

Welcome!

IQRA
UNIVERSITY **IU**

IQRA UNIVERSITY

Books:

1. Software Engineering textbook - Ian Sommerville, 9th Edition. (TEXT BOOK)
2. Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach by Roger S. Pressman, latest edition.
(Reference book)

0. FEASIBILITY STUDY

A feasibility study is quite important phase in which high management decides on the feasibility report that whether or not the proposed system is worthwhile.

FEASIBILITY STUDY CHECKS:

- If the system contributes organizational objectives.
- If the system can be engineered using current technology and within budget.
- If the system can be integrated with other systems that are used.

FEASIBILITY STUDY LEADS TO A DECISION:

- Go Ahead
- Do Not Go Ahead
- Think again

Outcome :

FSR (Feasibility Study Report)

Phase 1:

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS AND SPECIFICATION

Requirements specification and analysis identify, analyze, and model the functionality or "what's" of a prospective software system.

The requirements specification and analysis phase of a software project is the most important phase of software development and should not be omitted under any condition.



SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS

The result of this phase is the software requirements specifications document or the SRS.

It serves as the starting point for the next phase of software development, namely, software design.

Phase 2:

PLANNING

Software project planning is task, which is performed before the production of software actually starts.

it involves:

1. Set a deadline
2. Cost Evaluation
3. Assign Tasks.

PROJECT PLAN

1. Scope Management
2. Project Estimation
3. Project Scheduling
4. Resource management
ect.



Phase 3:

DESIGN

Software design is a process to transform user requirements into some suitable form, which helps the programmer in software coding and implementation.



DESIGN DOCUMENT

moves the concentration from problem domain to solution domain. It tries to specify how to fulfill the requirements mentioned in SRS.



Phase 4:

CODING AND UNIT TESTING

The programming code is generated as per DD during this stage. If the design is performed in a detailed and organized manner, code generation can be accomplished without much hassle.

```
import os
os.chdir('c:\\Users\\yourname\\desktop') # fails

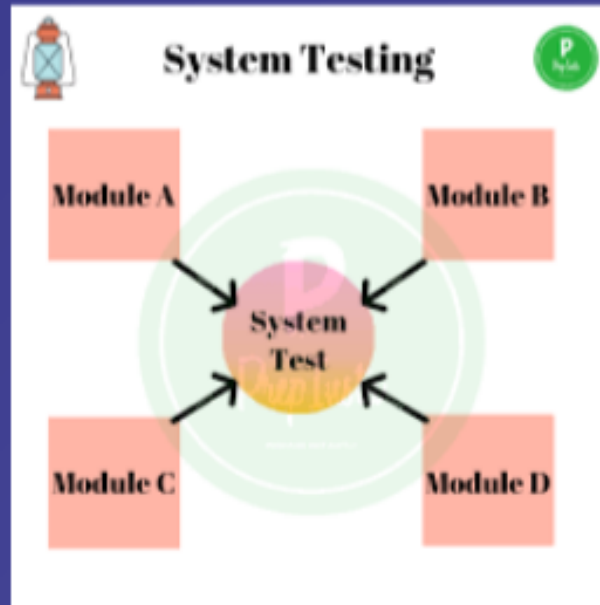
def process_data(data): # doesn't scale
    data = complicated_function(data) # not documented
    data.to_pickle('data.pkl') # not good for big data

data = pd.read_csv('file-i-dont-have.csv') # fails
process_data(data) # should be a DAG
```

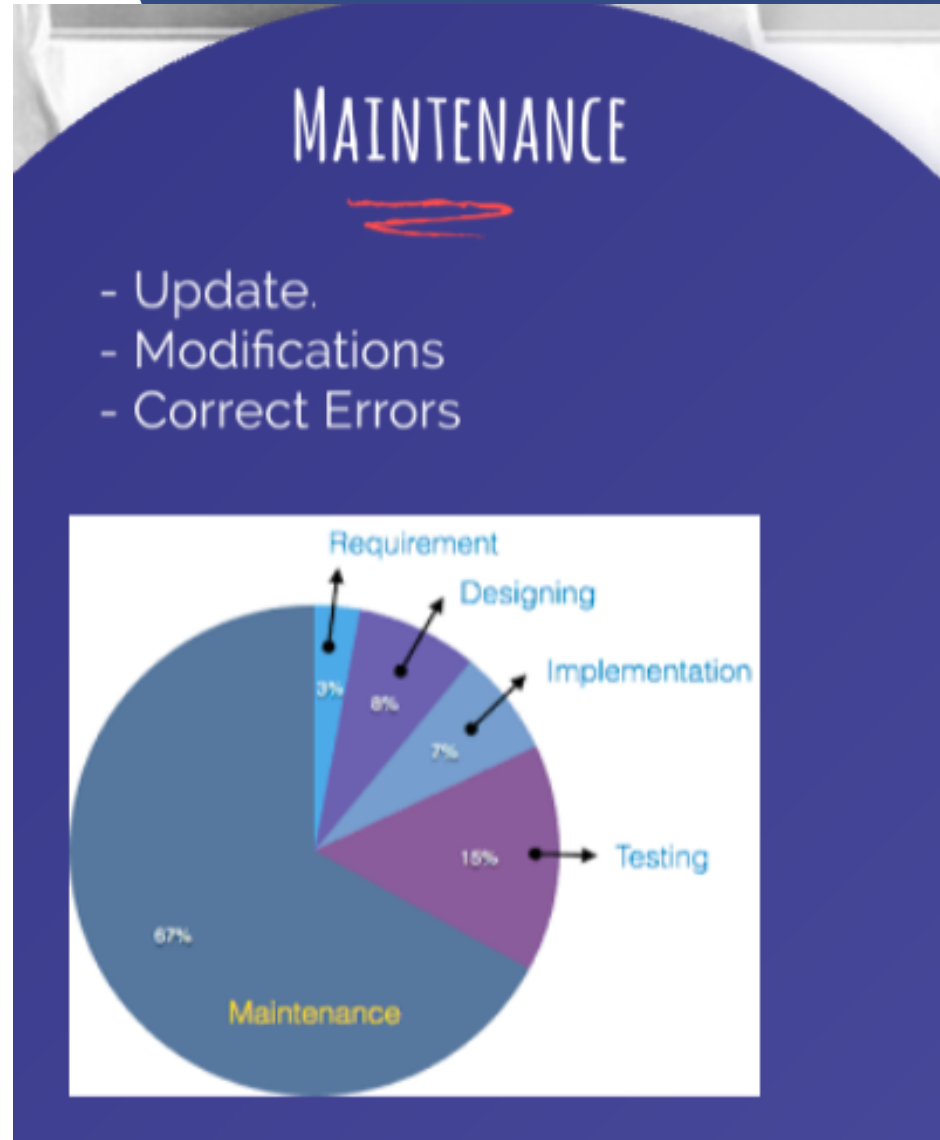
Phase 5:

INTEGRATION AND SYSTEM TESTING

All modules are combine and then tested the complete system. This system testing is done by SQA Team

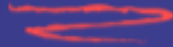


Phase 6:



Phase 7:

RETIREMENT



the time when the software become obsolete.

example:

when we want to change the platform.



WHAT IS CASE (COMPUTER-AIDED SOFTWARE ENGINEERING)

Software systems which are intended to provide automated support for software process activities.

1

2

UPPER CASE TOOLS

Use in Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3
examples:

1. Microsoft Project.
 2. Rational Rose.
- etc

LOWER CASE TOOLS

Use in Phase 4-7
examples:

1. Visual Studio.
 2. code generator.
- etc

Thank you