



## **Lecture-28**

# **Computer-Aided Software Engineering**



# Computer-Aided Software Engineering

“Automating the process ...”



# Lecture Objectives

- ⌘ To understand the role of automation in the software engineering process
- ⌘ To describe the different types of CASE tools
- ⌘ To discuss the importance of integration among the different CASE tools

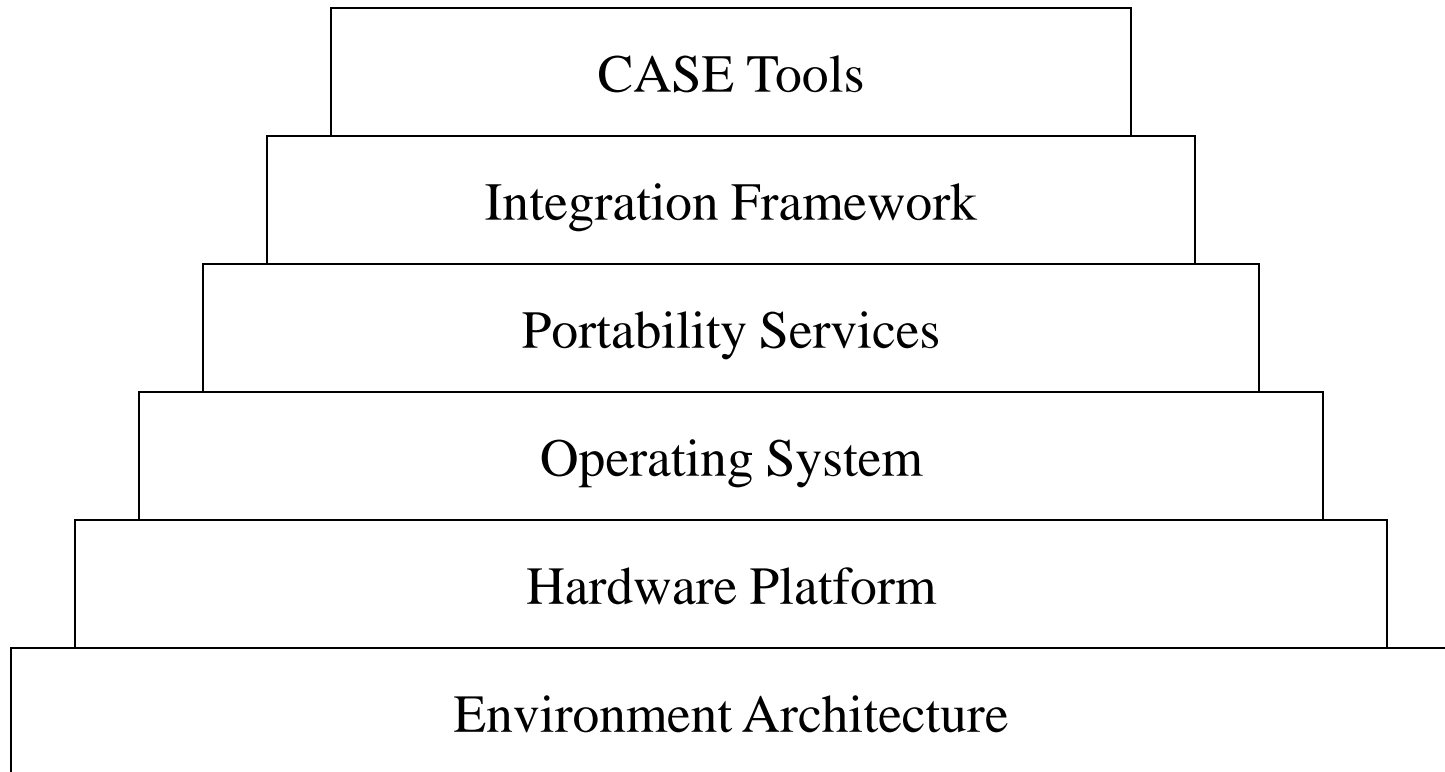


# What is CASE?

- ⌘ CAD/CAM - Computer-aided design & manufacturing
- ⌘ Automated support for software engineering process
- ⌘ Provides engineer with ability to automate manual activities and improve engineering insight and quality
- ⌘ Can be single tool or complete environment



# Building Blocks for CASE





# Taxonomy of CASE Tools

## ⌘ Business Systems Planning

- ☑ Information Engineering Tools

- ☑ Process Modeling and Management Tools

## ⌘ Project Management

- ☑ Project Planning Tools

- ☑ Risk Analysis Tools

- ☑ Project Management Tools

- ☑ Requirements Tracing Tools

- ☑ Metrics and Management Tools



# Taxonomy of CASE Tools (Continued)

## ⌘ Support Tools

- ☒ Documentation Tools
- ☒ System Software Tools
- ☒ Quality Assurance Tools
- ☒ Database Management Tools
- ☒ Software Configuration Management Tools

## ⌘ Analysis and Design Tools

- ☒ PRO/SIM Tools
- ☒ Interface Design and Development Tools
- ☒ Prototyping Tools



# Taxonomy of CASE Tools (Continued)

## ⌘ Programming Tools

- ☑ Integration and Testing Tools
- ☑ Static Analysis Tools
- ☑ Dynamic Analysis Tools
- ☑ Test Management Tools
- ☑ Client/Server Testing Tools

## ⌘ Maintenance Tools

- ☑ Reengineering Tools





# Integration Options

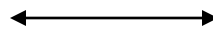
- ⌘ Individual Tool (Point Solution)
- ⌘ Data Exchange
- ⌘ Tool Bridges & Partnerships
- ⌘ Consortium & Standards
- ⌘ Single Source
- ⌘ IPSE



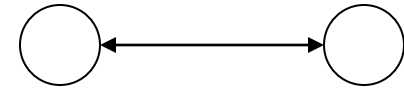
# Integration Options Diagram



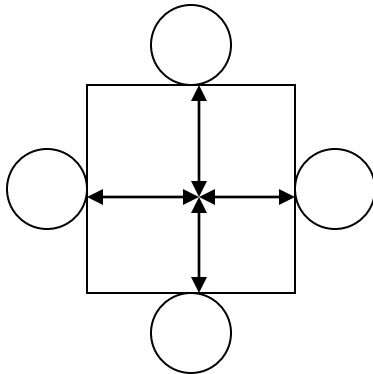
Point Solution



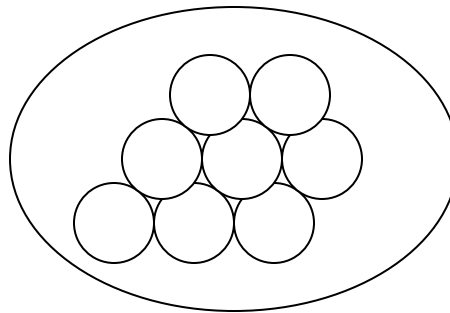
Data Exchange



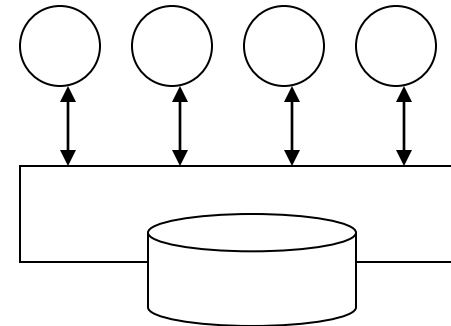
Tool Bridges &  
Partnerships



Consortium &  
Standards



Single Source



IPSE



# Integrated CASE (I-CASE)

- ⌘ Integration of a variety of tools and information that enables *closure* of communication among tools, between people and across the software process
- ⌘ Combination of CASE tools in an environment where interface mechanisms are standardised



# I-CASE Features

- ⌘ All tools sharing SE information
- ⌘ Change of one item tracked to other items
- ⌘ Provide version control and configuration management
- ⌘ Direct access to any tool
- ⌘ Automated support for integration of tools & data into standard WBS



# I-CASE Features

## (Continued)

- ⌘ Consistent look & feel for each tool
- ⌘ Support communication among engineers
- ⌘ Collect management & technical metrics



# Benefits of I-CASE

- ⌘ Smooth transfer of information from a tool to another and one SE step to the next
- ⌘ Reduction in effort to perform umbrella activities such as SCM, SQA and document production
- ⌘ increase in project control
- ⌘ Improved coordination among staff members in a large software project



# Integration Framework Diagram

User interface layer

- interface tool kit
- presentation protocol

Tools management services

CASE  
tool

Tools layer

Object management layer

- integration services
- configuration management services

Shared repository layer

- CASE database
- access control functions



# Integration Framework

## ⌘ User interface layer

- ☑ incorporates standardised interface toolkit with common presentation protocol
- ☑ human-computer interface, display objects, guidelines for same look & feel

## ⌘ Tools layer

- ☑ tools management - control behaviour of tools
- ☑ coordination of tasks, e.g. multitasking





# Integration Framework

## (Continued)

### ⌘ Object management layer

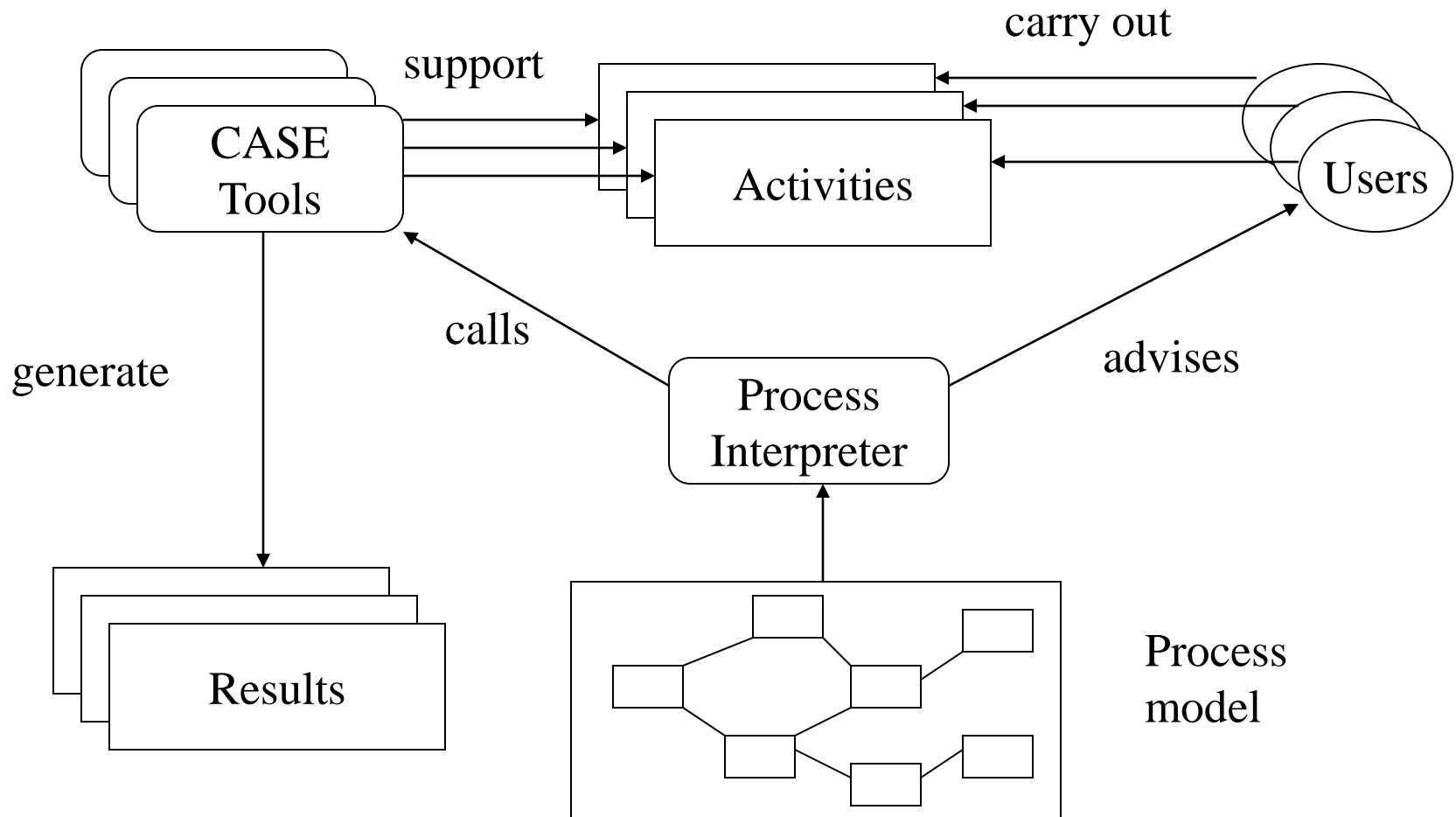
- ☑ configuration management functions
- ☑ integration services - standard modules that couple tools with repository

### ⌘ Shared repository layer

- ☑ CASE database
- ☑ access control functions - enable object management layer interact with database



# Process Integration





# CASE Workbenches

- ⌘ Set of tools which supports a particular phase of the software process e.g. design
- ⌘ Advantage - tools can work together to provide more comprehensive support
- ⌘ Common services can be implemented and called by all the tools
- ⌘ Integration possible through shared files, shared repository, or shared data structures



# Programming workbenches

- ⌘ Language compiler
- ⌘ Structured editor
- ⌘ Linker
- ⌘ Loader
- ⌘ Cross-referencer
- ⌘ Prettyprinter
- ⌘ Static & Dynamic analyser
- ⌘ Interactive debugger



# Analysis and Design Workbenches

- ⌘ Diagram editors
- ⌘ Design analysis and checking tools
- ⌘ Repository
- ⌘ Repository query language
- ⌘ Report definition and generation tools
- ⌘ Forms definition
- ⌘ Import/export facilities
- ⌘ Code generators



# Testing workbenches

- ⌘ Test manager
- ⌘ Test data generator
- ⌘ Oracle - generates predicted results
- ⌘ File comparator
- ⌘ Report generator
- ⌘ Dynamic analyser
- ⌘ Simulator



# Examples of CASE Tools

- ⌘ With Class - object-oriented design and code generation
- ⌘ Eiffelbench - object-oriented programming and debugging
- ⌘ Oracle Designer/2000 - integrated CASE environment



# With Class

- ⌘ Design objects - identifying attributes and operations
- ⌘ Specifying relationships
- ⌘ Diagramming for various methodologies
- ⌘ Code generation for various languages





# Eiffelbench

- ⌘ Based on Eiffel language (an object-oriented language)
- ⌘ For development and debugging of program
- ⌘ Consists of tools such as:
  - ⌘ Project Tool
  - ⌘ System Tool
  - ⌘ Class Tool
  - ⌘ Feature Tool
  - ⌘ Object Tool