Team Software Process

A quick overview

Watts Humphrey

'The father of software quality'



PSP (Personal Software Process)

It **focuses on the individual**, while TSP works on a team level.

It improves estimating and **planning skills** and helps **reduce the number of defects** on their work.

TSP **only works on PSP** trained engineers.



TSP (Team Software Process)

It focuses on the team.

Improves the **quality and productivity** of engineering teams, helping them meet **cost** and **schedule commitments**.

Works on teams of 2 to 20 members.

A **trained coach monitors** the process.



CMM (Capability Maturity Model)

Aims to improve existing software development processes.

It's not considered a software process, as it doesn't tell you how to do something, but **how it should be done**.



- Team resources
- Quality ownership
- Agressive plans
- Commitment
- Project goals
- Plan detail
- Team roles
- Plan ownership

Agressive Plans

People generally **work harder** when they face an important and **meaningful challenge**.

Team Roles

Roles provide a sense of **ownership** and **belonging**. They prevent **conflicts**, **duplicate work** and **wasted effort**.

Interdependency

Each team member **depends** to some degree on others. **Improves individual performance** as members will generally make a **special effort** to meet obligations to the rest of the team.





Team Launch

- 4 day planning process
- 9 meetings, each follows scripts
- 3 to 4 month expectancy
- Teams are **relaunched** periodically

- Establish product and business goals
- Assign roles and define team goals
- Produce development strategy

- Develop **size estimates** and overall plan
- Develop the **quality plan**
- Allocation of work to team members

- Identification and evaluation of project risks
- Mitigation actions for immediate high-impact
 risks
- Risk assessment checkpoints are defined

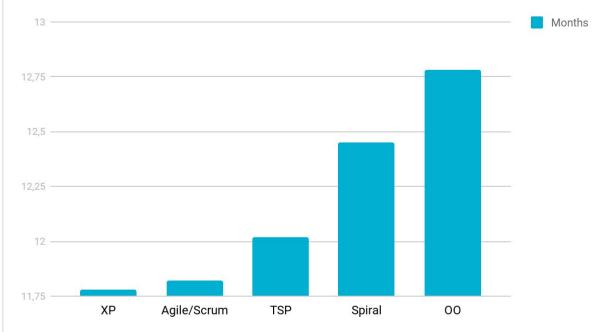
- Project plans are discussed and reviewed by the management.
- Postmortem step: review launch process and PIP (project improvement proposal) submissions.

Running the numbers

These are the **shortest schedules** for applications of **1000 function** points.

TSP ranks fairly well considering its **focus on quality** instead of speed, with just **over a year** of development.



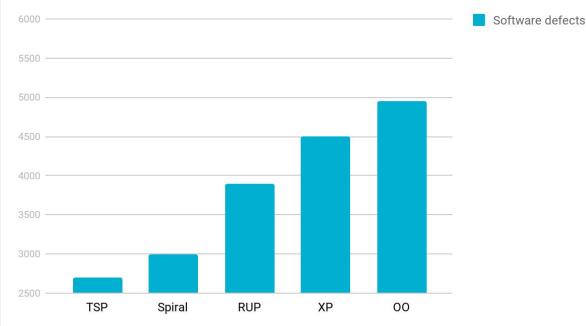


Running the numbers

Defect potential is the **sum of defects** found in requirements, design, source code and 'bad fixes'.

TSP's quality measures really shine here, breaking in **under 2700 defect potentials**.

Software quality



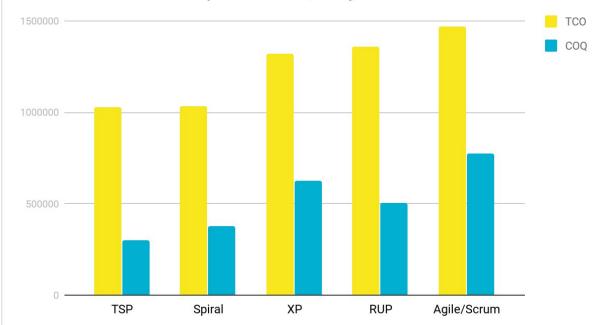
Running the numbers

Total Cost of Ownership includes development, 5 years of **enhancements**, **maintenance** and customer support.

Cost of Quality includes direct costs for finding and fixing bugs through 5 years.

Naturally, TSP's low defect count at deploy makes code less costly to maintain.

Total Cost of Ownership & Cost of Quality



Obrigado

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