

# CS 4500

# Software Development

[Intro & Overview]

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(based on notes by Matthias Felleisen)

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# Introduction

# A bit about me...

Hi, I'm Ferdinand! I'm new here (started 2 days ago).

Born in what is today Slovakia, then part of Czechoslovakia.

Got my first computer at about 6 or 7 years old.



## ...a bit more about me...

After school, started studying philosophy, but my interests shifted back to computers  
Worked as a software dev for a few years before deciding to study CS.  
Moved to Swansea, Wales in UK to do a Bachelor's degree...



## ...and yet more about me

...stayed on for a PhD, which I did on programming language semantics and implementation.

Postdoc at Tufts, then teaching faculty in Swansea, now Northeastern.

Random: I play guitar and speak 4 (to 5-ish) languages.

# Welcome to Software Development!

Purpose: scale your software development skills and attitudes to a reasonably large scale of systems building

You might also pick up some specific skills

# Course

- I owe you a syllabus! – details being worked out
- Partially based on Prof. Felleisen's version
- Meeting twice a week
- Not many lectures – mainly at the beginning
  - ▶ Introducing concepts and approaches
- Rest: group presentations, design and code reviews/walkthroughs
- No required reading, but I might (strongly) suggest articles or online resources

# Project and Assignments

- Work in groups of 4-5
- Pair programming
- Warm-up assignments in the first few weeks, first one next week
- Grades will be based on your project and presentation of deliverables



# Contact

- Nightingale 132A
- Hours: Wednesdays, 2-6pm or by appointment – caveat:
  - ▶ Depending on how busy Nightingale will get, I might try to find a different location to hold office hours
  - ▶ I might also schedule additional office hours
  - ▶ I will update you
- Email: [f.vesely@northeastern.edu](mailto:f.vesely@northeastern.edu)
- Homepage: <https://vesely.io>
- Details about TAs to follow

# Software Development

# Fiat Chrysler Recalls 5.3 Million Vehicles for Cruise Control Software Glitch

Defect could prevent drivers from being able to slow down by canceling cruise function

By *Chester Dawson*

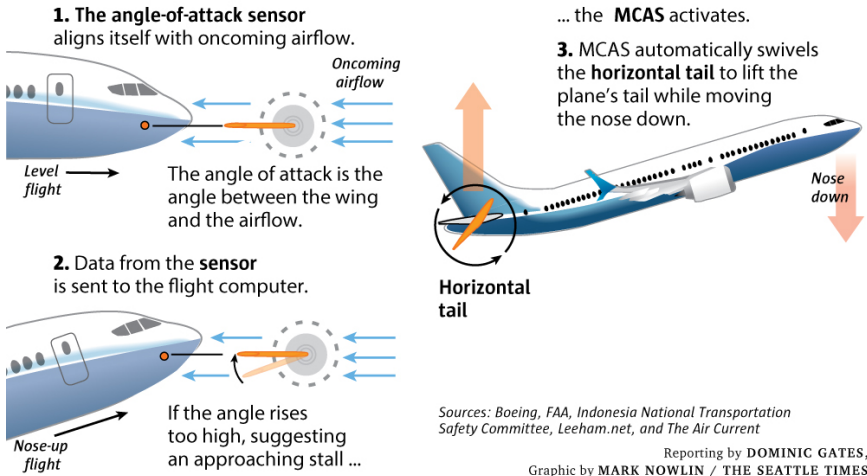
Updated May 25, 2018 5:06 pm ET

(<https://www.wsj.com/articles/flat-chrysler-recalls-nearly-5-million-u-s-vehicles-for-cruise-control-software-glitch-1527254818>)

- Problem with cruise control software
- Conditions: system accelerates, short circuit occurs
- Result: Cruise control cannot be shut off
- Even if the driver tapped the brakes

# Boeing 737 MAX

## How the MCAS (Maneuvering Characteristics Augmentation System) works on the 737 MAX



Figure

# Boeing 737 MAX

- Software: MCAS (Maneuvering Characteristics Augmentation System)
- Triggered by erroneous angle of attack inputs
- Two sensors, but only one used to trigger MCAS – single point of failure
- MCAS would force the nose of the plane down
- Bad documentation/training: pilots could not disable MCAS
- Two planes crashed

# Cost of Software (lifetime)

- Most software – prototype quality – thrown away
- Some – prototype to fully-fledged product

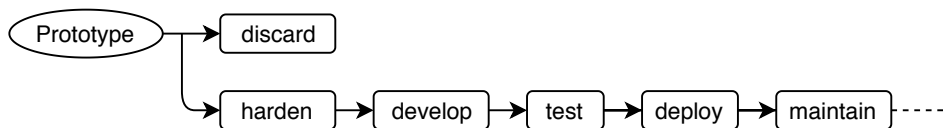


Figure: Software pipeline

# Cost of Software (lifetime)

- Some code still in use today was written in the 1960s
- E.g., bank systems
  - ▶ originally written in COBOL
  - ▶ layers of Pascal, C, C++, Java, Ruby, JavaScript, PHP, ...

# COBOL Is Everywhere. Who Will Maintain It?

6 May 2017 9:00am, by [David Cassel](#)

Think COBOL is dead? About 95 percent of ATM swipes use COBOL code, Reuters [reported in April](#), and the 58-year-old language even powers 80 percent of in-person transactions. In fact, Reuters calculates that there's still 220 *billion* lines of COBOL code currently being used in production today, and that every day, COBOL systems handle \$3 trillion in commerce. Back in 2014, the prevalence of COBOL drew some concern from [the trade newspaper American Banker](#).

(from <https://thenewstack.io/cobol-everywhere-will-maintain/>)



# Where does Sw Dev come in?

*“Treat your software well and it will treat you and your successors well.”*

- If your software survives the prototype stage,
- it will survive you (your time at the company/team/...).

Construct your software systematically = fewer hours, less hassle, lower cost for your team/company.

# Where does Sw Dev come in?

Creating software systematically

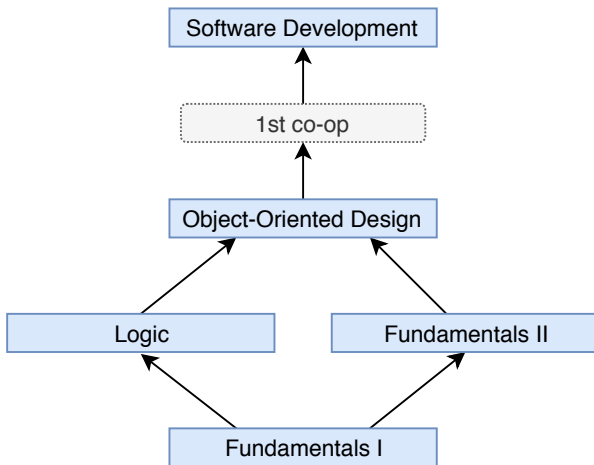


Figure: From Prof. Felleisen's *Developing Developers*

# Attitude to Code

*Always code as if the guy who ends up maintaining your code will be a violent psychopath who knows where you live.*

*Code for readability.*

- Bear in mind: the future maintainer might be you!
- You never know where your code might end up

# Development Skills

- **Not** a goal: to learn a particular language, IDE, tool, framework, etc.<sup>1</sup>.->You might learn some of these along the way.
- Such skills get outdated quickly
- You will learn to pick these up faster with experience

# Development Skills

We want you to develop:

- A basic idea of what “plan top-down, build bottom-up” means
- An eye for specifying interfaces and protocols
- A sense of the value of good tests and test harnesses
- Some insight into systems integration:
  - ▶ the planning that goes into it, and
  - ▶ the failures that must be accounted for

# Personal Skills

From working as a group and from pair programming:

- communicating properly with a partner and team members,
- working with people with different skill sets
- working with different personalities
- coping with irresponsible partners / team members

# Personal Skills

From presenting your work:

- presenting code
- accepting flaws and errors in your own code, discovered by other people

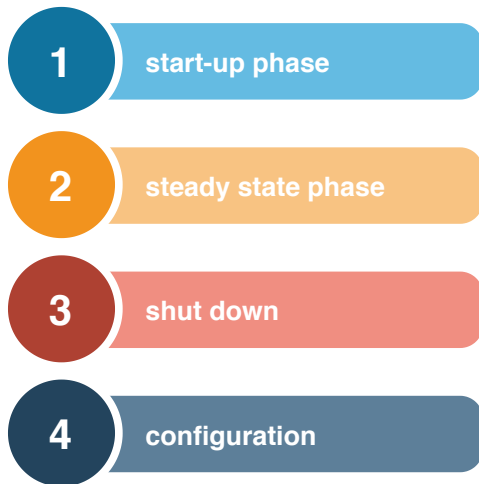
# Software System

- Consists of several software components
- Clearly delineated responsibilities
- Interfaces and protocols that describe their interactions
- May consist of distributed components
- May allow extensions at run time:
  - ▶ operating systems, web browsers, web servers, ...



# Software System

For our purposes, at minimum:



Figure

# Developing a Software System

Planning: **top-down**

Essentially:

1. create a “big picture view” of the system
2. figure out (rough) dependencies
3. identify runnable milestones

# Developing a Software System

Construction: **bottom-up**

By analogy to building a house:

- start with the foundations
- load-carrying walls
- continue up to the roof

Next time we will take a close look at this idea.