WORKING WITH LEGACY CODE

Gabor Olah Developer @ Erlang Solutions





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WHAT IS LEGACY CODE?

legacy

adjective | 'lɛgəsi |

denoting or relating to software or hardware that has been superseded but is difficult to replace because of its wide use.



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WHAT'S MISSING?

Full information:

- Mindset
- Context
- Assumptions



MY DEFINITION

OR

- ▶ Older than ½ yearOR
- More than 5000 lines
- Developed by somebody else

Tests are orthogonal



Code We Do Not Understand

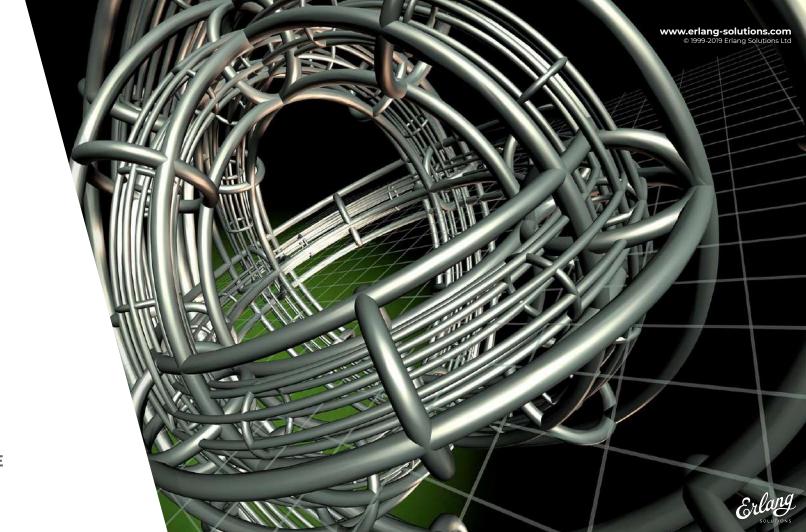


Bad Code

WHAT IS LEGACY?







OBSCURE



MESSY



AESTHETICS

noun |εs'θεtiks|

a set of principles concerned with the nature and appreciation of beauty.

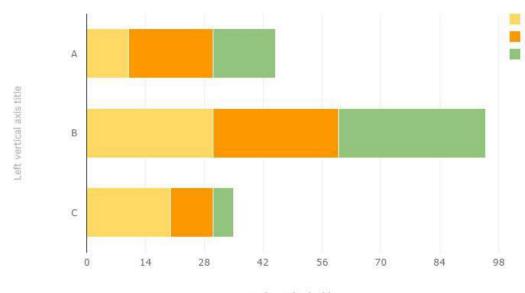
the **branch of philosophy** which deals with questions of beauty and artistic taste.

Oxford English Dictionary





WHAT ABOUT SOFTWARE METRICS?







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2.
BATTLE STORIES

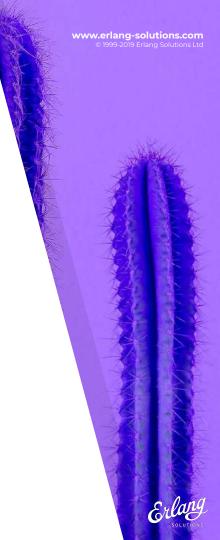


1.
MODULE TOO LONG

MODULE TOO LONG

Story time ...

- Everything related in one place
- ► Too many requirements
- Some duplication



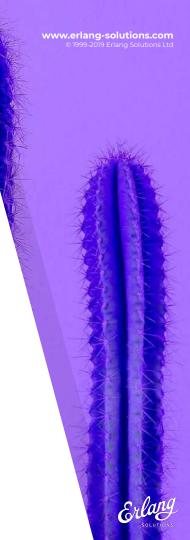
MODULE TOO LONG

For the next generation of programmers

- MINDSET: Refactoring with good intention
- CONTEXT: Creating a library module

No reasonable abstraction possible

ASSUMPTION : LESS cognitive overhead



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2. NESTING TOO DEEP

```
case #r.f0 of A \rightarrow [\{f1, V11\}, \{f2, V1\}]; B \rightarrow [\{f1, V21\}, \{f2, V1\}]; C \rightarrow [\{f1, V31\}, \{f2, V2\}] end
```



```
case #r.f0 of
A -> case #r.orig_f0 of
B -> [{f1, V11}, {f2, V1}];
C -> [{f1, V12}, {f2, V3}]
end;
B -> [{f1, V21}, {f2, V1}];
C -> [{f1, V31}, {f2, V2}]
end
```



```
case #r.f0 of
    ...
end
```

- Mapping values, no algorithm
- ► Too many requirements
- Some duplication



For the next generation of programmers

- MINDSET: Refactoring with good intention
- CONTEXT: Remove the nesting and duplication

Algorithm for brevity

ASSUMPTION : Code will be EASIER to understand



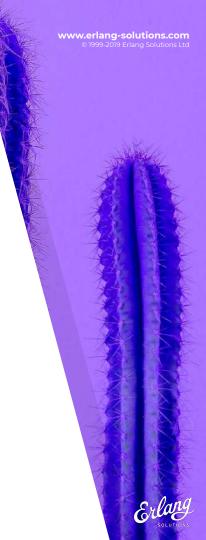


3.
NO DEADLINE

NO DEADLINE

Story time ...

- "Change the timestamp in the logs"
- No pressure from project management
- Good software practices followed



NO DEADLINE

For the next generation of programmers

- MINDSET: If it changes once, it will change later...
- CONTEXT: Customisable feature

Developer wants to learn

ASSUMPTION : Good code IMPROVES the software













WORK TOGETHER





4.
TOOLS TO USE



Understand



Verify and Refine



Modify

THE PROCESS



WHAT TO UNDERSTAND

- Requirements
- Application structure
- Static structure
- Dynamic structure
- Data model





GO ANALOG

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HOW TO UNDERSTAND

- ► RTM
- ► Read the code
- Draw interactions
- Write down questions
- Ask



LOGS

- Use it to verify your understanding
- Read it
- What's not there?
- Timings
- ► Timelines
- Uniqueness of entries



TRACING

Look into the clockworks of the VM.

Erlang in Anger by Fred Herbert

https://www.erlang-in-anger.com

Tutorial at Code Elixir London

https://codesync.global/conferences/code-elixir-ldn-2019/tutorial/



WHEN TO TRACE?

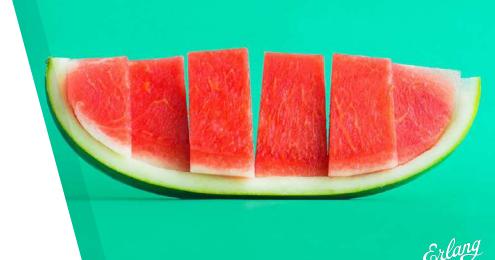
- You have access to the running system
- You have a theory to validate
- ► (Or you have no idea)





MODIFY CAREFULLY

5. SUMMARY



WORKING WITH LEGACY CODE

- Realise the difference bad code and code you don't understand
- Be humble and professional
- Understand before you modify
- Use all tools available

