

# CPSC 3720

## Lesson 4

**Connie Taylor**  
**Professor of Practice**



*School of*  
**COMPUTING**

# Today's Objectives

- Continue discussion of software lifecycle and processes
  - Major Phases Overview
  - Process Overview

# The Tar Pit – Complexity of a Program vs. Product



<b>Single program</b> <i>Couple devs in a garage – used by the devs</i>	<b>Programming System</b> <i>Dependencies/ integration, performance testing</i>
<b>Programming Product</b> <i>General usage, testing, doc</i>	<b>Programming Systems Product</b> <i>Product+ Systems needs</i>

How do we manage this complexity??

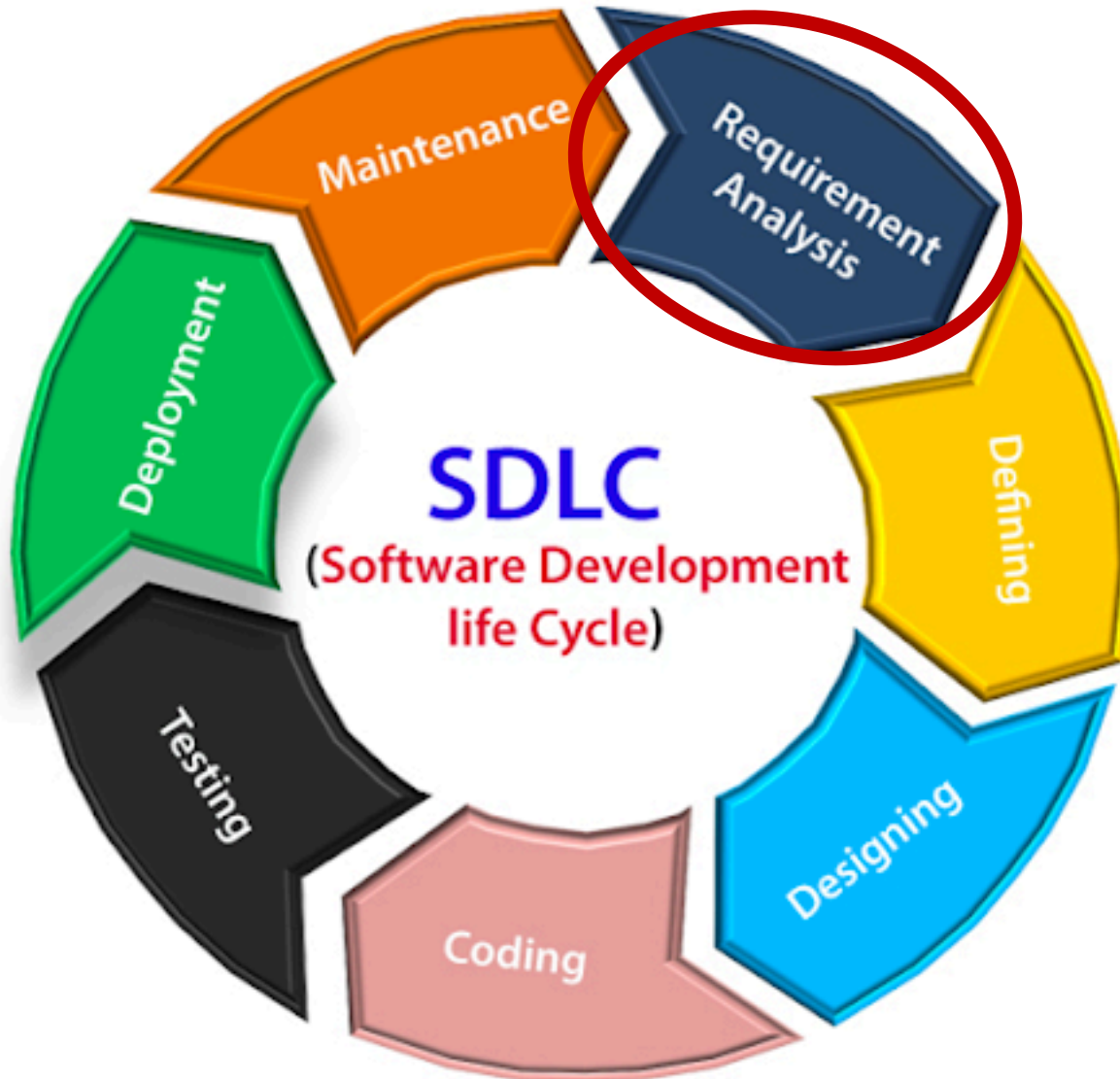
# Software Development Process

**Software Process:** a way of breaking down the overall software development work into manageable sub-tasks; systematic and somewhat formal

# Software Development Process Steps



# Requirements Analysis





# Requirements Analysis

## Requirements Analysis



How the customer explained it



How the project leader understood it



How the analyst designed it



How the programmer wrote it



How the business analyst described it



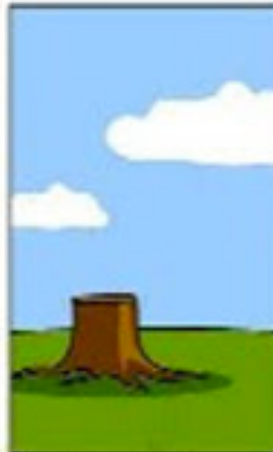
How the project was documented



What operations installed



How the customer was billed



How it was supported



What the customer really needed

# Requirements Analysis

A blue arrow pointing to the right, containing the text "Requirements Analysis" in white.

## Requirements Analysis

- The **WHAT?** and the **WHY?**
- Understanding what the customer wants or what they “think” they want (Ask WHY?)
- Focus on the business problem you are trying to solve
- Understand what is most important to the customer to enable prioritization
- Also, ensure you understand non-functional requirements
- Can be documented in various ways depending on the process:
  - Formal requirements specifications
  - Wireframes
  - Use case documents
  - Prototypes



# So How Do We Know We Got it Right?

Requirements  
Analysis

How do we validate the requirements?

*Avoid producing a good apple when an orange is required*

# Validation vs. Verification

A blue arrow pointing to the right, containing the text "Requirements Analysis".

## Requirements Analysis

- Project Management book of knowledge (IEEE standard) defines these terms:
- **Validation**: The assurance that a product, service, or system meets the needs of the customer and other identified stakeholders. It often involves acceptance and suitability with external customers.
- **Verification**: The evaluation of whether or not a product, service, or system complies with a regulation, requirement, specification, or imposed condition. It is often an internal process.

# Validation vs. Verification

A blue arrow pointing to the right, containing the text "Requirements Analysis".

Requirements  
Analysis

- **Validation**: Are we producing the Right product?
- **Verification**: Are we producing the product Right?

## **Which is more important?**

Validation (producing the Right product) –or–  
Verification (producing the product Right)

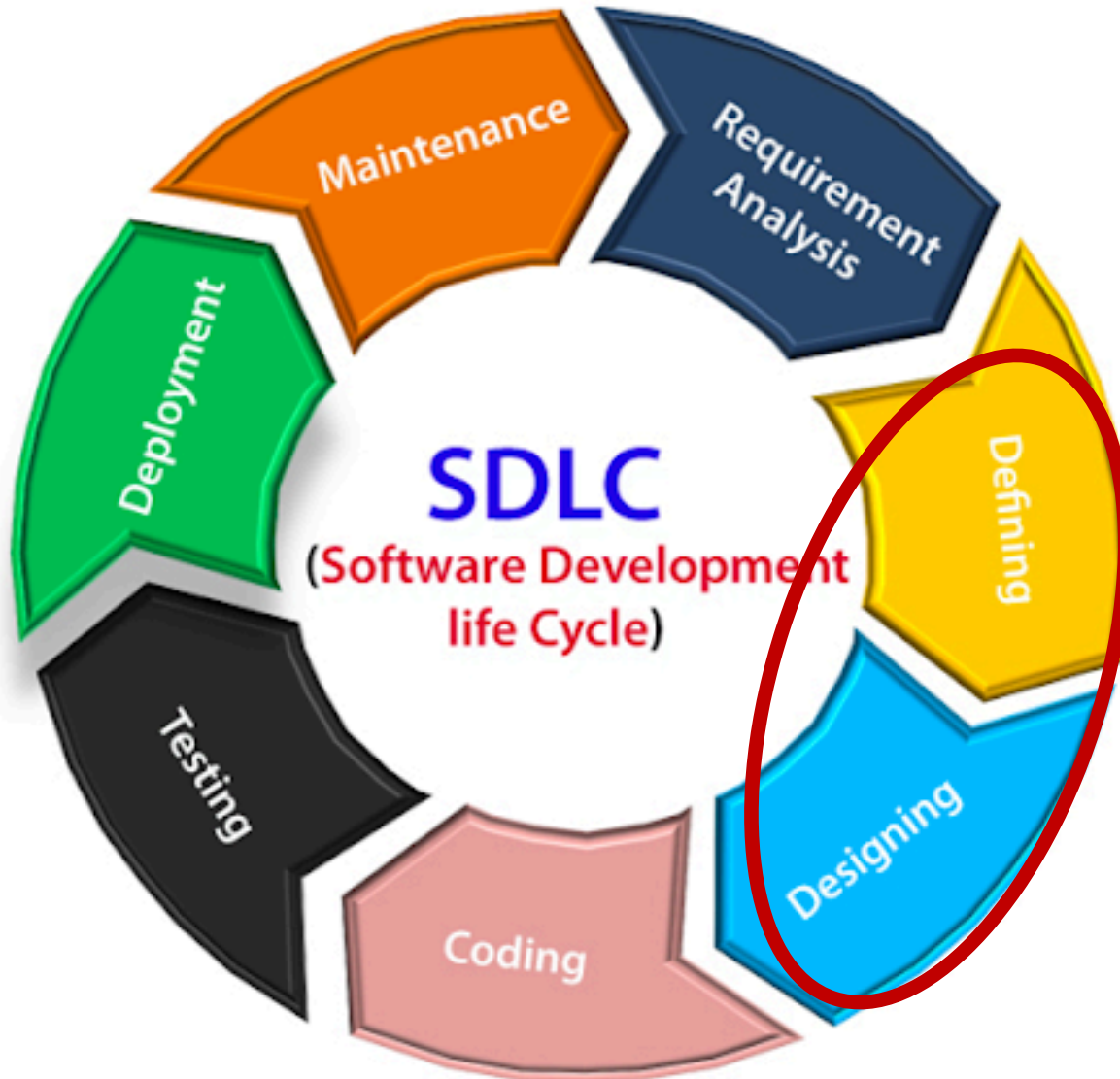
**YEAH, I GOT ALL THE  
REQUIREMENTS WRONG**

**SO IF YOU COULD DO IT ALL OVER, THAT  
WOULD BE GREAT**

makeameme.org

“Software engineering IS requirements discovery”

# Define and Design



# Define and Design



Defining

Designing

- The **HOW**?
- Need to understand both the business and non-functional requirements
- Depending on the type and size of system you will have various layers of design:
  - System architecture
  - Deployment architecture
  - Object/Class Designs
  - Database designs
  - UI designs



# Define and Design



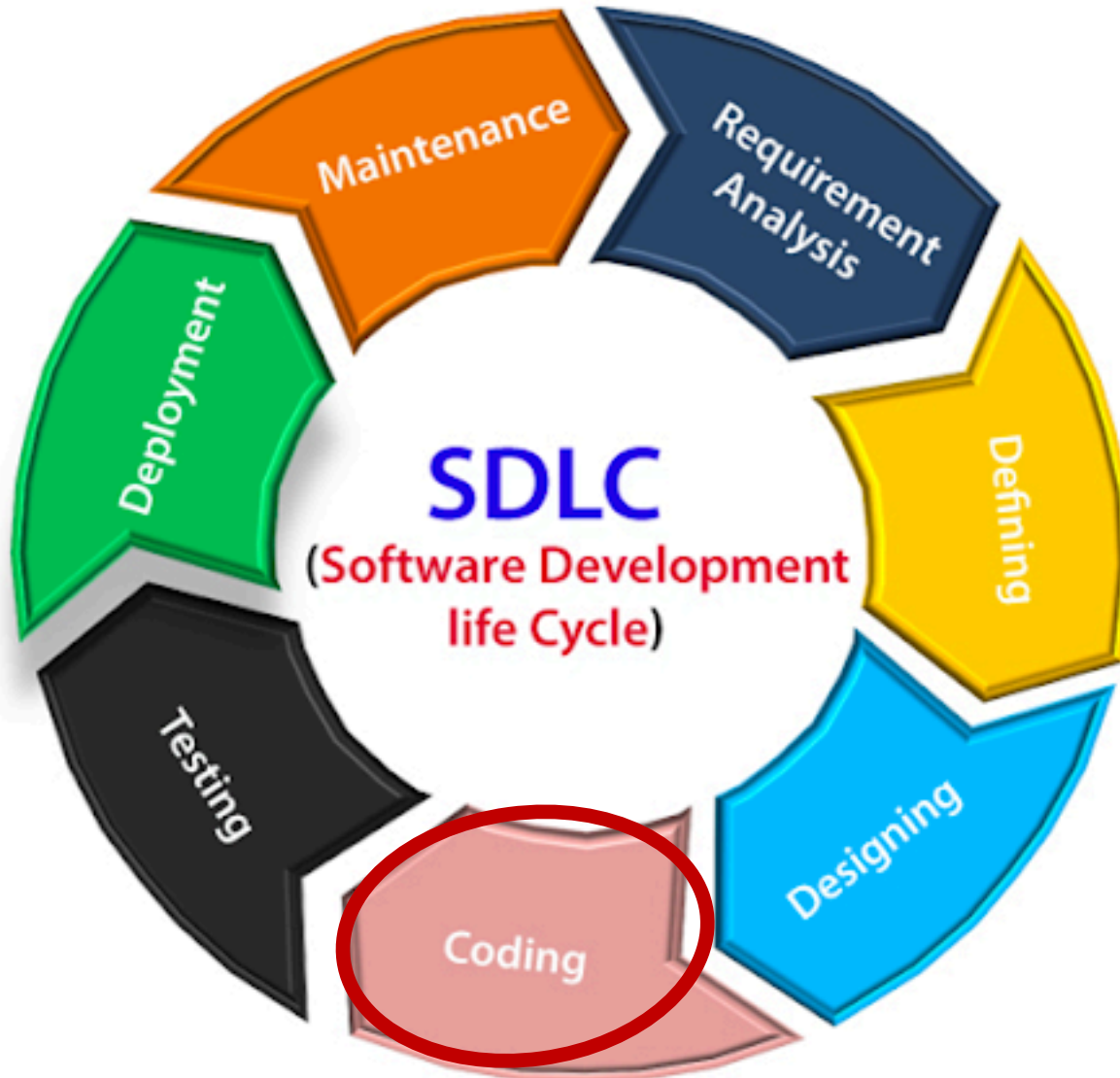
Defining



Designing

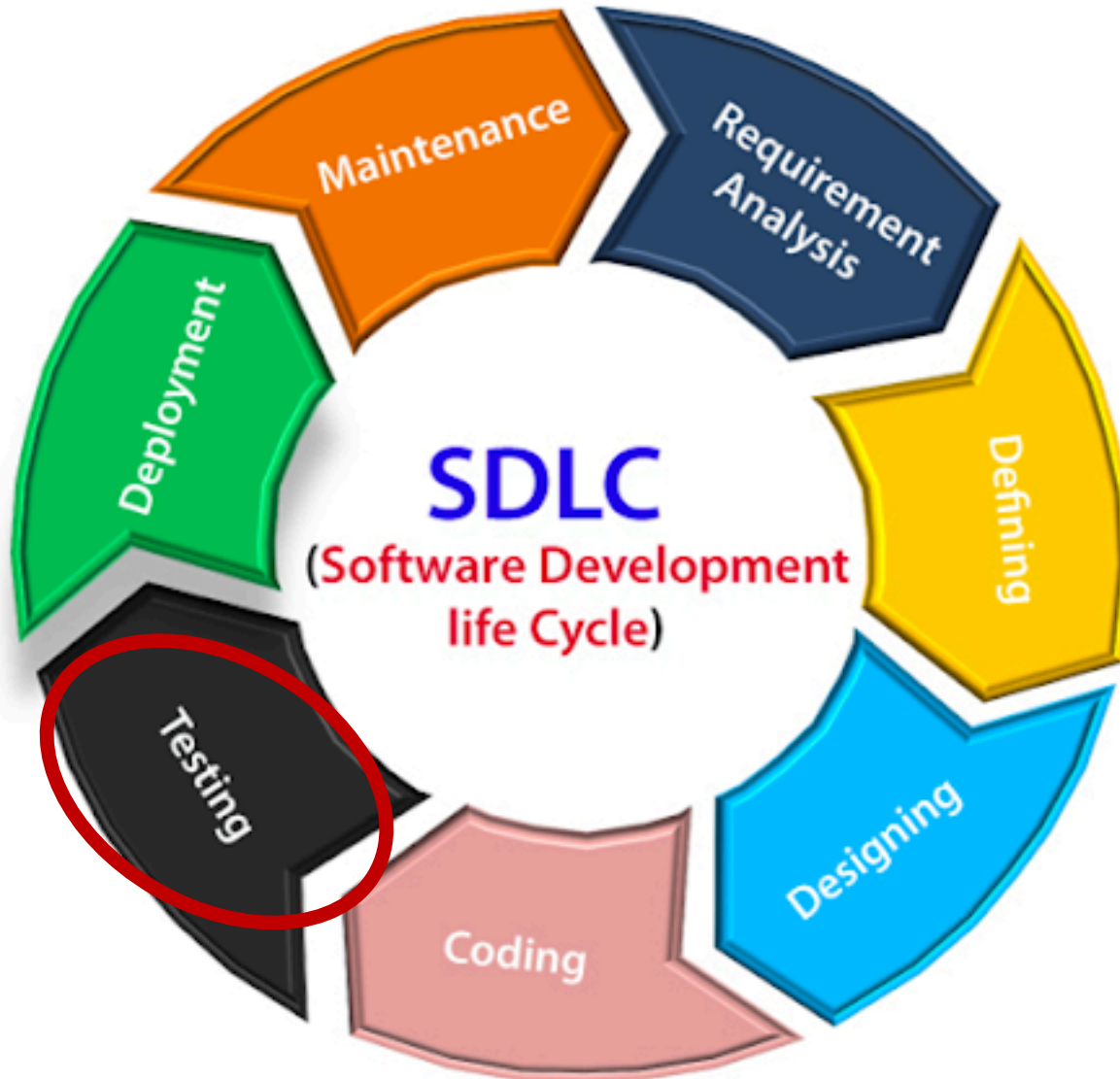
- Can be documented in various ways depending on the process and the type of system:
  - Formal design specifications
  - UML
  - State and Transition diagrams
  - Wiki documents
  - Contract documentation (for APIs)
  - ERDs (Entity Relationship Diagrams)
  - Whiteboarding sessions and photos!

# Coding



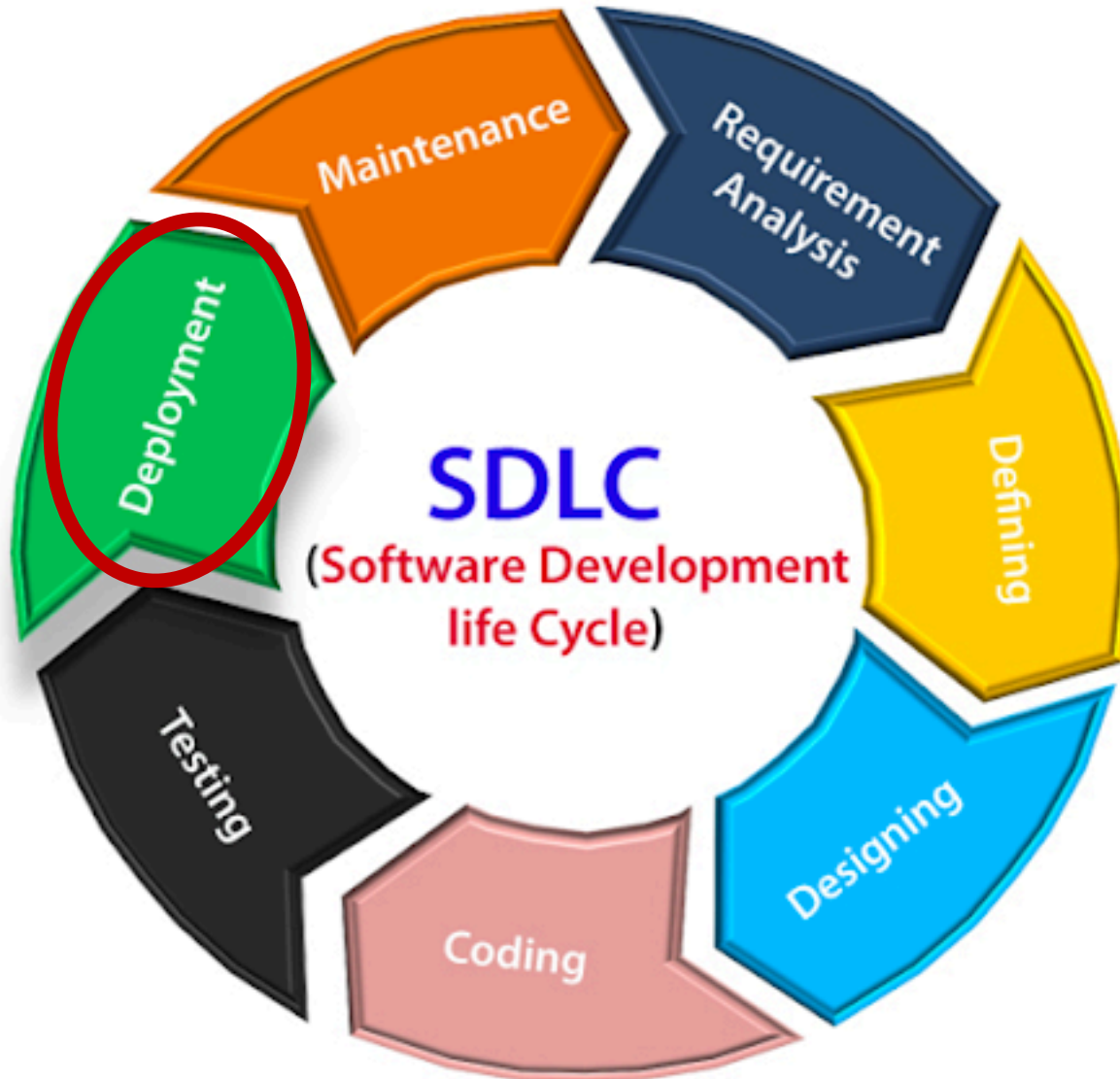
- AKA Implementation
- Depending on organization you could have different standards and methods:
  - Language requirements
  - Pair programming
  - Code standards
  - Code reviews
  - Tools usage (configuration management, IDEs, 3<sup>rd</sup> party tools, open software rules)
  - Internal and external frameworks
  - Unit testing requirements

# Testing



- AKA Quality Assurance – the validation AND verification
- Depending on organization and process you will have different approaches:
  - When you test:
    - Unit Testing
    - Integration Testing
    - System Testing
    - Performance Testing
    - Regression Testing
  - How you Test
    - Test Driven Development
    - Continuous Testing
    - Automated vs. Manual

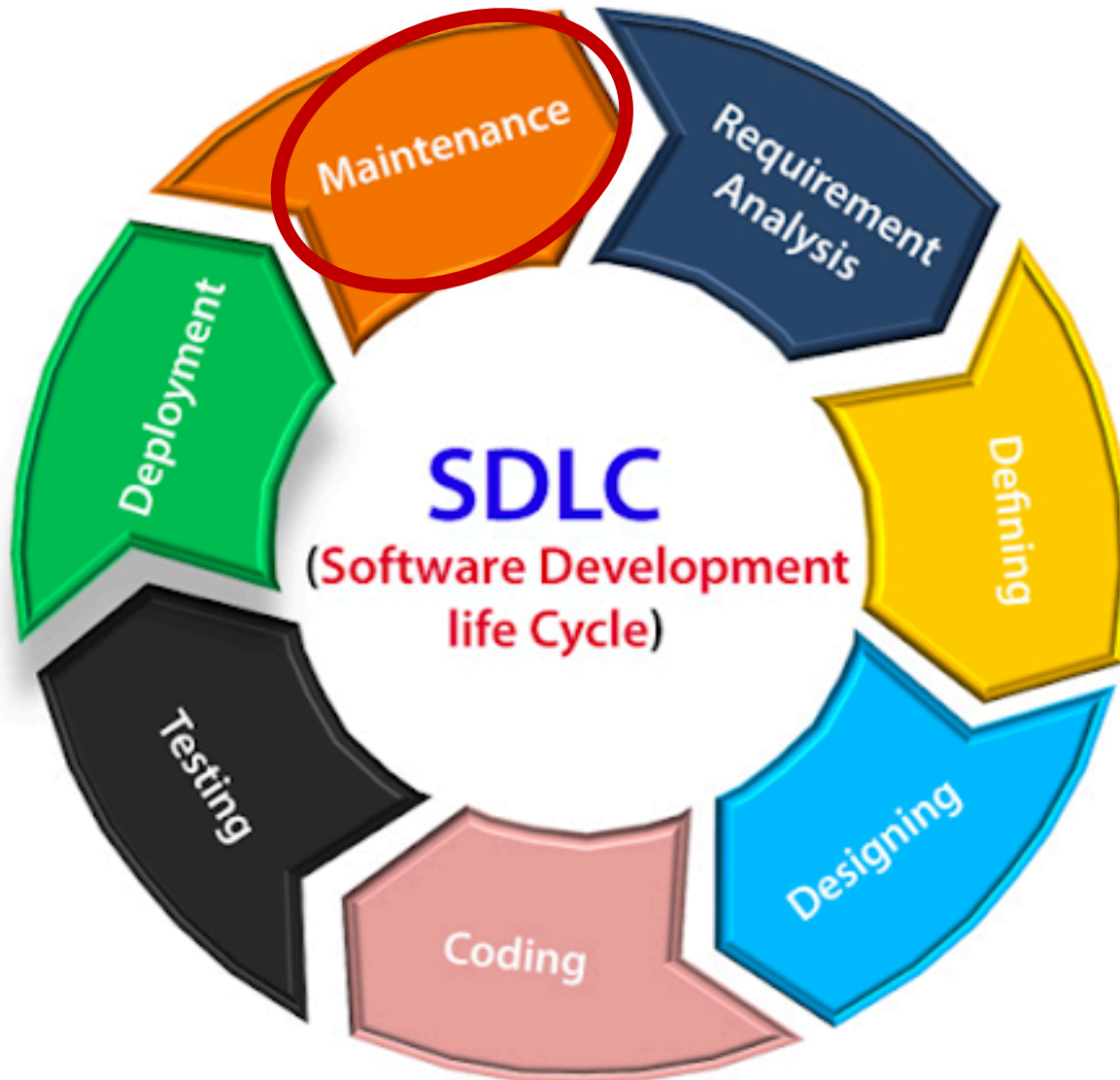
# Deployment



- Deployment is the process of putting your software into production for use by the customer
- Deployment will vary based on type of software being developed:
  - **Commercial “on-premise”** – Customer IT will deploy the software
  - **Commercial SaaS** – Company dev/operations will deploy the software
  - **Internal** – Company dev/operations will deploy the software



# Maintenance



- Fixing bugs in production that are found by the customer
  - Who “owns” the deployment will dictate how the maintenance is delivered
    - Emergency Patch fixes
    - Maintenance Releases
    - Major Releases
- OR-
- Continual Deployment (more about this later)

# Putting it all Together

- The steps described happen for all software engineering projects but can be assembled differently
- The particular SDLC in use will vary company to company based on their business needs and culture; not a “one size fits all”
- Companies will tailor the process model as well
- Will use this source for following slides:
  - <https://www.scnsoft.com/blog/software-development-models>

# Putting it all Together

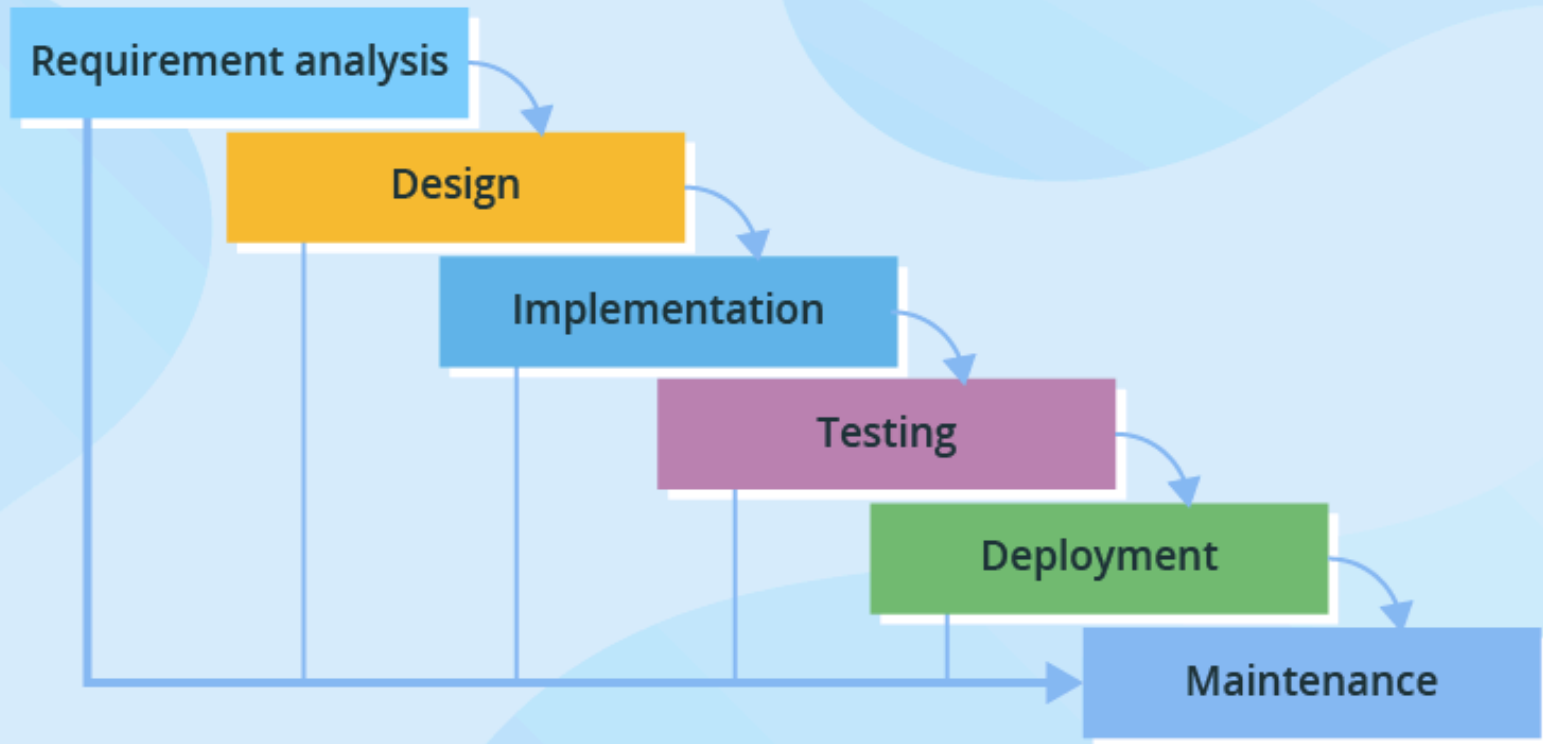
## Process Models

- Waterfall
- V-Model
- Incremental
- Iterative
- Spiral Model
- RUP
- Agile:
  - Scrum
  - XP
  - Kanban

# Putting it all Together

## Process Models

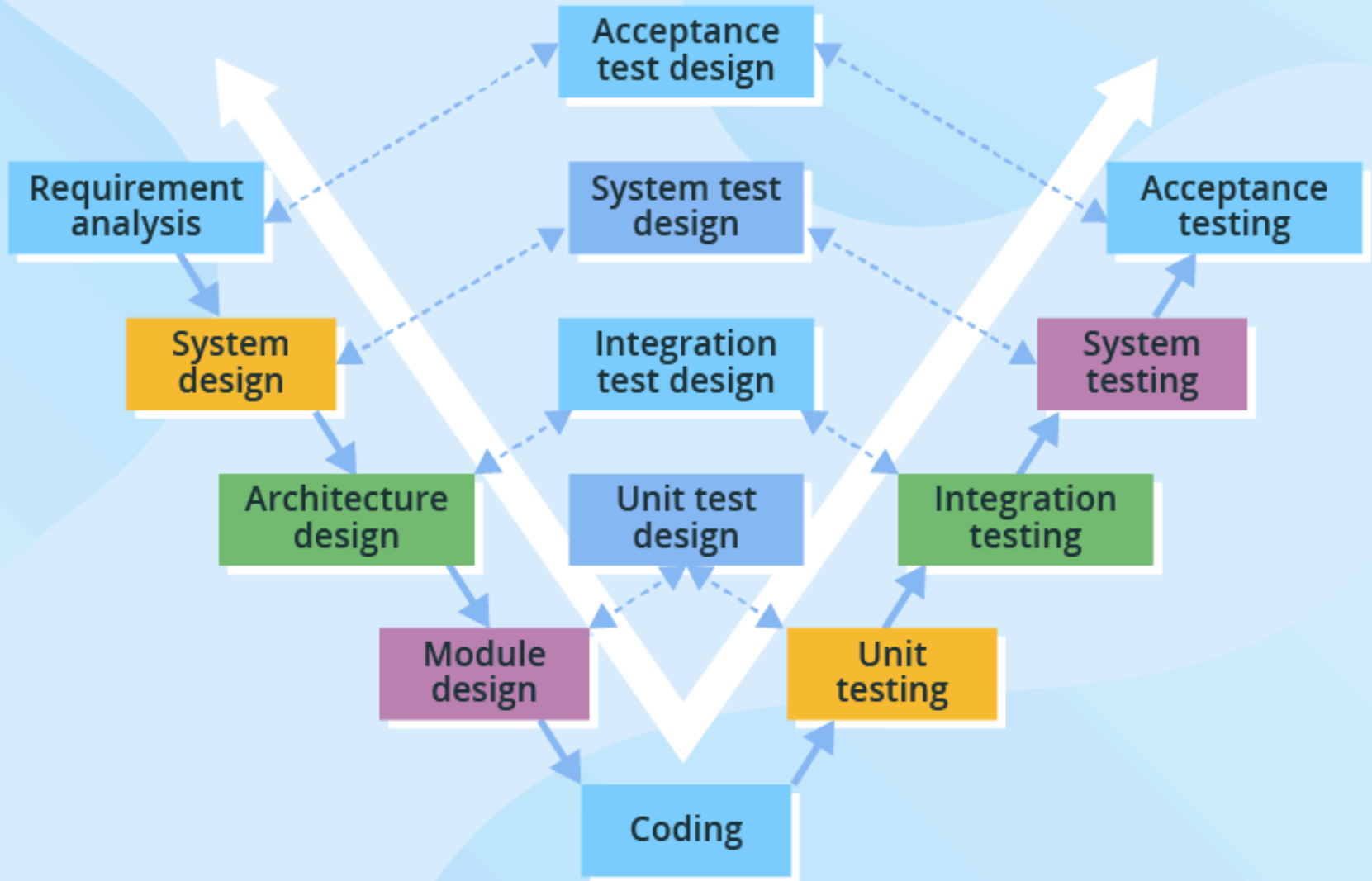
### **WATERFALL**



# Putting it all Together

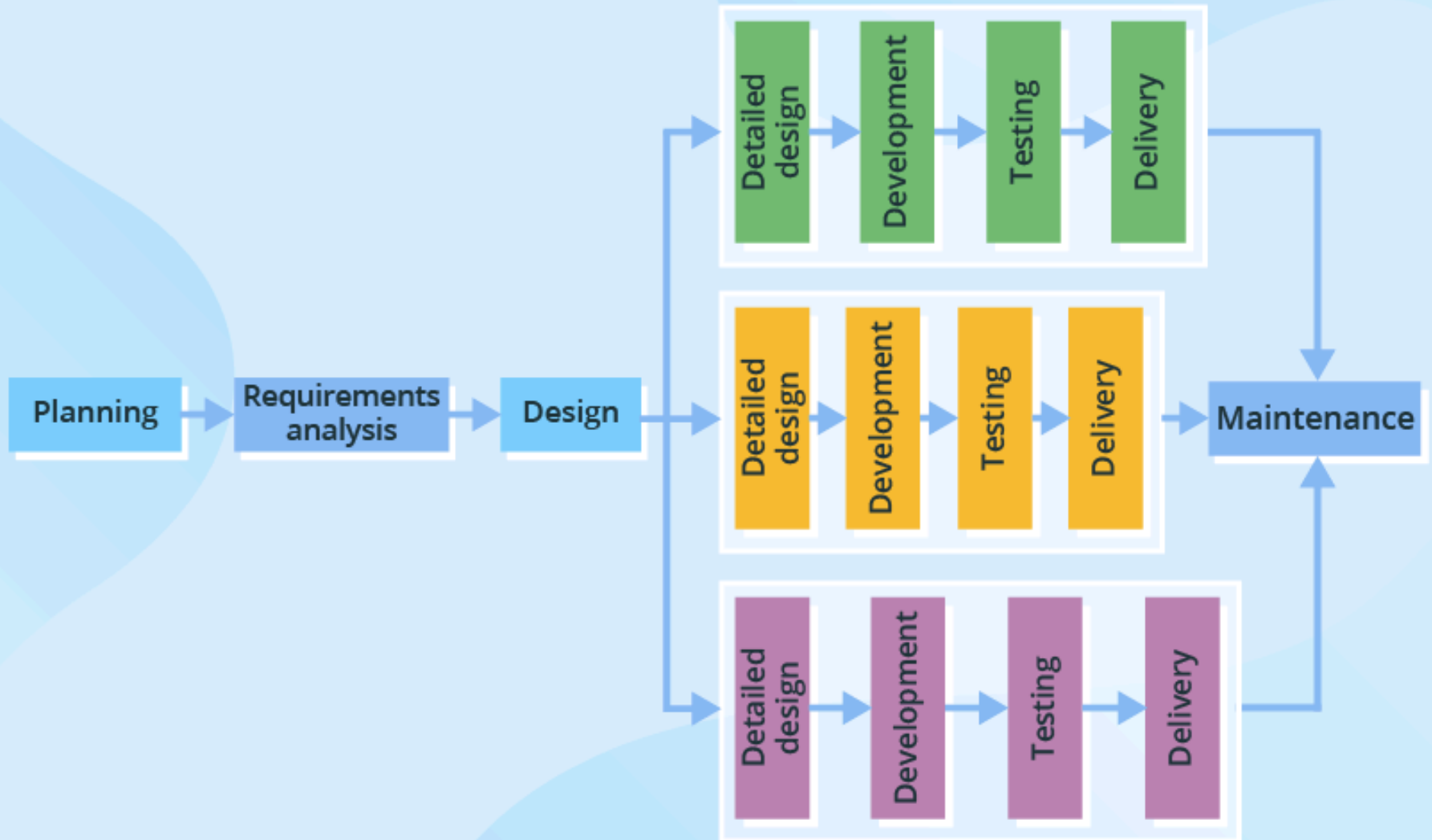
## Process Models

### V-MODEL



# Putting it all Together Process Models

## INCREMENTAL MODEL

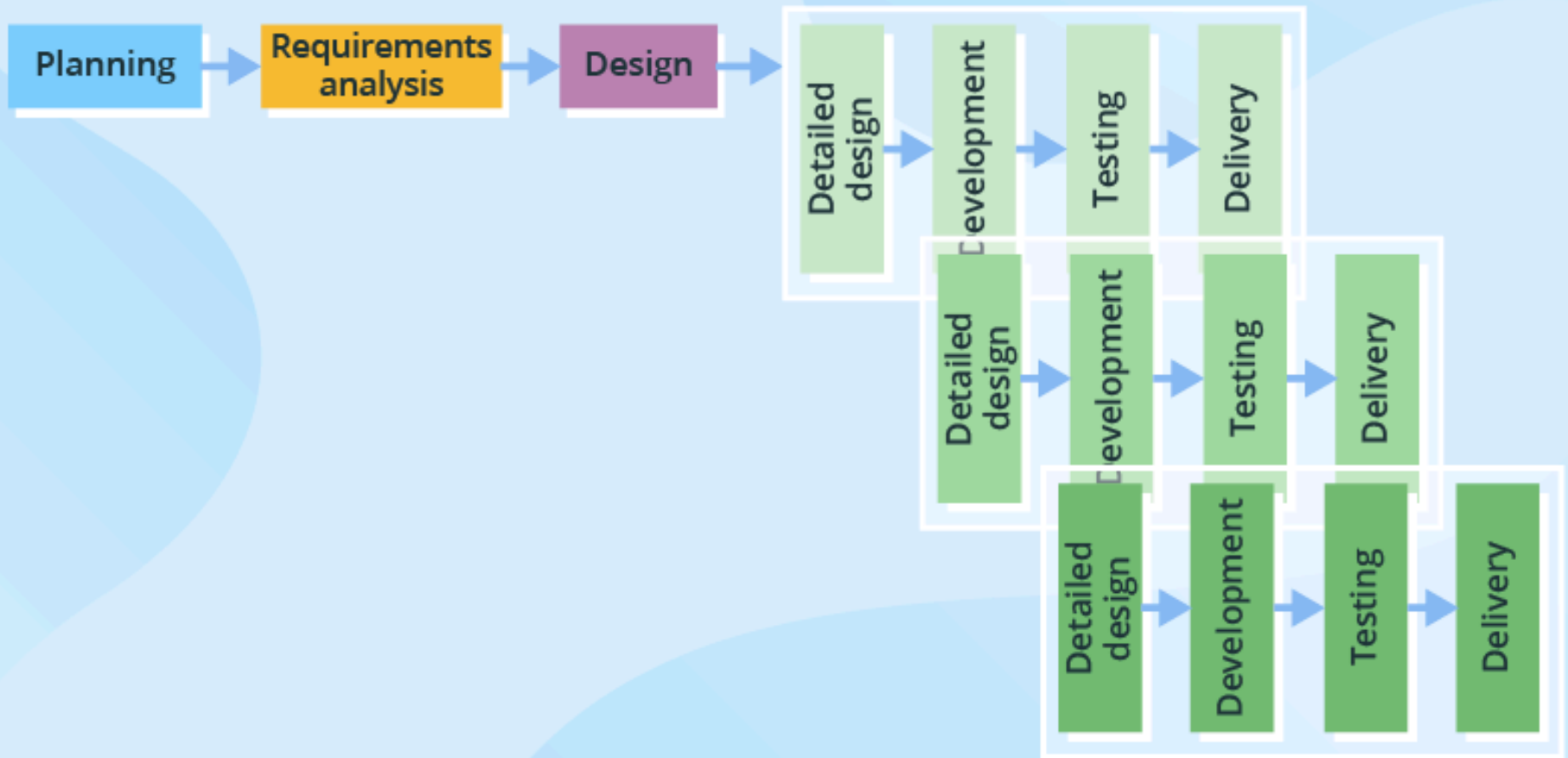




# Putting it all Together

## Process Models

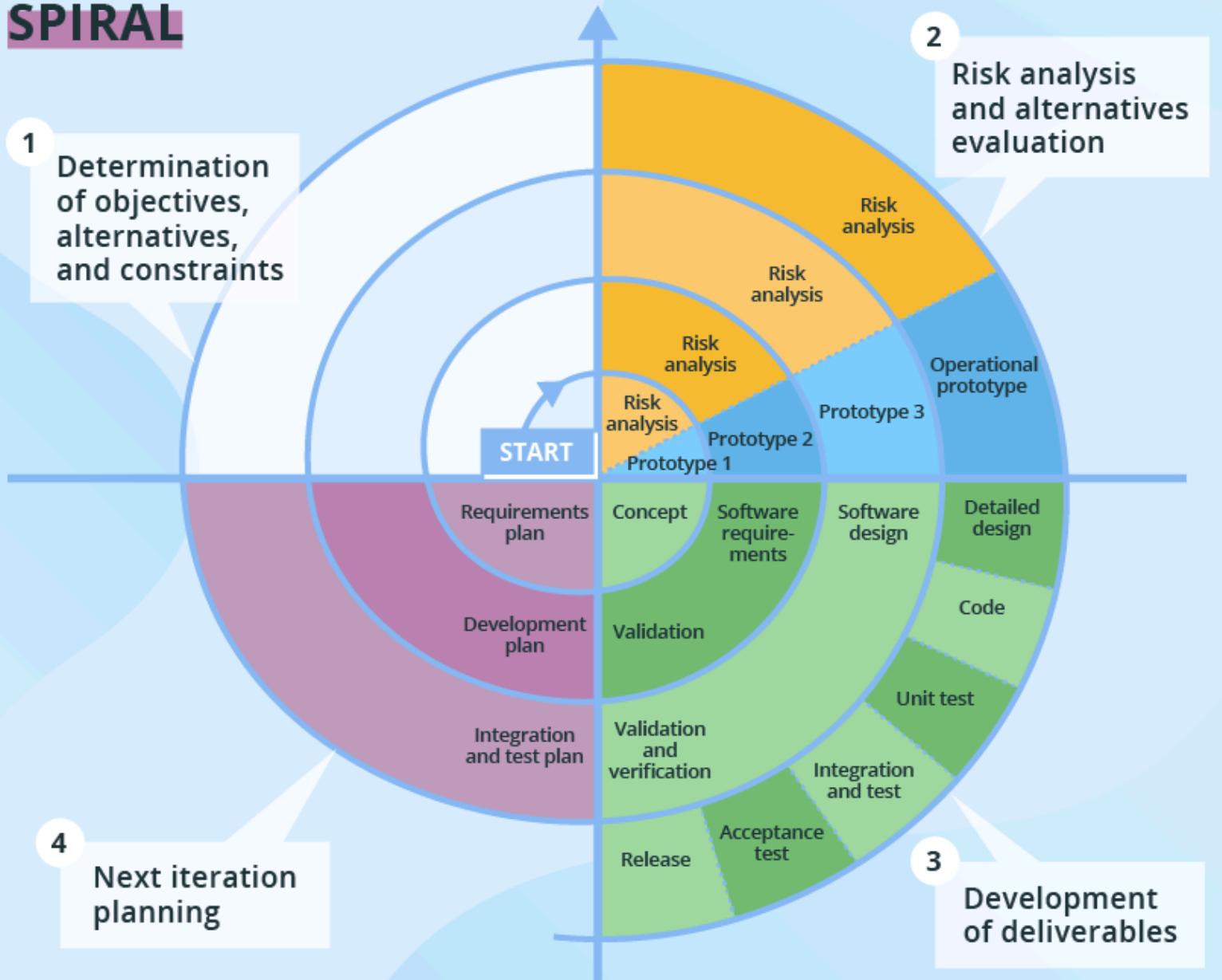
### ITERATIVE MODEL



# Putting it all Together

## Process Models

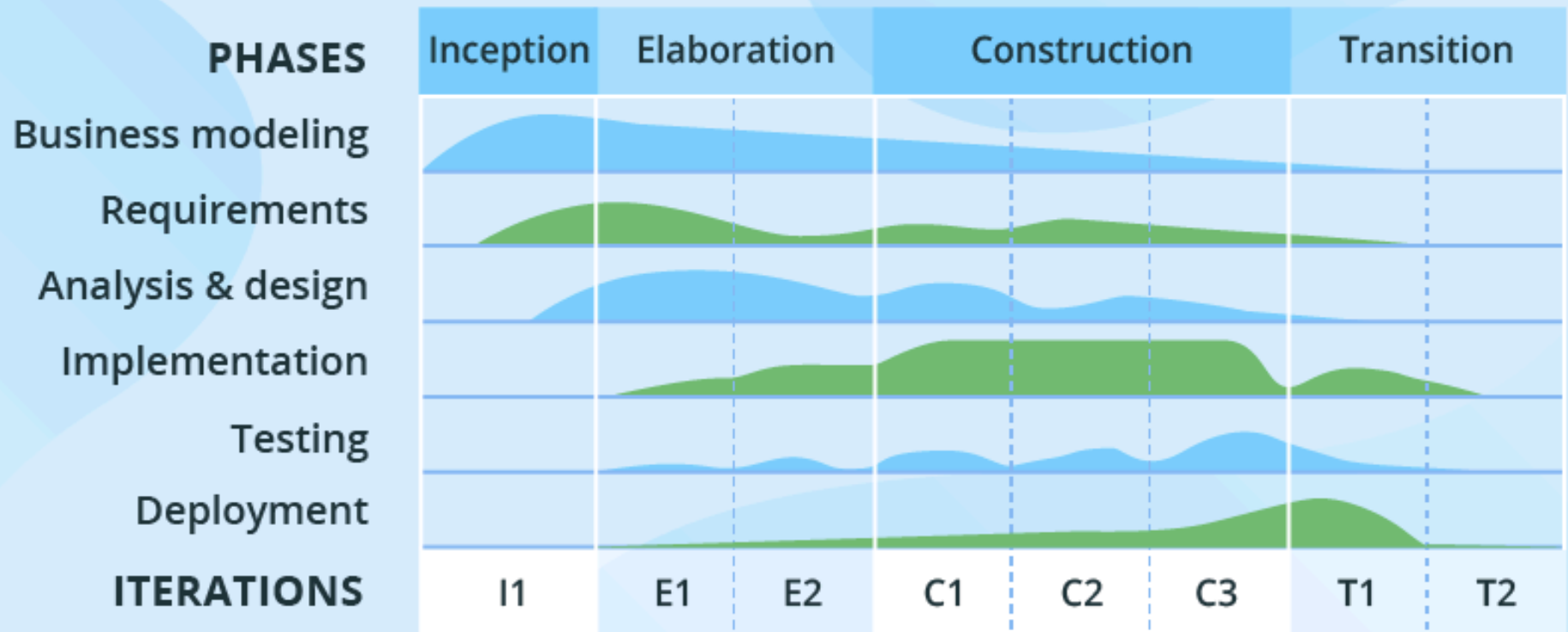
### SPIRAL



# Putting it all Together

## Process Models

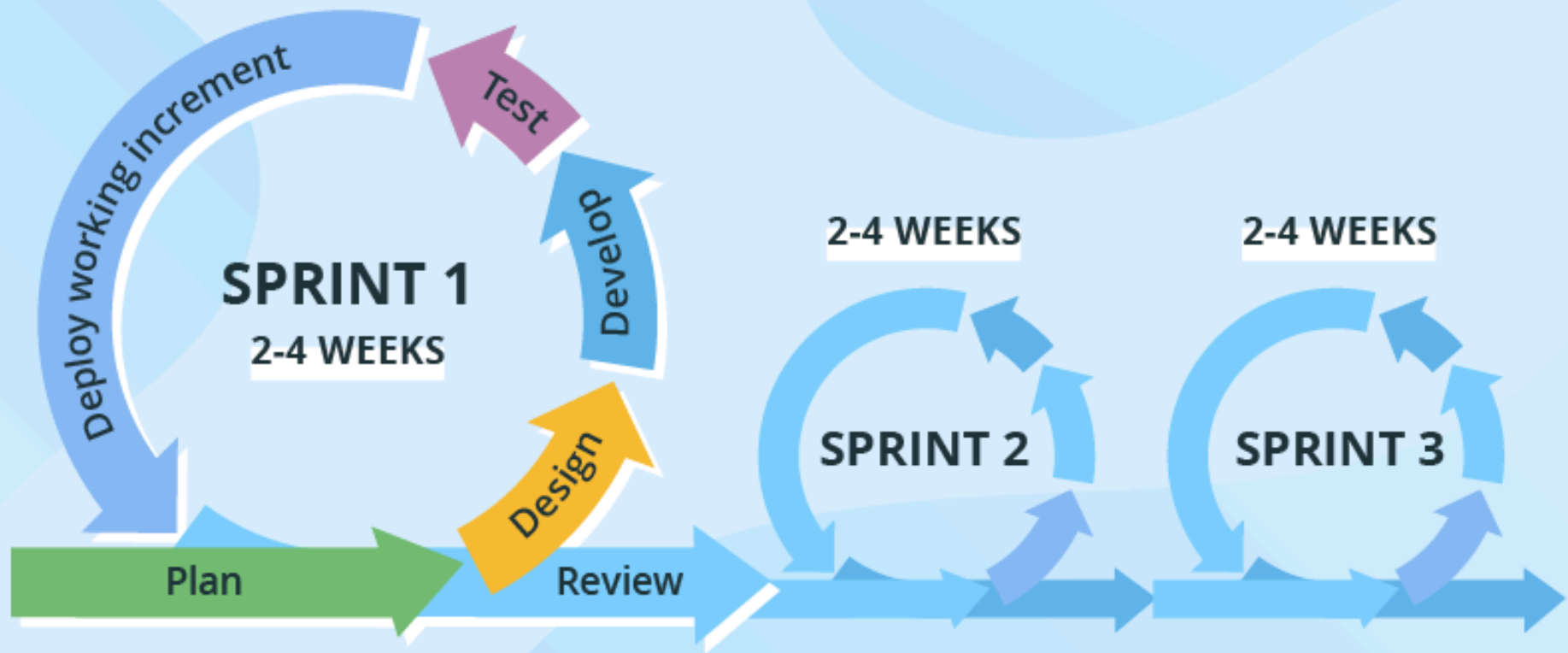
### THE RATIONAL UNIFIED PROCESS (RUP)



# Putting it all Together

## Agile Process Models

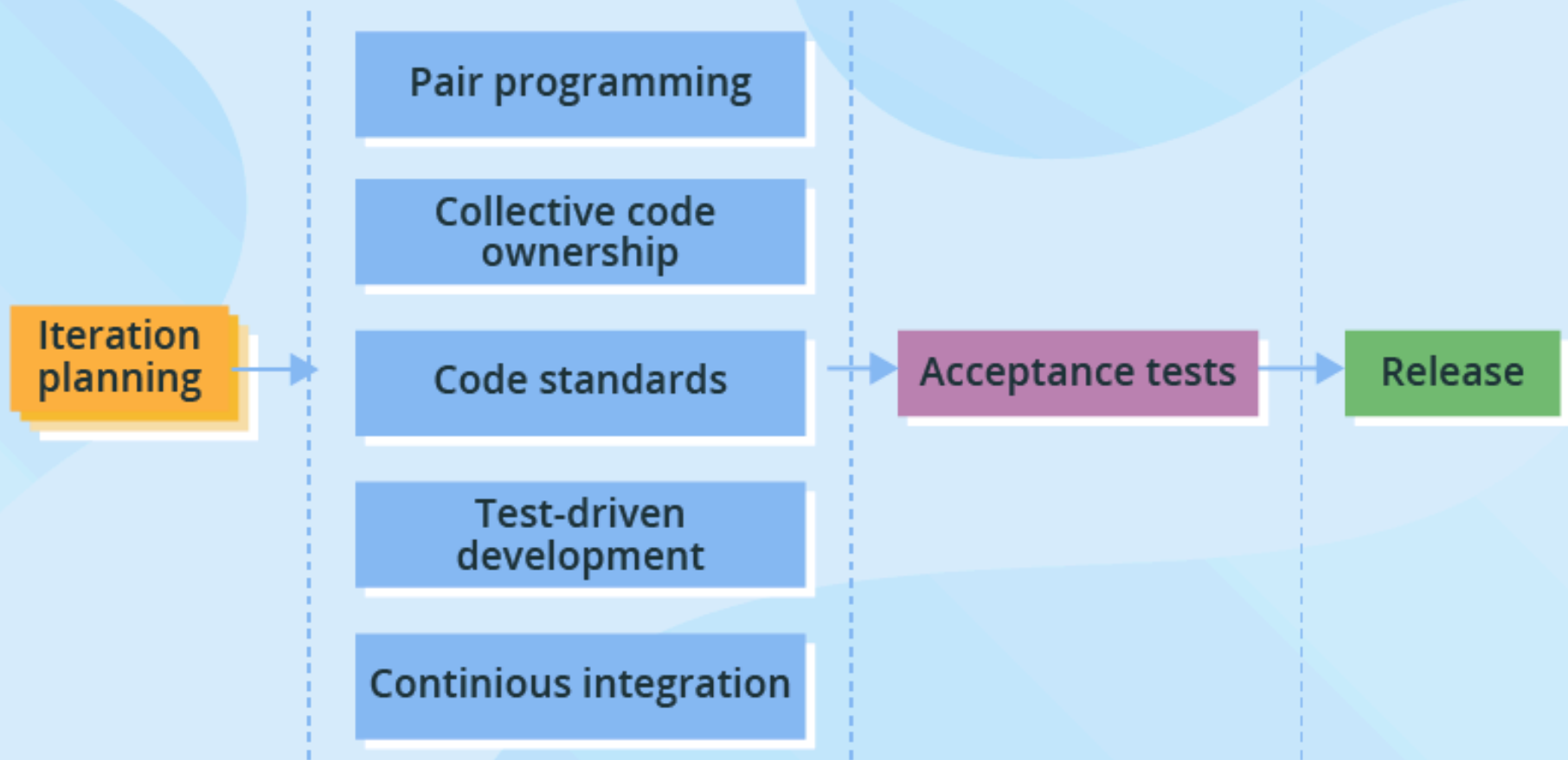
### SCRUM



# Putting it all Together

## Agile Process Models

### EXTREME PROGRAMMING (XP)



# Putting it all Together

## Agile Process Models

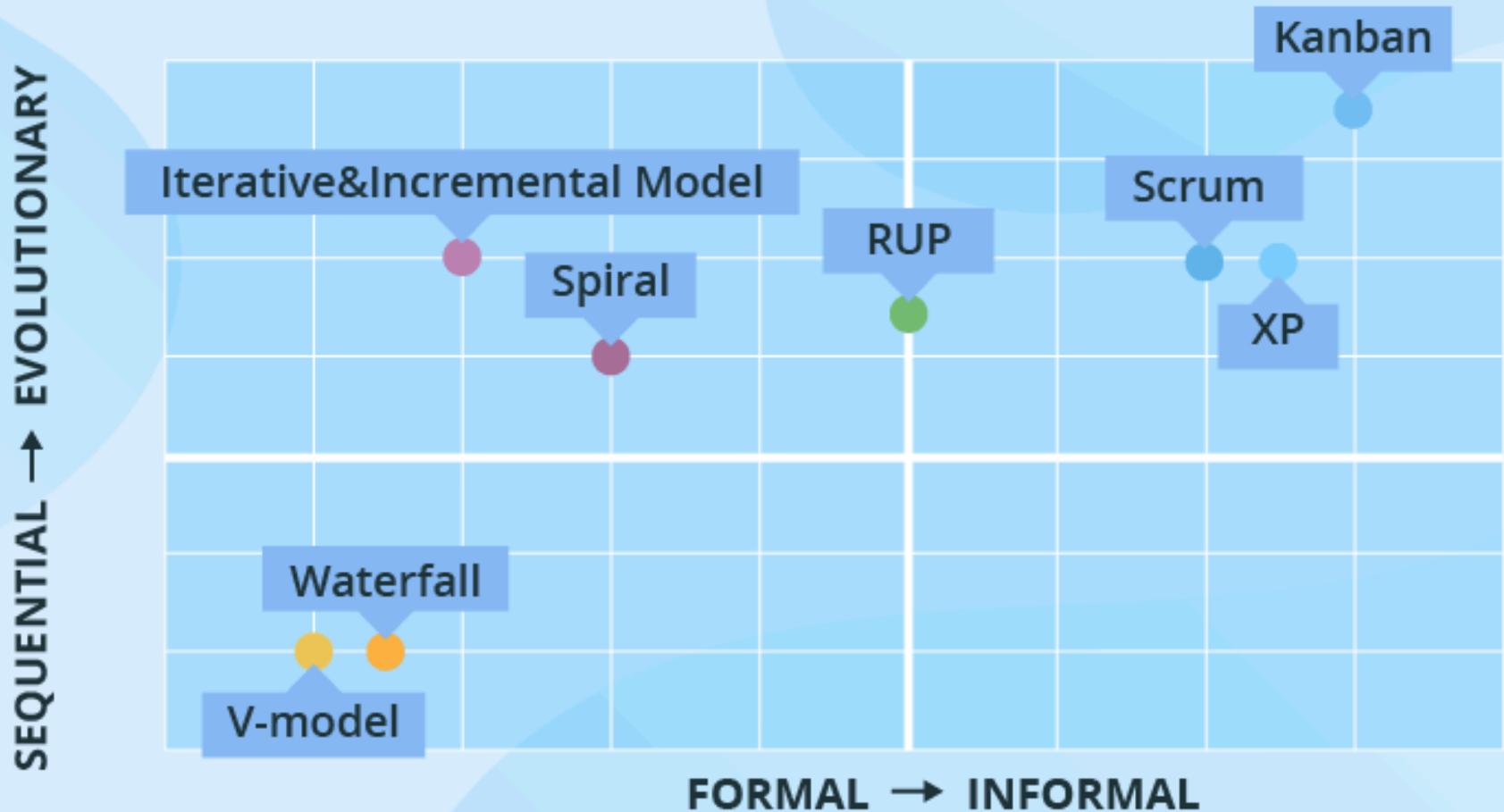
### KANBAN



# Putting it all Together

## Which One????

### TYPES OF POPULAR SDLC MODELS





## Before Next Class

- Reading: Agile Manifesto and Principles -
  - <https://agilemanifesto.org/>
  - <https://agilemanifesto.org/principles.html>
- The Scrum Guide
  - <https://www.scrumguides.org/scrum-guide.html>

A group of students are starting a **Google Developers Student Club** at Clemson University. They will be hosting an info session at a soon to be determined time next week. If you are interested, please sign up using the link below.

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfJLxR1FEAh1nq71V7IPYMNevdFUs6Ic3nalvrz76Ej2am55g/viewform?usp=sf\\_link](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfJLxR1FEAh1nq71V7IPYMNevdFUs6Ic3nalvrz76Ej2am55g/viewform?usp=sf_link)