

Adopting Software Product Lines: Getting Leverage from Your Process Improvement

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So You've Invested in Process Improvement..

Process improvement has documented benefits.

But, there is more to software development than process.

A focus on process alone does not achieve the maximum possible organizational benefit.

A complementary focus on product is necessary.

If you develop multiple similar systems, software product lines can multiply your process improvement benefits.

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Software Product Lines: Documented Benefits

Improved productivity by as much as 10×

Decreased time to market (to field, to launch...) by as much as an order of magnitude

Decreased cost by as much as 60%

Decreased labor needs by as much as 10X fewer software developers

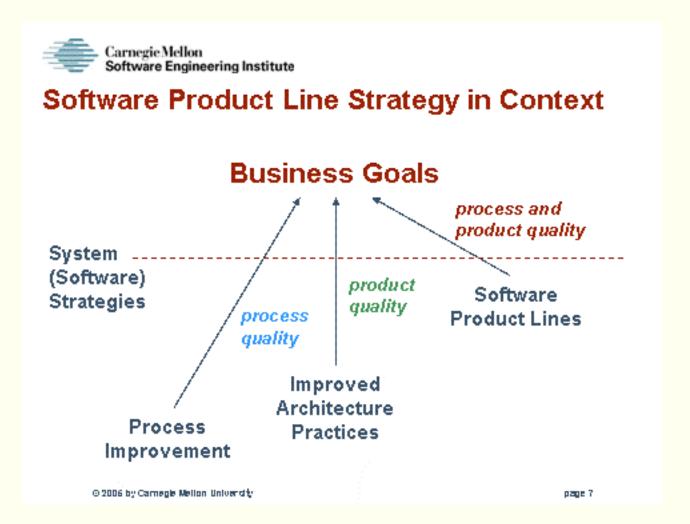
Increased quality by as much as 10X fewer defects

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Today's Presentation

Product Line Context

The Product Line Practice Framework

Phased Product Line Adoption

Some Framework - CMMI Relationships

Process Infrastructure Support for Product Line Adoption

Conclusion

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What Is a Software Product Line?

A software product line is a set of softwareintensive systems sharing a common, managed set of features that satisfy the specific needs of a particular market segment or mission and that are developed from a common set of core assets in a prescribed way.

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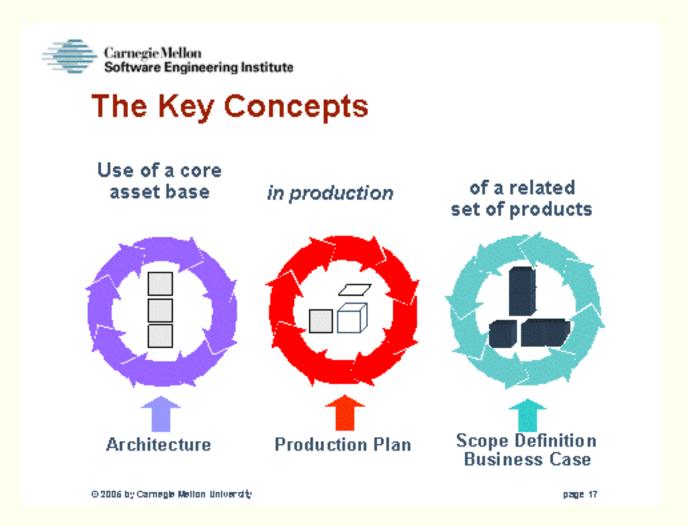
product lines = strategic reuse

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What's Different About Reuse with Software Product Lines?

Business dimension

Iteration

Architecture focus

Preplanning

Process and product connection

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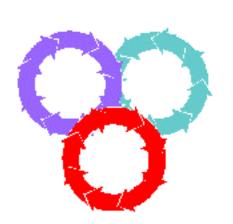
SEI Product Line Practice Framework

Conceptual framework

Describes product line essential activities

Describes essential and proven product line practices in the areas of

- · software engineering
- · technical management
- organizational management



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The Goals of the Framework

The goals of the Framework are to

- Identify the foundational concepts underlying software product lines and the essential activities to consider before developing a product line.
- Identify practice areas that an organization developing software product lines must master.
- Define practices in each practice area, where current knowledge is sufficient to do so.
- Provide guidance to an organization about how to move to a product line approach for software.

The Framework is not a maturity model or a process guide.

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Architecture Definition
Architecture Evaluation
Component Development
COTS Utilization
Mining Existing Assets
Requirements Engineering
Software System Integration
Testing
Understanding
Relevant Domains

Software Engineering Configuration Management Data Collection, Metrics, and Tracking Make/Buy/Mine/Commission Analysis Process Definition Scoping Technical Planning Technical Risk Management Tool Support

> Technical Management

Building a Business Case
Customer Interface Management
Implementing an Acquisition
Strategy
Funding
Launching and Institutionalizing
Market Analysis
Operations
Organizational Planning
Organizational Risk Management
Structuring the Organization
Technology Forecasting
Training

Organizational Management

Practice Areas

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Practice Area Descriptions

For individual practice areas the framework has



· Introductory description

Aspects peculiar to product lines

👫 Application to core asset development



- · Specific practices*
- · Practice risks
- References





*Examples of actual practice - different concept from CMMI

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Dilemma: How Do You Apply the 29 Practice Areas?

Organizations still have to figure out how to put the practice areas into play.

Twenty-nine is a "big" number.

A divide and conquer approach is helpful. But an organization has to determine

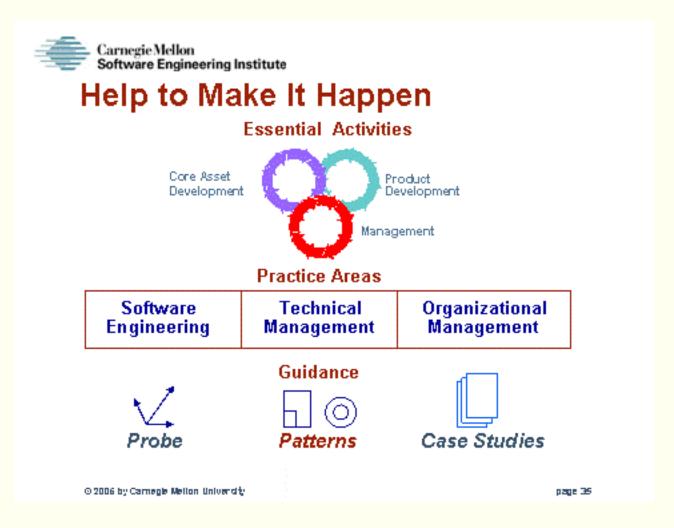
- which practice areas to concentrate on first
- how to assign responsibility for each practice area
- · how to best "chunk" the practice areas
- how to feed results from practice areas to each other

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How Do Product Line Practice Patterns Help?

Product line practice patterns

- address recurring product line problems
- codify existing, well-proven software product line experience
- identify and specify abstractions that are broader in scope than single practice areas
- provide an additional common vocabulary for understanding product lines
- are a means of documenting new product line efforts
- help manage complexity
- can be combined to build complex product line solutions

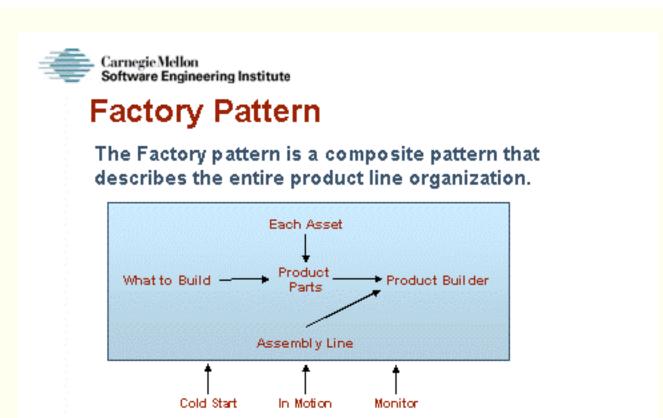
Currently the SEI has defined 12 patterns and 11 variants.

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Dynamic Structure

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Informs

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Adoption Factory Pattern

Adoption Factory pattern is a variant of the Factory Pattern.

Adoption phases

- Establish the Context
- Develop the Production Capability
- Operate the Product Line

Focus areas

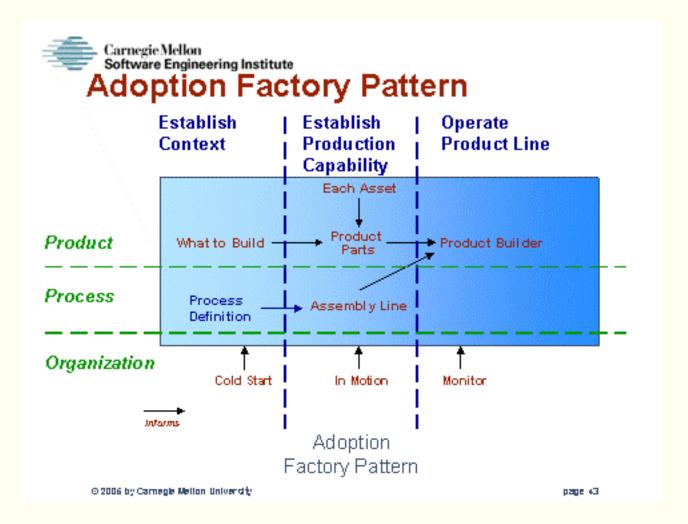
- product
- process
- organization

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Using the Adoption Factory Pattern

To use the Adoption Factory pattern as a roadmap

- Elaborate the practice areas associated with its subpatterns.
- Plan to master these practice areas in a continuous way that begins at the phase where they first appear.

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Carnegie Mellon Software Engineering Institute				
Associated Practice Areas Establish Establish Production Operate				
	Establish Context	Capability	Product Line	
Product	Marketing Analysis Understanding Relevant	Requirements Engineering Architecture Definition	Requirements Engineering Architecture Definition	
	Domains Technology Forecasting	Architecture Evaluation Mining Existing Assets	Architecture Evaluation Mining Existing Assets	
	Building a Business Case Scoping	Component Development COTS Utilization	Component Development COTS Utilization	
		Software System Integration Testing	Software System Integration Testing	
Process	Process Definition	Make/Buy/Mine/Commission Configuration Management	Make/Buy/Mine/Commission Configuration Management	
		Tool Support Data Collection, Metrics, Tracking	And the second of the second o	
Organiza	tion — — — — —	Technical Planning Technical Risk Management	and Tracking Technical Planning	
Or yarnza	Launching and Institutionalizing	Launching and Institutionalizing	Data Collection, Metrics	
	Funding	Funding	and Tracking	
	Structuring the Organization	Structuring the Organization	Technical Risk	
	Operations Organizational Planning	Operations Organizational Planning	Management Organizational Risk	
	Customer Interface Management	Customer Interface Management	Management	
	Organizational Risk Management	Organizational Risk Management		
	Developing an Acquisition	Developing an Acquisition	Management	
	Strategy	Strategy	Organizational Planning	
	Training	Training		

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Process Discipline Provides a Foundation for Product Line Practice

Product line practice involves strategic reuse.

A strategic effort requires more coordination, discipline, and commonality of approach than a more independent effort.

An organization with a culture of process discipline is better poised for product line success.

Some questions are

- How much and what kind of process discipline is necessary?
- How much of a basis do CMMI processes provide?

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CININI-SEIS	WIPPDISS Process Areas (Staged)
Level	Process Areas
5 Optimizing	Organizational Innovation and Deployment Causal Analysis and Resolution
4 Quantitatively Managed	Organizational Process Performance Quantitative Project Management
3 Defined	Requirements Development Technical Solution Product Integration Verification Validation Organizational Process Focus Organizational Process Definition Organizational Training Integrated Project Management (for IPPD) Risk Management Integrated Teaming Integrated Supplier Management Decision Analysis and Resolution Organizational Environment for Integration
2 Managed	Requirements Management Project Planning Project Monitoring and Control Supplier Agreement Management Measurement and Analysis Process and Product Quality Assurance Configuration Management
1 Initial	

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CMMI - Framework Comparisons - 1

Area of Comparison CMMI Framework

Focus generic prescriptive for a

process improvement — specific approach

Coverage Process Management Software Engineering

Project Management Technical Management

Engineering Organizational Management

Support

Foundational unit Process Area Practice Area

Diagnostic Appraisal Probe

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CMMI - Framework Comparisons - 2

Area of Comparison CMMI Framework

Contains "How To" No Yes

De facto standard Yes (SW-CMM) No (but growing)

Maturity Levels Yes (staged) No.

Capability Levels Yes (continuous) No

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Process Areas (CMMI) and Practice Areas (Framework)

The most appropriate units for detailed comparison

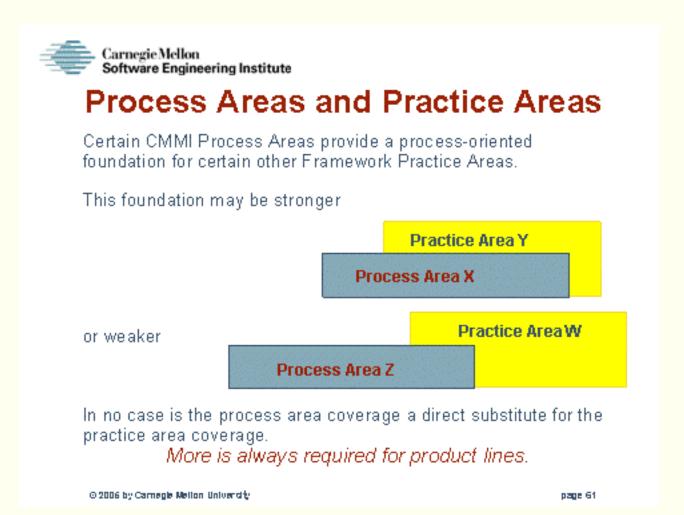
- CMMI Process Areas
 - Describe where an organization should have processes
 - 25 within CMMI-SE/SW/IPPD/SS Model
- Framework Practice Areas
 - Describe where an organization should have expertise (sometimes this includes processes)
 - 29 within the Framework

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Process Areas that Provide a Stronger Foundation for Practice Areas

CMMI Process Areas

Configuration Management

Requirements Management

Project Planning

Organizational Training

* Measurement and Analysis

* Risk Management

* Decision Analysis & Resolution

* Technical Solution

Framework Practice Areas

Configuration Management

Configuration Management

Technical Planning

Training

Data Collection, Metrics, and Tracking

Technical Risk Management

Make/Buy/ Mine/Commission Analysis

Make/Buy/ Mine/Commission Analysis

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^{*} denotes Process Areas not found in (Software) CMM V1.1

Carnegie Mellon Software Engineering Institute Process Areas that Provide a Weaker Foundation for Practice Areas - 1

CMMI Process Areas

Organizational Process Definition

Supplier Agreement Management

Project Monitoring and Control

Project Planning

* Requirements Development

* Risk Management

* Technical Solution

* Product Integration

* Verification

* Validation

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Framework Practice Areas

Process Definition

Acquisition Strategy, COTS Utilization, Make/Buy/Mine/Commission Analysis

Data Collection, Metrics, and Tracking

Organizational Planning

Requirements Engineering

Organizational Risk Management

Arch Defn, Comp Dev, COTS Util

Software System Integration

Testing, Architecture Evaluation

Testing

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Process Areas that Provide a Weaker Foundation for Practice Areas - 2

CMMI Process Areas

* Integrated Proj Mgt (IPPD)

* Org Environment for Integration

* Integrated Teaming

* Organizational Innovation and Deployment

* Integrated Supplier Management

Framework Practice Areas

Data Collection, Metrics & Tracking Customer Interface Management

Structuring the Organization

Customer Interface Management, Structuring the Organization

Technology Forecasting

COTS Utilization, Developing an Acquisition Strategy, Make/Buy/Mine/Commission Analysis

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In the CMMI, but not addressed explicitly in Framework

Organizational Process Focus
Process and Product Quality Assurance

The following CMMI Process Areas pertain to process evolution from a qualitative emphasis to a quantitative emphasis and are purposefully not addressed in the Framework:

- Organizational Process Performance
- · Quantitative Project Management
- Casual Analysis and Resolution

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In the Framework, But *Not* Addressed (even weakly) by the CMMI

Software Engineering Practice Areas

- Mining Existing Assets
- Understanding Relevant Domains

Technical Management Practice Areas

- Scoping
- · Tool Support

Organizational Management Practice Areas

- · Building a Business Case
- Funding
- Launching and Institutionalizing
- Market Analysis
- Operations

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Carnegie Mellon Software Engineering Institute CMMI Support for Adoption Factory			
	Establish	Establish Production	Operate Product Line
Product	Context Marketing Analysis Understanding Relevant Domains Technology Forecasting Building a Business Case Scoping	Capability Requirements Engineering Architecture Definition Architecture Evaluation Mining Existing Assets Component Development COTS Utilization Software System Integration Testing	Requirements Engineering Architecture Definition Architecture Evaluation Mining Existing Assets Component Development COTS Utilization Software System Integration Testing
Process	Process Definition	Make/Buy/Mine/Commission Configuration Management Tool Support Data Collection, Metrics, Tracking Technical Planning Technical Risk Management	Make/Buy/Mine/Commission Configuration Management Tool Support Data Collection, Metrics and Tracking Technical Planning
Organization			
	Launching and Institutionalizing Funding Structuring the Organization Operations Organizational Planning Customer Interface Management Organizational Risk Management Developing an Acquisition Strategy Training	Launching and Institutionalizing Funding Structuring the Organization Operations Organizational Planning Customer Interface Management Organizational Risk Management Developing an Acquisition Strategy Training	Data Collection, Metrics and Tracking Technical Risk Management Organizational Risk Management Customer Interface Management Organizational Planning

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But There's More ...

Even if you have mature CMMI processes in place, as we have seen, product line processes always have special aspects, many with process implications.

These special aspects are found in the Framework for each practice area

- Aspects Peculiar to Product Lines
- Application to Core Asset Development
- Application to Product Development

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A More Detailed Example: Configuration Management - 1

CMMI puts an emphasis on what to do.

CMMI Configuration Management Specific Goals

- Baselines are established
- Changes to work products are tracked and controlled
- Integrity of baselines is established and maintained

The generics describe what to do institutionally to support these specific goals, e.g.,

- · train people
- assign responsibility
- provide resources

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Configuration Management - 2

The Framework adds "how to" information to successfully perform configuration management (CM) in a product line context.

CM is more complex for a product line than for a single system. For example

- there must be CM for each version of each product
- because of asset sharing, a single unified CM process is needed
- core assets control must account for production by one team and parallel use by several others
- CM tools must be particularly robust

The framework provides further details.

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Which CMMI Model Representation Supports Software Product Lines?

Product line practice is supported by both CMMI model representations.

- continuous (focus on the "minimum" set of process areas)
- staged (establish a more solid foundation with a more comprehensive set of process areas).

Process maturity is a very helpful foundation. However, success in software product lines requires mastery of many other essential practice areas.

- important technical and technical management practices plus product line extensions to CMMI process areas
- cross-project strategic business processes not address by CMMI models

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Leveraging CMMI Process Areas to Software Product Lines

If you are in the early stages of CMMI adoption and are still choosing processes to implement, it would be *very useful* to be CMMI Level 2 (project focus) in this minimum set of Process Areas

- · Requirements Management
- Project Planning
- · Configuration Management
- Requirements Development

It would be even more useful to be able to standardize these processes across organizational units (Level 3).

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Process Improvement Infrastructure

A typical process improvement infrastructure includes

- organizational elements for oversight & implementation
 - MSG, (SE)PG, PAT
- generic process assets (process asset library)
- · training infrastructure
- other change management assets
 - change & resistance management, sponsorship, teaming
- · ... many other things are possible

An existing process improvement infrastructure might be augmented (or copied) to provide support for software product line adoption.

Controlled adaptation and reuse of these infrastructure assets is absolutely consistent with the notion of a product line core asset base.

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Conclusions

A process improvement program provides a basis for success with product lines.

You can get leverage from

- · CMMI models (both representations)
 - but additional practices are necessary for product lines
- your process improvement infrastructure

Software product line practice built on a foundation of process discipline yields significant paybacks.

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Framework Access

Version 4.0 of the Framework can be found in Software Product Lines: Practices and Patterns which also contains

- Case studies
- · Product line practice patterns
- Description of the Product Line Technical Probe



Version 4.2 can be found at http://www.sei.cmu.edu/plp/framework.html

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For More Details

Software Process Improvement and Product Line Practice: CMMI and the Framework for Software Product Line Practice

CMU/SEI-2002-TN-012

Available on the SEI web site at

www.sei.cmu.edu/publications/documents/02.reports/02tn012.html

Software Product Line Adoption Roadmap

CMU/SEI-2004-TR-022

Available on the SEI web site at

www.sei.cmu.edu/publications/documents/04.reports/04r022.html

Software Process Improvement and Product Line Practice: Building on Your Process Improvement Infrastructure

CMU/SEI-2004-TN-044

Available on the SEI web site at

www.sei.cmu.edu/publications/documents/04.reports/04tn044.html

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Acronyms

CMMSM Capability Maturity Model

CMMISM Capability Maturity Model Integration

CMMI-SE Capability Maturity Model Integrated for Software

Engineering

CMMI/SE/SW Capability Maturity Model Integrated for Systems

Engineering and Software Engineering

CMMI/SE/SVV/IPPD Capability Maturity Model Integrated for Systems

Engineering, Software Engineering, and Integrated

Product and Process Development

CMMI/SE/SW/IPPD/SS Capability Maturity Model Integrated for Systems

Engineering, Software Engineering, Integrated

Product and Process Development, and Supplier

Sourcing

Tapability Maturity Model Integration and CMMI are service marks of Camegie Mellon University

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