



A14.6 Software engineering tools and version control

Software development, law and ethics · A level · OCR H446 1.2.3, AQA
7517 4.13.1.3, Eduqas A500QS 1.7 · about 40 min

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

What this lesson is about

IDEs, CASE tools, documentation, and version control: commits, branches, merges and finding the commit that broke the robot.

- The IDE
- CASE tools
- Documentation
- Version control
- Finding the commit that broke it

Questions

6 marks in all

- Two developers need to work on different features of the robot's code at the same time. Which version control feature supports this? [1 mark]
 - ☐ A Branches, later merged into the main line
 - ☐ B Syntax highlighting
 - ☐ C A watch window
 - ☐ D A compiler
- Which IDE feature stops the program at a chosen line so its variables can be inspected? [1 mark]
 - ☐ A A breakpoint
 - ☐ B Auto-complete
 - ☐ C Syntax highlighting
 - ☐ D A merge
- What is a merge conflict? [1 mark]
 - ☐ A Two branches changed the same lines differently, so a person must decide what to keep
 - ☐ B Two files have the same name
 - ☐ C A commit has no message
 - ☐ D The program fails a test after a merge
- Which of these belong in technical documentation rather than user documentation? [1 mark]

Tick every answer that is true.

 - ☐ A The purpose and parameters of each subroutine
 - ☐ B The data structures used
 - ☐ C How to send a parcel with the robot
 - ☐ D What each error message on the screen means

5. What does this count of changed lines print?

[1 mark]

```
old = "a\nb\nc".splitlines()
new = "a\nc\nd\nd".splitlines()
added = sum(max(0, new.count(x) - old.count(x)) for x in set(new))
removed = sum(max(0, old.count(x) - new.count(x)) for x in set(old))
print(f"+{added} -{removed}")
```

6. What does CASE stand for in CASE tools?

[1 mark]

The task: the commit log

`versions` is a list of commits in order. Each is a tuple `(message, text)`: `message` is a string, and `text` is the whole program at that commit, as one string with lines separated by `\n`. Write a function `changes(old, new)` that takes two such texts and returns a tuple `(added, removed)`. A line counts by its exact text, including its indentation. If a line appears more times in `new` than in `old`, the extra appearances count as added; if it appears more times in `old` than in `new`, the extra appearances count as removed. Compare each commit with the one before it; the first commit is compared with the empty string `""`. For each commit print `commit <n>: <message> (+<added> -<removed>)`, numbering from 1. Then find the **first** commit whose text contains the string in `BUG`, and print `bug introduced in commit <n>: <message>`. The robot stays still.

```
# the two lines every program starts with: the commands, then the robot
from bugbot import *
connect()

versions = [
    ("first drive", "from bugbot import *\nconnect()\nforward(50, distance=20)"),
    ("stop at the wall", "from bugbot import *\nconnect()\nwhile distance() > 20:\nforward(50, distance=5)"),
    ("faster approach", "from bugbot import *\nconnect()\nwhile distance() > 20:\nforward(100, distance=50)\nled(\"green\")"),
    ("beep when parked", "from bugbot import *\nconnect()\nwhile distance() > 20:\nforward(100, distance=50)\nled(\"green\")\ntone(880, 0.3)"),
]
BUG = "forward(100, distance=50)"

def changes(old, new):
    pass
```

Plan your program here, then type it in and press Run.



Do it on the robot

www.bugbotlab.com/learn/a14-6-tools-and-version-control/

The simulator checks it and tells you when it passes. Nothing to install, no account.

Challenges

1. Two students edit the same line of `approach()` on different branches. Describe what happens when the second branch is merged, and how it is resolved.
2. Write `bisect(versions, bad)` that finds the first version containing `bad` by testing the middle version each time, and count how many versions it looks at.

3. List three things a user guide for the delivery robot must contain, and three things its technical documentation must contain.