

# CS3213: Foundations of Software Engineering

In-class Lecture and Exercises

# Bioblitz

- 112 observations
- 62 species
- 5 observers
- 49 identifiers



Pink-necked Green-Pigeon (dharsai)



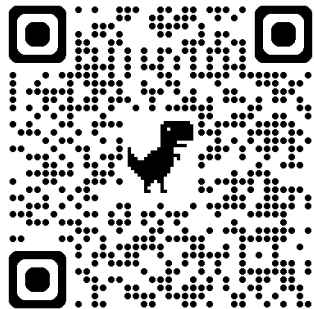
Giant Forest Ant (j\_os\_h\_in)



Slaty-breasted Rail (mrigger)



Long-tailed Macaque (j\_os\_h\_in)



# Long-tailed Macaques Grooming Sambar Deer

## Biodiversity Record: Long-tailed macaques mounting and grooming sambar deer in Singapore

Manuel Rigger<sup>1</sup>, Jin Ting

<sup>1</sup>School of Computing, National University of Singapore, Singapore 117417; Email: [rigger@nus.edu.sg](mailto:rigger@nus.edu.sg) (\*corresponding author)

**Recommended citation.** Rigger M & Jin T (2026) Long-tailed Macaques Mounting and Grooming Sambar Deer. Nature in Singapore, 14: e202XXXX. DOI: 10.26107/NIS-XXXX-XXXX

**Subject/s:** Sambar deer, *Rusa unicolor* (Mammalia: Artiodactyla: Cervidae) and long-tailed macaque, *Macaca fascicularis* (Mammalia: Primates: Cercopithecidae).

**Subject/s identified by:** Manuel Rigger and Jin Ting

**Location, date and time:** Singapore Island, Mandai T15 Trail; January 25, 2026; 1°23'44.2"N 103°46'28.0"E, 1643–1648 hours.

**Habitat:** Secondary forest edge.

**Observer/s:** Manuel Rigger and Jin Ting

**Observation/s:** We report the first record of long-tailed macaques specifically, a group of long-tailed macaques were observed interacting with a sambar deer. The sambar deer was sitting on the sambar's back and grooming its dorsal area and hindquarters. The sambar seemed calm and did not exhibit overt distress. However, upon noticing the observers, the sambar became alert, and increased their distance. The sambar subsequently moved away, at which point the macaques resumed their grooming behavior.

Movement in the surrounding vegetation prior to the recording supported by the sighting of two other individuals in the vicinity.

A video recording of the interaction is available on [Zenodo](#) (DOI: 10.26107/NIS-XXXX-XXXX) due to observer conversation. The footage was recorded using a slightly out-of-focus due to low light and vegetation. Fig. 1 shows a

**Remarks:** Mounting and grooming behaviors by non-human primates have been documented previously, including interactions between rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*) and sambar deer in India (Vasava et al., 2013), as well as between Japanese macaques (*Macaca fuscata*) and sika deer (*Cervus nippon*) in Japan (Depret et al., 2025). These interactions have been attributed to mutual benefits, including parasite removal for deer and potential nutritional gains for macaques (Depret et al., 2025). This record suggests similar interspecific interactions occur in Singapore.

### Literature cited:

Vasava AG, Mahato S, Navaneethan M & Dashahre A (2013). Grooming of sambar (*Rusa unicolor*) by rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*) in Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, India. Current Science, 104, 296–298.  
Depret L, Ohshima A, Allanic M, Leca JB, Gunst N & Sueur C (2025). Monkey-deer rodeo: exploring the mounting behaviours of Japanese macaques (*Macaca fuscata*) on sika deer (*Cervus nippon*). Primates, 66, 221–231.



Lee Kong Chian  
Natural History Museum

Publications // Nature in Singapore

## Nature in Singapore

Contributions are welcome for articles in Nature in Singapore (NIS), a free, peer-reviewed, online journal of the Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum for which there are no page charges. Nature in Singapore will publish articles on the flora and fauna of the Republic of Singapore.

NIS consists of a single volume each year, starting with Volume 1 in 2008. To prepare the articles, authors are to refer to the Instructions to Authors. Manuscripts should be submitted as soft copies.

NIS publishes two types of manuscripts:

- (1) Research Articles are longer manuscripts (> 3 pages) covering original and previously unpublished research on natural history, biology, ecology and conservation biology of the macroflora and macrofauna of Singapore.
- (2) Biodiversity Records (formerly Singapore Biodiversity Records) are original and previously unpublished short communications (usually 1–2 pages) of the flora and fauna of Singapore, including native ones, and noteworthy observations of behaviour.

“Thanks for your most interesting contribution which we are happy to consider for the April 2026 issue of Biodiversity Records.”



# RBL Tree Planting (~120 food plants)



# Assignment

## Assignment 3: Modeling and Architecture

CS3213 Foundations of Software Engineering (AY25/26 Sem 2)

Submission Deadline: Mon 24/02/2026, 11:59 pm

- 
- You must strictly comply with the noted deadline. No late submissions!
  - This is a **group** assignment. Acts of plagiarism are subjected to disciplinary action by the university. Please refer to <https://www.nus.edu.sg/celc/statements-and-e-resources-on-plagiarism/> for details on plagiarism and its associated penalties. *Note: it is sufficient if one member per group submits the assignment. One member may re-submit an updated version if needed.*
  - Please use appropriate tools to create your solutions (e.g., LibreOffice/Word/LaTeX for textual submissions, or **draw.io**, **mermaid.live** for graphical solutions). Handwritten solutions are accepted only in exceptional cases and if they are very legible.
  - Please submit this PDF document via Canvas. In case of any discrepancies regarding the submission date, the date given in Canvas will count.
  - There are 4 marks to be scored for this assignment sheet. The worst score for any assignment sheet is 0 marks.
- 

### Overview

The objective of this assignment is to develop a structured **Software Design Document** that translates the requirements from your SRS into a concrete, well-justified architectural and component-level design. This assignment gives you hands-on experience with architectural reasoning, the Attribute-Driven Design (ADD) method, and the modeling languages such C4 and UML. While no hard page limit is enforced, we expect the Design Document to span 8–15 pages.

Your task is to make deliberate, well-justified design decisions that address your previously defined requirements—particularly the quality attributes—and to document the resulting architecture and component designs. Unlike the SRS, which focused on the problem space, this document focuses on the **solution space**: architectural decisions, technology choices, and component-level design.

*Note:* The provided Design Document template contains instructions for each section on what we expect you to document. Here, we summarize the instructions at a high level.

You must submit a single cohesive design document according to the **Design Document template** provided in Canvas. Text highlighted in yellow in the template indicates placeholders that should be modified.

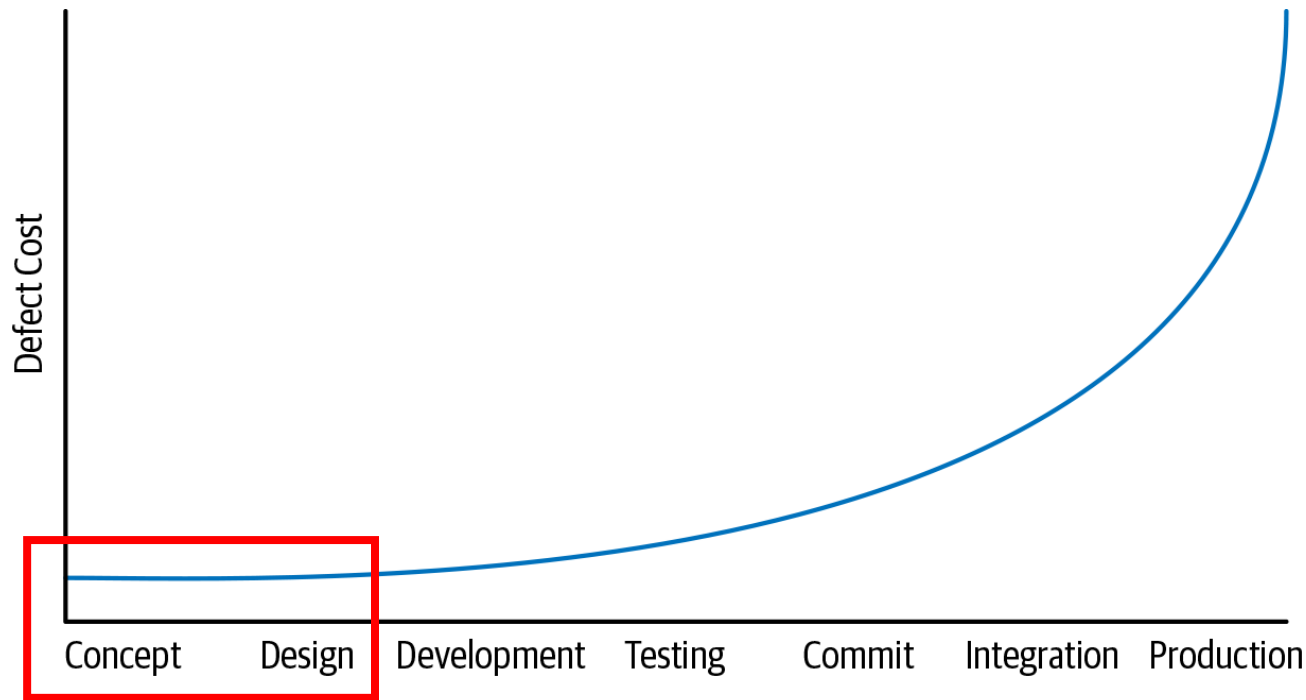
This assignment builds directly on the SRS you submitted previously. The subsequent test plan and implementation will rely directly on the design documented here.



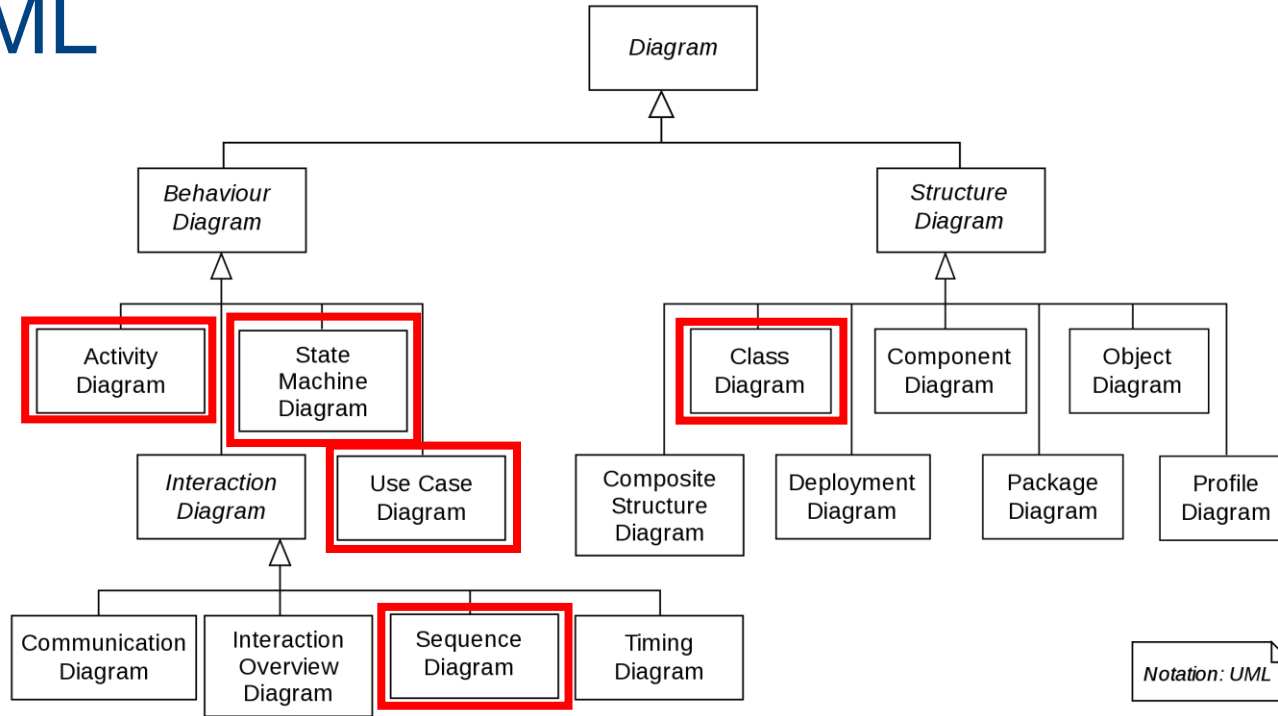
# Recap

UML. C4. Architecture. Tactics and Patterns.

# Addressing and Prevent Defects Early On



# UML



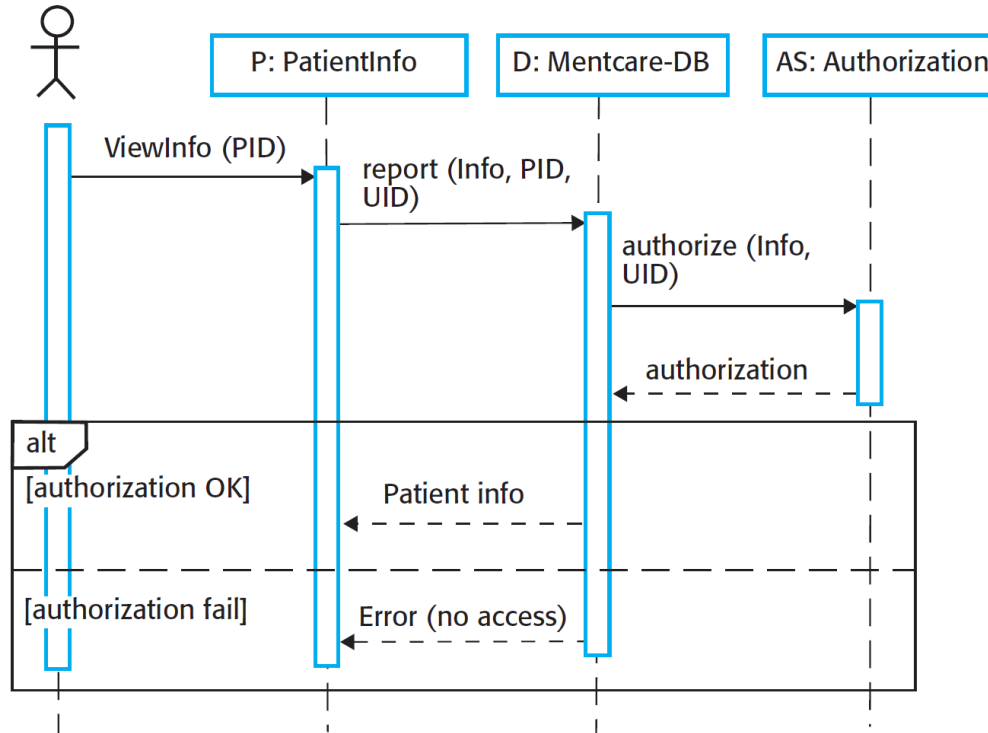


# Consultation Class

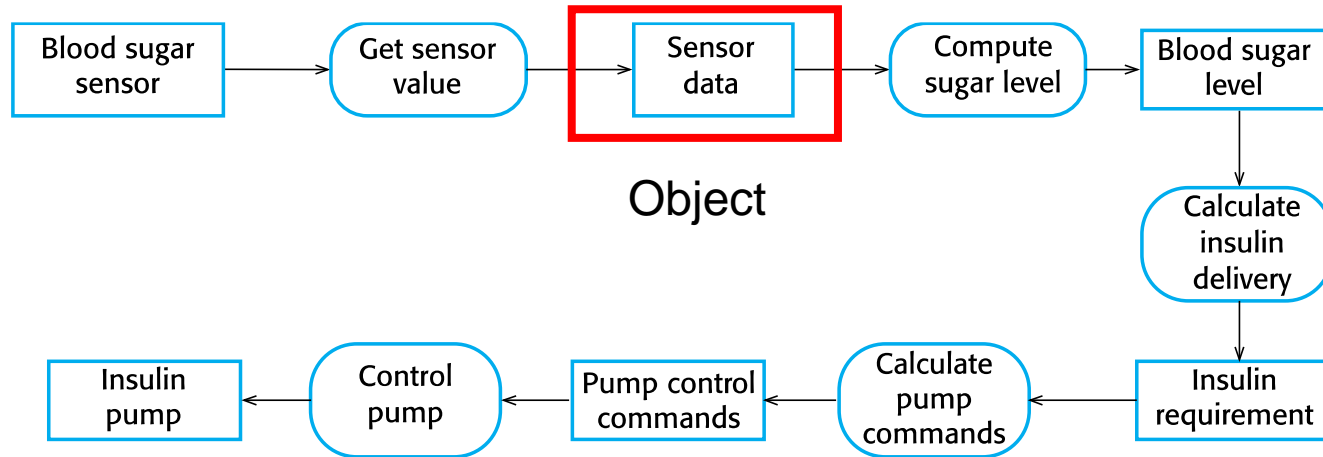
Consultation
Doctors Date Time Clinic Reason Medication prescribed Treatment prescribed Voice notes Transcript ...
New () Prescribe () RecordNotes () Transcribe () ...

# Sequence Diagrams

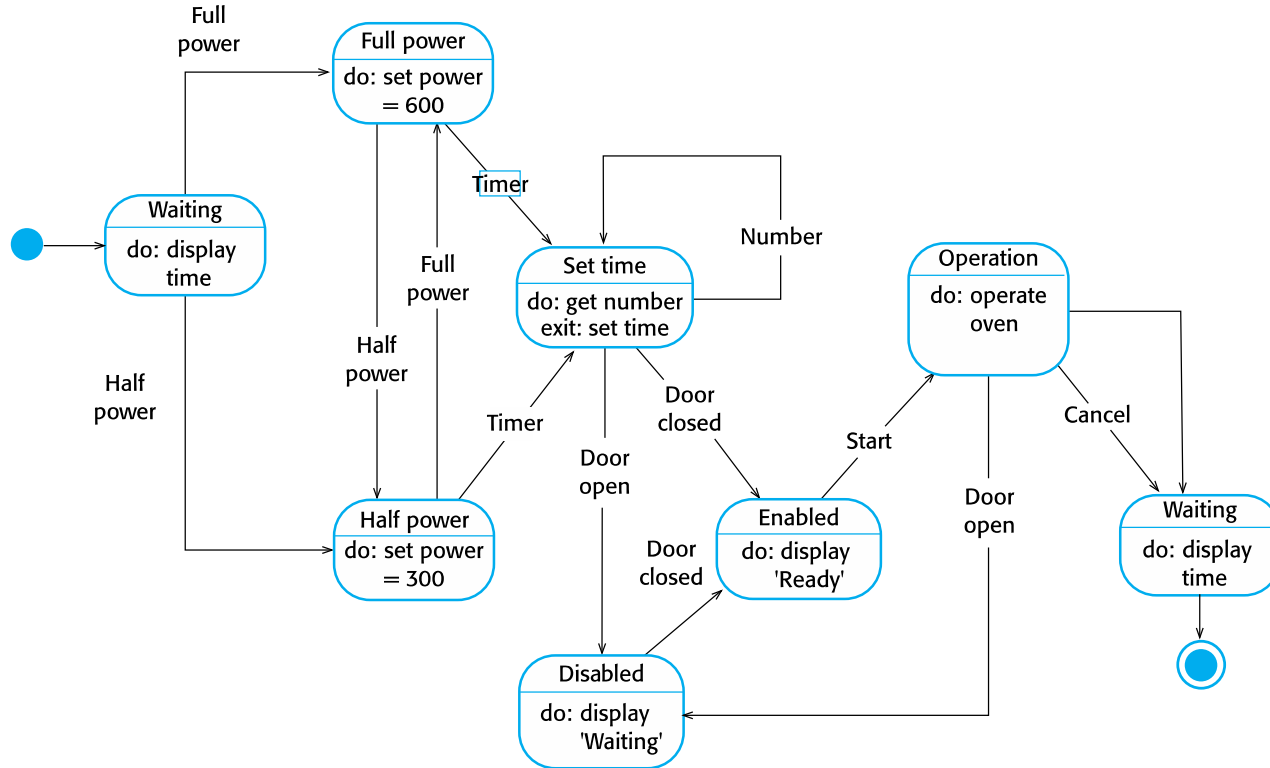
Medical Receptionist



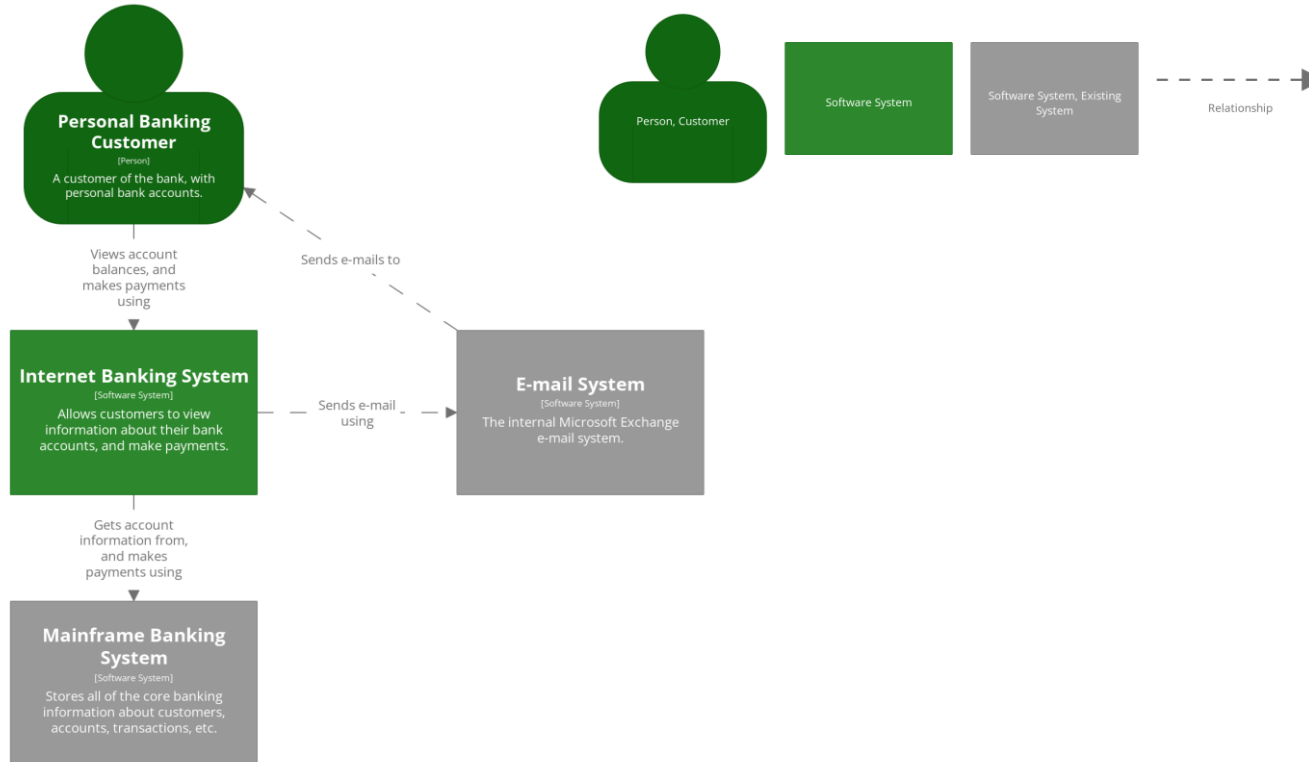
# Activity Diagram



# State Machine Diagram

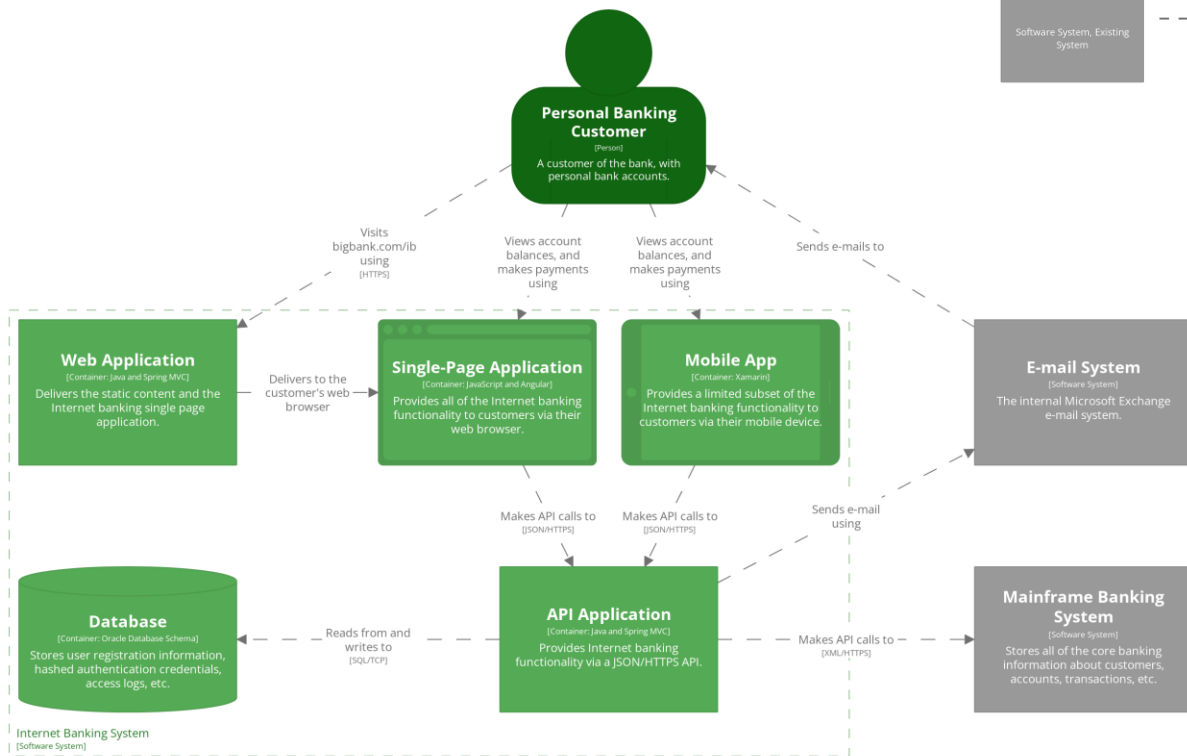
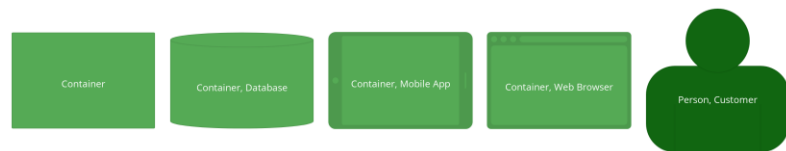


# C4: System Context Diagram

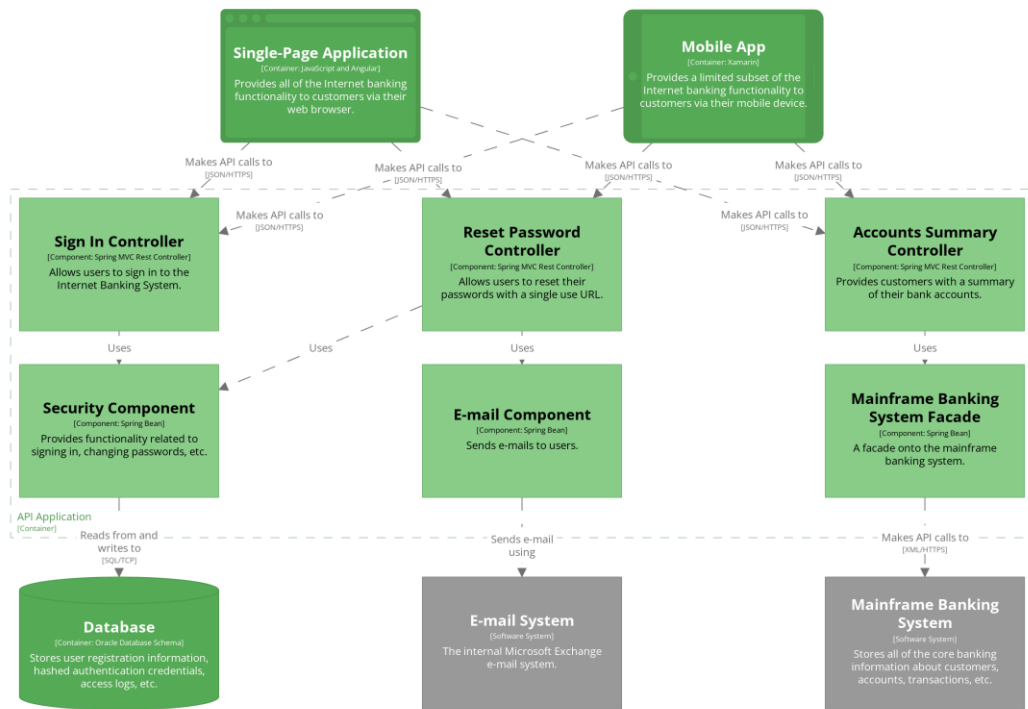
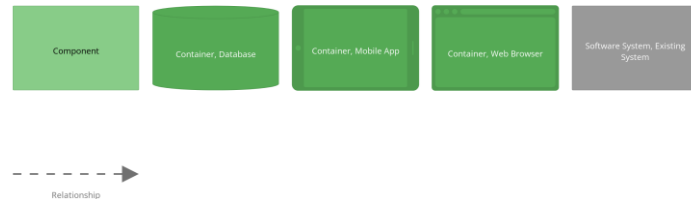




# C4: Container Diagram



# C4: Component Diagram



[Component] Internet Banking System - API Application

The component diagram for the API Application - diagram created with Structurizr.

Wednesday, March 22, 2023 at 8:16 AM Coordinated Universal Time

# What's Architecture?

Editor: Martin Fowler ■ ThoughtWorks ■ fowler@acm.org

## Who Needs an Architect?

Martin Fowler

Wandering down our corridor a while ago, I saw my colleague Dave Rice in a particularly grumpy mood. My brief question caused a violent statement, “We shouldn’t interview anyone who has ‘architect’ on his resume.” At first blush, this was an odd turn of phrase, because we usually introduce Dave as one of our leading architects.



The reason for his title schizophrenia is the fact that, even by our industry’s standards, “architect” and “architecture” are terribly overloaded words. For many, the term “software architect” fits perfectly with the smug controlling image at the end of *Matrix Reloaded*. Yet even in firms that have the greatest contempt for that image, there’s a vital role for the technical leadership that an architect such as Dave plays.

chitect.) However, as so often occurs, inside the blighted cynicism is a pinch of truth. Understanding came to me after reading a posting from Ralph Johnson on the Extreme Programming mailing list. It’s so good I’ll quote it all.

A previous posting said

The RUP, working off the IEEE definition, defines architecture as “the highest level concept of a system in its environment. The architecture of a software system (at a given point in time) is its organization or structure of significant components interacting through interfaces, those components being composed of successively smaller components and interfaces.”

Johnson responded:

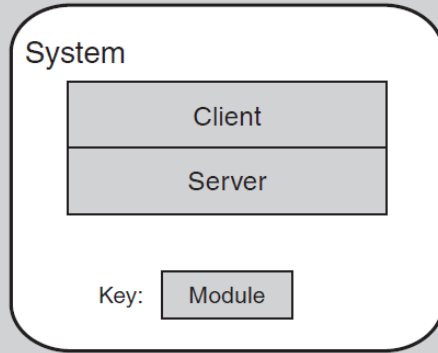
I was a reviewer on the IEEE standard that used that, and I argued uselessly that this was clearly a completely bogus definition. There is no highest level concept of a system. Customers have a

# Three Kind of Structures

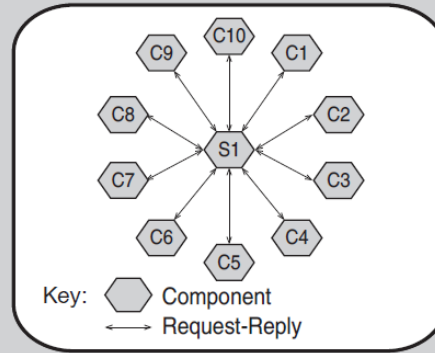
- *Component-and-connector (C&C) structures*
- *Module structures*
- *Allocation structures*

Focus on the way components  
interact with each other at run time

# Which Structure(s) to Model?



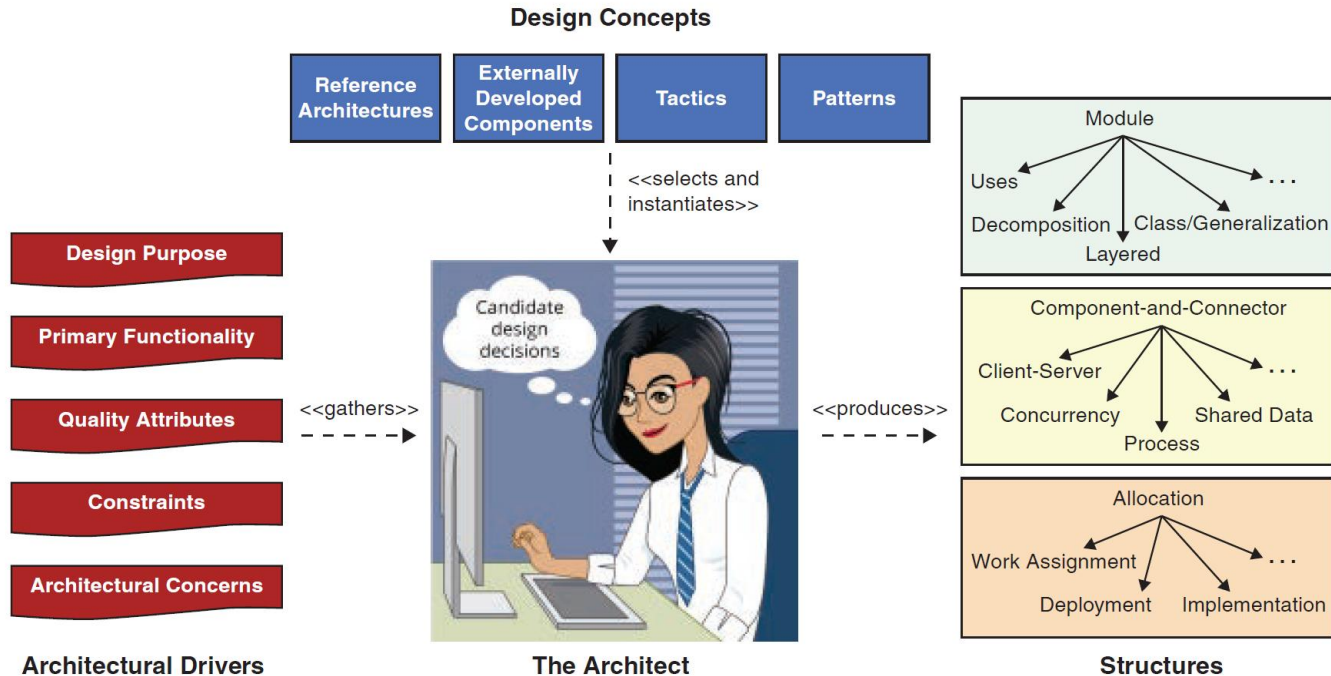
Decomposition View



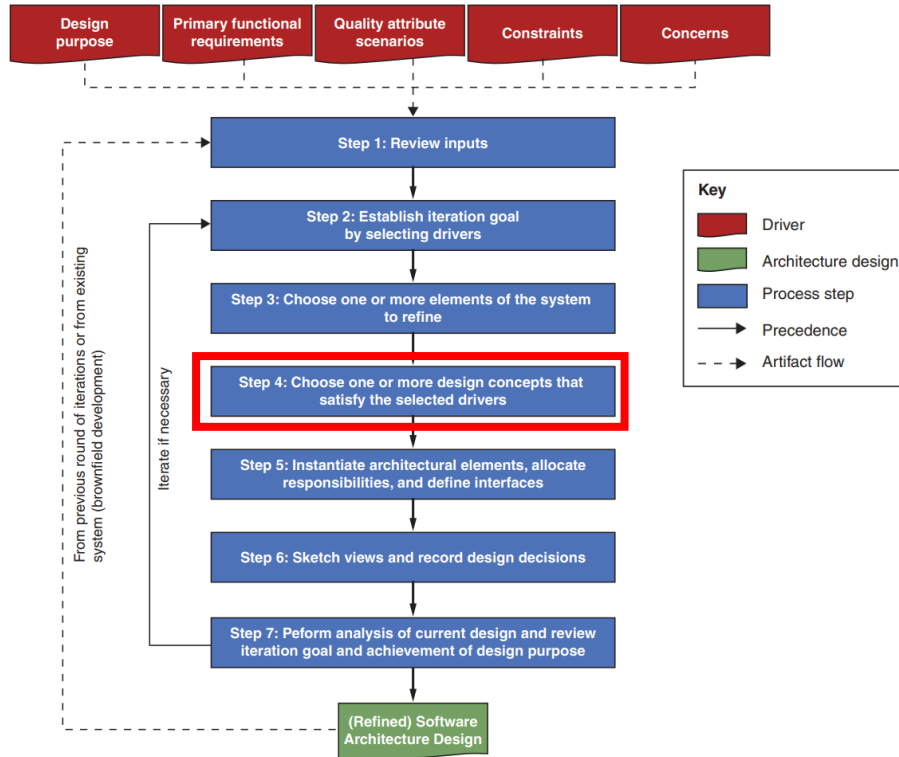
Client-Server View



# Approaching Architecture

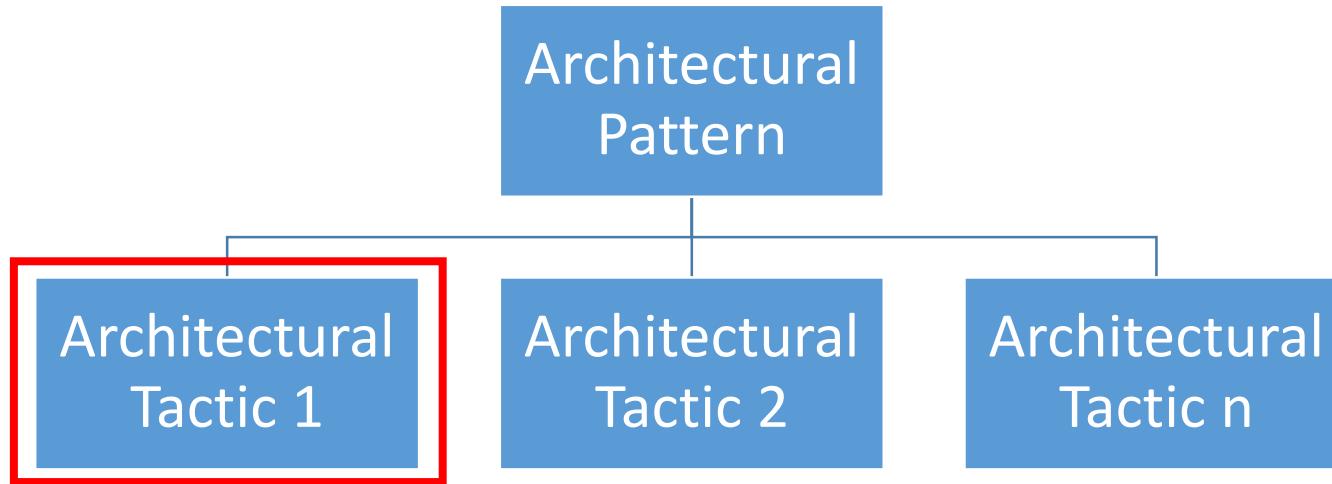


# Attribute-Driven Design (ADD)

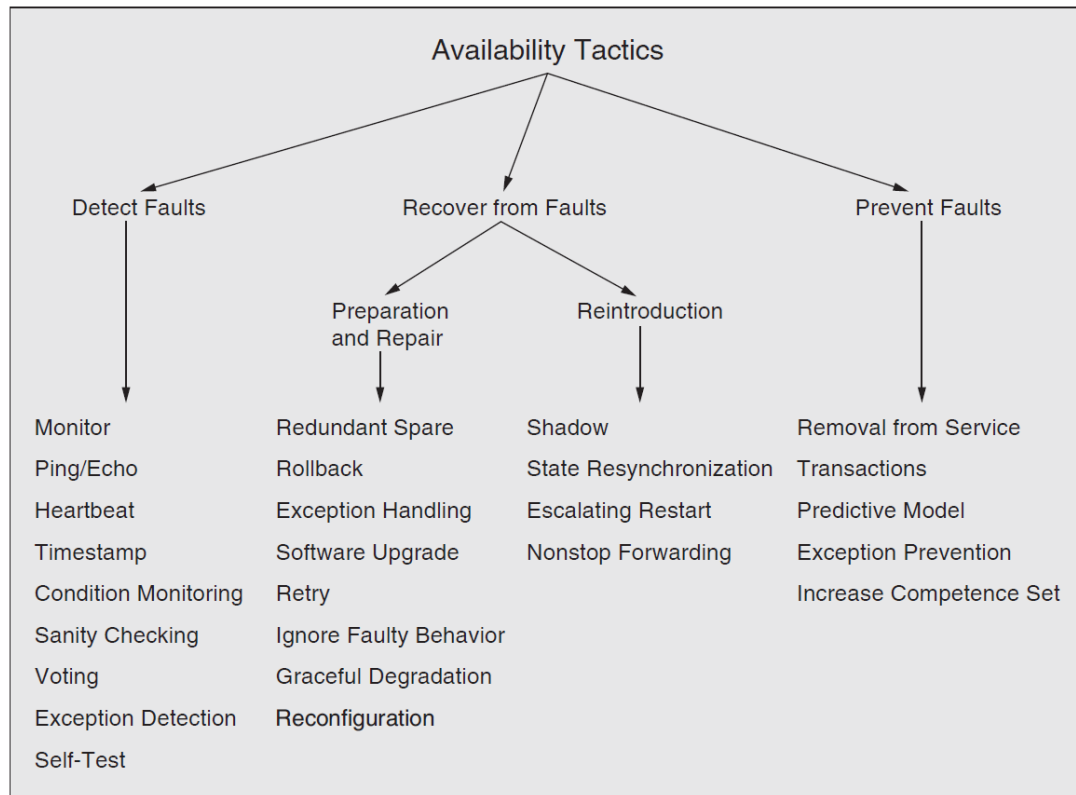


# Architectural Tactics and Patterns

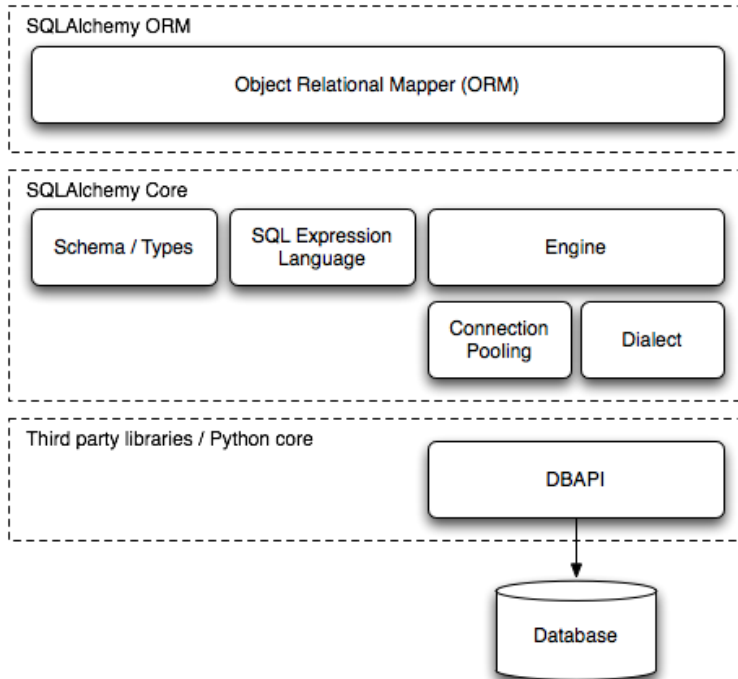
assign decision that influences a quality attribute



# Availability Tactics



# SQLAlchemy







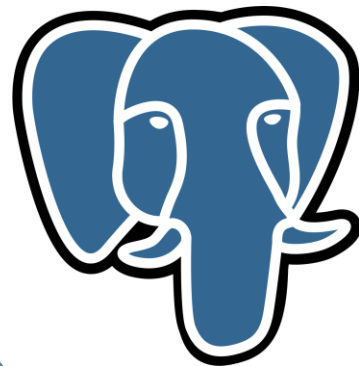
# ADD Exercise

# DBMSs



We want to ensure these important systems' reliability!

PostgreSQL



# Unit Testing: MySQL

## zlob\_print.test

```
--source include/have_debug.inc
--source include/have_innodb_max_16k.inc

set global innodb_compression_level = 0;
create table t1 (f1 int primary key, f2 longblob)
  row_format=compressed, engine=innodb;
set debug='+d,innodb_zlob_print';
insert into t1 values (1, repeat('+', 1048576));
set debug='-d,innodb_zlob_print';
select f1, right(f2, 40) from t1;
drop table t1;
set global innodb_compression_level = default;
```

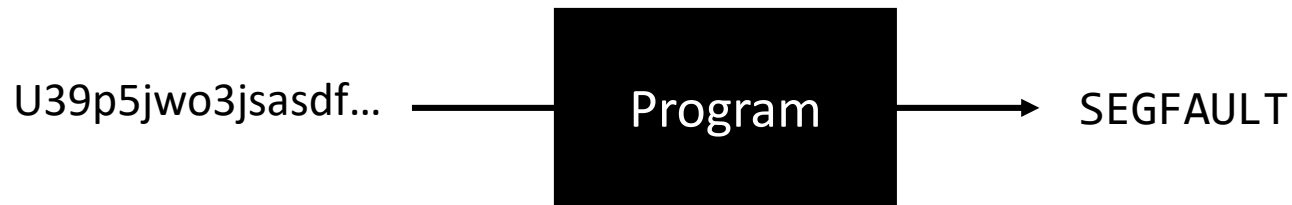
## zlob\_print.result

```
set global innodb_compression_level = 0;
create table t1 (f1 int primary key, f2 longblob)
row_format=compressed, engine=innodb;
set debug='+d,innodb_zlob_print';
insert into t1 values (1, repeat('+', 1048576));
set debug='-d,innodb_zlob_print';
select f1, right(f2, 40) from t1;
f1      right(f2, 40)
1
          ++++++
+
drop table t1;
```

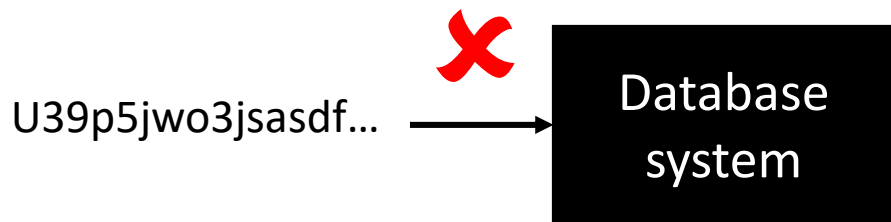
We will cover this in our testing week. But can we do better?

ssion\_level = default;

# (Black-box) Fuzzing



# (Black-box) Fuzzing



Such invalid input will be rejected without reaching any deep parts of the database system

# SQL Generators: Expressions

```
import random
```

```
COLUMNS = ["age", "salary", "bonus", "dept_id"]
CONSTANTS = list(range(1, 101))
COMPARISONS = ["=", "<", ">", "<=", ">=", "<>"]
LOGICAL_OPS = ["AND", "OR"]
UNARY_OPS = ["NOT"]
```

```
def gen_sql_expr(depth=2):
```

```
    if depth == 0:
```

```
        if random.choice([True, False]):
```

```
            return str(random.choice(CONSTANTS))
```

```
        else:
```

```
            return random.choice(COLUMNS)
```

```
    choice = random.choice(["leaf", "unary", "binary", "comparison"])
```

```
    if choice == "leaf":
```

```
        return gen_sql_expr(0)
```

```
    elif choice == "unary":
```

```
        return f'{random.choice(UNARY_OPS)} ({gen_sql_expr(depth - 1)})'
```

```
    elif choice == "comparison":
```

```
        left = gen_sql_expr(depth - 1)
```

```
        right = gen_sql_expr(depth - 1)
```

```
        return f'({left} {random.choice(COMPARISONS)} {right})'
```

```
    else: # binary logical
```

```
        left = gen_sql_expr(depth - 1)
```

```
        right = gen_sql_expr(depth - 1)
```

```
        return f'({left} {random.choice(LOGICAL_OPS)} {right})'
```

```
# Example usage
```

```
for _ in range(5):
```

```
    print(gen_sql_expr(depth=2))
```

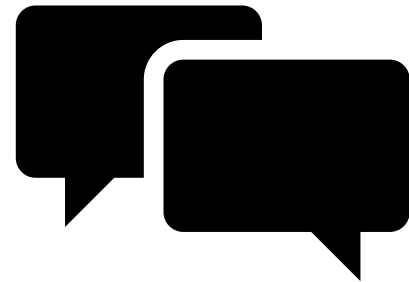
# (Black-box) Fuzzing

```
CREATE TABLE t0(c0 INT);  
INSERT INTO t0 VALUES (1);  
CREATE INDEX i0 ON t0(c0);  
SELECT * FROM t0  
WHERE c0 > 'Hello';
```

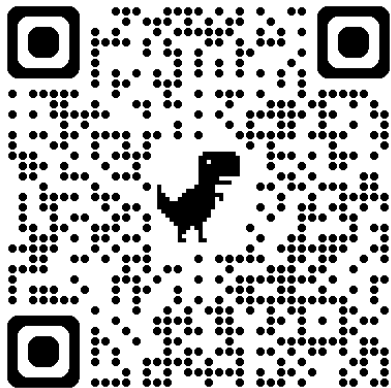


Syntactically valid SQL statements are more likely to trigger bugs in the database systems and might cover corner cases overlooked by manually-written test cases

# Illustrating Test Case Generation



How can we use UML diagram to illustrate the process of generating, executing, and validating a SQL test case? What is the appropriate diagram type?

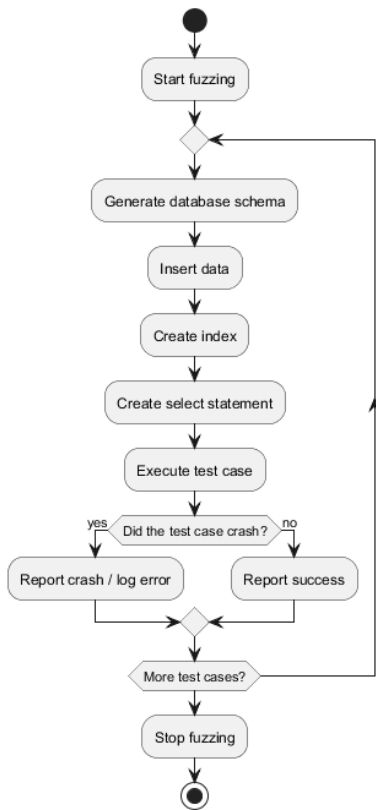


```
CREATE TABLE t0(c0 INT);  
INSERT INTO t0 VALUES (1);  
CREATE INDEX i0 ON t0(c0);  
SELECT * FROM t0  
WHERE c0 > 'Hello';
```

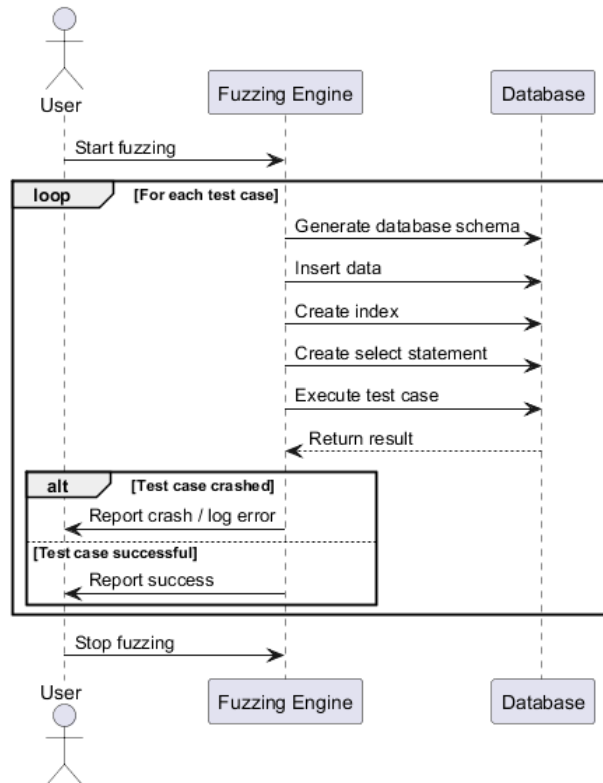


# Illustrating Test Case Generation

- Good for illustrating a workflow
- Easier to represent branching and conditions



# Illustrating Test Case Generation



- Focused on actors/objects
- Makes order of sequences clear

# Many DBMSs Exist!

## Database of Databases

Discover and learn about 1,030 database management systems

[Browse](#)[Leaderboards](#)[New in 2024](#)

Most Recent



Venice



Gel



Amelie



SimpleDB



ZippyDB



BoltDB



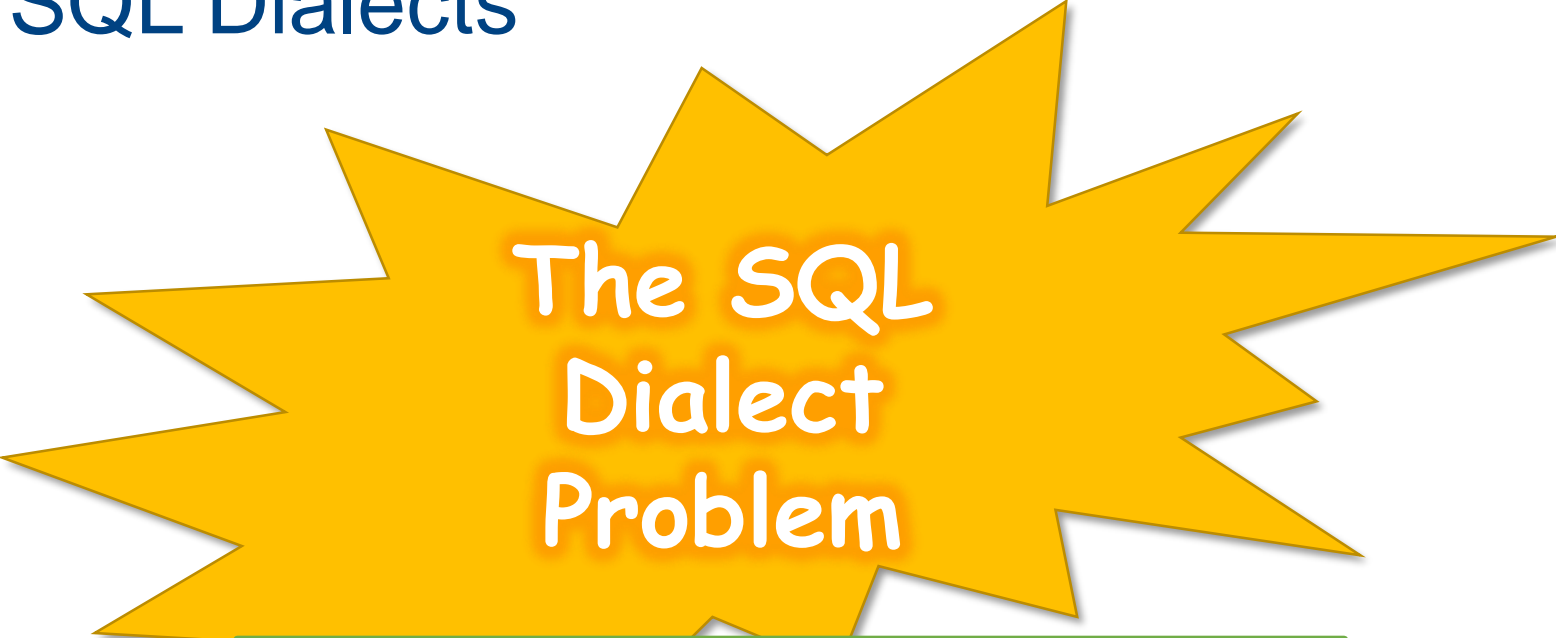
LevelDB



NeDB

We want to develop a system  
that applies to many different  
database systems

# SQL Dialects

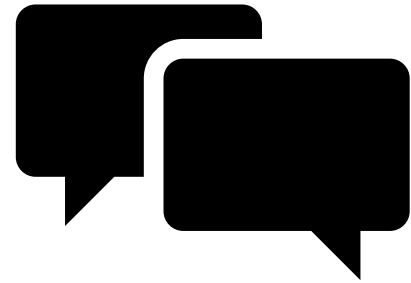


## The SQL Dialect Problem

A multitude of SQL dialects exist that differ in terms of syntax and semantics

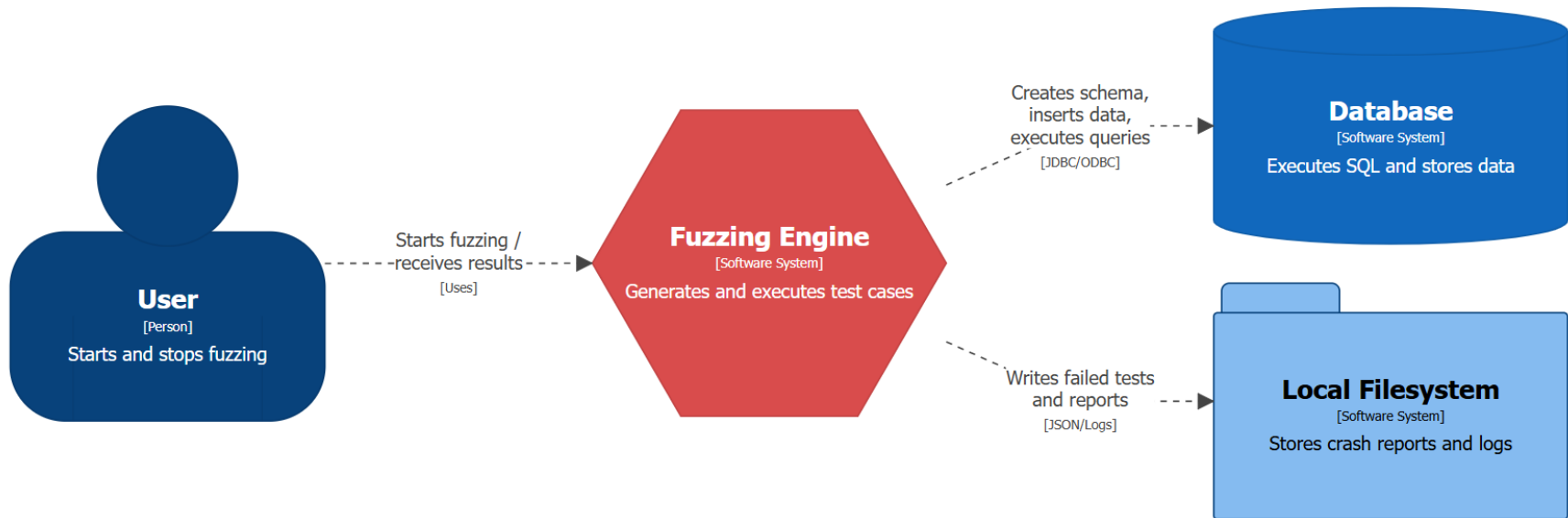


# C4 Context Diagram

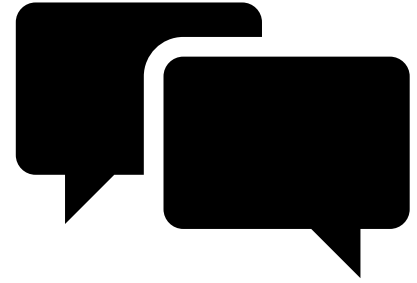


How can we visualize the system and its context as a C4 context diagram?

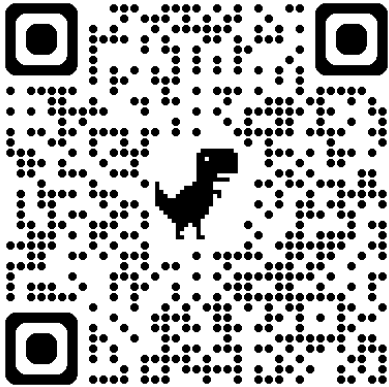
# C4 Context Diagram



# Quality Attributes?



What quality attributes do you think are most important?



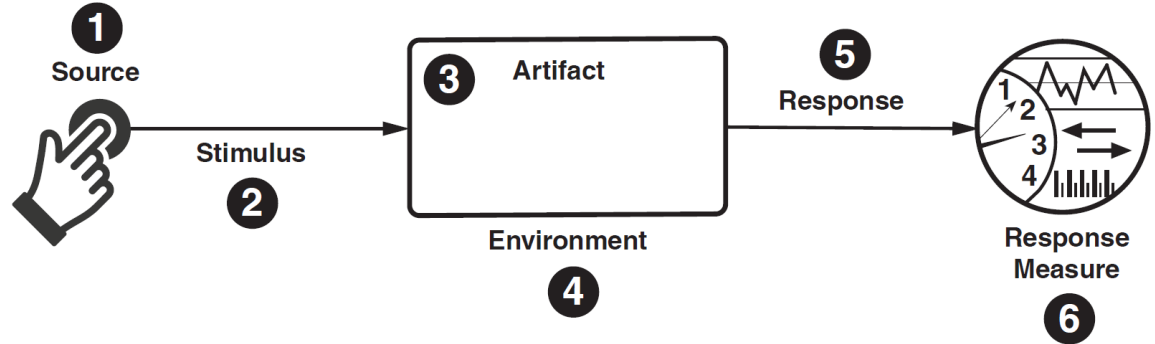


# Quality Attributes!

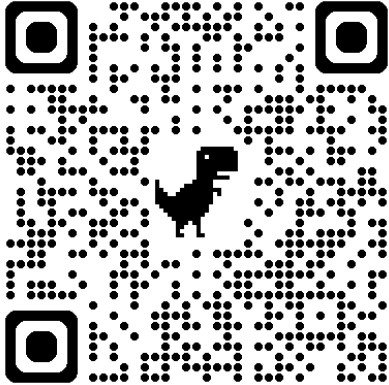
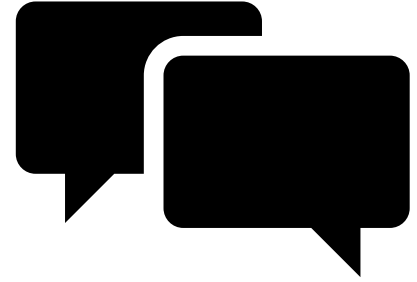
- **Scalability:** fully utilize the CPU resources
- **Performance:** the higher the test-case throughput, the quicker and more bugs we can find
- **Modifiability/Extensibility:** we want to easily add support for new SQL dialects/database systems
- **Effectiveness:** the test inputs should be effective
- **Reproducibility:** can replay test-cases and sequences



# Performance



1. Source: User of the fuzzer engine
2. Stimulus: executes engine to continuously generate and execute test inputs on a server-client target database system using default options
3. Artifact: test-case generation pipeline and execution scheduler
4. Environment: normal operation on a single, dedicated machine with 64 CPU cores and 512 GB of RAM, with the database system running on the same machine
5. Response: the fuzzer generates and executes test inputs with minimal per-test overhead, fully utilizing the hardware resources
6. Response Measure: ???



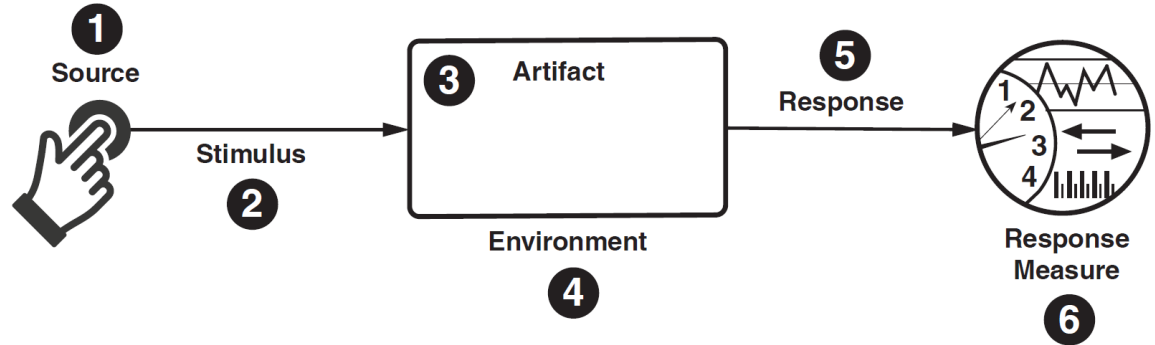
What could be possible  
response measures?

# Performance: Response Measures

- Test cases per second (per CPU core/over all CPU cores)
- Latency ( $\leq 50$  ms per test case)
- CPU utilization
- I/O throughput metrics

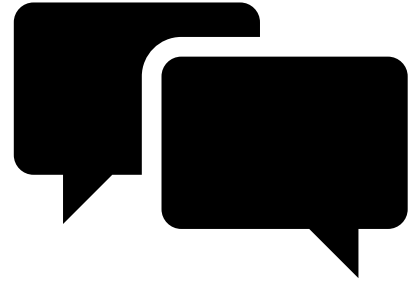
*“Generate a Python program that connects to a SQLite systems and repeatedly generates a fixed sequence of SQL statements to create a table, insert 30 rows, create an index, and execute a SELECT statement on it. The program should output the throughput of the executions per second after running the program for 5 minutes.”*

# Extensibility



1. Source:
2. Stimulus:
3. Artifact:
4. Environment:
5. Response:
6. Response Measure:

# Quality Attributes



## Task

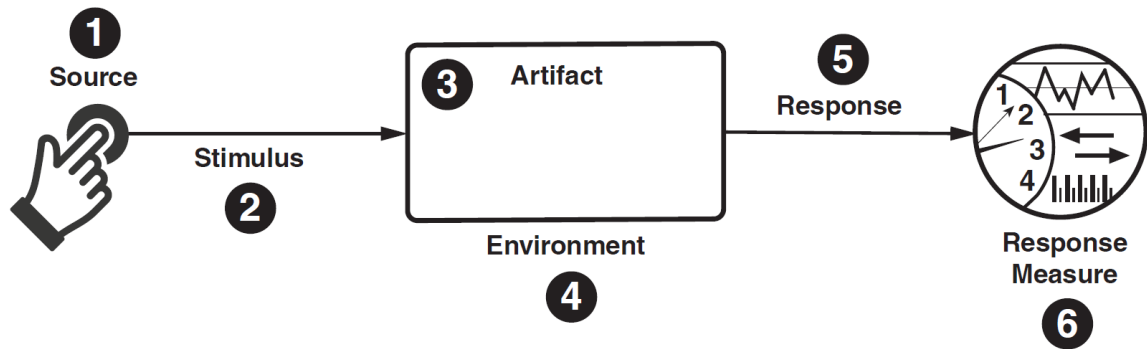
- Specify a quality attribute scenario for modifiability/extensibility

## Template (copy and replace with group name)

- Source:
- Stimulus:
- Artifact:
- Environment:
- Response:
- Response Measure:

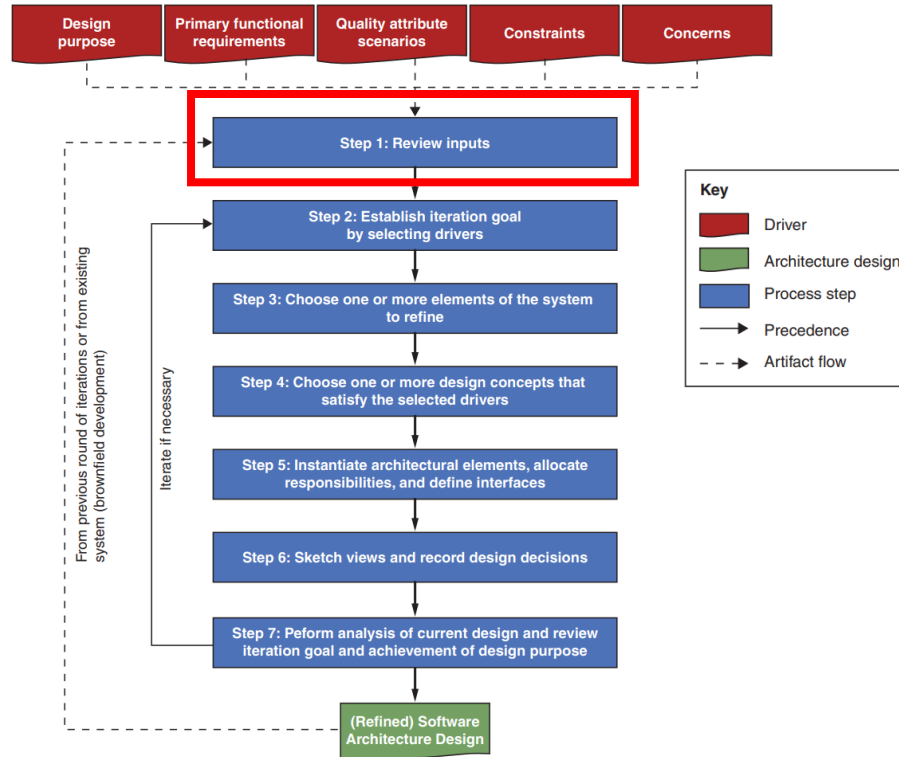


# Extensibility



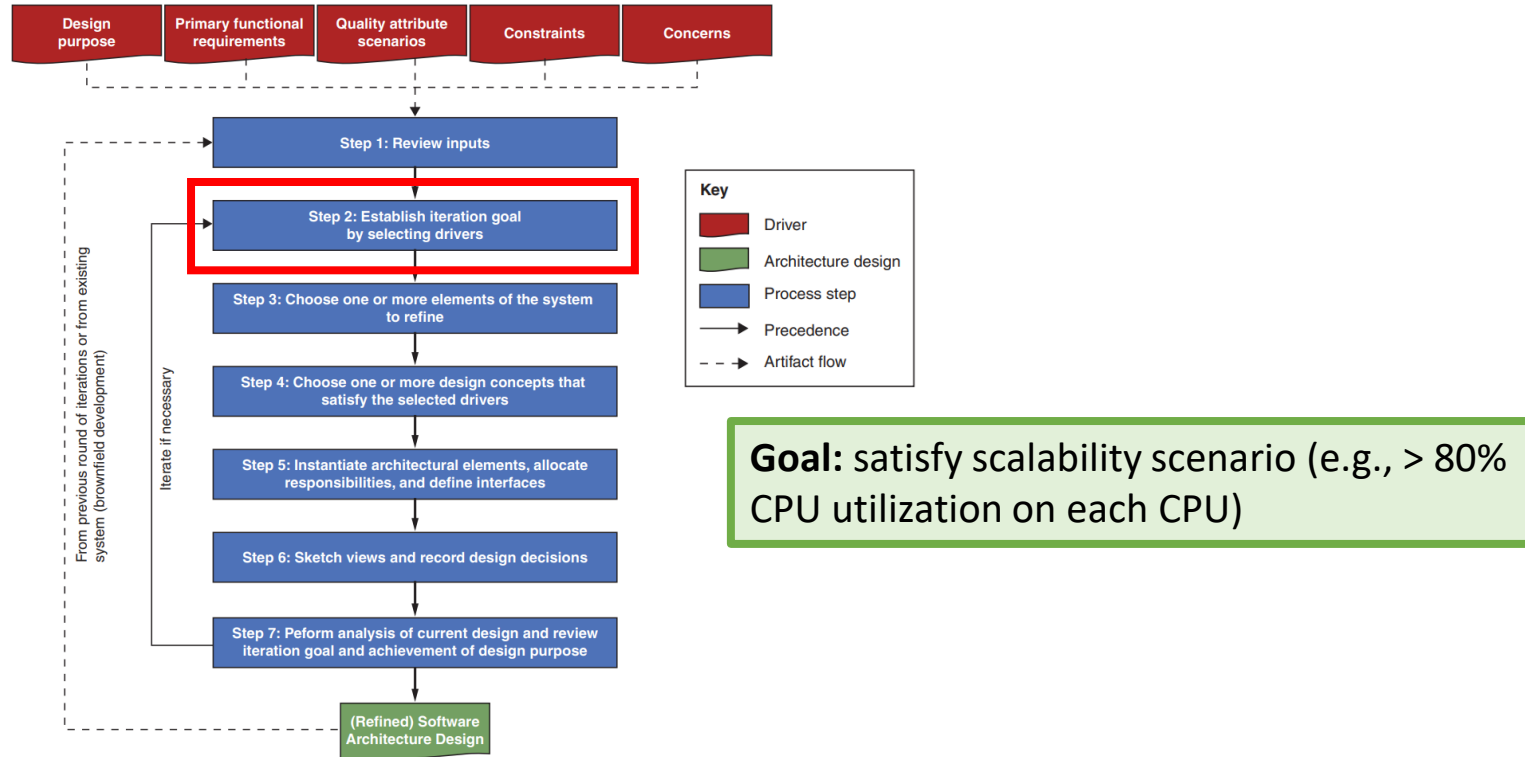
1. Source: fuzzer developer
2. Stimulus: wants to add a new SQL dialect
3. Artifact: fuzzing engine
4. (Environment: during normal development)
5. Response: can add the SQL dialect by extending the fuzzing engine
6. Response Measure: required code changes are restricted to additions only, no changes to the commonly used fuzzer engine core or other dialect implementations are required, and additions are encapsulated

# Attribute-Driven Design (ADD)



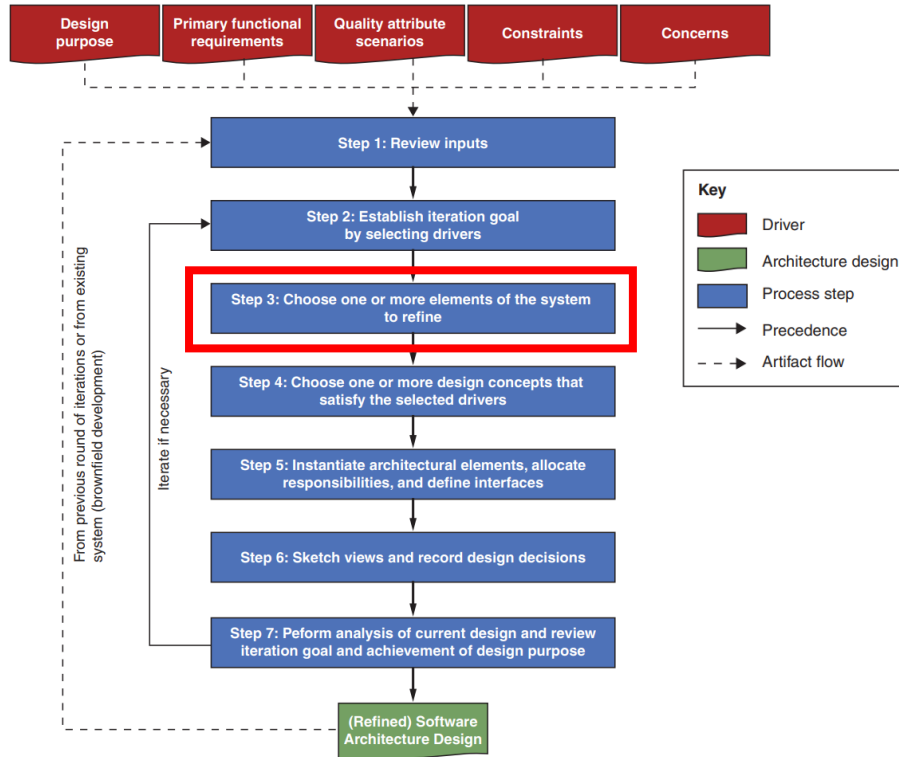
- The purpose of the design round: initial design
- Primary functional requirements: generate test inputs efficiently
- Primary quality attribute scenarios
- Constraints and concerns

# Attribute-Driven Design (ADD)



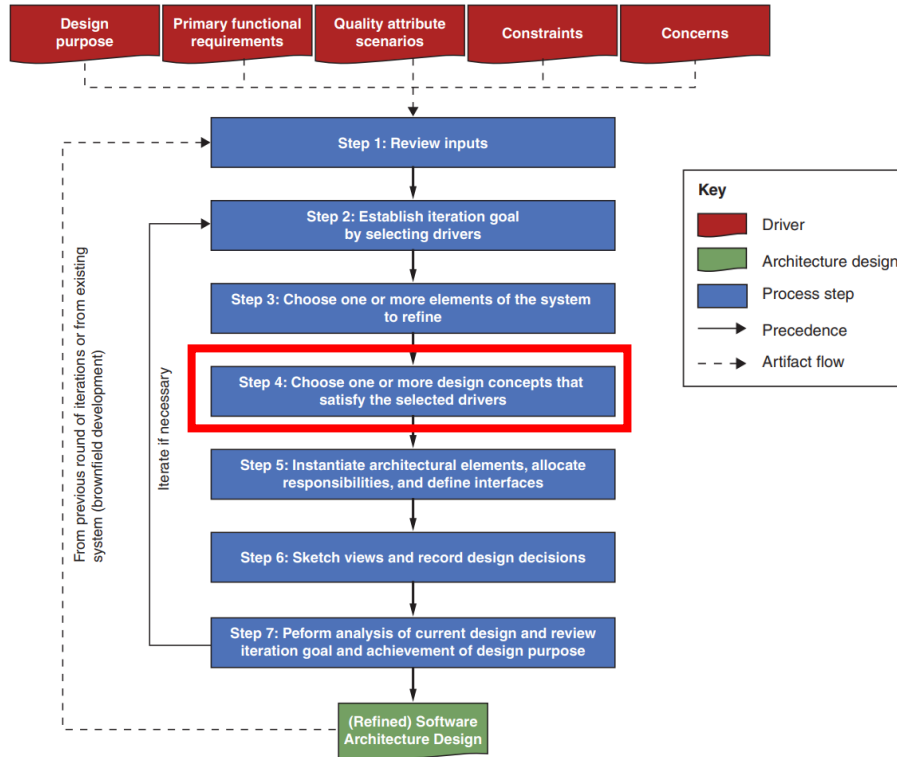


# Attribute-Driven Design (ADD)

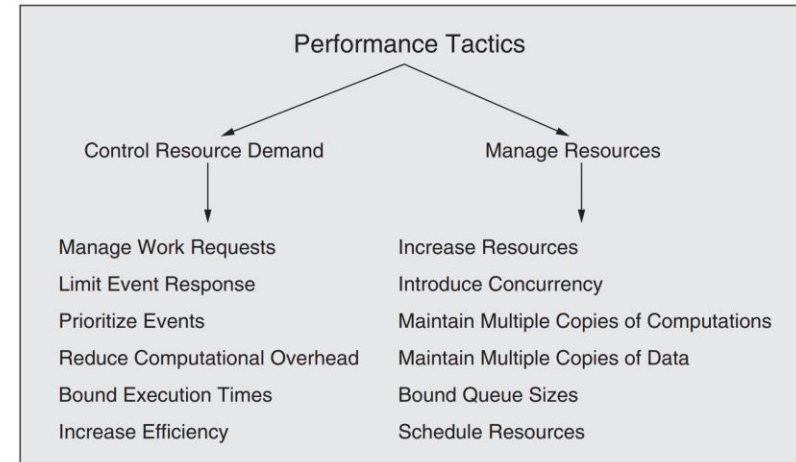


**Greenfield project:** we choose a top-down approach by decomposing the overall system

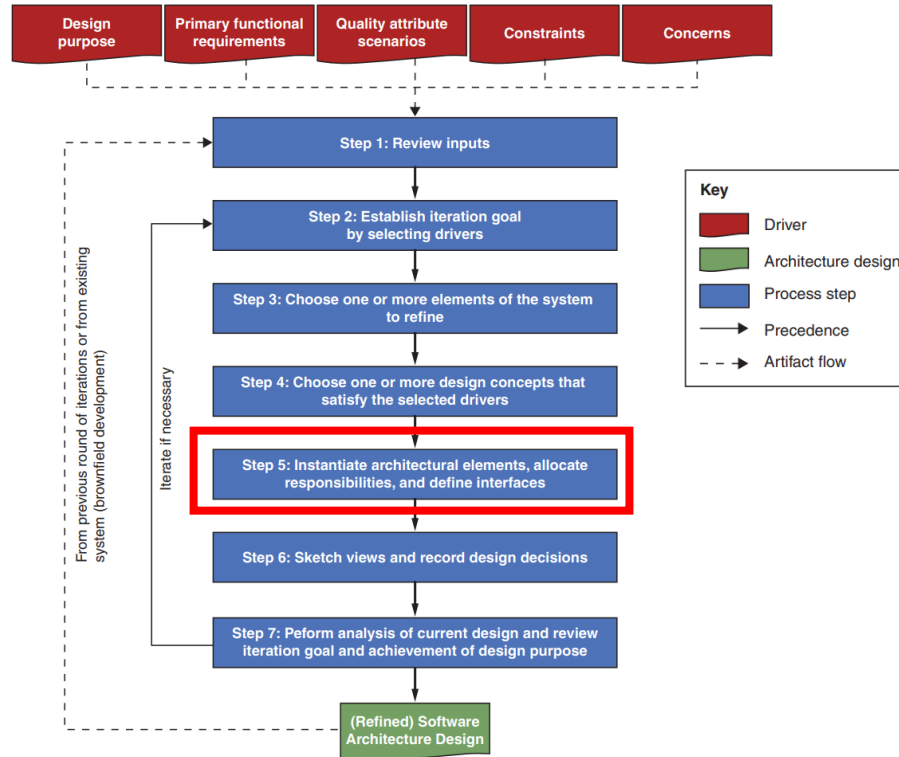
# Attribute-Driven Design (ADD)



Which tactics and/or patterns would be applicable?



# Attribute-Driven Design (ADD)



In this class, we will only present a high-level design



# Design A: Concurrent Fuzzer Threads

- Tactic: *Introduce Concurrency*
- Idea: each separate fuzzer thread generates test inputs separately, executes them, and inspects the results

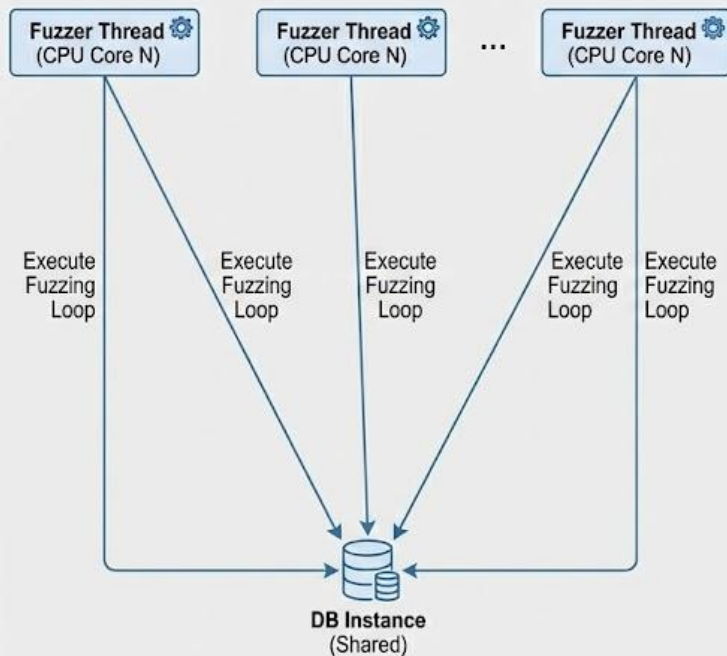


# Design B: Schedule Resources

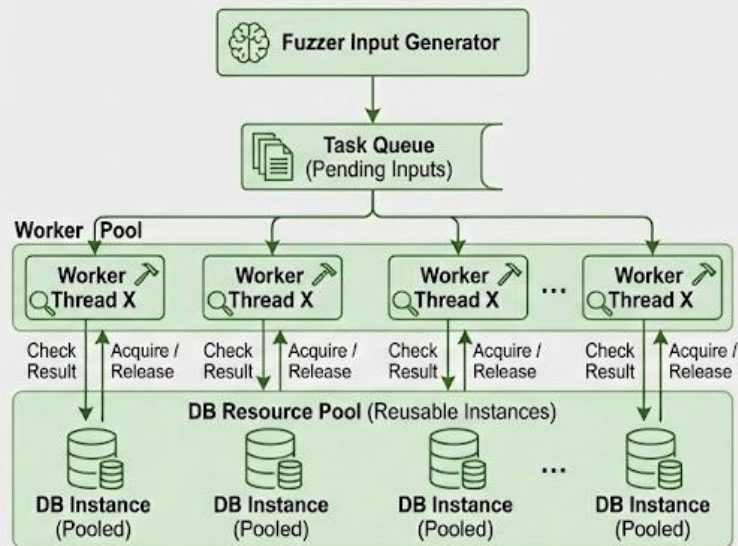
- Tactic: *Schedule Resources*
- Idea: the fuzzer generates test inputs, and sends them to a pool of workers, each of which executes a test case, sends them to a separate database instances, and checks the result

# Illustration

DESIGN A: Tactic: Introduce Concurrency (Shared DB Resource)

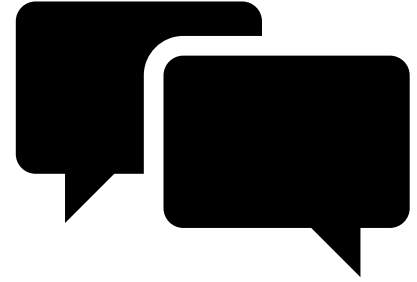


DESIGN B: Tactic: Schedule Resources (Pooled Workers & DBs)





## Discussion: Designs



Which design would work better? Why?

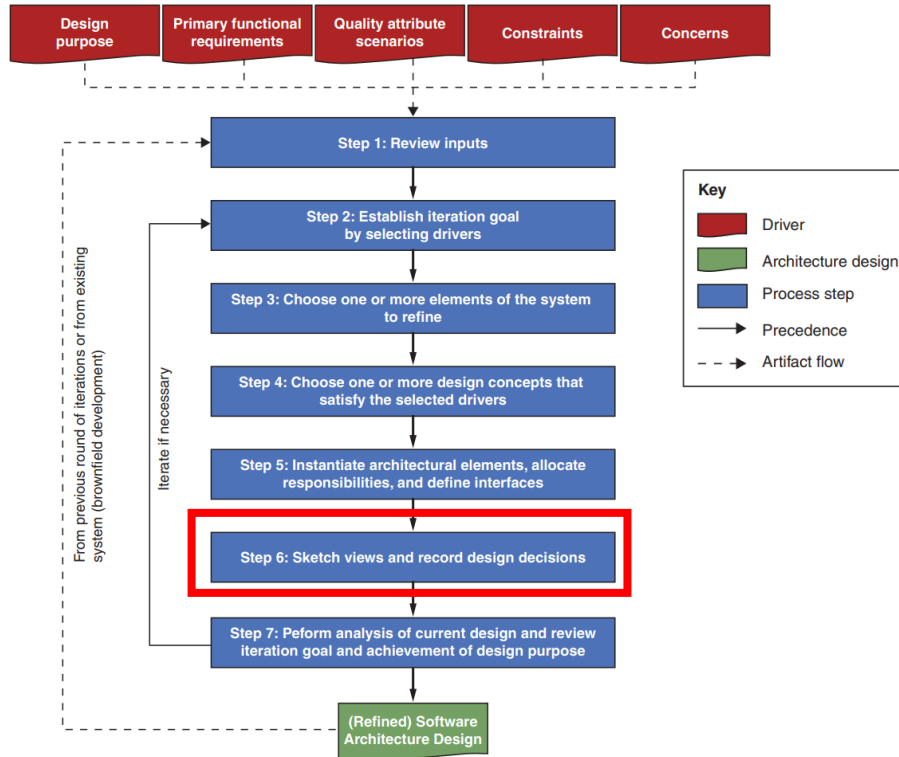


# Discussion: Design A vs. Design B

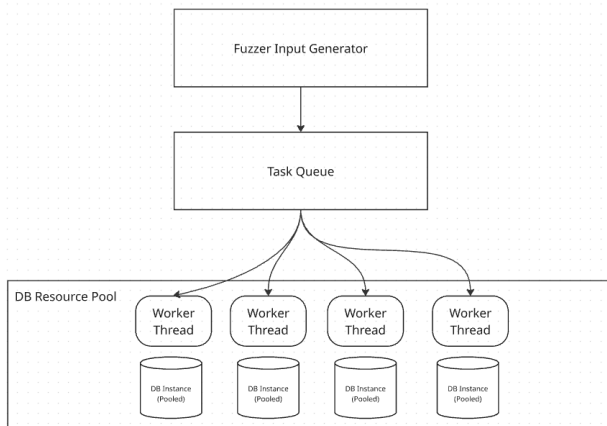
- Design A might be better if the generation and result inspection process is the bottleneck
- Design B might be better if the database system is the bottleneck
- Prototyping to evaluate!
  - Go for Design B



# Attribute-Driven Design (ADD)

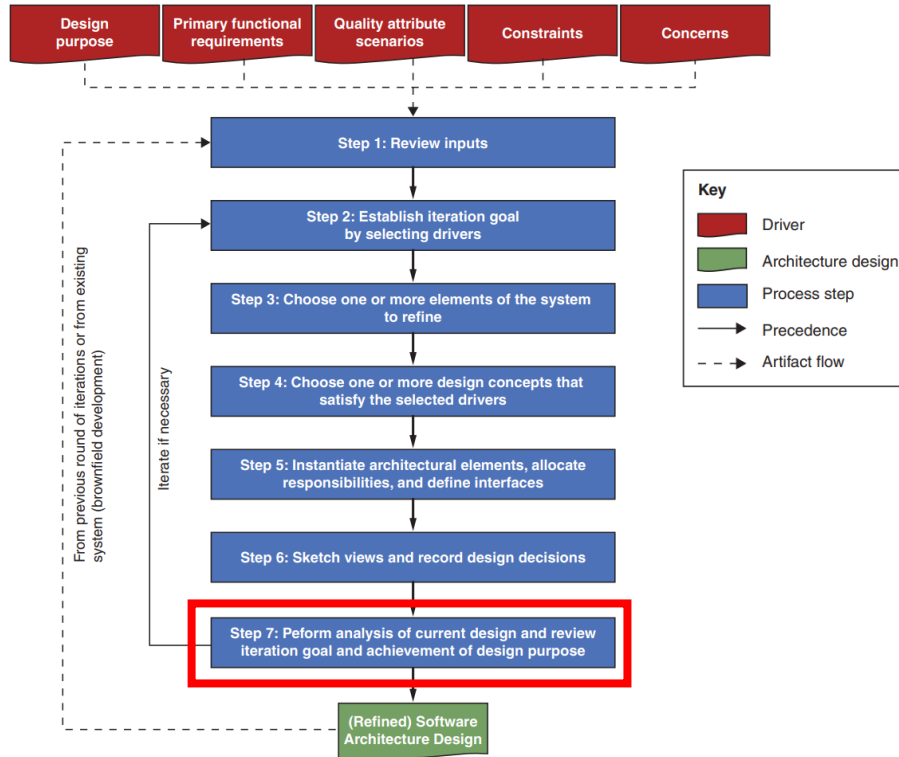


# Sketch Views



- We only have a single view here, but it could also include multiple ones (e.g., a decomposition view and concrete interfaces)
- Record the reason that motivated the design and the trade-offs considered

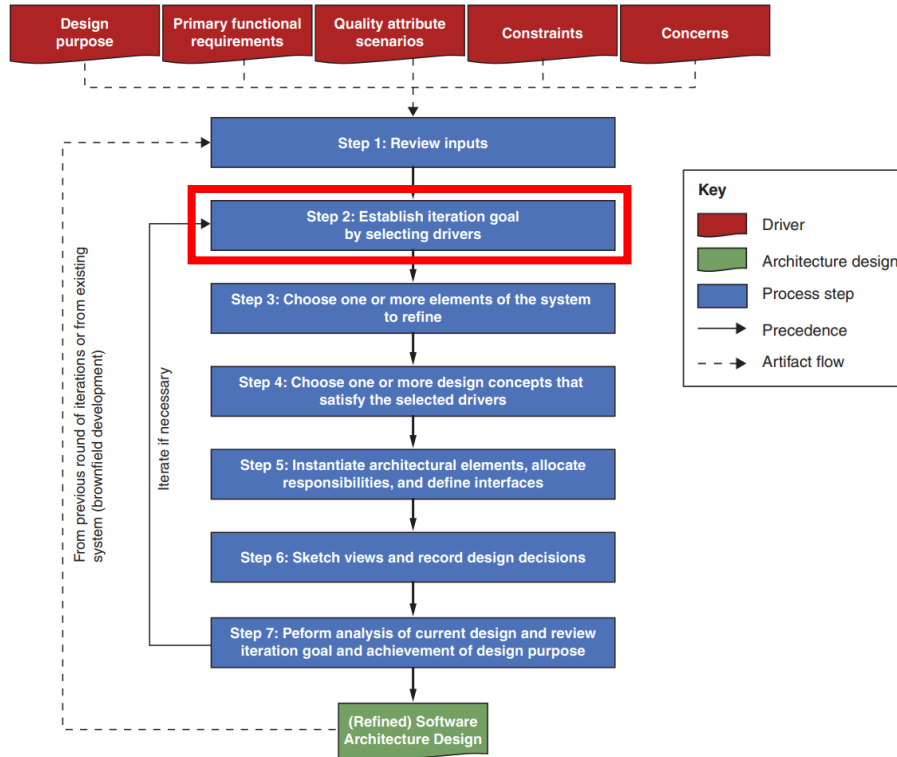
# Attribute-Driven Design (ADD)



## How to review?

- Yourself
- AI Chatbot
- Your colleagues
- Prototyping

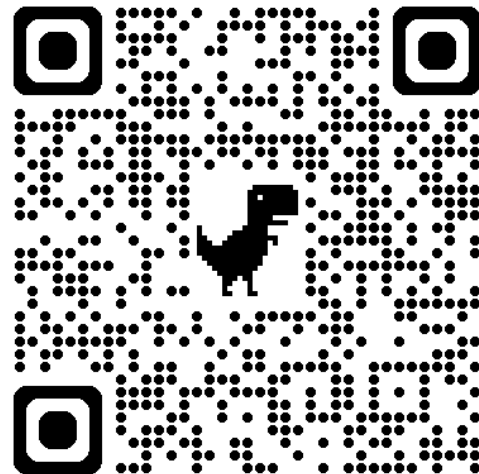
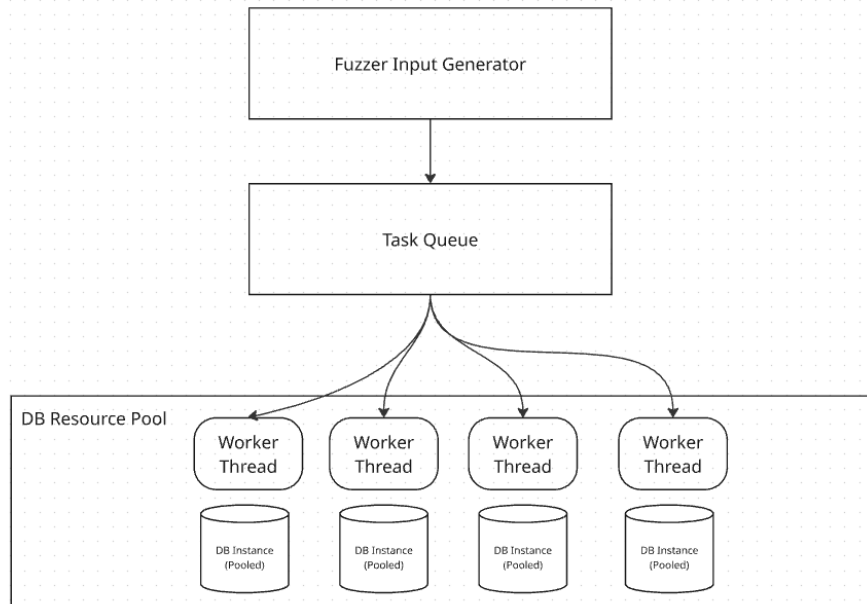
# Attribute-Driven Design (ADD)



Next iteration goal: extensibility  
with respect to new SQL dialects

# Course Exercise

Please copy and do not directly modify this figure!



# Design A: Defer Binding

- Tactic: *Defer Binding*
- Idea: the fuzzer loads SQL dialect support plugins from a file/directory

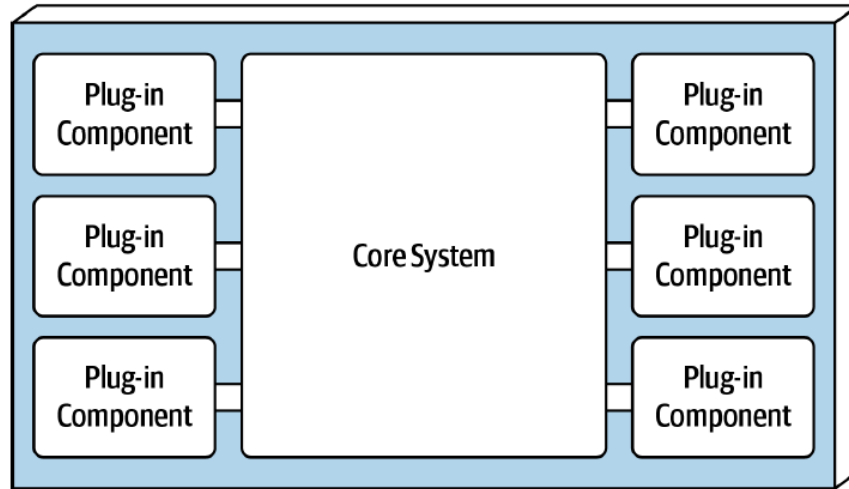
```
public final class ServiceLoader<S>  
    extends Object  
    implements Iterable<S>
```

A facility to load implementations of a service.

A *service* is a well-known interface or class for which zero, one, or many service providers exist. A *service provider* (or just *provider*) is a class that implements or subclasses the well-known interface or class. A `ServiceLoader` is an object that locates and loads service providers deployed in the run time environment at a time of an application's choosing. Application code refers only to the service, not to service providers, and is assumed to be capable of differentiating between multiple service providers as well as handling the possibility that no service providers are located.

# Design A: Defer Binding

- In this case, this would basically correspond to a microkernel/plugin architecture





# Design B: Abstract Services

- Tactic: *Abstract Services*
- Idea: the fuzzer engine and database pool are unaware of a specific dialect, but interact with an abstract service



# Illustration: Combine Design A and B

