Software Development Lifecycles – Agile Models

CSE 403 Software Engineering

Autumn 2023

Today's Outline

- Quick recap
 - Project Proposals
 - Software Engineering Lifecycles (SDLC)
- Agile SDLC Models
 - Agile
 - XP
 - Scrum

Project proposals

- Today (Mon) 11:59pm
 - Proposals due in Canvas (one submission per proposal-group)
 - Form with Project Name and Abstract due (see Ed Announcements for Link)
- Tues, Wed, Thurs
 - Pitches in class
 - Staff will publish the order by noon Tues (see Ed Announcements for list)
 - Staff will run the slides (from the submission)
- Thurs 11:59pm
 - Preferences survey due (see Ed Announcements for link)

Student preferences survey

- Rank (highest to lowest) the projects you'd like to work on Top entry == project you'd <u>most like</u> to work on
- 2. [Optional] Identify one (or max two) other students that you'd like to be on a team with

Note 1: Your requests and ranking <u>must match</u> the other students Note 2: This may affect which project you'll be placed on as there will need to be space

How we form the project teams

- 1. <u>Staff first select the set of projects</u>, those:
 - That students have found most interesting (higher ranked) and
 - That we think will be successful in our quarter class and
 - That balance the types of projects done in the class, so that you can see a range of projects developed.
- 2. If a project is selected to go forward, then <u>students who proposed that project have</u> <u>priority</u> for it (assuming that they ranked it their top preference).
- 3. <u>Next, we will place other students on the selected projects</u>:
 - We aim for groups of about 4-6 students per project.
 - We will try to assign you to a project with at least one student you have requested to work with, as long as that request was mutual.
 - We will try to give you one of your top ranked projects. But, just as in the real world, you may not get your first choice.

Back to SDLC - some traditional models

- Code and fix
- Waterfall model
- Prototyping
- Spiral model
- Staged delivery

Common stages

- Requirements
- Design
- Implementation
- Testing
- Release
- Maintenance



Rank the traditional SDLCs - from highest to lowest choice - that you'd choose to use for the class project (if you had to!). Team of 4-6, 9 weeks to develop, flexible requirements.



Onto Agile models

What is Agile all about? Premise: the world is too uncertain, and we must be flexible and responsive to changes



There is nothing permanent except change -Heraclitus (Greek philosopher)

It is not the strongest or the most intelligent who will survive but those who can best manage change -Charles Darwin (English naturalist)



Agile Manifesto



Agile Manifesto (<u>http://agilemanifesto.org/</u>):

- Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
- Working software over comprehensive documentation
- Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
- Responding to change over following a plan

See: Reading assignment 1 (due Tues 10/10/23) While there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

Agile models

"Agile software development" is a general term for frameworks and practices outlined in the Agile Manifesto

Agile models

- Aim to deliver a high-quality product to the customer as fast as possible
- Focus on simplicity, excellence, continuous testing, integration
- Incremental and frequent delivery of working software
- Continuous customer involvement
- Expect requirements to change

http://agilemanifesto.org/principles.html

Agile SDLC: Extreme Programming (XP)



https://www.nimblework.com/agile/extreme-programming-xp/

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- SDLC emphasizes how engineers should work – <u>good practices taken to an</u> <u>extreme</u>
- Examples:
 - Continuous testing and integration
 - 10-minute build
 - Constant discussions with customers
 - Full flexibility to change requirements anytime
 - Pair programming
 - Test-driven development

11

XP Practice: Pair Programming

Pair programming – All production software is developed by two people sitting at the same machine

Provides for continuous code development, collaboration and review



Thoughts?

XP Practice: Test driven development

Write tests based on the requirements before the production code is even written - and then develop code to make the tests pass

Tests run early and often

Thoughts?



Agile SDLC: Scrum



- See the analogies with XP?
- <u>Scrum</u> focuses on management and productivity
- <u>XP</u> addresses software quality and engineering techniques

Agile Summary

Pros

- Flexibility (changes are expected)
- Focus on quality (continuous testing)
- Focus on communication with customers with team

Cons

- Requires experienced management and skilled developers (e.g., responsible, proactive, communicate well)
- Prioritizing requirements can be difficult when there are multiple stakeholders
- Needs customer to be flexible in delivery (what / when)

Back to Poll Everywhere – pollev.com/cse403au

What SDLC would you pick and why?



- A control system for anti-lock braking in a car
- A hospital accounting system that replaces an existing one
- An interactive system that allows airline passengers to quickly find replacement flights
- New innovative but tbd features for a social media app
- Your 403 class project

▲ When survey is active, respond at **pollev.com/cse403au**

What SDLC would you choose?

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A control system for anti-lock braking in a car

Waterfall | Staged Delivery Prototyping Spiral Agile - XP | Scrum

Total Results: 1



A hospital accounting system that replaces an existing one

Waterfall | Staged Delivery

Prototyping

Spiral

Agile - XP | Scrum

Total Results: 1



An interactive system that allows airline passengers to quickly find replacement flights

Waterfall Staged Delivery	
Prototyping	
Spiral	
Agile - XP Scrum	

Total Results: 1



New innovative but tbd feature for a social media

app

Waterfall | Staged Delivery

Prototyping

Spiral

Agile - XP | Scrum

Total Results: 1



Your 403 class project (ok to change)

Waterfall | Staged Delivery

Prototyping

Spiral

Agile - XP | Scrum

Total Results: 1



Why are there so many SDLC models?!

Choices are good ©!

- The choice depends on the project context and requirements
- All models have the same goals: manage risks and produce high quality software
- All models involve the same general activities and stages (e.g., specification, design, implementation, and testing) and can be tailored
- Today's models involve customer feedback and the ability to adapt to changing requirements

A last note – a project management tool



- Software projects must balance what's delivered, when, and with what resources
- When there are changes to one axis, at least one other has to adapt
- These are also good considerations when choosing a SDLC model or adapting to a changing environment

Questions?