

Software Engineering Overview

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Contents



- Basic concepts.
- Software quality.
- Brief history.
- Software engineering career.

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■ What is software?

■ Software vs. Program?

- Software = Program**S** + Data + Documents.

■ Software vs. Hardware?

- Control hardware.
- Flexibility:
 - Adapt to changes.
 - Can be updated.
- Ubiquitous computing.



■ Types of software:

- Users: general, specific.
- Purposes: utility, business, game.
- Hardware access level: system, tool, app.
- Computer devices: server, desktop, mobile.
- Internet: web, desktop.

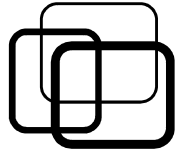


- What is software engineering?
 - Professional vs. Amateur.
 - Engineering = Scientific methods + Making products.
 - Software engineering:
 - Apply scientific methods.
 - Professional approaches.
 - Well-organized activities.
 - ➔ To make software.
 - Software engineering vs. Computer science?
 - Learn to build vs. Build to learn.
 - Computer science goes behind software engineering!!



- Software engineers – Who are you?
 - Who are trained to join the field.
 - Have knowledge and professional skills.
 - Software engineer vs.:
 - Programmer, developer.
 - Hardware engineer?
 - System engineer?
 - Social position??

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■ How is good software?

■ As users:

- Correctness.
 - ➔ Most important.
- Reliability:
 - Availability: ready at anytime.
 - Scalability: ready at any circumstances.
- User-friendly.
- Security.
- Fault tolerance.



- How is good software?
 - As developers:
 - Maintainability: easy to fix.
 - Extensibility: easy to update.

Contents



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- Stage 1: Baby...
 - 1950 – 1970.
 - Code & Fix process:
 - No planning.
 - No design.
 - Just do it, then fix errors.
 - ➔ Chaotic and risky!!



- Stage 2: Teenager...
 - NATO conference 1968.
 - Apply scientific methods:
 - Discipline.
 - Professional approaches.
 - Well-organized activities.
 - Software process:
 - Well-defined step-by-steps.
 - Predictable.
 - Technical documents.



■ Stage 3: Grown-up...

■ User needs:

- More complex.
- Frequently change.

■ Heavy-weight process.

➔ Rapid, iterate methods.

■ Rapid application development (RAD):

- Split development into loops.
- Get feedback frequently.
- Reduce documents.
- People oriented.

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■ The big picture:

■ Standish Group, 2011 - 2015:

- 20% FAILED!
- 50% HAVE PROBLEMS!
- 30% SUCCESSFUL!

■ No silver bullet...

- Software process.
- High level language (2nd, 3rd).
- Object Oriented Programming.
- 4th-generation programming language.



- Work characteristics:
 - Ad-hoc (often).
 - High work pressure:
 - Overtime work (OT).
 - “Worker in the office”.
 - Obsolete knowledge and technologies.
 - High competitive.
 - “No country for old men”.

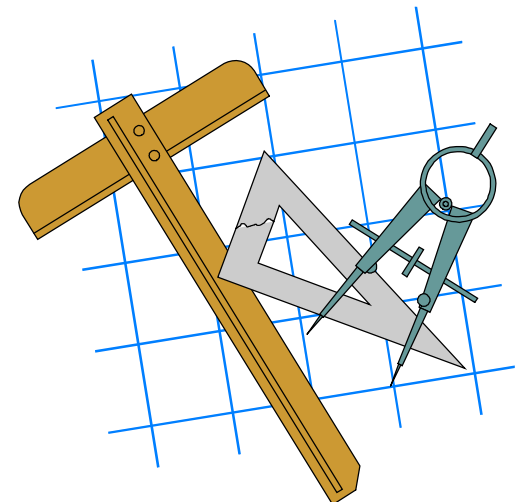


- What engineer needs:
 - Learning mind.
 - Responsibility.
 - Passion.
 - Copyright respect.
 - Small fish in big pond vs. Big fish in small pond.



■ Project preparation:

- Registration: team members & project name.
- Working rules: all members must follow.
- Workspace:
 - Team website:
 - Team information: members, rules, project description.
 - Project schedule: weekly plan, report, and resources.
 - Working place.
- Kick-off meeting.





■ Career path:

Think about your “CAREER PATH”:

- Draw time arrow, 4 milestones: graduate, 5-year, 10-year, 20-year.
- Answer 3 questions at each milestone:
 - + Still work in software engineering? If no, why not?
 - + Expected work position?
 - + Expected salary?
- Describe final goals of your career path.

