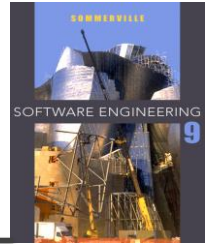


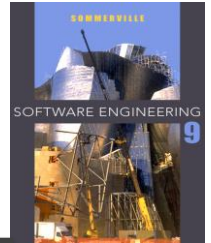
Design and Implementation Software



Topics covered

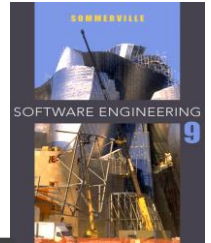
- ✧ Object-oriented design using the UML
- ✧ Design patterns
- ✧ Implementation issues
- ✧ Open source development

Design and implementation



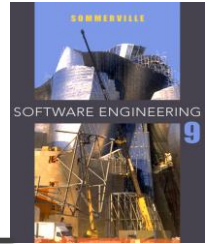
- ✧ Software design and implementation is the stage in the software **engineering process at which an executable software system is developed.**
- ✧ Software **design and implementation** activities are invariably **inter-leaved.**
 - **Software design** is a creative activity in which you **identify software components and their relationships**, based on a customer's requirements.
 - **Implementation** is the process of **realizing the design as a program.**

Build or buy



- ✧ In a wide range of domains, it is **now possible to buy off-the-shelf systems (COTS)**
- ✧ that **can be adapted and tailored** to the users' requirements.
 - For example, if you want to implement **a medical records system**, you can buy a package that is already used in hospitals.
 - **It can be cheaper and faster** to use this approach rather than developing a system in a conventional programming language.
- ✧ When you develop an application in this way, **the design process becomes concerned with**
- ✧ **how to use the configuration features of that system to deliver the system requirements.**

An object-oriented design process

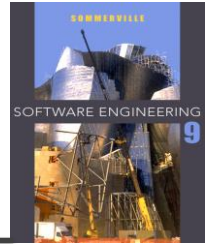


- ✧ Structured object-oriented design processes involve **developing a number of different system models**.
- ✧ They require **a lot of effort for development and maintenance** of these models and,
- ✧ for small systems, this may **not be cost-effective**.
- ✧ However, for **large systems** developed by different groups design models are an **important communication mechanism**.

Process stages

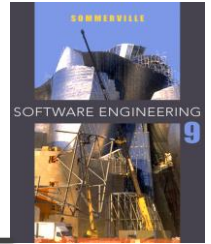
- ✧ There are a variety of **different object-oriented design processes** that depend on the organization using the process.
- ✧ **Common activities** in these processes include:
 - **Define the context and modes** of use of the system;
 - Design the **system architecture**;
 - Identify the principal **system objects**;
 - Develop **design models**;
 - Specify **object interfaces**.
- ✧ Process **illustrated** here using a design for a **wilderness weather station**.

System context and interactions



- ✧ Understanding the **relationships between the software** that is being designed **and its external environment** is essential for
 - **deciding** how to provide the required system functionality
 - and how to **structure the system to communicate** with its environment.
- ✧ Understanding of the context also **lets you establish the boundaries of the system.**
- ✧ Setting the **system boundaries helps you decide**
 - **what features are implemented** in the system being designed
 - and **what features are in other associated systems.**

-
- ✧ In this case, you **need to decide**
 - ✧ **how functionality is distributed** between
 - **the control system** for all of the weather stations,
 - and the **embedded software** in the weather station itself.

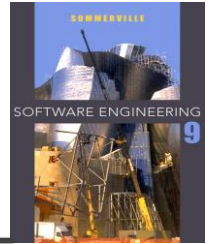


✧ A system context model

- is a structural model that **demonstrates the other systems** in the environment of the system being developed.

✧ An interaction model

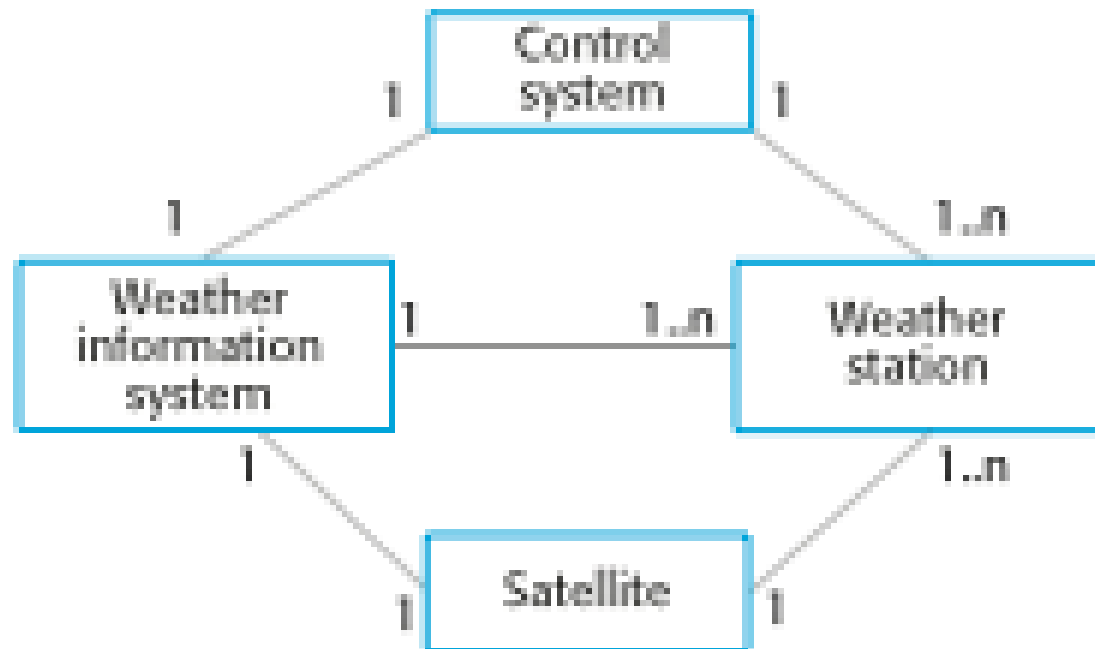
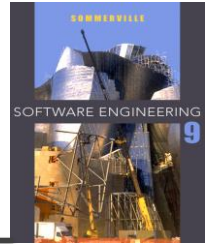
- is a dynamic model that **shows how the system interacts with its environment** as it is used.



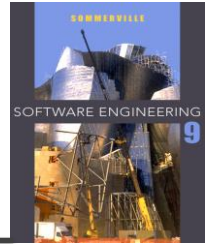
The context model of a system

- ✧ May be **represented using associations.**
- ✧ Associations **simply show that there are some relationships between the entities** involved in the association.
- ✧ You may therefore **document the environment of the system using a simple block diagram,**
 - showing the **entities in the system and their associations.**

System context for the weather station

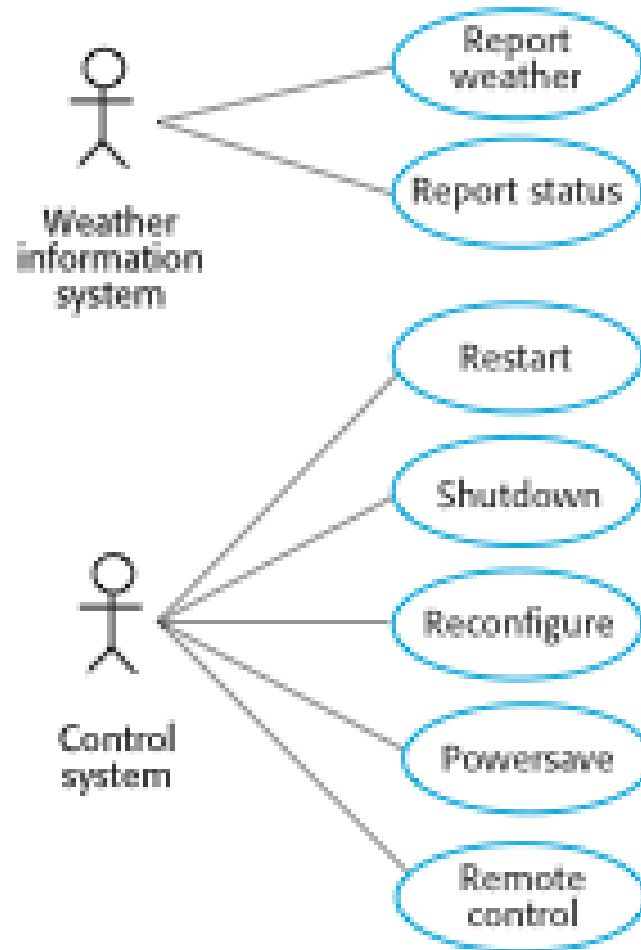


Interaction model

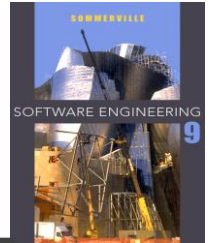


- ✧ When you **model the interactions of a system with its environment** you should use an **abstract approach** that does not include too much detail.
- ✧ One way to do this is to use **a use case model**.
- ✧ Each possible interaction is named in **an ellipse**
- ✧ and the **external entity involved** in the interaction is represented by **a stick figure**

Weather station use cases

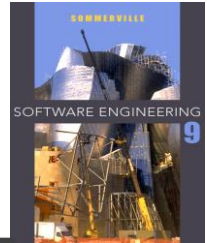


Weather Station Use Cases

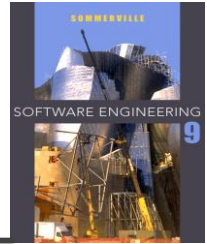


- ✧ Report weather—send weather data to the weather information system
- ✧ Report status—send status information to the weather information system
- ✧ Restart—if the weather station is shut down, restart the system
- ✧ Shutdown—shut down the weather station
- ✧ Reconfigure—reconfigure the weather station software
- ✧ Powersave—put the weather station into power-saving mode
- ✧ Remote control—send control commands to any weather station subsystem

Use case description—Report weather



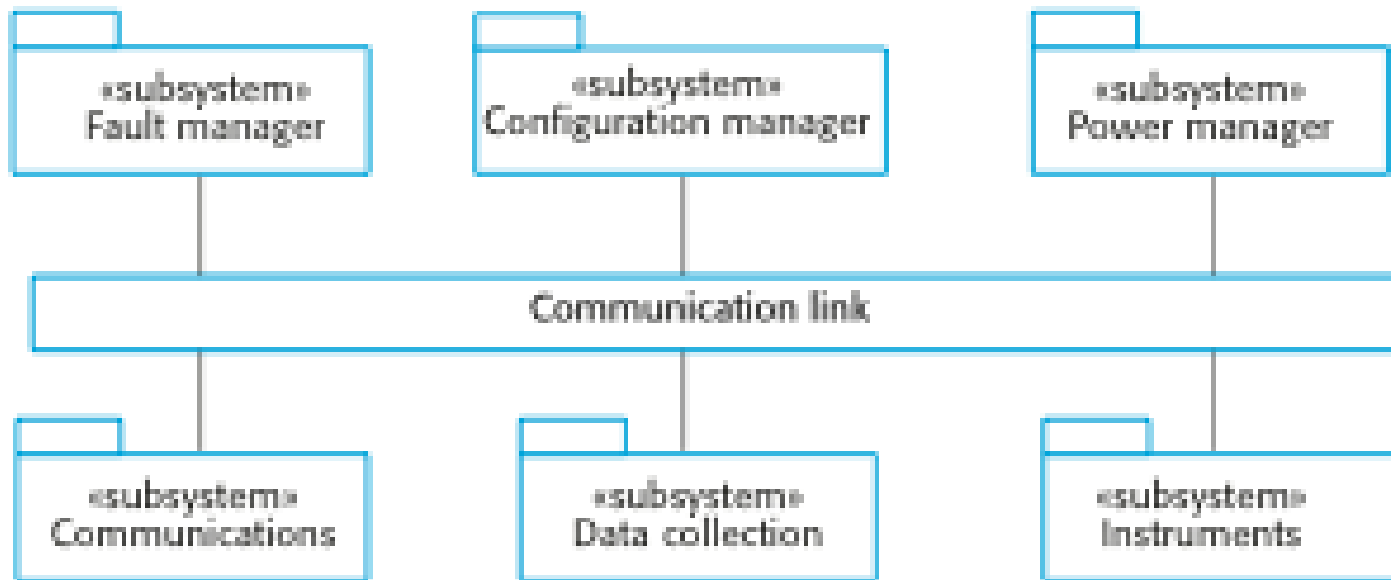
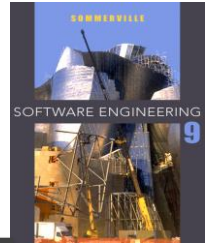
System	Weather station
Use case	Report weather
Actors	Weather information system, Weather station
Description	The weather station sends a summary of the weather data that has been collected from the instruments in the collection period to the weather information system. The data sent are the maximum, minimum, and average ground and air temperatures; the maximum, minimum, and average air pressures; the maximum, minimum, and average wind speeds; the total rainfall; and the wind direction as sampled at five-minute intervals.
Stimulus	The weather information system establishes a satellite communication link with the weather station and requests transmission of the data.
Response	The summarized data is sent to the weather information system.
Comments	Weather stations are usually asked to report once per hour but this frequency may differ from one station to another and may be modified in the future.



Architectural design

- ✧ Once interactions between the system and its environment have been understood, **you use this information for designing the system architecture.**
- ✧ You **identify the major components** that make up the system and **their interactions**,
- ✧ and then may **organize the components using an architectural pattern** such as a **layered or client-server** model.
- ✧ The weather station is **composed of independent subsystems** that
- ✧ **communicate by broadcasting messages** on a common infrastructure.

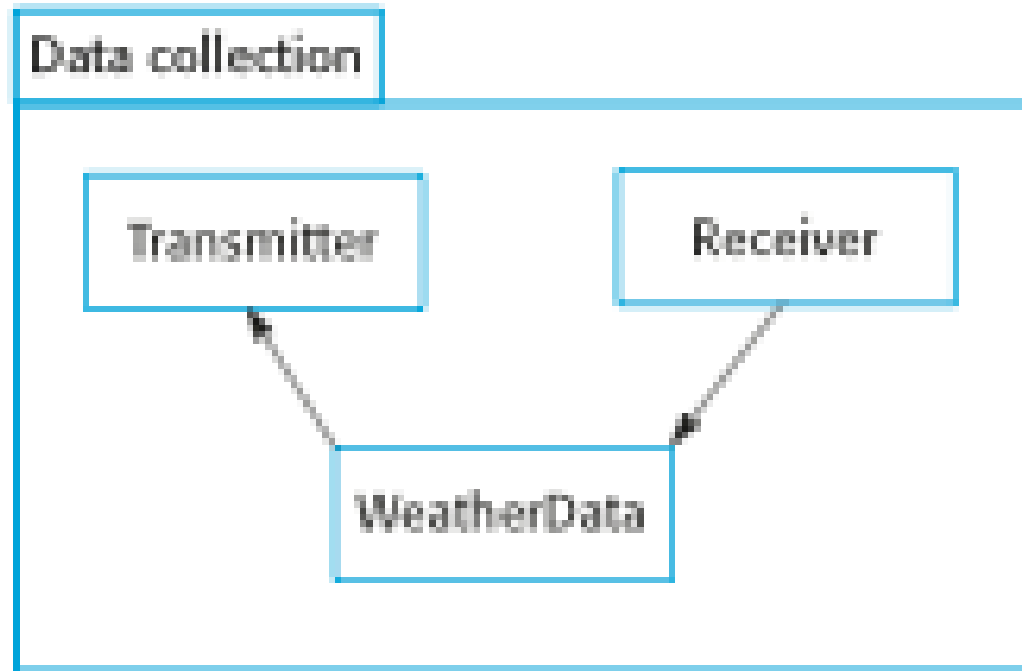
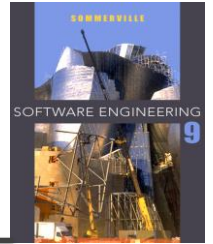
High-level architecture of the weather station



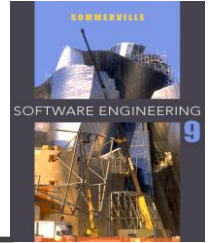
- ✧ **Each subsystem listens for messages** on that infrastructure and picks up the messages that are intended for them.
- ✧ This is **another commonly used architectural** style in addition to those described in Chapter 6.
- ✧ For example, when the communications subsystem receives a control command, **such as shutdown**, the command is picked up by each of the other subsystems, which then **shut themselves down in the correct way**.
- ✧ **The key benefit of this architecture** is that it is easy to support different configurations of subsystems because **the sender of a message does not need to address the message to a particular subsystem**.

-
- ✧ The following Figure **shows the architecture** of the data collection subsystem.
 - ✧ The Transmitter and Receiver objects are **concerned with managing communications** and
 - ✧ **the WeatherData object encapsulates the information** that is collected from the instruments and transmitted to the weather information system.
 - ✧ This arrangement **follows the producer-consumer pattern, discussed in Chapter 20.**

Architecture of data collection system



Object class identification



- ✧ Identifying object classes is **often a difficult part** of object oriented design.
- ✧ There is **no 'magic formula'** for object identification.
- ✧ It **relies on the skill, experience and domain knowledge of system designers.**
- ✧ Object identification is **an iterative process.** You are **unlikely to get it right first time.**

Approaches to identification

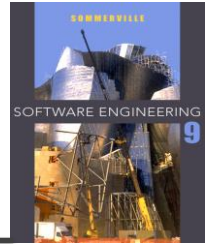
✧ There have been **various proposals made** about how to identify object classes in object-oriented systems:

- 1. Use a grammatical approach** based on a natural language description of the system. **Objects and attributes are nouns; operations or services are verb.**
- 2. Base the identification on tangible things** in the application domain such as such as aircraft,
 - roles such as manager or doctor,
 - events such as requests,
 - interactions such as meetings,
 - locations such as offices,
 - organizational units such as companies, and

-
3. **Use a behavioural approach** and identify objects based on **what participates in what behaviour**.
 4. **Use a scenario-based analysis**. The objects, attributes and methods in each scenario are identified.
 - As each scenario is analyzed, the team responsible for the analysis must identify the required objects, attributes, and operations

- ✧ In practice, **you have to use several knowledge sources** to discover object classes.
- ✧ Object classes, attributes, and operations that are **initially identified from the informal system description** can be a **starting point for the design**.
- ✧ **Further information** from
 - **application domain knowledge** or
 - **scenario analysis** may then be used **to refine and extend the initial objects**.
- ✧ This information can be **collected from requirements documents, discussions with users, or from analyses of existing systems**.

Weather station description

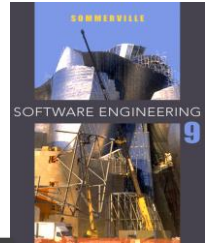


A **weather station** is a package of software controlled instruments which collects data, performs some data processing and transmits this data for further processing. The instruments **include air and ground thermometers, an anemometer, a wind vane, a barometer and a rain gauge.**

Data is collected periodically.

When a command is issued to transmit the weather data, the weather station **processes and summarises the collected data.** The summarised data is transmitted to the mapping computer when a request is received.

Weather station object classes



✧ Object class identification in the weather station system may be based on the tangible hardware and data in the system:

- Ground thermometer, Anemometer, Barometer
 - Application domain objects that are ‘hardware’ objects related to the instruments in the system.
- Weather station
 - **The basic interface of the weather station** to its environment. It therefore reflects the interactions identified in the use-case model.
- Weather data
 - **Encapsulates the summarized data** from the instruments.

Weather station object classes

WeatherStation
identifier
reportWeather () reportStatus () powerSave (instruments) remoteControl (commands) reconfigure (commands) restart (instruments) shutdown (instruments)

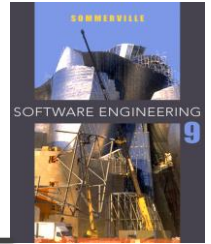
WeatherData
airTemperatures groundTemperatures windSpeeds windDirections pressures rainfall
collect () summarize ()

Ground thermometer
gt_Identifier temperature
get () test ()

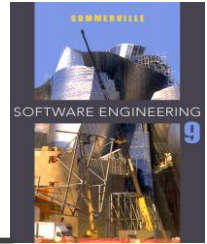
Anemometer
an_Identifier windSpeed windDirection
get () test ()

Barometer
bar_Identifier pressure height
get () test ()

Design models

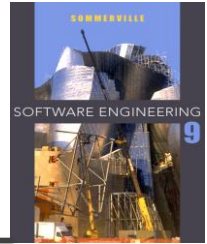


- ✧ Design models **show the objects and object classes and relationships** between these entities.
- ✧ **Static models** describe the static structure of the system **in terms of object classes and relationships.**
- ✧ **Dynamic models** describe the dynamic interactions **between objects.**



Examples of design models

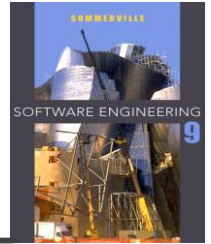
- ✧ **Subsystem models** that show **logical groupings of objects** into coherent subsystems.
- ✧ **Sequence models** that show **the sequence of object interactions**.
- ✧ **State machine models** that show **how individual objects change their state in response to events**.
- ✧ **Other models include**
 - use-case models,
 - aggregation models,
 - generalisation models, etc.



Subsystem models

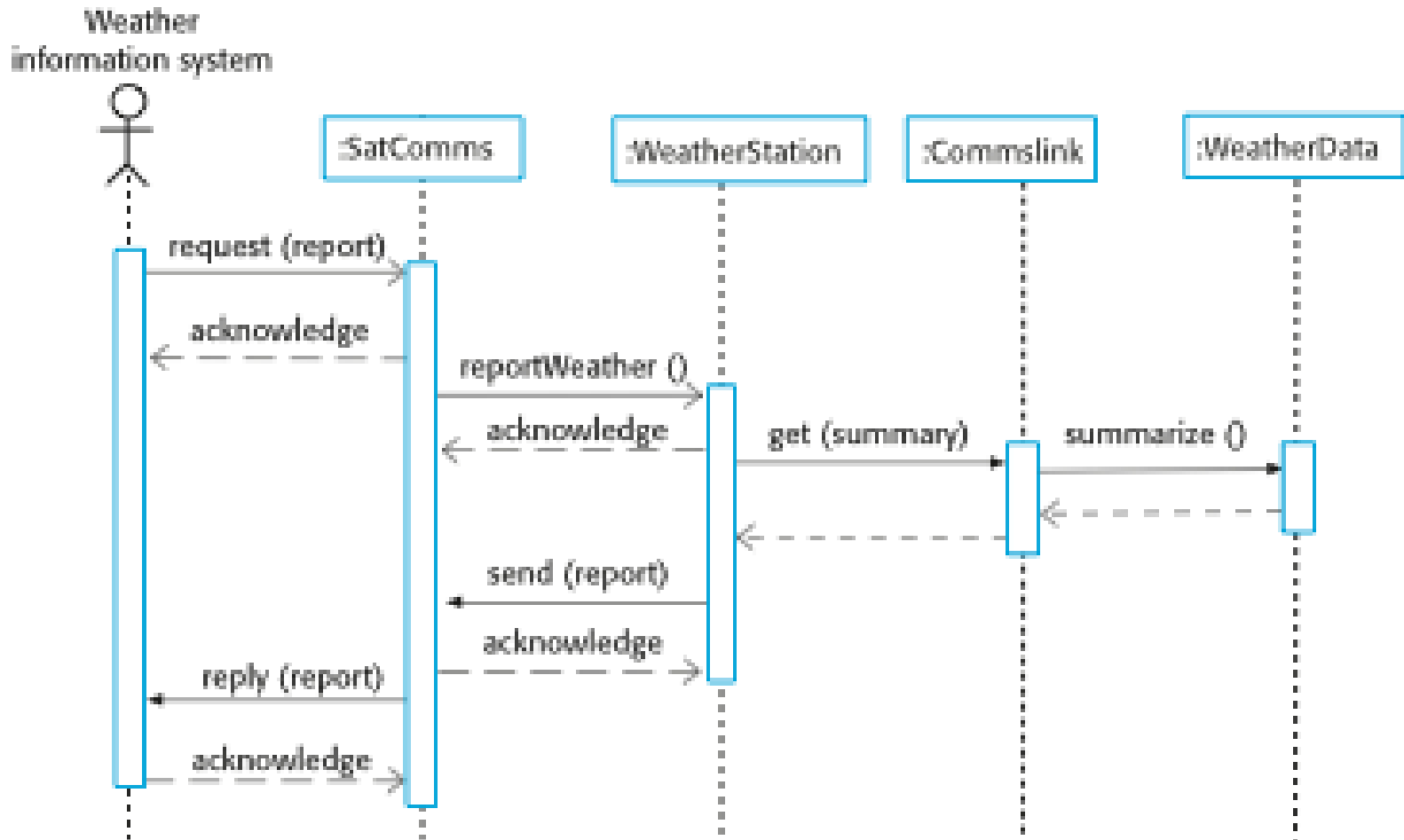
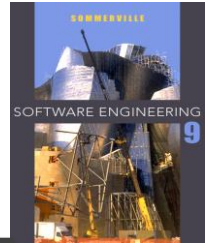
- ✧ Shows how the design is organised into **logically related groups of objects**.
- ✧ In the UML, these are shown **using packages** - an encapsulation construct.
- ✧ This is a **logical model**.
- ✧ The **actual organisation** of objects in the system **may be different**.

Sequence models



- ✧ Sequence models **show the sequence of object interactions** that take place
 - **Objects are arranged horizontally** across the top;
 - **Time is represented vertically** so models are read **top to bottom**;
 - **Interactions are represented by labelled arrows**, **Different styles of arrow represent different types of interaction (e.g. Synchronous or Asynchronous)**;
 - **A thin rectangle in an object lifeline represents the time when the object is the controlling object in the system.**

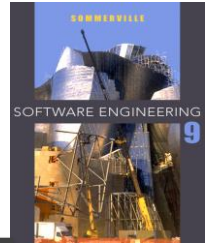
Sequence diagram describing data collection



1. The SatComms object receives a request from the weather information system to collect a weather report from a weather station. It acknowledges receipt of this request.
 - **The stick arrowhead** on the sent message indicates that the external system **does not wait** for a reply but can carry on with other processing.
2. SatComms sends a message to WeatherStation, via a satellite link, to create a summary of the collected weather data.
 - Again, the stick arrowhead indicates that SatComms does not suspend itself waiting for a reply.

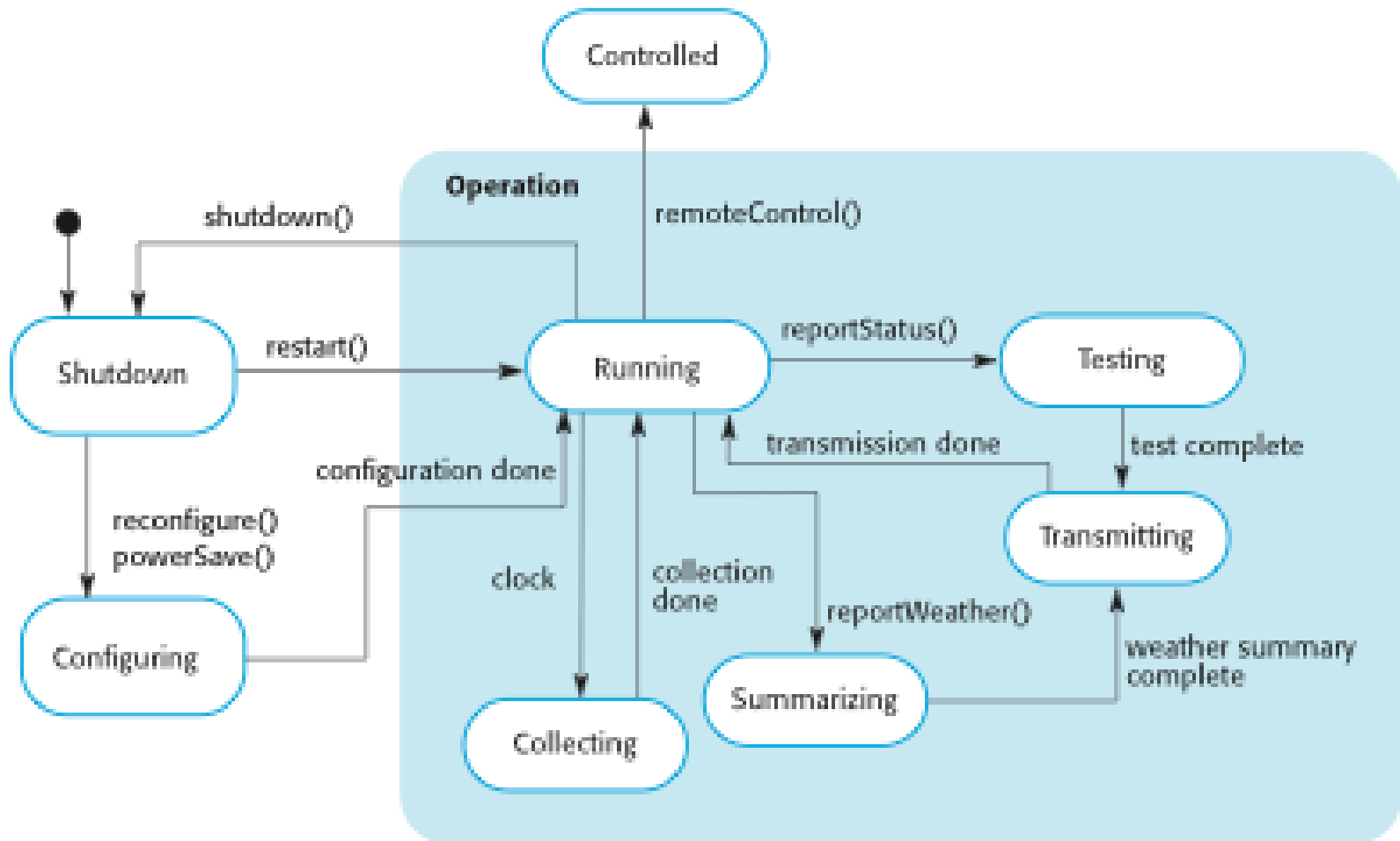
3. WeatherStation sends a message to a Commlink object to summarize the weather data.
 - In this case, **the squared-off style** of arrowhead indicates that the instance of the WeatherStation object class **waits for a reply**.
4. Commlink calls the summarize method in the object WeatherData and waits for a reply.
5. The weather data summary is computed and returned to WeatherStation via the Commlink object.
6. WeatherStation then calls the SatComms object to transmit the summarized data to the weather information system, through the satellite communications system.

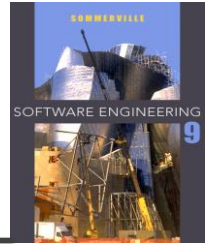
State diagrams



- ✧ **Summarize the behavior** of an object or a subsystem in response to messages and events.
- ✧ State diagrams are used to show
 - **how objects respond to different service requests** and
 - **the state transitions** triggered by these requests.
- ✧ State diagrams are useful high-level models of a system or an object's run-time behavior.
- ✧ **You don't usually need a state diagram for all of the objects in the system.**
- ✧ **Many of the objects** in a system are relatively simple and a state model adds unnecessary detail to the design.

Weather station state diagram





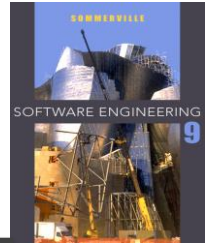
You can read this diagram as follows:

1. If the system state is Shutdown then
 - it can respond to a restart(), a reconfigure(), or a powerSave() message.
 - The unlabeled arrow with the black blob indicates that the Shutdown state is the initial state.
 - A restart() message causes a transition to normal operation.
 - Both the powerSave() and reconfigure() messages cause a transition to a state in which the system reconfigures itself.
 - The state diagram shows that reconfiguration is only allowed if the system has been shut down.

✧ In the Running state, the system expects further messages.

- If a shutdown() message is received, the object returns to the shutdown state.
- if a reportWeather() message is received, the system moves to the Summarizing state.
- When the summary is complete, the system moves to a Transmitting state where the information is transmitted to the remote system. It then returns to the Running state.
- If a reportStatus() message is received, the system moves to the Testing state, then the Transmitting state, before returning to the Running state
- .

- If a signal from the clock is received, the system moves to the Collecting state, where it collects data from the instruments. Each instrument is instructed in turn to collect its data from the associated sensors.
- If a `remoteControl()` message is received, the system moves to a controlled state in which it responds to a different set of messages from the remote control room. These are not shown on this diagram.

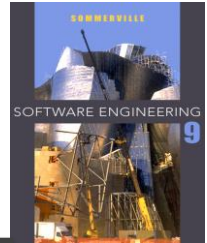


Interface specification

- ✧ Object **interfaces have to be specified** so that the **objects and other components** can be designed in parallel.
- ✧ Designers should avoid designing the interface data representation (as attributes are not defined in an interface specification) but should hide this in the object itself.
- ✧ Objects may have several interfaces which are viewpoints on the methods provided.
- ✧ The UML uses class diagrams for interface specification but Java may also be used.

- ✧ **There is not a simple 1:1 relationship** between objects and interfaces.
- ✧ **The same object may have several interfaces,**
- ✧ each of which is a viewpoint on the methods that it provides.
- ✧ This is supported directly in Java, where interfaces are declared separately from objects and objects ‘implement’ interfaces.
- ✧ Equally, **a group of objects** may all be accessed through **a single interface**

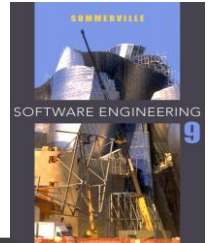
Weather station interfaces



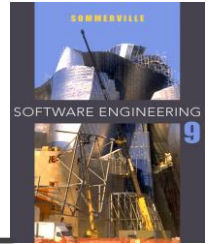
«interface» Reporting
<code>weatherReport (WS-Ident): Wreport</code> <code>statusReport (WS-Ident): Sreport</code>

«interface» Remote Control
<code>startInstrument(instrument): iStatus</code> <code>stopInstrument (instrument): iStatus</code> <code>collectData (instrument): iStatus</code> <code>provideData (instrument): string</code>

Key points



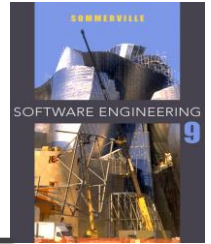
- ❖ Software design and implementation are inter-leaved activities. The level of detail in the design depends on the type of system and whether you are using a plan-driven or agile approach.
- ❖ The process of object-oriented design includes activities to design the system architecture, identify objects in the system, describe the design using different object models and document the component interfaces.
- ❖ A range of different models may be produced during an object-oriented design process. These include static models (class models, generalization models, association models) and dynamic models (sequence models, state machine models).
- ❖ Component interfaces must be defined precisely so that other objects can use them. A UML interface stereotype may be used to define interfaces.



Chapter 7 – Design and Implementation

Lecture 2

Design patterns



- ✧ A design pattern is a way of reusing abstract knowledge about a problem and its solution.
- ✧ A pattern is a description of the problem and the essence of its solution.
- ✧ It should be sufficiently abstract to be reused in different settings.
- ✧ Pattern descriptions usually make use of object-oriented characteristics such as inheritance and polymorphism.

Pattern elements

✧ Name

- A meaningful pattern identifier.

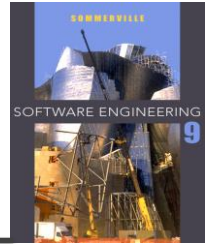
✧ Problem description.

✧ Solution description.

- Not a concrete design but a template for a design solution that can be instantiated in different ways.

✧ Consequences

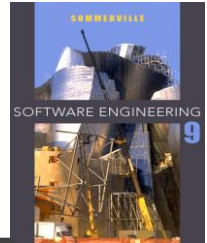
- The results and trade-offs of applying the pattern.



The Observer pattern

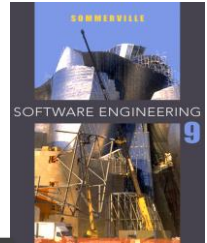
- ✧ Name
 - Observer.
- ✧ Description
 - Separates the display of object state from the object itself.
- ✧ Problem description
 - Used when multiple displays of state are needed.
- ✧ Solution description
 - See slide with UML description.
- ✧ Consequences
 - Optimisations to enhance display performance are impractical.

The Observer pattern (1)



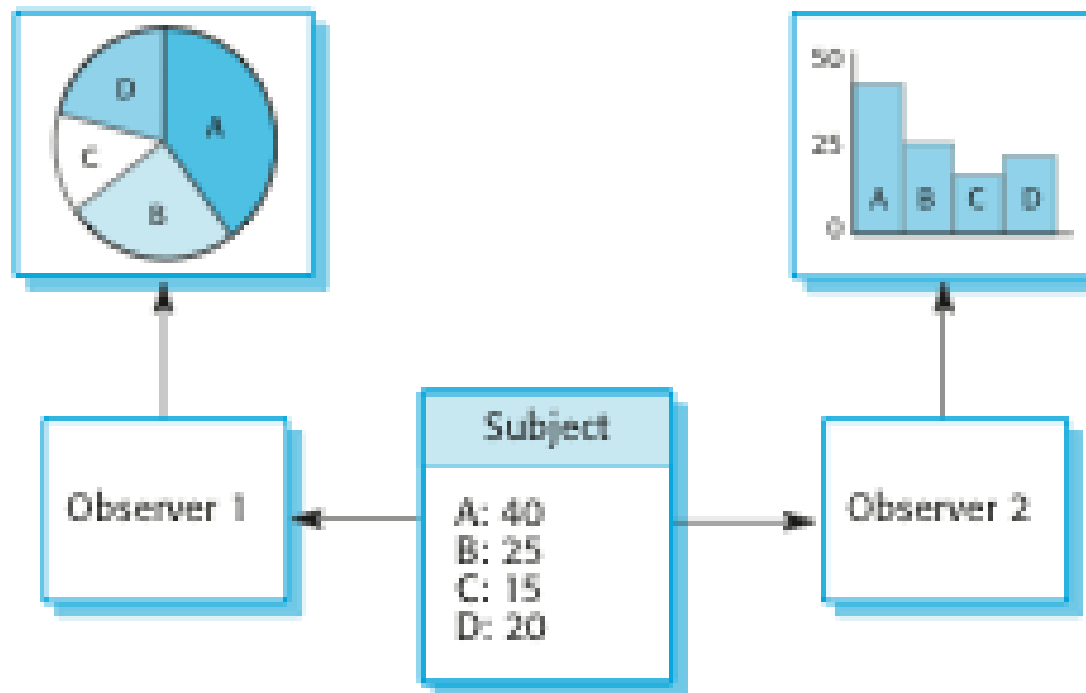
Pattern name	Observer
Description	<p>Separates the display of the state of an object from the object itself and allows alternative displays to be provided. When the object state changes, all displays are automatically notified and updated to reflect the change.</p>
Problem description	<p>In many situations, you have to provide multiple displays of state information, such as a graphical display and a tabular display. Not all of these may be known when the information is specified. All alternative presentations should support interaction and, when the state is changed, all displays must be updated.</p> <p>This pattern may be used in all situations where more than one display format for state information is required and where it is not necessary for the object that maintains the state information to know about the specific display formats used.</p>

The Observer pattern (2)

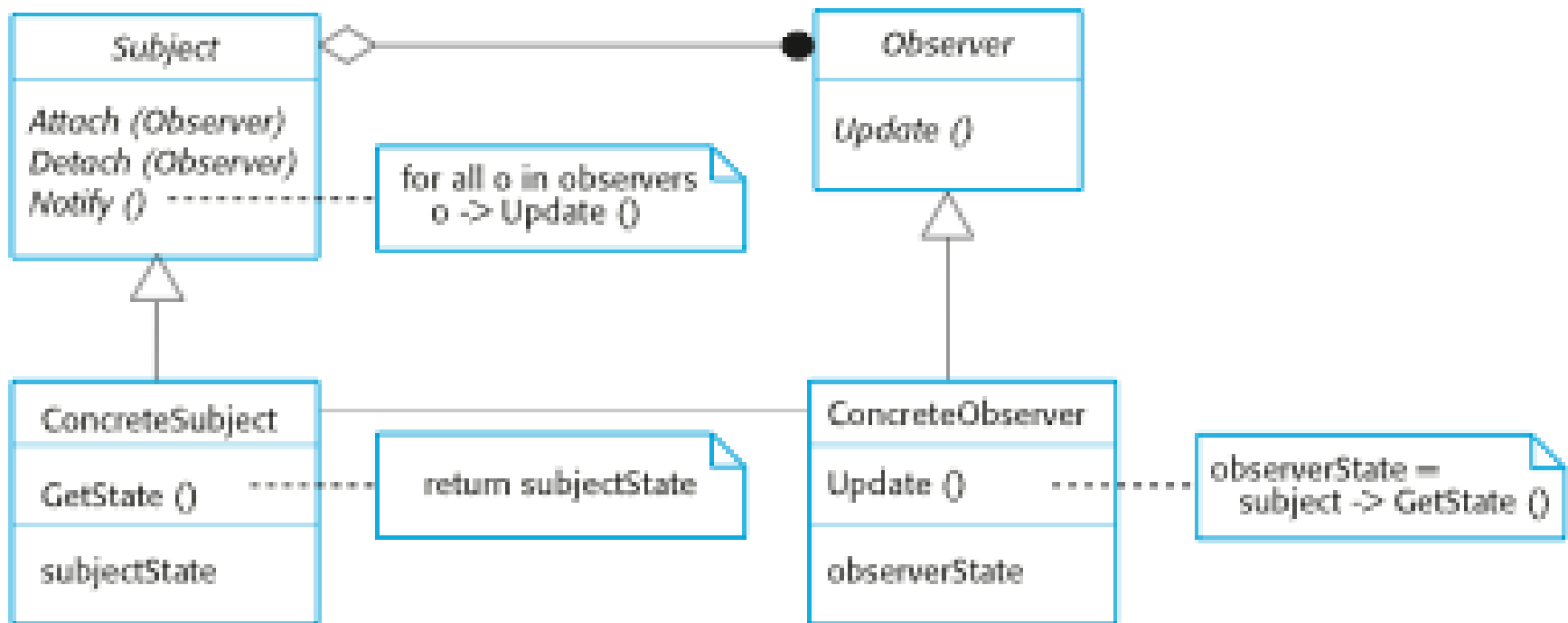


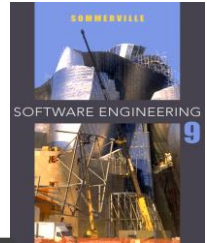
Pattern name	Observer
Solution description	<p>This involves two abstract objects, Subject and Observer, and two concrete objects, ConcreteSubject and ConcreteObject, which inherit the attributes of the related abstract objects. The abstract objects include general operations that are applicable in all situations. The state to be displayed is maintained in ConcreteSubject, which inherits operations from Subject allowing it to add and remove Observers (each observer corresponds to a display) and to issue a notification when the state has changed.</p> <p>The ConcreteObserver maintains a copy of the state of ConcreteSubject and implements the Update() interface of Observer that allows these copies to be kept in step. The ConcreteObserver automatically displays the state and reflects changes whenever the state is updated.</p>
Consequences	<p>The subject only knows the abstract Observer and does not know details of the concrete class. Therefore there is minimal coupling between these objects. Because of this lack of knowledge, optimizations that enhance display performance are impractical. Changes to the subject may cause a set of linked updates to observers to be generated, some of which may not be necessary.</p>

Multiple displays using the Observer pattern



A UML model of the Observer pattern

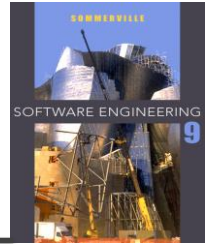




Design problems

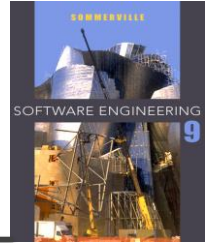
- ✧ To use patterns in your design, you need to recognize that any design problem you are facing may have an associated pattern that can be applied.
 - Tell several objects that the state of some other object has changed (Observer pattern).
 - Tidy up the interfaces to a number of related objects that have often been developed incrementally (Façade pattern).
 - Provide a standard way of accessing the elements in a collection, irrespective of how that collection is implemented (Iterator pattern).
 - Allow for the possibility of extending the functionality of an existing class at run-time (Decorator pattern).

Implementation issues

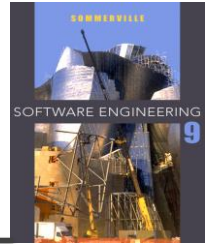


- ✧ Focus here is not on programming, although this is obviously important, but on other implementation issues that are often not covered in programming texts:
 - **Reuse** Most modern software is constructed by reusing existing components or systems. When you are developing software, you should make as much use as possible of existing code.
 - **Configuration management** During the development process, you have to keep track of the many different versions of each software component in a configuration management system.
 - **Host-target development** Production software does not usually execute on the same computer as the software development environment. Rather, you develop it on one computer (the host system) and execute it on a separate computer (the target system).

Reuse



- ✧ From the 1960s to the 1990s, most new software was developed from scratch, by writing all code in a high-level programming language.
 - The only significant reuse of software was the reuse of functions and objects in programming language libraries.
- ✧ Costs and schedule pressure mean that this approach became increasingly unviable, especially for commercial and Internet-based systems.
- ✧ An approach to development based around the reuse of existing software emerged and is now generally used for business and scientific software.



Reuse levels

✧ The abstraction level

- At this level, you don't reuse software directly but use knowledge of successful abstractions in the design of your software.

✧ The object level

- At this level, you directly reuse objects from a library rather than writing the code yourself.

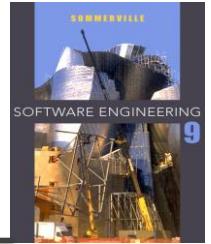
✧ The component level

- Components are collections of objects and object classes that you reuse in application systems.

✧ The system level

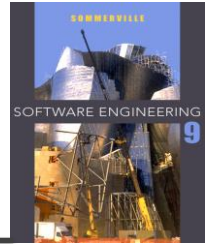
- At this level, you reuse entire application systems.

Reuse costs



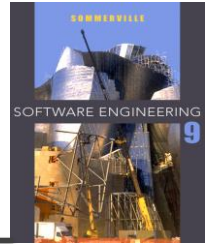
- ✧ The costs of the time spent in looking for software to reuse and assessing whether or not it meets your needs.
- ✧ Where applicable, the costs of buying the reusable software. For large off-the-shelf systems, these costs can be very high.
- ✧ The costs of adapting and configuring the reusable software components or systems to reflect the requirements of the system that you are developing.
- ✧ The costs of integrating reusable software elements with each other (if you are using software from different sources) and with the new code that you have developed.

Configuration management



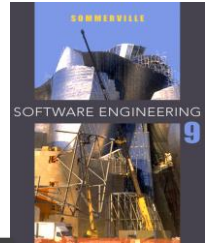
- ✧ Configuration management is the name given to the general process of managing a changing software system.
- ✧ The aim of configuration management is to support the system integration process so that all developers can access the project code and documents in a controlled way, find out what changes have been made, and compile and link components to create a system.
- ✧ See also Chapter 25.

Configuration management activities

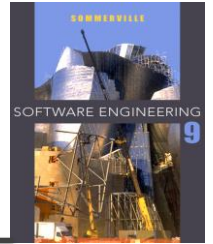


- ✧ Version management, where support is provided to keep track of the different versions of software components. Version management systems include facilities to coordinate development by several programmers.
- ✧ System integration, where support is provided to help developers define what versions of components are used to create each version of a system. This description is then used to build a system automatically by compiling and linking the required components.
- ✧ Problem tracking, where support is provided to allow users to report bugs and other problems, and to allow all developers to see who is working on these problems and when they are fixed.

Host-target development

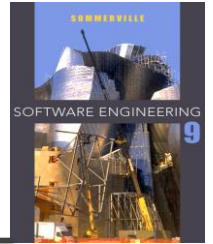


- ✧ Most software is developed on one computer (the host), but runs on a separate machine (the target).
- ✧ More generally, we can talk about a development platform and an execution platform.
 - A platform is more than just hardware.
 - It includes the installed operating system plus other supporting software such as a database management system or, for development platforms, an interactive development environment.
- ✧ Development platform usually has different installed software than execution platform; these platforms may have different architectures.



Development platform tools

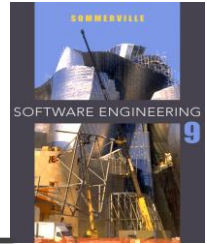
- ✧ An integrated compiler and syntax-directed editing system that allows you to create, edit and compile code.
- ✧ A language debugging system.
- ✧ Graphical editing tools, such as tools to edit UML models.
- ✧ Testing tools, such as Junit that can automatically run a set of tests on a new version of a program.
- ✧ Project support tools that help you organize the code for different development projects.



Integrated development environments (IDEs)

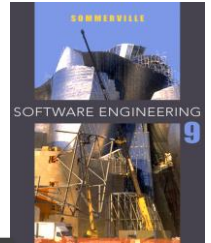
- ✧ Software development tools are often grouped to create an integrated development environment (IDE).
- ✧ An IDE is a set of software tools that supports different aspects of software development, within some common framework and user interface.
- ✧ IDEs are created to support development in a specific programming language such as Java. The language IDE may be developed specially, or may be an instantiation of a general-purpose IDE, with specific language-support tools.

Component/system deployment factors



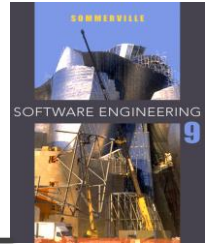
- ✧ If a component is designed for a specific hardware architecture, or relies on some other software system, it must obviously be deployed on a platform that provides the required hardware and software support.
- ✧ High availability systems may require components to be deployed on more than one platform. This means that, in the event of platform failure, an alternative implementation of the component is available.
- ✧ If there is a high level of communications traffic between components, it usually makes sense to deploy them on the same platform or on platforms that are physically close to one other. This reduces the delay between the time a message is sent by one component and received by another.

Open source development



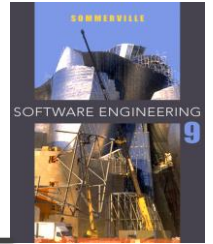
- ✧ Open source development is an approach to software development in which the source code of a software system is published and volunteers are invited to participate in the development process
- ✧ Its roots are in the Free Software Foundation (www.fsf.org), which advocates that source code should not be proprietary but rather should always be available for users to examine and modify as they wish.
- ✧ Open source software extended this idea by using the Internet to recruit a much larger population of volunteer developers. Many of them are also users of the code.

Open source systems



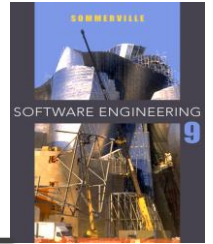
- ✧ The best-known open source product is, of course, the Linux operating system which is widely used as a server system and, increasingly, as a desktop environment.
- ✧ Other important open source products are Java, the Apache web server and the mySQL database management system.

Open source issues



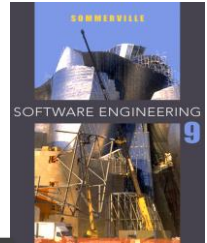
- ✧ Should the product that is being developed make use of open source components?
- ✧ Should an open source approach be used for the software's development?

Open source business

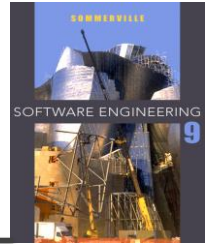


- ✧ More and more product companies are using an open source approach to development.
- ✧ Their business model is not reliant on selling a software product but on selling support for that product.
- ✧ They believe that involving the open source community will allow software to be developed more cheaply, more quickly and will create a community of users for the software.

Open source licensing



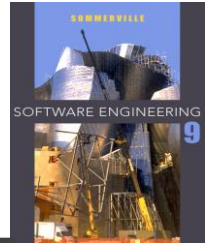
- ✧ A fundamental principle of open-source development is that source code should be freely available, this does not mean that anyone can do as they wish with that code.
 - Legally, the developer of the code (either a company or an individual) still owns the code. They can place restrictions on how it is used by including legally binding conditions in an open source software license.
 - Some open source developers believe that if an open source component is used to develop a new system, then that system should also be open source.
 - Others are willing to allow their code to be used without this restriction. The developed systems may be proprietary and sold as closed source systems.



License models

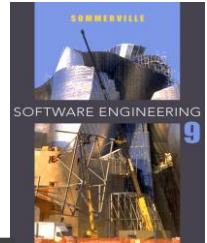
- ✧ The GNU General Public License (GPL). This is a so-called 'reciprocal' license that means that if you use open source software that is licensed under the GPL license, then you must make that software open source.
- ✧ The GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL) is a variant of the GPL license where you can write components that link to open source code without having to publish the source of these components.
- ✧ The Berkley Standard Distribution (BSD) License. This is a non-reciprocal license, which means you are not obliged to re-publish any changes or modifications made to open source code. You can include the code in proprietary systems that are sold.

License management



- ✧ Establish a system for maintaining information about open-source components that are downloaded and used.
- ✧ Be aware of the different types of licenses and understand how a component is licensed before it is used.
- ✧ Be aware of evolution pathways for components.
- ✧ Educate people about open source.
- ✧ Have auditing systems in place.
- ✧ Participate in the open source community.

Key points



- ✧ When developing software, you should always consider the possibility of reusing existing software, either as components, services or complete systems.
- ✧ Configuration management is the process of managing changes to an evolving software system. It is essential when a team of people are cooperating to develop software.
- ✧ Most software development is host-target development. You use an IDE on a host machine to develop the software, which is transferred to a target machine for execution.
- ✧ Open source development involves making the source code of a system publicly available. This means that many people can propose changes and improvements to the software.