

Validating the Object Calisthenics

Evaluation and Prototypical Implementation of Tool Support

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Karlsruhe, den November 21, 2013

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Validating the Object Calisthenics - Evaluation and Prototypical Implementation of Tool Support

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Abstract

Hier bitte den Abstract Ihrer Arbeit eintragen. Der Abstract sollte nicht länger als eine halbe Seite sein. Bitte klären Sie mit Ihrem Studiengangsleiter ab, ob der Abstract in englischer oder deutscher Sprache (oder möglicherweise sogar in beiden Sprachen) verfasst werden soll.

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Abbreviations

DHBW Duale Hochschule Baden-Württemberg

OSS Open Source Software

Sem Semester

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1 Introduction

Jeff Bay's "Object Calisthenics" [Bay, 2008] are nine rules that train the software developer to write better object oriented code. He created concrete rules out of general software principals and patterns. These rules shall be applied in a short exercise, usually about two to four hours. With these concrete rules the trainee doing the exercise can improve his software development skills, which is helping him when applying general software principals and patterns to real world software projects. The exercise and the reasons for it are described in this chapter, in section [?].

This paper is divided into three chapters.

Chapter 2 describes Jeff Bay's rule and what let him establish the nine rules. It poses Jeff Bay's reasons for today's problems of software development.

The chapter describes every rule step by step. Within this description, a source code example is given. A bad example firstly exemplifies how the code looks like without the rule. A good example, validating the rule, then shows the advantages of the resulting source code when applying the rule. These examples are described shortly. After describing the examples, it researches concepts behind the rule. It describes the problems that would occur without the rule. After explaining the problems behind the rule and Jeff Bay's rule, a more detailed analysis ensues. In this detailed analysis, patterns and principals are described and ideas and concepts are examined. Section 2.2 describes these principles detailed for every rule, step by step. In the end, the section 2.3 furthermore discusses the rules shortly.

Chapter 3 investigates possible tool support to validate the Object Calisthenics. First, the section 3.1 describes general advantages of tool support. The section 3.3 goes through every rule presents the possibilities to validate the given rule. Advantages and disadvantages of the implementation are explained and a short conclusion of every rule is drawn. Section 3.4 then summarizes the results of the evaluation of rule validation. Lastly, section 3.5 further ideas of rule validation and links for further work.

The last chapter 4 describes a prototypical implementation done during this research. The prototype shows the practicability of the evaluation results.

1.1 Exercizing Better Object Oriented Programming Skills: a Concept by Jeff Bay

Jeff Bay's "Object Calisthenics" [Bay, 2008] are an exercise to improve the quality of Object Oriented code. According to him, the chapter "will give new programmers an opportunity to learn best practices while writing their own code." [Bay, 2008, p. 70].

The book "The thoughtworks anthology. Essays on Software Technology and Innovation" [ThoughtWorks in p. 70-79] was released in 2008. The whole paper consists of thirteen chapters discussing various topics and ideas on how to improve software development. The essays discuses problems and ideas on languages, tool support, software principals and software quality. One of the paper's chapter describes the rules of the Object Calisthenics. Furthermore it shortly describes their purpose and outcome and why the author Jeff Bay created these rules.

All essays in the book [ThoughtWorks inc., 2008] are written by developers working at the company "Thoughtworks inc". The company is well known for creating, designing and supporting high quality software. The company is to be said to be one of the most future oriented company in terms of technology and software principals. They describe themselves as "[...] a software company and community of passionate individuals whose purpose is to revolutionize software design, creation and delivery, while advocating for positive social change [...]" [ToughtWorks inc.].

The Object Calisthenics are nine programming rules helping to write good object oriented code. But moreover the Object Calisthenics are an exercise to improve the quality of Object Oriented code. Good Object Oriented Code is hard to learn when coming from procedural code. Many developers think in Object Oriented code – but do they really write good Object Oriented Software? That is the question that Jeff Bay poses in his essay.

Usually the developer doesn't use these rules in real world project but applies them in short two hour exercises in which he designs and implements minimalist software with little requirements. This could be a Minesweeper or a Tic Tac Toe game for example. These training challenges should lead the developer to write better code and be more aware of code quality in real world projects.

With these little training sessions, the Object Calisthenics help to create highly object oriented code in small projects. When applying the rules, the developers automatically fulfill many important software patterns and principals leading to higher code quality than the code would have without the given rules. By training developers to focus the rules they automatically apply various helpful and important software principals and software patterns.

The developer is supposed to "spend 20 hours and 1,000 lines writing code that conforms 100?percent? to these rules" [ThoughtWorks inc., 2008, p. 80]. He is convinced the developer will "break old habits" [ThoughtWorks inc., 2008, p. 80]. Furthermore he promises that the exercise will change the way "that you may have lived with for your whole programming life." [ThoughtWorks inc., 2008, p. 80]. According to Bay, this change is the result of the developer's need to rethink and lateral thinking. He is genuine that by this process the developers perspective on existing code and the way he will write code in the future will change radically. As just described this rethinking is only possible in small, lucid projects. This is for example a project with 1,000 lines of code, as suggested by Jeff Bay.

However, Jeff Bay's idea is that by this process of rethinking the code quality of the code written by the developer will improve. Of course this will only work if the developer recognizes the ideas and principals behind the rules, and hereby accepts the positive outcome of the resulting code. Hopefully he is able accept the positive value of the resulting code. When he is working in real world projects he hopefully remembers parts of the rules, resulting ideas or principals and concepts behind the rules. Because of the improvement of his software development skill, he is then able to apply the concepts to real world project. The result is a tremendously improved code quality in the real world project.

Improving the quality of software's implementation by little training sessions - that is his

idea, basically. Jeff Bay included also this idea in the name of the rules. The word "Calisthenics" indistinguishable describes the approach, the idea and the outcome of the exercise.

As already said, the background of every rule is described in chapter 2.

1.2 Tool Support to Validate the Object Calisthenics

The purpose of the Object Calisthenics was already described. However, in this paper the focus lies on the evaluation and prototypical implementation of tool support, validating the rules of the Object Calisthenics.

Evaluating the possibility to create tool support validating the Object Calisthenics is the main part of this report. It has two main advantages - efficiency and quality.

Providing tool support for the rules of the Object Calisthenics could improve the time the developer uses to conducts the exercise. This efficiency increase simply makes it easier to do the exercise.

Furthermore it might reveal rule violations that where not detected by the developer yet. Therefore it could guarantee that the developer sticks to the rules. This is a quality improvement.

Therefore, the next chapter 2 describes the rules Object Calisthenics to understand the software principals and quality metrics behind the Object Calisthenics.

As already mentioned, the ensuing chapter 3 discusses tool support for every rule. the prototypical implementation is described in chapter 4.

2 Object Calisthenics by Jeff Bay - Patterns and Principals

- === This chapter describes the patterns and principals behind the Object Calisthenics.
 - === General introduction and introduction of the paper. Qualities, research stuff.
 - === Describe the structure of the sections
- === Important for this chapter: Use correct quotations when talking about Jeff's ideas and rules. Use correct quotations when referencing to other books that are given in the research material.

2.1 Advantages of Object Oriented Programming

=== Describe the advantages of Object Oriented Programming according to Jeff...

===RESEARCH=== poorly written code, procedural code

Describe each very shortly:

no reusability

hard to maintain

overview

structure

no bundle o data and behavior

no modularity

not understandable

maintainability is hard

OO saves us! -> But ... because

Comparision of procedural versus object oriented programming procedural: step by step, seldom information hiding, actions mainulate data. Actions are spread all ove rthe programming

oo: "bundle" with capabilities, hides structures, delegates tasks that are not done by the object itself to other objects, objects model real world behaviour, decoupled and separated in different modules. "what" leads to "how": encapsulation, abstraction, inheritance, polymorphism

advantages of oop: modules, reusable maintainable, simplicity (describe each shortly)

Describe each quality, a bit more detailes, but also short and concise:

cohesion

loose coupling

zero duplication

encapsulation

testability

readability

focus

2.2 The Rules and their Background

- === This chapter describes the rules of the Object Calisthenics itself.
- === Reference to introduciton, to make sure the reader know that this is an exercise... The exercise: repeat strict coding standards and stuff from introduction shortly
- === FOR EACH rule/subsection IN rules/subsections: Every rule is described one after the other with the information that is already documented in the committed work of the "research" phase:
 - Explain the rule. Use quotes of paper.
- Every chapter gives short explanation, a good and a bad example. These examples are explained shortly.
- Furthermore every chapter describes the software patterns and software principals behind every rule. These are for example design patterns, software principals and best practices.
- Refer to other sources to be able to explain clearly but shortly. Summarize complex patterns instead of explaining every pattern and principal in detail.
- Make sure the principals behind are easy to read: A advanced reader should not be bored by detailed explanation and a beginner reader should be able to understand the main message and idea behind the principal and idea.
 - The outcome of every rule is then summarized.

2.2.1 Rule 1: "Use One Level of Indentation per Method"

I am able to add code directly in the text

```
1 Listings
```

in the text. Furthermore it is possible refer to a file:

```
1
   package ocanalyzer.rules.noelse;
2
   import java.util.ArrayList;
3
   import java.util.List;
4
5
6
   import ocanalyzer.rules.general.ValidationHandler;
8
   import org.eclipse.jdt.core.dom.ASTVisitor;
9
   import org.eclipse.jdt.core.dom.IfStatement;
10
   import org.eclipse.jdt.core.dom.Statement;
11
   /**
12
13
     This class is used to visit all if {@link Statement}.
14
15
    * An if {@link Statement} which does have a corresponding else
16
    * {@link Statement} is saved and furthermore it is reported to the
17
       given
18
      {@link ElseValidationHandler}
19
      @author Fabian Schwarz-Fritz
20
21
```

```
22
   public class ElseVisitor extends ASTVisitor {
23
24
25
            private List < Statement > else Statements;
            private ValidationHandler validationHandler;
26
27
            public ElseVisitor(ValidationHandler validatonHandler) {
28
                    this.validationHandler = validatonHandler;
29
30
                    elseStatements = new ArrayList<Statement>();
31
32
            @Override
33
            public void endVisit(IfStatement ifStatement) {
34
                    if (isSingleElse(ifStatement)) {
35
                             Statement elseStatement = ifStatement.
36
                                getElseStatement();
                             elseStatements.add(elseStatement);
37
                             validationHandler.printInfo(elseStatement);
38
39
40
41
42
            private boolean isSingleElse(IfStatement ifStatement) {
                    return ifStatement.getElseStatement() != null;
43
44
45
            public List<Statement> getElseStatements() {
46
47
                    return elseStatements;
48
49
50
```

which is cool!

Furthermore like this class ElseVisitor and I also like SomeOtherClass. IfThereIsAStupid-LineBreakInTheClassName - what happens then?

```
2.2.2 Rule 2: "Don't Use the else Keyword"
```

asdf

2.2.3 Rule 3: "Wrap All Primitives and Strings"

asdf

2.2.4 Rule 4: "Use Only One Dot per Line"

asdf

6

2.2.5 Rule 5: "Don't Abbreviate"

asdf

2.2.6 Rule 6: "Keep All Entities Small"

asdf

2.2.7 Rule 7: "Don't Use Any Classes with More Than Two Instance Variables"

asdf

2.2.8 Rule 8: "Use First-Class Collections"

asdf

2.2.9 Rule 9: "Don't Use Any Getters/Setters/Properties"

asdf

2.3 Discussing the Rules

2.3 === This chapter is discussing the rules shortly.

=== Use quotes from Jeff's text: He also gives a short summary of his text in the end

2.3.1 Similarities

=== Are there similarities in the rules? Is it possible to categorize the rules in terms of: - Do they have the same intention? - Are they related to the same "big picture" idea (example: encapsulation or abstraction)

Categorize rules: Are there similarities from perspective of principle? ??? Together with next chapter?

2.3.2 Precedence

=== Make clear that this is my own estimation and not related to Jeff's text. Prioritize the rules. === To be determined: How long is this chapter?

// Yada yada yada: Own estimation: what's the most important rule? What do I think? What does the author think? Reason with descriptions and examples given

2.3.3 Conclusion and Outcome

=== Give a short and precise conclusion of the Object Calisthenic: Purpose, exercise, stuff to learn, skill improvement.

=== Also Summarize what most of the rules are about:

RESERACH page 21:

- behaviour and operation oriented
- LoD and loose coupling
- talk to friends

- talk the protocol specified by the object's operation
- Next page: conclusion, no else ,naming,

all in all: Duplication of code and idea ==> "Simple and elegant Abstractions"

8

3 Tool Support to Validate the Object Calisthenics - Evaluation

3.1 Advantages of Tool Support

=== What is a tool? Why do tools help? What makes tools strong? Why do tools matter for developers? Possible outcome of tool support for the OC's? Already described in the Introduction (chapter 1). Describe this more in detail here if necessary.

3.2 Working Environment

- === Describe AST generally. Say that Eclipse provides types representing the parts of code syntax. This is seen as given.
 - === Refer to other references explaining AST.
 - === Describe shortly how it is possible to do an AST validation with eclpise.
- === Say that: "Eclipse" terms for AST nodes are quite similar to general terms for java's nodes in ASTs. In this report the standard terms are used. These are not further described in this paper.
- -> Example: Describe that "MethodDeclaration" consists of different other nodes representing the declaration of a method. Describe the structure of the child nodes of the node as far necessary. Do not embark on a discussion about what exactly is allowed as method declaration.
- === Therefore: Give reference for questions about "parameter", "type", "class", "expression" or "statement". Say that the validation in the next section is exactly implemented as described. One validation implementation example is explained exemplary in the Prototype chapter.

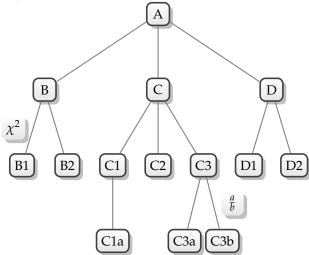
3.3 Evaluation of Rule Validation

- === Say that the prioritization of the rules (in terms of the rule validation) and the "ranking" is given in the end. The sections of this chapter are "rule specific", even if the next subsections refer to each other.
 - === FOREACH Rule/Subsection IN Rules/Subsections:
- Similarities found out in description may be similar in this validation? Categorize the rules in groups to form a validation perspective. (E.g.: Validation of rule y is very similar to the validation of rule x that was already explained.)
 - Use examples given in description chapter to describe the typical structure of the rule.
- Explain "the positive case": What is the positive structure, satisfying the rule. Where does a rule violation occur when the structure is not fulfilled. (Example: Positive case: maximum of 2 instance variables. If not fulfilled: Discussion Rule violation information occurs on the level of the class or on the level of the third instance variable?
 - What checks have to be done for the validation?

- Discussion of 'rule dependencies' within one rule (example: wrapper has to determine possible wrapper classes first before beeing able to indicate the use of a primitive/string in a non-wrapper class...)
 - --> solution found/no solution found
- Therefore: Be self-critical: Now, were a "solution" is found (or not), describe the problems that occur with the described implementation
- If there are cases where the rule cannot be validated: Why is it hard to validate. Where does the validation fail? How is it possible to "trick" a good implementation (Example: wrap of primitives can be "tricked" with 'return new Wrapper(instancevariable)'...)

3.3.1 Validation of Rule 1

Cool, I can draw trees:



3.3.2 Validation of Rule 2

asdf

3.3.3 Validation of Rule 3

asdf

3.3.4 Validation of Rule 4

asdf

3.3.5 Validation of Rule 5

asdf

3.3.6 Validation of Rule 6

asdf

3.3.7 Validation of Rule 7

asdf

3.3.8 Validation of Rule 8

asdf

3.3.9 Validation of Rule 9

asdf

3.4 Result of the Evaluation

=== Give a summary on how hard it was to implement the rules. Where does the rule validator fail. Summarize results of the evaluation. Be positive: Do not forget to emphasize the good and working parts of the evaluation tool and accent the positive outcome of them.

3.5 Future Work

=== Be philosophical: What is still to be done in terms of rule validation.

=== If many rules cannot be validated: Future work might be a software where the user can "mark" structures as given. (Example: If it is not possible to determine if a class is a wrapper class, the user could "mark" it as a wrapper class and the validation algorithm might work...)

=== If many rules can be validated: Future work might be the configuration of the rule validator. "pluggable" rules that the user can implement himself? Or "configurable" rule: Use of 2/3/4 instance variables per class.

4 Prototypical Implementation of Tool Support

=== This chapter describes the implementation of the prototype.

4.1 Requirements

=== Describe requirements for the prototype. Depends on how "good" the prototype is....

4.2 Architecture

- === Describe overall architecture.
- === How about a package overview and a short description: What do the classes of the package do and how do they interact in the software?

4.3 Exemplary Rule Validation

=== One example implementation of one rule validation. Idea: Implementation of an ASTVisitor class...

4.4 Resulting Prototype

- === If the protype is really good: swagger and present it as a good software, that might be used in trianings?
- === If not: Be proud of what is there:). This is only a prototype. What could be improved in a better implementation? Is it even possible to do a better implementation in terms of the rule validation (depends on the outcome of chapter 3).
 - === Show screenshot and describe UI. What is possible to do with the client
- === Independent form the quality of the prototype: What are ideas that are still out there for the prototype? How could the product improve?

4.5 Outlook and Future Work

=== Possible future work, dependent on what is said in the previous section.

5 Conclusion

=== Conclusion of the result of this work. Do not explain in detail, but refer to the Introduction: What was good, what was bad?

TODO: Have fun writing and stay happy:)

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