Software is prominent in most modern systems architectures and is often the primary means for integrating complex system components. Software engineering and systems engineering are not merely related disciplines; they are intimately intertwined. (See Systems Engineering and Other Disciplines.) Good systems engineering is a key factor in enabling good software engineering.

The SEBoK explicitly recognizes and embraces the intertwining between systems engineering and software engineering, as well as defining the relationship between the SEBoK and the Guide to the Software Engineering Body of Knowledge (SWEBOK) (Bourque, and Fairley 2014; IEEE Computer Society 2022).

This knowledge area describes the nature of software, provides an overview of the SWEBOK, describes the concepts that are shared by systems engineers and software engineers, and indicates the similarities and difference in how software engineers and systems engineers apply these concepts and use common terminology. It also describes the nature of the relationships between software engineering and systems engineering and describes some of the methods, models and tools used by software engineers.
Each part of the SEBoK is divided into knowledge areas (KAs), which are groupings of information with a related theme. The KAs, in turn, are divided into topics. This KA contains the following topics:

- Software Engineering in the Systems Engineering Life Cycle
- The Nature of Software
- An Overview of the SWEBOK Guide
- Key Points a Systems Engineer Needs to Know about Software Engineering
- Software Engineering Features - Models, Methods, Tools, Standards, and Metrics

Software engineers, like systems engineers:

- engage in analysis and design, allocation of requirements, oversight of component development, component integration, verification and validation, life cycle sustainment, and system retirement.
- work with or as a component specialist (for example, user interface, database, computation, and communication specialists) who construct or otherwise obtain the needed software components.
- adapt existing components and incorporate components supplied by customers and affiliated organizations.

These commonalities would make it appear that software engineering is merely an application of systems engineering, but this is only a superficial appearance. The differences between the two disciplines arise from...
two fundamental concerns:

1. Differences in educational backgrounds (traditional engineering disciplines for SE and the computing disciplines for SWE) and work experiences that result in different approaches to problem solving, and
2. Different ways of applying shared concepts based on the contrasting natures of the software medium and the physical media of traditional engineering.

Table 1 itemizes some of the shared concepts that are applied in different ways by systems engineers and software engineers. Each discipline has made contributions to the other. Table 1 indicates the methods and techniques developed by systems engineers adapted for use by software engineers and, conversely, those that have been adapted for use by systems engineers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Systems Engineering Methods Adapted to Software Engineering</th>
<th>Software Engineering Methods Adapted to Systems Engineering</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Stakeholder Analysis</td>
<td>• Model-Driven Development</td>
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<td>• Requirements Engineering</td>
<td>• UML-SysML</td>
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<td>• Design Constraints</td>
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<td>• Systematic Verification and Validation</td>
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The articles in this knowledge area give an overview of software and software engineering aimed at systems engineers. It also provides more details on the relationship between systems and software life cycles and some of the detailed tools used by software engineers. As systems become more dependent on software as a primary means of delivering stakeholder value, the historical distinction between software and
systems engineering may need to be challenged. This is a current area of joint discussion between the two communities which will affect the future knowledge in both SEBoK and SWEBoK.

References

Works Cited


Primary References


Additional References


