Specifikacija i modeliranje softvera

Čist dizajn koda II

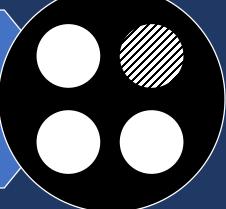
Nikola Luburić nikola.luburic@uns.ac.rs

```
if not hasattr(self, '_headers_buffer'):
       self._headers_buffer = []
   self._headers_buffer.append(("%s %d %s\r\n" %
           (self.protocol_version, code, message))
               'latin-1', 'strict'))
send_header(self, keyword, value):
 "Send a MIME header to the headers buffer."""
  self.request_version != 'HTTP/0.9':
   if not hasattr(self, '_headers_buffer'):
       self._headers_buffer = []
   self. headers_buffer.append(
       ("%s: %s\r\n" % (keyword, value)).encode('latin
   eyword.lower() == 'connection':
    f value.lower() == 'close':
       self.close_connection = True
     if value.lower() == 'keep-alive':
       self.close_connection = False
```

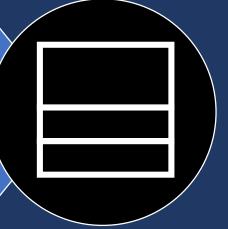
Zašto treba izbegavati komentare?



Kako nastaju klase?



Koja su svojstva dobro pisanih klasa?







Robert Martin (Uncle Bob)

Author of Clean Code

The proper use of comments is to compensate for our failure to express ourselves in code. Comments are always failures. We must have them because we cannot always figure out how to express ourselves without them.



Komentari ne nadoknađuju za loš kod

Izrazi komentar kroz kod

```
if (employee.isEligibleForFullBenefits())
```

Komentari?

```
// Dear programmer:
   // When I wrote this code, only god and
   // I knew how it worked.
    // Now, only god knows it!
    11
    // Therefore, if you are trying to optimize
    // this routine and it fails (most surely),
    // please increase this counter as a
    // warning for the next person:
    11
    // total_hours_wasted_here = 254
19
    11
```



- Prvi korak u refaktorisanju
- Objašnjavanje namere

```
//Our best attempt to get a race condition
//by creating a large number of threads.
for (int i = 0; i < 25000; i++) {
  BuilderThread builderThread =
    new BuilderThread(builder, failFlag);
  Thread thread = new Thread(builderThread);
  thread.start();
assertEquals(false, failFlag.get());
```



- Prvi korak u refaktorisanju
- Objašnjavanje namere
- Isticanje "osetljivog" koda

```
public static SimpleDateFormat makeDate () {
 //SimpleDateFormat is not thread safe, so we
 //need to create each instance independently.
 SimpleDateFormat df = new SimpleDateFormat(
          "EEE, dd MMM yyyy HH:mm:ss z");
 df.setTimeZone(TimeZone.getTimeZone("GMT"));
 return df;
```



- Prvi korak u refaktorisanju
- Objašnjavanje namere
- Isticanje "osetljivog" koda

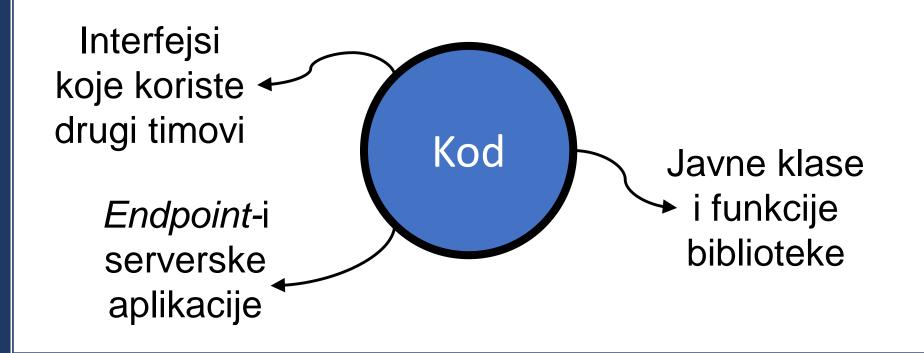
```
// need to reset foo before calling bar due
// to a bug in the foo component.
foo.reset()
foo.bar();
```



Kada su komentari korisni?

- Prvi korak u refaktorisanju
- Objašnjavanje namere
- Isticanje "osetljivog" koda
- Z9.1: Istraži kako se dokumentuje kod za tvoj jezik

Dokumentovanje "javnog" API-a





```
Sta je zlo kod komentara?
Mumlanje
public void loadProperties() {
try {
  String propPath = location + PROP FILE;
  FileInputStream propertiesStream =
    new FileInputStream(propPath);
  loadedProperties.load(propertiesStream);
                                 koja pitanja
                                ovo povlači?
catch(IOException e) {
  // No prop file means defaults are loaded
}}
```



Šta je zlo kod komentara?

Mumlanje

previše informacije

/* RFC 2045 - Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part One: Format of Internet Message Bodies section 6.8. Content-Transfer-Encoding The encoding process represents 24-bit groups of input bits as output strings of 4 encoded characters. Proceeding from left to right, a 24-bit input group is formed by concatenating 3 8-bit input groups. These 24 bits are then treated as 4 concatenated 6-bit groups, each of which is translated into a single digit in the base64 alphabet. When encoding a bit stream via the base64 encoding, the bit stream must be presumed to be ordered with the most-significant-bit first. The first bit in the stream will be the high-order bit in the first 8-bit byte, and the eighth bit will be the low-order bit in the first 8-bit byte, and so on.*/



```
Šta je zlo kod komentara?
```

- Mumlanje
- Redundantnost

```
Port on which fit would run.
                               nije lokalan
 * Defaults to <b>8082</b>.
                                podataka
 * @param fitPort
 */
public void setFitPort(int fitPort)
  this.fitPort = fitPort;
```



- Mumlanje
- Redundantnost

```
/**
   @param title The title of the CD
   @param author The author of the CD
*/
void addCD(String title, String author) {
  CD cd = new CD(title, author);
  cdList.add(cd);
```



- Mumlanje
- Redundantnost

```
/**
  Returns the day of the month.
 *
 * @return the day of the month.
 */
public int getDayOfMonth() {
  return dayOfMonth;
```



- Mumlanje
- Redundantnost
- Laž

```
// Utility method that returns when this.closed is
// true. Throws exception if the timeout reached
synchronized void waitForClose(long timeoutMillis)
  throws Exception {
  if(!closed) {
   wait(timeoutMillis);
    if(!closed)
      throw new Exception("Could not be closed");
```



- Mumlanje
- Redundantnost
- Laž

```
MockRequest request;
private String HTTP_DATE_REGEXP =
  "[SMTWF][a-z]{2}\\,\\s[0-9]{2}\\s[JFMASOND][a-z]{2}\\s" +
   "[0-9]{4}\\s[0-9]{2}\\:[0-9]{2}\\:[0-9]{2}\\sGMT";
private Response response;
private FileResponder responder;
private Locale saveLocale;
// Example: "Tue, 02 Apr 2003 22:18:49 GMT"
```



Šta je zlo kod komentara?

- Mumlanje
- Redundantnost
- Laž
- Zakomentarisan kod

```
InputStreamResponse response = new InputStreamResponse();
response.setBody(formatter.getStream(), formatter.getCount());
// InputStream resultsStream = formatter.getResultStream();
// StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(resultsStream);
// response.setContent(reader.read(formatter.getByteCount()));
```

da li smem ovo da obrišem?





Kako nastaju klase?

Diktira problem

Strukture podataka Ponašanje





Šta je struktura podataka, a šta objekat?

```
public class Play {
                             šta je formalno
  public String name;
                          instanca ove klase?
  public String type;
public class Play {
                             šta je suštinski
  private String name;
                          instanca ove klase?
  private String type;
  public String getType() { return type; }
  public void setType(String t) { this.type = t; }
  public String getName() { return name; }
  public void setName(String n) { this.name = n; }
```





Šta je struktura podataka, a šta objekat?

Struktura podataka izlaže podatke, nema ponašanje

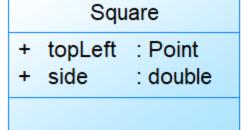
```
public interface FuelTank {
  double getTankCapacityInLiters();
  double getLitersOfGasoline();
}
```

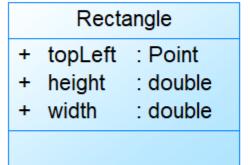
Objekat sakriva podatke, izlaže ponašanje public interface FuelTank { double getPercentFuelRemaining();

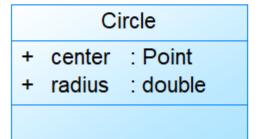


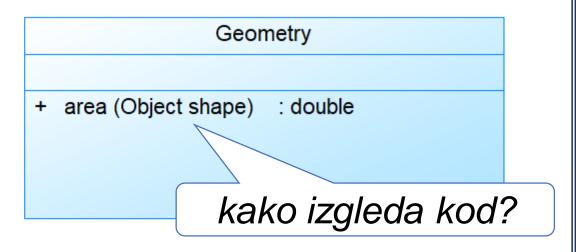


Kad treba grupa podataka, a kad objekat?





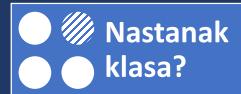




šta se menja ako dodamo račun za obim?

šta se menja ako dodamo Triangle klasu?





Kad treba grupa podataka, a kad objekat?



+ <<Override>> area(): double

dodamo Triangle klasu?





Kad treba grupa podataka, a kad objekat?

- Struktura podataka se ne menja kada se novo ponašanje uvodi
- Postojeće ponašanje se menja kada se nova struktura podataka uvodi

- Klasa objekta se menja kada se novo ponašanje uvodi
- Postojeće ponašanje se ne menja kada se nova klasa objekata uvodi





Kad treba grupa podataka, a kad objekat?

Strukture podataka su stanje Glupava grupa podataka (DTO)

Objekti su ponašanje Pamet i dinamika

Hibridi su smell





Kako nastaju klase?

Diktira problem

Strukture podataka Ponašanje Diktira tehnologija

Šabloni odabranih tehnologija (framework...)

Čist dizajn koda

Iz primitiva Iz funkcija Iz klasa





Ekstrakcija klase iz primitiva

```
int countHigherPriority(Order[] orders) {
 int count = 0;
 for(Order o: orders)
  if(o.prio.equals("high") | o.prio.equals("rush"))
   count++;
                                izbroj sve sa većim
 return count;}
                                prioritetom od low?
int countHigherPriority(Order[] orders, Priority p) {
 int count = 0;
 for(Order o: orders)
                                       šta sadrži
  if(o.prio.higherThan(p))
                                     Priority klasa?
    count++;
  return count;}
```

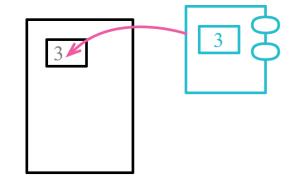




Ekstrakcija klase iz primitiva

- Osnovni tipovi domena
- Grupa primitiva koje često "idu zajedno"

class Coordinates
class Range
class Money



Posebno obratiti pažnju na String





Ekstrakcija klase iz parametra funkcije

Grupa podataka koja često "idu zajedno"

```
double amountInvoiced(Date start, Date end) {...}
double amountReceived(Date start, Date end) {...}
double amountOverdue(Date start, Date end) {...}
```

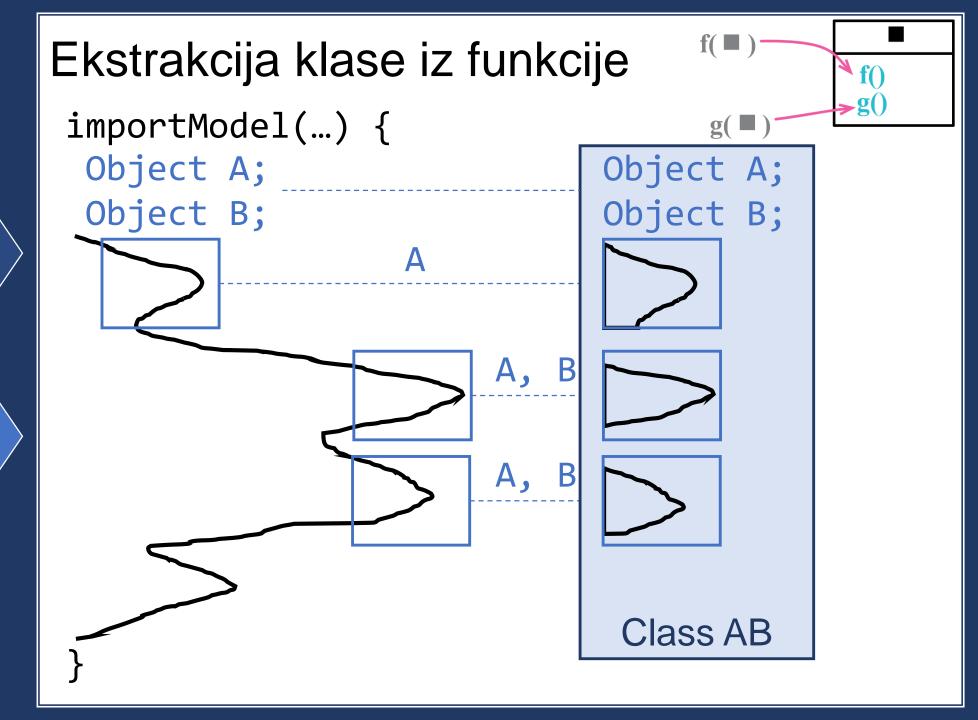


```
f( • • )
```

```
double amountInvoiced(DateRange range) {...}
double amountReceived(DateRange range) {...}
double amountOverdue(DateRange range) {...}
```





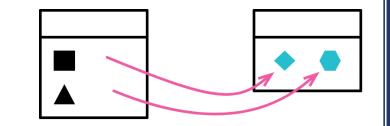






Ekstrakcija klasa iz klase

Podela odgovornosti



	Person		
+	getName ()	: String	
+	getOfficeNumber ()	: String	
+	getOfficeAreaCode ()	: String	



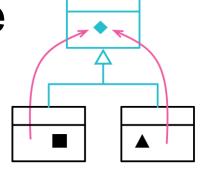
Person		TelephoneNumber	
	0*		
+ getName () : String + getOfficeNumber () : TelephoneNumber	01	+ getNumber () : String + getAreaCode () : String	





Ekstrakcija klasa iz klase

- Podela odgovornosti
- Razrada hijerarhije



Company

- typeOfBusiness : TypeOfBusiness
- numberOfEmployees : int
- headquarters : Address

ScientificInstitution

- researchFocus : ResearchFocus
- numberOfEmployees : int
- headquarters : Address



Organization

- numberOfEmployees : int
- headquarters : Address

Company

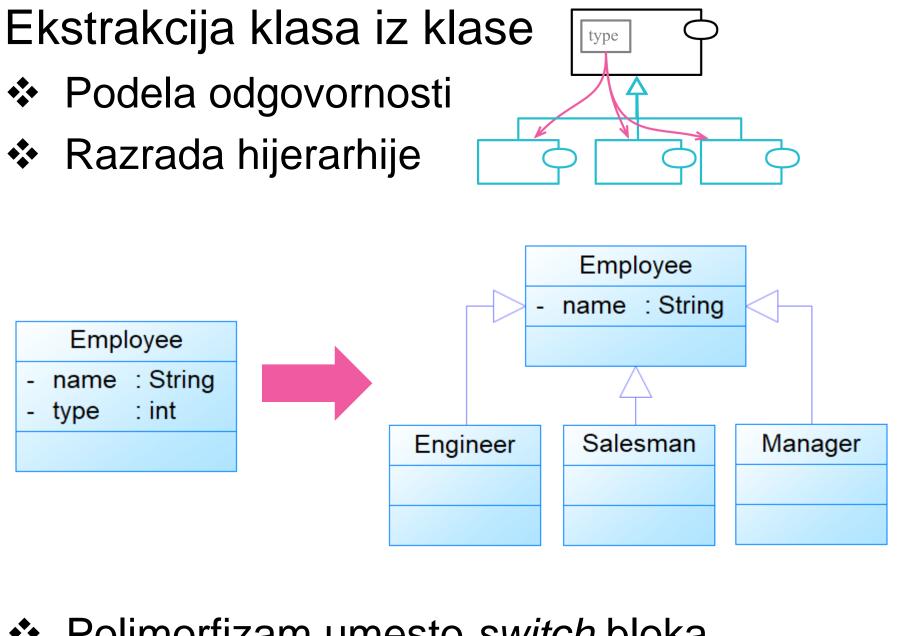
- typeOfBusiness : TypeOfBusiness

ScientificInstitution

- researchFocus : ResearchFocus







Polimorfizam umesto switch bloka





Kako nastaju klase?

Diktira problem

Strukture podataka Ponašanje Diktira tehnologija

Šabloni odabranih tehnologija (framework...)

Čist dizajn koda

Iz primitiva Iz funkcija Iz klasa







Šta ima dobro napisana klasa?

Značajno ime







Klasa treba da bude mala

Meri se u broju odgovornosti

```
public class SuperDashboard extends JFrame {
 Class[] getDataBaseClasses()
 MetadataFeeder getMetadataFeeder()
  void addProject(Project project)
  boolean setCurrentProject(Project project)
  boolean removeProject(Project project)
  Project loadProject(String projectName)
 MetaProjectHeader getProgramMetadata()
 void resetDashboard()
```







Klasa treba da bude mala

Meri se u broju odgovornosti

```
public class SuperDashboard extends JFrame {
   Component getLastFocusedComponent()
   void setLastFocused(Component lastFocused)
   int getMajorVersionNumber()
   int getMinorVersionNumber()
}
```

Opiši klasu u do 25 reči bez "i", "ili", "ako"

SuperDashboard vodi računa o poslednje pristupljenoj komponenti i verziji aplikacije







Klasa treba da bude mala

Meri se u broju odgovornosti

```
public class SuperDashboard extends JFrame {
 Component getLastFocusedComponent()
 void setLastFocused(Component lastFocused)
public class Version
  int getMajorVersionNumber()
  int getMinorVersionNumber()
```

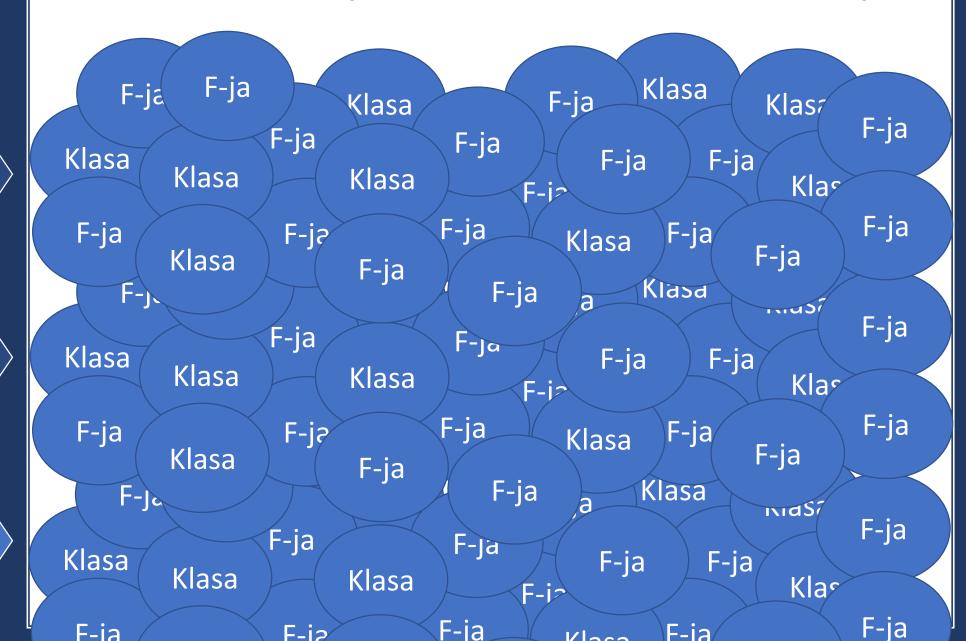
Klasa treba da ima jednu odgovornost







Kompleksnost je neizbežna ako smo ozbiljni









Klasa treba da ima visoku koheziju

- Stepen upotrebe polja od strane metoda
- Max kad sve metode koriste sva polja

```
class Stack {
  int topOfStack = 0;
  List<Object> elements = new LinkedList<Object>();
  int size() { return topOfStack; }
  void push(int element) {
    topOfStack++;
    elements.add(element);
                                   visoka ili niska
                                     kohezija?
```







Klasa treba da ima visoku koheziju

- Stepen upotrebe polja od strane metoda
- Max kad sve metode koriste sva polja

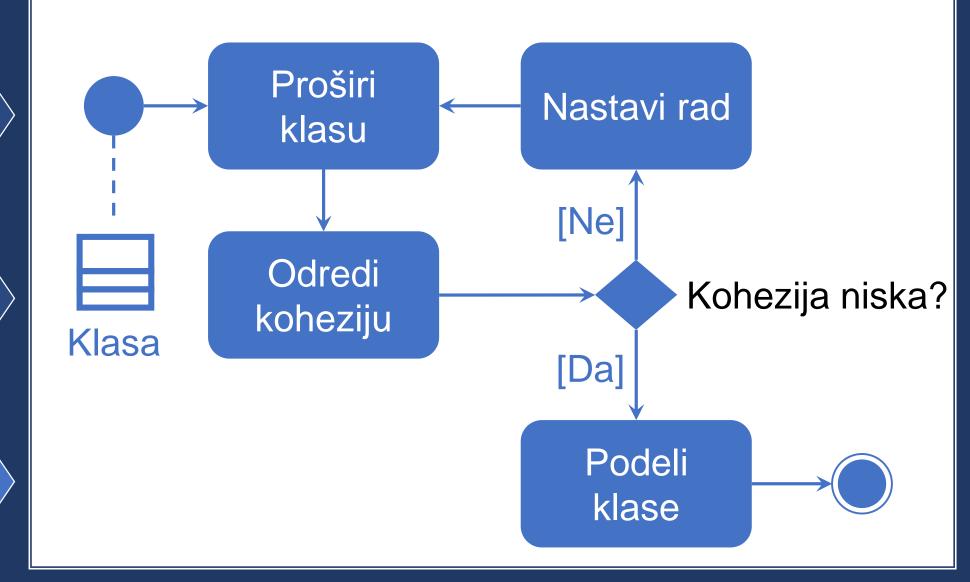
```
class Example {
                               visoka ili niska
  Object A;
                                 kohezija?
 Object B;
  Object C;
  void methodA() // uses A
  void methodBA() // uses B and A
  void methodC1() // uses C
  void methodC2() // uses C
```







Kako održavati visoku koheziju klase?

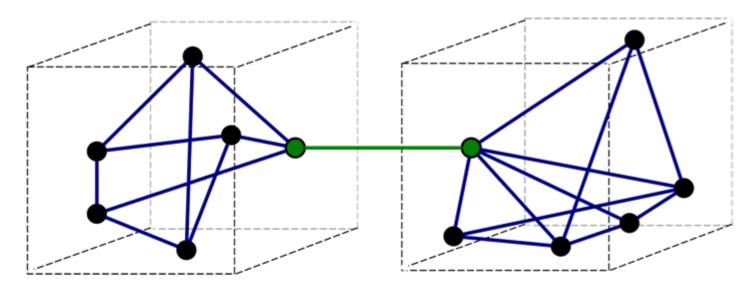


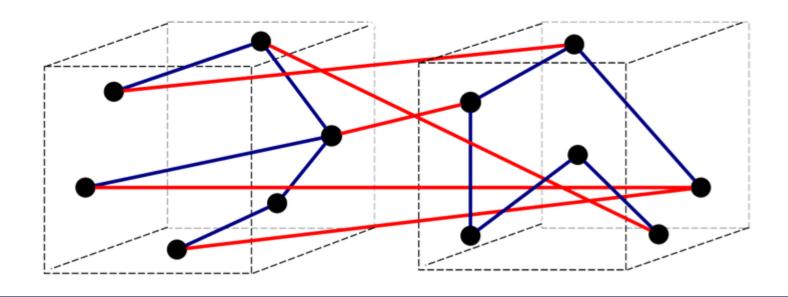






Kohezija je širi pojam











Objekti treba da kriju svoje detalje

```
class C {
  Object A;
  void M(Object P) {
    // Kod od M sme pozivati:
    // 1) metode klase C
    // 2) metode objekta P
    // 3) metode objekata kreiranih unutar M
    // 4) metode objekta A
    // 5) funkcije globalnih promenljivih
```







Objekti treba da kriju svoje detalje

```
class C {
 Object A;
  void M(Object P) {
    // Kod od M ne treba pozivati:
         metode objekata koji su povratna
   // vrednost prethodnih pet slučajeva
```

- Use only one dot
- Ne odnosi se na strukture podataka







Objekti treba da kriju svoje detalje

Law of Demeter

```
Paperboy
 collectedMoney : int
+ collectPayment (Buyer b) : void
```

```
Wallet
                                money : int
                               + getMoney()
                                                    : int
                               + reduceMoney (int amount)
                                                    : void
                                           0..1
                                               0..1
                                              Buyer
void collectPayment(Buyer b) {
                                        + getWallet()
                                                   : Wallet
  if(b.getWallet().getMoney() > 10) {
     b.getWallet().reduceMoney(10);
     this.collectedMoney += 10;
```

šta sve može dečak da uradi sa novčanikom?







Objekti treba da kriju svoje detalje

```
Paperboy
- collectedMoney : int
+ collectPayment (Buyer b) : void
```

```
- money : int

+ getMoney () : int
+ reduceMoney (int amount) : void

O..1

Buyer

+ pay (int amount) : void
```







Klase treba izolovati od promena

```
void applyDiscount(Customer customer,
    int orderId, double discount) {
  Order[] orders = customer.getOrders();
  Order order = orders.find(orderId);
  Totals totals = order.getTotals();
  totals.setGrandTotal(
    totals.getGrandTotal() - discount);
  totals.setDiscount(discount);
                                   koliko nivoa
                                   apstrakcije?
```







Klase treba izolovati od promena

Law of Demeter

```
void applyDiscount(Customer customer,
    int orderId, double discount) {
  customer
    .getOrder(orderId)
    .applyDiscount(discount);
    customer
     .applyDiscountToOrder(orderId, discount)?
```

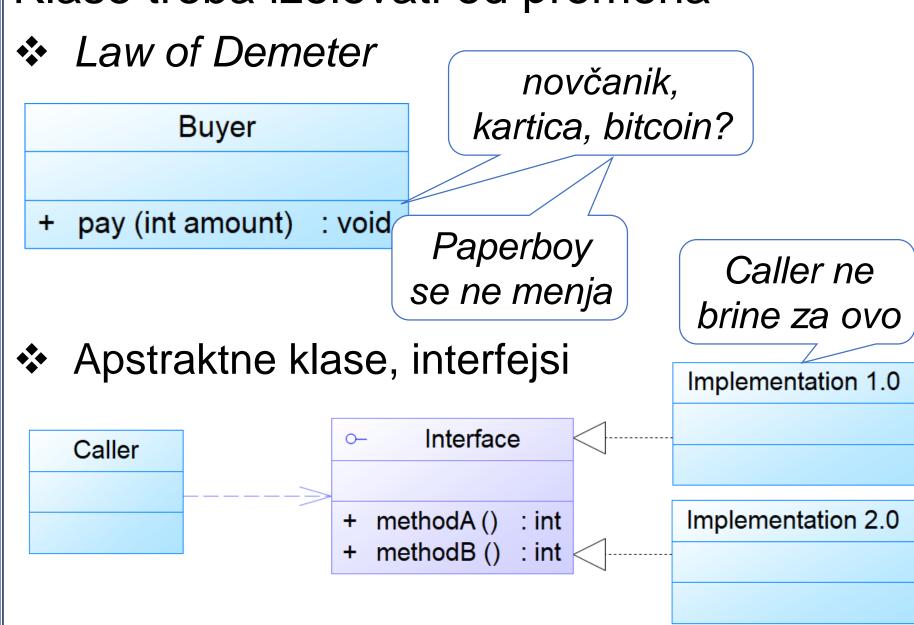
Good Guideline of Demeter







Klase treba izolovati od promena









Šta ima dobro napisana klasa?

Jednu odgovornost

Značajno ime

Zaštitu od promene

Visoku koheziju

Sakrivene detalje



Nastanak klasa?

Dobro pisane klase?

Z9.2: Refaktoriši kod

https://pastebin.com/3ctc0RRj