

# TRENDS IN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES: the DEVELOPER's VIEWPOINT

Alexis Koster  
San Diego State University  
San Diego, California, USA

# TOPICS

- WHO IS A DEVELOPER: the BUREAU of LABOR STATISTICS
- TOP SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES
- THE (MODEST) SURGE OF FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING
- The DEVELOPER: A SATISFIED WORKER

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS(1) -- Computer and Information Technologies Workers

<a href="#"><u>Computer and Information Research Scientists</u></a>	Computer and information research scientists invent and design new approaches to computing technology and find innovative uses for existing technology. They study and solve complex problems in computing for business, medicine, science, and other fields.
<a href="#"><u>Computer Network Architects</u></a>	Computer network architects design and build data communication networks, including local area networks (LANs), wide area networks (WANs), and intranets. These networks range from small connections between two offices to next-generation networking capabilities such as a cloud infrastructure that serves multiple customers.
<a href="#"><u>Computer Programmers</u></a>	Computer programmers write and test code that allows computer applications and software programs to function properly. They turn the program designs created by software developers and engineers into instructions that a computer can follow.
<a href="#"><u>Computer Support Specialists</u></a>	Computer support specialists provide help and advice to people and organizations using computer software or equipment. Some, called computer network support specialists, support information technology (IT) employees within their organization. Others, called computer user support specialists, assist non-IT users who are having computer problems.
<a href="#"><u>Computer Systems Analysts</u></a>	Computer systems analysts study an organization's current computer systems and procedures and design information systems solutions to help the organization operate more efficiently and effectively. They bring business and information technology (IT) together by understanding the needs and limitations of both.
<a href="#"><u>Database Administrators</u></a>	Database administrators (DBAs) use specialized software to store and organize data, such as financial information and customer shipping records. They make sure that data are available to users and are secure from unauthorized access.

# Bureau of Labor Stats (2)

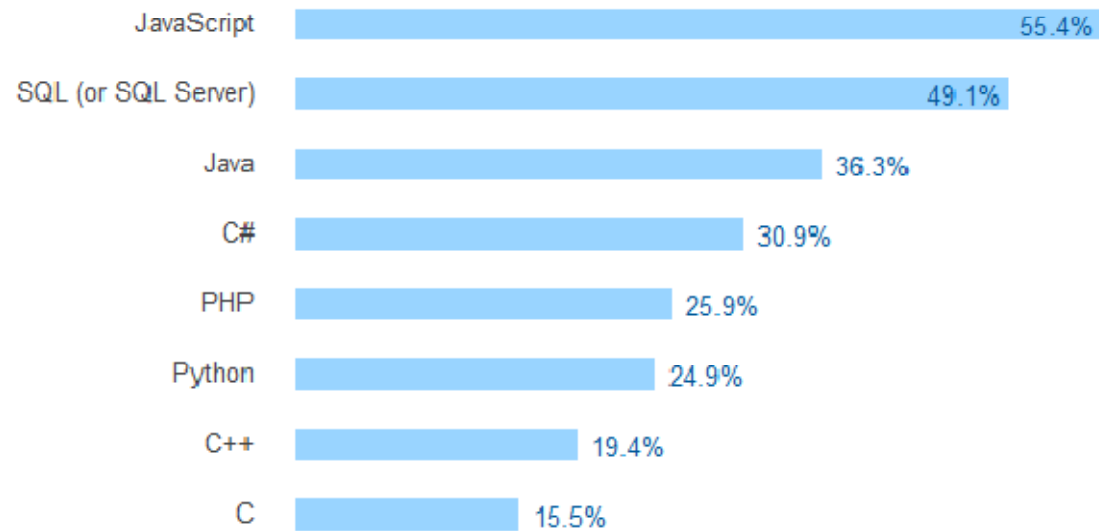
<a href="#"><u>Information Security Analysts</u></a>	Information security analysts plan and carry out security measures to protect an organization's computer networks and systems. Their responsibilities are continually expanding as the number of cyberattacks increases.
<a href="#"><u>Network and Computer Systems Administrators</u></a>	Computer networks are critical parts of almost every organization. Network and computer systems administrators are responsible for the day-to-day operation of these networks.
<a href="#"><u>Software Developers</u></a>	Software developers are the creative minds behind computer programs. Some develop the applications that allow people to do specific tasks on a computer or another device. Others develop the underlying systems that run the devices or that control networks.
<a href="#"><u>Web Developers</u></a>	Web developers design and create websites. They are responsible for the look of the site. They are also responsible for the site's technical aspects, such as its performance and capacity, which are measures of a website's speed and how much traffic the site can handle. In addition, web developers may create content for the site.

# BLS (3)

- SALARY RANGE
  - RESEARCH SCIENTISTS 150K
  - WEB Developers and  
System Administrators 70K
- MEAN SALARY : 81K (vs 36K for all jobs)
- JOB GROWTH PROJECTION

2014	3.9 MILLION
2024	4.4 MILLION

# TOP SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES (49,000 respondents)



# JAVASCRIPT, SQL, JAVA

- JAVASCRIPT: SCRIPTING LANGUAGE
- SQL: DATABASE LANGUAGE
- JAVA: PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

# COMPUTER LANGUAGES (1)

- SCRIPTING LANGUAGE

“small” programs in a run-time environments

Javascript, used by web browsers, “interpreted”

Writing, debugging, and testing easy

- DATABASE LANGUAGE.

SQL is the “DEFACTO” DATABASE LANGUAGE

CREATES DATABASES

RETRIEVES DATA

UPDATES DATA

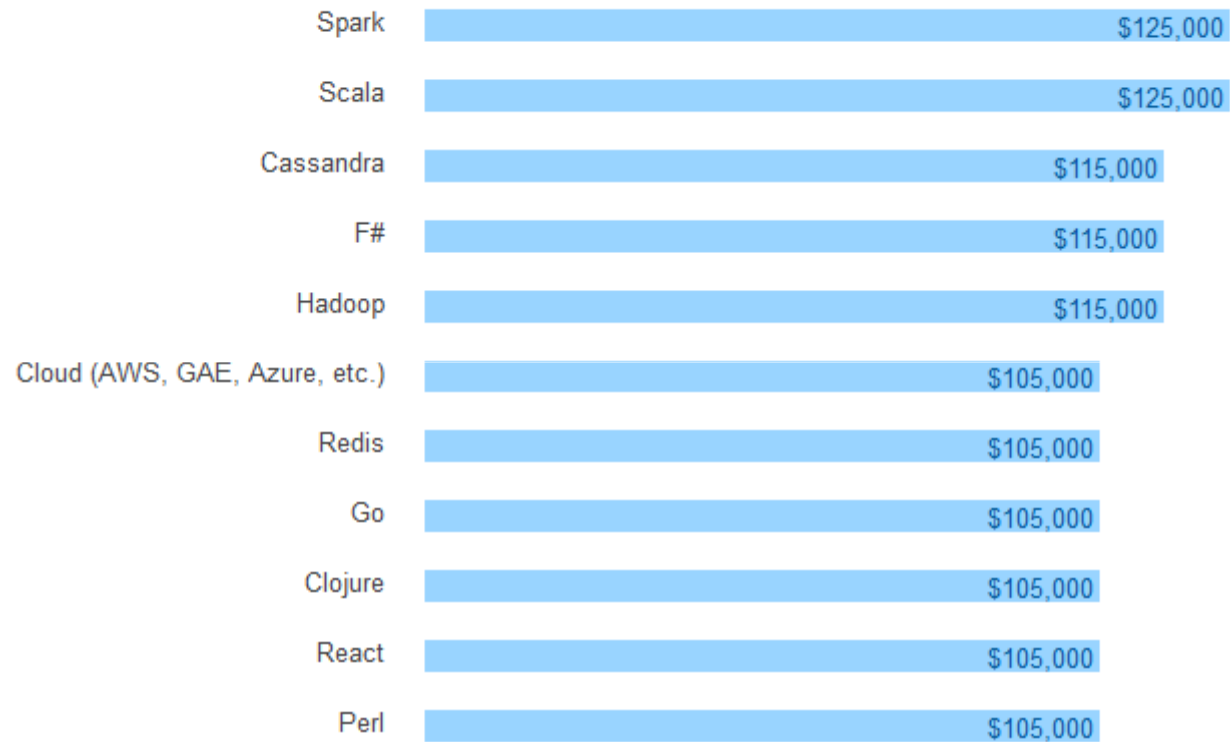
DATABASES ARE CENTRAL to most INFORMATION SYSTEMS



## COMPUTER LANGUAGES (2). JAVA

- Java released in 1995 by Sun Microsystems (Today part of Oracle)
- USAGE
  - website development (frontend and backend),
  - mobile development (Android)
  - large corporate programs.
- Well-Designed
  - extensive library for graphical applications
  - often taught as first programming language

# TOP PAYING TECH



# FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING (1)

- SCALA, CLOJURE, F#  
=(in part) functional programming languages
- WOULD INCREASE SPEED OF PROGRAM  
BY PARALLEL COMPUTATIONS
- So FAR NOT POPULAR

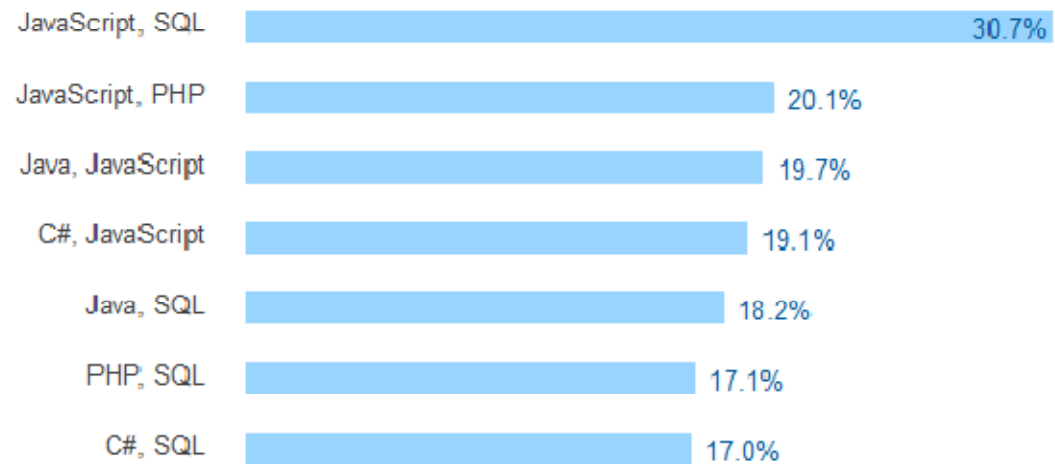
UNUSUAL PARADIGM FOR PROGRAMMERS

MOORE's LAW: doubling of the POWER of  
TRADITIONAL PROCESSORS EVERY TWO YEARS

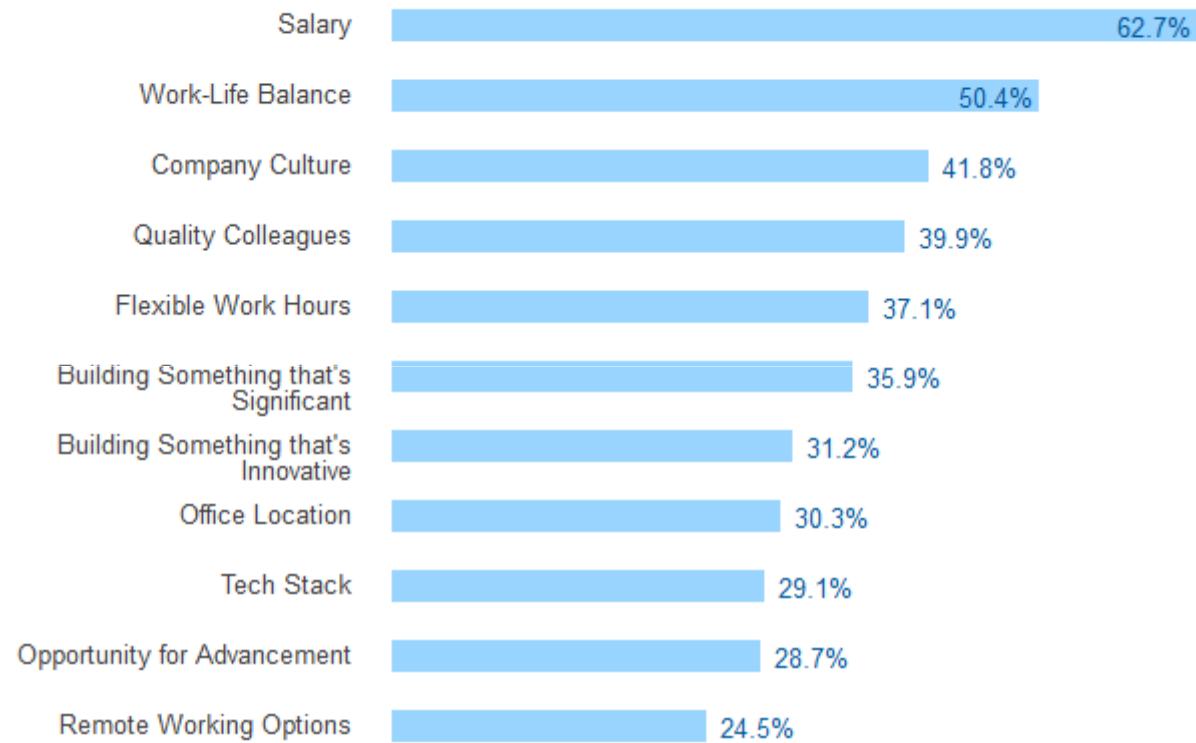
## FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING (2)

- SURGING (in a MODEST WAY) –WHY?
- END OF MOORE'S LAW
  - NEED TO INCREASE SPEED by PARALLELISM
- BIG DATA PROCESSING REQUIRES LOT of POWER
- HARDWARE PARALLELISM: MULTIPLE CORE PROCESSORS
- PARALLEL ARCHITECTURE: HADOOP

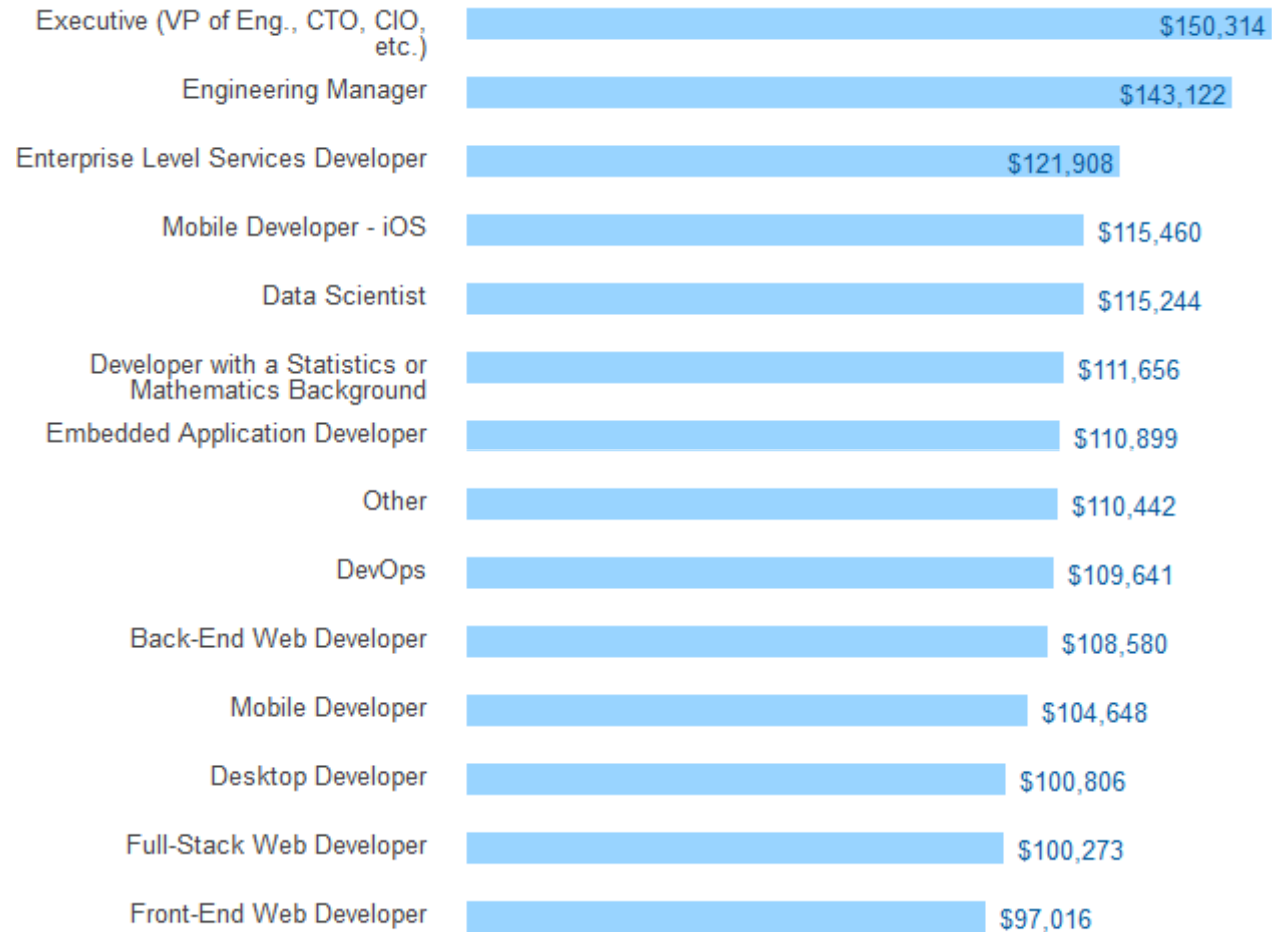
# CORRELATED TECHNOLOGIES



# JOB PRIORITIES



# SALARIES



# CONCLUSION

- TOP SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES  
JAVASCRIPT, SQL, JAVA
- MODEST SURGE OF FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING  
END of MOORE's LAW ?  
BIG DATA DEMANDs  
NEW HARDWARE  
DEVELOPERS  
HIGH SALARIES  
PROJECTED GROWTH  
DESIRABLE WORK FEATUES