CS 4530 & CS 5500 Software Engineering

Lesson 12.1: Planning Software Projects

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Learning Objectives for this Lesson

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to...

- Describe how to perform planning and time estimation in an agile model
- Understand why agile processes prefer small team sizes

A brief history of software planning

NATO conference on Software Engineering + Outcomes

- Software was very inefficient
- Software was of low quality
- Software often did not meet requirements
- •Projects were unmanageable and code difficult to maintain
- Software was never delivered



SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Report on a conference sponsored by the

NATO SCIENCE COMMITTEE

Garmisch, Germany, 7th to 11th October 1968

Chairman: Professor Dr. F. L. Bauer
Co-chairmen: Professor L. Bolliet, Dr. H. J. Helms

Editors: Peter Naur and Brian Randell

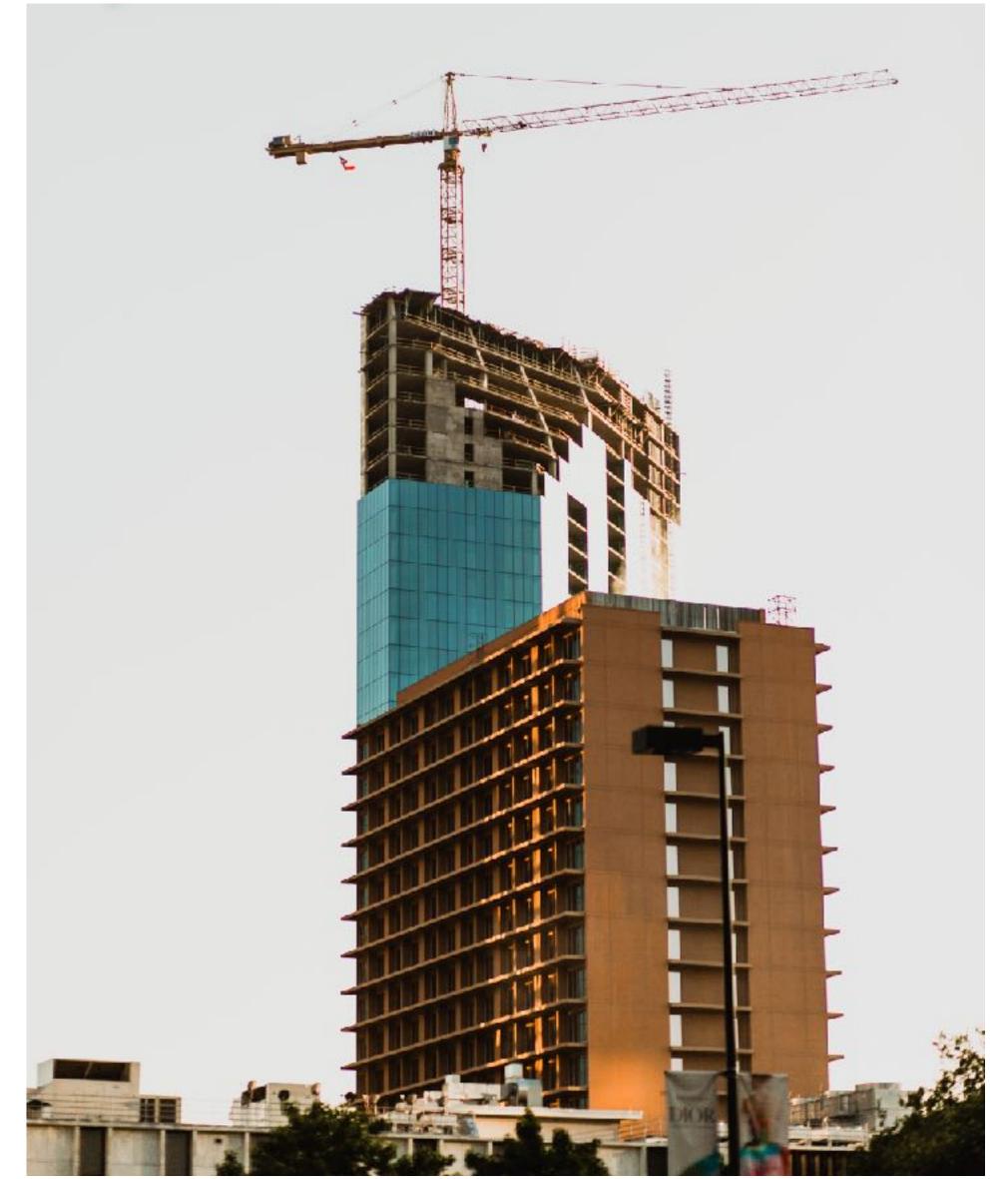
January 1969

A call to action: We must study how to build software

Planning Engineering Projects

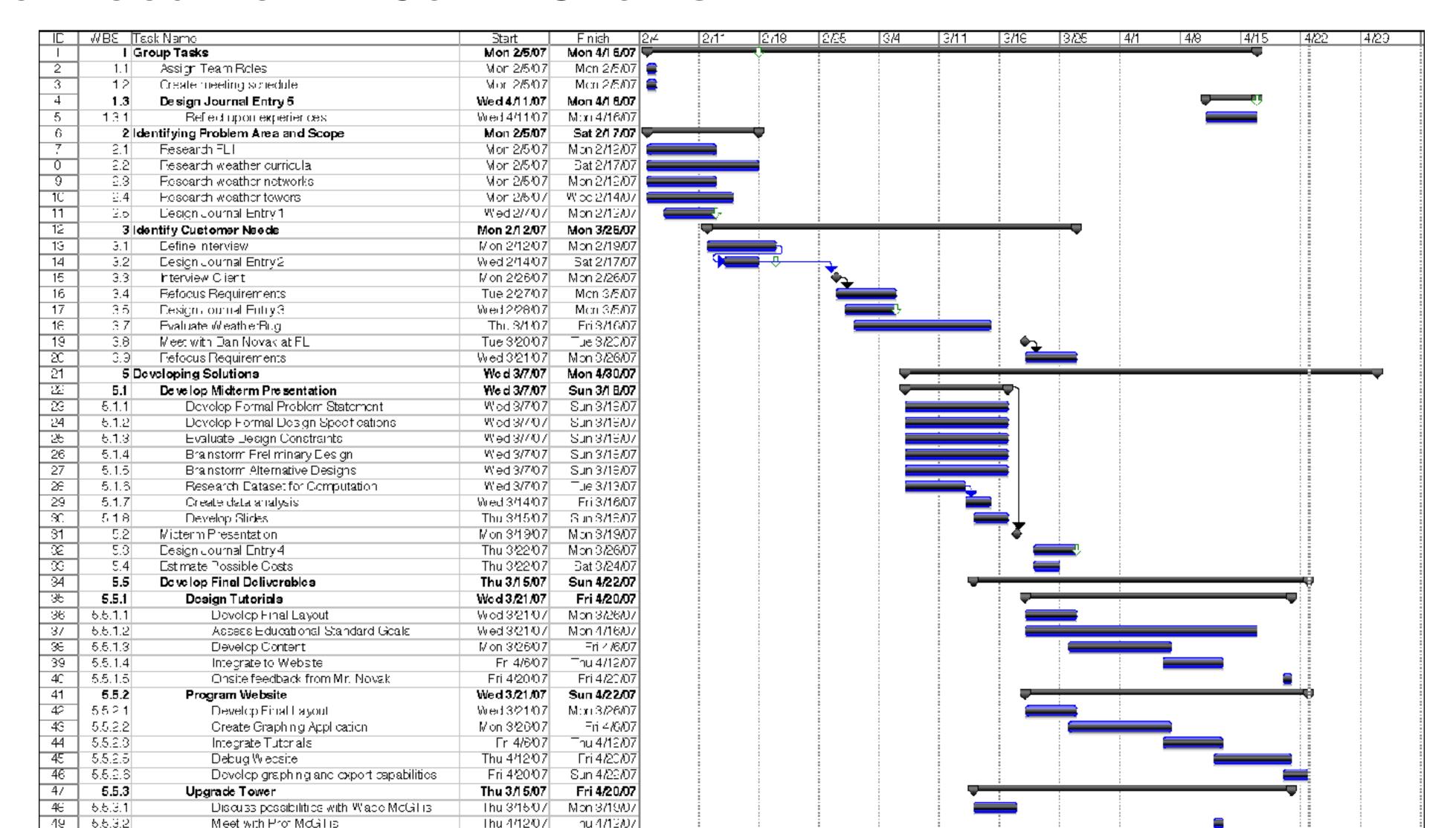
In contrast to software projects:

- Mechanical in nature
- Highly standardized:
 - Design process
 - Materials
 - Construction process



A brief history of software planning

Plan & Document - Gantt Charts

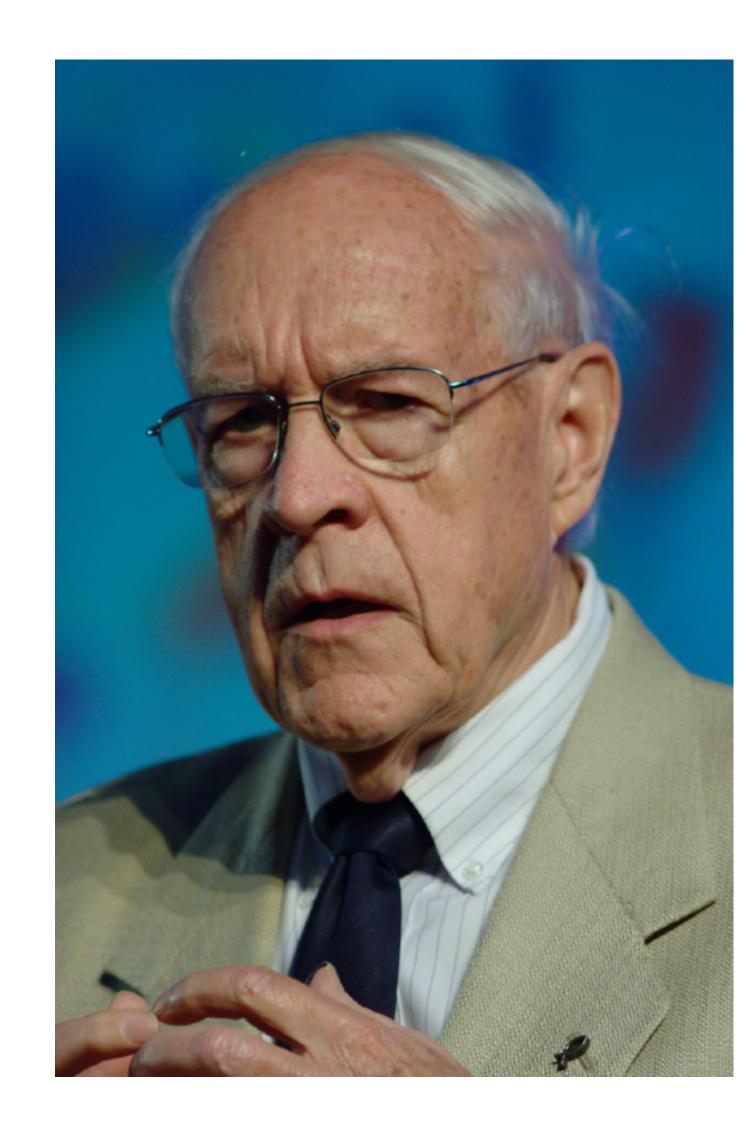


Plan & Document: Problem 1

How do we scale this? The mythical man-month

"Adding manpower to a late software project makes it later"

Fred Brooks, 1975



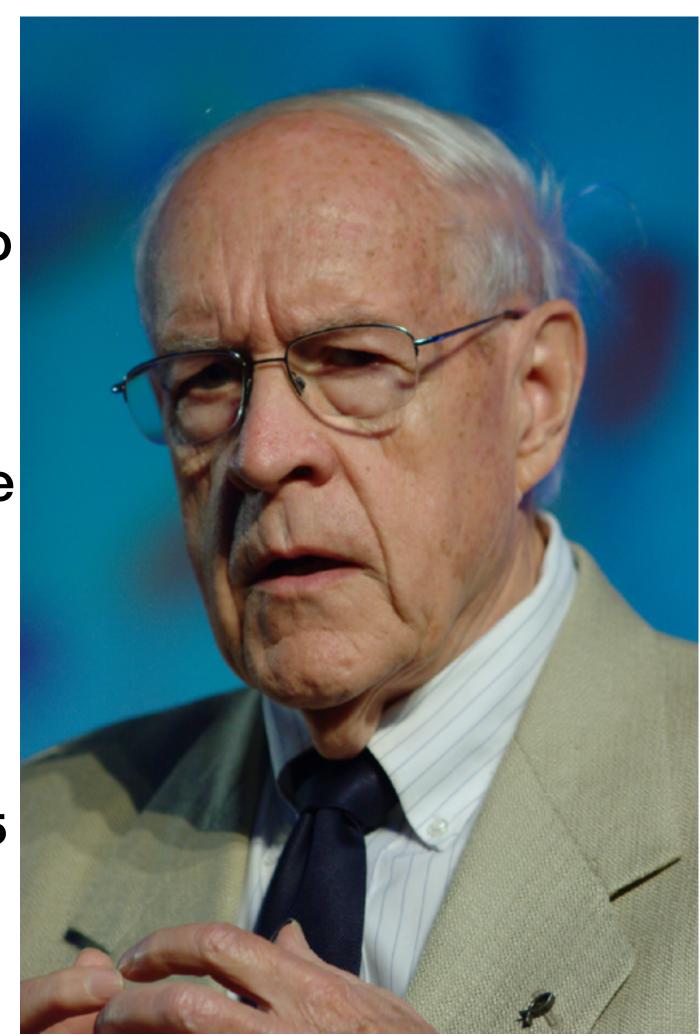
Plan & Document: Problem 2

How long will each task take?

"The management question here, therefore, is not whether to build a pilot system and throw it away. You will do that. The only question is whether to plan in advance to build and throw away, or to promise to deliver the throwaway to customers. Seen this way. the answer is much clearer. Delivering that throwaway to customers buys time, but it does so only at the cost of agony for the user, distraction for the builders while they do the redesign and a bad reputation for the product that the best redesign will find hard to live down.

Hence, plan to throw one away: You will, anyhow."

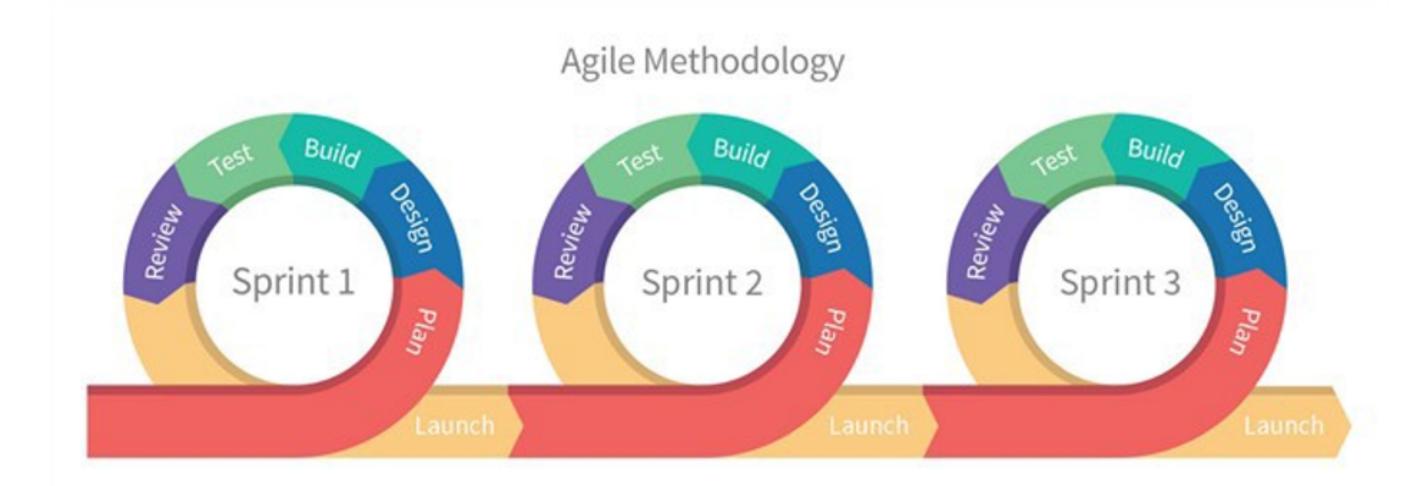
Fred Brooks, 1975



Agile Methodology and Planning

Planning at the per-sprint level

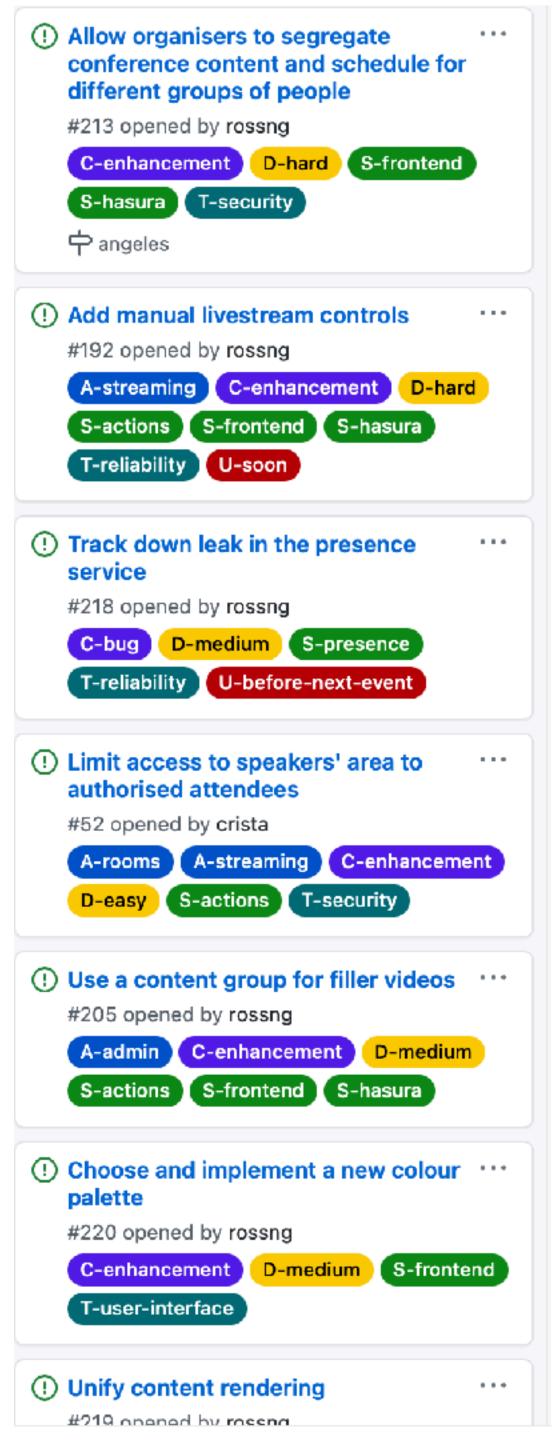
- Break down project into sprints
- Plan each fixed-length sprint independently, fitting the tasks into the sprints
- Key insight: planning might be a guess at first, but gets better with time



Agile Methodology: The Backlog

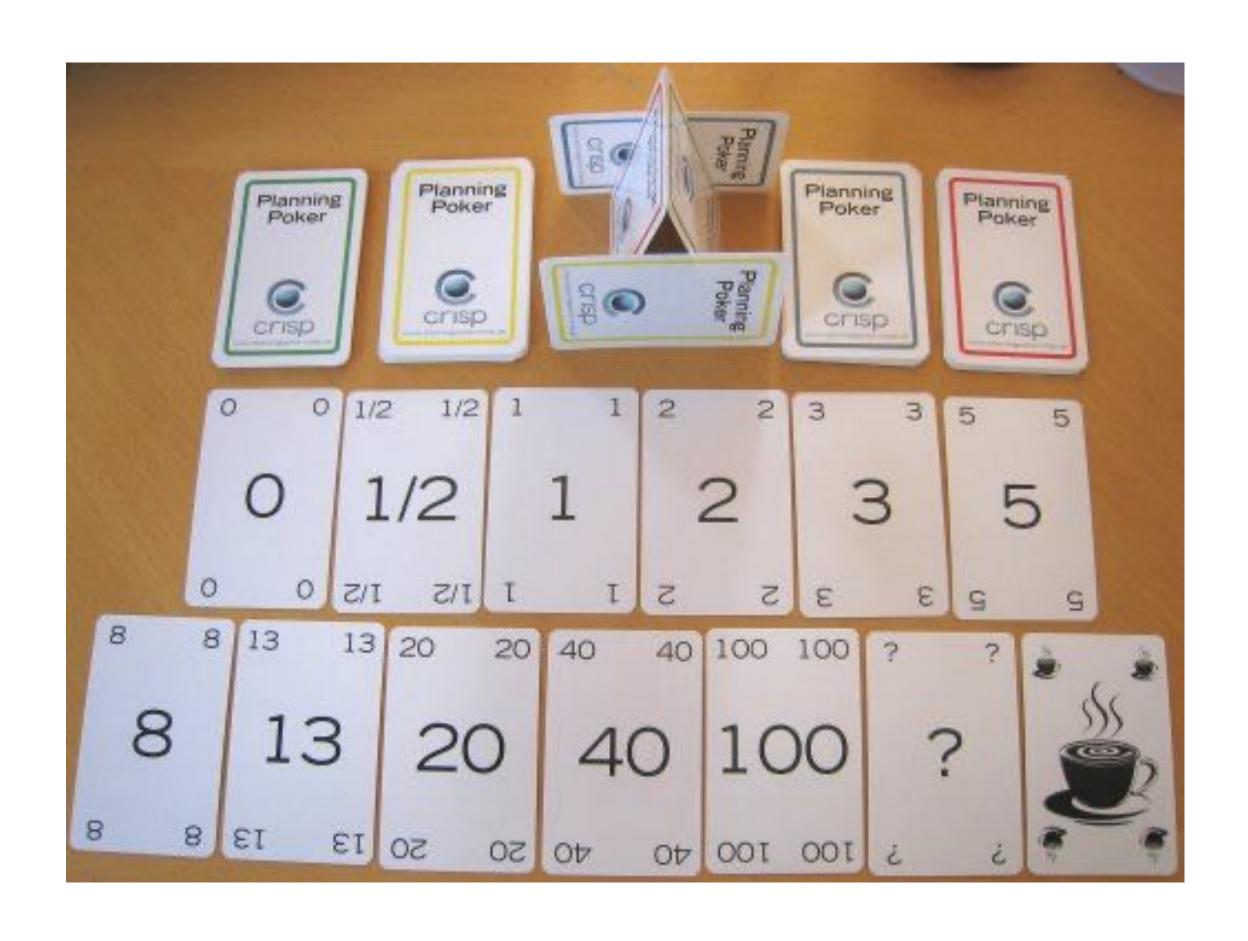
Organizing development tasks

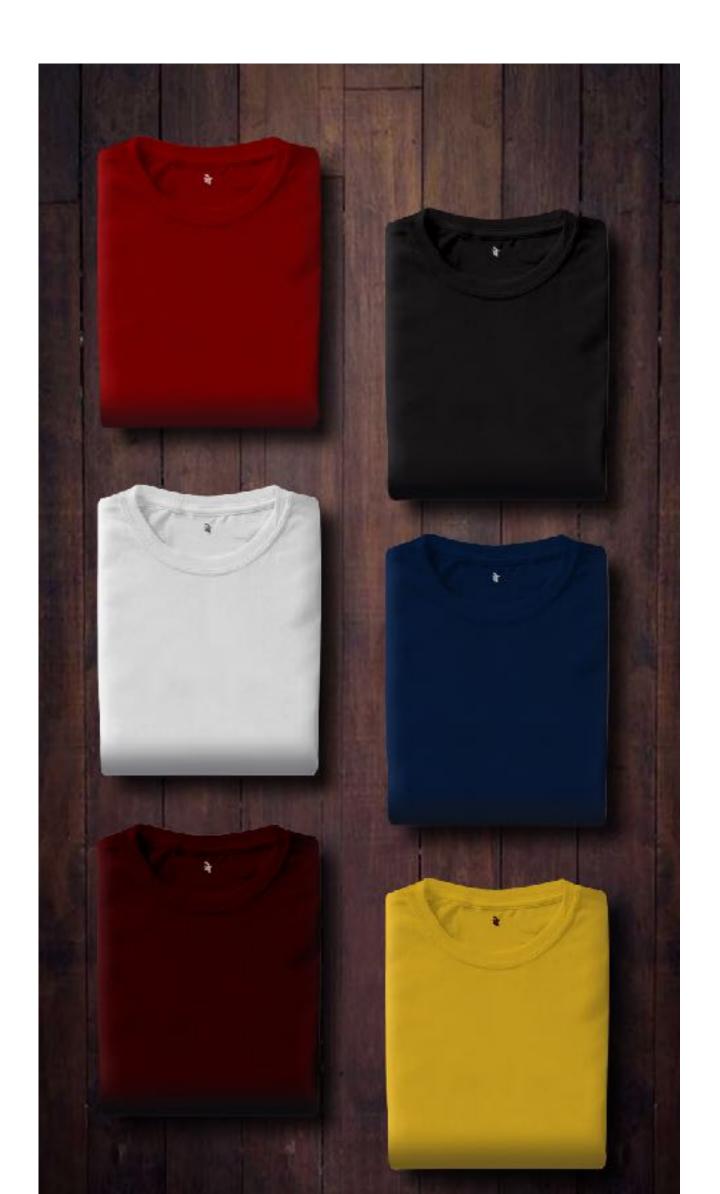
- Break down big projects into bite-sized chunks
- Estimate the duration of each chunk
- Create a product backlog (has all chunks), sprint backlogs (plan tasks per-sprint)
- Time box sprints: if something doesn't fit, it goes into next sprint
- Focus sprints on business + technical needs



Agile Methodology: Time Estimation

Planning Poker and Story Points





Agile Methodology: Communications at Scale

How many links are there between people in your team?

Brooks' Law: "Adding manpower to a late software project makes it later"

Rationale:

Communication links = n(n-1)/2

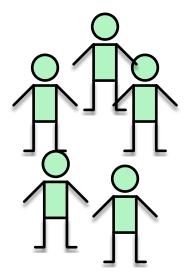
Agile Methodology: Communications at Scale

Non-agile teams

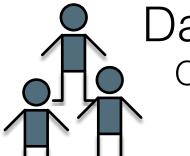


Frontend
Orders, shipping, catalog

Classic teams: 1 team per "tier"



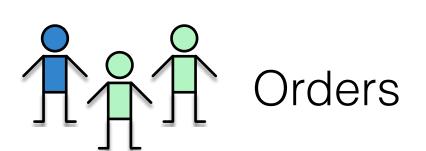
Backend
Orders, shipping, catalog

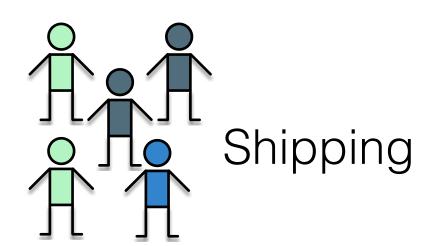


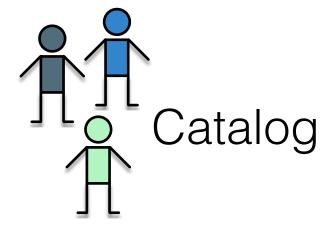
Database
Orders, shipping, catalog

Agile Methodology: Communications at Scale

Form "Two pizza" teams







Example: Amazon

Teams can focus on one Shipping Shipping And be responsible directly to users

"Full Stack"

"2 pizza teams"



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