



Technical Debt

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Technical Debt - Goal

Get a metaphor that can be communicated to non technical people

Know that all reasons are not technical

Know that some reasons cannot be foreseen

Have a structured refactoring method for large re-factorings



Disposition

Introduction

Symptoms

Reasons and solutions

A method for refactoring

Resources



History

Introduced by Ward Cunningham at

OOPSLA '92

Experience Report

“The WyCash Portfolio Management System”



Definition

Technical debt is a metaphor for a (technical) system where changes are (unnecessary) hard.

- New functionality
- Bug fixes
- Brittle development
- Brittle testing



Financial debt

Technical debt is similar to a financial debt

- Take a loan (to buy a house)
- Have to pay interest (while living in the house)
- Have to pay back the loan (when selling the house)

Technical debt: You loan time in the future

- It is more expensive than to do it correct from the beginning

It may be worth the extra cost



Consequences

Motivation disappears

- It's not fun anymore

Velocity goes down

- New features are harder to add
- Bugs are harder to fix

Builds up slowly

- Like hunger

Development finally grinds to a halt

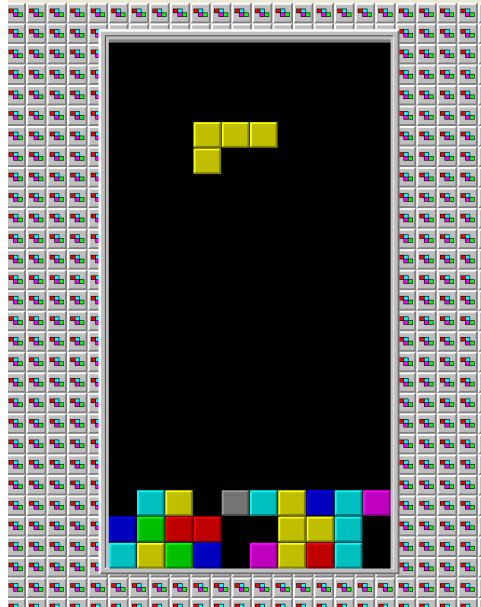
- Out of business
- Bankruptcy





Metaphor

Tetris



Game over

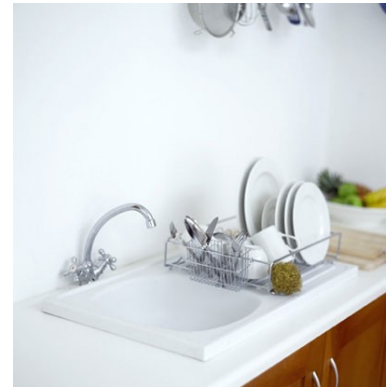
– Bankruptcy?



Metaphor

Doing the dishes

- Washing up every day
- Seldom...





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Gut feeling

Customers

- Everything is really slow and difficult

Developers

- This code is bad and embarrassing



Metrics

Method lengths

Class lengths

Velocity



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How do you create a technical debt?

3rd party

Law or Market

Upper management

Technical reasons



3rd party

Framework leakage & Vendor lock in

- External APIs all over the code
- No abstractions to keep external APIs away from the core solution

Abstractions

- Hide 3rd party API behind your own layer
- Push external code away from your domain



Law or Market

New laws

New competition

- Hard to prepare for
 - Hard to foresee the future
 - If you can, change occupation

Prepare for any changes

- Automate testing
- Fast deploy and un-deploy
- Frequent releases
- Accept changes as a part of life



(Upper) Management

Decisions will impact the technical solution

Inform about the technical implications

- Talk and reason about it



Market window

Feature foo must be on the market at a certain date

- Or we might as well not deliver it at all

Accept if there are good reasons

Plan for how the technical debt will be re-paid



Insufficient domain knowledge

If you don't understand the problem you need to solve, how can you solve it?

Make sure that the developers are educated in the domain

Visit the customer and end users and see how they work



Lack of information

Incorrect assumptions are the mother of all
f**k ups

Always verify your assumptions

State your assumptions as clear as possible



Lack of respect and disagreements

Developers create own rules

Break builds

Different solutions to similar problems

Communicate within the team

- Agree on team rules and stick to them
- Discuss pros and cons with different solutions to the same problem
- Choose one solution and stick to it as long as it makes sense



Staff turn over

It takes time to learn a new code base

Knowledge gets lost

Spread the knowledge

- Pair programming

Build automatic verification into the system

- Test Driven Development, TDD

Lead people as if they were volunteers *



Stress

High pressure from

- Management
- Surrounding system

Not working in a sustainable pace

No overview of workload

Always cutting corners

- Never finish anything properly

A Tetris situation



Stress

Discuss with management

- This cause us to deliver bad result

Change to a sustainable pace

- 40 hour a week

Visualise the work load

- Introduce a taskboard

Add slack to the system



Slack

Utilizing a system 100%



Results in (almost) zero throughput



Slack

Utilizing it to a few percent



Results in (almost) 100% throughput



Slack

Challenge:

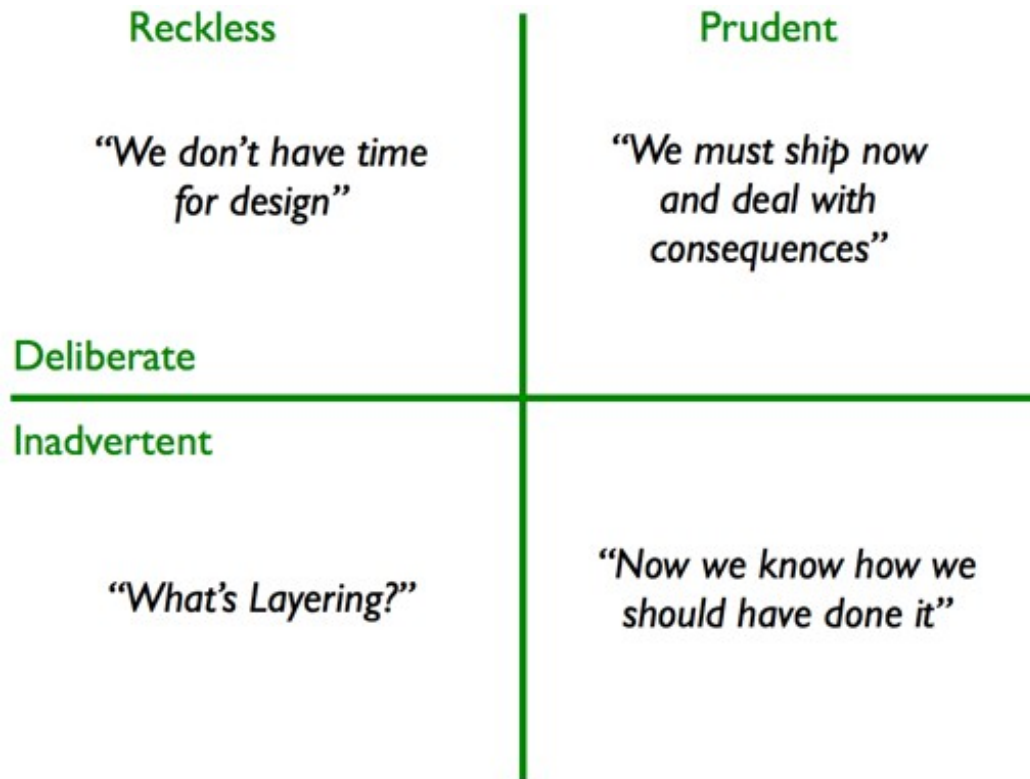
Have your developers work a week and don't tell them what to do

They will probably reduce your technical debt



Technical reasons

Technical debt quadrant



<http://www.martinfowler.com/bliki/TechnicalDebtQuadrant.html>



Technical debt quadrant

Reckless

- We don't care (for some reason)

Prudent

- We are cautious and takes a calculated risk

Deliberate

- We choose to do this for a reason

Inadvertent

- We don't know better



Insufficient technical knowledge

Education

- Study group
- Read books together
- Coding dojos

Pair programming

- Transfer knowledge

Test Driven Development, TDD

- Solve the problem twice
- At least the double quality



Clever code

The execution path is hard to follow

- Mutable state
- Conditions
- Non standard solutions
- Difficult to maintain



Avoid if possible

- Keep it simple
- The simplest possible solution is good enough



Premature optimization

Before testing live

- May result in an optimization of the wrong problem

Something that isn't used

- Isn't worth anything

An incorrect solution

- Worthless

Will add unnecessary complexity



Not invented here

Not willing to accept somebody else's solution

- Re-writing a solution that works

Accept that other people are clever and use their solutions

- Other clever developer do exist



Found elsewhere

Only external APIs

Complex frameworks that solves much more than needed

Add a layer between your domain code and the framework to shield yourself from it

Accept that you need to develop code



Inherited legacy code

Legacy code dropped in your knee

Add tests

- Whenever something need to change

Automate verification

- Automate testing before a change



Broken window syndrome

Living with small errors will slowly drive you into accepting larger errors

- You will build technical debt

Fix small things before they grow up to large things

- Remember the dishes?



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Refactoring

It's the most important technical tool you have

- Change your code without changing it's behaviour
- Use good tools
- A version control system
 - Git or Mercurial are trivial to get started with
- Use them properly

Make room for future functionality



Refactoring

A simple case

- Run all tests
- Change the name of a method
- Run all tests
- Checkin if the test results are the same
- You have decreased the technical debt

A trivial example with one important point

- Always run your tests first
- Always run them again before checkin so you know if you broke anything



A large refactoring

A large refactoring is (almost) the same as a small refactoring

- May take longer time
- May need many subgoals
- Avoid if possible



A refactoring example

We shall refactor a central part of a large system

Many dependencies will be affected

It will take a long time

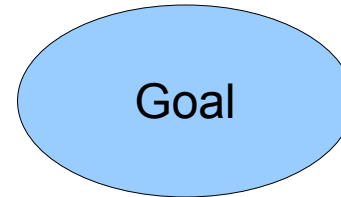
The system must work all the time

How can this be done?



A dependency graph

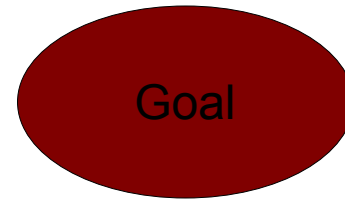
Start with the goal





A dependency graph

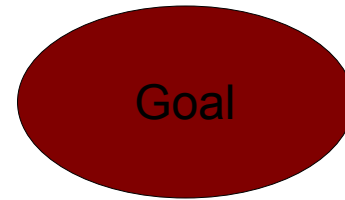
Fix it with the simplest solution that can work





A dependency graph

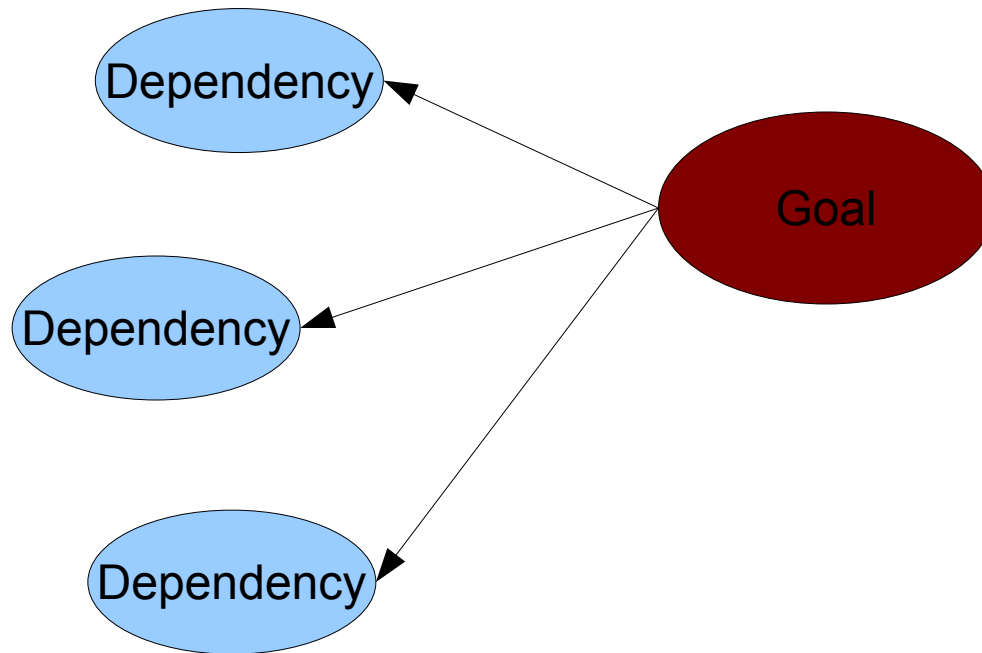
Run all tests





A dependency graph

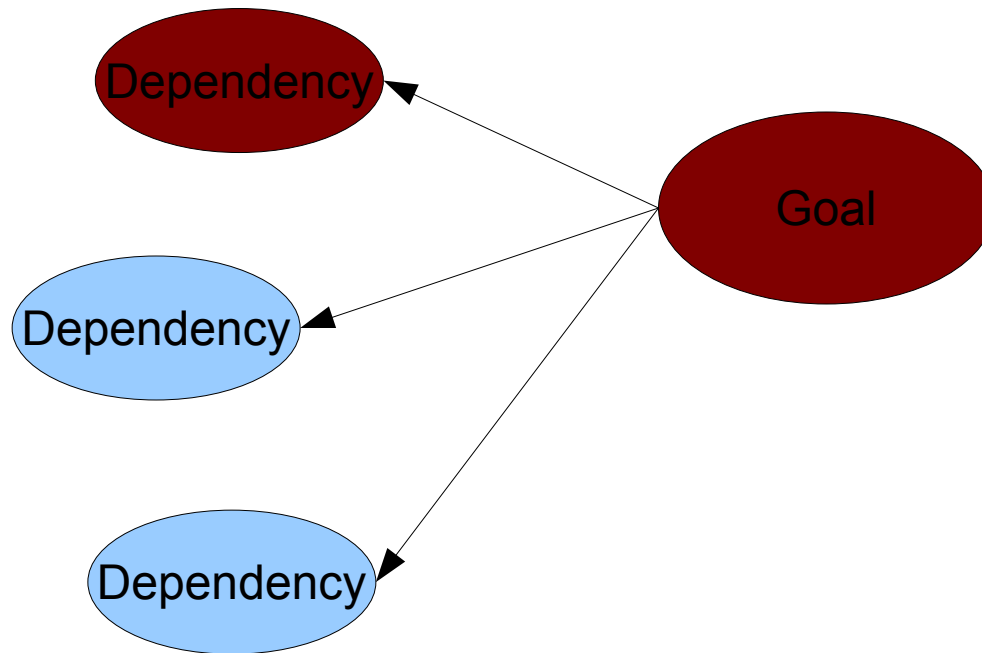
We found three dependencies that was affected by the change





A dependency graph

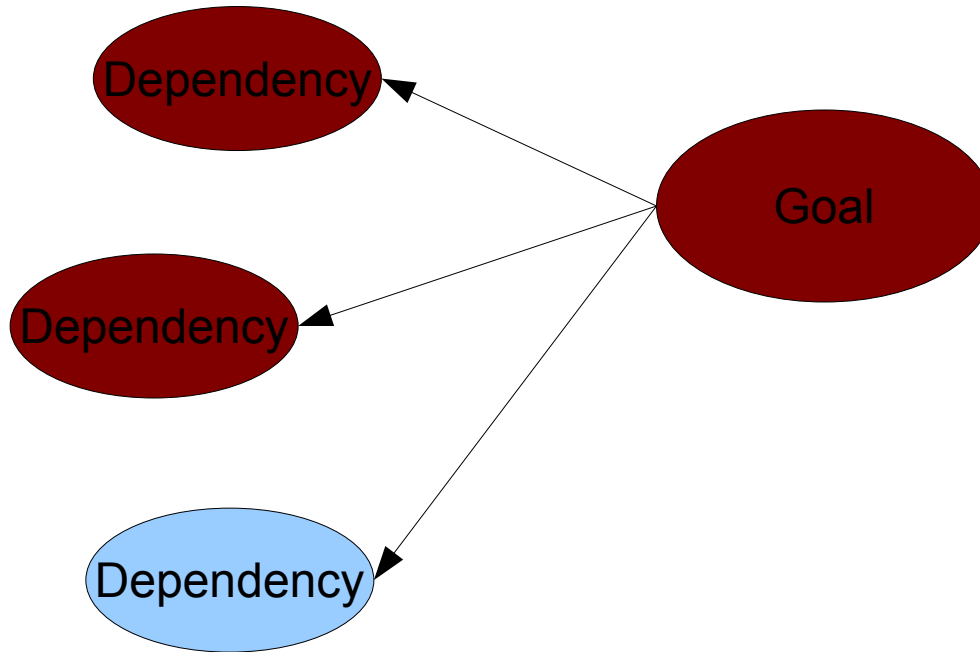
Fix each of the dependency





A dependency graph

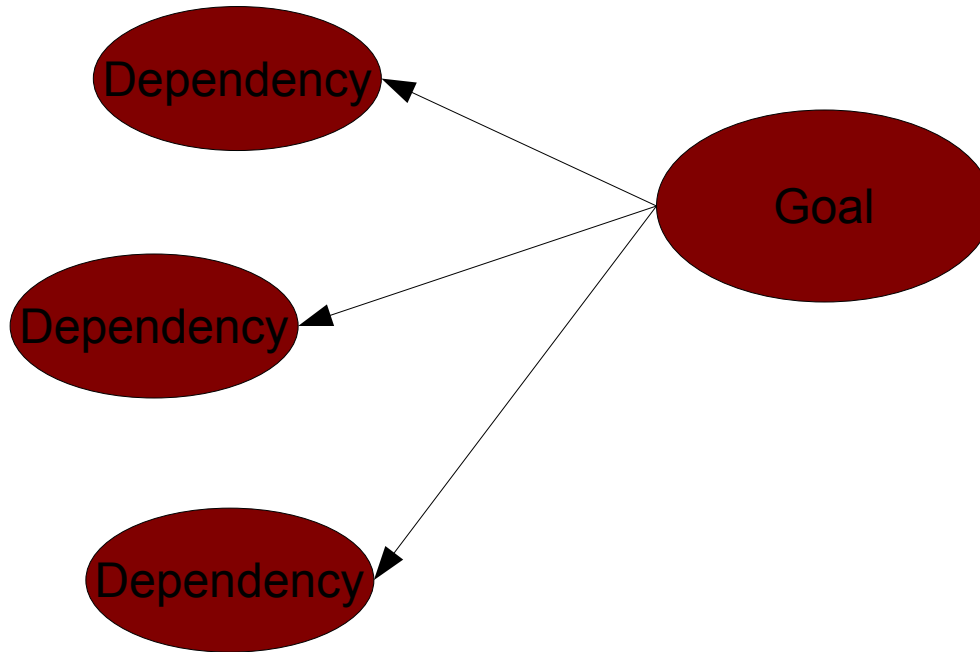
Fix each of the dependency





A dependency graph

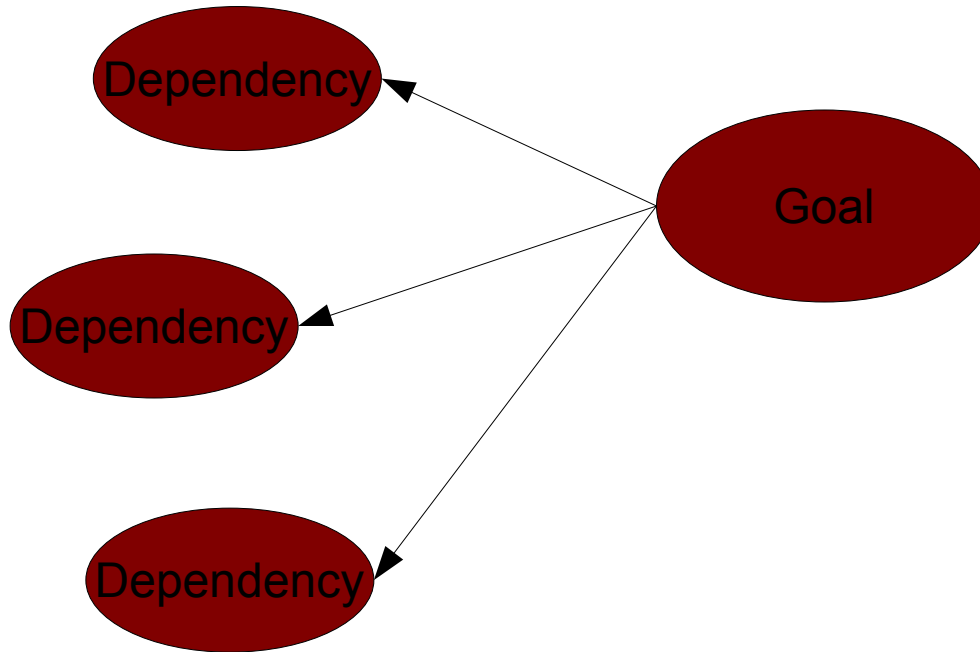
Fix each of the dependency





A dependency graph

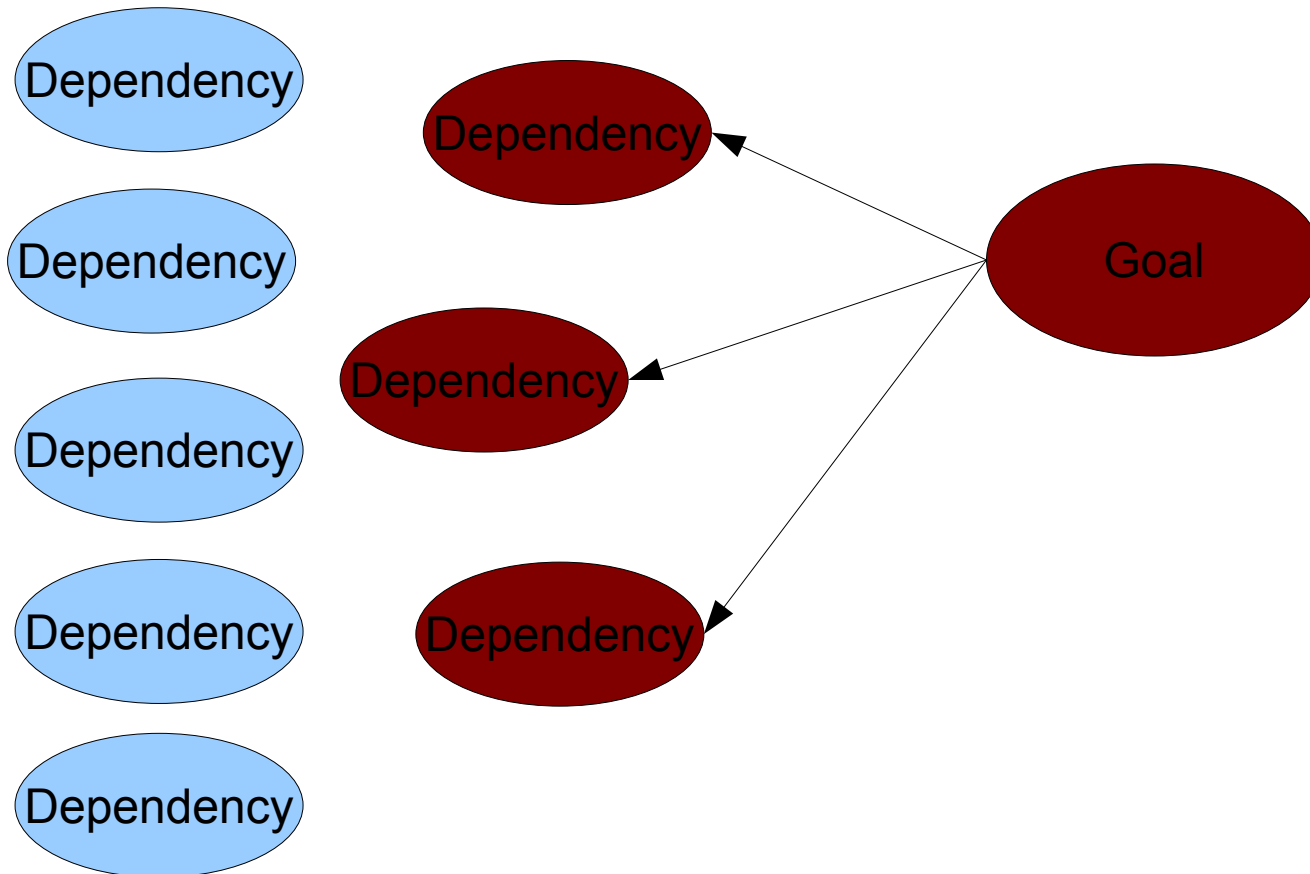
Run all tests again





A dependency graph

We found more dependencies





A structured refactoring method

We can fix all new dependencies that we found

- It may spread like rings on water
- Hard to tell how long time it will take

How can we make sure that the system works all the time?

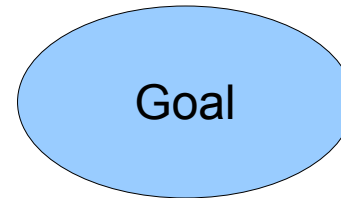
A new approach is needed





A structured refactoring method

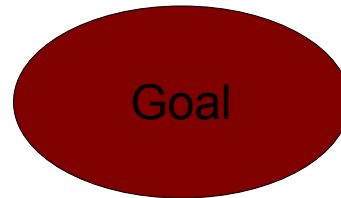
Start with the goal





A structured refactoring method

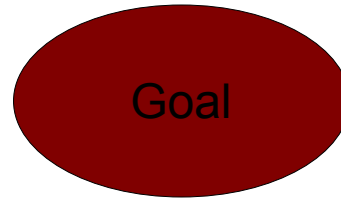
Fix it with the simplest solution that can work





A structured refactoring method

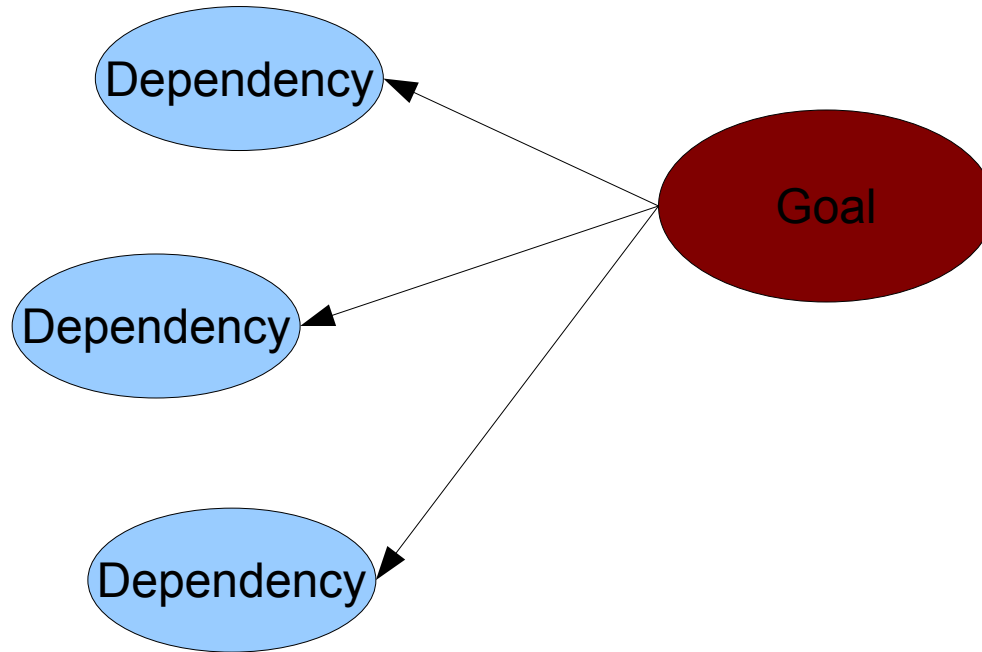
Run all tests





A structured refactoring method

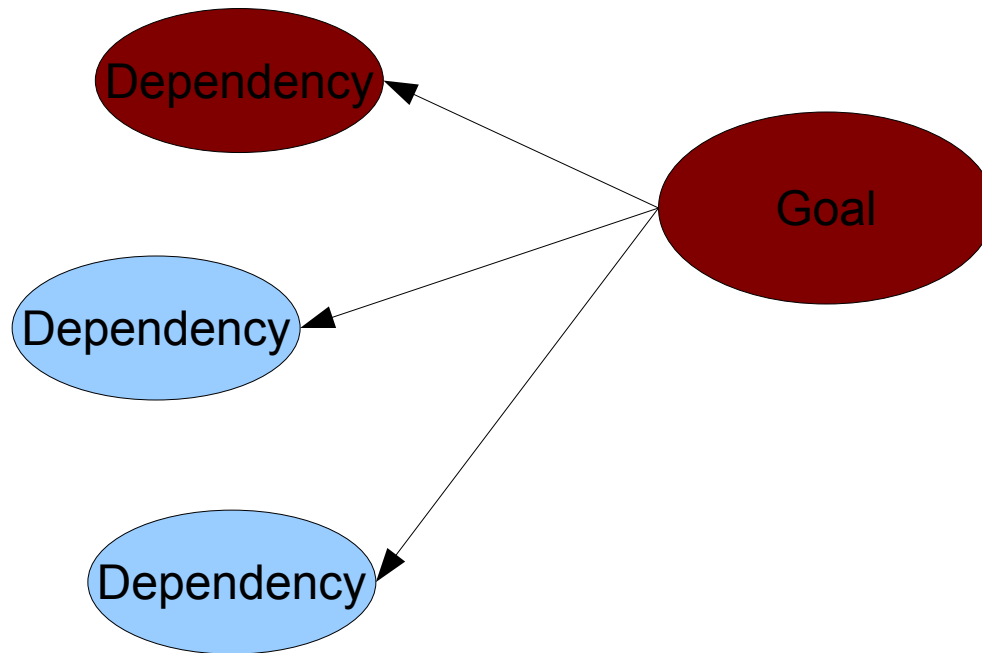
We found three dependencies that was affected by the change





A structured refactoring method

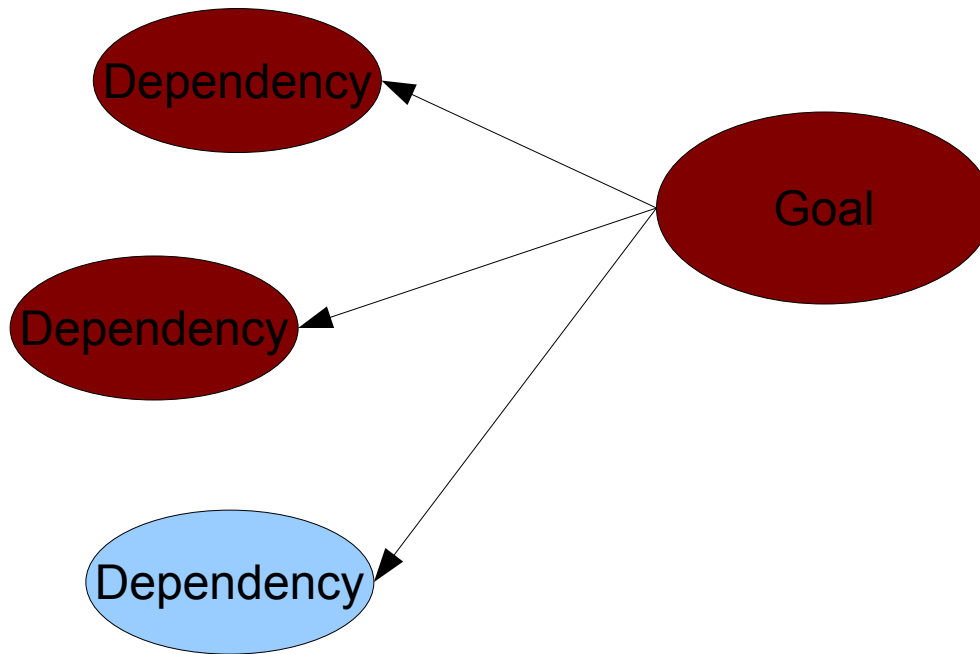
Fix each of the dependencies with the simplest solution that could work





A structured refactoring method

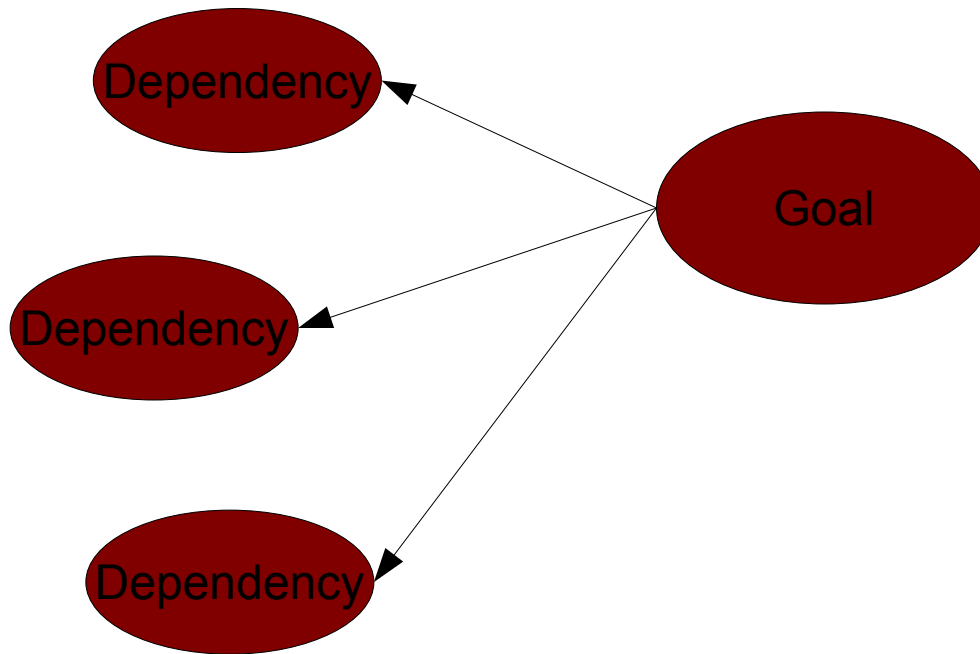
Fix each of the dependencies with the simplest solution that could work





A structured refactoring method

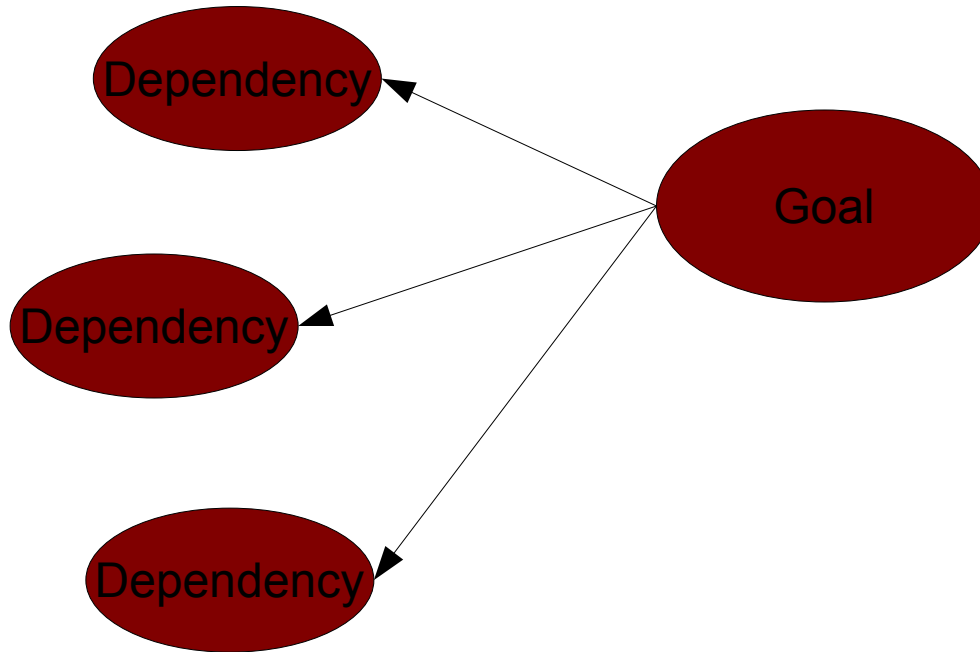
Fix each of the dependencies with the simplest solution that could work





A structured refactoring method

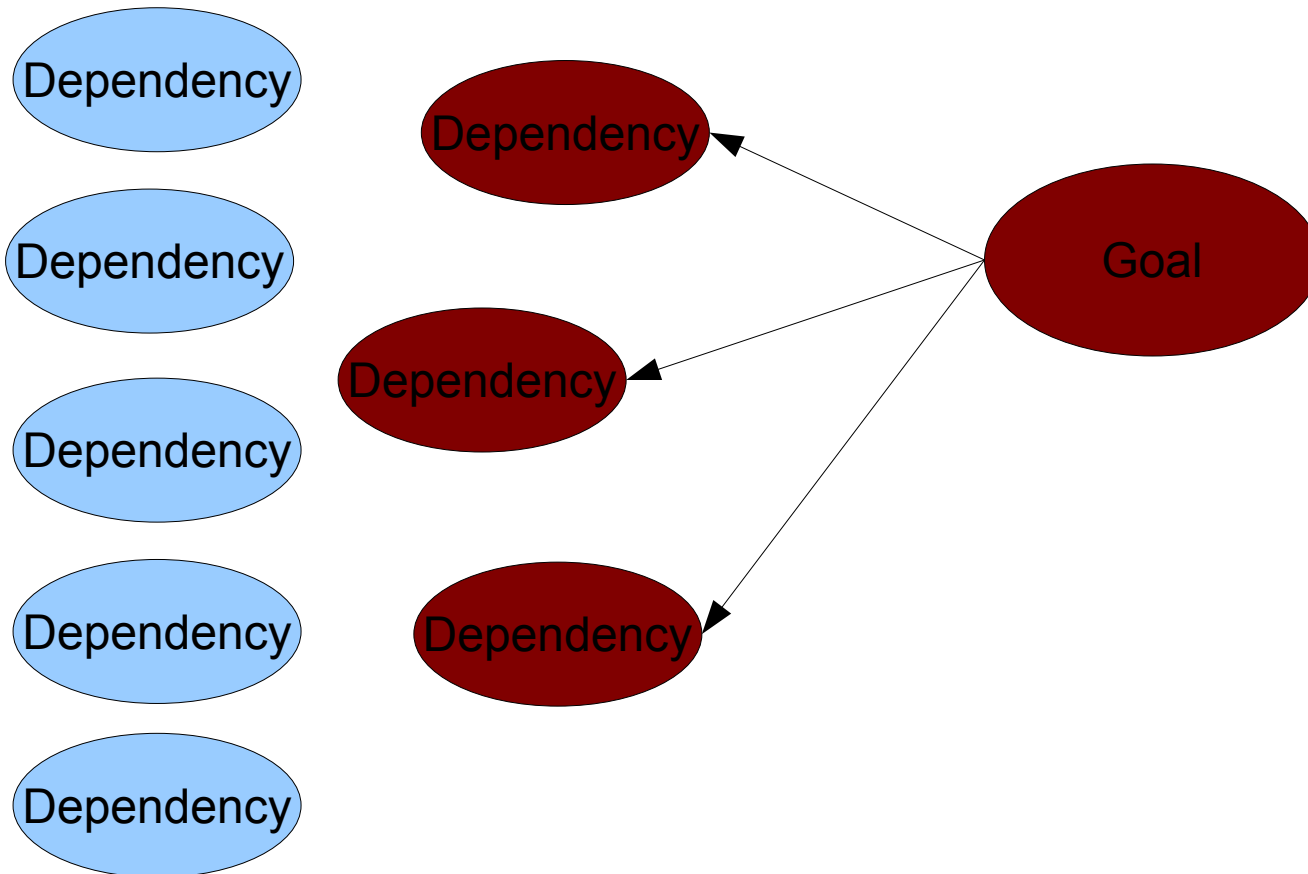
Run all tests again





A structured refactoring method

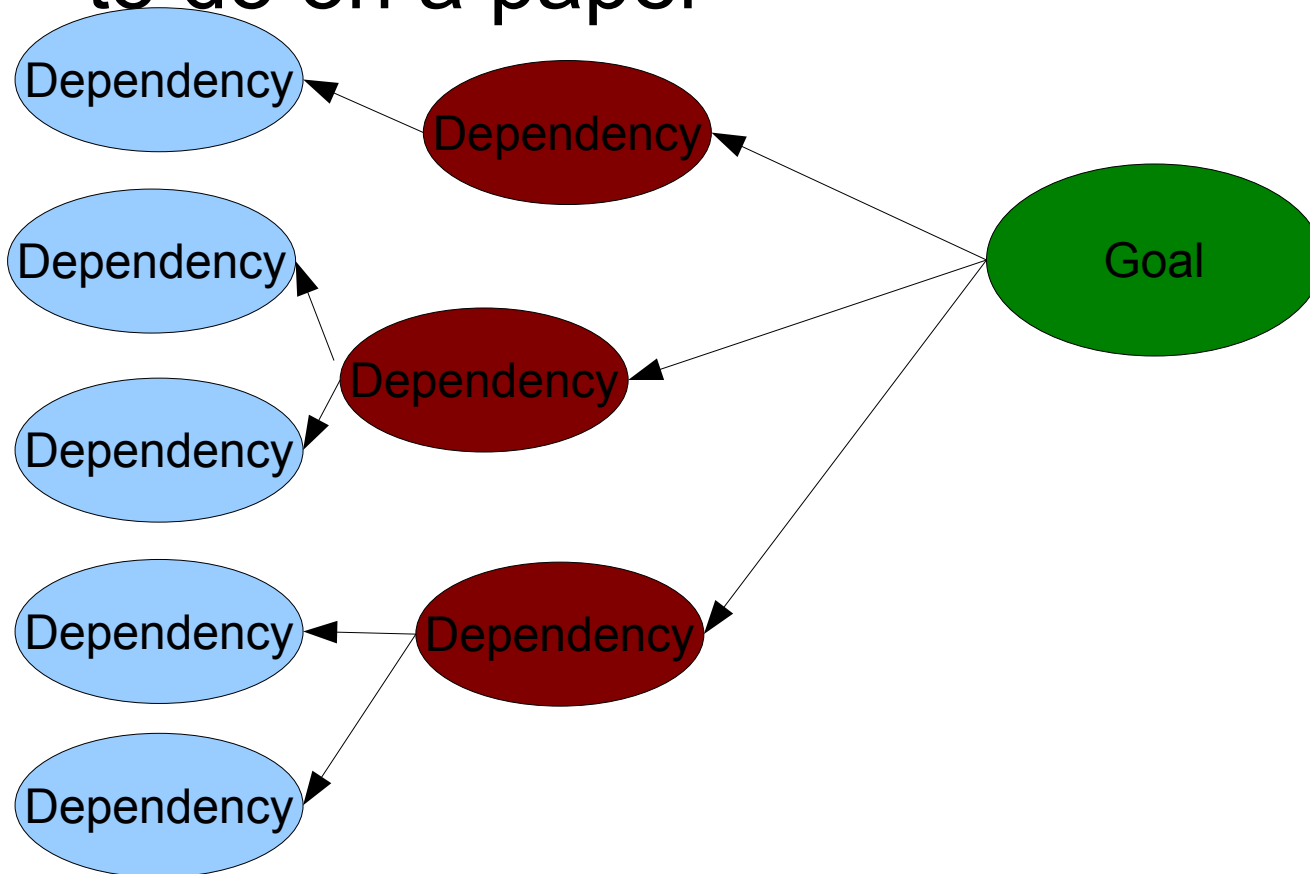
We found more dependencies





A structured refactoring method

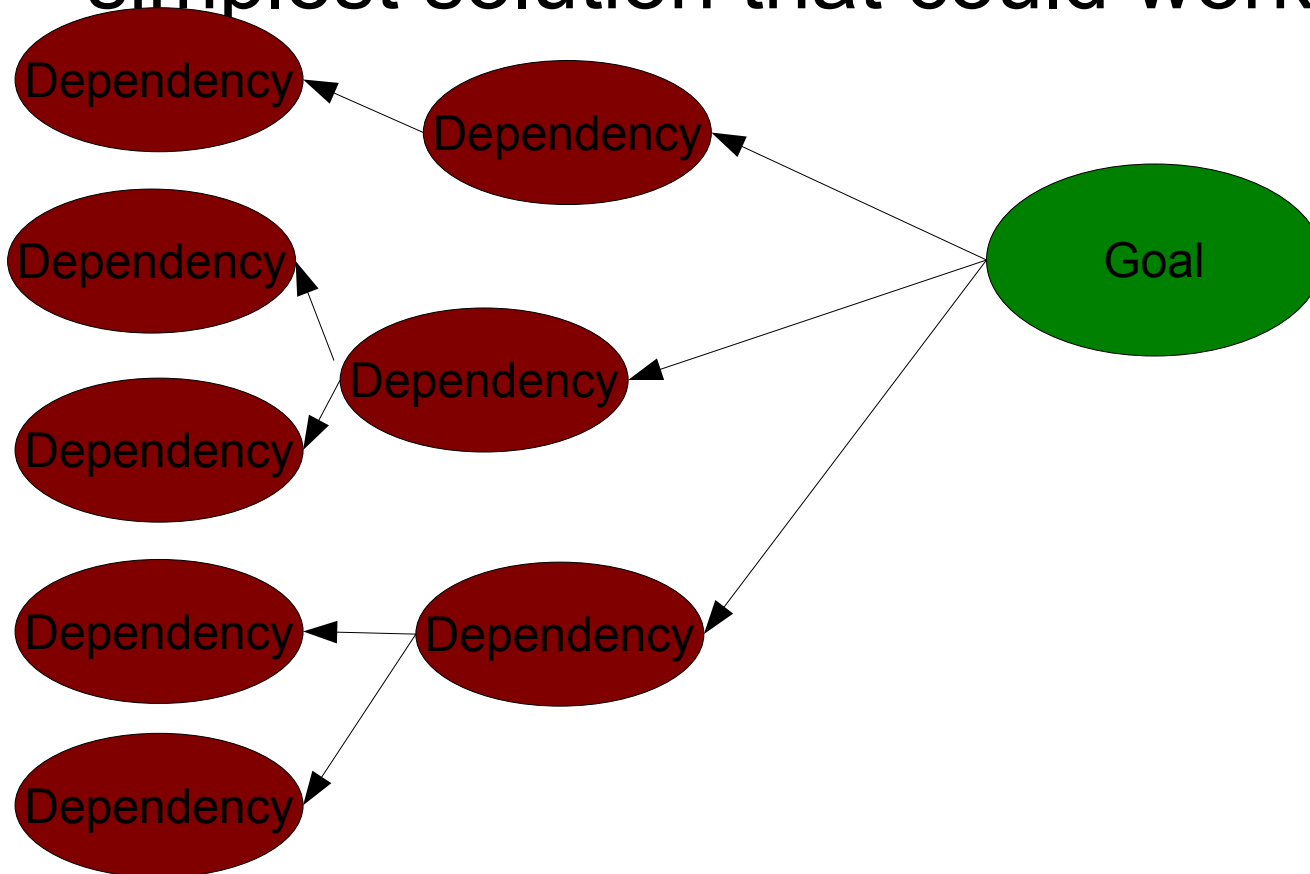
Rollback the goal and note what you wanted to do on a paper





A structured refactoring method

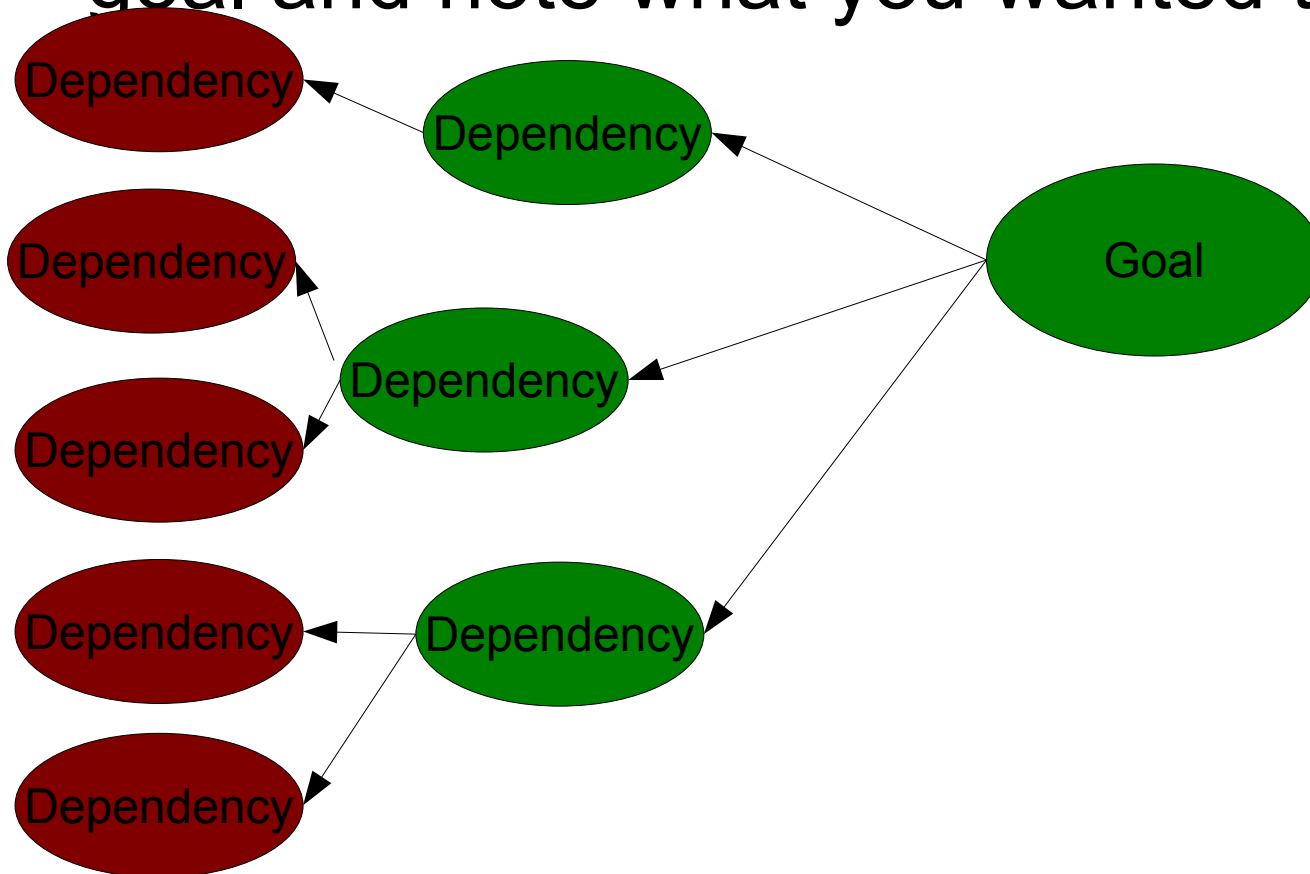
Fix each of the dependencies with the simplest solution that could work





A structured refactoring method

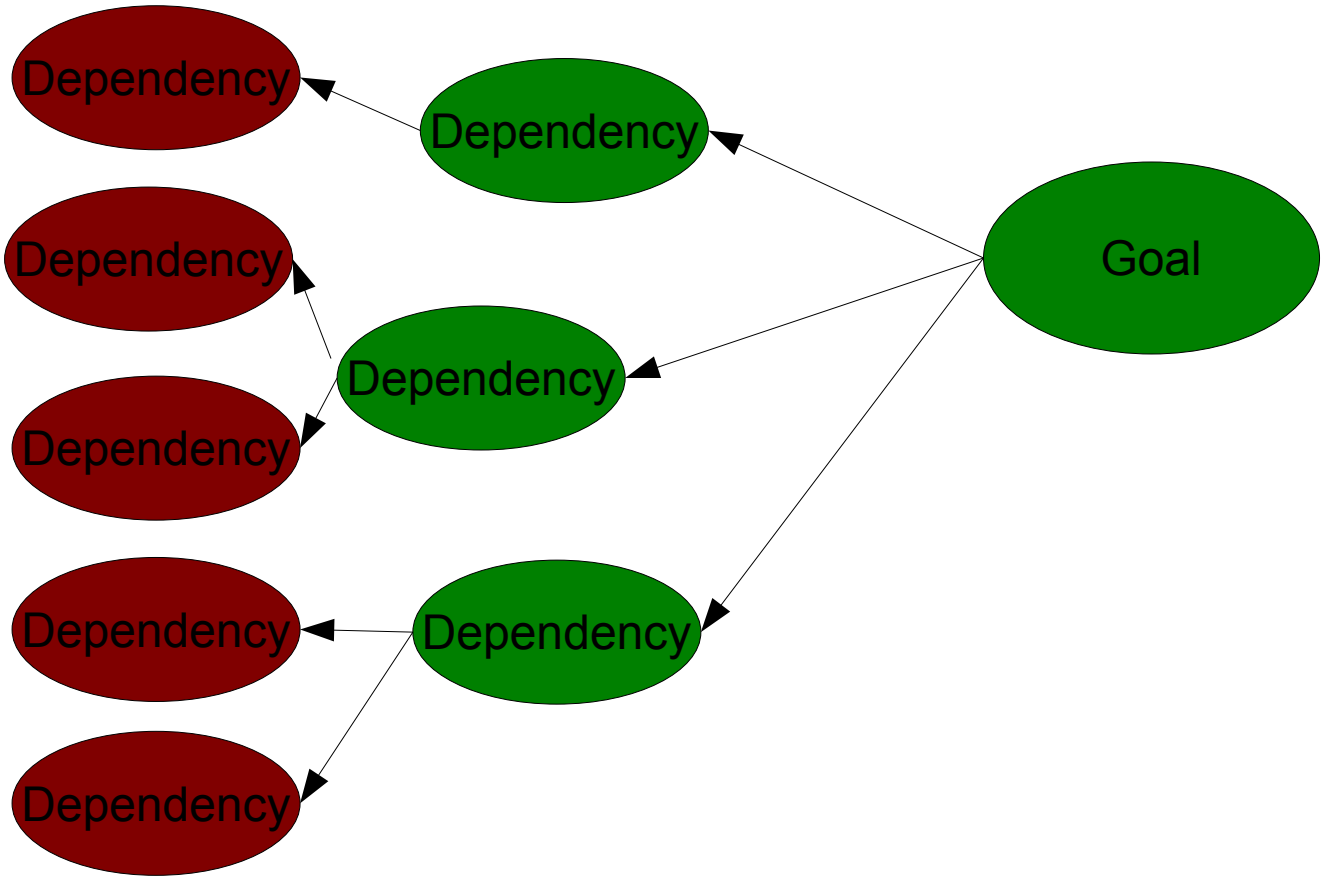
Rollback the dependencies closets to the goal and note what you wanted to do





A structured refactoring method

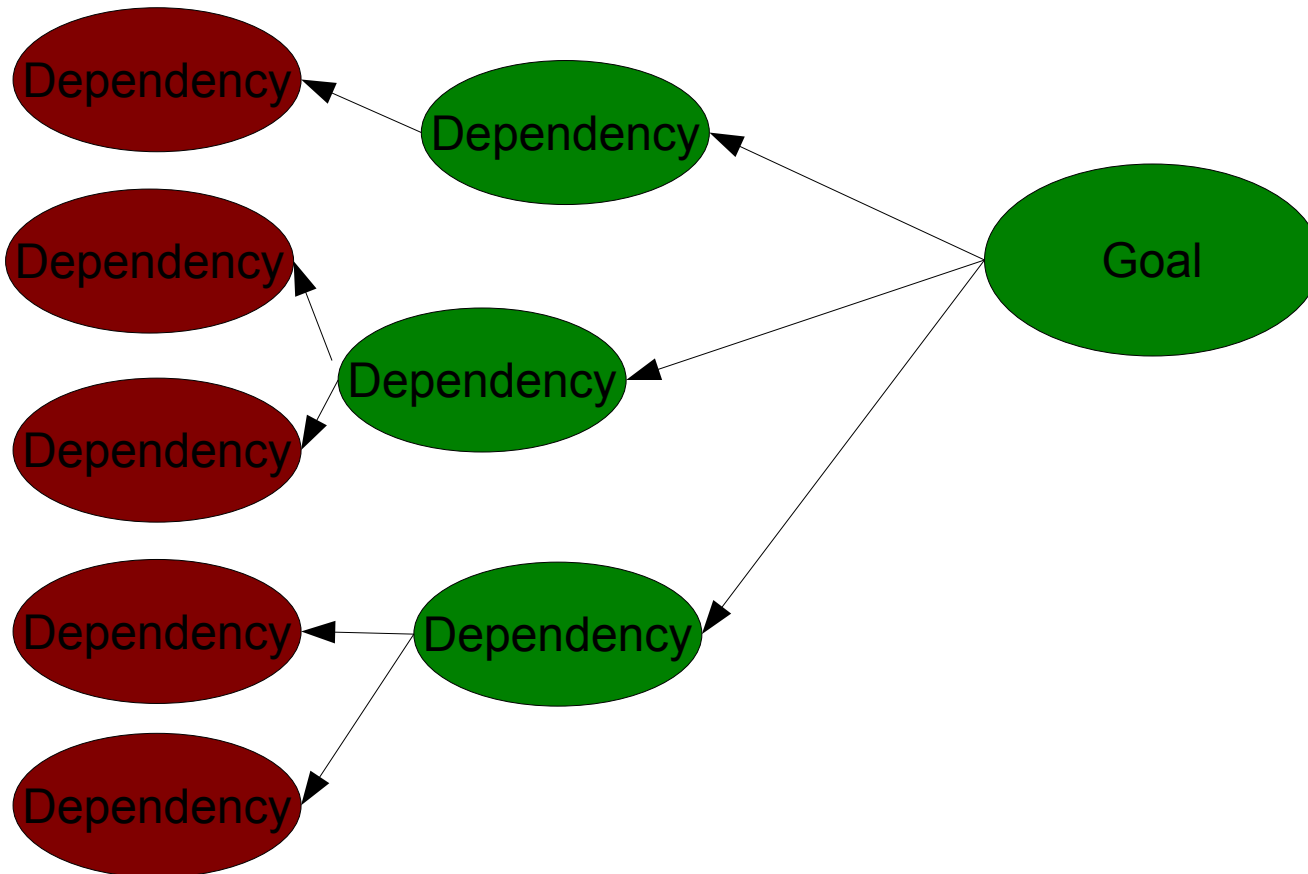
Run all tests again





A structured refactoring method

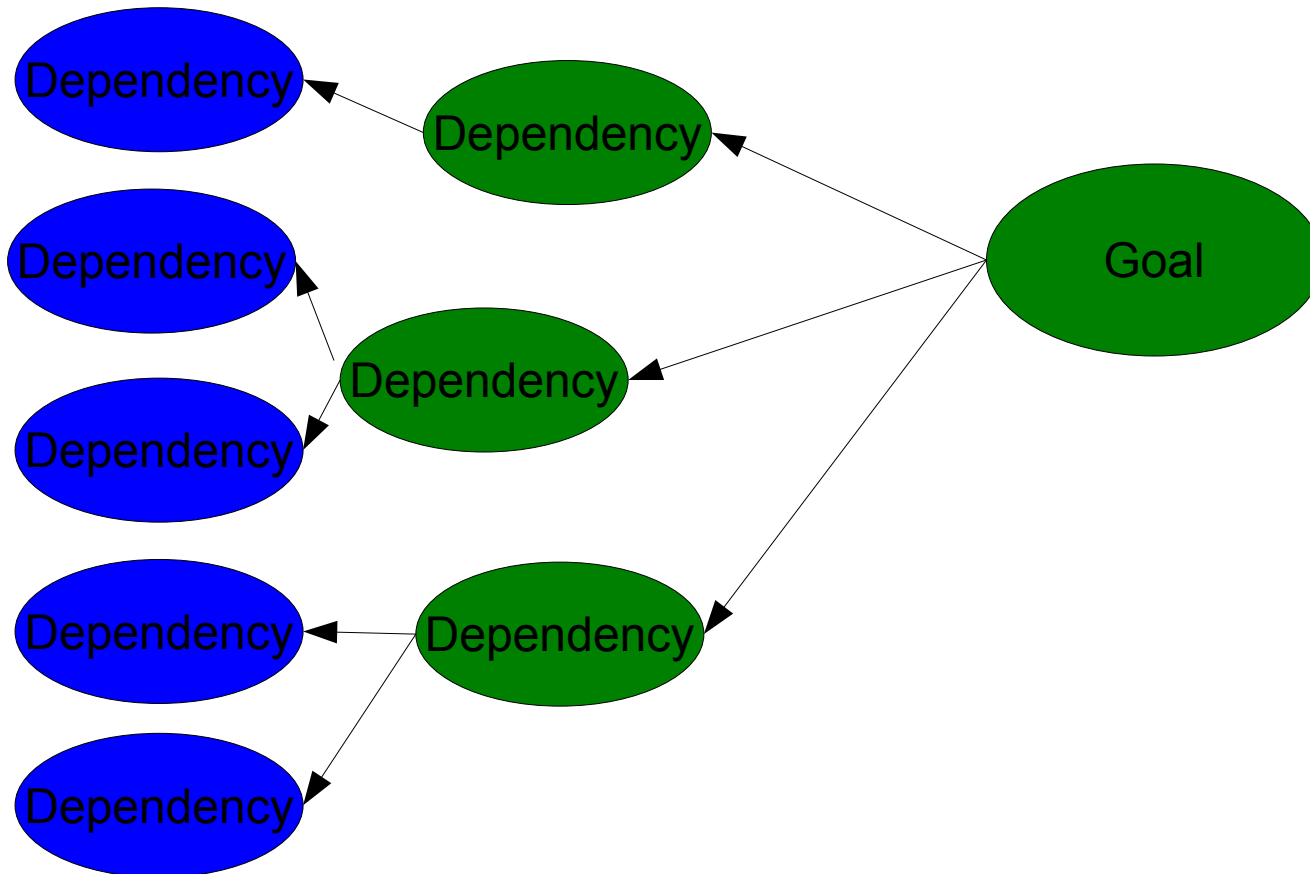
We didn't find any more dependencies





A structured refactoring method

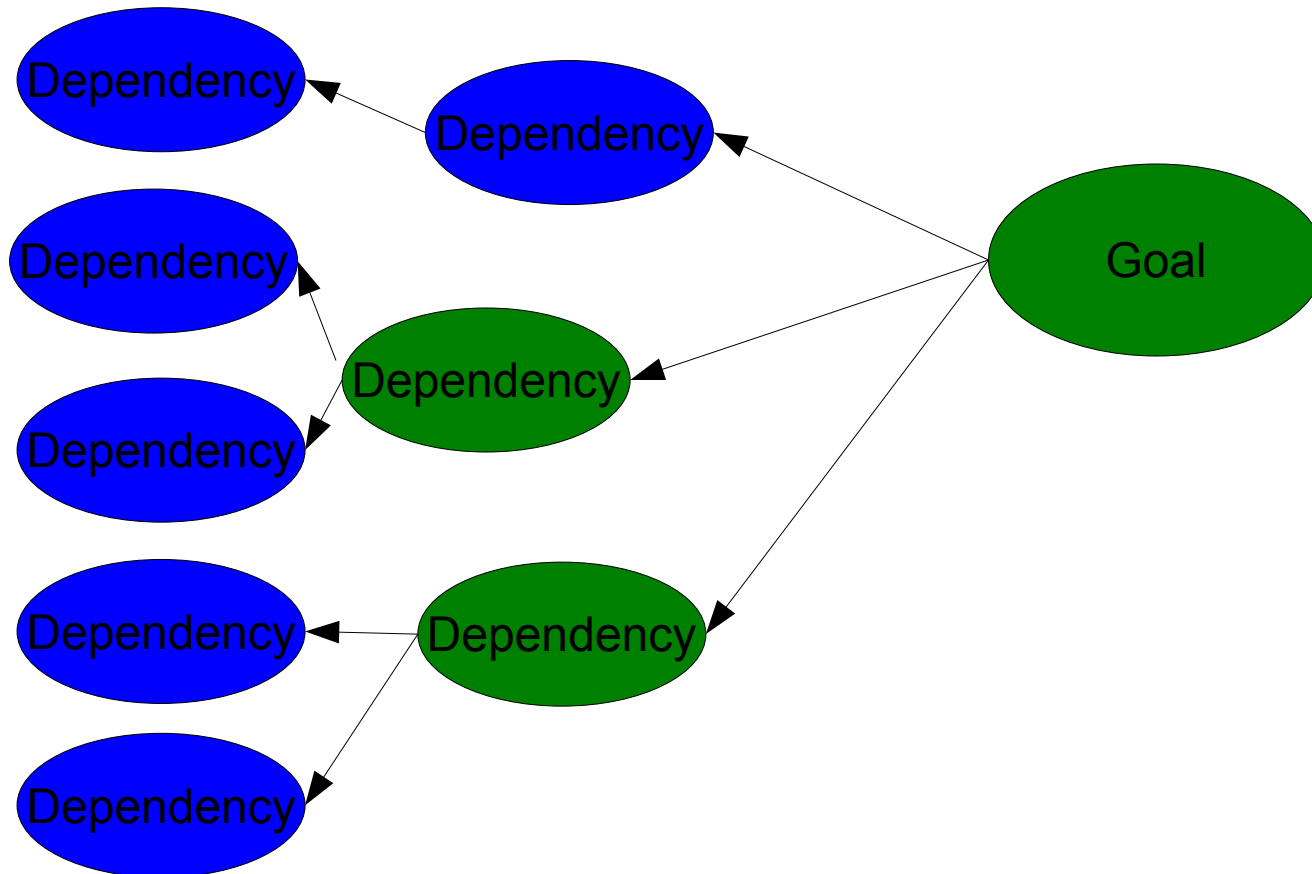
Checkin the fixed dependencies





A structured refactoring method

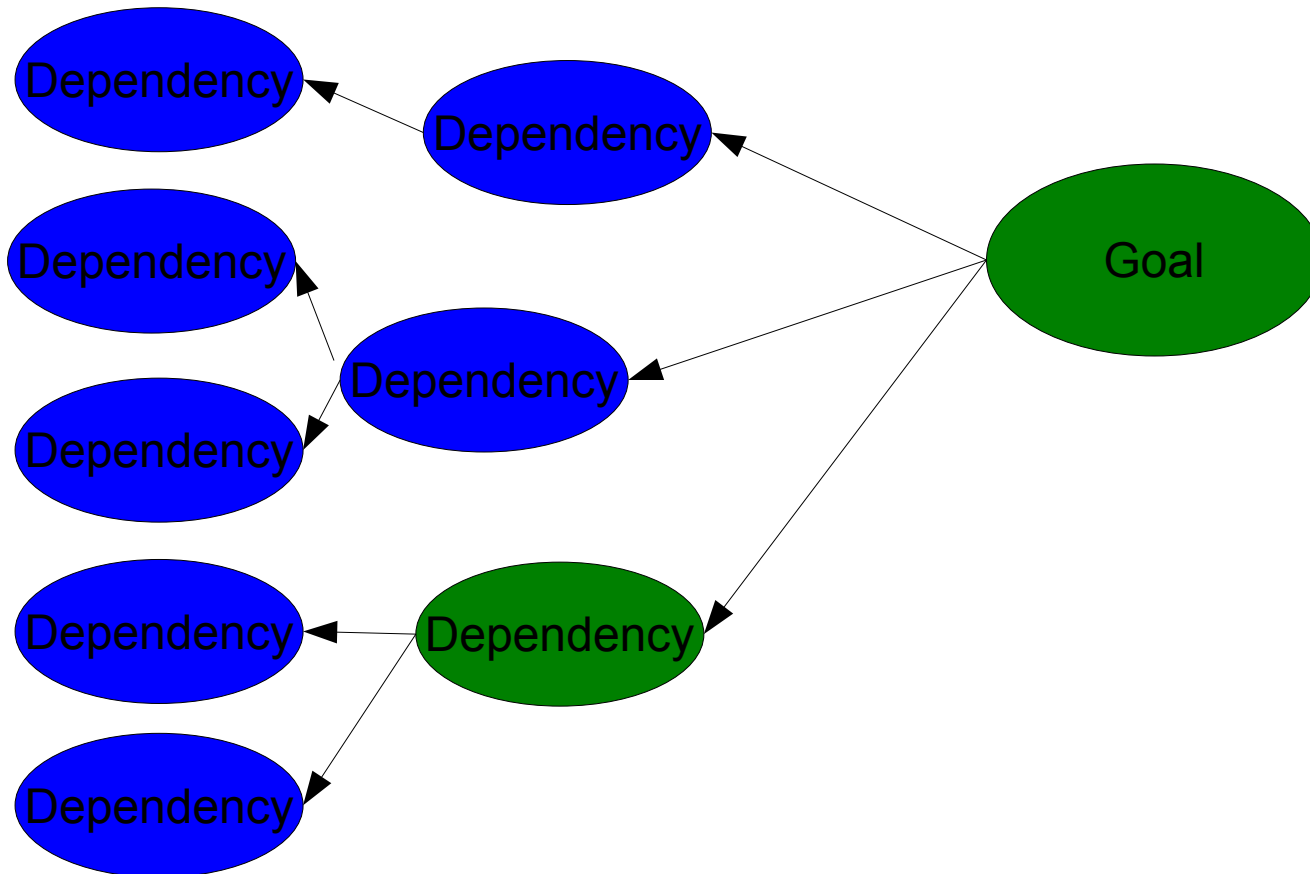
Fix and checkin each of the dependencies





A structured refactoring method

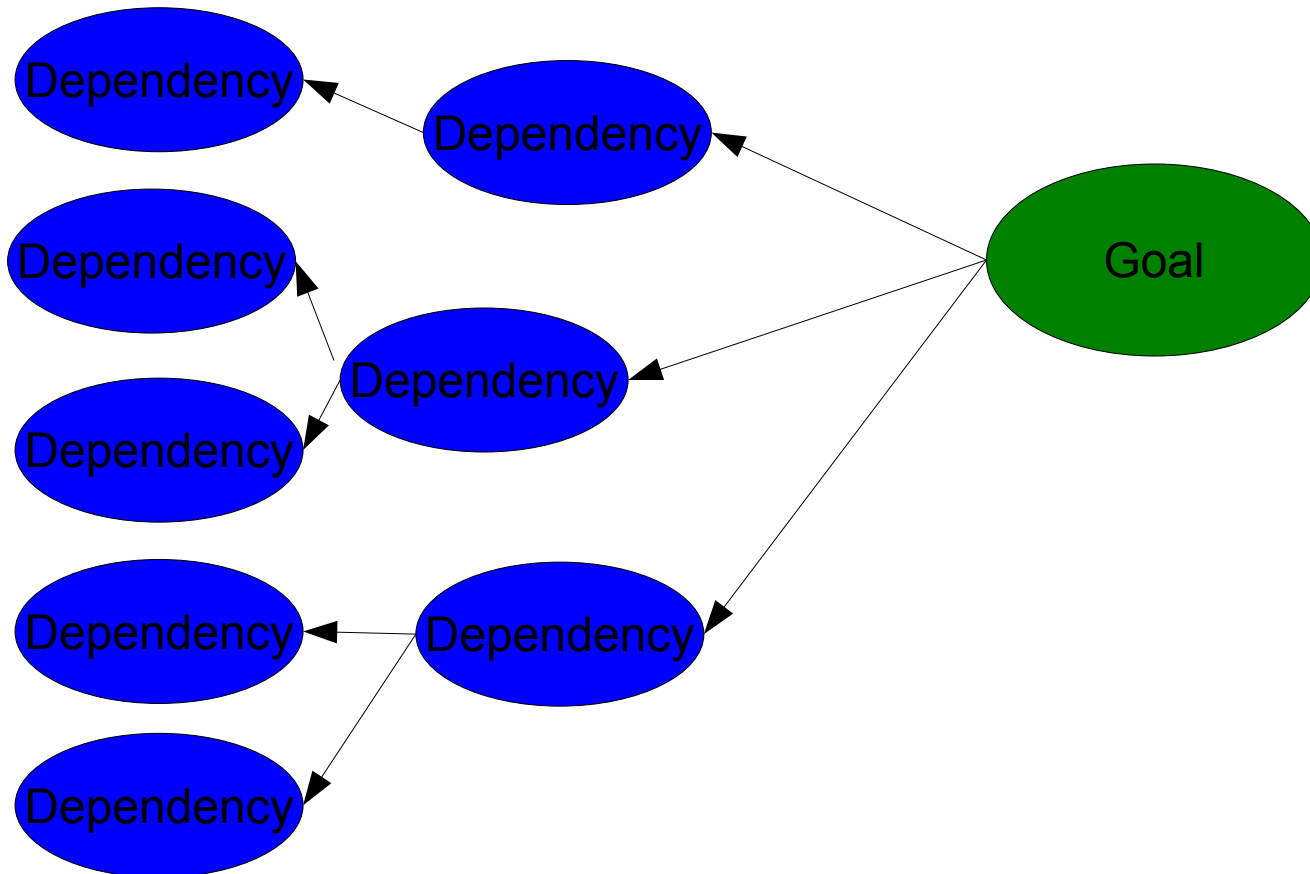
Fix and checkin each of the dependencies





A structured refactoring method

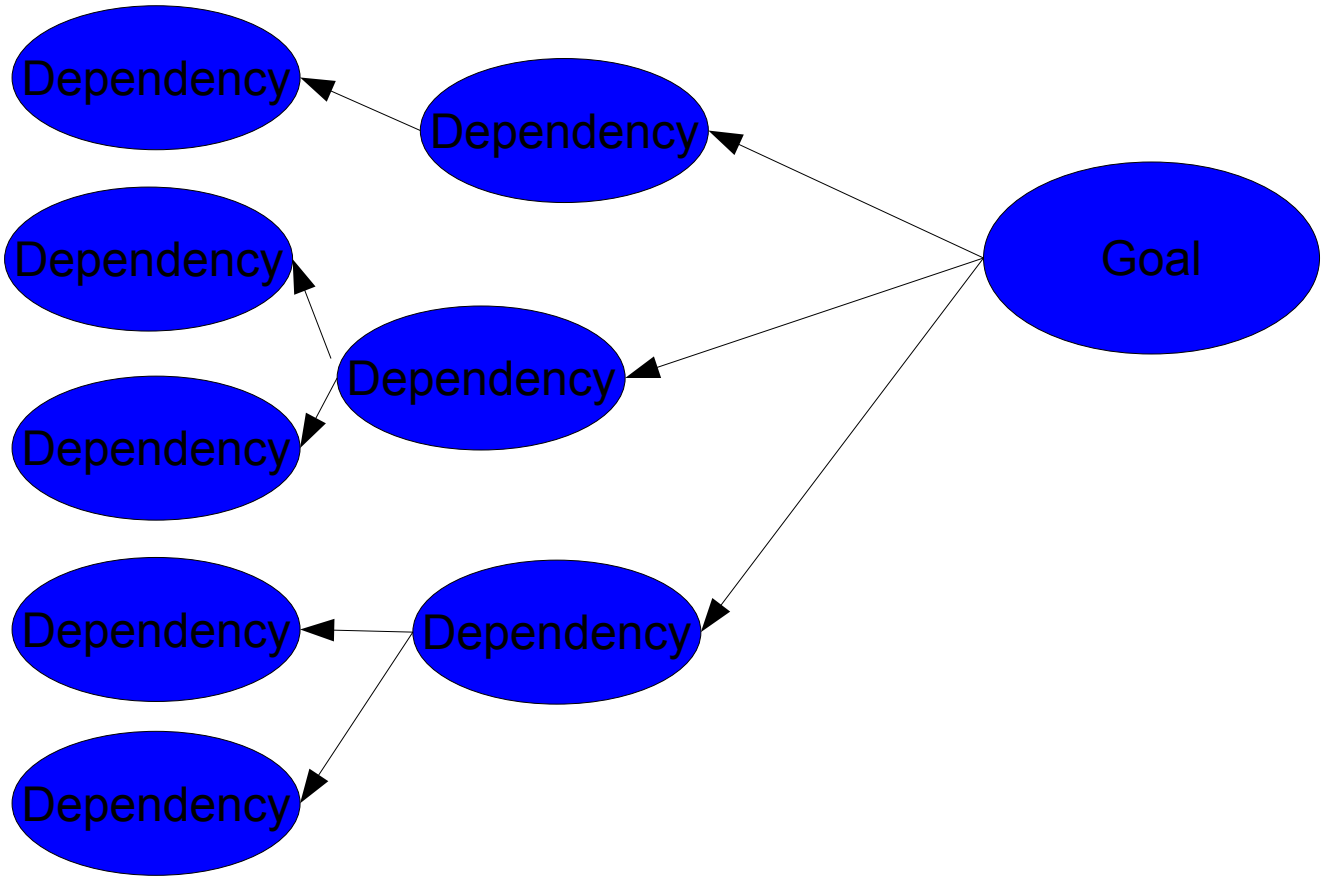
Fix and checkin each of the dependencies





A structured refactoring method

Finally fix and checkin the goal





A structured refactoring method

The most important steps are

- Run all tests
- Fix everything with the simplest possible solution
- Rollback from the origin
 - First the goal
 - Then the nodes next to the goal
- Only checkin leafs
- Checkin is only allowed when all tests passes
- Fix one leaf at a time
- Always keep the system in a working state



A structured refactoring method

Some times called the mikado method





The way from technical debt

Change the working environment

- Technical problems are symptoms of process problems

Education

- Always strive for more knowledge

Code improvements

- Refactor relentlessly

Add technical debt issues as tasks

- Visualise your debt

Automate testing

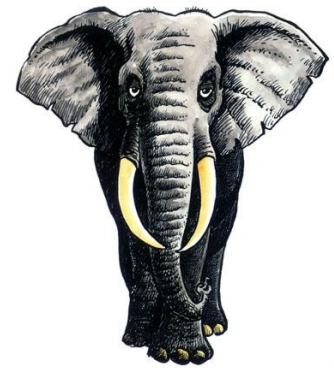
- Have computers test everything as often as possible



Conclusion

Paying a technical debt

- The same way as you eat an elephant
- One piece at a time
- Don't rush
- Allow it to take some time
- Avoid adding technical debt while paying





Technical debt is

Bad code that slows you down

A loan of time from the future



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Resources

Ward Cunningham

- OOPSLA '92 - <http://c2.com/doc/oopsla92.html>
- <http://www.c2.com/cgi/wiki?TechnicalDebt>

Martin Fowler

- <http://www.martinfowler.com/>
- Refactoring, ISBN 0201485672

Robert C Martin – Clean Code, ISBN 0132350882

Michael C. Feathers – Working effectively with legacy code,
ISBN 0131177052

Steve McConnell -

<http://blogs.construx.com/blogs/stevemcc/archive/2007/11/01/technical-debt-2.aspx>



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