Constantine & Lockwood, Ltd.

Software Development 2001

Lightweights, Heavyweights



Usable Processes for Usable Software

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"your partners in managing people, process and technology"

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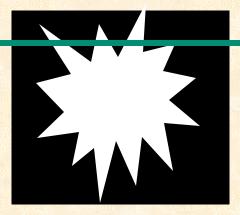
Graphics and Sound: Corel, Illarion Studios, Masterclip, Presentation Task Force, SoftKey, Sound Design.



Primordial Programming

Before methods CHAOS. After methods STRUCTURE.

freedom creativity anarchy



slavery bureaucracy progress

Do you have a systematic, well-defined development process?

Well, sort of.

Do you actually follow that development process?

Not really.

No process at all.

Reality:

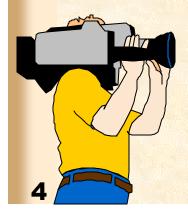
Hack-and-slash cowboy coding.

Quasi-coordinated chaos.



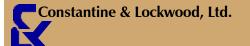
Good News, Bad News

The Unified Process coupled with the Unified Modeling Language is a single framework comprising a comprehensive and customizable collection of fully integrated concepts, models, notations, tools, tactics, and techniques with supporting training for the disciplined and systematic generation of software solutions in virtually any application in any domain over the full range of scales in system complexity and project time lines.



Almost nobody is actually using it as sold or intended.





The Big Guys

- ✓ Comprehensive coverage of all issues.
- ✓ Standardized models and notation.
- ✓ Fully supported by software tools.
- ✓ Widely known, respected.
- ✓ Fully documented process.
- ✓ Adaptable to variety of applications and organizational contexts.



- X Long learning curve.
- X High overhead, lots of activities, documents.
- Customization of process by elaboration or reduction of a complex process.



The Fast Guys



- ✓ Simple, at least in concept.
- ✓ Fast, at least in iterations or release cycles.
- ✓ It's about programming.
- ✓ Build big things in small increments.
- **✓** Low overhead.
- ✓ No (or few) diagrams and documents.

X Requires genuine discipline.

Highly dependent on developer quality, effective management.

- X Deceptively simple.
- X Short on design.
- X Problems scaling up.





Teams and Star Players

Agile*

Lightweight processes.

DSDM

XP

XM

Crystal

FDD

ASD

SCRUM

Xb

RUP?

Sutherland

Larman

Cunningham

Coad

Jeffries

deLuca

Cockburn

Ambler

Beck

Fowler

Martin

Schwaber

* The Agile Alliance

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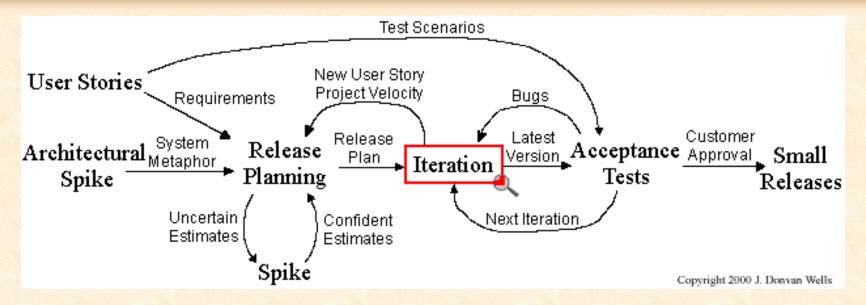
Values and Practices

- Based in core values.
 - Communication. Simplicity. Feedback.
 - Courage. Humility. -Ambler
- Project management and project organization not just programming.
 - Paired programming.
 - Customer access.
 - No overtime.
 - Cross-training, rotation, fungibility.
- Common emphases include -
 - Efficient teamwork practices.
 - Close coordination/collaboration with customers.
 - Early defect detection and elimination.





Iterative, Adaptive



- Spiral, iterative refinement process with short release cycles, concentric implementation.
- No advanced overview, comprehensive design, or full architecture.
- Can easily go down wrong path.

Refactoring to the rescue!

^{*} Wells <extremeprogramming.org>, used with permission.

- XP and others employ "user stories" to identify and define features and functions.
- User stories are concrete, quasi realistic scenarios, a plausible story of use of the proposed system.
- They are called user stories, but they are written by the customer.
- Clients and customers are not the same as users.
- Users outnumber customers.
- If you meet the real user needs,
 you meet the customer needs.

Once upon a dark and stormy night...



Agile Methods in Practice

 XP and other agile methods have proved themselves on a variety of projects of varying scope, but...

"GUI-intensive projects are problematical for XP (and probably for many approaches)."

—Ron Jeffries



"It is not a 'weak point'
[of the agile methods],
it is an absence."

—Alistair Cockburn



Something is Missing

- To the user, the user interface IS the system.
- Usability is increasingly important for success.
- Usability is a competitive advantage and an alternative to price and feature wars.
- No process, however comprehensive or unified, no process, however light or agile, is complete without a simple, systematic, and effective approach for enhancing usability and designing the user interface to meet the genuine needs of users.

Software, sites, and systems for use need to be designed for use.



Usage-Centered Design

Usage-centered design* is a refinement of user-centered design focused on building better tools to support work users are trying to accomplish.

- Objective: simpler systems supplying everything needed for efficient completion of tasks to be accomplished.
 NOT silly "user-friendly" interfaces like Office Assistant or "intelligent" Web shopping agents.
- Users involved selectively, focused on their work, their relationships with the system, and their intentions.
- Applications: industrial automation, e-commerce, CAD/CAM, medical informatics, education, finance, telecommunications, peripherals,...
- Scope: 3 people for 3 months to 19 over 23 months.

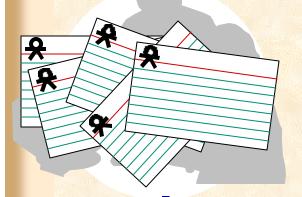
*Constantine & Lockwood, Software for Use (Addison-Wesley, 1999); www.foruse.com



Usage-Centered Design

To design for use, you have to understand three things -

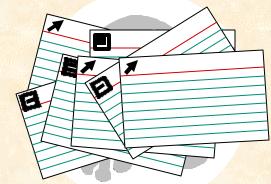
1 Your users.



What tasks are they trying to accomplish?

2 Their work.

3 Their needs.



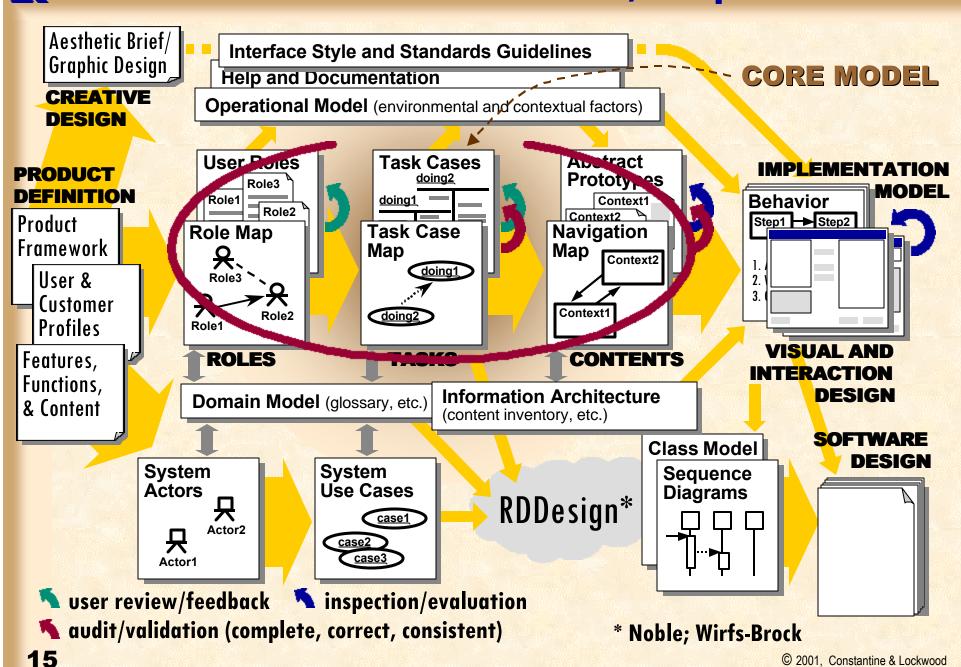
What roles do they play in relation to the system?

What tools and materials are needed for the tasks?

Simple, abstract models can build and hold understanding.



Scaleable, Adaptable Process





Agile Usage-Centered

- Work with users and clients collaboratively.
 (If not, immediately review and validate or use JITR.)
- Construct user role inventory and describe on index cards.
- Sort cards to prioritize.
- Construct task case inventory on index cards.
- Sort cards to rank (frequency, overall priority).
- Sort: required (do first), desired (do if time), deferred.
- Write essential narrative (on card) for task cases that are critical, complex, unclear, or interesting.
- Cluster task cases by apparent affinity.
- For each cluster, sketch a proposed paper prototype.
- Inspect prototype with users and clients.
- Revise and begin programming.





Philosophical Differences

- Systems are more than just code. To the user, the user interface IS the system.
- Faster is not necessarily better. Time to market is mostly myth.
- Modeling matters. Models are more than just diagrams and documents.
- Good models provide mental leverage, speed the process, and improve results.
- Design is not overhead.
- Overall architecture, of the user interface as well as software, is critical and must be planned.
- Truly innovative, world-class user interfaces require complete and detailed design.



Philosophical Differences

- One size does not fit all, especially if it is the extra jumbo deluxe heavyweight all-in-one unified edition.
- A simple process that can be scaled up is better than a complex process that can be cut down.
- Every diagram, document, activity, or artifact must save time, improve quality, or facilitate problem solving.

Products not process! Consumables not deliverables!

- Model only what helps and only to the extent and precision that helps.
- Leave rigor and obsessive completeness and correctness to methodologists.
- User interface design is not an afterthought.

 If you don't know what you're going to do before you do it, you don't know what you're doing.

 If you spend all your time figuring out what you're doing, you're doing nothing.



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