

# Introduction to Software Engineering

CMPT 276

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Based on slides from Software Engineering 9<sup>th</sup> ed, Sommerville; Ch1

# Topics

- 1) What is **software engineering**?
- 2) What **types of software** are there?  
(And how do we develop them?!?)

# Software Engineering

# Software Engineering

- Software engineering is concerned with..

## **Discipline:**

Using appropriate theories and methods to solve problems meeting business and financial constraints.

## **All Aspects:**

Not just writing code: includes project management, development of tools, methods etc. to support software production.

- It is a **discipline** concerned with **all aspects** of software production..

# (Loose) Overview of Job Terminology

- **Programmer**
  - (code monkey)
- **Engineer**
  - In Canada, "Engineer" often refers to **licensed** members of the engineering profession.
- **Software Developer**
  - Someone who applies..
  - SFU SoSy program focuses on this.

# Importance of Software Engineering

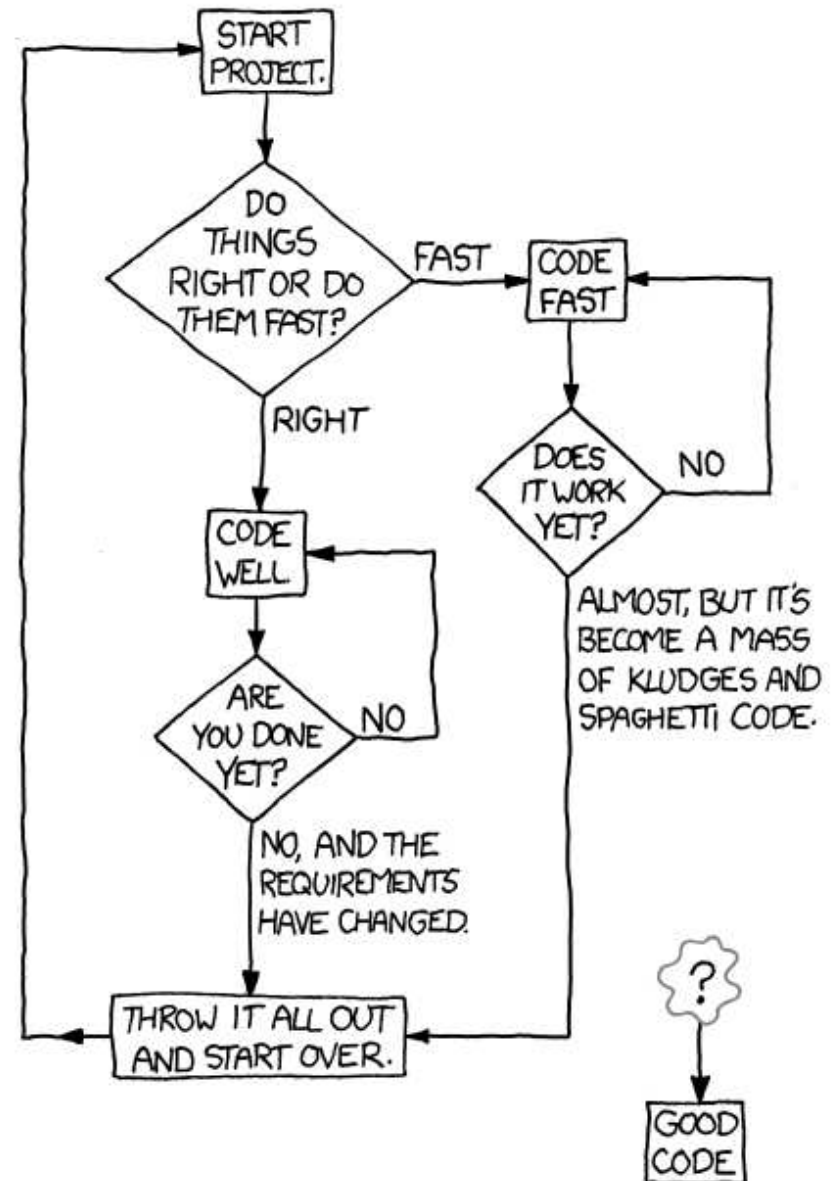
- Society increasingly reliant on software systems.
  - Power grid, cell phone network, transportation network, Internet, Interact (debit cards), email, etc.



# Importance of SE.

- How can we create **reliable** systems **economically** and **quickly**?
    - Cheaper to use..
    - Majority of costs is for..
- methods vs write the programs as if it was a..

## HOW TO WRITE GOOD CODE:



# Software Process Activities

- - customer and developers define software features and constraints on its operation.
- - design and program the software.
- - ensure software is what customer requires.
- - modify software to reflect changing customer and market requirements.



# Essential Attributes of Good Software

- **Maintainability**
  - Change is inevitable: develop software so that it can..
- **Dependability and Security**
  - Must be..  
not cause physical or economic damage on failure.
  - Malicious users unable to access/damage system.
- **Efficiency**
  - Efficient use of resources: processing time, memory.
- **Acceptability**
  - Software must be acceptable its users:  
understandable, usable, and  
compatible with other systems.

# Software Engineering Diversity

# Activity: Classify Types

- In a group of ~2, complete the following table

<b>Application</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Hardest thing about doing it right?</b>
World of Warcraft		
Anti-lock brake controller		
TD Bank online banking		
Angry Birds Android App		

# Application Types

- **Embedded**
  - Software..
  - More embedded systems than any other type of system.
- **Entertainment**
  - Games primarily for personal use.
- **Batch processing**
  - **Ex:** payroll; monthly billing by a phone company
- **Modelling and simulation**
  - For scientists and engineers to..
  - **Ex:** car crashes, nuclear reactions, weather prediction

# Application Types (cont.)

- **Web software**
  - Reuses many system components
- **Software as a Service**
  - Applications run..  
Users don't buy software buy pay according to use
  - Ex: Google docs, Amazon Web Services, etc.
  - Cloud 'as-a-service' types:
    - **Software** as a Service (**SaaS**)
    - **Infrastructure** as a Service (**IaaS**)
    - **Platform** as a Service (**PaaS**)

# General Software Issues

- **Diverse Types of Systems**
  - Distributed systems operate across networks:...
- **Changing Environment**
  - Software has to keep up with rapidly changing business and society
  - Must change existing software and rapidly develop new software
- **Security and Trust**
  - Software is intertwined with all aspects of our lives:...

# Diversity of Projects

- **Common Need:** All software projects should be..
- **Different Needs:** Different types of systems require..
  - Games developed in..
  - Life-critical systems need..
  - No one method is better than others in all cases.
- **Select software engineering methods and tools by:**
  - type of **application** being developed,
  - the requirements of the **customer**, and
  - the background of the **development team**.

# Summary

- **Software engineering** is a **discipline** concerned with all aspects of software production.
- **Essential software attributes:**
  - **maintainability, dependability & security, efficiency, and acceptability.**
- **Software process activities:**
  - **specification, development, validation and evolution.**
- **Fundamentals** of software engineering are applicable to all types of system development.
- Different types of system requires different software engineering tools and techniques for their development.