

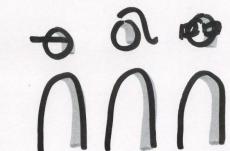
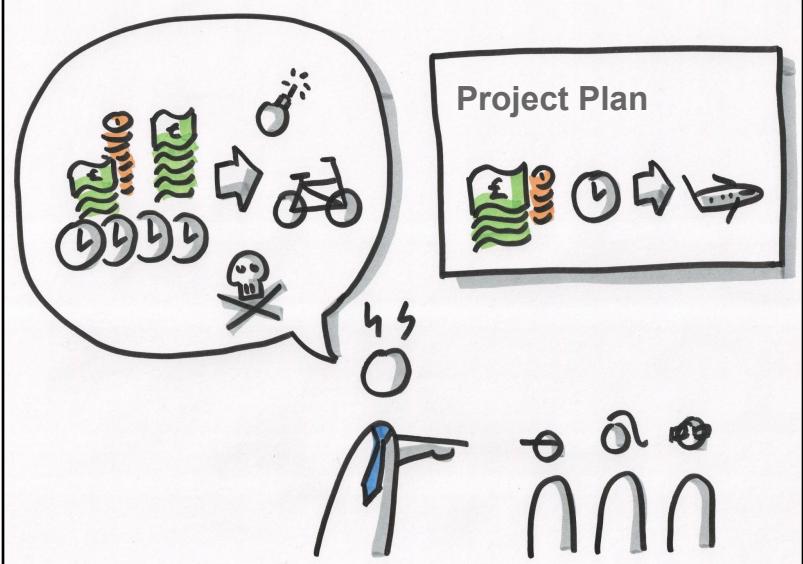
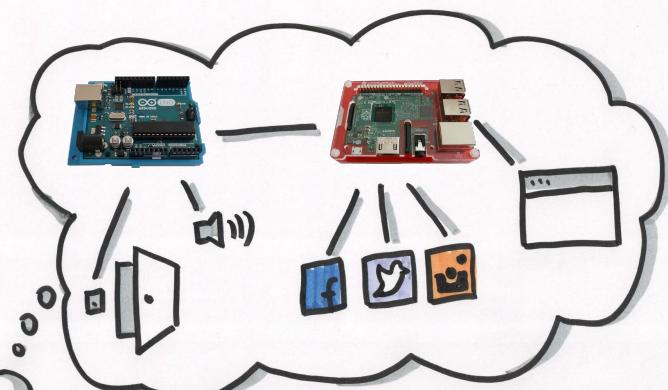
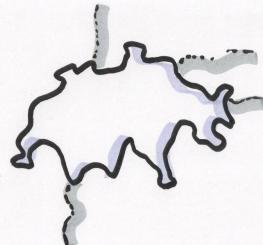
How to Apply Engineering Practices to Embedded Software Development

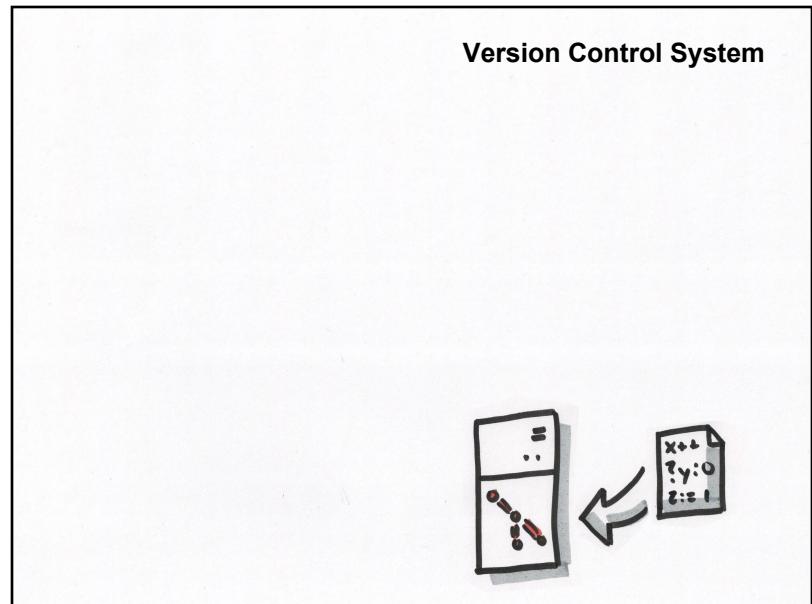
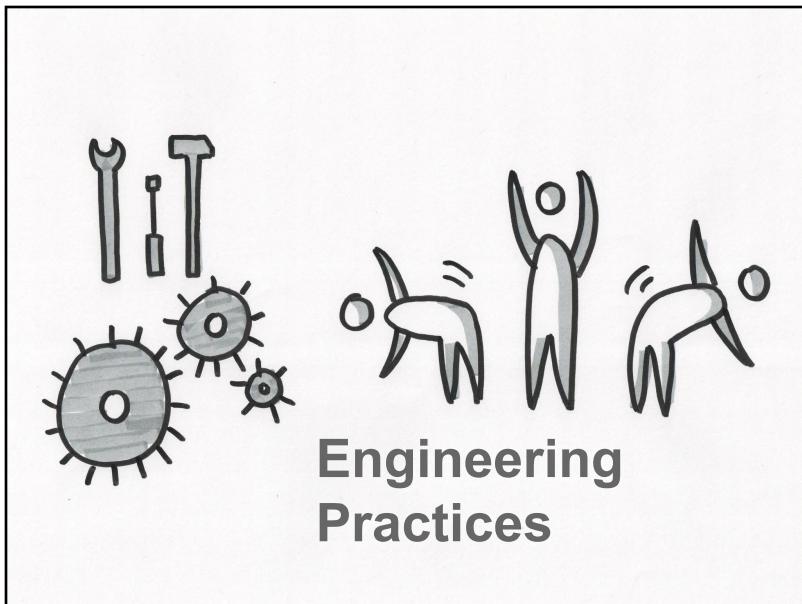
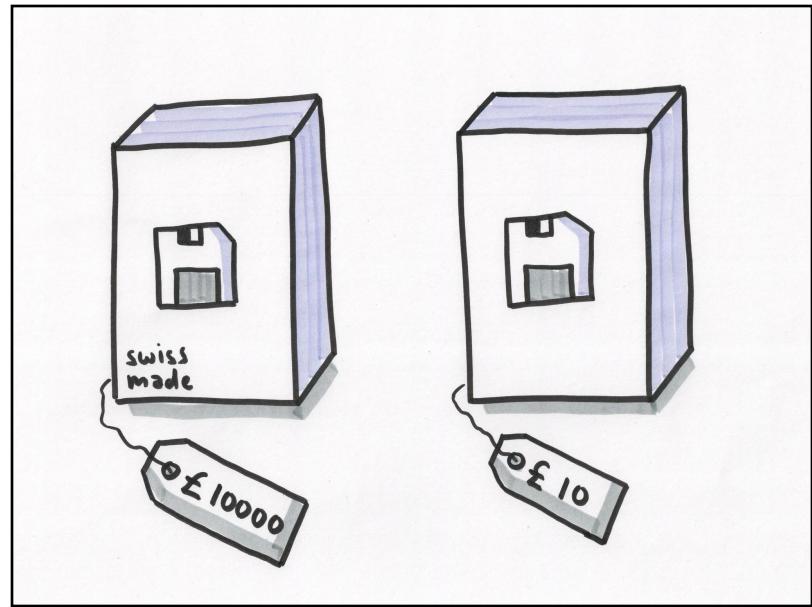
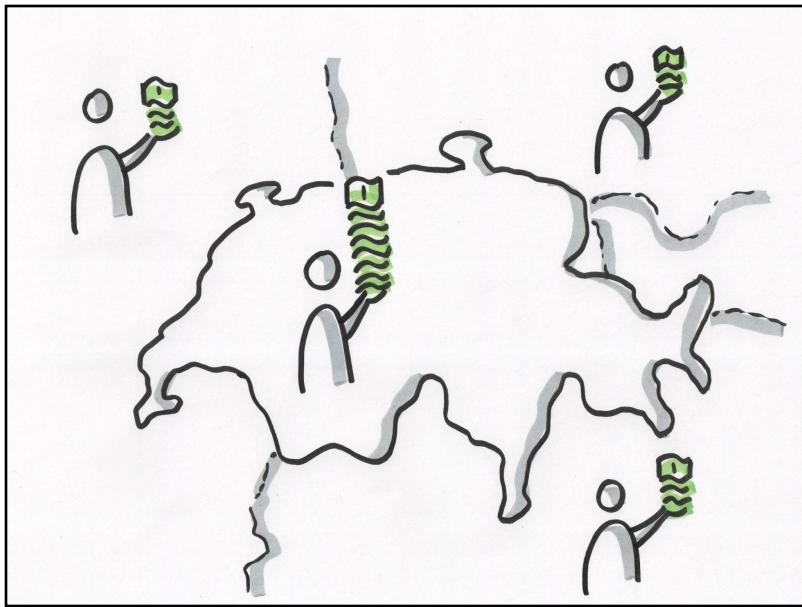


raphael meyer

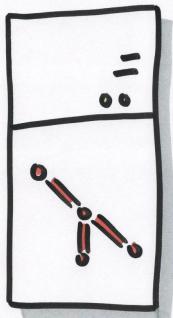


raphael.meyer @bbv. ch





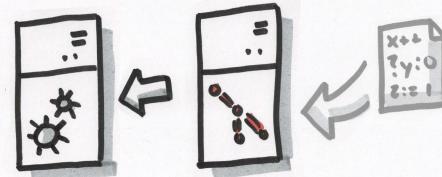
Version Control System



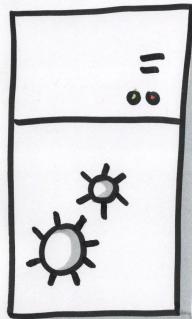
GitHub



Continuous Integration



Continuous Integration



Jenkins



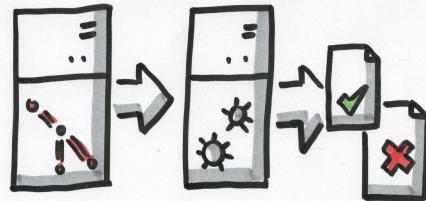
Travis CI



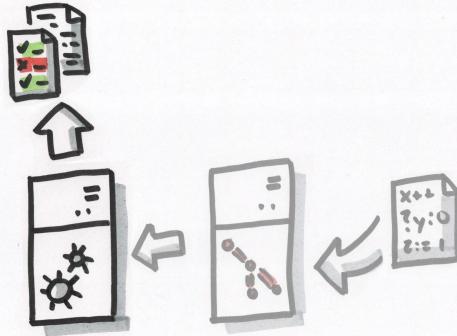
Continuous Integration is not about a tool.

It's the practice of frequently publishing your changes to a shared repository.

The tools that are associated with Continuous Integration do the verification of each integration to detect errors as quickly as possible.



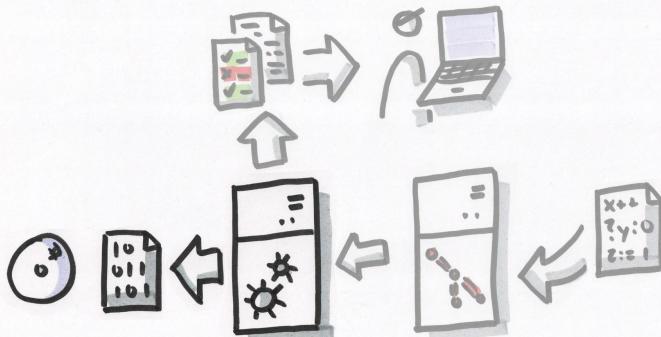
Continuous Integration



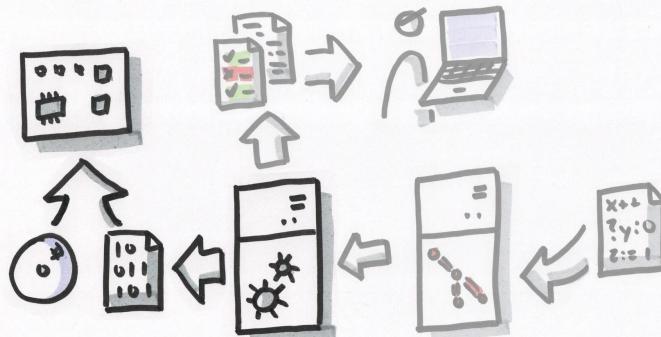
Continuous Integration



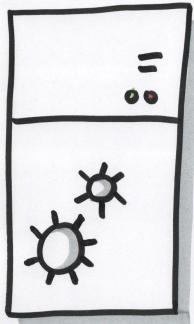
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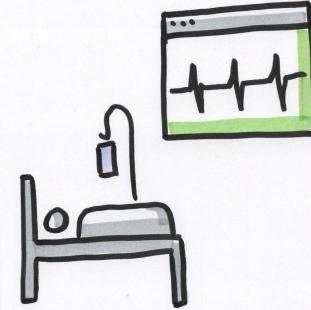
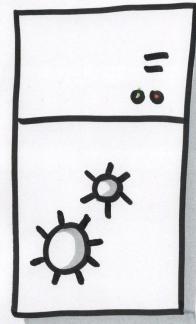
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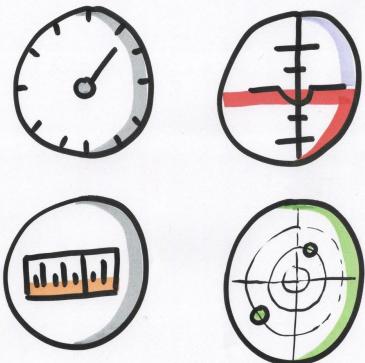
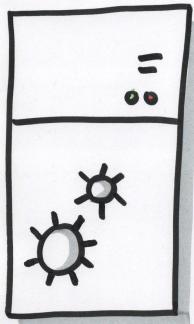
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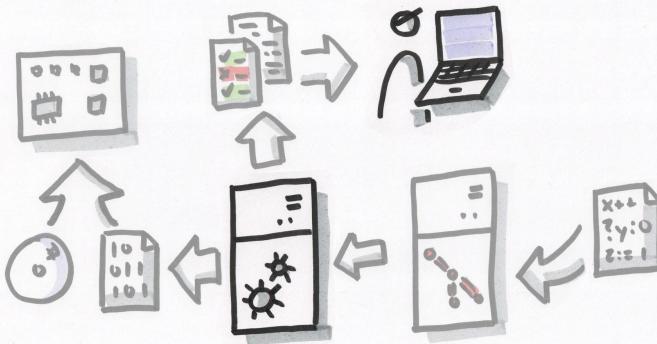
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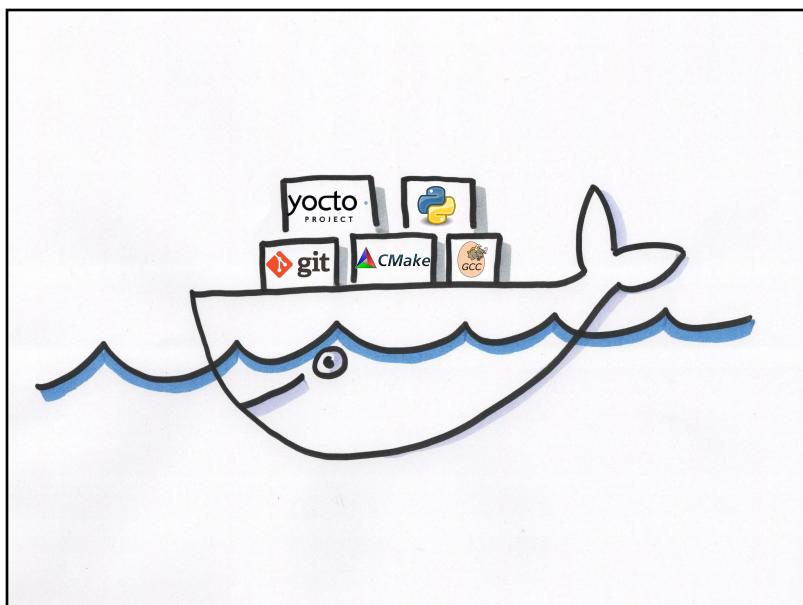
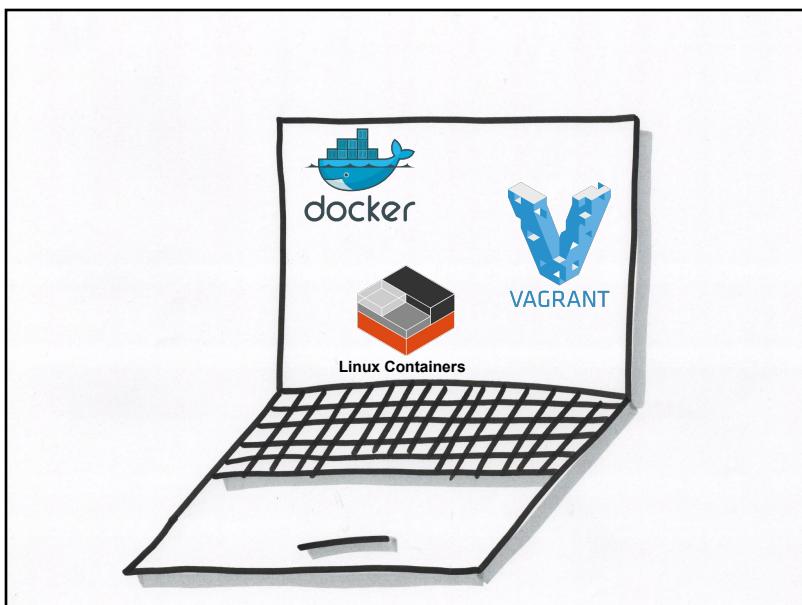
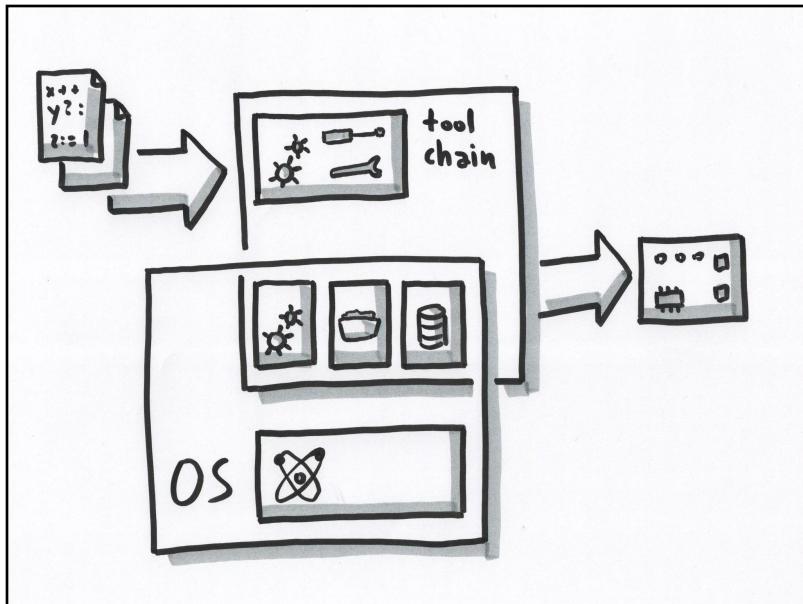
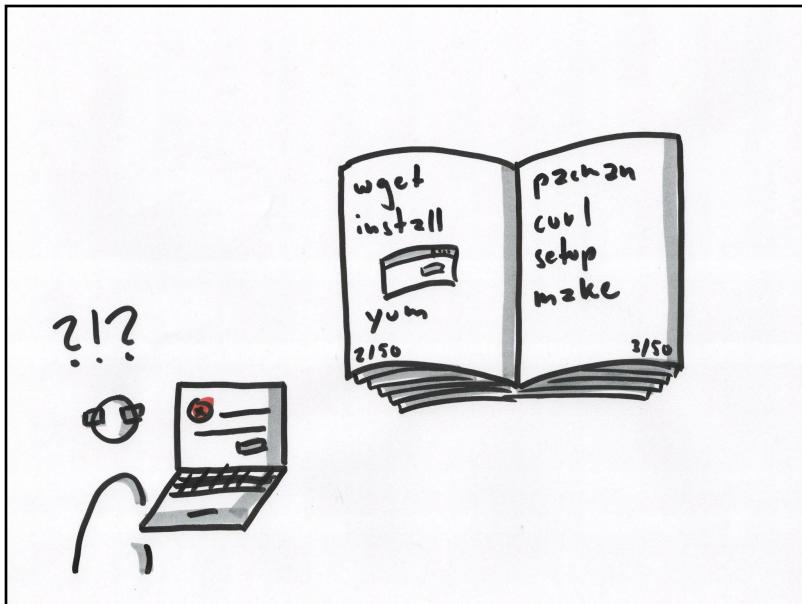


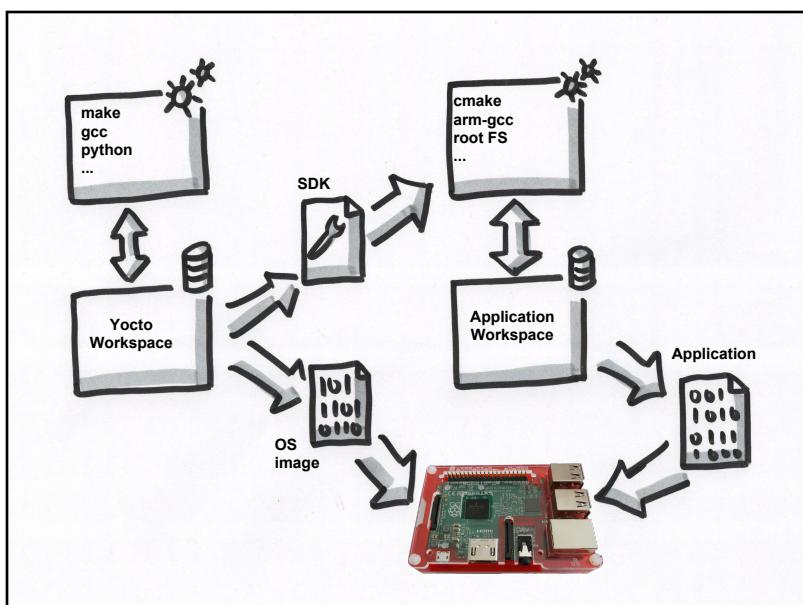
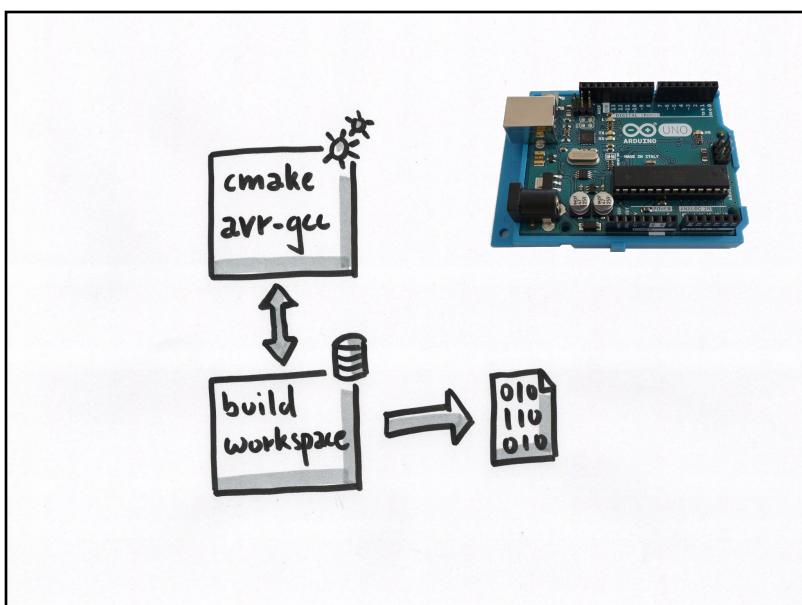
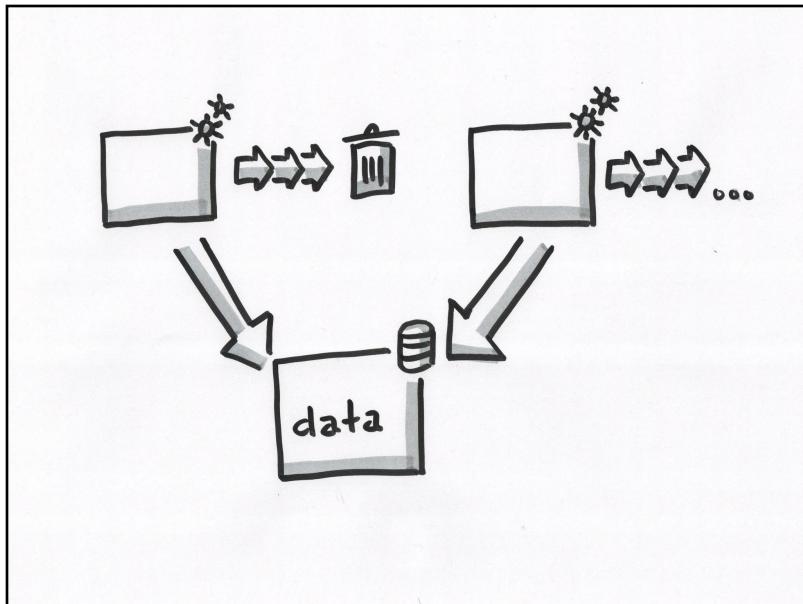
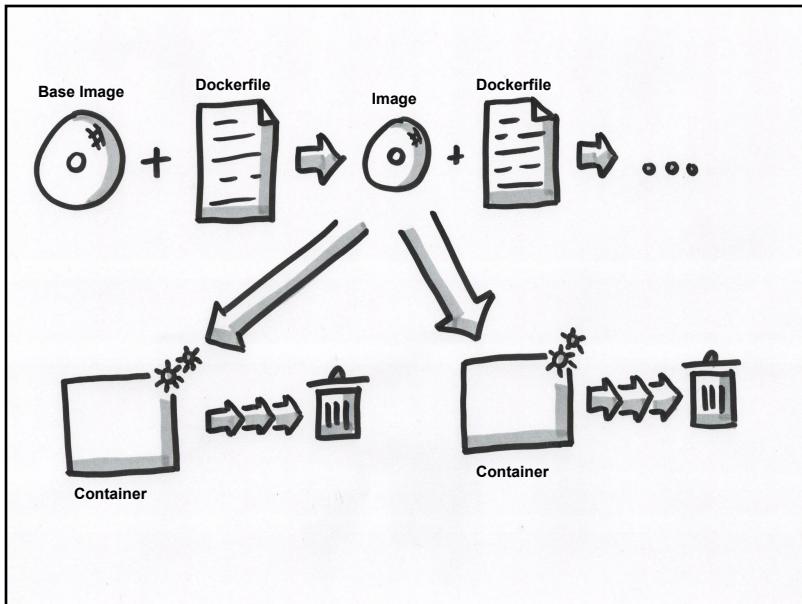
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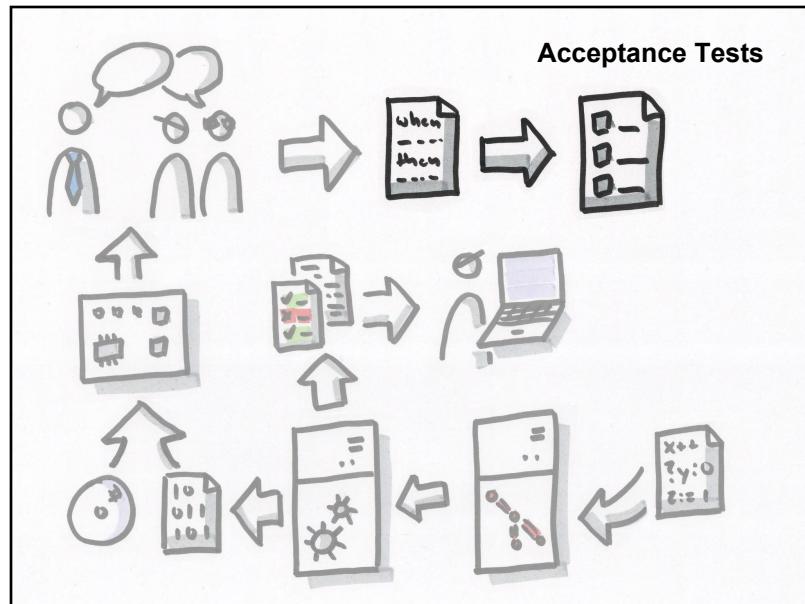
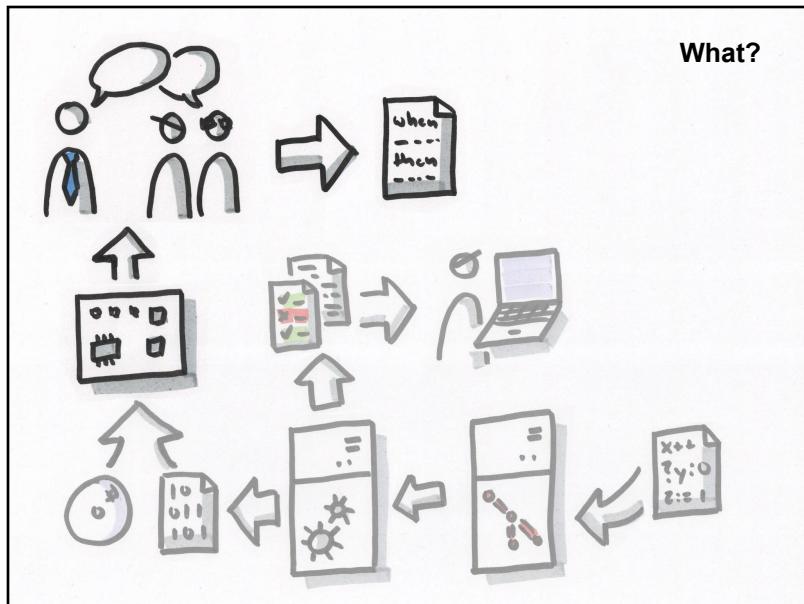
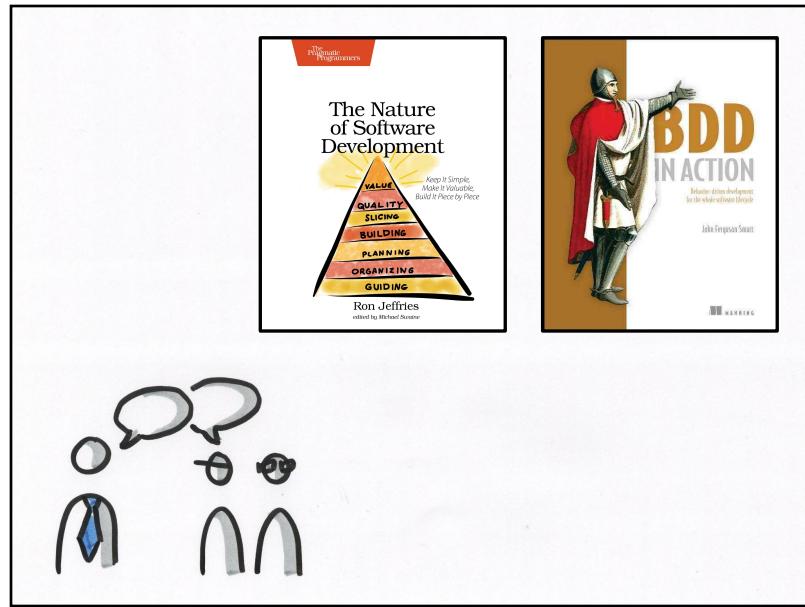
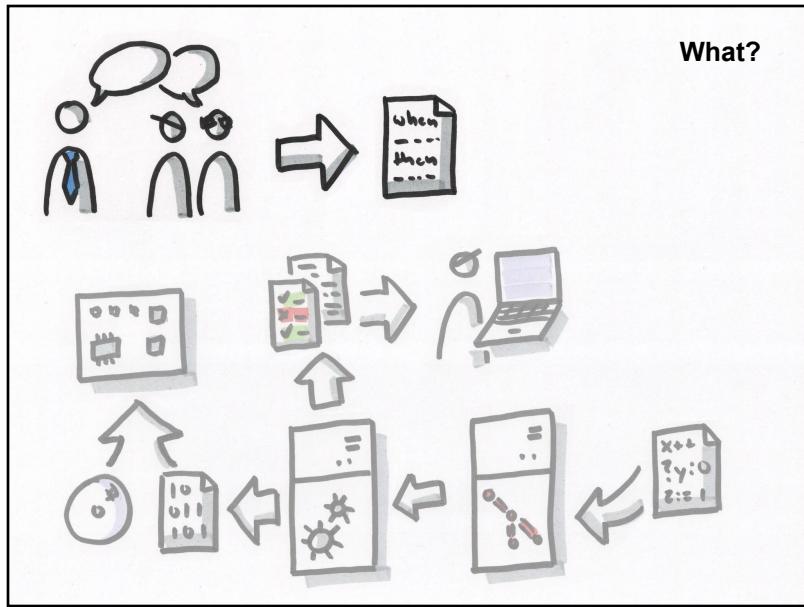


Toolchain

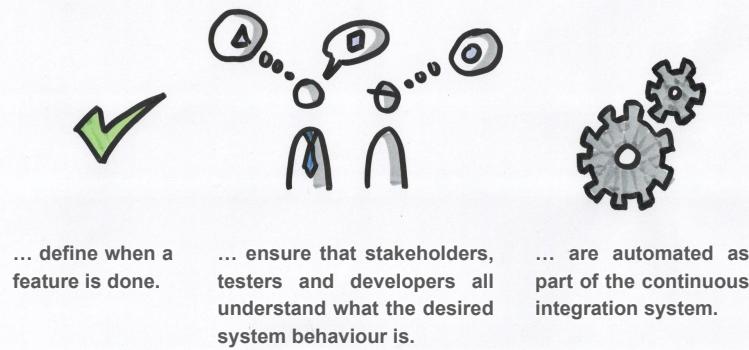








Acceptance Tests

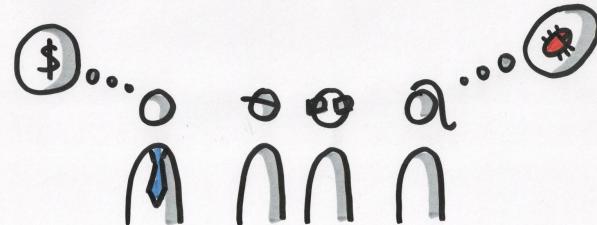


Acceptance Tests

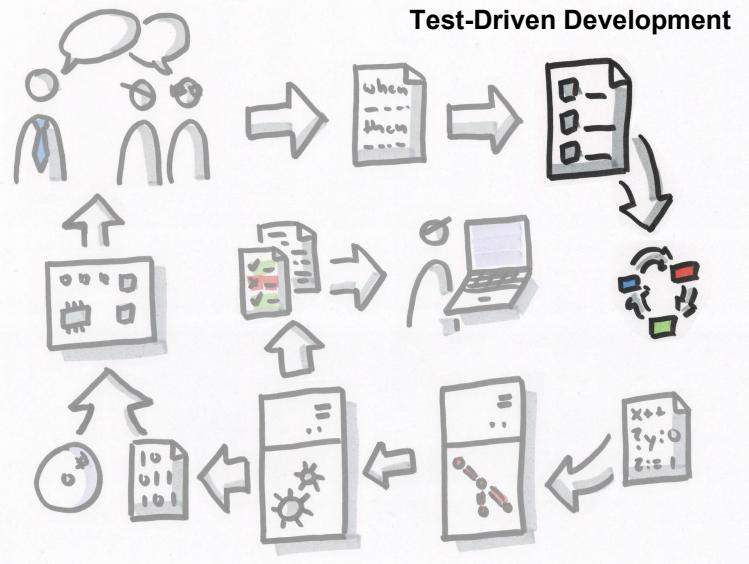
«Typically **business analysts** write the “**happy path**” versions of the tests, because those tests describe the features that have business value.

QA typically writes the “**unhappy path**” tests, the **boundary conditions, exceptions**, and **corner cases**. This is because QA’s job is to help think about what can go wrong.»

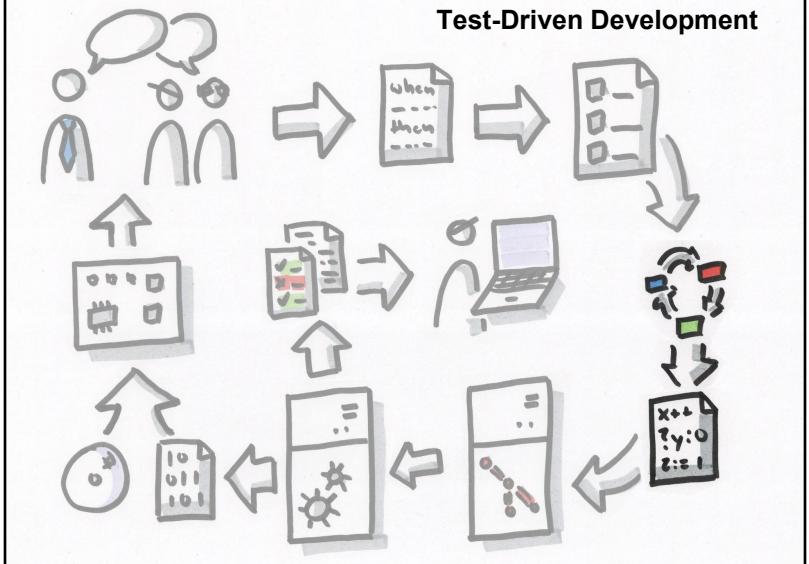
Robert Martin, The Clean Coder

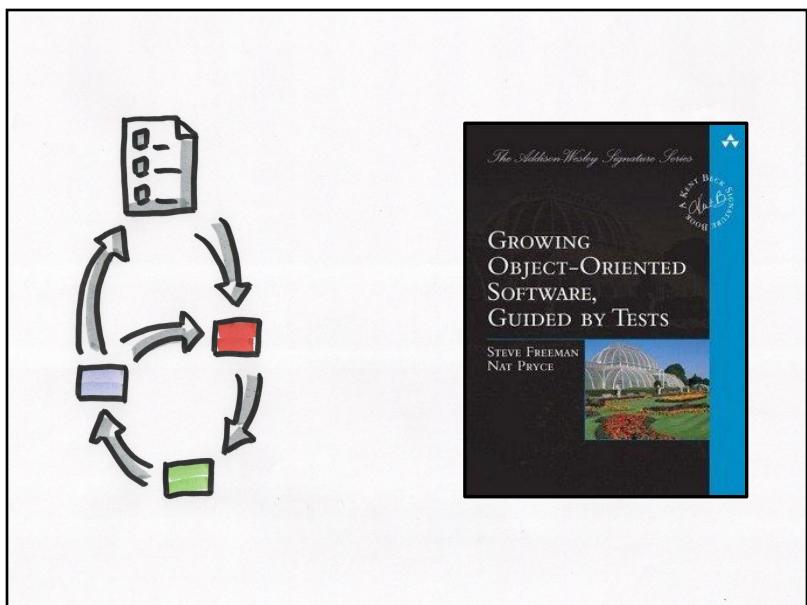
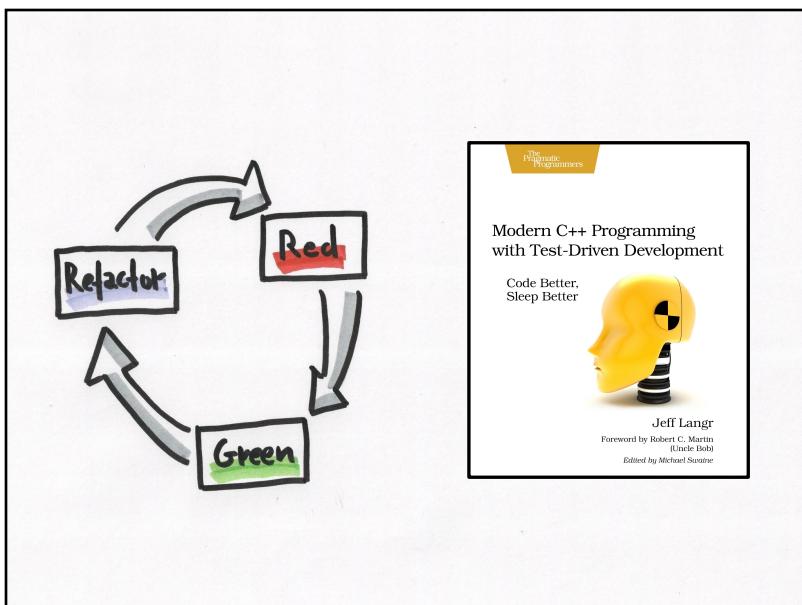
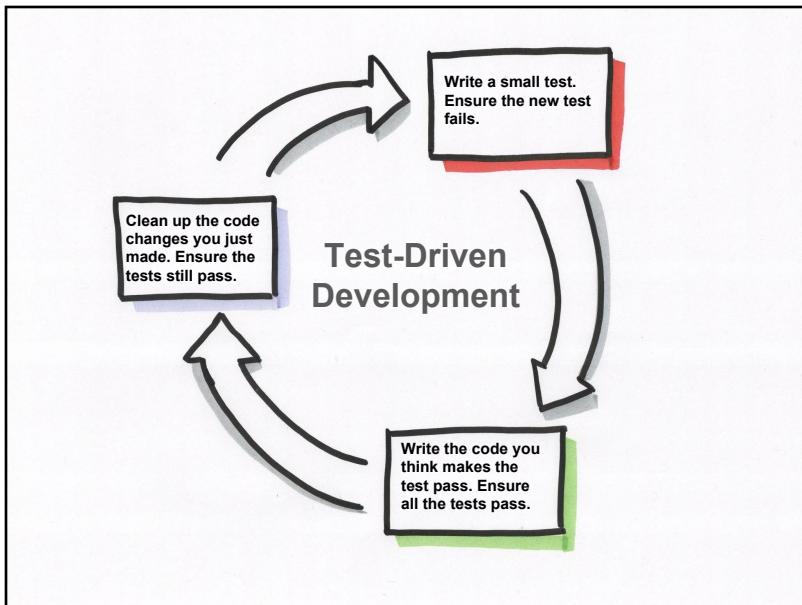


Test-Driven Development

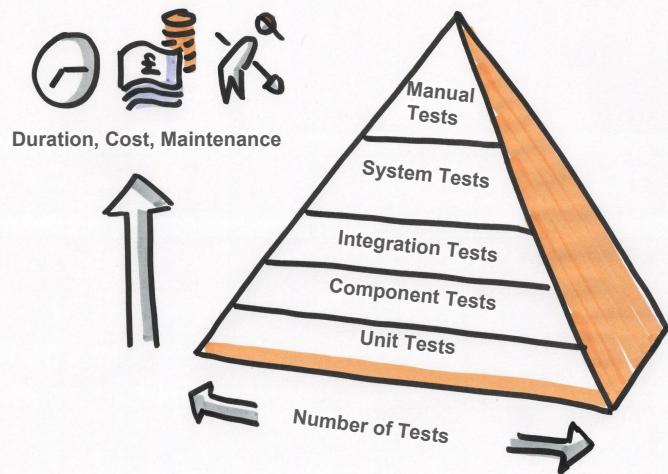


Test-Driven Development

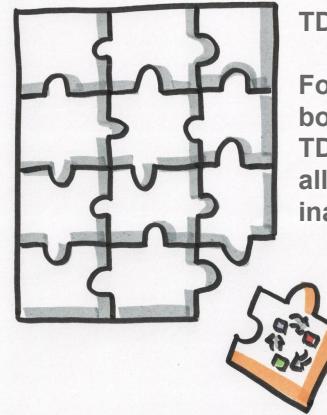




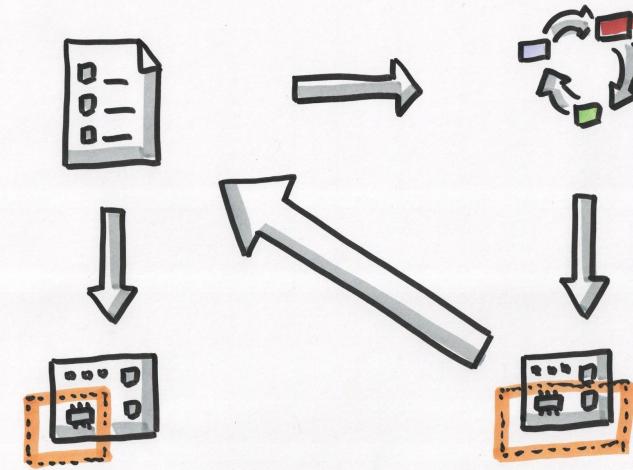
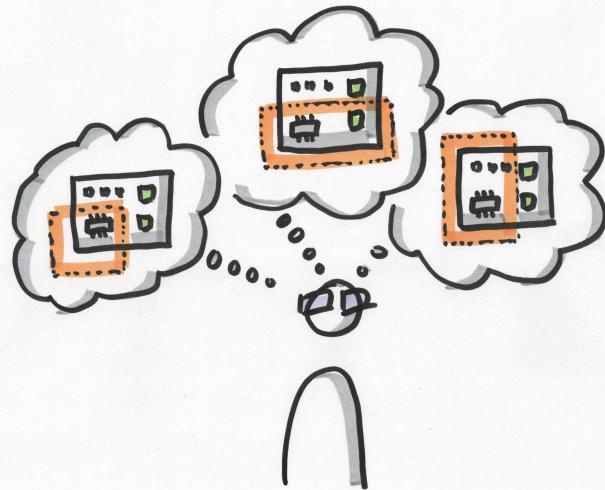
Test Pyramid



TDD does not always work.



For example at the physical boundaries of the system, TDD (or automated tests at all) may be impractical or inappropriate.



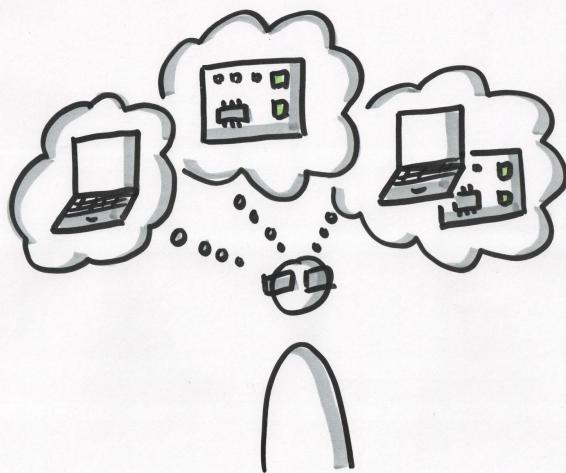
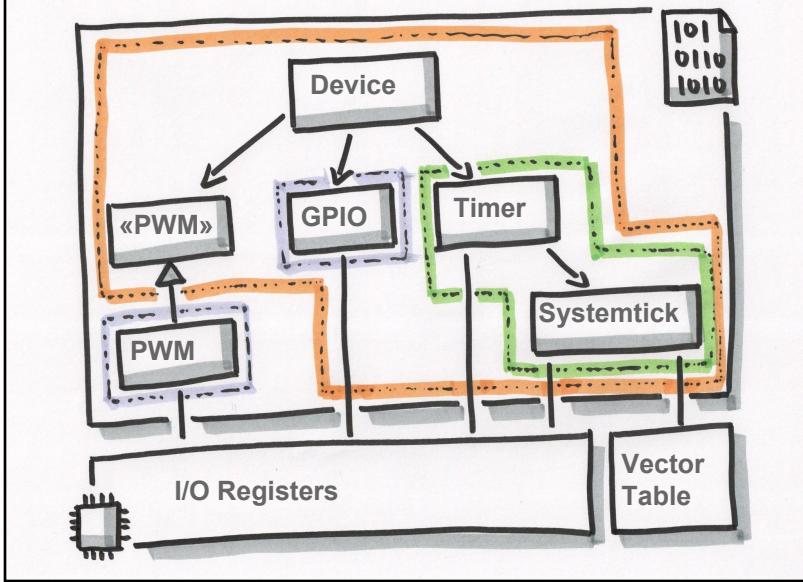
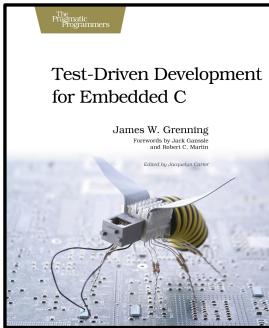
Test Doubles

```
TEST(An_output_gpio, is_low_after_configuration)
{
    uint8_t volatile & port = PORTD;
    uint8_t const pin = 3;

    // Arrange
    Gpio testee;
    Gpio_init(&testee, Port_D, Pin_3);
    port = 0xFF;

    // Act
    Gpio_set_direction(&testee, Direction_Output);

    // Assert
    ASSERT_EQ(port & (1 << pin), 0);
}
```



Run tests

- ... on host,
and use **tests doubles** for hardware interaction.
 - Use for test-driving



Run tests

...**eval board, target hardware**,
and use **tests doubles** for hardware interaction.

- Compiler compatibility check



Run tests

... on **host**, interacting with “public” interfaces of **eval board, target hardware**.

- Acceptance tests, system tests, integration tests etc.
- Tests on host may use different language.
- Requires the product to have accessible interfaces, e.g. network connectivity ...
- ... or custom hardware to interact with peripherals.
- Possibly replace peripherals with adapters connected to host.



Run tests

... on **eval board, target hardware**,
and interact with **actual hardware**.

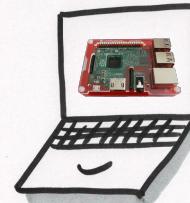
- Basic driver testing
- Playground for exploring hardware
- Suitable for peripherals with no external input, e.g. RTC, EEPROM
- Extendable by adding loopbacks, e.g. GPIO
- Extendable by adding hardware for inputs, e.g. ADC



Run tests

... in **emulator**,
and use **tests doubles** for hardware interaction.

- Sometimes emulator already available, e.g. QEMU in Yocto.



Run tests

... in **emulator**,
and interact with **emulated hardware**.

- Helpful under certain conditions
- High costs to set up
- High maintenance costs if target hardware often changes

