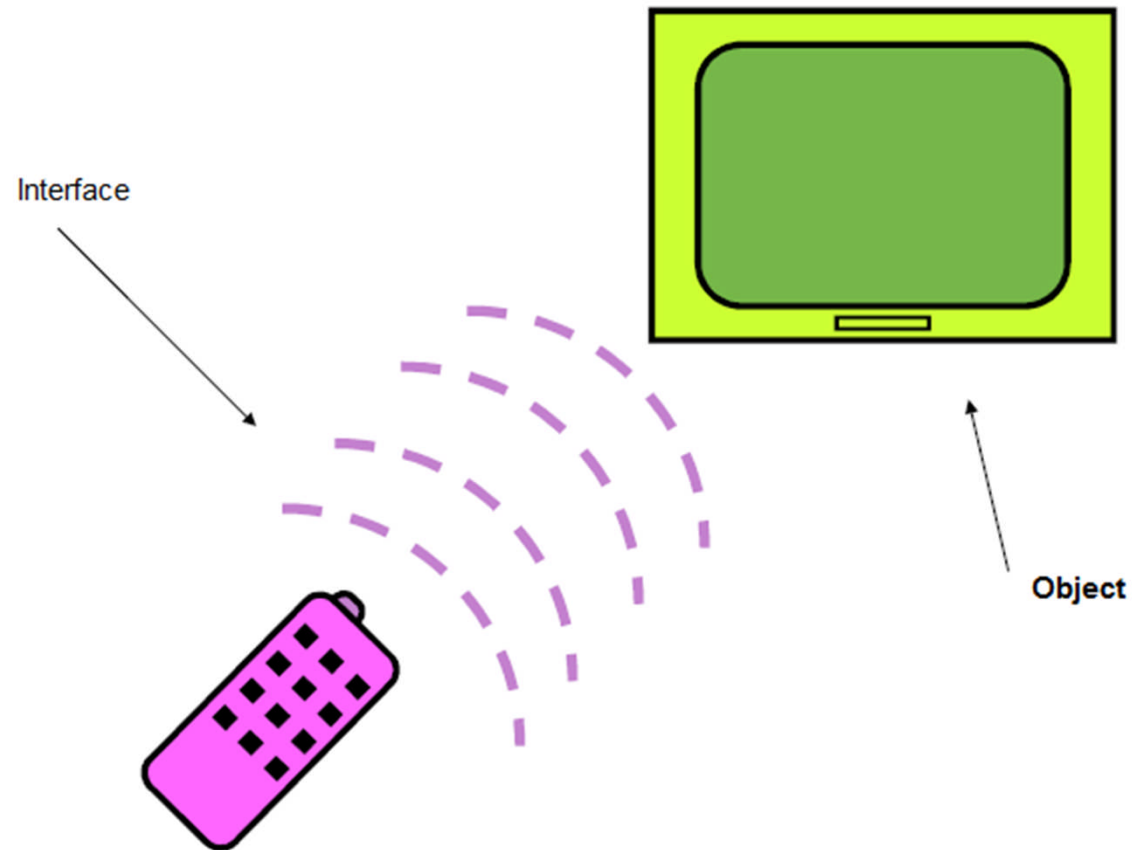
- **Encapsulation** is the packing of data and functions into a single component.
- It allows selective hiding of properties and methods in an object by building an impenetrable wall to protect the code from accidental corruption.

# Encapsulation

- Each object includes: Interface + Internal structure (Data + Mthods)



# Encapsulation



# Encapsulation

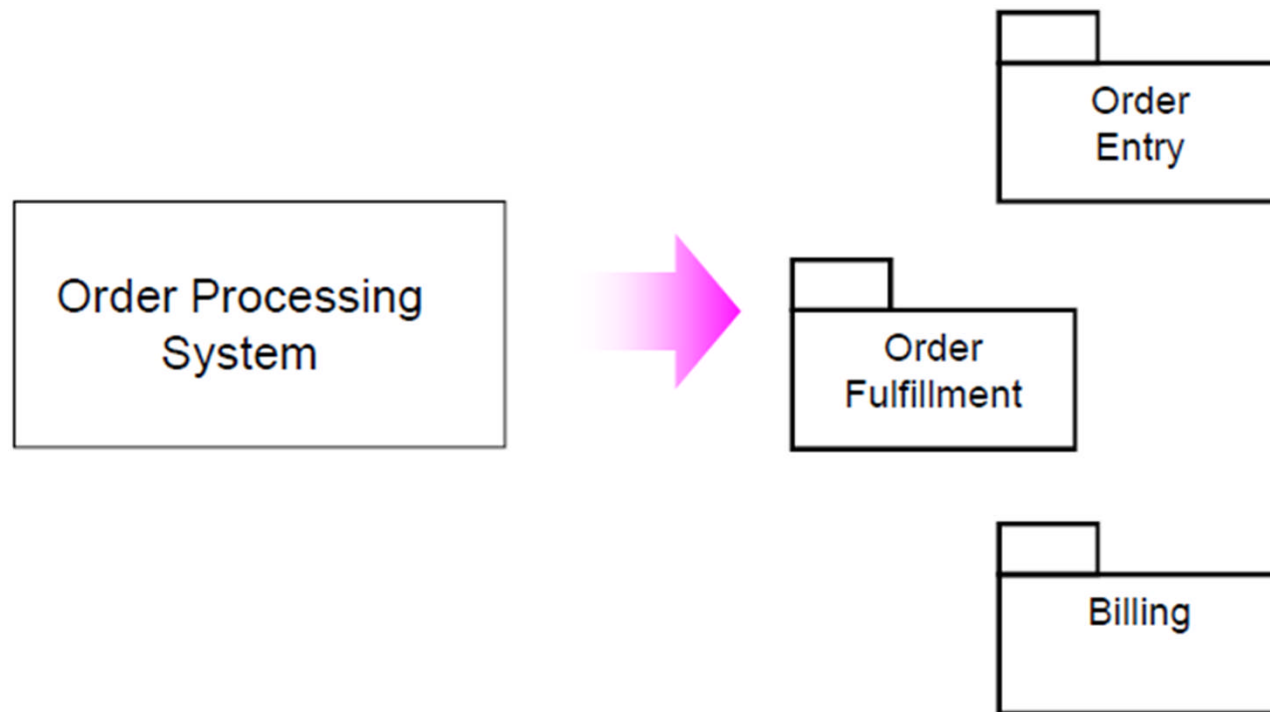
Encapsulation considerably controls SW complexity.

# Modularity

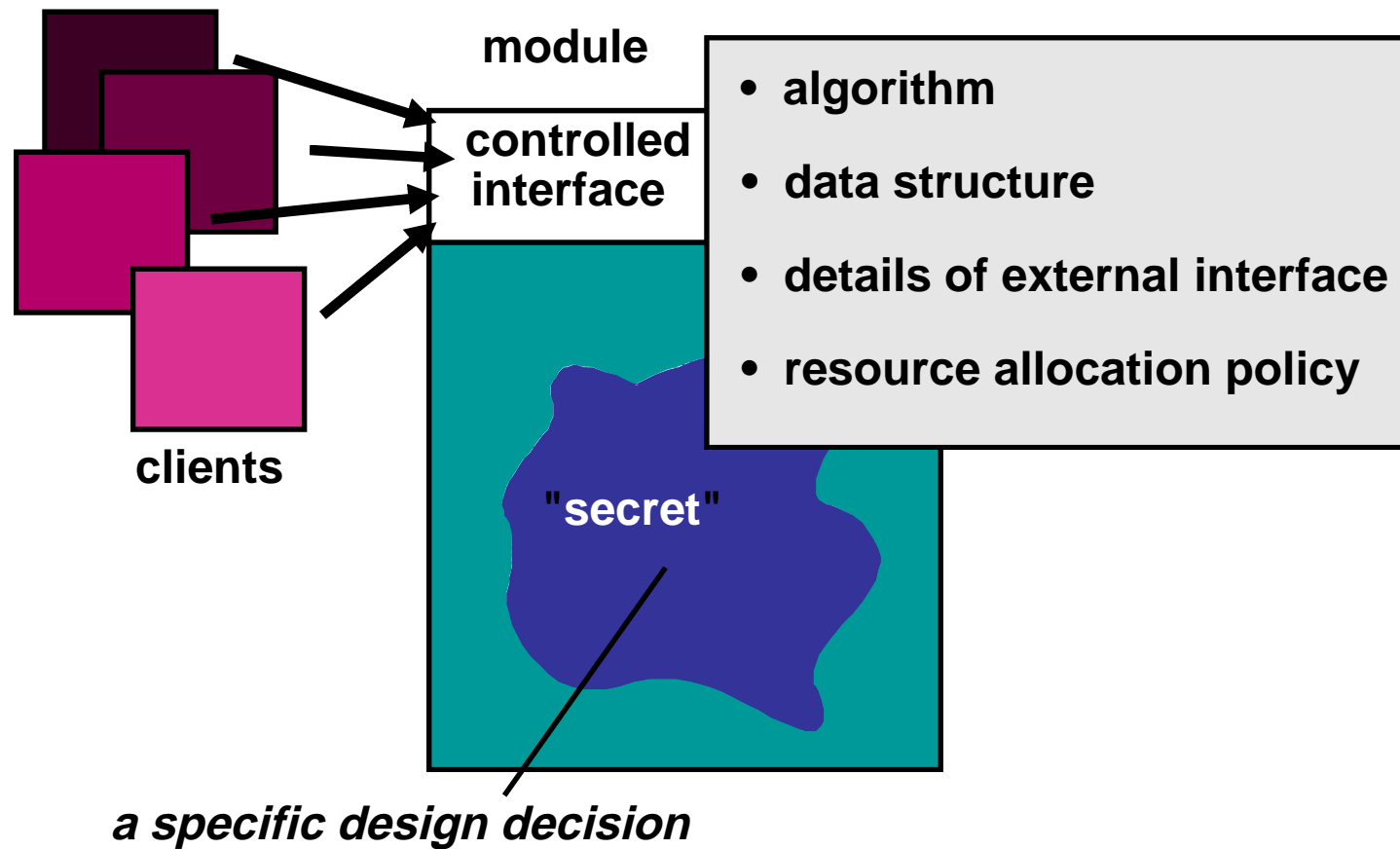
- Modules:
  - Set of dependent components
    - Files in C, C++, ...
    - Classes or objects
    - Standard components in .NET, Java Beans, .Com
    - Web Services
- Modular system:
  - Set of **cohesive** components with a minimal **coupling**.

# Modularity

- Example:



# Modularity



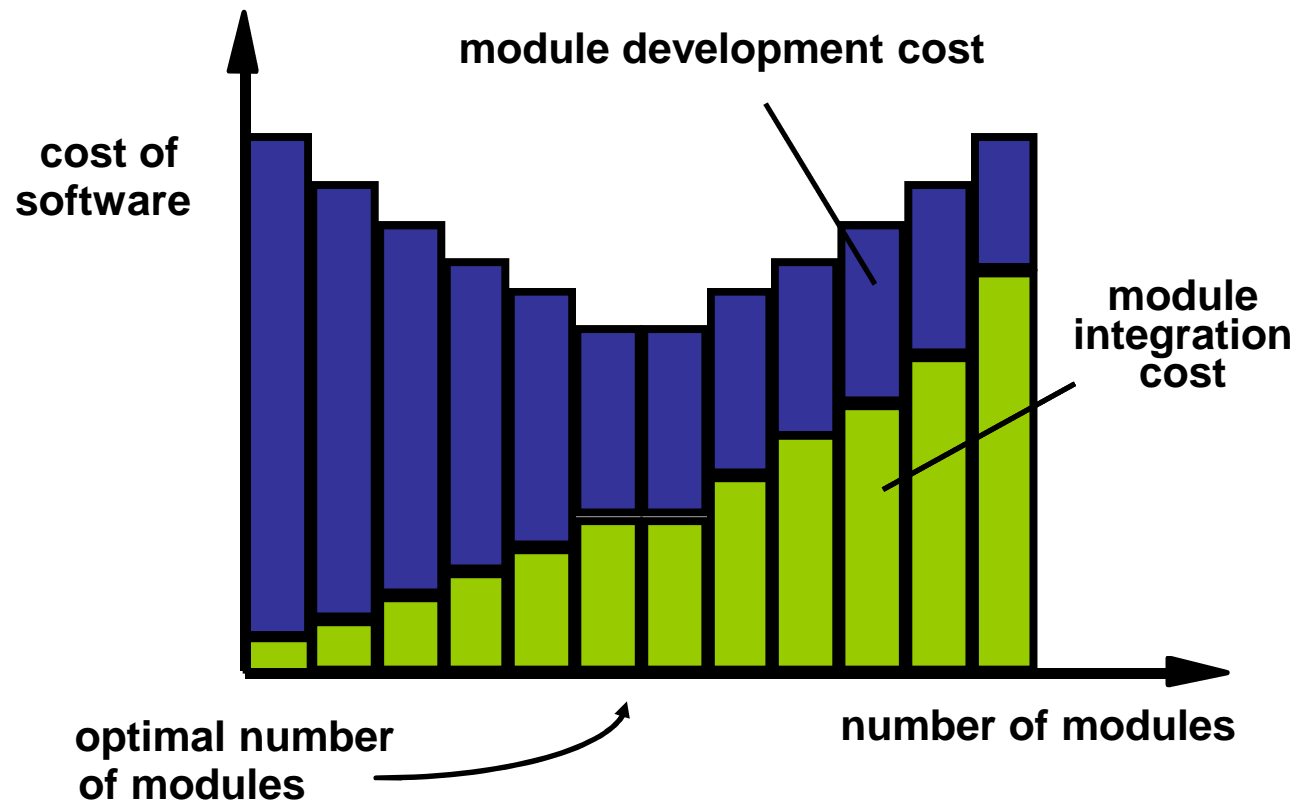


# Modularity

- The role of modularity to reduce SW complexity:
  - Dividing a problem into smaller and simpler sub-problems.
  - Example:
    - Divide problem  $p$  into sub-problems  $p1, p2, p3$ 
      - $Complexity(p) > complexity(p1) + complexity(p2) + complexity(p3)$
      - $E(p) > E(p1) + E(p2) + E(p3)$

# Modularity

*What is the "**right**" number of modules for a specific software design?*

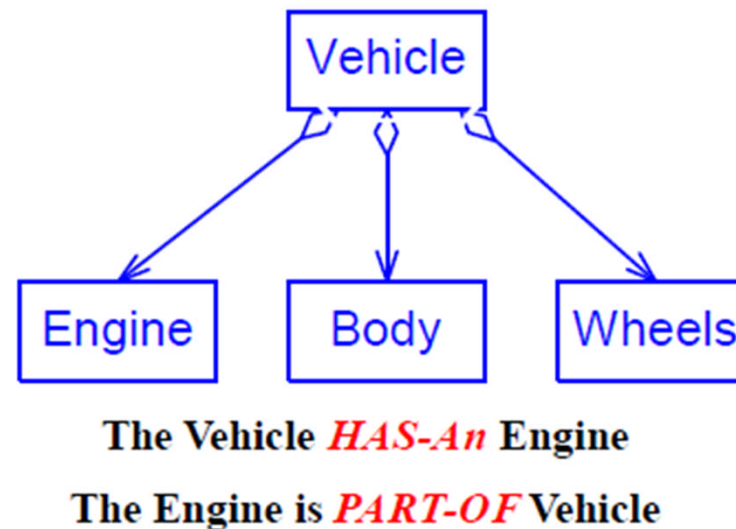
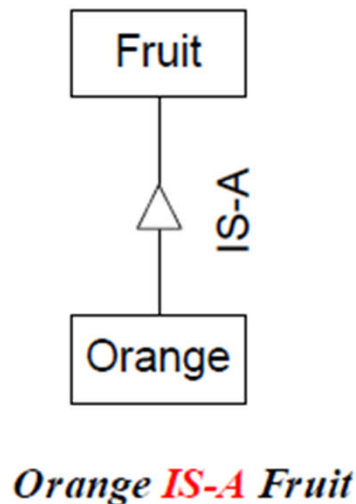


# Modularity

Modularity considerably controls SW complexity.

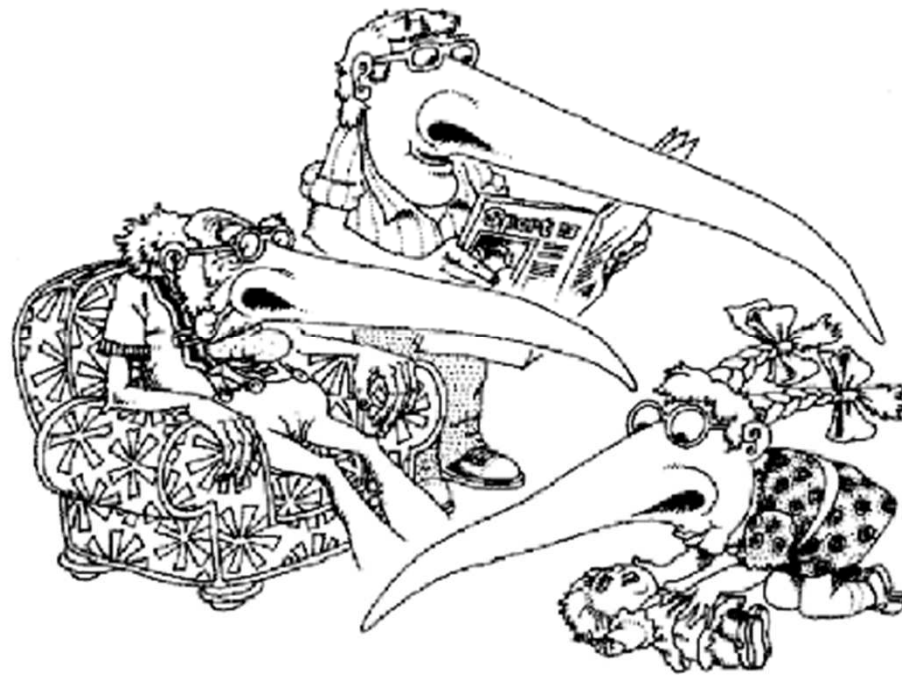
# Hierarchy

- Hierarchy is another aspect of OO design.
- Types of Hierarchy:
  - Is-a
  - Part-of



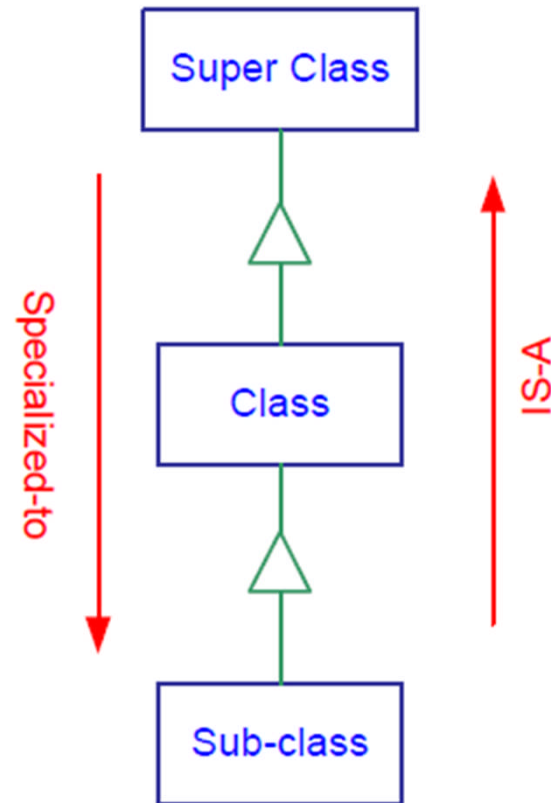
# Hierarchy

- **Inheritance** is one Is-a hierarchy



[Booch2007]

# Hierarchy



# Hierarchy

- The Effect of hierarchy in the complexity reduction:
  - Better realization of the system
  - Using Part-of hierarchy clarifies the relation between objects
  - Using Is-a hierarchy controls the amount of redundancy in the SW

# Hierarchy

Hierarchy considerably controls SW complexity.



# Advantage of Object Oriented

- Reducing the development and maintenance cost
- Increasing the scalability of the system
- Increasing the reusability
- Suitability for distributed systems
- Better control on the SW complexity

**End**