

# Concurrent Design in Software Development Based on Axiomatic Design



**Ruihong Zhang, Jianzhong Cha, Yiping Lu**

**Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing, PR China**

**Email: [ruihong0613@yahoo.com.cn](mailto:ruihong0613@yahoo.com.cn)**

**CE2007, San Jose dos Campos, Brazil, July 16th to 20th**

2007-8-14





- **Introduction**
- **Concurrent Design in Software Development  
Based on Axiomatic Design**
- **Case Study: AD Based Software Development**
- **Conclusions**



# 1. Introduction

**Software development**



**system engineering**

**Object-oriented technology**

**Object Modelling Technique**

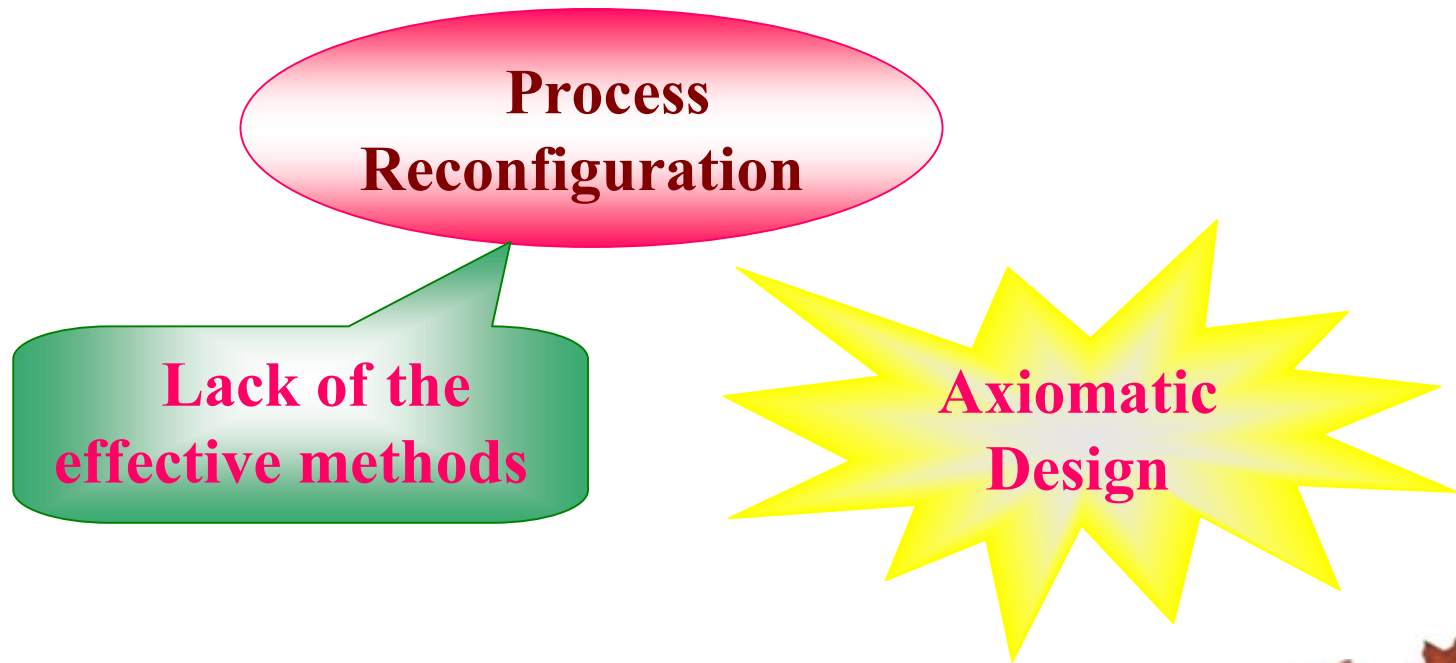
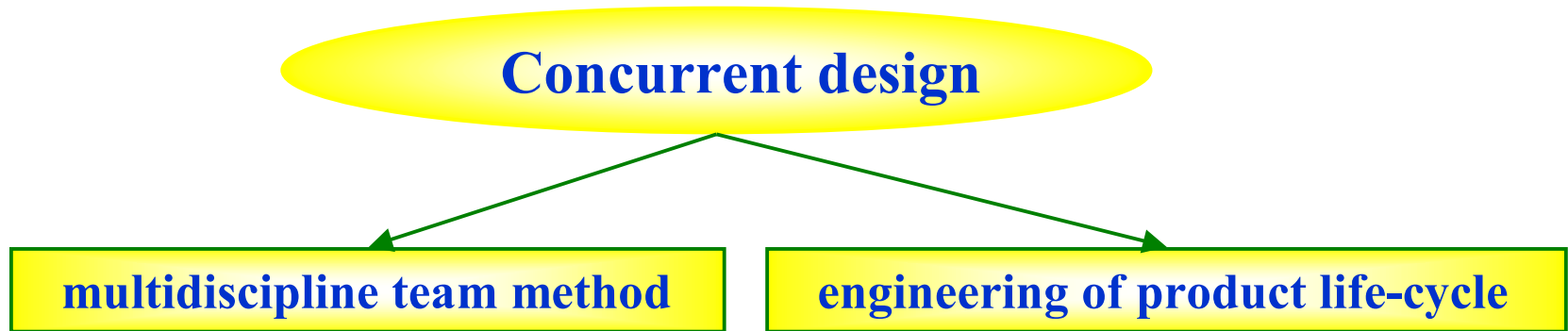
**Object-Oriented  
Software Engineering**

.....

**No method can optimize  
the software system**



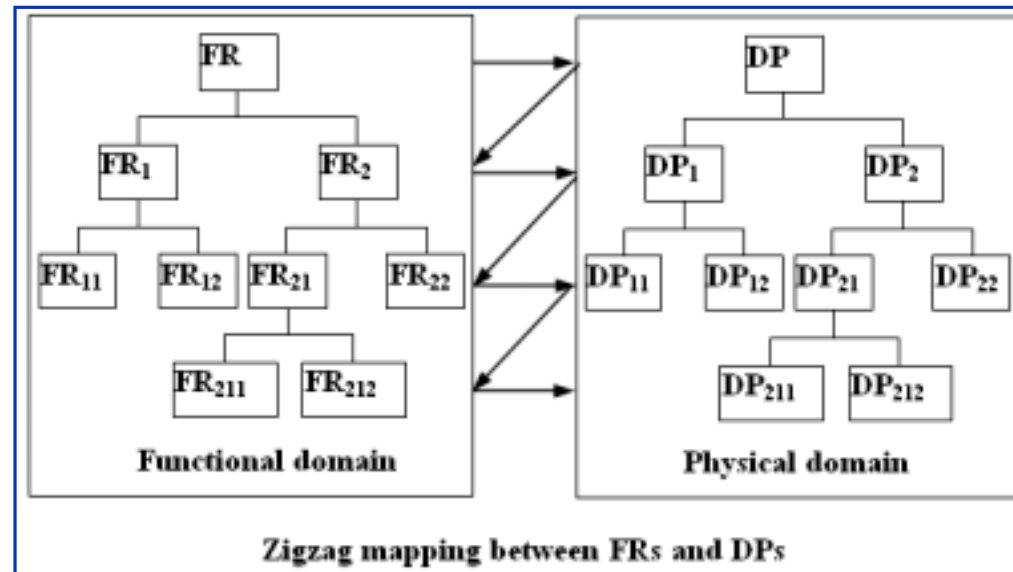
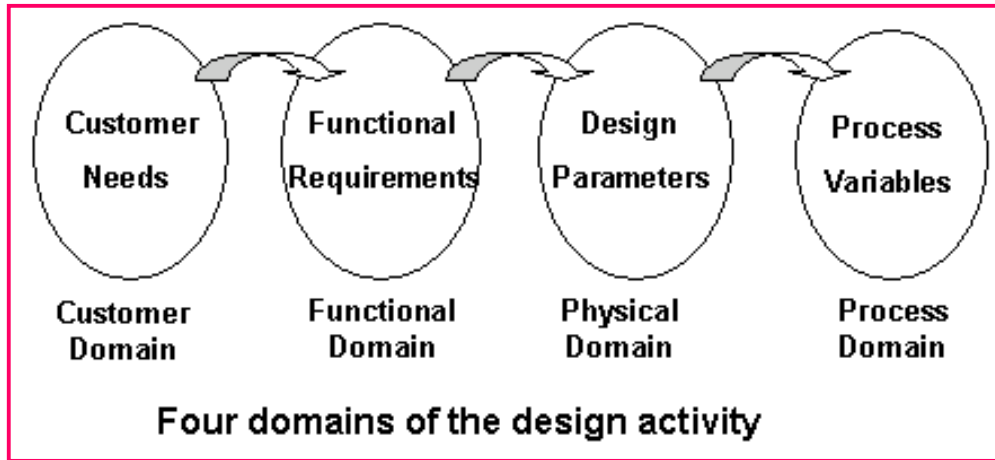
# Cont'd





# 2. Concurrent Design in Software Development Based on Axiomatic Design

## 2.1 Background of Axiomatic Design





## Cont'd

Design equation for product design:

$$\{FRs\} = [A] \{DPs\}$$

Design matrix

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

❖ Diagonal matrix → Uncoupled design ✓

❖ Triangular matrix → Decoupled design ✓

❖ Other → Coupled design



## Cont'd

- ◆ **Uncoupled design -- design tasks are independent by nature and can be concurrently processed**
- ◆ **Decoupled design -- design tasks can be decoupled into triangle matrix, which should be processed by sequence**
- ◆ **Coupled design – design tasks are coupled so iterative design process is necessary**

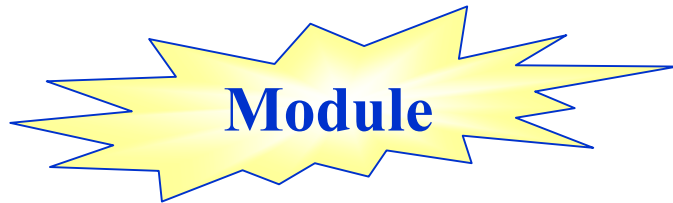


# Cont'd

## ◆ AD method vs Object-oriented technology

Object = FR
Attribute Data structure = DP
Method $FR_i = A_{ij} DP_j$

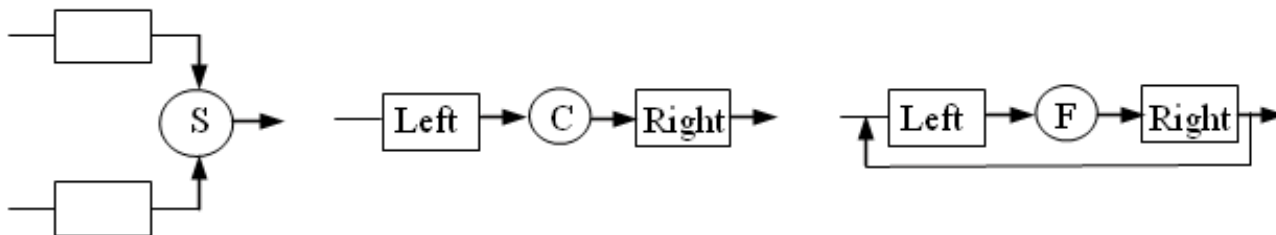
Graphic representation of an object



$$\begin{Bmatrix} FR_1 \\ FR_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} DP_1 \\ DP_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$FR_1 = aDP_1 + bDP_2 = M_1 DP_1 \quad \text{where, } M_1 = b(DP_2 / DP_1) + a$$

$$FR_2 = cDP_1 + dDP_2 = M_2 DP_2 \quad \text{where, } M_2 = c(DP_1 / DP_2) + d$$



Graphic representations of the relationships between modules







## 2.2 Steps of Concurrent Design in Software Development Based on AD Method

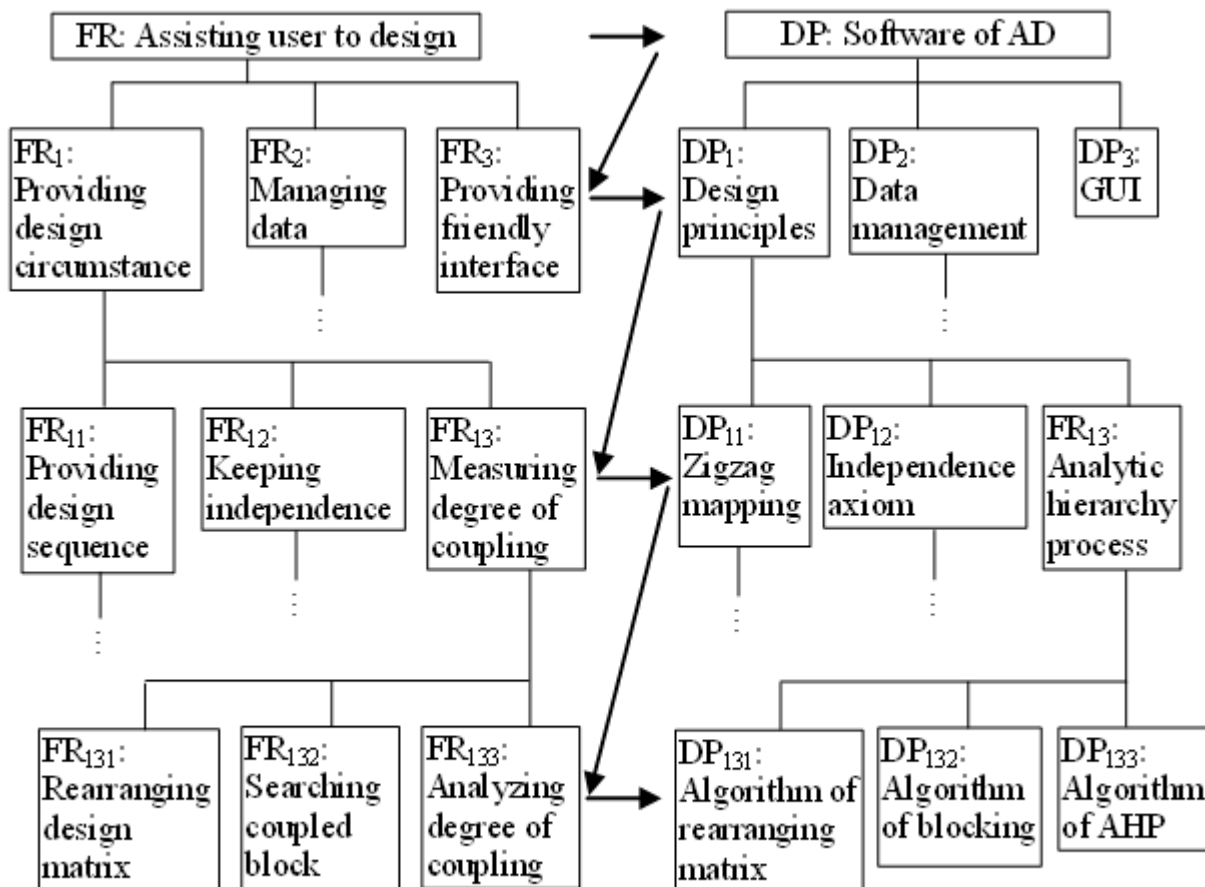
---

- ◆ *Step 1: Analyzing the software with AD method*
- ◆ *Step 2: Defining modules of the software*
- ◆ *Step 3: Reconfiguring the sequence of modules*



# 3. Case Study – AD Based Software Development

## ◆ 3.1 Analyzing and Designing



Functional-structure model



### Full design matrix

			DP							
			1					2	3	
			1	2	3					
					1	2	3			
FR	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
		3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
			2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
			3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
	2		0	0	1	1	1	1	0	
	3		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	



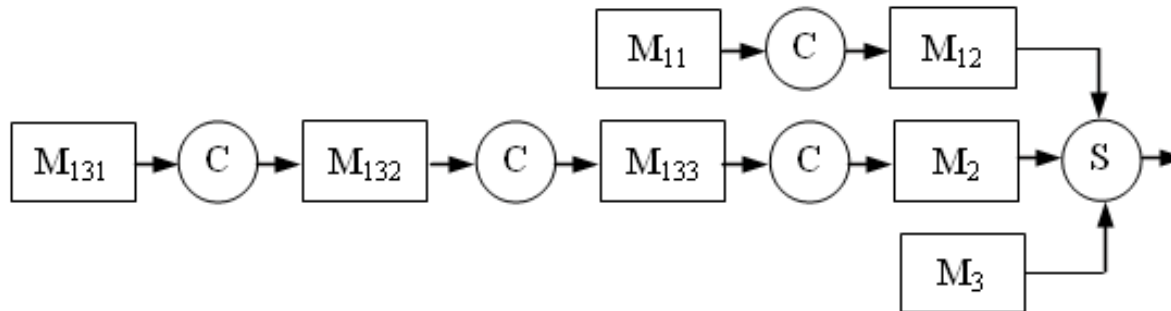
## 3.2 Defining Modules of Software Development

- ◆ **Zigzag mapping**
- ◆ **Independence axiom**
- ◆ **Algorithm of rearranging matrix**
- ◆ **Algorithm of blocking**
- ◆ **Algorithm of AHP**
- ◆ **Data management**
- ◆ **GUI (Graphical User Interface)**



## 3.3 Reconfiguring the Sequence of Modules

Design tasks are **decoupled**, so that these modules must be performed **in sequence**.

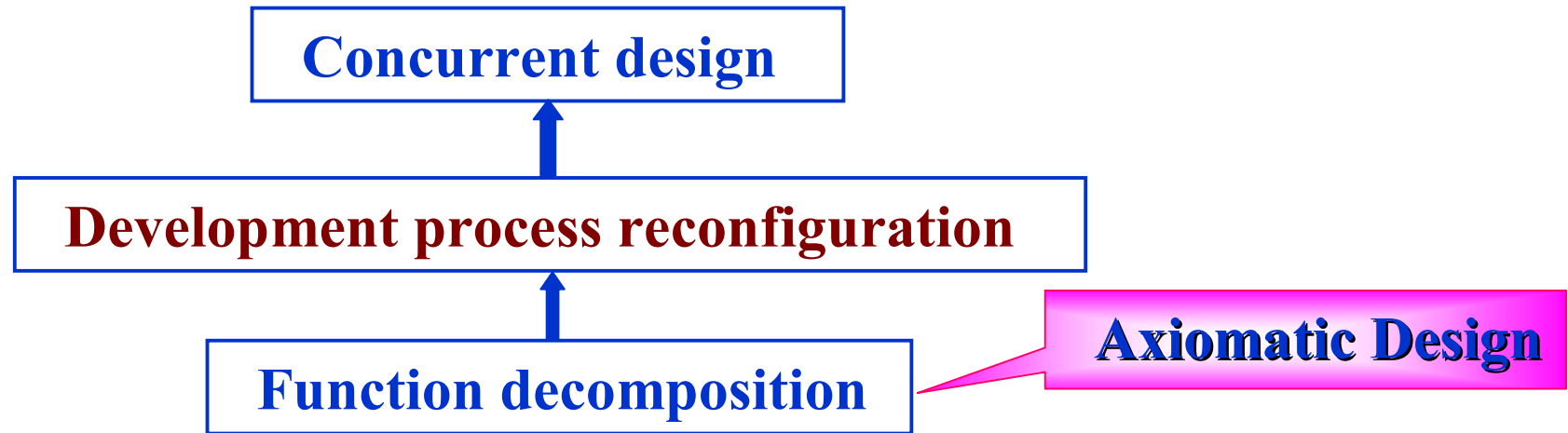


Module-junction structure diagram

- “S” indicates modules can be concurrently implemented.
- “C” indicates modules should be implemented sequentially with arrow direction



## 4. Conclusions



- ◆ Software design tasks can be categorised by uncoupled design and decoupled design with AD method
- ◆ Uncoupled design tasks can be concurrently carried out with significantly shorter overall developing time
- ◆ Decoupled design modules should be processed in sequence so that the development process can be managed effectively
- ◆ Relationship between software modules is established by analyzing the design matrix with AD method



# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

## Q&A