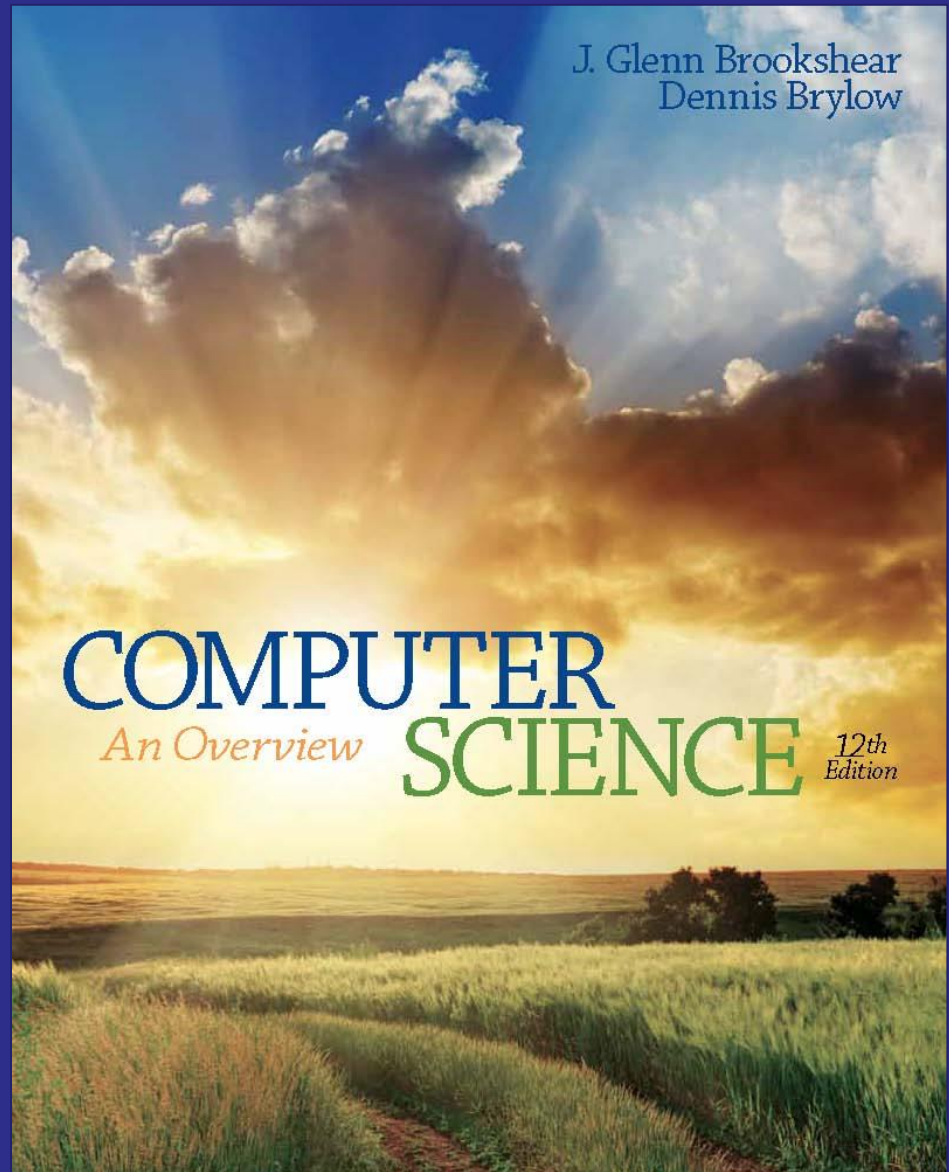


Chapter 7: Software Engineering



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Chapter 7: Software Engineering

- 7.1 The Software Engineering Discipline
- 7.2 The Software Life Cycle
- 7.3 Software Engineering Methodologies
- 7.4 Modularity
- 7.5 Tools of the Trade
- 7.6 Testing
- 7.7 Documentation
- 7.8 Software Ownership and Liability

The Software Engineering Discipline

- Distinct from other engineering fields
 - Prefabricated components
 - Metrics
- Practitioners versus Theoreticians
- Professional Organizations: ACM, IEEE, etc.
 - Codes of professional ethics
 - Standards

Computer Aided Software Engineering (CASE) tools

- Project planning
- Project management
- Documentation
- Prototyping and simulation
- Interface design
- Programming

Figure 7.1 The software life cycle

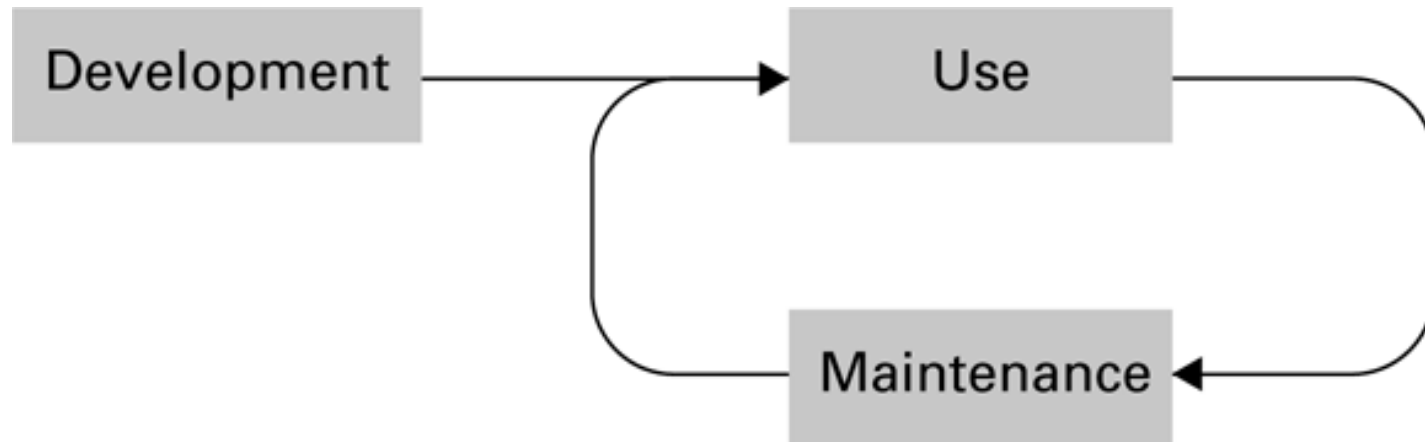
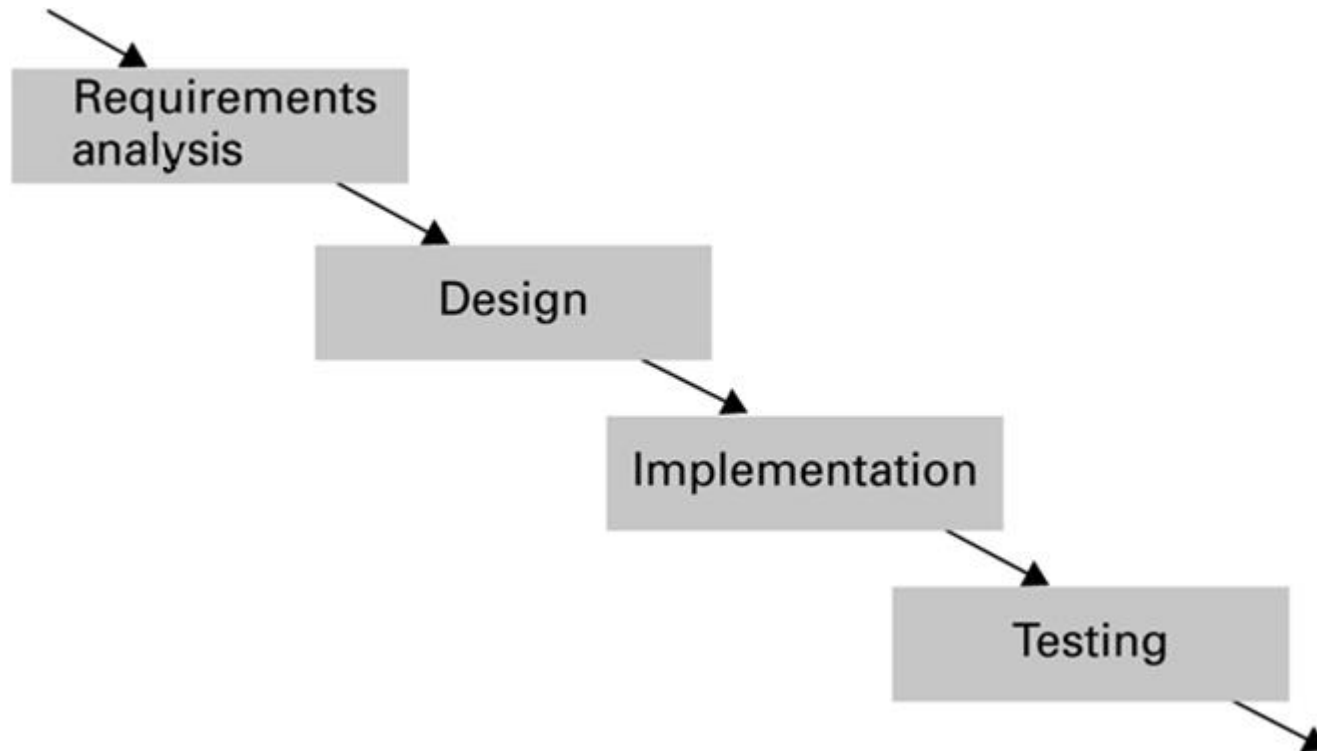


Figure 7.2 The development phase of the software life cycle



Analysis Stage

- Requirements
 - Application oriented
- Specifications
 - Technically oriented
- Software requirements document

Design Stage

- Methodologies and tools (discussed later)
- Human interface (psychology and ergonomics)

Implementation Stage

- Create system from design
 - Write programs
 - Create data files
 - Develop databases
- Role of “software analyst” versus “programmer”

Testing Stage

- Validation testing
 - Confirm that system meets specifications
- Defect testing
 - Find bugs

Software Engineering Methodologies

- Waterfall Model
- Incremental Model
 - Prototyping (Evolutionary vs. Throwaway)
- Open-source Development
- Extreme Programming

Modularity

- Functions – Imperative paradigm
 - Structure charts
- Objects – Object-oriented paradigm
 - Collaboration diagrams
- Components – Component architecture

Figure 7.3 A simple structure chart

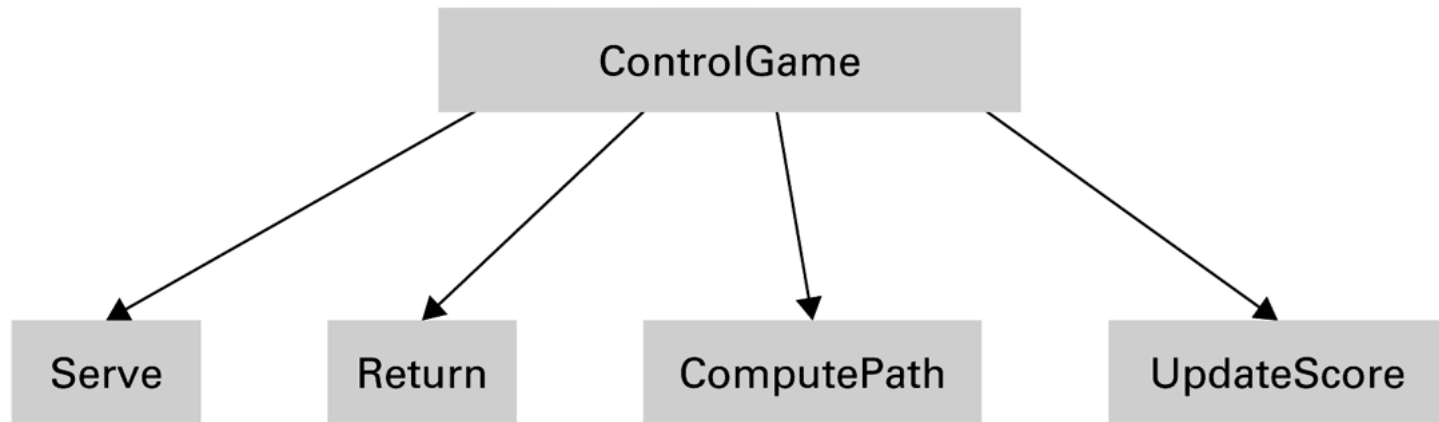


Figure 7.4 The structure of PlayerClass and its instances

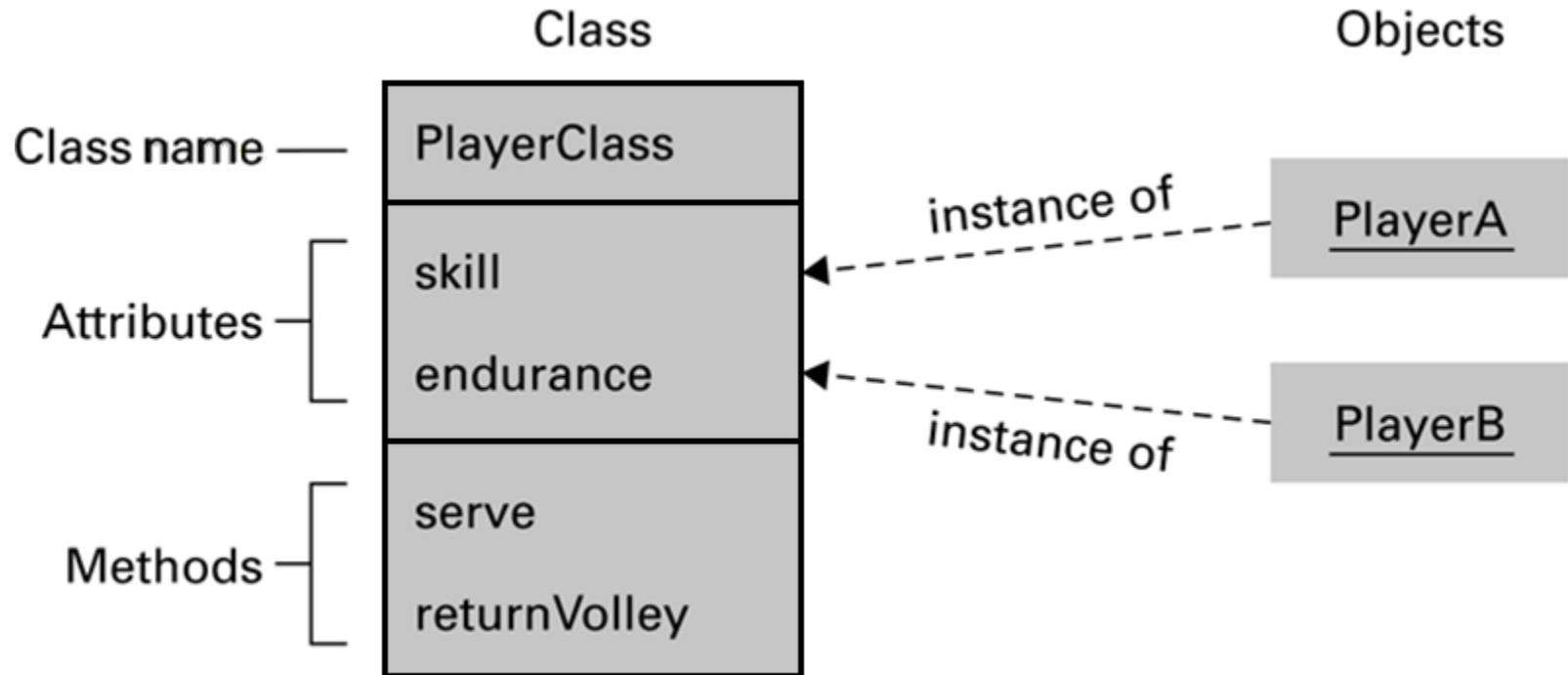


Figure 7.5 The interaction between objects resulting from PlayerA's serve

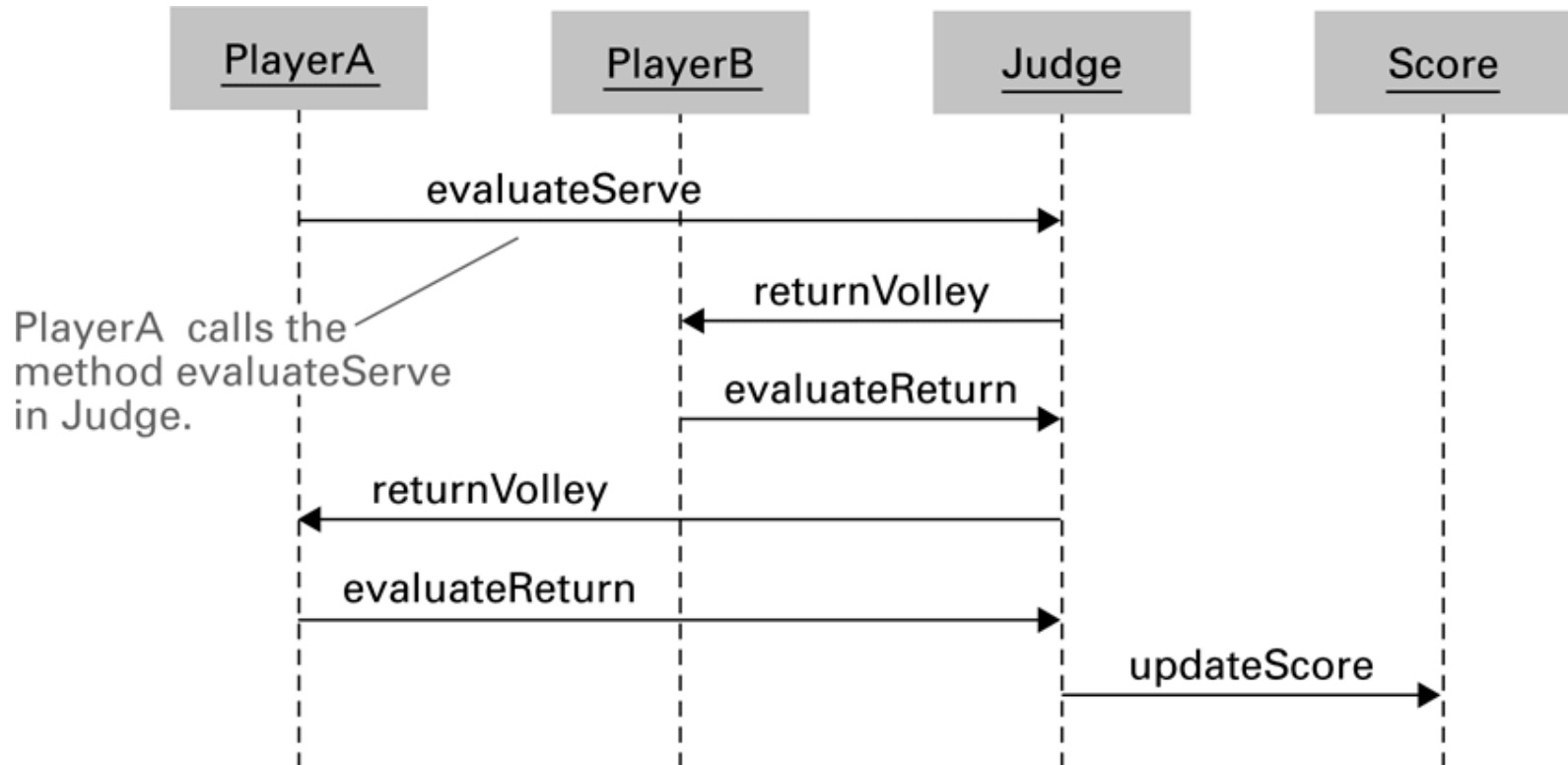
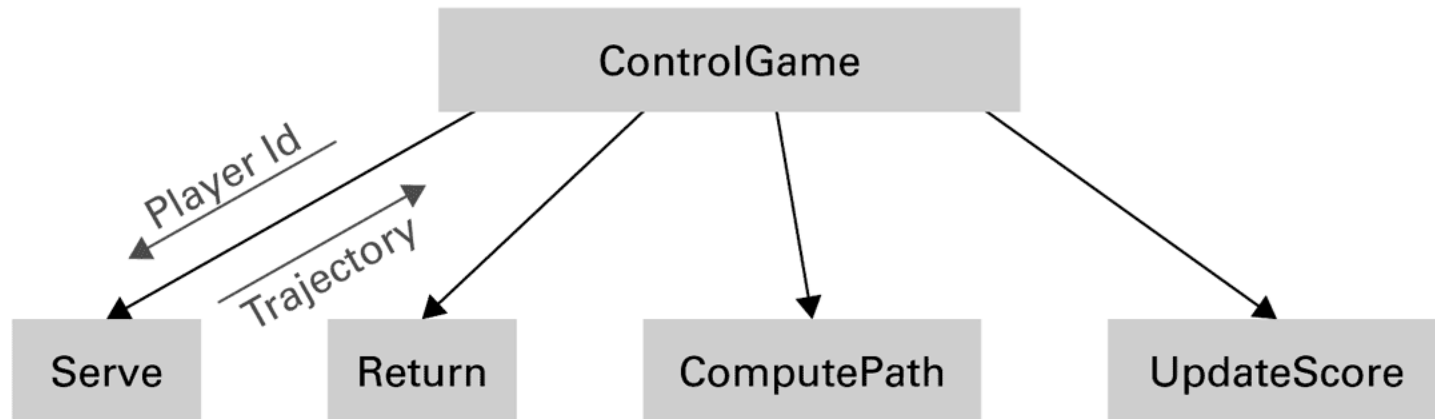


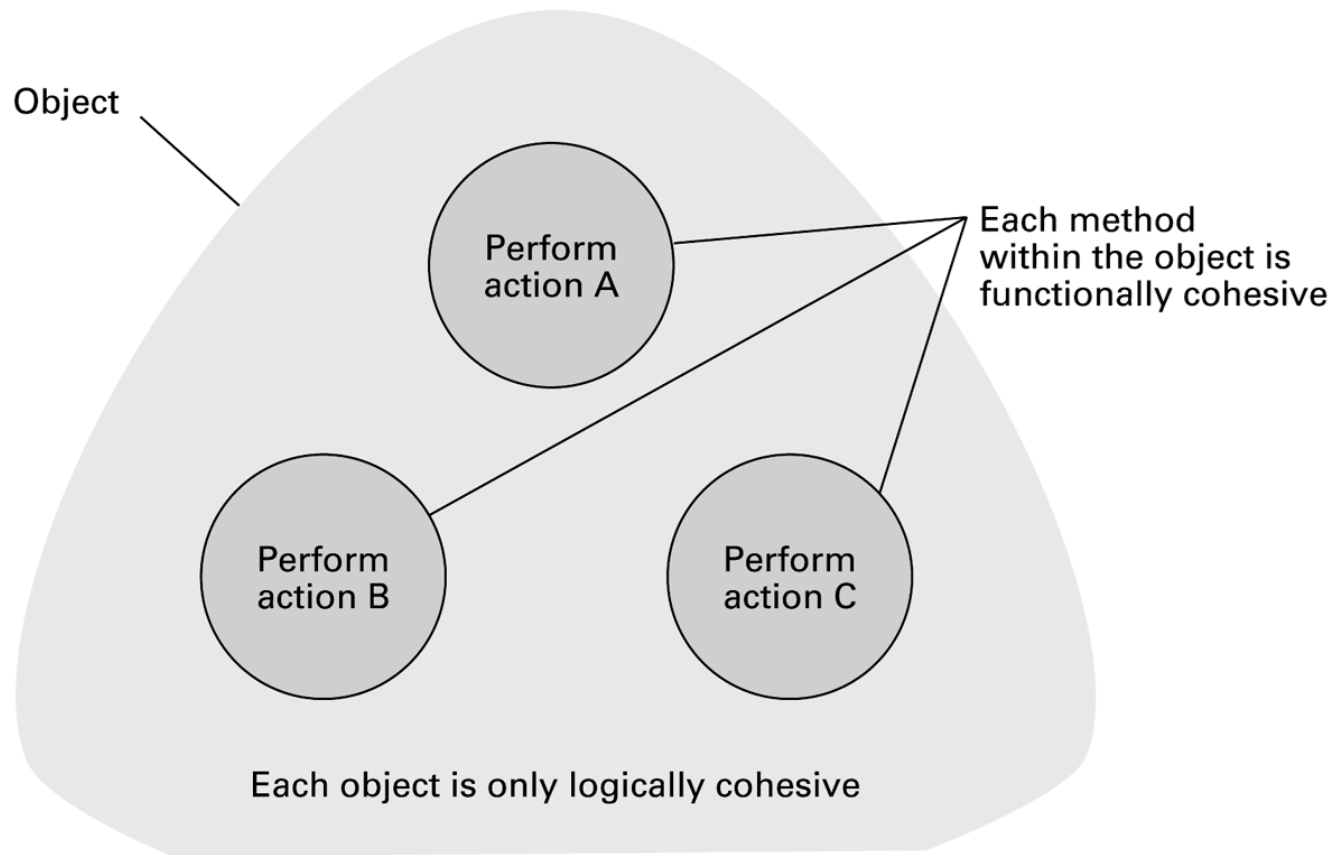
Figure 7.6 A structure chart including data coupling



Coupling versus Cohesion

- Coupling
 - Control coupling
 - Data coupling
- Cohesion
 - Logical cohesion
 - Functional cohesion

Figure 7.7 Logical and functional cohesion within an object



Tools of the Trade

- Data Flow Diagram
- Entity-Relationship Diagram
 - One-to-one relation
 - One-to-many relation
 - Many-to-many relation
- Data Dictionary

Figure 7.8 A simple dataflow diagram

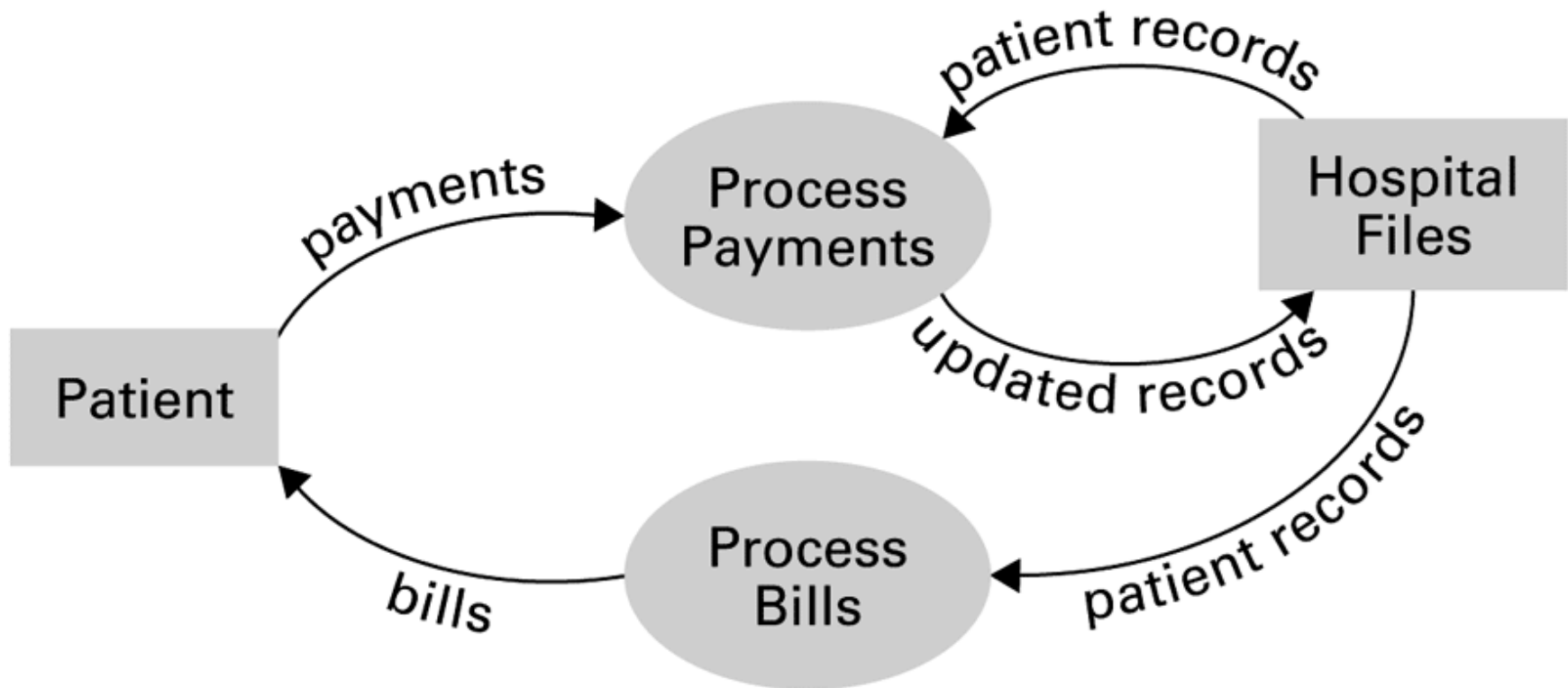


Figure 7.9 A simple use case diagram

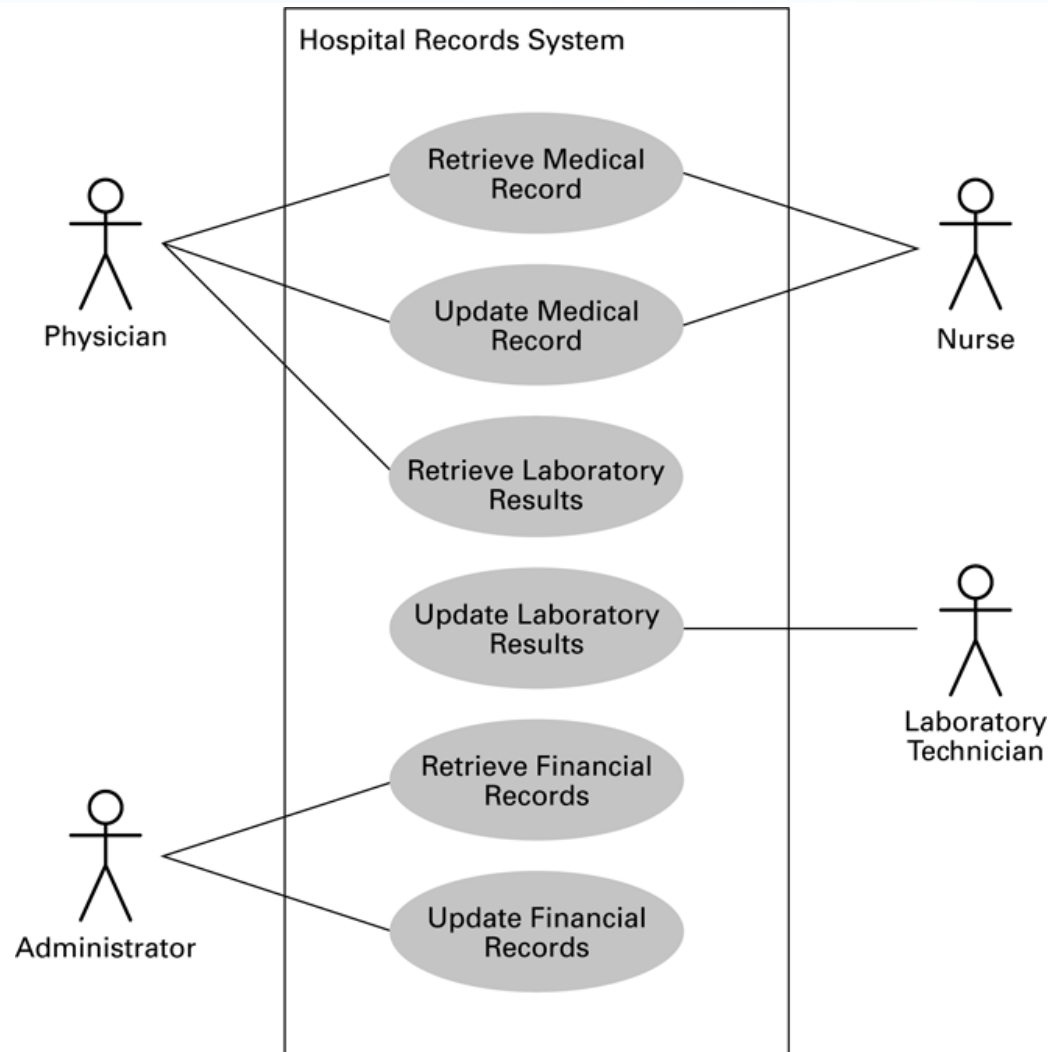


Figure 7.10 A simple class diagram



Unified Modeling Language

- Use Case Diagram
 - Use cases
 - Actors
- Class Diagram

Figure 7.11 One-to-one, one-to-many, and many-to-many relationships between entities of types X and Y

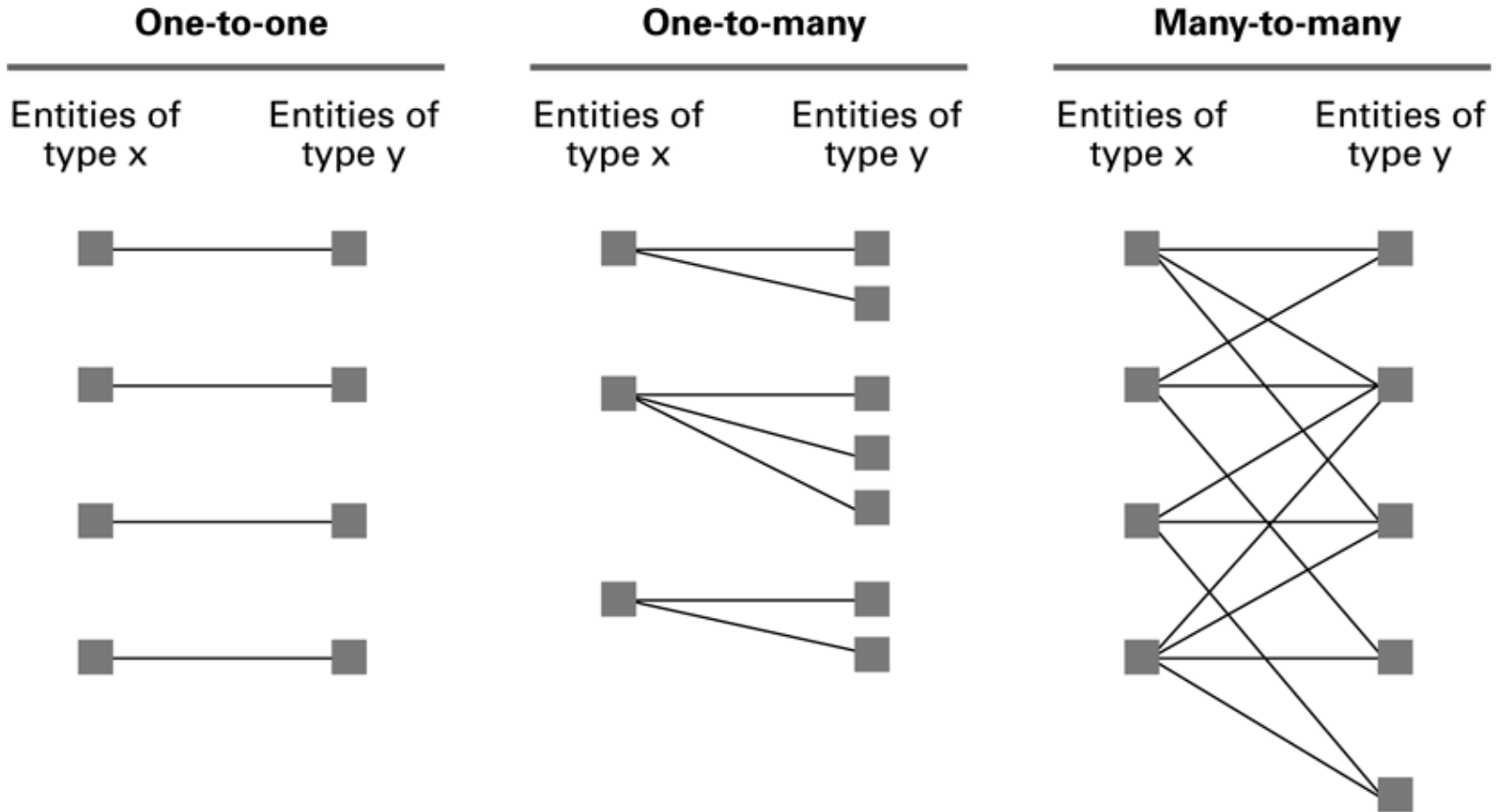


Figure 7.12 A class diagram depicting generalizations

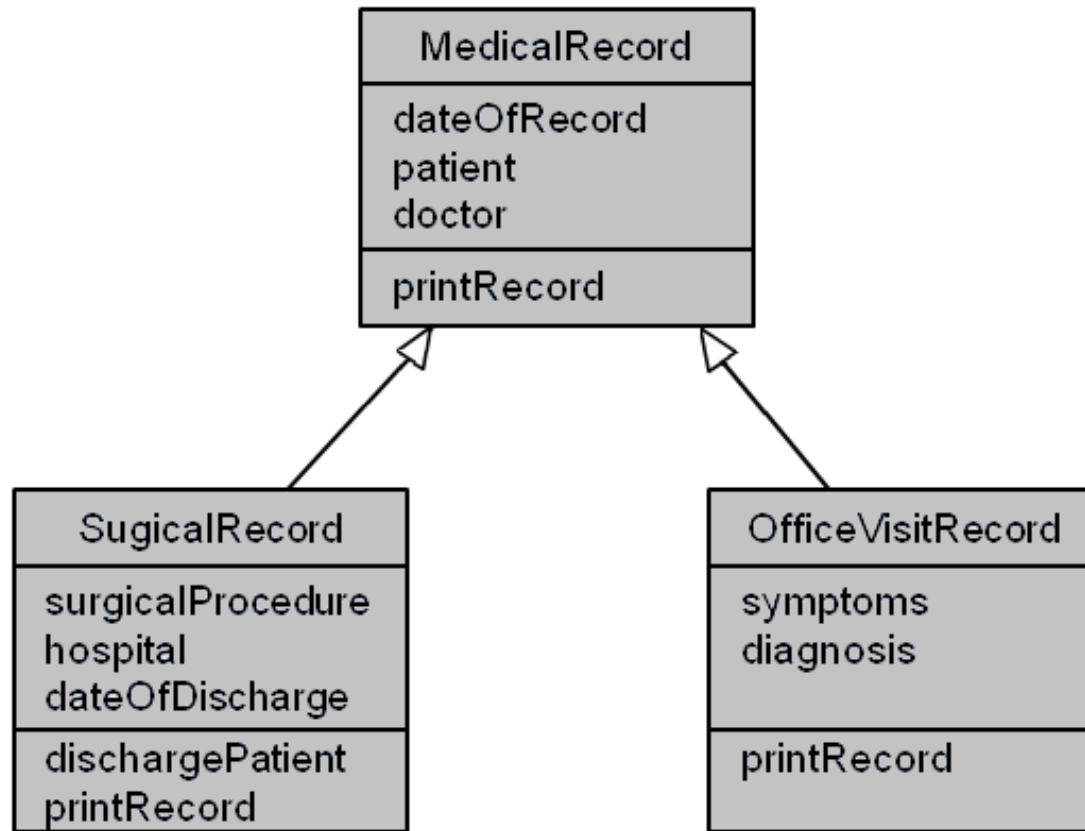
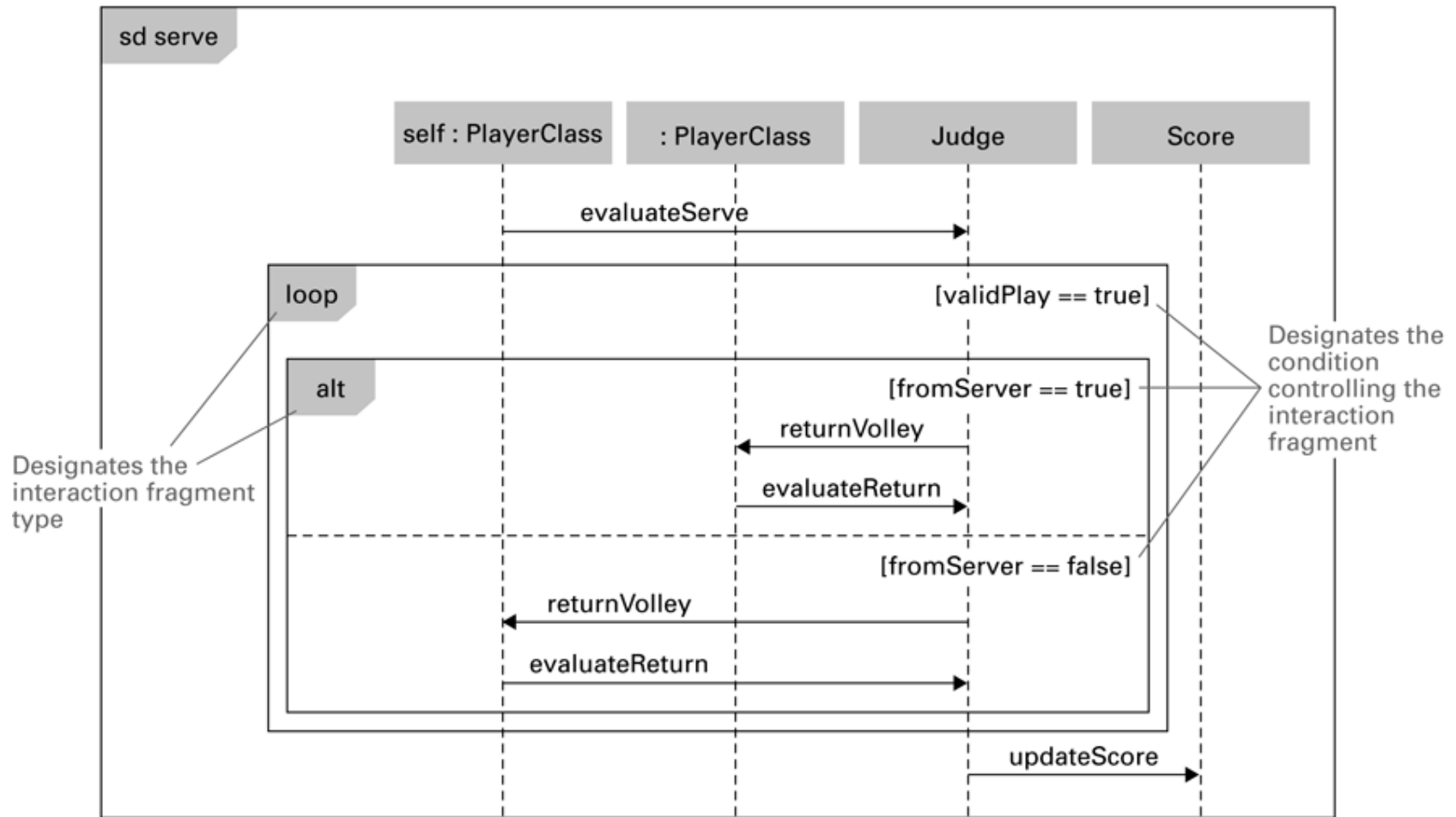


Figure 7.13 A sequence diagram depicting a generic volley



Structured Walkthroughs

- “Theatrical” experiment
- Class-responsibility-collaboration cards

Design Patterns

- Well designed “templates” for solving recurring problems
- Examples:
 - Adapter pattern: Used to adapter a module’s interface to current needs
 - Decorator pattern: Used to control the complexity involved when many different combinations of the same activities are required
- Inspired by the work of Christopher Alexander in architecture

Software Testing Strategies

- Glass-box testing
 - Pareto principle
 - Basis path testing
- Black-box testing
 - Boundary value analysis
 - Redundancy testing
 - Beta testing

Documentation

- User Documentation
 - Printed book for all customers
 - On-line help modules
- System Documentation
 - Source code
 - Design documents
- Technical Documentation
 - For installing, customizing, updating, etc.

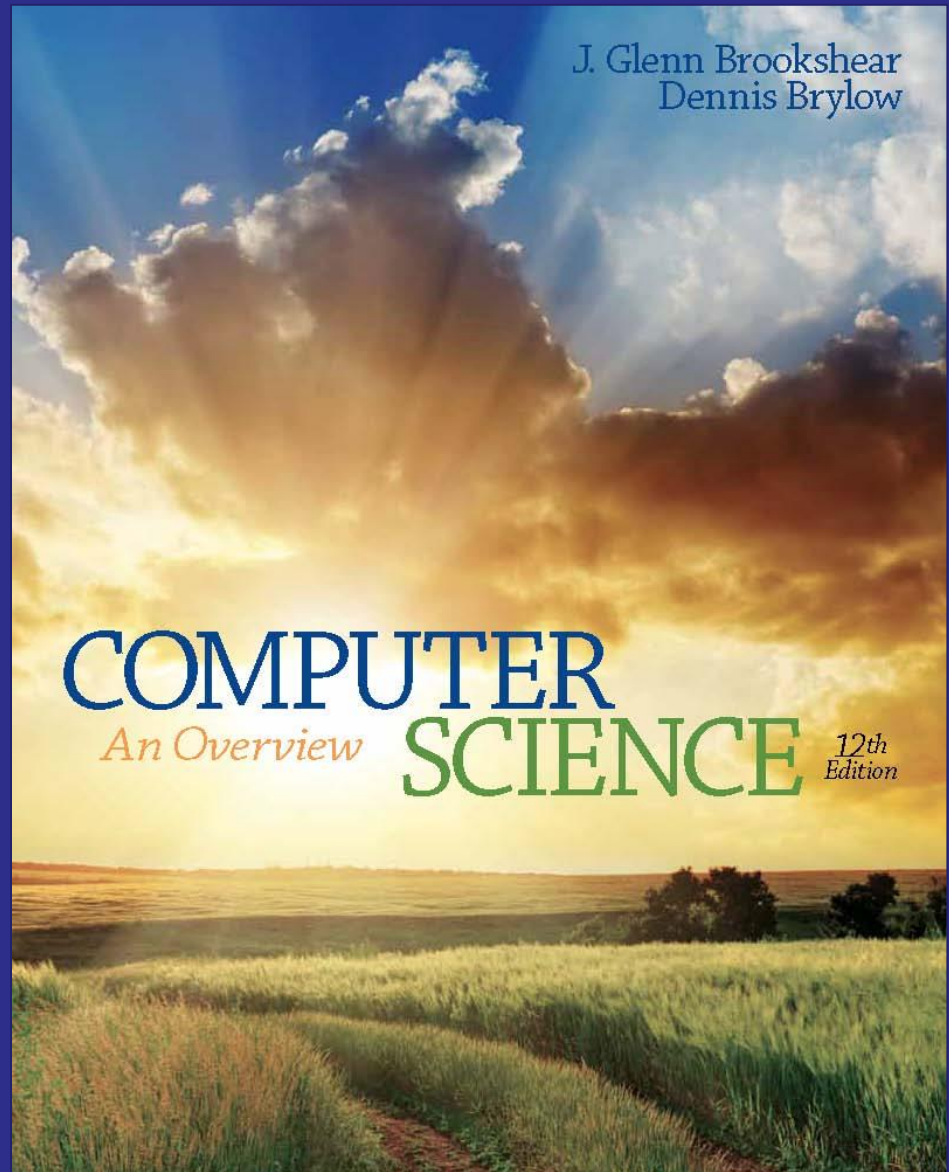
Software Ownership

- Copyright
 - Allow a product to be released while retaining ownership of intellectual property
 - Asserted in all works:
 - Specifications
 - Source code
 - Final product

Software Ownership (continued)

- Software License
 - A legal agreement that grants the user certain permissions without transferring ownership
- Patents
 - Must demonstrate that it is new, usable, and not obvious to others with similar backgrounds
 - Process is expensive and time-consuming

End of Chapter



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