COMP3004 Midterm Notes

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1 Software Engineering

- what is it?
 - ➤ requirements analysis
 - ➤ building a software system
- why is it necessary?
 - > systems get huge and difficult to manage
 - \triangleright we need a plan
 - ightharpoonup reliability
 - \succ modifiability

2 Build Models

- what is a model?
 - ➤ representation of how to build system
 - > get a better idea of how to do it
 - > clarify requirements

2.1 Functional Model (Elicitation)

- use case diagrams
- use case tables
- FR, NFR tables

2.1.1 Use Cases (Tables and Diagrams)

- $\bullet\,$ see Figure 2.1 for components of use case diagrams and tables
- see Figure 2.2 for an example high level use case diagram
- see Figure 2.3 for an example detailed use case diagram
- see Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 for example use case tables

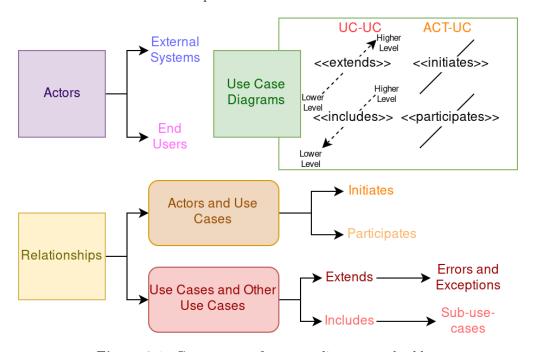


Figure 2.1: Components of use case diagrams and tables.

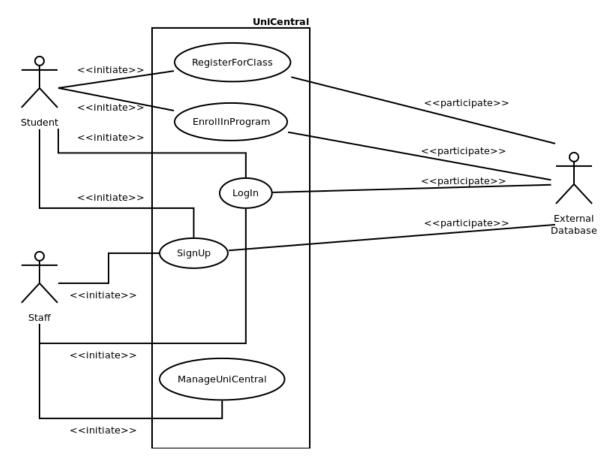


Figure 2.2: Example high level use case diagram.

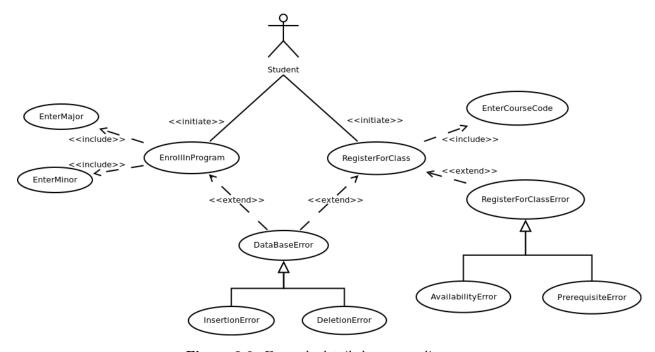


Figure 2.3: Example detailed use case diagram.

Table 2.1: An example use case table for a high level use case.

Number	UC-01			
Name	RegisterForClass			
Participating Actors	Initiated by. Student Participated in by. External Database			
Flow of Events	 Student selects the option to register for a class Student enters the desired course code (include use case EnterCourseCode) System fetches information for the course from the database System checks to see if student is available for the course's time slot System checks to see if student meets prerequisites System registers student for the course in the database System notifies student that they have been registered successfully 			
Entry Condition	Student is logged in			
Exit Condition	Student is registered for the course in the database			
Quality Requirements	 Student must be notified once they are registered Student cannot register for two courses in the same time slot 			
Traceability	FR-03, NFR-21, NFR-23			

Table 2.2: An example use case table for an extend use case.

Number	UC-07		
Name	RegisterForClassError		
Participating Actors	Student, External Database		
Flow of Events	System notifies student that there was an error registering for		
Entry Condition	 This use case extends RegisterForClass Initiated when the system detects an error registering for the desired course 		
Exit Condition	The class registration is aborted		
Quality Requirements	Student must be notified when there is an error		
Traceability	NFR-22		

2.1.2 FURPS+ Requirements (Tables)

 \mathbf{F} unctional

Usability

 \mathbf{R} eliability

 ${\bf P} erformance$

Supportability

+ Operation, Interface, Implementation, Packaging, Legal

- see Table 2.3 for a functional requirements table
- $\bullet\,$ see Table 2.4 for a non-functional requirements table

Table 2.3: An example functional requirements table.

Number Functional Requirement	
FR-01	Student can register for classes.
FR-02	Student can enroll in a program.
FR-03	Staff and students can sign up.
FR-04	Staff and students can log in.

Table 2.4: An example non-functional requirements table.

Number	Category	Non-Functional Requirement
NFR-01	Usability	No operation within the software should take more than three context menus to complete
NFR-02	Reliability	The software should be able to recover all data in the event of a system crash
NFR-03	Performance	No UI operation should take more than 1 second to provide feedback at least 95% of the time
NFR-04	Supportability	The system should be extensible to support GNU/Linux, MacOS, and Windows
NFR-05	Operation	Only staff should be able to execute management operations in the system
NFR-06	Interface	The UI should be professional and consistent with commercially available UIs
NFR-07	Implementation	Student profiles should contain a name, an age, and a student number.
NFR-08	Packaging	The system should be able to installed and run with a single command.
NFR-09	Legal	Students must be over the age of 18 or have parent permission to enrol, as required by local laws.

- 2.2 Dynamic Model (Analysis)
- 2.2.1 State Machines
- 2.2.2 Sequence Diagrams
- 2.2.3 Activity Diagrams
- 2.3 Object Model (Analysis)
- 2.3.1 Class Diagrams

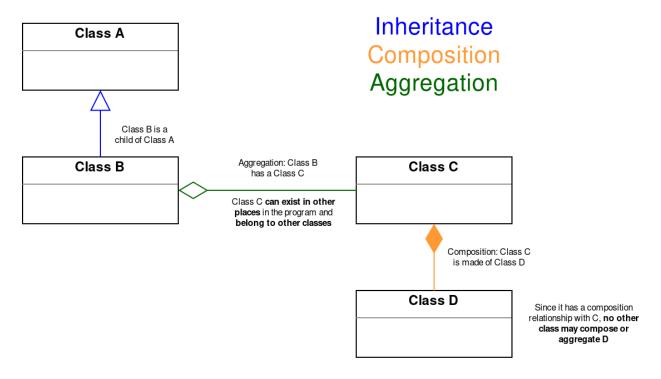


Figure 2.4: Inheritance, composition, and aggregation in UML class diagrams.

2.3.2 Data Dictionaries

2.4 Traceability

- required changes?
 - > traceability lets us figure out what parts are affected
- numbers on all table rows
 - ➤ FR-01, ...
 - \triangleright NFR-01, . . .
 - ➤ UC-01, ...

3 Software Development Life Cycle

- 1. Requirements Elicitation
- 2. Analysis

— Client Knowledge Disappears

- 3. High Level System Design
- 4. Detailed Object Design
- 5. Implementation

— Client Knowledge Reappears

- 6. Testing
- 7. Deployment and Maintenance

4 Requirements Elicitation

- what does the client want?
- \bullet requirements (FURPS+)
 - \succ functional
 - what do the actors do?
 - \succ non-functional
 - \blacksquare constraints
 - \blacksquare quality requirements
- scenarios, use cases
- work products
 - > functional model
 - FR, NFR
 - \blacksquare use case diagrams

5 Analysis

- work products
 - \succ object model
 - class diagrams
 - > dynamic model
 - lacktriangle sequence diagrams
 - \blacksquare state machine diagrams
 - activity diagrams

6 High Level System Design