

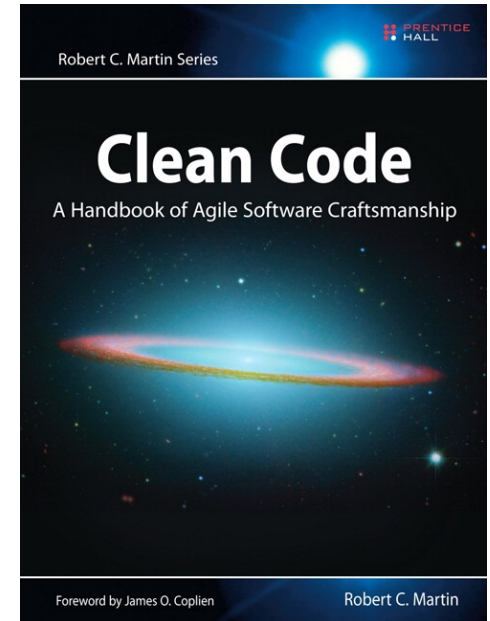
CLEAN CODE

Arturo Herrero

Two reasons

1. You are a *programmer*

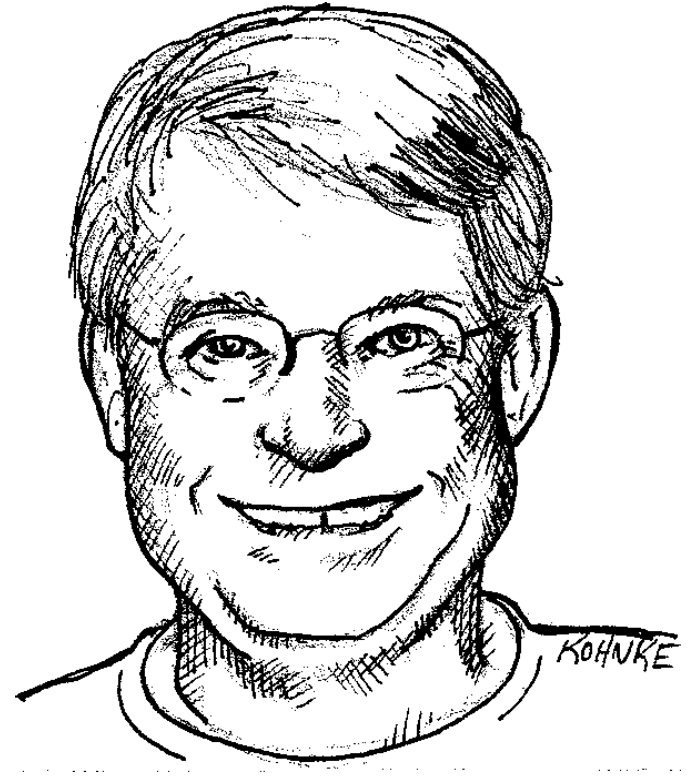
2. You want to be a *better programmer*



The Boy Scout Rule

Robert C. Martin

Uncle Bob



Elegance

I like my code to be
elegant and efficient

Clean code does one
thing well

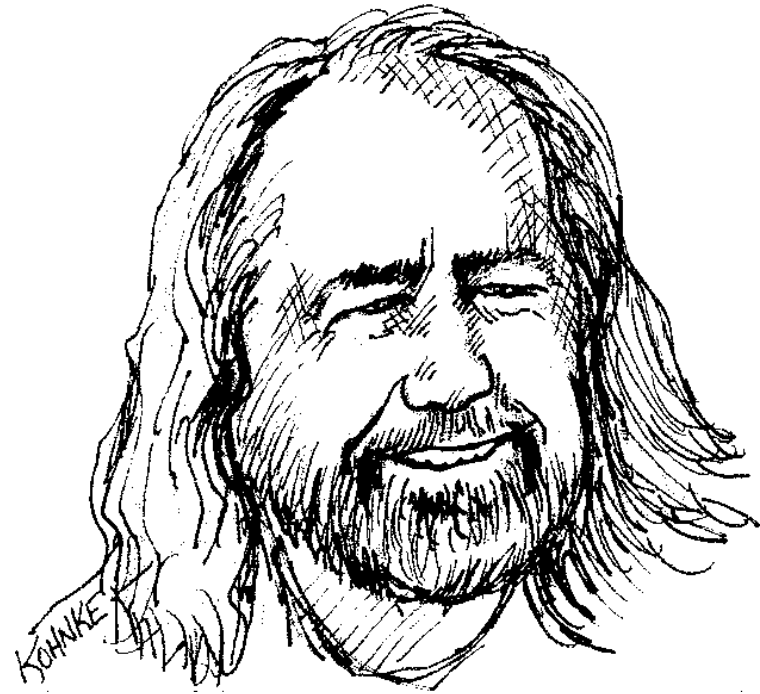
Bjarne Stroustrup



Simple, direct, prose

Clean code is simple
and direct

Clean code reads like
well-written prose



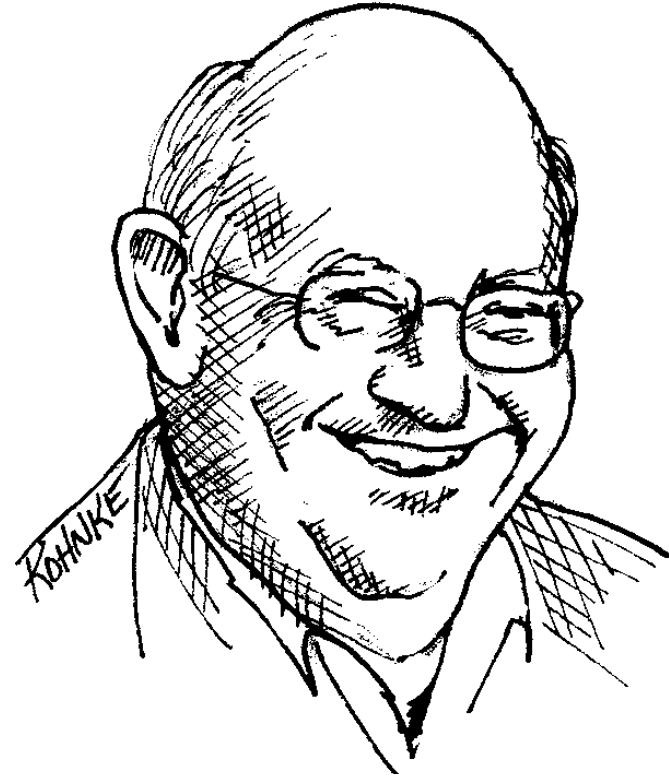
Grady Booch

Literate

Clean code can be
read

Clean code should be
literate

Dave Thomas



Care

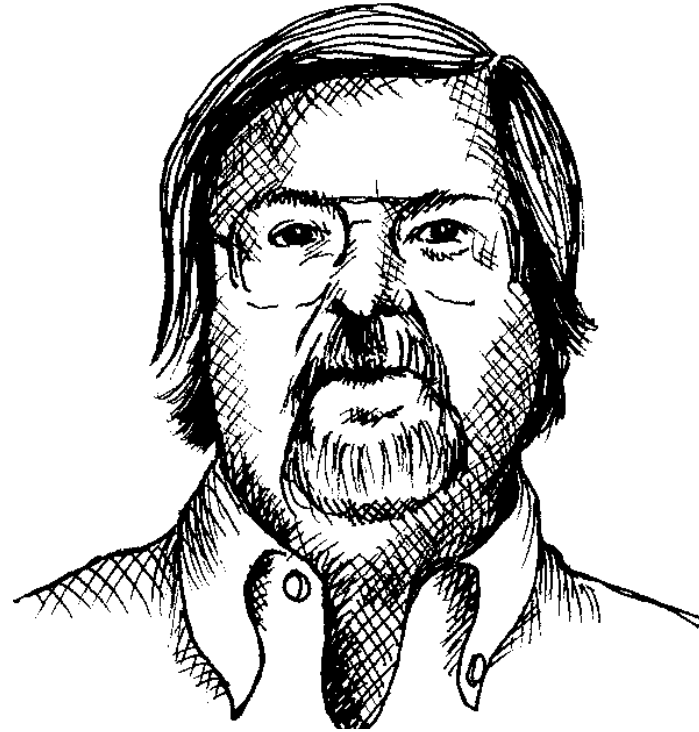
Clean code always
looks like it was written
by someone who cares

Michael Feathers



Small, expressive, simple

Reduced duplication,
high expressiveness,
and early building of
simple abstractions



Ron Jeffries

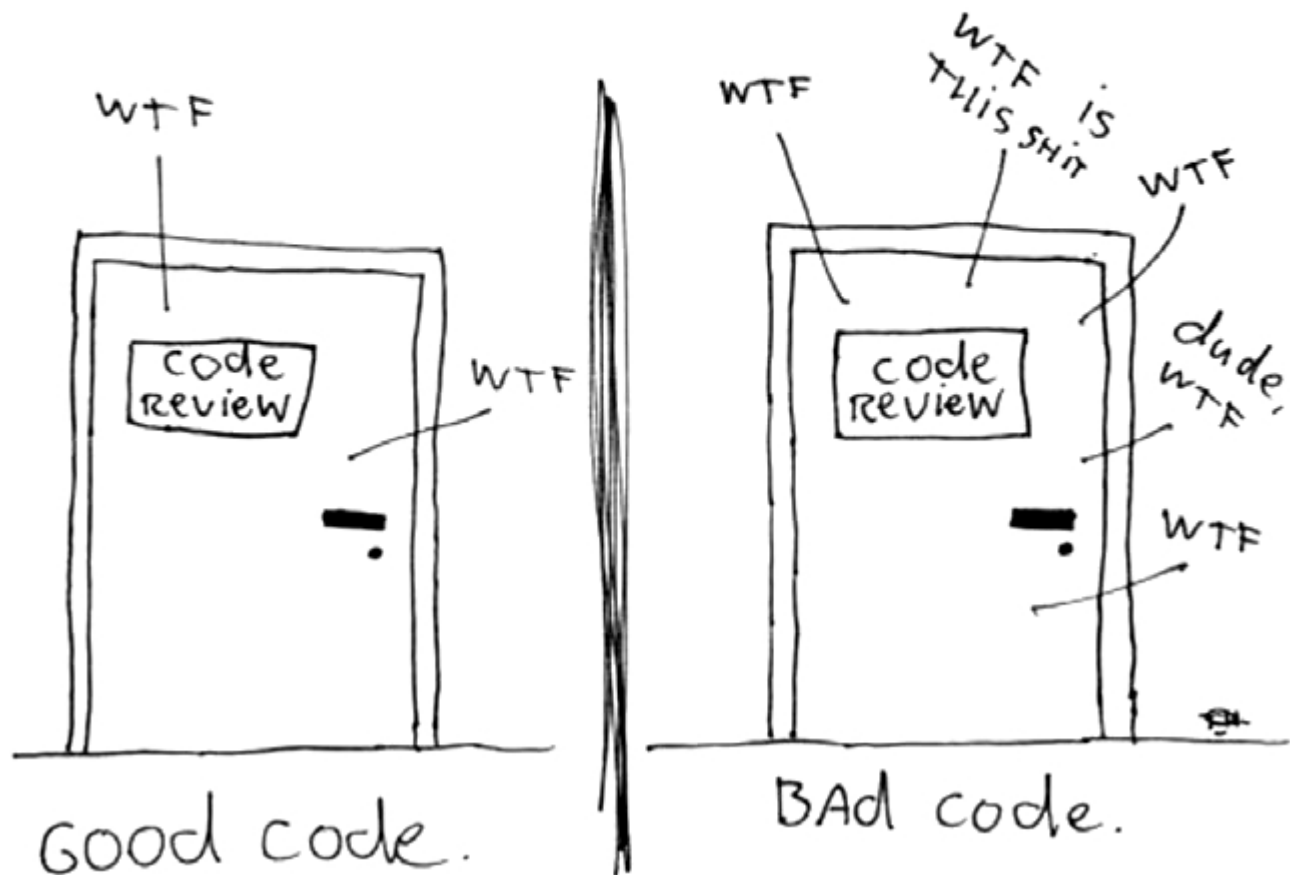
What you expected

You know you are
working on clean code
when each routine you
reads turns out to be
pretty much what you
expected



Ward Cunningham

The ONLY valid measurement
of code quality: WTFs/minute



Meaningful Names

Use Intention-Revealing Names

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

Meaningful Names

Use Intention-Revealing Names

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



Meaningful Names

Avoid Disinformation

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

Make Meaningful Distinctions

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

Meaningful Names

Use Pronounceable Names

```
class DtaRcrd102 {  
    private Date genymdhms;  
    private Date modymdhms;  
    private final String pszqint = "102";  
    /* ... */  
};
```

Meaningful Names

Use Pronounceable Names

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



Meaningful Names

Use Searchable Names

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


Meaningful Names

Use Searchable Names

```
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;
}
```



Meaningful Names

Member Prefixes (Avoid encodings)

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

Hungarian Notation (Avoid encodings)

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

Meaningful Names

Member Prefixes (Avoid encodings)

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

Hungarian Notation (Avoid encodings)

```
PhoneNumber phone;
```



Meaningful Names

Avoid Mental Mapping

```
for (a = 0; a < 10; a++)  
    for (b = 0; b < 10; b++)
```

Class Names

Manager, Processor, Data, Info

Meaningful Names

Avoid Mental Mapping

```
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)  
    for (j = 0; j < 10; j++)
```

Class Names

Customer, WikiPage, Account, AddressParser
// a class name should not be a verb



Meaningful Names

Method Names

postPayment, deletePage, save
// methods should have verb or verb phrase names

```
string name = employee.getName();  
customer.setName("mike");  
if (paycheck.isPosted())...
```

```
Complex fulcrumPoint = Complex.fromRealNumber(23.0);  
// is generally better than  
Complex fulcrumPoint = new Complex(23.0);
```



Meaningful Names

Pick One Word per Concept

fetch, retrieve, get // as equivalent methods

controller, manager, driver // confusing

Don't Pun

// avoid using the same word for two purposes



Meaningful Names

Use Solution Domain Names

AccountVisitor, JobQueue

// people who read your code will be programmers

Add Meaningful Context

firstName, lastName, street, city, state, zipcode

// a better solution

addrFirstName, addrLastName, addrState

// a better solution

Class Address



Meaningful Names

Don't Add Gratuitous Context

Address

// is a fine name for a class

AccountAddress, CustomerAddress

// are fine names for instances of the class Address

// but could be poor names for classes

MAC addresses, port addresses, Web addresses

// a better solution

PostalAddress, MAC, URI



Functions

Small!

```
// rules of functions:  
//     1. should be small  
//     2. should be smaller than that  
  
// < 150 characters per line  
// < 20 lines
```

Do One Thing

```
// FUNCTIONS SHOULD DO ONE THING. THEY SHOULD DO IT WELL.  
// THEY SHOULD DO IT ONLY.
```



Functions

One Level of Abstraction per Function

```
// high level of abstraction  
getHtml()
```

```
// intermediate level of abstraction  
String pagePathName = PathParser.render(pagePath);
```

```
// remarkably low level  
.append("\n")
```

Reading Code from Top to Bottom

```
// the Stepdown Rule
```



Functions

Switch Statements

```
class Employee...
    int payAmount() {
        switch (getType()) {
            case EmployeeType.ENGINEER:
                return _monthlySalary;
            case EmployeeType.SALESMAN:
                return _monthlySalary + _commission;
            case EmployeeType.MANAGER:
                return _monthlySalary + _bonus;
            default:
                throw new Exception("Incorrect Employee");
        }
    }
}
```

Functions

Switch Statements

```
class EmployeeType...  
    abstract int payAmount(Employee emp);
```

```
class Salesman...  
    int payAmount(Employee emp) {  
        return emp.getMonthlySalary() + emp.getCommission();  
    }
```

```
class Manager...  
    int payAmount(Employee emp) {  
        return emp.getMonthlySalary() + emp.getBonus();  
    }
```



Functions

Use Descriptive Names

```
testableHtml => includeSetupAndTeardownPages
```

```
includeSetupAndTeardownPages, includeSetupPages,  
includeSuiteSetupPage, includeSetupPage  
// what happened to  
includeTeardownPages, includeSuiteTeardownPage,  
includeTeardownPage
```

Function Arguments

```
// the ideal number of arguments for a function is zero
```



Functions

Common Monadic Forms

```
// if a function is going to transform its input argument,  
// the transformation should appear as the return value
```

```
StringBuffer transform(StringBuffer in)  
// is better than  
void transform(StringBuffer out)
```

Flag Arguments

```
render(true)
```

Functions

Common Monadic Forms

```
// asking a question about that argument  
boolean fileExists("MyFile")
```

```
// operating on that argument, transforming and returning it  
InputStream fileOpen("MyFile")
```

```
// event, use the argument to alter the state of the system  
void passwordAttemptFailedNtimes(int attempts)
```

Flag Arguments

```
renderForSuite()  
renderForSingleTest()
```



Functions

Dyadic Functions

```
writeField(name)  
// is easier to understand than  
writeField(outputStream, name)
```

```
// perfectly reasonable  
Point p = new Point(0,0)
```

```
// problematic  
assertEquals(expected, actual)
```

Triads

```
assertEquals(message, expected, actual)
```



Functions

Argument Objects

```
Circle makeCircle(double x, double y, double radius);  
Circle makeCircle(Point center, double radius);
```

Verbs and Keywords

```
write(name)  
writeField(name)
```

```
assertEquals(expected, actual)  
assertExpectedEqualsActual(expected, actual)
```



Functions

Have No Side Effects

```
// do something or answer something, but not both  
public boolean set(String attribute, String value);
```

```
setAndCheckIfExists
```

```
if (attributeExists("username")) {  
    setAttribute("username", "unclebob");  
    ...  
}
```



Functions

Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY)

// duplication may be the root of all evil in software

Structured Programming

// Edsger Dijkstra's rules
// one entry
// one exit

// functions small
// occasional multiple return, break, or continue statement
// can sometimes even be more expressive Dijkstra's rules



Comments

Comments Do Not Make Up for Bad Code

```
// don't comment bad code, rewrite it!
```

Explain Yourself in Code

```
// Check to see if the employee is eligible for full  
benefits
```

```
if ((employee.flags & HOURLY_FLAG) &&  
    (employee.age > 65))
```

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



Comments (good)

Legal Comments

```
// Copyright (C) 2011 by Osoco. All rights reserved.  
// Released under the terms of the GNU General Public  
License // version 2 or later.
```

Informative Comments

```
// Returns an instance of the Responder being tested.  
protected abstract Responder responderInstance();  
// renaming the function: responderBeingTested
```

```
// format matched kk:mm:ss EEE, MMM dd, yyyy  
Pattern timeMatcher = Pattern.compile(  
"\\d*:\\d*:\\d* \\w*, \\w* \\d*, \\d*");
```



Comments (good)

Explanation of Intent

```
//This is our best attempt to get a race condition
//by creating large number of threads.
for (int i = 0; i < 25000; i++) {
    WidgetBuilderThread widgetBuilderThread =
        new WidgetBuilderThread(widgetBuilder, text, failFlag);
    Thread thread = new Thread(widgetBuilderThread);
    thread.start();
}
```

Clarification

```
assertTrue(a.compareTo(b) == -1); // a < b
assertTrue(b.compareTo(a) == 1); // b > a
```



Comments (good)

Warning of Consequences

```
public static SimpleDateFormat makeStandardHttpDateFormat() {  
    //SimpelDateFormat is not thread safe,  
    //so we need to create each instance independently.  
    SimpleDateFormat df = new SimpleDateFormat("dd MM yyyy");  
    df.setTimeZone(TimeZone.getTimeZone("GMT"));  
    return df;  
}
```

TODO Comments

```
//TODO-MdM these are not needed  
// We expect this to go away when we do the checkout model
```



Comments (good)

Amplification

```
String listItemContent = match.group(3).trim();  
// the trim is real important. It removes the starting  
// spaces that could cause the item to be recognized  
// as another list.  
new ListItemWidget(this, listItemContent, this.level + 1);  
return buildList(text.substring(match.end()));
```

Javadocs in Public APIs

```
// there is nothing quite so helpful and satisfying  
// as a well-described public API
```



Comments (bad)

Mumbling

```
try {
    String propertiesPath = propertiesLocation + "/" +
                                PROPERTIES_FILE;
    FileInputStream propertiesStream =
        new FileInputStream(propertiesPath);
    loadedProperties.load(propertiesStream);
}
catch(IOException e) {
    // No properties files means all defaults are loaded
}
```

Comments (bad)

Redundant Comments

[illegible]

Comments (bad)

Redundant Comments

```
/**
 * The processor delay for this component.
 */
protected int backgroundProcessorDelay = -1;

/**
 * The lifecycle event support for this component.
 */
protected LifecycleSupport lifecycle =
    new LifecycleSupport(this);

/**
 * The container event listeners for this Container.
 */
protected ArrayList listeners = new ArrayList();
```

Comments (bad)

Mandated Comments

```
/**
 * @param title The title of the CD
 * @param author The author of the CD
 * @param tracks The number of tracks on the CD
 * @param durationInMinutes The duration of the CD in minutes
 */
public void addCD(String title, String author,
                  int tracks, int durationInMinutes) {
    CD cd = new CD();
    cd.title = title;
    cd.author = author;
    cd.tracks = tracks;
    cd.duration = durationInMinutes;
}
```

Comments (bad)

Journal Comments

- * Changes (from 11-Oct-2001)
- * -----
- * 11-Oct-2001 : Re-organised the class and moved it to new
* package com.jrefinery.date (DG);
- * 05-Nov-2001 : Added a getDescription() method, and
* eliminated NotableDate class (DG);
- * 12-Nov-2001 : IBD requires setDescription() method, now
* that NotableDate class is gone (DG); Changed
* getPreviousDayOfWeek(),
* getFollowingDayOfWeek() and
* getNearestDayOfWeek() to correct bugs (DG);
- * 05-Dec-2001 : Fixed bug in SpreadsheetDate class (DG);
- * 29-May-2002 : Moved the month constants into a separate
* interface (MonthConstants) (DG);

Comments (bad)

Noise Comments

```
/**  
 * Default constructor.  
 */  
protected AnnualDateRule() { }
```

```
/** The day of the month. */  
private int dayOfMonth;
```

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

Comments (bad)

Scary Noise

```
/** The name. */  
private String name;
```

```
/** The version. */  
private String version;
```

```
/** The licenceName. */  
private String licenceName;
```

```
/** The version. */  
private String info;
```


Comments (bad)

Don't Use a Comment When You Can Use a Function or a Variable

```
// does the module from the global list <mod> depend on the
// subsystem we are part of?
if (smodule.getDependSubsystems()
    .contains(subSysMod.getSubSystem()))
```

```
// this could be rephrased without the comment as
ArrayList moduleDependees = smodule.getDependSubsystems();
String ourSubSystem = subSysMod.getSubSystem();
if (moduleDependees.contains(ourSubSystem))
```



Comments (bad)

Position Markers

```
// Actions //////////////////////////////////////
```

Closing Brace Comments

```
while ((line = in.readLine()) != null) {  
    lineCount++;  
    charCount += line.length();  
    String words[] = line.split("\\W");  
    wordCount += words.length;  
} //while
```

Comments (bad)

Attributions and Bylines

```
/* Added by Rick */
```

Commented-Out Code

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

Comments (bad)

HTML Comments

```
/**
 * Task to run fit tests.
 * This task runs fitnesse tests and publishes the results.
 * <p/>
 * <pre>
 * Usage:
 * <taskdef name="execute-fitness-tests"
 * classname="fitnesse.ant.ExecuteFitnesseTestsTask"
 * classpathref="classpath" />
 * OR
 * <taskdef classpathref="classpath"
 * resource="tasks.properties" />
 * <p/>
 * <execute-fitness-tests
```

Comments (bad)

Nonlocal Information

```
/**
 * Port on which fitnessse would run. Defaults to <b>8082</b>.
 *
 * @param fitnesssePort
 */
public void setFitnesssePort(int fitnesssePort)
{
    this.fitnesssePort = fitnesssePort;
}
```

Comments (bad)

Too Much Information

/*

RFC 2045 - Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME)
Part One: Format of Internet Message Bodies section 6.8.
Base64 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.

*/

Comments (bad)

Inobvious Connection

```
/*  
 * start with an array that is big enough to hold all the  
 * pixels (plus filter bytes), and an extra 200 bytes for  
 * header info  
 */  
this.pngBytes = new byte[((this.width + 1) * this.height * 3)  
                        + 200];
```

Function Headers

```
// short functions don't need much description
```

Comments (bad)

Javadocs in Nonpublic Code

// extra formality of the javadoc comments

Formatting

The Purpose of Formatting

// communication

The Newspaper Metaphor

// high-level -> details

Vertical Openness Between Concepts

// each blank line is a visual cue

// that identifies a new and separate concept



Formatting

Vertical Density

```
// vertical density implies close association

/**
 * The class name of the reporter listener
 */
private String m_className;

/**
 * The properties of the reporter listener
 */
private m_properties = new ArrayList();
```



Formatting

Vertical Distance

```
// variables
// should be declared as close to their usage as possible

// instance variables
// should be declared at the top of the class

// dependent functions
// if one function calls another, they should be vertically
// close, and the caller should be above the called

// conceptual affinity
// certain bits of code want to be near other bits
```



Formatting

Horizontal Openness and Density

```
private void measureLine(String line) {  
    lineCount++;  
    int lineSize = line.length();  
    totalChars += lineSize;  
    lineWidthHistogram.addLine(lineSize, lineCount);  
    recordWidestLine(lineSize);  
}
```

```
public static double root2(int a, int b, int c) {  
    double determinant = determinant(a, b, c);  
    return (-b - Math.sqrt(determinant)) / (2*a);  
}
```



Formatting

Horizontal Alignment

```
public class FitNesseExpediter implements ResponseSender
{
    private      Socket      socket;
    private      InputStream  input;
    private      OutputStream output;
    private      Request      request;
    private      Response     response;
    private      FitNesseContext context;
    protected long           requestParsingTimeLimit;
    private      long        requestProgress;
    private      long        requestParsingDeadline;
    private      boolean     hasError;
    ...
}
```

Formatting

Horizontal Alignment

```
public class FitNesseExpediter implements ResponseSender
{
    private Socket socket;
    private InputStream input;
    private OutputStream output;
    private Request request;
    private Response response;
    private FitNesseContext context;
    protected long requestParsingTimeLimit;
    private long requestProgress;
    private long requestParsingDeadline;
    private boolean hasError;
    ...
}
```



Formatting

Breaking Indentation

```
public class CommentWidget extends TextWidget {  
    public static final String REGEXP =  
        "^#[^\r\n]*(?:(:\r\n)|\n|\r)?";  
    public CommentWidget(String text) { super(text); }  
    public String render() throws Exception { return ""; }  
}
```

Formatting

Breaking Indentation

```
public class CommentWidget extends TextWidget {  
    public static final String REGEXP =  
        "^#[^\r\n]*(?:(:\r\n)|\n|\r)?";  
  
    public CommentWidget(String text) {  
        super(text);  
    }  
  
    public String render() throws Exception {  
        return "";  
    }  
}
```



Formatting

Team Rules

```
// every programmer has his own favorite formatting rules  
// but if he works in a team  
// then the team rules
```



Objects and Data Structures

Data Abstraction

Concrete Point

```
public class Point {  
    public double x;  
    public double y;  
}
```

Objects and Data Structures

Data Abstraction

Abstract Point

```
public interface Point {  
    double getX();  
    double getY();  
    void setCartesian(double x, double y);  
    double getR();  
    double getTheta();  
    void setPolar(double r, double theta);  
}
```

Objects and Data Structures

Data Abstraction

Concrete Vehicle

```
public interface Vehicle {  
    double getFuelTankCapacityInGallons();  
    double getGallonsOfGasoline();  
}
```

Objects and Data Structures

Data Abstraction

Abstract Vehicle

```
public interface Vehicle {  
    double getPercentFuelRemaining();  
}
```

Objects and Data Structures

Data/Object Anti-Symmetry

// objects hide their data behind abstractions and
// expose functions that operate on that data

// data structure expose their data and
// have no meaningful functions

Objects and Data Structures

The Law of Demeter

```
final String outputDir = ctxt.getOptions()  
                                .getScratchDir()  
                                .getAbsolutePath();
```

Train Wrecks

```
Options opts = ctxt.getOptions();  
File scratchDir = opts.getScratchDir();  
final String outputDir = scratchDir.getAbsolutePath();  
  
final String outputDir = ctxt.options.scratchDir.absolutePath;
```

Error Handling

Prefer Exceptions to Returning Error Codes

```
if (deletePage(page) == E_OK) {  
    if (registry.deleteReference(page.name) == E_OK) {  
        if (configKeys.deleteKey(page.name.makeKey()) == E_OK){  
            logger.log("page deleted");  
        } else {  
            logger.log("configKey not deleted");  
        }  
    } else {  
        logger.log("deleteReference from registry failed");  
    }  
} else {  
    logger.log("delete failed");  
    return E_ERROR;  
}
```


Error Handling

Prefer Exceptions to Returning Error Codes

```
try {
    deletePage(page);
    registry.deleteReference(page.name);
    configKeys.deleteKey(page.name.makeKey());
}
catch (Exception e) {
    logger.log(e.getMessage());
}
```



Error Handling

Extract Try/Catch Blocks

```
public void delete(Page page) {  
    try {  
        deletePageAndAllReferences(page);  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        logError(e);  
    }  
}
```

```
private void deletePageAndAllReferences(Page page) throws Exception {  
    deletePage(page);  
    registry.deleteReference(page.name);  
    configKeys.deleteKey(page.name.makeKey());  
}
```

```
private void logError(Exception e) {  
    logger.log(e.getMessage());  
}
```



Error Handling

Error Handling Is One Thing

```
// functions should do one thing  
// error handling is one thing
```

```
// if the keyword try exists in a function  
// it should be the very first word in the function and that  
// there should be nothing after the catch/finally blocks
```



Error Handling

Define the Normal Flow

```
try {  
    MealExpenses expenses = expenseReportDAO  
                                .getMeals(employee.getID());  
    m_total += expenses.getTotal();  
} catch(MealExpensesNotFound e) {  
    m_total += getMealPerDiem();  
}
```

Error Handling

Define the Normal Flow

```
MealExpenses expenses = expenseReportDAO  
                        .getMeals(employee.getID());  
m_total += expenses.getTotal();
```



Error Handling

Don't Return Null

```
List<Employee> employees = getEmployees();  
if (employees != null) {  
    for(Employee e : employees) {  
        totalPay += e.getPay();  
    }  
}
```

Error Handling

Don't Return Null

```
List<Employee> employees = getEmployees();  
    for(Employee e : employees) {  
        totalPay += e.getPay();  
    }
```

```
public List<Employee> getEmployees() {  
    if( .. there are no employees .. )  
        return Collections.emptyList();  
}
```



Error Handling

Don't Pass Null

```
public double xProjection(Point p1, Point p2) {  
    return (p2.x - p1.x) * 1.5;  
}
```

```
public double xProjection(Point p1, Point p2) {  
    if (p1 == null || p2 == null) {  
        throw IllegalArgumentException ("Invalid argument  
                                     for MetricsCalculator.xProjection");  
    }  
    return (p2.x - p1.x) * 1.5;  
}
```


Unit Tests

The Three Laws of TDD

// first law

// you may not write production code until

// you have written a failing unit test

// second law

// you may not write more of a unit test

// than is sufficient to fail, and not compiling is failing

// third law

// you may not write more production code

// than is sufficient to pass the currently failing test



Unit Tests

Keeping Tests Clean

// test code is just as important as production code

Clean Tests

// what makes a clean test? three things
// readability, readability, and readability



Unit Tests

One Assert per Test

```
// tests come to a single conclusion  
// that is quick and easy to understand
```

Single Concept per Test

```
// the best rule is that you should  
// minimize the number of asserts per concept and  
// test just one concept per test function
```



Unit Tests

F.I.R.S.T.

- // Fast
- // Independent
- // Repeatable
- // Self-validating
- // Timely



Classes

Class Organization

```
// public static constants  
// private static variables  
// private instance variables  
// public functions  
// private utilities called by a public function right after
```

Classes Should Be Small!

```
// the first rule is that they should be small  
// the second rule is that they should be smaller than that
```



Classes

The Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

// a class or module should have one, and only one,
// reason to change

// SRP is one of the more important concept in OO design

Cohesion

// maintaining cohesion results in many small classes



Emergence

Simple Design Rule 1: Runs All the Tests

Simple Design Rules 2: No Duplication

Simple Design Rules 3: Expressive

Simple Design Rules 4: Minimal Classes and Methods



Questions?