Simple classic case

Example 56 : As shown in Figure 3, $\triangle$ in ABC, D and E intersect points on AB and AC *respectively. Prove that* the necessary and sufficient condition for DE $/\!/$ BC is $\angle ADE = \angle ABC$.

$$\frac{B-C}{D-E} = \frac{\dfrac{B-C}{B-A}}{\dfrac{D-E}{B-A}}.$$