Scenario How To

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Abstract

Good designers keep multiple alternatives open in parallel. This improves the specification and design quality. Scenarios can be used to cope with these alternatives and as a means for communication with stakeholders.

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logo
TBD

Scenarios

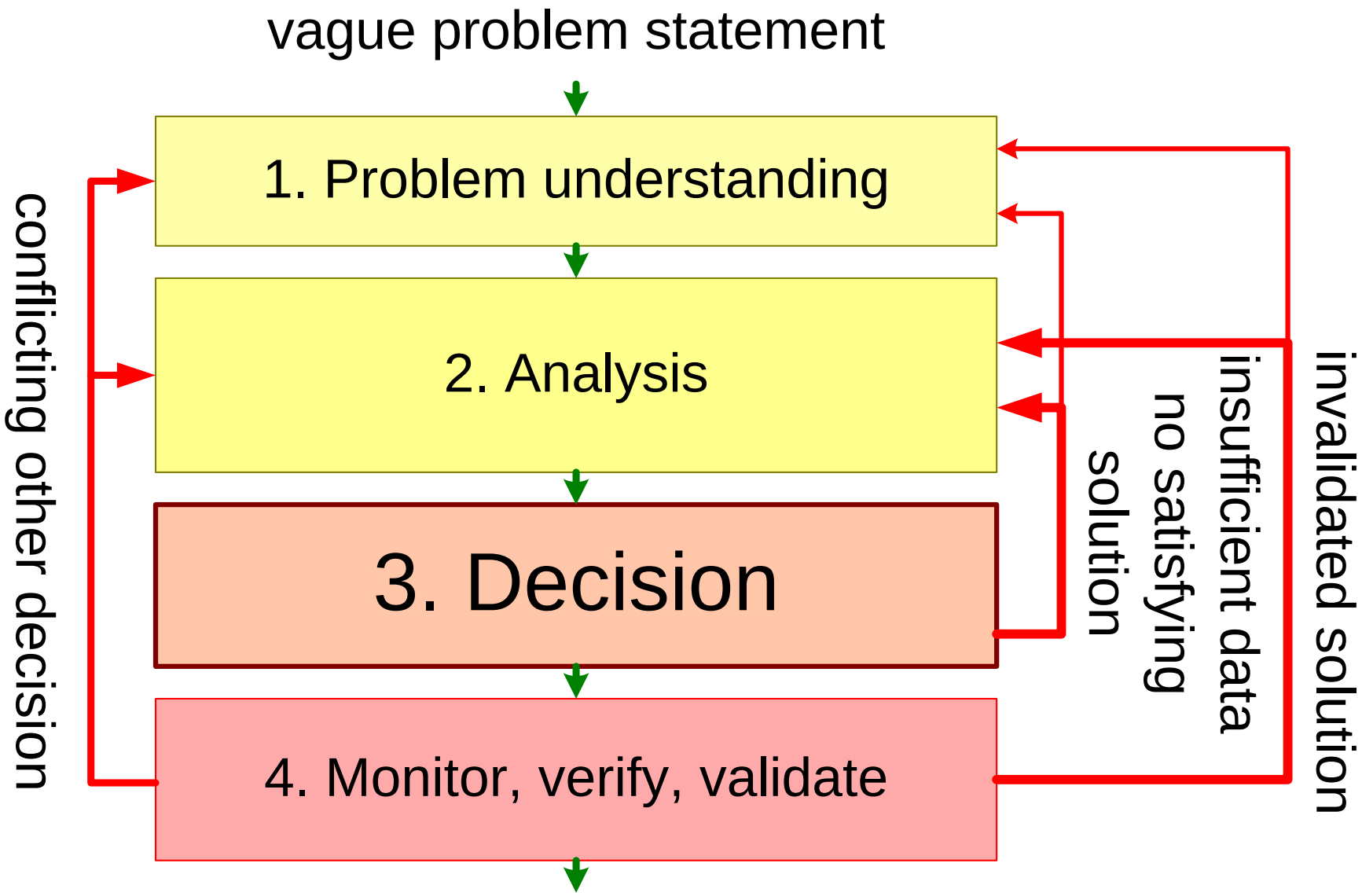
content of this presentation

Decision making

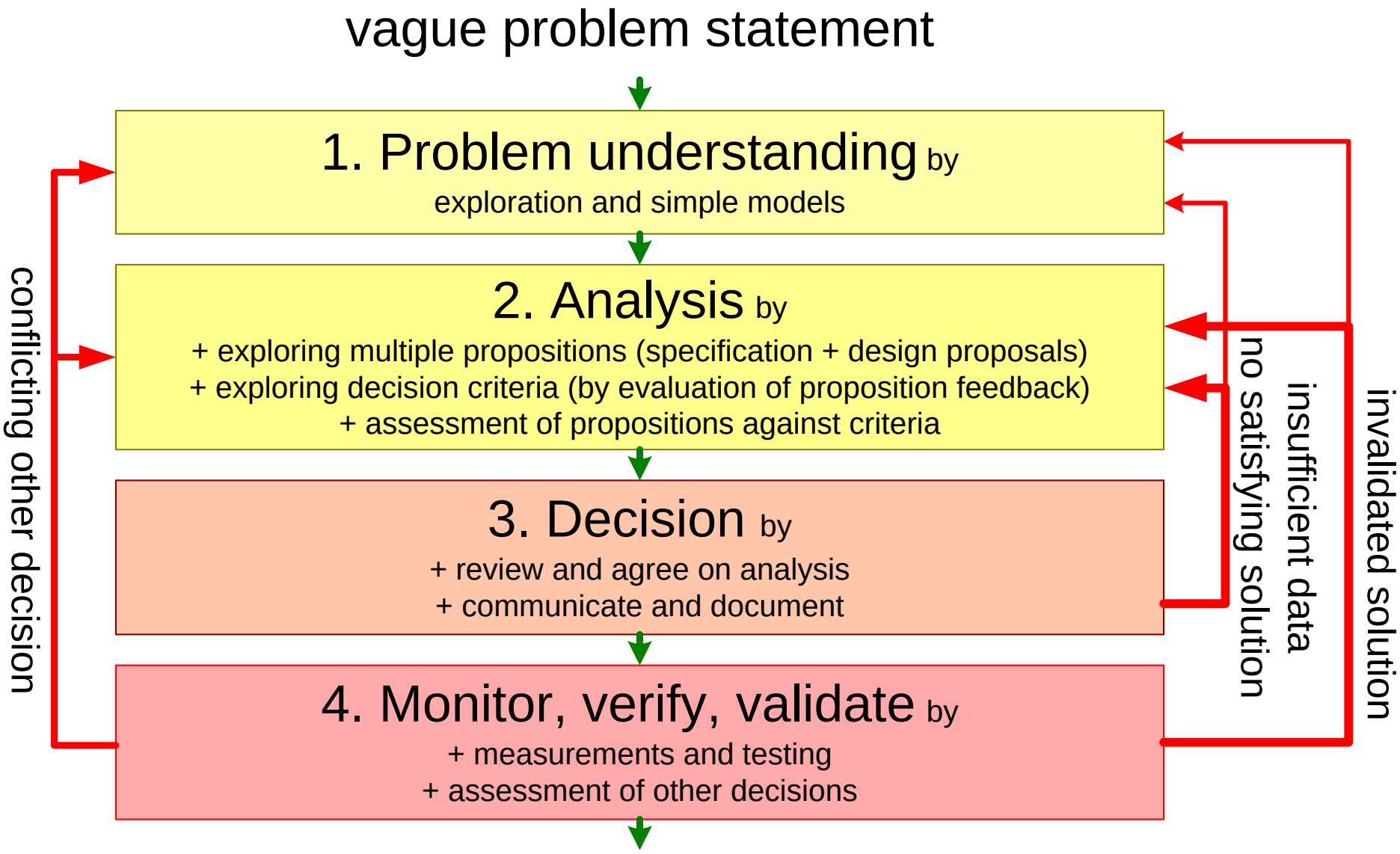
Multiple propositions

Scenarios

Decision Making Process



Flow from problem to solution



Example of Multiple Propositions

throughput	20 p/m	high-performance sensor	350 ns
cost	5 k$	high-speed moves	9 m/s
safety		additional pipelining	

low cost and performance 1

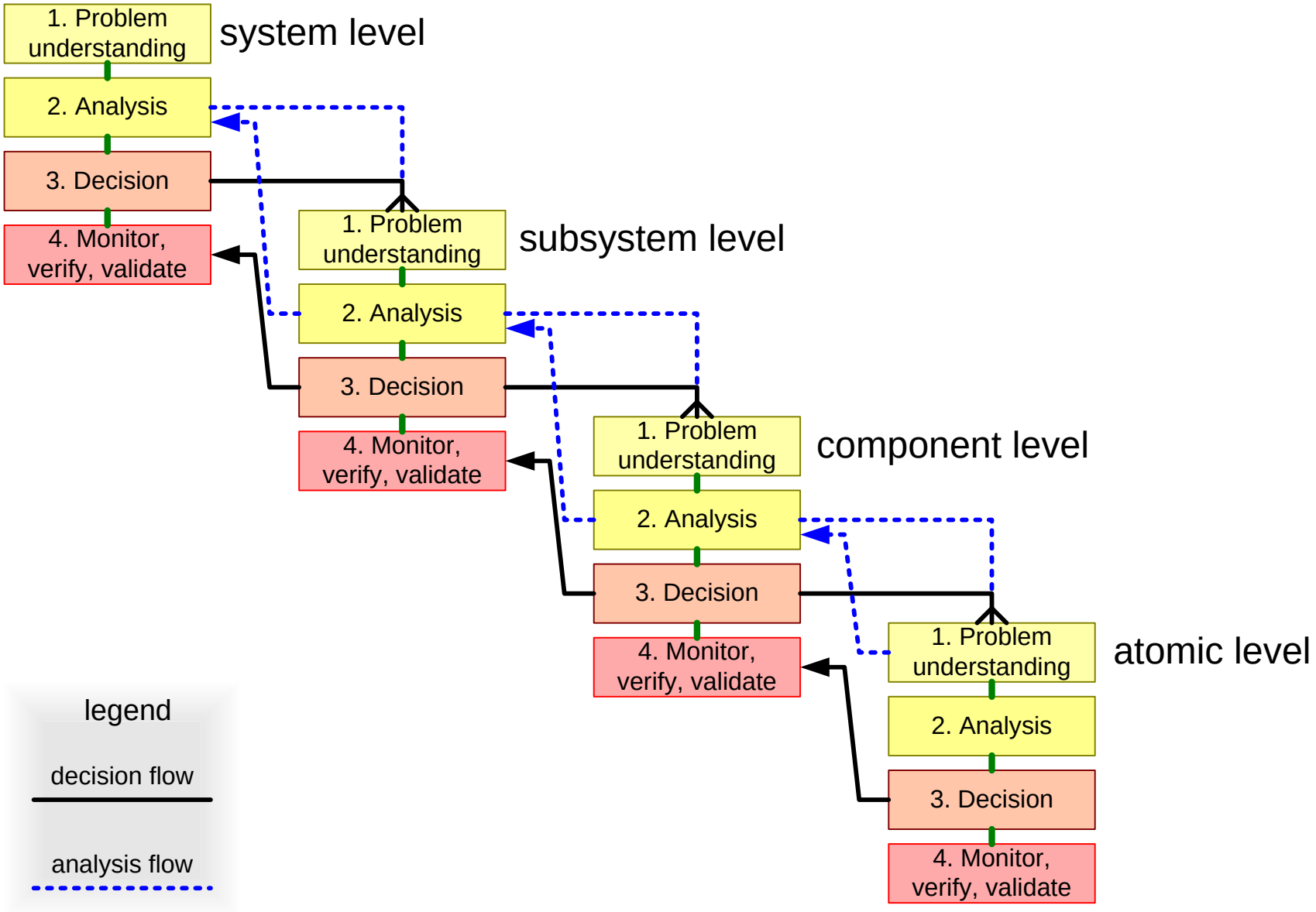
throughput	20 p/m	high-performance sensor	300 ns
cost	5 k$	high-speed moves	10 m/s
safety			

low cost and performance 2

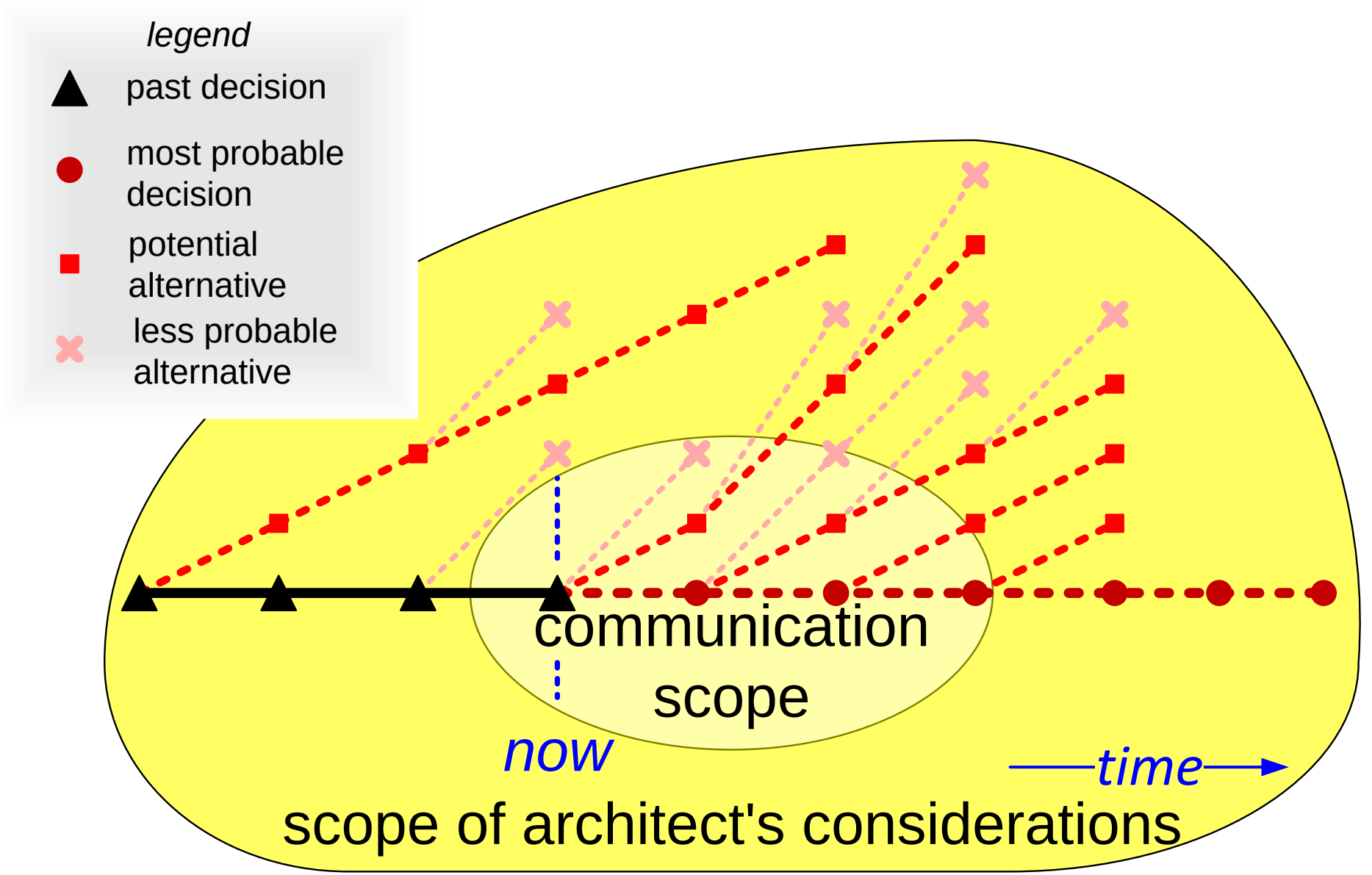
throughput	25 p/m	highperformance sensor	200 ns
cost	7 k$	high-speed moves	12 m/s
safety		additional collision detector	

high cost and performance

Recursive and concurrent application of flow



Graph of Decisions and Alternatives



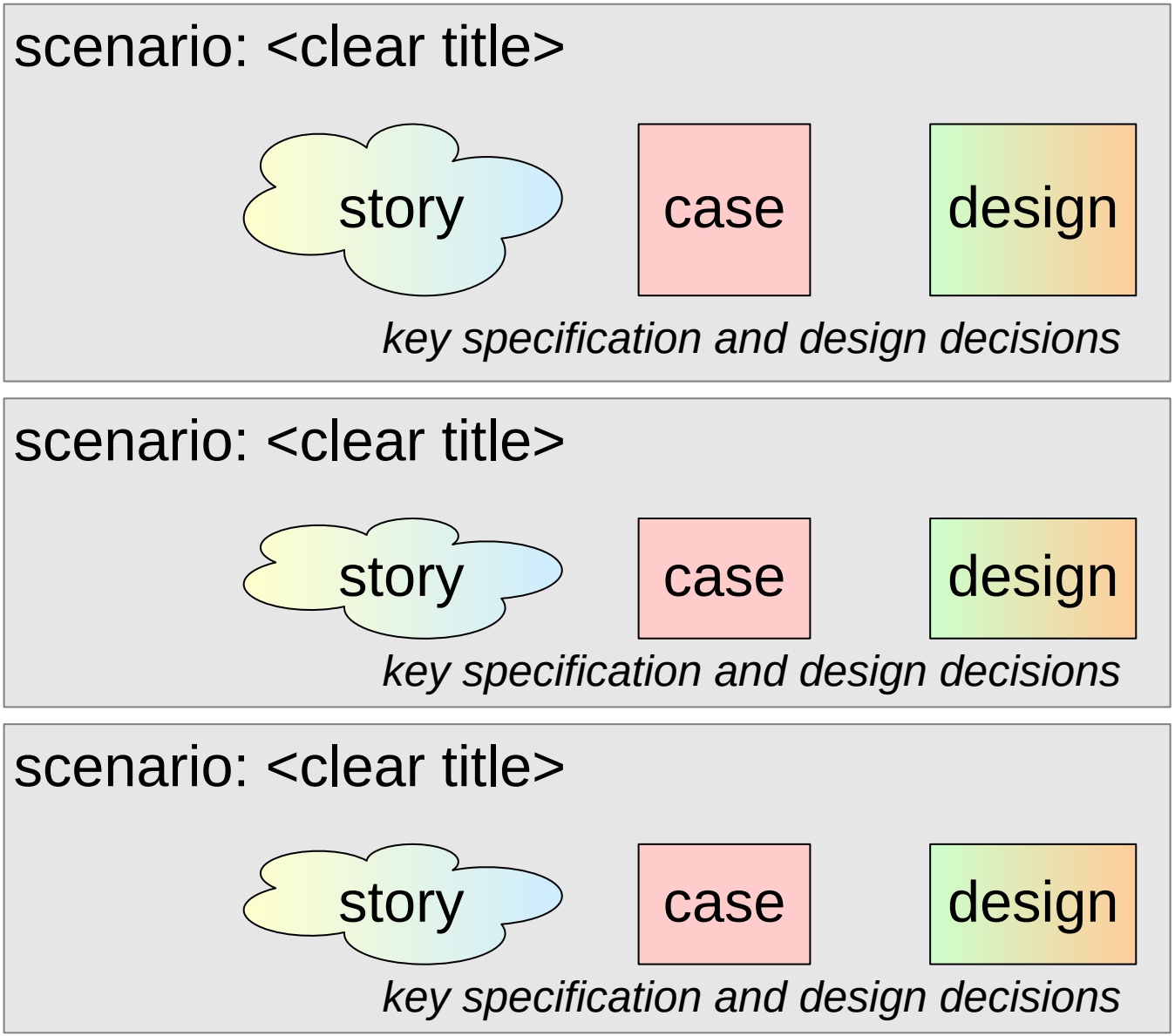
Different Types of Decisions

basic principles

requirements

architecture rules
implementation choices
f.i. technology

Elements of a Scenario



Summary of Scenarios

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Exploration and analysis require multiple propositions.

Architects continuously work with multiple alternatives.

Scenarios have a clear title, story, use case and design.

Scenarios are differentiated by key specifications and design decisions.