

# Software Engineering (Part 1)

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# Objectives

- We will cover these software engineering topics:

Stages of SW dev

How to order the stages

- Requirements analysis
- Design
- Implementation
- Debugging
- Testing
- Evaluation
- Maintenance
- Process models

# Objectives

Software Engineering lecture slide decks:

<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Requirements analysis</b> <b>Design (general)</b>
Part 2	Design (object-oriented) Implementation Debugging
Part 3	Testing Evaluation
Part 4	Maintenance Process models

# Software Engineering

- Composing code is a part of what a software engineer does
- Let's consider all of the parts...

You've decided to create a software system.  
What's your first step?

# Agenda

- **Requirements analysis**
- Design
- Implementation
- Debugging
- Testing
- Evaluation
- Maintenance
- Process models

# Requirements Analysis

- *Requirements analysis*
  - **Who** are the system's users?
  - **What** should the system do to fulfill the users' needs?

What kinds of requirements should you gather?



# Requirements Analysis: Kinds

- Always:
  - *Functional* requirements
- Sometimes:
  - *Data* requirements
  - *Environmental* requirements
  - *Usability* requirements

How should you go about gathering those requirements?

# Requirements Analysis: Gathering

- Questionnaires
  - Interviews
  - Focus groups
  - Direct observation
  - Studying documentation
  - Researching similar products
- 
- Users visit the pgmmers
- Pgmmers visit the users

Yvonne Rogers, Helen Sharp, Jenny Preece. *Interaction Design: Beyond Human-Computer Interaction (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)*. Wiley, 2011.

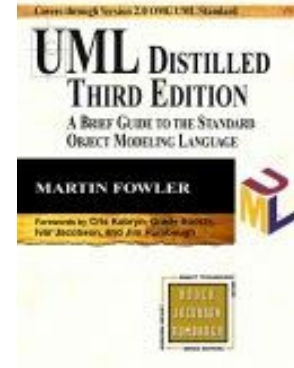
How should you structure the requirements that you've gathered?

# Requirements Analysis: Structuring

- Create models of the user's domain
  - A popular set of modeling notations...
  - *Unified Modeling Language (UML)*

# Requirements Analysis: Structuring

- *Unified Modeling Language (UML)*



Grady  
Booch



James  
Rumbaugh



Ivar  
Jacobson

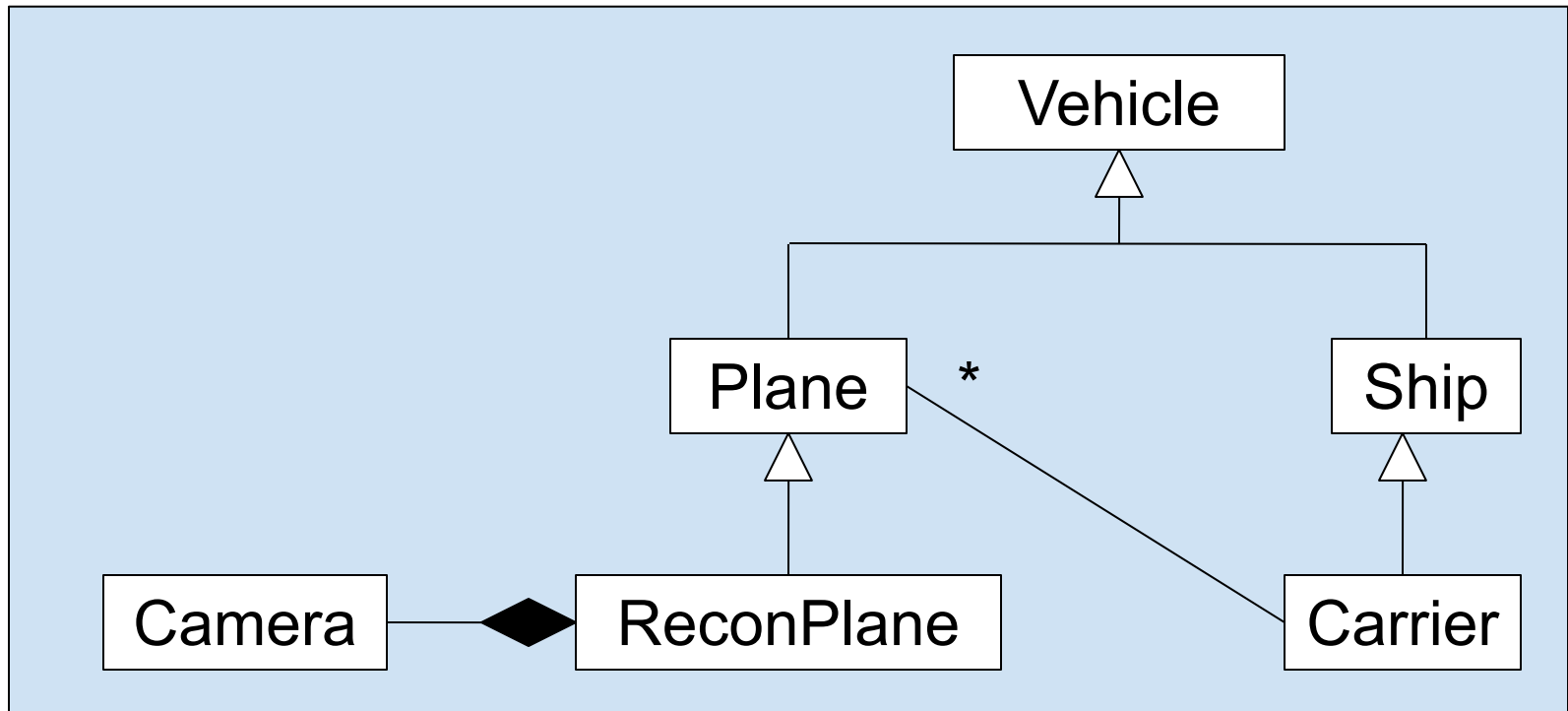
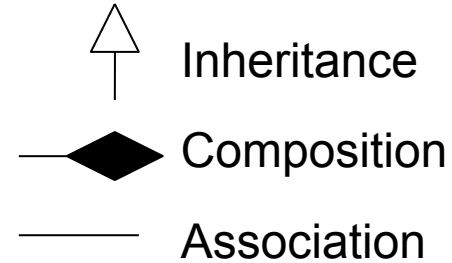
“The three amigos”

# Requirements Analysis: Structuring

- Create ***Class Model(s)***
  - A UML notation
  - Describes classes of objects in the user's domain

# Requirements Analysis: Structuring

**Class model example:**





# Requirements Analysis: Structuring

- Create ***Scenarios***
  - A story describing a user interaction with the (anticipated) system to achieve some goal

# Requirements Analysis: Structuring

- Create *Prototype(s)*
  - Bridge from requirements analysis to design
  - Low-fidelity
  - High-fidelity

You probably can't fulfill all of the user's requirements. And you certainly can't fulfill all of the user's requirements right away. How should you prioritize the requirements?

# Requirements Analysis: Prioritizing

- The *MoSCoW method*
  - Define each system feature as:
    - **M**: must have
    - **S**: should have
    - **C**: could have
    - **W**: won't have (this time)

# Requirements Analysis: Conclusion

- In the **academic** world:
  - Student programmers often are given requirements
- In the “**real**” world:
  - (Senior) programmers often must know how to **gather, structure, and prioritize** requirements

You've determined the kinds of requirements that are relevant, gathered them, structured them, and prioritized them. What should you do next?

# Agenda

- Requirements analysis
- **Design**
- Implementation
- Debugging
- Testing
- Evaluation
- Maintenance
- Process models

# Design

- *Design*
  - **How** should the system work?



How should you specify the system's design?

# Design: Models

- Create ***Specification Class Model(s)***
  - Conceptual class model (deja vu)
    - Models concepts/classes in the user's domain
  - Specification class model
    - Models concepts/classes in the program

# Design: Use Cases

- Create ***use cases***
  - A use case is an elaboration of a scenario
  - A use case is *detailed* enough to be testable by QA engineers

What heuristics should you keep in mind when designing the system?

# Design: Heuristics

- **Use design heuristics**
  - Some are general
  - Some are specific to OO programming

# Design: General Heuristic 1

- (Kernighan) **Detect** errors low; **handle** errors high
- (Dondero) **Detect** errors low; **handle** errors as low as you can

Brian W. Kernighan and Rob Pike.  
*The Practice of Programming*.  
Addison-Wesley. Reading, MA, 1999.

# Design: General Heuristic 1

(A) database.py

```
def get_classes(query) :  
    ...  
    try:  
        Use the database.  
    except Exception as ex:  
        Write error msg to stderr.  
        sys.exit(1)  
    ...  
    Return the classes.
```

# Design: General Heuristic 1

(B) database.py

```
def get_classes(query) :  
    ...  
    Use the database.  
    ...  
    Return the classes.
```



# Design: General Heuristic 2

- Seek *strong cohesion* within modules
  - The components (fields, functions/methods) of a module should be related to each other
  - Empirically: not significant

# Design: General Heuristic 2

(A) database.py

```
def get_classes(query) :  
    ...  
    Use the database.  
    ...  
    Return the classes.  
  
def write_classes(classes) :  
    ...  
    Write the classes to stdout.
```

# Design: General Heuristic 2

(B) database.py

```
def get_classes(query) :  
    ...  
    Use the database.  
    ...  
    Return the classes.  
  
def get_class_details(classid) :  
    ...  
    Use the database.  
    ...  
    Return the class details.
```

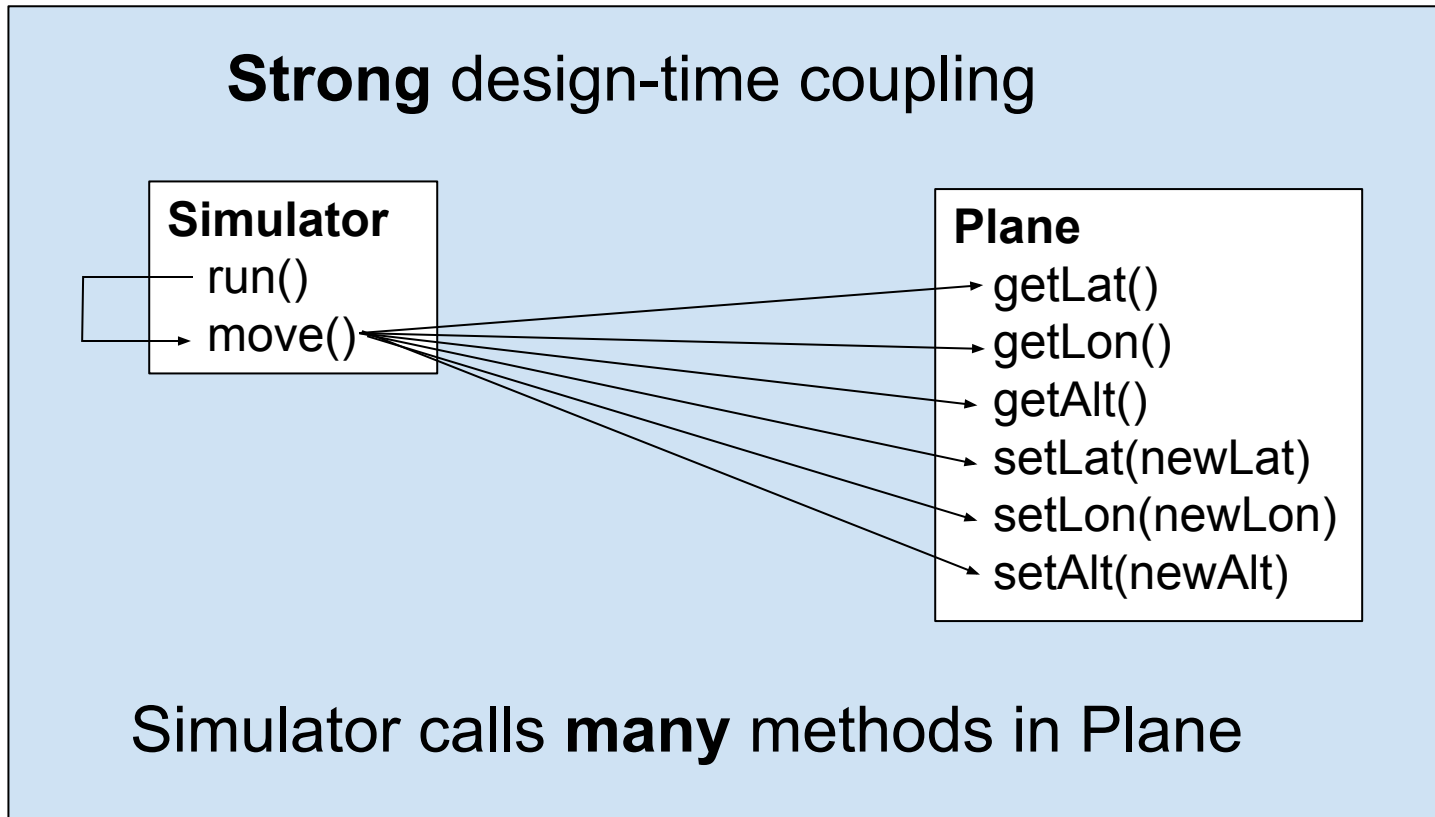
# Design: General Heuristic 3

- Seek *weak coupling* among modules
  - Minimize interfaces
  - Encapsulate data
  - Hide design decisions
  - Empirically: **significant**

# Design: General Heuristic 3a

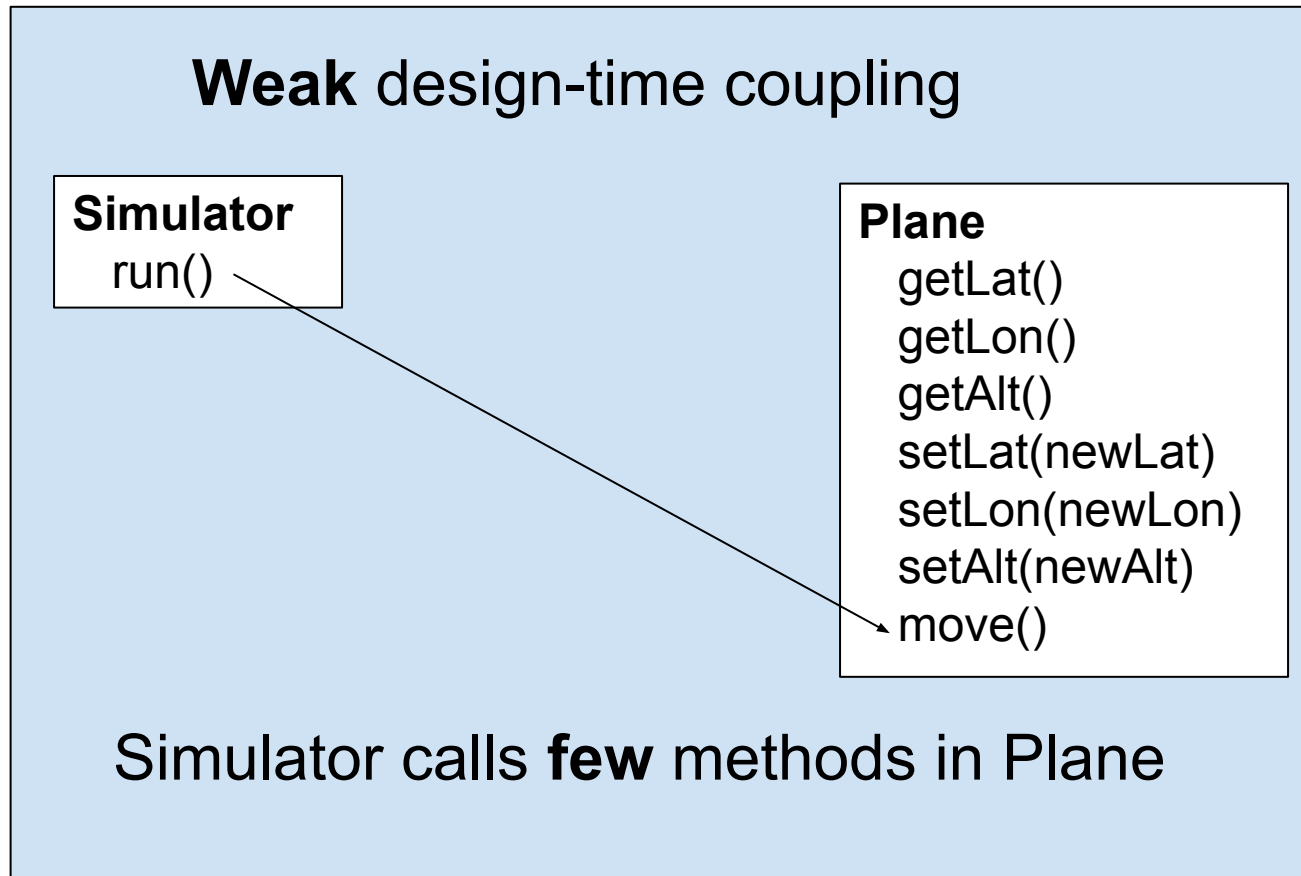
- Seek weak *design-time coupling*

# Design: General Heuristic 3a



No!

# Design: General Heuristic 3a



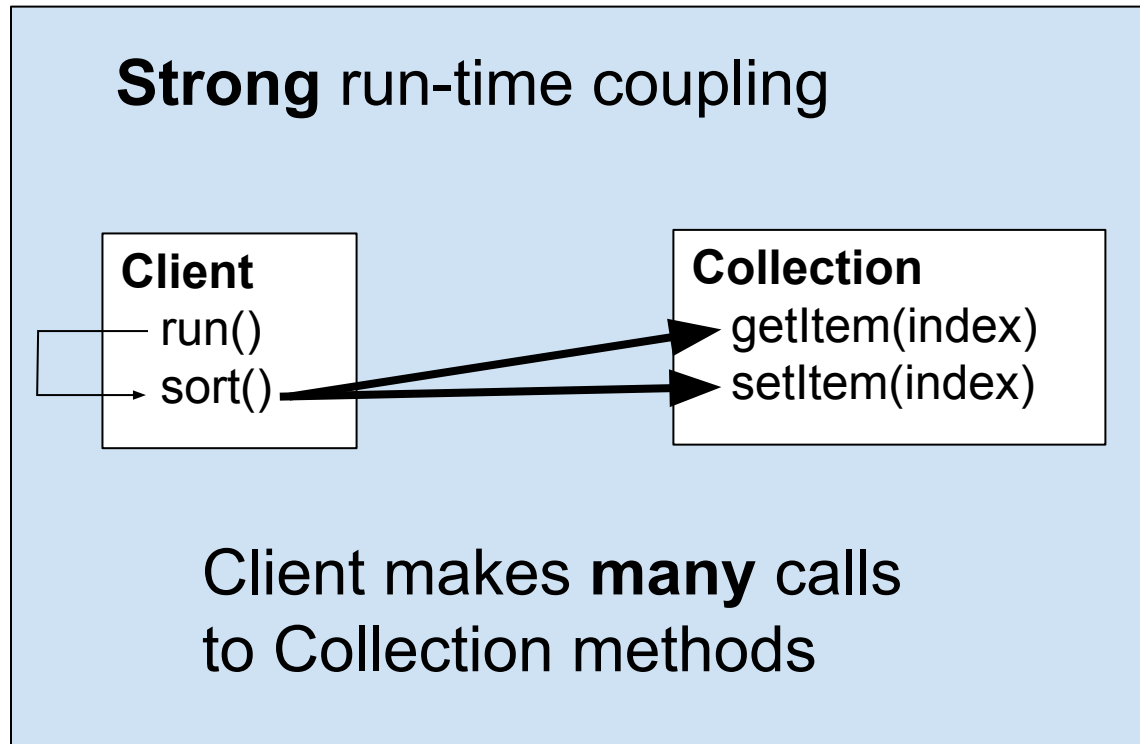
Yes!

# Design: General Heuristic 3b

- Seek weak *run-time coupling*

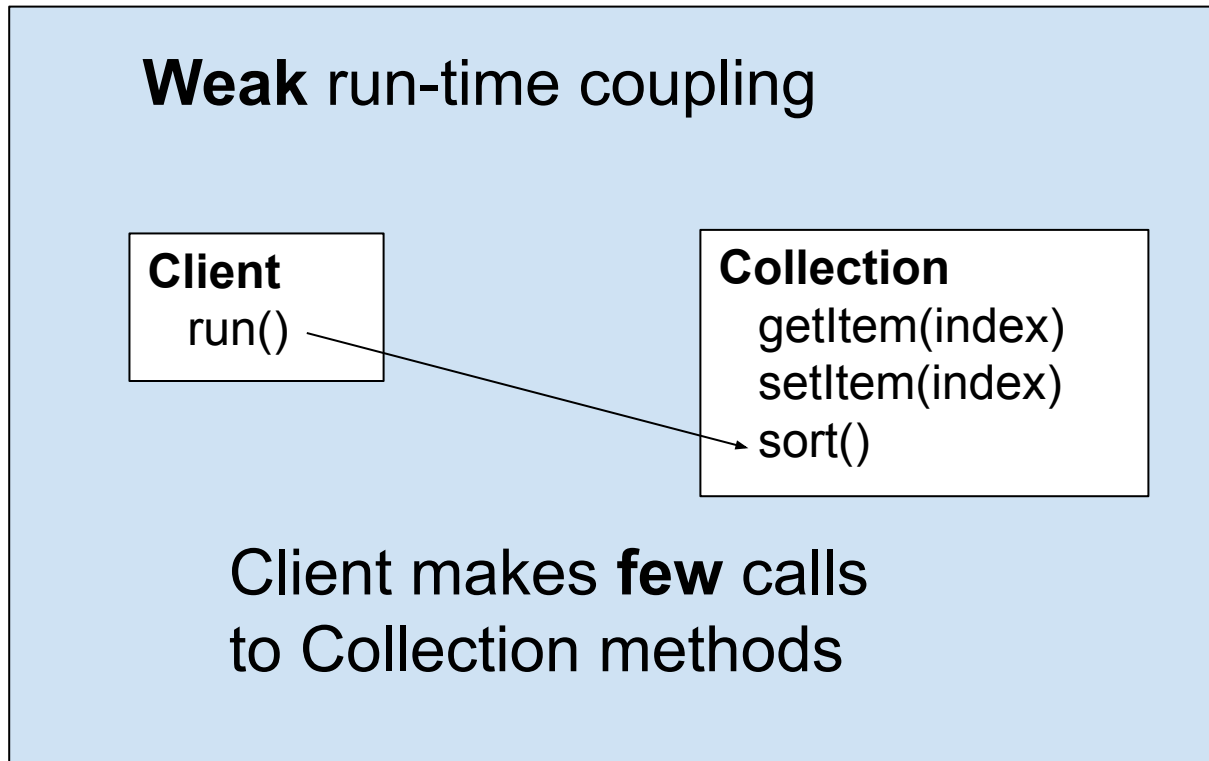


# Design: General Heuristic 3b



No!

# Design: General Heuristic 3b



Yes!

# Design: General Heuristic 3

(A) database.py

```
class Database:  
    ...  
    def connect():  
        ...  
    def get_classes(query):  
        ...  
    def disconnect():  
        ...
```

# Design: General Heuristic 3

(B) database.py

```
def get_classes(query) :  
    Connect to the database.  
    ...  
    Perform the query.  
    ...  
    Disconnect from the database.  
    ...  
    Return the classes.
```

Continued in  
Software Engineering (Part 2)...