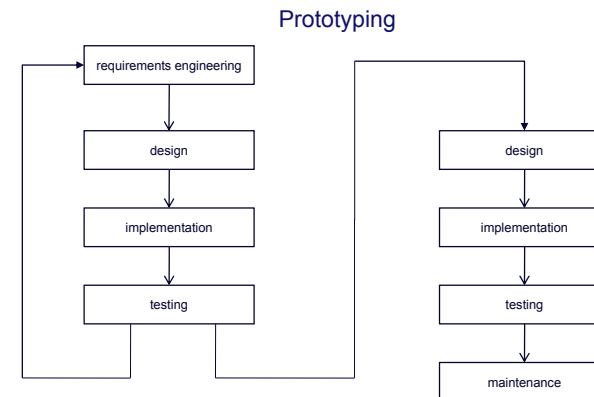


Vragen

- Noem de belangrijkste activiteiten in een software engineeringproject
- Welke vormen van onderhoud kan men onderscheiden?
- Karakteriseer het waterval model
- Geef voor- en nadelen van *agile* ontwikkeling

Software development model



Software development model

- Advantages of prototyping
 - Resulting system is easier to use
 - Resulting system has less features
 - User needs are better accommodated
 - Design is of higher quality
 - Problems are detected earlier
 - Resulting system is easier to maintain
 - Development costs less effort

Software development model

- Disadvantages of prototyping
 - Resulting system has more features
 - Design is of lower quality
 - Performance of resulting system is worse
 - Resulting system is harder to maintain
 - Team members should be more experienced

Software development model

- **RAD has four phases:**
 - Requirements planning
 - Application design
 - Construction
 - Cutover (testing, training, installation)
- **MoSCoW:**
 - Must have
 - Should have
 - Could have
 - Won't have

Software development model

- **Dynamic systems development method (DSDM)**
- **Builds on RAD**
- **5 phases:**
 - Feasibility study
 - Business study
 - Functional model iteration
 - Design and build iteration
 - implementation

Software development model

- **Extreme programming (XP) principles:**
 - Rapid feedback
 - Simplicity
 - Incremental change
 - Embracing change
 - Quality work

Software development model

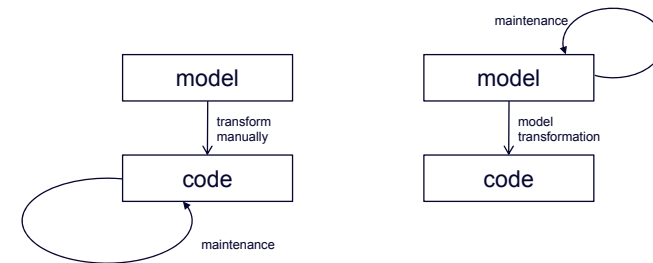
- **Extreme programming in practice:**
 - Planning game
 - Small releases
 - Metaphor
 - Simple design
 - Testing
 - Refactoring
 - Pair programming
 - Collective ownership
 - Continuous integration
 - 40-hour week
 - On-site customer
 - Coding standards

Software development model

- Rational Unified Process (RUP) in practice:
 - Iterative development
 - Requirements management
 - Architecture and use of components
 - Modeling and UML
 - Quality of process and product
 - Configuration and change management
 - Use-case driven development
 - Process configuration
 - Tool support

Software development model

- Model-driven architecture (MDA)
 - Traditionally models are manually transformed into code
 - MDA advocates model transformations



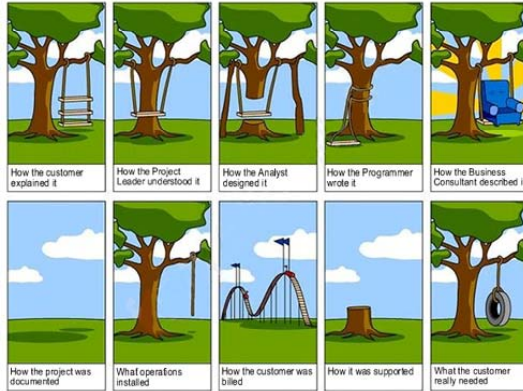
Software development model

- Several models
 - CIM (computation independent model)
 - PIM (platform independent model)
 - PSM (platform specific model)
 - Code

Requirements Engineering

Mark van den Brand

Requirements Engineering



Domain Analysis

- The process by which a software engineer learns about the domain to better understand the problem:
- The *domain* is the general field of business or technology in which the clients will use the software
- A *domain expert* is a person who has a deep knowledge of the domain

- Benefits of performing domain analysis:
 - Faster development
 - Better system
 - Anticipation of extensions

Domain Analysis document

- Introduction
- Glossary
- General knowledge about the domain
- Customers and users
- The environment
- Tasks and procedures currently performed
- Competing software
- Similarities to other domains

Example of domain analysis document

- http://www.site.uottawa.ca/~laganier/seq3700/cemdo_main.htm

Starting Point for Software Projects

