



# Software Engineering Fundamentals

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# Agenda

## 1. Software engineering overview

- Requirements
- Design
- Construction
- Testing
- Project management

## 2. Development methodologies overview

- The Waterfall development process
- Heavyweight methodologies
- Agile methodologies and XP



# Software Engineering

**Requirements, Design,  
Construction, Testing**

# What is Software Engineering?



**Software engineering** is the application of a systematic, disciplined, quantifiable approach to the development, operation, and maintenance of software

*Definition by IEEE*

# Software Engineering

- **Software engineering is:**
  - An engineering discipline that provides knowledge, tools, and methods for:
    - Defining software requirements
    - Performing software design
    - Software construction
    - Software testing
    - Software maintenance tasks
    - Software project management

# Software Development Activities

- Software development always includes the following activities (to some extent):
    - Requirements analysis
    - Design
    - Construction
    - Testing (sometimes)
  - These activities do not follow strictly one after another!
  - Often overlap and interact
- 
- Software Project Management**



# **Software Requirements**

## **Functional, Non-functional Requirements, SRS**

# Software Requirements

- ***Software requirements*** define the functionality of the system
  - Answer the question "what?", not "how?"
  - Define constraints on the system
- Two kinds of requirements
  - ***Functional*** requirements
  - ***Non-functional*** requirements

# Requirements Analysis

- ***Requirements analysis*** starts from a vision about the system
  - Customers don't know what they need!
  - Requirements come roughly and are specified and extended iteratively
- ***Prototyping*** is often used, especially for the user interface
- The outcome is the Software Requirements Specification (SRS)

# Software Requirements Specification (SRS)

- The ***Software Requirements Specification (SRS)*** is a formal requirements document
- It describes in details:
  - Functional requirements
    - Business processes
    - Actors and use-cases
  - Non-functional requirements
    - E.g. performance, scalability, etc.

# Software Requirements

- It is always hard to describe and document the requirements in comprehensive and not ambiguous way
  - Good requirements save time and money
- Requirements always change during the project!
  - Good software requirements specification reduces the changes
  - Prototypes significantly reduce changes



# **Software Requirements Specification and UI Prototype – Examples**

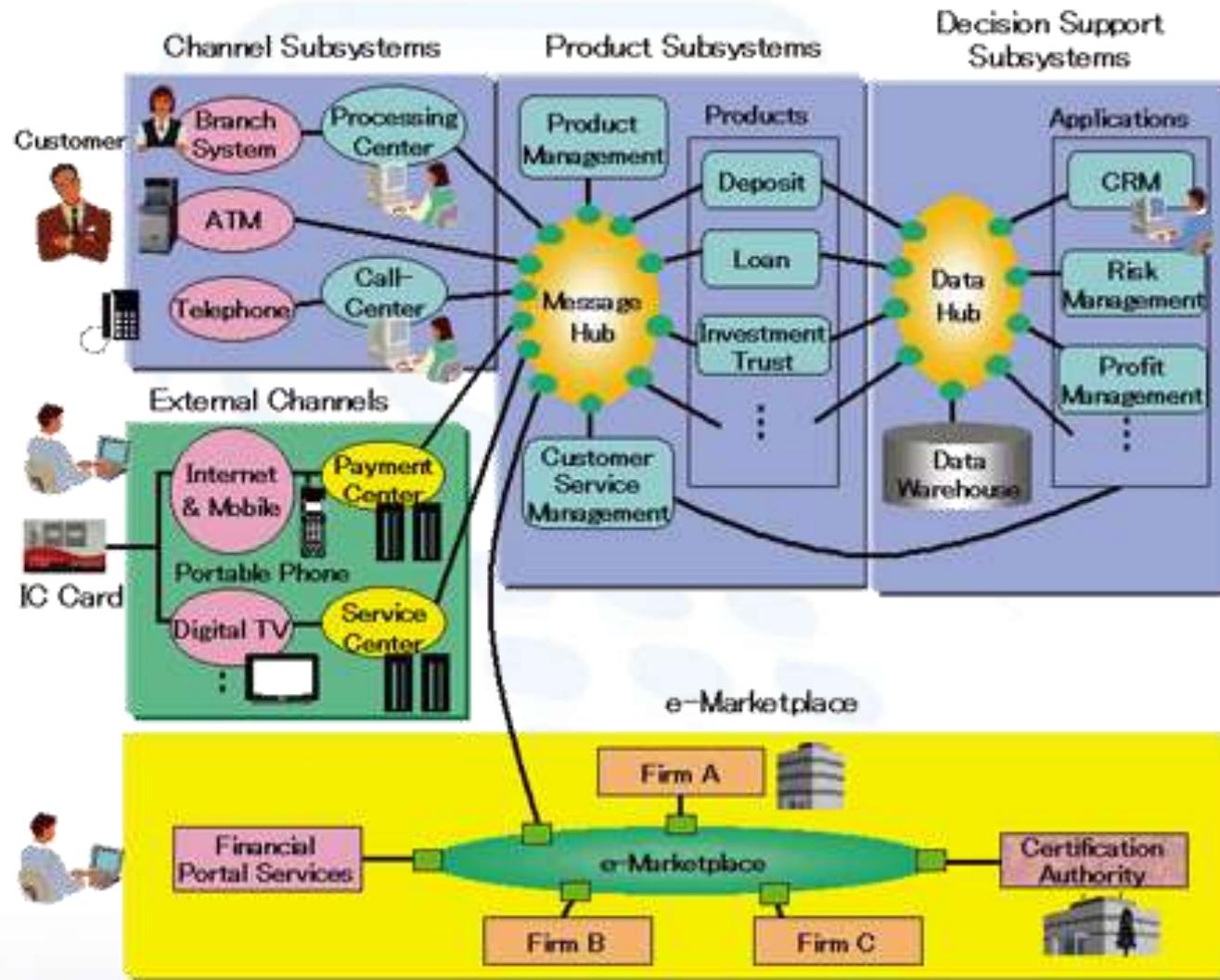


# **Software Architecture and Software Design**

# Software Architecture and Software Design

- **Software design** is a technical description about how the system will implement the requirements
- The **system architecture** describes:
  - How the system will be decomposed into subsystems (modules)
  - Responsibilities of each module
  - Interaction between modules
  - Platforms and technologies

# System Architecture Diagram – Example



# Software Design

- **Detailed Design**
  - Describes the internal module structure
  - Interfaces, data design, process design
- **Object-Oriented Design**
  - Describes the classes, their responsibilities, relationships, dependencies, and interactions
- **Internal Class Design**
  - Methods, responsibilities, algorithms and interactions between them

# Software Design Document (SDD)

- The **Software Design Document (SDD)** is a formal description of the architecture and design of the system
- It contains:
  - Architecture design
    - Modules and their interaction (diagram)
  - For each module
    - Process design (diagrams)
    - Data design (E/R diagram)
    - Interfaces design (class diagram)



# **Software Design Document – Example**



# **Software Construction**

**Implementation, Unit Testing,  
Debugging, Integration**

# Software Construction

- During the ***software construction*** phase developers create the software
  - Sometimes called ***implementation*** phase
- It includes:
  - Internal method design
  - Writing code
  - Writing unit tests (sometimes)
  - Testing and debugging
  - Integration

# Writing the Code

- **Coding** is the process of writing the programming code (the source code)
  - The code strictly follows the design
  - Developers perform *internal method design* as part of coding
- The **source code** is the output of the software construction process
  - Written by developers
  - Can include unit tests

# Testing the Code

- **Testing** checks whether the developed software conforms to the requirements
  - Aims to identify defects (bugs)
- Developers test the code after write it
  - At least run it to see the results
  - **Unit testing** is even better
    - Units tests can be repeated many times
- System testing is done by QA engineers
  - Unit testing is done by developers

# Debugging

- **Debugging** aims to find the source of already identified defect and to fix it
  - Performed by developers
- Steps in debugging:
  - Find the defect in the code
    - Identify the source of the problem
    - Identify the exact place in code causing it
  - Fix the defect
  - Test to check if the fix is correct

# Integration



- **Integration** is putting all pieces together
  - Compile, run and deploy the modules as single system
  - Test to identify defects
- Integration strategies
  - Big bang, top-down and bottom-up
  - Continuous integration

# Coding != Software Engineering

- Inexperienced developers consider coding the core of development
  - In most projects coding is only 20% of the project activities!
  - The important decisions are taken during the requirements analysis and design
  - Documentation, testing, integration, maintenance, etc. are often disparaged
- Software engineering is not just coding!
  - ***Programmer*** != ***software engineer***



# Software Verification and Testing

# Software Verification

- What is ***software verification***?
  - It checks whether the developed software conforms to the requirements
  - Performed by the Software Quality Assurance Engineers (QA)
- Two approaches:
  - Formal ***reviews*** and ***inspections***
  - Different kinds of ***testing***
- Cannot certify absence of defects!
  - Can only decrease their rates

# Software Testing

- **Testing** checks whether the developed software conforms to the requirements
- Testing aims to find defects (bugs)
  - Black-box and white-box tests
  - Unit tests, integration tests, system tests, acceptance tests
  - Stress tests, load tests, regression tests
  - Tester engineers can use automated test tools to record and execute tests

# Software Testing Process

- **Test planning**
  - Establish test strategy and test plan
  - During requirements and design phases
- **Test development**
  - Test procedures, test scenarios, test cases, test scripts
- **Test execution**
- **Test reporting**
- **Retesting the defects**

# Test Plan and Test Cases

- The ***test plan*** is a formal document that describes how tests will be performed
  - List of test activities to be performed to ensure meeting the requirements
  - Features to be tested, testing approach, schedule, acceptance criteria
- Test scenarios and test cases
  - ***Test scenarios*** – stories to be tested
  - ***Test cases*** – tests of single function



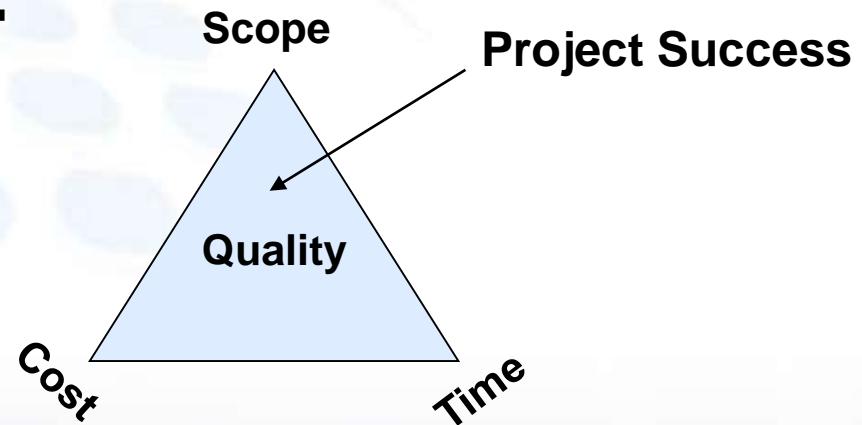
# Test Plans and Test Cases – Example



# Software Project Management

# What is Project Management?

- **Project management** is the discipline of organizing and managing resources in order to successfully complete a project
- Successfully means within defined scope, quality, time and cost constraints
- Project constraints:



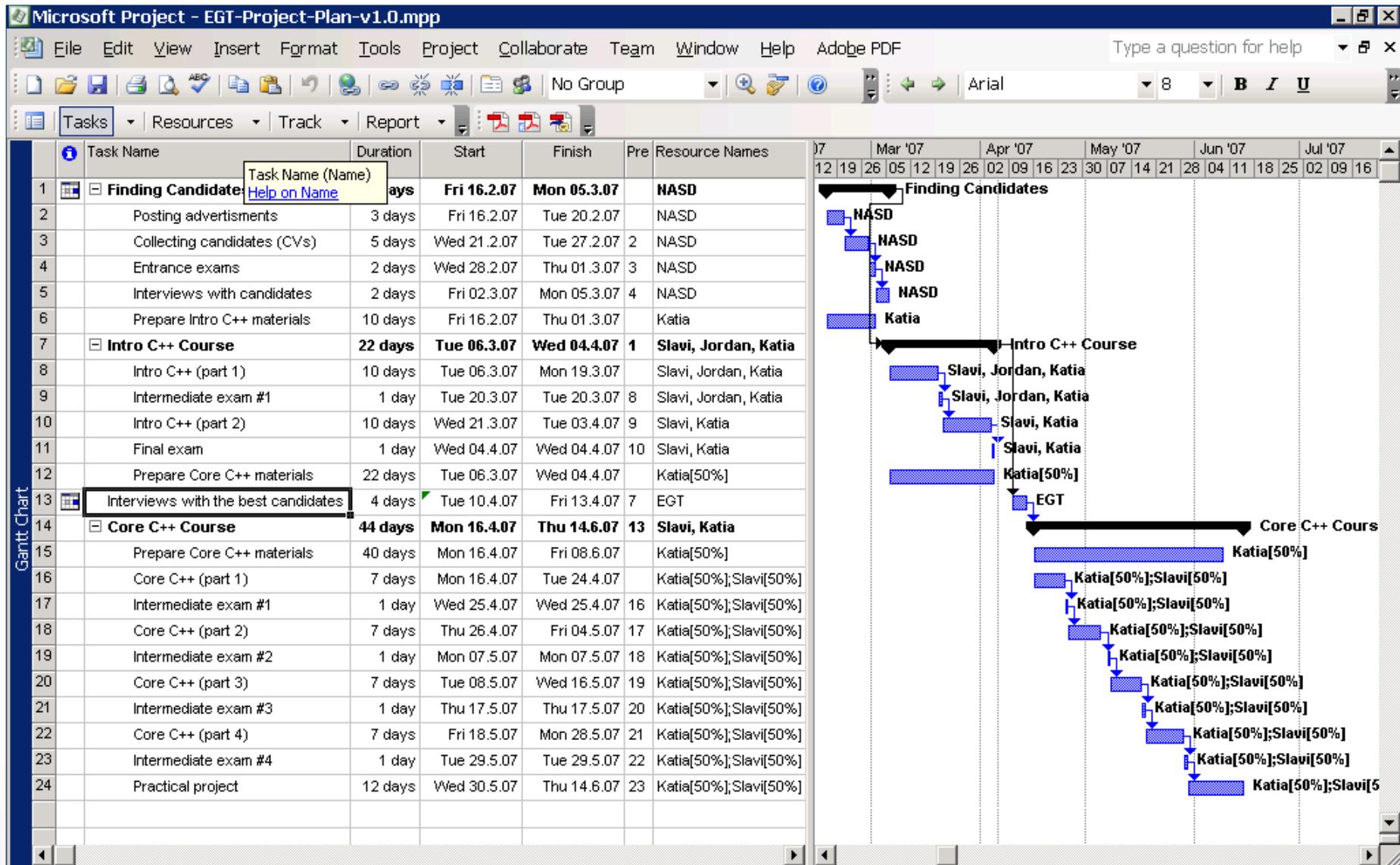
# What is Software Project Management?

- ***Software project management***
  - Management discipline about planning, monitoring and controlling software projects
- ***Project planning***
  - Identify the scope, estimate the work involved, and create a project schedule
- ***Project monitoring and control***
  - Keep the team up to date on the project's progress and handle problems

# What is Project Plan?

- The **project plan** is a document that describes how the work on the project will be organized
  - Contains tasks, resources, schedule, milestones, etc.
  - Tasks have start, end, assigned resources (team members), % complete, dependencies, nested tasks, etc.
- Project management tools simplify creating and monitoring project plans

# Project Plan – Example





# Development Methodologies

# What is a Development Methodology?

- A ***development methodology*** is a set of practices and procedures for creating software
  - A set of rules that developers have to follow
  - A set of conventions the organization decides to follow
  - A systematical, engineering approach for organizing software projects

# Development Methodologies

- The "Waterfall" Process
  - Old-fashioned, not used today
- Rational Unified Process (RUP)
  - Very formal, lots of documentation
- Microsoft Solutions Framework (MSF)
  - Formal heavyweight approach
- Agile Development Processes
  - E.g. Extreme Programming

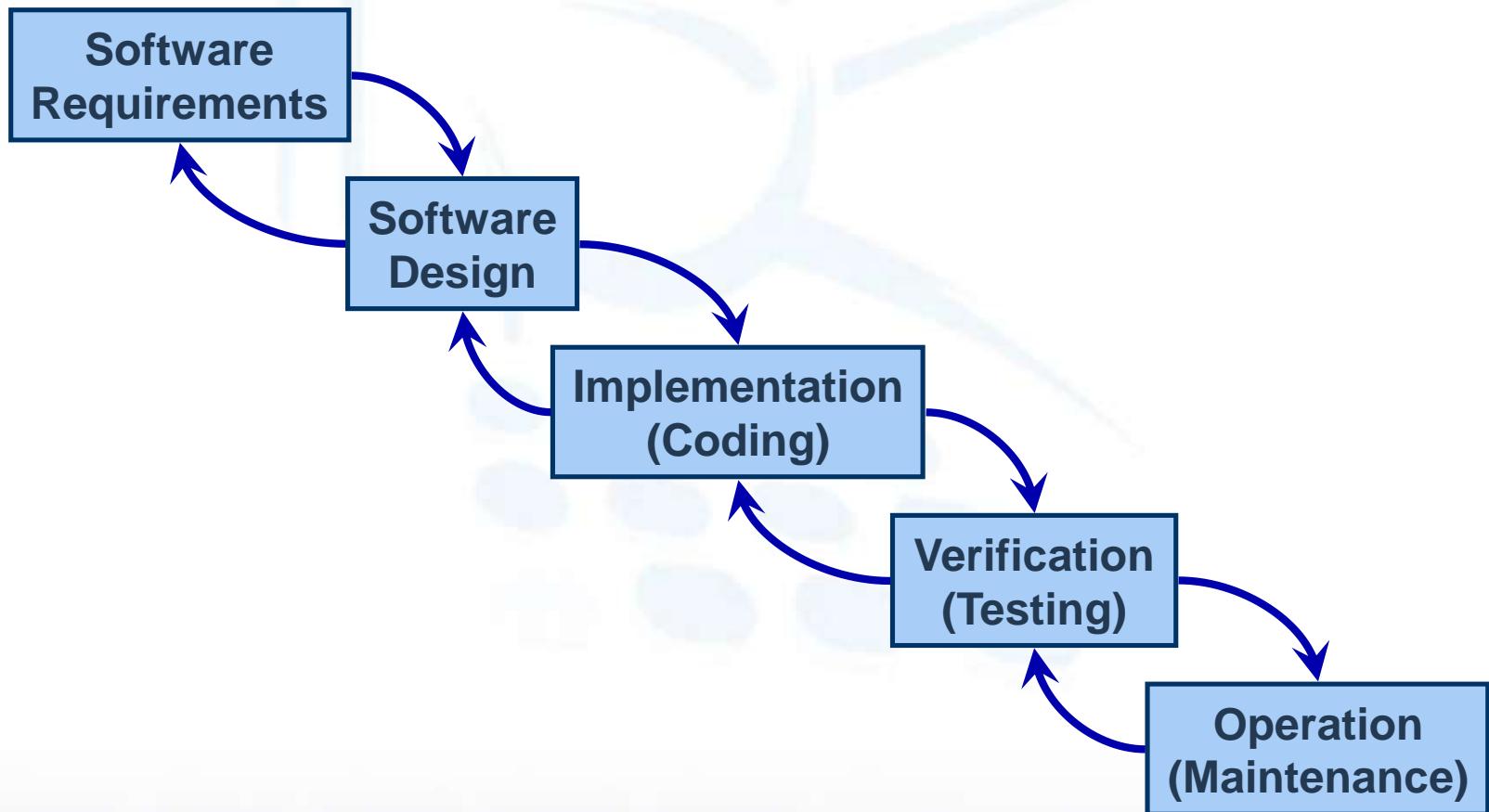


# The Waterfall Development Process



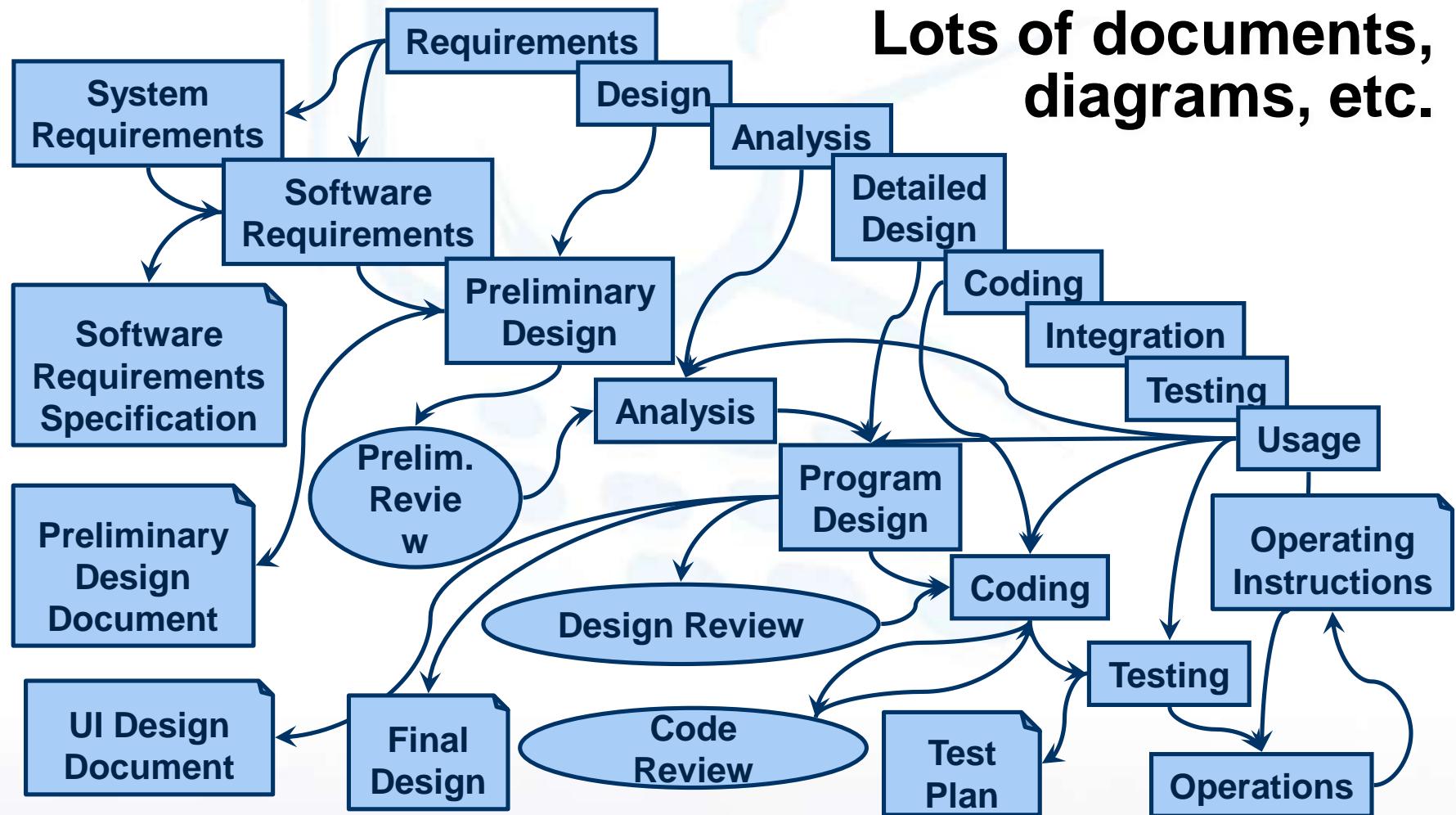
# The Waterfall Process

- The waterfall development process:



# Formal Methodologies

- Formal methodologies are heavyweight!





# Agile Development



# The Agile Manifesto

**“Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software“**

*Manifesto for Agile*

# The Agile Spirit

- Incremental
  - ***Working software*** over comprehensive documentation
- Cooperation
  - ***Customer collaboration*** over contract negotiation
- Straightforward
  - ***Individuals and interactions*** over processes and tools
- Adaptive
  - ***Responding to change*** over following a plan

# Agile Methodologies

- **eXtreme Programming (XP)**
- **Scrum**
- **Crystal family of methodologies**
- **Feature-Driven Development (FDD)**
- **Adaptive Software Development (ASD)**
- **Dynamic System Development Model (DSDM)**
- **Agile Unified Process (AUP)**

# Extreme Programming: The 12 Key Practices

- The Planning Game
- Small Releases
- Metaphor
- Simple Design
- Test-Driven Development
- Refactoring
- Pair Programming
- Collective Ownership
- Continuous Integration
- 40-Hour Workweek
- On-site Customer
- Coding Standards





# Software Engineering Fundamentals

# Questions?