

Software Reuse; Caught between strategic importance and practical feasibility

by *Gerrit Muller* Buskerud University College

e-mail: `gaudisite@gmail.com`

`www.gaudisite.nl`

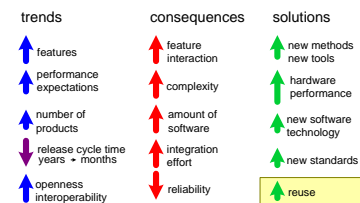
Abstract

Worldwide the belief is shared that software reuse is needed to cope with the ever increasing amount of software. Software reuse is one part of addressing the amount of software, which is often overhyped and underestimated. Reuse of software is discussed via 8 statements, addressing: the need for reuse, the technical and organizational challenges, integration issues, evolution, reuse of know how, focus on the bussiness and customer and validation.

Distribution

This article or presentation is written as part of the Gaudí project. The Gaudí project philosophy is to improve by obtaining frequent feedback. Frequent feedback is pursued by an open creation process. This document is published as intermediate or nearly mature version to get feedback. Further distribution is allowed as long as the document remains complete and unchanged.

October 20, 2017
status: concept
version: 1.0



Why reuse: many valid objectives

- + reduced time to market
- + reduced cost per function
- + improved quality
- + improved reliability
- + easier diversity management
- + employees only have to understand one base system
- + improved predictability
- + larger purchasing power
- + means to consolidate knowledge
- + increase added value
- + enables parallel developments of multiple products
- + free feature propagation

Experiences with reuse, from counterproductive to effective

bad

longer time to market
high investments
lots of maintenance
poor quality
poor reliability
diversity is opposed
lot of know how required
predictable too late
dependability
knowledge dilution
lack of market focus
interference
but integration required

good

reduced time to market
reduced investment
reduced (shared) maintenance cost
improved quality
improved reliability
easier diversity management
understanding of one base system
improved predictability
larger purchasing power
means to consolidate knowledge
increase added value
enables parallel developments
free feature propagation

Successful examples of reuse

homogeneous domain

cath lab
MRI
television
waferstepper

hardware dominated

car
airplane
shaver
television

limited scope

audio codec
compression library
streaming library

Limits of successful reuse

struggle with integration/convergence with other domains

TV: digital networks and media
cath lab: US imaging, MRI

poor/slow response on paradigm shifts

TV: LCD screens
cath lab: image based acquisition control

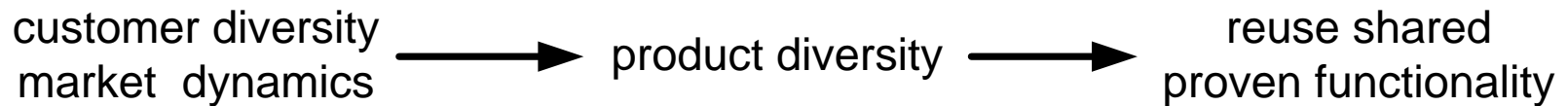
software maintenance, configurations, integration, release

MRI: integration and test
wafersteppers: number of configurations

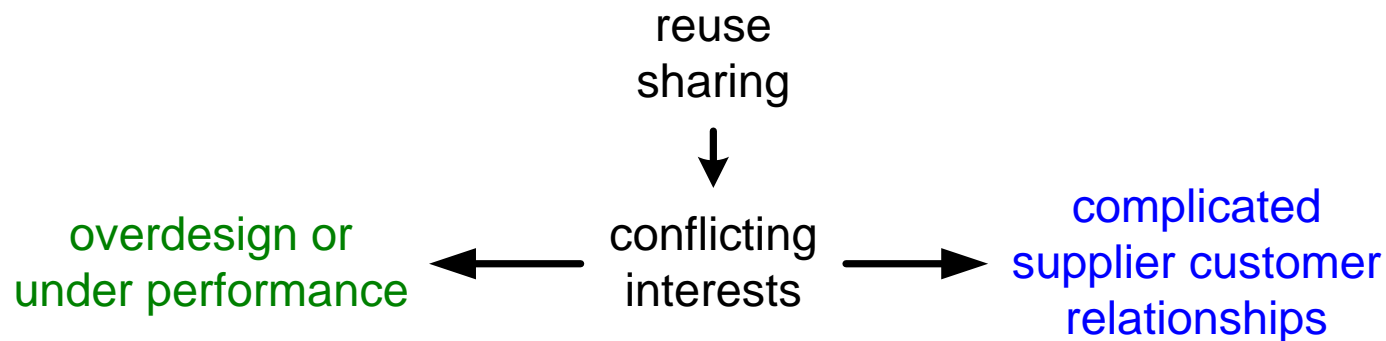
how to innovate?

Reuse statements

1 Reuse of software modules is needed



2 The **technical** and 3 **organizational** challenge
are underestimated

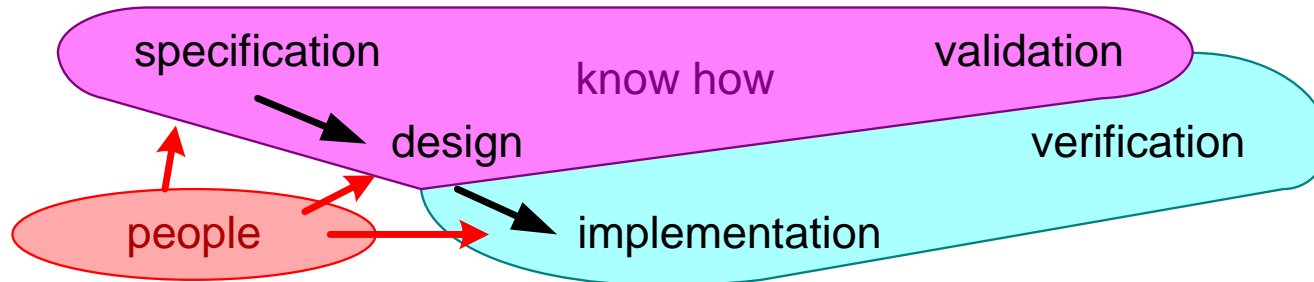


4 Components are the **easy** part, integration is difficult

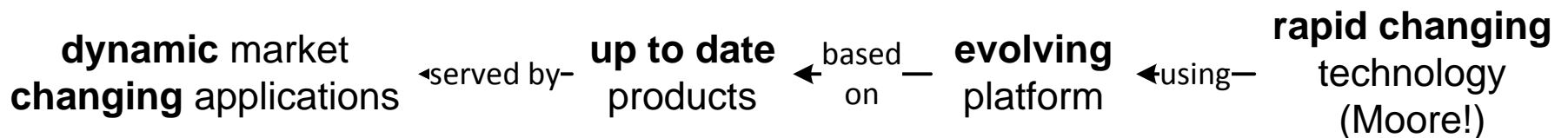
integrating concepts: performance, resource management, exception handling, etcetera

Reuse statements continued

5 Reuse of **know how** or **people** instead of **implementation** is more effective



6 The platform must evolve continuously

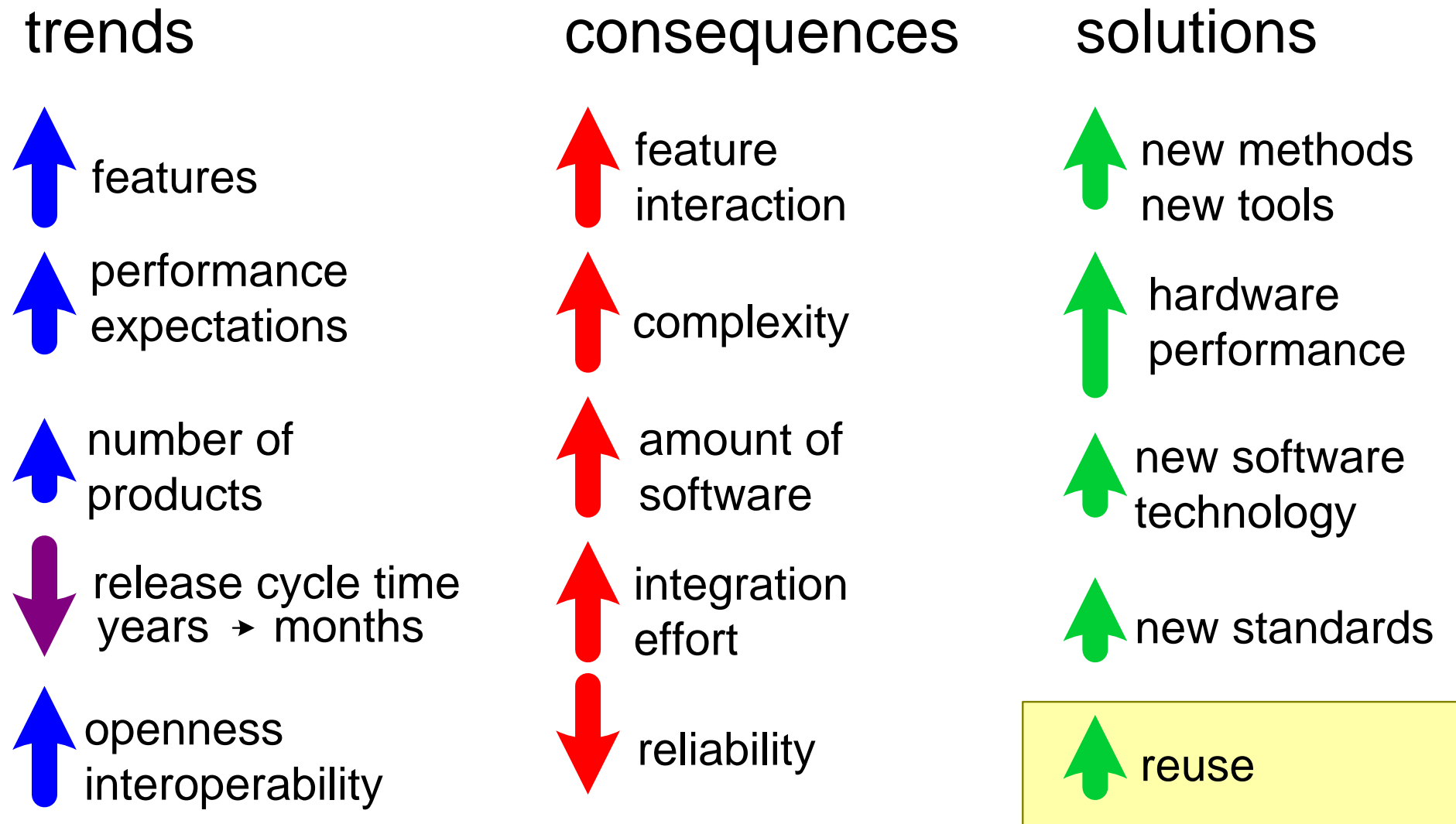


7 Focus on business bottomline and customer
not on reuse

8. Use *before* reuse

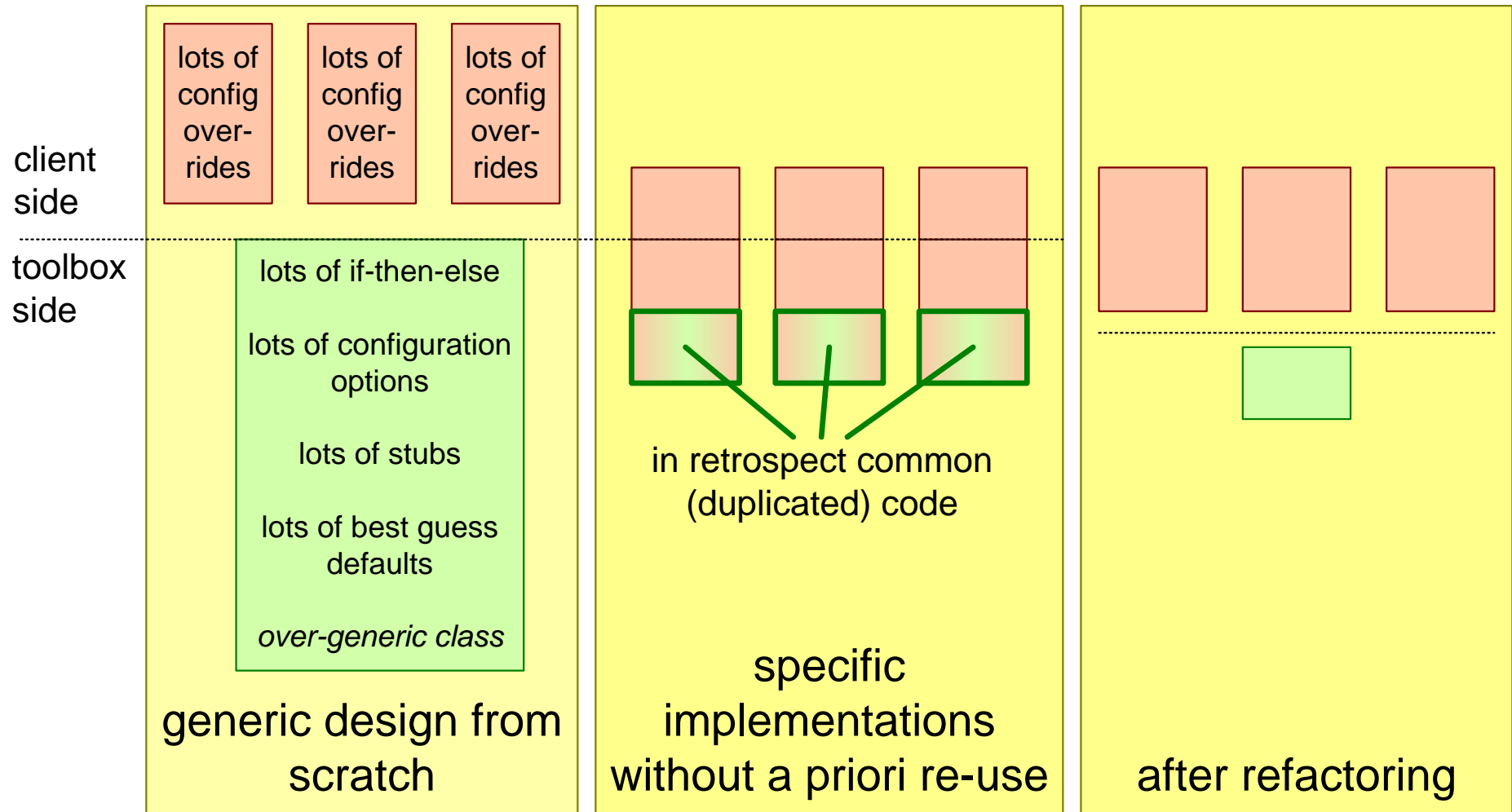
1. Reuse is needed

Reuse is needed ... as part of the solution



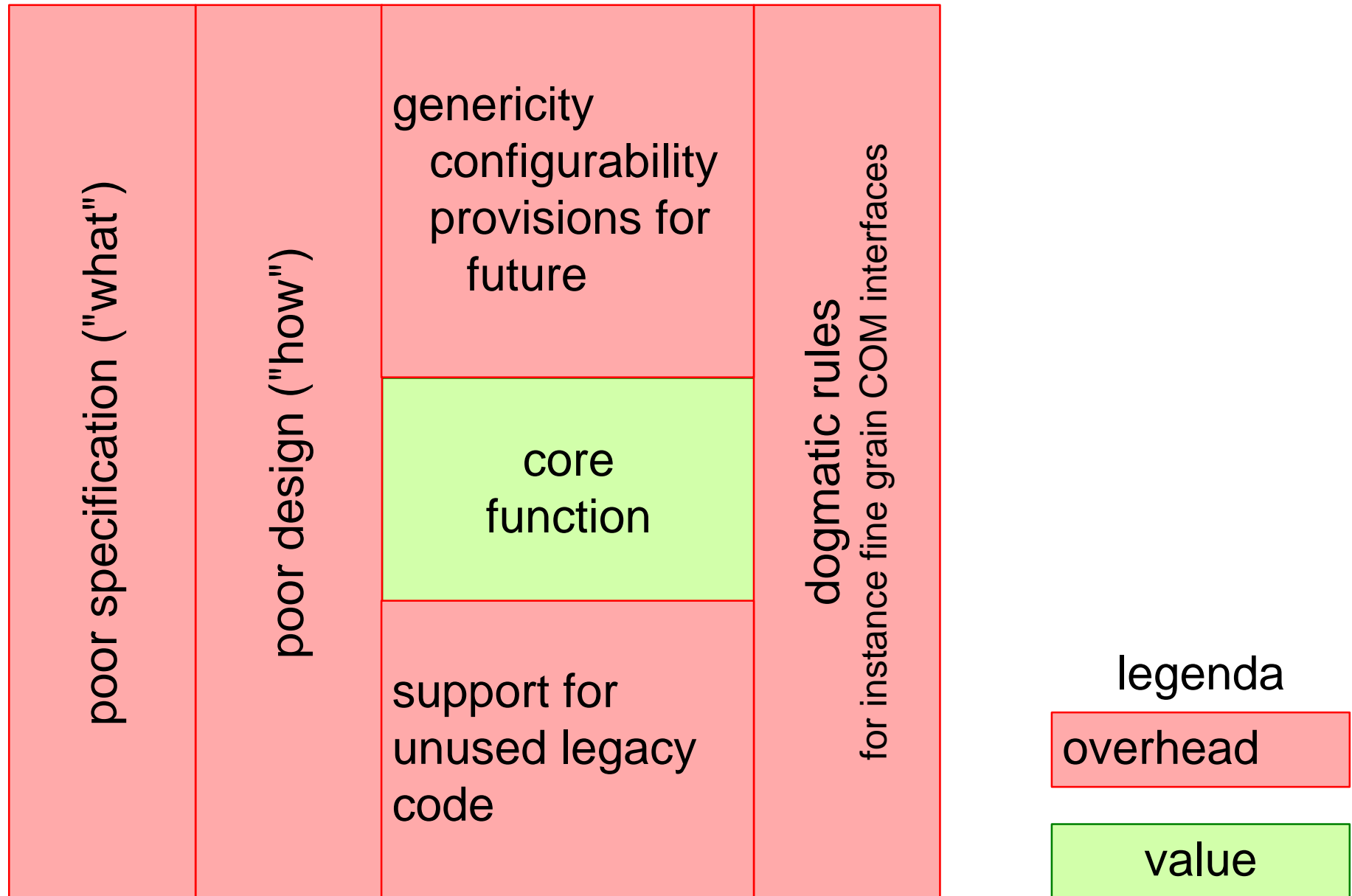
2. Technical challenge

The danger of being generic: bloating

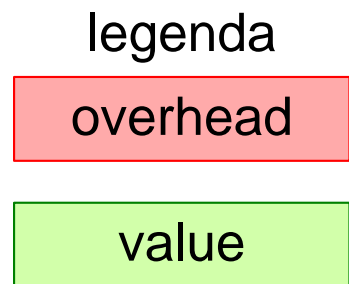
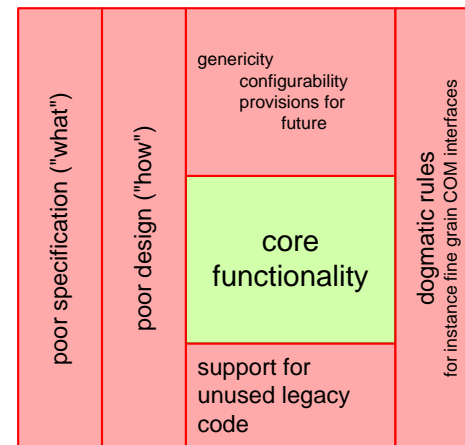
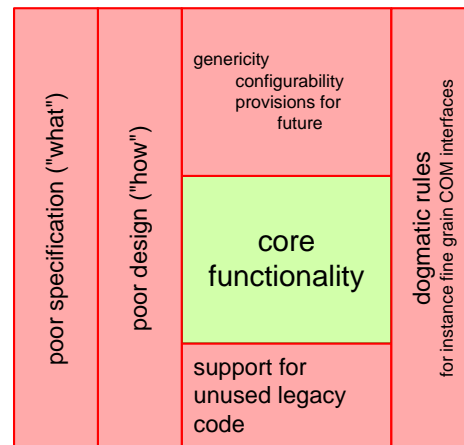
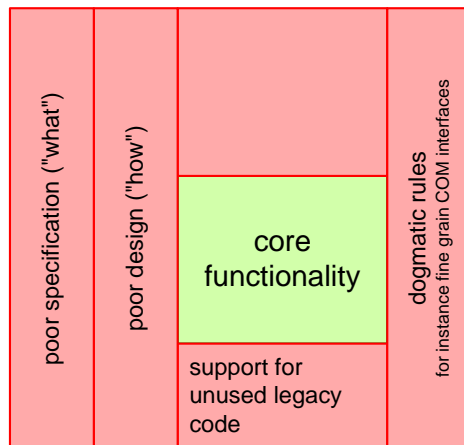
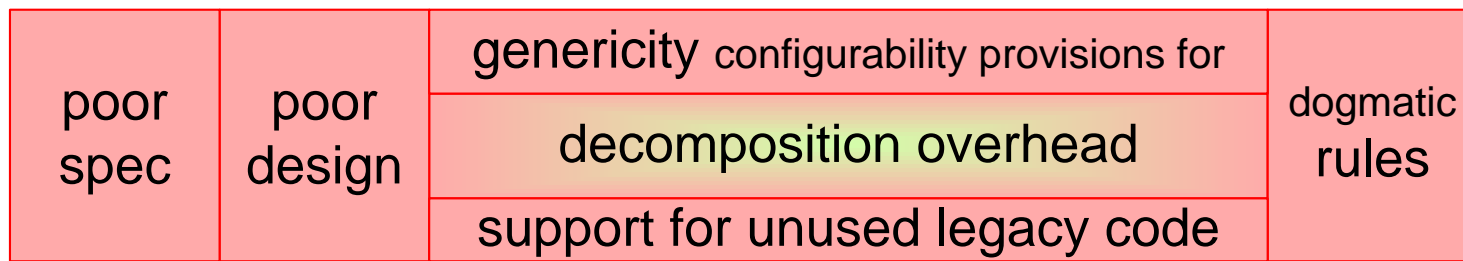
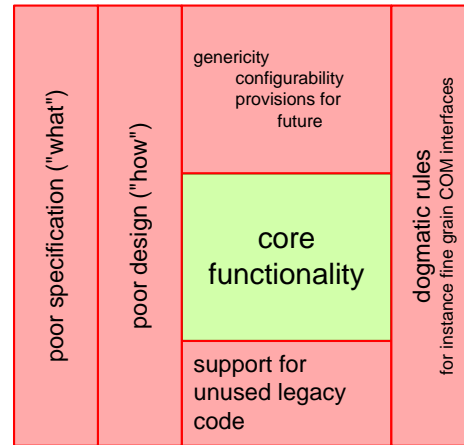


"Real-life" example: redesigned *Tool* super-class and descendants, ca 1994

Exploring bloating

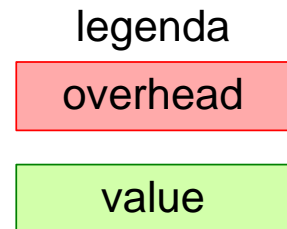
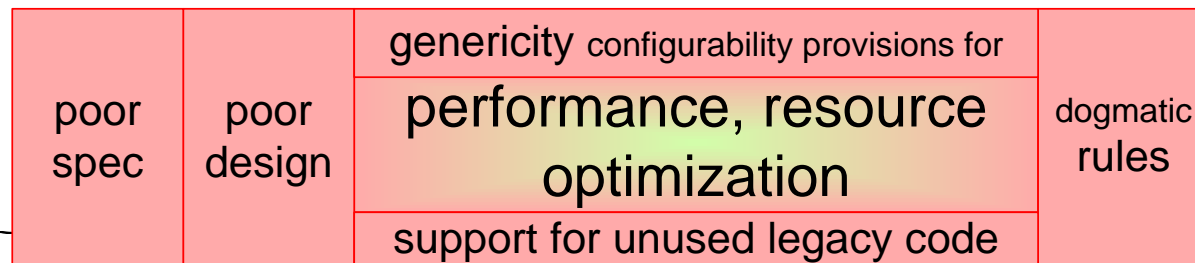
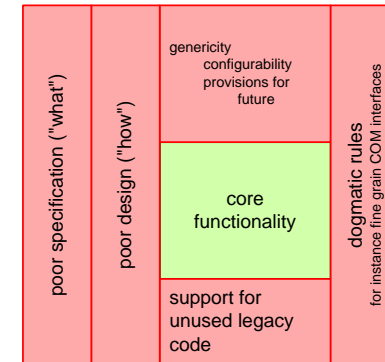
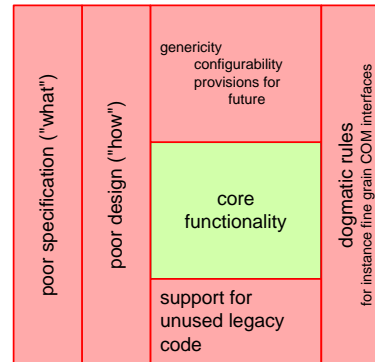
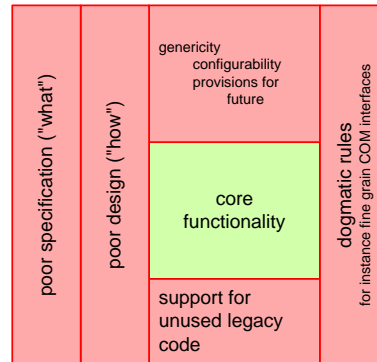
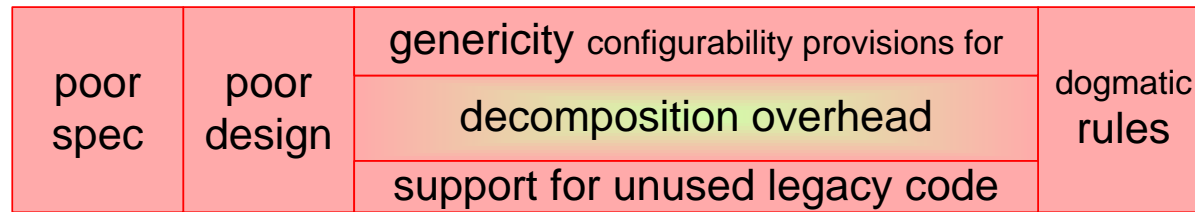
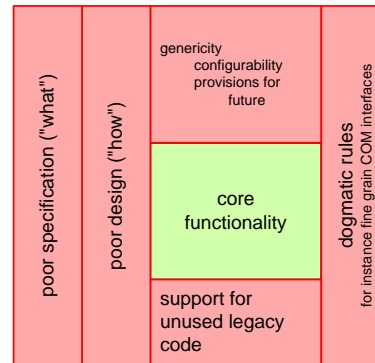


Bloating causes more bloating



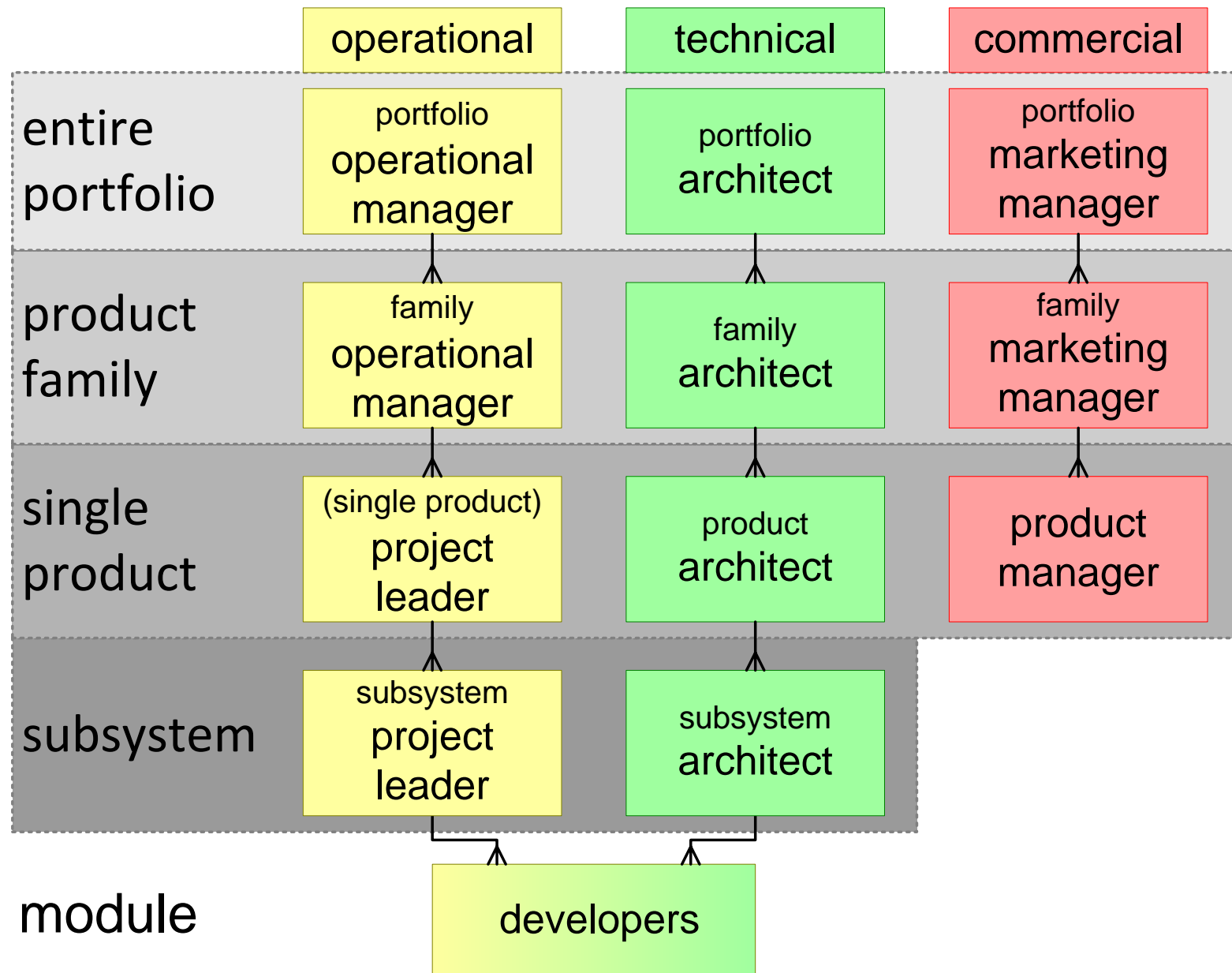
causes even more bloating...

Bloating causes performance and resource problems.
Solution: special measures:
memory pools, shortcuts, ...

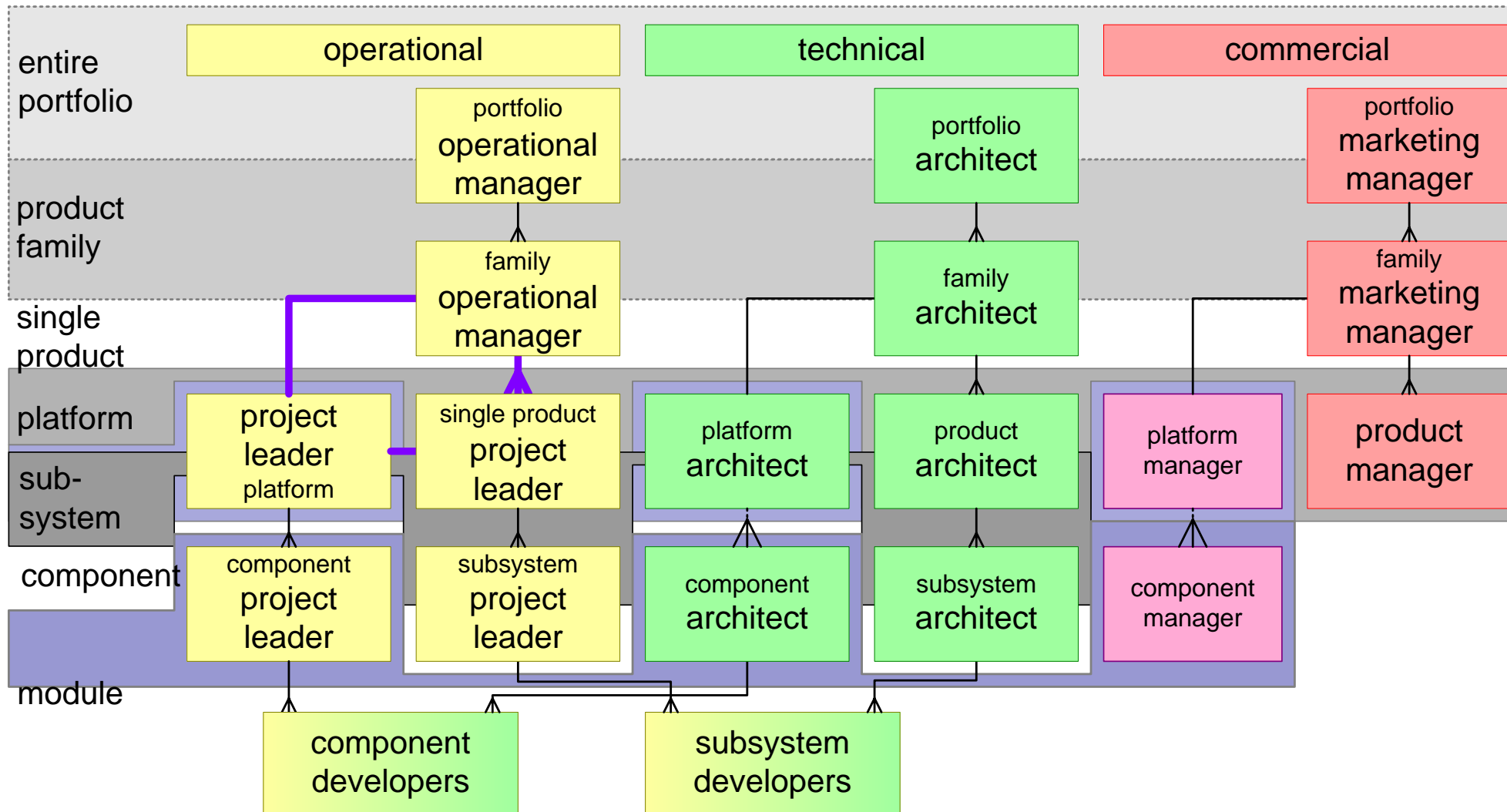


3. Organizational challenge

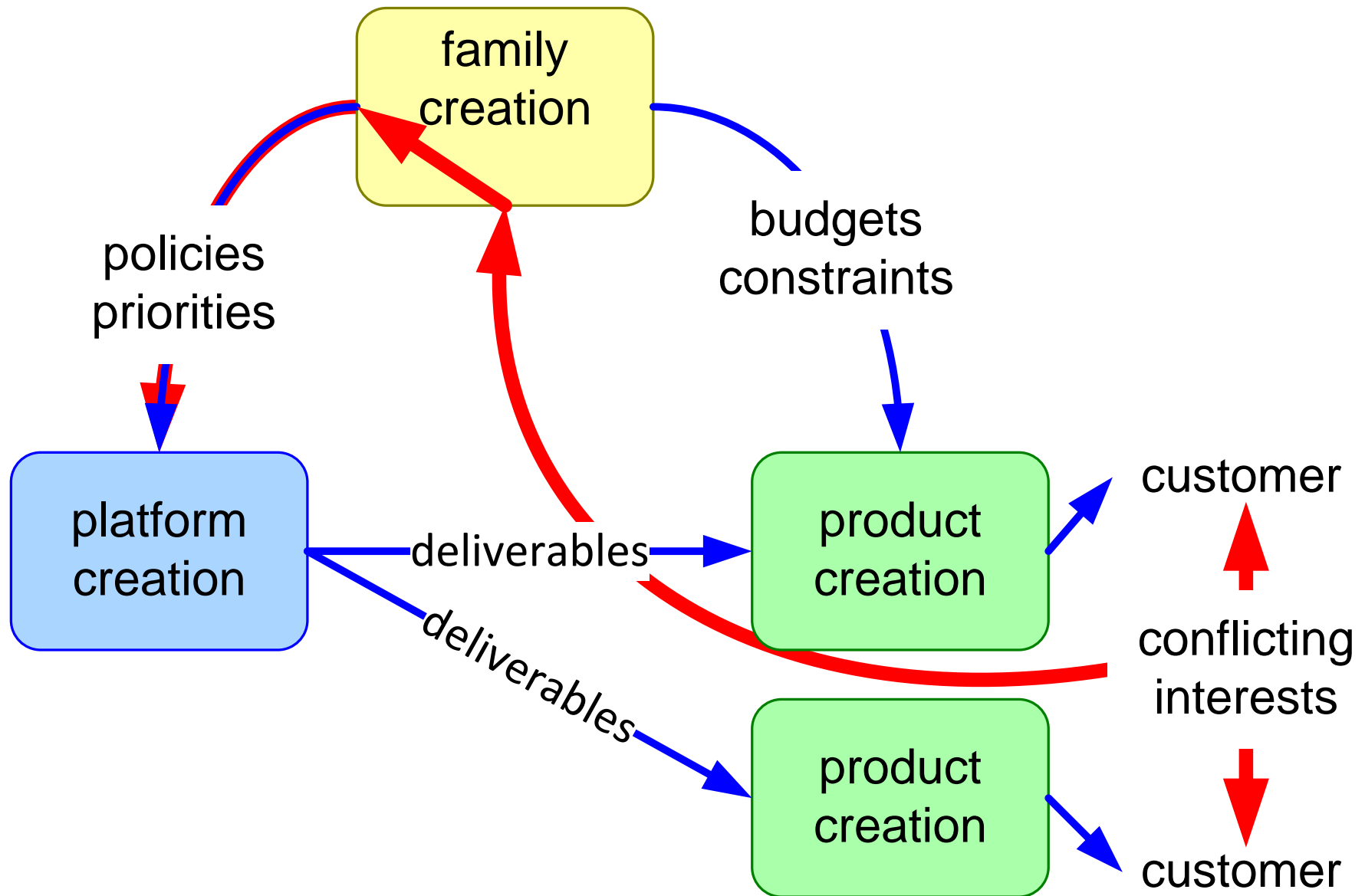
Conventional operational organization



Modified operational organization

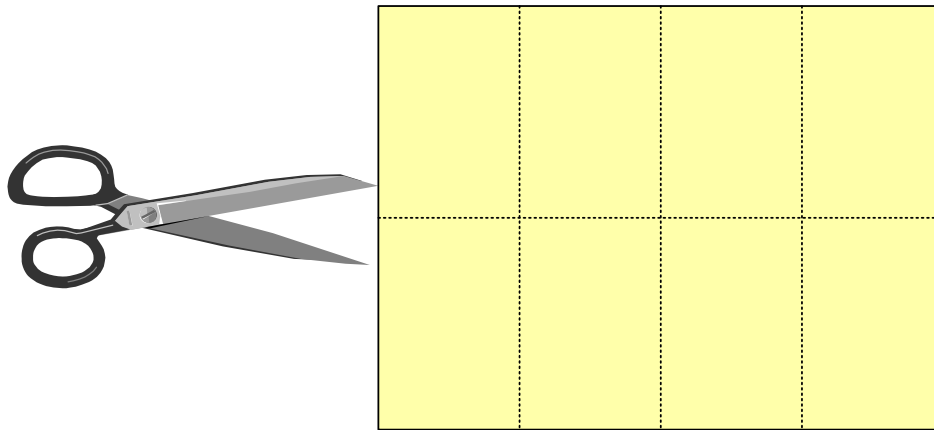


Reuse causes coupling

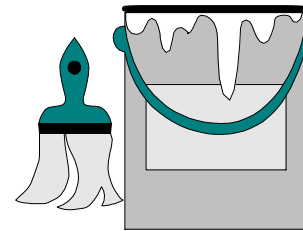
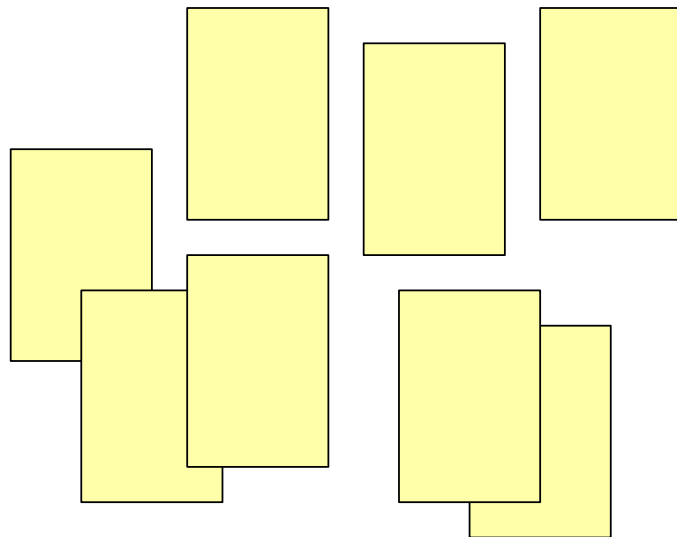


4. Integration

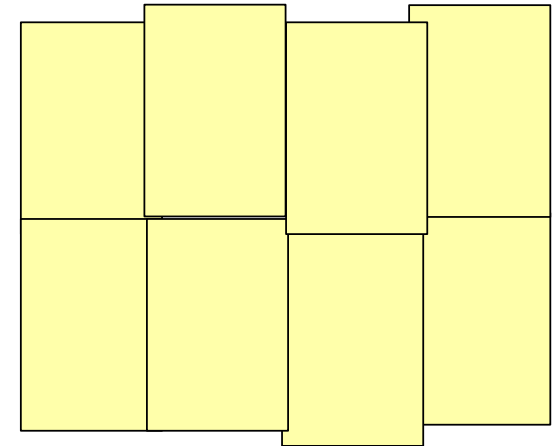
Decomposition is easy, integration is difficult



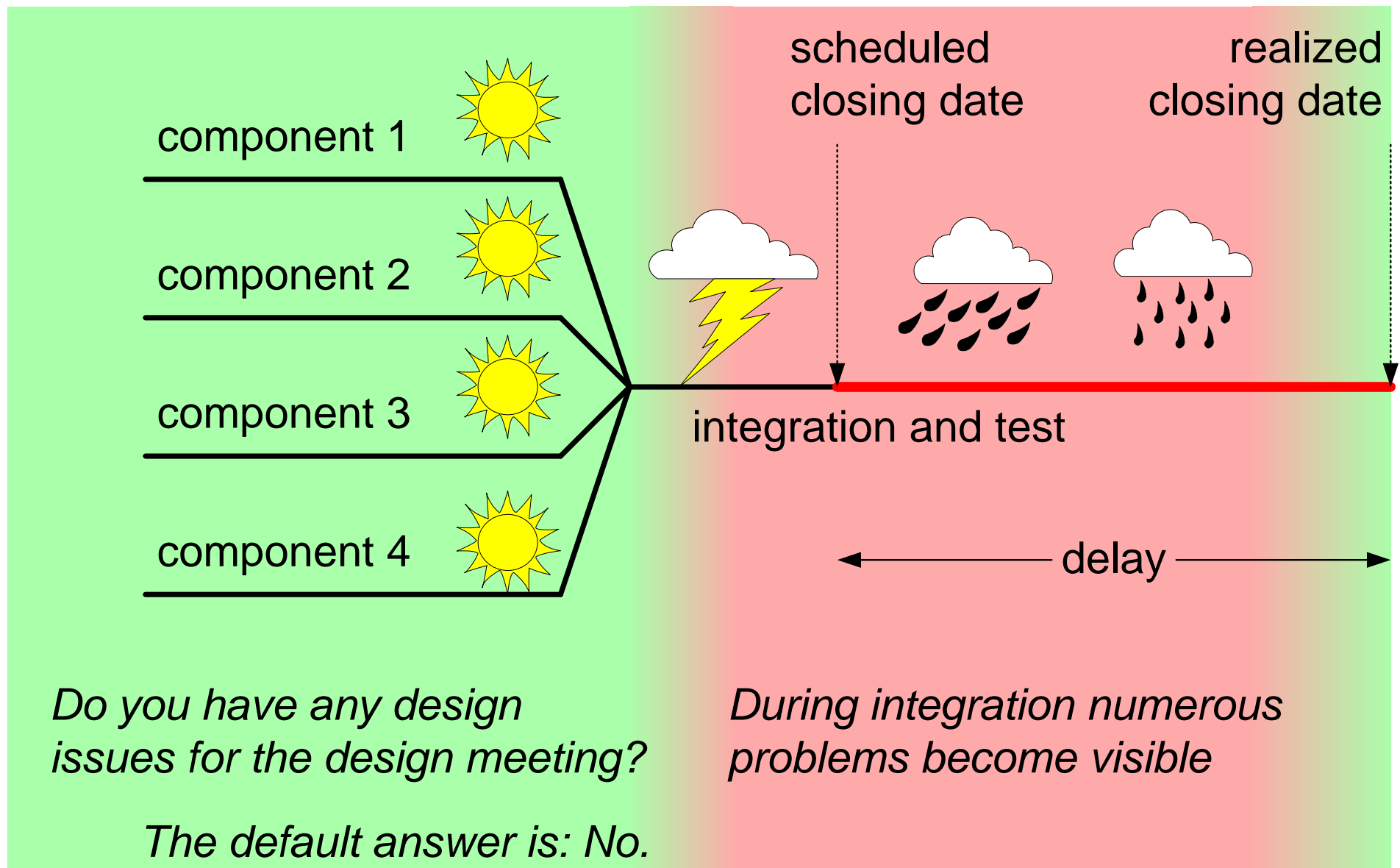
Decomposition
is "easy" ↓



→
Integration is
difficult



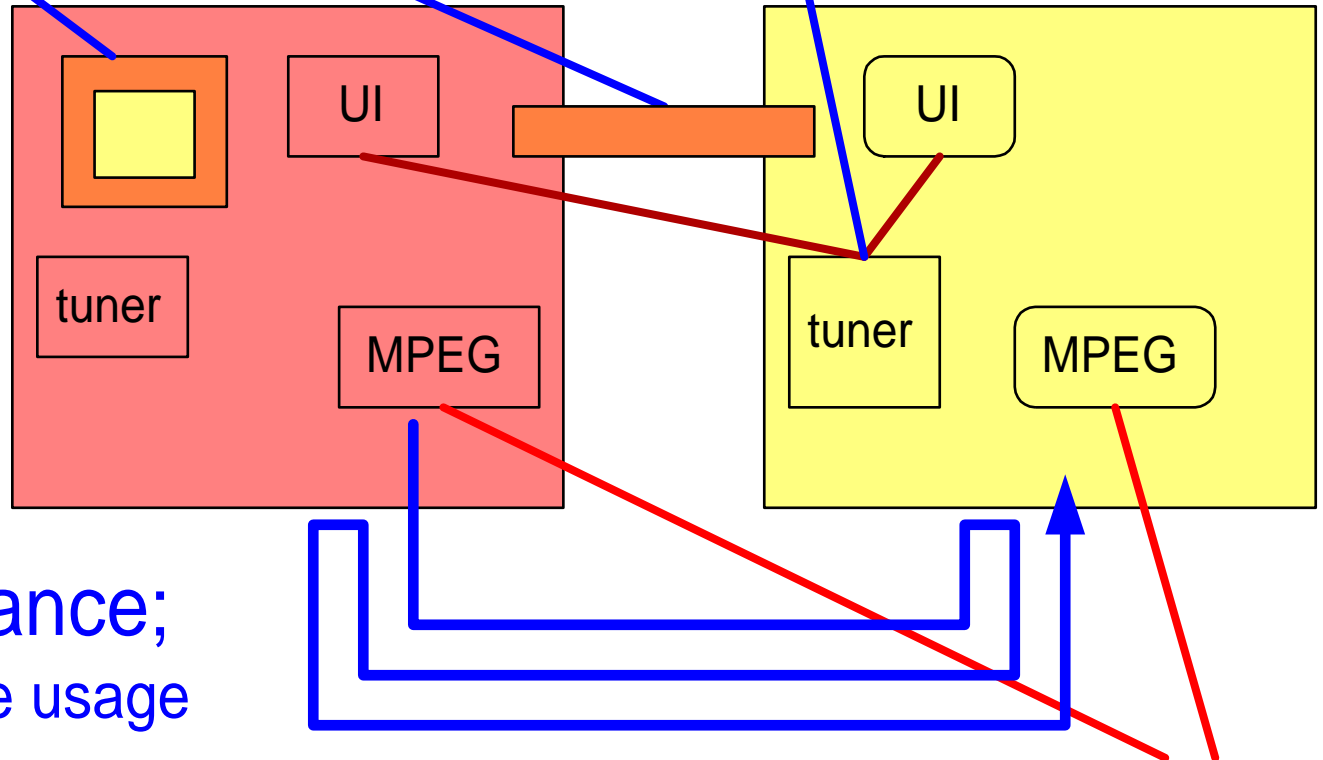
Nasty surprises show up during integration



Architectural mismatch

Architectural mismatch :
wrappers, translators, conflicting controls

additional code
and complexity,
no added value



Poor performance;
additional resource usage

Duplication

Problems ← Architecture ← Reuse → non problem

Integrating concepts

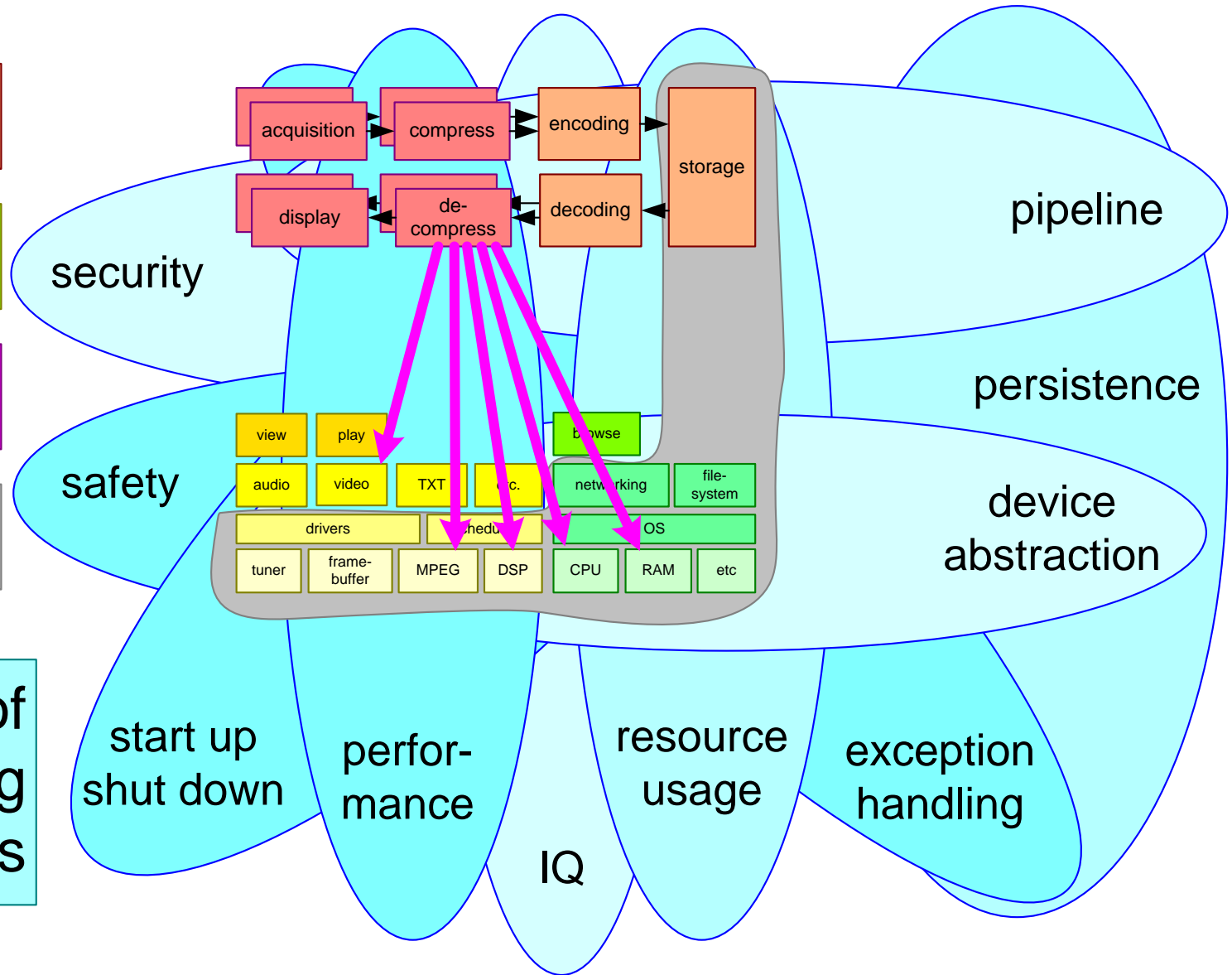
1. functional decomposition

2. construction decomposition

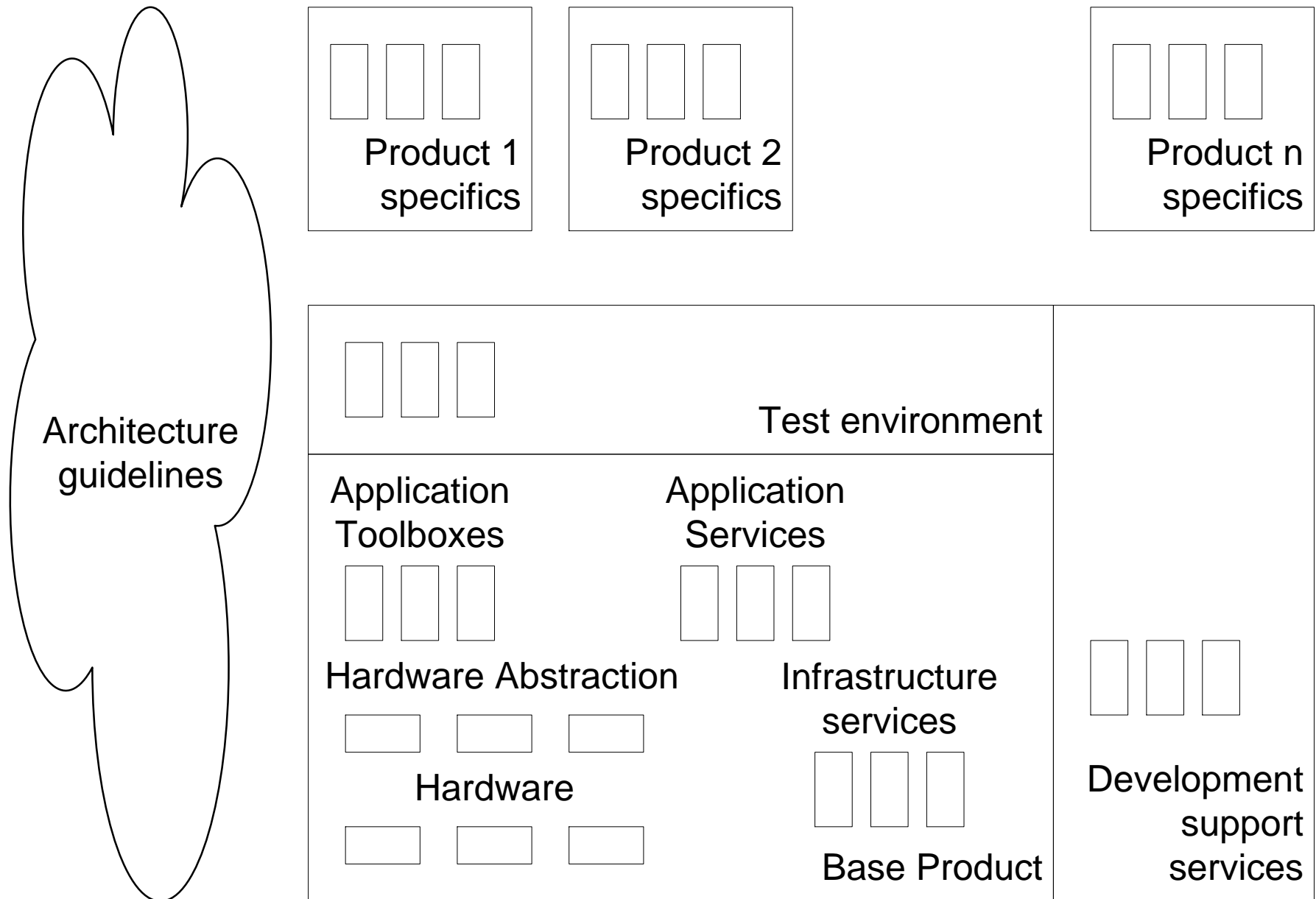
3. allocation

4. infrastructure

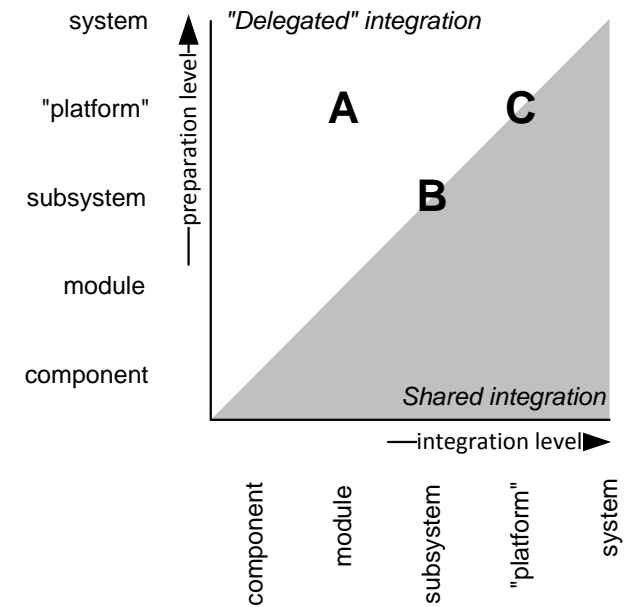
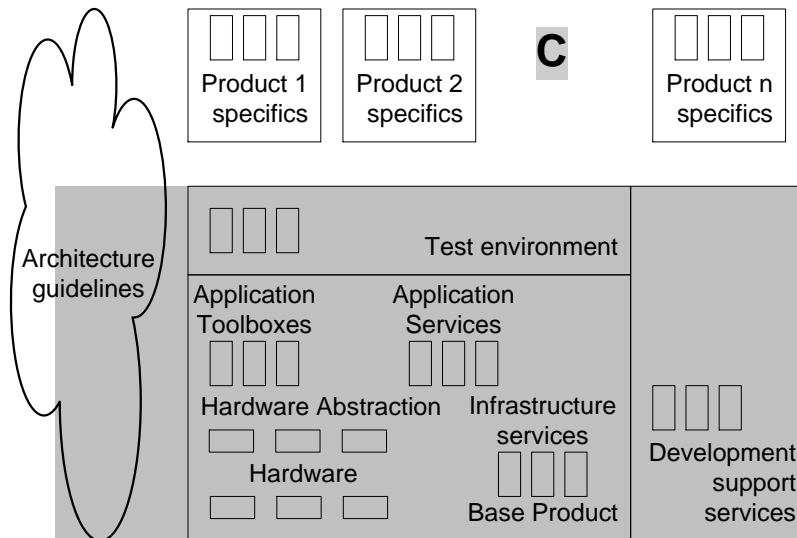
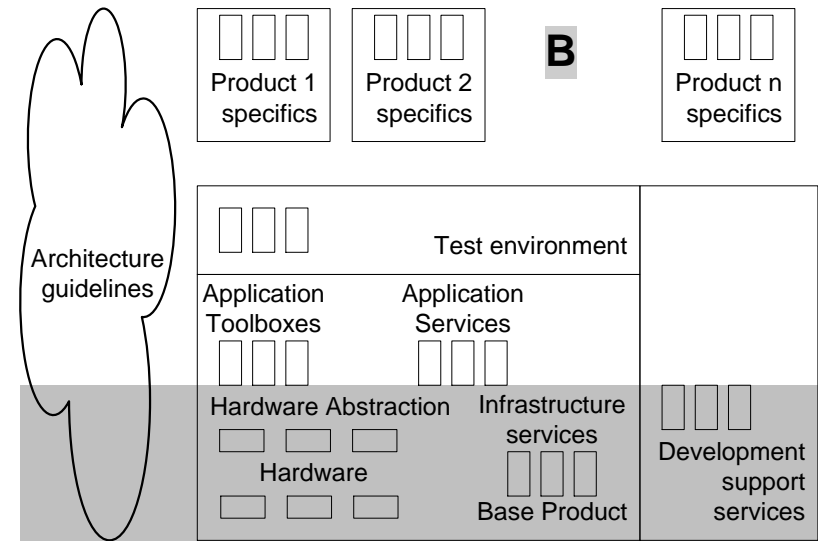
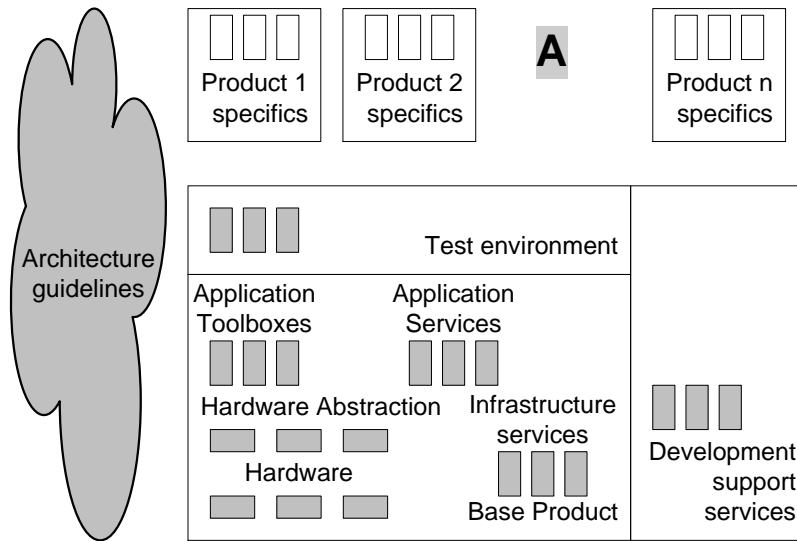
5. choice of integrating concepts



Platform block diagram

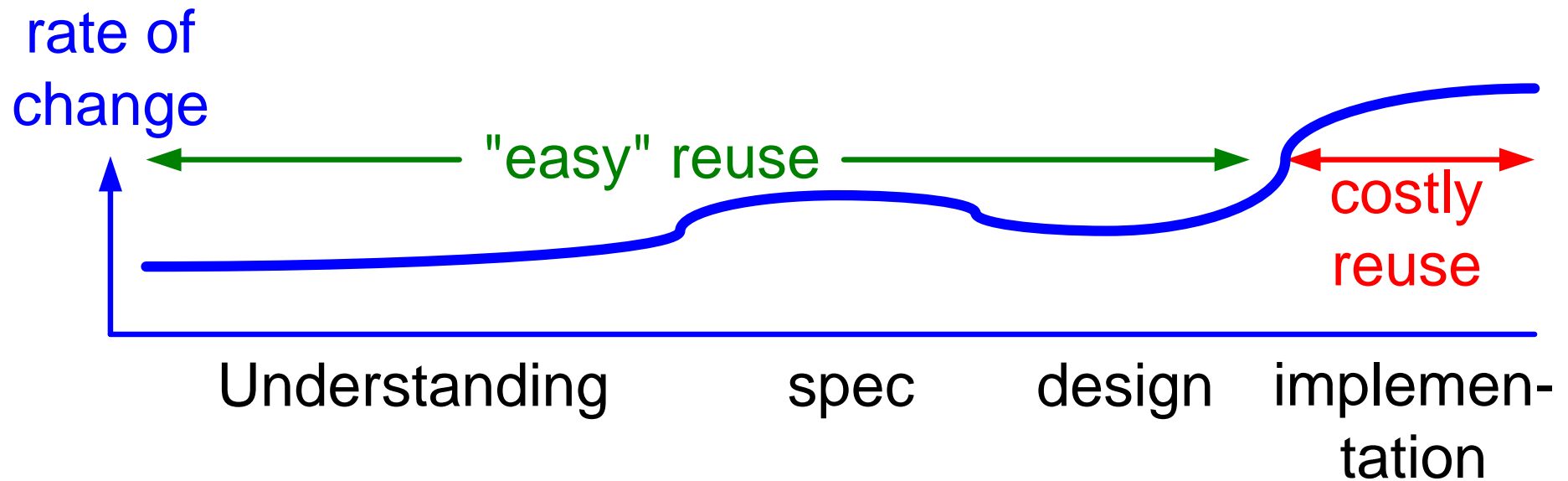
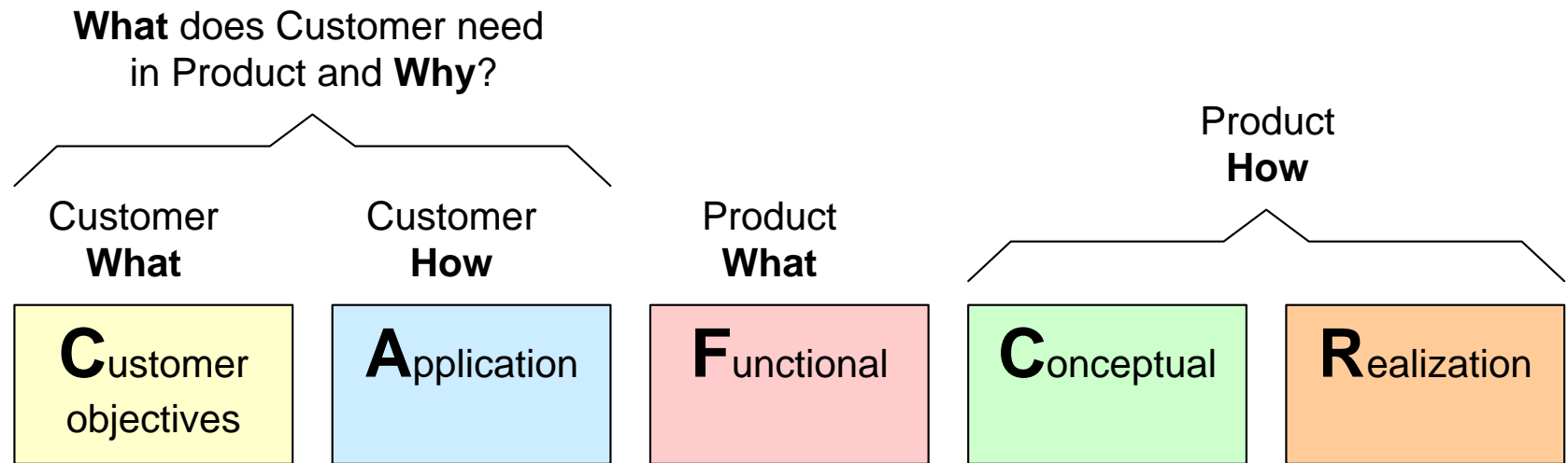


Platform types



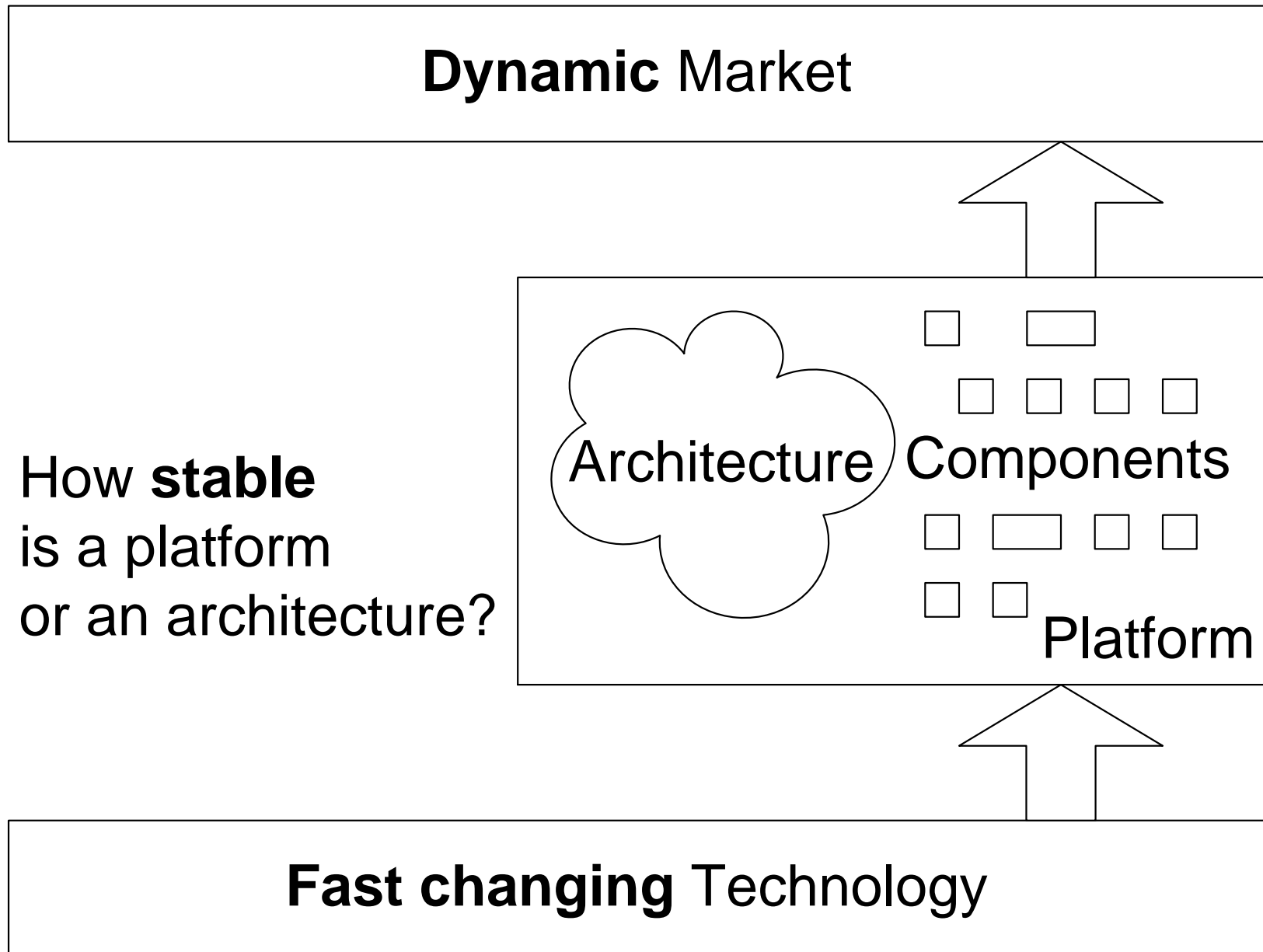
5. Reuse of know how and people

Reuse in CAFCR perspective

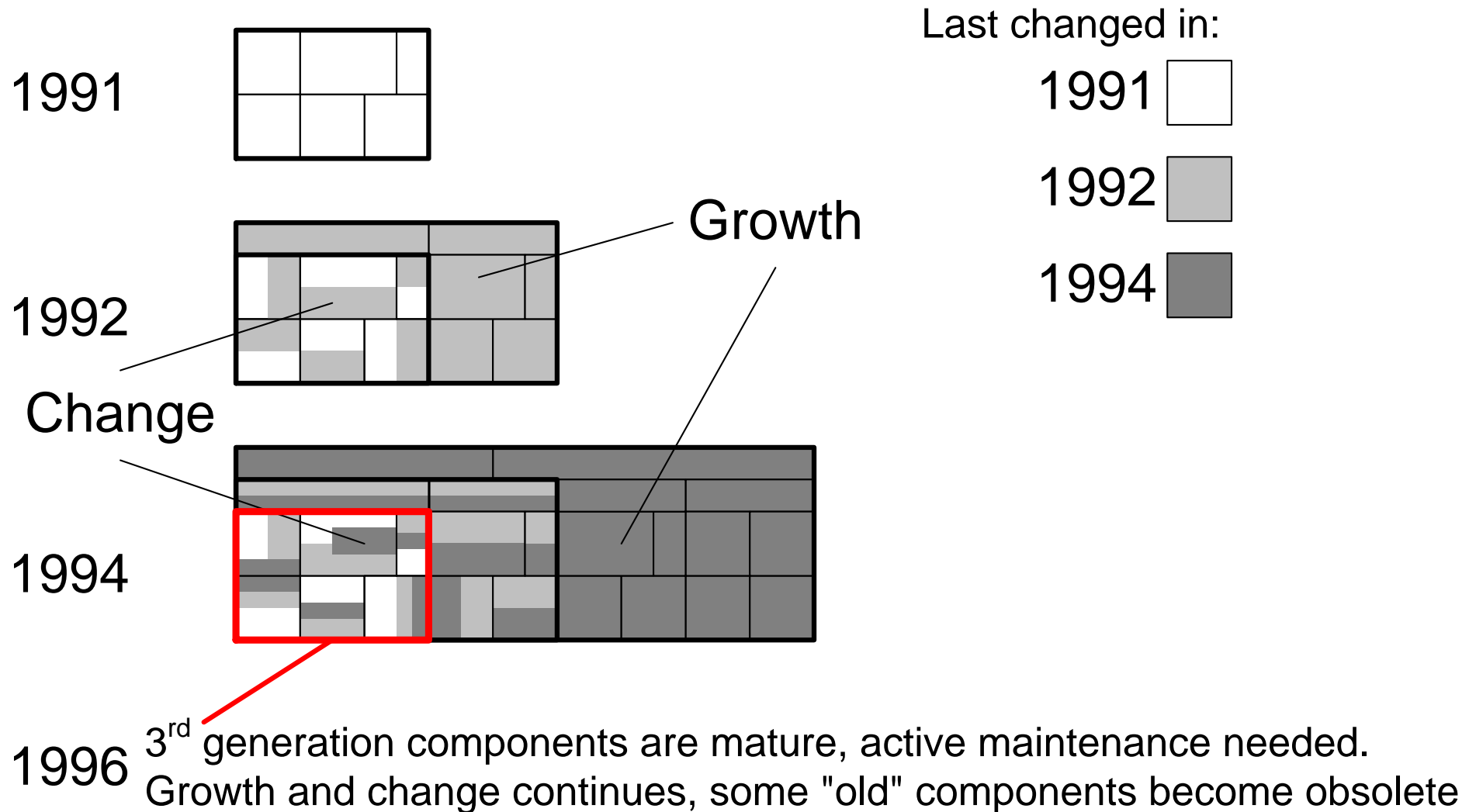


6. Evolution

The platform in a dynamic world

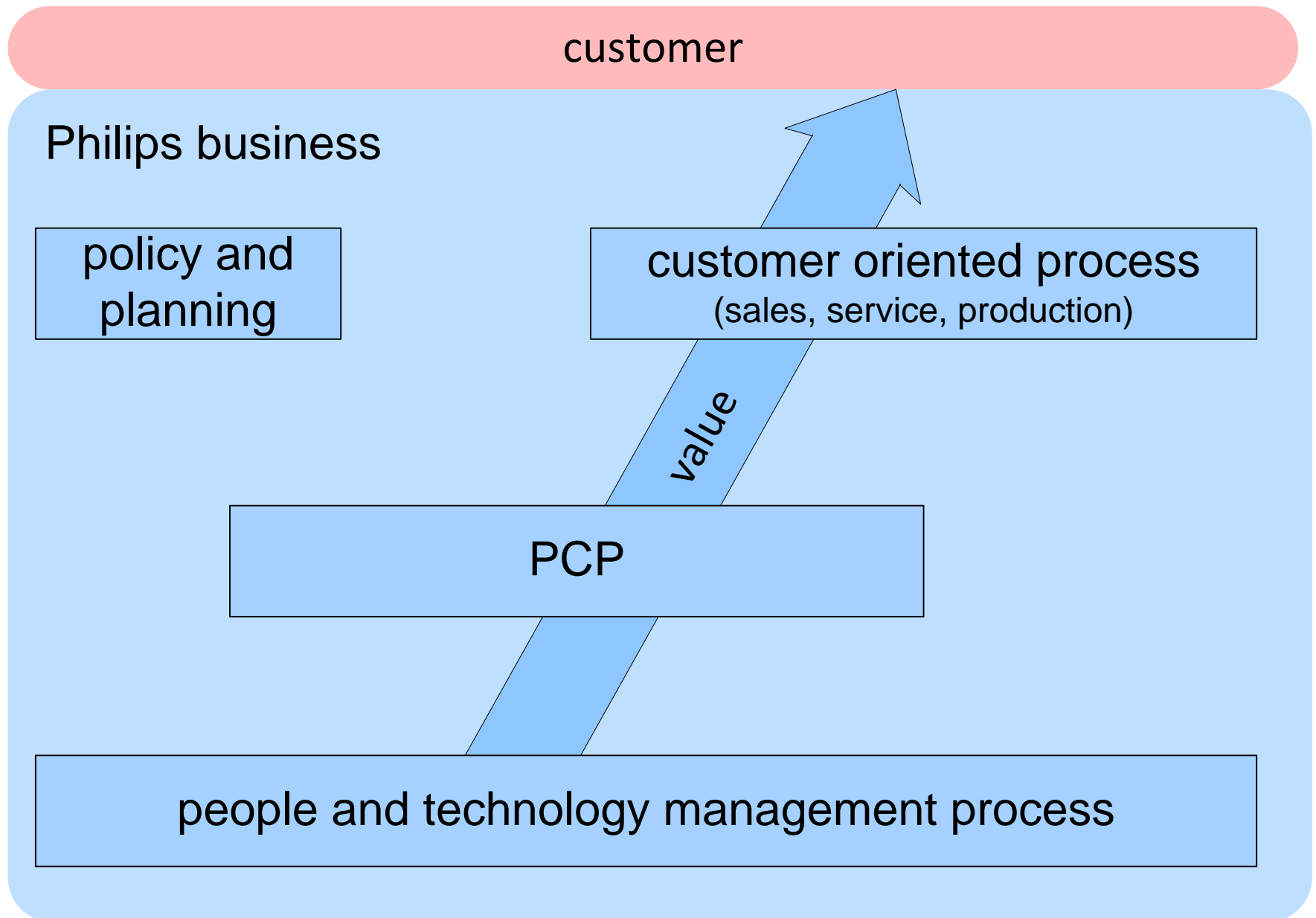


Platform evolution (Easyvision 1991-1996)

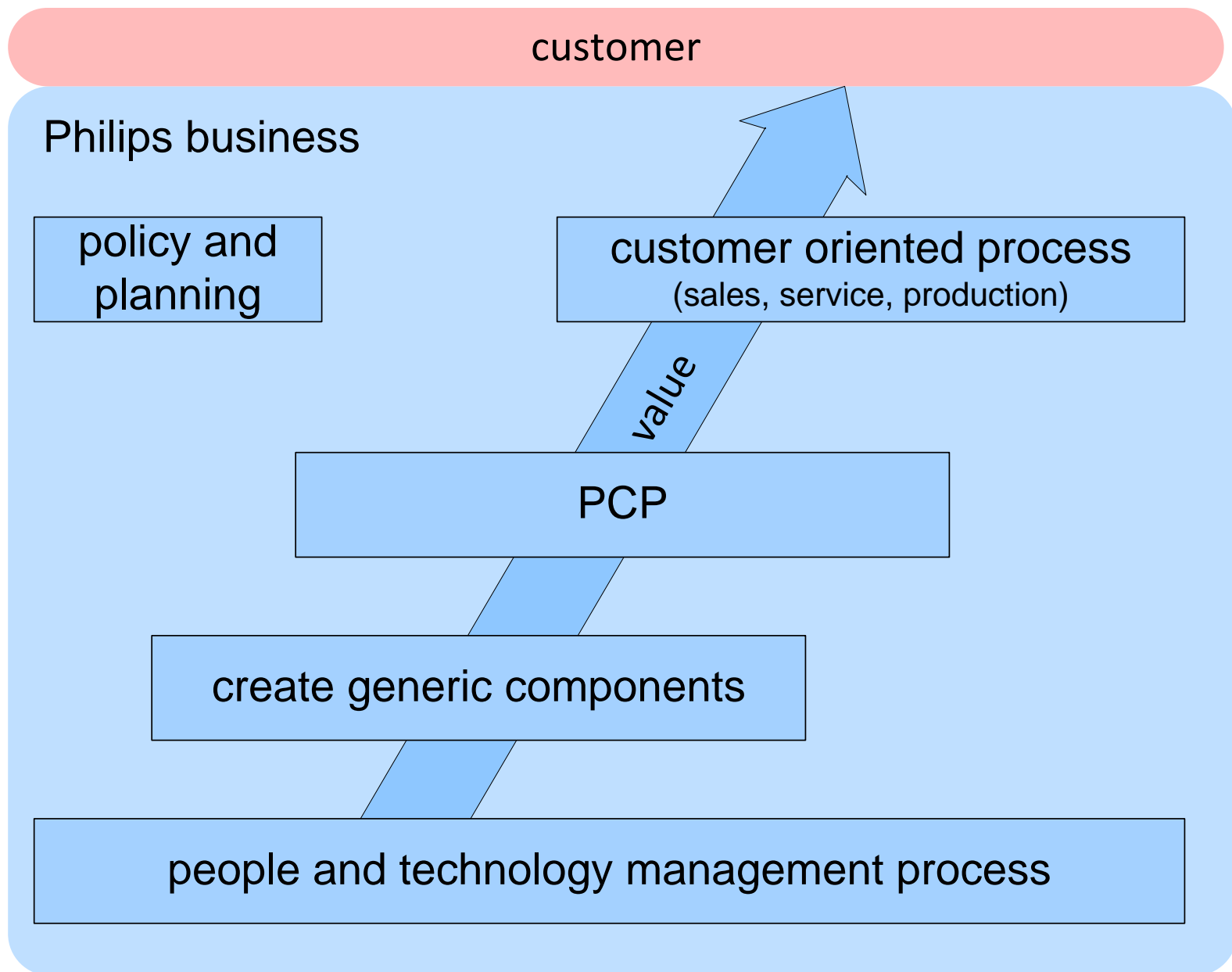


7. Focus on business bottomline and customer

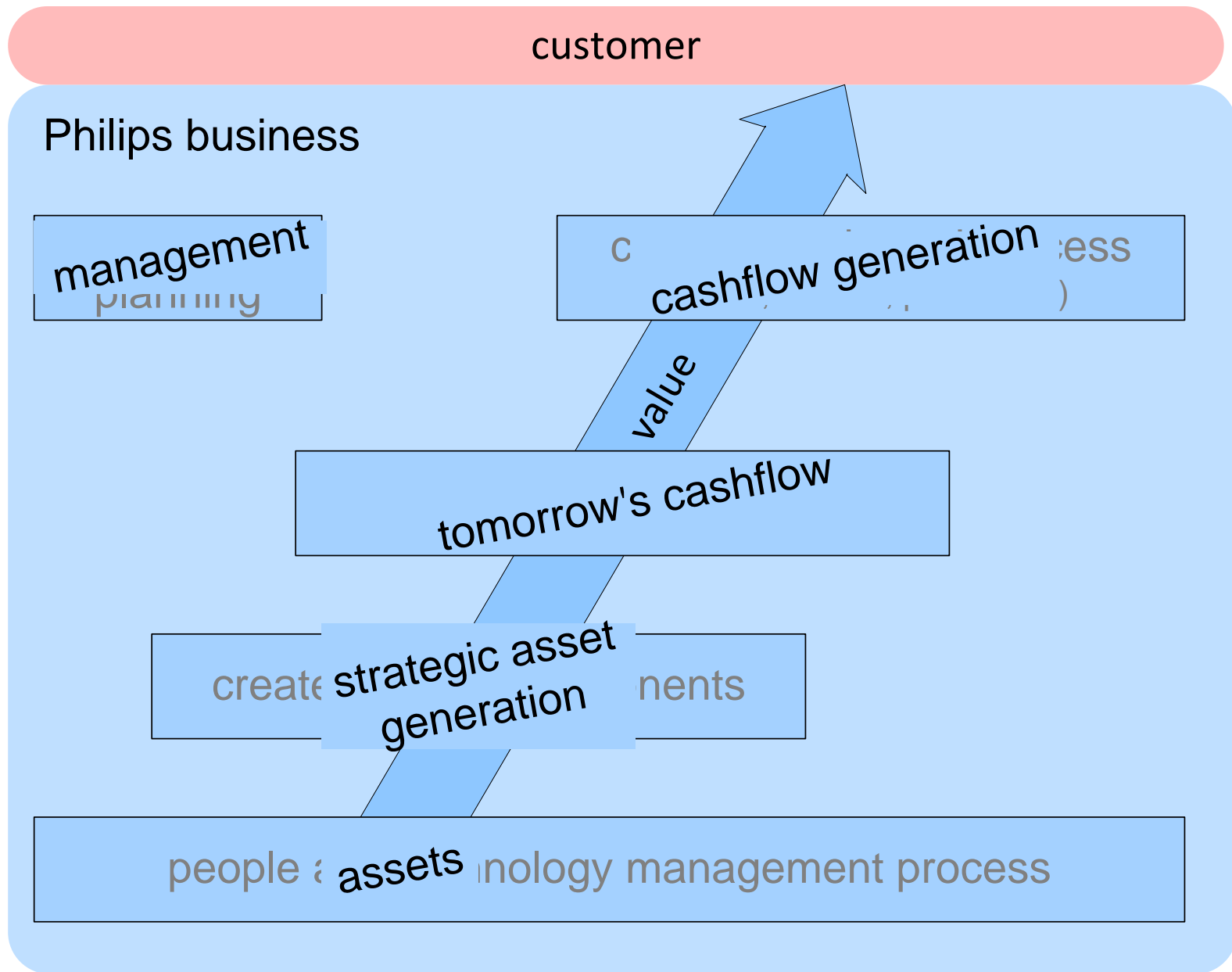
Simplified process view



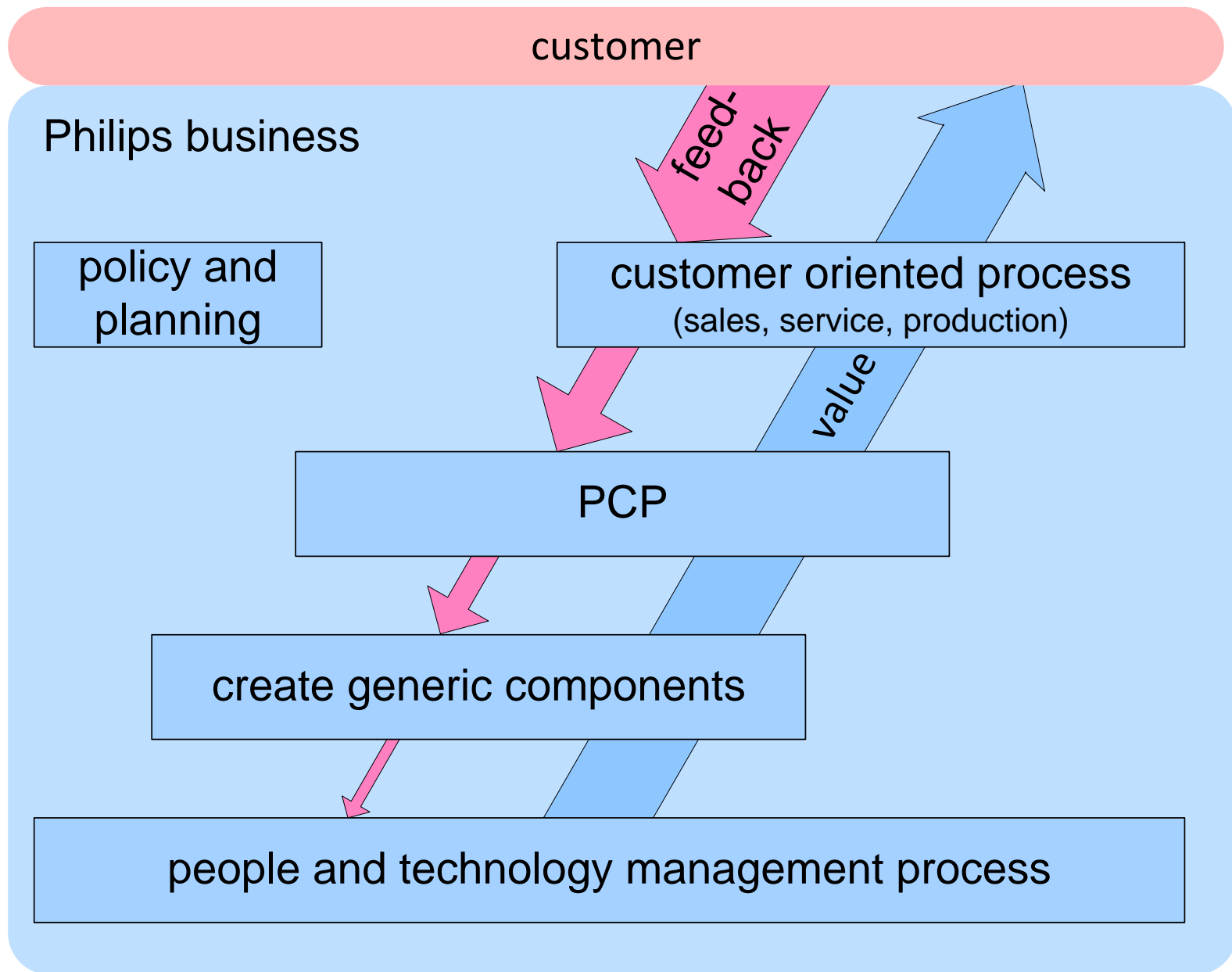
Modified Process Decomposition



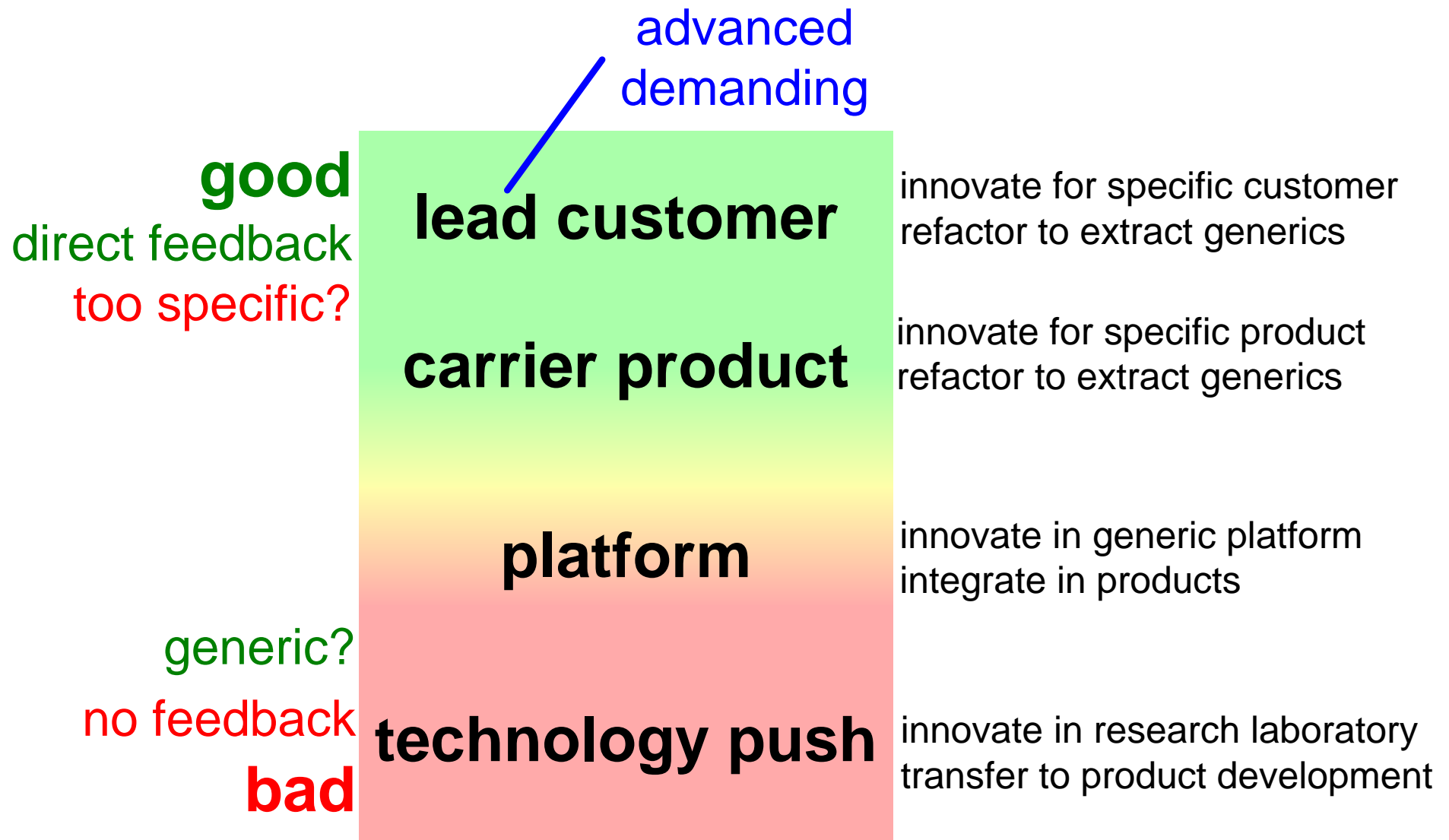
Financial Viewpoint on Process Decomposition



Feedback flow: loss of customer understanding!



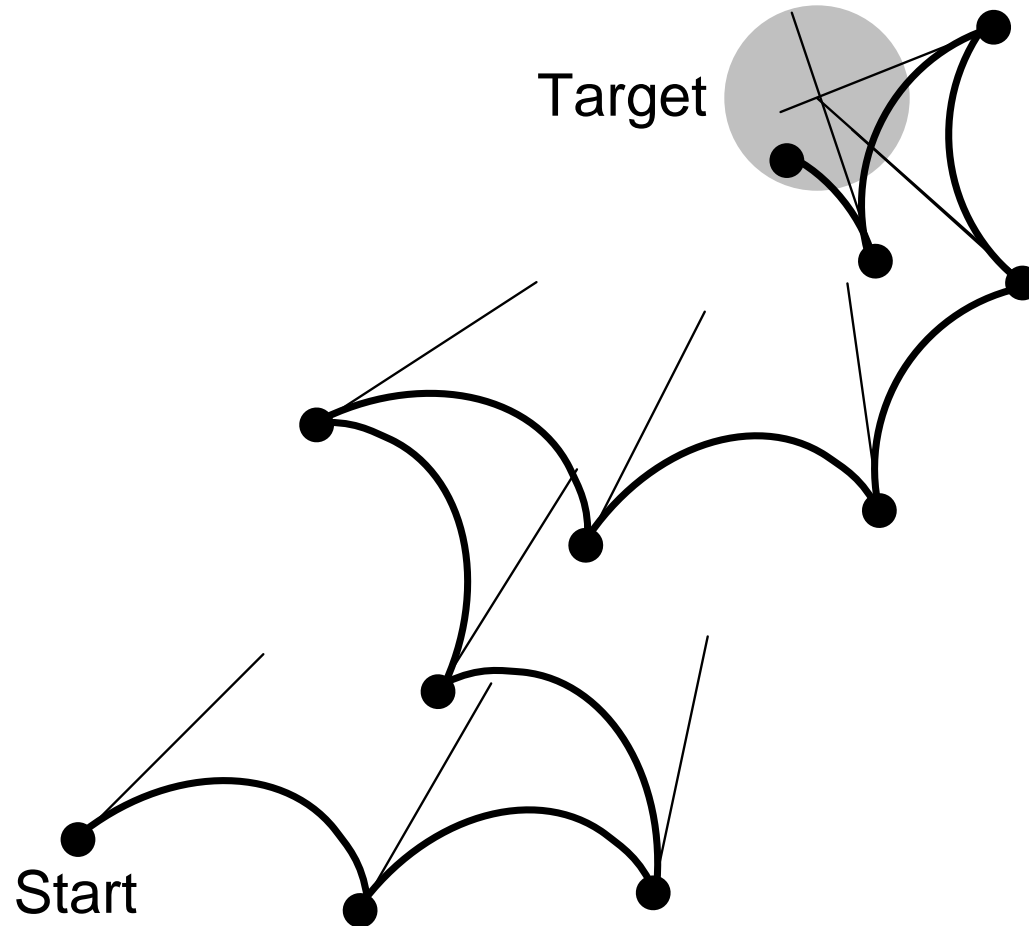
Models for reuse



8. Use before reuse

Feedback

stepsize: 3 months
elapsed time: 25 months

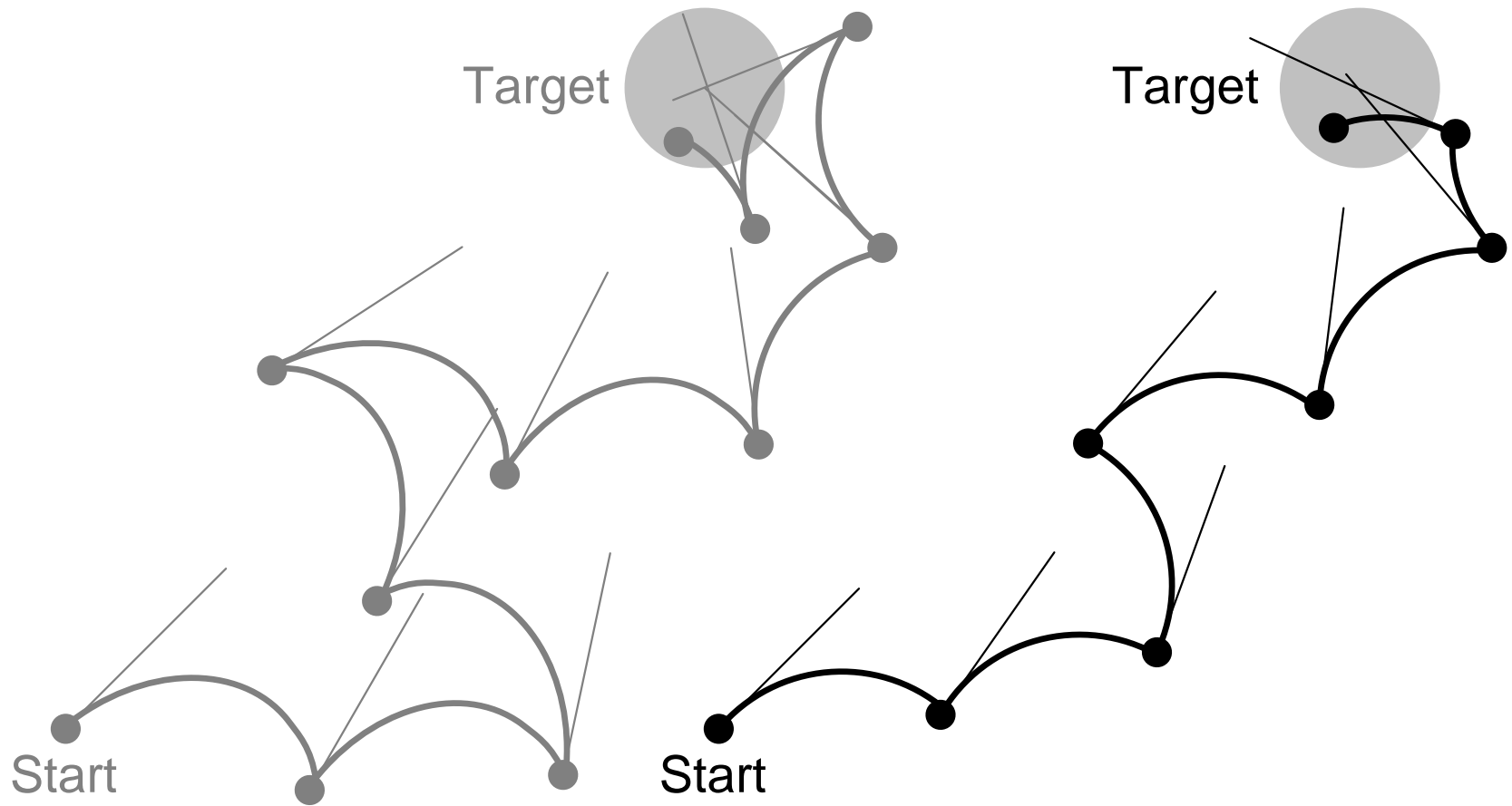


Feedback (2)

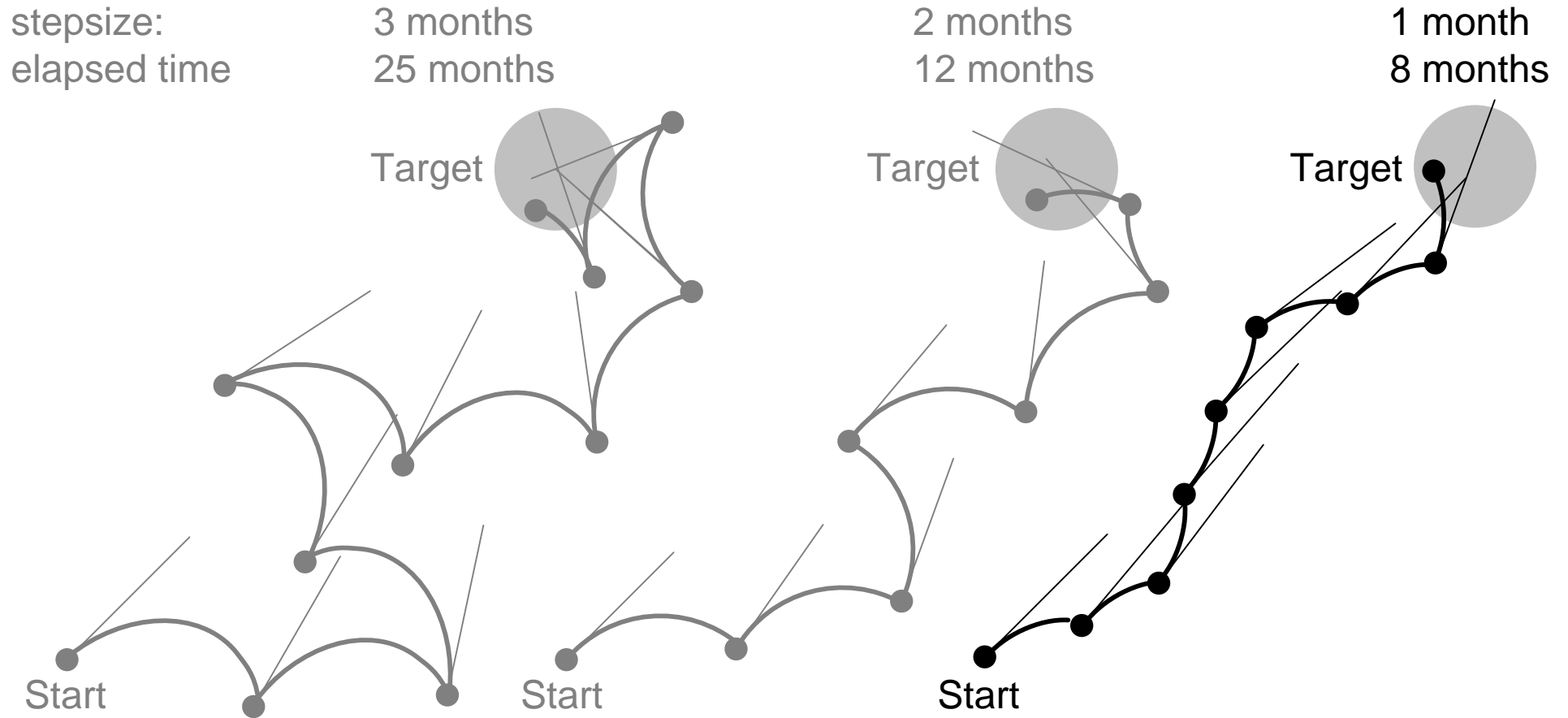
stepsize:
elapsed time

3 months
25 months

2 months
12 months



Feedback (3)



Small feedback cycles result in Faster Time to Market

Does it satisfy the needs? performance
functionality
user interface

Does it fit in the constraints? cost price
effort

Does it fit in the design? architectural match
no bloating

Is the quality sufficient? multiplication of problems
or multiplication of benefits