

Python Anti-Patterns

What we should **NOT** do in our code

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A little bit about myself

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Summary

- Motivation
- Generic anti-patterns
- The Little Book of Python Anti-Patterns

1 Motivation

Help you reach the next level





2 Generic anti-patterns (apply to any language)

What exactly is a (design) pattern?

- Common solution to recurring problem;
- Happens at least 3 times, with different teams, without contact among them;
- Ends up being widely adopted;
- Convergence methodology;
- Reliable and effective;



The AntiPattern on the other hand

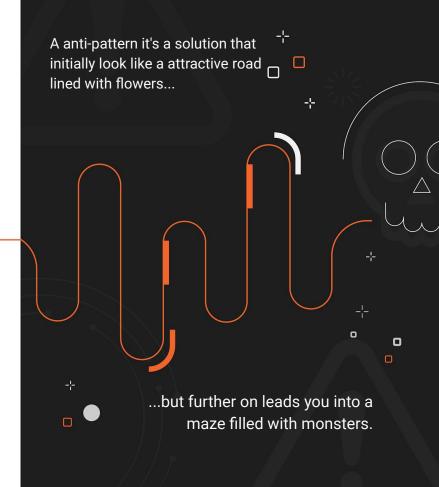


Looks great when we start ...

until it's not anymore!

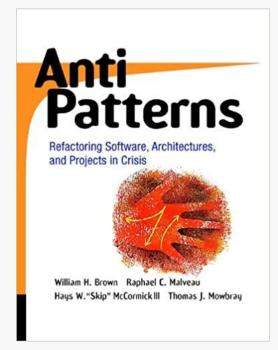
 Often causes more damage than the original problem itself;

*



Usually belong to 1 of 3 large categories

- Development;
- Architecture;
- Project Management;



Generic anti-patterns



A few AntiPatterns

Too many patterns to discuss in a 30 minute presentation, so we'll only discuss some of them, such as

- Boat anchor;
- Spaghetti code;
- God object;
- Vendor Lock-in;

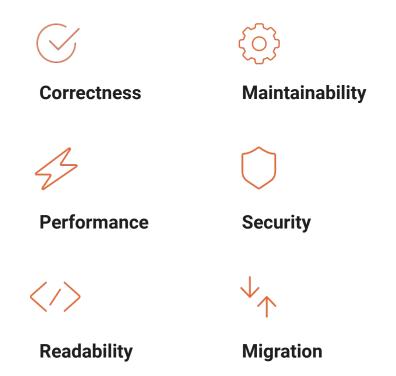
- Cargo cult programming;
- Premature optimization;
- Magic numbers;
- Gold plating;



3

The Little Book of Python Anti-Patterns

Categories of the book



No exception type specified

■ Bad Code sample

```
1 try:
2 do_something()
3 except:
4 pass
```

```
1 try:
2    do_something()
3    except ValueError:
4    logging.exception('Caught error')
5    pass
```

Ignore context managers to handle files

■ Bad Code sample

```
1    f = open("file.txt", "r")
2    content = f.read()
3    1 / 0
4    f.close()
```

```
with open("file.txt", "r") as f:
content = f.read()
1 / 0
```

Return more than one variable type in function calls

■ Bad Code sample

```
def get_secret_code(password):
    if password != "bicycle":
        return None
    return "42"
```

```
def get_secret_code(password):
    if password != "bicycle":
        raise ValueError
    return "42"
```

Accessing a protected member from outside the class

■ Bad Code sample

```
class Rectangle(object):
def__init__(self, width, height):
self._width = width
self._height = heigh

tr = Rectangle(5, 6)
memberprint(
"Width:{:d}".format(r._width)
)
```

- 1 Make attributes part of the public
- interface of the class (getters and
- setters).

Assigning to built-in function

■ Very Bad Code sample

```
l list = [1, 2, 3]
```

2 cars = list()

■ Good Code sample

```
1 numbers = [1, 2, 3]
```

cars = list()

Using tabs or mixing tabs with spaces

Bad sample

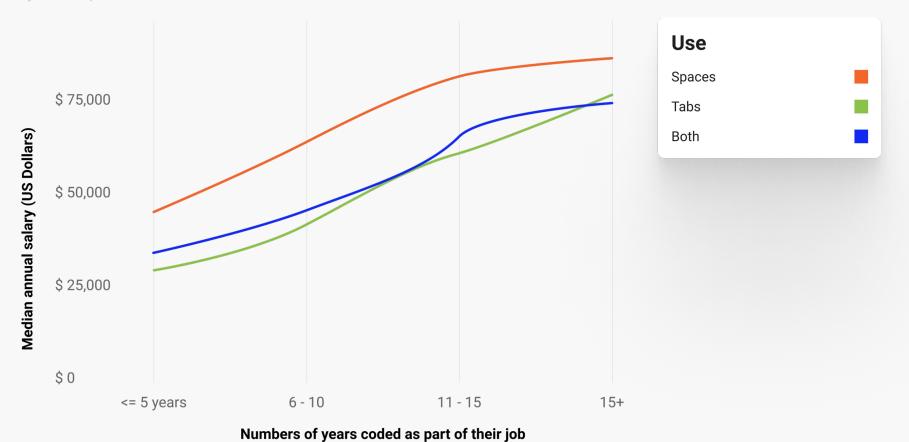
Good Code sample

1 # Indentation with Tabs

1 # Indentation with 4 spaces

Developers who use spaces make *more* money!

Python anti-patterns



Source: Stackoverflow

Not using else where appropriate in a loop

■ Bad Code sample

```
my_{list} = [1, 2, 3]
      magic_number = 4
      found =False
 4
      for number in my list:
          if number == magic number:
 6
              found =True
              print("Magic number found")
              break
 9
10
      if not found:
11
          print("Magic number not found")
12
```

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3]
magic_number = 4

for number in my_list:
    if number == magic_number:
        print("Magic number found")
        break
else:
    print("Magic number not found")
```

Not using get() to return a default value from a dict

■ Bad Code sample

```
dictionary = {"message": "Hello!"}
data = ""
if "message" in dictionary:
data = dictionary["message"]
print(data)
```

```
dictionary = {"message": "Hello!"}
data = dictionary.get("message", "")
print(data)
```

Python anti-patterns

■ Bad sample

Using wildcard imports

1 from math import * 1 from math import ceil

Using the global statement

Bad Code sample

```
WIDTH = 0
    HEIGHT = 0
    def area(w, h):
4
         global WIDTH
         global HEIGHT
         WIDTH = W
         HEIGHT = h
         return WIDTH * HEIGHT
```

```
class Rectangle:
def__init__(self, width, height):
self.width = width
self.height = height
def area(self):
return self.width * self.height
```

Using single letter to name your variables

Very Bad sample

■ Good sample

1
$$l = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$$

1 car_ids = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

Comparing things to True the wrong way

■ Bad Code sample

```
flag = True
flag == True:
print("This works!")
```

```
flag = True
flag:
print("This works!")

flag = True
flag is True:
print("This works!")
```

Python anti-patterns

CodeTip

>>> 1 is True False	>>> id(1) 4495956272
>>> 1 == True True	>>> id(True) 4495126176
>>> 1.0 == True True	>>> id(1.0) 4497188208
>>> -1 == True False	>>> id(-1) 4495956208
>>> True is True True	

Using type() to compare types

■ Bad Code sample

```
1    c = Circle(2)
2    r = Rectangle(3, 4)
3    if type(r) is not type(c):
4        print("object types do not match")
```

```
1  r = Rectangle(3, 4)
2  if isinstance(r, types.ListType):
3  print("object r is a list")
```

Not using named tuples in function return

■ Bad Code sample

```
def get_name():
    return "Richard", "Jones"
name = get_name()
# no idea what these indexes map to!
print(name[0], name[1])
```



References

- AntiPatterns: Refactoring Software, Architectures, and Projects in Crisis
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- https://deepsource.io/blog/8-new-python-antipatterns/
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Thank you

Obrigado

Gracias

Vielen Dank

Спасибо

谢谢啦

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Have a question?

Please contact me



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- in vinicius-gubiani-ferreira