

Useful tools for developers

David Grellscheid





Tools for every stage of a project

Project planning

Developer communication

Project dependencies

Source code management

Editing

Building

Testing

Debugging

Profiling

User interaction



Project planning

Easy collaborative editing

Record of decisions

To-do list

Needs to be exportable!

<https://trello.com/>

<https://docs.google.com/>



Developer communication

Email lists
(archive functionality!)

Chat clients (export?)
Slack, Mattermost

<https://www.discourse.org/>

Wiki/Ticket system
(e.g. Trac, see later)

Build environment, dependencies

Make use of existing package managers

Linux: apt / yum

OS X: MacPorts, Homebrew

Multi-system: Vagrant

Spend time looking for existing libraries

Boost, GNU scientific library, ...



Source code management

Good version control is vital

Choice is either git or hg

Many GUI choices

'hg serve' as minimal option

Repository hosting:
github, bitbucket, ...

Merge tool: meld



Editor

emacs, vim, sublime, atom

Crucial features:

auto-indentation, syntax highlighting
intelligent search (declaration - definition)
one-command build



Compiler

gcc / clang

Compile with both

Understand the options (-Wall !)

do not blindly apply flags



Build tools

learn 'make', not just for code!

Collects sequence of steps reproducibly
One-action rebuild

Build tools

Standard package build on Linux

`./configure; make; make install`

For published, portable projects,
do not write *Makefiles* yourself.

Use `autoconf / automake / libtool`
to ensure familiar behaviour (`CC CXX` etc.)

(Or use `cmake` if you hate your users)



Debugging / profiling

Learn at least basics of gdb / lldb

valgrind for memory leaks

OS X: Instruments app

linux-tools has 'perf', very useful

<https://perf.wiki.kernel.org/index.php/Tutorial>



User interaction

Bug reporting: Trac tickets

Documentation: sphinx, Doxygen

Testing

Testing can be automatic.
Debugging needs humans

It must be automatic,
otherwise it won't happen

“Looks right” is a dangerous criterion,
used far too often



Unit Testing

Especially important in interpreted languages

Every function of program tested with inputs

Possible approach: Test-driven development.
only write code when there's a failing test!

Python: nosetest, doctest

C++: Boost.Test

(also interesting: Quickcheck-based approaches)



Integration Testing

Does the program as a whole work?

Does it work for all target systems?

Most common tools for
continuous integration testing:

<https://jenkins.io/index.html>

<http://buildbot.net/>

Automatic detection of repository changes



Anything else?