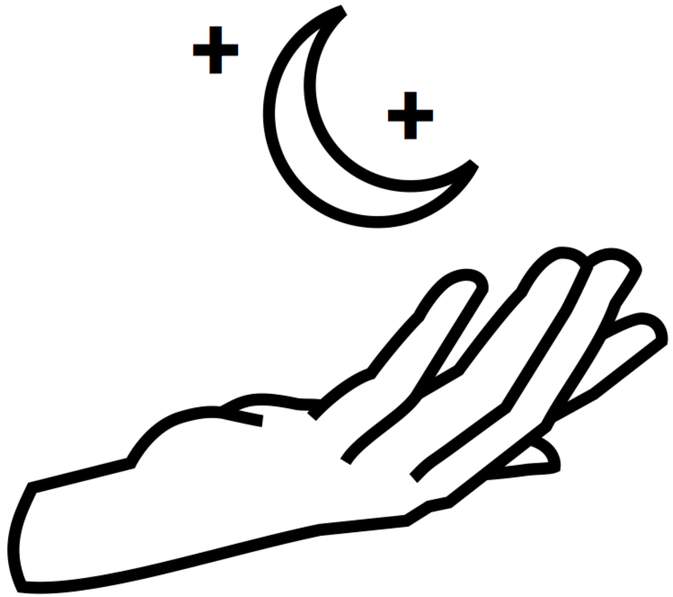
Practical Software Engineering

ADC 2022

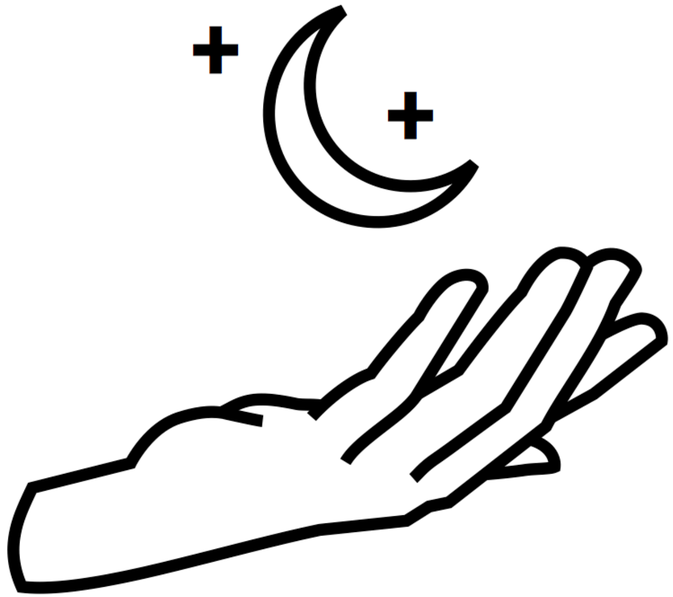


@dynamic_cast

Harriet Drury @drury_harriet

Rachel Locke @Madammodular

Anna Wszeborowska @aniawsz



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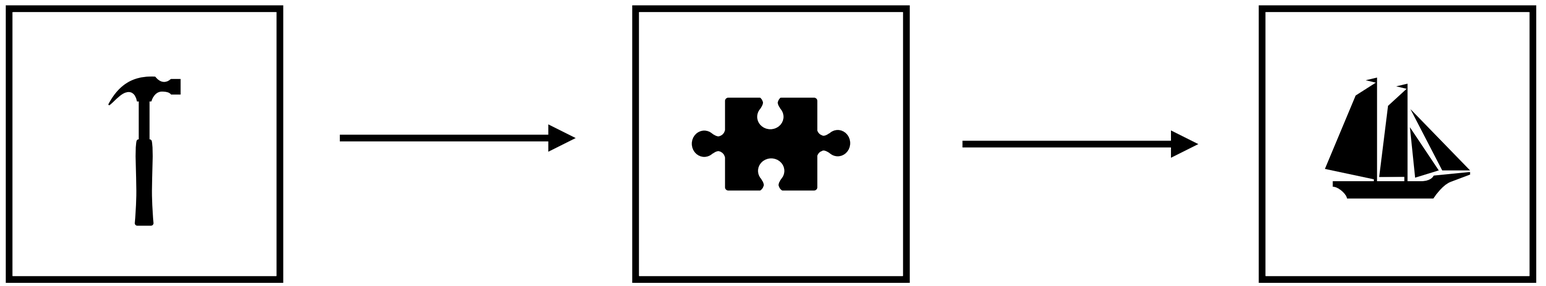
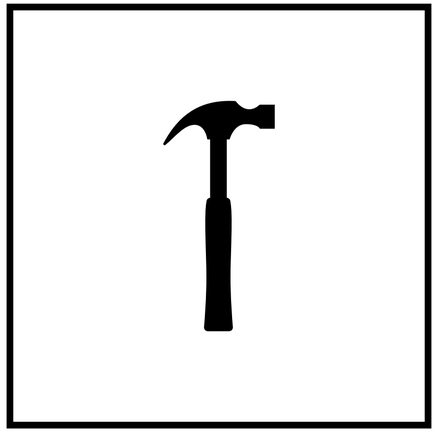
Presentation slides

https://github.com/dynamic-cast/aquila-workshop/wiki

Stages of working with existing code



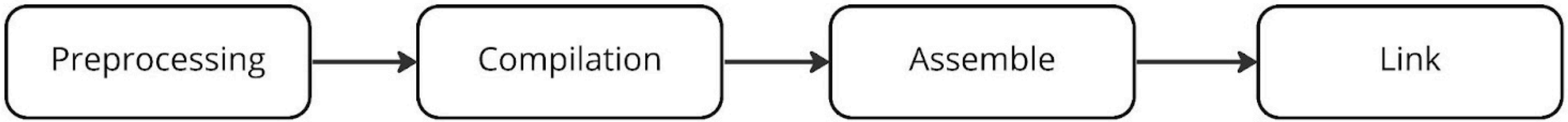


BUILD

From .cpp to .exe..... What does it mean to build?

To build a C++ program means to compile source code from one or more files and then link those files into an executable file, a dynamic-load library or a static library.

The C++ Compilation Model



Preprocessing

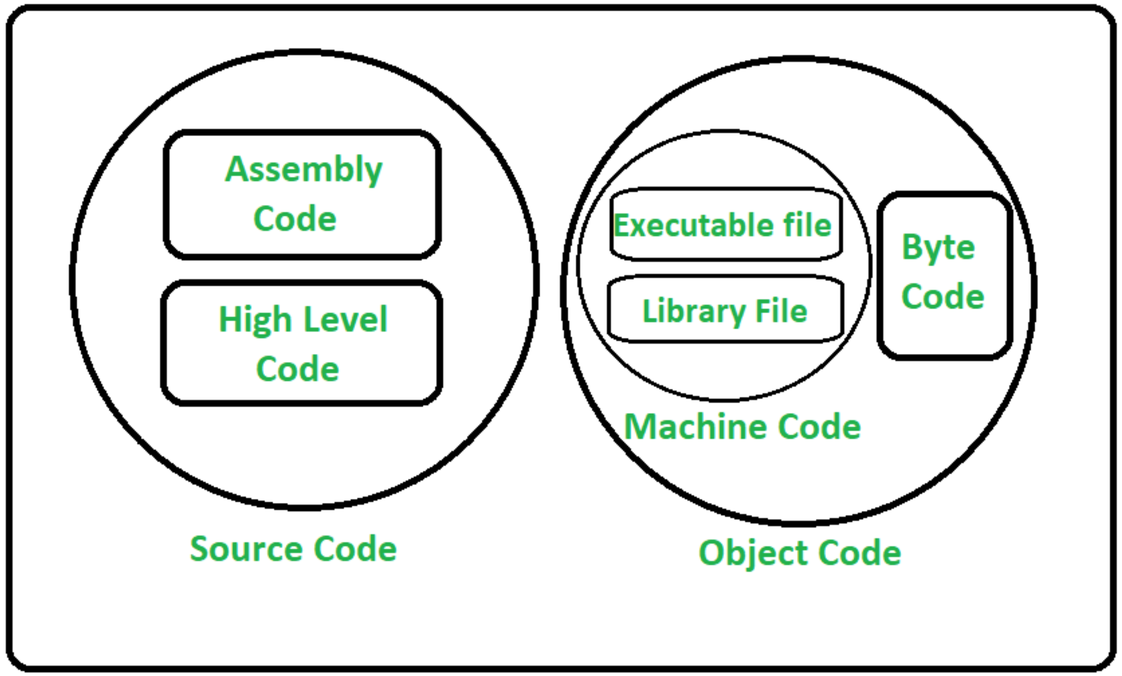
The preprocessing stage takes our source files (.cpp, .h) and deals with the #includes and #defines, user-defined macros, etc.

Compilation

The expanded source code is compiled into assembly code to output and assembler file

Assemble

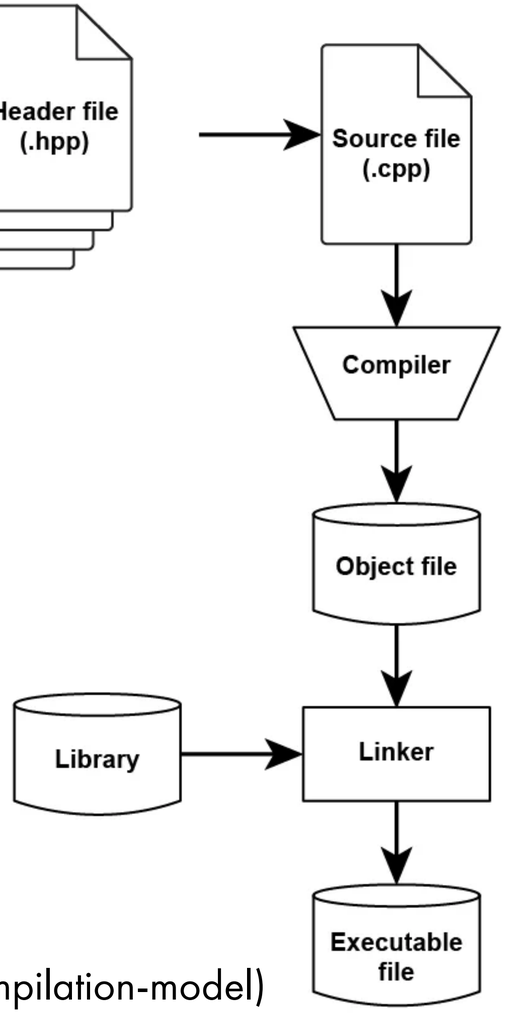
Converts the compiled assembly code into object files



Source (https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-source-code-and-object-code/)

Link

This object code file is linked together with the object code files for any library functions to produce an executable file



Source:
(https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/programming/9781789801491/1/ch01lvl1sec03/the-c-compilation-model)

Build systems - CMake

We use build systems to control builds across multiple platforms, it automates the compiling process.

CMake is a generator of build systems. It generates makefiles, this includes instructions on how to build your code. It can be used to target multi platform build systems such as:

- Visual Studio
- Xcode
- KDEvelop

CMake

CMake Benefits:

- Has a scripting language that can be easy to learn and integrate into your workflow (CMakeLists.txt)
- Good documentation
- Widespread usage

Building an open source project with CMake

Software/prerequisites to have:

- Git
- CMake
- IDE of choosing (Visual Studio, XCode, etc)

Install these to continue with the Aquila build!

Nice (Free!) software to consider:

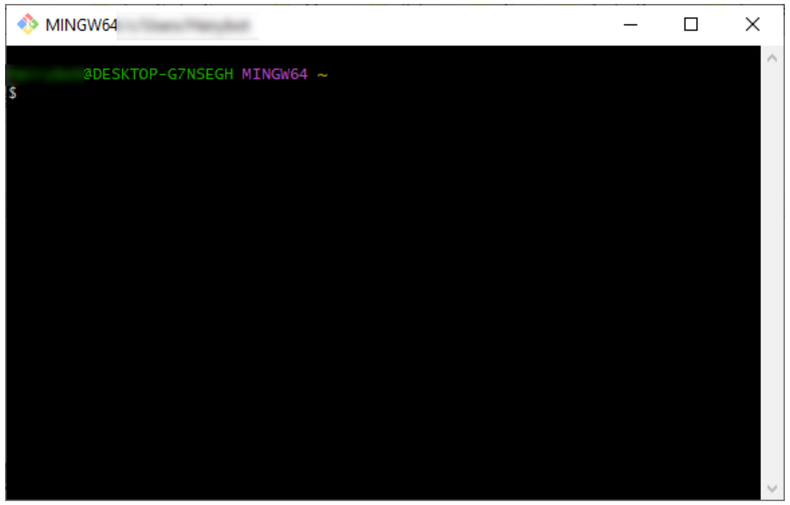
- Sourcetree (Git GUI Client)

Git

https://git-scm.com/

A free, open source, versioning control system

On Windows ,once installed, you'll see the git bash, gui and cmd applications. We'll be using the bash.



Aquila

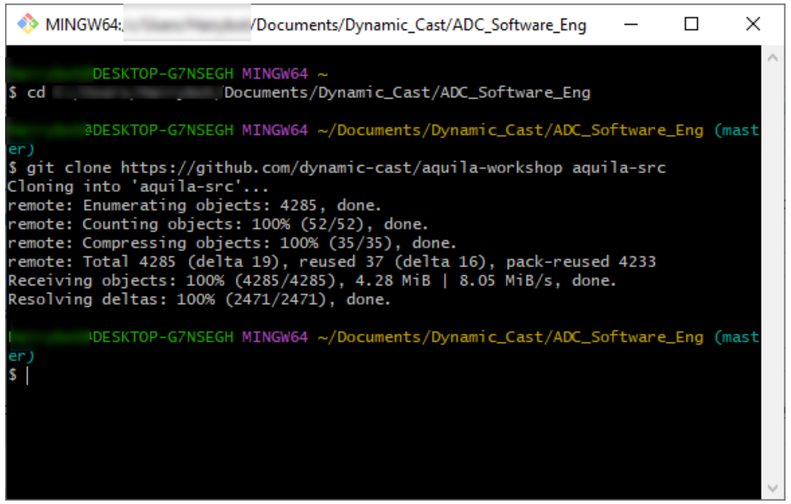
Aquila is an open source and cross-platform DSP (Digital Signal Processing) library written in C++.

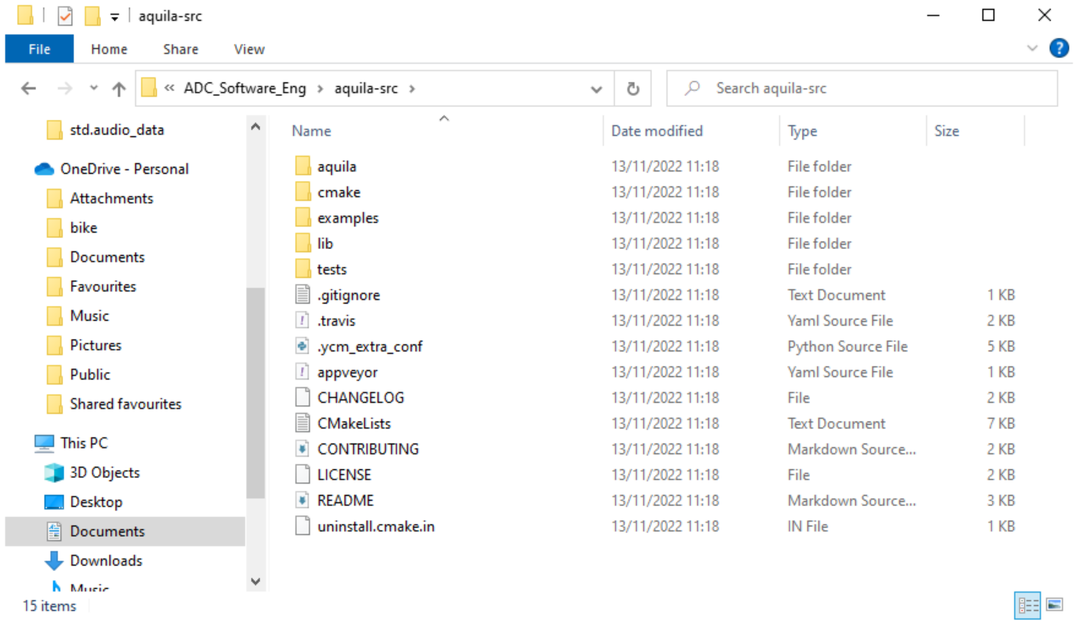
https://aquila-dsp.org/

Clone the repository

https://github.com/dynamic-cast/aquila-workshop

1. Create a new folder on your computer and change your directory to point to it
2. Run: git clone https://github.com/dynamic-cast/aquila-workshop aquila-src





CMake Build - command line on Unix platforms

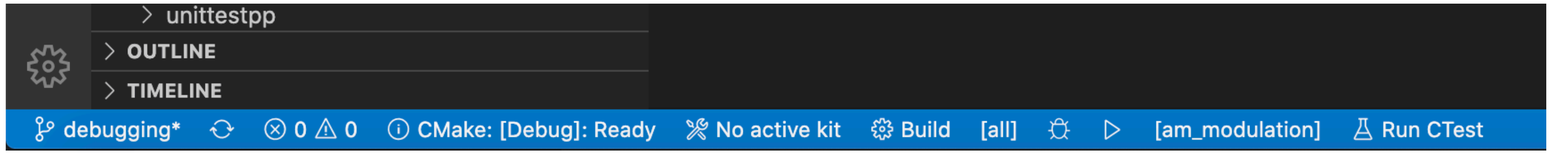
```
mkdir build; cd build

cmake .. -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug
```

CMake Build - VS Code

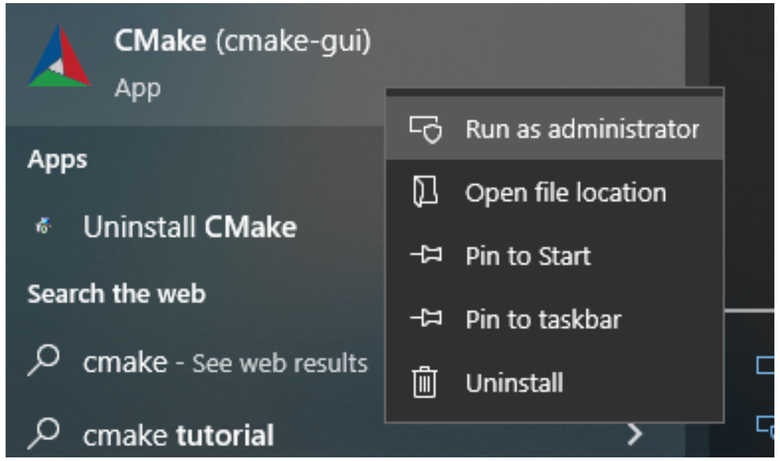
C++ Extension Pack installed

Open the folder where you checked out the repository



CMake Build

We’re using the CMake GUI to keep things easy! Windows users, remember to run as administrator. This allows us to write files to locations needing admin access.



CMake Build

We'll use the cmake GUI for this.

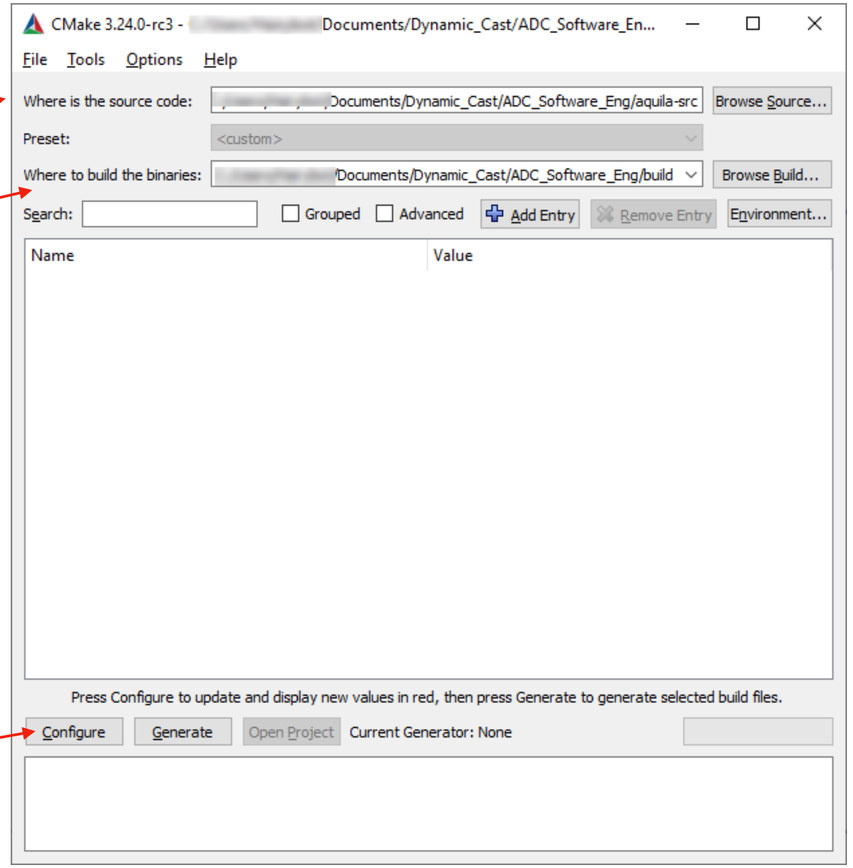
Point Cmake to the source code location

Create a new folder for the build location

Your folder Hierarchy should look like:

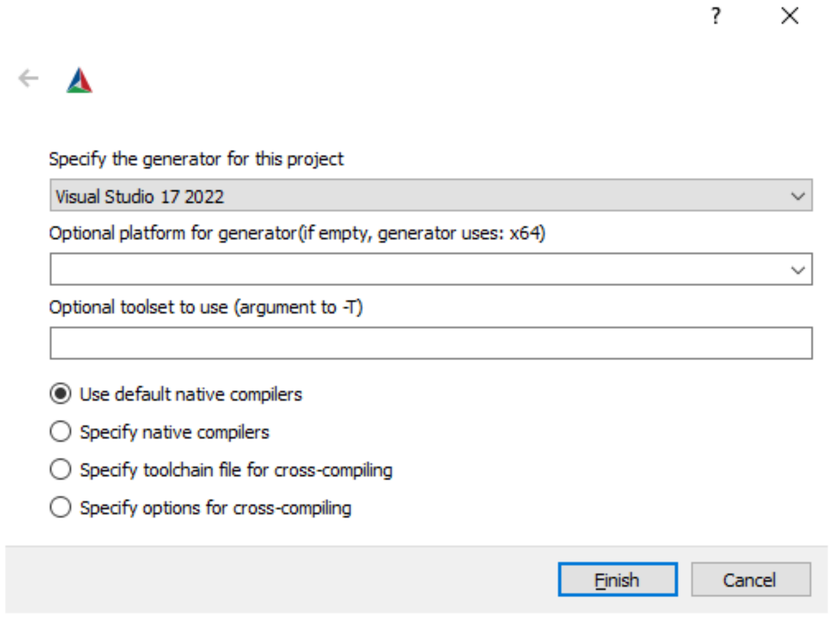
workshop-dir/
|_build
|_aquila-src

Click configure in the bottom left



CMake Build

You'll need to specify your generator for your project

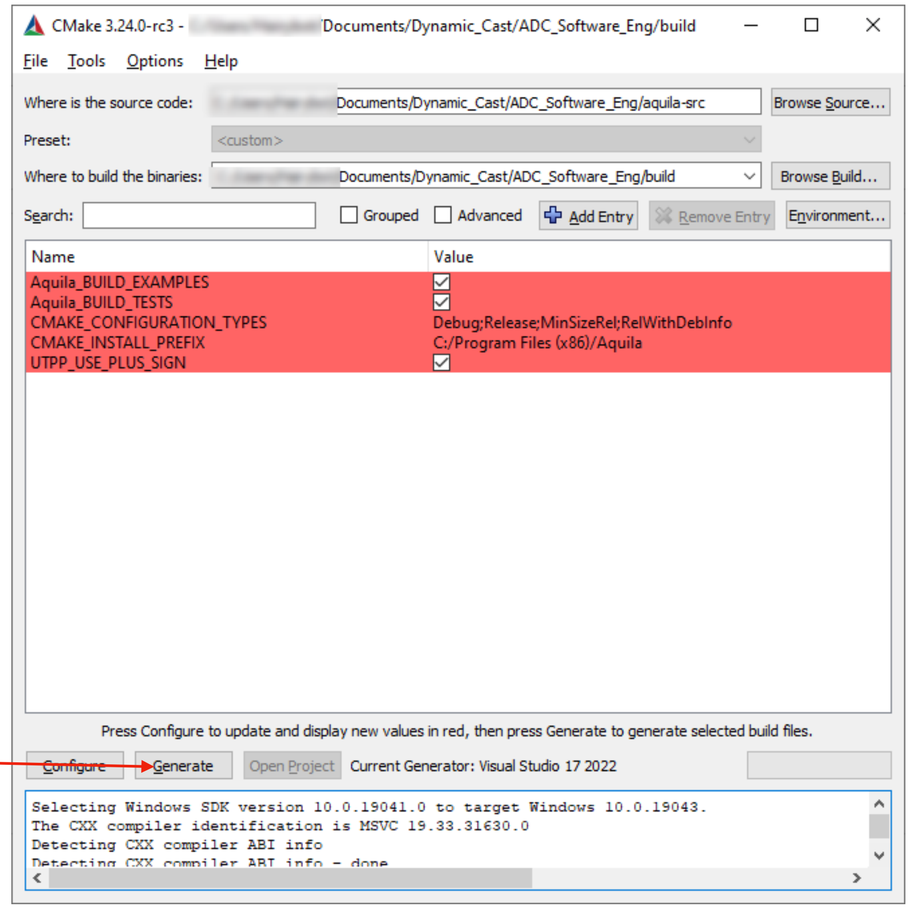


CMake Build

You'll see this:

Settings can be changed here, including install preferences

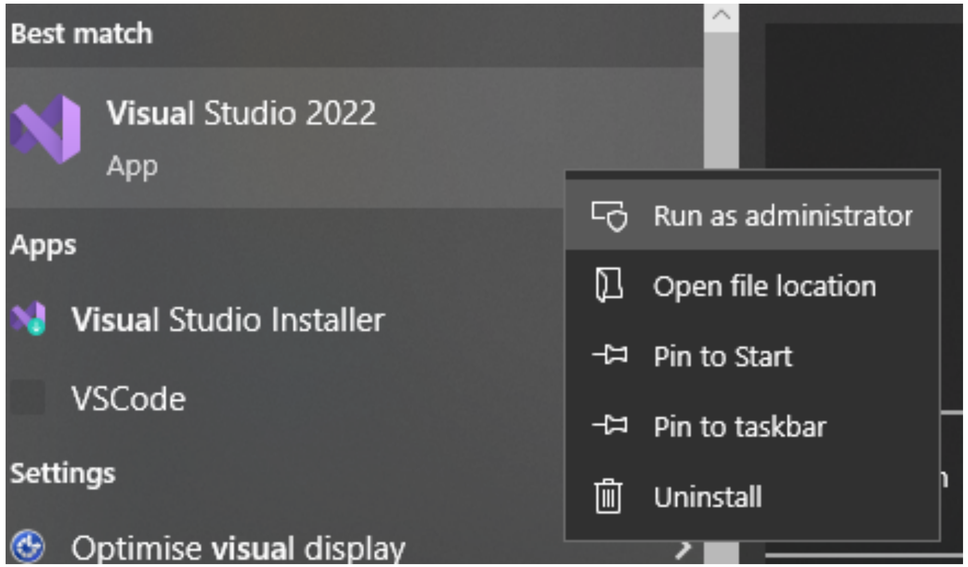
Click generate

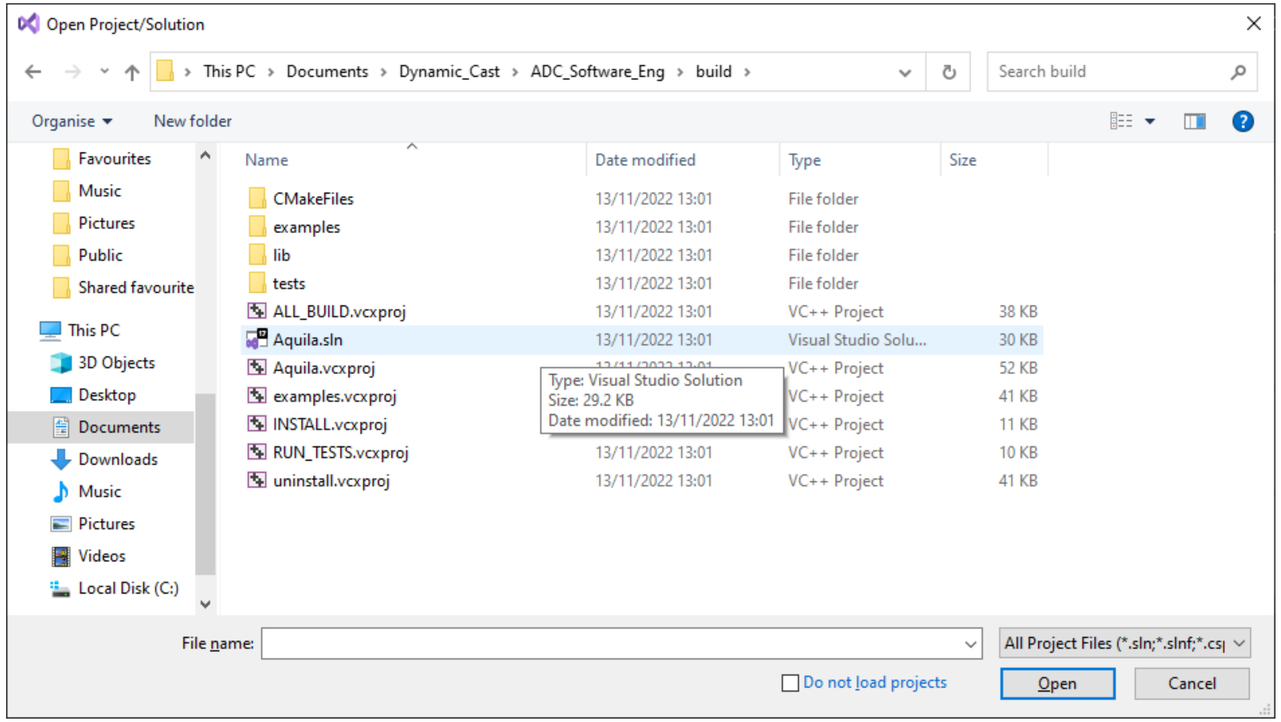


Build system

You'll see the build folder has been populated with items. We now open our IDE for the next step.

Note:- Windows users! Open Visual Studio as an administrator:

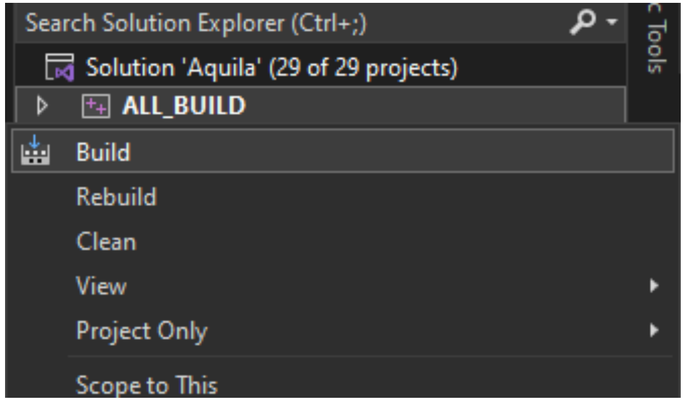


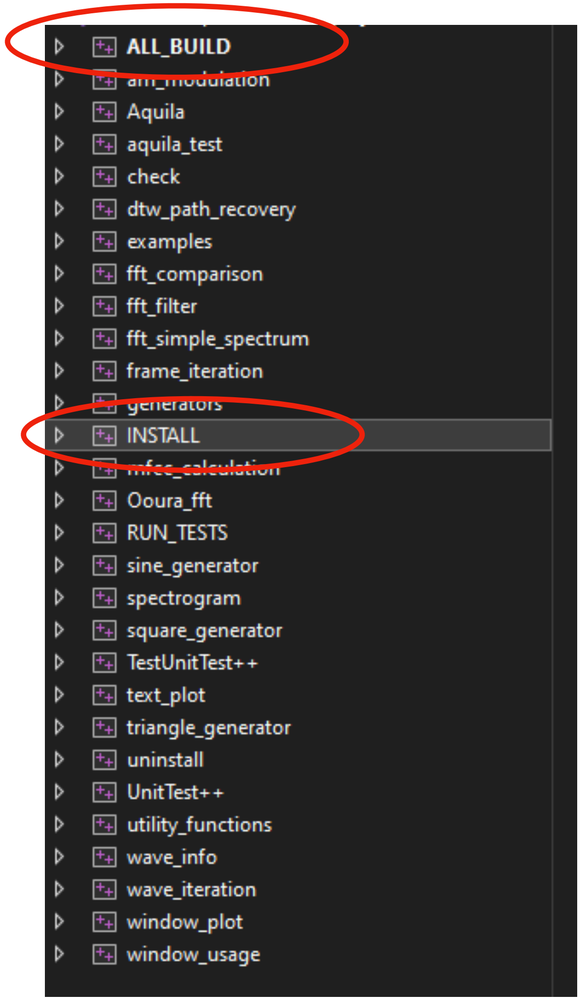


Build system

Once we've targeted the project, you can open it with your IDE and perform a debug build.

Right click on the ALL_BUILD and build a solution,
Right click on INSTALL and build





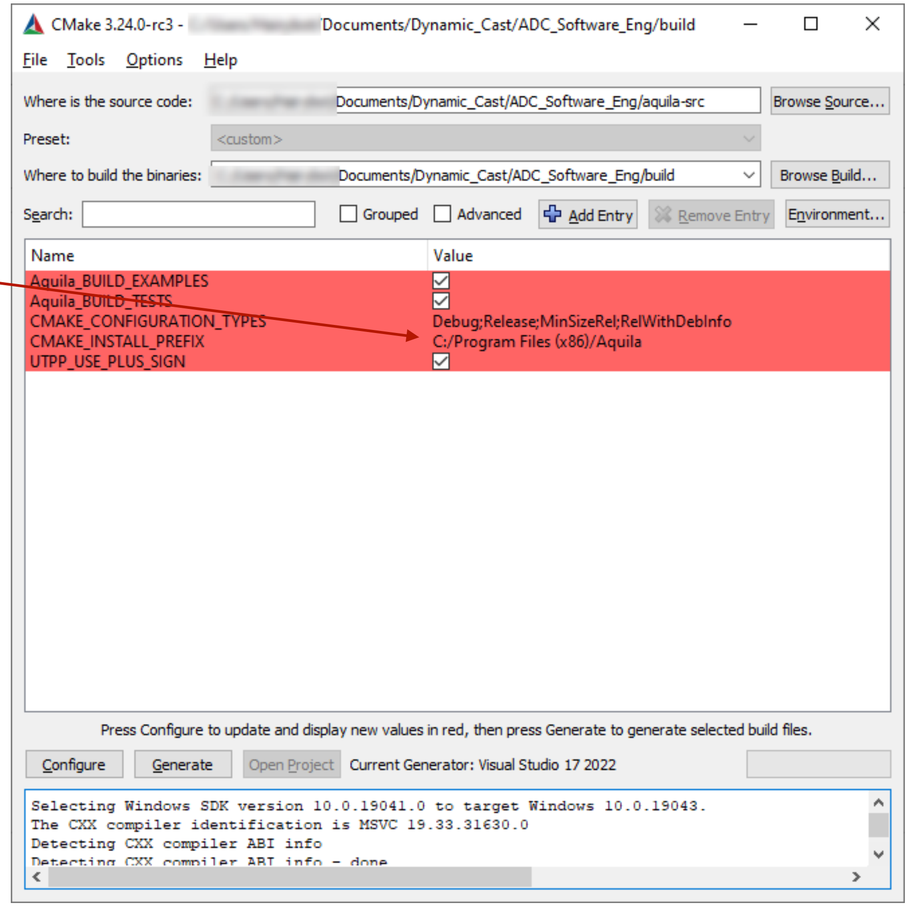
Successful build

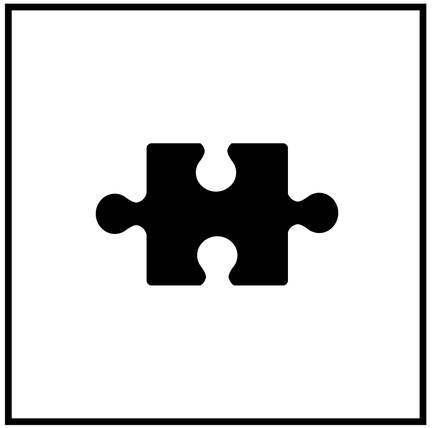
Once built, navigate to your chosen install location. This was set in CMake.

You'll find:

- Lib (for library files)
- Include (Containing header files)

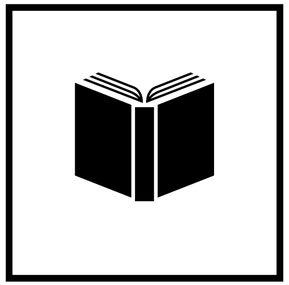
We can now move to understand this project further



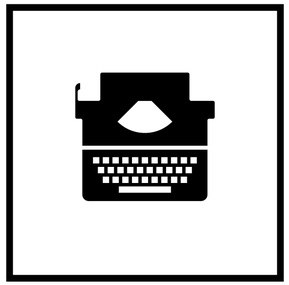


CONTRIBUTE

Contribute



READ



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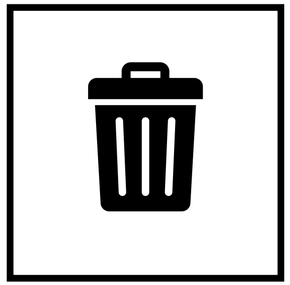


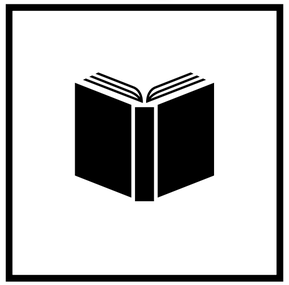
DELETE

Deleting code

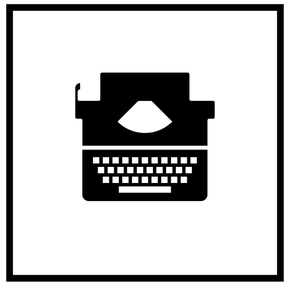
https://github.com/huggingface/diffusers/pull/218/commits/9583ab730e4bcb948c920a15832f3f7027b76d78

Contribute

Contributing starts with comprehending



READ
TO UNDERSTAND



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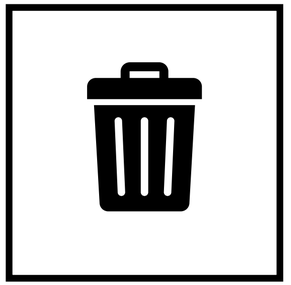


DELETE

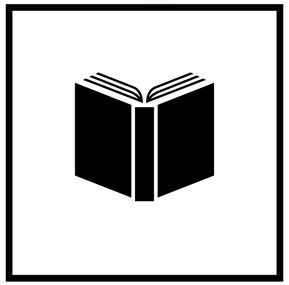
almost 60% of time*

* *"on average developers spend ~58 percent of their time on program comprehension activities"*; Measuring Program Comprehension: A Large-Scale Field Study with Professionals (Xia et al., 2017)

Contribute

Contributing starts with comprehending

The ability to read code is a prerequisite to contributing code



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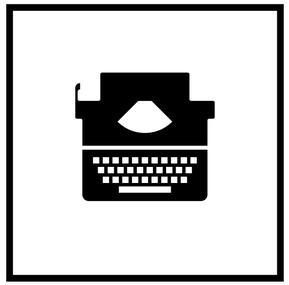

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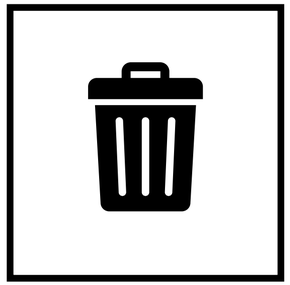

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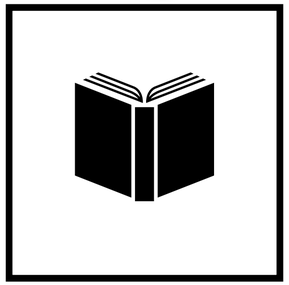
Contrary to common advice: code more in order to get better at programming



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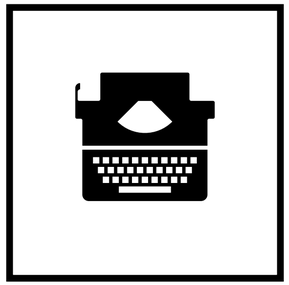

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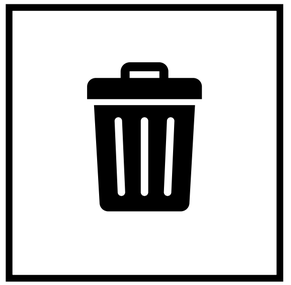

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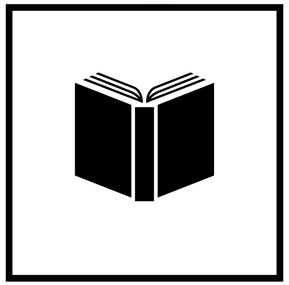
It gets easier as we get more familiar with the concepts* used in the codebase



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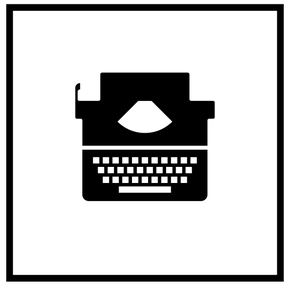

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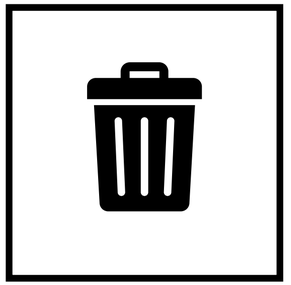

DELETE

* *"Code can be read in different dimensions: structure, domain, concepts, context, and collaboration."*
Code Reading in Practice, Felienne Hermans

Contribute

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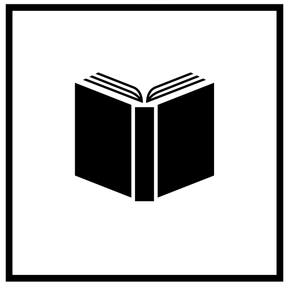
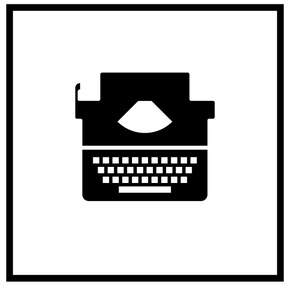


Practice reading and reasoning about code often

READ
TO UNDERSTAND



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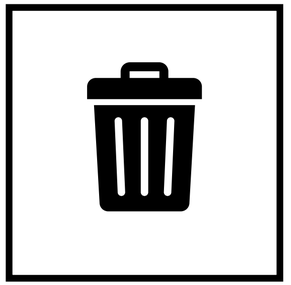

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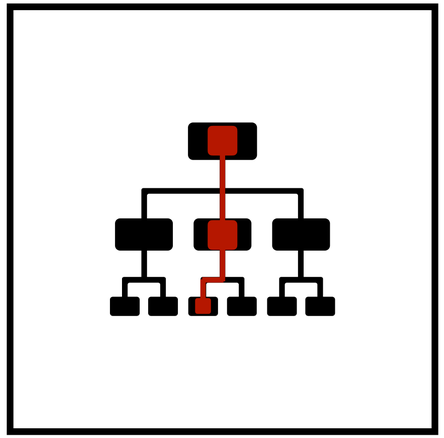
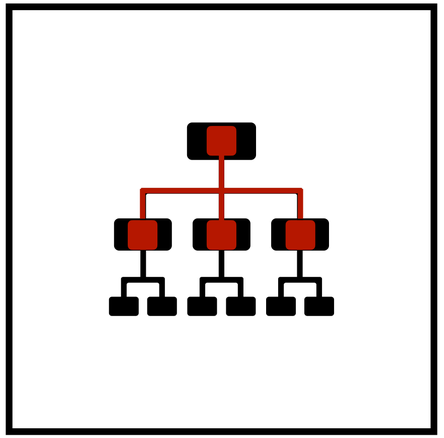
Deliberate reading



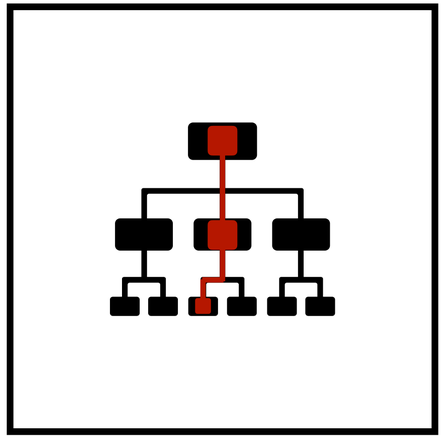
DEPTH FIRST



BREADTH FIRST

Deliberate reading

Narrowed focus



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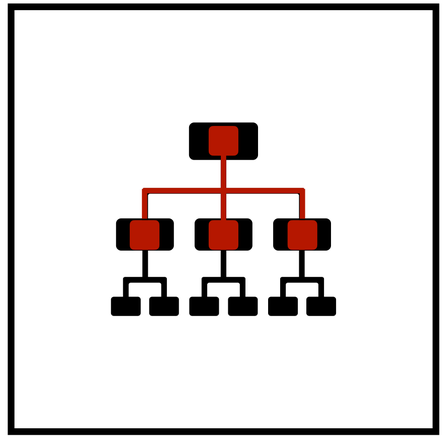
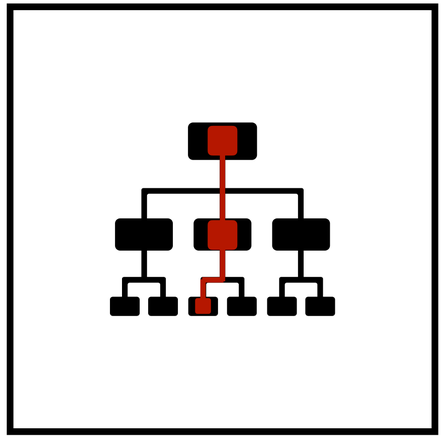


BREADTH FIRST

Deliberate reading

Narrowed focus

No need to understand the whole system



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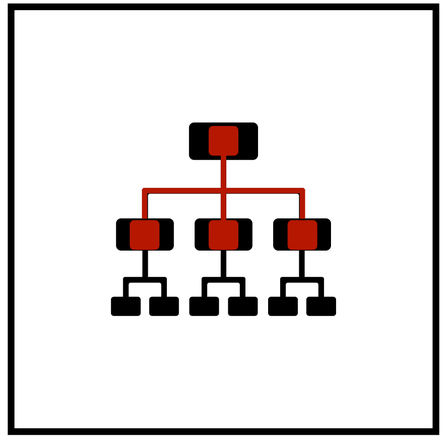
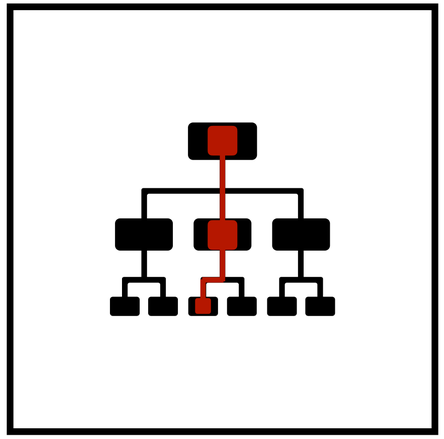


BREADTH FIRST

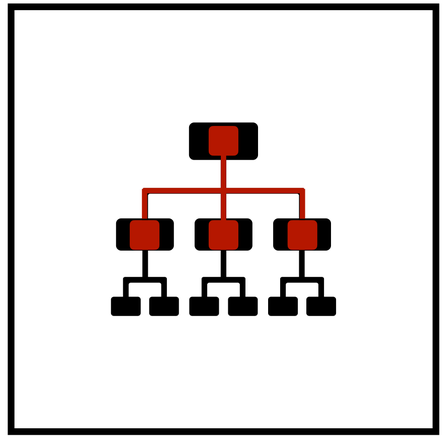
Deliberate reading



DEPTH FIRST

Narrowed focus

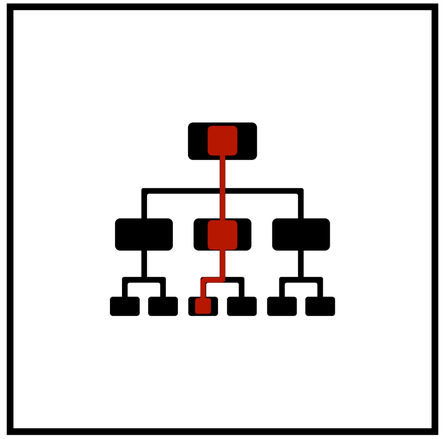
No need to understand the whole system



BREADTH FIRST

Focus on higher-level components

Deliberate reading



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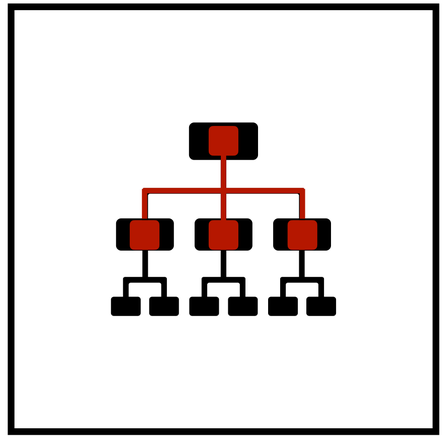


BREADTH FIRST

Focus on higher-level components

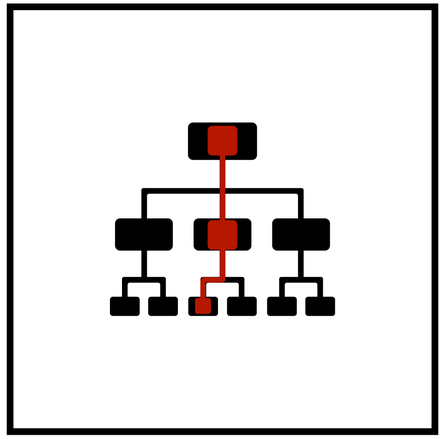
No need to understand all the details

Deliberate reading

Understanding what causes a particular problem

Narrowed focus

No need to understand the whole system



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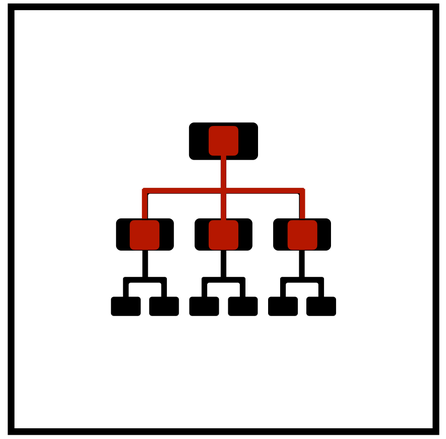

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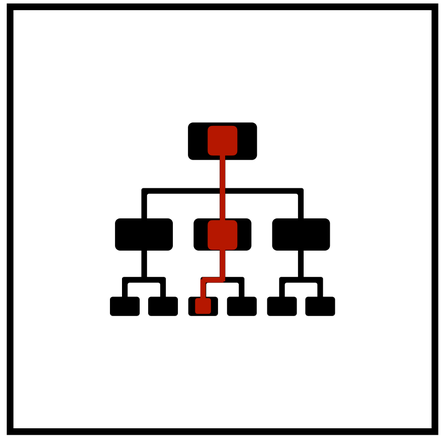

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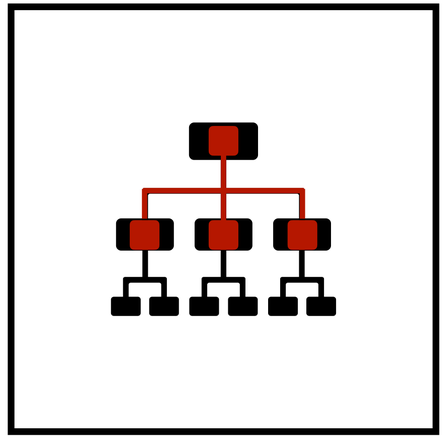


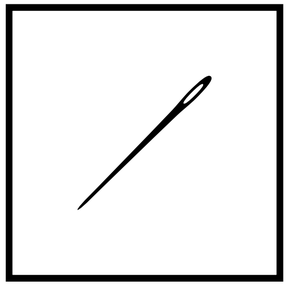
BREADTH FIRST

Trying to integrate a new component with the existing system

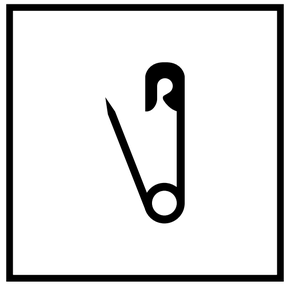
Focus on higher-level components

No need to understand all the details

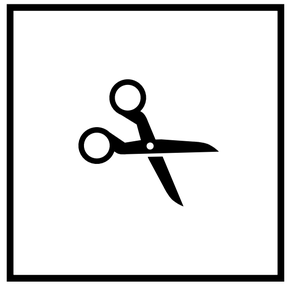
Reading code in preparation for the task



FIX



INTEGRATE



MODIFY

Debug an existing problem

https://github.com/zsiciarz/aquila/issues/55

1. check out the branch `debugging`
2. build the `workshop` target
3. run the `workshop` example

    pass `tone.wav` from the workshop folder as an argument

Debug an existing problem

```
{
    "version": "0.2.0",
    "configurations": [
        {
            "name": "(msvc) Launch",
            "request": "launch",
            "type": "cppvsdbg",
            "program": "${command:cmake.launchTargetPath}",
            "args": ["examples/workshop/tone.wav"],
            "stopAtEntry": false,
            "cwd": "${workspaceFolder}",
            "environment": [],
            "externalConsole": false,
        },
        {
            "name": "(lldb) Launch",
            "type": "cppdbg",
            "request": "launch",
            "program": "${command:cmake.launchTargetPath}",
            "args": ["examples/workshop/tone.wav"],
            "stopAtEntry": false,
            "cwd": "${workspaceFolder}",
            "environment": [],
            "externalConsole": false,
            "MIMode": "lldb",
        },
    ]
}
```

Debug an existing problem

1. Reproduce the problem

2. Find meaningful places to put breakpoint in

3. Have a conversation with the debugger / other tools

Debug an existing problem

Don’t try to keep everything in the working memory

Use tools that support distributed cognition (eg. pen and paper); they extend the working memory

What is there to hold on to?

Higher level: names, concepts, structure, git history

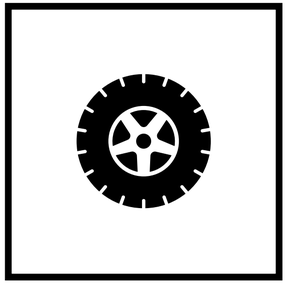
Lower level: values, relations

Don’t read the code linearly, follow the call stack

Aim to understand the relations between values

Testing

Example types of tests



UNIT

INTEGRATION

ACCEPTANCE

Testing frameworks

GoogleTest (https://github.com/google/googletest)

Catch2 (https://github.com/catchorg/Catch2)

UnitTest++ (https://github.com/unittest-cpp/unittest-cpp)

UnitTest++

https://github.com/unittest-cpp/unittest-cpp/wiki/Macro-and-Parameter-Reference

Testing

Setup

Action

Check

Modifying

Move the responsibility to assure the correct

data length from the caller to Wave Source

Modifying

Move the responsibility to assure the correct

data length from the caller to Wave Source

Keep your focus on what matters at all times; ask yourself often: what am I trying to do? why am I looking here / what am I looking for?

Test Driven Development

Red - introduce a failing test

Green - add necessary changes to make the test pass

Refactor - clean up your solution

Test Driven Development

1. Find a group of matching tests
2. State your end goal in a test
3. Let the process guide you to the solution and end implementation

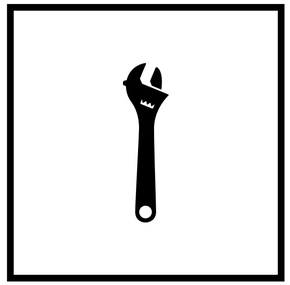
Test Driven Development

Potential benefits

- Detailed tests serving as documentation and providing entry points to the codebase
- Simpler and cleaner implementation (no premature abstractions, only necessary code) and interfaces

Code design

What are your (or the project's) priorities?



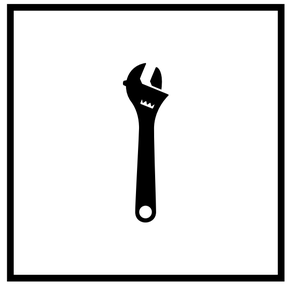
MAINTAINABILITY

PERFORMANCE

Code design

What are your (or the project's) priorities?

Long-lived projects, new contributors joining often

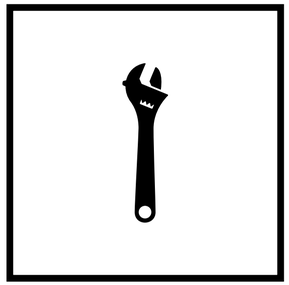


MAINTAINABILITY

PERFORMANCE

Critical real time applications, limited hardware resources

Code design



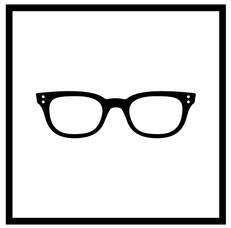
MAINTAINABILITY

PERFORMANCE

Reducing cognitive load

↓

Complex or unusual solutions overload your short-term memory

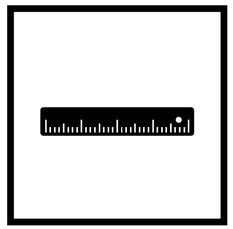


READABILITY

Meaningful names

Simplicity over quirkiness

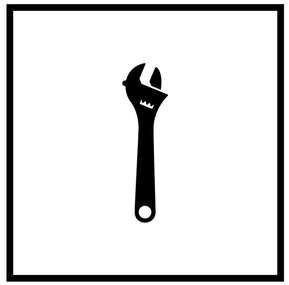
"Self-documenting code"



SCALABILITY
EXTENSIBILITY

COHERENCE

Code design



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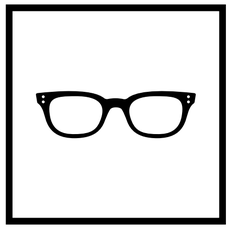

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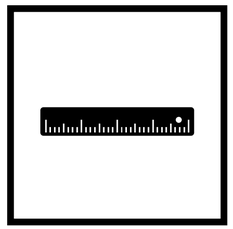


SCALABILITY
EXTENSIBILITY

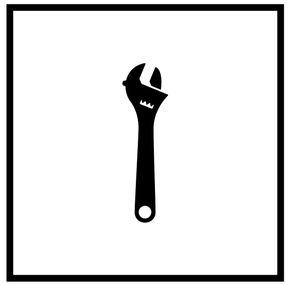
Ease of adding / removing code

Loosely / tightly coupled code

Can accept different size of data

COHERENCE

Code design



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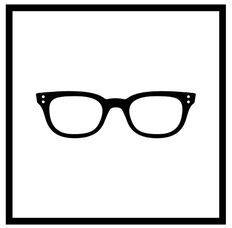

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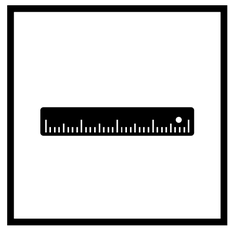

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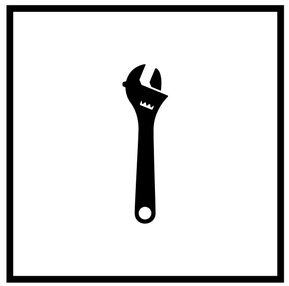
COHERENCE

Coherent practices

Coherent code style

Code design



MAINTAINABILITY

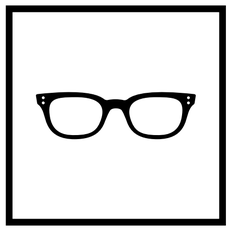
PERFORMANCE

Try to hide the complexity

If you can't avoid cryptic code, prioritize documentation

Reducing cognitive load

Complex or unusual solutions overload your short-term memory



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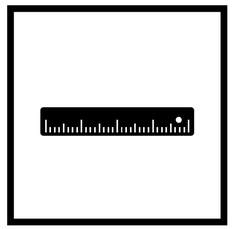

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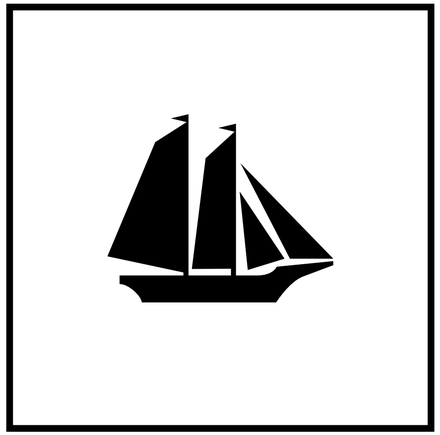

DEPLOY

Deployment

1. Commit your changes on a branch
2. Create a PR
3. Get a code review and merge your changes!

Thank you