

# Talking about software development

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I notice that we don't do it like they do it.

So why care about *our history*?

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1. Rule of Modularity: Write simple parts connected by clean interfaces.
2. Rule of Clarity: Clarity is better than cleverness.
3. Rule of Composition: Design programs to be connected to other programs.
4. ...

**Question:** How can we live up to these rules?

# Version numbers

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- ▶ 8.0.0960
- ▶ 4.13.7
- ▶ 4.13.b1
- ▶ 4.0.2
- ▶ 2.60.3
- ▶ 3.0
- ▶ 1.13.3
- ▶ 1.13.0rc2
- ▶ 0.20.3
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Version numbering:

- ▶ 2017.10
- ▶ 2017.10



# Software release cycle

Why the nagging about version numbering?

Well it's not about giving software a name consisting of numbers and dots!

*These are the facts of the case and they are undisputed.*

(Skip if no intention of making reusable code)

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- ▶ The major number should be increased whenever the API changes in an incompatible way.
- ▶ The minor number should be increased whenever the API changes in a compatible way.
- ▶ The micro number should be increased whenever the implementation changes, while the API does not.

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Examples:

- ▶ 2.3.pre-alpha1
- ▶ 2.3.pre-alpha2
- ▶ 2.3.a1
- ▶ 2.3.a2
- ▶ 2.3.b1
- ▶ 2.3.rc1
- ▶ 2.3.rc2

# Why the obsession with version numbers?

Because better men than we paved the road. They wrote Unix, GNU coreutils, Linux, all the software that we use and adore. They found a way.

*The first and most important quality of modular code is encapsulation.*

*They communicate using APIs—narrow, well-defined sets of procedure calls and data structures. — Eric S. Raymond*

A version is defined by its API, its functionality

Once a function goes in, it must stay in until next major version!



# Consequence of software development

Mantra: Bad code can be deleted, bad API is legacy

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*Due to the required backwards compatibility there is certainly a code-complexity price related to this.*

— Joakim

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- ▶ Always see your test fail once! (Here's a question: Can we have a robot making random changes in code and see if tests fail?)
- ▶ Continuously address technical debt.

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If we have the choice between implementing a feature, and using an existing library, the pros and cons are:

- ▶ implement it yourself, you (or rather your team) carries the weight
- ▶ use somebody else's implementation, they carry the weight, you only carry the load of using that library (which may or may not be expensive)

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*Thou shalt study thy libraries and strive not to re-invent them without cause, that thy code may be short and readable and thy days pleasant and productive.*

— Henry Spencer's "The Ten Commandments for C Programmers"