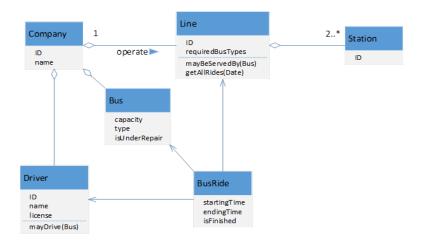
Assignment 2 - Solution

Handout: Tuesday, 5 November 2024
Due: 14:00, Friday, 15 November 2024

1. Class Diagram (15 marks)



Note that the model above is just one possible solution out of many. Particularly, some of the attributes can be modeled as get-methods. E.g., $ID \rightarrow getID()$.

2. Architectural Design (12 marks)

Naming one of the two advantages is sufficient.

Design 1

- The clients take more responsibilities, and the design places a lighter processing load on both the server and the network.
- Data handling is straightforward as there is no need to manage the interaction between the client and the application processing system.

Design 2

- The clients have limited responsibilities and are easy to implement, migrate, and manage.
- The clients are easier to set up, making the system easier to access for users.

3. Software Testing (12 marks)

```
ExpectedResult BranchesCovered
1
      1
             -1
                   false
                                       c2==true
1
      2
            4
                   false
                                       c2==false, c5==true, c7 == --, c9 == --
1
      4
            2
                   false
                                       c2==false, c5==false, c7==true, c9 == --
4
      1
            2
                                       c2==false, c5==false, c7==false, c9==true
                   false
2
      3
                   true
                                       c2==false, c5==false, c7==false, c9==false
```

4. Software Maintenance (11 marks)

The four main types of software maintenance are:

- 1. Corrective maintenance. The changes made to the system are to repair reported faults which may be program bugs or specification errors or omissions.
- 2. Adaptive maintenance. Changing the software to adapt it to changes in its environment, e.g., changes to other software systems.
- 3. Perfective maintenance. This involves adding new functionality or features to the system.
- 4. Preventive maintenance. The changes are made to correct undiscovered faults.

They are sometimes difficult to distinguish because the same changes may cover different types of maintenance. For example, a reported fault in the system may be repaired by upgrading some other software and then adapting the system to use this new version (corrective + adaptive). Adaptive maintenance may involve adding new features to take advantage of the adapted functionalities.

How to hand in:

Submit your typed, instead of handwritten, answers in a PDF file on Blackboard.