

Refactoring, Code Smells, Coupling and Cohesion



Dario Campagna

Head of Research and Development





Code Smells

Symptoms of a problem



Code Smells

A code smell is a surface indication that usually corresponds to a deeper problem in the system.

- Quick to spot
- Provide feedback on our decisions
- Don't always indicate a problem worth solving





Categories of code smells

Bloaters

- Long Method
- Large Class
- Primitive Obsession
- Long Parameter List
- Data Clumps

Couplers

- Feature Envy
- Inappropriate Intimacy
- Message Chains
- Middle Man

Object-orientation abusers

- Switch Statements
- Temporary Fields
- Refused Bequest
- Alternative Classes with Different Interfaces

Change preventers

- Divergent Change
- Shotgun Surgery
- Parallel Inheritance Hierarchies

Dispensables

- Lazy Class
- Data Class
- Duplicated Code
- Dead Code
- Speculative Generality
- Comments

Have a look at https://refactoring.guru/refactoring/smells.



Primitive Obsession

Use of primitive types instead of small objects for simple tasks.

- Replace data value with object
- Replace type code with class
- Replace array with object

```
package it.esteco.pos;
     import java.util.HashMap;
     import java.util.Map;
     public class Sale {
        private Display display;
        private final Map<String, String> pricesByBarcode;
10
        public Sale(Display display, HashMap<String, String> pricesByBarcode) {
11
            this.display = display;
13
            this.pricesByBarcode = pricesByBarcode;
14
15
16
        public void onBarcode(String barcode) {
17
            if ("".equals(barcode)) {
                display.setText("Scanning error: empty barcode!");
19
            } else{
                if (pricesByBarcode.containsKey(barcode)) {
20
21
                    display.setText(pricesByBarcode.get(barcode));
22
                } else {
                    display.setText("Product not found for " +
24
                             barcode);
27
28
```



Feature Envy

A method accesses the data of another object more than its own data.

- Move method
- Extract method

```
public class Coordinate

{
    public int X {get; set}
    public int Y {get; set}

}

public class PositionUpdater

{
    public Coordinate MoveUp(Coordinate coordinate)
    {
        return new Coordinate{X = coordinate.X, Y = coordinate.Y + 1};
    }
}
```



Message Chains

A message chain occurs when a client requests another object, that object requests yet another one, and so on.

- Hide delegate
- Extract method
- Move method

```
master.getModelisable()
    .getDockablePanel()
    .getCustomizer()
    .getSaveItem()
    .setEnabled(Boolean.FALSE.booleanValue());
```



Message Chains

A message chain occurs when a client requests another object, that object requests yet another one, and so on.

- Hide delegate
- Extract method
- Move method

```
master.getModelisable()
    .getDockablePanel()
    .getCustomizer()
    .getSaveItem()
    .setEnabled(Boolean.FALSE.booleanValue());

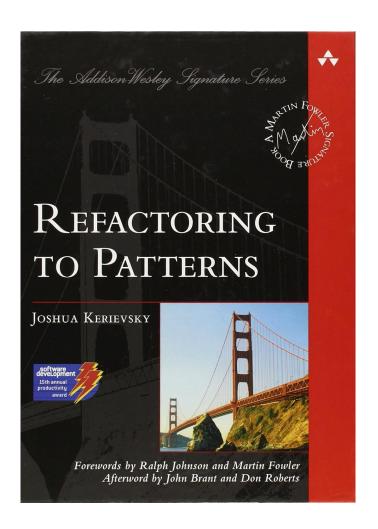
master.allowSavingOfCustomizations();
```



More Code Smells

Five additional code smells described in the book "Refactoring to Patterns".

- Conditional Complexity
- Indecent Exposure
- Solution Sprawl
- Combinatorial Explosion
- Oddball Solution





Exercise

Let's find some code smells.

https://github.com/nicoleorzan/berlin_clock/blob/master/src/main/java/berlinclock









Coupling and Cohesion

Metrics that (roughly) describe how easy it will be to change the behavior of some code.



Coupling

Measures the degree of interdependence between software components.

- Elements are coupled if a change in one forces a change in the other.
- We want to make changes in a component without impacting other components.
- We want coupling to be as low as possible, but not lower.





Cohesion

Measures how strongly related and focused the responsibilities of a software module are.

- Indicates a component's functional strength and how much it focuses on a single point.
- Low cohesion results in behavior being scattered instead of existing in a single component.
- We want high cohesion.



LIFE Magazine (March 4, 1946)



Cohesion, coupling and code smells

- Divergent Change
- Feature Envy
- Inappropriate Intimacy
- Message Chains
- Middle Man
- Shotgun Surgery
- High coupling

Indicators of possible high coupling.

- Data Class
- Lazy Class
- Middle Man
- Primitive Obsession
- Shotgun Surgery

Low cohesion

Indicators of possible low cohesion.



Smelly Tic Tac Toe

A TicTacToe implementation with quite a few code smells.

https://github.com/dario-campagna/CodeSmells

- Start by identifying the smells.
- Then slowly refactor the code.



