Directed Iterative Process (DIP)

1. DIP
   1. Process runs under direction of managers
   2. Several different specialized roles for the programmers
   3. The process scales to large system
2. Model
   1. Product backlog
   2. Iteration backlog
   3. Build with tester
3. The Roles
   1. Product managers
      1. Understand the software and its position in the market
      2. Collect the requirement and maintain the product backlog including the ranking
      3. Decide when to release
   2. Testers
      1. Accept/Reject programmer’s commits
      2. Test and certify new baseline
      3. Report to process managers
   3. Process managers
      1. Enact, monitor and plan DIP
      2. Issue directives to developers and testers and tell them which task to do
      3. Protect the morale of the team
      4. Monitor the size and quality of the code and individual programmer’s performance
      5. Also plan and monitor the iteration loop
   4. Programmers (Dev)
      1. Produce new functionality
      2. Report to process managers
4. Rationale
   * 1. Specialization increases effectiveness
     2. Product/process managers
        1. Do the strategic decisions
           1. Resolve the conflicts
           2. Rank the tasks
           3. Direct programmers
        2. Guarantee the coordination of the effort
           1. No need for extensive coordination
5. Architect
   * 1. Guarantees that developers preserve software architecture constraints
     2. Approves disapproves commit
6. Code ownership
   1. Programmers specialize in certain part of code
      1. The owner must agree to the change
      2. Can reject a commit
   2. Coordination can become a problem
      1. Some information may not reach other team member
7. Additional roles
   1. Quality manager
      1. Tracks quality data
   2. Support personnel