CMPUT 401 Software Process and Product Management

Ildar Akhmetov

ildar@ualberta.ca

Department of Computing Science

University of Alberta

Introduction to the course

Fall 2020

WE ARE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER...:-(

But really – where are we now?!

Let's find out!

https://bit.ly/2E01Uly

A bit about Ildar....

- Ph.D. in Computing Science
- Graduated from Baikal State University it's far, far away!
- Teaching for 10+ years and enjoying it!
- My favorite courses:
 - Formal Systems and Logic in Computing Science
 - Database Design
 - Web Development
 - Software Process and Product Management
- Running two businesses
- Love travel, running, outdoors, languages...

From 1997...

- 1C
- AWS
- Assembly
- Brainfuck
- Clarion
- Dart
- Django
- Flask
- Flutter
- FoxPro

- Google Cloud
- Heroku
- HTML/CSS
- JavaScript
- Linux
- Lisp
- MariaDB
- MATLAB
- Microsoft SQL Server

- MySQL
- MongoDB
- Object Pascal
- PHP
- Pandas
- Pascal
- Per
- Prolog
- Python
- R

- React.js
- Regex
- Scratch
- Small Basic
- Sh/Bash
- T-SQL
- VBA
- ZPL

The Teaching Team

TAs will assist in advising and monitoring projects

Kalvin Eng

kalvin.eng@ualberta.ca

Daniel Chui

dchui1@ualberta.ca



COURSE GOAL

To provide students with an *authentic experience* of working with a *client*, as a member of a *team*

Course Objectives

- Apply your knowledge in:
 - Analyzing requirements
 - Designing software
 - Developing software
 - Documenting software
 - Testing software
- Develop new technical skills (working with new programming languages and tools)
- Learn how to work with others
 - How to interact with clients
 - How to negotiate task sharing
 - How to manage your own tasks
 - How to plan and mitigate risks

Big picture outline

- 1. Personality and Teamwork
- 2. Requirements
- 3. Software Development Process
- 4. Software Architecture
- 5. Estimation and Planning
- 6. Project Management

- 7. User-Interaction Design
- 8. Testing
- 9. Measurement
- 10. Case Studies

Key Ingredients



Real clients, real projects!



Teamwork



"Complete" software process



Evolutionary software development



Quality and management



Communication!

Estimation
Project planning and management
Testing
DevOps

401 VS 301

- I assume that you know, and I expect you to use, what you learned in 301
- The projects are open-ended
 - you negotiate the MVP, in collaboration with your client; the deliverable of the first sprint is your "contract"; it can be updated up until the end of the second sprint
- The projects are different
 - deliverable expectations will be tailored to each project
- You work with your clients closely
 - you should impress them
- The project will provide you with opportunities to learn new technologies

https://eclass.srv.ualberta.ca/course/view.php?id=65080

Syllabus, calendar etc.

eClass

Google Drive

Slack

Communication

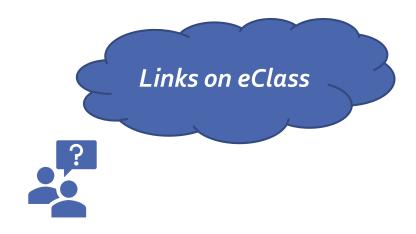
eClass Discussion forums Slack Email Appointments arranged by email

Projects!



Teams

6 members each
September 8
11:59 pm



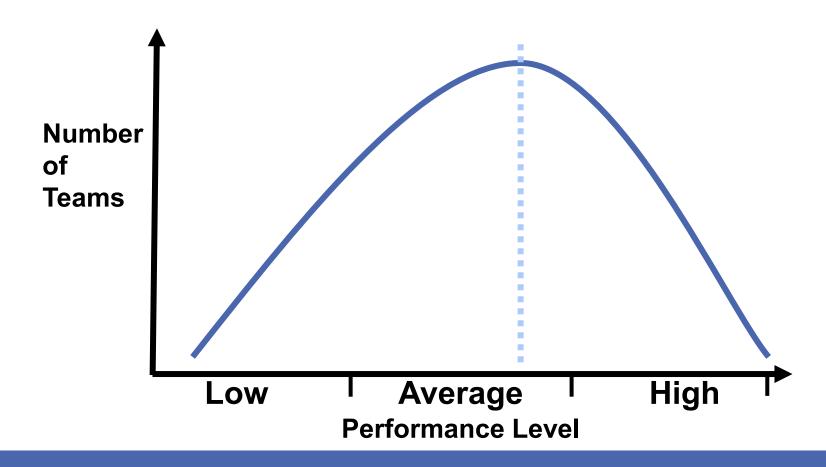
A variety of proposals

Read all of them
Choose your favorites
Ask questions to the clients
Declare your preferences

September 11 11:59 pm

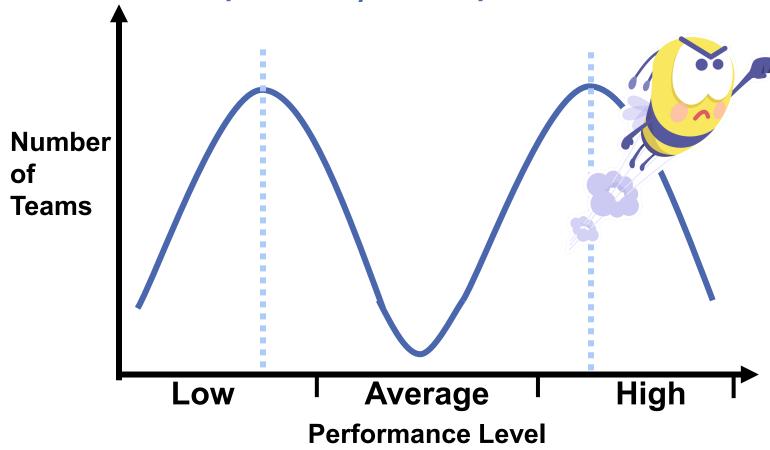
Team Performance

Co-located, culturally similar, mono-functional



Team Performance

Distributed, culturally diverse, cross-functional



Ely, Robin and David Thomas "Cultural Diversity at Work: The Effects of Diversity on Work Group Processes and Outcomes" (2001)

Kochan, Thomas, et al. "The Effects of Diversity on Business Performance" (2002)

Student Code of Conduct

A Common Sense Approach

Read and Understand

- https://www.ualberta.ca/governance/resources/polici es-standards-and-codes-of-conduct/code-of-studentbehaviour
- Software Engineering is a collaborative activity.
 - You are working as a team (peer-review form)
 - You must make sure that you can describe your individual contribution to the project and the product (final reflection form)
- Always give credit to your sources and collaborators.
 - Reuse software (the more the better because you will be able to develop smarter/better/more useful increments)
- Unethical and academic plagiarism is "to use the efforts of others without attribution"

Wearing multiple hats



Developer







User



The Essence of Product Management



WHAT THE CUSTOMER REALLY WANTED



HOW THE CLIENT DESCRIBED IT



HOW THE ENGINEER DESIGNED IT



HOW THE MANUFACTURER MADE IT

...or even like this

Product development from an IT failures perspective



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 How the project wrote it



was documented



How they advertised the open source version



How they applied open source patches



What the beta testers received



What marketing advertised



What operations installed



How it was supported



What the customer really needed



How it performed under load

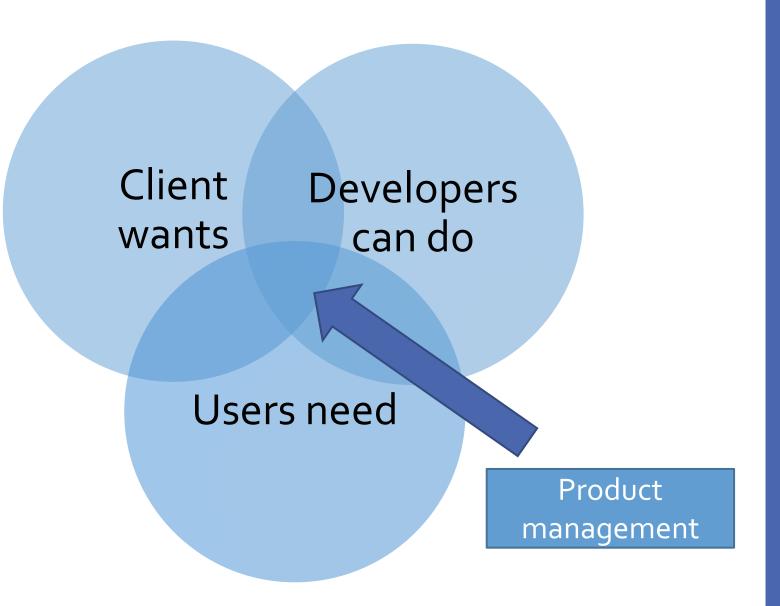


The disaster recovery plan



How the customer was billed

The Essence of Product Management



Customer value Business outcomes proposition product backlog Why What impact driven product minimum service viable design product Execution plan How (engineering + supporting functions) (internal) Business constraints and (external) market influences

IN OTHER WORDS...

Wagenblatt, T. (2019). *Software Product Management*. Springer International Publishing.

Assurance/ Support DevOps Management Maintainability Analysts / Engineering Press / Development Influencer Technology. Portfolio / VC Marketing Corporate messaging - Budget Software **Product** .Corporate strategy Requirements Board / Market Founder Sales, Account **Partners** Executives, Customer Success Professional Customers Services

EVEN MORE COMPLEX IN REAL WORLD!

Wagenblatt, T. (2019). *Software Product Management*. Springer International Publishing.



Tracks

Software product management theory

Hard skills

Soft skills

Tools

Best practices

Team Project



"The gap between the best software engineering practice and the average practice is very wide—perhaps wider than in any other engineering discipline."

Fred Brooks

Software Productivity is NOT Consistent



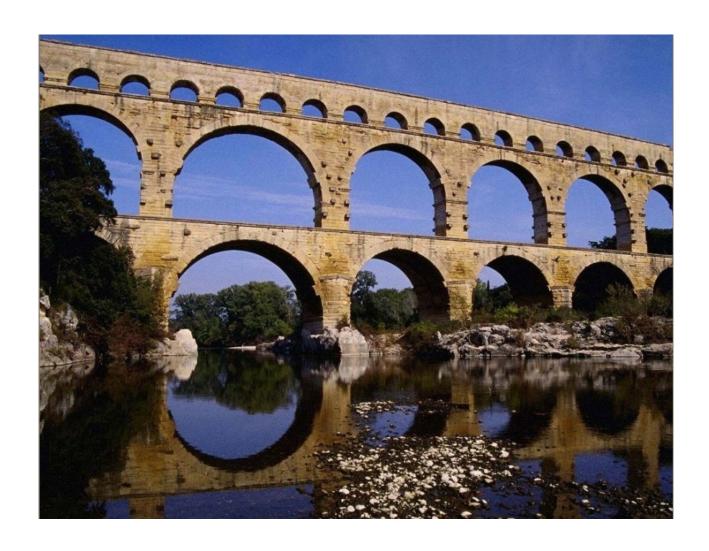
The "Standish Reports" Saga

• The CHAOS reports published by the Standish group (in 1994 and 2004, and then up to 2020) described a rather abysmal state of our profession: many software projects are either "challenged" or plain "failures".

http://www.infoq.com/articles/Interview-Johnson-Standish-CHAOS

A rebuttal study attempted to examine the software-engineering industry
performance more systematically, more precisely classifying success and failure.

 <u>http://www.zdnet.com/blog/projectfailures/new-it-project-failure-metrics-is-standish-wrong/513</u>



"The Roman bridges of antiquity were very inefficient structures. By modern standards, they used too much stone, and as a result, far too much labour to build. Over the years we have learned to build bridges more efficiently, using fewer materials and less labour to perform the same task."

Tom Clancy (The Sum of All Fears)

Successful and Failed Projects

MODERN RESOLUTION FOR ALL PROJECTS

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SUCCESSFUL	29%	27%	31%	28%	29%
CHALLENGED	49%	56%	50%	55%	52%
FAILED	22%	17%	19%	17%	19%

The Modern Resolution (OnTime, OnBudget, with a satisfactory result) of all software projects from FY2011–2015 within the new CHAOS database. Please note that for the rest of this report CHAOS Resolution will refer to the Modern Resolution definition not the Traditional Resolution definition.

<u>https://www.standishgroup.com/sample_research_files/CHAOS</u> Report2015-Final.pdf

- Successful. The project is completed on time and on budget, offering all features initially specified.
- Challenged. The project is completed and operational but overbudget and overtime, and offers fewer features than originally specified.
- **Failed.** The project is cancelled during the development cycle.

IMAGINE EVERY PRODUCTISATREE

Where is Software Product Management?



Products face risks

"Like trees in the forest, products face equally great risks if no one nurtures and protects them. If there is no one dedicated to and responsible for the product —timber!

Products might not survive for a multitude of reasons even if the idea was great and a market exists. Any product failure comes with a reason."

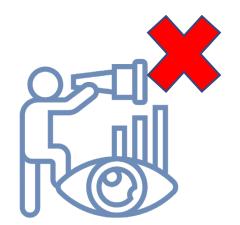
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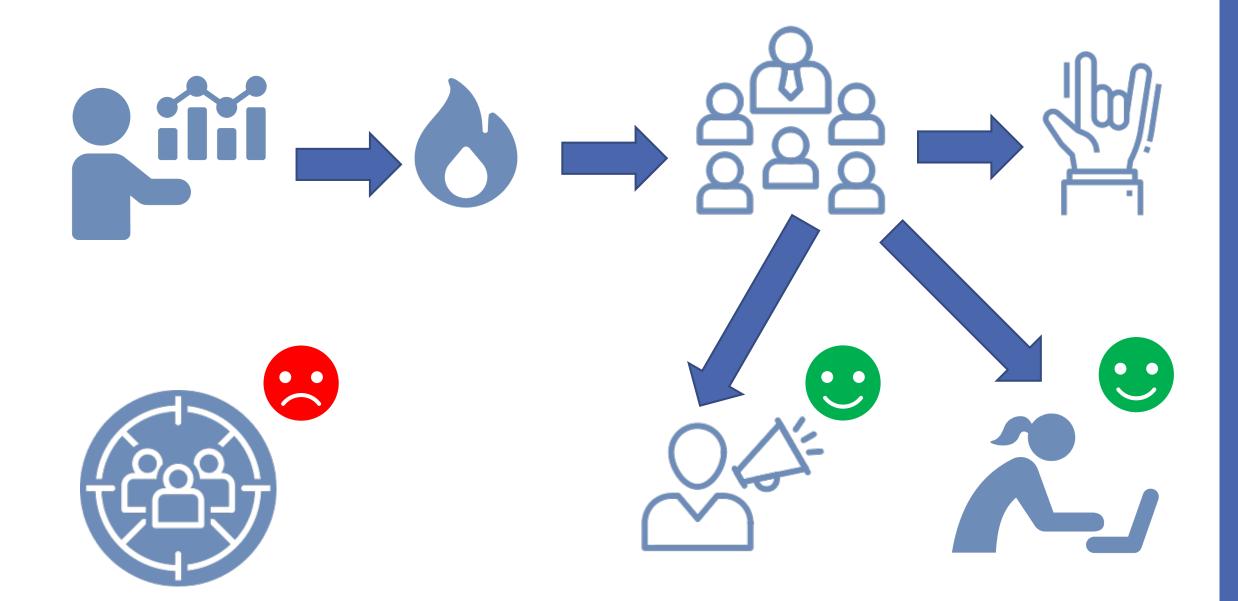




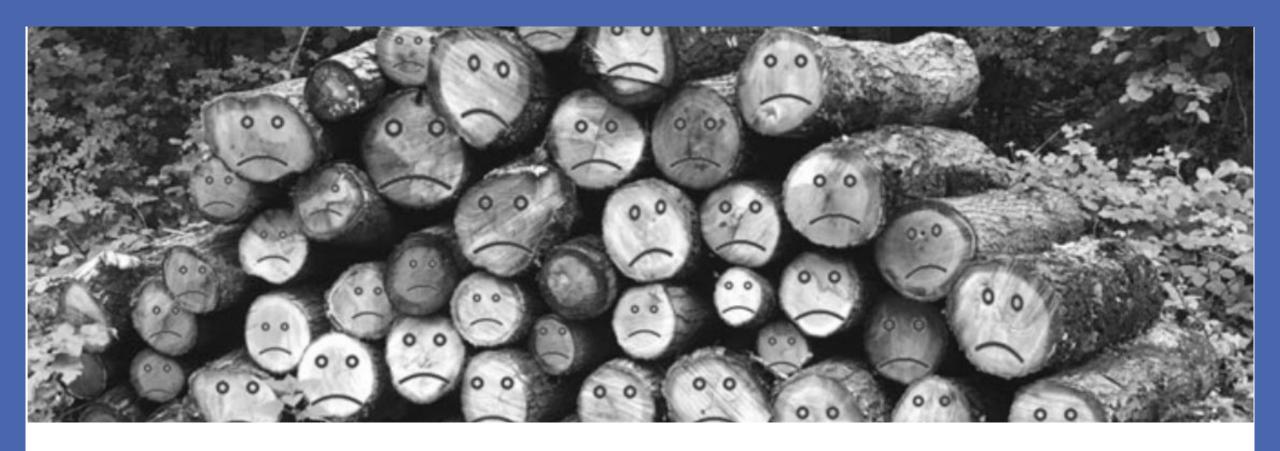












SAD PILE OF LUMBERED PRODUCTS (AND OPPORTUNITIES)

Wagenblatt, T. (2019). Software Product Management. Springer International Publishing.

Things to Think About

Who should decide whether a project is successful?

Is there a single definition of success?

How does it correlate with estimation deviation?

FACTORS OF SUCCESS	POINTS	INVESTMENT	
Executive Sponsorship	15	15%	
Emotional Maturity	15	15%	
User Involvement	15	15%	
Optimization	15	15%	
Skilled Resources	10	10%	
Standard Architecture	8	8%	
Agile Process	7	7%	
Modest Execution	6	6%	
Project Management Expertise	5	5%	
Clear Business Objectives	4	4%	

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

How many of the factors are NON-technical?!

The Road to 401 Success



Do not choose to learn every new technology under the Sun



Be careful with your choice of team lead



Be regularly and continuously productive



Consult with your TAs: ask advice on the project tasks and the technologies!



Work with your clients: make sure that you are all on the same page!

Your TODOs

Details and links will be sent via email

1

Fill out the Professional Profile Survey

This Friday

2

Do the Socionics (or MBTI) Test

This Friday

3

Study reading materials

This Friday

4

Form a team

5

Review and bid for projects

Sep 8, 11:59 pm

Sep 11, 11:59 pm

QUESTIONS?!