# Patterns

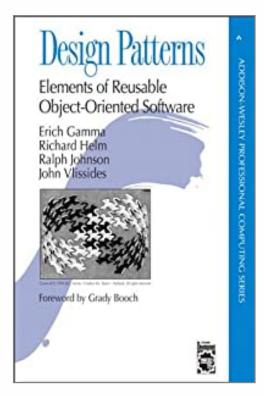
## Anti-Patterns and Refactoring

YEGOR BUGAYENKO

Lecture #6 out of 16 80 minutes

The slidedeck was presented by the author in this YouTube Video

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"Experienced designers evidently know something inexperienced ones don't. What is it? One thing expert designers know <u>not</u> to do is solve every problem from first principles. Rather, they reuse solutions that have worked for them in the past. When they find a good solution, they use it again and again. Such experience is part of what makes them experts."

— Erich Gamma, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson, and John Vlissides. *Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software*. Addison-Wesley, 1994



"When I see patterns in my programs, I consider it a sign of trouble. The shape of a program should reflect only the problem it needs to solve. Any other regularity in the code is a sign, to me at least, that I'm using abstractions that aren't powerful enough—often that I'm generating by hand the expansions of some macro that I need to write."

- Revenge of the Nerds, Paul Graham

Some Patterns

Some Anti-Patterns

Anti-OOP Patterns

Some Refactorings

Books, Venues, Call-to-Action

Chapter #1:

Some Patterns

Design Patterns and Anti-Patterns, Love and Hate (2016)



36 patterns (22 anti-patterns)

[ Decorator RAII ]

# Adapter, Eacade, Proxy, Decorator, Bridge

```
String sql(String q);

https://www.yegor256.co
m/2015/02/26/composable-
decorators.html =>

void echo(Book b) {
   print(b.title());
   print(b.author());
}

class BookInDatabase implements Book {
   private Database d;
   private int id;
   String title() {
    return d.sql("SELECT title FROM book WHERE id=%1", id);
}
```

[ Decorator RAII ]

# Resource Acquisition Is Initialization (RAII)

```
std::FILE* h;
public:
File(const char* name) {
    h = std::fopen(name, "w+");
}

File() {
    std::fclose(h);
}

void foo() {
    f File("foo.txt");
    // write to f
}
```

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm https://www.yegor256.co} \\ {\rm m/2017/08/08/raii-in-ja} \\ {\rm va.html} \ \ \underline{\rightarrow} \end{array}$ 

Chapter #2:

Some Anti-Patterns

## GOTO

```
void foo(int a) {
   if (a % 2 == 0) {
    printf("Even!");
    goto exit;
   printf("Odd!");
   exit:
9 void foo(int a) {
   if (a % 2 == 0) {
    printf("Even!");
   } else {
    printf("Odd!");
13
14
15 }
```

```
[ GOTO Numbers God Spaghetti Lasagna ]
```

# Magic Numbers

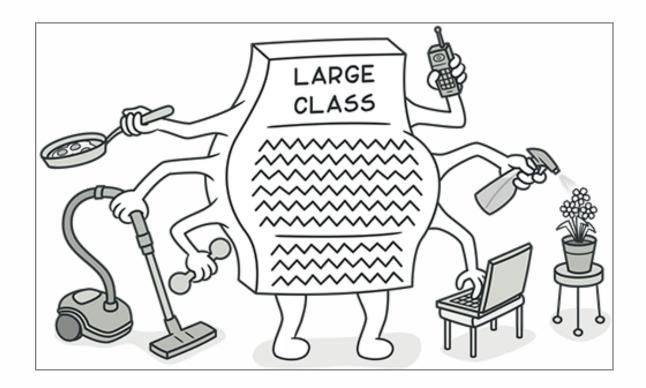
```
def points
File.readlines("/data/users.csv") # why here?
    .map { |t| t.split(',', 11) } # what is 11?
    .map { a[7].to_i } # why 7?
    .inject(&:+)
end
```

### Magic Numbers ... Not!

```
def h2sec(h)
return h * 60 * 60
end

def h2sec(h)
seconds_in_minutes = 60
minutes_in_hours = 60
return h * seconds_in_minutes * minutes_in_hours
end
```

# God Class



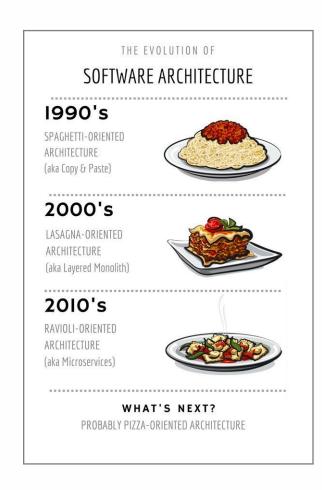
# Spaghetti Code

```
A weird program for calculating Pi written in Fortran.
2 C From: Fink, D.G., Computers and the Human Mind, Anchor Books, 1966.
           PROGRAM PI
           DIMENSION TERM(100)
 7 TERM(N)=((-1)**(N+1))*(4./(2.*N-1.))
8 N=N+1
           IF (N-101) 3,6,6
10 6 N=1
11 7 SUM98 = SUM98+TERM(N)
12 WRITE(*,28) N, TERM(N
        WRITE(*,28) N, TERM(N)
14 IF (N-99) 7, 11, 11
15 SUM99=SUM98+TERM(N)
SUM100=SUM99+TERM(N+1)

IF (SUM98-3.141592) 14,23,23

14 IF (SUM99-3.141592) 23,23,15
19 15 IF (SUM100-3.141592) 16,23,23
20 16 AV89=(SUM98+SUM99)/2.
AV90=(SUM99+SUM100)/2.
22 COMANS=(AV89+AV90)/2.
23 IF (COMANS-3.1415920) 21,19,19
24 19 IF (COMANS-3.1415930) 20,21,21
25 20 WRITE(*,26)
26 GO TO 22
27 21 WRITE(*,27) COMANS
28 22 STOP
29 +23 WRITE(*,25)
30 GO TO 22
31 25 FORMAT('ERROR IN MAGNITUDE OF SUM')
26 FORMAT('PROBLEM SOLVED')
27 FORMAT('PROBLEM UNSOLVED', F14.6)
34 \ 28 FORMAT(I3, F14.6)
```

# Lasagna and Ravioli



Chapter #3:

Anti-OOP Patterns

#### Anti-Patterns in OOP (2014)



Eleven: NULL, Utility Classes, Mutable Objects, Getters and Setters, Data Transfer Object (DTO), Object-Relational Mapping (ORM), Singletons, Controllers/Managers/Validators, Public Static Methods, Class Casting, Traits and Mixins.

[ DTO Utility Singleton ORM ]

# Data Transfer Object (DTO) Getters and Setters

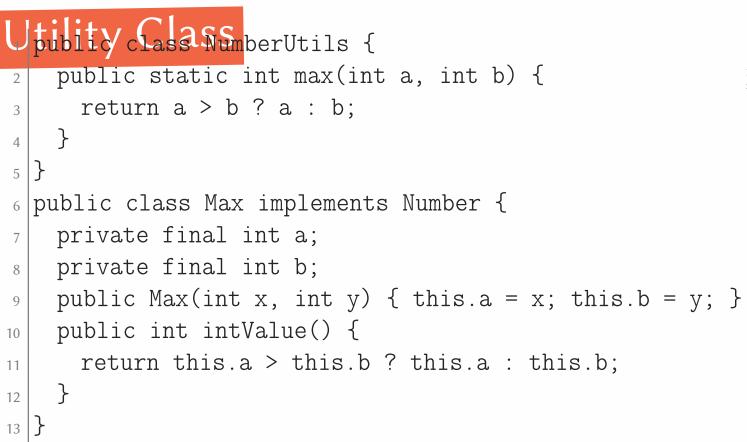
```
// Getters and Setters: WRONG!
Dog dog = new Dog();
dog.setWeight("23kg");
w = dog.getWeight();

// Smart objects: RIGHT!
Dog dog = new Dog("23kg");
int w = dog.weight();
```



https://www.yegor256.co m/2014/09/16/getters-an d-setters-are-evil.html

[ DTO Utility Singleton ORM ]





 $\label{eq:https://www.yegor256.com/2014/05/05/009-alternative-to-utility-classes.}$  s.html  $\rightarrow$ 

[ DTO Utility Singleton ORM ]



## Singsetanbase {

```
public static Database INSTANCE = new Database()
private Database() { /* start */ }

public java.sql.Connection connect() { /* fetch */ }

c = Database.INSTANCE.connect();

class Foo {
 private final Database d;
 void foo() {
 this.d.connect();
}
```

```
[ DTO Utility Singleton ORM ]
```



https://www.yegor256.co m/2014/12/01/orm-offens ive-anti-pattern.html

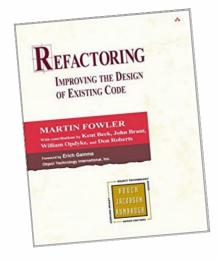
# Object-Relational Mapping (ORM)

```
Post post = new Post();
post.setDate(new Date());
post.setTitle("How to cook an omelette");
session.save(post);

// Objects: RIGHT!
Post post = new Post();
post.setDate(new Date());
```

Chapter #4:

Some Refactorings





"Whenever I do refactoring, the first step is always the same. I need to build a solid set of tests for that section of code. The tests are essential because even though I follow refactorings structured to avoid most of the opportunities for introducing bugs, I'm still human and still make mistakes. Thus I need solid tests."

— Martin Fowler, Kent Beck, John Brant, William Opdyke, and Don Roberts. *Refactoring: Improving the Design of Existing Code*. Addison-Wesley, 1999. doi:10.5555/311424

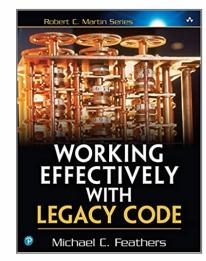
### Extract Method

```
def root(a, b, c)
d = Math.sqrt(b * b - 4 * a * c)
r1 = (-b + d) / (2 * a)
| r2 = (-b - d) / (2 * a)
  [r1, r2]
6 end
8 def root(a, b, c)
| d = Math.sqrt(b * b - 4 * a * c) |
10 [r(a, b, d, 1), r(a, b, d, -1)]
11 end
12 def r(a, b, d, m)
| (-b + d * m) / (2 * a) |
14 end
```

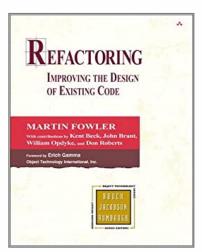
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Chapter #5:

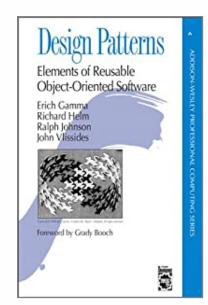
Books, Venues, Call-to-Action



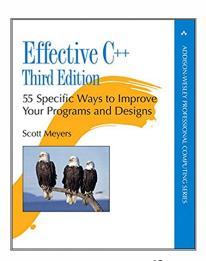
Michael Feathers. *Working Effectively With Legacy Code*. Prentice Hall, 2004. doi:10.5555/1050933



Martin Fowler, Kent Beck, John Brant, William Opdyke, and Don Roberts. *Refactoring: Improving the Design of Existing Code.* Addison-Wesley, 1999. doi:10.5555/311424



Erich Gamma, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson, and John Vlissides. *Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software*. Addison-Wesley, 1994



Scott Meyers. *Effective C++: 55 Specific Ways to Improve Your Programs and Designs*. Addison-Wesley, 3 edition, 2005

### Where to publish:

SPLASH: ACM SIGPLAN conference on Systems, Programming, Languages, and Applications

International Conference on Code Quality (ICCQ), in cooperation with ACM SIGPLAN/SIGSOFT and IEEE

### Call to Action:

In your application demonstrate the usage of 4+ design patterns. Also, perform 4+ refactorings, each one in its own pull request.

### Still unresolved issues:

- How to prove certain patterns are anti-patterns?
- How to find methods for automated refactoring?
- How to guarantee validity during refactoring?
- How to mine patterns from code?

## Bibliography

Michael Feathers. Working Effectively With Legacy Code. Prentice Hall, 2004. doi:10.5555/1050933.

Martin Fowler, Kent Beck, John Brant, William Opdyke, and Don Roberts. *Refactoring: Improving the Design of Existing Code*. Addison-Wesley, 1999. doi:10.5555/311424.

Erich Gamma, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson, and John Vlissides. *Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable* 

Object-Oriented Software. Addison-Wesley, 1994.

Scott Meyers. *Effective C++: 55 Specific Ways to Improve Your Programs and Designs.* Addison-Wesley, 3 edition, 2005.