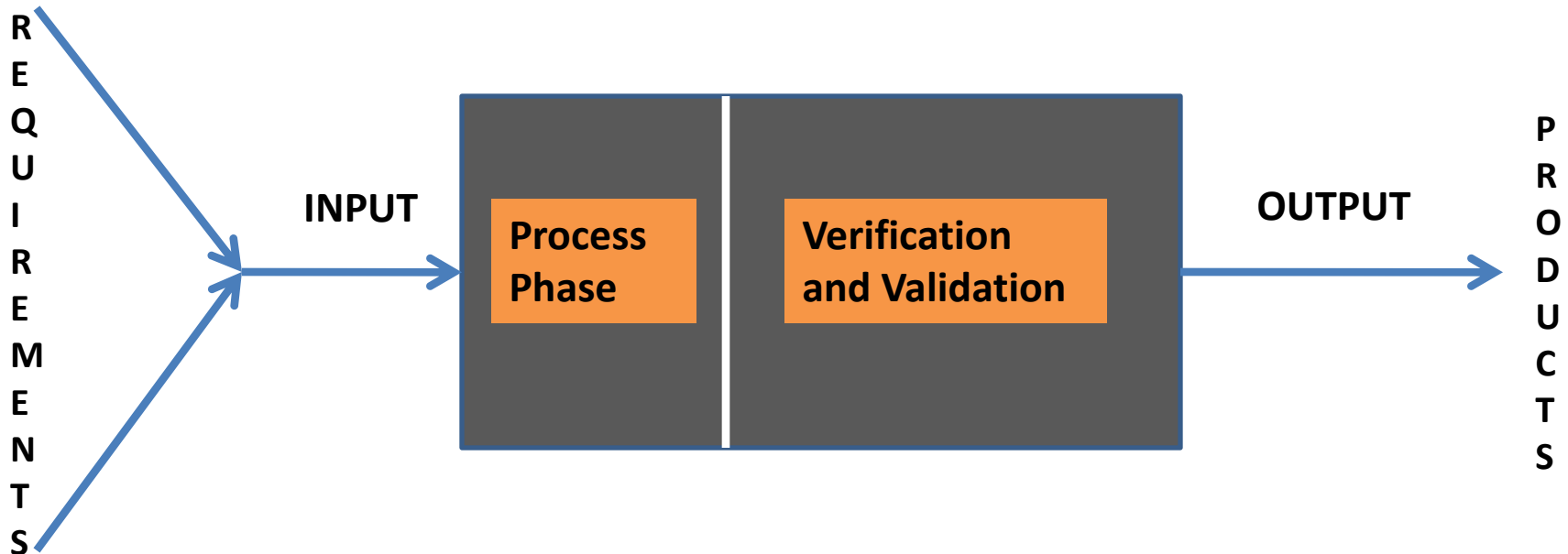


# Introduction to Software Process Models

Reference Book : Managing IT  
Projects by Kathy S., Ceneage  
learning.

# IEEE defines...

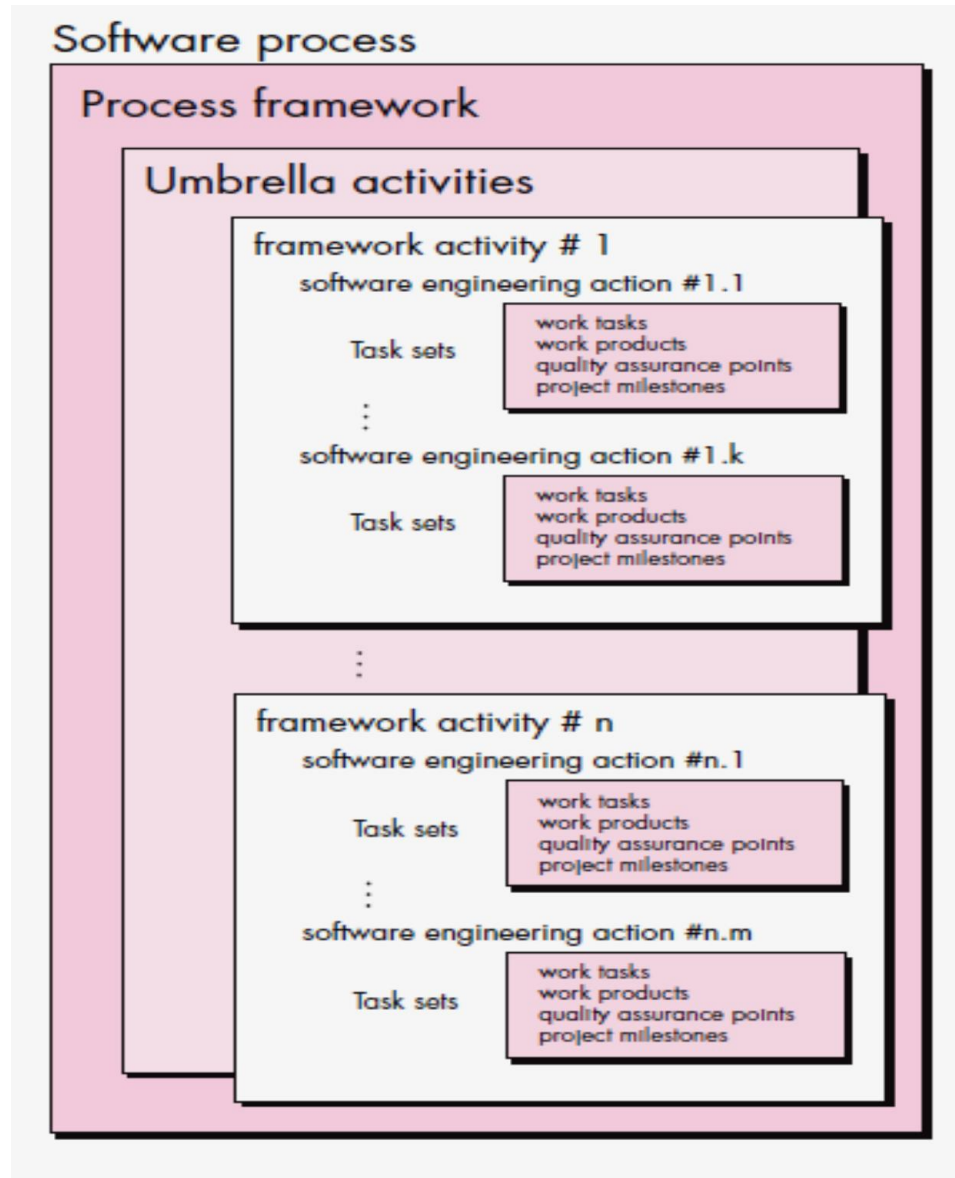
“A process Model as Framework containing the processes, activities and tasks involved in the development, operation, and maintenance of a software product, spanning the life of the system from definition of its requirements to the termination of its use.”



# A software Process

- A software process is a framework for the activities, actions, and tasks that are required to build high-quality software
- A software process defines the approach that is taken as software is engineered
- A generic process framework for software engineering defines five framework activities—communication, planning, modeling, construction, and deployment

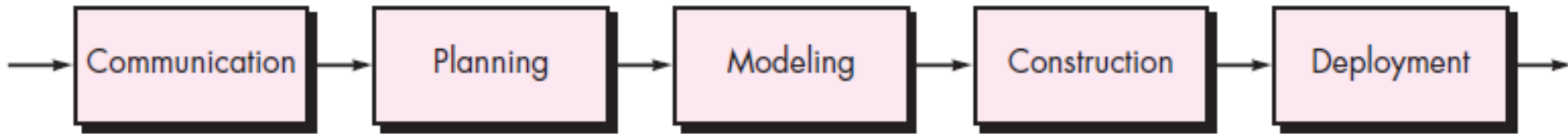
# A software Process Framework



# Linear Process Flow

Generic

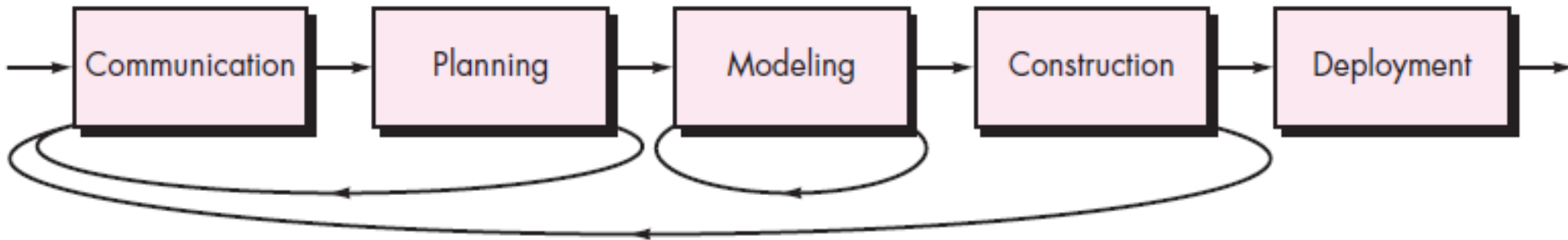
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A linear process flow executes each of the five framework activities in sequence, beginning with communication and ending with deployment.

# Iterative Process Flow

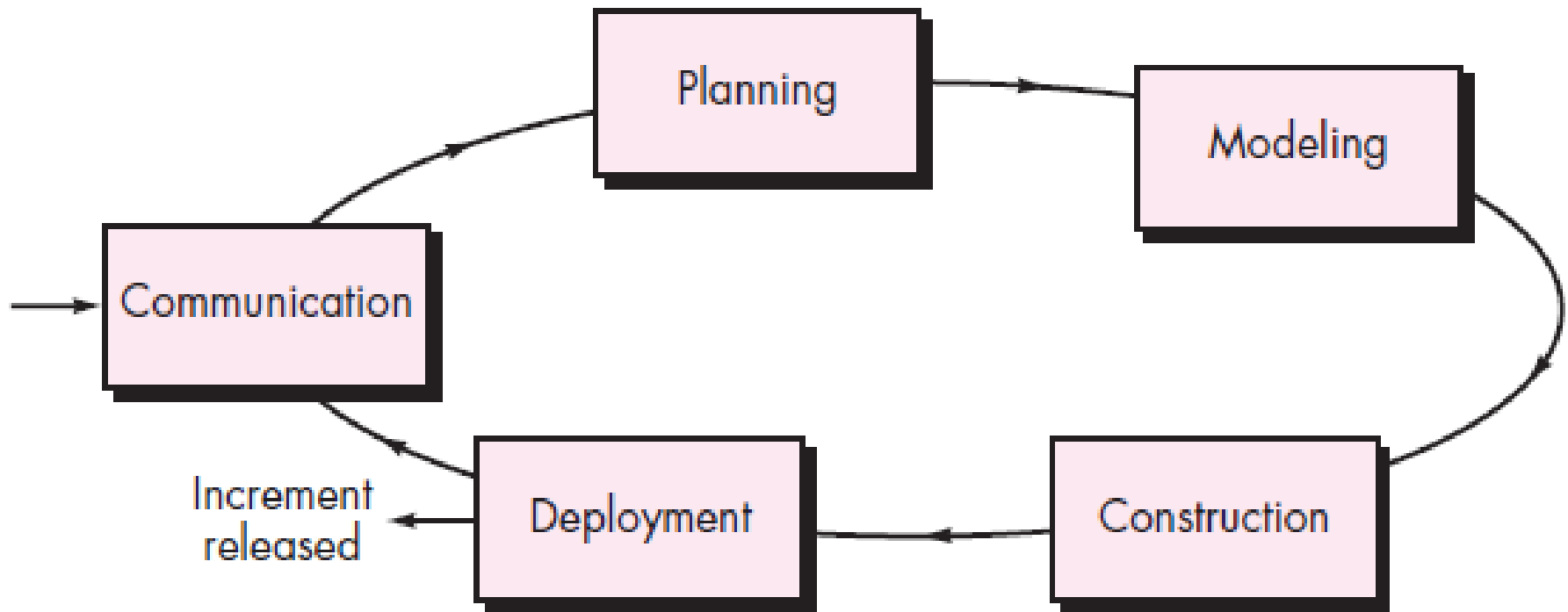
PRESSMEN LINEAR POINTS



An Iterative process flow repeats one or more activities before proceeding to the next activity.

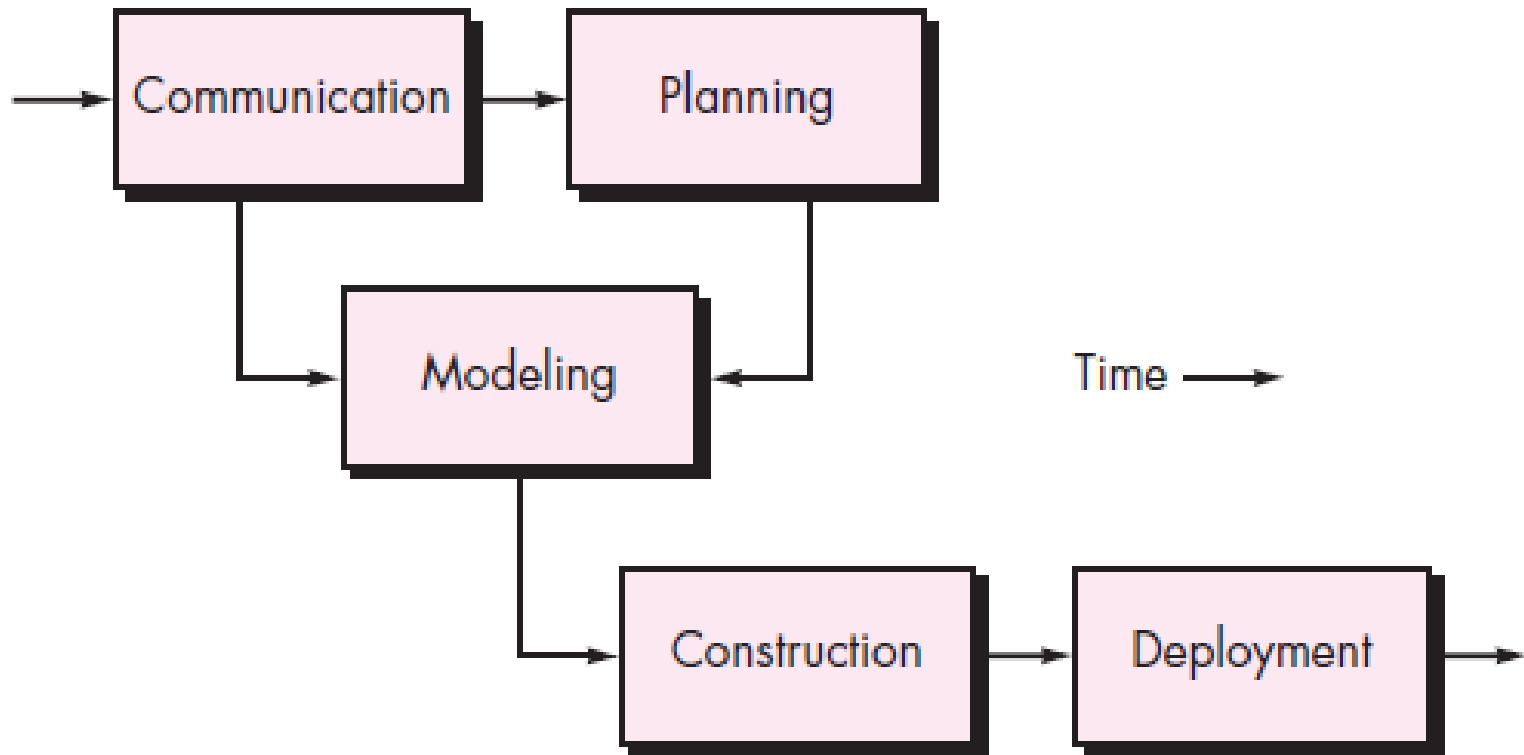
# Evolutionary Process Flow

An evolutionary process flow executes the activities in a circular manner. Each time circuit through the five activities leads to a more complete version of the software.



# Parallel Process Flow

A parallel process flow executes one or more activities in parallel with other activities (e.g. Modeling for one aspect of the software might executed in parallel with construction of another aspect of the software)

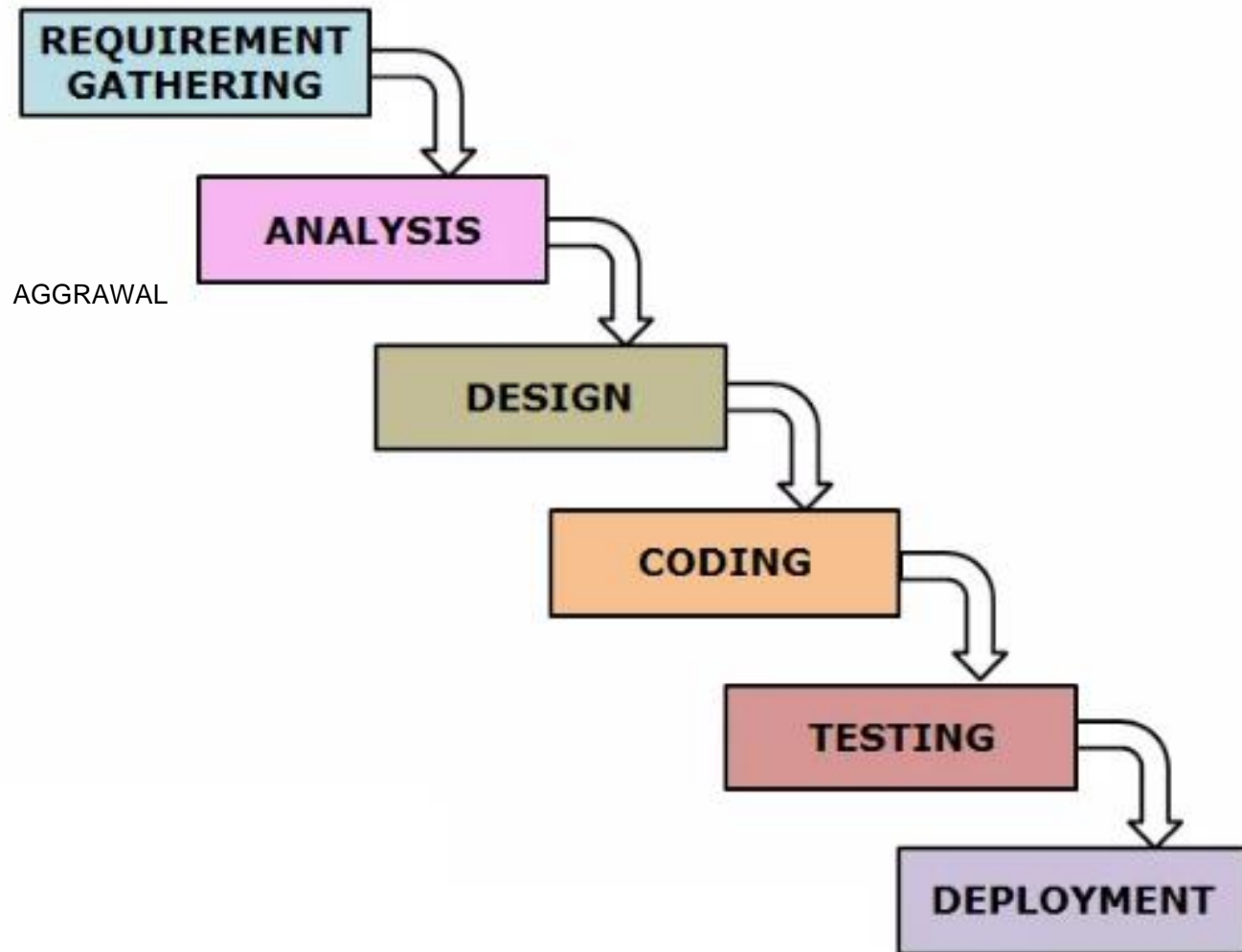




# **Umbrella Activities**

- **Software project tracking and control**
- **Risk management**
- **Software quality assurance**
- **Technical reviews**
- **Measurement**
- **Software configuration management**
- **Reusability management**
- **Work product preparation and production**

# Water Fall Model



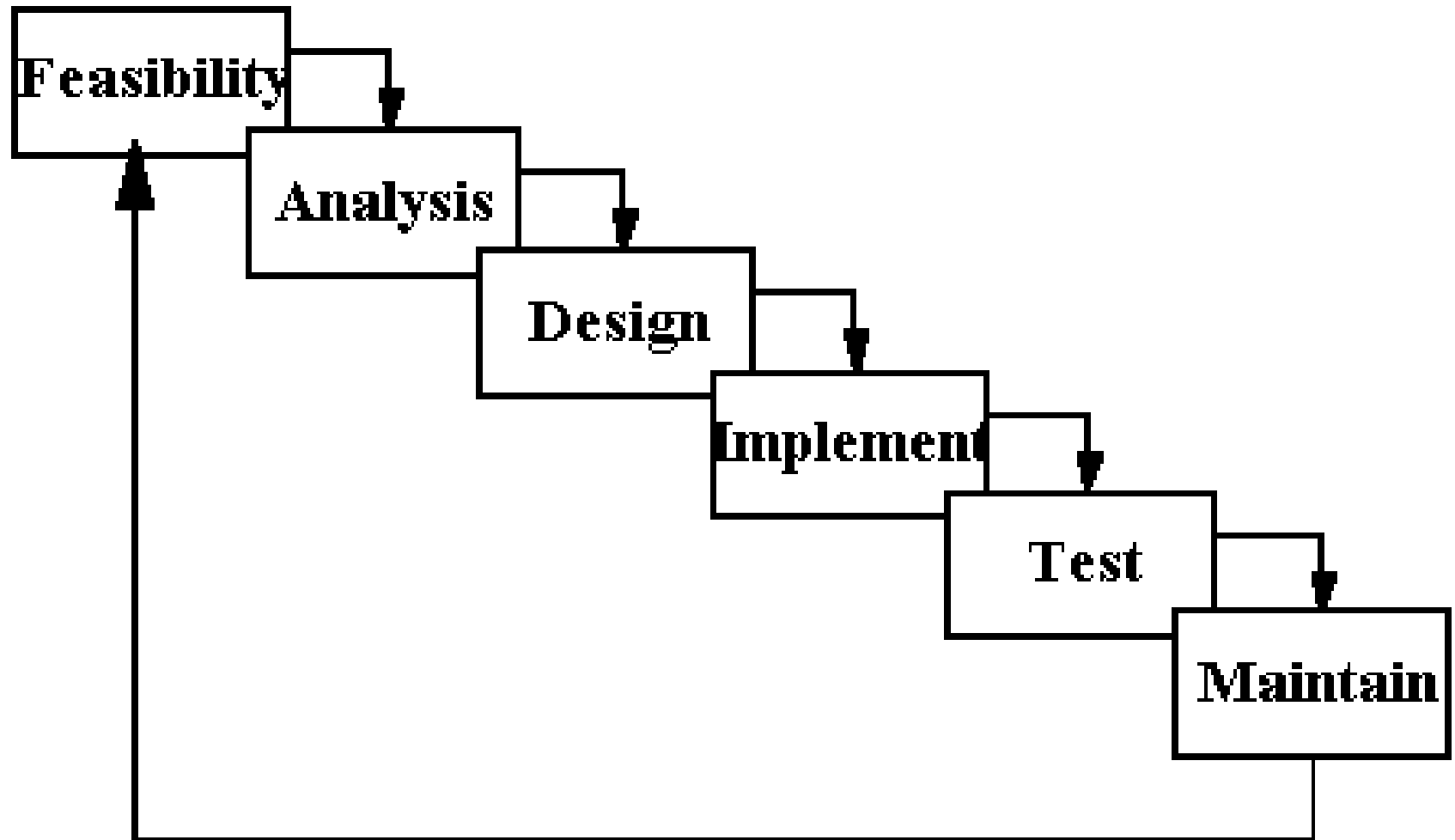
# Water Fall Model

- **Simplest Process Model**
- **Linear ordering of activities**
- **Sequential development strategy**
- **Development in Structured phases**
- **Output of one phase is Input to other**
- **Output is a work product**
- **Fully known and fixed requirements**
- **Customer patience**

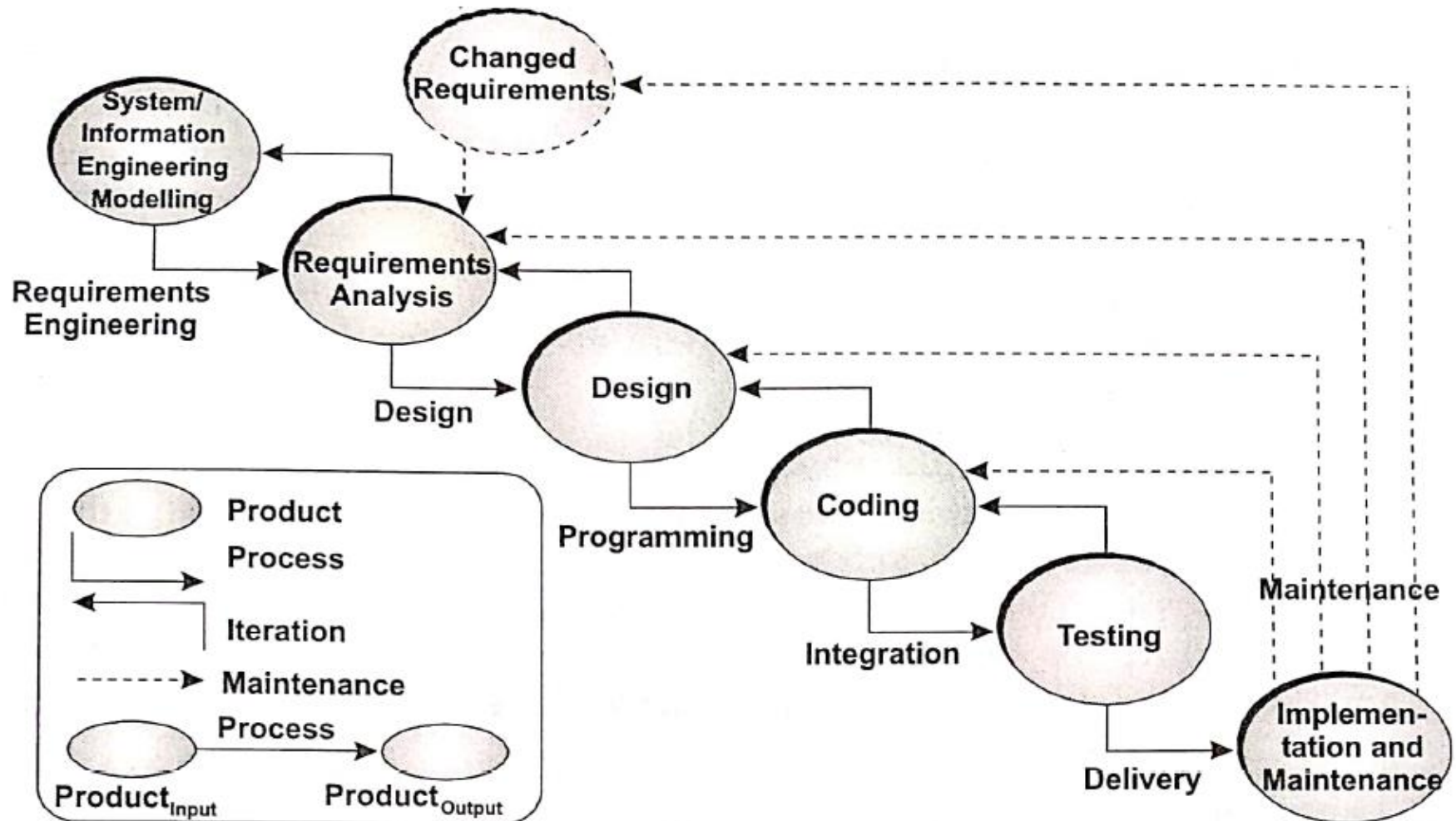
# Water Fall Model (2)

- **Planning in early stage**
- **No return to previous phase**
- **No overlapping phases**
- **Not appropriate to handle large projects**
- **Requires detailed documentation**
- **Change flexibility level is difficult**
- **User Involvement is only at beginning**
- **High Risk involvement**

# Water Fall Model



# Water Fall Model



# Incremental Model

PRESSMAN

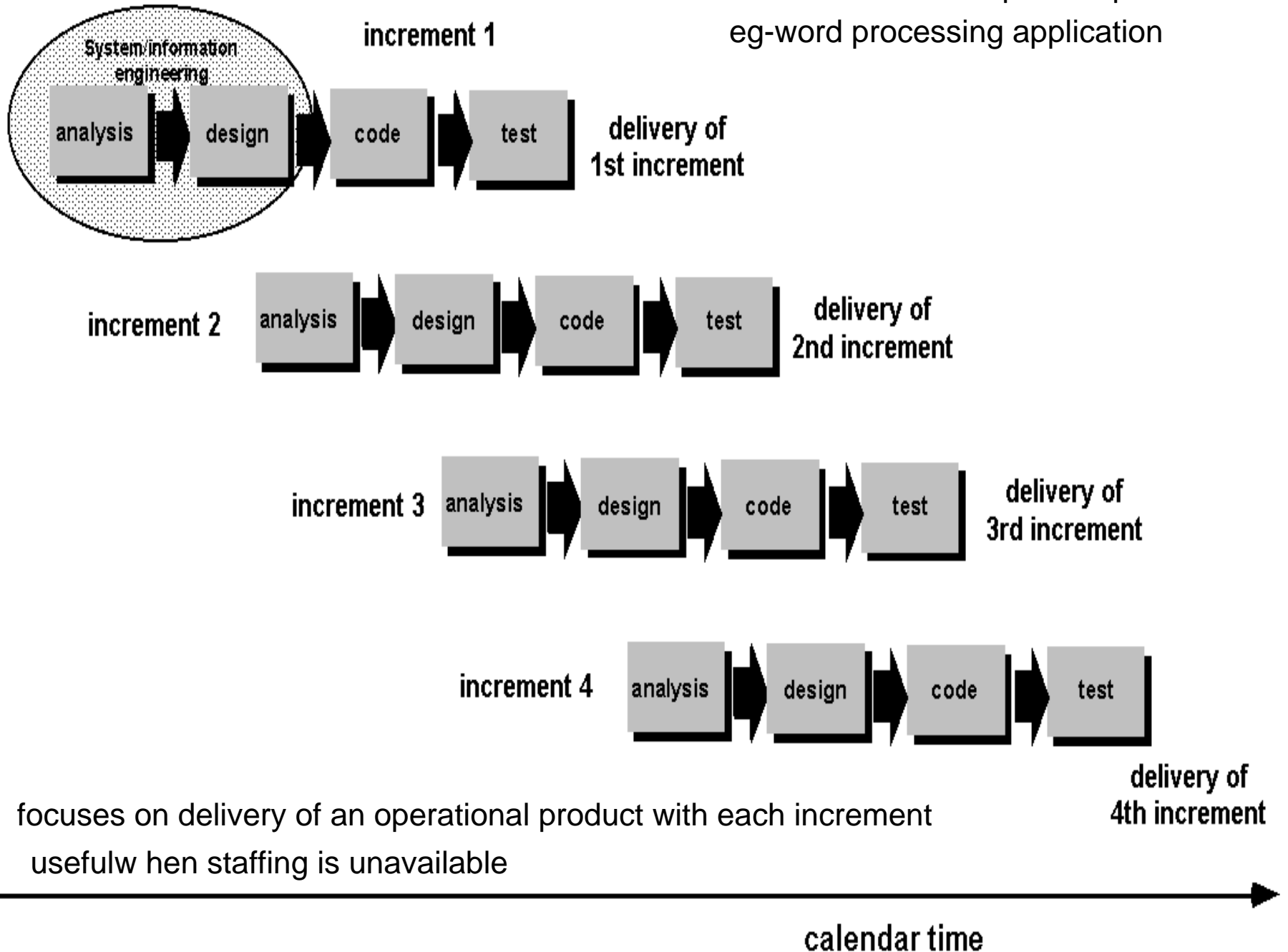
- To produce software in increments
- A combination of linear + Iterative flow
- Deliverables are increments
- Delivery of operational product
- Useful when staffing is unavailable
- Provides a platform for Evaluation by Customer
- Freezing of requirements for an increment

# Incremental Model (2)

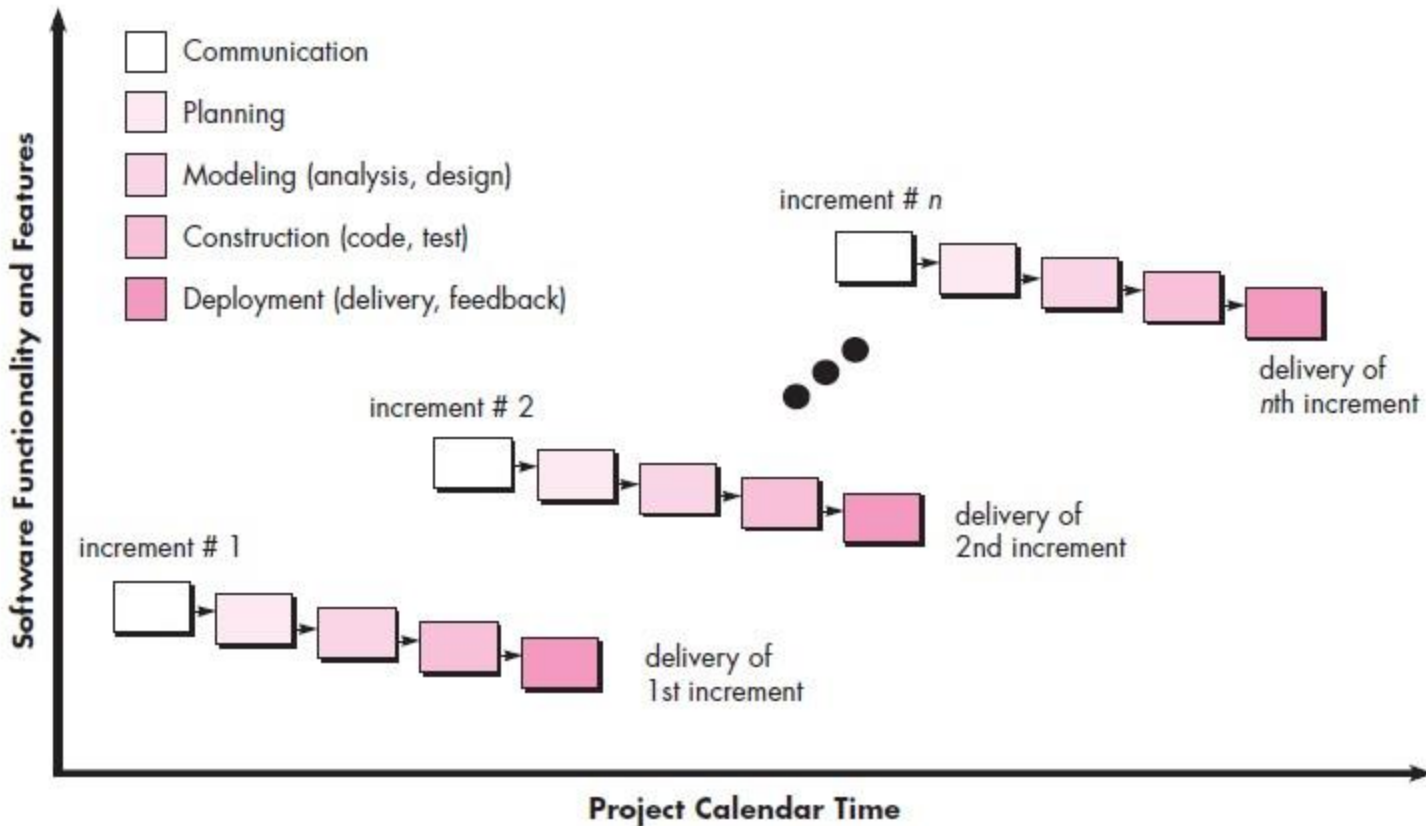
- Team size is small
- Returning to earlier phase is possible
- User Involvement is intermediate
- Very Long duration oriented
- Risk involvement is low
- Testing done after every iteration
- Overlapping phases due to parallel development
- Model becomes invalid at time constraints



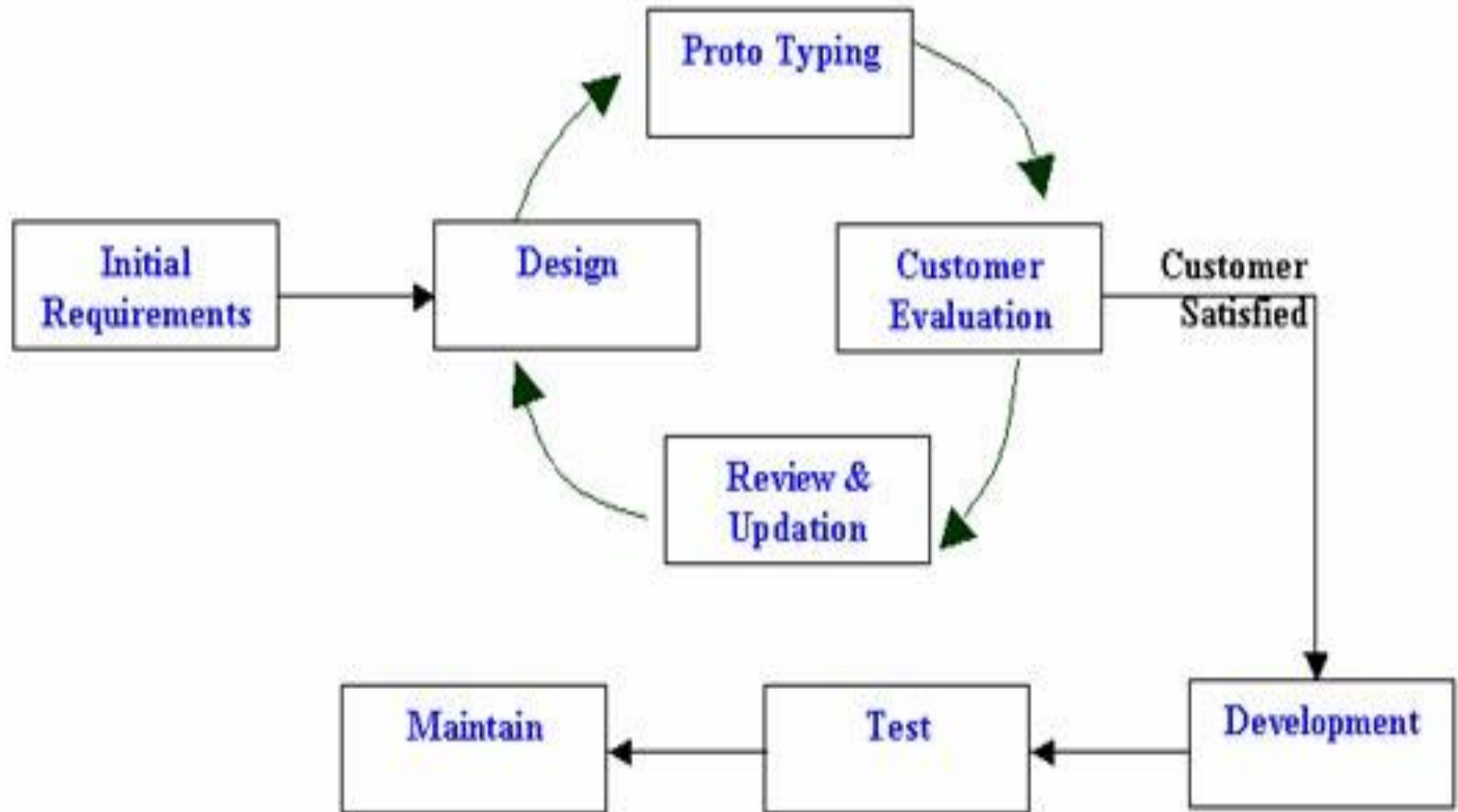
element of linear and parallel process flow  
eg-word processing application



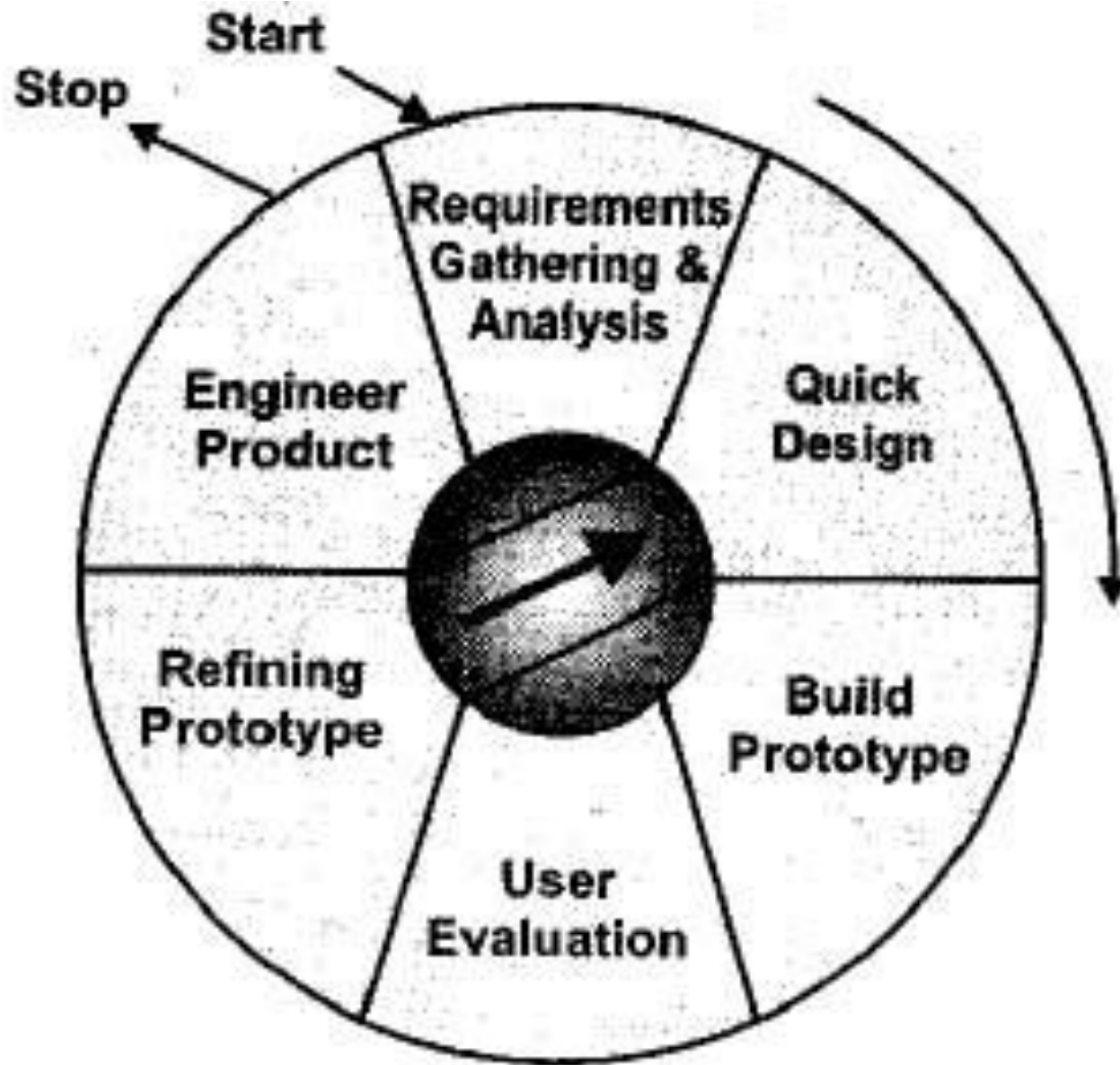
# Incremental Model\*



# Prototyping Model



Proto Type Model



# Prototype Model

- **Contradiction to Freezing of Requirement**
- **A throwaway prototype is built**
- **Actual feel of a system**
- **Does not contain all the features**
- **An iterative process**
- **Good for Complicated and large projects**
- **Quick approach rather than quality**
- **Testing phase is reduced**
- **Risk reduction**

# Prototype Model(2)

- Enables early user assessment
- Serves to clarify requirements
- Better implementation of requirements
- Great user involvement
- Helps in Risk Reduction
- Time consuming model

# Spiral Model

Adv. Dis-Adv

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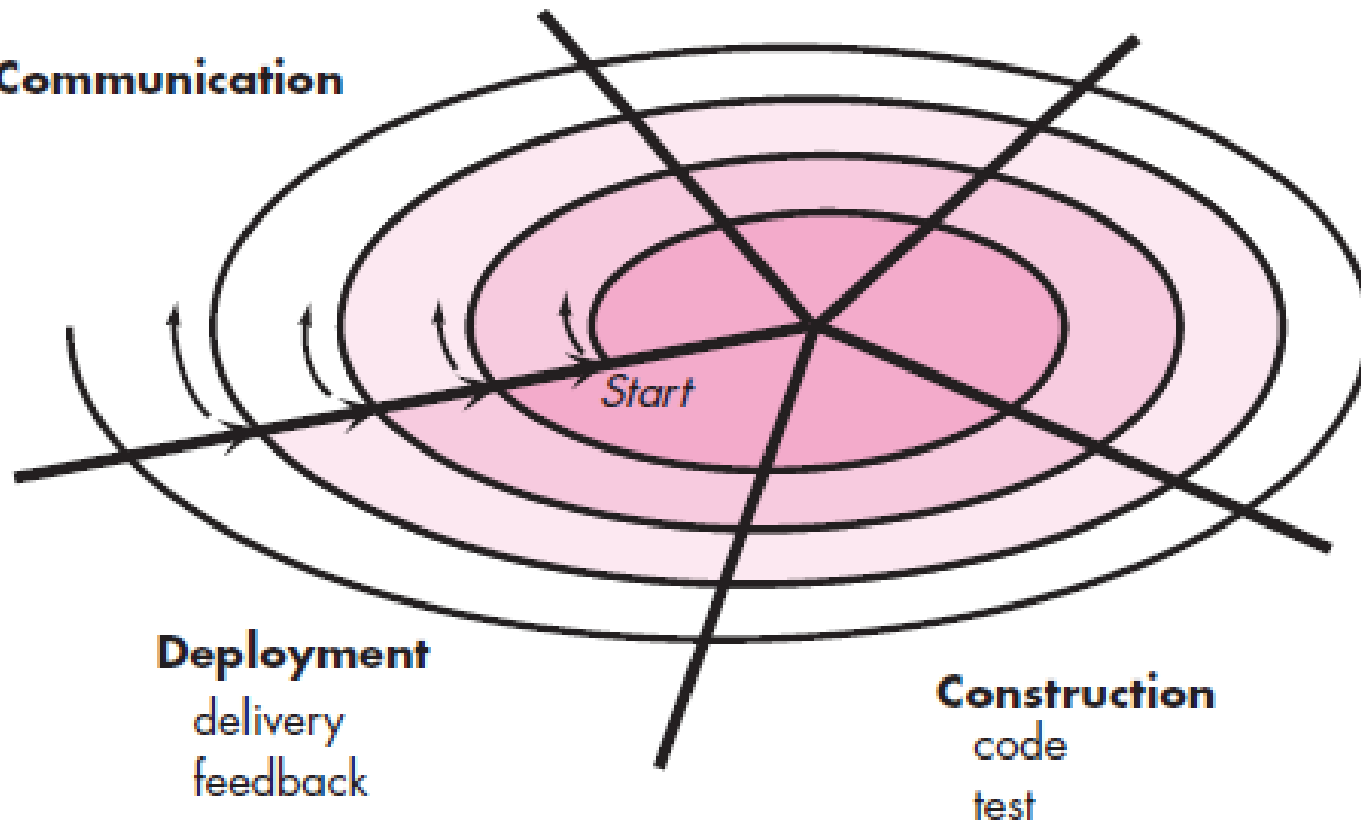
## Planning

estimation  
scheduling  
risk analysis

## Communication

## Modeling

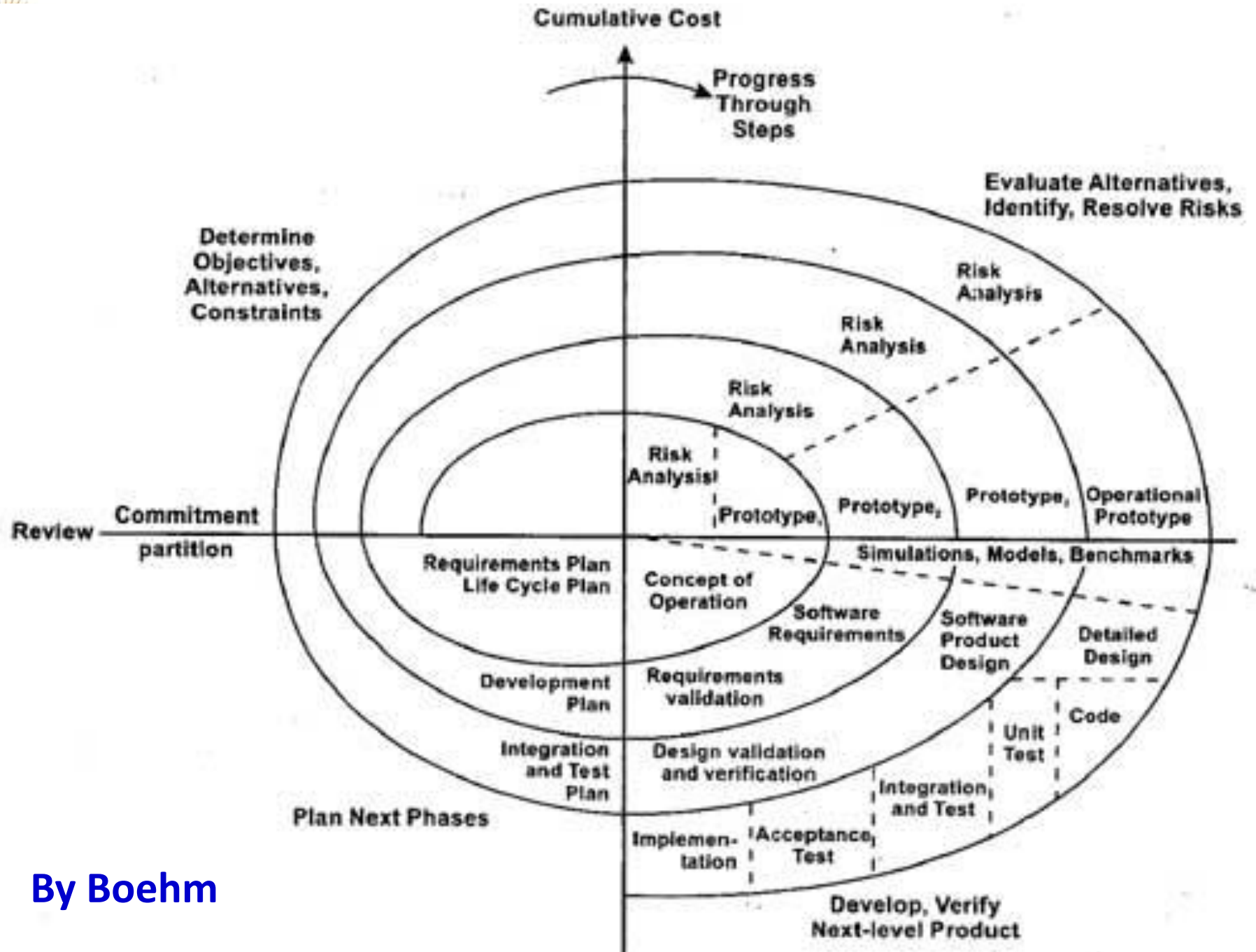
analysis  
design



# Spiral Model

- Activities are organized in spiral
- Quadrant identifies the different activities
- Risk Driven nature
- Each cycle is completed by a review
- Suitable for both development and Enhancement based projects
- Encompass Management activities
- Suitable for high risk projects
- Radius of spiral represents cost incurred so far in progress

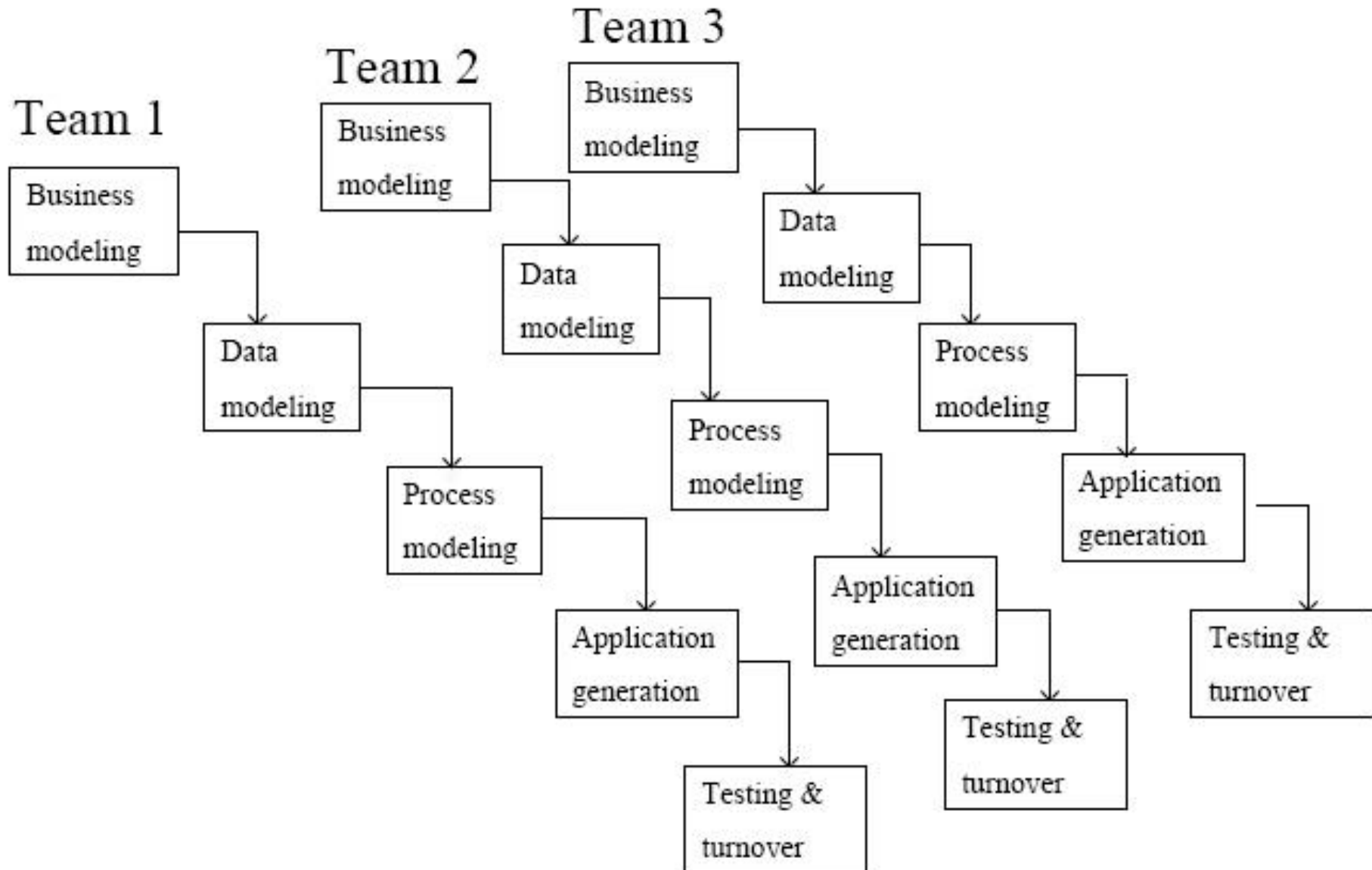




By Boehm

# RAD Model

JAWADEKAR



# **RAD Model**

- **An incremental software development process**
- **Short development cycle**
- **High-speed adaptation of the linear sequential model**
- **Use of Automated Tools**
- **Emphasizes Reuse**

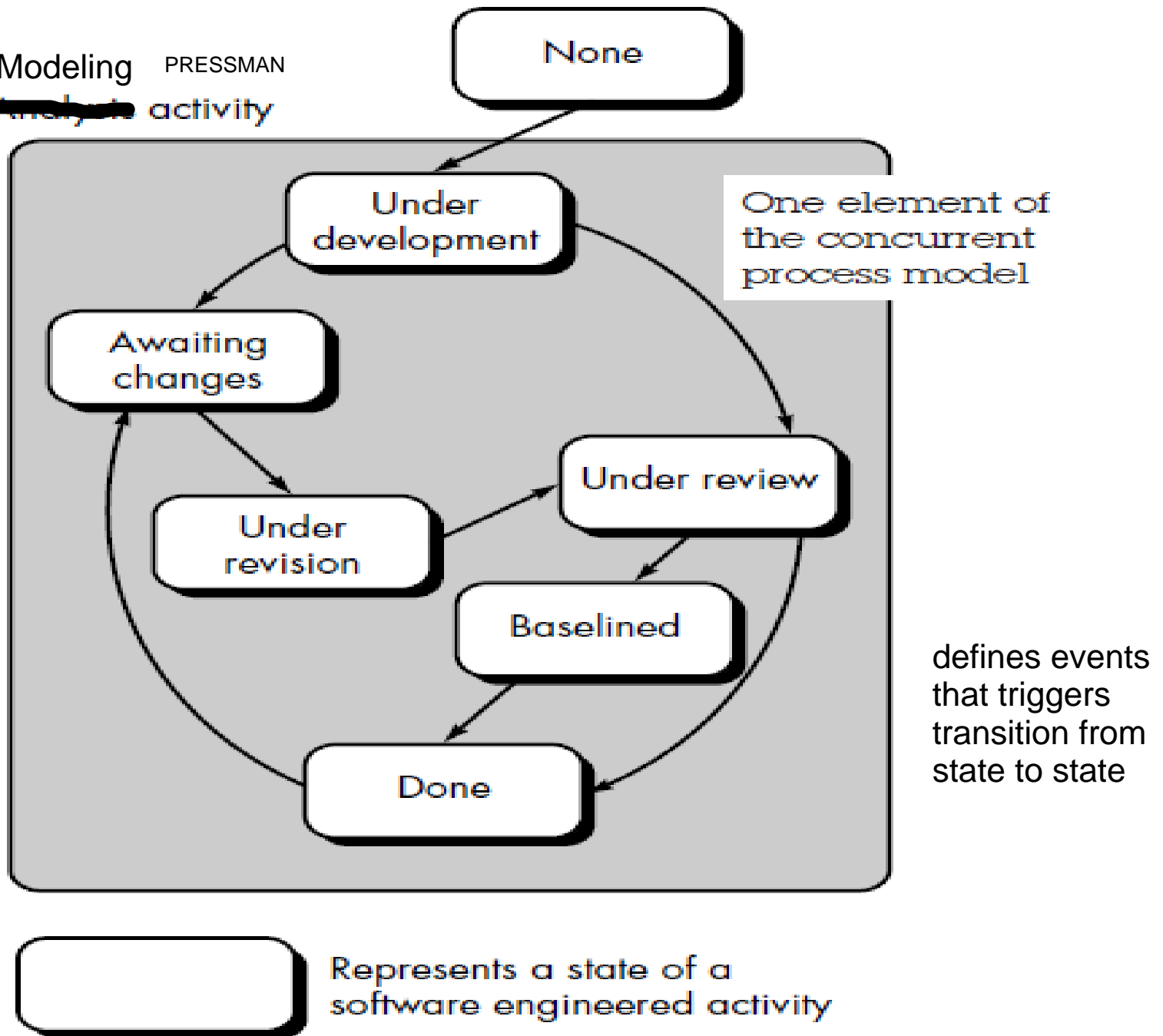
# **RAD Model (2)**

- **Lesser defects due to prototyping nature**
- **No early stage planning**
- **Return to early state is possible**
- **No detailed documentation**
- **Development is time boxed**
- **Working prototype is delivered**
- **Encourages customer feedback**

# Concurrent Development Model

represents iterative and concurrent element of any of the process model.

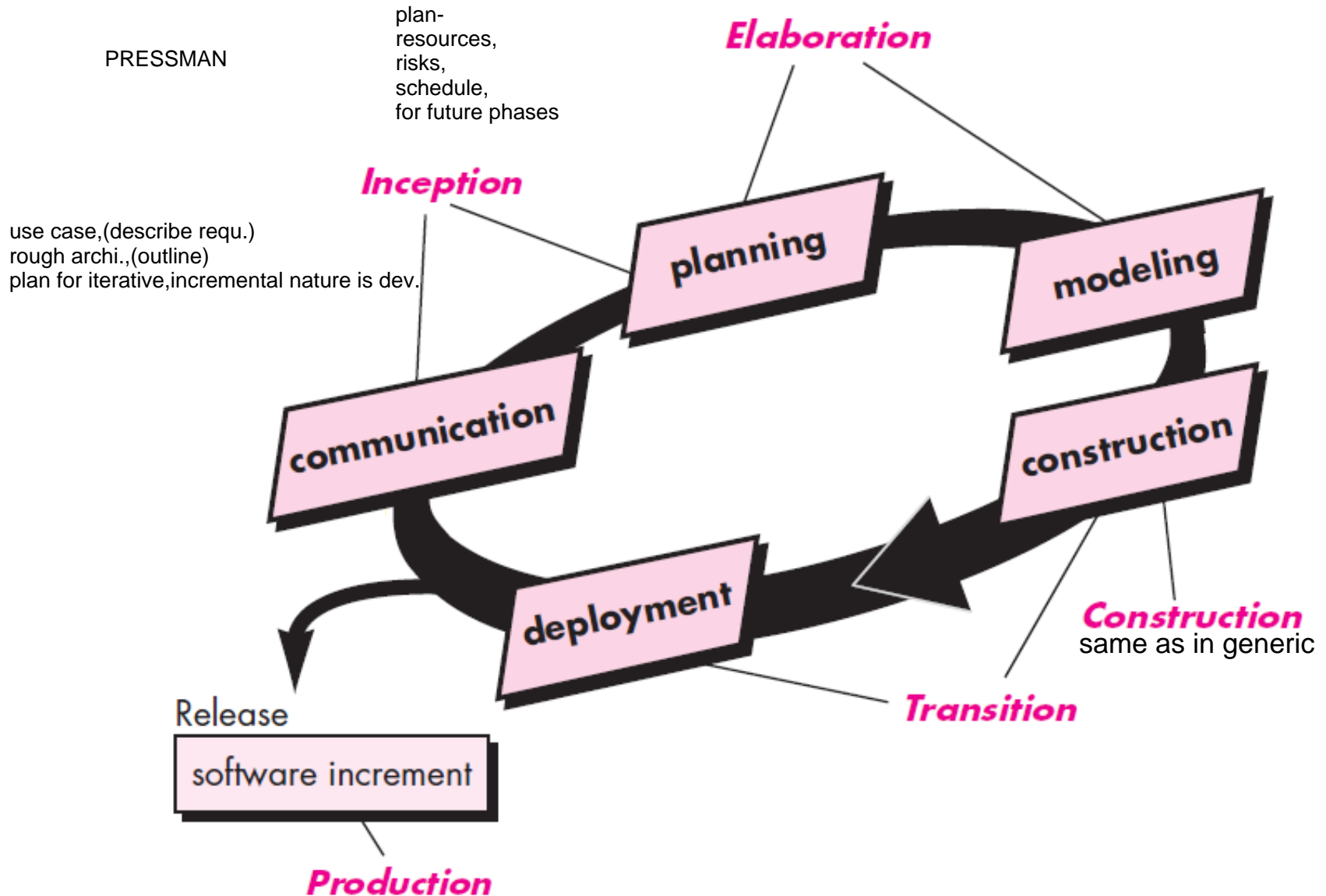
Diagram provides a schematic representation of one of the S/w engineering activity within the modeling activity using a concurrent modeling approach.



# Unified Process Model

# Unified Process Model

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# Unified Process Model

- Unified Process, a framework for Object Oriented Software engineering using UML
- A set of Preliminary Use Cases are the initiative
- Use Cases are Expanded and refined
- A software Increment is created and Use cases are reviewed
- A Workflow based model

# Inception Phase

- **Business Case Creation**
- **Defining Project Scope**
- **Preliminary Use cases**
- **Outlining the major sub systems**
- **Risks Identification**
- **Preliminary Schedule preparation**
- **Cost Estimation**

# Elaboration Phase

- **Preliminary Use case refinement** and elaborated
- **Expansion to sub model views**
  - Use case model
  - Requirements model
  - Design model
  - Implementation model
  - Deployment model
- **Executable Architectural Baseline (deliverable)** first cut
- **Scope, Risks, and delivery dates are reviewed**
- **Plan modifications** plan is reviewed at the end of this phase

# Construction Phase

input- architectural model.

by development

- **Use cases are made operational**
- **Required Functionalities as increments** reflect final ver of s/w
- **Conversion to source code** feature and Fns,
- **Unit and Integration testing**
- **Acceptance test checked with use cases**

# Transition Phase

S/w is given to end user

- **Deployment for Beta Testing**
- **Receiving Feedback**
- **Refinements based on iterations**
- **Create Documentation for release**
- **User Training** for support teams makes user manual, guides, etc
- **Usable Software Release (deliverable)**

S/w becomes usable

# Production Phase

- Coincides with the deployment of Generic process
- Monitoring the ongoing use
- Defect Reports and Request for changes submitted
- Changes evaluated

# Agile Modeling

# Agile Software Engineering

- What is Agile Software Engineering?
- What is an agile team?
- Why it is required?
- What are the Phases?
- What is a work product?
- Whether the work is right?





# Agile Process

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- A Process to manage **Unpredictability**
- A process adaptable to **rapidly changing** project and technical conditions
- A process which adapts **Incrementally**
- A Process which includes Customer Feedback through an **Operational Prototype**
- A process which enables the Customer to **Evaluate**

# Agile Principles

- Customer Satisfaction is the Highest Priority
- Welcome Changing requirements
- Deliver working software frequently
- Business people and developers work together
- Build projects around motivated Individuals
- Face-to-Face Conversation
- Working software as primary Progress measure
- Promote Sustainable Development
- Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility
- Simplicity
- Best Work products emerge from Agile Teams
- Team's behavioral Progress

# Extreme Programming( XP) Model

# Extreme Programming( XP)

## Foundation values

- Communication (verbal, close)
- Simplicity (only immediate needs)
- Feedback (software, Customer, software team)
- Courage
- Respect

# Extreme Programming (XP)

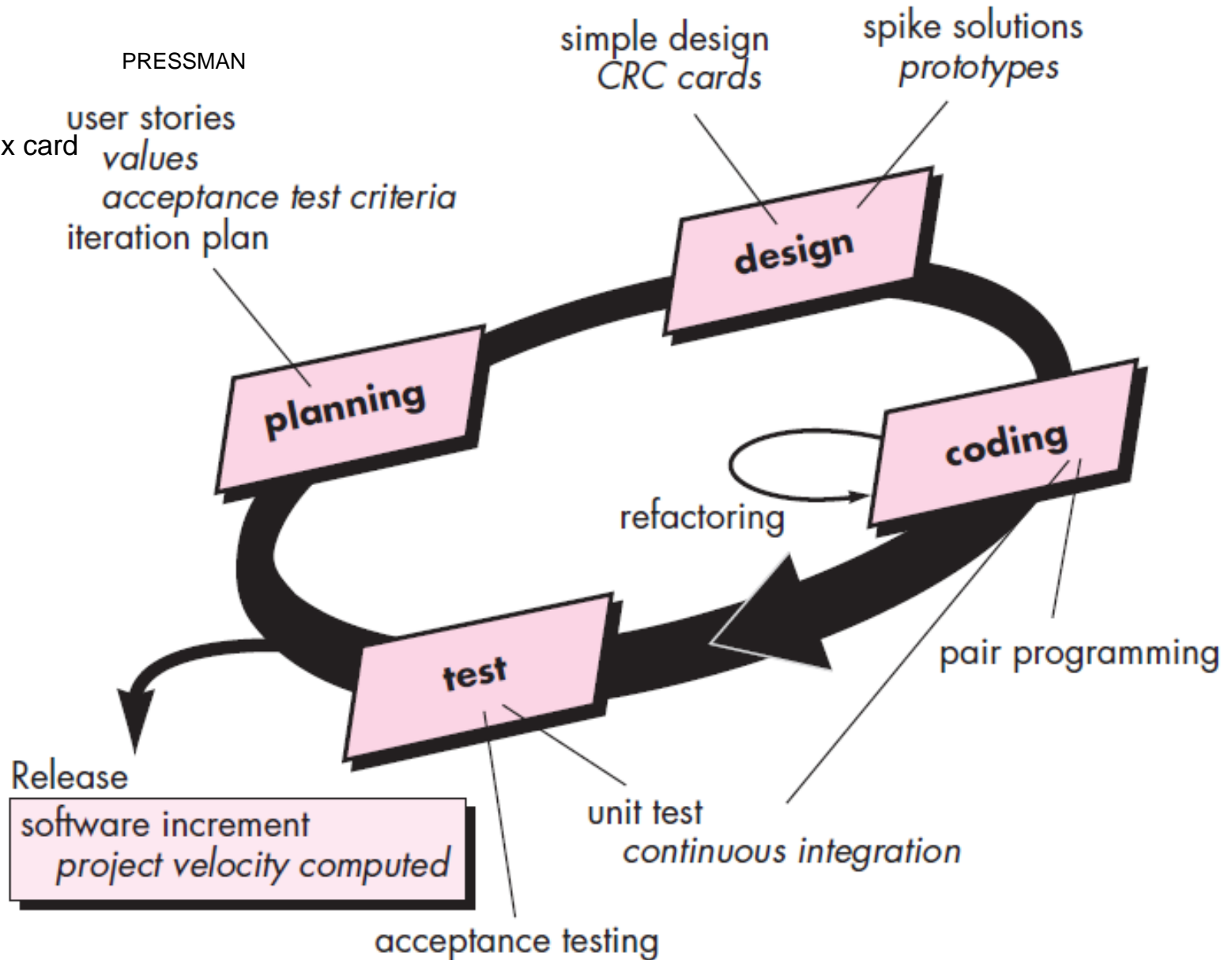
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simple design  
CRC cards

spike solutions  
prototypes

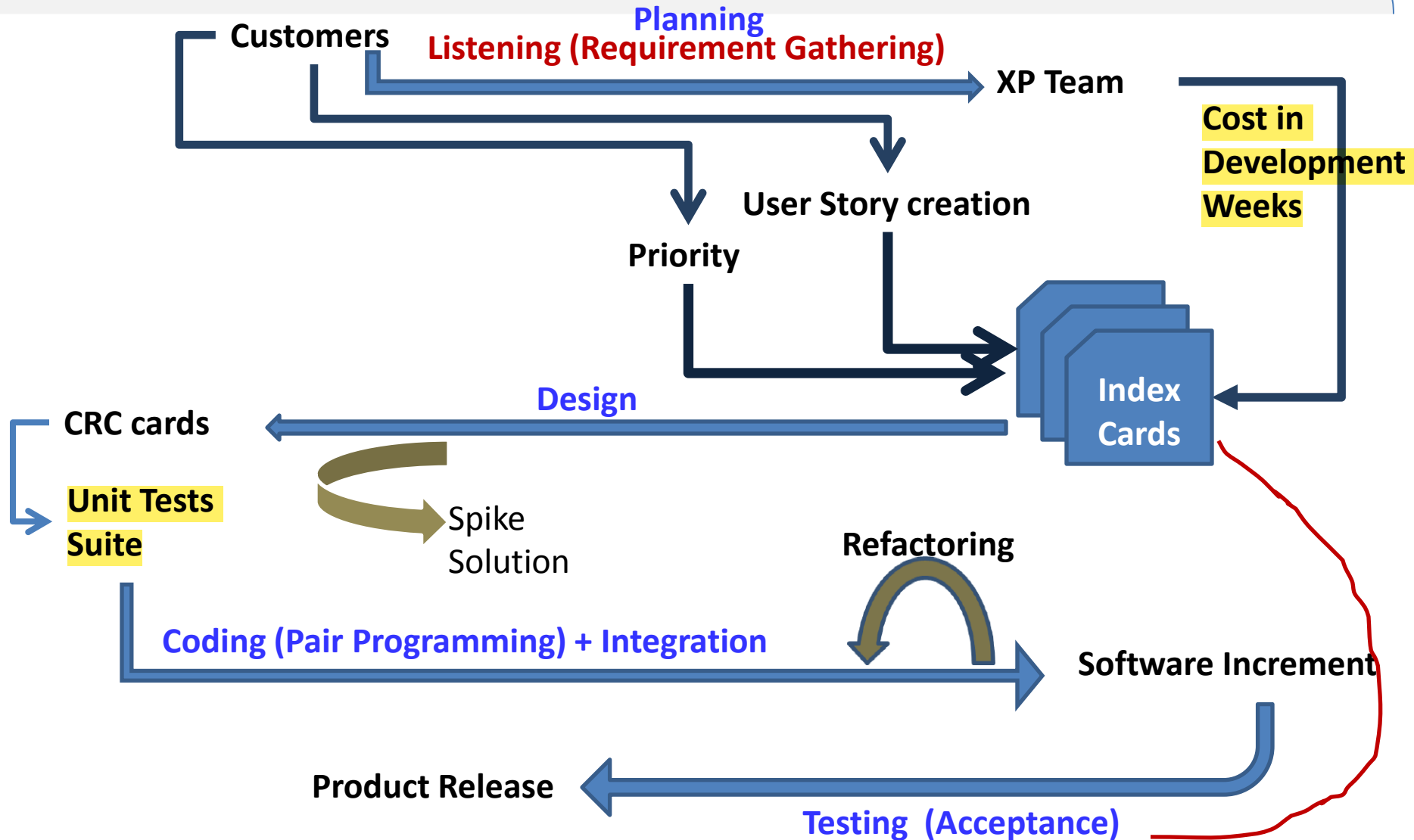
user stories  
values  
acceptance test criteria  
iteration plan

are written in Index card



# XP Process

## Object Oriented Approach



# Example: User Stories

- Students can purchase monthly parking passes online.
- Parking passes can be paid via credit cards.
- Parking passes can be paid via PayPal.
- Professors can input student marks.
- Students can obtain their current seminar schedule.
- Students can order official transcripts.
- Students can only enrol in seminars for which they have prerequisites.
- Transcripts will be available online via a standard browser.

# Example: Story Index Card

173. Students can purchase parking passes.

Priority: ~~High~~ 8  
Estimate: 4

173  
As a student I want to purchase  
a parking pass so that I can  
drive to school

Priority: ~~High~~ Should  
Estimate: 4



# Example: Story Index Card

Front of Card

173

As a student I want to purchase  
a parking pass so that I can  
drive to school

Priority: ~~High~~ Should  
Estimate: 4

Back of Card

Confirmations:

- ~~The student must pay the correct amount~~
- One pass for one month is issued at a time
- The student will not receive a pass if the payment isn't sufficient
- The person buying the pass must be a currently enrolled student.
- The student may only buy one pass per month.

# CRC Card Format

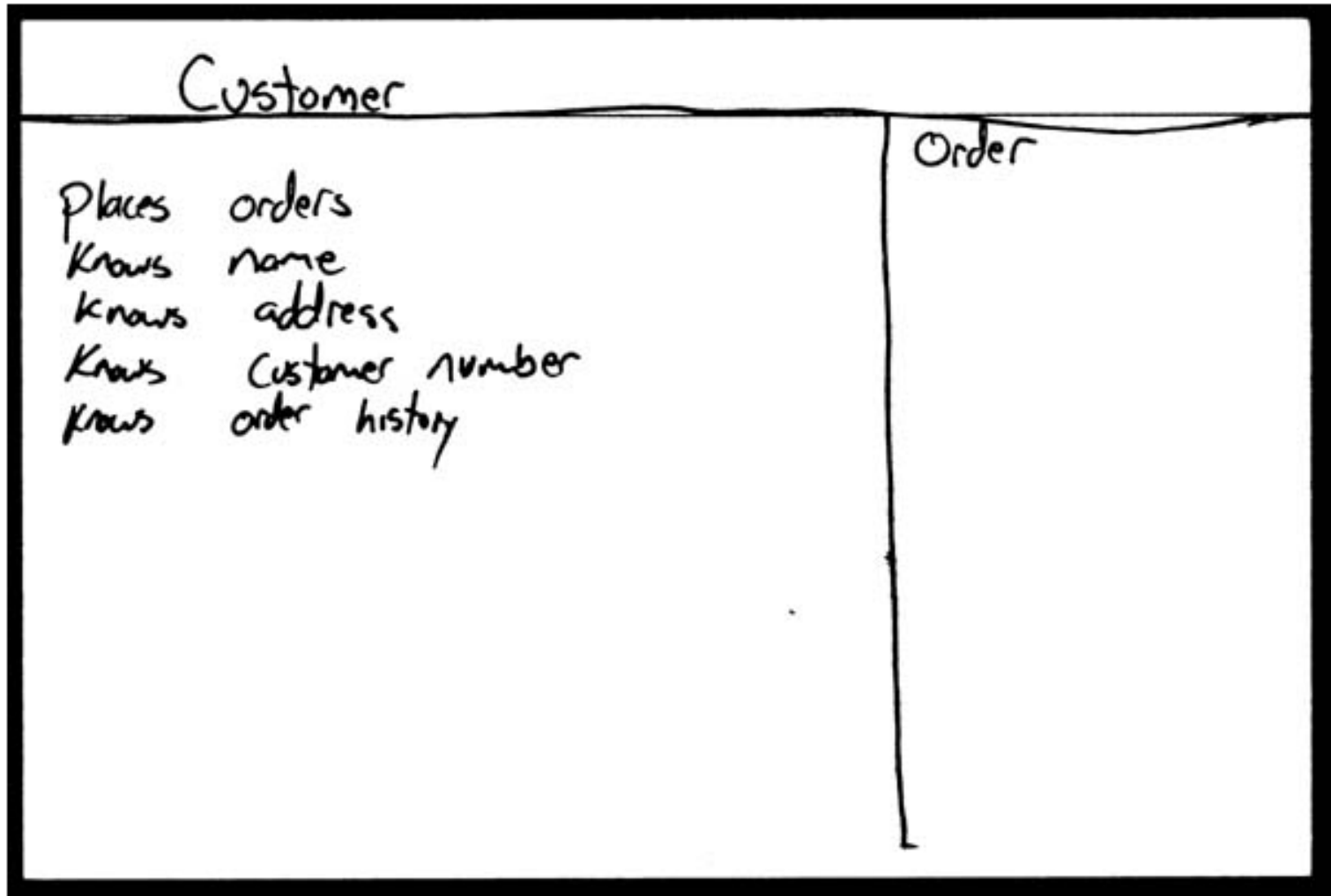
**Class-responsibility-Collaboration** (CRC) Card is a brainstorming tool used to design softwares.

It was proposed by Ward Cunningham and Kent Beck as a teaching tool

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Class Name</b>       |                      |
| <b>Responsibilities</b> | <b>Collaborators</b> |

Source: <http://www.agilemodeling.com/artifacts/crcModel.htm>

# Example: Hand drawn CRC Card



# Example: A CRC Card

| <b>Class</b> ShoppingCart                          |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Responsibility</b><br>Add items<br>Remove Items | <b>Collaboration</b><br>ProductCatalog |

# Example: CRC Cards

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><u>src/index.js : exports.handler</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- instantiates a new <code>Alarm</code> handler object w/ the <code>handler</code> event &amp; callback</li> <li>- registers our <code>handler</code> w/ the <code>Alarm</code> handler object</li> <li>- calls the <code>register()</code> function</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>handler</code> object</li> <li>- <code>Alarm</code> SDK is <code>alarm-sdk</code></li> </ul> |
| <p><u>src/index.js : <code>handlers</code></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- defining all of the <code>handlers</code> possible for the user to invoke, &amp; the logic that runs once each is invoked</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>handler</code></li> <li>- <code>Alarm</code> handler object</li> </ul>                       |
| <p><u>src/Alarm/AlarmSlotTypes/LIST_OF_TESTS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- listing all the different inputs that the <code>Alarm</code> SDK will recognize as belonging to the <code>test</code> slot</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>Alarm</code> SDK</li> <li>- <code>Alarm</code> SDK</li> </ul>                                |
| <p><u>src/Alarm/AlarmSlotTypes/LIST_OF_TESTS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- defines each <code>test</code></li> <li>- defines the name &amp; each of the slots used in each <code>test</code></li> <li>- defines the type &amp; each of the slots used in each <code>test</code></li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>Alarm</code> SDK</li> <li>- <code>Alarm</code> SDK</li> </ul>                                |
| <p><u>src/data.json</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- store test info             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• color</li> <li>• volume</li> <li>• extra info</li> </ul> </li> <li>- be accessible to <code>handlers</code> function</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>index.js</code></li> </ul>   |
| <p><u>src/index.js : <code>test-map</code></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- dictionary of common test names mapped to their actual names used for lookup</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>test-map</code></li> </ul>   |
| <p><u>src/index.js : <code>test-map</code></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- looking table for volume of test tube to be used for calculation</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>test-map</code></li> </ul>   |

# Scrum Model

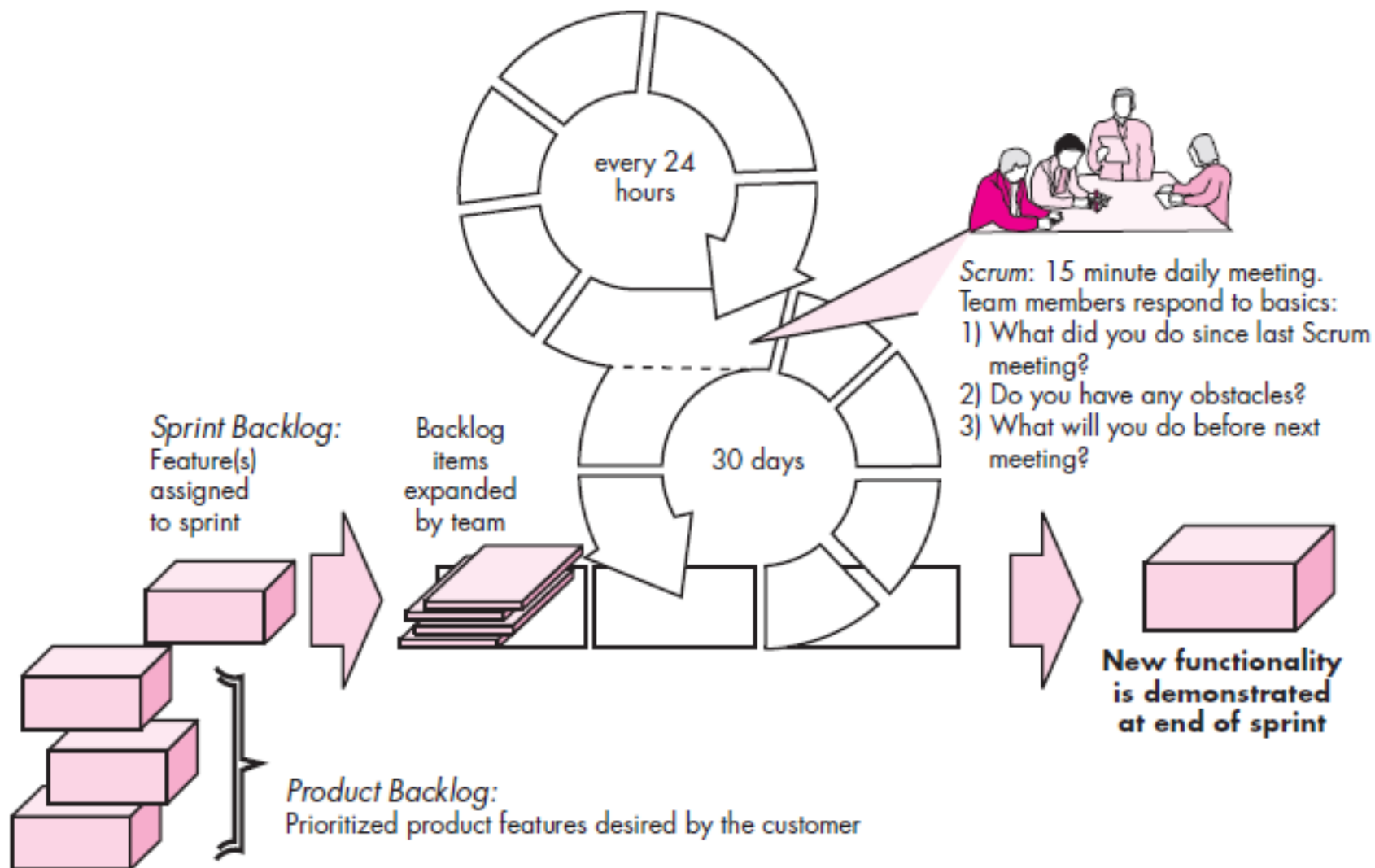


# Scrum

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# Scrum Model





# Scrum Model

- **Used for Projects with tight timelines, Changing requirements, and business criticality**
- **Backlog- A prioritized list of requirements** can be added any time
- **Sprints- Work Units (30 day time box)** to achieve requ, define in backlog
- **Scrum Meetings (15 Minutes)** 3Q
- **Scrum Master leads the Meeting** this helps team to uncover problems
- **Demos (Software increments)**

may not be all planned Fns but those that can be delivered with in time box