## **Good Comments**

EJUG – Good Code Lightning Talks

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Why Comments?	

## Maintenance

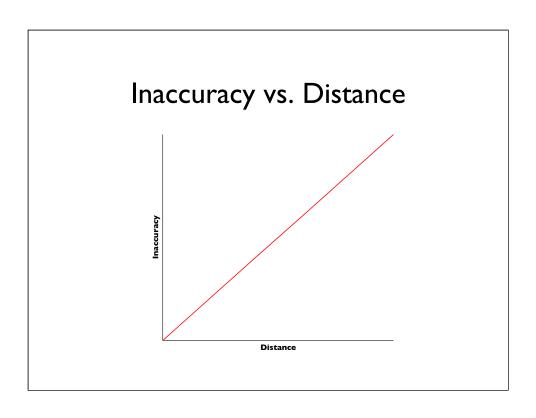
- 10 Generations of programmers work on your code before it is rewritten
- 50% 60% of change time is spent on understanding the existing code
- You have to communicate with these people

### Citations:

(Both via Steve McConnell. 2004. *Code Complete*, *Second Edition*. Microsoft Press.)

Richard A. Thomas. 1984. "Using comments to aid program maintenance." *BYTE*, May, 415-22

G. Parikh, N. Zvegintzov. 1983. *Tutorial on software maintenance*. IEEE Computer Society Press.



## **Distance**

	Logic	Comments	Req's	Unit Test
Storage	Source File A	Source File A	Folder of Word Files	Source File ATest
Author	Coder	Coder	Multiple	Coder
Authoring Tool	IDE	IDE	Word	IDE
Consumer	Coder	Coder	Multiple	Coder

What do I mean by distance?

Several concerns: Where is it stored? Who writes it? With what? For whom?

Some examples: Program Logic, Source Code Comments, Requirements, Unit

Test Logic

## Distance

	Logic	Comments	Req's	Unit Test
Storage	Source File A	Source File A	Folder of Word Files	Source File ATest
Author	Coder	Coder	Multiple	Coder
Authoring Tool	IDE	IDE	Word	IDE
Consumer	Coder	Coder	Multiple	Coder

Hey, look, these are pretty close.

Comments are good for documenting program logic

### Distance Unit Test Logic Comments Req's Source File ATest Source File Source File Folder of Storage Word Files Coder Coder Multiple Coder Author Authoring Word IDE IDE IDE Tool Coder Multiple Coder Coder Consumer

This is good too, but that's another presentation.

## Distance

	Logic	Comments	Req's	Unit Test
Storage	Source File A	Source File A	Folder of Word Files	Source File ATest
Author	Coder	Coder	Multiple	Coder
Authoring Tool	IDE	IDE	Word	IDE
Consumer	Coder	Coder	Multiple	Coder

This doesn't match well

Comments are not great for requirements

## Comment Taxonomy

- Marker
- Summary
- Explanation: intent + rationale
- API = Summary + reuse manual



## License and copyright

- Audience is coder, sometimes
- Stick in header ignorable when not relevant



# // public void foo() { // System.out.println(System.getProperty( "otherproperty" )); }

I might need this later

# Version Control SourceControl.java & 6/\* \* This file does nothing \* \* Date Who Change \* Mar 2009 wb Added extra nothing \* 2010-02-29 wsb Tweaked slightly \* 2011-03-11 wsb Added nothing for customer request #3324314 \*/

History is nice to have

## **Version Control**

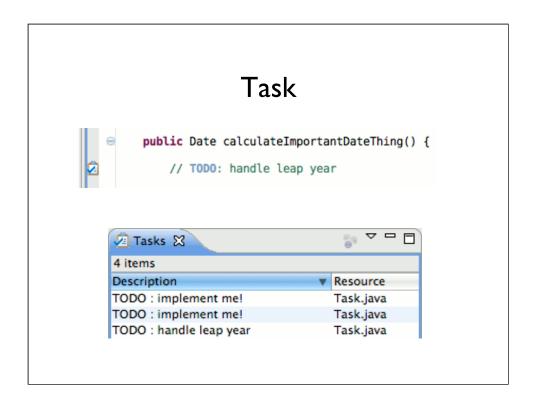
```
public void bar() {
    // #4323432 - 2011-02-29 - wb - added
    // #MG34DF3 - 2011-03-11 - wsb - changed from bad value
    String property = System.getProperty( "someproperty");

// #MG34DF3 - 2011-03-11 - wsb - Changed from err to out
    System.out.println(property);
}
```

Good to know what changed

## **Version Control**

- Did you know?
  - There are tools for version control
  - Many are free
- Advantages
  - Up to date
  - Accurate
  - Better tool support
  - Only visible when relevant



### Useful:

-Tool support: highlighting, lists

# public void doImportantThing() { // TODO: implement me! } public int calculateImportantThing() { throw new UnsupportedOperationException("not yet implemented"); }

Todo advantages:

-in tool lists

Exception advantages:

- -Fails tests
- -Can be used when returning value

## Task

```
public int deriveImportantValue() {
    // TODO: implement me!
    throw new UnsupportedOperationException("not yet implemented");
}
```

Combine approaches

## Task public Color getBackgroundColor() { // TODO: figure out what this should be return Color.WHITE; } Bad: Requirements not program logic

But it's not for requirements How is this todo to get done?

# Wish it were BASIC for( Object item : items ) { if( item != null ) { bar(item); } // end if item is null } // end for

See what distance does?

```
Wish it were BASIC

for( Object item : items ) {
    if( item != null ) {
       bar(item);
    } // end if item is null
} // end for
```

Indentation and matching braces already do the job

```
Tools

OK

public class Foo {

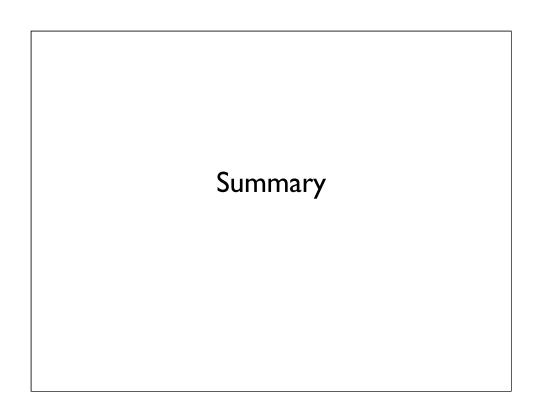
private int bar = 12; // NOPMD - used by native method
}

Better

public class Foo {

@SuppressWarnings( "unused" ) // used by native method
private int bar = 12;
}
```

Annotations make it easier on tools and coders: it's harder to get it wrong



```
// multiply by two
sleepTimeRange = sleepTimeRange * 2;
// ensure no more than max
sleepTimeRange = Math.max( sleepTimeRange, MAX_SLEEP_TIME_RANGE );
```

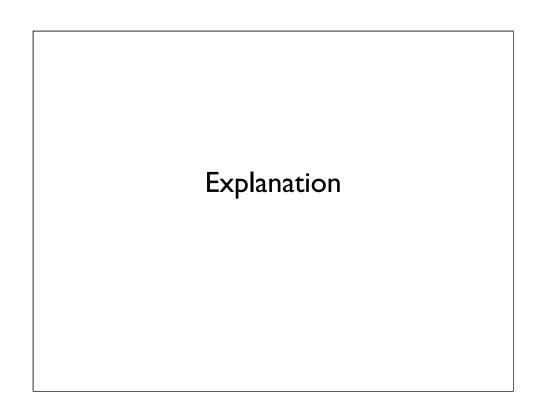
Not concise - adds no value

```
// exponential backoff
sleepTimeRange = sleepTimeRange * 2;
sleepTimeRange = Math.max( sleepTimeRange, MAX_SLEEP_TIME_RANGE );
```

Better



Best - in the code itself



```
private int exponentialBackoff( int sleepTimeRange ) {
    sleepTimeRange = sleepTimeRange * 2;
    sleepTimeRange = Math.max( sleepTimeRange, MAX_SLEEP_TIME_RANGE );
    return sleepTimeRange;
}
```

Simple code - no explanation necessary

```
private int exponentialBackoff( int sleepTimeRange ) {
    // multiply by two
    sleepTimeRange = sleepTimeRange << 1;
    sleepTimeRange = Math.max( sleepTimeRange, MAX_SLEEP_TIME_RANGE );
    return sleepTimeRange;
}</pre>
```

Now strange: explain intent

```
private int exponentialBackoff( int sleepTimeRange ) {
    /*
    * Multiply by two using left shift;
    * increases performance under NicheCorp's java compiler 7.2
    */
    sleepTimeRange = sleepTimeRange << 1;
    sleepTimeRange = Math.max( sleepTimeRange, MAX_SLEEP_TIME_RANGE );
    return sleepTimeRange;
}</pre>
```

Better: explain intent and rationale



```
/**

* Returns the new range for sleep time between retries, as calculated
* using exponential backoff. The next attempt should be retried after a
* random wait time bounded by the return value.

* @param sleepTimeRange the existing range for sleep time
*

@return the new range for sleep time
*/
public int exponentialBackoff( int sleepTimeRange ) {
```

Summary + how to use

```
/**
    * Returns the new range for sleep time between retries, as calculated
    * using exponential backoff. The next attempt should be retried after a
    * random wait time bounded by the return value.
    * 
    * This method is thread-safe.
    *
    * @param sleepTimeRange the existing range for sleep time
    *
    * @return the new range for sleep time
    *
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the passed value is negative
    */
    public int exponentialBackoff( int sleepTimeRange ) {
        if( sleepTimeRange < 0 ) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("sleepTimeRange must be non-negative");
        }
}</pre>
```

### Also include:

- -thread safety
- -Thrown runtime exceptions (used for validation, etc.)

## Miscellaneous

- Avoid net emptiness
- Avoid @author version control's job
- Use @link

Net emptiness: when the comment doesn't say anything more than the method signature:

- -empty @param
- -empty @return
- -restatement of method name
- -Example: getters/setters



Don't do this: Presentation for presentation's sake

```
//
// I'm a summary comment about the next section
//
// I'm an explanation comment about the next line or block
blah("blah");
YADA.yada();
//
// next section
//
```

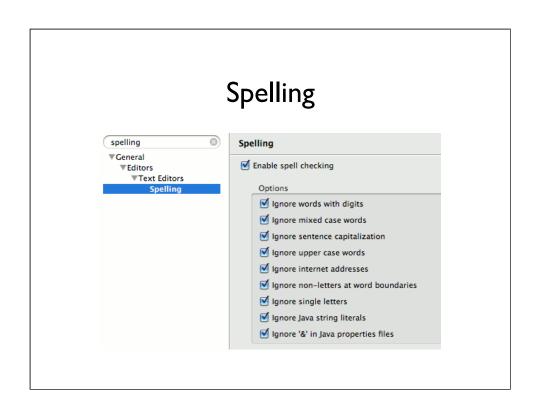
One strategy: use presentation to distinguish between different types of comments

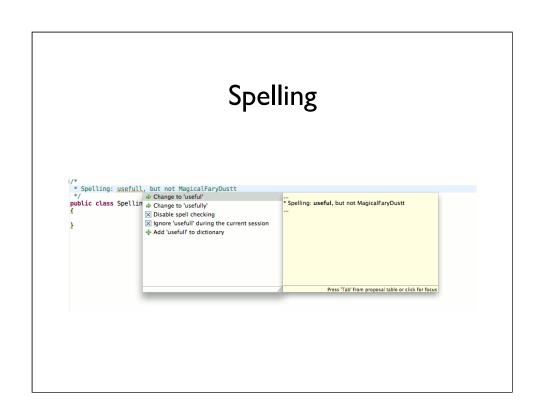
```
//::// I'm a summary comment about the next section

/*
 * I'm a long explanation comment about the next line
 * or block
 */
blah("blah");
YADA.yada();
//::// next section
```

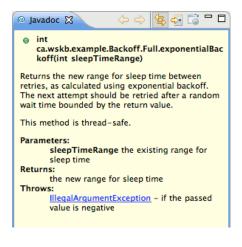
Same strategy, different implementation

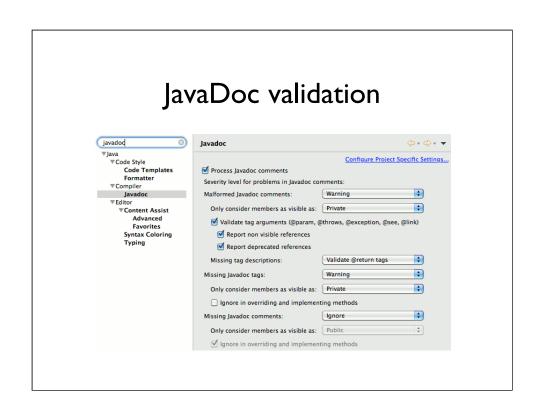






### JavaDoc view





# JavaDoc validation

```
/**
 * This class is useful. See {@link #primary()}.
 */
public class JavaDocValidation {
    /**
    * This method does something useful
    * @param input the input
    * @param configVal the configuration value
    */
    public String primary( String input ) throws IOException {
```

I am always right, except when I am not

### Comments are communication

- Read books I did:
  - Code Complete, Second Edition
  - Effective Java, Second Edition
- Hear from speakers
- Talk to colleagues
- Listen to customers

#### **Good Comments**

- "Good" is subjective and context-sensitive
- Expose yourself to ideas no obligation
- Know the rationale behind your practices
- Be able to explain them

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