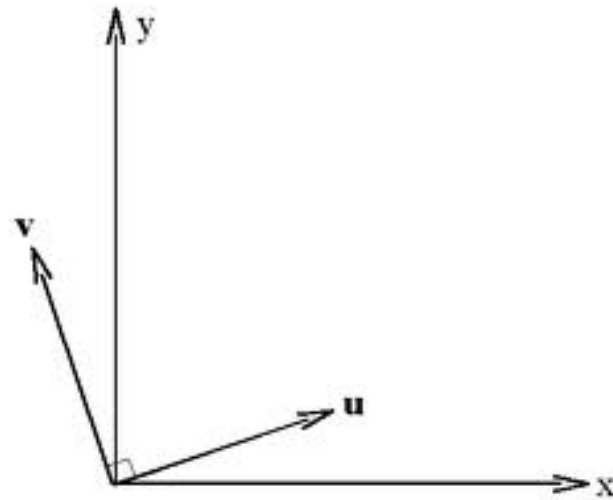




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Best Programming Practices - III

- (non)Duplication
- Orthogonality
- Refactoring



Duplication

- Don't repeat yourself
- Impatience
- Reinventing wheels

Don't forget the cheat-sheets

Visit the Python cheese-shop

Also visit the Hitch Hikers Guide to Python



Orthogonality

- Decouple routines
- Make them independent
- Change in one should not affect the other
- Changes are localized
- Unit testing is easy
- Reuse is easy
- If requirements change for one function, how many modules should be affected? 1
- Configurable

```
def line(startpoint, endpoint, length):  
    some code here  
    ...
```

```
def line2(startpoint, endpoint):  
    length = endpoint - startpoint  
    some code here  
    ...
```

- if while entertaining libraries you need to write/handle special code, it is not good.
- avoid global data
- avoid similar functions
- even if you are coding for a particular flavor of a particular OS, be flexible

Refactoring

- Early and often
 - Duplication
 - Non-orthogonal design
 - Outdated knowledge
 - Performance
- Don't add functionality at the same time
- Good tests
- Short deliberate steps

Design by contract (Eiffel, Meyer '97)

- Preconditions
- Postconditions
- Class invariants

Be strict in what you accept
Promise as little as possible
Be lazy



Inheritance and polymorphism result

Other aspects

- Tests
- Comments
- Arguments
- Debugging

Tests: All software will be tested If not by you, by other users!

- Test against contract
 - Sqrt: negative, zero, string
 - Testvalue(0,0)
 - Testvalue(4,2)
 - Testvalue(-4,0)
 - Testvalue(1.e12,1000000)
- Test harness
 - Standardize logs and errors
- Test templates
- Write tests that fail



<http://ib.ptb.de/8/85/851/sps/swq/graphix>

things to keep in mind

- long sub names
 - test_square_of_number_2()
 - test_square_negative_number()
- standalone code
- standalone datasets
- Cleaning
 - setUp()
 - tearDown()

Python testing

- unittest – unit tests
- doctest – within your docstrings
- pytest – simpler mechanism
- nose
- tox
- mock

<http://python-guide.readthedocs.org/en/latest/writing/tests/>

Comments

- If it was difficult to write, it must be difficult to understand (??)
- bad code requires more comments
- tying documentation and code

Don't do this:

```
x = x + 1 # Increment x
```

But sometimes, this is useful:

```
x = x + 1 # Compensate for border
```

Documentation/comments in code

- List of functions exported
- Revision history
- List of other files used
- Name of the file

Documentation

- Algorithmic:
full line comments to explain the algorithm
- Elucidating: # end of line comments
- Defensive: # Has puzzled me before. Do this.
- Indicative: # This should rather be rewritten
- Discursive: # Details in POD

Arguments and return values

- Don't let your subroutines have too many arguments
 - `universe(G,e,h,c,phi,nu)`
- Look for missing arguments
- Set default argument values (`*args`, `**kwargs`)
- Use explicit return values (rather than just side-effects)

Arguments

```
s = '--condition=foo --testing --output-file abc.def -x a1 a2'  
args = s.split()  
args
```

```
['--condition=foo', '--testing', '--output-file', 'abc.def', '-x',
```

```
optlist, args = getopt.getopt(args, 'x', [  
...     'condition=', 'output-file=', 'testing'])  
optlist
```

```
[('--condition', 'foo'),  
 ('--testing', ''),  
 ('--output-file', 'abc.def'),  
 ('-x', '')]
```

Debugging



- There will be bugs!
- The only bug-free program is one that does not do anything
- Tests: write unit tests first
- Make sure the program ‘compiles’ without warnings

- make bugs reproducible (with a single command)
- visualize the data
- Breakpoints

The screenshot displays the DDD (Data Display Debugger) interface. At the top, the window title is "DDD: /public/source/programming/ddd-3.2.1/ddd/cxxtest.C". The main window shows a 2D plot of a sine wave, with the x-axis ranging from 0 to 100 and the y-axis from 0 to 100. The plot is titled "ir" and is rendered in red. A "Displays" panel on the left shows "dr = [...]" and "ir = [...]". Below the plot, there is a code editor showing the following code:

```
void plot_test()
static int ir[100];
```

At the bottom of the interface, there is a 3D plot of a surface, with the x and y axes ranging from 0 to 100 and the z-axis from -100 to 100. The surface is rendered in red and green. A "Plot" menu is open on the right, showing options: Points, Lines, 3-D Lines, Points and Lines, Impulses, Dots, Steps, and Boxes. The "3-D Lines" option is selected. Below the 3D plot, there is a "Break (gdb)" section with three entries, each with a green arrow pointing to the right. The name "Ashish Mahabai" is visible at the bottom center of the interface.

When you find a bug ...

- Check boundary conditions
 - first and last elements of lists
- Describe the problem to someone else
- Why wasn't it caught before
- Could it be lurking elsewhere (orthogonality!)
- If tests ran fine, are the tests bad?

Next time ...

- Metaprogramming
- Portfolio building