

# SE3910 – REAL TIME SYSTEMS

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Structured Design and Data Flow Diagrams

# ROADMAP

- Today
  - Structured Design and Data Flow Diagrams
- Wednesday
  - Performance Analysis
- Friday
  - Queuing Theory

*Math!*

# OBJECTIVES

- Define Structured Design
- Explain the purpose for a data flow diagram
- Construct a dataflow diagram for a given problem
- Explain the purpose for a data-dictionary entry
- Explain how a data dictionary can be used to keep track of information in an embedded system
- Explain the types of defects that a data flow diagram could aid in detecting in software
- Compare and contrast Structured Analysis approaches versus Object Oriented Approaches toward designing software

# DISCUSSION: HOW DO YOU REPRESENT DESIGN IN SDL?

With Laughter!

⇒ What Design?

⇒ The previous design?

# DISCUSSION: HOW DO YOU REPRESENT DESIGN IN SDL?

~~UML diagrams?~~  
~~⇒ EA?~~  
~~⇒ Rational Rose?~~  
~~⇒ Visio?~~  
No designs for SDL?

# STRUCTURED DESIGN

- A Companion method to structured analysis — — *Big upfront*
- A systematic approach concerned with the specification of the software architecture and involves a number of strategies, techniques, and tools *12959 not good*
- Easy to learn design approach — — *Just a couple of diagrams*
- Primary artifacts are a data flow diagram (with data dictionary and mini-spec's), and entity relationship diagram

*↳ Shows how information moves in a system.*



# DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS

- Entity
  - An entity is the source or destination of data.
  - The source in a DFD represents these entities that are outside the context of the system.
  - Entities either provide data to the system (referred to as a source) or receive data from it (referred to as a sink). "Gstreamerish"
- Process
  - The process is the manipulation or work that transforms data, performing computations, making decisions (logic flow), or directing data flows based on business rules. ~~Entity~~
- Data Store ⇒ Data Structures
  - A data store is where a process stores data between processes for later usage by the same process or another process.
- Data Flow ⇒ Motion of information.
  - Data flow is the movement of data between the entity, the process, and the data store. Data flow portrays the interface between the components of the DFD.

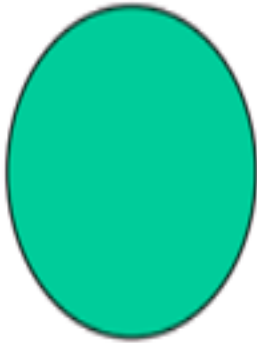
outside  
of the system.

"Gstreamerish"

# DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

## SYMBOLS

Symbol:



Meaning:

Process

Description:

A series of one or more steps that converts inputs to outputs. Each process is followed by a mini-spec (~~...~~)

*Circle*  
*LLD Defining, manipulating*



Data Flow

Shows a data path (flow of data)



External Agent

A source or sink of data. Lies outside the system

*Entity*  
*provider / user of data*



Data Store

Data at rest, usually a file or database table



Real-time link

A communication link. This symbol added later. ~~...~~

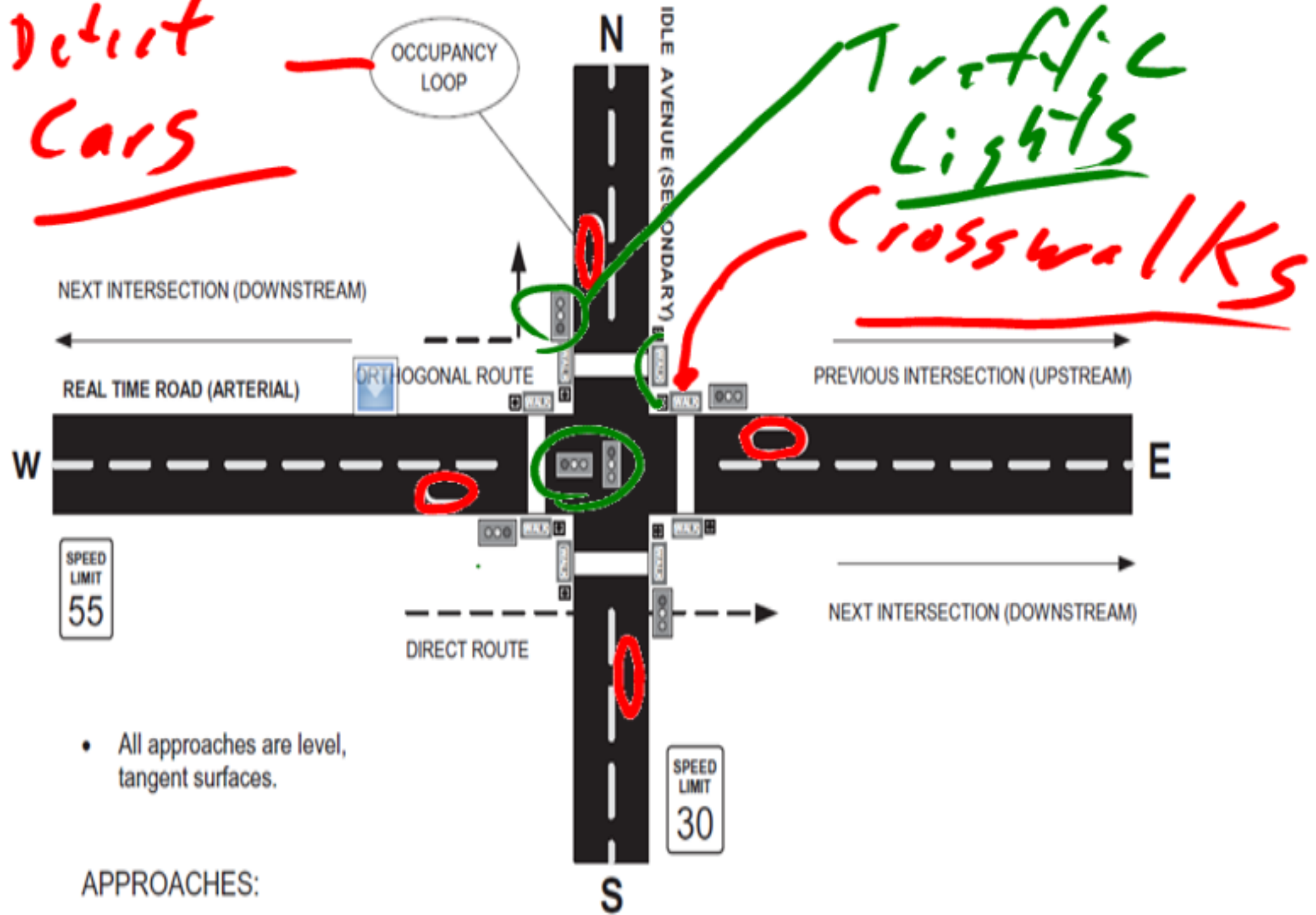


# CASE STUDY: TRAFFIC CONTROL

- We are going to walk through the design of a Traffic Control System
  - Starting with the needs of the system. -
  - We want to talk about how data flows through the system. ✓

# AN INTERSECTION SYSTEM

Detect Cars



- All approaches are level, tangent surfaces.

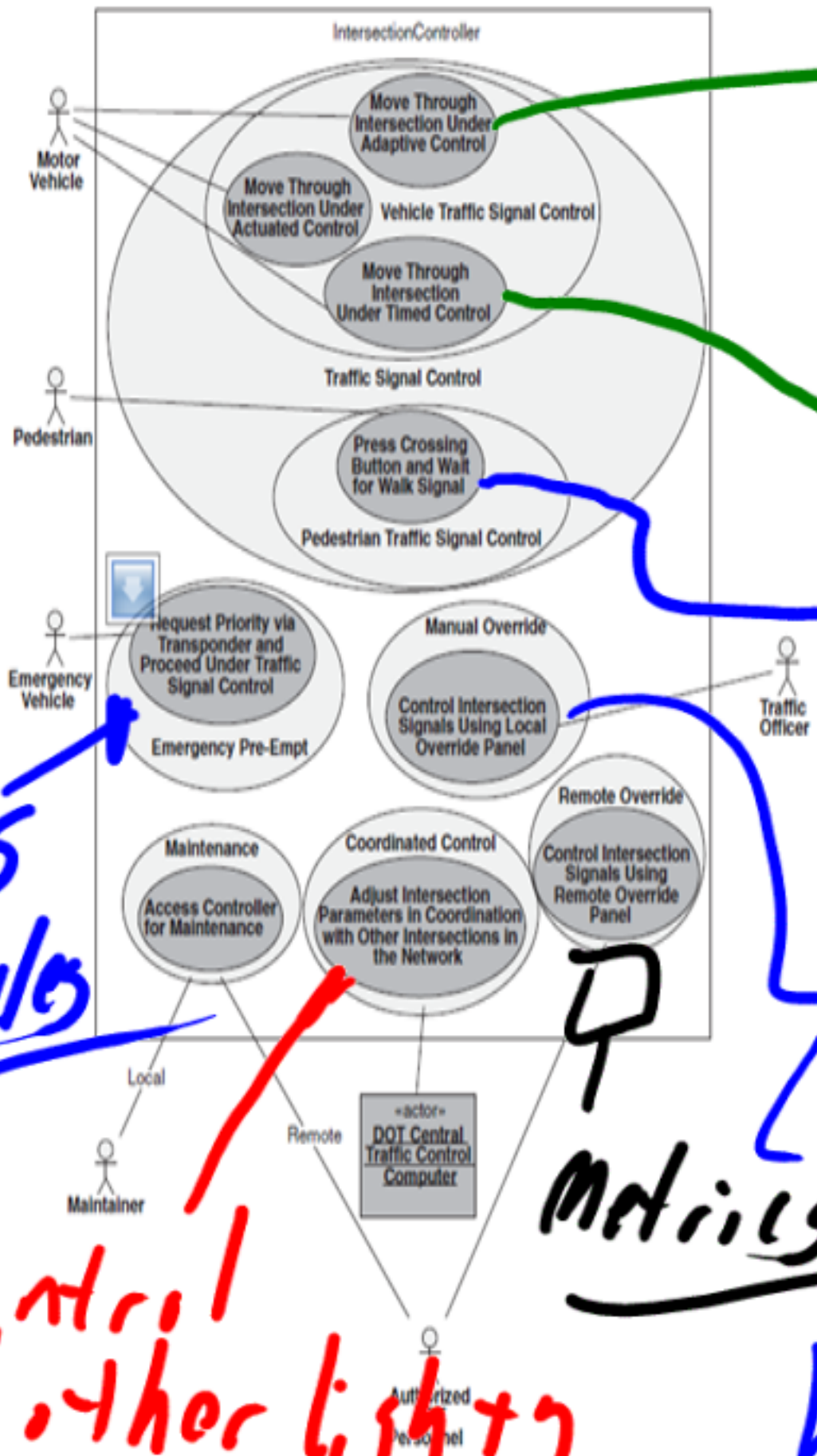
APPROACHES:

- W-E
- E-W
- N-S
- S-N

This is in aq

INTERSECTION CONTROL

UML DIAGRAM  
EMS  
Vehicles



Adapt to traffic conditions  
Five times

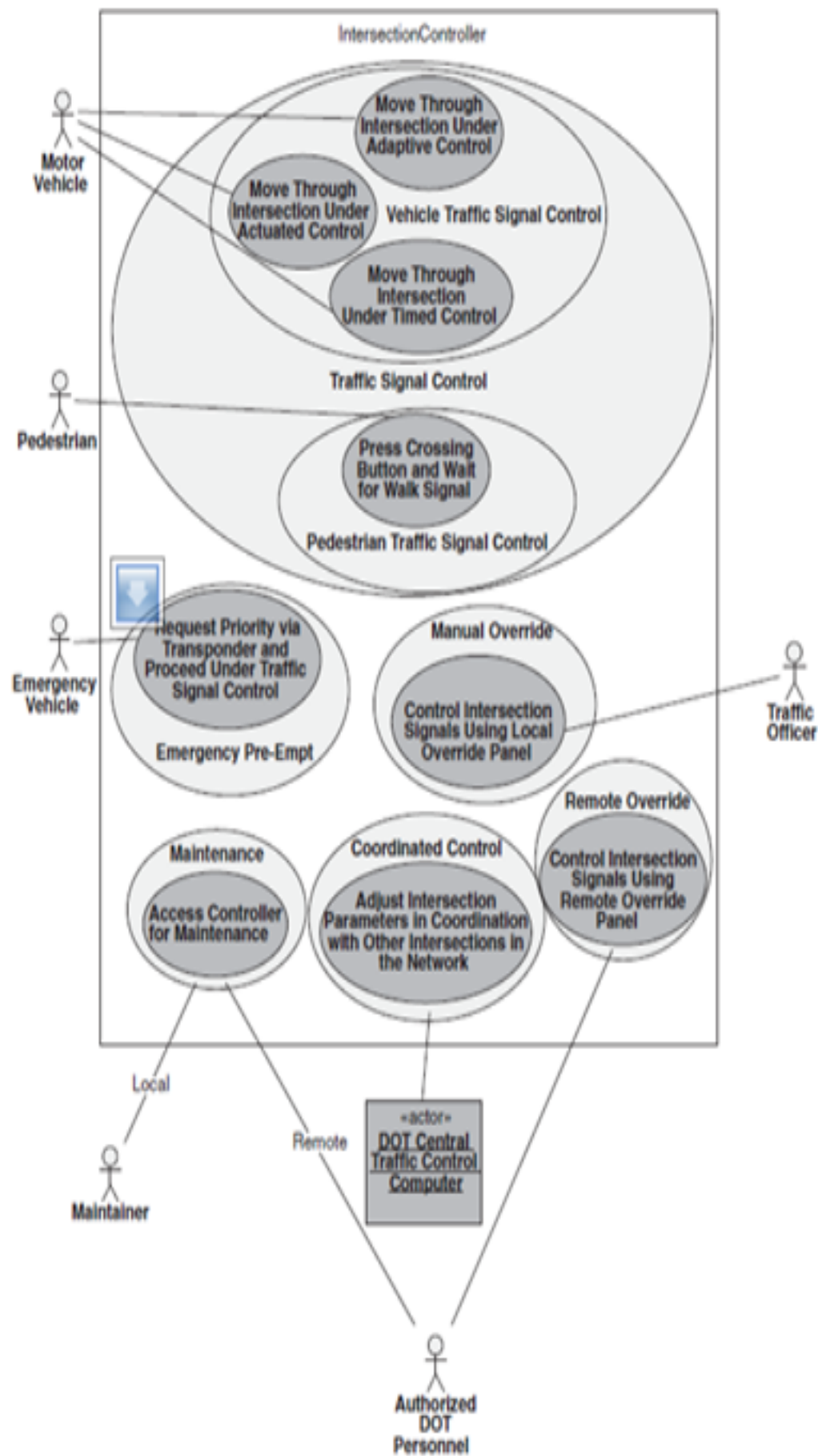
Crosswalk Controls

Let someone else control by metrics

Control w/ other lights

This is image

# INTERSECTION CONTROL DIAGRAM



✘ This is incorrect

# DATAFLOW DIAGRAM

# DATA DICTIONARY

- An essential aspect of a structured design
  - Includes entries for data flows, control flows, data stores, buffers, etc.

Units  
Uses  
etc.



### Example: A Sample Data-Dictionary Entry

For the elevator control system, one DD entry might appear as follows:

Name: Car call table

*what the data is called.*

Alias: Car\_calls

Entry type: Data store

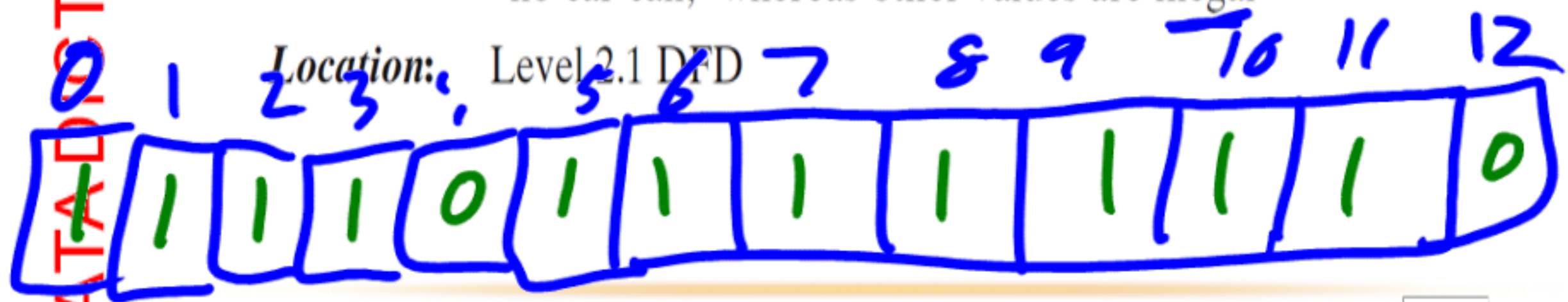
Description: An integer vector containing the car call status for each possible destination floor

*Permitted*

*Units*

Values: "1" corresponds to "car call registered" and "0" represents "no car call," whereas other values are illegal

Location: Level 2.1 DFD



DISCUSSION: WHICH SOFTWARE FAILURE WE  
HAVE TALKED ABOUT SHOULD HAVE BEEN  
CAUGHT USING THIS APPROACH?

Arienne 5  $\Rightarrow$   
floating point out  
of range

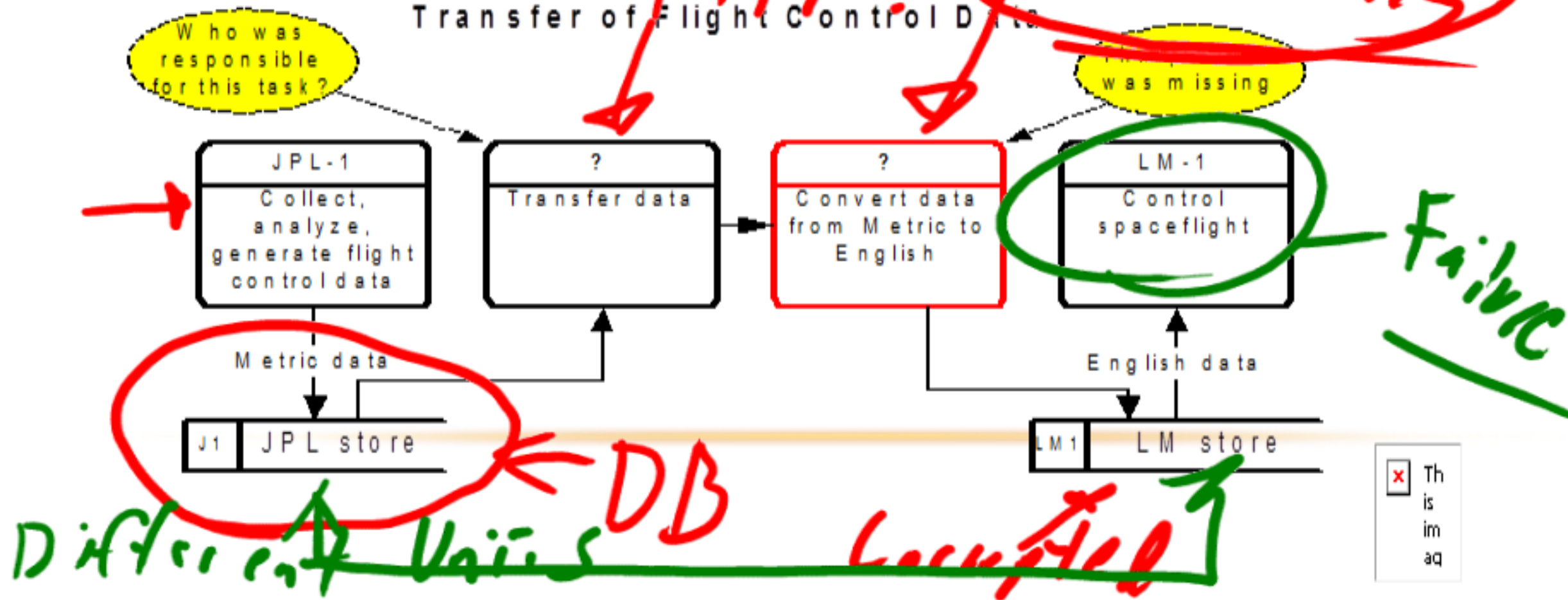
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Mars Climate Orbiter

# DFD – PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Launched Dec. 11, 1998, the Climate Orbiter plunged too steeply into the Martian atmosphere Sept. 23, 1999, and either burned up or crashed. In an initial failure report released Oct. 15, 2000 the review board blamed the navigation error on a communications foul-up between NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and prime contractor Lockheed Martin.

Transfer of Flight Control Data





SA/SD VERSUS OOAD

TABLE 6.6. A Side-by-Side Comparison of SA/SD and OOAD (UML) Approaches

System Components	SA/SD Functions	OOAD Objects
Data processes	Separated through internal decomposition	All encapsulated within objects
Control processes		
Data stores		
Characteristics	Hierarchy of composition Classification of functions Encapsulation of knowledge within functions	Inheritance of properties Classification of objects Encapsulation of knowledge within objects
User's viewpoint	Rather easy to learn and use	Much more difficult to learn and use
CASE tools	Widely available	Widely available
Volume of usage	Shrinking	Growing