



Silicon Valley
Code Camp

Clean Code

Why Clean Code matters

Foothill College, October 9nd 2011

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- Senior Software Developer at Omnicell Inc. in Mountain View
- Has been designing and implementing .NET based applications , components and frameworks for more than 8 years
- Previously worked in factory automation with focus on component based software and framework development for 3 ½ years
- Degree in Software Engineering and Network Communications



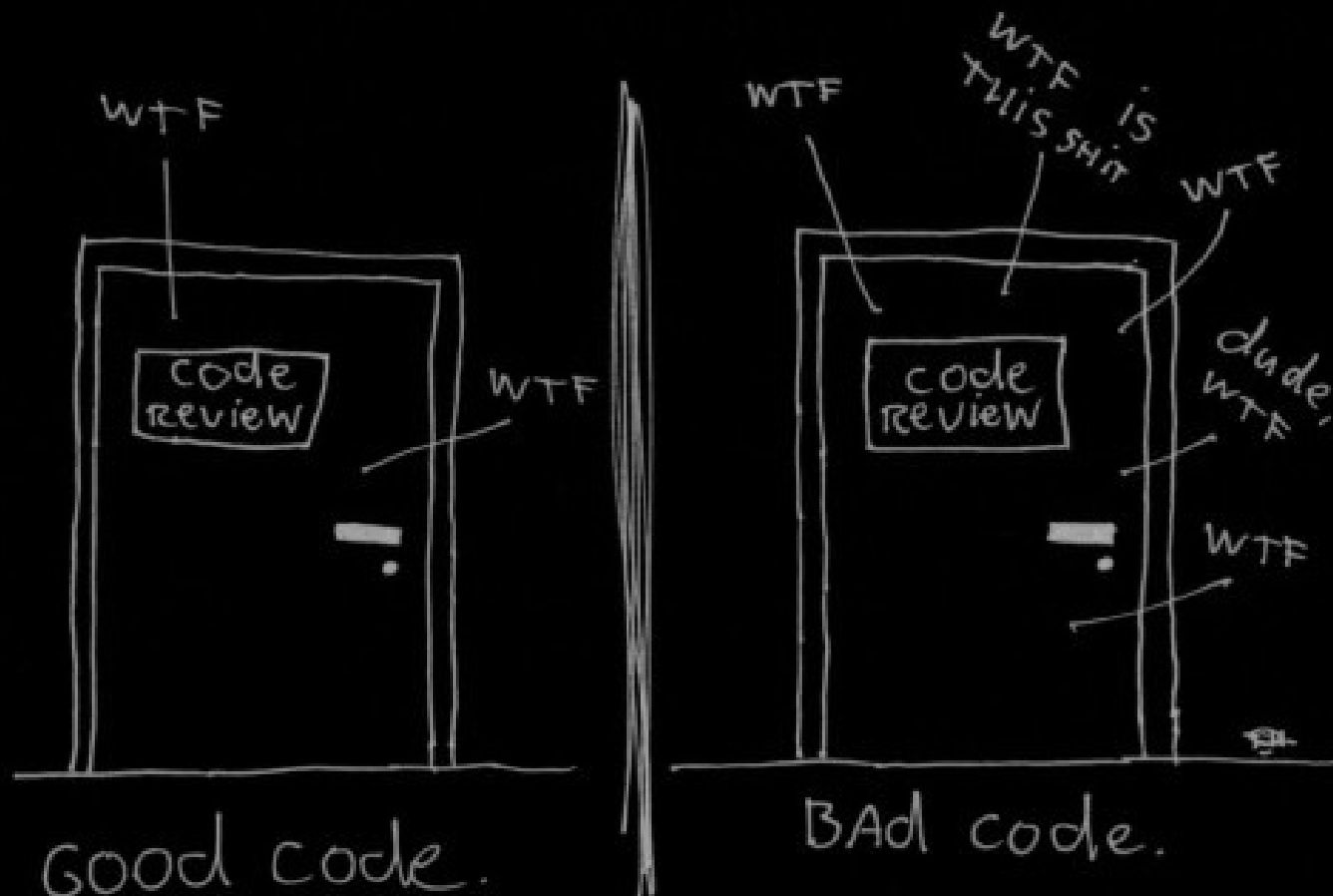
theo@csharp-lighthouse.com
www.csharp-lighthouse.com

Overview

- Why Clean Code
- Tools
 - Resharper
 - FxCop, StyleCop & StyleCop plugin for Resharper
 - GhostDoc & Spell Checker
 - Code Contracts, Pex & Moles
- Clean Code Developer Initiative
- Principles and Practices
- Code Comparison
- Q&A

Does writing Clean Code
make us more efficient?

The ONLY valid measurement of code quality: WTFs/minute



What is Clean Code?

Clean Code is maintainable

Source code must be:

- readable & well structured
- extensible
- testable

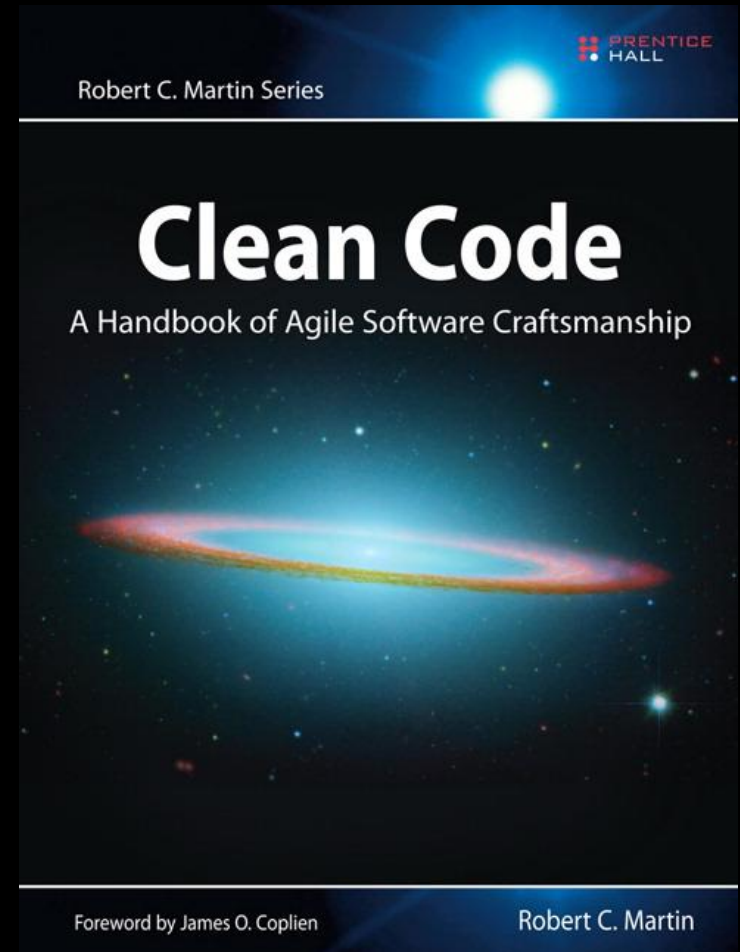
**Software
Engineering
vs.
Craftsmanship**

The “Must Read”-Book(s)

by Robert C Martin

A Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship

“Even bad code can function. But if code isn’t clean, it can bring a development organization to its knees.”



Code Maintainability *

Principles

Patterns

Containers

Why?

How?

What?

Extensibility

Clean Code

Tool reuse

* from: Mark Seemann's "Dependency Injection in .NET" presentation Bay.NET 05/2011

.NET Tools and their Impact

Tool name	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
Resharper	compiling ++++	VS responsiveness --
FxCop	code quality ++	compiling time -
StyleCop	code consistency +++	compiling time -
StyleCop plugin for Resharper	compiling time +++	VS responsiveness --
Ghost Doc	automated docs	potentially worse doc
Spell Checker	fewer spelling errors ++	performance --
Code Contracts	testability, quality ++	compiling time --
Pex & Moles	automated test ++	compiling time --



Resharper

“The single most impacting development addition to Visual Studio”

Features:

- Code Analysis
- Quick Fixes
- Code Templates
- Code Generation
- Code Cleanup
- Many, many more...

FxCop / Static Code Analysis

Code Analysis:

- Correctness
- Library design
- Internationalization and localization
- Naming conventions
- Performance
- Security

Style Cop with R# Integration

Code Consistency & Readability:

- Automated check of C# coding standard
- Enforceable at check-in with TFS check-in Policy
- Full Integration in Resharper with Style Cop plugin:
 - Code Analysis
 - Quick Fixes
 - Code Cleanup



Ghost Doc

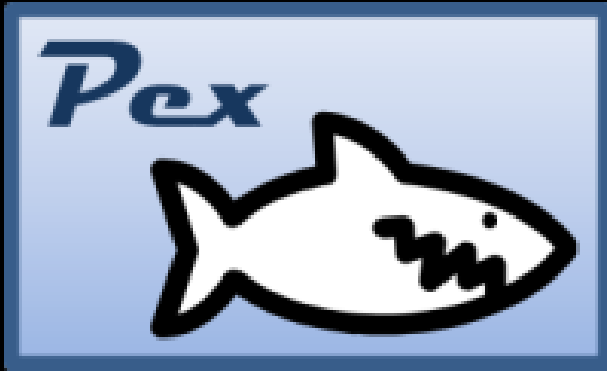
- Save keystrokes and time
- Simplify documenting your code
- Benefit of the base class documentation

Spell Checker

- Spell chicking for literals and comments in VS



- Design-by-Contract programming
- Improved testability
- Static verification
- API documentation integration with Sandcastle

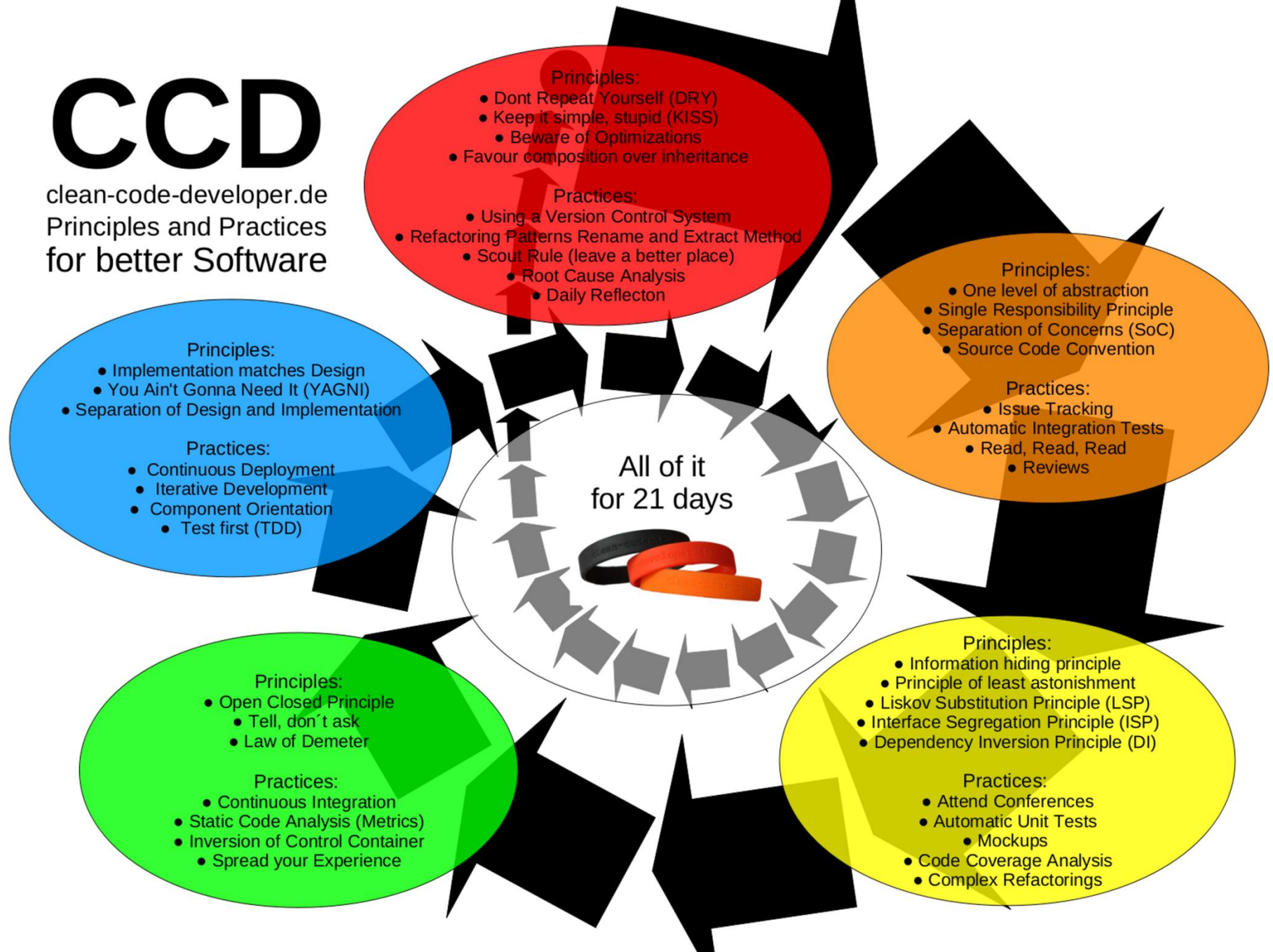


Microsoft Pex & Moles

- Pex automatically generates test suites with high code coverage.
- Moles allows to replace any .NET method with a delegate.

CCD

clean-code-developer.de
Principles and Practices
for better Software



Clean Code Developer – 1st Iteration

by Ralf Westphal & Stefan Lieser – <http://www.clean-code-developer.de>

Principles:

- Dont Repeat Yourself (DRY)
- Keep it simple, stupid (KISS)
 - Beware of Optimizations
- Favour composition over inheritance

Practices:

- Using a Version Control System
- Refactoring Patterns Rename and Extract Method
 - Scout Rule (leave a better place)
 - Root Cause Analysis
 - Daily Reflecton

Keep it simple, stupid
(KISS)

KISS-Principle – “Keep It Simple Stupid”

by Kelly Johnson



<http://blogs.smarter.com/blogs/Lego%20Brick.jpg>

The Power of Simplicity



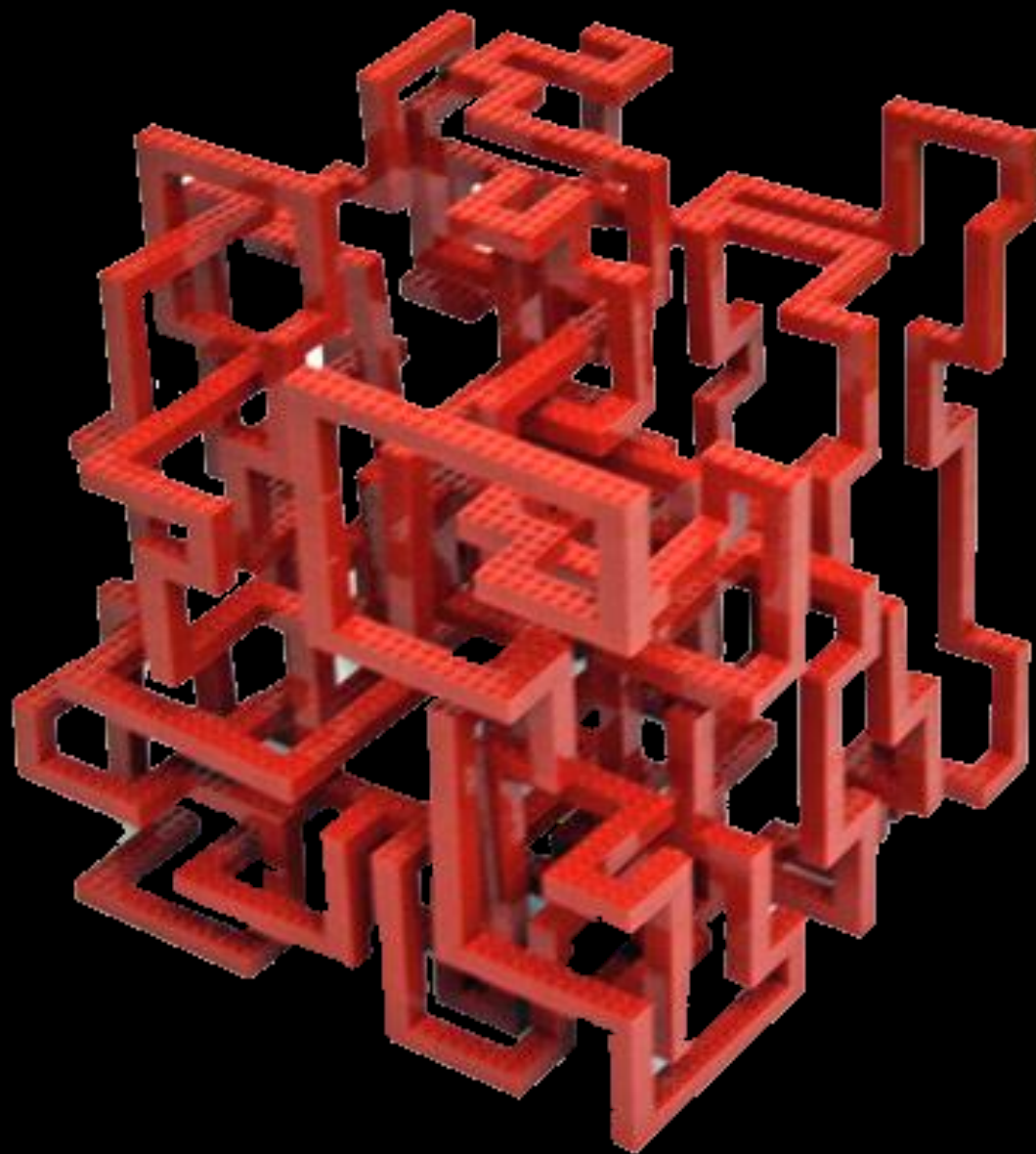
Graphic by Nathan Sawaya courtesy of brickartist.com



Graphic by Nathan Sawaya courtesy of brickartist.com



<http://www.geekalerts.com/lego-iphone/>



Graphic by Nathan Sawaya courtesy of brickartist.com

Don't repeat yourself
(DRY)

Don't repeat yourself (DRY)

by Andy Hunt and Dave Thomas in their book “The Pragmatic Programmer”

// Code Copy and Paste Method

```
public Class Person
{
    public string FirstName { get; set;}
    public string LastName { get; set;}

    public Person(Person person)
    {
        this.FirstName = string.IsNullOrEmpty(person.FirstName)
            ? string.Empty : (string) person.FirstName.Clone();

        this.LastName = string.IsNullOrEmpty(person.LastName)
            ? string.Empty : (string) person.LastName.Clone();
    }

    public object Clone()
    {
        return new Person(this);
    }
}
```

// DRY Method

```
public Class Person
{
    public string FirstName { get; set;}
    public string LastName { get; set;}

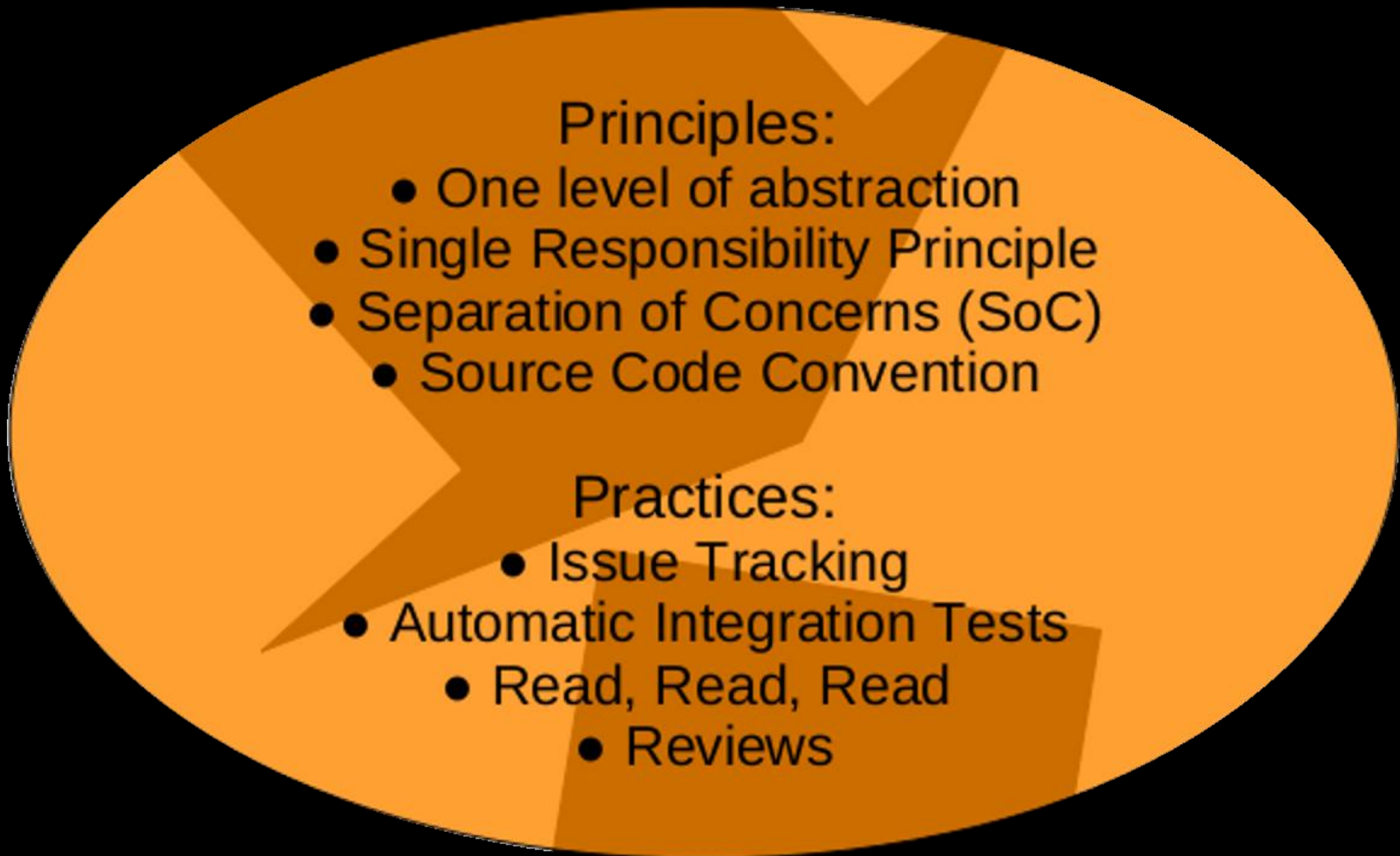
    public Person(Person person)
    {
        this.FirstName = person.FirstName.CloneSecured();
        this.LastName = person.LastName.CloneSecured();
    }

    public object Clone()
    {
        return new Person(this);
    }
}
```

```
public static class StringExtension
{
    public static string CloneSecured(this string original)
    {
        return string.IsNullOrEmpty(original) ? string.Empty : (string)original.Clone();
    }
}
```

Clean Code Developer – 2nd Iteration

by Ralf Westphal & Stefan Lieser – <http://www.clean-code-developer.de>



Separation of Concerns
(SoC)

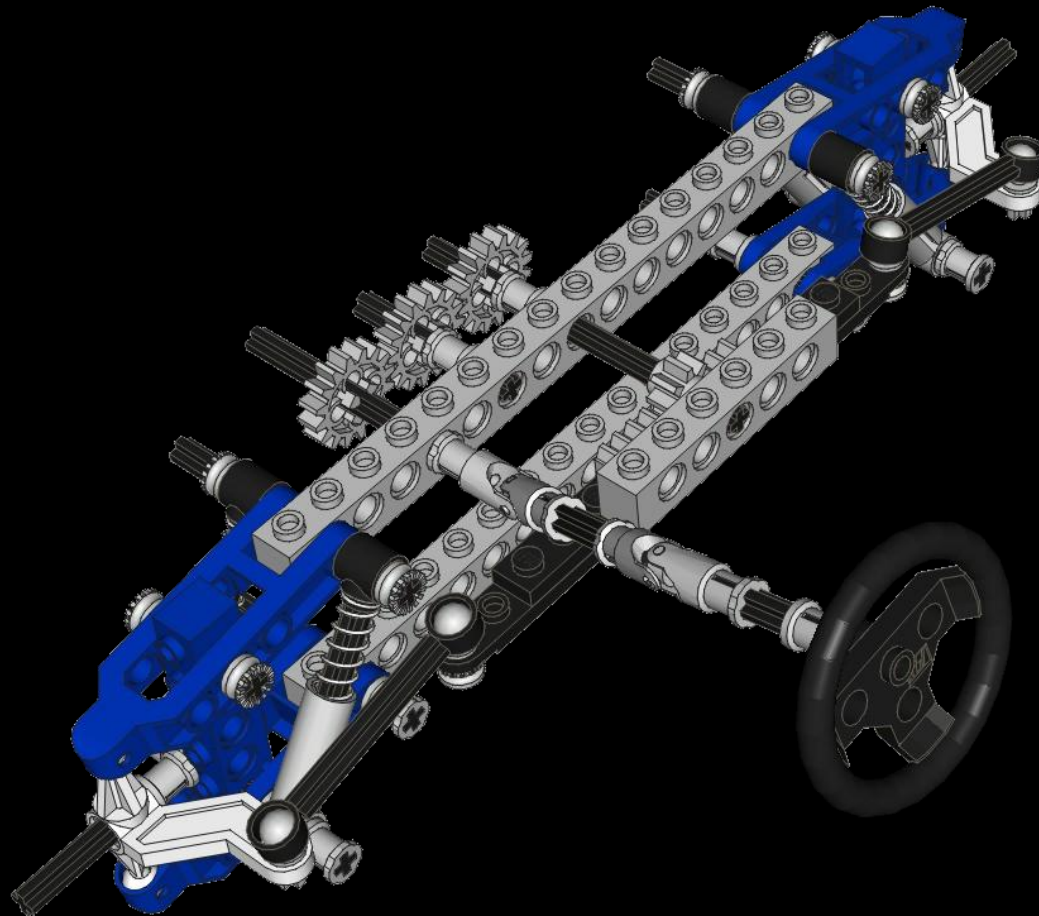
Single Responsibility
Principle
(SRP)

The Product



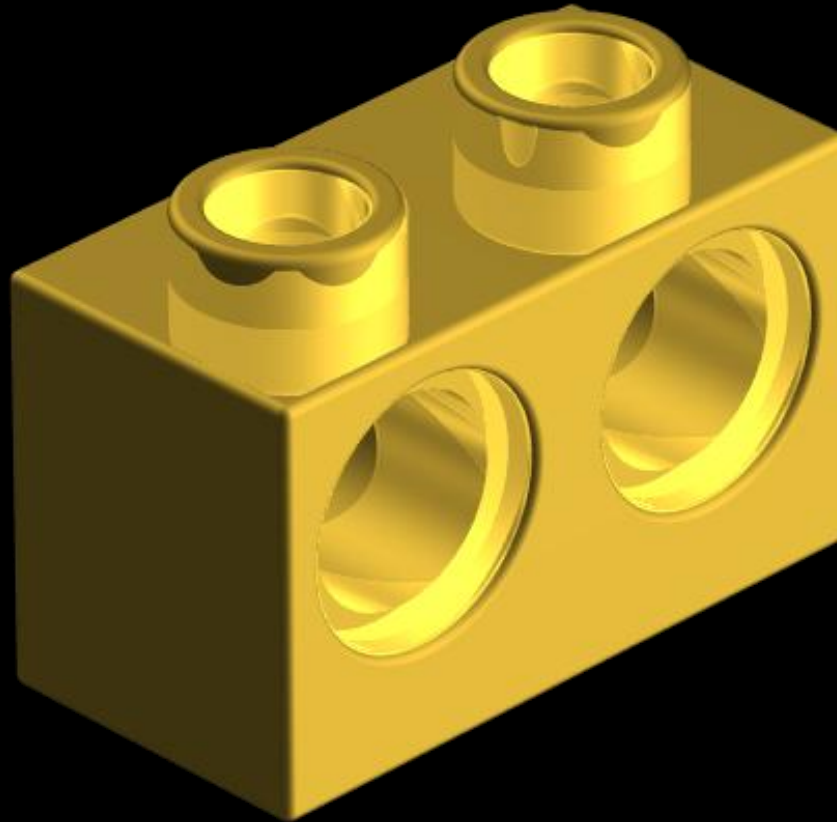
<http://www.technicopedia.com/8865.html>

Component / Service



<http://www.technicopedia.com/8865.html>

Class, Struct, Enum etc.

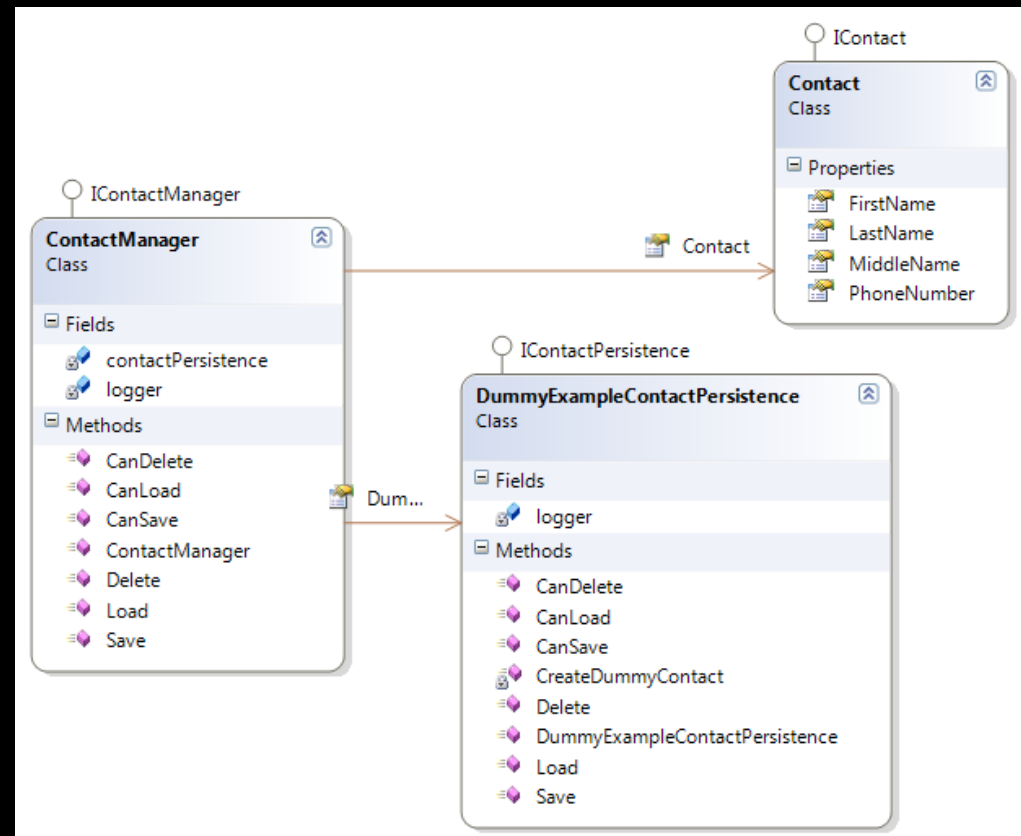


Separation of Concerns (SoC)

probably by Edsger W. Dijkstra in 1974

- “In computer science, separation of concerns (SoC) is the process of separating a computer program into distinct features that overlap in functionality as little as possible.
- A concern is any piece of interest or focus in a program. Typically, concerns are synonymous with features or behaviors. “

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Separation_of_Concerns



Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

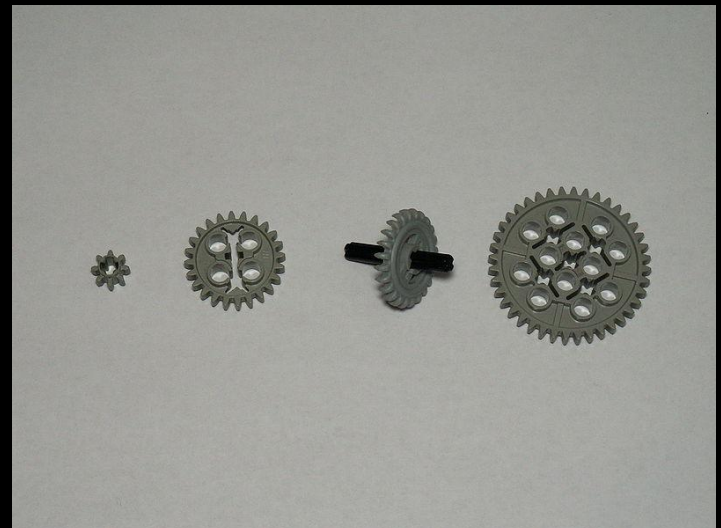
by Robert C Martin

“Every object should have a single responsibility, and that responsibility should be entirely encapsulated by the class.”

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Single_responsibility_principle

```
public class Logger : ILogger
{
    public Logger(ILoggingSink loggingSink)
    {}

    public void Log(string message)
    {}
}
```



<http://www.ericallbrecht.com>

Source Code Conventions

“Clean Code” –Guidelines *

by Robert C. Martin

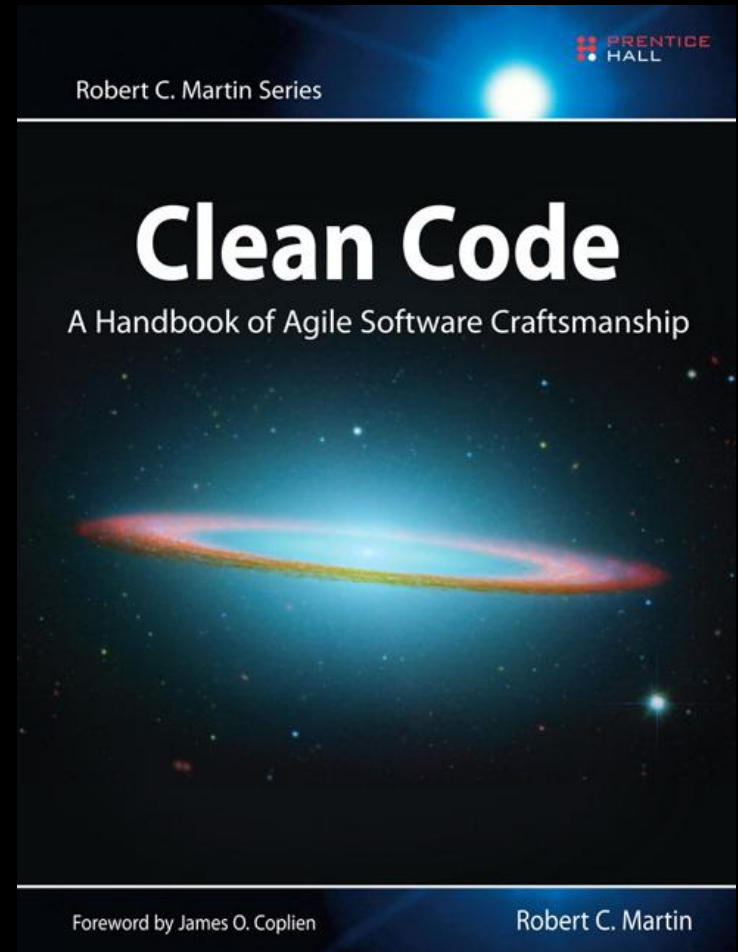
- use meaningful, pronounceable, searchable Names
- write code readable top to bottom (Journal Style)
- prefer Exceptions over returning Error Codes
- explain yourself in Code
- avoid redundant, misleading and noise Comments
- don't use a Comment when you can use a Method or Variable
- Avoid commented-out code and Javadocs in NonPublic Code
- Don't Return or Pass Null
- Keep Tests Clean and have only One Assert per Test
- Classes and Methods should be small
- Limit the scope of Data and use Copies of Data
- Builds and Tests should only require 1 Step

The “Must Read”-Book(s)

by Robert C Martin

A Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship

“Even bad code can function. But if code isn’t clean, it can bring a development organization to its knees.”

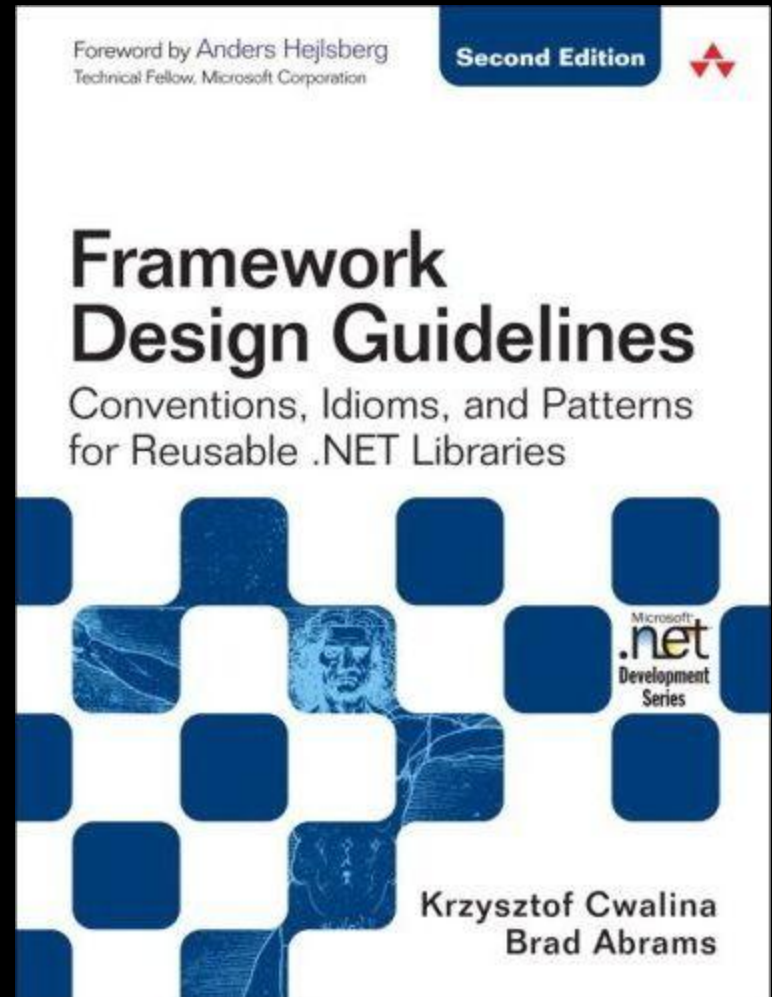


The “Must Read”-Book(s)

by Krzysztof Cwalina, Brad Abrams

Framework Design Guidelines

“teaches developers the best practices for designing reusable libraries for the Microsoft .NET Framework.”



Clean Code Developer – 3rd Iteration

by Ralf Westphal & Stefan Lieser – <http://www.clean-code-developer.de>

Principles:

- Information hiding principle
- Principle of least astonishment
- Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)
- Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)
- Dependency Inversion Principle (DI)

Practices:

- Attend Conferences
- Automatic Unit Tests
 - Mockups
- Code Coverage Analysis
- Complex Refactorings

Information Hiding Principle (IHP)

Information Hiding Principle (IHP)

by David Parnas (1972)

“.. information hiding is the principle of segregation of the design decisions on a computer program that are most likely to change, ..”

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_hiding

Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

by Barbara Liskov, Jannette Wing (1994)

“Liskov’s notion of a behavioral subtype defines a notion of substitutability for mutable objects”

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liskov_substitution_principle

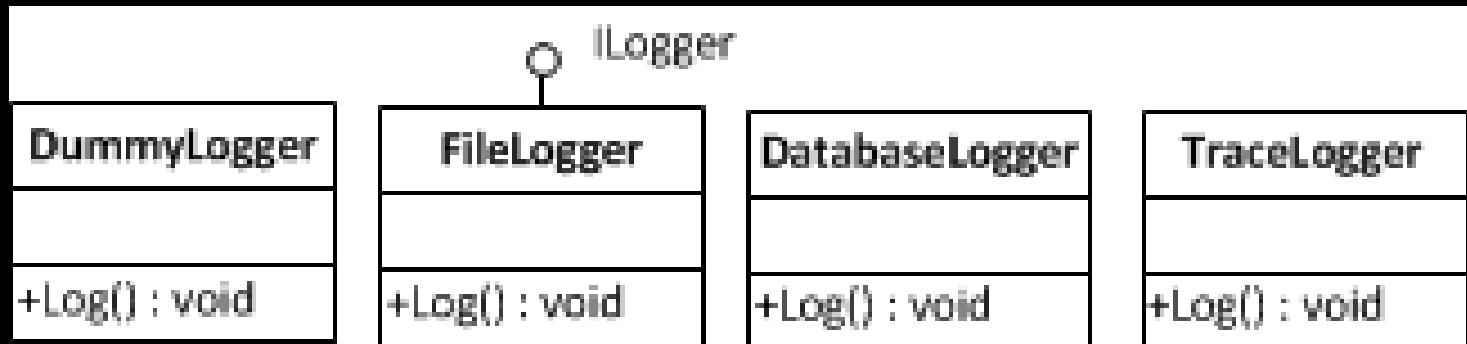
Interfaces / Contracts

- Decouple Usage and Implementation through introduction of a contract
- Allows to replace implementation without changing the consumer

```
public interface ILogger
{
    void Log(string message);
}
```

```
public class Logger : ILogger
{
    public Logger(ILoggingSink loggingSink)
    {}

    public void Log(string message)
    {}
}
```



Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

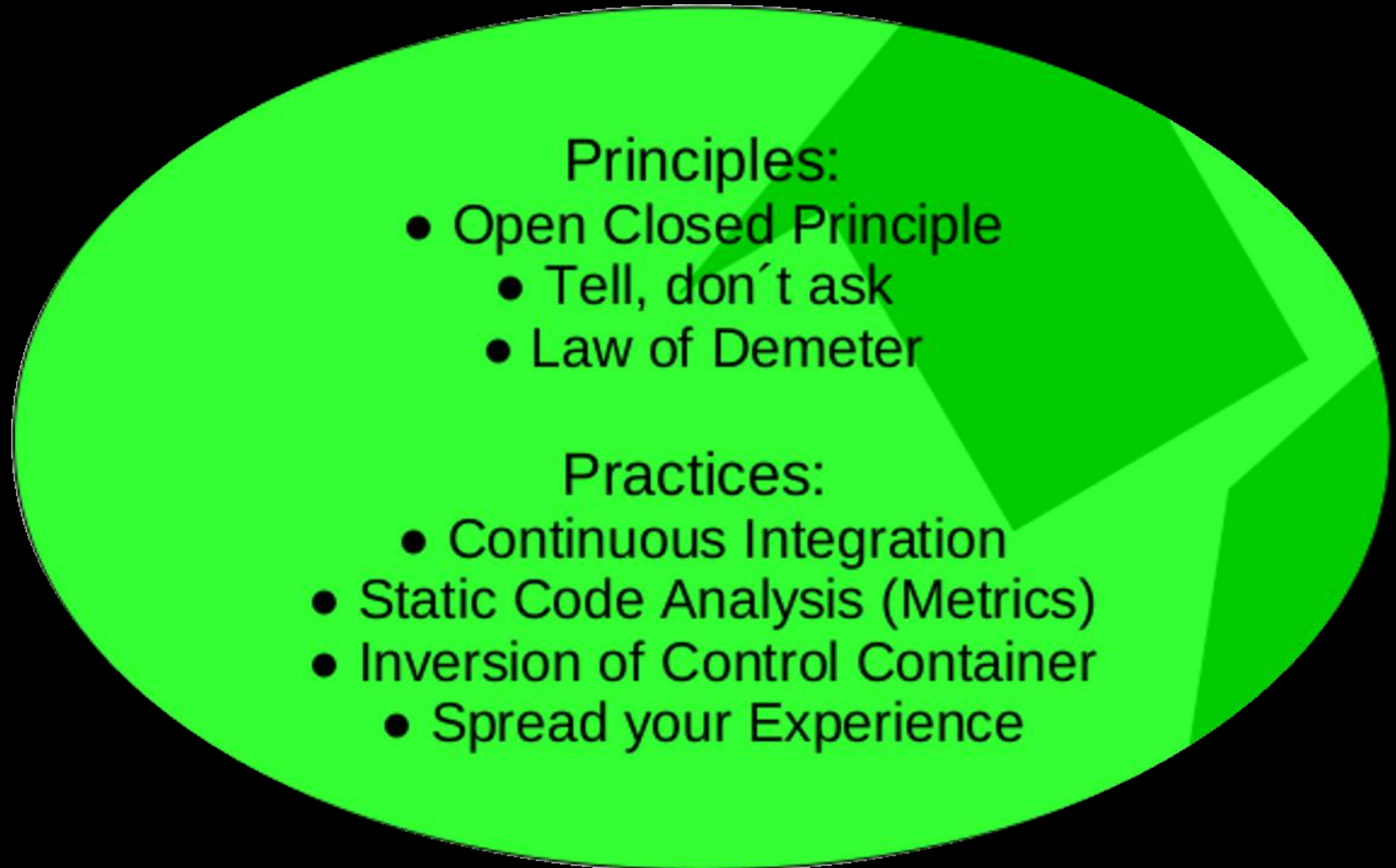
by Robert C. Martin

- “High-level modules should not depend on low-level modules. Both should depend on abstractions.
- Abstractions should not depend upon details. Details should depend upon abstractions.”

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dependency_inversion_principle

Clean Code Developer – 4th Iteration

by Ralf Westphal & Stefan Lieser – <http://www.clean-code-developer.de>



Open Closed Principle (OCP)

Open/Closed Principle (OCP)

by Bertrand Meyer (1988)

An implementation is open for extension
but closed for modification

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open/closed_principle

Law of Demeter (LoD)

Law of Demeter (LoD)

Northeastern University (1987)

“

- Each unit should have only limited knowledge about other units: only units “closely” related to the current unit.
- Each unit should only talk to its friends; don’t talk to strangers
- Only talk to your immediate friends.”

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_Of_Demeter

S

Single Responsibility Principle

O

Open/Closed Principle

L

Liskov Substitution Principle

I

Interface Segregation Principle

D

Dependency Inversion Principle

Clean Code Developer – 5th Iteration

by Ralf Westphal & Stefan Lieser – <http://www.clean-code-developer.de>

Principles:

- Implementation matches Design
- You Ain't Gonna Need It (YAGNI)
- Separation of Design and Implementation

Practices:

- Continuous Deployment
- Iterative Development
- Component Orientation
 - Test first (TDD)

Component-Oriented Programming (CoP)

Different Ways of doing something similar



<http://www.ericaltbrecht.com>



<http://www.ericaltbrecht.com>



<http://www.julianaheng.com/transformers-rotf-bumblebee-and-sam-action-figures/>

Why Reusable Components rock



<http://www.ericlbrecht.com/technic/8020/8020all.jpg>

Inversion of Control (IoC)

Inversion of Control (IoC)

by Martin Fowler 1994

Logger logger = new Logger();

Inversion of Control (IoC)

by Martin Fowler 1994

Logger **Avoid** *ger();*

Inversion of Control –

Constructor Injection

<http://www.martinfowler.com/articles/injection.html>

```
public class ContactManager : IContactManager
{
    public ContactManager(ILogger logger,
                          IContactPersistence contactPersistence)
    {
        this.logger = logger;
        if (logger == null)
        {
            throw new ArgumentNullException("logger");
        }

        ...
    }
}
```

Dependency Injection Container & more

- **Typically support all types of Inversion of Control mechanisms**
 - Constructor Injection
 - Property (Setter) Injection
 - Interface Injection
 - Service Locator
- **.NET based DI-Container**
 - Unity
 - Castle Windsor
 - StructureMap
 - Spring.NET
 - Autofac
 - Puzzle.Nfactory
 - Ninject
 - PicoContainer.NET
 - and more

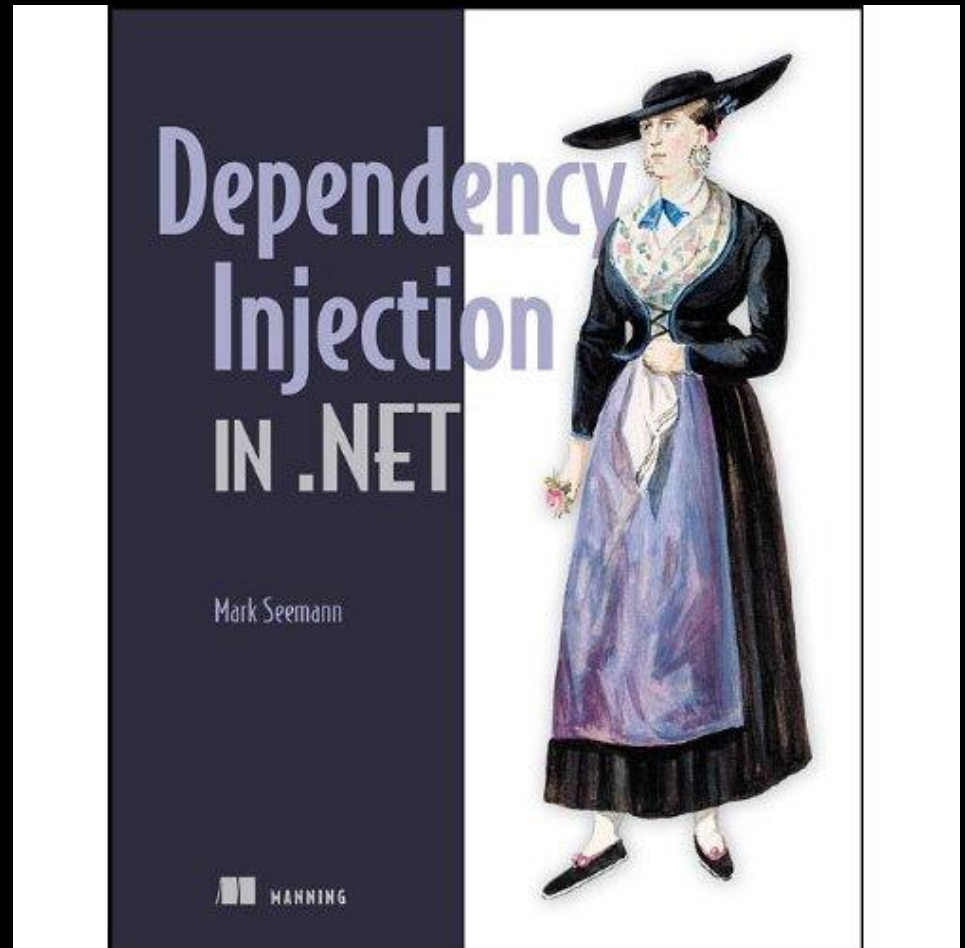
Related Technology:

- Managed Extensibility Framework (MEF)
- Windows Communication Foundation (WCF)

The “Must Read”-Book(s)

by Mark Seemann

Dependency Injection is a set of software design principles and patterns that enable us to develop loosely coupled code.

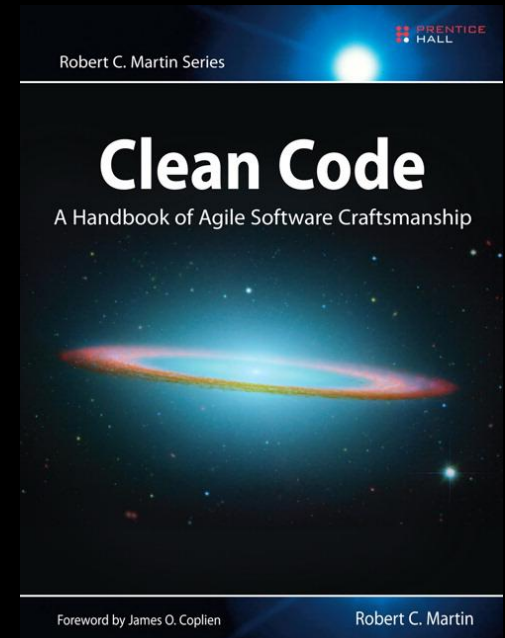


<http://www.manning.com/seemann/>

Summary Clean Code

Maintainability is achieved through:

- Readability (Coding Guidelines)
- Simplification and Specialization (*KISS, SoC, SRP, OCP,*)
- Decoupling (*LSP, DIP, IHP, Contracts, LoD, CoP, IoC or SOA*)
- Avoiding Code Bloat (DRY, YAGNI)
- Quality through Testability (all of them!)





Q & A

**Downloads,
Feedback & Comments:**

theo@csharp-lighthouse.com

www.csharp-lighthouse.com

www.speakerrate.com/theoj

Graphic by Nathan Sawaya courtesy of brickartist.com

References...

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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Don't_repeat_yourself
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/You_ain't_gonna_need_it
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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service-oriented_architecture
<http://www.martinfowler.com/articles/injection.html>
<http://www.codeproject.com/KB/aspnet/IOCDI.aspx>
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/cc163739.aspx>
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff650320.aspx>
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa973811.aspx>
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff647976.aspx>
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc707845.aspx>
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb833022.aspx>
<http://unity.codeplex.com/>
<http://www.idesign.net/idesign/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabindex=5&tabid=11>

... more References

Resharper

<http://www.jetbrains.com/resharper/>

FxCop / Code Analysis

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb429476\(VS.80\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb429476(VS.80).aspx)

<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/codeanalysis/>

<http://www.binarycoder.net/fxcop/index.html>

Code Contracts

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/devlabs/dd491992>

<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/projects/contracts/>

Pex & Mole

<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/projects/pex/>

StyleCop

<http://stylecop.codeplex.com/>

Ghostdoc

<http://submain.com/products/ghostdoc.aspx>

Spellchecker

<http://visualstudiogallery.msdn.microsoft.com/7c8341f1-ebac-40c8-92c2-476db8d523ce//>



Legø (trademarked in capitals as LEGO)

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online feedback, and...**

... thanks for you attention!



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Bay.net User Group**

<http://baynetug.org>