

Software Process Models

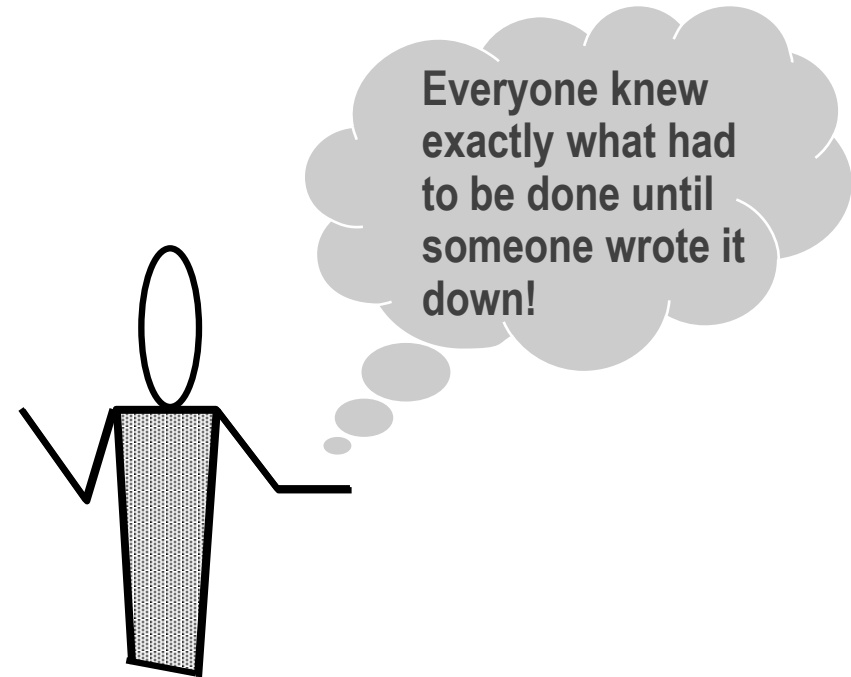
Sommerville, Chapters 4, 17
Pressman

Instructor: Peter Baumann

email: p.baumann@jacobs-university.de

tel: -3178

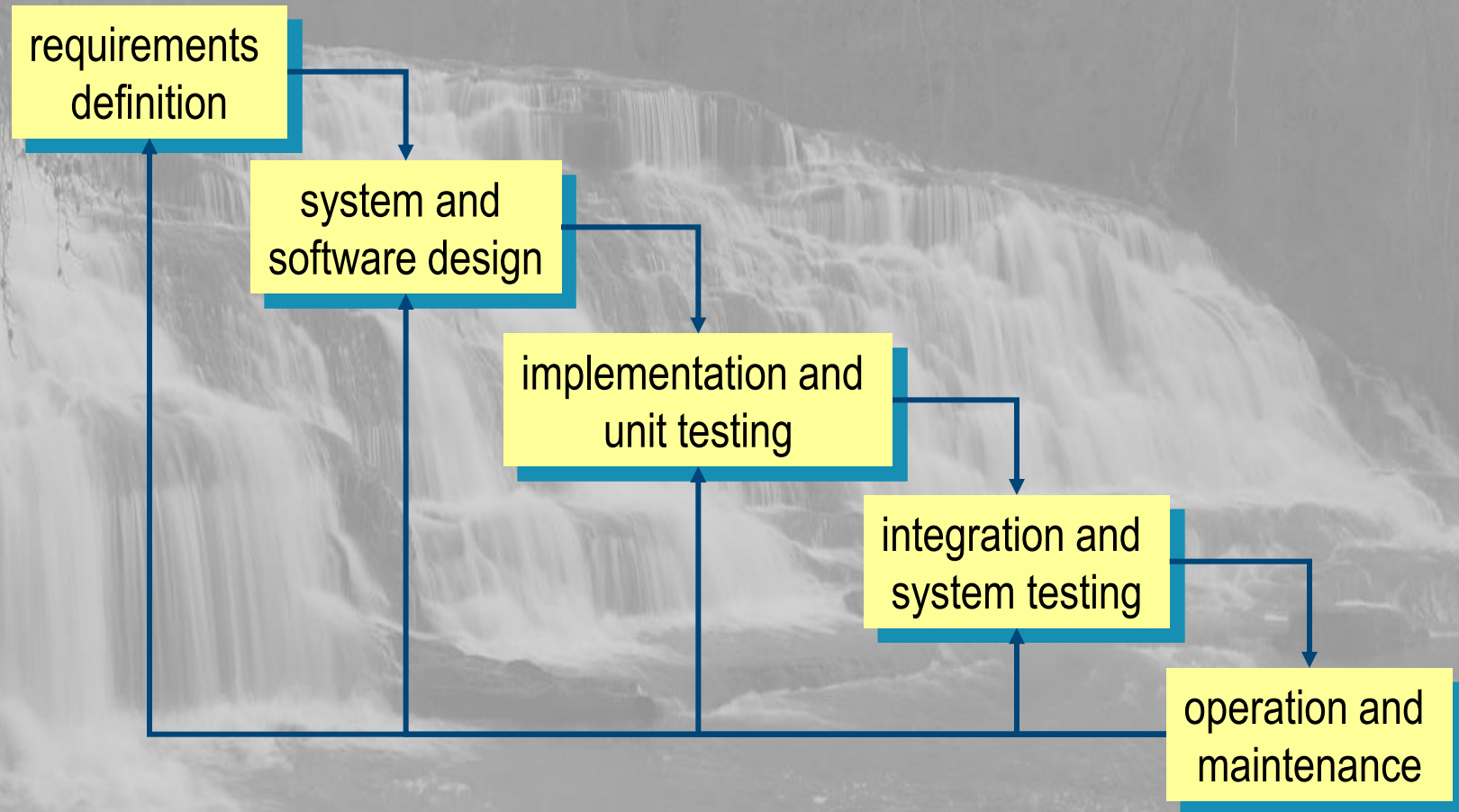
office: room 88, Research 1



- SE process management
 - Waterfall model
 - Incremental methods
 - Agile/XP methods
 - Iterative / spiral methods (eg, RUP)
 - Evolutionary methods
 - V-Model
- CMMI

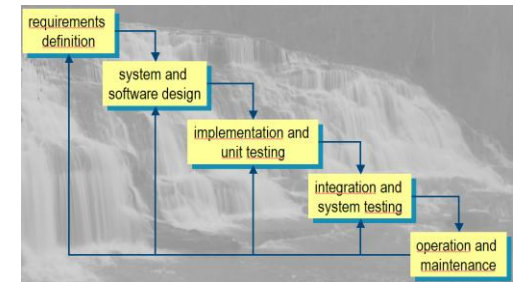
*Note:
deviates somewhat from
Sommerville's classification, relies
on Kal Toth (see later)*

Waterfall Model



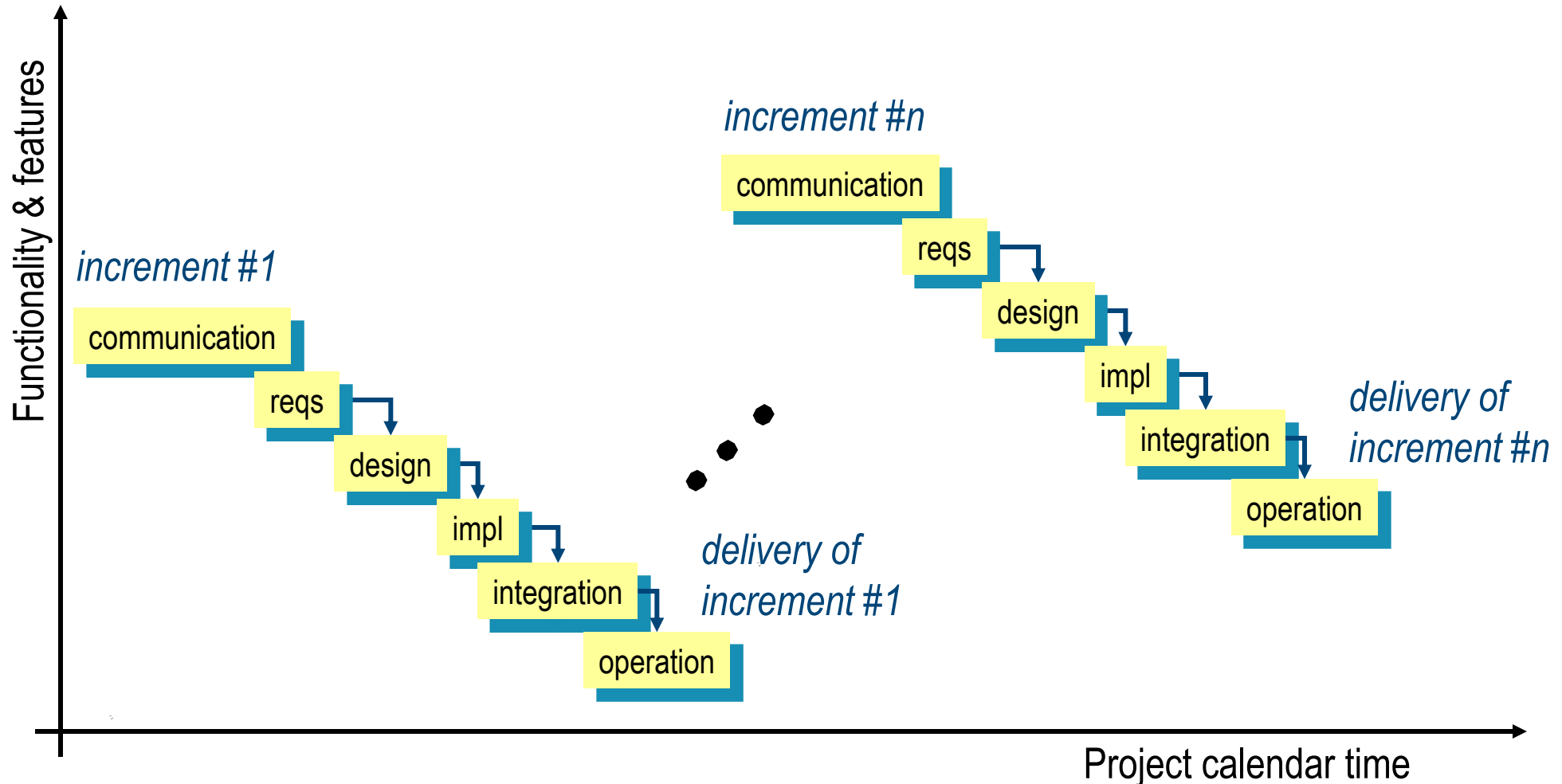
Waterfall Model: Appraisal

- Partitioning into distinct stages
 - difficult to accommodate change after process is underway
 - Inflexible
 - One phase has to be complete before moving onto next phase
- Few business systems have stable requirements
 - changing customer requirements
 - Increased domain understanding
 - Unforeseen technical difficulties
- only appropriate when requirements well-understood and fairly stable
- *mostly used for large systems engineering projects (?)
where system is developed at several sites*



- SE process management
 - Waterfall model
 - Incremental methods
 - Agile/XP methods
 - Iterative / spiral methods (eg, RUP)
 - Evolutionary methods
 - V-Model
- CMMI

The Incremental Model



Incremental Delivery

- development & delivery broken down into **increments**
 - each increment delivering part of the required functionality
- User requirements are **prioritised**
 - **highest** priority requirements included in **early** increments
- Once development of **increment is started**, requirements are **frozen**
 - requirements for later increments can continue to evolve

Incremental Development: Appraisal

- Customer value delivered with each increment
 - system functionality is available earlier
- Early increments act as a prototype
 - help elicit requirements for later increments
- Lower risk of overall project failure
- Highest priority system services tend to receive most testing
 - Why?

