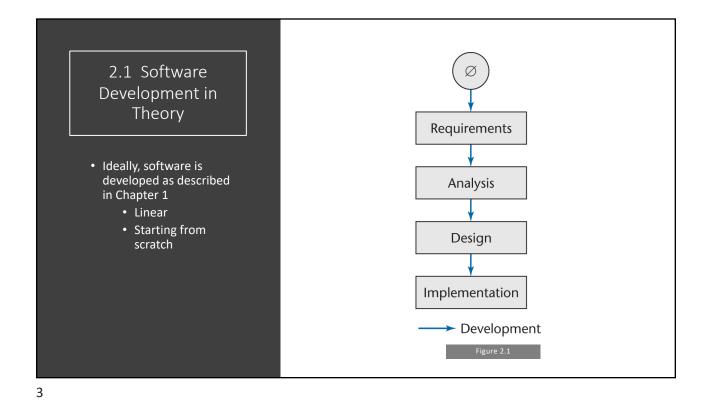


Chapter 2

Part #1
Case Studies and Moving Targets!



Software Development in Practice

- In the real world, software development is totally different
 - · We make mistakes
 - The client's requirements change while the software product is being developed



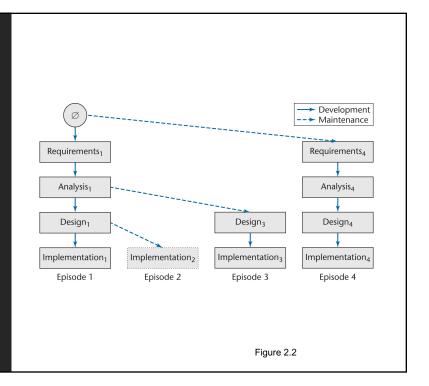
2.2 Winburg Mini Case Study

- Episode 1: The first version is implemented
- Episode 2: A fault is found
 - The product is too slow because of an implementation fault
 - Changes to the implementation are begun
- Episode 3: A new design is adopted
 - A faster algorithm is used
- Episode 4: The requirements change
 - Accuracy has to be increased
- Epilogue: A few years later, these problems recur

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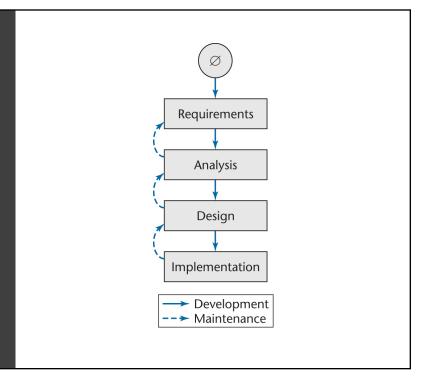
Evolution-Tree Model

Winburg Mini Case Study



Waterfall Model

- The linear life cycle model with feedback loops
 - The waterfall model cannot show the order of events



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Return to the Evolution-Tree Model

- The explicit order of events is shown
- · At the end of each episode
 - We have a baseline, a complete set of artifacts (constituent components)
- Example:
 - Baseline at the end of Episode 3:
 - Requirements₁, Analysis₁, Design₃, Implementation₃

2.3 Lessons of the Winburg Mini Case Study

- In the real world, software development is more chaotic than the Winburg mini case study
- · Changes are always needed
 - A software product is a model of the real world, which is continually changing
 - Software professionals are human, and therefore make mistakes

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2.4 Teal Tractors Mini Case Study

- While the Teal Tractors software product is being constructed, the requirements change
- · The company is expanding into Canada
- Changes needed include:
 - Additional sales regions must be added
 - The product must be able to handle Canadian taxes and other business aspects that are handled differently
 - Third, the product must be extended to handle two different currencies, USD and CAD

Teal Tractors Mini Case Study (contd)

- These changes may be
 - · Great for the company; but
 - Disastrous for the software product

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Moving Target Problem

- A change in the requirements while the software product is being developed
- Even if the reasons for the change are good, the software product can be adversely impacted
 - Dependencies will be induced

Moving Target Problem (contd)

- Any change made to a software product can potentially cause a regression fault
 - A fault in an apparently unrelated part of the software
 - Or a brand new fault in the same area
- · If there are too many changes
 - The entire product may have to be redesigned and reimplemented
 - It won't be

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Moving Target Problem

- · Change is inevitable
 - Growing companies are always going to change
 - If the individual calling for changes has sufficient clout, nothing can be done about it
- There is no solution to the moving target problem