

Slide 2.1

Object-Oriented and Classical Software Engineering

Eighth Edition, WCB/McGraw-Hill, 2011

Stephen R. Schach

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CHAPTER 2

Slide 2.2

SOFTWARE LIFE-CYCLE MODELS

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Overview

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- ❑ Software development in theory
- ❑ Winburg mini case study
- ❑ Lessons of the Winburg mini case study
- ❑ Teal tractors mini case study
- ❑ Iteration and incrementation
- ❑ Winburg mini case study revisited
- ❑ Risks and other aspects of iteration and incrementation
- ❑ Managing iteration and incrementation
- ❑ Other life-cycle models
- ❑ Comparison of life-cycle models

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2.1 Software Development in Theory

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- ❑ Ideally, software is developed as described in Chapter 1
 - Linear
 - Starting from scratch

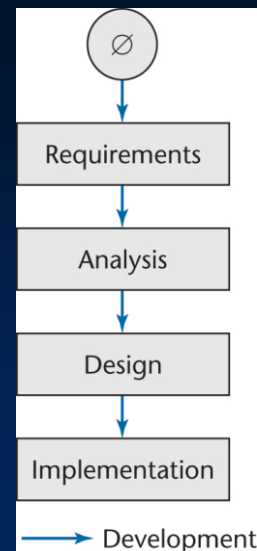


Figure 2.1

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Software Development in Practice

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

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2.2 Winburg Mini Case Study

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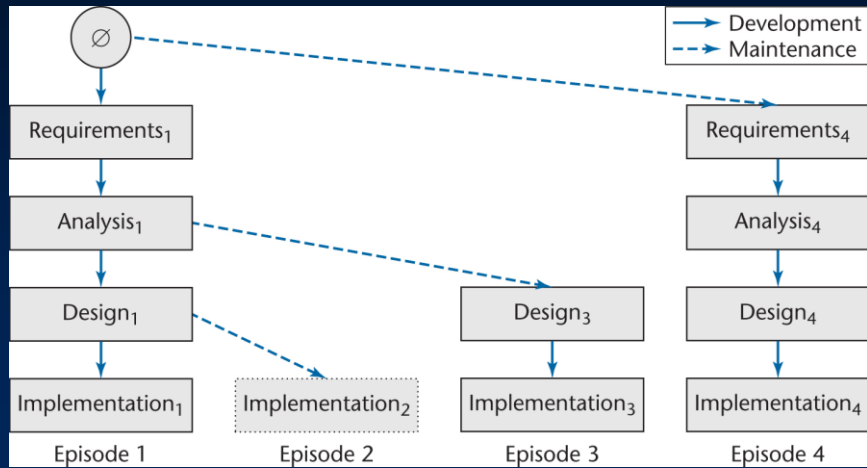
- **Episode 1:** The first version is implemented
- **Episode 2:** A fault is found
 - The product is too slow because of an implementation fault
 - Changes to the implementation are begun
- **Episode 3:** A new design is adopted
 - A faster algorithm is used
- **Episode 4:** The requirements change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

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Evolution-Tree Model

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Winburg Mini Case Study

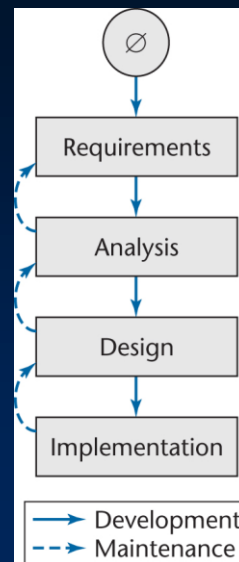


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Waterfall Model

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- 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

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- 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

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2.3 Lessons of the Winburg Mini Case Study

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- 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

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- 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

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Teal Tractors Mini Case Study (contd)

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

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Moving Target Problem

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- 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

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Moving Target Problem (contd)

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- Any change made to a software product can potentially cause a *regression fault*
 - A fault in an apparently unrelated part of the software
- If there are too many changes
 - The entire product may have to be redesigned and reimplemented

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Moving Target Problem (contd)

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- 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

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2.5 Iteration and Incrementation

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- In real life, we cannot speak about “the analysis phase”
 - Instead, the operations of the analysis phase are spread out over the life cycle
- The basic software development process is iterative
 - Each successive version is intended to be closer to its target than its predecessor

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Miller's Law

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- At any one time, we can concentrate on only approximately seven *chunks* (units of information)
- To handle larger amounts of information, use *stepwise refinement*
 - Concentrate on the aspects that are currently the most important
 - Postpone aspects that are currently less critical
 - Every aspect is eventually handled, but in order of current importance
- This is an *incremental* process

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Iteration and Incrementation (contd)

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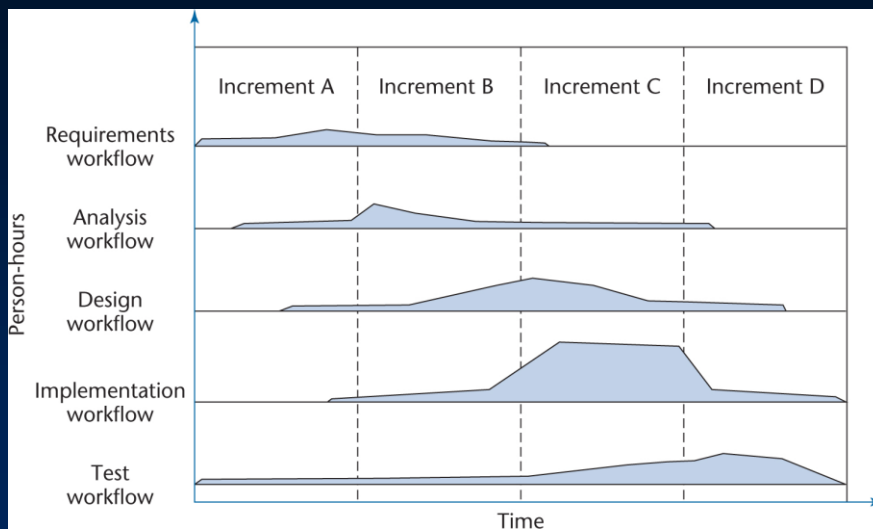


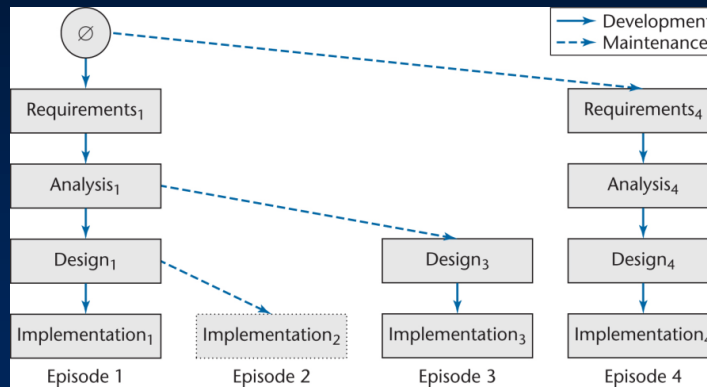
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Iteration and Incrementation (contd)

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- Iteration and incrementation are used in conjunction with one another
 - There is no single “requirements phase” or “design phase”
 - Instead, there are multiple instances of each phase



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Iteration and Incrementation (contd)

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- The number of increments will vary — it does not have to be four

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Classical Phases versus Workflows

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- Sequential phases do not exist in the real world
- Instead, the five core workflows (activities) are performed over the entire life cycle
 - Requirements workflow
 - Analysis workflow
 - Design workflow
 - Implementation workflow
 - Test workflow

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Workflows

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- All five core workflows are performed over the entire life cycle
- However, at most times one workflow predominates
- Examples:
 - At the beginning of the life cycle
 - » The requirements workflow predominates
 - At the end of the life cycle
 - » The implementation and test workflows predominate
- Planning and documentation activities are performed throughout the life cycle

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Iteration and Incrementation (contd)

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- Iteration is performed during each incrementation

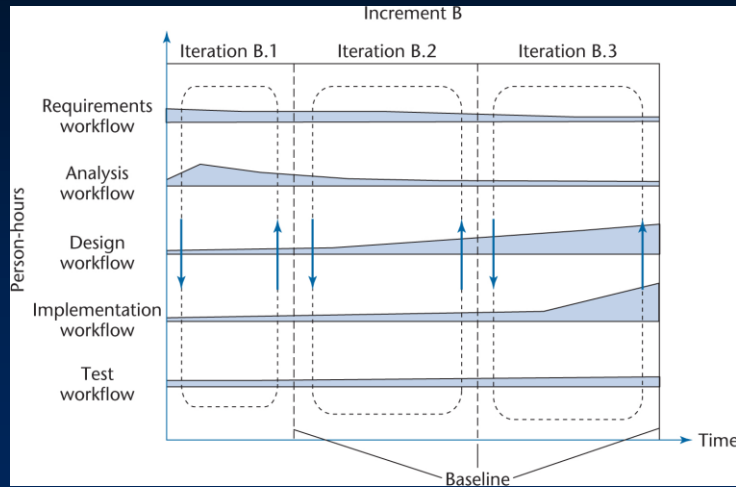


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Iteration and Incrementation (contd)

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- Again, the number of iterations will vary—it is not always three

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2.6 The Winburg Mini Case Study Revisited

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- Consider the next slide
- The evolution-tree model has been superimposed on the iterative-and-incremental life-cycle model
- The test workflow has been omitted — the evolution-tree model assumes continuous testing

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The Winburg Mini Case Study Revisited

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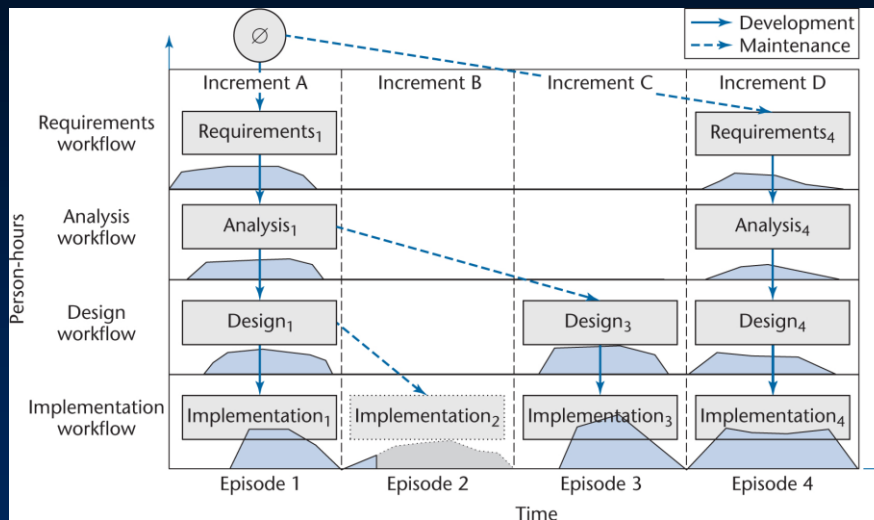


Figure 2.6

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More on Incrementation (contd)

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- Each episode corresponds to an increment
- Not every increment includes every workflow
- Increment B was not completed
- Dashed lines denote maintenance
 - Episodes 2, 3: Corrective maintenance
 - Episode 4: Perfective maintenance

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2.7 Risks and Other Aspects of Iter. and Increm.

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- We can consider the project as a whole as a set of mini projects (increments)
- Each mini project extends the
 - Requirements artifacts
 - Analysis artifacts
 - Design artifacts
 - Implementation artifacts
 - Testing artifacts
- The final set of artifacts is the complete product

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Risks and Other Aspects of Iter. and Increm. (contd)

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- During each mini project we
 - Extend the artifacts (incrementation);
 - Check the artifacts (test workflow); and
 - If necessary, change the relevant artifacts (iteration)

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Risks and Other Aspects of Iter. and Increm. (contd)

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- Each iteration can be viewed as a small but complete waterfall life-cycle model
- During each iteration we select a portion of the software product
- On that portion we perform the
 - Classical requirements phase
 - Classical analysis phase
 - Classical design phase
 - Classical implementation phase

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Strengths of the Iterative-and-Incremental Model

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- There are multiple opportunities for checking that the software product is correct
 - Every iteration incorporates the test workflow
 - Faults can be detected and corrected early
- The robustness of the architecture can be determined early in the life cycle
 - *Architecture* — the various component modules and how they fit together
 - *Robustness* — the property of being able to handle extensions and changes without falling apart

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Strengths of the Iterative-and-Incremental Model (contd)

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- We can *mitigate* (resolve) risks early
 - Risks are invariably involved in software development and maintenance
- We have a working version of the software product from the start
 - The client and users can experiment with this version to determine what changes are needed
- Variation: Deliver partial versions to smooth the introduction of the new product in the client organization

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Strengths of the Iterative-and-Incremental Model (contd)

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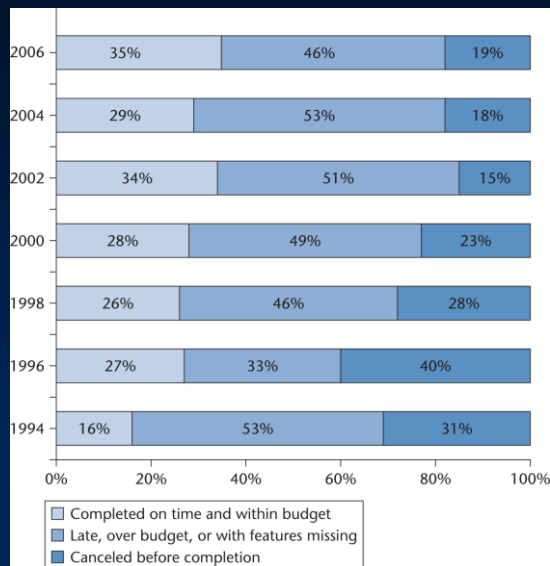
- There is empirical evidence that the life-cycle model works
- The CHAOS reports of the Standish Group (see overleaf) show that the percentage of successful products increases

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Strengths of the Iterative-and-Incremental Model (contd)

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- CHAOS reports from 1994 to 2006



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Strengths of the Iterative-and-Incremental Model (contd)

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- Reasons given for the decrease in successful projects in 2004 include:
 - More large projects in 2004 than in 2002
 - Use of the waterfall model
 - Lack of user involvement
 - Lack of support from senior executives

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2.8 Managing Iteration and Incrementation

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- The iterative-and-incremental life-cycle model is as regimented as the waterfall model ...
- ... because the iterative-and-incremental life-cycle model *is* the waterfall model, applied successively
- Each increment is a waterfall mini project

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2.9 Other Life-Cycle Models

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- The following life-cycle models are presented and compared:
 - Code-and-fix life-cycle model
 - Waterfall life-cycle model
 - Rapid prototyping life-cycle model
 - Open-source life-cycle model
 - Agile processes
 - Synchronize-and-stabilize life-cycle model
 - Spiral life-cycle model

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2.9.1 Code-and-Fix Model

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- No design
- No specifications
 - Maintenance nightmare

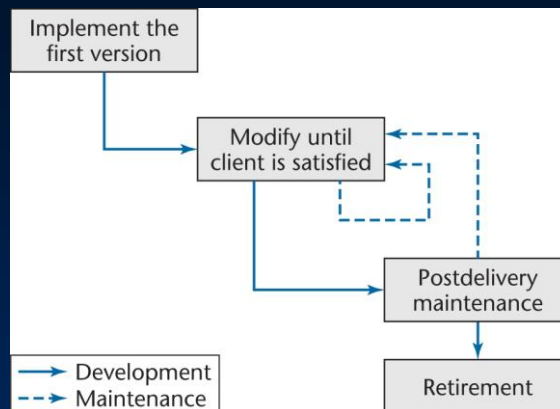


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Code-and-Fix Model (contd)

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- The easiest way to develop software
- The most expensive way

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2.9.2 Waterfall Model

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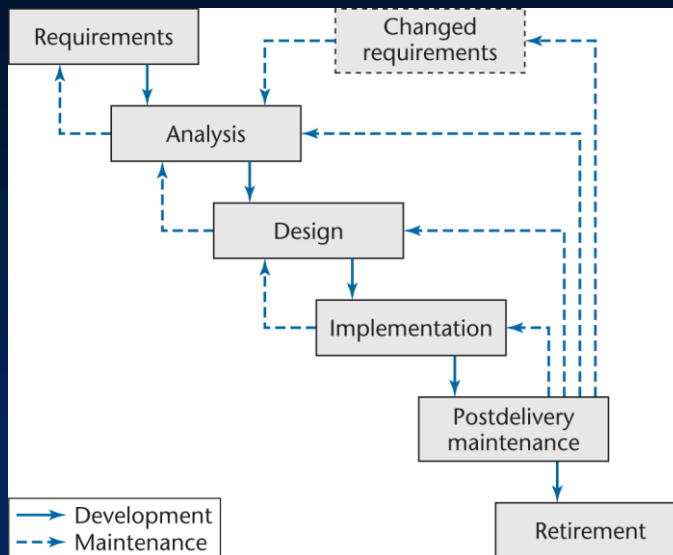


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2.9.2 Waterfall Model (contd)

Slide 2.41

- Characterized by
 - Feedback loops
 - Documentation-driven
- Advantages
 - Documentation
 - Maintenance is easier
- Disadvantages
 - Specification document
 - » Joe and Jane Johnson
 - » Mark Marberry

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2.9.3 Rapid Prototyping Model

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- Linear model
- “Rapid”

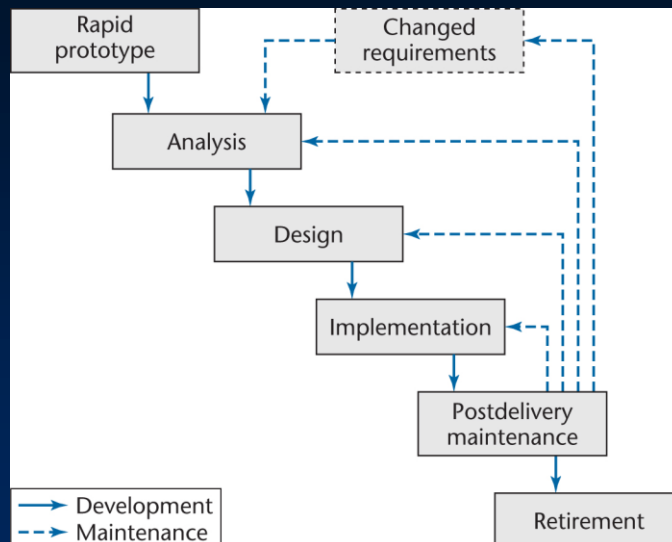


Figure 2.10

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2.9.4 Open-Source Life-Cycle Model

Slide 2.43

- Two informal phases
- First, one individual builds an initial version
 - Made available via the Internet (e.g., `SourceForge.net`)
- Then, if there is sufficient interest in the project
 - The initial version is widely downloaded
 - Users become co-developers
 - The product is extended
- Key point: Individuals generally work voluntarily on an open-source project in their spare time

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The Activities of the Second Informal Phase

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- Reporting and correcting defects
 - Corrective maintenance
- Adding additional functionality
 - Perfective maintenance
- Porting the program to a new environment
 - Adaptive maintenance
- The second informal phase consists *solely* of postdelivery maintenance
 - The word “co-developers” on the previous slide should rather be “co-maintainers”

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Open-Source Life-Cycle Model (contd)

Slide 2.45

□ Postdelivery maintenance life-cycle model

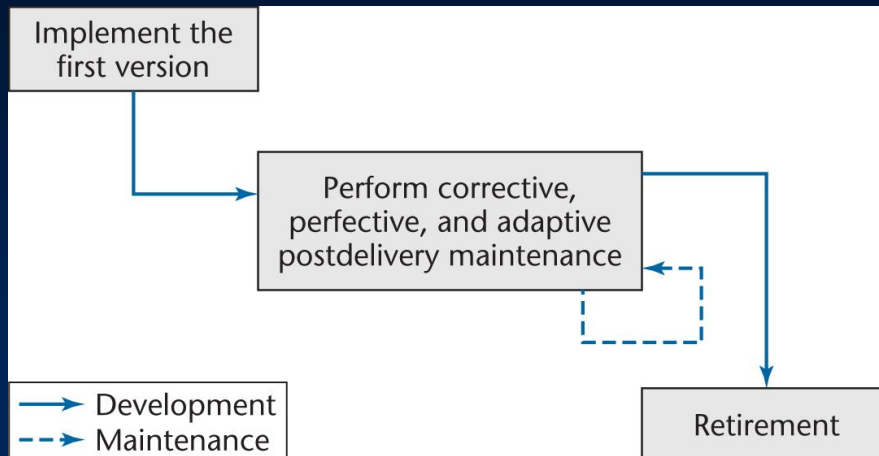


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Open-Source Life-Cycle Model (contd)

Slide 2.46

- Closed-source software is maintained and tested by employees
 - Users can submit failure reports but never fault reports (the source code is not available)
- Open-source software is generally maintained by unpaid volunteers
 - Users are strongly encouraged to submit defect reports, both failure reports and fault reports

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Open-Source Life-Cycle Model (contd)

Slide 2.47

□ Core group

- Small number of dedicated maintainers with the inclination, the time, and the necessary skills to submit fault reports (“fixes”)
- They take responsibility for managing the project
- They have the authority to install fixes

□ Peripheral group

- Users who choose to submit defect reports from time to time

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Open-Source Life-Cycle Model (contd)

Slide 2.48

□ New versions of closed-source software are typically released roughly once a year

- After careful testing by the SQA group

□ The core group releases a new version of an open-source product as soon as it is ready

- Perhaps a month or even a day after the previous version was released
- The core group performs minimal testing
- Extensive testing is performed by the members of the peripheral group in the course of utilizing the software
- “Release early and often”

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Open-Source Life-Cycle Model (contd)

Slide 2.49

- An initial working version is produced when using
 - The rapid-prototyping model;
 - The code-and-fix model; and
 - The open-source life-cycle model
- Then:
 - Rapid-prototyping model
 - » The initial version is discarded
 - Code-and-fix model and open-source life-cycle model
 - » The initial version becomes the target product

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Open-Source Life-Cycle Model (contd)

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- Consequently, in an open-source project, there are generally no specifications and no design
- How have some open-source projects been so successful without specifications or designs?

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Open-Source Life-Cycle Model (contd)

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- Open-source software production has attracted some of the world's finest software experts
 - They can function effectively without specifications or designs
- However, eventually a point will be reached when the open-source product is no longer maintainable

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Open-Source Life-Cycle Model (contd)

Slide 2.52

- The open-source life-cycle model is restricted in its applicability
- It can be extremely successful for infrastructure projects, such as
 - Operating systems (Linux, OpenBSD, Mach, Darwin)
 - Web browsers (Firefox, Netscape)
 - Compilers (gcc)
 - Web servers (Apache)
 - Database management systems (MySQL)

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Open-Source Life-Cycle Model (contd)

Slide 2.53

- There cannot be open-source development of a software product to be used in just one commercial organization
 - Members of both the core group and the periphery are invariably users of the software being developed
- The open-source life-cycle model is inapplicable unless the target product is viewed by a wide range of users as useful to them

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Open-Source Life-Cycle Model (contd)

Slide 2.54

- About half of the open-source projects on the Web have not attracted a team to work on the project
- Even where work has started, the overwhelming preponderance will never be completed
- But when the open-source model has worked, it has sometimes been incredibly successful
 - The open-source products previously listed have been utilized on a regular basis by millions of users

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2.9.5 Agile Processes

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- Somewhat controversial new approach
- *Stories* (features client wants)
 - Estimate duration and cost of each story
 - Select stories for next build
 - Each build is divided into tasks
 - Test cases for a task are drawn up first
- Pair programming
- Continuous integration of tasks

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Unusual Features of XP

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- The computers are put in the center of a large room lined with cubicles
- A client representative is always present
- Software professionals cannot work overtime for 2 successive weeks
- No specialization
- *Refactoring* (design modification)

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Acronyms of Extreme Programming

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- YAGNI (you aren't gonna need it)
- DTSTTCPW (do the simplest thing that could possibly work)
- A principle of XP is to minimize the number of features
 - There is no need to build a product that does any more than what the client actually needs

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Agile Processes

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- XP is one of a number of new paradigms collectively referred to as *agile processes*
- Seventeen software developers (later dubbed the “Agile Alliance”) met at a Utah ski resort for two days in February 2001 and produced the *Manifesto for Agile Software Development*
- The Agile Alliance did not prescribe a specific life-cycle model
 - Instead, they laid out a group of underlying principles

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Agile Processes

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- Agile processes are a collection of new paradigms characterized by
 - Less emphasis on analysis and design
 - Earlier implementation (working software is considered more important than documentation)
 - Responsiveness to change
 - Close collaboration with the client

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Agile Processes (contd)

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- A principle in the *Manifesto* is
 - Deliver working software frequently
 - Ideally every 2 or 3 weeks
- One way of achieving this is to use *timeboxing*
 - Used for many years as a time-management technique
- A specific amount of time is set aside for a task
 - Typically 3 weeks for each iteration
 - The team members then do the best job they can during that time

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Agile Processes (contd)

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- It gives the client confidence to know that a new version with additional functionality will arrive every 3 weeks
- The developers know that they will have 3 weeks (but no more) to deliver a new iteration
 - Without client interference of any kind
- If it is impossible to complete the entire task in the timebox, the work may be reduced (“descoped”)
 - Agile processes demand fixed time, not fixed features

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Agile Processes (contd)

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- Another common feature of agile processes is *stand-up meetings*
 - Short meetings held at a regular time each day
 - Attendance is required
- Participants stand in a circle
 - They do not sit around a table
 - To ensure the meeting lasts no more than 15 minutes

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Agile Processes (contd)

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- At a stand-up meeting, each team member in turn answers five questions:
 - What have I done since yesterday's meeting?
 - What am I working on today?
 - What problems are preventing me from achieving this?
 - What have we forgotten?
 - What did I learn that I would like to share with the team?

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Agile Processes (contd)

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- The aim of a stand-up meeting is
 - To raise problems
 - Not solve them
- Solutions are found at follow-up meetings, preferably held directly after the stand-up meeting

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Agile Processes (contd)

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- Stand-up meetings and timeboxing are both
 - Successful management techniques
 - Now utilized within the context of agile processes
- Both techniques are instances of two basic principles that underlie all agile methods:
 - Communication; and
 - Satisfying the client's needs as quickly as possible

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Evaluating Agile Processes

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- Agile processes have had some successes with small-scale software development
 - However, medium- and large-scale software development are completely different
- The key decider: the impact of agile processes on postdelivery maintenance
 - Refactoring is an essential component of agile processes
 - Refactoring continues during maintenance
 - Will refactoring increase the cost of post-delivery maintenance, as indicated by preliminary research?

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Evaluating Agile Processes (contd)

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- Agile processes are good when requirements are vague or changing
- In 2000, Williams, Kessler, Cunningham, and Jeffries showed that pair programming leads to
 - The development of higher-quality code,
 - In a shorter time,
 - With greater job satisfaction

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Evaluating Agile Processes (contd)

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- In 2007, Arisholm, Gallis, Dybå, and Sjøberg performed an extensive experiment
 - To evaluate pair programming within the context of software maintenance
- In 2007, Dybå et al. analyzed 15 published studies
 - Comparing the effectiveness of individual and pair programming
- Both groups came to the same conclusion
 - It depends on both the programmer's expertise and the complexity of the software product and the tasks to be solved

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Evaluating Agile Processes (contd)

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- The *Manifesto for Agile Software Development* claims that agile processes are superior to more disciplined processes like the Unified Process
- Skeptics respond that proponents of agile processes are little more than hackers
- However, there is a middle ground
 - It is possible to incorporate proven features of agile processes within the framework of disciplined processes

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Evaluating Agile Processes (contd)

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- In conclusion
 - Agile processes appear to be a useful approach to building small-scale software products when the client's requirements are vague
 - Also, some of the proven features of agile processes can be effectively utilized within the context of other life-cycle models

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2.9.6 Synchronize-and Stabilize Model

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- Microsoft's life-cycle model
- Requirements analysis — interview potential customers
- Draw up specifications
- Divide project into 3 or 4 builds
- Each build is carried out by small teams working in parallel

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Synchronize-and Stabilize Model (contd)

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- At the end of the day — *synchronize* (test and debug)
- At the end of the build — *stabilize* (freeze the build)
- Components always work together
 - Get early insights into the operation of the product

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2.9.7 Spiral Model

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□ Simplified form

- Rapid prototyping model plus risk analysis preceding each phase

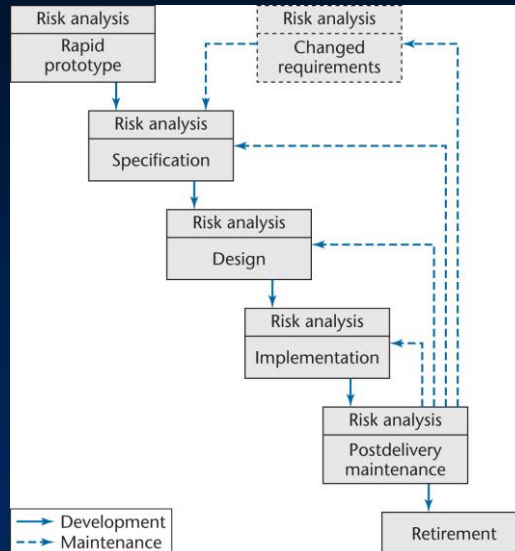


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A Key Point of the Spiral Model

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- If all risks cannot be mitigated, the project is immediately terminated

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Full Spiral Model

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- Precede each phase by
 - Alternatives
 - Risk analysis
- Follow each phase by
 - Evaluation
 - Planning of the next phase
- Radial dimension: cumulative cost to date
- Angular dimension: progress through the spiral

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Full Spiral Model (contd)

Slide 2.76

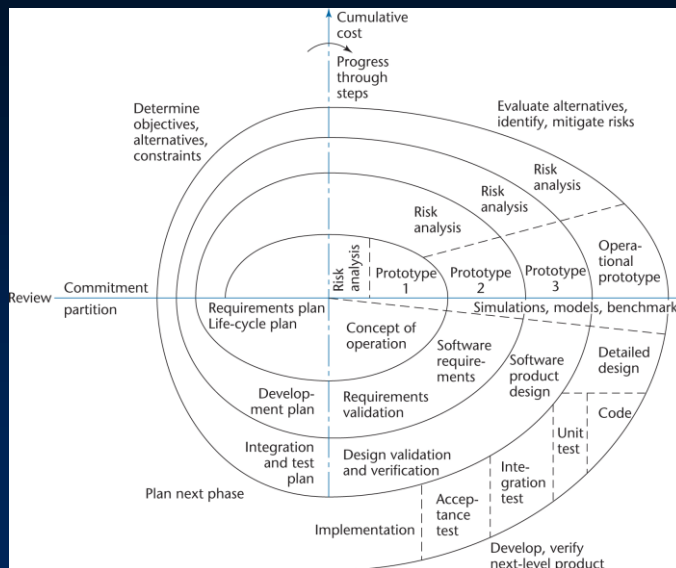


Figure 2.13

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Analysis of the Spiral Model

Slide 2.77

- Strengths
 - It is easy to judge how much to test
 - No distinction is made between development and maintenance
- Weaknesses
 - For large-scale software only
 - For internal (in-house) software only

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2.10 Comparison of Life-Cycle Models

Slide 2.78

- Different life-cycle models have been presented
 - Each with its own strengths and weaknesses
- Criteria for deciding on a model include:
 - The organization
 - Its management
 - The skills of the employees
 - The nature of the product
- Best suggestion
 - “Mix-and-match” life-cycle model

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Comparison of Life-Cycle Models (contd)

Slide 2.79

Life-Cycle Model	Strengths	Weaknesses
Evolution-tree model (Section 2.2)	Closely models real-world software production Equivalent to the iterative-and-incremental model	
Iterative-and-incremental life-cycle model (Section 2.5)	Closely models real-world software production Underlies the Unified Process	
Code-and-fix life-cycle model (Section 2.9.1)	Fine for short programs that require no maintenance	Totally unsatisfactory for nontrivial programs
Waterfall life-cycle model (Section 2.9.2)	Disciplined approach Document driven	Delivered product may not meet client's needs
Rapid-prototyping life-cycle model (Section 2.9.3)	Ensures that the delivered product meets the client's needs	Not yet proven beyond all doubt
Open-source life-cycle model (Section 2.9.4)	Has worked extremely well in a small number of instances	Limited applicability Usually does not work
Agile processes (Section 2.9.5)	Work well when the client's requirements are vague	Appear to work on only small-scale projects
Synchronize-and-stabilize life-cycle model (Section 2.9.6)	Future users' needs are met Ensures that components can be successfully integrated	Has not been widely used other than at Microsoft
Spiral life-cycle model (Section 2.9.7)	Risk driven	Can be used for only large-scale, in-house products Developers have to be competent in risk analysis and risk resolution

Figure 2.14

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