Software Engineering Essentials

Build Management

Bernd Bruegge, Stephan Krusche, Andreas Seitz, Jan Knobloch Chair for Applied Software Engineering — Faculty of Informatics



Learning Goals



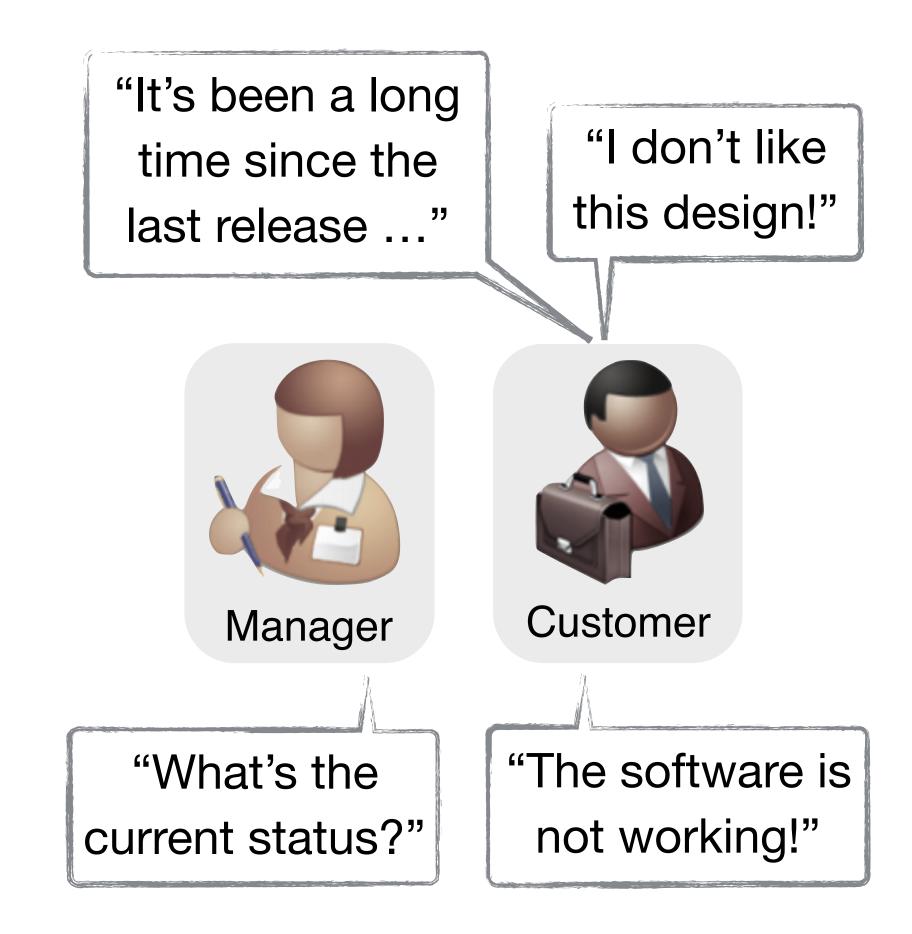
- 1) Explain the idea of continuous integration
- 2) Describe the benefits of regression testing

Typical situations in projects





"You don't like the new design? Why didn't you tell me earlier? I wasted so much time on that!"

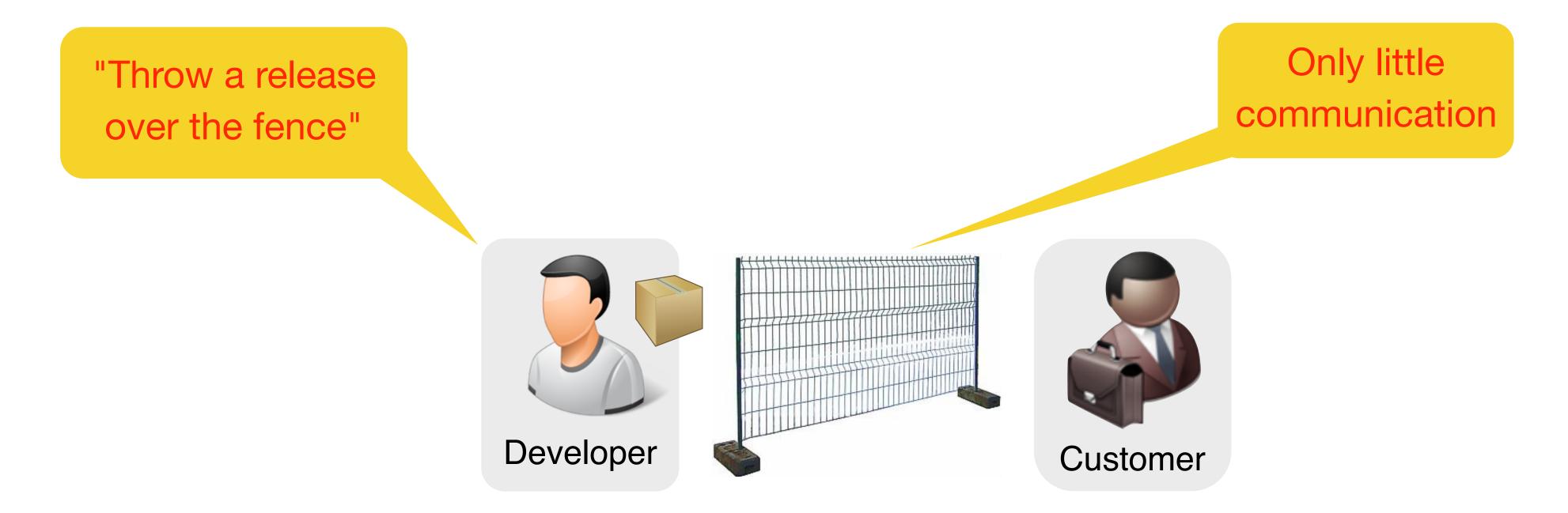


How it is still often done?



Delivery only after the implementation was finished

- No releases during development
- No feedback from customers and users during development



development environment != target environment

Objective: Release source code to devices in the target environment





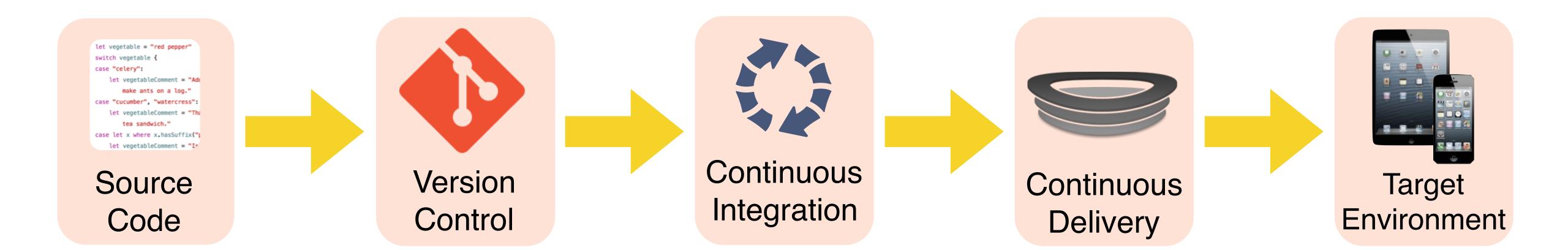






Build and release management overview









Review: software configuration management activities



1) Configuration item identification

Modeling the system as set of evolving components

2) Promotion management

Creation of versions for other developers

3) Build and release management

Creation of versions for customers and end users

4) Change management

Handling, approval & tracking of change requests

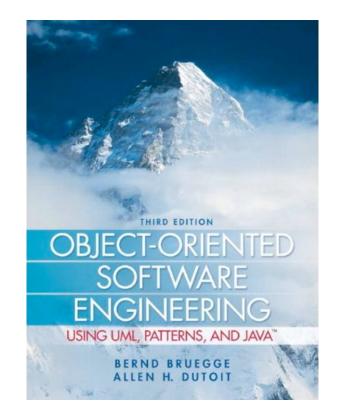
5) Branch management

Management of concurrent development

6) Variant management

Management of coexisting versions

Covered in this course

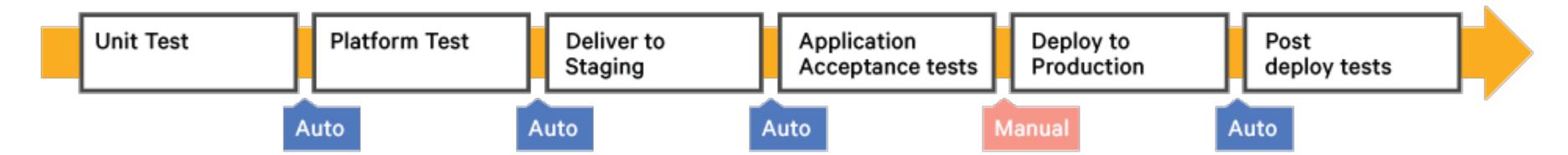


Bruegge, Dutoit: Object-Oriented Software Engineering Using UML, Patterns, and Java (Chapter 13)

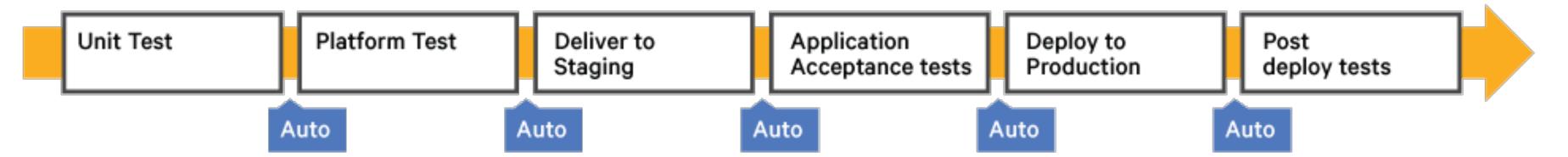
Terminology



- Continuous integration: technique where members of a team integrate their work frequently: usually each person integrates at least daily, leading to multiple integrations per day.
- Continuous delivery: approach in which teams keep producing valuable software in short cycles and ensure that the software can be reliably released at any time.

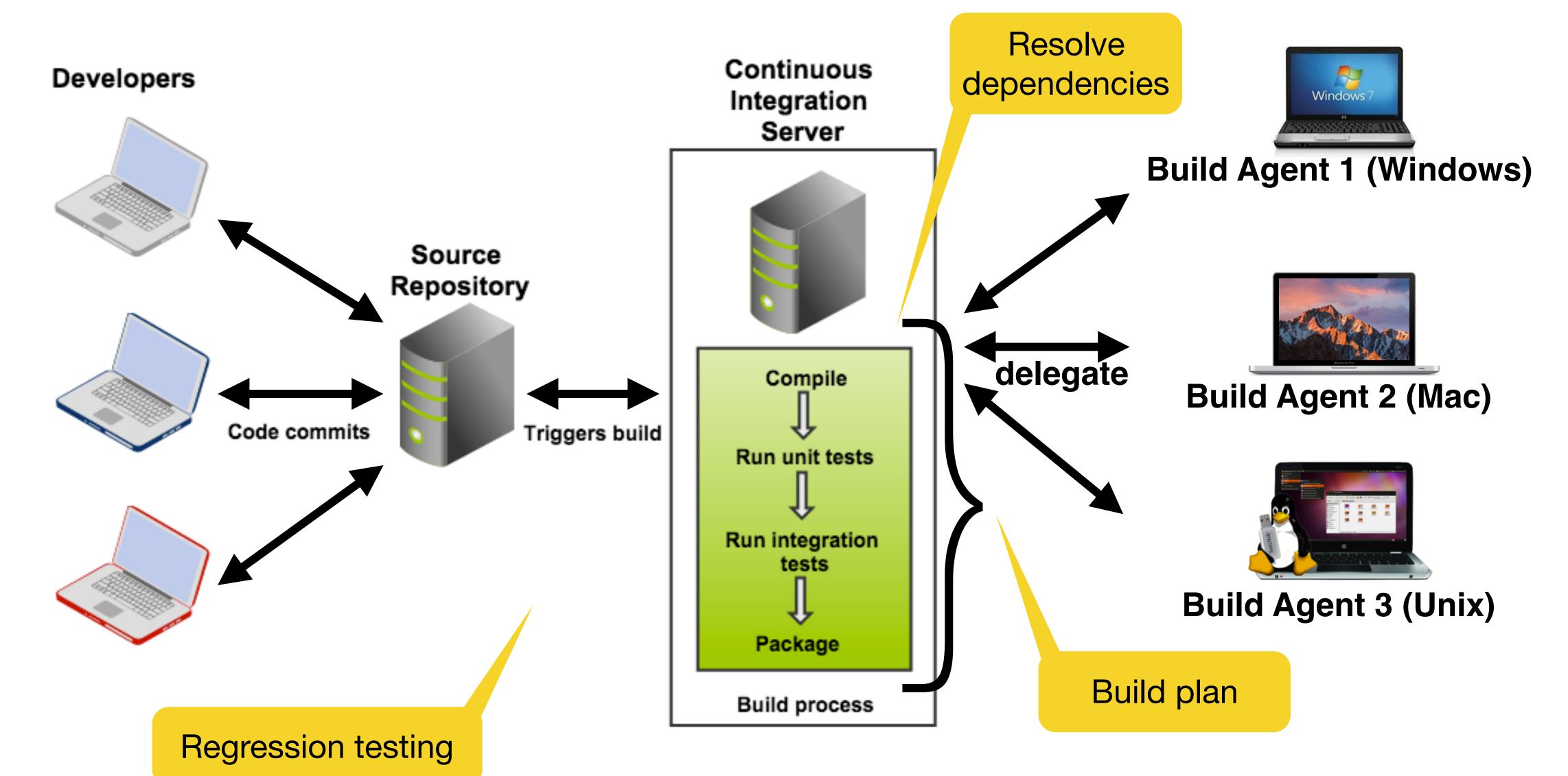


 Continuous deployment: every change that passes the automated tests is deployed automatically (usually incrementally)



Build management with continuous integration



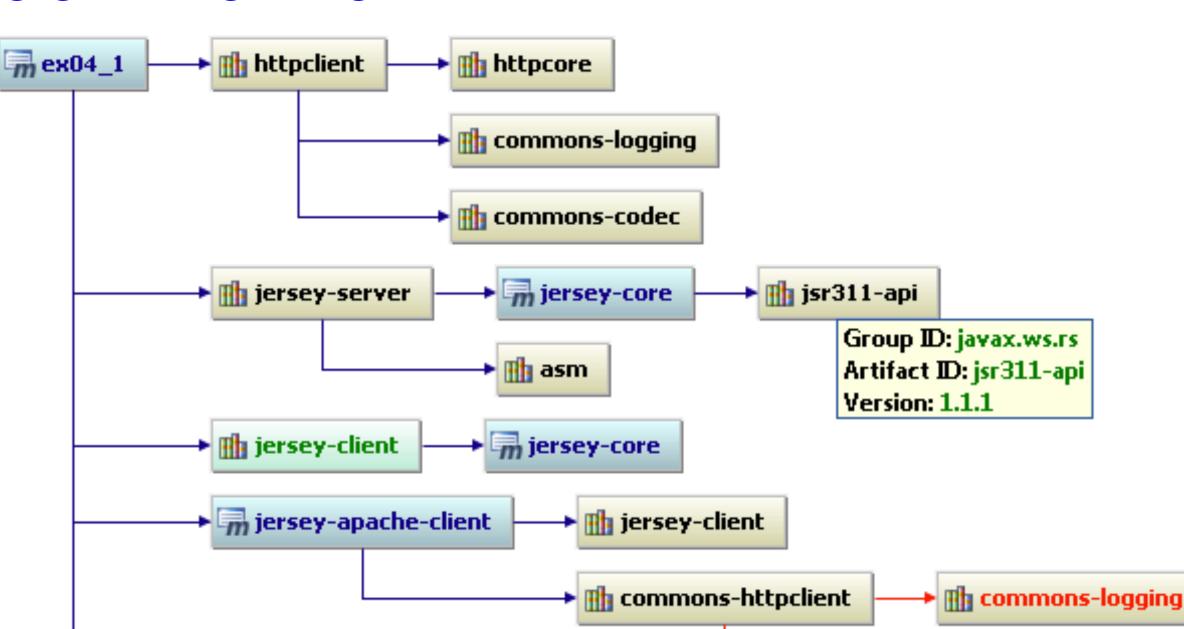


Mayen : build and dependency management tool



- Open source build and dependency management tool for Java projects
- Stores libraries, frameworks and plugins in a central repository: MavenCentral
 - Easy reuse of existing components
- POM = Project Object Model (main artifact and configuration file: pom.xml)
- · Support for multiple build lifecycle phases, e.g. compile, test, package, install, deploy
 - More information: https://maven.apache.org/guides/getting-started/maven-in-five-minutes.html

Dependency example:



Example pom.xml

</plugin></plugins></build>

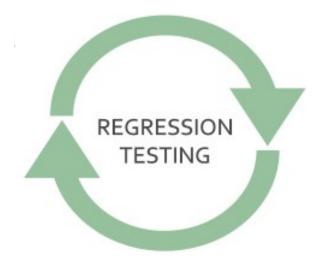
</project>

Typical commands

```
    mvn clean

oject>
 <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
                                                                             mvn compile
 <groupId>de.tum.in.www1.seecx.university
 <artifactId>UniversityApp</artifactId>
                                                                             mvn test
                                            Packaging format
 <packaging>jar</packaging>
 <version>1.0</version>
                                                                             mvn package
 <name>UniversityApp</name>
 <dependencies><dependency>
                                                                             mvn deploy
                                              Dependency to
     <groupId>com.mashape.unirest
     <artifactId>unirest-java</artifactId>
                                            external framework
     <version>1.4.9
 </dependency></dependencies>
 <build>
   <sourceDirectory>src</sourceDirectory>
   <plugins><plugin>
                                                      Build and package
      <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
      <version>3.3
                                                           instructions
     </plugin>
     <plugin>
      <artifactId>maven-jar-plugin</artifactId>
       <version>3.0.2
       <configuration><archive><manifest>
        <mainClass>de.tum.in.www1.seecx.UniversityApp</mainClass>
       </manifest></archive></configuration>
```

Regression testing





Goal: verify that software previously developed and tested still performs correctly even after it was changed or interfaced with other software

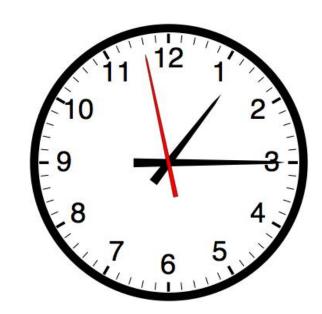
- + Benefit: finds errors in the existing source code immediately after a change is introduced
- Drawback: can be costly to execute a large test suite after each change

Techniques:

- Retest all
- Regression test selection (e.g. using dependency analysis)
- Test case prioritization

When to execute the selected test cases?

- After each change
- Nightly
- Weekly



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