

# Engenharia de Software

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[IF977] Engenharia de Software

<http://bit.ly/vcg-es>

# Licença do material

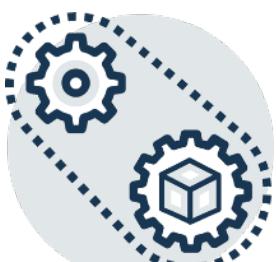
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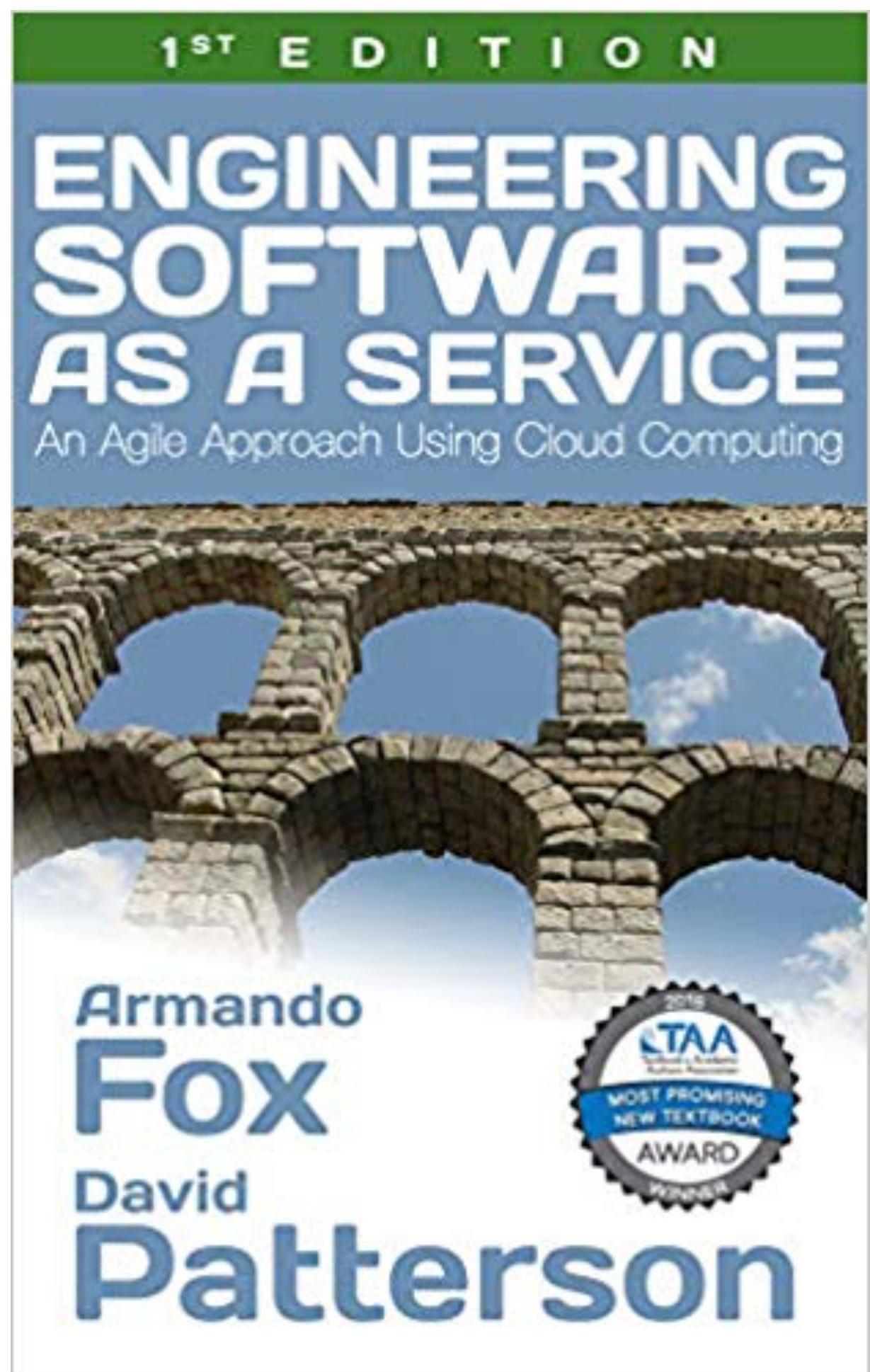
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# Referências

- A biblioteca do Desenvolvedor de Software dos dias de hoje
  - <http://bit.ly/31WYK5f>
- SWEBOK: Guide to the Software Engineering Body of Knowledge (SWEBOK)
  - <http://www.computer.org/web/swebok>
- Engineering Software as a Service: An Agile Approach Using Cloud Computing
  - <http://www.saasbook.info/>
- Marco Tulio Valente. Engenharia de Software Moderna
  - <https://engsoftmoderna.info/>

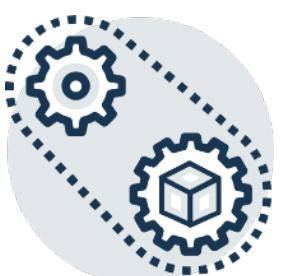


# Apertem os cintos!



# Quem é?

[github.com/chrislgarry/Apollo-11](https://github.com/chrislgarry/Apollo-11)



# Apollo 8 software team at MIT, c.1965



# O que é Engenharia de Software (vs. programação)?



# O que é Engenharia de Software (vs. programação)?

- “**Multi-person development of multi-version programs**”
- “**...combining separately written programs and making them suitable for use by people who had not written them...** These topics usually received little or no attention in traditional programming courses”

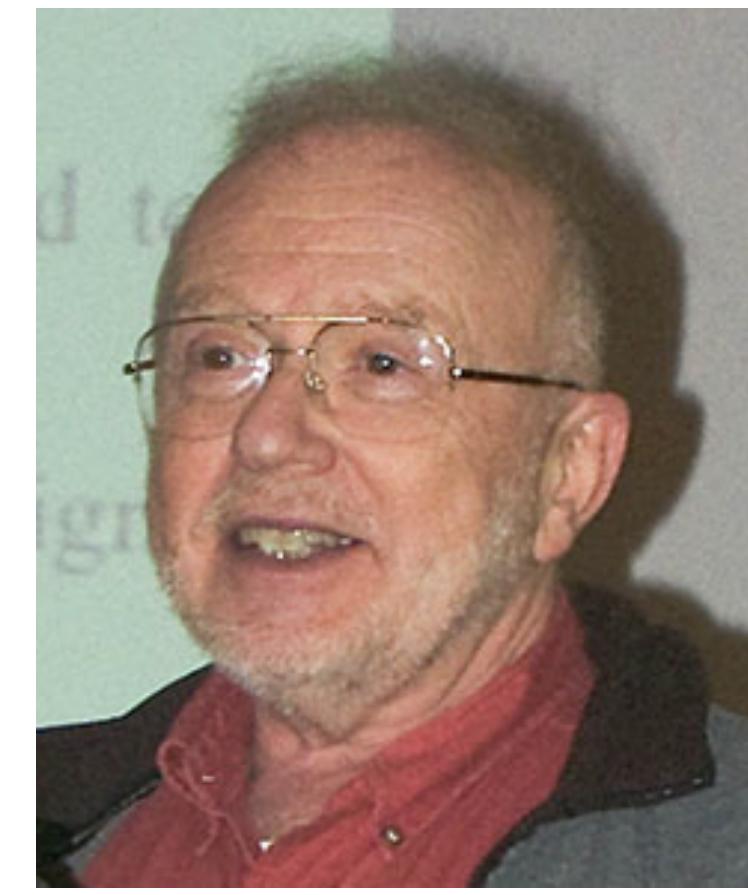


Photo credits: David Parnas: CC-BY-SA Hubert Baumeister, Wikimedia Commons ticket #2008072110008854. Fred Brooks: CC-BY-SA-3.0 ©SD&M, Wikimedia Commons

# What Makes a Great Software Engineer?

- P. Li, A. Ko, J. Zhu, Microsoft & Univ. of Washington, Proc. ICSE 2015
- 59 interviews with recognized SE experts at Microsoft

Always improving  
Passionate  
Technically open-minded  
Data-driven

## Personal Characteristics

## Decision Making

Knows people & organization  
**Updates mental models** when learn new skills/facts/  
context  
**Consider situation at multiple levels** when making  
judgments  
Can reason about complex & intertwining ideas



**Helps others understand** by tailoring explanations  
to them  
**Creates shared success** possibly via personal  
compromises  
**Creates “safe haven”** where others can learn from  
mistakes  
Gives honest feedback

## Team Skills

## Technical Skills

**Elegant solutions**  
**Creative thinking** when faced with limitations of  
current solutions  
**Anticipates technical needs** based on prior  
experience



Our goal is for you to learn **disciplined**,  
**customer-focused**, **agile** software  
engineering of information-system – as-  
**a-service (EISaaS)**



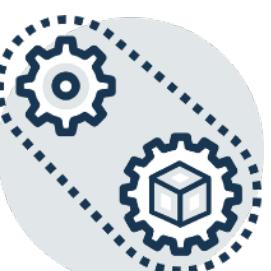
# Comunicação

- Site da disciplina [**material** e **informações**]:
  - <https://github.com/IF977/IF977>
- Para facilitar a comunicação via email que não acontecer pela lista, utilizem [if977] como parte do assunto do email.
- Comunicação
  - Canal da disciplina no **Telegram**
  - Repositório de projetos: <https://github.com/IF977>



# Avaliações

- A avaliação neste curso se dará da seguinte forma:
  - os aspectos teóricos serão avaliados por meio de **dois exercícios escolares**;
  - a prática será avaliada por meio de **projeto de software desenvolvido em equipe**.
- A média da disciplina será calculada da seguinte forma:
  - $\text{Média} = (3.5 * \text{NotaEE1} + 3.5 * \text{NotaEE2} + 3 * \text{NotaProjeto}) / 10$ , onde
  - **NotaEE1** é a nota do Primeiro Exercício Escolar;
  - **NotaEE2** é a nota do Segundo Exercício Escolar;
- A nota do projeto (**NotaProjeto**) será calculada assim:
  - $\text{NotaIndivProjeto} = (\text{NotaProjeto}/\text{NumMembros}) | \text{NotaAttrib}$ , onde
    - **NumMembros** = Número de membros na equipe
    - **NotaProjeto**  $\geq$  **NumMembros** \* 10
    - **NotaAttrib** = Nota atribuída pela equipe após a divisão



# Sobre o Projeto

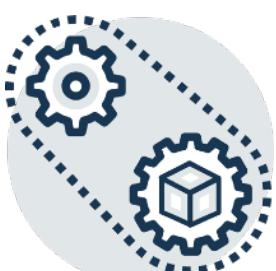


- Nota para Equipe! Equipe quem vai dividir os pontos entre os membros.
- Avaliação por interação, por artefatos e por execução.
- Temática: Sistemas de Informação para/com Dados Abertos



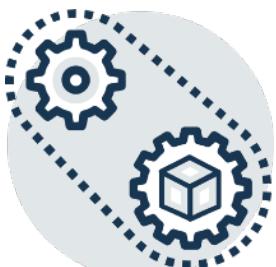
# Expectation setting

- Assumption 1: you know how to code
- Assumption 2: have GitHub (Student) account
- Goal: prepare you to function as member of professional software engineering community
  - Will this class teach me JS/React? Ruby/Rails?
  - Will I learn Ruby/Rails/JavaScript/React?
  - **Our goal: teach you how to learn them**
    - Hint 1: videos, reading, etc. are not sufficient
    - Hint 2: but they are necessary



# What is missing from our student's technical skills?

1. Legacy code
2. Working with non-technical customers
3. Testing



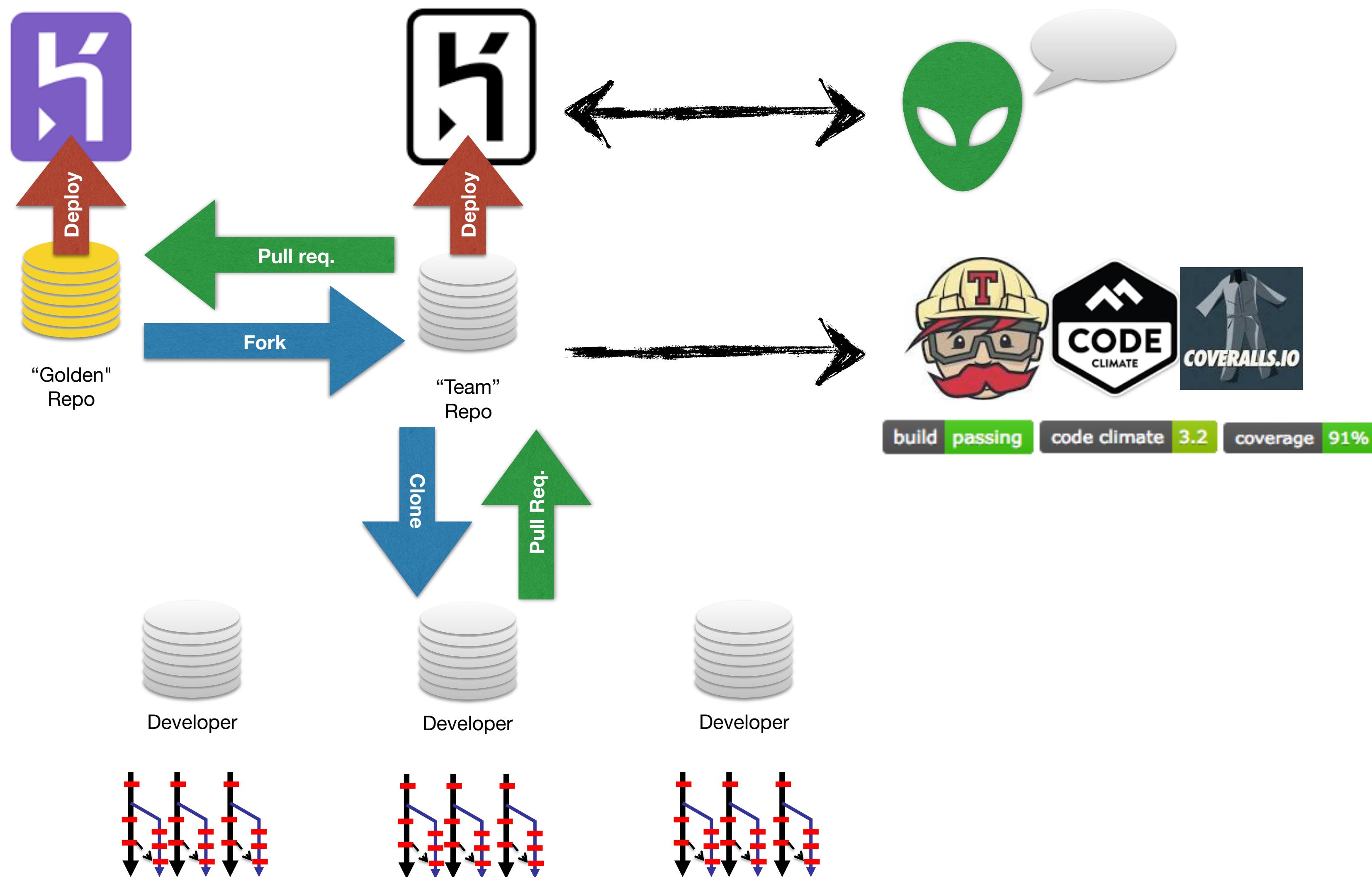
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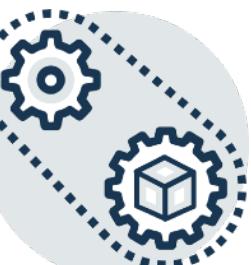
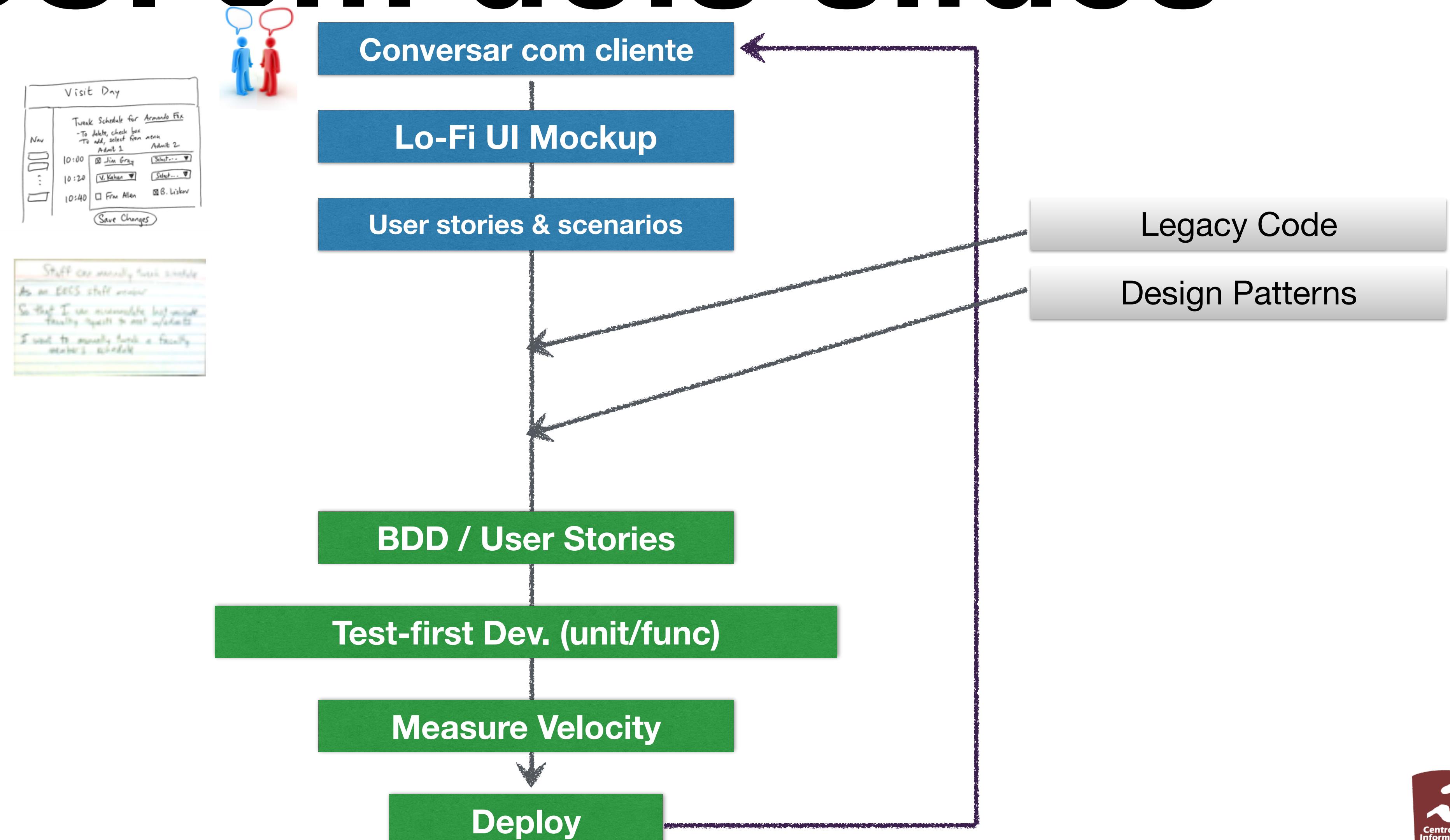
# **Project theme: Do well by doing good**



# ESSI em dois slides



# ESSI em dois slides



# How to Have a Bad Experience in this course

- Skip lecture/section (physically or mentally)
- Blow off/copy/don't do own work on HWs
- Work alone, don't engage peers
- Resist new tools/techniques
- Ignore process, code as you always have
- Go for points vs. learning
- Assume reading/lecture/videos == learning
- Cheat (violate Honor Code)
- Multitask (email, IM, etc.) while coding





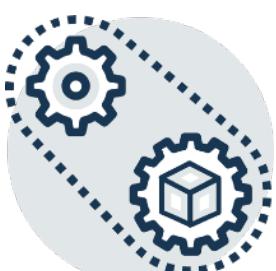
# Introdução a Engenharia de Software

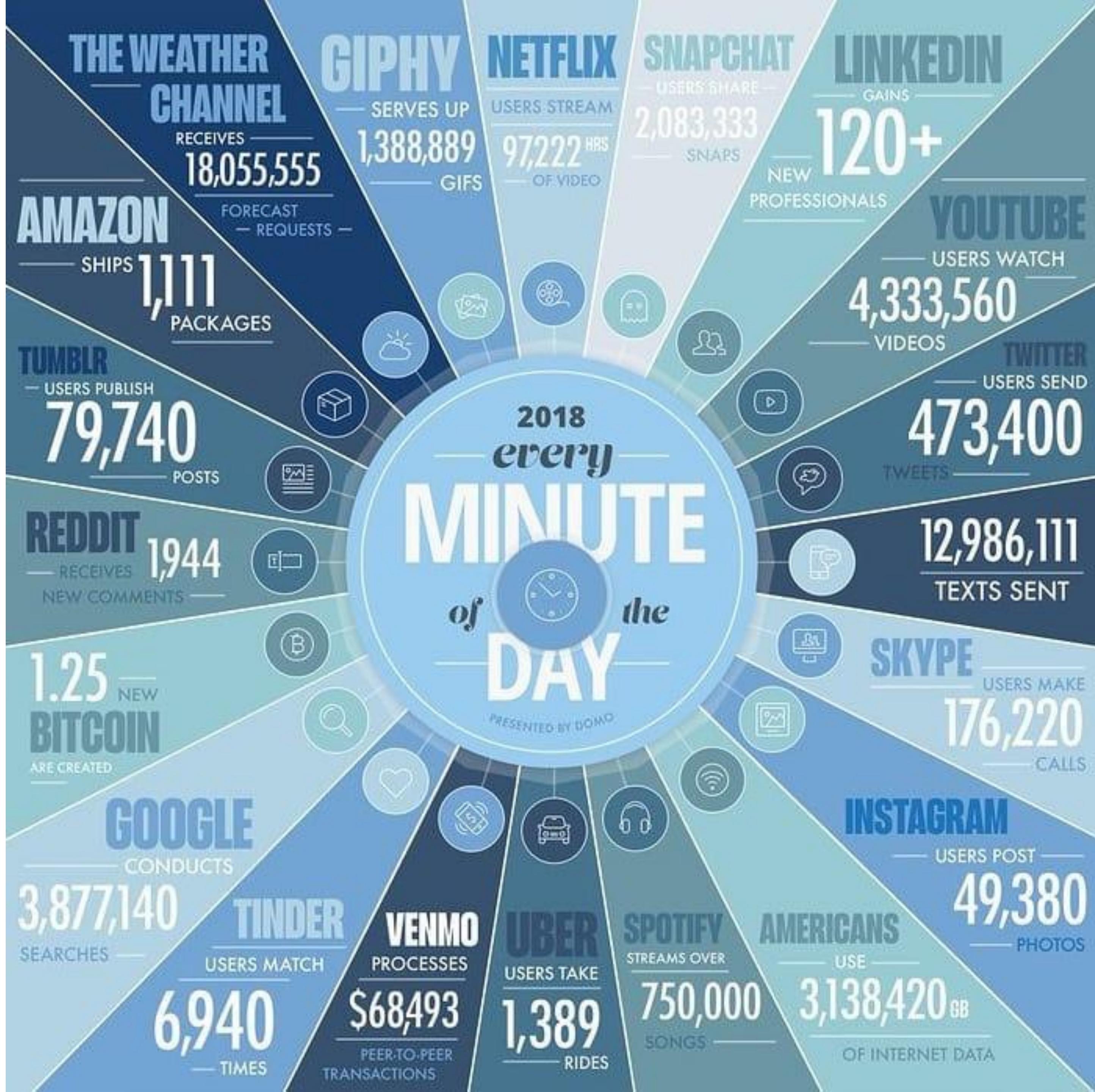
Practical Software Engineering



# Engenharia de Software

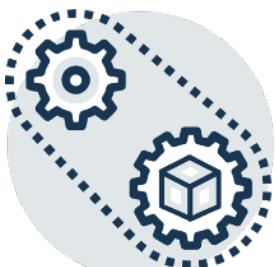
- As economias de **TODAS** as nações desenvolvidas são dependentes de software.
- Cada vez mais sistemas são controlados por software.
- A engenharia de software se dedica às teorias, métodos e ferramentas para desenvolvimento de software profissional
  - Sistemas **não-triviais**
  - Com base em um **conjunto de requisitos**





# Software's greatest hits

- June 4, 1996 -- Ariane 5 Flight 501
  - <https://youtu.be/kYUrqdUyEpl>
- First Flight 501's backup computer crashes
  - <https://youtu.be/2eQpUgHkBcg>
- For more: History's Worst Software Bugs
  - <https://www.wired.com/2005/11/historys-worst-software-bugs/>



# An Agenda for the Future of Software [Engineering in Brazil]

Silvio Meira, UFPE

INVITED TALK, SBES 2015

Abstract: Never so many people and things depended so much on software as now. In practice, almost everything depends on software, in all aspects of human activities. Not only in economy: the behaviors of each person and our, as a group and society, are performances over - sometimes inside of - software. Moreover, all signals show that software relevance is going to increase. At the same time, we face non-trivial difficulties in acquiring, developing, deploying, maintaining, and evolving software, in spite of everything we have done, as software engineers, in the last five decades. This keynote talk will try to discuss a possible agenda for the future of software and its engineering to the next 50 years, tackling the problem, in the Brazilian context, as an special case and of our main interest.

Bio: Silvio Meira is a [retired] Full Professor of Software Engineering at CIn/UFPE, Associate Professor at FGV DIREITO RIO, one of the founders of CESAR and PORTO DIGITAL and founder of IKEWAI.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eujhiejLL7c>



## Investments of federal agencies on IT projects in 2014

Dept. of the Interior - \$1.1B

Dept. of State - \$1.4B

NASA - \$1.5B

Dept. of Energy - \$1.5B

Social Security Admin. -  
\$1.9B

Dept. of Commerce -  
\$1.9B

Dept. of Agriculture -  
\$2.7B

Dept. of Justice -  
\$2.7B

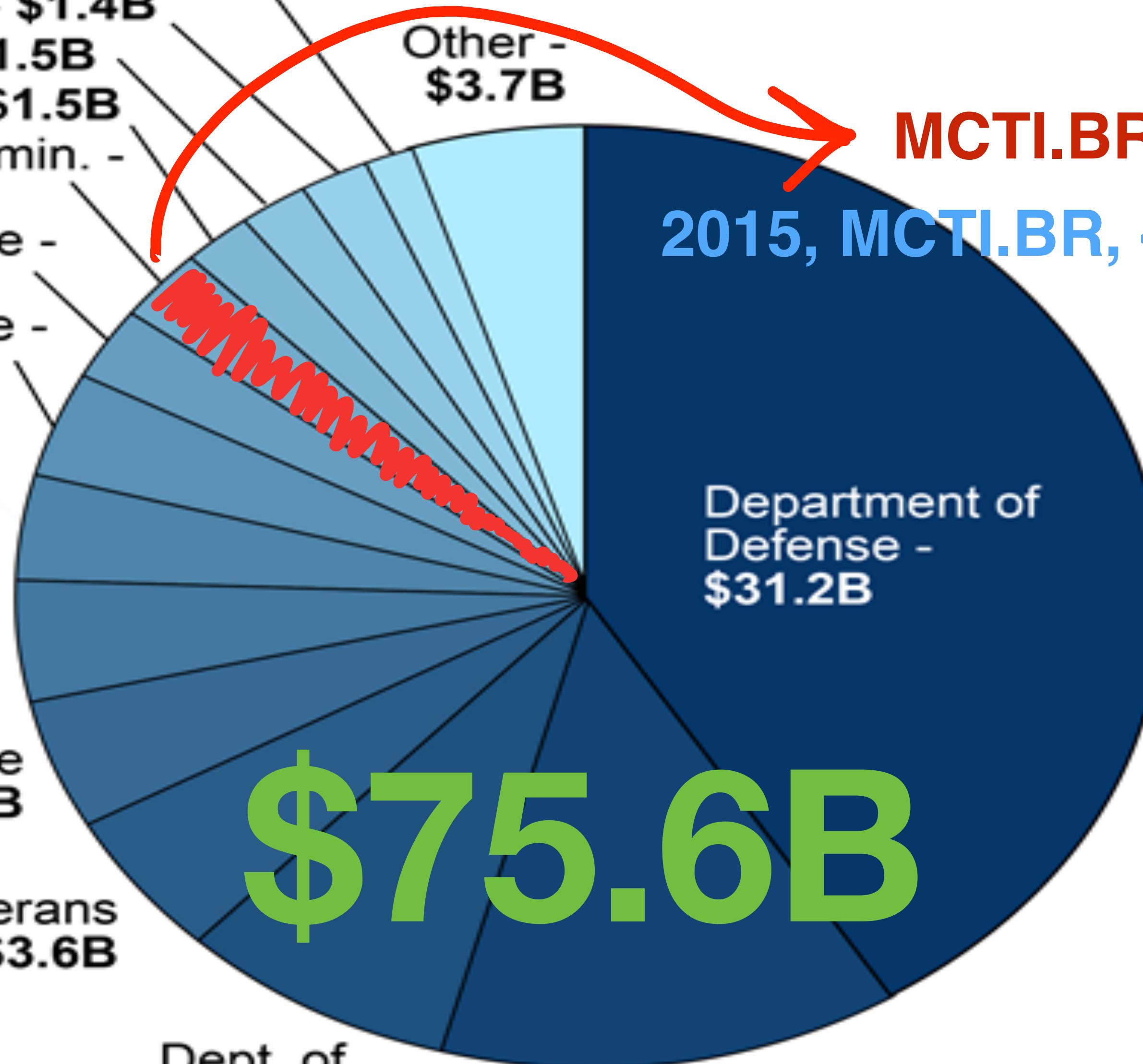
Dept. of  
Transportation -  
\$3.2B

Dept. of the  
Treasury - \$3.5B

Dept. of Veterans  
Affairs - \$3.6B

Dept. of  
Homeland  
Security -  
\$6B

Dept. of Health and  
Human Services -  
\$9.8B



2015, MCTI.BR, <\$2B

MCTI.BR, \$2B

# Poor President Obama...

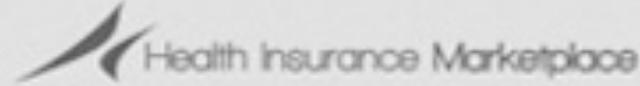
**HealthCare.gov** Learn Get Insurance Log in Espanol

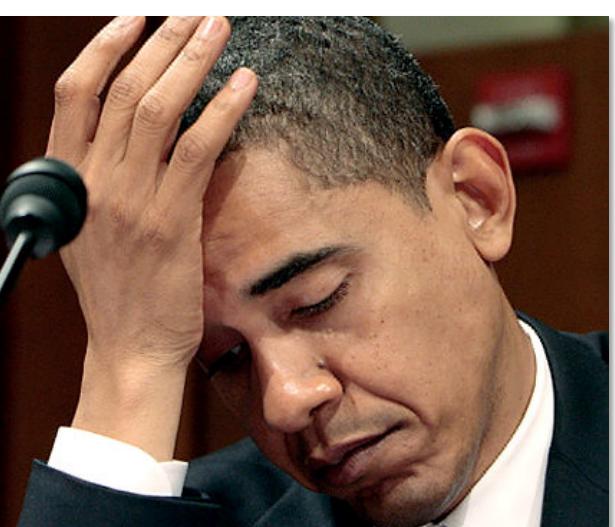
Individuals & Families Small Businesses All Topics Search SEARCH

**The System is down at the moment.**  
We're working to resolve the issue as soon as possible. Please try again later.

Please include the reference ID below if you wish to contact us at 1-800-318-2596 for support.  
Error from: [https://www.healthcare.gov/marketplace/global/en\\_US/registration%23signUpStepOne](https://www.healthcare.gov/marketplace/global/en_US/registration%23signUpStepOne)  
Reference ID: 0.cdd73b17.1380636213.edae7e9

181 DAYS LEFT TO ENROLL OCT 1 Open Enrollment Began JAN 1 Coverage Can Begin MAR 31 Open Enrollment Closes





- 1. sprints + iterations ≠ agile**  
**healthcare.gov nunca foi testado de fato**
- 2. um ‘sistema’ RESULTA de um ‘SISTEMA’**  
**{não havia como ‘parar’ healthcare.gov...}**
- 3. TESTE tem que ser parte da ENTREGA**  
**e não apagar incêndios depois da ‘entrega’**
- 4. de nada adianta INFORMATIZAR O CAOS**  
**se os processos não estão bem definidos...**
- 5. não há sistema PERFEITO; nem POR LEI...**  
**governos tendem a insistir nisso; #FAIL!...**
- 6. sistemas -online, high profile- são ALVOS**  
**healthcare.gov nunca foi olhado assim**

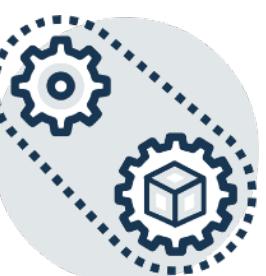
# ~1968: bring engineering discipline to software

- Why can't building software be like building a bridge? Safe, predictable cost & quality...
  - (though 90% infrastructure projects late/over \$)
- “Plan-and-Document”
  - Before coding, project manager makes plan
  - Write detailed documentation all phases of plan
  - Progress measured against the plan
  - Changes to project must be reflected in documentation and possibly to plan



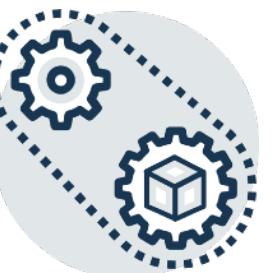
# 1º Processo de Desenvolvimento: Waterfall (1970), 5 fases

- 5 fases do ciclo de vida Waterfall ou Processo de Desenvolvimento em Cascata
  - A.K.A. “Big Design Up Front” ou BDUF
- Análise e definição de requisitos
- Projeto de sistema e software
- Implementação e teste de unidade
- Integração e teste de sistema
- Operação e manutenção
- Primeiro modelo a organizar as atividades de desenvolvimento
- Uma fase tem de estar completa antes de passar para a próxima.
- Saídas das fases são acordadas contratualmente!
- Todas as fases envolvem atividades de validação



# Com o que cascata funciona bem?

- Especificações que não mudam: ônibus espacial da NASA, controle de aeronaves...
- Muitas vezes, quando o cliente vê, quer mudanças
- Muitas vezes, depois de construído a primeira vez, os desenvolvedores aprendem o caminho que eles deveriam ter seguido



# Was this a successful approach for SW development?

- ~420KLOC,  $\leq 1$  bug in last 3 versions
- 260 SW engineers working for one of only 4 dev shops to receive highest “maturity rating” from **SW Engineering Institute@CMU**
- Rigorous adherence to waterfall
  - ex: 6 KLoC change = 2500 pages of docs

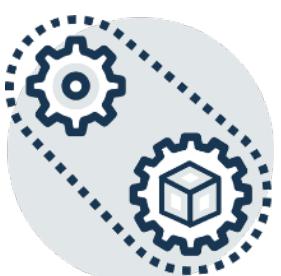


They Write the Right Stuff. FastCompany, 1996.  
Photo: Flickr user Matthew Simantov, CC-BY-SA



# Was this a successful approach for SW development?

- And the users exclaimed with a laugh and a taunt:  
**“It’s just what we asked for, but not what we want.”** —Anonymous
- Software’s strength is its evolvability – **its ability to change and adapt** – but that’s a poor fit for “big design up front” (BDUF) or “top down” approaches



# Problemas do modelo cascata

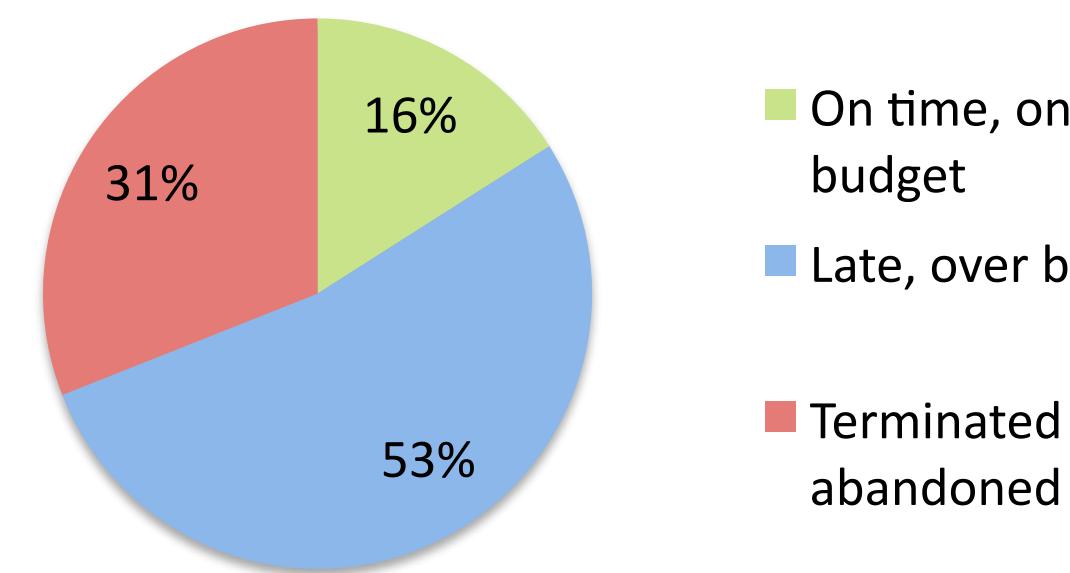
- **Particionamento** inflexível do projeto em estágios
  - Dificulta a resposta aos requisitos de mudança do cliente.
  - Documentos “completamente elaborados” são necessários para fazer as transições entre estágios
  - Apropriado somente quando os requisitos são bem compreendidos e quando as **mudanças são raras**
    - Poucos sistemas de negócio têm requisitos estáveis.



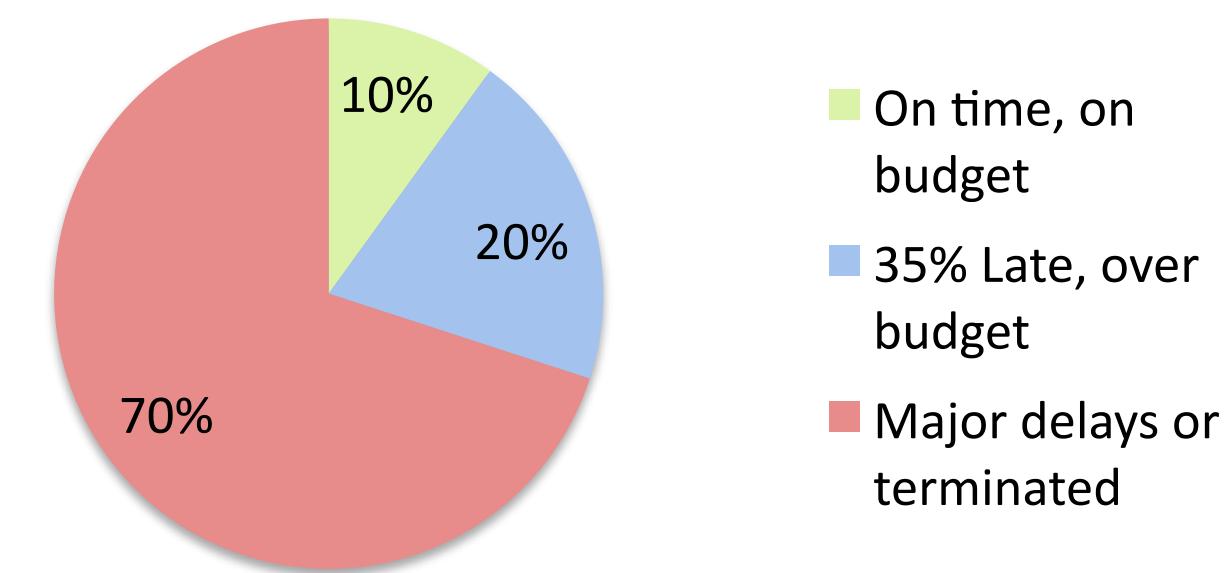
# Quão preciso são os processos dirigido a planos?

- IEEE Spectrum “Software Wall of Shame”
- 31 projetos: desperdiçaram \$17B

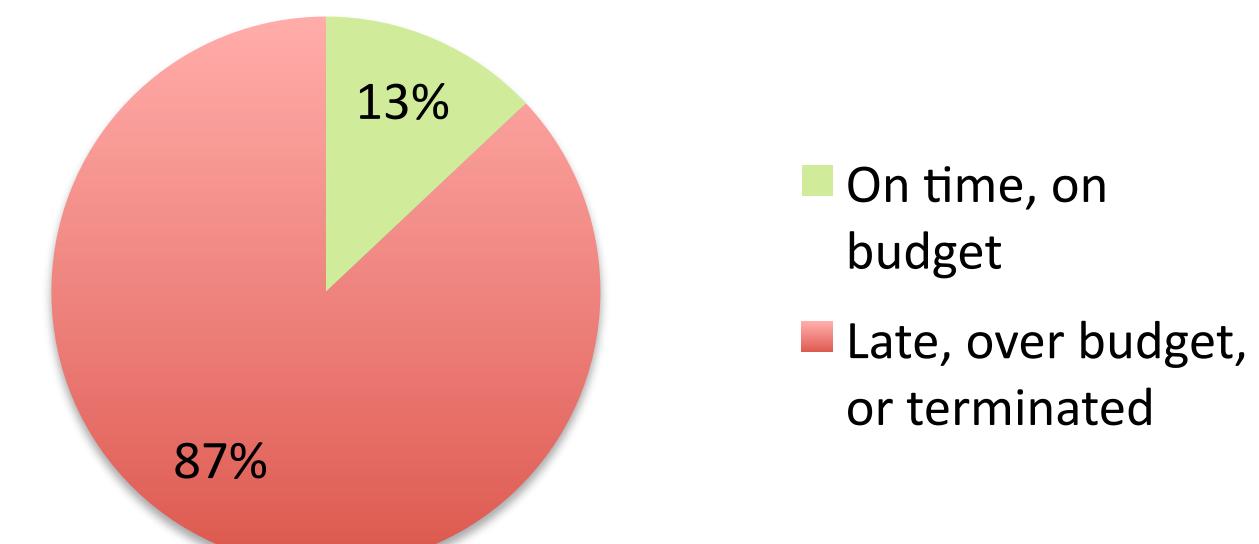
Software Projects (Johnson 1995)



Software Projects (Jones 2004)

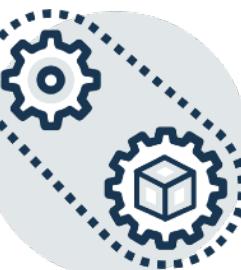


Software Projects (Taylor 2000)



3/~500 novos  
projetos cumprem  
os custos e o  
cronograma

(Figure 1.6, Engineering Long Lasting Software by Armando Fox and David Patterson, 2nd Beta edition, 2013.)



# Como lidar com mudanças?

- “Plan to throw one [implementation] away; you will, anyhow.”
- Fred Brooks, Jr. (1999 Turing Award winner)
- Often after build first one, developers learn right way they should have built it

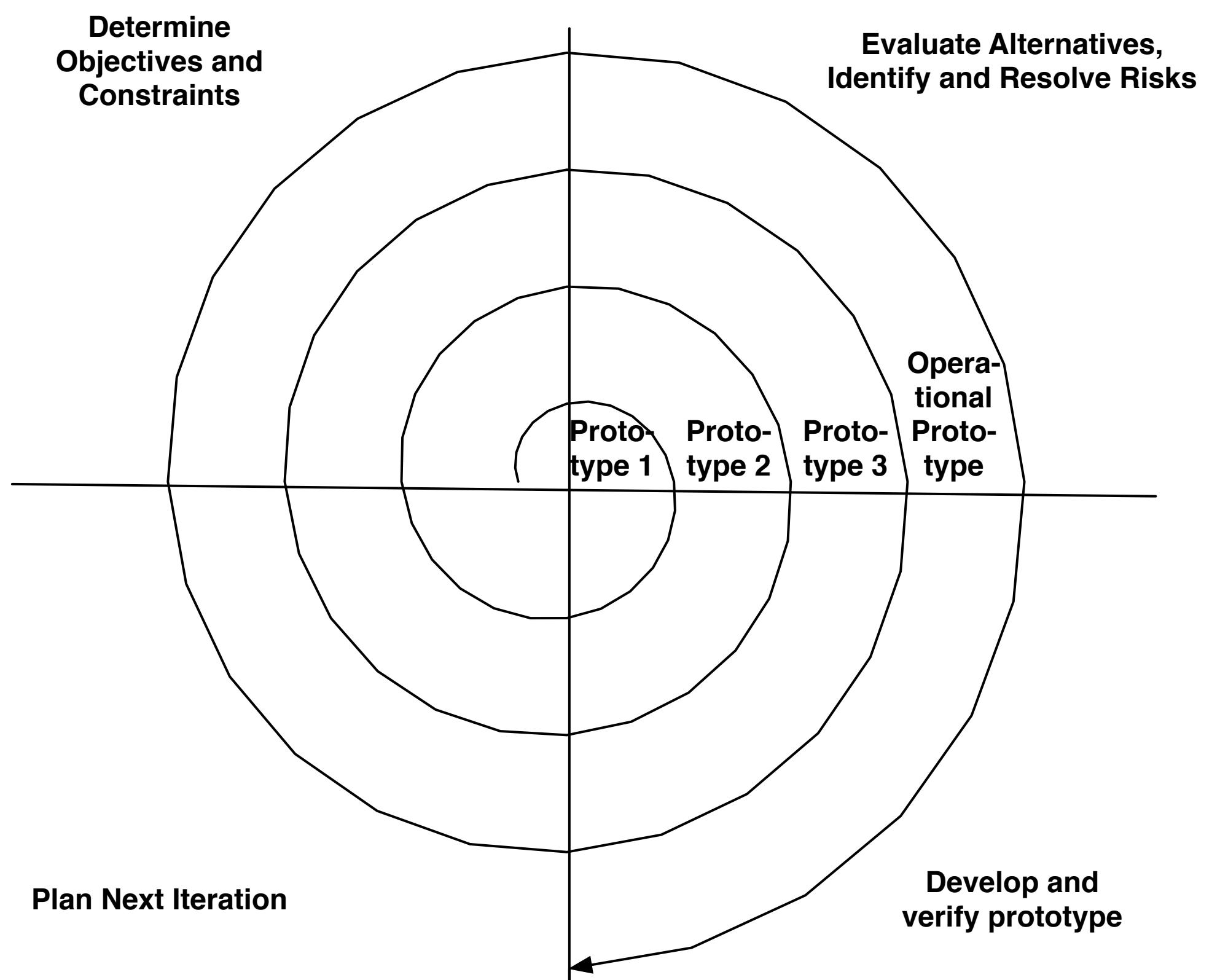


(Photo by Carola Lauber of SD&M [www.sdm.de](http://www.sdm.de). Used by permission under CC-BY-SA-3.0.)



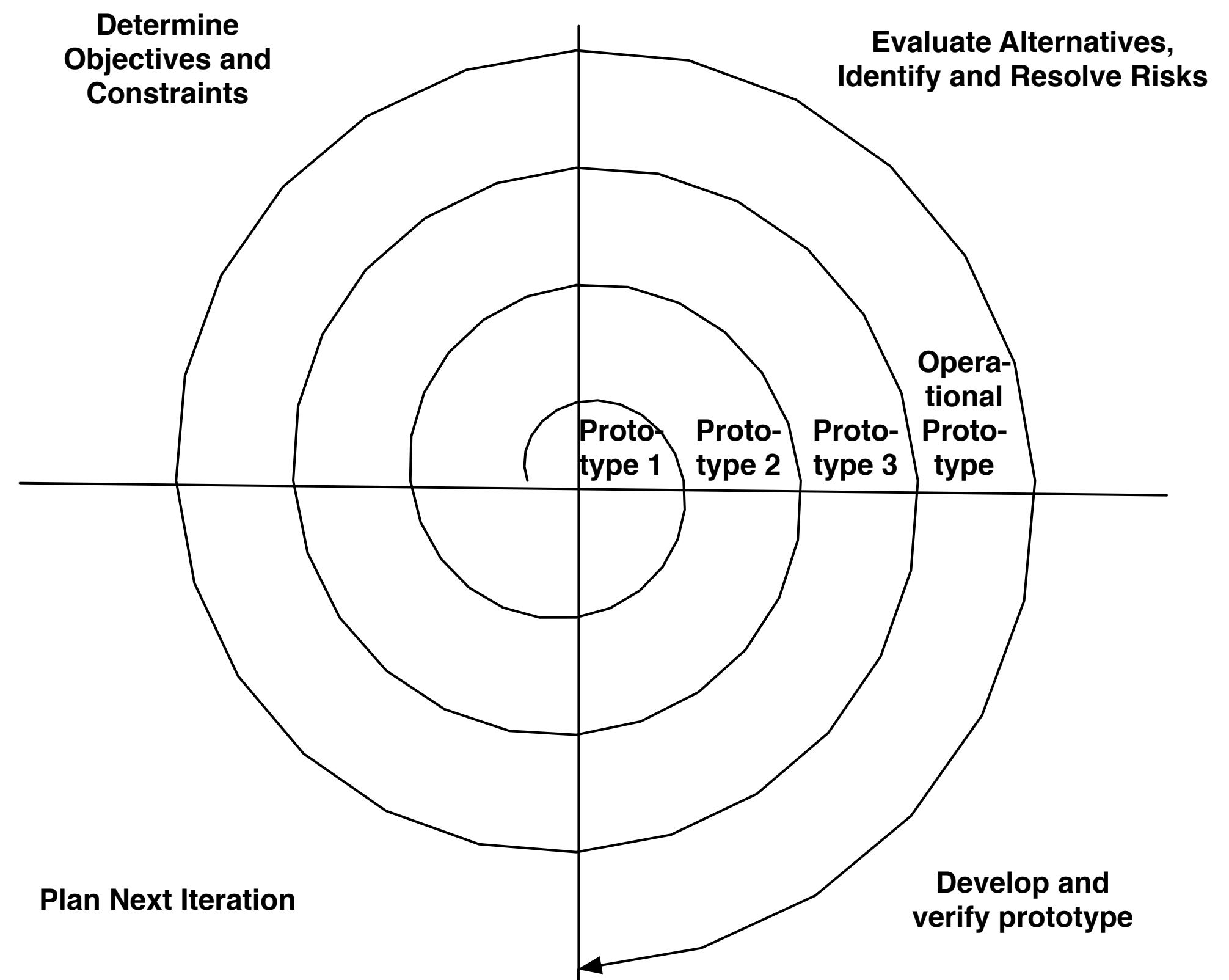
# Ciclo de Vida Espiral (1986)

- Use prototypes to get customer feedback until “final” version built
  - each “iteration” delivers a new prototype
  - iterations may be far apart in time
- Later variant: Rational Unified Process
  - overlaps planning & execution stages of multiple iterations



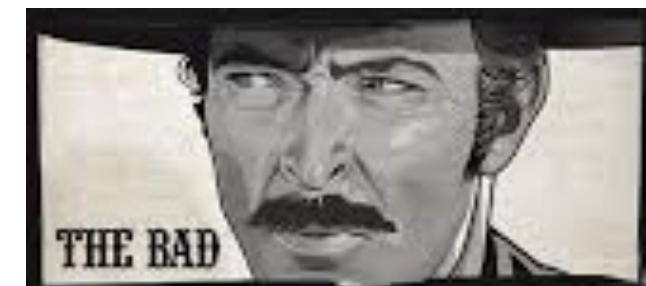
# Setores do modelo espiral

- Definição de objetivos
  - Objetivos específicos para a fase são identificados.
- Avaliação e redução de riscos
  - Riscos são avaliados e atividades são realizadas para reduzir os riscos-chave.
- Desenvolvimento e validação
  - Um modelo de desenvolvimento para o sistema, que pode ser qualquer um dos modelos genéricos, é escolhido.
- Planejamento
  - O projeto é revisado e a próxima fase da espiral é planejada.
- Processo de Desenvolvimento vs. Processo de Gerenciamento

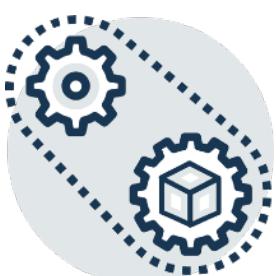




# Espiral Good & Bad



- Iterações envolvem o cliente antes do produto estar completo
  - Reduz as chances de mal entendidos
- Gerenciamento de Riscos no ciclo de vida
- Monitoramento do projeto facilitado
- Cronograma e custo mais realista através do tempo
- Iterações longas de 6 a 24 meses
- Tempo para os clientes mudarem de ideia
- Muita documentação por iteração
- Muitas regras para seguir, pesado para todo projeto
- Custo alto do processo
- Complicado de atingir metas de investimento e marcos no cronograma

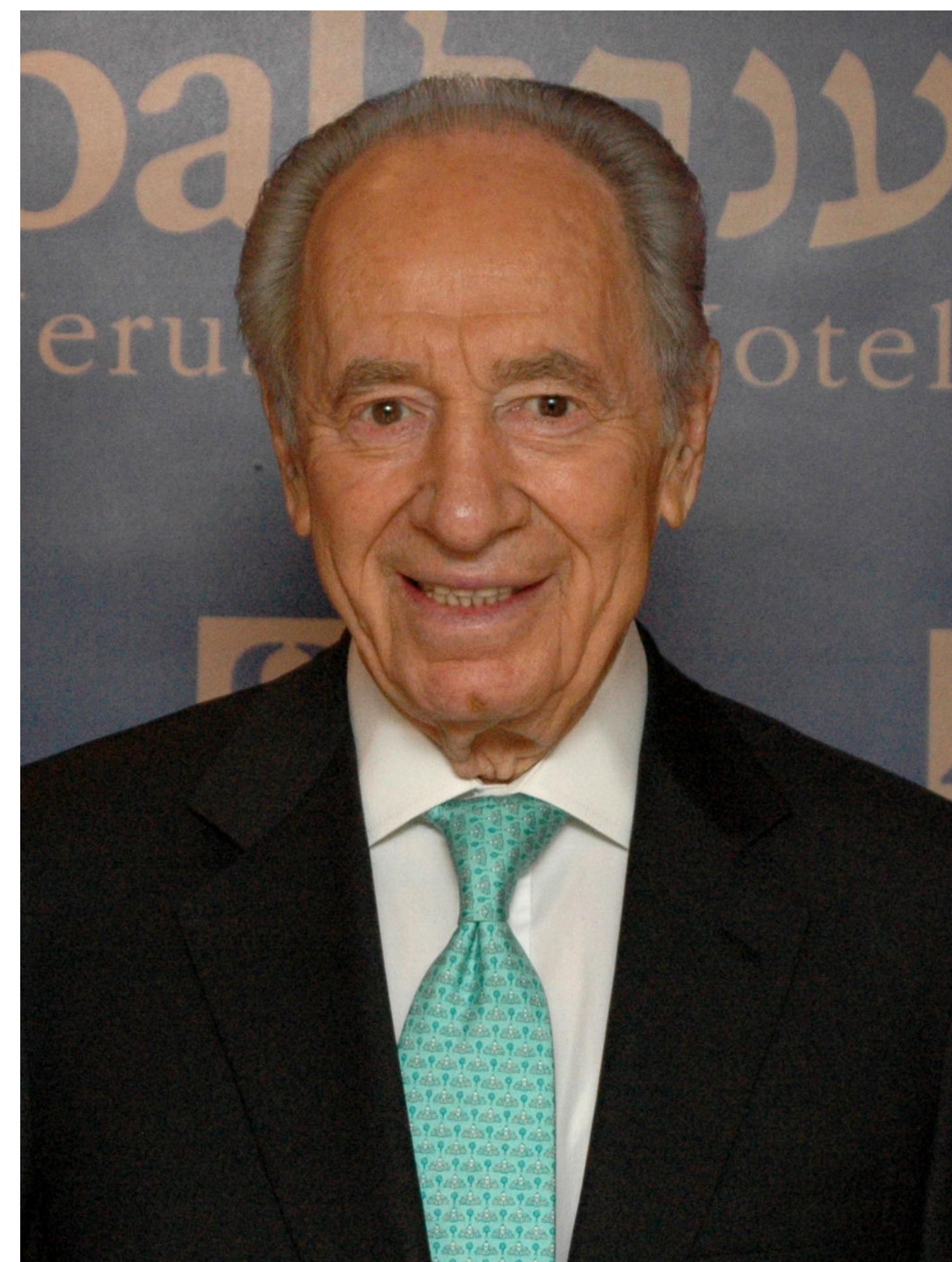


# Peres's Law

“If a problem has no solution, it may not be a problem, but a fact, not to be solved, but to be coped with over time.”

– Shimon Peres

(vencedor do Prêmio Nobel da Paz de 1994)



(Photo Source: Michael Thaidigsmann, put in public domain,  
See [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Shimon\\_peres\\_wjc\\_90126.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Shimon_peres_wjc_90126.jpg))

# Alternative Process?

- P&D requires extensive documentation and planning
- P&D depends on an experienced manager
- Can we build software effectively without careful planning and documentation?
- How to avoid “just hacking”?



40



# Agile Manifesto, 2001

- “We are uncovering better ways of developing SW by doing it and helping others do it. Through this work we have come to value
  - **Individuals and interactions** over processes & tools
  - **Working software** over comprehensive documentation
  - **Customer collaboration** over contract negotiation
  - **Responding to change** over following a plan
- That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.”



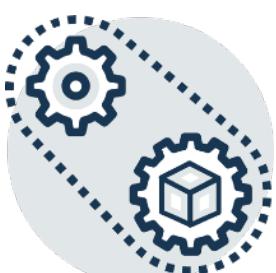
# Agile lifecycle

- Embraces change as a fact of life: continuous improvement vs. phases
- Developers continuously refine working but incomplete prototype until customers happy, with customer feedback on each

## Iterations

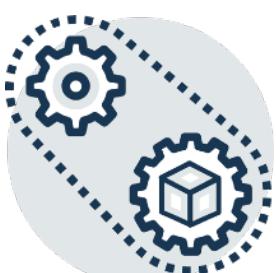
(1-2 weeks)

- All lifecycle elements in every iteration
- Agile emphasises **Test-Driven Development (TDD)** to reduce mistakes, written down **User Stories** to validate customer requirements, **Velocity** to measure progress



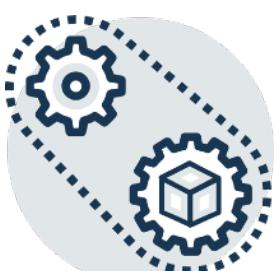
# **“Extreme Programming” (XP), uma versão do ciclo de vida ágil (Kent Beck et al.)**

- If short iterations are good, make them as short as possible (weeks vs. years)
- If simplicity is good, always do the simplest thing that could possibly work
- If testing is good, test all the time. Write the test just before writing the code to be tested.
- If code reviews are good, review code continuously, by programming in pairs, taking turns looking over each others' shoulders.



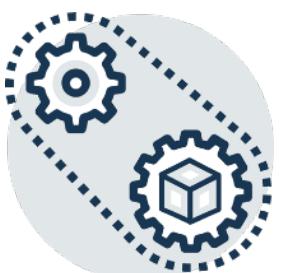
# Agile Then and Now

- Controversial in 2001
  - “... yet another attempt to undermine the discipline of software engineering... nothing more than an attempt to legitimize hacker behavior.”
  - Steven Ratkin, “Manifesto Elicits Cynicism,” IEEE Computer, 2001
- Mainstream for last several years
  - 2012 study of 66 projects found majority using Agile, even for distributed teams



# Sim: Dirigido a Plano; Não: Ágil

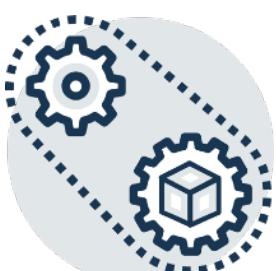
- É importante ter uma especificação e projeto?
- Os clientes não estão disponíveis para feedback?
- O Sistema a ser desenvolvido é grande?
- O Sistema é complexo (ex. tempo real)?
- Vai ter um ciclo de vida longo?
- Está utilizando ferramentas “ruins”?
- O time está geograficamente distribuído?
- A cultura do time é orientada a documentação?
- O Time tem um perfil “fraco” de desenvolvimento?
- O sistema está sujeito a regulamentação externa?



# Pergunta

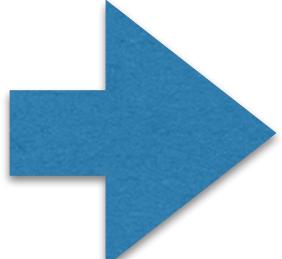
Qual afirmação é **VERDADEIRA**?

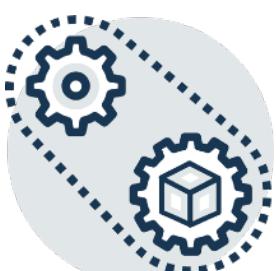
- A. A grande diferença entre Ágil e DP é que Ágil não usa requisitos
- B. A grande diferença entre Ágil e DP é medir o progresso de encontro a um plano
- C. Você pode construir apps SaaS utilizando Ágil mas não com DP
- D. A grande diferença entre Ágil e DP é a construção de protótipos e a interação com os clientes durante o processo

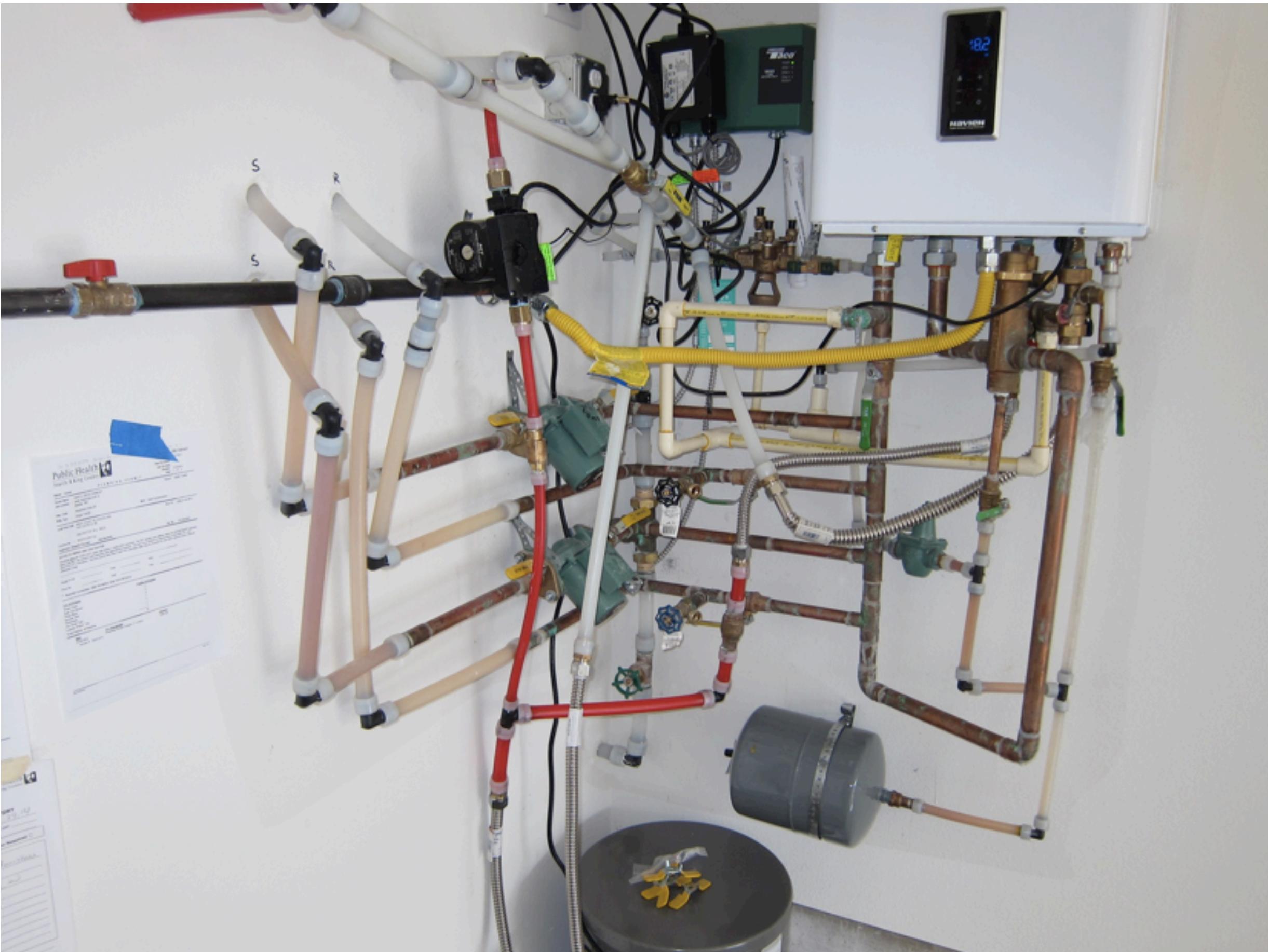


# Pergunta

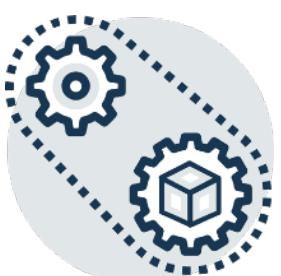
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# SW Legado vs SW Bonito



# Maintenance != bug fixes

- Enhancements: 60% of maintenance costs
- Bug fixes: 17% of maintenance costs
- Hence the “60/60 rule”:
  - 60% of software cost is maintenance
  - 60% of maintenance cost is enhancements.
- Glass, R. Software Conflict. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Yourdon Press, 1991



# Legacy Code Matters

- Since maintenance consumes ~60% of software costs,  
**it is probably the most important life cycle phase of software...**
- “Old hardware becomes obsolete;  
old software goes into production every night.”
  - Robert Glass, Facts & Fallacies of Software Engineering (fact #41)
  - How do we understand and safely modify legacy code?



# Código legado: vital porém ignorado

- Não existe nos cursos tradicionais e nos livros de ES
- Principal resposta a uma pesquisa feita com experts da indústria sobre o que eles acham que deveria ser visto em um novo curso de ES
  - Salve trabalho pela reutilização de código existente (e.g., open source)
- Iremos falar mais sobre SW legados e padrões de programação mais tarde, no curso
  - Irão ajudar a entender como construir um código bonito



# SW Legado vs SW Bonito

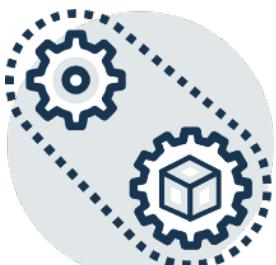
- **Código legado:** SW antigo que continua em uso (atende aos requisitos dos clientes) mas de difícil evolução [problemas de projeto ou tecnologia ultrapassada]
- **Código bonito:** atende as necessidades dos clientes e é fácil de evoluir
  - Insight: Agile techniques for embracing change also useful to manage legacy code!
  - Legacy code can be beautiful code



# Pergunta

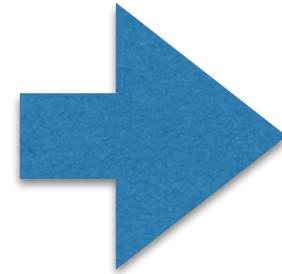
Que tipo de SW é considerado uma falha épica?

- A. Código Bonito
- B. Código Legado
- C. Código inesperadamente com vida curta
- D. Tanto alternativas 2 e 3



# Pergunta

Que tipo de SW é considerado uma falha épica?

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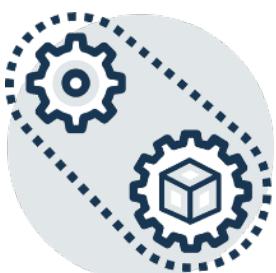


# Learning New Languages and Stacks



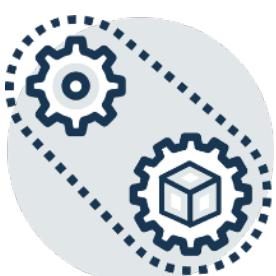
# Frameworks Often Drive Language Adoption

- cgi-bin, mod\_perl, PHP, JSP, ASP.net...
- Good news: imperative OO languages more alike than different
- Great developers learn new stacks rapidly
- Three-stage plan:
  - I. Learn the language (8-step plan)
  - II. Understand the application architecture implied by the framework
  - III. Understand mapping between language's features & framework's abstractions



# Language 8-step plan

1. Types & typing
2. Primitive types/ops, control flow, strings...
3. Methods (functions, procedures)
4. Abstraction & encapsulation
5. Idioms
6. Libraries & dependency management
7. Debugging (language & framework)
8. Testing facilities



# Pitfalls

- “You can write FORTRAN in any language”
- A koan from the venerable MIT AI Lab...
  - Don’t blindly copy-paste code you don’t understand. You don’t know where it’s been.



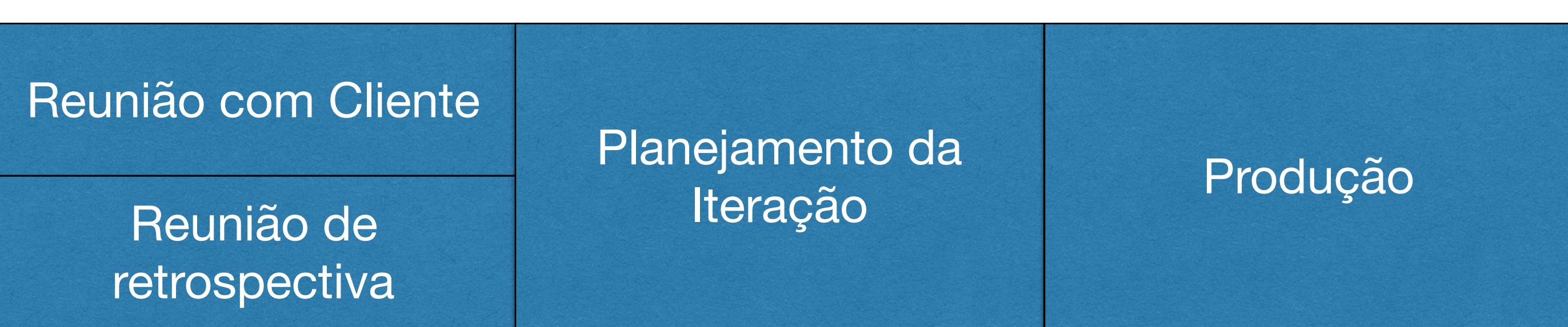
# Advice: learn from the Internet

- Google the nouns and verbs, to see examples of what's idiomatic, before coding it yourself
  - “js hash list keys”, “js array search element”
  - What are the class names or libraries to lookup?
  - Not unusual: research time >> coding time
- Vet answer: Lots of up-votes? Reputable site?
- Read real docs at ruby-doc.org to learn more
  - Node core library & “standard library”
- Don't copy-paste code you don't understand
  - To know if understand, try to break it and see if it breaks as predicted
  - Use debug to stop a program and inspect state

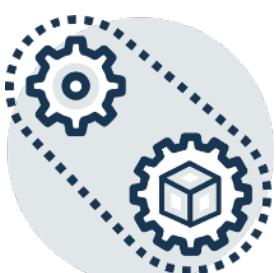
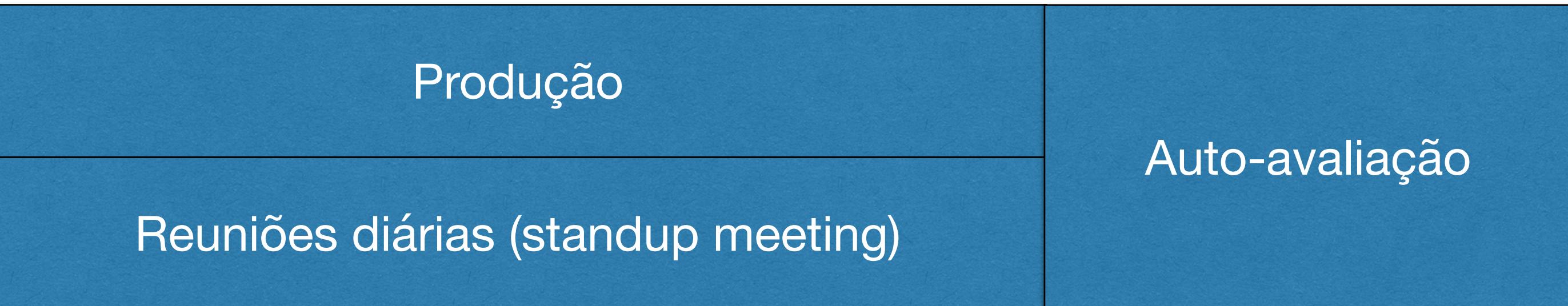


# Agenda de Iteração

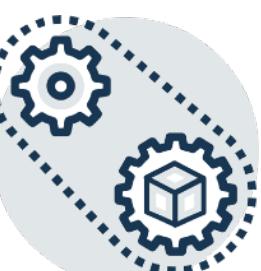
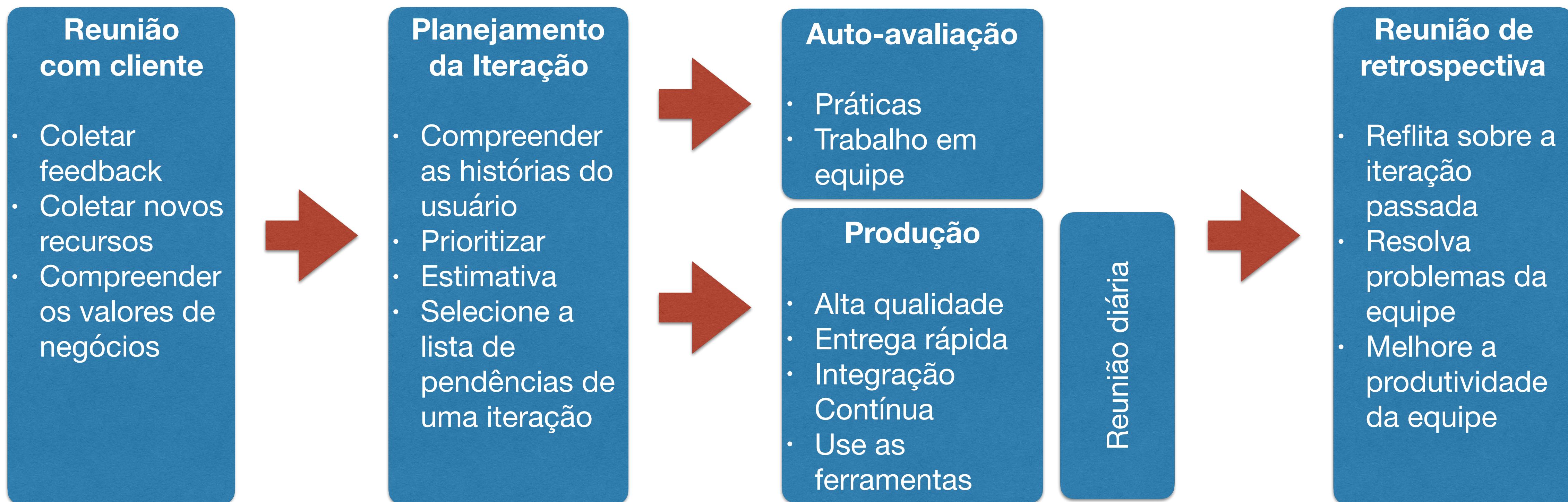
1<sup>a</sup> Semana



2<sup>a</sup> Semana



# Atividades Importantes



# In conclusion....

- Unlike HW, SW can evolve to match customer needs over time
- ...if development process embraces change
- Agile is one way to embrace change, evolved from Big Design Up Front (BDUF) Plan&Doc models
- Natural extension to managing legacy code: it's just change over longer time scales
- Learning to learn languages >> knowing language: plan to spend as much or more time **researching examples as writing the code yourself**
- For Thurs: start learning our Javascript stack this way! Expect to read a lot, but also expect must learn by doing!

