ch2

Software engineering is:

establishment and use of sound engineering principles in order to obtain economically that is reliable and works efficiently on real machines.

Some realities:

- understand the problem before a software solution is developed.
- software should exhibit high quality and maintainable.
- software should be maintainable.
- design becomes a pivotal activity.
- The application of a systematic, disciplined, quantifiable approach to the development, operation, and maintenance of software; that is, the application of engineering to software.

A Process model:

1-Framework : (Framework activities - Umbrella Activities) Framework activities :

(1)Communication

(2)Planning

(3)Modeling (Analysis of requirements & Design)

(4)Construction (Code generation & Testing)

(5) Deployment

A Layered Technology

- 1. tools
- 2. method
- 3. process model
- 4. quality focus

Umbrella Activities:

- tracking and control
- Risk management.
- Software quality assurance
- Technical reviews
- Measurement
- Reusability management

Adapting a Process Model:

- the overall flow of activities, actions, and tasks and the interdependencies among them.
- degree to which the customer and other stakeholders are involved with the project.
- degree to which team organization.
- degree to which work products are required

Essence of Practice in Software engineering : (Polya suggests)

- 1. Understand the problem (communication and analysis).
- 2. Plan a solution (modeling and software design).
- 3. Carry out the plan (code generation).
- 4. Examine the result for accuracy (testing and quality assurance).

Understand the Problem

- Who has a stake in the solution to the problem? That is, who are the stakeholders?
- What are the unknowns? What data, functions, and features are required to properly solve the

Hooker's General Principles :

- 1. The Reason It All Exists
- 2. KISS (Keep It Simple, Stupid!)
- 3. Maintain the Vision
- 4. What You Produce, Others Will Consume
- 5. Be Open to the Future
- 6. Plan Ahead for Reuse

- Can the problem be compartmentalized? Is it possible to represent smaller problems that may be easier to understand?
- Can the problem be represented graphically? Can an analysis model be created?
- Every software project is precipitated by some business need :
- the need to correct a defect in an existing application;
- the need to the need to adapt a 'legacy system' to a changing business environment;
- the need to extend the functions and features of an existing application, or
- the need to create a new product, service, or system.

7. Think!