

Software Process and Project Management

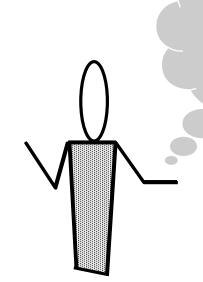
Sommerville, Chapters 4, 17 Pressman

Instructor: Peter Baumann

email: pbaumann@constructor.university

tel: -3178

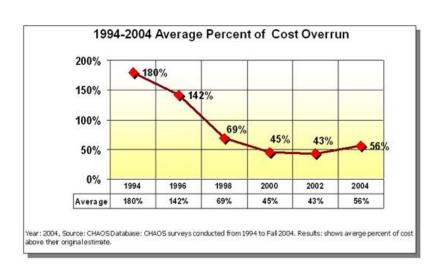
office: room 88, Research 1

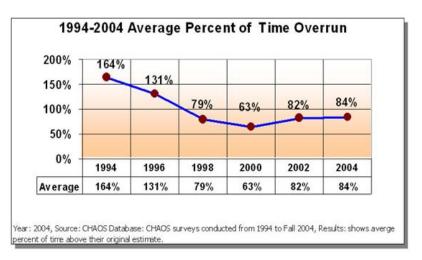


Everyone knew exactly what had to be done until someone wrote it down!

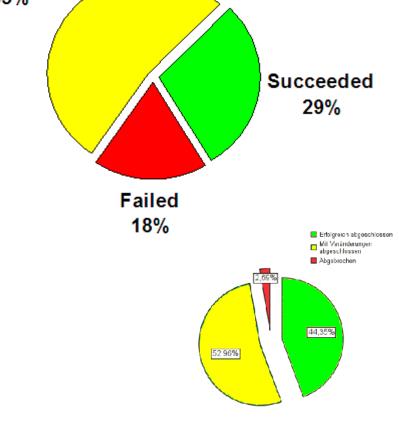


Project Sucess/Failure Rate



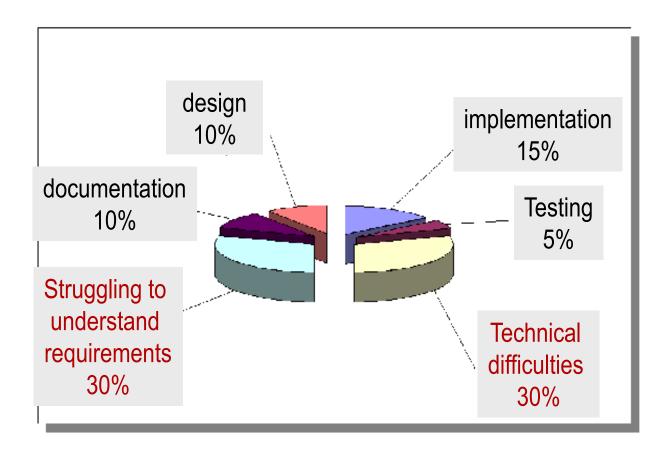








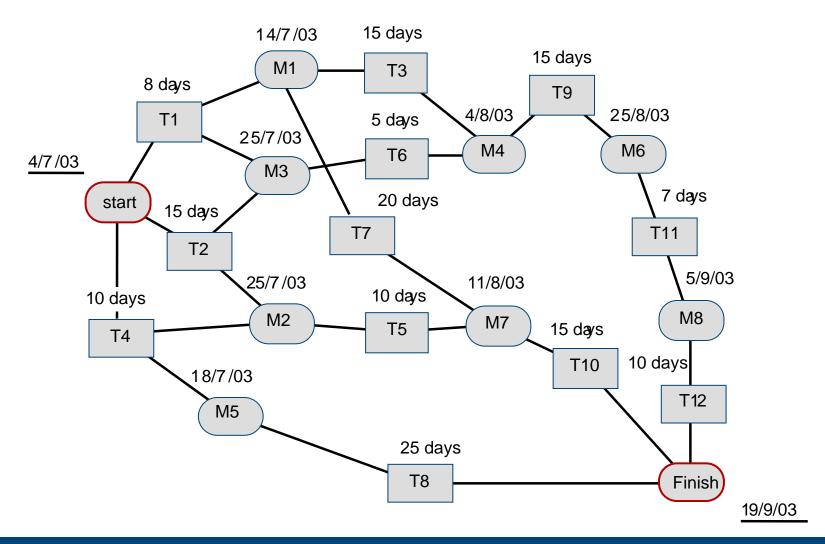
Where Time Really Is Spent In Practice

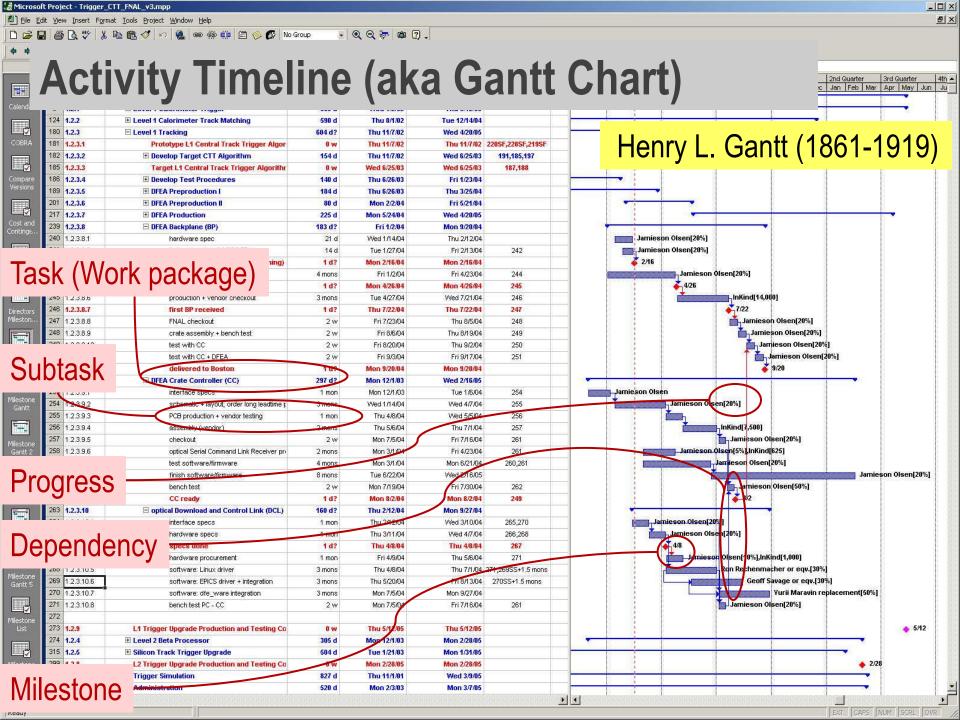


Source: unknown



Activity Network







Potential Scheduling Problems

- Estimating difficulty of problems (hence, costs)
- Productivity !~ #people working on a task
- The unexpected always happens →contingency
- Adding people to a late project makes it later





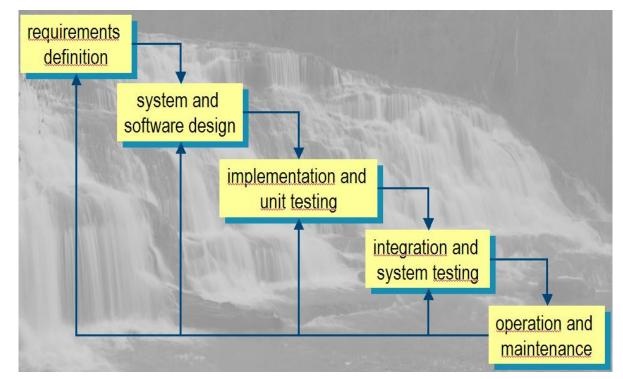


Waterfall Model

- Process model
 - = Software life cycle
- Challenge:

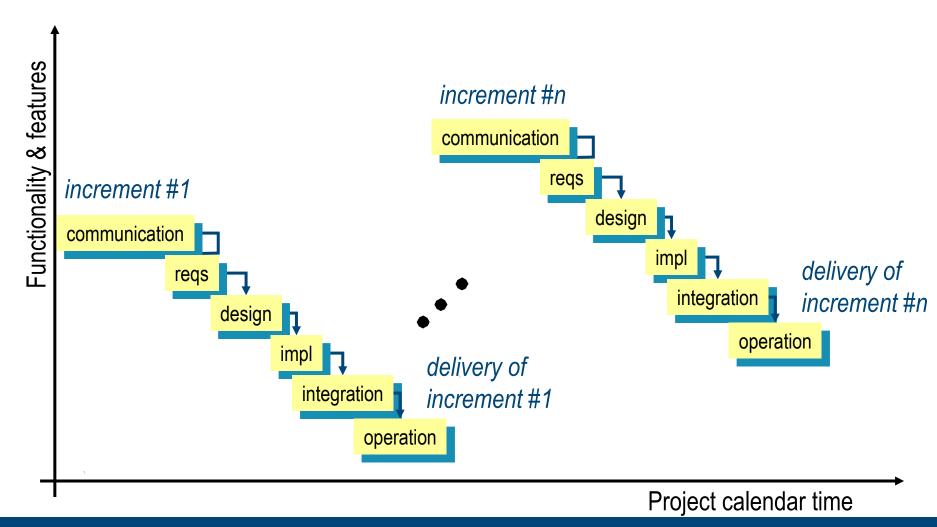
Difficult to accommodate change → Inflexible

- Lack of stable requirements
- Changing requirements
- Increased understanding
- Unforeseen difficulties





The Incremental Model



Agile Methods

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- Customer involvement
 - ...to provide & prioritise new system requirements + to evaluate iterations
- Incremental delivery
 - Priorities from customer
- People, not process
 - team to develop own ways of working

- Embrace change
 - Expect requirements to change
 - design to accommodate change
- Maintain simplicity
 - software and development process
 - actively eliminate complexity





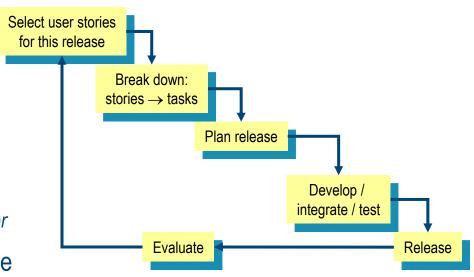


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Extreme Programming

- XP = 'extreme' variation of iterative development, very small increments
 - New versions may be built several times per day
 - Increments ~every 2 weeks
 - All tests for every build; only accepted if all successful
- Rationale:
 - Conventional: design for change
 - anticipating changes reduces costs later
 - XP: not worthwhile, cannot anticipate
 - constant code improvement
 - user involvement in dev team





Agile methods: Appraisal

- Team members may be unsuited to intense involvement of agile methods
- Developers need to be experienced, not too different in expertise
- can be difficult to keep interest of customers involved in process



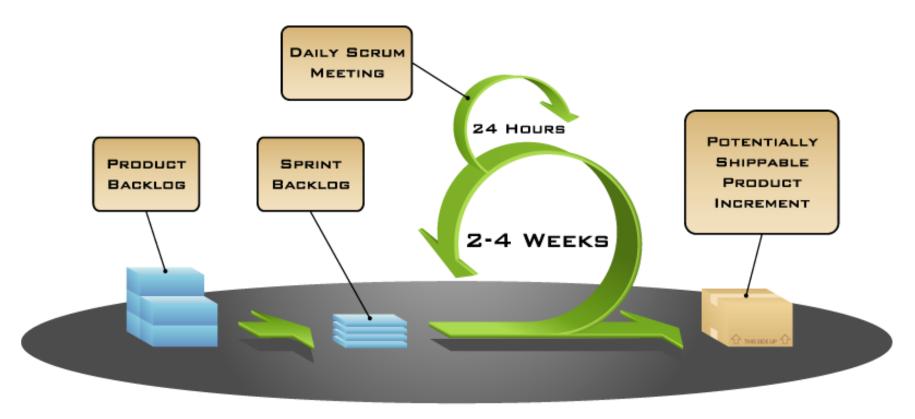




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Scrum





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Wrap-Up: Project Management

- Planning + coordination + monitoring is a must, even though change happens
 - common activities: specification, design, implementation, testing/validation, evolution
 - Gantt chart: Work packages, tasks, deliverables, milestones
- Different Management approaches
 - Classical "plan ahead" vs Agile "embrace change"
- Project Manager = first management level
 - Deep technical knowledge + leadership qualifications
 - Core personal assets: Multitasking, nonlinear, self-motivated