EECS 2311

Software Development Project

Fifth level

January 6, 2015



Reading

- Author: Ian Sommerville
- Title: Software Engineering
- Chapters 1-4



Software Engineering

- Software Engineering is the science and art of building significant software systems that are:
 - 1. on time
 - 2. on budget
 - 3. with acceptable performance
 - 4. with correct operation



Software Engineering

- The economies of all developed nations are dependent on software.
- More and more systems are software controlled.
- Software engineering is concerned with theories, methods and tools for professional software development.
- Software engineering expenditure represents a significant fraction of the GNP of developed countries.



Software Costs

- Software costs often dominate system costs.
 The costs of software on a PC are often greater than the hardware cost.
- Software costs more to maintain than it does to develop.
- Software engineering is concerned with costeffective software development.



Software Product Attributes

- Maintainability
- Dependability
- Efficiency
- Usability

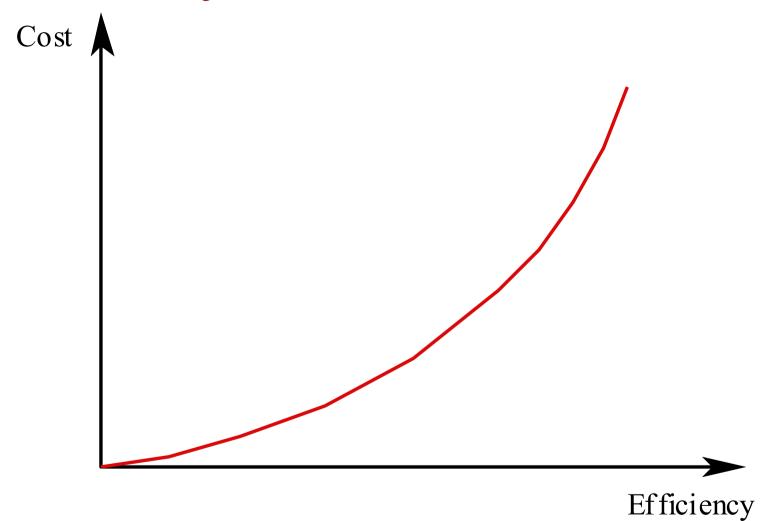


Importance of Product Characteristics

- The relative importance of these characteristics depends on the product and the environment in which it is to be used.
- In some cases, some attributes may dominate
 - In safety-critical real-time systems, key attributes may be dependability and efficiency.
- Costs tend to rise exponentially if very high levels of any one attribute are required.



Efficiency Costs





The Software Process

- Structured set of activities required to develop a software system
 - Specification
 - Design
 - Validation
 - Evolution
- Activities vary depending on the organization and the type of system being developed.



Engineering Process Model

- Specify: Set out the requirements and constraints on the system.
- Design: Produce a model of the system.
- Manufacture: Build the system.
- Test: Check the system meets the required specifications.
- Install: Deliver the system to the customer and ensure it is operational.
- Maintain: Repair faults in the system as they are discovered.

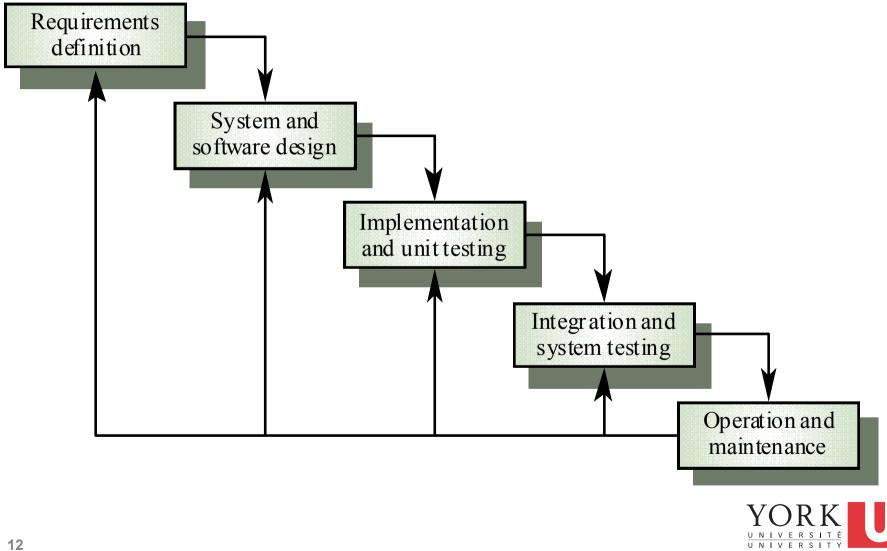
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Software Engineering is Different

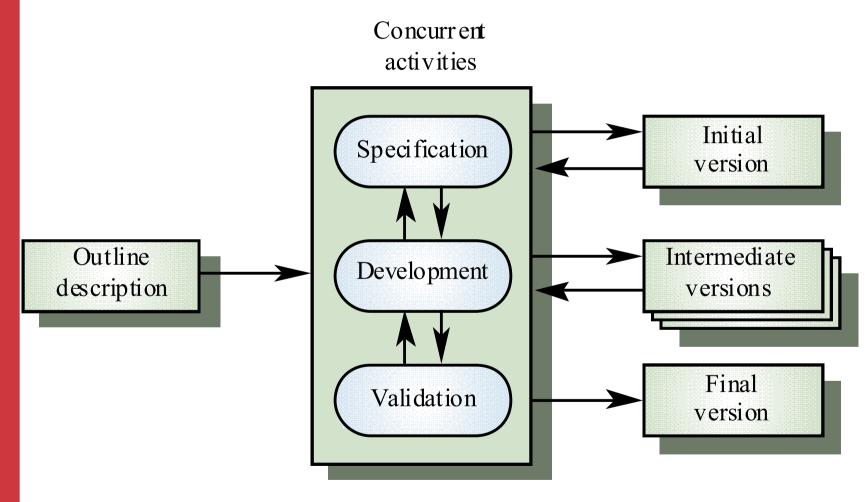
- Normally, specifications are incomplete.
- Very blurred distinction between specification, design and manufacture.
- No physical realization of the system for testing.
- Software does not wear out maintenance does not mean component replacement.



Waterfall Process Model



Evolutionary Process Model





Agile methods

- Dissatisfaction with the overheads involved in design methods led to the creation of agile methods. These methods:
 - Focus on the code rather than the design;
 - Are based on an iterative approach to software development;
 - Are intended to deliver working software quickly and evolve this quickly to meet changing requirements.
- Agile methods are probably best suited to small/ medium-sized business systems or PC products.



Principles of agile methods

- Customer involvement
- Small releases
- Embrace change
- Test-first design
- Refactoring
- Continuous integration



Our project

- Fully develop a system that translates guitar tablature from ASCII to PDF
- We will call it TAB2PDF
- We will use an agile approach whenever possible



ASCII Tablature

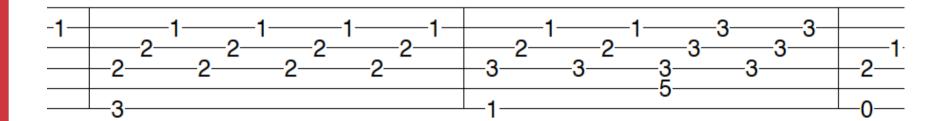
```
TITLE=Moonlight Sonata
SUBTITLE=Ludwig van Beethoven
SPACING=5
```



PDF Tablature

Moonlight Sonata

Ludwig van Beethoven





To get started

- Look at the sample input and output files posted on the course website
- Download the iText library for dynamically creating PDF files
 - http://itextpdf.com
- Attempt to create a Hello World PDF file
- See the examples posted on the course webpage



Intentionally vague requirements

- In a real software development project, requirements are vague and ever-changing
- The exact requirements will be refined iteratively by meeting with the "customer" on a weekly basis



Teams

- Teams are assigned randomly by the "manager"
- As enrollment in the course changes in the first few weeks, the "manager" will rearrange the teams
- Same as a real software project!



- Atto, Brody
- Cirillo, Marco
- Patel, Deep
- Ragavendran, Varsha
- Sitiugin, Glib



- Abou-Nassar, Rami
- Arindaeng, Kevin
- James, Abasifreke
- McVicar, Daniel
- · Sebthosseini, Behshad



- El Shafie, Adham
- Ismail, Yahya
- Sharma, Nisha
- Tang, Darren
- Zaki, Mina



- Chauhan, Yash
- Mule, Ayrton
- Polakkattil, Albin
- To, Jennifer
- Vaisman, Edward
- Zhang, Yingying



Workload

- This course requires 8-10 hours per week per student
- Have to start working immediately
- In the second part of each lecture, each team will present their progress to the instructor and receive feedback
 - "Customer" on site!



Evaluation

- 20% Midterm prototype + Presentation (due Feb 25)
- 80% Final project + Presentation (due Apr 1)

 Each team submission will receive a grade based on its merit. Individual grades may be less if full participation has not been demonstrated.

