

# INTRODUCTION TO SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

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## REVIEW OF THE CLASS

1. Software process models
  - a. What is software process? What, who, when, why?
  - b. What is software process model?
  - c. Models
    - i. Waterfall model: traditional approach
      1. Sequential
      2. Making sure one stage completed before doing the next
      3. Suitable for projects having stable requirements: it is eliminating the waste of projects.
      4. Stages: requirements definition, design & analysis, implementation, testing, deployment, maintenance & operation.
    - ii. RUP: traditional approach
      1. Iterative: doing things repeatedly, incrementally
      2. Phases: Inception, Elaboration, Construction, and Transition
      3. Iterations = cycle
        - a. One iteration is like one cycle of waterfall
      4. Detailed process to do things
      5. Detailed roles of team members
      6. Many documents to be written
      7. Use-case driven development
    - iii. Agile methods
      1. Four value propositions of Agile methods
      2. Scrum
        - a. Sprint, time-boxed iteration
        - b. Backlog (product backlog, sprint backlog, impediment backlog)
        - c. Roles
        - d. Activities
          - i. Daily scrum
          - ii. Sprint review
          - iii. Sprint planning
          - iv. Release planning
      3. XP
        - a. Philosophy: take down good practices into extreme
        - b. Key practices
          - i. Pair programming
          - ii. Small release
          - iii. Coding standard
          - iv. ....
2. Software project management
  - a. Goals
  - b. Roles
    - i. PM
    - ii. TA

- iii. BA
  - iv. Tester
  - v. Maintainer
- c. Activities
  - i. Planning
    - 1. Estimation
    - 2. Scheduling
    - 3. Task assignment
  - ii. Team building
  - iii. Human management
  - iv. Controlling and monitoring
    - 1. Report
    - 2. Problem resolving
  - v. Customer collaboration
  - vi. Risk management
- 3. Software requirements & requirements engineering
  - a. Software requirements
    - i. User requirements (concepts of operation) & system requirements
      - 1. User requirements
      - 2. System requirements
        - a. Use-case
        - b. User story
    - ii. Functional requirements & non-functional requirements
    - iii. Domain requirements (functional & non-functional)
  - b. Requirements engineering
    - i. Requirement gathering
      - 1. Techniques
        - a. Interview
        - b. Survey
        - c. Observe
        - d. Record
    - ii. Requirement analysis and documentation
      - 1. Use case model
    - iii. Requirement validation
      - 1. Inspection
      - 2. TDD – Test-driven development (test generation)
      - 3. Prototyping (PoC)
    - iv. Requirement management
    - v. Question: why do we need to do requirements validation? Why requirement inspection/review is effective?
- 4. Software Analysis and Design
  - a. Software architecture
    - i. Question: why do we need to detail/form an architecture for the software? (Log4j)
    - ii. Scalability -> horizontal scale vs. vertical scale
    - iii. Architectural critical requirements
  - b. Architectural design (architectural design)
    - i. Based on requirements to form the architecture
    - ii. Question: how does architecture affect the performance of the software?

- iii. Loosely coupled vs. tightly coupled?
    - iv. Fine-grained vs. coarse-grained components?
  - c. Detailed design (low-level design)
    - i. High-level design vs. detailed design?
    - ii. Class diagram
    - iii. Sequence diagram
- 5. Software Verification and Validation
  - a. Verification vs. Validation
    - i. Why do we need both?
  - b. Techniques
    - i. Static inspection
      - 1. Review (artifacts, work products)
      - 2. Analysis (code analysis)
    - ii. Dynamic
      - 1. Testing
      - 2. Analysis
    - iii. Test-driven development
    - iv. Model-driven development
    - v. ...
- 6. Software testing
  - a. Levels of testing
    - i. Unit testing
    - ii. System testing
      - 1. Integration
      - 2. Release testing
    - iii. Acceptance testing
  - b. Types of testing
    - i. Functional testing
    - ii. Non-functional
      - 1. Performance
      - 2. Load
      - 3. Usability
      - 4. Security
  - c. Techniques
    - i. Regression testing
    - ii. Ad-hoc testing
    - iii. Smoke testing
    - iv. ....
  - d. Concepts
    - i. Test case
    - ii. Test steps
    - iii. Test data
    - iv. Test results
    - v. Defects
    - vi. Test coverage
      - 1. Code coverage
      - 2. Function coverage
      - 3. UI coverage
      - 4. Path coverage
  - e. Techniques

- i. Requirement-based → test cases
  - ii. Equivalence partition → test cases
    - 1. Ex. Generating test cases for testing the registration function with username having at least 8 characters and a special character.
  - iii. Path testing
    - 1. Given a snippet of code, write test cases to cover all paths
  - iv. Ad-hoc testing
  - v. Smoke testing
- 7. Test automation (not included in the final exam)
  - a. Goals
  - b. Approaches of test automation
  - c. Levels
    - i. Unit testing
    - ii. Integration testing
    - iii. System testing
  - d. Tools
    - i. Selenium
    - ii. Appium
    - iii. Katalon
- 8. User interface design (not included in the final exam)
  - a. Principles of UI design
- 9. Software reuse (not included in the final exam)
  - a. Techniques

## **FINAL EXAM**

- Condition
  - No discussion, sharing allowed
  - No phrases, sentences taken from the Internet
- Time: 90 minutes