TOPICS

The Nature and History of Software Development

Problems with Software Development

Software Engineering Paradigms and Technology

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING PARADIGMS

Life Cycle

Prototyping Model

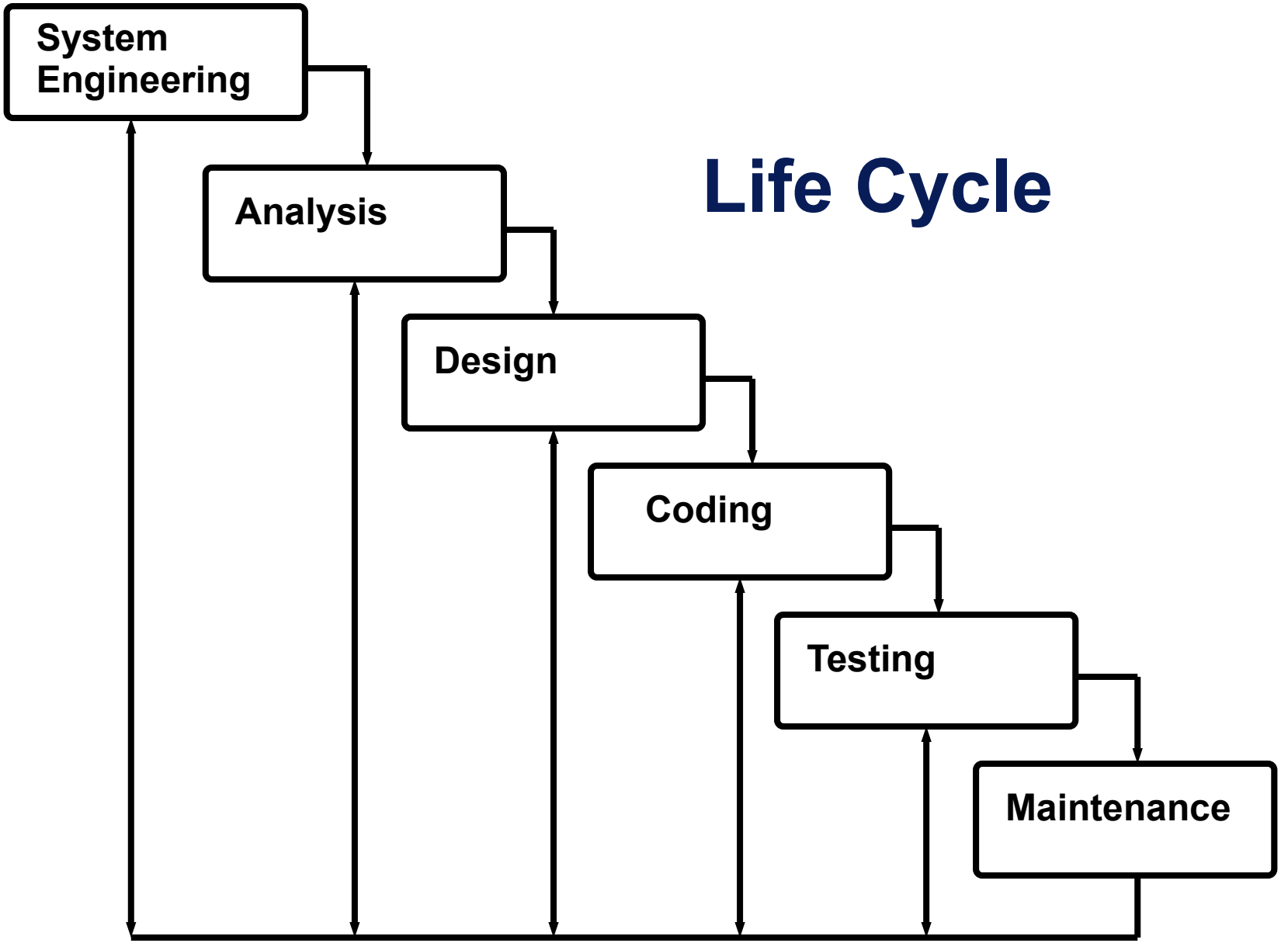
Spiral Model

Fourth Generation Techniques

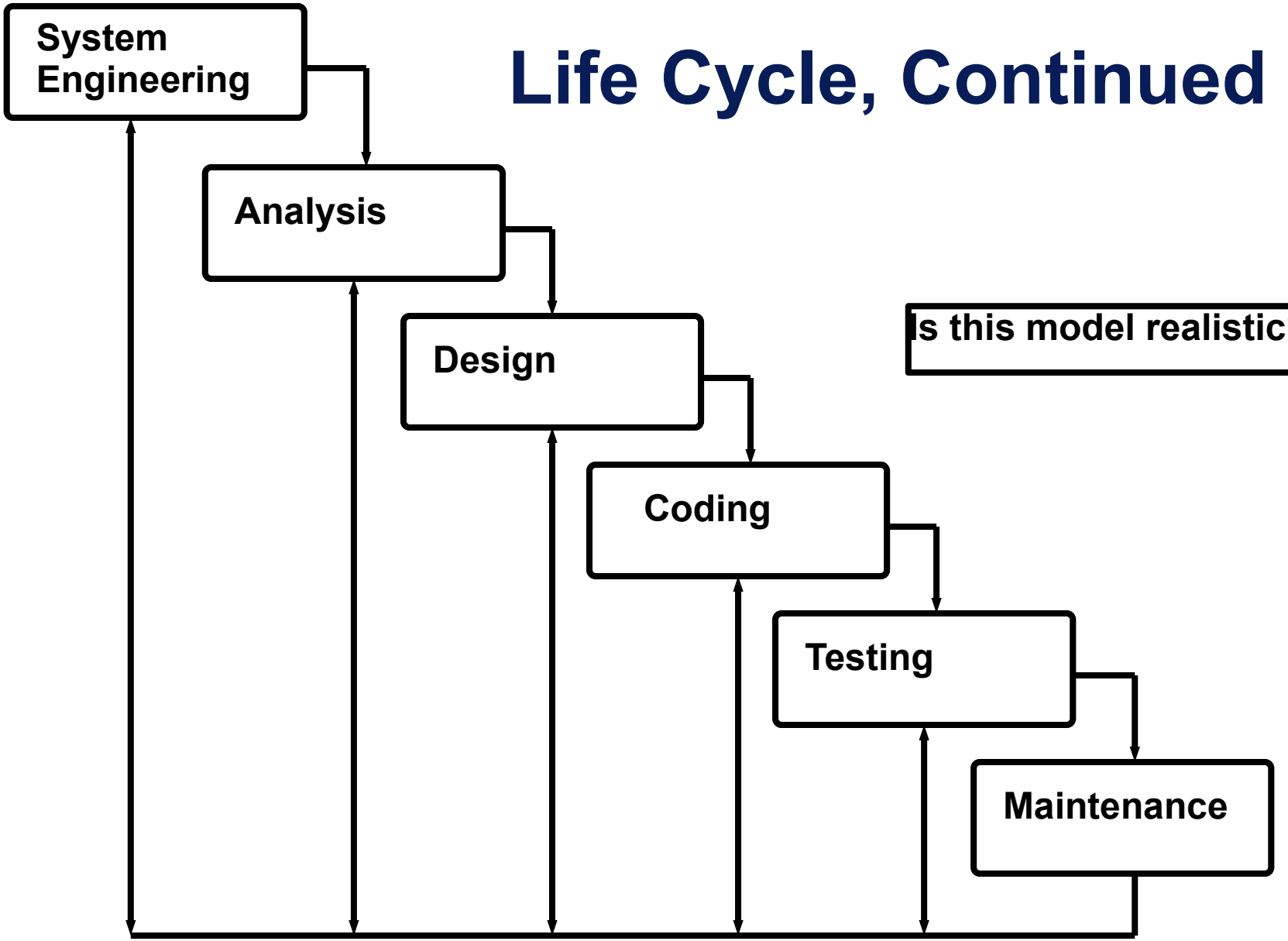
Combining Paradigms

Generic Paradigm

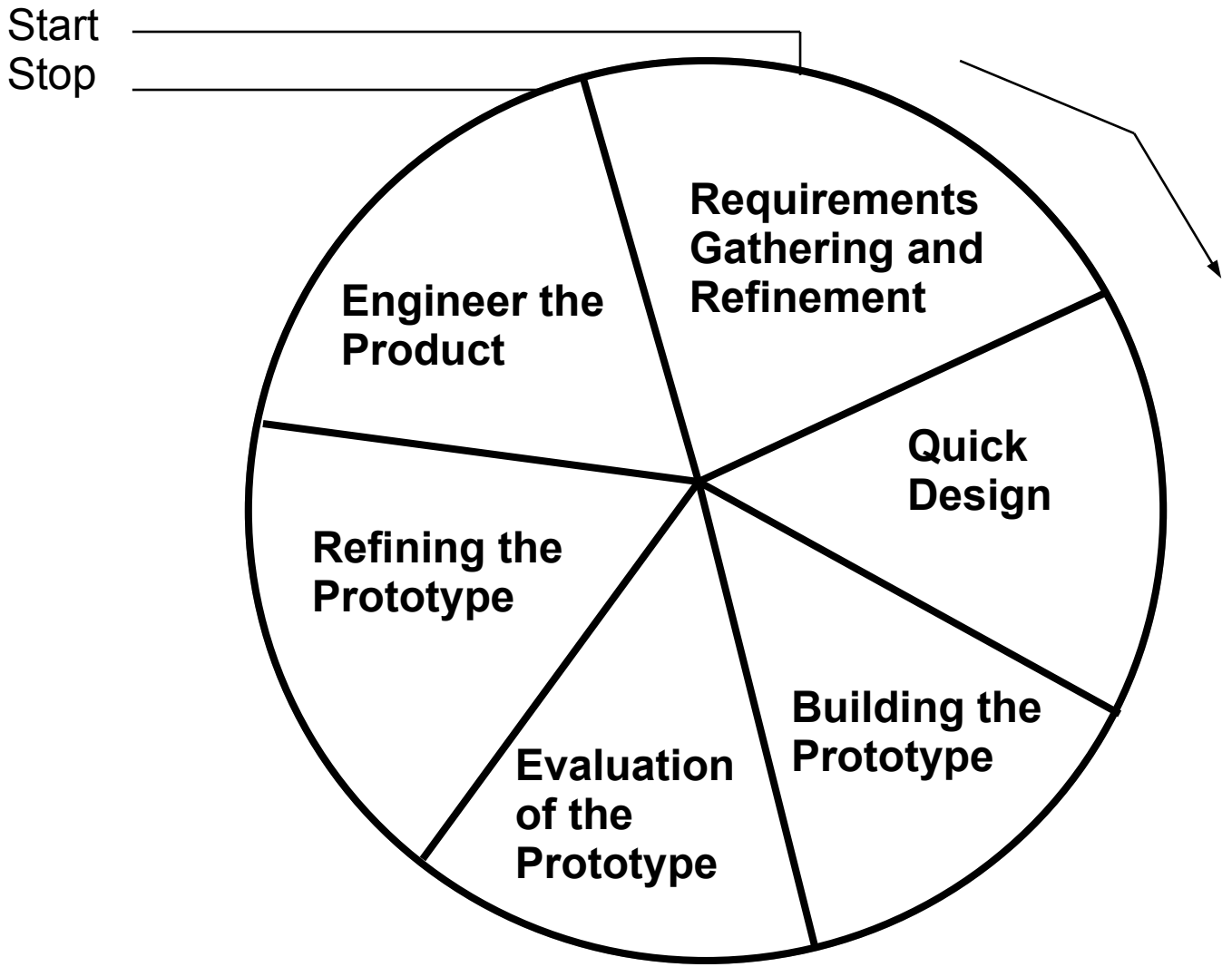
Life Cycle


System Engineering
Analysis
Design
Coding
Testing
Maintenance

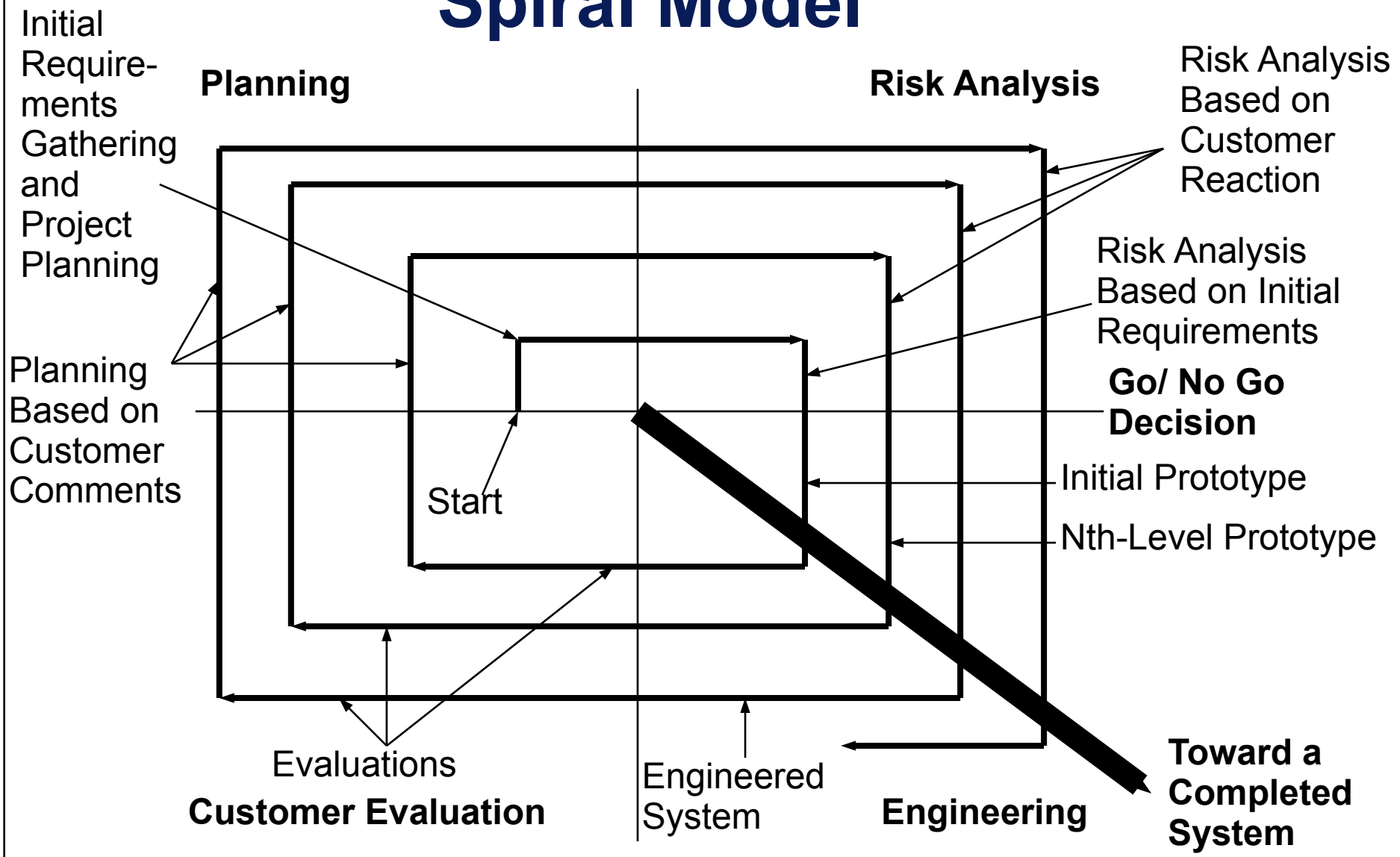
Life Cycle, Continued



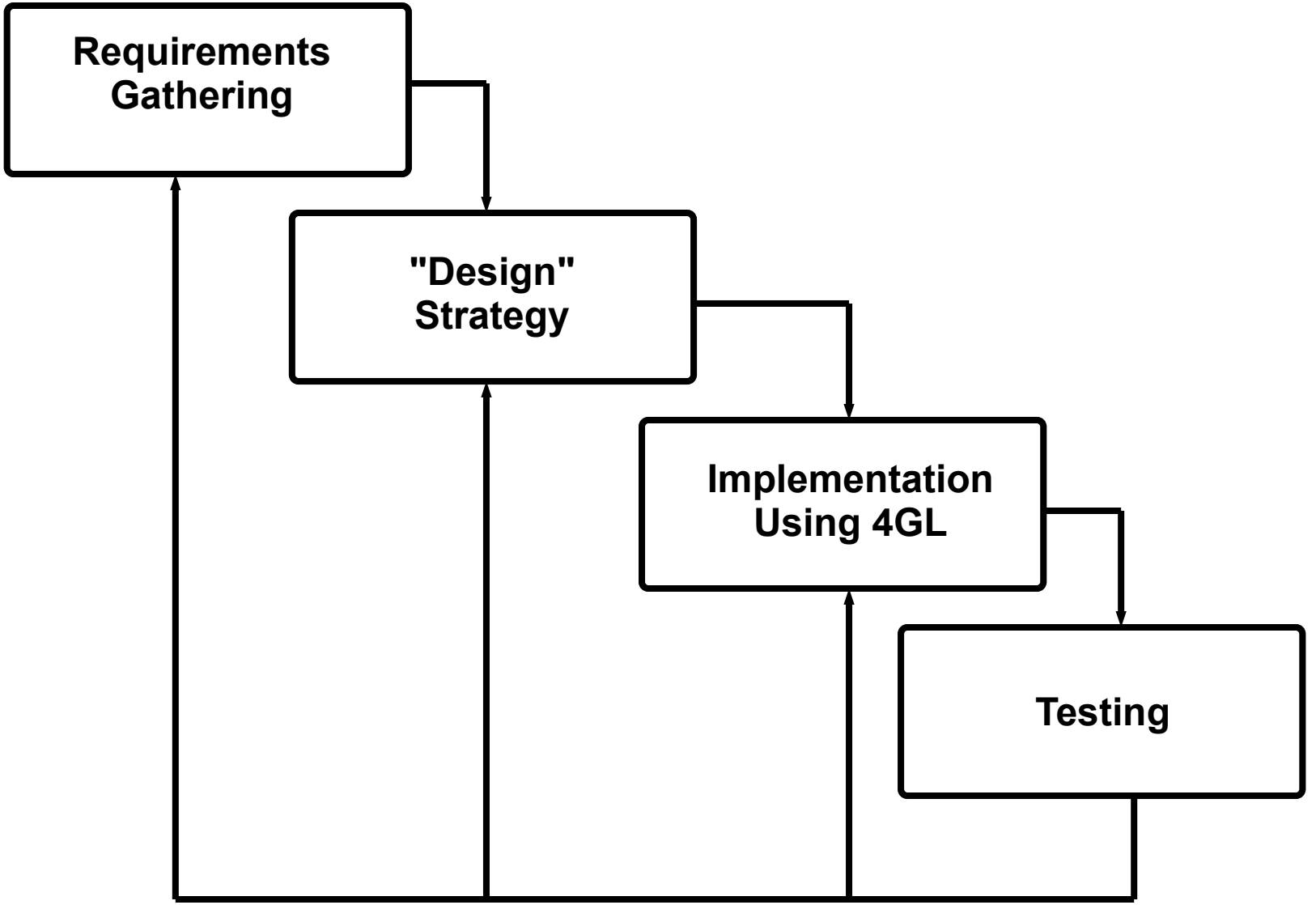
Prototyping Model



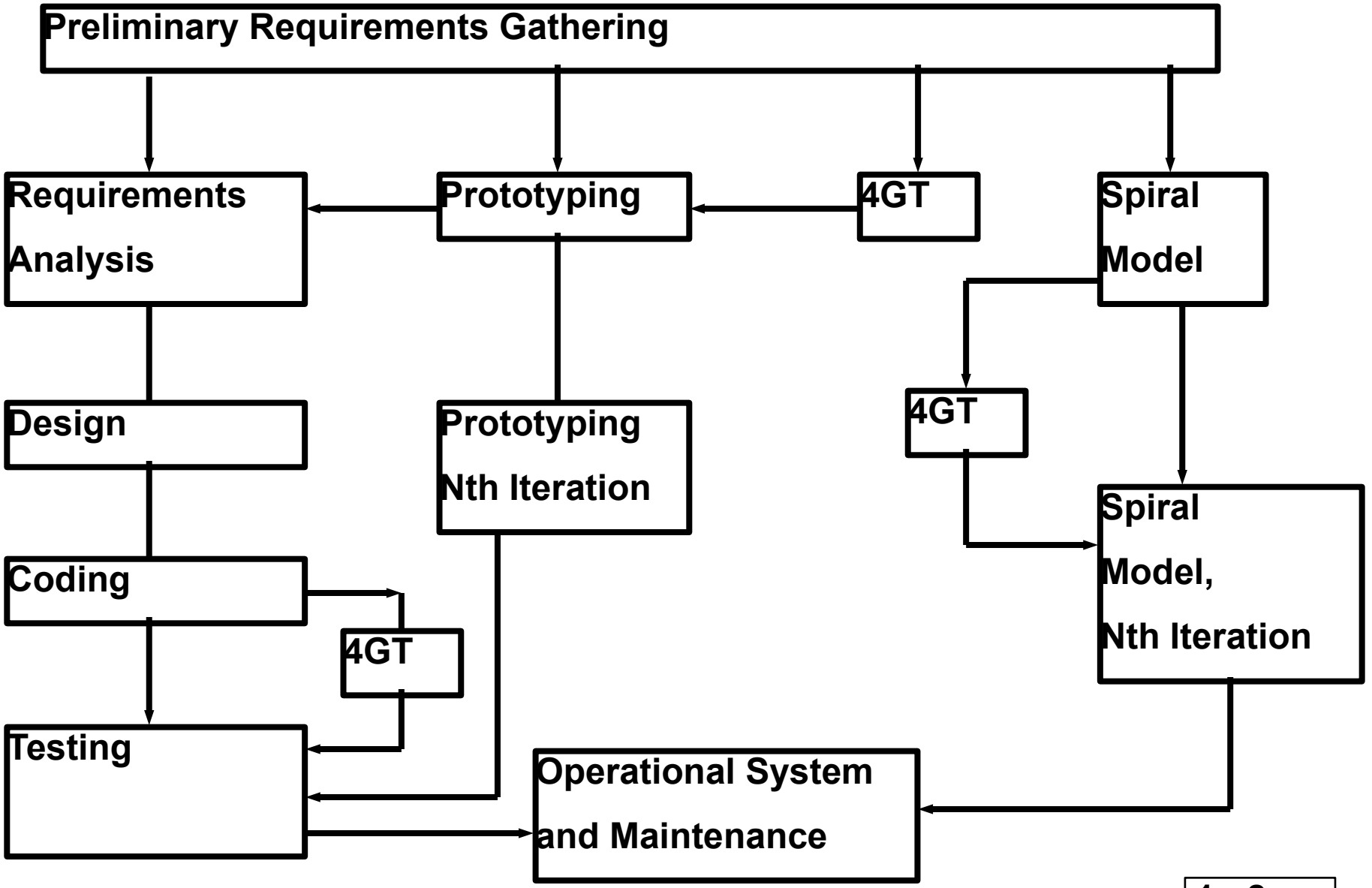
Spiral Model



Fourth Generation Techniques



Combining Paradigms



Generic Paradigm

1. DEFINITION PHASE
- System Analysis
- Software Project Planning
- Requirements Analysis

2. DEVELOPMENT PHASE
- Software Design
- Coding
- Software Testing

3. MAINTENANCE PHASE
- Correction
- Adaptation
- Enhancement

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

- What is Software Engineering?
- Software Engineering Capability and Its Measurement
- Ada Technology

What Is Software Engineering?

Methods

- Analysis
- Design
- Coding
- Testing
- Maintenance

Procedures

- Project Management
- Software Quality Assurance
- Software Configuration Management
- Measurement
- Tracking
- Innovative Technology Insertion

Computer-Aided Software Engineering **(CASE)**

Tools which support the ***Methods*** and ***Procedures***

Software Engineering Capability and Its Measurement

The maturity of an organization's software engineering capability can be measured in terms of the degree to which the outcome of the process by which software is developed can be predicted.

- Predict the amount of time required to develop a software artifact
- Predict the resources (number of people, amount of disk space, *etc.*) required to develop a software artifact
- Predict the cost of developing a software artifact

The *process* and the *technology* go hand in hand.

One method of measurement is the *Capability Maturity Model for Software* developed by the Software Engineering Institute.

Increasing Process Maturity

Optimizing - Process refined constantly

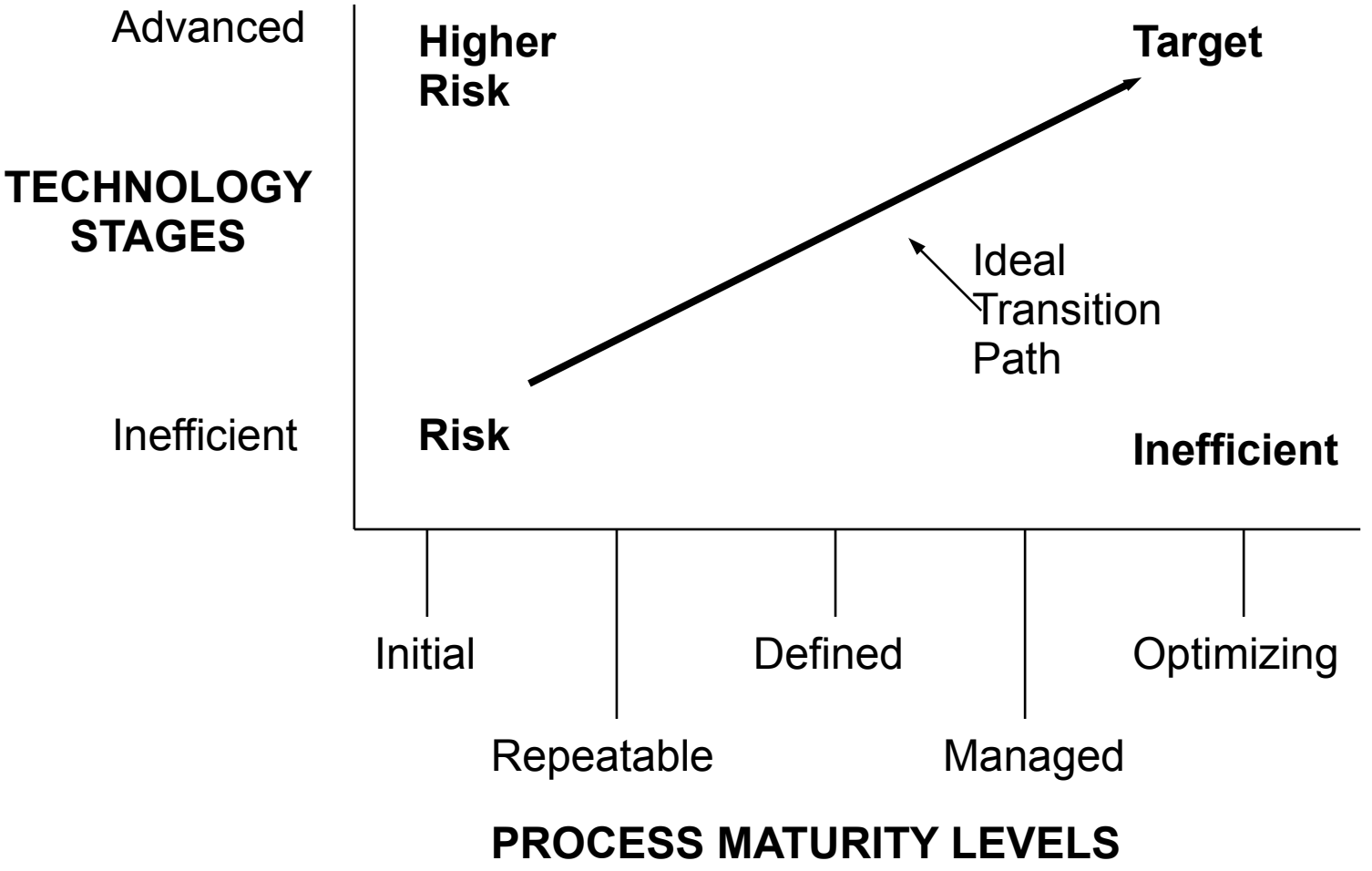
Managed - Process measured/controlled

Defined - Process institutionalized

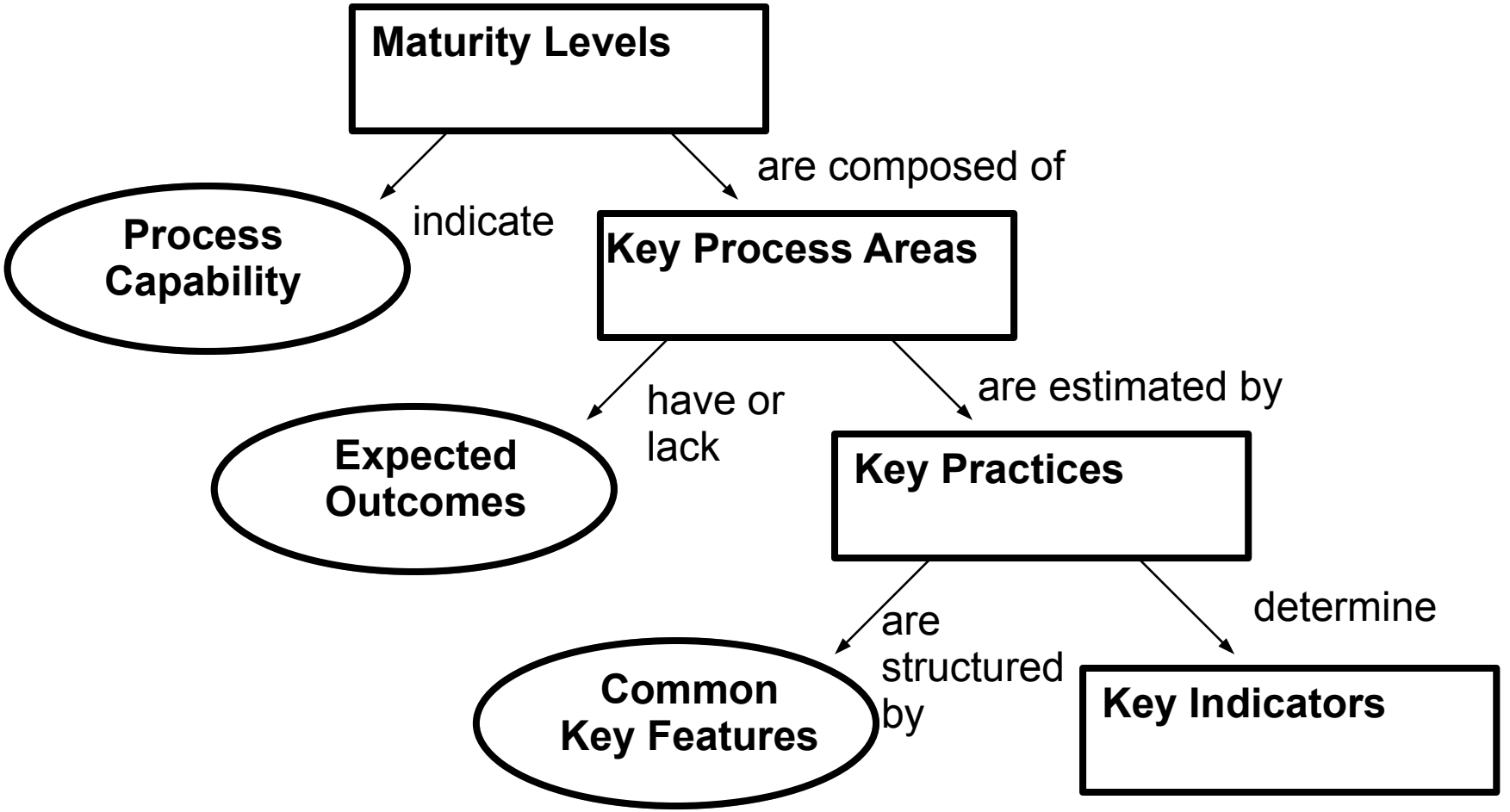
Repeatable - Costs, Schedules managed

Initial - Ad hoc; unpredictable

Process Maturity and Technology



Maturity Keys



Key Process Areas by Level
Level 2 (Repeatable)

Requirements Management

Software Project Planning

Software Project Tracking and Oversight

Software Subcontract Management

Software Quality Assurance

Software Configuration Management

Key Process Areas by Level
Level 2 (Repeatable), Continued

Requirements Management

Software Project Planning

Software Project Tracking and Oversight

Software Subcontract Management

Software Quality Assurance

Software Configuration Management

Key Process Areas by Level
Level 2 (Repeatable), Continued

Requirements Management

Software Project Planning

Software Project Tracking and Oversight

Software Subcontract Management

Software Quality Assurance

Software Configuration Management

Key Process Areas by Level
Level 3 (Defined)

Organization Process Focus

Organization Process Definition

Training Program

Integrated Software Management

Software Product Engineering

Intergroup Coordination

Peer Reviews

Key Process Areas by Level
Level 3 (Defined), Continued

Organization Process Focus

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Key Process Areas by Level
Level 3 (Defined), Continued

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Key Process Areas by Level
Level 3 (Defined), Continued

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Organization Process Definition

Training Program

Integrated Software Management

Software Product Engineering

Intergroup Coordination

Peer Reviews

Key Process Areas by Level
Level 4 (Managed)

Process Measurement and Analysis

Quality Management

Key Process Areas by Level
Level 5 (Optimizing)

Defect Prevention

Technology Innovation

Process Change Management

Ada Technology

Ada is a computer programming language specifically designed to support software engineering.

Some of Ada's features include:

- All of the normal constructs for looping, branching, flow control, and subprogram construction
- Support for enumeration types, integers, floating point, fixed point, characters, strings, arrays, records, and user-defined data types
- Support for algorithm templates (called generics) which allow algorithms to be expressed without concern for the kind of data on which the algorithm is applied
- Support for interrupts and concurrent processing
- Support for low-level control, such as memory allocation

Ada is a *design* language as well as a *programming* language.

Ada is designed to be read by Ada programmers and non-programmers.

Ada Technology, Continued

Ada Specification

```
with System;

package Sensor is

 type Device is private;

 -- Abstract concept of a sensor

 procedure Define (S : in out Device;

   Where : in System.Address);

 -- Associate a sensor with memory

 function Read(S : in Device)

      return Integer;

 -- Return sensed value

private

 -- details omitted

end Sensor;
```

Ada Technology, Continued

From the software engineering perspective, Ada helps by acting as something much more than a programming language; Ada can be used as a common language for communicating:

- Some aspects of the requirements
- Some aspects of the design
- All aspects of the code

In particular, by using Ada as a *design language*, code is simply realized as a complete, detailed elaboration of a design.

For large, multi-person teams, Ada can be used as an exact, precise way to communicate requirements and design information -- often in a form which may be syntactically checked by a compiler. Ada is much better than conventional English in this regard.