#### PV<sub>2</sub>60 COURSE INTRODUCTION

#### ROADMAP TO SOFTWARE QUALITY

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### Outline of the lecture

- Course introduction
  - Course motivation and goals
  - Course organization
  - Our team



- Define quality issues
- Prevent quality issues
- Detect quality issues
- Repair quality issues
- Keep track of quality issues
- Choose well, plan well





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### Course motivation and goals

"People forget **how fast** you did a job – but they remember **how well** you did it" – Howard Newton

- The aim of the course is to help the students to
  - understand activities contributing to building high-quality software;
  - develop **critical thinking** and be able to identify **code flaws** related to reliability, performance, scalability, maintainability and testability;
  - be able to refactor existing code to improve different quality attributes;
  - have practical experience with software testing and related tools.



### Outline of lectures

- **Lect 1.** Course organization. Roadmap to software quality engineering methods.
- **Lect 2. Clean Code, Bad Code Smells** and code refactoring.
- **Lect 3.** Software measurement and metrics, and their role in quality improvement.
- **Lect 4.** Automated testing and testability. **Continuous integration/delivery**.
- **Lect 5. Basic Principles of Testing**. Requirements and test cases. Test plans and risk analysis.
- **Lect 6.** Focus on **quality attributes and conflicts** between them.
- **Lect 7.** Challenges of quality management in **cloud applications**.
- **Lect 8. Performance engineering** and performance testing.
- **Lect 9.** The role of **software architecture** practitioner view.
- **Lect 10.** The role of **software architecture II** practitioner view.
- **Lect 11. Static code analysis** and code reviews.
- **Lect 12.** Software architecture **case study**.
- **Lect 13.** Software quality management process.
- [All] Colloquium event / Final test



### Course organization

- Lectures
  - Shared by us and experts from companies
  - May not be recorded
  - Final colloquium event / written test after the end of the semester
- Seminars
  - Practical assignments on computers
  - Teamwork, homework, projects
  - Java seminar groups by NetSuite, Aricoma experts
  - Java/multi seminar group by Red Hat experts
  - C# seminar groups by Y Soft experts



### Course organization

- Evaluation
  - 45 points for seminar assignments
    - All the assignments need to be at least submitted, otherwise, the student cannot attend the final colloquium event and write the test.
  - 10 seminar activity points
  - 10 lecture activity points
  - 35 points for final colloquium assessment, consisting of either
    - the interactive colloquium event, or
    - the final written test
  - Minimum of 70 points for passing the course
- Colloquium event
  - Discussion groups led by industrial experts
  - Student presentations of outcomes
  - Written test



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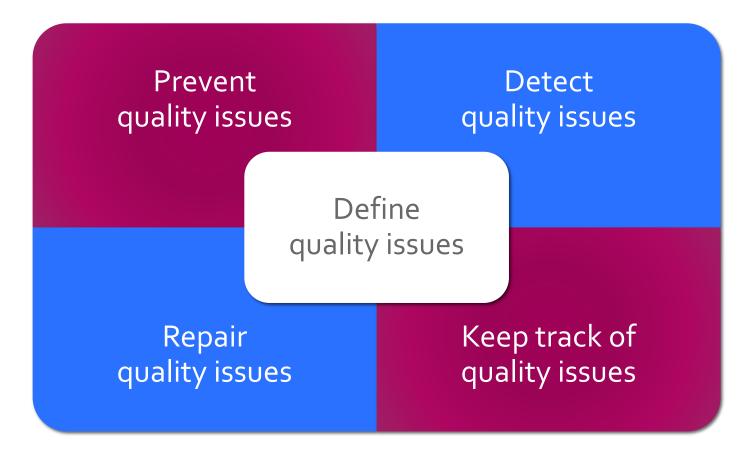


# Quality Engineering (QE) methods

Functional testing Measurement and metrics Performance testing Coding best practices CMMI, ITIL Code conventions Test driven development Pair programming Usability testing Security testing QA processes Design inspections Standards Code reviews Design patterns Requirements engineering Static code analysis SOLID principles Quality attributes Configuration management Clean Code Fault tolerance mechanisms V-model of testing Performance tuning Technical debt management Security tactics



### Roadmap to QE methods

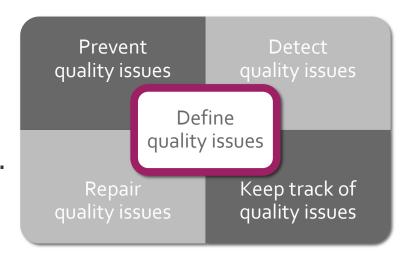




## Define quality issues

 Software quality is commonly defined as the capability of a software product to conform to requirements [ISO/IEC 9001].





- Requirements engineering
- Software metrics
  - 'You cannot manage what you cannot measure'
- Quality attributes
  - Of a product, process and resources



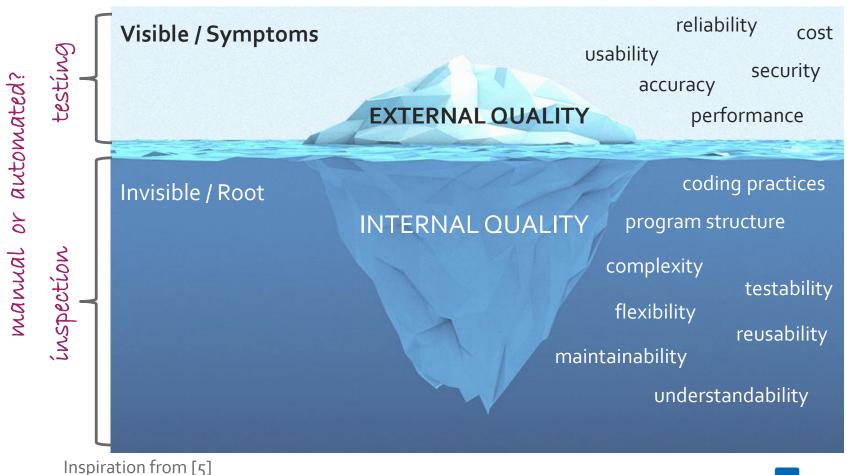
### ... and your customer?

What "quality" means to you? ... and your manager?

Quality goals Stakeholders view visible it works - Usability Accuracy **User Experience Feature** - Reliability (customer) - Performance - Security Modularity Complexity **Engineering Code Quality** - Resilience it looks good inside Understandability (developer) Testability invisible Adaptability - Portability Cost Reusability it will work **Long-term View** effectiveness Maintainability also next (manager**)**  Scalability year



## The Software Quality Iceberg



## The big five

- Along the course we will focus on:
  - Maintainability ease of change (without increased technical debt)
  - Performance response time and efficiency in resource utilization
  - Reliability probability of failure-free operation over a period of time
  - Testability degree to which the system facilitates testing
  - Scalability system's ability to handle growing work load
- Quality attributes studied in related courses:
  - Security system's ability to protect itself from attacks
  - Usability ease of system use and learnability



## Prevent quality issues

- Coding best practices
  - Clean code, SOLID principles
  - Design patterns
  - Pair programming
- Code conventions
  - Language specif. recommendations
- Prevent quality issues

  Define quality issues

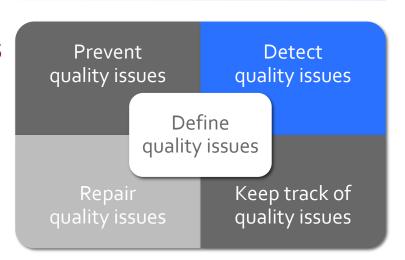
  Repair Keep track of quality issues

  Repair quality issues
- Quality assurance processes
  - V-model of testing, Test Driven Development
- Standards for development process improvement
  - CMMI and ITIL reference models
  - ISO 9000, ISO/IEC 25010



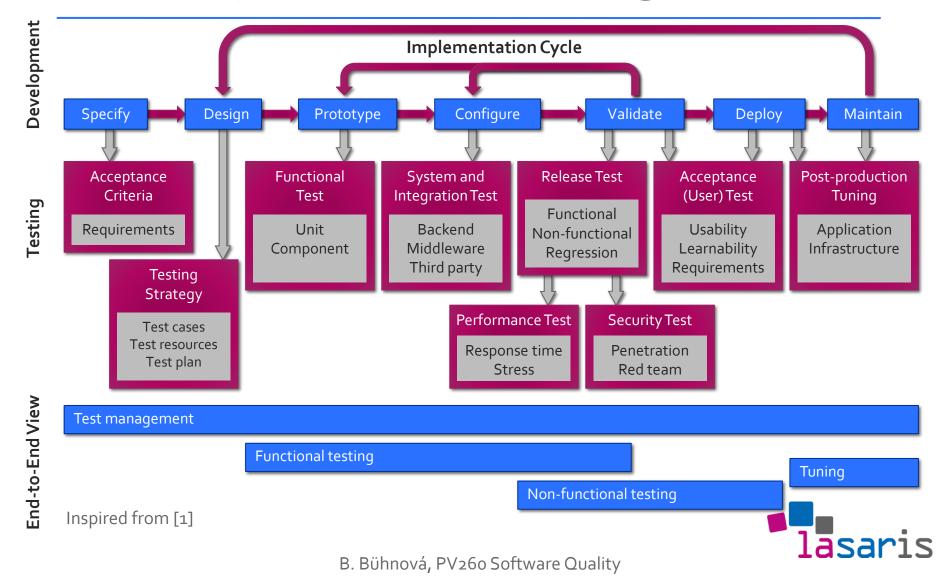
## Detect quality issues

- Testing functional requirements
  - Manual or automated
- Testing non-functional req.
  - Performance, usability, security testing
- Design inspections
  - Manual inspections of design artifacts
- Code reviews
  - Manual inspections of code
- Automated static code analysis



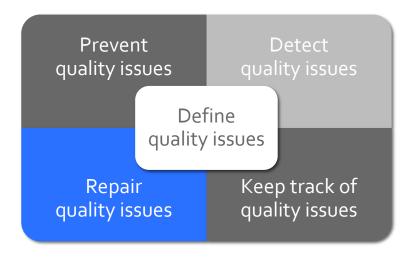


## Roadmap to software testing



## Repair quality issues

- Functional issue
  - Code repair
- Reliability issue
  - Fault tolerance mechanisms
- Performance issue
  - Concurrency, effective resource utilization, identify and remove system bottlenecks
- Security issue
  - Identify and remove system vulnerabilities (single points of failure)
- Maintainability issue
  - Refactoring to clean code principles, to design patterns





### Keep track of quality issues

#### Issue tracking

 Supports the management of issues reported by customers

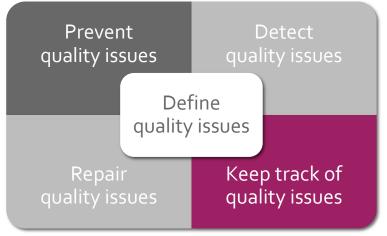
#### Technical debt management

- Level of code quality degradation
- Work that needs to be done before

   a particular job can be considered complete or proper

#### Configuration management

- Version management and release management
- System integration





### Roadmap to QE methods – the Big Picture

#### **Prevent quality issues**

- Coding best practices
- Code conventions
- QA processes
- Standards

#### **Detect quality issues**

- (Non)Functional testing -
  - Design inspections -
    - Code reviews -
  - Static code analysis -

#### Define quality issues

- Requirements engineering
- Quality attributes

#### Repair quality issues

- Reliability tactics
- Performance tactics
- Security tactics
- Maintainability tactics

## Keep track of quality issues

- Issue tracking -
- Technical debt management -
- Configuration management -



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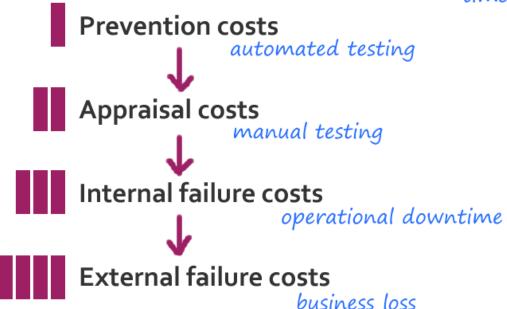
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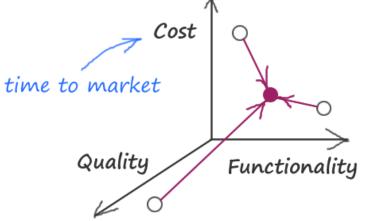




## Choose well, plan well

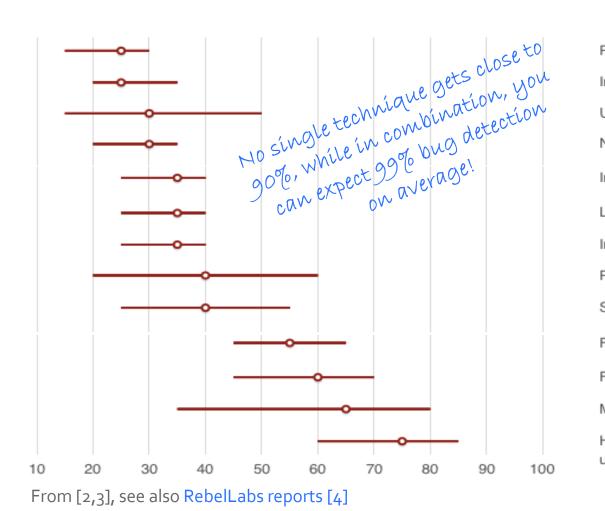
 Think well about your requirements and the cost of the quality







### Choose well – Combination is the key



Regression test

Informal code reviews

Unit test

New function (component) test

Integration test

Low-volume beta test (< 10 users)

Informal design reviews

Personal desk checking of code

System test

Formal design inspections

Formal code inspections

Modeling or prototyping

High-volume beta test (> 1000 users)



can we quantify it?

## Plan well – The Power of Analogy

#### Airplane Servicing

- Requires **regular servicing** e.g. every 100,000 miles.
- Takes place even if everything seems to work all right, because we cannot afford a failure.

#### Technical Debt Management

Introduced by Ward Cunningham

Analogy of quality degradation with financial debt

- if not paid off, interests increase. One can get into trouble.

#### Sometimes it is wise to "borrow money"

- When one expects to have more money in the future (start-up company)
- When one needs to act fast not to miss a market opportunity
- When one expects money devaluation (e.g. developers will become more experienced, it will be easier to understand user needs)

## Takeaways

- Quality engineering (QE) is much more than testing, including many different methods to
  - prevent, detect, repair and keep track of quality issues
- Combination of the methods is the key to successful QE
  - But choose well and plan well, not all methods are best for your project!
- Make sure you understand the needs of your customer
  - Balance both internal and external quality attributes for both the present and the future
     thanks for listening

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