

# Continuous Integration

**Multi-Stage Builds for Quality Assurance**

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# ABOUT

**MSc ETH in Computer Science**

**Dr. Inform. UZH, s.e.a.l. group**

**Over 8 years of experience in object-oriented software engineering with Java**

**Special focus on Java EE 6**

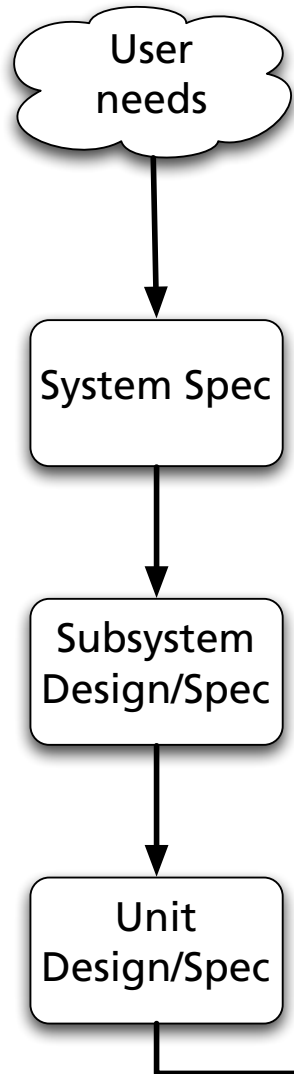
# Roadmap



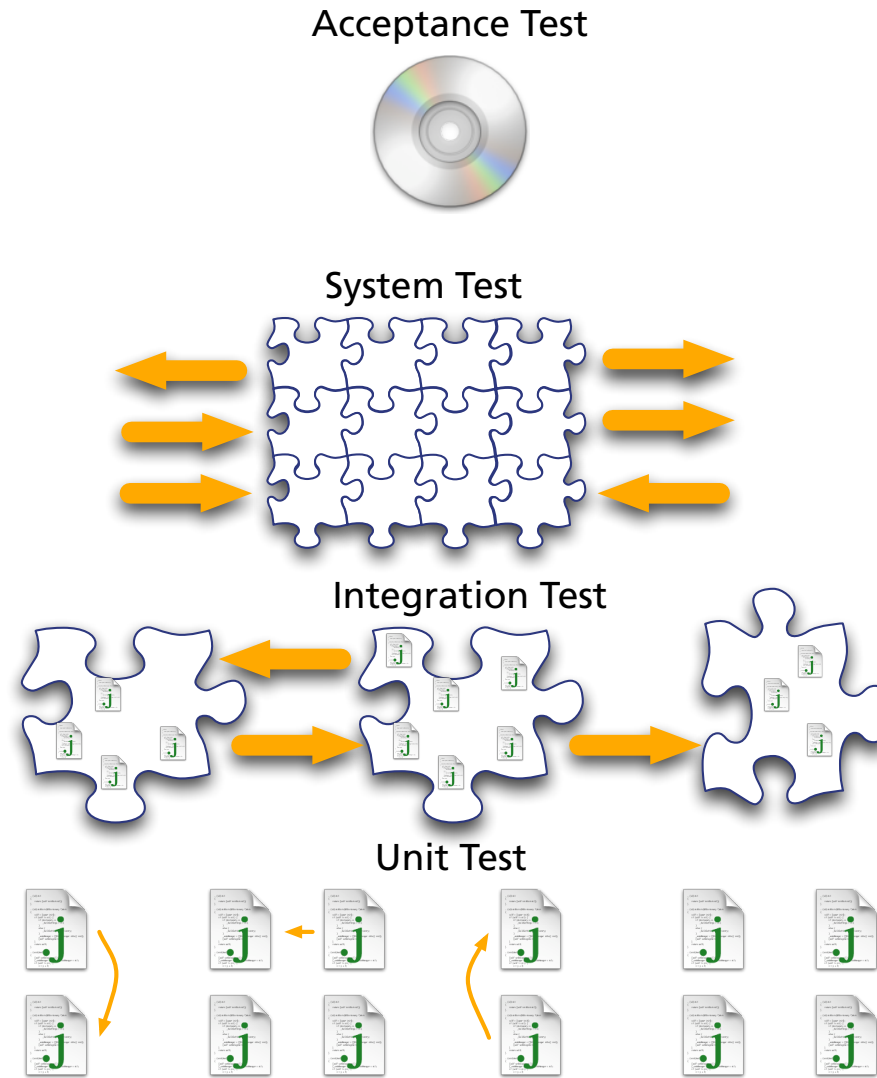
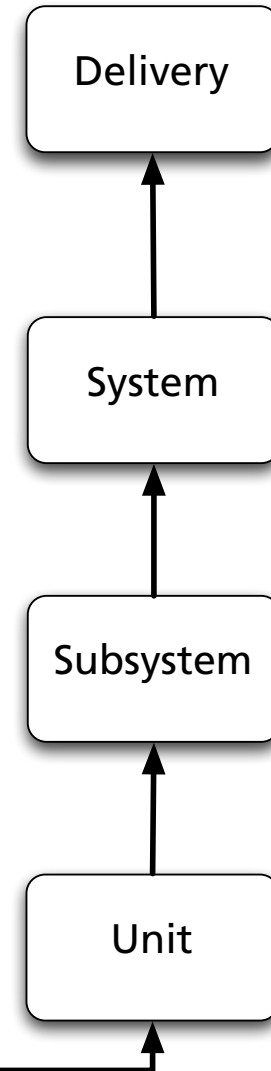
- > V-Model
- > Continuous Integration
- > Example JEE RESTful application
- > Multistage Builds for V-Model

# V-Model

Specification



Implementation



# Continuous Integration

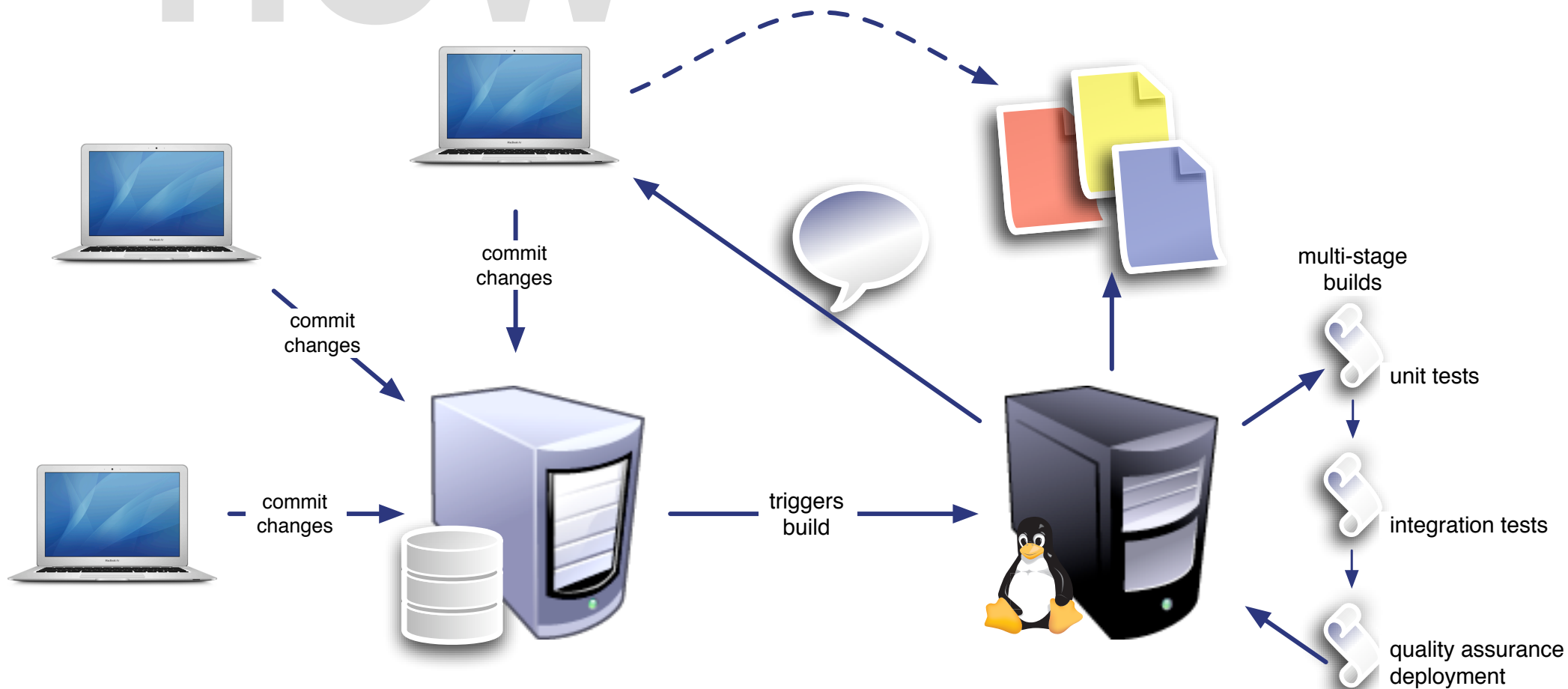
## WHAT

... is a software development practice where members of a team integrate their work frequently, usually each person integrates at least daily - leading to multiple integrations per day. Each integration is verified by an automated build (including test) to detect integration errors as quickly as possible. Many teams find that this approach leads to significantly reduced integration problems and allows a team to develop cohesive software more rapidly.

Martin Fowler, <http://martinfowler.com/articles/continuousIntegration.html>

# Continuous Integration

## HOW



# Continuous Integration

## HOW

- Version control repository: **CVS**, **Subversion**, **Git**, Mercurial, etc.
- Build tools: **Ant**, **Maven**, Make, Gant, Grails, Rake, etc.
- Continuous integration environment (server): CruiseControl, Continuum, **Hudson/Jenkins**

# Continuous Integration

## WHY

### > Reduce risks

- > Defects are detected when they are introduced
- > Measure the health of a software
- > Environment always the same and build starts clean => no assumptions

Source: Paul M. Duval. Continuous Integration. Pearson Education, Inc., 2007



# Continuous Integration

## WHY

- > **Reduce repetitive manual processes (save time and costs)**
  - > Process runs the same every time
  - > Ordered process: compile, unit tests, integration tests, qa, etc.

Source: Paul M. Duval. Continuous Integration. Pearson Education, Inc., 2007

# Continuous Integration

## WHY

- > **Generate deployable software at any time and at any place**
  - > Going back in the build history to deploy older, maybe stable, builds

Source: Paul M. Duval. Continuous Integration. Pearson Education, Inc., 2007

# Continuous Integration

## WHY

- > **Enable better project visibility**
  - > Decisions on quality improvements and tests are shown immediately
  - > Ability to notice trends in various quality metrics (# bugs; # checkstyle, findbugs, pmd violations; code coverage of test cases)

Source: Paul M. Duval. Continuous Integration. Pearson Education, Inc., 2007

# Continuous Integration

## WHY

- > **Establish greater confidence in the software product from the development team**
  - > Making progress is visible and encourages developers
  - > Confidence increases if the increase of overall product quality is visible

Source: Paul M. Duval. Continuous Integration. Pearson Education, Inc., 2007

# Continuous Integration

## WHY

- > **Same code basis for every developer:  
reduces communication overhead**
  - > Go to build #x, do you see...

Source: Paul M. Duval. Continuous Integration. Pearson Education, Inc., 2007

# Continuous Integration

MEET  
JENKINS



# Version Control

## GIT

- > **Version control is the management of changes to documents, programs, and other information stored as computer files.**
  - > History of changes to a file visible at any time.
- > **Maintain a master repository on a server and all developers get a consolidated copy of the project**

# Version Control

## GIT

- > **Create a repository**
  - > `$ mkdir project`
  - > `$ cd project`
  - > `$ git init`
- > **Create a Java class with an empty method**



# Version Control

## GIT

- > **Add the file to the repository and commit**
  - > `$ git add SimpleClass.java`
  - > `$ git commit`
- > **Make a change to the method**

# Maven

## BUILD AUTOMATION

- **Maven is a build and software project management tool**
- **Maven works with Project Object Models (pom.xml) files to specify project settings**
- **Plugin architecture to include tools into the build cycle**

# Maven

## MAIN PRINCIPLE

### > **Convention over configuration**

- > `./src/main/java`
- > `./src/main/resources`
- > `./src/test/java`
- > `./src/test/resources`
- > `./target/classes`
- > `./target/*` (\*.jar, reports, etc.)

# Maven

## BUILD LIFECYCLE

- > compile
- > test
- > package
- > integration-test
- > verify
- > install
- > deploy
- > \$ mvn <phase>

# Maven

## DEPENDENCY MANAGEMENT

- **Maven works with repositories where a huge number of jars are stored**
- **Specify a dependency in the POM file**
  - > maven downloads the necessary jar file

# DEPENDENCY MANAGEMENT

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>junit</groupId>
    <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
    <version>4.8</version>
    <scope>test</scope>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

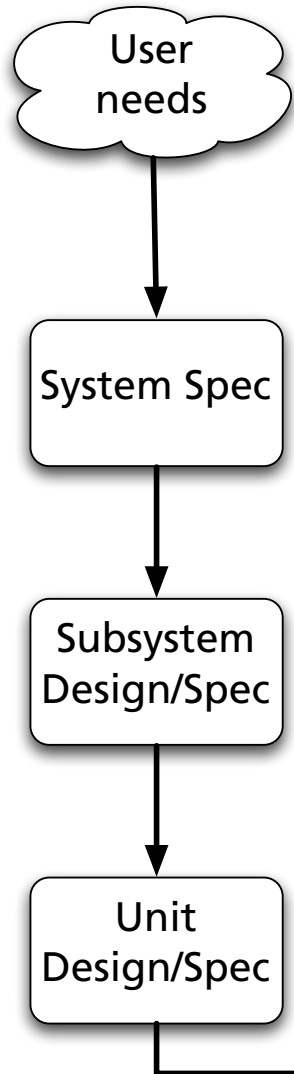
# Sports Ground

## EXAMPLE

- **Java Enterprise Edition 6 (JEE 6)**
- **RESTful API**
  - > REpresentation State Transfer (JAX-RS)
- **JBoss Application Server 7.1**
- **<https://github.com/kraftan/ci-showcase>**

# V-Model

Specification



**Unit test are F.I.R.S.T.**

Fast

Isolated

Repeatable

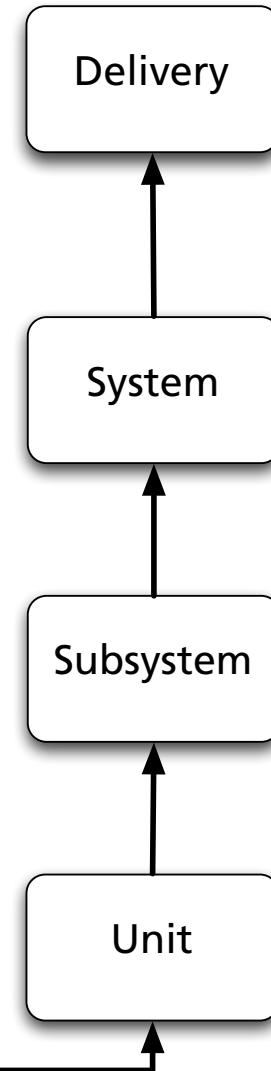
Self-Verifying

Timely (reflect specification)

Unit Test



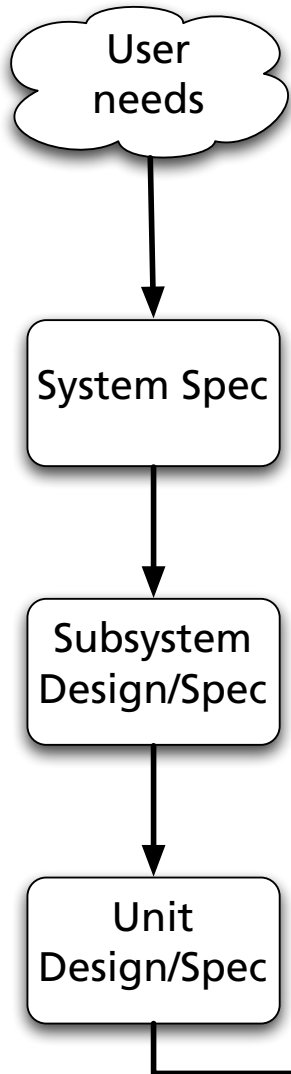
Implementation





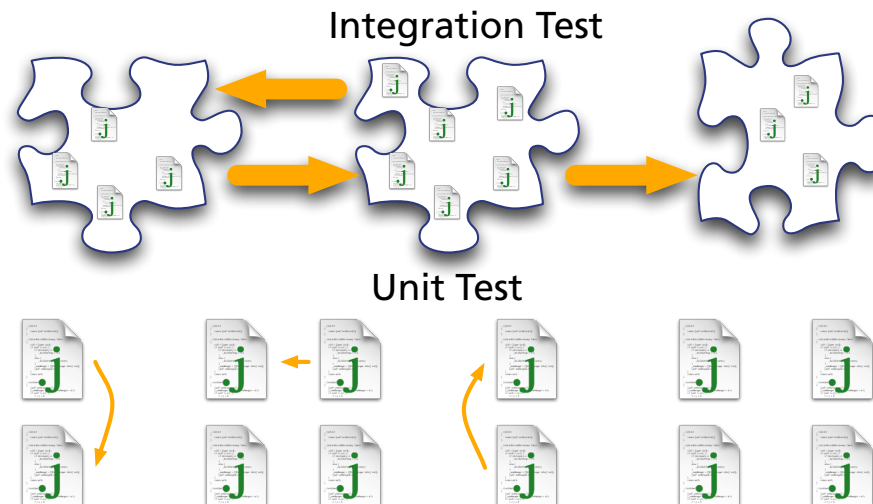
# V-Model

Specification

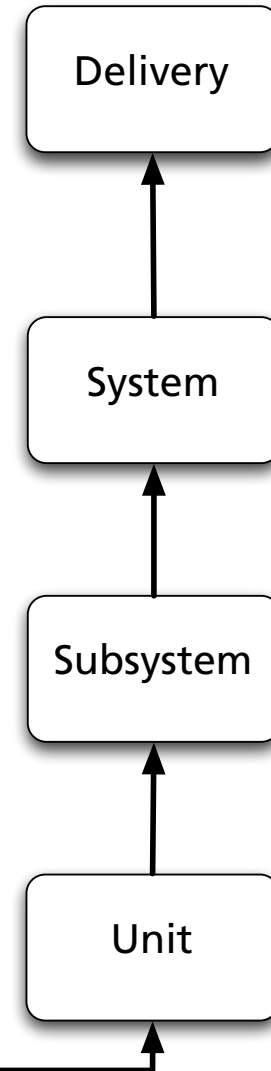


## Integration tests

- Break up isolation to components
- Use framework
- Need run-time environment
- Are slower than unit tests

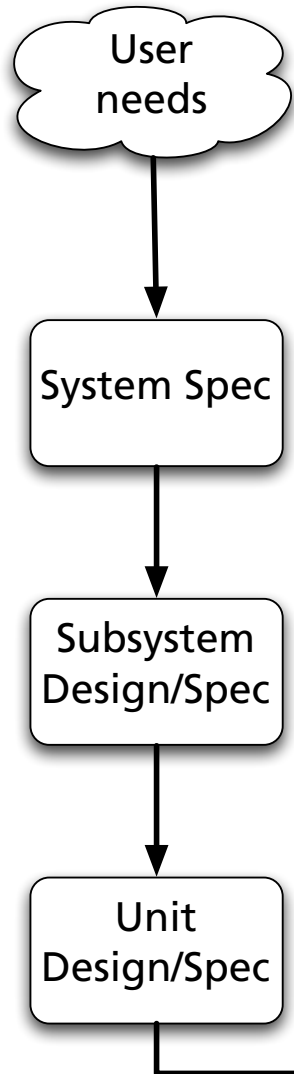


Implementation



# V-Model

Specification

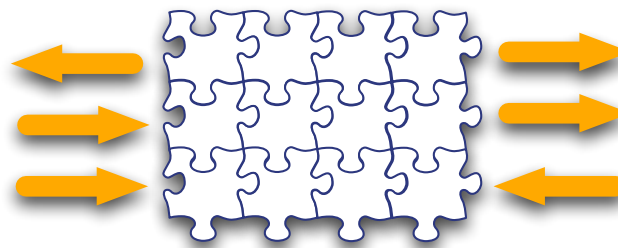


## System tests

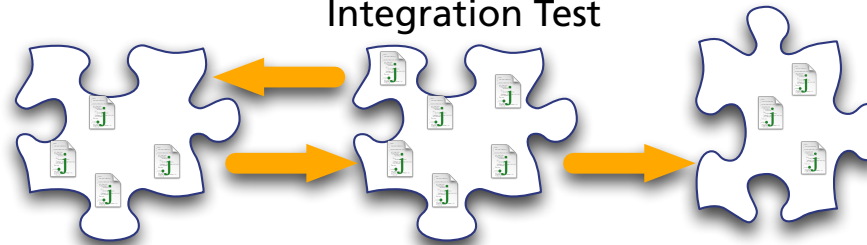
Run against the fully deployed (or installed) application

Simulate user interaction

System Test



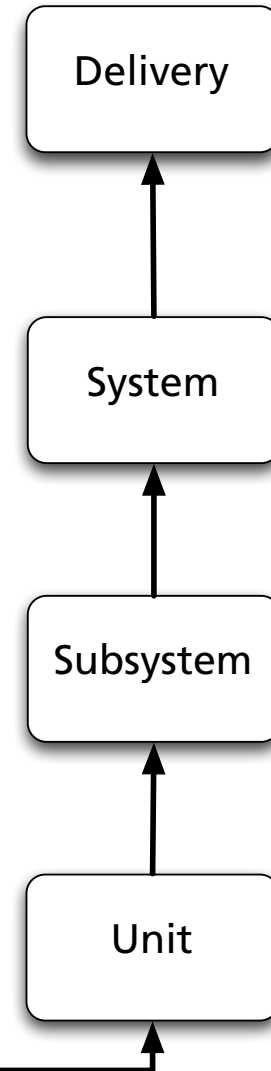
Integration Test



Unit Test



Implementation



# Non-Functional Req

## EFFICIENCY

### > Performance testing

- > Which component have a long response time?
- > For instance, certain DB query may take noticeably longer than others

### > Load testing

- > How does the system work under heavy load?
- > How long does it take to complete a request if specific number of persons interact with the system

### > Stress testing

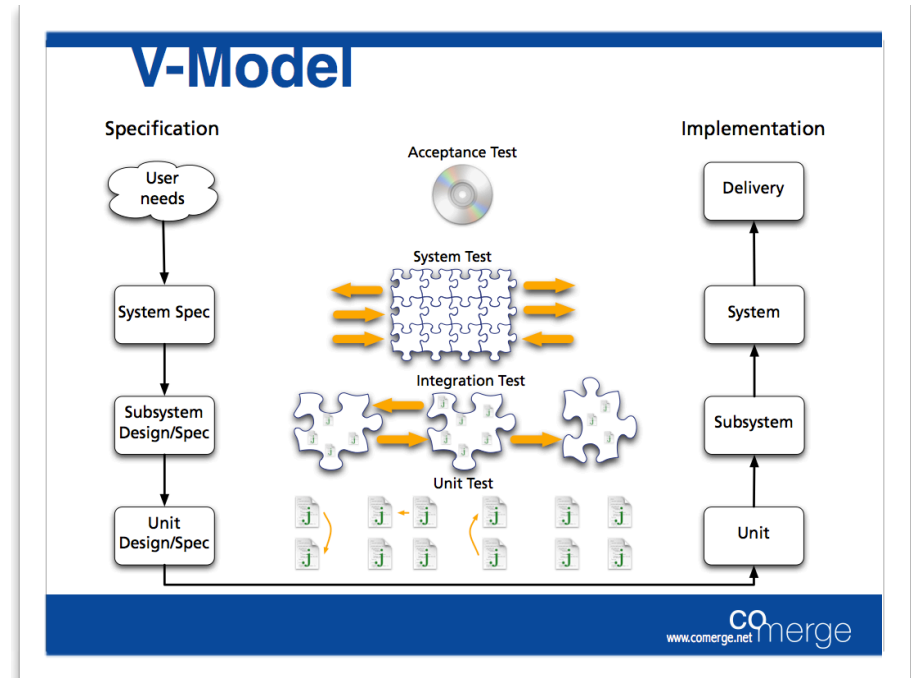
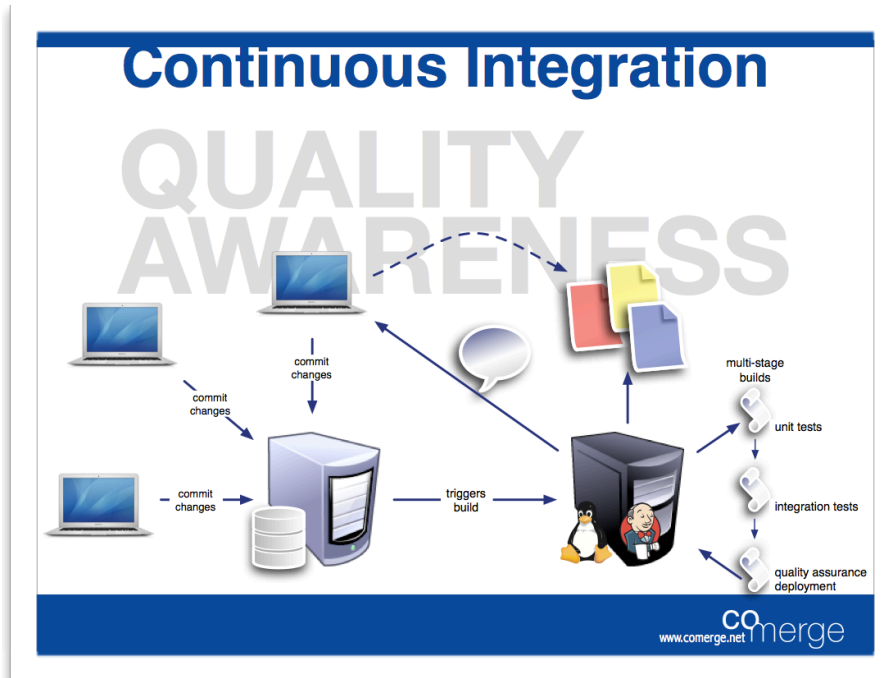
- > How does the system react if it is overloaded?



# Used Tools

- **Git** - Version Control
- **Maven** - Build Automation
- **Jenkins** - Continuous Integration
- **Java EE 6 on JBoss AS 7** (Example on github)
- **JUnit** - Unit testing
- **mockito** - Unit testing in isolation
- **Arquillian** - In-container integration testing
- **Sonar** - Quality Assurance
- **JMeter** - Load testing

# Wrap Up



**Design to Test**  
**Use CI to Check**