



Software Development Life Cycle

.NET

The Software Development Life Cycle is the process of dividing software development work into distinct, repeatable phases to improve design and product management.

[HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/SOFTWARE_DEVELOPMENT_PROCESS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_Development_Process)

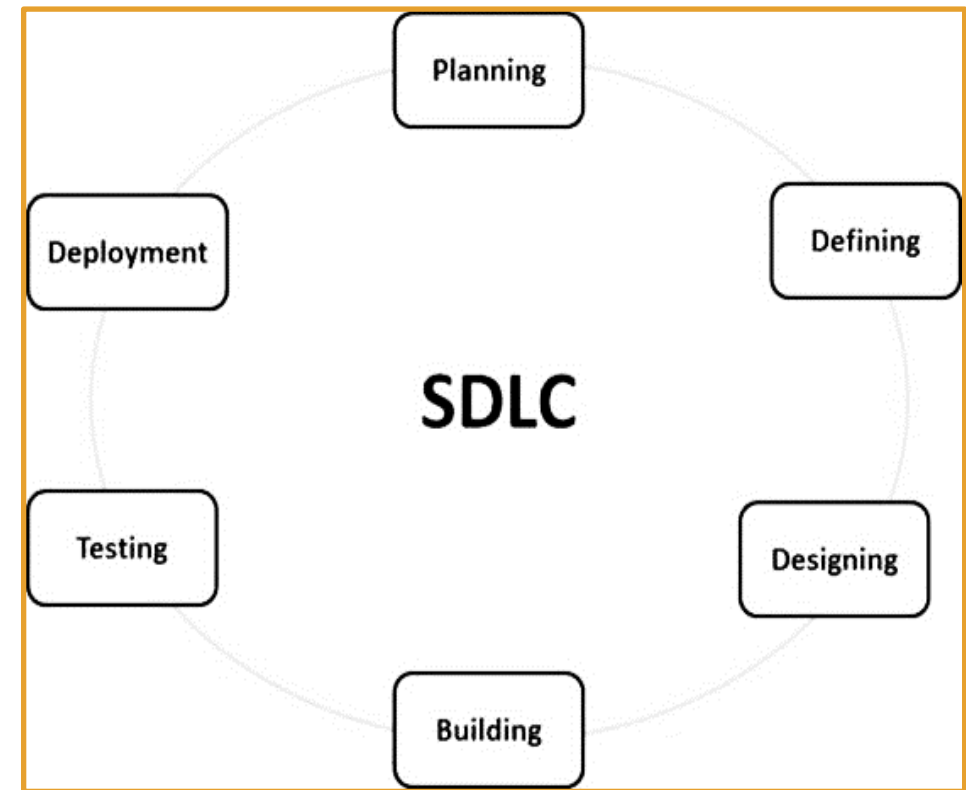
SDLC – Software Development Lifecycle

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sdlc/sdlc_overview.htm

The ***Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)*** is a process used to design, develop, and test software.

The phases of the SDLC are:

1. Planning and Requirement Analysis.
2. Define the project requirements
3. Design the Product Architecture
4. Building the product
5. Testing
6. Deployment



SDLC – Stages Details

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sdlc/sdlc_overview.htm

Stage	Purpose
Planning and Requirement Analysis	All involved parties (Stakeholders) give input to plan the project and decide on the feasibility the projects various aspects. Different approaches to solving various problems are explored.
Define Project Requirements	Stakeholders define and document the product requirements and get them approved by the customer. A final design approach is decided upon.
Design Product Architecture	Stakeholders decide on the best approach to implementing the design plan.
Build and Develop the Product	A specific programming language is chosen and code is written following guidelines established by stakeholders.
Test the Product	Extensive testing and refactoring the product is conducted mostly after the product is complete.
Deployment and Maintenance	User Acceptance Testing. Formal (sometimes limited) release with continued evaluation. The code may be refactored based on user feedback.

SDLC – Waterfall Model

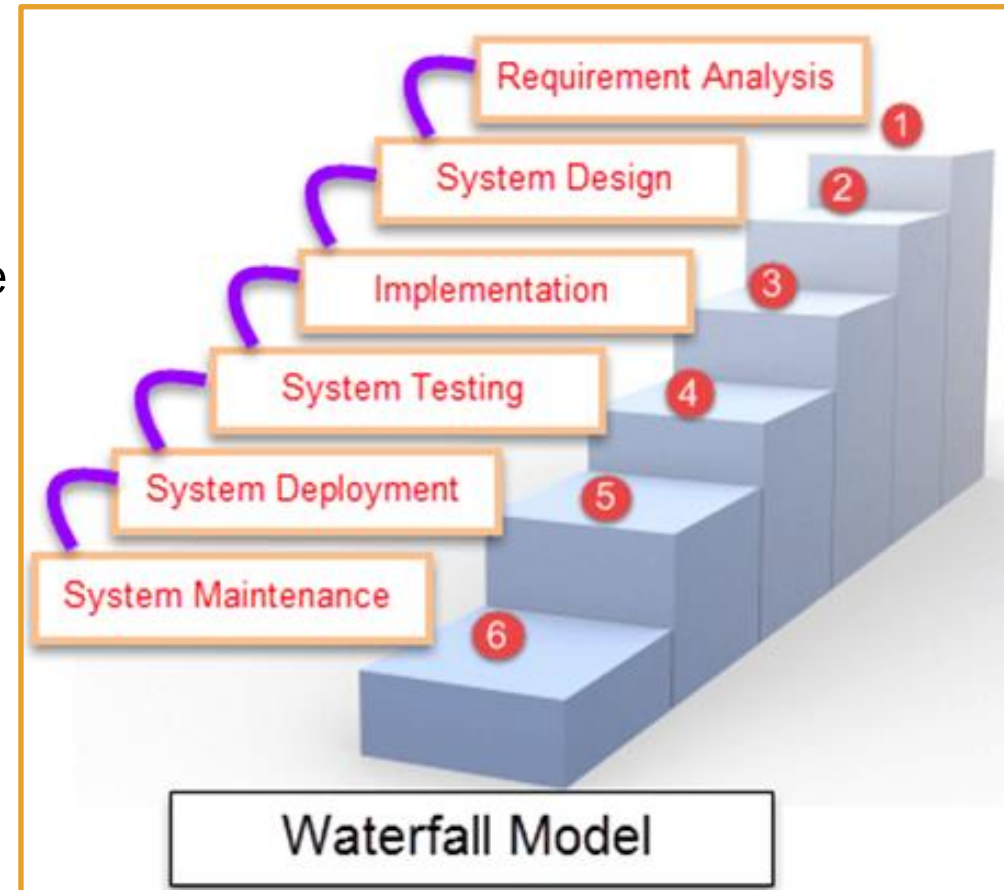
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waterfall_model

The **Waterfall Model** breaks down project activities into phases. Each depends on the deliverables of the previous phase.

Progress flows downward through each phase only when the preceding phase is verified to be complete.

Waterfall is less iterative and less flexible than other models and has high accountability and documentation requirements.

The **Waterfall Model** is too rigid for most situations.



SDLC – Spiral Model

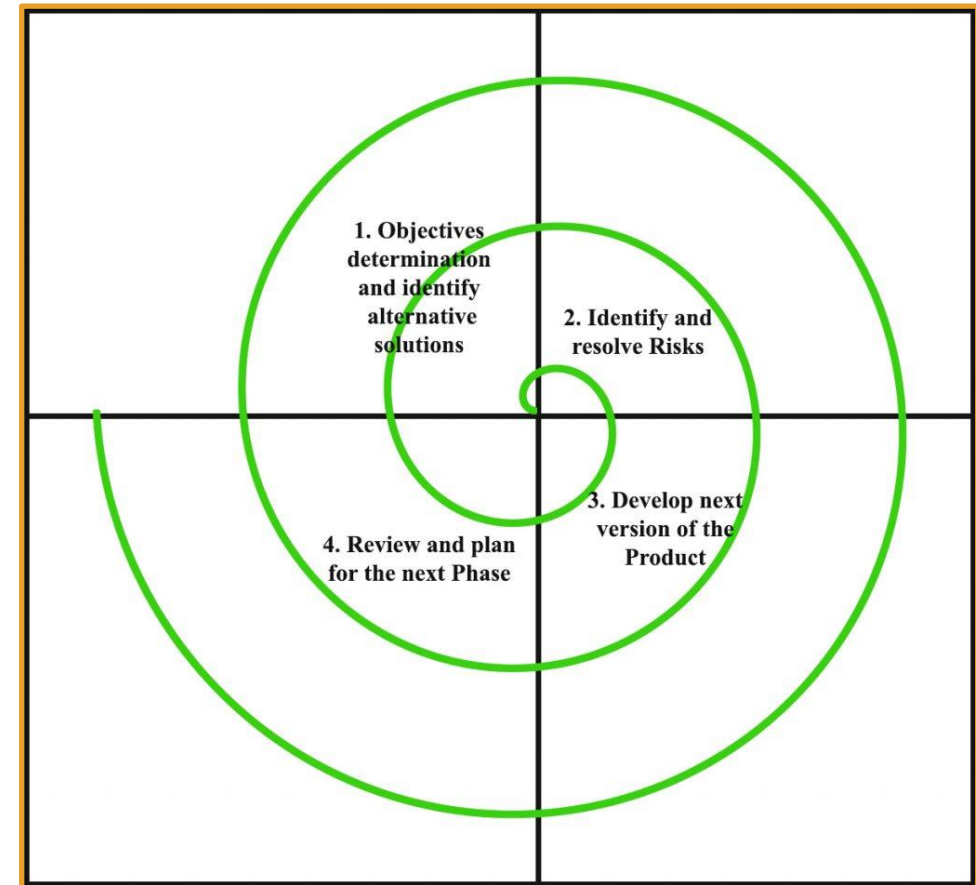
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spiral_model#The_six_invariants_of_spiral_model
<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/software-engineering-spiral-model/>

The **Spiral Model** bases its processes on the unique risk patterns of the project. This approach guides a team to adopt elements of other models while implementing the **Spiral Model** design pattern.

Spiral often results in a series of mini-Waterfalls. A single loop of the **Spiral** represents the Iterative **Waterfall Model**.

The exact number of loops of the **Spiral** depends on the requirements of the project

Each loop of the **Spiral** is called a “phase” and each phase is divided into quadrants.



SDLC – Spiral Model – Pros and Cons

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spiral_model#The_six_invariants_of_spiral_model

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/software-engineering-spiral-model/>

Advantages	Disadvantages
Risk Handling. You can deal with previously unknown risks in the next cycle.	Complexity
Good for Large, complex projects.	Expense
Requirement flexibility. Each cycle can adjust requirements.	Requires expertise to determine the risk factors before each cycle.
Customer Satisfaction. Clients can see the results of each cycle immediately.	Time management difficulty due to the unknown number of cycles in the completed project.

SDLC – Iterative Model

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iterative_and_incremental_development

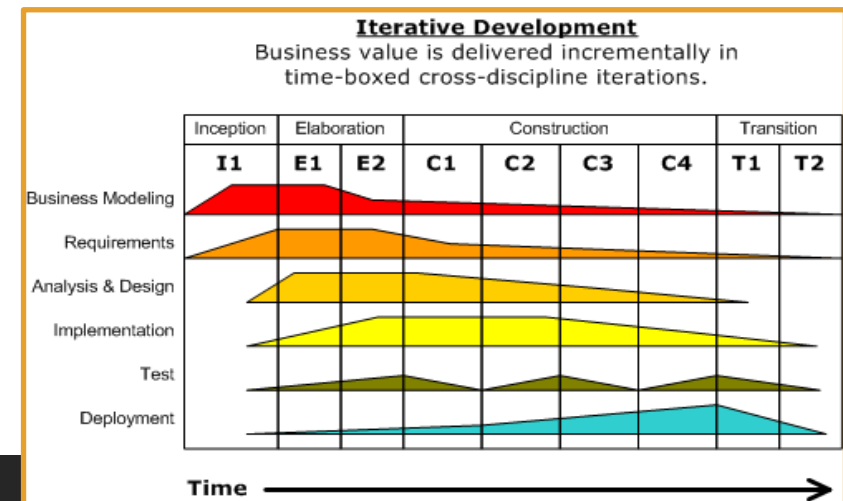
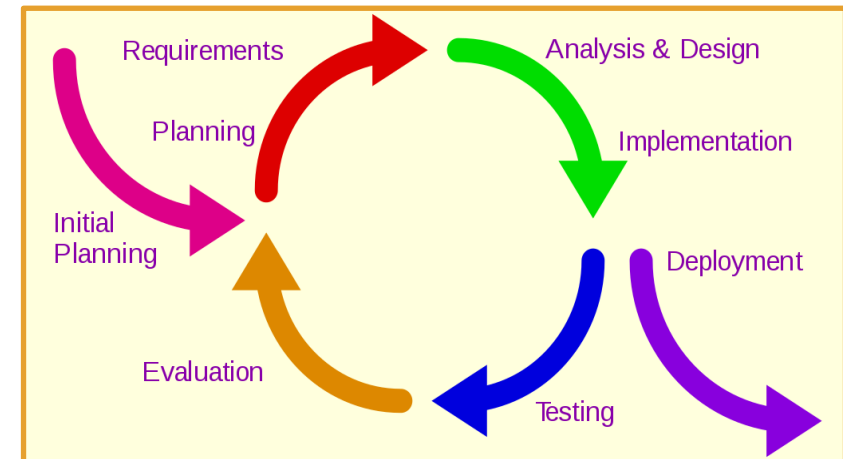
The ***Iterative Model*** develops a project through small, iterative development cycles.

This allows developers to learn from earlier versions of the project. Each iteration adds features until the full application is implemented.

A ***Project Control List*** is updated after each iteration to focus developers on the specific functionality to implement in that iteration.

Analysis of each iteration is based on client and user feedback. The next round of changes are implemented in the next iteration.

Unlike with the ***Waterfall Model***, the ***Iterative Model*** allows backtracking.



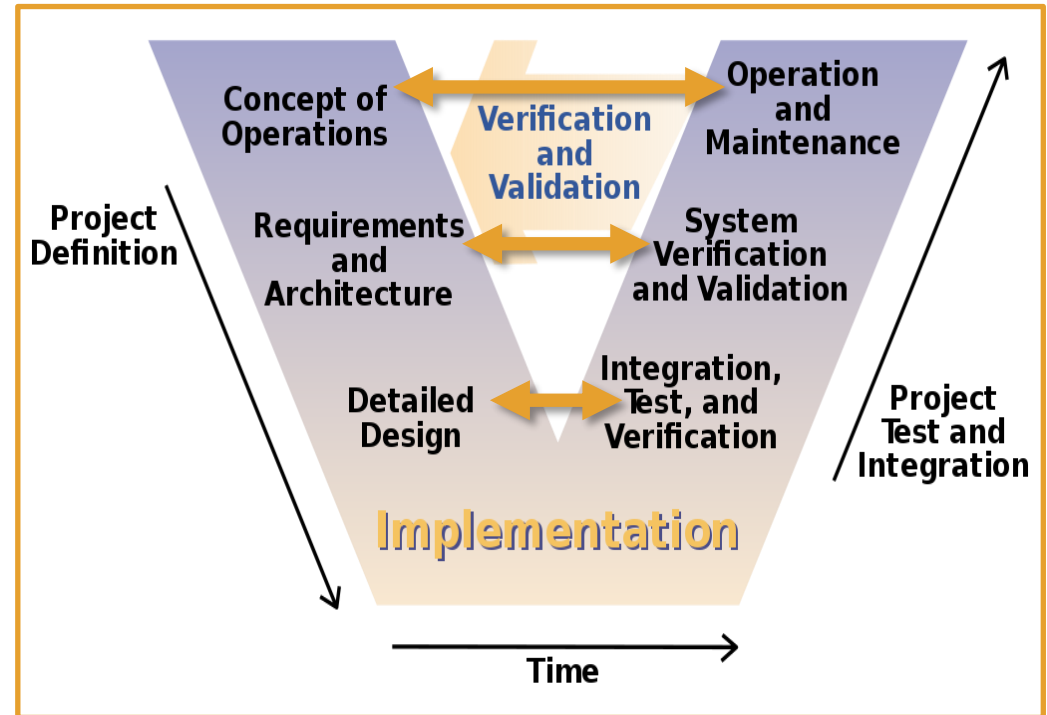
SDLC – V Model

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V-Model_\(software_development\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V-Model_(software_development))

In the **V Model**, the process' steps flow downward during the development phase and back upwards during the testing phase in the shape of a 'V'.

The relationships between each SDLC phase and testing phase is represented by the horizontal pairs of actions.

The horizontal and vertical axes represent time, project completeness, and level of abstraction.



SDLC - Big Bang Model

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sdlc/sdlc_bigbang_model.htm

The **Big Bang Model** does not follow any specific process. Requirements are implemented without much analysis.

Development starts as soon as the required funds are acquired, and developers are ready.

The **Big Bang Model** can be followed on small projects with small teams. It's higher risk than other models with misunderstandings and failure a likely outcome.

For small projects, the **Big Bang Model** offers easy management, rapid prototyping, more flexibility, and requires few resources.



Agile – CMMI (Capability Maturity Model Integration)

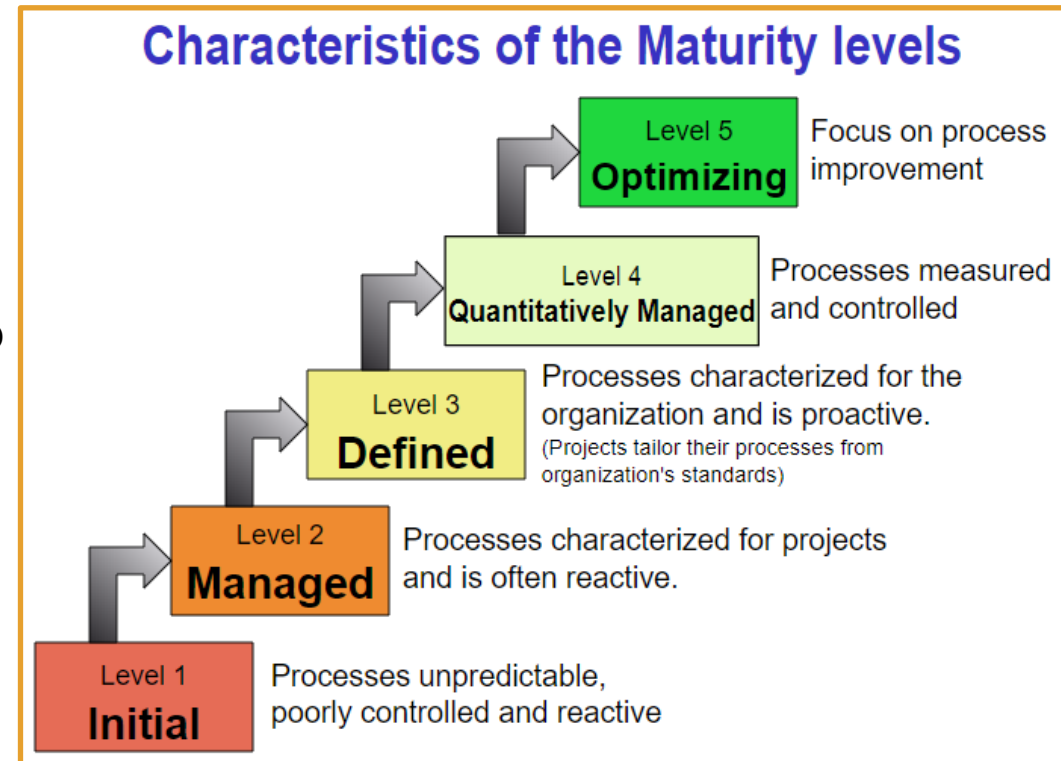
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capability_Maturity_Model_Integration

<http://dthomas-software.co.uk/resources/frequently-asked-questions/what-is-cmmi-2/>

CMMI is a process level improvement training and appraisal program. Its main sponsors originally included the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and the National Defense Industrial Association.

CMMI was developed by Carnegie Mellon University and *The CMMI Project*. The aim was to improve existing software development processes.

The **CMMI** principal is that “the quality of a system or product is highly influenced by the process used to develop and maintain it”. **CMMI** can be used to guide process improvement across a project, a division, or an entire organization.



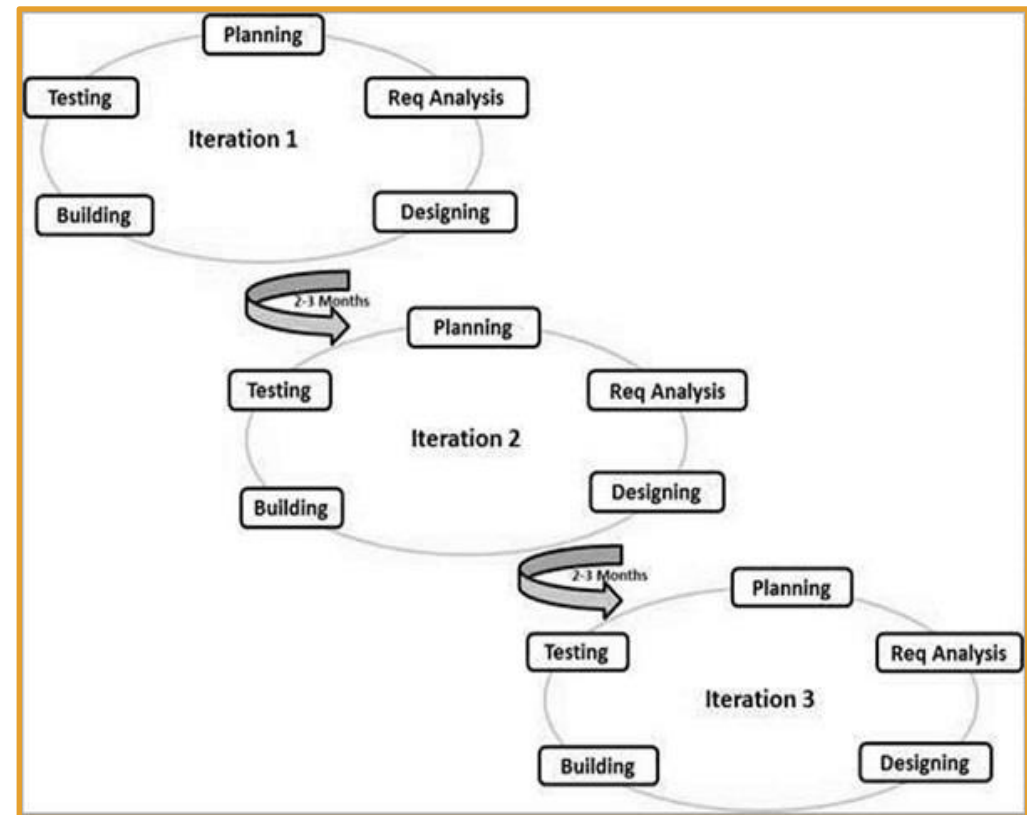
Agile – Overview

<https://agilemanifesto.org/principles.html>

In *Agile*:

- interactions are prioritized over processes,
- working software is more important than extensive documentation,
- collaboration with the client is prioritized above negotiation,
- quick response to new requirements is the most important aspect of the whole process.

There are multiple *Agile* styles. Together, they are referred to as *Agile Methodologies*.

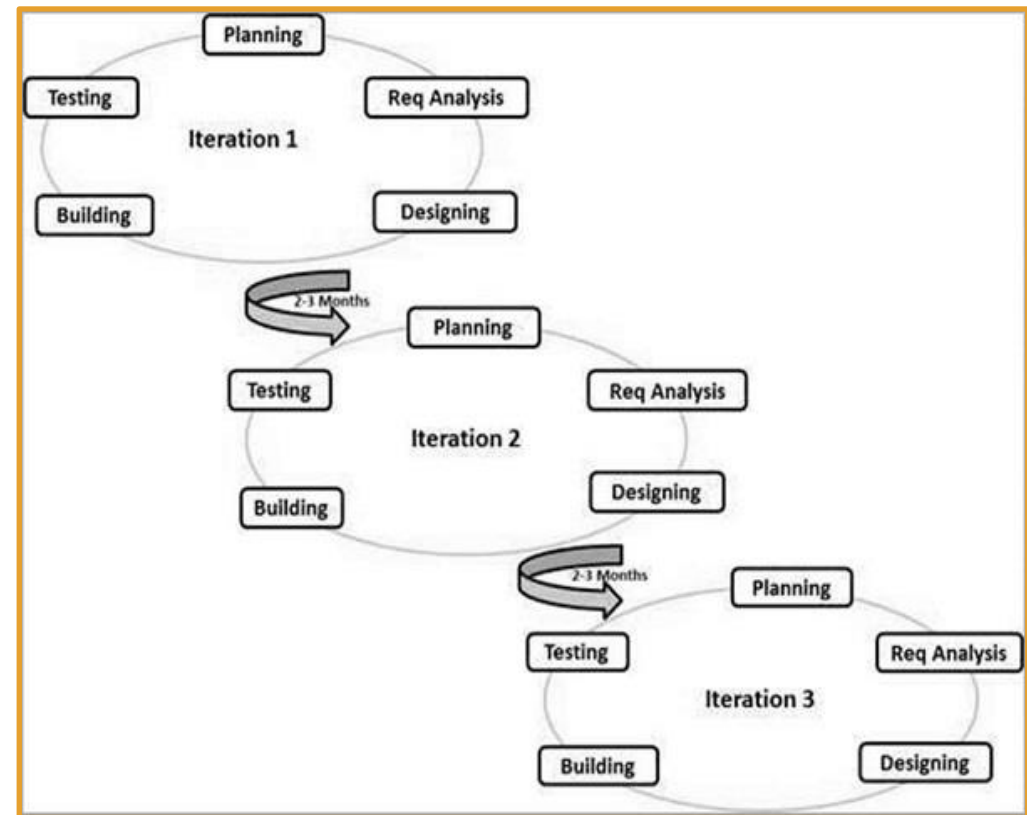


Agile – Overview

<https://agilemanifesto.org/principles.html>

Agile Priorities:

- Early and continuous delivery (CI/CD).
- Quick acceptance of, and adjustment to, changing requirements.
- Quick delivery of a working product.
- Sustainable development process.
- Regularly scheduled sessions of introspection (Daily Stand-up's)
- Constant adjustment to a dynamic development environment.



Agile - Characteristics

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agile_software_development

<https://www.agilealliance.org/glossary/daily-meeting>

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sdlc/sdlc_agile_model.htm

The **Agile** Process is a series of **Sprints** where each team has a specific **User Story**. A **Sprint** has a predetermined start and stop date and lasts 2-4 weeks. After each **Sprint**, teams demonstrate what they've accomplished to each other and to the client. Feedback is then taken to inform the next **Sprint**. A **Sprint** also includes short, daily "Standup" meetings.

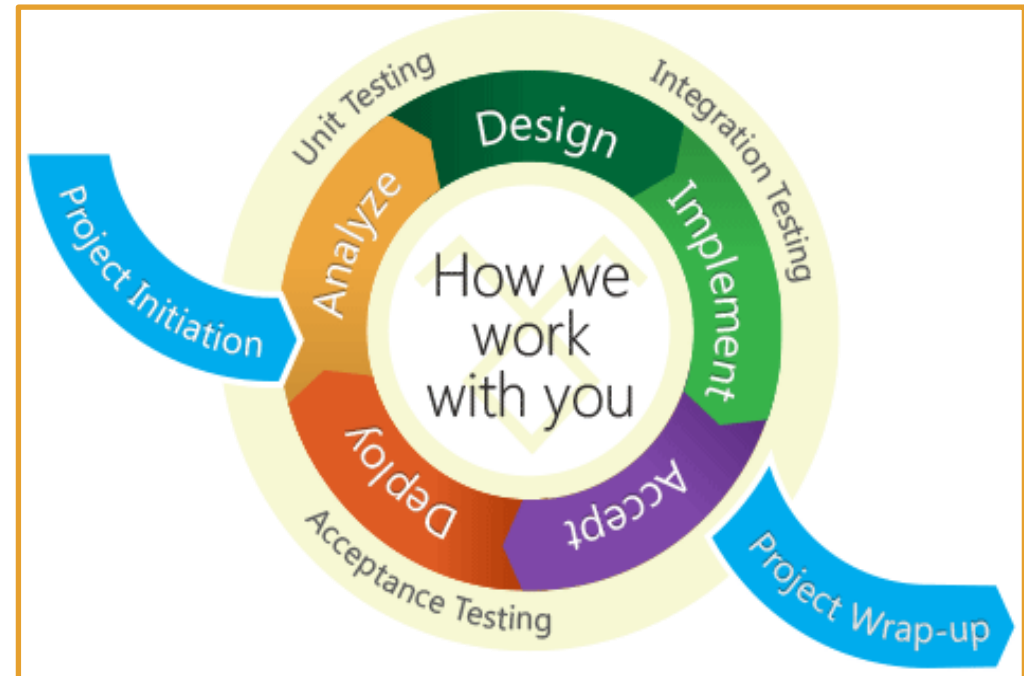
Daily Standup – Members report to all involved:

1. What I did yesterday,.
2. What I intend to do today.
3. What "blockers" I have.

Information Radiator - A board presenting an up-to-date summary of the status of the product.

Continuous Integration – The practice of merging all developers' working copies to a shared master. This is done several times a day.

Test Driven Development – Relies on the repetition of a very short development cycle: requirements are turned into very specific test cases. Then the code is improved until the tests pass.



Agile – Scrum

<https://www.agilealliance.org/glossary/scrum>

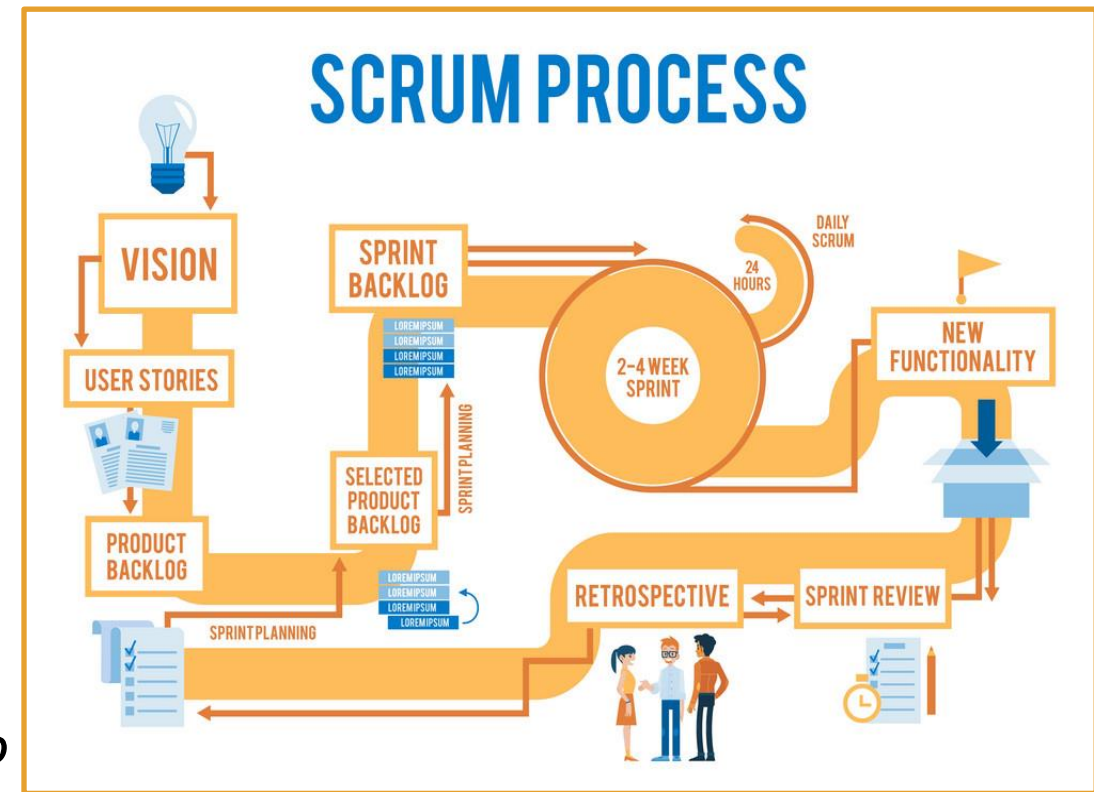
<https://www.scrum.org/resources/what-is-scrum>

In a **Scrum**, teams work iteratively to:

1. hypothesize about how the final project should work,
2. try to implement the idea,
3. reflect on the experience,
4. Make necessary adjustments,
5. repeat the cycle.

Scrum is best used when the amount of work required can be split in to more than one **Sprint**.

Scrum requires transparency between members. Daily **Stand-ups** allow each person to share the difficulties (**Blockers**) they are having. Adjustments are made based after the **Stand-up** to focus the following days efforts.



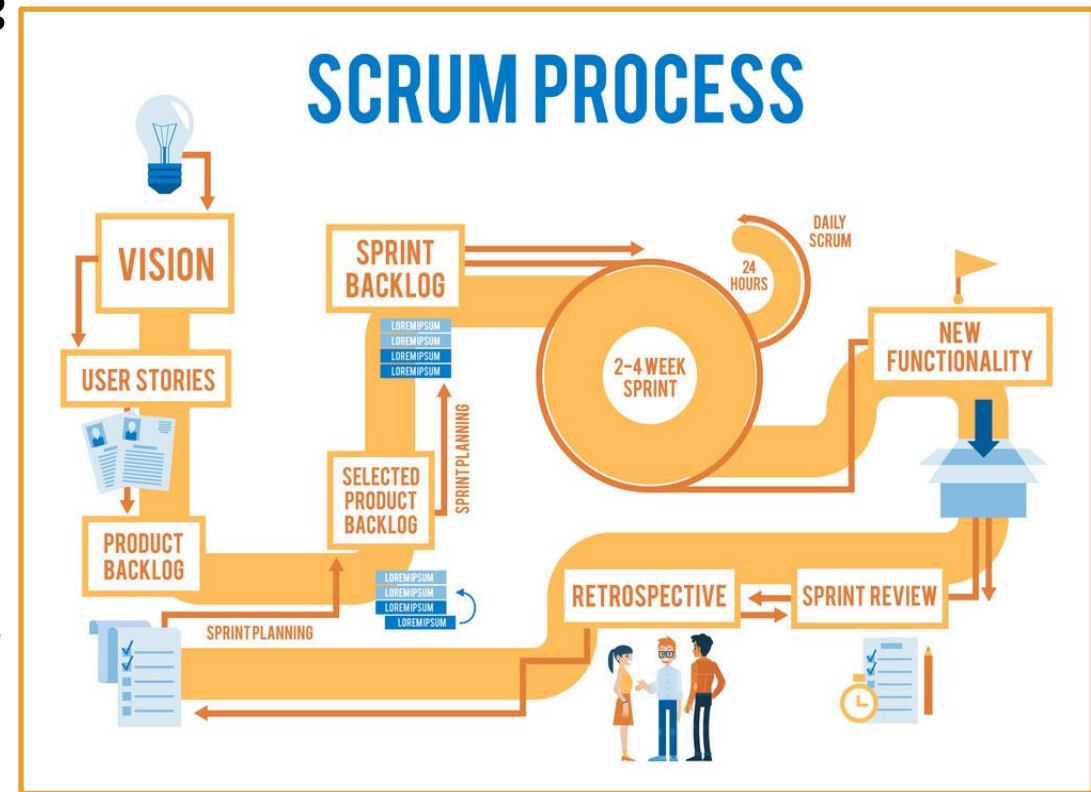
Agile – Scrum Details

<https://www.agilealliance.org/glossary/scrum>

A **Scrum** starts with a **Sprint Planning Meeting** with the client. In a **Sprint Planning Meeting**, **User Stories** that form the **Sprint Backlog** are created. **Backlog** items are added to the **Scrum Board**.

Teams then decide how they will successfully deliver a working **iteration** at the end of the first **Sprint**. The **Sprint Backlog** is then locked and no more **User Stories** can be added.

During the **Sprint**, the **Scrum Master** conducts a short (15-minute) **Daily Standup** in which members discuss **blockers** and coordinate efforts for the next day.



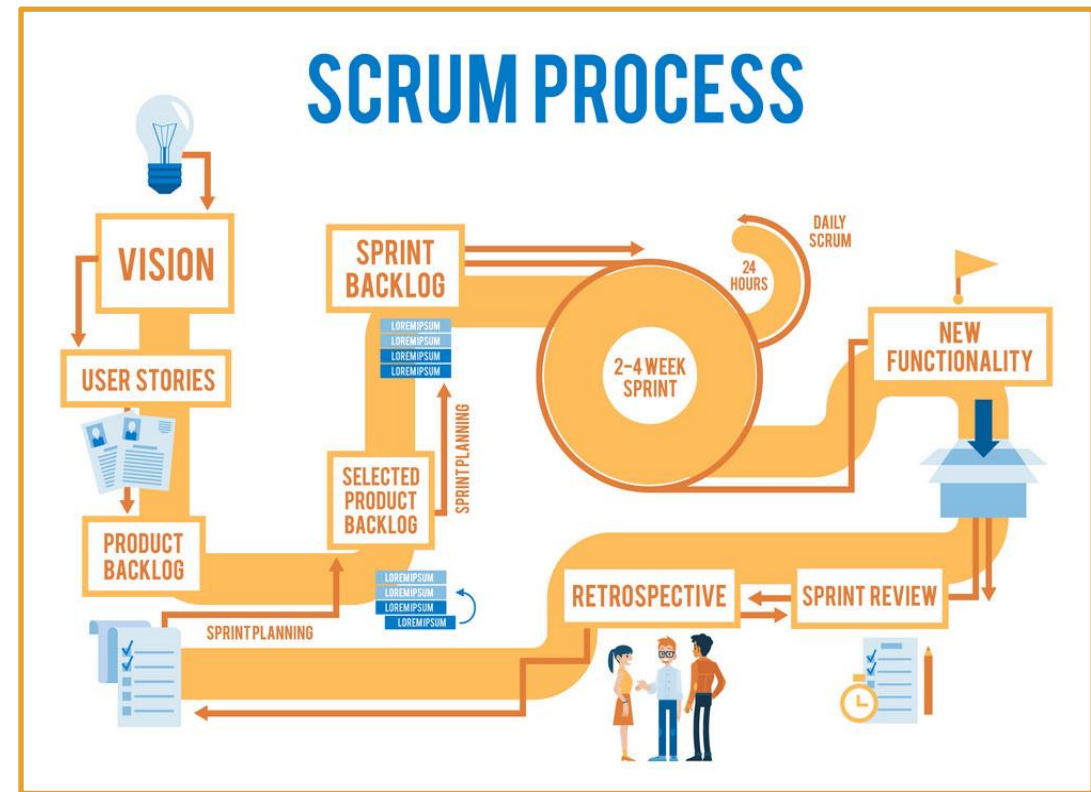
Agile – Scrum Review

<https://www.agilealliance.org/glossary/scrum>

Sprint Review - After the **Sprint**, teams, client, and stakeholders meet to:

- demonstrate the in-progress product,
- review the results of the **Sprint**,
- place feedback into the **Product Backlog** for future iterations.

Sprint Retrospective – After the **Sprint Review**, the team meets to make adjustments going forward and decide on which **User Stories** will be included in the next **Sprint**.



Agile – Sprint

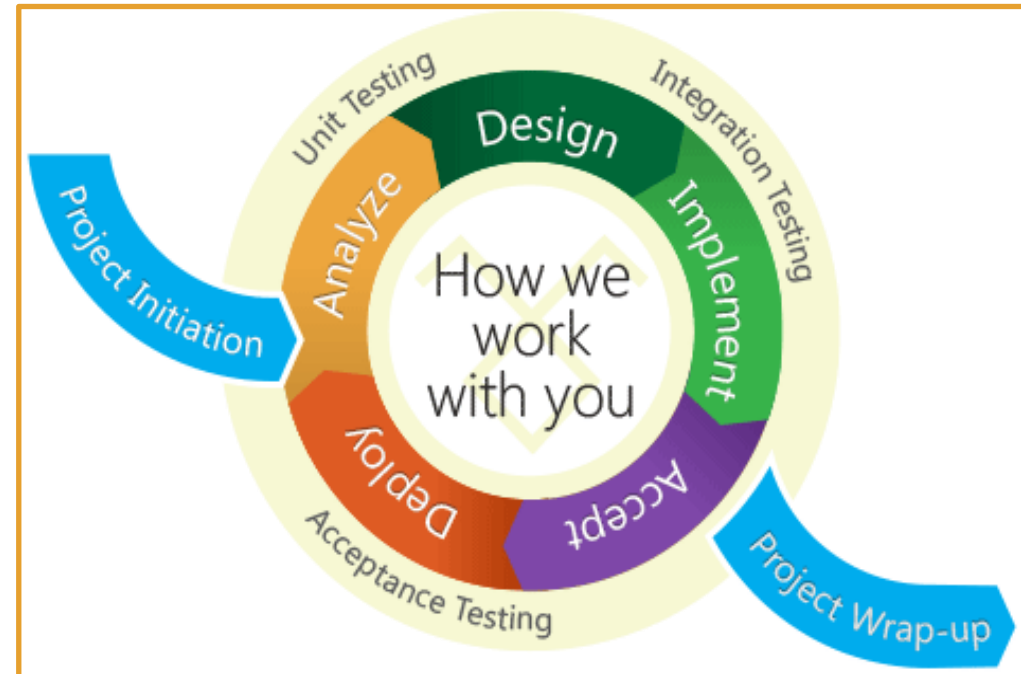
<https://www.agilealliance.org/glossary/user-story-template/>

A **Sprint** in **Agile** is a period of time in which teams work to complete a **User Story**. All **User Stories** for a project form what's called the **Backlog**. The Backlog is a record of all the **User Stories**. Each **User Story** is assigned **points** representing the expected effort needed to complete it.

After the **Sprint**, Team members add up effort **points** for **User Stories** completed during the **Sprint**.

Points completed represent the **Velocity**.

Knowing their **Velocity**, the team can estimate how many **Sprints** will be required to complete the project. Teams can use their **Velocity** to modulate how much work they take on in each **Sprint**.



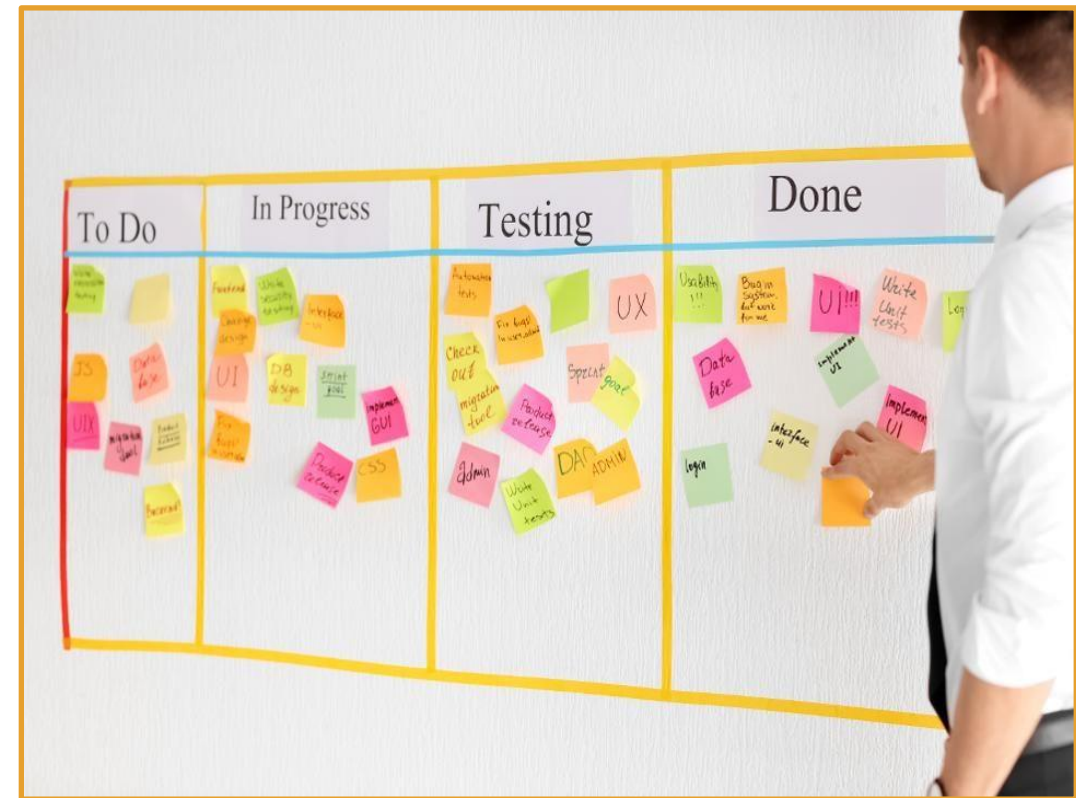
Agile – Kanban

<https://www.atlassian.com/agile/kanban/wip-limits>

<https://www.agilealliance.org/glossary/kanban>

The *Kanban Method* gets its name from the use of “**Kanban**”, a Japanese word for visual signaling mechanisms representing work-in-progress.

A general term for systems using the *Kanban Method* is “**flow**”. **Flow** reflects that work **flows** continuously through the system instead of being constrained to distinct timeboxes.



Agile – Kanban Board

<https://www.atlassian.com/agile/kanban/wip-limits>

<https://www.agilealliance.org/glossary/kanban>

Kanban systems use a **Kanban Board** to visualize work and the process it goes through.

In the **Kanban** system,

- programmers are aided in maintaining a narrow focus on tasks.
- Bottlenecks and blockers are identified and addressed.
- Feedback loops are used to make small changes to increase efficiency.
- Balance of effort across services and response to risks and inefficiencies is emphasized
- Kanban starts with the process as it currently exists and applies continuous and incremental improvement.

