

CSE 403

Enterprise Software
(Past, present, and future)

Announcements

- 12/03 release?
 - Send TA and instructor information via email -- release notes, status report
- Final on 12/07
- 12/08 release:
 - Release, release notes, ~~presentation~~ due on 12/08 at 11:59p
 - Okay if presentation deck isn't in until 12/09 at 11:59p
- Presentations on 12/10, 8:30a-10:20a in ARCH 160
- See Wednesday's lecture slides for details

Schedule of presentations

- 8:30: Tile to the Top
- 8:45: Event Hub
- 9:00: Bulletin
- 9:30: Instafeed
- 9:45: Full House
- 10:00 Change My Mood

Final logistics

- Closed book, closed notes, no electronic devices
- Bring a pencil
- True/False but with an explanation
- Short answer
- Maybe one long form question
- 10:30-11:20, ARCH 160

Major topics

- Teams
- Lifecycle
- Requirements
- Architecture
- Design
- Testing
- Women in technology
- Version control
- Deployment
- Testing
- Scale/Megascale
- Careers
- Customers and Users (AARRR!: a pirate's approach)
- Feedback
- Enterprise software
- Lean startup

Key concepts

- Divide and conquer
- Abstraction
- Modules
- Coupling and cohesion
- Parallelism
- Cost-benefit analysis
- Feedback
- Scale
- Examples in software, your project, and in real life

Extension == small slip?

- Lots of pressure
- Notoriously underestimate how much additional time you need
- Still need to re-plan
- Disturbs the established pace/harmonic
- Screws up next releases
- Doesn't solve the problem?
- Opportunity cost

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Enterprise software

- This quarter, we've focussed on consumer web applications
- To contrast, let's deep dive into *Enterprise Software*

Enterprise software

Enterprise software is software used in organizations, such as in a business or government, [1] as opposed to software used by individuals. Enterprise software is an integral part of a (computer based) Information System.

Enterprise software

- Software used by businesses (users are typically *employees at work*)
- Financial and accounting, payroll, human resources, customer relationship management, sales tools, manufacturing tools, supply chain management, partner management, etc.
- Fundamental to the key operations of businesses
- Productivity tools (MS Office, mail) oftentimes not considered enterprise software
- Exchange (back end mail), collaboration tools are often considered enterprise software
- “Mission critical” and key to the success and operations of a business

Enterprise software

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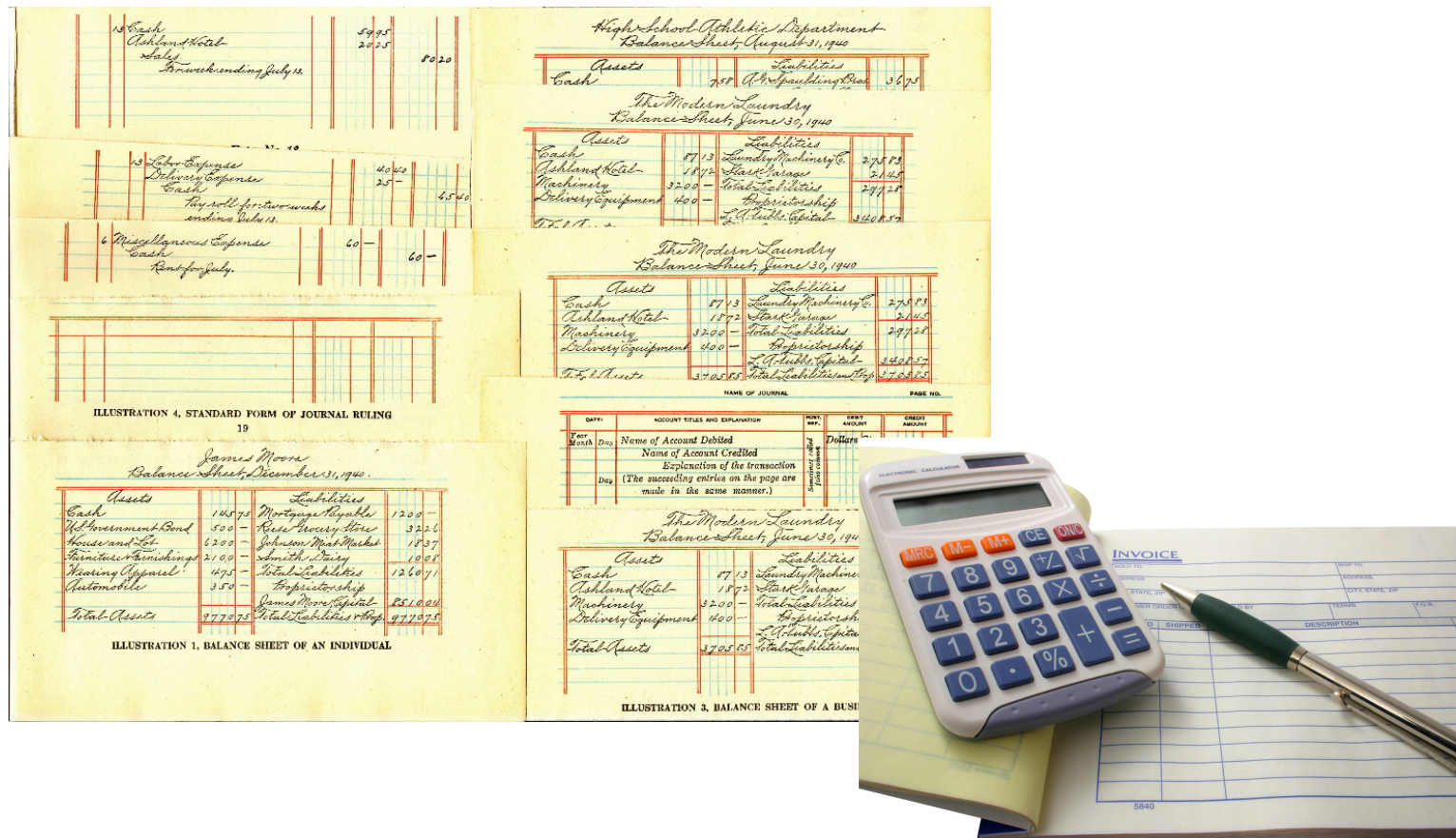


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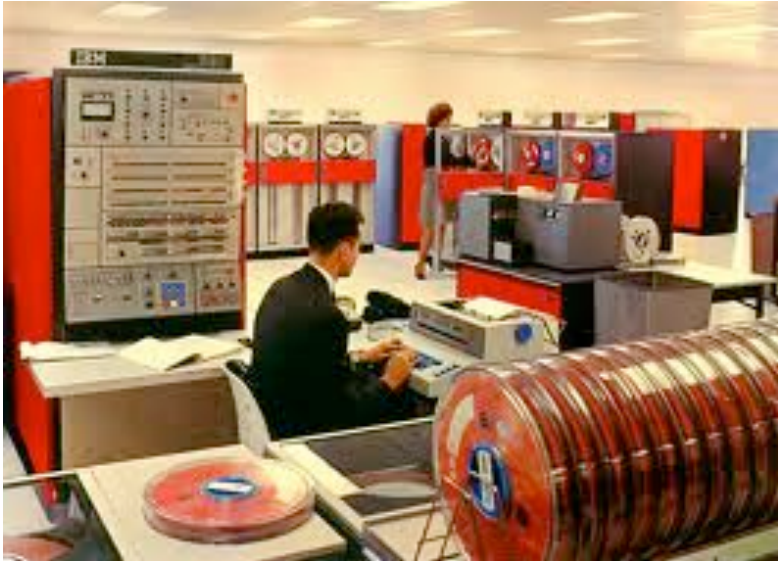


The history of enterprise software

Pre-software



Custom software (IBM)



Enterprise software: a loosely coupled stack

System integration

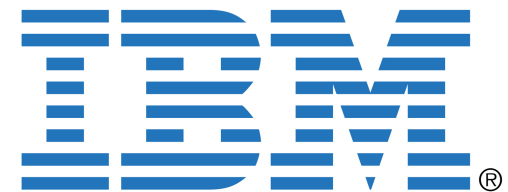
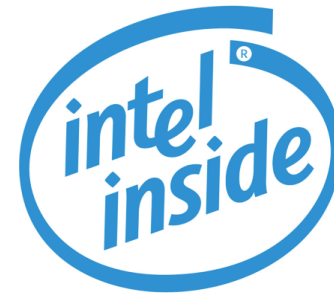
Application software

Database

Operating system

Hardware

Hardware

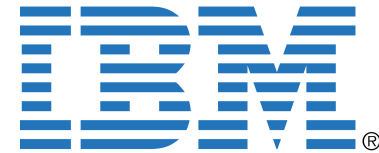


Operating systems

Microsoft®



Linux™



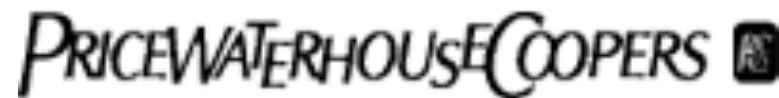
Databases



Applications



System integrators



Enterprise software layer cake

Integrators

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PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS



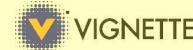
Applications

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BROADVISION
Personalizing e-Business

COMMERCE ONE



SIEBEL



Database

ORACLE®



INFORMIX



Operating System



Microsoft



Hardware



Enterprise software (1994-2001)

\$20B



\$20B



\$25B



\$100B



\$175B



\$5B



\$20B



\$40B



\$100B



The promise of enterprise software

- Buy software, not consulting services
- “Runs out of the box”
- Little customization required
- Much cheaper -- buy software once, don't have to pay the ongoing people cost
- Still had to pay for upgrades and support but that would be a fraction of the cost of maintaining custom software

Building enterprise software

- Software is complicated
- Requirements are difficult to specify
- Must generalize for business operations that are very specific, finicky, and paranoid
- Must be able to integrate with lots of other software
- Enterprises upgrade software at their own pace, necessitating supporting older versions and patches for a long time
- Application companies could bundle up all the pieces or integrators could hook things up piecemeal
- Lots of moving parts, procedures, dependencies, coupling

Approach taken

- Traditional waterfall model approach
- Requirements gathered “from the field” or made up by engineers
- Have to ship developer tools
- Bundle other 3rd party software as well; software licensing can be complicated (including open source/gnu gpl issues)
- Mostly in C++ (then Java)
- Long development cycles
- Has to support many platforms that might be used by the customer
- Cloud didn't exist, so had to be deployable on customer premises

Promise not realized

- Couldn't deliver out of the box solution
- The 80-20 "lie" -- spend should be 80% software, 20% services/integration
- Customer didn't know what they wanted
- CEO/CIO's bought the vision, but unimplementable
- Lots of consulting work still required
- Very expensive and complicated
- So much custom work, the packaged software was unusable or negligible in the final deployment

Success or Failure?

\$20B



\$20B



\$25B



\$100B



\$175B



\$5B



\$20B



\$40B



\$100B



Success or Failure?

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Salesforce



Used by:

FORTUNE
500



Not much has changed in 10 years, except...



Early adopter of the cloud...before the consumer side

Stagnant for 10 years

- Missed the social media revolution
- Missed the move to the cloud (except for Salesforce)
- Missed “Web 2.0”
-but today, there's an enterprise renaissance
- What we've learned on the consumer side is being deployed on the business side
- Businesses now dominant data centers
- 1,000+ business node clusters now being deployed

The CIO is no longer “king (queen)”



- Individuals are empowered
- Bring Your Own Devices
- IT organizations are too expensive and slow moving
- Infrastructure is in the cloud
- Business unit demands are rapidly changing

Where is enterprise software going?

- Incorporating stuff we've seen on the consumer side
- Social engagement
- Big data/big computation
- Mobile
- Individual empowerment
- Self reliance, personal “federation”

Open playing field for the renaissance underway

- What's the process going to be?
- How are the teams going to be organized?
- How will requirements be specified?
- What's the architecture going to look like?
- What's the storage technology?
- How will it be deployed?

**All the choices we've discussed
in this class are open!**

Thoughts

- Still want to allow for customization
- Want to provide a baseline of software
- “Out of the box” software is still a dream -- consulting/professional services will still be required
- Hopes and promises of “big data”
- Agile, continuous development, with more flexible *release process?*

Huge opportunity and
lots of excitement...

Software is eating the world.