Two or three things  
I would like to know  
(empirically)  

Bertrand Meyer  

Конференция Сифуд (SEAFOOD)  
Санкт-Петербург, Июнь 2010
deux ou trois choses que je sais d'elle...
Supplementary topics

- Experiences in industry and academic distributed development
- Verification research at ETH Zurich
Great ideas

Structured programming
Object-oriented programming
Design by Contract
Object-oriented analysis
Seamless development
Test-driven development
Model-driven architecture
UML
Use cases
Pair programming
Refactoring
Scrum
Aspect-oriented programming

How do we know they work?
The Marco Polo principle  (R. Lister)

“I traveled far and saw wonderful things”
“For a number of years I have been familiar with the observation that the quality of programmers is a decreasing function of the density of go to statements in the programs they produce. More recently I discovered why the use of the go to statement has such disastrous effects, and I became convinced that the go to statement should be abolished from all “higher level” programming languages (i.e. everything except, perhaps, plain machine code). At that time I did not attach too much importance to this discovery; I now submit my considerations for publication because in very recent discussions in which the subject turned up, I have been urged to do so.”
Another example: the Agile manifesto

Manifesto for Agile Software Development

We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it. Through this work we have come to value:

- **Individuals and interactions** over processes and tools
- **Working software** over comprehensive documentation
- **Customer collaboration** over contract negotiation
- **Responding to change** over following a plan

That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

Kent Beck  
Mike Beedle  
Arie van Bennekum  
Alistair Cockburn  
Ward Cunningham  
Martin Fowler

James Grenning  
Jim Highsmith  
Andrew Hunt  
Ron Jeffries  
Jon Kern  
Brian Marick

Robert C. Martin  
Steve Mellor  
Ken Schwaber  
Jeff Sutherland  
Dave Thomas
How the rest of the world views software

ISO 14971 (medical devices):

\[
\text{Risk} = f (\text{LIKELIHOOD}, \text{Severity})
\]

Source: C. Gerber, Stryker Navigation
What the field needs

Two complementary views:

- **Deductive:**
  
  "Try my approach!"

- **Inductive:**
  
  "I tried this and it
  - Worked!
  - Didn’t work!"

*Cf physics:*

- Theoretical
- Experimental
A horror story

Semicolon as:
- **Separator (Algol):**
  \[ p ; q ; r \]
- **Terminator (C):**
  \[ p \ ; q \ ; r \]

Why do Ada, C++, Java, C#... use terminator convention?

---

Wrong!
- Syntax errors only
- PL/I-trained programmers
- In separator language, extra semicolon is error!


Experiment: programmers in language with terminator convention make fewer mistakes
The mistakes that happen in practice

while (e) \textcolor{green}{; a}

if (e) then
  \textcolor{green}{a}
else
  \textcolor{green}{b}
A horror story

Semicolon as:
- Separator (Algol):
  \[ p ; q ; r \]
- Terminator (C):
  \[ p : q ; r : \]

-- As in: \( f (x, y, z) \)

Why do Ada, C++, Java, C#... use terminator convention?

Wrong!
- Syntax errors only
- PL/I-trained programmers
- In separator language, extra semicolon is error!


Experiment: programmers in language with terminator convention make fewer mistakes
Empirical software engineering

Advocated for many years by such people as Barry Boehm, Vic Basili, Watts Humphrey, Walter Tichy, Andreas Zeller, ...

Aim: subject software engineering claims to rigorous experimental evaluation

Many more papers recently: ICSE, ESEC, ESEM
By the way...

LASER Summer School on Software Engineering

Empirical Software Engineering

September 5-11, 2010 - Elba Island, Italy

Victor Basili (University of Maryland)  
Barry Boehm (University of Southern California)  
Natalia Juristo (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid)  
Bertrand Meyer (ETH Zurich, director)  
Nachi Nagappan (Microsoft Research)  
Walter F. Tichy (University Karlsruhe)

http://se.ethz.ch/laser
Early empirical papers

Industry: not reproducible

University: not credible
What has changed

In the past ten years, the availability of large open-source project repositories has provided empirical software engineering researchers with a wealth of objective material that makes verifiable, repeatable analyses possible.

Some commercial software has also become available for examination, e.g. from Microsoft.
Simple sample questions

1. Do novice programmers produce more bugs (in Eclipse)?
   (Andreas Zeller)

2. Are more tested modules less bug-ridden?

3. Are goto-rich modules more bug-prone (in Eclipse)?
   (Andreas Zeller)
Empirical SE papers, today

Better than they used to be, but:

- Often very disappointing, e.g. many studies ask people what they think instead of using objective measures

- “Threats to Validity” section kills generalization
Sample open questions: pair programming

1. Does it lead to fewer bugs?

2. Does it lead to shorter debugging times?

3. Are there good programmers who will not adapt to it?

4. Should it be applied throughout the programming phase?

5. Should it be applied to other tasks, e.g. pair specifying, pair testing?

6. Are there useful variants, e.g. programmer-tester pairing?
Sample open questions: nominal values

Boehm (1981):
- Nominal time
- Nominal cost
- Absolute limits
Sample open questions: refactoring

What is better:

- Design?
- Refactoring?
- Some combination?
Sample open questions: tests vs specs

What works better:

- Extensive specifications?
- A test-driven process?
- Some combination?
Sample question: RTC vs CTR

Commit strategies:

- Review Then Commit (Google, original Apache)
- Commit To Review (Apache)

Sample open question: complexity measures

Which measures correlate best to quality indicators?

- SLOC
- Function points
- Specific O-O metrics
- McCabe etc.
Sample open question: testing

When should we stop testing?
Conditions for progress

Better refereeing process
- Experimental work acceptable
- Reproducibility papers acceptable
- "No surprise" dismissal not valid

Openness
- All code and data available on Web
- All assumptions disclosed

Reproducibility
No exaggerated "Threats to Validity" excuses
A plan

Select ten questions

Assemble panel of experts

Publicize questions, invite answers

Publication date: July 2010 (TOOLS)

Submission date: February 2011

Workshop: July 2011 (TOOLS)
Supplementary topics

- Experiences in industry and academic distributed development

- Verification research at ETH Zurich
Verification research at ETH Zurich
Our verification research

Automatic testing: AutoTest

- Manual testing (called “automatic testing” elsewhere, e.g. Junit)
- Test generation
  - No manual test suites or test cases
  - No oracles (they come from the existing contracts)
  - Push-button
- Test extraction: generate reproducible test cases from failures

Automatic bug fixing: AutoFix

Full specifications: EiffelBase 2
Proofs: Hoare-based
Proofs: Object-oriented programs (the alias calculus)
Proofs: Separation logic
Proofs and tests: concurrency (SCOOP)
VAMOC: Verification As A Matter Of Course

Interactive prover
Boogie prover
Sep. logic prover
AutoFix

Arbiter

EVE (IDE)

Test execution
Test case generation

AutoTest

Programmer

Suggestions

Test results
Not shown but important

- Invariant generation  
  (Carlo Furia)

- Full contracts  
  (Nadia Polikarpova)

- Proof transformation  
  (Martin Nordio)

- Fix suggestions  
  (Yi Wei, Yu Pei, joint work with Andreas Zeller)
What makes it all possible

Contracts throughout

Try our techniques:

- [http://eiffel.com](http://eiffel.com)
- [http://se.ethz.ch](http://se.ethz.ch)
Experiences in academic & industry software development
Distributed Software Development

Two case studies, lessons and challenges:

- **Industry**: experience with distributed development at Eiffel Software
- **Academia**: the distributed course project (DOSE) at ETH Zurich
EiffelStudio development

Eiffel Software, in Santa Barbara (Calif.), since 1985
Two-million line code base (almost all Eiffel, a bit of C)
Major industry customers, mission-critical applications
Open-source license, same code, vigilant user community
6-month release schedule since 2006
My role: more active in past two years

Developer group ecosystem:
- Small group (core is about 10 people)
- Most young (25-35)
- Highly skilled
- Know Eiffel, O-O, Design by Contract
- Strong company culture, shared values
- Know environment, can work on many aspects
- Distributed
- Mostly, we live in a glass house
Every team needs a regular meeting

Our solution: the weekly one-hour meeting

Replaced a SB-only meeting (every Friday, until 2005)
How do we organize a meeting?

Santa Barbara: 8 AM

Shanghai: 23:00

Moscow: 19:00

Zurich: 17:00

France: 17:00
Meeting tools: now

Webex for conference call management

(Used X-Lite, gave up)

Google Docs

Wiki site (http://dev.eiffel.com)

Skype: chat window only
Meeting properties

Top goal: ensure that we meet the release deadline
Tasks: check progress, identify problem, discuss questions of general interest
Not a substitute for other forms of communication

Humans can multiplex!

Time is strictly limited: one hour
Good morning/evening

Hello

For info: the doc's url as preview:
http://docs.google.com/View?revision=_latest&docid=dd7kn5lj_8gmzhhfV&hl=en

there is an echo

never mind

I disagree.
When there is a crash, if the we have multi lines, then we can know exact error point. If we write them in one line, then we have to guess.

We need to improve the RTNHOOK macro

if we improve it that it won't be a problem

RTHOOK (1)

we have bp slot index, .. we would need to show the "nested bp slot index"

that's possible ... somehow

RTHOOK (.1,1); /* First instruction, first nested or expression */

Ok if we have the `nested bp slot index' issue.

Ok if we have the `nested bp slot index' feature.

It's possible to view expressions in the debugger.

Indeed sometime doing the evaluation is not desired (due to potential side effects)

I was just curious of clear rules about IEK.5.1
Scripta manent: Organize meetings around shared documents
Code review

Traditional: time-consuming, tedious, value often questioned as compared to e.g. static analysis tools

With the Web it becomes much more interesting!

- Classes circulated three weeks in advance
- Comment categories: choice of abstractions, other aspects of API design, architecture choices, algorithms & data structures, implementation, programming style, comments & documentation
- Comments in writing on Google Doc page, starting one week ahead
- Author of code responds on same page
- Meeting is devoted to unresolved issues
Goal of the DOSE course at ETH Zurich

Prepare students to the new, globalized world of software development

Some topics:
- Requirements in a distributed project
- Quality assurance
- Project models, CMMI
- Agile methods
- Managing relationships with suppliers, contract negotiation
- ...


Project: involving other universities

Since 2007:

- Odessa National Polytechnic (Ukraine)
- University of Nizhny Novgorod (Russia)
- Politecnico di Milano (Italy) (C. Ghezzi & E. di Nitto)
- University of Debrecen (Hungary)
- University of Zurich
- Hanoi University of Technology (Vietnam)
- (2010) University of Rio Cuarto (Argentina)
Emulate industrial setting, but only where it makes sense

- Benefits of a controlled setting
- Goal #1 is to learn

All groups created equal

- We do not want one university to specify & another implement

Clear management structure

- Central management role, currently at ETH
- Technology choices imposed
  - Eiffel (as a language and method)
  - Origo software development platform
    - origo.ethz.ch
  - Web tools
    - Any others that may be necessary
- Universities can contribute, e.g. broadcast own lectures
DOSE 2007 project results

- Delays to set up the projects
- Lack of communication
  - Delay in replying to e-mails
  - Technical problems with skype conferences
- Misunderstandings in SRS
- Weak API design
  - Incomplete
  - Ambiguous
- Integration partially failed
D.1. The system shall be able to extract the elements of a call for paper from text e-mails.

D.2. The system can send the e-mail only if at least all key elements have been extracted or introduced by the user. The key elements are: (1) conference name, (2) conference dates, (3) abstract and submission deadline, (4) conference category, and (5) URL of the conference.

D.3. The conference category is either "Conference" or "Symposium" or "Workshop" or "Summer School"
Some problems

Case 1 - Submission deadline:
- Team A: \textit{day.month.year}
- Team B: integers for the day and year but a string (such as "January" or "February") for the month.

Case 2 - Abstract deadline earlier than submission deadline:
- Team A: Not checked
- Team B: Checked - Exceptions were triggered
Solution: class specification

class EVENT feature
  submit_to_csel
    -- Submit the conference information by sending an e-mail.
    require
      valid_deadlines: abstract_deadline.earlier_than (paper_deadline)
      do ... end
  end

feature -- Implementation
  name: STRING
  abstract_deadline, paper_deadline: DATE
  category: CATEGORY

  invariant
    category_status: category.is_conference xor category.is_symposium xor category.is_workshop xor category.is_summer_school

  end
class CATEGORY feature -- Status report
    is_conference: BOOLEAN
        -- Does this category represent conferences?
        do end
    is_symposium: BOOLEAN
        -- Does this category represent symposiums?
        do end
    is_workshop: BOOLEAN
        -- Does this category represent workshops?
        do end
    is_summer_school: BOOLEAN
        -- Does this category represent summer schools?
        do end
end
Main lesson from first session

APIs are critical

Techniques of abstraction & contracts
DOSE 2008 results

The systems were integrated and the three clusters worked in the same system

Contracts helped to document and understand the interfaces

Contracts in SRS were useful to avoid misunderstandings and to specify the interaction between subsystems
Some members of our team suffer from weak-English

Team A has implemented the system in Java, and we have implemented in Eiffel; now, we cannot integrate it, any hints?

Their document is clearly not consistent with the decisions we took in our last meeting

I'm sorry I could not make it to the implementation meeting yesterday. A water pipe in my apartment burst ... After some frantic hours of fixing and cleaning up, it is now more or less OK

Aleksey couldn't read any emails last week because his Internet cable had been stolen by a drunken bear
Application Architecture (DOSE 2009)

Server

Main GUI

Net

Tien Len

Belot

Tschau Sepp

Rikiki

Bura

Briscola Chiamata

Makao

Scala 40
DOSE 2009 results

8 games fully implemented, integrated and deployed
55’000 lines of code
We are doing it again!

September-December 2010

ICSE SCORE competition

http://se.ethz.ch/dose

Join us!
Final thoughts
Software is special and not: do

Do not overestimate, and do not underestimate, the differences

Not special: it is the engineering of products, based on mathematics

Special:

- Virtual product
  “The industry of pure ideas”
- Design only, no production
- No degradation
- Complexity
- Change
- Description-Implementation Porosity
Description and implementation

The Drawing of the Bridge

The Bridge
Is this a program?

AccNum = token;
CustNum = token;
Balance = int;
Overdraft = nat;
AccData :: owner : CustNum
  balance : Balance
state Bank of
  accountMap : map AccNum to AccData
  overdraftMap : map CustNum to Overdraft
inv mk_Bank(accountMap,overdraftMap) ==
  for all a in set rng accountMap & a.owner in set
dom overdraftMapMap and
  a.balance >= -overdraftMapMap(a.owner)
Is this a program?

```
note
description: "Individual fragments of a schedule"

deferred class SEGMENT feature
    schedule: SCHEDULE deferred
end
    -- Schedule to which
    -- segment belongs
    index: INTEGER deferred end
    -- Position of segment in
    -- its schedule
    starting_time, ending_time:
        INTEGER deferred
end
    -- Beginning and end of
    -- scheduled air time
    next: SEGMENT deferred end
    -- Segment to be played
    -- next, if any

sponsor: COMPANY deferred end
    -- Segment’s principal sponsor

ingredient: INTEGER deferred end
    -- Segment’s rating (for
    -- children’s viewing etc.)

... Commands such as change_next,
set_sponsor, set_rating omitted ...

Minimum_duration: INTEGER = 30
    -- Minimum length of segments,
    -- in seconds

Maximum_interval: INTEGER = 2
    -- Maximum time between two
    -- successive segments, in seconds
```
invariant

in_list: (1 <= index) and (index <= schedule.segments.count)

in_schedule: schedule.segments.item(index) = Current

next_in_list: (next /= Void) implies

  (schedule.segments.item(index + 1) = next)

no_next_iff_last: (next = Void) = (index = schedule.segments.count)

non_negative_rating: rating >= 0

positive_times: (starting_time > 0) and (ending_time > 0)

sufficient_duration:

  ending_time - starting_time >= Minimum_duration

decent_interval:

  (next.starting_time) - ending_time <= Maximum_interval
Commercial

Deferred class **COMMERCIAL** inherit **SEGMENT**

    rename sponsor as advertizer end

Feature

    primary: **PROGRAM** deferred
    -- Program to which this
    -- commercial is attached
    primary_index: **INTEGER** deferred
    -- Index of primary

Set primary

    set_primary (p: **PROGRAM**)  
        -- Attach commercial to p.
        
        require
            program_exists: p /= Void
            same_schedule: p,schedule = schedule
            before:
                p.starting_time <= starting_time
        
        deferred
        ensure
            index_updated:
                primary_index = p.index
            primary_updated: primary = p
        end

Invariant

    meaningful_primary_index: primary_index = primary.index
    primary_before: primary.starting_time <= starting_time
    acceptable_sponsor: advertizer.compatible (primary.sponsor)
    acceptable_rating: rating <= primary.rating

end
Description-Implementation Porosity
Models and programs

To program is to understand
(Kristen Nygaard)

Seamless development (Eiffel)

The Single Product Principle:

The program is the model
The model is the program
Great ideas

Structured programming
Object-oriented programming
Design by Contract
Object-oriented analysis
Seamless development
Test-driven development
Model-driven architecture
UML
Use cases
Pair programming
Refactoring
Scrum
Aspect-oriented programming

How do we know they work?