

# Motivation and Contents Overview

Software Engineering  
Winter Semester 2011/2012

Department of Computer Science  
[cs.uni-salzburg.at](http://cs.uni-salzburg.at)

Dr. Stefan Resmerita

# Course Contents

# Goals

- Learning about commonly used approaches to software development (in the small and in the large)
- Developing an understanding of what is good and what is bad software (-construction)
- Knowing and understanding related concepts and terms
- Developing a first understanding of the „Software development in the large“

# Software Engineering

- **Concepts and constructs for flexible software**
  - ◆ Programming language (OO)
  - ◆ UML representation
  - ◆ Frameworks and Design Patterns
  - ◆ Software parameterization  
(configuration files, resources,  
script languages)
  - ◆ Heuristics for adequate flexibility

# Software Engineering

- **Concepts and constructs in Component-Based Design**
  - ◆ The Module concept
  - ◆ Overview of standards for components (WebServices, JavaBeans, OSGi)
  - ◆ Heuristics for adequate modularization (Balance between Coupling and Cohesion in a Discrete Event Simulation example)
- **Software architectures**
- **Automatic software generation**

# Software Technology: State of the Art and Challenges

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# Context

- The phenomenon Software
- How can Software be engineered?

# The Phenomenon Software



# The Computer as universal machine makes Software pervasive



Airplane/Rocket control



ca. 70 Processors  
in a car

# What is so special about Software?

# The problems with software production is the complexity of the achieved product

- ◆ **Requirements specification**
  - ◆ **Complexity control**
  - ◆ **Re-use/Plug-in, expandability and changeability**
  - ◆ **Automation in the production process**
  - ◆ **Portability**
  - ◆ **Documentation**
  - ◆ **Product ergonomics (Human-Computer Interface)**
  - ◆ **Project organization and control**
  - ◆ **Quality assurance and evaluation**
  - ◆ **Cost estimation**
- ← Prototyping
- ← Programming models
- ← Design Patterns
- ← Frameworks
- ← Psychology (e.g. Piaget)
-

# Quality problems

- Software bugs: deficiencies with drastic effects
  - ◆ Incorrect bank transactions
  - ◆ Y2K
  - ◆ Ariane
  - ◆ Mars adventures
    - ◆ PathFinder
    - ◆ Spirit

# Example: Ariane 5

- Construction:
  - ◆ 10 years & \$7billion
- Maiden voyage: June 1996
- Payload: 4 scientific satellites



# Example: Ariane 5

- Crashed at second 39 in flight
- Software bug: number overflow
  - ◆ Wrong sensor data
  - ◆ Wrong steering
  - ◆ Activate self-destruct
- Software component inherited from previous versions (Ariane 4)



# Example: Ariane 5

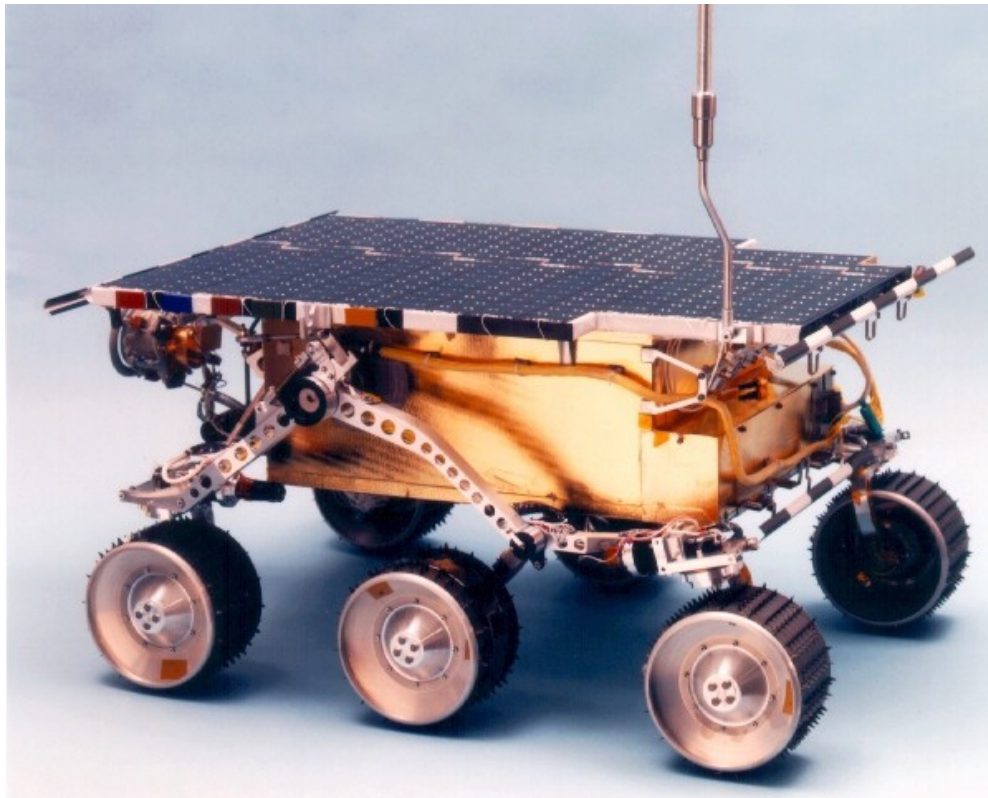
- Crashed at second 39 in flight
- Software bug: number overflow
  - ◆ Wrong sensor data
  - ◆ Wrong steering
  - ◆ Activate self-destruct
- Software component inherited from previous versions (Ariane 4)
- Inquiry board conclusion:



“The Board is in favour of the opposite view, that software should be assumed to be faulty until applying the currently accepted **best practice methods** can demonstrate that it is correct.”

# Example: PathFinder Rover on Mars

- Landed on July 4, 1997
- Problem: frequent total system resets





# Example: PathFinder Rover on Mars

- Landed on July 4, 1997
- Problem: frequent total system resets
- Cause: data bus locked longer than expected
- Software tasks:
  - ◆ Bus management
  - ◆ Communication
  - ◆ Meteorological
- Solution:
  - ◆ Priority inversion



# Example: Spirit Rover on Mars

- Landed on January 4, 2004
- Problem: frequent total system resets



# Example: Spirit Rover on Mars

- Landed on January 4, 2004
- Problem: frequent total system resets
- Cause: size of file system
  - ◆ DOS FS on flash
  - ◆ Mirrored in RAM
  - ◆  $\text{sizeof}(\text{RAM}) < \text{sizeof}(\text{Flash})$

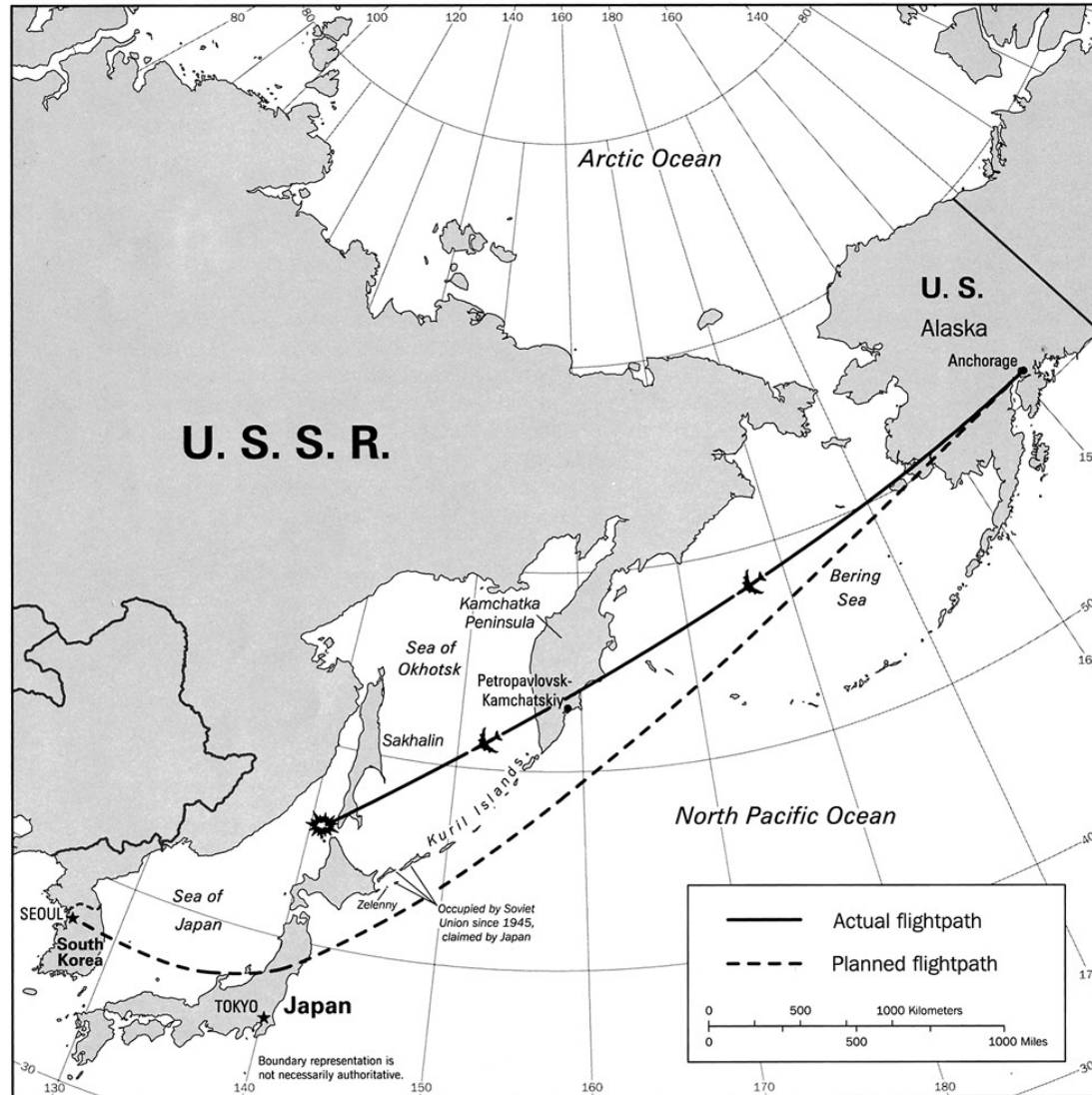


# Human interaction problems

- Human-Computer Interaction
- Human-Machine Interaction
  - ◆ Interaction with automated systems
  - ◆ Example: Korean Air Lines Flight 007
- Computer pervasiveness makes the human interaction issue very important

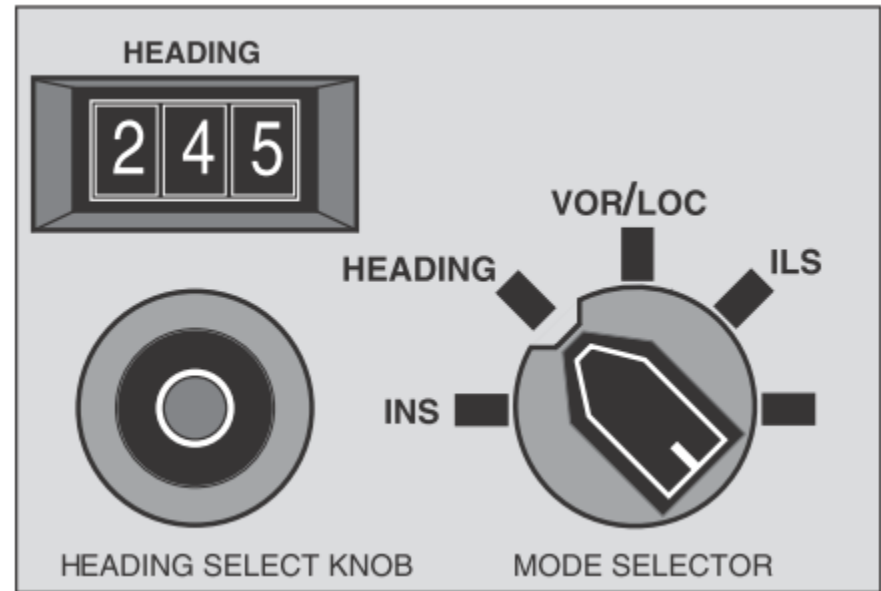
# KAL007 flight route

Korean Airlines Flight 007, 1 September 1983



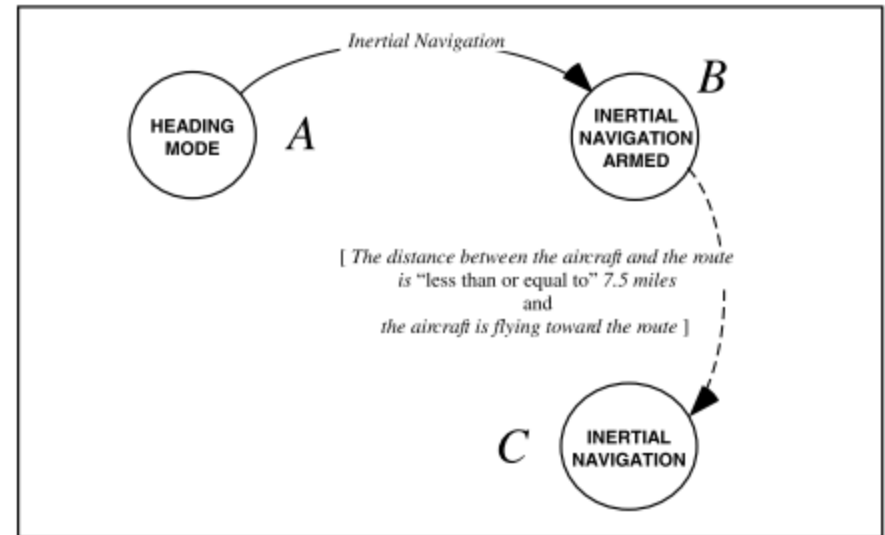
# KAL007 Navigation Interface

- Navigation routine:
  - ◆ Start in Heading
  - ◆ Switch to INS



# KAL007 navigation modes

- Operating modes:



- Problem:
  - ◆ Transition from B to C not clear to the pilots!

# Example: Specification problems



# An exact specification is often impracticable

given.:  $n \geq 3$ ,

$$L: N_n \rightarrow N$$

find.: A Program P that computes

$a: N_3 \xrightarrow{\text{inj}} N_n$ , such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \wedge & \wedge & L(a_i) \geq L(a_j) \\ 1 \leq i \leq 3 & j \in N_n \setminus \cup \{a_k\} & \\ & 1 \leq k \leq j & \end{array}$$

...while a verbal specification is often inaccurate

Given a list with at least three positive numbers

Find a program  $P$  that gives the indices of the three largest elements of the list.

# Mastering Complexity

# In classical engineering disciplines

- Bad quality can hardly be hidden
  - ◆ Door cannot close well
  - ◆ Unnecessary artifacts
    - „Fifth wheel to the car“
- Resources are limited
  - ◆ Engineering approaches mean optimization under given basic conditions

# Bad quality is not so visible in software

- Bad structuring
  - ◆ „Spaghetti“ program code:
    - ◆ Wheel change -> the motor works no more
  - ◆ Replicated program code
- Hardly re-usable code
  - ◆ The wheel is always re-invented

# Engineering procedures do not seem to pay off

- Hardware resources evolve according to Moore's Law; thoughtless handling of this issue leads to:
  - ◆ Unnecessary complexity
  - ◆ No longer understandable artifacts

OberonOS (ETH ZH)  
30.000 lines of  
program code

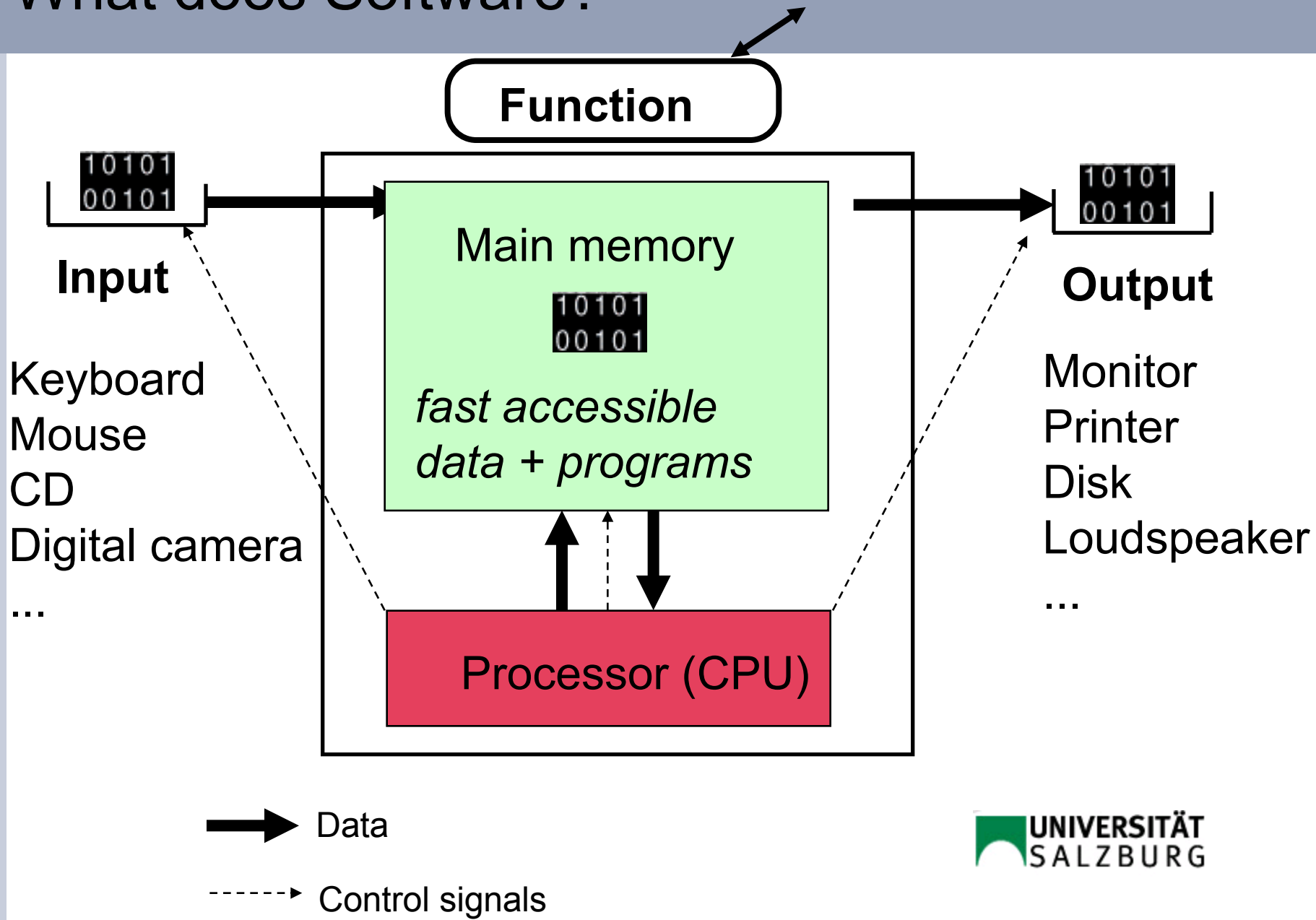
4,1 cm

27,5 m

Windows XP (2002):  
40.000.000 (!!)  
lines of program code

# How can Software be engineered?

# What does Software?





# Interaction with the environment

- Interactive systems: the computer is the leader of the interaction
  - ◆ Examples: Operating systems, Database systems
  - ◆ Main issues: Deadlock, Fairness
- Reactive systems: the environment is the leader of the interaction
  - ◆ Examples: Industrial process control, airplane control
  - ◆ Main issues: Safety, Timeliness

# Examples

- ABS in automotive
  - ◆ **Input:** Rotational speeds of the wheels and user braking
  - ◆ **Function:** Checking whether the speeds are zero when the user brakes
  - ◆ **Output:** Appropriate controlling of the braking force
- Bank transfers
  - ◆ **Input:** Transfer data (payee, payer, amount)
  - ◆ **Function:** Validation of the transaction
  - ◆ **Output:** New transaction lines in the accounts