

Hot Topics in Software Engineering

Lecture 5

Modern Software Development meets HEP

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Agile Software Development

4 genereal ideas

- Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
- Working software over comprehensive documentation
- Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
- Responding to change over following a plan

Collection of best practices

- Working software is the principal measure of progress
- Simplicity
- Self-organizing teams
- Regular adaptation to changing circumstances



Three ideas / Best practices

- Code refactoring
 - Incrementally improve your code

- Test Driven Development
 - test first, write code, less errors

- Pair Programming
 - 4 eyes see more than 2



Code Refactoring - Outline

- Why refactor?
- What is Code Refactoring
- Examples & Techniques
 - Extract / Inline Methods
 - Temp variables
 - Substitute Algorithm
 - Encapsulate field
 - Template Methods
 - Use Explicit Methods
 - Preserve Object
 - Replace constructor with Factory Method
- Tools & IDEs



Why refactor?

Source code ages

- Becomes ugly
 - messy, cluttered, unstructured
- Coding conventions change

Requirements change

- Always during development and maintenance
- Performance issues
- Design problems / extensibility

New programming techniques

Transform Java Collections to Generics



What is Refactoring?

 "A change made to the internal structure of software to make it easier to understand and cheaper to modify without changing its observable behavior." (M. Fowler)

- Disciplined way to restructure code without changing functional requirements
 - "Deaging of software"
 - Series of small changes
- See: http://refactoring.com



Obey to coding standards

- Code is easier to read
 - Getters, setters
 - For each loops

- Use common design patterns
 - See iCSC 2010
 - See GoF Book

Documentation



Renaming

- Is the lowest hanging fruit
 - Java is no fortran (no implicit typing)
- Use meaningful names
 - Use long names (let Code Completion help you)
 - Self documenting code
- Hungarian Notation
 - In typeless languages
- Code beautification
 - Indentation & Spacing
- Replace magic numbers
 - Symbolic constants & constant methods



Technique: Extract / Inline method

```
void printOwing() {
      printBanner();
      printf("name: %s" + name);
      printf("age: %d" + age);
   //becomes:
   void printOwing() {
      printBanner();
      printDetails(getAge());
   void printDetails (int age) {
      printf("name: " + name);
      printf("amount: " + age);
9 }
```



Technique: Temp variables

```
double basePrice = anOrder.basePrice();
return (basePrice > 1000);
```

//becomes:

return (anOrder.basePrice() > 1000);



Technique: Substitute Algorithm

```
String foundPerson(String[] people){
    for (int i = 0; i < people.length; <math>i++) {
         if (people[i].equals ("Don")){
               return "Don";
         if (people[i].equals ("John")){
               return "John";
         if (people[i].equals ("Kent")){
               return "Kent";
          } }
    return "";
```

//becomes:



Data Encapsulation

- Use encapsulation
 - for member fields

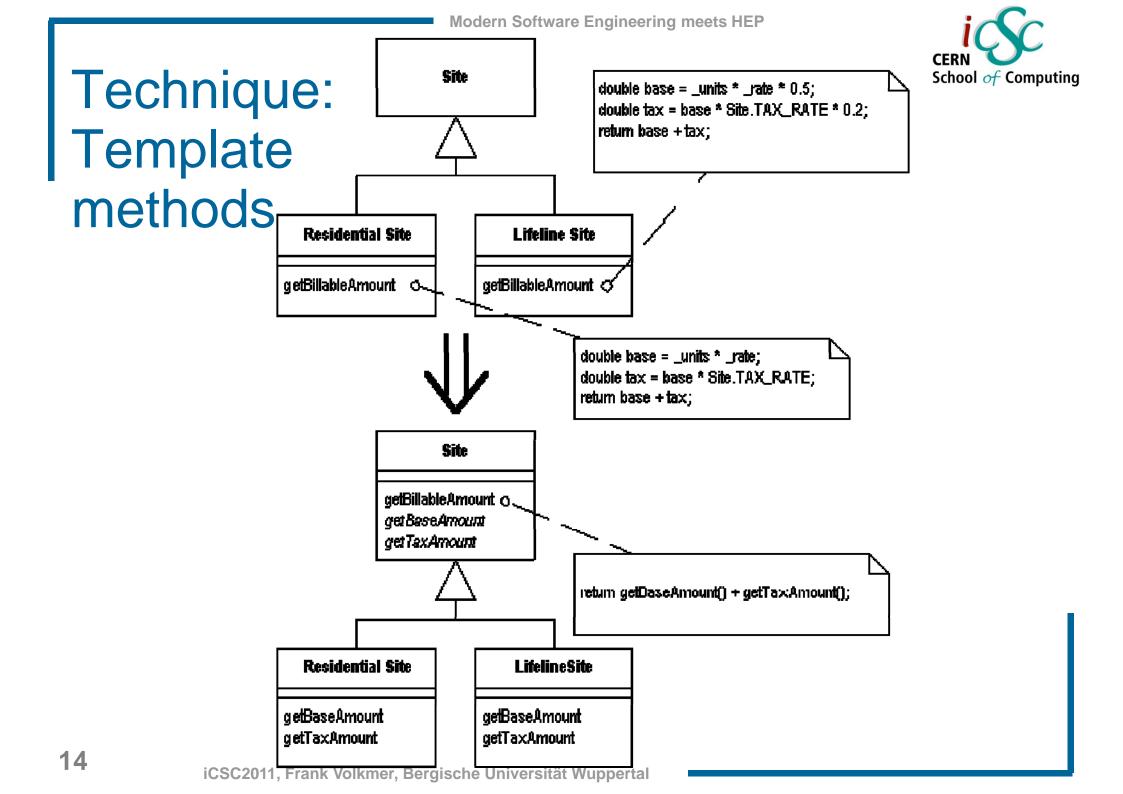
Make own collections immutable

Separation of concern



Technique: Encapsulate field

public String _name //becomes: private String _name; public String getName() { return _name; public void setName(String name) { _name = name;





Method calls

- Change method signatures
 - Parameters
 - Return values
 - Exceptions
- Separate Query from Modifier
 - getTotalAndSub5()
 - getTotal()
 - Sub5()
- Use explicit methods
- Preserve object



Technique: Use Explicit Methods

```
void setValue(String name, int value)
  if (name.equals("height")) {
     _height = value;
     return;
  if (name.equals("width")) {
     width = value;
     return;
  Assert.shouldNeverReachHere();
```

```
//becomes:
void setHeight(int arg)
  _height = arg;
void setWidth (int arg)
  _{\text{width}} = \arg;
```



Technique: Preserve Object

```
int low = daysTempRange().getLow();
int high = daysTempRange().getHigh();
withinPlan = plan.withinRange(low, high);
```

// becomes:

withinPlan = plan.withinRange(daysTempRange());

Technique: Replace constructor with School of Computing Factory Method

```
Employee (int type) {
  _type = type;
//becomes:
static Employee create(int type) {
  return new Employee(type);
```



Tooling

Automated refactoring

- Context aware
- Parameterizing option
- Menu driven assistents & wizards

IDE support

- Eclipse
 - Photran
- Xcode
- NETBEANS
- IntelliJ IDEA
- Visual Studio .net
- ...



Test driven development - Outline

- What is Test Driven Development?
- Red / Green / Refactor
- Unit Tests
- Tools
- Possible Problems



What is Test Driven Development?

- Design strategy
- Always produce tested code
- Less use of a debugger to hunt bugs
- Need a fast compiling, modular project
 - Quick turnaround on save, compile and test the module
- Trunk always works
 - At least all tests are green
- Best used with a continuous integration build system to regularly run tests on server



Red / Green / Refactor

Red

- Write new failing test due to missing code
- Write minimal amount of code to compile test

Green

Write as much code as needed to satisfy test

Refactor

Think about missing testing scenarios

Repeat!



Unit tests

One test class per tested class

- Leads to
 - Smaller classes
 - With looser coupling
 - Cleaner interfaces
 - Clearer responsibilities



Tools

Unit Tests

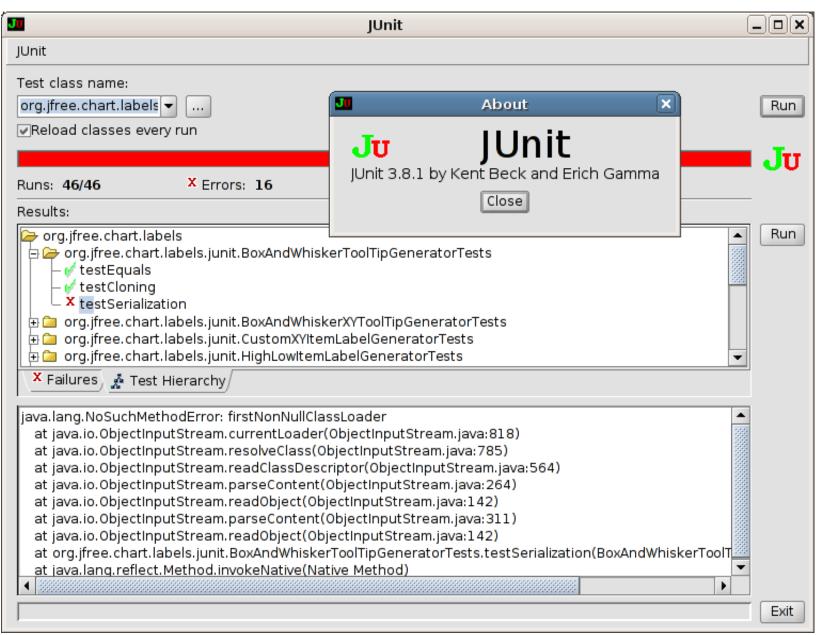
- Junit
- CppUnit
- googletest
- . . .

Test Coverage

- Tessy (C)
- Coverage.py
- Clover (Java)
- ...



JUnit





Integration Tests

- Happen after unit testing but before system tests
 - Unit tests cover single modules, without interaction
 - Unit tests are often run against mock objects
- Use interfaces of modules, use them as black boxes
- Group several tested modules and test them in integrated concert
- Test
 - Proper integration of module associations
 - Layers of modules
 - Inter process communication



Problems with TDD

- Can lock your API quite early
- Developers do have blind spots
- Psychological mindset: plan to fail
- If you prototype and experiment, TDD can be a lot of extra effort



Pair Programming - Outline

What is Pair Programming?

Advantages

Possible Problems



What is Pair Programming?

- Two people share one machine
 - For programming
 - Pilot / Navigator
- Change often
 - Roles: every couple minutes
 - Teams: every day
- Small teams



Advantages

- Higher code quality
 - Less errors (15% less)
 - Code is shorter (5 -15%)
- Low truck factor
 - Everybody knows part of the code
 - No more code ownership
- Mentoring
 - Everybody learns
- More discipline
 - Communication
- Fun!



Problems

- Time
 - Experienced teams need about 15% more time
- Authority
 - on specific decisions
- Costs
 - Steep learning curve
- Who wrote what?
 - Copyrights
 - Liability
- Does not scale well with too large teams
 - Keep your teams small or break up into sub projects / teams



My experience

- Introduction to pair programming
 - One team leader, 5 coder
 - 3 teams
 - One dedicated integration team
- Six to ten small feature requests and five to ten bugs as tasks
- Role switching every 20-30 minutes
- Team mixing every 8 to 12 hours
- Steep learning curve
 - Removed code ownership



Summary

Code Refactoring

- http://www.industriallogic.com/xp/refactoring/index.html
- http://refactoring.com

Test Driven Development

 http://frazzleddad.blogspot.com/2010/02/case-studies-onbenefits-of-tdd.html

Pair Programming

http://anh.cs.luc.edu/170/Kindergarten.html



Thank you...

Any questions?