CS 486 – Capstone Project

Project Development Plan

Submitted to **Dr. Doerry**

By **Team Fugu:**

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this Project Development Plan is to serve as a basis for all project development activities, particularly the early stages, by outlining how we plan to tackle the project and how we will manage the processes involved.

On the 5th of January 2004 the United States Geological Survey (USGS) submitted a project for a CS486 team to develop an installation tool kit and patch update system for the OpenBSD operating system. On the 28th of January 2004 USGS invited Team Fugu to further discuss the project aspects and requirements. A *Project Overview File* was given to each of the four members of Team Fugu - that document included sections on the project requirements, the project prerequisites, and other essential sections for the overview of the project. The following sections of this document are the details of the Project Overview File, and our meeting with the USGS.

2 Team Members

Team Fugu is comprised of the following four members:

• Erik Wilson (Team Leader / Organizer):

Erik is the leader and responsible for team organization. Even though he is in charge his decisions can be overturned if there is a simple majority vote.

• Ben Atkin (Communicator / Research):

Ben's duty is to ensure that our group is responsive; he is also responsible for most of the preliminary research that occurs.

• Nauman Qureshi (Recorder / Documentation):

Nauman is in charge of keeping our team notebook, meeting minutes, and for quality assurance for any documentation that is created.

• Thaddeus Boyd (Facilitator / Website Developer):

If there is a dispute, Thad will attempt to resolve it. In addition he will update our website to include all of the documentation which is created during our project.

3 Deliverable Schedule

The following is a schedule of all major milestones and reviews:

[Requirements and Early Design]			
2/2	Initial Research	Initial research on CVS and shell scripting for OpenBSD installations will be completed.	
2/13	Requirements Document Preliminary Presentation		
2/17	Meeting with Sponsor	Display the achievement so far made with the project.	
2/19	MILESTONE 1	Functional specifications 75% completed.	
2/25	Final design Phase presentation within the team	This is the final design that will be implemented and will be handed to the sponsor. Any changes needed to be made shall be made at this point.	
2/28	Functional Specification	Final Draft to Sponsor	

(Deliverable Schedule continued)

[Implementation and Testing]			
3/1	Team Coding Standards Document	Hard copy plus posted on team site	
Week of 3/1	Design Review Presentation I	Covers functional specifications and final implementation schedule	
3/15	Software Design Specification	Describes the architecture behind your implementation, including all classes, methods, etc.	
3/23	MILESTONE 2	Implementing phase to be completed by 50%.	
4/1 3	Design Review Presentation II	Covers evolution of requirements, current implementation status, and plans for completion	
4/1 7	Usability/Functional Testing Plan and materials		
4/28	Capstone Presentation Dry runs		
4/30	Capstone Conference Final Project Presentation	The big one!	
5/3	Team Notebook Team Website	Final, detailed, comprehensive review and evaluation.	
5/5	Final Report	Complete Final Report on the project. Must include usability and functional validation results.	

4 Risk Analysis

The following is a condensed list of possible risks which are applicable to the project:

- Little or no work gets done. This could happen if we spend the whole time talking, planning, and procrastinating, but never start coding.
- Product is not usable. Our tools are supposed to be time-savers, so it is necessary
 that they're usable. The choices should be easy for an intermediate IT manager to
 understand.
- **Product does not perform as expected.** If the installer does not partition disks correctly or if the patch system does not update correctly this could leave the computer in an unusable or vulnerable state.

To manage our risks, we will take the above items, figure out which are of most danger to us, and create a list of possible solutions for each risk. These solutions will then become rules of thumb and policies to deal with any potential problems. By predicting these possible issues and creating solutions we can be confident with each step that our project will be a success.

5 Requirements

The following sections comprise a plan for discovering all of the requirements associated with this project. *Note:* UML examples have not been provided for brevity, please consult a *UML Distilled* text for specific examples.

5.1 Capture of Primary Requirements

UML Use Case Diagrams will be used to capture the primary requirements. These diagrams will be included in the Requirements deliverable and may be referred to if needed in tracking requirements to implementation.

5.2 Showing Derived Requirements

Similarly, derived requirements will be shown through use case generalization, they will be differentiated from the primary requirements by notating such in the textual descriptions.

5.3 Tracking Requirements to the Architecture

Tracking requirements to the architecture will be achieved through UML Package Diagrams. The package diagrams will show packages of classes and the interactions among them, thereby creating a broad overview of the architecture.

5.4 Tracking Requirements to the Design

Tracking requirements to design will be accomplished through UML Class Diagrams. The class diagrams will be kept mostly to the conceptual level to avoid being bogged down in implementation details.

5.5 Tracking Requirements to Implementation

Tracking requirements to implementation will be provided by using UML State Diagrams in the context of a particular use case or object. If there is more than one object collaborating or several applicable use cases then a UML Activity Diagram may be used instead.

5.6 Testing for Requirement Coverage

Testing for requirement coverage will be provided by philosophical team discussions and rigorous testing cycles. Although each team member is required to test hist own code thoroughly there may be entire team meetings dedicated towards this task at the end of a development phase.

6 Design Documentation

There are several documents we can expect to deliver to both the sponsor and mentor which have not been included in the list of deliverables, these are:

- Configuration file format for installation process
- Sample output of an automated install run
- Log file format for patch update system
- User Manual for patch update system (this may be provided by command line)

In addition, it is also possible that preliminary architecture and design diagrams may be provided during team meetings with the mentor to ensure that the correct methodologies and approaches are being used.

7 Development Process

We would like to make the system as complete and usable as possible, so we will give our sponsor the possibility to preview our tools multiple times before it is complete. Because there is an interactive component the Waterfall method is too rigid and not completely applicable. Therefore we will use the Scrum development process (http://www.controlchaos.com/) which allows for a minimum of three sprints during our allotted time. Daily scrum meetings are unfortunately unfeasible; however, a minimum of three hour-long meetings per week is feasible, and a backlog will be maintained by the recorder. Therefore, the following is a list of preliminary scrum sprints with expected deliverables:

[Scrum Sprints]				
2/28	Specification Delivered	Skeleton implementation available		
3/28	Implementation 50%	Major functional requirements complete		
4/28	Final Product	All requirements done including performance and usability		

8 Software Configuration

8.1 Language

We plan to primarily use shell scripting and Perl for our tools. At the time of this writing, we are still researching shell scripting methods and how best to approach the problem.

8.2 IDE

No standard IDE will be determined for the whole team. Rather, each team member is encouraged to play to his own strengths and find an IDE, or just a text editor, that suits him best. Team members are encouraged to share their thoughts on and successes with various IDE and text editors in the hope that each team member can benefit from the others' experiences and find the most suitable editor for his own use.

8.3 Version Control

We will use CVS (Concurrent Versions System) to handle different versions of our code. This software allows easy rollback if a mistake is found in a newer version of code.

8.4 Integration

We will meet at least three times a week and discuss our code, showing examples where appropriate and offering suggestions on how best to make every individual piece of code most suitable for integration. If, during the integration phase, the integrating coder does not understand the specifics of a piece of code, he is to meet with the original coder to help clarify. Finally, it is important to note that there are two major portions of this project, the automated installer and the automated patching system, and that these two major portions do not need to be integrated.

8.5 Development and Licensing

As this is an open-source project, we intend to build on existing code where appropriate. This primarily includes the existing OpenBSD installation tools, but may include any other pieces of open-source software we deem appropriate. Our primary consideration for another piece of software to modify is Tepatche, an existing OpenBSD automated patching system recommended by sponsor Ernest Bowman-Cisneros.

9 Hardware and Platforms

9.1 Architecture

Our software will be designed to work on Intel i386 and Sun Sparc machines. Our research indicates that the difference in the platforms should already be built into the existing OpenBSD tools we are modifying, so little or no code should have to be written differently to facilitate differences in the platforms.

9.2 Specific Machines

The team has already acquired a Sparc computer for testing purposes. Each individual member is also expected to have an i386-based machine to use for test purposes. At the time of this writing, some team members are currently seeking to borrow extra Sparc or i386 machines for home testing purposes. Both Dr. Doerry and USGS have offered to let team members borrow hardware for testing purposes and at this point it is merely a matter of ironing out the details.

9.3 Utility Software

We will primarily use various standard *nix-based programs for this project. We use FTP for file transfers, SSH for remote logins, OpenOffice/StarOffice and Microsoft Word for documents, and, as previously stated, whatever text editors we find suitable for coding purposes. So far the only code we have written is the XHTML and CSS for our website, which has been written in Kate and Vim. Other software may be used at team members' discretion as the need arises.

10 Client Communication

We will send an E-Mail to our sponsors at USGS on minimally a weekly basis notifying them of the week's progress, needs, and concerns. We will meet with the sponsors in person or by conference call whenever it is deemed useful.