Live Productive Coder

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Background

Dr Heinz Kabutz

- Lives in Χωραφάκια, Χανιά
- The Java Specialists' Newsletter
 - 70 000 readers in 134 countries
 - http://www.javaspecialists.eu
- Java Champion







Productive Coder

How you can have more fun interacting with your machine ...

... and make your computer less frustrated with having you as operator

Human vs Computer



Machine.join()

- Typical coder works 60 hours per week
 - Unless you're a startup, then 120 more likely
 - We all want maximum of 40 hours
- Coder & machine should be one
 - Feel the machine
 - Understand the machine
 - Speak nicely to the machine :-)

Human Mind Reading

- Human Computer Interaction is progressing slowly
 - You should be able to type this whilst at the same time watching TV.
 - When you make a typing error, you should know that you have made it without looking at the screen

Keyboard Skills

- Not all coders can touch type
 - Each keyboard has dimple for index fingers
 - Finger controls the buttons above and below it
- Initial investment of about 20 hours

Avoid Point & Click Coding

- Try to mainly use the keyboard minimise mouse use
 - Menu driven copy & paste ...
- European keyboard layouts bad for coding
 - Semicolon and curly braces
 - Use US keyboard layout and type blindly

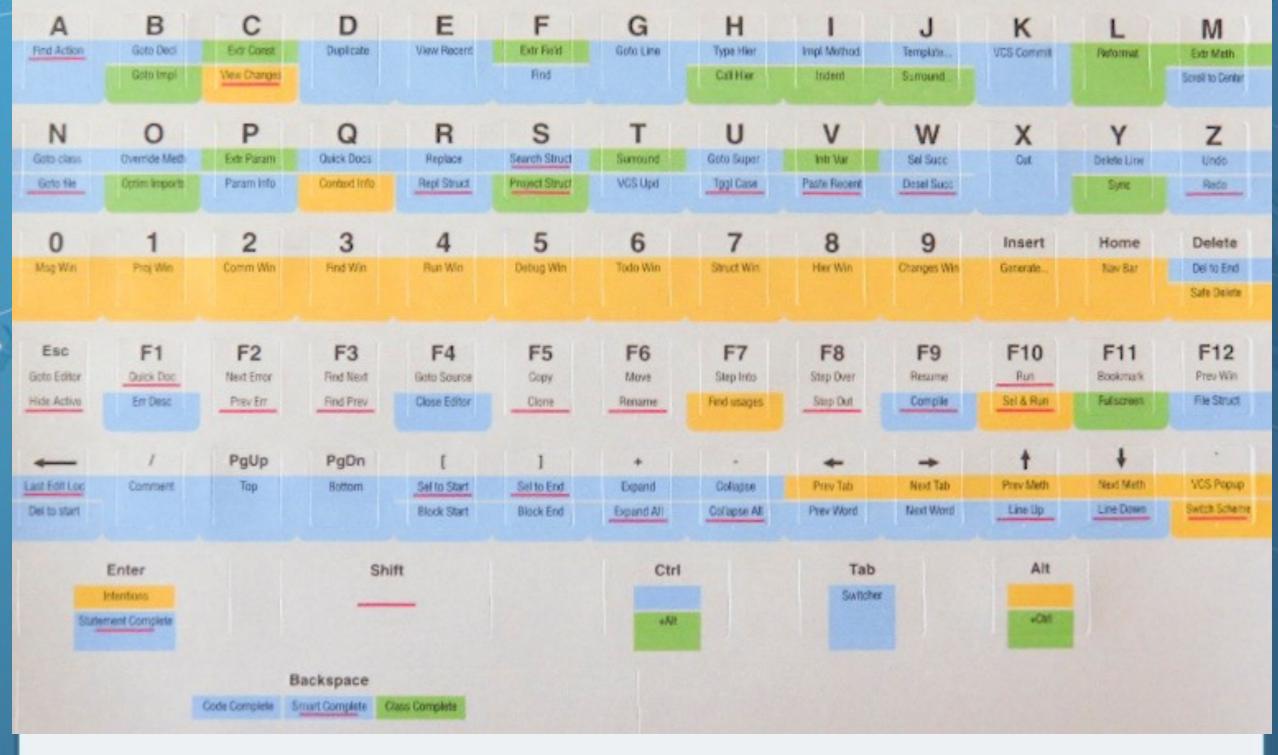
Keyboard Magic

- Back to the basics of working with computers
 - Applies to any language, not just Java
- But, Java's IDEs make this approach even more productive

Keyboard Shortcuts

- Memorise as many as possible
 - Use them frequently
- Every IDE is different
 - Sometimes on purpose it seems
 - CTRL+D in IntelliJ & Eclipse
- Learn vim
 - Productive for small jobs
 - Good discipline in keyboard use

Keyboard Stickers



Dragon Naturally Speaking

- "Type" at 100 words per minute
- Useful for JavaDocs
- Challenging in noisy cubevile office environment
 - or home office "papa, can I play with the ipad?"

The Right Kind of Lazy



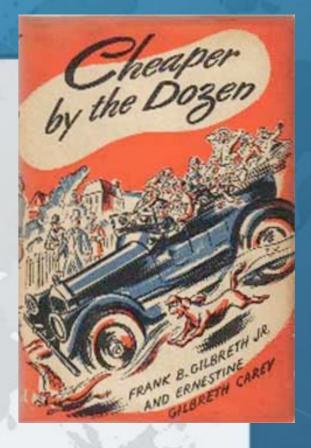
"Cheaper by the Dozen"

Book from 1948

- Story of efficiency experts
- Always studied the laziest factory worker

In coding we want good kind of lazy

- Too lazy Benny Darren*
- Not lazy enough George Happy*
- Think Lazy Sascha Schafskopf*



Benny Darren - Too Lazy

- The Copy & Paste Programmer
 - Extremely "productive"
 - Crazy lines of code per day (LOC)
 - Features produced at alarming speed
- And then the bug reports came in ...

George Happy - !Lazy Enough

- Worked in a non-IT job before
 - But took "typing" as a school subject
- Code burned my eyes
 - Deleted!!!

Sascha Schafskopf

- Coded without thinking
 - Resulting code was overly complex
 - Didn't bother learning the Java API

```
public void removeAlarmContainerFromTable(
   AlarmContainer ac) {
   int i;
   HistoricalAlarmContainer h=null;
   for (i=0; i<rows.size(); i++) {
     h= getAlarmContainer(i);
     if (h.getAlarmInfo().getUniqueID())
          ==ac.getAlarmInfo().getUniqueID())
        i=Integer.MAX_VALUE-1;
   }
   if (i==Integer.MAX_VALUE) {
     rows.removeElement(h);
   }
}</pre>
```

Sorting by toString() Value

```
public Vector sortVector (Vector unsorted) {
  Vector sorted = new Vector();
  Vector sortingVector = new Vector();
  for (int i=0; unsorted.size() > i ; i++) {
    String temp = unsorted.get(i).toString();
    sortingVector.add(temp);
 Collections.sort(sortingVector);
  sortingVector.trimToSize();
  for (int i=0; i < sortingVector.size(); i++) {</pre>
    for (int j=0; j < sortingVector.size(); j++) {</pre>
      if (sortingVector.get(i) == unsorted.get(j).toString()) {
        sorted.add(i, unsorted.get(j));
  return sorted;
```

Horrible, but at least correct

```
public <E> Vector<E> sortVector(Vector<E> unsorted) {
   Vector<E> sorted = new Vector<>(unsorted);
   Collections.sort(sorted, new Comparator<E>() {
      public int compare(E e1, E e2) {
        return String.valueOf(e1).compareTo(String.valueOf(e2));
      }
   });
   return sorted;
}
```

Java 8 Lambdas - Yippee!

Better or worse? Help me decide!

```
public <E> Vector<E> sortVector(Vector<E> unsorted) {
   Vector<E> sorted = new Vector<>(unsorted);
   Collections.sort(sorted, (e1, e2) ->
        String.valueOf(e1).compareTo(String.valueOf(e2)));
   return sorted;
}
```

Java 8 Comparator.comparing()

Knowing API leads to shorter, cleaner code

```
public <E> Vector<E> sortVector(Vector<E> unsorted) {
   Vector<E> sorted = new Vector<>(unsorted);
   Collections.sort(sorted,
        Comparator.comparing(String::valueOf));
   return sorted;
}
```

Know Your IDE

- No matter if IDEA, Eclipse or Netbeans
- Short coding demo
 - Extreme Java Concurrency Course Exercise
 - synchronized to ReentrantReadWriteLock
 - First attempt is by hand, but using IDE
 - Next attempt is easier live code templates
 - Next with lambdas and then try-with-resource

Quick Demo



Coding with Lambdaldioms



Lambda Locking Idioms

```
public static <T> T lock(Lock lock, Supplier<T> task) {
  lock.lock();
  try {
    return task.get();
  } finally {
    lock.unlock();
public static void lock(Lock lock, Runnable task) {
  lock.lock();
  try {
    task.run();
  } finally {
    lock.unlock();
```

ReadWriteLock Idioms

```
public static <T> T readLock(
    ReadWriteLock rwlock, Supplier<T> task) {
  return lock(rwlock.readLock(), task);
public static void readLock(
    ReadWriteLock rwlock, Runnable task) {
  lock(rwlock.readLock(), task);
public static <T> T writeLock(
    ReadWriteLock rwlock, Supplier<T> task) {
  return lock(rwlock.writeLock(), task);
public static void writeLock(
    ReadWriteLock rwlock, Runnable task) {
  lock(rwlock.writeLock(), task);
```

LambdaReadWriteLock

```
public class LambdaReadWriteLock {
  private final ReentrantReadWriteLock rwlock;
  public LambdaReadWriteLock(
      ReentrantReadWriteLock rwlock) {
    this.rwlock = rwlock;
  public <T> T readLock(Supplier<T> task) {
    return LockIdioms.readLock(rwlock, task);
 // etc.
```

writeLock() Deadlock Check

```
public void writeLock(Runnable task) {
  checkThatWeDoNotHoldReadLocks();
 LockIdioms.writeLock(rwlock, task);
private void checkThatWeDoNotHoldReadLocks() {
  if (rwlock.getReadHoldCount() != 0) {
    throw new IllegalMonitorStateException(
      "trying to upgrade read to write");
```

Lambda Idiom Meet Exception

 Lambdas do not "play nice" with checked exceptions

```
LockIdioms.lock(lock, () -> Thread.sleep(10));
```

Callable can easily result in ambiguity

Java 7 "Try-With-Resource"

```
public class LockResource implements AutoCloseable {
  private final Lock lock;
  public LockResource(Lock lock) {
    this.lock = lock;
  public LockResource lock() {
    lock.lock();
    return this;
  public void close() {
    lock.unlock();
```

Try-With-Resource

 Program flow is no longer interrupted by lambda context

```
try (LockResource lr = lock.lock()) {
  Thread.sleep(10);
}
```

More Lambda Idioms

- StampedLock introduced in Java 8
 - Described in JavaSpecialists.eu issue 215

Allows

- pessimistic exclusive locks (write)
- pessimistic non-exclusive locks (read)
- optimistic read with good collision detection
- Idioms are much harder than Lock

Design Patterns



Fingers Overtaking the Brain

- You still need to plan
 - Stop & think before you start
- When shortcuts & finge are too fast:
 - Increase speed of your brain
 - Think in higher level concepts, such as Design Patterns

Design Patterns

Mainstream of OO landscape, offering us:

- View into brains of OO exp
- Quicker understanding of existing designs
 - e.g. Visitor pattern used by Annotation Processing Tool
- Improved communication between developers

Vintage Wines

- Design Patterns are like good red
 - You cannot appreciate them at first
 - As you study them you learn the difference between plonk and vintage, or bad and good designs
 - As you become a connoisseur you experience the various textures you didn't notice before
- Warning: Once you are hooked, you will no longer be satisfied with inferior

Refactoring

How to shoot yourself in your foot in style



"Houston, We Have a Problem"

- "Our lead developer has left"
 - Software works most of the time
 - We have to fix it, and add some features ...



How do you start?

Ask some basic questions

- What code is dead?
 - Stories of whole teams working on dead code for years
- Where are the unit test?
- Where could access control be tighter?
- What portion of code is commented?
- How can I find bad code? Copy & paste code?

Initial Investigation

- Check where comments are missing
 - Doclet in Newsletter 049
- Find fields that are not private
 - Doclet in Newsletter 035

Initial Investigation

- Count # of classes, lines of code each
 - Aim for average of less than 100 lines per class
 - One of my customers had one Java class > 30000 LOC
- Code coverage tool against unit tests
 - JaCoCo by Marc Hoffmann

What are Realistic Values?

	# Classes	Total LOC AVG/STDEV	Uncommented Elements
Project 1	1359	263790	24291
South Africa		194 / 337	18 per class
Project 2	442	62393	7298
Germany		141 / 149	17 per class
Ideal	1000	80260	1000 max
		80 / 61	1 per class

Beware, LOC is only a rough guess

Comments must Explain "Why"

Comment tips

- Should not just be: Method getName returns the name.
- Turn off automatic comment generation
- Either proper comments, or leave them out
- Method names and parameters should be descriptive

Comments must Explain "Why"

"Why I don't read your code comments

- Most misunderstood newsletter Issue 039
- I do write my own comments, but about "why" not "what"
- seldom find projects with well-written comments

Comments: j.a.c.ColorSpace

Rather insightful comment in JDK 1.3:

```
/**
 * Returns the name of the component given the
 * component index
 */
public String getName(int idx) {
    /* REMIND - handle common cases here */
    return new String(
        "Unnamed color component(" + idx + ")");
}
```

What is "REMIND" supposed to tell us?

Comments: j.a.c.ColorSpace

JDK 1.4: more text, still the question

```
/**
* Returns the name of the component given the
 * component index.
*
* @param idx The component index.
* @return The name of the component at the
* specified index.
 */
public String getName(int idx) {
/* REMIND - handle common cases here */
  return new String(
      "Unnamed color component(" + idx + ")");
```

Java 5

```
/** Returns the name of the component given the
 * component index.
 * @param idx The component index.
 * @return The name of the component at the
 * specified index.
 * @throws IllegalArgumentException if idx is less
 * than 0 or greater than numComponents - 1 */
public String getName (int idx) {
  /* REMIND - handle common cases here */
  if ((idx < 0) | | (idx > numComponents - 1)) {
    throw new IllegalArgumentException(
      "Component index out of range: " + idx);
  return new String(
    "Unnamed color component("+idx+")");
```

Java 6 onwards

```
/** Returns the name of the component given the
* component index.
* @param idx The component index.
* @return The name of the component at the
* specified index.
* @throws IllegalArgumentException if idx is less
* than 0 or greater than numComponents - 1 */
public String getName (int idx) {
 /* REMIND - handle common cases here */
  if ((idx < 0) \mid | (idx > numComponents - 1)) {
    throw new IllegalArgumentException(
      "Component index out of range: " + idx);
if (compName == null) {
   switch (type) {
     case ColorSpace.TYPE_XYZ:
     compName = \overline{new} Strin\overline{g}[] {"X", "Y", "Z"}; break;
```

Commenting Out Code

- Source Control Systems
 - Have been around for decades
- Don't duplicate source control work
- If code is dead, delete it, don't comment it out

Funny Comments ObjectInputStream?

Shouldn't that be

```
JDK 1.3: java.io.ObjectStreamClass
private final static Class[] NULL_ARGS = {};
//WORKAROUND compiler bug with following code.
//static final Class[]OIS_ARGS={ObjectInpuStream.class};
//static final Class[]00S_ARGS={ObjectOutpuStream.class};
private static Class[] OIS_ARGS = null;
private static Class[] 00S_ARGS = null;
private static void initStaticMethodArgs() {
  00S ARGS = new Class[1];
  00S_ARGS[0] = ObjectOutputStream.class;
  OIS_ARGS = new Class[1];
  OIS ARGS[0] = ObjectInputStream.class;
```

- "The compiler team is writing useless code again ..."
 - http://www.javaspecialists.eu/archive/Issue046.html

"Wonderfully Disgusting Hack"

JDK 1.4: java.awt.Toolkit

```
static boolean enabledOnToolkit(long eventMask) {
// Wonderfully disgusting hack for Solaris 9
```

This made me think:

- All software contains hacks.
- I would prefer to know about them.
- Only a real developer would write "hack" into his comments.
- Rather use Java than black-box proprietary solution with hundreds of undocumented hacks

Before You Change Code...

- Refactoring is dangerous!
- You must have good unit tests
 - And great skill if you don't have unit tests...
- Also system tests
- In troubled projects, unit tests often absent

Automatic Refactoring in IDEs

- IDEs tempt us to refactor code quickly
 - But result might be incorrect
- Be careful, very careful
 - Inlining is not always correct
 - Method extraction is not always correct
 - Replace duplicate code snippet is not always correct

Automatic Tools and Reflection

- Java tools rely on static compilation of classes
- Be careful when using Reflection and Dynamic Proxies

Check your code

Regularly check your own work:

- Elements are properly commented
- Exceptions are handled correctly
- Fields are private
- Fields are final where possible
- Unit tests cover your code base
- Look for copy & paste code
 - Sometimes difficult to eliminate

Develop with Pleasure!

Simplicity is beauty

Advanced Java Courses Crete

- Extreme Java Concurrency Performance
 - 3 days, price of €2767.50
 - Week June 8-12, 2015
- Java Specialist Master Course
 - 4 days, price of €3075
 - June 23-26, 2015
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