

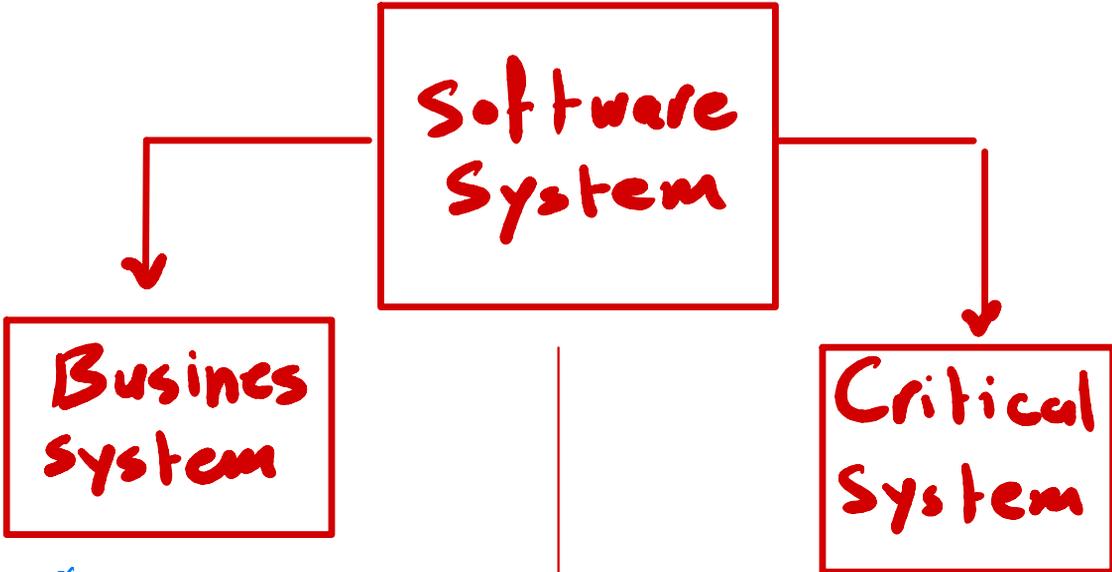
Ch(1+2)

Software Engineering

Mohammad JadAllah

Ch. 18

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ



بناء هو تمويل لمؤسسة أو شركة مثل مكتبة أو فندق ... تكون ال budget فيه سعرة والوقت محدود

بناء هو توفير أنظمة رخيصة جداً وهي فطائيب خازن كبيرة بإمكان الأتوماتك مثل أنظمة أجهزة الطبية أو الطائرات وغيرها تكون ال budget عالية جداً ومدتها طويلة جداً

Note that Software engineering is part from System engineering

④ Attributes of good Software :-

① deliver the required functionality

« يقدم الوظيفة المطلوبة من

② Acceptable performance to the user

« يقوم أداء مقبول للمستخدم

③ should be maintainable

« قابل للصيانة والتعديل بسهولة

④ dependable

« يمكن الاعتماد على نتائجه

⑤ Usable

« سهل الاستخدام من الیوزر

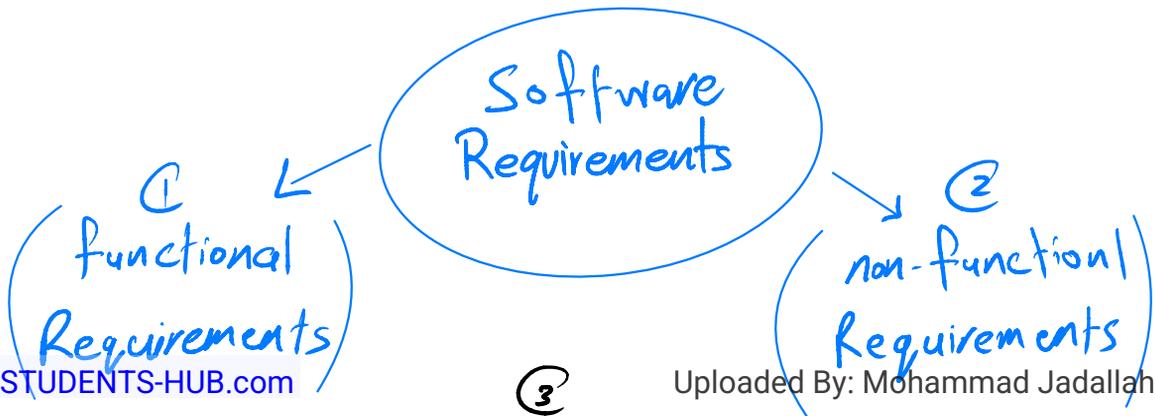
Attributes of a Good Software 2

Product characteristics	Description
Maintainability ①	Software should be written in such a way so that it can evolve to meet the changing needs of customers. This is a critical attribute because software change is an inevitable requirement of a changing business environment.
Dependability and security ②	Software dependability includes a range of characteristics including reliability, security, and safety. Dependable software should not cause physical or economic damage in the event of system failure. Malicious users should not be able to access or damage the system.
Efficiency ③	Software should not make wasteful use of system resources such as memory and processor cycles. Efficiency therefore includes responsiveness, processing time, memory utilization, etc.
Acceptability ④	Software must be acceptable to the type of users for which it is designed. This means that it must be understandable, usable, and compatible with other systems that they use.

بتم اعداد هذه المقالة مع الشرح

مقاربات للمذكورات فالصفحة السابقة

- ① الصدارة على تطوير النظام وتصحيح المشاكل (3 في 2)
- ② الكوثورية والأمان
- ③ مدى استهلاك ال Software لل hardware (جودية)
- ④ مدى سهولة استخدام النظام (Usability / 3 في 2)



1 Functional Requirements:

⇒ كل action يقوم الـ user بـ دخوله في input والنظام يعرض output منه : نتيجة الـ دخول عن طريق الـ screen جدول ...

2 non-functional Requirements:

⇒ هي صفات النظام بشكل عام (attributes of good software)

Case study about functional and non-functional

Case A3

"Our new sales information system seems okay, the invoices are correct, the inventory records are correct, the discounts granted to our clients exactly follow our very complicated discount policy, but our new sales information system frequently fails, usually at least twice a day, each time for twenty minutes or more. Yesterday it took an hour and half before we could get back to work Imagine how embarrassing it is to store managers Softbest, the software house that developed our computerized sales system, claims no responsibility"

⇒ non-functional, Reliability

* Case B ~

“Believe it or not, our software package ‘Blackboard’ for schoolteachers, launched just three months ago, is already installed in 187 schools. The development team just returned from a week in Hawaii, their vacation bonus. But we have been suddenly receiving daily complaints from the ‘Blackboard’ maintenance team. They claim that the lack of failure-detection features in the software, in addition to the poor programmer’s manual, have caused them to invest more than the time estimated to deal with bugs or adding minor software changes that were agreed as part of purchasing contracts with clients.”

⇒ non-functional, also maintainability

* Case C ~

“The new version of our loan contract software is really accurate. We have already processed 1200 customer requests, and checked each of the output contracts. There were no errors. But we did face a severe unexpected problem – training a new staff member to use this software takes about two weeks. This is a real problem in customers’ departments suffering from high employee turnover The project team says that as they were not required to deal with training issues in time, an additional two to three months of work will be required to solve the problem.”

⇒ non-functional, usability

من ضمن المعايير الخفية بال usability هي امهه التي يتفرعها المستخدم لتعلم استعمال البرنامج

Other examples about non/functional requirements from Dr. Samer slides

Example

1. The user must be able to purchase tickets *ans: functional*
2. The user must be able to access traffic information *ans: functional*
3. The system must be provided feedback in less than one second *ans: non-functional, performance*
4. The colors used in the interface should be consistent with the company LOGO *non-functional, usability*
5. System should be easy to use since users could be of different ages *non-functional, usability*



• Other nonfunctional requirements may include:

1. using specific hardware platform for the system, *non-functional*
2. security requirements, *non-functional*
3. how the system should deal with failures and faults, *non-functional*
4. and how to provide backward compatibility with an old system that the client is unwilling to retire. *non-functional*



Why software projects fail?

Why software projects fail?

- 1 • Inaccurate understanding of customer needs
- 2 • Inability to deal with changing requirements
- 3 • Modules that do not fit together
- 4 • Software that are hard to maintain/extend
- 5 • Poor Quality
- 6 • Testing...normally should cost 40%
- 7 • Unacceptable performance
- 8 • Technology change and team-member change over time in long period projects



- 1 [] سوء فهم ال Customer
- 2 [] تخيير ما ال requirements من ال customer
 ملاحظة: يجب إبقاءها مشه للتغيير و لكن بحدود
- 3 [] تجميع ال components مع بناء كل شيء ل واحد فربما يمكن أن يفشل
- 4 [] صعب القبول عليه سبباً (not maintainable)
- 5 [] جودة سيئة (bad non-functional requirements)
- 6 [] كم يكون بشكل كافي
- 7 [] تندرج تحت جودة poor quality
 الأراء الصريه
- 8 [] يجب أن يكون لكل component مخرجين على الأقل لعدم توقع مشاكل عند أي تغيير
 (ملاحظة: ظروف طارئ) ... (ملاحظة: محمد احمد جاد الله) (Students-Hub.com)

ملاحظة: ال Testing الصعيح يأخذ 40% من ال cost. و اذا كان critical يمكن أن يصل إلى (70% - 80%)

Ⓢ What is successful software Projects?

So what is a successful software project?

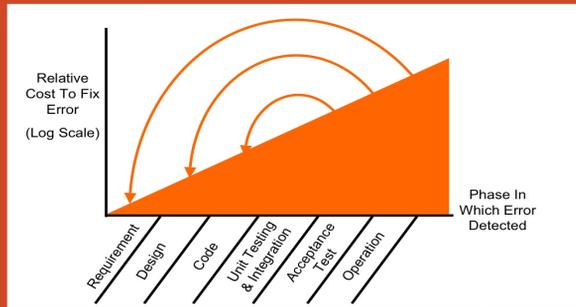
- Good software should:
 - 1 • Deliver the required functionality
 - 2 • Efficient: does not waste voluble resources, response time
 - 3 • Usable
 - 4 • Dependable: reliable, secure, and safe.
 - 5 • Maintainable
 - 6 • Within budget and time



كل عمل عكس أسباب فشل المشاريع
كل ضمانة في ذلك الالتزام بالوقت والميزانية المتفق عليها

Causes:

Cost of delayed error detection



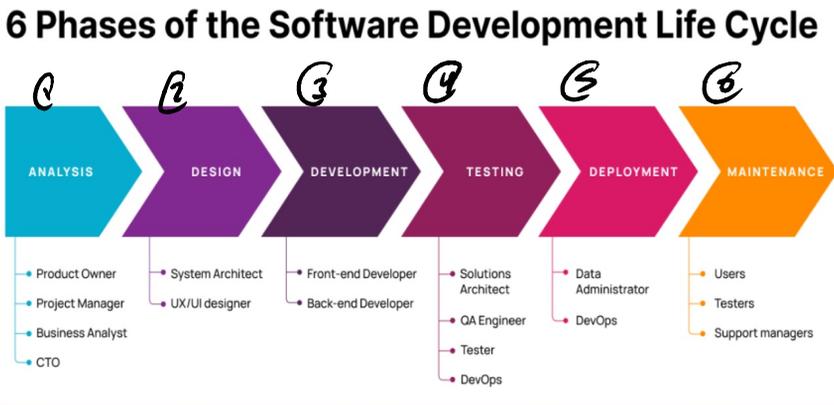
كل ههورة تووضح العلاقة بين ال cost و Fix Errors مع حسب المرحله الحايه

* كلما تم اكتشاف الخلل (Bug) أبدا كلما قلت الخسائر
* يتم عمل نسخة Beta (تجريبية) قبل تسليم المشروع للتأكد من عدم وجود مشاكل
* تجربة المستخدم الطبيعي تختلف عن تجربة المبرمج لذلك
* أهمية التأكد من عدم وجود مشاكل

④ Software development process

Software Development Process

- A systematic approach for software development.
- It is a sequence of activities that leads to the production of software.



① Analysis : what the system should do.

مرحلة جمع وتحليل وهي الأساس

② Design : How the system will do.

تعتبر المرحلة الأصعب

③ Development : Coding

تتمتع على ال Design

④ Testing : Δ

⑤ Deployment : in the real environment (تسليم ال software)

⑥ Maintenance : changes and updates (أخطاء مرحلة)

Different types of software

1)

Stand Alone : office products

هو منتج جاهز لا يحتاج إلى كثير من customers
يكون سعرها أعلى والوقت أقل (الاجربة)

2)

Iterative transaction based : Retail

عبارة عن واجهات إما لحرف أو تصفح
على راتبيس موجودة

3)

Embedded systems : car software systems

تخيل السيارات والآلات

4)

Entertainment : Games

ألعاب وترفيه

5)

Data Collections : Mars rovers

تجميع عن بعد مثل الآلات التي تبعد لقطات

مصطلحات سبق استخذنا منها

Generic Technical Terms:

1. **Notation:** a graphical or textual set of rules for representing a model (UML)
2. **Method:** a repeatable technique that specifies the steps involved in solving a specific problem (Sorting Algorithm)
3. **Methodology:** a collection of methods for solving a specific set of problems.

١٤ شارة وظيفة أو معنى معين

١٥ طريقة معينة للقيام بشئ معين

١٦ مجموعة من الـ methods ضمن إطار معين

مثال: إحدى طرق جمع الـ requirements هي
الـ interview طريقة أخرى documents كـ طريقة
هي method وجميعهم معاً وهما الـ methodology

Q What are the key challenges facing software engineering

Software engineering in the 22st century faces three key challenges:

- **Legacy systems** 1
 - o Old, valuable systems must be maintained and updated
- **Increasing Diversity and Heterogeneity** 2
 - o Systems are distributed and include a mix of different hardware and software
- **Dependability and Delivery** 3
 - o Having trustworthy software with faster delivery of software (time-to-market)



ذلك في حال وجود نظام تقديم لا يربو الى customer استيراده
بالتالي ينظر للتفاعل معه لبناء ال software
ومن الممكن ان يكون من الصعب التفاعل معه

2 في تطبيقات الموبايل بناء تطبيق يصلح لجميع الاجهزة
المحمية مثلا من الممكن بناء تطبيق android يصلح لاجهزة
سامسونج ده يصلح لاجهزة شياومي وهنالك

3 بناء هو متغير وتاليه بدون ما كده ضمن الوقت
والميزانية المحددة.

Ch 2

Software Development Process

There are many different software processes but all must include four activities ~

1 Software specification

2 Design & implementation

3 Validation

4 Evolution

عملية تطوير البرمجيات
Software Development Process

⇒ also in software process:

Software Processes: intro..2

- When we talk about processes, it is not only about the activities and their order.
- It is also about:
 - ⇒ • Products: outcomes of each activity, example Software Architecture Document
 - ⇒ • Roles: programmer, designer, analyst, tester, team leader, etc.
 - ⇒ • Pre and Post Conditions: example
 - > Software requirements must be ready before building software architecture.
 - > UML models must be designed and reviewed.

Ⓢ Critical and Business systems from Ch.1

> Critical Systems: a very structured development process is required

> A Business System with rapidly changing requirements, a less formal, flexible process is likely to be more effective

Ⓢ Note: Critical system very structured and linear
Business system is more incremental and agile

↔ حركاتنا حركتها في Ch2

Two Categories of Software Processes

All process activities are planned in advance
Progress is measured against this plan

Software Processes

Plan Driven

Planning is incremental
Flexible
Cope with change

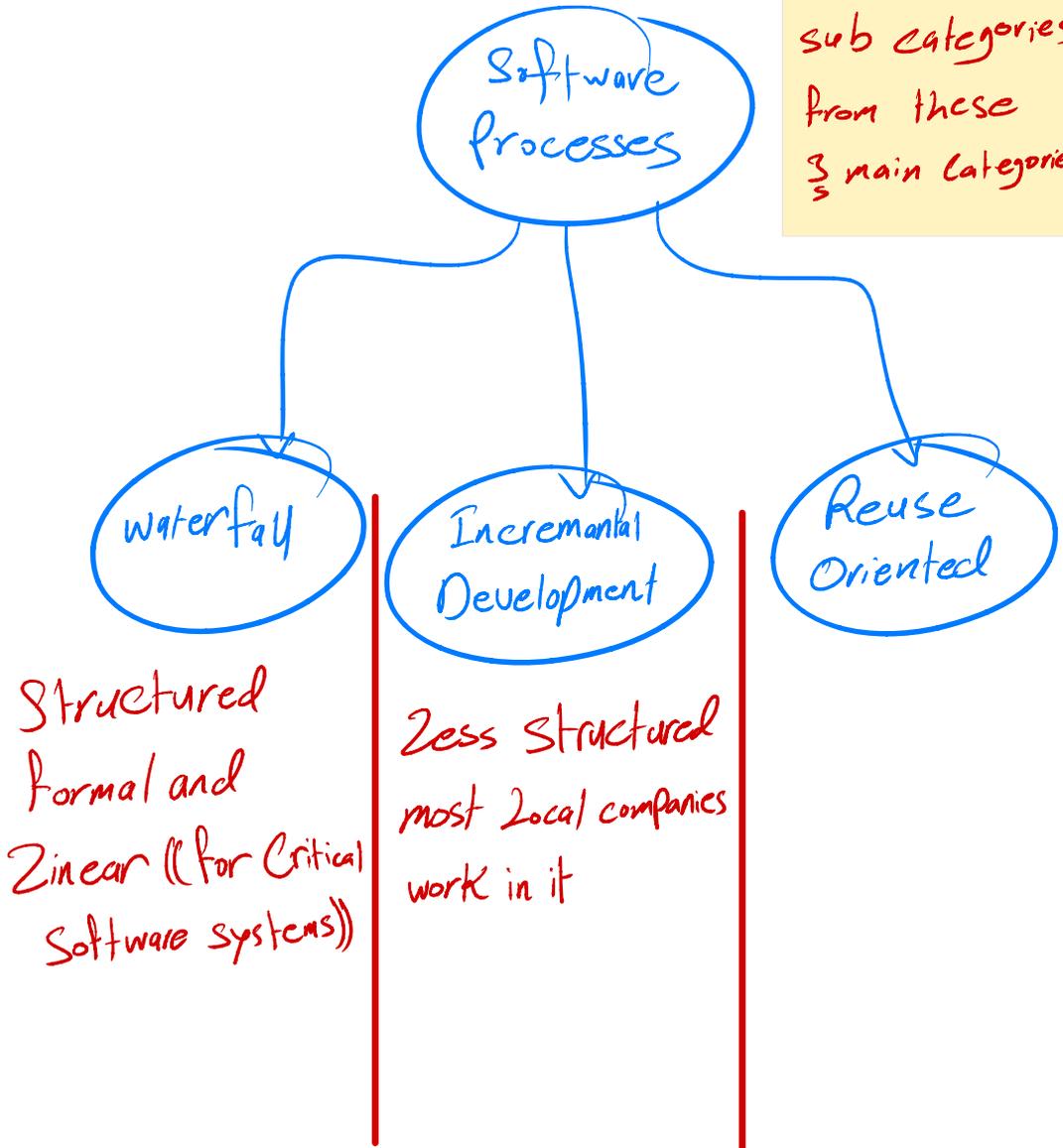
Agile

Birzeit University,
CS Dept, Samer Zein
(Ph.D)

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⑥ There is 3 main categories in Software Processes

There is also sub categories from these 3 main categories



IS

Waterfall Model

⇒ Derived from more general engineering system

قد أخذوا بالأمر من الهندسة المدنية والبناء

⇒ It is the best used for critical system

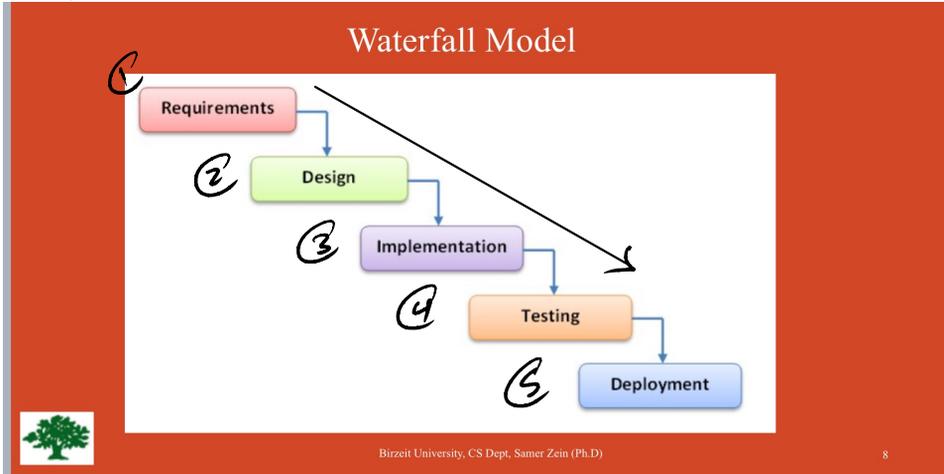
(requirements are well understood) critical system
and will not change

↑ why?

⇒ it's very risky in business system

⇒ it's good for small projects

How it work?



كلا يتم الانتقال إلى المرحلة التالية إلا بعد الانتهاء من

المرحلة السابقة

Why it's very risky for business systems? (ليس دائماً سيئاً ولكنه)
 خطر فال business

ans: requirements are not clear, maybe fault and there is a great possibility that it will change (عكس critical system)

سبب آخر ال Testing في نهاية المشروع ومن الممكن اكتشاف مشاكل كبيرة تحتاج إلى وقت و budget لإصلاحها ونحن لا نملكها

Advantages of waterfall Model

Advantages of Waterfall Model

1. Developers and customers agree on what will be delivered early in the development lifecycle. This makes **planning and designing more straightforward**.
2. Progress is more **easily measured**, as the full scope of the work is known in advance.
3. Throughout the development effort, it's possible for various members of the team to be involved or to continue **with other work**, depending on the active phase of the project
4. customer presence is **not strictly required** after the requirements phase.
5. The software can be designed **completely and more carefully**, based upon a more complete understanding of **all software deliverables**

تصميم الوتوير بشكل متتابع و محدد
بسبب احتلاك الوقت بعد فهم كل التفاصيل

الخطوة أوضح

مرحلي لل Management

ممكن للموظفين استلام أكثر من شئ في نفس الوقت بدلاً من
الانتقال من مرحلة ال Analysis فالشروع الأول لتتلام نفس المهمة
في مشروع آخر

لا يتصلب العقاب customer بعد الفرة الأولى
STUDENTS-HUB.com Uploaded by: Mohammad Jadallah

❶ Disadvantages of Waterfall Model

Disadvantages of Waterfall Model

- ❶ One area which almost always falls short is the effectiveness of **requirements**.
- ❷ Gathering and documenting requirements in a way that is meaningful to a customer is often **the most difficult part** of software development.
- ❸ Another potential drawback of pure Waterfall development is the possibility that the customer will be **dissatisfied** with their delivered software product
- ❹ And **Testing** of whole system that only happens at end of project

- ❶ سيكون هناك مشاكل في ال requirements ، اذا وضع في المكان الخطأ (business system)
- ❷ مشاكل في عملية كتابة ال requirements كذلك
- ❸ اقل تقاطع عن ال customer لفترة طويلة
- ❹ مرحلة ال Testing تكون في النهاية

❷ Formal System Development

- ❶ very expensive
- ❷ high quality
- ❸ for extreme critical

⇒ very strict waterfall system, to highly critical systems

براية يتم جمع ال requirements ثم تحويلها الى mathematical models التي يتم استخدامها ل عمل generate لا code هذا ال code يكون ذو جودة عالية وذلك للتخفيف من الأخطاء البشرية

طريقة ال formal

Formal System Development

- An important variant of the waterfall model is formal system development, where a **mathematical model** of a system specification is created.
- This model is then refined, using mathematical transformations that preserve its consistency, into executable code
- Is particularly suited to the development of systems that have stringent **safety, reliability, or security** requirements.
- The formal approach simplifies the production of a **safety or security case**

Requirements definition
Formal synthesis
Formal verification
Integration and system testing

Bairuz University, CS Dept, Sameer Zein (Ph.D.)

Incremental Development Model (Part of agile)

Incremental Development

- Incremental development is based on the idea of
 - A) developing an initial implementation,
 - B) exposing this to user comment and
 - C) evolving it through several versions until an adequate system has been developed
- fundamental part of agile approaches
- Better than waterfall approach for most e-business, e-commerce, and personal systems.
- Can be plan-driven, agile, or a mix of both!



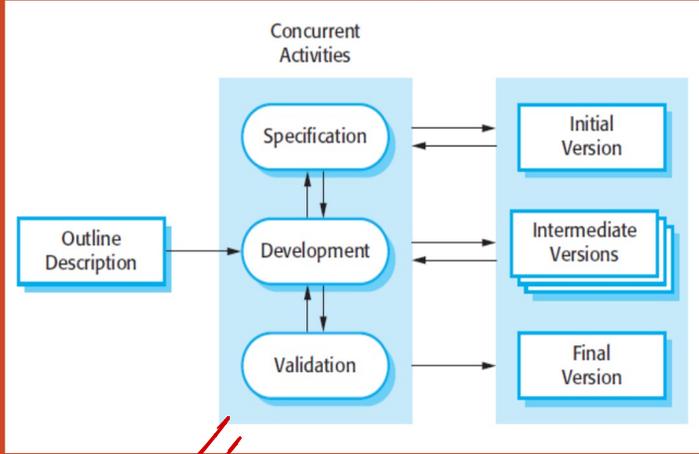
كما يتم تجزئة الوصفيات المراد عمله إلى أجزاء (Sprints)
 كما كل جزء يتم عمله بشكل كامل بحيث يصبح جاهز للإستخدام، يتم تاليه
 كما البداية تكون بالأجزاء الأكثر أهمية والأكثر صعوبة وليس
 عكساً (highest priority and complexity)

كما كل جزء بشكل كامل أي أنه Testing يتم عمله أيضاً قبل تاليه
 كما يعتبر أفضل من ال Waterfall لما يقع ال business والمشاريع الشخصية المعقدة
 كما يتم اللقاء مع ال customer بشكل دوري (كل أسبوعين تقريباً)
 بالتالي أي تغييرات تعديل على ال Requirements يمكن التعامل معه

كل sprint يتم تاليه هو عبارة عن mini waterfall

⊙ Diagram show the process of incremental

Incremental Development Model



Birzeit University, CS Dept, Samer Zein (Ph.D)

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(This is sprint)

اجباة ← Specification
Requirments ← Specification
coding ← Development
Testing ← Validation

رخصة اولية
 Requirments + تطوير + جديده
 بالتالي نعود sprint
 جديده

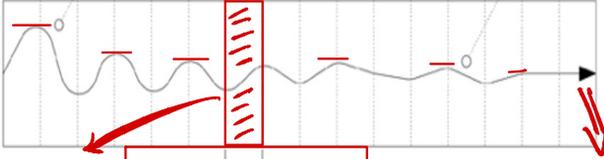
تاسيم المشرور
بشكل كامل

يماسن تاسيم
 از جزيه جازة
 بالاكامل للاستخدام
 قبل الا تخرج
 من المشرور
 بشكل كامل
 وذلك للاستهانة
 من الاجزاه
 الكاملة بدل ان
 الا تشارك
 (فصوه اذ ان ام
 الاجزاء هي ان يتم
 البدء بها)

ⓐ كهورة تووضح العلاقه مع حجم التغييرات كما تقدمنا مار sprints

Early iterations are farther from the "true path" of the system. Via feedback and adaptation, the system converges towards the most appropriate requirements and design.

In late iterations, a significant change in requirements is rare, but can occur. Such late changes may give an organization a competitive business advantage.



نعتبر كل سبطل
عبارة عن sprint

one iteration of design,
implement, integrate, and test

نلاحظ ان المهم الذي
يشير الى حجم التغييرات
يخفض مع سبطل sprint
التالي نقل التغييرات كما
تقدمنا فامشروع

because we take the highest task
Priority and Complexity in the first sprints

ⓑ Benefits of incremental

• Benefits of incremental development

- 1 • The cost of accommodating changing customer requirements is reduced.
- 2 • It is easier to get customer feedback on the development work that has been done.
- 3 • More rapid delivery and deployment of useful software to the customer is possible
- 4 • Better fit for short time-to-market

ⓐ حل مشكلة Requirements
غير الواضحة بوضع لقاءات
اورية مع ال customer لاخته التغييرات
ⓑ اخذ رأي ال customer في كل
جزء يتم تجهيزه

ⓐ ليس بالضرورة الاستظار حتى نهاية المشروع بشكل كامل حيث يمكن
تليم ال customer الاجزاء التي يتم تجهيزها

ⓑ يسهل في عملية التوزيع للشركة في وقت قصير قبل ان يصبح

Problems of incremental scrum

- Problems with incremental development
 1. The process is **not visible**. Managers need regular deliverables to measure progress.
 2. System **structure** tends to degrade as new increments are added.
 3. **Additional unplanned iterations** may be needed.
 4. Customer may **not** have the required **free time** to be involved.

Birzeit University, CS Dept, Samer Zein (Ph.D)

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ال Managers لا يفضلونها
 لأنها ليست Formal
 (نابدية يمكن إعطاء وقت
 تدريجي للمشروع ولكن
 بعد البدء وعمل مجموعة من
 ال sprints يمكن التفرير بشكل
 أفضل لأن ال Manager يأخذ خبرة عن سرعة التفرير في إيجاز ال sprints)

جودة ال code لا تكون عالية جداً (من الممكن فالبدية يتم اتخاذ قرارات بناء على ال Requirements الموجودة
 وبعد ذلك نكتشف أن هذه القرارات ليست مناسبة جداً لمرحلة أخرى وهذه من الأسباب أيضاً التي تجعله
 غير مناسبه لا critical)

من الممكن ظهور sprints غير مخطط لها وهذه تأتي بسبب وجود bugs (يمكن تجنبها في sprint أيضاً)
 دون الحاجة لعل لقاء مع ال customer

عدم تفرير ال customer لعل لقاءات دورية

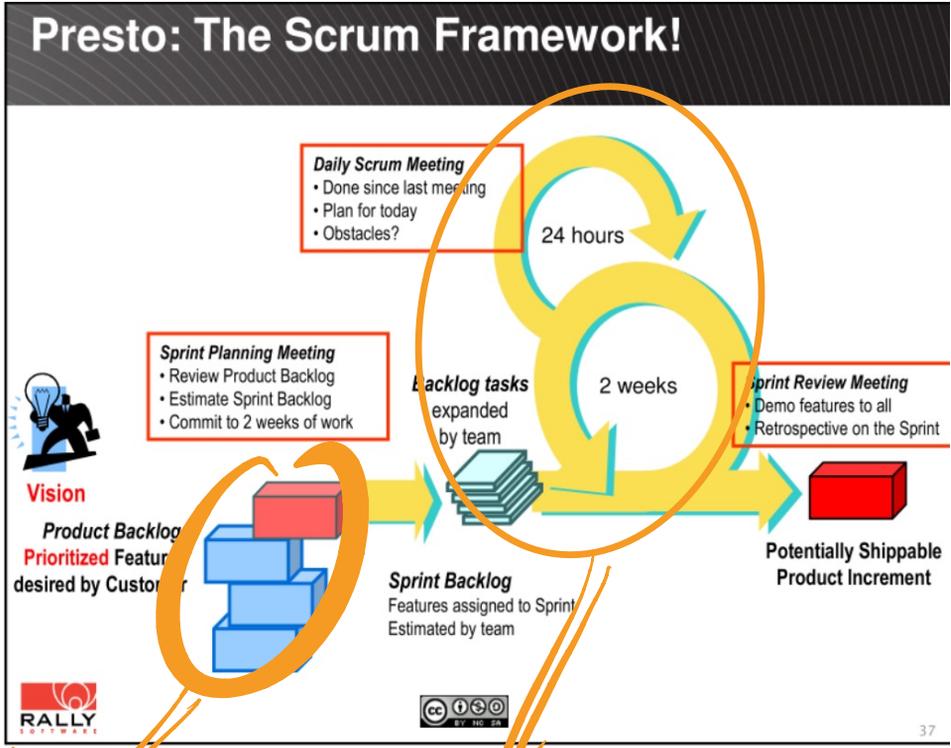
من الممكن أن يكون التفرير المشرف على عمل المشروع غير متواجد في مكان واحد (مثلاً دولتين)
 بالتالي من الصعب تنظيم الإصطاع بسبب مشكلة فرق الوقت مثلاً.

يوجد اصطاع يومي للتفرير (stand-up meeting) لمناقشة حالة
 المشروع وإبلاغ تطلعات كل شخص كل شخص إن وجد

Scrum frame work scrum + (XP, Kanban, RUP)

⇒ one of the most popular ways to
 implemintation incremental.

⇒ process of scrum Framework



User story Backlogs

main fetchers of Project and it will be written depend on Priority and complexity

first sprint take 2 weeks and there is meeting every day

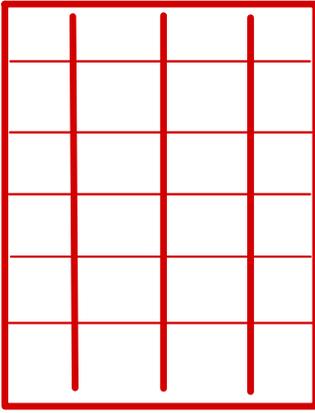
في كل اسبوع نأخذ مجموعة السبرنتس
يمكن تسليم release جاهز لا customer
حيث يبدأ العمل به

in Scrum there is 5 days work in the week and 2 days off

There is a point for every user story that help to calculate speed of the team which is help to determine the time needed to end the Project after 2-3 sprints in more accurate.

يتم توزيع المهام
وبمختار من شخص
المهمة التي يريدونها
سحب قواعد Scrum
وبعد وقت
بمجازها وازا
تأنت تحتاج
إلى أكثر من
في ساعت تقسم
إلى أقسام لأنه
سحب Scrum فإن
الشخص كما يستطيع
العمل كما أكثر من في
ساعات يومياً
(العمل المقصود به
الإنجاز وليس عدد
ساعات العمل)

* availability team schedule



There is a schedule for team members and the hours of work for every team member, and also total hours of work for whole team, when the member work automatically the time in the schedule decreased for this member

④ There is many tools helped to organized all things and steps during the project, one of the most popular tool is Jira

⇒ more about points : as we said every user story measured by number of points depend on how much this user story was difficult after that we calculate the expected time we needed to finish every user story in specific way we will study it later on.

④ Scrum Master : lead the process during work and find the solution for the problems wich facing the Team.

3 Reuse-Oriented Software Engineering Model

تعتبرها غالباً الشركات التي تكون مخصصة لنوع معين من البرامج مثل شركات متخصصة في برامج المحلات التجارية

Process: divide projects to components which i can reused this components in another projects that have the same type.

بما معناه يتم تقسيم البرمجيات إلى أجزاء هذه الأجزاء يتم إعادة استخدامها في برمجيات أخرى من نفس النوع (في المثال أعلاه سنستخدم المحلات التجارية نسبة كبيرة من الأجزاء المتشابهة مما يحسن فرصة إعادة استخدام هذه الأجزاء من البرمجيات السابقة.

Reuse-Oriented Software Engineering

- In the majority of software projects, there is some software reuse.

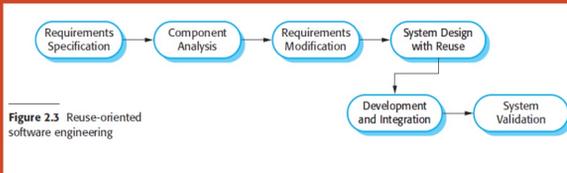


Figure 2.3 Reuse-oriented software engineering

Birzeit University, CS Dept, Samer Zein (Ph.D)

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يتم تشييد هذه الأجزاء مع بعض

الإفلاحي (المتطلبات)

دعم testing للنظام

ليس شرطاً أن تكون الشركة هي من قامت ببناء جميع هذه الأجزاء من الممكن أن تكون بعض هذه الأجزاء قد تم شرائها جاهزة

Types of Reuse-Oriented Software Engineering

There are three types of software component that may be used in a reuse-oriented process:

1. Web services that are developed according to service standards and which are available for remote invocation.
2. Collections of objects that are developed as a package to be integrated with a component framework such as .NET or J2EE.
3. Stand-alone software systems that are configured for use in a particular environment.

Ⓜ Prototyping

⇒ Method that used in all software process (it's not software process)

⇒ Make a sketches of UI UX to show to the customer how the system will do.

⇒ one of the most important methods that used in software engineering

به الازبون يمكن ان يكون من أي مجال محاماة أو تدريس أو أي شيء آخر
بالتالي سيكون من الصعب عليه تحويل طريقة عمل البرنامج ، لذلك الـ Prototyping
مهم لتوضيح طريقة عمله من خلال بناء نماذج لهذا المستوى

9 من خلال ال Prototyping تقوم بعمل قصير دقيق لل Requirements التي قد كتابتها

ملاحظة: ال Prototyping ليس خطه عمل واجهات كثير، وإنما يمكن عملها حين تكون dynamic (مخفاة ويمكن تجربتها ليست مجرد شكل لاشياء)

4 أداة عم برامج لعل ذلك

Microsoft Visio

Adobe XD

10 يتم كتابة ال Requirements ثم عمل ال Prototyping ويمكن عمل أكثر من واحد وعرض جميعها عم ال customer ليختار الأنسب

11 أحد فوائد ال Prototyping أنها تعطي مجال لتجربة ال Usability للبرنامج قبل بناؤه

12 Spiral Model of Boehm

⇒ Similar to water fall for very high risk projects
⇒ Used for complex and expensive projects which is no guarantee to complete this project successfully

13 يعني بنستخدم هذا ال Model لما يكون عمنا مشروع صعب ومكلف وفي مخاطرة قلعه (risky) بحيث إنه احتمال كبير انو يفشل، بنستخدم هاي الطريقة عشان فاللحظة الي بنسأكو انو مش حتم انقل المشروع نوقف مباشرة؛ لتجنب الحزير من الحاضر.

Case study about Software process

Software Engineering COMP433 Tutorial -3- Software Process Models

1. Which software process model (or models) you would apply for the following scenarios. Justify your Answer.

a) To develop a secure ATM sub-system to integrate with an existing banking system. The developed ATM sub-system will be deployed across a 1000 ATM machines. It should have an availability rate of 99%, accurate. It should also have a 99.9% accuracy money notes counting dispenser, and three-level security that requires a card, a pin code and a biometric code. *WF*

Waterfall ⇒
+ formal

b) To develop a mobile app to teach children ages 7-10 the basics of Arabic language. The app teaches the basics of Arabic grammar and basic words through well-defined set of exercises. The features of the app are well defined, clear, and understood by the development team. However, the app should be designed carefully to be suitable to children users. *WF*

Waterfall ⇒
Because Req is clear
+ Prototype

c) To develop university student management/registration system that can support 75000 students, and up-to 15000 concurrent students' access, would not need more than 1 hour (student/user) training and need to be delivered in 2 years for operational use. *AGILE*

Agile ⇒

d) To develop a mobile app, that monitors health indicators (e.g. blood pressure, sugar level, pulse) of patients, by collecting readings through special medical sensors, and then provides medical advice based on the collected readings by an external medical decision system, which your system must be connected to it.

Waterfall ⇒

e) To develop a word processing application, that uses existing print, graphic, font styles, spelling check, and grammar check components. The application must be designed to be used by people with dyslexic/learning difficulties. *Reuse*

Reuse ⇒

2. If you were a project manager responsible to develop a system for a product-line ordering system for a manufacturer of car parts. The system, should allow telephone and online ordering of car parts, and has a dedicated team to process the orders. The system should keep inventory of existing stock and be accessed by the manufacturer's product-line to manufacture parts according to sales. The users of the system are online users, who should register an account online and store users' information including their credit card details to enable them ordering online within a secure login sub-system. To enable users order online, the system will be required to connect to the respective credit card bank to authorize payment. Other system users also include salesmen who can place orders through telephone calls, and process payment through the system, and inventory users who manage availability of car parts and system administrators who manage the system database. The system should allow 10 concurrent salesmen and 10 inventory men to use the system.

How would you project manage the above scenario?- particularly which software process model (or models) would you apply and use? If you are applying more than one model, indicate for what parts/components of the project and at what stage of its development life cycle.

The whole system is agile + Prototype, but the payment part is waterfall + formal

⊕ Process activities

نظم بيكر أكبر (Formal Models)
Serial, Waterfall

II Software specification (Requirements engineering)

Process Activities: Software Specifications

- Software specification or requirements engineering is the process of understanding and defining:
 - what services are required from the system
 - and identifying the constraints on the system's operation and development

الخدمات التي سيقدّمها
non Functional Requirements

- Requirements are usually presented at two levels of detail.

- End-users and customers need a high-level statement of the requirements;
- system developers need a more detailed system specification.

⇒ كتابتها
بشكل عام
(User Req)

كتابة التفاصيل (System Req)



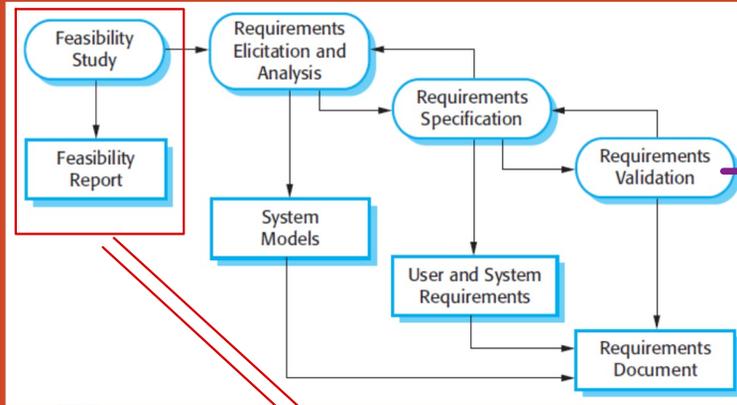
الـ System Req هي تفصيل كامل لكل الـ User Req
مثال: يجب أن يكون هناك خزانة للبحث عن كتاب في مترو
المكتبة (شبه عام إذا User Req)

بينما يجب البحث عنه عن طريق عنوانه ورائحة السليم
(هذا تفصيل لطريقة البحث عنه، بما معناه تفصيل الـ User Req
إذا هي System Req)

مثال آخر عن البحث عن كتب يجب أن تظهر مرتبة بناءً على سنة النشر

Process Activities: Software Specifications,

2



(Ph.D)

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من البداية يتم النظر الى المشروع وتحديد كل ما يحتاجه من وقت ومال
ثم عمل دراسة كما يمكن عمله وتقديم عرض على العميل (Phase 1)
ثم بعد ذلك يتم جمع ال Requirements

Requirements Validation : التأكد من أن جميع ال Requirements صحيحة
بعد الانتهاء من جمعها

من ضمن ال Requirements هي عمل اجتماعات مع فريق العمل
Validation
الموكل في عمل هذا المشروع ومراجعة ال Requirements المكتوبة

Software Design & Implementation

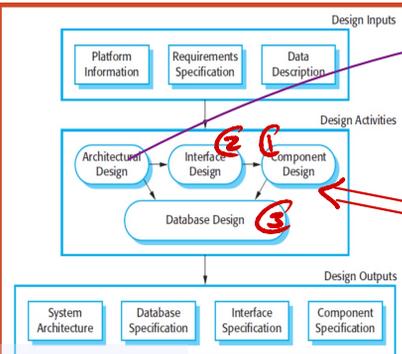
Process Activities: Software Design & Implementation

- A software design is a description of:
 - the structure of the software to be implemented,
 - the data models and structures used by the system,
 - the interfaces between system components
 - and, sometimes, the algorithms used.
- Creating detailed designs for critical systems.
- Generating code from designs and diagrams



⑤ مرحلة بناء models نصف كيف سيكون الكود قبل كتابته
ال design

→ تشمل عملية الكتابة وال Validation للـ كود
→ تعد أهم مرحلة في ال Software Process، يقوم فيها ال Seniors ومن لهم خبرة طويلة بالعمل.

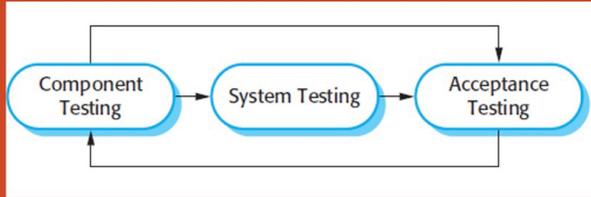


أول نقطة يتم بناؤها هي ال Architectural وهي تقسيم ال System ال components لتسهيل بناؤه وتوزيع المهام على ال team وتسهيل عمل component كما اننا تحتوي خريطة العمل عليه بشكل كامل

Process Activities: Validation

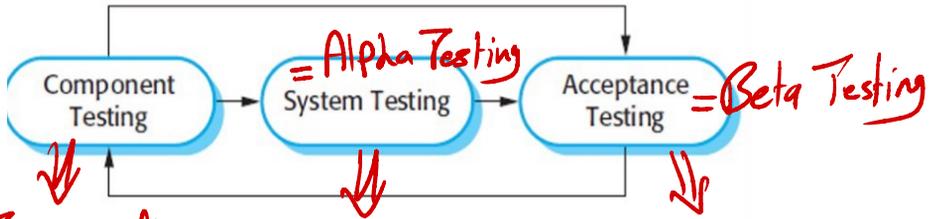
- intended to show that a system both conforms to its **specification** and that it meets the **expectations** of the system customer.
- Program testing, where the system is executed using simulated test data, is the principal validation technique.
- Alpha Testing VS Beta Testing**

عليه التاكيد
من ان كل
شيء يعمل بشكل
صحيح بدون
bugs
(Testing)



Unit Testing = testing during write code

في كل مرة
نكتب كودنا
نعمل عليه ال testing
فيما بعد



Testing after ending specific component

Testing after ending all components together

Testing the software with customer

End of ch.2