

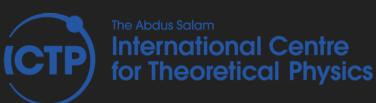


THE ART OF PROGRAMMING - PART 2: KISS

BASICS OF DOCUMENTING YOUR CODE PART 01

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after a couple of months/years





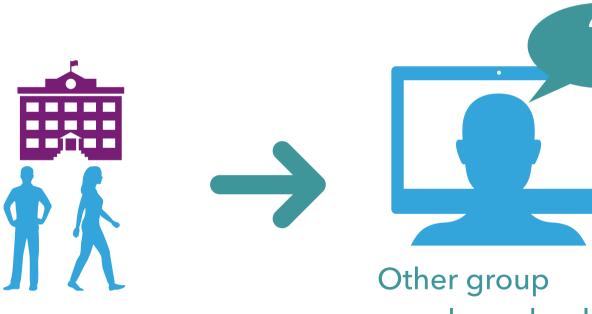
Write a thesis/report

Other group members will further develop it



Scientists write code for a project

MUCH SIMPLER CASE



You are working in a group

Other group members should understand what you are doing.

Should you comment on every line?



PROS

- Makes the code less confusing.
- Makes it easier to remember the next time we look at it.
- Notes and reminders for the algorithm.
- Bug fixes

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CONS

- Comments quickly become obsolete when we change the code.
- Too much comment can make your code very confusing.

TIPS ON COMMENTING

- Use self-explanatory variable names and use consistent capitalisation
 - sample file 01
 - sample file 02
- ▶ Keep functions **short** (10-20 lines)
- Don't comment things that are obvious
 - (example: list_a.append(1) #adding 1 to the list)
- Don't comment what your code is doing
- Only comment why you did something

WHAT ARE GOOD COMMENTS?

- Bug fixes that are related to the framework or structure of the problem you are solving.
- Why you chose to write a complicated algorithm (I could have used an array but I chose a recursive solution)
- To-Do comments, for example 'improvements'

SO WHAT SHOULD I TAKE AWAY FROM THIS LECTURE?

- Less comment, is not a bad thing.
- comments are dead
- Well defined variables, functions, and inputs.



'ALWAYS CODE AS IF THE GUY
WHO ENDS UP MAINTAINING
YOUR CODE WILL BE A VIOLENT
PSYCHOPATH WHO KNOWS
WHERE YOU LIVE.'

Martin Golding