

# Lesson 9

## clean code

# Coding is for humans

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*Programming is the art of telling another **human** what one wants the computer to do.*

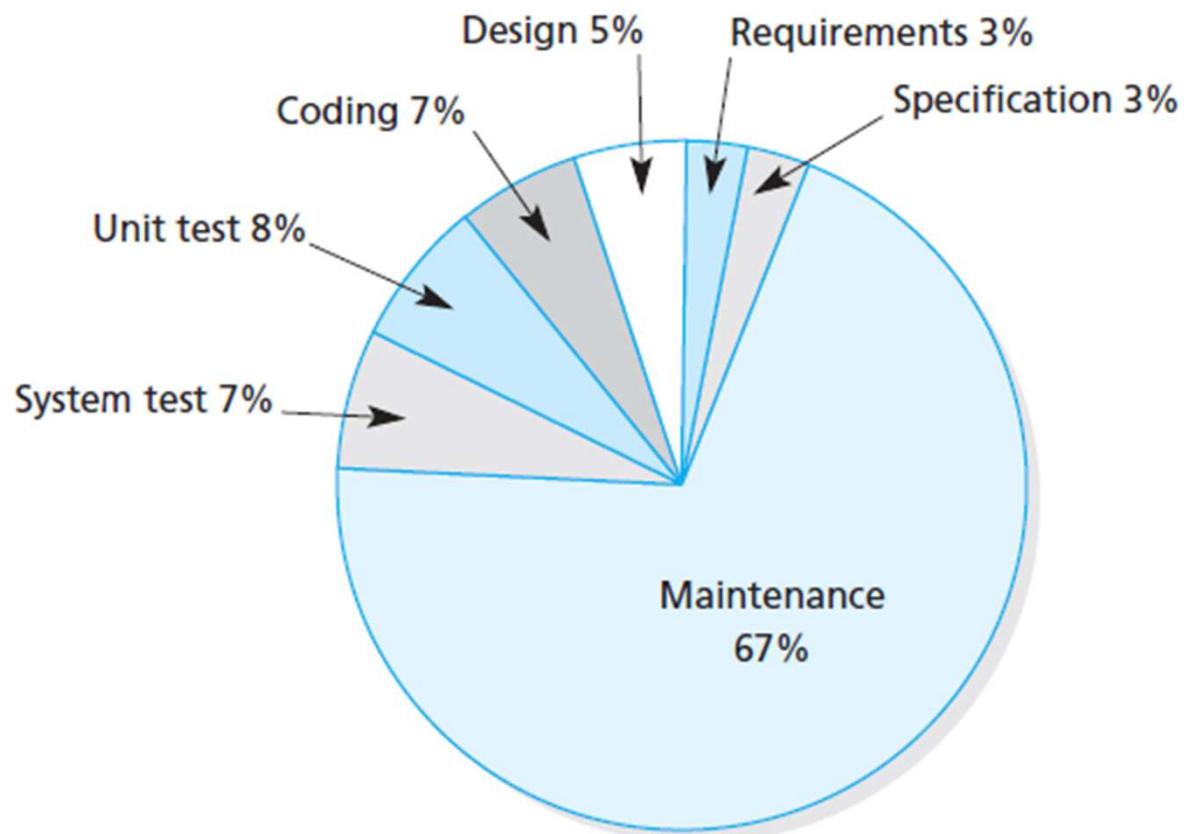
Donald Knuth

*Any fool can write code that a computer can understand.  
Good programmers write code that **humans** can understand.*

Martin Fowler

# Cost of software development

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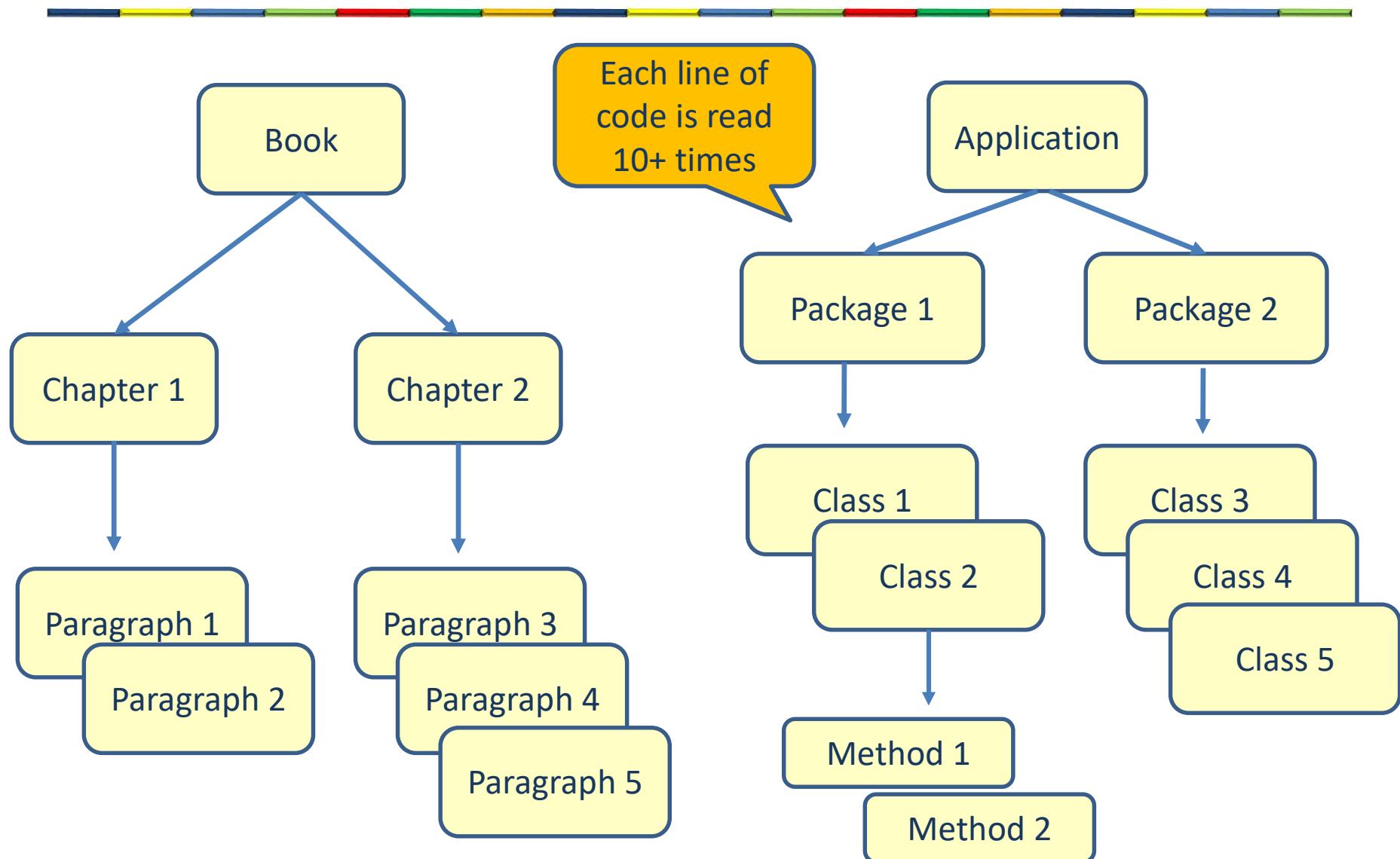
# Software craftsmanship

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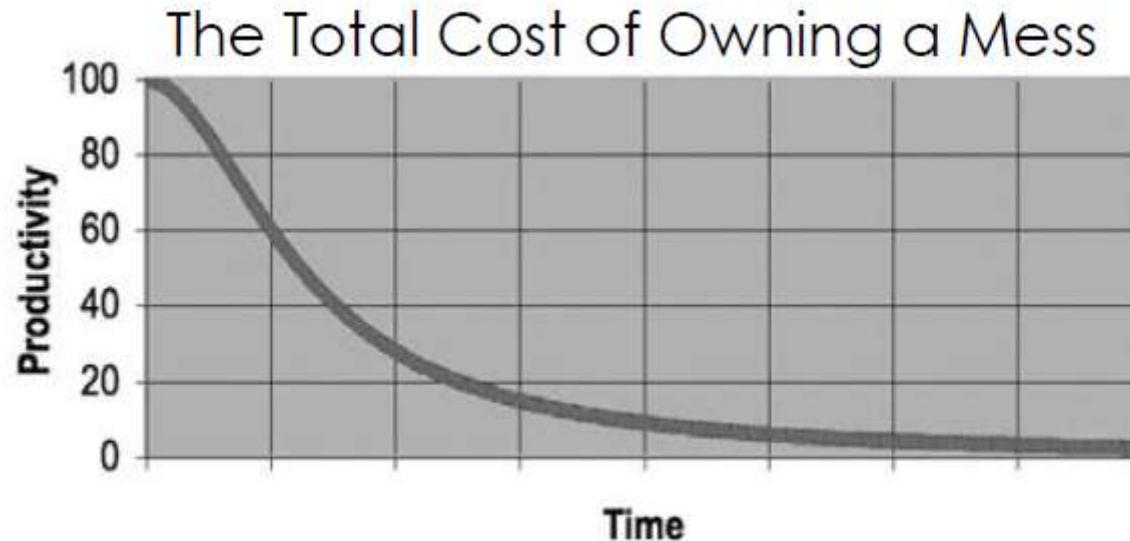
- A good craftsman takes the time and effort to make something of quality which is worthwhile to have and which will still function way after the crafted item has been made.



# You are an author!



# Why clean code



*“Any one can write code that a computer can understand, the trick is to write code that humans can understand.”*

# Boy scout rule

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- Leave the campground cleaner than you found it



# Ugly code

```
public class Inventory {  
    List<Product> sl = new ArrayList<>();  
  
    boolean isInStock(String n) {  
        Product s = new Product(n);  
        int k = 0;  
        int h = sl.size() - 1;  
  
        while (k <= h) {  
            int m = k + (h - k) / 2;  
            int c = sl.get(m).compareTo(s);  
  
            if (c < 0) {  
                k = m + 1;  
            } else if (c > 0) {  
                h = m - 1;  
            } else {  
                return true;  
            }  
        }  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```



NOT OK

# Clean code

```
public class Inventory {  
    List<Product> sortedList = new ArrayList<>();  
  
    boolean isInStock(String name) {  
        Product supply = new Product(name);  
        int low = 0;  
        int high = sortedList.size() - 1;  
  
        while (low <= high) {  
            int middle = low + (high - low) / 2;  
            int comparison = sortedList.get(middle).compareTo(supply);  
  
            if (comparison < 0) {  
                low = middle + 1;  
            } else if (comparison > 0) {  
                high = middle - 1;  
            } else {  
                return true;  
            }  
        }  
  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```



OK

# **MEANINGFUL NAMES**

# Use Intention Revealing Names

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- Choosing good names takes time but saves more than it takes
- If a name requires a comment, then the name does not reveal its intent.

# Use Intention Revealing Names

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NOT OK

What is the significance of the zeroth item in the list?

```
public List<int[]> getThem() {  
    List<int[]> list1 = new ArrayList<int[]>();  
    for (int[] x : theList) {  
        if (x[0] == 4)  
            list1.add(x);  
    }  
    return list1;  
}
```

What kind of things are in theList?

What is the significance of the value 4?

What does this method do?

# Use Intention Revealing Names

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```
public List<int[]> getThem() {  
    List<int[]> list1 = new ArrayList<int[]>();  
    for (int[] x : theList) {  
        if (x[0] == 4)  
            list1.add(x);  
    }  
    return list1;  
}
```



NOT OK



```
public List<Cell> getFlaggedCells() {  
    List<Cell> flaggedCells = new ArrayList<Cell>();  
    for (Cell cell : gameBoard) {  
        if (cell.isFlagged())  
            flaggedCells.add(cell);  
    }  
    return flaggedCells;  
}
```



OK

# Avoid abbreviations

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```
int d; // elapsed time in days  
int ds;  
int dsm;  
int faid;
```



NOT OK



```
int elapsedTimeInDays;  
int daysSinceCreation;  
int daysSinceModification;  
int fileAgeInDays;
```



OK

# Avoid disinformation

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- Avoid leaving false clues that obscure the meaning of code.
  - Do not refer to a grouping of accounts as an ***accountList*** unless it's actually a List.
    - The word **list** means something specific to programmers.
    - Plain ***accounts*** would be better.
- Beware of using names which vary in small ways.
  - **XYZControllerForEfficientHandlingOfStrings**
  - **XYZControllerForEfficientStorageOfStrings**

# Avoid disinformation

---

```
Customer[] customerList;  
Table theTable;
```



NOT OK



```
Customer[] customers;  
Table customers;
```



OK

# Avoid disinformation

---

Avoid variable names like lowercase L or uppercase O

```
int a = 1;  
if (0 == 1)  
    a = 01;  
else  
    l = 01;
```



NOT OK

# Make meaningful distinctions

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```
public static void copyChars(char a1[], char a2[]) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < a1.length; i++) {  
        a2[i] = a1[i];  
    }  
}
```



NOT OK



```
public static void copyChars(char source[], char destination[]) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < source.length; i++) {  
        destination[i] = source[i];  
    }  
}
```



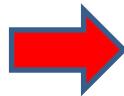
OK

# Use Pronounceable Names

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- If you can't pronounce it, you can't discuss it without sounding like an idiot.
- This matters because programming is a social activity.

```
class DtaRcrd102 {  
    private Date genymdhms;  
    private Date modymdhms;  
    private string s1 = "102";  
    /*.....*/  
}
```



```
class Customer {  
    private Date generationTimestamp;  
    private Date modificationTimestamp;  
    private string recordId = "102";  
    /*.....*/  
}
```



NOT OK



OK

Intelligent conversation is now possible: “Hey, Mikey, take a look at this record! The generation timestamp is set to tomorrow’s date! How can that be?”

# Use searchable names

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- Single-letter names and numeric constants have a particular problem in that they are not easy to locate across a body of text.
  - MAX\_CLASSES\_PER\_STUDENT vs. 7
- e is a poor choice for any variable

# Use searchable names

```
for (int j = 0; j < 34; j++) {  
    s += (t[j] * 4) / 5;  
}
```



NOT OK



```
int realDaysPerIdealDay = 4;  
const int WORK_DAYS_PER_WEEK = 5;  
int sum = 0;  
for (int j = 0; j < NUMBER_OF_TASKS; j++) {  
    int realTaskDays = taskEstimate[j] * realDaysPerIdealDay;  
    int realTaskWeeks = (realdays / WORK_DAYS_PER_WEEK);  
    sum += realTaskWeeks;  
}
```



OK

# Avoid Encodings

```
public class Part {  
    private String m_dsc; // The textual description  
    void setName(String name) {  
        m_dsc = name;  
    }  
}
```



NOT OK

```
PhoneNumber phoneString;  
// name not changed when type changed!
```

```
public class Part {  
    private String description;  
    void setDescription(String description) {  
        this.description = description;  
    }  
}
```



OK

```
PhoneNumber phone;
```

# Avoid mental mapping

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- Readers shouldn't have to mentally translate your names into other names they already know.

# Class names

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- Classes and objects should have noun or noun phrase names
  - Customer, WikiPage, Account, and AddressParser.
- Use names from the problem domain
  - Customer, Bookmark, Document, Measurement
- A class should have a single responsibility
  - The class name should convey its purpose
- Use compound names if necessary
  - Example: TextStyle, LevelEditor
  - Use no more than two or three words
- Avoid words like Manager, Processor, Data, Object or Info in the name of a class.
- A class name should not be a verb.