

Technical University of Munich | Faculty of Informatics
Chair of Computer Aided Medical Procedures and Augmented Reality

Lab Course / "Praktikum":

Project Management and Software Development for Medical Applications

Documentation, Tests, Design Patterns & Integration Strategy – WS2020

Ardit Ramadani





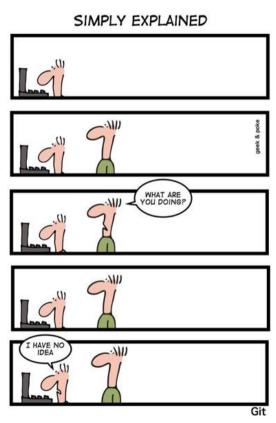


Disclaimer

This talk will not cover all aspects of SE!

Familiarize with concepts and ideas

Not every single detail matters



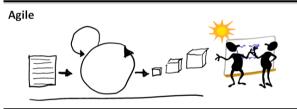


Software Engineering approaches

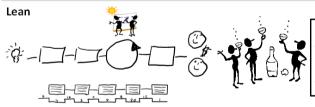
- Software Engineering can be a religion:
- Sometimes it is applied rigidly
- Many different contrasting ideas
- Do not get your attention drawn away from the problem at hand!



Schedule large work orders and align people by workflow



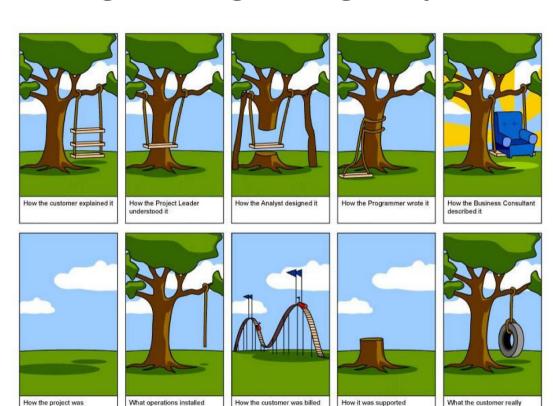
Schedule small work orders and align people by schedule



Schedule small work orders and align people by workflow



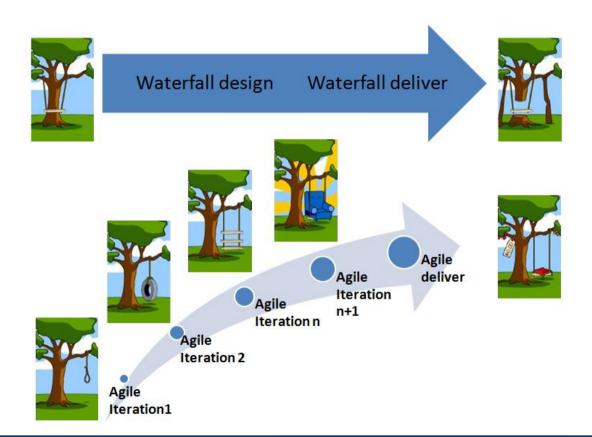
How Software Design and Engineering really works..





documented

Keep the problem as small as possible!





How Software Design and Engineering really works..

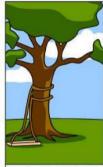




How the Project Leader understood it



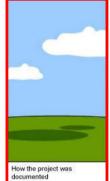
How the Analyst designed it



How the Programmer wrote it

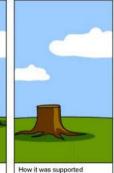


How the Business Consultant described it















Documentation



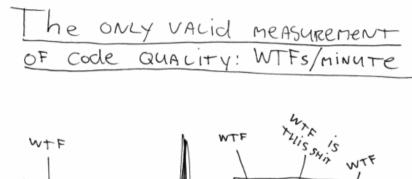


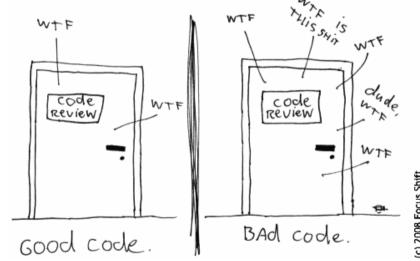


Documentation for developers

This includes:

- Your customers
- Your team
- Yourself!







Documentation for developers – Code style

- Code is written once, but read many more times
- Don't be lazy:
 - Good variable names
 - Refactor code
 - Keep modular and generic



...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.

OKAN, I'LL READ
A STYLE GUIDE.



Documentation for developers – Comments

- No trivial comments
- Explain:
 - Assumptions
 - Corner cases
 - Non-trivial use of language features

```
BAD:
//Apply style.
apply(style);

GOOD:
// Unlike the others, this image needs to be drawn in the user-requested style apply(style);
```



Documentation for developers – Doxygen

- Creates static docs from comments
- Close to source code, so USUALLY less out-of-date
- Useful only with non-trivial content



Documentation for developers – Doxygen

Main Page | Class List | Class Members

Time Class Reference

List of all members.

Public Member Functions

Time (int timemillis)

Static Public Member Functions

Time now it.

Detailed Description

The time class represents a moment of time.



Documentation for users

Users as seen by developers:



- Usually the cause is bad documentation!
- You make a lot of assumptions that are clear in your head, but not to a new user





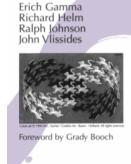
Design Patterns (and anti-Patterns)







- Reusable code structures
- Solve common problems
- Proven to work, common vocabulary



Flements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software

- Mostly created to work around rigid Object-Oriented type systems
- BUT: focus on the problem rather than where to stuff them in your program!



Some design Patterns

- <u>Singleton</u>: class with only one instance in whole program
- <u>Abstract factory</u>: allows to create an instance of several families of classes
- Observer: way of notifying change to a number of classes
- <u>Decorator</u>: add functionality to class without inheriting
- <u>Facade</u>: single class that represents an entire subsystem



Design anti-Patterns

- Too many (unnecessary) classes
- Functions too long

```
img_filter = ImageFilter()
img_filter.set_image(img)
img_filter.set_radius(2.5)
filtered_img = img_filter.get_output()
filtered_img = filter_img(img, radius=2.5)
```



Design anti-Patterns

- Too many (unnecessary) classes
- Functions too long
- Mixed functionality
- Reinventing the wheel
- Premature optimization







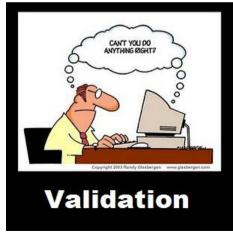




Testing – Definitions

- Verification and Validation (V&V)
 - Verification: The process of evaluating a system or component to determine whether the products of a given development phase satisfy the conditions imposed at the start of the phase [IEEE-STD-610]
 - Validation: The process of evaluating a system or component during or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified requirements [IEEE-STD-610]







Testing – Definitions

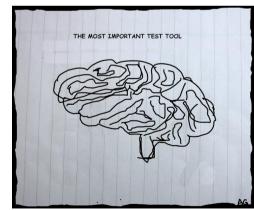
Criteria	Verification	Validation
Definition	The process of evaluating work-products	The process of evaluating software during or
	(not the actual final product) of a	at the end of the development process to
	development phase to determine	determine whether it satisfies specified
	whether they meet the specified	business requirements.
	requirements for that phase.	
Objective	To ensure that the product is being built	To ensure that the product actually meets
	according to the requirements and design	the user's needs, and that the specifications
	specifications. In other words, to ensure	were correct in the first place. In other
	that work products meet their specified	words, to demonstrate that the product
	requirements.	fulfills its intended use when placed in its
		intended environment.
Question	Are we building the product right?	Are we building the <i>right</i> product?
Evaluation	Plans, Requirement Specs, Design Specs,	The actual product/software.
Items	Code, Test Cases	
Activities	•Reviews	•Testing
	Walkthroughs	
	•Inspections	



Test types

- Runtime Test: Sanity check for invalid program states during runtime
- <u>Test Run</u>: Developer runs the software and looks for obvious errors
- <u>Systematic Test</u>: Carefully chosen test data, comparison with expected results
- Regression Test: Extended and automated systematic test, run repeatedly (e.g. after every commit), test results are documented
- <u>Performance Test</u>: Testing performance of the software (runtime, memory usage, ...)

Testing may be a pain in the neck, but with the right combination of the above test types you get a good cost-return value





Test levels

- <u>Unit Test</u>: Checks a single piece of code (e.g. class) in isolation
- <u>Integration Test</u>: Verifies the interfaces between components
- <u>System Test</u>: Checks that the whole software meets the requirements
- Operational Acceptance Test: Put the software to test with real end users and in realistic conditions



Unit test

```
import unittest

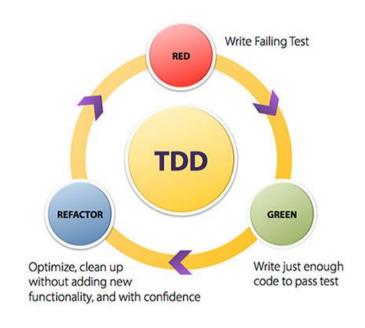
def fun(x):
    return x + 1

class MyTest(unittest.TestCase):
    def test(self):
        self.assertEqual(fun(3), 4)
```



Test Driven Development

- Write tests first, then develop until pass
- Pros:
 - Help focusing on objectives
 - Think about corner cases
 - More rewarding experience
 - More confident about later changes





Testable code

Keep functions small

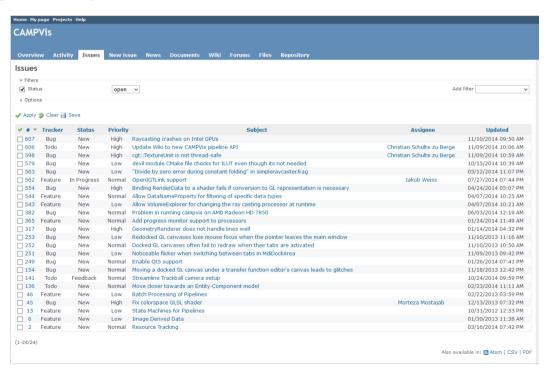
Do not mix functionality

```
def add to cart(user, article):
    price = database.get_article(article)
    if user.age > 35 and article.category == 'food':
        price *= 0.90
    elif user.city == 'Munich' and article.category == 'electronics':
        price *= 0.85
    database.reduce_availability(article)
    user.add to cart(article, price)
def compute_price(user, price, article):
    if user.age > 35 and article.category == 'food':
        price *= 0.90
    elif user.city == 'Munich' and article.category == 'electronics':
        price *= 0.85
    return price
def add_to_cart(user, article):
    price = database.get_article(article)
    price = compute_price(user, price, article)
    database.reduce_availability(article)
    user.add to cart(article, price)
```



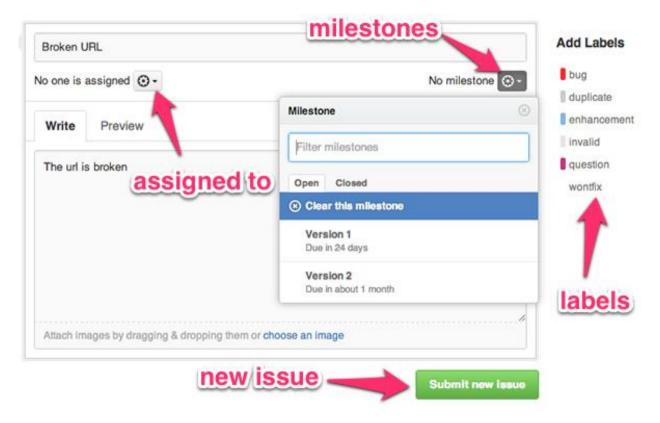
Bug tracker

Help tracking defects present in software





Bug tracker







Integration strategies







The Big-Bang Integration Strategy

 Unordered implementation of the components / all components implemented at the same time

- Problems
 - Errors are very hard to locate: Which component is the cause?
 - Design errors (errors in interfaces) not distinguishable from implementation errors
- Always prefer incremental integration strategy



Top-Down Integration Strategy

 Start with the components from the top-most layer (e.g. GUI). Incrementally add layers further down

Pros/Cons

- Early prototype available (with limited functionality)
- Design errors can be detected in an early state
- Many stubs required → cumbersome
- No functionality until a very late stage



Bottom-Up Integration Strategy

• Start with the components from the bottom-most layer (e.g. entity classes). Incrementally add upper layers.

Pros/Cons

- No stubs required
- Functionality available in early stages
- Nothing to show to customers until the very end
- Errors may be expensive, because they may be found late and solving them might require cumbersome changes





Version control

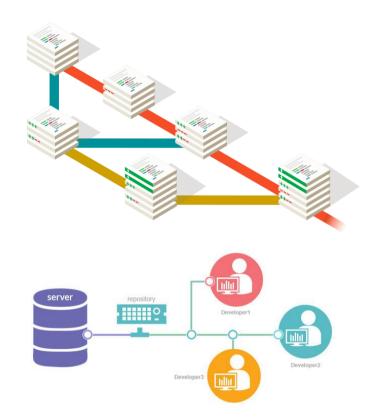






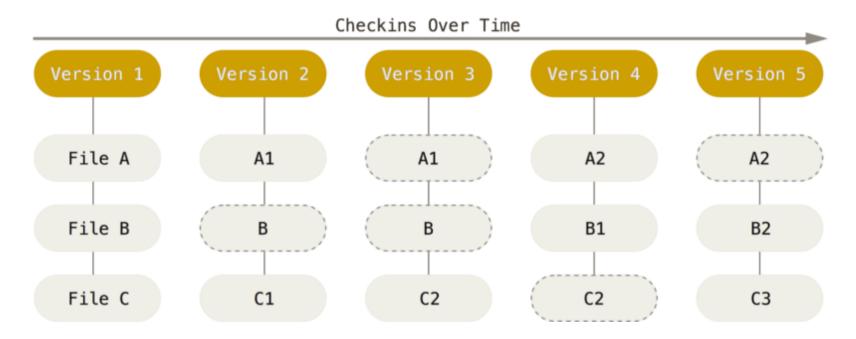
Version Control Systems

- Keep a history of changes to code
- Share code with others
- Integrate changes from others
- Manage concurrent versions





Version history





Changes history

```
2d4e9353 » streeter
                                            6 # "soupselect": "0.2.0"
2013-07-18 Add a missing quote so copy/...
989e48f7 » nickhammond
                                            7 # "underscore": "1.3.3"
2013-05-18 Specify underscore & undersc...
                                            8 # "underscore.string": "2.3.0"
3406d66b » technicalpickles
                                            9 #
2012-06-08 Update "w" help comments
                                           10 # Configuration:
                                           11 # None
                                           13 # Commands:
                                           14 # hubot wiki me <query> - Searches for <query> on Wikipedia.
                                           15 #
                                           16 # Author:
                                           17 # h3h
97d63d4a » h3h
                                           18
2011-11-09 Add a Wikipedia script for p...
                                           19
                                                          = require("underscore")
                                                          = require("underscore.string")
                                           20
                                           21 Select
                                                         = require("soupselect").select
                                               HTMLParser = require "htmlparser"
                                               module.exports = (robot) ->
                                           24
                                                 robot.respond /(wiki)( me)? (.*)/i, (msg) ->
374b8bfe » nickhammond
                                                   wikiMe robot, msg.match[3], (text, url) ->
2013-05-18 change @http to @robot.http ...
97d63d4a » h3h
                                                     msg.send text
2011-11-09 Add a Wikipedia script for p...
```

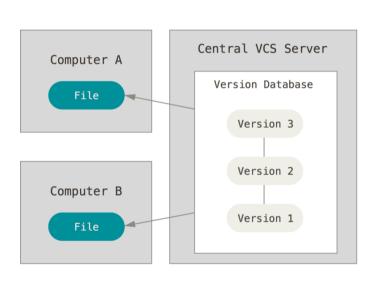


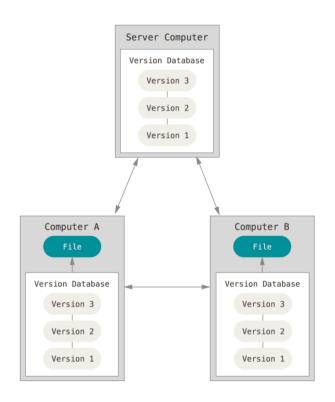
Branches





Centralized vs Distributed Version Control Systems

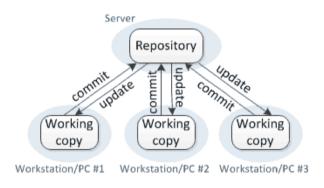




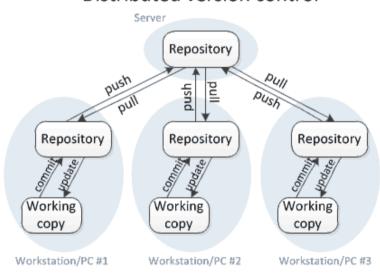


Centralized vs Distributed Version Control Systems

Centralized version control



Distributed version control

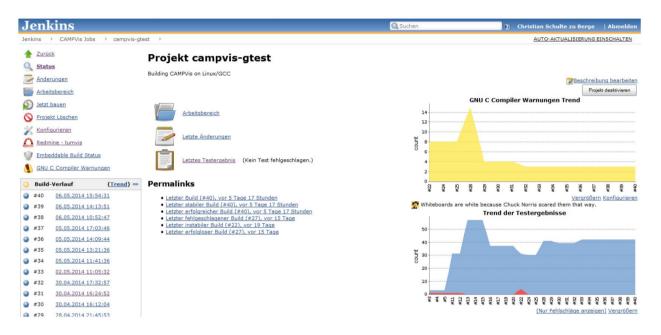




Software Configuration Management Guide, "Centralized vs Distributed Version Control Systesm," [Online] Available: https://scmquest.com/centralized-vs-distributed-version-control-systems/

Continuous Integration

Compile automatically on every change uploaded to VCS







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