

(SCS1207) SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Dr. Lasanthi. N. C De Silva

Inc@ucsc.cmb.ac.lk

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0773889156

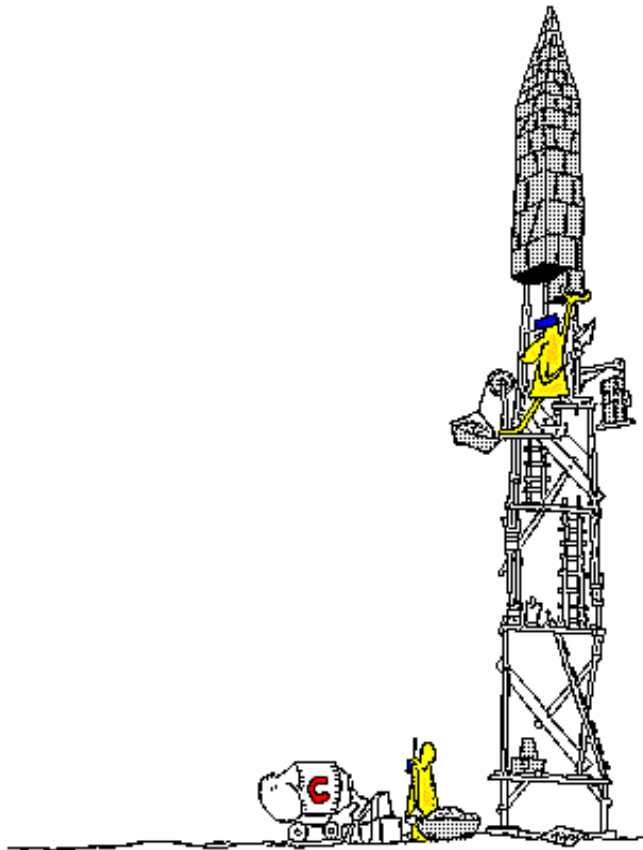
RECOMMENDED READING



Main Reference:

- Ian Sommerville, Software Engineering, 10th Edition, Pearson, 2017.
- R Pressman, Software Engineering - A Practitioners Approach, 7th Edition, McGraw Hill.

COURSE CONTENT

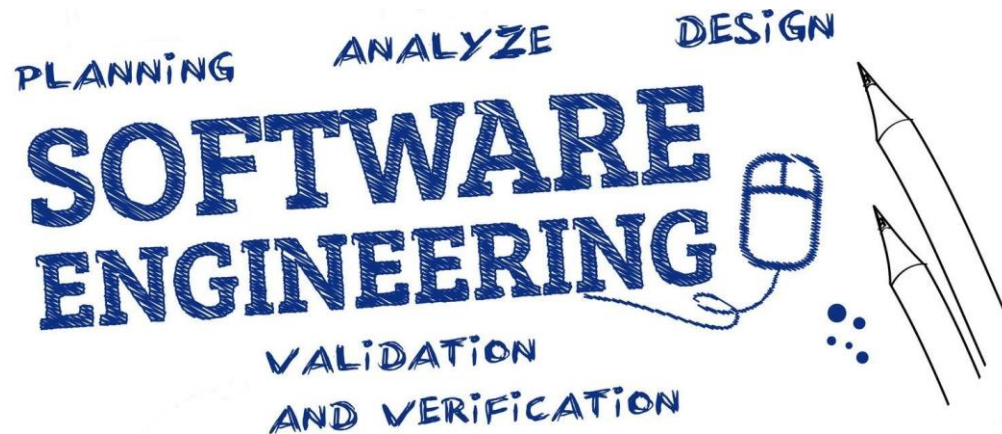


Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Software Process Models
Chapter 3	Agile Software Development
Chapter 4	Requirements Engineering
Chapter 5	System Modeling
Chapter 6	Architectural Design
Chapter 7	Design and Implementation
Chapter 8	Software Testing
Chapter 9	Software Evolution

RECAP: CHAPTER 1

What is software engineering?

What is the difference between SWE and CS?



WHY NEED SOFTWARE ENGINEERING?

RECAP: CHAPTER 2

- What is a software process?
- What is a software process model?
- How many software process models are there?
- Name few software process models?
- What are the fundamental software engineering activities?

Software Specification

Software Validation

Software Development

Software Evolution



Chapter 3

Agile Software Development

Learning Outcomes

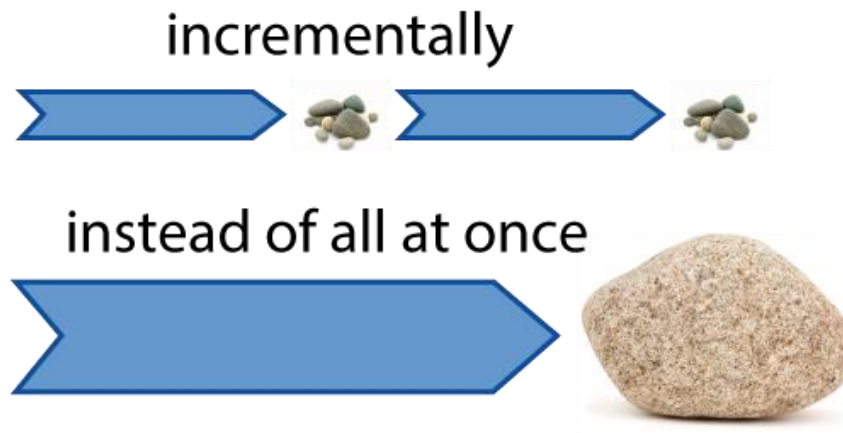


- ✧ Define agile software development
- ✧ Understand the rationale for agile software development methods and agile manifesto.
- ✧ Compare and contrast agile and plan-driven development.
- ✧ Identify the key practices in extreme programming and how these relate to general practices of agile methods.
- ✧ Understand Scrum, Kanban, Lean approach to agile software development.

An Introduction to Agile?



- Why does it exist?
 - What problems does it solve?
 - What is it?
- Agile is a **time boxed, iterative approach** to software delivery that builds software **incrementally** from the start of the project, instead of trying to deliver it all at once near the end.



Most software developments fail



- ✧ Software developments projects being **cancelled** every now and then
- ✧ Software projects are being considered as **failures** by those who initiated it.
- ✧ One in every two projects **exceed its budget** by 200%.

WHY?

WHY / What is wrong?



How the customer explained it



How the Project Leader understood it



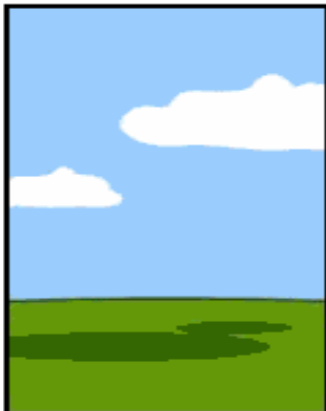
How the Analyst designed it



How the Programmer wrote it



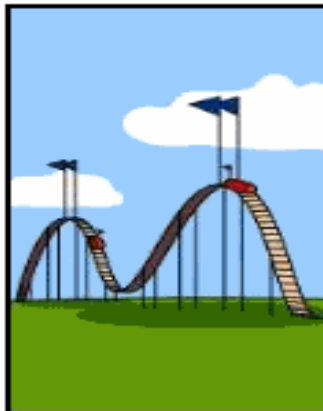
How the Business Consultant described it



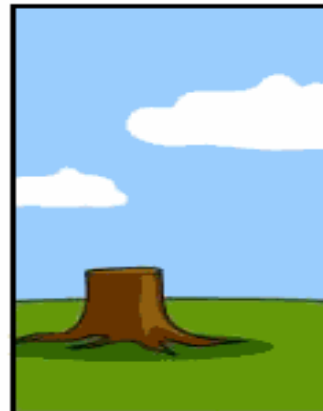
How the project was documented



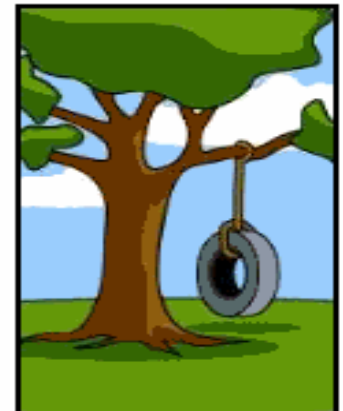
What operations installed



How the customer was billed



How it was supported



What the customer really needed

WHY? Cont....



- ✧ Do not meet the need of the user.
- ✧ Deadline rush.
- ✧ Less number of features delivered.
- ✧ Poor interfaces.

The screenshot shows a complex software interface for a shipping or logistics system. The interface is cluttered with many fields, buttons, and a data table at the bottom. The top section contains various tabs and buttons like 'Order', 'Quote', 'Report Selection', 'OCB', 'SSF View', 'Dupe Load', 'View Invent', 'Routing Sheet', 'Print Bill', 'Call Log', and 'Cancelled'. Below these are several panes for customer information, shipping details, and financials. The bottom section features a table with columns for Units, Type, H Description, Stated, ASWT, Dimensions, Gr, Qty/Wt, Rate, and Charge.

Units	Type	H Description	Stated	ASWT	Dimensions	Gr	Qty/Wt	Rate	Charge
1	CRATE	CRATE	91	94	97	25x5x30	97	50.00	40.50
1	2MAN	2 MAN P&D						40.00	40.00
2	CRATE	CRATE	500		1,426	60x48x49	1,426	50.00	713.00
								0.00	0.00

At the bottom, there is a summary bar with fields for Accs, \$40.00, DV, 0, \$0.00, 591, 940, 1523, 1,523, and 761.50.



**SUCCESS IS NOT JUST
FUNCTIONS ANY MORE!!!**

LOT more EXPECTATIONS - Users



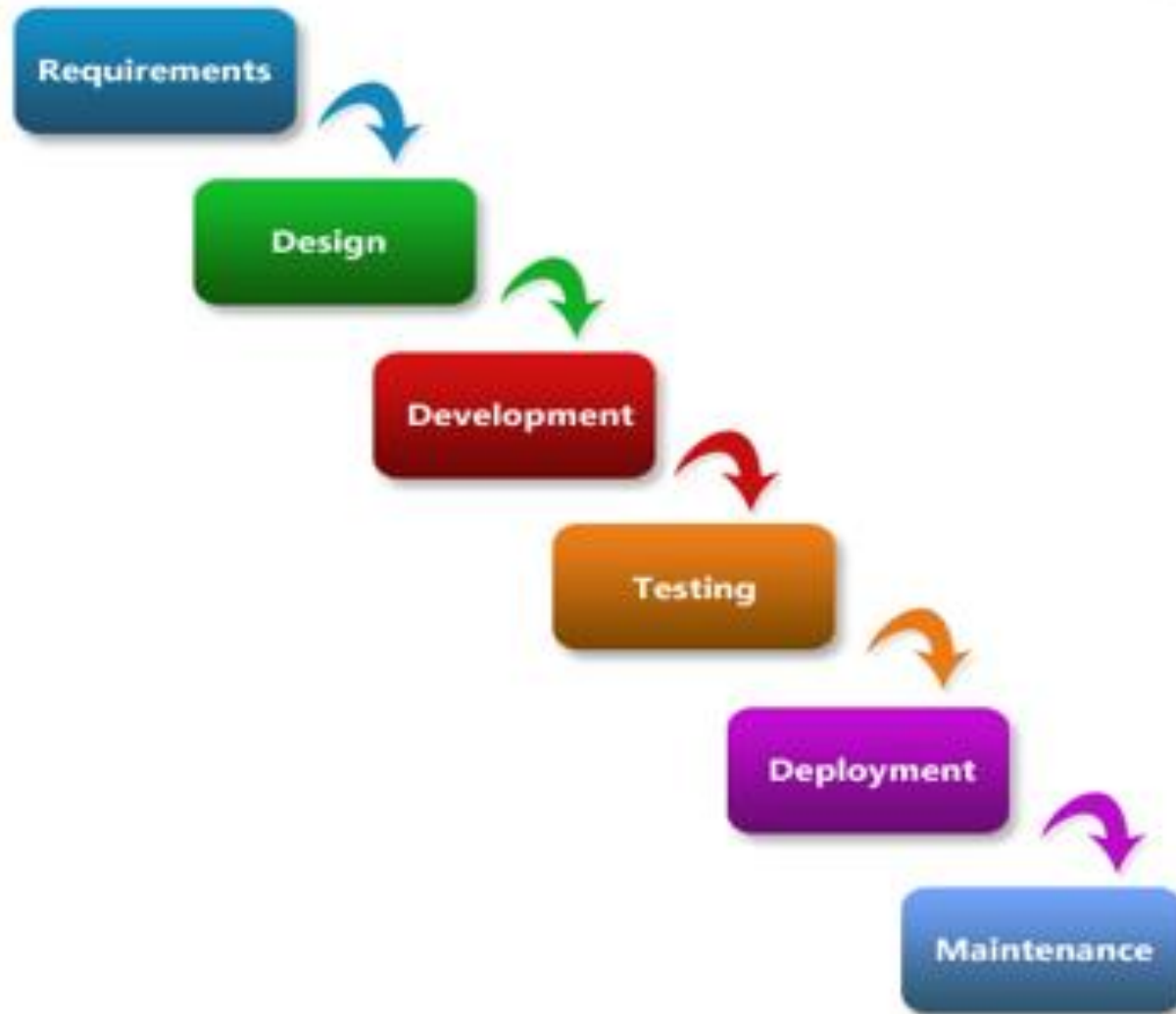
- ✧ Speed Delivery
- ✧ Accuracy
- ✧ Features vs Usability





WHAT CAUSES MOST OF THE SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENTS FAIL????????

Traditional Waterfall Method



Waterfall model build-upon Assumptions



- ✧ Requirements can be entirely predicted upfront.
- ✧ Each phase of the lifecycle can be perfected before moving to the next.
- ✧ Timeframes and budgets can be predicted up front.
- ✧ The feedback from the real user is not so valuable.

UNREALISTIC

Causes for Failures



✧ Risk is bundled!

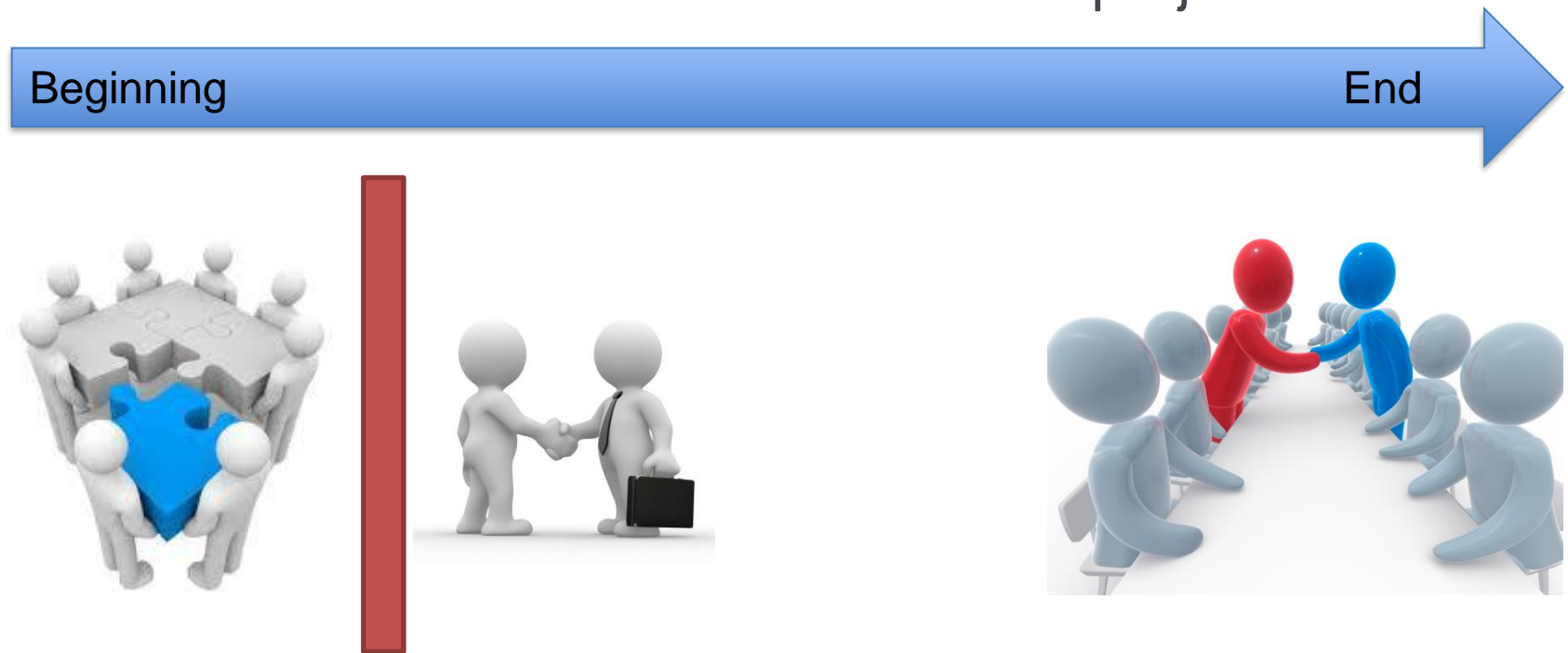
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Causes for Failures



- ✧ Poor communication!
- ✧ Feedback is obtained at the end of the project



Can you meet the client requirement at this stage????



AGILE METHODS

Rapid software development



- ✧ Rapid development and delivery is now often the most important requirement for software systems
 - Businesses operate in a fast –changing requirement and it is practically impossible to produce a set of stable software requirements
 - Software must evolve quickly to reflect changing business needs.
- ✧ Plan-driven development is essential for some types of system but does not meet these business needs.
- ✧ Agile development methods emerged in the late 1990s whose aim was to radically reduce the delivery time for working software systems

Agile methods



- ✧ Dissatisfaction with the overheads involved in software design methods of the 1980s and 1990s led to the creation of agile methods. These methods:
 - Focus on the **code** rather than the design
 - Are based on an **iterative approach** to software development
 - Are intended to **deliver working software quickly** and evolve this quickly to meet changing requirements.
- ✧ The aim of agile methods is to reduce overheads in the software process (e.g. by limiting documentation) and to be able to respond quickly to changing requirements without excessive rework.

AGILE MANIFESTO



CUSTOMER

COLLABORATION

over contract negotiation

INDIVIDUALS

AND INTERACTIONS

over processes and tools

RESPONDING

TO CHANGE

over following a plan

WORKING

SOFTWARE

over full documentation

www.softwaretestingclass.com

Agile manifesto cont....



✧ *We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it. Through this work we have come to value:*

Individuals and interactions

over processes and tools

Working software

over comprehensive documentation

Customer collaboration

over contract negotiation

Responding to change

over following a plan

✧ *That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.*

12 Agile Principles



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|--|--|
| 1. Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software. | 7. Working software is the primary measure of progress. |
| 2. Welcome changing requirements, even late in development. Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage. | 8. Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely. |
| 3. Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale. | 9. Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility. |
| 4. Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project. | 10. Simplicity--the art of maximizing the amount of work not done--is essential. |
| 5. Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done. | 11. The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams. |
| 6. The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation. | 12. At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly. |

12 Agile Principles



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1. Early and continuous delivery of valuable software

indefinitely.

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2. Welcome Changing Requirements

preference to the shorter timescale.

attention to technical excellence and enhances agility.

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3. Deliver working software frequently

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|--|---|
| 4. Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done. | 10. Maximize the amount of working software built as early and as often as possible to reduce risk. |
| 5. Collaborate with the customer. At the end of each sprint, the customer should be able to inspect the increment and provide feedback. The customer and the development team should work together to clarify requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams. | 11. At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly. |
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4. Business people and developers must work together

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| 5. Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support their need, and trust them to get the job done. | 11. The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams. |

5. Build projects around motivated individuals

s on how to
and adjusts

12 Agile Principles



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6. Face-to-face conversation

The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams.

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12 Agile Principles



1. Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.

7. Working software is the primary measure of progress.

2. Welcome the customer to the development team to ensure they have the customer's competitive advantage.

7. Working software to measure the progress

Users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.

3. Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale.

9. Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.

4. Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.

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8. Promote sustainable development

12 Agile Principles



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9. Technical excellence and good design.

12 Agile Principles



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10. Maximizing the amount of work not done.

12 Agile Principles



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11. Self-organizing teams.

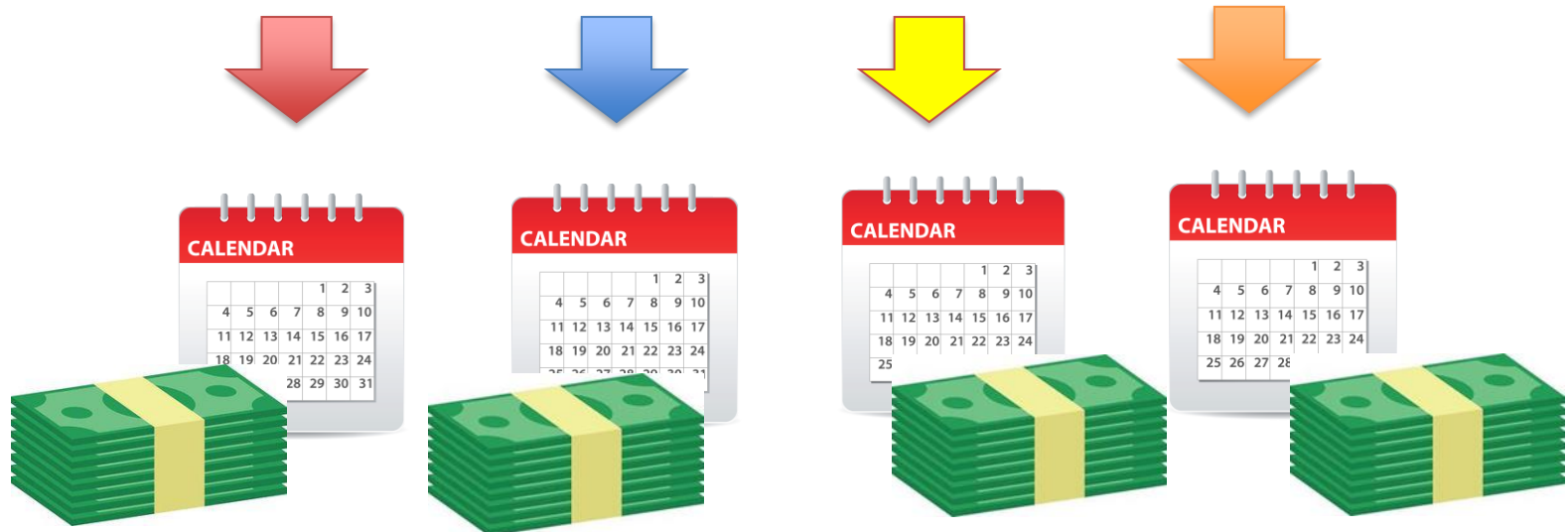
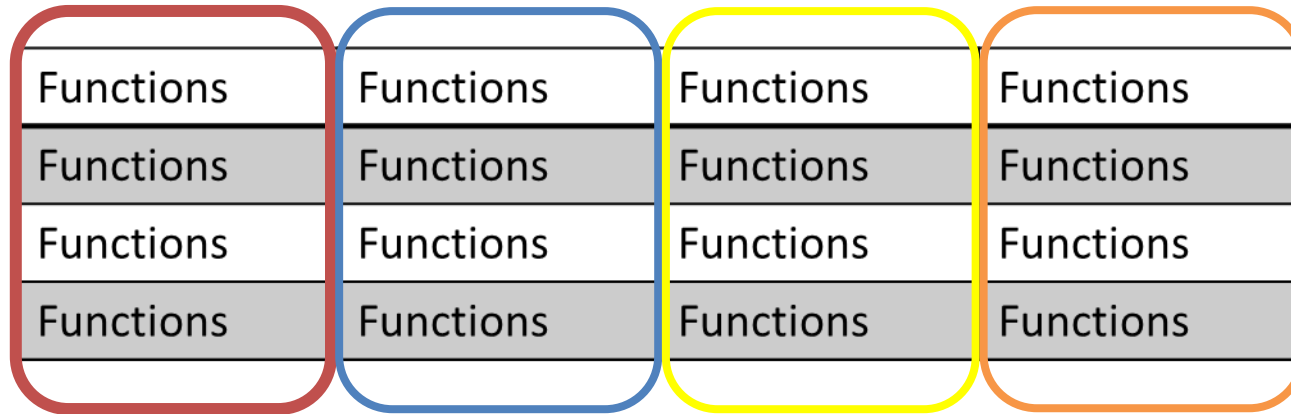
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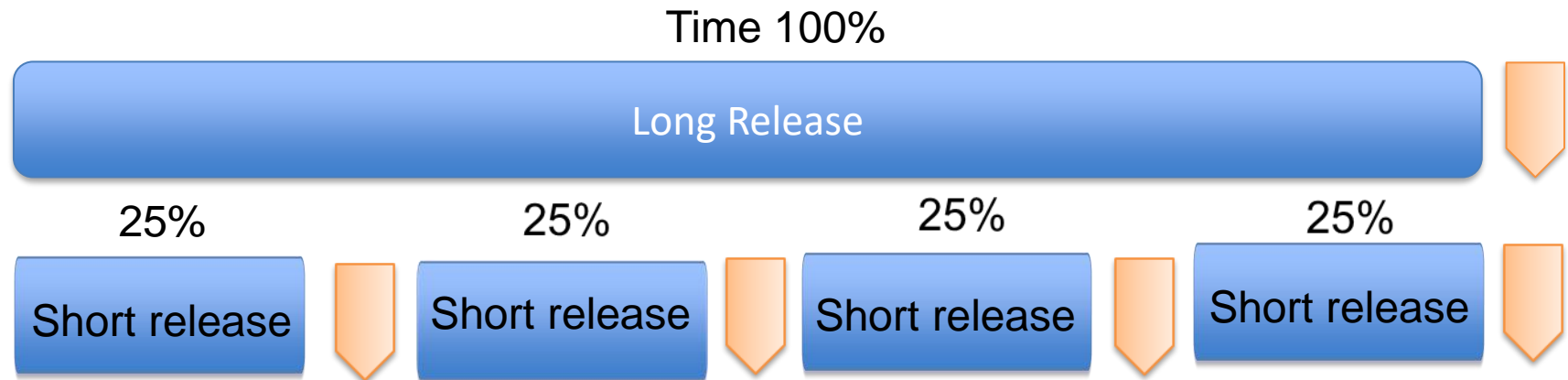
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12. Team reflection.

What is Agile Software Development?



Is Agile better?



Feedback Point

- Corrections
- Modifications
- Re-prioritizing
- Usability analysis

Agility



- Decrease Risk
- More Feedback
- Less confusion
- More Satisfaction

What is Agile software development cont....

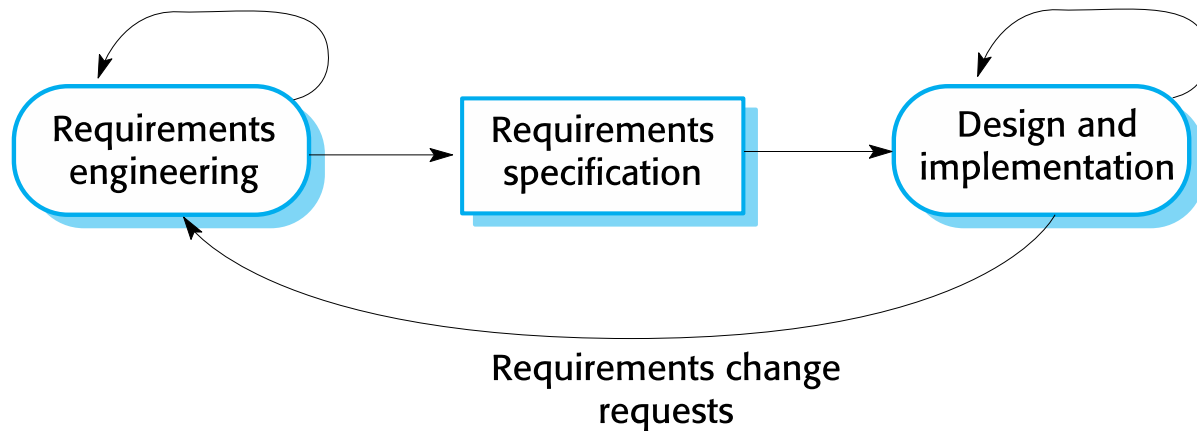


- ✧ Program specification, design and implementation are inter-leaved
- ✧ The system is developed as a series of versions or increments with stakeholders involved in version specification and evaluation
- ✧ Frequent delivery of new versions for evaluation
- ✧ Extensive tool support (e.g. automated testing tools) used to support development.
- ✧ Minimal documentation – focus on working code

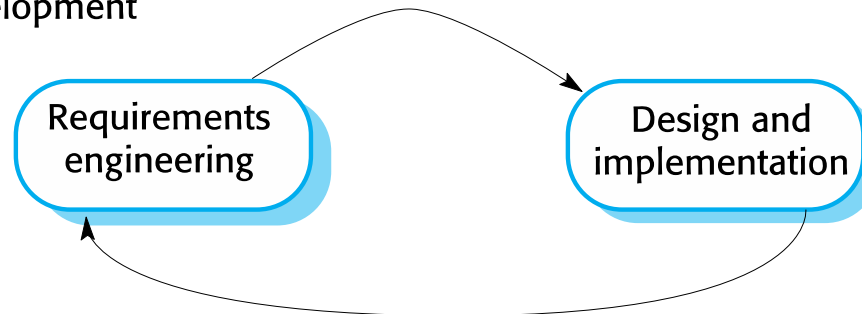
Plan-driven and agile development



Plan-based development



Agile development



Plan-driven and Agile development



✧ Plan-driven development

- A plan-driven approach to software engineering is based around separate development stages with the outputs to be produced at each of these stages planned in advance.
- Not necessarily waterfall model – plan-driven, incremental development is possible.
- Iteration occurs within activities.

✧ Agile development

- Specification, design, implementation and testing are inter-leaved and the outputs from the development process are decided through a process of negotiation during the software development process.

What is Agile Software Development?



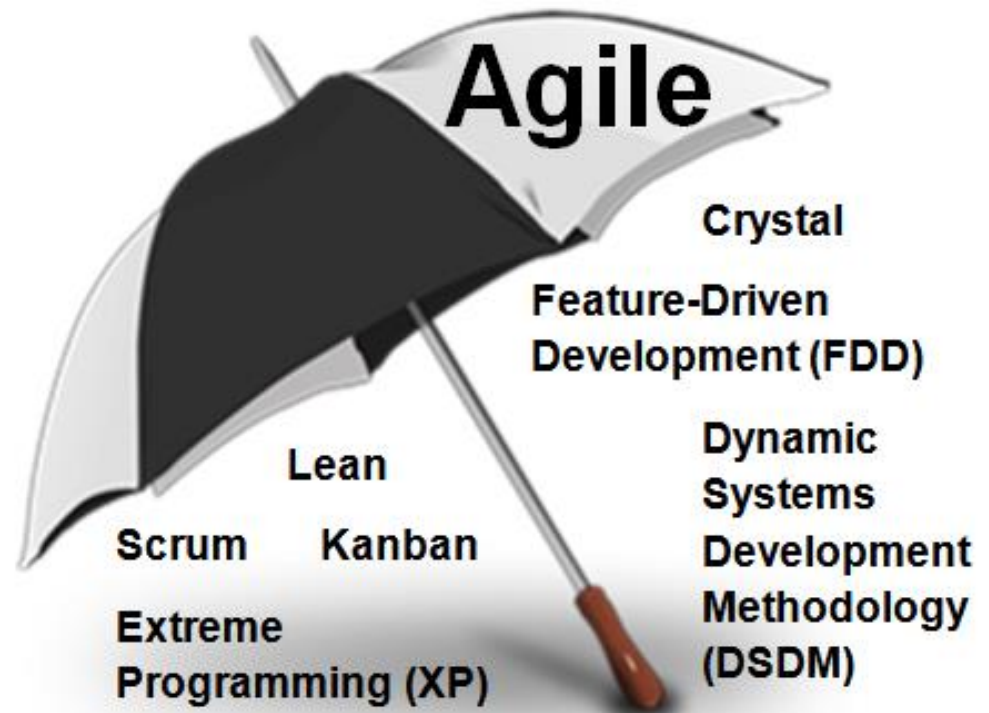
✧ A mindset



What is Agile Software Development?



- ✧ An umbrella term for a set of methods and practices based on the values and principles expressed in the Agile Manifesto.



Agile Software Development - Successes



- ✧ Small or medium sized product development.
- ✧ Custom system development within organization
- ✧ Experiments in using agile approaches for critical systems engineering.
 - Security, safety, and dependability analysis.
 - Need significant modifications before applying.



Drawbacks / Difficulties



- ✧ Custom representatives are subject to other pressures and cannot take full part in the software development.
- ✧ Individual team members may not have suitable personalities for the intense involvement / team work.
- ✧ Prioritizing changes can be extremely difficult when there are lot of stakeholders.
- ✧ Under pressure from delivery schedules, the team may not have time to carry system simplifications.
- ✧ Cultural change – team members may find it hard to change the practice (informal / defined by team itself)

Plan driven vs Agile



- ✧ Detailed design and specification before moving to implementation? **Plan-driven approach**
- ✧ Incremental delivery a realistic? **Agile**
- ✧ The system being development is large? **Plan-driven approach**
- ✧ Real-time system with complex timing requirements? **Plan-driven approach**
- ✧ Expected system lifetime?
- ✧ Technology?
- ✧ Development team organization?

Plan driven vs Agile



- ✧ Cultural issues that may affect the system development?
- ✧ Skills of designers and developers?
- ✧ Subjected to any external regulations?

An Executable Software that meets the need and does useful things for the individual user or the organization.