Software Development Issues for the University of La Verne

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Software Development Issues

- "I think there is a world market for maybe five computers."
 - Thomas Watson, Chairman of IBM, 1943
- "Computers in the future may weigh no more than 1.5 tons."
 - "Popular Mechanics," forecasting the relentless march of science, 1949



Software Development Issues

What is Software Development?

Debugging The Process

Tricks of the Trade

What is it like out there?



What is Software Development?

Engineering

Applicate ties contact and the vices of energy nature and and useful man.

Creating trade-off so, on in the ace of conflict, demands.

Addressing blems in a stable and consistent man.



What is Software Development?

Modeling

Miniature sentation of so. Thing

Patter f someth to be made

System of postulates, and prences present as a mathema of description of an entity of the of affairs

To design or ...



What is Software Development?

- It's a Game!
 - Group game
 - Goal seeking
 - Finite
 - Cooperative
- Moves of the game are made through invention and communication



What is software development?

- Historically, success came from focusing on the *invention* part of the game
- Success today will come from our skill at the communication part of the game



What is software development?

What are the goals of game?

- Primary goal to deliver useful, working software
- Secondary goal to leave enough "residue" to set up for the next game



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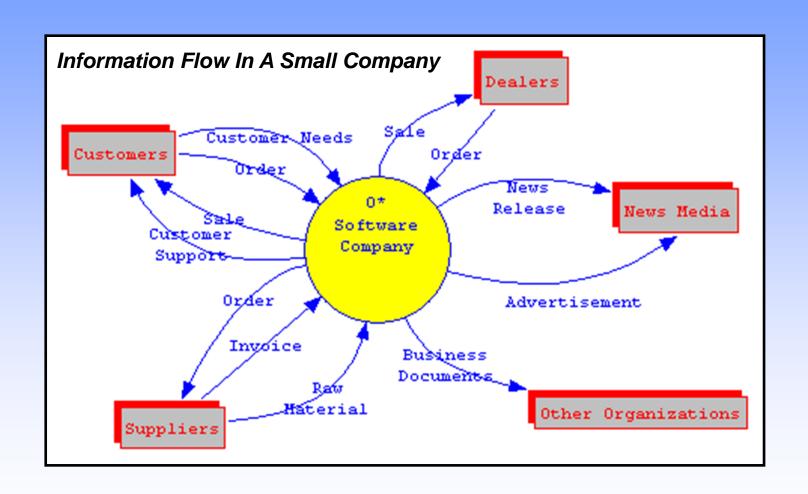
What is it like out there?



- Models
 - Serve as part of the team communication
 - Construction is only interesting as it helps us win the game
 - Are sufficient as soon as they permit the next person to move on with his work

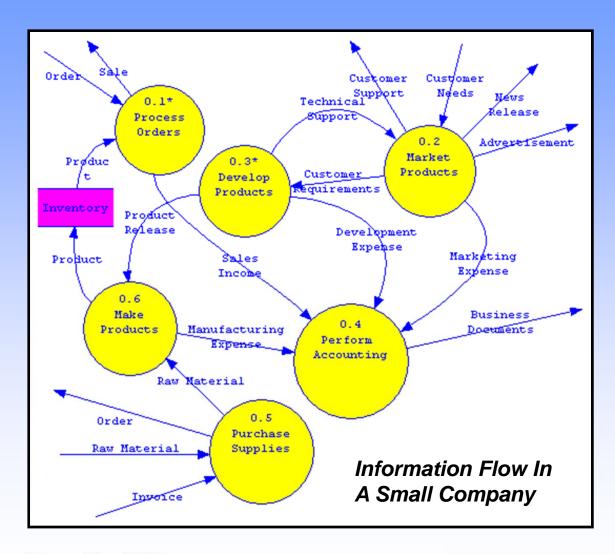


Data Flow Diagram (DFD)



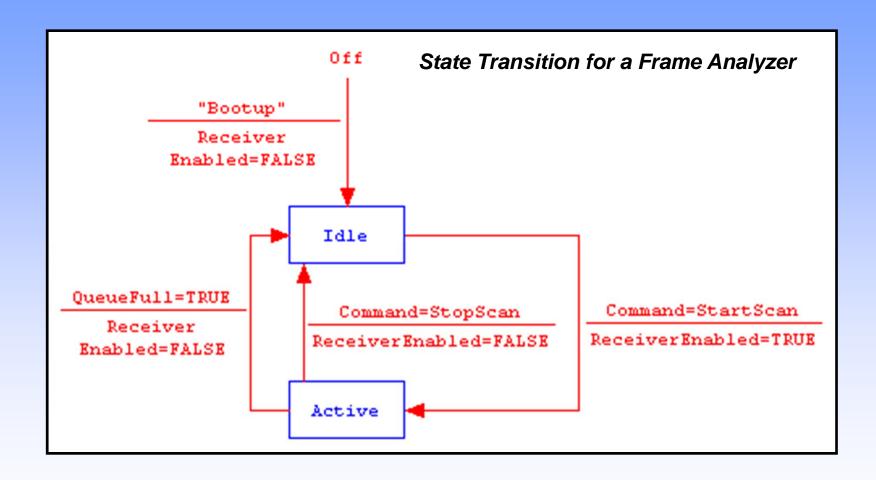


Data Flow Diagram (DFD)



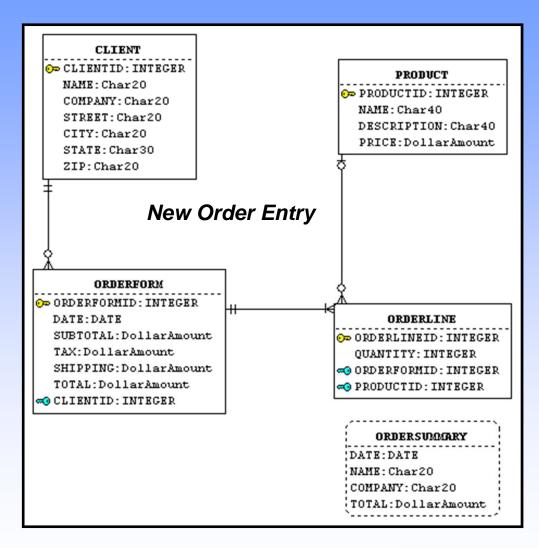


State Transition Diagram (STD)



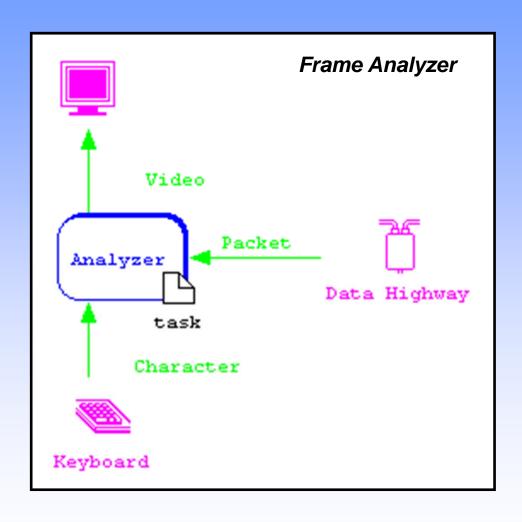


Information Engineering Notation (IEN)



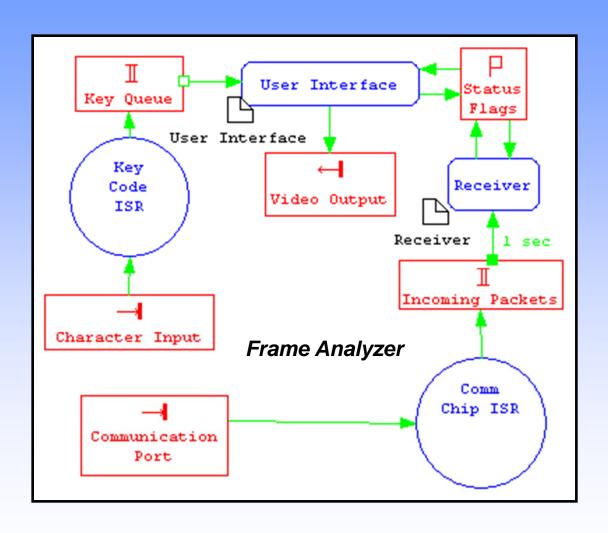


System Diagram



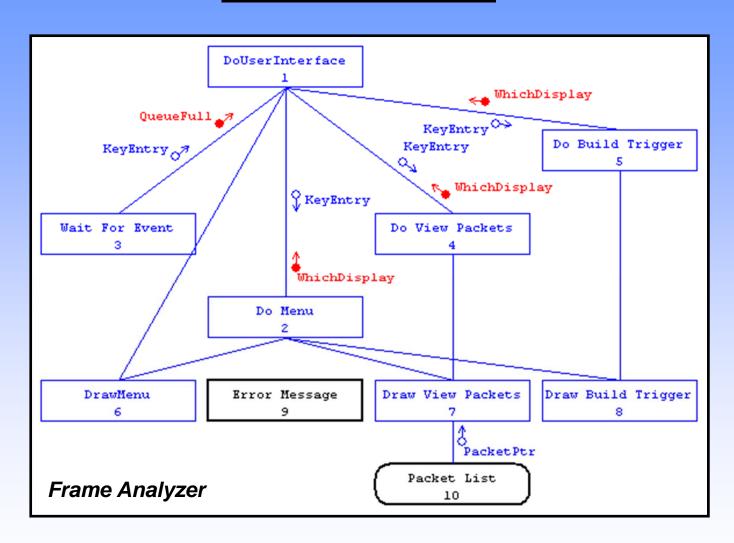


System Diagram



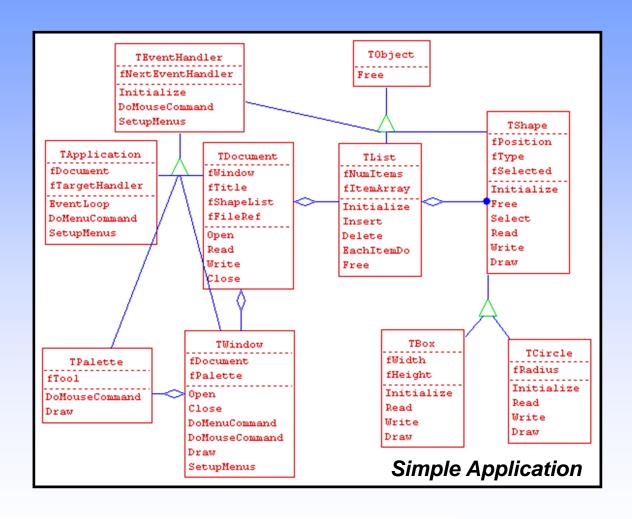


Structure Chart



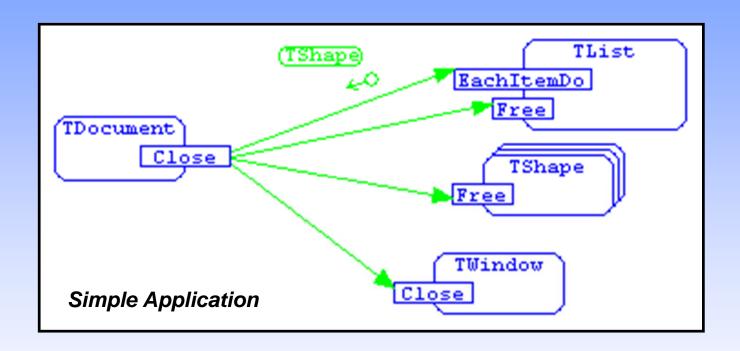


Object Modeling Technique (OMT) Class Diagram



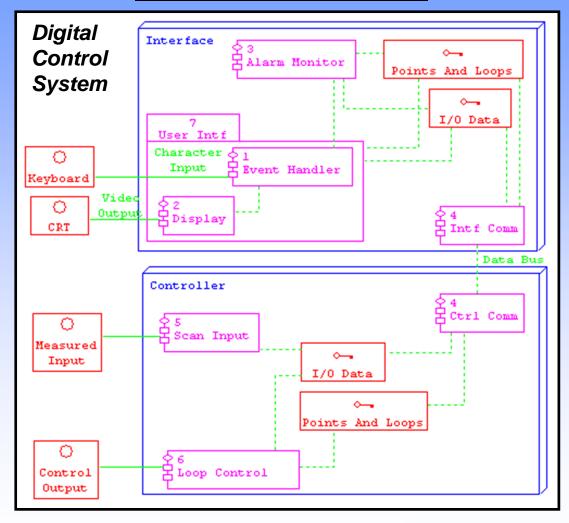


Object Modeling Technique (OMT) Object Diagram

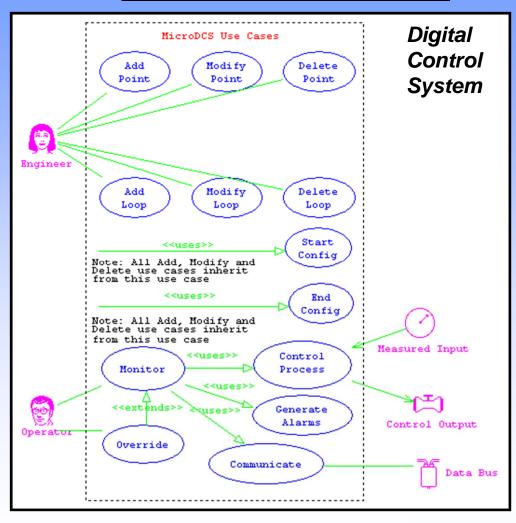




Unified Modeling Language (UML) System Diagram

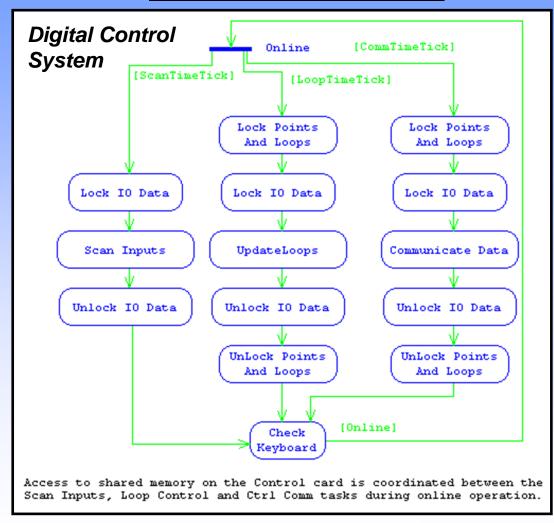


<u>Unified Modeling Language (UML)</u> <u>Use Case Diagram</u>

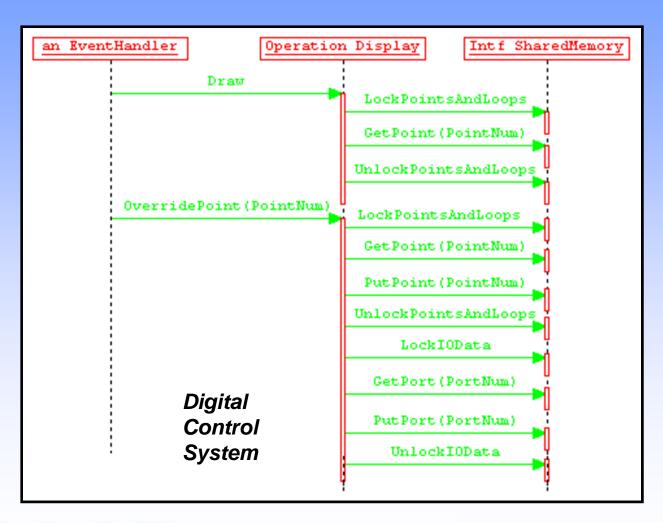




Unified Modeling Language (UML) Activity Diagram

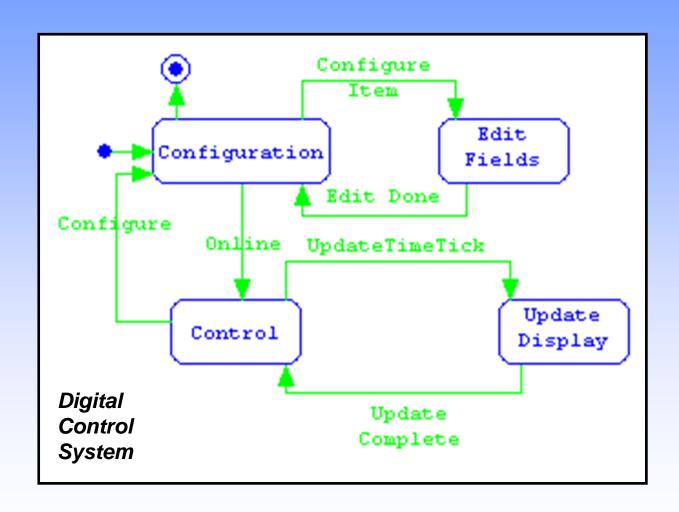


<u>Unified Modeling Language (UML)</u> <u>Sequence Diagram</u>



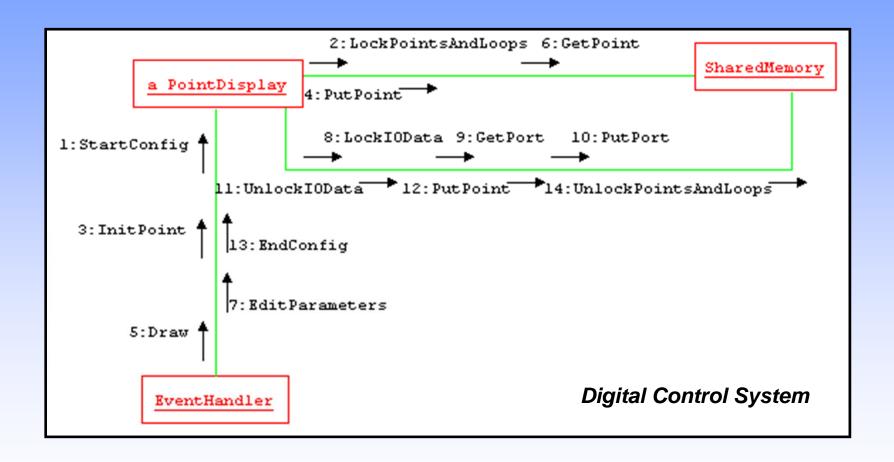


Unified Modeling Language (UML) State Chart





<u>Unified Modeling Language (UML)</u> <u>Collaboration Diagram</u>





- Industry today is focused on <u>Process</u>
- Heavy Processes
 - Documented and formalized procedures with specific and detailed intermediate work products
 - Projects have the same documents
 - Assumes more documentation means a better product



- Agile Processes
 - Different projects need different processes
 - Light but sufficient
 - Focus on Skills, Communication and Community

A process is better than NO process!



- Envelope or napkin
- White board
- Paper or a CASE tool
- Code
- Paper or case tool



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Tricks of the Trade

What is it like out there?

BAD BOYS! BAD BOYS! WHATCHA GONNA DO? WHATCHA GONNA DO WHEN THEY COME FOR YOU? BAD BOYS! BAD BOYS!



Enable all optional compiler warnings

```
char *strcpy(char *pchTo, char *pchFrom)
{
  char *pchStart = pchTo;
  while (*pchStart = *pchFrom++)
    {}
  return (pchStart);
}
```



Enable all optional compiler warnings

```
char *strcpy(char *pchTo, char *pchFrom)
{
  char *pchStart = pchTo;
  while ((*pchStart == *pchFrom++) != '\0')
    {}
  return (pchStart);
}
```



How could we have written this fragment to detect the error automatically?

```
if (ch = '\t')
  ExpandTab();
```

Is it as good as using a compiler switch?



- Look for ways to catch bugs automatically, with minimal effort
- Reduce the amount of programmer skill necessary to catch bugs
- Maintain both ship and debug versions of your program



 Strip undefined behavior from your code or use assertions to catch undefined behavior

```
void *memcpy(void *pvTo, void *pvFrom, size t size)
 byte *pbTo = (byte *)pvTo;
 byte *pbFrom = (byte *)pvFrom;
 ASSERT(pvTo != NULL && pvFrom != NULL);
  ASSERT(pvTo >= pvFrom+SIZE | |
         pvFrom >= pvTo+SIZE);
 while (size-- > 0)
    *pbTo++ = *pbFrom++;
  return (pvTo);
```



- Comment anything that isn't clear
- Write comments that emphasize potential hazards
- Suggest a solution as long as it does not mislead people

```
/* Blocks overlap? Use memmove. */
ASSERT(pvTo >= pvFrom+SIZE ||
    pvFrom >= pvTo+SIZE);
```



- Either remove implicit assumptions, or assert that they are valid
- Use assertions to detect impossible conditions
- Program defensively but don't hide bugs
- Use a second algorithm to validate results



- Don't wait for bugs to happen use startup checks
- Testers are not there for testing your code
- Test code is forever
- Not works of art



- Fortify your subsystems
- What's a subsystem?
 - Hides its implementation details
 - Has a complexity of its own
 - Provides a few key entry point



- The two most important questions after writing a subsystem
 - 1) How are programmers going to misuse this subsystem?
 - 2) How can I detect these problems automatically?



- Step through your code
- Don't wait until you have a bug to step through your code
- Step through every code path
 - Operators &&, //, and ?: have two paths
 - Use the debugger to display each side of the expression
- Focus on data flow



Make it hard to ignore error conditions
 don't bury error codes in return values

From Kernighan and Richie -

```
char c;
char c;
c = getchar();
if (c == EOF)
```

getchar gets an int, of course



Make it hard to ignore error conditions
 don't bury error codes in return values

```
flag fGetChar(char *pch); /* prototype */
if (fGetChar(&ch))
  successful -- ch has the next character
else
  hit EOF -- ch is garbage
```



- Don't write multipurpose functions
 - Write separate functions to allow stronger argument validation
- Make the code intelligible at the point of call



Avoid boolean arguments

Bad



Better

```
#define BASE10 1
#define BASE16 0

UnsignedToStr(u, str, BASE10)
UnsignedToStr(u, str, BASE16)
```

Best



Handle your special cases just once

```
void IntToStr(int i, char *str)
  int iOriginal = i;
  char *pch;
  if (iOriginal < 0)</pre>
    i = -i;
  pch = str;
  do
    *pch++ = (i % 10) + `0';
  while ((i /= 10) > 0);
  if (iOriginal < 0)</pre>
    *pch++ = \-';
  *pch = ' \ 0';
  ReverseStr(str);
```



Establish priorities and stick to them

RAY'S LIST

SETA'S LIST

Correctness

Global efficiency

Size

Local efficiency

Personal convenience

Maintainability

Personal expression

Testability

Consistency

Correctness

Testability

Global efficiency

Maintainability

Consistency

Size

Local efficiency

Personal expression

Personal convenience



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What is it like out there?

- Find a mentor
- Play by the rules
- There are other games going on
- Domain knowledge is good
- Get a variety of experiences
- Keep your skills current



Software Development Issues

[END PROGRAM]

