

# Surviving Code Decay




Finding Shelter Amidst  
Erosion and Time

# Goal

Discuss code decay and some tools which may help.

- Documentation
- Unused Code
- Environment Hazards

# Why this matters

-  Eventually the things you create will decay.
-  Tools which help avoid decay may also increase your velocity.
-  Understanding the phenomenon is better than: "this code is bad and you should feel bad too."

# Definition

"Software rot ... is either a slow deterioration of software quality over time or its diminishing responsiveness that will eventually lead to software becoming faulty, unusable, or in need of upgrade. "

[Wikipedia: Software Rot](#)

# Inspirations



Project: Memory of Mankind (MOM)

# Inspirations



Book: Software Engineering at Google

# Inspirations

*"... it has been found that the results of many scientific studies are difficult or impossible to reproduce."*

Metascience: Replication Crisis

# Code Lifecycle





# Code Lifecycle



# Code Lifecycle

How long do you need your code to live?

- Hours
- Days
- Months
- Years

# Code Lifecycle

How would someone else see the same results as you?

# Documentation

Human understanding provides  
a better chance your code will survive.

# Documentation

Information decay; How much do we forget? 🌀

# Documentation

## Type hints in code

```
def example(var):  
    return var[0]
```

```
def example(var: list) -> str:  
    return var[0]
```

---

No hints

Type hints

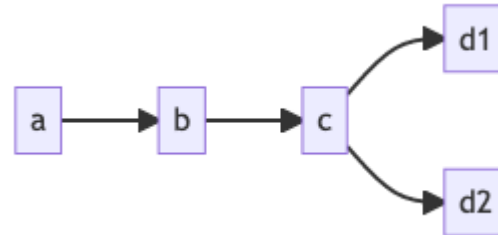
# Documentation

Type hints can be linted using [mypy](#).  
This makes it easier to trace bugs over time.

# Documentation

## Diagramming in Markdown

```
```mermaid
flowchart LR
    a --> b
    b --> c
    c --> d1
    c --> d2
```
```



---

Mermaid Code

Mermaid Render



# Documentation

Mermaid can be rendered in Github using codeblocks.  
[sphinxcontrib-mermaid](#) can be used to render mermaid  
in Sphinx docs.

# Documentation

Many other code-based diagramming tools.

- [PlantUML](#) (collection)
- <https://kroki.io/> (collection of others)

# Unused Code

It's easier to write code than it is to make sure code is always used.

# Unused Code

## Unused imports

```
import os
import pathlib
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("example.csv")
df.head()
```

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("example.csv")
df.head()
```

---

Unused imports

Only what we need

# Unused Code

`pylint` can lint unused imports.

`nbqa` can lint notebooks (with `pylint` and more).

# Unused Code

## Unused blocks

```
def foo():  
    return 1  
  
def bar():  
    return 2  
  
foo()
```

```
def foo():  
    return 1  
  
foo()
```

---

Unused block

Used block only

# Unused Code

**Vulture** can search for unused code.

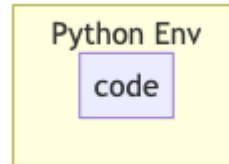
Maintaining tests can sometimes illuminate code usefulness (or lack thereof).

# Environment Hazards

Where will your code run?



# Environment Hazards



## Python Environment

- Python version(s)
- External Python packages (and versions)

# Environment Hazards

## Supported Versions

Dates shown in *italic* are scheduled and can be adjusted.

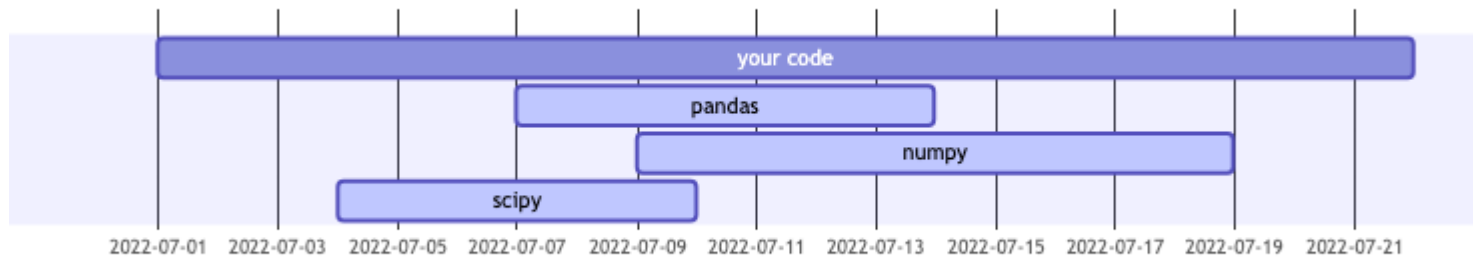
| Branch | Schedule                | Status   | First release | End-of-life | Release manager       |
|--------|-------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| main   | <a href="#">PEP 693</a> | features | 2023-10-03    | 2028-10     | Thomas Wouters        |
| 3.11   | <a href="#">PEP 664</a> | bugfix   | 2022-10-24    | 2027-10     | Pablo Galindo Salgado |
| 3.10   | <a href="#">PEP 619</a> | bugfix   | 2021-10-04    | 2026-10     | Pablo Galindo Salgado |
| 3.9    | <a href="#">PEP 596</a> | security | 2020-10-05    | 2025-10     | Łukasz Langa          |
| 3.8    | <a href="#">PEP 569</a> | security | 2019-10-14    | 2024-10     | Łukasz Langa          |
| 3.7    | <a href="#">PEP 537</a> | security | 2018-06-27    | 2023-06-27  | Ned Deily             |

Python releases have a lifecycle of their own.

<https://devguide.python.org/versions/>

# Environment Hazards

## Development to Release



External Python packages have a lifecycle of their own.

# Environment Hazards

**Poetry** is one of many tools which can help address external package dependency management in Python.

# Environment Hazards

Poetry substitutes `requirements.txt` and/or `setup.py` for specialized configuration in `pyproject.toml` and optionally locked dependencies within a `poetry.lock` file.

# Environment Hazards

Poetry's strength (in my opinion) is simplification of virtual environment tasks and compatibility with centralized PyPI packages by default.

# Environment Hazards

## Poetry initialization

```
% cd your-repo-dir  
% poetry init
```

This `command` will guide you through creating your `pyproject.toml` cc

```
Package name [poetry-test]:  
Version [0.1.0]:  
Description []: a quick demonstration  
Author [someone <someone@somewhere.edu>, n to skip]:  
License []: Apache 2.0  
Compatible Python versions [^3.9]:  
...
```

# Environment Hazards

## Adding packages

```
% poetry add pandas pytest  
Creating virtualenv poetry-test-zzzzzzzz-py3.9 in /Users/someone/Library  
Using version ^1.5.1 for pandas
```

```
Updating dependencies  
Resolving dependencies... (0.3s)
```

```
Writing lock file
```

```
Package operations: 5 installs, 0 updates, 0 removals
```

- Installing six (1.16.0)
- Installing numpy (1.23.4)
- Installing python-dateutil (2.8.2)



- Installing pytz ([2022.5](#))
- Installing pandas ([1.5.1](#))

# Environment Hazards

## Updating your dependencies

```
% poetry update
Updating dependencies
Resolving dependencies... (0.5s)

Writing lock file

Package operations: 0 installs, 1 update, 0 removals

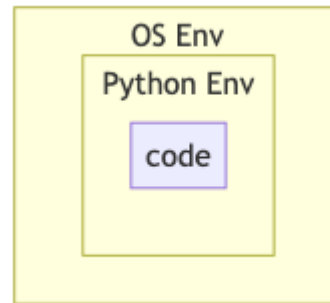
• Updating pandas (1.5.0 -> 1.5.1)
```

# Environment Hazards

Running through a virtual environment  
(without staying in it)

```
% echo "import pandas as pd\nprint(pd.__version__)" > test.py  
% poetry run python test.py  
1.5.1
```

# Environment Hazards



## OS or Container Environment

- System dependencies (shell, filesystem)
- Procedure dependencies (Python, Java, etc)

# Environment Hazards

As an author, you are responsible for ensuring others know how to run your code.

# Environment Hazards

As an author, you are also responsible for ensuring other computers know how to run your code.

# Environment Hazards

A related definition:

**Infrastructure as Code (IaC):** defining computing resources and their relationships within code.

Implementing IaC tells a computer how and where to run your code.

# Environment Hazards

How would you make sure someone can run a shell script in your code?

- `.sh` files may not run on Windows
- `.cmd` files may not run on unix-like systems
- `Makefiles` won't run everywhere
- Command differences: `ls` vs `dir`

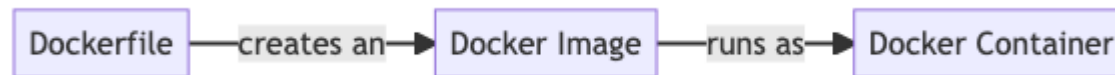


# Environment Hazards



IaC files, Images, and Containers

# Environment Hazards



Docker's version

# Environment Hazards

```
# Example Pythonic Dockerfile
# Python 3.9 installed on Debian Linux
FROM python:3.9

# set our working directory (context for other cmds)
WORKDIR /usr/src/app

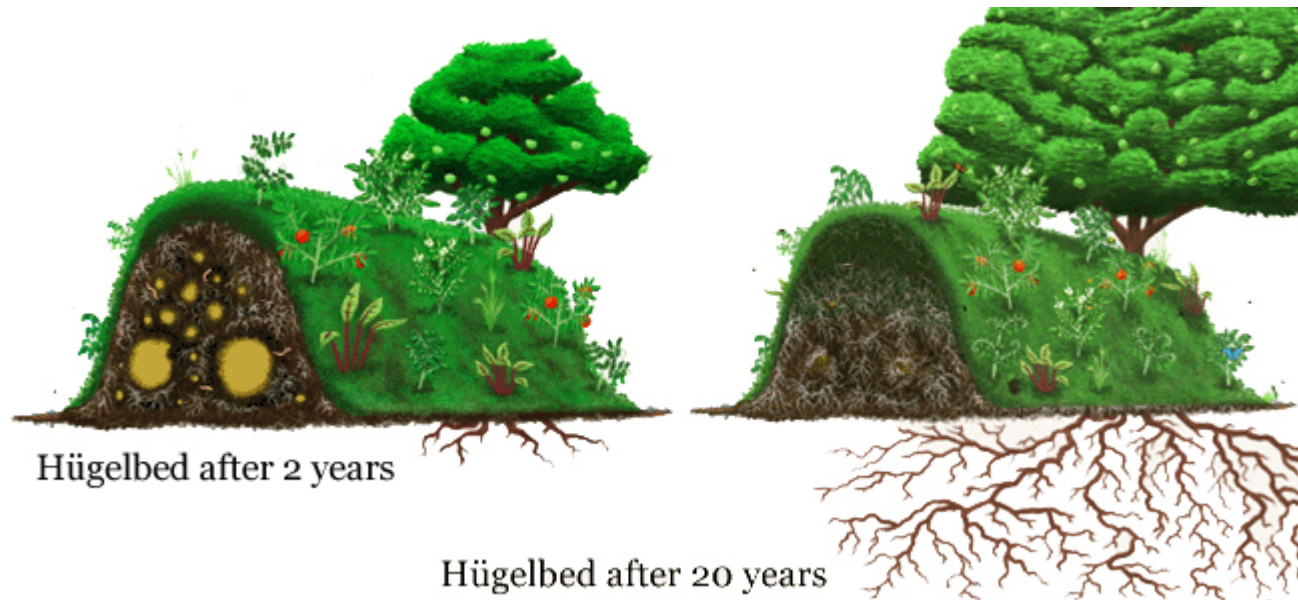
# copy over the app contents to image WORKDIR
COPY ./local-code /usr/src/app

# install poetry
RUN pip install poetry

# install poetry env for code
RUN poetry install

# run vulture from poetry env
CMD poetry run vulture /usr/src/app
```

# Concluding Remarks



**Hügelkultur:** *what life will your code give others?*

Image Source

**Thank you!**

Questions / Comments?