

# Don't do what I did

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# Case 1



# The scenario

- Low level visualization function
- In edge cases, displayed the object rotated
- Fix the bug





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# The problem

- Not as rare as I would liked it to be
  - Other parts of the application accommodated for this bug
- Revert it



# Sync with everyone and fix at the same time

- Can work on small scale
- Can work if one person can do the work
- Different teams – different priorities
- If one team fails – we should revert the whole fix



# Gradual migration

```
void drawObject ( ... ) {  
    //faulty Implementtion;  
}
```

```
void drawObjectEx ( ... ) {  
    // correct Implementation;  
}
```



# Two different implementations

```
void drawObject ( ... ) {  
    //faulty Implementtion;  
}
```

```
void drawObjectEx ( ... ) {  
    // correct Implementation;  
}
```





# Call the first implementation:

```
void drawObject ( ... ) {  
    //faulty Implementtion;  
}
```

```
void drawObjectEx ( ... ) {  
    drawObject( ... );  
    //accommodate for the bug  
}
```



# Call the new one

```
void drawObject ( ... ) {  
    drawObjectEx( .... );  
    //Recreate the bug  
}
```

```
void drawObjectEx ( ... ) {  
    // correct Implementation;  
}
```



# Names

```
void drawObject ( ... ) {  
    drawObjectEx( .... );  
    //Recreate the bug  
}
```

```
void drawObjectEx ( ... ) {  
    // correct Implementation;  
}
```



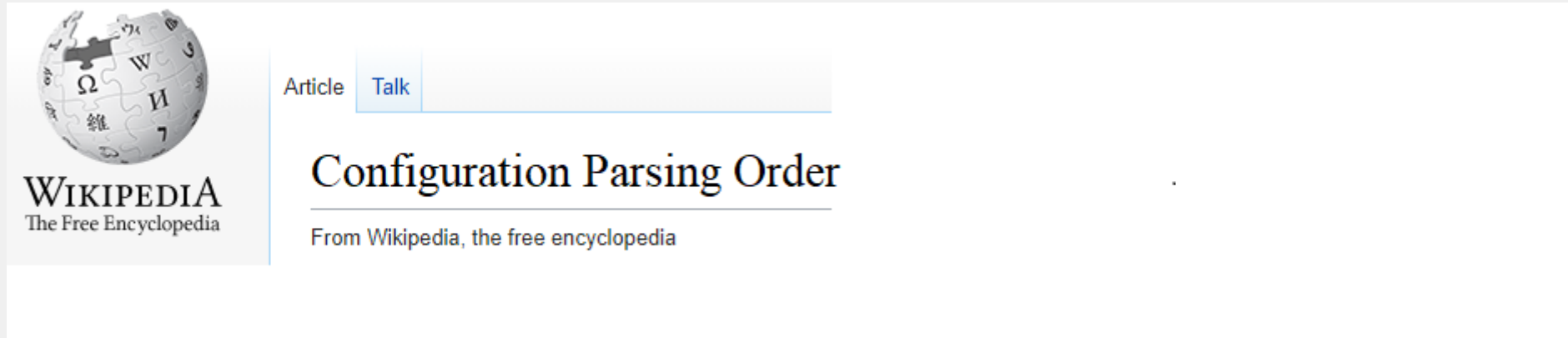
# Not only bug fixes - Hyrum's Law

With a sufficient number of users of an API,  
it does not matter what you promise in the contract:  
all observable behaviors of your system  
will be depended on by somebody.

- Order the configuration was parsed was changed
- Old order was dependent upon



# Document the assumptions



```
// Order is important
```

Send	To...	everyone
	Cc...	
	Subject	Meeting summary

Hi All,

Further to our conversation regarding the configuration parsing order,

# Make the assumptions explicit

```
sort (begin(rules), end(rules),  
      [] ( const Rule & lhs, const Rule & rhs )  
        { return lhs.priority < rhs.priority; } );
```



# Takeaways

- Your fix will affect other parts of the application
  - The lower the fix – the more risky it is
- Prepare migration path
  - End with good, clean code
- Document any assumption
  - In code

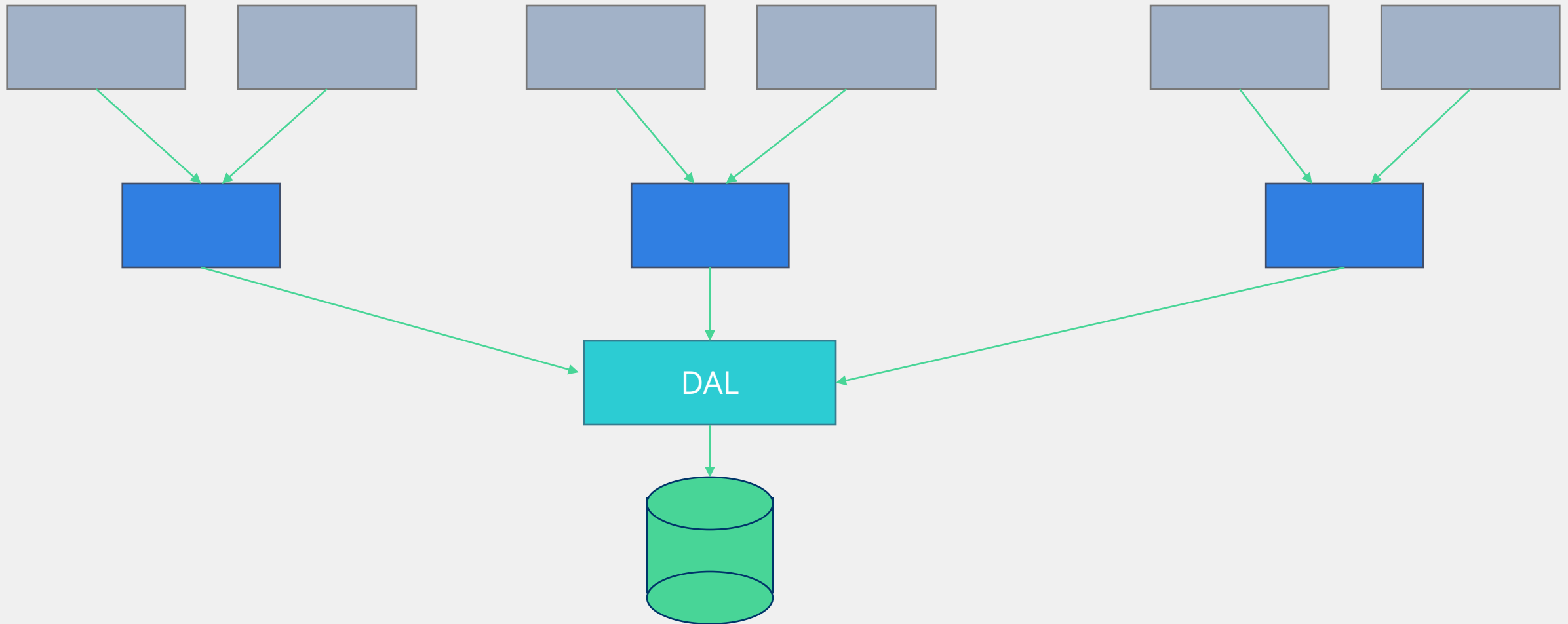


# Case 2



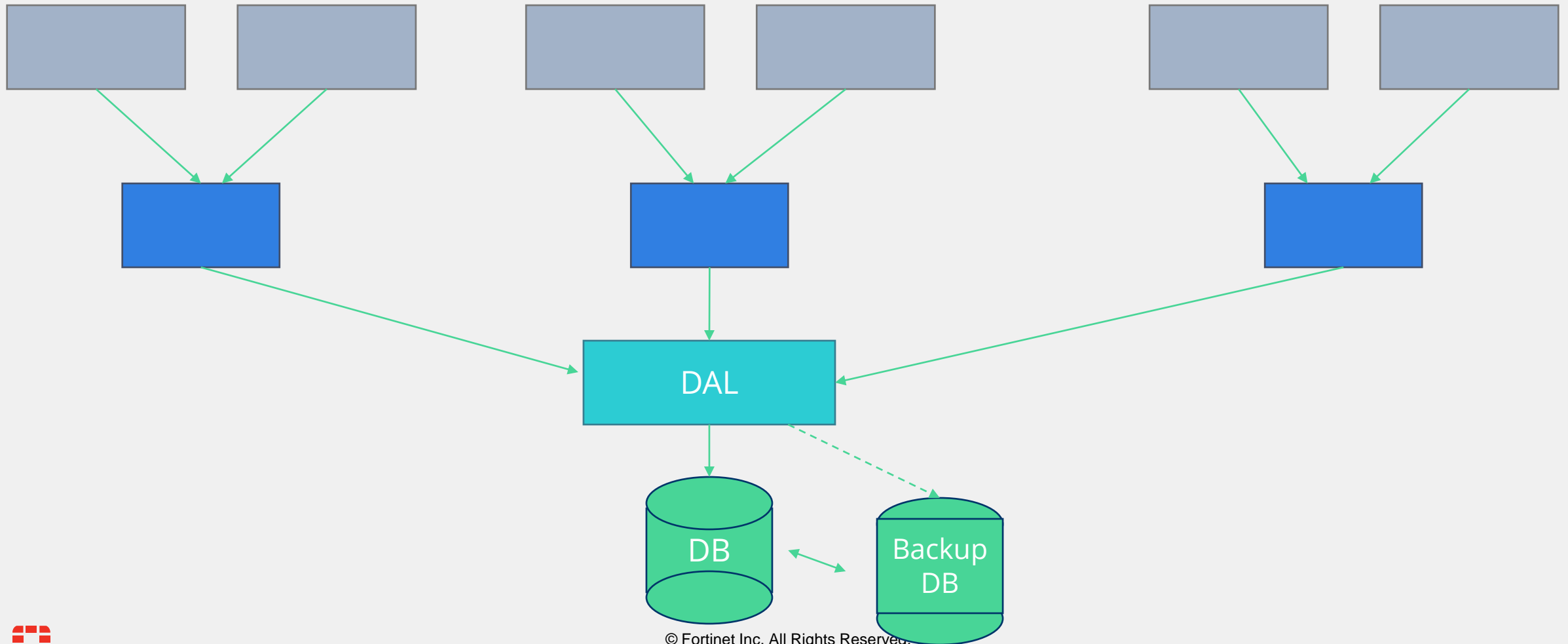


# The architecture



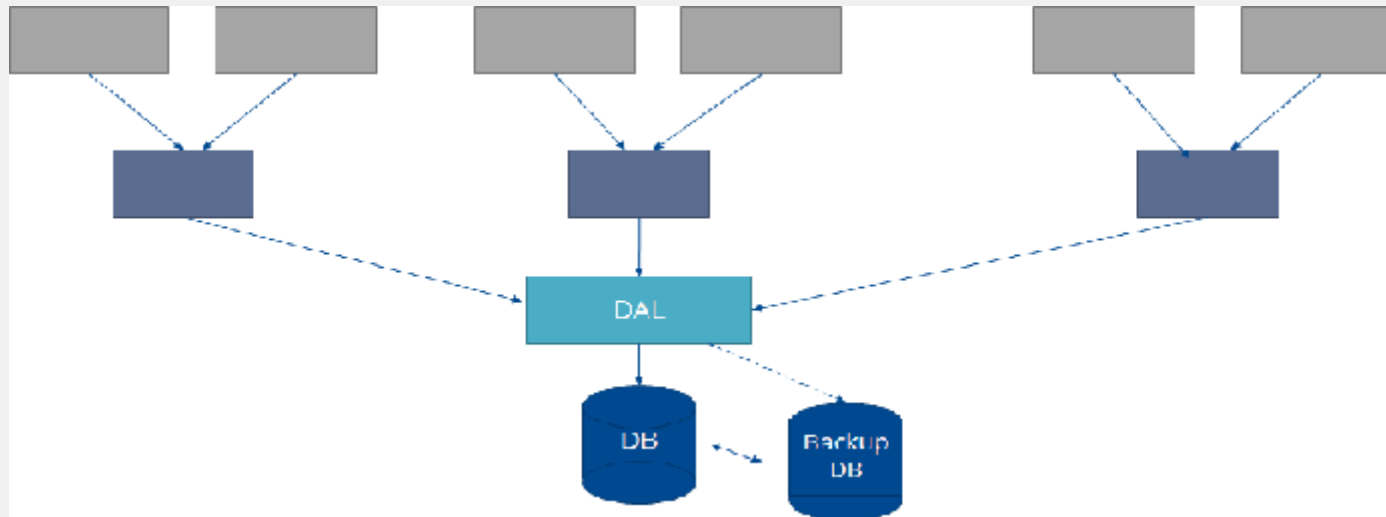
# The Requirement

Process crash on DB roll back attempt



# Possible solutions:

- Move the connection dependent code to DAL
  - Requires process familiarity
- Add observer
  - Very technical solution



# Resolving with observer:

- Many more edge
- Needed another observer.
- Well, actually 2 of them
  
- And it was over
  - It wasn't

This was obviously the wrong choice!



# When to stop:

- Set a limit
  - Time, amount of bugs.
- When this time ends,
  - If possible stop altogether.
  - Or, go back to the scratching board
- And stand by it
  - This is easier said than done....



# Takeaways:

- Not knowing the code is not a reason for sub-optimal decisions
  - Never decide unless you DO know the code
- If you keep finding errors in the solution – reconsider it
- Throwing away bad solution and restarting is not a failure



# The re-write:

- Too risky!



# Case 2





# The scenario

- Component with sub-optimal code
  - Many bugs
  - Hard to debug
- Bug in one of the flows

Refactor the code!



# The problem

- Each fix called for another fix
- Ended out with very large patch
  
- Unsafe to introduce



# Limiting the refactoring size

- Repeat forever:
  - Find small changes and fix them

Problem:

May spend a lot of time on unimportant fixes

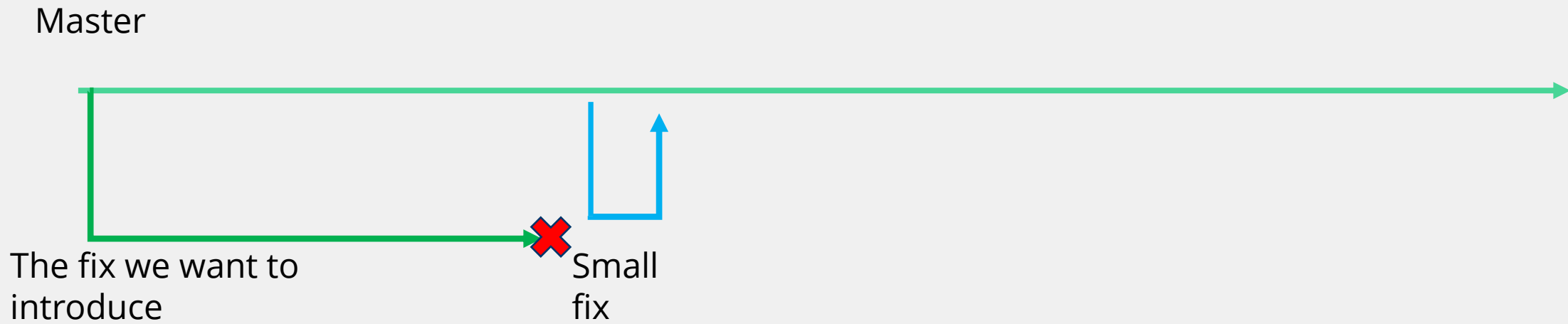


# What we really want:

- Introduce many, small changes
- But limit ourselves to the “important” changes
  
- “peek” at the issues we would encounter
- And fix only those

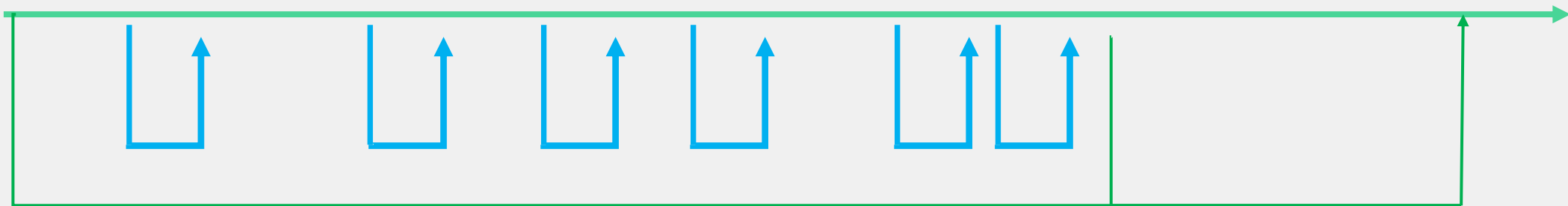


# The incremental way



# The incremental way

Master



# Takeaways:

- Limit the size of the fix
- Plan for the big fix
  - And push fixes that will help you get there.
- Incomplete fix are fine. As long as they are in the right direction





# Design based on technology

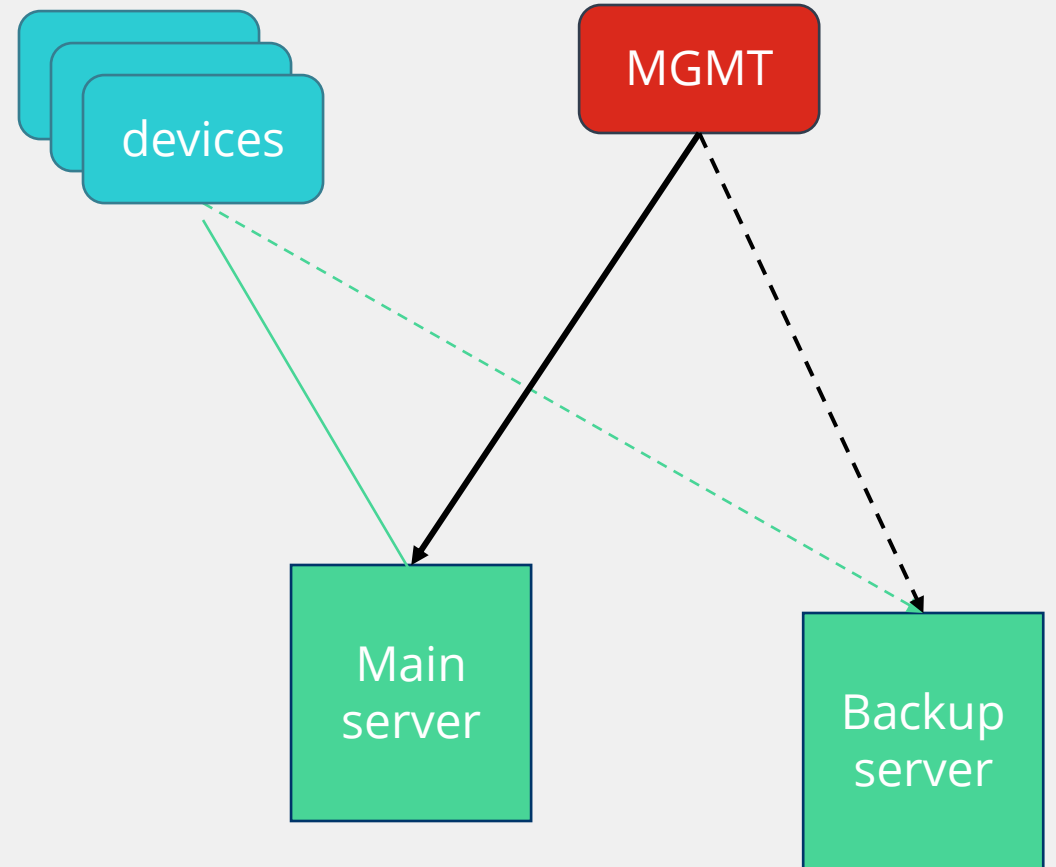
rather than need/user





# Current architecture

- Server only transfers messages between devices
- Max 20k devices

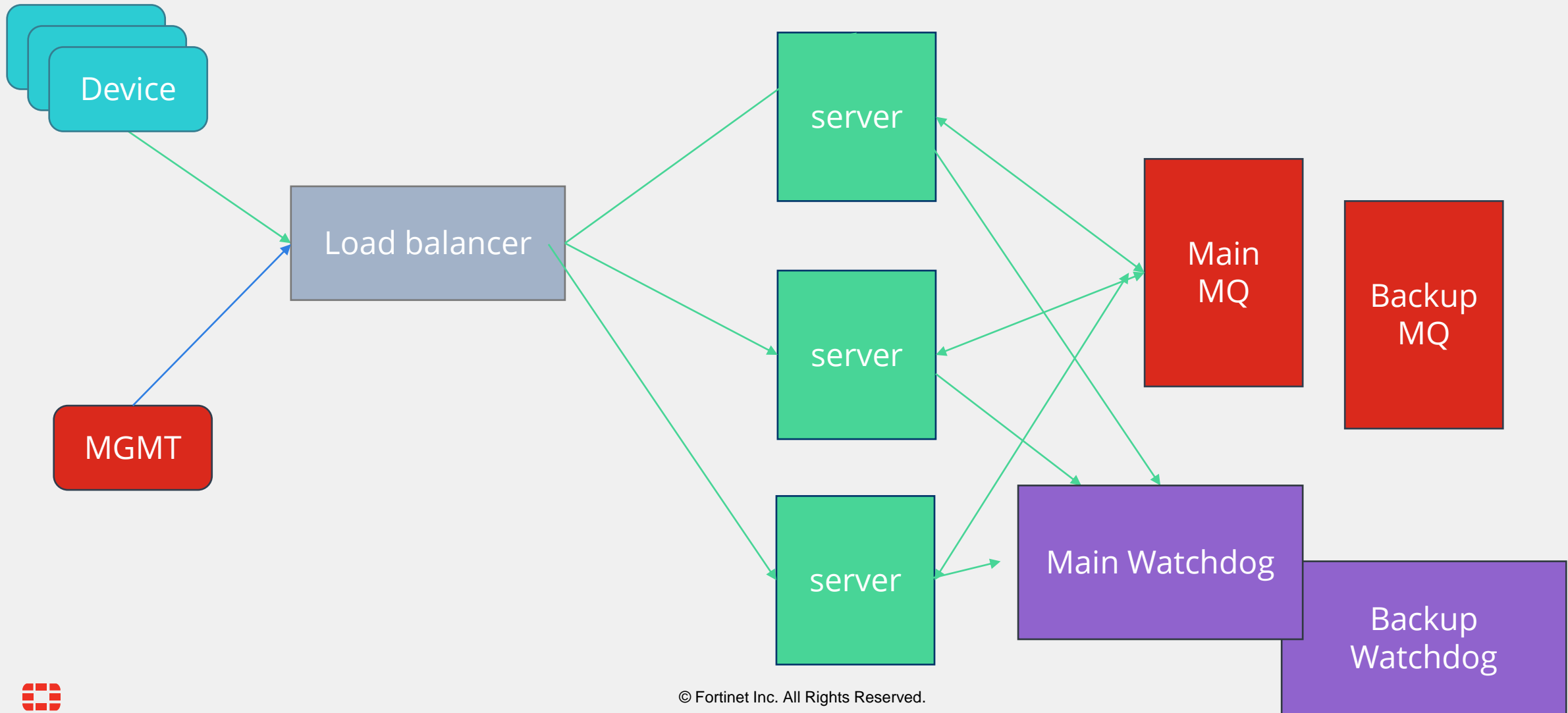


# Requirement:

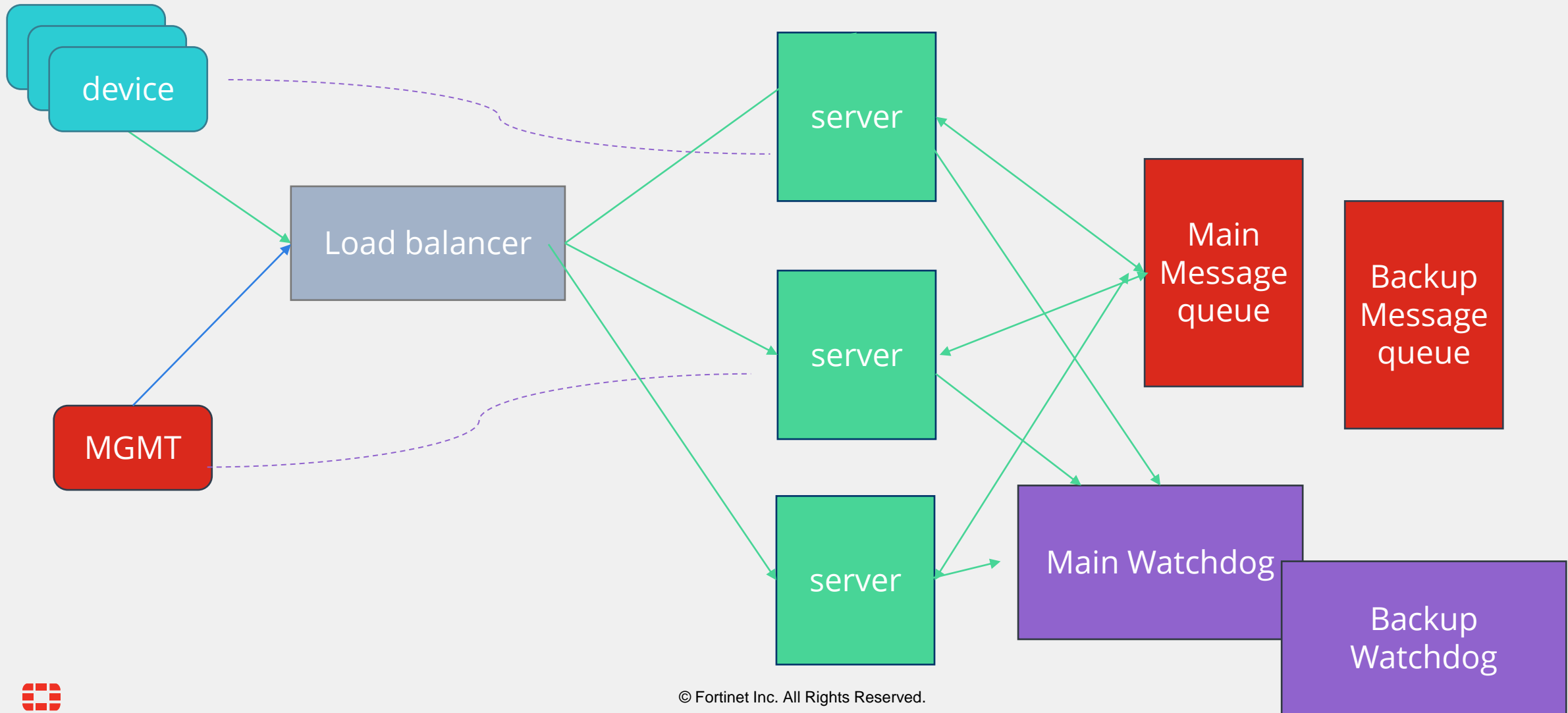
- Unlimited scalability
- Transparent migration



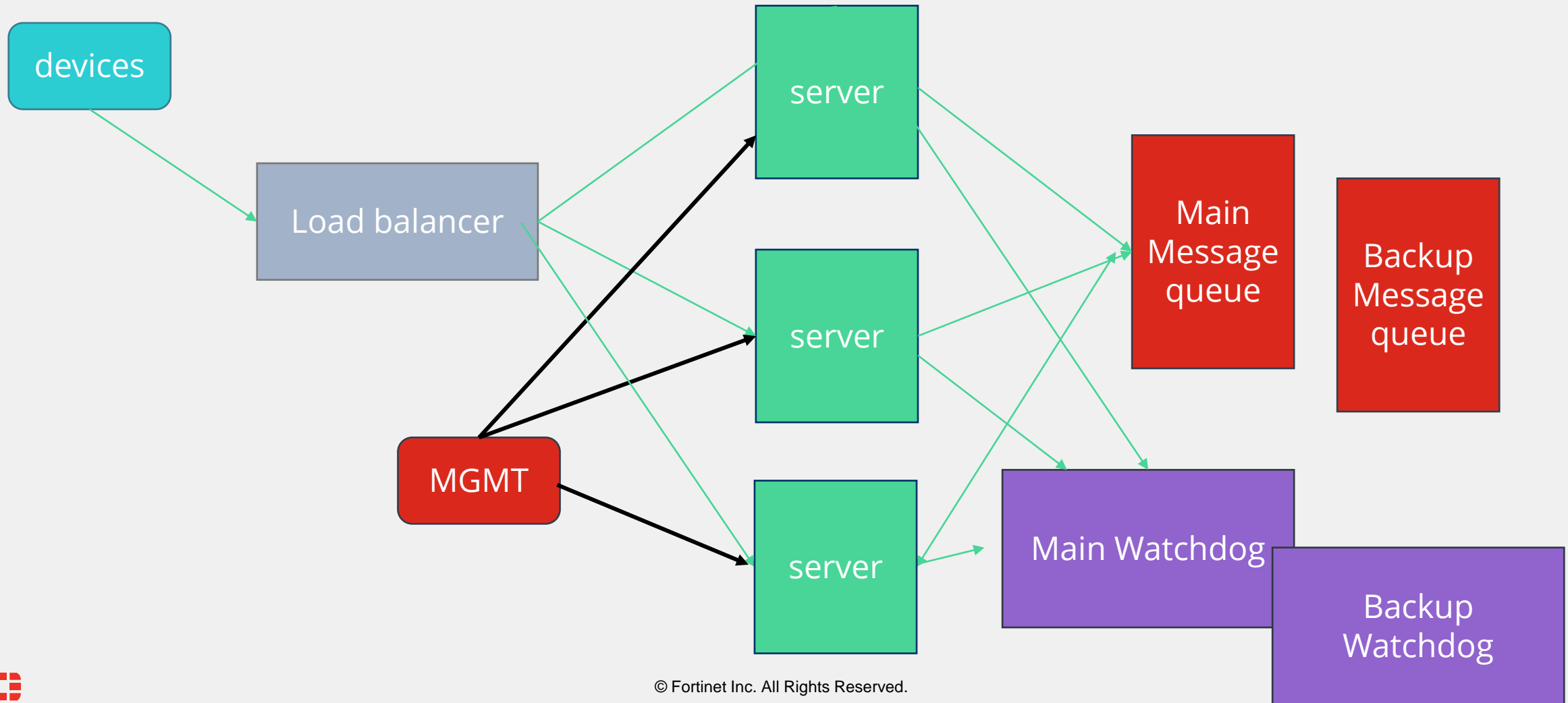
# New architecture



# New architecture



# New architecture



# The twist

- A new, urgent requirement came
- Refactor time!



# Optimization keys:

Overcommitting

Load Sharing

Simplicity

- Simple containers

- Simple algorithms

Optimize for the rare case

Locking contention

Copy instead of move/share

Memory layout



# Takeaways:

- Rally challenge requirements
  - Importance
  - Specific
- Don't solve bigger problems than what you actually have
- KISS. Always!
- Automation testing worth its weight in gold!





# Testing Vs. Code Review



- Thank you!

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center the application/ user experience on DB structure  
flood with options



# The main two points:

- Frame the time spent on fix/feature
  - Back to the scratching board



# other

- The phoenix code
- Die fast (threads with pokemon catch)
  
- Make pattern.
- Not too specific
- How to recognize the pattern. When I encounter this.
  - If a, b and c happens – this is what you do
  
- Tools, profiling...

