

# Object Oriented Analysis & Design (OOAD)

Case Studies, Inception Phase & Evolutionary Requirements



# Chapter 3



Case Studies

# Point of Sale (POS)

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- records sales, handles payments and returns, etc
- input devices: computers, barcode reader, fancy client terminals (Home Depot), PDA (Personal Digital Assistant)?
- external interfaces: tax calculator
- susceptible to communication failure like not access to credit card database
- individualized client logic (if you want to sell to many businesses)

# Monopoly

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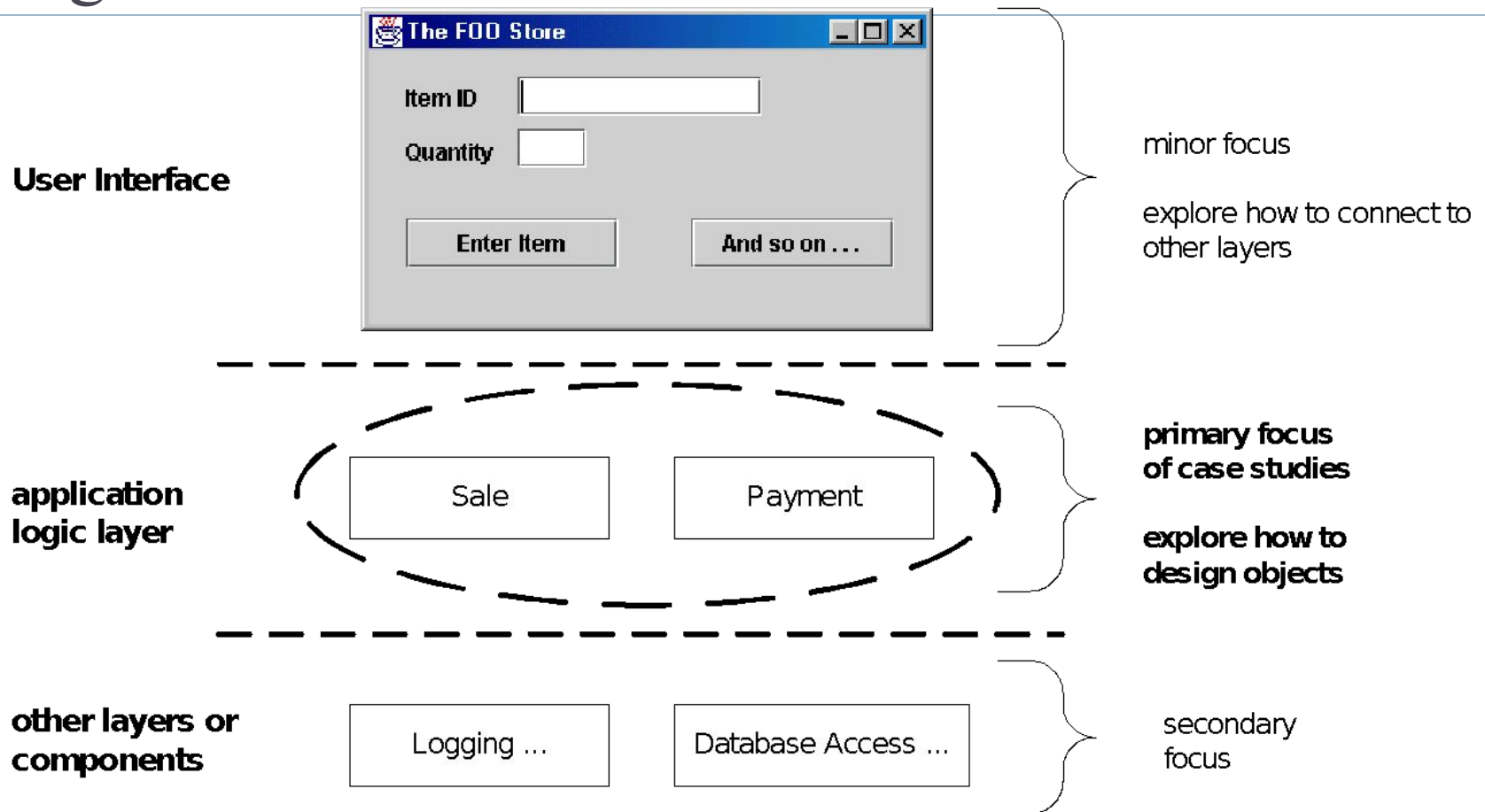
- domain modeling, object design and patterns
- run as a simulation; very little “player” interaction

# Example 1: Point of Sale (POS)

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- Focus on core logic, not GUI.
  - other layers are technology dependent
  - core is similar across technologies
  - skills learned are applicable everywhere
  - design patterns of other layers not constant

# Fig. 3.1



# Iteration as a tool and environment

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- In Iteration 1 only certain techniques used so only these are introduced at this time
- In Iteration 2, we look at more UML tools, etc

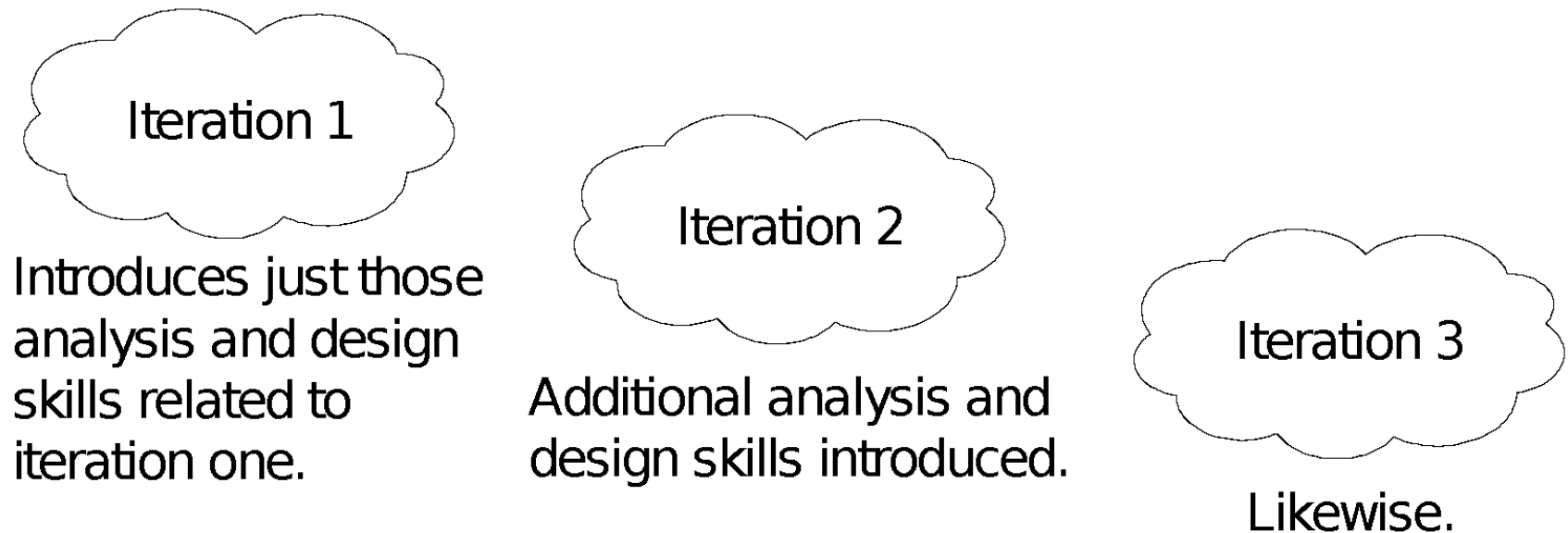


Fig. 3.2



# Chapter 4



Inception Phase



# Inception is NOT Requirements:

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- Inception is a short, initial stage. Its purpose is a common vision and scope measurement.
- needed to do:
  - analyze 10% of use cases
  - analyze critical non-functional requirements
  - create a business case
  - prepare development environment

# What is Inception?

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## □ Time to explore:

- Why are we doing this? Does it make business sense?
- Is it feasible?
- Should we build or buy?
- O(cost)?
- Should we go forward or stop now?

**NOTE: UP is not “waterfall”. This first stage is not intended to gather all requirements. We do most of our requirements analysis in the next phase – Elaboration.**

## □ Keep it brief.

# Inception Artifacts:

Artifact	Comment
Vision and Business Case	High-level goals, executive summary
Use-Case Model	Name all, detail 10%
Supplementary Spec	Other specs; non-functional
Glossary	Somewhere on the wiki
Risk List	What are the risks?
Prototypes	validation
Iteration Plan	Just the 1 <sup>st</sup> elaboration iteration
Phase plan	O(elaboration phase duration)
Development Case	UP steps we'll follow

# You Don't Understand When:

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- ❑ it takes more than a few weeks
- ❑ becomes an attempt to define most requirements
- ❑ estimates are expected to be reliable
- ❑ you “define the architecture”
- ❑ you are thinking sequentially
- ❑ there is no business case or vision
- ❑ all use cases are written in detail
- ❑ none of the use cases are written in detail

# Chapter 5-6

## Evolutionary Requirements & Use Cases

# Requirements

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- These are the **capabilities** and **conditions** that the system or broadly the project and the product must provide and meet.
- Managing requirements is a best practice for project managers.
- Requirement issues are the leading cause of project failure. Even if you do a perfect job of building the wrong thing, its no good!

# Managing Requirements

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- Customer/User requirements are frequently unclear and change over time. Frequently new requirements are discovered as part of the development process.
- There must be a “systematic approach to finding, documenting, organizing, and tracking the changing requirements of a system.” (RUP)

# UP FURPS+ Requirement Model

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- ▣ **F**unctional (features, capabilities, security)
- ▣ **U**sability (human factors, help, documents)
- ▣ **R**eliability (failures, recovery, predictable)
- ▣ **P**erformance (response, throughput, etc)
- ▣ **S**upportability (maintainability, configuration)
- ▣ **+** ancillary and sub-factors (next slide)



# Ancillary and sub-factors

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- Implementation (includes limitations e.g. resource, language, tools, hardware etc)
- Interface (Constraints for interfacing external systems)
- Operations (Configurations, System management)
- Packaging (e.g. a physical box)
- Legal Requirements (Licensing etc.)