

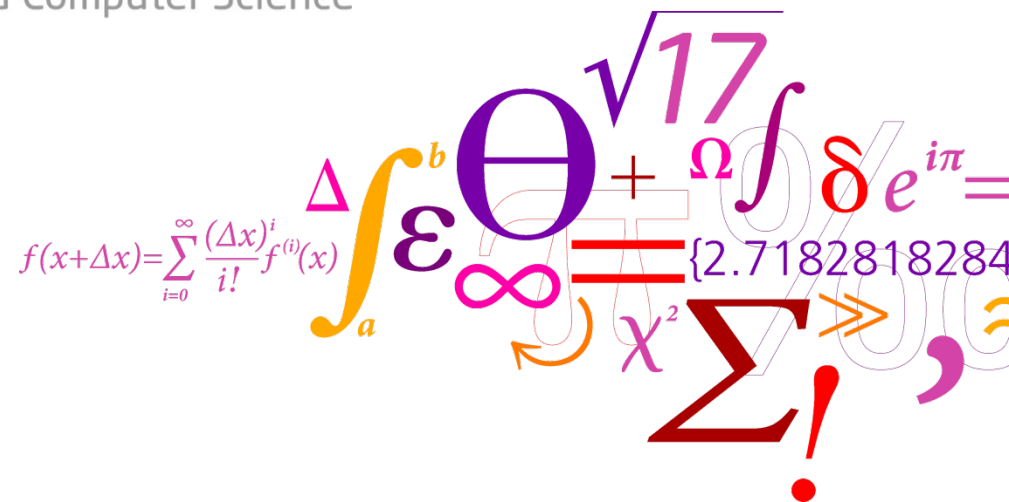
Software Engineering 2

A practical course in software engineering

Ekkart Kindler

DTU Compute

Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science



The course in
hindsight

Conclusion, Outlook, Discussion

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A collage of mathematical symbols and formulas. It includes the Taylor series expansion $f(x+\Delta x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\Delta x)^i}{i!} f^{(i)}(x)$, an integral $\int_a^b \epsilon \Theta$, a square root $\sqrt{17}$, a plus sign $+$, a Greek letter Ω , a delta function δ , an exponential $e^{i\pi}$, an equals sign $=$, a set of numbers $\{2.7182818284\}$, a chi-squared symbol χ^2 , a summation symbol Σ , a greater-than symbol $>$, and an exclamation mark $!$.



Note that, during this course, there will be three presentations by students (see [schedule](#)) which will be held by each group. Every participant of the course is expected to be an active part of at least one of these presentations. In addition, there will be a short status report each week by each group in the project slot on Friday 13-15.

The (preliminary) schedule for the different parts of the course is available at the course's "schedule and material page": <http://www2.compute.dtu.dk/courses/02162/e17/material.shtml>, which includes the deadlines for the deliverables (releases) and the slots for the presentations. All the material for the lectures, tutorials and project will be made available via these pages. On this web page, you will also find a rough work plan for the project. More information, details and material will be added over time.

Please be aware of that, in addition to the above slots, each participant is expected to invest about 12 hours per week on the project (10 ECTS points correspond to an overall workload of 270 hours). This work, however, is more flexible and a subject to the individual students and the groups' work plans. But, due to the agile development approach, **programming should always be done in pairs.**

Objective

Sometimes, we are tempted to believe that making software is programming—just bigger. But, this is not at all true. For developing software, we need good skills in programming, of course. But, this is not enough for successfully completing larger software projects. Other skills are not less important:

- social interaction and communication (orally as well as in writing),
- soliciting and defining the exact requirements,
- making models and using them for communicating ideas,
- analysing the models,
- making architecture and design decisions,
- refactoring the software,
- implementing the designed system,
- testing,
- using state-of-the-art technologies (or to acquire new ones), and
- project management.

The course on Software Engineering 2 (02162) will help acquiring these skills.

The special nature of this year's project (see [below](#)), made it necessary to choose a more agile approach to software development. So, this year, we will also cover agile development and agile practices.

Structure

In order to acquire these skills, the course consists of three main parts: *lectures*, *tutorials*, and the *project*, where the focus is on the project. The lectures and tutorials provide the necessary theoretical and technical underpinning for the project.

- The *lectures* will provide an overview on the software development process (and some of today's process models), its practices, the documents and notations used, and the underlying concepts of modern software development technologies.

1. What did you learn?

- Objectives of this course:
Basic skills in software engineering!

What did you learn?

What is important?

- ... much more than programming!
- ... listening and understanding!
- ... analytic and conceptual work!
- ... communication!
- ... a social process!
- ...
- ... acquiring new technologies!
- ... a discipline with proven concepts, methods, notations, and tools!
- ... and ever new technologies emerging!

Software Engineering requires much experience!

This experience

- can not be taught theoretically!
 - will be provided in this course!
-
- tutorial
 - project
 - and (only) backed by the lectures

How to make useful UML models

- Domain model / analysis OOA
- Architecture and design OOD

- Learn to use new technologies **YOURSELF!**

ASP.NET / Entity Framework / React /
GitLab / Jenkins / ...



- Get requirements straight
- Write a systems specification

Important: Have another look at your documents now and ask yourself: What should have been in there? And fix it for final submission!

And “why”!
(objective)

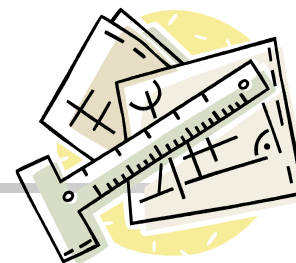
- Project Definition
- Requirements Specification
 - rough
 - detailed
- Systems specification
- Complete Models
- Implementation, Documentation Handbook



what



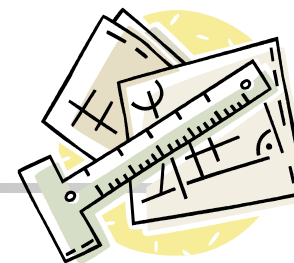
how



- Project Definition
- Requirements Specification
 - rough
 - detailed
- Systems specification
- Complete Models
- Implementation, Documentation Handbook



rough

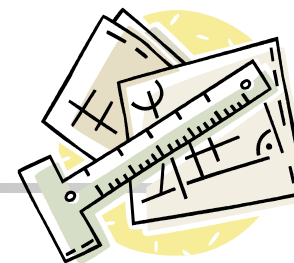


detailed

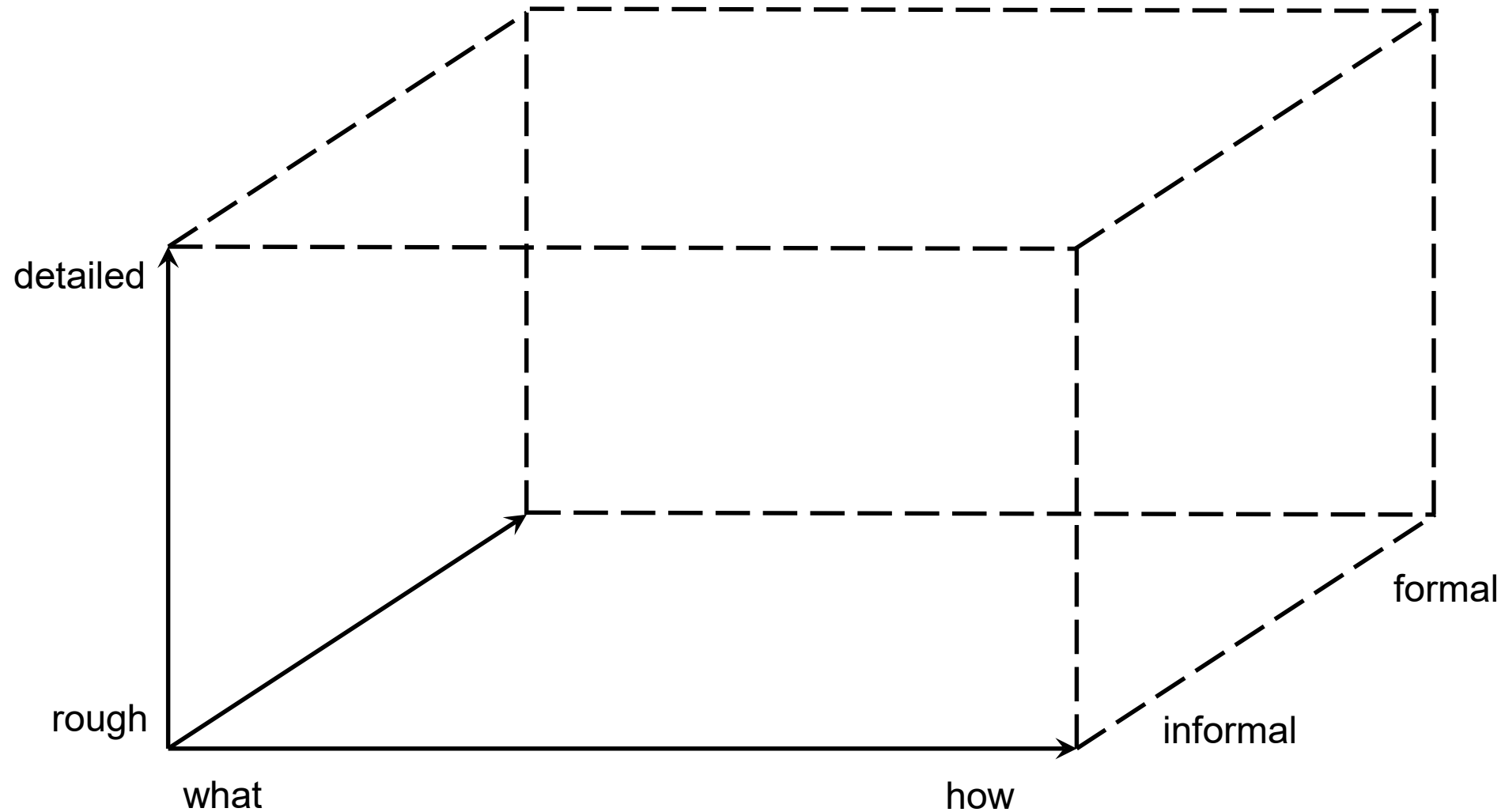
- Project Definition
- Requirements Specification
 - rough
 - detailed
- Systems specification
- Complete Models
- Implementation, Documentation Handbook



low cost



high cost



- writing,
 - talking,
 - communicating, and
 - organizing yourself
-
- work together
 - version management
 - Collaborative Development Environments

Explicit and
concrete
communication!

- Quality

- Management
- Testing
- Reviews

Note: In today's group meetings, Tobias and I will do another informal code walkthrough!

- Many practical issues on programming and solving problems

Rest
YAML
Jenkins
C#
JUnit
debugger
databases
component
controller
model
docker
React JS

- Integration and extension
 - Integrating features in existing software (PlugIn Mechanisms, ...)
 - Developing parts in parallel (based on a common model)
 - Separating concerns
 - **Stepwise extension** (prototyping, agile)
 - ...

- Software Specifications (incl. writing)
- Modelling & Meta modelling
- Quality mangament (incl. testing)
- Code generation
- Working together
- Management

The main point of this course is NOT
on the acquired knowledge!

It is on APPLYING it (in a meaningful
way): acquiring SKILLS!

„We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it. Through this work we have come to value:

- **Individuals and interactions** over processes and tools
- **Working software** over comprehensive documentation
- **Customer collaboration** over contract negotiation
- **Responding to change** over following a plan

That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.“

Kent Beck et al. 2001

- Communication
- Simplicity
- Feedback
- Courage

- Rapid feedback
- Assume Simplicity
- Incremental change
- Embracing change
- Quality work

- **On-site customer**
- **Small/short releases 2-3 week**
- **Planning game**
- **Coding standards**
- **Testing**
- **Continuous integration**
- **Pair programming**
- **Simple design**
- **Refactoring**
- **Collective ownership**

It is the combination of practices, that makes agile work!

2. What did you not learn?

Concerning technology and complexity of real software, you have just seen the tip of the iceberg!

- Meta modelling (MOF Meta Object Facility)
- Software without Programming (EMF and more) / code generation technologies
- Other technologies: other application servers, cloud, IoT, databases, service technologies, ...
- Analyse, validate, verify software, ...
- Other programming and modelling paradigms: e.g. Aspect Oriented Modelling
- ...

Advanced Topics

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Just to give you some idea

$$f(x+\Delta x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\Delta x)^i}{i!} f^{(i)}(x)$$

$$\int_a^b \varepsilon \Theta + \Omega \int \delta e^{i\pi} = \{2.7182818284\}$$

$$\sqrt{17}$$

$$\infty$$

$$\chi^2$$

$$\Sigma!$$

- Modelling dynamic behaviour
(and generating code from that)
- Get completely rid of programming?!
- More IoT and cloud technologies

- Master courses
 - Systems integration (H.B.)
 - Web Services (H.B.)
 - Formal methods (A.H.)
 - Special courses (E.K.)
- Bachelor and master projects
(last slides)

Coordinating Interactions

The Event Coordination Notation

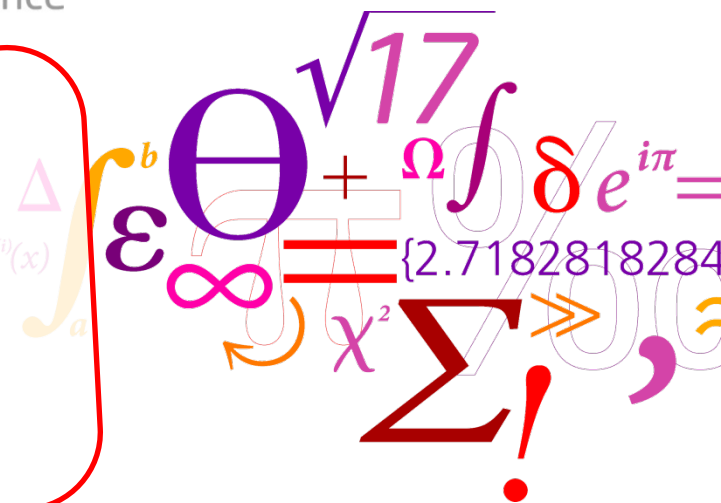
Ekkart Kindler

DTU Compute

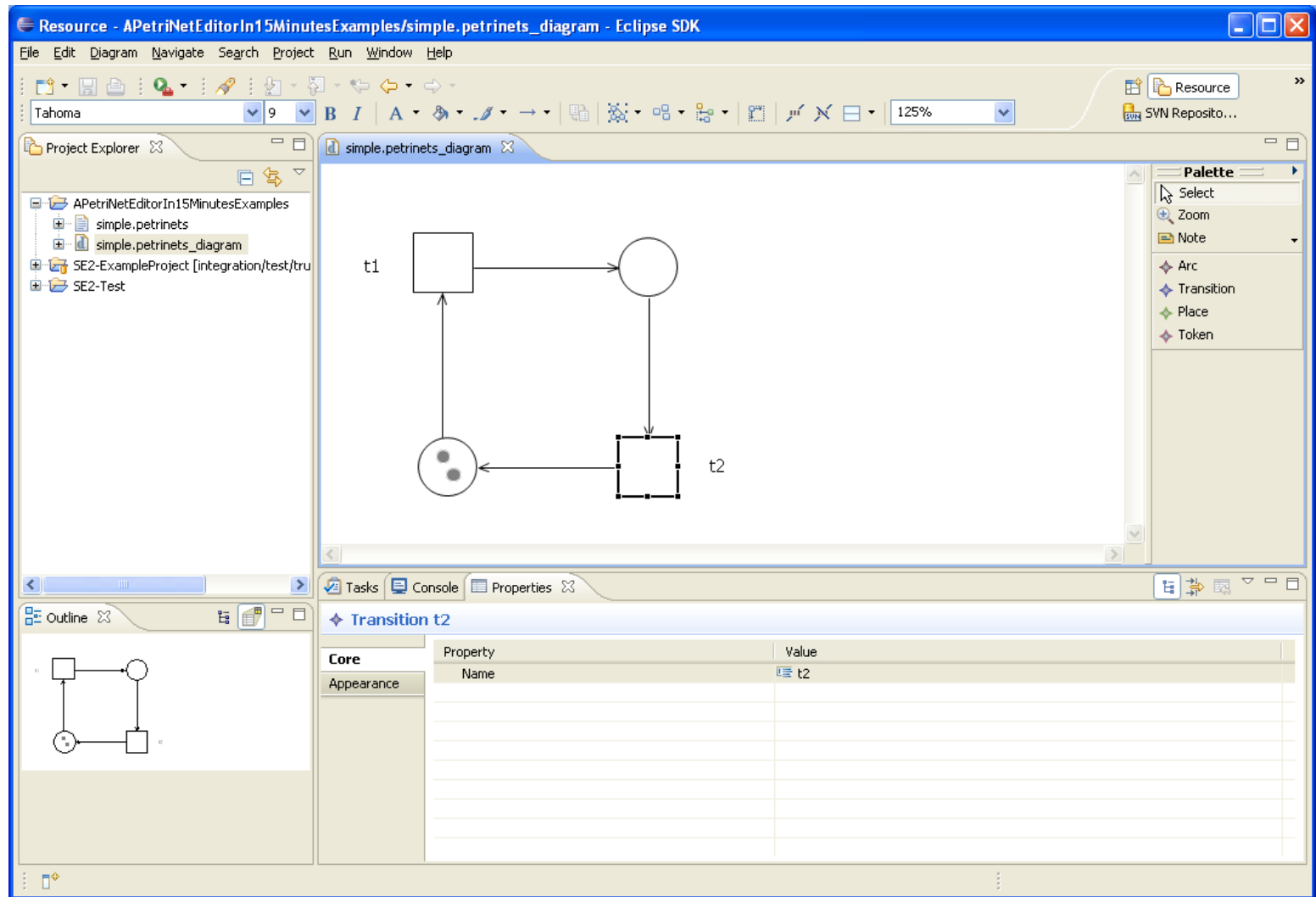
Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science

Ekkart Kindler: Coordinating Interactions:
The Event Coordination Notation.
DTU Compute Technical Report 2014-05,
May 2014.

ECNO home page:
<http://www2.compute.dtu.dk/~ekki/projects/ECNO/>

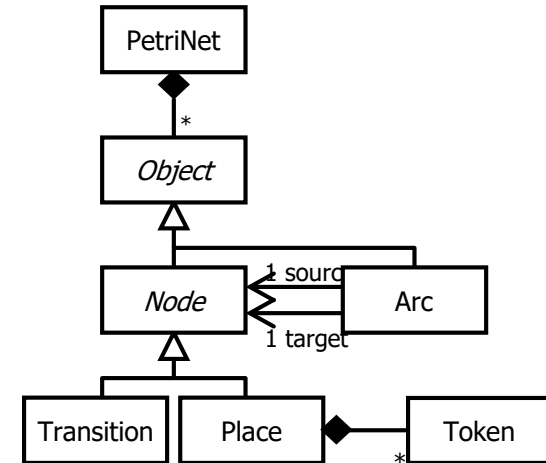


From lecture 1: Example



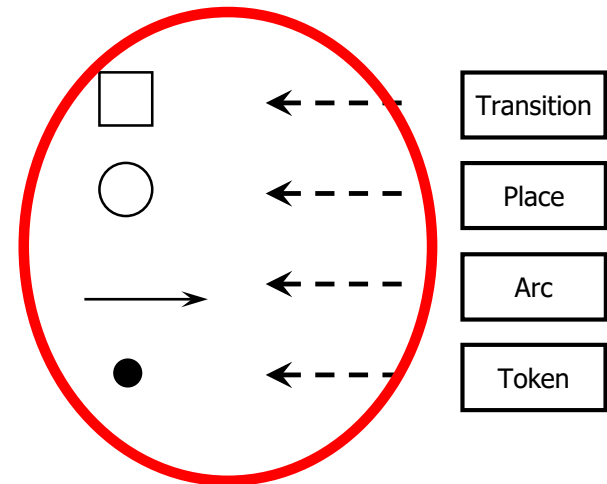
From this (EMF) model for Petri nets:
Generation of (Java) code for

- all classes
- methods for changing the Petri net
- loading and saving the Petri net as XML files (→XMI)

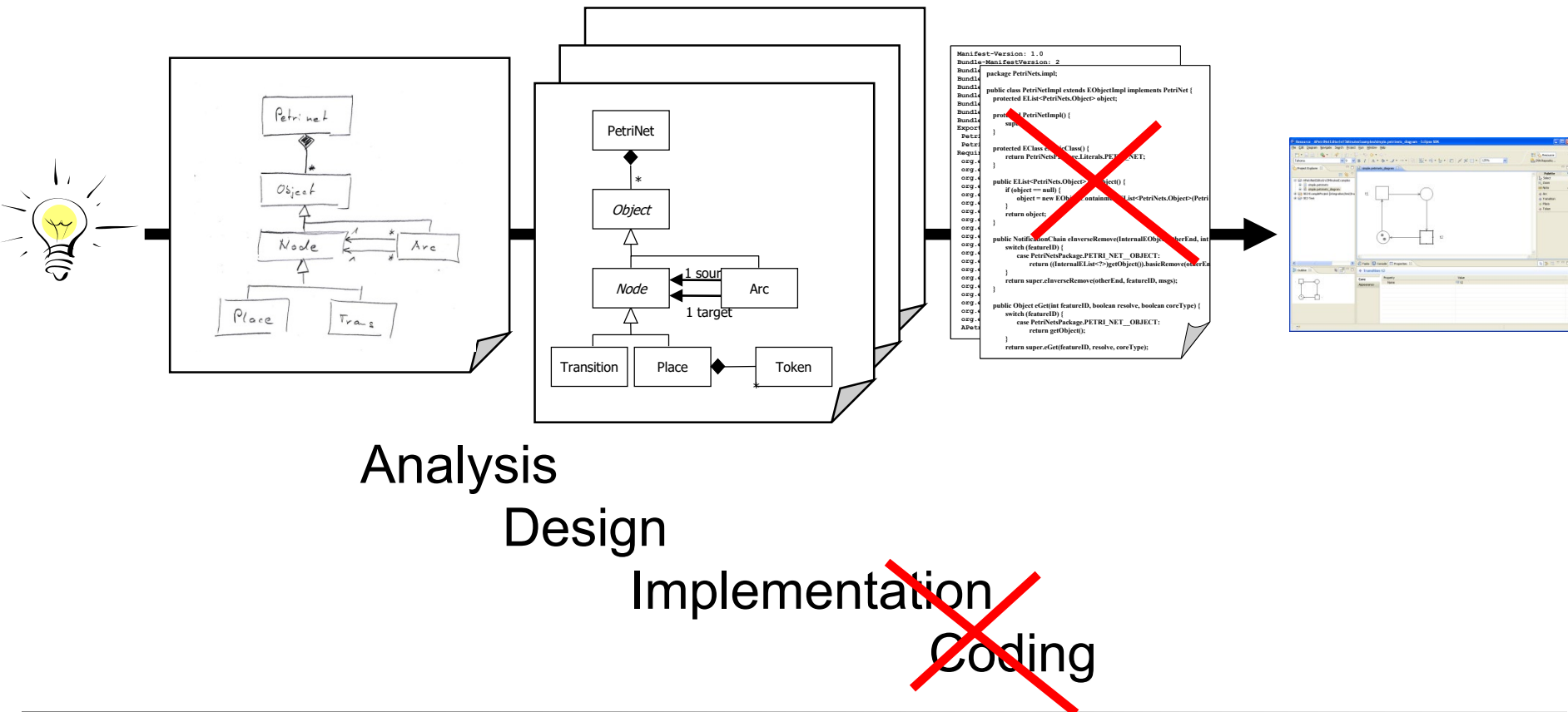


With this and some more GMF
information:
Generation of the Java code of a
graphical complete editor (with many
fancy features). No programming at all.

Almost all you need to say
about a Petri net editor.



How about behaviour ?
(non-standard behaviour)



e.g. a Petri net simulator?

The screenshot displays the ECNO GUI and the Eclipse IDE. The ECNO GUI, titled "ECNO: GUI", is a panel on the left side of the Eclipse IDE. It contains a list of transitions and their corresponding "fire" buttons:

- req1 : Transition [1]
- enter1 : Transition [7]
- exit1 : Transition [11]
- req2 : Transition [16]
- enter2 : Transition [22]
- exit2 : Transition [26]

The Eclipse IDE, titled "semaphor.petrinets_diagram - Eclipse SDK", shows a Petri net diagram in the center. The diagram consists of places (circles) and transitions (squares). The places are labeled: req1, idle1, pend1, crit1, sem, crit2, idle2, pend2, and req2. The transitions are labeled: enter1, enter2, exit1, and exit2. The diagram illustrates a semaphore mechanism with two processes, each having a critical section (crit1, crit2) and a semaphore (sem). The places req1 and req2 represent requests, while idle1 and idle2 represent idle states. The places pend1 and pend2 represent pending states. The transitions enter1, enter2, exit1, and exit2 represent the entry and exit from the critical sections.

The Eclipse IDE also shows a "Palette" on the right side with the following elements:

- Arc
- Transition
- Place
- Token

The "Problems" tab at the bottom shows the "ECNO: Engine registry" with the following table:

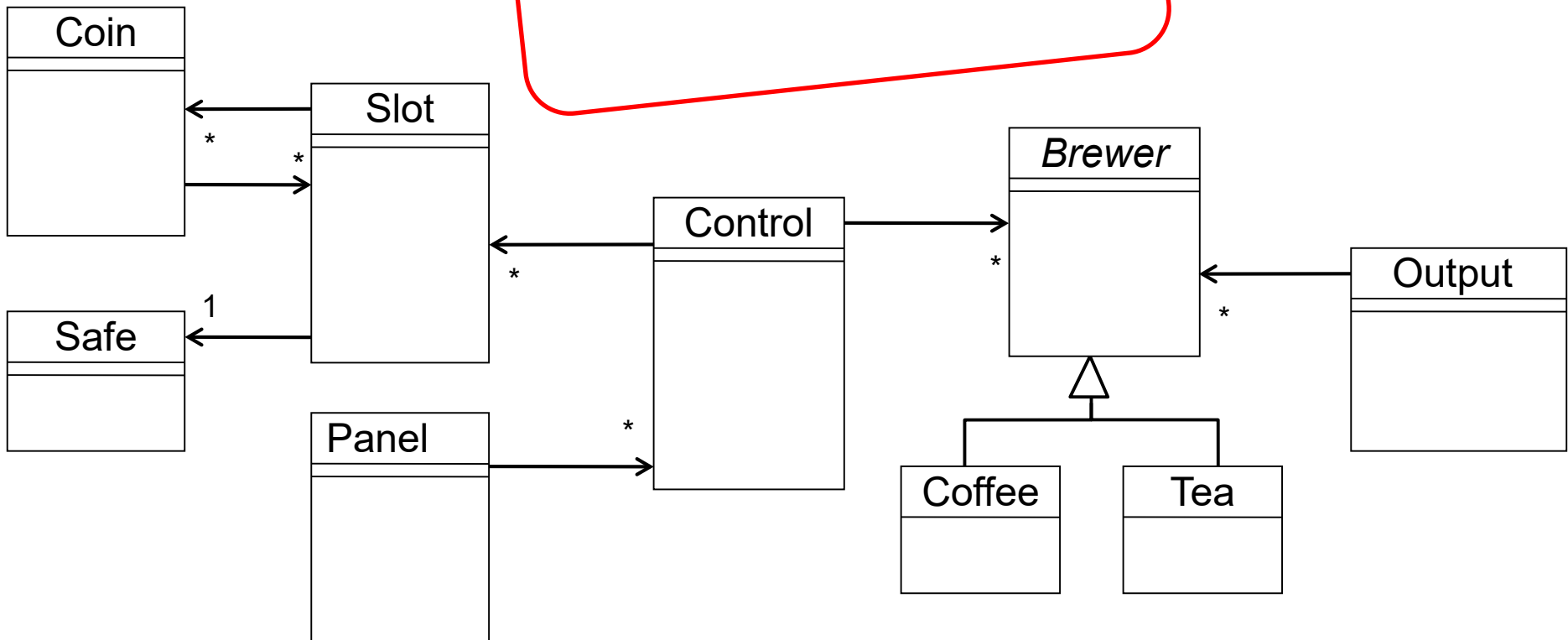
Engine name	Resource name/path
Engine 1	platform:/resource/APetriNetEditorIn15Minutes.runtime/run/semaphor.behaviourstates

Motivation

- Given some object oriented software with (or without) explicit domain model
 - Model behaviour on top of it – and make these models executable
 - Model behaviour on a high level of abstraction (domain): coordination of behaviour
-
- Integrate behaviour models with structural models
 - Integrate different structural models and manually written code (or code generated by different technologies)

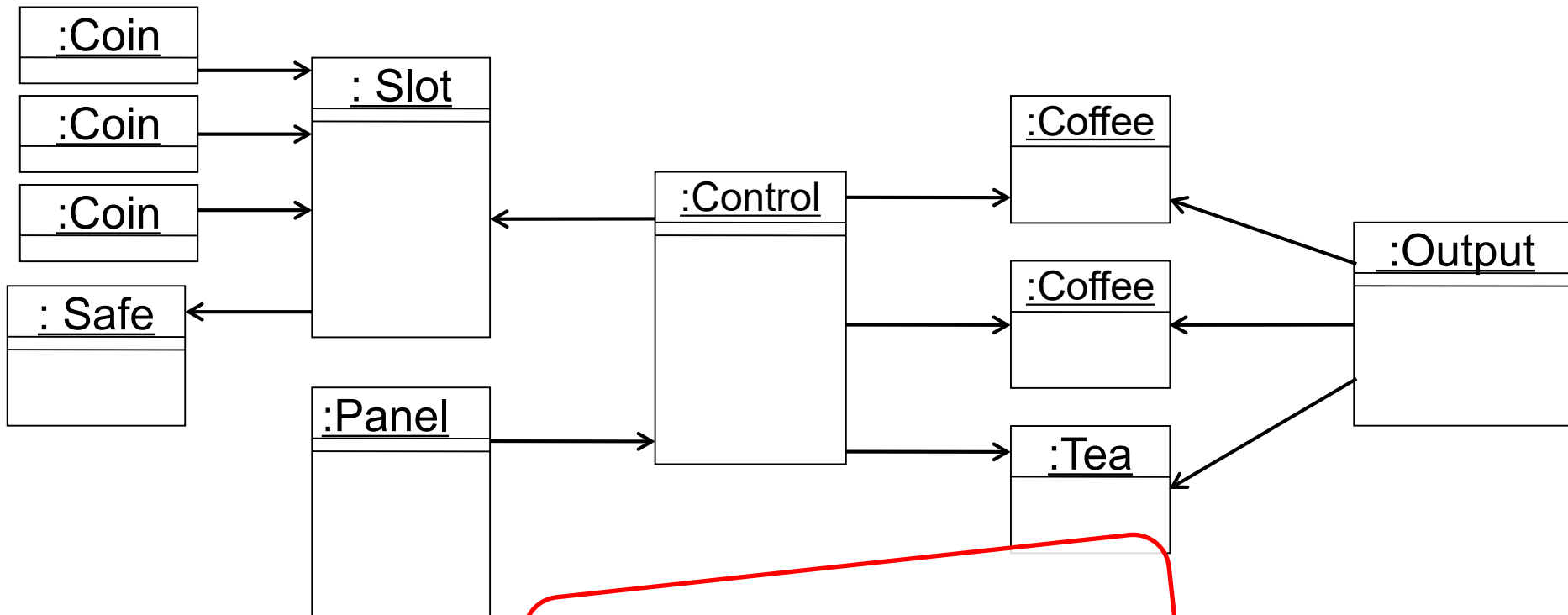
2.1 Example 1: Vending machine

Class diagram as usual



Instance: Object Diagram

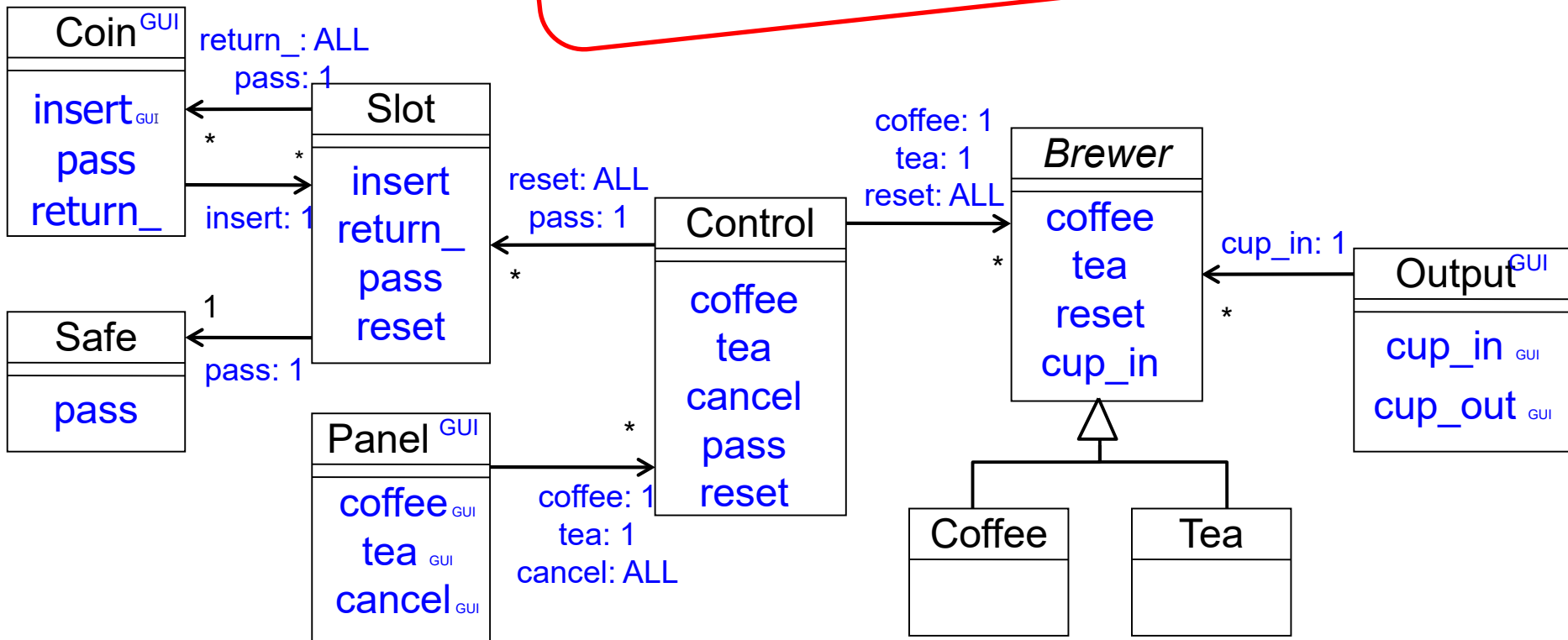
Initial configuration,
current situation



Object diagram as usual

- We call objects elements now!

- Events (event types)
- Coordination annotations:
event type + quantification
annotation



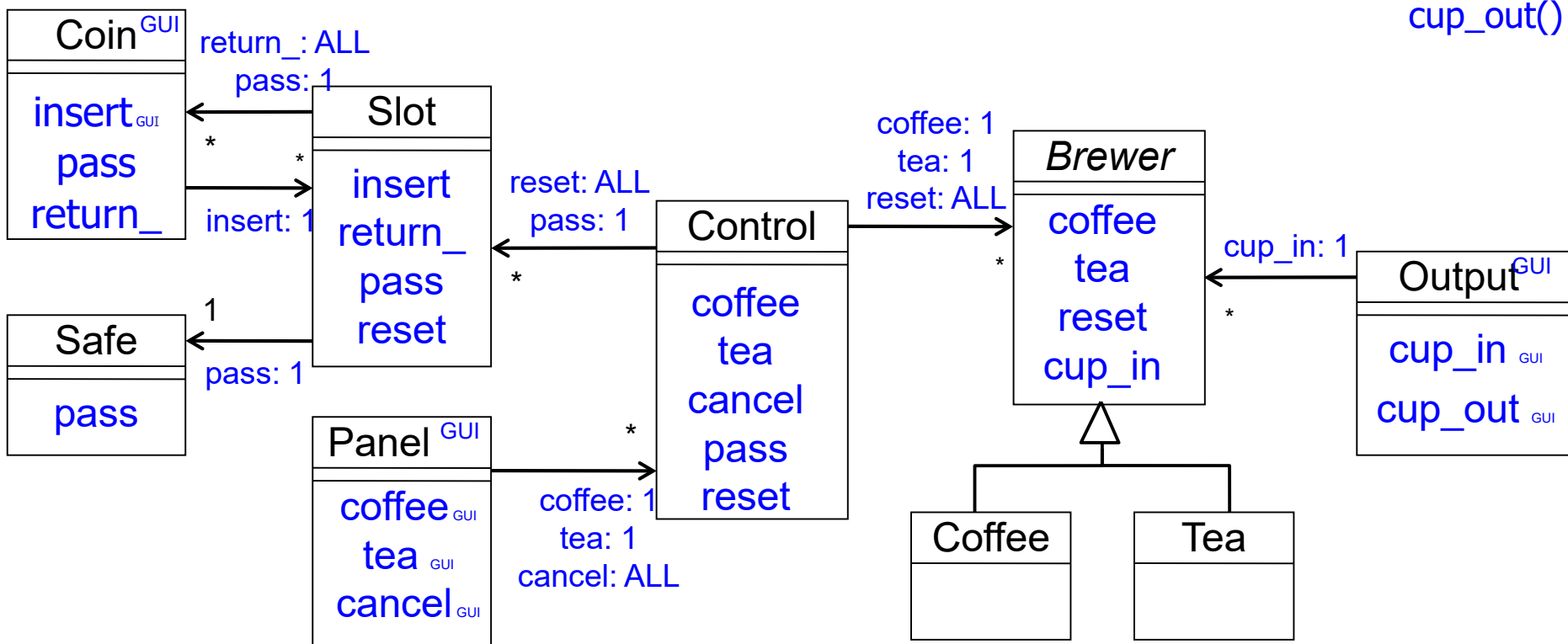
... + Event declaration

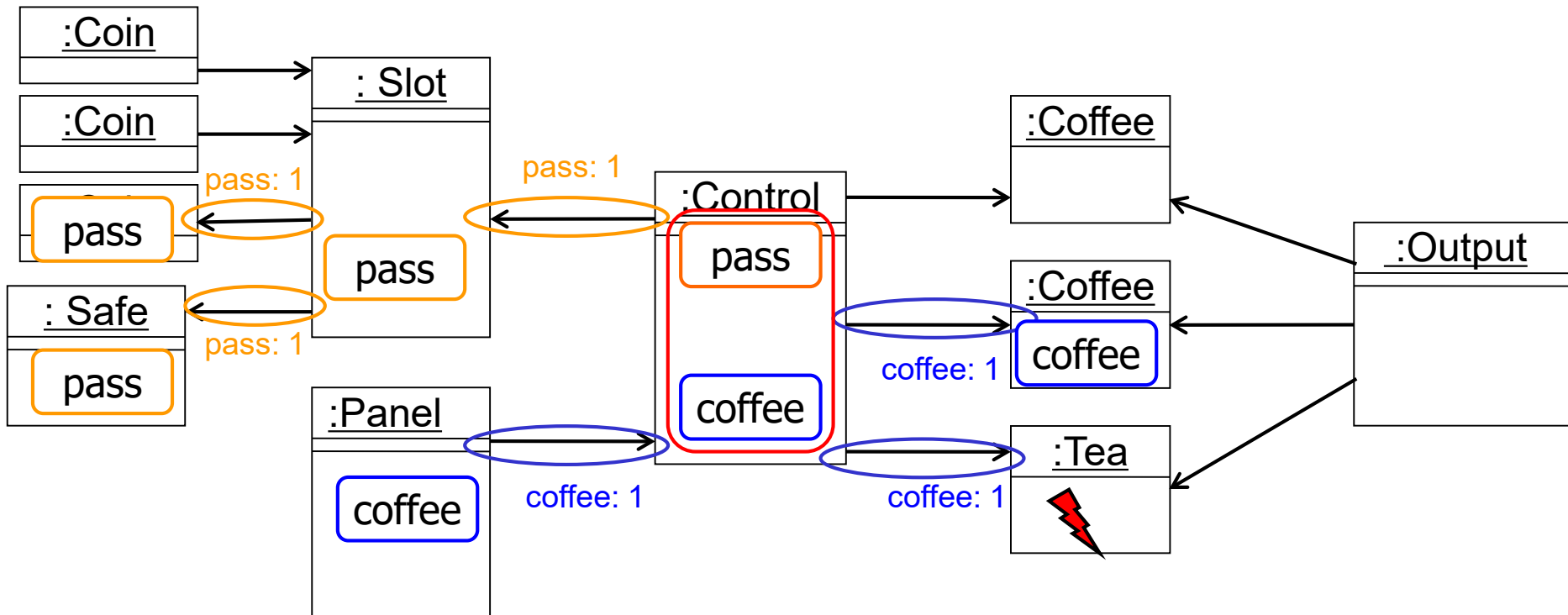
- Event (type) declaration
- Parameters

insert(Coin coin, Slot slot)
pass(Coin coin, Slot slot)
return(Slot slot)
reset_()

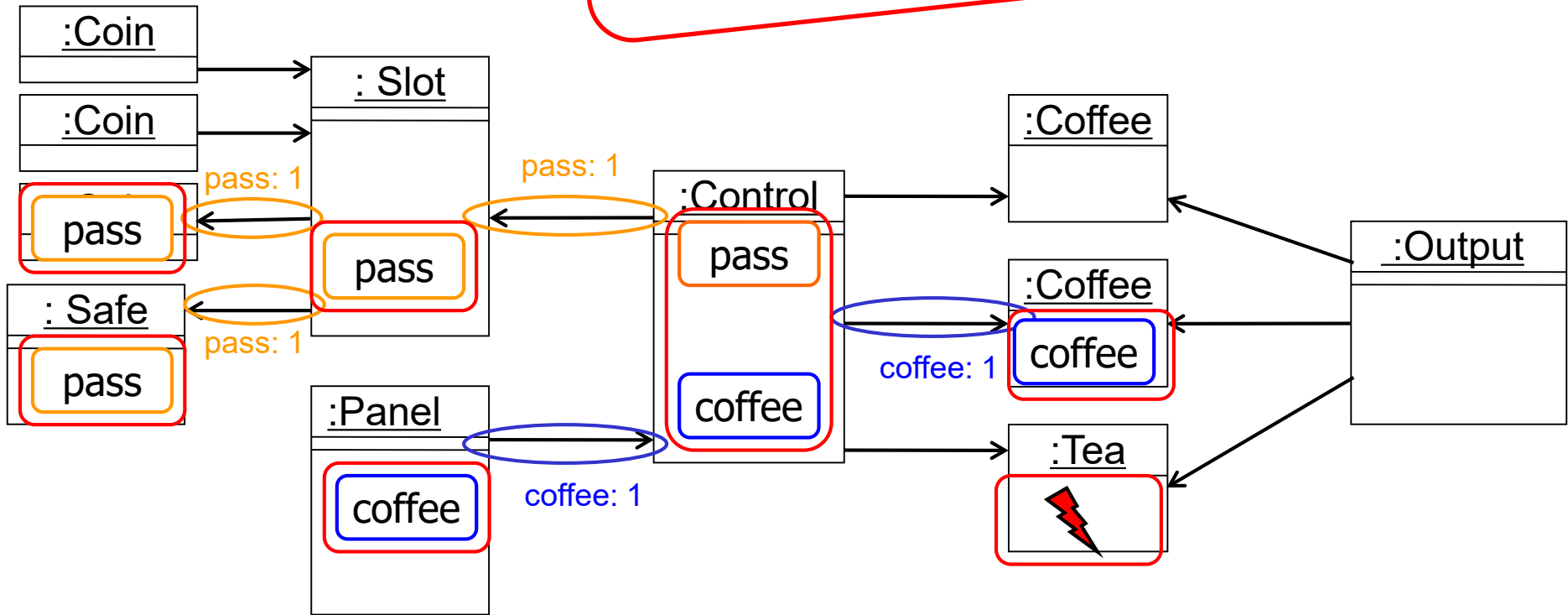
coffee()
tea()
cancel()

cup_in()
cup_out()

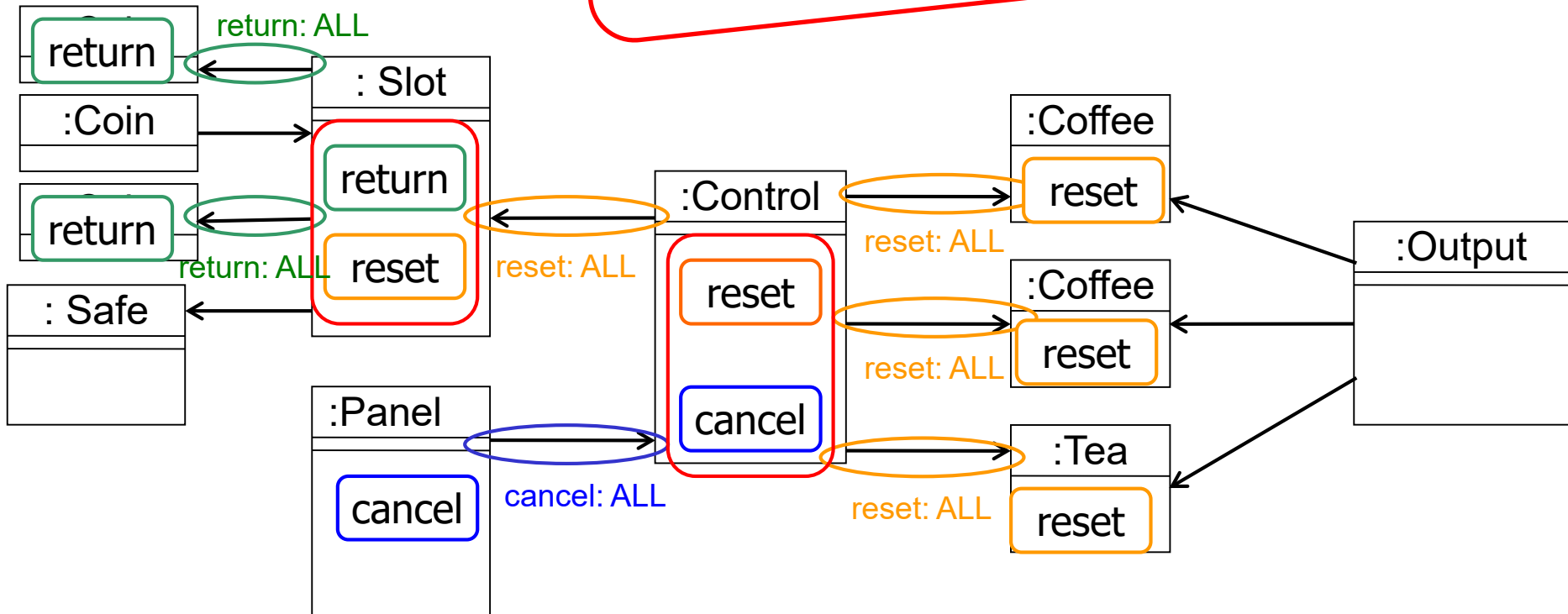




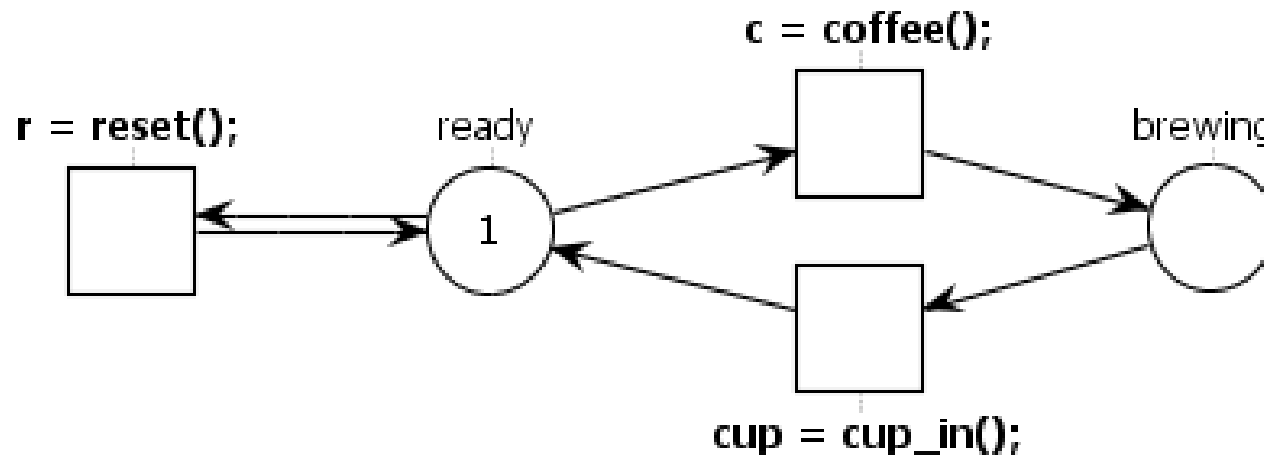
Interaction =
local behavior +
coordination



Interaction =
local behavior +
coordination



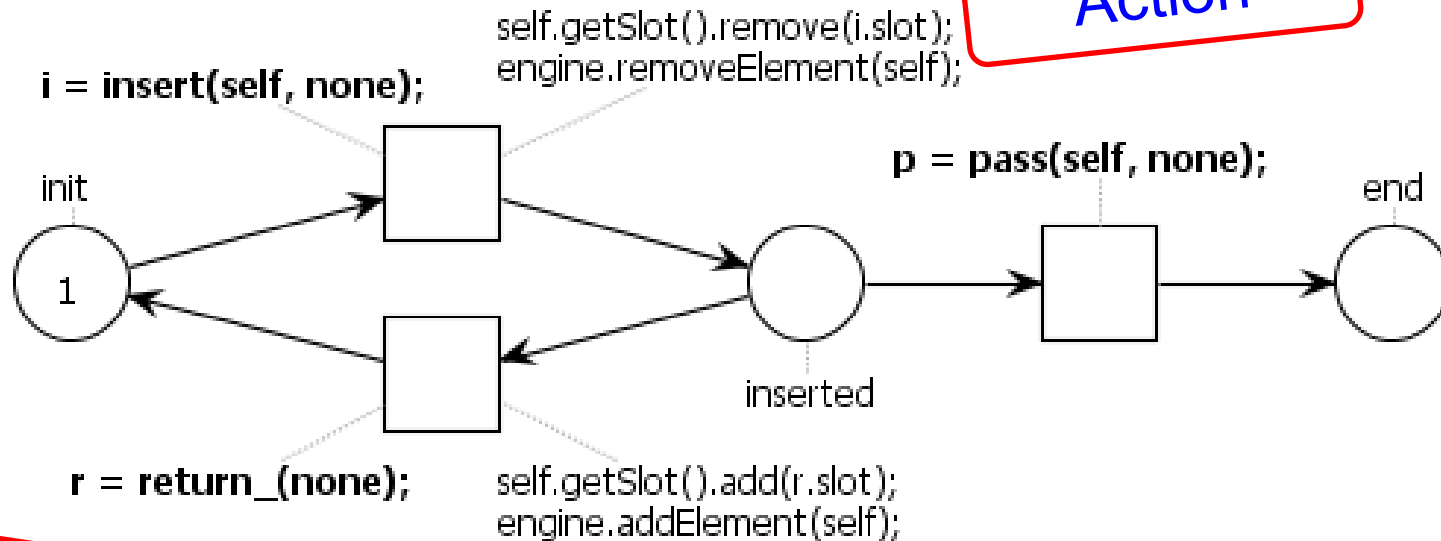
Event binding




```
import dk.dtu.imm.se.ecno.engine.ExecutionEngine;
```

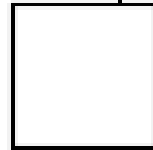
```
final ExecutionEngine engine = ExecutionEngine.getInstance();
```

Action

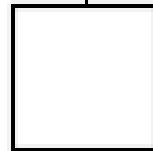


- Event binding
- Parameter assignment

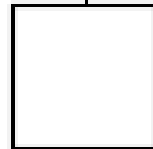
p = pass(*none*,*none*); c = coffee();



p = pass(*none*,*none*); t = tea();



c = cancel(); r = reset();



- Event binding with multiple event types!

pass

coffee

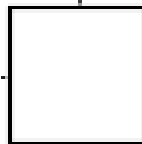
reset

cancel

Condition

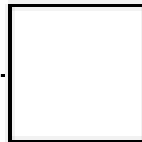
self.getCoin().size() < 2

i = insert(none, self);



self.getCoin().add(i.coin);

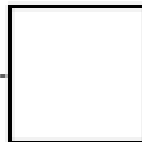
p = pass(none, self);



self.getCoin().remove(p.coin);

res = reset();

r = return_(self);

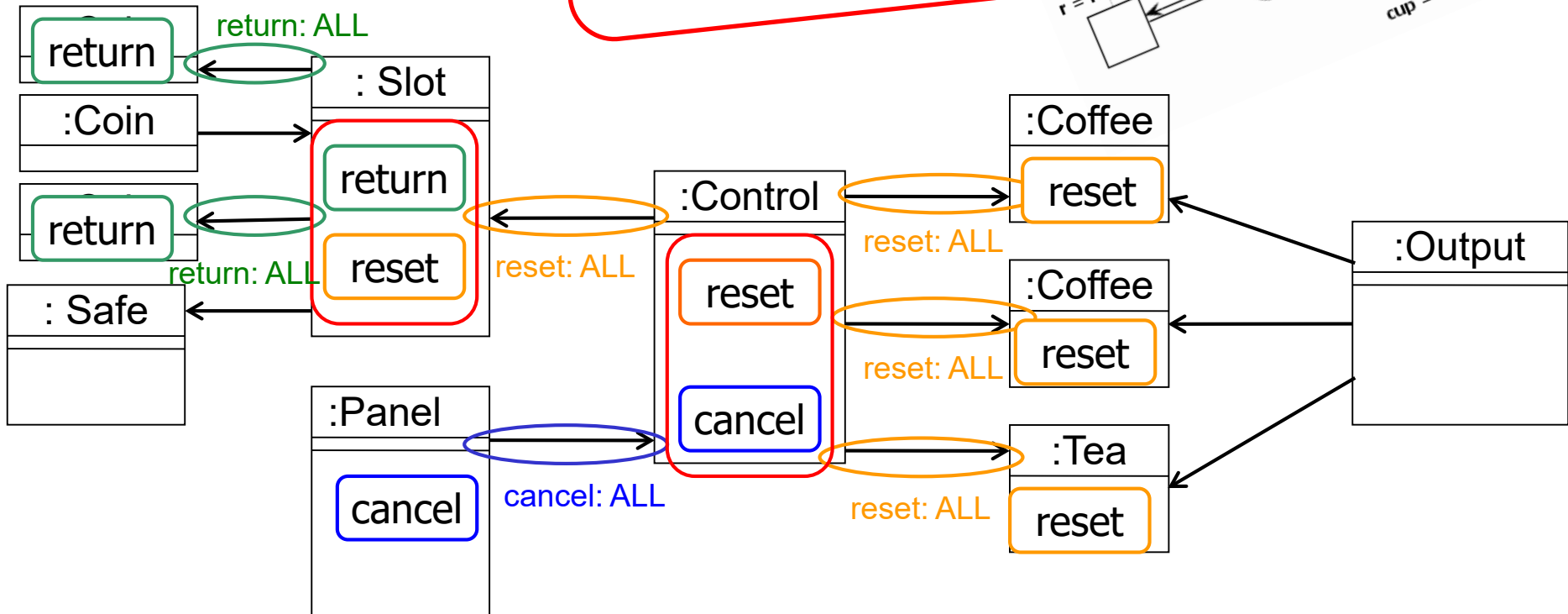
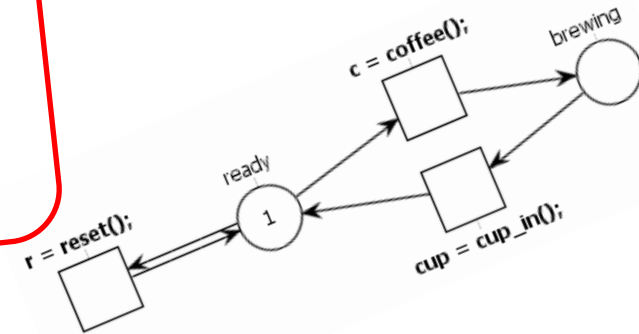


self.getCoin().clear();

return

reset

Interaction =
local behavior +
coordination



- ElementTypes (Classes)

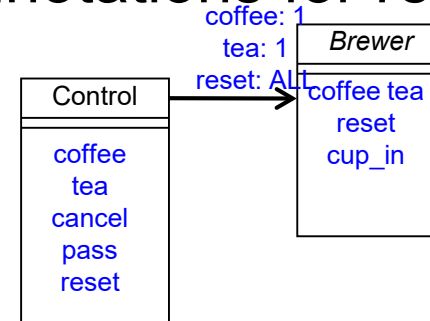
- EventTypes with

- parameters

`insert(Coin coin, Slot slot)`

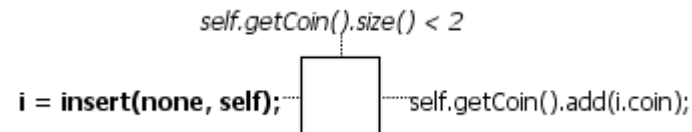
- Global Behaviour: Coordination annotations for references

- Event type
- Quantification (1 or ALL)



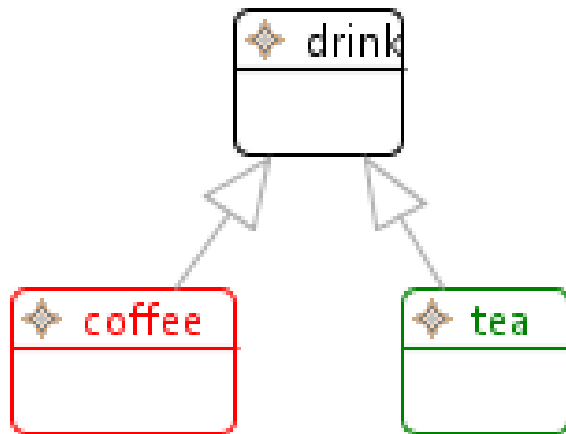
- Local behaviour: ECNO nets (or something else)

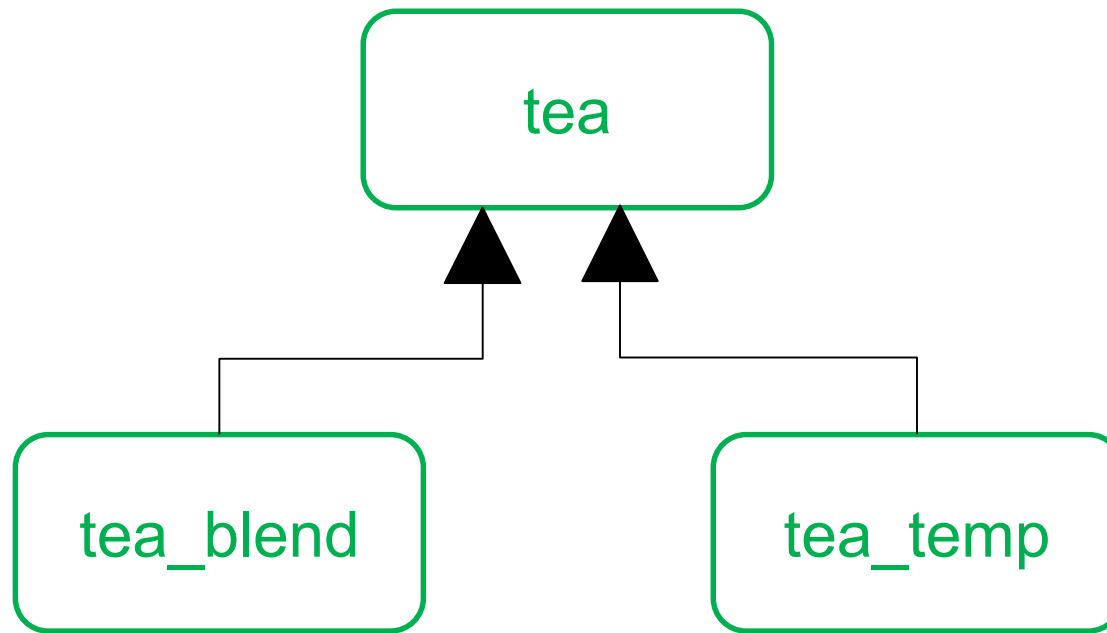
- Event binding (with parameter assignment)
- Condition
- Action



ECNO with its basic concepts has some limitations, which makes modelling things **in an adequate way** a bit painful.

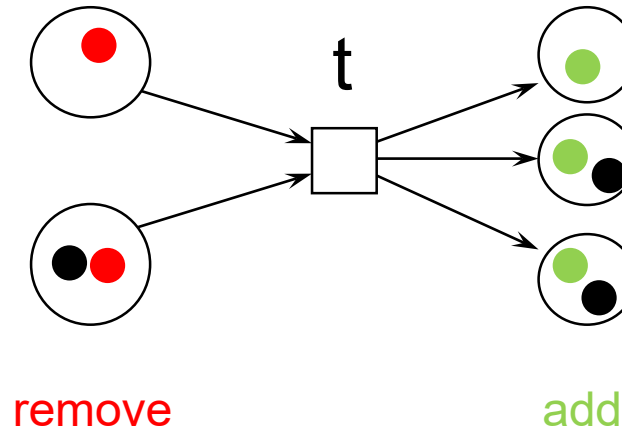
- Sometimes, we want to extend event types later





- Two forms of inheritance on event types:
- specialization (previous slide)
 - extension

2.4 Example 2: Petri nets

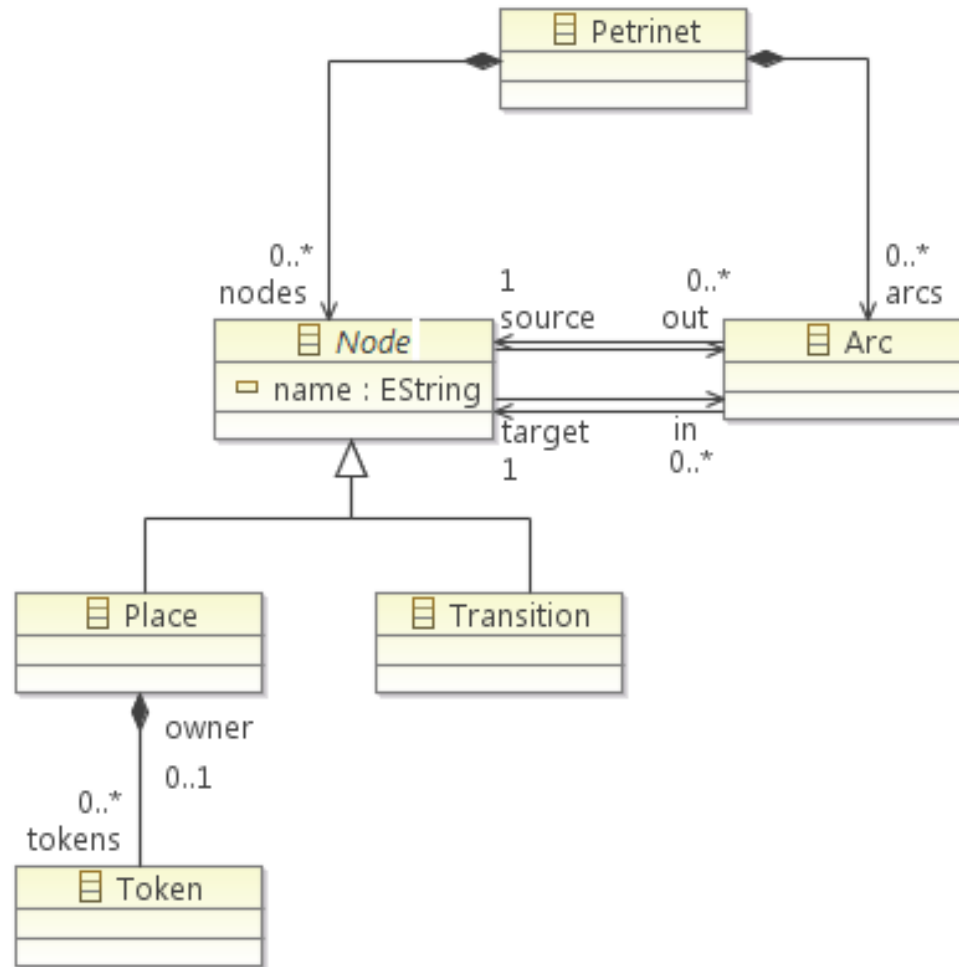


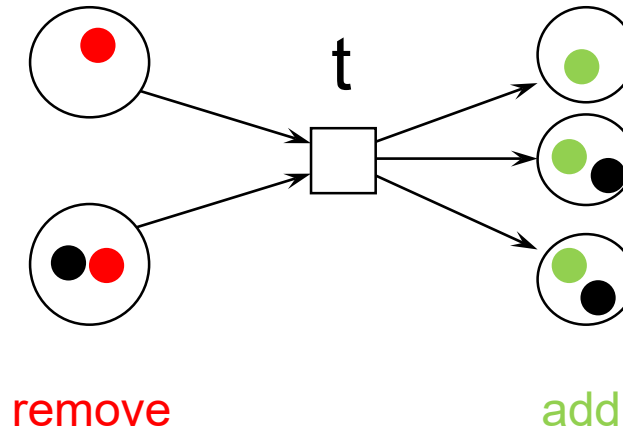
How can we model that behaviour in ECNO nets?

Transition t enabled:
for ALL incoming Arcs a:
for ONE source Place p of Arc a:
find a token

Fire Transition t:
for ALL incoming Arcs a:
for ONE source Place p of Arc a:
find a token and remove it

for ALL outgoing arcs a:
for ONE target Place p of Arc a:
add a new Token

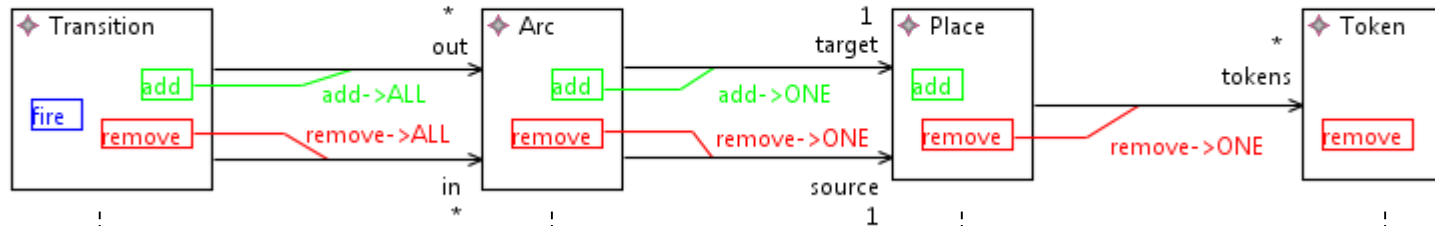




Transition t enabled:
for ALL incoming Arcs a:
for ONE source Place p of Arc a:
find a token

Fire Transition t:
for ALL incoming Arcs a:
for ONE source Place p of Arc a:
find a token and remove it

for ALL outgoing arcs a:
for ONE target Place p of Arc a:
add a new Token



f = fire(); r = remove(); a = add();



a = add();



r = remove();



r = remove();



self.setOwner(null);

```
import dk.dtu.imm.se.ecno.example.petrinets.PetrinetsFactory;
```

```
final PetrinetsFactory factory = PetrinetsFactory.eINSTANCE;
```

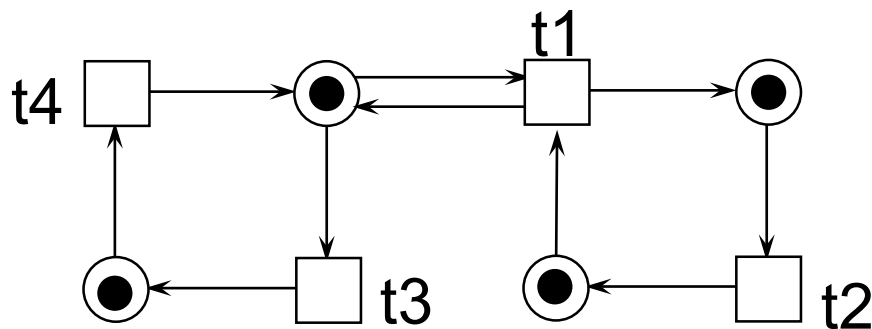
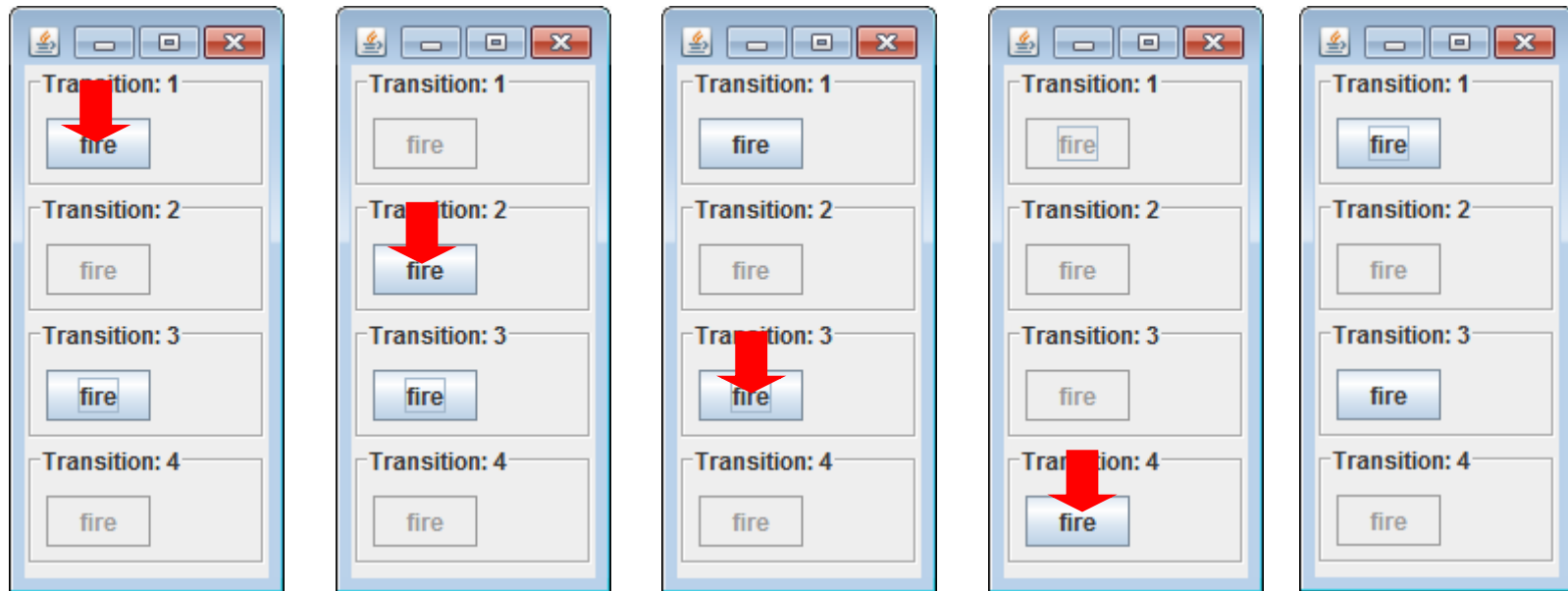
a = add();



self.getTokens().add(factory.createToken());

r = remove();





The screenshot displays the Petri net simulator interface, which includes a main workspace for editing Petri nets, a left sidebar for managing states and resources, and a bottom panel for monitoring the simulation.

Main Workspace: The central area shows a Petri net diagram titled "semaphor.petrinets_diagram". The diagram features a central place labeled "sem" containing one token. It is connected to two critical sections, "crit1" and "crit2", each consisting of a place and a transition. The left section includes transitions "enter1" and "exit1", while the right section includes "enter2" and "exit2". Places "pend1" and "pend2" are connected to "enter1" and "enter2" respectively. Places "idle1" and "idle2" are connected to "exit1" and "exit2" respectively. The diagram is rendered at 100% zoom.

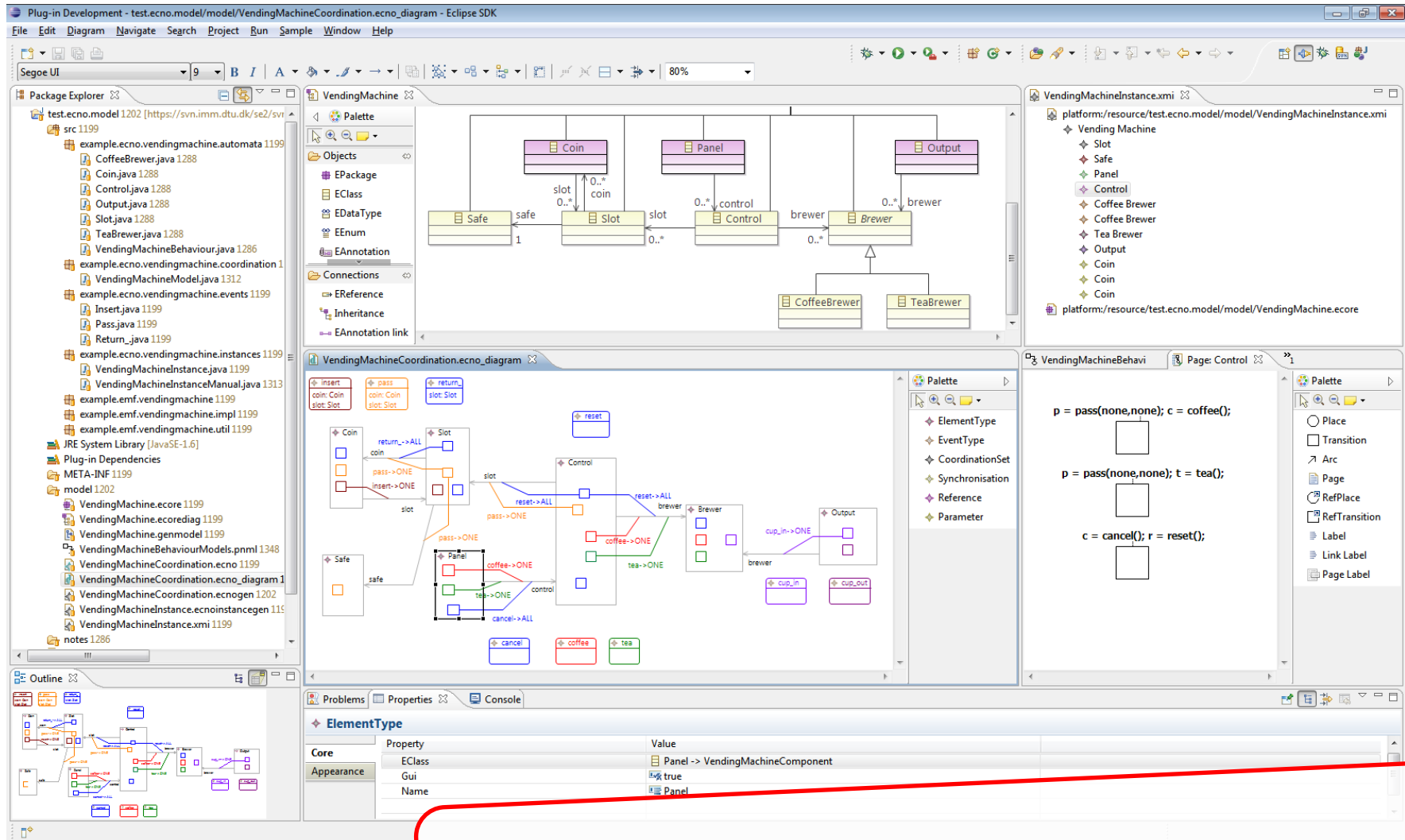
Left Sidebar: This panel lists various components and resources. It includes a list of states (e.g., "a_net.behaviourstates", "a_net.petrinets", "semaphor.behaviourstates") and a "Project" section showing the current project path.

Bottom Panel: This section contains a "Problems" tab, an "ECNO: Engine registry" table, and a "Console" area. The "Engine registry" table lists the simulation engine and its resource path.

Engine name	Resource name/path
Engine 1	platform:/resource/APetriNetEditorIn15Minutes.runtime/run/semaphor.behaviourstates

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current state: "semaphor.behaviourstates - APetriNetEditorIn15Minutes.runtime/run".

3. Conclusion



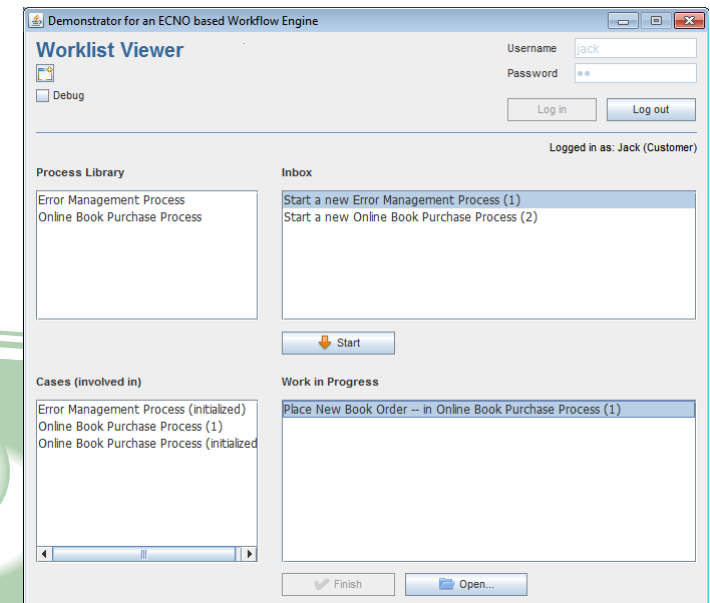
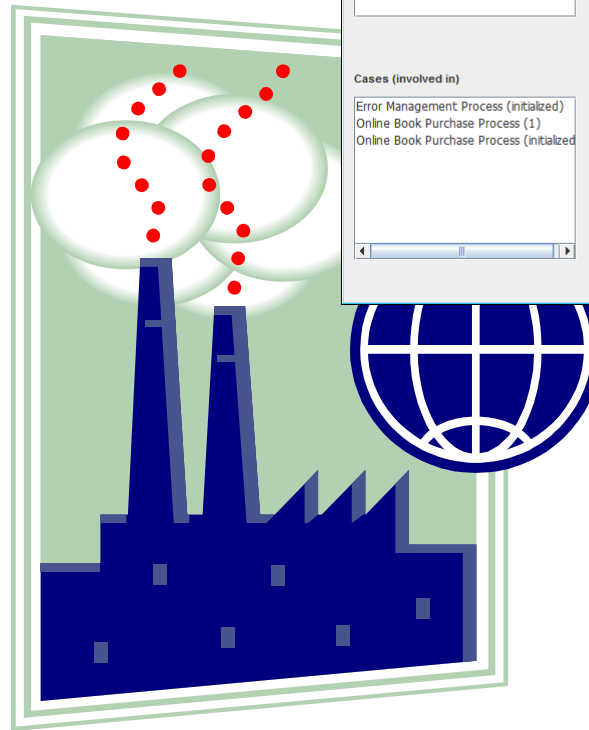
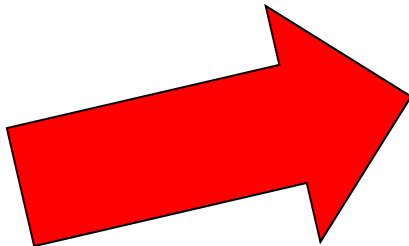
ECNO Home Page:
<http://www2.compute.dtu.dk/~ekki/projects/ECNO/>

Master Project: WfMS

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Ekkart Kindler



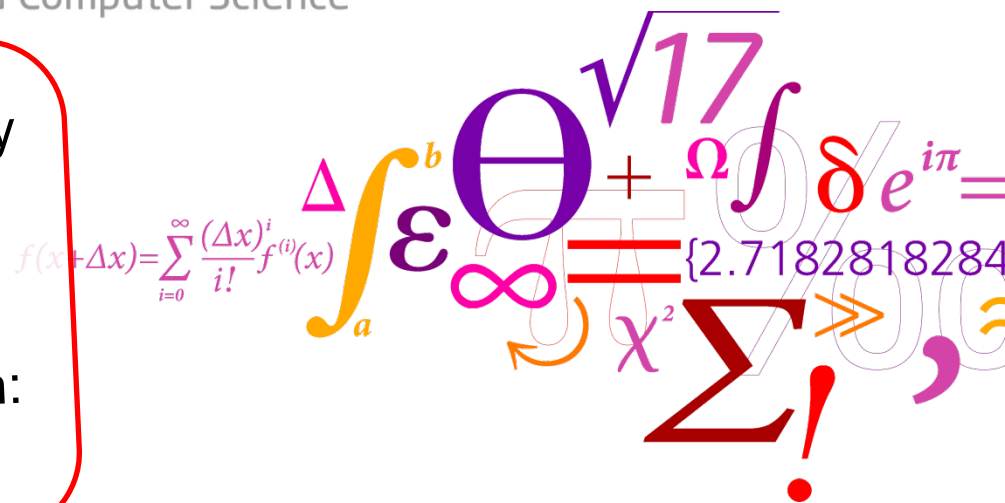
MSc and BSc Projects

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MSc and BSc projects or not only
“programming something”!

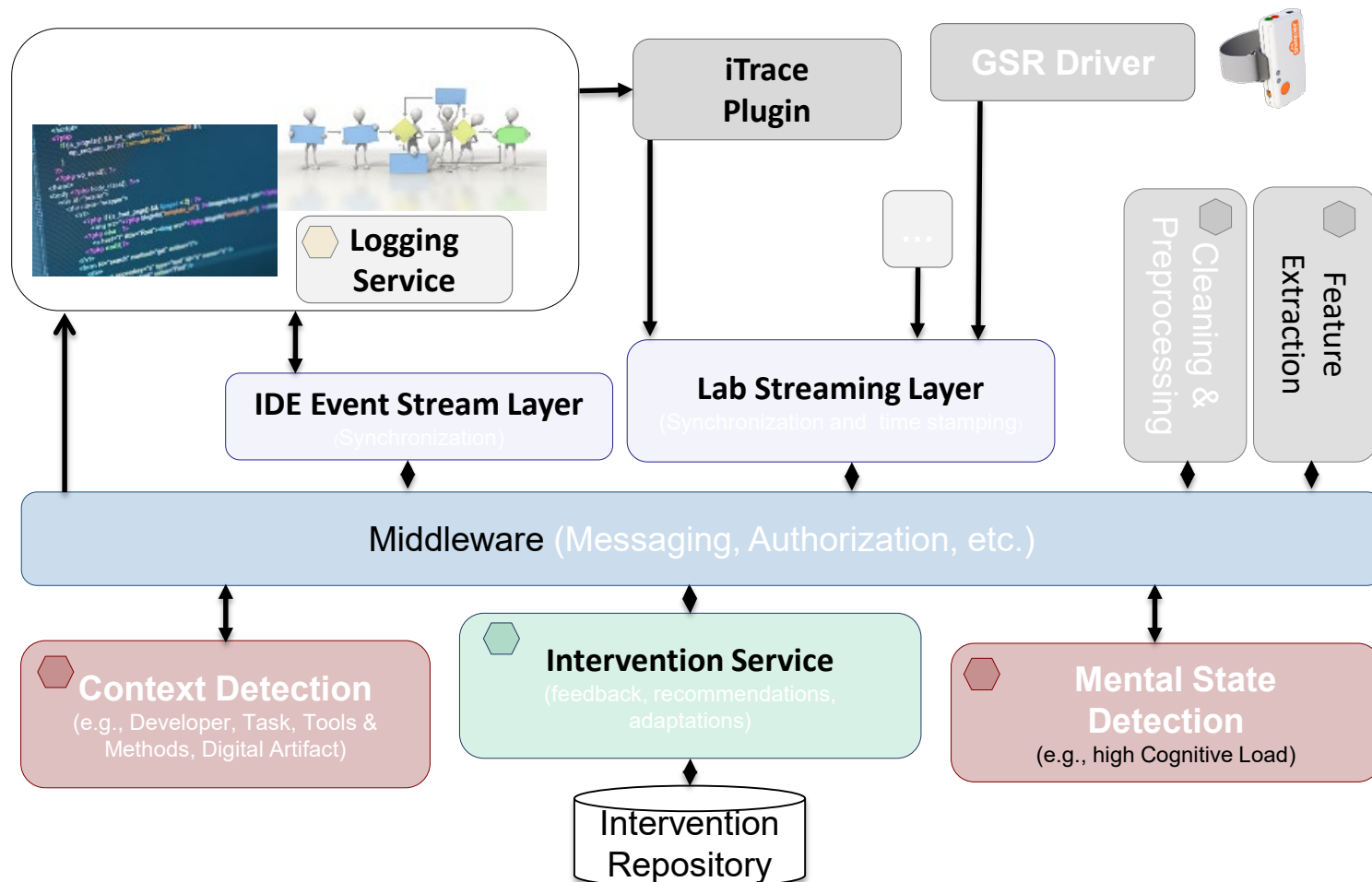
There needs to be a
conceptual/scientific contribution:
Design Science!



- CITIES, skoleklima/climify
 - Solidify skoleklima/climify
 - Create a secure version, which might run in production
 - Generic backend for collecting data from IoT devices
- Flexible, configurable and generic data collection from all kinds of devices (e.g. Fitbit)
 - health care
 - energy
 - →EmpiRes
 - →CITIES

There are also
payed student jobs
in Climify++

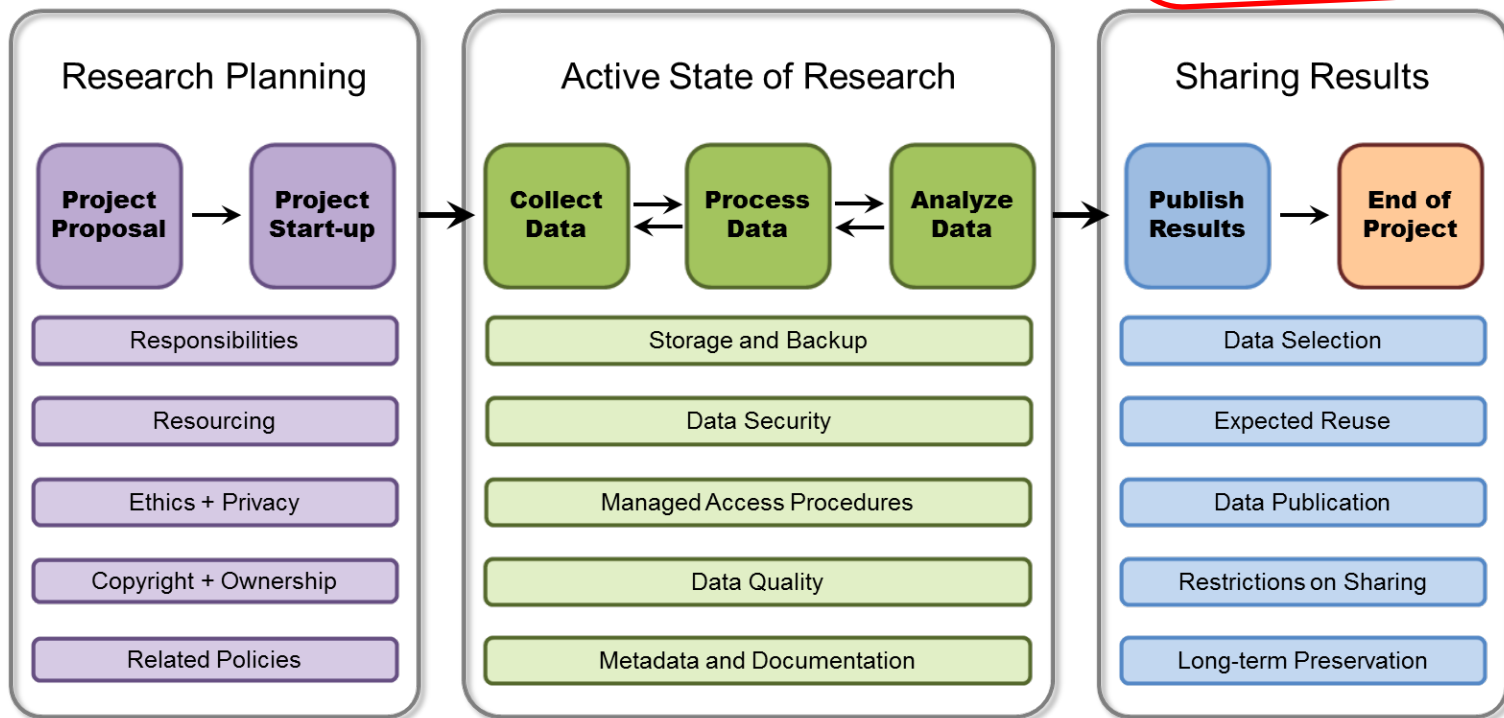
■ Empirical Research Platform: EmpiRes



- Empirical Research Platform (cntd.)

In this project: plethora of technologies (cloud, services and micro services, JMS, IoT, ...)

Data Life Cycle



- TacTile Pinpoint®: A software that imitates the feel of a physical control. It allows touch screens to be operated without watching where the user's fingers are going and give a 3D user experience.



- Topic 1: Porting SW from Android platform to C++
- Topic 2: Demonstrators of technology for gaming

There are also payed student jobs related to these projects

There might also be
payed student jobs
in LiRA

Live Road Assessment (LiRA) based on modern cars' sensors

Ekkart Kindler

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Department of Applied Mathematics and Science

Innovation Fund Project (Grand Solutions)
Danish Road Authority (Vejdirektoratet, DRD)

DTU Byg

DTU Compute (SPE & CogSys)

Green Mobility

SWECO

Duration: 3½ years

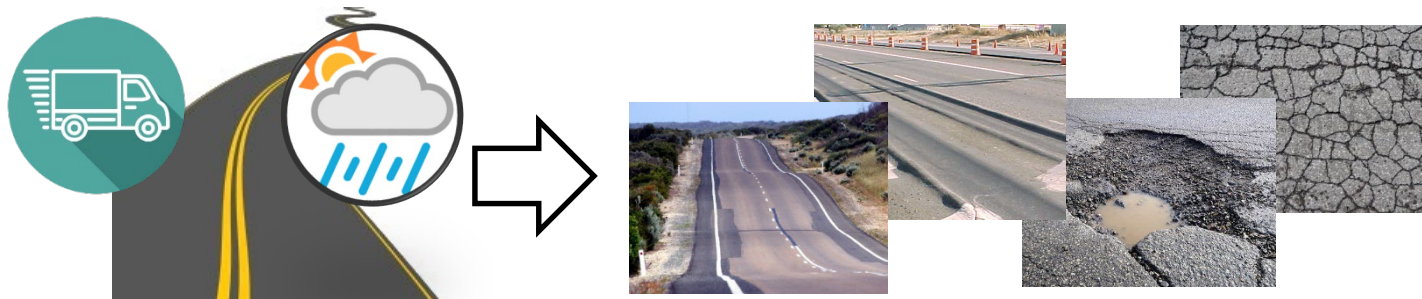
Budget: 18 mio DKK (2.4 mio EUR)

IF funding: 12 mio DKK (1.6 mio EUR)

Some slides “borrowed” from
Matteo Pettinari (Projektleader, DRD)



Roads make a crucial contribution to economic development and growth and bring **important** social benefits.



Standard road measures have been developed to guarantee proper road conditions and to optimize maintenance strategies focusing on (DRD operational costs 5 million DKK per year – do not include Env. Emissions) :

- Safety
- Comfort
- Durability
- Environmental emissions (noise and CO₂)



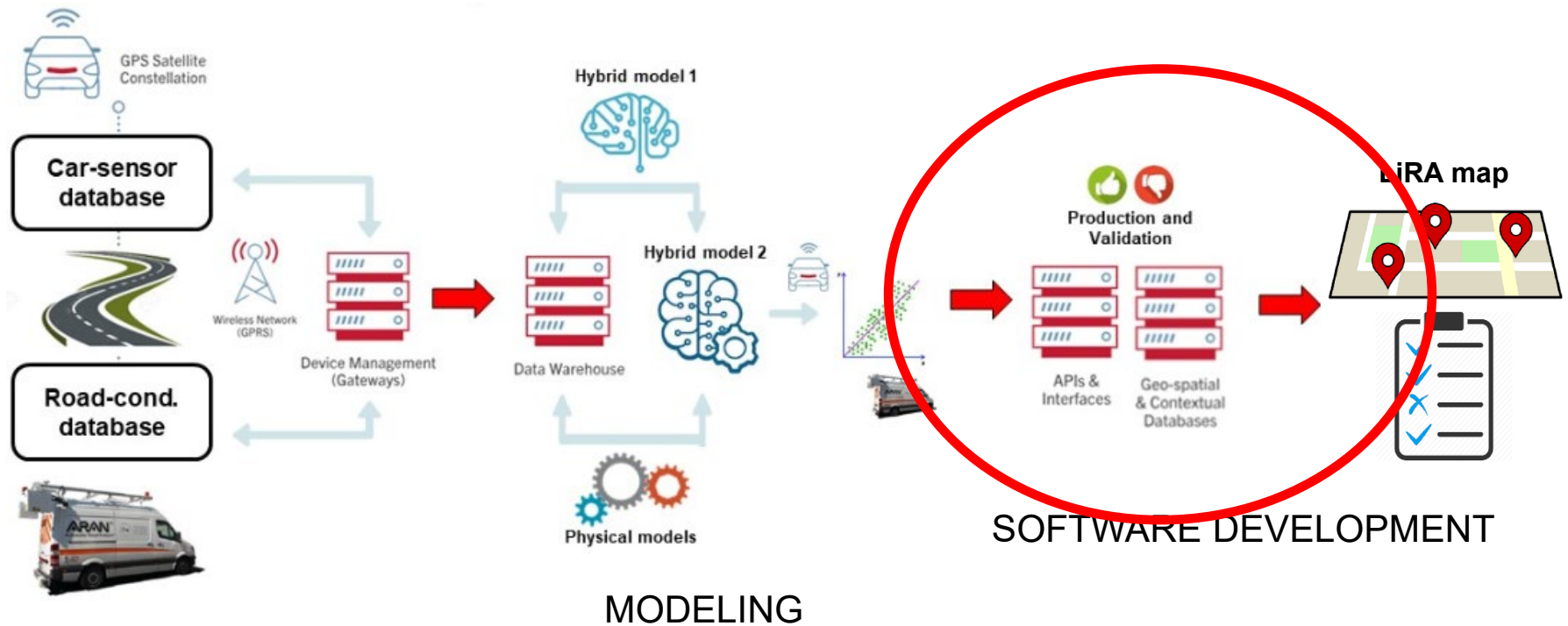
Can we find a more efficient and faster way to **monitor**, maintain and manage the roads?



Modern cars are equipped with many sensors and can also provide further data including energy consumption.

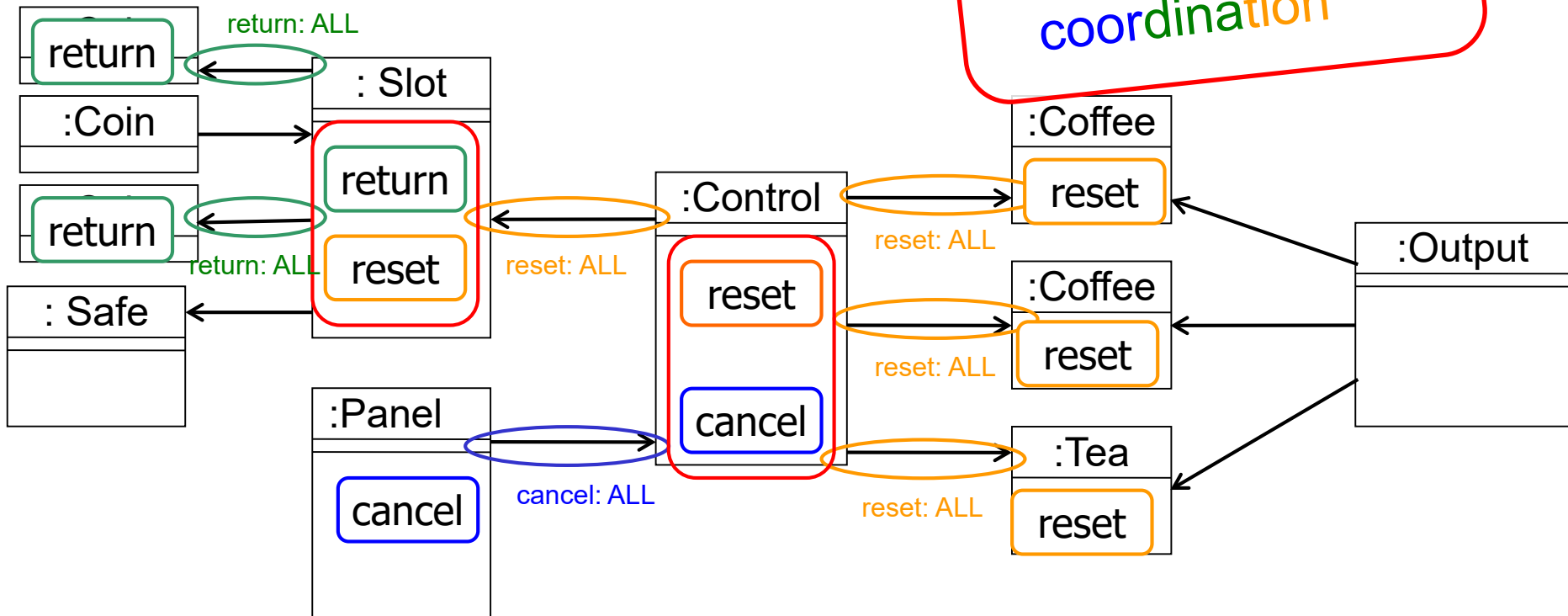
Can car sensors data be used to measure road conditions?





Behaviour modelling: ECNO

Interaction =
local behavior
coordination



Plug-in Development - test.ecno.model/model/VendingMachineCoordination.ecno_diagram - Eclipse SDK

File Edit Diagram Navigate Search Project Run Sample Window Help

Segue UI

Package Explorer

- test.ecno.model 1202 [https://svn.imm.dtu.dk/se2/svn/]
 - src 1199
 - example.ecno.vendingmachine.automata 1199
 - CoffeeBrewer.java 1288
 - Coin.java 1288
 - Control.java 1288
 - Output.java 1288
 - Slot.java 1288
 - TeaBrewer.java 1288
 - example.ecno.vendingmachine.coordination 1
 - VendingMachineModel.java 1312
 - example.ecno.vendingmachine.events 1199
 - Insert.java 1199
 - Pass.java 1199
 - Return.java 1199
 - example.ecno.vendingmachine.instances 1199
 - VendingMachineInstance.java 1199
 - VendingMachineInstanceManual.java 1313
 - example.emf.vendingmachine 1199
 - example.emf.vendingmachine.impl 1199
 - example.emf.vendingmachine.util 1199
 - JRE System Library [JavaSE-1.6]
 - Plug-in Dependencies
 - META-INF 1199
 - model 1202
 - VendingMachine.ecore 1199
 - VendingMachine.ecorediag 1199
 - VendingMachine.genmodel 1199
 - VendingMachineBehaviourModels.pnml 1348
 - VendingMachineCoordination.ecno 1199
 - VendingMachineCoordination.ecno_diagram 1
 - VendingMachineCoordination.ecnogen 1202
 - VendingMachineInstance.ecnoinstancegen 1199
 - VendingMachineInstance.xmi 1199
 - notes 1286

Outline

VendingMachine

Objects

- EPackage
- EClass
- EDataType
- EEnum
- EAnnotation

Connections

- EReference
- Inheritance
- EAnnotation link

VendingMachineCoordination.ecno_diagram

VendingMachineInstance.xmi

VendingMachineBehavi

Page: Control

Palette

- ElementType
- EventType
- CoordinationSet
- Synchronisation
- Reference
- Parameter

Core

Property	Value
EClass	Panel -> VendingMachineComponent
Gui	true
Name	Panel

- Improved IDE Integration & debugging
- Smooth database integration (cntd.)
- Case studies / larger examples (e.g. games)
- Semantics of ECNO in ECNO
- ...

- Analysis and design of lighting in buildings
- Model-based Software Engineering
- Domain Specific Languages (DSL)
- Automating the SE process
- Tools support for development process

In a nutshell, everything that helps improving and speeding up the software development process!