# Open Issues and Course Summary

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- Is software engineering with objects components a good way of building systems? and
- Software development process
  - Lifecycle models and main stages
  - Process management
  - Testing
  - Maintenance and Evolution
- Introduction to UML Diagrams
  - Use cases
  - Class models
  - CRC cards
  - Interaction diagrams
    State diagrams

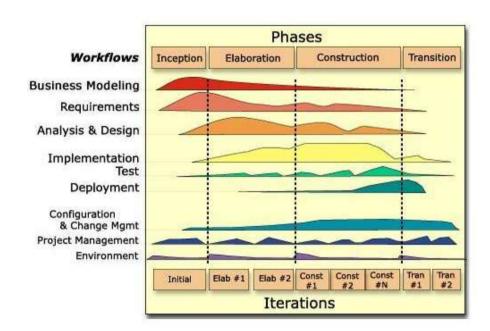
  - Implementation diagrams
- Reuse and components
- Dependable systems

- Why are we doing this?
  - To build "good systems"
    - What are good systems?
    - · Why do we need them?
- Why a unified language?
- A unified language should be (and UML is?)
  - Expressive
  - · Easy to use
  - Unambiguous
  - · Tool supported
  - · Widely used

#### Development process

- Risk management is central
- Iteration to control risk
- Architecture-centric and component-based
- (Unified?) design methodology
  - Pros: dependable, assessment, standards
  - Cons: constraints, overheads, generality
  - Unified modelling language combines pros while avoiding cons
- The unified process
  - Inception, Elaboration, Construction, Transition
  - There are many other processes (e.g., Spiral, Extreme Programming, etc.)

(Rational) Unified Process - RUP



#### UML: Status and Issues

#### History:

- · 1989-1994 OO "method wars"
- 1994-1995 three Amigos and birth of UML
- Oct 1996 feedback invited on UML 0.9
- Jan 1997 UML 1.0 submitted as RFP (Request for Proposal) to OMG (Object Management Group)
- Jun 1999 UML 1.3 released
- Sep 2000 (some UML 2.0 RFP's submitted
- Feb 2001 UML 1.4 draft specification released
- Current version UML 1.5;
- OMG is currently upgrading to UML 2.0. Adopted in late 2003 and posted on OMG's website labeled "UML 2.0 Final Adopted Specification", the upgraded version won't replace UML 1.5 as the official "Available UML Specification" until it completes its initial maintenance revision sometime around the end of 2004

#### Open issues

- UML semantics
- Tool support
- OCL (O'b'ject Constraint Language)

### Requirements Capture

- Users have different potentially conflicting views of the system
- Users usually fail to express requirements clearly
  - Missing information
  - Superfluous and redundant information
  - Inaccurate information
- Users are poor at imagining what a system will be like
- Identifying all the work needing support by the system is difficult

#### Static Structures

- Desirable to build system quickly and cheaply
- Desirable to make system easy to maintain and modify
- Identifying classes
  - Data driven design
  - · Responsibility driven design
  - Use case driven design
  - Design by contract
- Class diagrams document: classes (attributes, operations) and associations (multiplicities, generalisations)
- System is some collection of objects in class model

# Validating the Class Model

- CRC Cards: class, responsibility and collaborators
- UML interaction diagrams
- CRC cards and quality
  - · Too many responsibilities implies low cohesion
  - Too many collaborators implies high coupling
- CRC cards used to
  - · Validate class model, using role play
  - Record changes
  - · Identify opportunities to refactor

#### Interactions

- Collaboration and sequence diagrams
  - · documents how classes realize use cases
  - thus, help to validate design
- Other uses: design patterns, component use, packages
- Instance versus generic
- Procedural versus concurrent
- Law of Demeter
- Creation and deletion of objects
- timing

# Other UML Diagrams...

- Describing object behaviour
  - State diagrams
  - · Activity diagrams
- Implementation diagrams
  - · Component diagrams
  - · Deployment diagrams

# Other Software Engineering Issues

#### Testing

- Testing strategies: top-down versus bottom-up, black-box versus glass-box, stress testing
- Categories (unit, integration, acceptance)
- Regression testing
- Test plans
- OO and component issues

#### Reuse and components

- Type of reuse: Knowledge (artifact, patterns), software (code, inheritance, template, component, framework)
- success stories, pitfalls and difficulties with (component) reuse
- · Reuse not free and requires management

#### What else did we do?

#### Maintenance and Evolution

- Accounts for significant part of project costs and developer effort
- Types: corrective, adaptive, perfective, preventive
- ...is hard, requires management,...
- Dealing with legacy code: redevelop, transform (restructure, re-engineer, recapture), encapsulate

#### Software Quality

#### High Dependability Engineering

- Lots of scary stories...
- Software engineering borrows heavily from traditional engineering
- Although software is significantly different
  - Focus on process rather than product
  - More complex and less visible
  - Fails in different ways
  - · Is far more subject to change

#### Lecture Notes

- Lecture Note 01 SEOC1 Overview
- Lecture Note 02 Requirements Engineering
- Lecture Note 03 Use Cases
- Lecture Note 04 Software Design
- Lecture Note 05 Class Diagrams
- Lecture Note 06 CRC Cards
- Lecture Note 07 Project Management
- Lecture Note 08 Collaboration Diagrams
- Lecture Note 09 Sequence Diagrams
- Lecture Note 10 Activity Diagrams
- Lecture Note 11 Statechart Diagrams
- Lecture Note 12 Implementation Diagrams: Component and Deployment Diagrams
- Lecture Note 13 Software Construction
- Lecture Note 14 Software Testing
- Lecture Note 15 Software Maintenance and Evolution
- Lecture Note 16 Reuse and Components
- Lecture Note 17 Software Quality
- Lecture Note 18 Engineering High-Dependability Systems
- Lecture Note 19 The End

# Software Engineering Any Magic/Silver Bullet?

See (in the resource web page)
a (kind of historical) list of papers on
"Software Engineering Bullets"