

# Good Code

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# Plan

- ▶ What does it mean for code to be good?
- ▶ Why is it important?
- ▶ Why isn't it enough?

## Context (personal, you)

I said that you are assumed to be competent at programming in Java.

i.e. you can write code.

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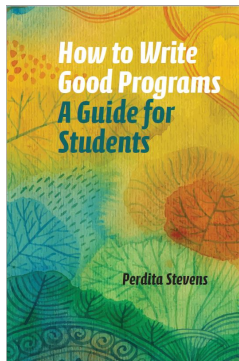
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i.e. you can write code.

How do you know when you've written **good** code?

## Context (personal, me)

The topic of good code, and how people learn to write it, has been on my mind a lot lately... my book



came out last year

# Context (discipline)

Coding

Programming

Software engineering

... overlaps? differences? connotations?

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increasing responsibility; increasing awareness of big picture

# Good programs

1. do what they are supposed to do (are *correct*)
2. are clearly written

But what do these mean, and why are they important? How can we tell? How can we ensure them? Are other qualities important?



# Correctness

well, if the code doesn't do what it's supposed to, it may be useless (or worse).

- ▶ \$64K question: correct with respect to what?
- ▶ specification...
- ▶ **contracts** (more later)
- ▶ what about users' actual needs?

Verification: have we built the software right?

Validation: have we built the right software?

Key difficulty: any other artefact, with respect to which the code is supposed to be correct, may itself be “incorrect”.

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More on agile later, but for now, how does agile handle **correctness**?

# Tests as specification

- ▶ tests as specification
- ▶ Test-Driven Development (TDD)

Tests for all production code, always up to date, is a part of “agile” that tends to get left out. It’s hard.

Requirements still change. When they do, tests and production code have to change.

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Key element: clearly written code.



# Clearly-written code

Often seen – by the inexperienced! – as unimportant.

But the code–human interface is as important as the code–computer one, because of this need for change.

Clearly-written = Easy to change when necessary

- ▶ layout
- ▶ conventions, e.g. capitalisation
- ▶ consistency, in general, e.g. about how errors are handled
- ▶ names
- ▶ structure

# Local improvements

You can improve code a lot by looking at just what's in front of you and optimising that...

... but sometimes you need a more bird's eye view. E.g. if you want to rename a class, what captures what it means to every client?

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## MODELLING