

CS 520
 Theory and Practice of Software Engineering
 Spring 2021

Best and worst programming practices

 February 9, 2021

Reminder

Class website:
<https://people.cs.umass.edu/~hconboy/class/2021Spring/CS520/>

Schedule:
(subject to change; check regularly)

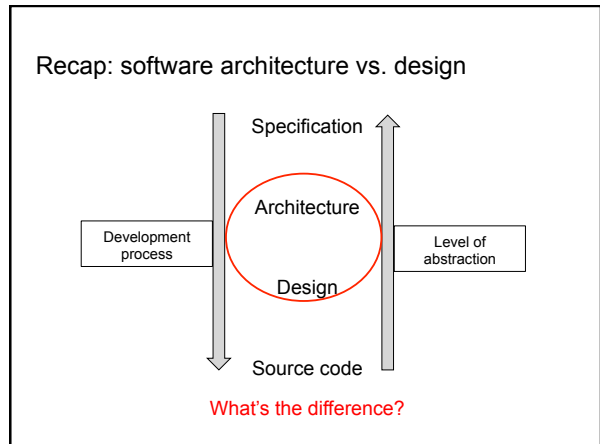
week	date	day	topic	homework	project
Week 1	Feb 2	Tu	Course introduction		
	Feb 4	Th	Software architecture and design		
Week 2	Feb 9	Tu	Best and worst programming practices		
	Feb 11	Th	Object oriented design principles		
Week 3	Feb 16	Tu	Object oriented design patterns		
	Feb 18	Th	User interfaces		
Week 4	Feb 23	Tu	Version control	Homework 1: Code review	Project topic selection
	Feb 25	Th	In-class exercise: Advanced uses of git		
Mar	5	Tu	Software requirements		

Reminder

Class website:
<https://people.cs.umass.edu/~hconboy/class/2021Spring/CS520/>

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 Office hours: TBA and by appointment
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Recap: software architecture examples

- Pipe and Filter**

```

A,CS320,Joe
B,CS520,Jane
...
    
```
- N-tier / Client-Server**
- MVC (Model-View-Controller)**

Recap: software architecture and design goals

Architecture and design goals

- Lower complexity: separation of concerns, well defined interfaces
- Simplify communication
- Allow effort estimation and progress monitoring

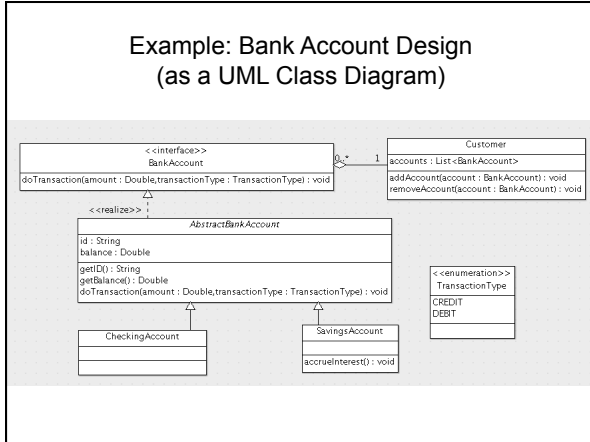
Example: Bank Account Requirements (in Natural Language)

1. Declare an interface for a *BankAccount* with a method for *doTransaction* that takes as input an *amount* (as a Double) and a *transaction type* (either CREDIT or DEBIT)
2. Declare an abstract class for an *AbstractBankAccount* with appropriate fields
3. Declare a concrete class for *CheckingAccount*
4. Declare a concrete class for *SavingsAccount* with a method *accrueInterest()*
5. Declare a concrete class for *Customer* who may have zero or more BankAccounts

Example: Bank Account Design (as a UML Class Diagram)

- Will use the ArgoUML editor: <https://www.filehorse.com/download-argouml/> (for Mac or Windows)
- There are many other UML editors (and specifically UML class diagram editors)

Example: Bank Account Design (as a UML Class Diagram)



Example: Bank Account Implementation (Written in Java)

```

public enum TransactionType { CREDIT, DEBIT; }

public interface BankAccount {
    public void doTransaction(Double amount, TransactionType transactionType);
}

public abstract class AbstractBankAccount implements BankAccount {
    private String id;
    private Double balance;
    public String getId() { return null; }
    public Double getBalance() { return null; }
    public void doTransaction(Double amount, TransactionType transactionType) {}
}

public class CheckingAccount extends AbstractBankAccount {}
public class SavingsAccount extends AbstractBankAccount {
    public void accrueInterest() {}
}

public class Customer {
    private java.util.List<BankAccount> accounts;
    public void addAccount(BankAccount account) {}
    public void removeAccount(BankAccount account) {}
}
    
```

Example: Bank Account Documentation (Generated by javadoc)

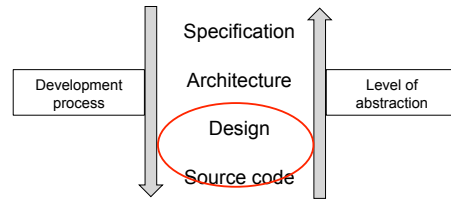
The screenshot shows the Javadoc-generated documentation for the bank account system. It displays a package structure for an unnamed package, listing the following elements:

- Interface Summary**: BankAccount
- Class Summary**: AbstractBankAccount, CheckingAccount, Customer, SavingsAccount
- Enum Summary**: TransactionType

Each element includes a description column. At the bottom of the page, the URL <https://www.oracle.com/java/technologies/javase/javadoc-tool.html> is provided.

Today

- An in-class discussion on best and worst programming practices.



setup and goals

- 4-person teams
 - 6 code snippets
 - 4 rounds
 - **First round**
 - For each of 3 code snippets, decide whether it represents good or bad practice.
 - **Goal:** discuss and reach consensus on good or bad practice.
 - **Second round** (known solutions)
 - For each code snippet, try to understand why it is good or bad practice.
 - **Goal:** come up with one or more explanations or a counter argument.
- and then repeat with 3 more code snippets

Round 1: good or bad?



Snippet 1: good or bad?



```
public File[] getAllLogs(Directory dir) {
    if (dir == null || !dir.exists() || dir.isEmpty()) {
        return null;
    } else {
        int numLogs = ... // determine number of log files
        File[] allLogs = new File[numLogs];
        for (int i=0; i<numLogs; ++i) {
            allLogs[i] = ... // populate the array
        }
        return allLogs;
    }
}
```

Snippet 2: good or bad?



```
public void addStudent(Student student, String course) {
    if (course.equals("CS520")) {
        cs520Students.add(student);
    }
    allStudents.add(student)
}
```

Snippet 3: good or bad?



```
public enum PaymentType {DEBIT, CREDIT}

public void doTransaction(double amount, PaymentType payType) {
    switch (payType) {
        case DEBIT:
            ... // process debit card
            break;
        case CREDIT:
            ... // process credit card
            break;
        default:
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Unexpected payment type");
    }
}
```

Solutions

- Snippet 1: bad
- Snippet 2: bad
- Snippet 3: good

Round 2: why is it good or bad?



Snippet 1: this is bad! why?



```
public File[] getAllLogs(Directory dir) {
    if (dir == null || !dir.exists() || dir.isEmpty()) {
        return null;
    } else {
        int numLogs = ... // determine number of log files
        File[] allLogs = new File[numLogs];
        for (int i=0; i<numLogs; ++i) {
            allLogs[i] = ... // populate the array
        }
        return allLogs;
    }
}
```



Snippet 1: this is bad! why?



```
public File[] getAllLogs(Directory dir) {
    if (dir == null || !dir.exists() || dir.isEmpty()) {
        return null;
    } else {
        int numLogs = ... // determine number of log files
        File[] allLogs = new File[numLogs];
        for (int i=0; i<numLogs; ++i) {
            allLogs[i] = ... // populate the array
        }
        return allLogs;
    }
}
```



```
File[] files = getAllLogs();
for (File f : files) {
    ...
}
```

Don't return null; return an empty array instead.

Snippet 2: short but bad! why?



```
public void addStudent(Student student, String course) {
    if (course.equals("CS520")) {
        cs520Students.add(student);
    }
    allStudents.add(student)
}
```



Snippet 2: short but bad! why?



```
public void addStudent(Student student, String course) {
    if (course.equals("CS520")) {
        cs520Students.add(student);
    }
    allStudents.add(student)
}
```



Defensive programming: write the literal first (or add an explicit assertion).

Snippet 3: this is good, but why?



```
public enum PaymentType {DEBIT, CREDIT}

public void doTransaction(double amount, PaymentType payType) {
    switch (payType) {
        case DEBIT:
            ... // process debit card
            break;
        case CREDIT:
            ... // process credit card
            break;
        default:
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Unexpected payment type");
    }
}
```



Snippet 3: this is good, but why?



```
public enum PaymentType {DEBIT, CREDIT}

public void doTransaction(double amount, PaymentType payType){
    switch (payType) {
        case DEBIT:
            ... // process debit card
            break;
        case CREDIT:
            ... // process credit card
            break;
        default:
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Unexpected payment ty-");
    }
}
```



Type safety using an enum; throws an exception for unexpected cases (e.g., future extensions of PaymentType).

Round 3: more snippets

Snippet 4: good or bad?



```
public BitSet(int size, boolean initialValue) {
    this.bitSet = new boolean[size];

    for (int i = 0; i < this.bitSet.length; i++) {
        this.bitSet[i] = initialValue;
    }
}
```

Snippet 5: good or bad?



```
public class ArrayList<E> {
    public E remove(int index) {
        ...
    }
    public boolean remove(Object o) {
        ...
    }
}
```

Snippet 6: good or bad?



```
public class Point {
    private final int x;
    private final int y;

    public Point(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
    public int getX() {
        return this.x;
    }
    public int getY() {
        return this.y;
    }
}
```

Solutions

- Snippet 1: bad
- Snippet 2: bad
- Snippet 3: good
- Snippet 4: bad
- Snippet 5: bad
- Snippet 6: good

Round 4: why is it good or bad?



Snippet 4: also bad! huh?



```
public BitSet(int size, boolean initialValue) {
    this.bitSet = new boolean[size];

    for (int i = 0; i < this.bitSet.length; i++) {
        this.bitSet[i] = initialValue;
    }
}
```



Snippet 4: also bad! huh?



```
public BitSet(int size, boolean initialValue) {
    this.bitSet = new boolean[size];

    for (int i = 0; i < this.bitSet.length; i++) {
        this.bitSet[i] = initialValue;
    }
}
```



Use run-time assertions to ensure method pre- (and post-) conditions are satisfied

Snippet 5: Java API, but still bad! why?



```
public class ArrayList<E> {
    public E remove(int index) {
        ...
    }
    public boolean remove(Object o) {
        ...
    }
}
```



Snippet 5: Java API, but still bad! why?



```
public class ArrayList<E> {
    public E remove(int index) {
        ...
    }
    public boolean remove(Object o) {
        ...
    }
}
```



```
ArrayList<String> l = new ArrayList<>();
Integer index = new Integer(1);
l.remove(index);
```

Avoid method overloading, which is statically resolved. Autoboxing/unboxing adds additional confusion.

Snippet 6: this is good, but why?



```
public class Point {
    private final int x;
    private final int y;

    public Point(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
    public int getX() {
        return this.x;
    }
    public int getY() {
        return this.y;
    }
}
```



Snippet 6: this is good, but why?



```
public class Point {
    private final int x;
    private final int y;

    public Point(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
    public int getX() {
        return this.x;
    }
    public int getY() {
        return this.y;
    }
}
```



Good encapsulation; immutable object.

Code reviewing

Code reviewing

Illustrated by the snippets:

- Decomposition into modules/packages, classes, and methods
- Encapsulation of methods and fields
- Type safety for methods (e.g., enum types instead of ints)
- Pre- and post-conditions for methods (e.g., defensive programming techniques, run-time assertions)

Additionally should consider:

- Naming conventions
- Documentation (e.g., internal comments, README files)
- Test suite

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://kinsta.com>. The page title is "A Closer Look at 12 Powerful Code Review Tools". Below the title, it says "In this section, we review the most popular static code review tools." A list of 12 tools is provided, each with a blue link:

- [Review Board](#)
- [Crucible](#)
- [GitHub](#)
- [Phabricator](#)
- [Collaborator](#)
- [CodeScene](#)
- [Visual Expert](#)
- [Gerrit](#)
- [Rhodecode](#)
- [Veracode](#)
- [Reviewable](#)
- [Peer Review for Trac](#)

At the bottom of the list, there is a link to the full article: <https://kinsta.com/blog/code-review-tools/>

Final project description

- Each team of 4 will carry out **one** of the following projects:
 - MSR Mining Challenge
 - Replication Study (e.g., Automated Program Repair)
 - ML Development Toolkits (e.g., Weights & Biases)
 - EleNa: Elevation-based Navigation
- The key phases of the project are: topic selection, mid-point presentation, final presentation (and repository)
- More details available here:
<https://people.cs.umass.edu/~hconboy/class/2021Spring/CS520/finalProject.pdf>