Software Technology 02

Software Development Process and Life Cycle

What is a Software?

The goal is to make a Software, but is it a

- Product?



Service?



Infrastructure?



History of Product Handling and Optimization

We force software to be a Product →

- Division of Labor
- Mass Production
- Interchangeable Parts
- Specialization →

The Assembly Line / Production Line

Predictability

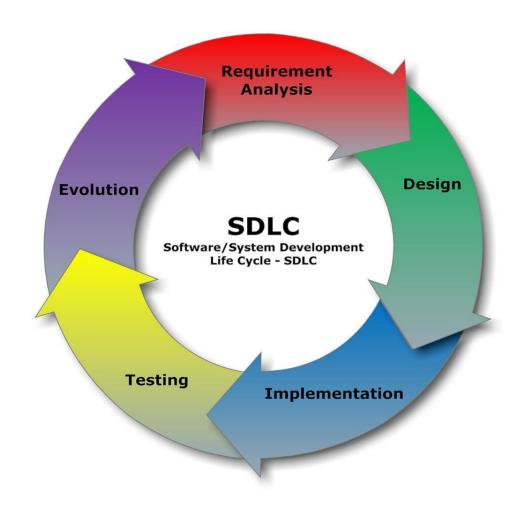


Assembly Line Features

- Consists of Phases
 - Phase uses Results of Previous Phases
- High Quality (involves separate QA phases)
 - QA checks, but quality comes from ...?
- Based on Customer Requirements
- Predictably meets
 - Time Schedules
 - Cost Estimates



SDLC



Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) Life-Cycle Phases



opportunity.

Concept

Proposal

is created





Planning

Develops a

Management

and other

planning

Provides

resources

needed to

achieve a

soulution.

documents.

the basis for

acquiring the

Project

Development

Defines the scope or boundary of the concepts. Includes Systems Boundary Document. Cost Benefit Analysis, Risk Management Plan and Feasibility Study.



Analysis

Analyses user needs and develops user requirements. Create a detailed Functional Requirements Document.



Transforms

detailed requirements into complete, detailed Systems Design Document Focuses on how to deliver the required functionality



Converts a design

into a complete information system Includes acquiring and installing systems environment; creating and testing databases preparing test case procedures; preparing test files, coding, compiling, refining programs; performing test readiness review and procurement activities.



and Test

Demonstrates that developed system conforms to requirements as specified in the Functional Requirements Document. Conducted by **Ouality Assurance** staff and users. Produces Test Analysis Reports



Implementation

Includes implementation preparation, implementation of the system into a production environment. and resolution of problems identified in the Integration and Test Phases



Maintenance

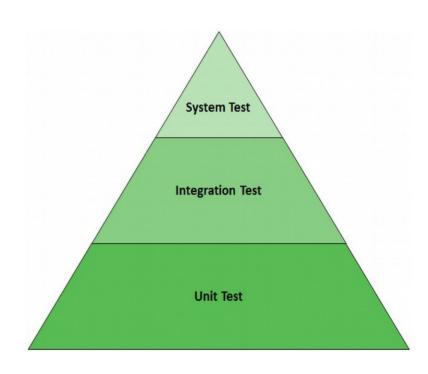
Describes tasks to operate and maintain information systems in a production environment. includes Post-Implementation and In-Process Reviews.



Describes end-of-system activities. emphasis is aiven to proper preparation of data.

Testing (QA)

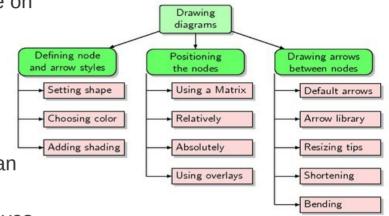
- Unit / Integration (+interface) / System testing
- White-box / Black-box / (Gray-box) testing
- Smoke testing
- Acceptance testing
- Regression testing
- Alpha / Beta testing
- Usability / Accessibility testing
- Performance testing
- Destructive (Stress and Crash) testing
- Security testing
- A/B testing



WBS

Measurement and control is important, but can only be done on manageable parts $\ \rightarrow$

- Work Breakdown Structure
 - Hierarchical (Tree) structure
 - Contains the whole **Scope** of the Project
 - Only tells scope, not schedule or detailed execution plan (resource allocations)
 - Breakdown is Complete (parent element equals all leaves added)
 - Declares acceptance criteria / outcomes, not actions
 - Breaks down until work unit
 - Can be reliably estimated
 - Is measurable
 - Fits in a reporting period



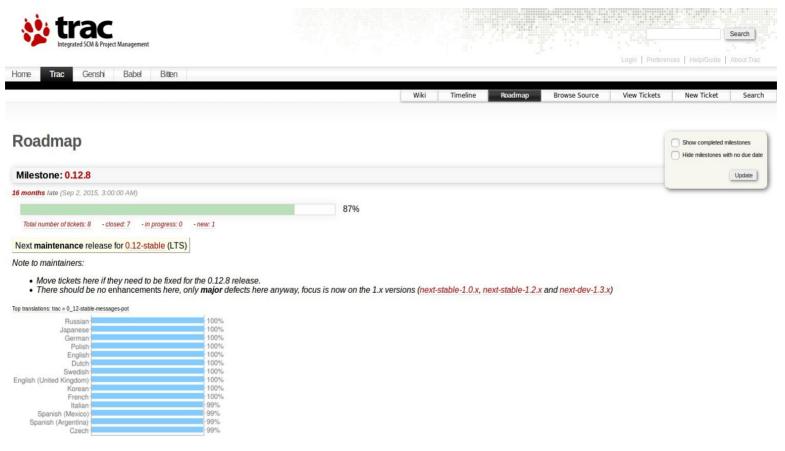
Top-down vs Bottom-up Design

- WBS is a Top-down approach
 - Focuses on high-level features
 - Delivers value (can give the highest value possible to the client / user)
 - Keeps focus on solution requirements
- While Bottom-up can be better in
 - Find simplest / cheapest solutions
 - Reuse existing technology and solutions
 - Find most efficient composition of already made stuff

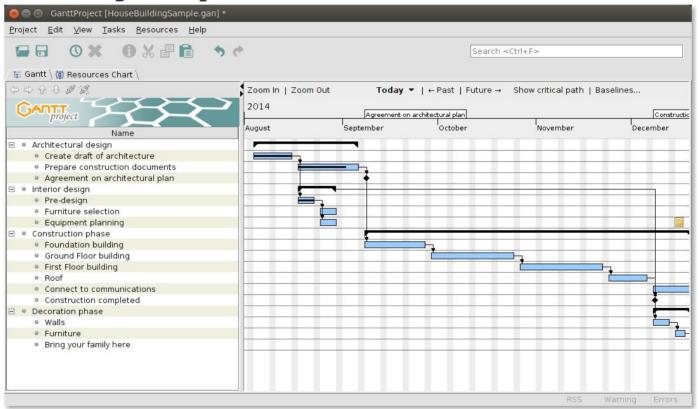
Probably Top-down with good sense for technological details works, but needs manager-engineer cooperation



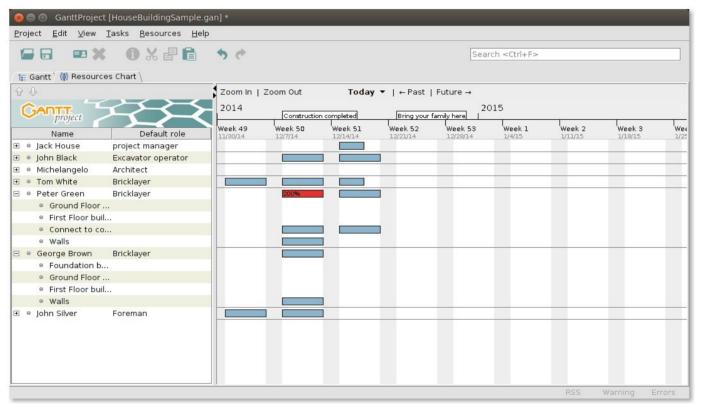
Tools for WBS and beyond (Trac)



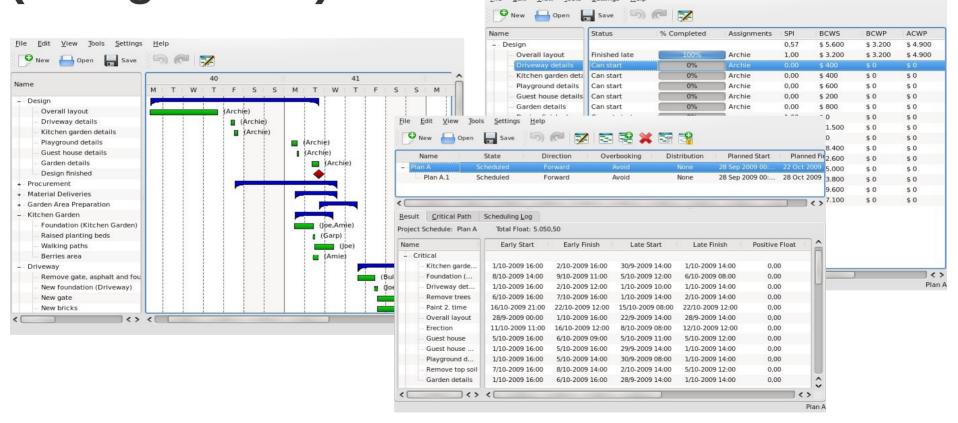
Tools for WBS and beyond (GanttProject)



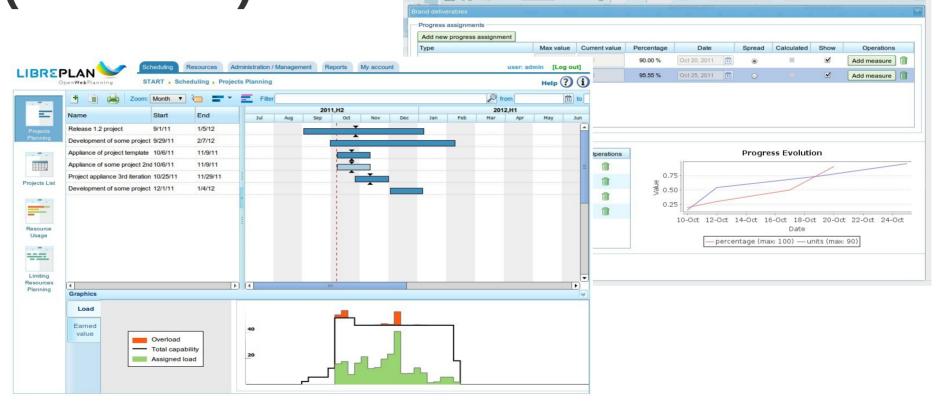
Tools for WBS and beyond (GanttProject)



Tools for WBS and beyond (Calligra Plan)



Tools for WBS and beyond (LibrePlan)



Tools for WBS and beyond (LibrePlan)



Tools for WBS and beyond

For more see:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_project_management_software

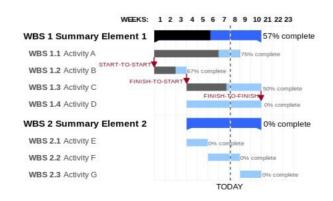
Also see:

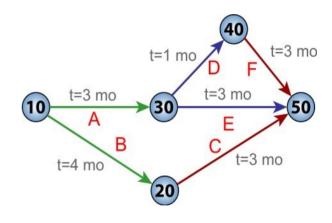
Critical Chain Project Management and

Critical Path Method

PERT (Project Evaluation and Review Technique)

Gantt Chart





Other Tools for Project

- Project Execution Kanban board
- Communication Chat??? (spoiler alert: NO)
- Version Control github, gitlab, gitea
- Build
- Testing Framework
- Deployment
 - → All DevOps

SDLC Criticism

- Good in
 - Large projects, complex solutions
 - Detailed, well documented
 - Ease of maintenance
 - Can follow (and certify) standards
- Bad in
 - Time and cost is increased
 - Not flexible, cannot handle problems without full-design-first approach

- There are other life cycle approaches
 - Project Life Cycle
 - Application Life Cycle
- Example: SSADM (Structured Systems Analysis and Design Method)
 - Takeaway: Works well on similar problems / projects (in this case information systems)

SDLC vs Assembly Line Analogy

- Assembly Line Features:
 - Every Product is exactly the same we make
 - All work phases are the same, we know
 - How long do they take
 - How much do they cost
 - Workers know everything after training, no further self-development is needed

→ Process risk is very low

NOT TRUE for SW Development!!!

