

# Software Engineering (COMP433)

## Introduction

*Section: 1*

*Location: N/A;*

*Time: Tuesday & Thursday::10:00-11:15*

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# Why Software Engineering?

- **Software development is Complex!**
- **Important to distinguish “small” systems** (*one developer, one user, experimental use only*) **from “Complex” systems** (*multiple developers, multiple users, products*)
- **Experience with “small” systems is misleading**
  - *One person techniques do not scale up*
- **Analogy with bridge building:**
  - *A bridge over a stream = easy, one person job*
  - *A bridge over a River ... ? (the techniques do not scale)*

# Why Software Engineering ?

The problem is *complexity*

Complexity depends on many factors, but *size* is a key factor:

UNIX:

- v 1 (1971) contains 10,000 lines of code

- v 10 (1989) contains 4 million lines of code

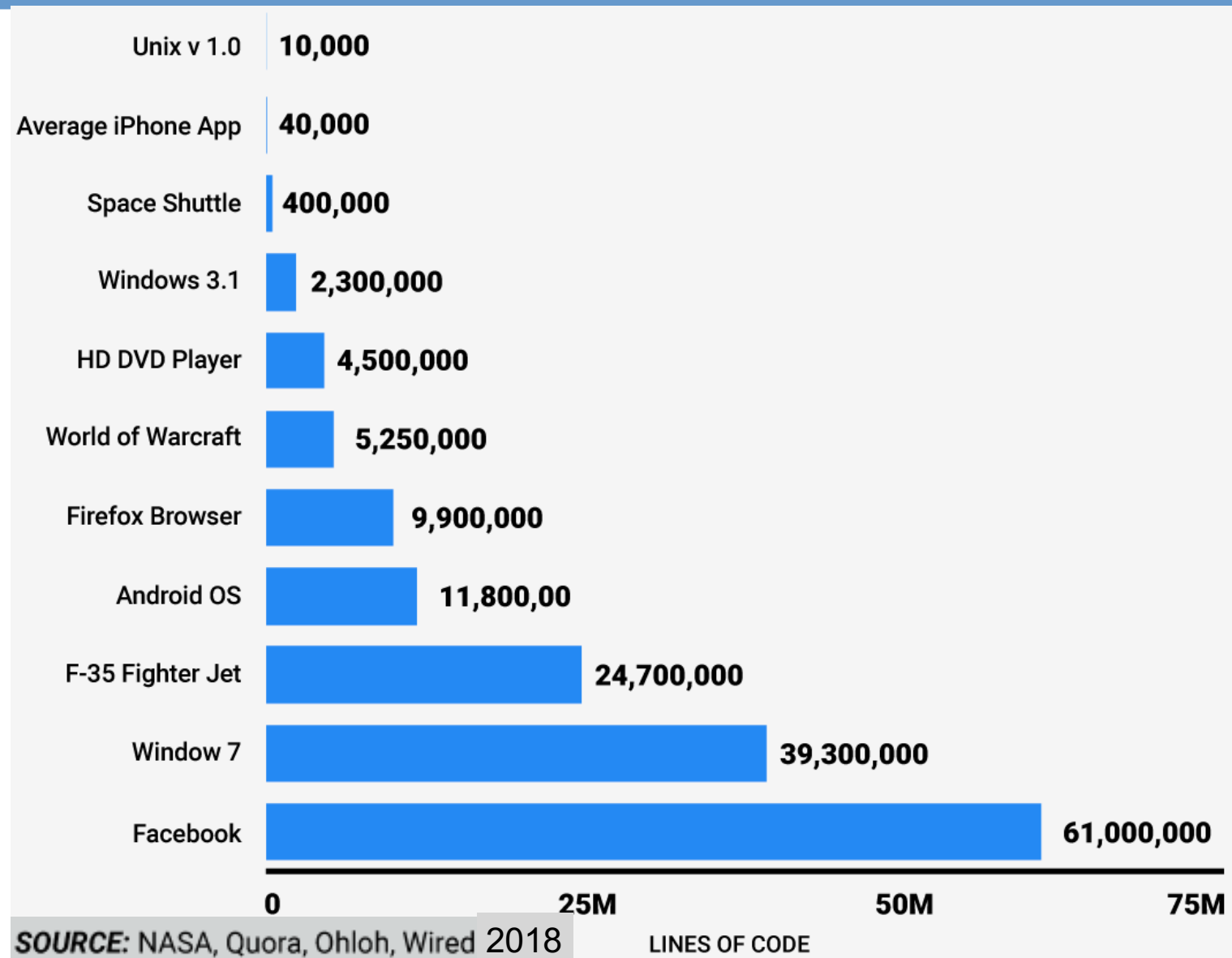
Windows:

- Windows 2000 contains 100 million lines of code

- Windows 7 contains 39.3 million lines of code (?)

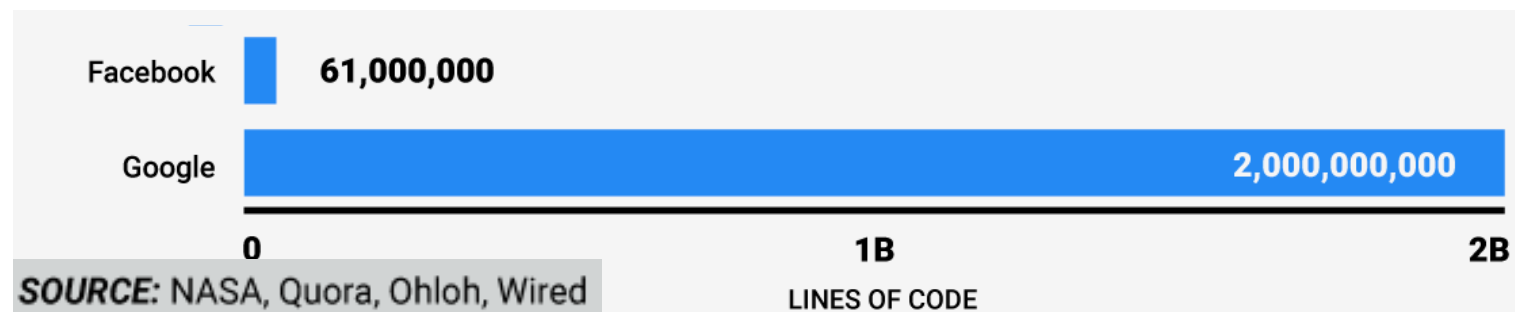
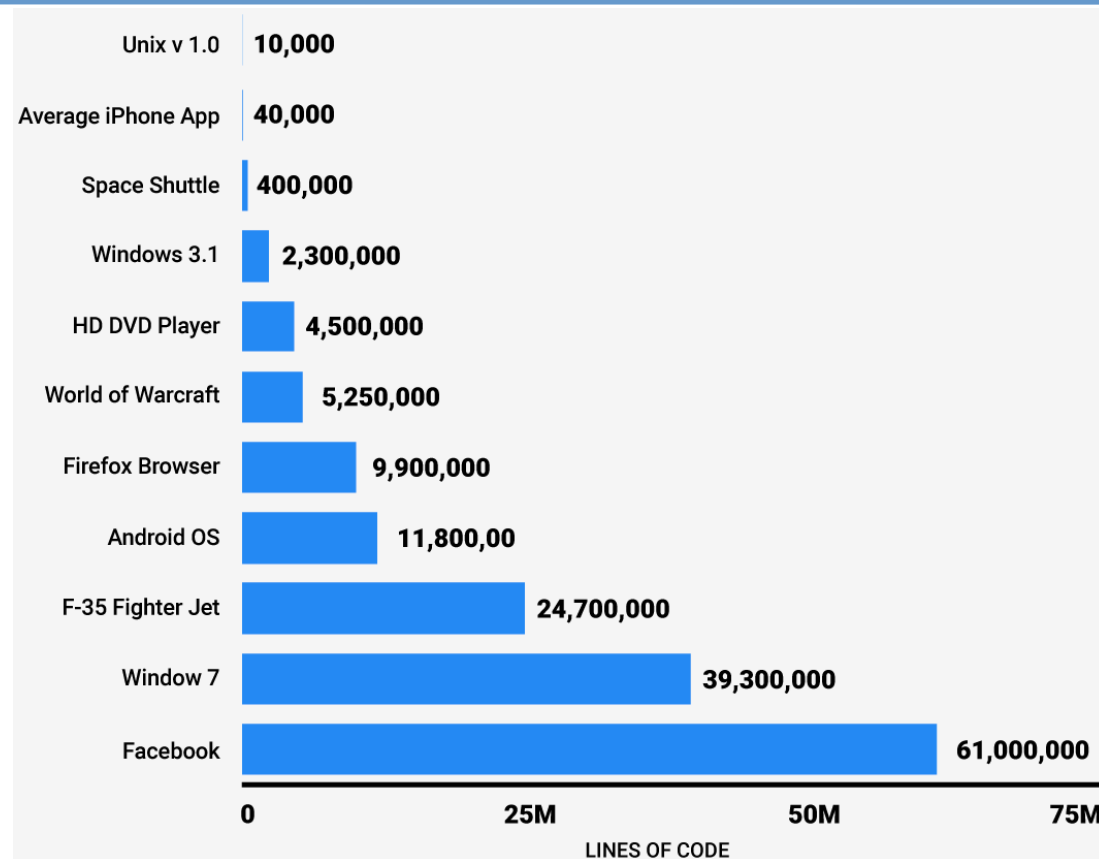
# Why Software Engineering ?

*Complexity*  
and  
*Size*  
matter!



# Why Software Engineering ?

*Complexity*  
*increases as*  
*Size*  
*increases!*

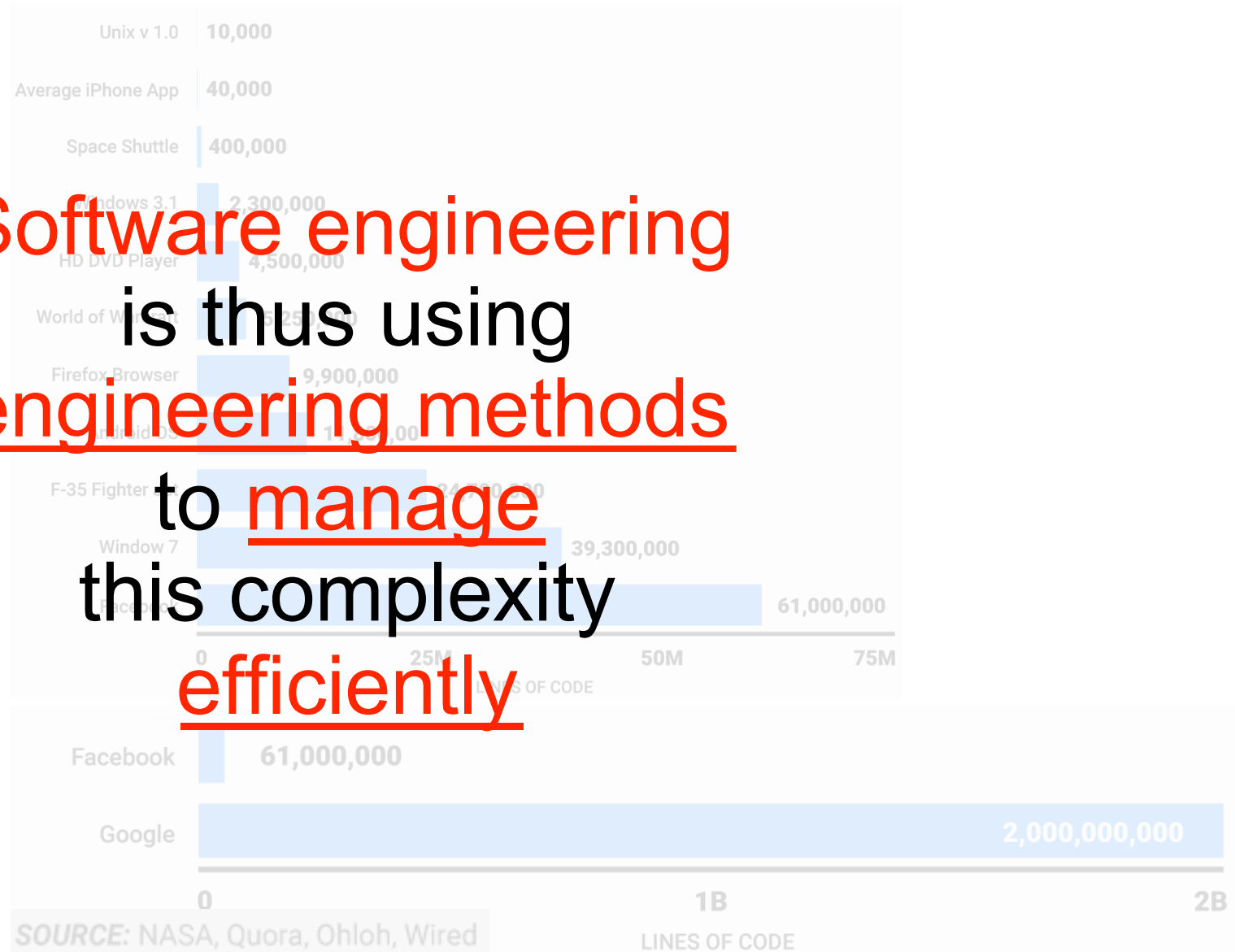


SOURCE: NASA, Quora, Ohloh, Wired

# Why Software Engineering ?

*Complexity  
increases as  
Size  
increases!*

Software engineering  
is thus using  
engineering methods  
to manage  
this complexity  
efficiently



# Teaching method

- Lectures ( ~ 3hrs per week )
- Independent Student Reading
- Practical work (a group project)
- Tutorials (in lectures) – Analytical/ Cognitive Analysis

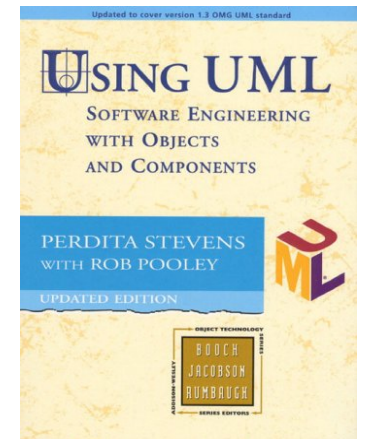
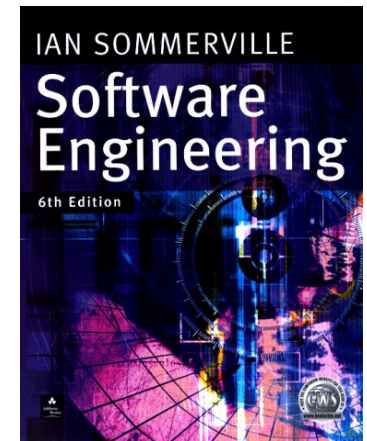
## ----- Course Assessment -----

- Mid-term + Quizzes 30%
- Group Project/Assignment 35%
- Final 35%

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# Recommended Course Textbooks

- Sommerville I. (2010) ***Software Engineering*** 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, Addison-Wesley, Harlow, Essex, UK (6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, or 8<sup>th</sup> would suffice)
- Bruegge and Dutoit, ***Object-Oriented Software Engineering Using UML, Patterns, and Java***, Prentice Hall 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition
- Stevens P. with Pooley, R. (2005) ***Using UML: Software Engineering with Objects and Components***, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., Addison-Wesley, Harlow, Essex, UK
- Jeffrey A. Hoffer, Joey F. George, Joseph S. Valacich. (2005) ***Modern System Analysis and Design*** 4<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Prentice Hall.
- Roger Pressman (2014), ***Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach*** 6-8<sup>th</sup> Edition, McGraw-Hill.





# What is the difference between software engineering and computer science?

## Computer Science



theory  
fundamentals

Algorithms, data structures,  
complexity theory, numerical  
methods

## Software Engineering



Understanding domain challenges  
the practicalities of developing and  
delivering useful quality software

SE deals with practical problems in  
complex software products

is concerned with

*Computer science theories* are currently insufficient to act as a complete underpinning for software engineering, BUT they provide a foundation for practical aspects of software engineering