

INTRODUCTION TO SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Instructor: Nguyen Van Vu

REVIEW OF THE CLASS

waterfall model: 20-30%

làm theo tuần tự, giảm dư thừa với đk có yc phần mềm sẵn

gặp khó khăn vì cần hoàn thành yc phần mềm

1. Software process models

a. What is software process? What, who, when, why?

b. What is software process model?

c. Models

agile: phát huy chức năng khó khăn của waterfall model

i. Waterfall model: traditional approach

viết tài liệu nhiều

1. Sequential

2. Making sure one stage completed before doing the next

3. Suitable for projects having stable requirements: it is eliminating the waste of projects.

4. Stages: requirements definition, design & analysis, implementation, testing, deployment, maintenance & operation.

ii. RUP: traditional approach

1. Iterative: doing things repeatedly, incrementally

2. Phases: Inception, Elaboration, Construction, and Transition

nhiều 3. Iterations = cycle

a. One iteration is like one cycle of waterfall

4. Detailed process to do things

5. Detailed roles of team members

6. Many documents to be written

7. Use-case driven development

iii. Agile methods

1. Four value propositions of Agile methods

2. Scrum 30-40% trong giới cnpn

a. Sprint, time-boxed iteration

b. Backlog (product backlog, sprint backlog, impediment backlog)

c. Roles

d. Activities

i. Daily scrum

ii. Sprint review

iii. Sprint planning

iv. Release planning

có nhiều pp agile khác nhau

có agile manyfactual

3. XP

a. Philosophy: take down good practices into extreme

b. Key practices

i. Pair programming

ii. Small release

iii. Coding standard

iv.

2. Software project management

a. Goals

b. Roles

i. PM báo cáo tiến độ, đảm bảo rủi ro

ii. TA

- iii. BA
 - iv. Tester
 - v. Maintainer
- c. Activities
 - i. Planning
 - 1. Estimation
 - 2. Scheduling
 - 3. Task assignment
 - ii. Team building
 - iii. Human management
 - iv. Controlling and monitoring
 - 1. Report
 - 2. Problem resolving
 - v. Customer collaboration
 - vi. Risk management
- 3. Software requirements & requirements engineering

phân biệt, mô tả yc chức năng, phi chức năng, loại yc người dùng

 - a. Software requirements
 - i. User requirements (concepts of operation) & system requirements
 - 1. User requirements
 - 2. System requirements
 - a. Use-case
 - b. User story
 - ii. Functional requirements & non-functional requirements
 - iii. Domain requirements (functional & non-functional)
 - b. Requirements engineering
 - i. Requirement gathering
 - 1. Techniques
 - a. Interview
 - b. Survey
 - c. Observe
 - d. Record
 - ii. Requirement analysis and documentation
 - 1. Use case model
 - iii. Requirement validation
 - 1. Inspection
 - 2. TDD – Test-driven development (test generation)
 - 3. Prototyping (PoC)
 - iv. Requirement management
 - v. Question: why do we need to do requirements validation? Why requirement inspection/review is effective?
- 4. Software Analysis and Design

vision doc: những yc cơ bản

 - a. Software architecture
 - i. Question: why do we need to detail/form an architecture for the software? (Log4j)
 - ii. Scalability -> horizontal scale vs. vertical scale
 - iii. Architectural critical requirements
 - b. Architectural design (architectural design)
 - i. Based on requirements to form the architecture
 - ii. Question: how does architecture affect the performance of the software?

- iii. Loosely coupled vs. tightly coupled?
 - iv. Fine-grained vs. coarse-grained components?
 - c. Detailed design (low-level design)
 - i. High-level design vs. detailed design?
 - ii. Class diagram
 - iii. Sequence diagram maybe
- 5. Software Verification and Validation
 - a. Verification vs. Validation
 - i. Why do we need both?
 - b. Techniques
 - i. Static inspection
 - 1. Review (artifacts, work products)
 - 2. Analysis (code analysis)
 - ii. Dynamic
 - 1. Testing
 - 2. Analysis
 - iii. Test-driven development
 - iv. Model-driven development
 - v. ...
- 6. Software testing
 - a. Levels of testing
 - i. Unit testing vì sao phải thực hiện nhiều loại testing như thế?
 - ii. System testing
 - 1. Integration
 - 2. Release testing
 - iii. Acceptance testing
 - b. Types of testing
 - i. Functional testing
 - ii. Non-functional
 - 1. Performance
 - 2. Load
 - 3. Usability
 - 4. Security
 - c. Techniques
 - i. Regression testing
 - ii. Ad-hoc testing bỏ ii,iii
 - iii. Smoke testing
 - iv.
 - d. Concepts
 - i. Test case
 - ii. Test steps
 - iii. Test data
 - iv. Test results
 - v. Defects
 - vi. Test coverage
 - 1. Code coverage
 - 2. Function coverage
 - 3. UI coverage
 - 4. Path coverage
 - e. Techniques

- i. Requirement-based → test cases
 - ii. Equivalence partition → test cases
 - 1. Ex. Generating test cases for testing the registration function with username having at least 8 characters and a special character.
 - iii. Path testing
 - 1. Given a snippet of code, write test cases to cover all paths
 - iv. Ad-hoc testing **bỏ iv,v**
 - v. Smoke testing
- 7. Test automation (not included in the final exam)
 - a. Goals
 - b. Approaches of test automation
 - c. Levels
 - i. Unit testing
 - ii. Integration testing
 - iii. System testing
 - d. Tools
 - i. Selenium
 - ii. Appium
 - iii. Katalon
- 8. User interface design (not included in the final exam)
 - a. Principles of UI design
- 9. Software reuse (not included in the final exam)
 - a. Techniques

FINAL EXAM

- Two-sided "cheatsheet": students are allowed to have one two-sided "cheatsheet" to summarize whatever they like.
- Condition
 - No discussion, sharing allowed
 - No phrases, sentences taken from the Internet
- Time: 90 minutes