Software Engineering with Objects and Components

Open Issues and Course Summary

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A Revision of SEOC

- Is software engineering with objects and components a good way of building systems?
- 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

A Revision of SEOC

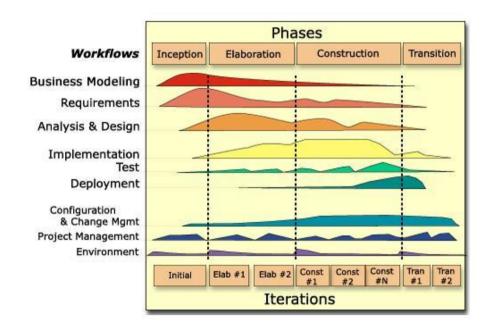
- Why are we doing this?
 - To build good systems
 - · What are good systems?
 - Why do we need them?
- Why a unified language?
- A unified language should be (and UML is?)
 - Expressive
 - Easy to use
 - Unambiguous
 - · Tool supported
 - Widely used

SEOC and Development Processes

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 00 "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
- UML 1.5:
- Current Version: UML 2.0. adopted in late 2003

Open issues

- UML semantics
- Tool support
- OCL (Object Constraint Language)

What's new in UML 2.0

- Nested Classifiers: In UML, almost every model building block you work with (classes, objects, components, behaviors such as activities and state machines, and more) is a classifier. In UML 2.0, you can nest a set of classes inside the component that manages them, or embed a behavior (such as a state machine) inside the class or component that implements it.
- Improved Behavioral Modeling: In UML 1.X, the different behavioral models were independent, but in UML 2.0, they all derive from a fundamental definition of a behavior (except for the Use Case, which is subtly different but still participates in the new organization).
- Improved relationship between Structural and Behavioral Models: UML 2.0 lets you designate that a behavior represented by (for example) a State Machine or Sequence Diagram is the behavior of a class or a component

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

- Sequence and Communication 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
 - Package Diagrams
 - Composite Structures
 - · Component Diagrams
 - · Deployment Diagrams

Other Software Engineering Issues

Testing

- · Testing strategies: top abwn versus bottom ψ, 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 (artefacts, patterns), software (code, inheritance, template, component, framework)
- success stories, pitfalls and difficulties with (component) reuse
- · Reuse not free and requires management

What else did SEOC cover?

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

SEOC Lecture Notes

- Lecture Note 01 SEOC 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 Package Diagrams.
- Lecture Note 09 Composite Structures.
- Lecture Note 10 Component Diagrams.
- Lecture Note 11 Deployment Diagrams.
- Lecture Note 12 Sequence Diagrams.
- Lecture Note 13 Communication Diagrams.

- Lecture Note 14 Activity Diagrams.
- Lecture Note 15 Statechart Diagrams.
- Lecture Note 16 Software Construction.
- Lecture Note 17 Software Testing.
- Lecture Note 18 Software Maintenance and Evolution.
- Lecture Note 19 Reuse and Components.
- Lecture Note 20 Software Quality.
- Lecture Note 21 Engineering High-Dependability Systems.
- Software Engineering: An industry perspective - Invited Industry Speakers of JPMorgan delivered the lecture.
- Lecture Note 22 SEOC Open Issues and Course Summary.

SEOC Practical and Resources

SEOC Practical

- Requirements gathering,
 UML Design and Java
 Implementation
- Group project
- 3 teams in each tutorial group
- Tutorials

SEOC Resources

- References complementing and extending lecture notes
 - Main Tools
 - ArgoUML, Eclipse

Software Engineering Any Magic/Silver Bullet?

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