

# Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)

A mini-lecture series

CSE498 Collaborative Design (W) - Secure and Efficient C++ Software Development

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# Introductions

- Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)
  - Sometimes called **Software Development Process**
- Describes the **process** in which a software is developed
- In small teams, you can kind of just agree on how to code up the software
- In bigger teams (1000+), there are a lot more challenges to nonstructured teams
- Different time zones, different languages, different cultures

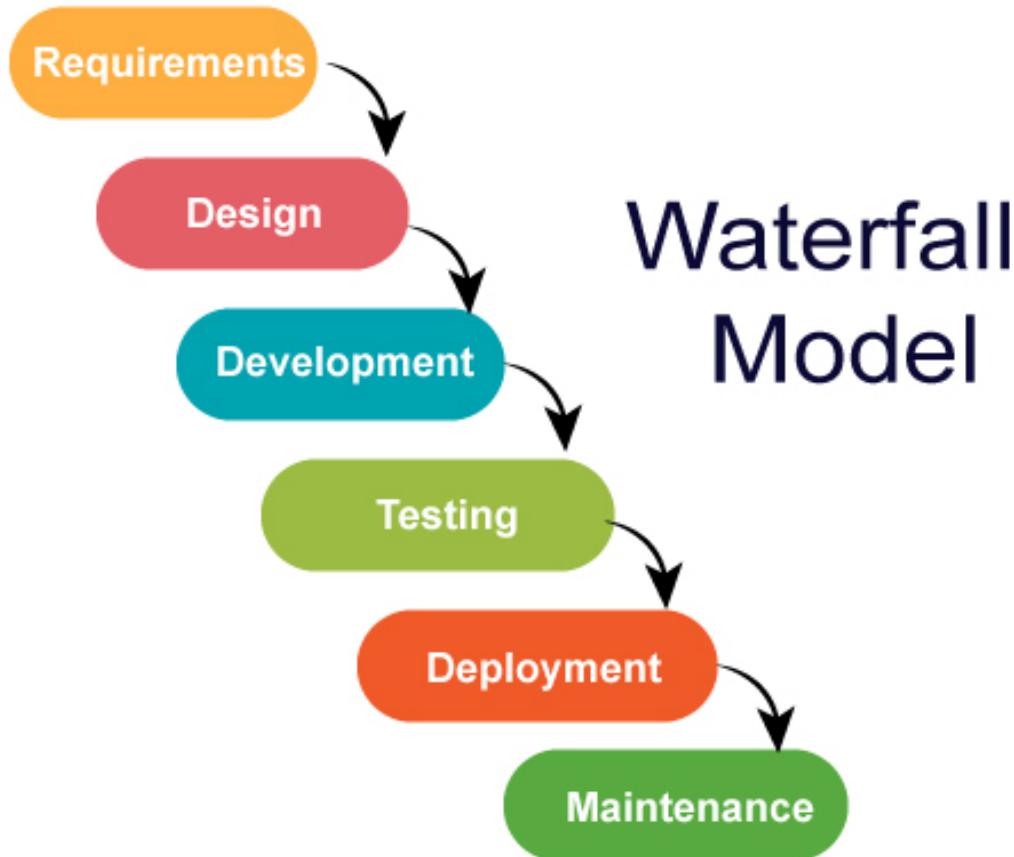
# Motivation

- There is a need for structure in how teams develop the software together
- Let's walk through the steps of creating a software system.

# Life cycle

1. Requirements gathering (figure out what needs to be built)
2. Design (how will you build it?)
3. Coding (build the product!)
4. Testing (test the product!)
5. Deploying (ship the product.)
6. Maintenance (fix? Update the product if needed)

# Oh, look we have a process!



<https://medium.com/@chathmini96/waterfall-vs-agile-methodology-28001a9ca487>

# Process model

- Describes the way we can structurally develop a piece of software

# Waterfall Model

- Pros:
  - Simple, concise, and details are clearly outlined
- Cons:
  - Rigid
  - Testing only comes towards the end

# Agile

- Focuses on **flexibility, collaboration, and customer satisfaction**
- Quick iterable changes
- Focuses on developer creativity
- Often, the customer will literally have an office in the room
  - Pair Programming
  - Test Driven Development
  - Cross functional team
  - Daily Standup

# Agile: Pair Programming

- Two programmers work together at one station
  - One person is writing the code
  - The other person is “navigating”
- Enforce communication
- Catch code issues, bugs, consistency
- Real-time design and updates
- Less error introduced during coding

# Agile: Test Driven Development

- Write the tests first
  - Then develop the code to pass the test
- 
- Minimizes testing bias
  - Create complete testing suite
  - Better help scopes out the project and function to be built

# Agile: Cross functional teams

- Encourages employees with different background and expertise to work together
- Improves efficiency
- Improves innovation
- Improves individual employee skills

# Agile: Daily Standup

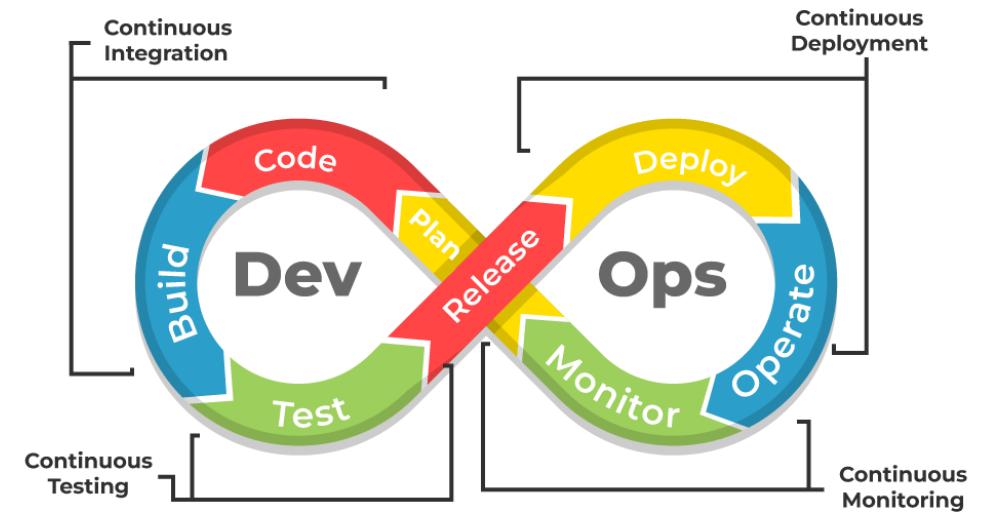
- At the start of each day, everyone quickly summarizes
  - What they worked on yesterday
  - What they plan to work on today
  - Any challenges that they are running into

# Agile

- Pros
  - Fast delivery
  - Customer satisfaction
  - Changes in requirement is not that bad
- Cons
  - **Requires really good programmers and a high level of expertise**
  - Not really suitable for large projects that require planning and meticulous design
  - Difficult to estimate effort or time resources needed
  - Uncertainty and stress on developer
  - Developer burnout

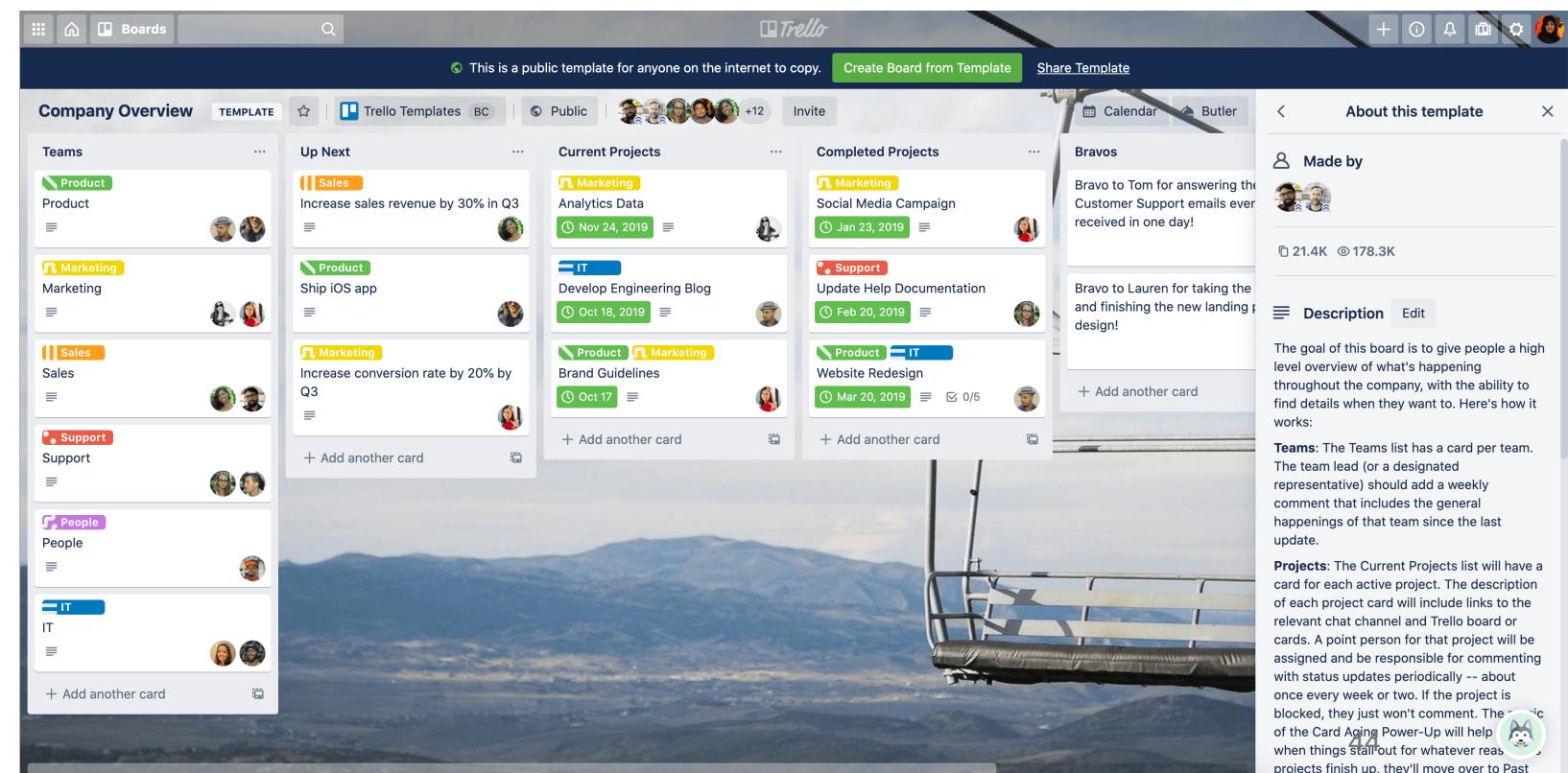
# DevOps

- Developments and operations
- Promotes the collaboration between development team and operations team
- Intention: increase speed to delivery



# Kanban

- Card Issue-based approach
- Outline the stages of your steps (features or tasks)
- Tackle each step one piece at a time
  - JIRA board
  - Trello board



# Current model

- Mix-n-match of agile, DevOps, kanban, etc.
- Jira style
- “Agile but nobody really sticks to it, just get your tickets and do them” – friend from startup

# Summary

- Process models intend to provide a structured approach to developing software
- You can mix and match processes
- Should figure out what works best for you and your team. There is no one size fit all answer
- Each process has pros and cons

## Person of the day: Winston W. Royce

- Developed and proposed the first process model
- First discussed around 1970s
- One of the first attempts to address increasingly large software development

