

LC = life generator CG = Content Generator

6.

a.

https://github.com/asonawalla/FBEraser/blob/master/FBEraser.py

```
117 if __name__ == '__main__':
118
        Main section of script
120
         # set up the command line argument parser
        parser = ArgumentParser(description='Delete your Facebook activity. Requires Firefox')
        parser.add_argument('--wait', type=float, default=1, help='Explicit wait time between page loads (default 1 second)')
126
         # execute the script
        email = raw_input("Please enter Facebook login email: ")
128
        password = getpass.getpass()
        eraser = Eraser(email=email, password=password, wait=args.wait)
130
        eraser.login()
         eraser.go_to_activity_page()
```

```
def execute_script():
    email = raw_input("Please enter Facebook login email: ")
    password = getpass.getpass()
    eraser = Eraser(email=email, password=password, wait=args.wait)
    eraser.login()
    eraser.go_to_activity_page()

def main():
    """
    Main section of script
    """
    # set up the command line argument parser
    parser = ArgumentParser(description='Delete your Facebook activity. Requires Firefox')
    parser.add_argument('--wait', type=float, default=1, help='Explicit wait time between page loads (default 1 second)')
    args = parser.parse_args()
    execute_script()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

Name: Long function – The main function is written into the if__name == '__main__': as well as the "function" currently is a Long Function of greater than 5 lines.

Refactor:

Broke the main function into its' own function and added the first 5 lines then created a second function to deal with the other 5 lines.

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https://github.com/flatbean/helloworld/blob/flatbean-patch-3/ipnew.py

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```
str=[]
  20
        str=response.json()
  21
        22
        print("国家: %s"%(str[0]))
  23
        print("省份: %s"%(str[1]))
  24
        print("城市: %s"%(str[2]))
  25
  26
        print("区域: %s"%(str[3]))
        print("运营商: %s"%(str[4]))
  27
        print("数据来源<www.ipip.net免费查询接口>")
  28
        29
json string=response.json()
symbols = ['国家', '省份', '城市', '区域', '运营商']
counter = 0
for symbol in symbols:
```

print(symbol + ' ' + str.format(json string[counter]))

Name: Duplicate code – the function has 8 print lines, 5 of which can be solved with 1 loop.

print("数据来源<www.ipip.net免费查询接口>")

counter += 1

print("**************

Refactor – Added a loop and through the symbols into an array to iterate over. Also removed the %s format as str.format is the newer convention.

https://github.com/udacity/ud330/blob/master/InitialProject/project.py

```
47
    @app.route('/restaurant/new/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
48
    def newRestaurant():
        if request.method == 'POST':
49
50
            newRestaurant = Restaurant(name=request.form['name'])
             session.add(newRestaurant)
            flash('New Restaurant %s Successfully Created' % newRestaurant.name)
            session.commit()
            return redirect(url_for('showRestaurants'))
54
        else:
            return render_template('newRestaurant.html')
56
     # Edit a restaurant
60
     @app.route('/restaurant/<int:restaurant_id>/edit/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
     def editRestaurant(restaurant_id):
         editedRestaurant = session.query(
             Restaurant).filter_by(id=restaurant_id).one()
        if request.method == 'POST':
            if request.form['name']:
                editedRestaurant.name = request.form['name']
                flash('Restaurant Successfully Edited %s' % editedRestaurant.name)
68
69
                return redirect(url_for('showRestaurants'))
70
        else:
            return render_template('editRestaurant.html', restaurant=editedRestaurant)
```

```
@app.route('/restaurant/new/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
     def newRestaurant():
         if request.method == 'POST':
             newRestaurant = Restaurant(name=request.form['name'])
             session.add(newRestaurant)
             flash('New Restaurant %s Successfully Created' % newRestaurant.name)
             session.commit()
            return redirect(url for('showRestaurants'))
             return render template('newRestaurant.html')
     @app.route('/restaurant/<int:restaurant_id>/edit/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
     def editRestaurant(restaurant_id):
         editedRestaurant = session.query(
             Restaurant).filter_by(id=restaurant_id).one()
         if request.method == 'POST':
             if request.form['name']:
                 editedRestaurant.name = request.form['name']
                 flash('Restaurant Successfully Edited %s' % editedRestaurant.name)
                 return redirect(url for('showRestaurants'))
             return render template ('editRestaurant.html', restaurant=editedRestaurant)
23
```

Name: Obsolete comment – the comments before the function are named the same as the function Refactor: Removed the comments as the functions are already named with concise names.

d. https://github.com/dangrover/sf-transit-inequality/blob/master/code/grab routes.py

```
# Helper to call an FCC API to grab the correct census tract for a given lat/lon.

def get_fips(latitude, longitude):

r = requests.get("http://data.fcc.gov/api/block/find?format=json&latitude=%f&longitude=%f&showall=true" % (latitude, longitude))

return r.json()
```

```
# Helper to call an FCC API to grab the correct census tract for a given lat/lon.

def get_fips(latitude, longitude):

census_tract = requests.get("http://data.fcc.gov/api/block/find?format=json&latitude=%f&longitude=%f&showall=true" % (latitude, longitude))

return census_tract.json()
```

Name: Vague naming – r could easily be replaced with a concise name, but instead it is left vague. Further in the code a separate r is used for iterating through an array, furthering the confusion.

Refactor: Renamed r to 'census_tract', I'm not sure what exactly a census tract is, however, it seems to follow the logic set-out by the comment in line 1.

e. https://github.com/aiti-ghana-2012/Lab Python 03/blob/master/solutions/Lab03 1.py

```
6 #program to get the first 50 primes
8 #print the first 50 primes
9 n = 50
10
11 print "the first 50 primes:"
13 #initialize the counter that keeps
14\, \, #track of how many primes we have found
15 prime_count = 0
17\ \ \ \mbox{\tt \#possible\_prime} is the number that
18 #we are going to check to see if it's prime
19 #2 is the first prime number, so we start there
20 possible_prime = 2
22 #we want to keep looking for primes as long
23 #as we have found less than the number for which
24 #we are looking (which is 50 in this case)
25 while prime_count < n:</pre>
       #initialize a counter that will keep track of
       #the number of divisors that possible_prime will have
28
29
30
        #we want to loop over every number from
       #1 to possible_prime, checking if it is
       #a divisor of possible_prime
34
        for i in range(1,possible_prime+1):
         #if i is a divisor of possible_prime...
if possible_prime % i == 0:
36
38
              #increment the divisor count by 1
              divisor_count += 1
```

```
Lab_Python_03
Solution for Question 1
#program to get the first 50 primes
def main()
    n = 50
    print "the first 50 primes:"
    prime_count = 0
    possible_prime = 2
    while prime_count < n:</pre>
       divisor_count = 0
       for i in range(1,possible_prime+1):
            if possible_prime % i == 0:
               divisor count += 1
       if divisor_count == 2:
           print possible_prime,
           prime_count += 1
            if prime_count % 10 == 0:
                print
    possible_prime += 1
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

Name: Long Comment – The comments are typically 3 in-line codes long and are overly descriptive for the program. The function names are explicit enough to provide the description of the program.

Refactor: Removed most of the comment blocks and combined 3 line comments into 1. Also added a main function.

f. https://github.com/jpf/wikigifs/blob/master/parse.py

```
29
30
    def process(row):
         if len(row) < 8:
31
32
             return False
         if not row[7] == "'image'":
33
             return False
34
         if not row[8] == "'gif'":
35
             return False
36
37
         # print [row[0],row[7],row[8]]
         # print row
38
39
         return True
```

Name: Commented out code – print functions are left in the code, most likely from testing

Refactor: Removed the print functions