A Plastic Skeleton
and associated ramblings
Prepare your bingo cards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>encapsulation</th>
<th>antifragile</th>
<th>Hemispheric integration</th>
<th>characteristic scale</th>
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<tr>
<td>OODA</td>
<td>Abstraction</td>
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<td>implicit</td>
<td>Plasticity</td>
<td>Any extended metaphor</td>
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<tr>
<td>\textsc{LaTeX}</td>
<td>structural</td>
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<td>monorepo</td>
<td>Pointless semantic nonsense</td>
<td>explicit</td>
<td>adaptive</td>
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Warning, opinions inside
This is mostly about 1 to N, not 0 to 1
What is good code?
Yes really I’m sorry it’s that sort of talk
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• So in fact, the value of the code is the present value of all its future costs and benefits.
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• So in fact, the value of the code is the present value of all its future costs and benefits.

• But - equally applicable to assets generally as it is to code - how on earth can we know the value of some benefit or cost in the future?
Well, maybe we can anticipate future demands and circumstances?
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YOUR HUBRIS WILL BE PUNISHED
Well if the only way of telling good from bad is to know the future

And I can’t anticipate the future

How can I write good code?
You can make your code easy to change
Decoupling, composability, all that good stuff?

Well, yes and no.

Often small code - not painfully squeezed code, just no bigger than is necessary to comfortably do the job - is going to be easier to change than your cleverly designed super-composable code
YAGNI?
YAGNI?
YAGNI?

Yes, but be careful.
Fear Of The Code
Fear Of The Code
Fear Of The Code
I have a constant fear
the code is getting large
🤘
Fear Of The Code
Fear Of The Code
I have a paranoia
I might have to code
We should be afraid of code
We should be afraid of code

But not of changing code
Making design decisions that make adding features very small diffs, doing so is back to predicting the future: you don’t know what features will be needed, so you don’t know what flexibility to include.

Of course, if the cost is low, do it! Some things are predictable & cheap to prepare for.
Don’t be afraid of actually hitting the keyboard a bunch.

The complexity/complicatedness of the code, not number of lines you touch today.
Flexibility vs Adaptability

Building in flexibility ahead of time is optimising for a set of known knowns & known unknowns. You don’t treat them all equally (some you ignore entirely). And what about the unknown unknowns? The future is a strange place.

The only way I know to prepare for the unknown is to be able to change, to be adaptable.
Adaptability is more universal than flexibility.

This is the key property that makes it better able to handle the future.
Coding is creative

Creativity is mostly listening
Listening is hard when it’s noisy
(Boilerplate, extraneous fluff, muddy sound)
Adaptable/plastic features of D
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• The basic building block: struct
Adaptable/plastic features of D

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- The GC
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- Code moulds itself statically to other code
Adaptable/plastic features of D

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- Encapsulation of awfulness
- D, at is best, is SaneHackerLang
override string toString() @safe const {
    import std.conv : text;
    import std.string : toLower;
    import std.algorithm : map;
    import std.array : join;

    final switch (tag) with (Tag) {
        static foreach (t; [TVoid, TInteger, TNumber, TChar, TBoolean, TAny]) {
            case t:
                return t.text.toLower[1 .. $];
        }

        static foreach (t; [TUni, TOverloads, TStruct, TFun, TVar, TNamed]) {
            mixin(`case t: return `, getterName(t), `.toString;`);
        }
    }
}
Nullable! int foo(string a, FancyInt b);
FancyInt bar(FancyInt[] r);

// inside a function that is wrapping code for SIL
handlers.wrapAll!(
    TypeMaps!(
        ParamTypeMaps!((long x) => FancyInt.sillyCtor(x)),
        ReturnTypeMaps!((FancyInt x) => x.getInt)),
    "somePackage.someModule");
Flexibility of structs & metaprogramming:
Good because you can customise without (much) compromise or breakage
Bad because you accumulate shims and cleverness
D Culture

Mostly small codebases

Mostly library/language work
When I first started to working professionally with D I went to great effort to break everything up into packages & separate repos, because that was the default that came from the community.

I was wrong, I should have focused on the problem at hand.
Scope & monorepos
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- Building internal software at a larger company setting you have many users, but you have the luxury of actually knowing them! You can probably see all their code and you have some common goals.
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• Building internal software at a larger company setting you have many users, but you have the luxury of actually knowing them! You can probably see all their code and you have some common goals.
• Breaking changes vs stable interfaces have a different trade off here
• Putting everything in one repo can really help with breaking down the clever barriers and just having straightforward code that does something
Pull don’t push
OODA loop of coding:

**Observe**: read the code, read the diffs, read the user feedback, read other developer’s feedback

**Orient**: understand what the code is doing, how it structured, what about it is lacking for the endpoint you desire

**Decide**: work out roughly what the next diff will be

**Act**: write the diff and push it
Come work for us!

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Good coding practice is antifragile