

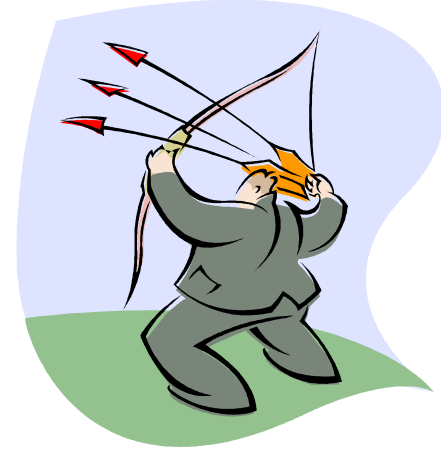
Software Engineering Tools and Practices

Course Outcomes – why you are taking this class

- Become familiar with the **practices** used by Software Engineers for creating software applications
- Become familiar with the various modern **tools** used by Software Engineers for creating applications

- So that you can get a job and work in a team

What are Software *practices?*



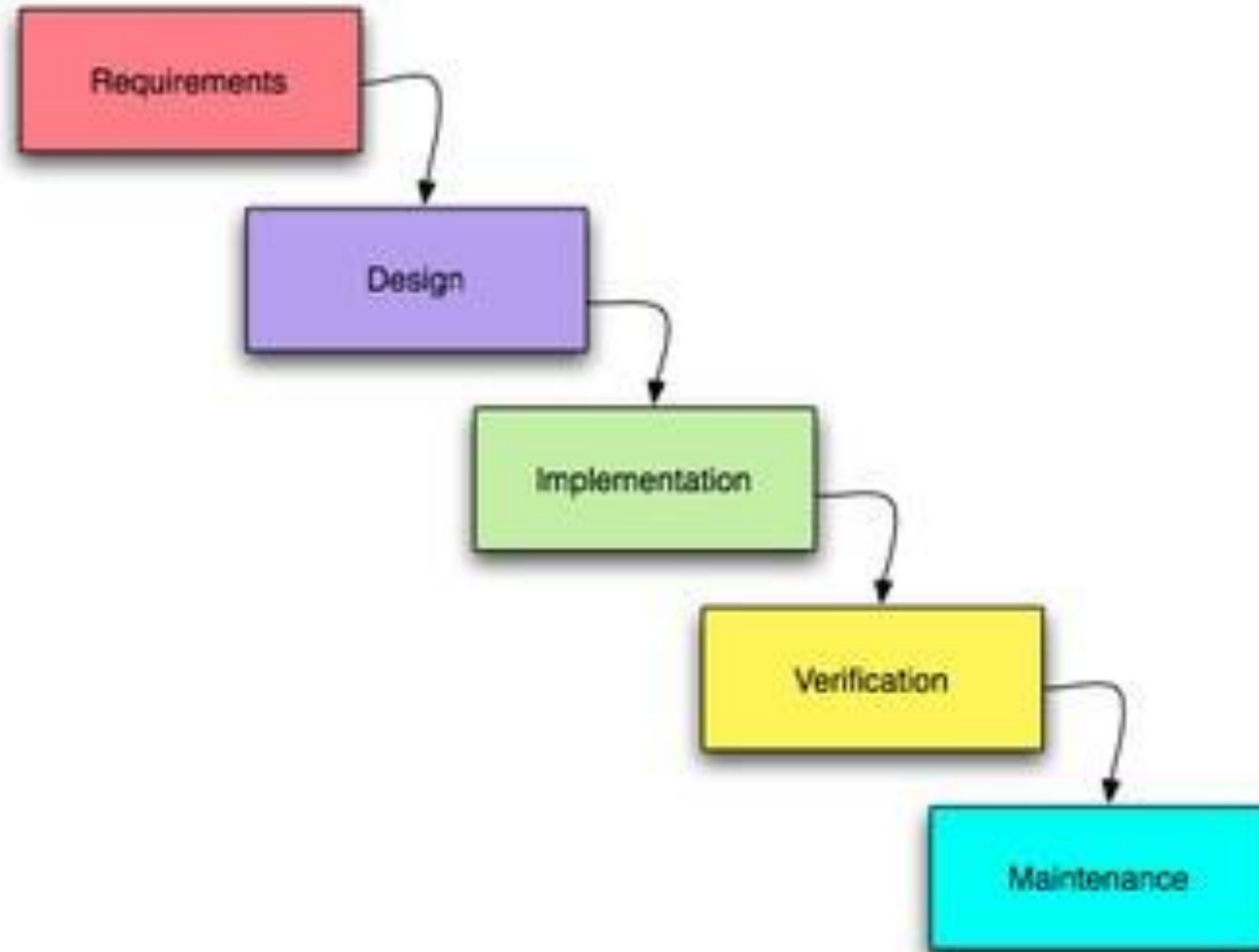
A software *process* defines the **steps** you take develop (good) software

- A software *process* typically defines **phases (or stages)** and steps you take within each phase to develop **(good)** software

- What phases can you think of?

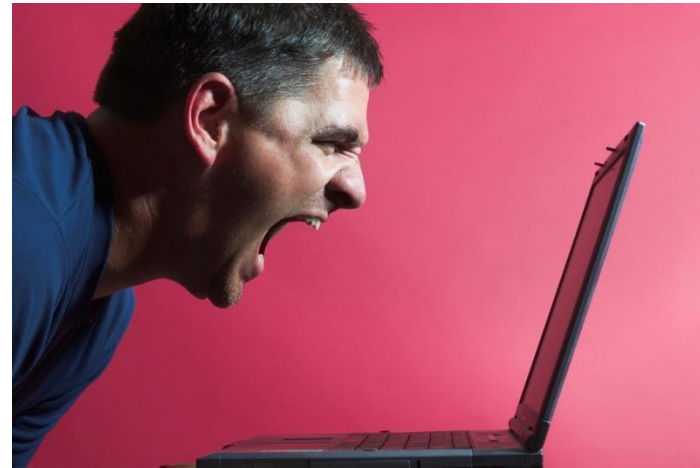


A Software Life Cycle

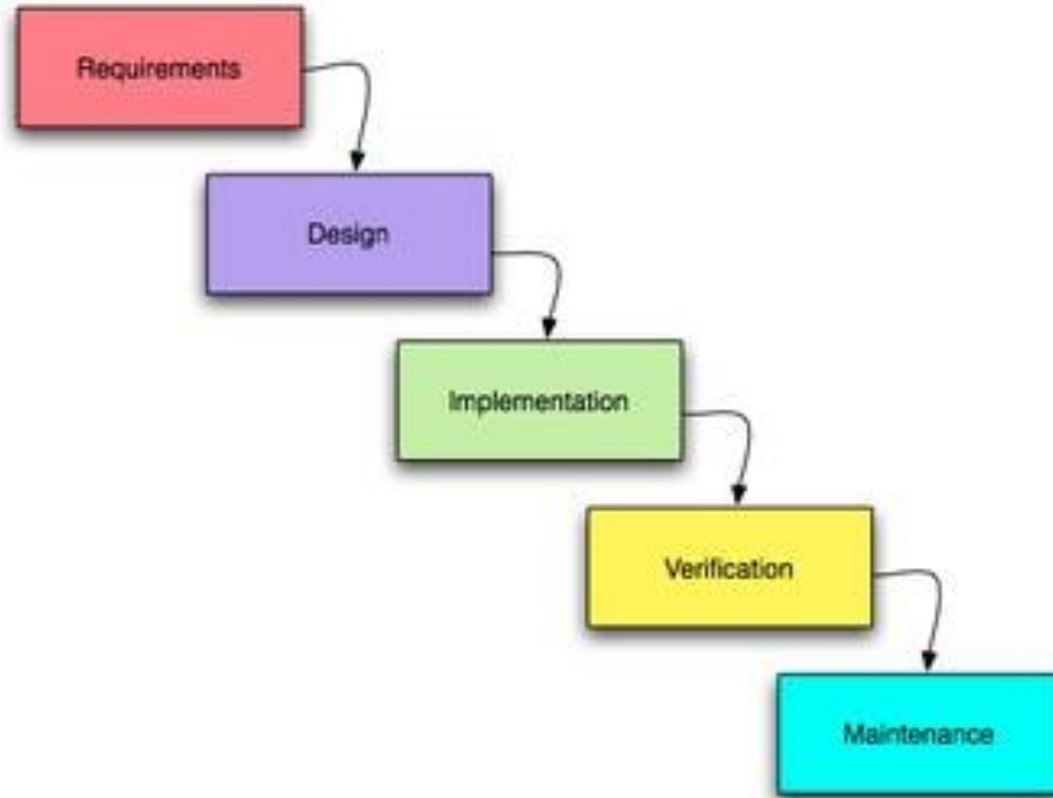


Software *practices* are specific things you do as part of the software development *process*

- That is, **practices** are activities that implement the **process**



Software development *practices* that might take place in each phase below



What are Software *tools*?

Introduction

- Software Engineering Methods are intended to make software engineering more **systematic**.
- Software development environment are the computer based tools that are intended to assist the **software life cycle processes**.
- **Tools** are often **designed to support** particular software engineering methods.

Software Engineering Tools and Methods

- Software Engineering tools represent
- **a set of management and technical tools to support software development**

- usually integrated in a coherent framework
- Methods usually provide a notation and vocabulary, procedures for performing
- identifiable tasks, and guidelines for checking both the process and the product.

Software Engineering Tools

- Some particular Software Engineering tools
 - Software Design Tools
 - Software Construction Tools
 - Software Requirement Tools
 - Software Testing Tools
 - Software Maintenance Tools
 - Software Configuration Management Tools

- Software Engineering Management Tools
- Software Engineering Process Tools
- Software Quality Tools
- Infrastructure Support Tools
- Miscellaneous Tools Issues

Software Requirements Tools

- These Tools are classified into two categories
 1. Requirements modeling tools
 2. Requirement traceability tools
- Requirements modeling tools
 - These tools are used for analyzing, specifying, and validating software requirements

- Requirement traceability tools

- Since they are also relevant in other life cycle processes, they are presented separately from the requirements modeling tools.

Software Design Tools

- Creating Software Designs
- Checking Software Designs.

Software Construction Tools

- These tools are concerned with
 - Production of the program representation
 - Translation of the program representation
- These tools are
 - Program Editors
 - Creation and Modification Of Programs
 - Compiler and Code generators
 - Non Interactive translators of source code
 - Interpreters
 - Provide Software execution through emulation
 - Debugger
- Support Construction Process

Software Testing Tools

These tools are categorized as

- **Test generators**
 - assist in the development of test cases.
- **Test execution frameworks**
 - enable the execution of test cases in a controlled environment where the behavior of the object under test is observed.
- **Test evaluation tools**
 - assessment of the results of test execution,
 - helping to determine whether or not the observed behavior conforms to the expected behavior .
- **Test management tools**
 - Managing software testing process.

- Performance analysis tools
- measuring and analyzing software performances

Software Maintenance Tools

These tools are categorized as

- Comprehension tools
- assist in the human comprehension of programs. Ex: Animators
- Reengineering tools
- examination and alteration of the subject software to reconstitute it in a new form
- Reverse engineering tools
- Assist the process by working backwards from an existing product

Software Configuration Management Tools

These tools are categorized as

- **Tracking**
 - used in connection with the problem-tracking issues associated with a particular software product
- **Version management**
 - involved in the management of multiple versions of a product
- **Release tools**
 - used to manage the tasks of software release and build

Software Engineering Management Tools

These are categorized as

- **Project Planning and Tracking**
- used in software project effort measurement and cost estimation, as well as project scheduling
- **Risk Management**
- used in identifying, estimating, and monitoring risks.
- **Measurement**
- assist in performing the activities related to the software measurement program

Software Engineering Process Tools

These are categories as

- **Process modeling tools**
- These tools are used to model and investigate software engineering processes.
- **Process management tools**
- provide support for software engineering management.
- **Process-centered software engineering environments**
- incorporate information on the software life cycle processes and guide and monitor the user according to the defined process.
- **Integrated CASE environments**
- Integrated computer-aided software engineering tools or environments covering multiple phases of the software engineering life cycle belong

Software Quality Tools

These are categories as

- Review and Audit tools
- used to support reviews and audits
- Static Analysis tools
- used to analyze software artifacts, such as syntactic and semantic analyzers, as well as data, control flow, and dependency analyzers

Miscellaneous Tool Issues

This are categories as

- Tool Integration Techniques
 - Used to make individual tools cooperate
 - Integration techniques are applied
- Meta-tools
 - Meta-tools generate other tools; compiler-compilers are the classic example.
- Tool Evaluation

- Evolve new tool

Software Engineering Methods

- Methods usually provide a notation and vocabulary, procedures for performing identifiable tasks, and guidelines for checking both the process and the product
- These are categorized as
 - Heuristic methods
 - dealing with informal approaches.
 - Formal methods
 - dealing with mathematically based approaches.
 - Prototyping methods

- dealing with software engineering approaches based on various forms of prototyping

Heuristic Methods

- These are categories as
 - Structured methods
 - ✓ The system is built from a functional viewpoint, starting with a high-level view and progressively refining this into a more detailed design.
 - Data-oriented methods
 - ✓ the starting points are the data structures that a program manipulates rather than the function it performs
 - Object-oriented methods
 - ✓ The system is viewed as a collection of objects rather than functions
 - Domain-specific methods
 - ✓ includes specialized methods for developing systems which involve real-time, safety, or security aspects

Formal Methods

These are categorized as

- Specification languages and notations
- This topic concerns the specification notation or language used. Specification languages can be classified as model-oriented, property-oriented, or behavior-oriented
- Refinement
- This topic deals with how the method refines (or transforms) the specification into a form which is closer to the desired final form of an executable program.
- Verification/Proving properties:
- This topic covers the verification properties that are specific to the formal approach, including both theorem proving and model checking

Prototyping Methods

- These are categorized as
 - Prototyping styles
 - The prototyping styles topic identifies the various approaches: throwaway, evolutionary, and executable specification
 - Prototyping targets
 - Examples of the targets of a prototyping method may be requirements, architectural design, or the user interface
 - Prototyping evaluation techniques
 - This topic covers the ways in which the results of a prototype exercise are used.s

Software Engg Tools and Practice

1 INTRODUCTION

- What are Software Practices
- What are Software Tools
- Software Life Cycle Phases
- Different types of SE Tools
- SE Methods

2 REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

- Introduction
- Software Requirement Specification
- SRS - IEEE Template
- Requirement Management Tool - ReqView**
- Structured Requirement Definitions
- Requirement Attributes
- Requirement Hierarchy
- Requirement Traceability
- Requirement Mgt in Ms office
- Importing the document
- Customize requirement Attribute
- Review Requirement
- Filter, Search, Sort Requirement
- Customize Traceability Links
- Traceability Report
- Track Changes

6 BUILD TOOLS

- Building Java build tools
- Eclipse IDE build tools
- NetBeans IDE build tools

5 TESTING

- Introduction
- Unit Testing
- J Unit Frame Work
- J Unit Test Case
- J Unit Test Suite

4 VERSION CONTROL SYSTEM

- Introduction
- Features of VCS
- Revision Control System
- RCS configuration and Use
- Working with GIT - Tool

3 DESIGN AND MODELLING

- Introduction to UML
- Enterprise Architecture
- Archi Modeling Tool
- Creating ArchiMate Model
- Model Tree
- Folder and Organization
- Search and Filtering Model Tree
- Viewpoints
- Importing - Exporting Model its Views
- Generating Reports
- Canvas Modelling Tool-kit
- Design a Large Project with Archi

1 INTRODUCTION

What are Software Practices

What are Software Tools

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Different types of SE Tools

SE Methods

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Software Requirement Specification

SRS - IEEE Template

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Structured Requirement Definitions

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Requirement Traceability

Requirement Mgt in Ms office

Importing the document

Customize requirement Attribute

Review Requirement

Filter, Search, Sort Requirement

Customize Traceability Links

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