Final Lecture: Advanced Software Design and Development

Introduction

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

Learning Objectives

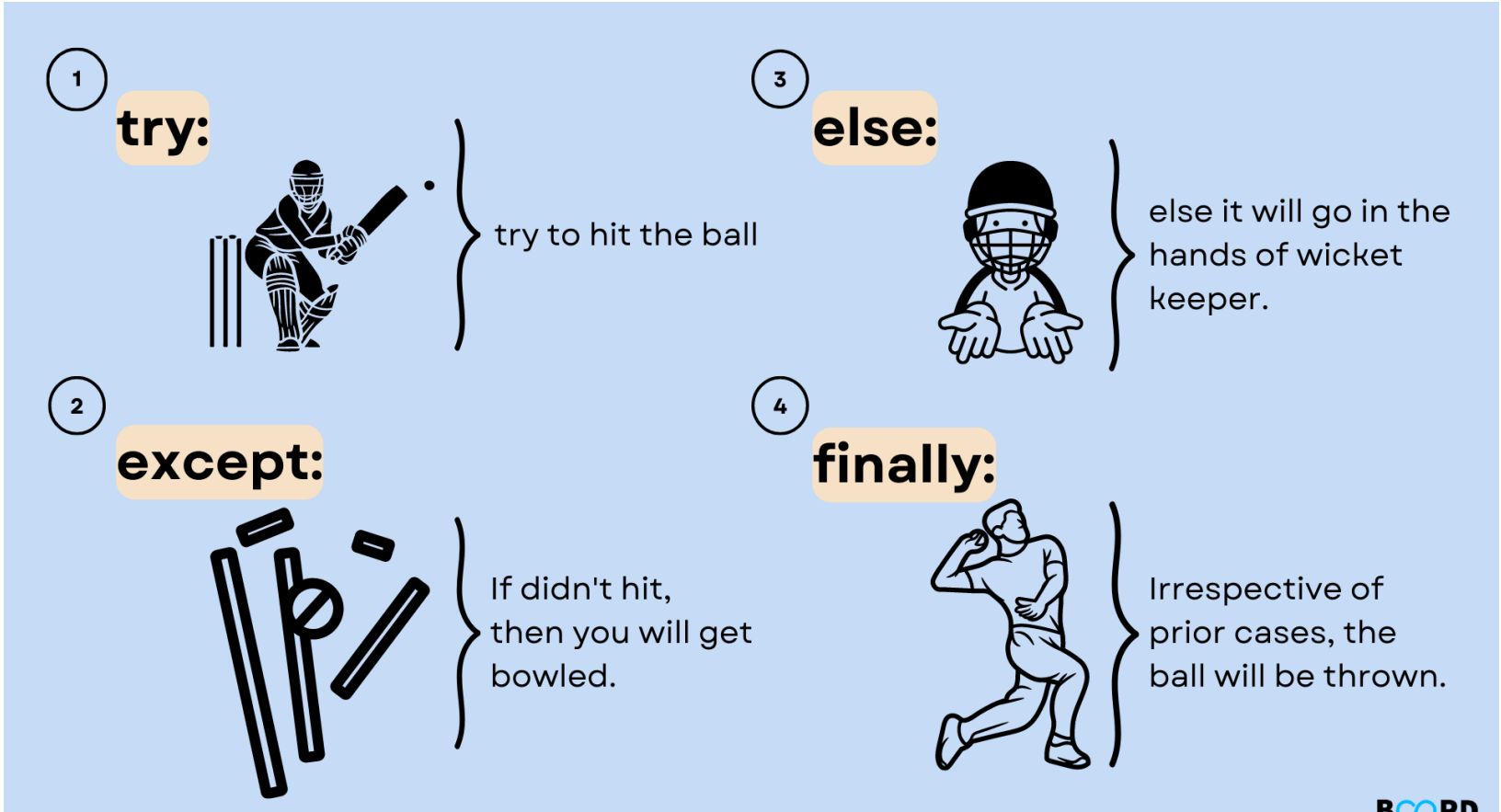
- 1. Strengthen programming skills.
- 2. Write robust, maintainable, and secure code.
- 3. Collaborate effectively using version control.
- 4. Test-driven development.

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

promyze
Increase developers' skills through best practices definition and sharing
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
britanny

HTML
HTMLHint
tidy-html5
bootlint
validator

Java
checkstyle
error-prone
pmd
spotbugs
spoon

JS
flow
prettier
standard
eslint
xo
rslint
hegel

Julia
Lint.jl

Kotlin
ktlint
detekt

K8S
kube-lint
kubeval

Markdown
markdownlint
textlint

Ocaml
mascot

PHP
PHP-CS-Fixer
phpstan
phpcpd
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.

```python
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

```python
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

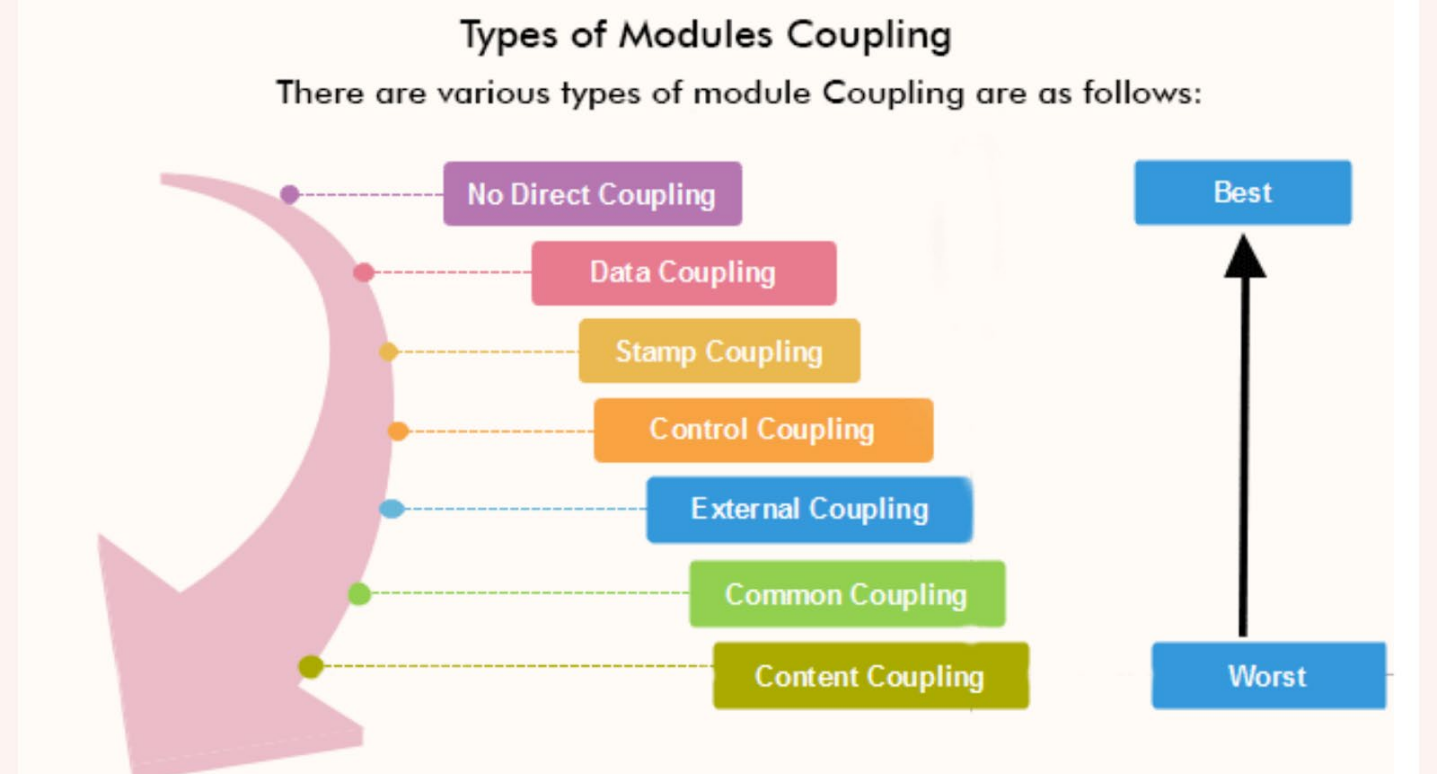
- Principles of high cohesion and low coupling for scalable systems.

Cohesion

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

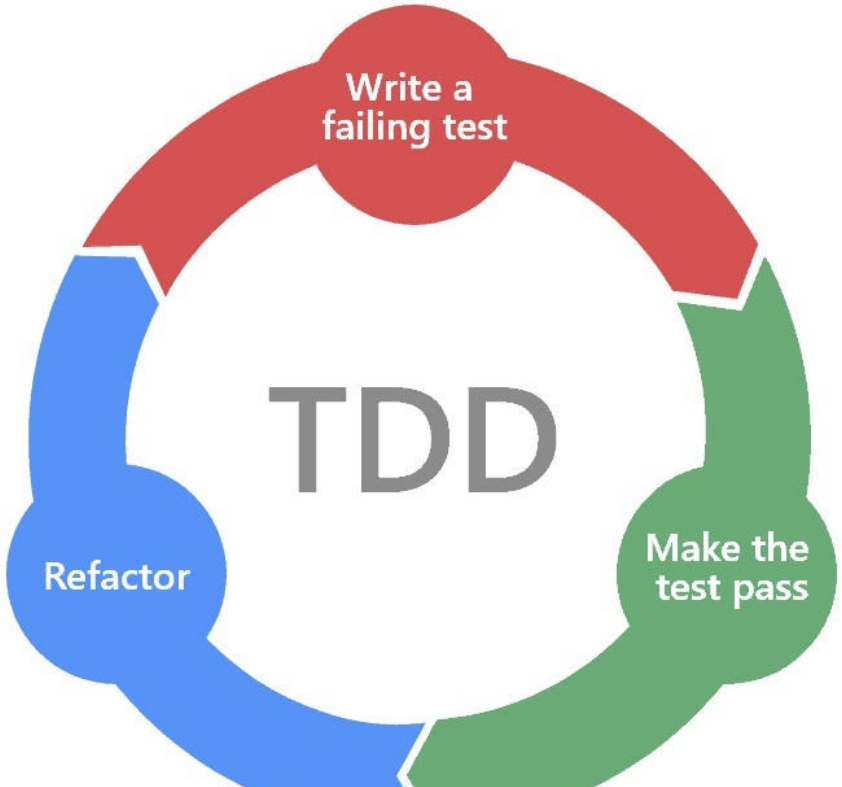
Coupling

- Minimise dependencies between modules to simplify testing and maintenance.



3. Test-Driven Development (TDD)

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



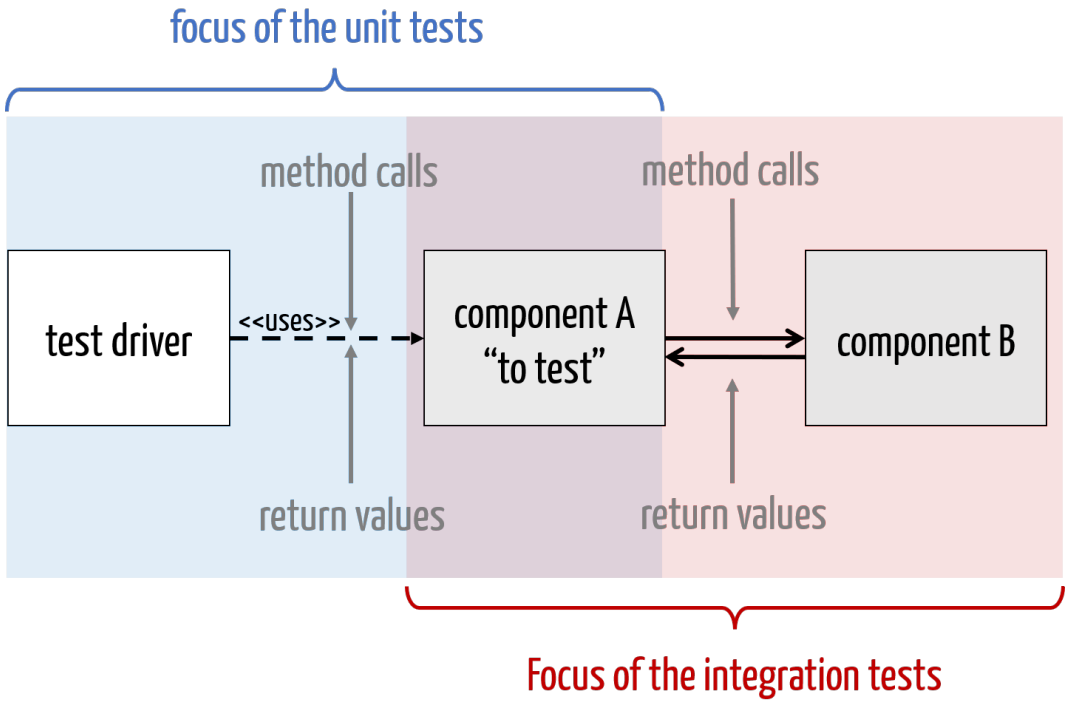
Unit Tests

- 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);
    }
}
```

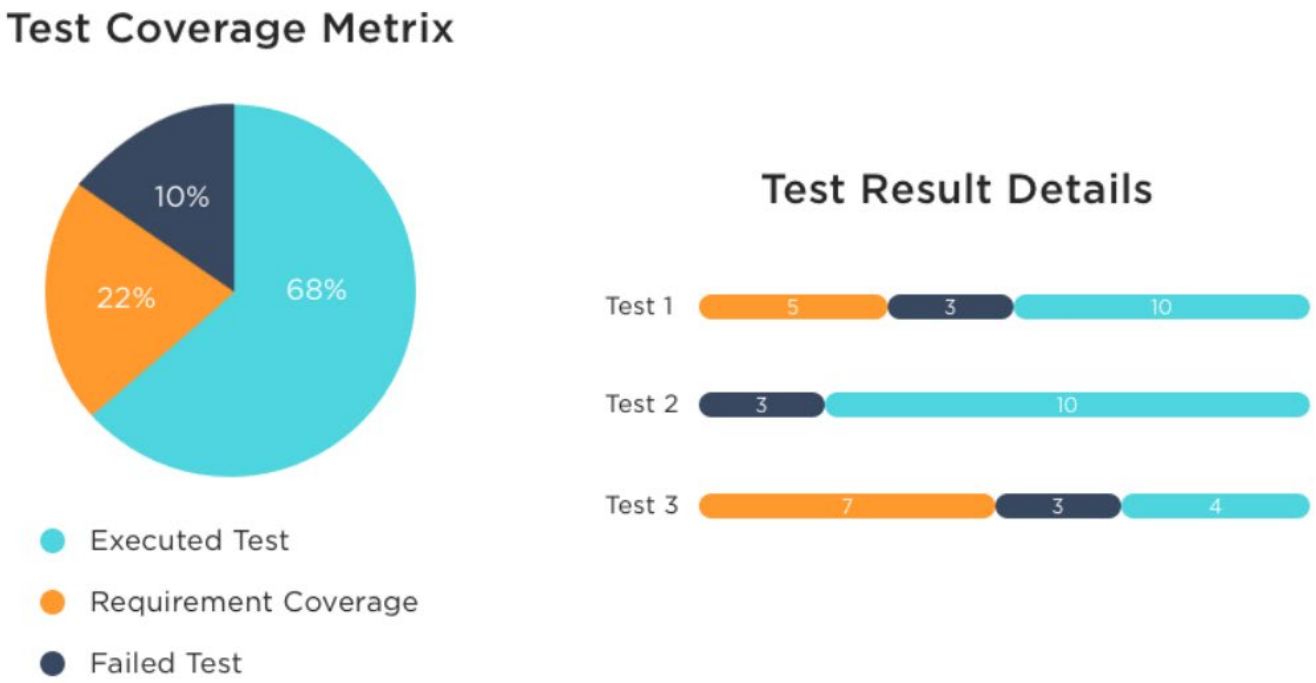
Integration Tests

- Ensure that modules interact correctly using tools like Selenium.



Code Coverage

- Measure test coverage with tools like Coverage.py.

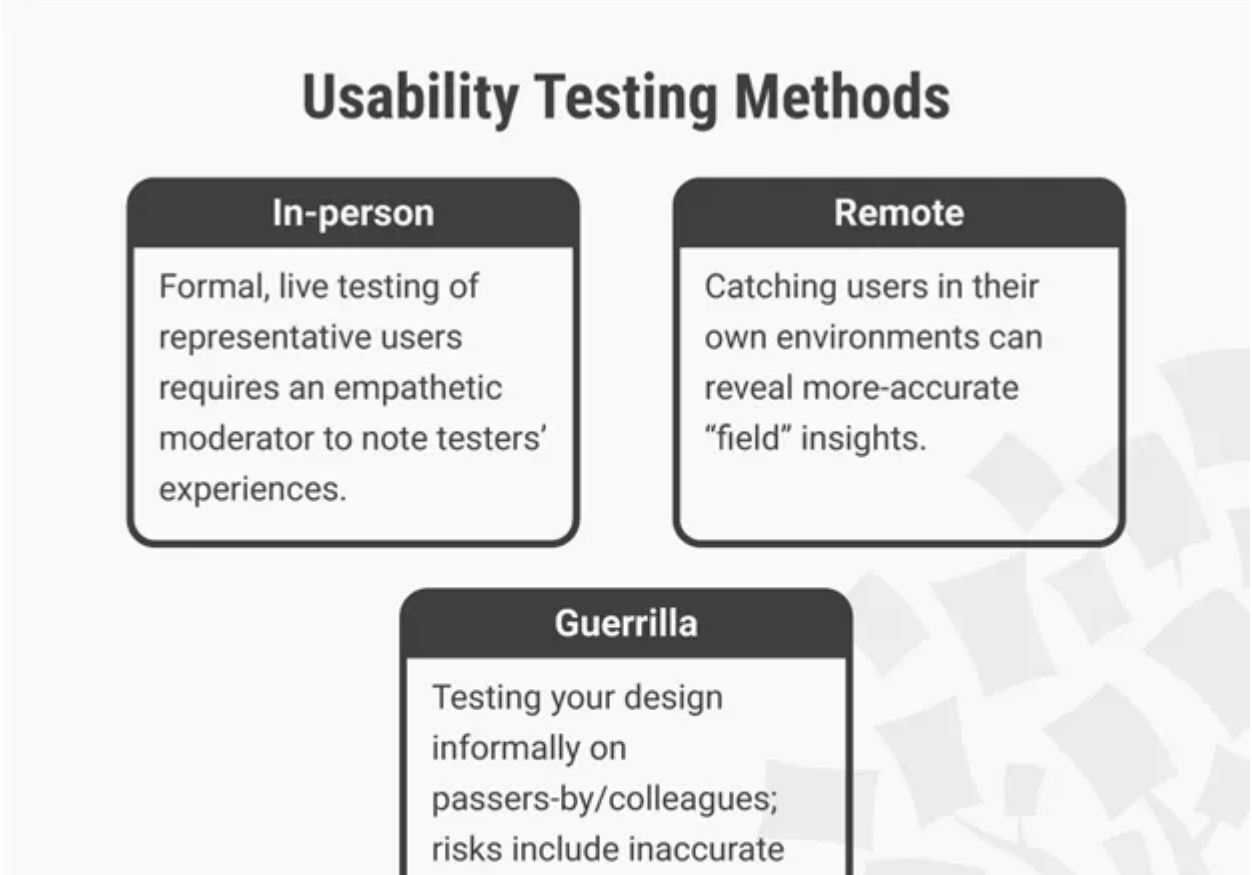


4. User Testing

- Involve users early and often to identify usability issues.

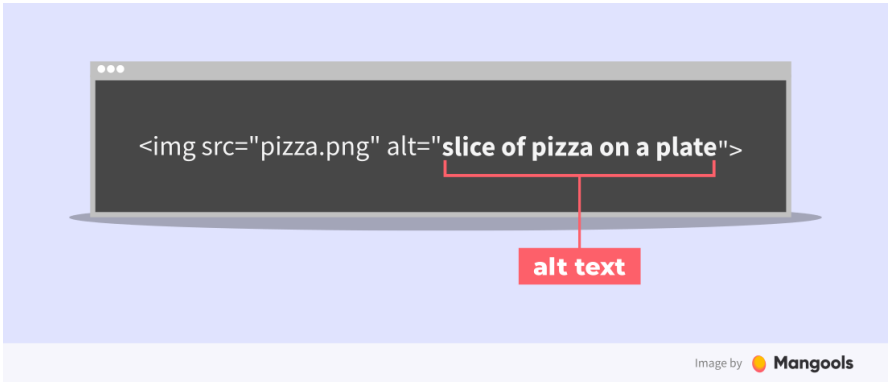
Usability Testing

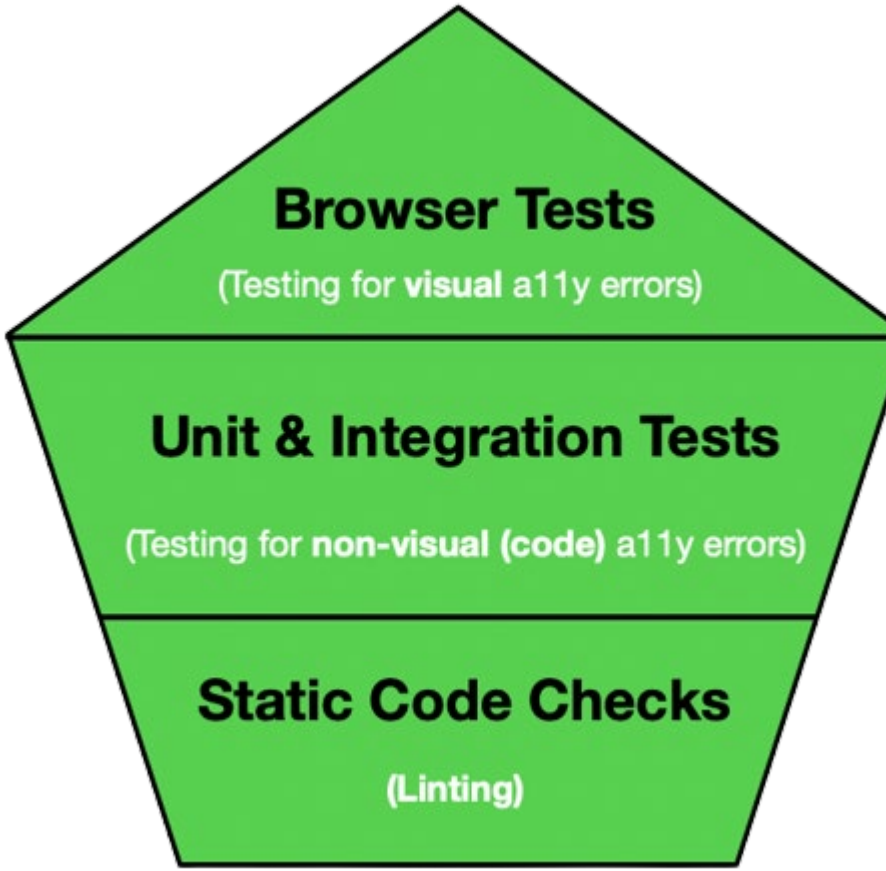
- Evaluate user interactions to improve interface design.



Accessibility Testing

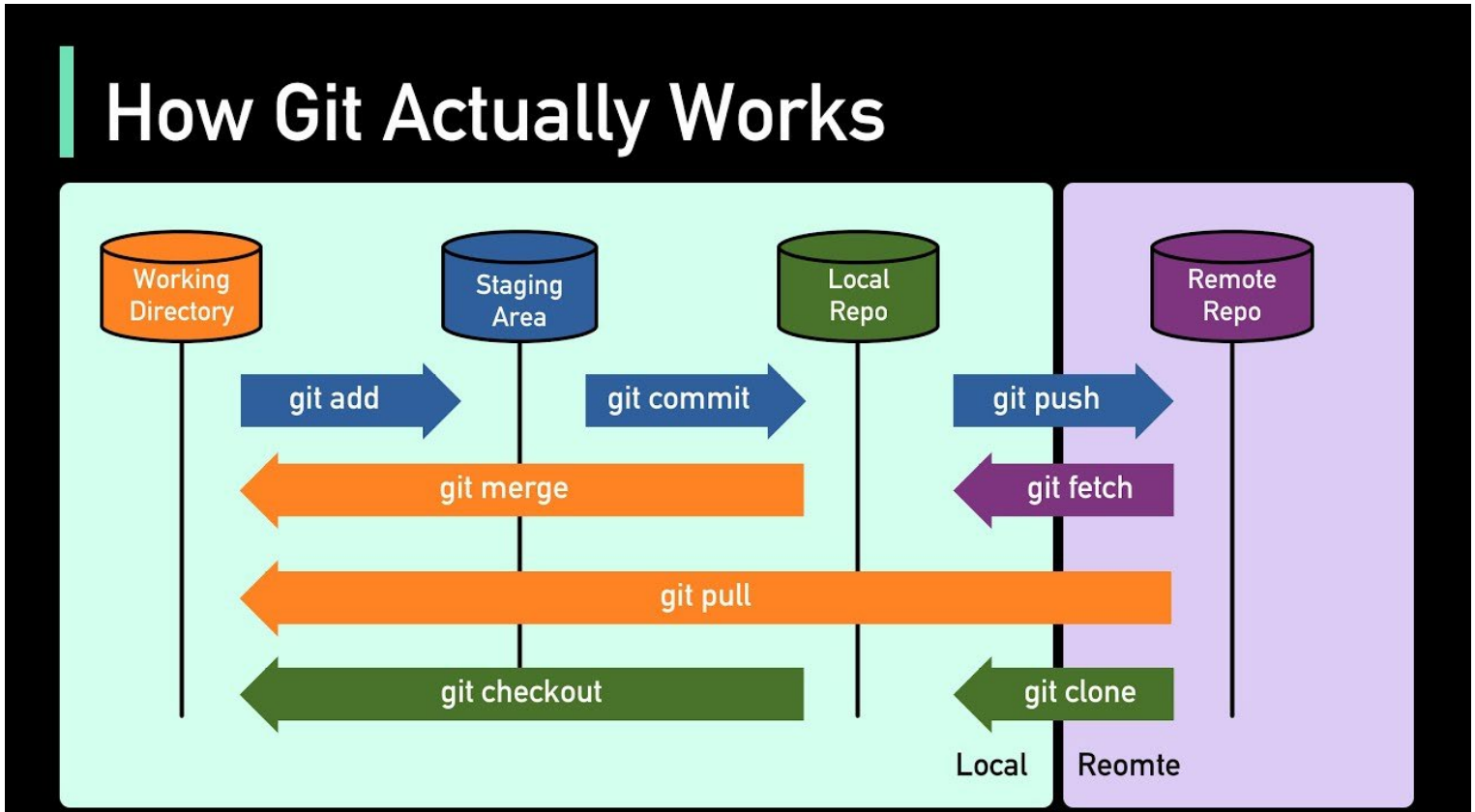
- Ensure the software is usable by people with disabilities.





5. Version Control Best Practices

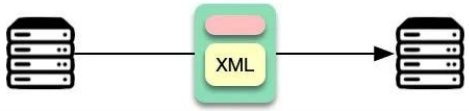
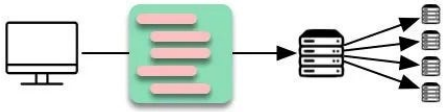
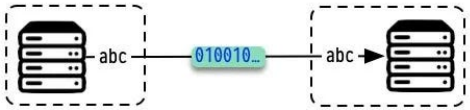
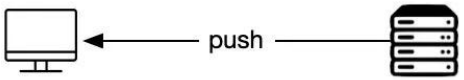
- Use Git effectively for individual and collaborative projects.



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

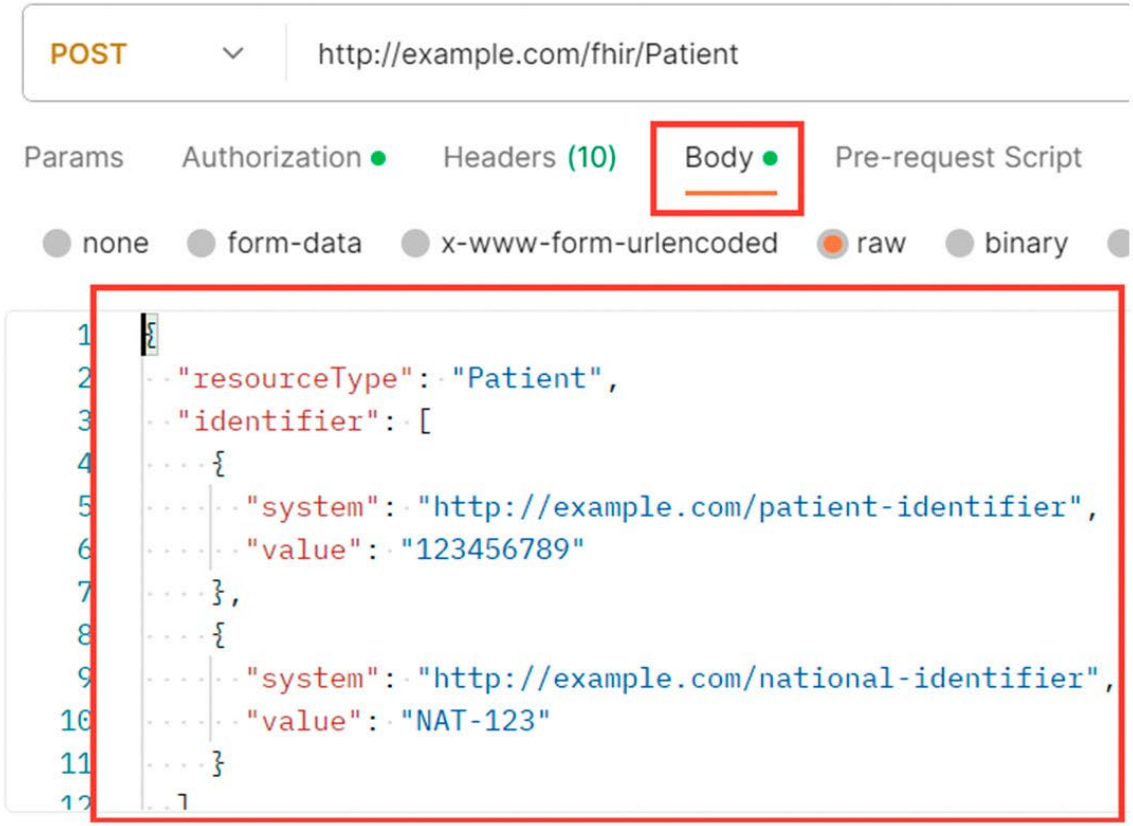
cURL Basics

- 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.



Continuous Integration

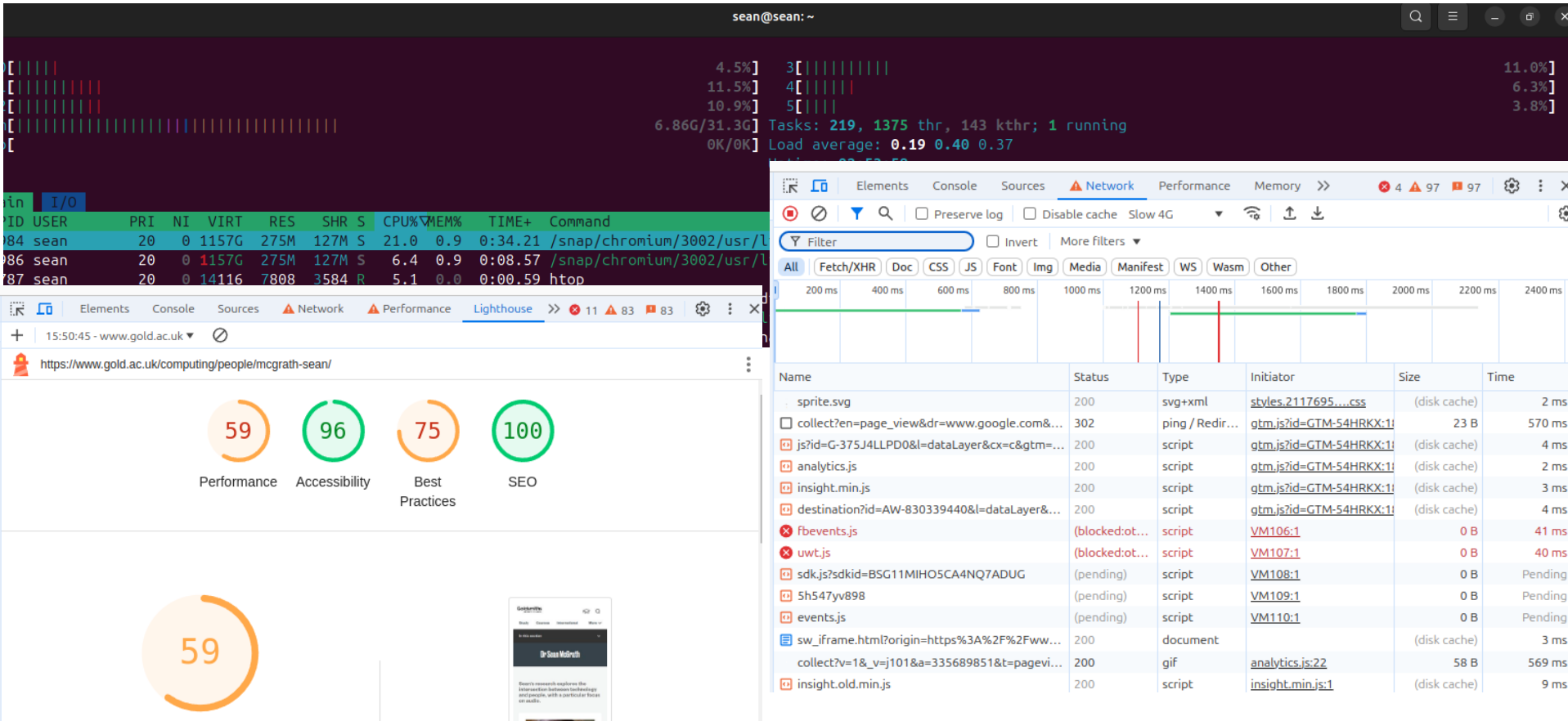
- Merge code frequently and test changes automatically.

Continuous Deployment

- Deploy tested code to production automatically.

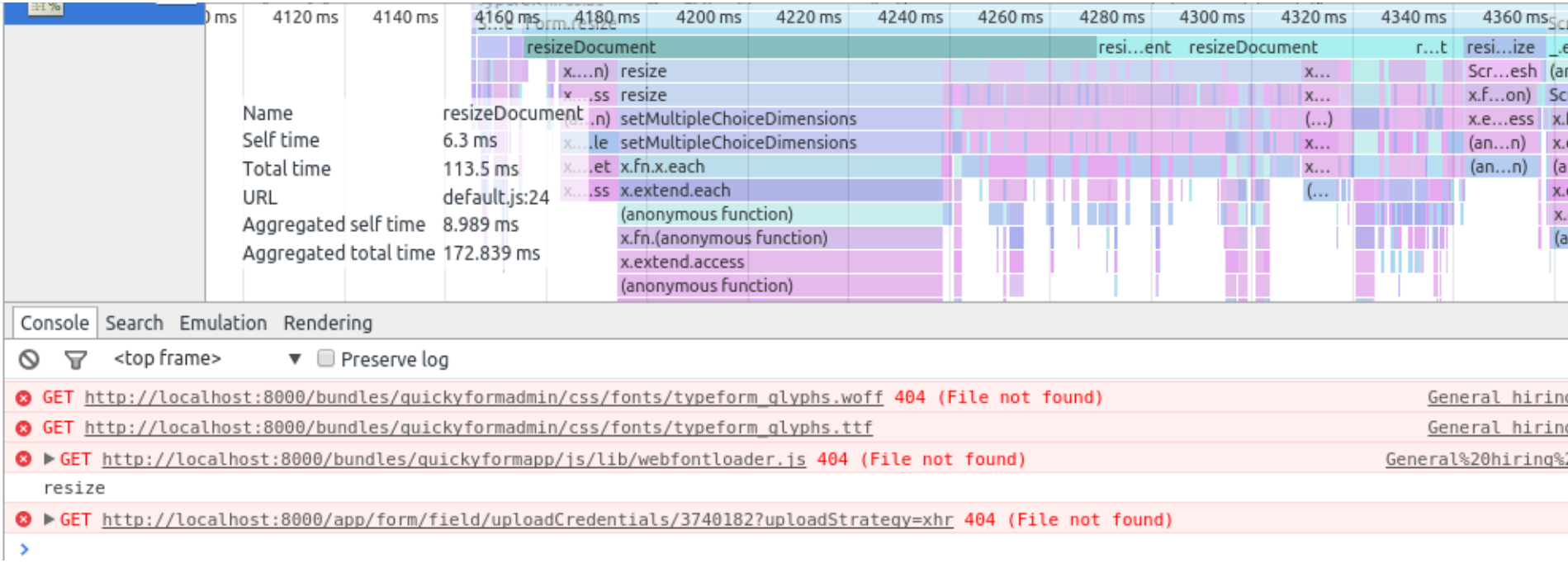
8. Profiling and Performance

- Identify bottlenecks and optimise code performance.



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

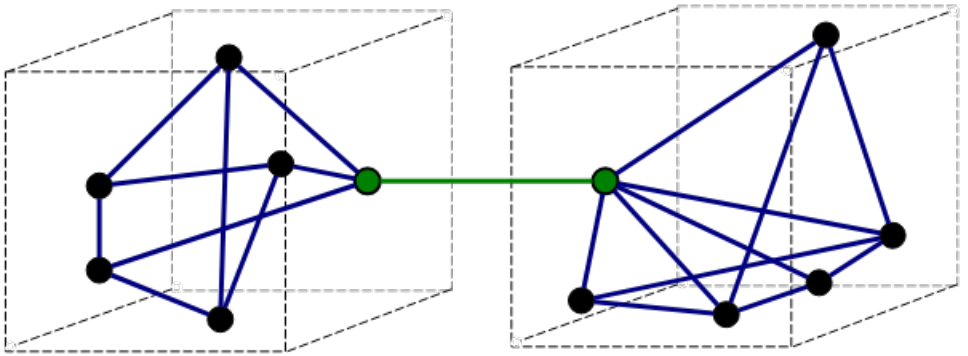
```
Attempt 1 to fetch data...
Error: 404 Client Error: Not Found for url: https://gold.ac.uk/API/
Retrying in 2 seconds...
Attempt 2 to fetch data...
Error: 404 Client Error: Not Found for url: https://gold.ac.uk/API/
Retrying in 2 seconds...
Attempt 3 to fetch data...
Error: 404 Client Error: Not Found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

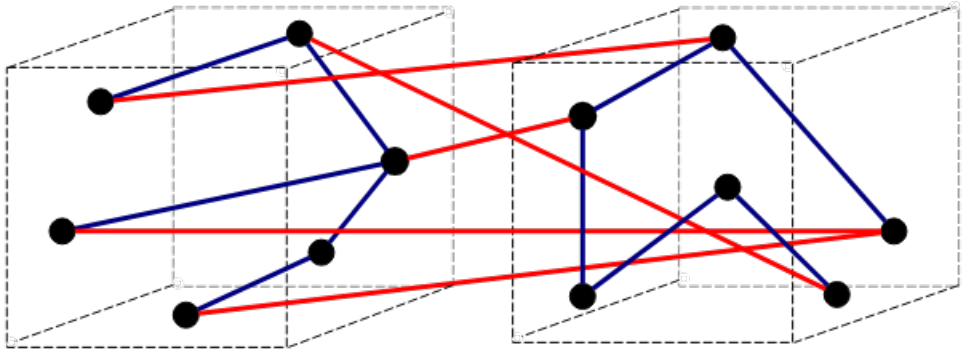
```python
import requests
import time

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.



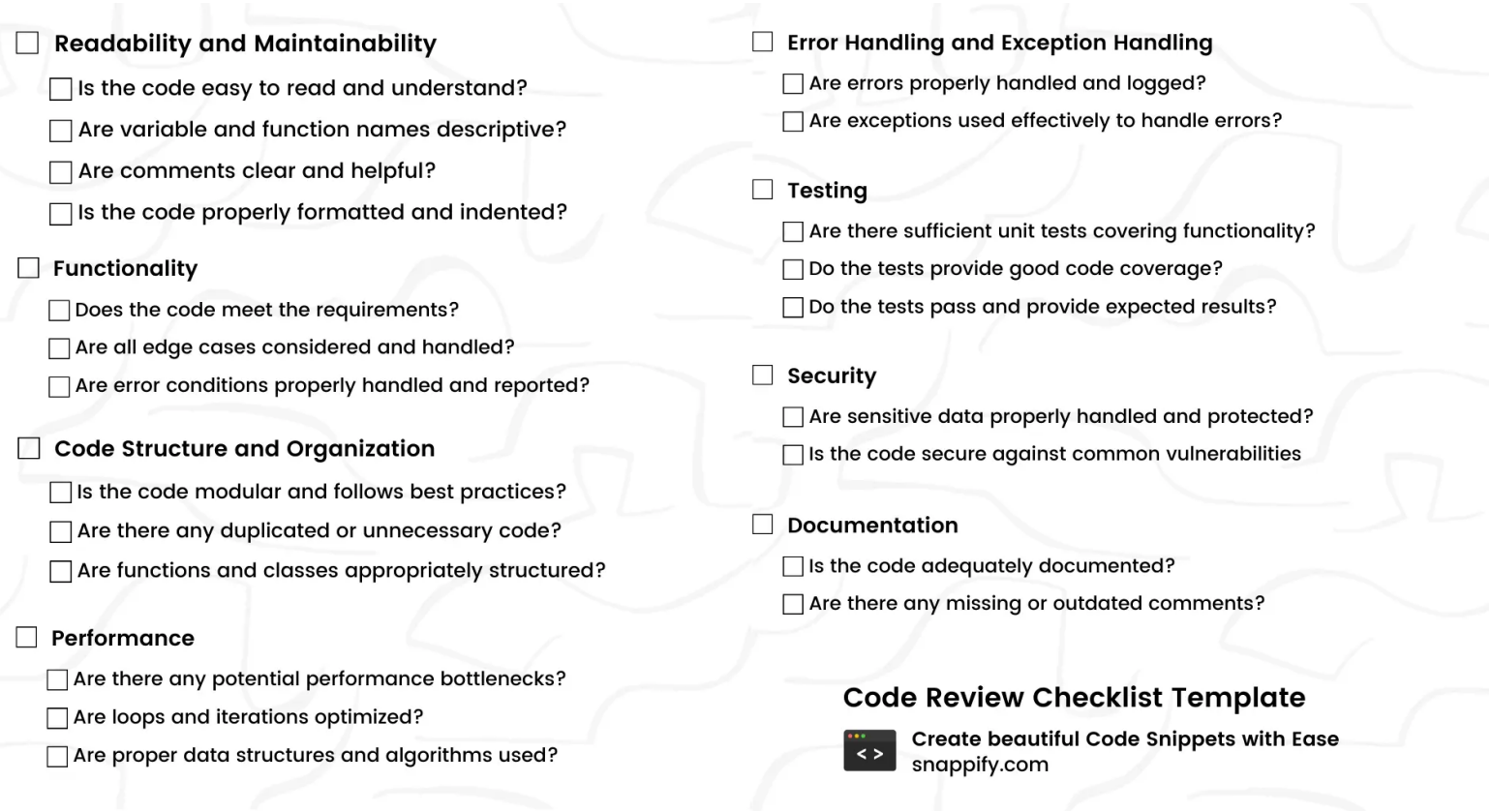
a) Good (loose coupling, high cohesion)



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

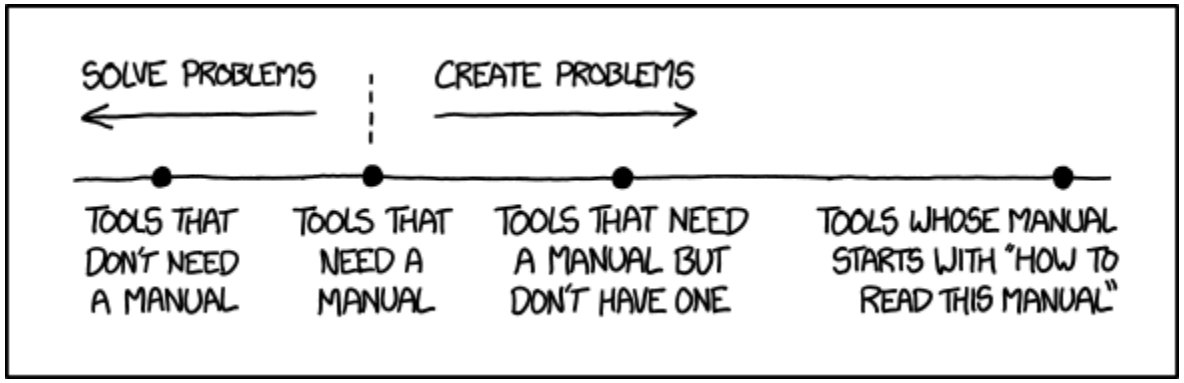
Create beautiful Code Snippets with Ease
snappify.com

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

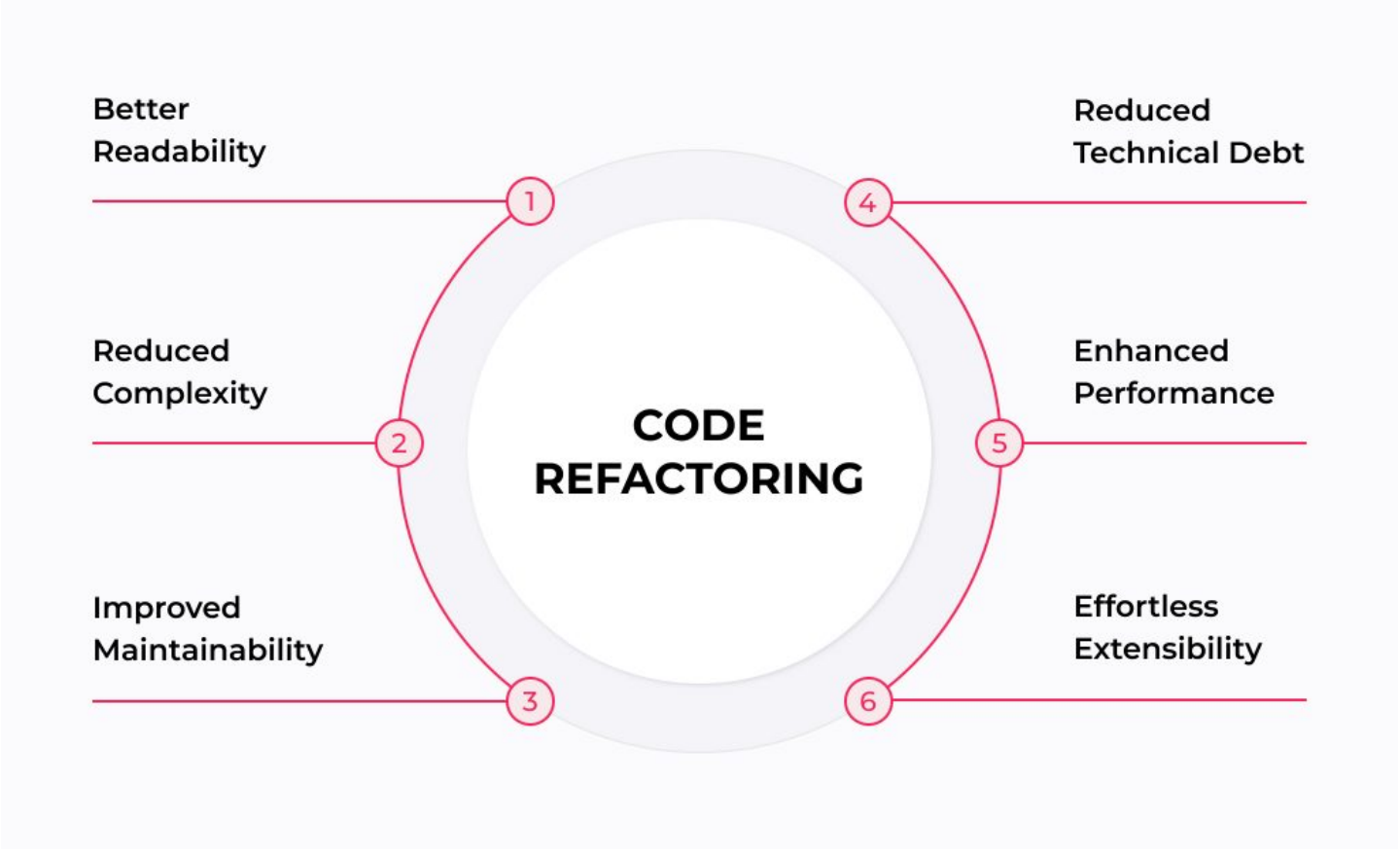
A THREAD BY SOMEONE WITH THE SAME PROBLEM

AND NO ANSWER

LAST POSTED TO IN 2003

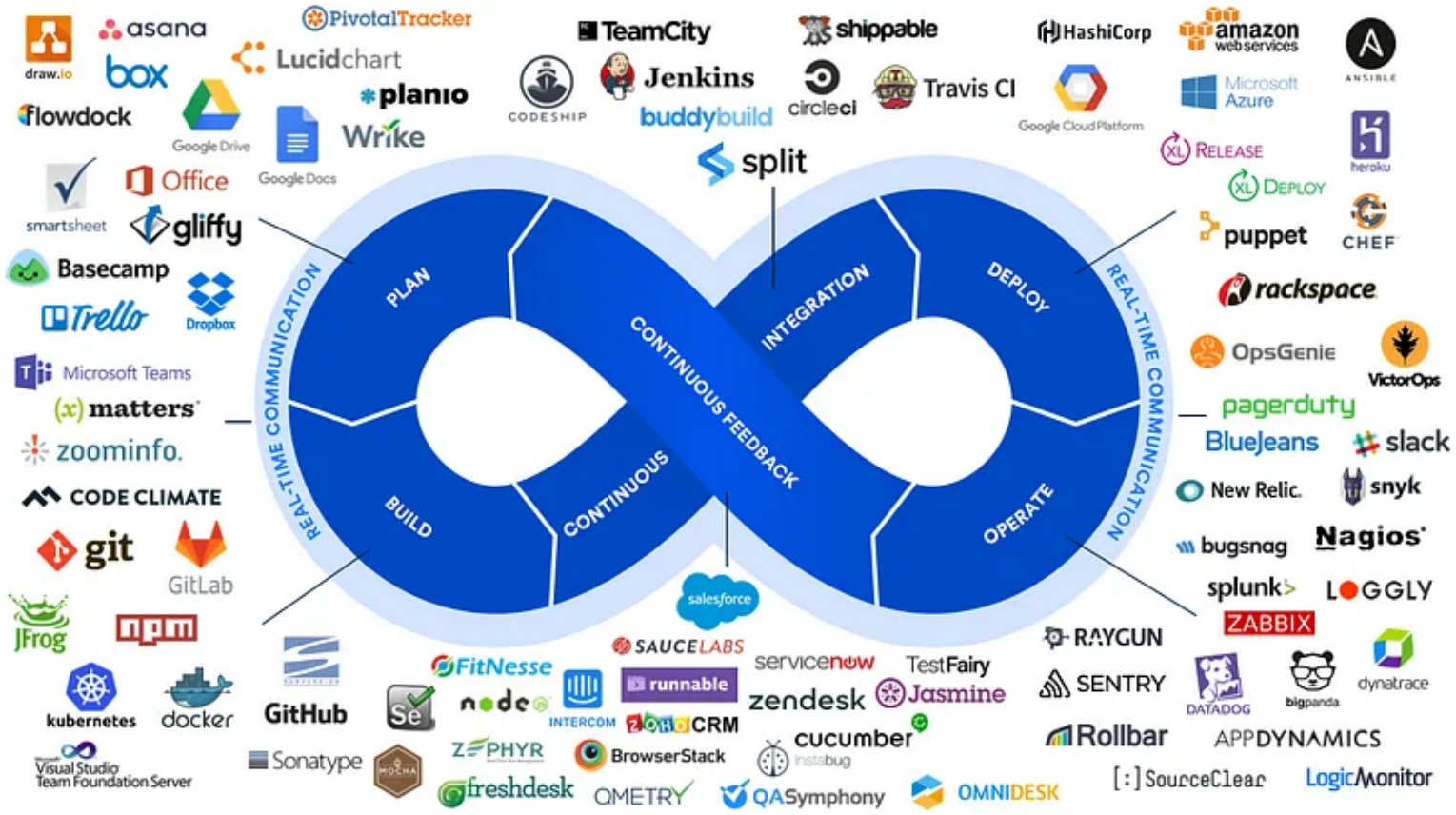
Future-Proofing Code

- 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

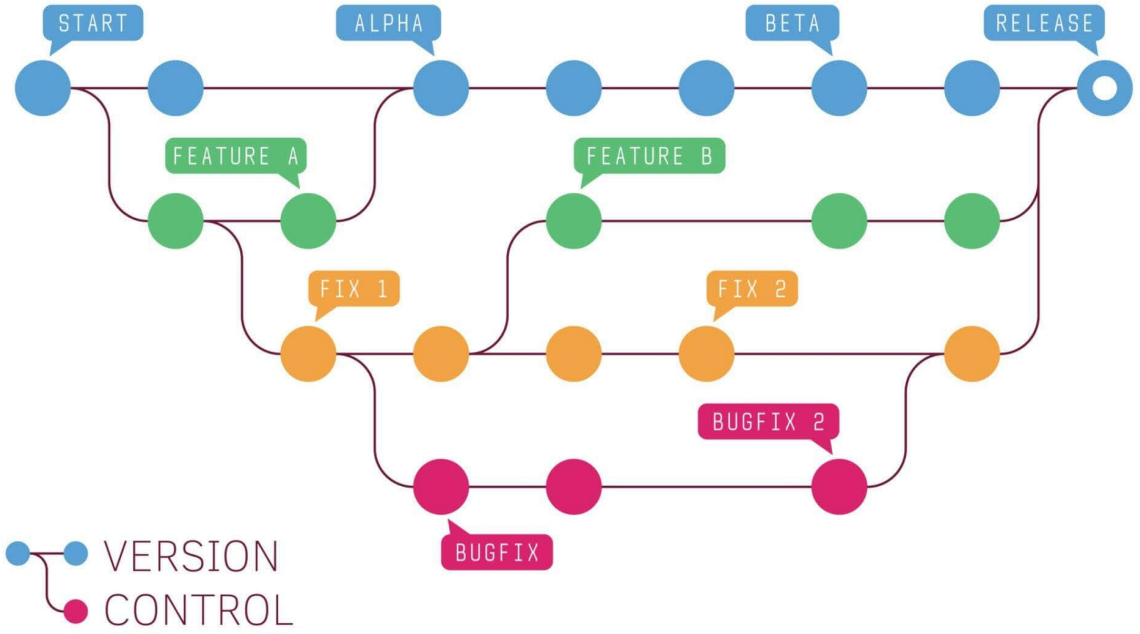
Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (Philosopher and Writer):

“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

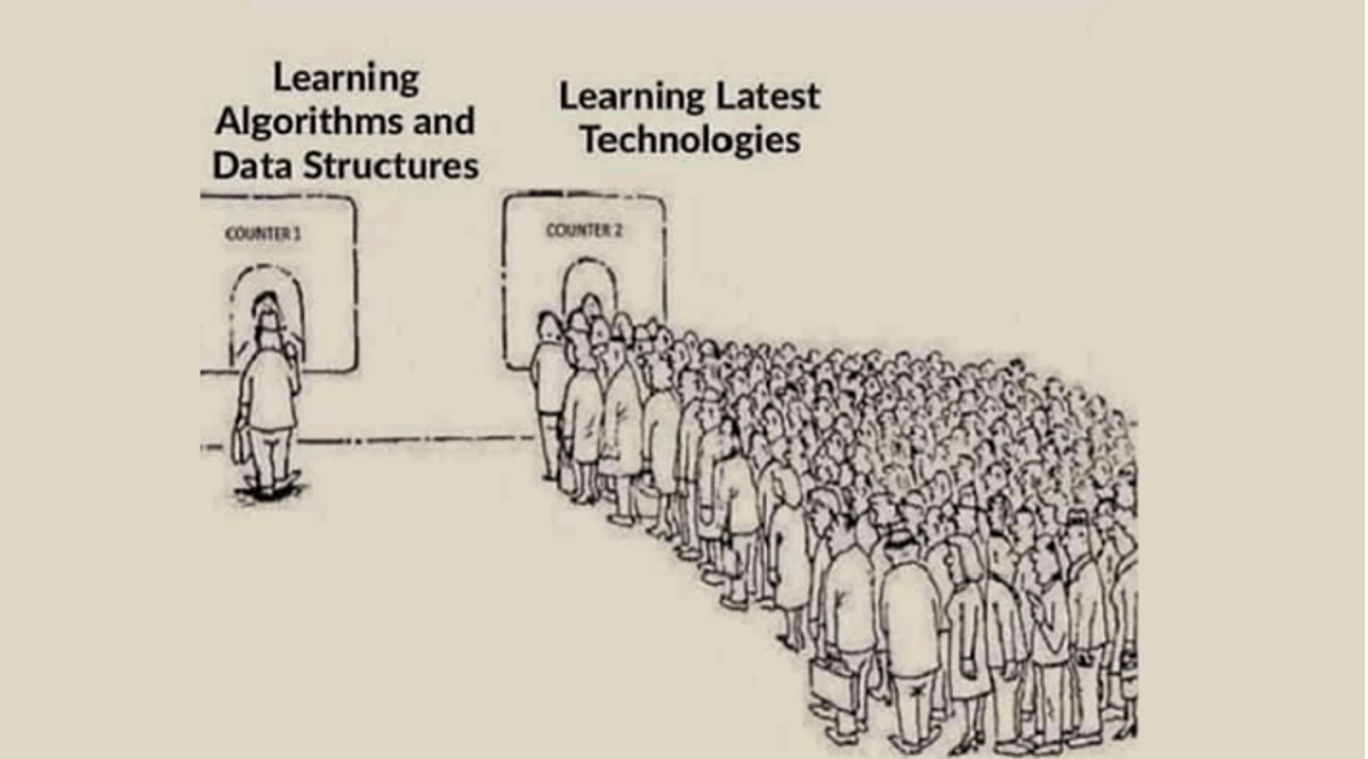
Confucius (Chinese Philosopher):

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

Final Thoughts

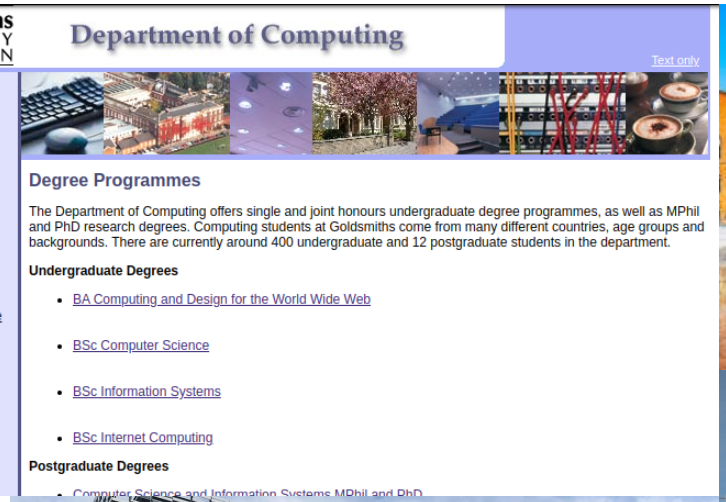
Voltaire (French Philosopher):

"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...