Der Sprecher

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Coach

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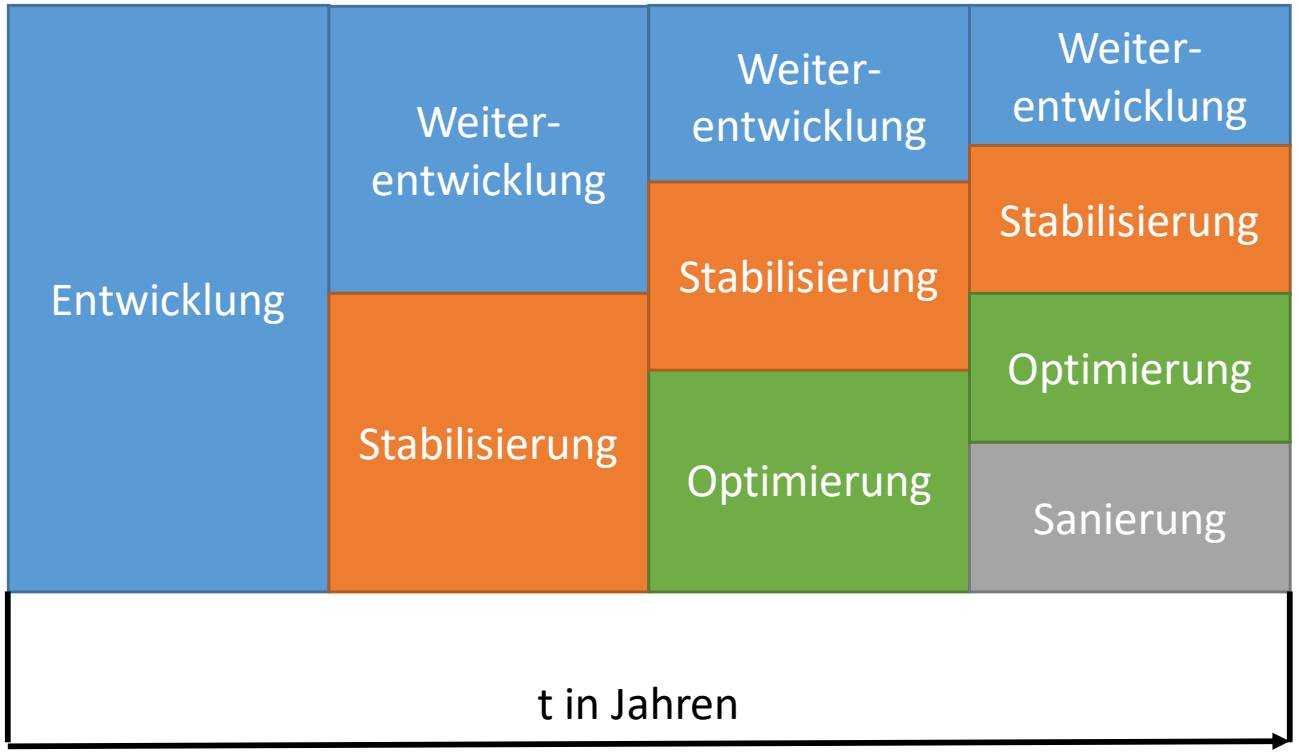
Just-About.Net

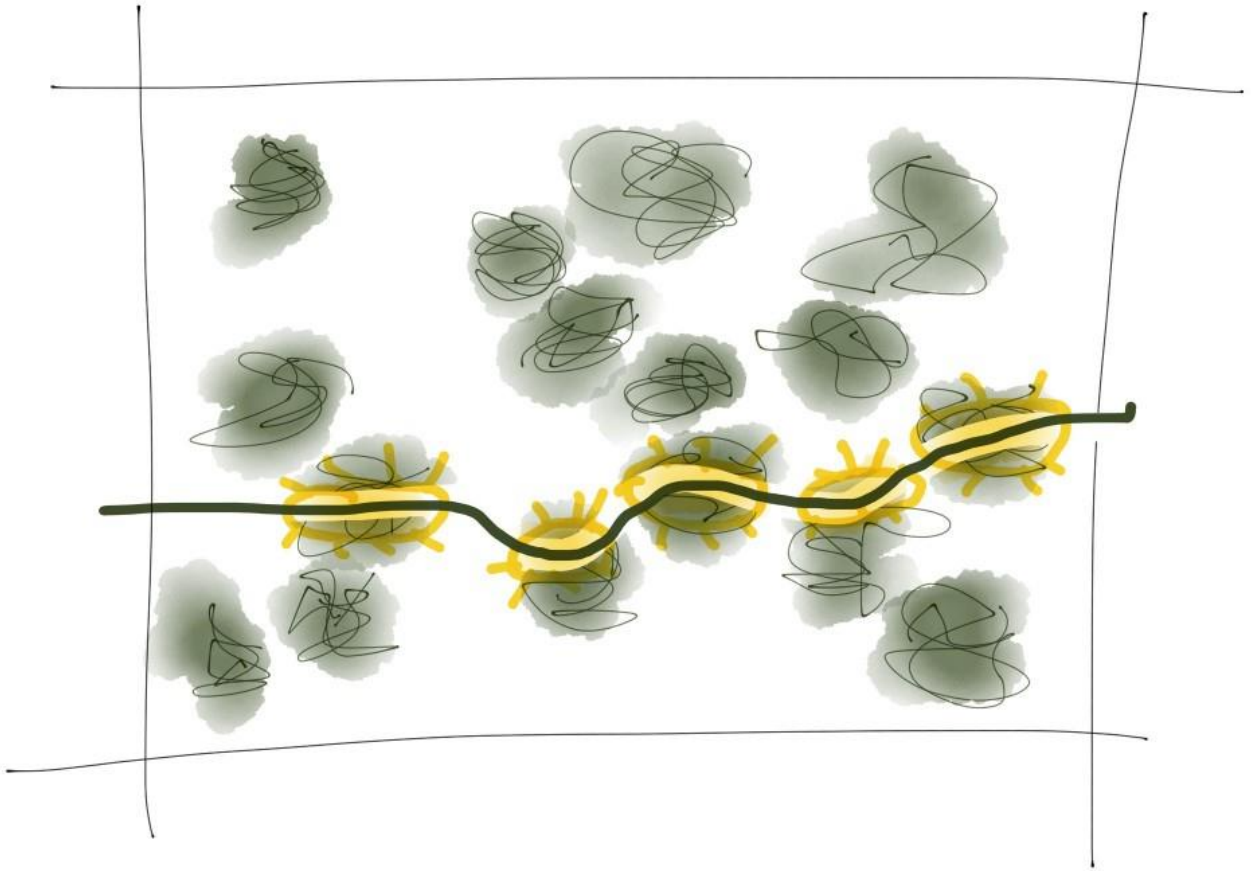
Saxonia Systems

So geht Software.

Evolutionäre Softwareentwicklung

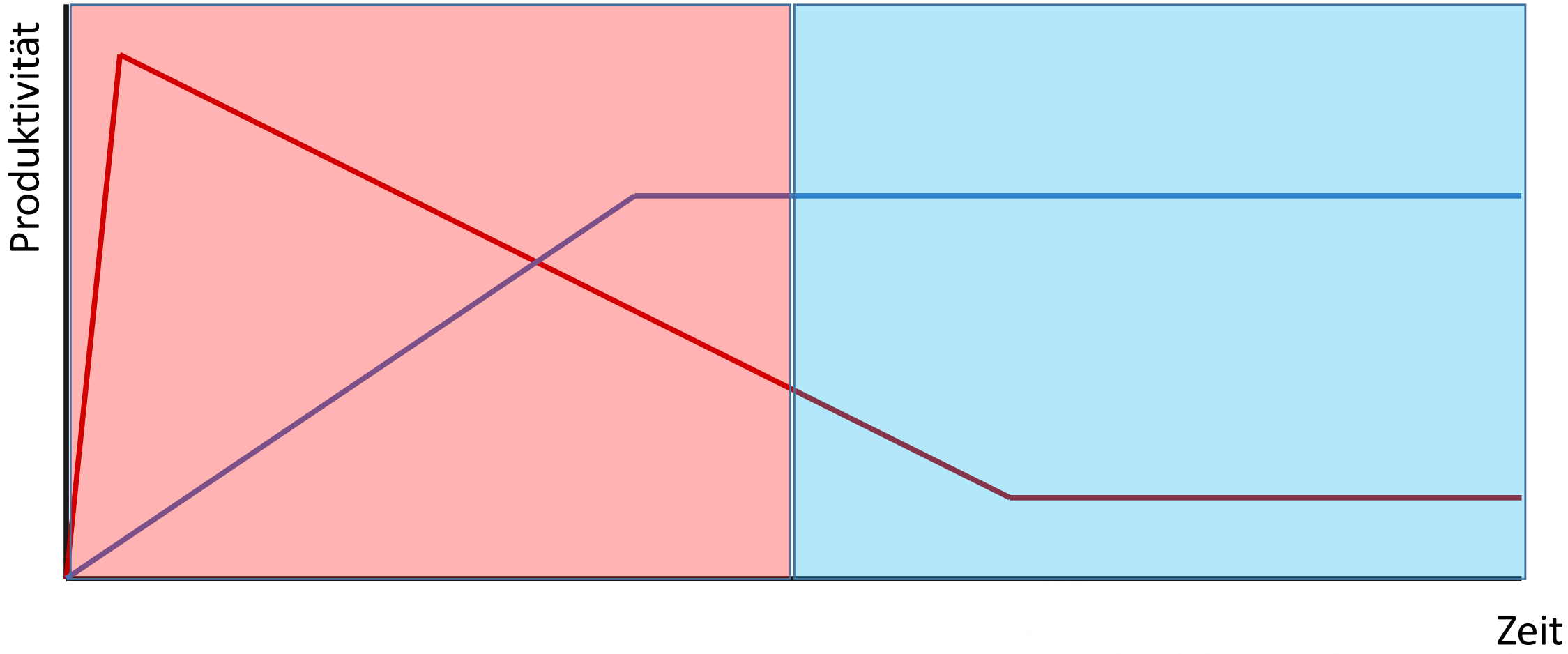


Technische Schuld

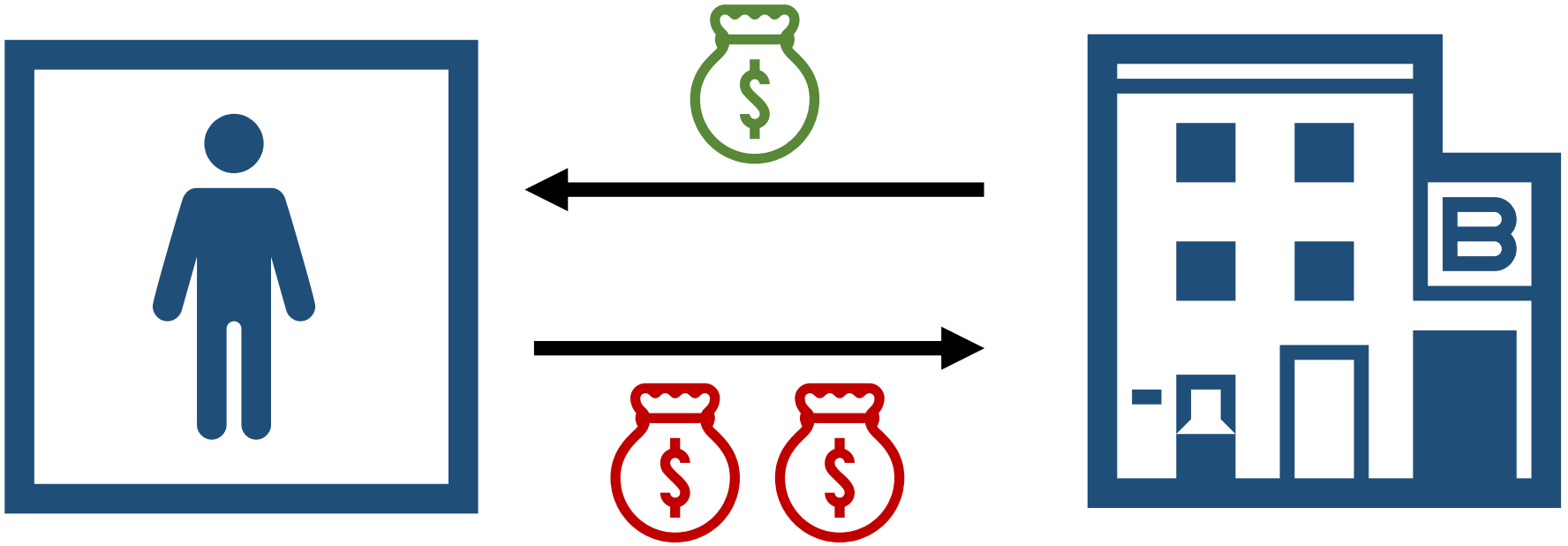


Quelle: Ron Jeffries http://xprogramming.com/articles/refactoring-not-on-the-backlog

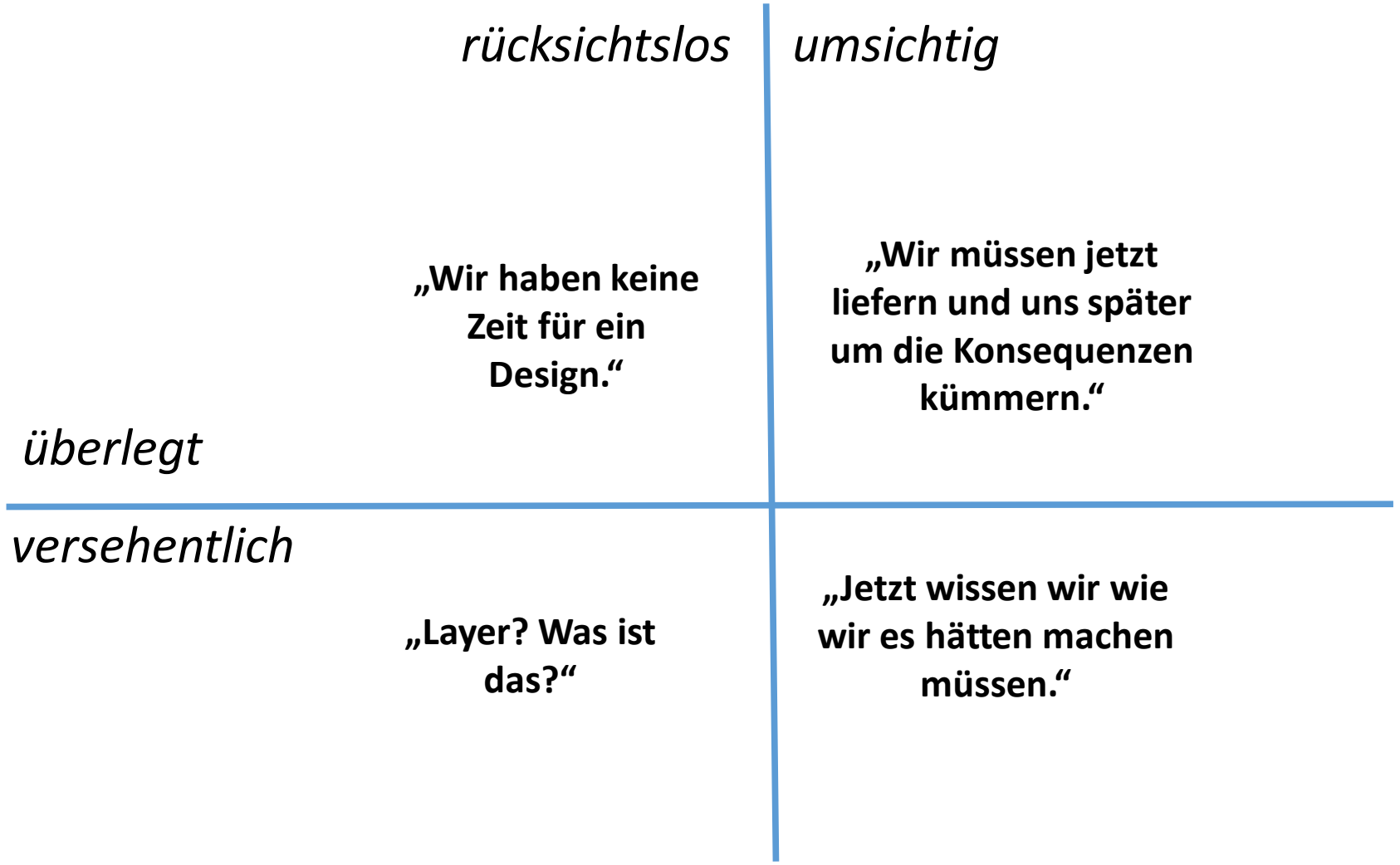
Technische Schuld



Technische Schuld



Technische Schuld



Quelle: Martin Fowler http://martinfowler.com/bliki/TechnicalDebtQuadrant.html

Coding Rules

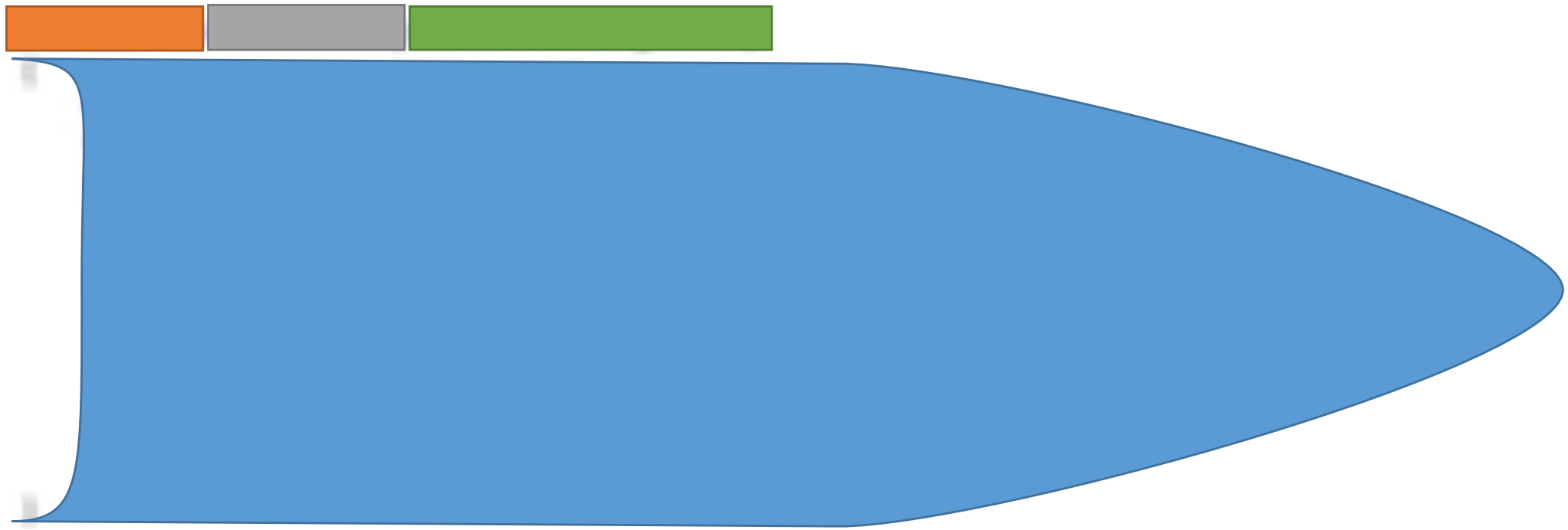
Lesbarkeit & Code Stil

Gmäes enia Shutidce ebneir älgnihcesn Uveinihnstert ißt es nchit whcitich, (...)

Gmäeß eneir Sutide eneir elgnihcesn Uvinisterät ist es nchit witihcg, (…)

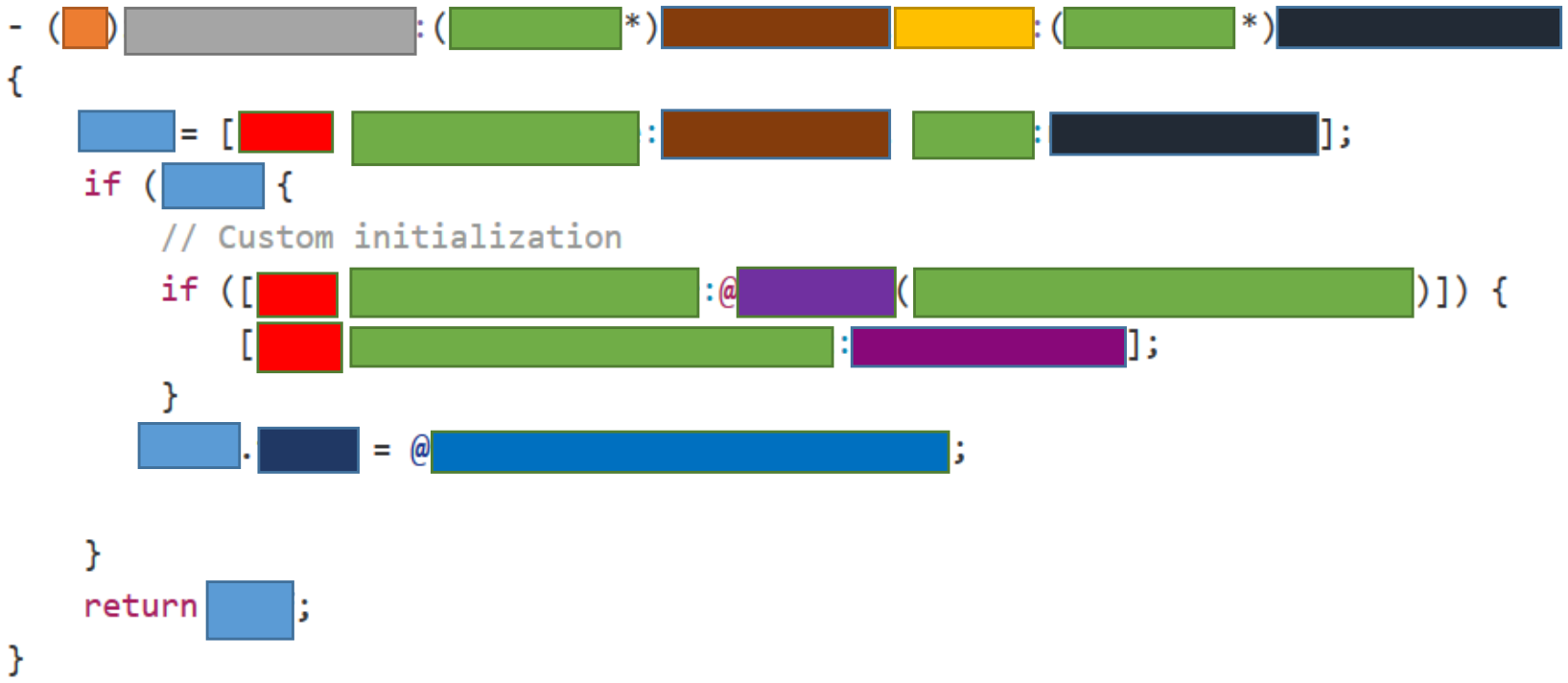
Quelle: http://www.fehler-haft.de/wissen/buchstabensalat.html

Lesbarkeit & Code Stil



Quelle: Johannes Hofmeister, http://empathic.herokuapp.com

Lesbarkeit & Code Stil



Lesbarkeit & Code Stil

```
public bool IsReadyToEval
    (
        EVMacDouble.CEvMac_PropList<EVMacDouble.CEvMac_Propertie> v_PropList
    )
{

    var v_RsltList = v_PropList.Where
                                    (
                                        delegate
                                        (
                                            EVMacDouble.CEvMac_Propertie v_EMPropCur

                                        )
                                        {
                                            return (
                                                    (v_EMPropCur.LLvlId == ActLvlId)
                                                    &&
                                                    (!v_EMPropCur.IsSet )
                                                    );
                                        }
                                    );
    if (v_RsltList.Count() > 0)
    {
        return false;
    }
    return true ;
}
```

```
public bool IsReadyToEvaluate(List<EvaulationProperty> properties)
{
    if (this.activeProperty == null)
    {
        return false;
    }

    return properties.Any(x => x.LevelId == this.activeProperty.LevelId);
}
```

Code Style Guidelines

Statische Analyse von Code mit Einbindung in den Build

Adressiert:

- Dokumentation
- Layout
- Wartbarkeit
- Namensgebung
- Lesbarkeit

StyleCop

checkstyle

JSLint

Religionskriege

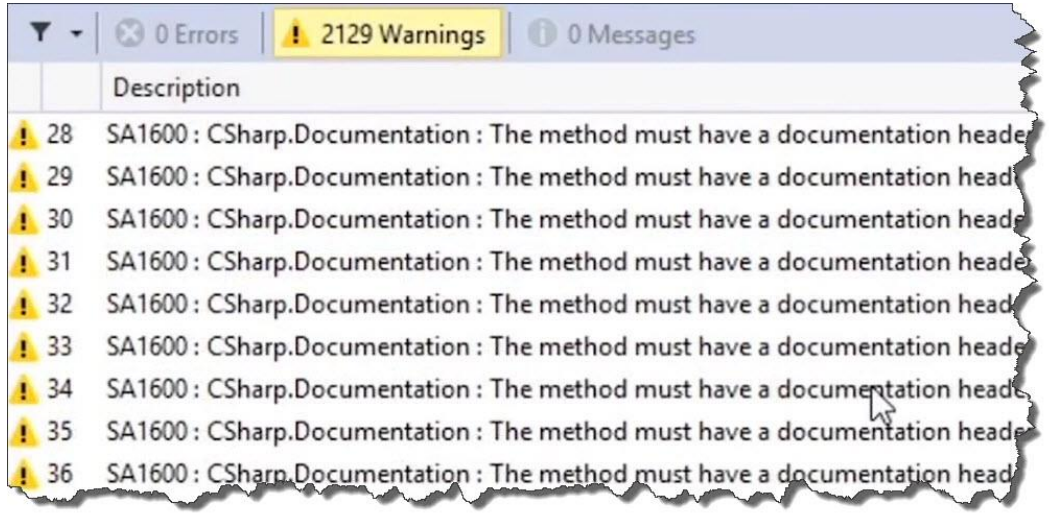
```
private string name;

public string Name
{
    get
    {
        return this.name;
    }

    set
    {
        this.name = value;
    }
}
```

```
private string _name;

public string Name
{
    get { return _name; }

    set { _name = value; }
}
```

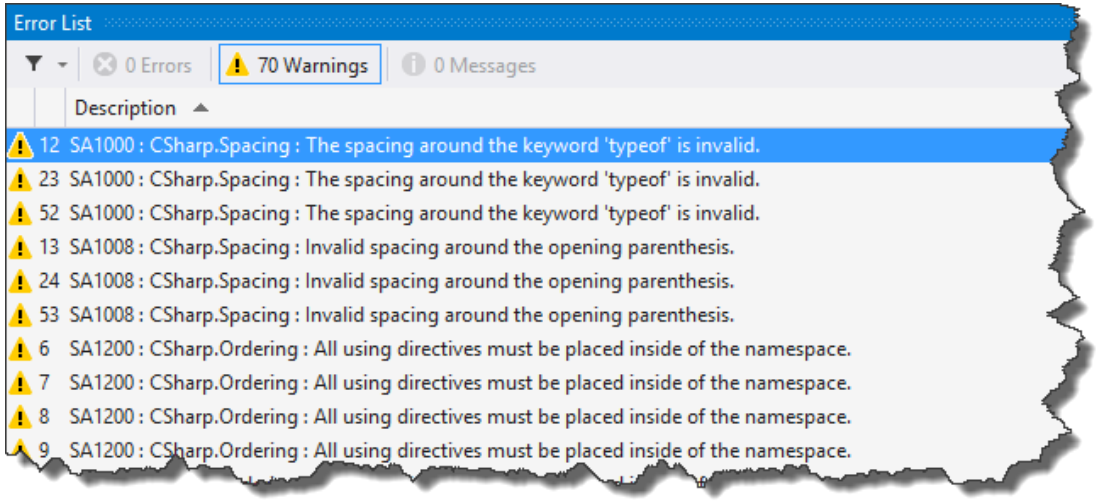
```
var name =  "Hendrik";

string name =  "Hendrik";
```

Coding Rules

Legacy Software



Visual Studio Projekttemplate



Kommentare und Bezeichnungen

Kommentare

Kommentare

Code -> Wie?
Kommentar -> Warum?

```
/// <summary>
/// The get instance.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="service">
/// The service.
/// </param>
/// <param name="key">
/// The key.
/// </param>
/// <returns>
/// The <see cref="object"/>.
/// </returns>
/// <exception cref="Exception">
/// </exception>
protected override object GetInstance(Type service, string key)
{
    object instance = this.container.GetInstance(service, key);
    if (instance != null)
    {
        return instance;
    }

    throw new Exception("Could not locate any instances.");
}
```

Kommentare

Code -> Wie?
Kommentar -> Warum?
Methodenname -> Was?

```
/* disable button by setting all needed properties*/
var saveButton = $("#btn_adoptButton").data("kendoButton");
if (saveButton != null) {
    saveButton.enable(false);
    saveButton.isEnabled = false;
}

...
```

```
function disableSaveButton() {

    var saveButton = $("#btn_adoptButton").data("kendoButton");
    if (saveButton != null) {
        saveButton.enable(false);
        saveButton.isEnabled = false;
    }
}
```

Methoden statt Kommentare

```
public IContainer CreateDependencyContainer()
{
    var builder = new ContainerBuilder();

    // Register modules
    builder.RegisterModule<InMemoryModule>();
    builder.RegisterModule<SapStoreModule>();

    // Register infrastructure
    builder.RegisterType<BingMapService>().As<IMapService>().SingleInstance();
    builder.RegisterType<SettingsHandler>().As<ISettingsHandler>().SingleInstance();
    builder.RegisterType<UserAuthorization>().As<IUserAuthorization>();

    // Page View Models
    builder.RegisterType<LoginPageViewModel>().As<LoginPageViewModel>().SingleInstance();
    builder.RegisterType<RouteSelectionPageViewModel>().As<RouteSelectionPageViewModel>().SingleInstance();
    builder.RegisterType<RoutePageViewModel>().As<RoutePageViewModel>().SingleInstance();
    builder.RegisterType<MapViewPageViewModel>().As<MapViewPageViewModel>().SingleInstance();
    builder.RegisterType<ConnectionObjectPageViewModel>().As<ConnectionObjectPageViewModel>().SingleInstance();
    builder.RegisterType<ReadingPageViewModel>().As<ReadingPageViewModel>().SingleInstance();

    // Settings View Models
    builder.RegisterType<GeneralSettingsFlyoutViewModel>().As<GeneralSettingsFlyoutViewModel>();

    // Map ViewModel
    builder.RegisterType<MapServiceControlViewModel>().As<MapServiceControlViewModel>().SingleInstance();

    return builder.Build();
}
```

Methoden statt Kommentare

```
public IContainer CreateDependencyContainer()
{
    var builder = new ContainerBuilder();

    RegisterModules(builder);
    RegisterInfrastructure(builder);
    RegisterViewModels(builder);

    return builder.Build();
}

private static void RegisterModules(ContainerBuilder builder)
{
     …
}

private static void RegisterInfrastructure(ContainerBuilder builder)
{
    …
}

private static void RegisterViewModels(ContainerBuilder builder)
{
    …
}
```

Methodennamen

Principle of Least Astonishment???

to open, reload, discard and confirm dialog…

```
function openReloadDiscardConfirmDialog()
```

```
function showConfirmationDialog();
```

Methodennamen

Information Hiding!!!

```
Article GetArticleByArticleIdAndSupplierId(int clientId, int articleId, int supplierId)
```

```
Article GetArticleBy(int clientId, int articleId, int supplierId)
```

Abhängigkeiten

Was ist schlechtes Design?!?

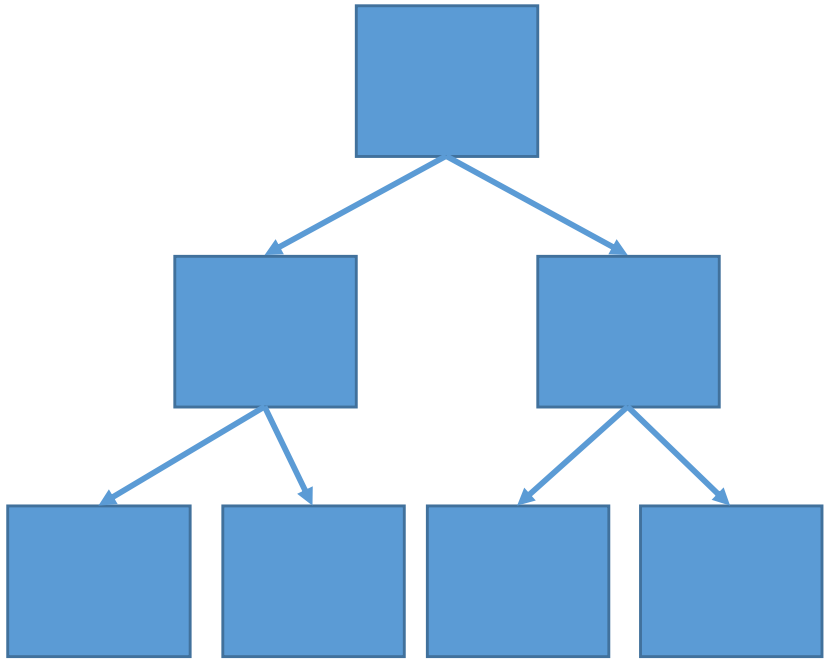
1. It is hard to change because every change affects too many other parts of the system. (Rigidity - Starr)

2. When you make a change, unexpected parts of the system break. (Fragility - Zerbrechlich)

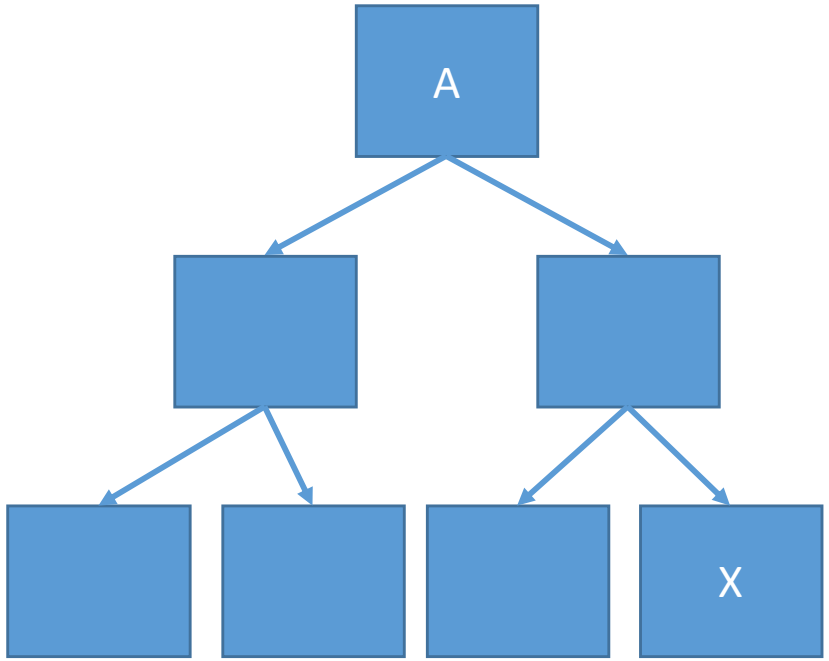
3. It is hard to reuse in another application because it cannot be disentangled from the current application. (Immobility - Unbeweglich)

Quelle: http://www.objectmentor.com/resources/articles/dip.pdf

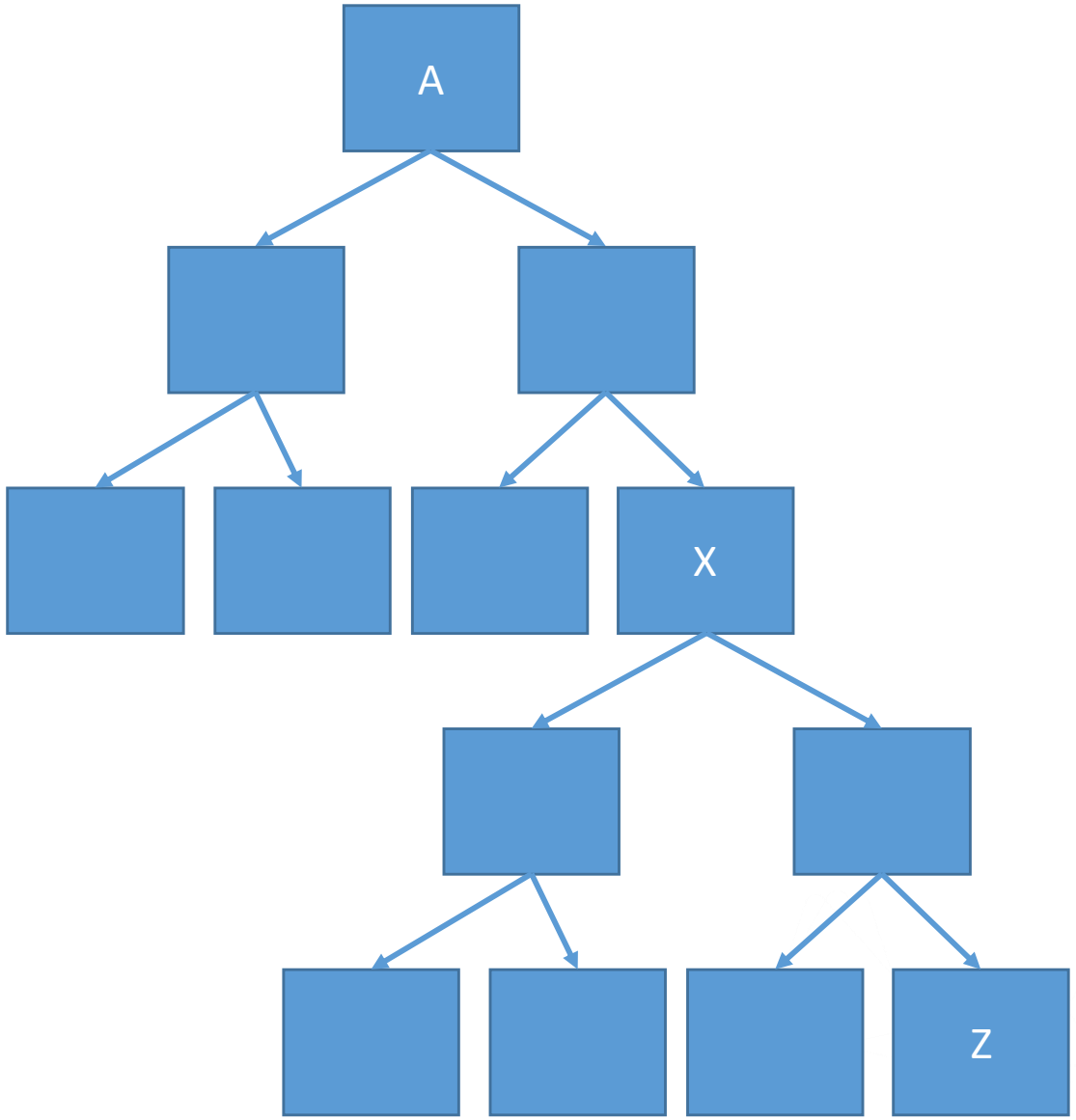
Abhängigkeiten



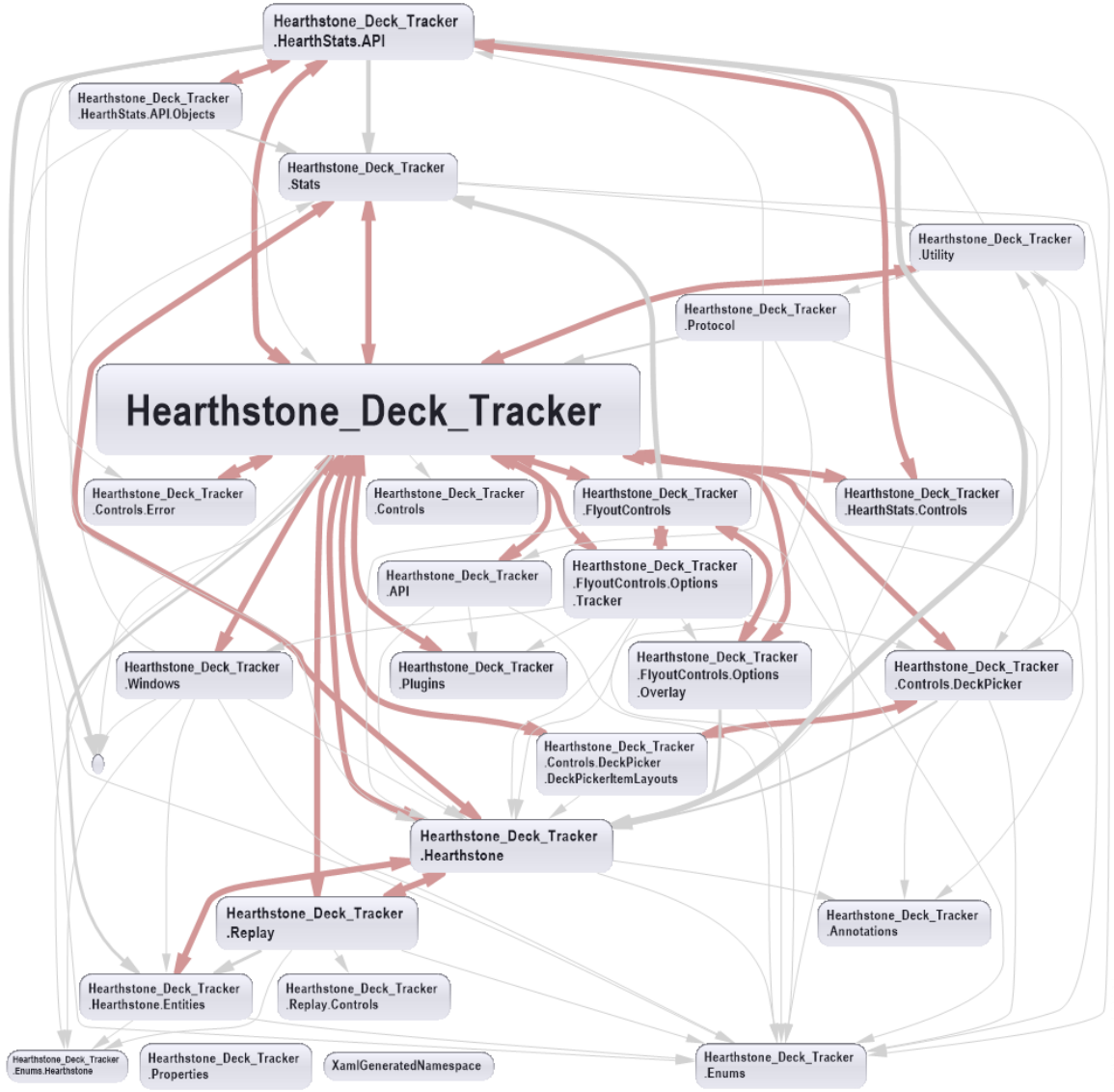
Abhängigkeiten



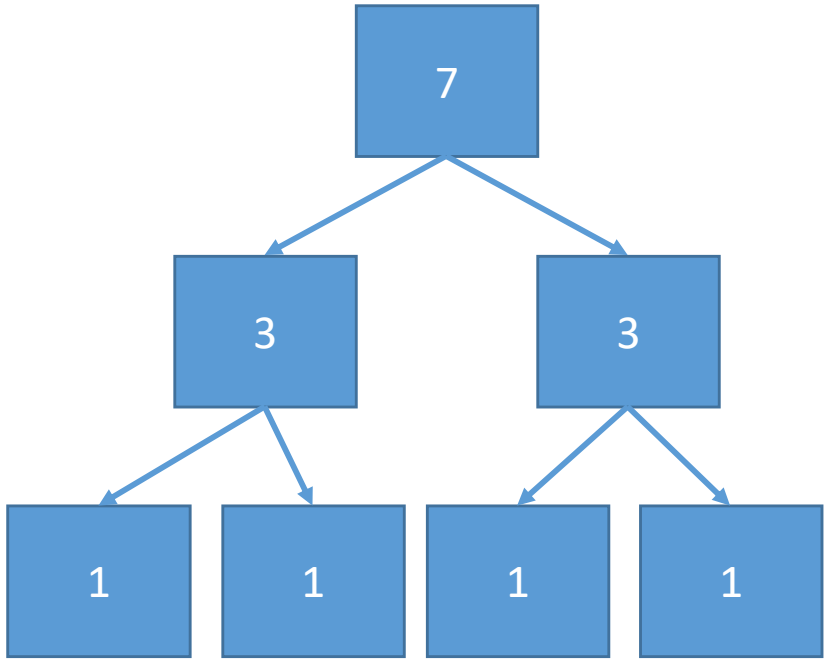
Abhängigkeiten



Abhängigkeiten



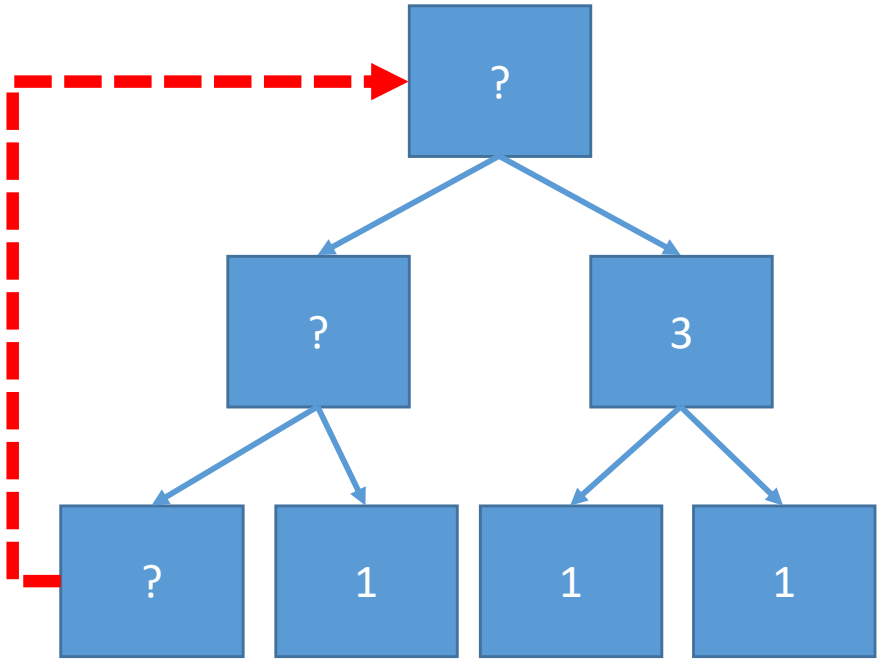
Abhängigkeiten



Kumulierte Komponentenabhängigkeit = 1*7 + 2*3 + 4*1 = 17
(cumulated component dependency)

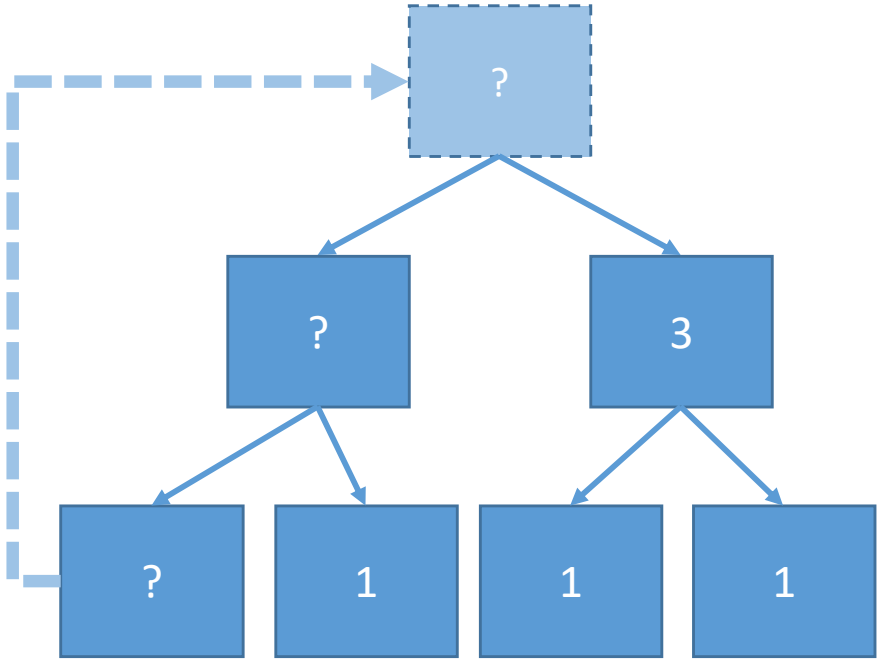
Abhängigkeiten

Kreisabhängigkeiten!!!

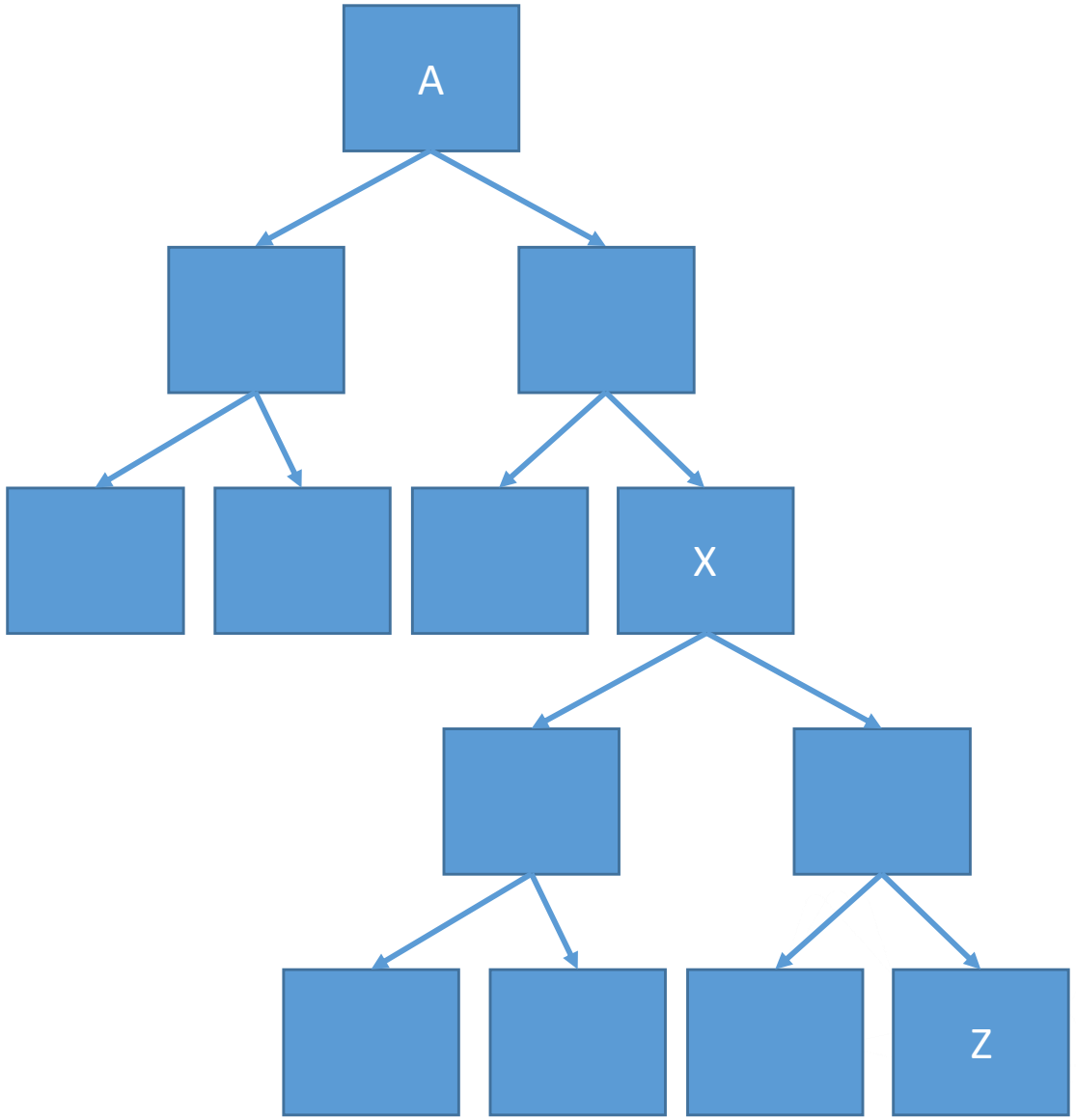


Kumulierte Komponentenabhängigkeit = $7^2 = 49$
(cumulated component dependency)

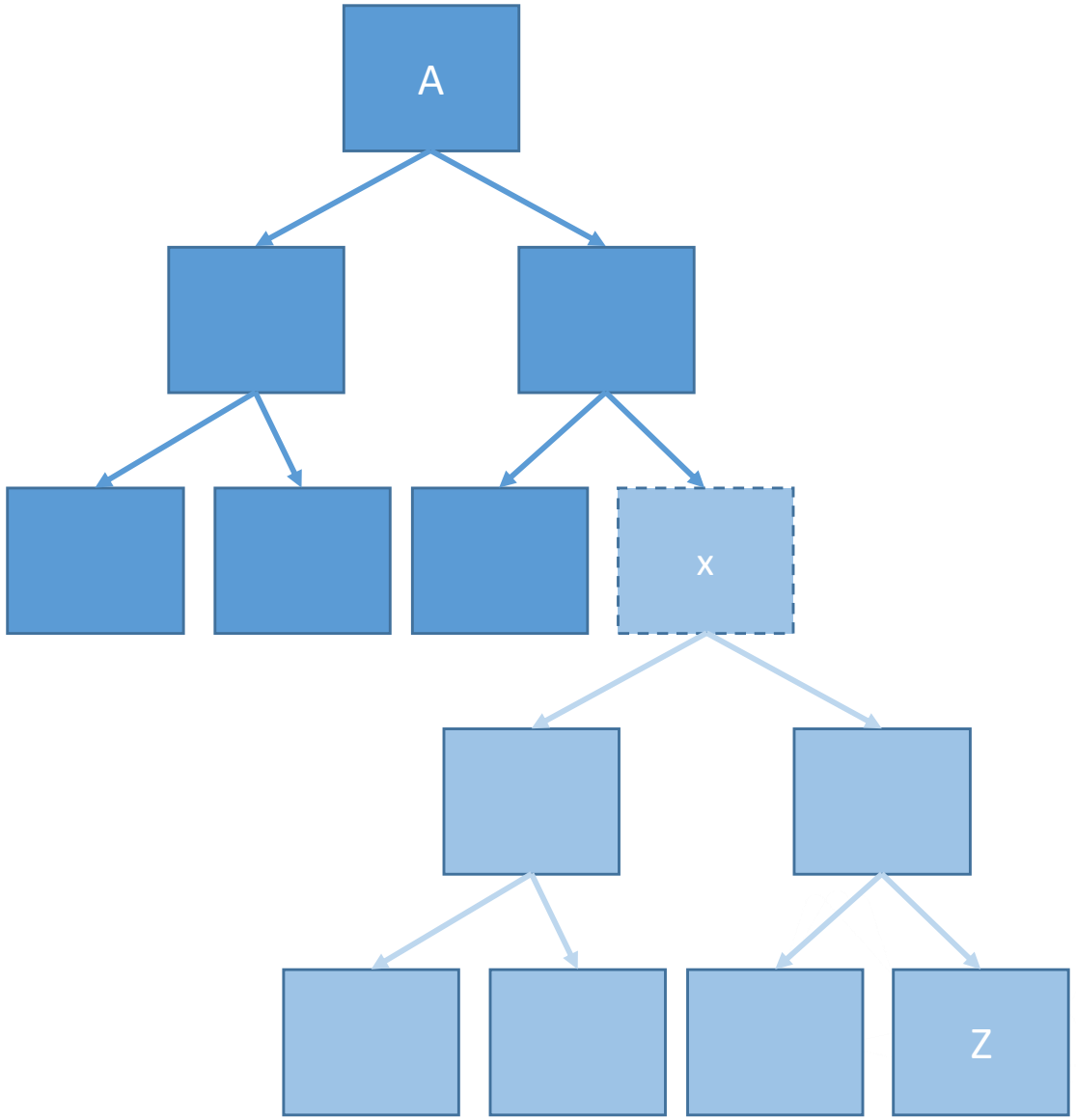
Abhängigkeiten



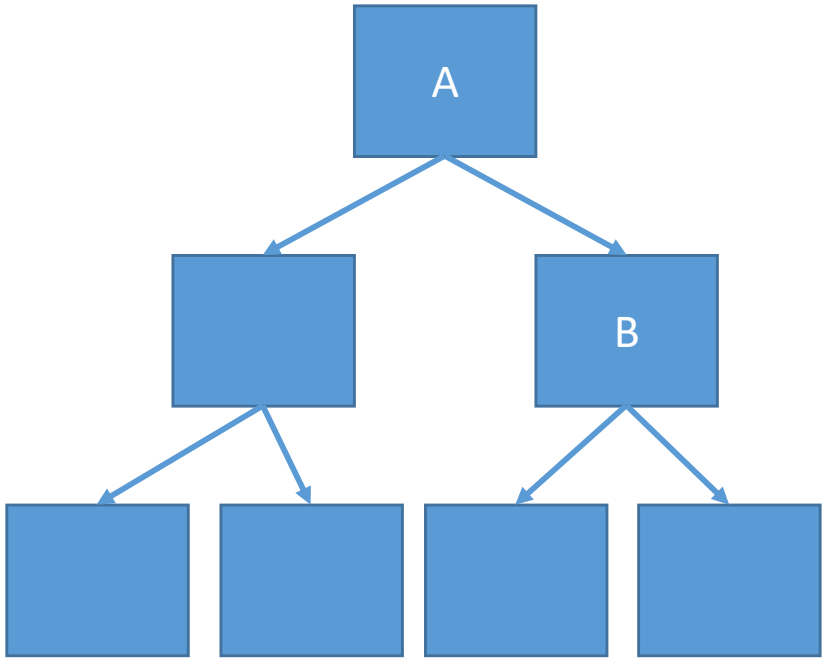
Abhängigkeiten



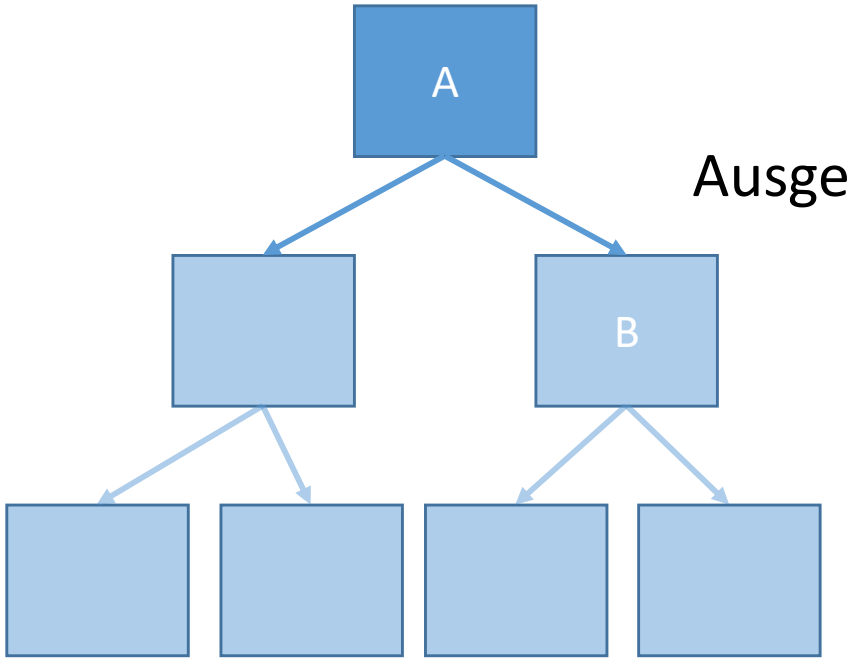
Abhängigkeiten



Abhängigkeiten

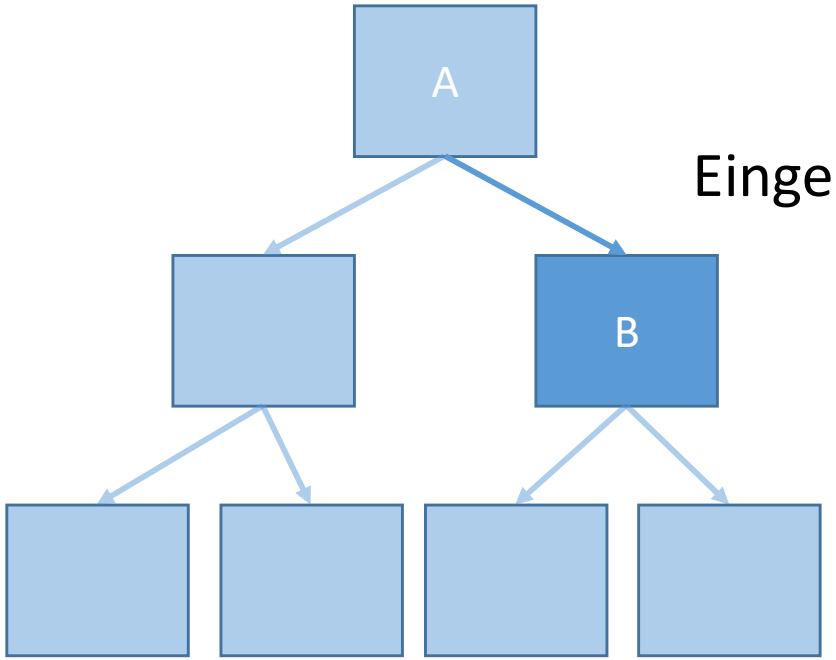


Abhängigkeiten



Ausgehende Abhängigkeiten = 2

Abhängigkeiten



Eingehende Abhängigkeiten = 1

Instability vs. Abstractness

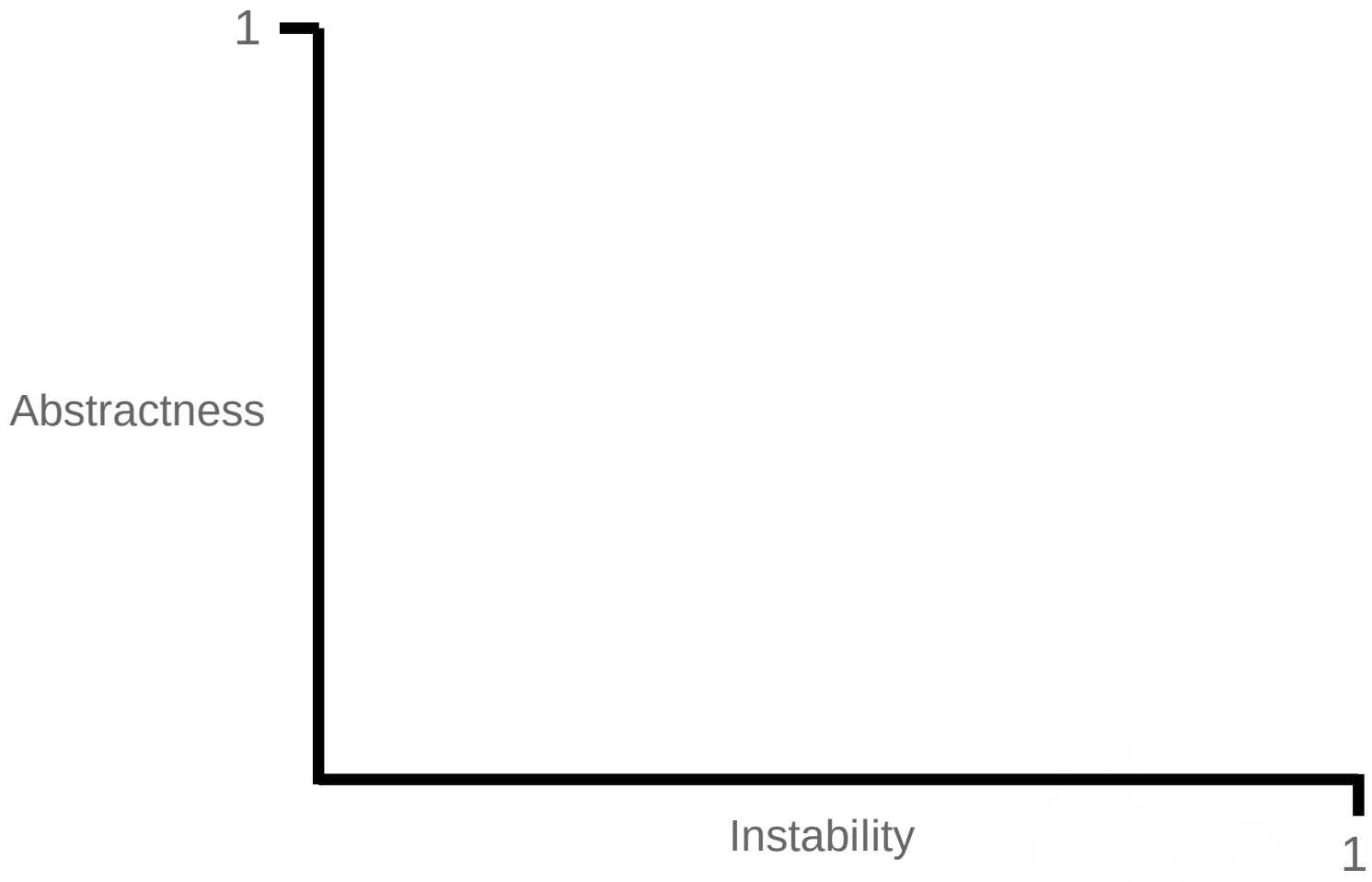
$$Instability = Ce / (Ce + Ca)$$

$$Abstractness = Na / N$$

Ce	– Efferent Coupling (Ausgehende Abhängigkeiten)
Ca	– Afferent Coupling (Eingehende Abhängigkeiten)
N	– Anzahl Typen
Na	– Anzahl abstrakte Typen

Quelle: http://butunclebob.com/ArticleS.UncleBob.PrinciplesOfOod

Instability vs. Abstractness

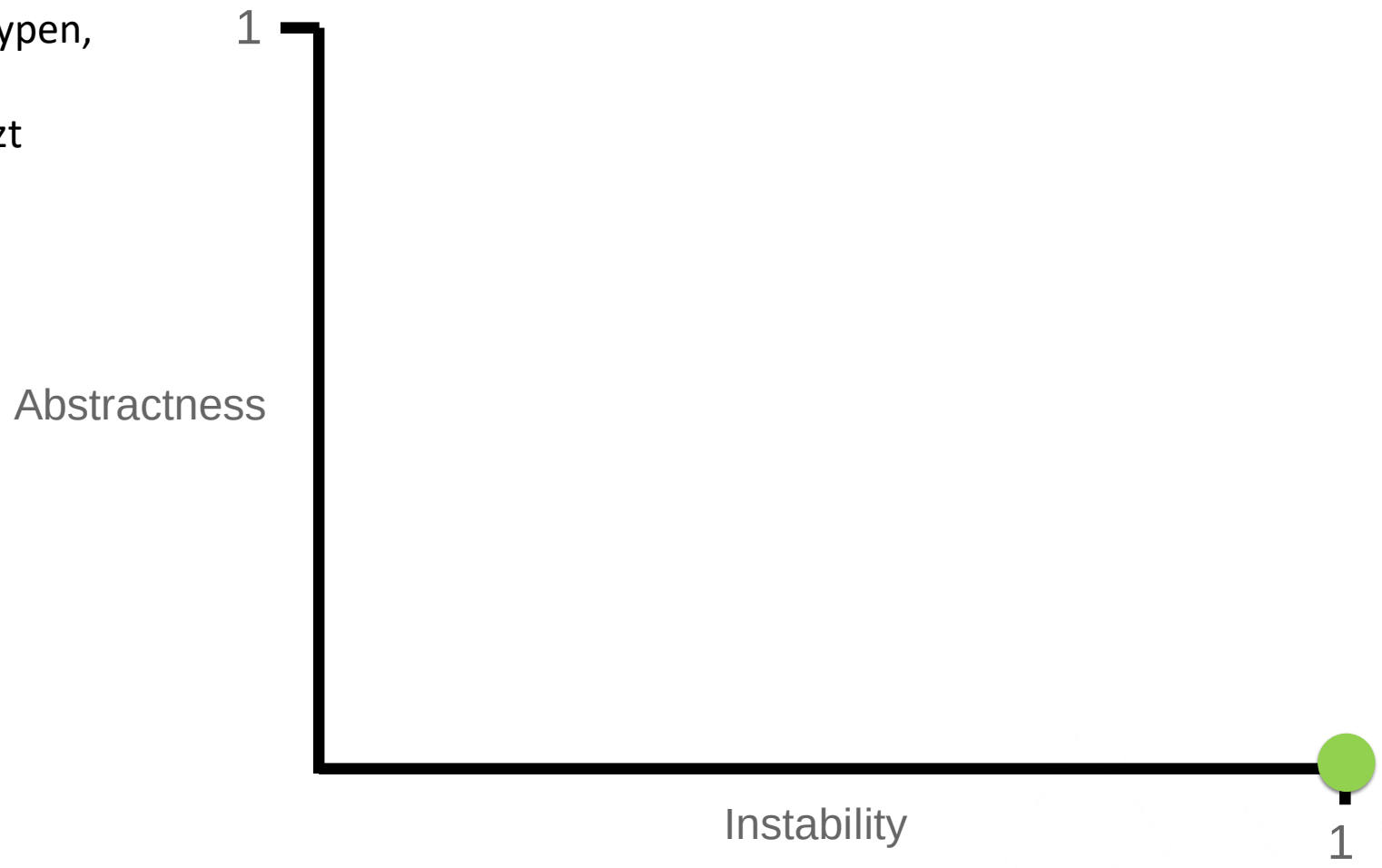


Instability vs. Abstractness

Es gibt nur abstrakte Typen, die selbst keine anderen Typen nutzen.

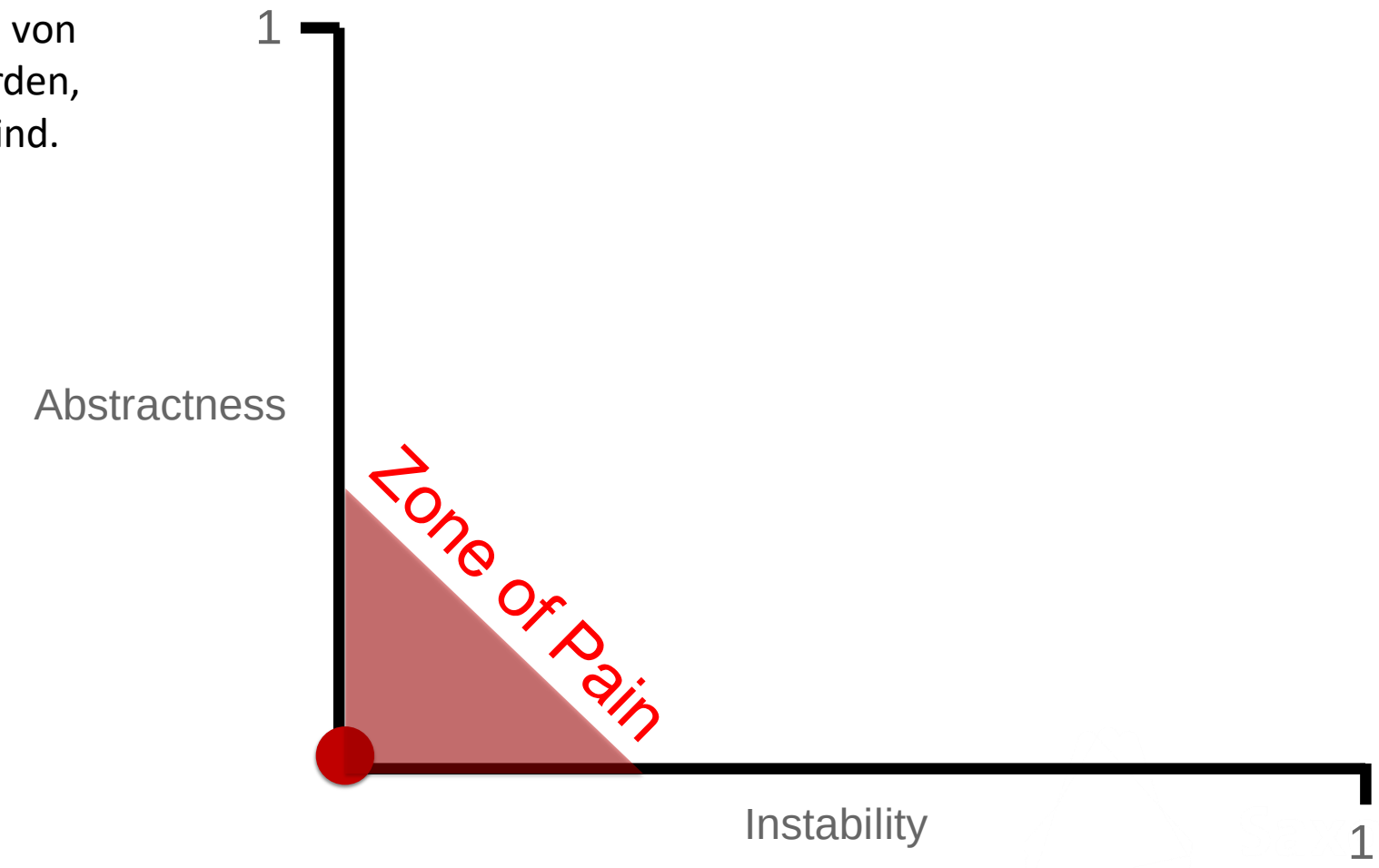
Instability vs. Abstractness

Es gibt nur konkrete Typen, die selbst nicht von anderen Typen genutzt werden.



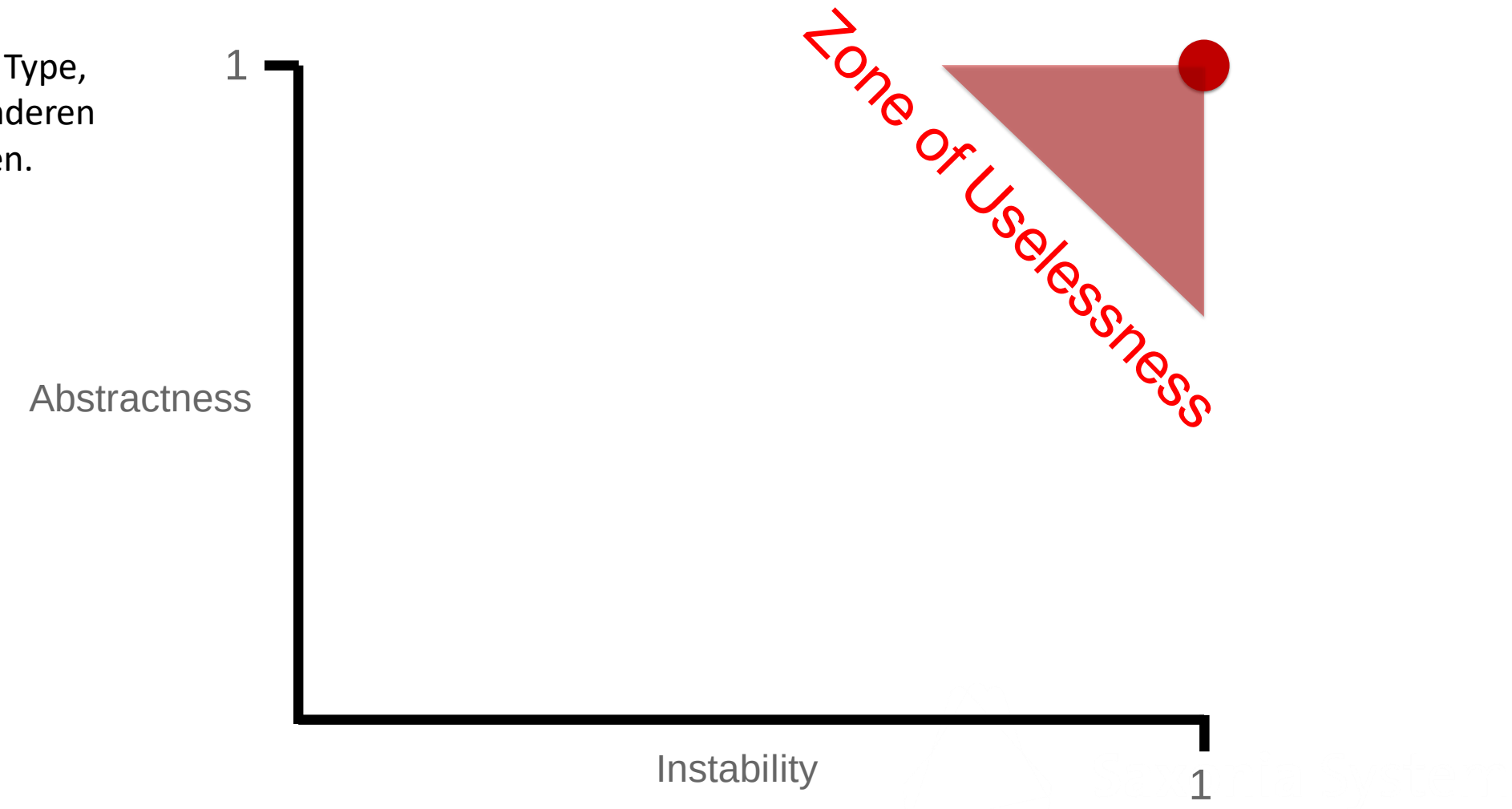
Instability vs. Abstractness

Es gibt nur Typen die von anderen genutzt werden, aber nicht abstrakt sind.



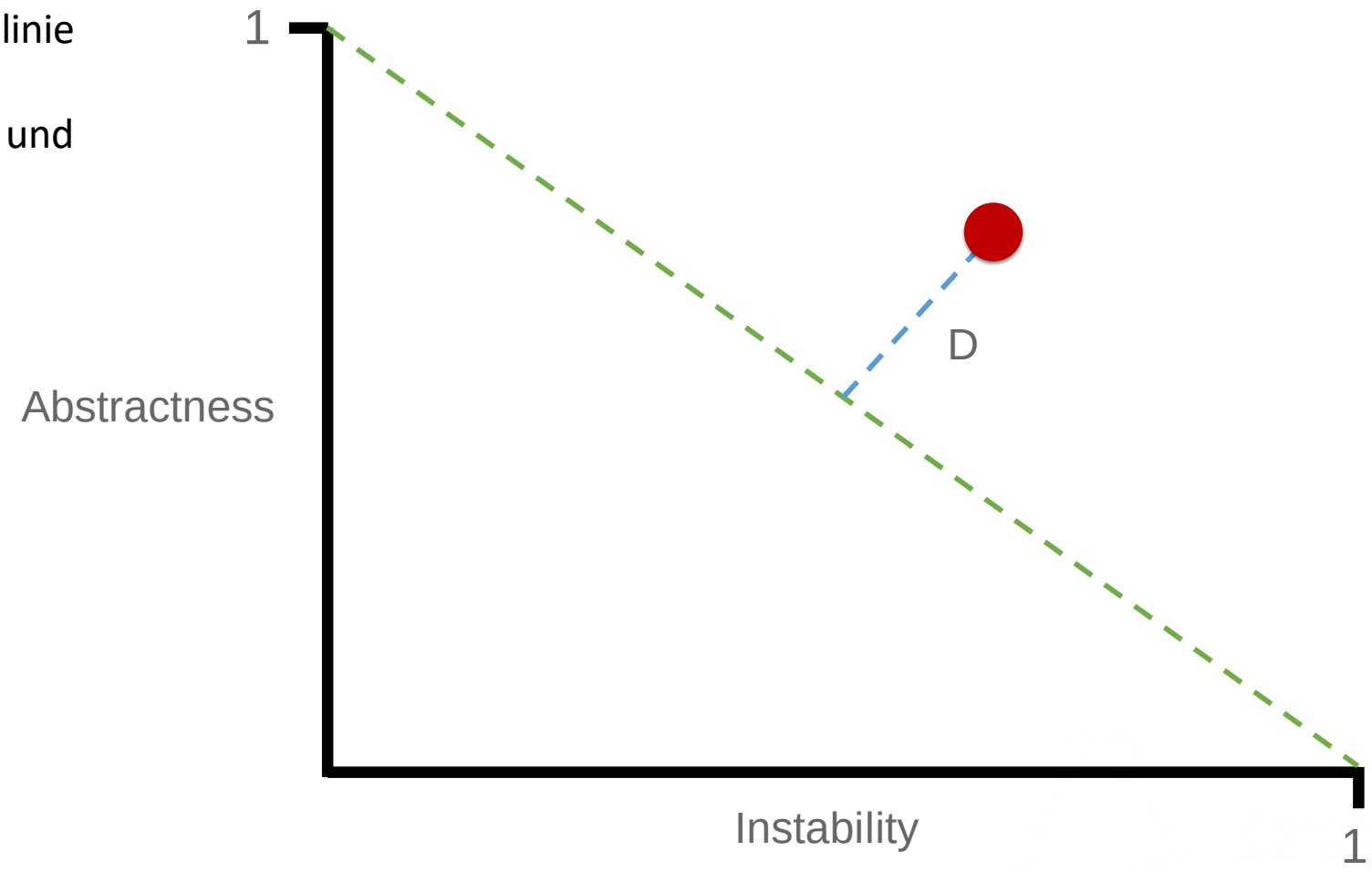
Instability vs. Abstractness

Es gibt nur abstrakte Type, die aber nicht von anderen Typen genutzt werden.

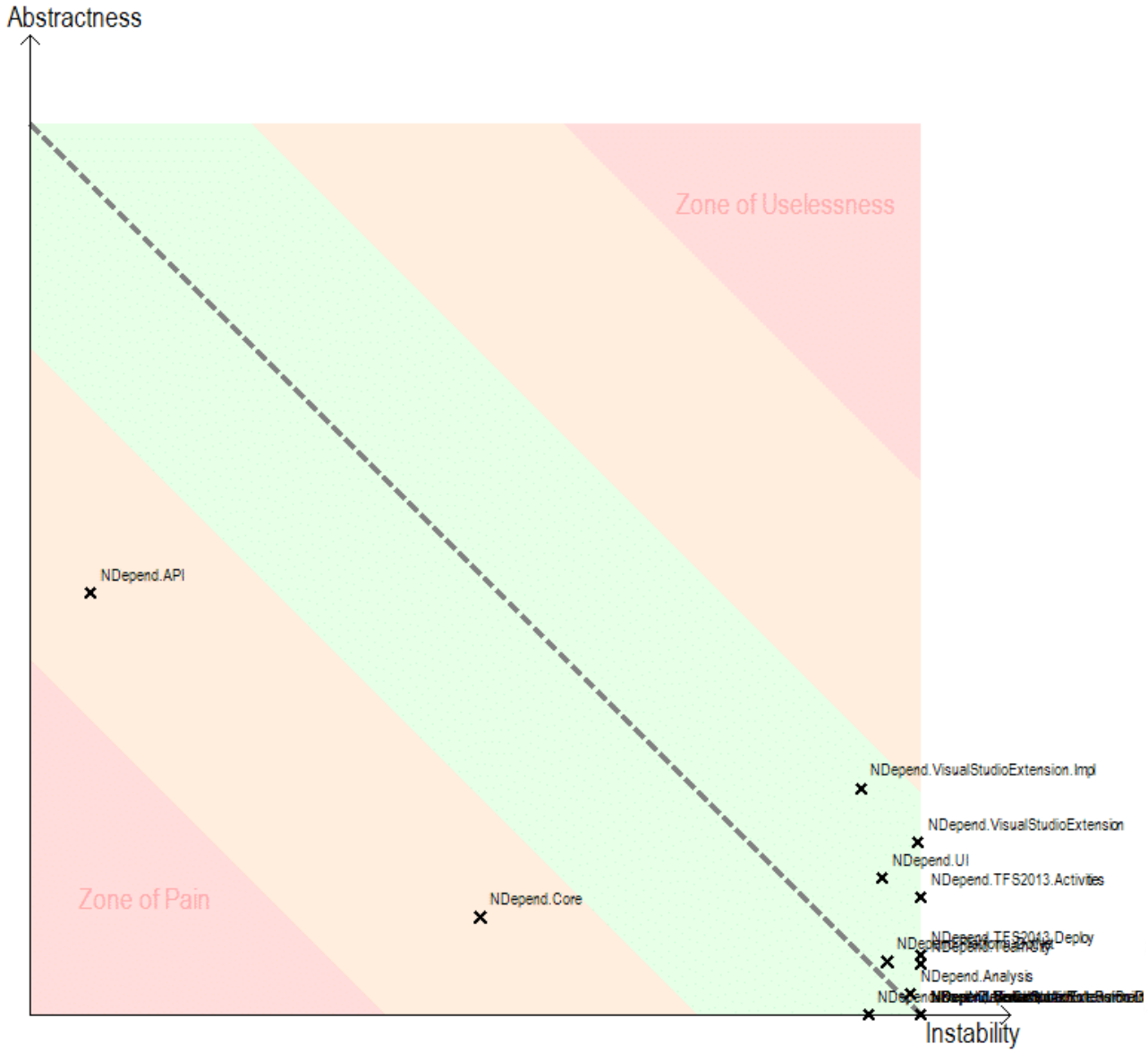


Instability vs. Abstractness

Der Abstand zur Ideallinie stellt das Verhältnis zwischen Abstraktion und Instabilität dar.

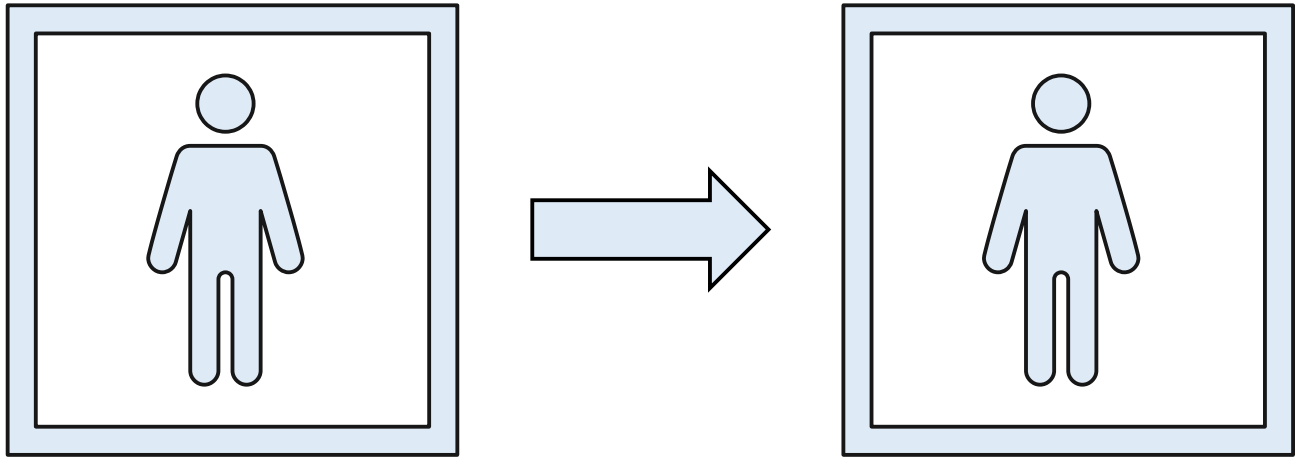


Instability vs. Abstractness

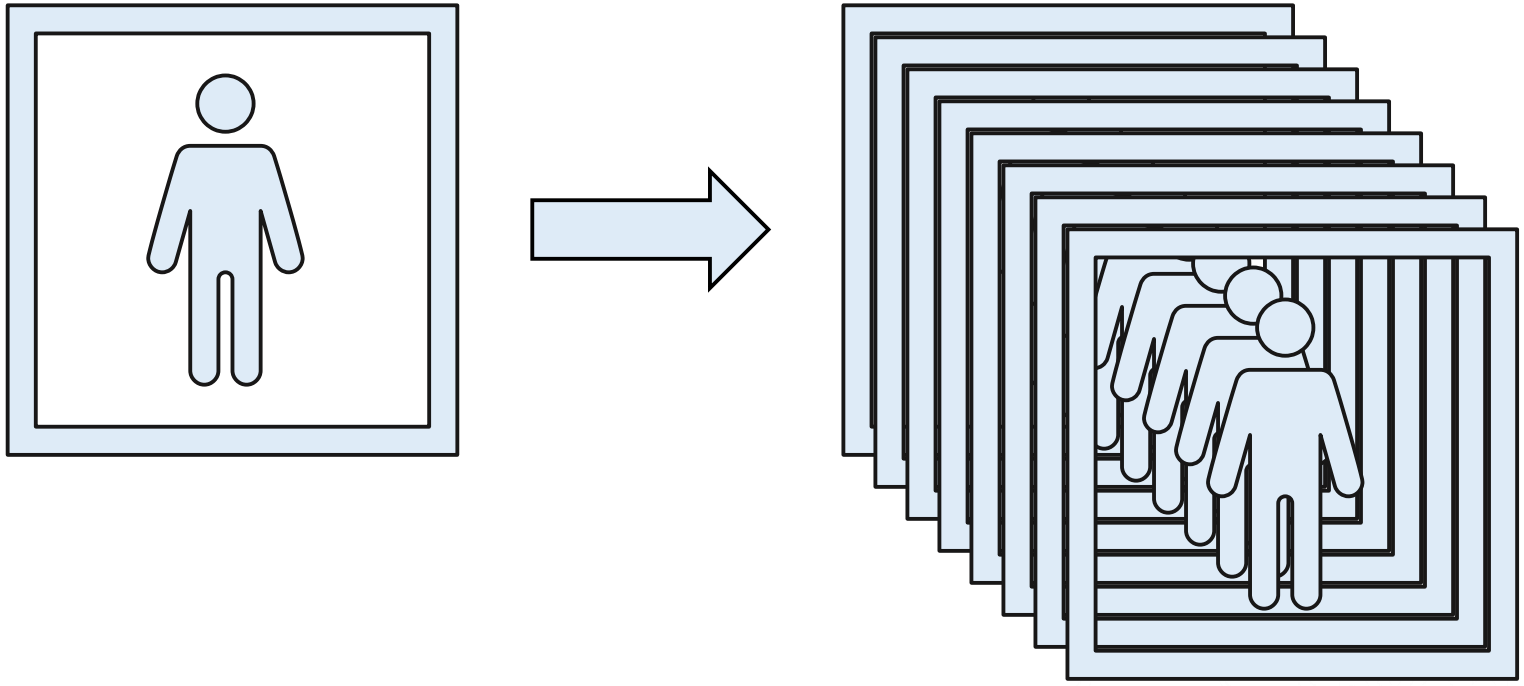


Code Clones

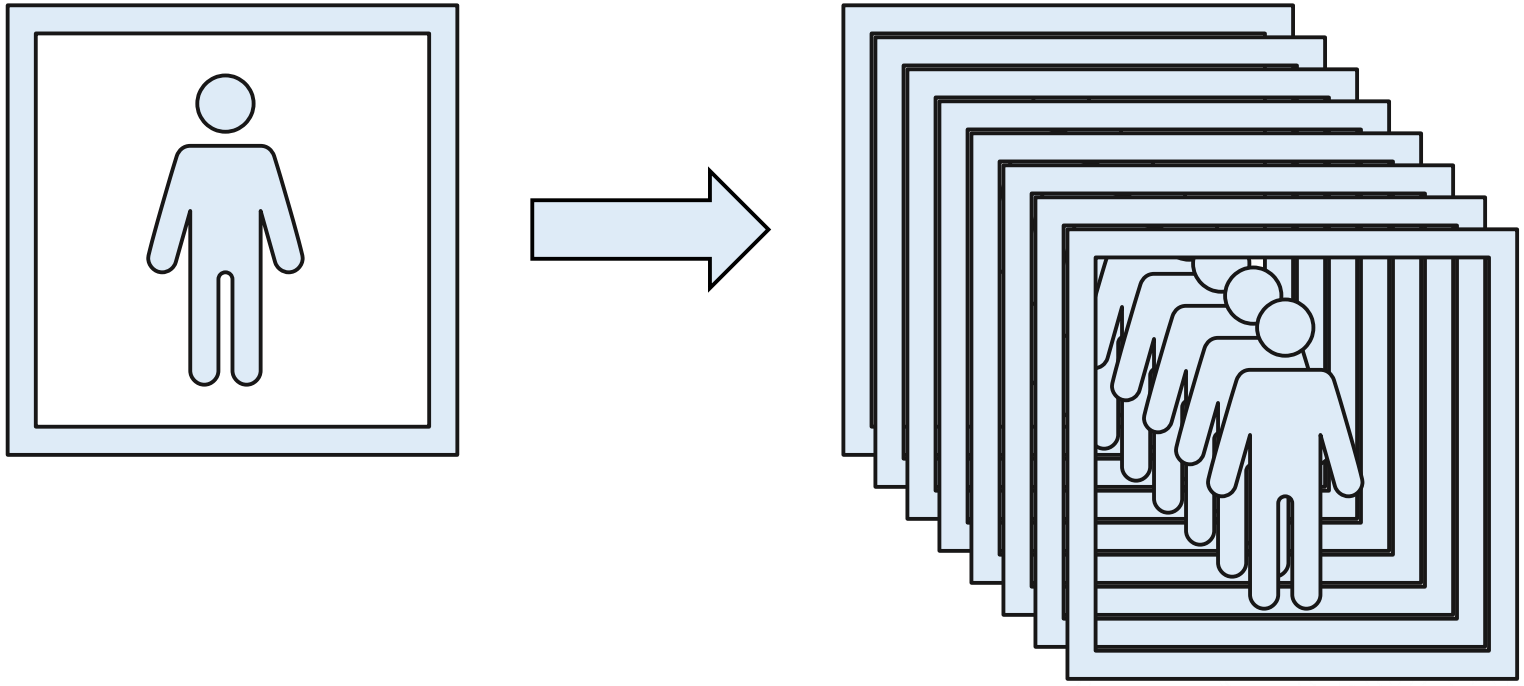
Code Clones vs. Duplikate



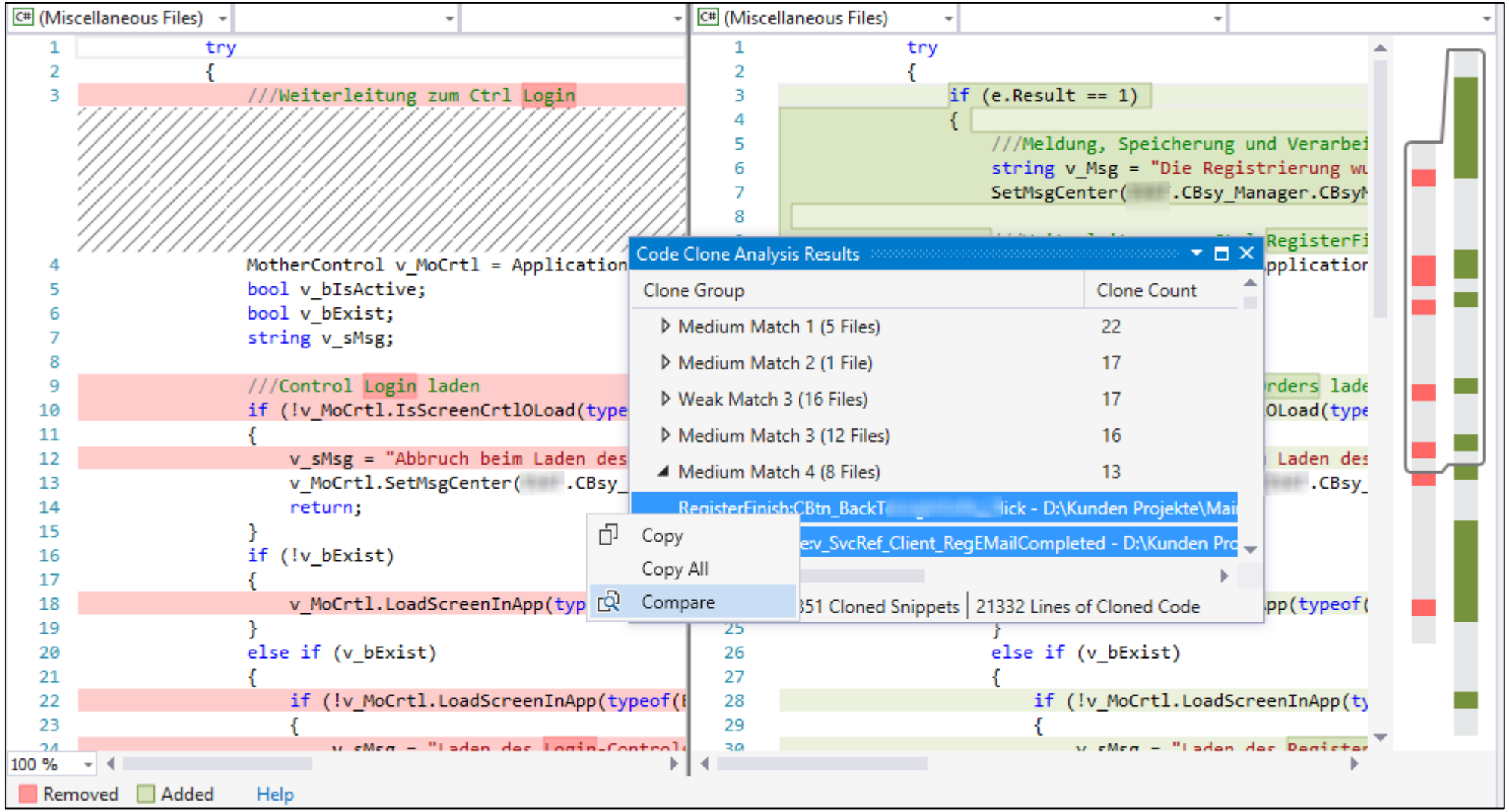
Code Clones vs. Duplikate



Code Clones vs. Duplikate



Code Clones vs. Duplikate



Code Clones vs. Duplikate

Don´t Repeat Yourself!!!

```
showNotification("Saved sucessfully",
                 "Entered user information was sucessfullly saved.", "saveIcon.jpg");
```

```
function showSaveNotification()
{
    showNotification("Saved sucessfully",
                 "Entered user information was sucessfullly saved.", "saveIcon.jpg");
}
```

Code Clones vs. Duplikate

```
public PageViewModel(INavigationService navigationService)
{
    if (navigationService == null)
    {
        throw new ArgumentException("navigationService");
    }

    this.NavigationService = navigationService;
}
```

Metriken

Metriken

MARKE	MODELL	Preis in €	Fahren 40%	Antriebssystem und Motor 20%	Handhabung 20%	Sicherheit/ Haltbarkeit 20%	ADAC URTEIL
[illegible]	28 [illegible]	3300	1,7	1,9	1,7	1,8	1,7
[illegible]	e-Manufaktur [illegible]	2700	2,1	2,0	2,2	1,7	2,0
[illegible]	City-Navis	1800	2,4	2,1	2,3	2,0	2,2
[illegible]	Driver Impulse 9 [illegible]	2400	1,9	2,3	2,4	2,6	2,2
[illegible]	Agattu Impulse E [illegible]	2600	2,4	2,5	2,4	3,0[3]	2,5
[illegible]	Vitality Eco 8 (Freilauf)	2350	2,3	2,1	2,1	3,0[3]	2,5
[illegible]	Ampere EM	2600	2,0	2,3	1,9	3,0[3]	2,5
[illegible]	[illegible] 5[illegible]	2600	3,2[4]	1,9	1,9	3,0	2,7
[illegible]	Urbanized E [illegible]	2400	3,3[4]	2,0	1,9	1,9	2,8
[illegible]	Achat Deluxe+	2400	3,4[4]	2,1	2,1	1,9	2,9
[illegible]	Premio E8F	2600	2,0	1,9	1,9	4,7[2]	4,7
[illegible]	E-Courier Vorne	2700	3,2	2,0	2,0	4,8[2]	4,8
[illegible]	Alu-City-Elektrorad	900	2,5	2,8	2,3	5,0[1]	5,0
[illegible]	Alu-Elektro-Citybike [illegible]	1200	3,1	3,0	2,3	5,0[1]	5,0
[illegible]	Traveller E [illegible]	2550	2,5	1,9	1,9	5,0[1]	5,0

Lines of Code

	SLOC (in Mio.)
Windows NT 3.1 (1993)	4–5
Windows NT 3.5 (1994)	7–8
Windows NT 4.0 (1996)	11–12
Windows 2000 (2000)	> 29
Windows XP (2001)	40
Windows Server 2003 (2003)	50

Lines of Code

Lines of Code

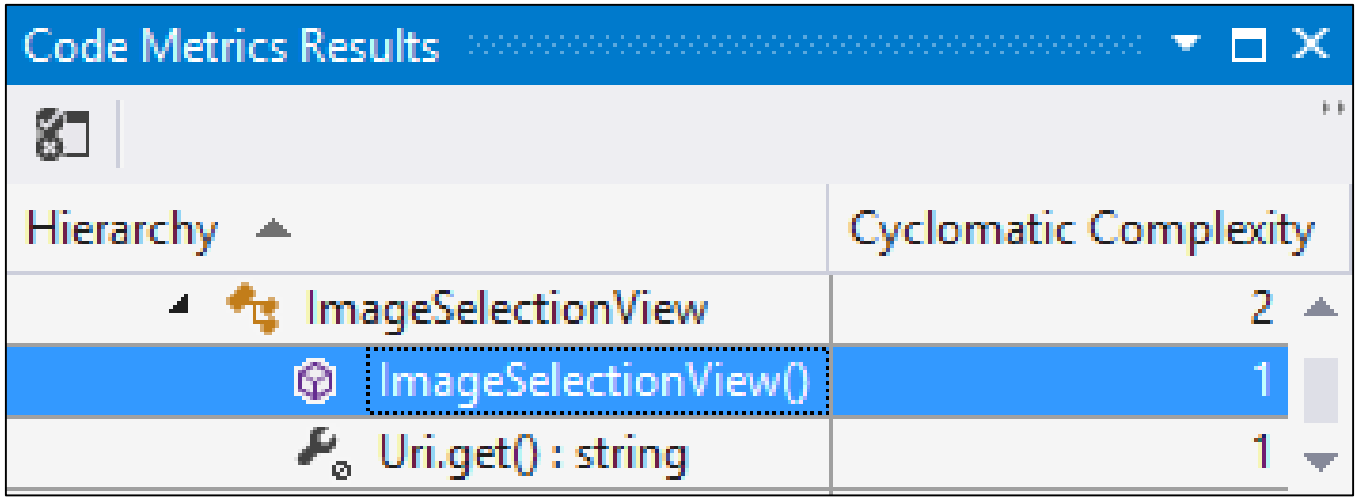
π • 👍

Klasse < 500 LoC
Methode < 50 LoC

?

= 187 LoC

Cyclomatic Complexity




```
public partial class ImageSelectionView : UserControl, IWorkflowModule
{
    public ImageSelectionView()
    {
        InitializeComponent();
    }

    public string Uri { get { return "ImageSelection"; } }
}
```

Cyclomatic Complexity

```
public void ShowModule(IWorkflowModule nextModule)
{
    if (nextModule == null)
    {
        throw new ArgumentNullException("nextModule");
    }

    regionManager.RequestNavigate(Regions.MainRegion, nextModule.Uri);
}
```

Komplexität == 2

Cyclomatic Complexity

π • 

für Typen

1 bis 10 = normal

11 bis 20 = moderat

21 bis 50 = riskant

> 50 = instabil

Cyclomatic Complexity

```
public bool IsReadyToEvaluate(List<EvaulationProperty> properties)
{
    if (this.activeProperty == null)
    {
        return false;
    }

    return properties.Any(x => x.LevelId == this.activeProperty.LevelId);
}
```

Komplexität == 4

```
public bool IsReadyToEval
    (
        EVMacDouble.CEvMac_PropList<EVMacDouble.CEvMac_Propertie> v_PropList
    )
{

    var v_RsltList = v_PropList.Where
                                    (
                                        delegate
                                        (
                                            EVMacDouble.CEvMac_Propertie v_EMPropCur

                                        )
                                        {
                                            return (
                                                    (v_EMPropCur.LLvlId == ActLvlId)
                                                    &&
                                                    (!v_EMPropCur.IsSet )
                                                    );
                                        }
                                    );
    if (v_RsltList.Count() > 0)
    {
        return false;
    }
    return true ;
}
```

Komplexität == 4

Code Coverage aka Test Coverage

```
private static LifetimeManager CreateLifetimeManager(InstanceConfiguration instanceConfiguration)
{
    LifetimeManager lifetimeManager = null;

    switch (instanceConfiguration)
    {
        case InstanceConfiguration.SingleInstance:
            lifetimeManager = new ContainerControlledLifetimeManager();
            break;
        case InstanceConfiguration.MultipleInstance:
            lifetimeManager = new PerResolveLifetimeManager();
            break;
        default:
            throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException("instanceConfiguration");
    }

    return lifetimeManager;
}
```

Komplexität == 3

Code Coverage aka Test Coverage

Code Coverage Results

hendrik.loesch_NB279 2014-08-27 14_03_39.

Hierarchy	Not Covered (Blocks)	Not Covered (% Blocks)	Covered (Blocks)	Covered (% Blocks)
hendrik.loesch_NB279 2014-08-27 14_0...	276	19,15 %	1165	80,85 %
fotomax.imagesource.dll	5	14,71 %	29	85,29 %
fotomax.imagesource.tests.dll	0	0,00 %	36	100,00 %
fotomax.infrastructure.dll	33	12,84 %	224	87,16 %
fotomax.infrastructure.interfaces.dll	0	0,00 %	1	100,00 %
fotomax.infrastructure.tests.dll	140	26,07 %	397	73,93 %
fotomax.orderprocessing.dll	0	0,00 %	10	100,00 %
fotomax.orderprocessing.tests.dll	0	0,00 %	26	100,00 %
fotomax.specification.dll	86	17,55 %	404	82,45 %
fotomax.start.exe	5	13,16 %	33	86,84 %
fotomax.testutility.dll	7	58,33 %	5	41,67 %

C.R.A.P.

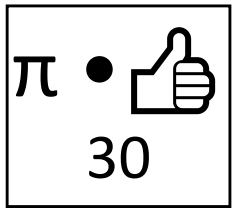
$$C.R.A.P.(m) = CC(m)^2 * (1 – Coverage(m)/100)^3 + CC(m)$$

> “The C.R.A.P. (Change Risk Analysis and Predictions) index is designed to analyze and predict the amount of effort, pain, and time required to maintain an existing body of code.”
>
> Alberto Savoia

Quelle: http://www.artima.com/weblogs/viewpost.jsp?thread=210575

C.R.A.P.

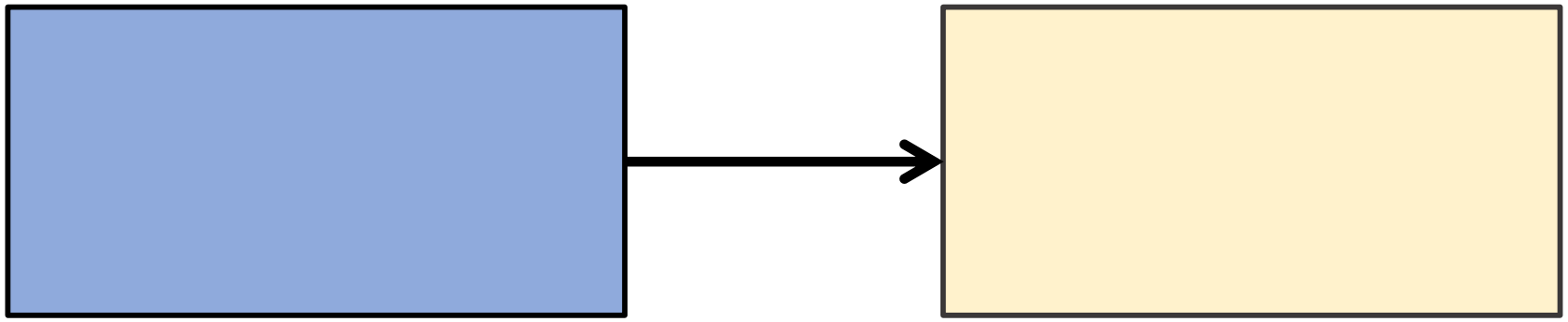
$$C.R.A.P.(m) = CC(m)^2 * (1 – Coverage(m)/100)^3 + CC(m)$$



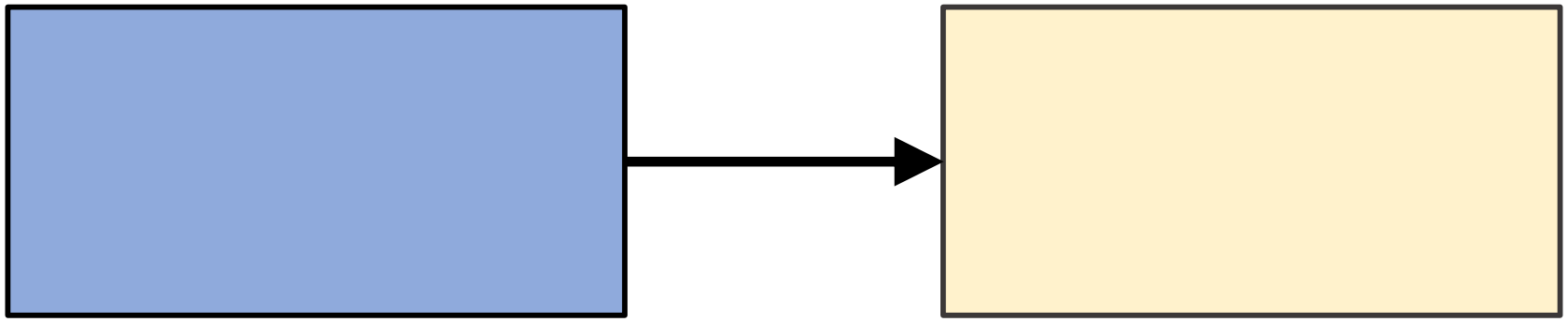
Method's CC	% of coverage required to be below CRAPpy threshold
0 – 5	0%
10	42%
15	57%
20	71%
25	80%
30	100%
31+	No amount of testing will keep methods this complex out of CRAP territory.

Quelle: https://www.artima.com/weblogs/viewpost.jsp?thread=215899

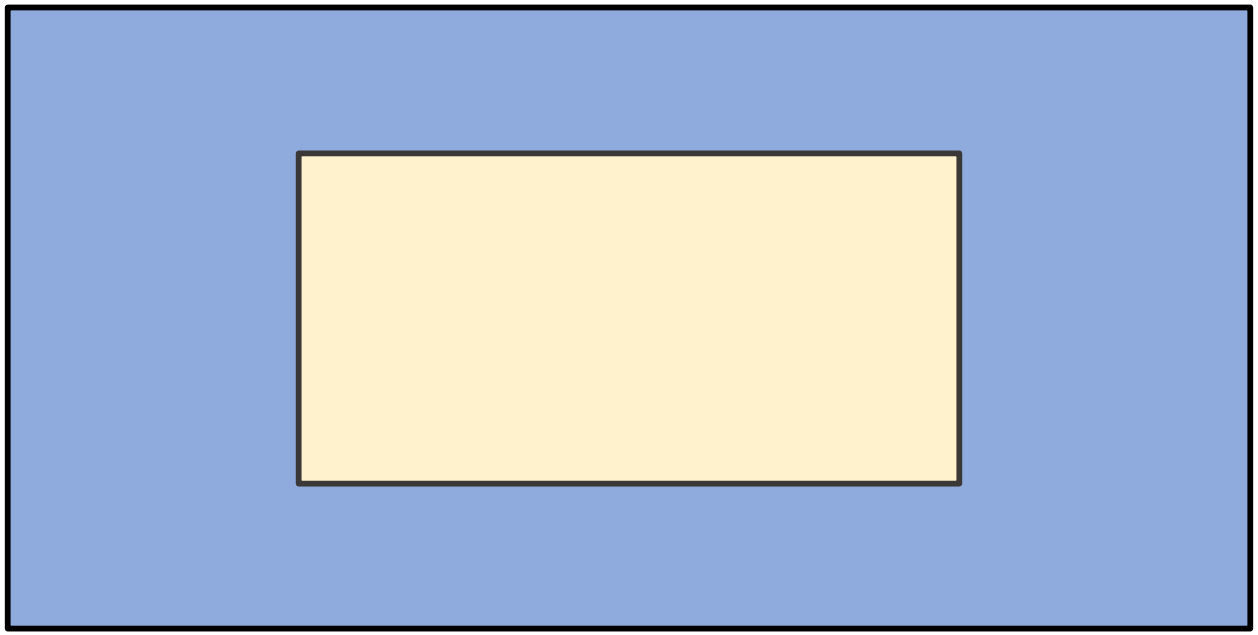
Depth of Inheritance



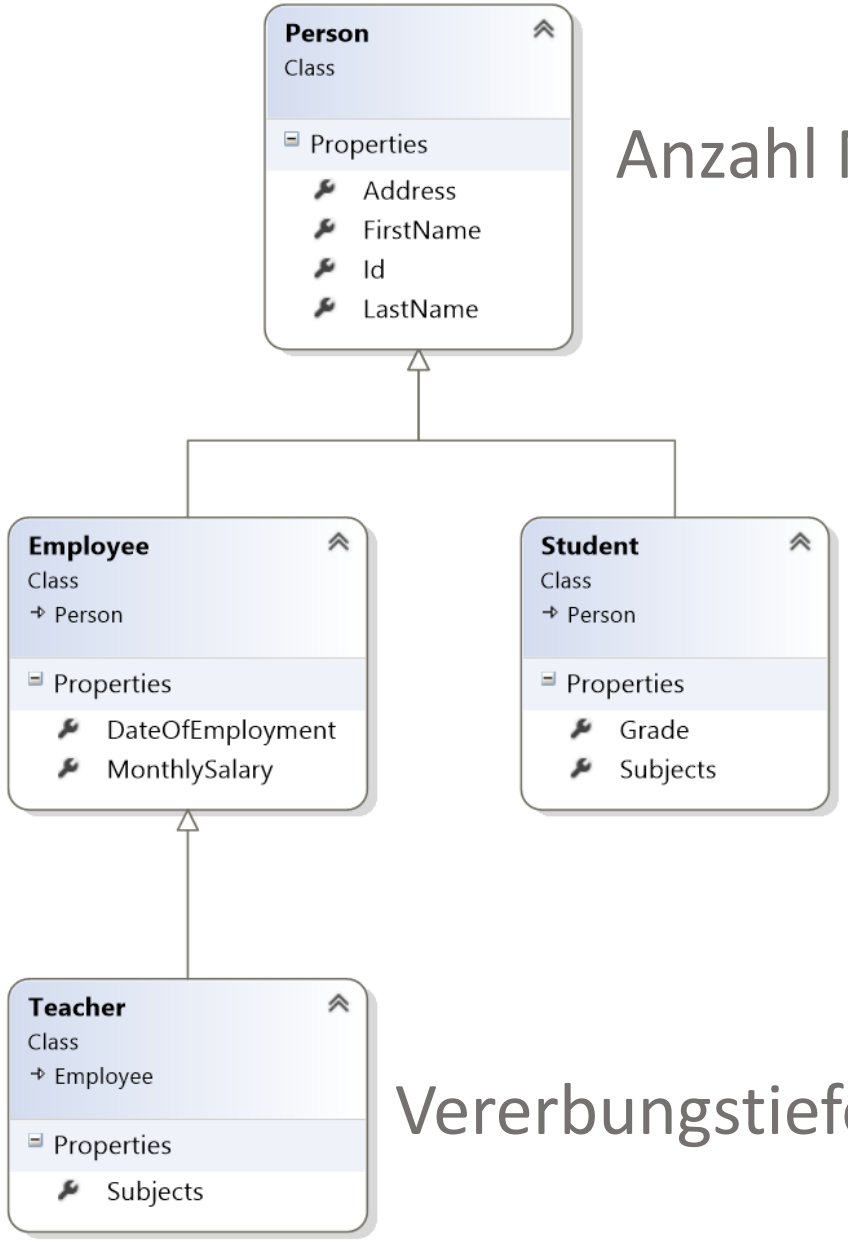
Depth of Inheritance



Depth of Inheritance



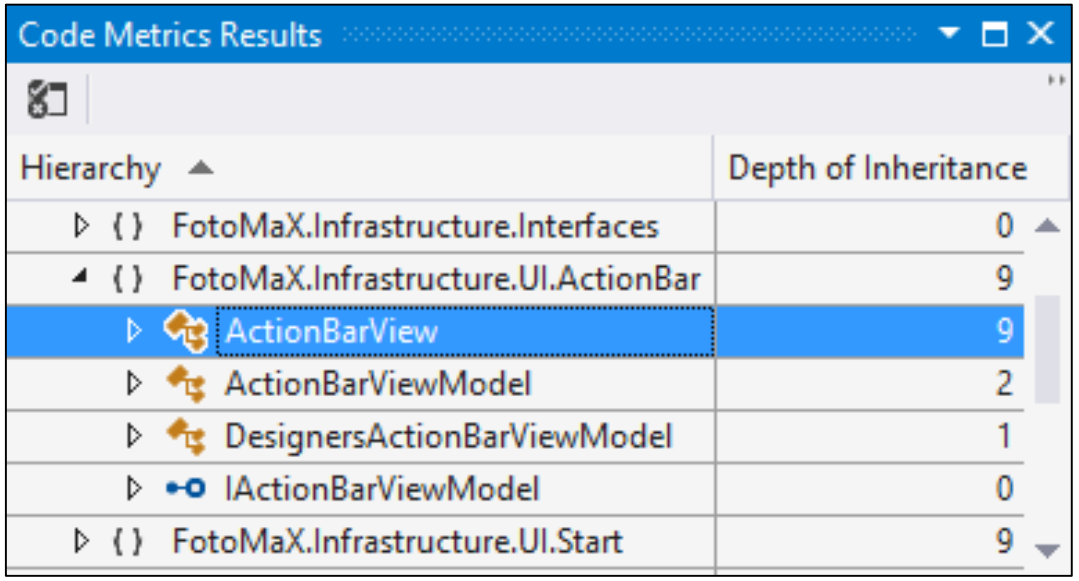
Depth of Inheritance



Anzahl Nachfolger = 3

Vererbungstiefe = 2

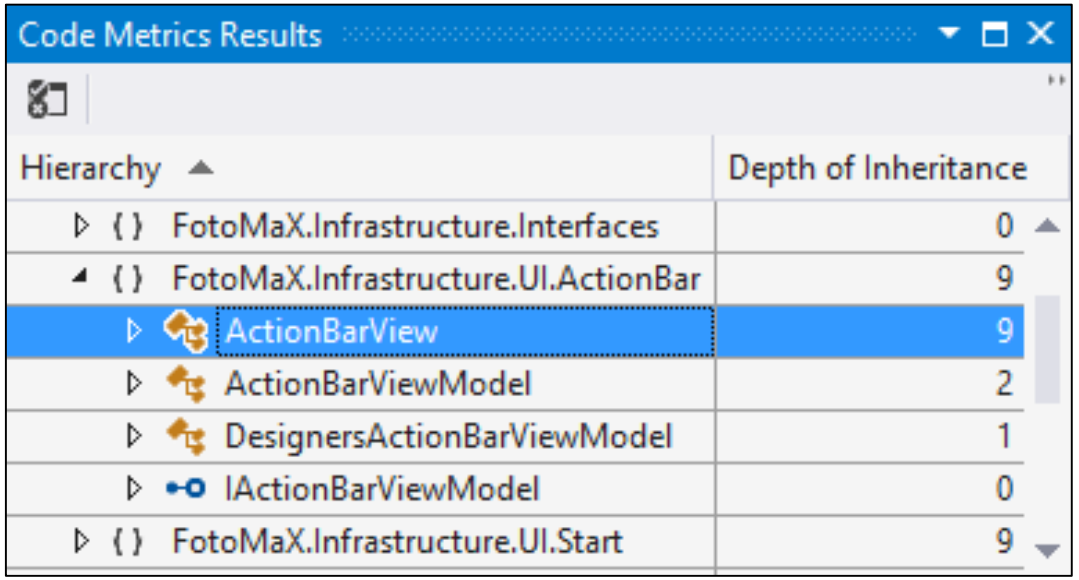
Depth of Inheritance



System.Object
System.Windows.Threading.DispatcherObject
System.Windows.DependencyObject
System.Windows.Media.Visual
System.Windows.UIElement
System.Windows.FrameworkElement
System.Windows.Controls.Control
System.Windows.Controls.ContentControl
System.Windows.Window

Depth of Inheritance

Favour Composition over Inheritance!!!



π • 👍

Hierachieebene <= 6

```
public class ActionBarViewModel : ReactiveObject, IActionBarViewModel
```

Depth of Inheritance

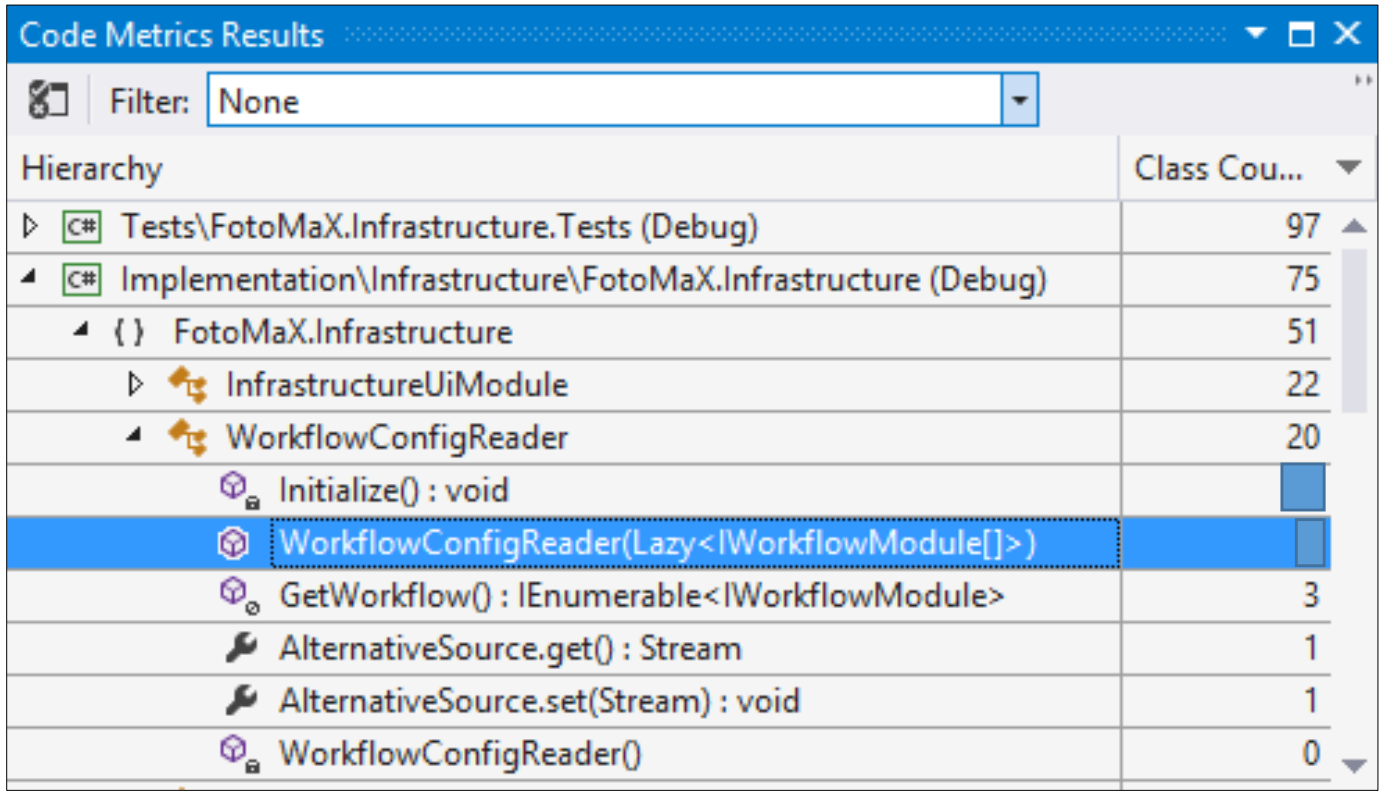
```
public class List<T> : IList<T>, ICollection<T>,
        IList, ICollection, IReadOnlyList<T>, IReadOnlyCollection<T>, IEnumerable<T>,
        IEnumerable
```

✓ Information Hiding Principle

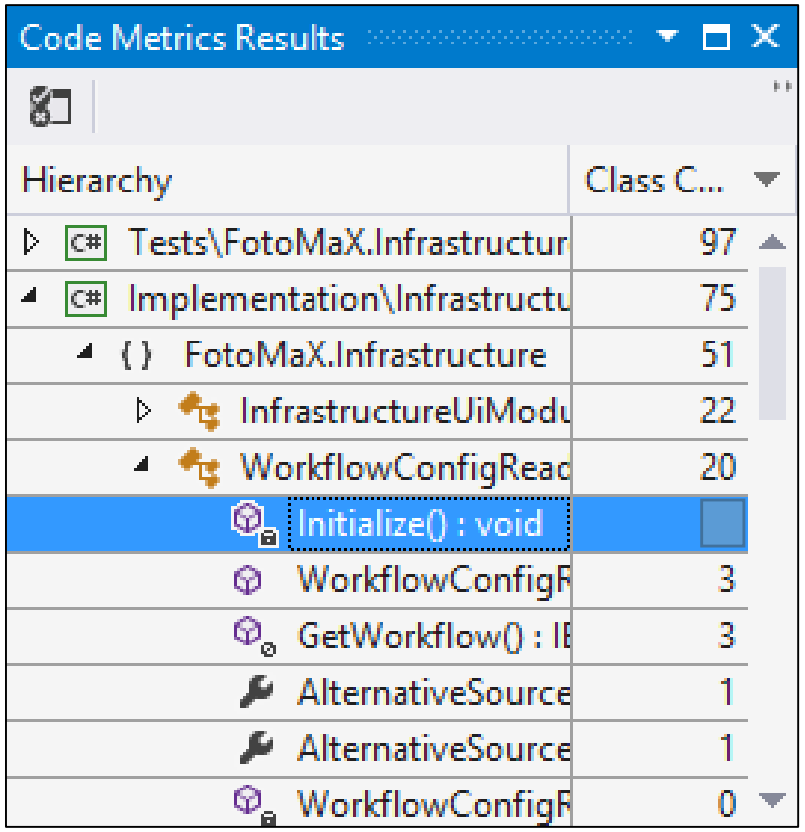
✓ Interface Segregation Principle

Class Coupling

```
                                  1    2          3
public WorkflowConfigReader(Lazy<IWorkflowModule[]> availableWorkflowModules)
{
    this.availableWorkflowModules = availableWorkflowModules;
}
```



Class Coupling




```
private void Initialize()
{
    configuredWorkflow.Clear();

    XmlReader configReader;
    if (this.AlternativeSource != null)
    {
        configReader = XmlReader.Create(this.AlternativeSource);
    }
    else
    {
        var path = Environment.CurrentDirectory + defaultPath;
        if (!File.Exists(path))
        {
            throw new InvalidOperationException("Workflow configuration is missing.");
        }

        configReader = XmlReader.Create(File.OpenRead(path));
    }

    var root = XElement.Load(configReader);
    foreach (var configuredModules in root.Descendants("workstep"))
    {
        var uri = configuredModules.Attribute("uri").Value;

        var availableModule = this.availableWorkflowModules.Value.FirstOrDefault(x => x.Uri == uri);
        if (availableModule != null)
        {
            this.configuredWorkflow.Add(availableModule);
        }
    }
}
```

Single Responsibility Principle???

Fazit

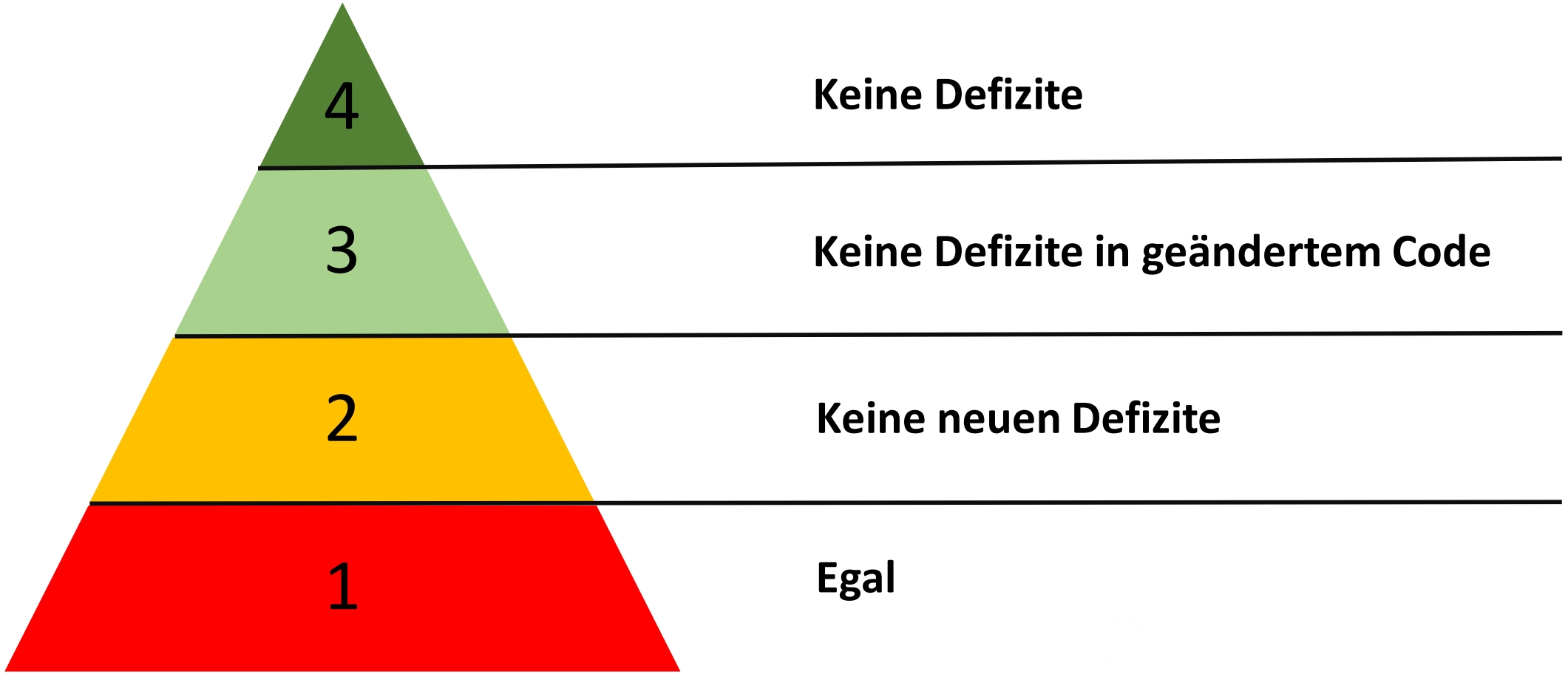
Premature Optimization

„The real problem is that programmers have spent far too much time worrying about efficiency in the wrong places and at the wrong times; premature optimization is the root of all evil (or at least most of it) in programming.“

Donald Knuth

Quelle: https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Donald_Knuth

Wieviel ist gut für mich?



Quelle: Dr. Elmar Jürgens, CQSE

Pragmatismus vs. Overengineering

Pragmatismus

Overengineering

Der Sprecher

Hendrik Lösch

Senior Consultant

Coach

@HerrLoesch

Hendrik.Loesch@saxsys.de

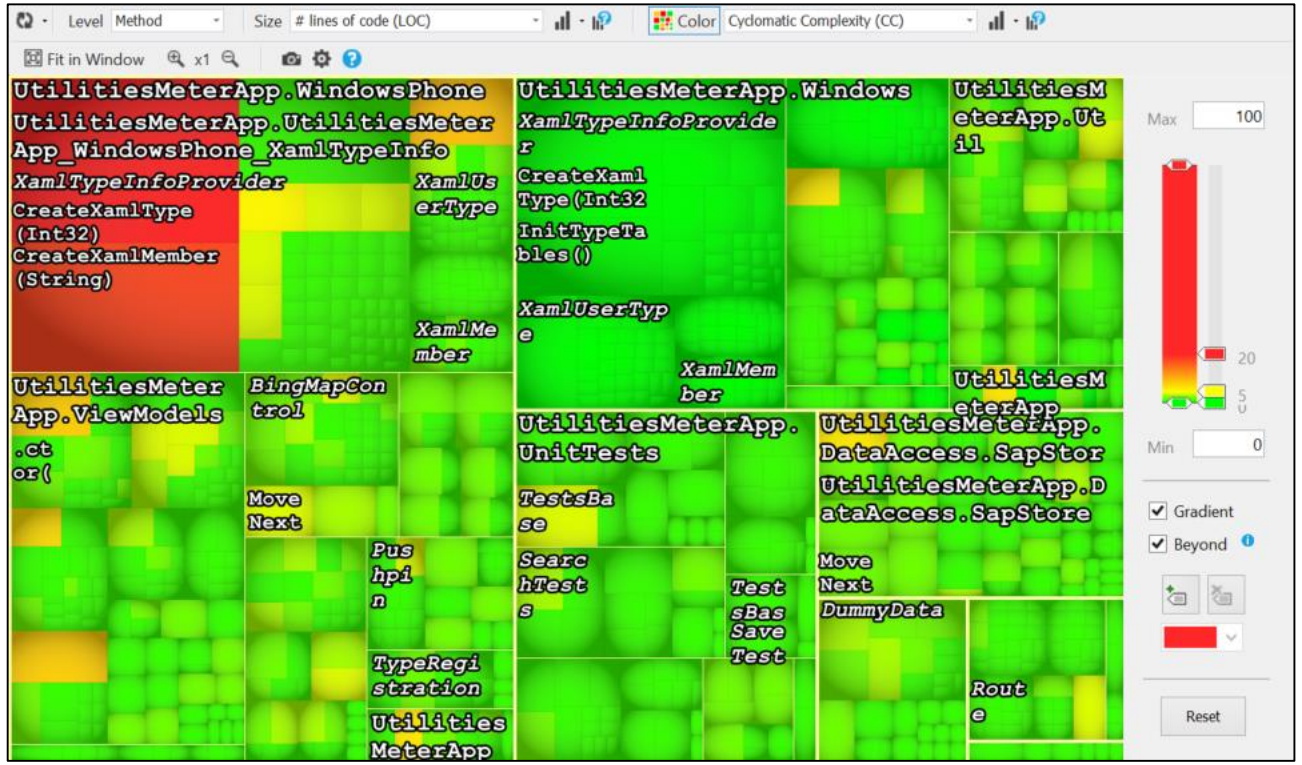
Just-About.Net

Saxonia Systems

So geht Software.

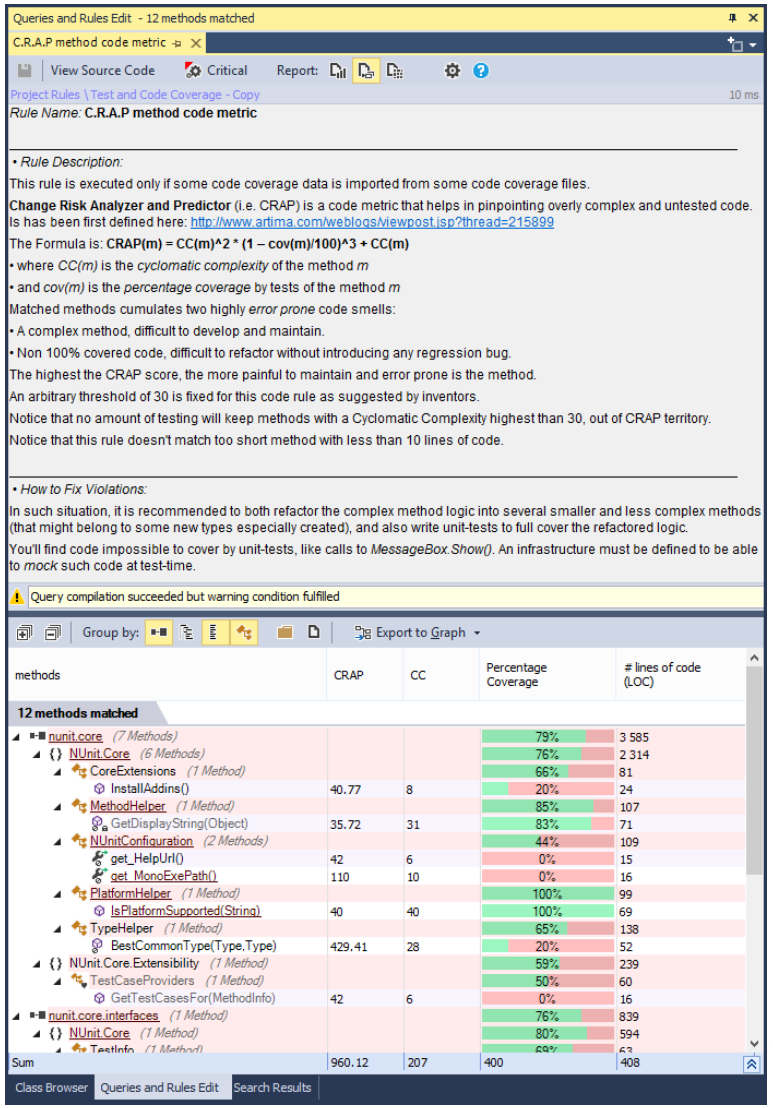
Tools

NDepend



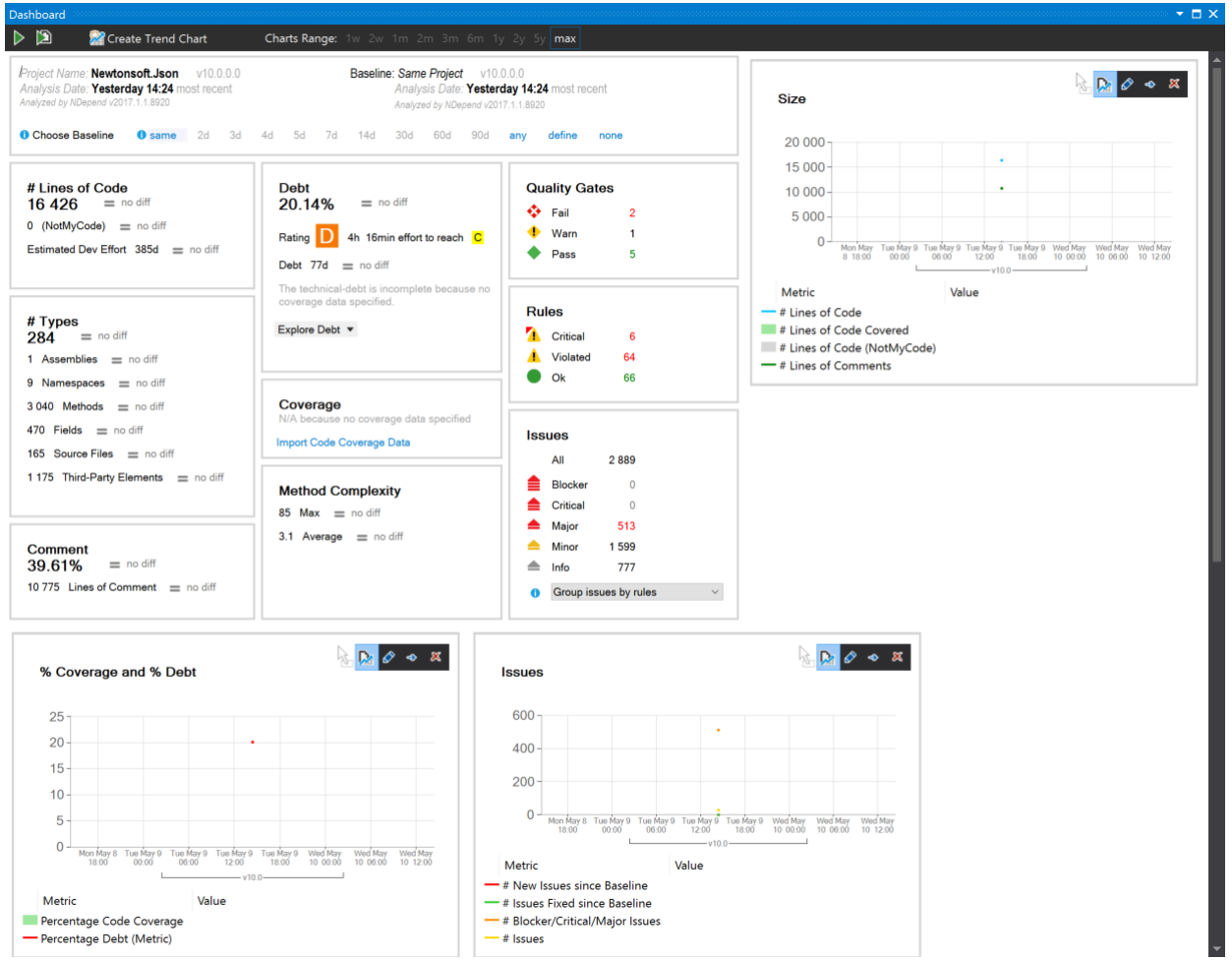
Heatmap

http://www.ndepend.com/



Qualitätsregeln inkl. Erklärungen

NDepend



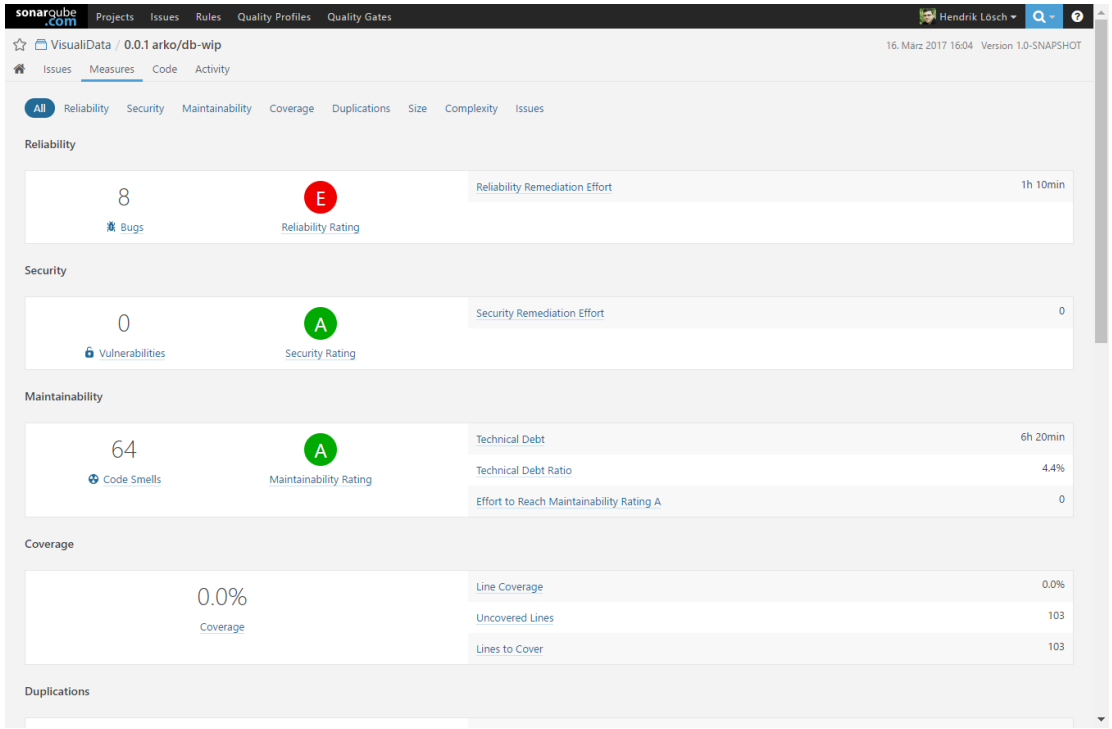
Einschätzung der technischen Schuld und Darstellung des Trends

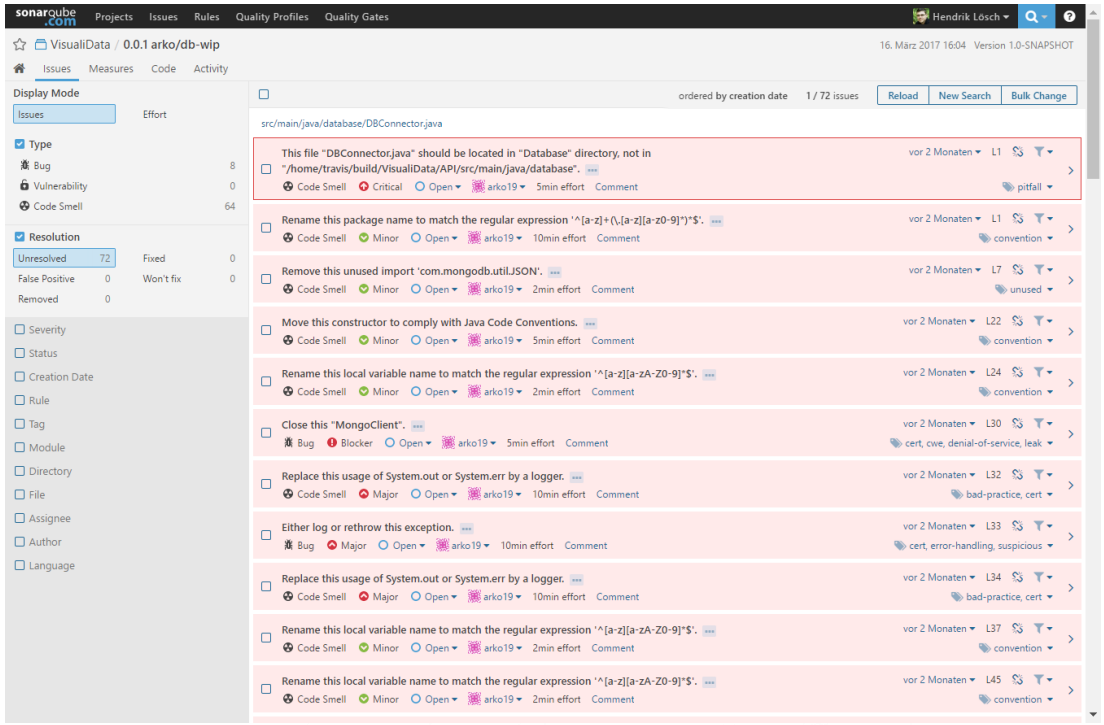
xDepend

Auch verfügbar für andere Sprachen und Technologiestacks

SonarQube

- Analyse der Codebasis auf Basis von Standardregeln
- Buildintegration für Java, JavaScript, C# C/C++, …

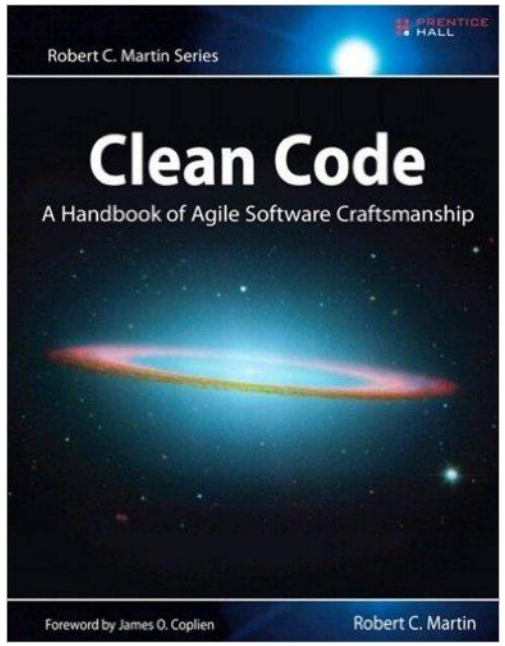


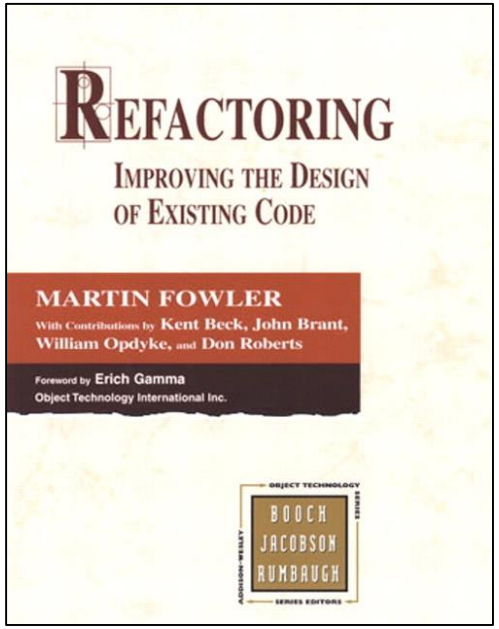


https://www.sonarqube.org/

Literatur

Literatur





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