

Software development process

- SDLC - systems development life cycle
- A set of activities necessary to develop a software
 - Order, repetition, inputs, outputs,

Phases of software development

1. *Business analysis*
2. Requirements
3. Architecture and design
4. Implementation
5. Verification and validation
6. Maintenance

- Each phase builds on the results of all previous phases
- Phases does not need to run sequentially, they may be combined or overlap
- Phases vs. roles

Phases of software development

1. *Business analysis*
 - **Why** the system should be developed (changed)
 2. Requirements
 - **What** the (new / changed) system should do
 3. Architecture and design
 - **How** the (new / changed) system should do it
 4. Implementation
 5. Verification and validation
 6. Maintenance
- Describing the system to be developed / changed
- Construction
- Post-construction phases

Business analysis

WHY the IT system should be developed / changed

BA identifies changes within the organisation which are necessary to achieve strategic goals of the organisation.

- Overlaps with requirements analysis
- Changes are realized through projects (both IT and non-IT)

Strategic goals
of the organisation
(2-5 years perspective)

Necessary
to achieve

Changes
in strategy, organisation structure,
policies, processes, IT, ...

- Changes are realized by projects
- Initial project documentation should include
 - Goal and purpose
 - Scope
 - Key stakeholders
 - Business case
 - ...

*Business
analysis*

Requirements

Architecture &
design

Implementation

Verification &
validation

Maintenance

Business analysis - example

Company: “Go Outdoors”

- Brick-and-mortar retail business
- 10 retail stores around SK & CZ

Strategy goals:

- GOAL 1: Implement a new online sales channel that generates a 50% increase in sales in the next 5 years
- GOAL 2: Open 3 new locations within the next 3 years
- ...

Changes needed (GOAL 1):

- IT: Build ecommerce store (supplier)
- Organization:
 - Hire new people to marketing & sales dept, IT dept.
 - Create new SEO team
- Also changes in business processes

=> New project initiation: “Ecommerce store”

*Business
analysis*

Requirements

Architecture &
design

Implementation

Verification &
validation

Maintenance

Requirements

WHAT the (new / changed) system should do

= Discovering, documenting, and maintaining a set of requirements for an IT system

Input

- Initial documentation of given IT project

Output

- Requirements specification
 - Text / models / diagrams / schemas / ...

This phase is also known as “Requirements analysis”, “Requirements engineering”, “IT business analysis” or “Analysis” only

Business analysis

Requirements

Architecture & design

Implementation

Verification & validation

Maintenance

Requirements - example

Project “Ecommerce store” - example requirements:

- User shall be able to put one or more items into their shopping basket.
- User shall see price for each item.
- User shall be able to pay for items in shopping basket by credit or debit card.
- System shall be able to handle 10K sessions simultaneously.
-

*Business
analysis*

Requirements

Architecture &
design

Implementation

Verification &
validation

Maintenance



Architecture and design

HOW the (new / changed) system should work

Architecture provides a high-level arrangement of components or modules.
Design provides a detail arrangement within an individual component or module.

Input

- Initial documents of an IT project
- Requirements specification

Output

- Architecture models & documentation
- Design models & documentation

Business analysis

Requirements

Architecture & design

Implementation

Verification & validation

Maintenance

Architecture and design - examples

Project “Ecommerce store”

- System shall use client-server architecture
- System shall be implemented using MVC (model-view-controller) pattern
- System shall use the following logical data model - E-R diagram attached
- ...

*Business
analysis*

Requirements

Architecture &
design

Implementation

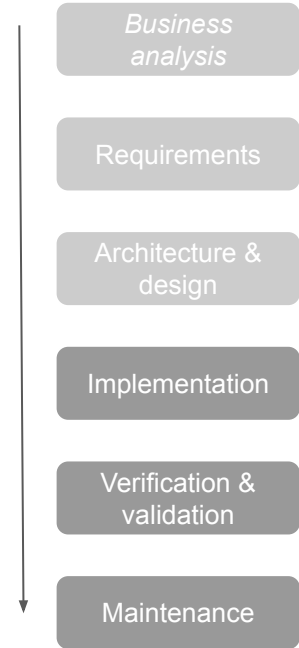
Verification &
validation

Maintenance



Construction & post-construction phases

- Implementation → Write the code
 - Verification & validation → Test the system
 - Maintenance → Monitor & repair/upgrade the system
- } Not that simple, see PTS1



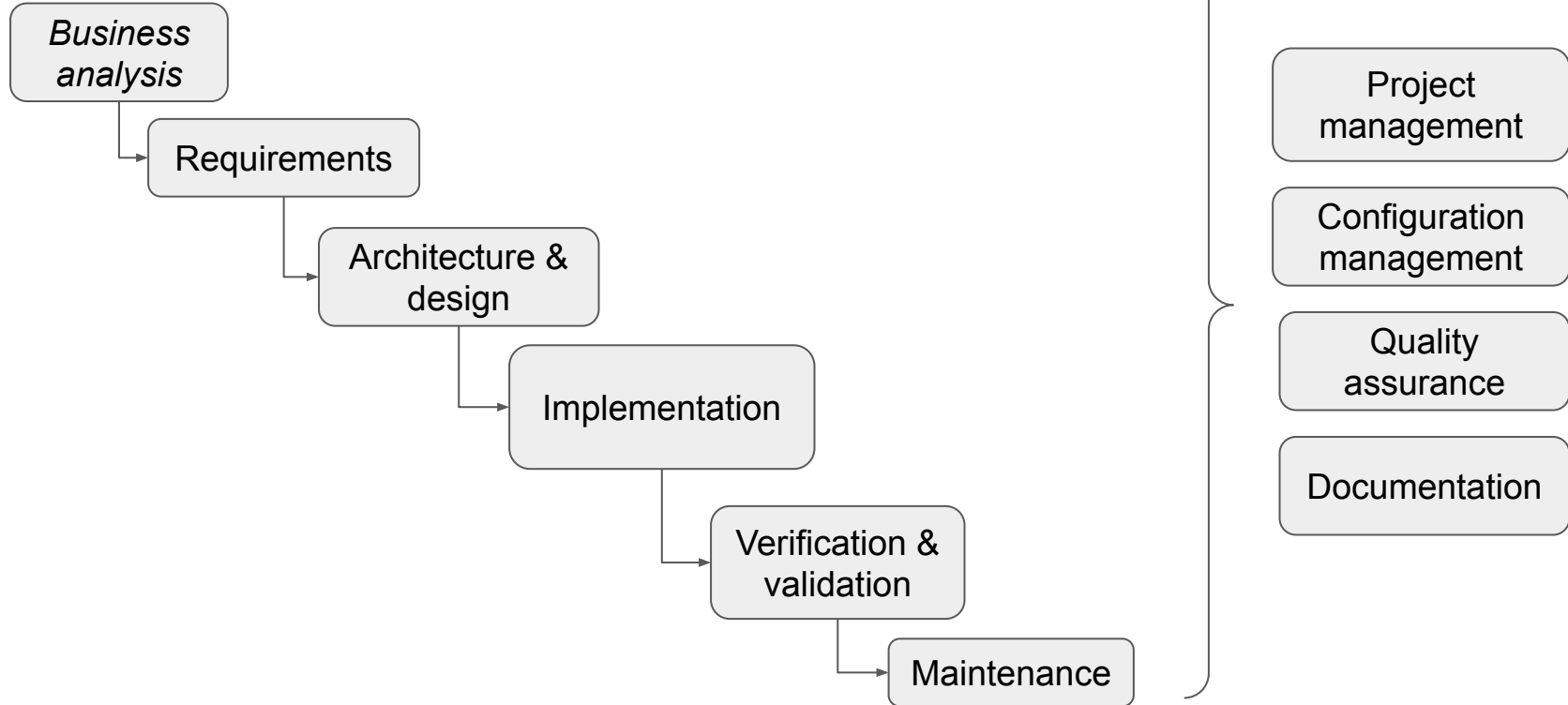
Supporting activities

- Project management
 - Planning (project plan, milestones, deadlines, resource allocation), risk management, project dependencies, facilitation, status reporting...
- Configuration management
 - Its purpose is to establish and maintain the integrity of all of the identified outputs of a project or process and make them available to concerned parties
- Quality assurance
 - Ensures that quality requirements will be fulfilled throughout the process
- Documentation
- ...

Models / methodologies / approaches

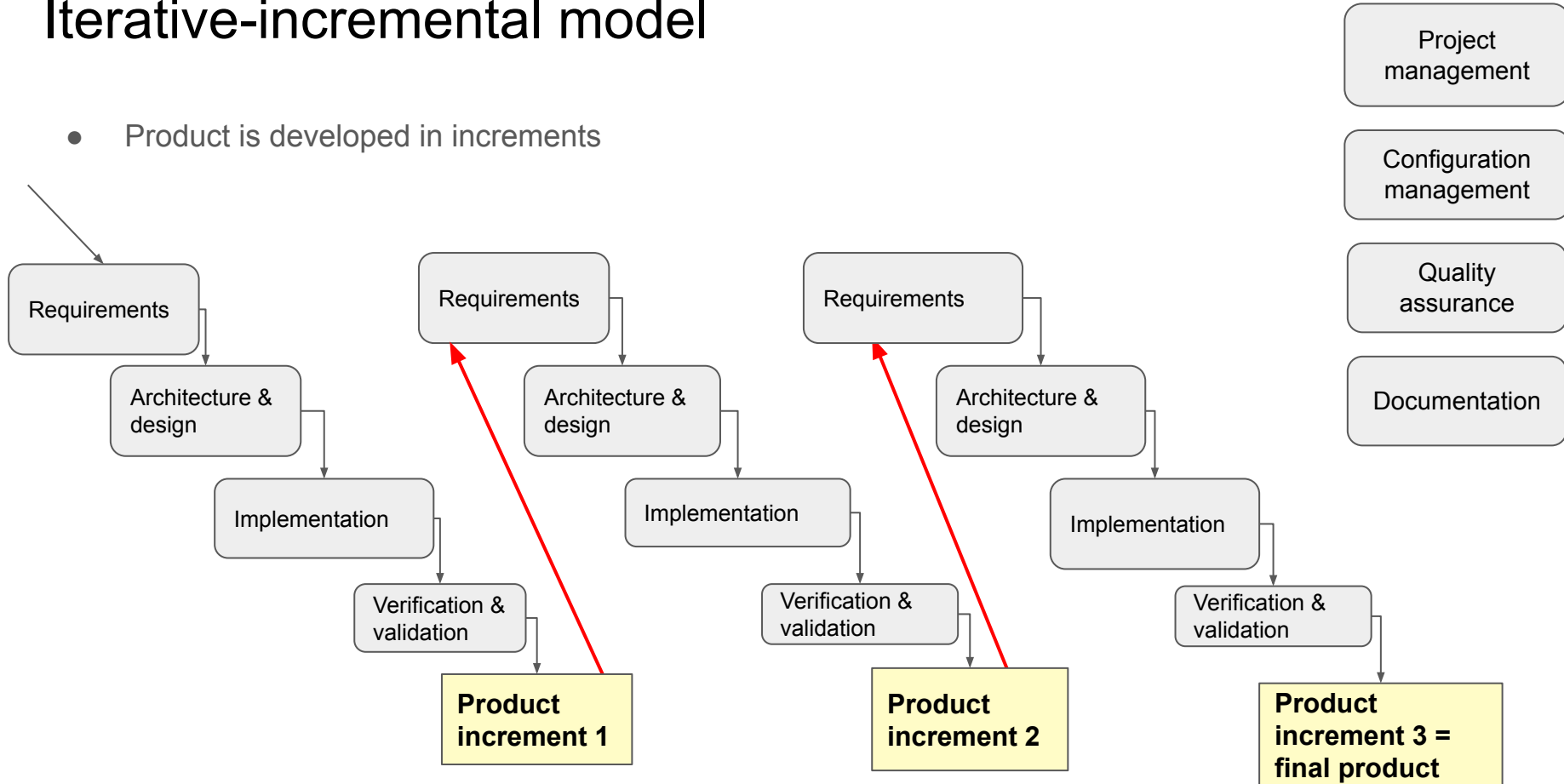
- Waterfall
- Iterative and incremental development
- Spiral development
- Rapid application development
- Extreme programming
- Agile
- Continuous integration
- Lean management
- ...

Waterfall model



Iterative-incremental model

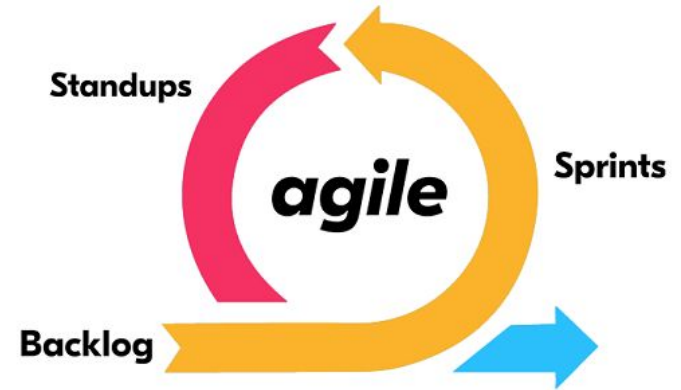
- Product is developed in increments



Agile methodologies

- Flexibility
- Collaboration
- Quality
- Continuous improvement

- Based on iterative-incremental model
- Solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organizing, cross-functional teams.
- ! Also agile approaches have their limitations.



Software development process - PTS1 vs PTS2

Phases

1. *Business analysis*
2. Requirements
3. Design and architecture
4. Implementation
5. Verification and validation
6. Maintenance

Supporting activities

- Project management
- Configuration management
- Quality assurance
- Documentation

PTS1: yellow

PTS2: everything else

References & further reading

- Ian Sommerville: Software Engineering 10th Edition
- [Software Engineering Body of Knowledge \(SWEBOK\)](#)
- Robert Lukot'ka: [Software development process, Software contracts](#)