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Electrical & Computer ENGINEERING

Software Maintenance

"There is no code so big, twisted, or complex that maintenance can't make it worse."

- Gerald M. Weinberg

Software Maintenance

- Anti-Patterns:
  - Informal bug tracking
  - Not allocating post-release staffing
    - Bad prior release distracts team
  - Not paying off technical debt

- Code maintenance during and after development
  - You need a process to identify bugs and track to resolution
  - Most software is an update, not a clean-slate project
  - Ongoing effort is required to repay “technical debt”

Managing Bugs

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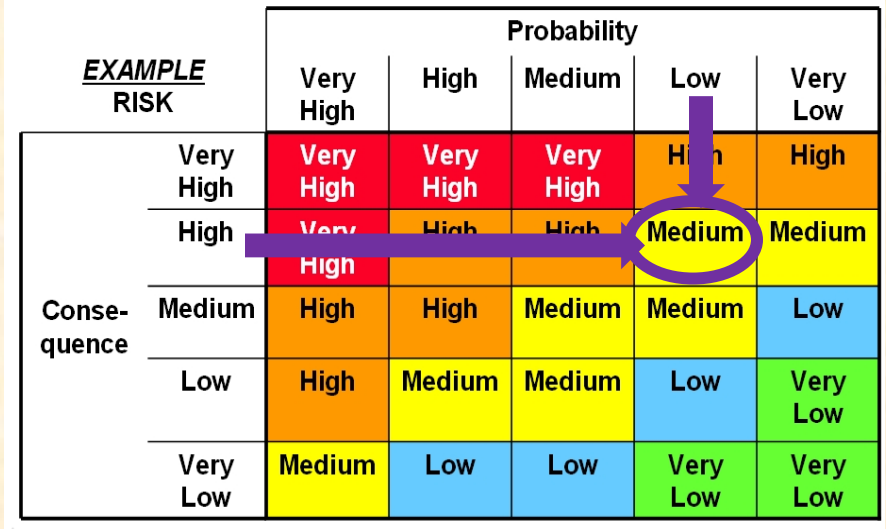
- Map reported issue to an actual bug
  - L1/L2/L3 support to capture bug report
  - Sorting out duplicate reports takes effort
- Prioritize the bug fix (e.g., risk table)
  - Combination of frequency, business cost
- Find someone with right skills to fix it
  - Does this derail new development tasks?
  - Quick and dirty? Or a solid re-engineer fix?
- Validate the fix
  - Did you inject a new fault with the fix?
- Package the fix and deploy it
  - Hot patch? Defer to future schedule release?



EXAMPLE RISK		Probability				
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Conse-quence	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Hi[illegible]	High
	High	Very High	High	High	Medium	Medium
	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low
	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
	Very Low	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low

- Risk table example:
  - High consequence defect
  - With low probability of occurrence

  ➔ Medium risk / medium priority bug

Maintenance Matters Most

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- Most SW work is on existing code, not a clean slate
  - "Clean slate" often works with COTS components
- 60/60 rule [Glass, *IEEE Software* May 2001]
  - Maintenance can average 60% of lifecycle cost
  - About 60% of maintenance is adding new features
- Maintenance is harder than development
  - Need to understand existing system
    - Motivation for keeping entire V document chain up to date
    - Optimized code is more painful to maintain
  - Need to modify system without breaking things
    - Complete rewrite usually impractical – and might be worse

Managing Technical Debt

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- Technical debt: messy code/design/architecture that hasn't been cleaned up
  - Some signs of debt:
    - Degraded code quality (spaghetti code, globals, warnings, …)
    - Skipped process steps (missing peer reviews, unit tests, …)
    - High fault reinjection ratio (new bugs when fixing old bugs)
  - You incur debt by taking a shortcut
    - Short-term debt can be useful (e.g., meet a deadline)
  - Repay debt by refactoring the system
- Technical debt incurs interest
  - Shortcuts often lead to bugs, fragility
  - Accumulated debt becomes unsustainable
- Use the right amount of debt
  - It's like using a credit card responsibly
  - Devote part of each development cycle to repaying technical debt

https://goo.gl/cFXrD9

Best Practices for Maintenance

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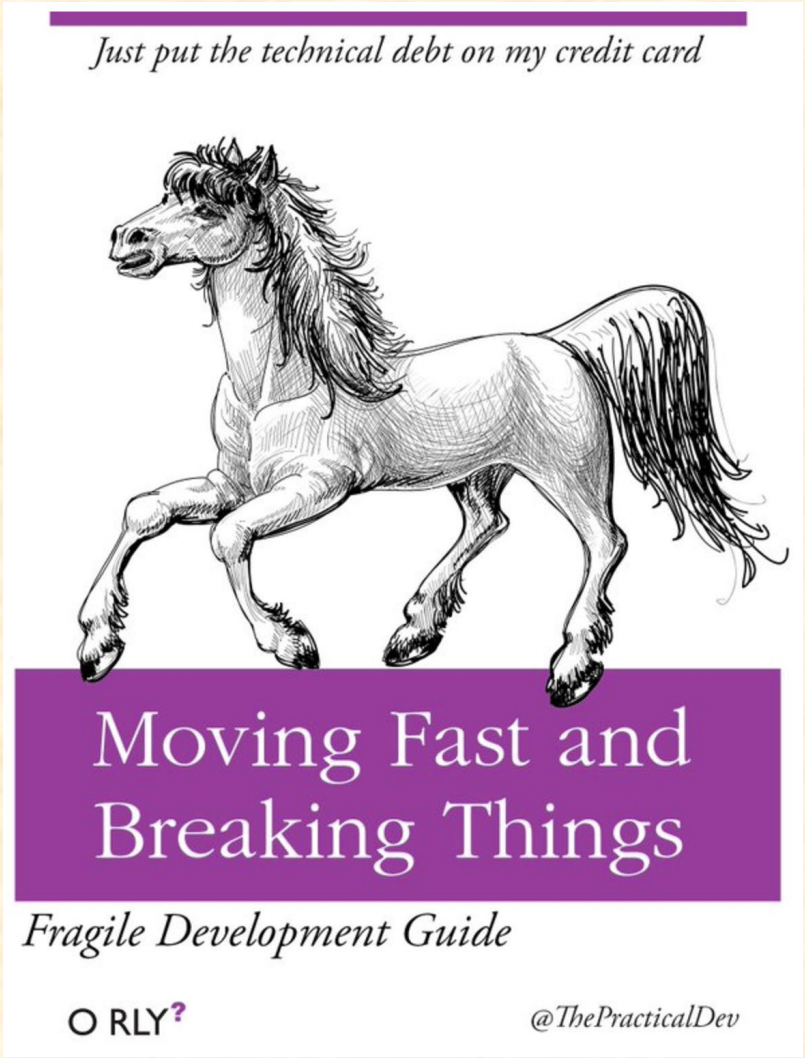
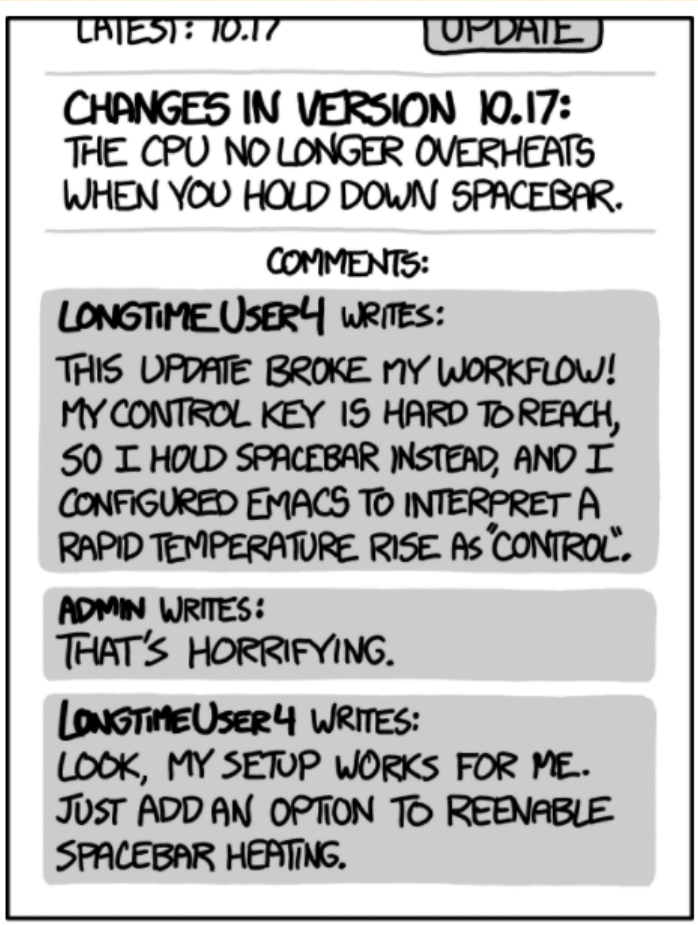
- Most development is maintenance
  - Plan for and staff maintenance
    - Most development is on the next revision
    - Plan for high priority emergency fixes
  - Keep up with technical debt payments

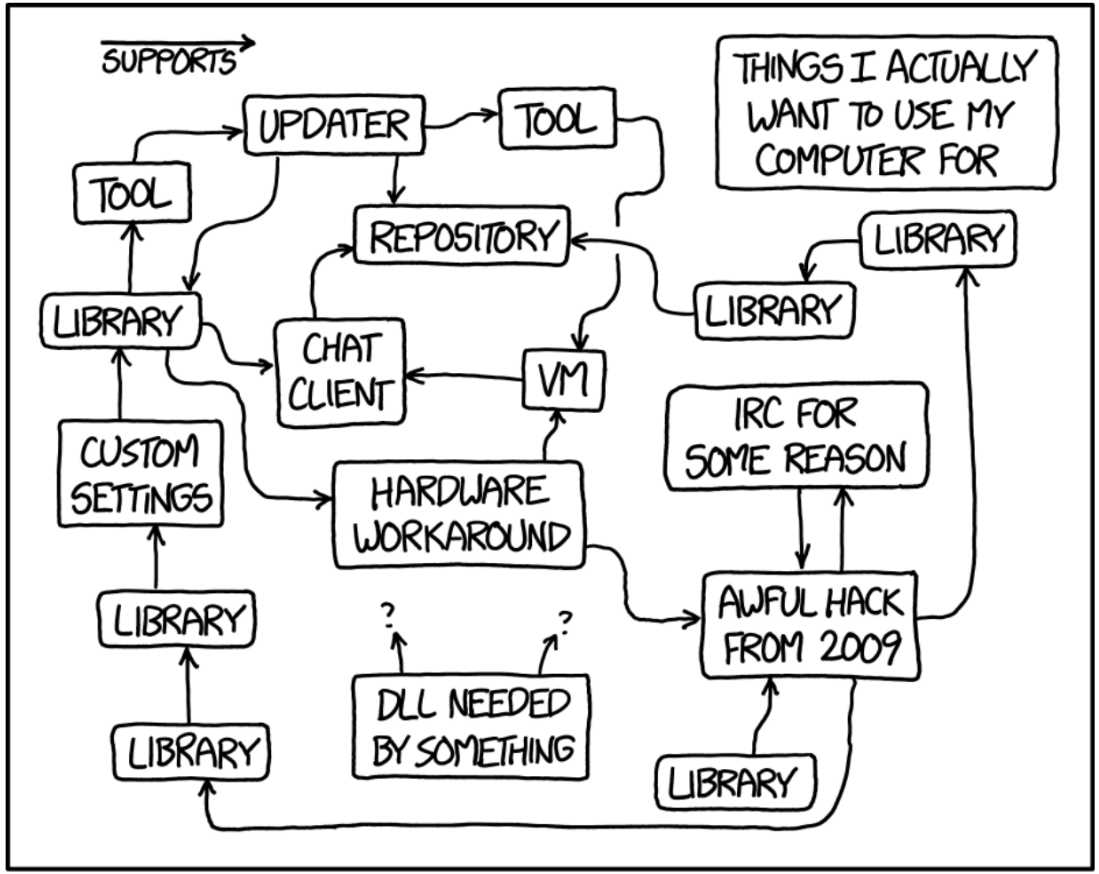
- Maintenance pitfalls
  - Not allocating time for bugs, maintenance & technical debt
    - For example, need perhaps 10% budget for technical debt repayment
    - Leave slack in deadlines for fixing urgent previous-version bugs
  - Evaluating programmers only for clean-sheet development skills





EVERY CHANGE BREAKS SOMEONE'S WORKFLOW.

https://xkcd.com/1172/



EVERY NOW AND THEN I REALIZE I'M MAINTAINING A HUGE CHAIN OF TECHNOLOGY SOLELY TO SUPPORT ITSELF.

https://xkcd.com/1579/