

MODELLING

Software Design Approach

ME

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CONTACTS

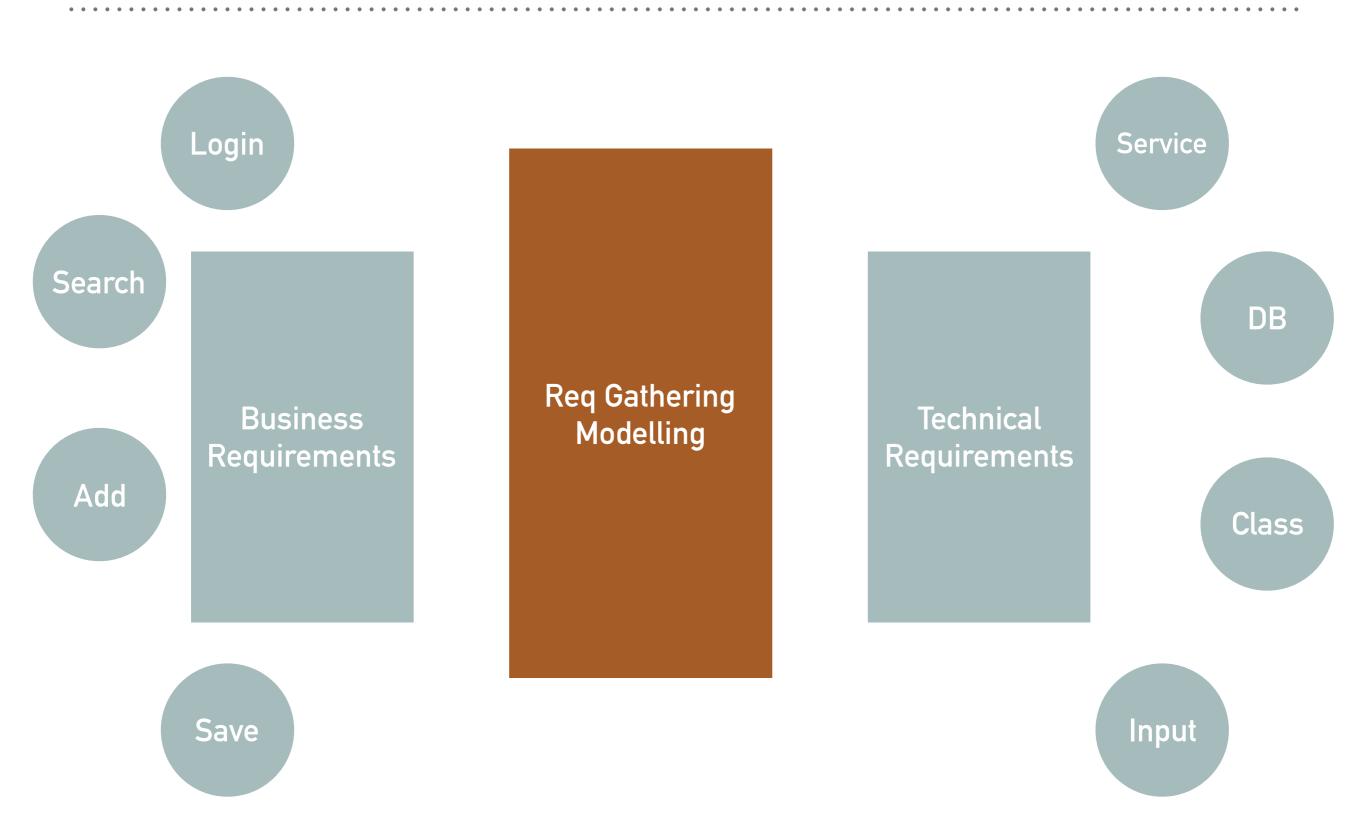
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AGENDA

- ➤ What is Modelling?
- ➤ Why Modelling?
- ➤ Software Design Approach
- ➤ Team, Meetings and Tools

WHAT IS MODELLING

REQUIREMENTS



MODELING

Modelling

Describing

Representing

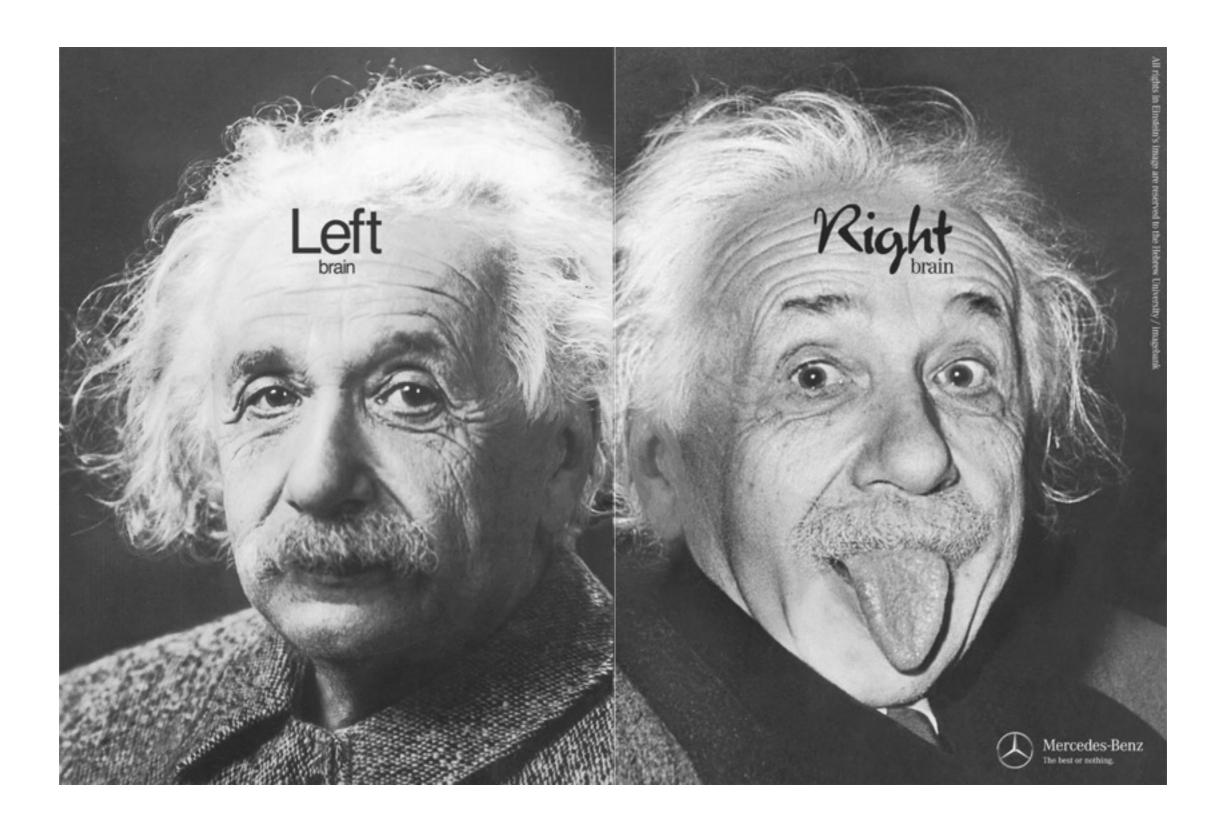
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You can't exactly model what you don't exactly know

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WHY MODELLING?

BRAIN



BRAIN



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It is all about correct choice!!

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UNDERSTAND VS MEMORY

Processor Quad Core 4 GHZ

> RAM 100MB

Processor Dual Core 2 GHZ

> RAM 32GB

Processor Single Core 0.5GHZ

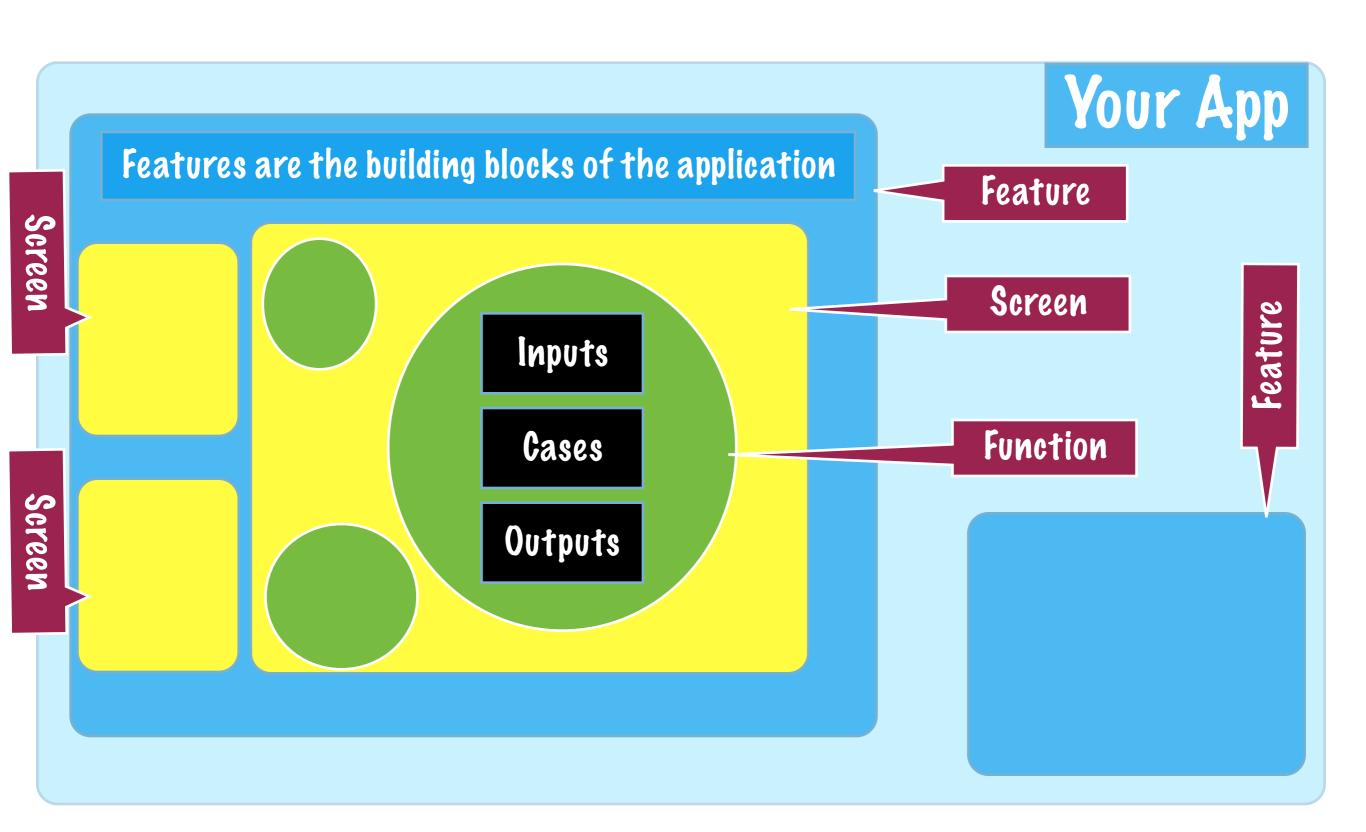
> RAM 128GB

MIND POWER

Knowledge Experience Skills

DESIGN APPROACH

DESIGN TIPS



EXAMPLE

APPLICATION

Application Summery

Application Description

List of features

Feature I

Feature 2

Feature 3

FEATURE 1

About Feature

Feature Description

List of Screens

Screen I

Screen 2

Screen 3

S11 [SCREEN 1 FEATURE1]

About Screen

List of Functions

Function I

Function 2

Function 3

S11 [SCREEN 1 FEATURE1]

Screen Design

F111 [FUNCTION 1 SCREEN 1 FEATURE 1]

About Function

Inputs

List of cases

Case I- Output

Case 2 - Output

TEAM, MEETINGS AND TOOLS



TEAM HOMOGENEITY

- ➤ All A+ team
- ➤ All F- team
- ➤ All developers team
- ➤ A+ and F- team

TEAM HOMOGENEITY

Team should be miscellaneous Different skills Same goal

TEAM WORK

Expected

$$\rightarrow$$
 1 + 1 = 3

$$\rightarrow$$
 1 + 1 = 2

$$\rightarrow$$
 1 + 1 = 0

Accepted

Actually

1+1=3

➤ Different tasks require different skills

➤ Different players .. different minds .. new solutions

➤ More motivation

➤ Work review

➤ Focus more on similar tasks

$$1+1=\emptyset$$

I will work on all tasks .. me too

► D i Think .. you work

- More arguments .. More problems
- > V You discover my errors .. i will discover yours
- I am working on all tasks .. again

SOLUTIONS

- Changing the previous attitudes
- ➤ It is business not personal
 - ➤ I don't like your idea .. but i respect you
 - ➤ You are right your idea is better than mine
 - ➤ I don't like team decision .. i will execute it
 - ➤ I discuss only when it is good for my team not to prove my point of view



MEETINGS

- ➤ When?
- ➤ Why?
- ➤ Meetings are toxic

REASONS

- ➤ Discuss plans (Limited #)
- ➤ Make decisions ()
- ➤ Follow up
- ➤ Measure progress

AGENDA

- ➤ Leader should announce the agenda before the meeting
- ➤ Members are free to add any topics before the meeting
- ➤ Leader should state the agenda as check list of
 - > tasks
 - > decisions
 - ➤ deliverables

APOLOGY

- ➤ If you will be delayed, you should report before the meeting starts.
- ➤ If you will not be able to come, you should delegate your vote and work to some one else.

DURING MEETING

- ➤ No argument
- ➤ Limited discussion
- ➤ If A and B has different point of views, each one would separately explain his, then leader should terminate discussion to start voting.
- ➤ In dark situations, leader can make a decision, and you should accept it.

AFTER THE MEETING

- ➤ During the meeting, leader should have written notes about the discussions and the decisions.
- ➤ Leader should send MoMs to the team
- ➤ Leader should make the agenda and the time of the next meeting

APOLOGY FOR DELIVERABLES

- ➤ You should report any errors or blocking breaks just when they appear.
- > Always report and make your leader updated
- ➤ Don't change your task without confirmation



TOOLS - VERSION CONTROL

WHAT IS VC

- ➤ Version control Source control Revision control
- ➤ It is a software enables you to keep history of changing in documents, code files, ...
- ➤ It can be centralized or distributed

WHY VERSION CONTROL

- ➤ No conflict
- No project_last, project_final, project_finaaaal
- ➤ A change in a single file within the project, generates a new version with number, timestamp, creator and comment
- ➤ No need to merge copies and move code on flash memory

CHECK OUT

- ➤ It is an operation to request a copy of the project to work on
- ➤ You can check out the latest version or any older version you like

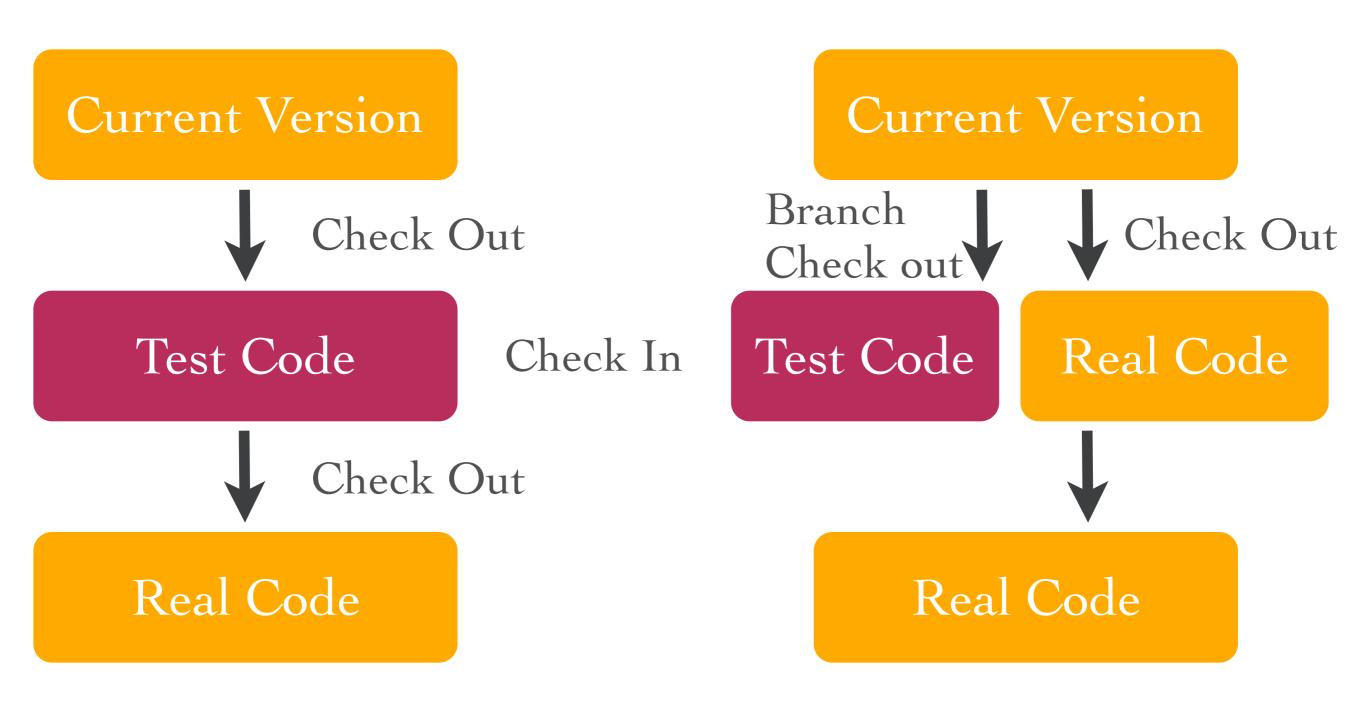
CHECK IN

- ➤ Check in Commit -Submit
- ➤ It is an operation done after checking out and making some modifications
- ➤ You commit your changes to save them as a new version with timestamp and comment

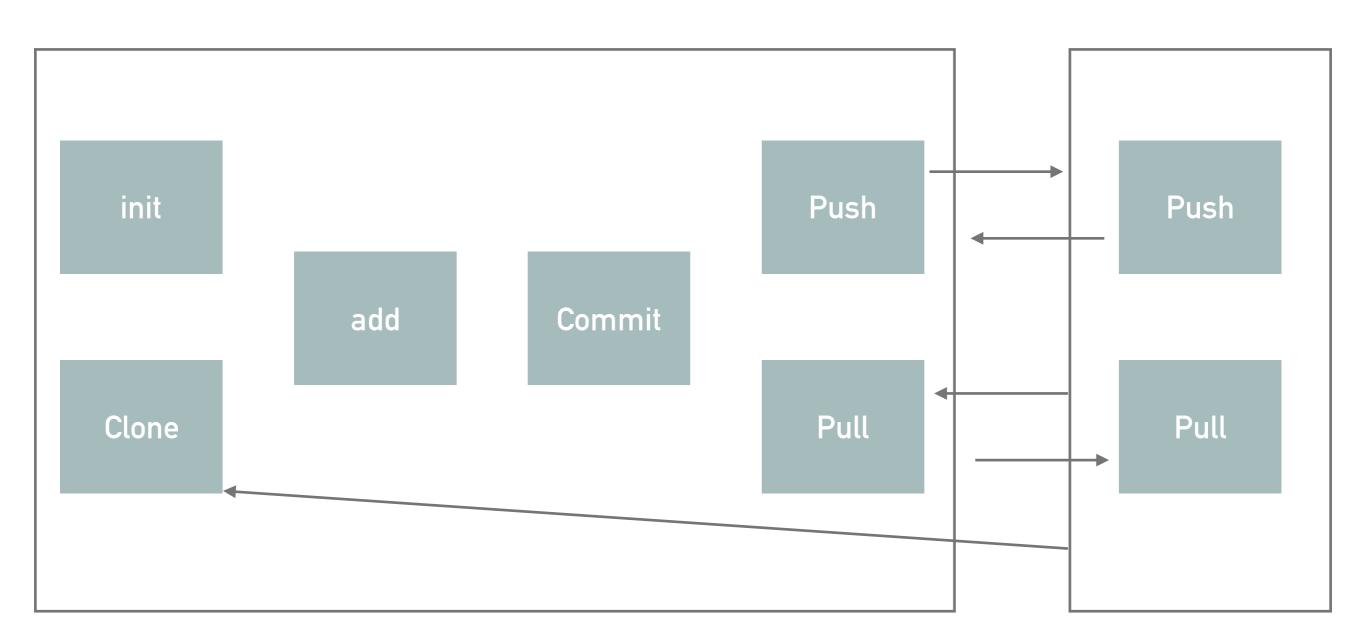
BRANCHING

- ➤ It is an operation to make a sub-project/parallel project
- ➤ You make this operation when you want to test a new feature.

TEST SCENARIO



MORE GIT



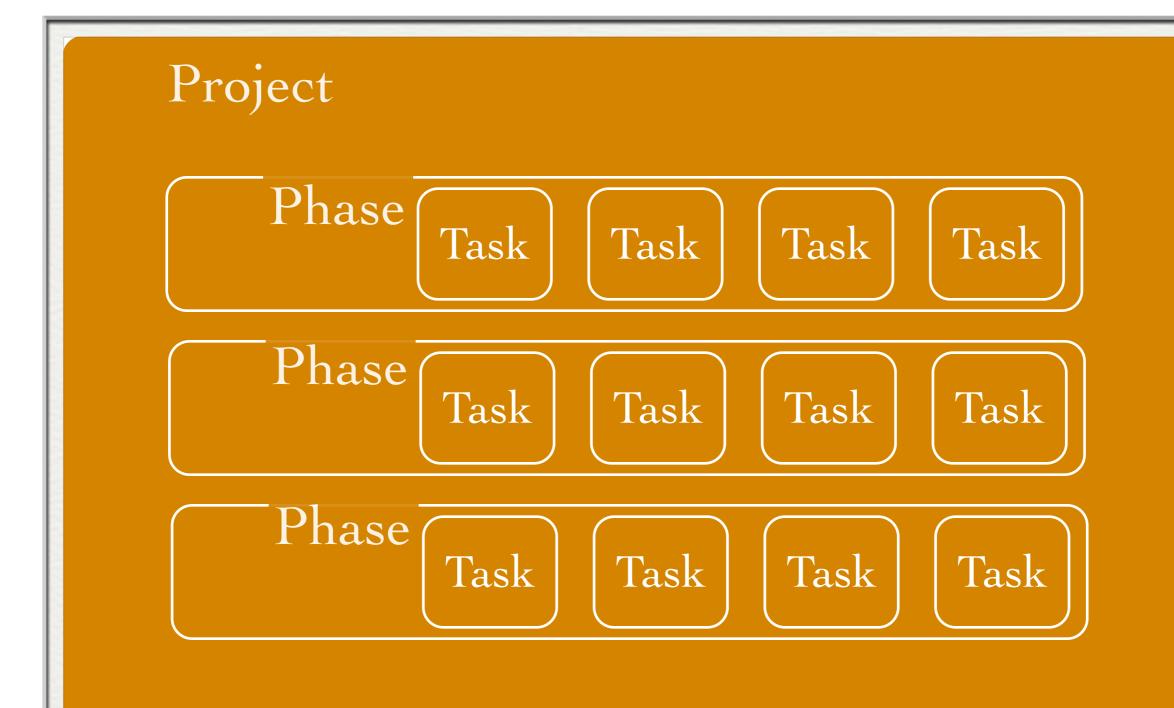
EXAMPLES

- > SVN
- > CVS
- http://assembla.com/ (online)
- ➤ Git
- https://github.com/ (online)



WHAT IS PM?

- ➤ It is the process of
 - Diving work into phases and tasks
 - ➤ Identifying execution percentage
 - Finding critical issues
 - ➤ Finding alternative solutions



PHASES

- ➤ You should divide your project into phases
- ➤ Each phase represents a percentage of total project
- ➤ Phase is a milestone, with defined date you should measure your progress

TASK

- ➤ It is the building block of the project
- ➤ Each task should have the following
 - Major phase
 - ➤ Type
 - ➤ Dead line
 - Assigned player(s)
 - Reviewer and/or supervisor

Task the basic element in the project..

If you could manage tasks .. you will manage your project .. otherwise!

TASK TYPES

Planning

- To define tasks
- Involves a lot of estimation and lack of info
- Usually involves learning tasks

Learning

- To know about something
- Undefined time
- Should has a deadline

Execution

- To get something done.
- Defined goal
- Estimated time

TASKS BOARD

In Progress **Not Started** Done Member 1 Member 2 Member 3

THE END ..