Coding

- At the end of the design phase we have:
  - module structure of the system
  - module specifications:
    - data structures and algorithms for each module.
- Objective of coding phase:
  - transform design into code
  - unit test the code.

Question

Graphics terminals are usually much more expensive than alphanumeric terminals ?

A. True
B. False

Question

Which of the following define the characteristic of a good user interface?

a. Speed of learning

b. Support for multiple skill levels

c. Error recovery, feedback and consistency

d. All of the above

Coding Standards

- Good software development organizations require their programmers to:
  - adhere some standard style of coding
  - called coding standards.

Coding Standards

- Many software development organizations:
  - formulate their own coding standards that suits them most,
  - require their engineers to follow these standards.

Coding Standards

- Advantage of adhering to a standard style of coding:
  - it gives a uniform appearance to the codes written by different engineers,
  - it enhances code understanding,
  - encourages good programming practices.

Coding Standards

- A coding standard
  - sets out standard ways of doing several things:
    - the way variables are named,
    - code is laid out,
    - maximum number of source lines allowed per function, etc.

Coding guidelines

- Provide general suggestions regarding coding style to be followed.

Code inspection and code walk throughs

- After a module has been coded,
  - code inspection and code walk through are carried out
  - ensures that coding standards are followed
  - helps detect as many errors as possible before testing.

Code inspection and code walk throughs

- Detect as many errors as possible during inspection and walkthrough:
  - detected errors require less effort for correction
    - much higher effort needed if errors were to be detected during integration or system testing.

Coding Standards and Guidelines

- Good organizations usually develop their own coding standards and guidelines:
  - depending on what best suits their organization.

Question

If all tasks must be executed in the same time-span, what type of cohesion is being exhibited?

a) Functional Cohesion
b) Temporal Cohesion
c) Sequential Cohesion

d) None of the above

Question

Design phase is followed by ______ .

a. Coding

b. Testing

c. Maintenance

d. None of the above.

Representative Coding Standards

- Rules for limiting the use of globals:
  - what types of data can be declared global and what can not.
- Naming conventions for
  - global variables,
  - local variables, and
  - constant identifiers.

Representative Coding Standards

- Contents of headers for different modules:
  - The headers of different modules should be standard for an organization.
  - The exact format for header information is usually specified.

Representative Coding Standards

- Header data:
  - Name of the module,
  - date on which the module was created,
  - author's name,
  - modification history,
  - synopsis of the module,
  - different functions supported, along with their input/output parameters,
  - global variables accessed/modified by the module.

- **Naming conventions for global variables, local variables, and constant identifiers:** A possible naming convention can be that global variable names always start with a capital letter, local variable names are made of small letters, and constant names are always capital letters.

Representative Coding Standards

- Error return conventions and exception handling mechanisms.
  - the way error and exception conditions are handled should be standard within an organization.
  - For example, when different functions encounter error conditions
    - should either return a 0 or 1 consistently.

Representative Coding Guidelines

- Do not use too clever and difficult to understand coding style.
  - Code should be easy to understand.
- Many inexperienced engineers actually take pride:
  - in writing cryptic and incomprehensible code.

Representative Coding Guidelines

- Clever coding can obscure meaning of the code:
  - hampers understanding.
  - makes later maintenance difficult.
- Avoid obscure side effects.

Representative Coding Guidelines

- Code should be well-documented.
- Rules of thumb:
  - on the average there must be at least one comment line
    - for every three source lines.
  - The length of any function should not exceed 10 source lines.

Representative Coding Guidelines

- Lengthy functions:
  - usually very difficult to understand
  - probably do too many different things.

Representative Coding Guidelines

- Do not use goto statements.
- Use of goto statements:
  - make a program unstructured
  - make it very difficult to understand.

Question

code inspection and code walk through are carried out at what time ?

A. After a module has been coded

B. Before a module has been coded

C. All of the above

D. None of the above

Code review

- Code review for a model is carried out after the module is successfully compiled and the all the syntax errors have been eliminated.
- Normally, two types of reviews are carried out on the code of a module.
- These two types code review techniques are code inspection and code walk through.

Questions

Function-oriented design techniques starts with functional requirements specified in ?

a) Data Dictionary
b) SRS
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned

Question

Structured Analysis is based on the principle of Bottom-Up Approach.

a) True
b) False

Code Walk Through

- An informal code analysis technique.
  - undertaken after the coding of a module is complete.
- A few members of the development team select some test cases:
  - simulate execution of the code by hand using these test cases.
- Discussion should focus on discovery of errors:
  - and not on how to fix the discovered errors.

- The main objectives of the walk through are to discover the algorithmic and logical errors in the code.
- The members note down their findings to discuss these in a walk through meeting where the coder of the module is present.
- The team performing code walk through should not be either too big or too small.
  - Ideally, it should consist of between three to seven members.

Code Inspection

- In contrast to code walk through, the aim of code inspection is to discover some common types of errors caused due to oversight and improper programming.
- In addition to the commonly made errors, adherence to coding standards is also checked during code inspection.
- Good software development companies collect statistics regarding different types of errors commonly committed by their engineers and identify the type of errors most frequently committed.
- Such a list of commonly committed errors can be used during code inspection to look out for possible errors.

Commonly made errors

- Use of uninitialized variables.
- Nonterminating loops.
- Array indices out of bounds.
- Improper storage allocation and deallocation.
- Actual and formal parameter mismatch in procedure calls.
- Jumps into loops.

Code Inspection

- Use of incorrect logical operators
  - or incorrect precedence among operators.
- Improper modification of loop variables.
- Comparison of equality of floating point values, etc.
- Also during code inspection,
  - adherence to coding standards is checked.

Programming (Coding) Style & Conventions

- Check for errors early and often.
- Return from errors immediately.
- If possible reduce object and file dependencies.
- Eliminate needless import or include statements.
- Check again for warnings or errors before committing source code.

Question

The goal of the Code inspection and Code walk-through is to identify defects and Errors.

A) True
B) False