



ĐẠI HỌC ĐÀ NẴNG
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC CÔNG NGHỆ THÔNG TIN VÀ TRUYỀN THÔNG VIỆT - HÀN
Vietnam - Korea University of Information and Communication Technology

SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

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UML and Software Development Process

- Software Development Activities
- Object-Oriented Analysis and Design
- Software Development Processes
- UML and Software Development Processes

Main Software Development Activities

Requirements Gathering

Define requirement
specification

Analysis

Define the conceptual
model

Design

Design the solution /
software plan

Implementation

Code the system based on
the design

Integration and Test

Prove that the system meets
the requirements

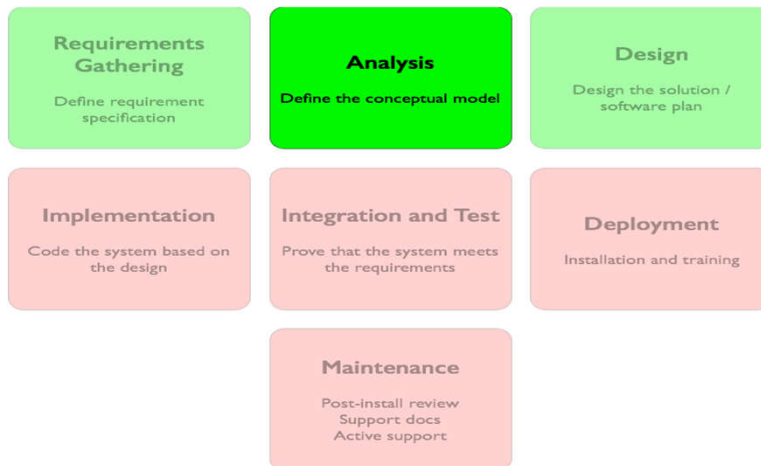
Deployment

Installation and training

Maintenance

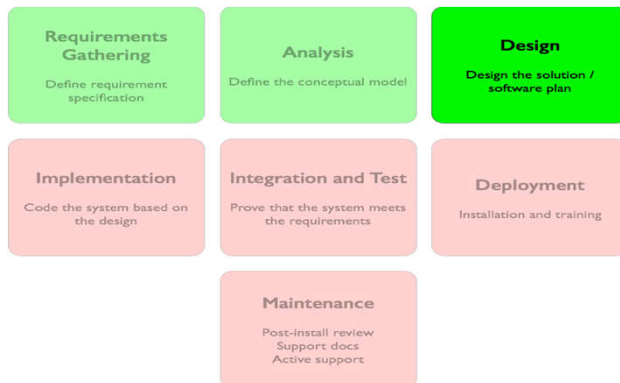
Post-install review
Support docs
Active support

- + **Analysis** emphasizes an investigation of the problem and requirements, rather than a solution.
- + During **object-oriented analysis**, there is an emphasis on finding and describing object or concepts in the problem domain.

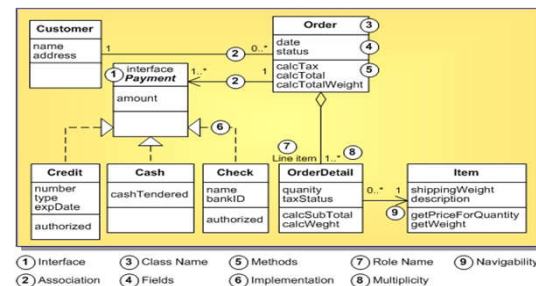


If a **cash register system** at the supermarket is desired
 How will it be used?
 What are its functions?

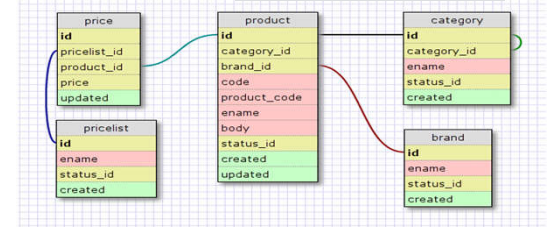
- + **Design** emphasizes a conceptual solution in software that fulfils the requirements and “guides” the implementation.
- + During **object-oriented design**, there is an emphasis on defining software objects and how they collaborate to fulfil the requirements.



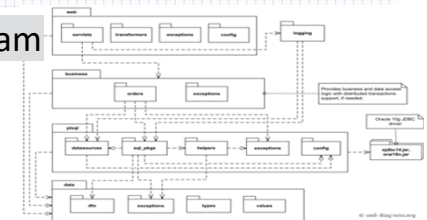
Class diagram



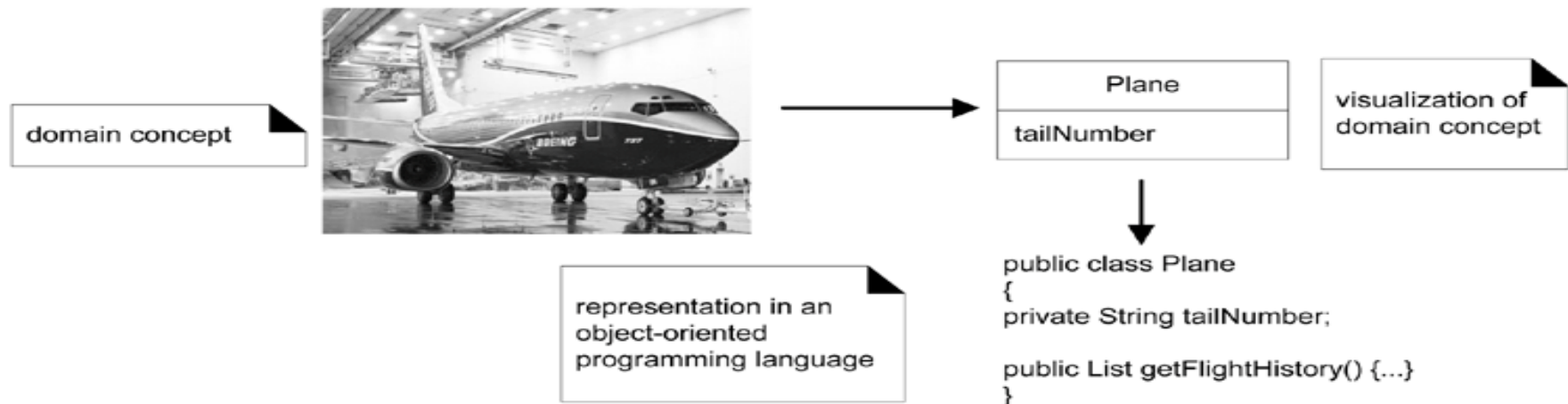
Database schema



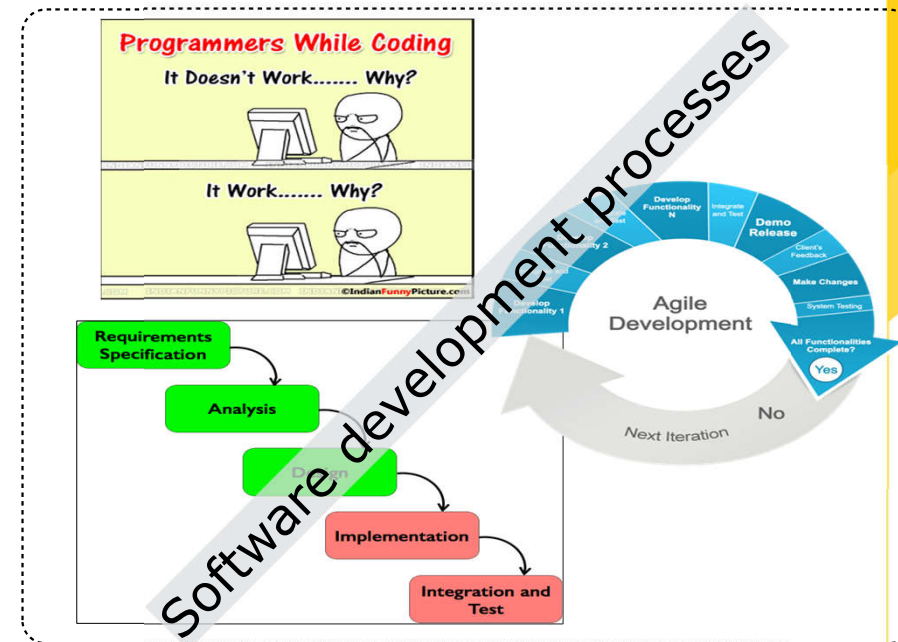
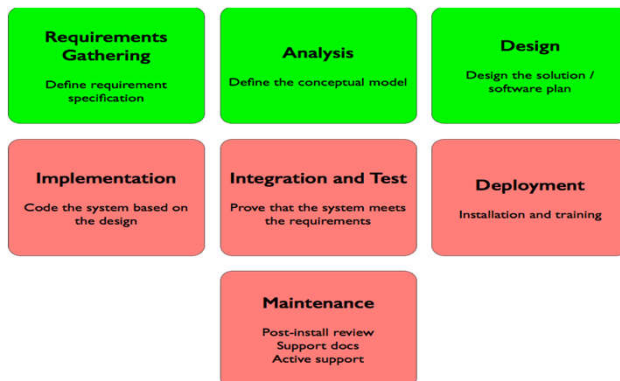
Package diagram



Design specification of the **cash register system**

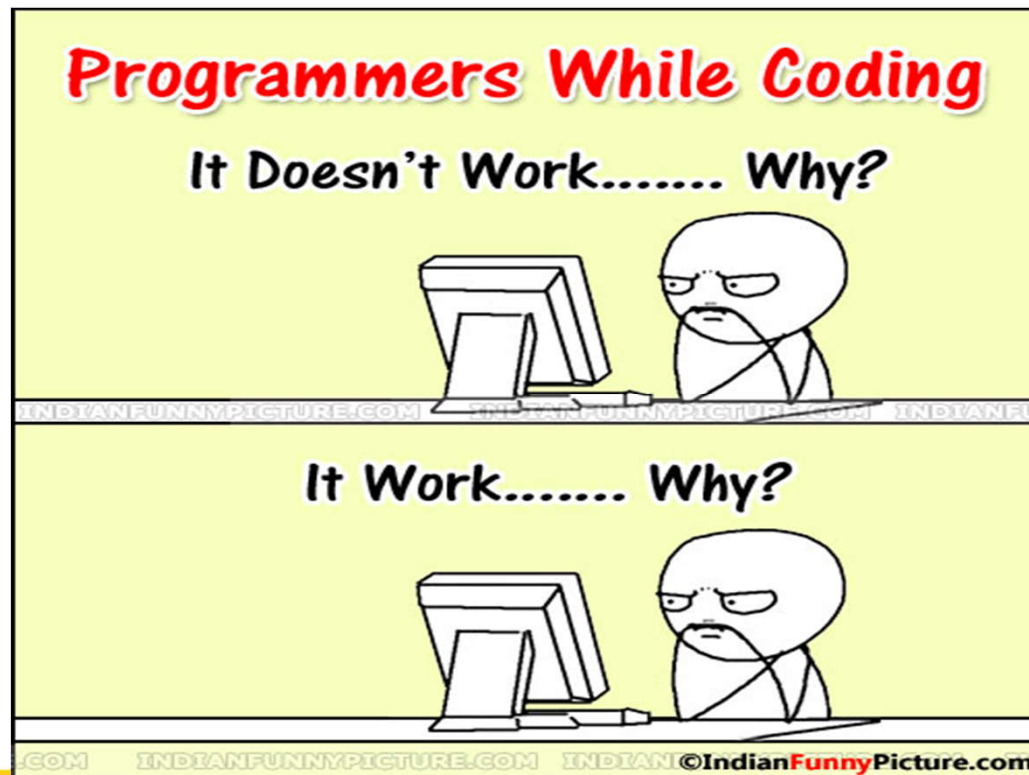


Software development process is a series of software development activities that a software program goes through when developed



Ad-hoc Coding “process”

- Does not scale to large size project
- Does not scale to large development teams



Waterfall process

Requirements
Specification

Analysis

Design

Implementation

Integration and
Test

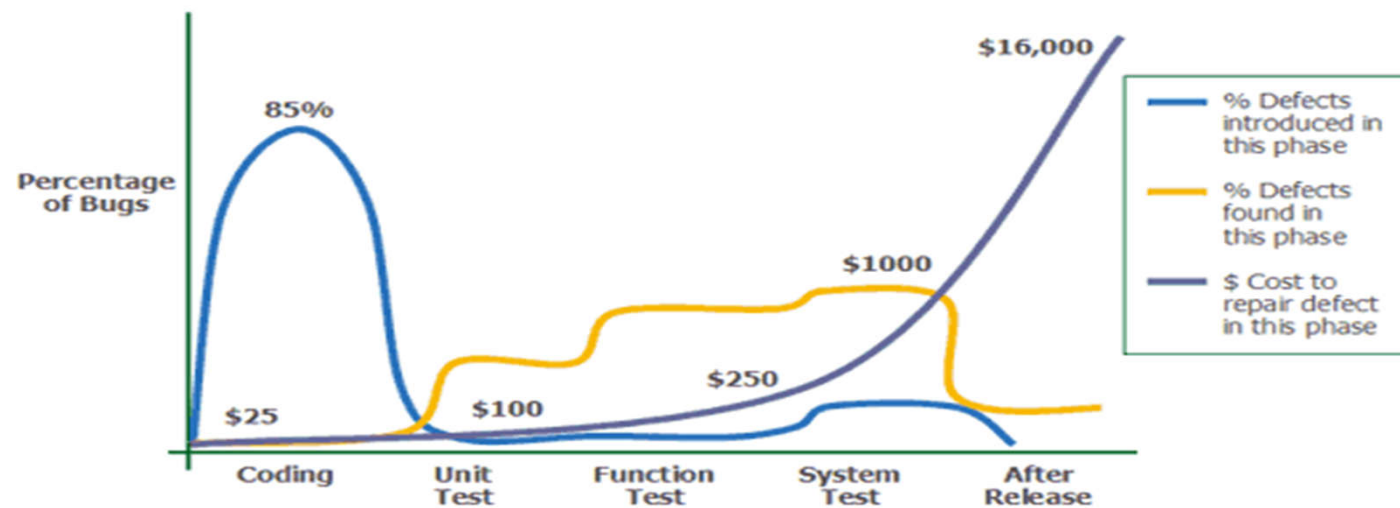
Sequential



- An phase is begun only when the previous has finished
- No return to previous phase

Critique of Waterfall process

- Responds poorly to changes and problems
- Substantial upfront document
- Assumes fixed specification - may not be what customer wants
- Fixes come very late - costlier to fix later time



Source: Applied Software Measurement, Capers Jones, 1996.



Iterative and Agile Development Processes



Facts of life

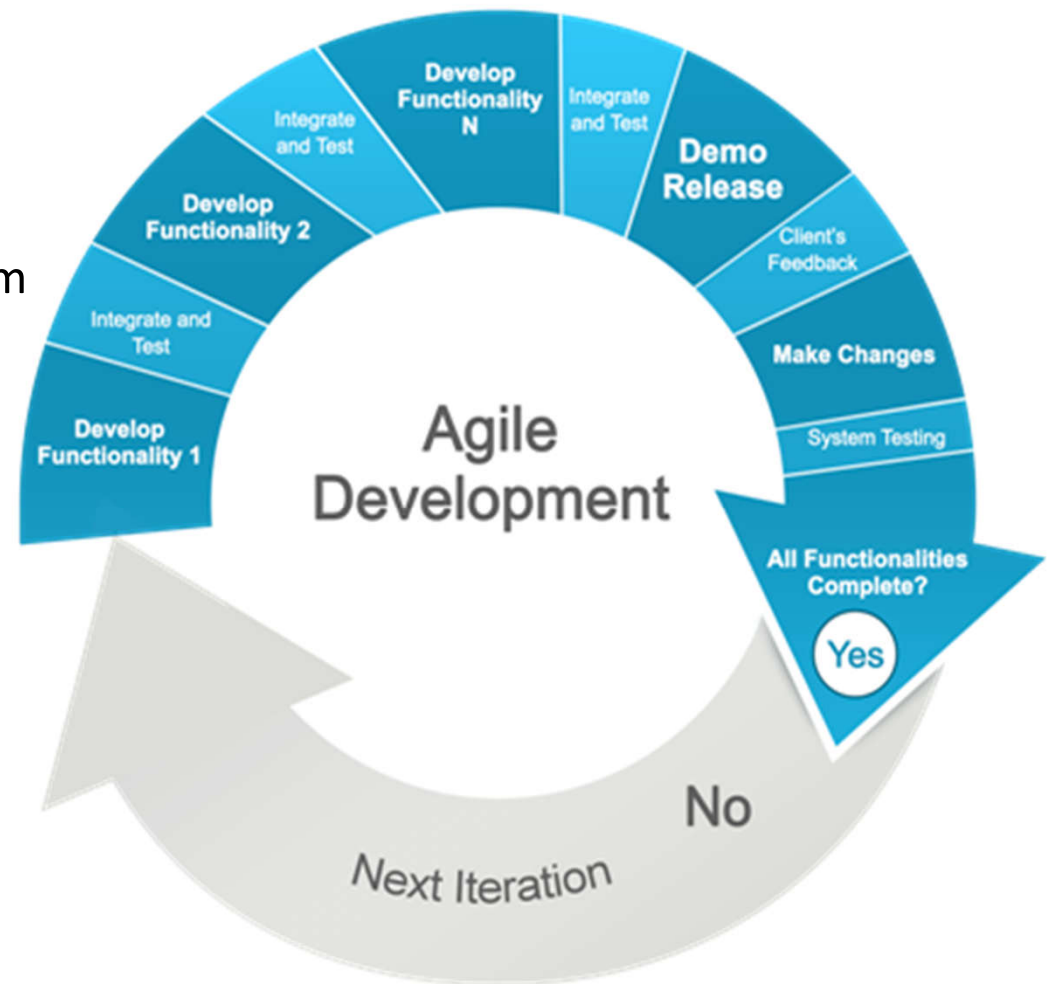
- Requirements change, changes break existing design.
- Coding up a design suggests flaws in design
- Testing identifies flaws in code - which could be design flaws
- Maintenance requires not only fixes but new features



Philosophy

- Embrace change
- Don't do too much, too soon
- Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
- Working software over comprehensive documentation
- Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
- Responding to change over following a plan

Early coding, early testing of partial system in repeating cycles.
Development begins before all requirements are defined in detail.
Feedback is used to clarify evolving specification.





Benefits

- Early rather than late mitigation of high risks
- Early visible progress
- Managed complexity - the team is not overwhelmed by “analysis paralysis” or very long and complex steps
- Early feedback, user engagement, and adaptation, leading to a redefined system that more closely meets the real needs of the stakeholders

**Less project failure, better productivity,
and lower defect rates**



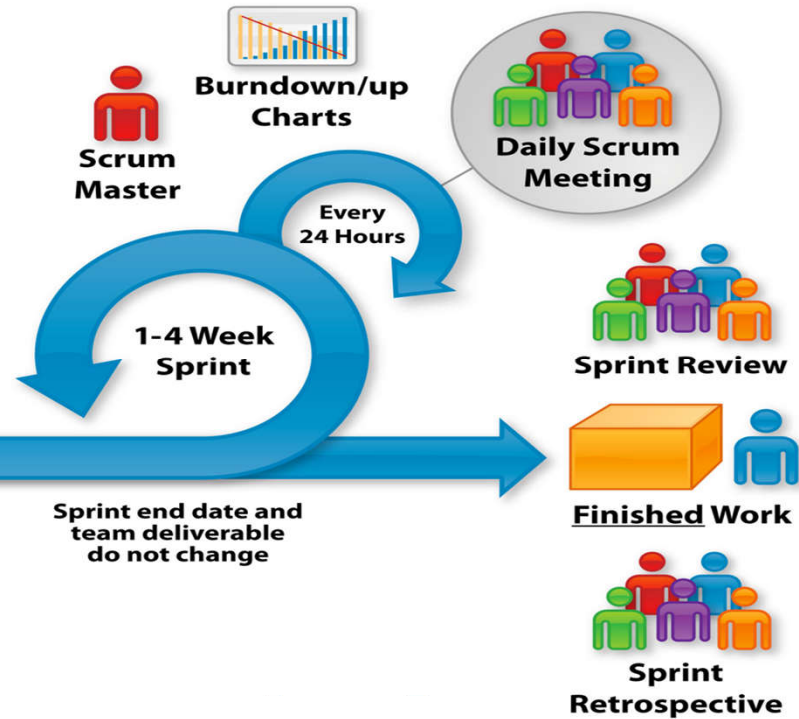
Agile software development methods

- Adaptive software development (ASD)
- Agile modeling
- Agile Unified Process (AUP)
- Crystal Clear Methods
- Disciplined agile delivery
- Dynamic Systems development method (DSDM)
- Extreme programming
- Feature-driven development (FDD)
- Lean software development
- Kanban
- Scrum

Scrum

The Agile: Scrum Framework at a glance

Inputs from Executives,
Team, Stakeholders,
Customers, Users

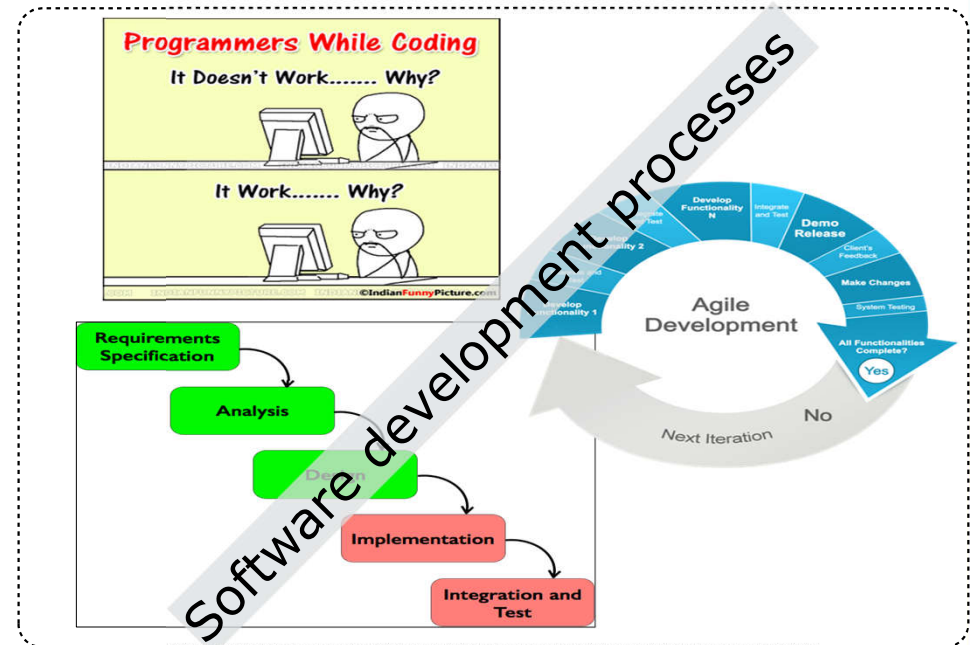




UML can be used in many software development process



+



UML diagrams can be applied to several activities

	Requirements	Analysis	Design
Use-case	●		
Class, object		●	●
Activity		●	○
State		●	●
Interaction		○	●
Component			●
Deployment			●

○ : possible usage
 ● : recommended usage

Chapter 3.

UML and Software Development Process

