

# GREAT SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT - I

**Content from Chapter 1 of “Head First Software Development”, Pilone et al.**

Miami University Software Technology & Analysis Group (MUSTANG)  
Computer Science & Software Engineering  
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, USA

# AGENDA

- Free Advice
- Review
- Happy Customer
- Iteration
- High-Level Requirements (features)
- Iteration Plan

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# GET HELP!

- Disabilities
  - If you need accommodations, please let me know
- 10% of Miami students have a learning disability
- 60% of Miami students report alcohol use
- 89% of Miami students report feeling "overwhelmed"
- 20% of Miami students have a diagnosed depressive disorder
- 14 % of Miami students have a diagnosed anxiety disorder

# GET HELP!

- You are not alone
- Get help
  - Come see me!
- Find healthy ways to manage

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# HAPPY CUSTOMER

- "If your customer is unhappy, everyone is unhappy!"  
[TEXTBOOK]
- Remember the #1 principle behind the Agile Manifesto?
  - "Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software." [MANIFESTO]



"Someone calling themselves a customer says they want something called service."

# How To MAKE YOUR CUSTOMER HAPPY

- Correctly set customer expectations
  - How much will it cost?
    - No surprise here
    - Most customers want to figure out how much cash they'll have to spend
  - How long will it take?
    - The other big constraint is time.
    - Almost no customer ever says, "Take as long as you want!"
  - Deliver what the customer needs

**What is needed,**

{**On Time,**

and

**On Budget**

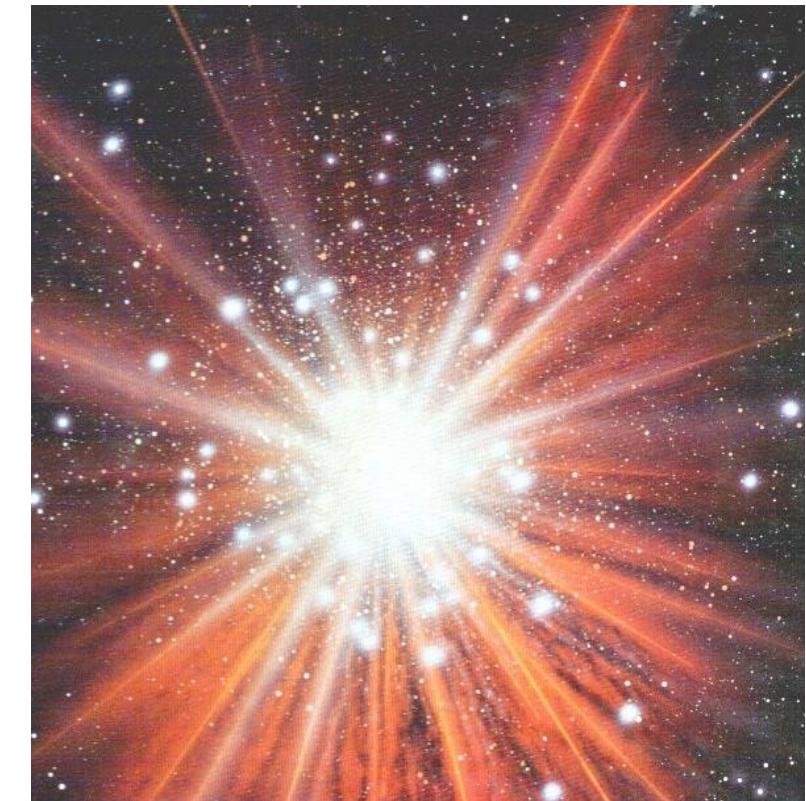
When we agreed with the customer that the software would be finished.

What the customer needs, otherwise called the software requirements. We'll talk more about requirements in the next chapter...

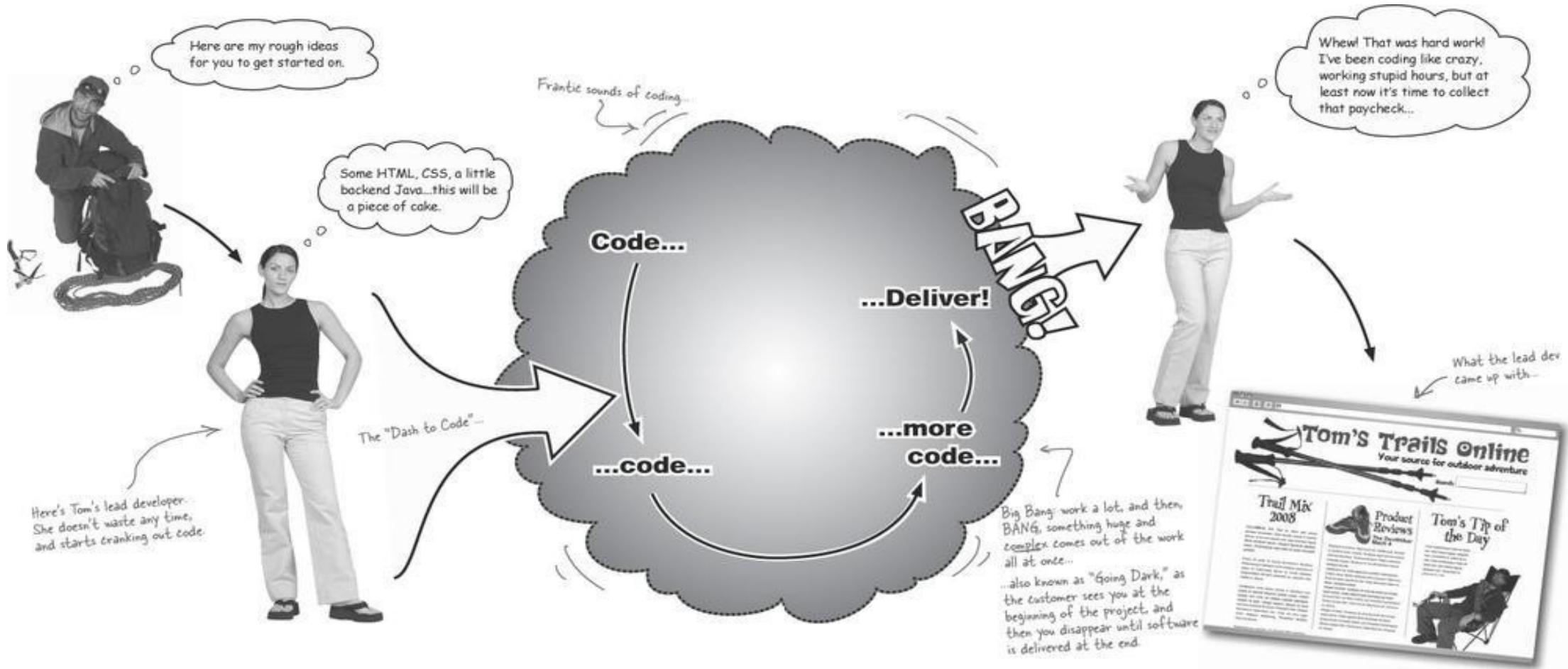
Not billing the customer for more money than was agreed upon.

# BIG BANG

- Gather an idea of what the customer wants
- "Go dark"
  - Step 1: code
  - Step 2: code
  - ...
  - Step 52: code
  - Step 53: deliver



# BIG BANG



# UNHAPPY CUSTOMER

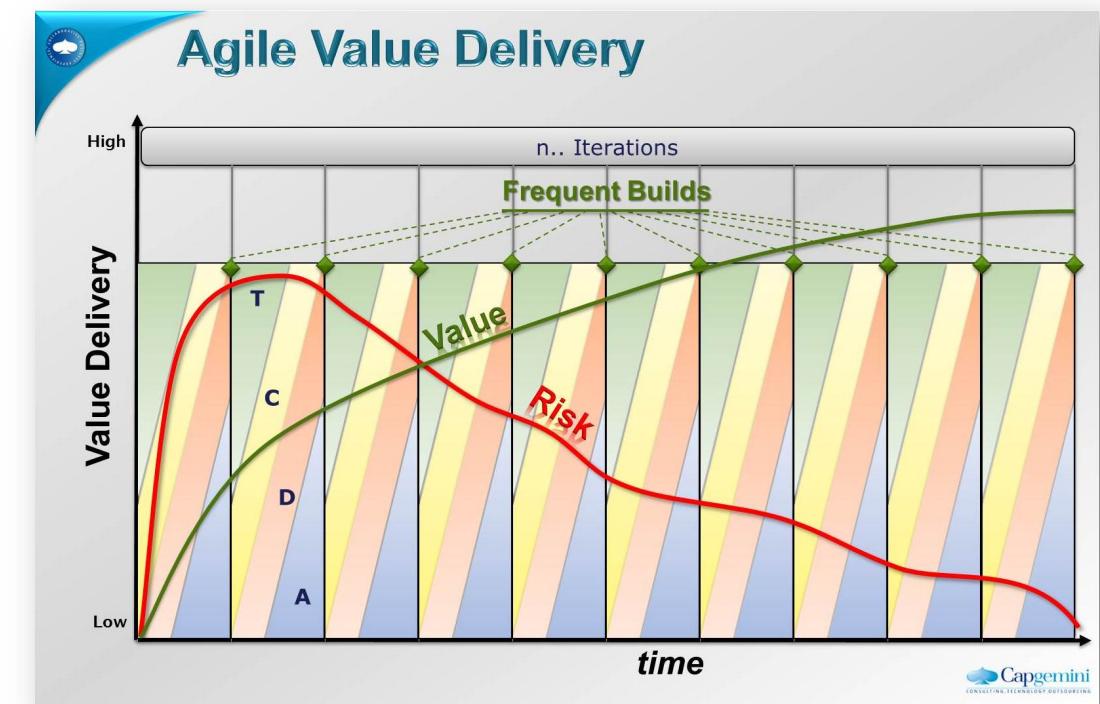


- If your customer isn't happy, you built the wrong software
- Big bang software usually means working a whole lot,
- But it also means not showing the customer much until your work is done
  - The risk with that approach is you **think** you're building what the customer wants with no real feedback until you **think** you're finished
- How do you figure out what the customer really wants?
  - It's not always easy...

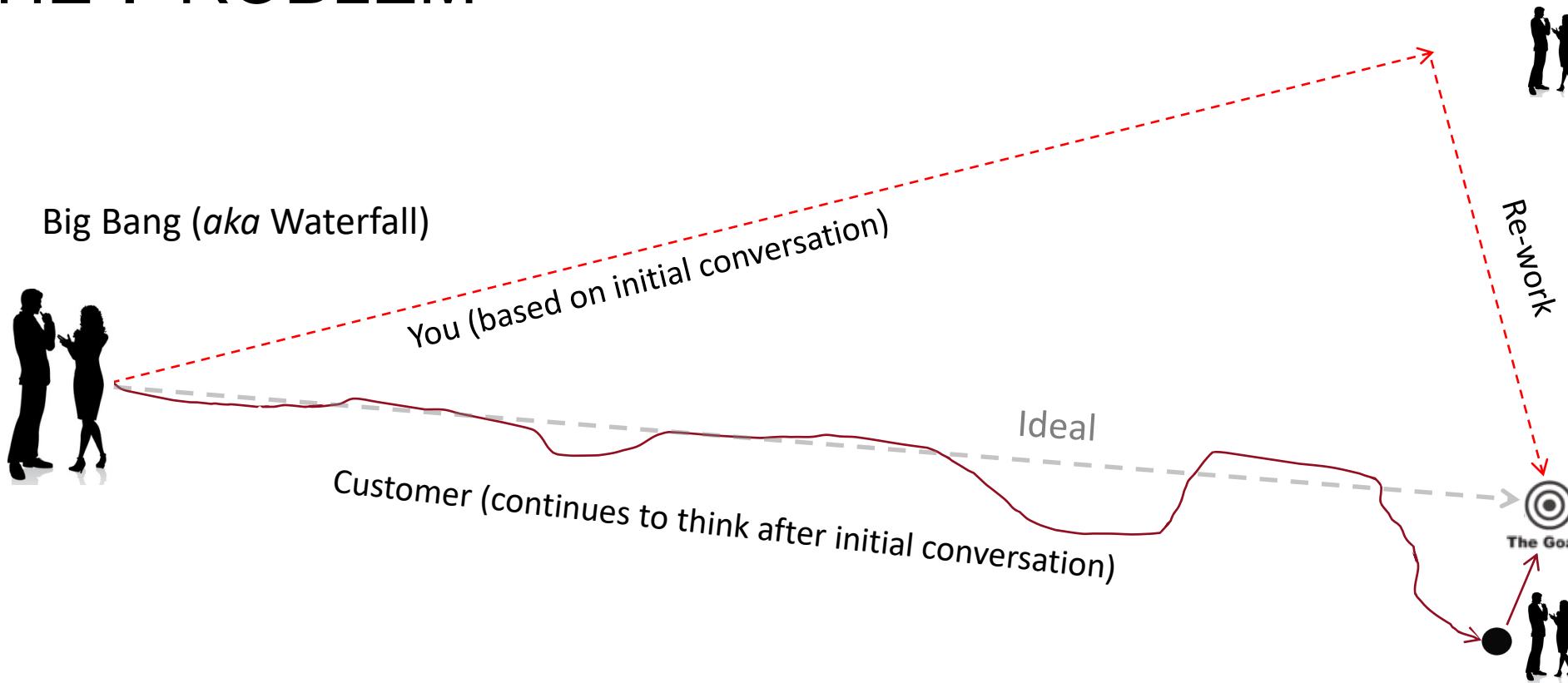
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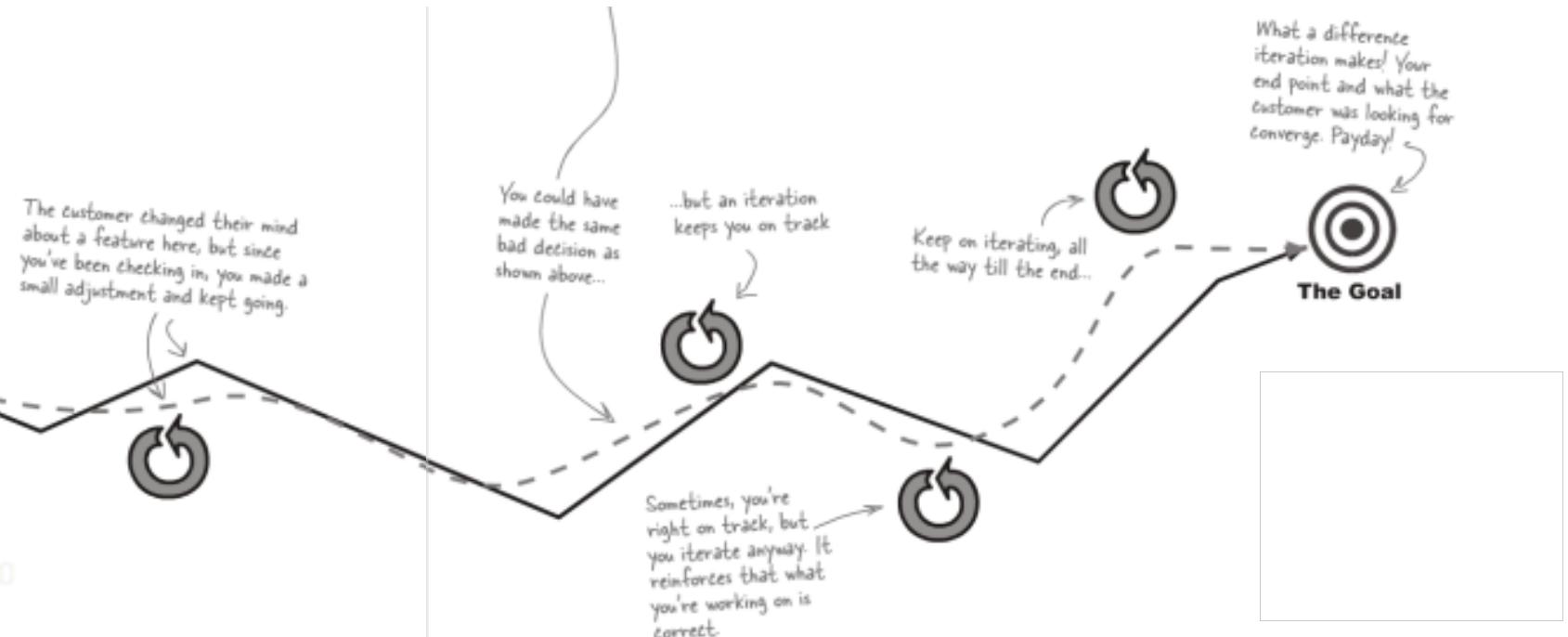
# ITERATION - THE HEART OF AGILE PROCESS



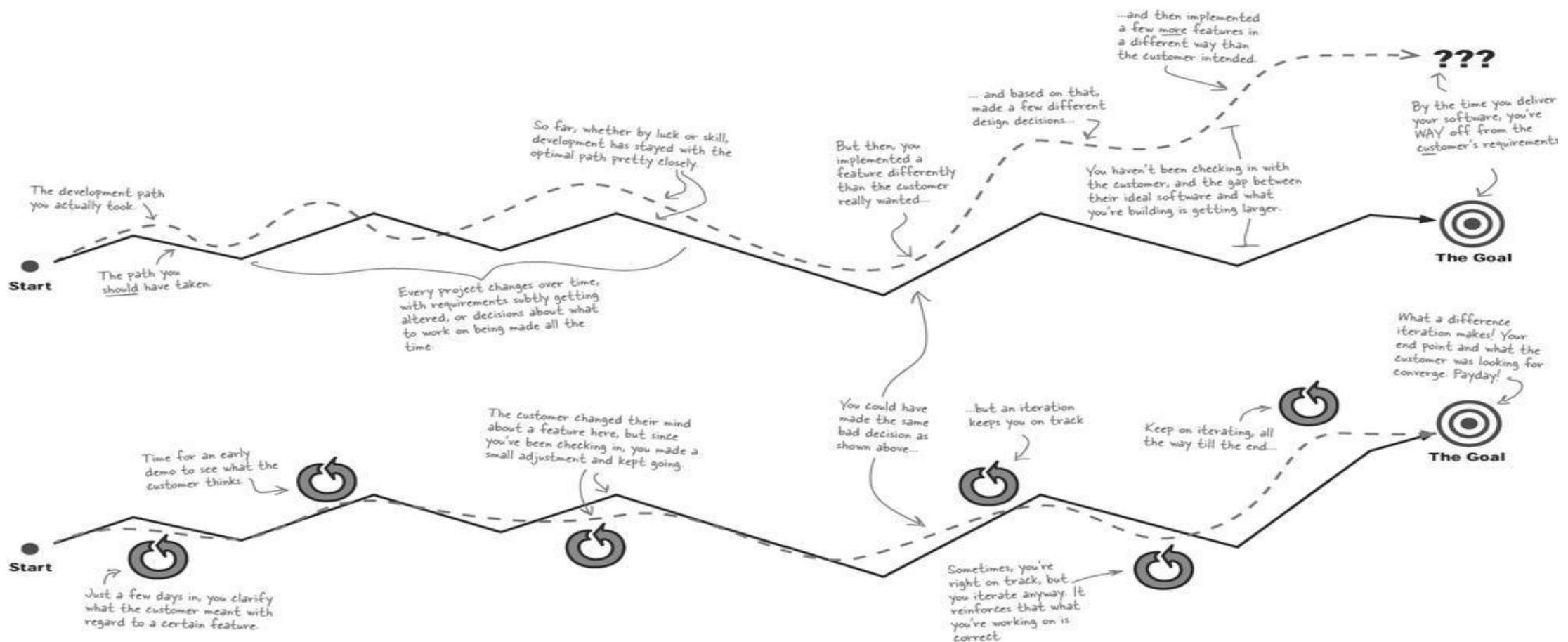
# THE PROBLEM



# THE SOLUTION

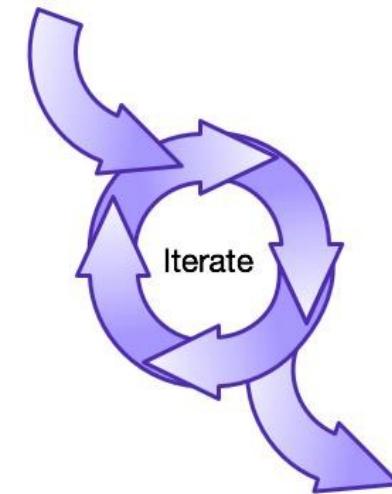


# NO ITERATIONS VS. ITERATIONS



# ITERATE INSTEAD

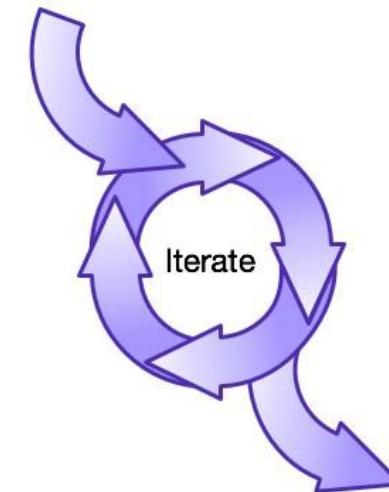
1. Gather **Requirements**
2. **Design** Solution
3. Code Product (**Construction**)
4. Test Product (**Testing**)
5. Go To <sup>1</sup> Step #1



<sup>1</sup> Edsger Dijkstra would not like this step <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/362929.362947>

# ITERATE INSTEAD

1. Gather Requirements
2. Design Solution
3. Code Product (**Construction**)
4. Test Product (**Testing**)
- 5. Deliver Working Software**

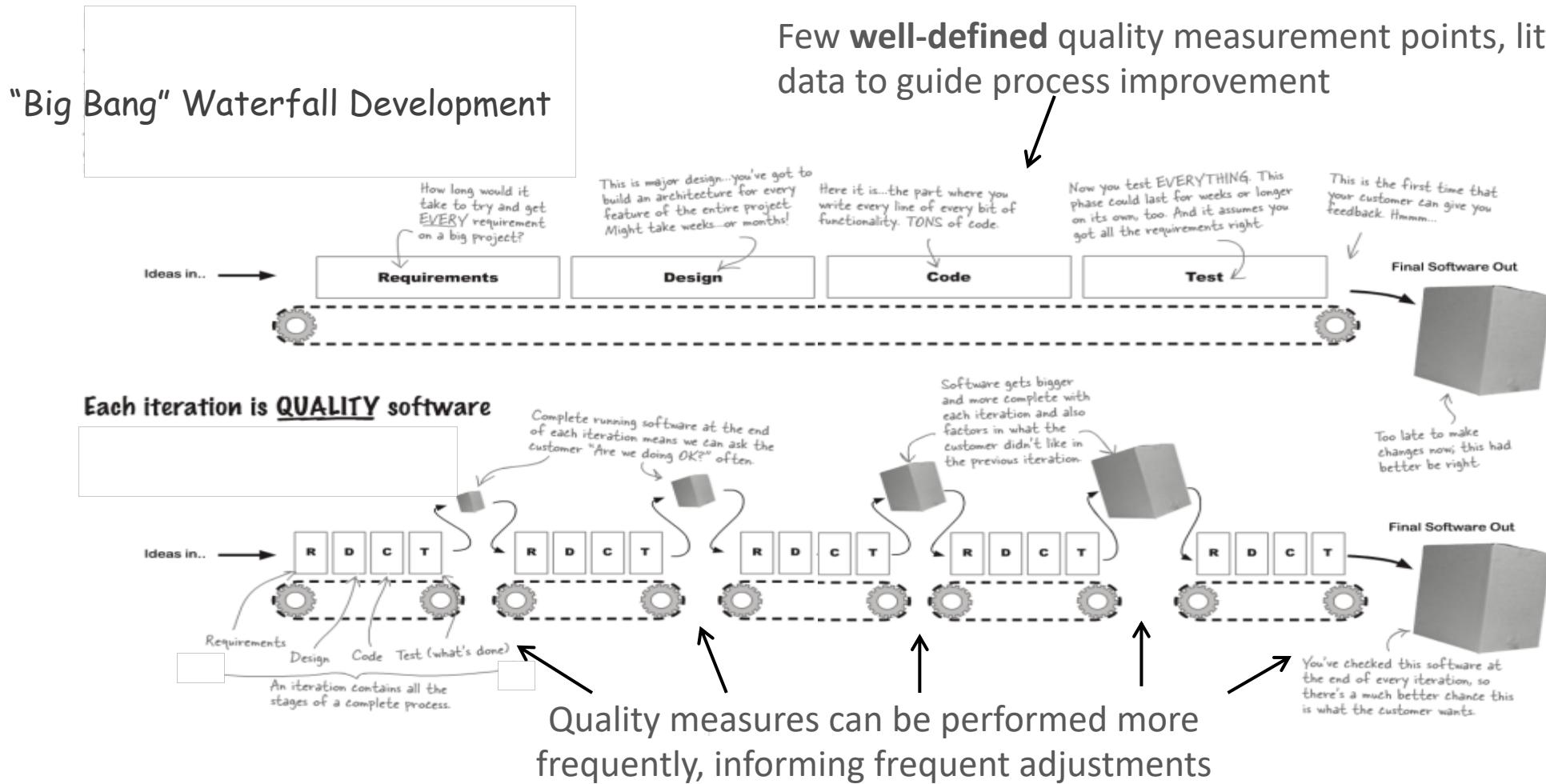


- “Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale.” [MANIFESTO]
  - 6. Go To Step #1
- 
- **Each iteration is a mini-project**

# ITERATION

- Is iteration only helpful when I am
  - working in a team?
  - working on a big project?
  - working on a long term project?
- Each iteration is a mini-project
- How do we make an iteration plan?

# ITERATIONS ARE MINI-PROJECTS



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# ITERATION PLANNING

- Gather high-level **requirements** ("features" in chapter 1)
  - Priority
    - Customer prioritizes each feature
  - Time to complete
    - You estimate how long each feature will take to code

# ITERATION PERIOD

- Pick a length of time for each iteration
- Book suggests around 20 working days
  - (one calendar month)



# DEPENDENCIES

- What about feature dependencies?
- You must plan for this; place dependent tasks in the same iteration



# AGENDA

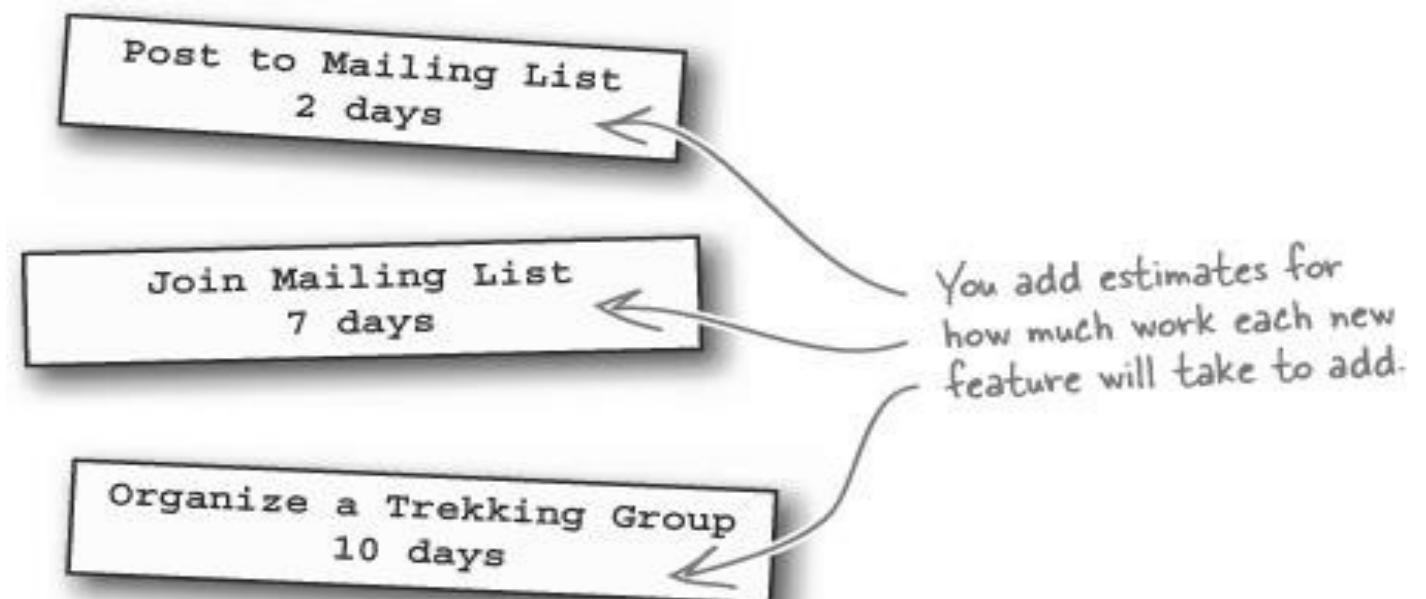
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# ITERATION PLANNING

- Now we can build a plan based on **time** and **priority**
  - Higher priority features are worked on first
  - How many features can we fit into an iteration?
    - Add some shorter-duration features to fill time

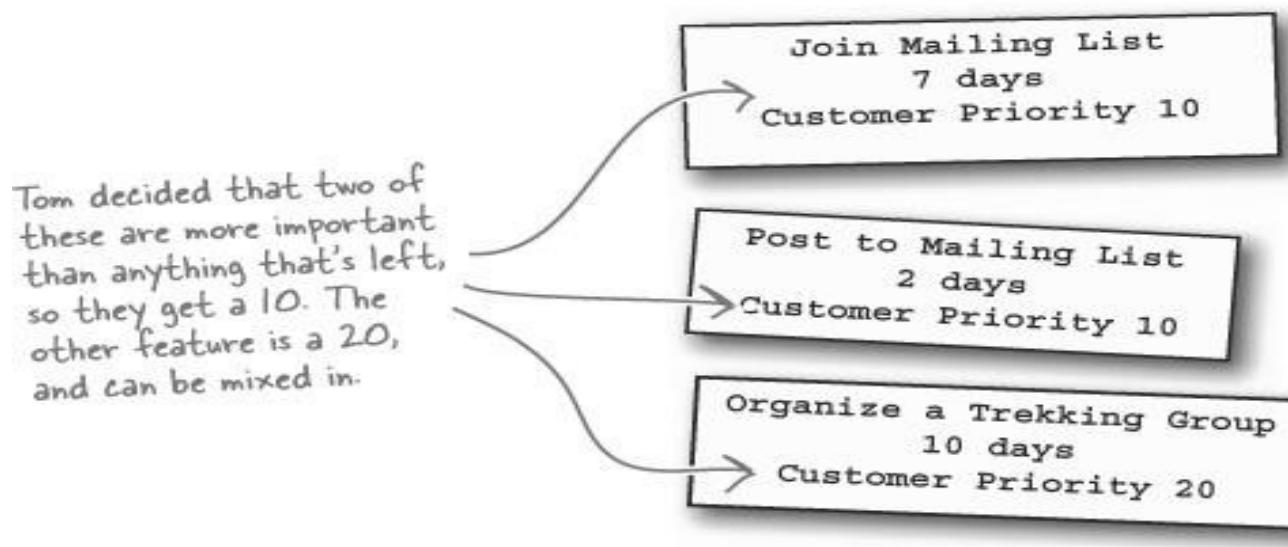
# ESTIMATE & PRIORITIZE

- **You** estimate how long each feature will take to code
- Customer prioritizes each feature



# ESTIMATE & PRIORITIZE

- You estimate how long each feature will take to code
- **Customer** prioritizes each feature



A priority of 20, relative to these remaining features means we can sprinkle one more feature in anywhere before comparing trails.

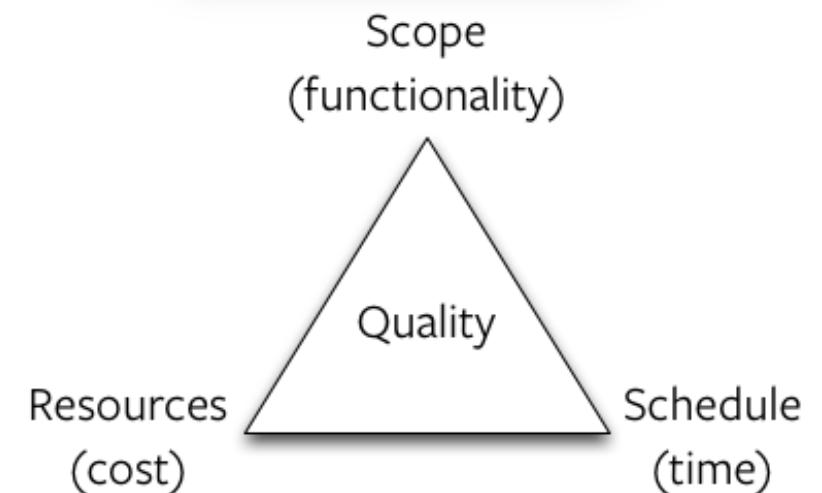


# ITERATION PLANNING - WITH THE CUSTOMER

- With customer, you work out:
  1. List of requirements or features
  2. Budget
  3. Deadline



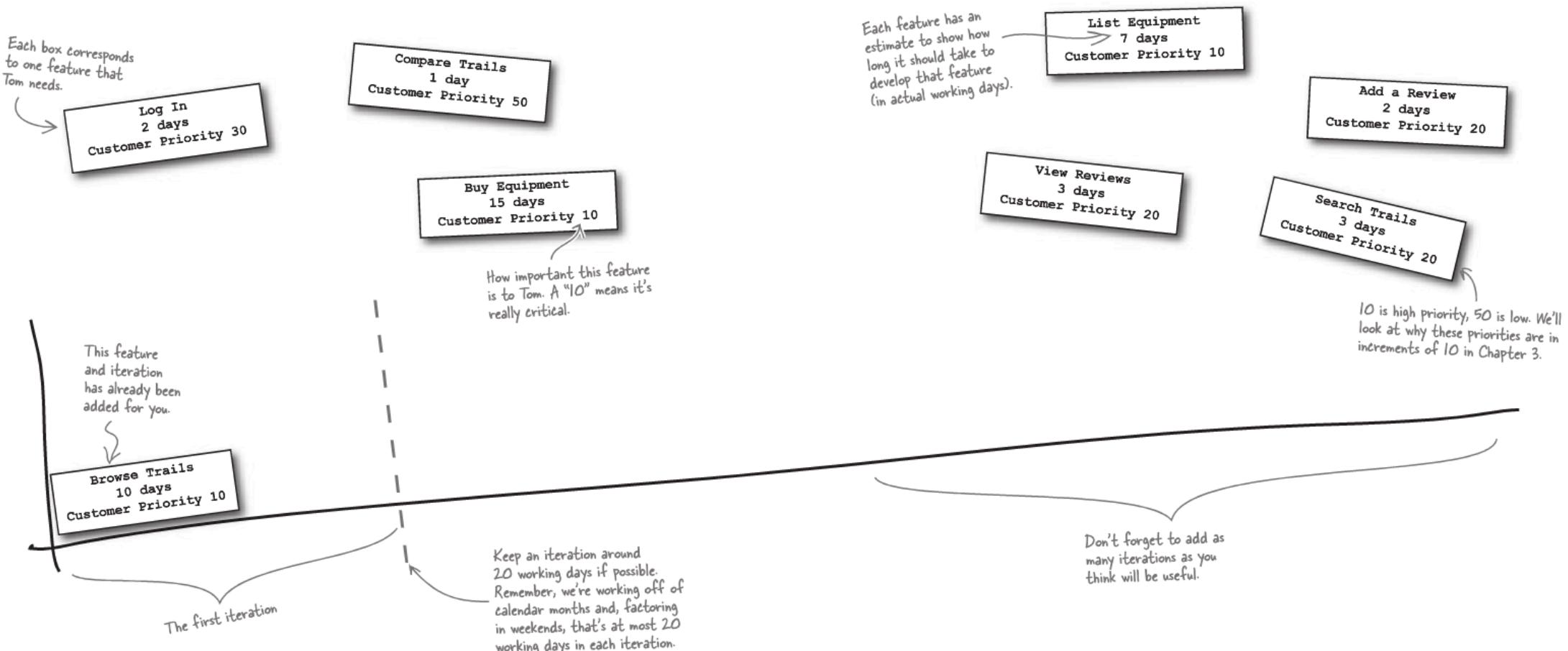
- This triangle has a couple of names:
  1. Project management triangle
  2. Iron triangle



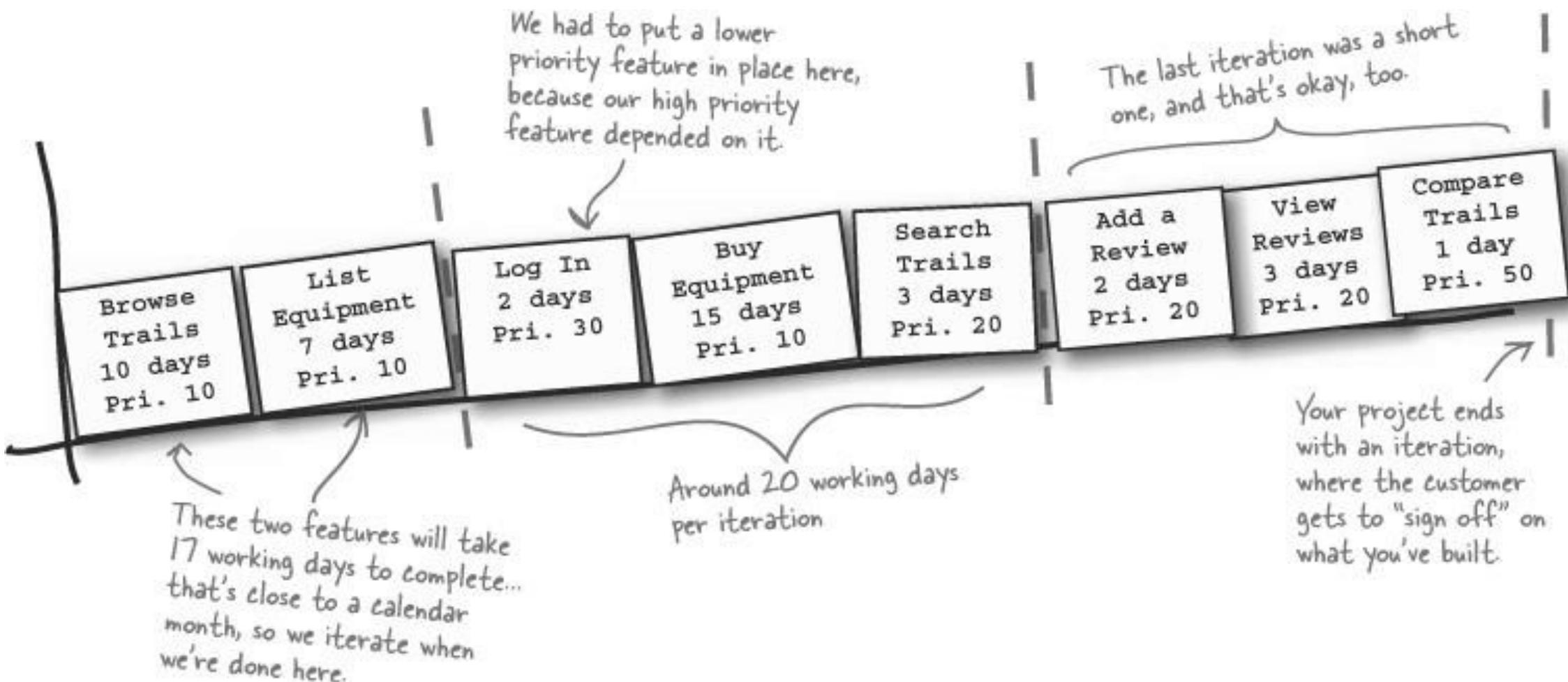
# EXERCISE INTRO



# ESTIMATE & PRIORITIZE



# POTENTIAL SOLUTION



# EXPECT CHANGE!

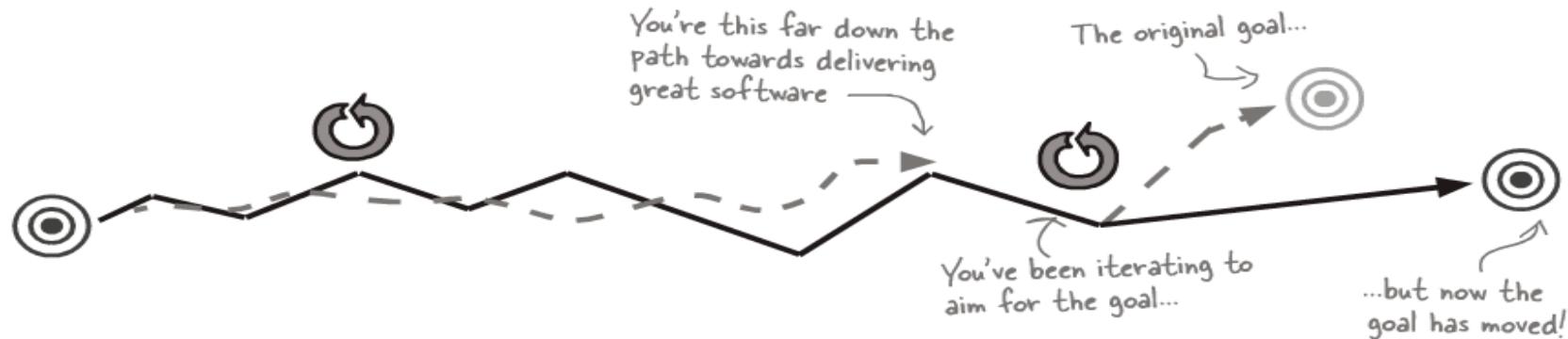


Things are really starting to look great, but I had some thoughts after that last iteration. I think it's really important that Tom's Trails Online has a mailing list, so my customers can communicate with each other.

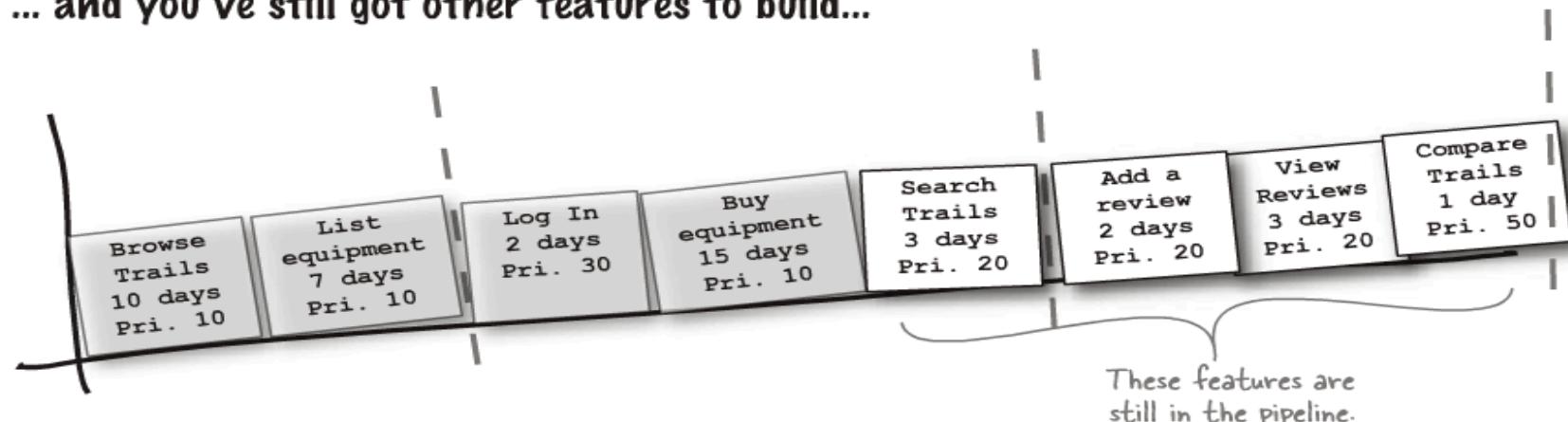
Remember, if your software doesn't do what the customer wants, you're not going to go very far in software development.

# NEED TO ADJUST!

You're already a long way into development...



... and you've still got other features to build...



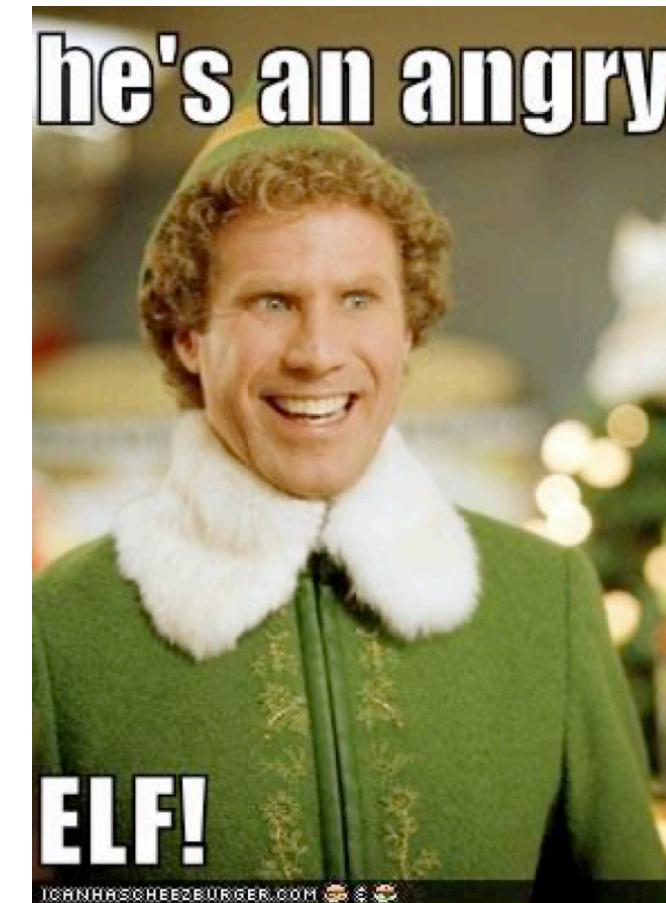
... and the deadline hasn't changed.

# NEED TO ADJUST ... BUT DEADLINE IS THE SAME ?



# WHEN FEATURES CHANGE

- They will!
- When features change (angry elves call this "scope creep")
  - Adjust your budget!
    - time and
    - cost

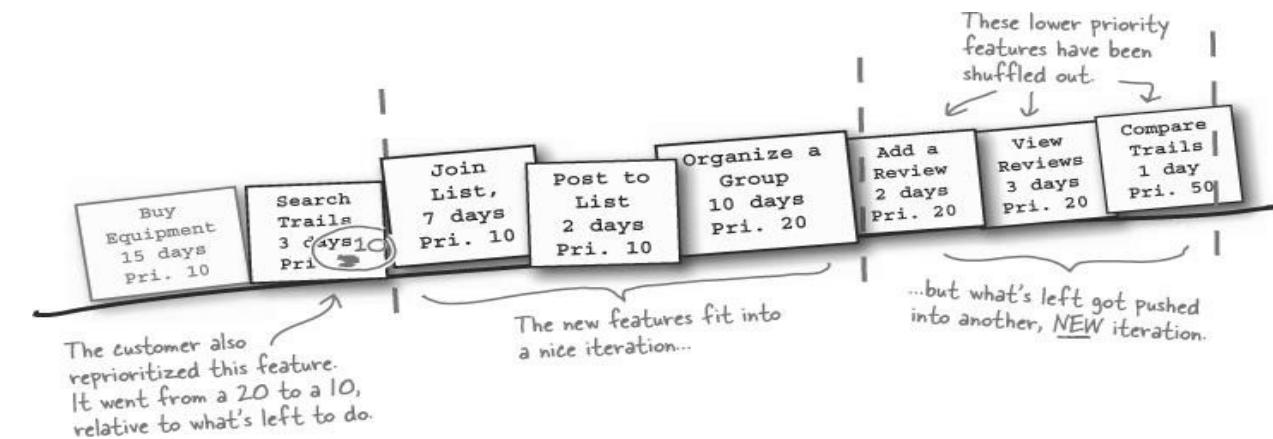


# REITERATE YOUR ITERATION PLAN



# REITERATE YOUR ITERATION PLAN

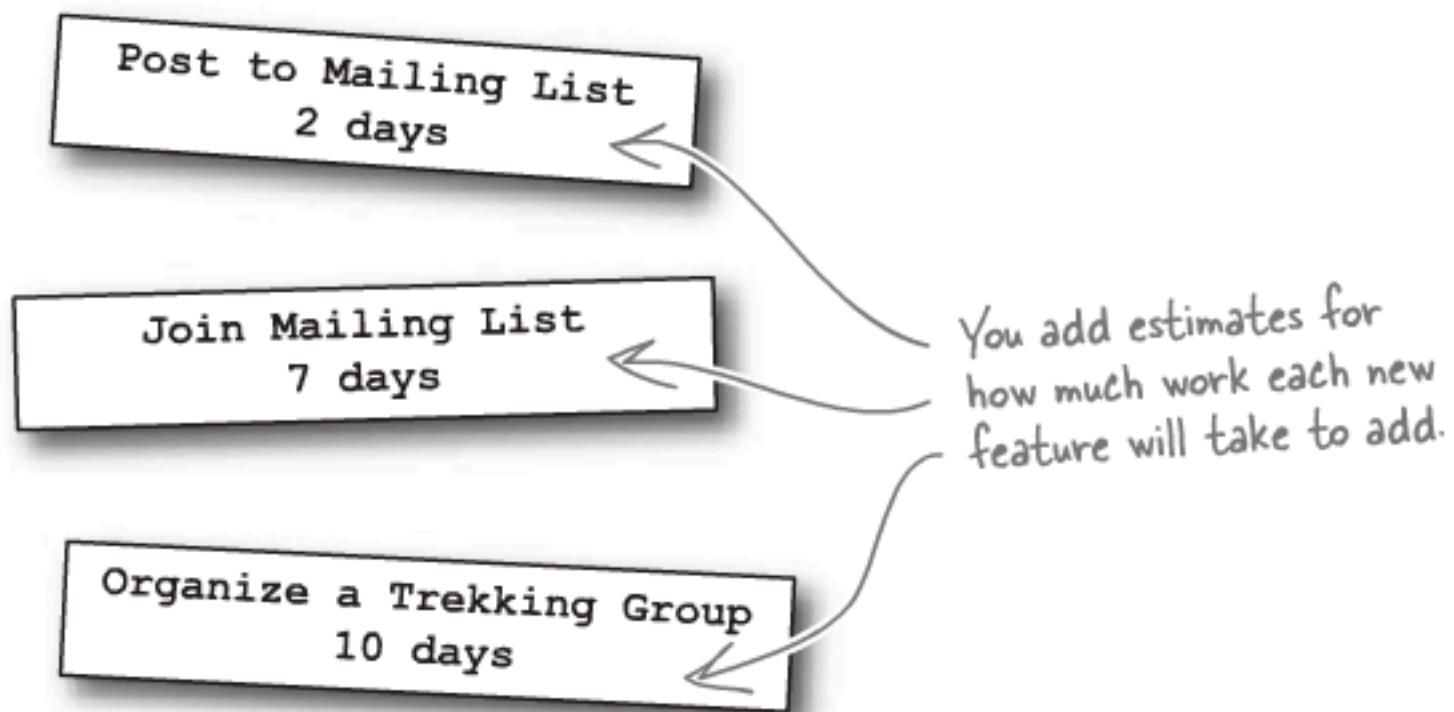
1. Estimate the new features
2. Have your customer prioritize the new features
3. Rework your iteration plan
4. Check your project deadline



1

## Estimate the new features

First, you need to estimate how long each of the new features is going to take. We'll talk a lot more about estimation in a few chapters, but for now, let's say we came up with these estimates for the three new features:



2

## Have your customer prioritize the new features

Tom already gave everything a priority of “20,” right? But you really need him to look at the other features left to implement as well, and prioritize in relation to those.

Tom decided that two of these are more important than anything that's left, so they get a 10. The other feature is a 20, and can be mixed in.



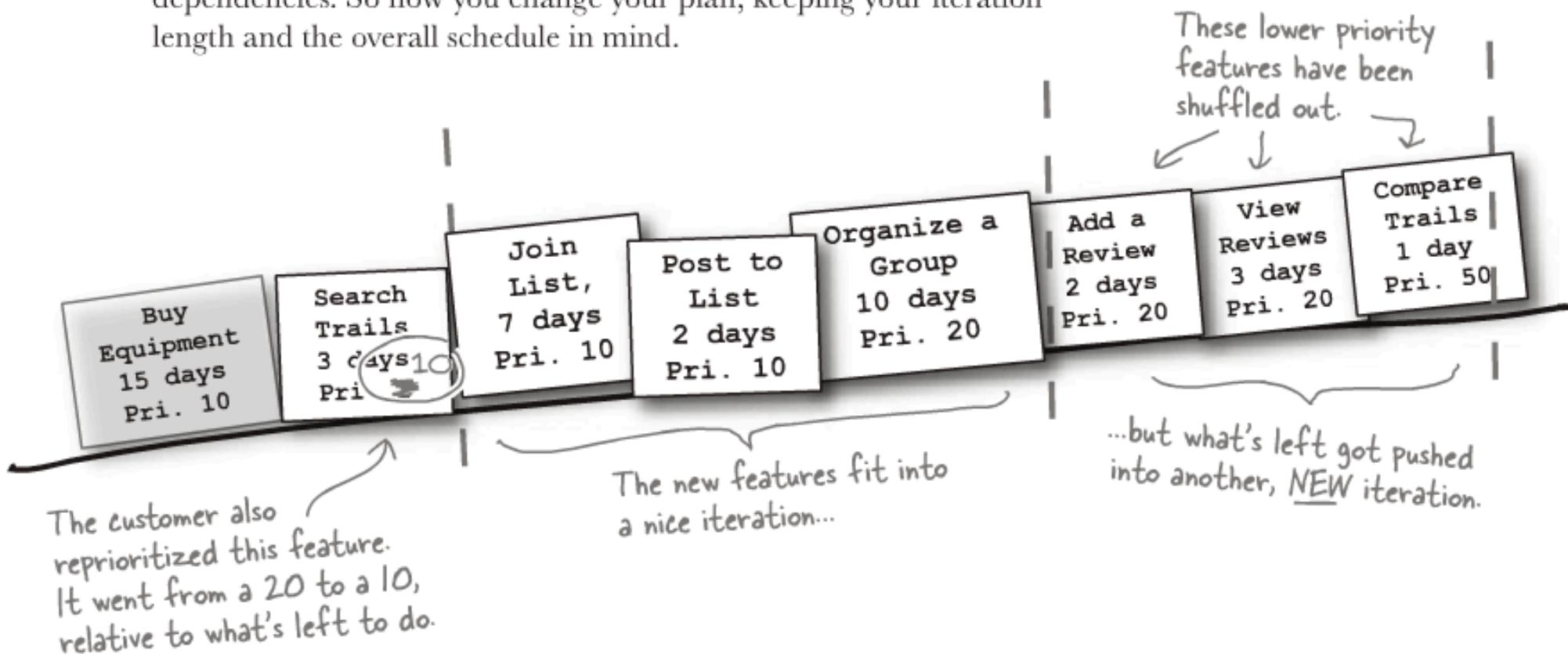
A priority of 20, relative to these remaining features means we can sprinkle one more feature in anywhere before comparing trails.



3

### Rework your iteration plan

The ordering is set based on prioritization, and there aren't any dependencies. So now you change your plan, keeping your iteration length and the overall schedule in mind.



4

## Check your project deadline

Remember the TrailMix Conference? You need to see if the work you've got left, including the new features, still can get done in time. Otherwise, Tom's got to make some hard choices.



$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(Days of work left)} \\ - \\ \text{(Days left before deadline)} \end{array}$$

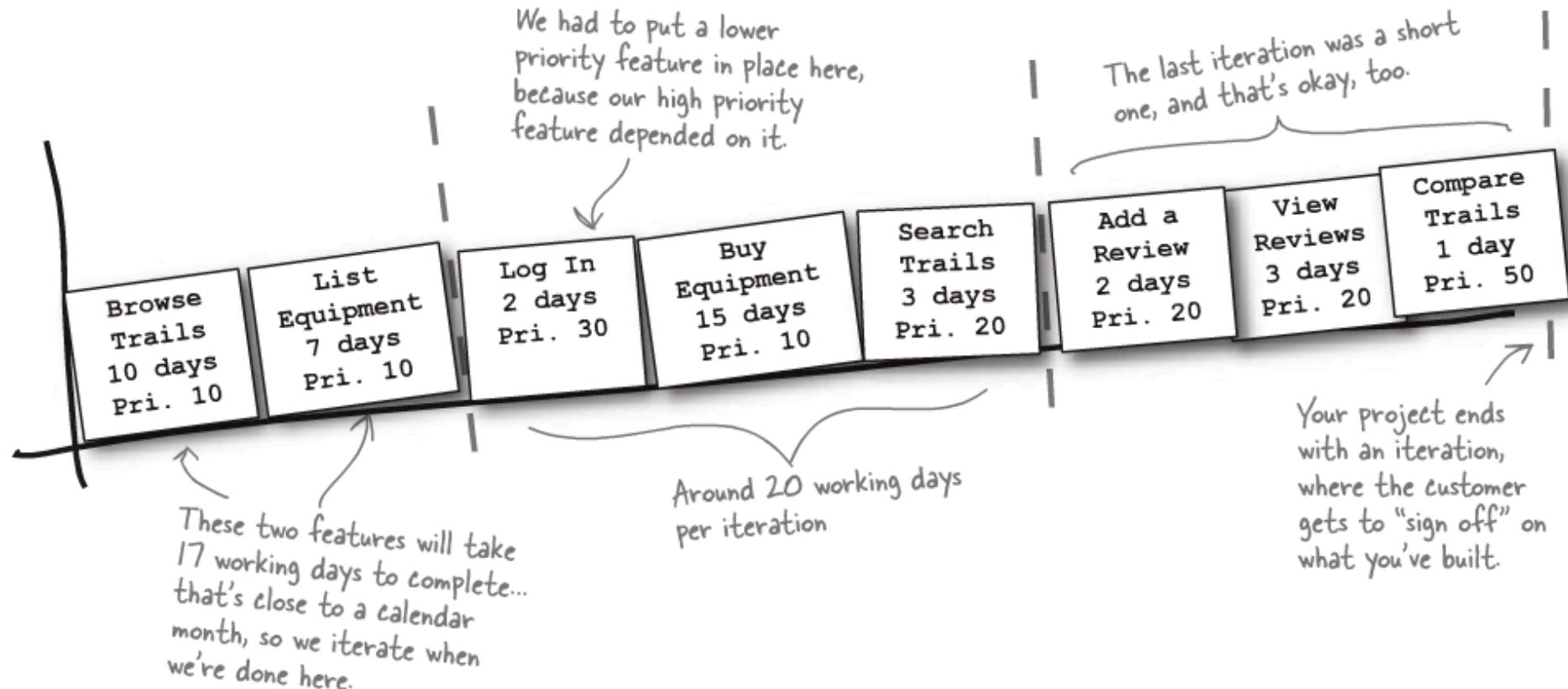
= Can you do it?

Work left  
to do



Days before  
TrailMix Con

If this number is  
negative, you're in  
good shape.



# RECAP

## Development Techniques

Iteration helps you stay on course

Plan out and balance your iterations when (not if) change occurs

Every iteration results in working software and gathers feedback from your customer every step of the way

Here are some of the key techniques you learned in this chapter...

...and some of the principles behind those techniques.

## Development Principles

Deliver software that's needed

Deliver software on time

Deliver software on budget

What the customer needs, otherwise called the software requirements. We'll talk more about requirements in the next chapter...

**What is needed,**

{ **On Time,**

and

**On Budget**

Not billing the customer for more money than was agreed upon.

Any concerns about this?

# RECAP

- What do you need for planning?
  - High-level requirements
    - Prioritized
    - Time to develop each