

PART 1: Overview & Software Requirements Specification

N.B. 1: You must use all the following notations while describing the requirements in Part 1:

- 1) Natural Language
- 2) Structured Natural Language (Forms "Templates" / Tabular "Tables" / etc.)
- 3) Graphical Notations (Diagrams such as simple Use-Case Diagrams, Activity Diagrams, etc.)
- 4) Mathematical Specification (using mathematical formulas or sets)

N.B. 2: When describing the requirements in Part 1, you must include an explanation (rationale) of why a requirement is necessary whenever possible.

- 1) Introduction:
 - a) Purpose.
 - b) Project Scope.
 - c) Glossary and Abbreviations (for any technical or non-technical terms.)
 - d) List of the System Stakeholders.
 - e) References.



2) Functional Requirements:

- a) User Requirements Specification.
- b) System Requirements Specification.
- c) Requirements' Priorities (using the MoSCoW Scheme or any other Scheme you may select.)
- 3) Non-Functional Requirements:
 - a) The General Types/Categories of Non-Functional Requirements (that you will follow; you may select from the categories presented in the lecture.)
 - b) Non-Functional Requirements Specification (including the category/type of each.)
 - c) The fit criteria for every Non-Functional Requirement (Testable Non-Functional Requirements.)
 - d) How would the above-mentioned Non-Functional Requirements affect the **System's overall Architecture?**
- 4) Design & Implementation Constraints.
- 5) System Evolution:
 - a) Anticipated changes.
 - b) How should any anticipated changes in the future (due to hardware evolution, changing user needs, and so on ..) affect the system design?
- 6) What are the requirements discovery approaches that you'll rely on? (give detailed examples.)
- 7) What requirements validation techniques will you employ/use? (give detailed examples.)



PART 2: System Design & Models

8) Functional Diagrams:

- Use-Case Diagram(s) including all the Use Cases for the system (the diagram should include any required inclusions/extensions between use cases and any required generalizations between actors.)
 - **b) Detailed Use-Cases Description** (for every Use-Case, the description should include the Use-Case ID and name, Goal, Initiator, Pre-condition(s), Post-condition(s), Main Success Scenario, and any Alternative or Unsuccessful Scenarios.)
 - c) Package Diagram grouping relevant Use Cases into Packages.

9) Structural & Behavioural Diagrams:

- **a) System Architecture** (including applied Architectural Pattern(s), i.e. What patterns have you applied and why?).
- **Activity Diagrams** (for every major business process in the system, at least 6 diagrams.)
- c) Based on the Activity Diagrams, the List of User Interfaces required for the System and the corresponding users of each interface.
- d) Class Diagram 1: An initial version based on the requirements and Use-Case/Activity diagrams (including classes, initial attributes, and basic operations.)
- e) Sequence Diagram(s) (for every Use Case.)
- f) System Sequence Diagrams (SSDs) (at least 6 diagrams for every major business process in the system).
- g) Collaboration/Communication Diagram(s) (including all the messages mentioned in the sequence diagrams.)
- h) Which strategy (or strategies) did you use to implement the use cases: One Central Class, Actor Class, or Use-Case class? Please explain your choice and the potential advantages/disadvantages of your design.
- i) Class Diagram 2: An intermediate version based on the interaction diagrams (including all classes, attributes, and operations mentioned in the interaction diagrams.)
- **j) Three Design Patterns Applied** (including the description for each design pattern, what problem it solves, and how it affects your system's design.)
- k) Class Diagram 3: The final version, after applying the design pattern(s) and any other modifications (the Class Diagram should include Associations, Self-associations (Recursive Associations), Multiplicities, Roles, Inheritance relationships, Polymorphism, Aggregation(s), and/or Composition(s), Qualified association(s), Association classes, and Interface class/es.)
- l) [1 Bonus Mark] Define a design smell, highlight a design smell in your design, and suggest how it can be avoided.
- m)[1 Bonus Mark] Read about Class Structuring Criteria and classify all the classes in your class diagram into one of the different categories of application classes. The general categories are an Entity Class, a Boundary Class, a Control Class, or an Application Logic Class. Some of those categories are further categorized.
- n) Did you rely on Forks or Cascades in your interaction diagrams? Give an example of your choice and mention its advantage(s)/disadvantage(s).
- o) Package Diagram grouping relevant Classes into Packages.
- **p) Object Diagrams** (including object diagrams that illustrate the preconditions and the post-conditions for every major function.)
- q) Database Specification (ERD, Tables.)



PART 3: Development Phase (Implementation Details)

- 10) Create and document a Front-End Design for all Functions (HTML, Bootstrap).
- 11) Document an Implementation based on the abovementioned Requirements & Design (it should include the following modules, in addition, of course, to modules specific to your projects):
 - a) User Role Management Module.
 - b) User manipulation Module (Login, Add / Delete / Update / Search, List).
 - c) Controlling Resources Module (Rooms, Orders, Products, ... etc.).
 - d) Reservation and Rescheduling Module.
 - e) Generating Reports Module (PDFs, ... etc.).
 - f) Sending Emails or Notifications Module.
 - g) File Uploaders.

PART 4: Complexity & Testing

- 12) Are there pairs of Software Quality Factors that are not independent in your system? Give an example.
- 13) For the main functions in your system, calculate the LOC and CCM (Cyclomatic Complexity Metric).
- 14) For the classes in your system, calculate all the following OO Complexity Metrics (mention exactly the equation you've used):
 - a) WMC (Weighted Methods per Class)
 - b) DIT (Depth of Inheritance Tree)
 - c) NOC (Number of Children)
 - d) CBO (Coupling Between Objects)
 - e) RFC (Response for Class)
 - f) LCOM (Lack of Cohesion of Methods)
- 15) Considering White-Box Testing, generate a Unit-Testing Test Report for at least 6 main functions in your system. For each function, consider path testing by determining a set of test cases (the value of the function's parameters) such that each path through the function is executed at least once.
- 16) Considering Black-Box Testing, generate a Functionality System-Testing Test Report for at least 6 main functions in your system. For each function, consider boundary testing by determining a set of test cases (the value of the function's parameters) from the extreme ends or boundaries between partitions of the input values.