Software Development

By Marcos Prieto, Software Engineer

Agenda

- 1. Foreknowledge
 - Reality Triangle
 - Buy vs Build
 - SLDC
 - Waterfall
 - Agile

- 2. Development
 - Open Source
 - HTML
 - CSS
 - JS
 - GIT

FOREKNOWLEDGE

what you need to learn before you learn



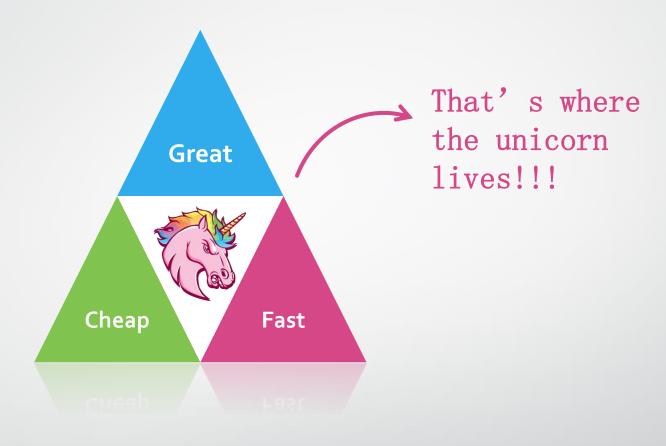
The Reality Triangle

three real-world constraints



The Reality Triangle

you can only pick two



The Reality Triangle

what if you pick three?

Buy a Mac

Pros

- Reliable: It just works.
- Intuitive: Customer first approach.
- Quality: Amazing! Fantastic! Insanely great!
- Improves your coolness factor.

Cons

- Extremely expensive!
- Closed and controlled.
- Difficult and costly to upgrade.
- Apple Kool-Aid.

Build a PC

Pros

- Complete control.
- Better hardware.
- Better price.
- Your choice of software.

Cons

- Time consuming and extremely technical.
- Higher potential for problems: Multiple components from various vendors being assembled by you.
- Limited customer support.

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SDLC

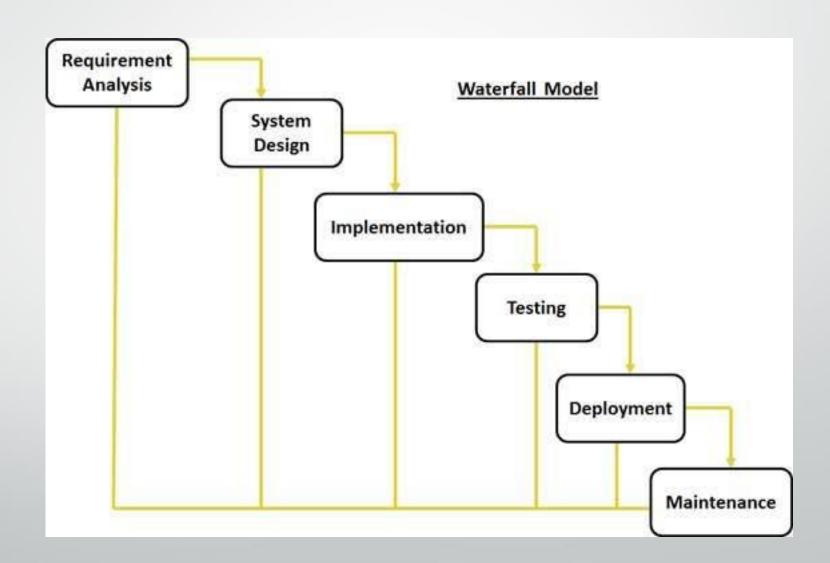
software development life cycle

The systems development life cycle (**SDLC**) is a conceptual model used in project management that describes the stages involved in an information system development project, from an initial feasibility study through maintenance of the completed application.

google: define SDLC

Planning Analysis Design Implementation Maintenance

Waterfall



Waterfall approach was first SDLC Model to be used widely in Software Engineering to ensure success of the project. In "The Waterfall" approach, the whole process of software development is divided into separate phases. In Waterfall model, typically, the outcome of one phase acts as the input for the next phase sequentially.

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sdlc/sdlc_waterfall_model.htm

Waterfall

Waterfall

Linear; Silos



How the customer explained it



How the Project Leader understood it



How the Business Consultant described it



How the Analyst designed it



How the Programmer wrote it



How the project was documented



What Operations installed



How it performed under load



How it was supported



What marketing advertised

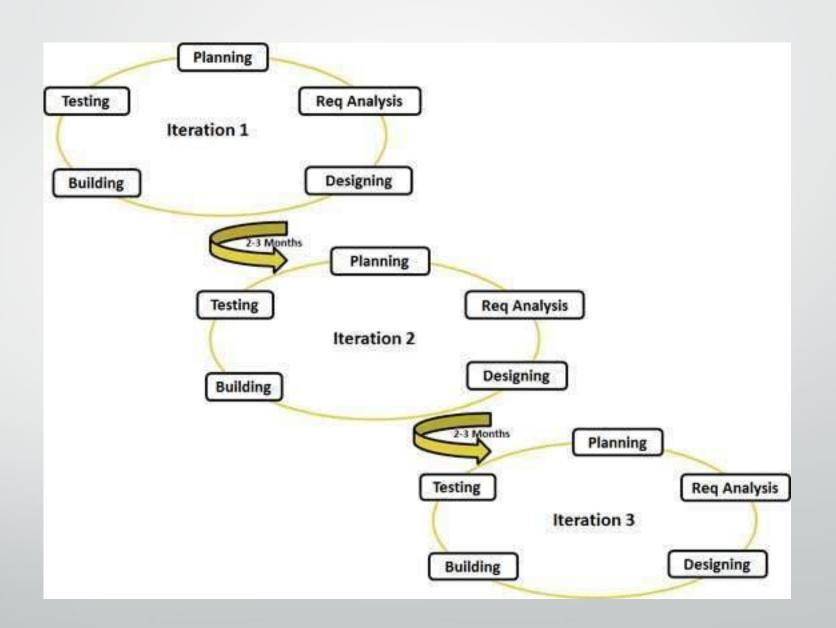


How the customer was billed



What the customer really needed

Agile



Agile model believes that every project needs to be handled differently and the existing methods need to be tailored to best suit the project requirements. In agile the tasks are divided to time boxes (small time frames) to deliver specific features for a release. Iterative approach is taken and working software build is delivered after each iteration. Each build is incremental in terms of features; the final build holds all the features required by the customer.

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sdlc/sdlc_waterfall_model.htm

Agile

Agile

Iterative; feedback loop









The Reality Triangle

with agile you can have all three because if you control the scope

External Product / Service

Pros

- Setup tends to be quicker, easier.
- Reliability: QA / SLA / no SPOF.
- Scalability: can grow / shrink with ease
- Dedicated internal resources not required

Cons

- Can be extremely expensive!
- Can be closed and controlled.
- Can be difficult and costly to upgrade.
- Can require annuity.
- Can be costly / slow to migrate to / from.

Internal Software Development

Pros

- Complete control.
- Develop exactly what you want / need.
- Less expensive (open source / no annuity).
- Easy to modify / update / upgrade.

Cons

- Time consuming and extremely technical.
- Bug/Error prone: requires lots of testing.
- Ties-up internal resources.
- Requires maintenance.
- Can fail.



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DEVELOPMENT

understanding the buzz words...























































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DOM – the structure of a page



HTML – the web's semantic building block

<tagname attribute="value"></tagname>

- 1. Go to Google
- 2. FYI...
- 3. <h1 id="FAQs">Frequently Asked Questions</h1>

HTML – the web's semantic building block

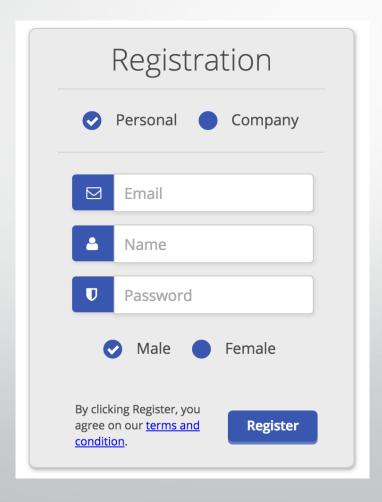
| Registration | | |
|---|------|----------|
| Personal | | |
| Email Male Female | Name | Password |
| By clicking Register, you agree on our terms and condition. | | |
| Register | | |

CSS – the web's interior design language

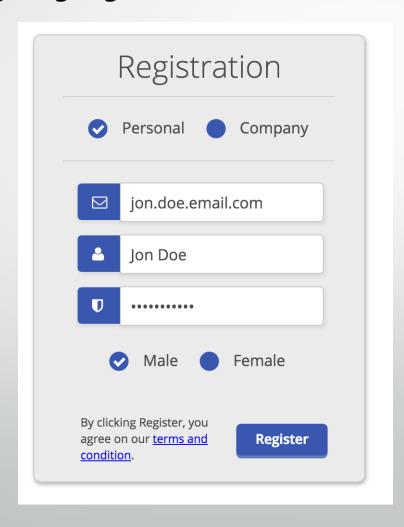
```
Selector {
  attribute name: value;
}
```

Target/Specificity: HTML tags > .classes > #IDs

CSS – the web's interior design language



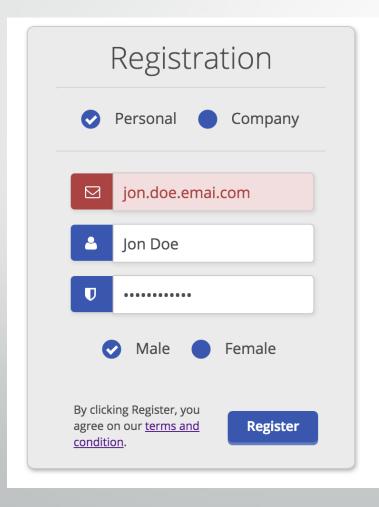
JS – the scripting language of the web

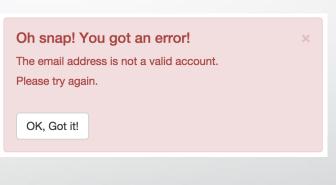


JS – the scripting language of the web

```
function onFormSubmit() {
      var email = document.getElementById('email');
3.
      if (isEmailAddressValid(email.value) === true) {
         displayRegisteredMessage();
      } else {
6.
        displayErrorMessage();
```

JS – the scripting language of the web





























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Tech Stack





























GIT

Code Repository – agile code development

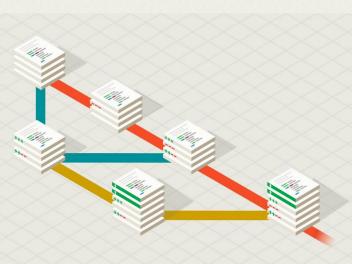


Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency.

Git is easy to learn and has a tiny footprint with lightning fast performance. It outclasses SCM tools like Subversion, CVS, Perforce, and ClearCase with features like cheap local branching, convenient staging areas, and multiple workflows.



Learn Git in your browser for free with Try Git.



Q Search entire site...



About

The advantages of Git compared to other source control systems.



Documentation

Command reference pages, Pro Git book content, videos and other material. Latest source Release
2.3.4
Release Notes (2015-03-23)

Downloads for Mac

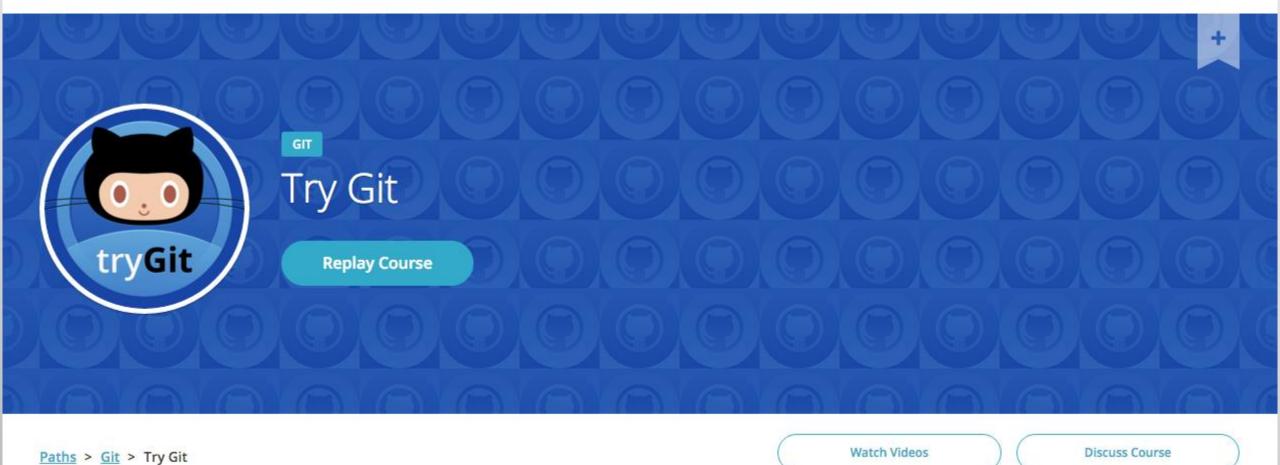


Downloads









COURSE DESCRIPTION

Code School

Learn how to use Git by reviewing the basic concepts of Git version control. Try out this introductory course that was created with GitHub.

ABOUT THE PROFESSORS



Gregg Pollack

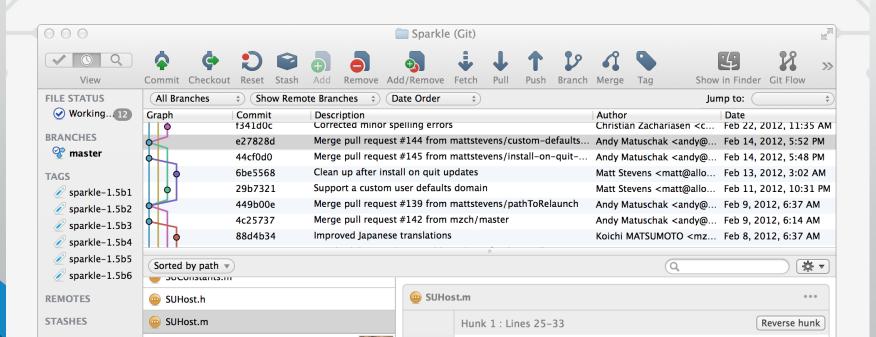
Gregg is passionate about taking complex topics and teaching them efficiently. He's helped build Envy Labs, Starter Studio, and Code School. He

SourceTree

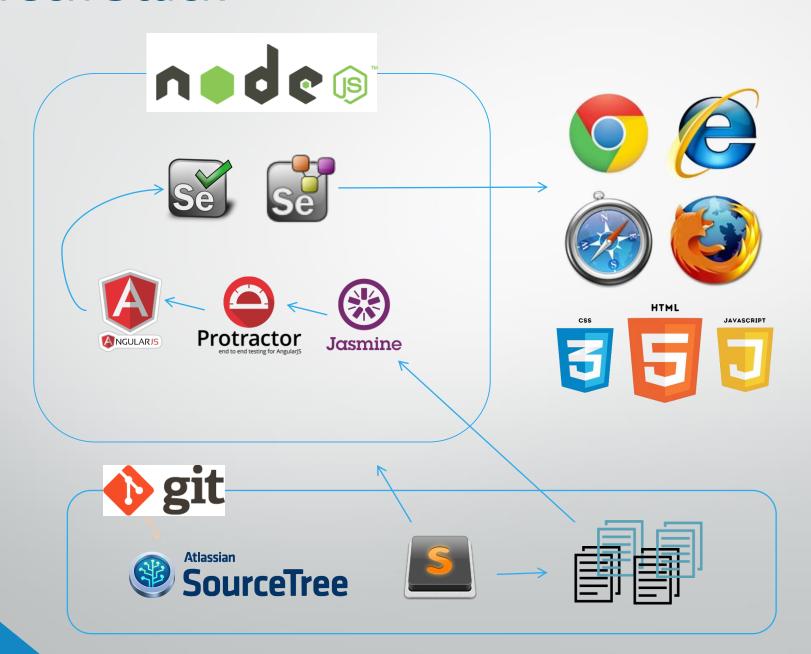
A Graphical User Interface for GIT



A free Git & Mercurial client for Windows or Mac.



Tech Stack





Accounting Architecture

...how this relates to you.

Extra-credit presentations

- Thoroughly describe what occurs in each step on the Software Development Life Cycle. Use examples, where possible.
- Explain Agile and give examples of Agile methodologies.
- 3. Define DevOps and Continuous Improvement. Focus especially on how Accounting Architecture helps accountants to participate in DevOps.
- 4. Introduce the testing tools referenced in the presentation: Selenium, Protractor, Jasmine. Explain how node.js helps to facilitate these tools.

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