# Clean Code & Agile Experiences



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## Table of contents



01+
Introduction

to clean code

03+ Groups management of Handling clean code

O2+ Advantages and Disadvantages of clean and bad code

**04** \*

Groups Agile experiences

## **\*....01**

Introduction to clean code

```
function cleanCode(amazing, appealing) {
    let beautiful;

if(amazing) {
    let happiness = appealing + beautiful
    beautiful = amazing * 3

    if(happiness) {
        let gainingInterest = happiness * 3
            console.log('This is very properly structured')
    }
}else{
    console.log('this can not getting any better')
}
```

## What is Clean Code?

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- Clean code is an approach to software development that is easy to read and understand.
- Clean code requires a lot of discipline
- Benefits for easier maintenance
- Code is cost effective
  - Clean code leads to less technical debt





## Clean Code



- Clean code is focused → Each function, class, and module exposes a single minded attitude:
  - 1. Undistracted
  - 2. Unpolluted
  - Should possess a range of desirable characteristics such as:
    - 1. Minimal Software Dependencies
    - 2. Robust Testability

## What is Clean Code? With "Uncle Bob"



```
function sloppyCode(dissapontment, unappealing) {
   let problematic;
   if(dissapontment) {
    problematic = dissapontment
      let frustration = unappealing + problematic
   if(frustration) {
    let losingInteresr = frustration * 3
      console.log('This is poorly structured')
   }
   }else{
      console.log('this is not getting any better')
   }
}
```



Advantages and Disadvantages of clean and bad code

## Advantages vs Disadvantages in coding



- Advantages:
- -Easier to test
- -Lower maintenance burden
- Disadvantages:
- -reduces software quality
- -increase in development time
- -security vulnerabilities



## Code Layout

- Pleasing appearance that is readable
- Efficient code
- Error handling should be complete and attention to detail
- Abbreviated error handling
- Memory leaks
- race conditions
- Inconsistent naming

```
.table-bordered { border: 1px solid ■#ddd; }
.table-bordered > thead > tr > th, .table-bordered > thead > tr > td, .table-bordered > tbody > tr > th, .
table-bordered > tbody > tr > td. .table-bordered > tfoot > tr > th. .table-bordered > tfoot > tr > td { border:
.table-bordered > thead > tr > th, .table-bordered > thead > tr > td { border-bottom-width: 2px; }
.table-striped > tbody > tr:nth-of-type(odd) { background-color: ■#f9f9f9; }
.table-hover > tbody > tr:hover { background-color: ■#f5f5f5; }
                                .table-bordered {
                                 border: 1px solid #ddd;
                                 table-bordered > thead > tr > th,
                                 table-bordered > thead > tr > td,
                                 table-bordered > tbody > tr > th,
                                 table-bordered > tbody > tr > td,
                                 table-bordered > tfoot > tr > th,
                                 table-bordered > tfoot > tr > td {
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                                 background-color: #f9f9f9;
                                 table-hover > tbody > tr:hover {
                                 background-color: #f5f5f5
```



## Project management

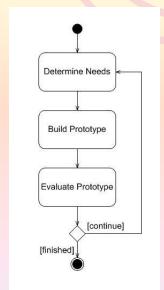


- Project planning: Coordinating times and dates, meetings schedule, and the team's tasks.
- Task management: Assigning specific tasks for each Sprint and complete them
- Risk management: Reviewing project initiatives & requirements to ensure productivity stays on track and minimize potential risks
- Performance management: Monitoring and measuring the performance of the project team. Identifying areas for improvement towards project goals.

## User Interface prototyping

- We started by creating a user interface prototype
- UI prototypes can have several purposes:
- Enabled us to explore the problem with our stakeholders.
- To initially envision the system.
- Enabled us to explore the solution of our system.
- A way to communicate the possible UI design(s) of our system.
- A potential foundation for our system

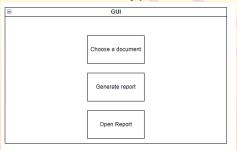
#### **UI prototyping process**



## User Interface (continued)

- We prototyped a portion of the user interface
- Then moved on to implementing it.
- We don't need to define everything up front before moving on
- After a version of the UI prototype is built, it needed to be evaluated by our mentor to verify that it meets the requirements.

#### Prototype



#### Our Gui last semester



## Code and design review

**Code Review:** Our team used code review tools like GitHub to hold a central repository to review each commit being made and highlight our continuous improvement to our code base.

**Design Review:** As a team, we constantly updated our design architecture to meet the standards of our code.

**Collaborative Review:** We always discussed about alternative design patterns and potential issues we might face if we weren't updating the architecture.



## Small release cycles

- Delivering working software in small increments allowed for us to have consistent feedback
- Frequent feedback helped us identify issues earlier in the development process.
- Small release cycles are a great way to build momentum over time.



## Scrum meetings

- All team members attend
- Sprint planning meeting
- Daily scrum
- Sprint review meeting
- Sprint retrospective meeting
- Point out issues









## Kahoot!!

when you win at kahoot in class, but fail all your exams

Me and the boys waiting for our funny kahoot names to show up



https://create.kahoot.it/share/cs-351-quiz/cfc89ffa-f9e3-406f-b7fb-38ab16e1fb27



### Thanks!

Do you have any questions?

