Software Development Concepts

Fundamental Concepts and Paradigms in the Software Engineering Profession



SoftUni Team

Technical Trainers







Software University

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Have a Question?



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#fund-common



The 4 Skills of Software Engineers

Skills of the Software Engineers



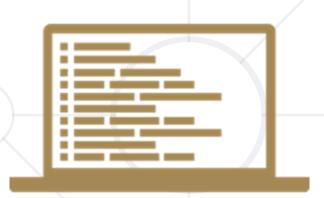
- 4 main groups of technical skills:
 - Coding skills 20%
 - Algorithmic thinking 30%
 - Fundamental software development concepts – 25%
 - Programming languages and software technologies – 25%



Skill #1: Coding (20%)



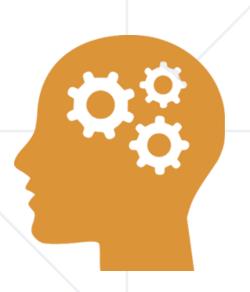
- The skill to write code
 - Working with commands, IDE, variables, data and calculations, conditional statements, loops
 - Using functions (or methods) and objects
 - Working with data structures (arrays, lists, maps and others), libraries and APIs
- Courses at SoftUni: softuni.bg/curriculum
 - Programming Basics, Programming Fundamentals
- The programming language doesn't matter!



Skill #2: Algorithmic Thinking (30%)



- Algorithmic (engineering, mathematical) thinking
 - The ability to analyze problems and find solutions
 - Breaking the problem down to steps (algorithm)
- How to develop algorithmic thinking?
 - Solve 1000+ programming problems
 - It takes 6 to 12 months of coding every day
- Courses in <u>SoftUni</u>: Programming Basics,
 Fundamentals and Advanced Modules
- The programming language doesn't matter!



Skill #3: Fundamental Concepts (25%)



- Fundamental software development concepts
 - Object-oriented programming (OOP)
 - Functional programming (FP)
 - Asynchronous programming and parallel execution
 - Databases: relational DB, SQL, document DB, key-value model
 - Web technologies: HTTP, JS, DOM, AJAX, REST, ...
 - Software engineering: source control, agile, ...
- SoftUni Curriculum: Professional Modules
- The programming language doesn't matter!



Skill #4: Languages & Technologies (25%)



- Programming language and technologies
 - They only form 25% of the skills of a programmer!
- The programming languages and technologies come always together (as a technology stack)!



- Example of skills required for a Junior C# / .NET Developer:
 - C# + .NET Core + Visual Studio + databases + SQL Server + SQL + EF
 + ASP.NET MVC + HTML + CSS + JS + AJAX + REST +
 JSON + OOP + FP + algorithmic thinking + Git +
 software engineering + English + teamwork skills
- Software technologies change very fast!
- SoftUni Curriculum: Professional Modules



Fundamental Software Engineering Concepts

Math Concepts in Software Development



- Basic mathematical concepts related to programming
 - Coordinate systems (used in computer graphics)
 - Mathematical functions (lambda calculus, discrete functions, ...)
 - Vectors and matrices (used in graphics, machine learning, ...)
 - Finite state automata and state machines (used in parsers)
 - Statistics concepts (used in machine learning)
 - Algorithm complexity (estimate the speed)
 - Mathematical modeling

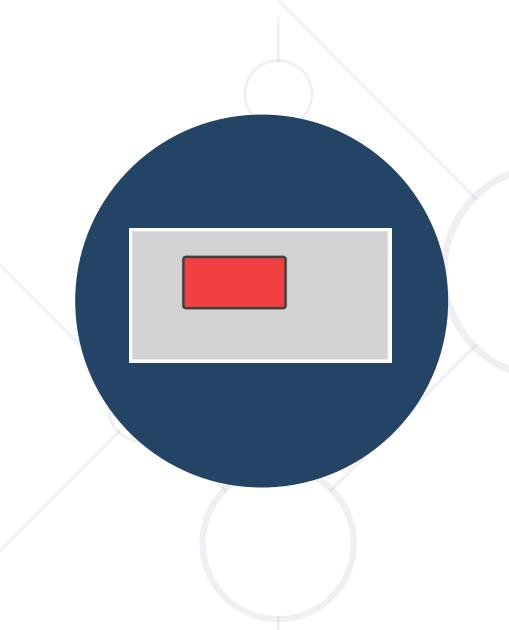
Coordinate System and SVG – Example

150

250 -



```
<svg width="500" height="250" style="background:lightgray">
    <rect x="100" y="50" width="200" height="100" rx="5" ry="5"
    style="fill:red;stroke:black;stroke-width:5;opacity:0.7" />
    </svg>
```



SVG and the Coordinate System

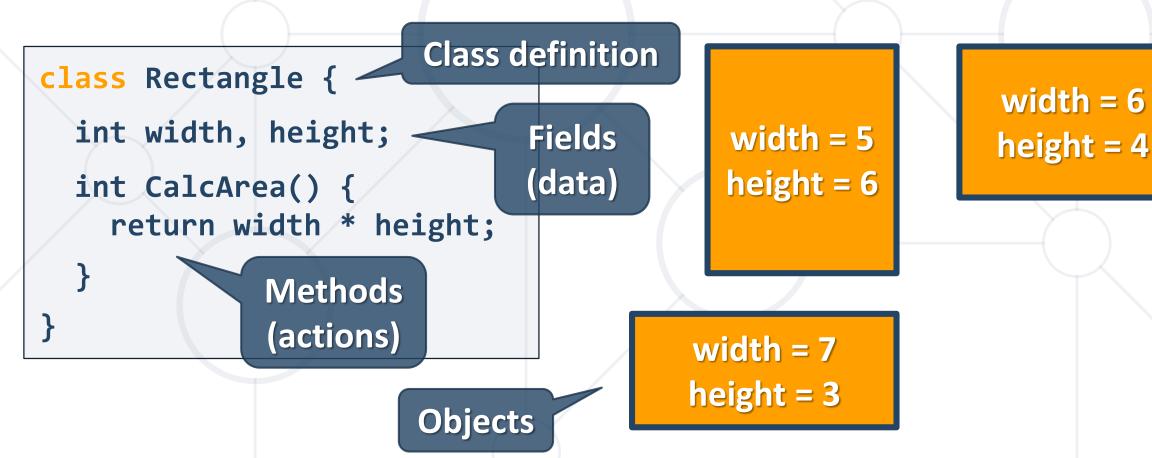
Live Demo

https://repl.it/@nakov/SVG-example

Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)



 Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) is the concept of using classes and objects (class instances) to model the real world





Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)

Live Demo

https://repl.it/@nakov/rectangle-oop-js https://repl.it/@nakov/rectangle-oop-cs

Inheritance and Interfaces



- Inheritance allows classes to inherit data and functionality from a parent class (base class)
 - Interface defines abstract actions
 - Actions to be implemented in descendent classes
 - Abstract class abstraction, e.g. Figure
 - Defines data + actions + abstract actions
 - Concrete class e.g. Circle, Rectangle
 - Defines data + concrete functionality



Inheritance and Interfaces – Example



```
Base abstract class
                   abstract class Figure {
                     int x, y;
                     abstract int calcArea();
                                                     Abstract
                                                     method
 Child class
class Circle extends Figure {
                                  class Rectangle extends Figure {
                                    int width, height;
  int radius;
  override int calcArea() =>
                                    override int calcArea() =>
    PI * radius * radius;
                                      width * height;
```



Inheritance in OOP

Live Demo

https://repl.it/@nakov/inheritance-oop-js

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Functional Programming



- Functional programming (FP)
 - Programming by composing pure functions, avoiding shared state, mutable data, and side-effects



- Declarative programing approach (not imperative)
 - Program state flows through pure functions
- Pure function == function, which returns value only determined by its input, without side effects
 - Examples: sqrt(x), $sort(list) \rightarrow sorted list$
 - Pure function == consistent result

Functional Programming Languages



- Purely functional languages are unpractical and rarely used
 - The program is pure function without side effects, e.g. Haskell
- Impure functional languages
 - Emphasize functional style, but allow side effects, e.g. Clojure
- Multi-paradigm languages
 - Combine multiple programing paradigms: functional, structured, object-oriented, ...
 - Examples: JavaScript, C#, Python, Java

Functional Programming – Examples



- Read several numbers and find the biggest of them (in C#)
 - Functional style

```
Console.WriteLine(
  Console.ReadLine()
    .Split(" ")
    .Select(int.Parse)
    .Max()
);
```

Imperative style

```
var input = Console.ReadLine();
var items = input.Split(" ");
var nums = items.Select(int.Parse);
var maxNum = nums.Max();
Console.WriteLine(maxNum);
```



Functional Programming (FP)

Live Demo

https://repl.it/@nakov/functional-max-num-cshttps://repl.it/@nakov/imperative-max-num-cshttps://repl.it/@nakov/imperative-max-num-cshttps://repl.it/@nakov/imperative-max-num-cshttps://repl.it/

Lambda and First-Class Functions



Lambda functions: anonymous function (formula)

JS, Python, C# and Java and support first-class functions
 (functions can be stored in variables and passed as arguments)

```
let twice = x => 2 * x;
let d = twice(5); // 10
```

```
twice = lambda x: 2 * x
d = twice(5) # 10
```

```
Func<int, int> twice =
    x => 2 * x;
var d = twice(5); // 10
```

```
Function<Integer, Integer>
  twice = x -> 2 * x;
var d = twice.apply(5);
Java
```



First-Class Functions

Live Demo

https://repl.it/@nakov/first-class-function-js

Higher Order Functions – Examples



Higher-order functions take other functions as arguments

```
function aggregate(start, end, func) {
  for (var result = start, i = start+1; i <= end; i++)
    result = func(result, i);
  return result;
}</pre>
```

```
aggregate(1, 10, (a, b) => a + b) // 55

aggregate(1, 10, (a, b) => a * b) // 3628800

aggregate(1, 10, (a, b) => '' + a + b) // "12345678910"
```



Higher-Order Functions

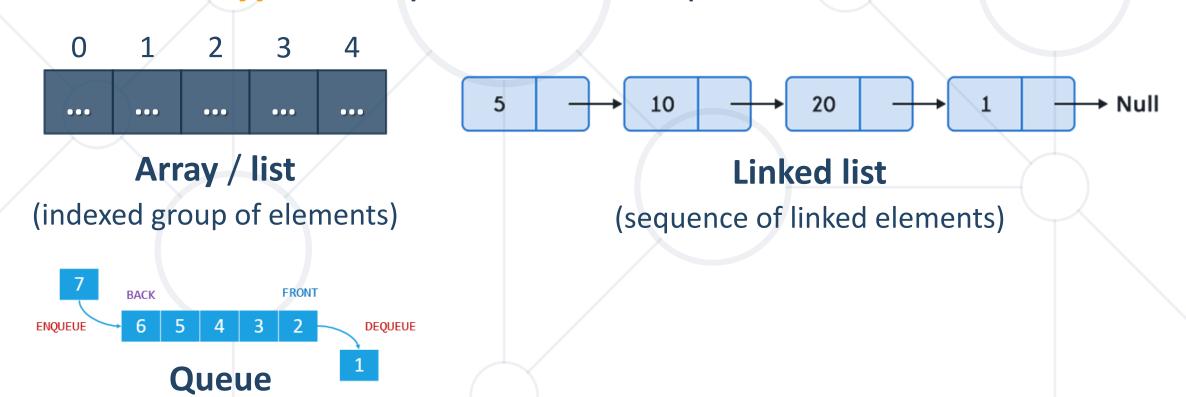
Live Demo

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Data Structures



- Data structures are representations of data in the computer memory, which allow efficient access and modification
- Linear data types: arrays, lists, stacks, queues



List of Numbers – Example



List of numbers, representing a sequence of income amounts:

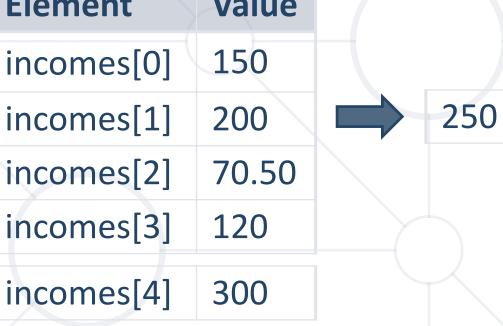
```
var incomes = [
  150, 200, 70.50, 120
```

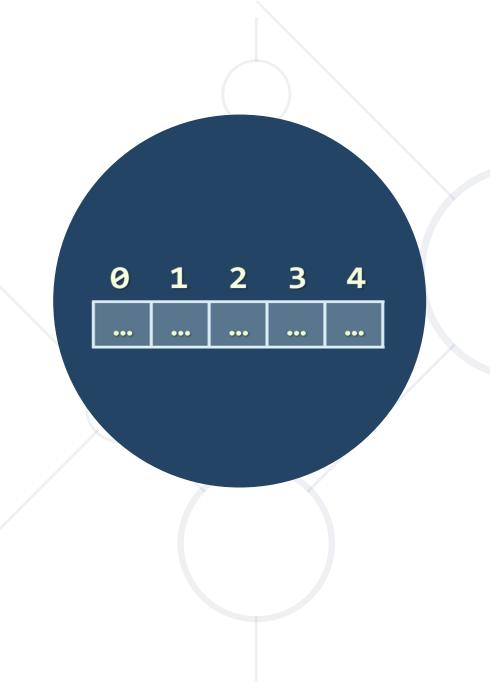


Element	Value
incomes[0]	150
incomes[1]	200
incomes[2]	70.50

Adding a new income:

Modifying an existing income:





List of Numbers

Live Demo

https://repl.it/@nakov/list-example-js

Data Structures and Algorithms



- Trees and tree-like data structures
 - Each node holds data + list of child nodes + parent node
 - Programs Users Windows

 Maria Peter George

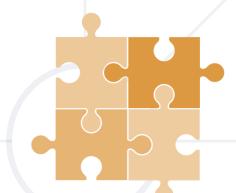
- Tree traversal algorithms
 - Depth-First Search (DFS)
 - Breadth-First Search (BFS)

```
DepthFirstSearch(node) {
   print(node);
   for each ch in node.childNodes
     DepthFirstSearch(ch)
}
```

Component-Based Software Development



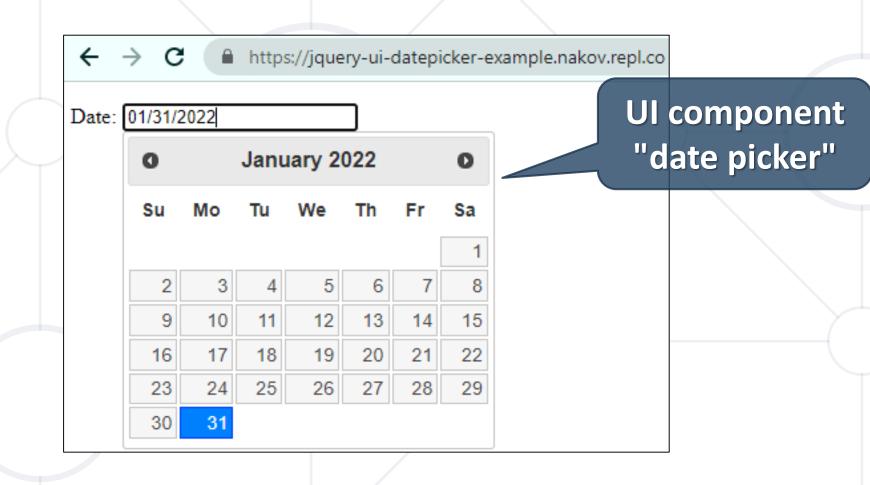
- Component-based software development
 - A programming paradigm in which applications are composed of re-usable components

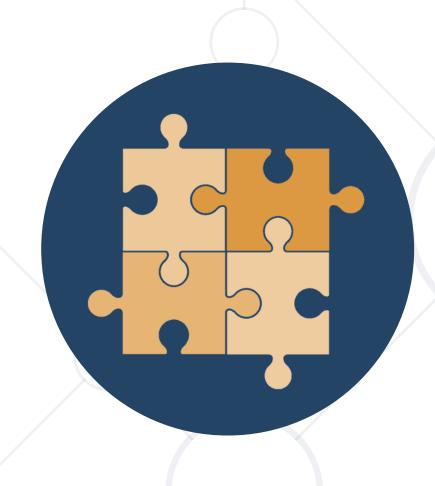


- Components are self-contained pieces of functionality
 - E.g. PDF generator, email sender, date picker UI control
- User interface (UI) components are also known as UI controls, visual components or widgets
- Components are distributed in libraries
 - E.g. the UI control library <u>iQuery UI</u>

Example of Software Component







jQuery UI Date Picker

Live Demo

https://repl.it/@nakov/jquery-ui-datepicker-example

Event-Driven Programming

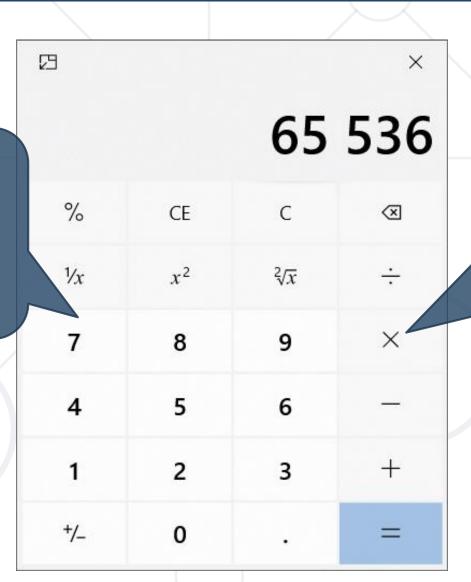


- Event-driven programming
 - A programming paradigm in which the flow of the program is determined by events, e.g. mouse clicks, key presses, etc.
- Event source (event emitter)
 - Produces events, e.g. when the mouse is clicked
- Event handler (event consumer, callback)
 - Processes events, e.g. show a message

Example of Event-Driven Programming



The UI framework draws the UI and check for events in a loop (event loop)



Clicking a button
emits an event, which
is handled by the
calculator's engine

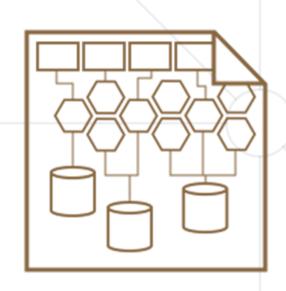


Software Architectures

Software Architectures



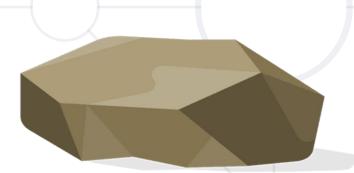
- Software systems consist of interconnected components organized in certain structure called architecture
- Concepts related to software architectures:
 - Monolith apps
 - Client-server model
 - Front-end and back-end
 - 3-tier and multi-tier architecture
 - SOA and microservices



Monolith Apps



- Monolith apps
 - A single application holds its data, logic and user interface (UI)
 - Single user (no shared data access)
 - Disconnected from Internet
 - App data is stored on the local machine
 - Examples:
 - A simple smartphone game
 - The Notepad text editor



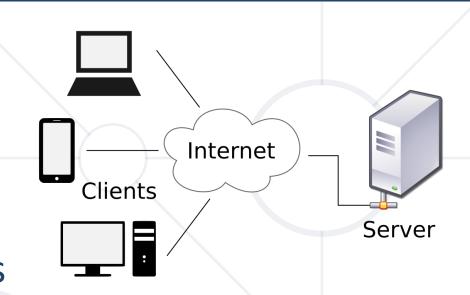
The "Client-Server" Model



- The client-server architectural model
 - The server holds app data and logic and provides APIs to clients
 - The clients implement the UI (the user interface) and consume the server APIs

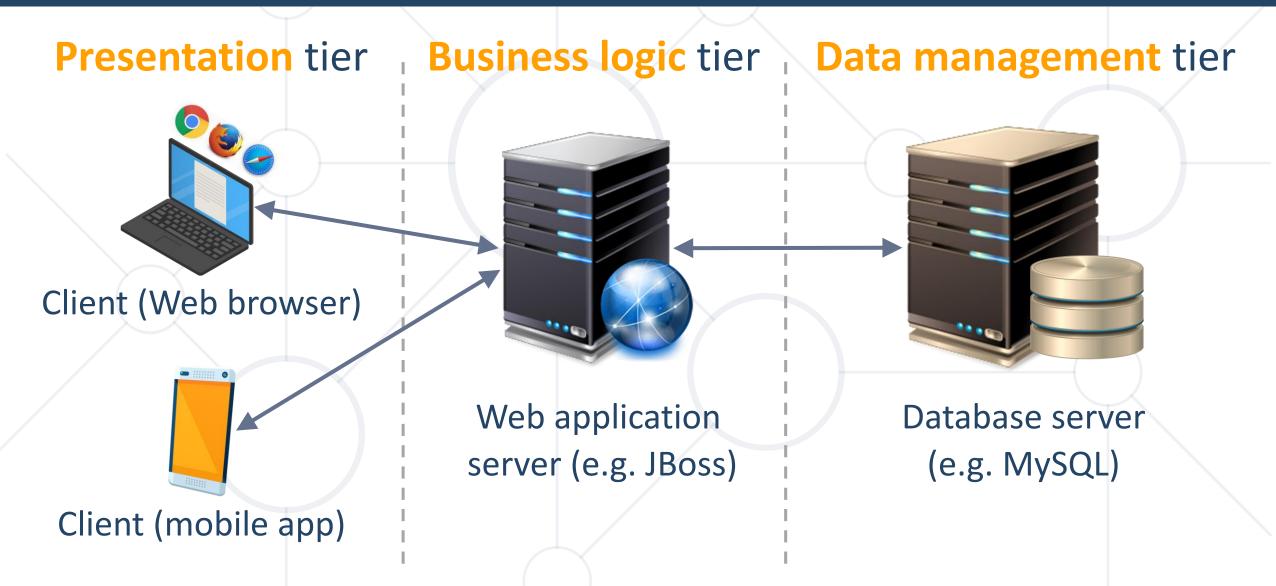


- Email client → Email server



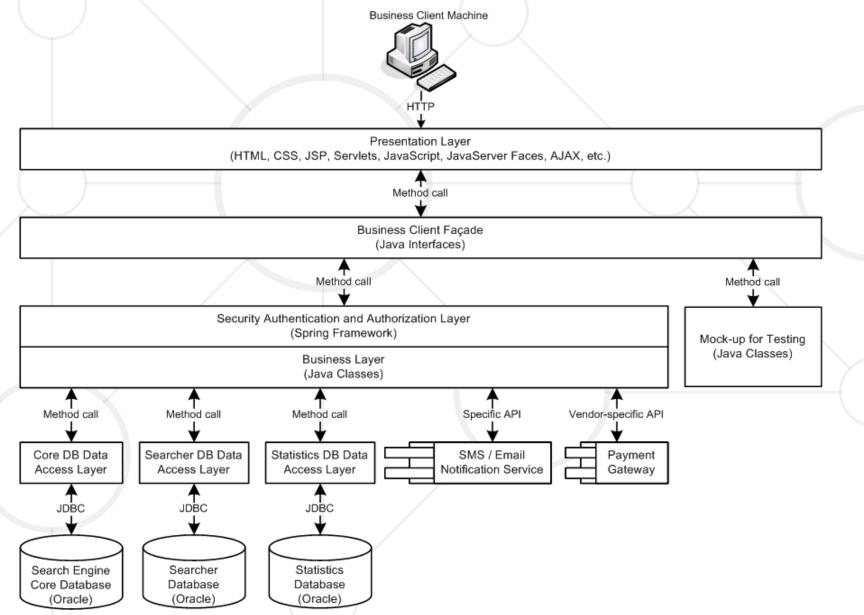
3-Tier Architecture / Multi Tier Architecture





Software Architecture – Example

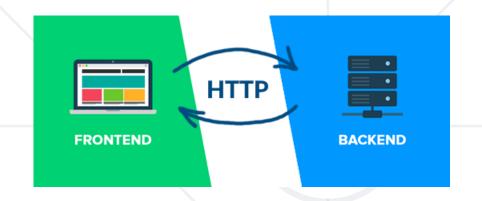




Front-End and Back-End



- Front-end and back-end separate the modern apps into client-side (UI) and server-side (data) components
- Front-end == client-side components (presentation layer)
 - Implement the user interface (UI)
- Back-end == server-side components (data and business logic APIs)
 - Implements data storage and processing



HTTP connects frontend with back-end

Front-End Technologies



- Front-end technologies
 - Web front-end: HTML + CSS + JavaScript + JS libraries
- Web front-end frameworks: React, Angular, Vue, Flutter
- Desktop front-end: XAML (Microsoft), UIKit (Apple)
- Mobile front-end: Android UI, SwiftUI
- Hybrid mobile front-end: React Native, Ionic
- Front-end developers deal with UI, UX and front-end technologies and frameworks

Back-End Technologies



- Back-end technologies: server-side frameworks and libraries
 - C# / .NET back-end: ASP.NET MVC, Web API, Entity Framework, ...
 - Java back-end: Java EE, Spring MVC, Spring Data, Hibernate, ...
 - JavaScript back-end: Node.js, Express.js / Meteor, MongoDB, ...
 - Python back-end: Django / Flask, Django ORM / SQLAlchemy, ...
 - PHP back-end: Apache, Laravel / Symfony, ...
- Back-end developers deal with the business logic, data processing, data storage, APIs



Full Stack Development



- Full stack development
 - Combines back end + front-end
 - Requires end-to-end architecture, design and implementation
- Full stack developers
 - Build back-end services: business logic, data processing, data storage, databases, server-side APIs, containers and cloud
 - Build front-end apps: Web, mobile and desktop UI
 - Connect and integrate the front-end with the back-end

Summary



- The 4 skills of the software engineers:
 - Coding
 - Problem Solving
 - Development Concepts
 - Software Technologies
- OOP, FP, Async, Event-Driven Programming
- Software Architectures
 - Front-End and Back-End





Questions?

















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