

គំពារ software engineer

- ↳ Software
 - ↳ នឹងប្រើប្រាស់ការងារដែលមានអាជីវកម្មខ្លួនដែរនៅទីតាំងខ្ពស់
- ↳ good software
 - ↳ គឺជាបច្ចុប្បន្នដែលមានតម្លៃភូមិ៍ (attributes)
 - កោតុលិត (maintainable)
 - ធម៌និត (dependable)
 - ឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់ (usable)
- ↳ Dependability and security
 - ↳ ធម៌និត (reliability), ខ្សោយ (security), សាចសាដ (safty) និងនិងប្រើប្រាស់ (availability)
- ↳ Acceptability
 - ↳ ការងារដែលអាចបង្កើតឡើង និងរំលែកបានក្នុងពេលវេលាដូចតាមការណែនាំ
- ↳ Stakeholder
 - ↳ ឲ្យក្នុងសម្រាប់ការងារដែលមានតម្លៃភូមិ៍ និងការងារដែលត្រូវបានការពារ
- ↳ Concurrency
 - ↳ ការងារដែលអាចបង្កើតឡើង និងរំលែកបានក្នុងពេលវេលាដូចតាមការណែនាំ
- ↳ Portability
 - ↳ ការងារដែលអាចបង្កើតឡើង និងរំលែកបានក្នុងពេលវេលាដូចតាមការណែនាំ
- ↳ Modifiability
 - ↳ ការងារដែលអាចបង្កើតឡើង និងរំលែកបានក្នុងពេលវេលាដូចតាមការណែនាំ
- ↳ Feasibility
 - ↳ នឹងបានធ្វើបានក្នុងពេលវេលាដូចតាមការណែនាំ
- ↳ Ubiquitous
 - ↳ ការងារដែលអាចបង្កើតឡើង និងរំលែកបានក្នុងពេលវេលាដូចតាមការណែនាំ

Software Development

content ຖະແຫຼງການພົບປຸງ

ຢ່າຍລວມອາຈານສັບສົນ

ມັນກຳ 1 Introduction

- ↳ ເຊິ່ງວິທີ software ແລ້ວເຖິງຫຼັງຈາກຈະ run ດີເລີ້ມ
- ↳ There are no notation, methods or techniques for software engineering
 - ↳ different type of software require different approaches
- ↳ Software failures
 - ↳ increasing system complexity
 - ↳ ອີ່ງ complex ຂໍ້ວິທີສາms technique ທີ່ໃຫ້ຕະຫຼາດວິທີກົດໆ
 - ↳ failure to use software engineering methods
 - ↳ ອັນສະນັກເນົາທີ່ມີຄວາມຮັບຮັກທີ່ໄດ້ກຳໄຊ ຢ່າງເປັນ
 - ↳ ມີກຳໄຊ software (1975 (ເວລີ, ມາງກົມ, ຮົມບູລັງ) ແລ້ວໄລຍະການໃຫ້ອີ່ງໃຫ້

ມັນກຳ 2 Professional Software Development

- ↳ What is software ?
 - ↳ computer program and associated documentation
- ↳ What are good attribute of good software ?
 - ↳ deliver the required functionality and performance
 - ↳ up to the application
 - ↳ dependable, maintainable and usable

ມັນກຳ 3 What is software engineer ?

- ↳ engineer discipline, concerned with all aspects of software production
- ↳ What are the best software engineer techniques and methods ?
 - ↳ different types of techniques are appropriate for different types of systems
 - ↳ ພົບປຸງການເສີມເສັງໄດ້

ມັນກຳ 4 There are 2 kinds of software product

- ↳ 1. generic products
 - ↳ sold on the open market
- ↳ 2. customized
 - ↳ made for particular customer

→ ຜົບປຸງ software ສໍາມັນ base on generic products ແລ້ວ
↳ ອັນ ERP

↳ software engineering

- ↳ an engineer discipline that is concerned with all aspect of software production from the early stages of system specification through to maintaining the system
- ↳ acceptability (ມສະເໜີວິດ)
 - ↳ design ຂາຍໃຫຍ່ຂອງລູກຄ້າທີ່ {understandable, usable, and compatible}
- ↳ Dependability and security (ກຳນົດຕັ້ງ)
 - ↳ reliability, security, and safety
- ↳ Efficiency (ກຳລັບຄວາມສົນໃຈ)
 - ↳ should not make wasteful of system resources {memory, cpu}
- ↳ Maintainability (ກຳປົງລົງ)
 - ↳ software should be written in such a way that it can evolve to meet the changing need of customers.
- ↳ All aspects of software production
 - ↳ ດັວນ, ລວມເສດຖະກິດ, ມັນນຸ່ມ
- ↳ Engineer is about getting the result of the required quality with in schedule and budget.
- ↳ Software Engineer is important for 2 reasons
 - ↳ ① we need to be able to product reliable and trustworthy system
 - ② failure to use software engineer method lead to higher costs
- ↳ software process : sequence of activities, leads to the production of a software product
 - ↳ ① software specification ດັວນເຮືອດາວໂຫຼດ software
 - ② software development ມັນຍຸງເພີ້ມ software
 - ③ software validation ມັນຍຸງເພີ້ມປົກກົດທົບທວນການກົດປົກກົດ
 - ④ software evolution ມັນຍຸງເພີ້ມປົກກົດທົບທວນການກົດປົກກົດ customer
- ↳ four related issued that affect many different types of software
 - ↳ ① Heterogeneity (ຄວາມບໍ່ມີຄວາມກົດປົກກົດ ທີ່ສ້າງ sw, hw, os)
 - ↳ the challenge here is to develop techniques for building dependable software that is flexible enough to cope with this heterogeneity

② business and social change

↳ need to be able to change their existing software, and deploy new one

③ security and trust

④ Scale software

↳ Software engineer diversity

↳ different techniques in solving problems, problem, range of work

↳ SEMAT: fundamental meta-process; instantiated to create different kind of process.

↳ various application management, various techniques in solving problems

↳ Summary (1) they should be developed using a managed and understood dev-process

(2) Dependability and performance: Software should behave as aspect

(3) Understand software specification and requirements

(4) You should make effective use of existing resource

↳ Software engineering ethics

↳ You must also behave in an ethical and morally responsible: in a sense of

↳ Professionalism: behaviour in professional environment

↳ confidentiality: the state of being to keep the secret

competence: the ability to do something successfully; don't misrepresent your level

intellectual property: copy right law

computer misuse: misuse of computer system

↳ UML (unified modeling language)

↳ activity model that illustrates how the software transform an input to a sequence of command.

↳ Key point

↳ software engineer is an engineering discipline that is concerned with all aspects of software

↳ software is not only the program but also included all electronic documentation, required by system users, quality assurance staff and developer

↳ maintainability (transformation requirement to)

dependability and security (dependability, security)

production

efficiency (resource utilization)

acceptability (understandable, usable, compatible)

- ↳ software process : the high level activities of : specification
development
validation
evolution

↳ each types of software requires appropriate software engineering techniques

↳ fundamental ideas of software engineering : software process,
software dependability and security,
requirement engineering,
software reuse

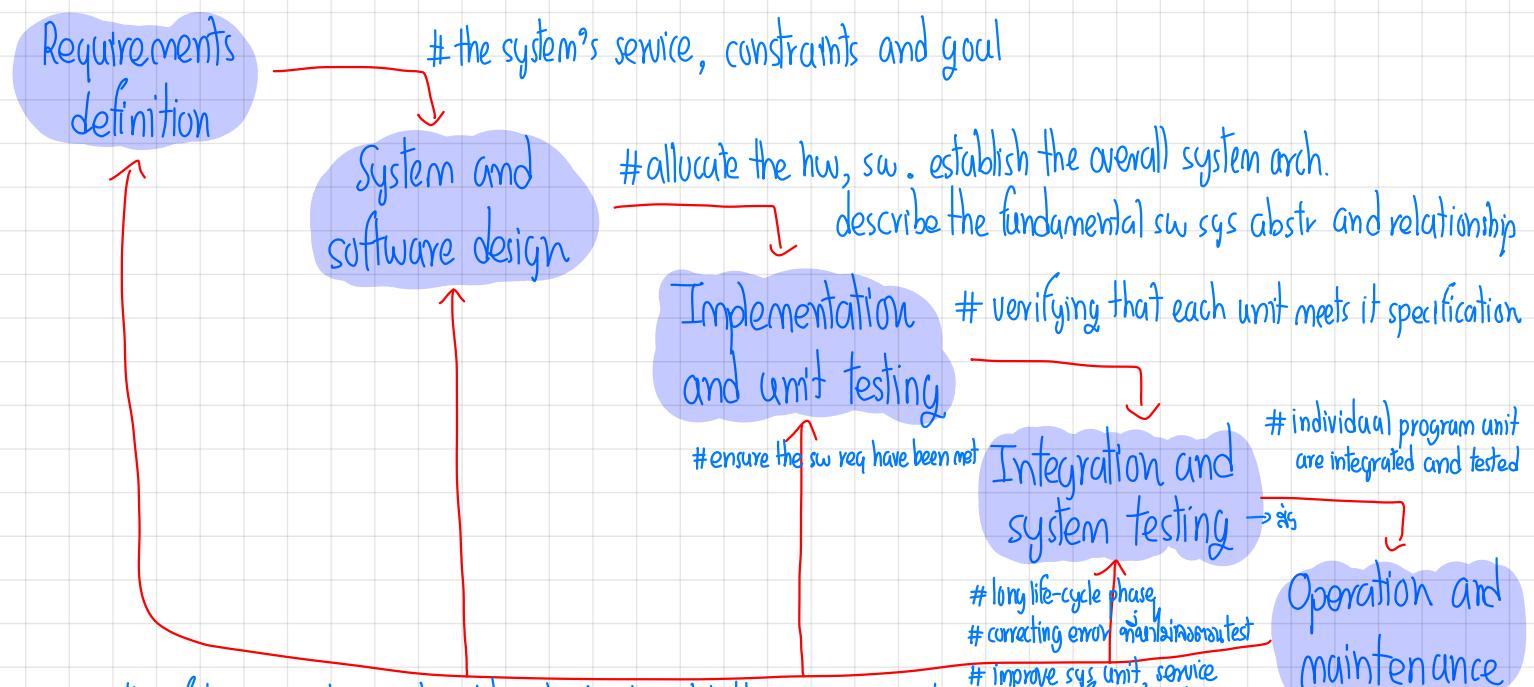
↳ don't forget about the ethical terms.

2.1.1.2 Software process

- ↳ set of related activities that leads to the production of a software-system.
have many type
 - ↳ although there are many different software processes, they all must include is some form
 - ↳ ① software specification : the functionality of the software and constraints on its operation must be defined
 - ② software development : the software to meet the specification must be produced
 - ③ software validation : the software must be validated to ensure it does what the customer want
 - ④ software evolution : the software must evolve to meet changing customer needs.
- ↳ When describing process, it is also important to describe who is involved, what is produced and condition that influence the sequence of activities

- ↳ Products or deliverables & outcomes of a process activity
 - ↳ architectural design $\xrightarrow{\text{outcomes}}$ software architecture
- ↳ Role: the responsibilities of the people involved in process
- ↳ Pre-post-conditions: conditions that must hold before and after a process activity
 - ↳ precondition \rightarrow meet the requirement
 - ↳ postcondition \rightarrow after activity is finished
- ↳ For safety-critical system, a very strict development process is required
business system, rapidly change requirements, more flexible, agile is better
- ↳ Software process models
 - \hookrightarrow = software development life cycle (SDLC)
 - \hookrightarrow the right process depends on requirements, where the software will be used, type of sw.
 - \hookrightarrow safety-critical software: waterfall model
 - normal software: incremental development
 - business software: configuring and integration

↳ The waterfall model



\hookrightarrow the following phase should not start until the previous phase has finished

\hookrightarrow see something?

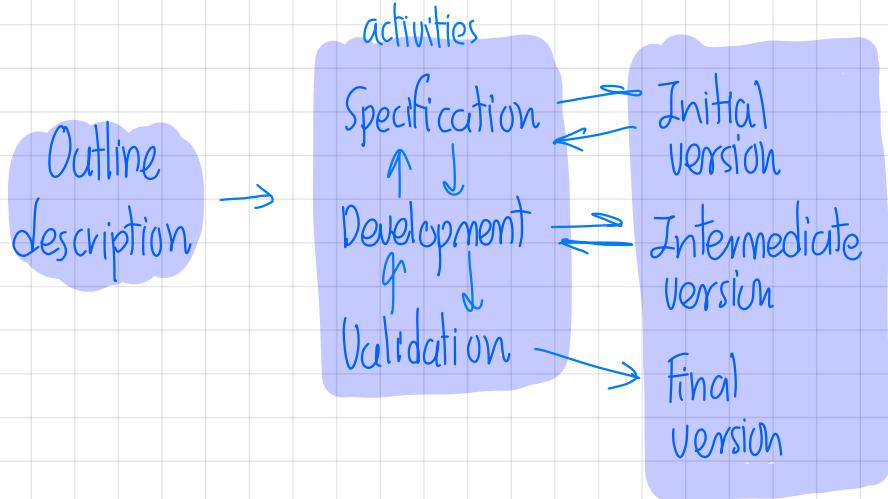
\hookrightarrow if the req is expensive \rightarrow avoid it, then \rightarrow do it \rightarrow fix it

\hookrightarrow if requirement changes \rightarrow go back to process

- ↳ in reality, software has to be flexible, accommodate change
- ↳ waterfall & embedded systems → sw interface with hw
→ inflexibility of hw
- critical systems → need safety and security
- large software system → dev by several partner companies
- ↳ នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីសាធារណក្រសួងពេទ្យ (លោកស្រី) និងក្រសួង (រាជរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី) (សាស្ត្រ: នូវ agile អនុវត្ត)

↳ Incremental development

- ↳ idea of developing an initial implementation, getting feedback from users and other and evolving the software through several versions until the required system has been derived
- ↳ រាយការណាគសាធារណក្រសួងពេទ្យ សាធារណក្រសួងពេទ្យ និងក្រសួង នូវ fundamental software processes interleaved with rapid feed back across activities



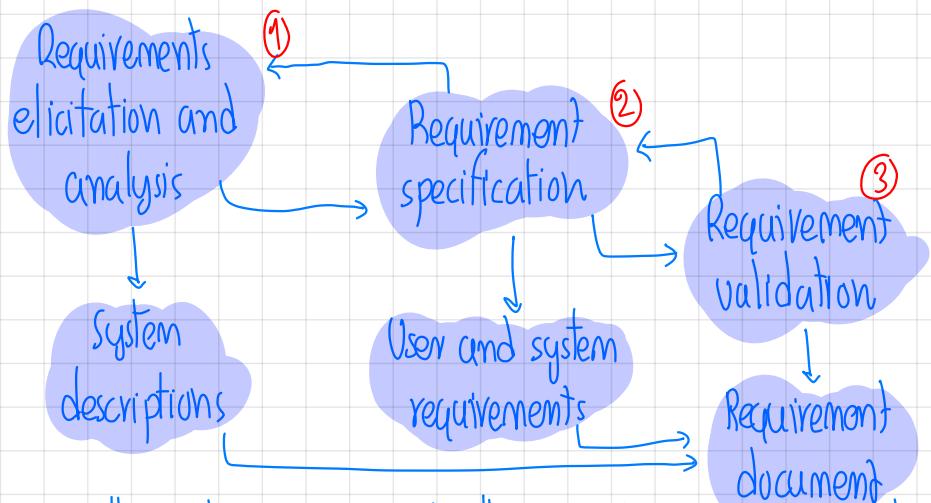
- ↳ if agile approach is adopted, the early increments are identified, but the development of later increments depends on progress and customer priorities
- ↳ major advantages over waterfall model:
 - ↳ cost of implementing requirements change is reduced
 - ↳ customer feedback និងសម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ ឬបច្ចុប្បន្ន ឬសម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ និងការផ្តល់ជូន
 - ↳ early delivery and deployment of useful sw to customer
 - ↳ even if all of functionality has not been included → យើងអាចនិន្ត់សម្រាប់មុនពីរីន្ទាមពាក្យ
- ↳ big problem → the process is not visible → if dev quickly, not cost effective to produce document
- ↳ need regular deliverables to measure process

- ↳ the system structure tends to degrade as new increments are added
- ↳ regular change lead to messy code as new functionality is added
- ↳ ~~absent~~ software degradation → you should regularly refactor the software
- ↳ incremental development become particular acute for large, complex, long-lifetime system
- ↳ large frameworks need a stable framework or architecture → ~~absent~~ plan design

↳ Integration and configuration

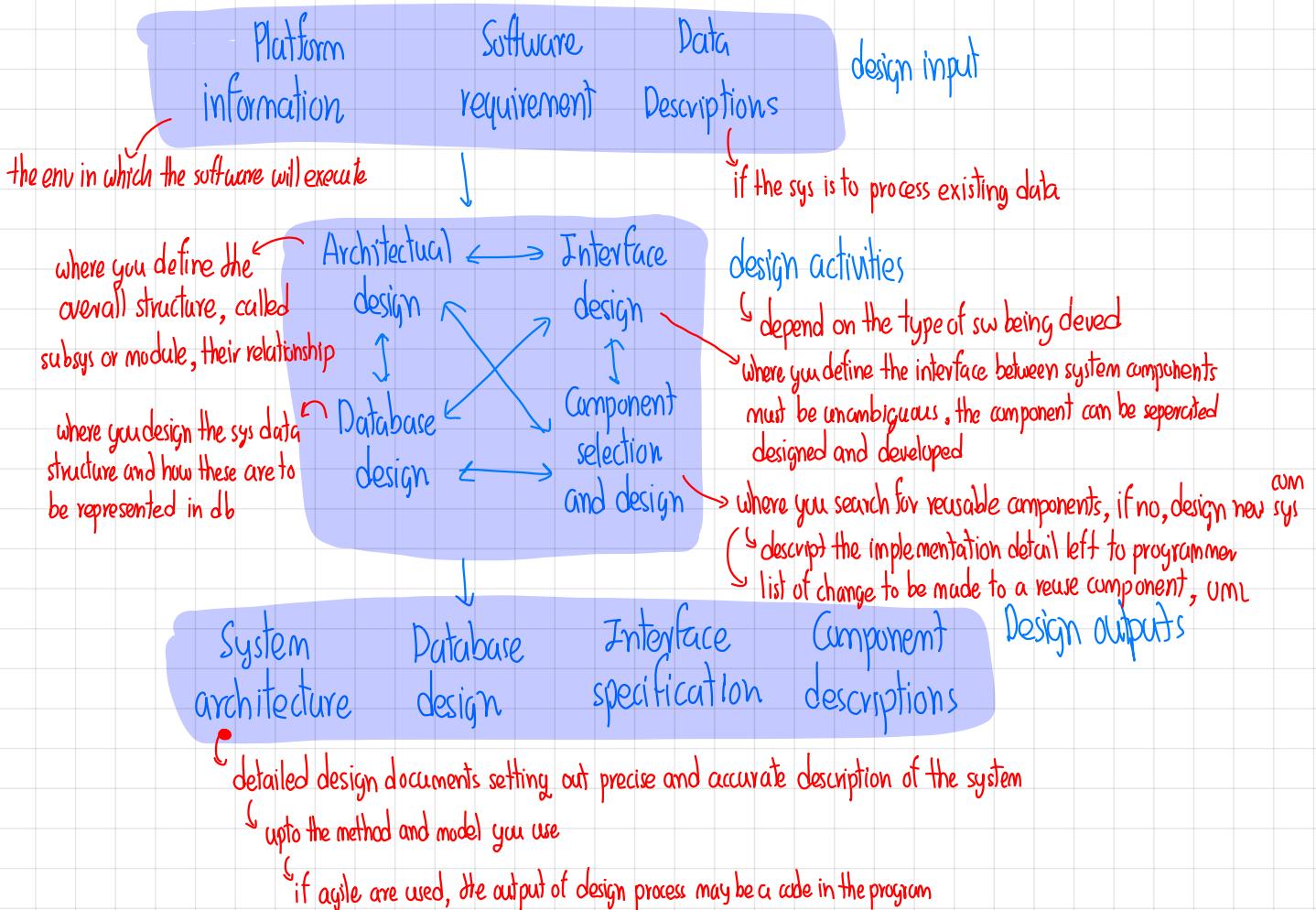
- ↳ software reuse → ~~absent~~ ក្រុមការងារក្នុងក្រសួងពេទ្យប្រជាជាតិ
- ↳ ~~absent~~ ក្នុងការងារ, គ្រប់គ្រង នូវការងារក្នុងក្រសួងពេទ្យប្រជាជាតិ
- ↳ 3 types of software components are frequently reused
 - ↳ ① stand-alone application → ~~absent~~
 - ↳ ② collections of objects → ~~absent~~
 - ↳ ③ web service → ~~absent~~
- ↳ the stages in this process are
 - ↳ ① requirement specification: don't have to be elaborated in detail but should include brief descriptions of essential requirements and desirable system features.
 - ② software discovery and evaluation
 - ↳ candidate components and system are evaluated if they meet requirement, suitable for use in system
 - ③ requirement refinement
 - ↳ requirements are refined (~~absent~~) ~~the component~~ អាមេរិកសាស្ត្រក្នុងក្រសួងពេទ្យប្រជាជាតិ
 - ↳ the requirements are modified to reflect available components, the system is re-defined
 - ↳ where modifications are impossible, the component analysis activity may be re-enter to search for alternative solutions.
 - ④ Application system configuration
 - ↳ if the application meet the requirements, it may then be configured for use to create ~~new system~~
 - ⑤ Component adaption and integration
 - ↳ If there is no off-the-shelf system, individual reusable components may be modified and new components developed. the integrated to create the system

- ↳ reuse-oriented software engineering, based around configuration and integration
 - ↳ សម្រេចនូវការបង្កើតផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានដែលត្រួតពិនិត្យនូវការបង្កើតផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន
 - ↳ Process activities
 - ការងារទាំងអស់របស់ក្រុមហ៊ុយ company និង feasibility assessment នូវការងារ
 - ↳ Software specification , requirement engineer
 - ↳ the process of understanding and defining what services are required from the system and identify constraints on the os .
 - ↳ very critical → mistake leads to later problems in system designed and implementation
 - ↳ the requirement engineer process aim to produce an agreed requirements doc.
 - ↳ សម្រេចនូវការបង្កើតផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន (stakeholder) require
 - ↳ end-users and customers need high-level of the requirement ;
system developers need a more detailed system specification



- ↳ ① deriving the system requirements through observation of existing system, discussions with potential user and procurer, task analysis...
 - ② translating the information gathered during requirements analysis, into set of requirement
 - ↳ glossary 2: user requirement: abstract statements of the sys requirement
system requirement: more detailed description of the functionality to be provided
 - ③ check the requirement for realism, consistency (consistency), completeness
during the process, errors in req(n) are inevitably discovered → must be modified

- ↳ In agile, requirement specification is not separate activity; part of the sys development
- ↳ requirements are informally specified for each increment
 - ↳ m/s elicitation (m/s กอง) requirements แหน่งที่รับผิดชอบ (ผู้ดูแล)
- ↳ Software design and implementation
 - ↳ process of developing an executable system → sometime involved sw designed, programming
 - ↳ if agile approach, design and implementation are interleaved
 - ↳ no formal-designed doc; the sw is still designed; in-formally way
 - ↳ sw design = description of the software to be implemented, data model and structure, the interface between the sys component, algorithm used.
 - ↳ ไม่ได้ design อย่างละเอียดใน stage ของ design detail แต่จะเป็น概要

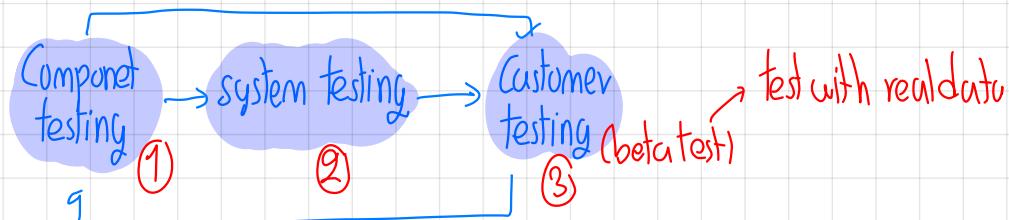


- ↳ ผู้ผลิต component ณ ทุกช่วง ประสบการณ์ทางการค้า อาจมีความต้องการที่ต่างๆ
- ↳ normally programmer carry out some testing code they have developed, often reveal bug, which must be removed finding and fixing "debugging"
- ↳ testing establishes the existence of defects (bug)
 - ↳ debugging is concerned with locating and correcting other defects

↳ Software validation

↳ show that a system both conforms to its specification and meet the expectations of system customer

↳ Program testing → ពិនិត្យមុខងារដែលអាចបង្កើតឡើង → ពិនិត្យមានសមាជិក validation



↳ System component are individually tested, then integrated system is tested

↳ ① Component testing

↳ testing by the people developing the system, independently with out other component

↳ component may be function, object class

↳ ② System testing

↳ components are integrated to create complete system

↳ concerned with finding errors that result from unanticipated interaction, showing system meets its functional and non-functional reqn)

↳ also test individual subsystem simultaneously

↳ ③ Customer testing

↳ may reveal error and omission in the system reqn)

↳ show how well the software product meets the customer's needs.

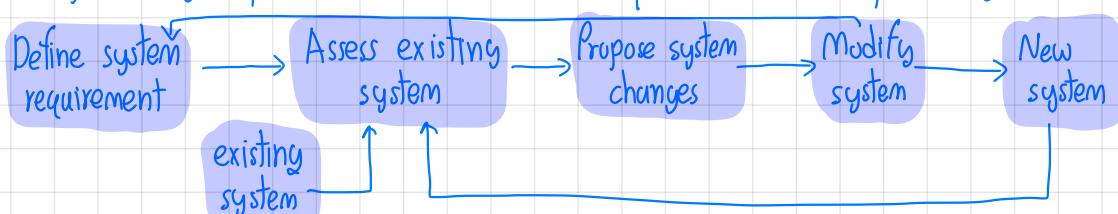
↳ in increment develop → each increment should be tested as it is developed

↳ គឺជាបាត់ហូល់ → រួចរាល់ឱ្យមិនមែនសម្រាប់សម្រាប់បាត់ហូល់ report bug → beta test

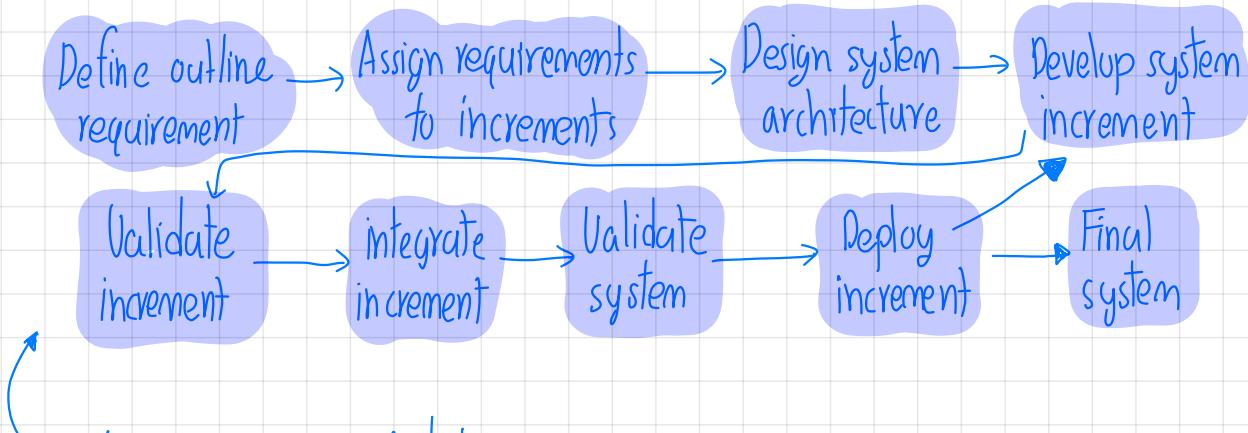
↳ Software evolution

↳ នាមពីររាយសិទ្ធិរាយសម្រាប់ប្រព័ន្ធដឹងទាញនូវការ reuse

↳ hw change is very expensive, software is cheaper than corresponding changes to hw



↳ Coping with change



↳ ② Incremental delivery

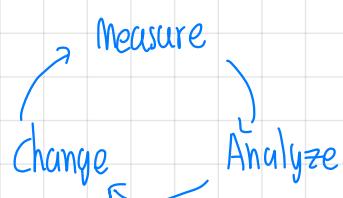
- ↳ each increment providing a subset of system functionality
- ↳ allocation of services to increment depend on the services priority → higher first
- ↳ major requirement becoming part of increment before less priority requirement
- ↳ advantage: increment → reusable code, each part of the real system → can be used

- ↳ users do not have to wait until the entire system is delivered
- ↳ easy to change into the system
- ↳ highest priority services are delivered first and later increment then integrated
 - ↳ no software failure in the most important part

↳ disadvantage: user can't use old version until the new version is available

- ↳ requirement hierarchy?
 - ↳ hard to identify the common facilities that are all need by increments where the requirement are not defined in detail.
 - ↳ final system specification will incrementally evolve through successive refinements

↳ Process improvement



① Process measurement

- ↳ You measure one or more attributes of software process or product

② Process analysis

- ↳ assess the process weakness and bottleneck are identified

③ Process change

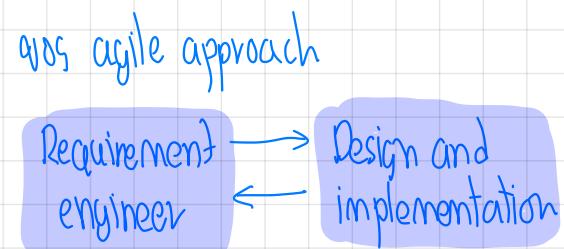
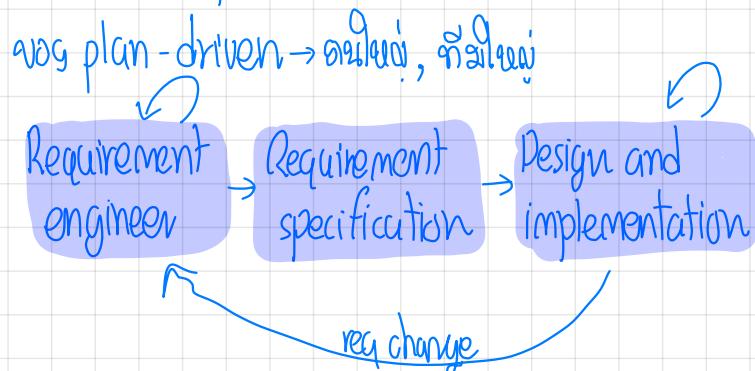
↳ address some of identified process weakness

↳ key point

- ↳ software process are the activities involved in producing a software system. (abstract)
- ↳ general model → waterfall model, incremental development, reusable component configuration and integration
- ↳ requirement engineer is the process of developing a software specification
- ↳ design and implementation processes are concerned with transforming a requirement spec(n) into an executable software system
- ↳ software validation is the process of checking that the system conforms to its spec(n) and meet the real needs of users
- ↳ software evolution s take place when you change existing software system to meet new req(n)
- ↳ Processes should include activities to cope with change. This may involve a prototype phase; avoid poor decisions on req(n) and design. Change may be made without disrupting the system as a whole.
- ↳ Process improvement is the process of improving existing software process to improve sw quality, lower development costs, reduce development time. cyclic process above

UNIT 3 Agile software development in increment development

- ↳ The process of specification, design and implementation are interleaved.
- ↳ The system is developed in a series of increment; customer give opinion on it system specification



requirement and design are dev together

↳ Agile method

- ↳ the philosophy behind
 - ↳ customer involvement: customer should be closely involved throughout the development process
 - ↳ embrace change: expect the system requirements to change; accommodate the change
 - ↳ incremental delivery:
 - ↳ maintain simplicity: eliminate complexity for the system
 - ↳ People, not process: team members should be developing their way of working without process

↳ Agile development technique

- ↳ User stories ← XP នៃសារីខ្លួន
 - ↳ story ឈ្មោះថា តើរាយទម្រង់ customer នៅពីរនេះ និងវាស្រប story card ដូចណាថា briefly describe a story that encapsulate the customer needs.
 - ↳ និងអាជីវកម្ម នូវក្នុងវានៅតែ ប៉ុណ្ណោះតែ ត្រូវបានដំឡើង...
 - ↳ នៅពីរនេះ break down story card ទៅបាន task នូវការ នៅលើការរំលែកដំឡើង ដូចជាបាន user ឱ្យរាយទម្រង់ទៅវារក្សាទីទៅបាន

↳ Refactoring

- ↳ You should design it for change. you should anticipate future changes to software and design.
 - ↳ suggest code being dev should be constantly refactored even there is no immediate need
 - ↳ fundamental problem of increment development is that local change tend to degrade the software structure

↳ Test-first development

- ↳ one of difference between increment dev and plan-driven dev is the way that system is tested
 - ↳ increment dev → no system specification that can be tested by external test team
 - ↳ ggf. im Test wau informal

↳ require there to be clear relationship between system requirements and the code implementing the corresponding requirements.

↳ Pair programming

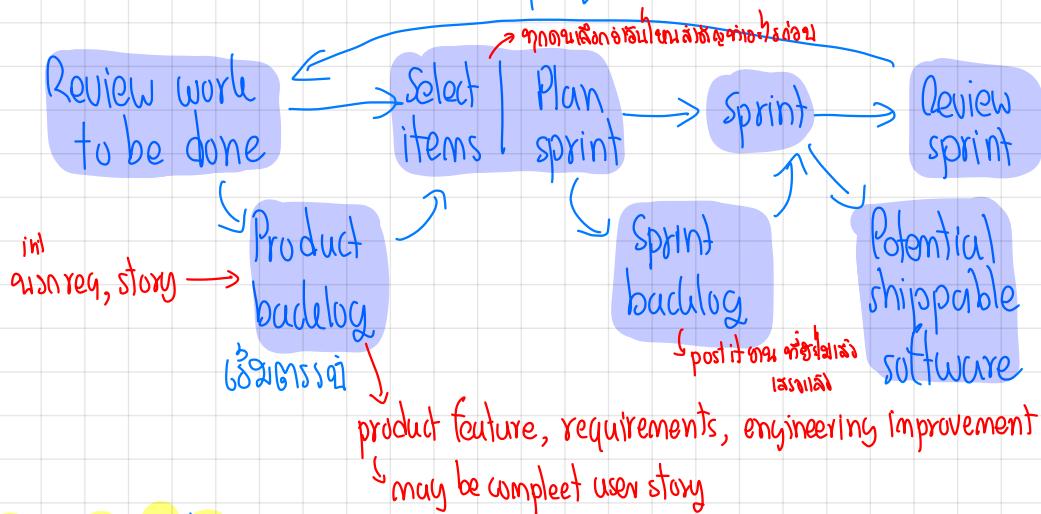
↳ ជាន់ 2 នាក់ រក្សាទិញ code សំបុត្រី

↳ Agile project management

↳ តួនាទីតែងតាំង (increment) ការងារមិនចាប់ផ្តើមឡើង តាមការសរសៃរួល software ចូល

↳ ជាន់ប្រើប្រាស់ scrum agile method

↳ ធនធានឱ្យរីវិយ method តាំងឱ្យការគ្រប់គ្រង project ទៅ



↳ Scaling agile methods

↳ agile made for small-medium team with small-medium sized system

↳ Practical problem with agile methods

↳ for large, long-lifetime system agile approach present a number of problem

↳ informality of agile development is incomplete with legal approach to contract definition

↳ appropriate for new software dev, not maintenance

↳ large companies maintain their existing software system

↳ decide for small co-located team

↳ ផ្សេងៗ maintain តីខោះ : lack of documentation

: keeping the customer involved

: development team continuity

lack of documents: agile says "wastetime for writing document"

↳ lack of high-quality and readable code

keeping the customers involved: if customers are busy, ? . what about the maintain

↳ (សារតម្លៃនិងតម្លៃប្រាក់)

- ↳ Agile and plan-driven methods
- ↳ a fundamental of scaling agile methods is to integrate them with plan-driven approach
- ↳ សង្គម keypoint កំណត់ (មិនអាច=បាន)
 - ↳ សម្រាប់ក្នុងពេលវេលា: ផែនក្រាស និង agile, និង plan-driven
 - ↳ ក្នុងក្រុងពេលវេលា: ទីនាក់ក្នុងក្រុងពេលវេលា និង plan-driven
 - ↳ សម្រាប់ក្នុងពេលវេលាដែលមានពេលវេលាត្រូវបានគ្រប់គ្រង: long-lifetime → need more documentation
short → likely argue doc(n), may be doc(n) not update

↳ Agile methods for large system

- ↳ large system → large system are usually system of system
 - ⇒ are brownfield (ដំណឹងកំណត់ដោយនិរនត្តនាមសារសម្រាប់ក្រុងពេលវេលា)
 - they include and interact with number of existing system
 - ⇒ concerned with system configuration ត្រូវយក agile ទៅសម្រេចនូវ system an
គ្រប់គ្រងពេលវេលា
 - ⇒ គ្រប់គ្រងពេលវេលាលើក្រុងក្រុងពេលវេលាដែលមានពេលវេលាត្រូវបានគ្រប់គ្រង

- ↳ the scrum team model is maintained

- ↳ ① role replication

- ↳ each team has a product owner. នាយកដៃអាជីវកម្មនៃព្យួរសម្រាប់ក្រុងពេលវេលា

- ② project architects

- ↳ each team choose product architect, និងរួមលេខាធីនិងក្រុងពេលវេលាដែលមានពេលវេលាត្រូវបានគ្រប់គ្រង

- ③ Release alignment

- ↳ the date product release from each team are aligned

- ④ Scrum of scrum

- ↳ where representatives from each team meet to discuss the process, identify problem and plan the work to be done

↳ Agile methods across organizations

- ↳ It's very hard to introduce agile methods into large companies for a number of reason,

- ↳ Project manager who don't have exp on agile may be reluctant to accept risk of new approach

- ↳ they don't know how it affect on particular project
 - ↳ large organization often have quality procedures and standard that all work have to follow
 - ↳ agile method seem to work well if team members have a relatively high skill level
 - ↳ there may be cultural resistance to agile method → တောင်းမှုအတွက် ရှိခိုး=ပျော်လျော်စွဲ
 - ↳ Change management and testing procedure not compatible with agile
 - ↳ process of controlling change to system
 - ↳ All change has to be approved before they are made
 - ↳ အနေဖြင့် agile ဆုတေသနများ refactor
 - ↳ မှတ်ဆန်းမှုအတွက် → agile များမှာ မျှော်လျော်စွဲများ
 - ↳ key point
 - ↳ agile method are iterative development methods that focus on reducing process overheads and documentation and on incremental software delivery. They involve customer representatives directly in development process
 - ↳ The decision on whether to use an agile or a plan-driven approach to development should depend on the type of software being developed, the capabilities of dev team and the culture of the company developing system. In practice, mix type are used
 - ↳ agile development practices include requirement expressed as user stories, pair programming, refactoring, continuous integration, and test-first development
 - ↳ Scrum is an agile method that provide a framework for organizing agile project. It is centered around the set of sprint, fixed time period. Planning is based on prioritizing a backlog of work and selecting the highest priority tasks for a sprint
 - ↳ To scale agile methods, some plan-based practices have to be integrated with agile practices
 - ↳ include up-front requirements, multiple customer representative, more documentation, common tooling across project team, and the alignment of release across team.

Scrum

- ↳ analysis, design
- ↳ gitter : sprint cycle → burn down chart, meeting,

ឧទេរកទី 4 requirement engineering

first state of software engineering process

- ↳ to make clear separation between these different levels of description.
- ↳ user requirement = high level abstract requirement → តម្លៃយកសេចក្តីថាមពេល
- system requirement = to mean the detail description of what system should do
 - ↳ function, operability, service
- ↳ user contact with system based → system reqn → តម្លៃ generate នាំង
- ↳ provide more specific information about the service and function of system, is to be implemented
- ↳ Functional and non-functional requirements
- ↳ Functional requirements
 - ↳ describe what the system should do, write in natural language → user can understand
 - ↳ should describe the system functions (input, output) and exception detail
 - ↳ may be written at different levels of detail
 - ↳ Imprecision in the requirement specification can lead to dispute between customer and developer → delay system delivery and increase cost
 - ↳ should be both complete and consistent → should not be contradictory
 - ↳ all service and information required by user should be define
- ↳ Non-functional requirement
 - ↳ are requirement that are not directly concerned with specific service delivered by the sys.
 - ↳ usually specify or constrain characteristics of the system as a whole
 - ↳ The implements may be spread throughout the system.
 - ↳ Non-functional requirement may affect overall architecture of a system rather than individual component.
 - ↳ តម្លៃតម្រូវការ budget available
 - ↳ Product requirement: runtime behavior of the software, security, reliability

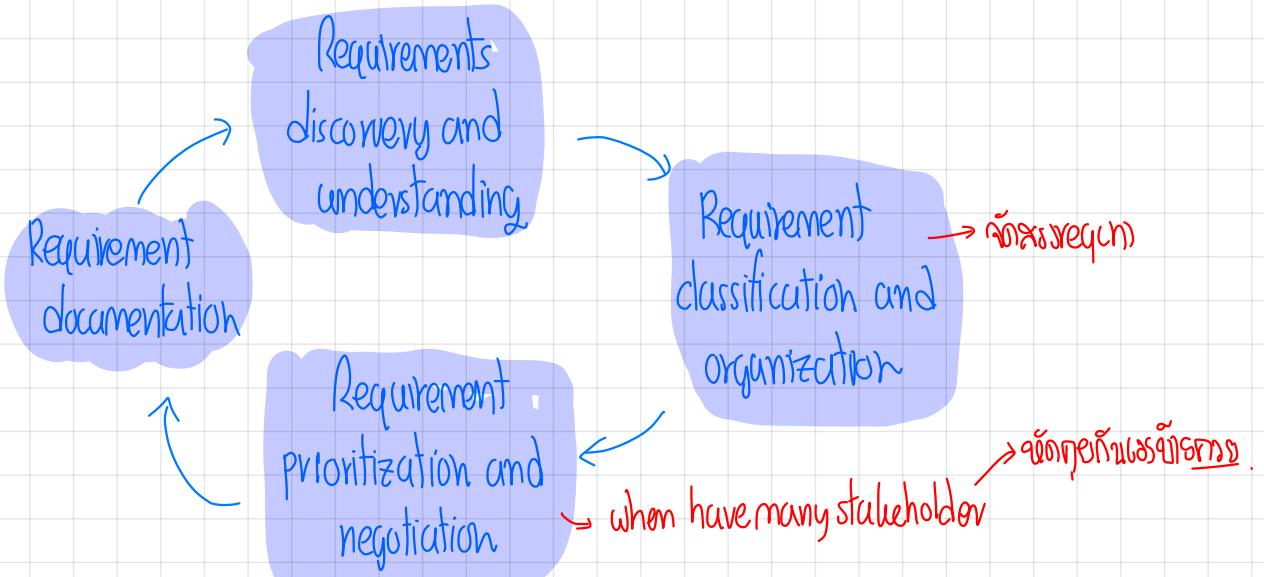
- ↳ Organizational requirements: programming language, environmental req(n)
 - ↳ External requirements: ethical, legislative req(n)
- ມີມາດຕະຖານຂອງຈຳກັດ
product req(n): mention ຄໍອມເປົ້າໃຫຍ່ທີ່ມີການສ້າງລົງທະບຽນ clinic ມາດຕະຖານ
- organization req(n): user ຕ້ອນສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ທີ່ມີການສ້າງລົງທະບຽນ ຊິນດ ຂອບ ຊິນວິໄງ
- external req(n): implement patient privacy provision.
- say nothing about the functionality; clearly identify the constraint
ແກ່ລົງທະບຽນ ກ່ອນຈຶ່ງໄປ່ກ່ອນກວດກົດກຳໄຟ software ສືບ
; may interact with other functional or non-fun
ability, safety, confidentiality
ມີຢູ່ນັ້ນຕົກຕະຫຼາດ ກຳກັນ counter ດະນຸກໍາຕົກຕະຫຼາດ ເລີ່ມກໍາຕົກຕະຫຼາດ

Requirement engineering process

- ↳ elicitation and analysis → convert to standard form (specification) → checking req(n) that actually define the system, customer wants (validation)

Requirement elicitation

- ↳ to understand how stakeholder might use a new system software to help their work
- ↳ ຢັນ: they make unrealistic demand 'cause don't know what is feasible.
 - : express req(n) in their own term
 - : different stakeholder → different req(n)
 - : Political factor → (ເພື່ອໄລຍະໃຫ້ມີຕົວກຳທີ່ເກີດລົດຮັບອະນຸຍາຍື່ງເປັນເທົ່າງກັນ) software
 - : the economic and business environment may change



- ↳ technique: interview, observation
 - ↳ ကျော်မြတ်ပေးခြင်း၊ လုပ်မြတ်ပေးခြင်း၊ ပြုပေးခြင်း၊ မြတ်နည်းလုပ်မြတ်ပေးခြင်း
 - ↳ regimen derived from the way people actually work.

- ## ↳ Stories and scenarios

- ↳ it is easier to relate to real-life example than abstraction description

- ## ↳ Requirement specification

- ↳ process of writing down the system and user requirement document

- write in natural language

- write in natural language in other from

- b) natural language sentences

- ↳ structured natural language

- ## ↳ graphical notations

- ## ↳ mathematical specifications

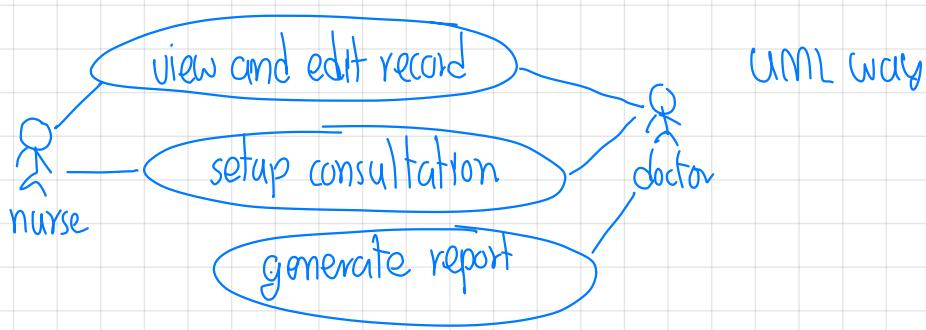
- ## ↳ natural language specification

- ↳ potential vague and ambiguous

- ## ↳ structured specifications

- ↳ standard form (template) → អាជ្ញាធរបញ្ជី(រូប) function → (លេខរណ្ឌ description, input, output
, action , require , condition
pair)

- ↳ use case



- ↳ the software requirements document

- ↳ រួចរាល់នៃ document ដំឡើងកិច្ចការលាសម្រាប់ទូទាត់សម្រាប់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់វា។

- ↳ ເປົ້າການເຕັມ test, ຜົມບຸກຄົວ, ການກາຍໃຈ

↳ Requirement validation

- ↳ the process checking that requirements define the system that the customer really want
 - ↳ error in requirement may lead to cost
- ↳ (Requirement management) requirement specifies customer's user, stakeholders, managing development function, non-functional requirements, constraint and case is function misalignment
- ↳ focus test requirement analysis or in test-driven development

↳ Requirement change

- ↳ the business and technical environment change, budget, have a diverse stakeholder

↳ Requirement management planning

- ↳ requirement identification, change management process, relation between each requirement and system design, tool support

↳ Requirement change management

- ↳ problem analysis and change specification, change analysis and costing, change implementation

↳ Key point

- ↳ req(n) for software system → what system should do, define constraints on its operation
- ↳ functional req(n) → service that system must provide
- ↳ Non-functional req(n) → often constrain the system being developed
- ↳ req(n) engineer process → req(n) elicitation, specification, validation, management
- ↳ req(n) elicitation is → req(n) discovery, classification, organization, negotiation, doc
- ↳ req(n) specification → formally documenting the user and system requirement and creating software requirement document
- ↳ req(n) validation → checking the requirement for validity, consistency, completeness, realism and verifiability
- ↳ req(n) management → the process of managing and controlling these changes.

unit 5 system modeling

↳ developing abstract model of a system.

↳ help clarify what the system does, ~~what it is doing~~ what the system does

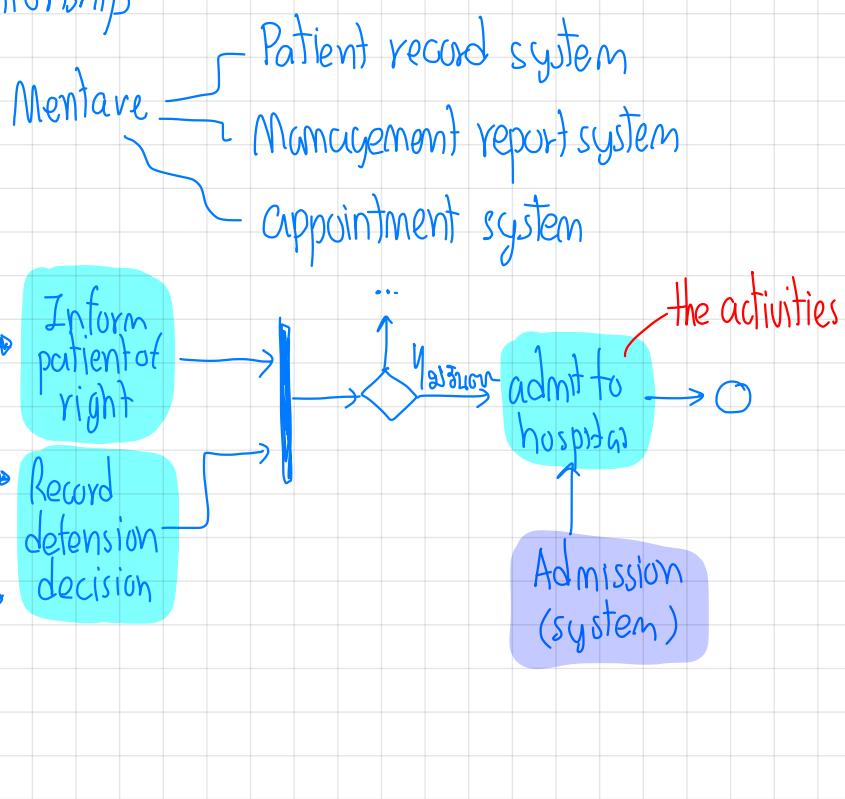
↳ Context models

↳ at the early stage in specification → you should decide on the system boundaries
↳ the functionality

↳ Context models normally show the environment include several other system

↳ but show the type of relationship

UML ဆုတေသန BPMN LAD



↳ Interaction model

↳ Use case modeling

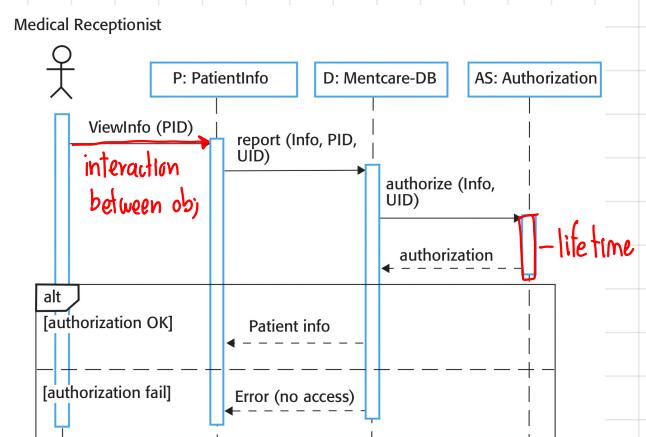


function

; who involved

↳ Sequence diagram

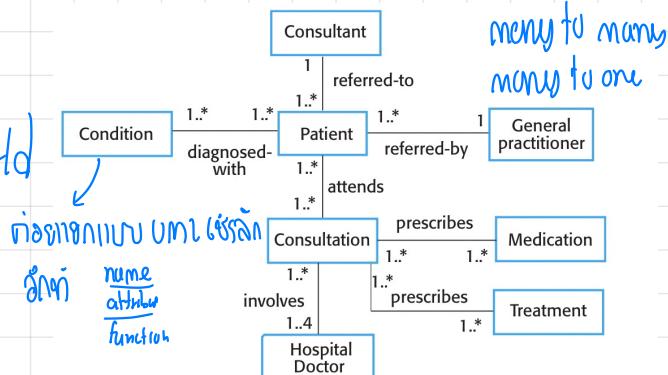
↳ actor and object and object and object



Structure model

Class diagram

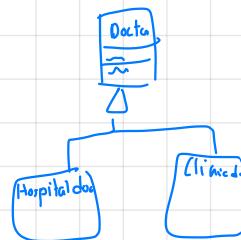
↳ object represent something in real world



many to many
many to one

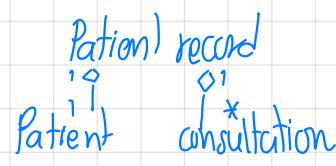
Generalization

↳ Անհատականացնելու



Aggregation

↳ Գործառնությունները



; object է օբյեկտավորության մեջ պատճենագործություն

Behavior model

↳ what happen or suppose to happen when a system responds to a stimulus from its env.

Data-driven modeling

↳ involved in processing input data and generating an associated output.

↳ tracking how data associated with process

↳ DFD *

Event-driven modeling

↳ how the system system responds to external and internal event

Key point

↳ a model is an abstraction view of system, ignore some system details

↳ to show the system's context, interval, structure, behavior

↳ Context model show how the system that is being modeled is positioned in an environment with other system and process → help define the boundaries of the system

↳ Use case diagram and sequence diagram are used to describe the interaction between user and system

↳ add more information, showing interactions between sys obj

between user and system

- ↳ Structural models show the organization and architecture of a system. Class diagram are used to define the static structure of classes in a system and their association
- ↳ Behavior model are used to describe the dynamic behavior of an executing system
 - ↳ may be perspective of the data processed by the system or by the events stimulate response from the system
- ↳ Activity diagram may be used to model the processing of data, each act each process
- ↳ state diagram used to model the system behavior in response to internal or external event
- ↳ Model-driven engineering, is an approach to software development in which a system is represented as a set of model that can be automatically transformed to executable code