

Chapter 11

■ Requirements Modeling: Behavior, Patterns, and Web/Mobile Apps

Slide Set to accompany

Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach, 8/e
by Roger S. Pressman and Bruce R. Maxim

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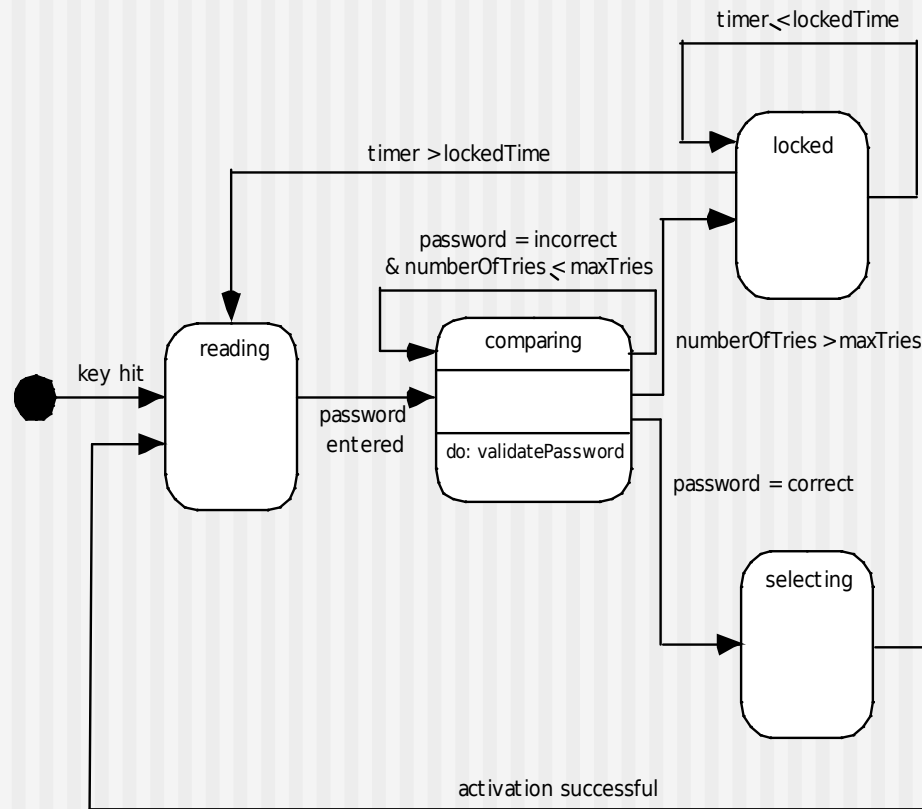
Behavioral Modeling

- The behavioral model indicates how software will respond to external events or stimuli. To create the model, the analyst must perform the following steps:
 - Evaluate all use-cases to fully understand the sequence of interaction within the system.
 - Identify events that drive the interaction sequence and understand how these events relate to specific objects.
 - Create a sequence for each use-case.
 - Build a state diagram for the system.
 - Review the behavioral model to verify accuracy and consistency.

State Representations

- In the context of behavioral modeling, two different characterizations of states must be considered:
 - the state of each class as the system performs its function and
 - the state of the system as observed from the outside as the system performs its function
- The state of a class takes on both passive and active characteristics [CHA93].
 - A *passive state* is simply the current status of all of an object's attributes.
 - The *active state* of an object indicates the current status of the object as it undergoes a continuing transformation or processing.

State Diagram for the ControlPanel Class



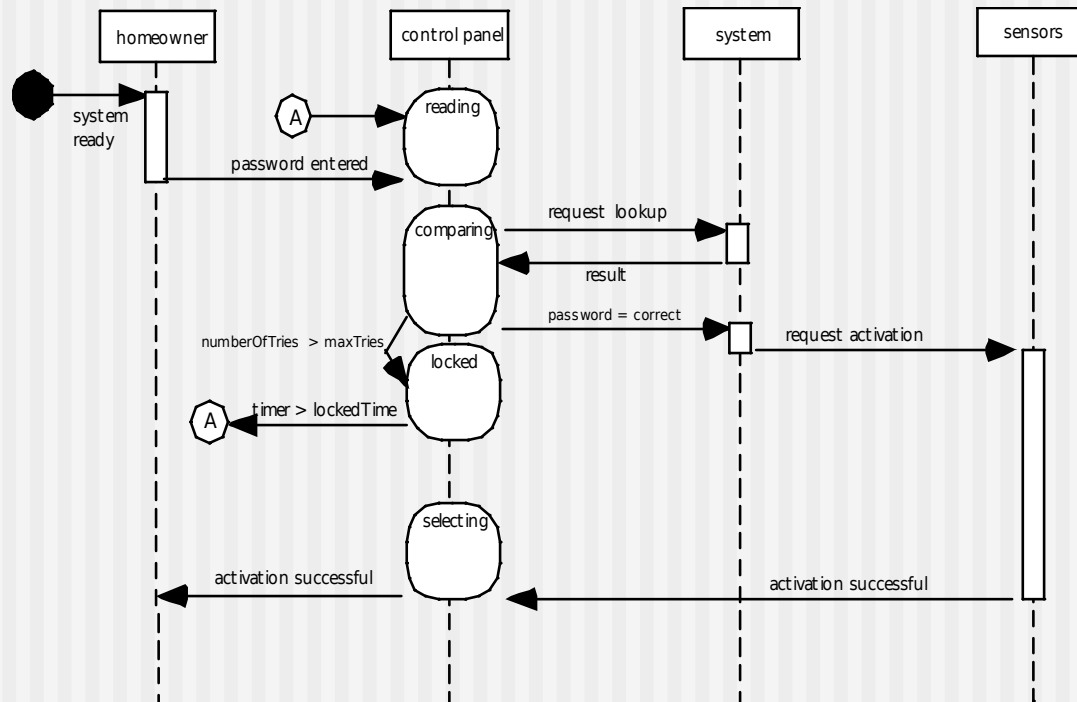
The States of a System

- **state**—a set of observable circumstances that characterizes the behavior of a system at a given time
- **state transition**—the movement from one state to another
- **event**—an occurrence that causes the system to exhibit some predictable form of behavior
- **action**—process that occurs as a consequence of making a transition

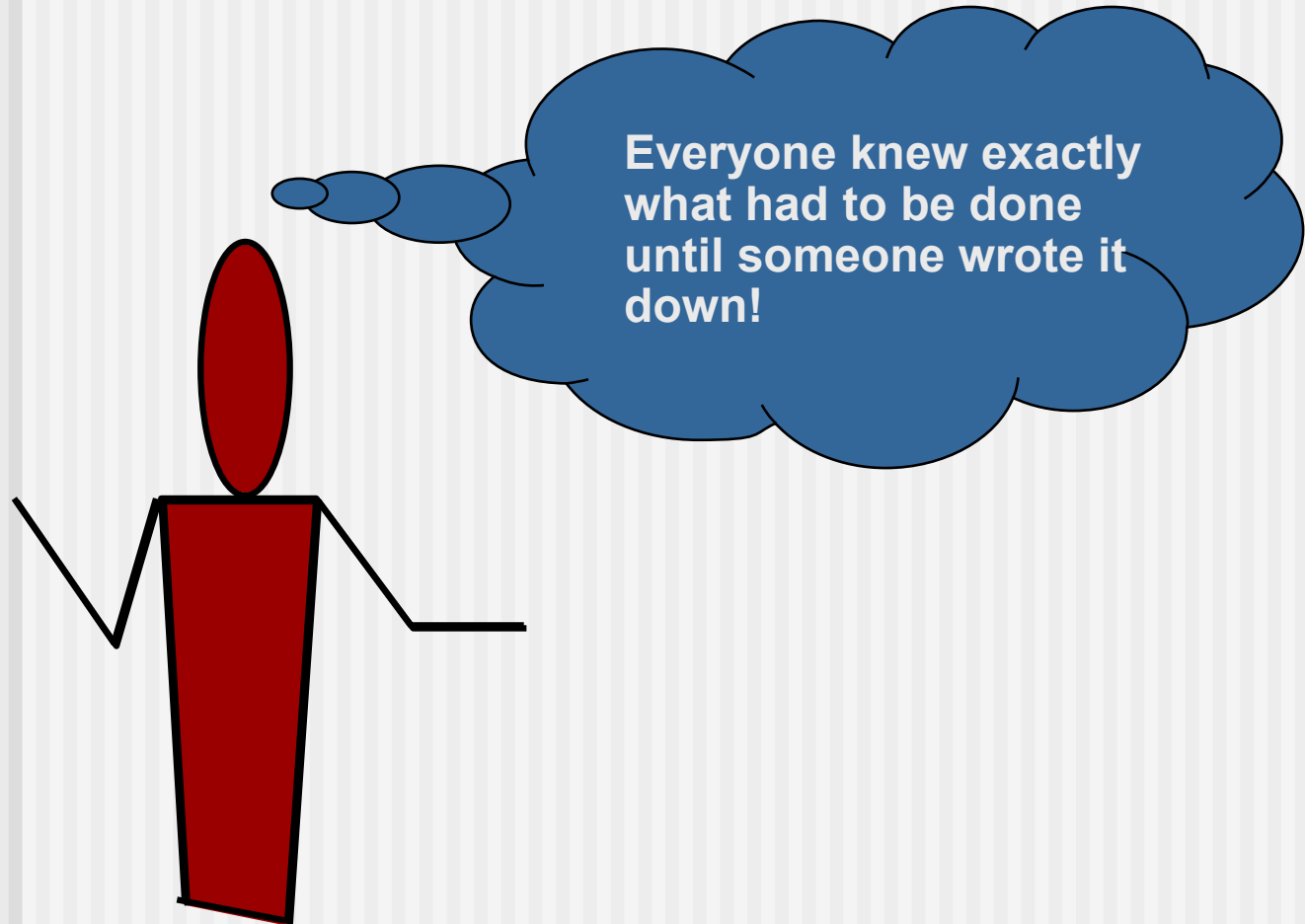
Behavioral Modeling

- make a list of the different states of a system (How does the system behave?)
- indicate how the system makes a transition from one state to another (How does the system change state?)
 - indicate event
 - indicate action
- draw a **state diagram or a sequence diagram**

Sequence Diagram



Writing the Software Specification



Patterns for Requirements Modeling

- Software patterns are a mechanism for capturing domain knowledge in a way that allows it to be reapplied when a new problem is encountered
 - domain knowledge can be applied to a new problem within the same application domain
 - the domain knowledge captured by a pattern can be applied by analogy to a completely different application domain.
- The original author of an analysis pattern does not “create” the pattern, but rather, *discovers* it as requirements engineering work is being conducted.
- Once the pattern has been discovered, it is documented

Discovering Analysis Patterns

- The most basic element in the description of a requirements model is the use case.
- A coherent set of use cases may serve as the basis for discovering one or more analysis patterns.
- A *semantic analysis pattern* (SAP) “is a pattern that describes a small set of coherent use cases that together describe a basic generic application.” [Fer00]

An Example

- Consider the following preliminary use case for software required to control and monitor a real-view camera and proximity sensor for an automobile:

Use case: *Monitor reverse motion*

Description: When the vehicle is placed in *reverse* gear, the control software enables a video feed from a rear-placed video camera to the dashboard display. The control software superimposes a variety of distance and orientation lines on the dashboard display so that the vehicle operator can maintain orientation as the vehicle moves in reverse. The control software also monitors a proximity sensor to determine whether an object is inside 10 feet of the rear of the vehicle. It will automatically break the vehicle if the proximity sensor indicates an object within 3 feet of the rear of the vehicle.

An Example

- This use case implies a variety of functionality that would be refined and elaborated (into a coherent set of use cases) during requirements gathering and modeling.
- Regardless of how much elaboration is accomplished, the use case(s) suggest(s) a simple, yet widely applicable SAP—the software-based monitoring and control of sensors and actuators in a physical system.
- In this case, the “sensors” provide information about proximity and video information. The “actuator” is the breaking system of the vehicle (invoked if an object is very close to the vehicle.
- But in a more general case, a widely applicable pattern is discovered --> **Actuator-Sensor**

Actuator-Sensor Pattern—I

Pattern Name: Actuator-Sensor

Intent: Specify various kinds of sensors and actuators in an embedded system.

Motivation: Embedded systems usually have various kinds of sensors and actuators. These sensors and actuators are all either directly or indirectly connected to a control unit. Although many of the sensors and actuators look quite different, their behavior is similar enough to structure them into a pattern. The pattern shows how to specify the sensors and actuators for a system, including attributes and operations. The *Actuator-Sensor* pattern uses a *pull* mechanism (explicit request for information) for **PassiveSensors** and a *push* mechanism (broadcast of information) for the **ActiveSensors**.

Constraints:

Each passive sensor must have some method to read sensor input and attributes that represent the sensor value.

Each active sensor must have capabilities to broadcast update messages when its value changes.

Each active sensor should send a *life tick*, a status message issued within a specified time frame, to detect malfunctions.

Each actuator must have some method to invoke the appropriate response determined by the **ComputingComponent**.

Each sensor and actuator should have a function implemented to check its own operation state.

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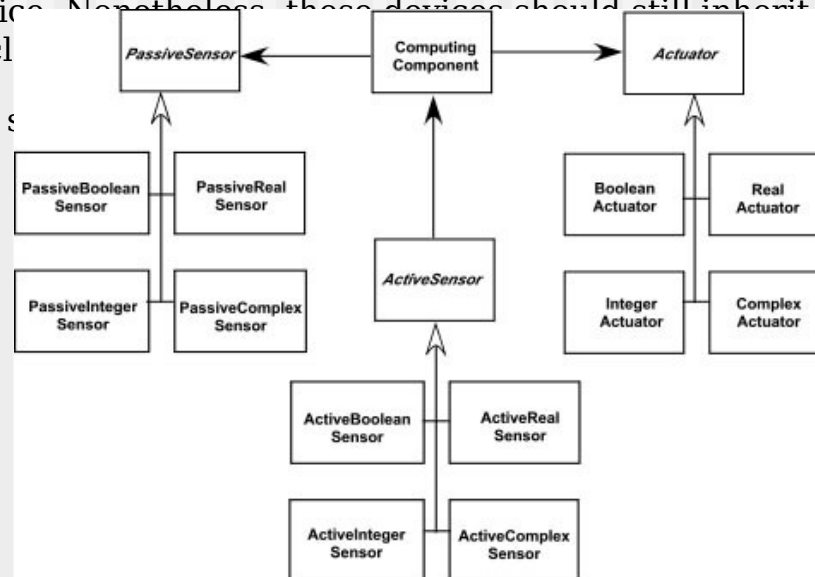
Each sensor and actuator should be able to test the validity of the values received or sent and set its operation state if the values are outside of the specifications.

Actuator-Sensor Pattern—II

Applicability: Useful in any system in which multiple sensors and actuators are present.

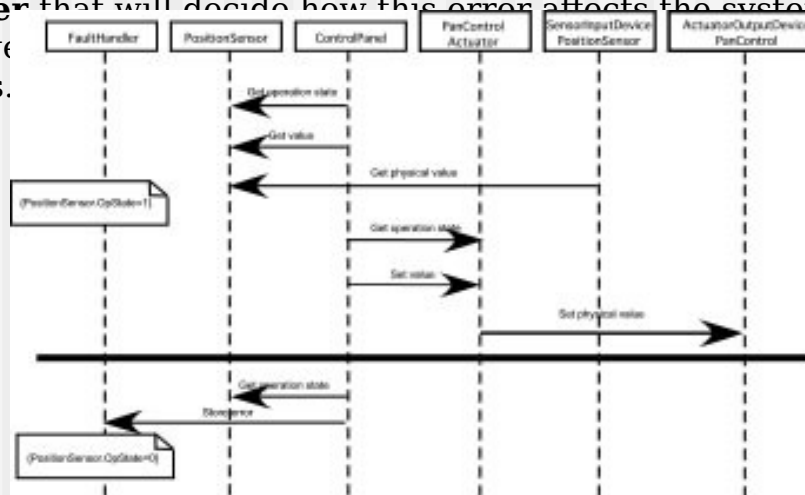
Structure: A UML class diagram for the *Actuator-Sensor* Pattern is shown in Figure 7.8. **Actuator**, **PassiveSensor** and **ActiveSensor** are abstract classes and denoted in italics. There are four different types of sensors and actuators in this pattern. The Boolean, integer, and real classes represent the most common types of sensors and actuators. The complex classes are sensors or actuators that use values that cannot be easily represented in terms of primitive data types, such as a radar device. Nonetheless, these devices should still inherit the interface from the abstract class, such as querying the

operation s



Actuator-Sensor Pattern—III

Behavior: Figure 7.9 presents a UML sequence diagram for an example of the *Actuator-Sensor* Pattern as it might be applied for the *SafeHome* function that controls the positioning (e.g., pan, zoom) of a security camera. Here, the **ControlPanel** queries a sensor (a passive position sensor) and an actuator (pan control) to check the operation state for diagnostic purposes before reading or setting a value. The messages *Set Physical Value* and *Get Physical Value* are not messages between objects. Instead, they describe the interaction between the physical devices of the system and their software counterparts. In the lower part of the diagram, below the horizontal line, the **PositionSensor** reports that the operation state is zero. The **ComputingComponent** then sends the error code for a position sensor failure to the **FaultHandler** that will decide how this error affects the system and what actions are required. it gets the actuators.



Actuator-Sensor Pattern—III

- See SEPA, 8/e for additional information on:
 - Participants
 - Collaborations
 - Consequences

Requirements Modeling for WebApps

Content Analysis. The full spectrum of content to be provided by the WebApp is identified, including text, graphics and images, video, and audio data. Data modeling can be used to identify and describe each of the data objects.

Interaction Analysis. The manner in which the user interacts with the WebApp is described in detail. Use-cases can be developed to provide detailed descriptions of this interaction.

Functional Analysis. The usage scenarios (use-cases) created as part of interaction analysis define the operations that will be applied to WebApp content and imply other processing functions. All operations and functions are described in detail.

Configuration Analysis. The environment and infrastructure in which the WebApp resides are described in detail.

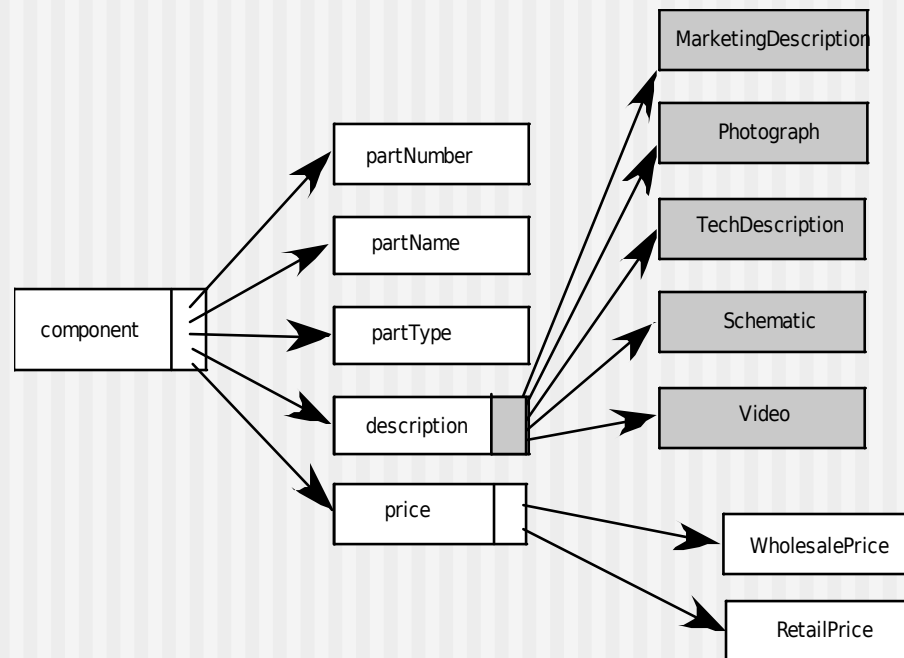
When Do We Perform Analysis?

- In some Web/Mobile App situations, analysis and design merge. **However, an explicit analysis activity occurs when ...**
 - the Web or Mobile App to be built is large and/or complex
 - the number of stakeholders is large
 - the number of developers is large
 - the development team members have not worked together before
 - the success of the app will have a strong bearing on the success of the business

The Content Model

- **Content objects** are extracted from use-cases
 - examine the scenario description for direct and indirect references to content
- **Attributes** of each content object are identified
- The **relationships** among content objects and/or the hierarchy of content maintained by a WebApp
 - Relationships—entity-relationship diagram or UML
 - Hierarchy—data tree or UML

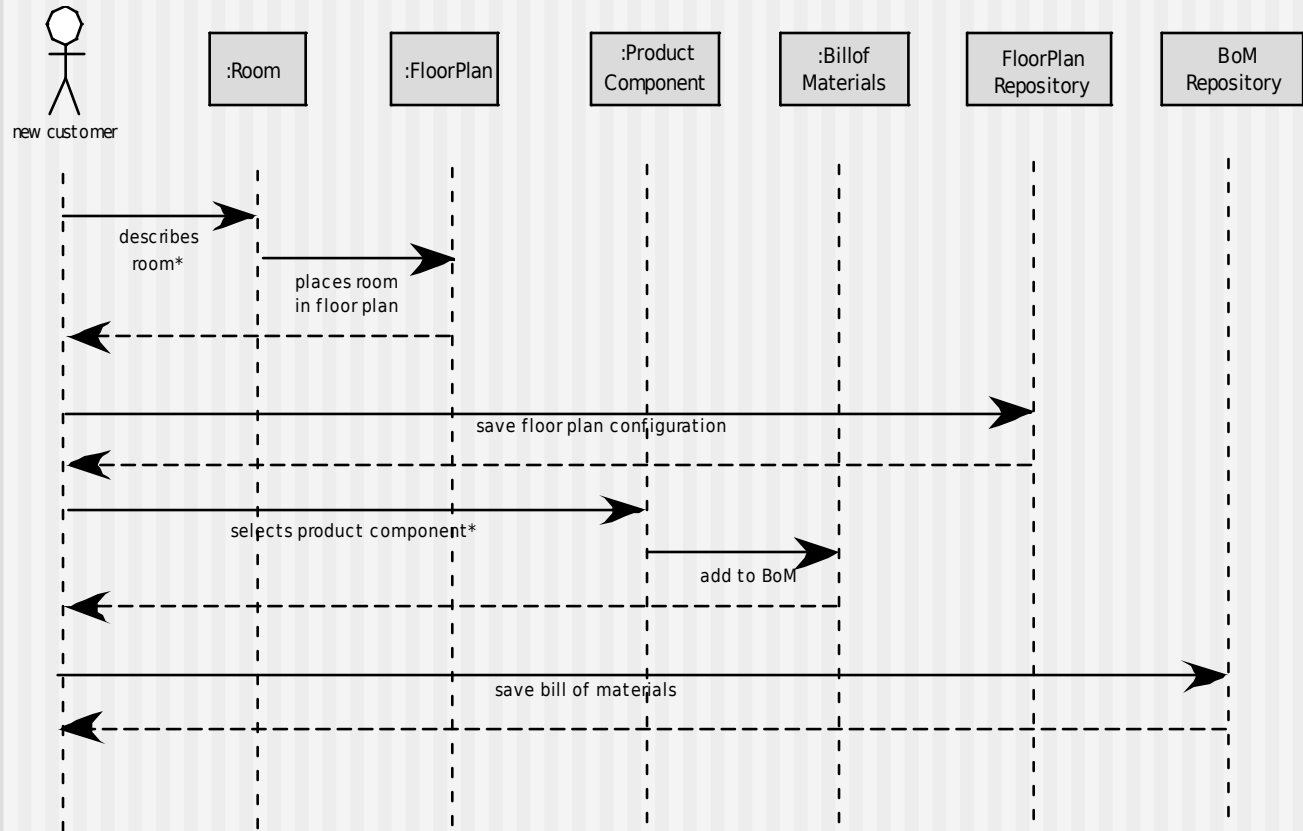
Data Tree



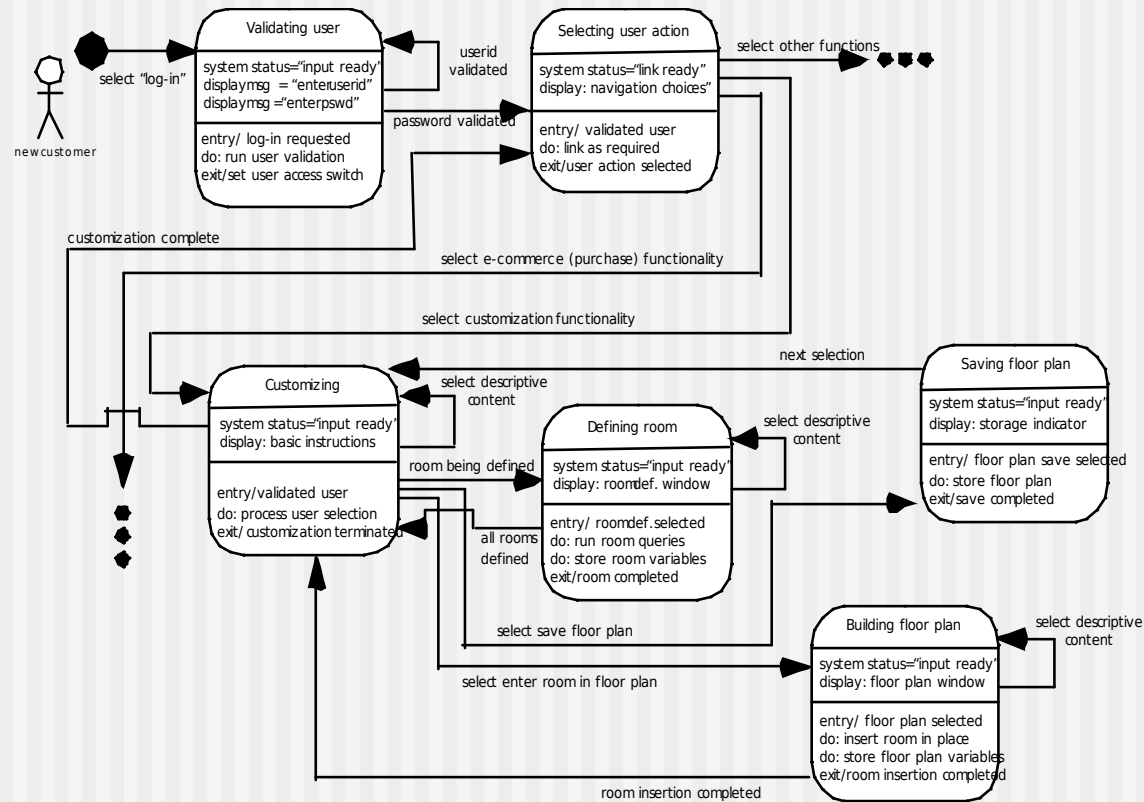
The Interaction Model

- Composed of four elements:
 - use-cases
 - sequence diagrams
 - state diagrams
 - a user interface prototype
- Each of these is an important UML notation and is described in Appendix I

Sequence Diagram



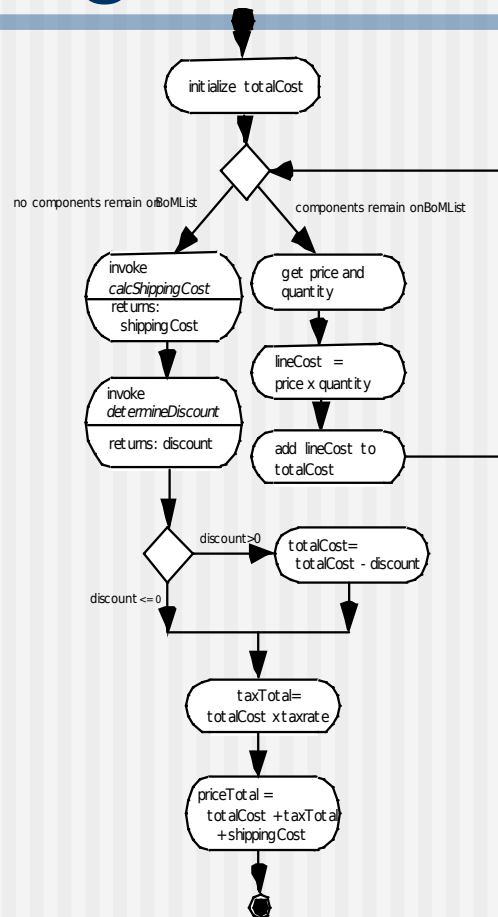
State Diagram



The Functional Model

- The functional model addresses two processing elements of the WebApp
 - **user observable functionality** that is delivered by the WebApp to end-users
 - the **operations contained within analysis classes** that implement behaviors associated with the class.
- An **activity diagram** can be used to represent processing flow

Activity Diagram



The Configuration Model

- Server-side
 - Server hardware and operating system environment must be specified
 - Interoperability considerations on the server-side must be considered
 - Appropriate interfaces, communication protocols and related collaborative information must be specified
- Client-side
 - Browser configuration issues must be identified
 - Testing requirements should be defined

Navigation Modeling-I

- Should certain elements be easier to reach (require fewer navigation steps) than others? What is the priority for presentation?
- Should certain elements be emphasized to force users to navigate in their direction?
- How should navigation errors be handled?
- Should navigation to related groups of elements be given priority over navigation to a specific element.
- Should navigation be accomplished via links, via search-based access, or by some other means?
- Should certain elements be presented to users based on the context of previous navigation actions?
- Should a navigation log be maintained for users?

Navigation Modeling-II

- Should a full navigation map or menu (as opposed to a single “back” link or directed pointer) be available at every point in a user’s interaction?
- Should navigation design be driven by the most commonly expected user behaviors or by the perceived importance of the defined WebApp elements?
- Can a user “store” his previous navigation through the WebApp to expedite future usage?
- For which user category should optimal navigation be designed?
- How should links external to the WebApp be handled? overlaying the existing browser window? as a new browser window? as a separate frame?