

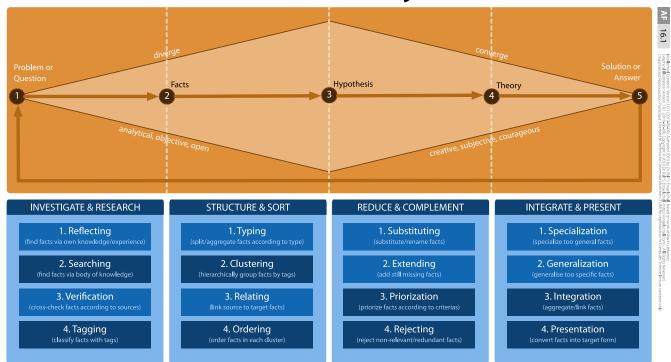
Software Engineering in der industriellen Praxis (SEIP)

Dr. Ralf S. Engelschall



Think Clearly





The architect must regularly "think clearly" about certain problems or issues. For this purpose, it is a good idea to go through the four-stage **Think Clearly** process, once or even iteratively if required. The process consists of four clearly differentiated disciplines.

In the first two disciplines Investigate & Research and Structure & Sort, one tries to act analytically, objectively, and openly to diverge the problem or the question, i.e., to collect many facts and to and to build up a hypothesis by structuring and sorting.

In the last two disciplines **Reduce & Complement** and **Integrate & Present**, one tries to act creatively, subjectively, and courageously and to finally **converge** with regard to the problem or question, i.e., to reduce the hypothesis to a coherent theory and then integrate it to the solution or the answer.

In the first discipline **Investigate & Research** one finds facts about own knowledge and experience (**Reflecting**) or by research in external sources (**Searching**), ones verifies the facts through sources (**Verification**) and ones classifies the facts by enrichment with tags (**Tagging**).

In the second discipline **Structure & Sort** one divides or aggregates the facts for the best possible "sort purity" (**Typing**), one groups the facts hierarchically via tags (**Clustering**), one connects related facts across groups (**Relating**) and one sorts the facts in each group.

In the third discipline, **Reduce & Complement**, one replaces facts or renames facts if necessary (**Substituting**), adds missing facts (**Extending**), prioritizes the facts according to certain criteria (**Prioritization**) and discard irrelevant or redundant facts (**Rejecting**).

In the fourth and last discipline Integrate & Present one specializes too general facts if necessary (Specialization), generalizes too specific facts if necessary (Generalization), one aggregates or combines facts (Integration) and converts facts into their target representation (Presentation).

Questions

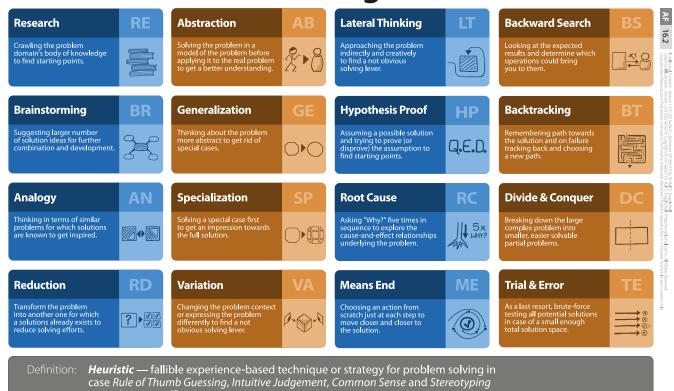
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In the **Think Clearly** process to "think clearly," one should think how about the first two and the last two disciplines?



Problem Solving Heuristics





The **Problem Solving Heuristics** are experience-based techniques or strategies that can be used for problem-solving when other approaches do not make any progress.

are either not sufficient or not appropriate

The heuristics are mainly used for inspiration so that you don't spend too long and instead find a new starting point for solving the problem ("If you find yourself in a hole, stop digging!").

With Research one searches for facts, with Brainstorming ones proposes a large number of spontaneous solution ideas, in Analogy one thinks of similar problems that have already been solved, and in Reduction one transforms the problem into an already solved problem.

With **Abstraction** one solves the problem first in a more abstract model, with **Generalization** one generalizes the problem to one with fewer special cases, in **Specialization** one tries to be inspired by a special case, and in **Variation** one tries to change one's perspective on the problem.

In Lateral Thinking one approaches the problem in a deliberately indirect and creative way, with Hypothesis Proof one searches for a solution by proof for a possible or not possible fictitious solution, with Root Cause one goes to the root of the problem step by step and in Means End one tries to approach the solution in small steps.

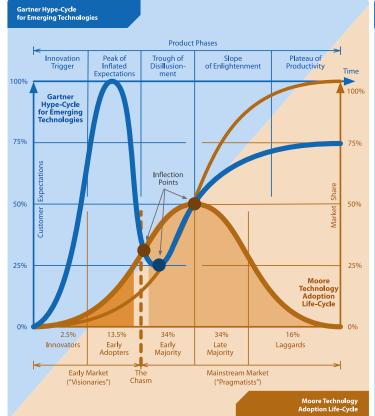
In Backward Search one tries to get from a fictitious solution backward on the way to the solution, with Backtracking one chooses a partly new path in the direction of the solution in case of a failure, in Divide & Conquer one breaks down the big problem into smaller and easier to solve subproblems, and with Trial & Error one tries all solution combinations as a last resort and/or if the solution space is small enough.

Questions

When is the rather mundane Problem Solving Heuristic called Trial & Error acceptable?

Technology Life-Cycles





According to [1], provides "a graphic representation of the maturity and a representation of the maturity and adoption of technologies and applications, and how they are potentially relevant to solving real business problems and exploiting new opportunities." It gives "a view of how a technology or application will evolve over time." The five

"Innovation Trigger: A potential technology breakthrough kicks things off. Early proof-of-concept stories and media interest trigger significant publicity. Often no usable products exist and commercial viability is unproven.

Peak of Inflated Expectations: Early publicity produces a number of success stories — of accompanied by scores of failures. Some companies take action; many do not. The pcan be also considered a direct result of the Dunning-Kruger Effect, a "cognitive bias in which people mistakenly assess their cognitive ability as greater than it is" [2] and hence exaggerate

Trough of Disilusionment: Interest wanes as experiments and implementations fail to deliver. Producers of the technology shake out or fail. Investments continue only if the surviving providers improve their products to the satisfaction of early adopters.

Slope of Enlightenment: More instances of how the technology can benefit the enterprise start to crystallize and become more widely understood. Second- and third-generation products appear from technology providers. More enterprises fund pilots; conservative

Plateau of Productivity: Mainstream adoption viability are more clearly defined. The technology's broad market applicability and relevance are clearly paying off."

According to [3], describes "the adoption or acceptance of a new product or innovation, according to the demographic and psychological characteristics of defined adopter groups." The five distinct adopter groups

"Innovators: had larger" business, "were more risk-oriented.

leaders, less prosperous.

Early Majority: more conservative but open to new ideas, active in community and influence to neighbours.

Late Majority: older, less educated, fairly conservative and less socially active.

business "and capital, oldest and least

According to [4], there is also a "chasm between the early adopters of the product (the technology enthusiasts and visionaries) and the early majority (the pragmatists)," because "visionaries and pragmatists have very different switched, at last at the Inflection Points

Crossing The Chasm [4] is related to the Innovator's Dilemma [5], where "new entry next generation products" usually "find niches away from the incumbent customer set to build the new product.

One can classify a technology (or a concrete technological product) very well using two models, the Technology Life-Cycles: the Gartner Hype-Cycle for Emerging Technologies and the Moore Technology Adoption Life-Cycle.

The Gartner Hype-Cycle for Emerging Technologies shows the usual life-cycle of a technology over the temporal Product Phases (in the x-axis) Innovation Trigger, Peak of Inflates Expectations, Trough of Disillusionment, Slope of Enlightenment and Plateau of Productivity, and via Customer Expectations (in the y-axis). It thus primarily maps the maturity level of a technology and shows expectations of the technology on the market at the time.

The Moore Technology Adoption Life-Cycle shows the level of acceptance of the technology in different types of markets. These markets are characterized by the fundamentally different market participants Innovators, Early Adopters, Early Majority, Late Majority and Laggards, where usually a certain gap (The Chasm) exists between the Early Market of visionaries and the Mainstream Market of pragmatists. To bridge this gap, a technology usually has to be developed in a second generation.

The Moore Technology Adoption Life-Cycle is also related to the Innovators Dilemma. This is because it is possible to calculate the maximum achievable market share of a technology over time in the form of an Scurve. The key points for a technology are at about 25% (The Chasm) and 50% market share. In addition, this Scurve shows the Innovators Dilemma, i.e., the fact that a new technology always has to bridge a dry spell in niches of the Early Market before it can achieve a larger share of the Mainstream Market.

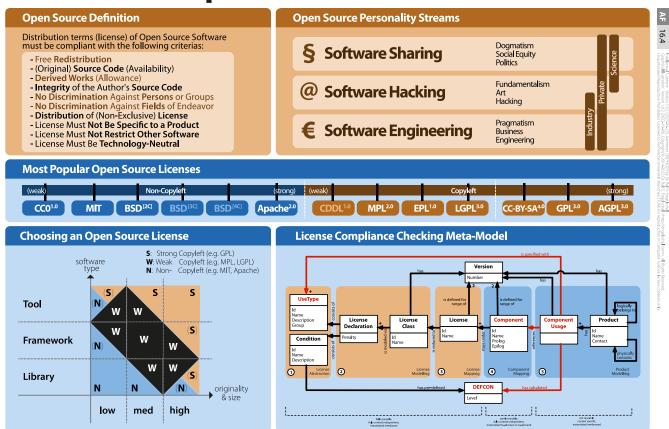
Questions

- Which model of a Technology Life-Cycle represents the maturity of a technology over time?
- Which model of a **Technology Life-Cycle** represents the adoption of a technology in different markets?



Open Source Software





Open Source Software is software that has been placed under an **Open Source License**. All licenses recognized as **Open Source Licenses** meet the **Open Source Definition**, which states, among other things, that the software may be freely distributed in source code and changed and that there is no discrimination of persons, groups, or purposes.

In practice, one knows three **Open Source Personality Streams**: **Software Sharing** with dogmatic and political persons, who are fighting for social justice; **Software Hacking** with fundamental and artistic persons, who develop software with maximum ambition; and **Software Engineering** with pragmatic people who use the software in practice.

There are hundreds of **Open Source Licenses**. However, one can split them into a few classes and sort them according to their strength, i.e., how strongly they protect the software itself. One distinguishes generally between licenses without and with a so-called **Copyleft** effect. This consists of license clauses in order to keep the original software free (in the sense of freedom and availability, not free of charge) and additionally to keep all modifications and extensions to the software also free.

The weakest license in practice is **Creative Commons Zero (CC0)** (or **Public Domain**), which effectively allows anyone to do anything.

The strongest license is the Affero General Public License (AGPL), which protects software even in the case of use in the form of Software as a a Service (SaaS). At the Copyleft boundary is the Apache License, which does not yet have a Copyleft effect but still tries to maximally protect the software and the originator.

In practice, a distinction is made between licenses with no, weak and strong Copyleft. To decide for a software under which class of license one publishes it, one differentiates between two dimensions: on the one hand, the type of software (Tool, Framework or Library) and on the other hand, the level of creation of the software. A Tool or a Framework with a medium or high level of creation is usually under weak or even strong Copyleft to protect the software and the author to the maximum. A Library or a Framework with a medium or low level of intellectual property is under a weak or even no Copyleft in order to achieve a maximum distribution of the software.

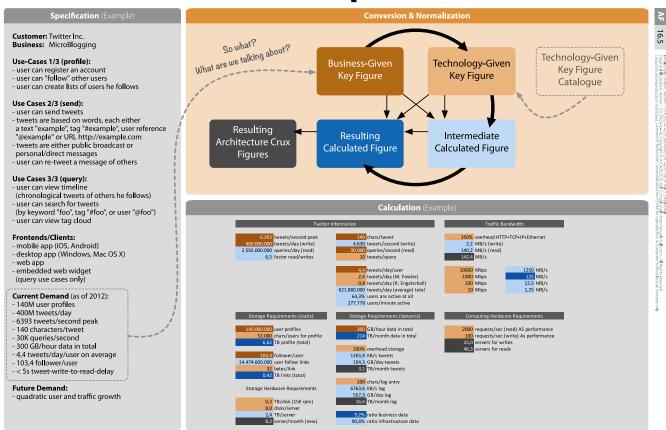
Questions

What do you call the effect in licenses of Open Source Software, in which the software remains free (in the sense of freedom and availability, not in the sense of free of charge) and additionally all modifications and extensions remain free as well?



Back of the Envelope Calculation Tun TECHNISCHEN UNIVERSITATION





To get a better "feeling" for the scope and the degree of difficulty of an architecture to be developed, it is a good idea to do a **Back of the Envelope Calculation** ("rough calculation"). The method is as follows: in a spreadsheet, a two-column table is created in which the first column contains the number and the second column contains the unit.

Now, in the first step, the Business-Given Key Figures, i.e., the technically known numbers, are entered into the table as the first rows. They get the first color for differentiation.

Because these numbers usually do not tell enough, in a second step, different Technology-Given Key Figures are entered as rows. These may be taken from existing catalogs or are available from your own experience. They are given the second color for differentiation and serve above all as comparative figures to the Business-Given Key Figures.

In the third step, both the Business-Given Key Figures and the the Technology-Given Key Figures and compared to each other. The intermediate results, called Intermediate Calculated Figures, are spreadsheet cells with formulas, which get the third color to distinguish them.

Whenever an Intermediate Calculated Figure (or possibly already an Business-Given Key Figure or a Technology-Given Key Figure) provides a decisive hint or insight, you change the row to the fourth color. If this insight has potential relevance for the subsequent architecture (and thus represents a key point), the row is changed to the fifth color, which shows the Resulting Architecture Crux Figure.

Afterwards, you can optionally bundle the different rows into logical groups in the spreadsheet to make the spreadsheet clearer.

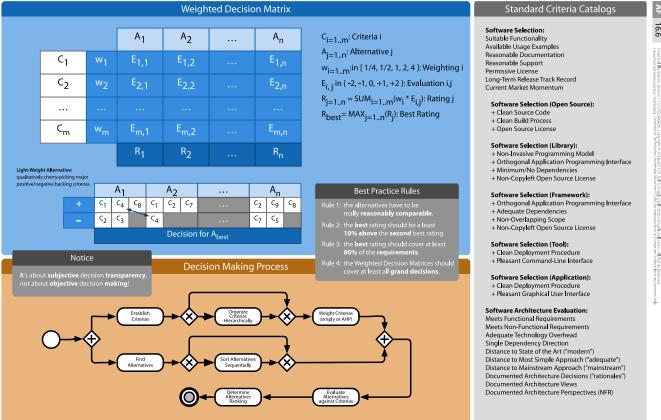
Questions

What method can be used to get a better "feel" for the scope and difficulty of an architecture to be developed?



Weighted Decision Matrix





In order to make qualitative decisions transparently and comprehensibly (but not necessarily objective) and at the same time to document the decision-making process, one can apply the method of the Weighted **Decision Matrix.**

The prerequisite is that the decision to be made is the choice of one of many alternatives. These are entered in a spreadsheet as columns. Optionally, the alternatives can be put into a meaningful order.

Then one specifies different criteria, which are to be used for the decision. The goal is to distinguish the alternatives with as less criteria as possible. Each criterion is given a weighting. Optionally, the criteria can be grouped into a hierarchy and the groups into a meaningful order.

Subsequently, one determines a weighting for each criterion, which indicates how strongly the criterion is considered in the decision-making process.

Now all alternatives are evaluated against all criteria. With few criteria and many alternatives, one can evaluate all criteria per alternative. If there are many criteria, it is advisable to evaluate all alternatives per criterion. As an evaluation scale, it is advisable to use -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, in order to have a middle (0), positive/ negative evaluations (+1, -1) and positive/negative superlatives (+2, -2).

Finally, for each alternative, the product sum of the criterion weighting column and the alternative rating column is calculated. The decision is then made for the alternative with the maximum amount in the product

Questions

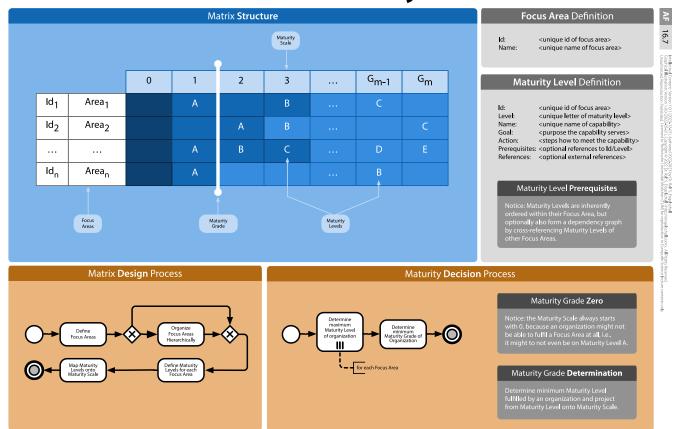
How to make the qualitative decision to choose one of many alternatives can be made transparently and comprehensibly and document it at the same time?

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Focus Area Maturity Model





The Focus Area Maturity Model (FAMM) is a method to assess the maturity of an organization with respect to a specific topic area.

The structure of a FAMM is a matrix of horizontal Focus Areas and their their Maturity Levels and possible vertical Maturity Grades on a Maturity Scale. Per Focus Area there can be one or any number of Maturity Levels and and their positions on the Maturity Scale are based on the importance of the Focus Areas and the relationship between the Focus Areas and their Maturity Levels. This matrix is designed in a first step for a topic area and is then fixed.

In order to determine the Maturity Level of an organization, determine for each Focus Area the maximum Maturity Level the organization fulfills. The Maturity Level of the organization is then derived from the minimum Maturity Level across all Focus Areas and the projection of this Maturity Level onto the Maturity Scale.

Since the Maturity Levels should only ever be positioned in the matrix above Maturity Grade 0, in the worst case, an organization has a Maturity Grade 0 if it does not fulfill a Focus Area at all.

Questions

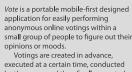
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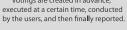
From whom can you determine the maturity level with the Focus Area Maturity Model (FAMM)?



Big Picture (8-D)







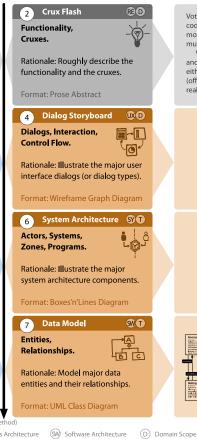


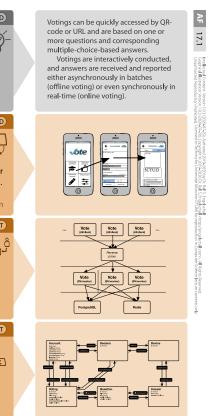
Quality	Expectation	
Cross-Platform Client	yes	
Non-Cleartext Password Storage	yes	
Minimum Concurrent Voters (people)	50	
Maximum Display Result Latency (sec)	1	

Amount	Size	Total Size	Un
10.000	256	2.560.000	В
10.000	1.024	10.240.000	В
200	20	4.000	ME
	10.000 10.000	10.000 256 10.000 1.024	10.000 1.024 10.240.000



(UX) User Experience





In order to understand a Business Information System to be created at a very early stage, a so-called **Big Picture** should be created. This can be developed according to the method 8-D of Dr. Ralf S. Engelschall, which consists of 8 dimensions (4 domain-specific and 4 technical ones).

RE Requirements Engineering

In the first step, an **Elevator Pitch** is created, which is defined by Name, Purpose, Actors and Devices to give a rough overview of the solution. In the second step, an additional Crux Flash is created, which roughly describes the functionality and its main cruxes. Both steps usually consist of only a few prose sentences.

In the third step, a **Customer Journey** is outlined, which is describe, via Actor Roles and Use Cases, which use cases the different actor roles experience. This usually consists of only a 2-column table.

In the fourth step, a Dialog Storyboard is illustrated, which is shown via Dialogs, Interactions and Control Flow, and which illustrates the user interface the application offers. This usually consists of a graph of Wireframes (intentionally very rough and fuzzy sketches of the dialogs).

In the fifth step, the Quality Requirements are listed via Qualities and Expectations, to show which expectations exist concerning non-functional quality properties. These are usually executed as a 2-column table.

In the sixth step, the **System Architecture** is illustrated, which via Actors, Systems, Tiers/Areas and Programs shows, which main components will exist on the level of System Architecture. This usually consists of a "Boxes'n'Lines" diagram.

In the seventh step, the **Data Model** is modeled, which, via Entities and Relationships, shows which main domain-specific classes and relationships the data of the application has. This is usually represented as a "UML Class Diagram".

In the eighth and last step, a Sizing Sketch is created, which shows via Aspects, Amounts, Sizes, Total Sizes and Units, which orders of magnitude (in the "worst case") are to be expected with the data and the system components. This usually consists of a 5-column table.

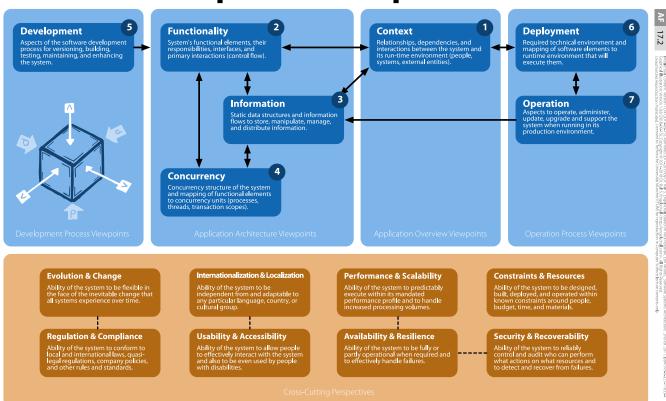
Questions

What are the eight dimensions of the 8-D model supposed to do?



Viewpoints & Perspectives





In order to create an Architecture Description (in the German context usually called IT-Konzept) for an application, one documents methodically via Viewpoints and Perspectives.

The former are 2-dimensional diagrams with an explanation of a single specific fact. The latter are explanations of an overall issue, all of which are derived from Non-Functional Requirements.

How many Viewpoints and Perspectives actually need to be documented depends on the **Concern** of the Stakeholders! A standard set of Viewpoints and **Perspectives** is the following.

For the **Viewpoints** it makes sense to document for instance 7 particular Views: Context, Functionality, Information, Concurrency, Development, **Deployment** and **Operation**. The two viewpoints Functionality and Information are the two most important ones to document the architecture of an application. They should always be documented and, therefore, never omitted!

For the Perspectives, it makes sense to document for instance 8x2 particular **Aspects** which are based on common Non-Functional Requirements: Evolution & Change, Regulation & Compliance, Internationalization & Localization, Usability & Accessibility, Performance & Scalability, Availability & Resilience, Constraints & Resources and Security & Recoverability. For the Perspectives in practice one has to take into account all the relevant Non-Functional Requirements relevant to the project and must not limit oneself to just these usual ones.

Questions

Which two Viewpoints in the Architecture **Description** of an application should always be documented?

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