Outline

Planned topics for this lesson:

• What is Software?

YES, YOU PROBABLY KNOW WHAT IS A SOFTWARE - BUT HOW ABOUT COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE, OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE, FREEWARE, SHAREWARE, SAAS

- Functional vs Non-functional requirements in software development It's pivotal to know the difference between the two - these concepts COLLECTIVELY SHAPE THE FOUNDATION OF EFFECTIVE SOFTWARE ENGINEERING PRACTICES
- What is Software Engineering?

BECAUSE YOU NEED A JOB IN IT AS SOFTWARE ENGINEER? OR YOU DON'T WANT TO BLOW STUFFS LATER WHEN YOU ARE A SOFTWARE ENGINEER?

• What are (development) frameworks?

THERE'S A LOT TO UNPACK HERE (AND HARD TO KEEP-UP) - RUBY ON RAILS, DJANGO, REACT, ANGULAR, UNITY, FLASK, SPRING-BOOT, TENSOR-FLOW, PYTORCH, ANDRUINO ... AND ON TOP OF THAT, WHAT IS BOOTSTRAPPING ???

CT417 : Software Engineering III





- A set of instructions that tell your computer what to do !
- Textbook definition:
 - Instruction (computer programs) that when executed provide desired features, function and performance
 - Data structures (Arrays, Object, List, Dictionary, Map) that enable II) programs to manipulate information
 - Descriptive information in both Hard Copy and virtual format describing the operation and use

0 6 7 Software refers to a set of instructions, data, and programs that are designed to control, operate, and interact with computer hardware to perform specific tasks or functions. It is a collection of computer programs, algorithms, and data that enable a computer system to execute various operations and provide desired outcomes.

CT417 : Software Engineering III

WK01 Revision







DESIGN Adobe Photoshop **Top graphic design/editing tool**



PRODUCTIVITY Gmail **Top mailing client**



PRODUCTIVITY Google Chrome

Most popular web browser



PRODUCTIVITY Microsoft Office Excel **Top Spreadsheet tool**



PRODUCTIVITY Microsoft Office PowerPoint **Top Presentation Program**



COLLABORATION JIRA **Top Project Management tool**



7 main: 8 .LFB971:	
9 .cfi_startproc for loop.	s for
to braut week	and a second
11 .cfi_def_cfa_offset 8	
12 .cfi_offset 5, -8 13 movl %esp, %ebp	
.cfi_def_cfa_register 5 5 pushl %ebx	
6 andl \$-16, %esp	1 using namespace
7 subl \$240, %esp	
.cfi offset 3, -12	2 #include <iost< td=""></iost<>
movl %gs:20, %eax	3
movl %eax, 236(%esp)	
xorl %eax, %eax	4 const int array
movl \$0, 28(%esp)	5 mint main()
jmp .L2	5 ⊡int main()
.L3:	6 {
movl 28(%esp), %eax	
movl \$99, %edx	7 char source
subl %eax, %edx movl %edx, %eax	for(int i=
movl %edx, %eax leal 36(%esp), %ecx	
<pre>leal 36(%esp), %ecx movl 28(%esp), %edx</pre>	9 {
addl %ecx, %edx	10 source
movb %al, (%edx)	
add1 \$1, 28(%esp)	11 }
.L2:	12 char destin
cmp1 \$99, 28(%esp)	
jle .L3	13 for(int i=
mov1 \$0, 32(%esp)	
jmp .L4	14 {
.L5:	destina destina
leal 36(%esp), %edx	
movl 32(%esp), %eax addl %edx, %eax	16 }
movzbl (%eax), %eax	17 cout << des
leal 136(%esp), %ecx	
mov1 32(%esp), %edx	18 return 0;
addl %ecx, %edx	[9]
movb %al, (%edx)	
addl \$1, 32(%esp)	
.L4:	
cmp1 \$99, 32(%esp) jle.L5	
leal 136(%esp), %eax	
movl %eax, 4(%esp)	
<pre>mov1 \$_ZSt4cout, (%esp)</pre>	
	RSt13basic ostreamIcT ES5 PKc
movl \$0,%eax	
movl 236(%esp), %ebx	

CT417 : Software Engineering III

WK01 Revision



r_loop.cpp

ce <mark>std;</mark> tream>

```
ay_length = 100;
```

```
ce[array_length];
=0;i<=array_length-1;i++)</pre>
```

```
e[i] = array_length-1-i;
```

```
ination[array_length];
=0;i<=array_length-<mark>1;</mark>i++)
```

```
nation[i] = source[i];
```

```
estination;
```

Mapping of Assembly File to Source Code M. J. Hohnka, et al. (2019)

Evaluation of Computer Induced Vulnerabilities Journal of Aerospace Information Systems



- Software is a logical rather than physical component of computer based systems
- You can't touch it or taste it, or throw it under a bus
- What else does it mean?
 - SOFTWARE IS DEVELOPED OR ENGINEERED IT IS NOT MANUFACTURED IN THE TRADITIONAL SENSE
 - SOFTWARE DOESN'T WEAR-OUT THERE IS NO PHYSICAL MATERIALS TO DEGRADE (AND THIS IS NOT THE MATRIX)
 - SOFTWARE IS "CONSTRUCTED" USING ABSTRACT NOTIONS OF LOGIC (PROGRAMS / INSTRUCTIONS)
 - "GOOD" SOFTWARE HAS TO MEET ALL SPECIFIC FUNCTIONAL AND NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

CT417 : Software Engineering III









Need for resilient and functionally correct software: e.g., Ariane 5 Rocket



CT417 : Software Engineering III





The lesson of this \mathbf{Q} event :

- The software had tried to cram a 64-bit number into a 16-bit space. The resulting overflow conditions crashed both the primary and backup computers (which are both running the exact same software)
- The Ariane 5 had cost nearly \$8b to develop, and was carrying a \$500m satellite payload when it exploded.
- The software was originally developed for Ariane 4 rocket where it worked !



CT417 : Software Engineering III



Functional vs Non-Functional Requirement

Functional Requirement	
Product features	Ρ
Describes the actions with which the user's work is concerned	D d
A feature or function that can be captured in use-cases	A C
A behaviour that can be analysed via sequence diagrams or state machines	A
Can be usually traced back to a single module / class / function	U m

** Typical non-functional requirements include: Availability, maintainability, performance, privacy, reliability, scalability, and security

CT417 : Software Engineering III

WK01 Revision



Non-Functional Requirement

Product property

Describes the experience of the user while doing the work

A global constraint and as such difficult to capture in use-cases

software quality

Jsually cannot be implemented in a single module or even program





What is Software Engineering?

- Textbook definition:
 - Software Engineering is the field of computer science that deals with the building of software systems that are so large or so complex that they are built by a team or teams of engineers (Ghezzi et al. 2003)
 - II) Software Engineering encompasses a process, a collection of methods and an array of tools that allow professionals to build high quality computer software (Pressman)



CT417 : Software Engineering III

WK01 Revision



WELL, DEVOPS OUTLINES A SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS THAT INCREASES THE DELIVERY OF HIGHER QUALITY SOFTWARE BY INTEGRATING THE EFFORTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND IT OPERATION TEAMS

DEVOPS = SOFTWARE ENGINEERING + IT OPERATIONS

YES, YOU WOULD (ACCORDING TO GLASSDOOR AND INDEED), BUT YOUR ENTRY POINT IS NORMALLY SOFTWARE ENGINEERING ROLE



What are Software Development Life Cycles?

- SDLC refers to a process used by software engineers to design, develop, and test software.
- Each approach focuses on a different aspect of development, from planning to continuous improvement.



CT417 : Software Engineering III













Software engineers are spending more time configuring frameworks that writing codes !



CT417 : Software Engineering III



What is a Framework ?

• Software framework (in computer programming) is an abstraction in which common code providing generic functionality can be selectively overridden or specialise by user code providing specific functionality



CT417 : Software Engineering III

WK01 Revision



OR SIMPLY, A SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT TOOL WHERE ALL THE HARD WORK HAS BEEN DONE FOR YOU 🐸



What is a Framework ?

New in v5.3 Color mode support, expanded color palette, and more!

Build fast, responsive sites with Bootstrap

R

Powerful, extensible, and feature-packed frontend toolkit. Build and customize with Sass, utilize prebuilt grid system and components, and bring projects to life with powerful JavaScript plugins.

\$ npm i bootstrap@5.3.1 (1)

Read the docs

Currently v5.3.1 · Download · All releases



Your new development career awaits. Check out the latest listings.

ads via Carbon

CT417 : Software Engineering III

WK01 Revision





FreshCart – eCommerce HTML Template E-Commerce & Retail

\$49.00



Note: Service: Ser

Social – Network, Community and Event Theme Application

B Bootstrap 5

\$49.00

Skills that you can learn from



Shopper – Multipurpose E-Commerce Template E-Commerce & Retail \$49.00



Software Development has Evolved



- I)
- II) without having to write a single line of code.

CT417 : Software Engineering III

WK01 Revision



Low-code is a method of designing and developing applications using intuitive GUI and embedded functionalities that reduce traditional pro-code writing requirements.

Similar to Low-code, but for non-technical business users allowing them to develop softwares / applications

