

COMP 354: Introduction to Software Engineering

Software Process Models

Based on Chapter 2 of the textbook



- 1. Understand the problem (communication and analysis).
- 2. Plan a solution (modeling and software design).
- 3. Carry out the plan (code generation/construction).
- 4. Examine result for accuracy (testing & quality assurance/deployment).

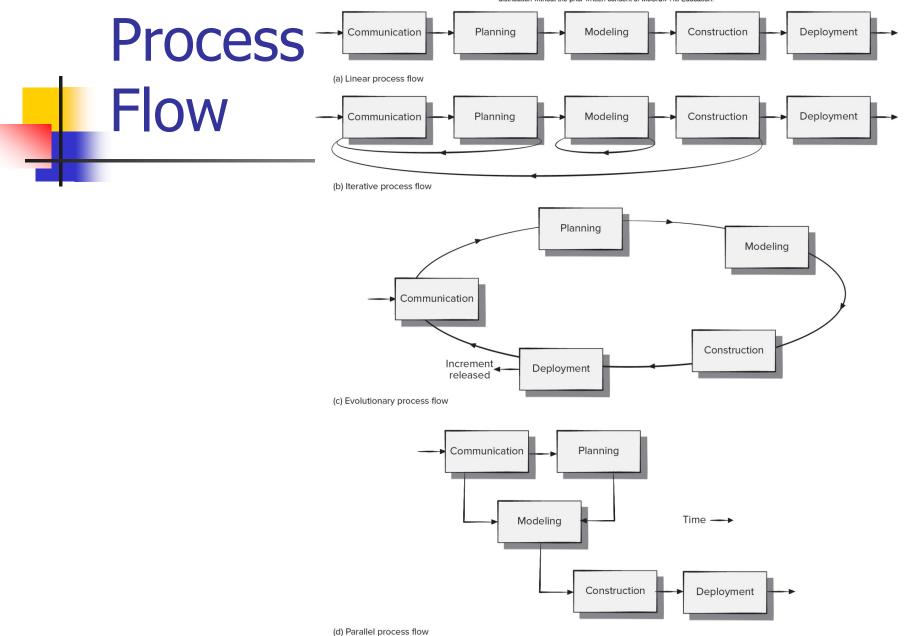
Generic Process Model

- Framework Activities
 - Communication
 - Planning
 - Modeling
 - Construction
 - Deployment
- Umbrella Activities
 - Project Tracking and Control
 - Risk Management
 - Quality Assurance
 - Configuration Management
 - Technical Reviews

Software process Process framework Umbrella activities Framework activity #1 software engineering action #1.1 work tasks Task sets work products quality assurance points project milestones Software engineering action #1.k work tasks work products Task sets quality assurance points project milestones Framework activity #n software engineering action #n.1 work tasks work products Task sets quality assurance points project milestones Software engineering action #n.m work tasks work products Task sets quality assurance points project milestones

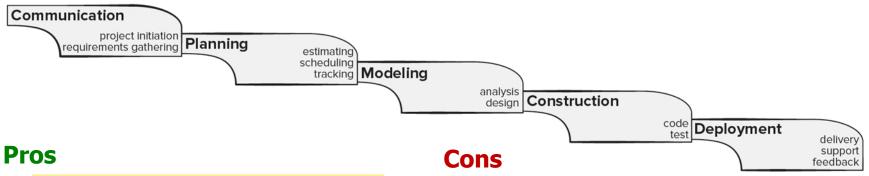


- A task set defines the actual work to be done to accomplish the objectives of a software engineering action.
- A task set is defined by creating several lists:
 - A list of the tasks to be accomplished.
 - A list of the work products to be produced.
 - A list of the quality assurance filters to be applied.



Waterfall Process Model

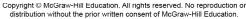
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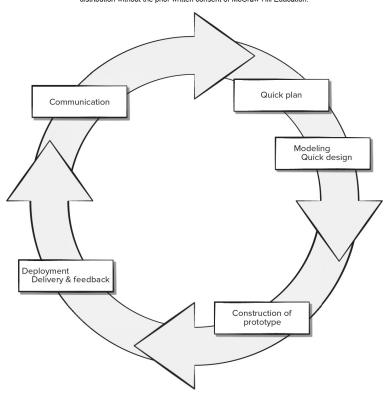


- It is easy to understand and plan.
- It works for well-understood small projects.
- Analysis and testing are straightforward.

- It does not accommodate change well.
- Testing occurs late in the process.
- Customer approval is at the end.

Prototyping Process Model





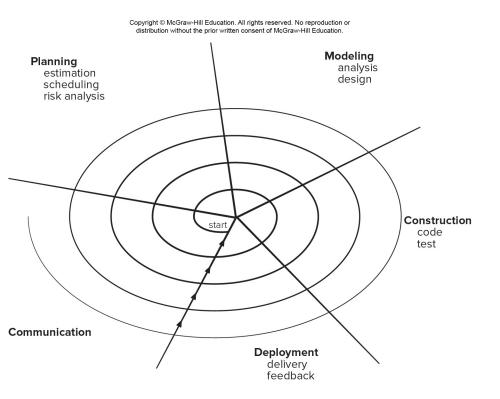
Pros

- Reduced impact of requirement changes.
- Customer is involved early and often.
- Works well for small projects.
- Reduced likelihood of product rejection.

Cons

- Customer involvement may cause delays.
- Temptation to "ship" a prototype.
- Work lost in a throwaway prototype.
- Hard to plan and manage.

Spiral Process Model



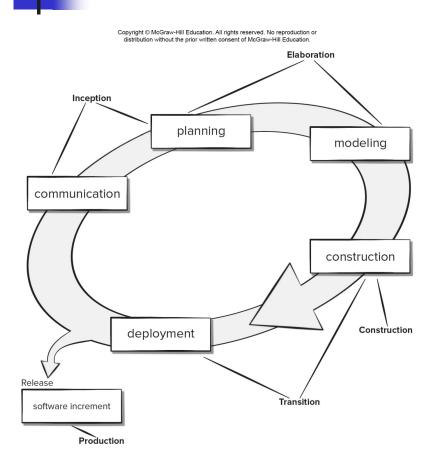
Pros

- Continuous customer involvement.
- Development risks are managed.
- Suitable for large, complex projects.
- It works well for extensible products.

Cons

- Risk analysis failures can doom the project.
- Project may be hard to manage.
- Requires an expert development team.

Unified Process Model



Pros

- Quality documentation emphasized.
- Continuous customer involvement.
- Accommodates requirements changes.
- Works well for maintenance projects.

Cons

- Use cases are not always precise.
- Tricky software increment integration.
- Overlapping phases can cause problems.
- Requires expert development team.



- The existence of a software process is no guarantee that software will be delivered on time, or meet the customer's needs, or that it will exhibit long-term quality characteristics.
- Any software process can be assessed to ensure that it meets a set of basic process criteria that have been shown to be essential for successful software engineering.
- Software processes and activities should be assessed using numeric measures or software analytics (metrics).



- Prescriptive process models advocate an orderly approach to software engineering.
- That leads to two questions:
 - If prescriptive process models strive for structure and order, are they appropriate for a software world that thrives on change?
 - If we reject traditional process models and replace them with something less structured, do we make it impossible to achieve coordination and coherence in software work?