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Introduction

For the sake of simplicity we will first look at the original CMM and not the latest version.

To determine an organization's current state of process maturity

A Model for S/W process improvement

Based on product quality principles in existence for over 60 years

Introduction

One of the motivations : to identify quality contractors for DOD

Overall goal is Customer Satisfaction

Initial release of CMM 1991 – 1992

Introduction

Very good model

Doesn't mean it solves everything

Doesn't address all areas application domain area expertise HR recruitment, retention, motivation

Why Process

Smart People & Advanced Technology

Matured Process

Myths:

Process = Paper Work

Not required for Agile Technology

Only for large projects

Slows down work; costs too much

CMU Software Engg Institute (SEI)

Created this Framework

Does not certify companies at maturity levels

http://www.sei.cmu.edu/cmm

Capability versus Performance

Process Capability
Indicates the results expected by
following a process.

Process Performance
Actual results achieved from following a process.

CMM Structure

Process Maturity Levels indicate process capability potential for growth in capability consistency with which it is applied in projects

CMM Structure

Levels of Process Maturity

Contains

-Key Process Areas (KPA)

-Common Features (CF)

-Key Practices (KP)

CMM Structure

Key Process Areas (KPA)
Identify a set of activities
Achieve Goals considered important for attaining process maturity

CMM Structure

KPA contains Common Features (CF)
CF Addresses Implementation
CF is a Grouping for organizing key practices

Commitment to Perform – describes the actions to take to ensure that the established process will endure

Ability to perform – describes the

preconditions that must exist

CMM Structure

Common Features (CF)

Activities performed – describes the activities performed to implement

Measurement & Analysis

Verifying implementation

CF contains Key Practices (KP)

Describe Activities which contribute to implementation.

Process Maturity Levels

Level 1: Initial

Few Processes are defined. Ad-hoc

Performance depends on individual effort

Unpredictable results

Products may work but expensive, delayed

During crisis, planned process is

abandoned

Key Process Areas: None

Process Maturity Levels

Level 2. Repeatable

Basic 'project management' processes are defined.

Software project management processes are documented and followed.

Repeat earlier successes on projects with similar applications.

Level 2. Repeatable

KPA (6) addresses proj mgmt issues

Requirements Management

Project Planning

Project Tracking and Oversight

Subcontract Management

Software Quality Assurance

Configuration Management

Level 3. Defined

This level builds on the software project management foundation.

Both management and 'engineering' activities are defined.

All projects use documented and approved processes

Level 3. Defined

KPA (7) addresses proj and Org issues across projects

Organization Process Focus – Establishes an organizational responsibility for s/w process activities

Organization Process Definition – Define and maintain a usable set of process for use across projects

Training Program

Level 3. Defined

KPA (7) addresses proj and Org issues across proj

Integrated Software Management (Integrate Management & Engineering activities)

Peer Reviews

Inter-group Coordination
Software Product Engineering

Level 4. Managed

Both process and products are quantitatively measured and controlled Detailed measures of process and product quality are collected Apply the principles of statistical process control Address special causes of process variation

Level 4. Managed

Management is able to predict performance within quantified bounds KPA(2)

Quantitative Process Management Software Quality Management

Level 5. Optimizing

Identify and eliminate chronic causes of poor performance.

Continuously improve the software process by quantitative feedback from the process and from testing innovative ideas and technologies.

Level 5. Optimizing

KPA(3)

Process Change Management
Technology Change Management
Defect Prevention

Acquiring Maturity level

Processes at higher maturity levels may be performed, although perhaps ineffectively, even by organizations at initial level.

Process capability is built in stages.

SW-CMM Vs CMM Integrated (CMMI)

- -Waterfall Vs Iterative
- -Peer Review intensive
- -Besides Software
- -Traceability is not the primary aim
- -Final product focus
- -CMMI focuses on Architecture
- **–CMMI** manages Risks

But the original concepts are a foundation; we will concentrate on those principles