

# Génie Logiciel Elements of a software project

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23/09/2022



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- Functional objectives
- Technical specifications
- Definition of the scope
- Planning
- Development
- Risk analysis
- Management
- Monitoring



## Some people of a software project

- Maître d'ouvrage (= project owner or client): stakeholder that benefits from the project's results
  - Identifies the needs
  - Defines the goals
  - Finances the project
  - Oversees the project's planning and realization
  - Take general decisions if needed
- Maître d'oeuvre (= contractor): proposes and implements a solution to realize the project



## Definition of the scope

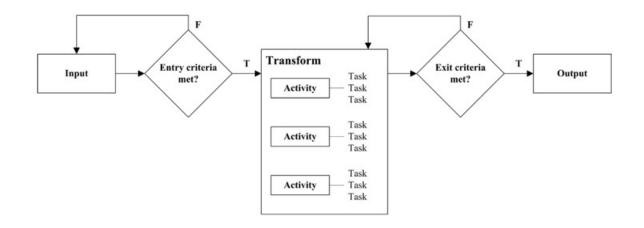
- Scope must be a balance of:
  - Time
  - Cost
  - Quality



## Software processes

#### **Defintion:**

a software process is a set of interrelated activities and tasks that transform input work products into output work products, SWEBOK v3





## Main software activities

- List of activities to be conducted during a software project
- Each can be seen as a process



### Main software activities

- Objectives definition
- Requirement analysis
- Feasibility analysis
- Requirements specifications
- Design
- Implementation
- Unit testing
- Integration
- Validation
- Deployment
- Maintenance



## Main software activities

 Objectives defintion: understanding what will be the usage (in its context) of the software



## Main software activities

Requirement analysis: determining the needs of the stakeholders



## Main software activities

 Feasability analysis: determining which outcomes can be achieved in the specific context of the project



## Main software activities

 Requirements specifications: formalization of the requirements in the form of a document that can be systematically reviewed, evaluated and approved



## Main software activities

 Design: precise definition of the components of the software based on the requirements



## Main software activities

• Implementation: building-up the program following the design and instructions.



## Main software activities

• Unit testing: verifying individually that each component of your software answer its specification.



## Main software activities

• Integration: connection of the different sub components of the program.



### Main software activities

- Validation: validation that the software, as a whole, is answering the initial objectives and expectations from the customer.
- Not to be confused with verification!
- Verification = analysis (often without executing code) during development period to check whether a specific requirement is met



## Main software activities

• Deployment: activities to make the software available for use.



### Main software activities

 Maintenance: to modify the application after its deployment to fix bugs, improve performance or improve functionalities



### Main software activities

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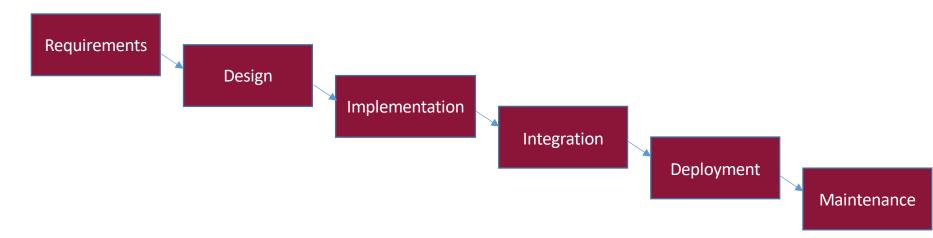
## Software Development Life Cycle

- A software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) puts the different processes in order
- Also know as Software process model
- Chosen at the start of the project
- Brings discipline to software development
- 4 SDLC models today



## Waterfall model

- Simplest SDLC model
- Proposed by Royce in 1970

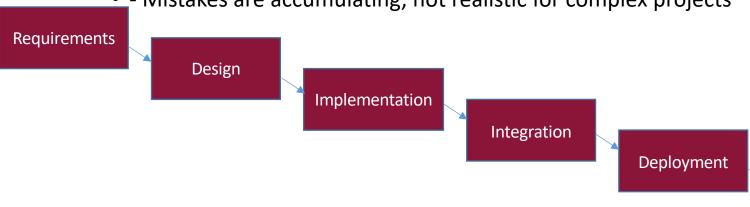




## Waterfall model

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- + Easy to plan and to follow
- +- Requirements cannot change
- Mistakes are accumulating, not realistic for complex projects



• What happens if validation shows a fundamental flaw that requires a design change?

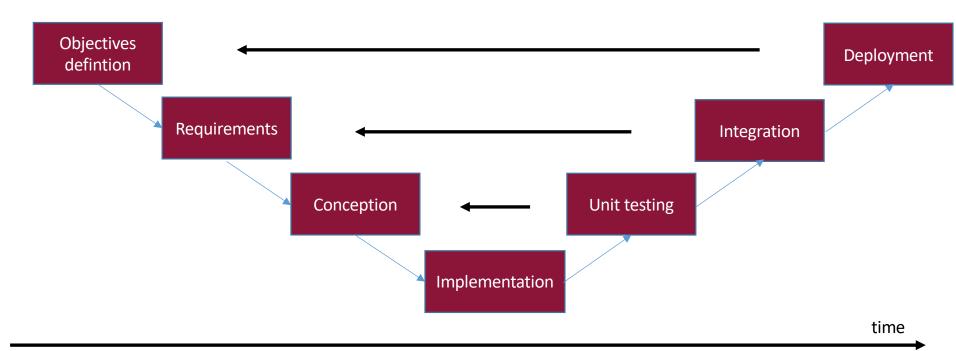
<u>Maintenance</u>

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## V-model

Extension of waterfall



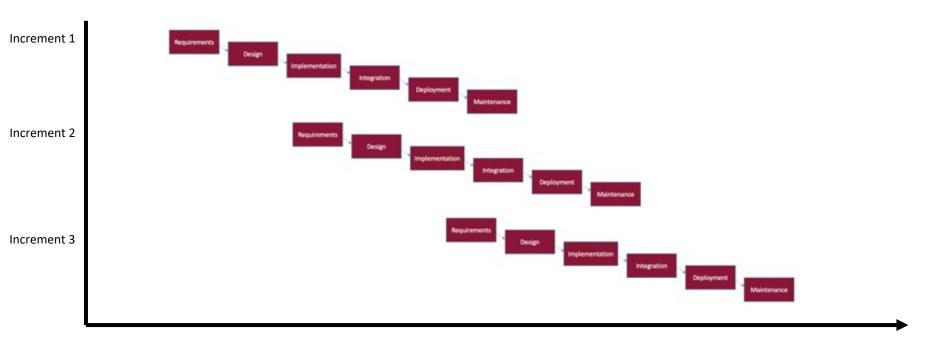


## V-model

- Extension of waterfall
- Still simple
- With each components, verification (downward phase) or validation (upward) procedures are defined
- Still not flexible enough for complex projects
- In general, what you have been doing



## Incremental model





## Incremental model

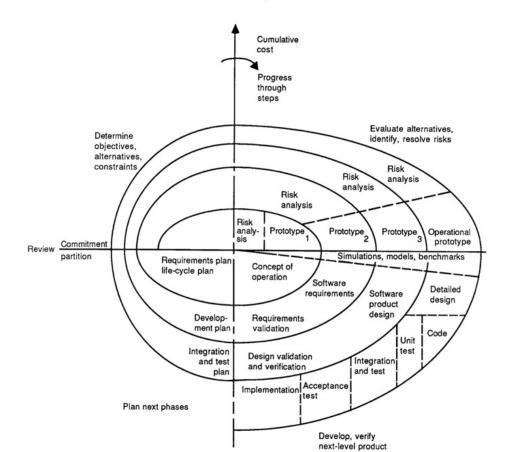
- Software broken down in sub-components
- First increment: core functionality
- Subsequent increments take into account feedback
- + Aligns better with the customer needs
- + Fast delivery
- - Fundamental flaws can exist



## Spiral model

- Based on 4 quadrants
- Can be seen as a generalization of previous models
- Risk driven model
- + Suitable for complex projects
- Requires experience, costly

#### Boehm, 1988





## SDLC models

- 4 models
- Different levels of complexity
- Relatively rigid
- Solution since 2000s : Agile (coming up later in this class)