

Final Lecture: Advanced Software Design and Development

Introduction

- Wrapping up key topics and introducing advanced tools for robust software development.

Learning Objectives

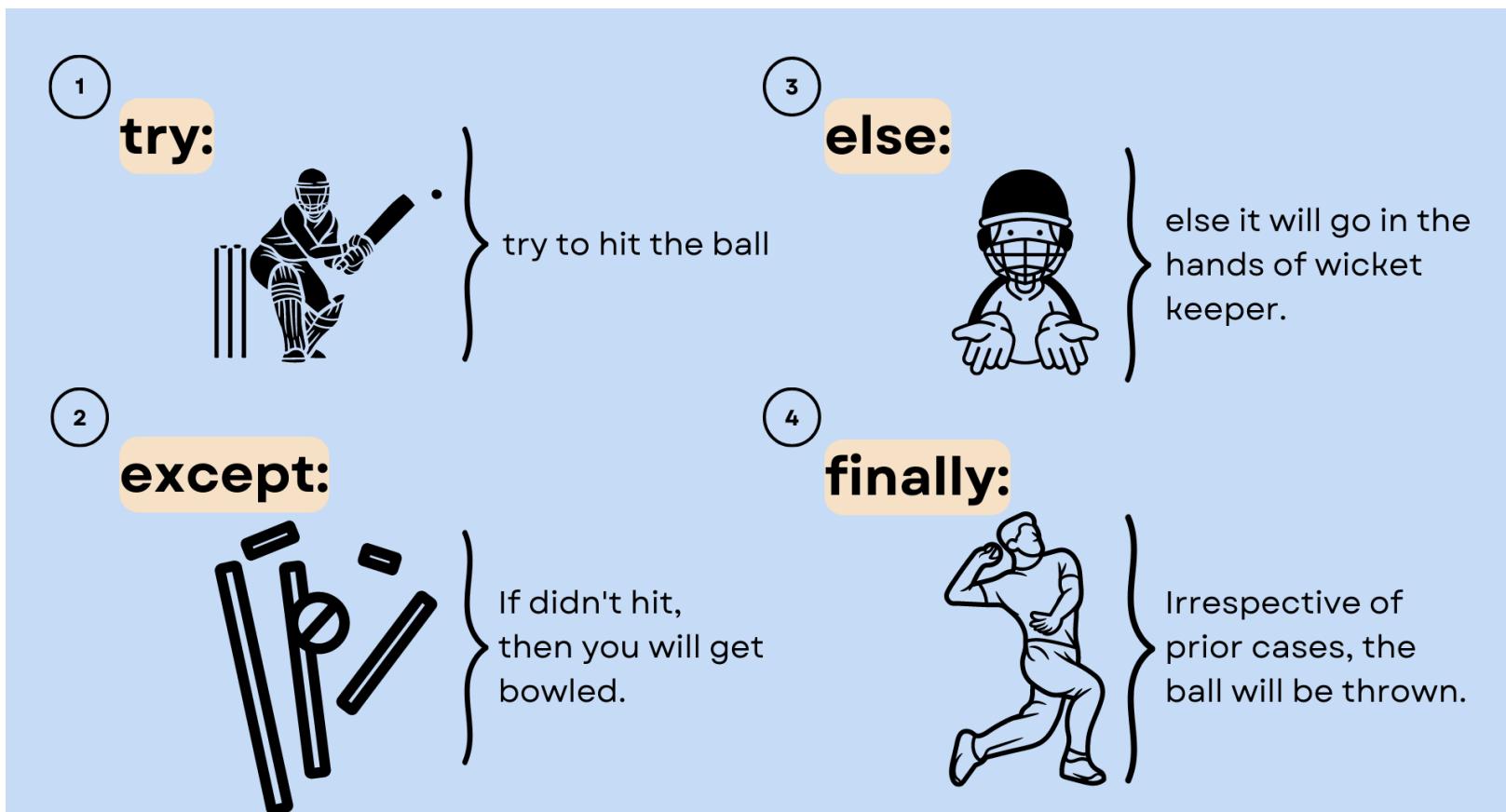
- 1. Strengthen programming skills.
- 2. Write robust, maintainable, and secure code.
- 3. Collaborate effectively using version control.
- 4. Test-driven development.

1. Defensive Coding

- Importance of writing code that anticipates and handles invalid inputs and errors.

Exception Handling

- Use try-except blocks to gracefully handle unforeseen runtime errors.



Static Code Analysis

- Tools like SonarQube and PyLint help detect bugs and code smells early.

Open Source Linters Landscape in 2021

A non-exhaustive list of open source linters collected in May 2021.

More resources can be found at :

<https://awesomeopensource.com/projects/linter>
<https://awesomeopensource.com/project/analysis-tools-dev/static-analysis>

Any comment or remark ? contact@promyze.com



<https://promyze.com>

Ansible

ansible-lint

C++

oclint

vera++

cppcheck

cpplint

C#

gendarme

dotnet-format

code-craker

Roslynator

Chef

cookstyle

Clojure

eastwood

joker

kibit

clj-kondo

CSS

stylelint

csslint

csscomb.js

doiuse

D

D-scanner

Dart

dart_style

linter

Docker

hadolint

dockerfilelint

Elixir

credo

dogma

Erlang

elvis

F#

fantomas

FSharpLint

Go

golangci-lint

goreporter

revive

go-critic

ineffassign

Groovy

CodeNarc

Haml

haml-lint

Haskell

hlint

britannyn

HTML

HTMLHint

tidy-html5

bootlint

validator

Java

checkstyle

error-prone

pmd

spotbugs

spoon

JS

flow

prettier

standard

eslint

PHP

xo

rslint

hegel

Julia

Lint.jl

Kotlin

ktlint

detekt

K8S

kube-lint

kubeval

Markdown

markdownlint

textlint

Ocaml

mascot

PHP

PHP-CS-Fixer

phpstan

phpcd

PHP_CodeSniffer

Phan

psalm

phplint

Puppet

puppet-lint

Python

pycodestyle

pylint

bandit

flake8

mypy

pyre-check

pyright

R

lintr

styler

Ruby

rubocop

brakeman

reek

sorbet

Rust

rust-clippy

rust-analyzer

Scss

scsslint

Scala

scapegoat

scalastyle

wartremover

Shell

shellcheck

bashate

Solidity

Ethlint

SQL

sqlint

sqlfluff

Swift

swiftlint

Terraform

TFlint

tfsec

terrascan

terragrunt

TypeScript

typescript-eslint

gts

codelyzer

Yaml

yamllint

spectral

Multi-lang

sonarqube

super-linter

megalinter

Design by Contract

- Define preconditions, postconditions, and invariants to ensure code correctness.

Preconditions

```
def divide(a, b):
    """
    Preconditions:
    - b must not be zero (division by zero is undefined).
    """
    if b == 0:
        raise ValueError("Denominator must not be zero.")
    return a / b
```

postconditions

- Define preconditions, postconditions, and invariants to ensure code correctness.

```
def find_max(numbers):  
    """  
    Preconditions:  
    - numbers must be a non-empty list or iterable.  
  
    Postconditions:  
    - The result must be greater than or equal to  
    every element in the input list.  
    """  
    if not numbers:  
        raise ValueError("Input list must not be empty.")  
  
    result = max(numbers)  
    # Postcondition check  
    assert all(result >= num for num in numbers), "result is not the maximum."  
    return result
```

invariants

```
class BankAccount:
    """
    Invariants:
    - The balance must never be negative.
    """
    def __init__(self, balance):
        if balance < 0:
            raise ValueError("Initial balance cannot be negative.")
        self.balance = balance

    def deposit(self, amount):
        if amount < 0:
            raise ValueError("Deposit amount must be non-negative.")
        self.balance += amount
        assert self.balance >= 0, "Invariant violated: balance is negative."

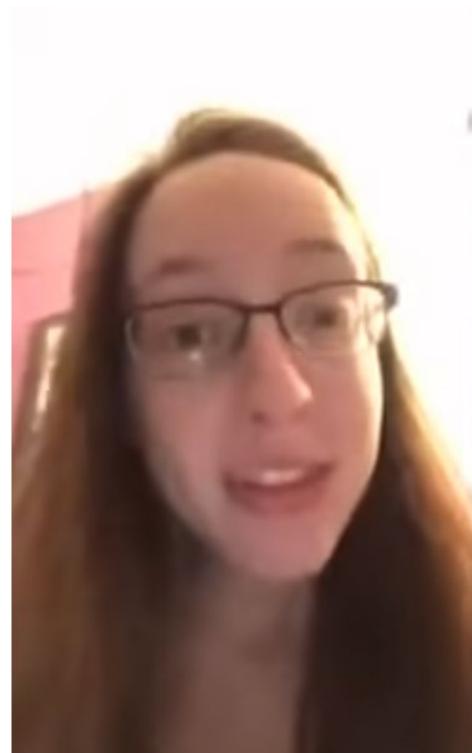
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        if amount < 0:
            raise ValueError("Withdrawal amount must be non-negative.")
        if amount > self.balance:
            raise ValueError("Insufficient funds.")
        self.balance -= amount
        assert self.balance >= 0, "Invariant violated: balance is negative."
```

2. Modular Design

- Principles of high cohesion and low coupling for scalable systems.

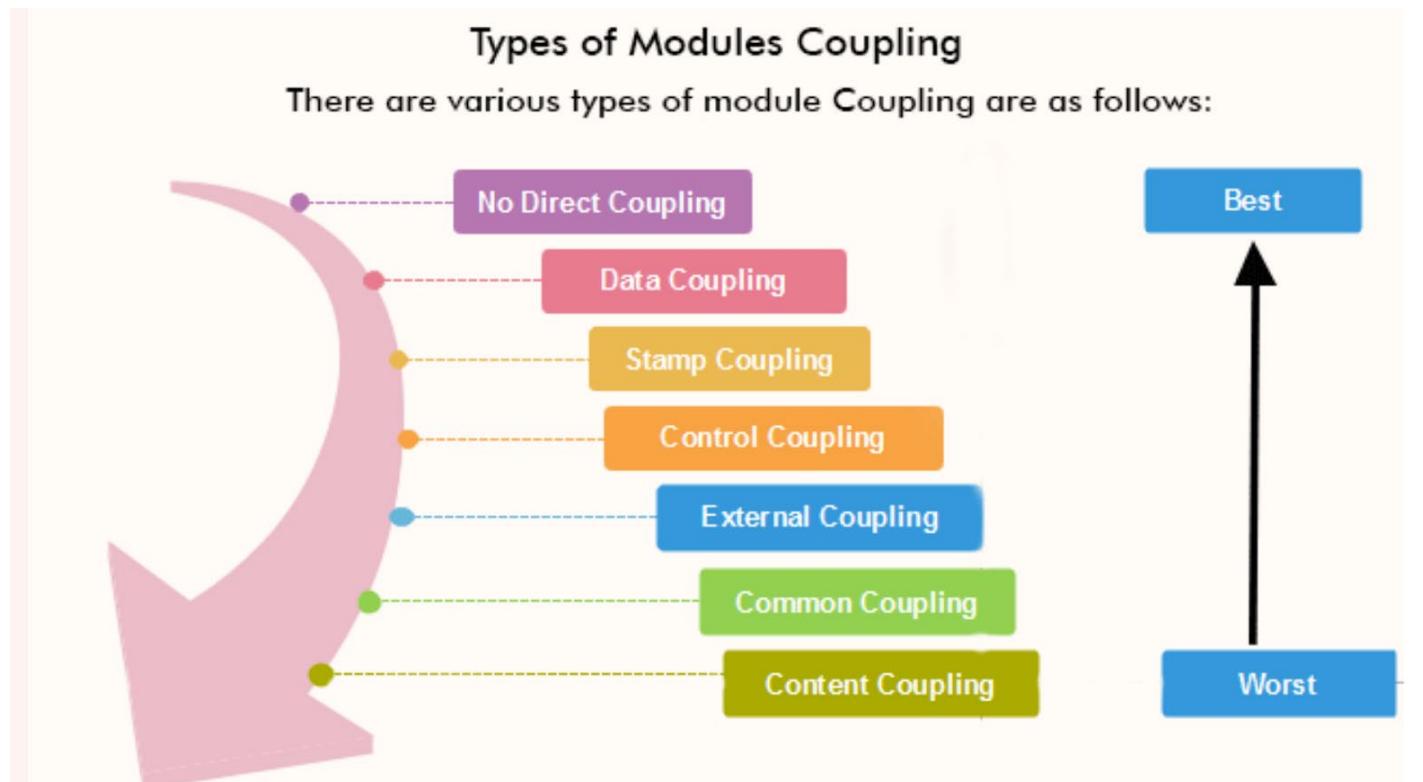
Cohesion

- Modules should be organised around a single, well-defined purpose.



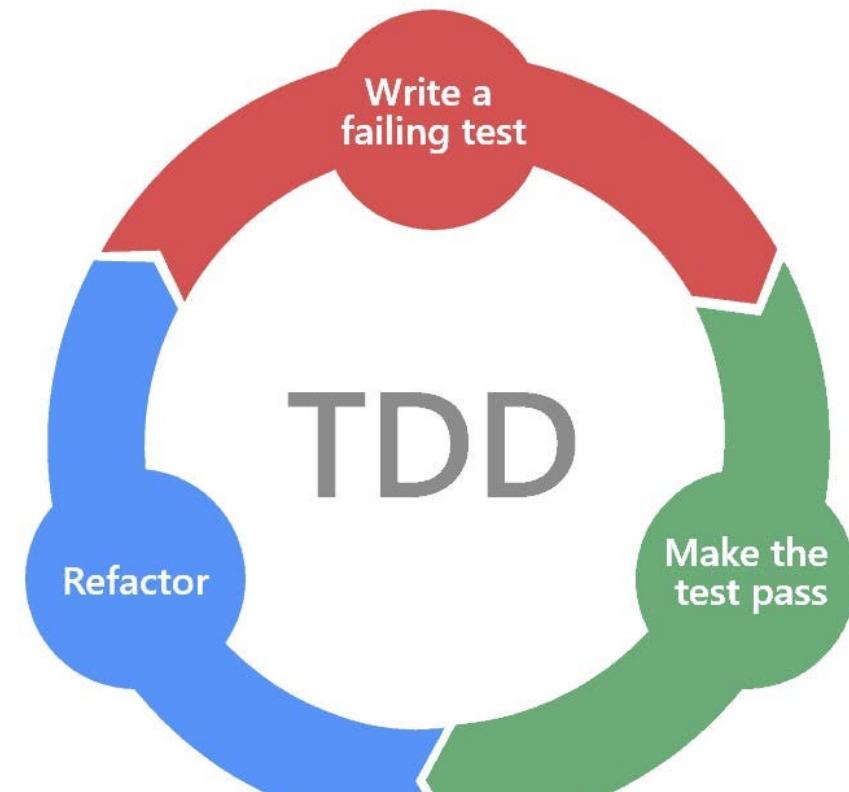
Coupling

- Minimise dependencies between modules to simplify testing and maintenance.



3. Test-Driven Development (TDD)

- Write tests before implementing functionality to ensure requirements are met.



Unit Tests

- Isolate and test small parts of the codebase using frameworks like PyTest.

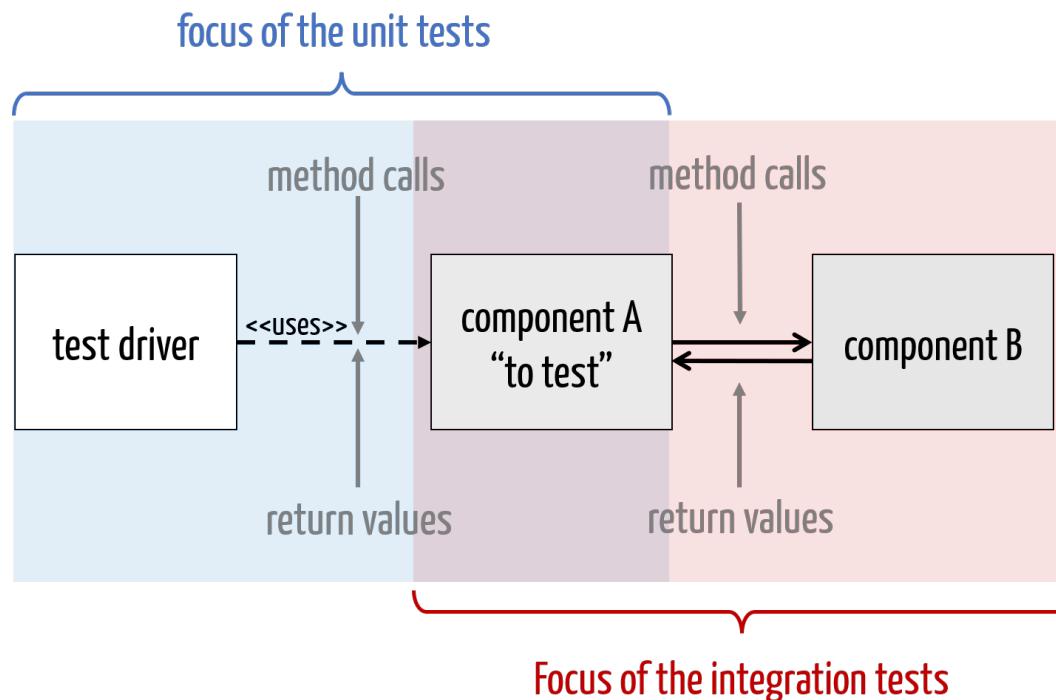
```
[TestFixture]
public class AccountTests
{
    [Test]
    public void Deposit_PositiveAmount_BalanceIsUpdated()
    {
        var account = new Account(10);

        account.Deposit(100);

        Assert.AreEqual(110, account.Balance);
    }
}
```

Integration Tests

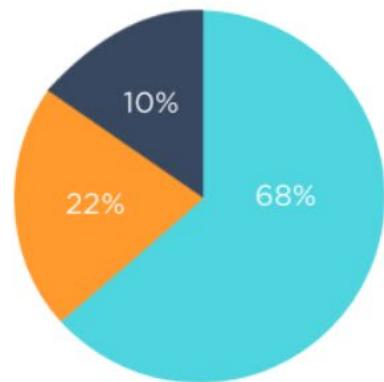
- Ensure that modules interact correctly using tools like Selenium.



Code Coverage

- Measure test coverage with tools like Coverage.py.

Test Coverage Matrix



- Executed Test
- Requirement Coverage
- Failed Test

Test Result Details



4. User Testing

- Involve users early and often to identify usability issues.

1

Create a test plan

2

Facilitate the test

3

Analyze case data

4

Create test report

- a. Scope of work
- b. Recruit users
- c. Identify objectives
- d. Establish metrics

- a. Observe users
- b. Identify issues
- c. Identify solutions
- d. Interview users

- a. Assess user behavior
- b. Analyse user click path
- c. Identify problem areas
- d. Assess navigation

- a. Review video footage
- b. Identify design issues
- c. Identify best practices
- d. Design recommendations

Usability Testing

- Evaluate user interactions to improve interface design.

Usability Testing Methods

In-person

Formal, live testing of representative users requires an empathetic moderator to note testers' experiences.

Remote

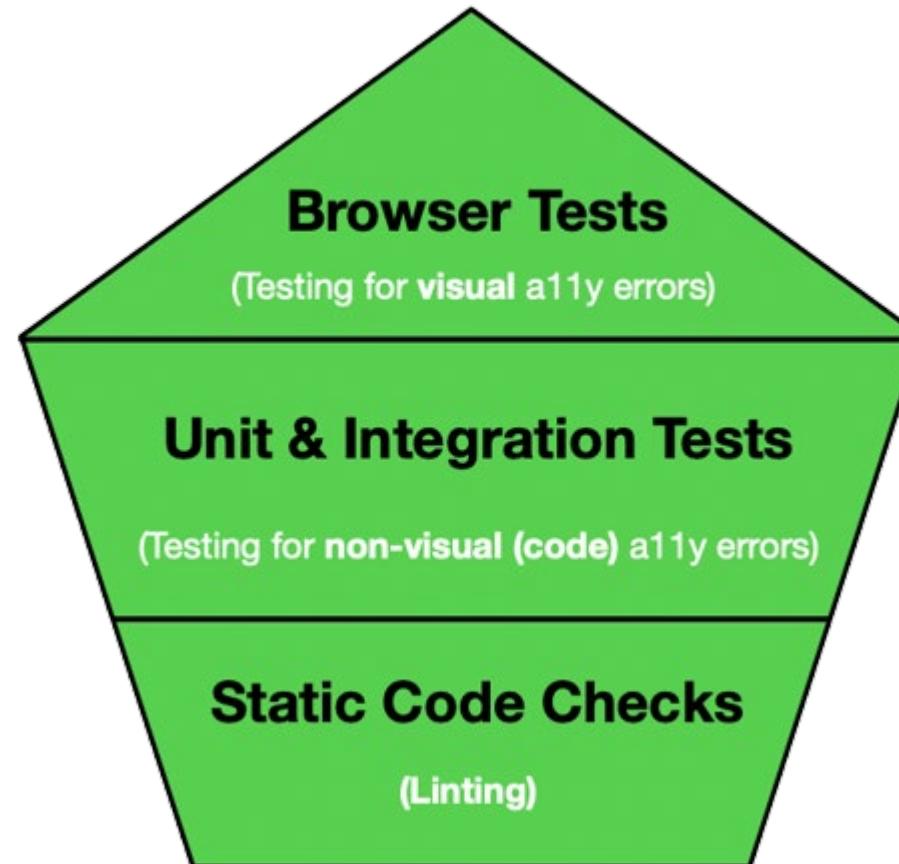
Catching users in their own environments can reveal more-accurate "field" insights.

Guerrilla

Testing your design informally on passers-by/colleagues; risks include inaccurate

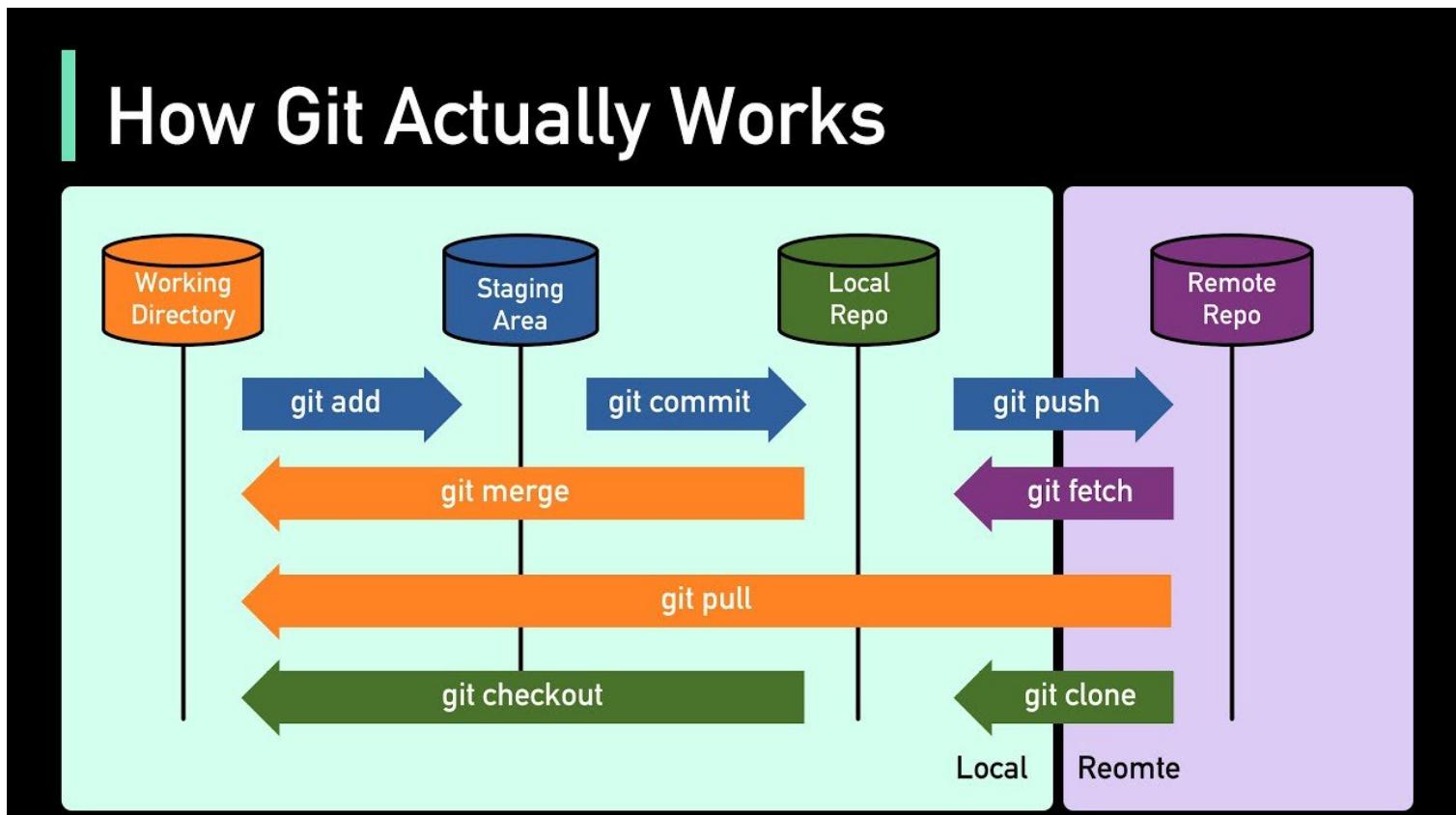
Accessibility Testing

- Ensure the software is usable by people with disabilities.



5. Version Control Best Practices

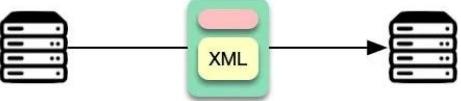
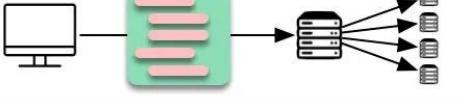
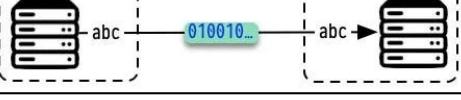
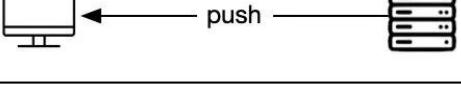
- Use Git effectively for individual and collaborative projects.



6. API Design and Interaction

- Use APIs to communicate between systems.

Top 6 Most Popular API Architecture Styles  ByteByteGo.com

Style	Illustration	Use Cases
SOAP		XML-based for enterprise applications
RESTful		Resource-based for web servers
GraphQL		Query language reduce network load
gRPC		High performance for microservices
WebSocket		Bi-directional for low-latency data exchange
Webhook		Asynchronous for event-driven application

cURL Basics

- Send HTTP requests and handle responses from APIs.

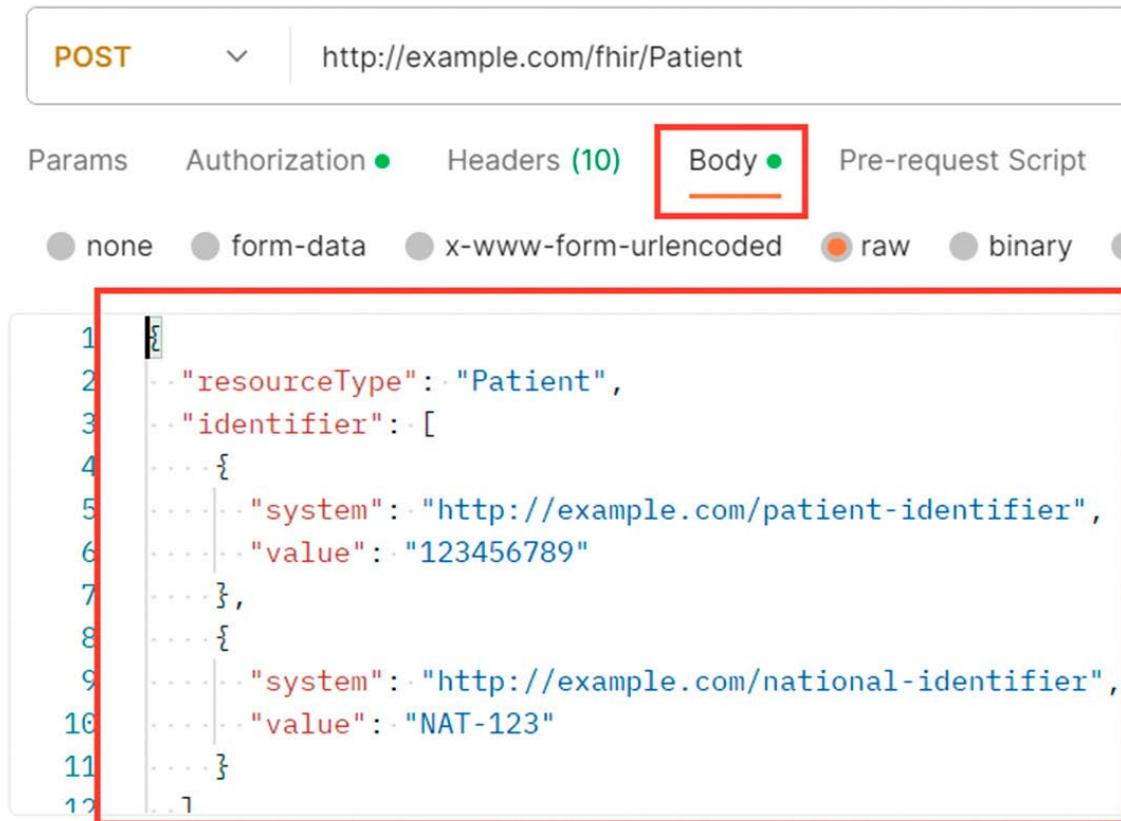
```
› curl https://example.com/
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Example Domain</title>

  <meta charset="utf-8" />
  <meta http-equiv="Content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
  <style type="text/css">
body {
  background-color: #f0f0f2;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  font-family: -apple-system, system-ui, BlinkMacSystemFont, "Segoe UI", "O
elvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;

}
div {
  width: 600px;
```

Postman and Insomnia

- Test and debug APIs using GUI tools.



POST http://example.com/fhir/Patient

Params Authorization Headers (10) **Body** Pre-request Script

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary

```
1
2   "resourceType": "Patient",
3   "identifier": [
4     {
5       "system": "http://example.com/patient-identifier",
6       "value": "123456789"
7     },
8     {
9       "system": "http://example.com/national-identifier",
10      "value": "NAT-123"
11    }
12  ]
```

Continuous Integration

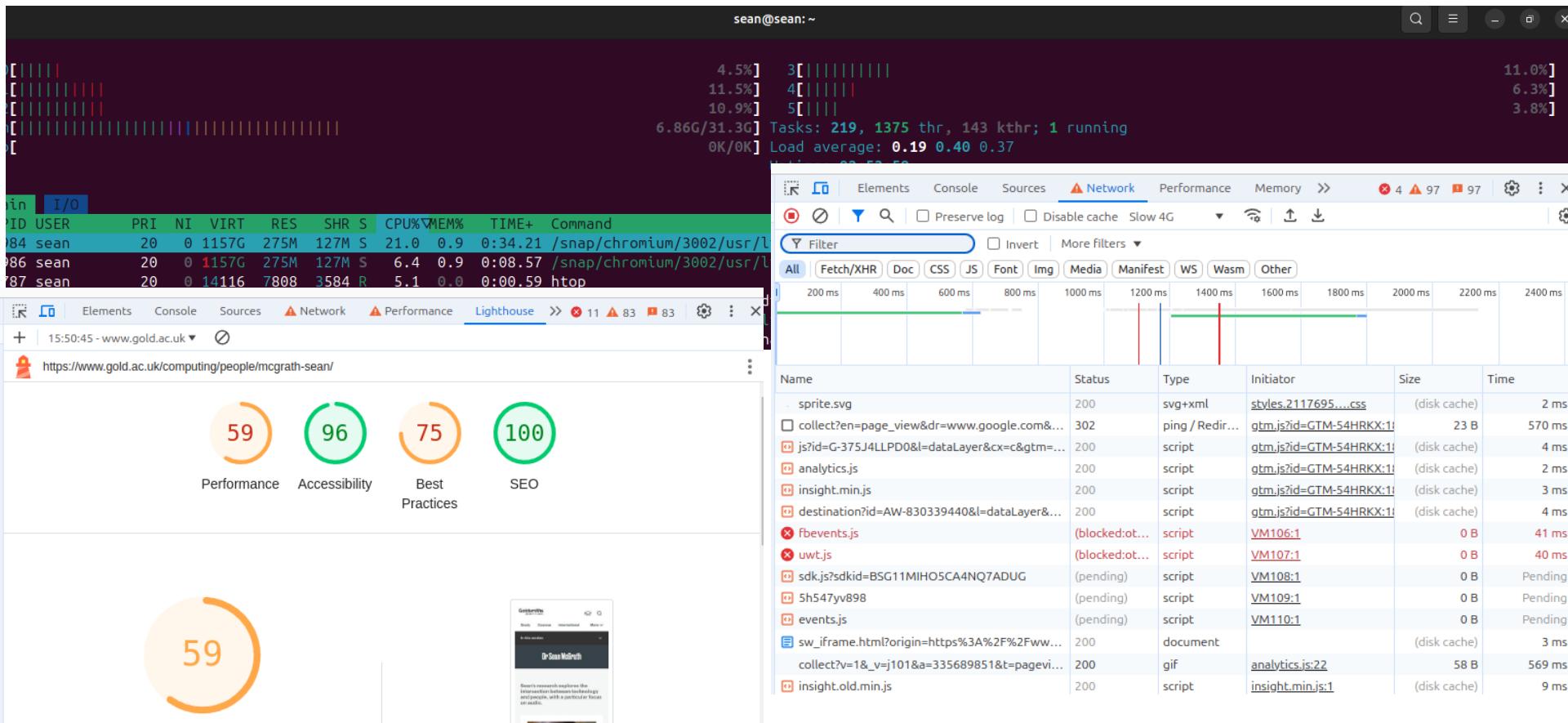
- Merge code frequently and test changes automatically.

Continuous Deployment

- Deploy tested code to production automatically.

8. Profiling and Performance

- Identify bottlenecks and optimise code performance.



sean@sean:~

4.5% 3[|||||] 11.0%
11.5% 4[|||||] 6.3%
10.9% 5[||||] 3.8%
6.86G/31.3G Tasks: 219, 1375 thr, 143 kthr; 1 running
0K/0K Load average: 0.19 0.40 0.37

PRI	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	CPU%	MEM%	TIME+	Command
20	0	1157G	275M	127M	S	21.0	0.9	0:34.21	/snap/chromium/3002/usr/l
20	0	1157G	275M	127M	S	6.4	0.9	0:08.57	/snap/chromium/3002/usr/l
20	0	14116	7808	3584	R	5.1	0.0	0:00.59	htop

Elements Console Sources Network Performance Memory >> 4 97 97 97

Filter Invert More filters

All Fetch/XHR Doc CSS JS Font Img Media Manifest WS Wasm Other

Name	Status	Type	Initiator	Size	Time
sprite.svg	200	svg+xml	styles.2117695....css	(disk cache)	2 ms
collect?en=page_view&dr=www.google.com&...	302	ping / Redir...	gtm.js?id=GTM-54HRKX:1		23 B
js?id=G-375J4LLPD0&l=dataLayer&cx=c>m=...	200	script	gtm.js?id=GTM-54HRKX:1	(disk cache)	4 ms
analytics.js	200	script	gtm.js?id=GTM-54HRKX:1	(disk cache)	2 ms
insight.min.js	200	script	gtm.js?id=GTM-54HRKX:1	(disk cache)	3 ms
destination?id=AW-830339440&l=dataLayer&...	200	script	gtm.js?id=GTM-54HRKX:1	(disk cache)	4 ms
fbevents.js	(blocked:ot...	script	VM106:1		0 B
uwt.js	(blocked:ot...	script	VM107:1		0 B
sdk.js?sdkid=BSG11MIHO5CA4NQ7ADUG	(pending)	script	VM108:1		Pending
5h547yv898	(pending)	script	VM109:1		Pending
events.js	(pending)	script	VM110:1		Pending
sw_iframe.html?origin=https%3A%2F%2Fwww...	200	document		(disk cache)	3 ms
collect?v=1_&v=j101&a=335689851&t=pagevi...	200	gif	analytics.js:22		58 B
insight.old.min.js	200	script	insight.min.js:1	(disk cache)	9 ms

Performance Accessibility Best Practices SEO

59 96 75 100

59

https://www.gold.ac.uk/computing/people/mcgrath-sean/

Dr Sean McGrath

Dr Sean McGrath explores the intersection of business technology and management, with a particular focus on strategy.

Command-line Tools

- Use `htop`, `perf`, and `ab` to monitor and benchmark systems. Chrome extensions also support profiling.



Error Handling Strategies

- Graceful degradation, retries, and fallback mechanisms.

Error Handling Strategies

```
Attempt 1 to fetch data...
Error: 404 Client Error: Not Found for url: https://gold.ac.uk/API/
Retrying in 2 seconds...
Attempt 2 to fetch data...
Error: 404 Client Error: Not Found for url: https://gold.ac.uk/API/
Retrying in 2 seconds...
Attempt 3 to fetch data...
Error: 404 Client Error: Not Found for url: https://gold.ac.uk/API/
Retrying in 2 seconds...

All attempts failed. Using fallback data.
{'message': 'Fallback data: API is unavailable.'}
```

Other options? Load cookies? Session objects? Guesstimates?

Error Handling Strategies

```
import requests
import time

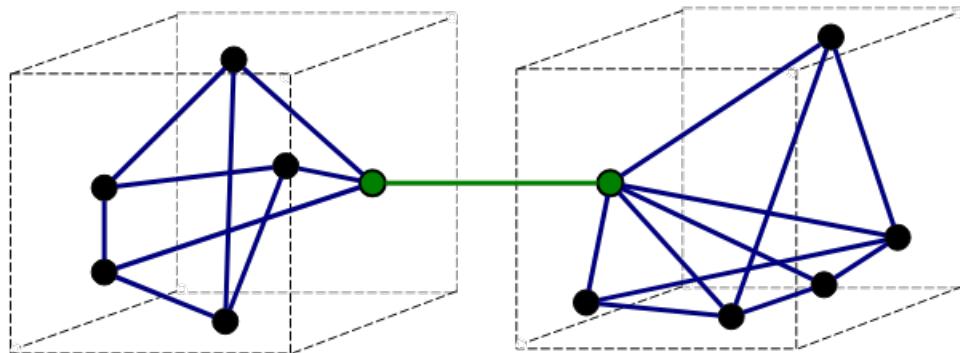
def fetch_data(url):
    """
    Fetch data from the given URL with retries and fallback.
    """
    retries = 3
    delay = 2 # seconds

    for attempt in range(retries):
        try:
            print(f"Attempt {attempt + 1} to fetch data from {url}...")
            response = requests.get(url, timeout=5)
            response.raise_for_status() # Raise error for bad responses (4xx or 5xx)
            return response.json() # Return data if successful
        except requests.RequestException as e:
            print(f"Error: {e}. Retrying in {delay} seconds...")
            time.sleep(delay)

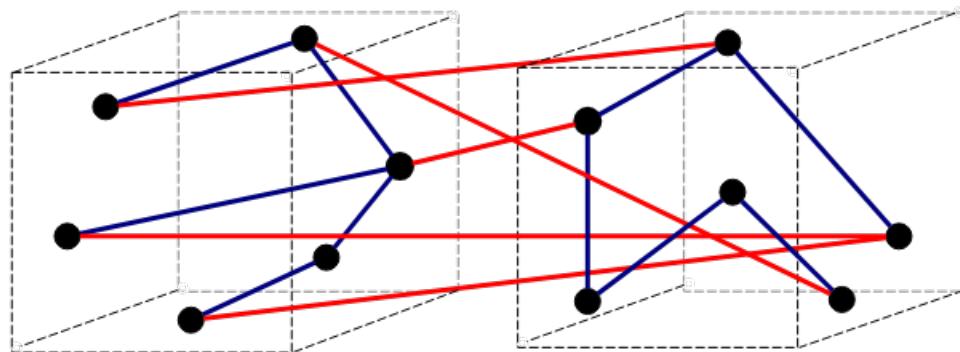
    # Fallback mechanism
    print("All attempts failed. Using fallback data.")
    return {"message": "Fallback data: API is unavailable."}
```

Scalability Awareness

- Consider the impact of module design on scalability.



a) Good (loose coupling, high cohesion)



b) Bad (high coupling, low cohesion)

Real-World Practices

- Peer code reviews improve code quality and team collaboration.

- Readability and Maintainability**

- Is the code easy to read and understand?
- Are variable and function names descriptive?
- Are comments clear and helpful?
- Is the code properly formatted and indented?

- Functionality**

- Does the code meet the requirements?
- Are all edge cases considered and handled?
- Are error conditions properly handled and reported?

- Code Structure and Organization**

- Is the code modular and follows best practices?
- Are there any duplicated or unnecessary code?
- Are functions and classes appropriately structured?

- Performance**

- Are there any potential performance bottlenecks?
- Are loops and iterations optimized?
- Are proper data structures and algorithms used?

- Error Handling and Exception Handling**

- Are errors properly handled and logged?
- Are exceptions used effectively to handle errors?

- Testing**

- Are there sufficient unit tests covering functionality?
- Do the tests provide good code coverage?
- Do the tests pass and provide expected results?

- Security**

- Are sensitive data properly handled and protected?
- Is the code secure against common vulnerabilities?

- Documentation**

- Is the code adequately documented?
- Are there any missing or outdated comments?

Code Review Checklist Template



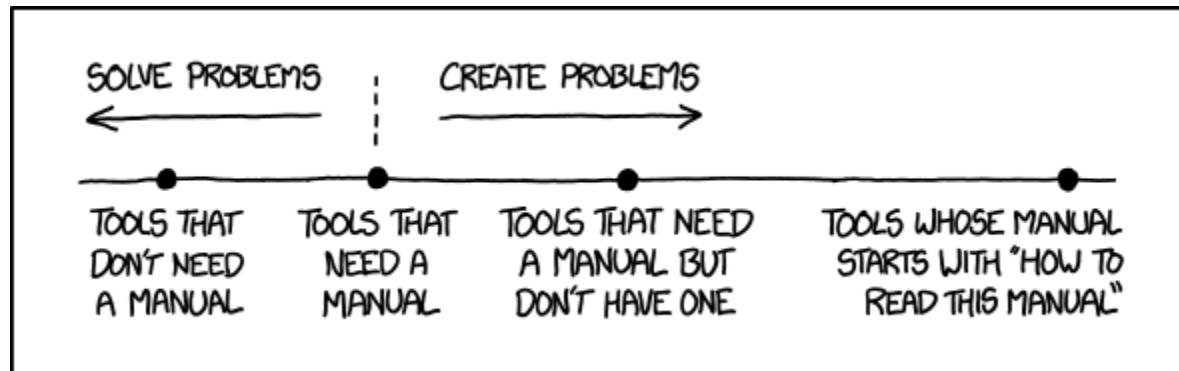
Create beautiful Code Snippets with Ease
snappify.com

Code Reviews

- Use GitHub or GitLab to conduct effective peer reviews.
- When you write a new bit of code you have to explain it to the team.
- One person ‘chairs’ the code review, takes notes, actions.
- One or more person assigned to critique, but others can also ask questions for clarity.

Documentation

- Document code clearly.
- Unit tests document functionality (or at least perceived expectations.)
- Comments are your friend e.g. docstrings.



Documentation

NEVER HAVE I FELT SO CLOSE TO ANOTHER SOUL
AND YET SO HELPLESSLY ALONE
AS WHEN I GOOGLE AN ERROR
AND THERE'S ONE RESULT
A THREAD BY SOMEONE WITH THE SAME PROBLEM
AND NO ANSWER
LAST POSTED TO IN 2003

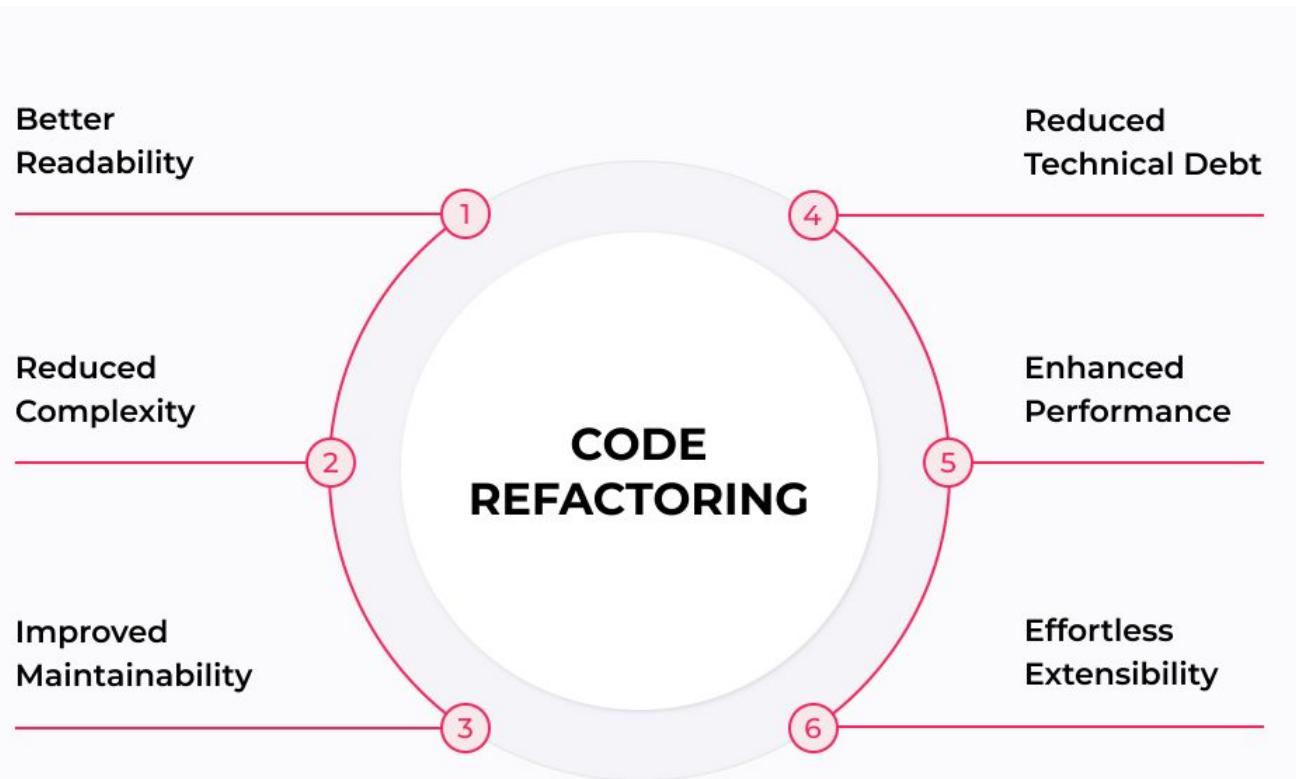
WHO WERE YOU,
DENVERCODER9?

WHAT DID YOU SEE?!



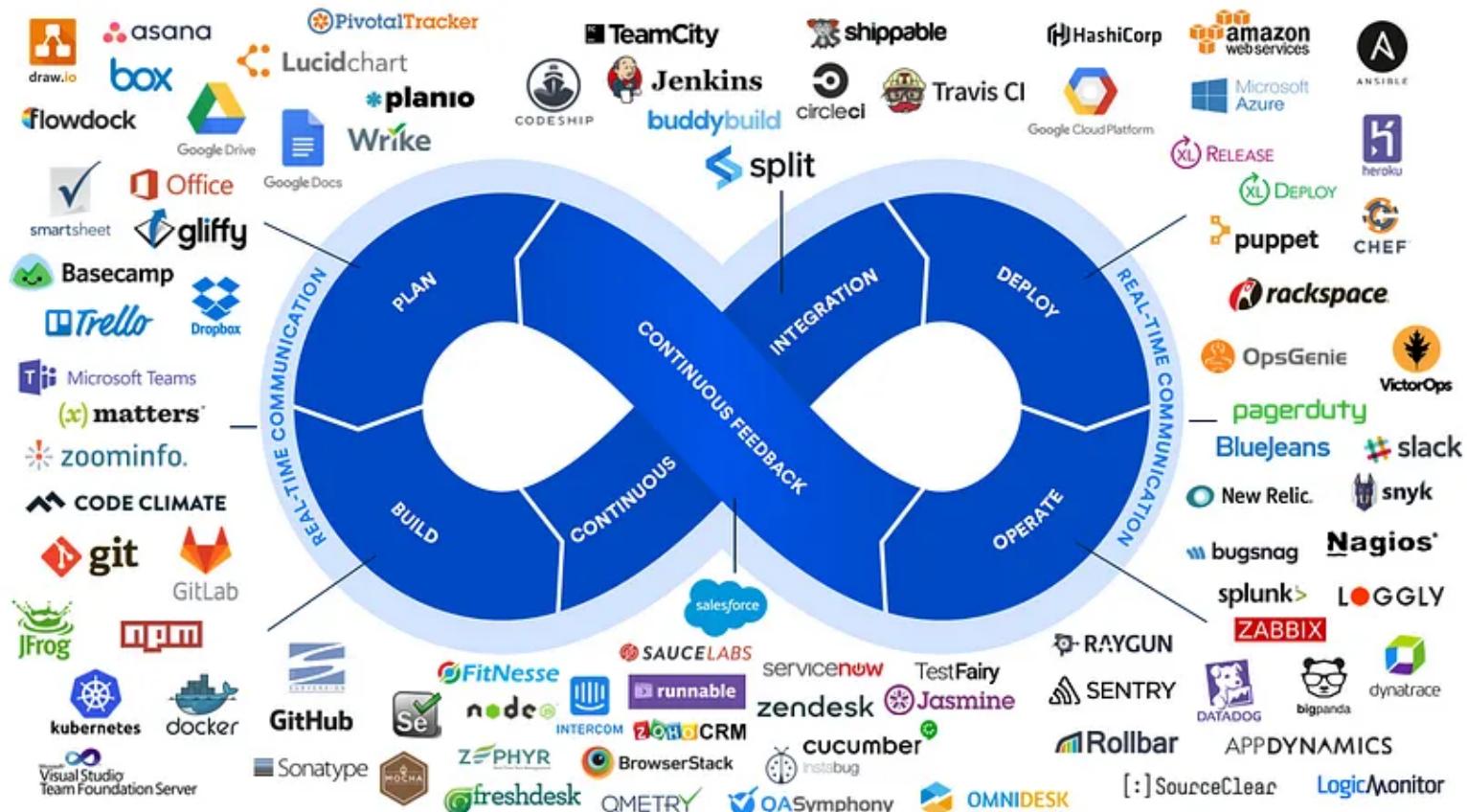
Future-Proofing Code

- Refactor to manage technical debt and maintain code quality.



Introduction to DevOps

- Learn about DevOps culture and tools for collaboration.



Final Thoughts

- Most people don't know what they're doing.
- Criticality of self is vital.
- Empirical testing will get you 80% of the way there.
- Some of this stuff is still subjective (e.g. too much code coverage for your tests is generally not desirable.)

Final Thoughts

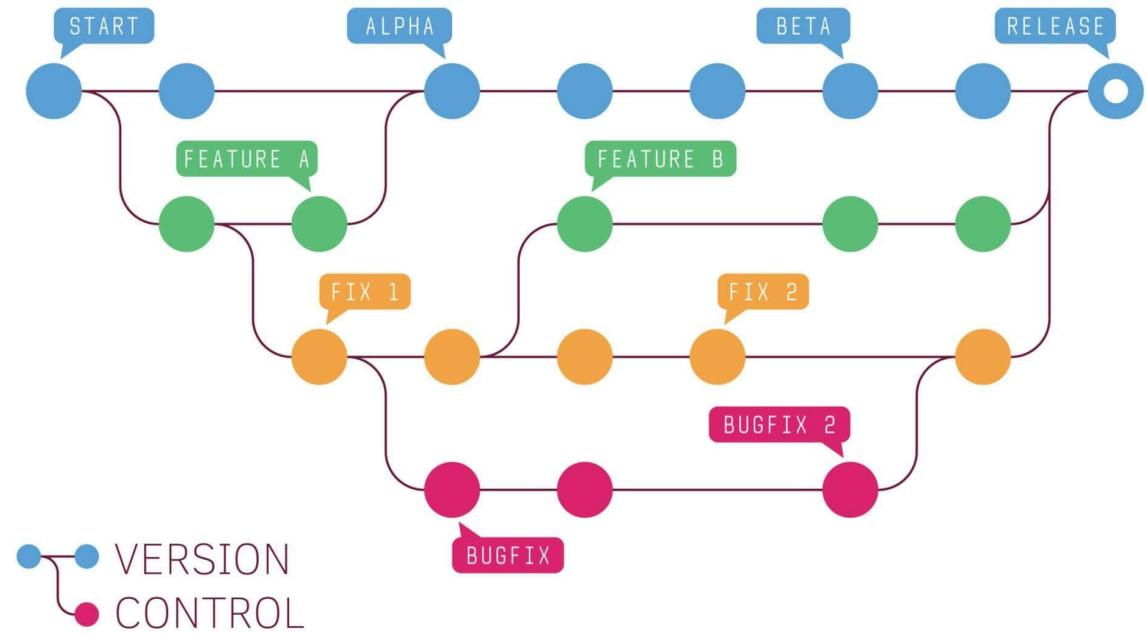
Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (Philosopher and Writer):

“Perfection is achieved, not when there is nothing more to add, but when there is nothing left to take away.”

Final Thoughts

Aristotle (Greek Philosopher):

“The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.”



Final Thoughts

Confucius (Chinese Philosopher):

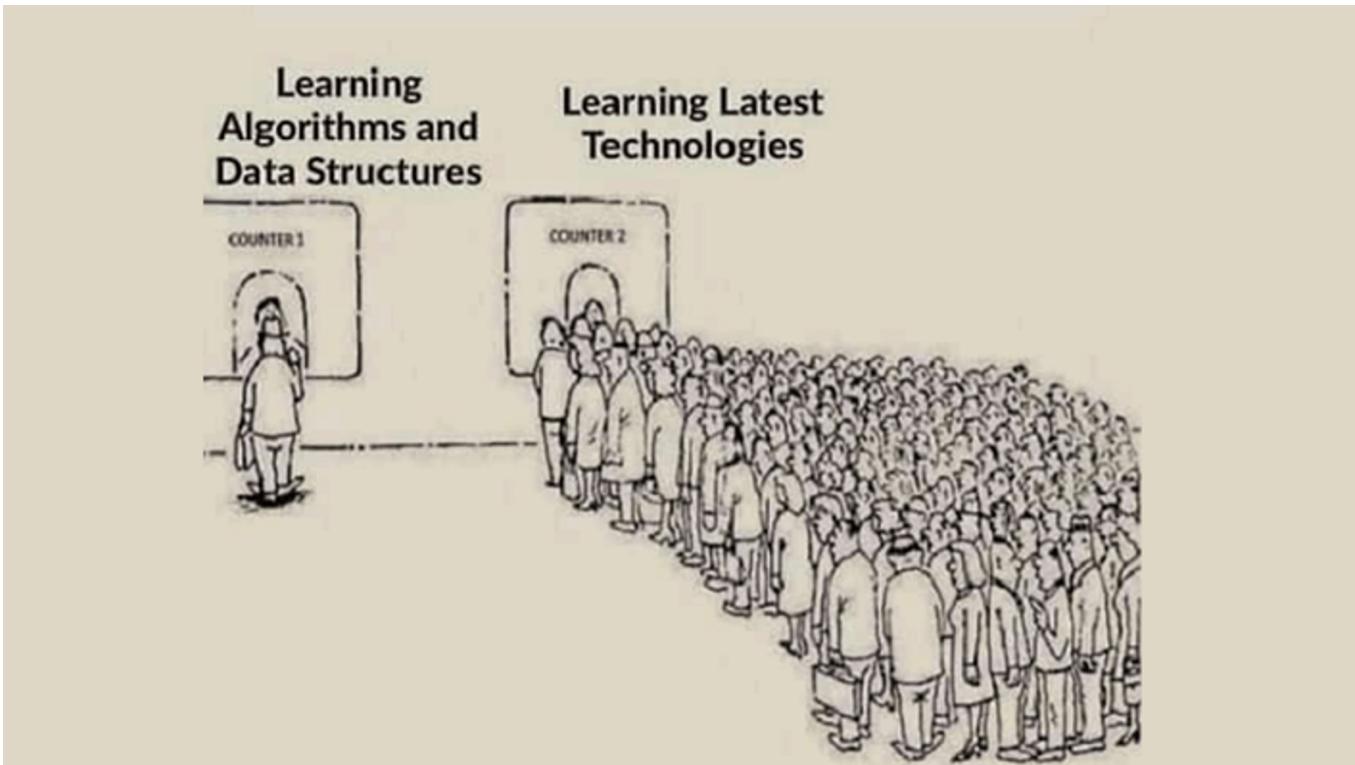
“Success depends upon previous preparation, and without such preparation, there is sure to be failure.”



Final Thoughts

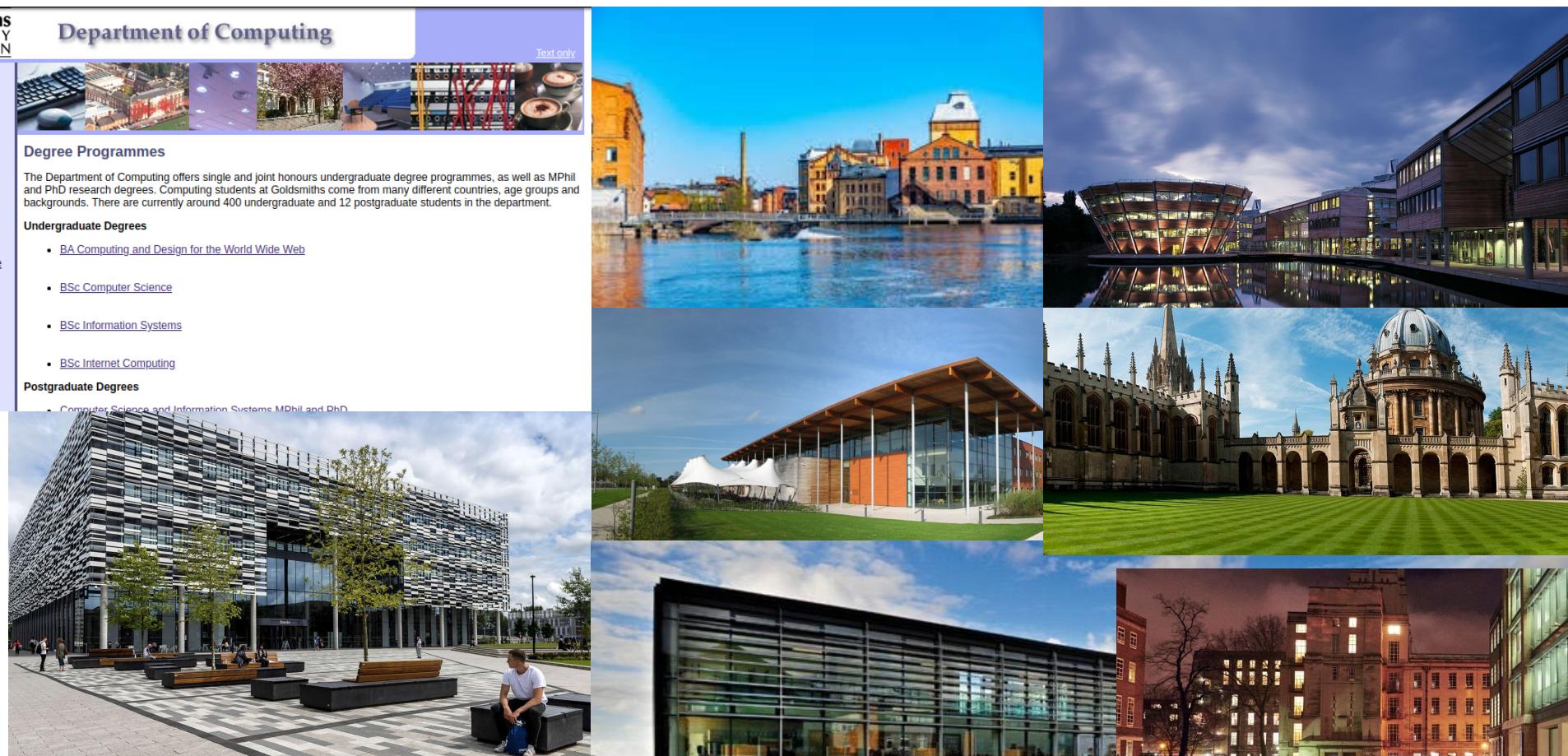
Voltaire (French Philosopher):

“The best is the enemy of the good.”



Final Thoughts

You are just getting started on what *could* be a very exciting journey.



Thank You!

- Coursework deadline is coming up.
- Exams in January.
- I'll see you all again (soon) for Computing Project II...