Programming in the Large

+ The Project

COMP2511

In this lecture

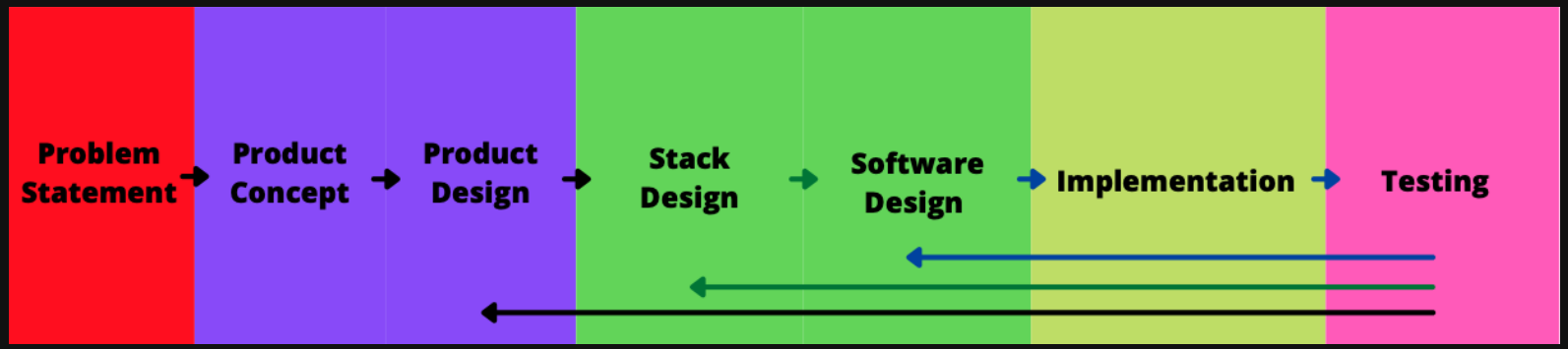
Why?

- Understand the broader context of the project and software design in the SDLC
- Compare sequential and iterative design
- Introduce the project
- Discuss industry best-practice approaches for developing software

The Software Development Lifecycle

Where does it all fit in?

- Product concept: How can we solve the problem with software?
- Product design: Epics, user stories, acceptance criteria, UI design
- Stack design: frontend, backend, data layer, integrations
- Software design (OO): Entities, objects, relationships (UML diagram)

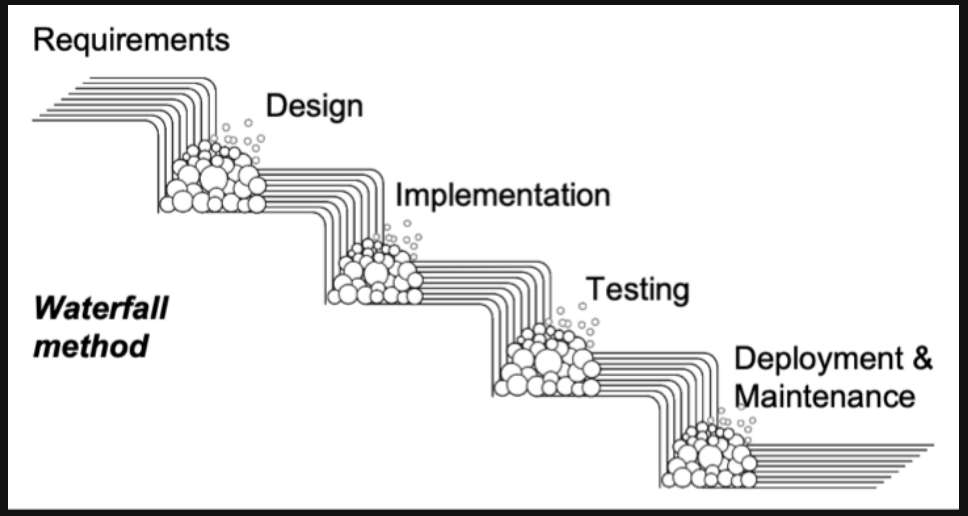


Project Intro

The Big Design Up-Front vs Incremental Design

"Traditional Engineering"

- One step at a time
- Ensure the current step is perfect before moving onto the next one
- A big design up front
- Project can take months-years to complete



Problems with Designing Up-Front

1. The game changes
    - Changing market
    - Changing client expectations
    - Changing technical world
2. Evolution of Requirements
3. Too many unknown unknowns

Unknowns

Two types of unknowns:

1. **Known unknowns** - we know that it exists, but we don't know what it is
2. **Unknown unknowns** - that which we had never even thought to consider

System Complexity

- Systems become exponentially more complex as they grow in size
- Complexity leads to unknown unknowns
- This is why things go wrong
- Learn to deal with unknowns gracefully as they arise

Iterative Design

- Work in sprints, iterations, milestones
- 'Agile' software development
- Many variants - eXtreme programming, Rapid Application Development, Kanban, Scrum
- Design incrementally
  - Adapt to changes in requirements
  - Discover and deal with problems in design as they arise

Problems with Incremental Design

- No clear sense of direction/trajectory
- In poorly designed systems, adaptations to new requirements become smaller-scale 'workarounds' - limit functionality/decrease maintainability
- Tendency to 'make it up as we go along'

A solution?

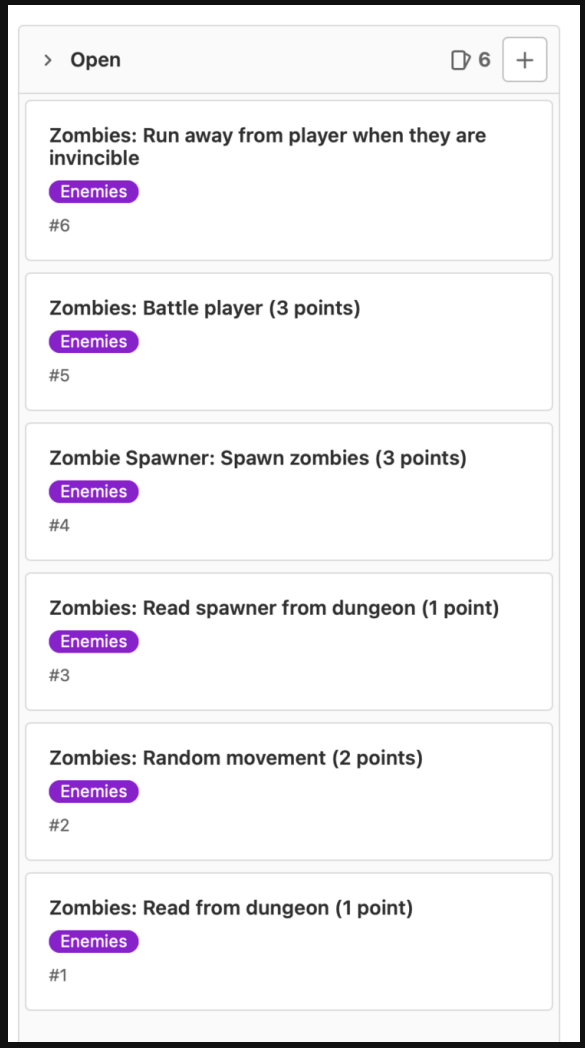
- **High Level Design**
  - Design a broad overview up-front
  - A framework to begin development
  - Set the trajectory and boundaries of work at the start
- Adapt and change the design during development as needed
- Design up-front a solution that is open for extension, reusable, etc.
- Complete work in **small increments** and **improve iteratively**
- Milestone 1

Project Management

- There is always too much work and not enough time and resources in Software Engineering
- **Prioritisation** - what's the most important?
- Work to complete is a **Priority Queue**
- Incremental development
  - Start with the most basic working app
  - **Minimum Viable Product**

Planning

- Breakdown of tasks
  - Use High Level Design to break work down into tickets / tasks
  - Highlight logical dependencies between tickets
  - Create tickets at the smallest possible feature level
- Determine priorities for each ticket (high, medium, low)
- Determine **story points** for each ticket
  - Assign points based on relative complexity



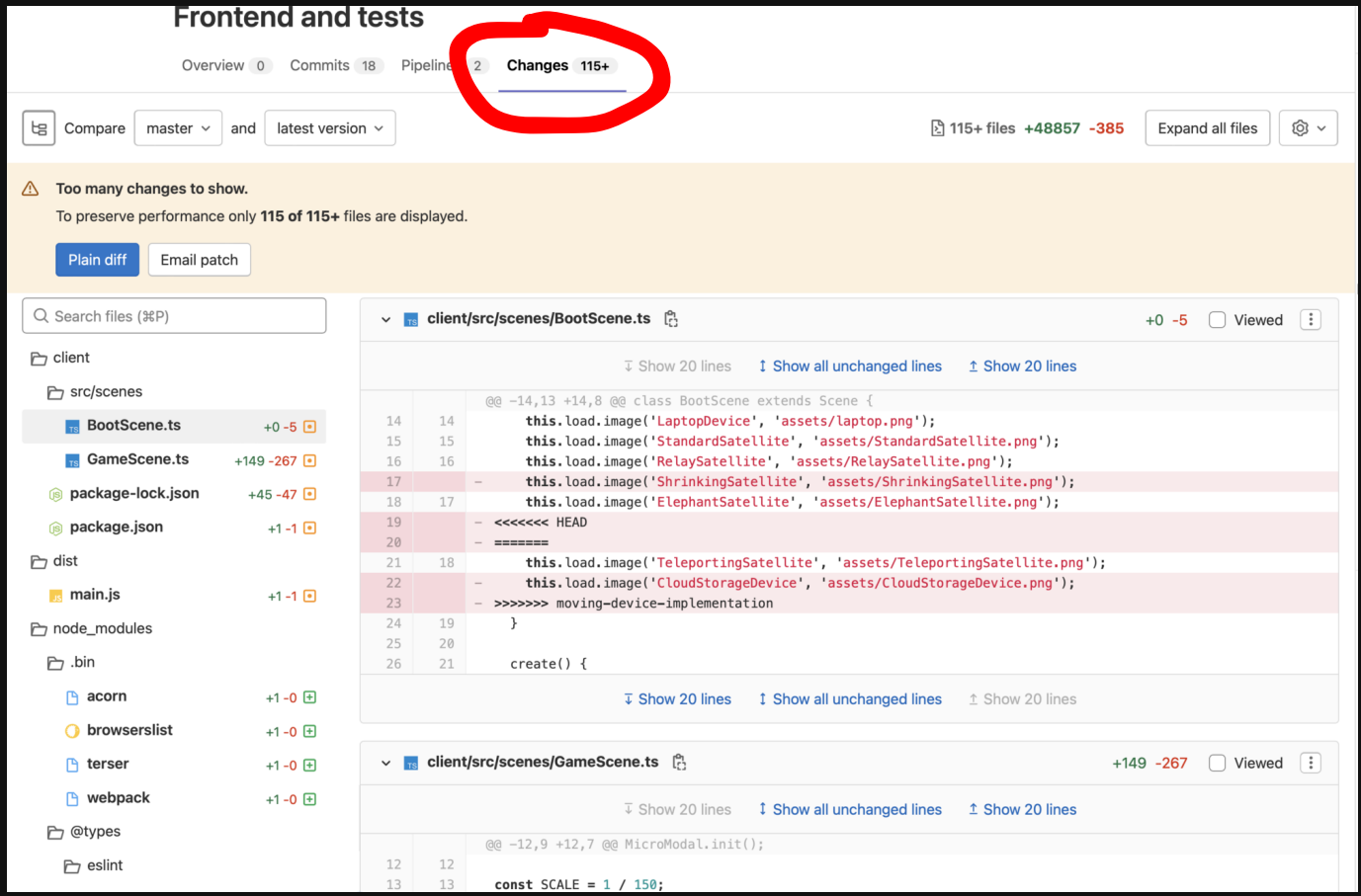
Software Delivery

- We are emphasising how you **deliver your software** rather than how you **manage your project**
- Process to follow for each ticket (See Section 12.3.1 of the spec)
- Slower today, faster forever

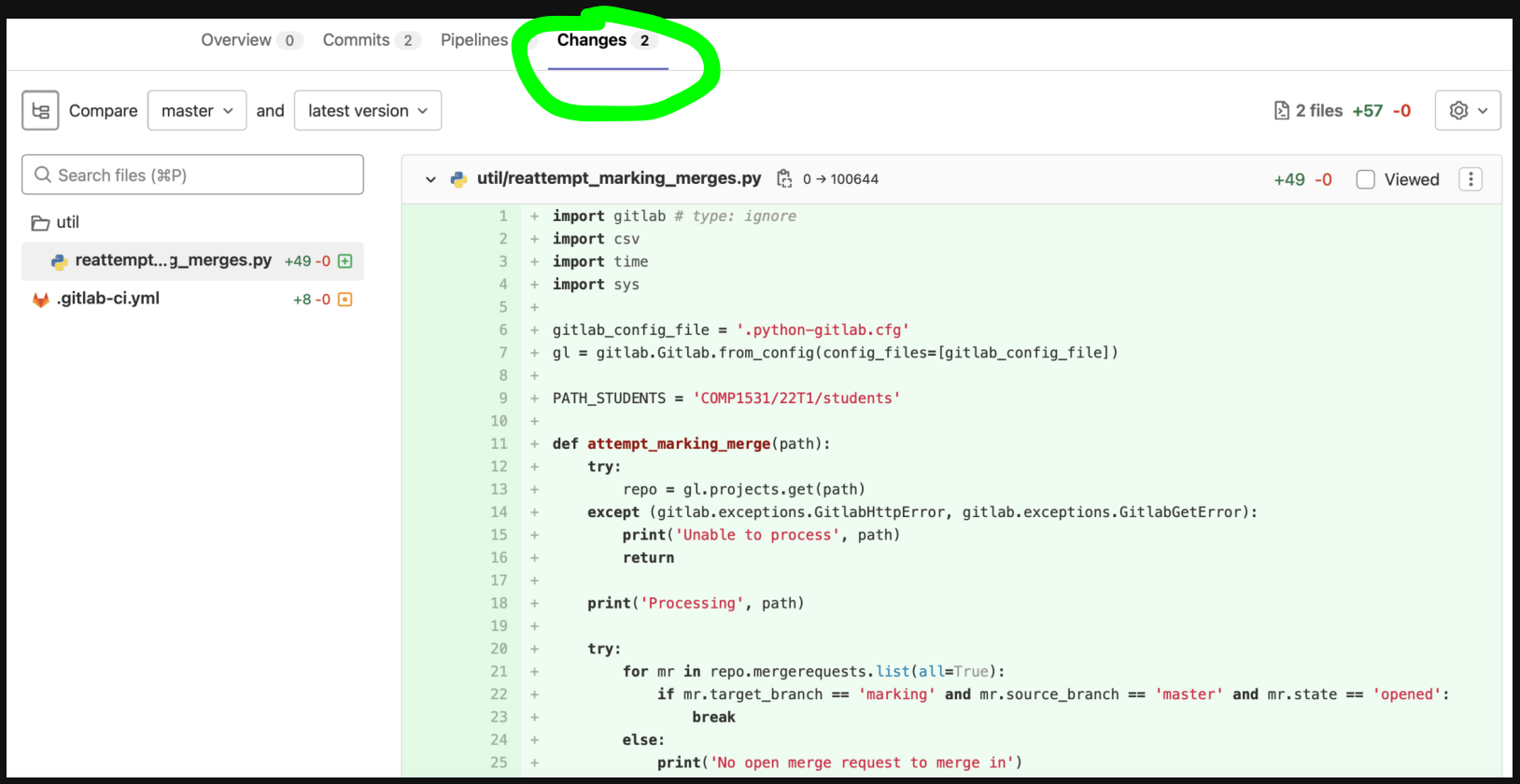
Best Practice PRs

- A good pull request / merge request:
  - Touches as few files as it can
  - Has a clear title and description, or links to documentation
- A bad pull request:
  - Contains irrelevant changes
  - Contains accidentally committed files
  - Contains a very large number of changes (should split PR - into sections, or work your way up the dependency tree)

Bad PR Example



Good PR Example



Communication

- Communicating design is difficult, especially when the requirements are complex
- Pair up on tickets - developer, reviewer
- Real teamwork and collaboration - you can't slice up the pie
- Agile practices
  - Standups & "communication saturation"
  - Keep Kanban up to date

Assessment

- Four key areas:
  - Correctness
  - Design
  - Testing (Wednesday lecture)
  - Delivery
- Quality over quantity

Teamwork

- Everyone needs to write code and contribute to documentation (PM, UML, etc.)
- Tutor & project check-ins - mentoring & guidance
- Dealing with teamwork problems:
  - Make an active effort to resolve internally
  - Speak to your tutor
  - Email cs2511@cse.unsw.edu.au
- Individual blogging

Advice

- Please be patient
- Start today