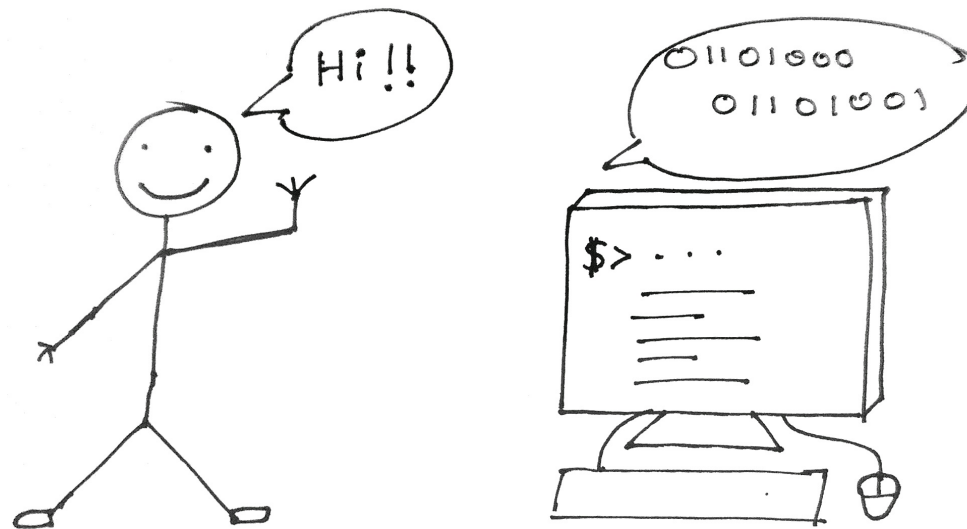


Write code for humans, not machines.



Narendran R

Backend Engineer @ MadStreetDen

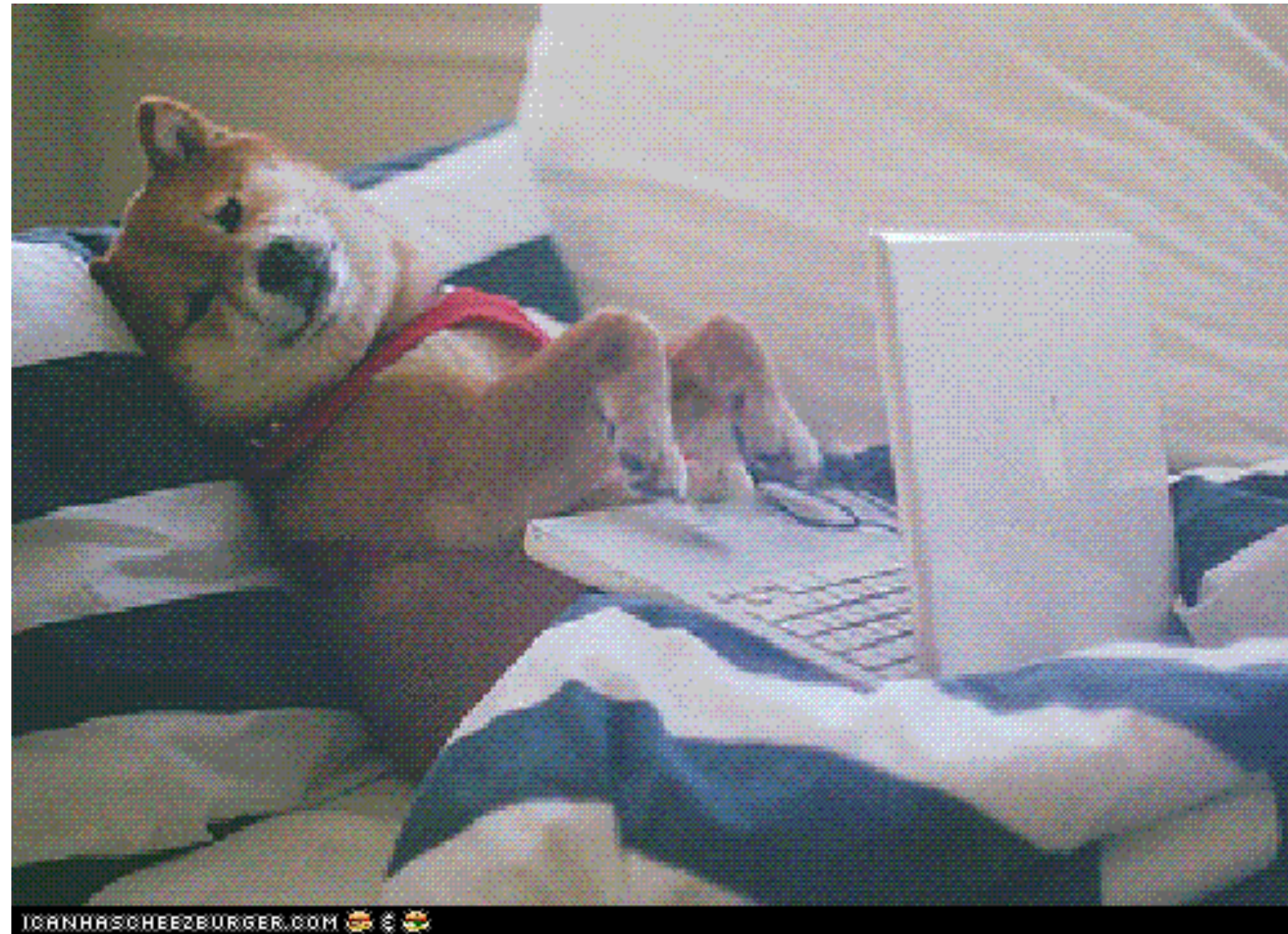
Internet handle : @DudeWhoCode

website : dudewho.codes

Are you a "great" programmer?



Are you a "good" programmer?



- ***Variables***
- ***Functions***
- ***Loop/Indentation***
- ***Error handling***

Variables

```
temp = some_important_API.get('production_data')
```

Our all time favourite **temp**.
Been there, done that. Hand up..



- Short and self explanatory
- For example, If you are selecting student names from DB

```
? = cursor.execute(query)
```

```
    res
```



```
    tmp
```



```
    data
```



```
    students
```



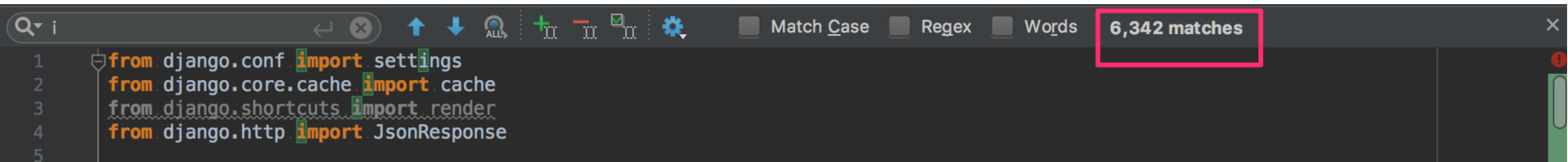
```
    student_names
```



```
    names
```



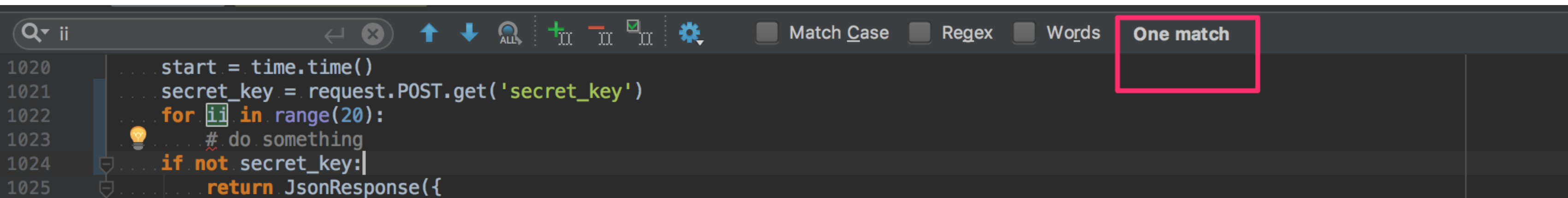
- Try not to use i, j, k in for loops and short scopes, you won't be able to find those variable names in large codebase.



The screenshot shows a code editor with a search bar at the top. The search bar contains the letter 'i'. To the right of the search bar, there are several icons and checkboxes: 'Match Case', 'Regex', 'Words', and a box that says '6,342 matches'. Below the search bar, the code is displayed with line numbers 1 through 5. The code is as follows:

```
1 from django.conf import settings
2 from django.core.cache import cache
3 from django.shortcuts import render
4 from django.http import JsonResponse
5
```


- Use ii, jj, kk instead



The screenshot shows a code editor with a search bar at the top containing the text 'ii'. The search results bar indicates 'One match'. The code being searched is as follows:

```
1020 start = time.time()
1021 secret_key = request.POST.get('secret_key')
1022 for ii in range(20):
1023     # do something
1024     if not secret_key:
1025         return JsonResponse({
```

The variable 'ii' in the for loop on line 1022 is highlighted with a green box, indicating it is the match found by the search.

```
temp = []  
with open('product_catalog.txt', 'w') as file:  
    for i in file:  
        i = i.split(':')[1].strip()  
  
temp.append(i)
```

(vs)

```
products = []  
with open('product_catalog.txt', 'w') as f:  
    for product in f:  
        product = product.split(':')[1].strip()  
  
products.append(product)
```

Functions/Methods

- Every function should have single responsibility

```
import json
import psycopg2
conn = psycopg2.connect("*your database credentials*")
cur = conn.cursor()

# Responsibilities : Read from a .txt file, check integrity of the
# query, then insert to DB
def insert_db(queries_file):
    queries = open(queries_file)
    for query in queries:
        # check the query integrity
        if query.startswith('INSERT'):
            cur.execute(query)
            conn.commit()
        else:
            print('Invalid query')
            continue

if __name__ == '__main__':
    insert_db('queries.txt')
```

```
import json
import psycopg2
conn = psycopg2.connect("*your database credentials*")

# Responsibility : Return query one by one from a given .txt file
def load_queries(fname):
    queries = open(queries_file)
    for query in queries:
        yield query

# Responsibility : Check integrity of a given query
def check_query(query):
    if query.startswith('INSERT'):
        return True
    # All other query checks goes here
    return False

# Responsibility : Insert a given query into DB
def insert_db(query):
    cur = conn.execute(query)
    conn.commit()

# Responsibility : Put all functions from the script to a meaningful use
def run(queryfile):
    for query in load_queries(queryfile):
        if check_query(query):
            insert_db(query)
        else:
            print('Invalid query')
            continue

if __name__ == '__main__':
    run('queries.txt')
```

Loops and Indentation

- Keep your nested loops to maximum 3 levels of indentation




```
def check_list_of_list_of_strings(data):  
    if isinstance(data, list):  
        for items in data:  
            if isinstance(items, list):  
                for item in items:  
                    if isinstance(item, str):  
                        if item.endswith('_name'):  
                            return True
```

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | -> 6 levels of indentation



```
def check_list_of_list_of_strings(data):  
    if not isinstance(data, list):  
        return False  
    for items in data:  
        if not isinstance(items, list):  
            return False  
        for item in items:  
            if not (isinstance(item, str)):  
                return False  
            if not item.endswith('_name'):  
                return False
```

| 1 | 2 | 3 | -> 3 levels of indentation

Error handling

The common anti-pattern

The silent killer

```
try:  
    # do something  
except:  
    pass
```

- Allowing the error to silently pass through

The loud loser

```
try:  
    # do something  
except:  
    raise
```

- The above try/except is meaningless as its going to raise an error with or without the try/except clause



Hey psssst.. !, Trust me you can't

```
bio = {'first_name': 'Bruce', 'last_name': 35, 'age': 'Wayne',  
      'super_power': 'being rich'}  
  
try:  
    fname = bio['first_name']  
    lname = bio['last_name']  
    full_name = fname + lname          # Throws TypeError  
    super_power = bio['superPower']    # Throws KeyError  
except Exception as e:  
    log.Error(e)                        # You are logging only TypeError
```

How do you take an action without knowing the error?


```
bio = {'first_name': 'Bruce', 'last_name': 35, 'age': 'Wayne',  
      'superPower': 'being rich'}  
try:  
    fname = bio['first_name']  
    lname = bio['last_name']  
    full_name = fname + lname           # Throws TypeError  
    super_power = bio['superPower']     # Throws KeyError  
except KeyError:  
    log.Error('key not found')  
    # Take appropriate actions as per the error  
except TypeError:  
    log.Error('Unable to concatenate')  
    # Take appropriate actions as per the error  
except Exception as e:  
    log.Error('Unexpected Error', e)  
  
# Expect the unexpected
```

Try not to swap :

```
except Exception as e:
    log.Error('Unexpected Error', e)
    # Expect the unexpected
# Unreachable Code
except KeyError:
    log.Error('key not found')
    # Take appropriate actions as per the error
except TypeError:
    log.Error('Unable to concatenate')
    # Take appropriate actions as per the error
```

Summary

Variables :

- Short, meaningful, use underscores if necessary and no temp, temp1, data1 please.
- Easy readability

Functions :

- Give only one responsibility to a function
- Easy unit testing and readability

Summary

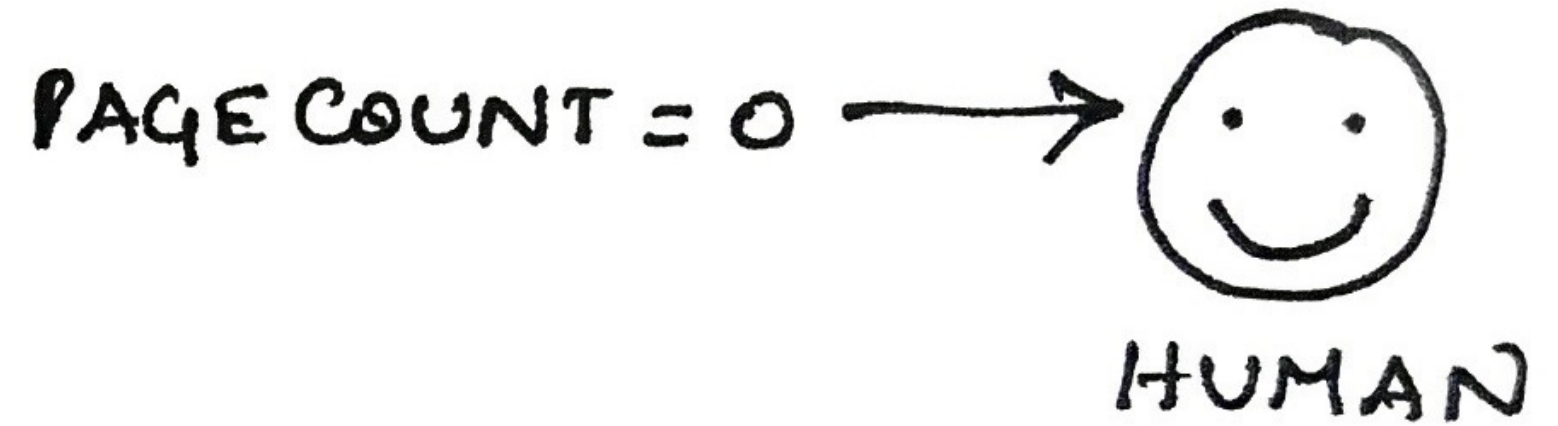
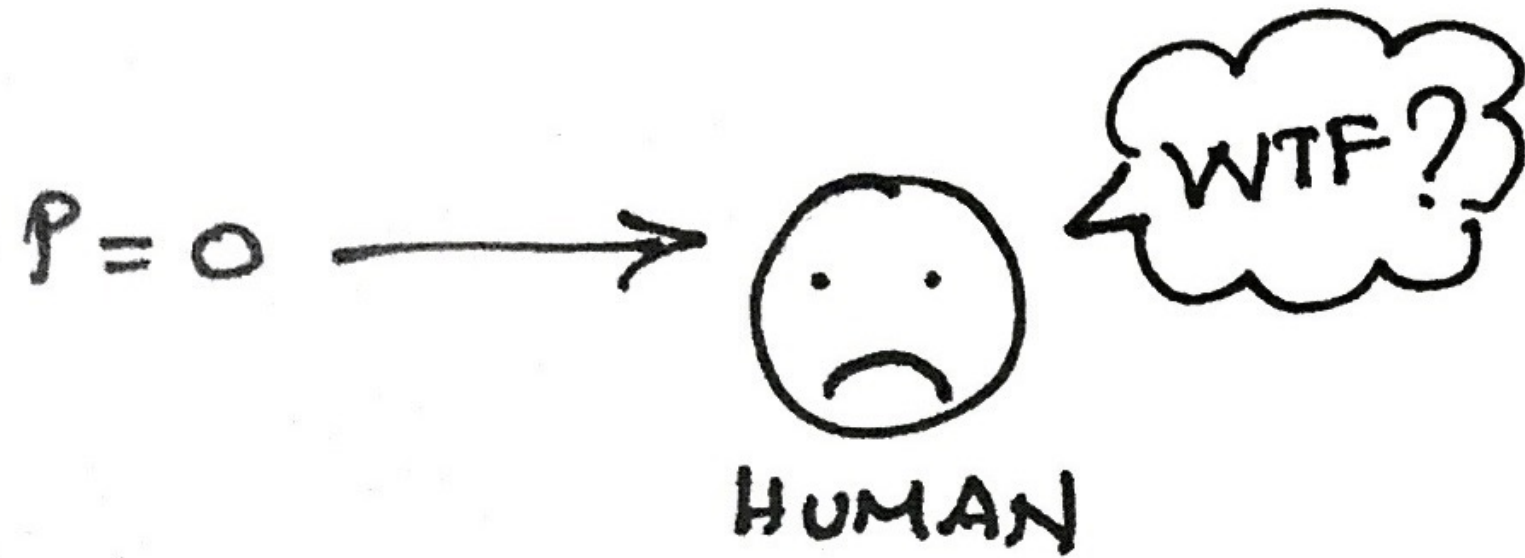
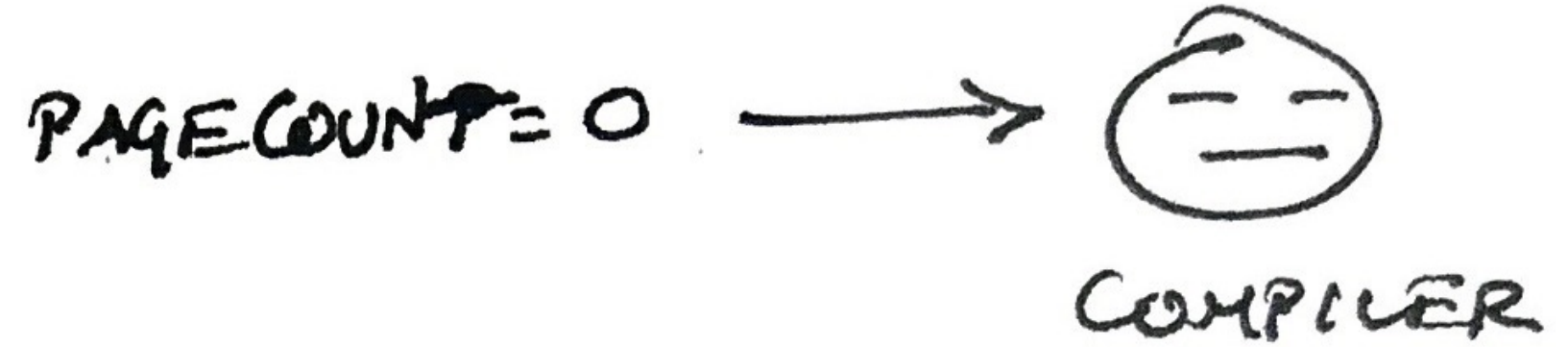
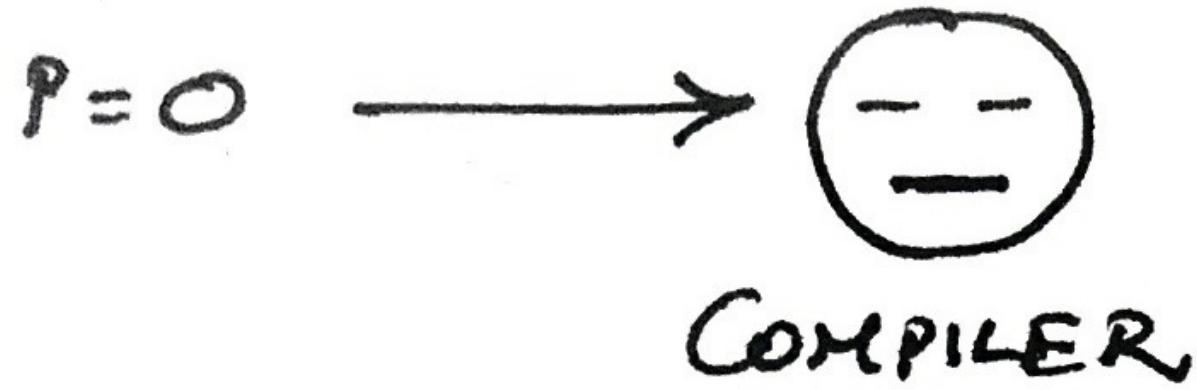
Loops :

- Don't overdo the levels of nested loop

Error handling :

- Don't try to catch them all
- No "raise" or "pass" inside except clause
- Know what error you are going to expect

Always remember ...



Whats next?

1. Go home, open the code that you wrote >6 months ago.
2. Read the code assuming that you are a new/junior programmer appointed to maintain above code.
3. Try not to punch yourself on the face.

- Just kidding

Whats really next?

1. Read PEP-8 and python anti-patterns.
2. Read open source code in your leisure time.
3. Develop good programming habits.
4. Make fellow humans happy.

I am not a great programmer, I am a good programmer with great habits.

- Kent beck

twitter, github :
@DudeWhoCode

slides :
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