

Brainstorming a Clean Pragmatic Architecture

Victor Rentea
22 feb 2017

Single Responsibility Principle High Cohesion

A method should do only ONE thing.
A class should have only 1 reason to change..?

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Brainstorming a Clean Pragmatic Architecture

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22 feb 2017

Don't Repeat Yourself

Never duplicate logic (Capital Sin).
Extract-and-Invoke.

Antonym: **W**rite **E**verything **T**wice.

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Brainstorming a Clean Pragmatic Architecture

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Keep It Short & Simple

Keep It Simple, Stupid - *US Navy*

Systems work best if kept simple.
Avoid overengineering at all costs.

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Loose Coupling

Classes with few dependencies.

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You Ain't Gonna Need It

Extreme Programming

Don't add functionality until deemed necessary.

Implement things when you actually need them,
NOT when you just foresee that you need them.

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Yoda Conditions

```
if ("a".equals(param)) {
```

Avoids NPE. Equals FEAR?

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Favor Composition Over Inheritance

GoF

A **extends** B is bad.
Use composition: `a.setB(b);`

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Brainstorming a Clean Pragmatic Architecture

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NOPping

Stanislav sat watching the screensaver
and nopped for a while.

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Pair Programming

Two programmers working together on one PC.
The **driver** writes code, the **navigator** reviews it.
They switch often.
Is cheaper on long-run.

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Dependency Inversion Principle

Abstractions should not depend on details.
Details should depend on abstractions.

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JEE[®] Conf

INTERNET &
MOBILE
WORLD 2016

VOXXEDDAYS
VIENNA

VOXXEDDAYS
BUCHAREST

VOXXEDDAYS
BELGRADE



Night Job ☺:

Trainer & Coach

-  Spring and  Java EE[™]
- Clean Code, Design Patterns
- TDD, Coding Dojos 
- Java Performance, etc



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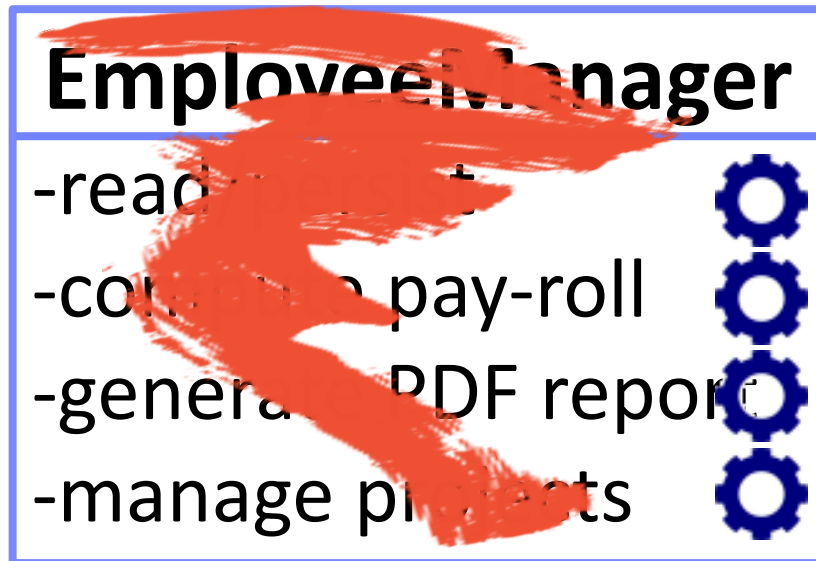


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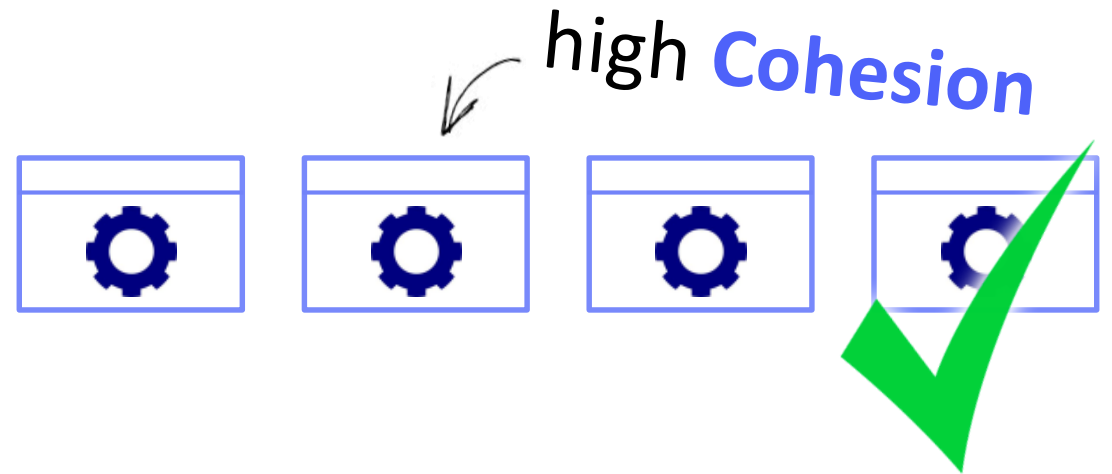
Agenda

- ☐ Driving Principles – KISS
- ☐ Modeling Data – Enemy data
- ☐ Organizing Logic – Extract when it Grows
- ☐ Clean Architecture – The Onion
- ☐ Tests. Fear.

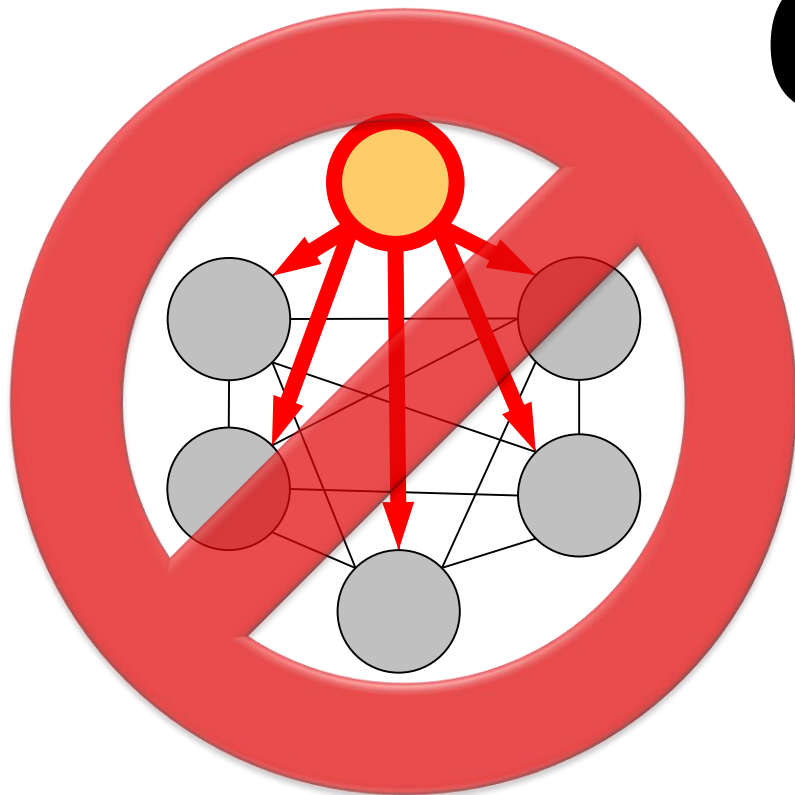
Single Responsibility Principle



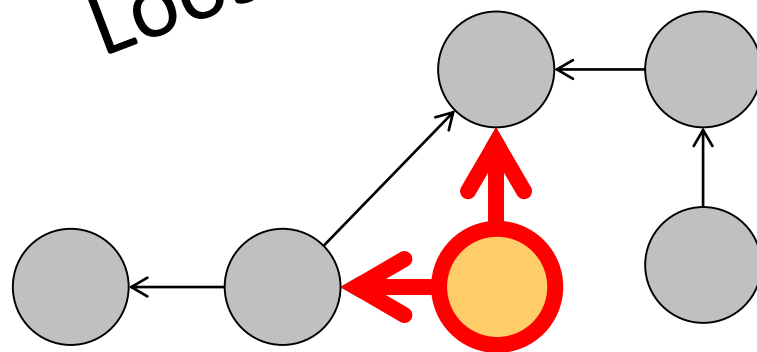
vs



Coupling

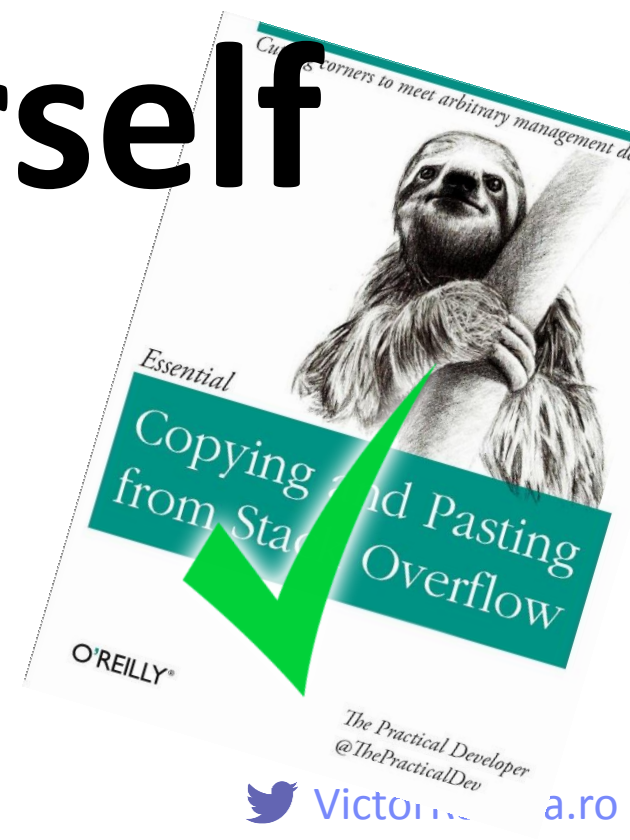


VS



Read more: <https://dzone.com/articles/probably-the-best-package-structure-in-the-world>

Don't Repeat Yourself





Keep It Short & Simple

Overengineering is the root of all evil
– Adam Bien

Less, simple code ➡ Developer Happiness™ 😊



You Ain't Gonna Need It

Overengineering is the root of

Less, simple code ➡ Developer Happiness™ 😊



YAGNI

Keep It Short & Simple

Overengineering is the root of all evil

Less, simple code ➡ Developer Happiness™ 😊

Protect the Developers

Invisible Magic to reduce effort and risk ➡

Global
Exception
Handlers

Aspects

Code
generators

...

Spring/CDI
extensions

Request/Thread
Scope

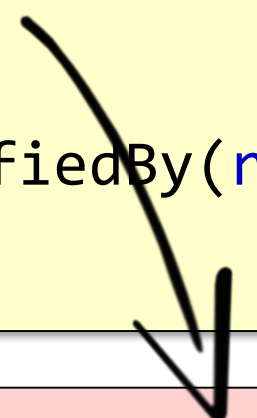
Bytecode
enhancement



Avoid (yet another)
Custom Framework
(to learn) ☹️

Request/Thread Scope

```
@Autowired  
  
private MyRequestContext requestContext;  
  
... {  
    entity.setModifiedBy(requestContext.getCurrentUser());  
}
```



```
@Component  
@Scope(value = "request", proxyMode = TARGET_CLASS)  
class MyRequestContext { ... }
```

Protect the Developers

Fear Kills **Creativity** ➡

Simplify Unit Testing

- Strong regression defense



Always Think

Regular Brainstorming



Where to implement the domain logic ?

Transaction Script

Procedures working with **Anemic Entities**

- Map easily to real-world business procedures

Data



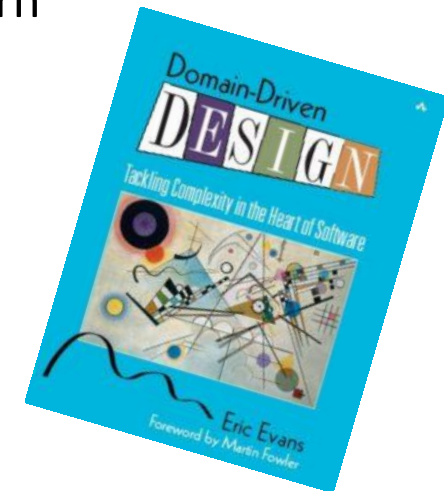
→ So I separate logic from data

or

Domain Driven Design

Rich Entities (OOP) + many XyzServices

- Requires deep business involvement
- Promises easier maintenance on the long-run
- Harder to learn



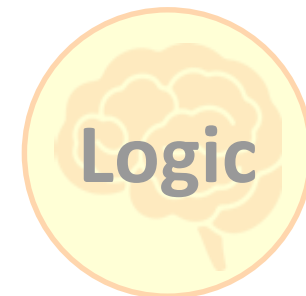
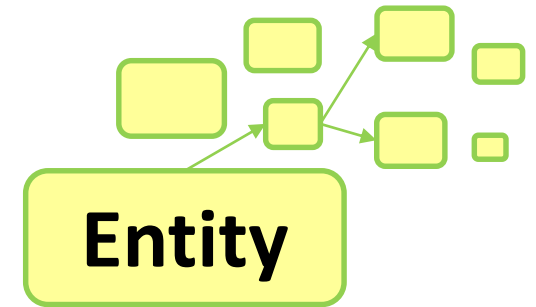
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- ☐ **Modeling Data – Enemy data**
- ☐ Organizing Logic – Extract when it Grows
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- ☐ Tests. Fear.



Entities hold **your** persistent data

You control them!



Use them to **simplify** the implementation of your domain logic

Put small bits of highly
reusable
domain logic in your
Domain Entities

no setters

```
public class Customer {  
    // fields, getters and setters  
    public String getFullName() {  
        return firstName + " " + lastName;  
    }  
  
    public void activate(User user) {  
        if (status != Status.DRAFT) {  
            throw new IllegalStateException();  
        }  
        status = Status.ACTIVE;  
        activatedBy = user;  
        activatedDate = ...;  
    }  
  
    public boolean isActive() {  
        return status == Status.ACTIVE;  
    }  
  
    public boolean canPlaceOrders() {  
        return status == Status.ACTIVE && !isBan  
    }  
}
```

Synthetic getters

Some validations

Set audit fields

Lambda helpers (Java8)
filter(Customer::isActive)

Put small bits of highly
reusable

domain logic in your

Fit Domain Entities



```
public String toExportString() {  
    return String.format("%s;%s;%d",  
        firstName, lastName, isActive()?1:0);  
}
```

```
activatedBy = user;  
activatedDate = new  
}
```

```
public boolean isActive()  
    return status ==  
}
```

```
public boolean can  
    return status ==  
}
```

```
public void addAddress(Address  
    address.setCustomer(this);  
    addresses.add(address);  
}
```

```
public List<Address> getAddresses() {  
    return Collections.unmodifiableList(  
        addresses);  
}  
}
```

Synthetic getters

Some validations

Set audit fields

Lambda helpers (Java8)

filter(Customer::isActive)

ORM links

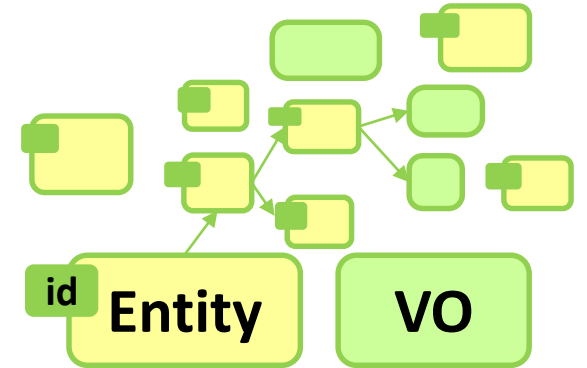
(always set the owner side)

~~parent.getChildren().add(child);~~

Value Object: grouping of **domain data** that move together

- **Small**: Developer ComfortTM
- **Immutable**: Developer SafetyTM
- **Transient**: no persistent ID/PK (vs Entity)

```
public class Money {  
    private final Currency currency;  
    private final BigDecimal amount;  
  
    public Money(Currency currency, BigDecimal amount) {  
        this.currency = currency;  
        this.amount = amount;  
        validate();  
    }  
  
    public Currency getCurrency() { return currency; }  
    public BigDecimal getAmount() { return amount; }  
    public boolean equals(Object other) { ... }  
}
```



BASED ON ALL FIELDS

Then, you start building a User Interface (REST, JSF, ...)

But you quickly realize UI is your enemy.

They want data structures to match the screens.

Their goal is different.

Customer Name	Last Order Date	Region	Total Orders Price	Responsible
John Doe	2016-01-01	EMEA	1,654 RON	Angajat 1235
Jane Doe	2017-02-02	US	510 RON	Alt Angajat22



Order.isDeletable:Boolean

***to decide to show/hide
the Delete button***

Never expose your Entities to ***them***.

Instead, give your clients ↓

Data Transfer Objects

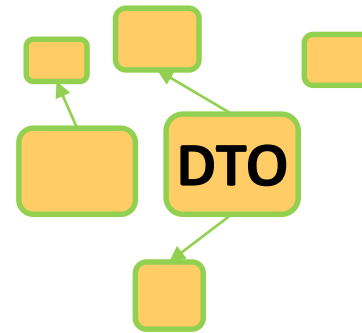
Bare data structures

e.g. Form/Request →

e.g. View/Response ←

e.g. DTO ⇔

e.g. SearchCriteria/SearchResult



```
public class CustomerDto {  
    private String fullName;  
    private String phoneNumber;  
    private Date birthDate;  
  
    public final String getFullName()  
        return fullName;  
}  
public final void setFullName(  
    this.fullName = fullName;  
}  
public final String getPhoneNumber()  
    return phoneNumber;  
}  
public final void setPhoneNumber(  
    this.phoneNumber = phoneNumber;  
}
```

```
public class CustomerDto {  
    public String fullName;  
    public String phoneNumber;  
    public Date birthDate;  
}
```

```
dto.fullName = customer.getFullName();
```

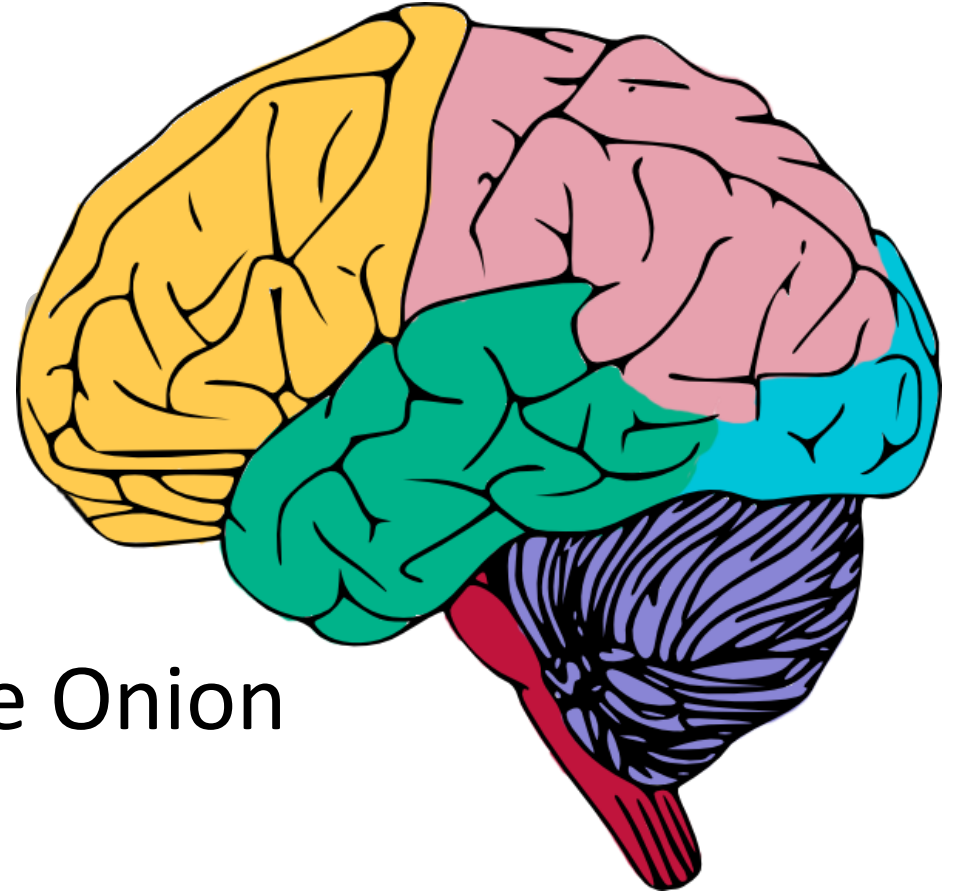
I personally like them to be dumb

– **public** fields ?! **OMG**!!!.. But why not? It's a **struct**

Why? You'll see soon...

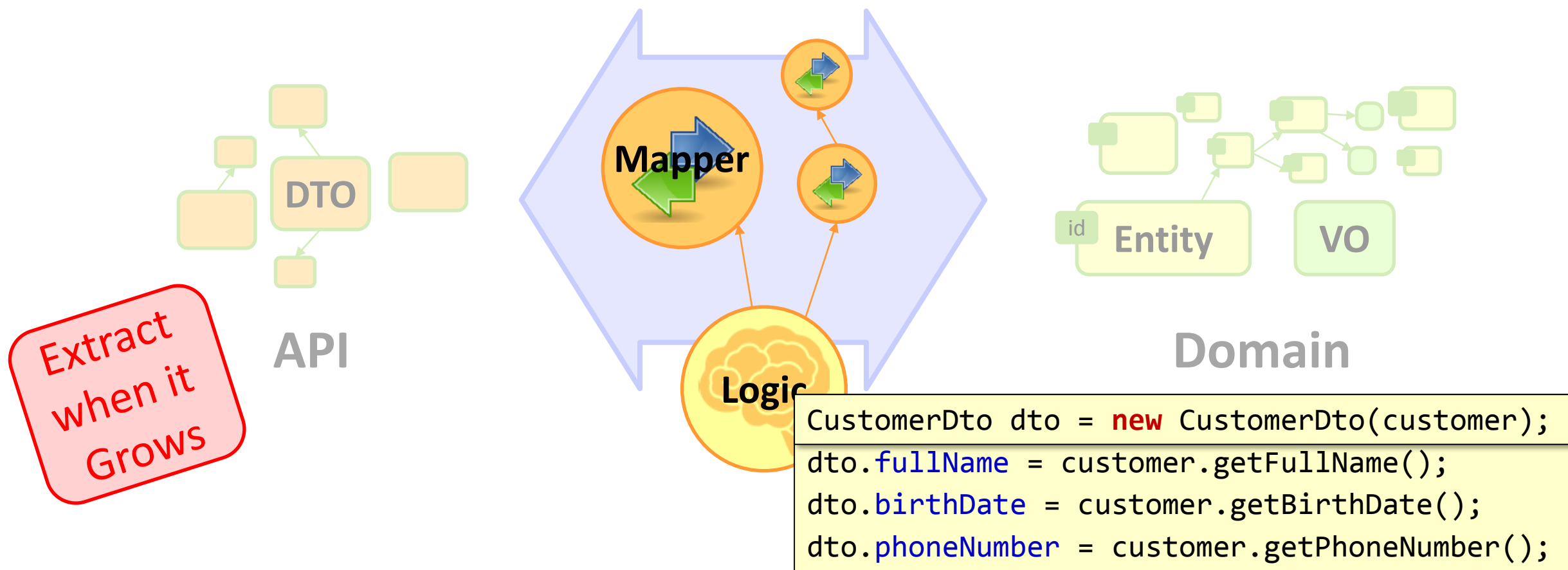
Agenda

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- ☐ Tests. Fear.



When DTO $\Leftrightarrow$ Entity conversion is complex or too long

Extract Mappers to clean up the domain logic



Mappers go to DB ?

KISS: Yes !

Link to
DB entities

```
public Customer toEntityForCreate(CustomerDto dto) {  
    Customer customer = new Customer();  
    customer.setBirthDate(dto.birthDate);  
    customer.setGroup(groupRepo.getReference(dto.groupId)); ...  
    return customer;  
}
```

Actually,
no DB call

N+1 Queries

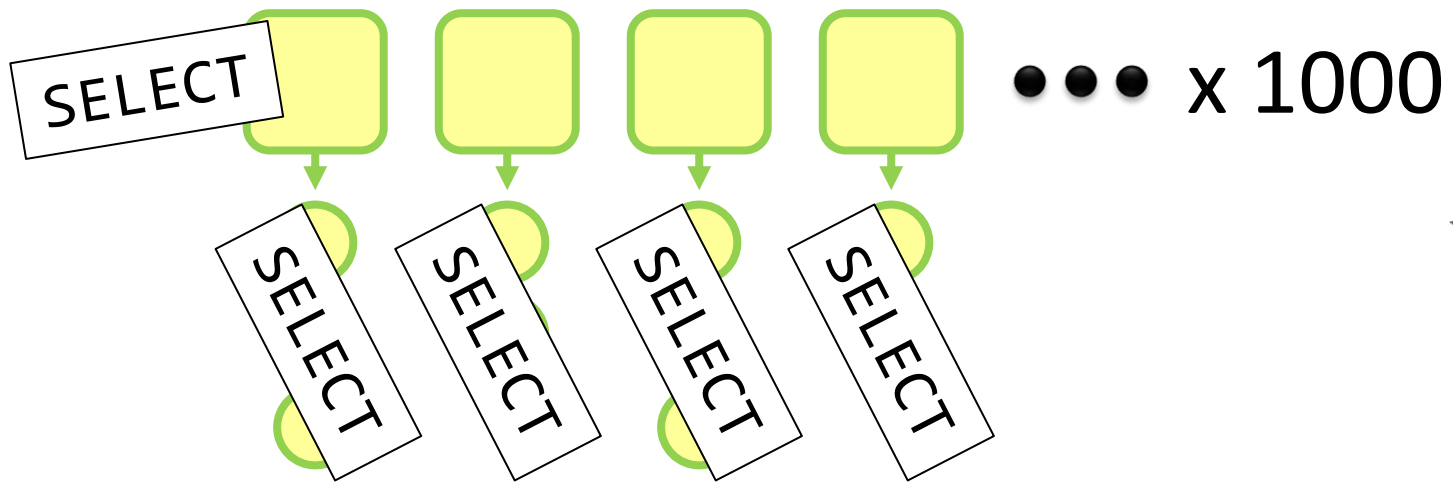
```
public CustomerDto toEntityForUpdate(CustomerDto dto) {  
    CustomerDto dto = repository.findById(dto.getId());  
    dto.birthDate = customer.getBirthDate();  
    for (Address a:customer.getAddresses()) {  
        for (Address a:addressRepo.getByCustomer(customer.getId())) {  
            ...  
        }  
    }  
    return dto;  
}
```

Lazy-load with ORM

Explicit load w/o ORM

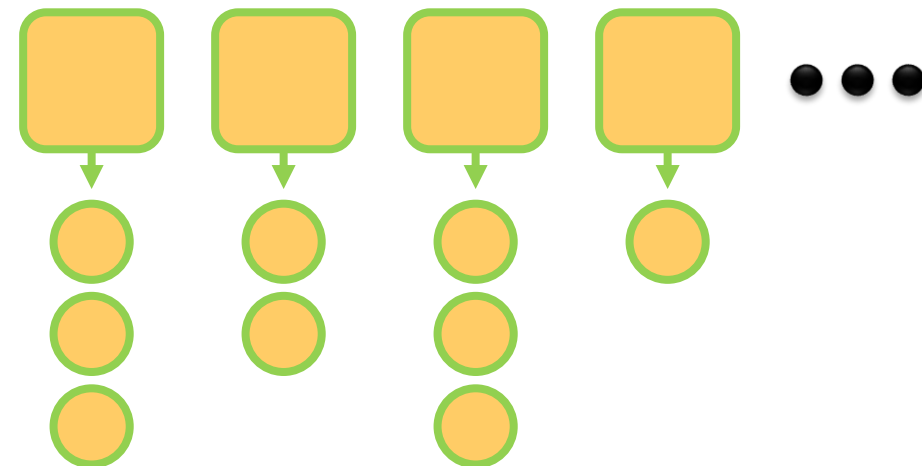
... WHERE ADDR.CUSTOMER_ID = ?

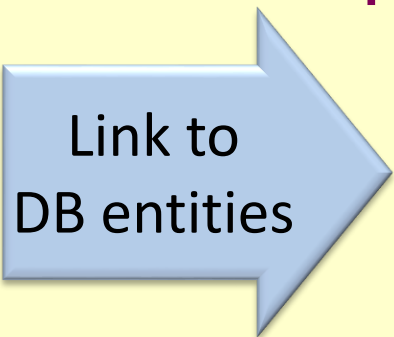
Load more
data from DB



1001 queries,
coming up !

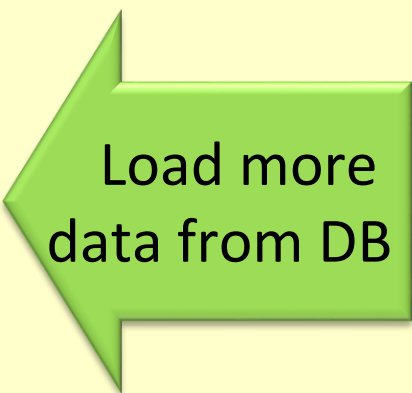
N+1 Queries





```
public Customer toEntityForCreate(CustomerDto dto) {  
    Customer customer = new Customer();  
    customer.setBirthDate(dto.birthDate);  
    customer.setGroup(groupRepo.getReference(dto.groupId)); ...  
    return customer;  
}
```

Actually,
no DB call



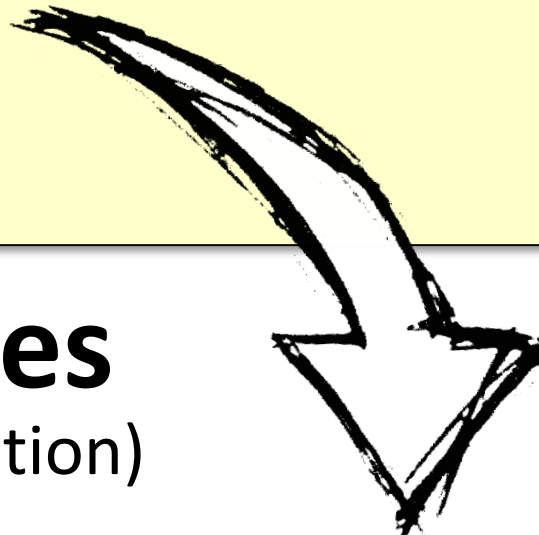
```
public CustomerDto toDto(Customer customer) {  
    CustomerDto dto = new CustomerDto();  
    dto.birthDate = customer.getBirthDate();  
    for (Address a:customer.getAddresses()) {  
        for (Address a:addressRepo.getByCustomer(customer.getId())) {  
            ...  
        }  
    }  
    return dto;  
}
```

Lazy-load with ORM

Explicit load w/o ORM

... WHERE ADDR.CUSTOMER_ID = ?

```
public List<CustomerDto> search(CustomerCriteria criteria) {  
    List<Customer> customers = customerRepo.search(criteria);  
    return customers.stream()  
        .map(customerMapper::toDto)  
        .collect(toList());  
}
```



N+1 Queries

(you know the solution)

Don't anticipate.
Keep things simple.

→ CLEAN CODE ←



```
public CustomerDto toDto(Customer customer) {  
    CustomerDto dto = new CustomerDto();  
    JPQL: LEFT JOIN FETCH customer.addresses  
    for (Address a:customer.getAddresses()) {  
        for (Address a:addressRepo.getByCustomer(customer.getId())){  
            SQL: WHERE ADDR.CUSTOMER_ID IN (?, ?, ...)  
        }  
    }  
    return dto;  
}
```

Performance ?



Measure, Don't Guess®

*Premature **optimization** is the root of all evil*
– Donald Knuth

update
create ↑ ↑ getDetails
export

Abused DTOs are reused in different use cases

- But some fields are not used in some other cases... Which ones ?!..

Ignored for create use-case →

```
public class CustomerDto {
    public String fullName;
    public Date birthDate;
    public Long groupId;

    public UserTime creation;
    public UserTime modification;
}
```

Strict DTOs don't have useless fields

- How to reuse them ?
- Favor Composition over Inheritance^{GoF} (**extends** is bad)

```
public class CustomerDto {
    public String fullName;
    public Date birthDate;
    public Long groupId;
}
```

DRY

```
public CustomerDto customer;
```

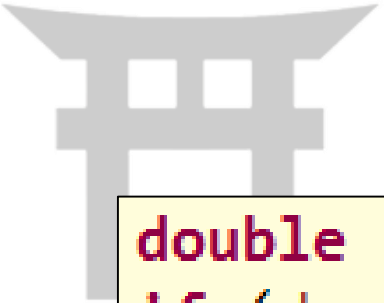
```
public class CustomerView extends CustomerDto {
    public UserTime creation;
    public UserTime modification;
}
```

You are cheating

when're **DRY**ing code based on a fragile coincidence
(on the client side, the data might be interpreted independently)

You are cheating

when're **DRY**ing code based on a fragile coincidence



```
double price = 2;  
if (daysRented > 2)  
    price += (daysRented - 2) * 1.5;  
return price;
```

Pure coincidence.
Different business meaning.

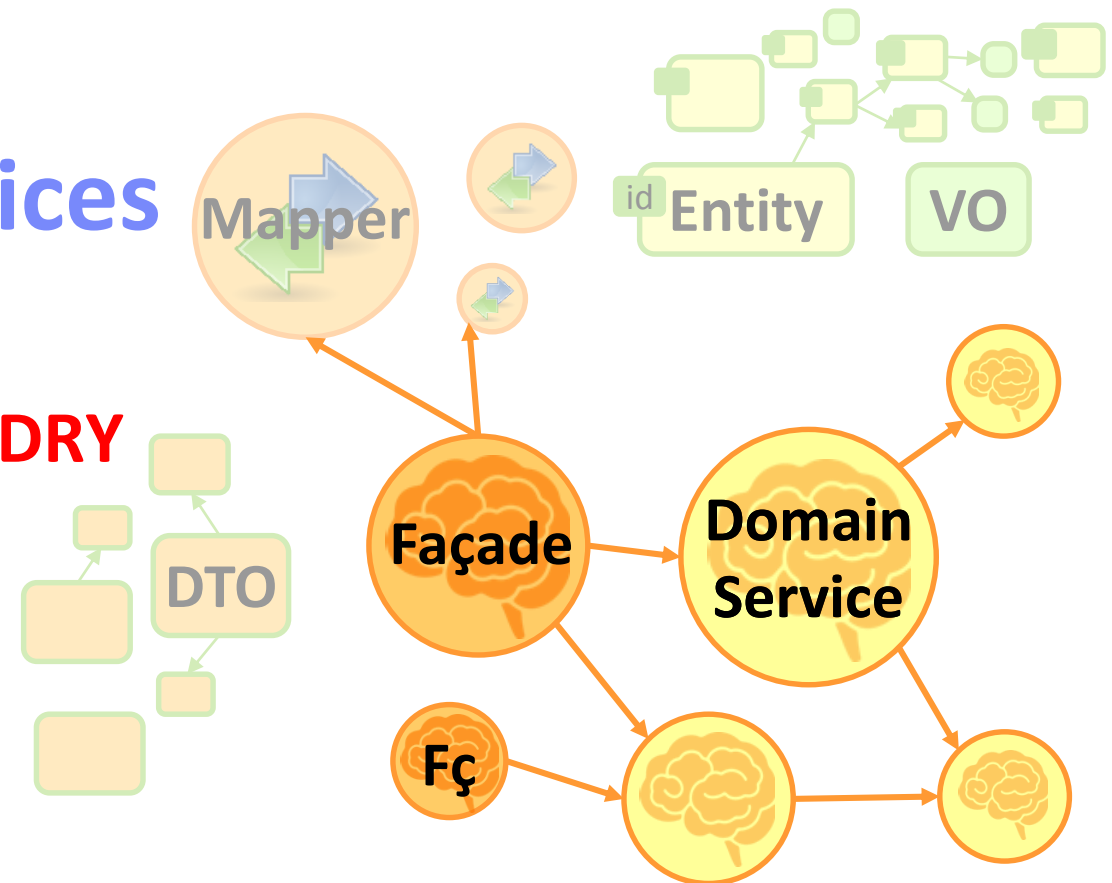
Don't make
a constant here

Extract constants ONLY to explain the logic

Start implementing domain logic in a **Facade**

Extract logic into **Domain Services**

- To hide complexity – **SRP / KISS**
- For Reuse (across Facades or Services) - **DRY**



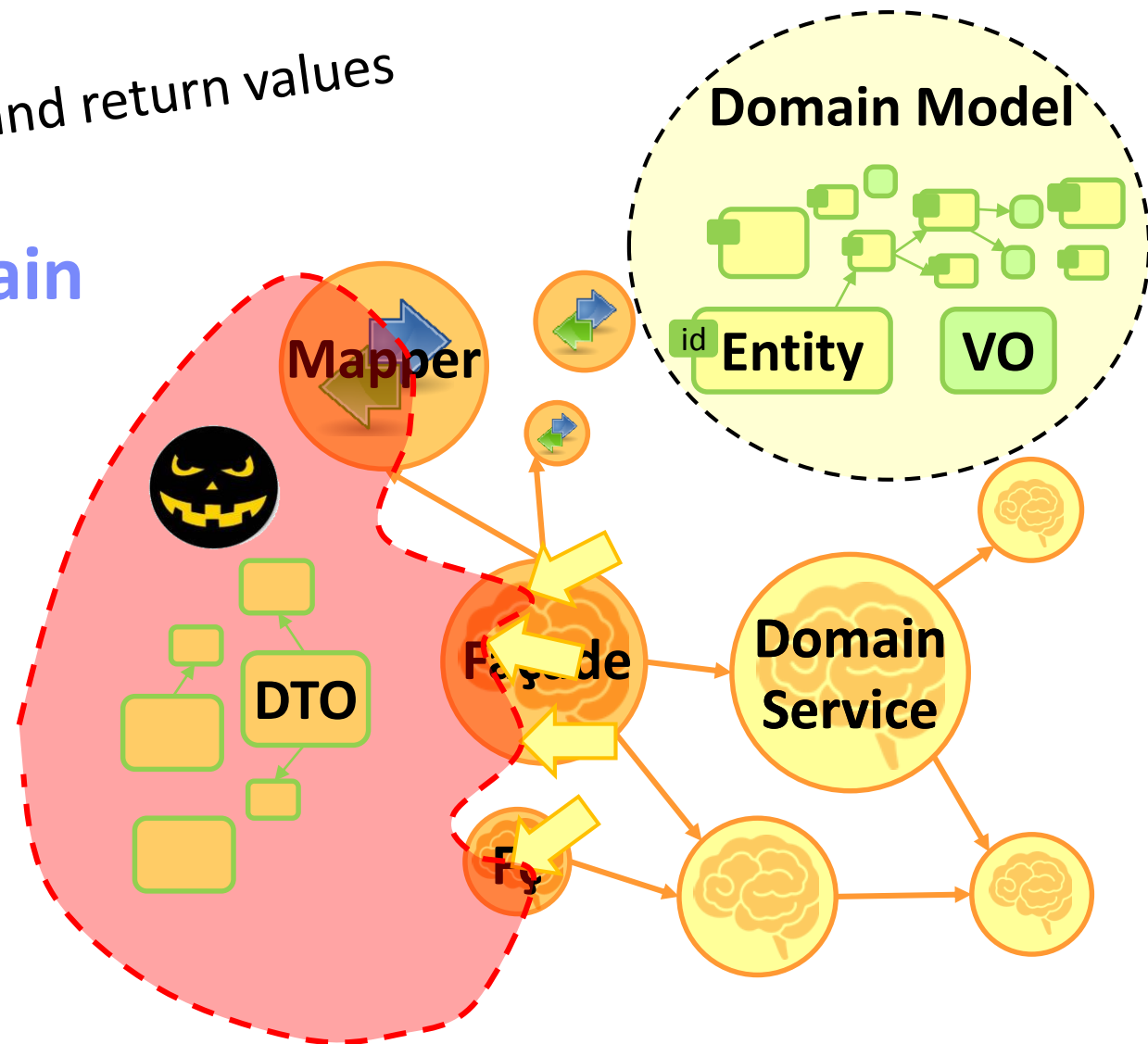
Domain Services speak Domain Model

parameters and return values

Fragile, under enemy control

Keep DTOs out of your logic !

→ Convert them to **your** Domain



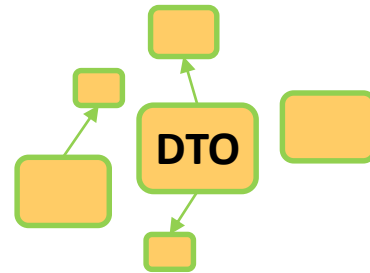
* That's why I like dumb DTOs

Facade Roles

Aspects

- Transaction
- Logging
- Global Exception Handling*

Even earlier,
in Controller?



Convert Data

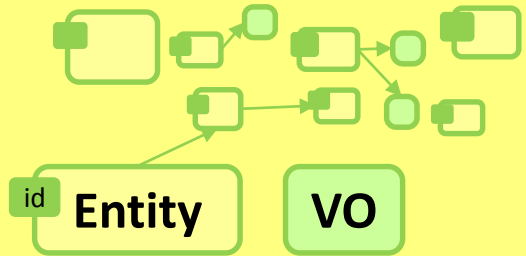
Mapper

Faça

Fc

Validate Data

Validator



Domain
Service

Implement Logic

Extract
when it
GROWS

What do you mean ?

How?

Huh? If I find a good name,
I extract? That's it?

Piece a cake!

Extract when it Grows



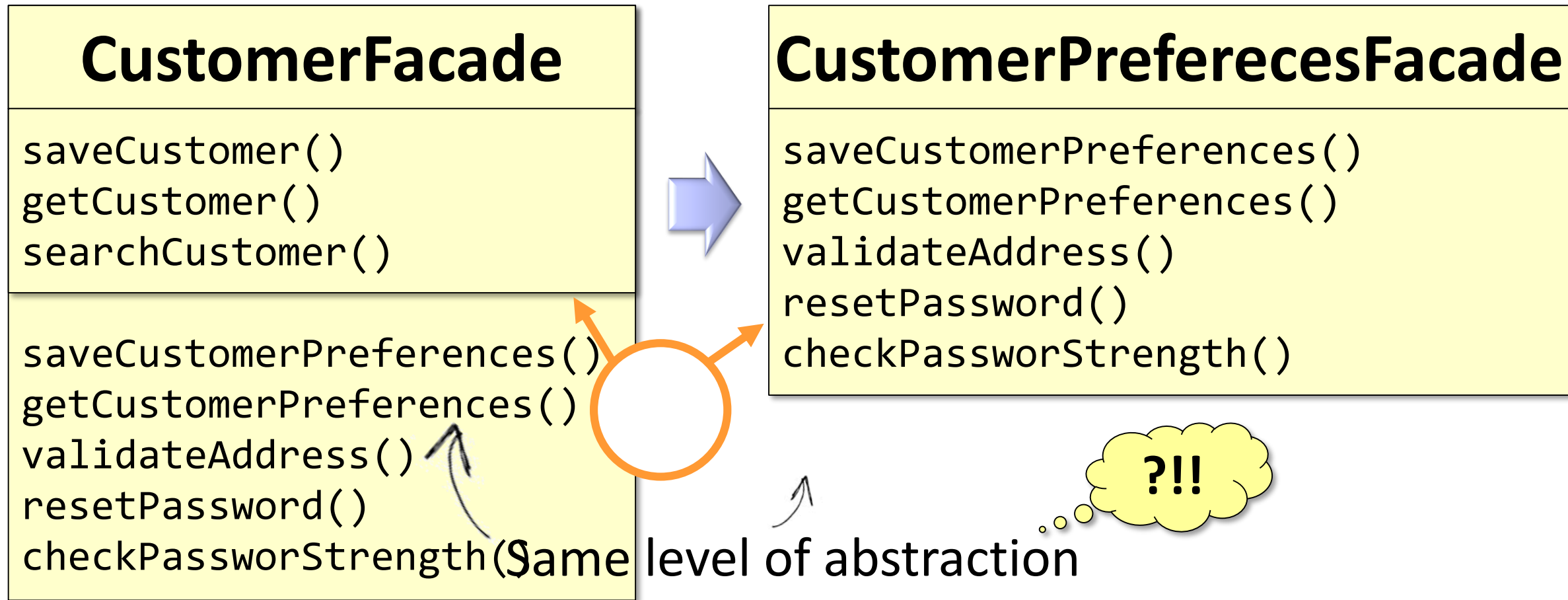
When a class
grows too big
(>~200 lines?)
➔ break it

Look for a good class
name to group some
of its methods

Exactly!

He-he!☺
“There are only two things
hard in programming:
Cache Invalidation and
Naming Things”

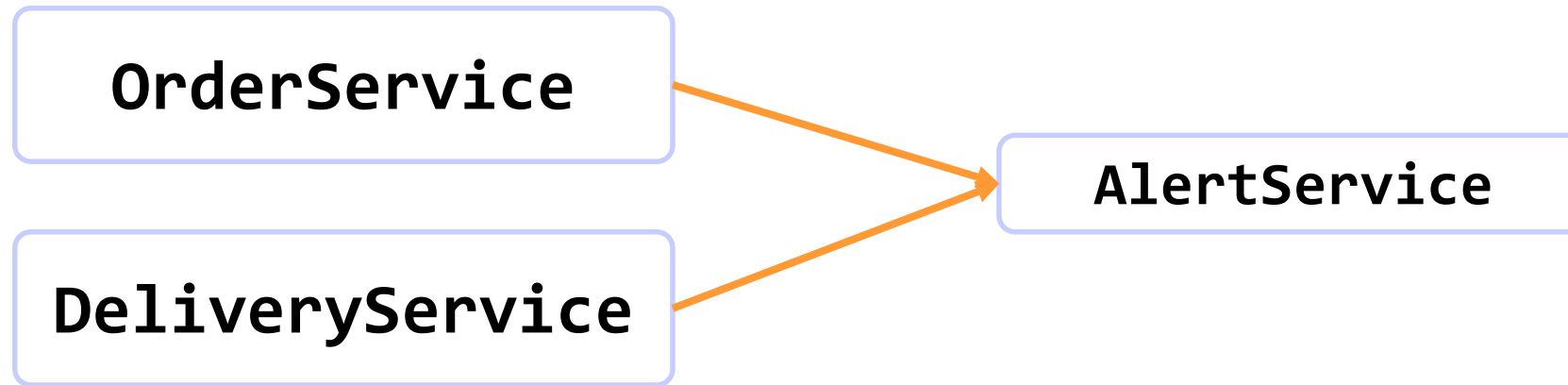
Extract when it Grows



Separation by Layers of Abstraction

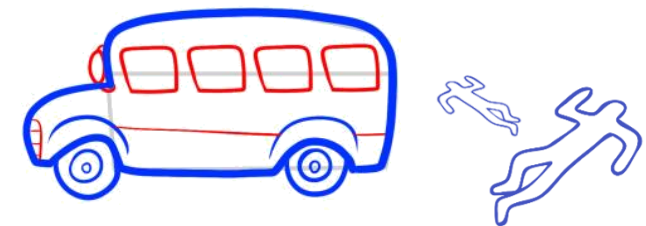
Extract for Reuse

DRY



In L/XL applications: hard to feel opportunities

- ➔ **Pair programming**, design brainstorming
- ➔ Increase Bus Factor **=2**



Continuous Practice

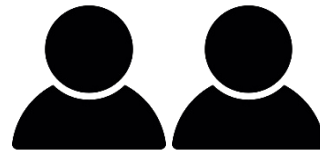
 Coding
Katas



Refactoring
Hackaton
(throw-it-away) 

Offensive
Refactoring


Coding Dojo



Pair Programming

DEVELOPER COMFORT™
IS ESSENTIAL FOR
EMERGING ARCHITECTURES



Agenda

- ☒ Driving Principles – KISS
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- ☐ **Clean Architecture – The Onion**
- ☐ Tests. Fear.

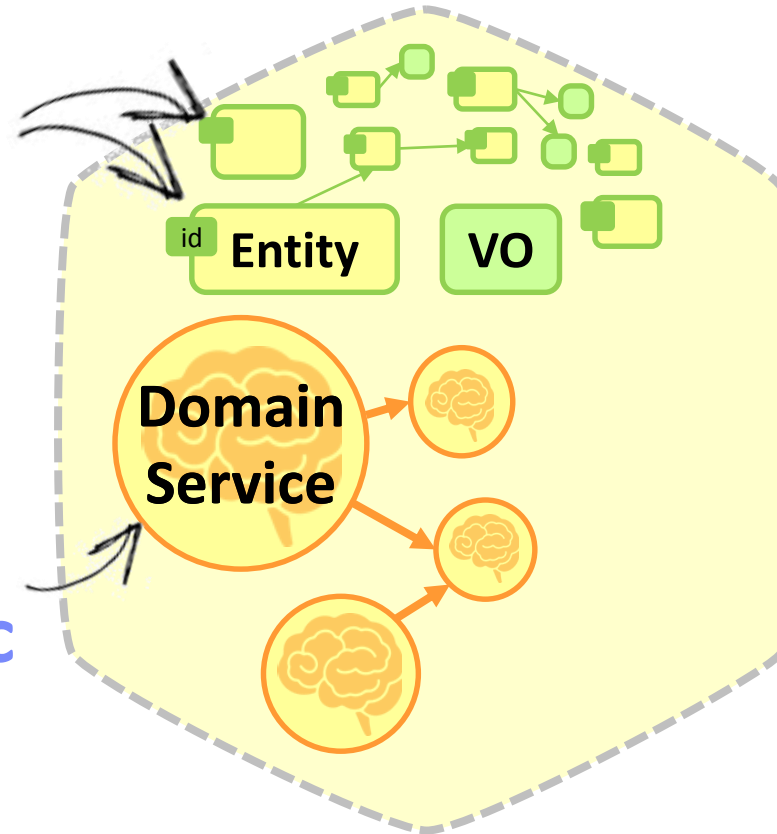


What code would you protect?

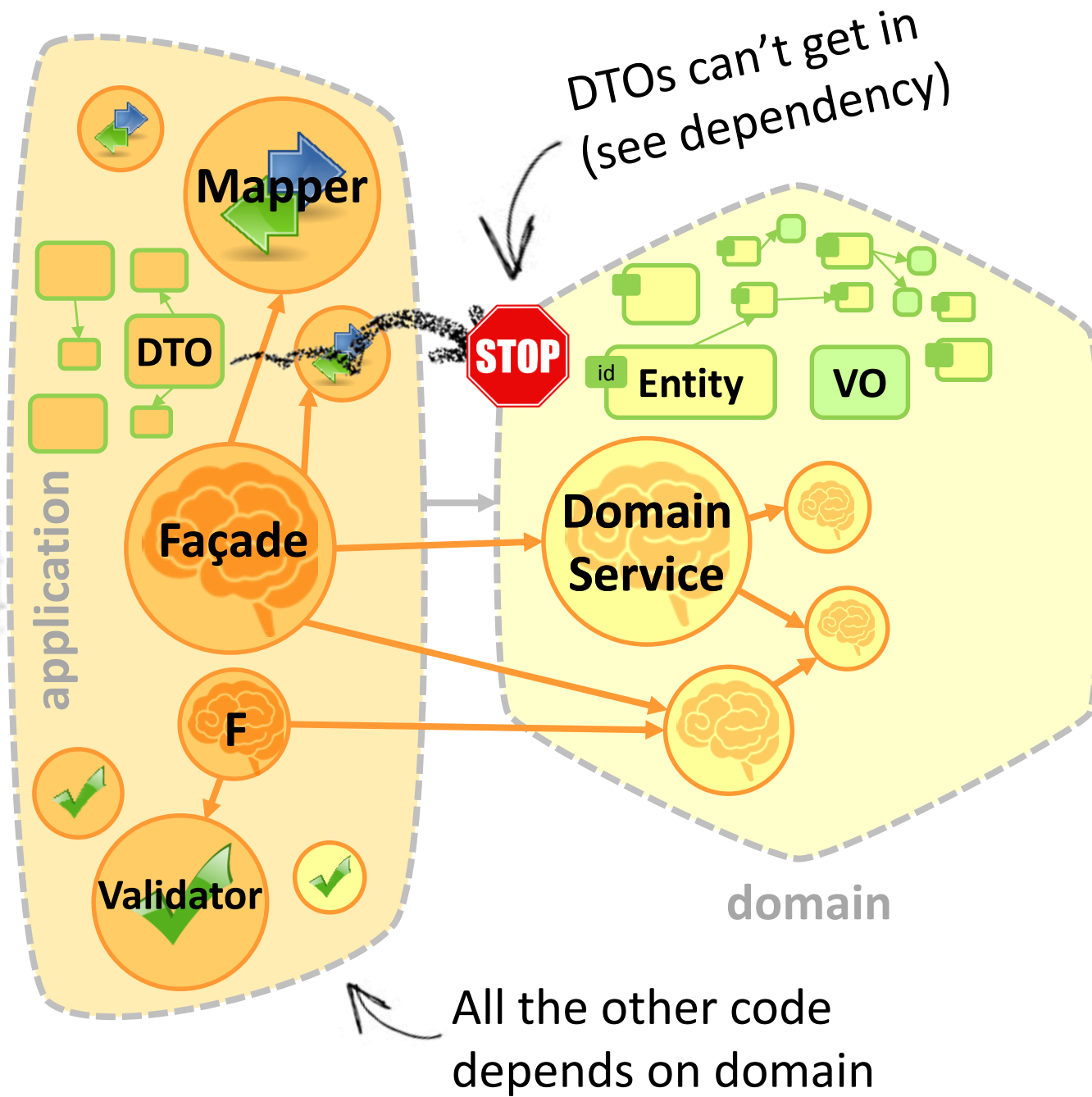


Domain Objects

Priceless
Domain Logic



Put it in the **domain** module



domain



JAXB
JSON



Enemy API

Enemy Data Model



domain



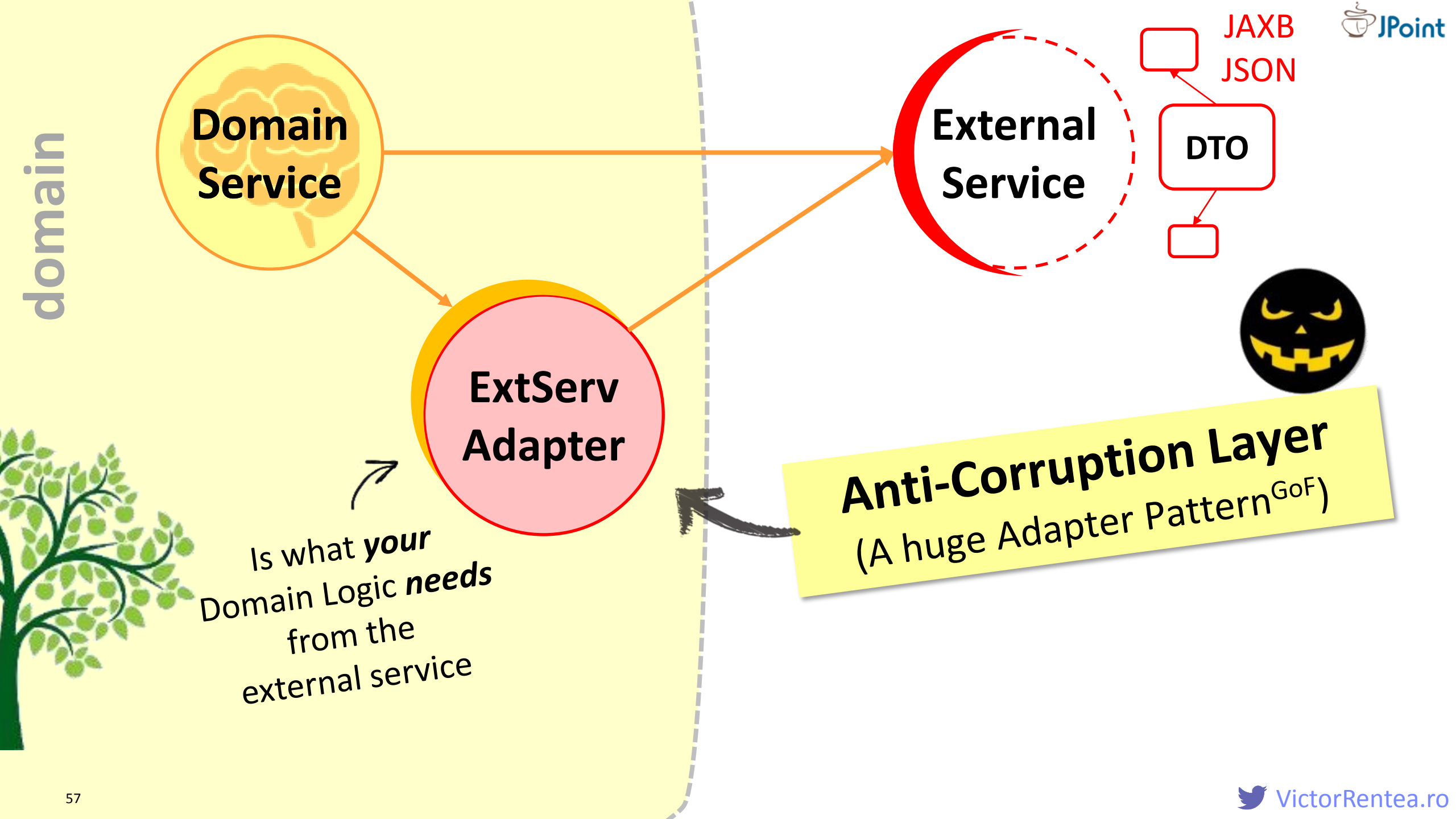
JAXB
JSON



Enemy
Data Model

Enemy
API





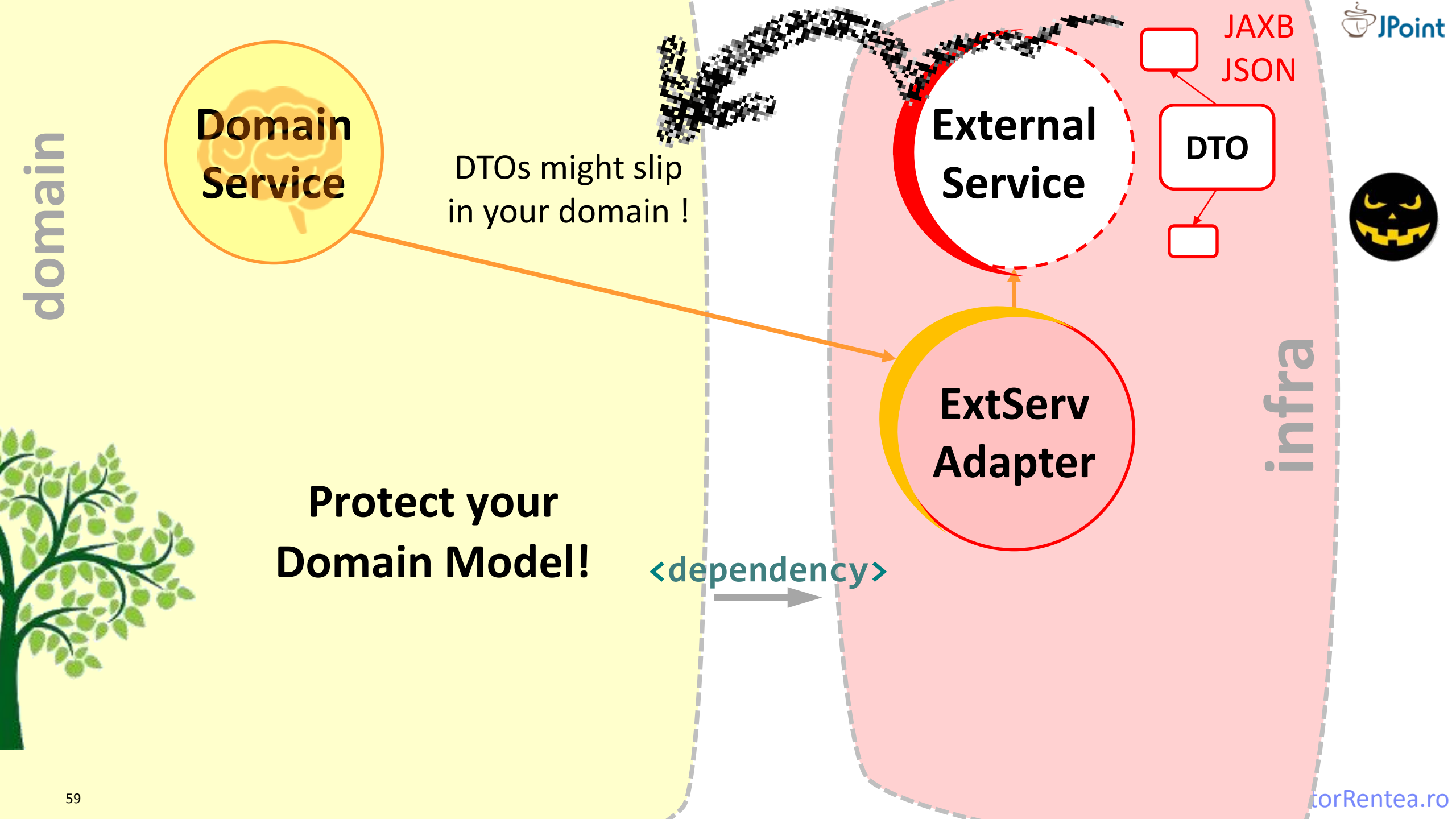
External Service Adapter

```
public class LDAPUserServiceAdapter {  
    private LdapContext ctx;  
    ...  
    public LdapUserSearchResult findAccountByAccountName(String ldapSearchBase, String accountName) {  
        try {  
            String searchFilter = "(sAMAccountName={1})";  
            SearchControls searchControls = new SearchControls();  
            searchControls.setSearchScope(SearchControls.SUBTREE_SCOPE);  
  
            NamingEnumeration<SearchResult> results = ctx.search(  
                ldapSearchBase, searchFilter, new Object[]{accountName} searchControls);  
  
            if (!results.hasMoreElements())  
                return null;  
            SearchResult searchResult = (SearchResult) results.nextElement();  
            if (results.hasMoreElements()) {  
                throw new MyAppException(ErrorCode.DUPLICATE_USER);  
            }  
            return new LdapUserSearchResult(searchResult);  
        } catch (NamingException e) {  
            throw new MyAppException(ErrorCode.LDAP_LOOKUP_FAIL);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

my VO vs **their** DTO

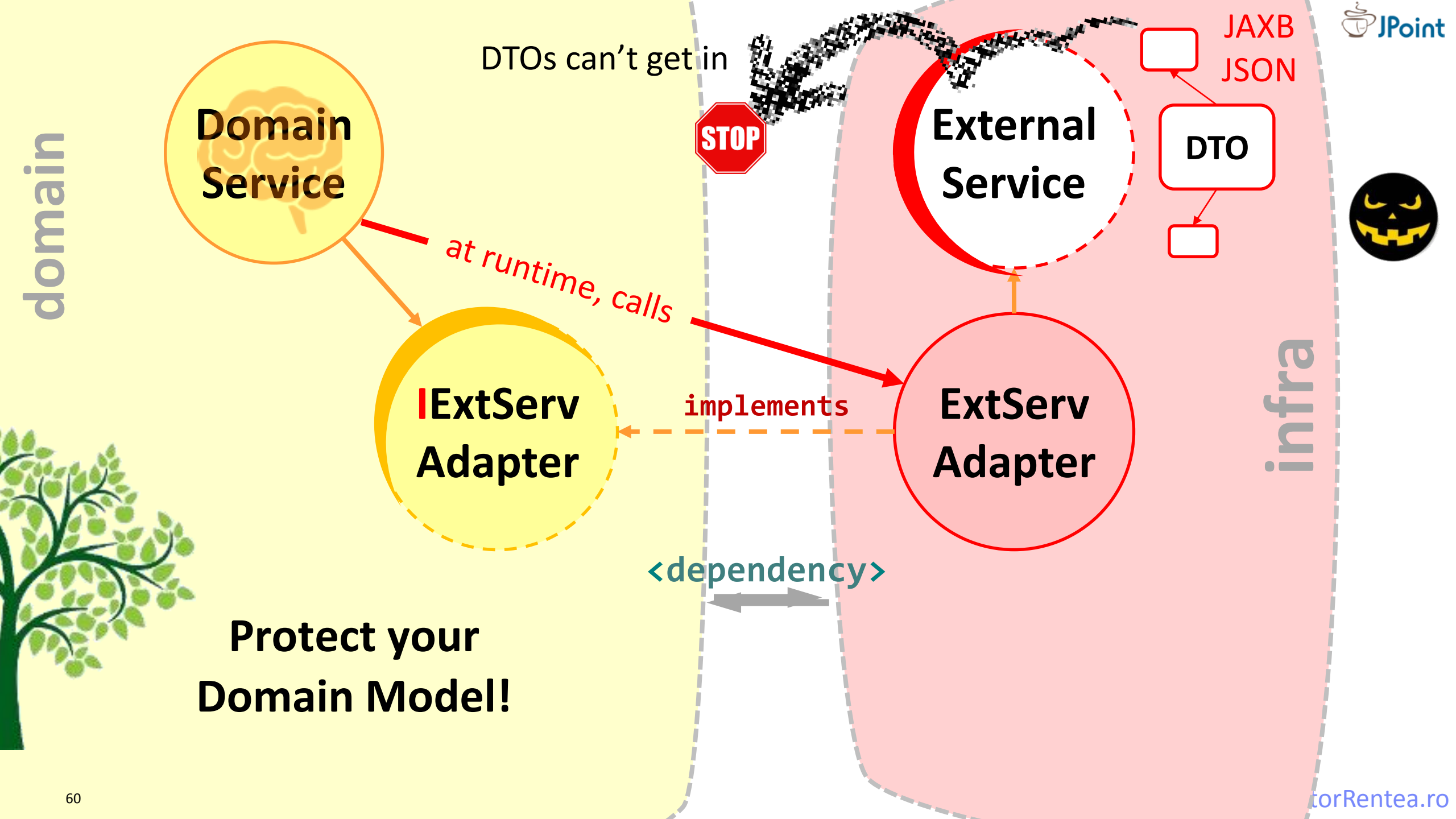
Anti-Corruption Layer (A huge Adapter Pattern^{GoF})

- Hide **their** ugly API
- Handle/wrap **their** Exceptions
- Decouple Entities ↔ **their** API data model
- Validate any evil data **they** send to you



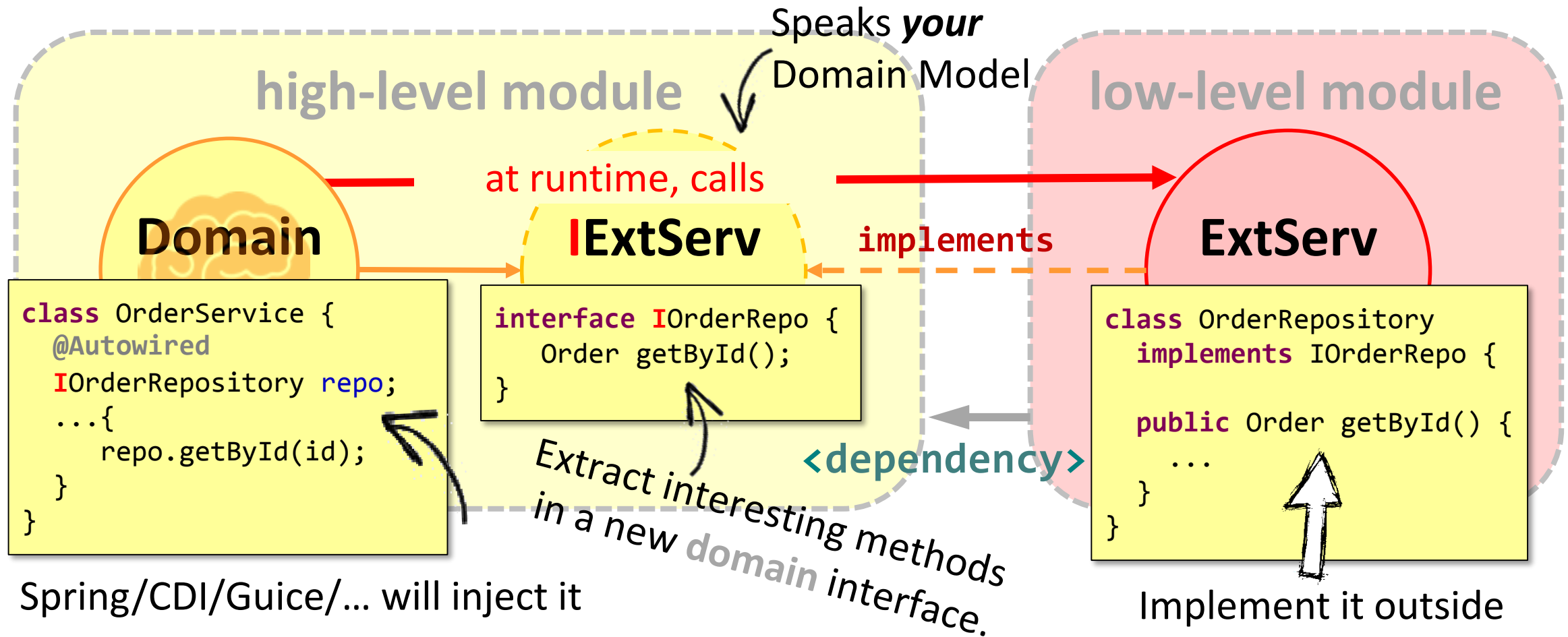
Protect your Domain Model!

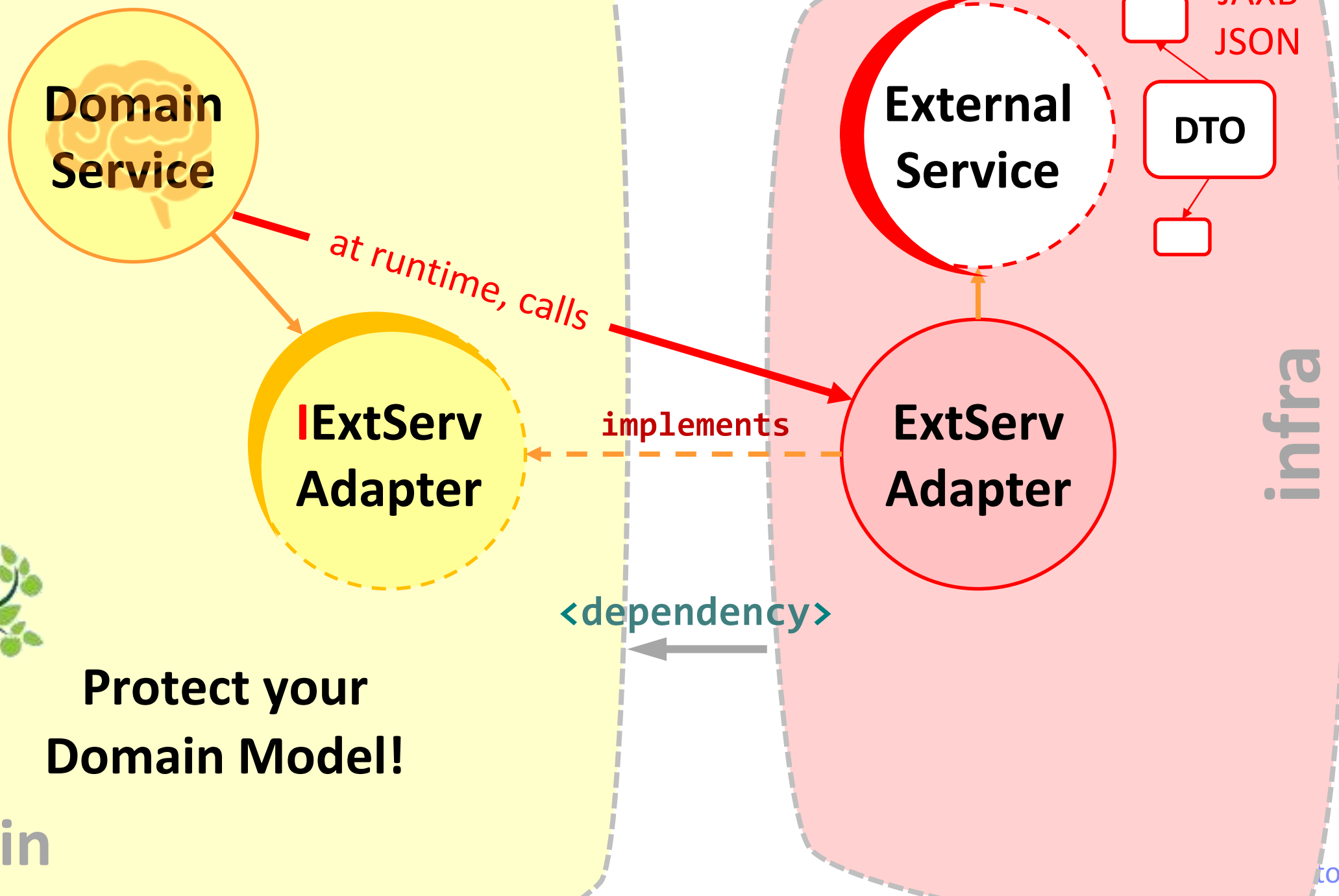
<dependency>



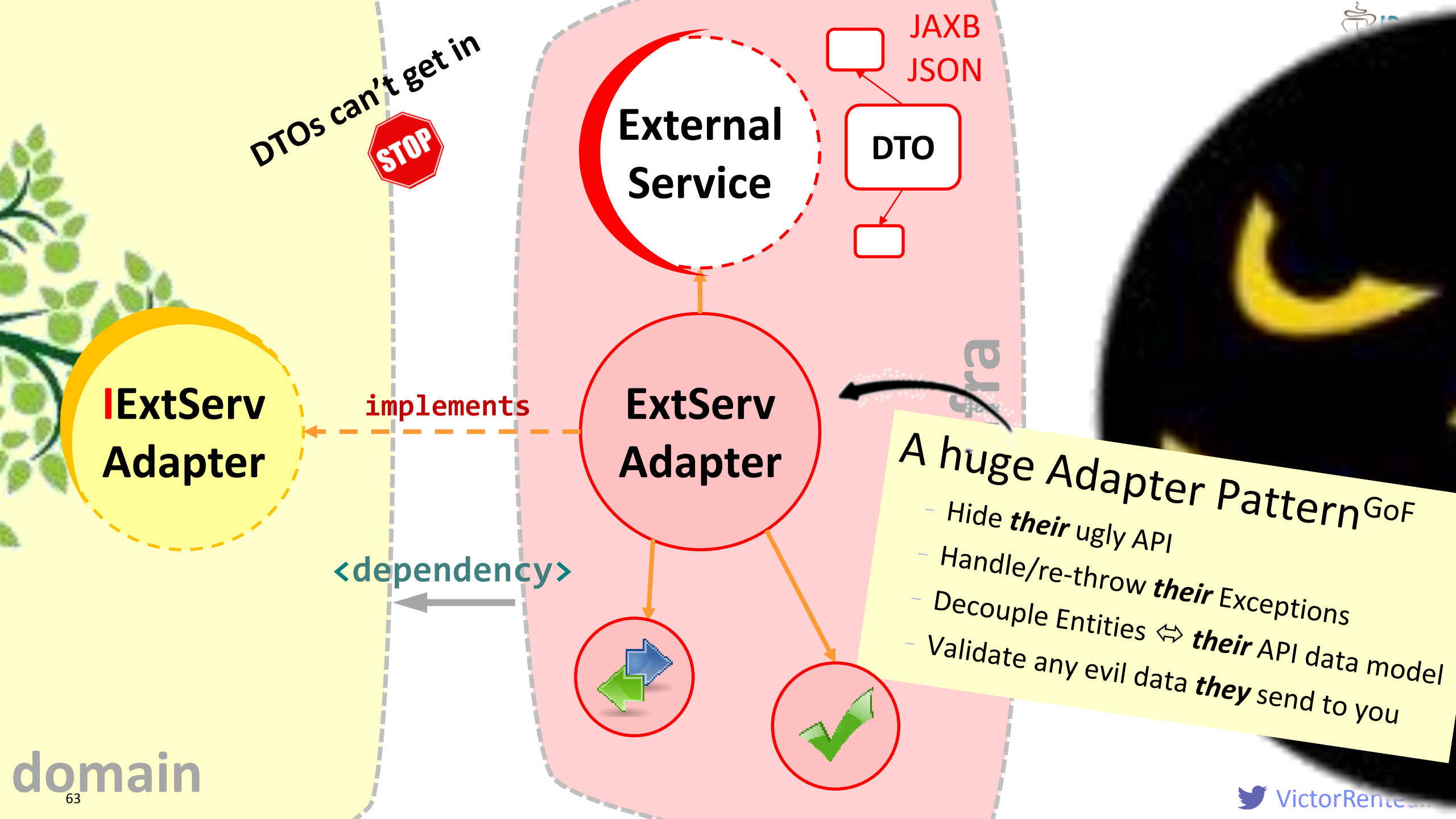
Dependency Inversion Principle

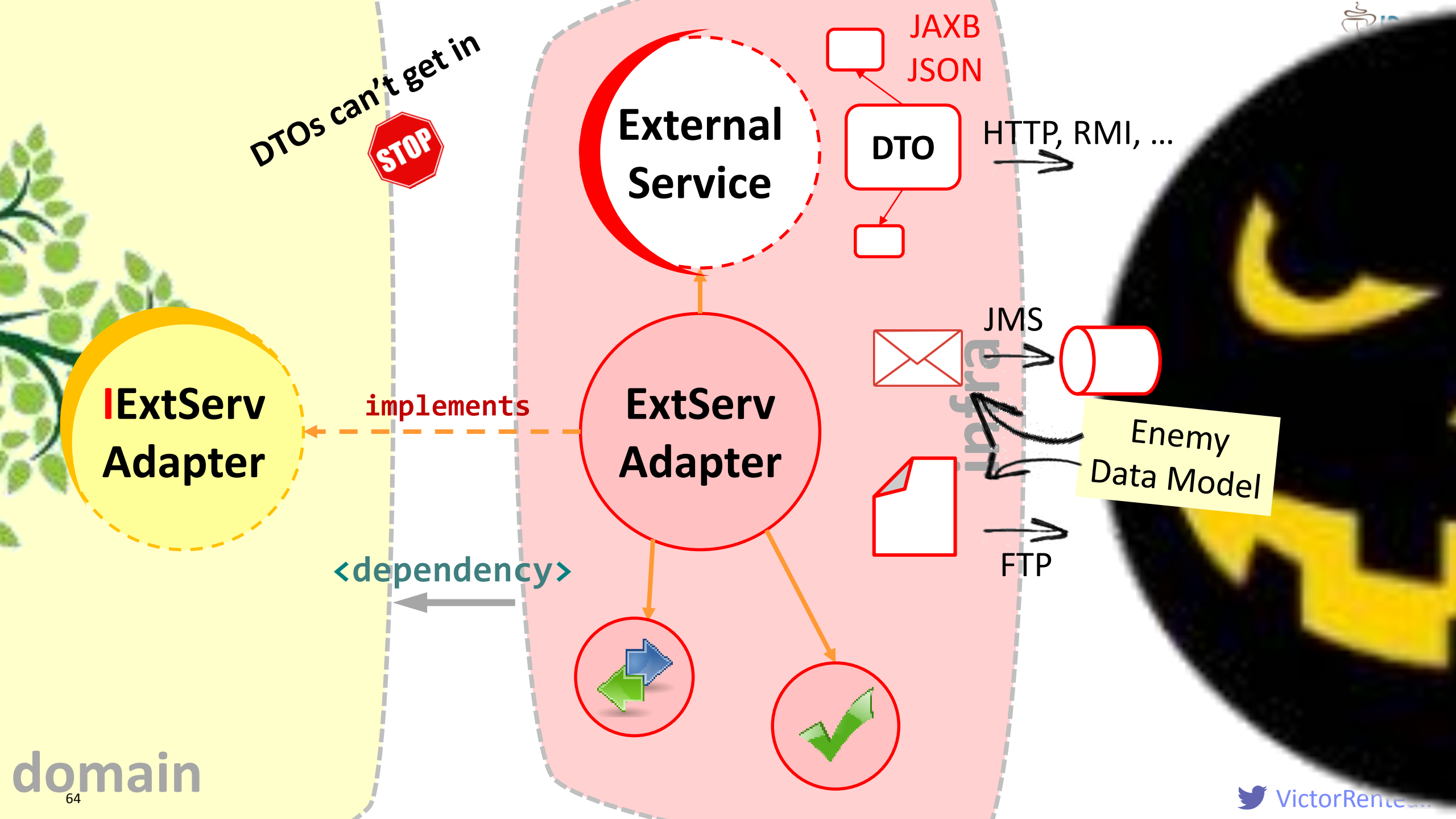
Higher level modules should not depend on lower-level modules



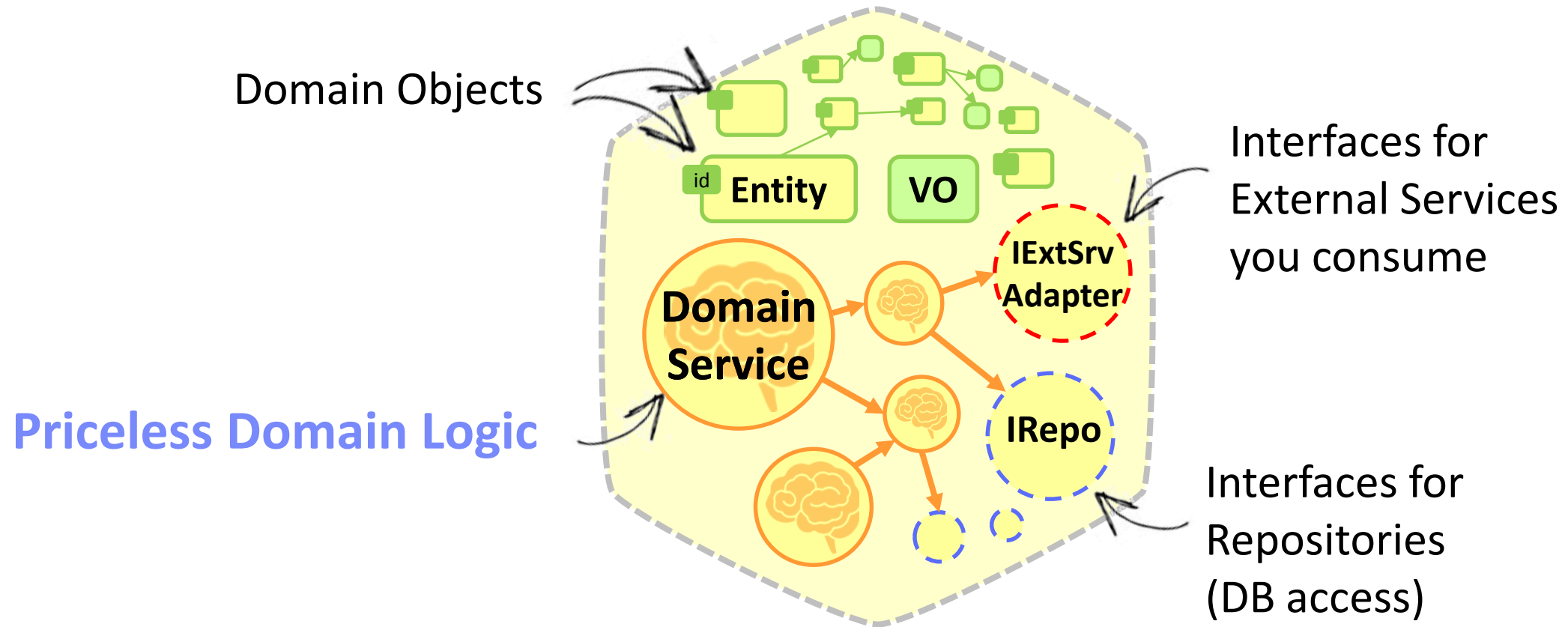


Protect your
Domain Model!





What code would you protect?

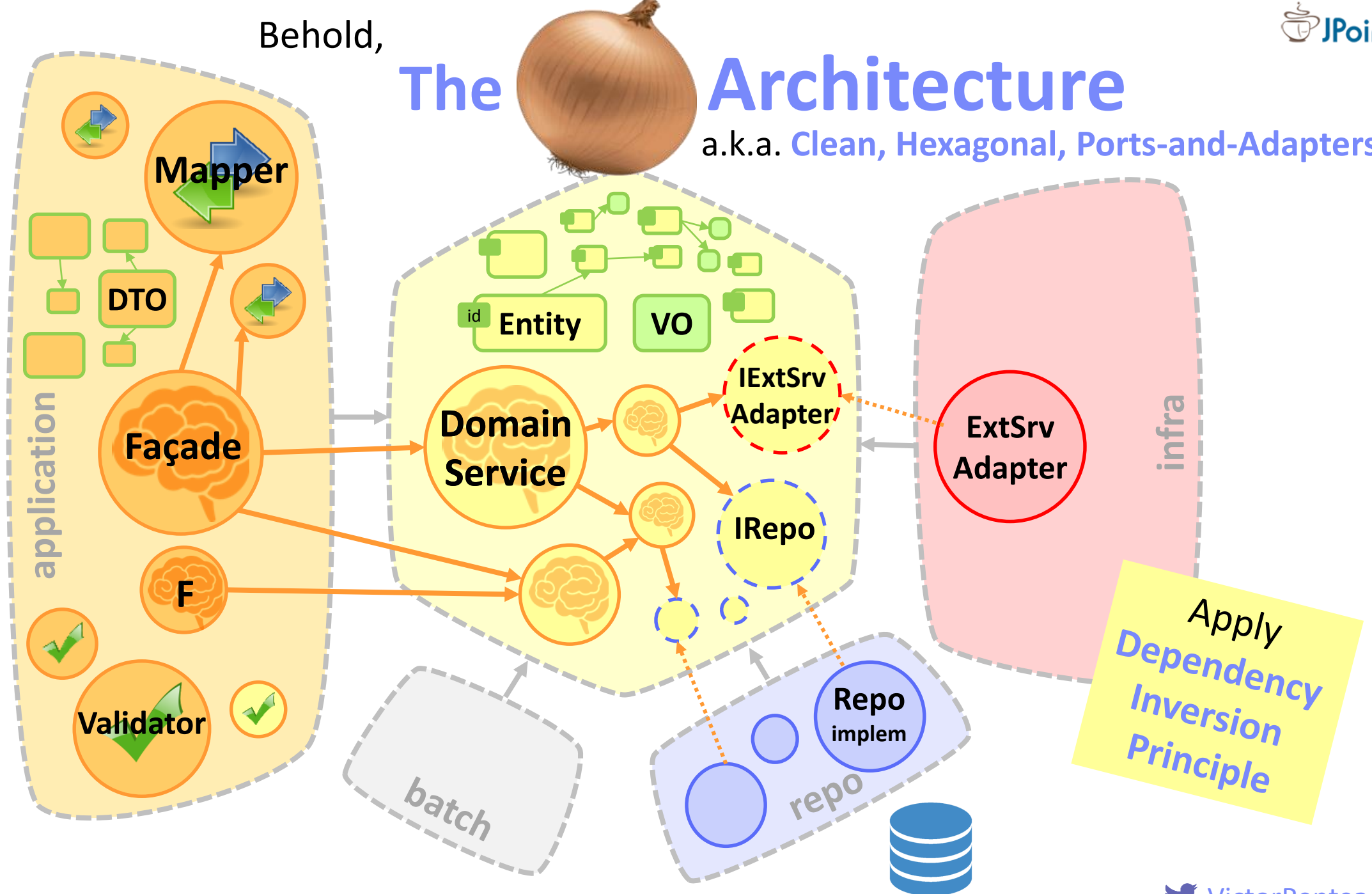


Put it in the **domain** module

Behold,

The Architecture

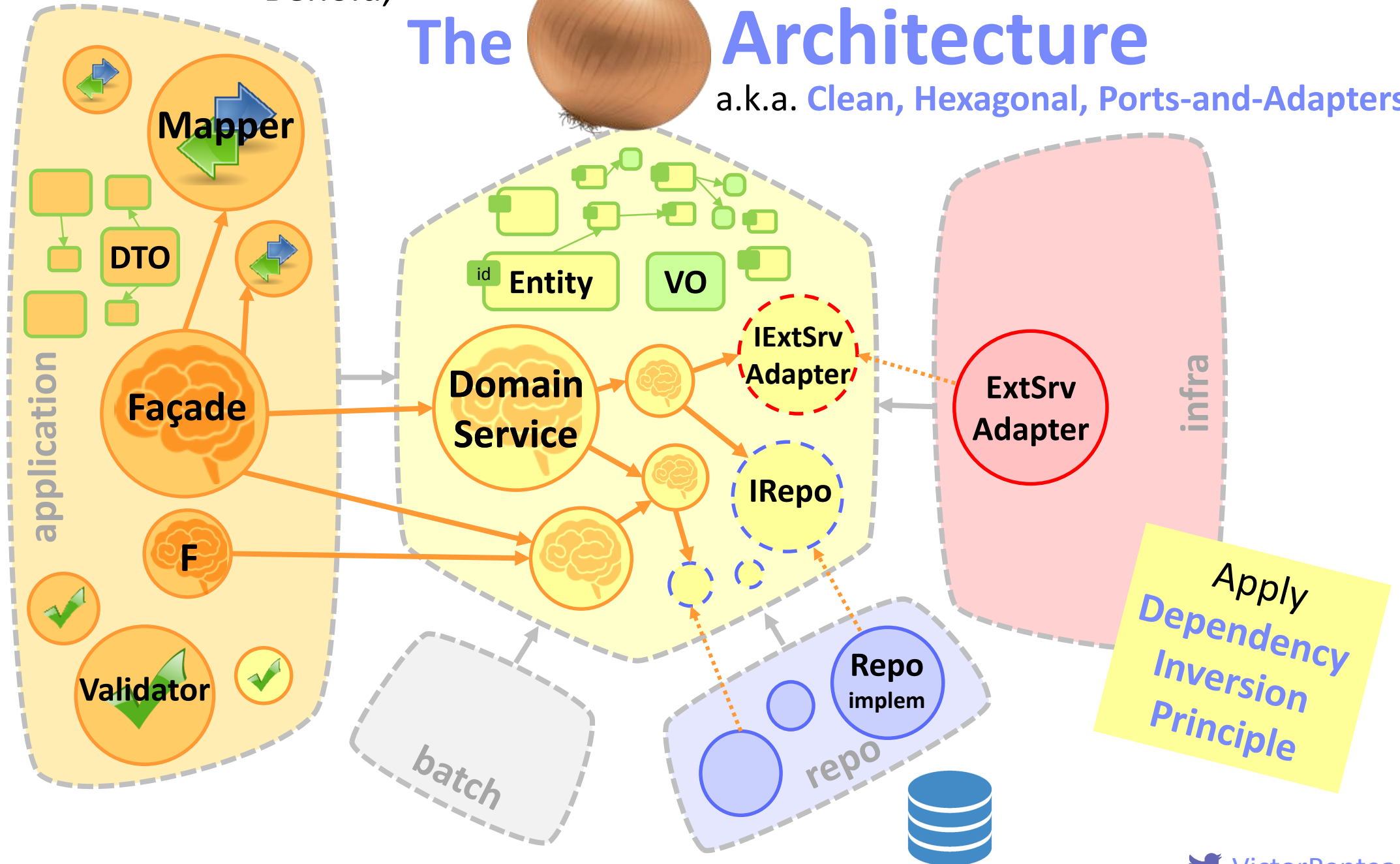
a.k.a. Clean, Hexagonal, Ports-and-Adapters



Behold,

The Architecture

a.k.a. Clean, Hexagonal, Ports-and-Adapters



Hide the persistence!
Clean your Logic!

```

public Employee getById(String employeeId) {
    String sql = "SELECT id, name, phone FROM employee WHERE id = ?";
    Connection conn = null;
    try {
        conn = dataSource.getConnection();
        PreparedStatement ps = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
        ps.setString(1, employeeId);
        ResultSet rs = ps.executeQuery();
        if (rs.next()) {
            Employee employee = new Employee();
            employee.setId(rs.getString(1));
            employee.setName(rs.getString(2));
            employee.setPhone(rs.getString(3));
            return employee;
        }
    } catch (SQLException e) {
        // TODO: something, don't know what..
    } finally {
        if (conn != null) {
            try {
                conn.close();
            } catch (SQLException e) {
                // TODO: something, don't know what..
            }
        }
    }
    return null;
}

```

Plain Old JDBC ('90-style)

Hide the persistence!
Clean your Logic!

```
public Employee getById(String employeeId) {  
    String sql = "SELECT id, name, phone FROM employee WHERE id = ?";  
    Connection conn = null;  
    try {
```

Plain Old JDBC ('90-style)

```
        public Employee getById(String employeeId) {  
            return jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(  
                "SELECT id, name, phone FROM employee WHERE id = ?",  
                new RowMapper<Employee>() {  
                    public Employee mapRow(ResultSet rs, int rowNum)  
                        throws SQLException {  
                        Employee employee = new Employee();  
                        employee.setId(rs.getString(1));  
                        employee.setName(rs.getString(2));  
                        employee.setPhone(rs.getString(3));  
                        return employee;  
                    }  
                },  
                employeeId);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Spring' JdbcTemplate (or similar)

Hide the persistence!
Clean your Logic!

```
    }  
    return null;  
}
```

```
public Employee getById(String employeeId) {  
    String sql = "SELECT id, name, phone FROM employee WHERE id = ?";  
    Connection conn = null;  
    try {
```

Plain Old JDBC ('90-style)

Hide the persistence!
Clean your Logic!

Spring' JdbcTemplate (or similar)

```
return jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(  
    "SELECT id, name, phone FROM employee WHERE id = ?",
```

```
class IOrderRepository {  
    Employee getEmployeeBasicById(int id);  
}
```

```
<select id="getEmployeeBasicById" parameterType="int" resultType="Employee">
```

```
    SELECT id, name, phone_number AS phoneNumber
```

```
    FROM EMPLOYEES
```

```
    WHERE ID = #{id}
```

```
</select>
```

MyBatis DataMapper

```
    employeeId);
```

```
}
```

```
}  
return null;  
}
```

```
public Employee getById(String employeeId) {  
    String sql = "SELECT id, name, phone FROM employee WHERE id = ?";  
    Connection conn = null;  
    try {
```

Plain Old JDBC ('90-style)

Hide the persistence!
Clean your Logic!

```
public Employee getById(String id) {  
    return jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(  
        "SELECT id, name, phone FROM employee WHERE id = ?",  
        new Object[] { id },  
        new EmployeeRowMapper());  
}
```

Spring' JdbcTemplate (or similar)

MyBatis DataMapper

```
Employee getEmployeeBasicById(int id): int rowNum)  
{  
    return null;  
}
```

```
<select id="getEmployeeBasicById" parameterType="int" resultType="Employee">  
    SELECT id, name, phone  
    FROM employee  
    WHERE id = #{id}  
</select>
```

```
public Employee getById(String id) {  
    List<Employee> list = em.createQuery(  
        "SELECT e from Employee e where e.id=:id", Employee.class)  
        .setParameter("id", id)  
        .getResultList();  
    if (list.isEmpty()) {  
        return null;  
    } else {  
        return list.get(0);  
    }  
}
```

JPA/Hibernate

```
return null;  
}
```

```
public Employee getById(String employeeId) {
    String sql = "SELECT id, name, phone FROM employee WHERE id = ?";
    Connection conn = null;
    try {
```

Plain Old JDBC ('90-style)

Hide the persistence!
Clean your Logic!

```
public Employee getById(String id) {
    return jdbcTemplate.queryForObject(
        "SELECT id, name, phone FROM employee WHERE id = ?",
        new Object[] { id },
        new EmployeeRowMapper());
}
```

Spring' JdbcTemplate (or similar)

```
class IC {
    Employee getEmployeeBasicById(int id) {
    }
}
```

MyBatis DataMapper

```
Employee getEmployeeBasicById(int id) {
    return em.createQuery("SELECT e FROM Employee e WHERE e.id = :id")
        .getSingleResult();
}
```

JPA/Hibernate

```
<select>
    SELECT e
    FROM Employee e
    WHERE e.id = :id
</select>
```

```
@Repository
```

```
public interface EmployeeRepository
    extends JpaRepository<Employee, Integer> {
```

```
    public Employee getById(Integer employeeId);
    public Optional<Employee> getByName(String name);
    public Long countByName(String name);
}
```

```
@Query("SELECT e FROM Employee e LEFT JOIN FETCH e.projects")
```

```
public List<Employee> getAllFetchProjects();
}
```

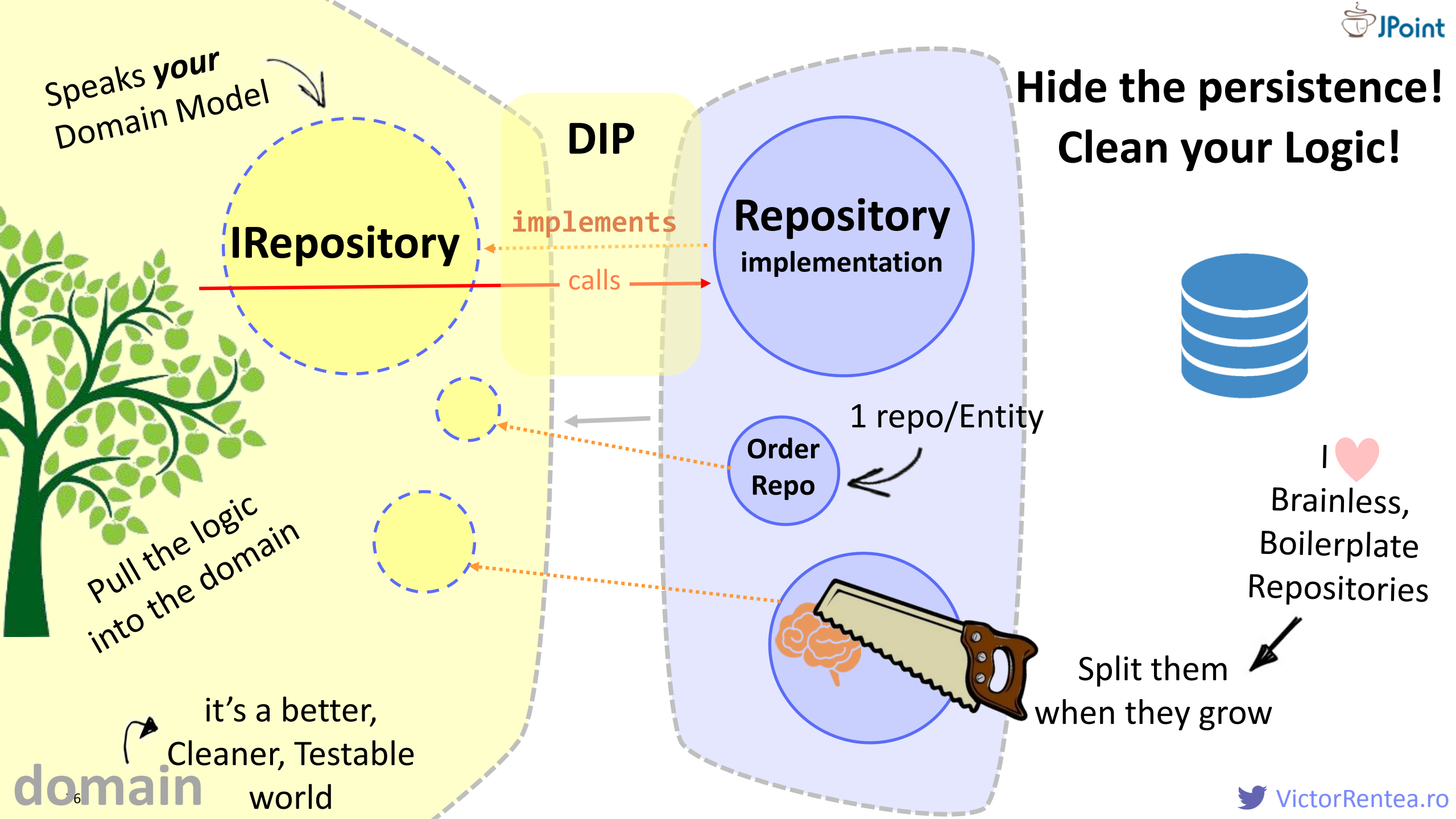
Spring Data JPA (our (fine) selection)

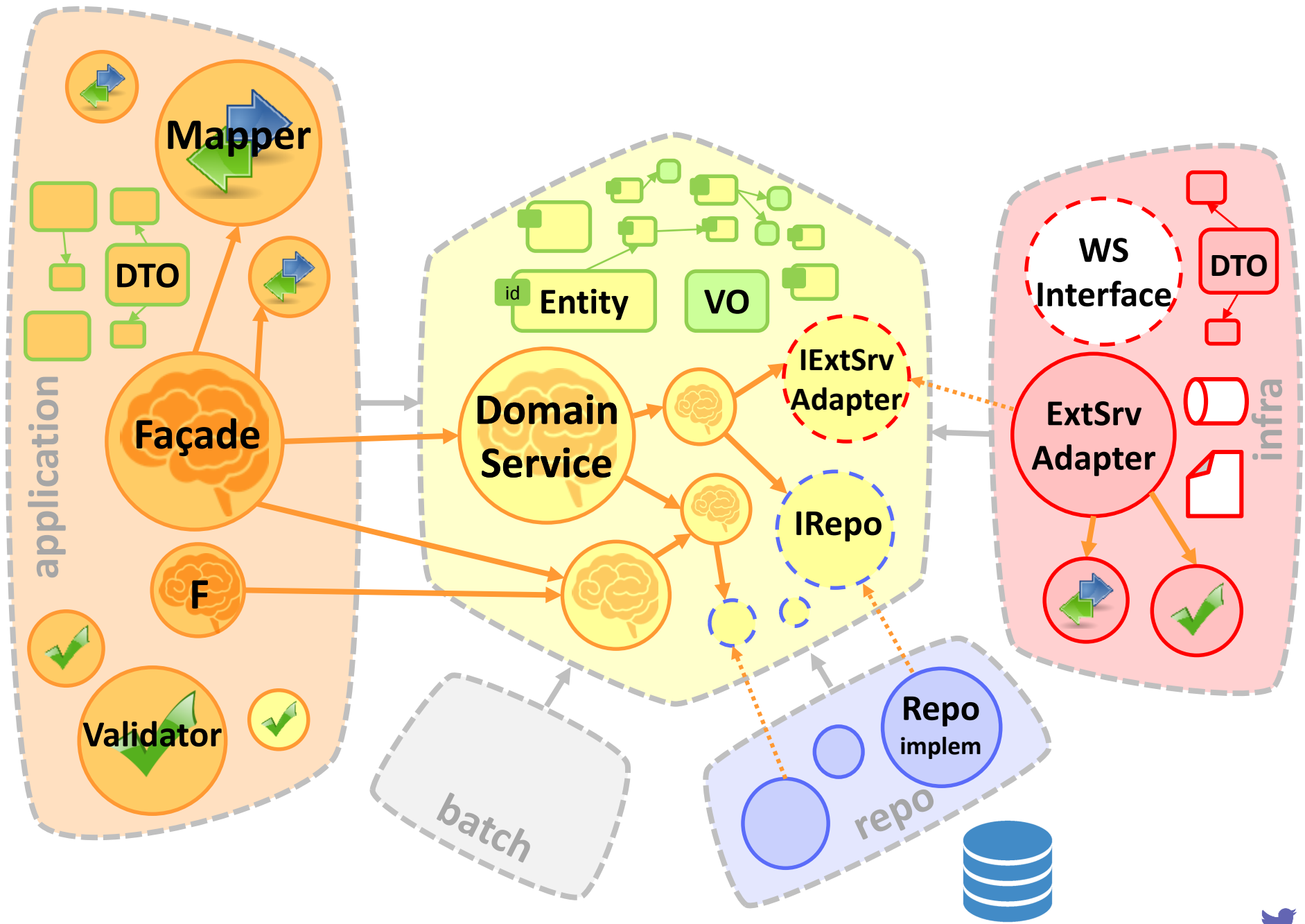
After all, they walk
the Domain Model.
(JPQL, HQL)

Hmm..
Are these
really so dirty?

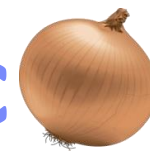
Hide the persistence!
Clean your Logic!

Hide the persistence!
Clean your Logic!

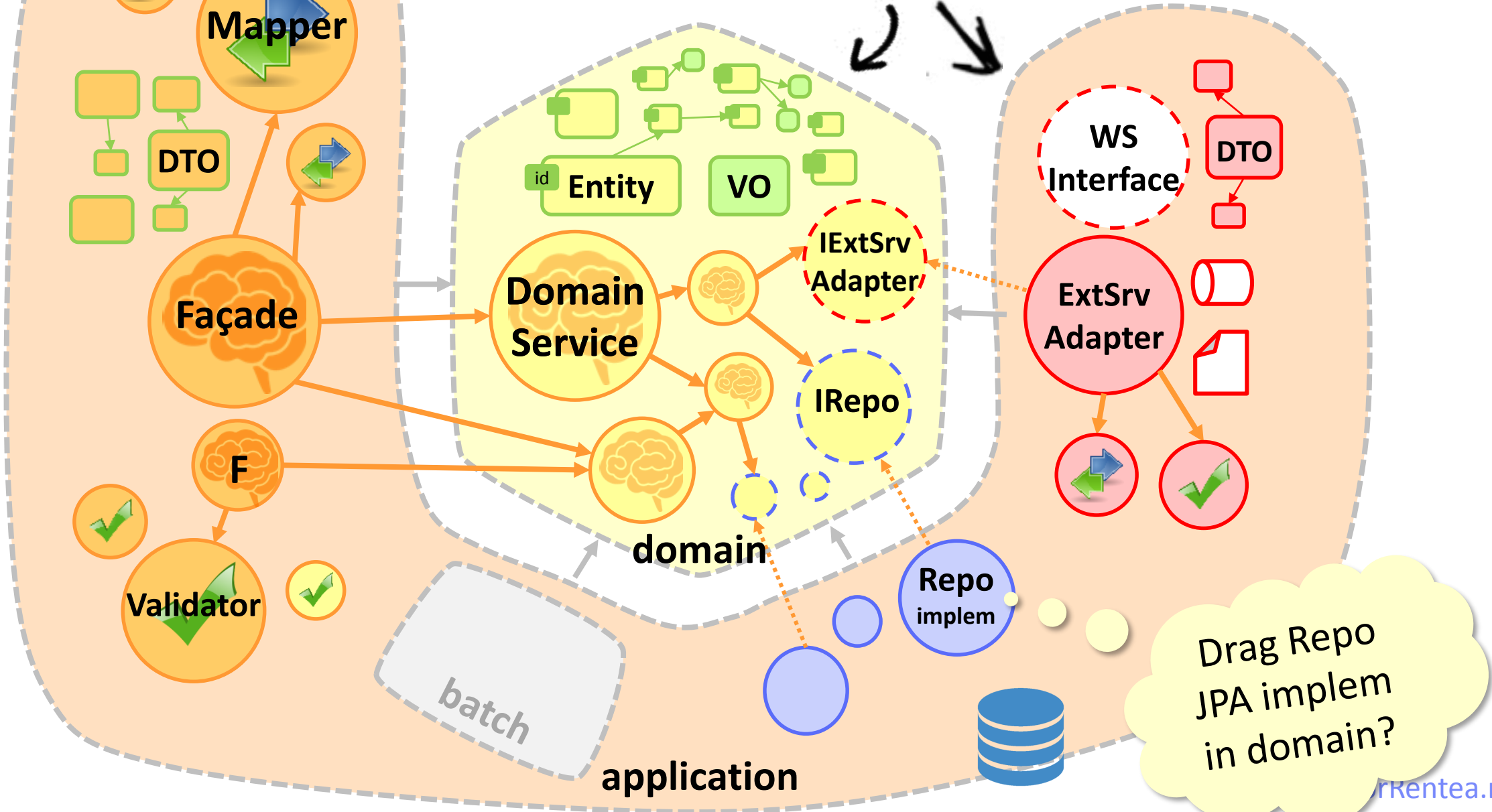




Pragmatic

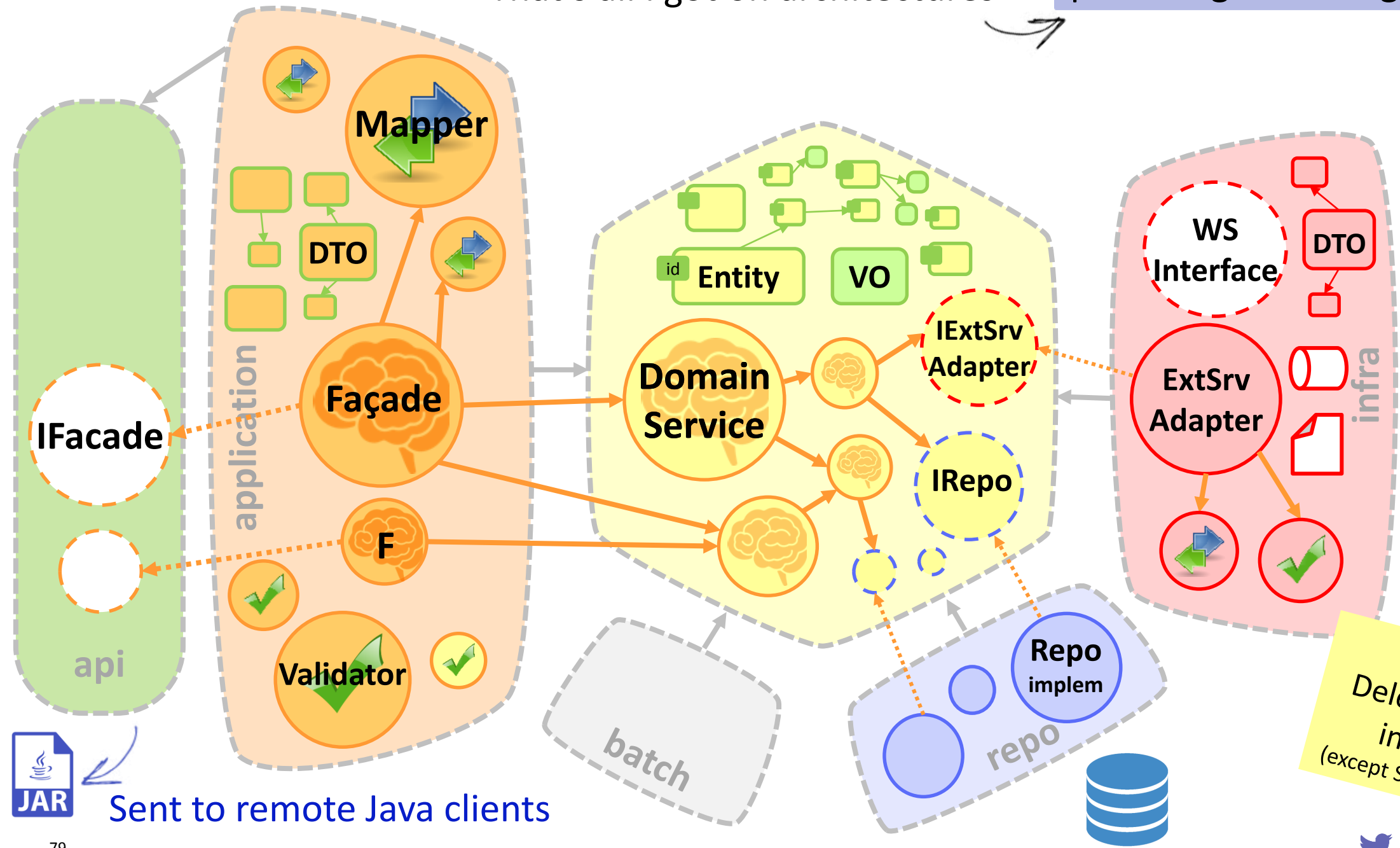


for S/M apps, 2 modules might be enough



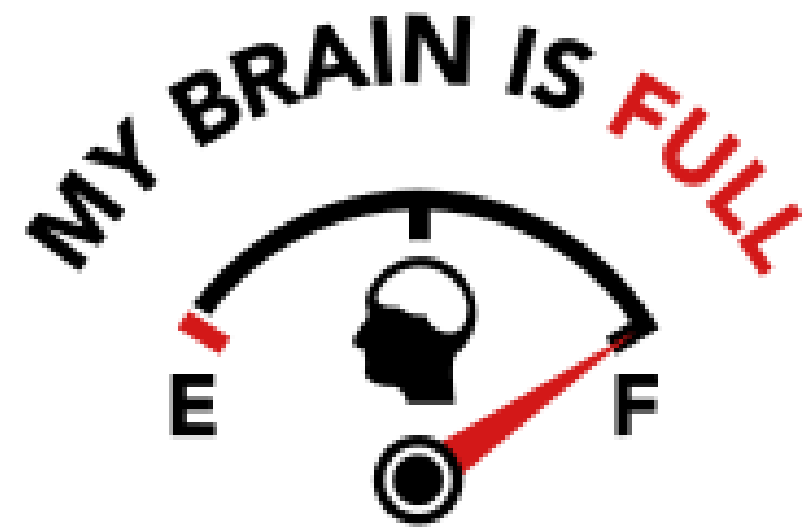
That's all I got on architectures

persisting knowledge...



Sent to remote Java clients

Note
Delete all other
interfaces
(except Strategy Pattern)

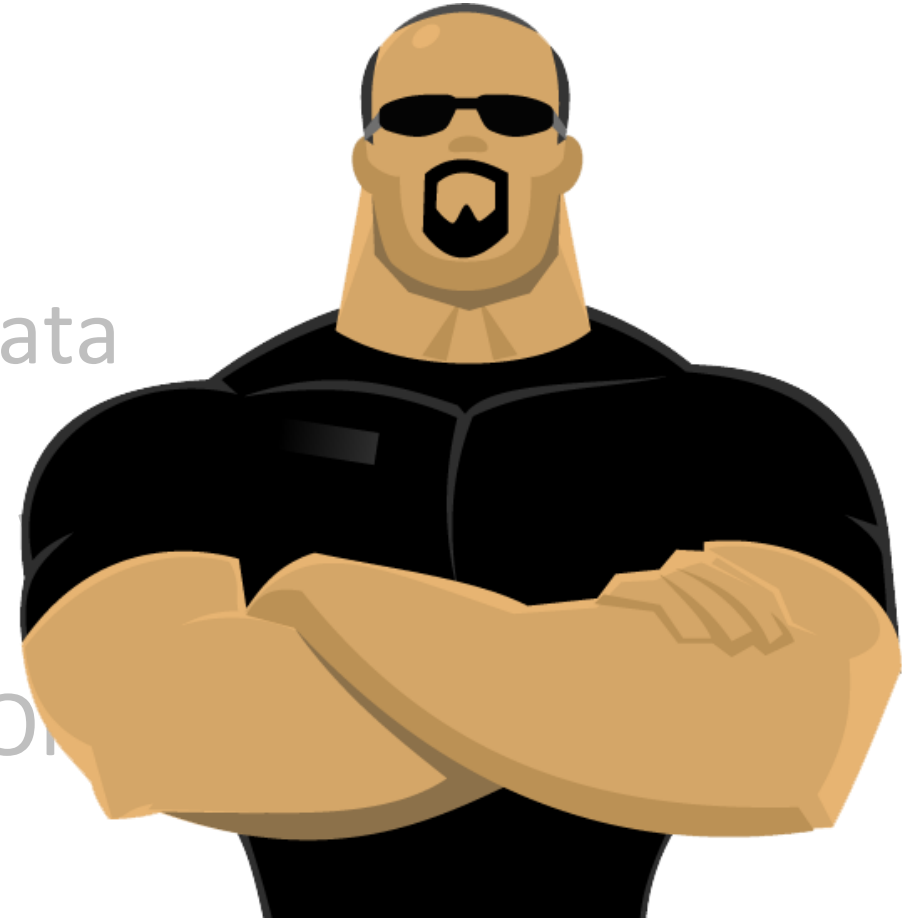


Uncle Bob on TDD

<https://youtu.be/GvAzrC6-spQ>

Agenda

- ☒ Driving Principles – KISS
- ☒ Modeling Data – Enemy data
- ☒ Organizing Logic – Extract
- ☒ Clean Architecture – The O
- ☐ **Tests. Fear.**



Lots of Unit Tests are Good !

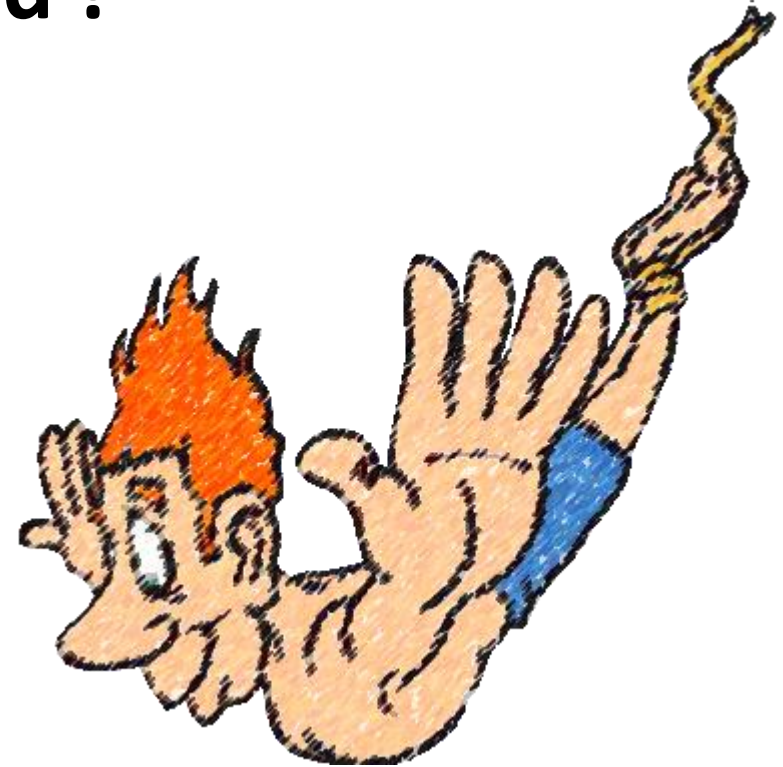
(It's still a single )

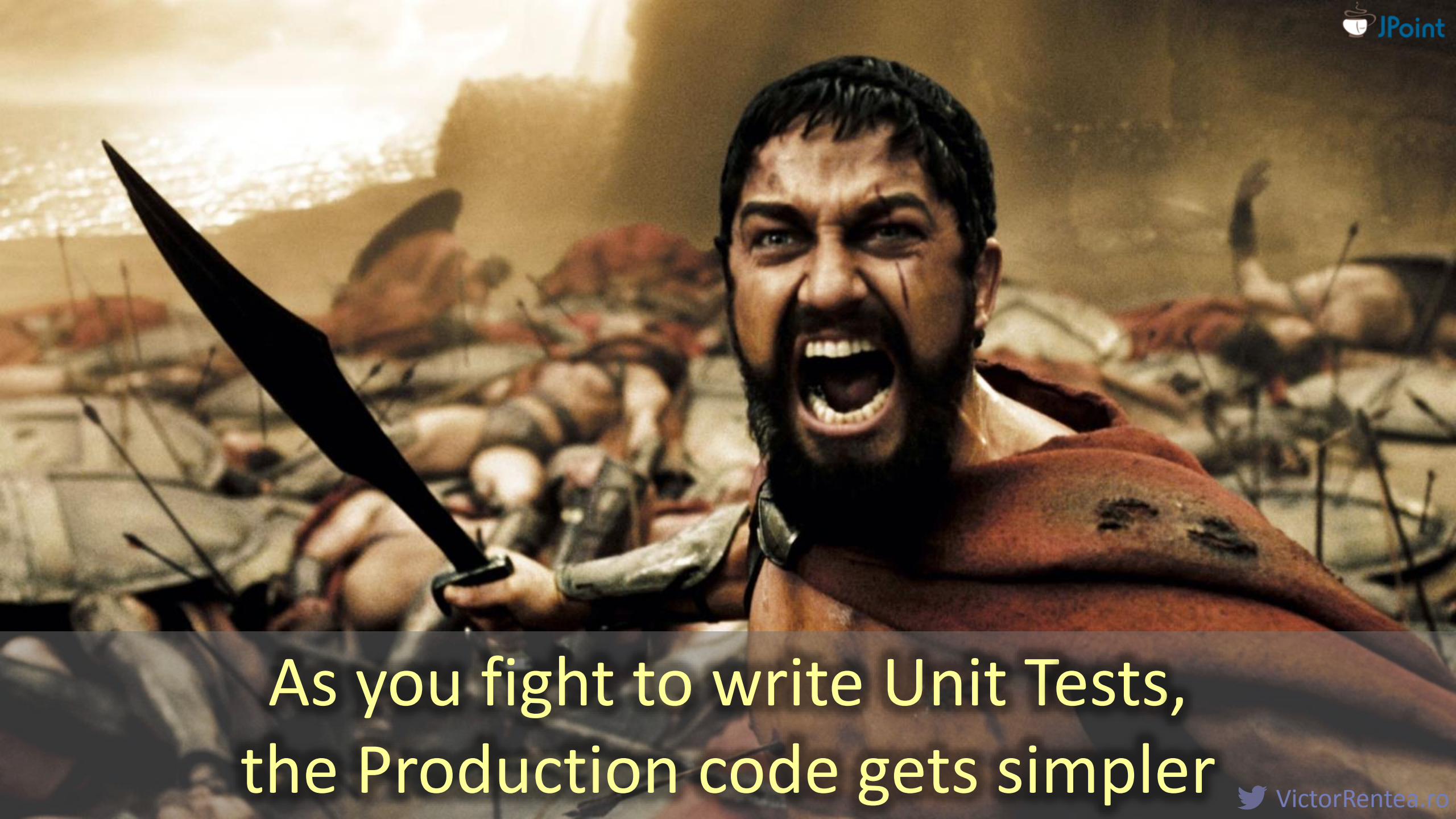
false

A sense of confidence

Developer CourageTM

Continuous Refactoring ✓



A warrior with a beard and intense expression, wearing a red cloak, is shouting and holding a sword in a battlefield. The background shows a chaotic scene with fallen soldiers and a bright, hazy sky.

As you fight to write Unit Tests,
the Production code gets simpler

Testable code == Good code

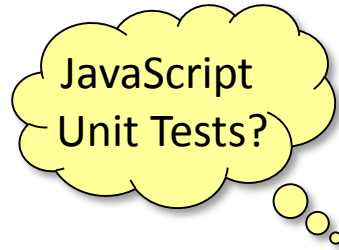
Simpler

Decoupled

Live-documented

➔ First couple of unit tests – The most valuable

Fast tests, Fast feedback



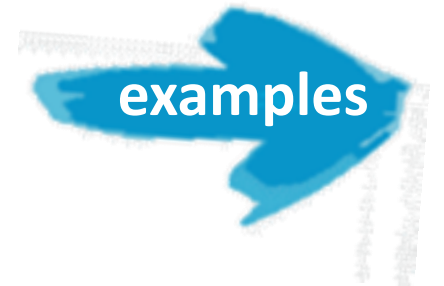
A. Input-output

Pure functions, no side effects. Ideally, no dependencies !

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

B. Domain logic by **mocking** dependencies

Less readable tests



C. **Queries** on a fresh database for each test (in-memory)

Reuse complex test data -> Fragile tests ?

Short, Readable, Clean tests

```
@Test
public void deactivate_ok() {
    InternalReference rau = new InternalReferenceBuilder().activate(user).build();
    service.deactivate(rau);

    assertEquals(Status.INACTIVE, rau.getStatus());
    verify(alertService).raiseDeactivationAlert(rau, Arrays.asList());
}
```

```
@Test
public void createThrowsIfUsernameInDB() {
    expectedException.expectMessage(ErrorCode.UNIQUE_USERNAME.toString());
    when(repository.countByUsername("uid", -1L)).thenReturn(1);
```

```
UserDto dto = new UserDto ();
dto.username = "uid";
facade.create(dto);
}
```

```
@Test
public void ...
}

List<ObjectToMapView> objectsToMap = facade.getHomeView();

ObjectToMapView rauView = objectsToMap.stream().filter(o -> o.id.equals(RAU.name())).findFirst().get();
assertEquals(2, rauView.mappingTypes.size());
assertTrue(rauView.mappingTypes.stream().anyMatch(mt -> mt.label.contains(rauSun1.getNiceName()) && mt.id == 13L));
assertTrue(rauView.mappingTypes.stream().anyMatch(mt -> mt.label.contains(rauShine1.getNiceName()) && mt.id == 14L));
}
```

```
ValidationException.class)
```

```
NameFails() {
```

```
dCustomer().withName(null).build());
```

```
);
```

```
() {
    Builder().withShortName("xAh").build());
```

```
teria).size());
```

```
teria).size());
```

```
hine1));
```

size

Disclaimer



Mostly Backend Guy

Experience with
Banking, Flavors, ERP and Posting
applications

Projects of size
S-L

Open-minded Client
(Freedom to architecture)

Agenda

-  ☒ Driving Principles – KISS
-  ☒ Modeling Data – Enemy data
-  ☒ Organizing Logic – Extract when it Grows
-  ☒ Clean Architecture – The Onion
-  ☒ Tests. Fear.

TaAgervdays

- ☒ Driving Principles – KISS
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Takeaways

 **KISS**: Avoid premature Encapsulation *or Optimization*

 **MAGIC** to protect your Developers

-  Modeling Data – Enemy data
-  Organizing Logic – Extract when it Grows
-  Clean Architecture – The Onion
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Takeaways

-  **KISS**: Avoid premature Encapsulation *or Optimization*
-  **MAGIC** to protect your Developers
-  **ENEMY DATA** in your DTOs: keep them out
-  Organizing Logic – Extract when it Grows
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Takeaways

-  **KISS**: Avoid premature Encapsulation *or Optimization*
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-  Clean Architecture – The Onion
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Takeaways

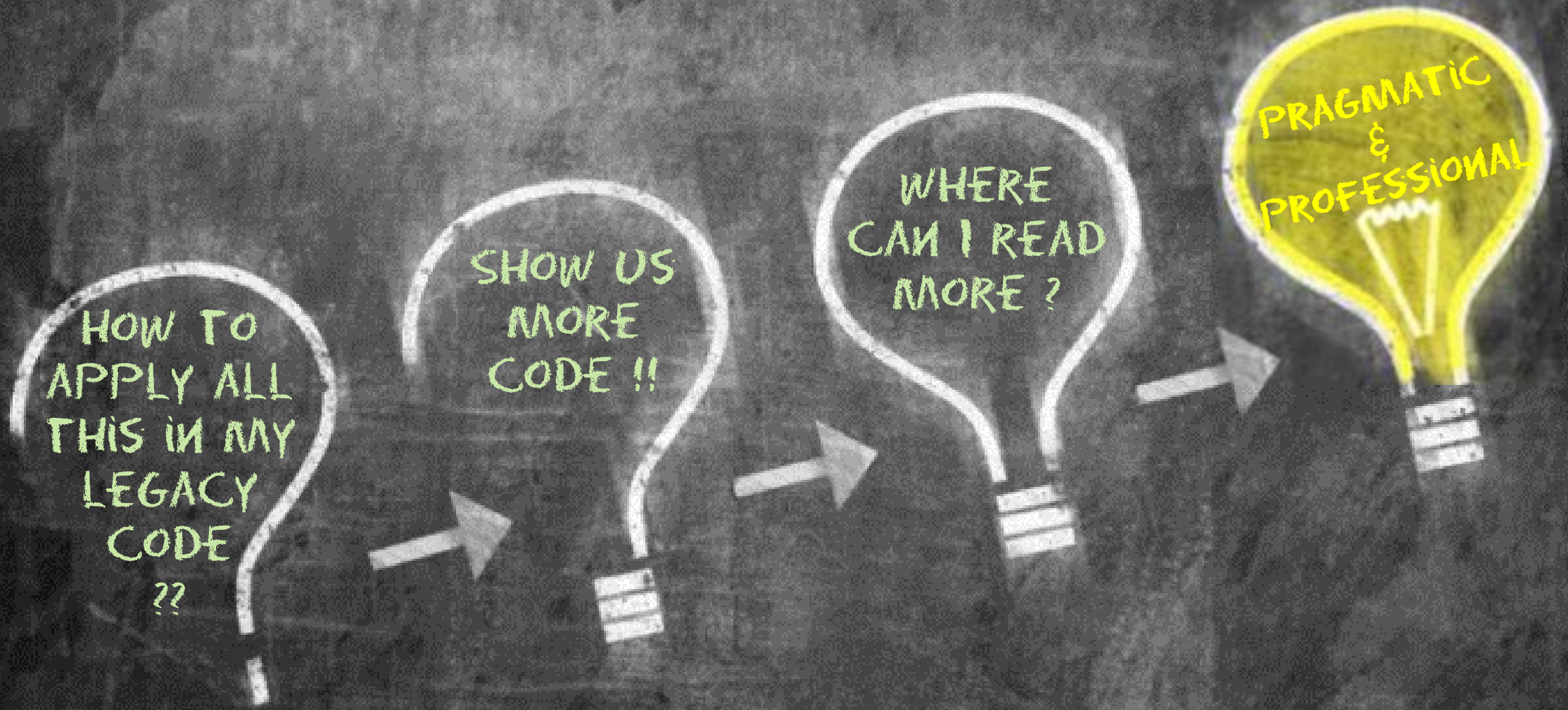
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(Adapt® them)
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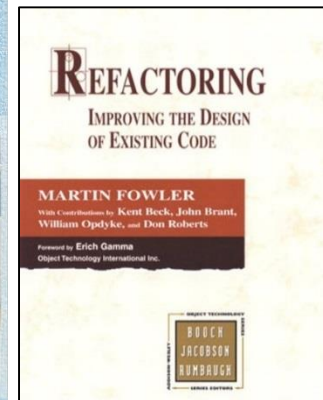
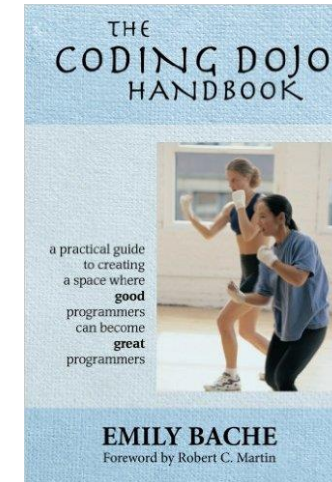
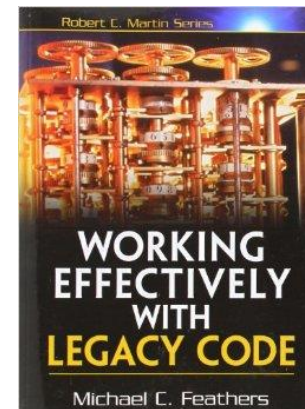
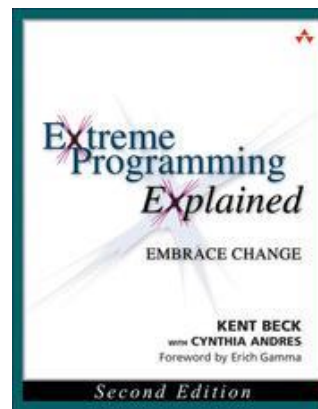
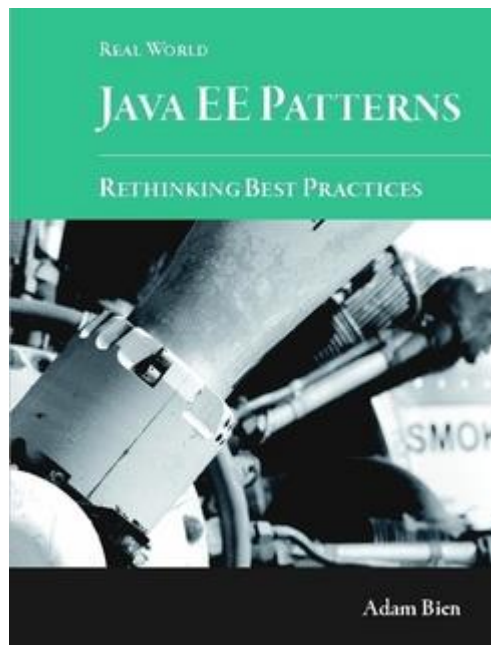
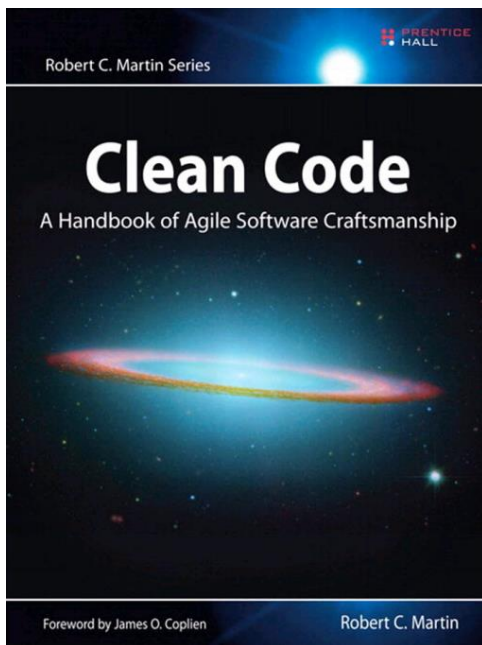
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-  **EXTRACT WHEN IT GROWS**: for **SRP** or **DRY**
-  **THE ONION, DIP**: domain agnostic to externals
(*Adapt[®] them*)
-  **TESTS**: let them smash your design

KISS

KEEP IT SIMPLE





- 7 Virtutes of a Good Object
- NULL – the worst mistake in IT
 - <https://dzone.com/articles/the-worst-mistake-of-computer-science-1>
- The Clean Architecture:
 - <http://blog.8thlight.com/uncle-bob/2012/08/13/the-clean-architecture.html>
- Some 😊 Programming Jargon
 - <http://blog.codinghorror.com/new-programming-jargon/>

- Code quality: WTFs/minute
 - <http://commadot.com/wtf-per-minute/>
- SOLID is WRONG
 - <https://speakerdeck.com/tastapod/why-every-element-of-solid-is-wrong>
- Good software is written 3 times
 - <http://www.javaworld.com/article/2072651/becoming-a-great-programmer--use-your-trash-can.html>
- Prezi-like effect in PowerPoint 2016: “Morph”

HUGE Thanks to the JPoint Reviewers !!

**Vladimir Sitnikov
Anton Arhipov**

Enterprise Java Training

TRAINING BY VICTOR RENTEA
Rentea

Brain Training

Pragmatic Architecture

Victor Rentea

22 feb 2017

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