

Defensive Programming

Writing fault-tolerant Ruby

Before we begin...

- ⦿ Hi, I'm Johnny Boursiquot
- ⦿ Audience: Beginner-ish

What We'll Cover

- ➊ Definition
- ➋ Purpose
- ➌ Basics
- ➍ Example

Definition

Defensive programming is a form of defensive design intended to ensure the continuing function of a piece of software in spite of unforeseeable usage of said software. (Wikipedia)

Purpose

Resiliency
Fault-tolerance
Predictability

Sooner or later...

...failure happens



WAIT FOR IT

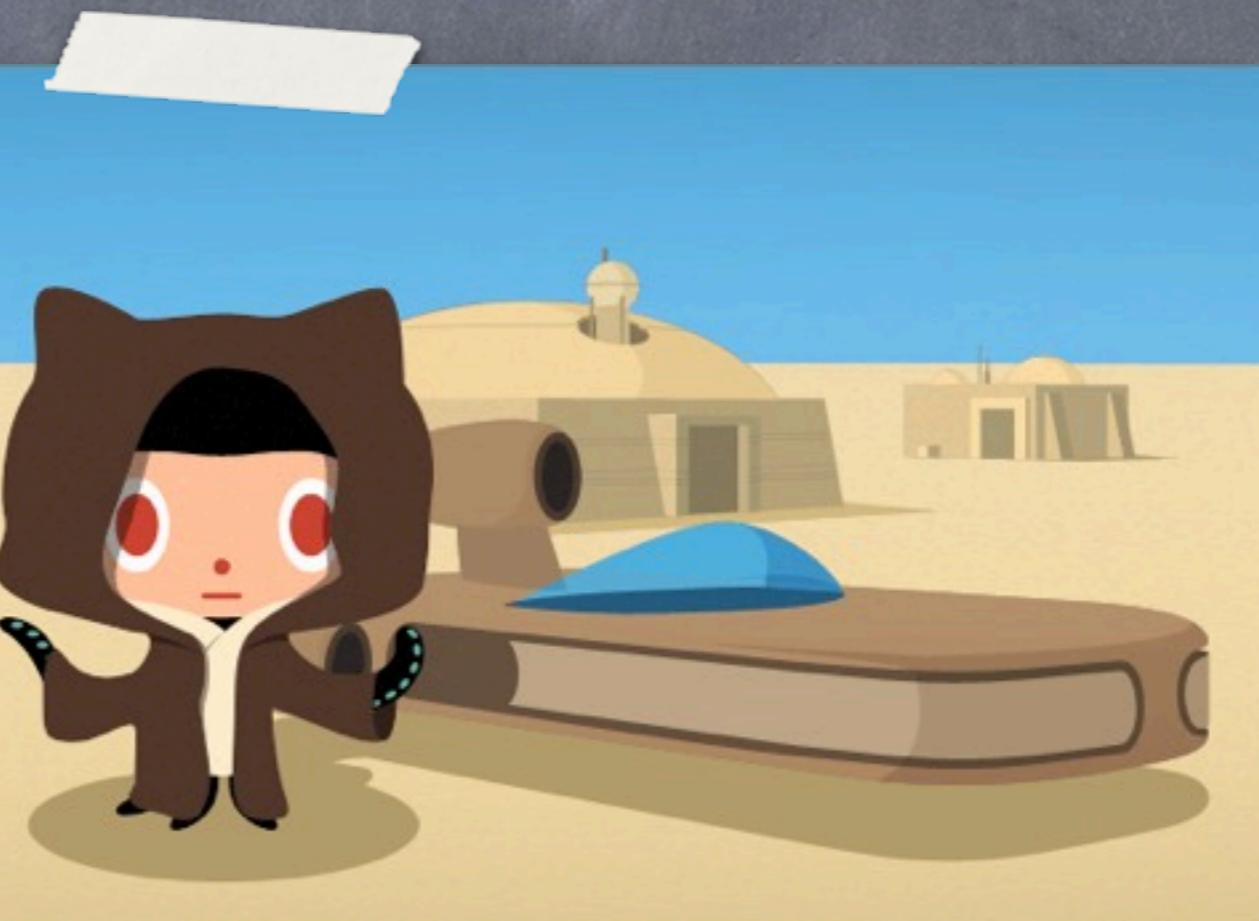
.....Wait for it.....

FAILBlog.org

When failure is
anticipated...

404

This is not the
web page you
are looking for.



When failure is not
anticipated...



Doing it
(in Ruby)

Basic Concepts

- ➊ Exception class and subclasses
 - NoMemoryError, LoadError,
 - NotImplementedError, SignalException,
 - Interrupt, ScriptError
- ➋ Those tend to be unrecoverable

Basic Concepts

- ⦿ StandardError and its subclasses
ArgumentError, EncodingError, FiberError,
IOError, IndexError, LocalJumpError,
NameError, RangeError, RegexpError,
RuntimeError, SystemCallError, ThreadError,
TypeError, ZeroDivisionError
- ⦿ You will encounter those more often

Basic Concepts

- ⦿ Your custom error classes that inherit from StandardError
- ⦿ They can provide as much granularity as you need

Raising Exceptions

- Exceptions are raised with `raise`
 - aka `Kernel.raise`
 - aka `Kernel.fail`
- `raise` or `fail` is a matter of preference, use whichever makes sense given the context
- `raise [class], [message], [backtrace]`

Raising Exceptions

```
irb> raise TypeError
TypeError: TypeError
  from (irb):1
  from /Users/jboursiquot/.rvm/rubies/
ruby-1.9.3-p194/bin/irb:16:in `<main>'
```

Raising Exceptions

```
irb> raise TypeError, "I don't like your type"
TypeError: I don't like your type
  from (irb):4
  from /Users/jboursiquot/.rvm/rubies/
ruby-1.9.3-p194/bin/irb:16:in `<main>'
```

Raising Exceptions

```
irb> raise "Watch me run...oops"
RuntimeError: Watch me run...oops
  from (irb):5
  from /Users/jboursiquot/.rvm/rubies/
ruby-1.9.3-p194/bin/irb:16:in `<main>'
```

Raising Exceptions

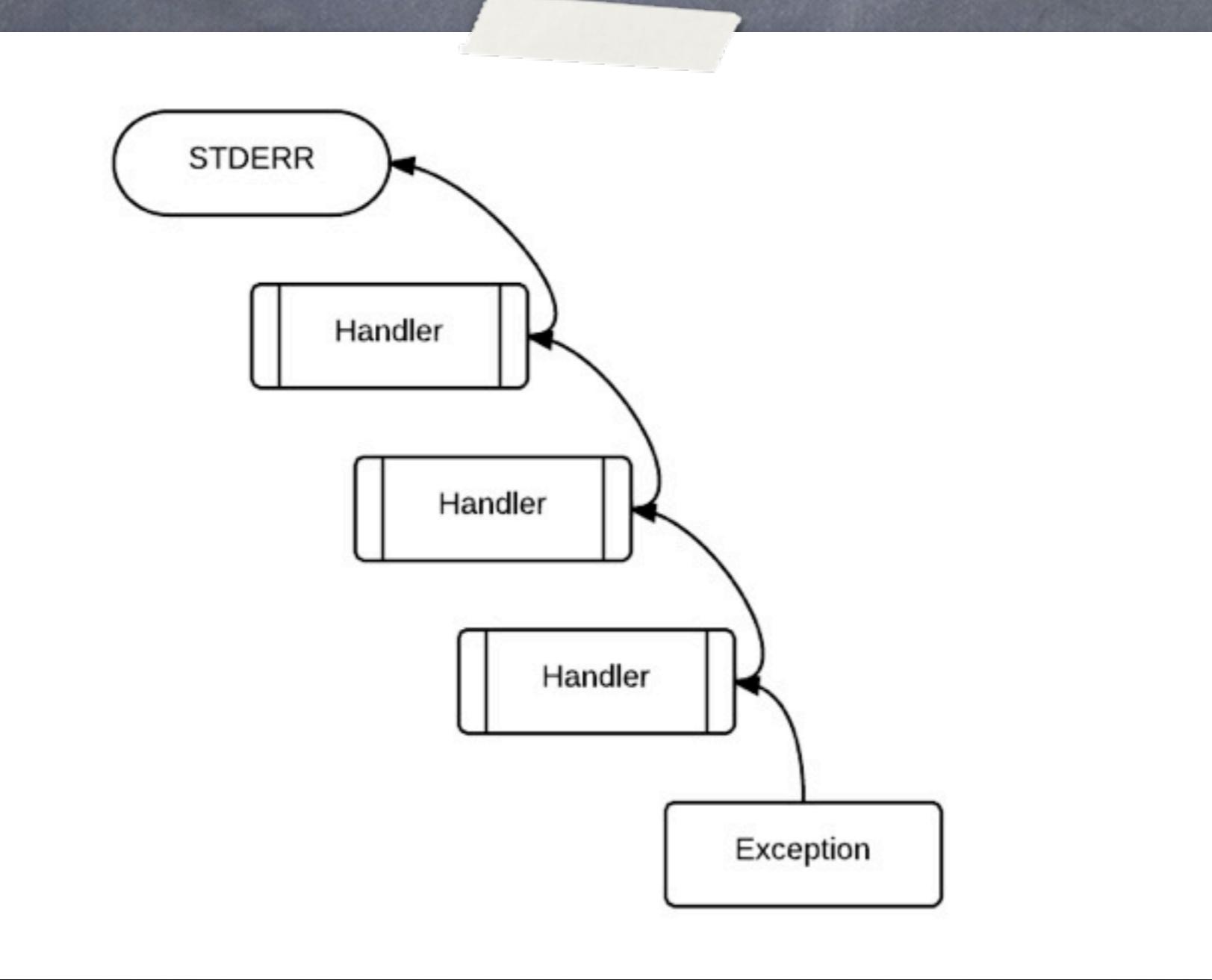
```
irb> raise RuntimeError, "Whiskey!!!",  
["Bourbon:1", "Corn:2", "Malt:3", "Wheat:4"]  
RuntimeError: Whiskey!!!  
    from Bourbon:1  
    from Corn:2  
    from Malt:3  
    from Wheat:4
```

Raising Exceptions

```
irb> raise RuntimeError, "Whiskey!!!",  
["Bourbon:1", "Corn:2", "Malt:3", "Wheat:4"]  
RuntimeError: Whiskey!!!  
    from Bourbon:1  
    from Corn:2  
    from Malt:3  
    from Wheat:4
```



Bubbling

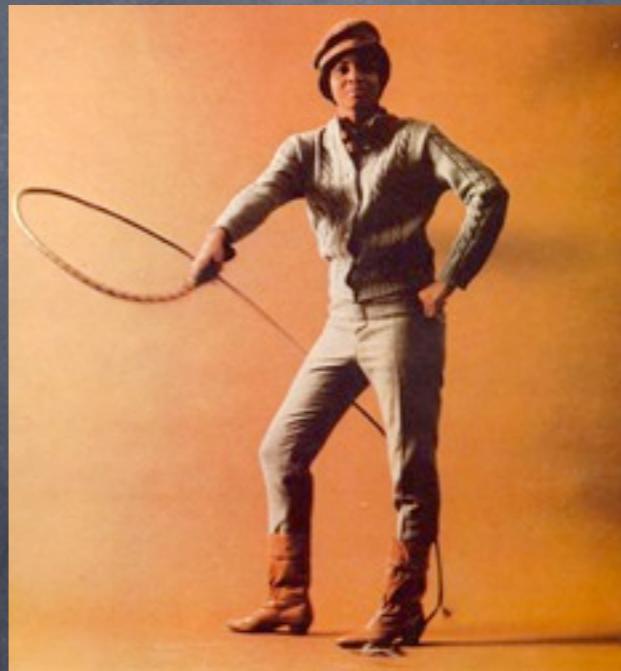


Bubbling

- ⦿ Raised exceptions travel up the call stack in search of a matching exception handler
- ⦿ If the call stack is exhausted without a matching handler, the exception is printed to STDERR and program aborts <-- You want to avoid this

What do Dennis Leary
and Fontella Bass share
in common?

What do Dennis Leary and Fontella Bass share in common?



rescue to the, um, rescue

- ➊ Exceptions are handled by rescue in one of two ways:
 - ➋ as a clause within a begin...end block and class, method or module definitions
 - ➋ as a statement modifier

rescue Example 1

```
irb> begin
irb>   raise "You did me wrong"
irb> rescue => e
irb>   e.message
irb> end
=> "You did me wrong"
```

rescue Example 2

```
irb> begin
irb>   raise TypeError, "me no like"
irb> rescue TypeError => e
irb>   "Why u no like?"
irb> rescue RuntimeError => e
irb>   "RuntimeError: #{e.message}"
irb> end
=> "Why u no like?"
```

rescue Example 3

```
irb> begin
irb>   raise TypeError, "me no like"
irb> rescue NameError => e
irb>   "Bad Name"
irb> rescue TypeError, RuntimeError => e
irb>   "Error: #{e.message}"
irb> end
=> "Error: me no like"
```

rescue Example 4

```
[0,1,2].map{|d| 1/d rescue nil}
```

```
=> [nil, 1, 0]
```

```
[0,1,2].map{|d| 1/d rescue ZeroDivisionError}
```

```
=> [ZeroDivisionError, 1, 0]
```

```
[0,1,2].map{|d| 1/d rescue $!}
```

```
=> [#<ZeroDivisionError: divided by 0>, 1, 0]
```

else

- ⦿ Used in a group of rescue statements
- ⦿ Triggered when none of the handlers are

else Example 1

```
irb> begin
irb>   p "All your base are belong to us"
irb> rescue => e
irb>   p e.message
irb> else
irb>   p "Not rescued"
irb> end
=> "All your base are belong to us"
=> "Not rescued"
```

else Example 2

```
irb> begin
irb>   p "All your base are belong to us"
irb>   raise "Oh no!"
irb> rescue TypeError => e
irb>   p "TypeError: #{e.message}"
irb> rescue RuntimeError => e
irb>   p "RuntimeError: #{e.message}"
irb> else
irb>   p "Nothing to see here"
irb> end
=> "All your base are belong to us"
=> "RuntimeError: Oh no!"
```

ensure

- ⦿ Statements within an ensure clause are guaranteed to execute
- ⦿ Generally a good place to clean up after yourself

ensure's behavior

- If an else is present, its statements are executed followed by ensure's statements
- If a return statement appears before an else clause, else statements (if present) are skipped but ensure's are executed
- If an exception is raised, any matching handler will execute followed by ensure's statements

ensure Example

```
irb> begin
irb>   youtube_gangnam_style_views = 1196472881
irb>   my_remaining_patience = 0
irb>   youtube_gangnam_style_views / my_remaining_patience
irb> rescue ZeroDivisionError => e
irb>   p "ZeroDivisionError"
irb> else
irb>   p "Nothing to see here"
irb> ensure
irb>   p "Never watch Gangnam Style again"
irb> end
=> "ZeroDivisionError"
=> "Never watch Gangnam Style again"
```

Reflect on...

- ⦿ Exceptions for exceptional cases
- ⦿ Ruby provides throw and catch mechanisms for expected failures which can be more appropriate based on the use case

Let's program something defensively, shall we?

Exercise also available on GitHub:

<https://github.com/jboursiquot/defensive-ruby-talk>

Quick Recap

- ⦿ Defensive Programming is about anticipating the unexpected
- ⦿ Ruby lets you know of the unexpected by raising exceptions based on a pre-defined set of classes and subclasses for you to handle
- ⦿ You can have your own custom exception classes that inherit from Ruby's (StandardError) for more granular captures

Quick Recap

- ⦿ **Keywords and clauses:** raise, rescue, else (within a rescue), ensure
- ⦿ **For further study:** throw/catch and differentiating the exceptional from the expected

Where to from here

- ⦿ Rubydoc's Exception class documentation ([http://www.ruby-doc.org/core-1.9.3/
Exception.html](http://www.ruby-doc.org/core-1.9.3/Exception.html))
- ⦿ Pragmatic Programmer's Guide to Ruby
(Earlier edition available online free: [http://
www.ruby-doc.org/docs/ProgrammingRuby/
html/tut_exceptions.html](http://www.ruby-doc.org/docs/ProgrammingRuby/html/tut_exceptions.html))
- ⦿ Avdi Grimm's Exceptional Ruby ([http://
exceptionalruby.com/](http://exceptionalruby.com/))

Reach Out

Johnny Boursiquot
jboursiquot@gmail.com
@jboursiquot

Credits

- “Wait For It” from failblog.org
- Coca Cola fail from <http://thedailywtf.com>
- GitHub 404 from GitHub (duh)
- Photo of Dennis Leary from Google Plus <https://plus.google.com/u/0/+DenisLeary/posts>
- Photo of Fontella Bass from <http://darkjive.com/2011/12/27/fontella-bass-sassy-soulful-siren-in-the-first-degree/>