



# Software Engineering - Principles

aka SWE Book Theses

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# What's the Secret?

What's the Secret?  
Hint: No Silver Bullet

ANNIVERSARY EDITION WITH FOUR NEW CHAPTERS



ESSAYS ON SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

# THE MYTHICAL MAN-MONTH

FREDERICK P. BROOKS, JR.

O'REILLY®

A detailed black and white illustration of a Komodo dragon, shown in profile facing left. It is positioned above a blue rectangular area that contains the book's title. The dragon's body is covered in intricate scales and patterns, and its tail is long and curved.

# Site Reliability Engineering

HOW GOOGLE RUNS PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

Edited by Betsy Beyer, Chris Jones,  
Jennifer Petoff & Niall Murphy

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# Software Engineering at Google

Lessons Learned  
from Programming  
Over Time



Curated by Titus Winters,  
Tom Manshreck & Hyrum Wright

[Software Engineering is] the  
Multi-Person Construction of  
Multi-Version Programs.

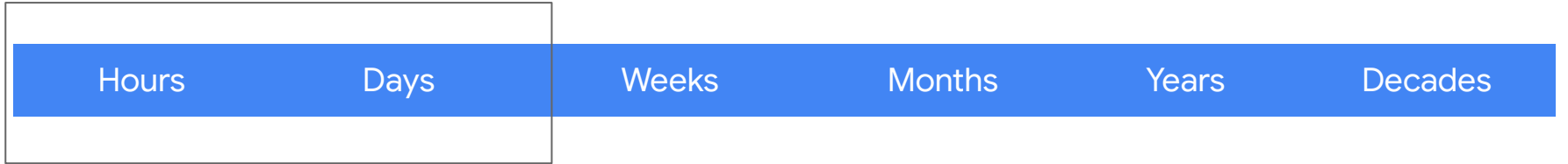
## Principle #1 - Time

What's the expected lifespan of this code?



# Principle #1 - Time

Novice Experience



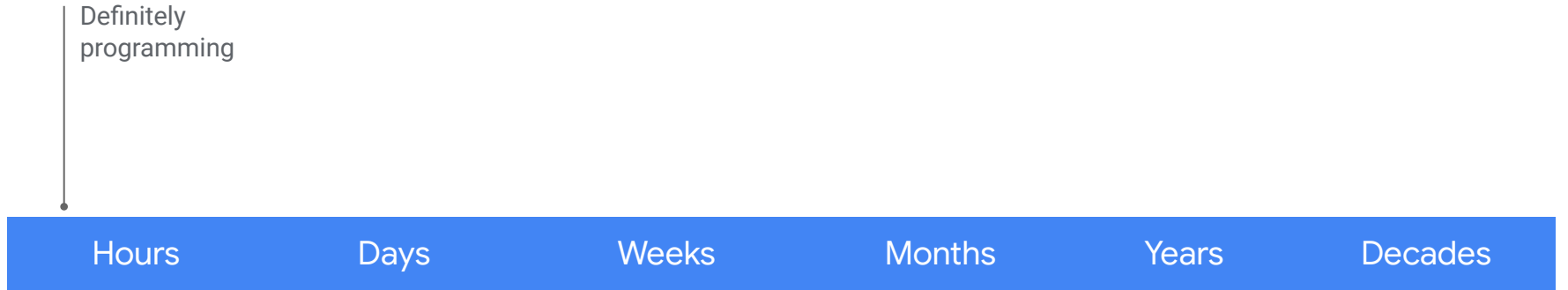
# Principle #1 - Time



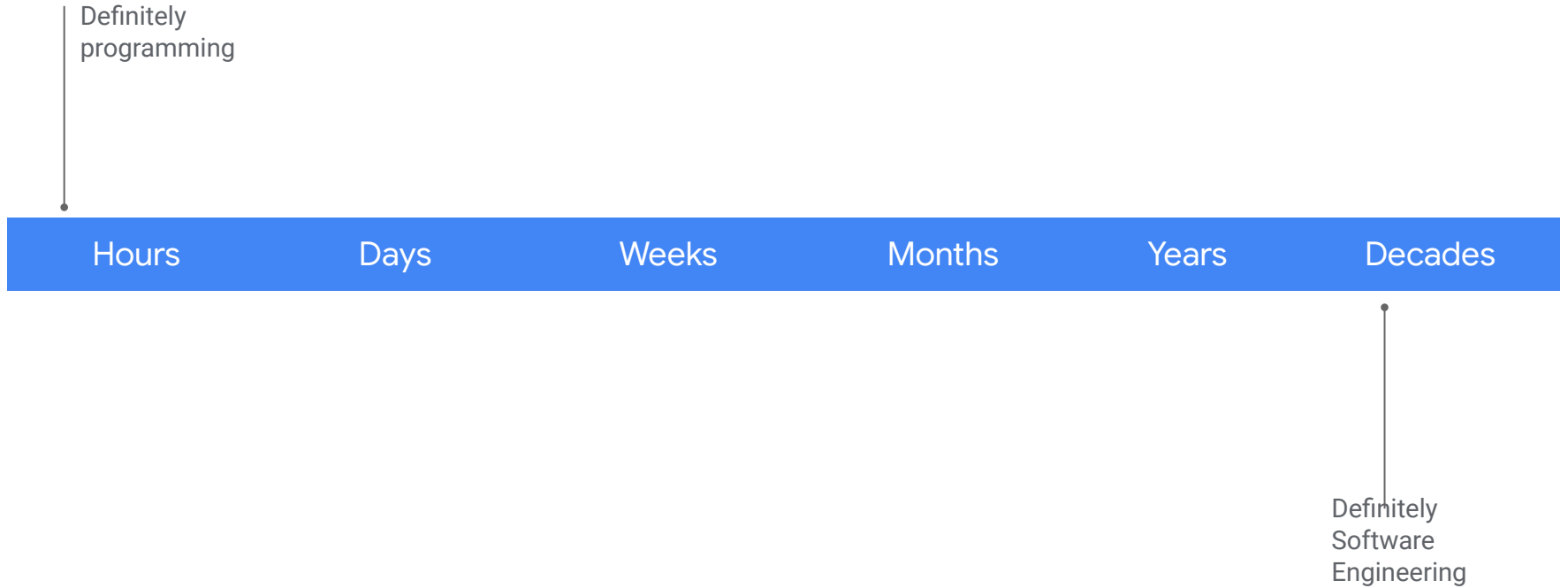
# Principle #1 - Time



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# Principle #1 - Time



## **Hyrum's Law:**

With a sufficient number of users of an API,  
it does not matter what you promise in the contract:  
all observable behaviors of your system  
will be depended on by somebody.

# Randomness



# Multiplicative Difficulty

## Overcoming Hyrum's Law

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**Overcoming  
Hyrum's Law**

**Operating without  
Policy/Precedent/  
Experience**

# Multiplicative Difficulty

**Overcoming  
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**Larger than Usual  
Upgrade**

## Principle #1 - Time

Sustainability is the goal: for the expected lifespan of your code, you are **able** to change all of the things that you ought to change, safely.

# Principle #1 - Time

Many developers have never worked on a sustainable project with a recognized 5+ year lifespan.

## Principle #1 - Time

Software Engineering is not merely programming -  
it is the art of making a program resilient to change  
over time.

# Principle #1 - Time

- Keep in mind the expected lifespan
- Understand that long lifespans are rare, hard to plan for, and not well understood
- Sustainable code is capable of change - that probably means different things at different time scales.
- Sustainable is often hard to get to.

## Principles #2: Scale

When change over time leads to growth,  
where do we start to fail?



# Principles #2: Scale

- Hardware resources (CPU, RAM, Disk, Network)
- Software resources (Addresses, ports)
- Human resources

# Principles #2: Scale

Traditional Deprecation:

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# Principles #2: Scale

## Traditional Deprecation:

- Mark the old version deprecated, introduce a new one, and call it good.
- Mark the old version deprecated, introduce a new one, and mandate everyone update their code by some date. Delete the old one on that date.
- **Find a brave engineer to go through and build a single change that modifies the API in question and all of the users and land it all in one change.**

# Principles #2: Scale

## Traditional Deprecation:

- Mark the old version deprecated, introduce a new one, and call it good.
- Mark the old version deprecated, introduce a new one, and mandate everyone update their code by some date. Delete the old one on that date.
- Find a brave engineer to go through and build a single change that modifies the API in question and all of the callers and land that refactoring in one step.

## Better Deprecation:

- The team responsible does the bulk of the work.

## Principles #2: Scale

In a successful organization, everything that must be done repeatedly\* must consume sub-linear resources - especially sub-linear human effort and communication.

# Scale: Weekly Merge Meeting

About 1 in 4 SWEs have had a regularly-scheduled meeting to discuss “merge schedule.”

- `git` makes it more common to have heavily-branched workflow
- long-lived dev branches are risky to merge
- manage the risk: merge carefully and rarely

How does this scale?

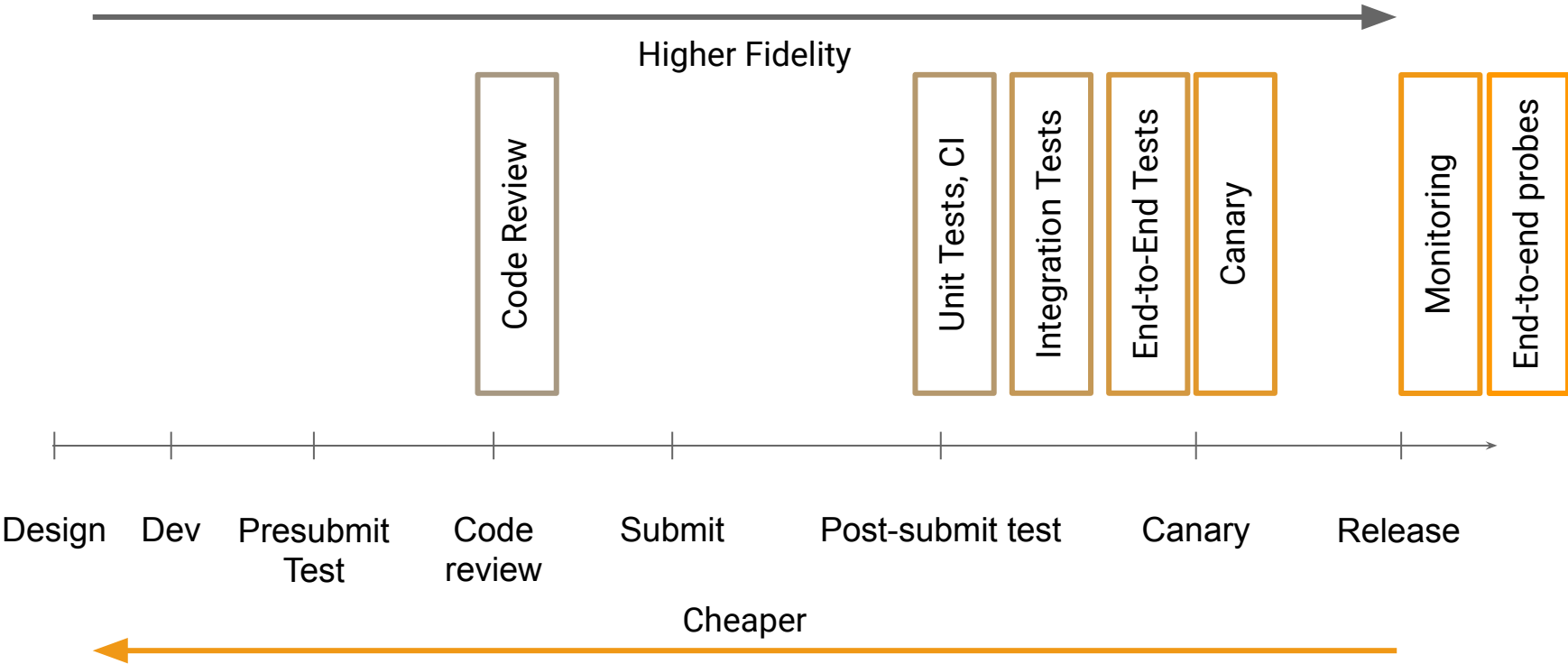
# Scale: No Weekly Merge Meeting

Published research: “Trunk-based development leads to better outcomes.”

- No long-lived dev branches
- No choices where to commit
- No choices which version to depend upon



# Time & Scale, Shifting Left



# Principle #2 - Scale

- Be mindful of superlinear scaling costs
- Anything that must be done repeatedly by humans should be sub-linear
- Expertise and automation usually pay off super-linearly
- The “normal” way of doing things may have scaling problems.

## Principles #3: Tradeoffs

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Re-evaluate as needed.

# What's the Secret?

# Google SWE “Secrets”

1. Software Engineering is more than just programming, it's Time
  - Especially consider the impact of time
2. Be mindful of scale
  - Super-linear scaling is bad for required processes
  - Expertise/specialists can provide super-linear impact in their domain
3. Make evidence-based decisions
  - No “because I said so”
  - Evidence will change over time, re-evaluate as needed



# Google SWE Book

- Pillars (these)
- Culture (happy devs, productive teams)
- Policies and Processes (how to make things work smoothly)
- Tools (tech)

# Google SWE “Secrets”

*It's programming if “clever” is a compliment.*

*It's software engineering if “clever” is an accusation.*