



XVII. System Design

What is System Design?
The Outputs of System Design
The (Global) System Architecture
Classification of Applications
State of the Market



Major Tasks of System Design

- Identify major hardware and software ***subsystems*** and ***components***.
- Identify (usage, control or data) ***dependencies*** among subsystems.
- Decide on a hardware and software ***platform*** for the new system.
- Design the information system ***software, database,*** and ***user interfaces***.



Other Elements of System Design

(...Not discussed in this course....)

- *Plan control aspects of the application.*
- *Test plans.*
- *Code development standards.*
- *Priorities for design trade-offs.*
- *Implementation requirements (e.g., data conversion)*



System Architecture

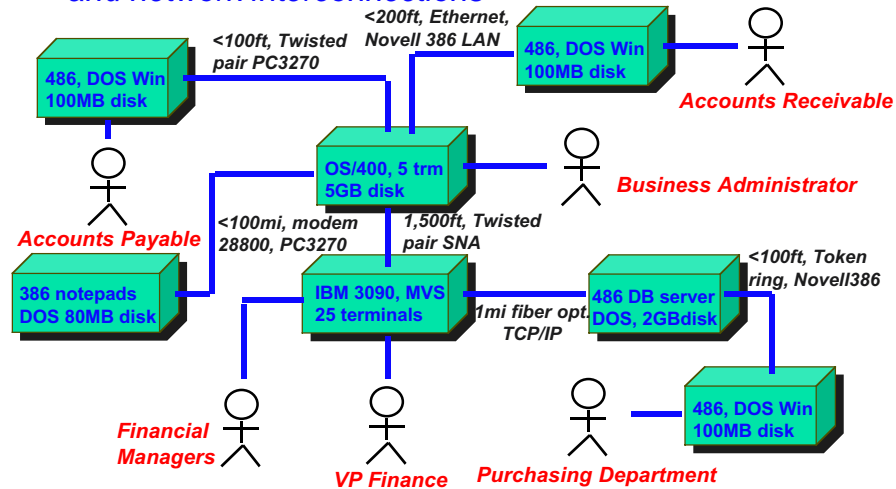
- ***System*** refers to both hardware and software.
- The system architecture describes the collection of inter-connected hardware nodes on which the software will eventually run.
- A ***system architecture*** consists of:
 - ✓ Hardware nodes, e.g., 486, 2MB RAM, 100MB disk OS: DOS Windows.
 - ✓ The connectivity among nodes, e.g., length: <100ft, type: fiber optic, product: Novell 386 LAN, PC3270
 - ✓ The location of users, inputs and outputs;

Key concern: Minimize data communication



Example

- To each hardware node, associate users (actors) and network interconnections



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Distribution Issues: How Are Data Processed?

- Batch mode** -- e.g., incoming/outgoing surface mail (purchase orders, invoices, cheques...)
- On-line mode** -- can save data entry time, particularly if end user can do the input, clearly the way of the future.
- Remote batch** -- data are input on-line on remote machines, then fed in batch to centralized database.

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New Technologies for I/O and New Standards for Data Interchange

- **Keyless data entry** -- bar coding, optical character recognition, special keyboards.
- **Pen input** -- several products in the market.
- **Electronic data interchange (EDI)** -- data are transferred through telephone lines from one location to another; e.g., credit card charging
- **Image and Document Interchange** -- like electronic data interchange, e.g., law enforcement, banking.
- **HTML/XML/SGML** -- markup languages for documents; SGML is a general markup languages for documents.



Choosing a System Architecture

Here is a series of issues that need to be addressed:

- Establish batch and on-line computer processes; e.g., on-site conference registration.
- Determine process cycles, i.e., when does each process need to run, e.g., end-of-month, end-of-project.
- Establish processing locations -- identify user locations (and numbers).
- Distribute data to locations.
- Distribute software subsystems to locations.
- Assign technology -- what hardware, software is going to run where?



Classification of Applications

Span Type	Operational Support	Decision Support (browsing+analysis)	Real Time
Group/Dept	E.g., regional inventory control	E.g., regional marketing info system	E.g., video conferencing within group
Enterprise	E.g., enterprise-wide cash mgt	E.g., corporate data warehouse	E.g., enterprise-wide video-conference
Inter-Enterprise	E.g., B2B Ecommerce	E.g., DBs for communities of interest	E.g., distributed multimedia over the internet



State of the Market

Span Type	Operational Support	Decision Support (browsing+analysis)	Real Time
Group/Dept	PC, Windows, OLTP, OO products	COTS (mainly SQL-based)	Multimedia technology maturing
Enterprise	ERPs, OLTP over private intranets	ERPs, Web-based products	ERPs, Web-based technologies
Inter-Enterprise	Ecommerce technologies	Web-based technologies	Web-based technologies

- OLTP -- On-Line Transaction Processing
- ERPs -- Enterprise Resource Planning systems
- COTS -- Components Off-The Shelf



Data Management Issues

- *Identify amount and type of data persistence needed:*
 - ✓ *Is simple file I/O sufficient?*
 - ✓ *Is a Database Management System (DBMS) required?*
- *A DBMS is typically needed when:*
 - ✓ *Data is accessed at a fine level of detail,*
 - ✓ *Sophisticated indexing is required,*
 - ✓ *There is a need to port data across multiple platforms,*
 - ✓ *Data needs to be accessible from multiple platforms.*

Isolate persistence mechanisms from application!