

# Fighting Bit rot

With your mind

Viktor Klang

Director of Engineering

# Bit rot

“

The term "bit rot" is often used to refer to dormant code rot, i.e. **the fact that dormant (unused or little-used) code gradually decays in correctness** as a result of interface changes in active code that is called from the dormant code.

- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bit\\_rot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bit_rot)

”



... or how to create  
maintainable software

# Lines of Code

“

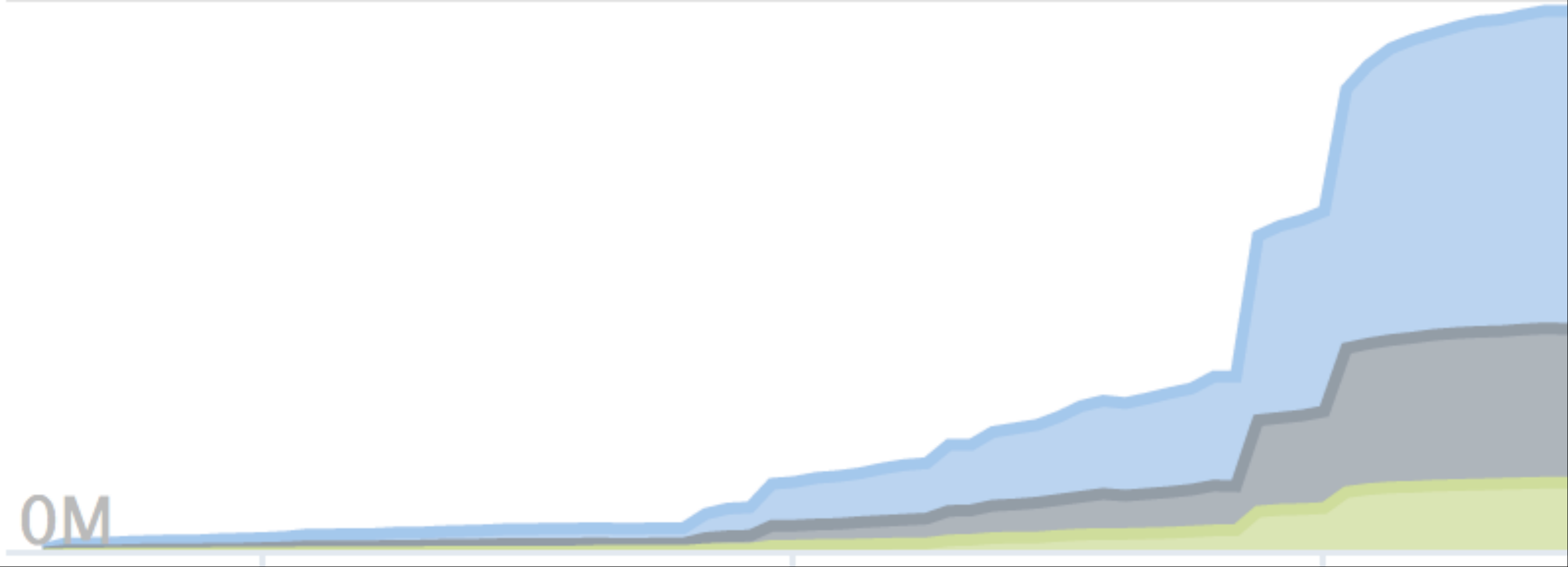
I happen to hold a hard-won minority opinion about code bases. In particular I believe, quite staunchly I might add, that **the worst thing that can happen to a code base is size.**

”

– Steve Yegge

2M

0M



# Outline

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- Example: Akka

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- Code & Maintenance



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- Example: Akka
- Code & Maintenance
- How our minds fight bit rot

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- How our minds fight bit rot
- Tools
- Pro tips
- Summary



# akka

“

Build powerful,  
concurrent & distributed  
applications more easily.

”



# Akka stats

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- Number of modules: **19**

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# Akka stats

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- Total Commits: **13,450**
- Total contributors: 135
- Est. effort: 36 years (COCOMO)
- Mostly written in **Scala**

<http://www.ohloh.net/p/akka>

# Akka stats

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● Total lines: 203,515

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- Code lines: **142,894**

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# #1 top Github pull award

with



!

C

U

W

#1

A W A R D

g H T O P

P U L L S

“ If debugging is the process of removing bugs, then programming must be the process of putting them in. ”  
– Edsger Dijkstra





# Maintenance



# Maintenance



- **Adaptive** – evolve with new surroundings

# Maintenance



- **Adaptive** – evolve with new surroundings
- **Perfective** – evolve to meet new needs

# Maintenance



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- **Corrective** – diagnose and fix defects

# Maintenance



- Adaptive – evolve with new surroundings
- Perfective – evolve to meet new needs
- Corrective – diagnose and fix defects
- Preventive – refactor etc

# Maintenance



- Adaptive – evolve with new surroundings
- Perfective – evolve to meet new needs
  - Corrective
  - Preventive

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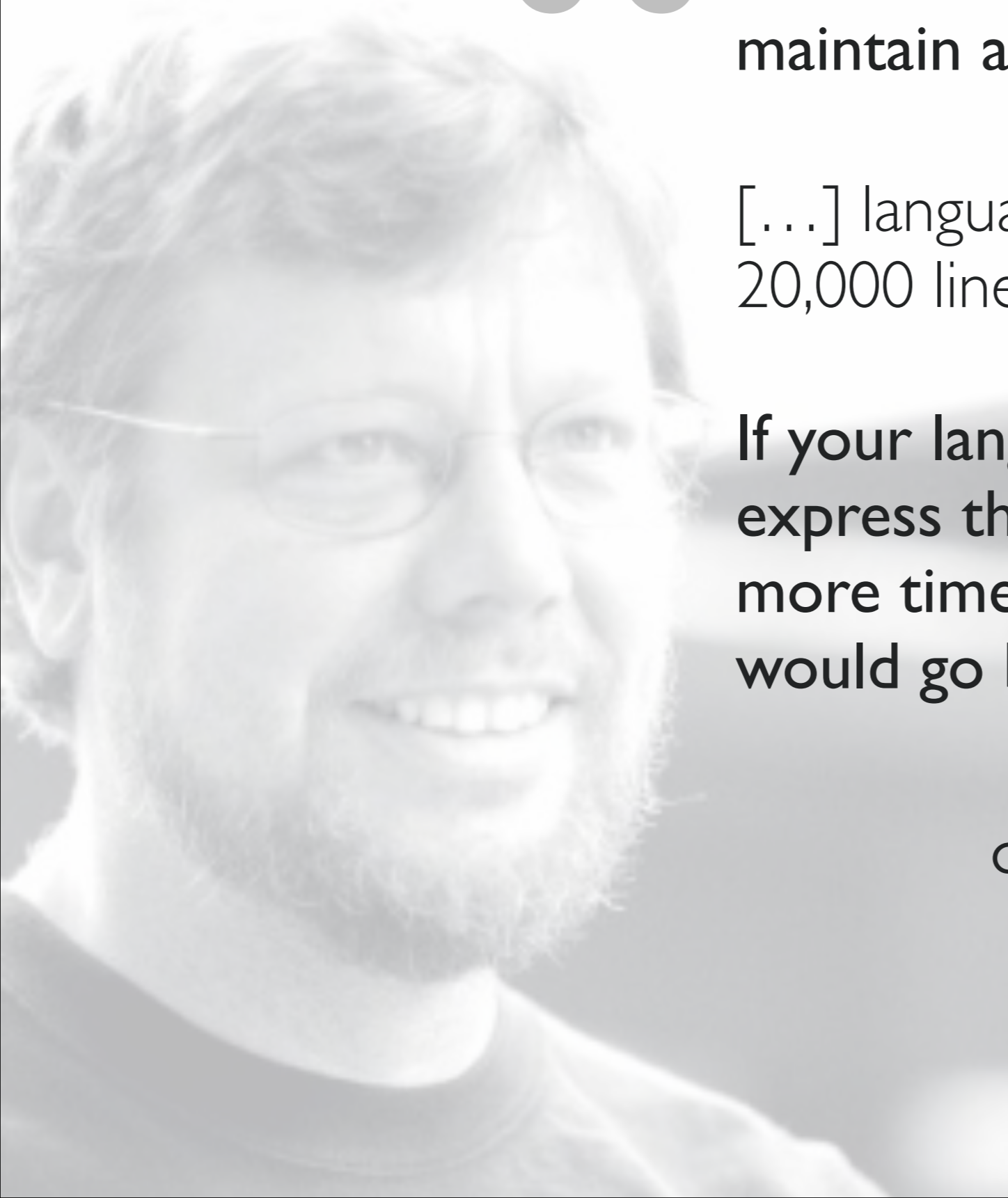
[...] a good programmer can reasonably maintain about **20,000** lines of code.

[...] language doesn't matter. It's still 20,000 lines.

If your language requires fewer lines to express the same ideas, you can spend more time on stuff that otherwise would go beyond those 20,000 lines.

”

– Guido van Rossum  
Creator of the Python Programming Language



So ... how do you fight bit  
rot with your **mind**?



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broken\\_windows\\_theory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broken_windows_theory)



# Zero Known Defects Policy

“My point today is that, **if we wish to count lines of code, we should not regard them as "lines produced" but as "lines spent":**

the current conventional wisdom is so foolish as to book that count on the wrong side of the ledger.

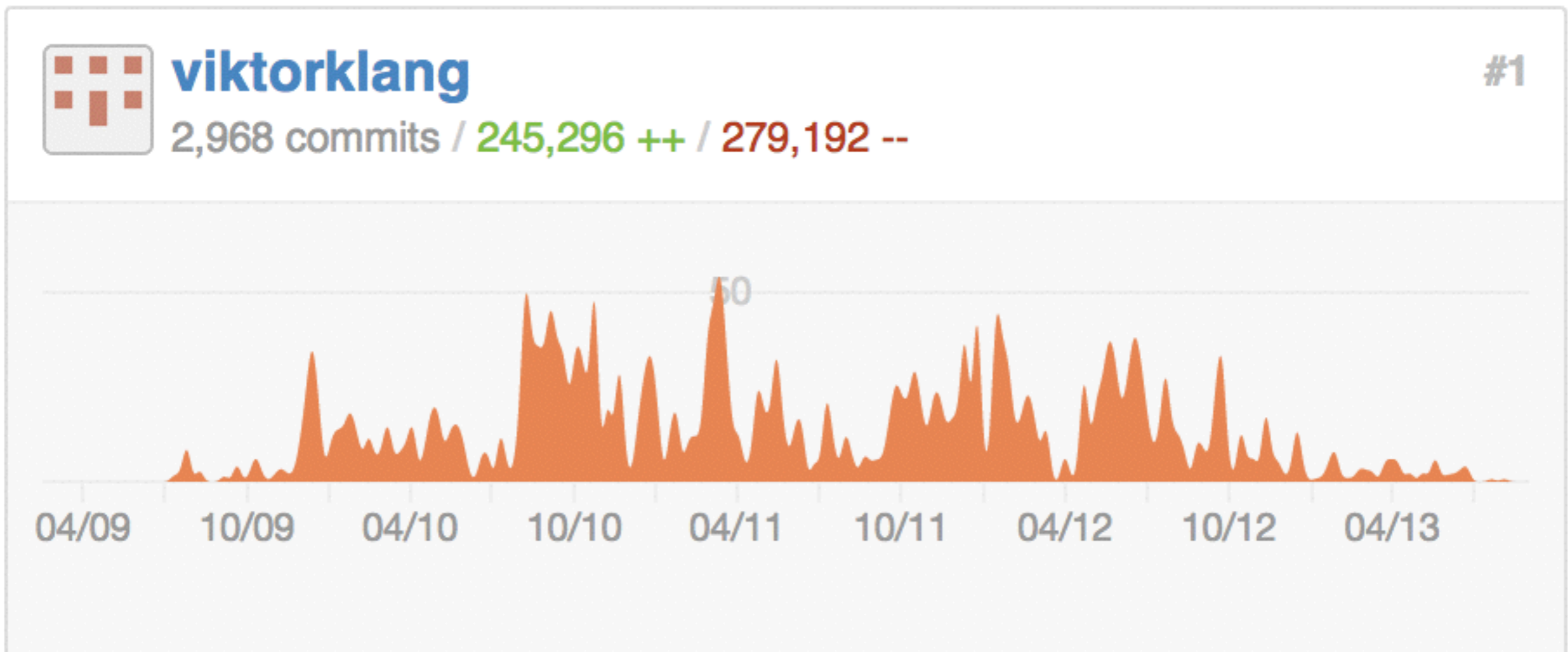
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# Lines of Code **Spent**

# Less is more!



# (My) Test philosophy

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- Feature – **must have**

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- Feature – **must have**
- Integration – **should have**



# (My) Test philosophy

- Feature – **must have**
- Integration – **should have**
- Unit – **may have**

# Laws

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DRY

# Laws

- DRY
- Boy Scout Rule

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# Laws

- DRY
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- Document

# Everyone code reviews

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- Collective Ownership



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- Test Coverage

# Documentation

# Documentation

- Reference documentation

# Documentation

- Reference documentation
- API documentation

# Documentation

- Ⓐ Reference documentation
- Ⓐ API documentation
- Ⓐ Put “*Whys*” in the code



Solve **everything**  
at least twice

~~@author~~

git ~~blame~~ / praise

# Rules

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- Code formatting

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- Tabs vs spaces

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- Features

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- Commits



# Rules

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- Features
- Commits
  - Description

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- Code formatting
- Tabs vs spaces
- Features
- Commits
  - Description
  - Message

# Auto-enforce

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- Reformat on save / compile

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- Reformat on save / compile
- Post-commit hooks

# Features

- What features do we use when and why?

# Common Dev Tools

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- Issue tracker



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- Code reviewer

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- Documentation Generator

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- Absolute **priority** ordering

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- Absolute **priority** ordering
- Break down into **half-day** size



# Issue tracking

- Absolute **priority** ordering
- Break down into **half-day** size
- Follow **motivation** when choosing

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- Code review tool

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- Code review tool
  - Use the one that works best

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  - Use the one that works best
- Continuous Integration tool
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- Build tool
  - Use the one that works best
- Source Control
  - Use Git and be done with it!

# Continuous Integration

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- Run CI on Pull Requests **before** merge

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- Run CI on Pull Requests **before** merge
- Run CI continuously on **main** branches

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- All code samples should be tests that are compiled and run and automagically lifted in
- Documentation generation should be a part of CI so if it fails, it fails the build
- Generate at least HTML + PDF

# Individual Tools

# Editors/IDEs

- Build tool will enforce code style so  
use the editor you are  
most productive in!

# HW Interfaces

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**30: Bugfixing means typing**

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- Don't change keyboards/layouts to write faster
- Do it to **avoid strain** on your fingers and wrists

**10: Pain leads to shortcuts**

**20: Shortcuts lead to bugs**

**30: Bugfixing means typing**

**40: goto 10**

#define Protips

# Dependencies

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  - Transitive dependencies
    - Version conflicts
- You cannot abstract away understanding
  - only delegate responsibility**

# Planned interfaces

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# Planned interfaces

- Design and document your public API
- Don't make things **API by accident**
- Public API needs to have proper documentation
- Good API design takes a lot of effort
  - **But is worth it!**

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- Put defaults in external configuration
  - Possible to change without recompiling
  - Makes structure of the code cleaner
  - Avoids scattering same "default" in multiple places (DRY)

Avoid shared mutable state

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- Consequences of shared mutable state:



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- Consequences of shared mutable state:
  - Interactions are hard to calculate
  - Almost always assumes single-threaded execution
  - Hard to reason and verify impact of changes

All the possibilities!

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```
public int mutable() {  
    int x = 1;  
    int y = 2;  
    int z = 3;  
    ...  
    return x + y + z;  
}
```

# All the possibilities!

```
public int mutable() {  
    int x = 1;  
    int y = 2;  
    int z = 3;  
    ...  
    return x + y + z;  
}
```

```
public int immutable() {  
    final int x = 1;  
    final int y = 2;  
    final int z = 3;  
    ...  
    return x + y + z;  
}
```

# Immutable

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- Things that do not change frees the mind from calculating the interactions
- Use **const** / **final** whenever possible
- Favor immutability in collections and data
  - Persistent collections can be very efficient

# Expressions > Statements

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- Statements do not "**return**" anything
  - They can only produce results by writing to shared memory
  - This leads to having a lot of variables
  - Remember what we said about immutability



# Expressions > Statements

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```
public int foo() {  
  int x;  
  if (smth) {  
    x = 5;  
  } else {  
    x = 10;  
  }  
  ...  
  return result;  
}
```

# Expressions > Statements

```
public
int
if
  x = 5;
}
x = 10;
}
...
return
}
```

```
public int foo() {
  int x;
  if (smth) x = 5;
  else x = 10;
  ...
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}
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# Expressions > Statements

```
public
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  x = 5;
}
x = 10;
}
...
return
}
```

```
public
int
if
else
...
return
}
```

```
public int foo() {
  final int x =
    smth ? 5 : 10;
  ...
  return result;
}
```

# Versioning

v1

...

v5

# V1 . . . v5

Versioning

- Very few **enjoy** designing versioning

# V1 ..... v5

Versioning

- ⦿ Very few **enjoy** designing versioning
- ⦿ Very few **enjoy** evolving an unversioned system

# V1 . . . v5

Versioning

- Very few **enjoy** designing versioning
- Very few **enjoy** evolving an unversioned system
- Guess which one of these usually lasts longer



# Bad comments



# Bad comments

- Comments also rot

# Bad comments

- Comments also rot
- Never commit commented out code.

If it isn't worth compiling, it's not  
worth **maintaining.**

Don't Copy Paste

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- Copy-paste violates DRY

# Don't Copy Paste

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# Don't Copy Paste

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  - If you Cut-paste-paste-\*

# Don't Copy Paste

- Copy-paste violates DRY
  - Use Cut-paste
  - If you Cut-paste-paste-\*
  - **Stop it**



Failures will occur

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- Fault tolerance impacts system design

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# Failures will occur

- Fault tolerance impacts system design
  - Think about failures up front
  - Avoid mixing concerns in code
- Overload is a type of failure
  - How should the system behave?

Pride in work

$\Sigma$ -ary



# $\Sigma$ -ary

- Creating successful "bit rot" resistant software boils down to:

# $\Sigma$ -ary

- Creating successful "bit rot" resistant software boils down to:
  - Culture

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- Creating successful "bit rot" resistant software boils down to:
  - Culture
  - Process

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- Creating successful "bit rot" resistant software boils down to:
  - Culture
  - Process
  - Practices

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- Creating successful "bit rot" resistant software boils down to:
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  - Process
  - Practices
- And last but not least:

# $\Sigma$ -ary

- Creating successful "bit rot" resistant software boils down to:
  - Culture
  - Process
  - Practices
- And last but not least:
  - **Continuously improving them**



“

Time is the fire  
in which we burn

– Delmore Schwarz

”

**EOF**