



40 Years of Software Engineering

A Look Back

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Representing Views of F. L Bauer

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The initiative ...

In the second half of the 60s:

- US research organisations were dissatisfied by the state of programming
 - ◇ compilers worked quite well, but
 - ◇ operating system proved to be much harder than expected
- US Nobel price winner (in physics 1944) Isidor Isaac Rabi, a delegate in the NATO Science Committee, chairman of the Committee of scientific advisors to the US president, expressed his concern that research suffers under the bottleneck of software development
- NATO Science Committee decided to form a study group
- Professor Prestel from Hannover, the German delegate in the NATO Science Committee, approached Fritz Bauer and asked him to join this study group



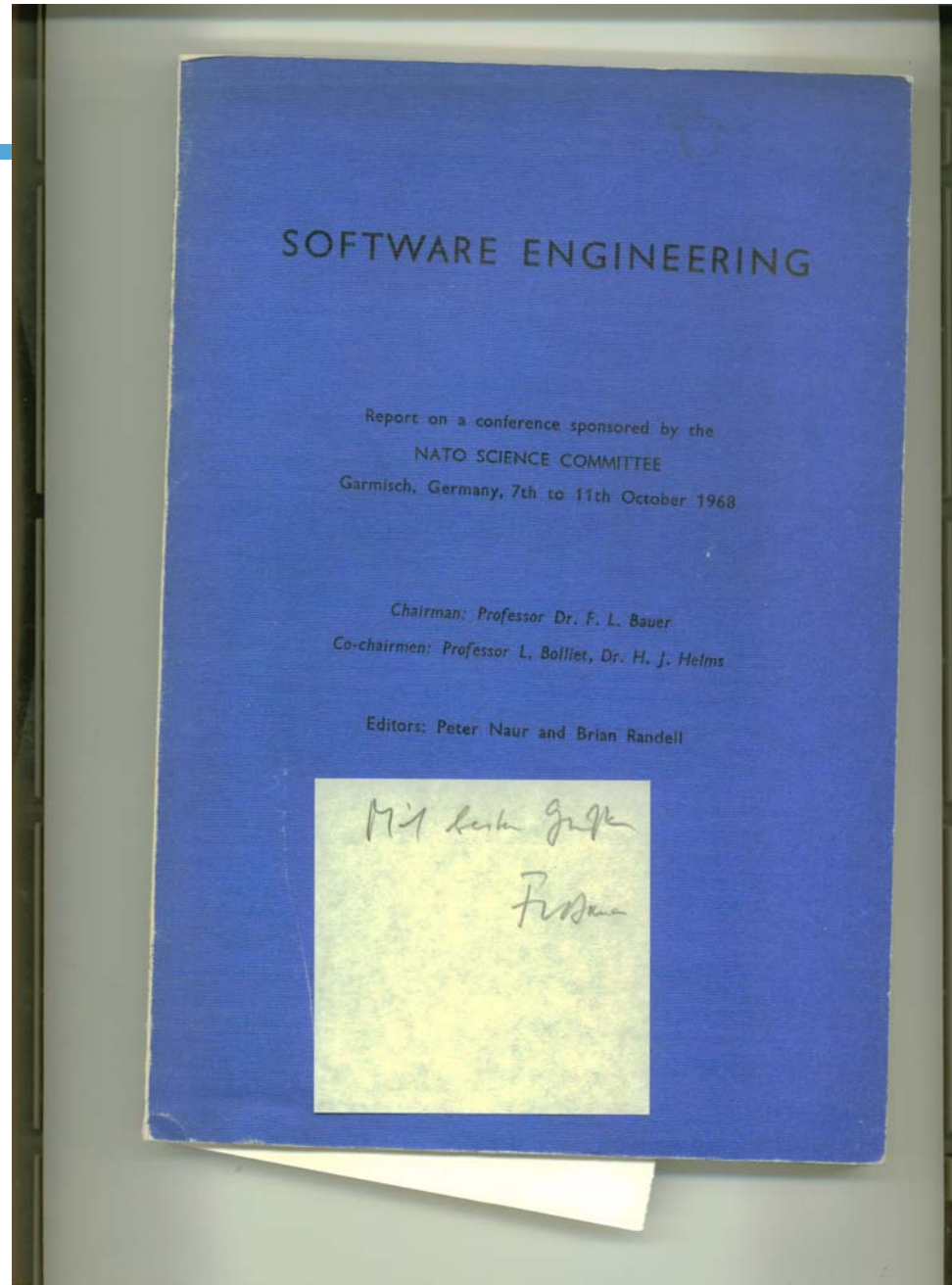
Background of the Conference

- NATO Science Committee in 1967 decided
 - ◇ to organize a conference
 - ◇ perhaps (later) the setting up of an International Institute of Computer Science
 - ◇ to establish a study group
- the phrase “software engineering” was deliberately chosen as being **provocative**
- the conference was prepared by three working groups on design, production, and service
- 50 participants were invited
- the conference was to shed further light on the many problems of software engineering

F.L.Bauer served as a Chairman of the Conference



The report



SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Report on a conference sponsored by the
NATO SCIENCE COMMITTEE
Garmisch, Germany, 7th to 11th October 1968

Chairman: Professor Dr. F. L. Bauer
Co-chairmen: Professor L. Bolliet, Dr. H. J. Helms

Editors: Peter Naur and Brian Randell

Mit besten Grüßen
F. L. Bauer



The term “Software Engineering”

“When the term was coined in 1968 by F.L. Bauer of the Technological University of Munich, I welcomed it.”

E. W. Dijkstra

E. W. Dijkstra Archive. The University of Texas at Austin, Department of Computer Sciences. Retrieved on 2007-02-17.



Highlights: Covered Aspects

- Relation of software to the hardware of computers
- Design of software
- Production, or implementation of software
- Distribution of software
- Service on software

Key problems

- reliability of data systems integrated ... in modern society
- difficulties meeting schedules
- education of software engineers
- software priced separately from hardware



What constitutes an engineering discipline ...

- Engineering is the discipline and profession of
 - ◇ applying scientific knowledge and
 - ◇ utilizing natural laws and physical resources
 - ◇ in order to design and implement materials, structures, machines, devices, systems, and processes that
 - ◇ realize a desired objective and meet specified criteria.
- The American Engineers' Council for Professional Development, defines Engineering as:
 - ◇ “the creative application of scientific principles to design or develop structures, machines, apparatus, or manufacturing processes, or works utilizing them singly or in combination; or to construct or operate the same with full cognizance of their design; or to forecast their behaviour under specific operating conditions; all as respects an intended function, economics of operation and safety to life and property.”



Developing software as an engineering discipline

- Software Engineering is the discipline and profession of
 - ◇ applying scientific knowledge and
 - ◇ utilizing laws of informatics and application domains and computational and human resources
 - ◇ in order to design and implement structures, machines, devices, systems, and processes that
 - ◇ realize a desired objective and meet specified criteria.



Significance of Garmisch

- An exciting mixture of participants ...
 - ◇ From industry, research organisations, and universities ...
 - ◇ Leading experts and key figures in the field ...
- A relevant range of topics
 - ◇ Many experience reports
 - ◇ Careful analysis of
 - ◇ Lots of ideas how to improve
- A common sense of an emerging discipline



Science of software engineering

- Foundation:
 - ◇ Mathematics
 - Logics
 - Discrete mathematics
 - ◇ Modelling
 - ◇ Empirical knowledge
- Key Development Issues
 - ◇ Software engineering principles
 - ◇ Process
 - ◇ Quality
 - ◇ Economy
 - ◇ Tooling
- Key
 - ◇ Application domain specifics
 - ◇ Software infrastructure: operating systems and middleware
 - ◇ Hardware
- Education



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F.L. Bauer's conclusions ...

“What is needed is mathematics”

- Education

- ◇ Informatics as a discipline ...
- ◇ Marktoberdorf Summer Schools ...
- ◇ Special programmes to build up academic staff and faculties

- Research: Foundation of Abstraction

- ◇ Wide spectrum language
 - Specification
- ◇ Program transformation
- ◇ Tool support
- ◇ A mathematical and logical basis
 - Data structures
 - Operations
 - Functional programming



40 years later ... what we have achieved - and still have to achieve ...

- Foundation
 - ◇ Comprehensive system modelling theories ... that have to be reflected in **powerful and tractable modelling languages**
- Process
 - ◇ Adequate process models such as the V-Modell XT with tailoring ... that have to broad to a **professional use**
- Specification
 - ◇ A rich set of specification formalisms ... that have to made **practically applicable**
- Structuring
 - ◇ Understanding architectures ... but their broad exploitation in practical projects still a challenge.
- Verification
 - ◇ Verification of industrial systems proven feasible ... but **economical feasibility to be shown.**
- Quality
 - ◇ Structured quality models ... that have **to be made state of practice**
 - ◇ Reliability of safety critical systems very impressive ... but still **areas to be improved**
- Tooling
 - ◇ A rich set of tools ... that have to be **integrated**



Setting a theme ...

“Systems should be built in levels, from modules which form a mathematical structure”

F.L. Bauer 1968