

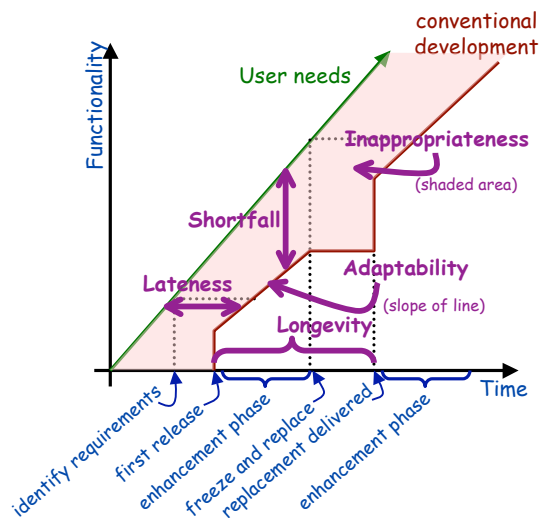


Lecture 7: Software Processes

- What is a Software Development Process?
- The Lifecycle of a Software Project
- Agile vs. Disciplined
- Some common approaches:
 - ↳ RUP, SCRUM, XP, ICONIX,...
- Where UML fits in (next lecture)



Refresher: Software Always Evolves





Project Types

Reasons for initiating a software development project

- Problem-driven: competition, crisis,...
- Change-driven: new needs, growth, change in business or environment,...
- Opportunity-driven: exploit a new technology,...
- Legacy-driven: part of a previous plan, unfinished work, ...

Relationship with Customer(s):

- Customer-specific - one customer with specific problem**
 - May be another company, with contractual arrangement
 - May be a division within the same company
- Market-based - system to be sold to a general market**
 - In some cases the product must generate customers
 - Marketing team may act as substitute customer
- Community-based - intended as a general benefit to some community**
 - E.g. open source tools, tools for scientific research
 - funder ≠ customer (if funder has no stake in the outcome)
- Hybrid (a mix of the above)**



Project Context

What is the current (old) system?

- There is nearly always an existing system**
 - May just be a set of ad hoc workarounds for the problem
- Studying it is important:**
 - If we want to avoid the weaknesses of the old system...
 - ...while preserving what the stakeholders like about it

Use pre-existing components?

- Benefits:**
 - Can dramatically reduce development cost
 - Easier to decompose the problem if some sub-problems are already solved
- Tension:**
 - Solving the real problem vs. solving a known problem (with ready solution)

Will it be part of a product family?

- Vertical families: e.g. 'basic', 'deluxe' and 'pro' versions of a system**
- Horizontal families: similar systems used in related domains**
 - Need to define a common architecture that supports anticipated variability





Lifecycle of an Engineering Project

Lifecycle models

Useful for comparing projects in general terms
Not enough detail for project planning

Examples:

- Sequential models: Waterfall, V model
- Phased Models: Incremental, Evolutionary
- Iterative Models: Spiral

Process Models

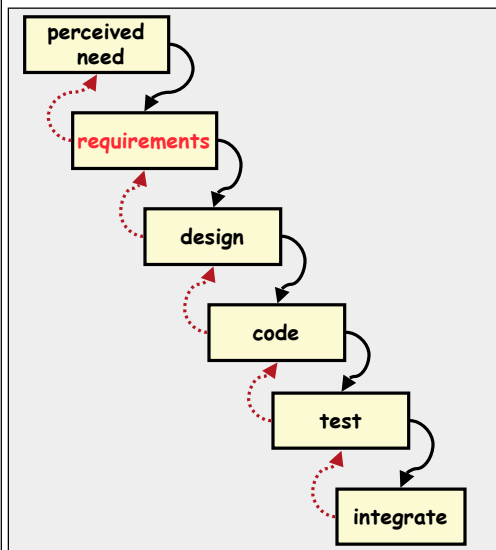
Used for capturing and improving the development process
Detailed guidance on steps and products of each step

Process Frameworks

Patterns and principles for designing a specific process for your project



Waterfall Model



View of development:

a process of stepwise refinement
largely a high level management view

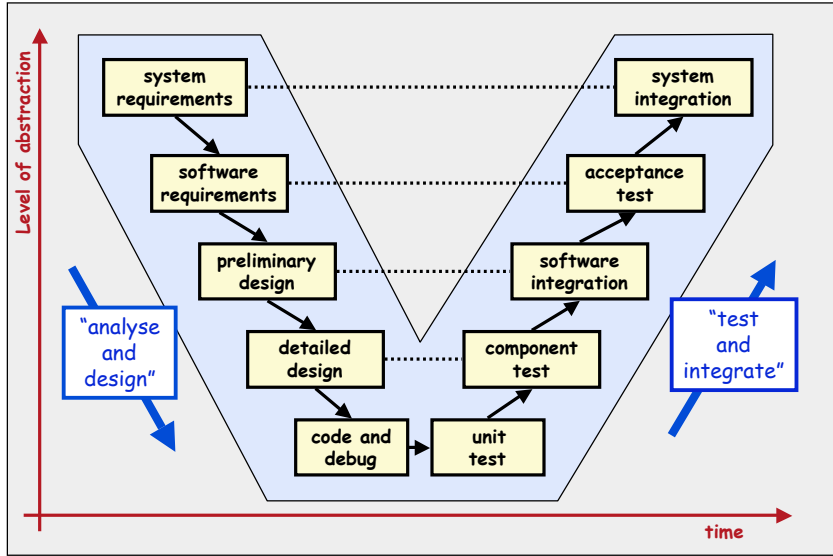
Problems:

- Static view of requirements - ignores volatility
- Lack of user involvement once specification is written
- Unrealistic separation of specification from design
- Doesn't accommodate prototyping, reuse, etc.

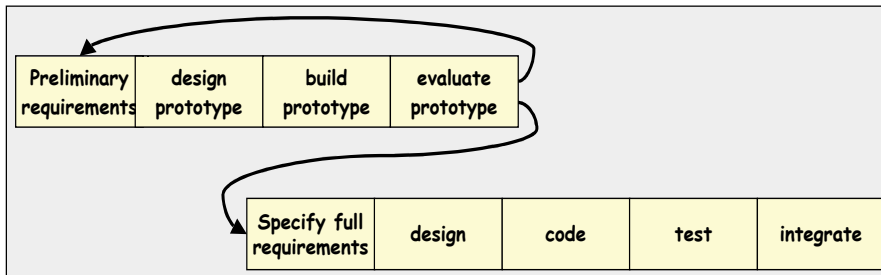




V-Model



Prototyping lifecycle



Prototyping is used for:

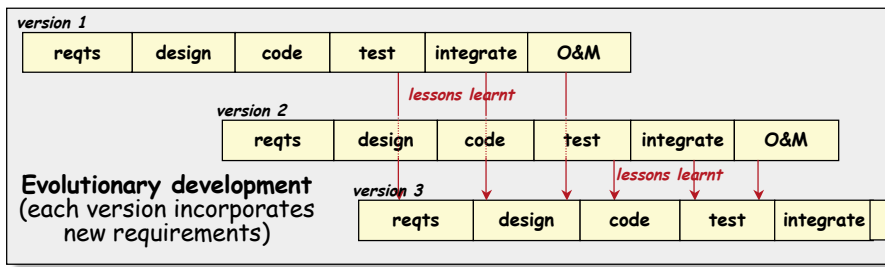
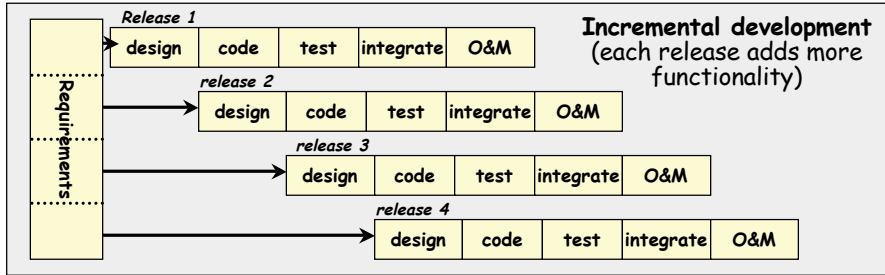
- understanding the requirements for the user interface
- examining feasibility of a proposed design approach
- exploring system performance issues

Problems:

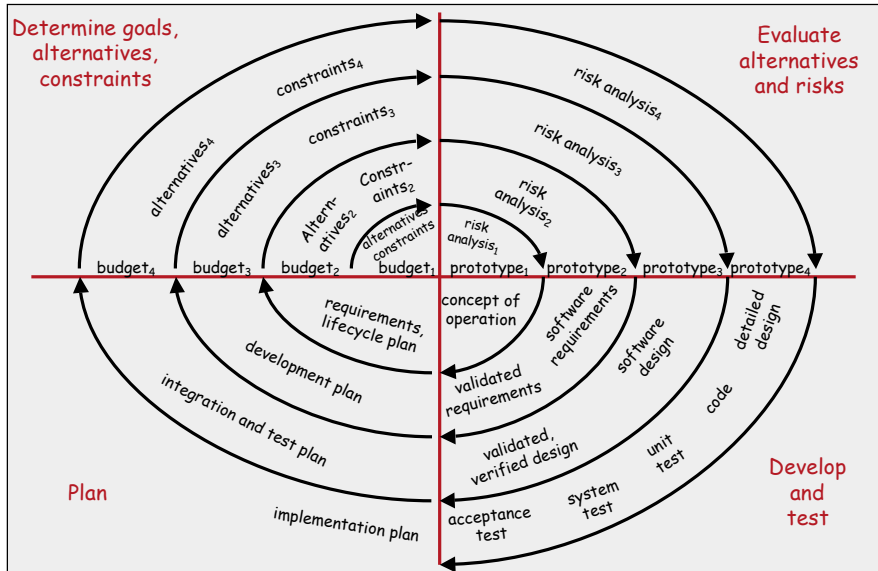
- users treat the prototype as the solution
- a prototype is only a partial specification



Phased Lifecycle Models



The Spiral Model





“Agile” vs “Disciplined”

- Iterative ↔ Planned
- Small increments ↔ Analysis before design
- Adaptive planning ↔ Prescriptive planning
- Embrace change ↔ Control change
- Innovation and exploration ↔ High ceremony
- Trendy ↔ Traditional
- Highly fluid ↔ Upfront design / architecture
- Feedback driven ↔ Negotiated requirements
- Individuals and Interactions ↔ Processes and Tools
- Human communication ↔ Documentation
- Small teams ↔ Large teams



Rational Unified Process (RUP)

Inception

- Establish Scope
- Build a business case
- Get stakeholder buy-in

Elaboration

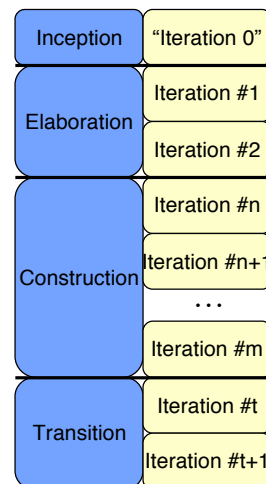
- Identify and manage risks
- Build an executable architecture
- Focus only on high risk items

Construction

- Iteratively build operational version
- Develop support docs and training materials

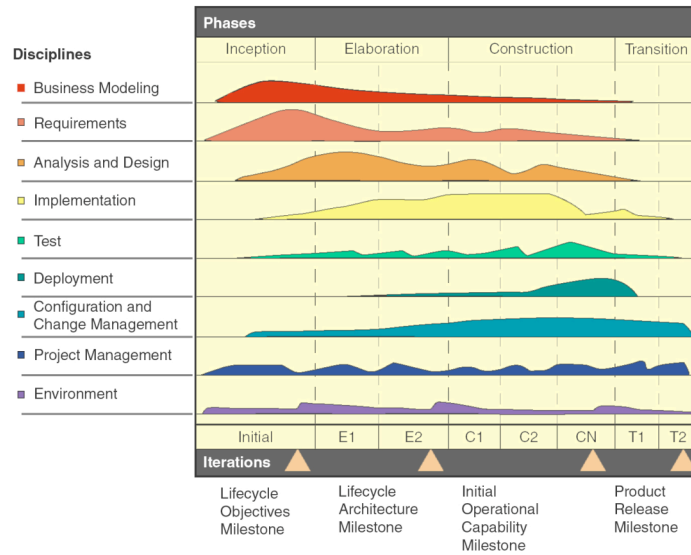
Transition

- Fine-tune
- Resolve configuration, installation and usability issues





RUP Activities



SCRUM

Sprint - 30 day iteration

- Starts with 1/2 day planning meeting
- Starts with Prioritized Product Backlog (from product owner)
- Builds a Sprint Backlog - items to be done in this sprint
- 29 days of development
- 1/2 day Sprint review meeting - inspect product, capture lessons learnt

Daily Scrum

- 15 minute team meeting each day.
- Each team member answers:
 - What have you done since last meeting?
 - What will you do between now and the next meeting?
 - What obstacles stood in the way of doing work?
- Scrum master keeps meeting on track

Scrum teams

- Cross-functional, 7 (±2) members
- Teams are self-organising



Extreme Programming

Fine Scale Feedback

- Pair Programming
- Planning Game
- Test-driven Development
- Whole team (customer part of team)

Continuous Process

- Continuous Integration
- Design Improvement (refactoring)
- Small Releases

Shared Understanding

- Coding Standards
- Collective Code Ownership
- Simple Design
- System Metaphor

Programmer Welfare

- Sustainable pace (40 hour week)



Extreme Programming

