

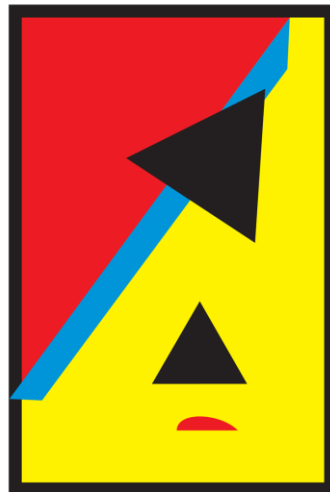
# *C++ Software Engineering*

*for engineers of other disciplines*

Module 8

*"Software Engineering"*

*5th Lecture: Anti-Pattern*



**ALTE N**

*Spring 2022*

*Gothenburg, Sweden*

- Anti-pattern is a common response to a recurring in effective and highly counterproductive problem.
- The usage has been extended beyond software design:
  - Organizational
  - Project Management
  - Programming
  - Methodological
  - Configuration Management

*"Two key elements present to formally distinguish an actual anti-pattern from a simple bad habit, bad practice, or bad idea (are):*

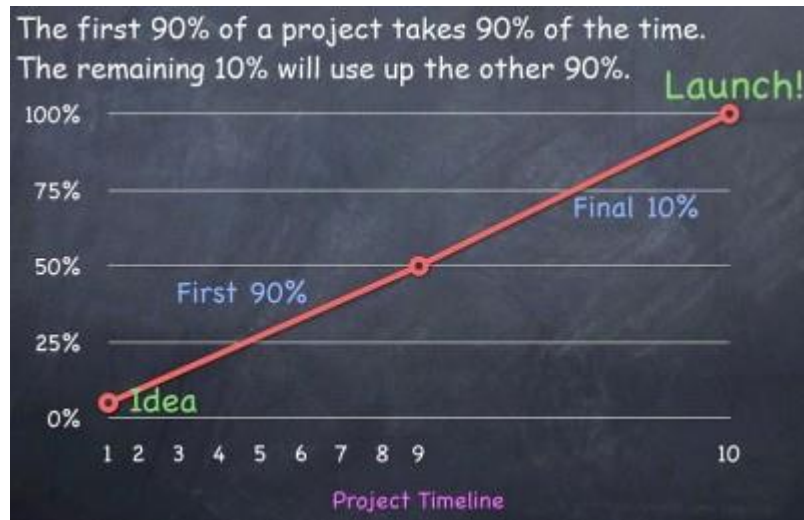
*1. A commonly used process, structure, or pattern of action that despite initially appearing to be an appropriate and effective response to a problem, **has more bad consequences than good ones.***

*2. Another solution exists that is documented, repeatable, and proven to be effective."*

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-pattern#Definition>

# Anti-pattern -- Planning

- ***Cart before the horse***: prioritizing tasks irrationally
- **Ninety-ninety rule**: underestimating the amount of time to complete a project when it is "nearly done"



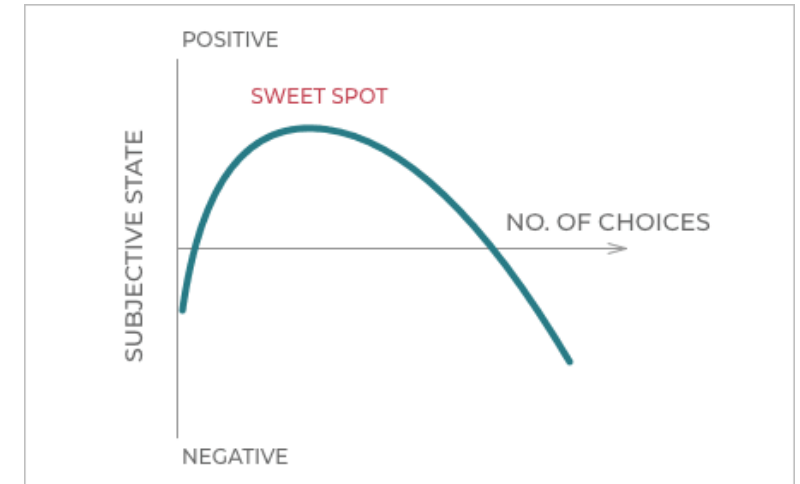
<http://alvares.in/mario/20101217/the-ninety-ninety-rule-in-projects/>



<https://medium.com/@socialtrendspot/cart-before-the-horse-marketing-strategy-vs-tactics-a26f360d35c3>

# Analysis Paralysis

- A scenario in which *overthinking* “paralyzes” decision making.
- Iterative, incremental, and agile have come to rescue!
  - If the iteration plans have no *meaningful* connection?
- To overcome:
  - Understand the *main* objectives.
  - Start early, prioritize *tasks appropriately* and set a deadline!
  - Limit the inputs, intentionally.
  - Decompose problem and iterate on solutions!
  - Do not worry about being wrong.
  - Seek help.



<https://www.typtalk.com/blog/8-steps-stopping-analysis-paralysis-tracks/>

- Overthinking kills performance, causes stress which lowers creativity, and can cause paradox of choice shown above.
- Common reasons resulting Analysis Paralysis include:
  - *Fear of deciding*
  - *Lack of experience or extensive experience*

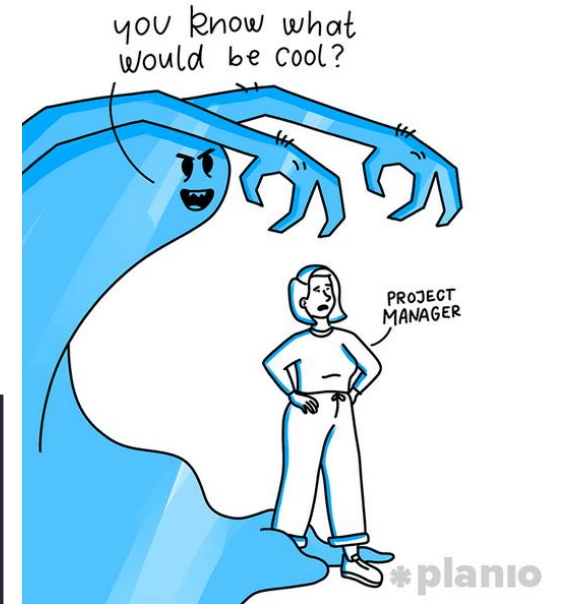
# Anti-pattern -- Design

- **Circle-ellipse problem**
- **Overengineering**: making a project more robust and complex than is needed
- **Scope/Feature/Requirement creep**: adding new features to the project after the original requirements have been drafted and accepted
- **Action at a distance**: unexpected interaction between widely separated parts of a system



<https://morioh.com/p/03b62ca64435>

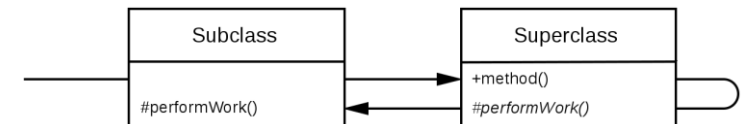
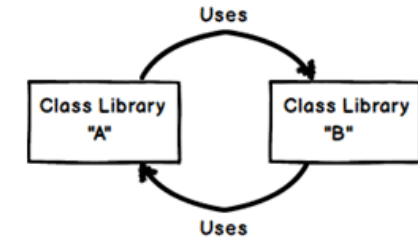
- Circle-ellipse problem is sometimes used to criticize object-oriented programming. It also exposes the difficulties of adapting hierarchical taxonomies universally, advocating *situational classification systems*.
- *Action at a distance* usually happens when using global variables.



<https://plan.io/blog/scope-creep/>

# Anti-pattern – OO Design

- **Call super**: requiring subclasses to call a superclass's overridden method
- **Circular dependency**: introducing unnecessary direct or indirect mutual dependencies between objects or software modules
- **Constant interface**: using interfaces to define constants
- **God object**: too many functions in a single part of the design (class)
- **Object orgy**: failing to properly encapsulate objects permitting unrestricted access to their internals



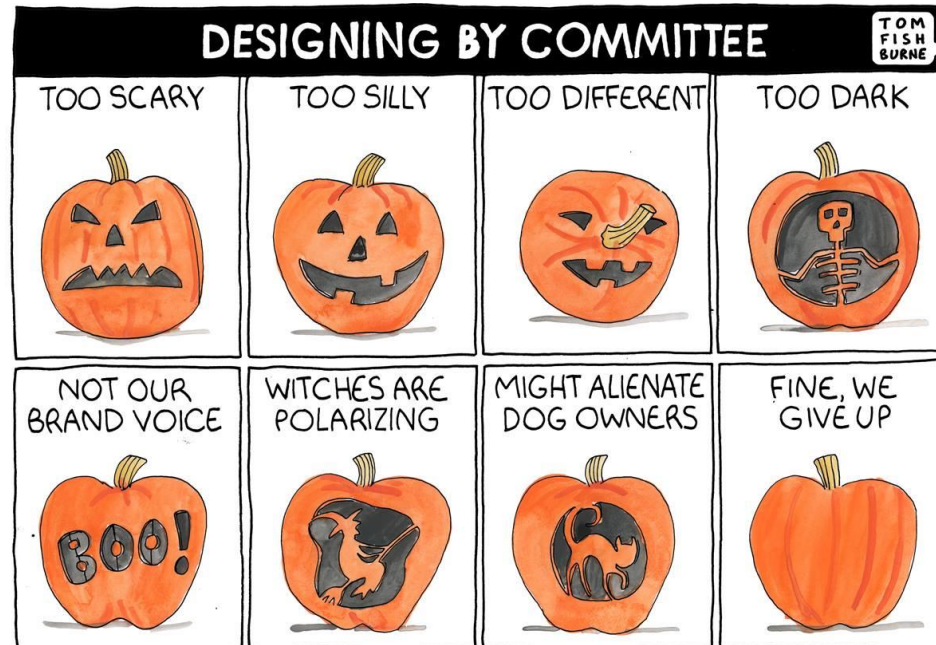
- *Call super on constructor happens in C++ for every inheritance.*

# Anti-pattern – Group Work

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- **Design by committee:** many contributors with no unifying vision.
- **Escalation of commitment:** failing to revoke a decision when it proves wrong.
- **Moral hazard:** Insulating a decision-maker from the consequences of their decision
- **Groupthink:** the desire for harmony or conformity in the group results in an irrational or dysfunctional decision-making outcome.



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# Anti-pattern -- QoS

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- ***Input kludge***: Failing to specify and implement the handling of possibly invalid input
- ***Race hazard***: Failing to see the consequences of events that can sometimes interfere with each other
- ***Premature Optimization***: Coding early-on for perceived efficiency, sacrificing good design, maintainability, and sometimes even real-world efficiency



# Anti-pattern -- Coding

- ***Magic numbers & Magic strings***
- ***Hard code***: Embedding assumptions about the environment of a system in its implementation
- ***Loop-switch sequence***: Encoding a set of sequential steps using a switch within a loop statement



```
// parse a key and value
String key = stream.parse();
String value = stream.parse();

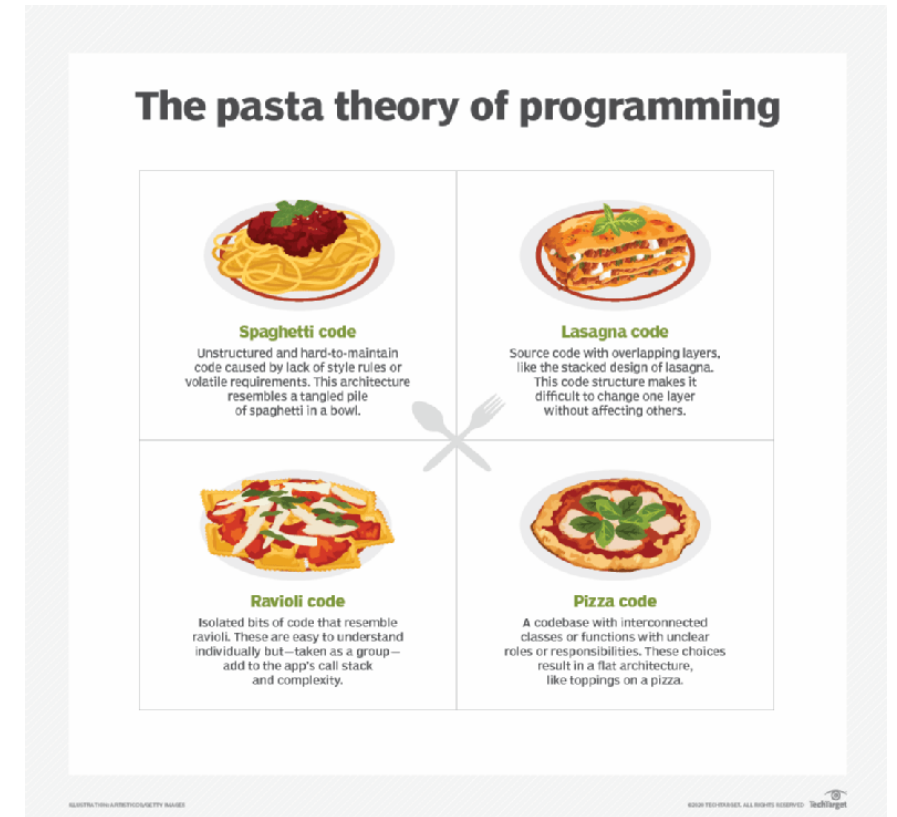
// parse 3 parameters
List<String> params = new LinkedList<String>();
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    params.add(stream.parse());
}
```

```
// parse a key, a value, then three parameters
String key = null;
String value = null;
List<String> params = new LinkedList<String>();

for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    switch (i) {
        case 0:
            key = stream.parse();
            break;
        case 1:
            value = stream.parse();
            break;
        default:
            params.add(stream.parse());
            break;
    }
}
```

# Anti-pattern – Code Structure

- **Ravioli Code**: well-structured classes that are easy to understand in isolation, but difficult to understand as a whole.
- **Spaghetti Code**: unstructured and difficult-to-maintain source code
- **Lasagna Code**: too many layers of inheritance
- **Pizza Code**: unclear reason



# Code Smell – Class Level

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- **Large class:** See God object.
- **Lazy class / freeloader:** a class that does too little.
- **Feature envy:** a class that uses methods of another class excessively.
- **Inappropriate intimacy:** a class that has dependencies on implementation details of another class. See Object orgy.
- **Orphan variable or constant class:** a collection of constants which belong elsewhere
- **Data clump:** a group of variables which should compose an object are passed around together in various parts of the program

# Code Smell – Method Level

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- ***Excessively long identifiers***
- ***Excessively short identifiers***
  
- ***Too many parameters***: the purpose of the function is ill-conceived and that the code should be refactored
- ***Cyclomatic complexity***: too many branches or loops – broken into more *simpler* functions
- ***Long method***: a method, function, or procedure that has grown too large
  
- ***Excessive return of data***: a function or method that returns more than what each of its callers needs.
- ***Excessively long line of code*** (or ***God Line***)