

# New Media Data Analytics and Application

Lecture 4: Software Engineering
Ting Wang

#### Outlines

- The Process of Software Development
- System Structure Design
- Testing
- Team Management







a management approach to software engineering

### The Process of Software Development

#### Software Crisis

- The First NATO Software Engineering Conference in 1968, Germany.
- How to cope with the difficulty of writing useful and efficient computer programs in the required time.



#### Difficulties in Software Development

- 1. Projects running over-budget
- 2. Projects running over-time
- 3. Software was very inefficient
- 4. Software was of low quality
- 5. Software often did not meet requirements
- 6. Projects were unmanageable and code difficult to maintain
- 7. Software was never delivered



#### What is Software Engineering

Software engineering is the application of engineering to the design, development, implementation, testing and maintenance of software in a systematic method.

From Wikipedia



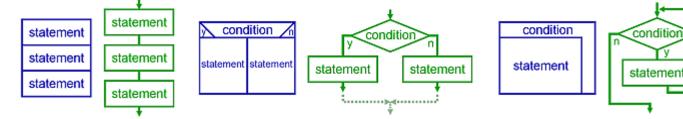
#### Basic Elements in Software Engineering

- Development Stages
- Management Pipeline
- Demands Changing
- Cooperative Team Work
- Professional Expert Participation



### Programming Paradigm 编程范式

- Structured Programming (1)结构化编程
  - Control Structure
    - 1. Sequence
    - 2. Selection: if..then..else..endif, switch
    - 3. Iteration: while, repeat, for, do...until

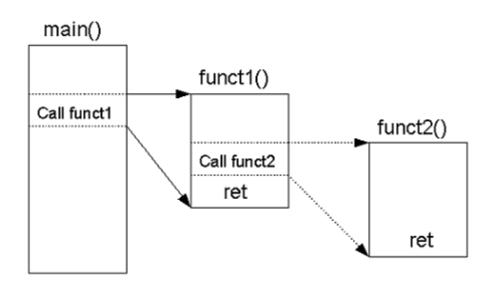




### Programming Paradigm 编程范式

- Structured Programming (2) 结构化编程
  - Subroutines

子程序



#### Programming Paradigm 编程范式

- Object Oriented Programming(1) 面向对象编程 针对物件的编程
  - Object 对象
  - Class 类
  - Attribute 属性
  - Method 方法



### Programming Paradigm 编程范式

- Object Oriented Programming(2) 面向对象编程
  - Encapsulation 封装
  - Inheritance 继承
  - Polymorphism 多态

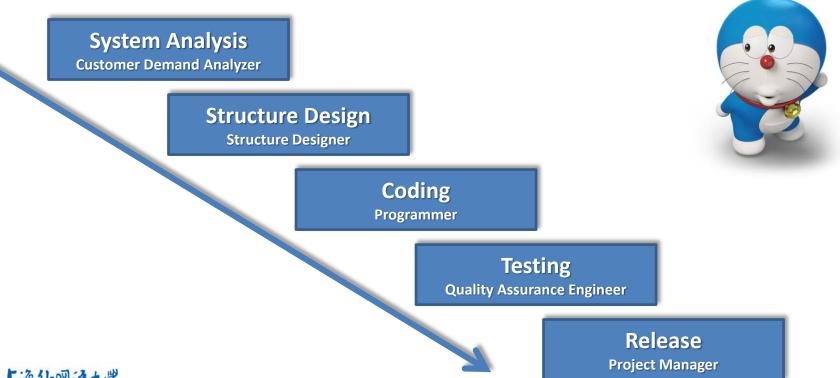




```
□class Customer(object):
         name =''
         password = ' '
         def init (self, name, password):
              self. name = name
              self. password = password
9
             print ('Name: %s' %self. name)
         def get validation(self, password):
              if password=='sisu':
                 return 1
15
                  return 0
    □class Student(Customer):
18
19
         name = 11
         password = ' '
         studentID = ''
23
         def init (self, name, password, studentID):
24
              Customer. init (self, name, password)
25
              self.studentID = studentID
         def print studentID(self):
28
              return self.studentID
         def get validation(self, password):
              if password=='shisu':
                 return 'Passed'
                 return 'Failed'
     Thomas = Customer('Thomas Edison', 'sisu')
     print('Thomas.get validation() =', Thomas.get validation('sisu'))
38 Albert = Student('Albert Einstein', 'sisu', '20160001')
     print('Albert.print_studentID() =', Albert.print_studentID())
     print('Albert.get_validation() =', Albert.get_validation('sisu'))
```

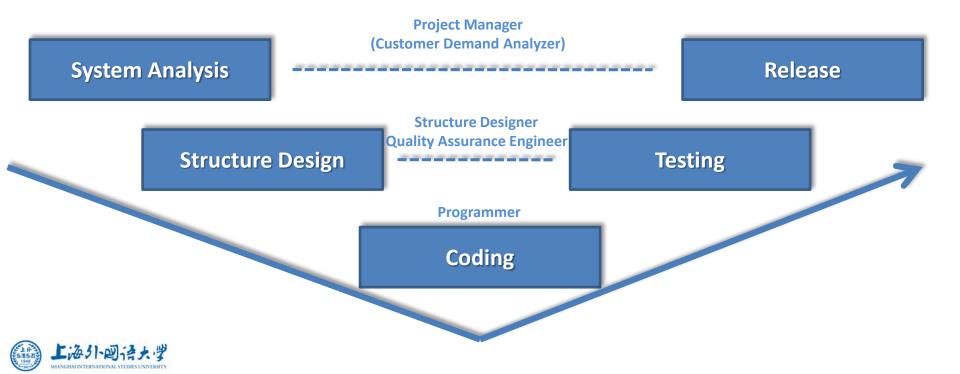


Water Fall Model



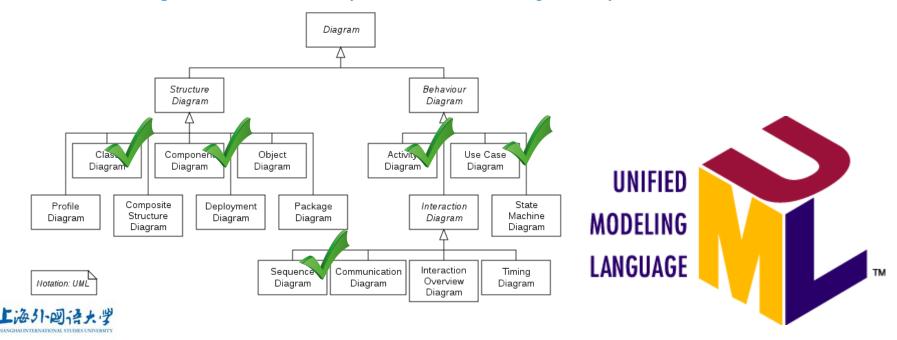


V-Model

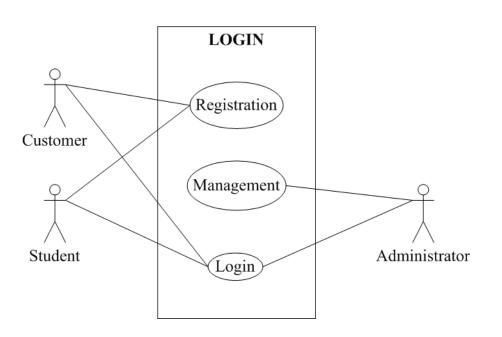


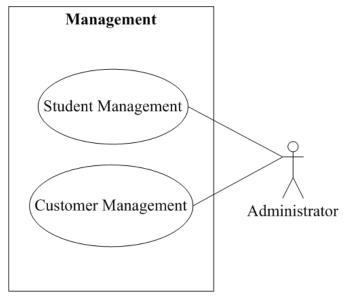
#### Unified Modeling Language (UML)

A general-purpose, developmental, modeling language in the field of software engineering, that is intended to provide a standard way to visualize the design of a system



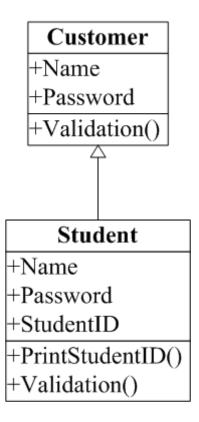
#### Use Case Diagram





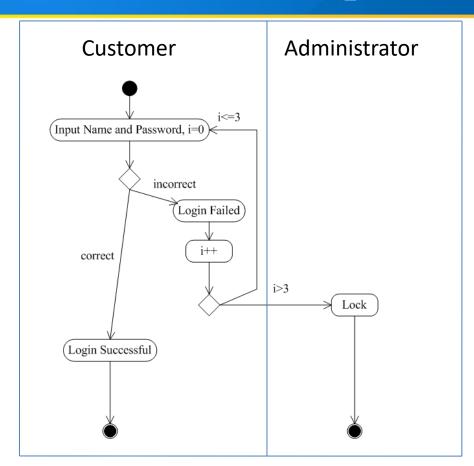


Class Diagram



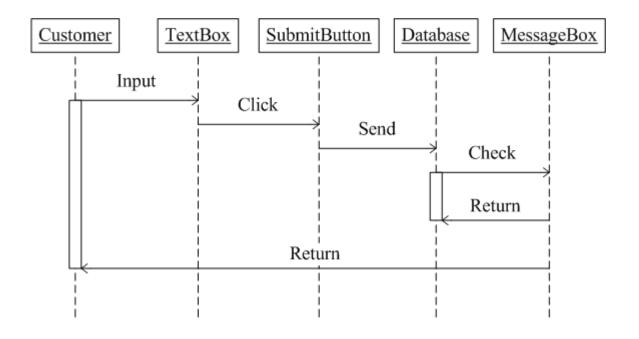


Activity Diagram



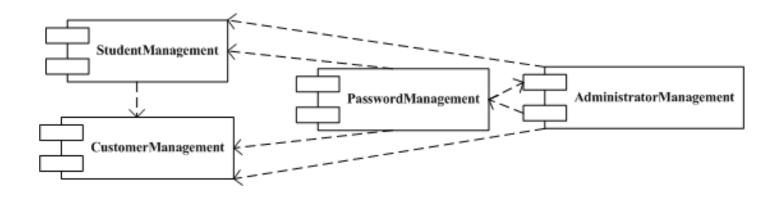


Sequence Diagram

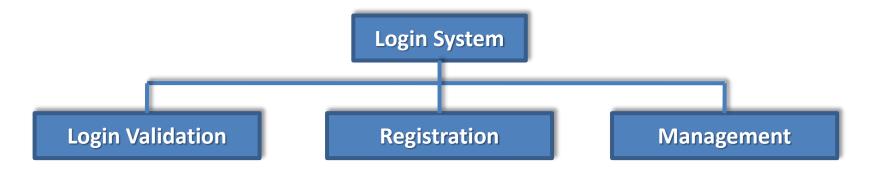




Component Diagram



• Function Structure Diagram





#### Time Estimation for Software Projects

- Man-Month
- Man-Day
- Basic Function: Insert, Delete, Update, Select
  - Slow: 1 Basic Function per day
  - Common: 2 Basic Functions per day
  - Fast: 4 Basic Functions per day

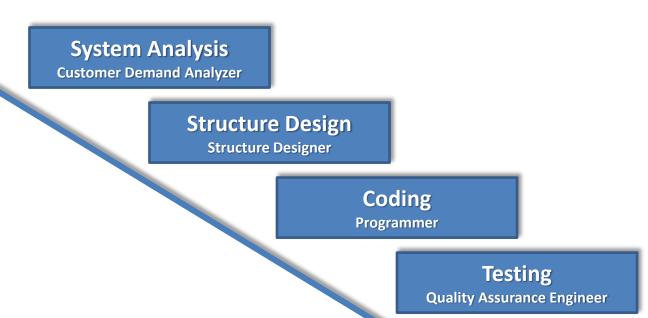




links from the world to the systems

## System Structure Design

#### A Review: Water Fall Model





Release Project Manager



#### Two Sub-stages:

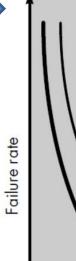
- 1. Overall Design 总体设计 General Design概要设计
- 2. Detailed Design 详细设计

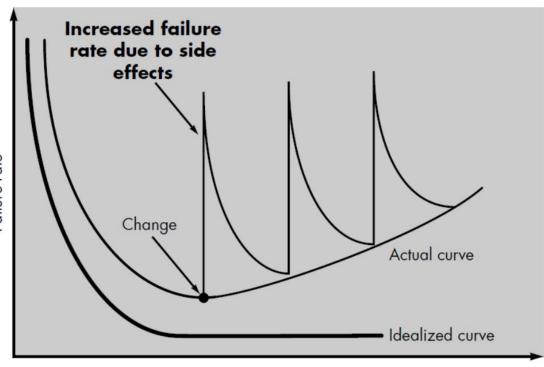




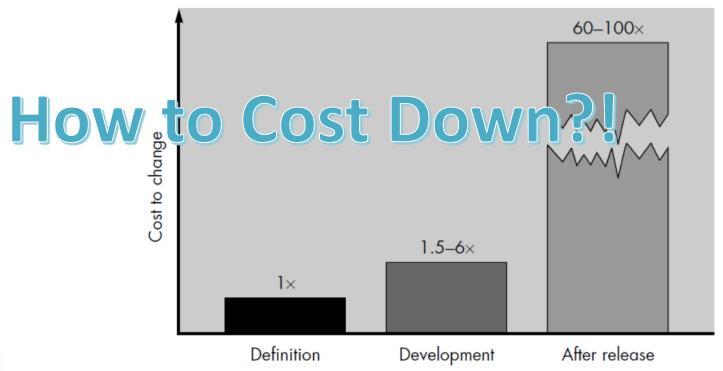
#### Why Overall Design?

Idealized and actual failure curves for software





#### Cost Change



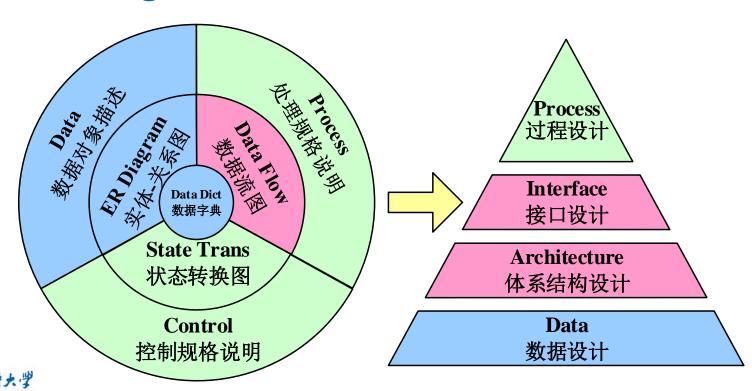


#### Overall Design

• Overall Design aims to propose an optimal project plan for software products, which can reduce the cost and enhance the quality.



#### Overall Design



#### Steps to Overall Design

- 1. To list all potential plans for the system
- 2. To select some feasible plans
- 3. To select the optimal one
- 4. To define the functional components

Business Flow

**Component Tree** 

#### **Business Flow**

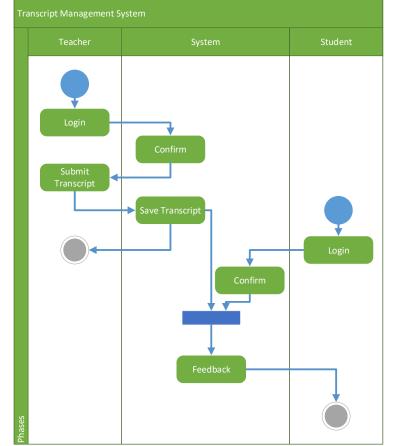
Review:

UML: Activity Diagram

Other Corresponding Diagrams in Visio:

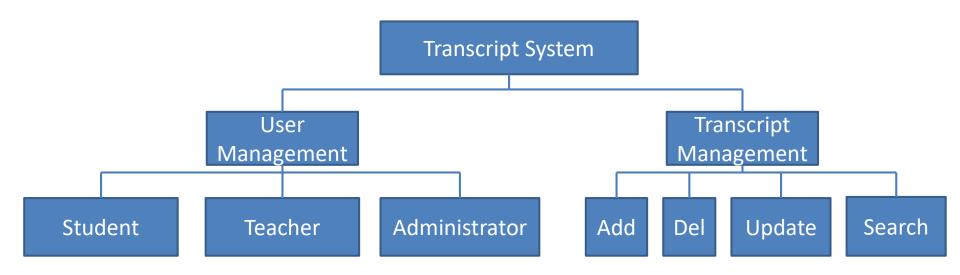








#### Component Tree





#### Detailed Design

Detailed Design aims to divide each function to different subsystems, and decide the corresponding algorithms for each function.



#### Steps to Detailed Design

- 1. To design the system ——Interface, Use Case, Data Flow, Sequence
- 2. To design the data bases ER Diagram, Database Doc
- 3. To make the testing plan Test Plan Doc
- 4. To write the progress reports
- 5. Review



#### Interface and Prototype Design

• **Axure RP Pro** is a wireframing, rapid prototyping, documentation and specification software tool aimed at web and desktop applications.

#### References

https://www.axure.com/ https://www.axure.com.cn/

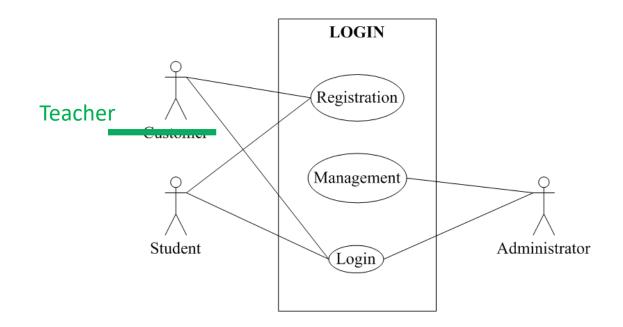
• Download

https://www.axure.com/download



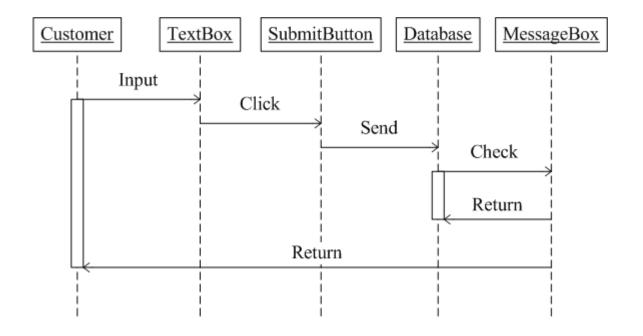


#### Review: Use Case Diagram



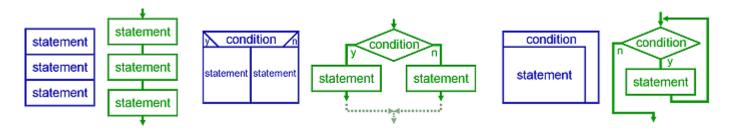


#### Review: Sequence Diagram

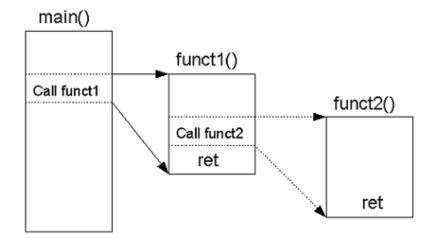




#### Data Flow for Algorithms



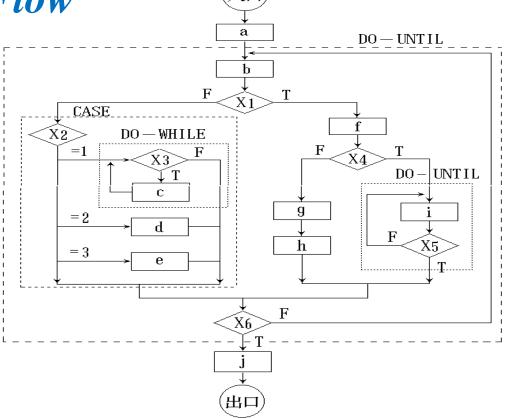
#### Reuse





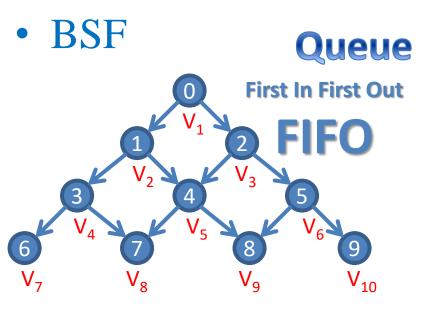
#### Example of Data Flow







#### Pseudo-code for Algorithm Description



Algorithm Breadth-First Search (BFS)
Require: Initial node v, graph/tree G(V; E), queue Q

1: return An ordering on how nodes are visited

2: Enqueue v into queue Q;

3: visitOrder = 0;

4: while Q not empty do

5: node = dequeue from Q;

6: if node not visited then

7: visitOrder = visitOrder +1;

8: Mark node as visited with order visitOrder;

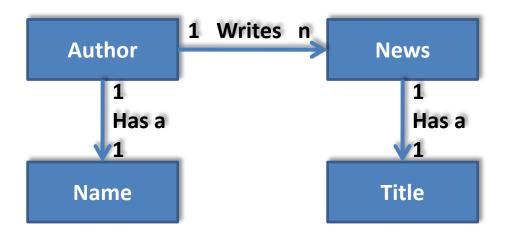
//or print node

9: Enqueue all neighbors/children of node into Q;

10: end if 11: end while



#### Review: ER Diagram





#### Database Document



٠						
档案	名称。   SYS_ADMIN_I	MESSAGE.				4
档案	用途。 管理留言资料档。					+
主键	(PK) SYS_ADMIN_I	MESSAGE_PK: MES	SSAGE_ID(Clus	ter In	dex)	*
附键	(AK)					+
	INDEX NAME	栏位。		用途。		+
SYS	_ADMIN_MESSAGE	MESSAGE_FROM	FK: ADMIN_IN	IFO(A	DMIN	_ <b>ID)</b> 。
_FK	<b>1</b> 0					
SYS	_ADMIN_MESSAGE	MESSAGE_TO.	FK: ADMIN_IN	IFO(A	DMIN	<b>_ID)</b> ₽ -
_FK	<b>2</b> .					
序号	栏位名称。	栏位说明。	资料形态	长度。	Null	<b>Default</b>
01	MESSAGE_ID.	留言编号。	Number.	ē.	X٠	÷
02₽	MESSAGE_NAME.	留言标题。	Char₊	200₽	X۵	٠ ٠
03	MESSAGE_INFO.	留言内容。	Text₀	ē.	4	φ •
04₽	MESSAGE_TO.	收言人员编号。	Number.	₽	X۵	φ (
05₽	READ_FLAG	已读标识。	Number.	€	X٥	0.0
06₽	STATE.	状态。	Number.	€	Χø	0.0
06₽	CREATE_USER_ID.	创建人编号。	Number.	42	Χø	1.0
<b>07</b> <i>-</i>	CREATE_DATE.	创建日期。	Date.	P	X٥	÷
08	UPDATE_DATE.	更新日期。	Date.	ę.	X۵	÷
		<del></del>		•		

[注:] 已读标识: **0**-未读, **1**-已读, 2 已<u>删</u>, 3 为彻底删除。。

状态: 0-正常, 1-己删除, 2 为彻底删除。。



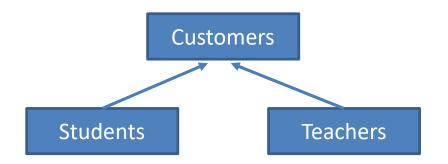
#### **Principles:**

- 1. Abstraction 抽象
- 2. Information Hiding and Localization 信息隐藏与局部化
- 3. Modularity 模块化
- 4. Refinement自顶向下,逐步求精



#### Abstraction 抽象

1. Extract the same parts from different things



2. Give levels to analyze them



Grady Booch IBM Fellow

"Abstraction is one of the fundamental ways that we as humans cope with complexity."

——Grady Booch



# Information Hiding and Localization 信息隐藏与局部化

• Modules should be specified and designed so that information contained within a module is inaccessible to other modules that have no need for such information.



## Modularity 模块化

- 1. Divide and Conquer
- 2. Software architecture is divided into components called modules.

• Low Coupling, High Cohesion 低耦合。高内聚



# Refinement 自顶向下,逐步求精

• It is the process of elaboration. A hierarchy is developed by decomposing a macroscopic statement of function in a step-wise fashion until **programming language statements are reached**. In each step, one or several instructions of a given program are decomposed into more detailed instructions. Abstraction and Refinement are complementary concepts.



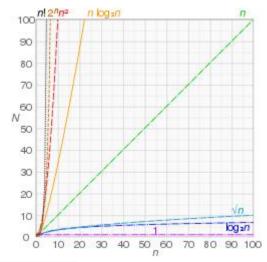
#### Complexity of the Algorithms

• Time Complexity 时间复杂度

```
1 sum = n*(n+1)/2; //时间复杂度O(1)

1 for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
2  printf("%d ",i);
3 }
4 //时间复杂度O(n)
```

```
1 for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
2    for(int j = 0; j < n; j++){
3        printf("%d ",i);
4    }
5 }
6 //时间复杂度O(n^2)</pre>
```



```
1 int i = 1, n = 100;
2 while(i < n){
3     i = i * 2;
4 }
5 //设执行次数为x. 2^x = n 即x = log2n
6 //时间复杂度O(log2n)</pre>
```



• Space Complexity 空间复杂度

- Relevant to Time Complexity
- Including:
  - Initialized data
  - Algorithm data
  - Some additional data







software quality assurance

# Testing

#### A Review: Water Fall Model

System Analysis
Customer Demand Analyzer

Structure Design
Structure Designer



Programmer

Testing

**Quality Assurance Engineer** 

Release

**Project Manager** 





#### Testing Preparation Stages

Testing Plan Writing

Testing Case Setting

Testing Script
Coding

**Testing** 





#### Testing Plan

• **Testing Case** is a specification of the inputs, execution conditions, testing procedure, and expected results that define a single test to be executed to achieve a particular software testing objective, such as to exercise a particular program path or to verify compliance with a specific requirement.

#### Automatic Testing Tools

- Web: selenium, QTP
- Function: loadrunner, jmeter
- Interface: SoapUI, postman
- Cellphone: robotium, appium





#### Testing Types and Stages:

- 1. White Box: Programmer
- 2. Black Box: Programmer and Testing Engineer (same group)
- 3. Integration Testing: Programmer and Testing Engineer (different groups)
- 4. Regression Testing: Programmer and Testing Engineer
- 5. Release Testing: Testing Engineer (all groups)
- 6. Disaster Recovery Testing: Testing Engineer
- 7. Alpha Testing: Testing Engineer (all groups)
- 8. Beta Testing: User



**Testing Stages** 

#### Testing Report

- Introduction
- Testing Results
- Results Analysis
- Conclusions
- Cost and Consumption







finish your project before the deadline

# Project Progress Management

# When you want to start a new project, you should know:

- 1. When is the deadline;
- 2. How many people you have;
- 3. How many components in this projects;
- 4. Which components can be done in parallel;
- 5. Risks.



#### How to do:

- To give out the schedule start from the deadline
- To know the advantages of your team members
- To divide the system into components
- To avoid the risks





#### **Diagrams**

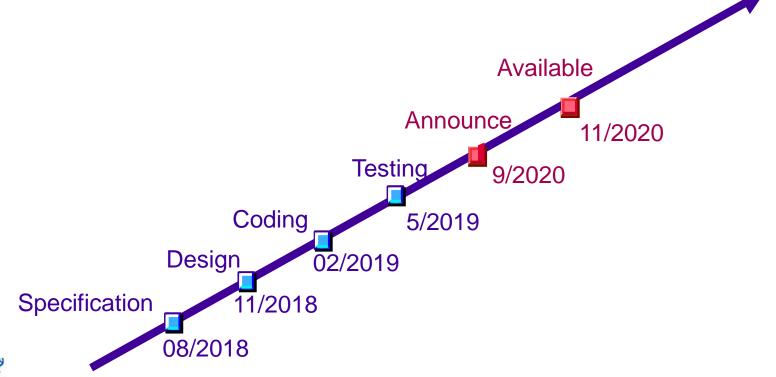
• Gantt chart

Activity	Predecessor	-	Γime estimate	s	Exposted time (T)
Activity	Predecessor	Opt. ( <i>O</i> )	Normal (M)	Pess. ( <i>P</i> )	Expected time ( $T_E$ )
a	_	2	4	6	4.00
b	_	3	5	9	5.33
С	а	4	5	7	5.17
d	а	4	6	10	6.33
e	<i>b, с</i>	4	5	7	5.17
f	d	3	4	8	4.50
g	e	3	5	8	5.17

ID	Task Name	Predecessors	Duration								_							_								_						
	rusk Hullic	110000033013	Daration	Jul	23,	'06					Ju	130	'06					- 1	Aug	16,	'06					Αu	ig 13	3, '0(	6			
				S	M	Т	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	/ T	F		S	S	М	Т	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	Start		0 days		7																											
2	a	1	4 days						Ъ																							
3	b	1	5.33 days																													
4	С	2	5.17 days														1															
5	d	2	6.33 days																	Щ.												
6	е	3,4	5.17 days																													
7	f	5	4.5 days																												-	
8	g	6	5.17 days																					Ĭ								L
9	Finish	7,8	0 days															i													*	

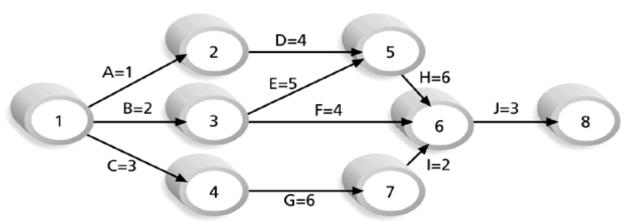


#### Milestone





#### Critical Path



Note: Assume all durations are in days.

Path 1: A-D-H-J Length = 1+4+6+3 = 14 days

Path 2: B-E-H-J Length = 2+5+6+3 = 16 days

Path 3: B-F-J Length = 2+4+3 = 9 days

Path 4: C-G-I-J Length = 3+6+2+3 = 14 days



Since the critical path is the longest path through the network diagram, Path 2, B-E-H-J, is the critical path for Project X.

#### Resource Consumption

- Human
- Time
- Equipment
- Investment
- **–** ...



#### One More Important Risks:

Demand Changing

Demand Confirm is very very important!

#### **Revision Control**

- CVS
- SVN
- Git
- VSS



#### Report:

- 项目开发计划
- 开发进度月报
- 项目开发总结报告







a group working method

# Team Management

#### Team Member

- Customer
- Your Group
- Vender
- Provider

Project Manager

System Analyzer

**System Designer** 

**Database Administrator** 

Programmer

**Testing Engineer** 

Sales

•••





#### How to run a team?

- Culture
- Rules
- Good administrative director
- Motivation
- Promotion
- Backup important roles
- Good management of documents and codes





# 案例题

你是一个项目的项目经理,项目已经接近尾声,项目组一些成员已经分配到其他的 项目组中, 其中的一个设计人员由于还有一些事情, 所以还留在项目继续工作, 但 是,这个设计人员突然提出来希望离开这个项目,因为另外一个项目需要他做项目 经理的工作,他不想失去这个机会,这时作为项目经理,你应该如何做:



- ★ A) 找另外一个合适的人完成剩下的工作,同意他到新的项目中,但是要求做好交接 工作,同时要求他参加必要的会议
  - B) 要求他不要离开这个项目, 因为他是最好的人选
  - C) 不管怎样, 他必须完成项目的收尾工作
  - D) 同意他接手新的项目, 但是要求他周末或者晚上的时候负责原来项目的收尾工作



#### Ways to Influence that Help and Hurt Projects

- Projects are more likely to succeed when project managers influence with
  - expertise
  - work challenge
- Projects are more likely to fail when project managers rely too heavily on
  - authority
  - money
  - penalty





#### Suggestions for Improving Project Communications

- Manage conflicts effectively
- Develop better communication skills
- Run effective meetings
- Use templates for project communications

Email is always the best!



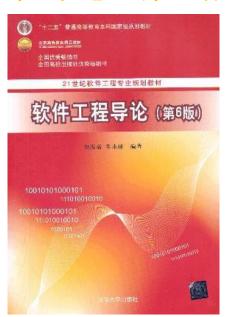


# Reference

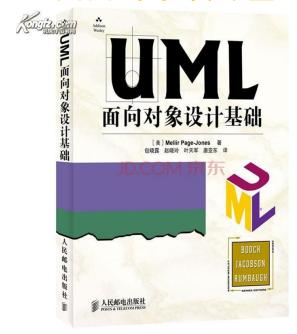
#### Reference

## References

#### 软件工程导论(第6版)



#### UML面向对象设计基础





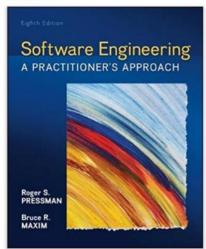
#### References

Books > Computers & Technology > Programming

#### Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach 8th Edition

by Roger S. Pressman \* (Author), Bruce Maxim (Author)





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#### Home Work

#### Home Work

# Please set up a group with a size of 4-6 people, and start a project in the following fields:

- 1. Film Box Office Prediction 电影票房预测
- 2. Matching Film Stars and Product Advertisements 影视明星与广告产品的适配度
- Social Media and Public Opinion Mining 社交媒体与與情分析
- 4. Prediction of the Influence about the Articles from WeChat Public Accounts 微信公众号的影响力预测
- 5. Others you like. 其他







#### The End of Lecture 4

Thank You

http://www.wangting.ac.cn