





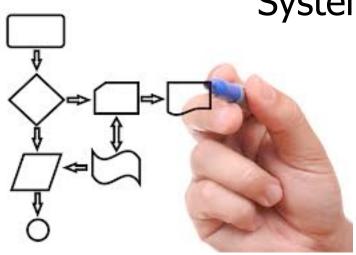




Architecture des Systèmes d'Information



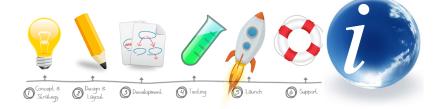
Process







Software specification

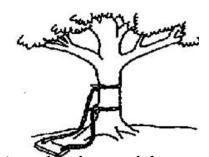




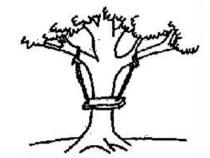
As proposed by the project sponsor



As specified in the project request



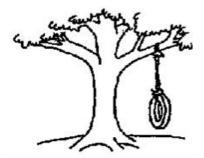
As designed by the project analyst



As proposed by the programmers



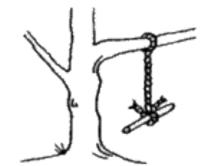
As installed at the users' site



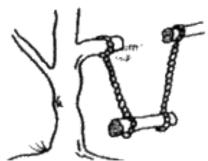
What the customer really want

Balançoire

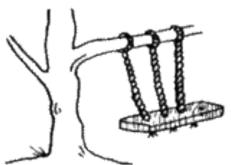




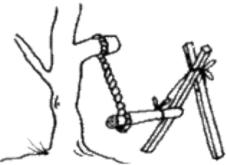
What the user asked for



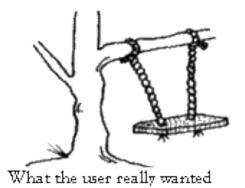
How the analyst saw it

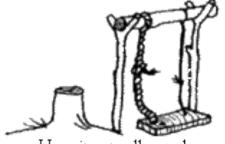


How the system was designed



As the programmer wrote it





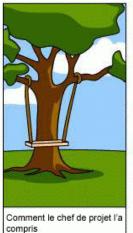
How it actually works



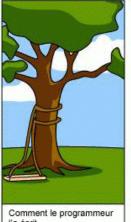
Encore une Balançoire



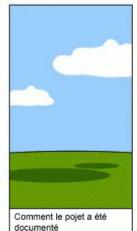


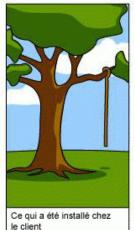




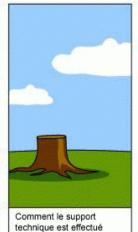


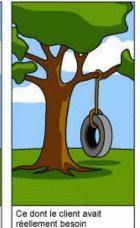














Actors



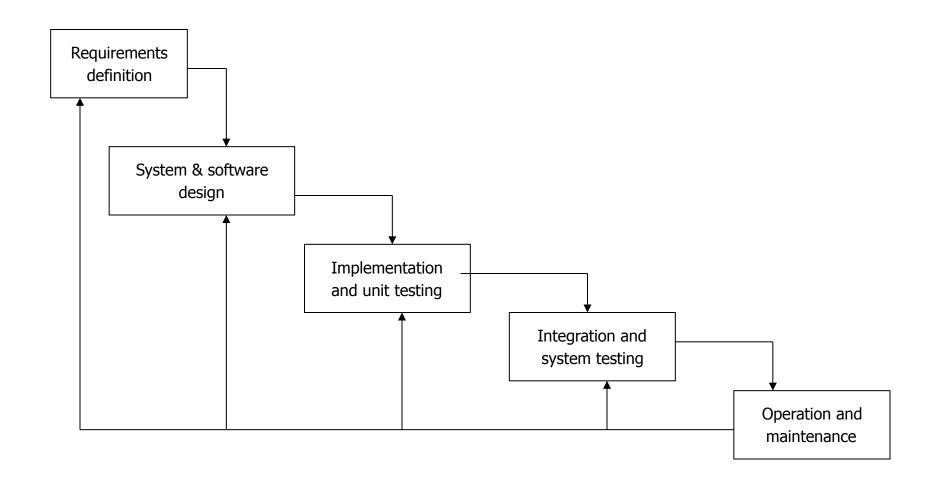


- Customers
- Interface designer
- Domain (Application) Developers
- Frameworks Developers
- Tool Providers
- Domain Experts
- Business Manager



WaterFall Process

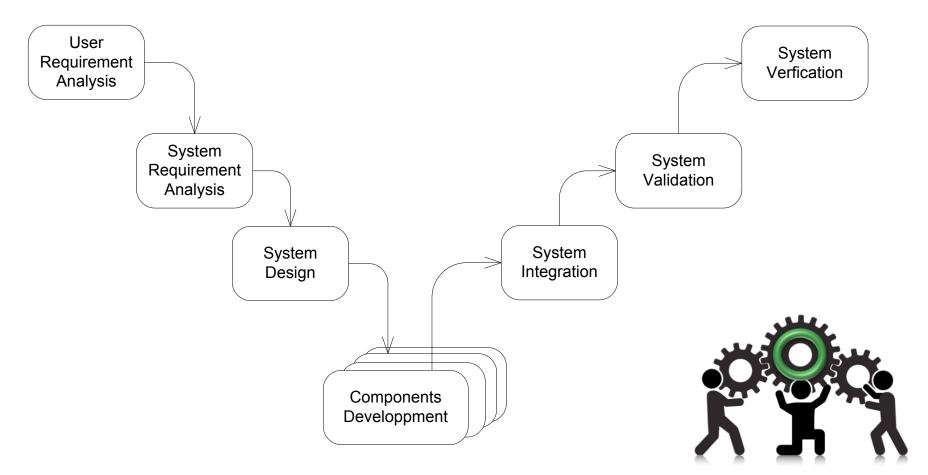




V Process

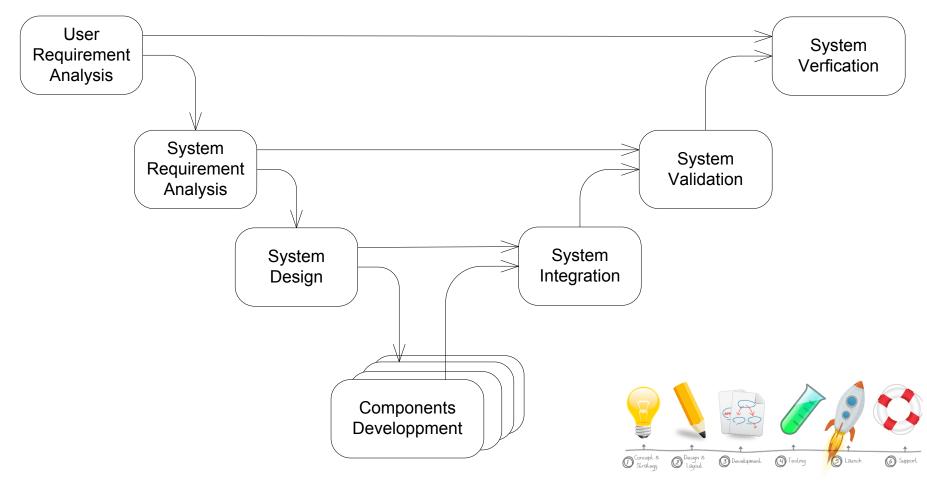






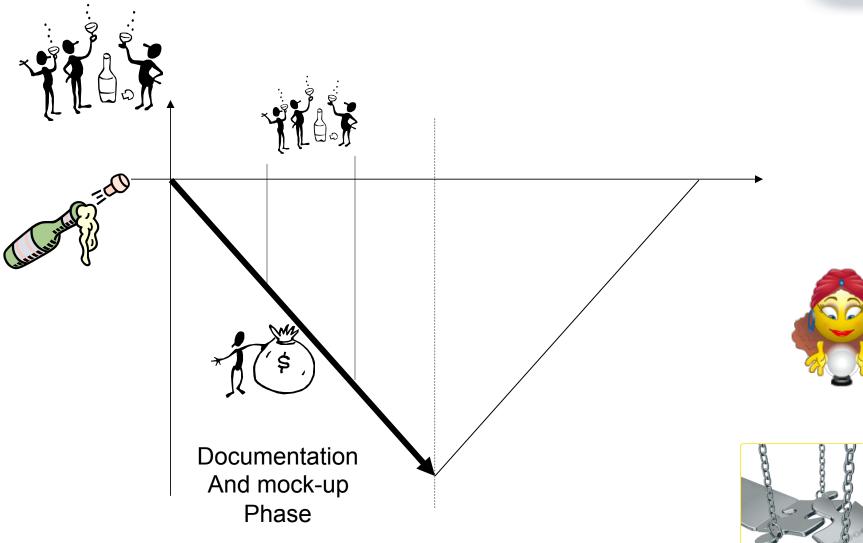
Process: V cycle





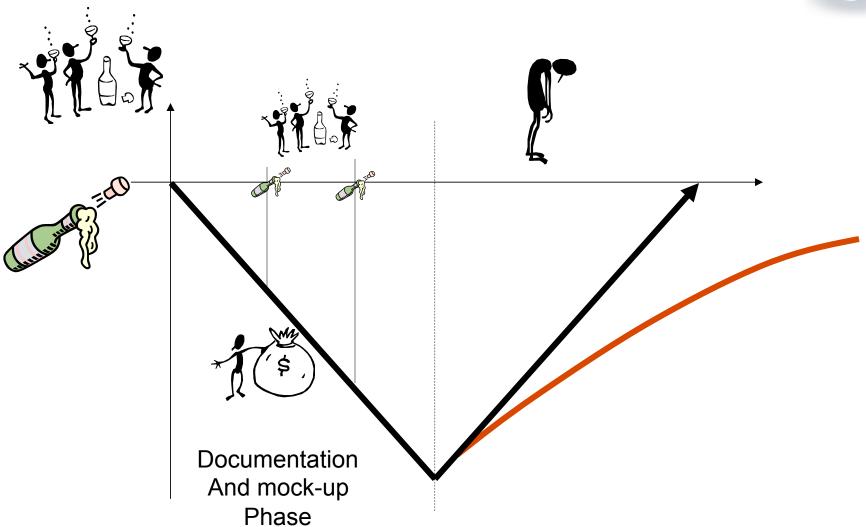
Sequential V cycle drawbacks





Sequential V cycle drawbacks

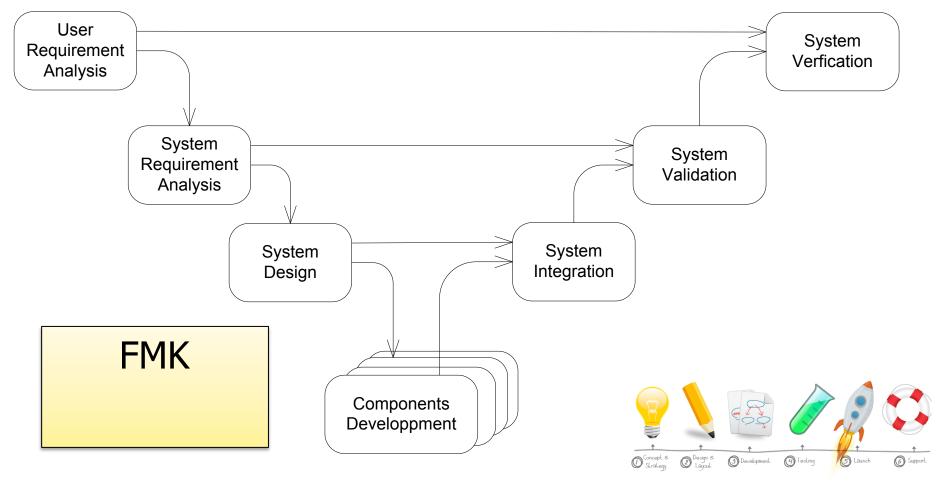




Process: V cycle

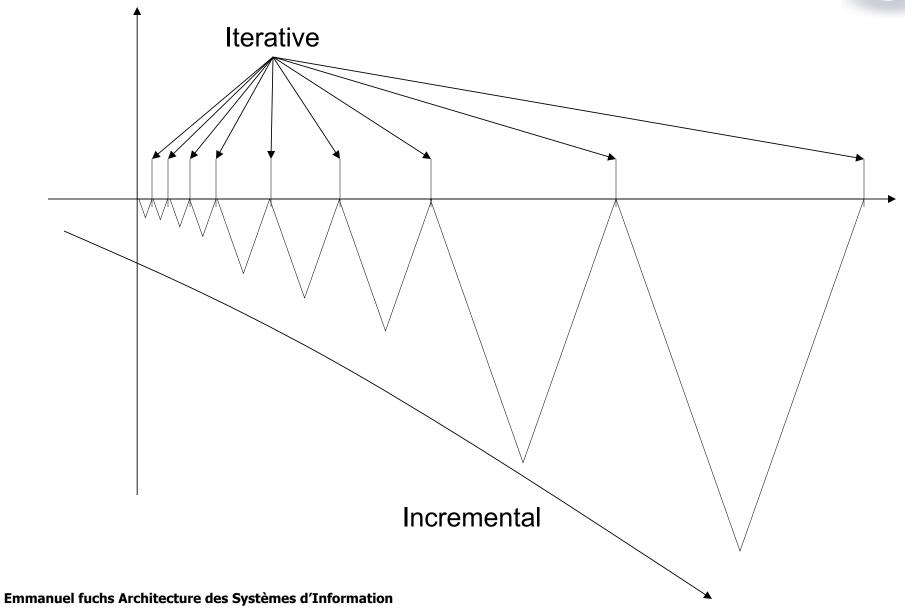


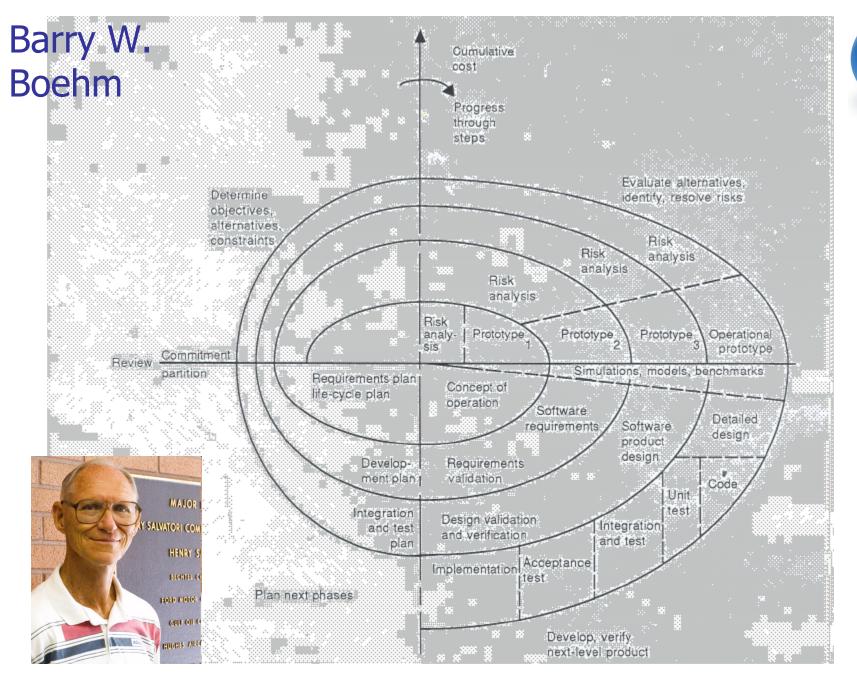
=> Abstraction, Framework, components



Iterative and Incremental



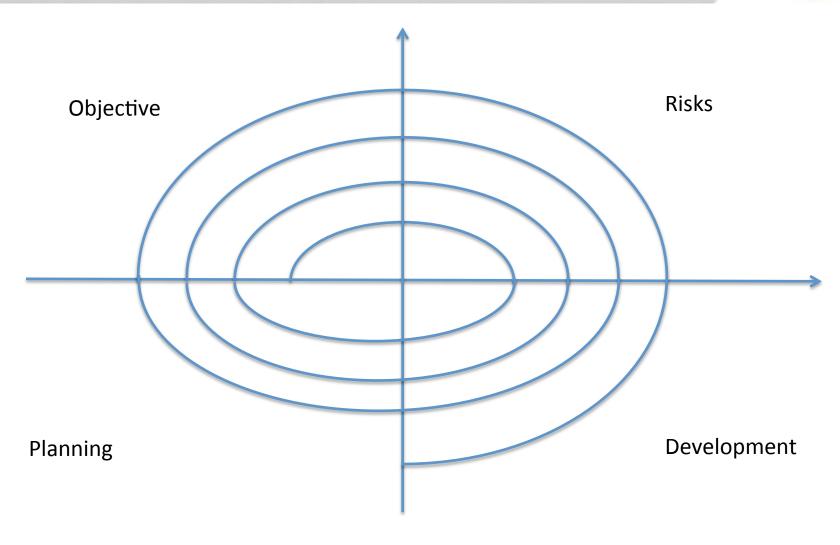






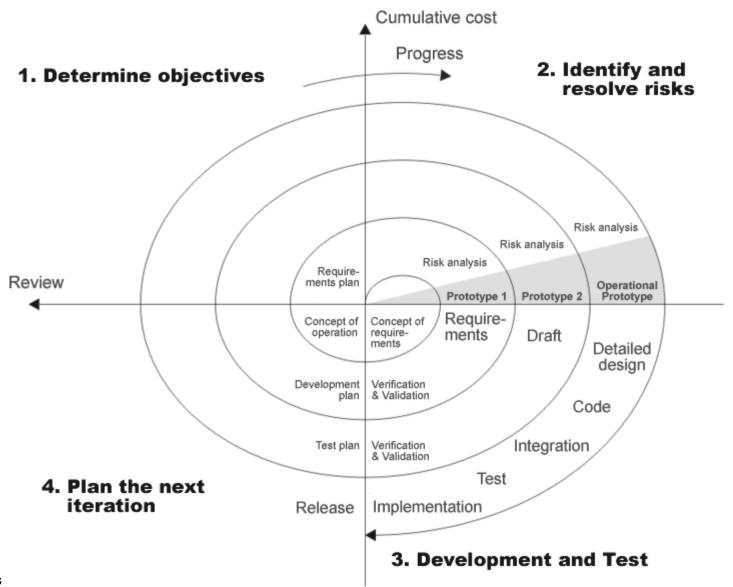
Spiral



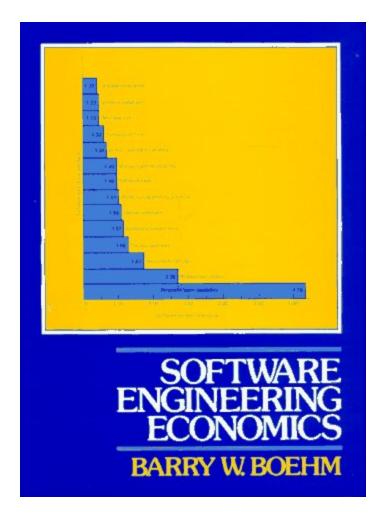


Barry W. Boehm Spiral revisited





Barry W. Boehm







While employed by TRW Corp., Boehm wrote *Software Engineering Economics*. Published in 1981, it completely described the Constructive Cost Model (COCOMO) used in software cost and schedule estimation. With his book, this model quickly gained popularity and user's groups emerged throughout the world

Software estimation



Constructive Cost Model (COCOMO)





Le processus est géré par :



- Un système d'information.
 - Gestion de projet
 - Gestion d'exigences
 - Gestion de configuration
 - **-** ...



La gestion de projet



- La gestion de projet est une démarche visant à structurer, assurer et optimiser le bon déroulement d'un projet suffisamment complexe pour devoir :
 - être planifié dans le temps,
 - être budgétisé
 - maîtriser et piloter les risques,
 - atteindre le niveau de qualité souhaité,
 - faire intervenir de nombreuses parties prenantes
 - responsabiliser le chef de projet ou le directeur de projet, mettre en place un comité de pilotage,
 - suivre des enjeux opérationnels et financiers importants,



