High Level Modeling to Support Software Design

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Abstract

High level models are simple models with the primary goal to support understanding, analysis, communication and decision making. The models have different complementary representations and formats, e.g. visual diagrams, mathematical formulas, and quantitative information and graphs.

The models are made at different levels to guide software design choices: enterprise level, specification level, and design.

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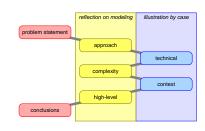
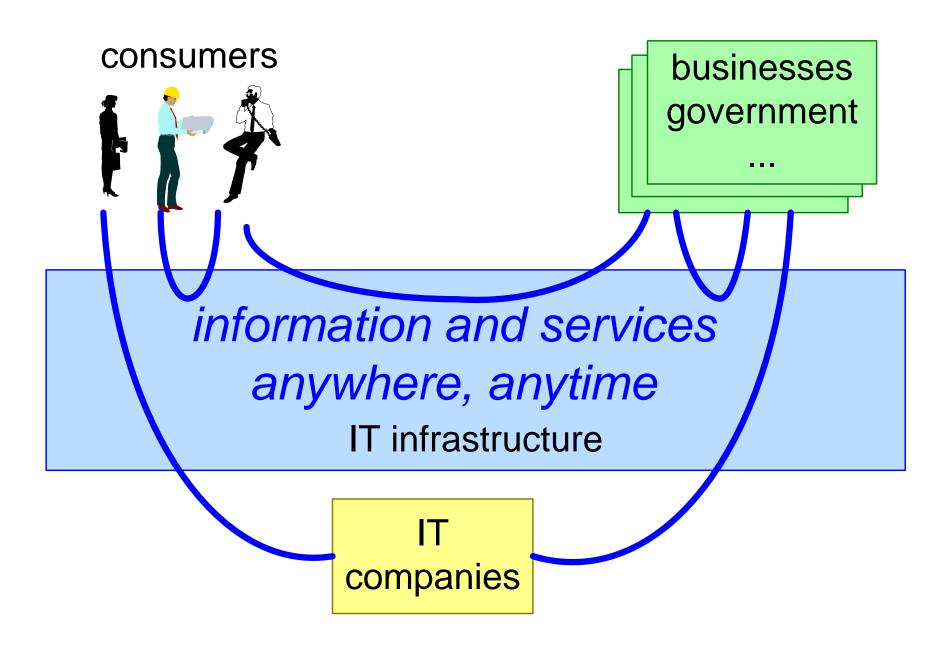


Figure Of Contents™

illustration by case reflection on modeling problem statement approach technical complexity context high-level conclusions

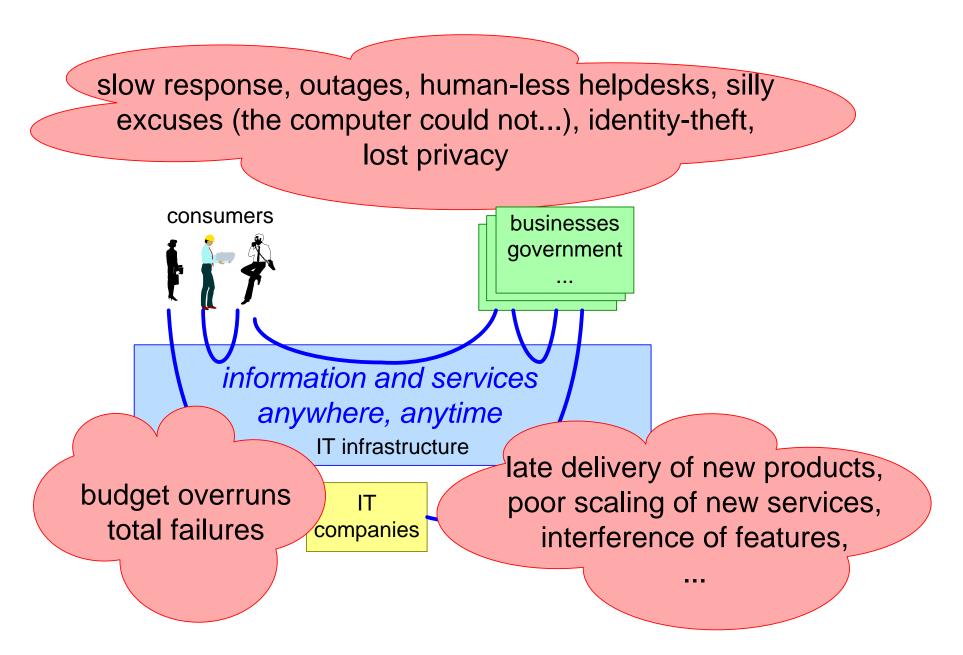


Ubiquitous Information and Services



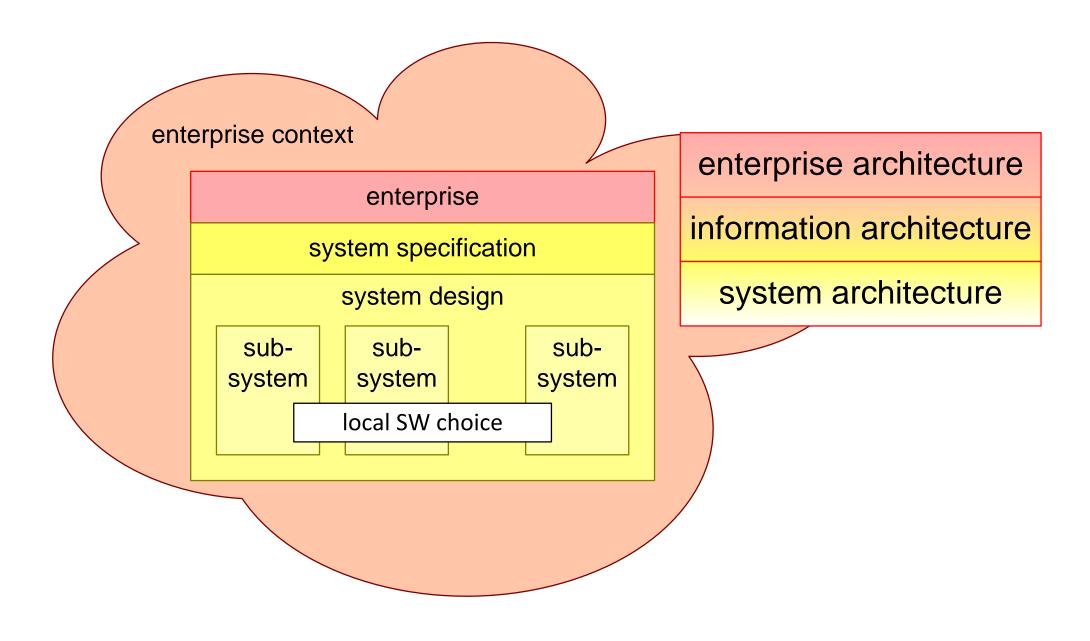


But, Horrendous Failure Rate





Typical Architecture Levels in IT

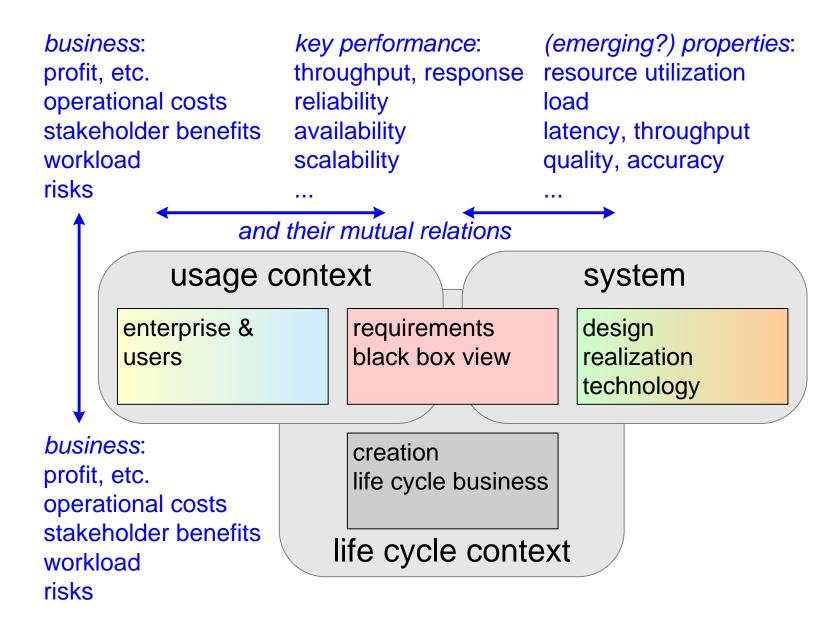




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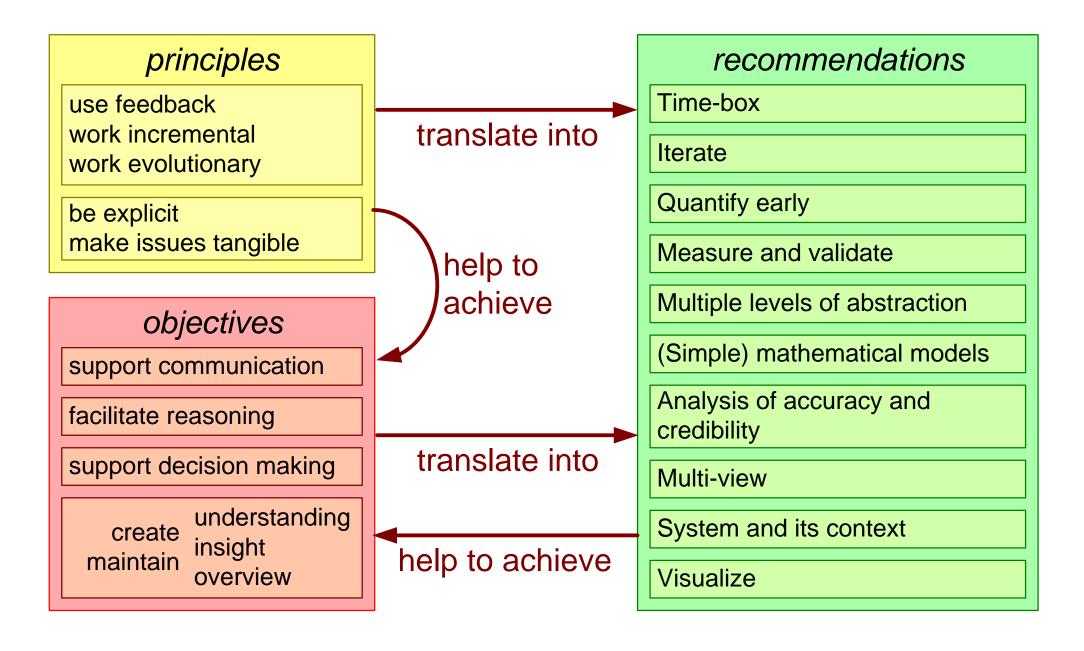


Simplified Framework for Modeling





Recommendations for Modeling

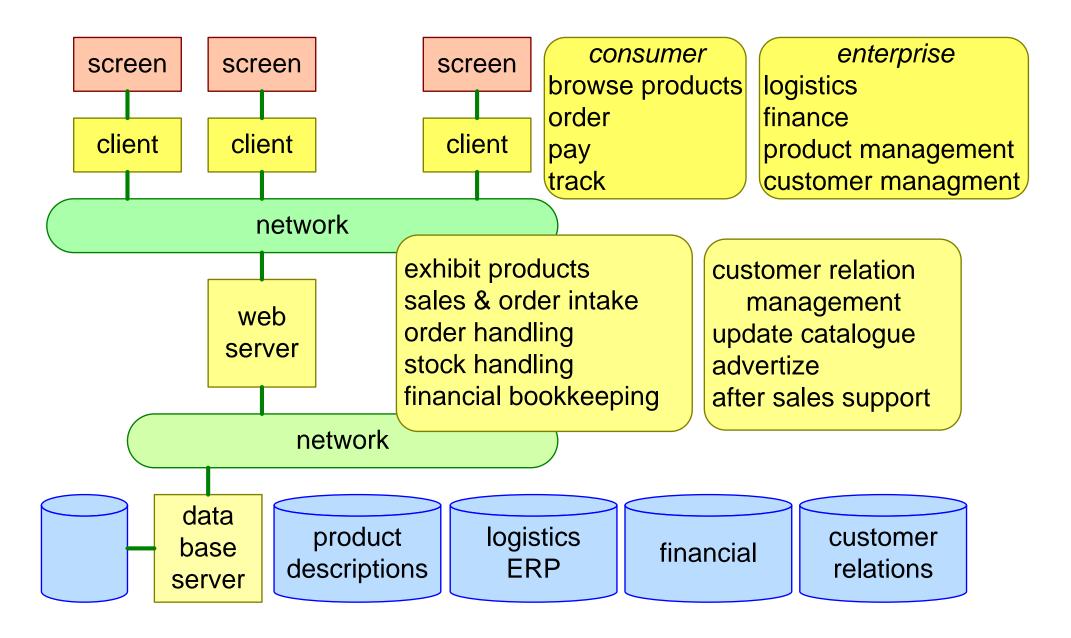




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Example Web Shop





Web Shop: NFR's, Properties and Critical Technologies



2

system



NFR's:

performance browsing initial cost running costs reliability/availability scalability order rate maintainability effort product changes effort staff changes security

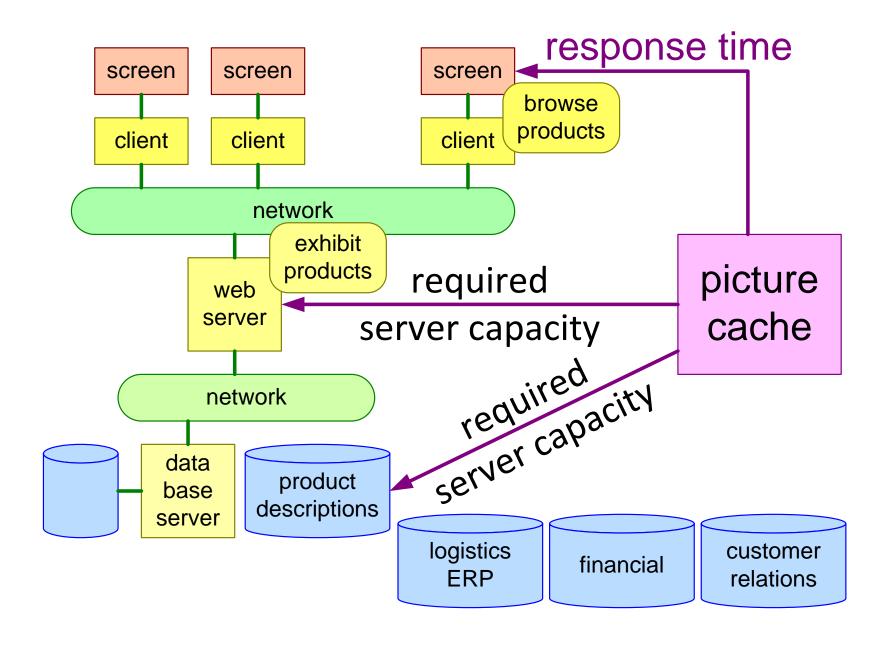
(emerging?) properties: resource utilization server load, capacity memory load, capacity response latency redundancy order throughput product data quality product definition flow staff definition flow security design compartimentalization authentication encryption

critical technologies
caching
load balancing
pipelining
virtual memory
memory management
data base transactions
XML for customization
and configuration
firewalls
virtual networks

. . .



Purpose of Picture Cache Model in Web Shop Context

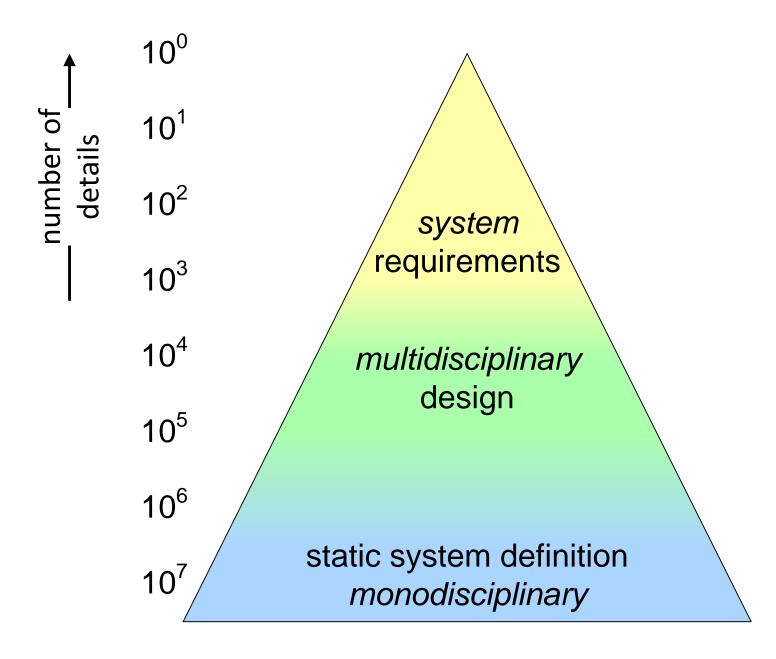




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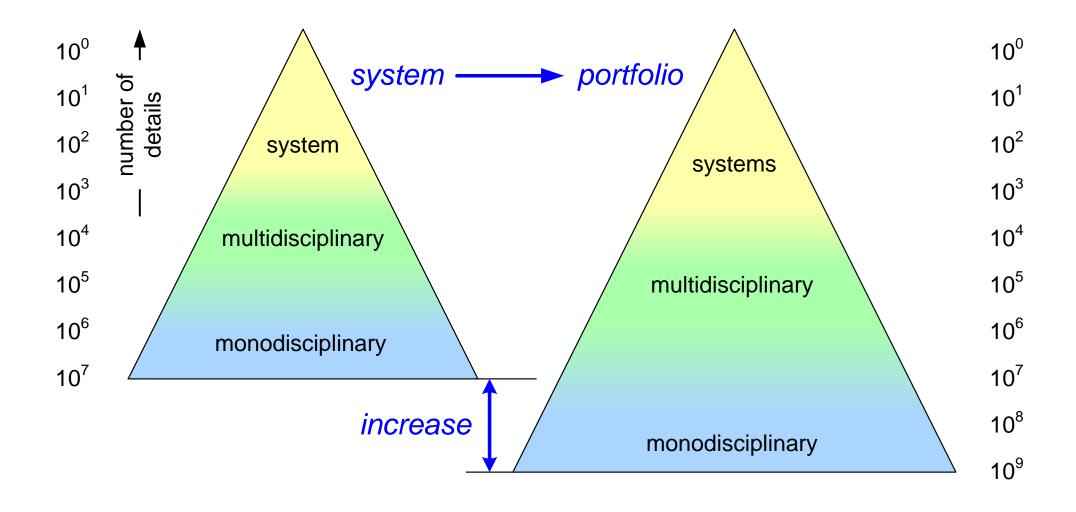


Level of Abstraction Single System



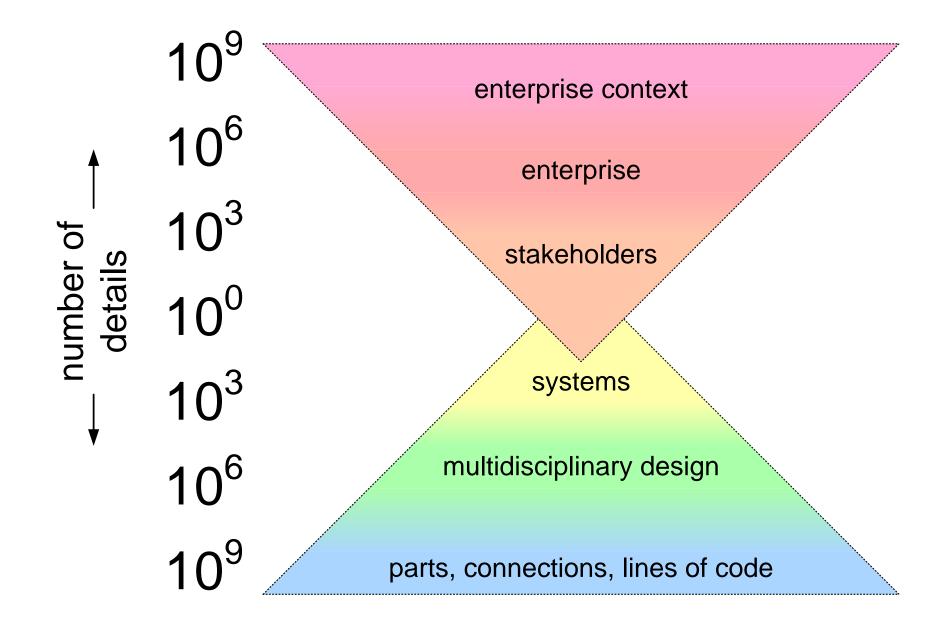


From system to Product Family or Portfolio



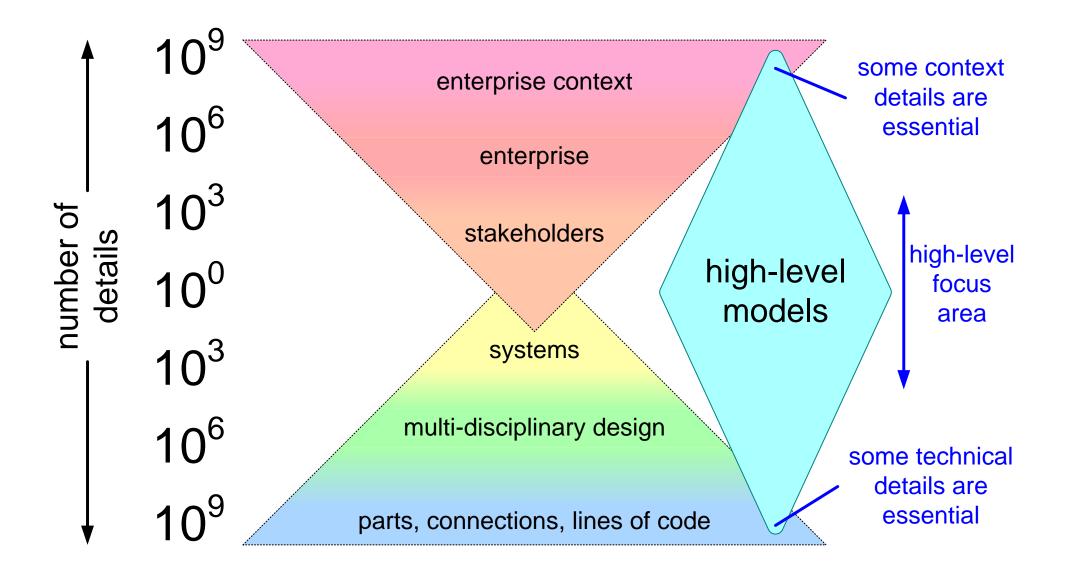


Product Family in Context





RA: Capturing the Essence



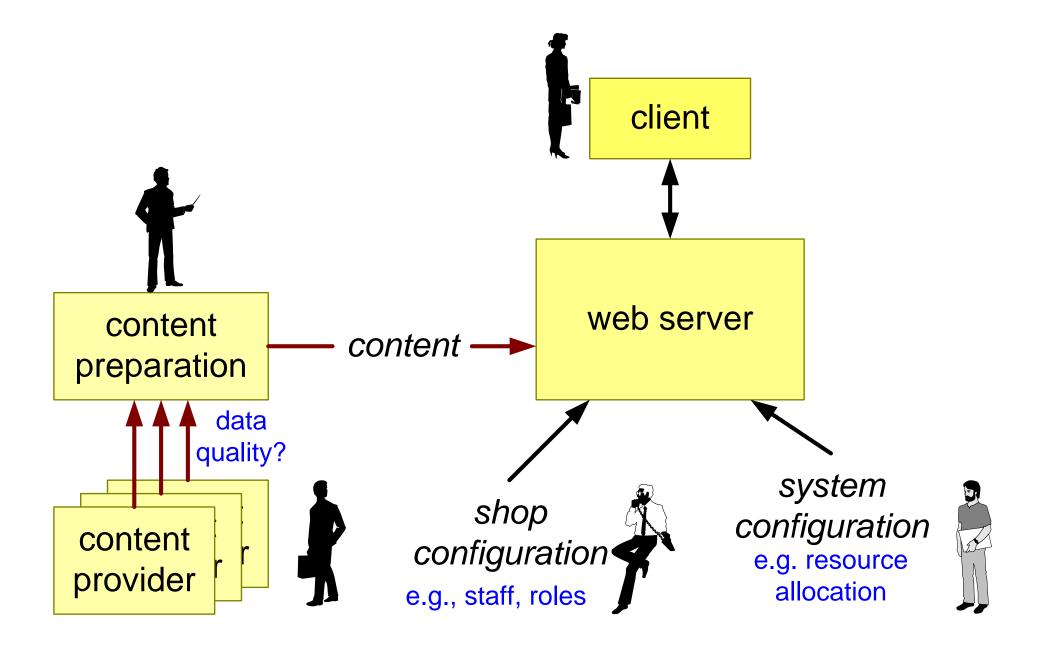


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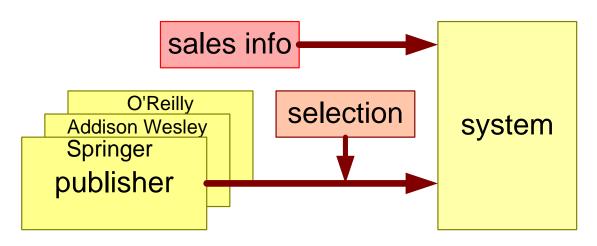
HLMSDlogoContext

Data Sources of Web Server





Example Product Portfolio Change Books



product portfolio characteristics

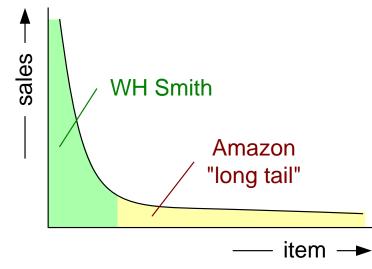
selection depends on business

life cycle changes determined by business characteristics

new books per year

UK (1)	206k (2005)	107k (1996)
USA(2)	172k (2005)	68k (1996)
China(3)		101k (1994)
India(21)		12k (1996)

source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_tail



source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Books_published_per_country_per_year



Example Customer Change

internet: broadband penetration

			growth in
	Q1 '04	Q2 '04	Q2 '04
Asia Pacific total	48M	54M	12.8%
China	15M	19M	26.1%
India	87k	189k	116.8%

http://www.apira.org/download/world_broadband_statistics_q2_2004.pdf

What is the expected growth of # customers?

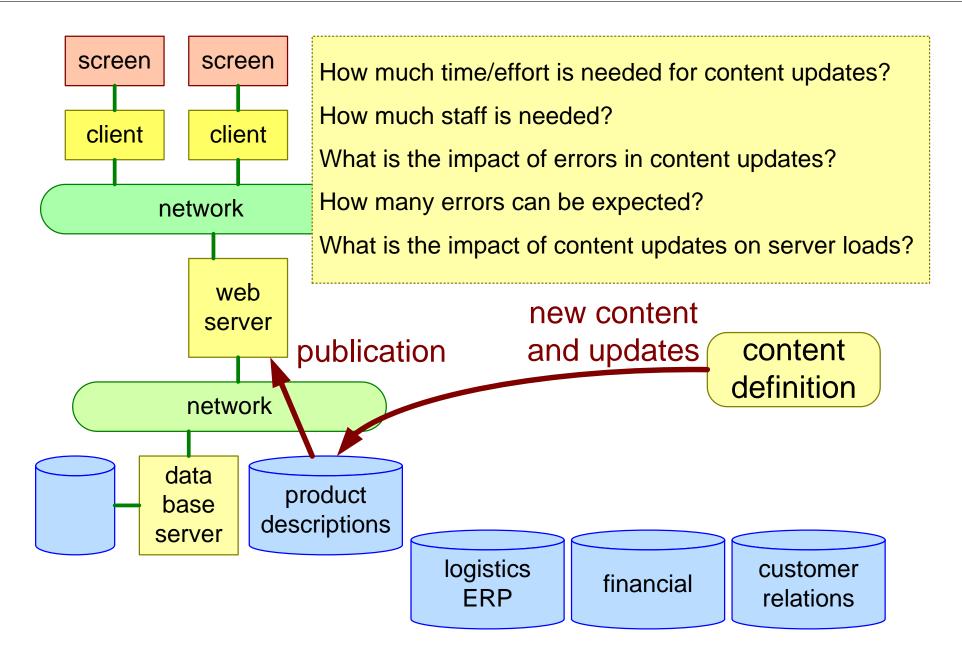
What is the impact on system and infrastructure?

What is the impact on CRM (Customer Relation Management)?

What is the impact on customer, sales support staff?



Web Shop Content Update





Web Shop Content Change Effort

prepare	prepare	prepare
change 1	change 2	change n

review input select info layout&cosmetics check-in verify verify change 1 change n

inspect source inspect result

commit changes

$$effort_{changes} = n_{changes}^*(t_{prepare} + t_{verify}) + t_{commit}$$

n _{changes} per day	10	100	1000
effort _{changes}	1 uur	10 uur	100 uur
#fte	0.1	1	12

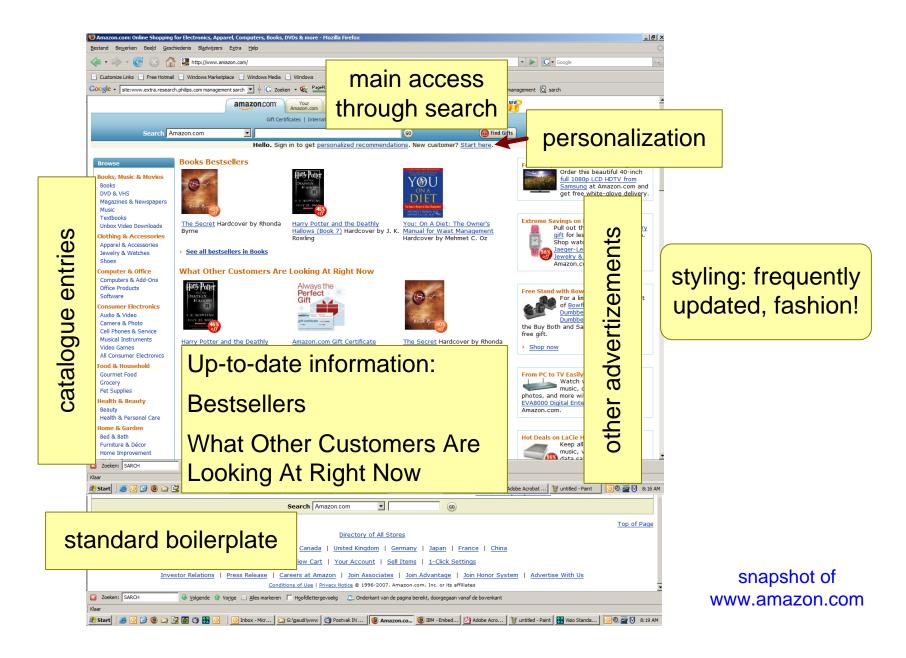
with
$$t_{prepare} = 4 \text{ min}$$

$$t_{verify} = 2 min$$

$$t_{commit} = 1 min$$

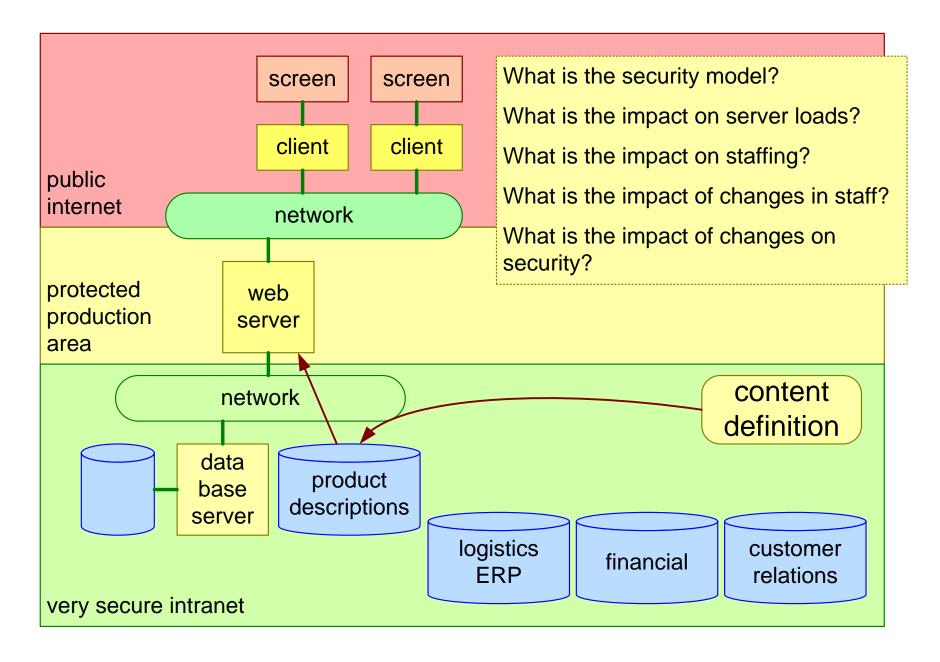


Example of Client Level Changes





Web Shop Security and Changes





Web Shop Reliability and Changes

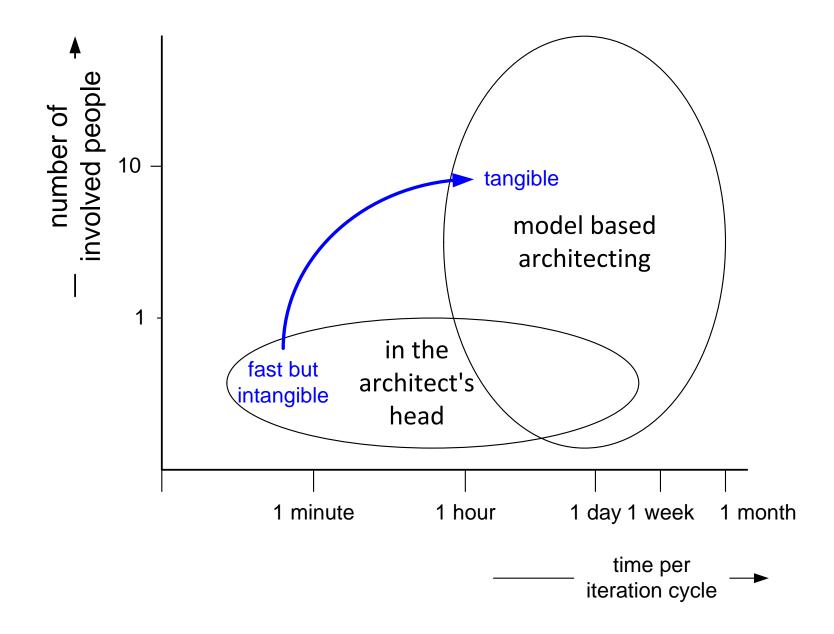
new faults = average fault density * #changes

	severity	hit probability	detection probability
Jansen iso Janssen	low	high	low
operator iso sales repr	high	high	medium

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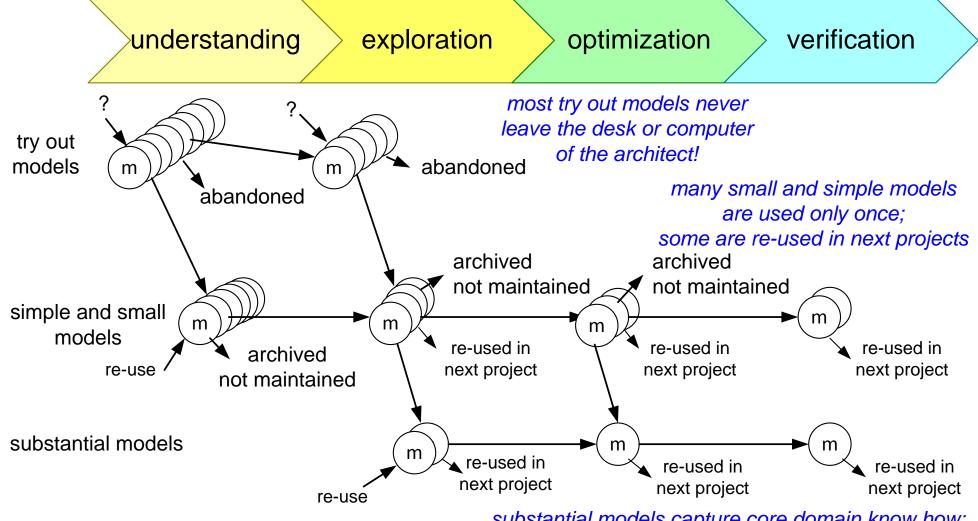


High Level Models Support Communication





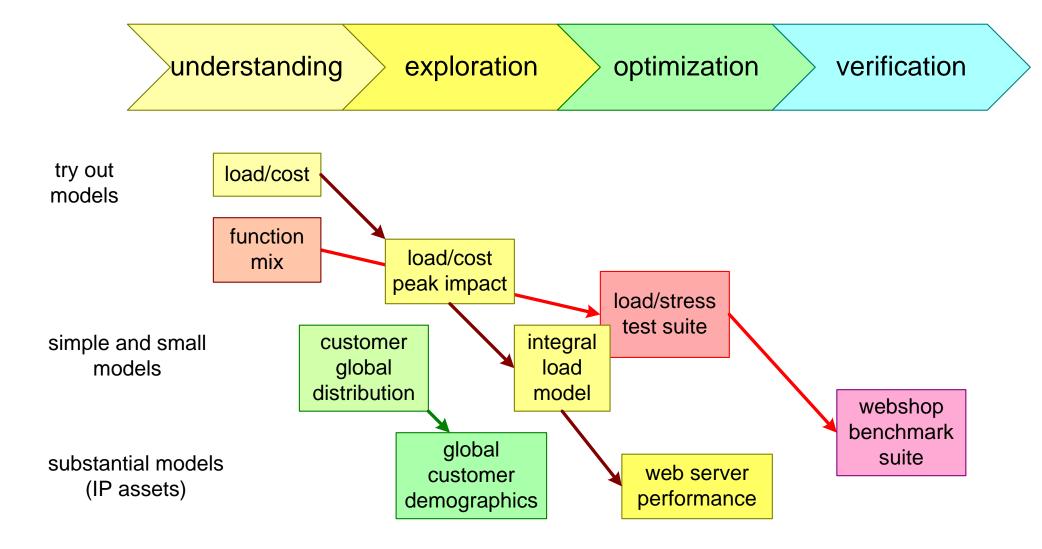
Model Life Cycle



substantial models capture core domain know how; they evolve often from project to project. creation and evolution of intellectual property assets



Example Model Life Cycle





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Conclusions

lack of integral understanding of software in human and business context

causes horrendous failure rate of IT projects and systems

simple high-level models
create understanding across specialties
and stimulate fact based decision making

