Essence Kernel

A common ground for Software Engineering

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Software Engineering Method and Theory

- A common ground for software engineering
- Moving away from SE methods “fashion” industry.
- Founded in 2009 by:
  - Ivar Jacobson
  - Bertrand Meyer
  - Richard Soley
- OMG Standard on the way under the name Essence
- The SEMAT Kernel – manifestation of the common ground

The Kernel

- comprises the central elements for all SE methods;
- provides a common language for comparing, applying, and improving methods;
- supports progress monitoring;
- works in small- and large-scale projects;
- works for well documented and less documented projects;
- comes with a language and tool for developing practices.
- Early uptake in China, Russia, South Africa, Japan, Silicon Valley, Florida, Mexico

What's in it for us?

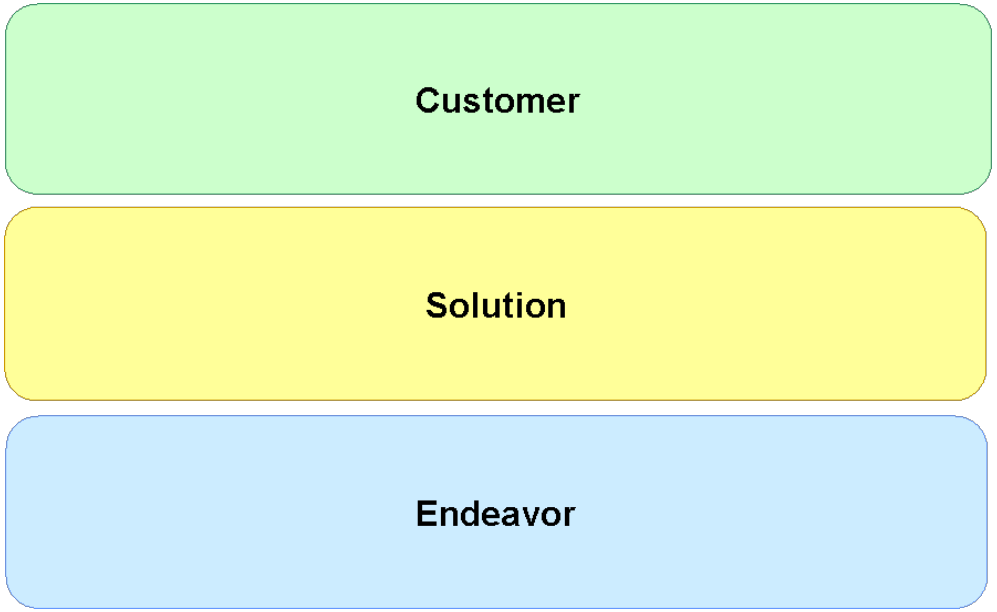
- It is probable that this will be used in the future.
- By focusing on the Essentials, the groups have more freedom and responsibility.
- The tool for creating new practices is easier to work with than OpenUP.
- Our students will not become "methodists".

Areas of concern

Use and exploitation of the system

Specification and development

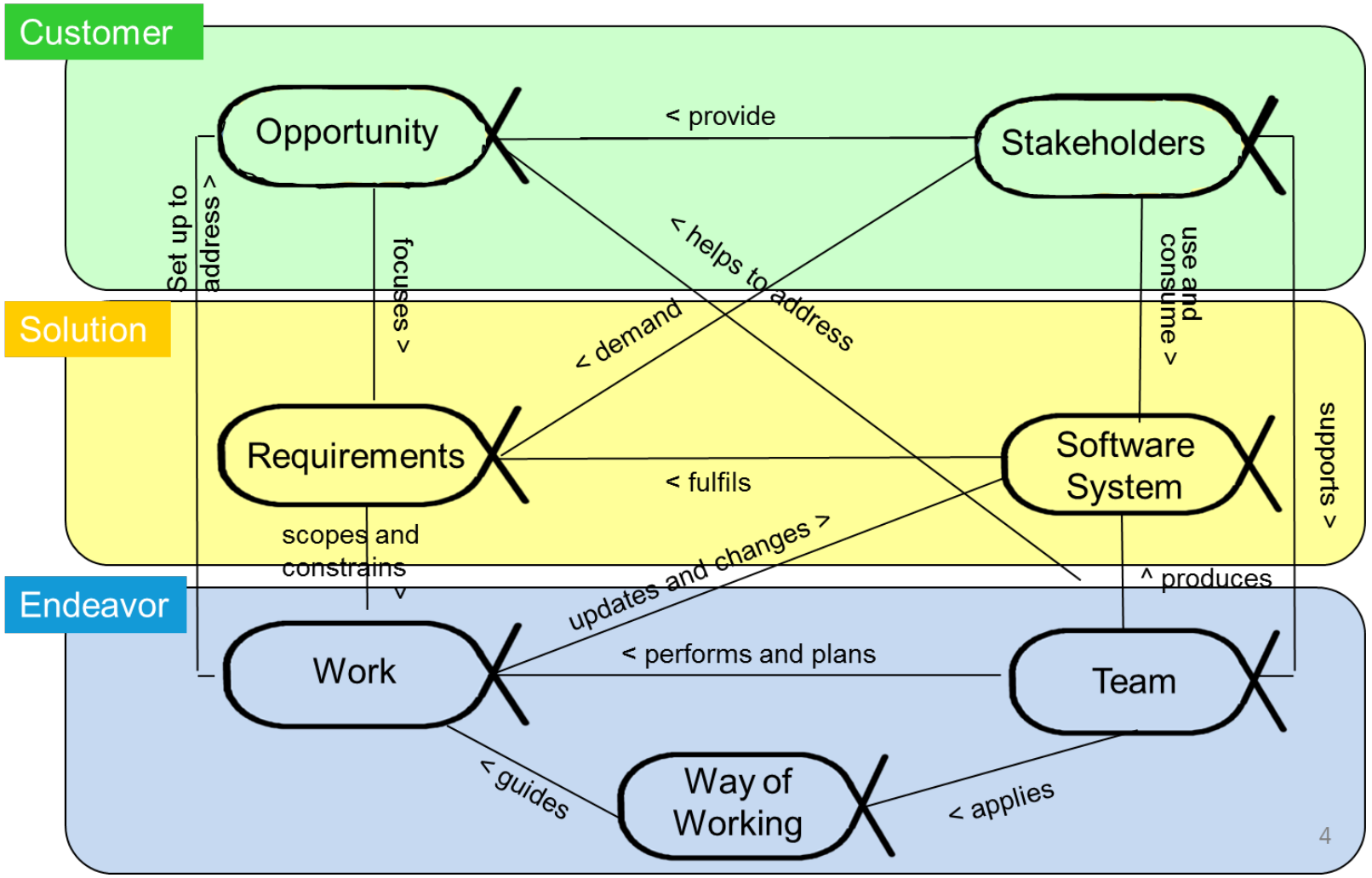
The team and approach of work



What is an ALPHA?

- Alpha is an acronym for an **A**bstract-**L**evel **P**rogress **H**ealth **A**ttribute.
- A critical indicator of things that are most important to monitor and progress.

The Kernel ALPHAs

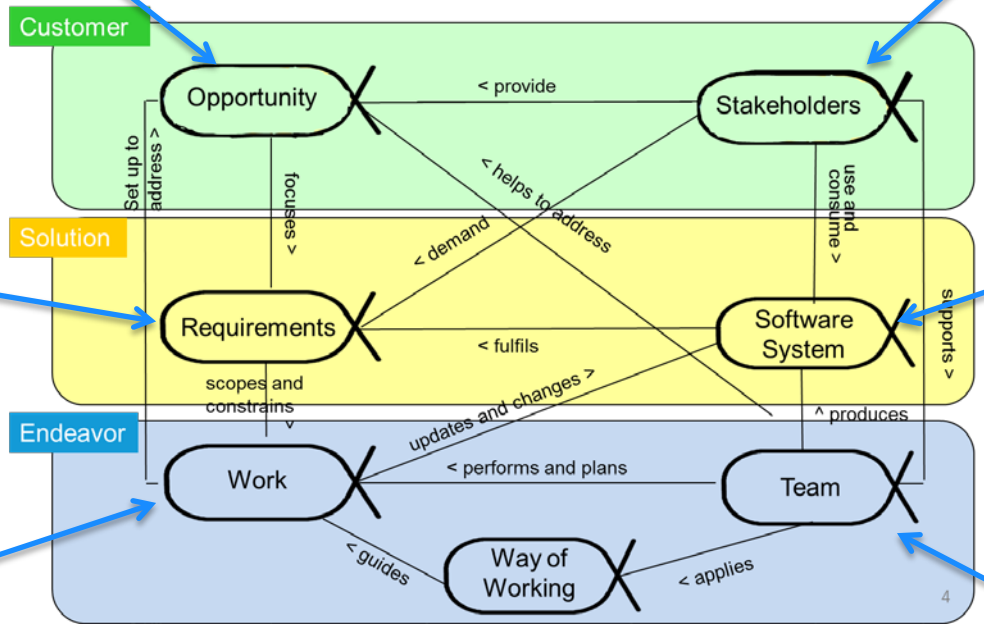


Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

Brief explanation

A reason for developing the system. Ex: user need

An agent affected b the system Ex: Customer, project team



What the system must do. Ex: Store data, be usable

The system of hardware, data, and software items. Ex: a TV

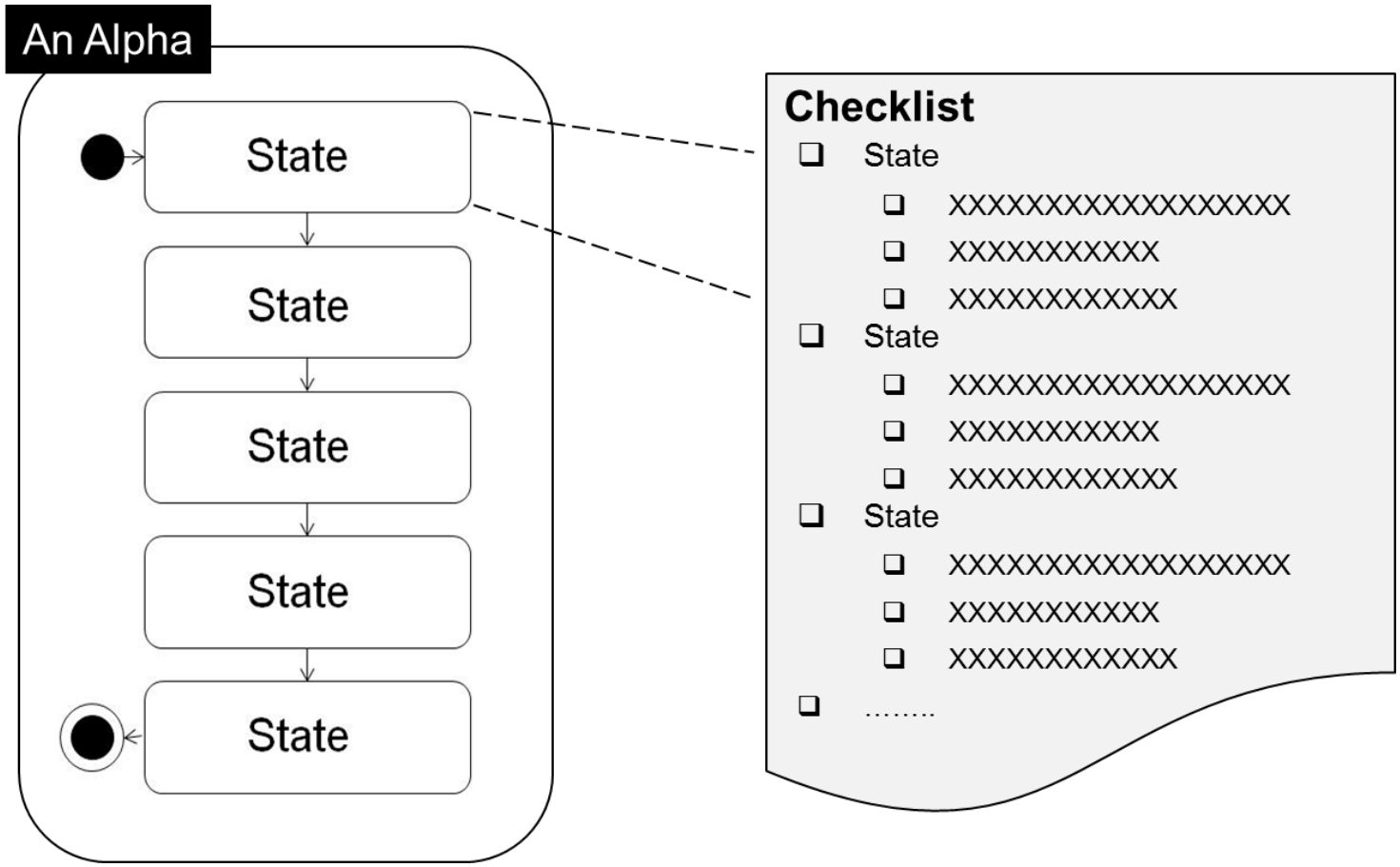
Activity performed. Ex: Test a GUI.

The people engaged in the project. Ex: group 4

Tailored set of practices. Ex: TDD, Kick-off meeting

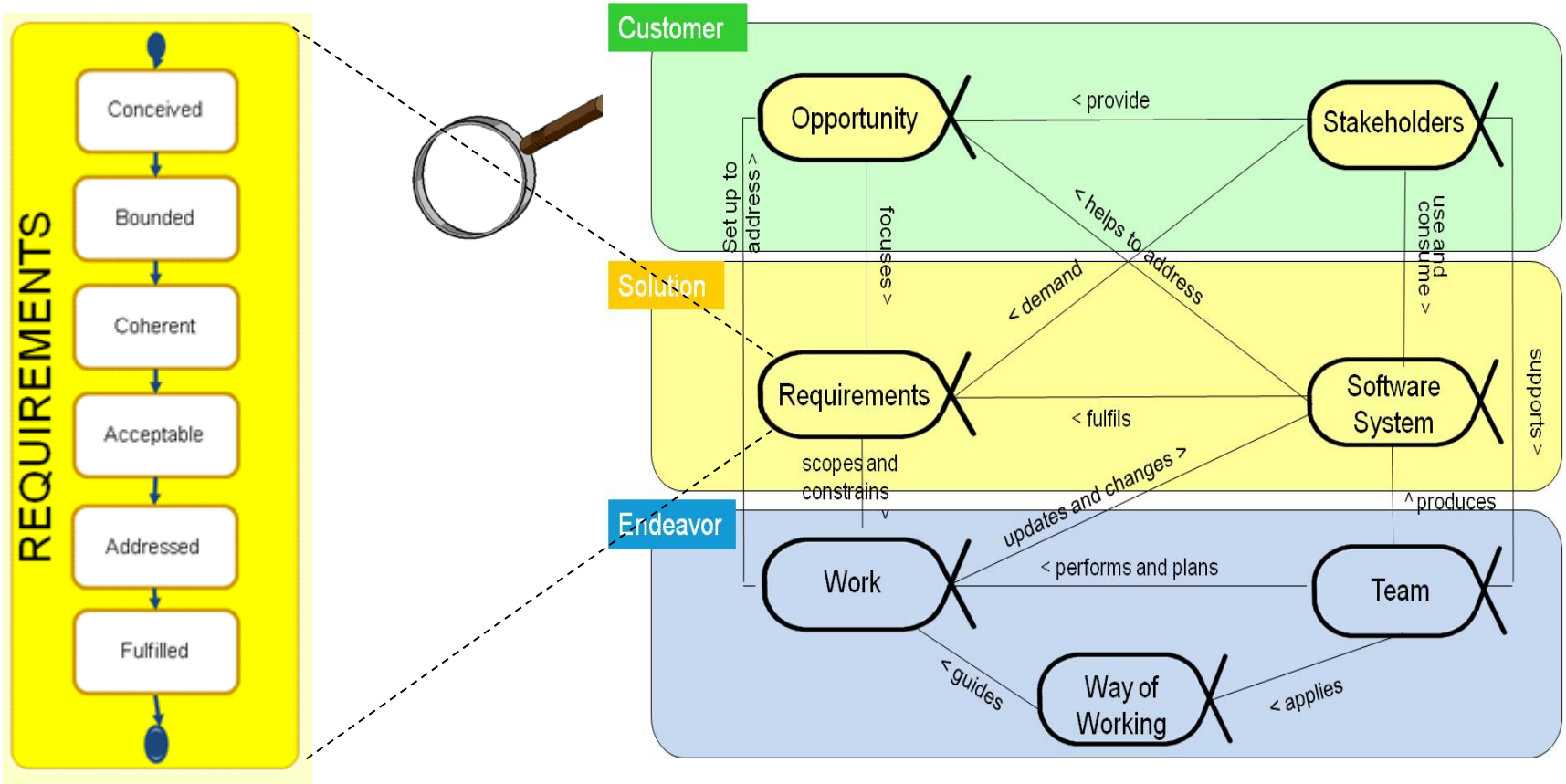
Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

The structure of an ALPHA



Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

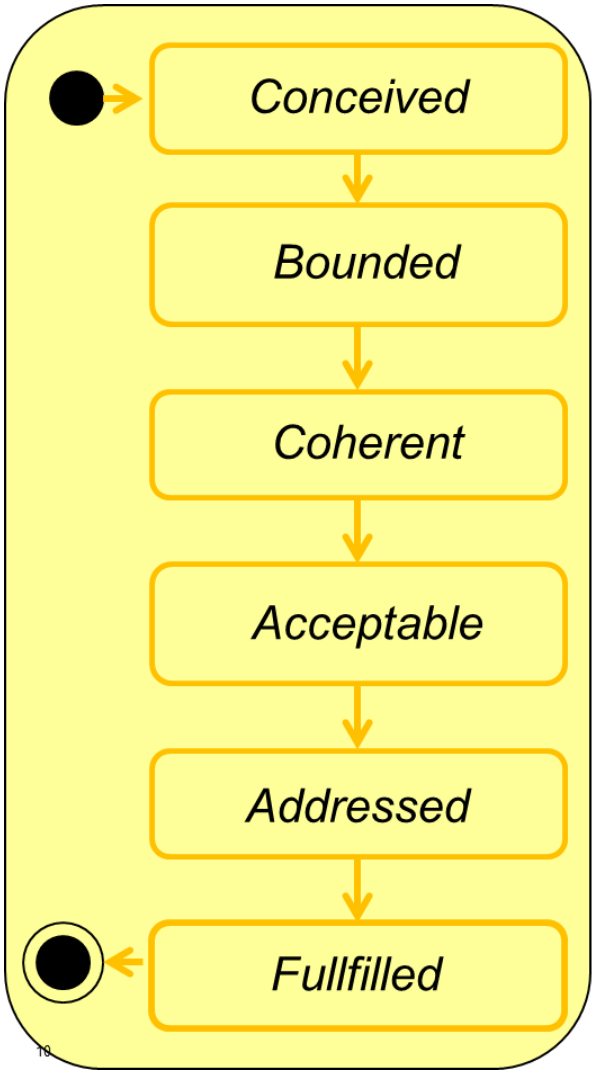
Requirements– one of the alphas



What the software system must do to address the opportunity and satisfy the stakeholders.

Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

Requirements – states



The need for a new system has been agreed.

The purpose and theme of the new system are clear.

The requirements provide a coherent description of the essential characteristics of the new system.

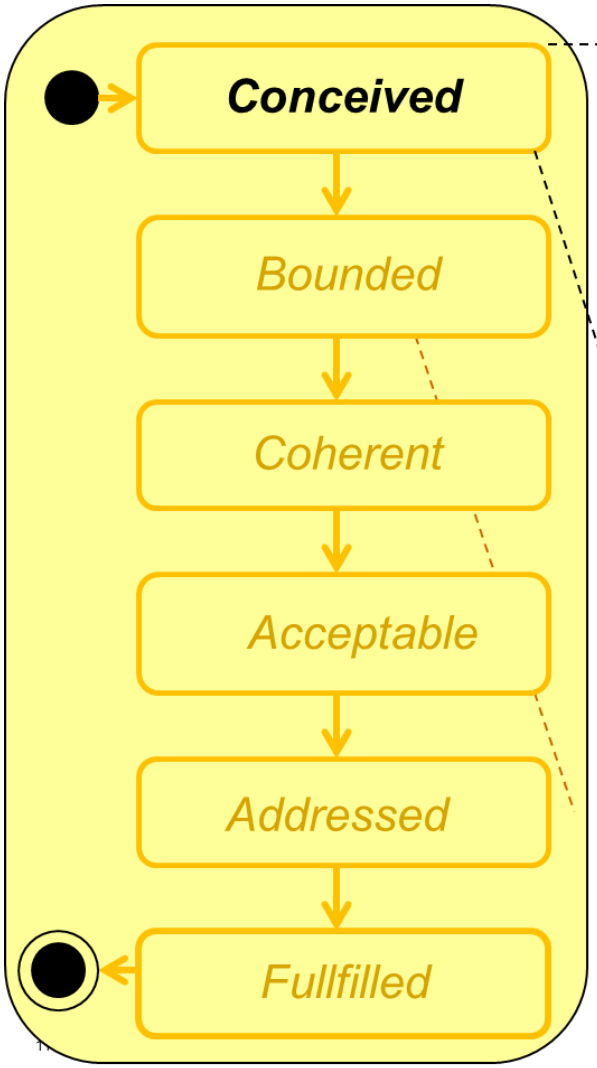
The requirements describe a system that is acceptable to the stakeholders.

Enough of the requirements have been addressed to satisfy the need for a new system in a way that is acceptable to the stakeholders.

The requirements have been addressed to fully satisfy the need for a new system.

Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

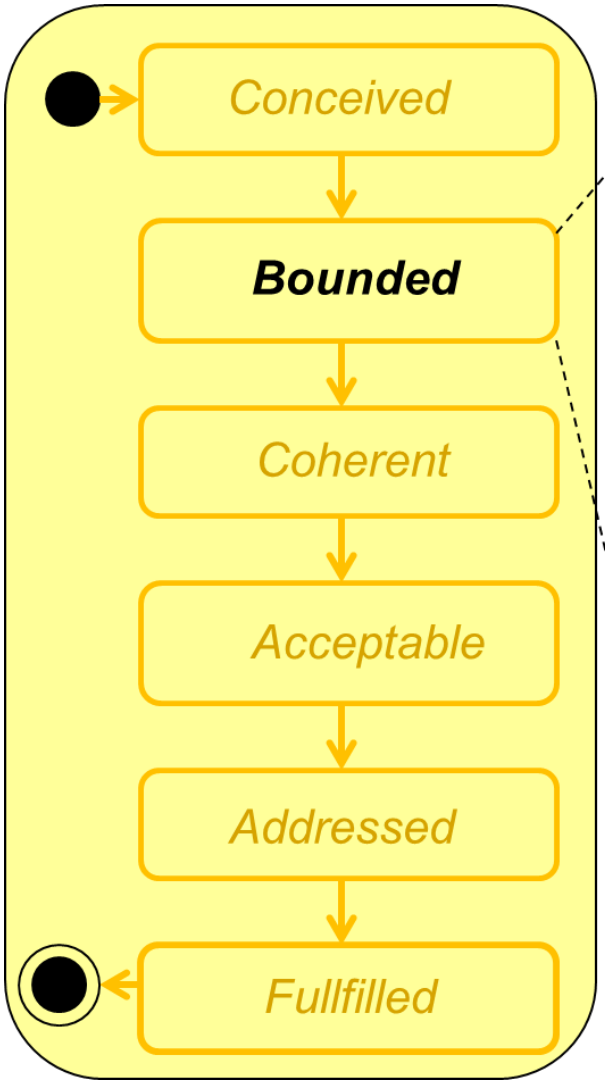
Checklist for requirements states



- *The initial set of stakeholders agrees that a system is to be produced.*
- *The stakeholders that will use the new system are identified.*
- *The stakeholders that will fund the initial work on the new system are identified.*
- *There is a clear opportunity for the new system to address.*

Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

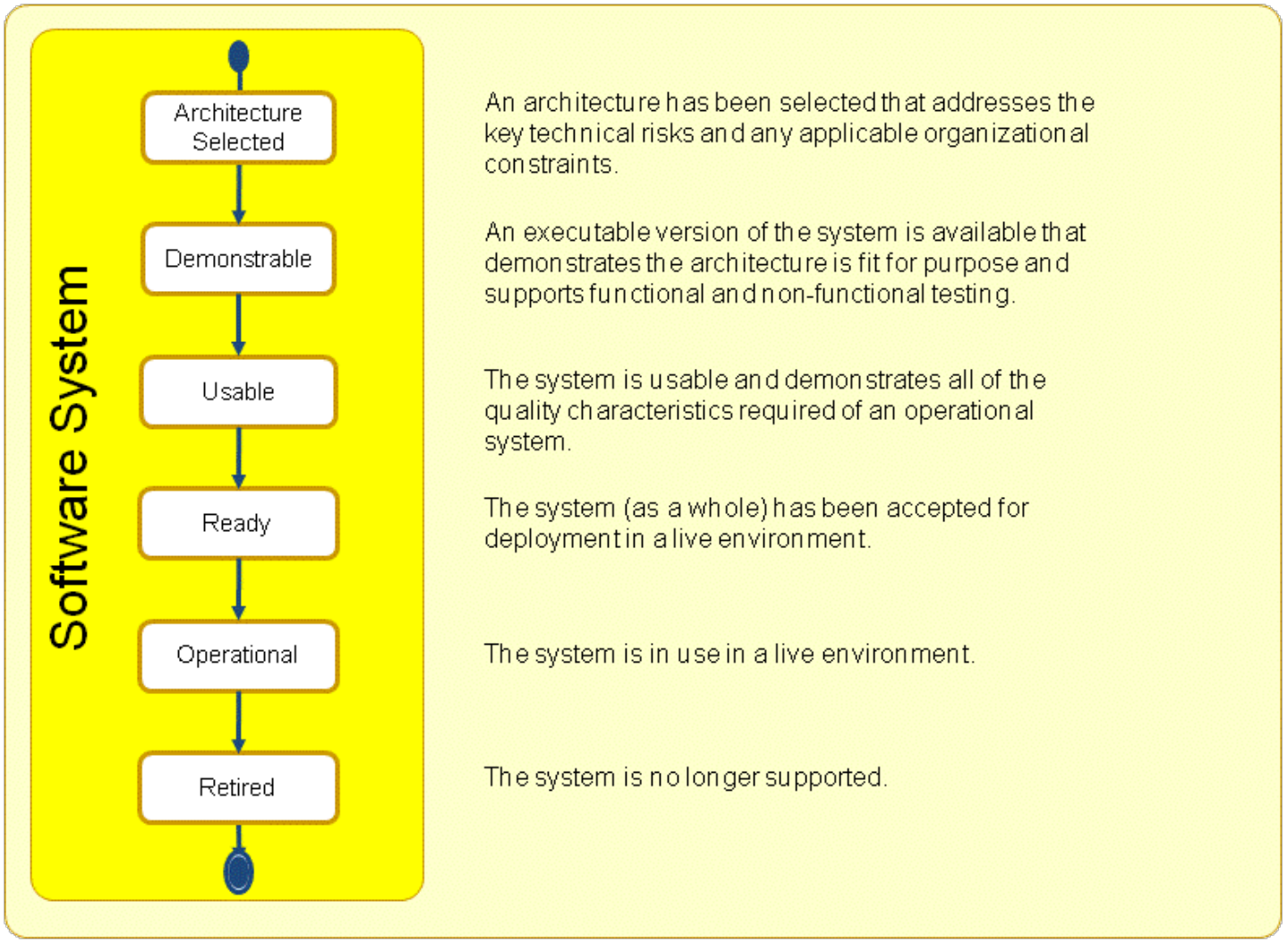
Checklist for requirements states



- *The stakeholders involved in developing the new system are identified.*
- *The stakeholders agree on the purpose of the new system.*
- *It is clear what success is for the new system.*
- *The stakeholders have a shared understanding of the extent of the proposed solution.*
- *The way the requirements will be described is agreed upon.*
- *The mechanisms for managing the requirements are in place.*
- *The prioritization scheme is clear.*
- *Constraints are identified and considered.*
- *Assumptions are clearly stated.*

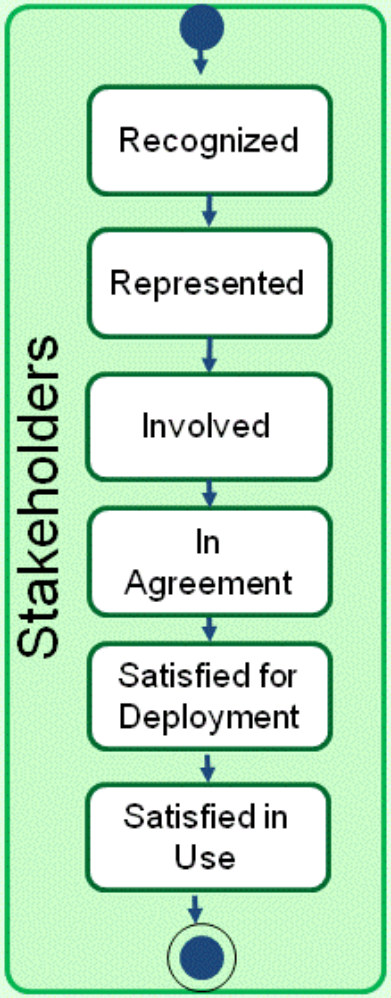
Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

Software system



Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

Stakeholders



The stakeholders have been identified.

The mechanisms for involving the stakeholders are agreed and the stakeholder representatives have been appointed.

The stakeholder representatives are actively involved in the work and fulfilling their responsibilities.

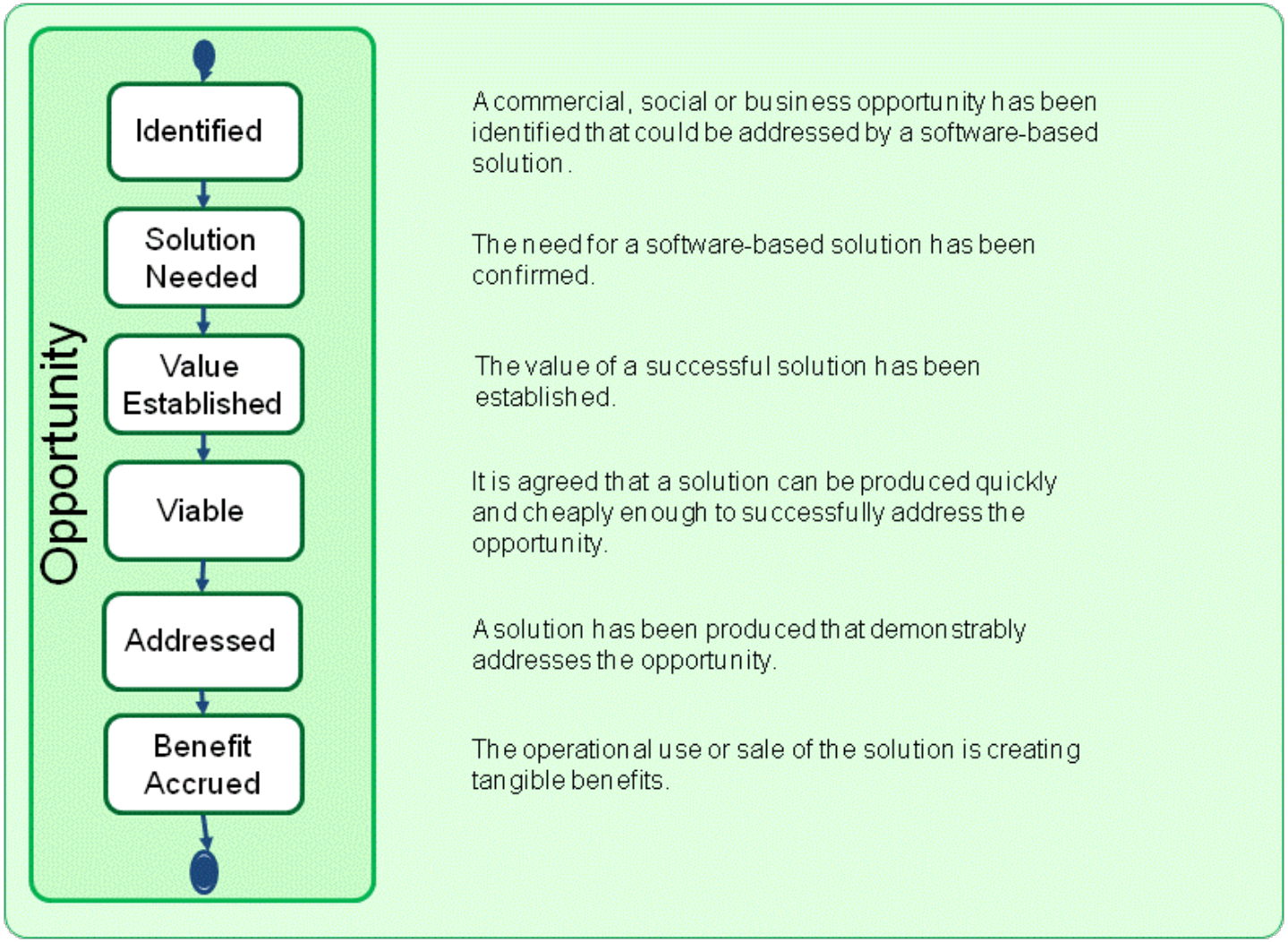
The stakeholder representatives are in agreement.

The minimal expectations of the stakeholder representatives have been achieved.

The system meets or exceeds the minimal stakeholder expectations.

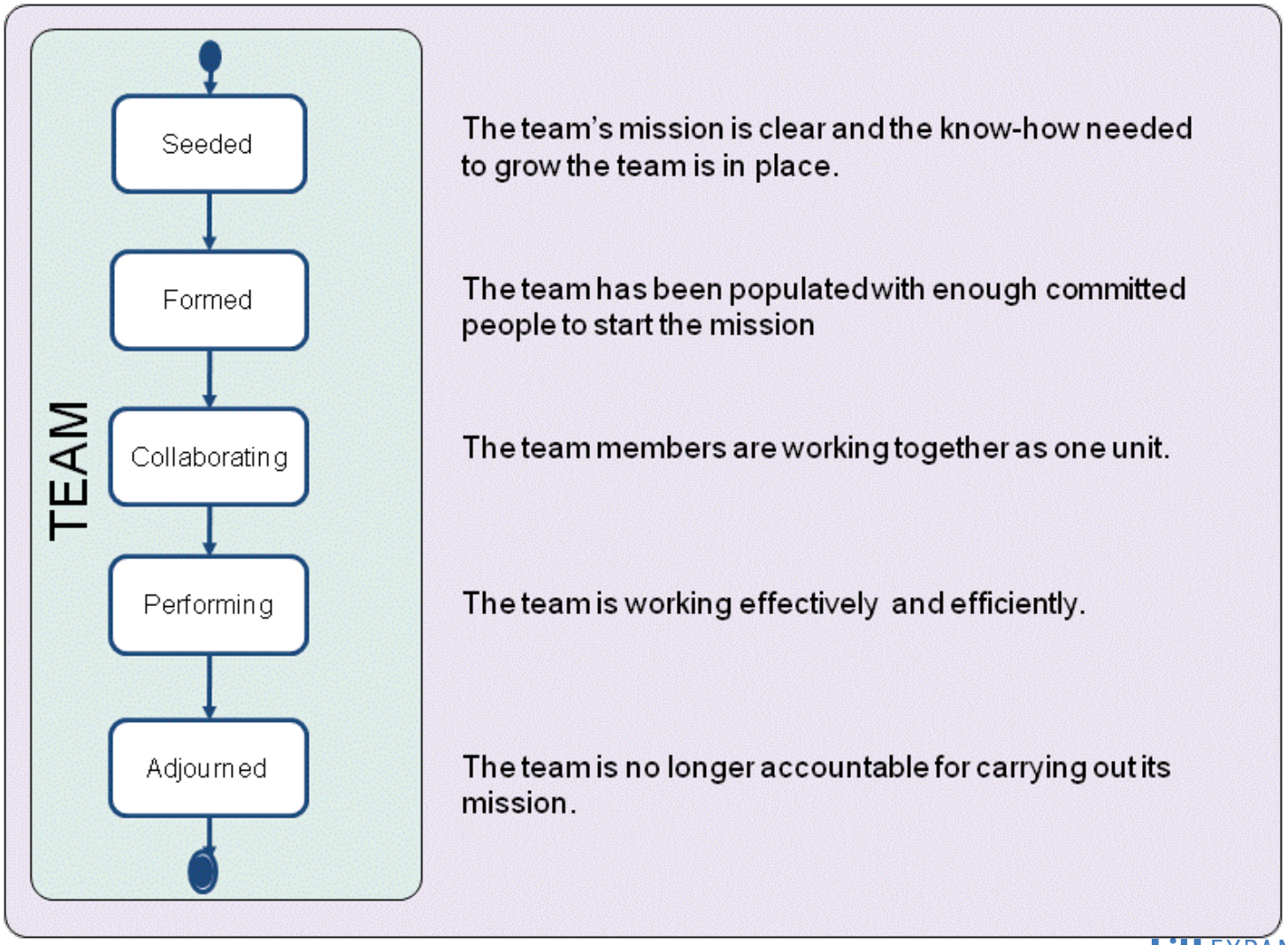
Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

Opportunity



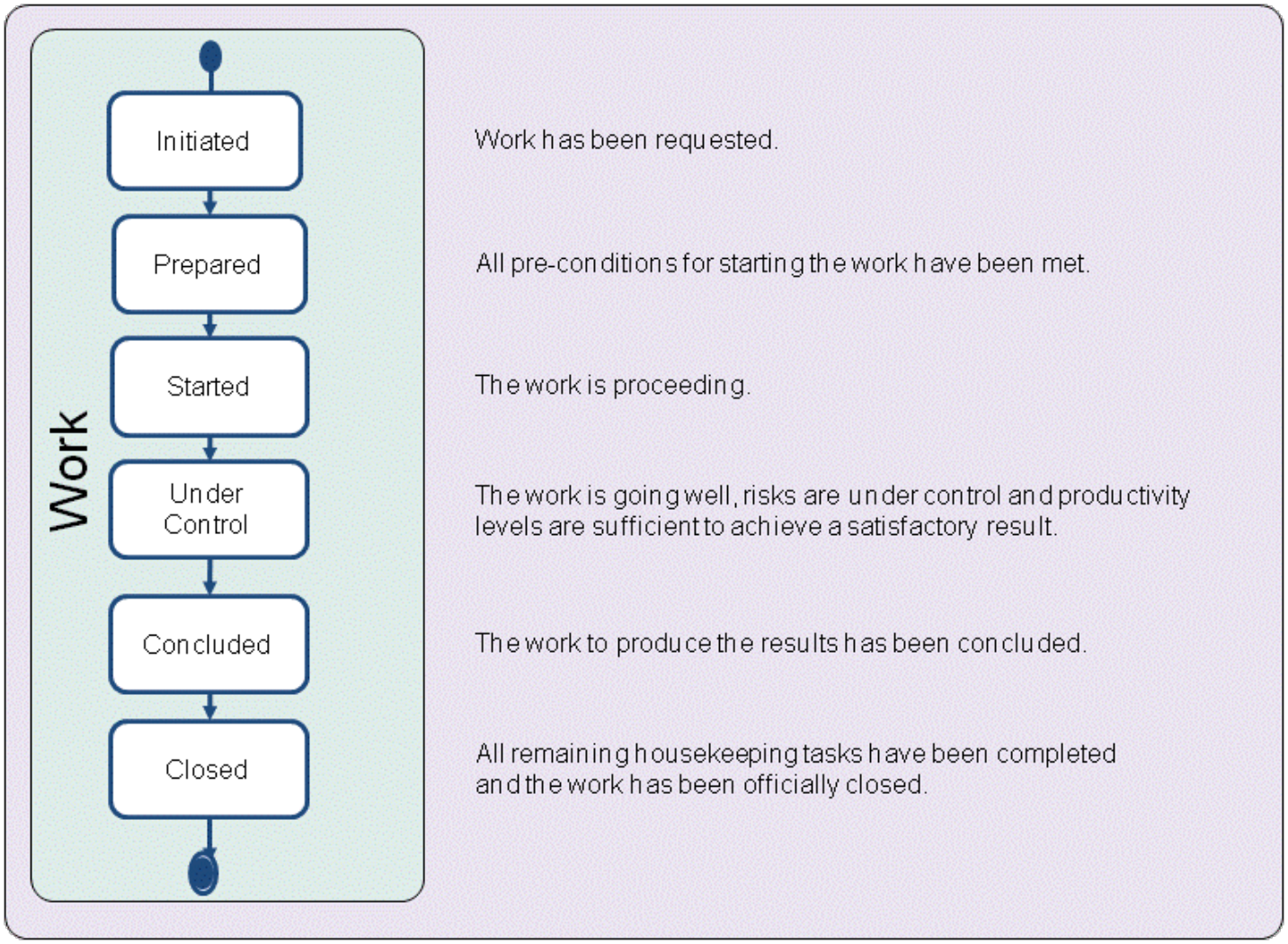
Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

Team



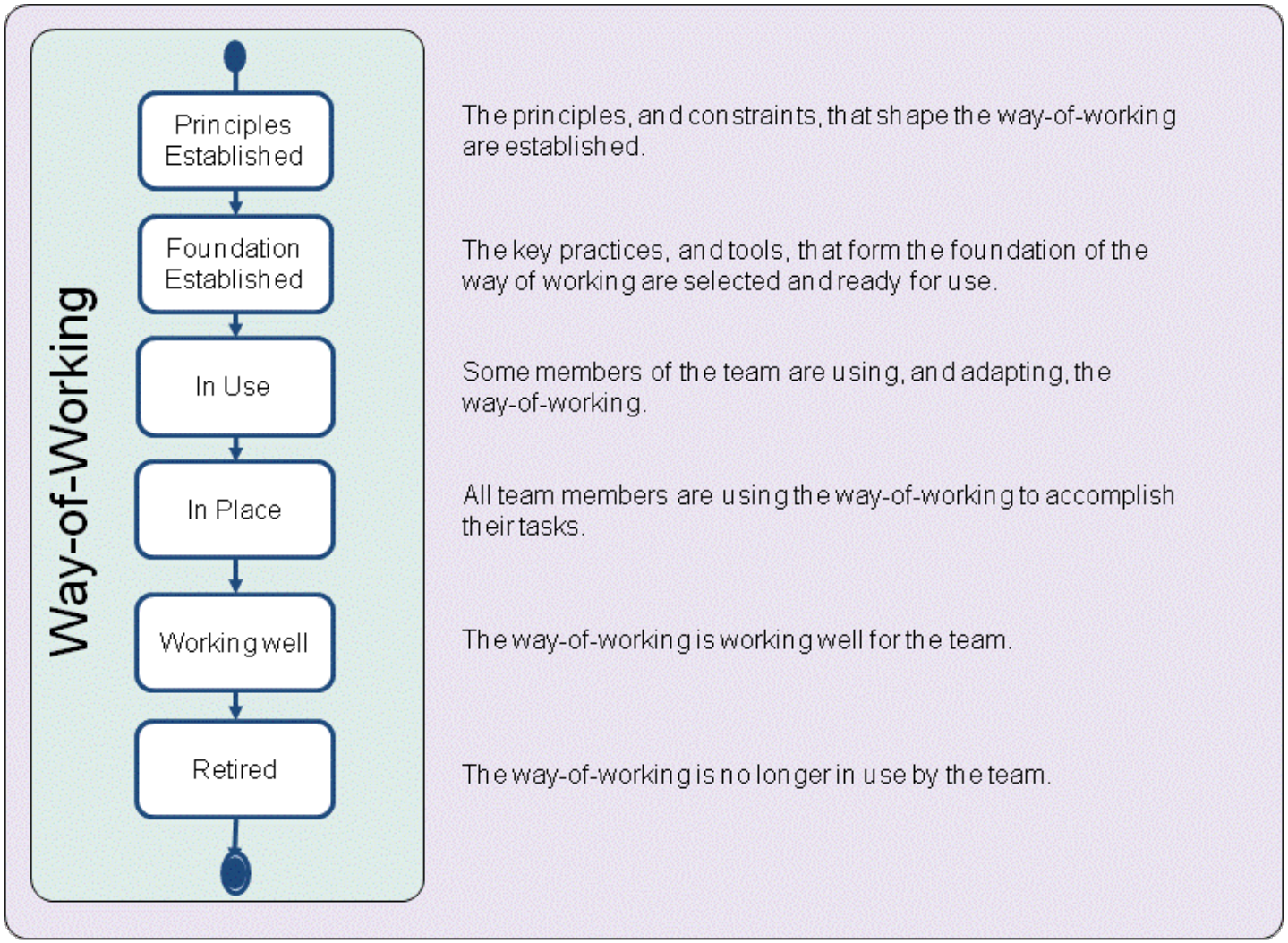
Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

Work



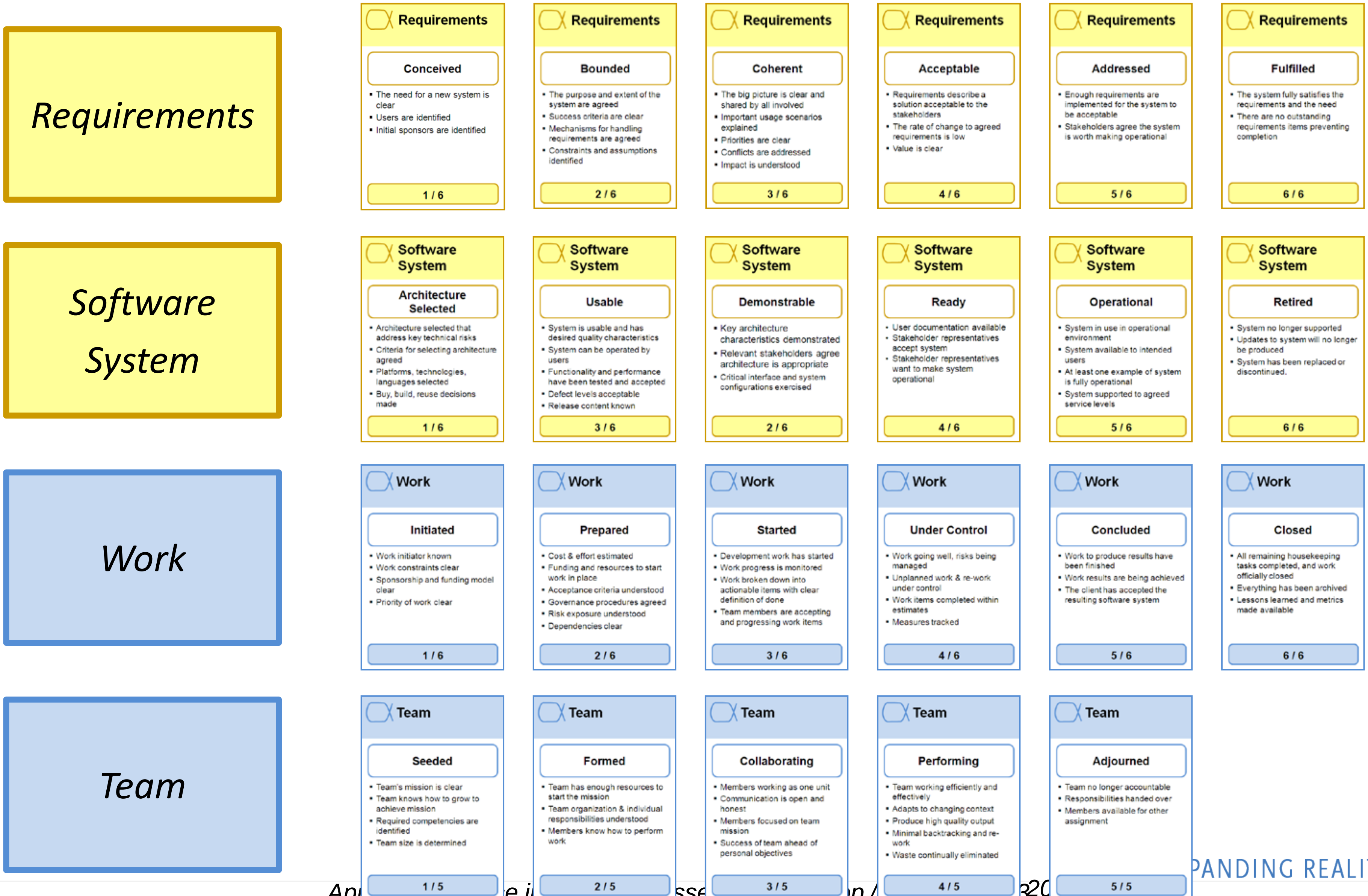
Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

Way of Working



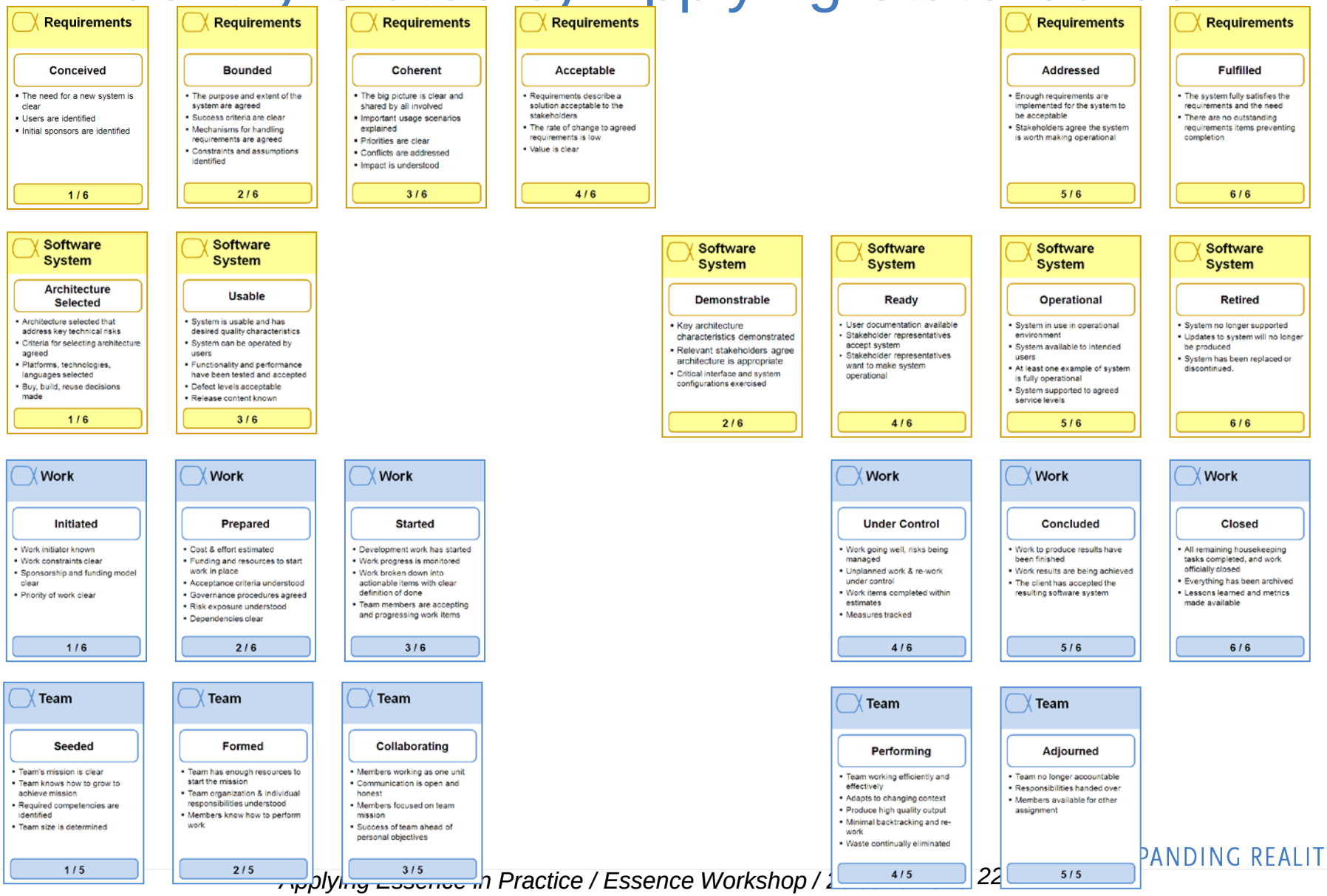
Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

What is the real situation

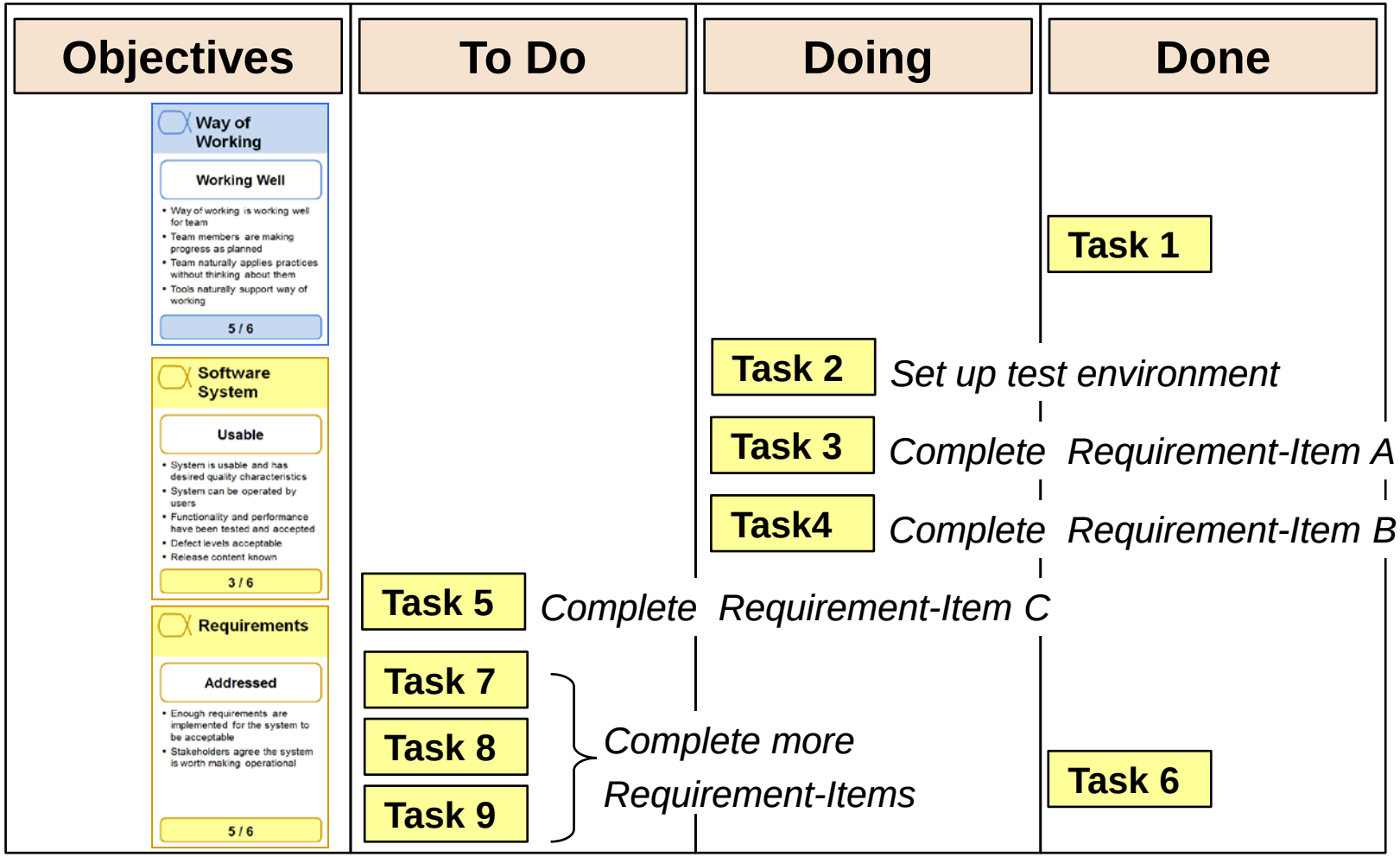


Plan: Determine Current State

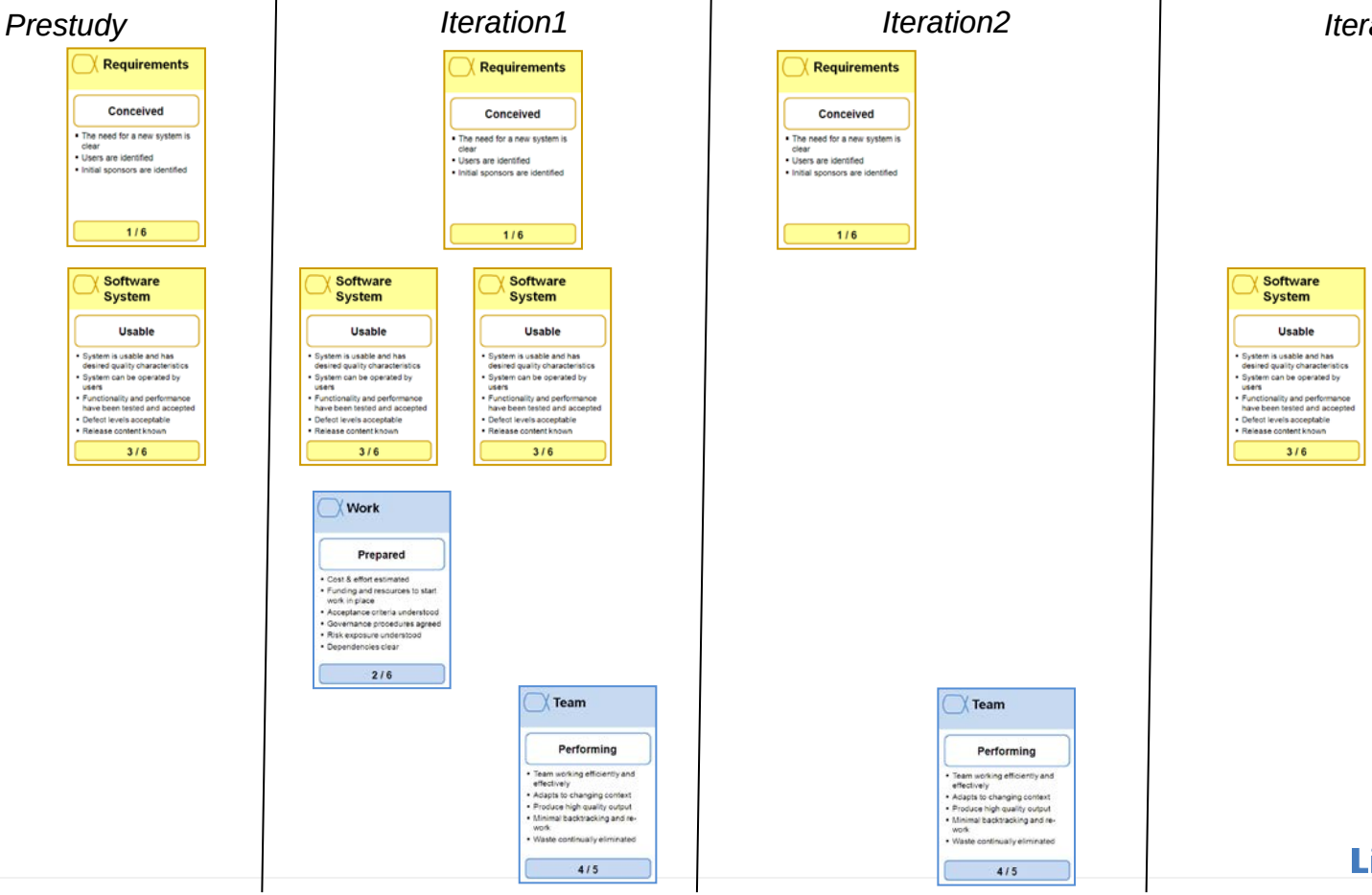
Identify States by Applying State Cards



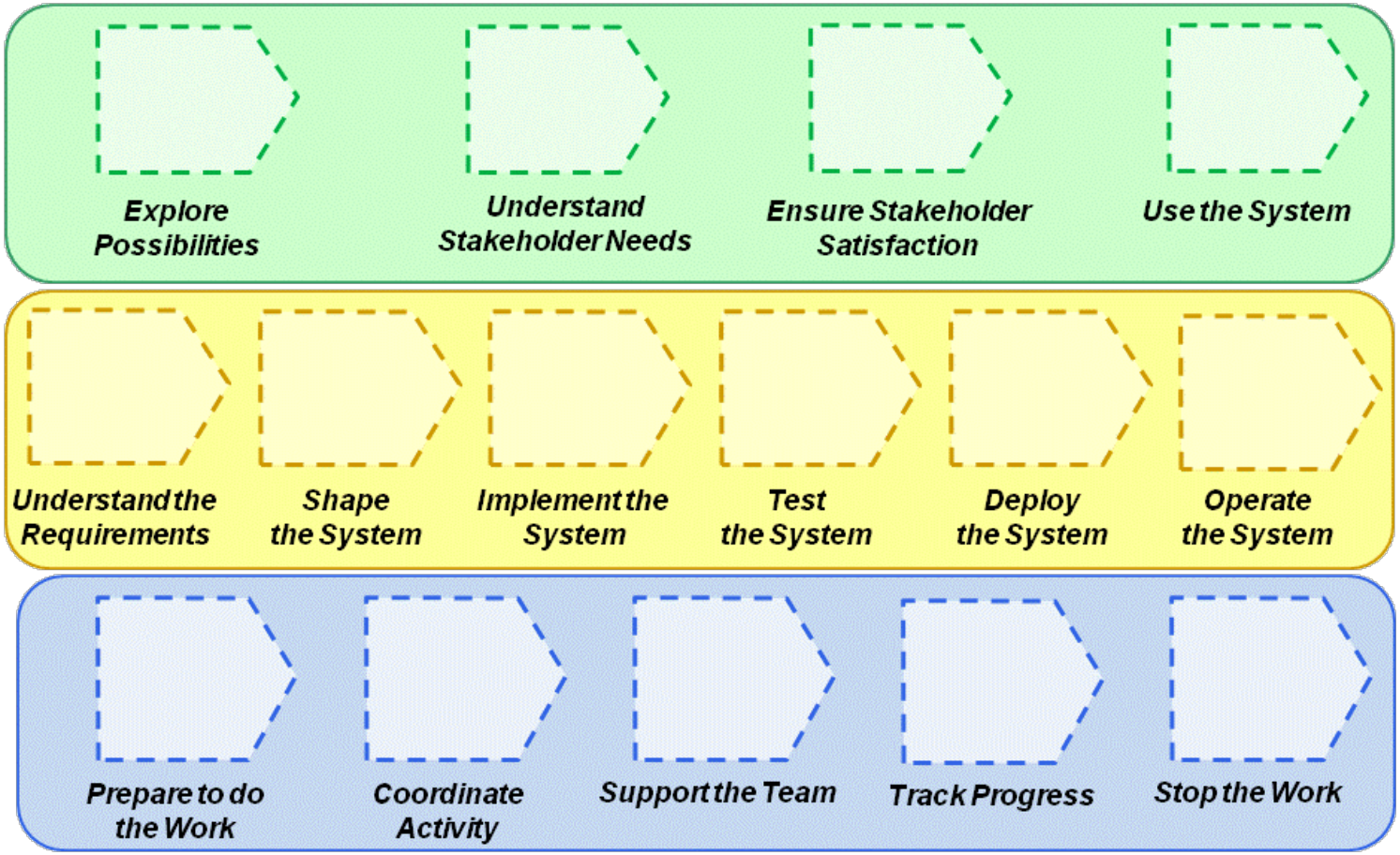
Tasks and Sub-Alphas



Exercise: How would you like your life-cycle?



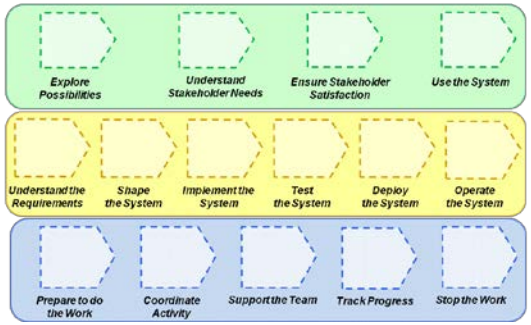
Activity spaces: things to do

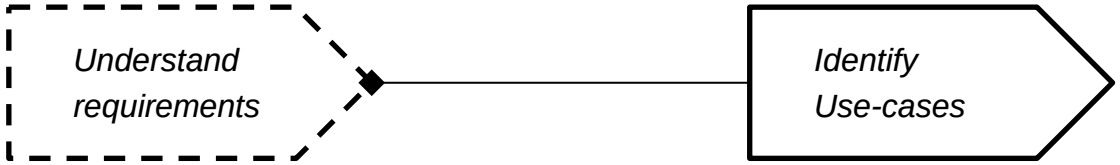


Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

Classification of concrete Activities

- From earlier practice and/or theoretical studies





- Some are specified in a document
- Some are specified on a card
- Some are just mentioned
- Some are unspoken, common-ware

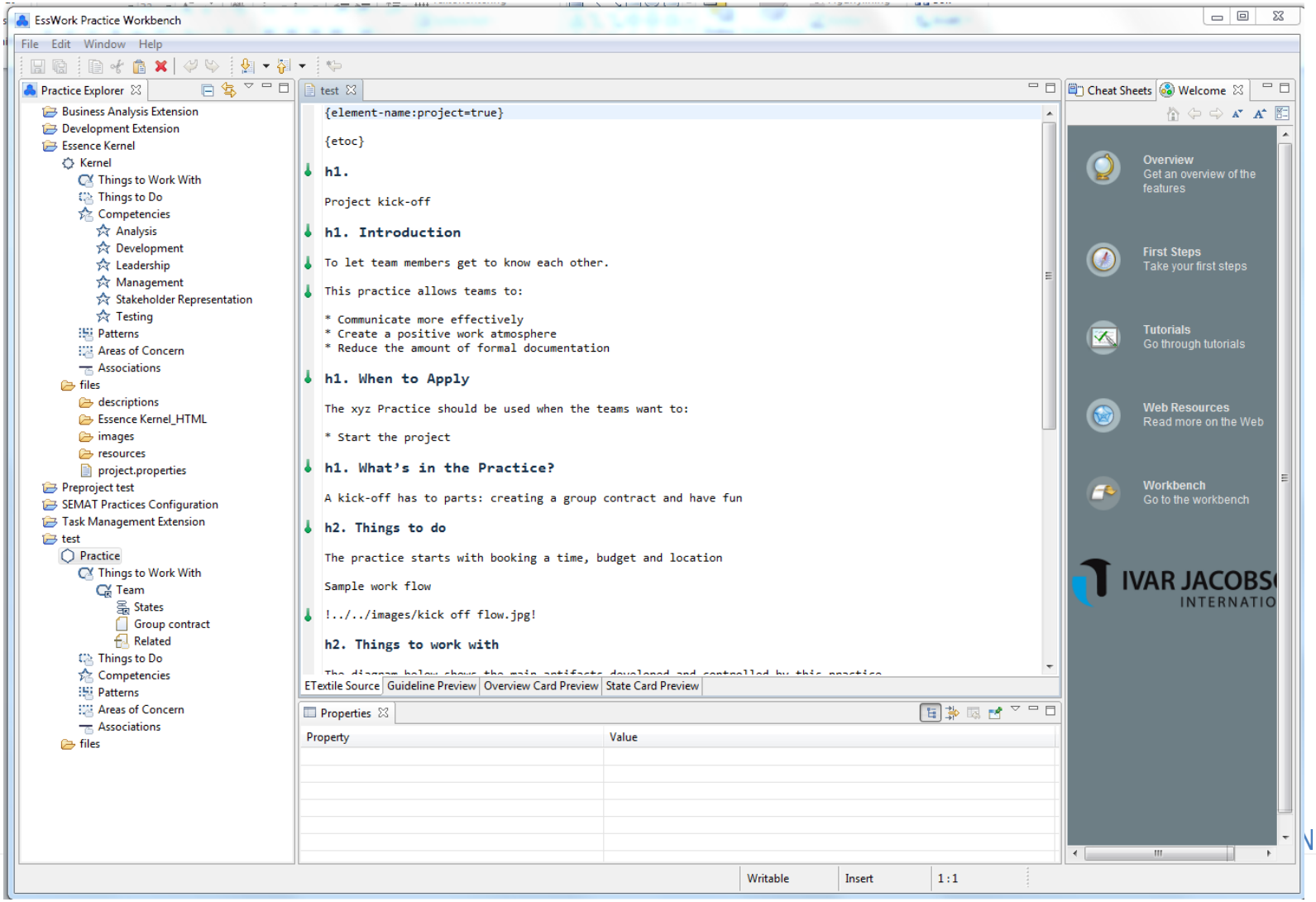
Kernel competencies

Source of picture: Ivar Jacobsson International

Formal usage

- Make a rating of competency levels needed for the roles
- Make an (honest) individual rating
- Assign the best-fit roles
- Make a gap analysis
- Develop an education plan

The ESS practice workbench



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