

# CISC/CMPE 327 Software Quality Assurance

Queen's University, 2019-fall

## Lecture #4 Software Process Evaluation

# Software Process Evaluation

- How can we measure software processes?
  - Today we look at methods for **evaluating** and **improving** software processes, regardless of which process is being used
  - There are several methods and **standards** for software process evaluation
  - Most are aimed at improving existing development processes as they are applied, calling **maturing** them
  - Idea is that as a company or team gains experience with a process, they **continually improve** it to make it better in their use

# Today's Lecture

- Defect Prevention Process (DPP)
- Quality standards:  
Maturity models and certification standards
  - Capability Maturity Model (CMM)
  - Malcolm Baldrige processes
  - ISO 9000

# The Defect Prevention Process

- DPP - Defect Prevention Process
  - DPP is not itself a software development process, but rather a process for continually **improving** the development process
  - Modelled on quality assurance techniques used in **Japan** for decades

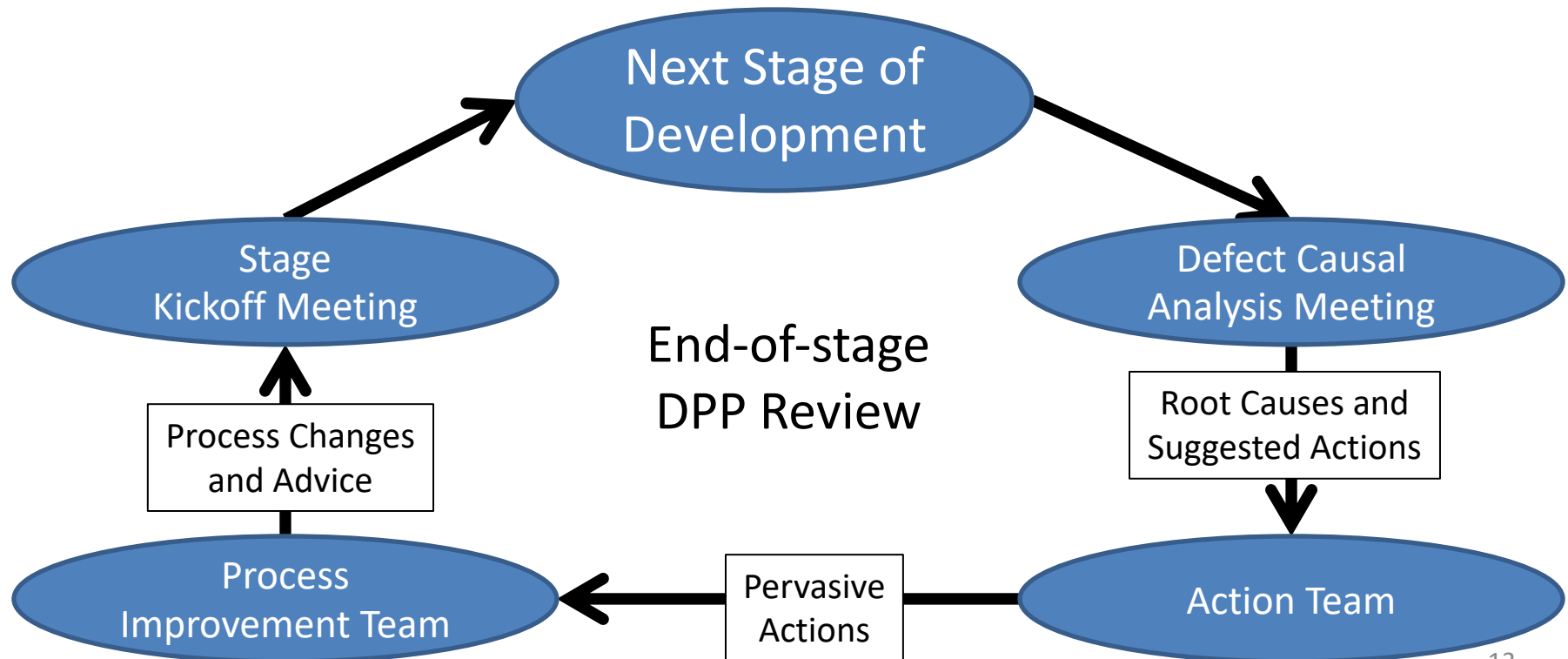
# 3 Steps of DPP

- Based on three simple steps:
  - Analyze existing defects or errors to trace their root causes in the process (how they were missed)
  - Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes from the process
  - Implement the preventive actions to improve the process

# The Defect Prevention Process

- **Formal DPP Reviews**

- First used at **IBM** Communications Programming Lab (1985)



# 4 Components of DPP

- 1) Defect Causal Analysis Meeting
  - At end of each stage of development, **review** and **analyze** defects that occurred in that stage
  - Developers trace **root causes** of errors; suggest possible actions to prevent **similar errors** in future
- 2) Action Team
  - Action team has **cross-organization** members
  - Evaluates suggested actions, **initiates** actions across the organization, including development team actions
  - Size varies; could be just one person (Jones 1985)

# 4 Components of DPP

- 3) Process Improvement Team
  - Members of the development team
  - Implements **process changes** and provides advice for next stage of development
- 4) Stage Kickoff Meeting
  - Development teams meet to review process changes and re-emphasize focus on quality



# DPP vs. Postmortem

- A traditional “postmortem analysis”, at the end of the entire project, would also look at defects and their causes
- DPP happens throughout the stages, not just at the end...

# DPP Applied to Waterfall Model

