

Patterns

Anti-Patterns and Refactoring

YEGOR BUGAYENKO

Lecture #6 out of 16

90 minutes

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“Experienced designers evidently know something inexperienced ones don’t. What is it? One thing expert designers know not 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.”

— *Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software*, Erich Gamma et al.



“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)

Adapter, Facade, Proxy, Decorator, Bridge

```
class Database {%
    String sql(String q);
}

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);
    }
}
```



<https://www.yegor256.com/2015/02/26/composable-decorators.html> →

Resource Acquisition Is Initialization (RAII)

```
class File {%  
    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  
}
```



<https://www.yegor256.com/2017/08/08/raii-in-java.html> →

Chapter #2:

Some Anti-Patterns

[[GOTO](#) Numbers God Spaghetti Lasagna]

GOTO

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

Magic Numbers

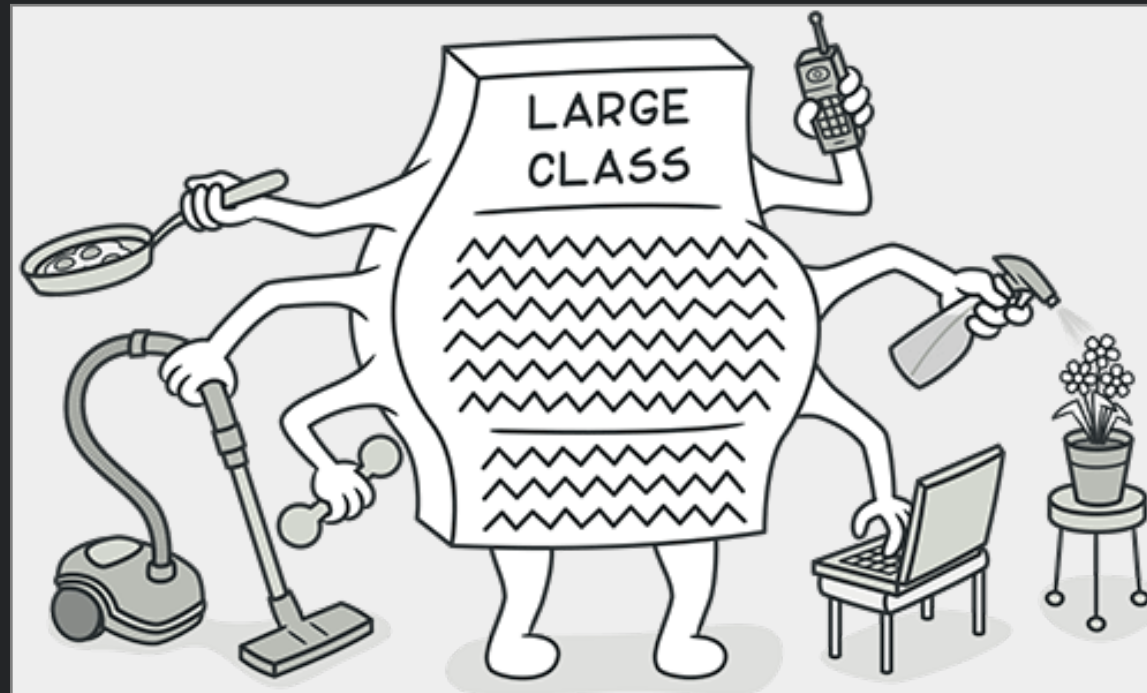
```
def points
  File.readlines("/data/users.csv") # why here?
  .map { |t| t.split(',', 11) } # what is 11?
  .map { a[7].to_i } # why 7?
  .inject(&:+)
end
```

Magic Numbers ... Not!

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

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

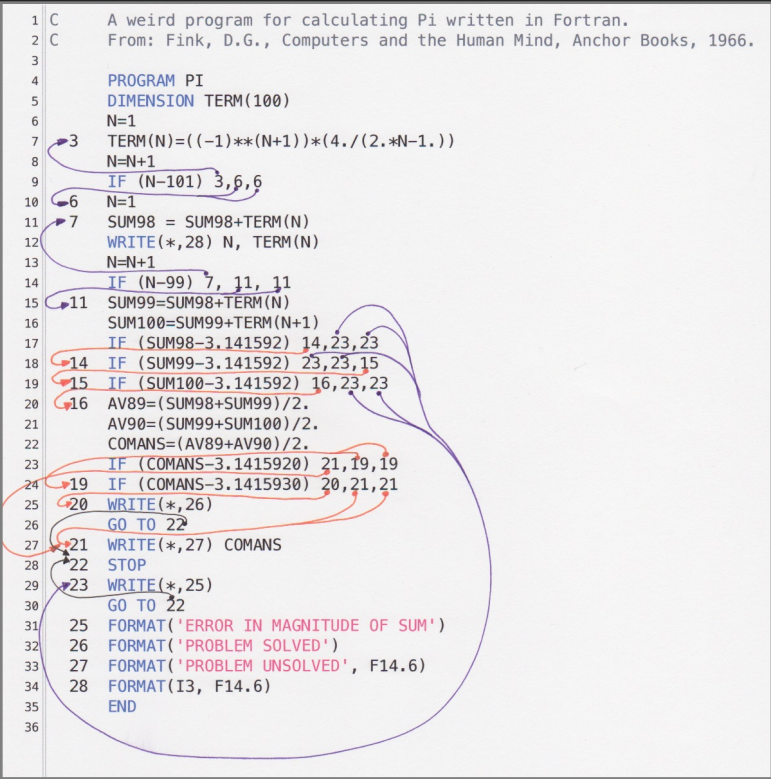
God Class



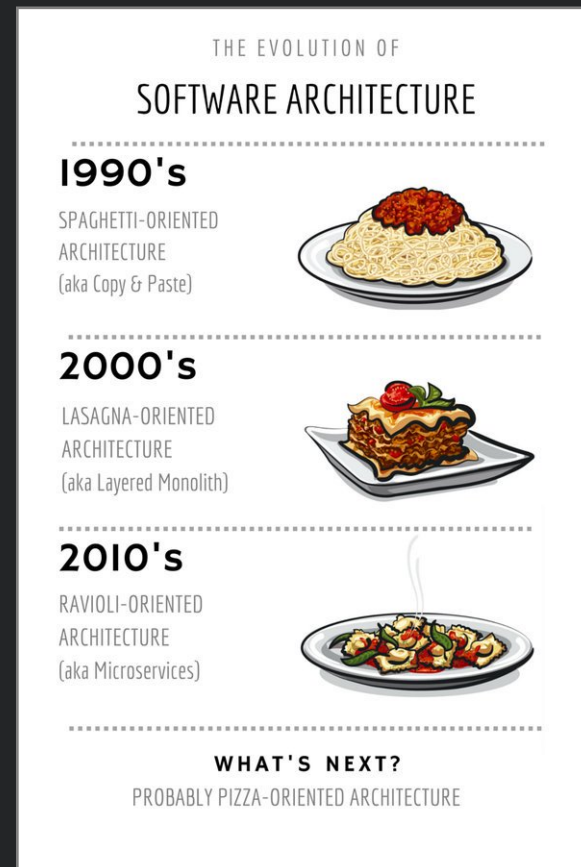
[GOTO Numbers God Spaghetti Lasagna]

Spaghetti Code

```
1 C      A weird program for calculating Pi written in Fortran.
2 C      From: Fink, D.G., Computers and the Human Mind, Anchor Books, 1966.
3
4      PROGRAM PI
5      DIMENSION TERM(100)
6      N=1
7      TERM(N)=((-1)**(N+1))*(4./(2.*N-1.))
8      N=N+1
9      IF (N-101) 3,6,6
10     N=1
11     SUM98 = SUM98+TERM(N)
12     WRITE(*,28) N, TERM(N)
13     N=N+1
14     IF (N-99) 7, 11, 11
15     SUM99=SUM98+TERM(N)
16     SUM100=SUM99+TERM(N+1)
17     IF (SUM98-3.141592) 14,23,23
18     IF (SUM99-3.141592) 23,23,15
19     IF (SUM100-3.141592) 16,23,23
20     AV89=(SUM98+SUM99)/2.
21     AV90=(SUM99+SUM100)/2.
22     COMANS=(AV89+AV90)/2.
23     IF (COMANS-3.1415920) 21,19,19
24     IF (COMANS-3.1415930) 20,21,21
25     WRITE(*,26)
26     GO TO 22
27     WRITE(*,27) COMANS
28     STOP
29     WRITE(*,25)
30     GO TO 22
31     FORMAT('ERROR IN MAGNITUDE OF SUM')
32     FORMAT('PROBLEM SOLVED')
33     FORMAT('PROBLEM UNSOLVED', F14.6)
34     FORMAT(I3, F14.6)
35     END
36
```



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.

Data Transfer Object (DTO) Getters and Setters

// Getters and Setters: WRONG!

```
Dog dog = new Dog();  
dog.setWeight("23kg");  
w = dog.getWeight();
```

// Smart objects: RIGHT!

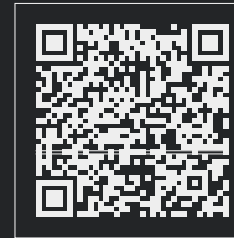
```
Dog dog = new Dog("23kg");  
int w = dog.weight();
```



<https://www.yegor256.com/2014/09/16/getters-and-setters-are-evil.html>
→

Utility Class

```
public class NumberUtils {%  
    public static int max(int a, int b) {%  
        return a > b ? a : b;  
    }  
}  
  
public class Max implements Number {%  
    private final int a;  
    private final int b;  
    public Max(int x, int y) { this.a = x; this.b = y; }  
    public int intValue() {%  
        return this.a > this.b ? this.a : this.b;  
    }  
}
```



<https://www.yegor256.com/2014/05/05/oop-alternative-to-utility-classes.html> →

Singleton

```
class Database {%  
    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();  
    }  
}
```



<https://www.yegor256.com/2016/06/27/singletons-must-die.html> →

Object-Relational Mapping (ORM)

```
// ORM: Wrong!
```

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

```
// Objects: RIGHT!
```

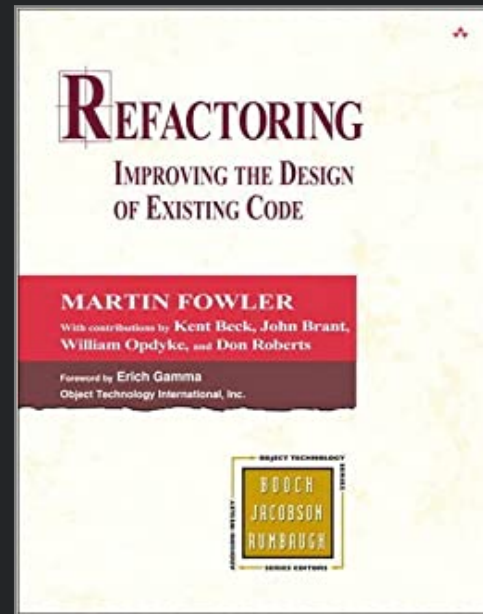
```
Post post = new Post();  
post.setDate(new Date());
```



<https://www.yegor256.com/2014/12/01/orm-offensive-anti-pattern.html>
→

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.”

— *Refactoring: Improving the Design of Existing Code*, Martin Fowler

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]
end
```

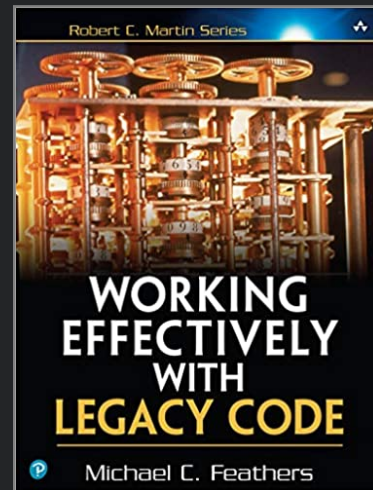
```
def root(a, b, c)
  d = Math.sqrt(b * b - 4 * a * c)
  [r(a, b, d, 1), r(a, b, d, -1)]
end

def r(a, b, d, m)
  (-b + d * m) / (2 * a)
end
```

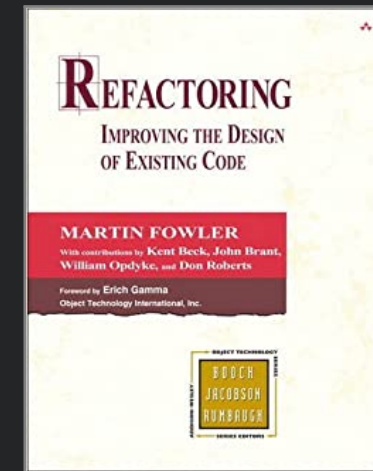
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Chapter #5:

Books, Venues, Call-to-Action



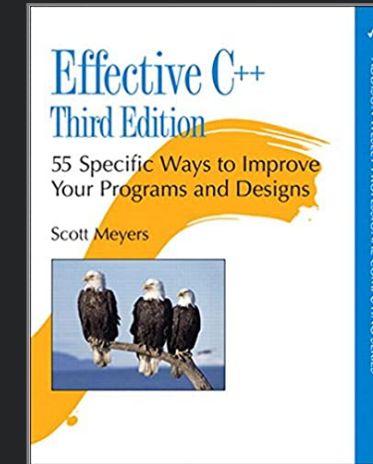
“Working Effectively with Legacy Code” by MICHAEL FEATHERS



“Refactoring: Improving the Design of Existing Code” by MARTIN FOWLER



“Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software” by ERICH GAMMA ET AL.



“Effective C++: 55 Specific Ways to Improve Your Programs and Designs” by SCOTT MEYERS

Where to publish:

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

International Conference on Code Quality (ICCCQ),
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?