patrones.

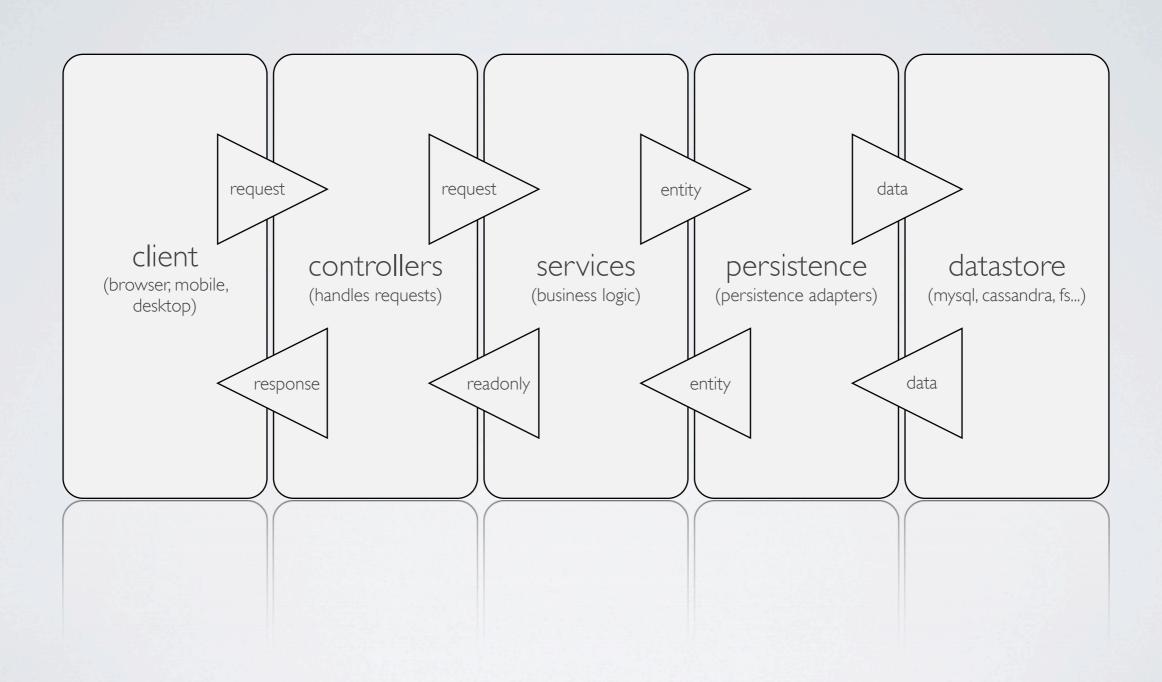
anti.patrones

anti.patrones

arquitectura, diseño y dialectos del software

patrones arquitectura

layers



anti.patrones arquitectura

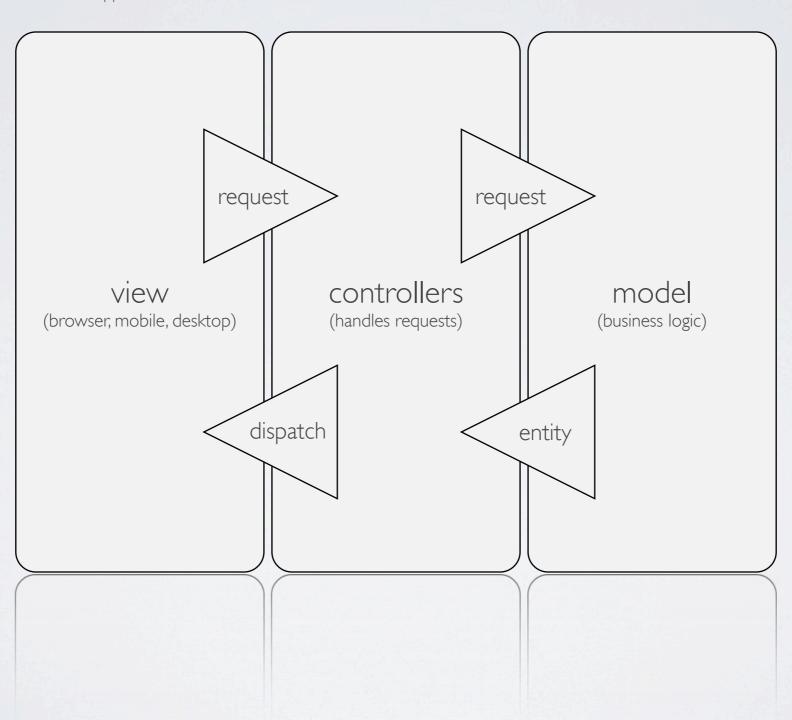
layers / YAFL (yet another fucking layer)

*Dante's inferno layers violence limbo lust gluttony heresy greed fraud treachery anger

patrones arquitectura

mvc

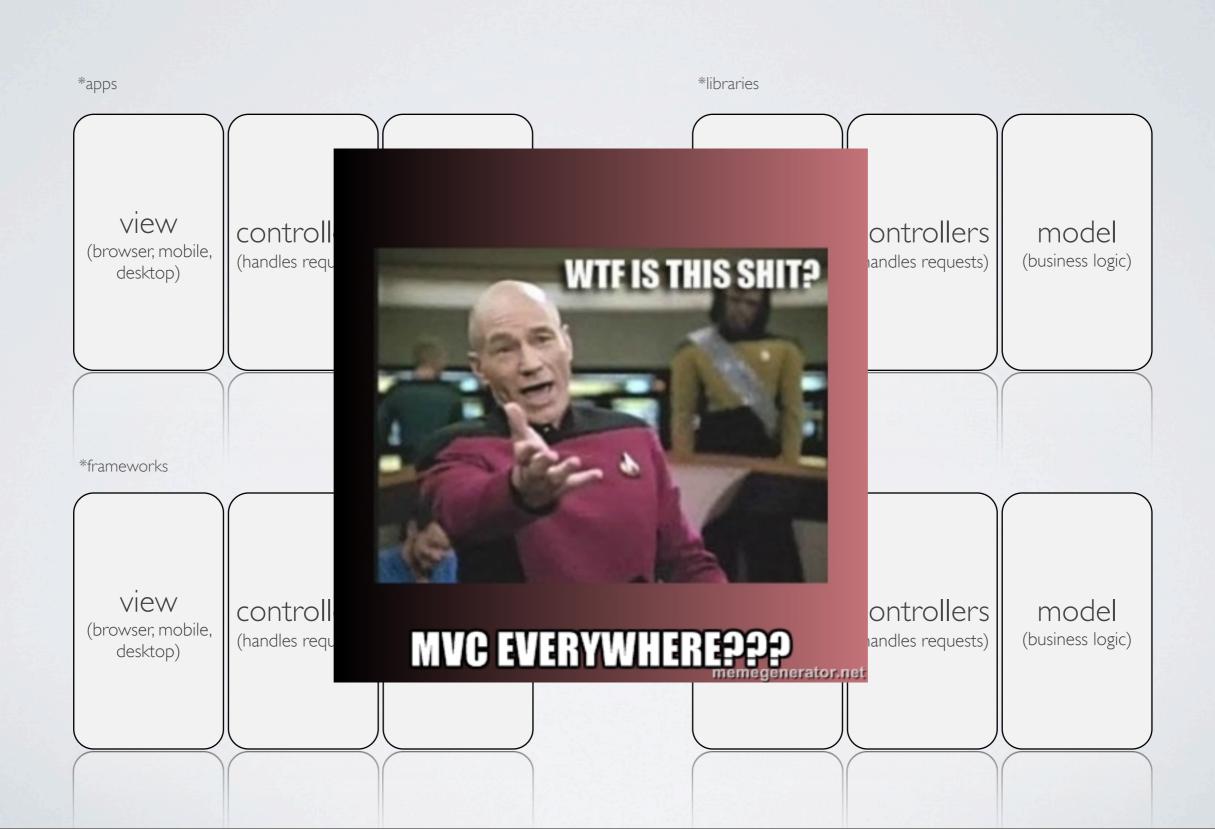
*Great for applications



anti.patrones arquitectura

*So extended most programmer don't know any other alternatives. Not a good solution for all systems. e.g. event based systems.

mvc / silver bullet mvc



singleton

*Single instance in memory.

Great for services. Requires manual thread synchronization.

Hard to test unless you use an abstract factory to construct the impl instance



https://gist.github.com/3928549

```
public class EarthService {

private final static EarthService instance = new EarthService();

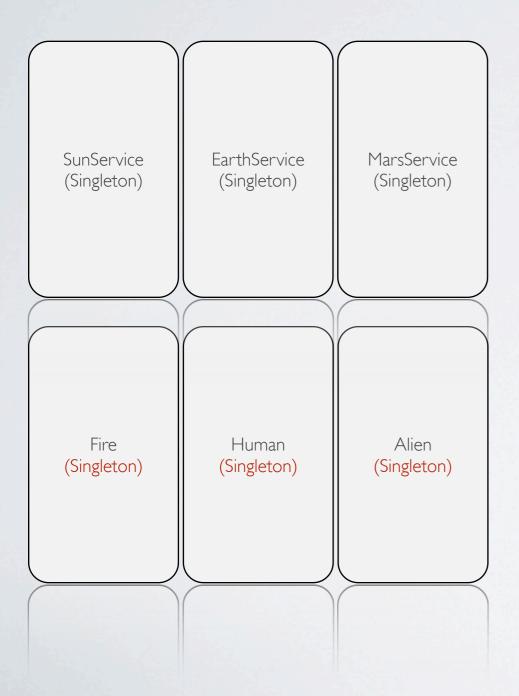
private EarthService() {
}

public final static EarthService getInstance() {
 return instance;
}

}
```

singleton/singletonitis

*When devs confuse the factory method and make everything a singleton unknowingly sharing state throughout the app



https://gist.github.com/3928549

```
public class EarthService {

private final static EarthService instance = new EarthService();

private EarthService() {
}

public final static EarthService getInstance() {
 return instance;
}

}
```

builder

*Helps building complex object out of a series of **optional** parameters

ComplexObject
(Many options)

ComplexObjectBuilder
(Returns itself
on each option call)

```
843
          * A builder for this factory impl
844
845
846
         public static final class Builder {
847
848
             private HectorPersistenceFactory delegate;
849
850
             public Builder() {
851
                  delegate = new HectorPersistenceFactory();
852
853
854
             public Builder autoDiscoverHosts(boolean autoDiscoverHosts) {
855
                  delegate.setAutoDiscoverHosts(autoDiscoverHosts);
                  return this;
856
857
             }
858
859
             public Builder clusterName(String clusterName) {
860
                  delegate.setClusterName(clusterName);
861
                  return this;
862
             }
863
864
             public Builder credentials (Map<String, String> credentials) {
                  delegate.setCredentials(credentials);
865
866
                  return this;
867
868
```

 $\underline{https://github.com/47deg/firebrand\#programmatically}$

builder/required

*anti-pattern when some of the params are required. Required params should go on the constructor or factory method

ComplexObject
(Many options)

ComplexObjectBuilder
(Returns itself
on each option call)

```
843
           * A builder for this factory impl
844
845
846
          public static final class Builder {
847
848
              private HectorPersistenceFactory delegate;
849
850
             public Builder() {
851
                  delegate = new HectorPersistenceFactory();
852
853
854
             public Builder autoDiscoverHosts(boolean autoDiscoverHosts) {
855
                  delegate.setAutoDiscoverHosts(autoDiscoverHosts);
                  return this;
856
857
             }
858
859
             public Builder clusterName(String clusterName) {
                  delegate.setClusterName(clusterName);
860
                  return this;
861
862
              }
863
864
              public Builder credentials(Map<String, String> credentials) {
                  delegate.setCredentials(credentials);
865
866
                  return this;
867
868
```

 $\underline{https://github.com/47deg/firebrand\#programmatically}$

factory method

*Helps controlling instance creation by providing an static method that returns an instance

getInstance()

```
public class EarthService {
    private final static EarthService instance = new EarthService();

private EarthService() {
    public final static EarthService getInstance() {
        return instance;
    }
}
```

factory method/reduce visibility

*Anti-pattern when it becomes just a constructor clone and restrict instance creation for no reason. Consider abstract factories for most cases.

getInstance()

```
public class EarthService {

private final static EarthService instance = new EarthService();

private EarthService() {
}

public final static EarthService getInstance() {
 return instance;
}

}
```

abstract factory

*Helps controlling instance creation by providing a service that give you instances of implementations without directly exposing implementations. It allows to replace dependencies based on implementations via configuration or at runtime without coupling your code to specific implementations.

https://gist.github.com/3930813

Application.java

```
interface PersistenceService {
         void save();
     class DatabasePersistenceService implements PersistenceService {
         public void save() {
             // save to database
10
11
    }
12
     class MemoryPersistenceService implements PersistenceService {
14
15
         public void save() {
             // save to memory
17
18
19
20
21
     class ServiceFactory {
23
24
         private static PersistenceService persistenceService;
25
         public static PersistenceService getPersistenceService() {
             return persistenceService;
28
29
30
         public static void setPersistenceService(PersistenceService persistenceService) {
31
             ServiceFactory.persistenceService = persistenceService;
32
33
34
35
    public class Application {
36
37
         public static void main(String[] args) {
             ServiceFactory.setPersistenceService(new DatabasePersistenceService());
             PersistenceService persistenceService = ServiceFactory.getPersistenceService();
             persistenceService.save();
43
45 }
```

abstract factory

*The most common anti-pattern is to not specify interfaces so that your code ends up depending on implementation. Another anti-pattern is to have interfaces that are too generic such as in a CRUD api example where all the business logic is delegated to factory clients.

https://gist.github.com/3930813

Application.java

```
interface PersistenceService {
         void save();
     class DatabasePersistenceService implements PersistenceService {
        public void save() {
             // save to database
10
11
12
    class MemoryPersistenceService implements PersistenceService {
14
15
        public void save() {
             // save to memory
18
19
20
21
    class ServiceFactory {
23
24
        private static PersistenceService persistenceService;
25
        public static PersistenceService getPersistenceService() {
             return persistenceService;
28
29
30
        public static void setPersistenceService(PersistenceService persistenceService) {
31
             ServiceFactory.persistenceService = persistenceService;
32
33
    public class Application {
36
37
        public static void main(String[] args) {
             ServiceFactory.setPersistenceService(new DatabasePersistenceService());
             PersistenceService persistenceService = ServiceFactory.getPersistenceService();
             persistenceService.save();
45 }
```

patrones diseño façade

*Simplifies and unifies access to a set of more complex functionality

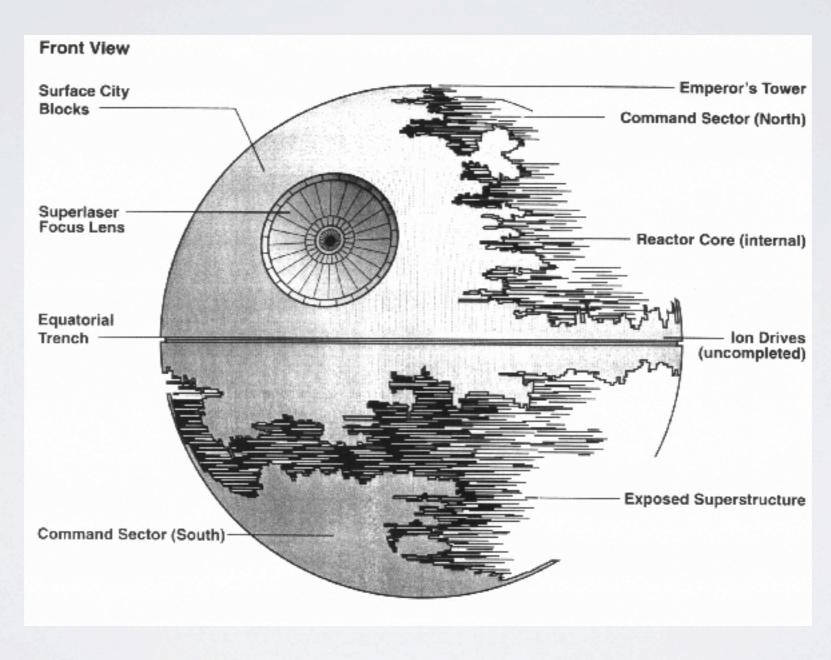
https://gist.github.com/3930928

Application.java

```
interface SolidObject {
        void applyGravity();
        void colide(SolidObject other);
3
4
    }
5
    interface MovingObject {
        void run();
8
        void stop();
9
    }
10
11
     ....
12
13
    class Car {
14
        SolidObject solidObject;
15
16
        MovingObject movingObject;
17
18
19
        void go() {
            solidObject.applyGravity();
20
            movingObject.run();
21
22
        }
23
        void crash(Car other) {
24
            movingObject.stop();
25
             solidObject.colide(other.solidObject);
26
            other.crash(this);
27
28
        }
29
30
    }
```

façade/death star

* A common anti-pattern is the death start or god object. Where the facade is simplified to the point that its implementation includes too much functionality in a generic way that makes updates to the code or modifications a nightmare due to its complexity



proxy

*Proxies calls to class methods allowing interception and modification. Read up on Spring AOP and AspectJ for more powerful actions

```
PersistenceServiceProxy.java #
```

```
interface PersistenceService {
         Object save(Object obj);
    }
    class DatabasePersistenceService implements PersistenceService {
         @Override
         public Object save (Object obj) {
             //save to the database
10
             return null;
11
12
13
    public class PersistenceServiceProxy implements InvocationHandler {
15
16
        private Object obj;
17
18
        public static Object newInstance(Object obj) {
19
             return java.lang.reflect.Proxy.newProxyInstance(
20
                     obj.getClass().getClassLoader(),
21
                    obj.getClass().getInterfaces(),
22
                     new PersistenceServiceProxy(obj));
23
        }
24
25
        private PersistenceServiceProxy(Object obj) {
26
             this.obj = obj;
27
        }
28
29
        public Object invoke(Object proxy, Method m, Object[] args)
30
                 throws Throwable {
31
            Object result;
32
            try {
33
                 System.out.println("before method " + m.getName());
34
                 result = m.invoke(obj, args);
35
             } catch (InvocationTargetException e) {
36
                 throw e.getTargetException();
37
             } catch (Exception e) {
38
                 throw new RuntimeException("unexpected invocation exception: " +
39
                         e.getMessage());
40
             } finally {
41
                 System.out.println("after method " + m.getName());
42
             }
43
             return result;
44
        }
45
46
        public static void main(String... args) {
47
             PersistenceService proxy = (PersistenceService) PersistenceServiceProxy.newInstance(new DatabasePersistenceService());
48
            proxy.save(new Object());
49
        }
50
    }
```

proxy / hidden code

*Proxied calls are hard to debug because unless you step in the debugger and look at the call stacks is not apparent who is intercepting your code

otros.patrones

- Patrones y Antipatrones
 - o Arquitectura
 - Capas / YAFL
 - MVC / MVC
 - SOA / CRUD
 - o Diseño
 - Creación
 - Prototipo
 - Singleton / Singletonitis
 - Builder / Utilizar como constructor
 - Método de Factoria / Parametros opcionales
 - Factoría abstracta / Falta de interfaces
 - Estructura
 - Adaptador
 - Puente
 - Compuestos
 - Decorador
 - Façade / Estrella de muerte : objecto dios
 - Proxy
 - Modulos
 - Comportamiento
 - Cadena de responsabilidad
 - Comando
 - Mediador
 - Memento
 - Observador
 - Estado
 - Estrategia
 - Template
 - Visitante
 - Dialectos
 - Especificos a cada lenguage
 - Java Generics
 - JEE / JEE
 - Metadata / Anotaciones