Software Development

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AMOS E01

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Agenda

- 1. Software developer
- 2. Sprint planning
- 3. Day planning
- 4. Code ownership
- 5. Build management

1. Software Developer

Software Development Team (Recap)

- The software development team
 - Holds overall responsibility for delivering working software
 - That provides the features the team committed to delivering

Primary Role Responsibilities (Recap)

- Engineering Management
 - Who?
 - By when?
- Software Development
 - How?
 - How fast?
- Quality Assurance
 - Releasable?
 - Good enough?

Traditional to Scrum Role Mapping (Recap)

Traditional Scrum **Product Manager Product Owner Engineering Manager** Software Developer **Software Developer** Scrum Master **QA Engineer**

2. Sprint Planning

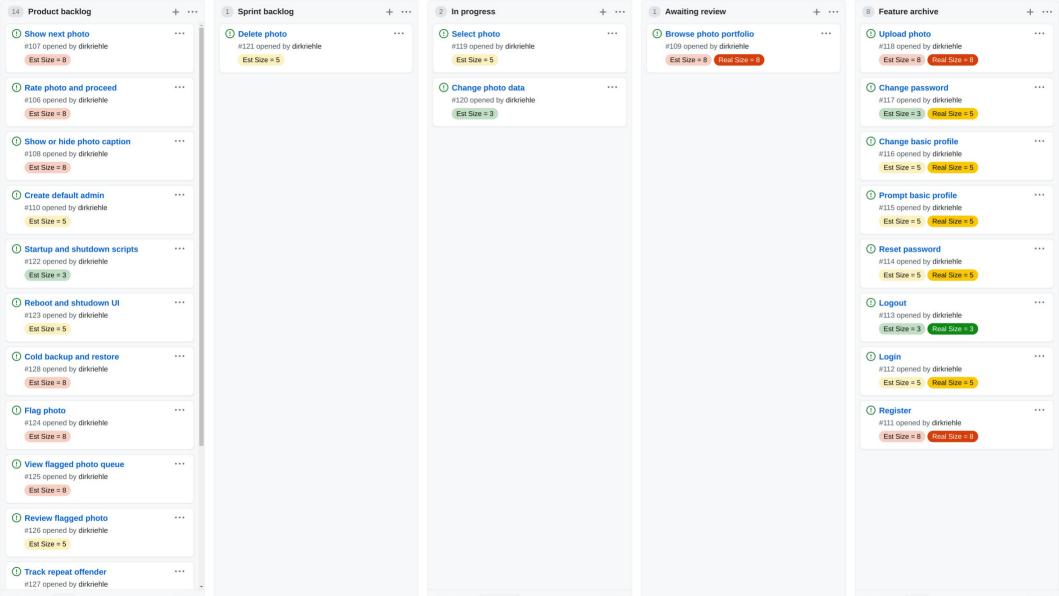
Sprint Planning (Practices)

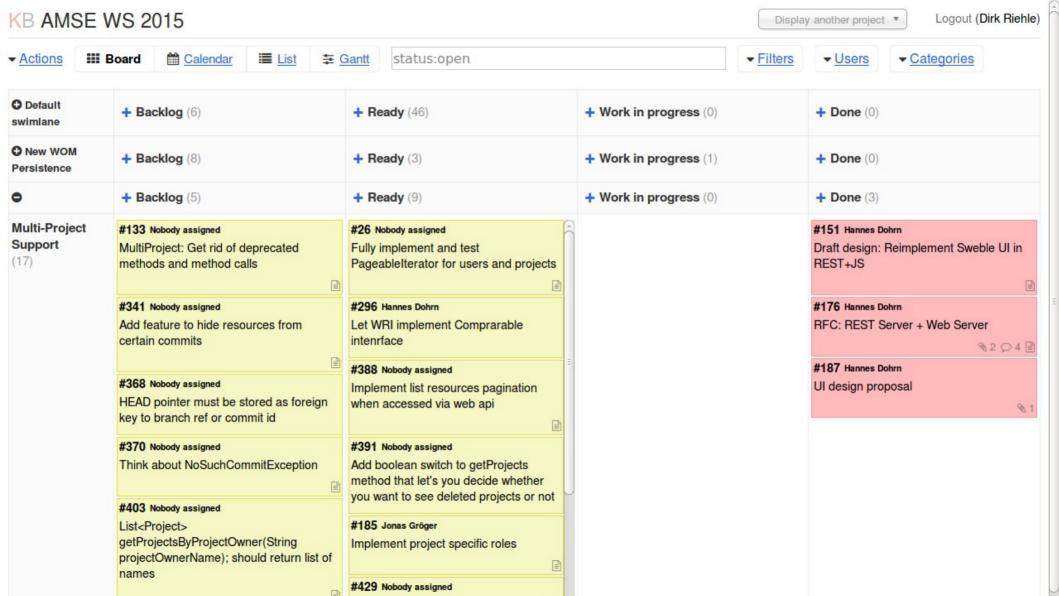
Break Down Features into Tasks

- Responsible: Developers
- Artifacts: Feature, task board, tasks
- Collaborators: Developers

Track Feature Implementation

- Responsible: Developers
- Artifacts: Sprint backlog, task board
- Collaborators: Developers

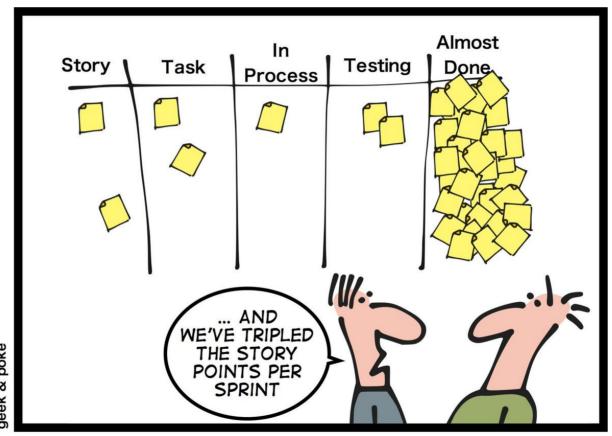




Task Board (Artifact)

- Task board (a.k.a. Kanban board)
 - Visualizes the progress towards finishing features and the current sprint
 - Shows for each feature the progress of implementation
 - May break down work into hours

Definition of Almost Done



geek & poke

The AMOS Project

DOAD

3. Day Planning

Day Planning (Practices)

Perform Daily Scrum

Responsible: Scrum master

Artifacts: Impediment backlog

Collaborators: Developers



Daily Scrum

Daily Scrum

- Is a daily status meeting to sync on problems and upcoming work
- Is to be kept as short as possible (a.k.a. daily stand-up meeting)

Other properties

- "Pigs" are mandatory, "chicken" are optional, only "pigs" may speak
- Provides only updates, everyone may only speak once
- No discussions allowed, any discussions are taken off-line
- Scrum master to follow-up on problems

Questions asked

- What did you do yesterday?
- What will you be doing today?
- What obstacles are in your way?

Plank Meetings



4. Code Ownership

Collective Code Ownership (Practice)

Own code collectively

Responsible: Development team

Artifacts: Source code

Collaborators: Developers

Collective Code Ownership

Definition and purpose

- Provide full read and write access to each developer of the collective
- Is to instill a feeling of overall responsibility for the code base
- The opposite of collective code ownership is individual code ownership

Other properties

- Every member of the collective
 - Cares about the architecture
 - Cares about clean code
 - Ensures high quality
- Every single author can
 - Implement a feature end-to-end
 - Finish a refactoring
 - Fix a bug

Programming Standard (Practice)

- Use programming standard
 - Responsible: Development team
 - Artifacts: Programming standard, source code
 - Collaborators: Developers

Programming Standard

Definition and purpose

- Is a set of rules and conventions that determines naming, formating and structuring of source code and related artifacts
- Is used to ensure that every developer can read and modify every other developer's code as easily as possible

Other properties

- Ease reading source code
- Ease navigating code
- Should be mandatory

xkcd on Programming Standards



...WOW.
THIS IS LIKE BEING IN
A HOUSE BUILT BY A
CHILD USING NOTHING
BUT A HATCHET AND A
PICTURE OF A HOUSE.



IT'S LIKE A SALAD RECIPE URITTEN BY A CORPORATE LAWYER USING A PHONE AUTOCORRECT THAT ONLY KNEW EXCEL FORMULAS.



IT'S LIKE SOMEONE TOOK A TRANSCRIPT OF A COUPLE ARGUING AT IKEA AND MADE RANDOM EDITS UNTIL IT COMPILED WITHOUT ERRORS. OKAY I'LL READ A STYLE GUIDE.

Example Java Programming Standard 1/4

3.1.1 Beginning Comments

All source files should begin with a c-style comment that lists the class name, version information, date, and copyright notice:

/*
 * Classname
 *
 Version information
 *
 Date
 *
 Copyright notice

Example Java Programming Standard 2 / 4

4.2 Wrapping Lines

When an expression will not fit on a single line, break it according to these general principles:

- Break after a comma.
- Break before an operator.
- Prefer higher-level breaks to lower-level breaks.

. . .

Example Java Programming Standard 3 / 4

Put declarations only at the beginning of blocks. (A block is any code surrounded by curly braces "{" and "}".) Don't wait to

6.3 Placement

. . .

declare variables until their first use; it can confuse the unwary programmer and hamper code portability within the scope.

void myMethod() {
 int int1 = 0; // beginning of method block
 if (condition) {
 int int2 = 0; // beginning of "if" block
 ...
 }
}

Example Java Programming Standard 4 / 4

```
7.1 Simple Statements
Each line should contain at most one statement. Example:
argv++; // Correct
argc--; // Correct
argv++; argc--; // AVOID!
. . .
```

Categories and Examples of Method Types

Query Method	Mutation Method	Helper Method
get method (getter)	set method (setter)	factory method
boolean query method	command method	cloning method
comparison method	initialization method	assertion method
conversion method	finalization method	logging method

Get Method (Query Method)

Definition	A get method is a query method that returns a (logical) field of the object.
Also known as	Getter
JDK example	Class Object#getClass() Object Enumeration#nextElement()
Name example	String getComponent(int) Iterable <string> getComponentIterator()</string>
Prefixes	get
Naming	After the prefix, the name of the field being queried follows.

Assertion Method (Helper Method)

Definition	An assertion method is a helper method that tests a condition. If the condition holds, it returns quietly. If it does not, an exception is thrown.
Also known as	-
JDK example	void AccessControlContext#checkPermission(Permission) throws AccessControlException
Name example	void assertIsValidIndex(int) throws InvalidIndexException
Prefixes	assert, check, test
Naming	After the prefix, the condition being checked follows.

Conventions / Patterns Beyond Formatting

- Naming conventions
 - Attributes, methods
 - Classes, packages
 - ...
- Design conventions
 - Collaborations
 - Modules, classes
 - •
- Package structures
 - ...
- See our Advanced Design and Programming (ADAP) course

Quiz: Software Development

- 1. A file may have many authors. Should the names of these authors be listed in the file's header?
 - Yes
 - No

5. Build Management

Build Process

Definition

• Is the defined and (ideally automated) process of deriving an installable product from its source artifacts

Purpose

- Defines a standard environment
- Provides developers with setup
- Defines clear commit rules
- Manages test data etc.

Developer Responsibilities

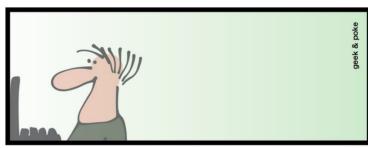
- Only work in defined standardized environment
 - This ensures no subtle differences to central build process
- Only commit / push code that compiles and works
 - "Breaking the build" through non-compiling code hurts team
- Only commit / push code that passes all the tests
 - Failing tests quickly degenerate system (hard to catch-up)

DEVELOPMENT CYCLE

FRIDAY EVENING EDITION



COMMIT



PUSH



RUN

Build Asset Management

- Management by hand
 - Libraries are curated by hand
- Automated management
 - Libraries are pulled in automatically
- Bill of materials
 - Possibly generated automatically

Quiz: Supply Chain Effects

- Last week you delivered your product release to your client. The phone rings and an angry client is on the line, complaining about missing their schedule. What might have gone wrong?
 - 1. The client's development team objected
 - 2. The client's quality assurance unit objected
 - 3. The client's legal team objected
 - 4. All of the above

Review / Summary of Session

- Development planning
 - Stories vs. tasks
 - Daily scrum
- Source code and coding
 - Collective code ownership
 - Programming guidelines
 - Other conventions
- Build process

Thank you! Questions?

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