**Project Summary**

One of the well-known design techniques is the scenario-based usability engineering (SBUE) technique, where it focuses on creating rich and detailed user-interaction scenarios as a main representation of the software model that focus on the users’ goals, their problems, and their context to help in making the right decisions quickly and confidently. Another popular design technique is the software architecture-based (AB) technique, where it focuses on an understanding of the architectural mechanisms used to achieve the software functional, quality, and business requirements at a level of abstraction by providing a series of steps for designing the conceptual software architecture.

Through this project, we will be evaluating both scenario-based usability engineering and software architecture-based designs in the context of the air traffic control case study in terms of how these two designs affect each software quality attribute, using McCall's list of software quality attributes, where we will go through each of those attributes and try to analyze how both designs addressed or helped achieve that specific quality attribute.

The McCall’s list of the quality attributes that will be used to perform the comparative analysis is as follows:

* Correctness: the software meets its requirements specification e.g., the accuracy of the distance measurement varies between 5-300 miles
* Reliability: the software performs its intended functions without failure e.g., downtime for a system will not be more than 30 minutes per year
* Efficiency: the amount of hardware or software resources needed to perform a function e.g., a system is not using more than 1 GB of RAM
* Integrity: the software can protect unauthorized users from accessing the software or its data e.g., non-admin users cannot access the air traffic system
* Usability: the software is easy for users to understand and use it functions e.g., air traffic controller can easily understand how to use the navigation system
* Maintainability: it does not take a lot of effort to detect or fix an error during maintenance phase e.g., detecting a software bug is not taking more than an hour
* Flexibility: the software can be modified and improved easily e.g., improving the algorithm to compute speed, times, and distances in an air traffic control system
* Testability: the software can easily be tested to verify that it meets the specified requirements e.g., testing communication between air traffic controllers
* Portability: the software can easily be transferred from one platform to another e.g., moving the air traffic control system from Linux to Windows
* Reusability: the software’s code can easily be used in other applications e.g., air traffic detection code to be used in a military application

**Comparison**

**Correctness**

I believe that the SBUE technique greatly affects and improves the correctness attribute since it hugely relies on users’ interaction with the system and uses their continuous feedback to verify the system specification. For the AB technique, I also think that the correctness attribute is as greatly affected as in SBUE because of how AB technique verifies that the functionality, quality scenarios, and constraints are achieved through the proposed architecture by generating different views and continuously exercising the architecture scenarios.

Although SBUE and AB affect the correctness attribute almost the same, I believe SBUE works the best with smaller projects having more user basis and interaction where you can continuously work with those users to get their feedback to verify the correctness of what you are building like a food delivery app. On the other hand, I believe AB works the best with large-scale projects having multiple different layers where each layer does not have many details in it and does not require that much of user interaction to verify correctness like building an air traffic control system.

**Reliability**

In my opinion, nowadays, most technology tools’ infrastructure should support scalability,

**Efficiency**

I think both SBUE and AB techniques have no significant effect on efficiency especially in hardware/software resources aspect since they focus more on the design aspects of the system instead of the actual logic/algorithm running behind the scenes. However, I think both techniques improve the time efficiency in the sense that it is faster to implement features (and get feedback for SBUE cases) because of how well organized and structured these techniques are that makes the implementation process easier and faster. Accordingly, I think that any project can be a good fit for both techniques in software/hardware efficiency aspect, but projects that have many user scenarios and continuous feedback will benefit from the time efficiency of SBUE. In addition, projects with tight deadlines will also benefit from the time efficiency of both approaches.

**Integrity**

In my opinion, nowadays, most technology tools’ infrastructure should support scalability,

**Usability**

In my opinion, nowadays, most technology tools’ infrastructure should support scalability,

**Maintainability**

I believe both SBUE and AB techniques improves the maintainability of the system. For the SBUE technique, the way it represents the system as multiple separate scenarios separated from each other make their maintainability much easier because a fix or failure will only affect one scenario without affecting others with which the users interact. However, this might be an issue for cases where scenarios rely on each other that will make it harder to maintain because then fix will have to be applied to all affected and related scenarios instead of just one. For the AB technique, since it divides the system into multiple abstract layers/modules that are isolated from each other, it makes it easier to maintain the system because you will only have to worry about maintaining the faulted component without affecting other components. Accordingly, I believe both techniques will be best fit for projects where their components i.e., scenarios or modules are isolated from each other and require frequent maintenance like the air traffic control system.

**Flexibility**

In my opinion, nowadays, most technology tools’ infrastructure should support scalability,

**Testability**

Like Maintainability, I believe both techniques improve the testability of the system. For the SBUE techniques, having a system structured as separate components i.e., user scenarios helps in determining the testing efforts and helps organize the testing workflow for the system which improves evaluating and assessing the functioning of the system. For AB technique, representing the system as abstract modules increases the testability of the system by isolating components from each other and hiding unnecessary details that each test case needs which makes the testing process faster and more efficient and specific to the functionality need to be tested. As a result, projects that have separate and isolated user stories or modules where their functionality are not dependent on each other, the testability will be greatly improved using these two approaches. On the other hand, these approaches might not be good fit for projects having functionalities that rely on each other since you will not only have to test one functionality but you will also have to test its dependencies which takes longer time and slows down the process.

**Portability**

I believe both SBUE and AB technique will be considered as drawbacks from the aspect of portability because of how each technique splits the system into smaller chunks (scenarios for SBUE and views/modules for AB) which makes it harder to move one piece from one platform to another as you will have to handle each individual component separately on each platform instead of just one big chunk of components. Accordingly, I do not think that either of those techniques will be a good fit for projects that have the potential to move from one platform to another, except for very small and simple systems that might consist of one or two features where they only have one or two components (scenarios or views/models) which I think is very rare to happen.

**Reusability**

I believe SBUE improves the reusability of the system because of how it splits the system into multiple smaller scenario chunks that allows them to be reusable components in other systems that might possibly have the same scenarios e.g., what happens if customer cancels an order? This scenario can be applied in multiple systems like Walmart, Amazon, or Best Buy applications. For the AB technique, I believe that its level of abstraction allows the system’s components to be easily reused as well either within the same system or in a different system by splitting that system into multiple views and architectures e.g., the module decomposition view used in the air traffic control system might also be used in a marine traffic control system.

I believe both SBUE and AB techniques greatly support reusability in the same way but using different kind of components. SBUE uses scenarios as its components while AB uses views and modules. Accordingly, SBUE fits the best with projects that relies more on user interaction for decision making like merchandise ordering apps while AB fits better with more abstract systems that consists of multiple layers and processes like garment manufacturing systems.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, through this project, we evaluated the 4 KWIC Index architectures and decided that Implicit Invocation architecture is the best choice to use for developing a KWIC index generation tool for an online course,