



Umeå University
Department of
Computing Science

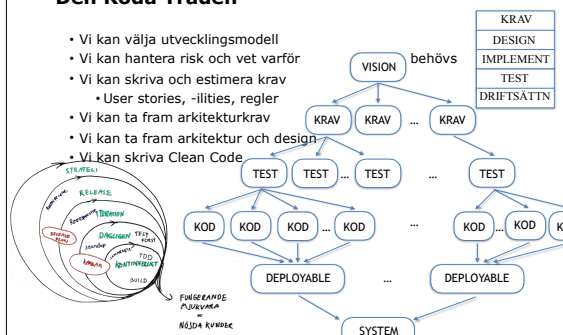
Programvaruteknik vt15

Configuration Management, Maintenance
and Support
Jonas Andersson

<http://www8.cs.umu.se/kurser/5DV151/VT15/>


Den Röda Tråden

- Vi kan välja utvecklingsmodell
- Vi kan hantera risk och vet varför
- Vi kan skriva och estimerar krav
 - User stories, -ilities, regler
- Vi kan ta fram arkitekturkrav
- Vi kan ta fram arkitektur och design
- Vi kan skriva Clean Code



The diagram illustrates the 'Red Thread' of software development. It starts with a 'VISION' box, which leads to a 'behövs' (needs) box. This then branches into 'KRAV' (requirements) boxes. These lead to 'TEST' boxes, which then lead to 'KOD' (code) boxes. The 'KOD' boxes lead to 'DEPLOYABLE' boxes, which finally lead to a 'SYSTEM' box. There are also feedback loops from 'SYSTEM' back to 'VISION' and 'KRAV'. A small table on the right lists the stages: KRAV, DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, TEST, and DRIFTSÄTTN (operation). A circular diagram on the left shows the iterative nature of the process with labels like 'REVISUE', 'DESIGN', 'IMPLEMENT', 'TEST', 'KOD', 'DEPLOYABLE', and 'SYSTEM'.

Exempel på deployable!
Hur gör vi deployables?
Hur bygger vi ett system?
Manuellt? Automatiskt?



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Today

- Filmdiskussion
- Software Configuration Management
- Maintenance

Vilka har sett filmen?
Vilka har läst boken?
Som vanligt fokuserar jag på det jag tycker är viktigt, boken tar upp andra perspektiv.



Continuous Delivery

- Diskutera
 - Vad är Continuous Delivery?
 - Vad automatiseras?
 - Hur skiljer sig CD mot traditionell process
 - Vad är nyttan?
 - Vad gör ni annorlunda i projektet och varför?



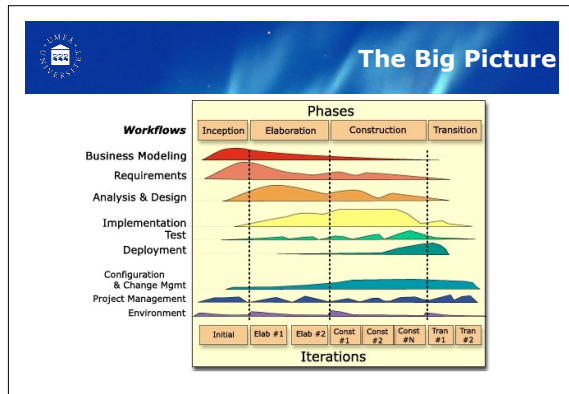
DevOps

- Diskutera
 - Vilka problem har företaget innan DevOps?
 - Vad är lösningen, dvs vad är DevOps?
 - Vad automatiseras?
 - Vad versionhanteras?
 - Vad monitoreras och optimeras?
 - Vad är nyttan?



DevOps

- Diskutera
 - Varför gör inte alla såhär?
 - Dvs vilka problem finns med att införa DevOps?
 - Vad säljer filmen?
 - Hur förhåller sig DevOps och Continuous Delivery till varandra?



Finns DevOps här? Finns CD här?
 SCM
 Underhåll/Maintenance
 Support?

Software Configuration Management

Process of managing artifacts

The purpose of SCM is to establish and maintain the integrity of artifacts / work products.

Activities:

- Understand which artifacts to manage
- Define framework; naming model, storage/access
- Decide which tools to use
- Ensure process adoption

Software Configuration Management (cont.)

- Work products change over time
 - Different versions over time
- Systems are used
 - ... in different environments
 - ... for different purposes
 - ... by different kinds of users
 - ... together with various other systems
- Different versions at the same time
- Systems are composed of different sets of consistent versions (configurations)



SCM – Varför?

- Ny kod i produktion – KRASCH! – hur backar vi?
- Bug hittad i produktion, kan inte hittas i testmiljö - varför?




SCM – Varför?

- En fysisk maskin i produktion dör, hur snabbt får vi upp ny?
 - "Tryck på knappen"?
 - En veckas manuellt jobb?
- Hur lång tid tar det att sätta upp utvecklingsmiljö på egen maskin?




SCM – Varför?

- Du jobbar i samma kodbas som annan utvecklare. Varje gång hen har checkat in ny kod så förstörs formattering.
- En ny designer läser in skisser i ny version av Super Designer. Plötsligt kan ingen annan läsa in skisserna...




SCM

- **Understand which artifacts to manage**
- Define framework; naming model, storage/access
- Decide which tools to use
- Ensure process adoption



SCM - Activities

- **Understand which artifacts to manage**
- Define framework; naming model, storage/access
- Decide which tools to use
- Ensure process adoption



Software Configuration Management

- Example Artifacts/work products
 - Plans
 - Process descriptions
 - Requirements
 - Specifications
 - Designs
 - Drawings
 - Code
 - Test Cases
 - Documentation
 - Tools
 - Setup scripts
 - Deployment scripts
 - etc...

Relatera till RUP-figuren, alt egen figur



Vilka artefakter?

- Behöver vi total spårbarhet, audit trails, för varje artefakt? Dvs att kunna se exakt vad vem har gjort för varje skapad artefakt?
- Konservativt företag, försvarsindustri etc: Ja!
- Litet företag eller stor agil organisation: Nej!



SCM Activities


- Understand which artifacts to manage
- **Define framework; naming model, storage/access**
- Decide which tools to use
- Ensure process adoption



Naming Model


- Uniquely identify each artifact
- Files
 - Req_document_v1.docx
- Issues
 - <key>-<id>, example: PVT-331
- Code
 - Tag version (next slide)
- Builds
 - Tag version (next slide)

Nexus vs github, tags etc, visa?




Example Naming Model

- <major>.<minor>.<patch>-<build>
- Example: 2.1.13-1234



Storage and Access Model

- Naive: Separate files for each version
- Version handling by numbering schemes
- Takes much storage
- Lots of manual work



Storage and Access Model

Store in central Repository
Add check-in/check-out mechanism

- Work on local copy
- Add changes via linear deltas



Tools for Storage and Access Model

- Version Control:
 - History
 - File comparing
 - Modification tracking
 - Control of development branches
 - Efficient storage and retrieval
 - Access control
 - Merging versions
 - Pessimistic vs Optimistic locking
 - ...



SCM Activities


- Understand which artifacts to manage
- Define framework; naming model, storage/access
- **Decide which tools to use**
- Ensure process adoption



Version Control Tools


- ClearCase – Pessimistic locking
- Subversion – Optimistic locking
- Git – Optimistic + Distributed (+fast)

Ju längre du väntar – desto jobbigare att merge:a.




Version Control Tools

- Branching is evil?
- Short-lived branch – easy to merge
- Long-lived branch – not so much!



Build and Integration Tools

- Automates braindraining repetitive work
- Ensures automatic repeatable builds!
- Examples
 - Make
 - Ant
 - Maven
 - Gradle
 - SBT
 - ...



Repeatable builds

- Correct target platform
- Correct source encoding
- Correct dependencies incl versions
- Correct tools including versions
- Builds on every source platform
- ...



Build and Integration Tools

- A must for
 - Continuous Integration
 - Continuous Delivery
 - Continuous Deployment



Maven

- Maven coordinates
 - `<groupId>org.umu.pvt</groupId>`
 - `<artifactId>project-war</artifactId>`
 - `<version>2.4.7-SNAPSHOT</version>`
 - `<packaging>jar</packaging>`
- ```
<dependency>
<groupId>junit</groupId>
<artifactId>junit</artifactId>
<version>4.8.1</version>
</dependency>
```
- mvn clean install
  - Cleans up from earlier builds
  - Compiles all code
  - Runs all tests
  - Creates artifact, example project-war-2.4.7-SNAPSHOT.jar
  - And more!



## Build and Integration Tools

- The Build Server!
  - Bamboo (Atlassian)
  - Jenkins (OpenSource)
  - TeamCity (JetBrains)
- Essentially
  - Checks out code on change
  - Runs scripts (maven, bash, ...)
  - Keeps history
  - Notifies failure/Success



## Infrastructure As Code

- [Puppet](#)
- [Chef](#)
- [Ansible](#)
- [Vagrant](#)
- [Docker](#)



## Decide which tools to use

Start small  
Make process better in small steps

Start using a tool when you have a need  
Stop when it starts fighting you!



## SCM Activities

- Understand which artifacts to manage
- Define framework; naming model, storage/access
- Decide which tools to use
- **Ensure process adoption**

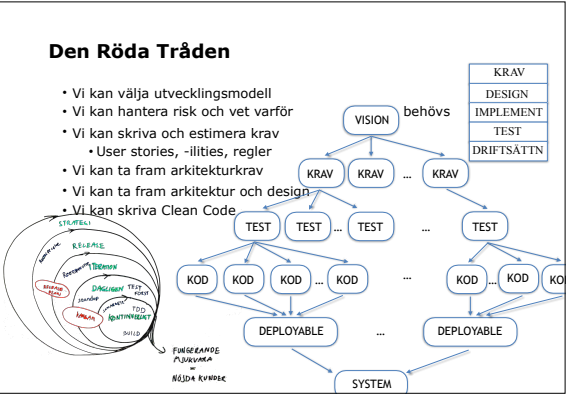


# Ensure process adoption

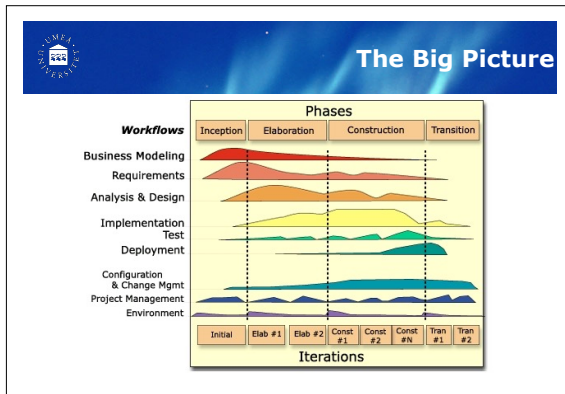
- CM-Polis vs Cross-Pollination



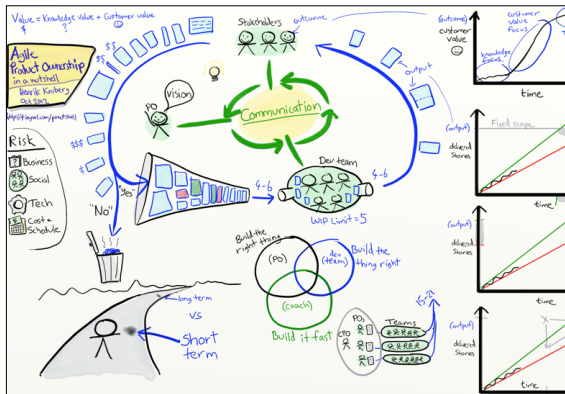
# Maintenance



Var finns underhåll här? Support?



Var finns underhåll här? Support?

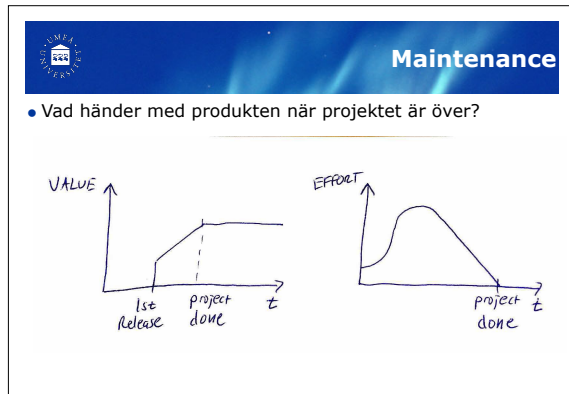


Var finns underhåll här? Support?

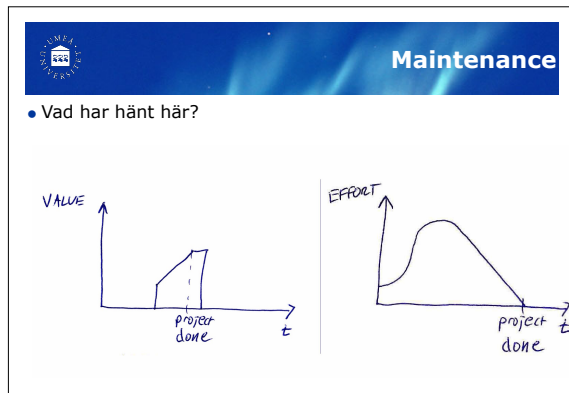
## Maintenance

- Hur ser processen ut?
- Vad skiljer?
- Skillnad om vi kört traditionellt projekt eller agilt projekt?

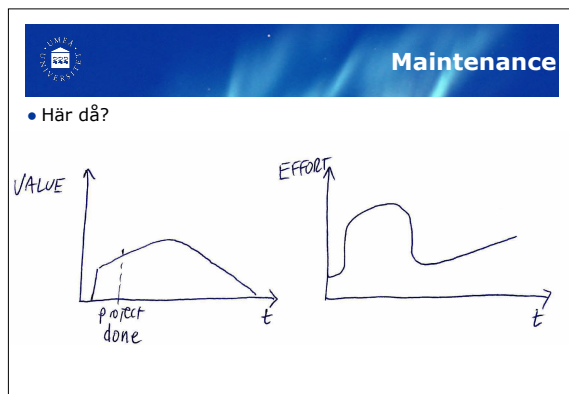
Det beror på! Vad är det som skiljer i vad vi ska göra? Finns det någon anledning



Ser det ut såhär?



Produkt slutade funka efter projektavslut – nåt som känns igen? 😞



Teknisk skuld/låg kvalitet troligtvis, värdet sjunker trots att effort ökar

**Maintenance**

- Eller kanskje så här?

All effort efter projektavslut är maintenance

**Maintenance**

- Eller så här?

**Maintenance is Expensive?**

System	Development costs	Maintenance costs
System 1	200	200
System 2	180	320

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- Maintenance is often much more expensive than development
- The most time-consuming activity is program comprehension (up to 60 % of the total effort)



## Kostnad

- 80% av kostnaden för en produkt ligger i underhåll



## Legacy

- Hur vill du att ditt arv ska se ut?
- Vad vill du ärva?




## Maintenance

- När lägger vi ner produkten?  
(Product portfolio management)

IE6, XP – feed the poor




Långsiktigt vs kortsiktigt tänk



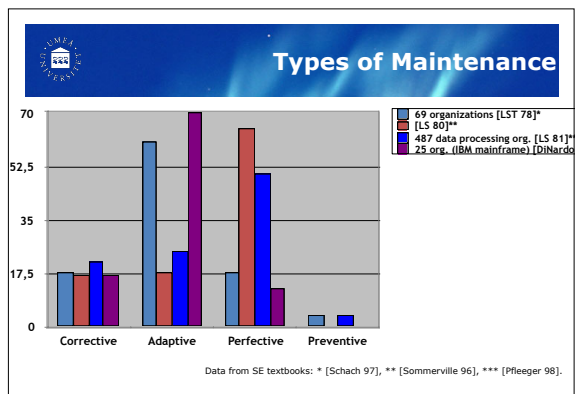
## Projektet är klart

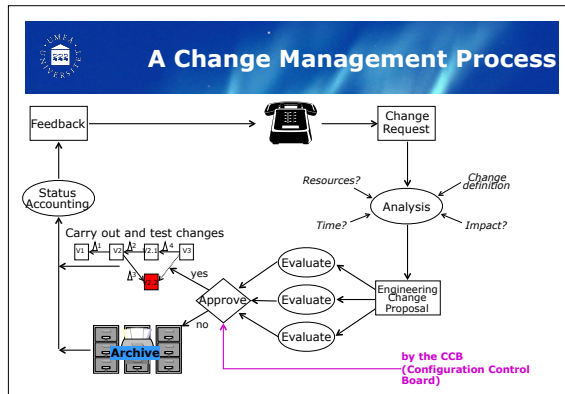
- Har vi satt upp en supportgrupp och utbildat den?
- Har vi satt upp en driftgrupp och utbildat den?
- Vad händer med utvecklingsteamet?
- Vem har nu ansvaret?
  
- Överlämningar = Waste!
  
- Långsiktigt → Tänk produkt, inte projekt!



## Types of Maintenance

- **Corrective** maintenance; *to repair software faults*
  - Correct deficiencies to meet its (original) requirements
- **Adaptive** maintenance; *to add to or modify the system's functionality*
  - Satisfy new requirements
  - Operate in a different context
- **Perfective and preventive** maintenance
  - Quality improvements without changing the functionality
  - Improving maintainability





Exempel på traditionell hantering  
 Var finns waste här? Om defective, hade vi kunnat lösa det?

## An Example Change Request

<b>Project:</b> Proteus/PCL-Tools	<b>Number:</b> 23/94	
<b>Change requester:</b> I. Sommerville	<b>Date:</b> 1/12/94	
<b>Requested change:</b> When a component is selected from the structure, display the name of the file where it is stored.		
<b>Change analyser:</b> G. Dean	<b>Analysis date:</b> 10/12/94	
<b>Components affected:</b> Display-Icon.Select, Display-Icon.Display		
<b>Associated components:</b> FileTable		
<b>Change assessment:</b> Relatively simple to implement, since a file name table is available. Requires the design and implementation of a display field. No changes to associated components are required.		
<b>Change priority:</b> Low	<b>Estimated effort:</b> 0.5 days	
<b>Date to CCB:</b> 15/12/94	<b>CCB decision date:</b> 1/2/95	
<b>CCB decision:</b> Accept change. Change to be implemented in Release 2.1		
<b>Change implementor:</b>	<b>Date of change:</b>	
<b>Date submitted to QA:</b>	<b>QA decision:</b>	
<b>Date submitted to CM:</b>		
<b>Comments:</b>		

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## Support

- Waste or Value?



- Lätt att se det som ett nödvändigt ont
- Men det är en sälj och marknadsföringskanal!
  - För vissa produkter kanske den enda kontakten med slutanvändare...




- Telefon
- Mail
- Formulär
- Forum
- Sociala medier
- App Store / Play reviews
- Etc...

Börja rita bild!




- Emergency?
- Bug?
- Usability problem?
- Missing functionality?

1st line går att outsourca, men inte alltid lyckat




## Supportstrategi

- Webb: FAQ, Community, etc – "Gratis"
- 1st line
  - Icke tekniker mer eller mindre insatt i produkten
  - Försöker svara på så mycket som möjligt; fel, workarounds, etc
  - Filtrer så att 2nd line kan fokusera
- 2nd line
  - Teknisk support; utvecklare e.d.




## Support

- Lärorikt – alla skulle sitta i 1st line någon gång
  - Utvecklare
  - Projektledare
  - Testare
  - Beställare
  - ...




## Summary

- Configuration Management
  - A process for managing artifacts
  - Version control, naming model, tools
  - Automate!
- Maintenance
  - Focus on the product
  - Plan for it in good time – minimize handoffs
  - Maybe not so different from development
- Support

 <b>Lehman's Laws of Software Evolution</b>	
Law	Description
Continuing change	A program must change or become progressively less useful.
Increasing complexity	As a program changes, its structure becomes more complex; extra resources are required.
Large program evolution	System attributes, (e.g., size, time between releases) is ~invariant for each system release.
Organizational stability	A program's rate of development is ~constant.
Conservation of familiarity	The incremental change in each release is ~constant.
Continuing growth	The functionality has to continually increase to maintain user satisfaction.
Declining quality	The quality of systems appear to be declining unless adapted to changing environments.
Feedback system	Evolutionary processes involve feedback systems for product improvement.

Refer Sommerville figure 21.13

 <b>Business Value and System Quality</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low quality &amp; low business value           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔Scrap system (discontinue maintenance or throw away)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Low quality &amp; high business value           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔Re-/reverse engineering or replacement</li> </ul> </li> <li>• High quality &amp; low business value           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔Normal maintenance unless more expensive than scrapping</li> </ul> </li> <li>• High quality &amp; high business value           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔Normal maintenance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

 <b>Gästföreläsning - Legacy code</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Java, Maven, IDE</li> <li>• Hämta hem <a href="https://github.com/aidium/pyt">https://github.com/aidium/pyt</a> och importera i IDE</li> </ul>