CSE 503 Software Engineering

Course introduction

Key questions:

What does your program do? How do you know?

Today

- Logistics
- Brief introduction
- Course overview
- Why program analysis?

Logistics

- Course material, schedule, etc. on course website: https://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse503/
 All slides are posted before class.
- Assignment submission and discussions via Canvas (linked from webpage)

The CSE 503 team

Instructor

- Michael Ernst
- Office hours: After class and by appointment
- mernst@cs.washington.edu

Teaching assistant

- James Yoo
- Office hours: TBD
- jmsy@cs.washington.edu

Your background

Introduction and a very brief survey



- What is your research area (or area of interest)?
- How long have you been in the program?
- What is your SE background (programming languages, etc.)?

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 Developing in an IDE and software ecosystem?



 Developing in an IDE and software ecosystem?



Testing and debugging?



Developing in an IDE and software ecosystem?



- Testing and debugging?
- Deploying and running a software system?





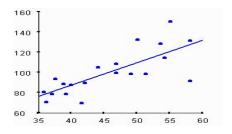
 Developing in an IDE and software ecosystem?



- Testing and debugging?
- Deploying and running a software system?
- Empirical evaluations?



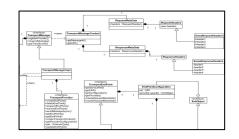




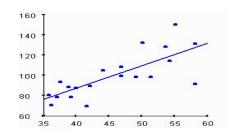
- Developing in an IDE and software ecosystem
- Testing and debugging
- Deploying and running a software system
- Empirical evaluations
- Modeling and designing











More than just writing code

The complete process of specifying, designing, developing, analyzing, deploying, and maintaining a software system.

- Common Software Engineering tasks include:
 - Requirements engineering
 - Specification writing and documentation
 - Software architecture and design
 - Programming
 - Software testing and debugging
 - Refactoring

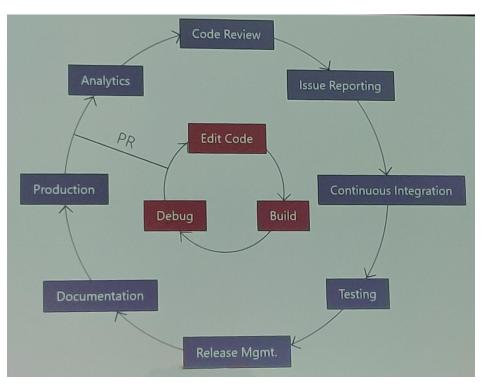
More than just writing code

The complete process of specifying, designing, developing, analyzing, deploying, and maintaining a software system.

- Common Software Engineering tasks include:
 - Requirements engineering
 - Specification writing and documentation
 - Software architecture and design
 - Programming

- Just one out of many important tasks!
- Software testing and debugging
- Refactoring

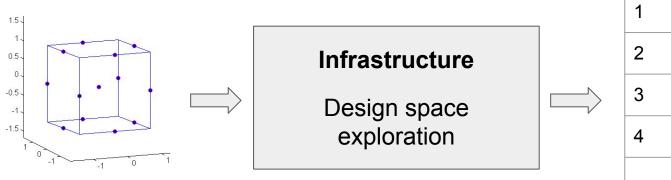
The Role of Software Engineering in Practice



(Development workflow at Microsoft, Big Code summit 2019)

The Role of Software Engineering in Research

Experimental infrastructure is software, too!



1	0.34	0.81
2	0.52	0.32
3	0.21	0.53
4	0.81	0.22

Example (automated debugging)

- 150 configurations, 1000+ benchmarks
- 1-85 hours per execution
- 200,000+ CPU hours (~23 CPU years)

Course overview: the big picture

- Week 1: Introduction & static vs. dynamic analysis
- Week 2: Symbolic reasoning
- Week 3: Symbolic reasoning
- Week 4: Testing
- Week 5: Delta Debugging
- Week 6: Invariants
- Week 7: Program Repair
- Week 8: Empirical Software Engineering
- Week 9: ML for Software Engineering
- Week 10: Wrap up

Course overview: the big picture

Week 1: Introduction & static vs. dynamic analysis

HW 1

Week 2: Symbolic reasoning

formal, static

HW 2

Week 3: Symbolic reasoning

Week 4: Testing

Week 5: Delta Debugging

Week 6: Invariants

depends on executions

In-class exercise

- Week 7: Program Repair
- Week 8: Empirical Software Engineering
- Week 9: ML for Software Engineering

Week 10: Wrap up

depends on heuristics

Project presentation

Questions?

Course overview: this week

Week 1: Introduction & static vs. dynamic analysis

HW 1

- Two high-level papers
 - Static and dynamic analysis: synergy and duality
 - Lessons from building static analysis tools at Google
- HW 1
 - Brainstorming about software development difficulties
 - Please start right away!

Course overview: the project

Logistics

- 2-4 team members
- Synergies with your work are welcome!

Timeline

- Week 3/4: Project proposal and revision
- Week 6: Related work and methodology
- Week 8: Coding completed and initial results
- Week 10: Presentation and final report

Course overview: the project

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- 2-4 team members
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Types of projects (non-exhaustive)

- proposing and evaluating a new technique
- developing and assessing new algorithms to replace currently-used ones
- translating a methodology to a new problem domain
- applying known techniques to new problem domains
- evaluation of existing techniques or tools (case studies or controlled experiment)
- implementation of a proposed but never implemented technique

Questions?

Course overview: the big picture

Week 1: Introduction & static vs. dynamic analysis

Week 2: Symbolic reasoning

Week 3: Symbolic reasoning
 HW 2

Week 4: Testing

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 In-class exercise

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 Project presentation

And there is more...

Special topics:

- 504: Al meets Software engineering (ML and statistical methods for SE/program analysis)
- 599: Research methods
 (Research design and statistics in R)





Course overview: the big picture

Week 1: Introduction & static vs. dynamic analysis

Week 2: Symbolic reasoning

Week 3: Symbolic reasoning
 HW 2

Week 4: Testing

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 In-class exercise

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Week 7: Program Repair

Week 8: Empirical Software Engineering

Week 9: ML for Software Engineering

Week 10: Wrap up
 Project presentation

Course overview: grading

- 50% Class project
- 35% HWs, in-class exercise, reading questions
- 15% Participation

Questions?

Course overview: expectations

- Conducting a quarter-long research project
- Some programming experience
- Reading and actively discussing research papers
- Have fun!

Who can be successful?

- You can!
- Assumes an undergraduate CS education (= 1st year grad)
- You will *learn* to read papers, write papers, conduct research, etc. That is a goal of the class.
- Ask lots of questions, so we can help you

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• ~15 million lines of code

Let's say 50 lines per page (0.05 mm)

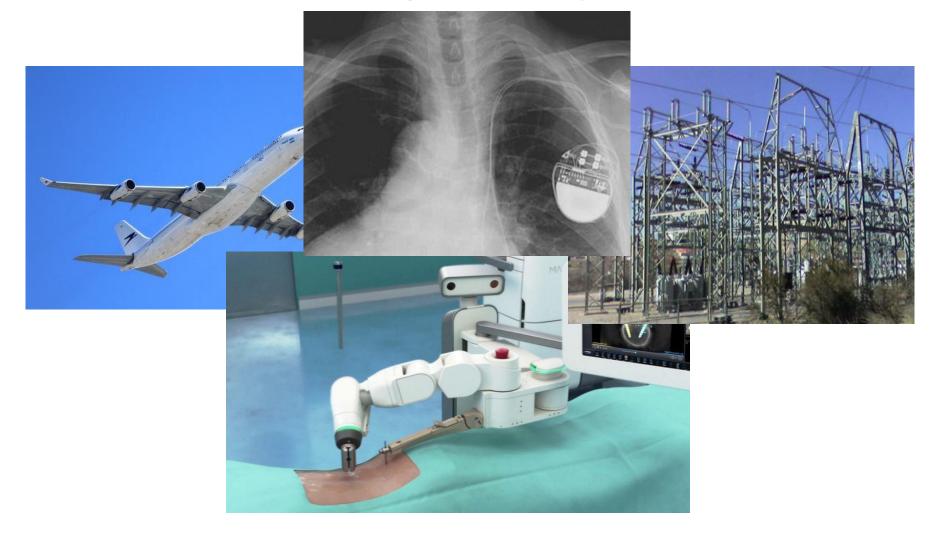


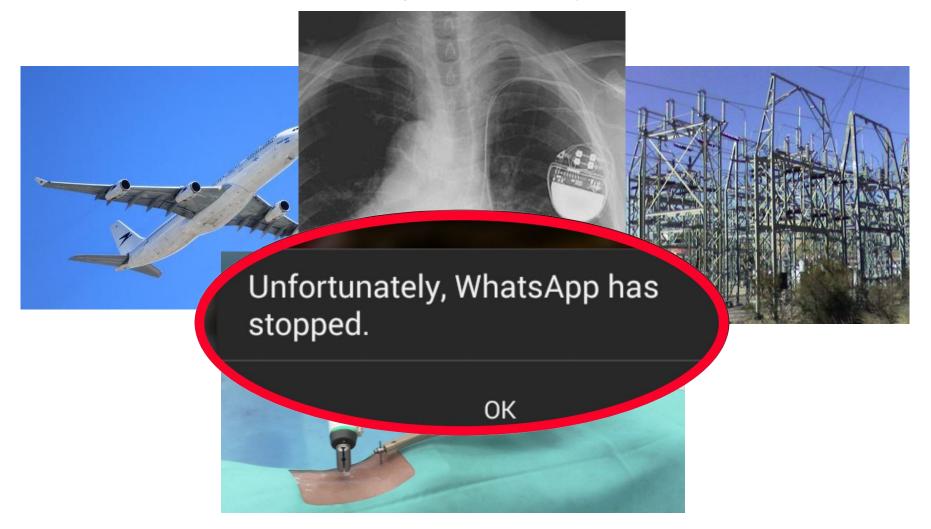
• ~15 million lines of code

Let's say 50 lines per page

- 300000 pages
- 15 m (49 ft)

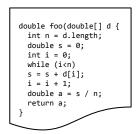








Does my program implement its specification?

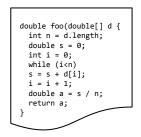




	Business Requirements Document (BRD)	Software Requirement Specifications (SRS)	Functional Requirement Specifications (FRS)
Other names		Product Requirements Document (PRD) and System Requirements Specification	Functional Specifications Document (FSD), Product Specification Document (PSD), Functional Specs (FS)
Created By	Business Analyst	Business/System Analyst	Business/System Analyst/Implementation Leads
Contains	High level business requirements and stakeholder requirements	Detailed functional requirements, non-functional requirements and use cases	Granular functional requirements, data flow and UML diagrams
Used By	Upper and middle management	Project managers, SMEs (subject matter experts), technical and implementation lead	Technical leads, development teams and testing teams.
Prepared in	Initiation phase	Planning phase	Planning phase
Answers	'Why' the requirements are being undertaken	'What' requirements must be fulfilled to satisfy business needs	'How' exactly the system is expected to function
Example	Improve efficiency by tracking the employee time in office	Proposed software will contain following modules: Login, Administrator, Employee and Reporting	Login module will contain fields like Enter username, Enter password, Submit button



Does my program implement its specification?







Example analyses

Unit testing



Solver-aided reasoning





What does this program (binary) do?





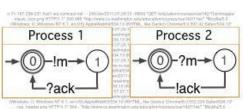
What does this program (binary) do?



Example analyses

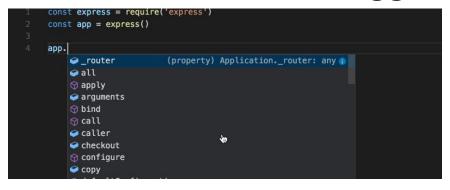
- Fuzzing
- Statistical inference of invariants and models





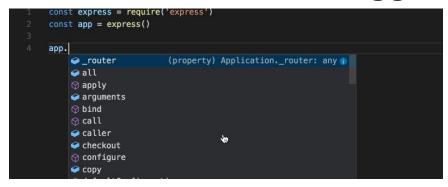


Autocompletion: which methods to suggest?



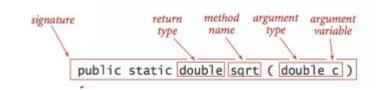


Autocompletion: which methods to suggest?

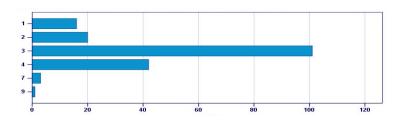


Example analyses

Context-sensitive type checking



 Heuristics and frequency analysis





Semantics: how to name this method?

```
void f(int[] array) {
   boolean swapped = true;
   for (int i = 0; i < array.length && swapped; i++) {
      swapped = false;
      for (int j = 0; j < array.length - 1 - i; j++) {
        if (array[j] > array[j+1]) {
            int temp = array[j];
                array[j] = array[j+1];
                array[j+1] = temp;
                swapped = true;
        }
    }
}
```

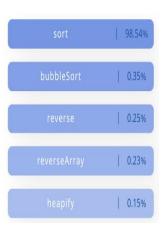


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            int temp = array[j];
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                array[j+1] = temp;
                swapped = true;
        }
    }
}
```

Example analyses

- Statistical language models (bag of words, n-grams, etc.)
- Heuristics and frequency analysis



Next time: static vs. dynamic analysis

A **static analysis** analyzes program source code without running the program

What are examples?

A dynamic analysis observes program executions

What are examples?

Under what circumstances is each one preferable?