

# Lectures on Martin Fowler Refactoring Methodology

## *Part 1: Bad Smells in Code*

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# Duplicate Code

- Many similar looking code sections
- As program evolves with new functionality
  - Copy edits happen
  - Lazy programmers
  - Inability to conceptualize and parameterize
- Solution strategies:
  - Extract Method
  - Parameterize
  - Template Methods

# Long Method

- Longer the method, more difficult it is to understand
- Many parameters and temporary variables pose difficulties in solving this problem
- Solutions strategies:
  - Extract method
  - parameterize

# Large Class

- Class is trying to do too much
- Probably less cohesive
- Solution strategies:
  - Extract class
  - Extract subclass

# Long parameter List

- Probably not object oriented
- Too general
- Solution strategies:
  - Objectify the values by introducing parameter object
  - Send the object itself in, from which the values are taken in

# Divergent Change

- Can't easily change the class when it needs to be modified
  - Many changes needed in the class to get something new
  - Possible due to copy-edit code etc.
    - e.g. everytime you change data, you may have to change a couple of methods.. all the time
- Solution strategies:
  - Express the variation
    - Extract superclass/subclass
  - Extract class, Parameterize

# Shotgun Surgery

- When a change is made (to a class), it affects many other classes
- Opposite of divergent change
- Solution strategies:
  - Move method(s), move field(s) to concentrate all changes into one place
  - Extract class, Parameterize
  - Achieve one-to-one correspondance between changes and classes that get affected

# Feature Envy

- A method is more interested in a class external to its own class
- High coupling as compared to cohesion
- If it's coupled with many classes, which one is the best suited class for it?
- Solution strategies:
  - Analyze coupling
  - Extract and Move method
  - Visitor or related patterns may be useful



# Data Clumps

- Several data fields flocking together
  - In parameters
  - As locals
- Solution strategies:
  - Form an object out of them, using extract class, preserve whole object

# Primitive Obsession

- Too many primitive data types such as those in Java
  - New programmers use them instead of using objects
- Solution strategies:
  - Replace data values with object structures
  - Make types with the help of classes e.g. use array objects

# Switch Statements

- Several switch statements occur together
  - If one has to be changed, many have to be
  - Show dependence on object types
- Solution strategies:
  - Use polymorphism
  - Extract method, make subclasses

# Parallel Inheritance Hierarchies

- Everytime a subclass is added into one hierarchy, you have to add one more into another
- Solution strategies:
  - Use instances of one hierarchy into another
  - Move method, move field

# Lazy Class

- Class that is not being used enough, one that is too small and can be inlined
- Solution strategies:
  - Inline class
  - Collapse hierarchy

# Sepculative Generality

- Too much future planning that is not being used
- Adds to complexity, get rid of it
- Solution strategies:
  - Remove parameter
  - Collapse hierarchy

# Temporary Fields

- Local temporary variables of a method are made as instance variables in the class
- Solution strategies:
  - Move fields into methods
  - Make temporary objects

# Message Chains

- Complex interaction between objects by means of delegation from into another
- Solution strategies:
  - Extract method to do the orchestration



# Middle Man

- An intermediate is used for some purpose
- Solution strategies:
  - Add into hierarchy
  - Inline into caller

# Inappropriate Intimacy

- Accessibility into private fields
- Coupling breaking encapsulation
- Overuse of friend relation
- Solution strategies:
  - Move field
  - Move method
  - Inner classes

# Alternative Classes with Different Interfaces

- Methods doing same thing with different signatures
- They may be similar but still not enough to pull into one hierarchy
- Solution strategies:
  - Rename methods to get overloading
  - Complete the methods to pull into hierarchy, extract superclass

# Incomplete Library Class

- Functionality on library classes has to be developed externally
- Solution strategy:
  - Introduce foreign method
    - A method in client class with an instance of the server
  - Introduce local extension
    - A local extension of the server class

# Data Class

- Just get/set classes without much functionality
- Fields are public
- Solution strategies:
  - Encapsulate
  - Move method to move data-use methods from elsewhere into this class

# Refused Bequest

- Subclasses don't need methods from parents
- Solution strategies:
  - Push down method
  - Push down field
  - Replace inheritance with delegation

# Comments

- Too many comments may indicate badly written code!
- Solution strategies:
  - Extract method
  - Rename method
  - Rename parameters
  - Introduce assertions