

why is  
software  
so hard?  
and what  
can we do  
about it?



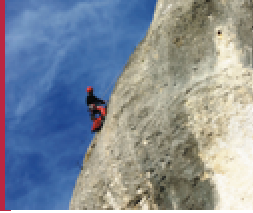
**Daniel Jackson**

Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge, MA

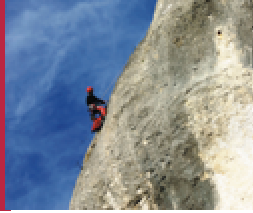
Accenture · India Delivery Center · November 29, 2007

**how's our personal software?**

# software warranties, 1987

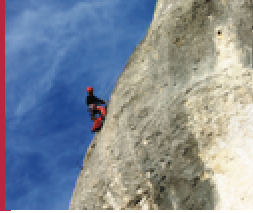


# software warranties, 1987



“Cosmotronic Software Unlimited Inc. does not warrant that the functions contained in the program will meet your requirements or that the operation of the program will be uninterrupted or error-free. However, Cosmotronic Software Unlimited Inc. warrants the diskette(s) on which the program is furnished to be of black color and square shape under normal use for a period of ninety (90) days from the date of purchase.”

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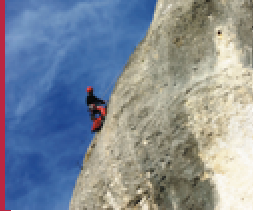


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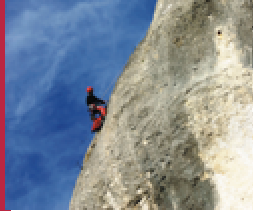
“We don't claim Interactive EasyFlow is good for anything ... if you think it is, great, but it's up to you to decide. If Interactive EasyFlow doesn't work: tough. If you lose a million because Interactive EasyFlow messes up, it's you that's out of the million, not us. If you don't like this disclaimer: tough. We reserve the right to do the absolute minimum provided by law, up to and including nothing. This is basically the same disclaimer that comes with all software packages, but ours is in plain English and theirs is in legalese.”

ACM Software Engineering Notes, Vol. 12, No. 3, 1987

# software warranties, 2007



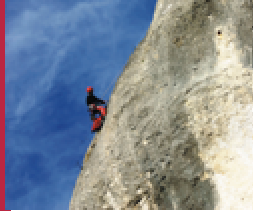
# software warranties, 2007



## Apple

“Except for the limited warranty on media ... software is provided “as is”, with all faults and without warranty of any kind...”

# software warranties, 2007



## Apple

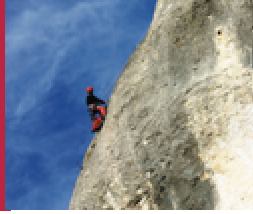
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## Google

“as is, with no warranties whatsoever”



# software warranties, 2007



## Apple

“Except for the limited warranty on media ... software is provided “as is”, with all faults and without warranty of any kind...”

## Google

“as is, with no warranties whatsoever”

## Microsoft

“substantially in accordance with the accompanying materials, for a period of 90 days...”

# is your PC secure?

## typical patch size

- 100MB

## typical time to download

- 10 minutes

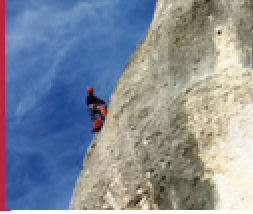
## average time to infection\*

- 4 minutes

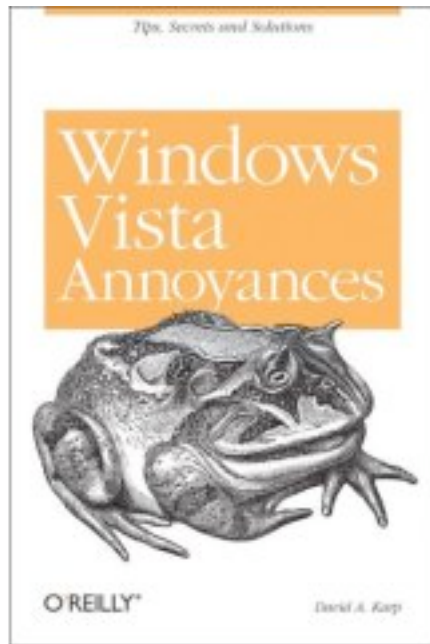
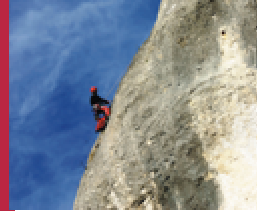


\* [Windows XP, default firewall settings] Unprotected PCs Fall To Hacker Bots In Just Four Minutes  
Gregg Keizer; Nov 30, 2004; <http://www.techweb.com/wire/security/54201306>  
From: Security Absurdity: The Complete, Unquestionable, And Total Failure of Information Security  
Noam Eppel; <http://securityabsurdity.com>

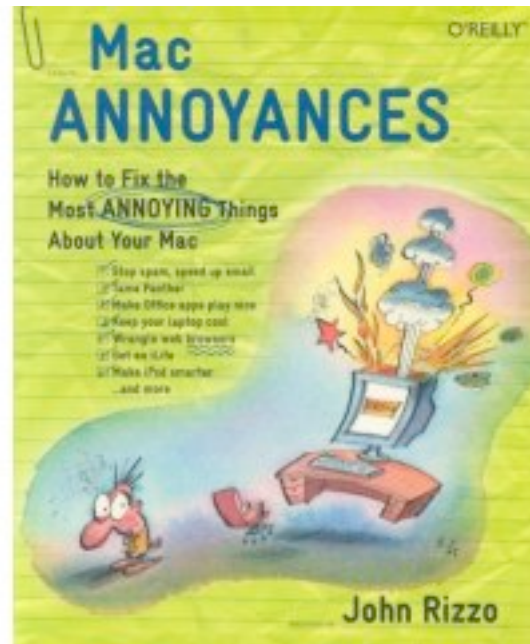
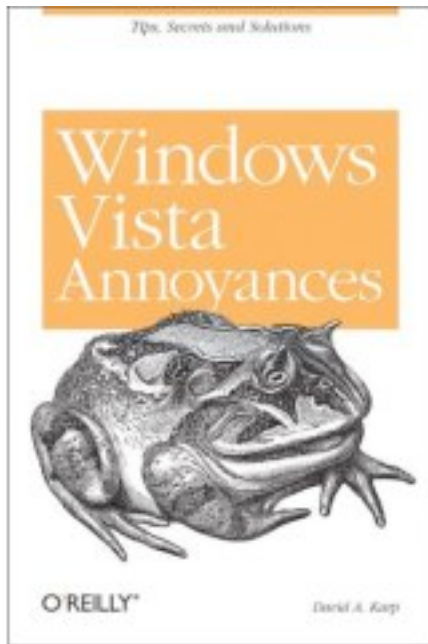
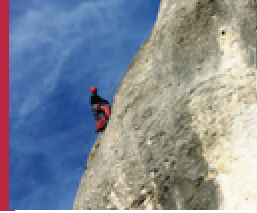
# we love our operating systems



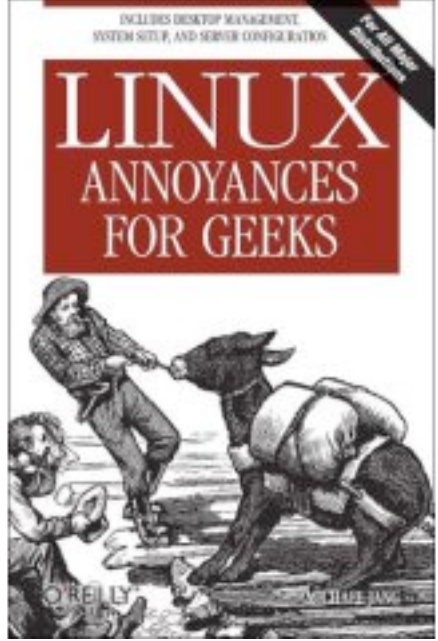
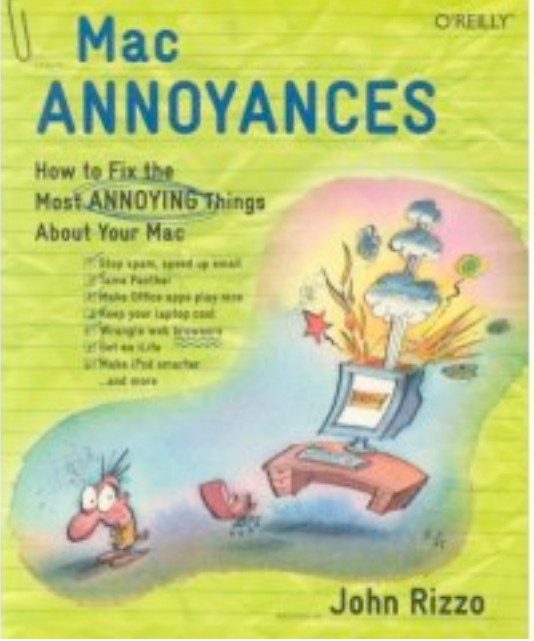
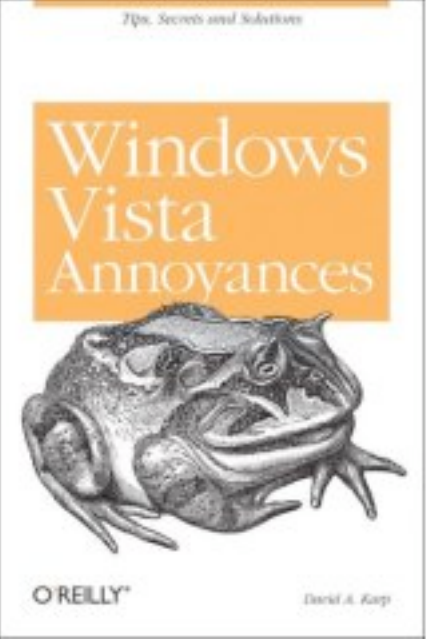
# we love our operating systems



# we love our operating systems

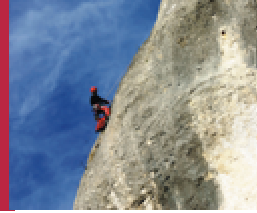


# we love our operating systems



**maybe government's  
doing better?**

# US government report, 2006



**GAO**

United States Government Accountability Office

Report to Congressional Requesters

March 2006

## **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

### **Additional Efforts Needed to Address Key Causes of Modernization Failures**



# sample failures



## **Navy enterprise resource planning**

- \$1B wasted on systems that don't interoperate

## **NASA financial systems**

- after 12 years and \$120M spent, on third attempt expected to cost \$1B
- still cannot produce auditable financial statements

## **Department of Veterans' Affairs**

- supplies not available for patients due to bad inventory control
- implementation halted after spending \$250M

# FBI modernization attempts



## reacting to 9/11

- had to send photos of suspected hijackers by fax
- no PCs for most employees, no secure email for images

## Trilogy

- new network, thousands of PCs, software system (“VCF”)
- contract awarded to SAIC

## National Research Council report, 2004

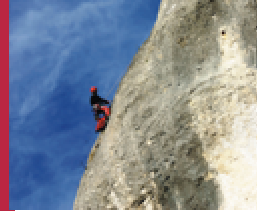
- agents can't take copies of cases into the field
- no bookmarking or history to help navigation, no sorting

## outcome

- \$600M later, no system; Sentinel (\$425M) planned for 2009

**maybe critical systems  
are better?**

# runaway cannons



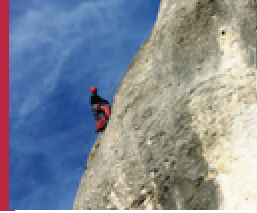
## South Africa, October 2007

- anti-aircraft cannon kills 9 soldiers and injures 14 others
- cause not known, but software suspected



<http://blog.wired.com/defense/2007/10/robot-cannon-ki.html>

# air-traffic control



A radar system that was supposed to warn low-flying planes of nearby obstacles was plagued with problems and fixed nationwide only after a 1997 fatal airplane crash on Guam, according to a published report. In some cases, programming errors caused the Minimum Safe-Altitude Warning system not to operate over wide areas, including near busy airports such as those in Chicago and Dallas-Ft. Worth. In other cases, **false alarms were so numerous that air traffic controllers placed cardboard over warning speakers to silence the noise.** The Federal Aviation Administration was warned about the trouble after a business jet crashed outside Washington in 1994, but it did not take decisive action to resolve it until after a Korean Air jumbo jet slammed into a hill on approach to Guam in August 1997, killing 228.

AP, Oct 1999; <http://ns.gov.gu/guam/indexmain.html>

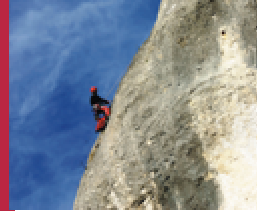
**most aviation deaths from**  
“controlled flight into terrain”



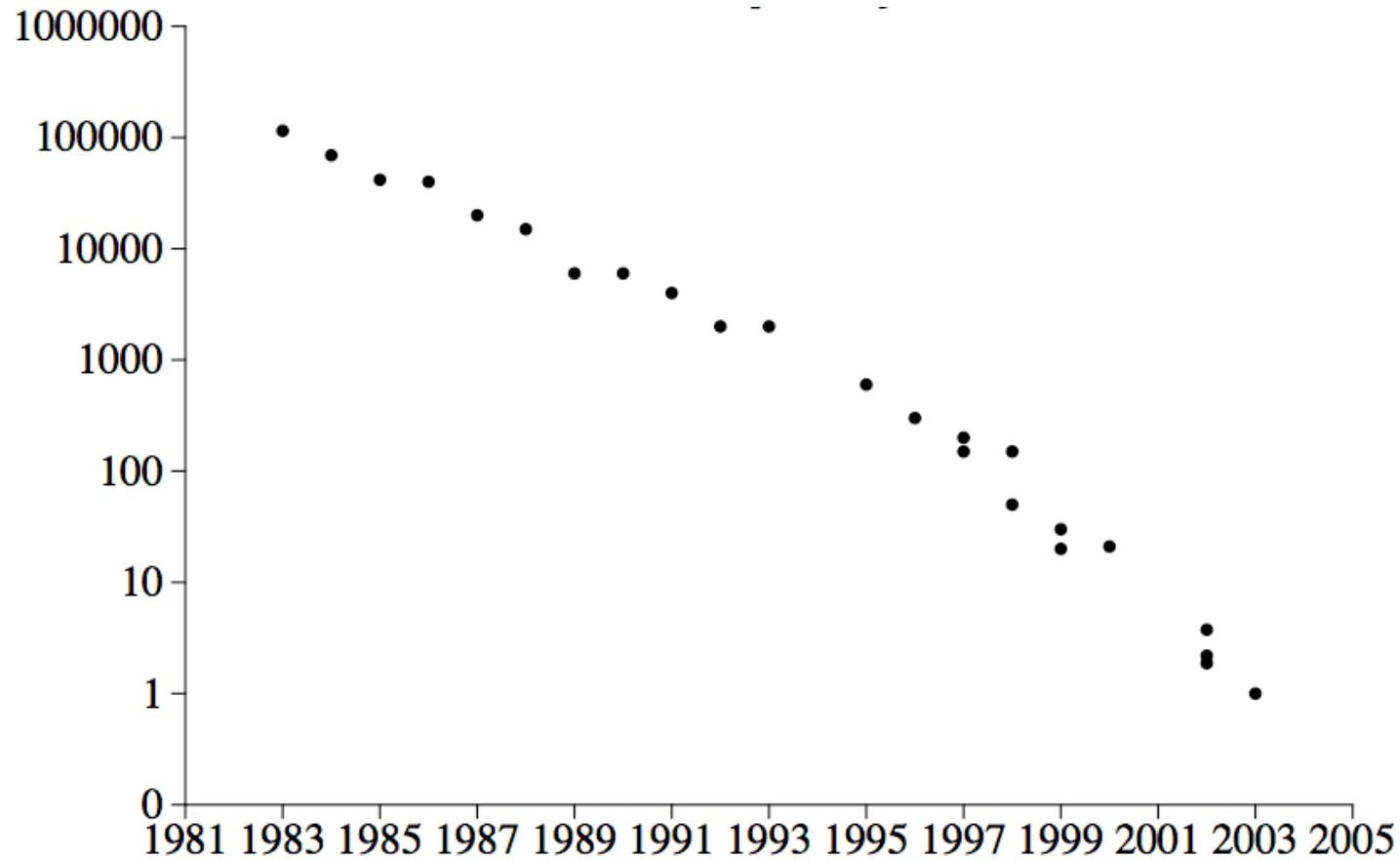
how did we get here?

**dtech/dt** and **criticality creep**

# storage costs

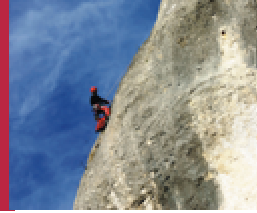


## magnetic disks, US\$/gigabyte

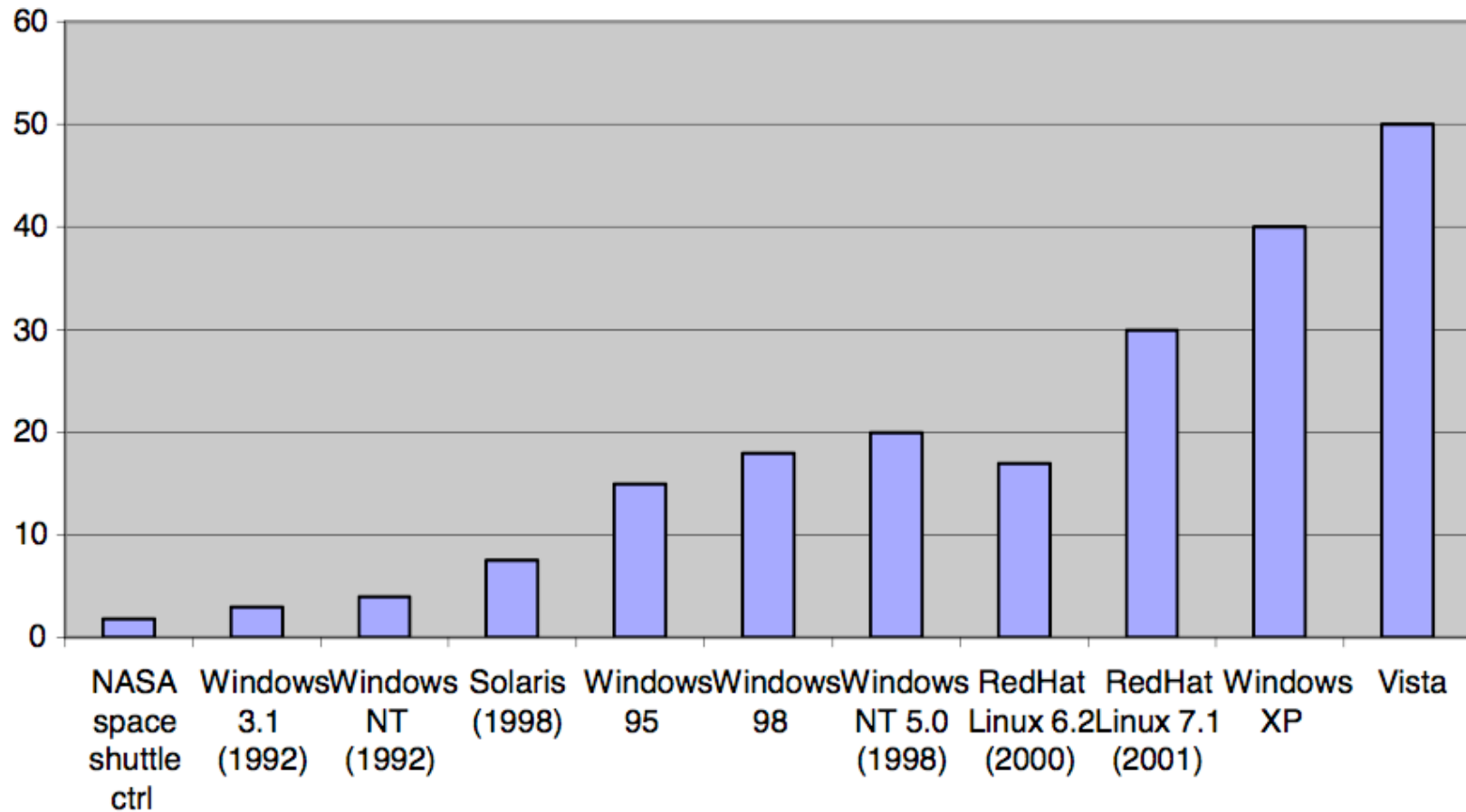


from Frans Kaashoek and Jerome Saltzer, *Topics in the Engineering of Computer Systems*, to appear.

# operating system growth



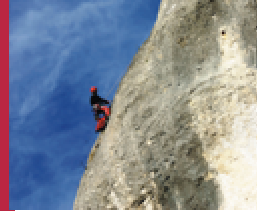
size in millions of lines of code



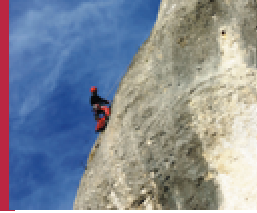
from Frans Kaashoek and Jerome Saltzer, *Topics in the Engineering of Computer Systems*, to appear.



# texas A&M bonfire



# bonfire history



## traditional began in 1928

- small bonfire at annual football game

## grew in size and complexity each year

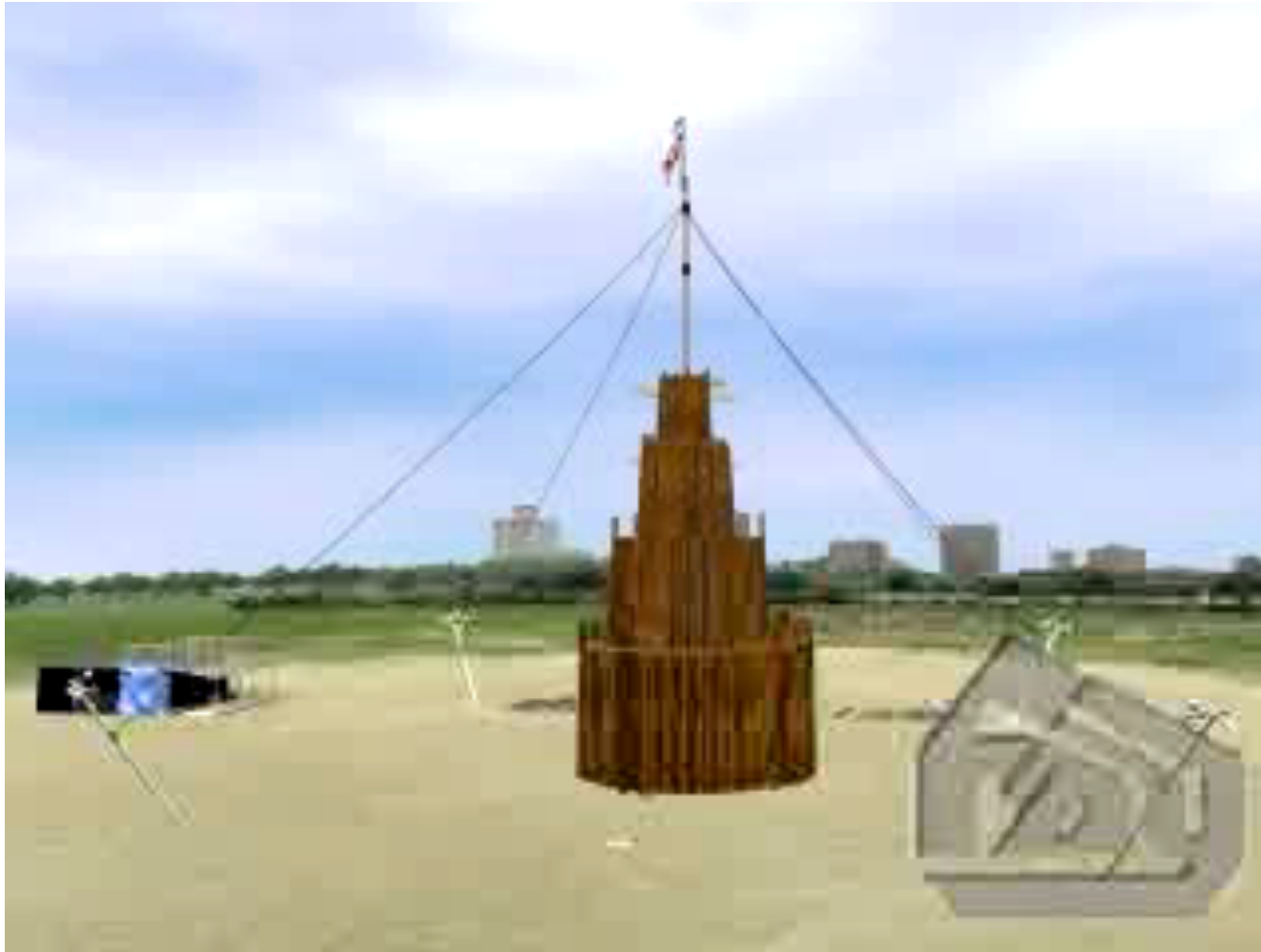
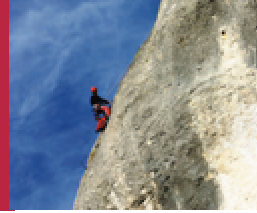
- in 1990's required crane to erect

## November 18, 1999

- collapsed killing 12 people



# the collapse

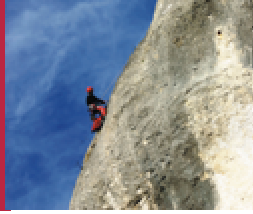


<http://www.fayengineering.com/structural.html>

fundamental challenges:

**context, state space, coupling**

# software as system component



## a software system is a component

- interacts with physical environment
- and organizational context of operators & users

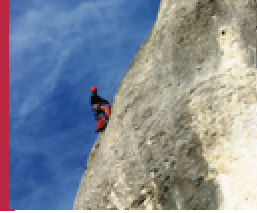
## sources of defects

- < 3% of software failures due to bugs in code
- >90% from poor understanding of requirements

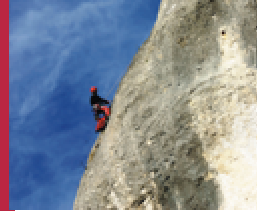
## consequences

- requirements analysis is critical
- not just function, also assumptions

# environmental assumptions



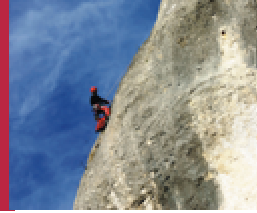
# environmental assumptions



what happened



# environmental assumptions



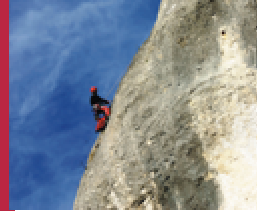
## what happened

- Airbus A320, Warsaw 1993





# environmental assumptions

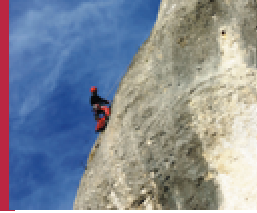


## what happened

- Airbus A320, Warsaw 1993
- aircraft landed on wet runway



# environmental assumptions

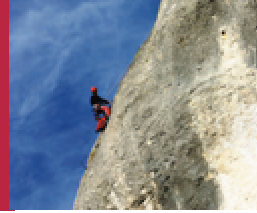


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- Airbus A320, Warsaw 1993
- aircraft landed on wet runway
- aquaplaned, so brakes didn't work



# environmental assumptions

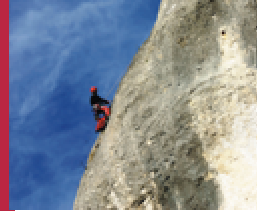


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# environmental assumptions



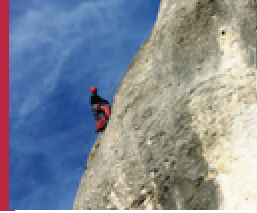
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## why

# environmental assumptions



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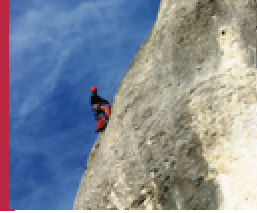
## why

airborne



disabled

# environmental assumptions



## what happened

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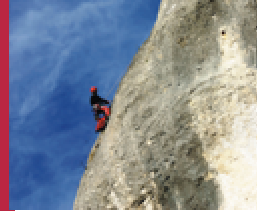


## why

airborne  $\Leftrightarrow$  disabled

airborne  $\Leftrightarrow$  not WheelPulse  $\Leftrightarrow$  disabled

# environmental assumptions



## what happened

- Airbus A320, Warsaw 1993
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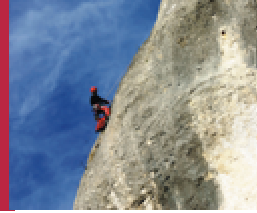
## why

airborne  $\Leftrightarrow$  disabled

airborne  $\Leftrightarrow$  not WheelPulse  $\Leftrightarrow$  disabled

ENV

# environmental assumptions



## what happened

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- aircraft landed on wet runway
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## why

airborne  $\Leftrightarrow$  disabled

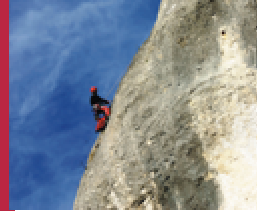
airborne  $\Leftrightarrow$  not WheelPulse  $\Leftrightarrow$  disabled

ENV

MACHINE



# environmental assumptions



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## why

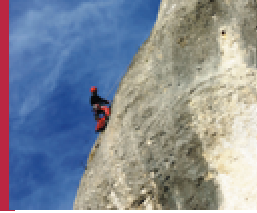
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ENV

MACHINE ✓

# environmental assumptions



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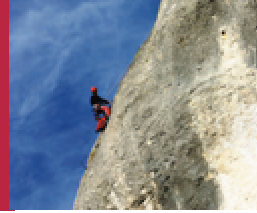
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ENV  $\times$

MACHINE  $\checkmark$

# environmental assumptions



## what happened

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## why

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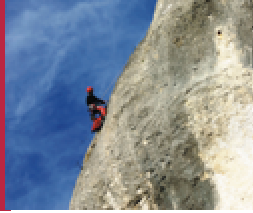
airborne  $\Leftrightarrow$  not WheelPulse  $\Leftrightarrow$  disabled

ENV  $\times$

MACHINE  $\checkmark$

simplified; for full analysis, see Report on the Accident to Airbus A320-211 Aircraft in Warsaw on 14 September 1993, Main Commission Aircraft Accident Investigation, <http://www.rvs.uni-bielefeld.de/publications/Incidents/DOCS/ComAndRep/Warsaw/warsaw-report.html>

# state space complexity



## software systems have huge state space

- in lifetime, small proportion covered
- in testing, hardly any covered

## implications

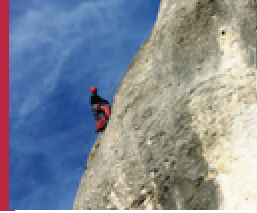
- “Program testing can be used to show the **presence** of bugs, but never to show their **absence!**”
- often running in uncharted territory



\*E.W. Dijkstra, Structured programming (EWD268)

<http://www.cs.utexas.edu/users/EWD/>

# mechanical watch



**state space is actually large**

- many cogs, many positions

**but rotational symmetry**

- if works in one position,  
likely to work in others

**likely failure mode**

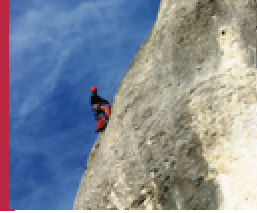
- cogs wear down or break

**unlikely failure mode**

- design error causes error at 3:05pm



# software watch



## extract from Harel's watch model

- states & transitions

## many states

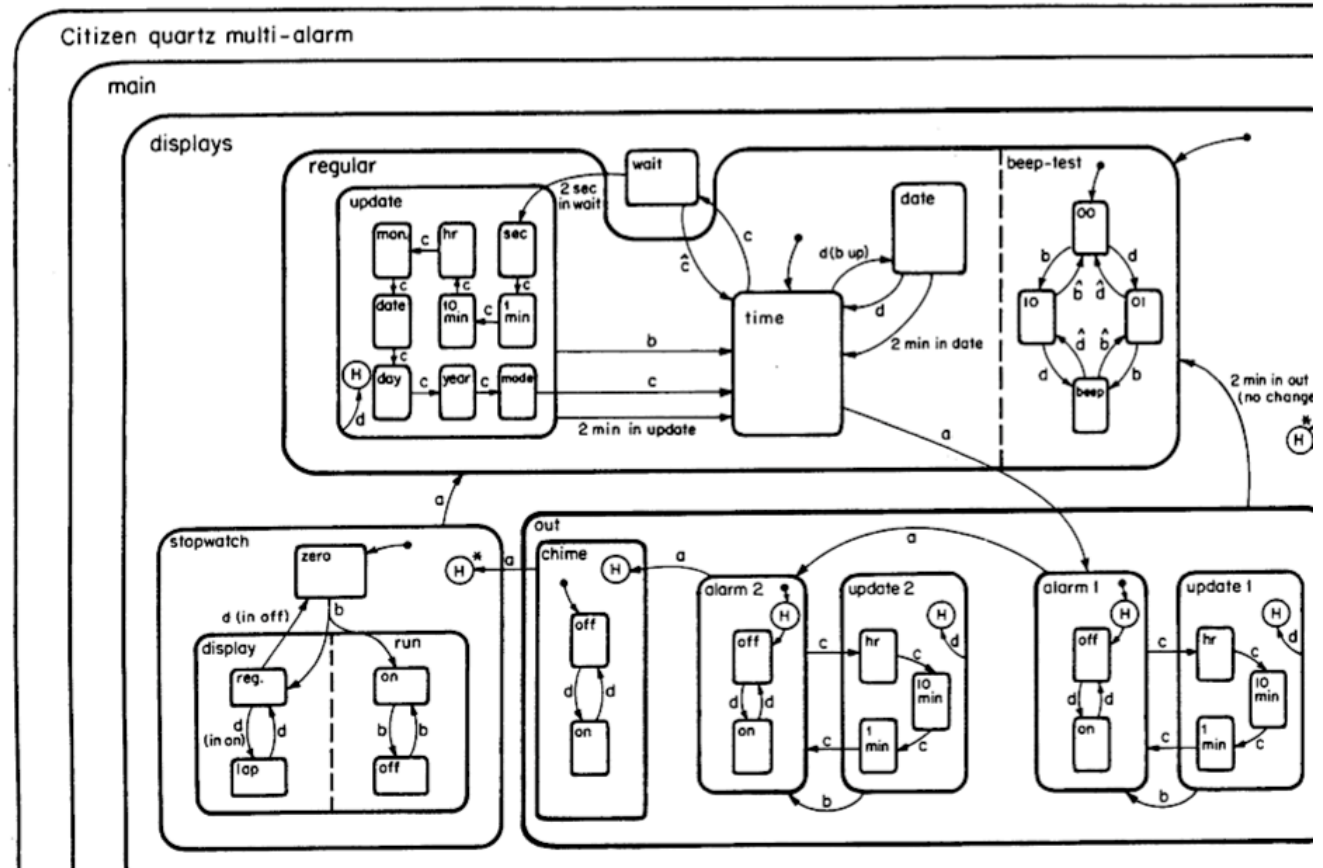
- some symmetry
- but many cases remain

## likely failure mode

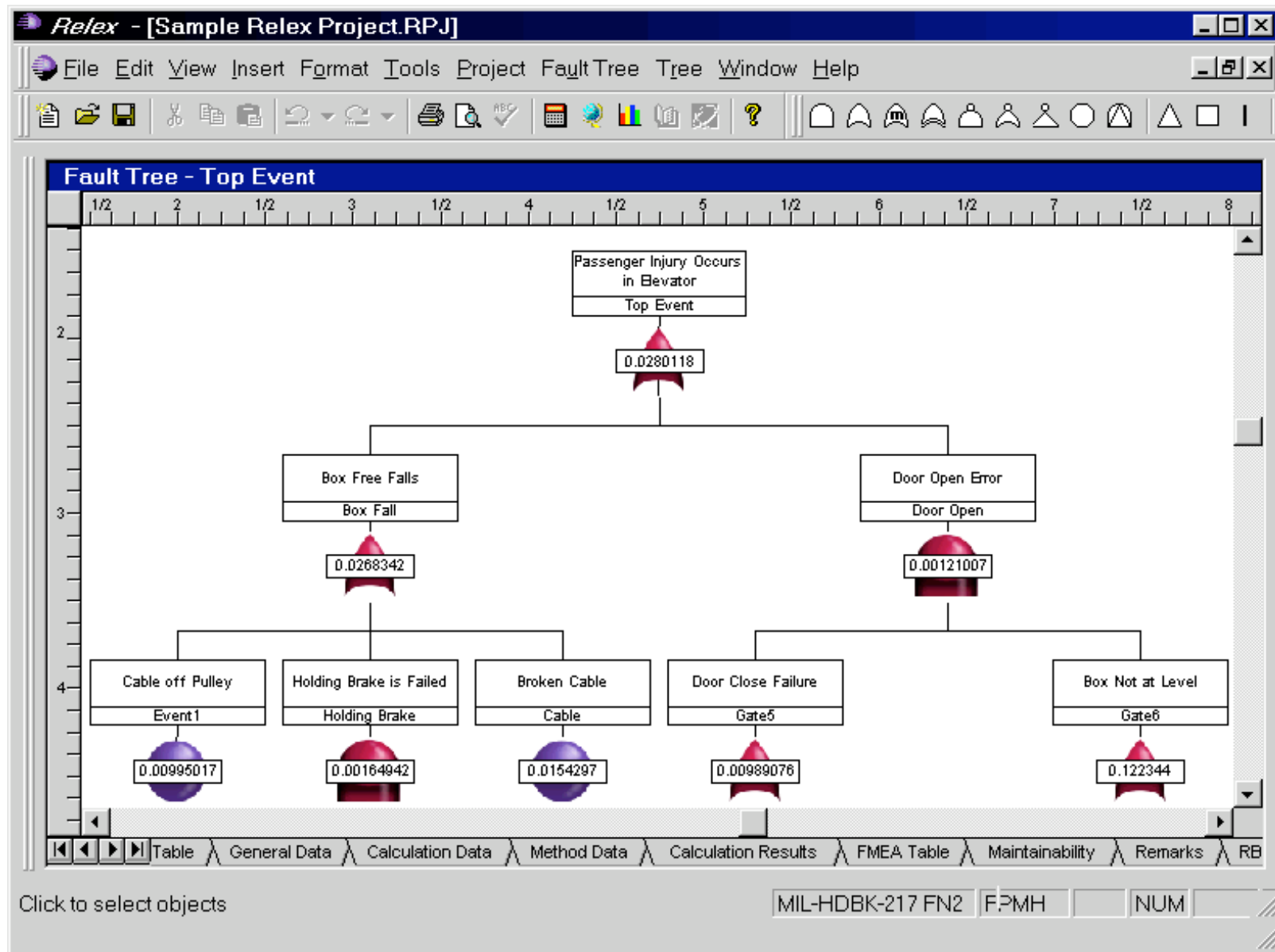
- design flaw in code

## unlikely failure mode

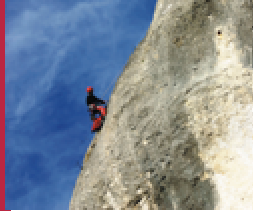
- code wears out



# a fault tree tool



# counting structures



suppose you're building a fault tree analyzer

how many fault trees?

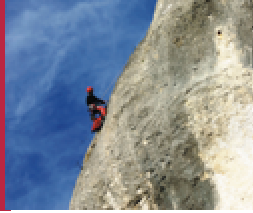
- with  $n$  nodes, can make  $n^{n-2}$  trees
- so for 10 nodes,  $10^8 = 100$  million trees
- actually much worse – sharing, AND/OR, etc

how about relations?

- table with  $C$  columns over  $N$  elements  $2^{NC}$  values
- so database with 3 tables, 3 columns, 3 elements has  $2^{81}$  values!
- checking 1 billion/sec, would take about 100 million years



# alternative to covering states?



## “reliability growth modelling”

- determine operational profile
- pick random inputs weighted by profile

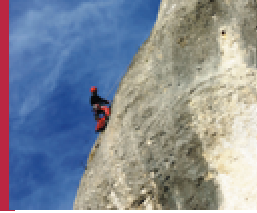
## how long to test for?

- for probability of failure on demand (pfd) of 0.001
- with 99% confidence
- need about 6,600 demands without failure
- rises dramatically if failures have occurred

## implication

- need huge number of tests for high confidence

# coupling



## what is coupling?

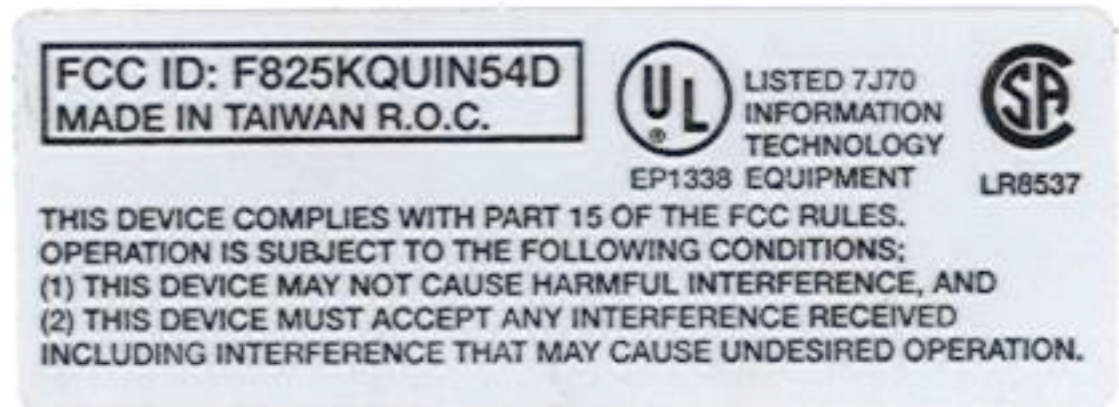
- when components of a system affect each other
- damages reliability, makes changes hard

## physical components

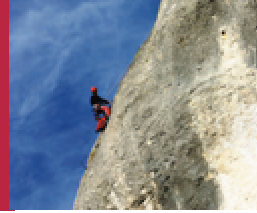
- coupled in simple and predictable ways

## software components

- coupled in complex and unpredictable ways



# USS Yorktown, 1997



## what happened

- bad data entered into spreadsheet
- divide-by-zero crashes application
- entire network went down
- ship dead in water for 3 hours



Government Computer News / July 13, 1998  
*Software glitches leave Navy Smart Ship dead in the water*  
Gregory Slabodkin, [http://www.gcn.com/print/17\\_17/33727-1.html](http://www.gcn.com/print/17_17/33727-1.html)

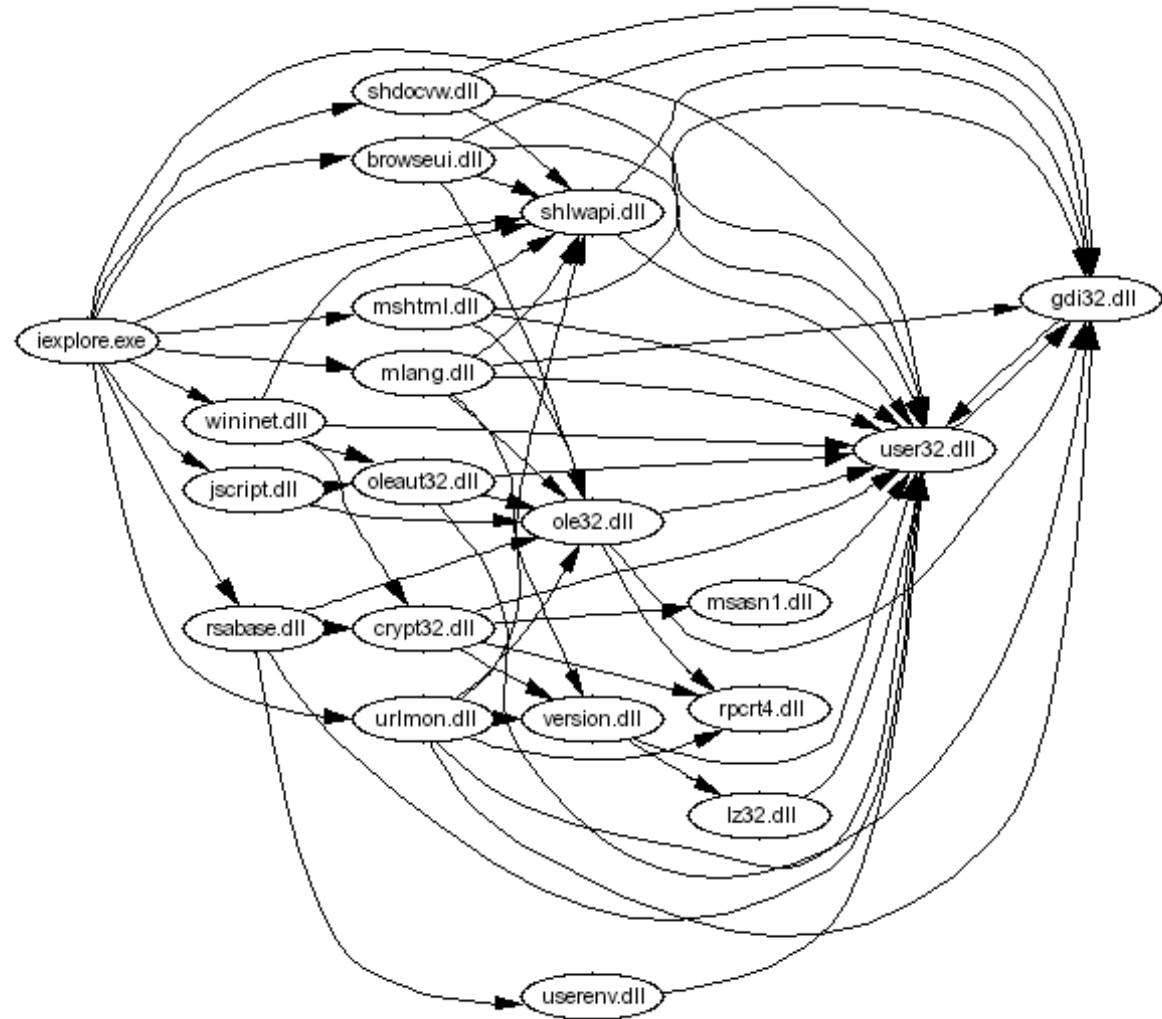
# dependences in internet explorer

## dependences between DLLs

- disciplined layering

## why IE killed Netscape?

- spaghetti code in both
- but IE3 rebuilt from scratch



graph from <http://www.spinellis.gr/blog/20031003>

for Netscape story see:

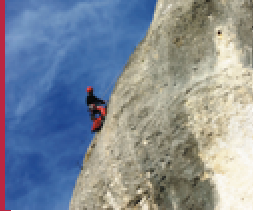
Competing on Internet Time: Lessons From Netscape & Its Battle with Microsoft

by Michael A. Cusumano and David B. Yoffie

what can we do?

**now** and **future**

# taming software

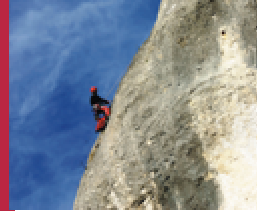


today

future

requirements	pay attention to context explicit modelling designations & definitions	end-to-end arguments
state space	simplicity automated testing	model-based exploration
decoupling	safe languages data abstraction dependence diagrams	dependency management

# pay attention to context

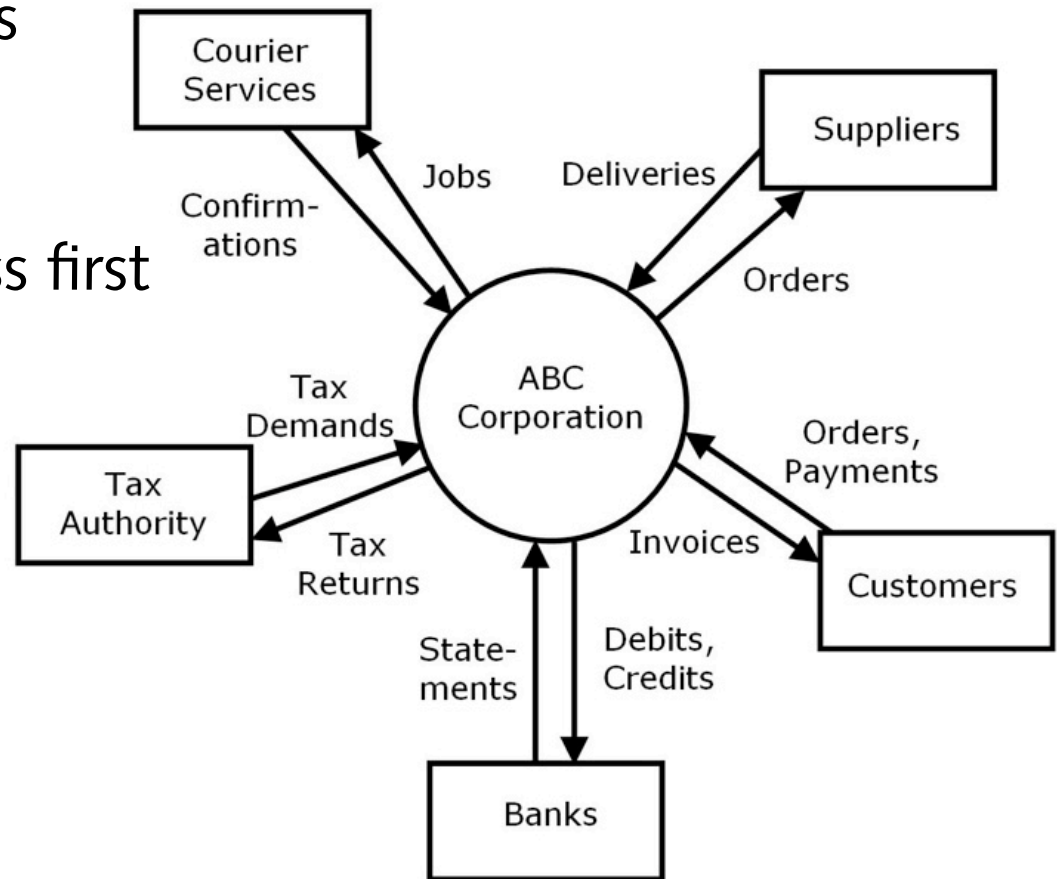


## construct a context diagram

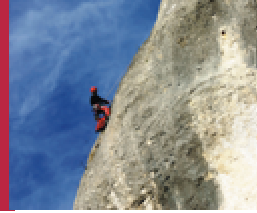
- all flows in and out of the system
- all users, operators, stakeholders

## description before invention

- analyze existing business process first

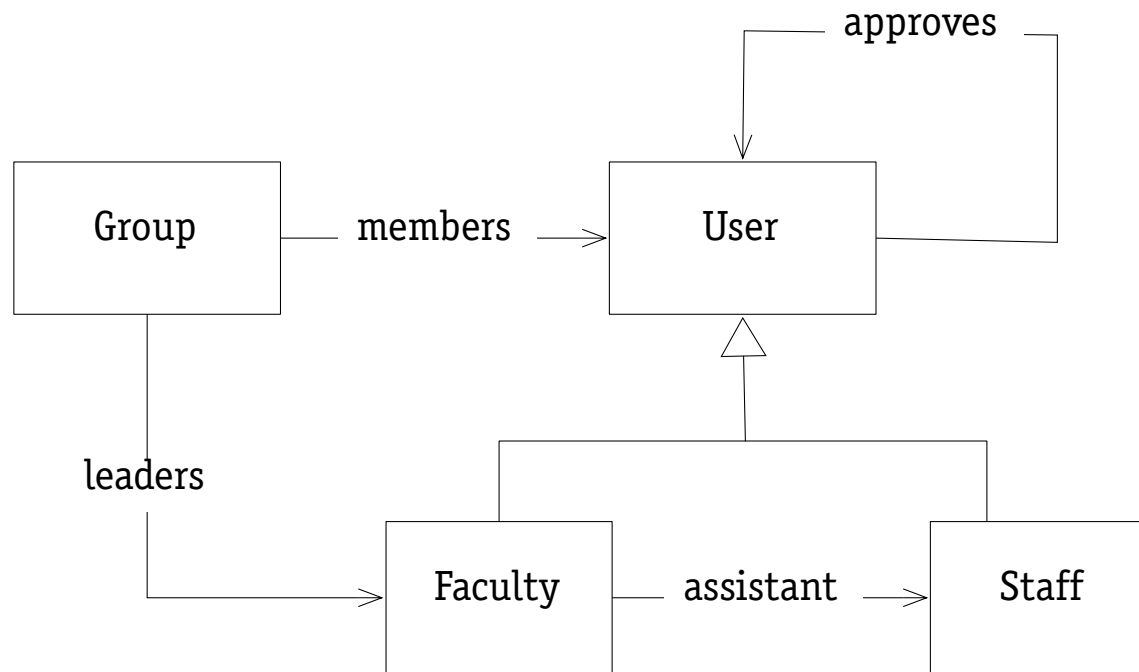


# explicit modelling



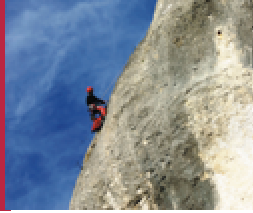
## construct lightweight, precise models

- object models are most useful





# designations & definitions



## be clear about the meaning of terms

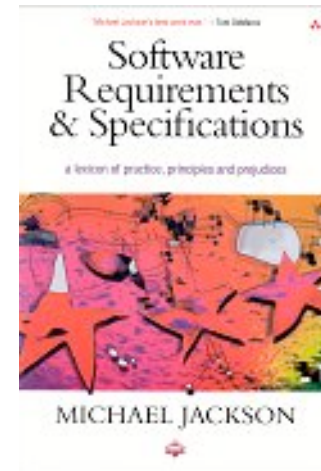
- designations: connect requirements to the world
- definitions: new terms from old ones

## example

- a designation: `shelved(b)`: book b is on a shelf in the library
- a definition: `shelved(b) = owned(b) and not onLoan(b)`

## recommended reading

*Software Requirements and Specifications:  
A Lexicon of Principles, Practices and Prejudices.*  
Michael Jackson. Addison Wesley, 1995.

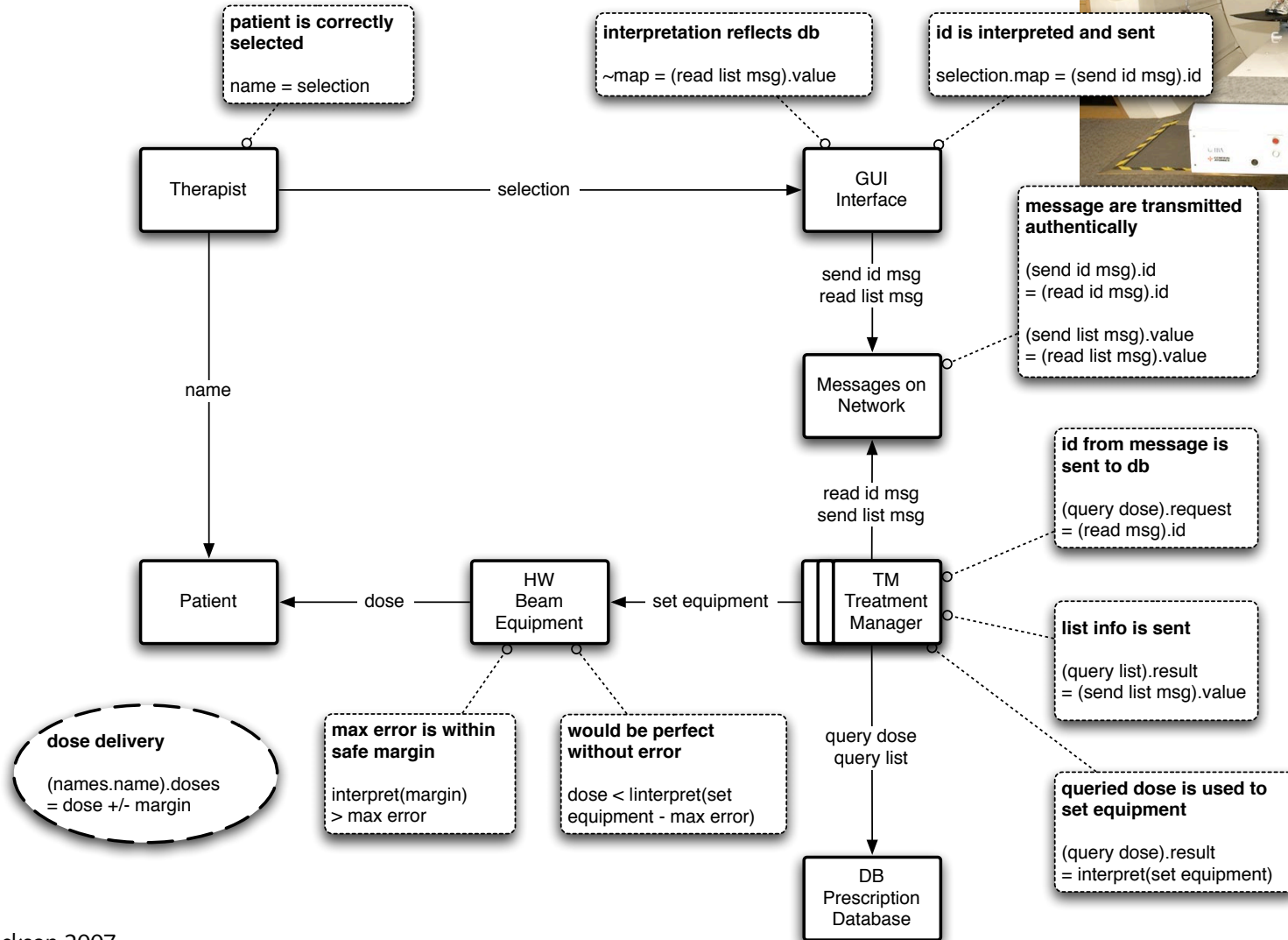


# end-to-end arguments

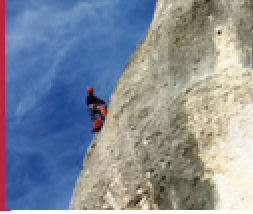


## does machine deliver right dose?

- code + physical plant + human operators



# simplicity



“I gave desperate warnings against the obscurity, the complexity, and over-ambition of the new design, but my warnings went unheeded. I conclude that there are **two ways** of constructing a software design: **One way is to make it so simple there are obviously no deficiencies and the other way is to make it so complicated that there are no obvious deficiencies**”

Tony Hoare, Turing Award Lecture, 1980

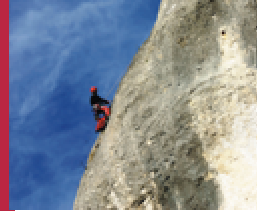


“Simplicity does not precede complexity, but follows it”

Alan Perlis



# automated testing



write your tests so they can be **automated**  
exploit code to **generate** as many tests as you can

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface. The main editor displays the source code for `FilterTreeTest.java`. The code defines a test class that extends `TestCase` and includes a `setUp` method to initialize a `FilterTree` with various date filters and a `testGetSubsumer` method that asserts the subsumer of a specific filter.

```
package filter;

import java.text.ParseException;

public class FilterTreeTest extends TestCase {
    static final int KEY = ExifDirectory.TAG_DATETIME;
    DateFilter f07, f07b, f0107, f0207, f010107, f010207, f08;
    FilterTree tree;

    public void setUp () throws ParseException {
        f07 = new DateFilter (KEY, "Jan 1, 2007", "Dec 31, 2007");
        f07b = new DateFilter (KEY, "Jan 1, 2007", "Dec 31, 2007");
        f08 = new DateFilter (KEY, "Jan 1, 2008", "Dec 31, 2008");
        f0107 = new DateFilter (KEY, "Jan 1, 2007", "Jan 31, 2007");
        f0207 = new DateFilter (KEY, "Feb 1, 2007", "Feb 30, 2007");
        f010107 = new DateFilter (KEY, "Jan 1, 2007", "Jan 2, 2007");
        f010207 = new DateFilter (KEY, "Jan 2, 2007", "Jan 3, 2007");
        tree = new FilterTree ();
        tree.add (f07);
        tree.add (f07b);
        tree.add (f0107);
        tree.add (f010107);
    }

    public void testGetSubsumer () {
        assertEquals (f0107, tree.getSubsumer(f010207));
        assertEquals (f010107, tree.getSubsumer(f010107));
    }
}
```

The JUnit runner window on the left shows the test execution results. It indicates that the test finished after 0.068 seconds, with 1/1 runs, 0 errors, and 0 failures. The test method `testGetSubsumer` is listed as passed.

Failure Trace: (empty)

Console: <terminated> FilterTreeTest [JUnit] /System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/1.5.0/Home/bin

# simulating 200 years of sunlight



## can we do this for software?

www.wilhelm-research.com

Category: Desktop Inkjet Printers

September 25, 2006 (page 3 of 8)

### Epson Stylus Pro 3800 – Print Permanence Ratings (preliminary<sup>1</sup>)

Black-and-white prints made with Epson UltraChrome K3 inkset and the “Advanced Black and White Print Mode”

Note: The Display Permanence Ratings given here are based on long-term testing with the previous generation of UltraChrome inks. WIR testing to date with UltraChrome K3 inks indicates that significant increases in Display Permanence Ratings for black-and-white prints can be expected because the three-level, highly-stable carbon pigment based black inks in the UltraChrome K3 inkset largely replace the cyan, magenta, and yellow color inks in B&W prints when they are made with the “Advanced Black and White Print Mode.” Very high stability inks such as these require extended test times; tests are continuing and this webpage will be updated regularly. \* > 150 Years\* means \*greater than 150 years,\* and that tests are continuing.

Pete Turner and his wife Reine at their home in Wainscott, New York with an Epson print of “Fronde” printed with UltraChrome K3 inks and Epson Premium Luster Paper. Long known for his photographs made with Kodachrome film, Turner used a Nikon D1X digital camera to take this photograph in 2004.



©2006 Henry Wilhelm

Display Permanence Ratings and Album/Dark Storage Permanence Ratings (Years Before Noticeable Fading and/or Changes in Color Balance Occur)<sup>2</sup>

Paper, Canvas, or Fine Art Media Printed with UltraChrome K3 Pigment Inks	Displayed Prints Framed Under Glass <sup>(3)</sup>	Displayed Prints Framed With UV Filter <sup>(4)</sup>	Displayed Prints Not Framed (Bare-Bulb) <sup>(5)</sup>	Album/Dark Storage Rating at 73°F & 50% RH (incl. Paper Yellowing) <sup>(6)</sup>	Unprotected Resistance to Ozone <sup>(7)</sup>	Resistance to High Humidity <sup>(8)</sup>	Resistance to Water <sup>(9)</sup>	Are UV Brighteners Present? <sup>(10)</sup>
Epson Premium Glossy Photo Paper (250)	>135 years	>135 years	>76 years	>300 years	now in test	very high	high	no
Epson Premium Luster Photo Paper (250)	>95 years	>218 years	>58 years	>200 years	now in test	very high	high	yes
Epson Premium Semimatte Photo Paper (250)	>76 years	>170 years	>57 years	>200 years	now in test	very high	high	yes
Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper	>205 years	>300 years	>138 years	>300 years	now in test	very high	moderate <sup>(11)</sup>	no
Somerset Velvet for Epson (255 and 505 gsm)	>90 years	>168 years	>60 years	>200 years	now in test	very high	moderate <sup>(11)</sup>	some
Somerset Velvet for Epson w/ PremierArt™ Spray <sup>(12)</sup>	>200 years	>200 years	>141 years	>200 years	now in test	very high	moderate <sup>(11)</sup>	some
Epson Velvet Fine Art Paper	>115 years	>125 years	>112 years	>200 years	now in test	very high	moderate <sup>(11)</sup>	some
Epson Velvet Fine Art Paper w/ PremierArt™ Spray <sup>(12)</sup>	>178 years	>145 years	>118 years	>200 years	now in test	very high	moderate <sup>(11)</sup>	no
Epson Watercolor Paper Radiant White	>200 years	>200 years	>200 years	>200 years	now in test	very high	moderate <sup>(11)</sup>	yes
Epson Enhanced Matte Paper <sup>(13)</sup>	>110 years	>110 years	>110 years	110 years	now in test	very high	moderate <sup>(11)</sup>	yes
PremierArt™ Water Resistant Canvas for Epson	>105 years	>177 years	>76 years	>200 years	now in test	very high	moderate <sup>(11)</sup>	no
PremierArt™ Water Resistant Canvas for Epson w/PremierArt™ Print Shield Spray <sup>(12)</sup>	>150 years	>196 years	>100 years	>200 years	now in test	very high	moderate <sup>(11)</sup>	no
PremierArt™ Water Resistant Canvas for Epson w/PremierArt™ Eco Print Shield Coating <sup>(12)</sup>	>150 years	>150 years	>100 years	now in test	now in test	very high	moderate <sup>(11)</sup>	no

This document originated at <www.wilhelm-research.com> File name: <WIR\_Ep3800\_2006\_09\_25.pdf>

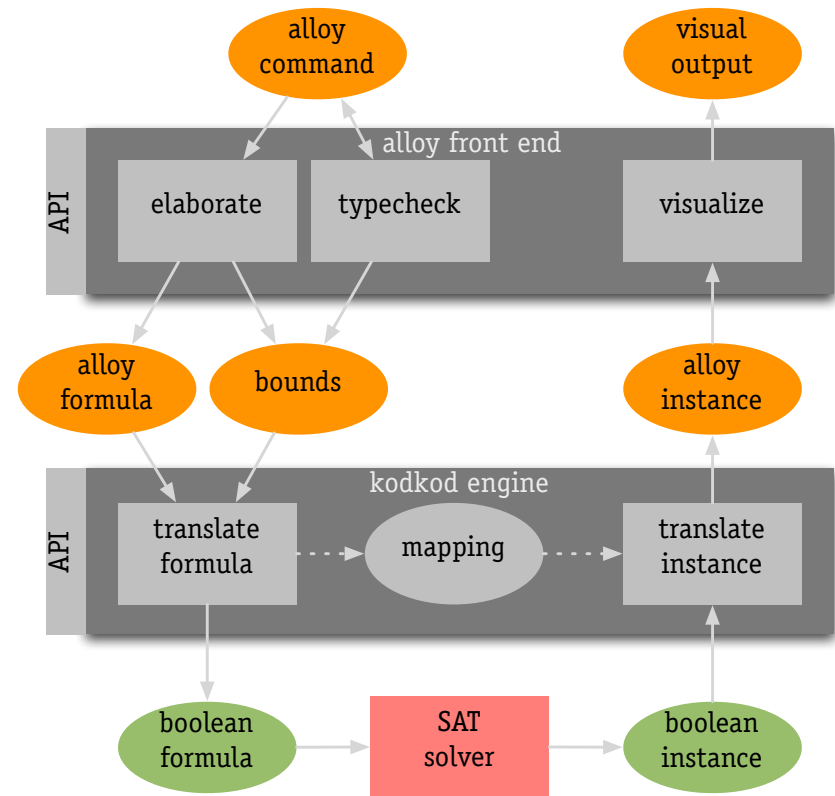
# model-based exploration with alloy

## testing the Galileo fault tree analyzer

- used by NASA on space station
- generated 250,000 trees (all 4-event)
- found 8 faults (tool), 3 (spec), 3 (oracle)

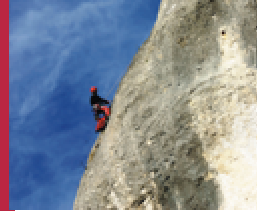
## Mondex smartcard

- developed by NatWest Bank
- formal specification by Logica UK Ltd
- analysis with Alloy by Tahina Ramananandro
- all scenarios in scope of 5 (cards, users, etc)



K. Sullivan, J. Yang, D. Coppit, S. Khurshid, D. Jackson  
Improving Software Assurance by Bounded Exhaustive Testing  
International Symposium on Software Testing and Analysis, 2004

# achieving decoupling



## for system architects

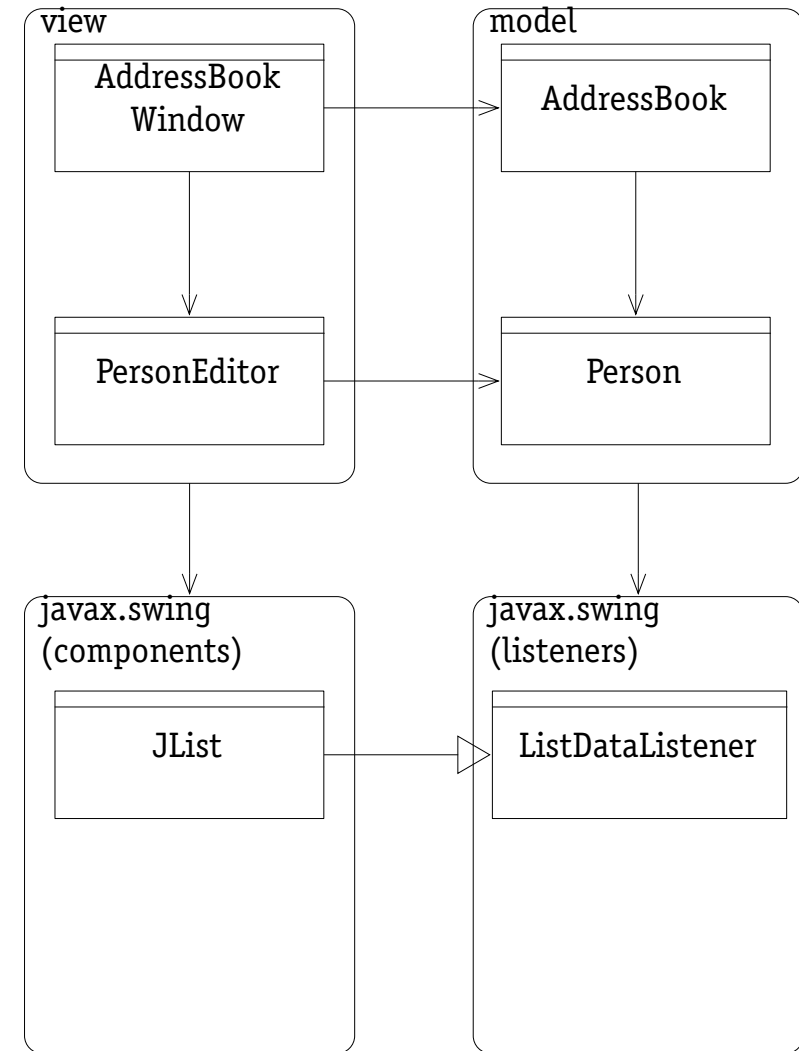
- › choose a safe language: Java, not C++

## for programmers

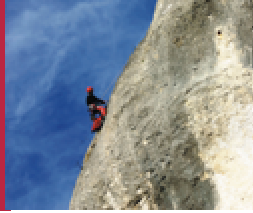
- › use real data abstractions, not just objects
- › all fields should be private

## for designers, programmers, testers

- › construct a dependence diagram
- › identify dependency liabilities
- › focus testing on module interactions



# learning about dependences



from Parnas's classic paper, 1979

After studying a number of such systems, I have identified some simple concepts that can help programmers to design software so that subsets and extension are more easily obtained. These concepts are simple if you think about software in the way suggested by this paper. Programmers do not commonly do so.

David L. Parnas. Designing software for ease of extension and contraction.  
IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, SE-5, 2 (1979)



# dependency management



## controlling dependences

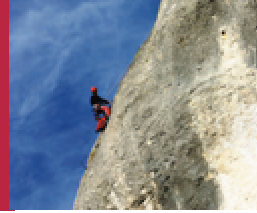
- › tool extracts dependences from code
- › checks conformance to architecture

	org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.cvslib	org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.mic	org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.compiler	org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs	org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.email	org.apache.tools.ant.types.selectors	org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.condition	org.apache.tools.ant.listener	org.apache.tools.ant.helper	org.apache.tools.ant.util	org.apache.tools.ant.filters.util	org.apache.tools.ant.filters	org.apache.tools.ant.util.facade	org.apache.tools.ant.types	org.apache.tools.ant.util.regex	org.apache.tools.ant.input	org.apache.tools.ant	org.apache.tools.zip	org.apache.tools.tar	org.apache.tools.mail	org.apache.tools.bzip2
org.apache.tools.bzip2																					
org.apache.tools.mail																					
org.apache.tools.tar																					
org.apache.tools.zip																					
org.apache.tools.ant																					
org.apache.tools.ant.input																					
org.apache.tools.ant.util.regex																					
org.apache.tools.ant.types																					
org.apache.tools.ant.util.facade																					
org.apache.tools.ant.filters																					
org.apache.tools.ant.filters.util																					
org.apache.tools.ant.util																					
org.apache.tools.ant.helper																					
org.apache.tools.ant.listener																					
org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.condition																					
org.apache.tools.ant.types.selectors																					
org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.email																					
org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs																					
org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.compilers																					
org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.mic																					
org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.cvslib																					

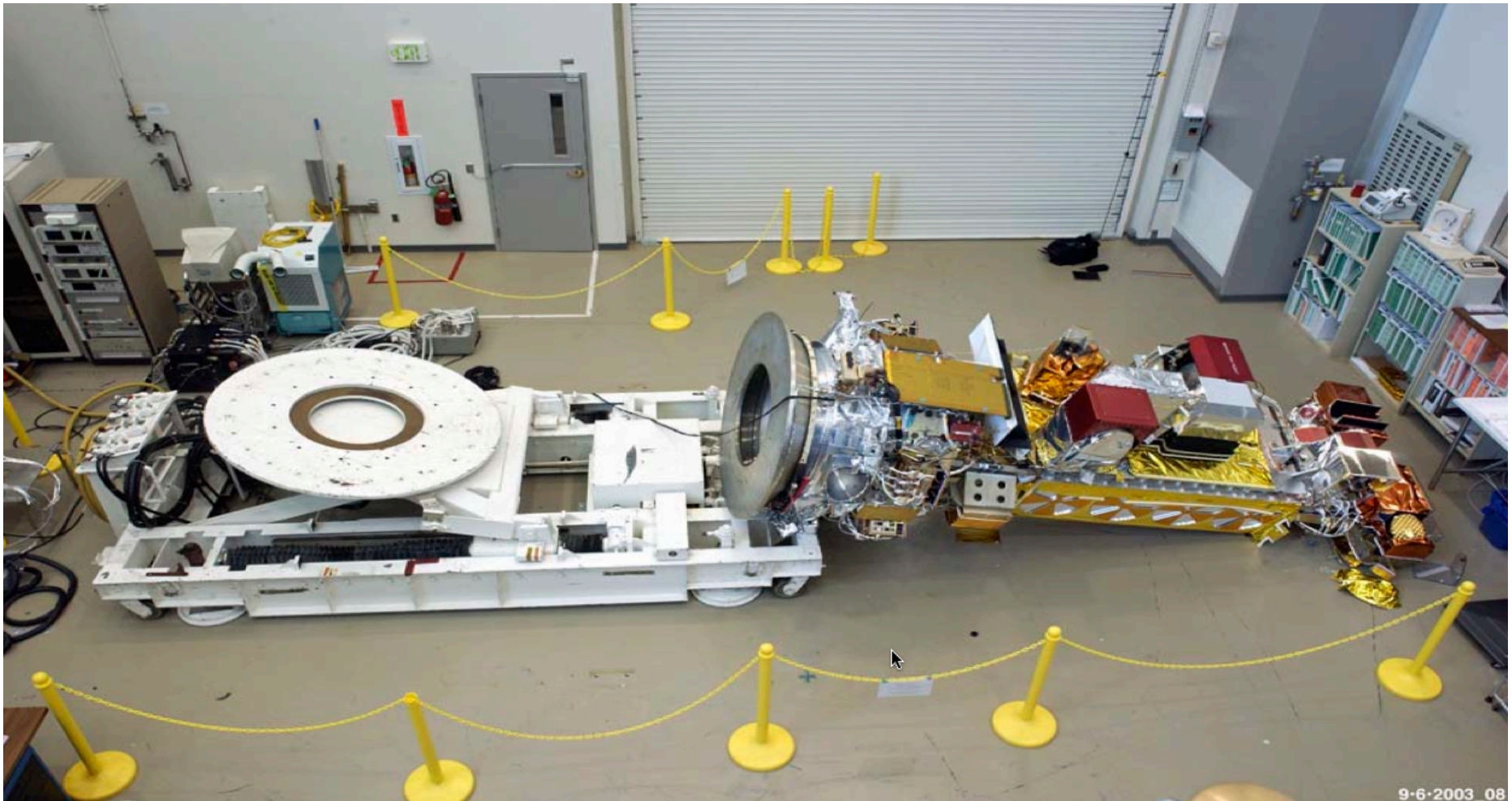
Lattix's LDM

**and process matters too...**

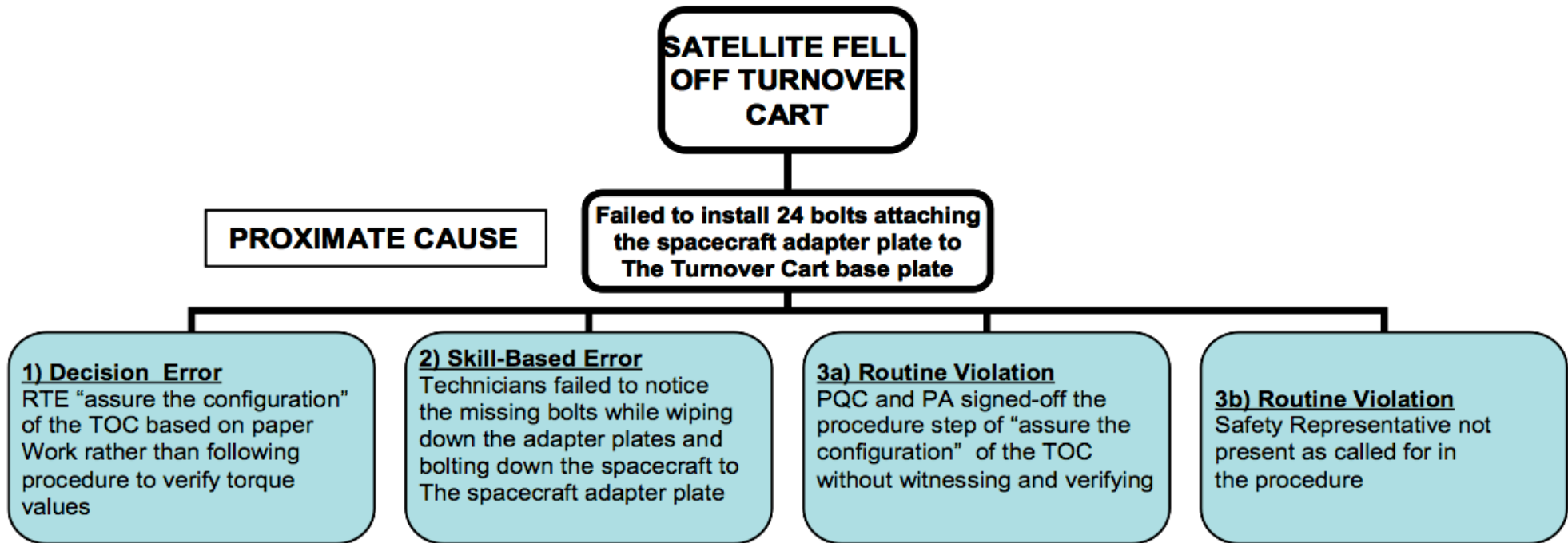
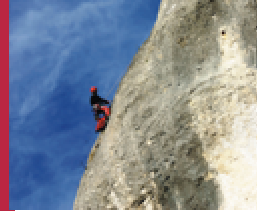
# the importance of process



## NOAA weather satellite at Lockheed Martin, September 2003

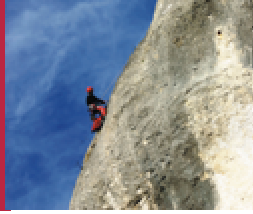


# a fault tree



NOAA N-Prime Mishap Investigation, Final Report  
NASA, September 2004

# conclusions



## three challenges of software

- requirements, state space complexity, coupling

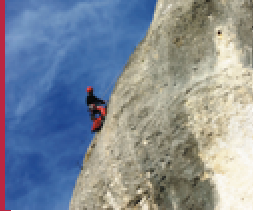
## powerful tools we have today

- models, test-case generation, dependency diagrams

## in the future

- end-to-end cases
- model-based analysis and code generation
- automated dependency management

# for more information



## modelling and analysis with Alloy

- *Software Abstractions*, MIT Press, 2006

## on requirements

- *Software Requirements and Specifications: A Lexicon of Principles, Practices and Prejudices*. Michael Jackson. Addison Wesley, 1995.

## on decoupling

- Designing software for ease of extension and contraction. David Parnas. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering*, SE-5, 2 (1979).

## on programming

- *Programming Pearls*. Jon Bentley. Addison Wesley, 1989.
- *Effective Java*. Joshua Bloch. Addison Wesley, 2001

