

The 10 Best Ideas in Software Development

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Special Bonus:

The 8 Worst Ideas!

Most Key Ideas Are Not New

Q: What are the most exciting/promising software engineering ideas or techniques on the horizon?

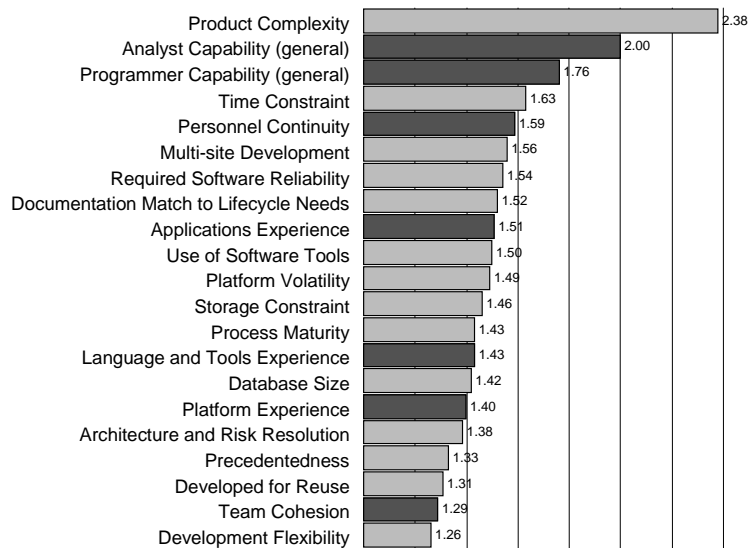
A: I don't think that the most promising ideas are on the horizon. They are already here and have been here for years but are not being used properly.

— David L. Parnas

#1

Software Development Work is Performed by Human Beings

Cocomo II's View of Software Project Influences



Importance of Human Influences

- ❖ Human Influences make a 14x difference in total project effort & cost, according to Cocomo II
- ❖ Capability factors alone make a 3.5x difference
- ❖ Experience factors alone make a 3.0x difference
- ❖ Consensus of studies is that similarly-experienced developers vary by about 20x in productivity and quality of work

Where do Variations Exist?

Researchers have found 20:1 variations in:

- ❖ Coding speed
- ❖ Debugging speed
- ❖ Defect-finding speed
- ❖ Percentage of defects found
- ❖ Bad-fix injection rate
- ❖ Design quality
- ❖ Amount of code generated from a design
- ❖ Teamwork
- ❖ Etc.

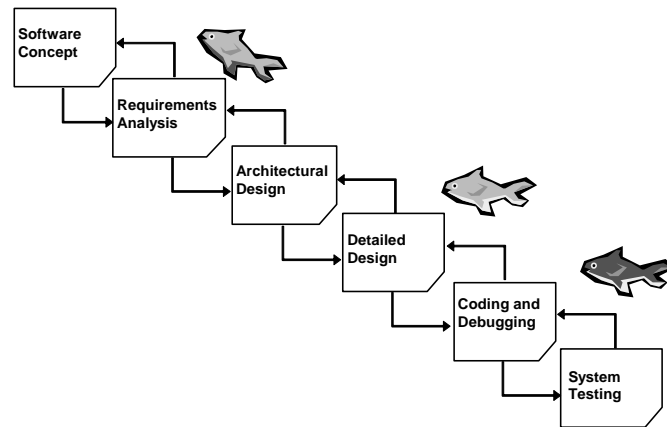
Some Implications

- ❖ Success of Google, Amazon, Microsoft, etc.
- ❖ Matching workers and workstyles
- ❖ Value of retention programs
- ❖ Importance of staff development

***Creating software practices
based on the assumption
that developers are
omniscient...***

Worst Idea

... i.e., the Waterfall Model



What About This?

From the Agile Manifesto
We value individuals and
interactions over
processes and tools.

#2

Iteration & Incrementalism are Essential

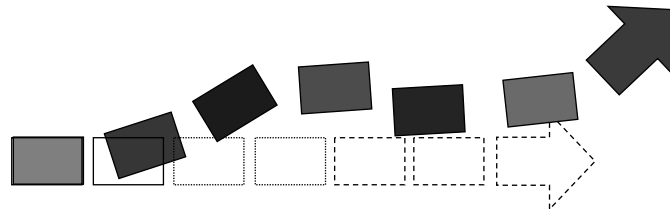
Incrementalism

- ❖ Definition: “The use of a series of regular additions or contributions”
- ❖ An “incremental” approach is one that is done a little bit at a time.
- ❖ The final result may be completely mapped out in advance



Iteration

- ❖ Definition: “Recital or performance a second time; repetition”
- ❖ An “iterative” approach is one that converges to a solution a little bit at a time
- ❖ The result is not known in advance



Iteration & Incrementalism

- ❖ Iterative approaches are incremental
- ❖ Incremental approaches are not necessarily iterative
- ❖ The waterfall model is neither incremental nor iterative
- ❖ Staged delivery is incremental but not iterative
- ❖ Evolutionary prototyping is both incremental and iterative
- ❖ Some practices derive their power from iteration, some from incrementalism, and some from both

Examples of Iteration & Incrementalism

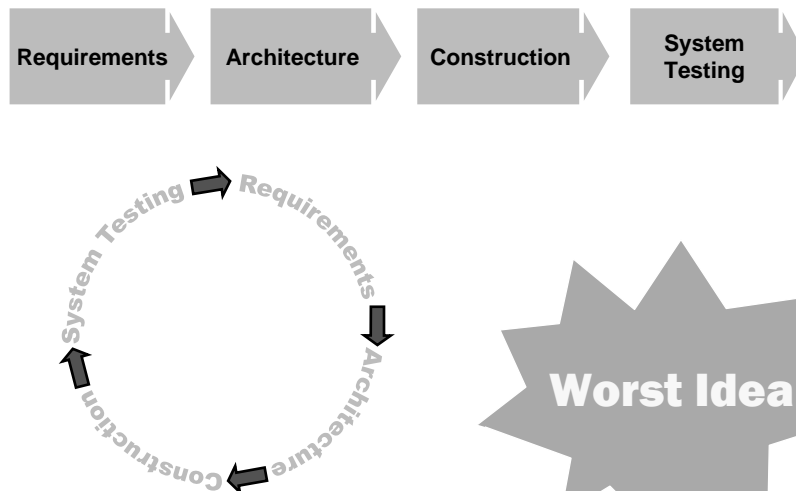
Iterative Approaches

- ❖ Short development cycles (e.g., XP, Scrum)
- ❖ UI prototyping
- ❖ Evolutionary prototyping
- ❖ Requirements reviews
- ❖ Design reviews
- ❖ Project estimation
- ❖ Project planning

Incremental Approaches

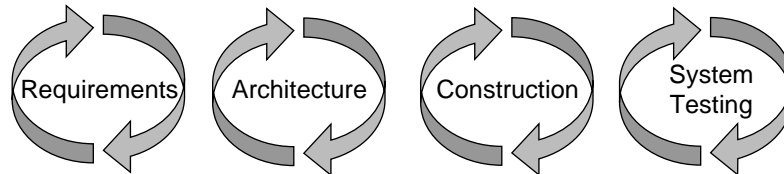
- ❖ Staged delivery
- ❖ Design to schedule
- ❖ Incremental integration
- ❖ Daily builds
- ❖ Project planning

The only two development options in existence are "Iterate Everything" and "Iterate Nothing" (i.e., the Waterfall Model).



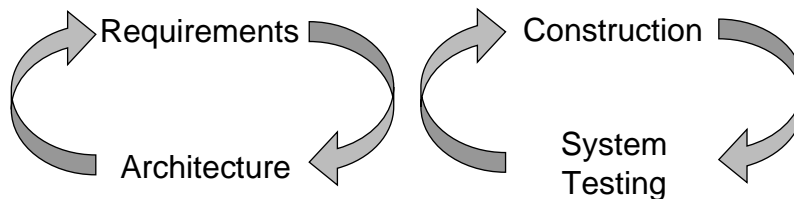
Iteration is a More Flexible Concept

❖ You can iterate *within* phases...



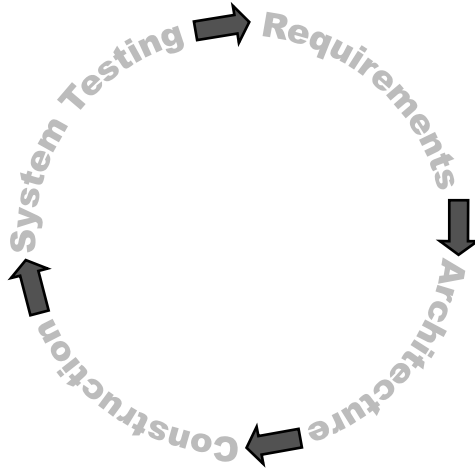
Iteration is a More Flexible Concept

❖ You can iterate *across* phases...



Iteration is a More Flexible Concept

- ❖ You can iterate across *entire dev cycles*



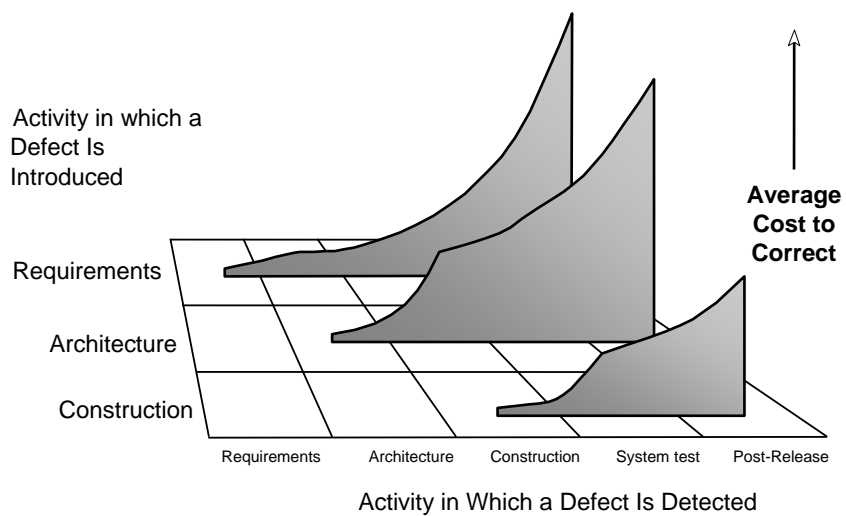
Iteration Applies Both in the Large and in the Small

- ❖ The degree of iteration can vary from practically 0-100% either *within* or *across* activities

#3

The Cost To Fix A Defect Increases Over Time

Defect Cost Increase (DCI)



Agile projects are immune to DCI dynamics.



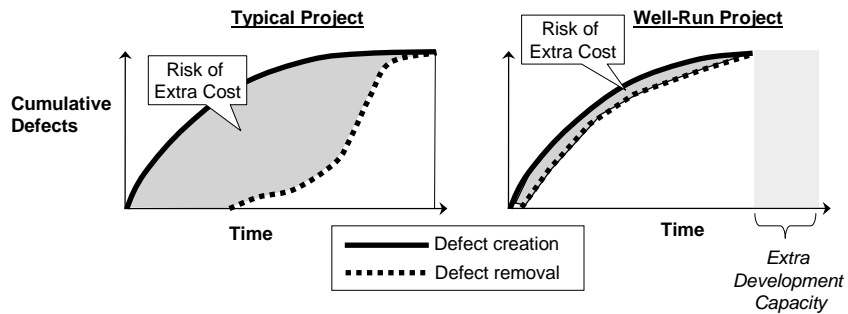
Fortunately, Some Agile Advocates Recognize DCI

“DCI is one of the few empirically verified truths about software development: the sooner you find a defect, the cheaper it is to fix.”

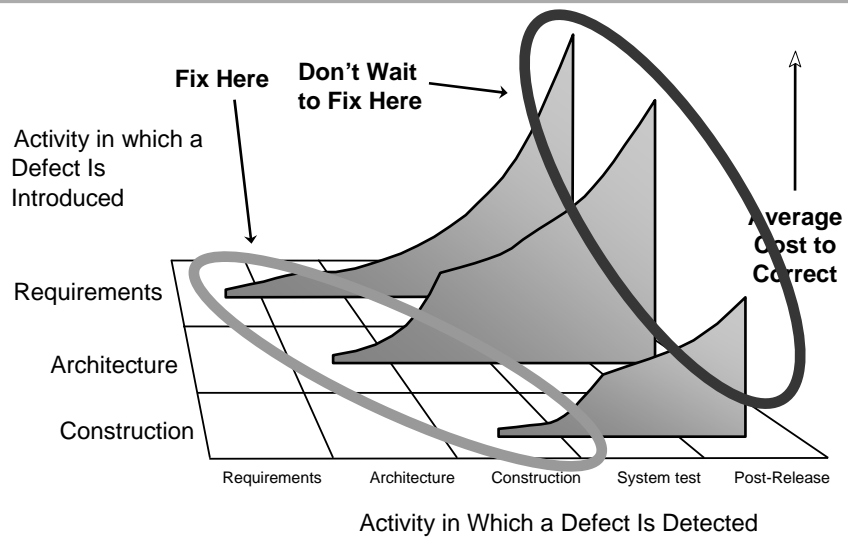
*–Kent Beck,
Creator of Extreme Programming*

General Principle

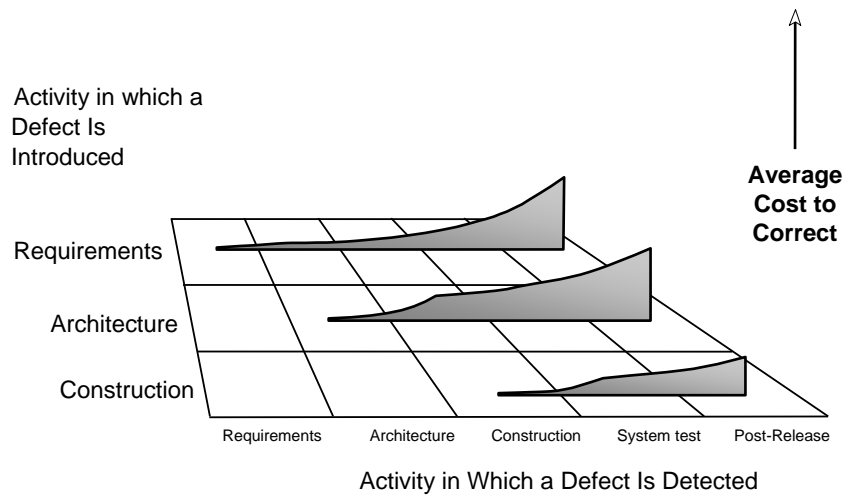
- ❖ Defect creation is a function of effort
- ❖ Defect detection is a function of QA activities
- ❖ Goal is to minimize gap between defect insertion and defect detection/correction



One Solution: Fix Defects Earlier!



Another Solution: Reduce Defect Cost Increase!



Construx

"Delivering Software Project Success"

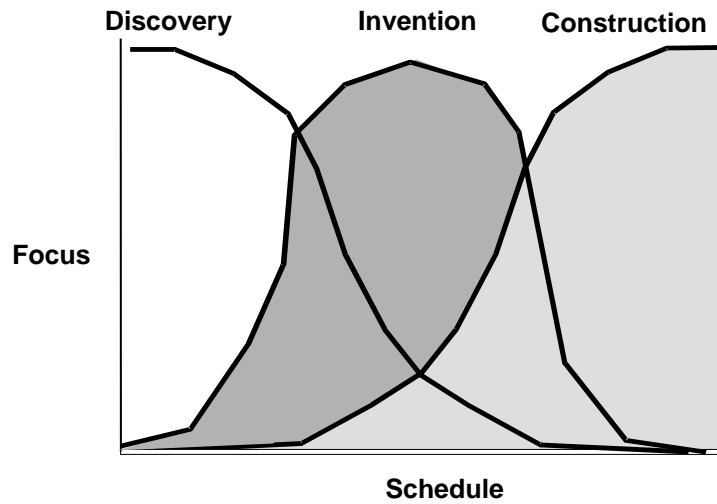
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Construx
Delivering Software Project Success

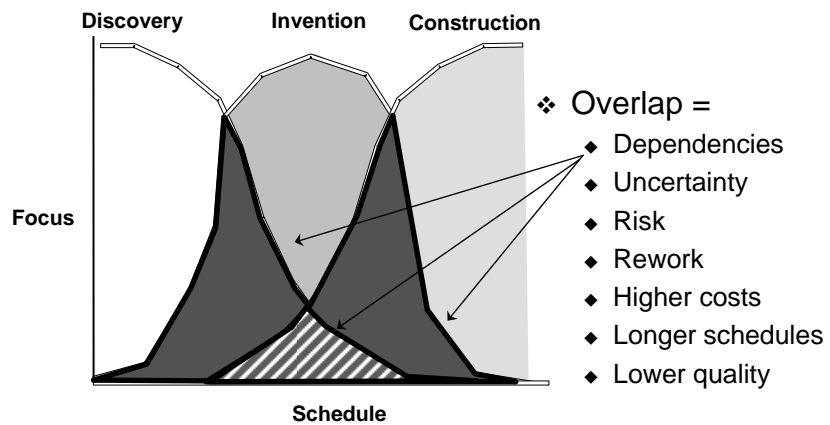
#4

**Software Projects Tend to
Follow a Predictable
Intellectual Flow
(Intellectual Phases)**

Intellectual Phases



Cost of Overlapping Intellectual Phases



Since software projects are “wicked problems,” we just have to accept that wickedness.



Requirements are always changing, and our development practices should be based on the inevitability of change.



***Requirements can be
“gathered” (or they just drop
out of the sky like manna
from heaven)***



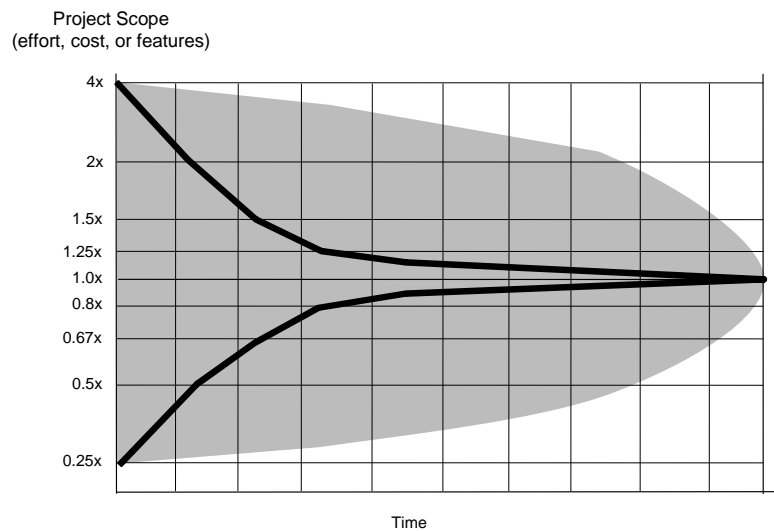
A Successful Approach to Requirements

- ❖ Active approaches to requirements are *active* not *passive*
 - ◆ “Elicitation”
 - ◆ “Discovery”
 - ◆ “Investigation”
- ❖ The fact that it is possible to discover good requirements does not mean that it's *easy*

#5

Ability to Create Accurate Software Estimates Can be Improved Over Time (The Cone Of Uncertainty)

Cone of Uncertainty



Implications of the Cone of Uncertainty

- ❖ Estimation must be iterative
- ❖ Project planning must be incremental
- ❖ Estimates should contain descriptions of their inaccuracy

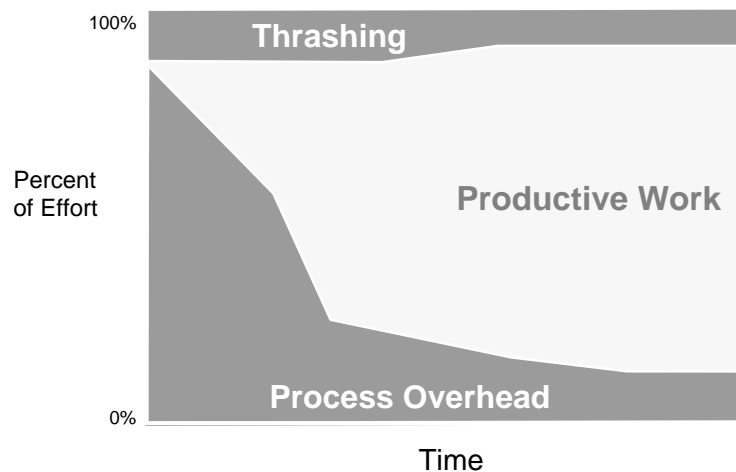
#6

**The Most Powerful Form
of Reuse is *Full* Reuse**

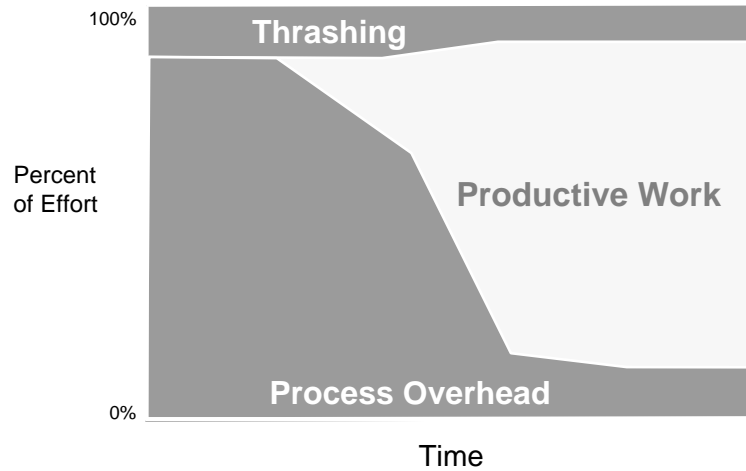
History of Reuse

- ❖ First idea was to reuse code
- ❖ Later idea was to reuse code + design
- ❖ Current idea is to reuse as much as possible, including processes and plans

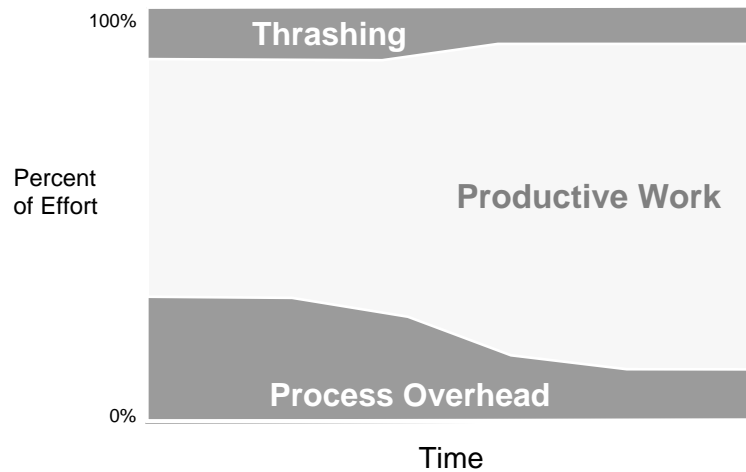
Effect of Adding Process the First Time (What I Wrote in *Software Project Survival Guide*)



Effect of Adding Process the First Time (What I Think Now)



Effect of Adding Reused Processes



What All Can Be Reused?

- ❖ Coding standards
- ❖ Change control policies
- ❖ Estimation procedures
- ❖ Formats & outlines of project plan, requirements doc, design docs, QA plan, test plan, etc.
- ❖ Checklists for plans, estimates, change control, inspections, QA, etc.
- ❖ Roles & responsibilities
- ❖ Training
- ❖ What are the most prominent current examples of *process reuse*?

#7

**Risk Management
Provides Critical Insights
into Many Core Software
Development Issues**

Risk Management Type 1: Extrinsic

- ❖ Added on to the project primarily for purposes of risk management
- ❖ Examples of Extrinsic Risk Management
 - ◆ Top 10 Risks list
 - ◆ Risk management plans
 - ◆ Risk officer
 - ◆ Etc.

Risk Management Type 2: Intrinsic

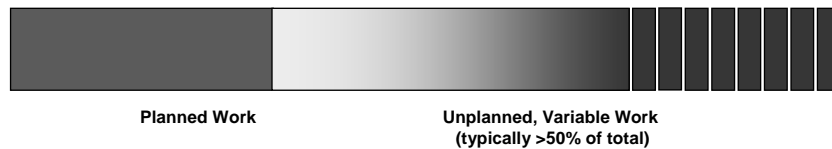
- ❖ Built into the project for other reasons; risk reduction is an additional benefit
- ❖ Examples of intrinsic risk management
 - ◆ Active project tracking
 - ◆ UI Prototyping
 - ◆ End-user involvement
 - ◆ Incremental delivery
 - ◆ Upstream technical reviews
 - ◆ Etc.

Risk Insights

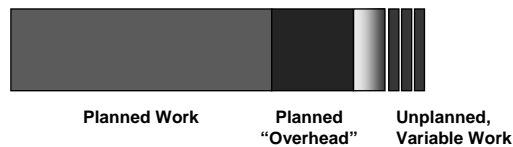
- ❖ Risk is the key to many tough decisions in project management:
 - ◆ What is the best lifecycle model?
 - ◆ How much requirements work is enough?
 - ◆ How much design work is enough?
 - ◆ Can you use junior staff instead of senior staff?
 - ◆ Should you do design reviews? Code reviews?
 - ◆ How much schedule buffer do you need?

A View of Software Risk Reduction

Typical Relationship between Planned Work and Variable Work:



Better Relationship:



***Entrepreneurial companies
can't be afraid of risk.***



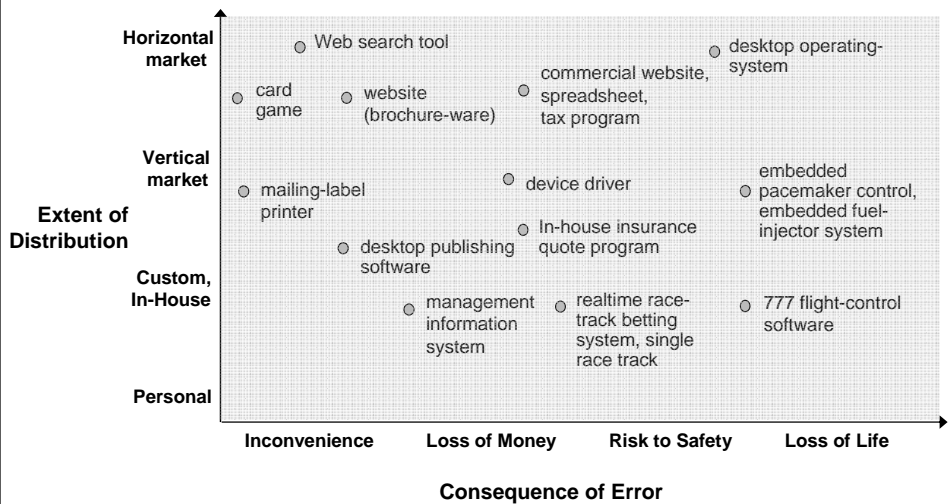
#8

**Different Kinds of *Software*
Call For Different Kinds of
Software Development
(The “Toolbox”)**

There is one single development approach that will work best for all projects.



How Could Any One Development Approach Possibly Work?



#9

Software Engineering Body of Knowledge (SWEBOK)

The SWEBOK (Software Engineering Body of Knowledge)

- ❖ Software Configuration Management
- ❖ Software Construction
- ❖ Software Design
- ❖ Software Engineering Management
- ❖ Software Engineering Process
- ❖ Software Maintenance
- ❖ Software Quality
- ❖ Software Requirements
- ❖ Software Testing
- ❖ Software Tools and Methods

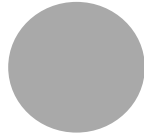
What SWEBOK Supports

- ❖ Defined, reusable software development processes
 - ❖ Academic curriculums
 - ❖ Career development
 - ❖ Professional certification
 - ❖ Employment interviewing
 - ❖ Technical skills inventory
- And we're just getting started!*

Is the SWEBOK the Ultimate Answer?

To organize something is to
understand it.
– *Aristotle*

"Truth will sooner come out of error
than from confusion."
– *Francis Bacon*



Conclusions

- ❖ **Training**
- ❖ **Consulting**
- ❖ **Tools**

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