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Advanced Software Engineering

Problem Solving, Problem Frames

General Problem Solving Strategies

- Decomposition
- Aspects/Views
- Patterns and metaphors
- Taxonomy of problem classes
- Normal vs. radical design
- Means vs. end

The World and the Machine

- Why not just specify and design the machine?
- What does S, W I– R actually mean?
- Illustration: the turnstile problem



Problem Frames

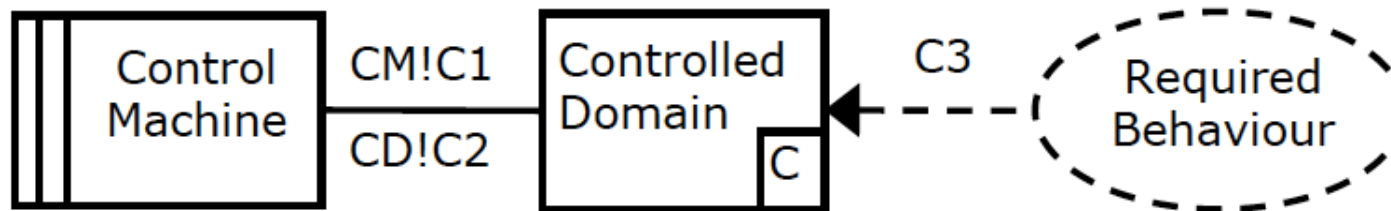
- What is a problem frame?
- How / why do problem frames help?
- What kinds of frames are defined by Jackson?

The Required Behavior Problem

[Jackson 2006]

Application context:

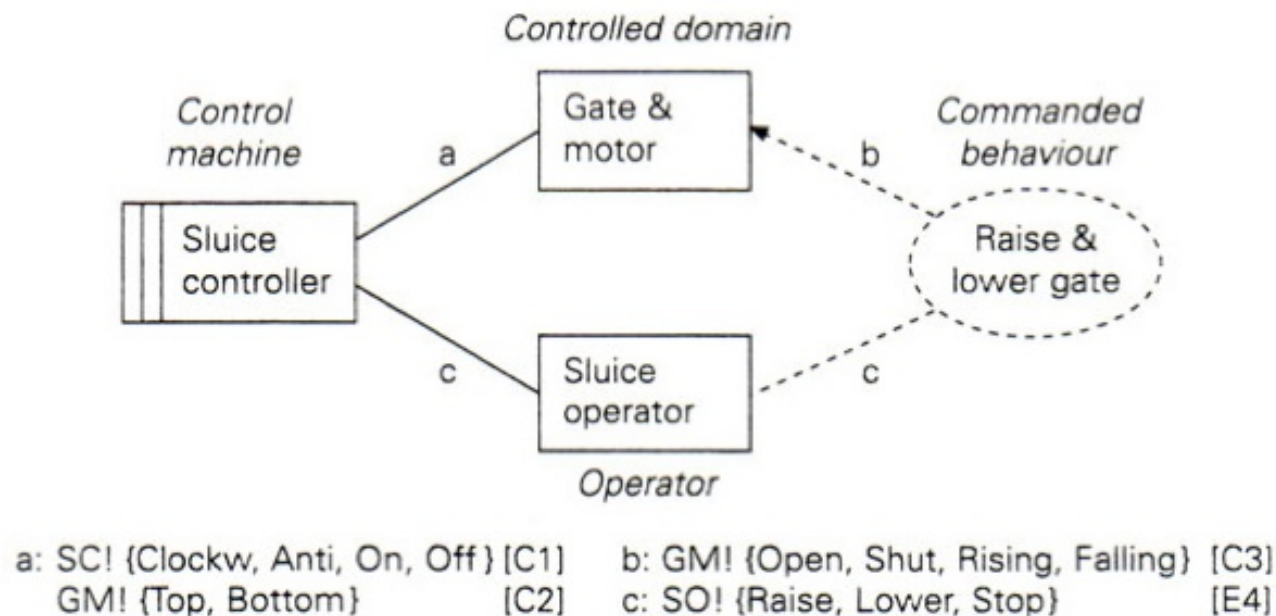
Achieve/maintain a required behaviour in a given problem domain



The Commanded Behavior Problem

Application context:

Achieve a required behaviour in a given problem domain by commands issued by an operator



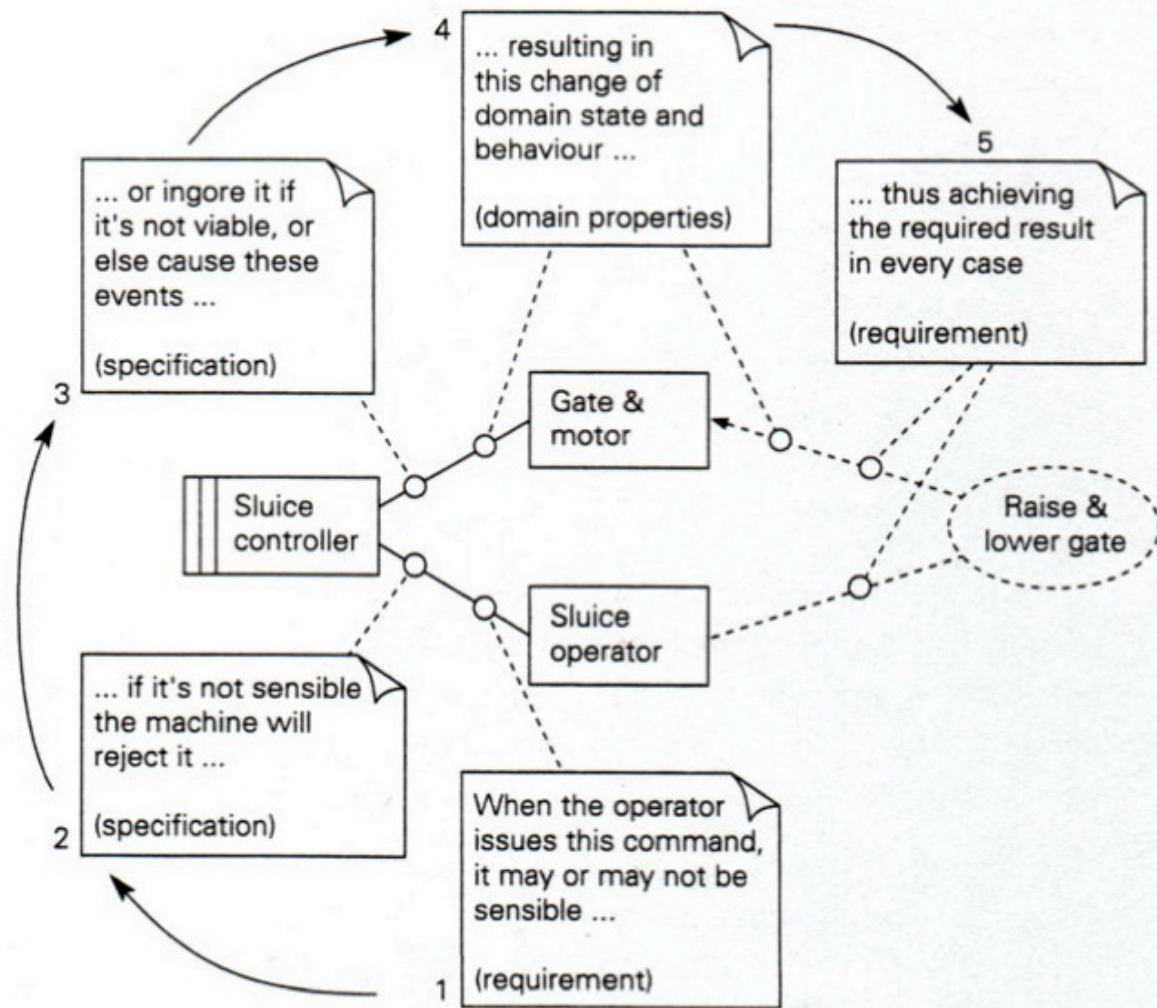
[Jackson 2001, p. 112]

The Frame Concern

Arguing that

- the machine behavior together with
- the domain properties satisfy the requirements

Commanded Behavior
Frame Concern
[Jackson 2001, p. 113]

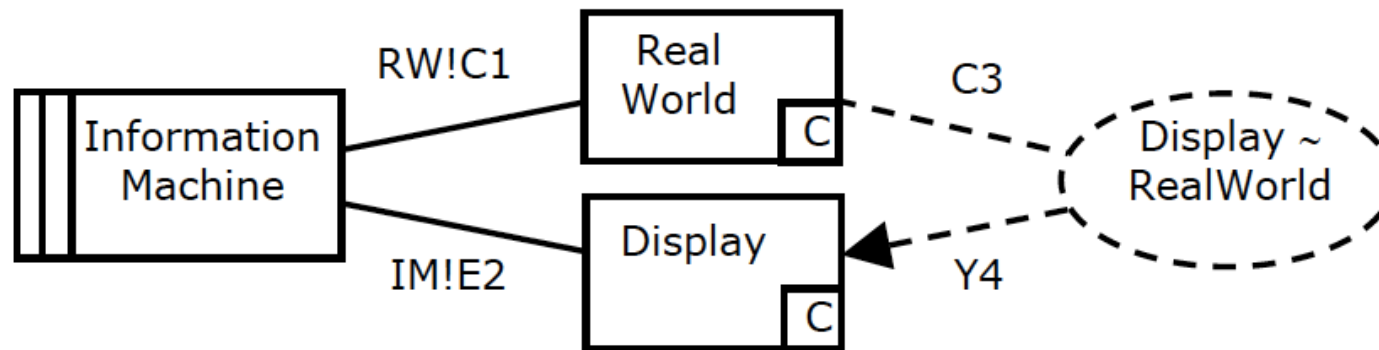


The Information Display Problem

[Jackson 2006]

Application context:

Display information about a part of the world

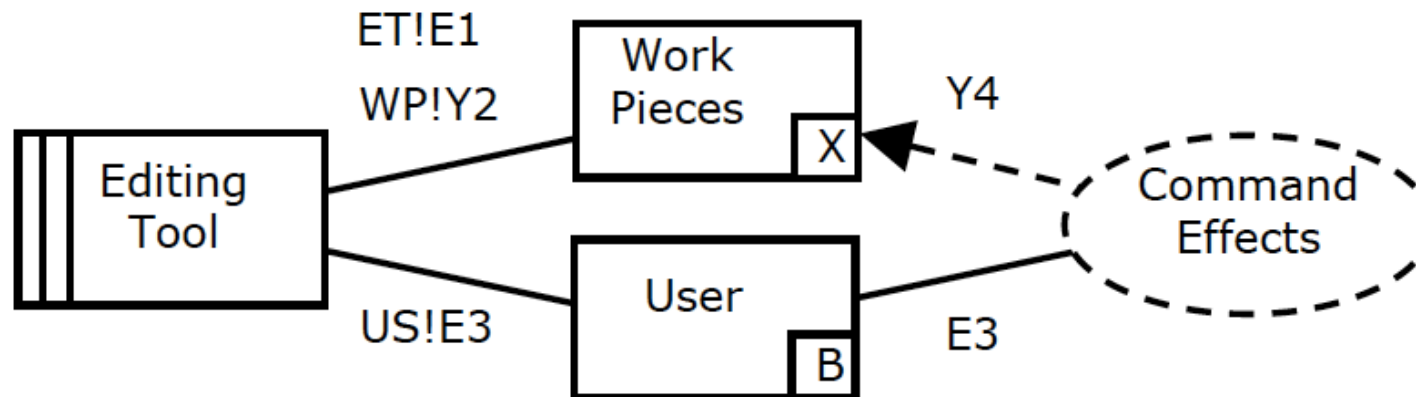


The Workpieces Problem

[Jackson 2006]

Application context:

Provide a tool for editing a work piece such as text, graphics, etc.

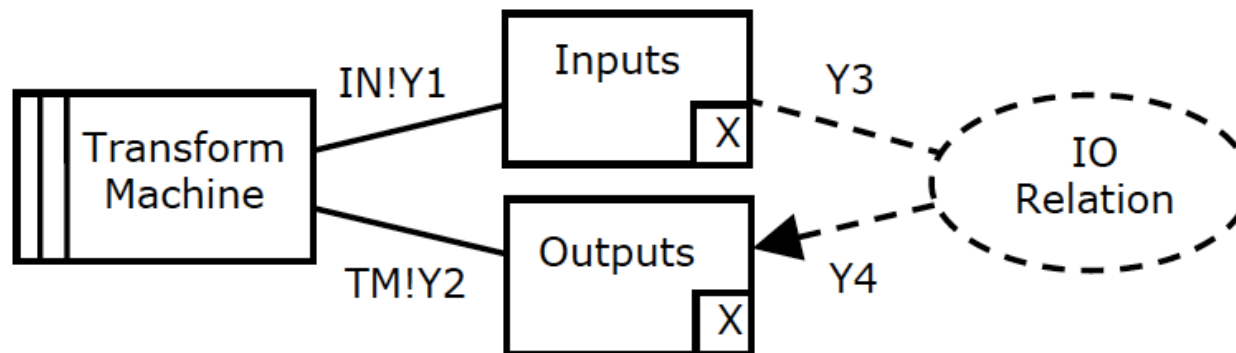


The Transformation Problem

[Jackson 2006]

Application context

Transform input data to output data



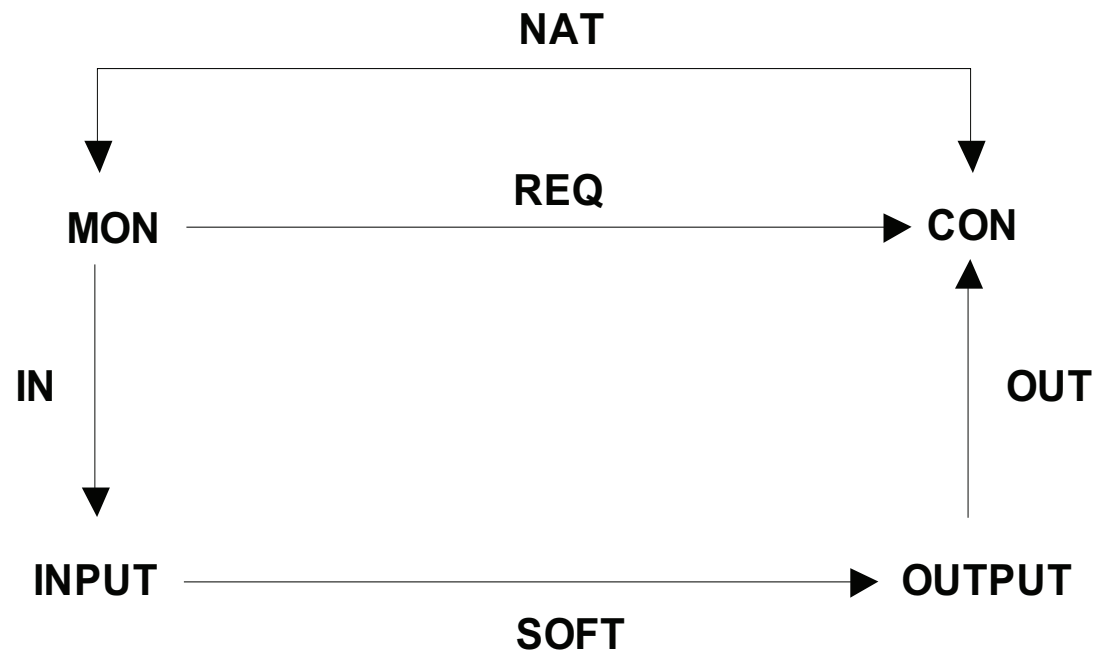
Decomposing and recomposing problem frames

- Separate the problem into individual frames
 - Model the frames
 - Address the frame concern
 - Re-integrate the frames into a single design
- A hard problem!

Other problem patterns: The four-variable model

[Parnas and Madey 1995]

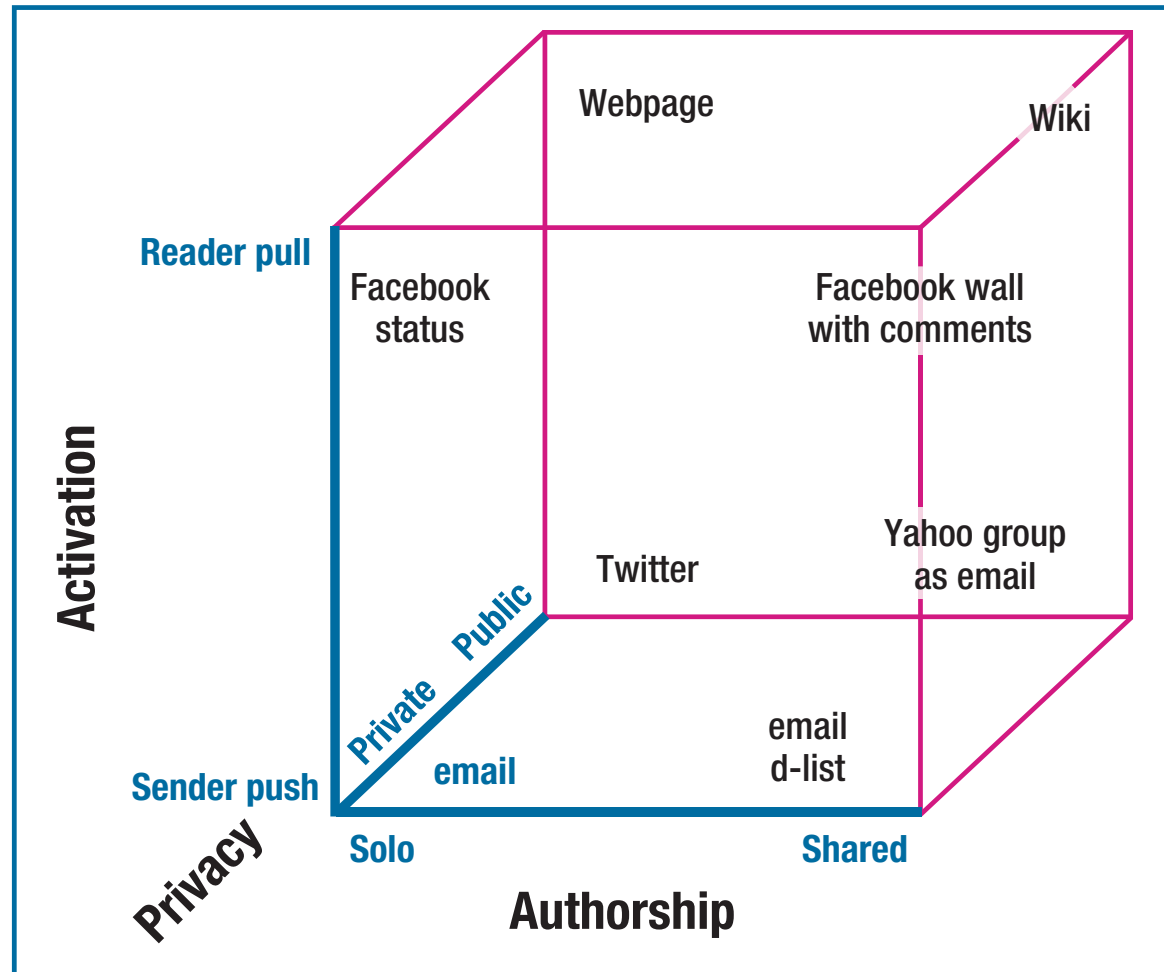
- Four variables: monitored, controlled, input, output
- Three relations: NAT (the constraints), REQ (the requirements), SOFT (machine input to machine output)
- Two mappings: $\text{MON} \rightarrow \text{INPUT}$, $\text{OUTPUT} \rightarrow \text{CON}$



Design Spaces

- What?
- Why?
- How?

[Shaw 2012]



Normal vs. Radical Design



P36 (1935)



P51 (1940)



Me 262(1942)

Design Process

- A rational design process?
- Innovation
- Mature systems

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