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The Design of Real Time Applications

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Arthur Andersen & Co.



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Preface

My intention in writing this book is to add to the literature of computing, a guide for analysts, project leaders and managers who are designing and installing real time applications. In my experience, the literature available on real time concentrates on technical matters of software and equipment. In contrast, I have set out to indicate where to start, and how to proceed, to design an application which uses the real time mode of processing. My intention is to fill a gap in the literature concerning the activity of the application designer.

There are two components to the book. The first is a method for organizing the content of a transaction driven system into a hierarchy of system units. It starts with the entire application and ends with the program unit which processes one function for one type of entered message. The second is a scheme of documentation which formally describes each member of each set of system units at each level of subdivision. The attributes described at each level are chosen to ensure early and thorough consideration of the important issues in the real time mode of processing. These are identified early in the book from a study of the unique aspects of real time systems.

I do not wish to claim this book as a complete study of real time commercial computing. I have tried not to duplicate existing literature, particularly in the areas of sizing hardware and designing general software. However, I have had to consider the reader for whom this may be a first contact with real time. There are therefore introductory chapters on types of real time system and a description of one particular system. This system provides the source material for all the worked examples later in the book.

There are also chapters on the topics of planning system design and implementation since I could not assume a shared understanding of the meaning of such terms as preliminary design, detailed design, economic evaluation, etcetera. The really new material is therefore diluted with some recapitulation but still this is not an attempt to present a thorough study of all facets of real time.

The ideas presented have many sources. My first step was made when I needed to describe concisely the logic of the use of a series of terminal entries to accomplish the check in of a passenger during the processing of an aircraft departure. A flowchart showing the decisions governing the use of the available entries was prepared. On reflection it appeared that the design process would have been much better directed had such charts been prepared in advance to

identify the entries needed to suit each system function. Thus the concept of a system unit which linked a series of entries into one function was born. To this concept was added work habits of disciplined and formal documentation developed in batch systems design. My basic knowledge of real time and its unique characteristics was gained from experience of various manufacturers and from the writings of James Martin. The end result, my contribution, is to bring the formality of good batch design practice to real time systems in a way which recognizes and harnesses their unique features.

The methods presented have been used to assist in the design and installation of a number of systems with which I have been associated. The methods are therefore presented as a fully developed scheme of work and documentation. However I am sure that improvements and changes can and will be made. I would ask everyone using the book to think critically about its proposals, and tailor them to suit the scope of his own applications. I would welcome correspondence about successes, failures and adaptations of the methods.

In another respect, it would be naive of me to think that these proposals are the last word in systems methods. Real time use of computers is rapidly developing and advances in both hardware and software are making the work of the programmer less extensive. For all but high performance systems, packaged solutions will become more and more acceptable. The amount of design and implementation work may well reduce to the point where the more detailed levels of documentation will not be necessary. However, in the interim, I believe that the methods proposed are relevant and their use improves the quality of application design.

In recent months, I have noticed a tendency for batch systems development to change. Applications on which I have worked, which have involved processing many different kinds of batched transactions through common programs, have been usefully described by reference to their transactions rather than their programs. IBM have introduced 'structured programming' which includes among its innovations, transaction oriented descriptions of processing logic. I believe that the reader will find some affinities between the methods in this book and these new developments. It may be that the next few years will see the emergence of a method of design and documentation which will suit both batch and real time systems, by virtue of a common concern in both with the transaction as the impetus for processing. I hope that this book will therefore prove to be in the mainstream of general commercial computing.

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October 1974

MAURICE BLACKMAN



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