

ID Masters Module 3

Introduction to  
Software Engineering

prof .loe feijs

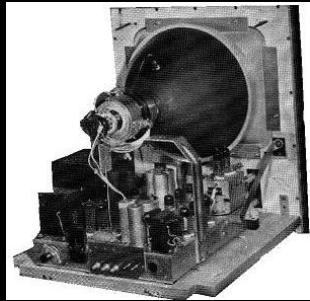
# Intelligent products, systems and services

empowering people:

intelligent spaces:

**THE INTELLIGENCE IS EMBODIED IN  
COMPLEX COMPUTER PROGRAMS**

# How computer programs are made



- 1950-1960: machine code
- 1960-1970: high-level language
- 1970-1980: structured programs
- 1980-1990: object orientation
- 1990-2000: component software
- 2000-2010: software agents



# Machine language

\$TEST:	PUSHF	
	SETST	4
	SETST	3
	SKBIT	15
	CLRST	4
	PUSH	0
	LD	0 , MANT
	SKBIT	15
	CLRST	3
	LI	0 , 0
	SKSTF	4
	SETBIT	0
	SKSTF	3
	SETBIT	1
	ST	0 , \$STAT
	PULL	0
	PULLF	
	RTS	
NORM:	SKNE	0 , \$NUL
	JMP	\$H
	JMP	\$I
\$H:	SKNE	1 , \$NUL
	JMP	\$J
	JMP	\$I
\$J:	LI	2 , 0
	RTS	
\$I:	PUSHF	ETC

## Concepts:

- memory
- arithmetic
- logic
- stack
- jumps

average  
productivity:2.5  
lines per hour

-- Anonymous.

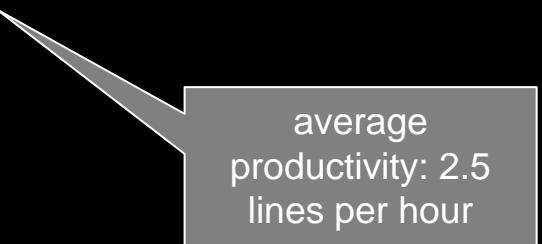
Like the old joke, "He has experience, he wrote over 350 kloc personally... Then he discovered loops."

# High-level language

```
SUBROUTINE TOASC (N,M,NADE)
C ****
C TOASC CONVERTS INTEGER N   *
C OF MAX M DIGITS TO ASCII   *
C RESULT IN ARRAY NADE      *
C ****
DIMENSION NADE(M)
L=N
I=0
DO 10 J=1,M
K=M-J
I=N/( ! )**K
NADE(J)=I+48
N=N-( I*(10**K) )
10 CONTINUE
N=L
RETURN
END
```

## Concepts:

- types
- variables
- If-then-else
- for, while, repeat, etc.
- procedures, parameters



average  
productivity: 2.5  
lines per hour

# Structured programs

```
procedure straightselection;
    var i,j,k: index;
        x : item;
begin for i := 1 to n-1 do
    begin k := i;
        x := a[i];
        for j := i+1 to n do
            if a[j].key < x.key then
                begin k := j;
                    x := a[j];
                end;
        a[k] := a[i];
        a[i] := x;
    end
end
```



Prof. Edsger Dijkstra  
1930-2002

## Concepts:

- indentation
- data records
- nested scopes
- elimination of goto
- recursive procedures
- axiomatic theory

average  
productivity: 2.5  
lines per hour

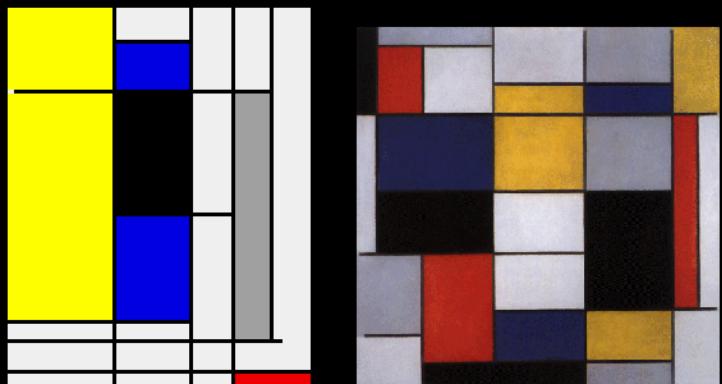
# Object-orientation

```
procedure Painting.pntA;  
var  
    i : integer;  
begin  
    self.color := LightGrey;  
    self.MaxCell := 1 + random(25);  
    for i := 0 to self.MaxCell do begin  
        self.Cells[i] := mkCell(self.mkKernelA([]));  
    end; {for}  
    Delay(100);  
end;  
  
procedure Painting.pntB;  
var  
    i : integer;  
begin  
    self.color := LightGrey;  
    self.MaxCell := 1 + random(50);  
    for i := 0 to self.MaxCell do begin  
        self.Cells[i] := mkCell(self.mkKernelB([]));  
    end; {for}  
    Delay(100);  
end;
```

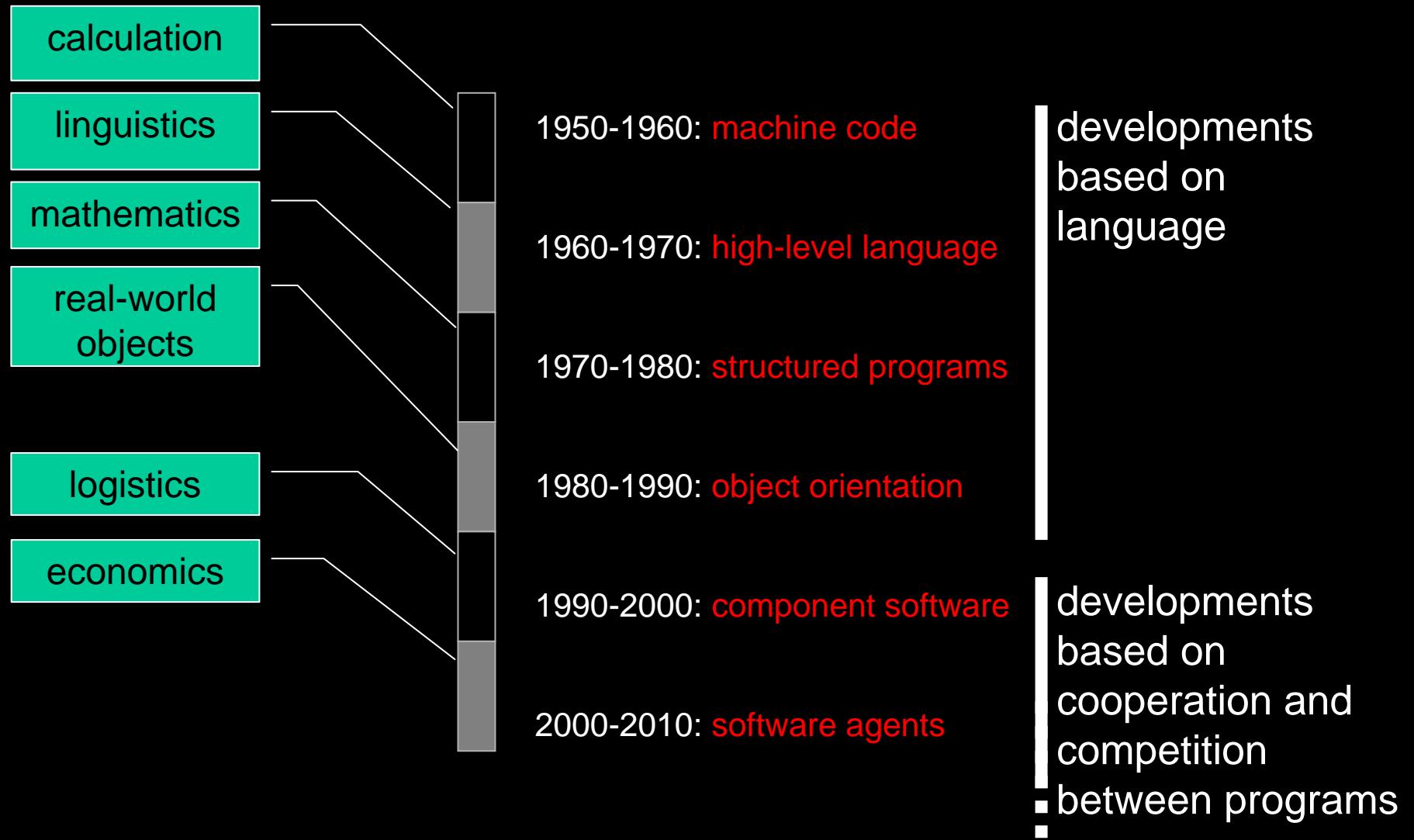
## Concepts:

- encapsulation
- inheritance
- polymorphism

average  
productivity: 2.5  
lines per hour



# Nature of the innovations



# Component software

Concepts:

- registration
- interface specification
- downward compatibility
- language independence

# Software agents

Concepts:

- security
- authentication
- emergent behaviour
- economic and game theory

# Software size

High-end TV:  $\pm 1.5$  M lines

Windows OS:  $\pm 30$ M lines

Drawing application:  $\pm 4$ K lines

Telephone exchange:  $\pm 6$ M lines

*Ehhh ... ?????*

TESTING  
COMMUNICATION  
SPECIFICATION

# Software specification:

Flow charts, Nassi-Sneidermann diagrams,  
SDL, Yourdon diagrams, Message sequence charts, Entity  
relationship diagrams, Class diagrams, ITU, osi ...

## UML: the Unified Modeling Language

- describing user behaviour
- describing software behaviour



*Thank you for your attention,*