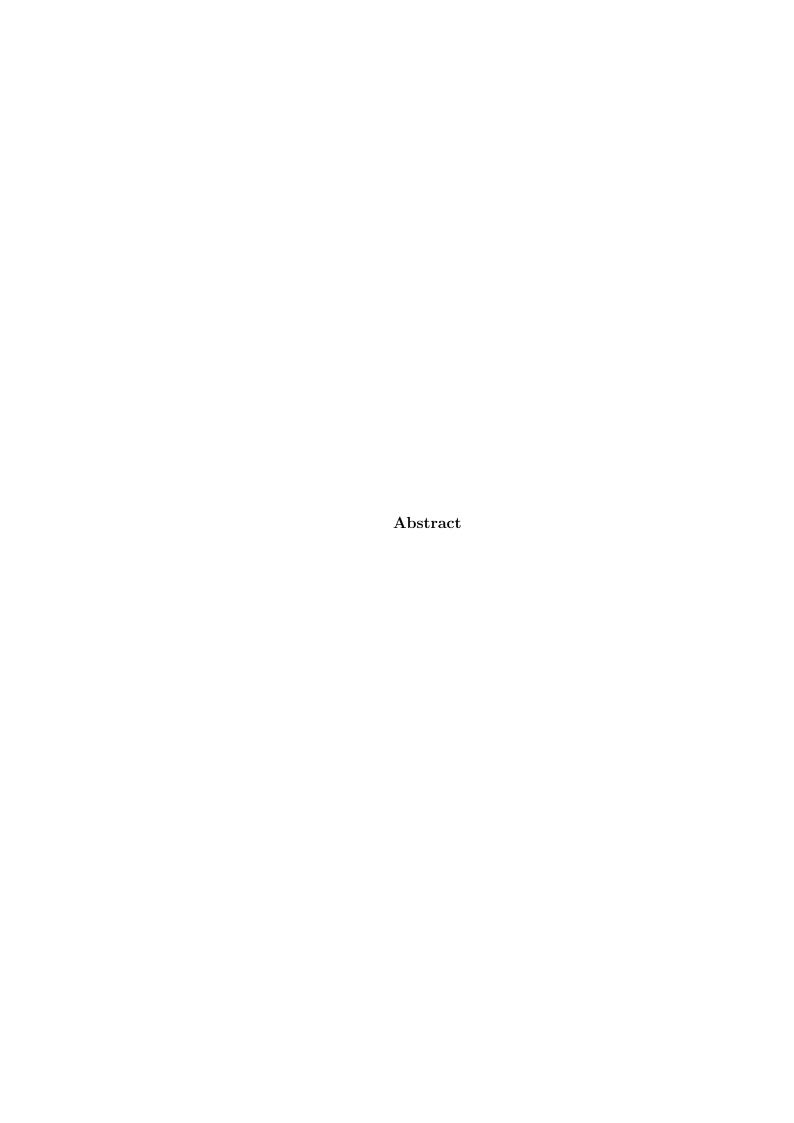
# Hibernate 'til Spring Using Web Frameworks to Support Non-Functional Requirements

Chris O'Brien

March 3, 2014



Web development is one of the fastest growing areas in software development, with new tools being developed yearly.

## Contents

1	Intr	roduction	5
	1.1	General Introduction	5
		1.1.1 General Introduction	5
	1.2	Objectives	6
	1.3	Scope	6
	1.4	Methodoloy	6
	1.5	Overview of Report	8
	1.6	Motivation	8
2	Eva	lutation	9
	2.1	Evaluation Techniques	9
	2.2	Case Studies	9
		2.2.1 Monaleen GAA Tennis Club	9
		2.2.2 Tralee Tennis Club	9
		2.2.3 Project Result	9
3	Res	earch	10
	3.1	Architectures of Web Applications	11
	3.2	Supporting Quality Requirements	11
		3.2.1 Measuring Usability	11

6	Cor	clusio	n	14
5	Tes	ting		13
4	Des	ign		12
		3.5.4	Software Quality	11
		3.5.3	Testing	11
		3.5.2	Design	11
		3.5.1	Requirements	11
	3.5	Softwa	are Engineering	11
		3.4.8	Webpage Creation	11
		3.4.7	Logging	11
		3.4.6	Integrated Development Environment	11
		3.4.5	Source Control	11
		3.4.4	Datebase Model	11
		3.4.3	Project Management Tool	11
		3.4.2	Application Server	11
		3.4.1	Web Application Framework	11
	3.4	Techn	ologies	11
	3.3	Archit	tecture and Design Patterns	11
		3.2.4	Measuring Maintainability	11
		3.2.3	Measuring Security	11
		3.2.2	Measuring Extensibility	11

# List of Figures

## List of Tables

#### Introduction

#### 1.1 General Introduction

This project concerns the development of a web application using a web framework in conjunction with a number of other tools. Throughout development, there is a particular cognisance towards the support of Non-Functional Requirements [NFRs] by both the web framework and the supporting tools throughout the development process.

#### 1.1.1 General Introduction

The main goal of this project is to reflectively analyse a WAF [Web Application Framework], and architecture stack, in the creation of a website. This will be analysed in respect to both functional and non-functional requirements. Two key requirements are extensibility and maintenance. Extensibility refers to the ability of the framework to allow added functionality to the web application without having to modify the core workings of the application. Maintenance refers to the upkeep of the code, and facilitates the modification of the source code after the product is deployed. This may be to correct faults, improve attributes such as performance and security. The creative driver of the project is the development of a website to meet the requirements and needs of Monaleen

Tennis Club, for both members of the club and of the committee. These needs will overlap as all committee representatives are all club members, but not all members are on the committee. From this, it was important to identify the precise requirements for each type of user. The main focus of this project was for the club to be able to perform their core functions through the website. This extended to the registration of members, a timetable for the courts, the creation and distribution of tournament schedules, the organisation and timetabling of training sessions, a method to contact all members and a news section to update and advise members of changes and upcoming events .

- Member Management
- Timetable Management
- Tournament Management

#### 1.2 Objectives

#### 1.3 Scope

#### 1.4 Methodoloy

The methodology chosen as the foundation for this project is the Russo and Graham (1998) design methodology. It focuses on 9 iterative steps, each with feedback loops. The steps are outlined below

- Identification of the problem
- Analysis
- Design of the Application
- Resource Gathering

- Coding
- Testing
- Implementation
- Post Implementation Review and Maintainance

Other methodologies that were examined such as Balasubramanin and Bashian (1997), Siegel (1997), Iskawitz et al (1995) and Cranford-Teague (1998). The pros and cons of these methodologies were examined by Howcroft and Carroll (Howcroft and Carroll 2000), and after an examination of their findings, the Russo and Graham methodology best suited the nature and scale of this project. While the other methodologies are strong, they are geared towards large scale web development projects, or towards document-centred websites, and would not suit this project. (Howcroft and Carroll 2000) Using these as a guide, the following methodology was established.

- Identification of the problem
- Structured Literature Review
- Statement of the FYP Objectives
- Design of the Test Suite
- Development of the Prototype

Analysis

Design of the Application

Resource Gathering

Design Review

Coding

Testing

Implementation

Post Implementation Review and Maintainance

- Emperical Study
- Critical Evaluation of the Results

#### 1.5 Overview of Report

#### 1.6 Motivation

The motivation behind this project for me was to examine, understand and work with software frameworks and methodologies that would be commonly used in industry, and to develop a software application from them. The module, Distributed Systems, touched on some of the tools and technologies, Netbeans and EJB respectively, used in relation to Java Enterprise development, and this formed the foundation of my interest in the area. I felt the FYP was a perfect vehicle to supplement my knowledge of this subject, with particular attention being paid to popular and in demand technologies.

## **Evalutation**

- 2.1 Evaluation Techniques
- 2.2 Case Studies
- 2.2.1 Monaleen GAA Tennis Club
- 2.2.2 Tralee Tennis Club
- 2.2.3 Project Result

#### Research

3.1	Architectures	of Web	Application
3.1	Architectures	of Web	Application

- 3.2 Supporting Quality Requirements
- 3.2.1 Measuring Usability
- 3.2.2 Measuring Extensibility
- 3.2.3 Measuring Security
- 3.2.4 Measuring Maintainability
- 3.3 Architecture and Design Patterns
- 3.4 Technologies
- 3.4.1 Web Application Framework
- 3.4.2 Application Server
- 3.4.3 Project Management Tool
  - 11
- 3.4.4 Datebase Model
- 3.4.5 Source Control
- 3.4.6 Integrated Development Environment
- 3.4.7 Logging

Design

Testing

# Conclusion

# Bibliography