

# SEI CMMI REPRESENTATIONS

The CMMI is structured as follows:

- Maturity Levels *stagedrepresentation* or Capability Levels *continuousrepresentation*
- Process Areas
- Goals: Generic and Specific
- Common Features
- Practices: Generic and Specific

This chapter will discuss about two CMMI representations and rest of the subjects will be covered in subsequent chapters.

A representation allows an organization to pursue different improvement objectives. An organization can go for one of the following two improvement paths:

## Staged Representation:

The staged representation is the approach used in the Software CMM. It is an approach that uses predefined sets of process areas to define an improvement path for an organization. This improvement path is described by a model component called a [Maturity Level](#). A maturity level is a well-defined evolutionary plateau toward achieving improved organizational processes.

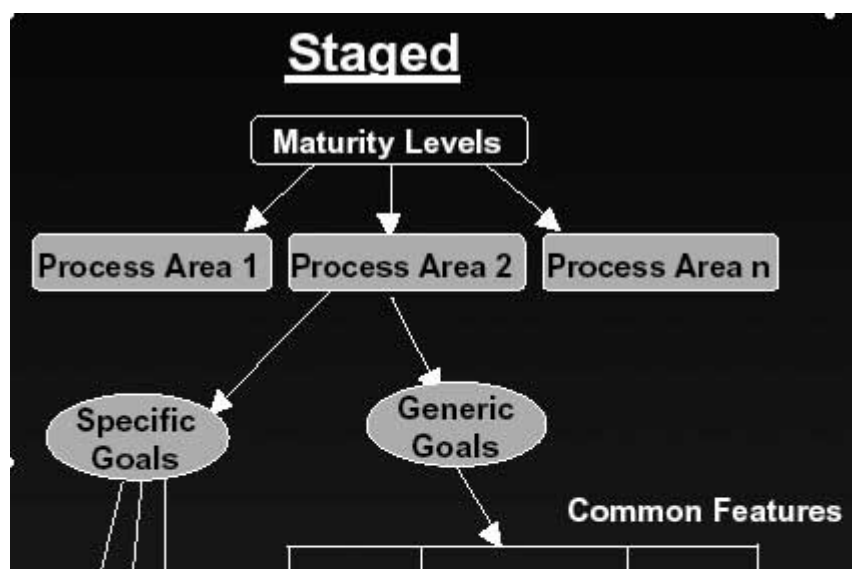
CMMI Staged Representation:

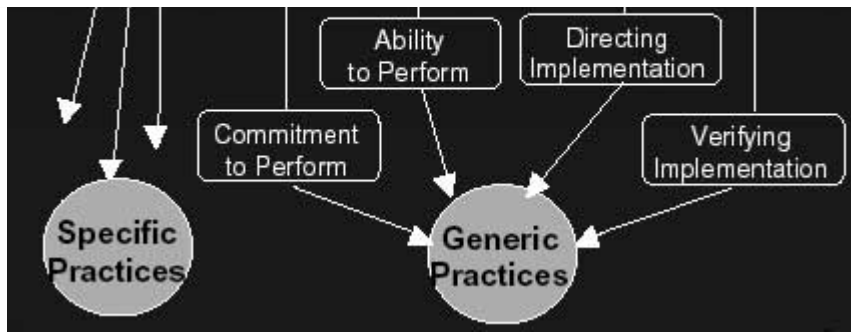
- Provides a proven sequence of improvements, each serving as a foundation for the next.
- Permits comparisons across and among organizations by the use of maturity levels.
- Provides an easy migration from the SW-CMM to CMMI.
- Provides a single rating that summarizes appraisal results and allows comparisons among organizations.

Thus Staged Representation provides a pre-defined roadmap for organizational improvement based on proven grouping and ordering of processes and associated organizational relationships. You can not divert from the sequence of steps.

## CMMI Staged Structure:

Following picture illustrate CMMI Staged Model Structure.





## Continuous Representation:

The continuous representation is the approach used in the SECM and the IPD-CMM. This approach allows an organization to select a specific process area and improve relative to it. The continuous representation uses [Capability Levels](#) to characterize improvement relative to an individual process area.

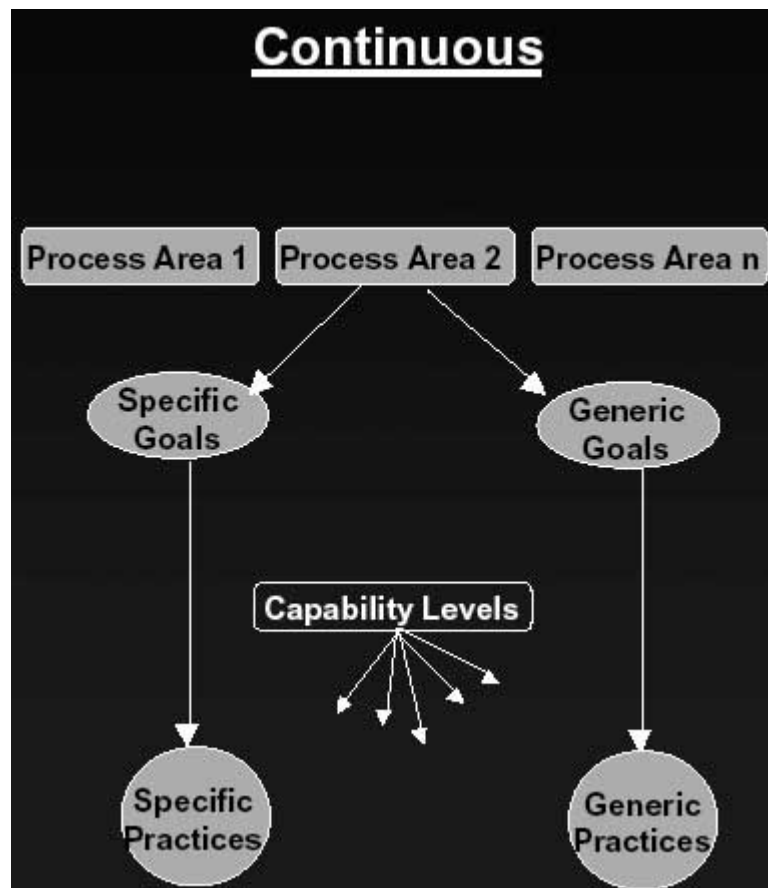
CMMI Continuous Representation:

- Allows you to select the order of improvement that best meets your organization's business objectives and mitigates your organization's areas of risk
- Enables comparisons across and among organizations on a process-area-by-process-area basis.
- Provides an easy migration from EIA 731 *and other models with a continuous representation* to CMMI.

Thus Continuous Representation provides flexibility for organizations to choose which processes to emphasize for improvement, as well as how much to improve each process.

## CMMI Continuous Structure:

Following picture illustrate CMMI Continuous Model Structure.



## Continuous vs. Staged Representations:

Continuous Representation	Staged Representation
Process areas are organized by process area categories.	Process areas are organized by maturity level.
Improvement is measured using capability levels. Capability levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• measure maturity of a particular process across an organization.</li> <li>• range from 0 through 5.</li> </ul>	Improvement is measured using maturity levels. Maturity levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• measure maturity of a set of processes across an organization</li> <li>• range from 1 through 5.</li> </ul>
There are two types of specific practices: base and advanced. All specific practices appear in the continuous representation.	There is only one type of specific practice. The concepts of base and advanced practices is not used. All specific practices appear in the staged representation except when a related base-advanced pair of practices appears in the continuous representation, in which case only the advanced practice appears in the staged representation.
Capability levels are used to organize the generic practices.	Common features are used to organize generic practices.
All generic practices are included in each process area.	Only the level 2 and level 3 generic practices are included.
Equivalent staging allows determination of a maturity level from an organization's achievement profile.	There is no need for an equivalence mechanism back to the continuous representation because each organization can choose what to improve and how much to improve it using the staged representation.

## Which Representation is Better ?

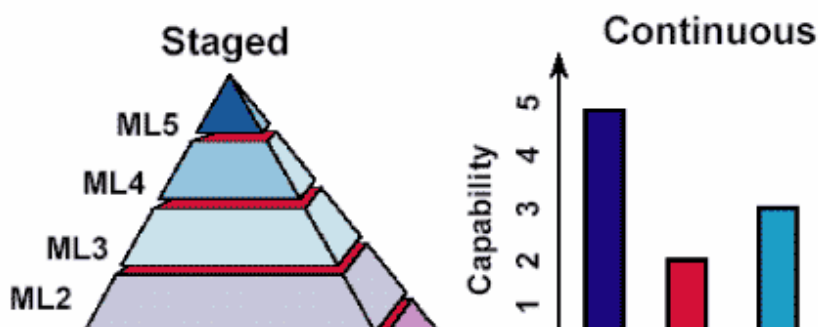
Because each representation has advantages over the other, some organizations use both representations to address particular needs at various times in their improvement programs.

Organizational maturity is the focus of the staged representation, whereas process area capability is the focus of the continuous representation.

Organizational maturity and process area capability are similar concepts. The difference between them is that organizational maturity pertains to a set of process areas across an organization, while process area capability deals with a set of processes relating to a single process area or specific practice.

Below is the pictorial diagram depicting both the presentations. In this diagram **ML** indicates Maturity Level and **PA** Indicates Process Area.

We will discuss maturity levels and capability levels in subsequent chapters.





## What is Next:

In the next chapter we will discuss Staged Representation in terms of Maturity Levels. After completing next chapter you will understanding on all the 5 maturity levels.

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