

Code Review Gems

Richard Dallaway, @d6y



Agenda

The External Review

Three Code Examples

Problem → Solution → Key Points

Limits of Review

External Code Review

...can take many forms

...can be DIY

Focus on Two Questions

Are we producing good Scala?
...making the most of what Scala offers?

Is this code maintainable?

Challenges

Code	Maintenance
Learning the language	Explaining the problem
Framework experience	Explaining the thinking
Exploring the ecosystem	Readable tests

— Example 1 —

Option is not always the
right option

```
1 package example1
2
3 class Settings() {
4     val dbUser: Option[String] = read("db.user")
5 }
6
7 object Problem extends App {
8
9     def doTheWork(conf: Settings): Unit = {
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18         // Actual work to be done would go here
19     }
20
21     doTheWork(new Settings())
22 }
```

```
1 package example1
2
3 class Settings() {
4     val dbUser: Option[String] = read("db.user")
5 }
6
7 object Problem extends App {
8
9     def doTheWork(conf: Settings): Unit = {
10
11         val user = try {
12             conf.dbUser.get
13         } catch {
14             case nse: NoSuchElementException =>
15                 throw new IllegalArgumentException("Missing user setting")
16         }
17
18         // Actual work to be done would go here
19     }
20
21     doTheWork(new Settings())
22 }
```



```
1 package example1
2
3 class Settings() {
4     val dbUser: Option[String] = read("db.user")
5 }
6
7 object Problem extends App {
8
9     def doTheWork(conf: Settings): Unit = {
10
11         val user = try {
12             conf.dbUser.get
13         } catch {
14             case nse: NoSuchElementException =>
15                 throw new IllegalArgumentException("Missing user setting")
16         }
17
18         // Actual work to be done would go here
19     }
20
21     doTheWork(new Settings())
22 }
```

⇒ Unit

```
1 package example1
2
3 class Settings() {
4     val dbUser: Option[String] = read("db.user")
5 }
6
7 object Problem extends App {
8
9     def doTheWork(dbUser: String): Unit = {
10
11
12
13         // Actual work to be done would go here
14
15
16
17
18
19     }
20
21     doTheWork( ? )
22 }
```

Moving the
problem

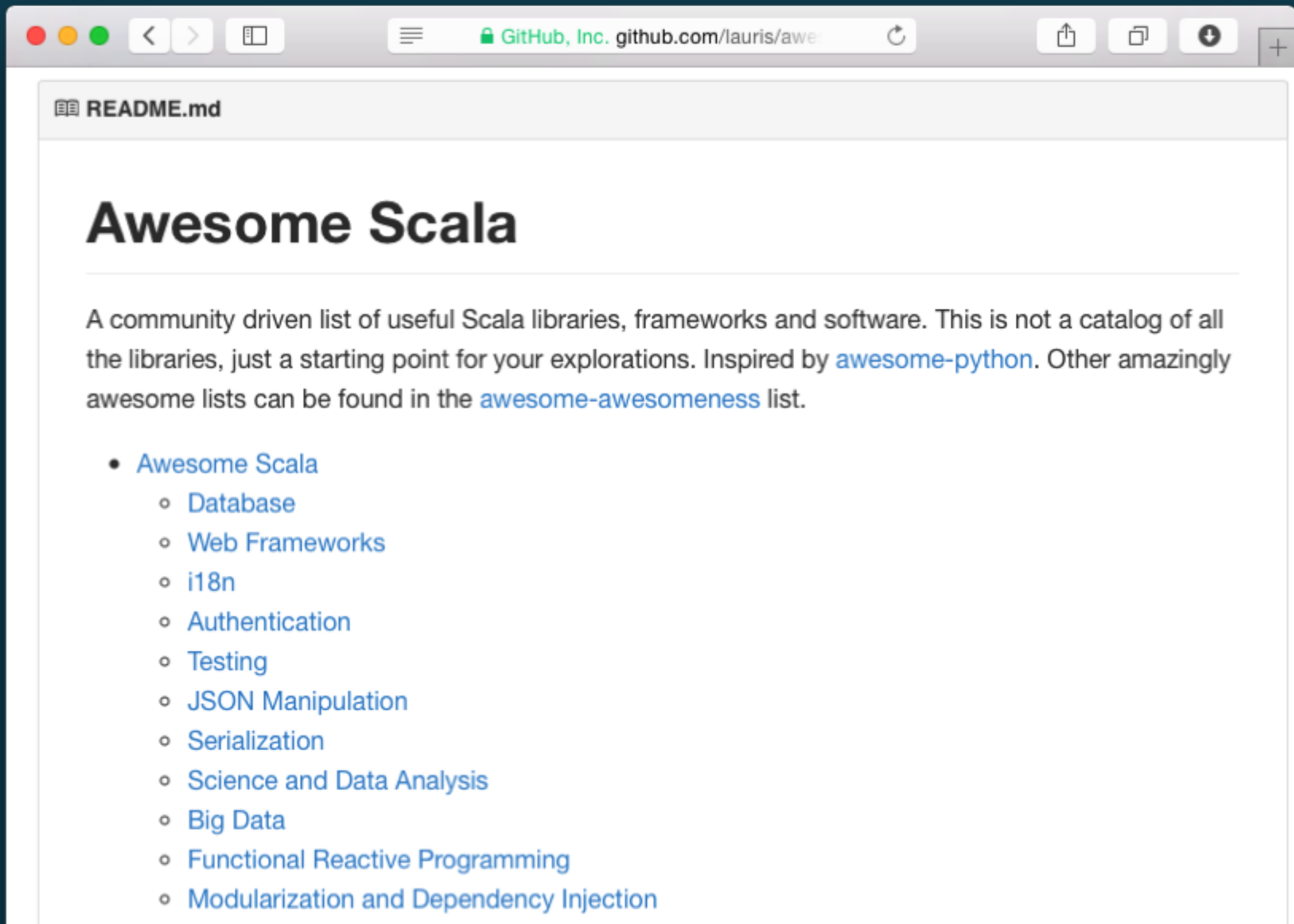
```
1 package example1
2
3 object Solution extends App {
4
5     import com.typesafe.config.{Config, ConfigFactory}
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18     def doWork(conf: Settings): Unit = {
19         println(s"Using ${conf.dbUser}")
20     }
21
22     doWork(settings)
23 }
```

```
1 package example1
2
3 object Solution extends App {
4
5     import com.typesafe.config.{Config, ConfigFactory}
6
7     // Fail fast by using strict vals to lookup configuration values:
8     class Settings(conf: Config) {
9         val dbUser: String = conf.getString("db.user")
10    }
11
12    val settings = new Settings(ConfigFactory.load())
13
14    // Without a configuration value...
15    // com.typesafe.config.ConfigException$Missing:
16    //     No configuration setting found for key 'db'
17
18    def doWork(conf: Settings): Unit = {
19        println(s"Using ${conf.dbUser}")
20    }
21
22    doWork(settings)
23 }
```

Observations

Make time to discover what's already out there
...and adapt if it doesn't quite fit.

Resources



Observations

Make time to discover what's already out there
...and adapt if it doesn't quite fit.

Unit is the end of the line

Good Scala?

Something the team arrives at

Based on the broader community

Changes over time

— Example 2 —

Stringly typed

problem.scala

```
1 package example2
2
3 object PaymentStatus {
4     val NOT_STARTED = "n/a"
5     val PENDING     = "pending"
6     val COMPLETE    = "complete"
7     val REJECTED    = "rejected"
8 }
9
10 object Problem extends App {
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21 }
```

problem.scala

```
1 package example2
2
3 object PaymentStatus {
4     val NOT_STARTED = "n/a"
5     val PENDING     = "pending"
6     val COMPLETE    = "complete"
7     val REJECTED    = "rejected"
8 }
9
10 object Problem extends App {
11
12     def isFinished(status: String): Boolean =
13         status == PaymentStatus.COMPLETE ||
14         status == PaymentStatus.REJECTED
15
16
17
18
19
20
21 }
```

```
1 package example2
2
3 object PaymentStatus {
4   val NOT_STARTED = "n/a"
5   val PENDING     = "pending"
6   val COMPLETE    = "complete"
7   val REJECTED    = "rejected"
8 }
9
10 object Problem extends App {
11
12   def isFinished(status: String): Boolean =
13     status == PaymentStatus.COMPLETE ||
14     status == PaymentStatus.REJECTED
15
16   // Run-time match error:
17   "uh-oh" match {
18     case PaymentStatus.NOT_STARTED | PaymentStatus.PENDING => false
19     case PaymentStatus.COMPLETE   | PaymentStatus.REJECTED => true
20   }
21 }
```

“Enums fill a different niche: essentially as efficient as integer constants but safer and more convenient to define and to use.”

– *Martin*

problem.scala

solution_enum.scala ×








```
1 package example2
2
3 object StatusEnum extends Enumeration {
4     type Status = Value
5
6     val NotStarted = Value("n/a")
7     val Pending    = Value("pending")
8     val Complete   = Value("complete")
9     val Rejected   = Value("rejected")
10 }
11
12 object EnumSolution extends App {
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24 }
```

problem.scala

solution_enum.scala ×

```
1 package example2
2
3 object StatusEnum extends Enumeration {
4     type Status = Value
5
6     val NotStarted = Value("n/a")
7     val Pending    = Value("pending")
8     val Complete   = Value("complete")
9     val Rejected   = Value("rejected")
10 }
11
12 object EnumSolution extends App {
13
14     import StatusEnum._
15
16     def isFinished(status: Status): Boolean =
17         status == Complete || status == Rejected
18
19     def isInProgress(status: Status): Boolean =
20         status match {
21             case Pending      => true
22             case Complete | Rejected => false
23         }
24 }
```

Enumerations

	Automatic integer identifier
	Automatic string name
	Values are ordered
	Automatic iterator
	Light (not one class per value)
	Same type after erasure
	No non-exhaustive match warning

problem.scala

solution_enum.scala ✕

solution_case.scala

```
1 package example2
2
3 object Status {
4
5     sealed abstract class Value(val name: String)
6
7     case object NotStarted extends Value("n/a")
8     case object Pending    extends Value("pending")
9     case object Complete   extends Value("complete")
10    case object Rejected    extends Value("rejected")
11
12    val values = Seq(NotStarted, Pending, Complete, Rejected)
13 }
14
15 object Solution extends App {
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31 }
```

problem.scala

solution_enum.scala ✕

solution_case.scala

```
1 package example2
2
3 object Status {
4
5     sealed abstract class Value(val name: String)
6
7     case object NotStarted extends Value("n/a")
8     case object Pending    extends Value("pending")
9     case object Complete   extends Value("complete")
10    case object Rejected    extends Value("rejected")
11
12    val values = Seq(NotStarted, Pending, Complete, Rejected)
13 }
14
15 object Solution extends App {
16
17     import Status._
18
19     def isFinished(status: Status.Value): Boolean =
20         status == Complete || status == Rejected
21
22     // Compile error: match may not be exhaustive
23     // It would fail on the following input: NotStarted
24
25     def isInProgress(status: Status.Value): Boolean =
26         status match {
27             case Pending          => true
28             case Complete | Rejected => false
29         }
30
31 }
```

But I have VARCHAR
not types...

```
1 package example2
2
3 object DbSolution extends App {
4
5     import Status._
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13     case class Payment(status: Value, id: Long=0L)
14
15     class Payments(tag: Tag) extends Table[Payment](tag, "payments") {
16         def id      = column[Long]("id", 0.PrimaryKey, 0.AutoInc)
17         def status  = column[Value]("status")
18         def *      = (status, id) <> (Payment.tupled, Payment.unapply)
19     }
20
21     lazy val payments = TableQuery[Payments]
22
23     def pending(implicit s: Session) =
24         payments.filter(_.status === (Pending : Value)).list
25 }
```

```
1 package example2
2
3 object DbSolution extends App {
4
5     import Status._
6
7     implicit val statusColumnType =
8         MappedColumnType.base[Value, String](
9             _.name,
10             s => Status.values.find(_.name == s) getOrElse NotStarted
11         )
12
13     case class Payment(status: Value, id: Long=0L)
14
15     class Payments(tag: Tag) extends Table[Payment](tag, "payments") {
16         def id      = column[Long]("id", 0.PrimaryKey, 0.AutoInc)
17         def status  = column[Value]("status")
18         def *      = (status, id) <> (Payment.tupled, Payment.unapply)
19     }
20
21     lazy val payments = TableQuery[Payments]
22
23     def pending(implicit s: Session) =
24         payments.filter(_.status === (Pending : Value)).list
25 }
```

Observations

Let the type system help you

Get data into types as soon as you can

“Scala Enumerations”

<https://underscoreconsulting.com/blog/posts/2014/09/03/enumerations.html>

— Example 3 —

Tests as docs

```
1 package example3
2
3 import org.specs2.mutable._
4
5 class ProblemSpec extends Specification {
6
7     "The processor" should {
8         "detect a name change" in {
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28     }
29 }
30 }
```



```
1 package example3
2
3 import org.specs2.mutable._
4
5 class ProblemSpec extends Specification {
6
7     "The processor" should {
8         "detect a name change" in {
9
10             // If this was in the database...
11             val applicant =
12                 Applicant(number="0000000002", surname="Smith", forenames=None)
13
14             // ...and we received this change...
15             val input = CsvRow(
16                 year      = "2014",
17                 code       = Code.Important,
18                 personId   = "0000000001",
19                 number     = "0000000002",
20                 choice     = Choice.Third,
21                 surname    = Some("Smith"),
22                 forenames  = Some("Alice")
23             )
24
25             // ...the action must be a name change:
26             Processor.diff(applicant, input) must beSome(NameChange())
27
28         }
29     }
30 }
```

```
1 package example3
2
3 import org.specs2.mutable._
4
5 class SolutionSpec extends Specification {
6
7     "The processor" should {
8         "detect a name change" in {
9
10             // If this was in the database...
11             val applicant = TestApplicant() withNoForenames
12
13             // ...and we received this change...
14             val input = TestCsvRow() matching(applicant) withForenames "Alice"
15
16             // ...the action must be a name change:
17             Processor.diff(applicant.create, input.create) must beSome(NameChange())
18
19         }
20     }
21 }
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
```

Builder with fixed
data...

problem.scala

solution.scala

fixed_builders.scala

```
1 package example3
2
3 case class TestApplicant(
4     number:    String="002",
5     surname:   String="Smith",
6     forenames: Option[String]=Some("Colin")) {
7
8     def withNoForenames: TestApplicant = copy(forenames=None)
9
10    def create: Applicant = Applicant(number, surname, forenames)
11 }
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25 }
```

problem.scala

solution.scala

fixed_builders.scala

```
1 package example3
2
3 case class TestApplicant(
4     number:    String="002",
5     surname:   String="Smith",
6     forenames: Option[String]=Some("Colin")) {
7
8     def withNoForenames: TestApplicant = copy(forenames=None)
9
10    def create: Applicant = Applicant(number, surname, forenames)
11 }
12
13 case class TestCsvRow(
14     number:    String="000",
15     forenames: Option[String]=Some("Diana")) {
16
17     def matching(a: TestApplicant): TestCsvRow = copy(number=a.number)
18     def withForenames(fn: String): TestCsvRow = copy(forenames=Some(fn))
19
20     def create: CsvRow =
21         CsvRow("2014", Code.Important, "001",
22             number,
23             Choice.Third, Some("Smith"),
24             forenames)
25 }
```

Alternative with
random test data...

```
1 package example3
2
3 import org.scalacheck._, Arbitrary._, Gen._
4
5 object Builders {
6
7   lazy val applicantGenerator: Gen[Applicant] =
8     for {
9       number    <- tenRandomDigits
10      surname    <- arbitrary[String]
11      forenames  <- arbitrary[Option[String]]
12    } yield Applicant(number, surname, forenames)
13
14   val tenRandomDigits =
15     listOfN(10, Gen.numChar).map(_.mkString)
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23   // Same pattern for random CSV Row
24   // ...
25 }
26
27
28
29
30
```


problem.scala

solution.scala

fixed_builders.scala

random_builders.scala

```

1 package example3
2
3 import org.scalacheck._, Arbitrary._, Gen._
4
5 object Builders {
6
7   lazy val applicantGenerator: Gen[Applicant] =
8     for {
9       number    <- tenRandomDigits
10      surname    <- arbitrary[String]
11      forenames  <- arbitrary[Option[String]]
12    } yield Applicant(number, surname, forenames)
13

```

```

14 val tenRandomDigits =
15   listOfN(10, Gen.numChar).map(_._mkString)
16 Applicant(8698360245,,None)

```

```

17
18 Applicant(0327349935,뽕祜ㅈㅈ,None)

```

```

19
20
21 Applicant(5652792232,㉡襍₩템,植勾丞冠뽕:儼急ㄷ螭Ⅲ躡愬𪛗

```

```

22 // Same pattern for random CSV Row
23 珉苾👉郃₩뢔楣羲웁㉠J↓맨ㅈJ璢₩綱+₩ㅅㅣ.핑ㄱұ₩ㄱㄱ黎₩铜,

```

```

24
25 }
26 Some(품杓ㄹc胙顚))
27
28
29
30

```



```
1 package example3
2
3 import org.scalacheck._, Arbitrary._, Gen._
4
5 object Builders {
6
7   lazy val applicantGenerator: Gen[Applicant] =
8     for {
9       number    <- tenRandomDigits
10      surname    <- arbitrary[String]
11      forenames  <- arbitrary[Option[String]]
12    } yield Applicant(number, surname, forenames)
13
14   val tenRandomDigits =
15     listOfN(10, Gen.numChar).map(_.mkString)
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23   // Same pattern for random CSV Row
24   // ...
25 }
26
27
28
29
30
```

```
1 package example3
2
3 import org.scalacheck._, Arbitrary._, Gen._
4
5 object Builders {
6
7   lazy val applicantGenerator: Gen[Applicant] =
8     for {
9       number    <- tenRandomDigits
10      surname    <- arbitrary[String]
11      forenames  <- arbitrary[Option[String]]
12    } yield Applicant(number, surname, forenames)
13
14   val tenRandomDigits =
15     listOfN(10, Gen.numChar).map(_.mkString)
16
17   implicit class ApplicantBuider(app: Applicant) {
18     def withNoForenames: Applicant = app.copy(forenames=None)
19   }
20
21   implicit val applicant: Arbitrary[Applicant] = Arbitrary(applicantGenerator)
22
23   // Same pattern for random CSV Row
24   // ...
25 }
26
27
28
29
30
```

```
1 package example3
2
3 import org.specs2.mutable._
4 import org.specs2.ScalaCheck
5
6 class RandomSolutionSpec extends Specification with ScalaCheck {
7
8   import Builders._
9
10  "The processor" should {
11    "detect a name change" in prop {
12      (applicant: Applicant, input: CsvRow) =>
13
14        Processor.diff(
15          applicant withNoForenames,
16          input matching(applicant) withForenames "Alice") must beSome(NameChange())
17    }
18  }
19 }
```

Observations

You can still use what you know

Make use of an expressive syntax
...and neat libraries

Don't settle for crappy tests

Challenges

Code	Maintenance
Learning the language	Explaining the problem
Framework experience	Explaining the thinking
Exploring the ecosystem	Readable tests

“You cannot inspect quality into a product.”

–Harold S. Dodge

Summary

Learn about the wider Scala ecosystem

Don't leave it until “the review”

Thanks!

Richard Dallaway, @d6y

<https://github.com/d6y/gems>

