



## P P SAVANI UNIVERSITY

### TUTORIAL NO. - 2 ON SOFTWARE ENGINEERING(SSCS3010)

**TITLE: Identifying Software Crisis Problems in Real-World Scenarios**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (BSC-IT)**

**SUBMITTED TO:**

**Name: HEMANGINI MEHTA(HGM)**

**Designation: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**

**P P Savani University**

**SUBMITTED BY:**

**Name: RAJ MO FAHIM ZAKIR**

**Enrollment: 23SS02IT161**

**BSCIT5B-Batch 2023-26**

**Faculty Signature: \_\_\_\_\_**

**INSTITUTE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS  
P P SAVANI UNIVERSITY  
MANGROL, SURAT- 394125 (GUJARAT)**



**Student Name: RAJ MO FAHIM ZAKIR**  
**Enrolment Number: 23SS02IT161**  
**Subject Name: SOFTWARE ENGINEERING**  
**Subject Code: SSCS3010**

## TUTORIAL-2

**Date:18/06/2025**

**Aim:** Identifying Software Crisis Problems in Real-World Scenarios:

- Define what the software crisis is.
- Recognize common problems that arise due to the software crisis.
- Analyze a given scenario to identify symptoms and root causes of a software crisis.
- Propose basic solutions or improvements.

### **Banking Mobile App**

A national bank released a mobile banking app with high expectations. Post-launch:

- Users experienced login failures frequently.
- Some transactions were processed twice.
- The app was slow, especially during weekends.
- No customer support was integrated into the app.

### **Identifying Software Crisis Problems in the Banking Mobile App Scenario**

#### **Definition of the Software Crisis**

The software crisis refers to the difficulties in developing high-quality, reliable, and efficient software within budget and time constraints. It often leads to:

- Missed deadlines
- Cost overruns
- Poor performance
- Unmet user expectation
- Maintenance challenges.

#### **Common Problems Due to the Software Crisis**

In this banking app scenario, the following issues align with the software crisis:

**Poor Quality Assurance (QA):** Frequent login failures and duplicate transactions indicate insufficient testing.

**Performance Issues:** Slow app performance suggests poor optimization and scalability problems.

**Lack of User-Centric Design:** No integrated customer support shows inadequate consideration of user needs.

**Inadequate Requirements Analysis:** Critical flaws (like double transactions) imply poor initial planning.

## Analysis of the Given Banking App Scenario

Symptom	Likely Root Cause (Software Crisis Aspect)
<b>Login failures</b>	Poor error handling, lack of proper load balancing, or authentication service bugs.
<b>Duplicate transactions</b>	Inadequate testing, lack of transaction idempotency, or race conditions.
<b>Slow performance on weekends</b>	Poor scalability, lack of resource optimization under high load.
<b>No customer support in app</b>	Incomplete requirements analysis, weak focus on UX and user support features.

All these reflect the classic symptoms of the software crisis: lack of reliability, poor design, and rushed deployment.

## Proposed Basic Solutions and Improvements

Problem	Solution
<b>Login failures</b>	Implement reliable authentication services; add retries and fail-safes; conduct performance testing.
<b>Duplicate transactions</b>	Introduce transaction identifiers and atomicity checks; improve database transaction handling.
<b>App slowness</b>	Optimize backend services; scale cloud infrastructure; implement caching and load testing.
<b>No customer support</b>	Integrate chat or helpdesk features; provide contact options and a feedback channel.

### General Recommendations:

- Adopt **Agile** or **DevOps** methodologies to enhance responsiveness.
- Increase **testing coverage** (unit, integration, performance).
- Use **requirements gathering techniques** like user stories and feedback loops.
- Plan for **scalability and future growth** from the design stage.

### Summary

The banking app scenario is a classic example of a **software crisis**—a complex system rushed into production without sufficient testing, scalability planning, or user support design. A systematic approach to software development, focused on **quality assurance**, **user-centric design**, and **scalable architecture**, can help avoid such crises.