

On code quality from a maintenance viewpoint

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1 Configuring vim

The attached configuration in `.vimrc` is minimalistic and pragmatic:

```
:imap jj <Esc>
set expandtab ts=4 sw=4 ai
```

The command `imap` replaces the use of the `esc` key with a double pressing of `j`. `Expandtab` converts tab spaces in `N` blank spaces, while `ts=4` set this `N` equal to 4. The auto-indentation is given by `ai` with a width of value `sw=4`. Typing `:retab` ensures to replace the tabs with whitespaces in the current (previously created) file.

2 Pylint and Pytest

Writing clean code is essential: not only from an algorithmic viewpoint (performance), but also w.r.t. readability (maintenance).

The use of `pylint` gives a good insight on your code readability quality, and its straightforward use via `pylint pythonfile.py` prints on screen always interesting suggestions.

Speaking again about maintenance, every time you implement a new function, in principle you should also write a test to check that this function works as expected (up to some reasonable level). For example you can test against some trivial conditions, easy cases or extreme values on which the code has a known output. Writing tests can seem to be time consuming, but it is very convenient in the long run: every time you modify some parts of your code, if the tests are still successful, you have some chance to believe you didn't damage your work.

In python you can use `pytest`. Running it on a script will just run all functions whose name start with the word `'test'` followed by an underscore. Remember that each function of such a kind should end with an `assert` condition. See the attached code for a minimalistic example.