

Announcements

- Last Lecture Today 😊
- July 22nd is Project presentation.
 - For Details and Rubrics, refer to the project presentation and demo assignment
 - There is a project audience participation assignment as well while other teams present their projects.
 - **15 minutes per team. + 2 mins Q/A. Please time yourself and be within time. Hard stop at time limit. Make sure to have a demo.**
- Project Deliverables:
 - Project Presentation – In class, ppt **due at 2 PM on July 22nd (should be pdf).**
 - Project Report (GitHub page link) **due July 24th at 11:59 PM**
 - Project Code – **due July 24th at 11:59 PM** (Share your private GitHub repository with your mentor and me)
 - Project Audience Participation – **due July 27th at 11:59 PM**
 - CATME End of semester evaluation- **due July 27th at 11:59 PM**

CS3300 Introduction to Software Engineering

Lecture 13: No Silver Bullet (1986)

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No Silver Bullet - Essence and Accident in Software Engineering

Widely Discussed article written by Turing Award winner **Fred Brooks** in 1987 discussing “Why is SE so hard?” (~6000 citations)



Reference: <http://worrydream.com/refs/Brooks-NoSilverBullet.pdf>

Silver Bullet

Silver Bullet: A single technique or technology that by itself can deliver one order-of magnitude improvement to some aspect of software development

One order of magnitude means 10 times

The phrase typically appears with an expectation that some new technology or practice will easily cure a major prevailing problem

No Silver Bullet - Essence and Accident in Software Engineering

“There is no single development, in either technology or management technique, which by itself promises even one order-of-magnitude improvement within a decade in productivity, in reliability, in simplicity”

No Silver Bullet - Essence and Accident in Software Engineering

“We cannot expect ever to see two-fold gains every two years in software development, as there is in hardware development” (Moore's law)

No Silver Bullet - Moore's Law

Moore's Law: The number of transistors on microchips doubles every two years

Moore's law describes the empirical regularity that the number of transistors on integrated circuits doubles approximately every two years. This advancement is important for other aspects of technological progress in computing – such as processing speed or the price of computers.

Our World
in Data

Transistor count

50,000,000,000

10,000,000,000

5,000,000,000

1,000,000,000

500.000.000

100,000,000

50.000.000

10,000,000

5.000.000

1,000,000

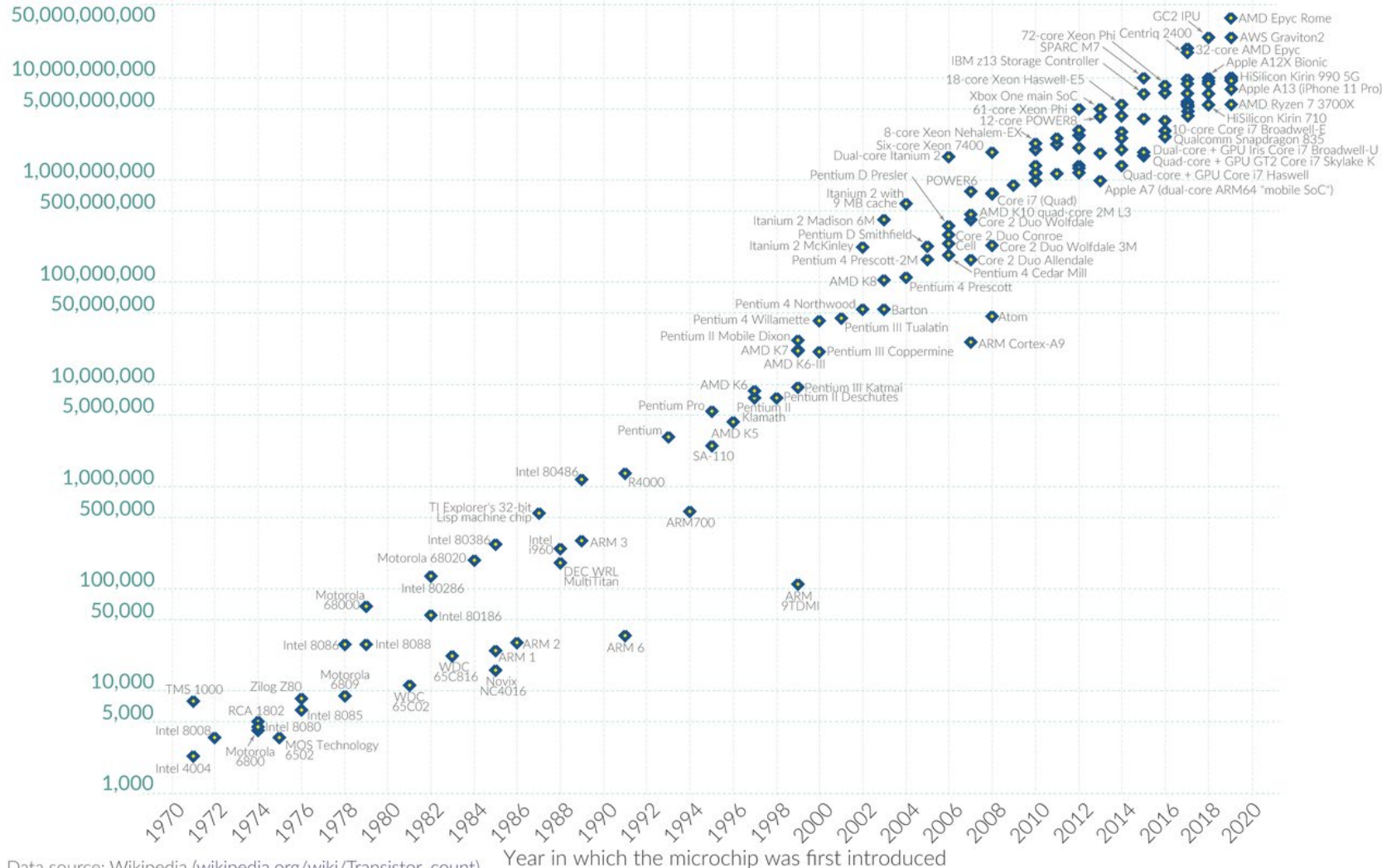
500 000

100,000

50 000

10,000

5,000

1,000¹¹

Data source: Wikipedia (wikipedia.org/wiki/Transistor_count)

- Started with an observation by Moore (co-founder of Intel) that number of transistors on microchips doubles every 2 years.
- Implies that computers, machines that run on computers, and computing power all become smaller, faster, and cheaper with time, as transistors on integrated circuits become more efficient
- Now describes a driving force of **technological and social change, productivity, and economic growth**. (hard drive cost per GB, cost per base of DNA sequencing.....)

No Silver Bullet - Comparison with Hardware

- The anomaly is not that software progress is so slow, but that computer hardware progress is so fast
- No other technology since civilization began has seen six orders of magnitude price-performance gain in 30 years [written in 1986]
- In no other technology can one choose to take the gain in *either* improved performance *or* in reduced costs.

No Silver Bullet - Comparison with Hardware

The need for increased computing power, AI, and digital connectivity has resulted in significant semiconductor market growth.

McKinsey estimates that semiconductor industry revenue will double from \$550 billion in 2022 to over \$1 trillion by 2030.

No Silver Bullet - Why?

- Brooks divides the problems facing Software Engineering into 2 categories
 - **Essence:** Difficulties inherent, or intrinsic, in the nature of the software
 - **Accidents:** Difficulties related to the production of software
- Brooks argues that most techniques attack the accidents of software engineering, whereas essence constitute 90% of the problems.

Essential and Accidental Complexity

Essence:

Domain Complexity

- Accounting Software – the complexity involved in accounting by nature
- Rocketry managing software – complex functionality related to the functioning of a rocket

Accident:

Implementation Complexity

- Bugs
- Constructs that don't exactly fit the way the domain wants them to/
Corner cases
- Threads, complexity of using AJAX requests

Why addressing “essential” problems are so difficult?

Like physical hardware limits (e.g., speed of light, heat dissipation), there are SE problems that will never be solved

4 Issues of essential difficulty:

1. Complexity
2. Conformity
3. Changeability
4. Invisibility

Complexity

- SW is far more complex for their size than any other human construct because no 2 parts are alike
- SW is far more complex than HW (computers, buildings, or automobiles, repeated elements abound)
 - 16-bit word in HW $\rightarrow 2^{16}$ states
 - State of SW is virtually infinite \Rightarrow problems verifying it

Complexity (cont'd)

- Scaling up not merely a repetition of the same elements in larger sizes, but an increase in the number of different elements
- Elements interact with each other in some non-linear fashion, so the complexity of the whole increases more than linearly

Complexity (cont'd)

- Complexity is an essential property: descriptions of a software entity that abstract away its complexity often abstract away its essence
- For three centuries, mathematics and the physical sciences made great strides by constructing simplified models of complex phenomena, deriving properties from the models, and verifying those properties by experiment. This paradigm worked because the complexities ignored in the models were not the essential properties of the phenomena. It does not work when the complexities are the essence.

Complexity (cont'd)

- Increased complexity => increased communication difficulty => SW flaws, schedule delays, costs, ...
- Complexity => difficulty of enumerating and understanding, all possible SW states => unreliability
- Complexity of structure => increased difficulty in adding functionality without introducing side effects
- ...

Conformity

- In physics, we believe there are rules behind the chaos—patterns to discover. But in software, things often feel random.
- Software has to work with a messy mix of users, tools, laws, and legacy systems—many of which can change without warning.
- Example: You build a system to support a company's current process. Then a new VP joins and changes the process. Now your software must adapt to those changes—even if they feel arbitrary.

Conformity (cont'd)

- Other instances of conformity
 - Adapting to a pre-existing environment
 - Such as integrating with legacy systems
 - And if the environment changes (for whatever reason), you can bet that the software will be asked to change in response
 - Implementing regulations or rules that may change from year to year
 - Dealing with a change in vendor imposed by your customer
- **Main Point: It is almost impossible to plan for arbitrary change;**
 - Instead, you just have to wait for it to occur and deal with it when it happens

Changeability

- Software is constantly asked to change
 - Other things are too, however, manufactured things are rarely changed after they have been created
- Instead, changes appear in later models
 - Automobiles are recalled only infrequently
 - Buildings are expensive to remodel

Changeability (cont'd)

- Pressure to change is greater
 - Reality changes
 - Useful SW will encourage new requests
 - Long lifetime (~15 yrs) vs. HW (~4 yrs)
 - SW changes viewed as “free”
- Contrast with tangible domains
 - Imagine asking for a new layout of a house after the foundation has been poured.
 - Buildings can be changed. But change understood by all to be time-consuming and expensive (and messy)

Invisibility

- Software is, by its nature, invisible and intangible; it is difficult to design graphical displays of software that convey meaning to developers
 - Contrast to blueprints: here geometry can be used to identify problems and help optimize the use of space
- But with software, its difficult to reduce it to diagrams
 - UML contains 13 different diagram types (!)
 - to model class structure, object relationships, activities, event handling, software architecture, deployment, packages, etc.
 - The notations of the different types almost never appear in the same diagram
 - they really do document 13 different aspects of the software system!

Invisibility (cont'd)

- Hard to get both a “big picture” view as well as details
 - Hard to convey just one issue on a single diagram
 - instead multiple concerns crowd and/or clutter the diagram hindering understanding
- This lack of visualization deprives the engineer from using the brain's powerful visual skills

Essence or Accident?



[E] A bug in a financial system is discovered that came from a conflict in state/federal regulations on one type of transaction

[A] A program developed in two weeks using a whiz bang new application framework is unable to handle multiple threads since the framework is not thread safe

[A] A new version of a compiler generates code that crashes on 32-bit architectures; the previous version did not

[E] A fickle customer submits 10 change requests per week after receiving the first usable version of a software system

Past Breakthroughs Solved Accidental Difficulties (from Brooks)

- **High-level languages** (vs. bits, registers, conditions, branches)
 - enhance/ease representation, improve vocabulary and how to think about problems
- **Time-sharing** (vs. batch programming)
 - provided quick turnaround benefits, immediacy, less context switch
- **Unified programming environments**
 - help us better manage conceptual constructs, use programs together, but not figure out what they should be

=> **All addressed accident, not essence difficulties**

Hopes for the Silver [in 1986]

- Several “hopes for the silver”, but they only made small improvements (not 10x)
- **Ada**
 - In the end, “just” a high-level language
 - Good for retraining programmers in modern design and modularization techniques
 - Does not eliminate essential complexity
- **OOP**
 - *Abstract data types* (information hiding)
 - *Hierarchical interfaces and refined subtypes* (more information)
 - Higher order of accidental difficulty removed by both. Same as above.
- **PC's increasing power**
 - Speeds up machine-bound activities, but does not simplify the tasks

Hopes for the Silver (2012)

- **Graphical programming**
 - Helpful, but SW is hard to visualize
 - Lots of research in this area. New interesting articles published.
- **Program verification**
 - Great, but does not mean error free (e.g., errors in proofs or specifications)
 - Plus, it is complex
- **Environments and tools**
 - Hierarchical file systems, uniform file formats, generalized tools, language-based editors, integrated database systems to track details, ...
 - Very useful, but still attacking the accidental complexity
- **Intellisense, Refactoring Tools, Code Analyzers, Code navigation tools, Code Visualization tools**
- **Must attack essential complexity, which is 90% of SW**

A New Silver Bullet?

- **The World Wide Web?** – some claim productivity increased 10-fold due to WWW.
- **Automated testing?**- some claim most regression errors are avoided.
- **Open-source development?**
- **Agile Software Development paired with Git.**

A New Silver Bullet – AI assisted coding [2020]?

- **Augmented Developer** – AI handles situations not considered by people who designed the code. *Shazam the algorithm*
- **AI assisted bug finder, Vulnerabilities finder, Automatic Generation of Tests from Code, From plain English Sentence to Compiled Machine Code**
- Some people say “It could be well the software development silver bullet that Brooks couldn’t predict in 1987”. The productivity is supremely enhanced. But is it an order improvement? We can’t say yet!
- Others say: **Not yet!!** These solutions “make development simpler”. The problem with technological solutions is that hiding the complexity under the carpet is not like eliminating the complexity. Essential complexity still isn’t targeted!

Is Gen AI the New Silver Bullet?

Gen AI tools, like ChatGPT, Codex, and others, are often promoted as solutions that dramatically improve productivity, efficiency, and quality in software development. These tools claim to enhance coding through auto-completion, bug detection, code generation, and even full code-to-production pipelines.

Comparing Claims with Reality:

- **Potential Benefits:** Gen AI tools streamline repetitive tasks, assist with code suggestions, and even conduct complex code analysis. They seem to bring productivity gains similar to those promised by previous "silver bullets" like high-level languages and graphical programming.
- **Limitations:** Despite these advancements, Gen AI faces challenges, such as hallucinations (inaccurate outputs), dependency on extensive computational resources, and limitations in understanding essential complexities in software engineering. Like past technologies, they mainly tackle accidental complexity rather than essential complexity.

Open Debate – Order of Magnitude Improvement?:

- Some argue that AI-assisted development could be the "silver bullet" that Fred Brooks predicted would never exist, by delivering substantial productivity gains.
- Others caution that while AI can help simplify development, it doesn't eliminate essential complexities like system architecture, error-proofing, and scalability.

Is Gen AI the New Silver Bullet?

Recent Articles and Studies:

- **McKinsey on AI in Software Engineering:** McKinsey had suggested that AI could lead to a productivity boost in software engineering, particularly in automated coding and testing, having its biggest impact on software engineering [[source, Aug 2023](#)]
- **Fast coding doesn't mean cheap coding** – argued against McKinsey's reports [[Medium source, June 2023](#)]
- VisibleThread argued that the “Silver bullet” proposition is put forward by vested interests. Don't believe them. [[source, June 2024](#)]
- Another Medium article states that GenAI is a game-changer in some applications, and in others, it falls short. It is not the silver bullet. The key is to weigh the pros and cons of your specific scenario and avoid getting swept up in market trends. [[source, Aug 2024](#)]
- **Rise of AGI** (Artificial General Intelligence) poses risks and threats to software engineering and to humanity (QA, Security Vulnerabilities, Ethics). [[source, Nov 2024](#)]

Promising Attacks on the Essence

- **Buy vs. build**

- Hard part is requirements, specifications and design, not implementation; amount and quality of off-the-shelf SW is increasing

- **Iterative requirements refinement and rapid prototyping**

- Clients do not know what they want

- **Incremental development**


- Grow, not build

- **Cultivate great designers** (focus on *people*)

- Better SE training
- Career mentors and career development paths

- **Did they work?**

Please fill out the AI End of semester survey for
+5 on Project Presentation Assignment



Final extra credit
Opportunity: +1%
to everyone if 80%
of class fills out the
CIOS Survey.



Thank you for a wonderful
semester!😊

Good Luck for Final Presentation!

