

An Object Model for Product Based Development Process

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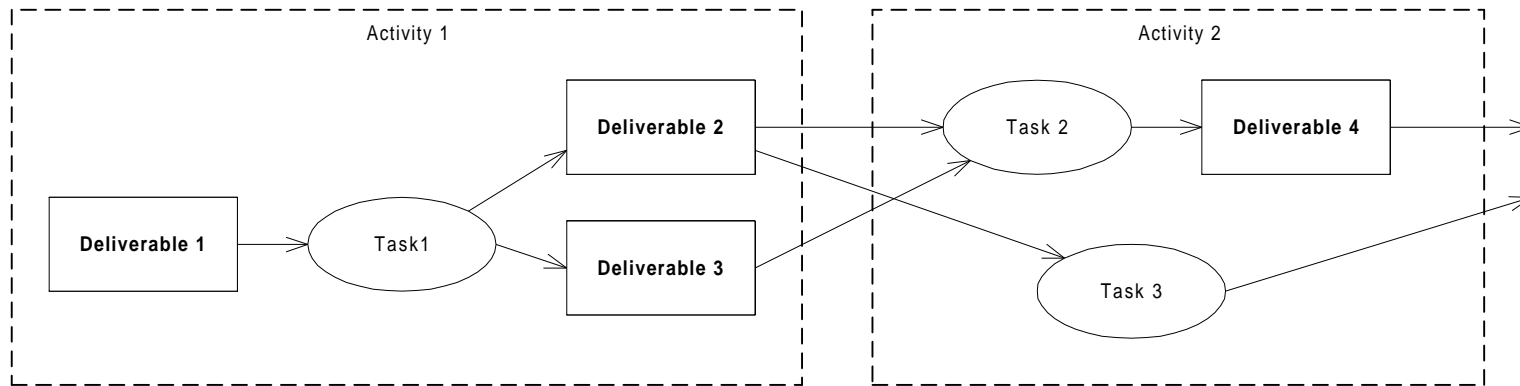
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Good Development Process

- Easy to use
- Easy to maintain
- Good support for project management
- Flexible
- Robust and self-consistent

Workflow Model



- Activity
- Task
- Deliverable

Object-Oriented Model 1: Activities are Objects

- Used as OPEN process description
- Tasks are object operations
- Deliverables are operation postconditions
- [Henderson-Sellers, B.: OPEN Process Specification, 1997;
<http://www.csse.swin.edu.au/cotar/OPEN/PROCESS/index.html>]

Activities are Objects: Potential Problems

- Difficult to determine appropriate set of activities for the project
 - depends on the project characteristics (size,...)
 - requires detailed knowledge of the methodology
- Activities are defined in the core method
- Not fail-safe

Object-Oriented Model 2: Deliverables are Objects

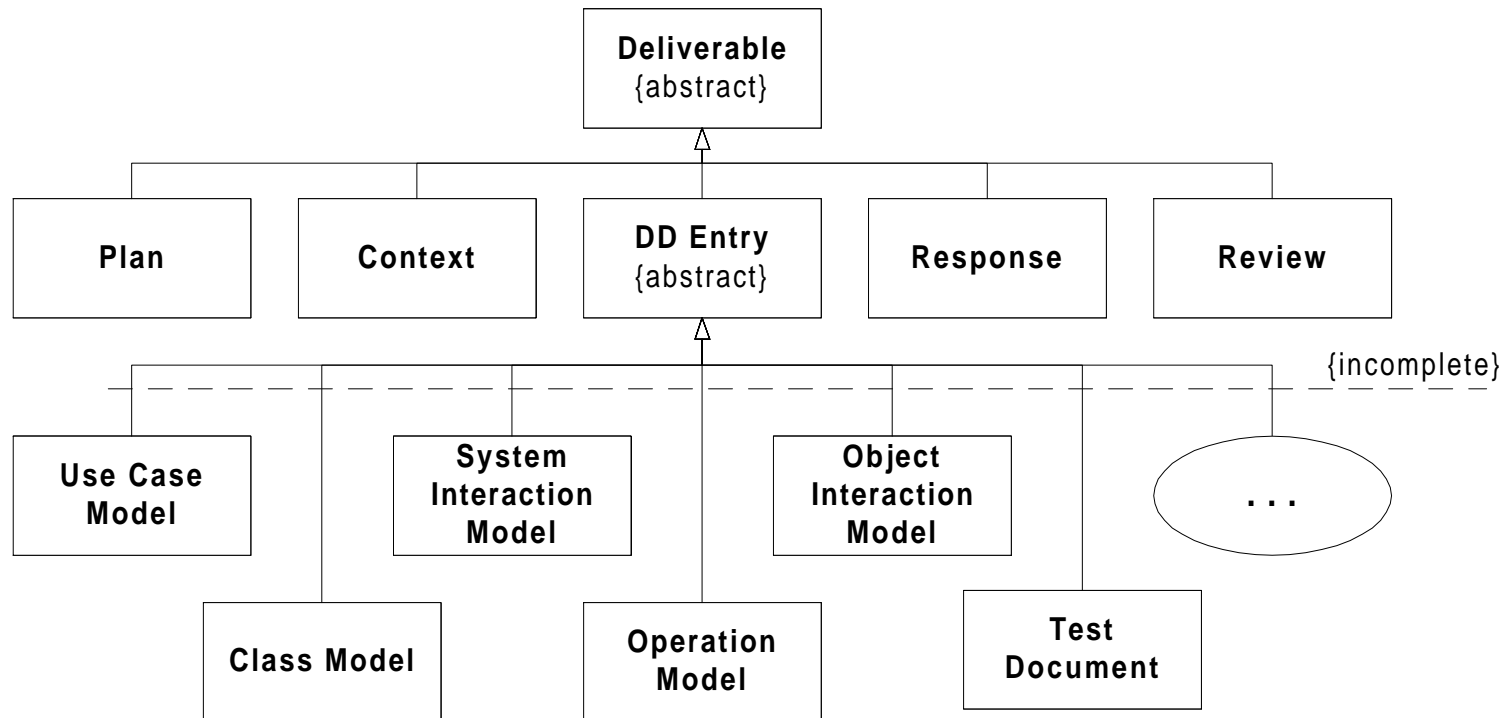
- Methods:
 - tasks (constructors)
 - quality methods (consistency, completeness,...)
- Attributes (see next slide for details):
 - content
 - references to other deliverables
- No “activities” in the model

Object Attributes and Methods

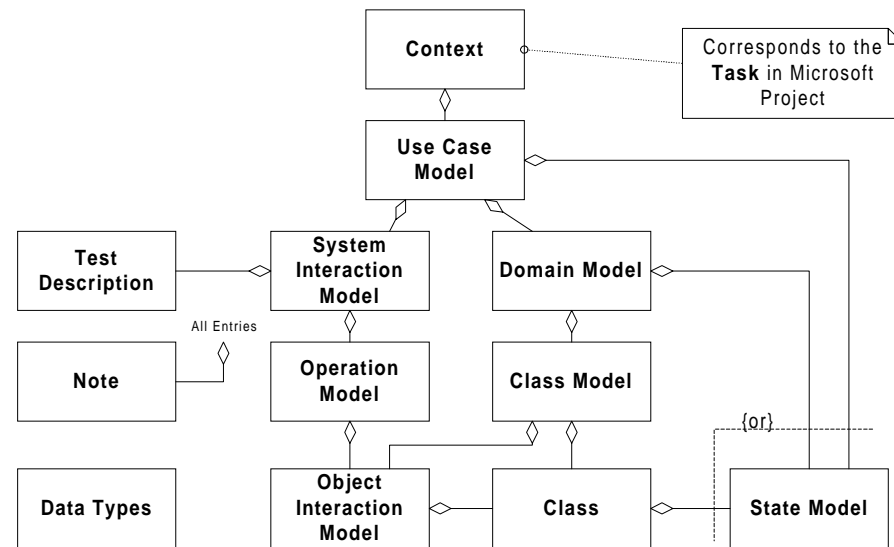
| Deliverable {abstract} |
|--|
| <<constructor>> Procedure how to create the deliverable |
| <<quality criteria>> Completeness Simple consistency Semantic consistency |
| Kind Name References to other deliverables Description //UML diagram, text, prototype, etc. Project Subsystem Context //reference to the context deliverable File&directory //if deliverable is code, test, etc. Responsible developer Audit attributes |

| Context {superclass = Deliverable} |
|---|
| <<constructor>> 1. Brainstorm, or obtain suggestions of requirements 2. Identify stakeholders 3. Modify context document in the light of stakeholder analysis. |
| <<quality criteria>> Document is complete in the light of stakeholder analysis |
| Synopsis Requirements Solution Not covered issues Motivation (benefits) Consequences (costs) Target group (stakeholders) Breakdown Metrics (time estimates) Comments |

Inheritance Diagram



Typical References between Deliverables



Experience with the Process (Fusion with Use Cases)

- 350 documents in the repository
- context 36%, note 15%,
- system interaction model 14%,
- use case model 10%,
- class model 6%, operation model 5%,
- class 5%, domain model 4%,
- object interaction model 3%,

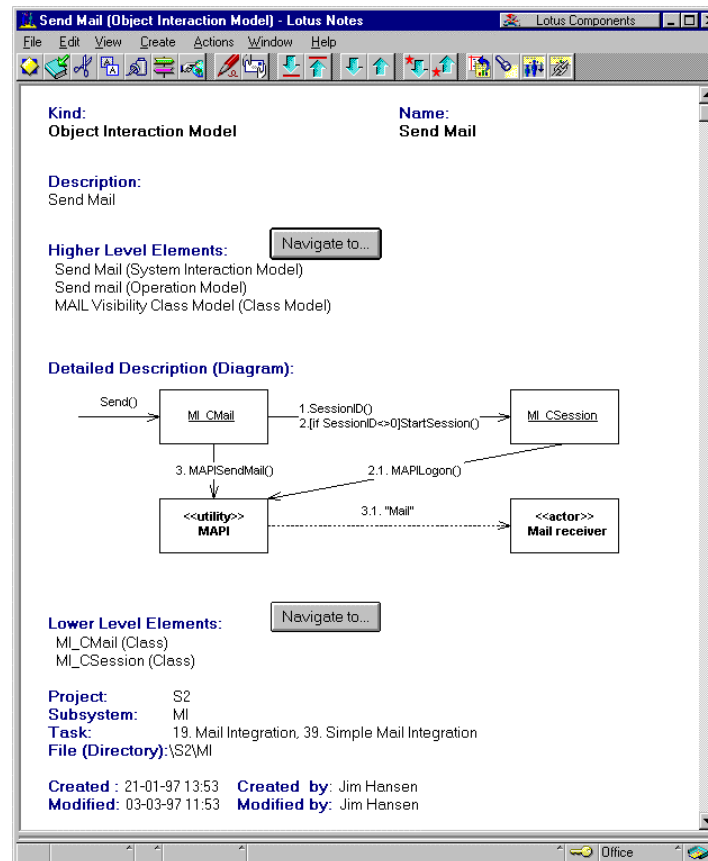
Benefits of the Model based on Deliverables as Objects

- It is easier to define set of deliverables rather than set of activities
- Good support for incremental development (context document is a single instance throughout the life-cycle)
- Different processes can use the same framework (flexible)
- Changes in deliverables do not affect the framework (process is easy to maintain)

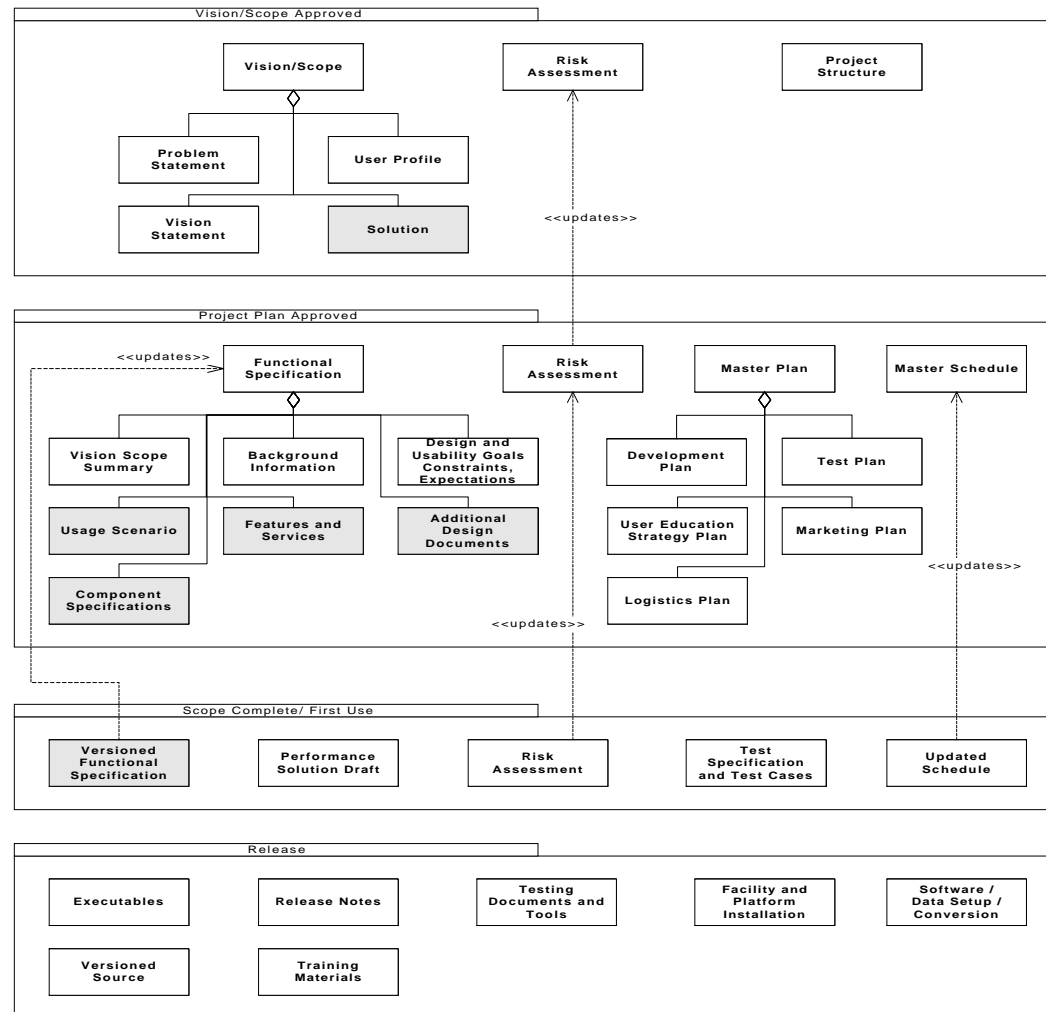
Conclusions

- Process model with deliverables as objects:
 - Different processes can use the same framework (flexible)
 - Easy to maintain (changes in deliverables do not affect the framework)
 - Good support for management
 - Robust and self-consistent (constructors and quality methods)

Example of Design Deliverable (Object Interaction Model)



Example of the Process: Microsoft Solution Framework



Example of the Process: Fusion with Use Cases

