

# PB173 - Tématický vývoj aplikací v C/C++ (podzim 2012)

*Skupina: Aplikovaná kryptografie a bezpečné programování*

[https://minotaur.fi.muni.cz:8443/pb173\\_crypto](https://minotaur.fi.muni.cz:8443/pb173_crypto)

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*Konzultace: G201, Pondělí 16-16:50*

# Refactoring

- Refactoring is process of restructuring of source code to make it **easier to understand** and **modify in future** without changing its observable behaviour.
- No new functionality is added
- Existing code is rewritten, split, erased and otherwise modified to improve code quality

# Refactoring (2)

- Coding can be divided into two parts
  - adding code for new functionality
  - refactoring existing code
- Refactoring is necessary to keep code maintainable
  - spaghetti code will sooner or later consume more time to maintain than to rewrite it
- Be aware – code rewrite might introduce new bugs
- Proper (automated) testing is required
  - that's why you have unit tests for!
  - run these tests during refactoring

# Refactoring – refactoring techniques

- (De-)Composing methods properly
- Moving code between modules/classes
- Change data organization
- Making conditional expressions simpler
- Making API clearer
- ...
- See <http://sourcemaking.com/refactoring>
  - detailed explanation of many techniques with examples
  - principles and practical tips how to solve problems

# Code extraction into separate function

- <http://sourcemaking.com/refactoring/extract-method>
- Locate function doing multiple functionalities
- Identify logical blocks of functionality
- Create new function
  - with name describing *What* not *How*
  - move code there, replace by function call
  - think about others also using new function
- Take care of local variables
  - pass them as function arguments

# Additional explanation variable

- <http://sourcemaking.com/refactoring/introduce-explaining-variable>
- Add additional well-named variable to hold intermediate value
  - even when such variable is not necessary in principle
- Improve readability of code
- Increase possibility for debugging
  - you can watch and conditionally break on variable

# Separate work done by single module/class

- <http://sourcemaking.com/refactoring/extract-class>
- Over the time, your module/class will grow
  - one module/class is doing multiple functionalities
- Violation of several design principles
- Identify distinct functionalities
  - usually set of methods and attributes responsible for single functionality
- Create new class(es) and move functions there
  - separate interfaces for separate functionalities
  - use multiple inheritance or aggregation to glue together

# Refactoring - tools

- Most of the work with refactoring is “manual”
  - find out how to refactor and write simpler code
- Tools can still help
  - identify problematic areas (Code metrics, SourceMonitor)
  - provide call graph and data flow (Doxygen, VS Profiler)
  - apply transformation consistently in all project files



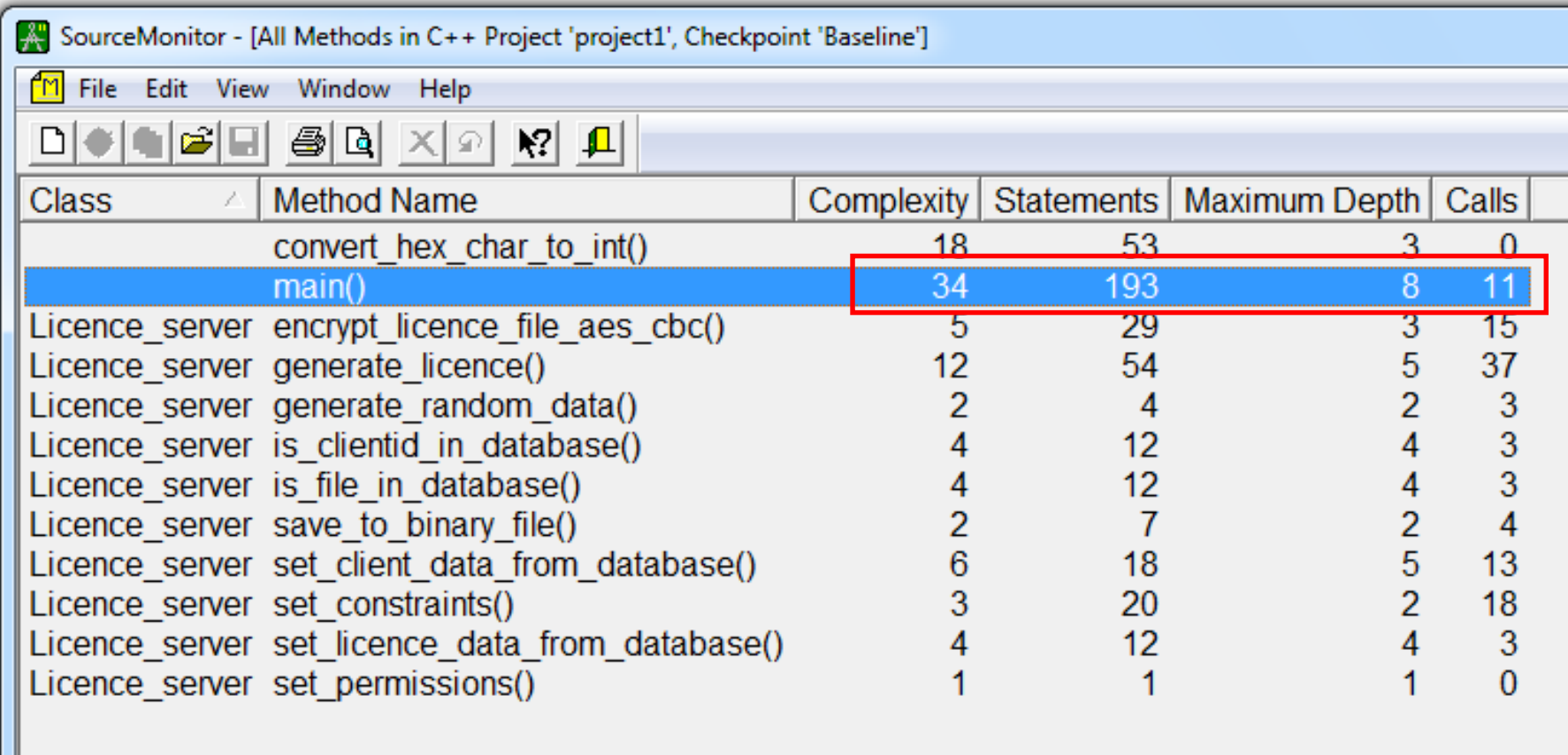
## Refactoring – tools (2)

- No real build-in refactor. tool for C/C++ in VS 2010
  - requires complete understanding of C/C++ code by refactoring tool
- Refactoring support for C/C++ in VS 2012
  - <http://www.kunal-chowdhury.com/2012/06/refactor-your-code-easily-using-visual.html>
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party add-ons like Visual Assist X / VSCommands
  - not only refactoring support, but also code completion...
  - <http://www.agile-code.com/blog/list-of-visual-studio-code-refactoring-tools/>
- NetBeans (and others) have refactoring support
  - <http://wiki.netbeans.org/Refactoring>
  - variable renaming, code extraction...

# Source monitor

- Create new project
  - File → New project
  - language, directory with sources \*.c / \*.cpp
  - initial 'Baseline'
- After code update
  - Checkpoint → New checkpoint
- Details on particular checkpoint and file
  - RClick → Display Function Metrics Details...

# Source monitor – example outputs



SourceMonitor - [All Methods in C++ Project 'project1', Checkpoint 'Baseline']

File Edit View Window Help

Class	Method Name	Complexity	Statements	Maximum Depth	Calls
	convert_hex_char_to_int()	18	53	3	0
	main()	34	193	8	11
Licence_server	encrypt_licence_file_aes_cbc()	5	29	3	15
Licence_server	generate_licence()	12	54	5	37
Licence_server	generate_random_data()	2	4	2	3
Licence_server	is_clientid_in_database()	4	12	4	3
Licence_server	is_file_in_database()	4	12	4	3
Licence_server	save_to_binary_file()	2	7	2	4
Licence_server	set_client_data_from_database()	6	18	5	13
Licence_server	set_constraints()	3	20	2	18
Licence_server	set_licence_data_from_database()	4	12	4	3
Licence_server	set_permissions()	1	1	1	0

- Complexity: 1-10 (OK), 11-20 (sometimes), > 20 (BAD)

# Antipatterns

- Common defective process and implementation within organization
- Opposite to design patterns
  - see [http://sourcemaking.com/design\\_patterns](http://sourcemaking.com/design_patterns)
- Read <http://sourcemaking.com/antipatterns>
  - good description, examples and how to solve
- Not limited to object oriented programming!
- Software development antipatterns
  - <http://sourcemaking.com/antipatterns/software-development-antipatterns>

# Practical assignment - refactoring

- Use code metric tool to analyze your sources
  - <http://www.campwoodsw.com/sourcemonitor.html>
- Find and refactor all functions
  - with complexity more than 15
  - with Maximum Depth more than 4
- Read and use refactoring techniques
  - <http://sourcemaking.com/refactoring>