Recurring, Fundamental Principles

- Rigor and formality
- Separation of concerns
  - Modularity
  - Abstraction
- Anticipation of change
- Generality
- Incrementality

These principles apply to all aspects of software engineering
Rigor and Formality

- Creativity often leads to imprecision and inaccuracy
  - Software development is a creative process
  - Software development can tolerate neither imprecision nor inaccuracy
- Rigor helps to...
  - ...produce more reliable products
  - ...control cost
  - ...increase confidence in products
- Formality is “rigor -- mathematically sound”
  - Often used for mission critical systems
Separation of Concerns

- Trying to do too many things at the same time often leads to mistakes
  - Software development is comprised of many parallel tasks, goals, and responsibilities
  - Software development cannot tolerate mistakes
- Separation of concerns helps to…
  - …divide a problem into parts that can be dealt with separately
  - …create an understanding of how the parts depend on/relate to each other
Example Dimensions of Separation

- **Time**
  - Requirements, design, implementation, testing, …
  - Dial, receive confirmation, connect, talk, …
- **Qualities**
  - Efficiency and user friendliness
  - Correctness and portability
- **Views**
  - Data flow and control flow
  - Management and development
Modularity

- Separation into individual, physical parts
  - Decomposability
    » Divide and conquer
  - Composability
    » Component assembly
    » Reuse
  - Understanding
    » Localization
- It is a particular type of separation of concerns
  - Divide and conquer “horizontally”
  - “Brick”-effect
Modularity
Abstraction

- Separation into individual, logical parts
  - Relevant versus irrelevant details
    » Use relevant details to solve task at hand
    » Ignore irrelevant details

- Special case of separation of concerns
  - Divide and conquer “vertically”
  - “Iceberg”-effect
Abstraction
Anticipation of Change

- Not anticipating change often leads to high cost and unmanageable software
  - Software development deals with inherently changing requirements
  - Software development can tolerate neither high cost nor unmanageable software
- Anticipation of change helps to...
  - ...create a software infrastructure that absorbs changes easily
  - ...enhance reusability of components
  - ...control cost in the long run
Generality

- Not generalizing often leads to continuous redevelopment of similar solutions
  - Software development involves building many similar kinds of software (components)
  - Software development cannot tolerate building the same thing over and over again
- Generality leads to...
  - ...increased reusability
  - ...increased reliability
  - ...faster development
  - ...reduced cost
Incrementality

- Delivering a large product as a whole, and in one shot, often leads to dissatisfaction and a product that is “not quite right”
  - Software development typically delivers one final product
  - Software development cannot tolerate a product that is not quite right or dissatisfies the customer
- Incrementality leads to…
  - …the development of better products
  - …early identification of problems
  - …an increase in customer satisfaction
    » Active involvement of customer
Cohesion

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Coupling VERSUS
A Good Separation of Concerns, 1

**Abstraction through the use of provided/required interfaces**

**Modularity through the use of components**

**Low coupling through the use of hierarchies**

**High cohesion through the use of coherent implementations**
A Good Separation of Concerns, 2

Abstraction through the use of provided/required interfaces
Modularity through the use of components
Low coupling through the use of a central “blackboard”
High cohesion through the use of coherent implementations
Benefit 1: Anticipating Change

Separating concerns anticipates change
Benefit 1: Anticipating Change

Separating concerns anticipates change
Benefit 2: Promoting Generality

Separating concerns promotes generality
Benefit 3: Facilitating Incrementality

Separating concerns facilitates incrementality
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Requirements Phase

◆ Terminology
  – Requirements analysis/engineering
    » Activity of unearthing a customer’s needs
  – Requirements specification
    » Document describing a customer’s needs
Requirements Analysis

- System engineering versus software engineering
  - What role does software play within the full solution?
  - Trend: software is everywhere
- Contract model versus participatory design
  - Contract: carefully specify requirements, then contract out the development
  - Participatory: customers, users, and software development staff work together throughout the life cycle
Techniques for Requirements Analysis

- Interview customer
- Create use cases/scenarios
- Prototype solutions
- Observe customer
- Identify important objects/roles/functions
- Perform research
- Construct glossaries

Use the principles
Requirements Specification

- Serves as the fundamental reference point between customer and software producer
- Defines capabilities to be provided without saying how they should be provided
  - Defines the “what”
  - Does not define the “how”
- Defines environmental requirements on the software to guide the implementers
  - Platforms
  - Implementation language(s)
- Defines software qualities
Requirements Specification (the Document)

- **Purpose**
  - Serve as the fundamental reference point between builder and buyer/"consumer" (contract)
  - Define capabilities to be provided, without saying how they should be provided
  - Define constraints on the software
    » e.g. performance, platforms, language

- **Characteristics**
  - Unambiguous
    » Requires precise, well-defined notations
  - Complete: any system that satisfies it is acceptable
  - Consistent
    » There should be no conflicts or contradictions in the descriptions of the system facilities
  - Verifiable (testable)
  - No implementation bias (external properties only)
    » "One model, many realizations"
Users of a requirements document

System customers
- Specify the requirements and read them to check that they meet their needs. They specify changes to the requirements

Managers
- Use the requirements document to plan a bid for the system and to plan the system development process

System engineers
- Use the requirements to understand what system is to be developed

System test engineers
- Use the requirements to develop validation tests for the system

System maintenance engineers
- Use the requirements to help understand the system and the relationships between its parts
Lifecycle Considerations

- Serve as basis for future contracts
- Reduce future modification costs
  - Identify items likely to change
  - Identify fundamental assumptions
- Structure document to make future changes easy
  - e.g. have a single location where all concepts are defined
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## Requirements Volatility

### Figure 4-1: Matrix of Requirements Terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observable to Users</th>
<th>Customer Doesn’t Care</th>
<th>Customer Cares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requirement likely to change</td>
<td>Measurable</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation detail</td>
<td>Constraint</td>
<td>Goal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** David Alex Lamb, Software Engineering, Planning for Change
Prentice Hall, 1988

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Structure of a Requirements Specification

- Introduction
- Executive summary
- Application context
- Functional requirements
- Environmental requirements
- Software qualities
- Other requirements
- Time schedule
- Potential risks
- Future changes
- Glossary
- Reference documents
Content of a Requirements Specification

- Application context
  - Describe the situations in which the software will be used. How will the situation change as a result of introducing the software system?
  - Identify all things (objects, processes, other software, hardware, people) that the system may, or will, affect.
  - Develop an abstraction for each of those things, characterizing their properties/behavior which are relevant to the software system. ("World model." )
  - How might this context change?
- Functional requirements ("features")
  - Identify all concepts (objects) that the system provides to the users.
  - Develop an abstraction for each of those concepts, characterizing their properties and functions which are relevant to the user.
    » What is the system supposed to do?
    » What is supposed to happen when something goes wrong?
Contents of a Requirements Specification, cont..

- Performance requirements: speed, space
- Environmental requirements: platform, language, ...
- Subsets/supersets
- Expected changes and fundamental assumptions
- Definitions; reference documents
Non-functional requirement types
World Model (OOA) versus Simple Input/Output Characterizations as Reqt.s Specs

- The application context may change because of extrinsic factors
- The software system modifies the usage context
- I/O is only meaningful in a specific context
- "Input" and "output" may not be simple concepts
  - Cruise control systems: many sensors, complex conditions, and timing constraints only understandable in the application context
Techniques for Requirements Analysis

- Conduct interviews
- Build and evaluate prototypes
- Construct glossaries
- Separate concerns
- Focus on structure
  - Abstraction and hierarchical decomposition
- Use precise notation (be careful with diagrams!)
- Ask yourself:
  - Is it testable? Complete? Consistent?
Canonical Diagram for Requirements Objects

Object Name

Description/Attributes

Operations it can be asked to perform
- op1
- op2
- ...

Requests made of other objects

Note: this will not be the appropriate notation for all application contexts!

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Mailing Address

A place where mail can be delivered.
Name, Title, Street, City, State, ZipCode.

Operations:
(1) change any of the specified attributes to have a particular value.
(2) read any or all of the attributes
(3) create/delete address

Note: are the values to the “puts” or received from the “gets” strings? Only strings?

Mailing List

A list of Mailing_Address objects.
Name (of list)

Operations:
(1) Add Mailing_Address to list
(2) Delete Mailing_Address from list
(3) Sort list
(4) “Print” list

Note: What about querying the list to see if a particular address --- or part of one -- is already a member?

Storage

An indexed set of places where chunks of ASCII data can be stored. Number of indices, size of data currently stored in each index

Operations:
(1) Fetch data at index
(2) Store data at index

Mailing List Set Ops

Supports manipulation of multiple mailing lists.

Operations:
(1) Union of two lists
(2) Intersection of two lists
(3) Subtraction of one list from another

User Interface

What the human user interacts with in order to manipulate or obtain any info.
Attributes: media and modes

Operations:
(1) Login (authenticate user)
(2) Parse and execute command
Mailing List Manager, Take 2

Is this better, or worse?

Mailing List

A list of Mailing_Address objects.
Name (of list)

Operations:
(1) Add Mailing_Address to list
(2) Delete Mailing_Address from list
(3) Sort list
(4) “Print” list
(5) Combine (union) two lists
(6) Intersection of two lists --> list
(7) List2 = List1 - List0
(8) Store list
(9) Retrieve list

Mailing Address

A place where mail can be delivered.
Name, Title, Street, City, State, ZipCode.

Operations:
(1) change any of the specified attributes to have a particular value.
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Cruise Control System

**Brake Controller**
- Determines state of braking system
- Operations:
  1. Brake pedal depressed?
  2. ABS active?

**Throttle Controller**
- Controls vehicle throttle
- Operations:
  1. Apply throttle x%
  2. Get current throttle setting?
  3. Throttle pedal depressed?

**Vehicle Speed**
- Determine vehicle speed
- Operations:
  1. Get speed

**Cruise Controller**
- Determines state of CC buttons and levers under driver’s control
- Operations:
  1. Get button state 1
  2. Get button state 2
  3...

**Cruise Control Interface**
- Notes:
  1. No transmission status?
  2. CC doesn’t access axle sensors directly

**Front axle sensor**
- Determine rate of rotation of front axle
- Operations:
  1. Get rotation rate

**Rear axle sensor**
- Determine rate of rotation of rear axle
- Operations:
  1. Get rotation rate
  2. Get rotation direction
Different Circumstances, Different Techniques

- Finite state machines
  - telephony examples

- Numerical systems
  - e.g. matrix inversion package
Acceptance Test Plan

◆ An operational way of determining consistency between the requirements specification and the delivered system
◆ If the system passes the tests demanded by this plan, then the buyer has no (legal) basis for complaint
◆ Develop a plan for conducting test to examine
  – Functional properties
  – Performance properties
  – Adherence to constraints
  – Subsets
◆ Representative technique: Property/test matrix: for each test case, what properties/behaviors will be demonstrated?
V-Model of Development and Testing Activities

- Specify Requirements
  - Requirements Review
  - Design
    - Design Review
    - Develop System/Acceptance Tests
      - System/Acceptance Tests Review
      - Execute Integration Tests
        - Integration Tests Review/Audit
        - Execute Unit Tests
      - Develop Integration Tests
        - Code Review
        - Unit Tests Review/Audit
        - Execute Unit Tests
      - Develop Unit Tests
        - Code Review
Incremental Development of Tests

- Acceptance test plan (and tests): develop during requirements analysis
- Integration test plan (and test): develop during system architecture and detailed design specification
- Unit test plan (and tests): develop during implementation
ICS 52 Requirements Analysis Exercise

- Develop a requirements specification and acceptance test plan for the class project
- TAs are the customer