



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENT FOR SOFTWARE
DOCUMENTATION**

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DOCUMENTATION**

By

MOHAMED AHMED SULLABI

**Thesis Submitted in Fulfilment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Master of Science in the Faculty of
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To everybody who helped and encouraged me to finish this work

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in
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Software documentation refers to the information on the various phases of the software. It includes design specification, performance specification, functional specification, source code information, development information, etc. The source code documentation represents the collection of documents that explains, describes the functions, structures, inputs, outputs, etc., and defines the purposes and uses of a particular software program.

Good documentation is the major difficulty of creating a good software and the software project cannot succeed without documentation. Unfortunately, it is quite often no technical documentation is produced. In addition, when documentation is produced, it is often poorly or incompletely written, and may not be kept current. Those factors contribute to the reasons for software failures, to the difficulty of maintaining the software at a later time, or to the high overhead into subsequent product development.

The objective of the research is to provide software developers with a useful practical environment for their performance improvement. This environment is an integrated environment that concentrates on solving some of the existing problems, which discourage software developers to document their work; mainly, documentation costs time due to the separation between the software development area and software documentation area, when the programmers should document, and what they should document.

The integrated environment will firstly, provide an encouragement environment for software developers to document their work by combining the development and documentation environments into one environment, and this combination will ease the movement between the two environments in order to reduce the time needed. Secondly, it will integrate the facilities needed to manage the software project and to help the developers determine when documentation should be written and what should be written. The integrated environment has been implemented in a tool called IESD (Integrated Environment for Software Documentation).

The tool was evaluated by a group of postgraduate students to test the workability, usability, and reliability of the system, and verify whether the system had achieved its objectives. Questionnaires were distributed to the students. The analysis of the student responses had shown out that the tool was very useful and easy to use, and the rate of agreement was over 80%.

Based on this study, it can be concluded that the integration between the programming environment and the documentation environment with the facilities provided, has helped the users to tackle the crucial problems of documentation.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains.

**PERSEKITARAN BERSEPADU
UNTUK DOKUMENTASI PERISIAN**

Oleh

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Dokumentasi perisian merujuk kepada maklumat pelbagai fasa sesuatu perisian itu. Ia termasuklah spesifikasi reka bentuk, spesifikasi prestasi, spesifikasi fungsian, maklumat kod sumber, maklumat pembangunan, dan lain-lain. Dokumentasi kod sumber mewakili koleksi dokumen yang menerang dan menghuraikan fungsi, struktur, input, output, dan lain-lain serta mendefinisikan tujuan dan kegunaan program perisian berkenaan.

Dokumentasi yang sempurna merupakan masalah utama dalam mencipta perisian yang baik dan tiada projek perisian yang berjaya tanpa dokumentasi. Namun demikian, seringkali dokumentasi teknikal tidak disediakan. Malahan apabila dokumentasi dihasilkan, ia tidak ditulis dengan lengkap dan tidak terkini. Faktor-faktor ini telah menyumbang kepada kegagalan sesuatu perisian hingga sukar untuk mengendalikan perisian tersebut pada masa hadapan, atau mengarah kepada perbelanjaan yang tinggi untuk pembangunan produk seterusnya.

Penyelidikan ini dilaksanakan bagi tujuan menyediakan satu persekitaran praktikal yang berguna kepada pembangun perisian untuk membaiki prestasi mereka. Persekitaran ini merupakan persekitaran bersepadu yang menjurus kepada penyelesaian masalah sedia ada yang melemahkan pembangun perisian mendokumentasikan kerja-kerja mereka; terutama daripada segi nilai masa untuk pendokumentasian kerana pemisahan di antara bidang pembangunan perisian dan bidang pendokumentasian perisian, iaitu bila dan apa yang patut didokumenkan oleh pengaturcara.

Persekitaran Bersepadu akan pertama sekali, menyediakan persekitaran yang menggalakkan untuk pembangun perisian mendokumenkan kerja-kerja mereka melalui penggabungan persekitaran pembangunan dan persekitaran pendokumentasian dalam satu persekitaran, dan gabungan ini akan memudahkan perpindahan di antara dua persekitaran dan ini akan dapat menjimatkan masa yang diperlukan. Kedua, menyepadukan kemudahan-kemudahan yang diperlukan untuk mengurus projek perisian dan membantu pembangun perisian menentukan bila dokumen patut ditulis dan apa yang patut ditulis. Persekitaran bersepadu tersebut telah diimplementasikan pada sebuah peralatan yang diberi nama IESD (persekitaran bersepadu bagi dokumentasi perisian).

Peralatan tersebut telah diuji oleh sejumlah pelajar ijazah lanjutan untuk menguji kebolehan kerja, kebolehgunaan, dan kebolehpercayaan daripada sistem itu dan menentusahkan sama ada sistem telah mencapai matlamatnya. Soal selidik dibahagikan kepada pelajar-pelajar. Analisis respon pelajar telah memperlihatkan

bahawa peralatan tersebut sangat berguna dan mudah untuk digunakan, dengan tingkat persetujuan lebih dari pada 80 %.

Berdasarkan pengajian ini, dapat di buat kesimpulan bahawa persepaduan di antara persekitaran pengaturcaraan dan dokumentasi dengan fasiliti-fasiliti yang disediakan telah membantu pengguna bagi menangani masalah-masalah penting untuk dokumentasi.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

No management system is of value unless it provides a solution to the problem to which it is directed. But more than that, it must also provide a solution which takes into account the role and function of management itself. The most sophisticated computer solution to a problem is of little worth if it cannot be effectively used, implemented, and controlled by management. Management means many things to many people, making profit in a corporation, winning, and so on. These undertakings are very different, and yet the function is generalised enough to encompass each one of them.

Essentially, the function of management can be defined as:

1. Selecting the objectives of the project.
2. Determining the requirements to meet these objectives.
3. Judiciously allocate the available resources to achieve the objectives according to a plan and schedule.

4. Controlling the entire process from the point of decision or commitment to the point of completion (achievement of objectives).

The function of management is best performed with a proper balance between subjective ability and objective method, its effectiveness is measured by the results achieved and, more especially, by the response time of manager and method when things go wrong.

The purpose of management techniques is not to encroach on the management function, but to provide the tools necessary for it to perform effectively. However, besides establishing broad generalised plans, there is the equally vital and more specific task of planning, scheduling, and supervising the various individual projects, which are integral parts of the overall plan. Efficient planning of these projects is the difference between “on-time” and “late”, and it can mean the difference between success and failure.

1.2 Project Management Concept

Many projects go by considering that the phrase “Project management”, in this context, the success of a system development project will often depend on the duration of the project, the amount of excess resources available, how powerful the user is? Rarely does success have much to do with the quality of the projects

produced or the final delivery schedule and costs (King, 1992). Although it is agreed that we cannot control the software process unless we can measure it, there is some disagreement as to precisely what should be measured (Fenton, 1994).

King (1992) said:

“I believe it’s because many of these projects are not managed properly or at all. It is often been said that we can only manage things that can be measured. Therefore, if we cannot measure what we create, subjective and indirect factors often determine the success or failure of the endeavour.

Accordingly, to manage these activities effectively, we need to set up an environment where we can accurately measure and constantly monitor the efforts against a predetermined set of standards and values. Then we can manage! Certainly, not all software development failures could have been avoided by attention to correct project management, but it surely could have helped.”

1.3 Software Project Problems

Many system development projects fail, as measured by one criterion or another. King (1992) defined a project as having failed if it fails to meet the user’s minimum requirements, or implemented too late to be effective. There are sometimes

purely problems or reasons for project failures, and these are the most unpredictable and least preventable. Nevertheless, for these and other reasons, software projects do fail.

These are some of the problems, which the projects may be suffering from:

1. Projects run late and they cost more than was originally expected (Horberg, 1994).
2. A project may be found to go out of control, due to size of the project.
3. Software development environments and document development environments have remained quite separate (Walker, 1988; Galt & Jones, 1993).
4. Poor documentation (King, 1992).
5. Writing documentation often at the end of the project (Brown, 1989).

Such problems are not inevitable. A well-structured formal approach to the management of project, irrespective of their size, will allow monitoring of progress and costs against the plan and will give early feedback. This can allow a suitable action to be taken to minimise the effect. The result is a project, which is more likely to run according to schedule and meets its budget.