

# Software Engineering in der industriellen Praxis (SEIP)

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## **Software Classes**





There are three traditional approaches to Software Development: Custom Software Development, the commercial development of nonstandard, fully individualized, and non-reusable company-specific software for a single customer; Standard Software Development, the commercial development of a standardized, partially customizable, but fully reusable domain-specific software for a class of customers; and Open-Source Software Development, the non-commercial development of a standardized, highly customizable, and fully reusable technical software for any class of customers.

There are three classes of software focusing on Graphics & Media: **Graphics Editing Application**, Software for editing and rendering graphics in vector and bitmap format; **Graphics Animation Engine**, software for animating the 2D/3D virtual worlds of games and overlays of TV productions; and **Audio/Video-Processing Systems**, software for live-processing and post-production of audio/video based multimedia streams.

There are three classes of software focusing on Business & Data: Office Productivity Application, software for productivity in the desktop-based office environment; Business Information System, software for driving business processes through information management; and Data Management System, software for storing and retrieving persistent data.

There are three classes of software focusing on Machinery & Network: **Technical Control System**, software for controlling a physical machinery or technical system; **Network Communication System**, software for communicating data over a computer network; and **Operating System Kernel**, software kernel for low-level operating a physical or virtual computing device.

There are three classes of software focusing on Development & Tools: Software Development Kit, software libraries and frameworks of reusable functionality for developing software; Software Development Tools, software tools for editing, linting, compiling, packaging and installing software; and Operating System Tools, software tools for high-level operating a physical or virtual computing device.

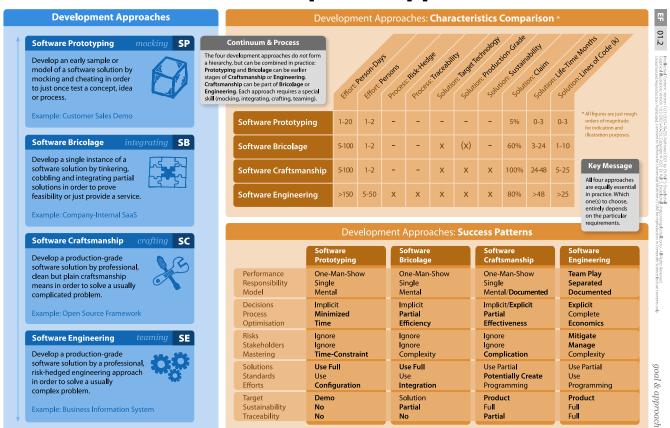
#### Questions

Which two classes of software are primarily developed using the **Custom Software Development** approach?



## **Software Development Approaches**





One can distinguish four kinds of Software Development approaches.

In **Software Prototyping**, one develops an early sample or model of a software solution by mocking and cheating in order to just once test a concept, idea or process.

In **Software Bricolage**, one develops a single instance of a software solution by tinkering, cobbling, and integrating partial solutions in order to prove feasibility or just provide a service.

In **Software Craftsmanship**, one develops a production-grade software solution by professional, clean but plain craftsmanship means in order to solve a usually complicated problem.

In **Software Engineering**, one develops a productiongrade software solution by a professional, risk-hedged engineering approach in order to solve a usually complex problem. The four development approaches can be combined in practice: Prototyping and Bricolage can be earlier stages of Craftsmanship or Engineering. Craftsmanship can be part of Engineering. Each approach requires a special skill. All four approaches are equally essential in practice. Which one(s) to choose entirely depends on the particular requirements.

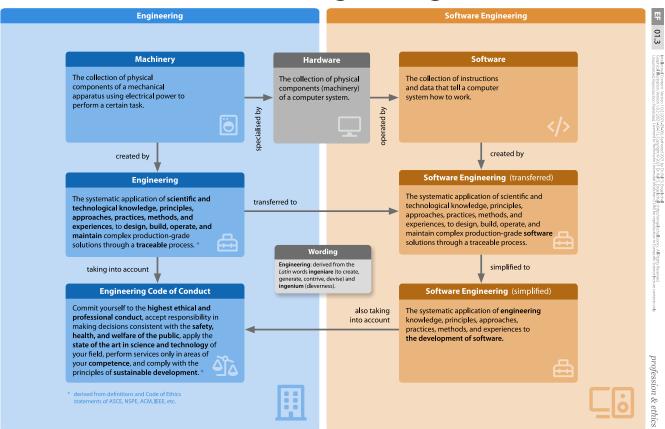
#### **Questions**

- Which Software Development Approach should be choosen to realize a complex Business Information System?
- Which Software Development Approach should be choosen to realize a complicated reusable library?



# **Software Engineering**





**Engineering** is the systematic application of scientific and technological knowledge, principles, approaches, practices, methods, and experiences, to design, build, operate and maintain complex production-grade solutions through a traceable process.

**Software Engineering** is the systematic application of engineering knowledge, principles, approaches, practices, methods, and experiences to the development of software.

For both Engineering and Software Engineering, the following **Code of Conduct** holds: Commit yourself to the highest ethical and professional conduct; accept responsibility in making decisions consistent with the safety, health, and welfare of the public, apply the state of the art in science and technology of your field; perform services only in areas of your competence; and comply with the principles of sustainable development

#### **Questions**

Is Software Engineering also suitable for the development of a non-complex software in a small team of two people?



## TRUE Manifesto





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entitlement & values



#### targeted

adequate suitable focused

We focus on adequate and suitable solutions and approaches.

Both solutions and approaches have to be in a reasonable proportion to the problem.

Implications: We avoid both over-engineered and cobbled-together solutions.

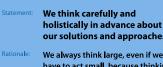
We avoid "one-size-fits-all"

We suitably adapt solutions, tools



#### reasoned

considered assessed



deliberate

our solutions and approaches. We always think large, even if we have to act small, because thinking in advance is more efficient and effective than correcting afterwards. We always develop the "big picture" first and add ancillary details as late as possible. We are opinionated and steadfast regarding our decisions and solutions We know that conceptual modeling is key to understanding both problems



educated experienced We develop high-quality solutions on the basis of up-to-date methods and technologies.

We have to cope with the fact that the IT world is recurrently revolutionizing itself.

Implications: We continuously educate ourselves

We continuously and critically challenge and assess emerging approaches and products

We are not satisfied with mediocre solutions



evolutionary

sustainable harmonic contextual

We develop sustainable solutions that optimally fit into their context.

and solutions.

Nature teaches us that only evolutionary approaches and solutions have a good chance to survive in the long run.

We actively learn from experiences of the past in order to improve the future.

We avoid "quick hacks", as they are not long-term solutions, but just short-term means to get rid of problems.

We assure that our solutions can be reasonably maintained in the long-term.

The TRUE Manifesto states the foundational attitude for good Software Engineering as a central manifesto, similar to the approach – but intentionally in partial contrast with regards content - of the popular Agile Manifesto. The TRUE Manifesto expressed four main aspects.

(T)argeted (adequate, suitable, focused): We focus on adequate and suitable solutions and approaches because: Both solutions and approaches have to be in a reasonable proportion to the problem.

(R)easoned (considered, assessed, deliberate): We think carefully in advance about our planned solutions and approaches because: Thinking is cheaper than correcting.

(U)p-to-date (educated, experienced, insistent): We develop high-quality solutions on the basis of up-todate methods and technologies because: We have to cope with the fact that the IT world is recurrently revolutionizing itself.

(E)volutionary (sustainable, harmonic, contextual): We develop sustainable solutions that optimally fit into their context because: Nature teaches us that only evolutionary approaches and solutions have a good chance to survive in the long run.

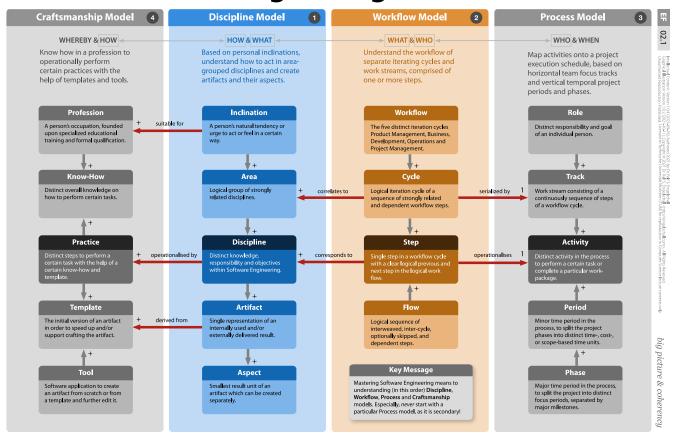
### Questions

Is an extrem agile process with continuous Refactoring in the sense of the TRUE Manifesto for Software Engineering?



## **Software Engineering Metamodel**





Software Engineering can be understood through a meta-model based on four distinct but interlinked models.

The **Craftsmanship Model** is the base and targets the WHEREBY & HOW. It spans from the **Professions** of individual persons, their corresponding **Know-Hows** and **Practices** to the underlying **Templates** and **Tools**.

The **Discipline Model** targets the HOW & WHAT. It segregates Software Engineering into **Disciplines**, which are grouped into **Areas** and which are motivated by the usual **Inclinations** of individual persons. Each Discipline is then described through input and output **Artifacts** and their **Aspects**.

The **Workflow Model** targets the WHAT & WHO. It describes a **Workflow** of **Cycles** which contain **Steps**. A **Flow** are the runs through those Steps over time.

The **Process Model** finally targets the WHO & WHEN. It maps **Activities** onto a project execution schedule, based on horizontal **Tracks** of **Roles** and vertical **Periods** of **Phases**.

#### **Questions**

How many Cycles are known in the Workflow Model of Software Engineering, in which persons with similar Inclinations act?



## **Software Engineering Disciplines**





Software Engineering can be understood through 20 distinct **Disciplines** (operationalized through input and output artifacts and their aspects), which are logically grouped into 10 distinct **Areas**, and which in turn are logically grouped into 5 distinct **Inclinations** of individual persons.

Persons with a strong domain-specific and businessoriented Inclination act in the Areas Analysis and Experience and the corresponding Disciplines Software Requirements, Domain Modeling, User Experience and User Interface.

Persons with a strong constructive and technological Inclination act in the Areas Architecture and Development and the corresponding Disciplines Software Architecture, System Architecture, Software Development and Software Refactoring.

Persons with a strong infrastructural and technological Inclination act in the Areas Configuration and Delivery and the corresponding Disciplines Software Versioning, Software Assembly, Software Deployment and Software Operations.

Persons with a strong analytical and domain-specific Inclination act in the Areas Analytics and Comprehension and the corresponding Disciplines Software Reviewing, Software Testing, Usage Documentation and User Training.

Persons with a strong **people-oriented** and **process-oriented** Inclination act in the Areas **Management** and **Adjustment** and the corresponding Disciplines **Project Management**, **Project Auditing**, **Project Coaching** and **Change Management**.

#### Questions

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Which Disciplines of Software Engineering are considered the **King Disciplines**?