

# CS132: Software Engineering

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### Lecture 1: Introduction



# What is software engineering?



# Science vs. Engineering

## Science vs. Engineering

- Science: Theoretically how something can be achieved
  - How to generate Ammonia  $(NH_3)$ ?
  - $-N_2 + 3H_2 \leftrightarrow 2NH_3 \uparrow$
- Engineering: How to achieve the goal efficiently and economically with existing constraints
  - In 1774:  $2NH_4Cl + Ca(OH)_2 \leftrightarrow CaCl_2 + 2NH_3 \uparrow + 2H_2O$
  - In 1898:  $CaC_2 + N_2 \rightarrow CaCN_2 + C$  and  $CaCN_2 + 3H_2O \rightarrow CaCO_3 + 2NH_3$  ↑
  - In 1908:  $N_2$  +  $3H_2$  ↔  $2NH_3$  ↑ under high pressure with catalysts



### Software "Science"

- Algorithm
- Theory of computation
- What problems can be solved computationally?
- How can we express the solution rigorously without ambiguities?
  - Formal languages
- Can we solve problems efficiently?
  - Computational complexity theory



## Software Engineering: Definition

• "The establishment and use of sound engineering principles in order to obtain economical software that is reliable and works efficiently on real machines ..." [Fritz Bauer, at the 1st NATO Conference on Software Engineering, 1969]

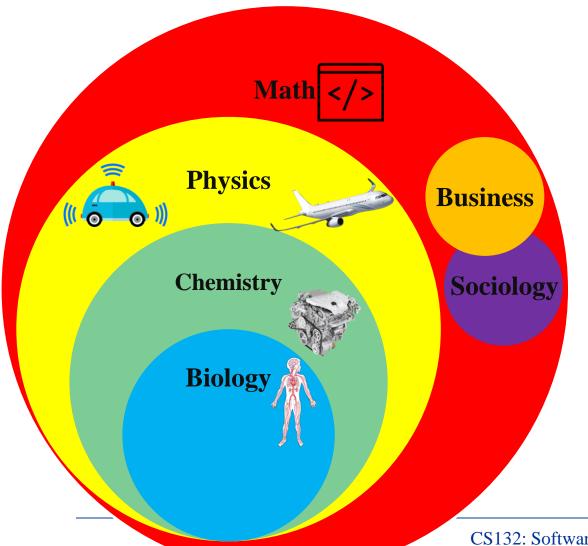


### "The Software Crisis"

- The need to develop larger, more diverse software systems
- 28% of software projects are "success"
  - 51% seriously late, over budget and lacking expected features
  - 18% cancelled outright
- Increasing complexity
  - Use to be one single task on a specific computer
  - More functionalities
  - In more conditions
  - On more platforms
  - By more people



## An Inter-disciplinary Field



- Software is in math domain
  - Amazon negative quantity bug
- The domain specific constraints have to be encoded or considered in the software
- The domains with more constraints are also less understood



### Which fake news is easier to tell?

"NASA说因为今天地球完美的重力角度,是唯一一天可以让扫把独自站立的日子。"

想看大家参与「NASA立扫把挑战 | BroomChallenge」的图 😂









# Key Challenges in Software Engineering

### 1. Effective communication

- Between the engineering team and other stakeholders
- Within the engineering team

### 2. Risk Management

– How to balance conflicting judging criteria?

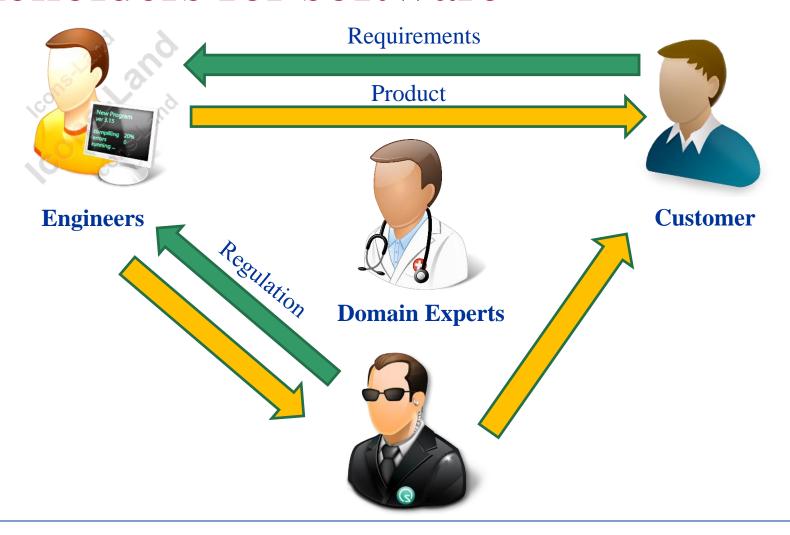
### 3. Validation

– How do you convince all stakeholders that the software is effective/safe/secure?





### Stakeholders for software





### Miscommunications

- The customer fails to explain their needs well.
- The customer may not know what he/she wants
- The analyst may not understand the customer's need.
- Your analyst may not convey the requirements to the development team







How the customer explained How the team d

What the customer really needed

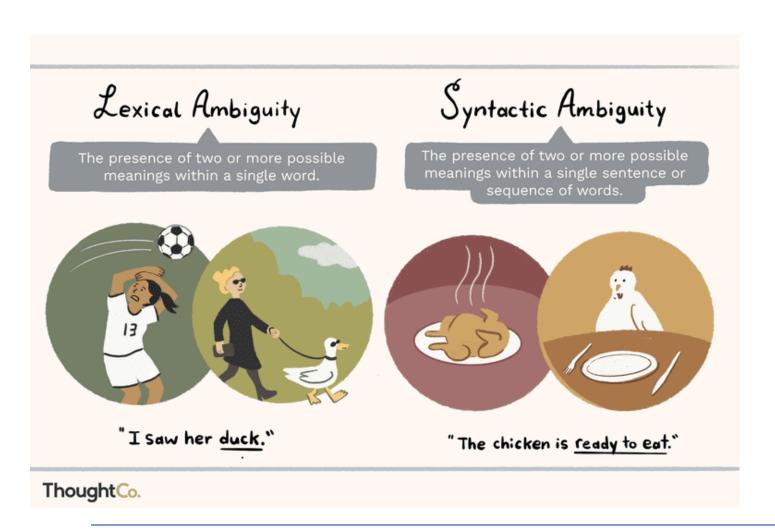


Domain Knowledge: "The Expert"





## Natural Languages Are Prone to Ambiguities







### Communications among various stakeholders

• Need a common language for communication

Unified Modeling Language (UML)



• It's just a tool, not a solution





# Examples of UML Diagrams

• Structural diagram

#### **BankAccount**

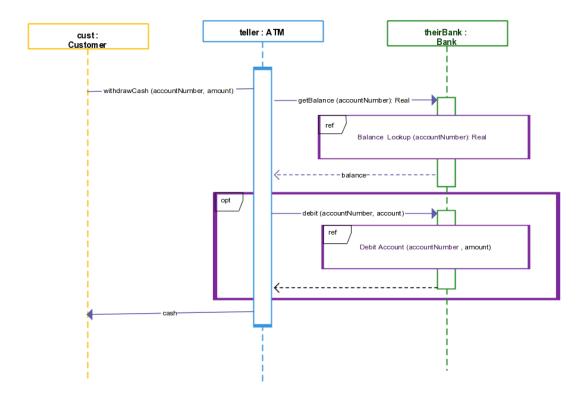
owner: String

balance : Dollars = 0

deposit ( amount : Dollars )

withdrawal (amount: Dollars)

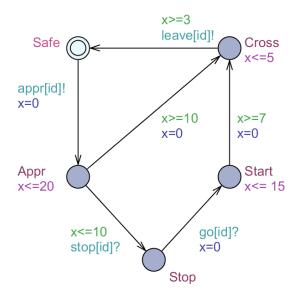
### Behavioral Diagram



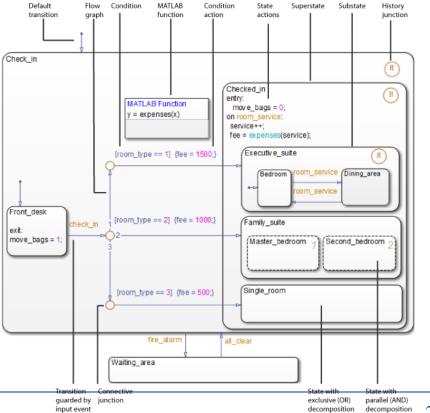


### Communication within the team

- Formal models
  - Timed automata



- Simulation models
  - Simulink





## The lifecycle of a successful software is long



Other team members should understand your code and documentation

• Other team members should be able to easily "inherent" code from you



## What we want you to learn in this course

- Communication skills are important no matter what you do in the future
  - Documentation
  - Meetings and presentations

- Be mentally prepared
  - Respect other people's domain expertise
  - Accept that other people may not know what you know
- How to analyze problems in other domains?



# 2. Risk Management



# Are they good aircrafts?



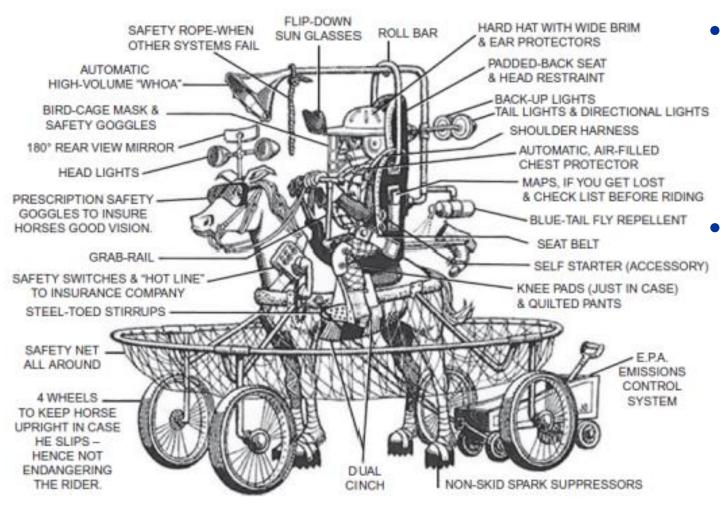








### The "All-around" Solution



 Risk control measures may affect other system
properties

Justify that benefits outweigh the risks

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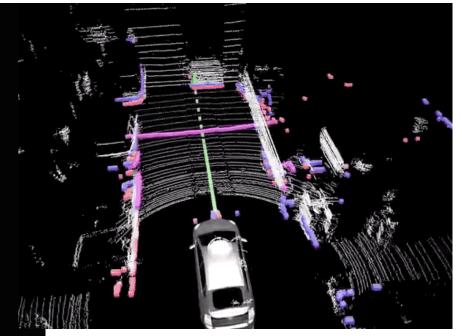


### 2. Risk Management

# Balancing among risks

- Uber Autonomous Vehicle Accident (March 18, 2018)
- Pedestrian Identification: balancing false-positives vs. false-negatives





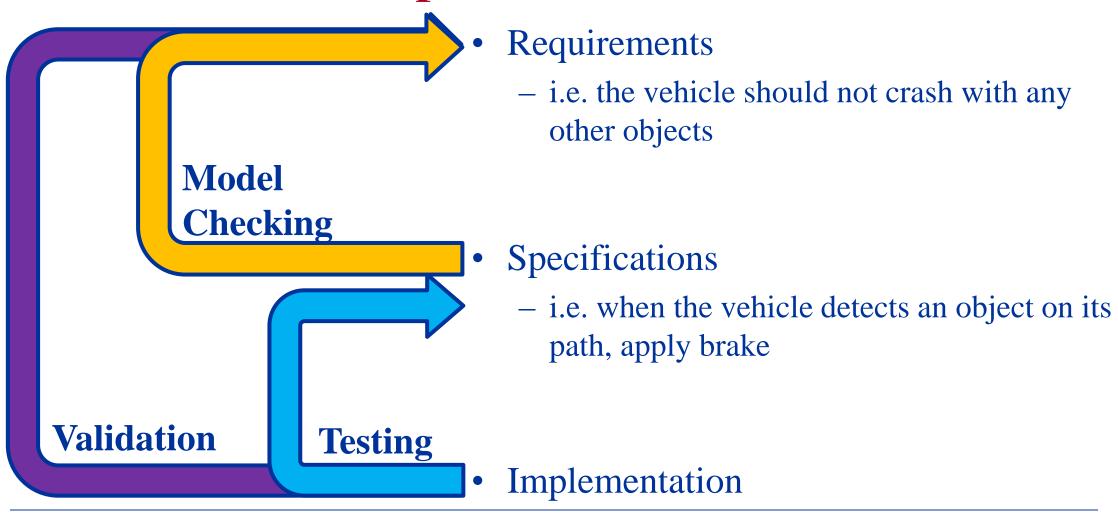


### 3. Validation



#### 3. Validation

## Software Development Process





### 3. Validation

### What should we validate?

- Efficacy: The system can do its job as designed
- Safety: Under intended use, the system will not harm the user and its surroundings
- Security: Prevent malicious use of the system



## How to convince others that your system is good?

• Rigorousness of the development process

- Rigorousness of the techniques
- Demonstration of effort

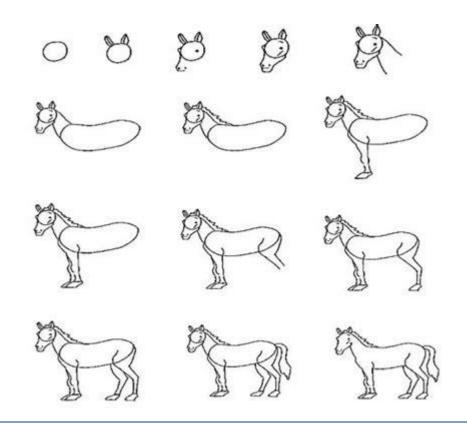
• "All or nothing"

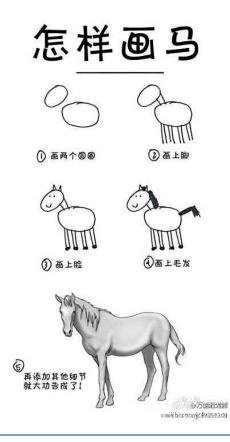




## Iterative Software Development

• Develop "validatable" artifacts early







## Model-based Software Design

- From verified model to verified code
  - Business model (in UML)
  - Analysis model (in UPPAAL)
  - Design model (in UML/Simulink)
  - Code (in Matlab)
- Verify analysis/design model

• Maintain traceability during development



# Why Early Prototyping?

An analogy from the movie industry



### Stakeholders

Investor

- Production Team
  - Director
  - Actors

Audience



How can the production team convince the investor that they can make a good movie that makes profit?



## Scripts – The Avengers Endgame

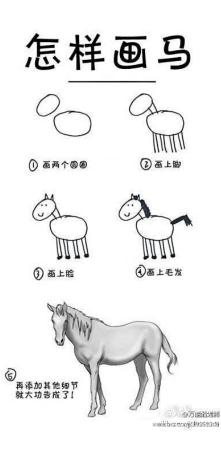
- The barrage destroys many on the battlefield
- The Barrage opens the riverbank and threatens to flood the battlefield, Dr. Strange and the other sorcerers have to hold the floodwater back
- Peter Parker and the Gauntlet is about to be overwhelmed by enemy forces BUT Steve hurls Mjolinir
- Peter catches a ride on it then with Valkyrie, BUT the ship's cannon fire knocks both Peter and Valkyrie to the ground
- The ship's fire is going to KILL THEM ALL. THE FIRE IS CLOSING IN ON THEM WITH NO ESCAPE. ALL IS LOST...

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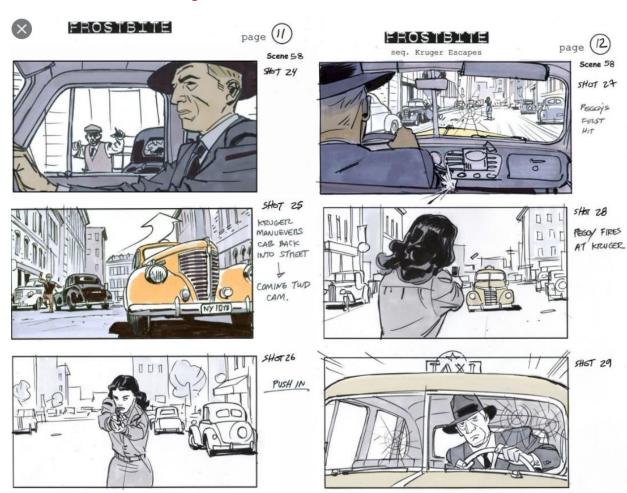
# The Final Movie Clip







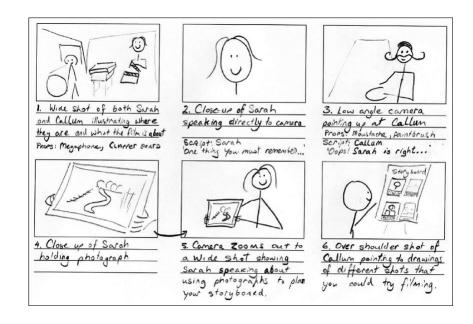
# Storyboard







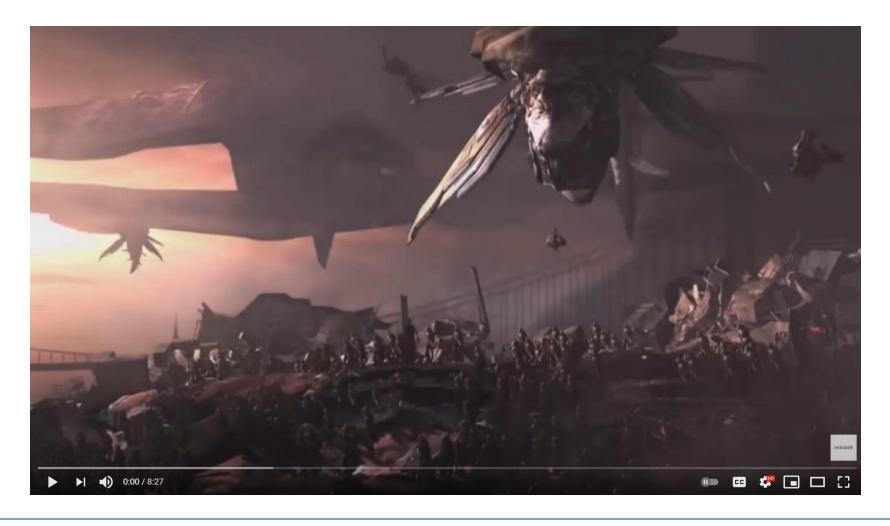
### More Storyboards







### Previs





## Previs (Pre-visualization)





### What we learned

- Quick prototyping
  - Gets feedbacks early
  - Saves money
  - Earns trust
- Just having a good idea is not enough
- Mastering the new tools is very important



### The Analogy

### **Movie Making**

- Script
- Storyboard
- Previs
- Techvis

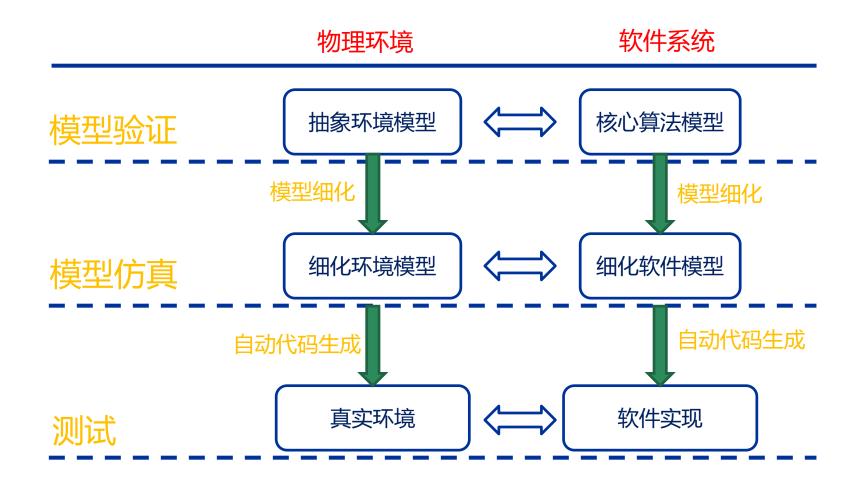
### **Software Development**

- Requirement document
- UML
- Models->Prototypes
- Model translation & Code generation

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## Model-based Software Design





# Key Challenges in Software Engineering

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### Curriculum

- Software development lifecycle
- Capture software requirements using UML
- Strike a balance: risk management
- Early bug-finding using model checking
- Maintain traceability in model-based software design
- Software testing



# Grading

• Homework: 4\*5%

• Midterm: 20%

• Final Project: 60%

## Project Logistics

- 3 students per team (1,2,3)
- 3 mini projects (a,b,c)
- Each project has 3 stages
  - Requirement (R)
  - Development (D)
  - Validation (V)
- Student 1: a.R+b.D+c.V
- Student 2: b.R+c.D+a.V
- Student 3: c.R+a.D+b.V



### Checkpoints and Progression

- Team meeting every week
  - Report on what has been done and plan for next week
  - Part of the demonstration of "effort"

- 3 Customer Consultations
  - Chance to demonstrate initial results and ask for feedback
  - Please take them seriously!

## Project Grading

- Overall Product (70% + 10%)
  - Functional requirements (40%)
  - Non-functional requirements (15%)
  - Validation (15%)
  - Extra Credits (10%)
- Documentation (30%)
  - Requirement (10%)
  - Development (10%)
  - Validation (10%)

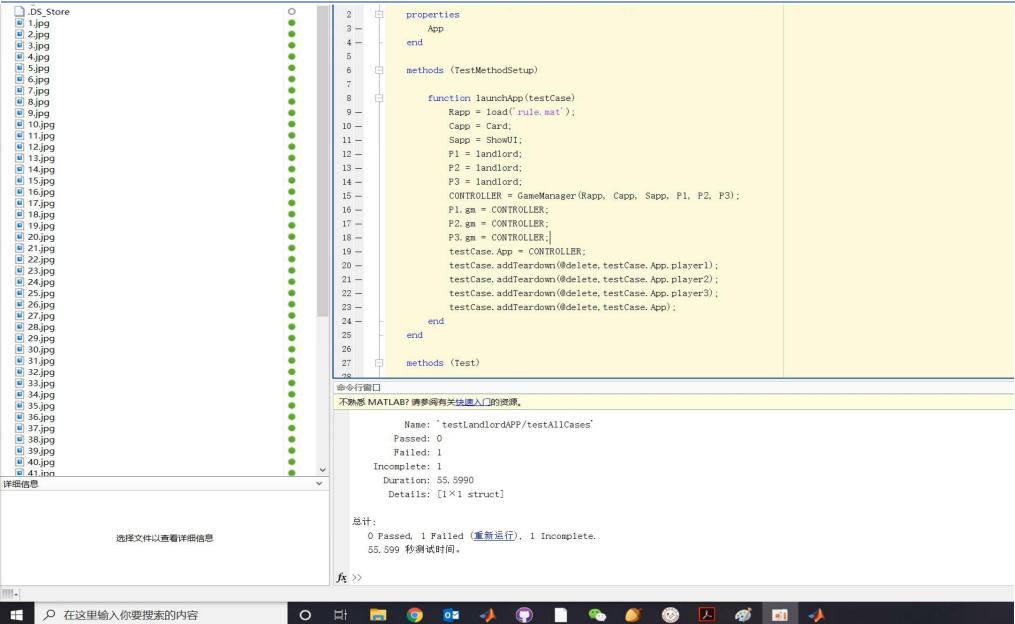


# Grading Example

	Project 1		Project 2			Project 3		
Overall Product		55	Overall Product		60	Overall Product		65
<b>Documentati</b> on	Requirement	8	Docume ntation	Requirement	5	Docume ntation	Requirement	6
	Development	7		Development	4		Development	3
	Validation	5		Validation	9		Validation	7

	Score
Student 1 (1R2D3V)	(55+60+65)/3+8+4+7=79%
Student 2 (2R3D1V)	(55+60+65)/3+5+3+5=73%
Student 3 (3R1D2V)	(55+60+65)/3+6+7+9=82%







### Working as a team

- Team up with someone you trust
- You are responsible for some task doesn't mean you "only" need to complete the task
- "Make other's job easier"
- "The Black Sheep" will get severe penalties



### You may complain about...

- "The requirements are too vague!"
  - It's not a bug, it's a feature!

- "I did my part, why do I get penalized for what others didn't do?"
  - Because you are on the same team, that's why.
- Please do not ask
  - "Can we get/lose points if we implement/not implement a feature?"



## Logistics

• Slides are released 1 day before each lecture on blackboard

• Important announcements are sent via emails

- Forum available on Piazza (piazza.com/shanghaitech.edu.cn/spring2022/cs132)
  - Ask questions regarding implementations, not ideas



### Academic Ethics

Homework should be done alone

• Do not share code/documents among teams

• Feel free to reuse code segments within the team

- Do not use code/documents from other sources (previous years' or online)
- Violators will receive severe penalties