
“Beyond”

Software Engineering

Guest Lecture, University of Toronto

Homy Dayani-Fard, PhD
Consultant, Technology Strategy
IBM Business Consulting Services

Summary

- n Software engineering is a new and fast growing field, which has grappled with its identity: from using the word engineering to definition of the term, to educational needs, to professional certification.
 - n A personal, somewhat historical perspective, on software engineering: from education, to practice, and beyond.
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A short biography

- n Consultant, Technology Strategy
 - n Quality advisor, DB2 UDB development
 - n Release analyst, DB2 UDB development
 - n Research officer, Centre for Advanced Studies
 - n Adjunct at University of Toronto, York University, and Queen's University
 - n PhD, MSc from Queen's University
 - n BSc, University of Toronto
 - n Service technician, Olivetti
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Questions

- n What is software?
 - n What is software engineering?
 - n What makes a software engineer?
 - n [What is engineering?]
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Goal of software engineering

- n To build software
 - q Catches
 - n Meets the specification
 - n High quality
 - n Cost and schedule control
 - q \$\$\$

 - n Software = program?

 - n Who are software engineers?
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History

- n 1968 NATO conference
 - q Software crisis
 - q Software engineering
 - q Need for a formal discipline

 - n Holy grails
 - q Automatic programming
 - q Formal methods
 - q Reuse
 - q “Better” management
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Automatic programming

- n A system that “automatically” generates programs.
 - n If the system is “reliable”, so are its resulting programs
 - n Examples:
 - q Compilers
 - q 4GL
 - q Application generators (e.g., Draco, KBEmacs, Programmer’s Apprentice)
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Personal

- n A new compiler was being developed that would radically change compilation. There was only one catch: converting make files to a standard configuration file.

 - n Result: Failed!
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Formal methods

- n Two camps:

- q Verification

- n Create formal specifications and demonstrate that the implementation is consistent with the specification

- q Refinement

- n Using mathematical techniques step-by-step refine the specification until it is “executable”

- n Examples

- q Z, VDM, CSP,

- q Darlington, Paris Metro

Personal

- n Developed a small size distributed real-time system. Developed formal specifications, formally “proved” that the implementation was consistent with its specification. A group of five reviewed and approved the implementation.
 - n Result: Failed!
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Reuse

- n Build software from components:
 - q Like hardware design, put together IC's

 - n Early success
 - q Fortran, C libraries

 - n Challenges
 - q Indexing and searching
 - q Generality of code
 - q Performance
 - q NIH
 - q Architectural mismatches
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Personal: second hand

- n A large development group set a goal of creating reusable modules. Developers had to contribute to a central repository. They also received bonus points if they used modules from the library.
 - n Result: Failed!
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Reuse

... continued

- n Later success (or otherwise)
 - q COM, DCOM, CORBA, RMI, Java class libraries

 - n Higher level reuse (and successes)
 - q Architectural patterns, e.g. n-tier, pipeline
 - q Design patterns, e.g. MVC, Command, Facade
 - q Frameworks, e.g. Struts

 - n Future : Web services, SOAP, MDA
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Management

n **Software life cycles**

- q Control
- q Traceability
- q Parallel development
- q Risk management

n **Examples:**

- q Waterfall (and variations), Iterative (and variations), Process oriented (RUP), people oriented (XP)
 - q Configuration management
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Management

... continued

- n Certification: showing off our abilities to customers (raise their level of confidence)
 - q CMMI
 - q SPICE, ISO 9000

 - q Other mandated government agencies, e.g., FDA
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Personal

- n A model driven approach built on top of a commercial framework generating web services definitions.
 - q Process modeling
 - q Use case modeling
 - q Object modeling
 - q Design
 - q XML generation

 - n Results: jury is out!
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Personal

- n A CIO of a financial institution asked us if he could receive the same level of benefits (ROI ~ 20-40%) by investing in maturity. In particular, going from level 2 to 3 on CMMI.

 - n Result: No!
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Software engineering characterization

n Large

- α Number of people
- α Number of features
- α Number of dependencies

n *Soft*

- α Changing requirement
 - α Changing environment
 - α Changing people
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Aside:

What is computer science?

- n If I had to summarize the entire field of computing, it would be:
 - q Building hierarchies of abstractions for solving [repetitive] problems
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Software engineering characterization

... continued

n Repetition

- Problems solved will come back nastier
- Number of features
- Number of dependencies

n Mosaic

- Art: creativity, vision
 - Scientific: fact-based, hypothesis driven
 - Engineering: control, repetition of success
 - Management: team work, communication, decision making
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Final thought

- n Objective of software engineering is to solve a problem.
 - n Size matters. Scalability is a must!
 - n Time goes on. History will repeat itself!
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Final thought

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- n Whatever software engineering is, it helps if you have, on top of all your technical and conceptual skills
 - q Communication skills: influencing
 - q Team work: negotiation, compromise
 - q Vision: see beyond the technical solution
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Thank you!

Questions?

Categorization of software

- n Commercial shrink-wrap
 - q Vertical vs. horizontal (middle-ware)
 - n Custom applications
 - n Government
 - n Safety critical
 - n Embedded
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