# Refactoring Fundamentals: Code Smells

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#### **In This Course**

- What is Refactoring?
- Why do it?
- What's the process?
- What are some tools that can assist with it?
- What is a Code Smell?
- What are some examples of Code Smells?
- What are some common refactorings?
- How does one apply them correctly?

## **Code Smells**



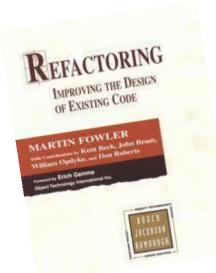
# **Principle of Least Surprise**

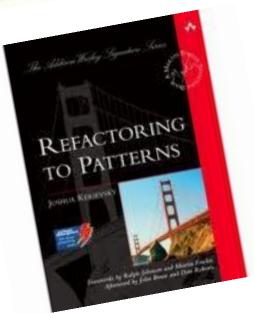
- "Do what users expect"
- Design API to behave as programmers would expect

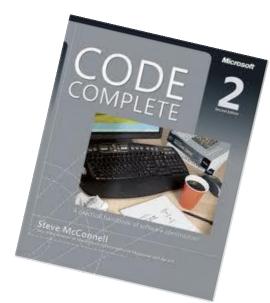
- Be simple
- Be clear
- Be consistent



#### **Code Smells in Literature**









#### **Organizing Code Smells**

- Taxonomy proposed by Mäntylä, M. V. and Lassenius, C.
  - http://www.soberit.hut.fi/~mmantyla/ESE\_2006.pdf
- Organization of Code Smells into 5 Groups
  - The Bloaters
  - The Object-Orientation Abusers
  - The Change Preventers
  - The Dispensables
  - The Couplers
- I've added three more:
  - The Obfuscators
  - Environment Smells
  - Test Smells

#### **Code Smells: The Bloaters**

- Things that have grown out of control
  - Probably little-by-little
- Things that cause bloat within a system



# The Bloaters: Long Method

Small methods are easier to understand at a glance

#### How small?

- Certainly the method should fit on one screen.
- □ Ideally, 10 lines or fewer

## The Bloaters: Long Method

What about performance? There's overhead in calling methods...

- Don't prematurely optimize
- Minimal impact verify with performance testing (I have a course on this...)
- Far better performance tweaks than combining method

#### **Related Smells**

- Long Loops
- Functions That Do More Than One Thing

## The Bloaters: Long Method

#### **Refactor Long Methods**

- Extract Method
  - Introduce Parameter Object
  - Replace Temp with Query
  - Replace Method with Method Object
- Compose Method
- Replace Nested Conditional with Guard Clause
- Replace Conditional Dispatcher with Command
- Move Accumulation to Visitor
- Replace Conditional Logic with Strategy

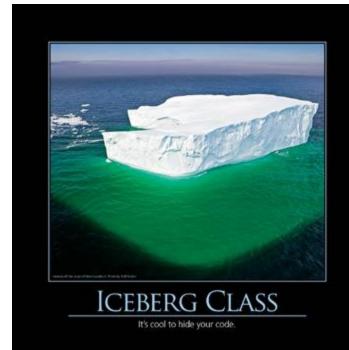
# **The Bloaters: Large Class**

Violating Single Responsibility Principle

Too many instance variables

Too many private methods

Iceberg Class <a href="http://deviq.com/iceberg-class">http://deviq.com/iceberg-class</a>



#### Lack of cohesion

- Some methods work with some instance variables, others with others
- Compartmentalized Class

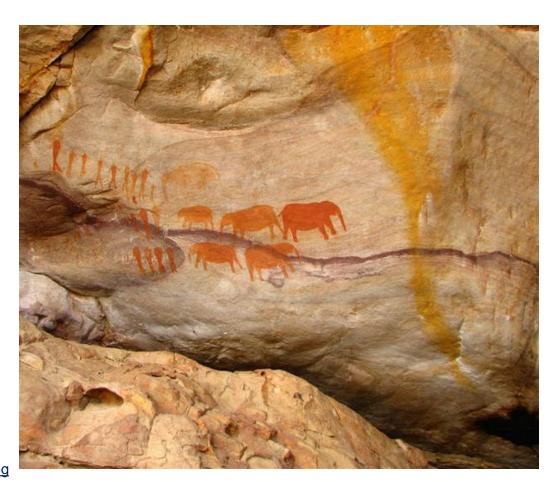
## **The Bloaters: Large Class**

#### **Refactoring Large Classes**

- Extract Method (and hopefully combine logic)
- Extract Class
- Extract Subclass / Extract Interface
- Replace Conditional Dispatcher with Command
- Replace State-Altering Conditionals with State
- Replace Implicit Language with Interpreter

#### **The Bloaters: Primitive Obsession**

- Over-use of primitives, instead of better abstractions, results in excess code to shoehorn the type
  - Guard clauses
  - Validation
- Less intention-revealing
- McConnell: Primitive Type is overloaded



#### The Bloaters: Primitive Obsession

#### Refactoring away from Primitive Obsession

- Replace Data Value with Object
- Replace Type Code with Class
- Replace Type Code with Subclass
- Extract Class
- Introduce Parameter Object
- Replace Array with Object
- Replace State-Altering Conditionals with State
- Replace Conditional Logic with Strategy

```
// method call relying on primitives only
AddHoliday(7,4);
```

```
// method call relying on primitives only
AddHoliday(7,4);
// use a higher level type
Date independenceDay = new Date(7,4);
AddHoliday(independenceDay);
```

```
// method call relying on primitives only
AddHoliday(7,4);
// use a higher level type
Date independenceDay = new Date(7,4);
AddHoliday(independenceDay);
// go even further
public class July {
private const int _month = 7;
public static readonly Date Fourth {
  get { return new Date(_month, 4); } } }
AddHoliday(July.Fourth);
```

```
// method call relying on primitives
DrawLine(5,20,25,40);
```

```
// method call relying on primitives
DrawLine(5,20,25,40,0,0,255);
```

```
// method call relying on primitives
DrawLine(5,20,25,40);
DrawLine(5,20,25,40,0,0,255);
// refactored to use higher level concepts
var startPoint = new Point(5,20);
var endPoint = new Point(25,40);
var color = Color.Blue;
DrawLine(startPoint, endPoint);
DrawLine(startPoint, endPoint, color);
```

```
// method call relying on primitives
TransferFunds(23423, 23434, 48432);
```

```
// method call relying on primitives
TransferFunds(23423, 23434, 48432);
// refactored to be more clear and use higher level
  objects
Account transferFrom = _accountRepository.Get(23423);
Account transferTo = _accountRepository.Get(23434);
var transferAmount = new Money(48432, Currency.USD);
TransferFunds(transferFrom, transferTo, transferAmount);
```

- ZIP / Postal Codes
- Phone Numbers
- Social Security Numbers
- Telephone Numbers
- Money
- Age
- Temperature
- Address
- Credit Card Information

## **The Bloaters: Long Parameter List**

- Bloats code and reduces readability
- May indicate procedural rather than OO programming style
- Related Smells (from Refactoring)
  - Message Chains
  - Middle Man
- Related Smells (from Clean Code)
  - No More Than Three
  - No output arguments
  - No flag arguments
  - Selector arguments

methods \$	# \$ Parameters
AddSummaryRow(Int32,String,Int32,String,Int32,String,DateTime,DateTime,Int32,String,Int32,	15
LoadContacts(InsertionOrder,Guid,User&,User&,Int32&,String&,String&,String&,String&,String&,Boolean&)	14

 Prefer more, smaller, well-named methods to fewer methods with behavior controlled by parameters

## **The Bloaters: Long Parameter List**

#### **Refactoring from Long Parameter List**

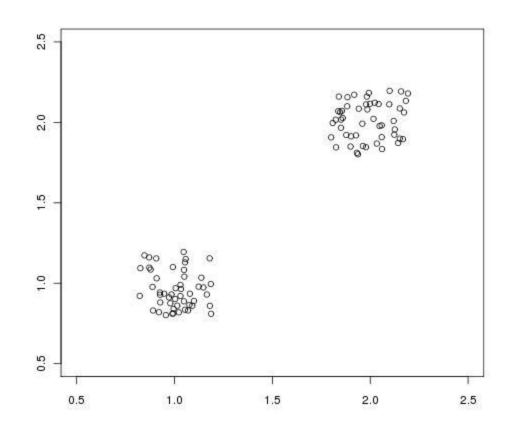
- Replace Parameter with Method
- Preserve Whole Object
- Introduce Parameter Object
- Extract Method

#### **Tools**

- NDepend (Ndepend.com)
- Nitriq (Nitriq.com) Free

## **The Bloaters: Data Clumps**

- A set of data items that are always used together, but are not organized together in the design
- Similar to Primitive Obsession, but different in that the smell deals with the presence of several items
- Frequently, Data Clumps give rise to Long Parameter Lists



# **The Bloaters: Data Clumps**

#### **Refactoring from Data Clumps**

- Extract Class
  - Introduce Parameter Object or
  - Preserve Whole Object

#### **Examples of Data Clumps**

```
// data clumps on an order
Order.CreditCardName = creditCardName;
Order.CreditCardNumber = creditCardNumber;
Order.ExpiresMonth = creditCardMonth;
Order.ExpiresYear = creditCardYear;
Order.SecurityCode = creditCardSecurityCode;
```

#### **Examples of Data Clumps**

```
// data clumps on an order
Order.CreditCardName = creditCardName;
Order.CreditCardNumber = creditCardNumber;
Order.ExpiresMonth = creditCardMonth;
Order.ExpiresYear = creditCardYear;
Order.SecurityCode = creditCardSecurityCode;
// refactored by Extracting a new CreditCardInfo class
CreditCardInfo cardInfo = new CreditCardInfo(
  creditCardNme, creditCardNumber, creditCardMonth,
  creditCardYear, creditCardSecurityCode);
Order.CreditCard = cardInfo;
```

#### The Bloaters: Combinatorial Explosion

 Number of logical cases combine to result in a massive increase in number of methods needed to cover every possibility



## The Bloaters: Combinatorial Explosion

- Example Data Query Methods
  - ListCars()
  - ListCarsByManufacturer(string manufacturer);
  - ListCarsByRegion(string region);
  - ListCarsByManufacturerAndRegion(string manufacturer, string region);
  - □ Etc.

#### Refactor

Replace Implicit Language with Interpreter

IQueryable / LINQ / Predicates can often be used effectively in these cases but be careful not to leak concerns between layers in your application

#### **Examples of Avoiding Combinatorial Explosion**

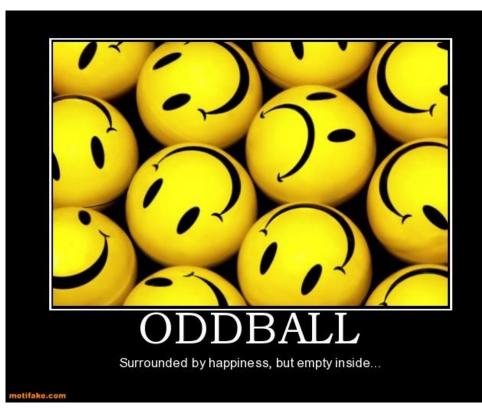
```
public IQueryable<T> FindBy(
Expression<Func<T, bool>> predicate)
{
  IQueryable<T> query =
  _entities.Set<T>().Where(predicate);
   return query;
// or, not exposing IQueryable
public IList<T> FindBy(Expression<Func<T, bool>>
  predicate)
  return entities.Set<T>().Where(predicate).ToList();
```

#### The Bloaters: Oddball Solution

- A different way of solving a common problem within the system
- Usually indicates duplicate code
- Choose your preferred solution and attempt to use it consistently

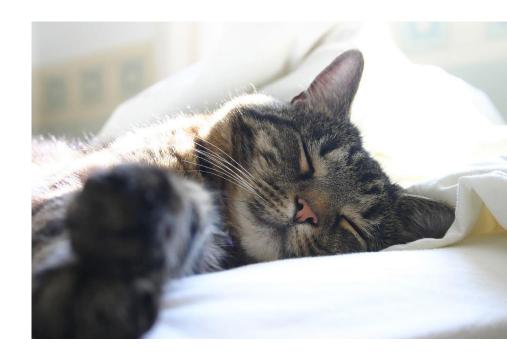
Refactoring from Oddball Solution:

- Substitute Algorithm
- Unify Interfaces with Adapter



#### The Bloaters: Class Doesn't Do Much

- Class's responsibilities can be moved elsewhere
- Perhaps used to be important, but no longer
- Consider if class's contents can be moved to other class(es)
- Remove the (now empty) class



# The Bloaters: Required Setup/Teardown Code

- A class or method requires several lines of code before and/or after its use
- Problem increases with frequency of use of this class or method
- May indicate an improper abstraction level

Refactor away from required setup/teardown with:

- Introduce Parameter Object
- Replace Constructor with Factory Method
- Implement IDisposable

## **Summary**





- The Bloaters
- The Object-Orientation Abusers
- The Change Preventers
- The Dispensables
- The Couplers

#### I've added three more:

- The Obfuscators
- Environment Smells
- □ Test Smells





#### References

#### **Related Pluralsight Courses**

SOLID Principles of Object Oriented Design <a href="http://bit.ly/rKbR9a">http://bit.ly/rKbR9a</a>
Design Patterns Library <a href="http://bit.ly/SJmAX1">http://bit.ly/SJmAX1</a>

#### **Books**

Refactoring <a href="http://amzn.to/110tscA">http://amzn.to/110tscA</a>

Refactoring to Patterns <a href="http://amzn.to/Vq5Rj2">http://amzn.to/Vq5Rj2</a>

Working Effectively with Legacy Code <a href="http://amzn.to/VFFYbn">http://amzn.to/VFFYbn</a>

Code Complete <a href="http://amzn.to/Vq5YLv">http://amzn.to/Vq5YLv</a>

Clean Code <a href="http://amzn.to/YjUDI0">http://amzn.to/YjUDI0</a>

# Thanks!

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