

Software Engineering Practice

Introduction

Course Logistics

- Integrated with the MSc Group Projects
 - For details, see the group project web page and slides of introduction lecture
- Group Projects are mandatory
- Course runs during the first part of term 2

Assessment

- Two intermediary reports:
 - Specification for reports available on the group project page
 - Submitted on CATE (send a copy to your supervisor)
- Final report
- Final presentation and demo
- No exam
- Marking breakdown:
 - Report 1: 15%
 - Report 2: 15%
 - Final software product, final report and presentation: 70%

Calendar: Project

End of January	Report 1 due
Beginning of March	Report 2 due
Middle of May	Final Report due
Middle of May	Final Presentations

(see CATE and project web page)

- 4 Month project
 - But don't forget your exams are in the middle

Report 1 - Content

- Project specification (“contract” between supervisor and you)
- Minimum requirements and possible extensions
- Requirements: prioritize, assess feasibility, completion times
- Specify version control system
- Identify development strategy
- 3 – 5 (max!) pages typed in LaTeX (template on CATE)

Making Your Project A Success!

- Regular meetings with your supervisor
 - You should contact your supervisor this week and schedule a first meeting
- Regular meetings with your team
 - At least weekly, but probably more often

Course Syllabus

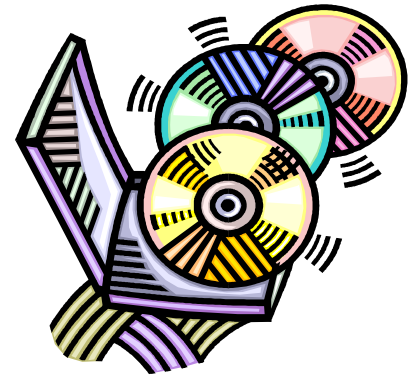
- Team communication
- Scheduling
- Introduction to Python
- Capturing requirements
- Agile methods (development strategies)
- Code management
- Software testing and profiling
- Technical writing and presentation

Software Engineering - Definition

“The application of a systematic, disciplined, quantifiable approach to the development, operation, and maintenance of software; that is, the application of engineering to software.” IEEE Standard Glossary of Software Engineering Terminology

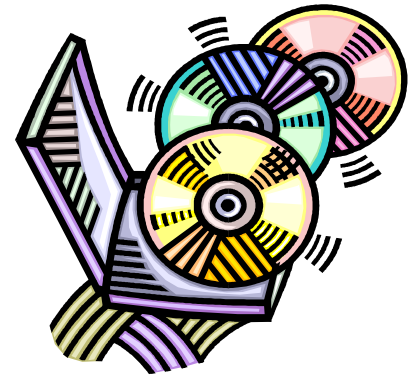
Why is Software Engineering Hard?

- *Building Software vs. Building Bridges?*



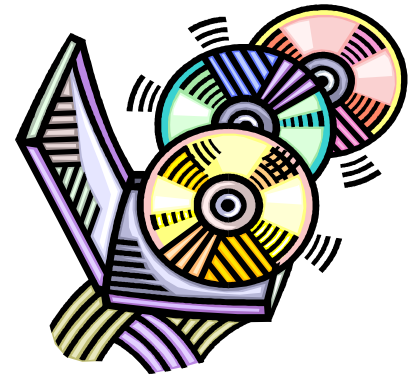
Why is Software Engineering Hard?

- High degree of novelty
 - No previous relevant experience
 - Hard to estimate costs, necessary resources, completion times



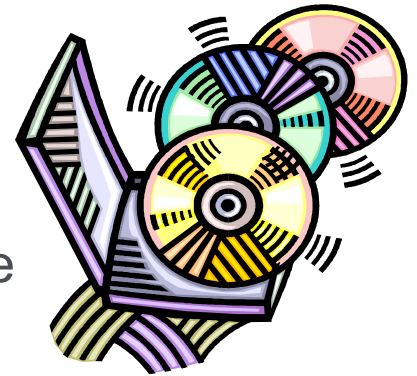
Why is Software Engineering Hard?

- High degree of change
 - Requirements often change mid-stream
 - Ability to change requirements seen as an inherent property of software
 - Big pressure to add new features



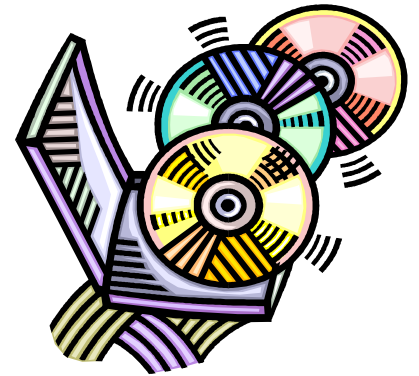
Why is Software Engineering Hard?

- High degree of complexity
 - Huge number of different pieces which interact with each other
 - Few constraints (e.g., gravity) = huge design space
 - Software expected to run in a variety of different environments (hardware, OS, etc.)



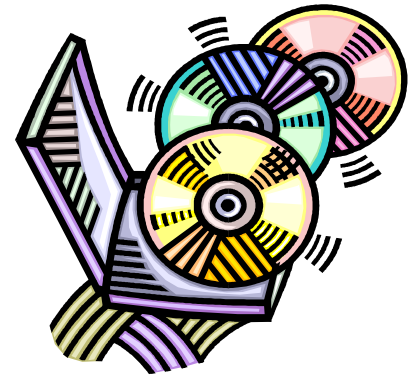
Why is Software Engineering Hard?

- Non-linear progress
 - Last 10% of work often takes 90% of the time



Why is Software Engineering Hard?

- Programming is hard
 - Often an art
 - Errors (bugs) play a disproportionate role



S/W Development: Design Activities

- Team organization
 - Management
 - Communication
- Scheduling
 - Setting effective deadlines
 - Dealing with slippage
- Code management
 - Version control systems
 - Documentation
- Process
 - Can vary depending on the project
 - Follow best-proven software industry practices