

Clean Code! The Fundamentals
why Clean Code is essential.

- 1) Code is for humans
- 2) Quality
- 3) Compounds
- 4) Can't be delayed

Boy Scout Rule - Leave your code better than you found it.

Principle of Least Surprise

Every Component should behave in a way that most users expect it to behave.

- Consumers should trust their intuition
- Obvious behaviors should be implemented

Coupling - Changing one element requires changing other elements

Cohesion - measures degree to which elements work together to achieve a goal.

- High Cohesion is valuable / desired
- Focused modules

Idiomatic Code - Having Conventions & Standards

- Community and Alignment
- Reduced Friction
- Consistency

Clean Code: Naming

The Impact of Naming

- Names are everywhere
- Readability + Clarity depends on it.
- Intention revealing names
- If you cannot pronounce it, you cannot discuss it

Booleans

- Express as question (Is, Has)
- Avoid double negatives (IsNotEmployee)

Methods

- Stick to one convention (i.e. one of Get/Fetch/Retrieve)
- Use verbs
- Use clear names

Classes

- Use Nouns
- Be specific
- Avoid generic Suffixes

Writing Clean Methods

- Remove nesting
- Return early →
- Use guard clauses
 - Ardal's Guard is an example
 - Guard.Against.Null(request) → exception thrown
- Avoid functions w/ and or or in name.
 - Single Responsibility Principle
- Consider splitting methods w/ flag arguments in two.
 - Use order to improve readability
- Ideal # of parameters is 0-3
 - Reduce parameter # w/ SRP + new object

Handling Errors

- Do not use exceptions to control flow
- Exceptions can be recoverable or unrecoverable
- Exceptions can be ignorable (should still log)

Dealing with NULLs

- Apply the Null Object Pattern to represent "No Objects"
- Always return an empty collection instead of returning null

Clean Tests

- Consider fluent assertion packages
- Descriptive titles and variables
- Use Arrange, Act, Assert structure
 - avoid mocks
- Use real classes if not fragile, unstable or slow
- Use Builder classes to create objects in tests
- Use realistic test data aka "John Doe" ! "if u bill"

Tooling

- Use a Code Complexity Tool
 - Cyclomatic Complexity
 - Maintainability Index
 - Cognitive Complexity
- Use refactoring tools
 - ReSharper
 - CodeRush
 - Roslynator
 - TestBrains
- Use Editor Configs to enforce standards
- Use a spell checker
- Enforce Code Quality
 - Sonarqube
 - Codacy