

# Tools for reading code

Calvin Loncaric

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often than it is **written.**

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Reading code can be hard and boring!

# Quick, what does this function do??

```
@Override
public void tupleBatchInsert(final RelationKey relationKey, final TupleBatch tupleBatch) throws DbException {
    LOGGER.debug("Inserting batch of size {}", tupleBatch.numTuples());
    Objects.requireNonNull(jdbcConnection, "jdbcConnection");

    Schema schema = tupleBatch.getSchema();

    boolean writeSucceeds = false;
    if (jdbcInfo.getDbms().equals(MyriaConstants.STORAGE_SYSTEM_POSTGRESQL)) {
        /*
         * There are bugs when using the COPY command to store doubles and floats into PostgreSQL. See
         * uwescience/myria-web#48
         */
        try {
            postgresCopyInsert(relationKey, schema, tupleBatch);
            writeSucceeds = true;
        } catch (DbException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Error inserting batch via PostgreSQL COPY", e);
            /*
             * TODO - should we do a VACUUM now? The bad rows will not be visible to the DB, however, so the write did not
             * partially happen.
             *
             * http://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.2/static/sql-copy.html
             */
        }
    }
    if (!writeSucceeds) {
        try {
            /* Set up and execute the query */
            final PreparedStatement statement =
                jdbcConnection.prepareStatement(insertStatementFromSchema(schema, relationKey));
            for (int row = 0; row < tupleBatch.numTuples(); ++row) {
                for (int col = 0; col < tupleBatch.numColumns(); ++col) {
                    switch (schema.getColumnType(col)) {
                        case BOOLEAN_TYPE:
                            statement.setBoolean(col + 1, tupleBatch.getBoolean(col, row));
                            break;
                        case DATETIME_TYPE:
                            statement.setTimestamp(col + 1, new Timestamp(tupleBatch.getDateTime(col, row).getMillis()));
                            break;
                        case DOUBLE_TYPE:
                            statement.setDouble(col + 1, tupleBatch.getDouble(col, row));
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                        case FLOAT_TYPE:
                            statement.setFloat(col + 1, tupleBatch.getFloat(col, row));
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                        case INT_TYPE:
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                        case STRING_TYPE:
                            statement.setString(col + 1, tupleBatch.getString(col, row));
                            break;
                    }
                }
                statement.addBatch();
            }
            statement.executeBatch();
            statement.close();
        } catch (final SQLException e) {
            throw ErrorUtils.mergeSQLException(e);
        }
    }
    LOGGER.debug(.. done inserting batch of size {}", tupleBatch.numTuples());
}
```

# Quick, what does this function do??

# logging

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@Override
public void tupleBatchInsert(RelationKey relationKey, final TupleBatch tupleBatch) throws DbException {
    LOGGER.debug("Inserting batch of size {}", tupleBatch.numTuples());
    Objects.requireNonNull(idbcConnection, "idbcConnection");

    Schema schema = tupleBatch.getSchema();

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    if (jdbcInfo.getDbms().equals(MyriaConstants.STORAGE_SYSTEM_POSTGRESQL)) {
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logging  
debugging

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logging  
debugging  
error  
handling

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- Static properties
  - try...catch...
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- Dynamic properties
  - What code runs more often?
- Fuzzy reasoning
  - We don't (yet) know how to reconstruct the programmer's intent exactly... but maybe we can approximate it!