Lecture Notes on CASE-Tools: Together

Software Engeneering

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(based on slides from Günter Teubner)

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Outline of the lecture

- * What is CASE?
 - The acronym
 - Typical components of CASE tools
- * Major goals and concepts
 - Lifecycle support
 - Roundtrip engineering
- ***** Working with Together
 - Analysis
 - Design
 - Implementation
 - Documentation

What does CASE mean?

- ***** The acronym CASE stands for
 - Computer
 - Aided
 - Software
 - Engineering
- * CASE is the use of computer-based support in the software development process

What is a CASE Tool?

- * A CASE tool is a computer-based product aimed at supporting one or more software engineering activities within a software engineering process.
- In reality, often even tools which support only one particular part of this process (such as compilers, editors, UI generators) are called CASE tools.
- Our definition is: CASE tools are browsers and editors for models in graphical and textual form.

What is a CASE Environment ?

- * A CASE environment is a collection of CASE tools with an integration approach that supports the interactions that occur among the tools
- * The interaction may be done by
 - a shared database
 - a repository (checkin, checkout)
 - a message broadcast system

Functionality of CASE tools

- * Typical functionality
 - browsing and editing of models with a graphical user interface
 - automatic code generation
 - documentation generation
- * Ideal functionality
 - consistency checks between diagrams
 - support of the whole software life cycle

Typical components of CASE tools

- * Project repository
 - persistent storage of all development documents
 - Mockups, RAD, SDD, ODD, Meeting Protocols, Source Code
 - integrated version control system
 - concurrent, distributed modeling
- Interface to other tools
 - software development tools
 - process and workflow modeling tools
 - offering a scripting language



Current situation: Quality of support differs

Not all aspects of the software engineering process are supported by today's CASE-tools !

- * Good support for
 - requirements analysis (class diagrams, use cases, etc.)
 - implementation
- Moderate support for
 - system design
 - testing
 - maintenance
- * Poor support for
 - requirements elicitation

Level of integration

- * not integrated
 - separate CASE tools exist for different parts of the software engineering activities
 - each tool has its own set of project documents and a unique user interface
 - the user works with multiple tools
- * integrated
 - all tools are working on the same project documents
 - a tool can trigger activities of other tools (e.g. start an formal integrity check after a model has been changed)
 - the tools share one common user interface
 - the user has the feeling of working with one tool

Forward Engineering

- Forward engineering is the generation of skeleton code out of the analysis or design models.
 The developer still has to write the bodies of the methods.
- * Typical flow of events
 - Create or modify an object model for a system
 - Generate the code for this model
 - Allow external modification of this code



Reverse Engineering

- Reverse engineering is the recreation of an analysis or design model from existing code.
- * Typical flow of events
 - Scan a set of already existing source code files
 - Generate the object model for these files
 - Allow now modifications on this object model





Roundtrip Engineering





Together

- * supports UML 1.3
- supports Java, C++, CORBA-IDL
- supports cvs integration
- * supports forward and reverse engineering
- * supports generation of documentation from the model
- * written in Java (Windows, Linux, Mac, ...)

* A free version (whiteboard edition) is available at www.togethersoft.com

Online Demo

