# Nesneye Yönelik Yazılım Mühendisliği (376)

Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ahmet Arif AYDIN

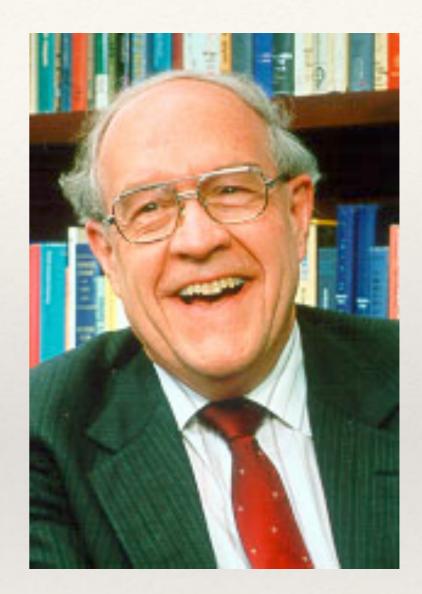
## Yazılım Mühendisliğine Giriş

- Software (Yazılım) nedir ?
  - \* Computer *programs*, *procedures*, and possibly associated *documentation* and *data* pertaining to the operation of a computer system
  - \* A software entity is comprised of data sets, algorithms, functions and interrelated relations among them
- Software Engineering
  - 1. The application of a **systematic**, **disciplined**, **quantifiable** approach to the *development*, *operation*, and *maintenance* of software
  - 2. The study of approaches as in 1.

IEEE: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1963

"IEEE Standard Glossary of Software Engineering Terminology," Office, vol. 121990, no. 1, p. 1, 1990.

- Frederic P. Brooks
  - \* No Silver Bullet: Essence and Accident of Software Engineering, 1987



- Yazılım problemleri
  - \* hatalı yönetim (wrong software management)
  - \* kaçırılan teslim tarihi (missed schedules & deadlines)
  - \* bütçe ve ödeme problemleri (payment & budget problems)
  - hatalı kusurlu ürünler (flawed products)
- \* Bahsedilen problemler software projelerini canavarlara dönüştürebilir!
- Bu canavarı ortadan kaldırmak için bir sihirli değnek yok!
- NO SİLVER BULLET)!

- Yazılım problemlerini ortadan kaldırmak için
  - Replacing the demon and humors theories by the germ theory
  - \* Stepwise progress (aşamalı olarak ilerleme)
  - \* Persistent (1srarc1) & unremitting (aralıks1z) effort

- Yazılım teknolojileri için bir sihirli değnek yok
  - \* There is no silver bullet for software technologies since software productivity, reliability and simplicity goals can't be achieved by a single development, management or technique.
- \* Donanım ve elektronik alanındaki gelişmeler sihirli bir değnek gibi düşünülebilir.
  - \* Fast computer hardware development provided *a kind of silver bullet* by electronics, transistors and large scale integration.

- \* Yazılım geliştirmenin zorlukları problemin tanımlanması, tasarım ve test
  - \* Challenges of building software are <u>specification</u>, <u>design</u>, <u>and testing</u> of this conceptual construct.
- \* Yazılım teknolojilerinin zorlukları iki ana kategori altında incelenebilir (*Major difficulties of software technology can be divided in Essence and Accidents*).
  - \* Öz ile alakalı (Essence) olan ve görmezden gelinemeyen zorluklar
    - \* **Essence** is irreducible challenges that inherited from the nature of software
      - complexity, conformity, changeability, invisibility
    - \* Ürün ve alan ile alakalı zorluklar (Accidents)
      - \* Accidents are product related and domain specific problems.

- \* Essence irreducible challenges that inherited from the nature of software.
  - \* complexity, conformity, changeability, invisibility

#### 1.complexity

- \* projenin boyutuna baglı olarak liner olmayan bir biçimde artar (increases in nonlinear fashion when their size scale-up)
- \* birbirine benzeyen iki parça bulunmamaktadır (there is no alike two parts: variety of modules and classes)
- \* diğer alanlarda bu özellik görmezden gelinebilir (In math and physics complex phenomena's are modeled by simplified models with "ignoring complexities", however, complexity can't be ignored in software since it is an "essential feature")

- \* Essence irreducible challenges that inherited from the nature of software.
  - \* complexity, conformity, changeability, invisibility

#### 2.conformity(uyum)

- \* Yazılım dış dünyadan izole edilmiş bir biçimde geliştirilemez. Geliştirilen yazılım dış dünyada bulunan kısıtlamalarla uyumlu olmak zorundadır.
  - \* A software entity can't be produced in isolation, it must compatible (conform) to real-world constraints such as pre-existing hardware, third party components, government regulations, and legacy data formats)

- \* Essence irreducible challenges that inherited from the nature of software.
  - \* complexity, conformity, changeability, invisibility

#### 3.changeability

- \* Yazılım sürekli değişen bir ortam içerisinde geliştirilir. (Software entities are built on "constantly changing environments" applications, users, laws, hardware)
- \* Yazılım değişim isteklerine karşı esnek olmalıdır (Software entity must be resilient for change requests which can be user request for new features or compatibility need for new hardware)
- \* Yazılım fikir tabanlı bir yapı olduğu için değişimler araba, bina gibi yapılara göre daha kolaydır. (Since software is pure thought-stuff, therefore it can be changed more easily than buildings, car, etc)

- \* Essence irreducible challenges that inherited from the nature of software.
  - \* complexity, conformity, changeability, invisibility

#### 4.invisibility

- \* Yazılım somut bir varlık değildir (Software is invisible (un-visualizable) because the reality of software is not embedded in space. Silicon chips have diagrams, computers have connectivity diagrams, and however, there is not a solid diagram for software)
- \* Yazılımı somut olarak modellenmeye çalışılmaktadır (we can't see a tangible, we create abstractions, and create simple models)
- \* Veri ve kontrol akışı bağımlılık kalıpları kolaylıkla tek bir şema yardımıyla temsil edilememektedir (Data flow, Control flow, dependency patterns are not easily represented in one representation)
- \* Yazılım yapısısı tasarlarken ortak çalışma gereklidir (collaboration is necessary for designing structure of a software system)

Frederic P. Brooks, No Silver Bullet: Essence and Accident of Software Engineering, 1987

- \* Accidents
  - \* Özel bir alan ve proje ile alakalı olarak ortaya çıkabilen problemler (product related, domain specific problems)
    - 1. High-level languages
    - 2. Time Sharing
    - 3. Unified programming environments