#### Who can (not) call him/herself a SW engineer?

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#### Motivation

- Question for the audience:
  - Who can call him/herself a software engineer?

Expected answers:

- All of us
- None
- Some of us (Who/Why!?)

#### SW engineering by definition

- "the application of a systematic, disciplined, quantifiable approach to the development, operation, and maintenance of software"
- "an engineering discipline that is concerned with all aspects of software production"
- ... concerned with theories, methods and tools for professional software development....
- "A discipline that deals with the building of software systems which are so large that they are built by a team or teams of engineers." [Ghezzi, Jazayeri, Mandrioli]

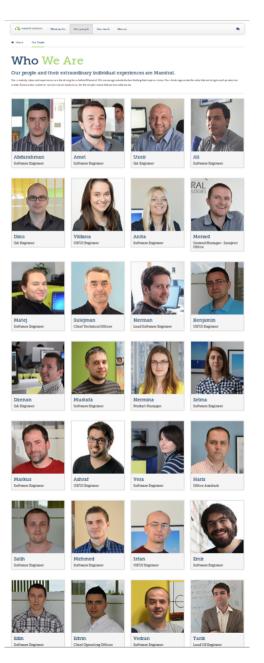
#### Webopedia on SW engineer

- A SW engineer is a licensed professional engineer who is schooled and skilled in the application of engineering discipline to the creation of SW.
- A SW engineer is often confused with a programmer, but the two are vastly different disciplines. While a programmer creates the codes that make a program run, a SW engineer creates the designs the programmer implements.
- By U.S. law no person may use the title "engineer" (of any type) unless the person holds a professional engineering license from a state licensing board and are in good standing. A SW engineer is also held accountable to a specific code of ethics.



### My student – Software Engineer!

## ... and more SW engineers...!



#### Reaction from my colleagues:

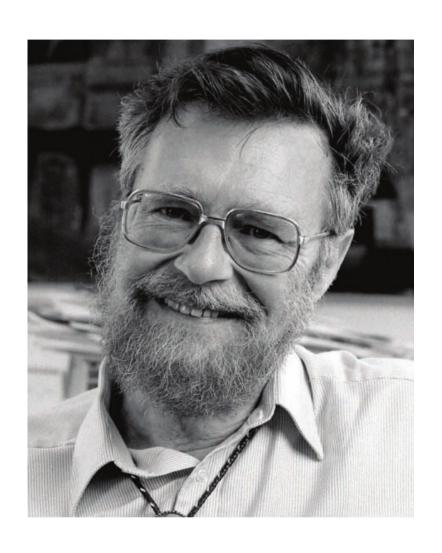
"So what? That is normal!"

"That is the company`s internal policy!"

"Why not? They are developing SW!"

. . .

## Edsger Dijkstra (1930–2002)



When he got married in 1957, he could not enter the term "programmer" into his marriage record! ("programmer" became recognized in the early 1960s) "At the time programming didn't look like doing science; it was just a mixture of being ingenious and

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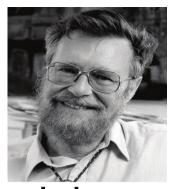
being accurate."

#### Mathematicians vs. Engineers



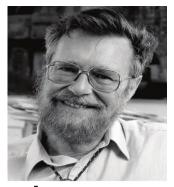
"During 1968 in Garmisch I learned that in the ears of the Americans, a "mathematical engineer" [such as we educated in Eindhoven] was a contradiction in terms: the American mathematician is an impractical academic, whereas the American engineer is practical but hardly academically trained."

#### Early etical problems



- 1964 was the year in which IBM announced the 360
- there were serious flaws built into the I/O organization of that machine - but that was clearly a part of the IBM culture
- Russian decision to build a bit-compatible copy of the IBM 360 is the greatest American victory in the Cold War

#### Europe vs. U.S.?



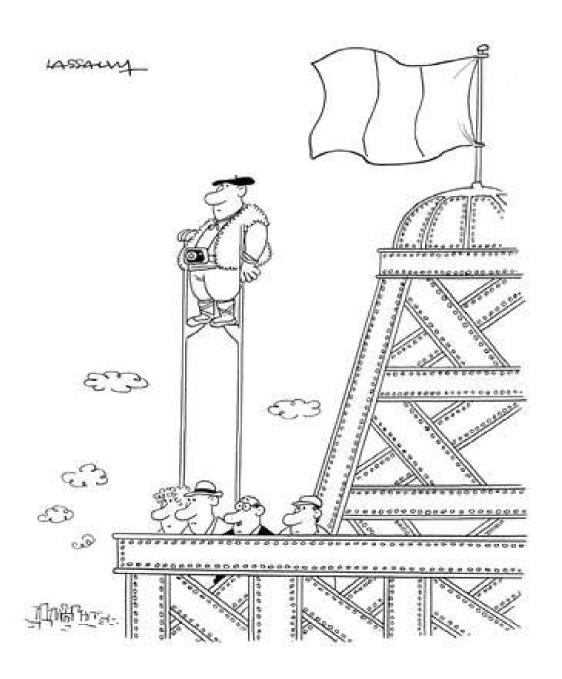
 "One of the things that saved Europe was that until 1960 or so, it was not considered an interesting market. So we were ignored. We were spared the pressure. I had no idea of the power of large companies. Only recently I learned that in constant dollars the development of the IBM 360 has been more expensive than the Manhattan Project."

# CS often come out of EE in the U.S., not in Europe?



- A major reason is timing. For financial reasons, Europe, damaged by WWII, was later. So the American computing industry emerged earlier. The computing industry asked for graduates, which increased the pressure on the universities to supply them, even if the university did not quite know how.
- Association for Computing Machinery
- British Computer Society
- Computer Science, rather than computing science or computation. Europe was later, it coined the term Informatics.
- French pushed informatique
- English prefer Information Technology, IT, and Information Systems, IS
- University of Texas, still has Department of Computer Sciences

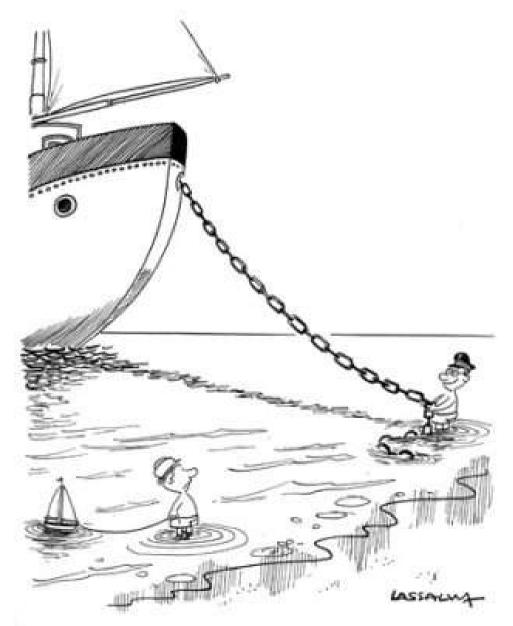
### SW Engineers vs. Programmers







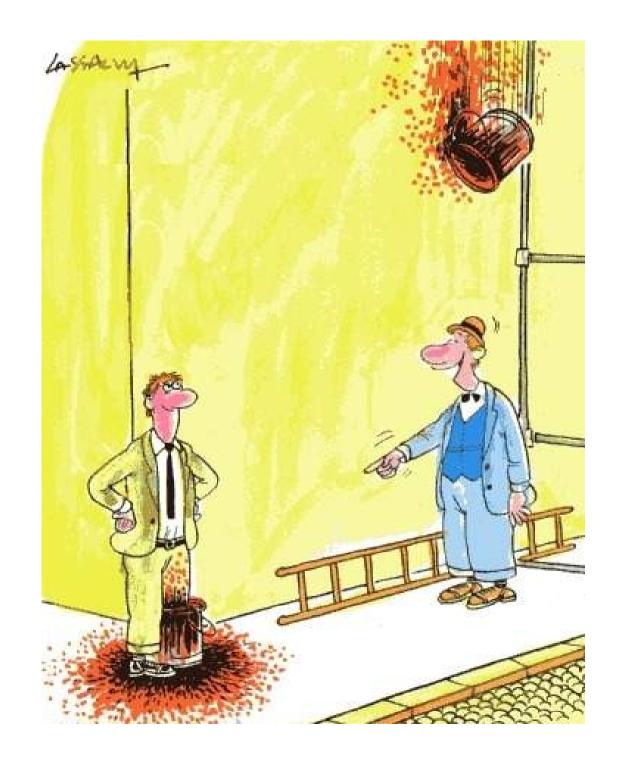
#### Private vs. Public HE

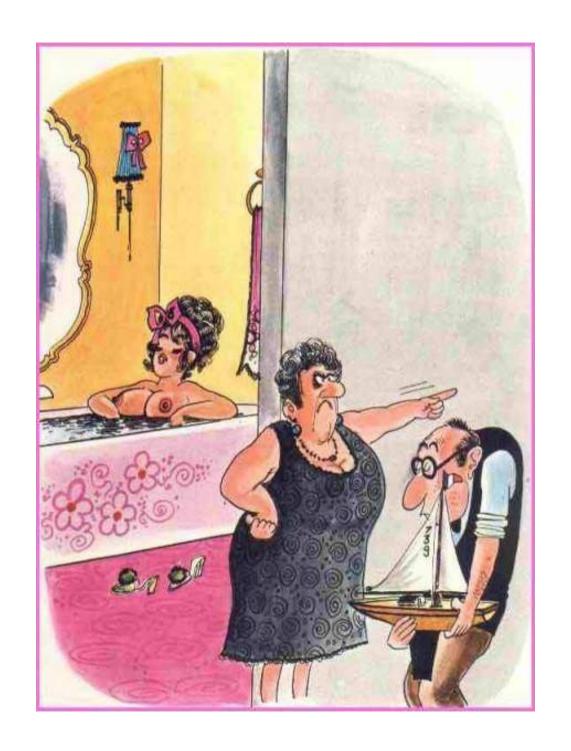


## Private vs. Public HE (2)









## Conclusions... if any!



