Record Nr. UNINA9910787850003321 Autore Dingle Adair Titolo Software essentials: design and construction / / Adair Dingle, Seattle University, Washington, USA Pubbl/distr/stampa Boca Raton:,: Taylor & Francis,, [2014] ©2014 **ISBN** 0-429-06344-X 1-4398-4120-9 Edizione [1st edition] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (432 p.) Chapman & Hall/CRC Innovations in Software Engineering and Software Collana Development COM051230COM051300 Classificazione Disciplina 005.1/2 Soggetti Software architecture Computer software - Development Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali A Chapman and Hall book. Includes bibliographical references. Nota di bibliografia Front Cover; Contents; Preface; Acknowledgments; Detailed Book Nota di contenuto Outline; Chapter 1: Software Complexity and Modeling; Chapter 2: Software Development; Chapter 3: Functionality; Chapter 4: Memory; Chapter 5: Design and Documentation; Chapter 6: Structural Design; Chapter 7: Behavioral Design: Chapter 8: Design Alternatives and Perspectives; Chapter 9: Software Correctness; Chapter 10: Software Longevity: Glossary: Definitions and Conceptual Details: References: Appendix A: Memory and the Pointer Construct; Appendix B: Heap Memory and Aliases; Appendix C:Function Pointers Appendix D: Operator OverloadingBack Cover Preface Why this book? Why should you read this book? The short Sommario/riassunto answer is to study software design from a structured but hands-on perspective and to understand different models of control flow, memory, dynamic behavior, extensibility, et cetera Software complexity and the growing impact of legacy systems motivate a renewed interest in software design and modeling. We emphasize design (and construction) in this text, using and contrasting C# and C++. Many CS texts are 'learn to' books that focus on one programming language or

tool. When perspective is so limited to a specific tool or programming

language, high-level concepts are often slighted. Students may gain exposure to an idea via a 'cookbook' implementation and thus fail to truly absorb essential concepts. Students and/or practitioners can understand and apply design principles more readily when such concepts are explicitly defined and illustrated. Design, not just syntax, must be stressed. The progression of programming languages, software process methodologies and development tools continues to support abstraction: software developers should exploit this abstraction and solve problems (design) without being tied to a particular syntax or tool. Software design and modeling are neither new nor trendy topics. Software development often focuses on immediate effect: implement, test (minimally) and deploy. Yet, the complexity, scale and longevity of modern software require an intricate understanding of a software system as a whole -- components and relationships, user interfaces, persistent data, et cetera To accommodate existing use while preserving longevity, a software developer must look forward for extensibility and backward for compatibility. Hence, software developers must understand software design. --