





Conception Avancée de Base de Données

Design For Changes

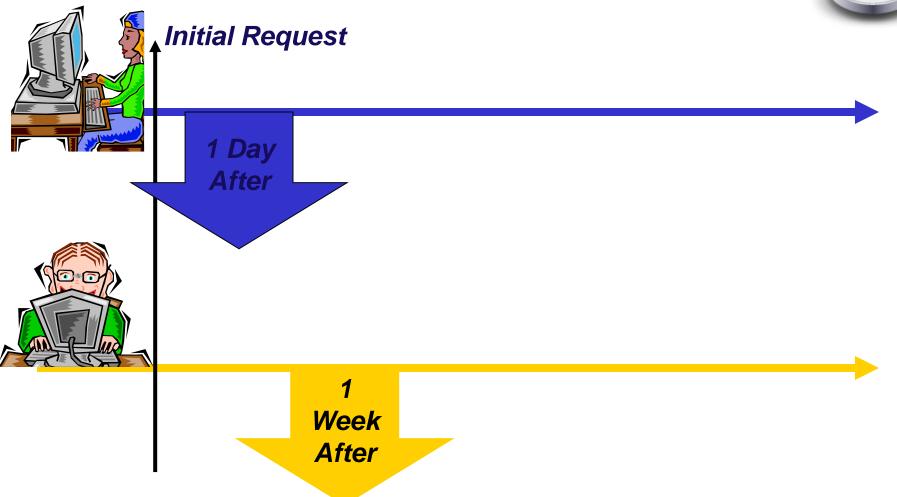


Why we want It !!



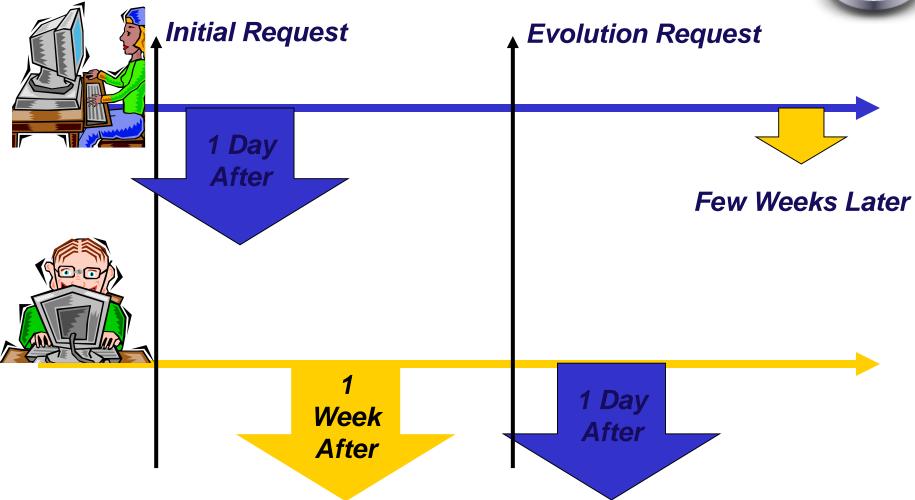
Changes Request: flexible solution





Changes Request: flexible solution





Changes Request: flexible solution Initial Reques Programmer Request After Few Weeks Later **Architect** 1 1 Day Week After After

Changes Sources During Development



Requirements:

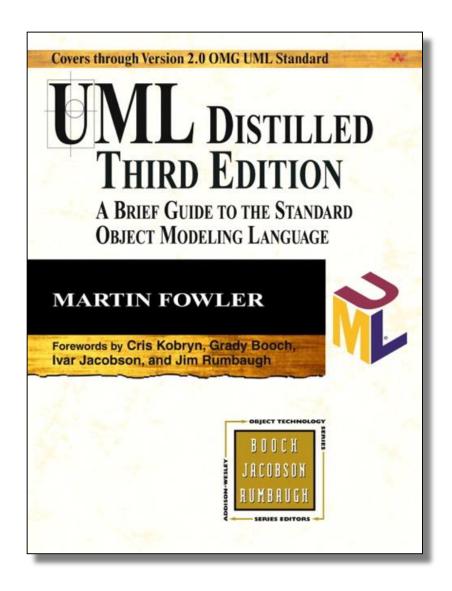
- Customers Discover What they Really Want During or at the End of Developments
- Technology
 - Performances Are Increasing With Time
- Skill
 - We Learn and Understand the Problem and We Discover the Right Solution on the Job
- Short Term Politic
 - No Comments



Martin FOWLER

Martin Fowler

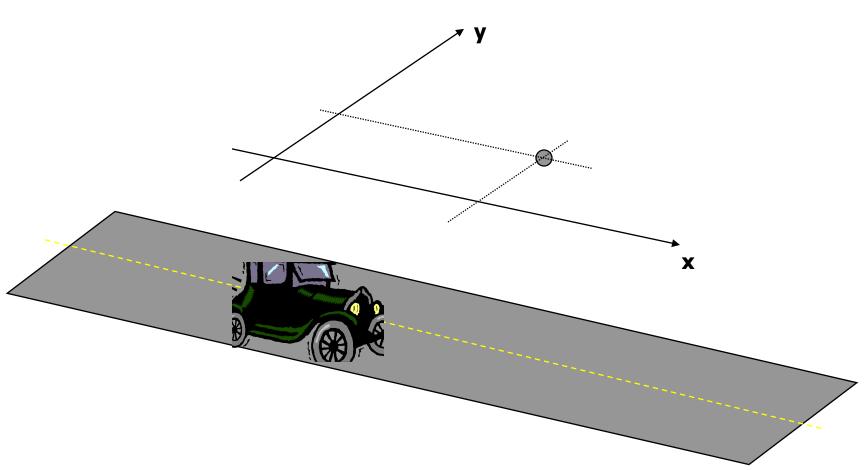






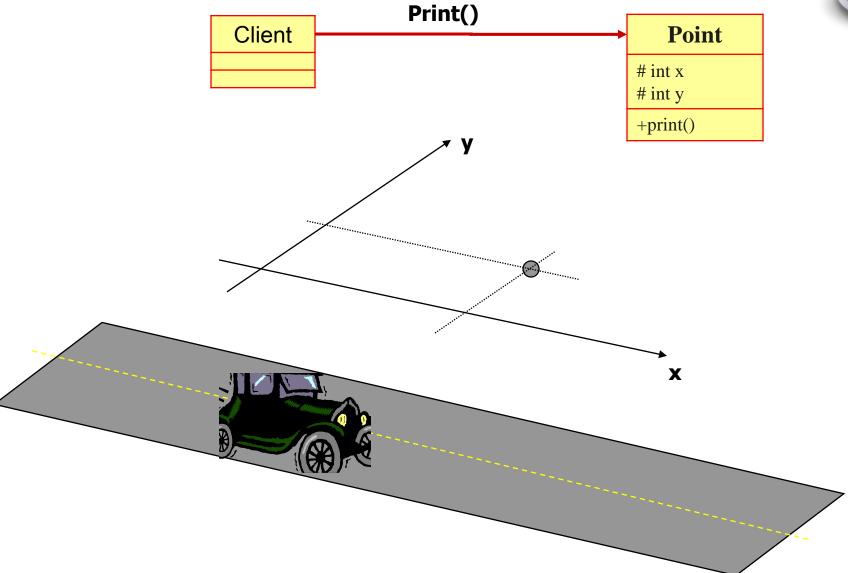
Programming in "present" tense





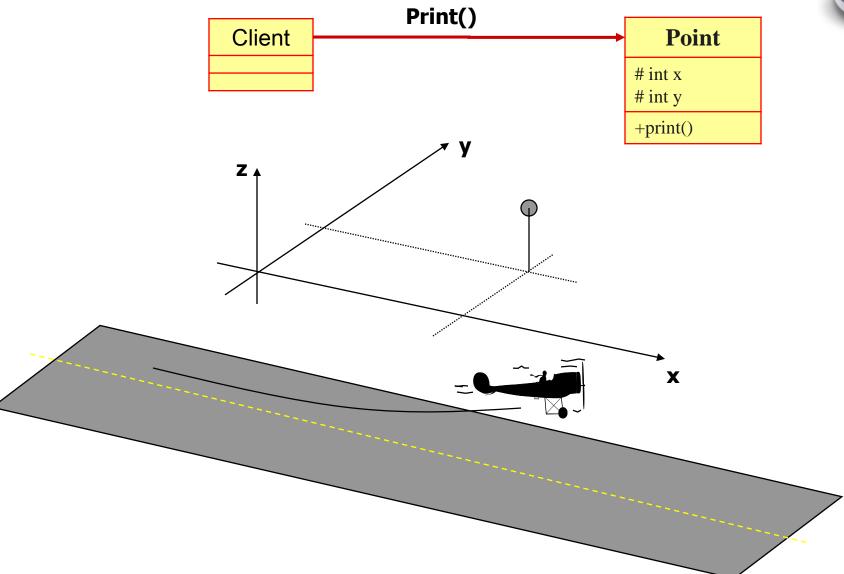
Programming in "present" tense





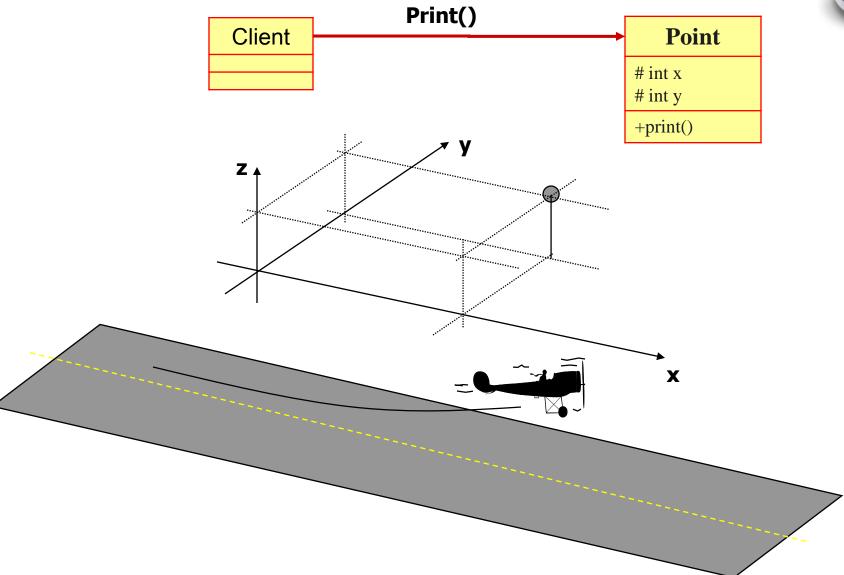
Future





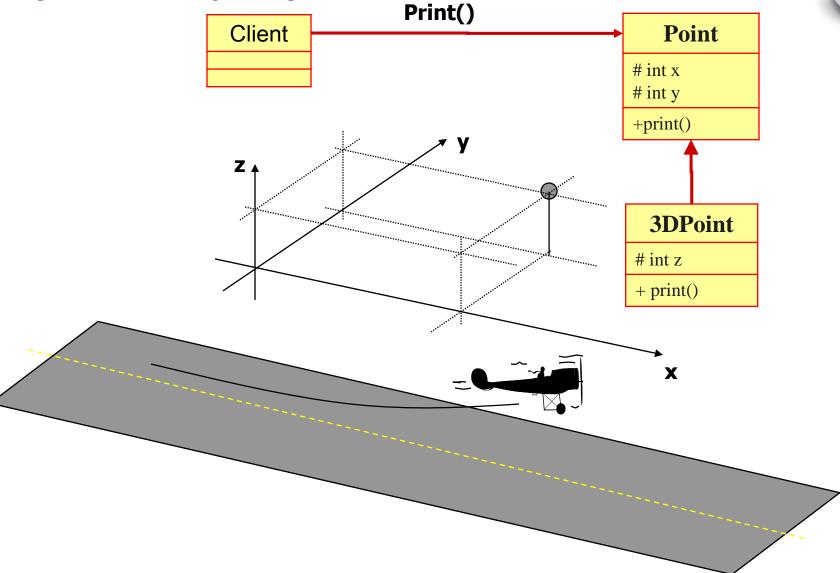
Future





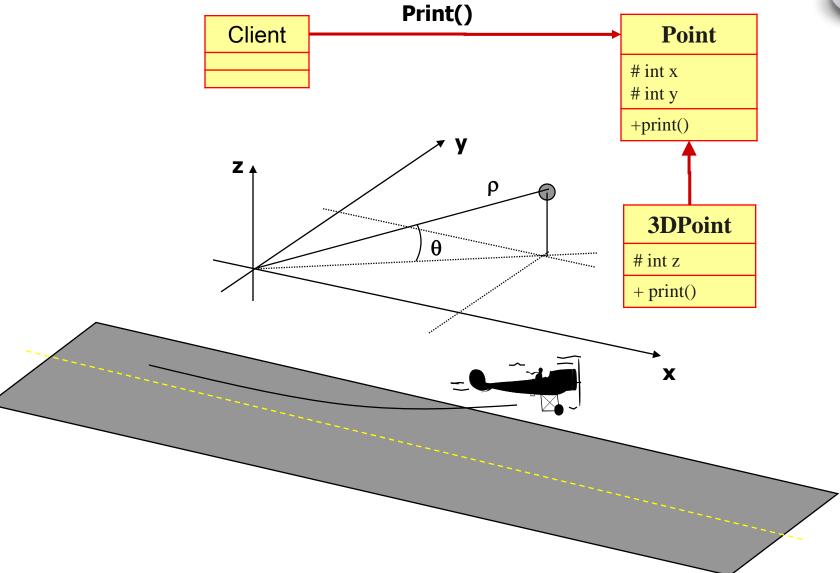
Programming in "Future" tense (Scott Meyers)





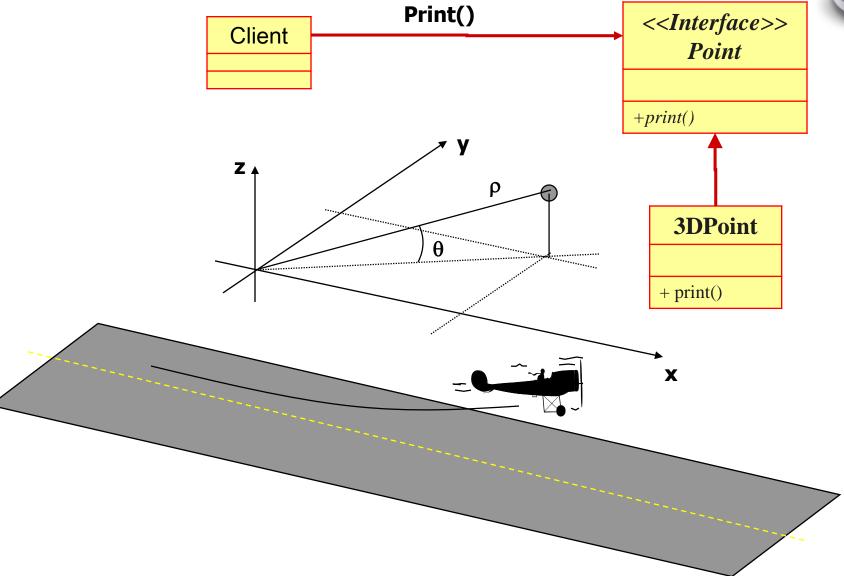
Programming in "Future" tense





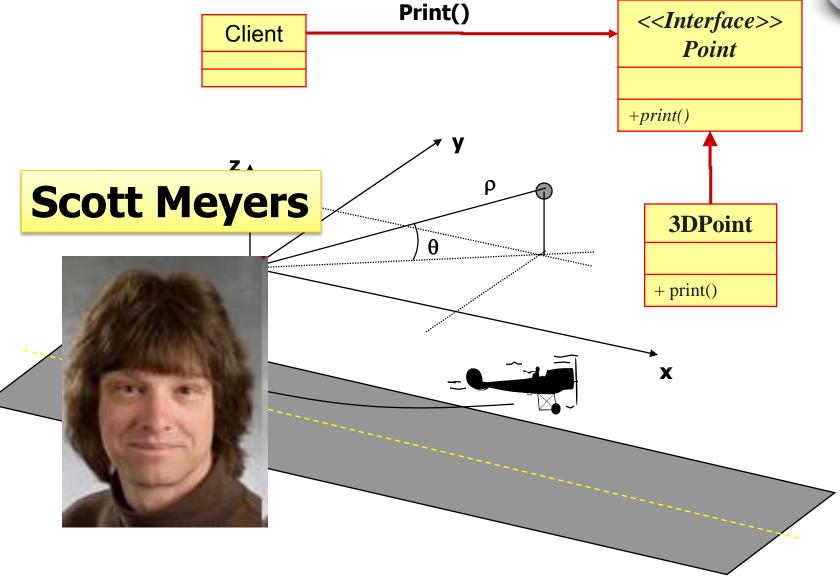
Programming in "Future" tense





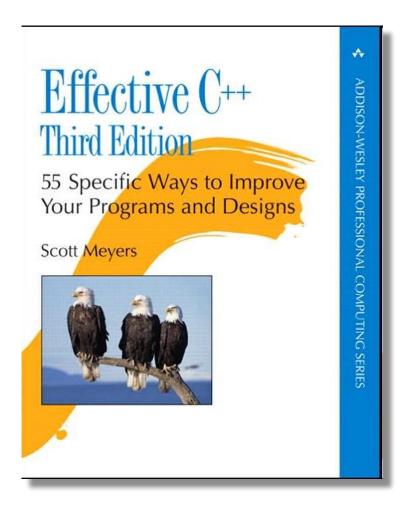
Programming in "Future" tense





Scott Meyers



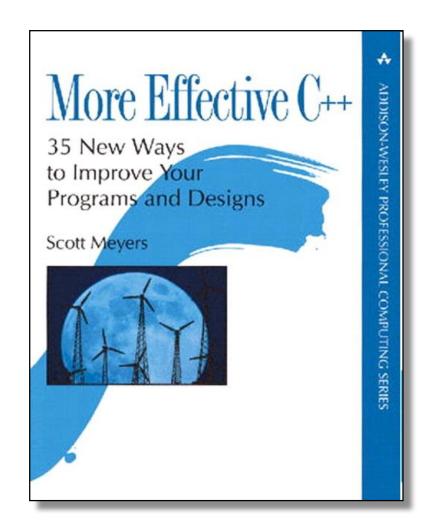




Effective C++

Scott Meyers







More Effective C++

Managing the changes



- Isolate Likely to Change Items:
 - Modularity : Interchange
 - No Global Items : Change Localization
 - No Hardcode Items (Magic Numbers): Hide implementation changes
- No Assumption on Implementation !!!!!
 - Design by Interface
- Separation of Concerns
 - Business Services
 - Technical Services

Java snippet

Pas de constantes en dur



```
ArrayShortFreelist BlockFreeList = new ArrayShortFreelist();
int NUM_BLOCKS = 100;
int MAX_SIZE = 100;
int BLOCK_SIZE = 10;
Random random = new Random();
short[][] disk = new short[NUM_BLOCKS][BLOCK_SIZE];
short [] block = new short[BLOCK_SIZE];
int MAX_NUM_BLOCKS = MAX_SIZE / BLOCK_SIZE;
for (int i = 0; i < MAX_NUM_BLOCKS ; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < BLOCK_SIZE; j++) {
       block[j] = (short) random.nextInt(Short.MAX_VALUE);
    }
    disk[BlockFreeList.getFreeBlock()] = block;
```

Pas de constantes en dur



```
public static char[] nestedloop(char s[],char r[])
    int N=10;
     char rs[]=new char[N];
    int k=0;
    for(int i=0;i<s.length;i++)</pre>
        for(int j=0;j<r.length;j++)</pre>
             if(s[i]==r[j])
                 rs[k]=s[i];
                 k++;
    return rs;
```

Constantes en dur (magic number)



```
char tableau[] = new char[10];
```

C'est mieux!



```
final static int MAX_SIZE = 10;
final static String FILE1 = "R.txt";
final static String FILE2 = "S.txt";
```

```
public class NestedLoop {
   public static char[] join(char[] r, char[] s) {
       char[] ret = new char[r.length];
       int i = 0:
       for (char x : r) {
            for (char y : s) {
                if (x == y) {
                   ret[i] = x;
                    i++;
       return ret;
```

C' est très bien !!!



Programmer pour le futur



- Les constantes ne doivent pas être « hardcodées »
- Les évolutions sont gérées uniquement par le changement des valeurs des constantes.
- Solutions possibles : .properties, .xml, JavaBeans ...

Separation of Concerns (views)



Business

 IT



Separation of Concerns (views)



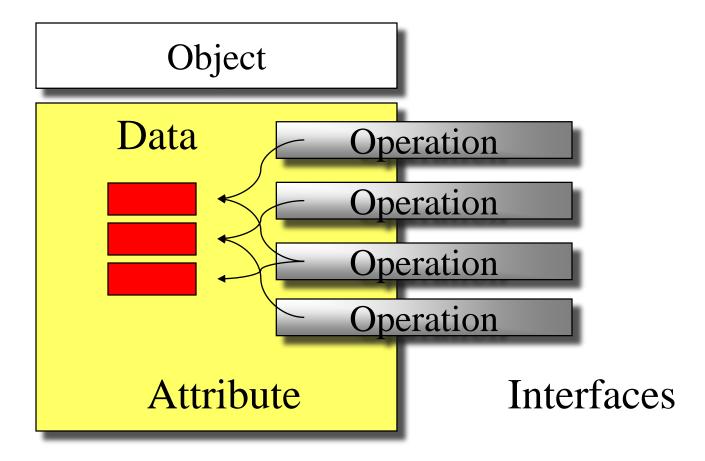
Functional

Technic



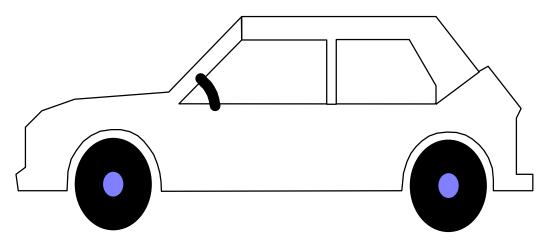
Object Paradigm

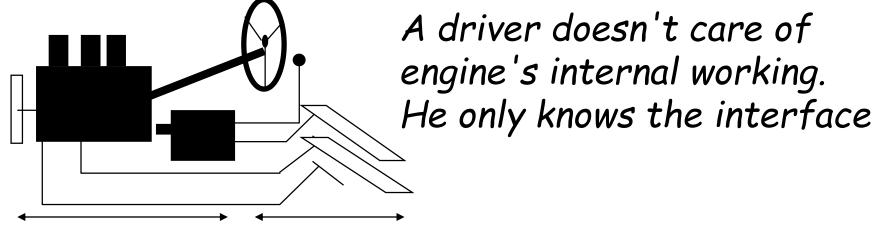




car analogy







Interface

Implementation

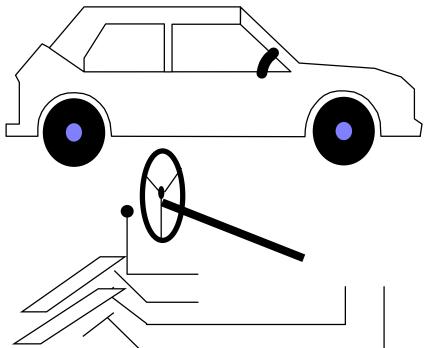
Interface



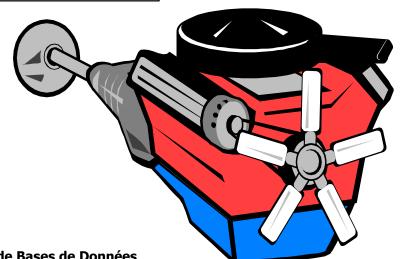
```
vehicle {
      attributes engine
      interface car {
      start()
      accelerate()
      stop()
```

car — start()

Interface VS implementation



Interface (specification)







Implementation (body)

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GOF



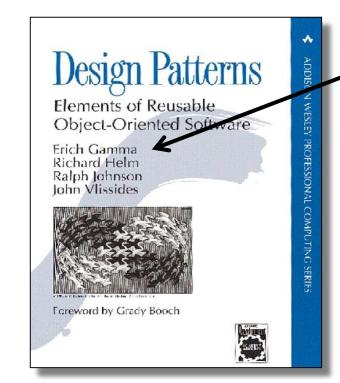
"program to an interface, not an implementation"

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Design_Patterns



Moodle





Iterative and Incremental development process **Iterative** Incremental **Emmanuel fuchs Conception Avancée de Bases de Données**

