

***WHAT IS
ENGINEERING?***

root of the word...

ENGINEER

root of the word...

ENGINEER

not english

french “ingenieur”

“ingenuiter”



the **SCIENTIST / MATHEMATICIAN**

VS

the ***ENGINEER***

CONFOUNDING FACTS

- Engineering requires thorough mathematical & scientific knowledge
- Engineers study science and math extensively
- Engineers may conduct scientific experiments while doing Engineering
- Scientists use engineering methods
- Some great engineers trained as scientists & mathematicians
- Some great scientists trained as engineers
- All require intensity, passion, creativity & intellectual effort

BUT, THEY ARE DISTINCT

“The scientist seeks to understand what is; the engineer seeks to create what never was” -Von Karmen

ENGINEERING is a human activity aimed at creating new artifacts, algorithms, processes and systems that serve humans

BROAD HUMAN WANTS

- Shelter
- Food
- Transportation
- Communication
- Security
- Longevity, personal and progeny
- Entertainment
- Aesthetic pleasure
- Social, Emotional, Spiritual & Psychological rewards etc.

United States National Academy of Engineering

Greatest Engineering Achievements of the
20th Century

NAE Greatest Engineering Achievements of the 20th Century

- . Electrification
- . Automobile
- . Airplane
- . Water Supply and Distribution
- . Electronics
- . Radio and Television
- . Agricultural Mechanization
- . Computers
- . Telephone
- 10. Air Conditioning and Refrigeration

NAE Greatest Engineering Achievements of the 20th Century

- 11. Highways
- 12. Spacecraft
- 13. Internet
- 14. Imaging
- 15. Household Appliances
- 16. Health Technologies
- 17. Petroleum and Petrochemical Technologies
- 18. Laser and Fiber Optics
- 19. Nuclear Technologies
- 20. High-performance Materials

WHAT SKILLS ARE NEEDED TO BE AN
EFFECTIVE
ENGINEER?

Continuation of *Engineering* vs Math and Science

ETHICAL CONSTRAINTS DIFFER

- Science and Math: intellectual honesty
- Engineering: far broader...
 - economical
 - safe
 - environmentally sound
 - social impact
 - etc.

...thus, involving greater tradeoffs and judgement calls

ENGINEERS

SCIENTISTS / MATHEMATICIANS

ARTISTS / WRITERS

SHARE

- The excitement of discovery
- The satisfaction and frustration of creative processes & results

BUT, THE ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE IS...

Engineering creation almost always requires a TEAM effort

AN ENGINEER SHOULD BE ABLE TO...

- Determine quickly how things work
- Determine what customers want
- Create a concept
- Use abstractions/math models to improve a concept
- Build or create a prototype version
- Quantitatively and robustly test a prototype to improve concept and to predict
- Determine whether customer value and enterprise value are aligned (business sense)
- Communicate all of the above to various audiences

- Much of this requires “domain-specific knowledge” and experience
- Several require systems thinking and statistical thinking
- All require teamwork, leadership, and societal awareness

Boeing List of “Desired Attributes of an Engineer”

- **A good understanding of engineering science fundamentals**
 - Mathematics (including statistics)
 - Physical and life sciences
 - Information technology (far more than “computer literacy”)
- **A good understanding of design and manufacturing processes (i.e. understands engineering)**
- **A multi-disciplinary, systems perspective**
- **A basic understanding of the context in which engineering is practiced**
 - Economics (including business practice)
 - History
 - The environment
 - Customer and societal needs
- **Good communication skills**
 - Written
 - Oral
 - Graphic
 - Listening
- **High ethical standards**
- **An ability to think both critically and creatively - independently and cooperatively**
- **Flexibility. The ability and self-confidence to adapt to rapid or major change**
- **Curiosity and a desire to learn for life**
- **A profound understanding of the importance of teamwork.**

• *This is a list, begun in 1994, of basic durable attributes into which can be mapped specific skills reflecting the diversity of the overall engineering environment in which we in professional practice operate.*

• *This current version of the list can be viewed on the Boeing web site as a basic message to those seeking advice from the company on the topic. Its contents are also included for the most part in ABET EC 2000.*

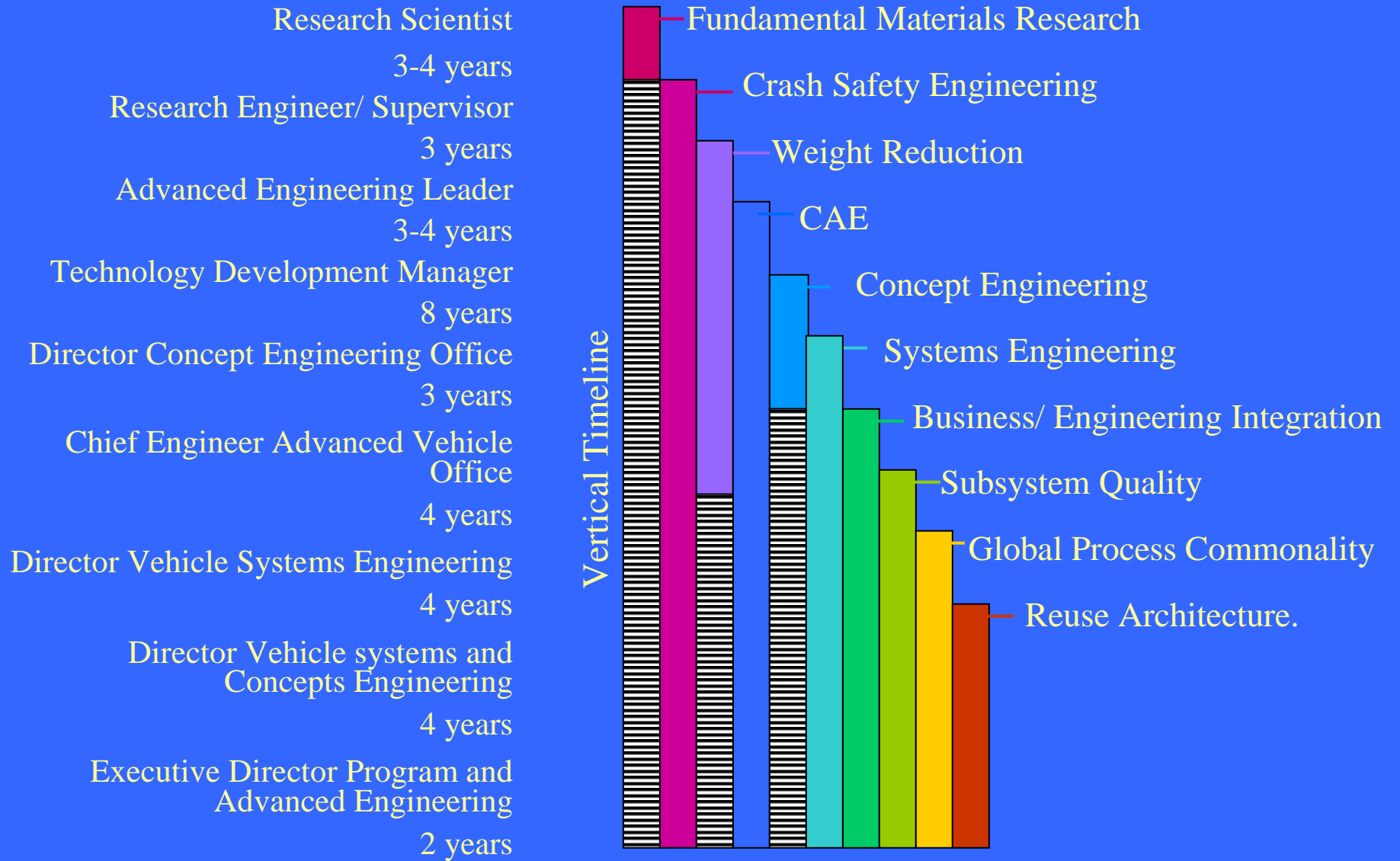
Quality vs Quantity Undergraduate Engineering Education

Premise: It is impossible to teach a student everything he or she needs to know as preparation for a professional career in a four or five (or ten) year university program.

- Demonstrate that engineering is practiced within a much broader societal context - not as an end in itself.
- Teach students how to learn - and make it clear that it is a life-long pleasure.
- Develop a fundamental understanding of the unity of the fundamental tools and concepts needed for engineering practice (rather than providing them a vast bag of tricks for solving selected problems). These basic fundamentals include:
 - Mathematics
 - Information technology
 - Science, including the “engineering sciences”
 - Design and manufacturing
 - Economics and business practices
 - Communication skills (written, oral, graphic and listening)
- Emphasize “design” [Creative thinking and open-ended problem solving in the most general sense] and its close connection with manufacturing (i.e. “If you can’t build it, you can’t use or sell it”.)
- Show students how to get information and how to deal effectively with too much of it (i.e. emphasize critical thinking and evaluation skills)
- Emphasize teamwork (not merely “group work”) and communication skills
- Emphasize the “Why” and “What” of theory, and how these basics are then applied in practice. (the “How” in applications can then be gained by experience and subsequent training).

Positions/ Jobs

Types of Work Done



RECOMMENDATIONS

have fun AND learn

have fun

AND be professional