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## Best Programming Practices - II

# Before the project

Dig for requirements

Document requirements

Make use case diagrams

Maintain a glossary

Document, Document, ...



## Easy development versus easy maintenance

- projects live much longer than intended
- adopt more complex and readable language

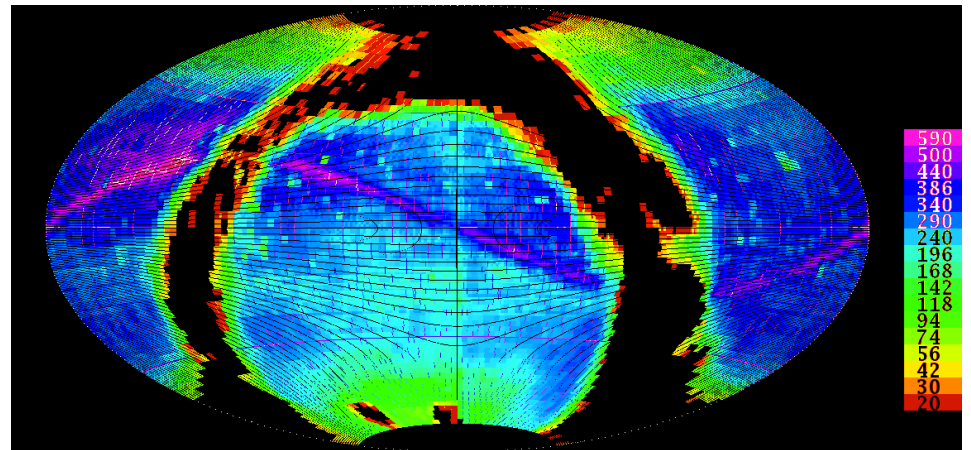
Check requirements

Design, implement, integrate

Validate

# Validation

- Don't trust the work of others
  - Validate data (numbers, chars etc.)
  - Put constraints ( $-90 \leq \text{dec} \leq 90$ )
  - Check consistency



# Validation

- Don't trust the work of others
  - Validate data
  - Put constraints
  - Check consistency
- Don't trust yourself
  - Do all the above to your code too

# When something goes wrong

- Crash early
  - Sqrt of negative numbers (require, ensure, NaN)
- Crash, don't trash
  - Die
  - Croak (blaming the caller)
  - Confess (more details)
  - Try/catch (own error handlers e.g. HTML 404)
- Exceptions – when to raise them
  - should it have existed?
  - Don't know?

# try/except

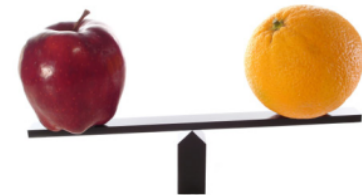
## Yes:

```
try:
    value = collection[key]
except KeyError:
    return key_not_found(key)
else:
    return handle_value(value)
```

## No:

```
try:
    # Too broad!
    return handle_value(collection[key])
except KeyError:
    # Will also catch KeyError raised by handle_value()
    return key_not_found(key)
```

- Don't optimize code – benchmark it
- Don't optimize data structures – measure them
- Cache data when you can – use Memoize
- Benchmark caching strategies
- Don't optimize applications – profile them (find where they spend most time)



[gridgain.blogspot.com](http://gridgain.blogspot.com)



# Memoization

```
factorial_memo = {}  
def factorial(k):  
    if k < 2: return 1  
    if not k in factorial_memo:  
        factorial_memo[k] = k * factorial(k-1)  
    return factorial_memo[k]  
  
factorial(10)
```

# Profiling

```
import cProfile
import re
cProfile.run('re.compile("Hello|World")')
```

238 function calls (233 primitive calls) in 0.000 seconds

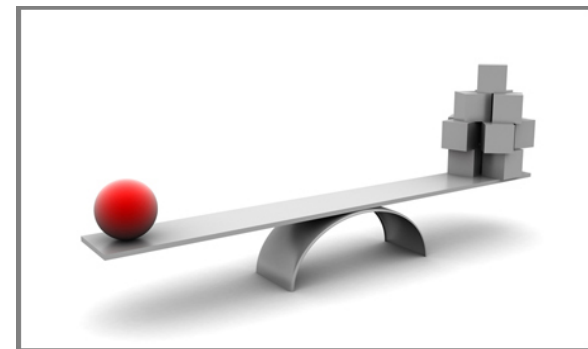
Ordered by: standard name

ncalls	totttime	percall	cumtime	percall	filename:lineno(function)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	<string>:1(<module>)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	re.py:188(compile)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	re.py:226(_compile)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	sre_compile.py:178(_compile_charset)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	sre_compile.py:207(_optimize_charset)
4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	sre_compile.py:24(_identityfunction)
3/1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	sre_compile.py:32(_compile)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	sre_compile.py:361(_compile_info)
2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	sre_compile.py:474(isstring)

# Benchmarking

Benchmarking game:

<http://shootout.alioth.debian.org/>



[blog.insresearch.com](http://blog.insresearch.com)

Benchmarking python:

<http://ziade.org/2007/10/18/unobtrusive-benchmark-and-debug-of-python-applications/>

# Necessary ingredients

- Robustness
- Efficiency
- Maintainability



# Robustness

- Introducing (tests for) errors
  - checking for existence (uniform style)
- Edge cases
  - 0? 1? last?
- Error handling
  - exceptions? Verifying terminal input
- Reporting failure
  - Traces? Errors don't get quietly ignored

# Checking for overloaded cases

```
def square(x):  
    """Squares x.  
  
    >>> square(2)  
    4  
    >>> square(-2)  
    4  
    >>> square(complex(0,1))  
    (-1+0j)  
    """  
  
    return x * x  
  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    import doctest  
    doctest.testmod()
```

# Efficiency

- Working with strength
- Proper data structures
- Avoiding weaknesses
- Dealing with version changes (backward compatibility) [python 2.X and 3.0!]



# Maintainability

- More time than writing
- You don't understand your own code
  - Comment amply
- You yourself will maintain it
- Consistent practices
  - Braces, brackets, spaces
  - Line lengths, tabs, blank lines



# Next time ...

- Design by contract
- Comments, Arguments and all that



<http://ib.ptb.de/8/85/851/sps/swq/graphix>