Software Analysis

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Learning Objectives

- Learn the motivations for software analysis
- Learn the basics of object-oriented software analysis
- Learn how to capture software specification using the UML notation

Why is it important to analyze a problem?



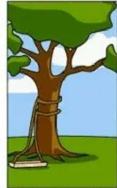
explained it



How the project leader understood it



How the engineer designed it



How the programmer wrote it



How the sales executive described it



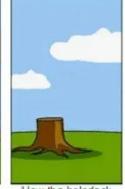
How the project was documented



What operations installed



How the customer was billed



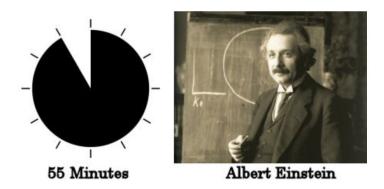
How the helpdesk supported it



What the customer really needed

Even Einstein agrees

I Would Spend 55 Minutes Defining the Problem and then Five Minutes Solving It



Why do we analyze software?

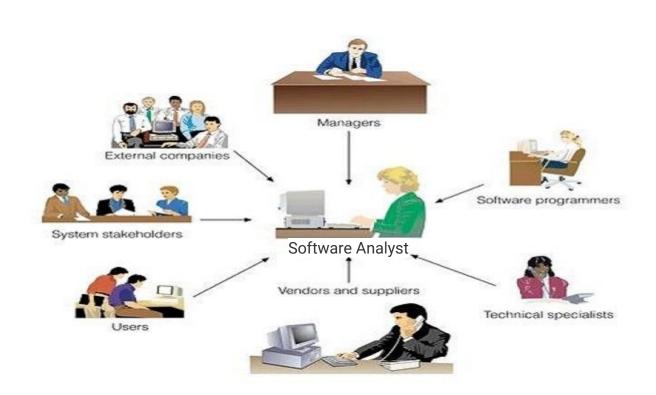
- Scope description
- Cost estimating
- Project scheduling
- Software design
- Software testing
- User documentation

What does a software analyst do?

SolicitRequirements

Document Requirements

ReviewRequirements



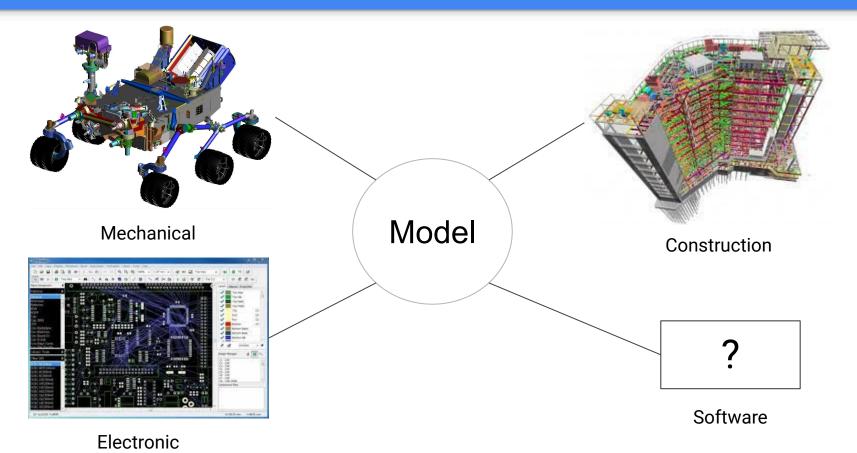
Software Analysis Quiz

How would you solicit requirements?

How would you document requirements?

How would you review requirements?

How do engineers analyze requirements?



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Modeling a problem

Model selectively: you need not (and should not) model all details

Model collaboratively: use models to think, share, learn and understand

Model smartly: start rough and refine as needed

Class Exercise: Soda Vending Machine

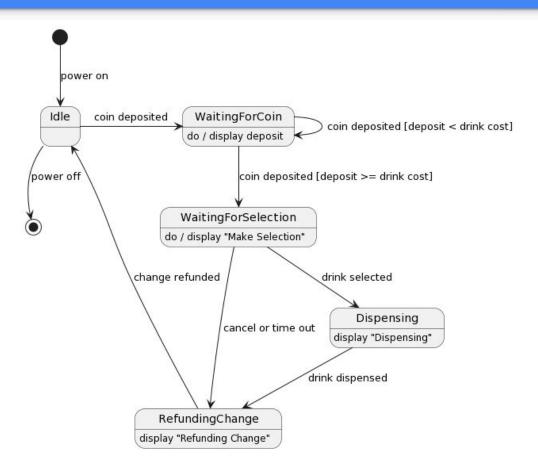
1. As a software analyst, take a few minutes to sketch a simple model of how a soda vending machine should work.

[assume all drinks cost the same]

2. Give the model to the person next to you and ask them to explain it back to you



Soda Vending Machine Behavior



Unified Modeling Language

- A family of graphical notations to describe and analyze software systems, especially those using an object-oriented approach
- Based on standards managed by the Object Management Group (OMG)
- Releases: UML1 (1997), UML2 (2005), UML 2.5 (2015)
- https://www.omg.org/spec/UML/About-UML/





UML Diagram Types



Structure

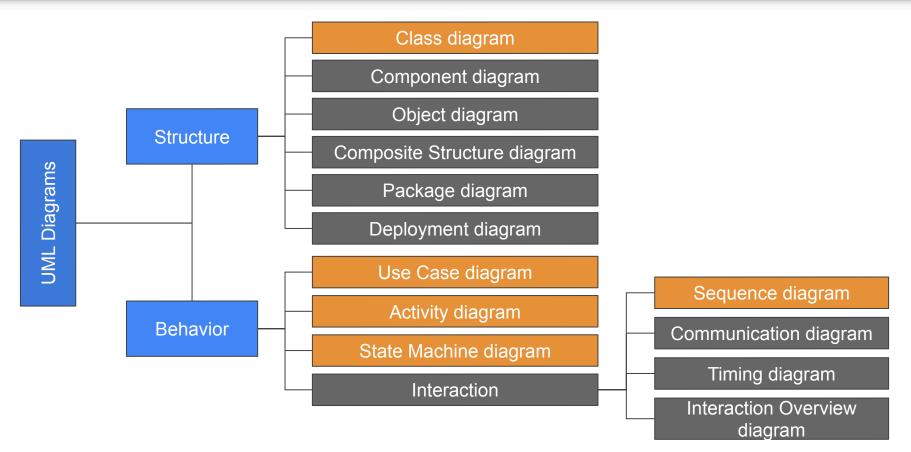
Represents static view of the system and its components



Behavior

Represents dynamic view of the system and its components

UML Diagrams

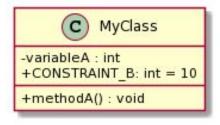


UML Tools

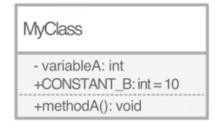


UML Notation

Some notation may vary from one tool to the other



Class in PlantUML



Class in MS-Visio

PlantUML

An open-source tool to create UML diagrams from a plain text language

Can be integrated with software such as IDEs, Maven build framework,
 Github repositories, Java documentation, and Microsoft Word

Online server at: https://plantuml.com/plantuml/

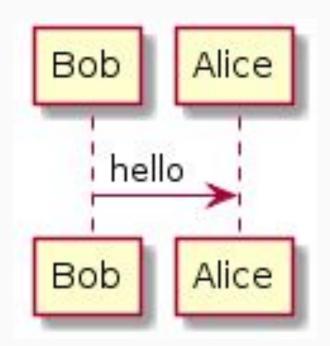


PlantUML

@startuml

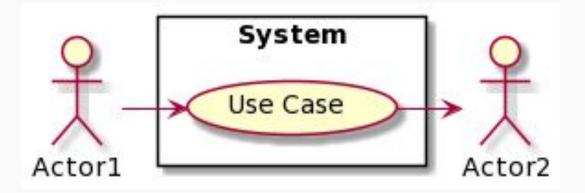
Bob -> Alice : hello

@enduml

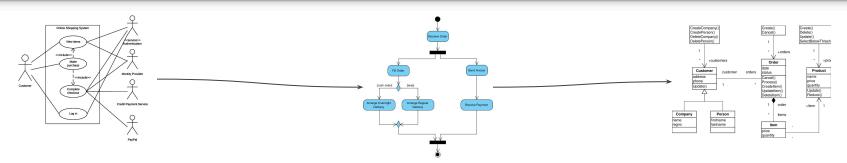


PlantUML

```
@startuml
actor Actor1
actor Actor2
rectangle System {
  Actor1 -> (Use Case)
  (Use Case) -> Actor2
@enduml
```



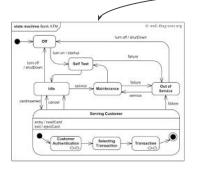
Analysis Method with UML Diagrams



- Identify system boundary, actors, external systems, and use cases with use case diagrams
- Identify actions for every system, and the control / data flow between them with activity diagrams

Identify classes and interfaces with their attributes, operations and relations with class diagrams

Flesh out the internal behavior of complex entities with state machine diagrams



Capture how these entities interact with each other via messages using sequence diagrams

