

System analysis





Introduction to Requirement

Modeling

Agile Age

اتكلمنا المحاضرة الي فاتت عن ال Requirement في الفترة الي قبل الAgile المحاضرة الي قبل الAgile في عصر الAgile المرة دي هنتكلم عن ال

Agile Methods

Agile methods build systems incrementally through prototypes, adapting them to user needs.

Agile

An agile approach focuses on continuous feedback, with each step shaped by previous learning

Many agile developers prefer whiteboards and sticky notes over CASE tools

عبارة عن سبورة بحط فيها كل المهام بتاعتي الي هشتغل عليها <=Whiteboards

They believe this approach reinforces the agile strategy: simple, rapid, flexible, and user oriented

Agile Approaches

- 1- Scrum 2-Lean 3-Kanban 4-XP Extreme programming Crystal
- 5-Dynamic Systems Development Method (DSDM)
- 6-Feature Driven Development (FDD)

الطريقة الاكثر استخداما في دول هي ال Scrum وهنتكلم عنها بالتفصيل دلوقتي



Scrum is ideal for teams new to Agile, allowing quick start and learning as they go

انا بشتغل بشكل سريع وبتعلم واخد خبرة اثناء الشغل

Scrum

المصطلح جاي من لعبة الرجبي وفي اللعبة دي كل فرد في التيم ببقا مستقل ملوش دعوة بحد المهم اوصل للهدف, نفس الحوار برده فريق التطوير بشتغل من غير ليدر علي مجموعة من ال Sprints وهذا انا بخلص الشغل بسرعة وبجمع معلومات من اليوز

Criteria To Scrum

Scrum accelerates progress with 2-4 week sprints, breaking complex tasks into smaller stories for quick learning.

الشغل بتاعي بيكون من اسبوعين لاربع اسابيع وبقسم المهام المعقدة الي مهام بسيطة وده بينجزلى الشغل بسرعة, وبتعلم وانا شغال, كمان ممكن تلاقي الشغل خلصان في اسبوع عادي

Scrum Rules

Scrum has three clearly defined roles:

ده الي بتولي المهام وبجمع معلومات <=product owner

بظبط المقاييس الى هشتغل عليها ولوفيه مشكلة ولا كده بحلها <=scrum master

دول بقا الي هيشتغلوا علي المشروع <=The development team

WHO MANAGES THE SCRUM TEAM? =>Nobody

Scrum teams are self-organizing, equal, and united by the goal of delivering value to customers

لسه قايلك مش هيكون فيه خطة كله ببقا متساوي وشغال عشان يطلع الشغل بتاعه في ال Sprint

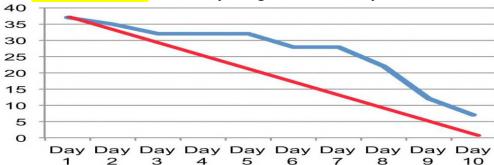
Velocity—the number of story points completed in a sprint—is the central metric for scrum teams.

بيكون مقياس لعدد النقط الى بيكملها فريق ال Scrum خلال كل sprint

If the team completes an average of 35 story points per sprint (Velocity = 35), it won't agree to a sprint backlog that contains 45 points.







Backlogs

A Backlog is a set of work items ordered and stated, something to do like a requirement to implement, bug to solve

A prioritized agile backlog simplifies planning and highlights all planned tasks, including unseen internal work

لما برتب الاولويات في ال Backlogs ده بيسهل التخطيط ويظهرلي الانشطة الى الفريق هيشتغل عليها بوضوح

Framework

Scrum is iterative. The entire lifecycle is completed in fixed time-period called a Sprint.

- قائمة بتحوي المهام والقيم الي الفريق يقدر يحققها <=1-The Product Backlog
- ده الي مسؤول عن القائمة دي عن طريق اضافة او تعديل المهام <=2- The Product Owner او ترتيب الاولويات حسب الحاجة
- 3- Sprint Planning=>sprint الفريق بُختار المهام من القائمة للعمل عليها خلال ال
- 1-The Sprint starts once all members agree the Sprint Backlog is achievable and each item is broken down into tasks.
- 2-Once the Sprint starts, the team executes the Sprint Backlog as they choose, with Scrum not specifying how.
- 3-The Daily Scrum, also known as the Daily Standup, is a 15-minute daily meeting defined by Scrum.





To aid the Daily Scrum, teams often review two artifacts:

THE TASK BOARD=>

The team tracks backlog items visually, breaking them into tasks and organizing them into "To Do," "In Progress," and "Done" columns based on status.

THE SPRINT BURNDOWN=>

A graph shows daily remaining work (in hours), tracking progress toward Sprint completion. The team reviews accomplishments with stakeholders (Sprint Review) and reflects on improvements (Sprint Retrospective).

بيكون عبارة عن مخطط بيساعد التيم انه يتابع التقدم الي حققه وبعرفهم هما ماشيين في المسار الصح ولا في حاجة محتاجة تعديل

INCREMENT

The product of a Sprint is called the "Increment" or "Potentially Shippable

A Sprint's output should be of shippable quality, meeting all team and Product Owner criteria, even if it's part of a larger deliverable.

REPEAT. LEARN. IMPROVE.

The sprint cycle repeats as teams plan, learn, and improve, guided by Scrum's flexible yet structured framework.

AGILE METHOD ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

- (+) Agile, or adaptive, methods are very flexible and efficient in dealing with change.
- (+) Frequent deliverables constantly validate the project and reduce risk.
- (+) stress team interaction and reflect a set of community based values.
- () Team members need a high level of technical and interpersonal skills.
- () A lack of structure and documentation can introduce risk factors, such as blurring of roles and responsibilities, and loss of corporate knowledge.

SCRUM

1-focuses on fixed length sprints.



- 2-Scrum has defined roles
- 3-Scrum uses velocity as a key metric.
- 4-My Advice is to use it when IT team support many organizations like IT company.

Kanban

- 1-Kanban is more of a continuous flow model.
- 2-Kanban does not define any specific roles for the team.
- 3-Kanban champions the use of cycle time. My Advice is to use it when IT team
- 4-support one organization.

Modeling Techniques

Models simplify understanding a system's design through graphical methods and nontechnical language.

بتكون عبارة عن مجموعة من الرسومات بس مش لغة ثابتة لازم كنا نكون متفقين عليها, بمعني كل واحد برسم شكل مختلف عن الاخر وفي الاخير بنتفق على الشغل بتاعنا

FUNCTIONAL DECOMPOSITION DIAGRAMS

A functional decomposition diagram (FDD) is a top-down representation of a function or process.

بيكون عندي مجموعة من العمليات بقسمها لمجموعات رئيسية وفرعية وده بيسهل ادارة السيستم وتبسيط الاجزاء المعقدة فيه

Creating an FDD is similar to drawing an organization chart: Start at the top and work downwards.=>بيكون كشكل هرمي كده من فوق لتحت

BUSINESS PROCESS MODELING

A business process model (BPM) represents one or more business processes. A Business Process Model (BPM) uses BPMN, a standardized language with symbols and shapes, to represent events, processes, and workflows during requirements modeling.

بتكون عبارة عن مجموعة من الرموز والاشكال بتوضحلي شكل البيزينس هيكون ماشي ازاي



DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS

Analysts use data flow diagrams (DFDs) to show how a system stores, processes, and transforms data, based on a functional decomposition diagram.

UNIFIED MODELING LANGUAGE

UML is a popular method for visualizing and documenting software design.

UML uses object-oriented concepts and can describe business processes and requirements independently of any programming language.

Use Case Diagram

Sequence Diagram

