

** no actual soldiers were harmed in the making of this presentation

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WAR BETWEEN TOOLS & DESIGN

WHO DOES RAILS?

OVERVIEW

- ▶ Problem
 - ▶ No perfect solution
- ▶ Patterns
- ▶ Code Example
- ▶ A Potential Future Framework

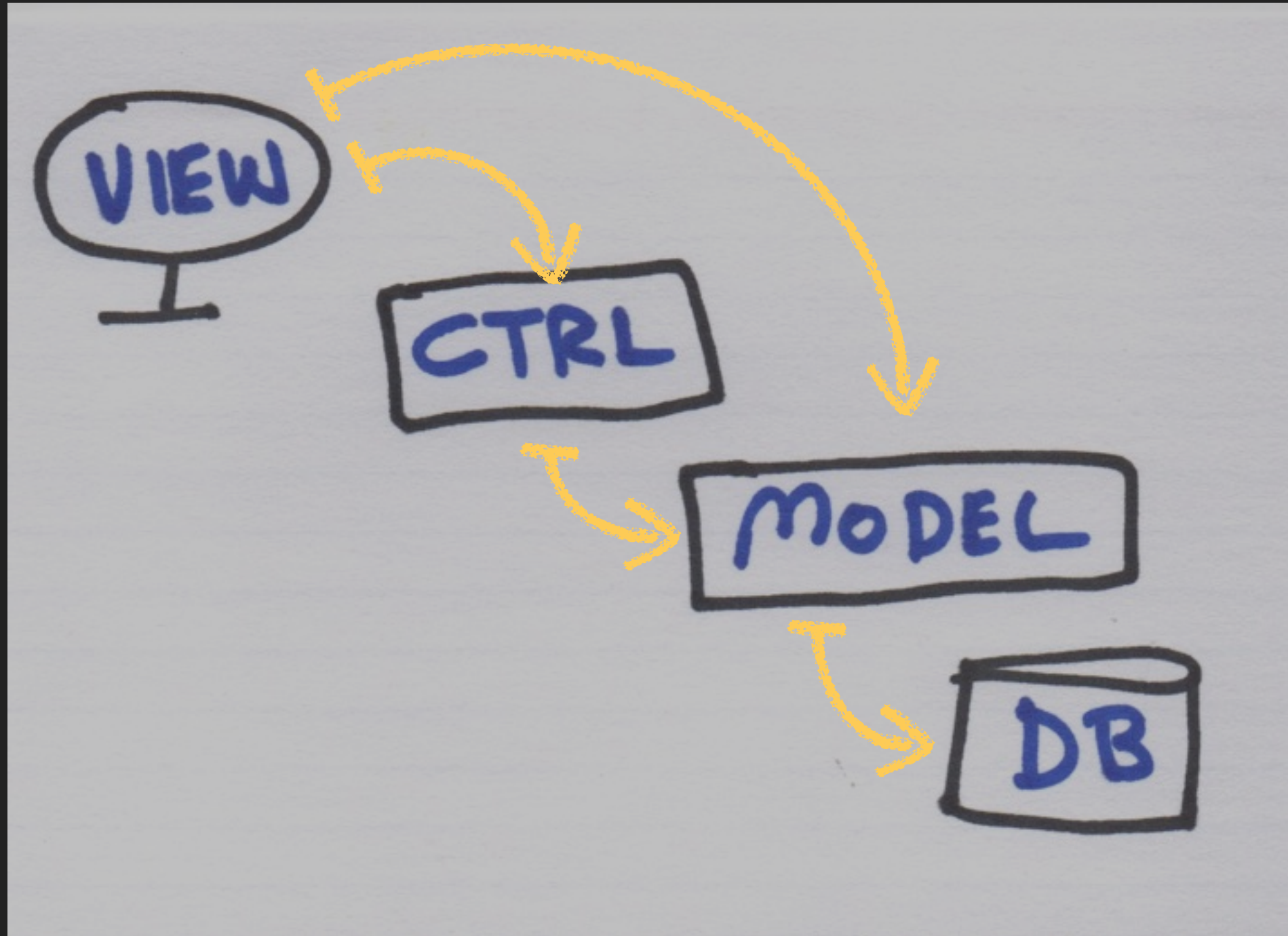
OVERVIEW

REWRITE – RESEARCH

TOOLS ADD COUPLING

- ▶ Coupling and Cohesion
- ▶ Rails advocates a “Golden Path”
 - ▶ Standards for quick development
 - ▶ Connects view to DB.
- ▶ Coupling is not unique to Rails

RAILS DEPENDENCIES



TOOLS VS DESIGN

- ▶ Tools
 - ▶ Use their “way” to build
 - ▶ Tool lock-in and Coupling
- ▶ OO Design
 - ▶ Separate the Buisness Domain
 - ▶ May write more code
 - ▶ Risk: Extra coding not paying off

COUPLING PROBLEMS

- ▶ Hard to Test
- ▶ Slow to Test
- ▶ Different Rates of Change
- ▶ Check in / Merge issues

RANGE OF APPROACHES

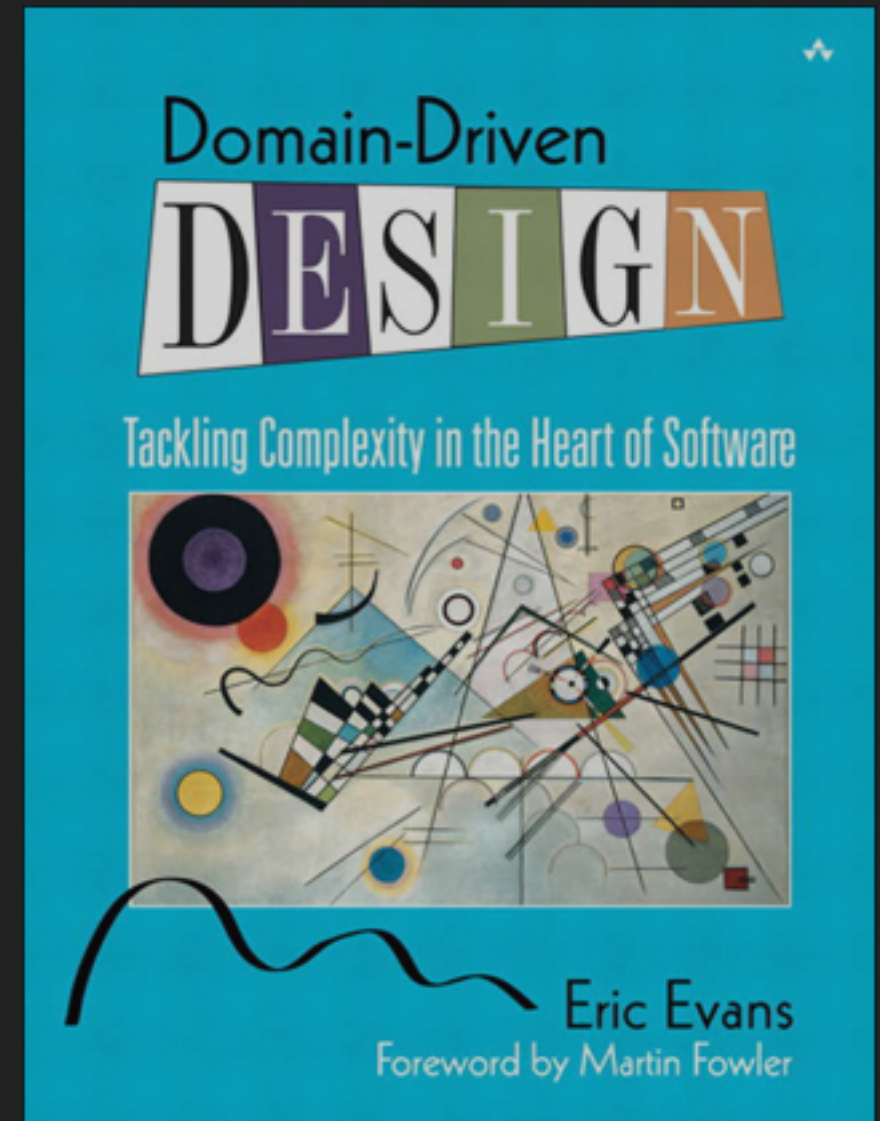
- ▶ Rails Scaffolding <--> Hexagonal Architecture
- ▶ Short-Term Goal:
 - ▶ Something in between
 - ▶ Enable: Better OO, specifically DDD
- ▶ Long-Term Goal – DDD

“JUST ENOUGH” APPROACH

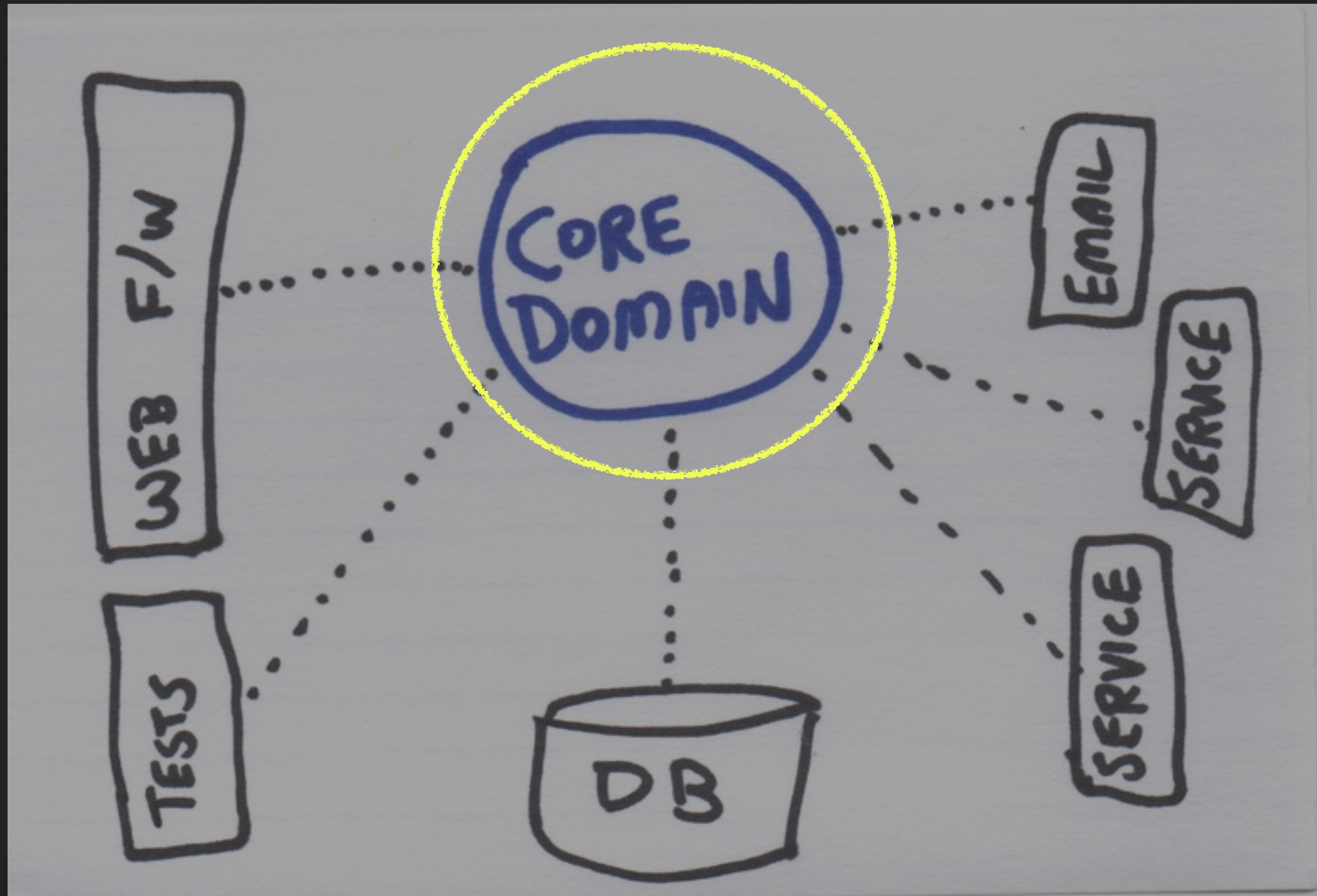
- ▶ Just Enough to Grow
 - ▶ but not too much to Slow you
- ▶ Nothing original
- ▶ Pattern (s)
- ▶ Large app ideas in a small demo

DOMAIN DRIVEN DESIGN

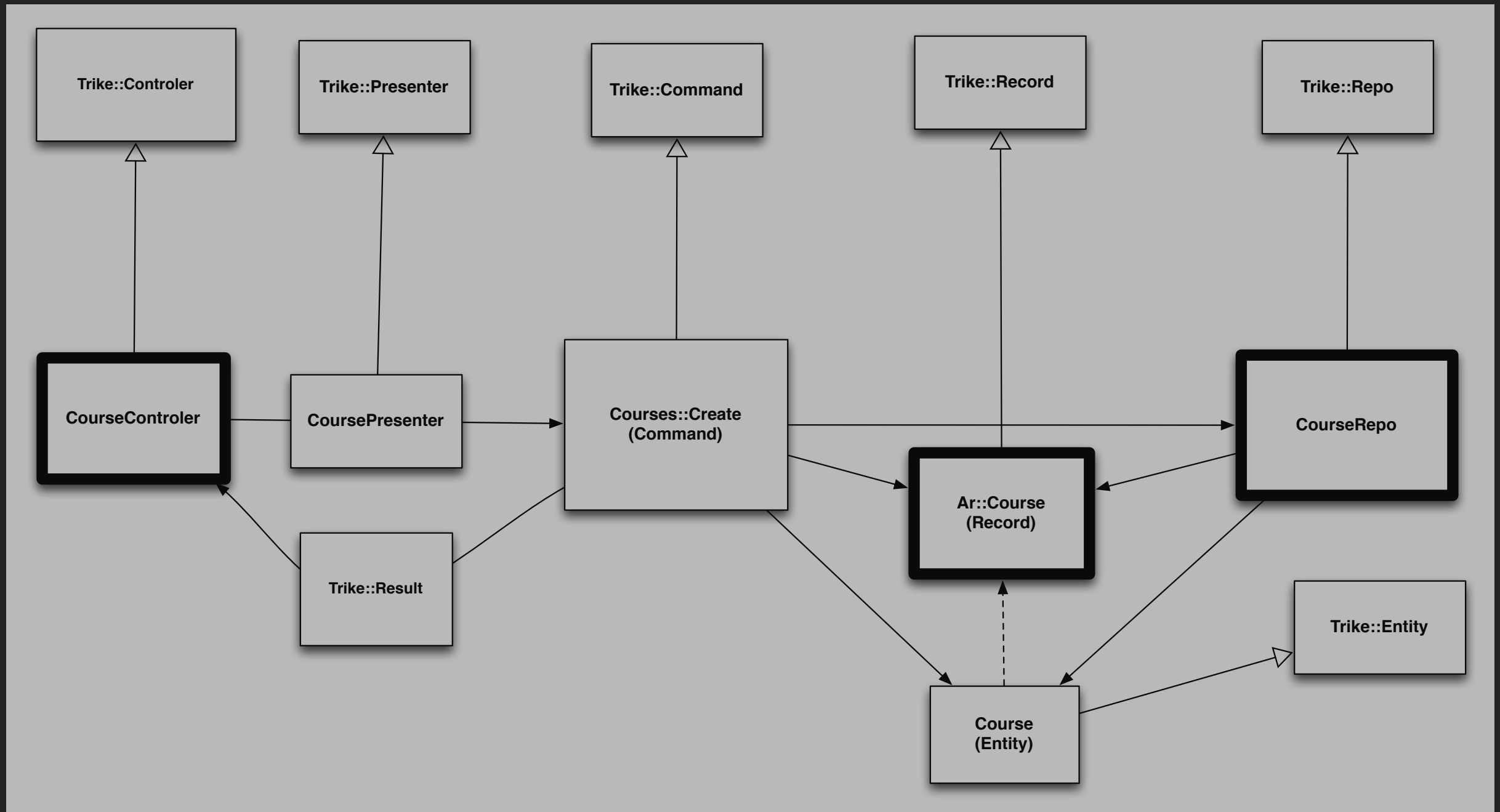
- ▶ Domain-driven design (DDD)
- ▶ 2004
- ▶ Patterns and Techniques
- ▶ Focus on the core domain



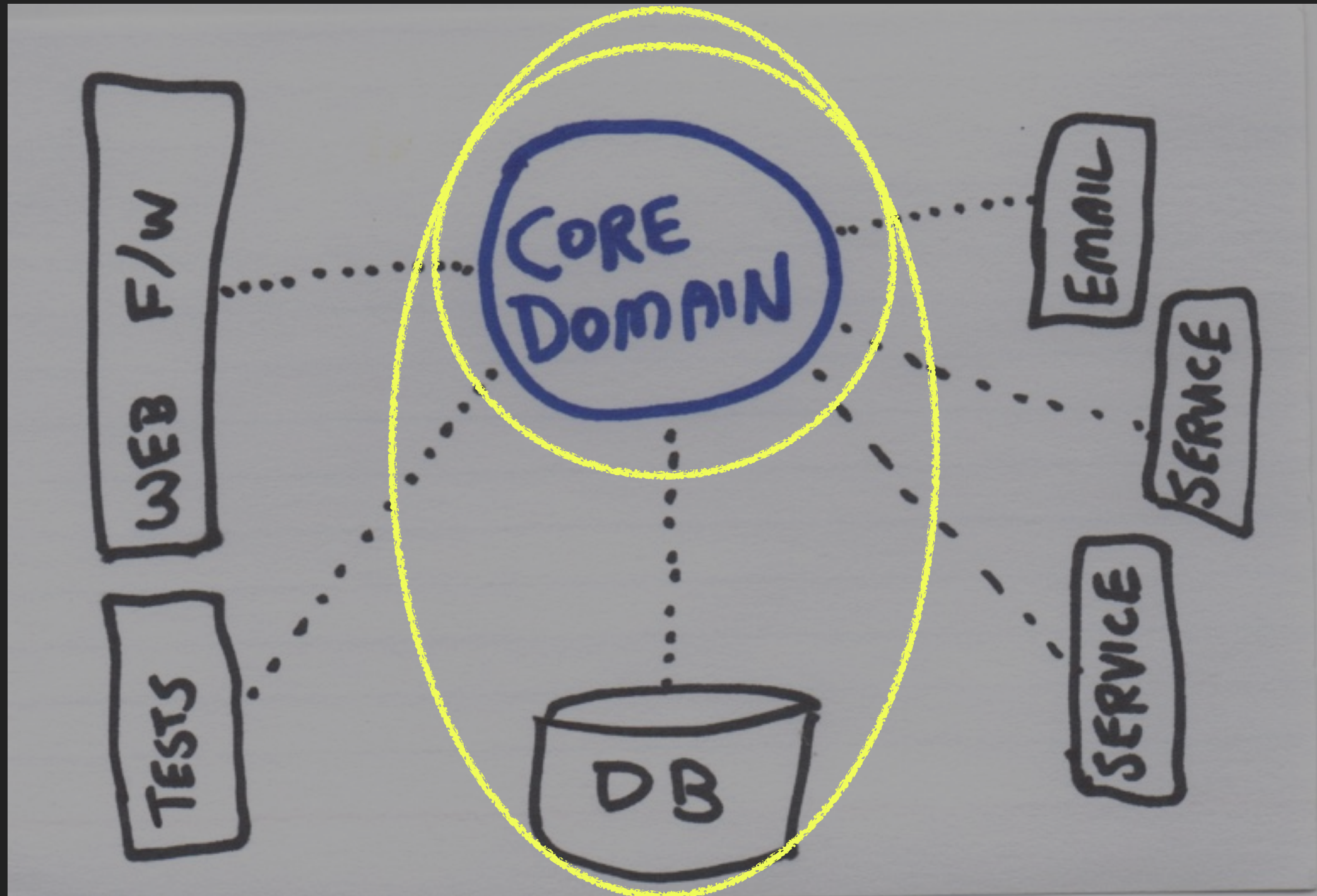
WHAT WE WANT



WHAT WE TRIED



WHAT WE WANT (PART 2)



CARGO SHIPPING EXAMPLE

- ▶ Started with Rails scaffolding of Cargo
- ▶ Refactored to Patterns
- ▶ https://github.com/mwindholtz/ddd_cargo_on_rails

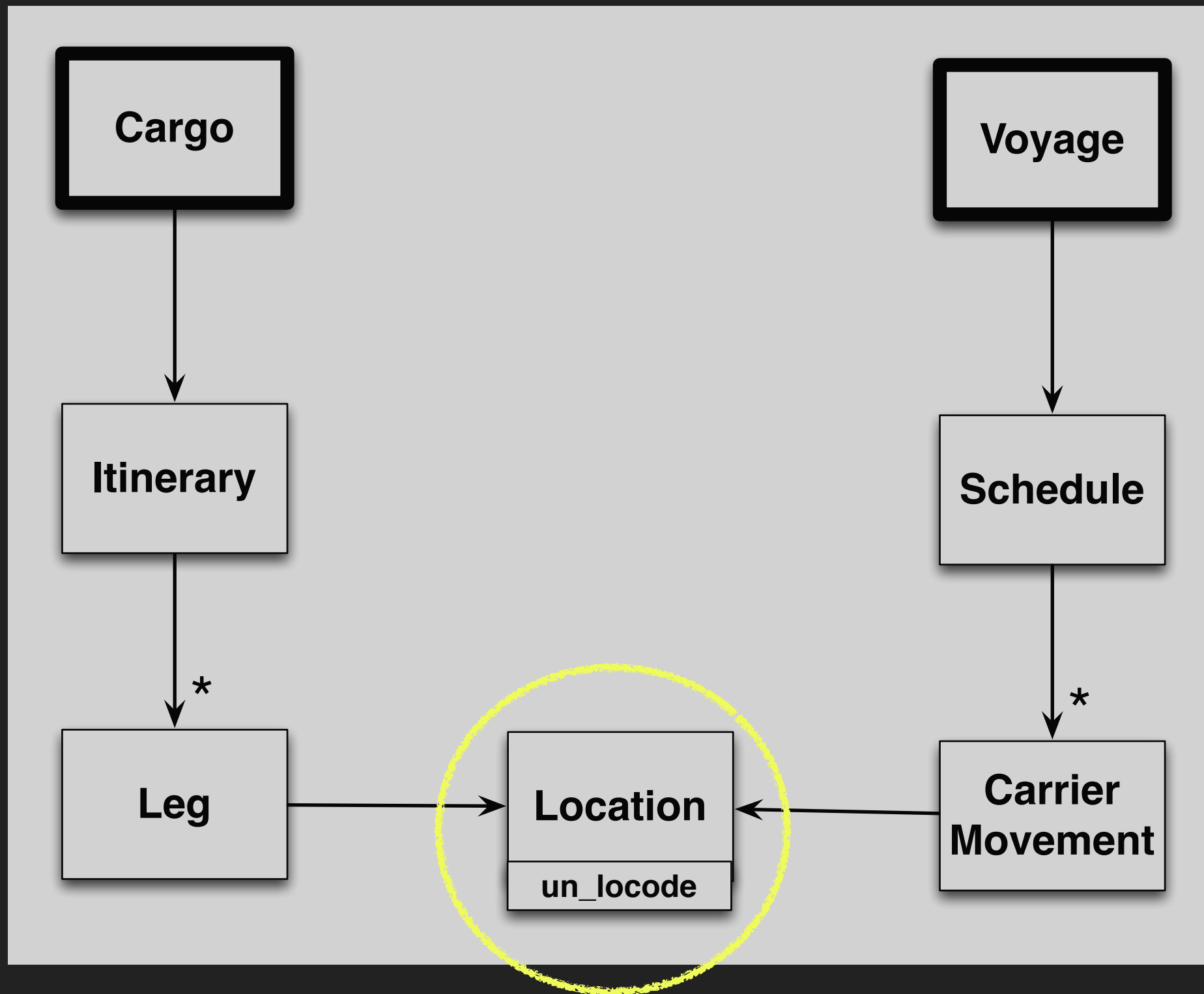




SCENARIO #1

- ▶ Customer book a Cargo, from Hong Kong to Long Beach
 - ▶ Create a Cargo
 - ▶ Generate an Itinerary

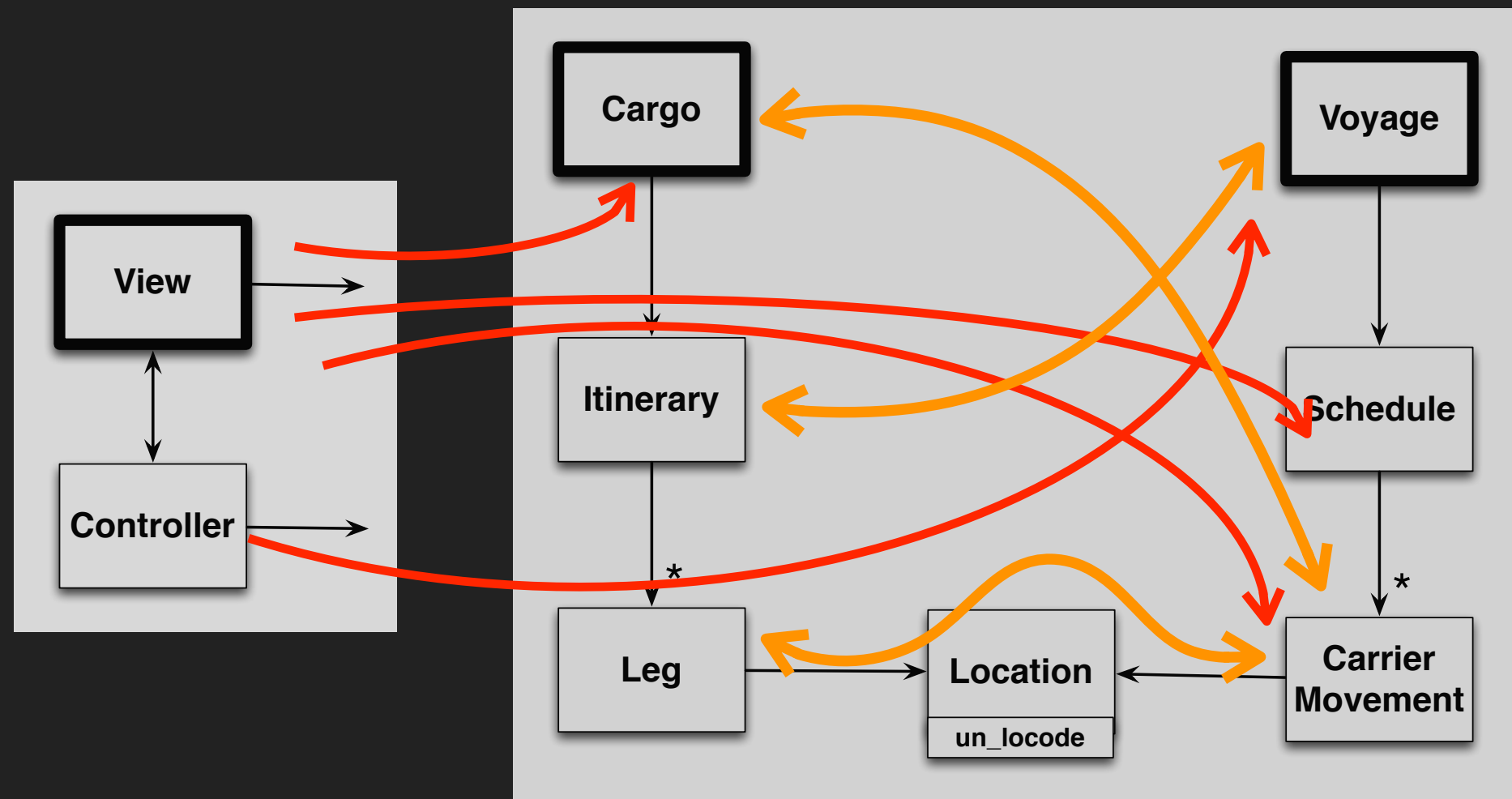
CORE MODEL



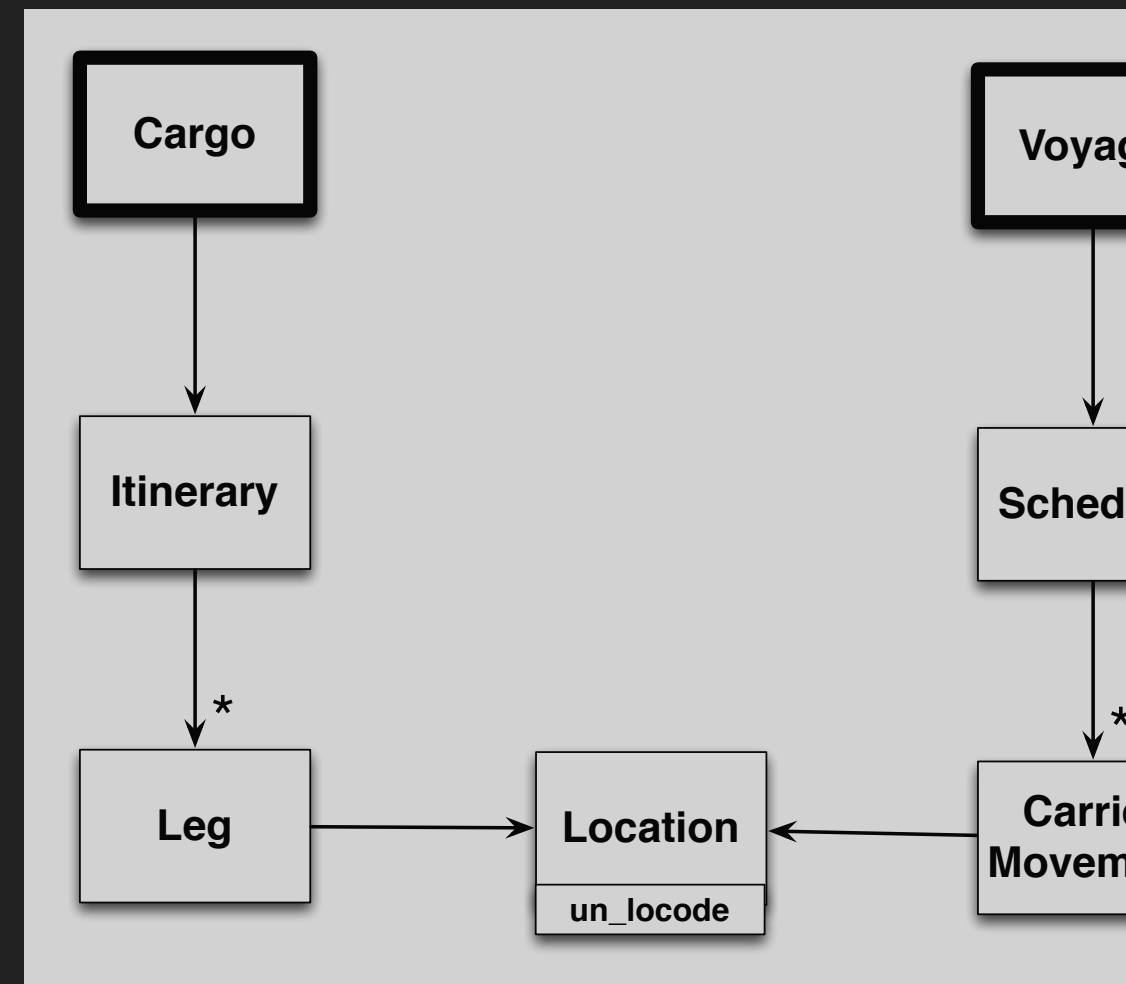
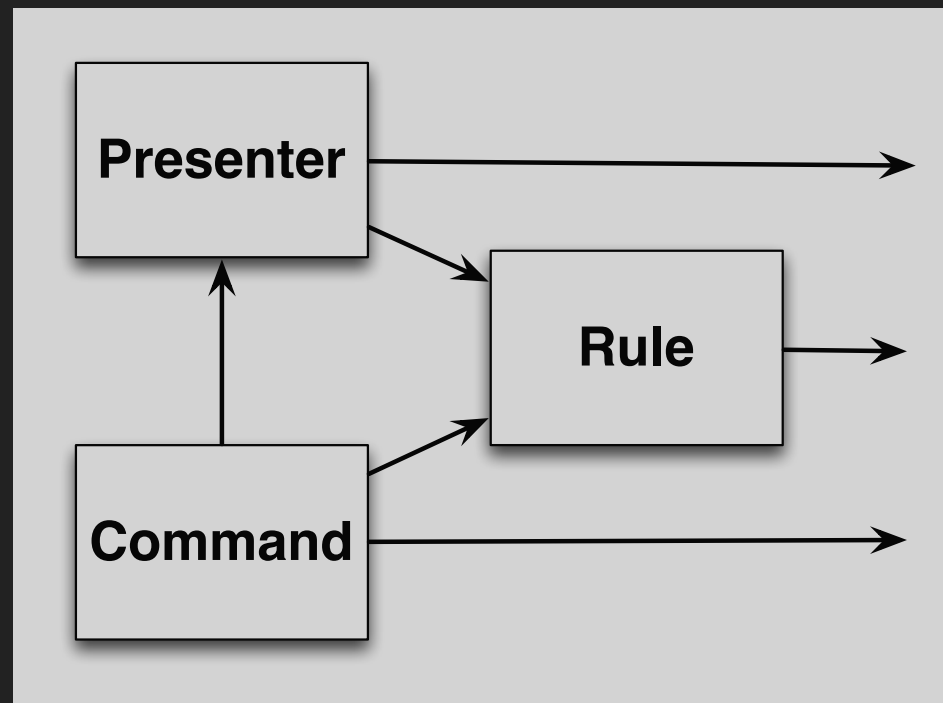
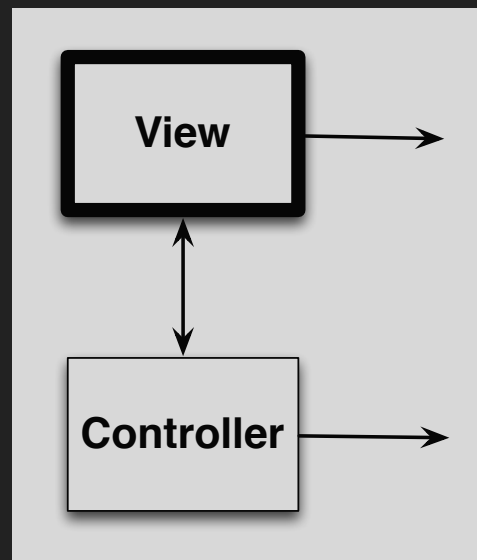
DEMO CODE

A LOOK AT EXAMPLE APP

GOLDEN PATH APPROACH



APPLICATION LAYER

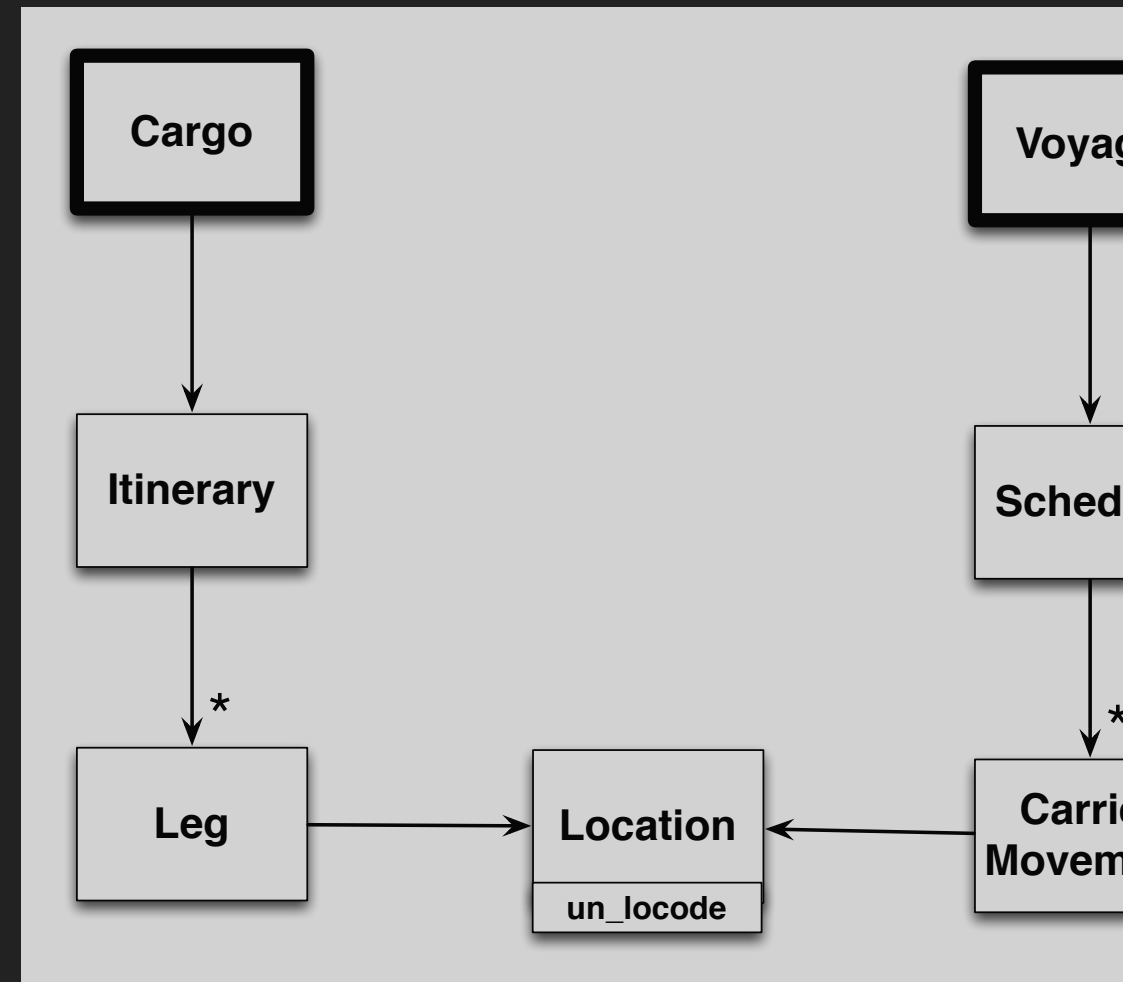
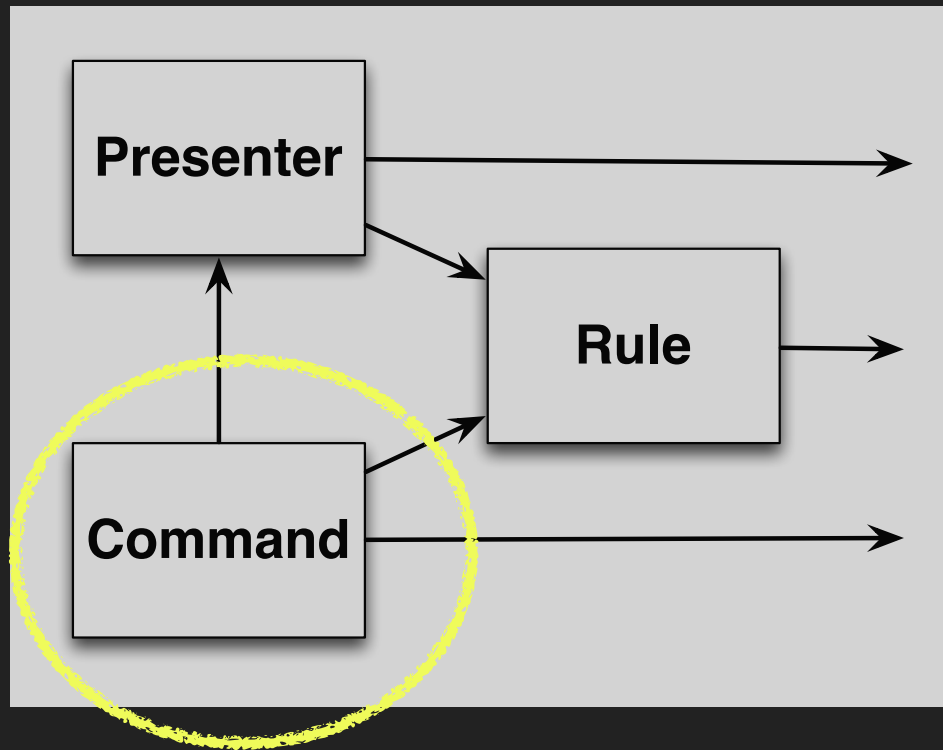
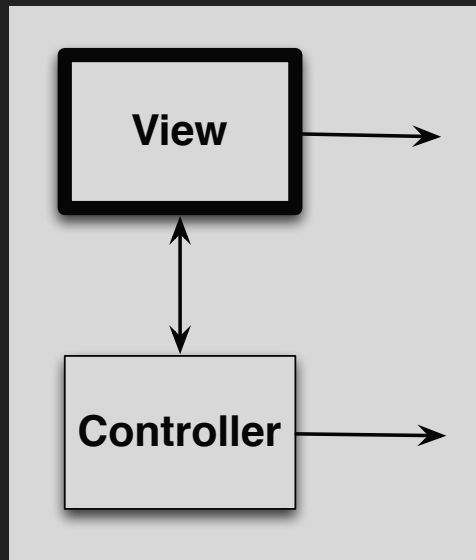


"All problems in computer science can be solved by another level of indirection except ... the problem of too many indirections." — David Wheeler

APPLICATION LAYER PATTERNS

- ▶ Command
- ▶ Presenter
- ▶ Rule

APPLICATION LAYER – COMMAND



COMMAND

- ▶ Problem
 - ▶ Some Logic needs multiple models
 - ▶ Some Logic is specific to one request.
- ▶ Solution
 - ▶ Move the responsibility in a single class
 - ▶ Standard REST commands can be easily abstracted
- ▶ AKA: Transaction Script, PEAA

TWO MAIN COMMAND TYPES

▶ Domain Facade

- ▶ Simple pass thru to the Core Domain
- ▶ Standard REST

▶ Operation Script

- ▶ Implements Application Logic
- ▶ Uses the Core Domain

COMMAND INTERFACE

- ▶ # create
- ▶ # call
 - ▶ return a Presenter

FIND LOCATION COMMAND

```
class LocationsController < ApplicationController
  def show
    @prez = Cnds::FindLocation.new(params[:id]).call
  end
end
```

```
class Cnds::FindLocation
  attr_reader :object_id

  def initialize(object_id)
    @object_id = object_id
  end

  def call
    object = Location.find(object_id)
    LocationPresenter.new(object)
  end
end
```

GENERIC FIND COMMAND

```
class RestCmdsController < ApplicationController
  def show
    @prez = Cmds::Find.new(controlled_class, params[:id]).call
  end
end
```

```
class Cmds::Find < Cmds::GenericBase
  attr_reader :object_id

  def initialize(klass, object_id)
    @object_id = object_id ; super(klass)
  end

  def call
    object = klass.find(object_id)
    presenter_class.new(object)
  end
end
```

PATTERNS

LOCATION CONTROLLER

OPERATION SCRIPT – GENERATE ITINERARY

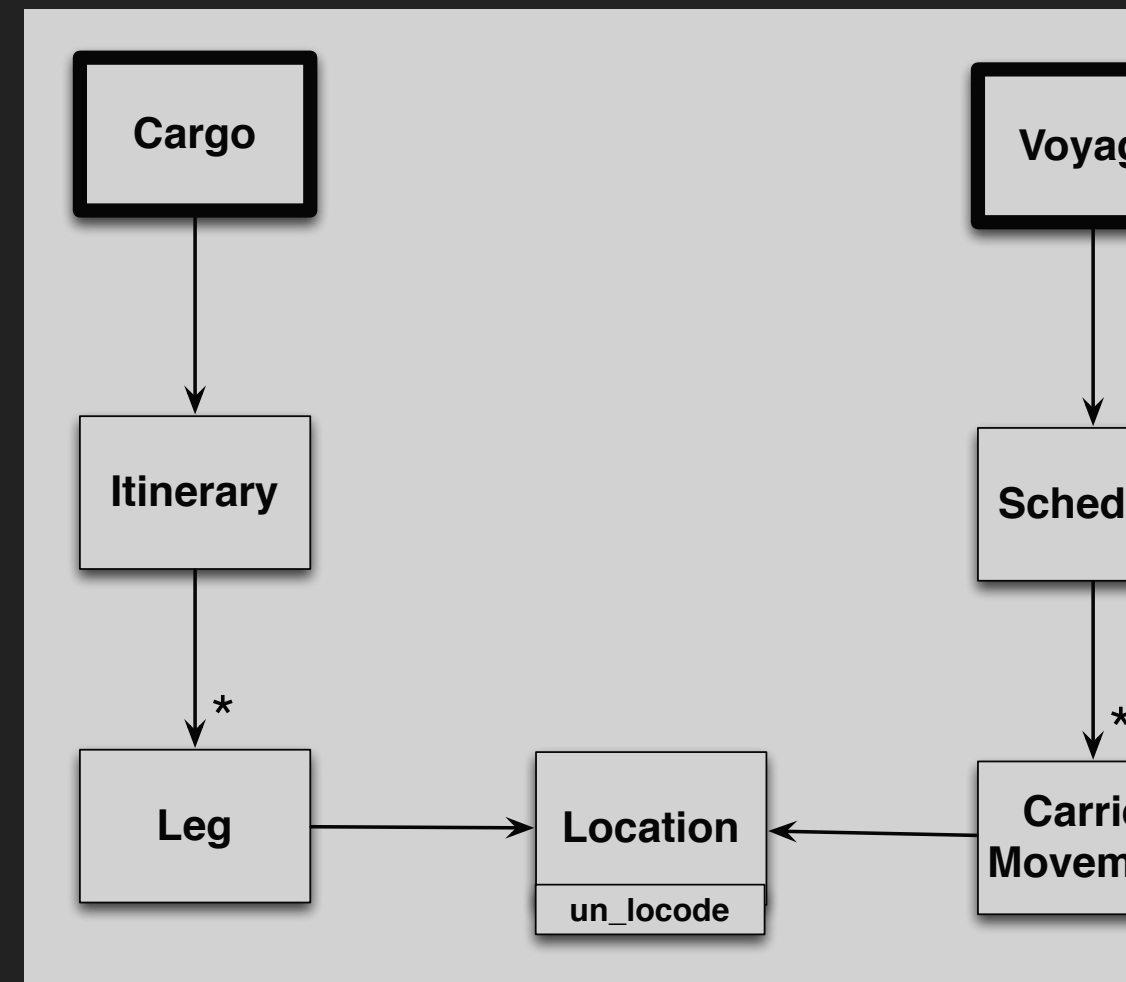
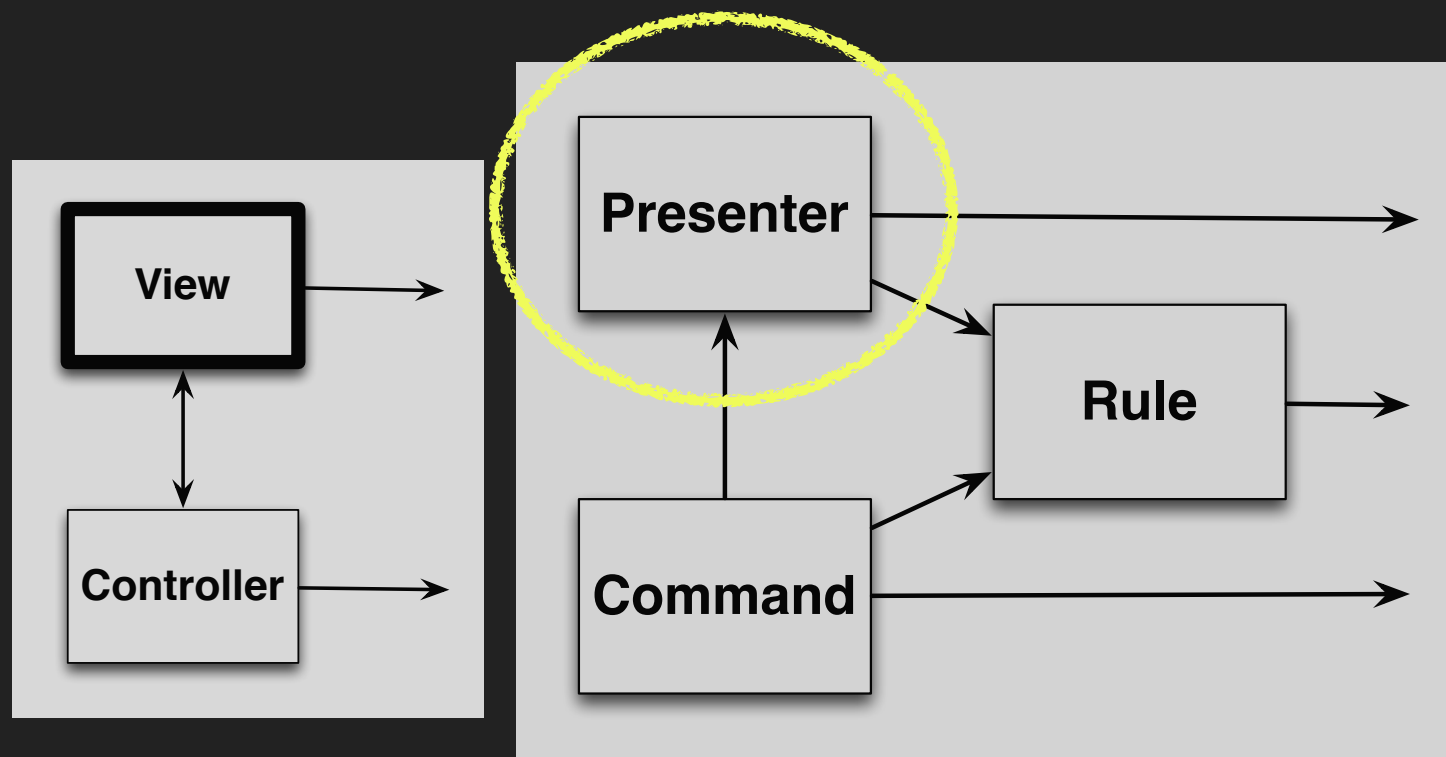
```
module Cnds
  class GenerateItinerary < Cnds::Base

    def initialize(cargo_id)
      @cargo_id = cargo_id
      super()
    end

    def call
      routing_service = RoutingGateway.service.new
      cargo = Cargo.find(cargo_id)
      routing_service.itinerary( cargo )
    end

    protected
      attr_reader :cargo_id
    end
  end
end
```

APPLICATION LAYER



PRESENTER

- ▶ Problem
 - ▶ Many variables in View add Coupling
 - ▶ Often Needs links and paths from Rails
- ▶ Solution
 - ▶ Only return 1- object to the view
 - ▶ Encapsulates the data needed by the view
 - ▶ Pass in a `view_context` for link and path generation
 - ▶ AKA, Two-Step View, PEAA

LOCATION PRESENTER – EXAMPLE – DEFINITION (1 / 2)

```
class LocationPresenter

  ATTRS = [ :code, :name ]
  attr_reader *ATTRS

  def initialize(object=nil)
    @object = object || Location.new
    unless @object.new_record?
      @code = @object.code
      @name = @object.name
    end
  end

  def errors; @object.errors
  end

  def values
    ATTRS.map{ |each| self.public_send(each) }
  end
end
```

LOCATION PRESENTER – EXAMPLE – DEFINITION (2 / 2)

```
# Links .....
```

```
def link_to_show  
  view_context.link_to('Show', @object)  
end
```

```
def link_to_destroy  
  view_context.link_to('Destroy', @object, method: :delete,  
                      data: { confirm: 'Are you sure?' })  
end
```

```
end
```

LOCATION PRESENTER – EXAMPLE – IN VIEW

```
<p id="notice"><%= notice %></p>
```

```
<div> <%= prez.name %> : <%= prez.code %> </div>
```

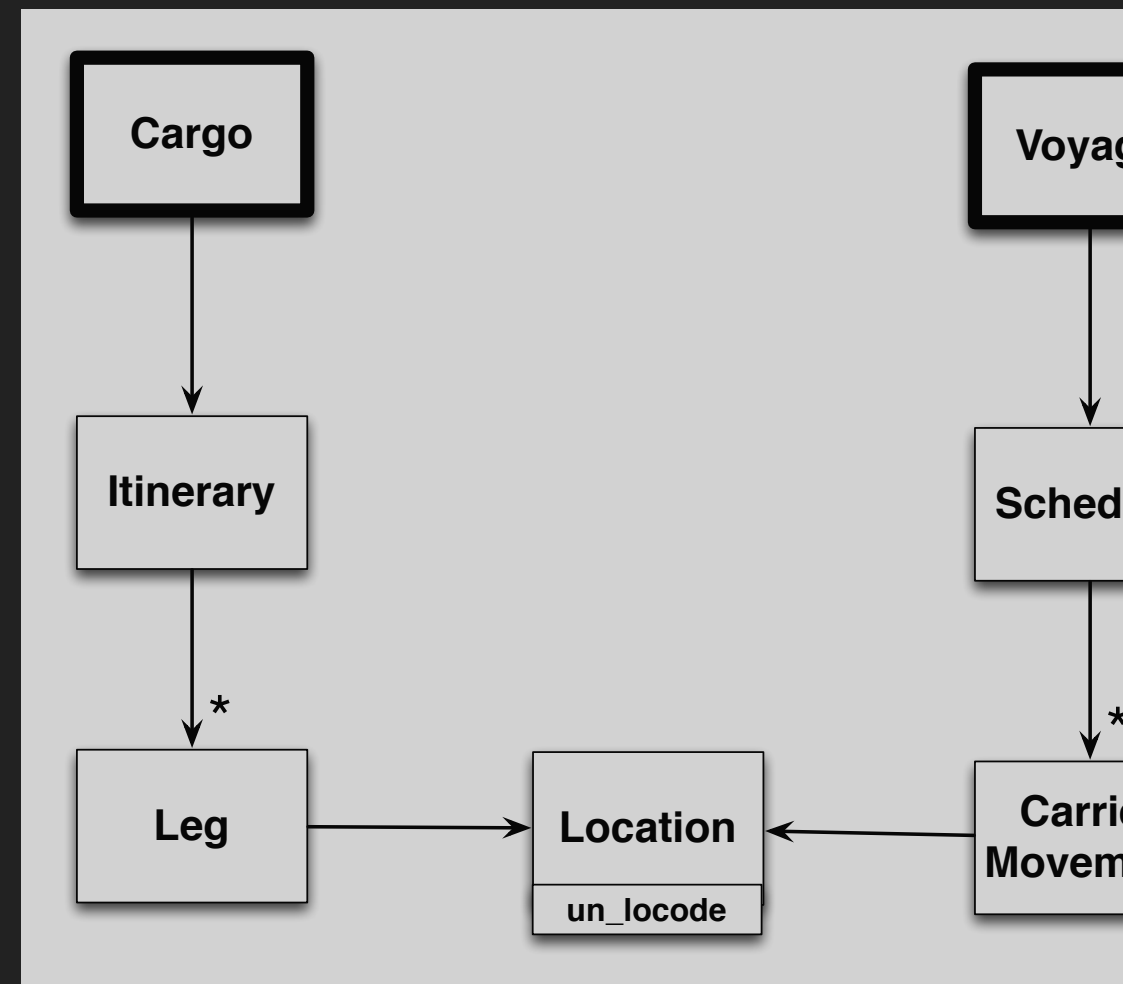
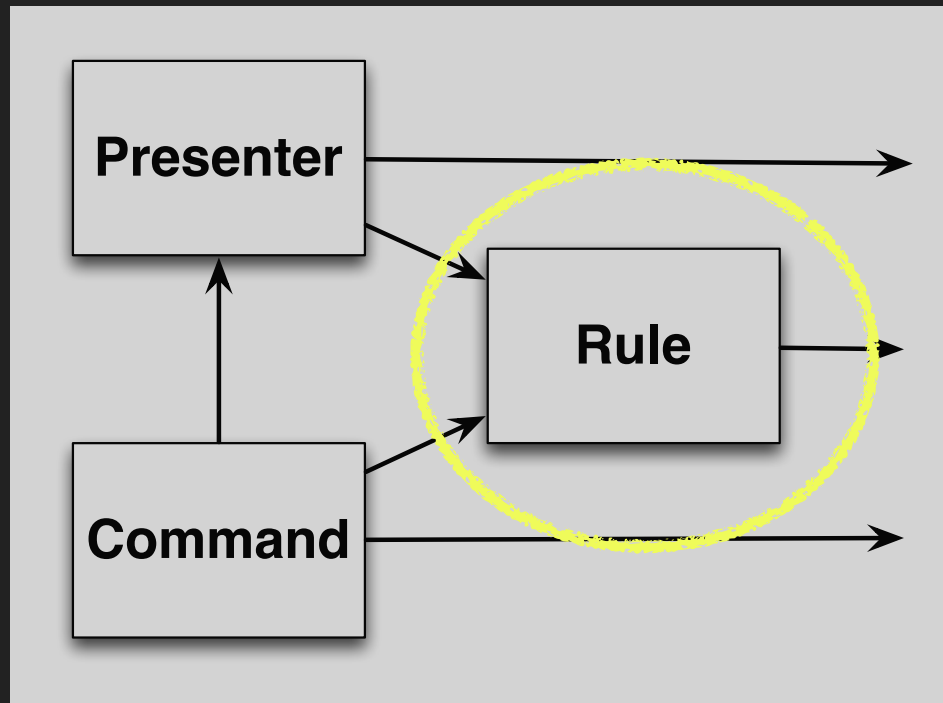
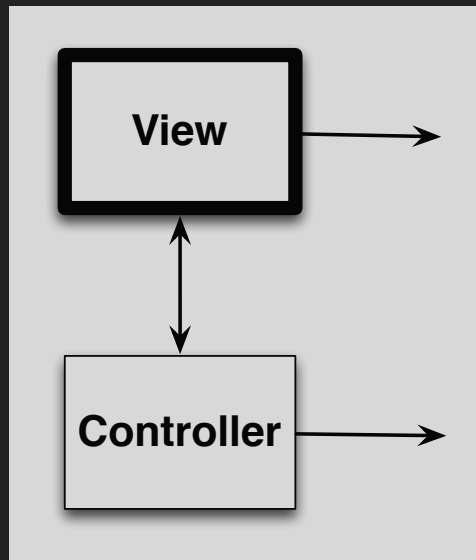
```
<br/>
```

```
<br/>
```

```
<%= prez.link_to_edit %> |
```

```
<%= prez.link_to_index('Back') %>
```

APPLICATION LAYER – RULE



RULE

- ▶ Problem
 - ▶ Code for business rules are getting spread among multiple classes
- ▶ Solution
 - ▶ Provide a class with the single responsibility to define and evaluate the business rule

RULE – EXAMPLE

```
class ValidVoyageRule < RuleBase
  attr_reader :voyage

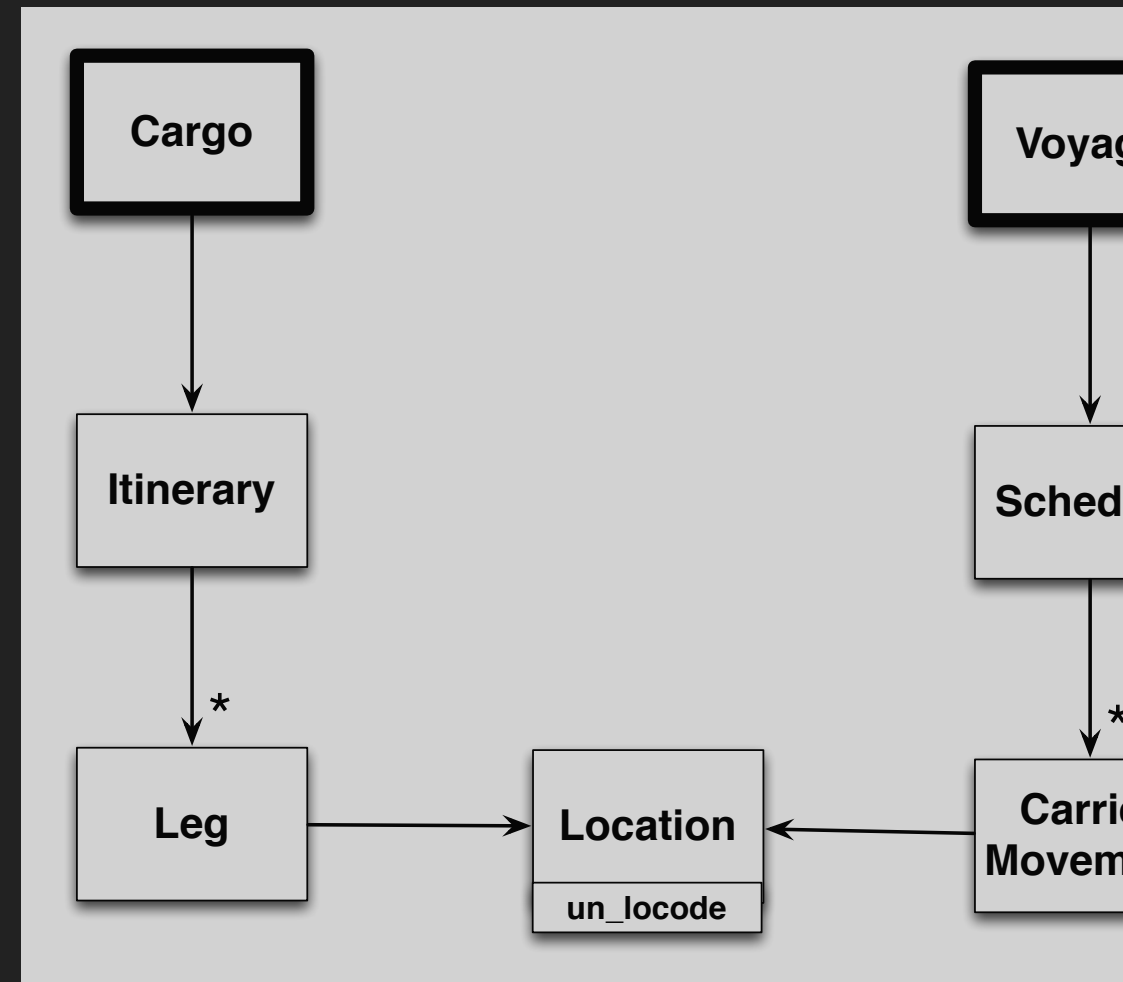
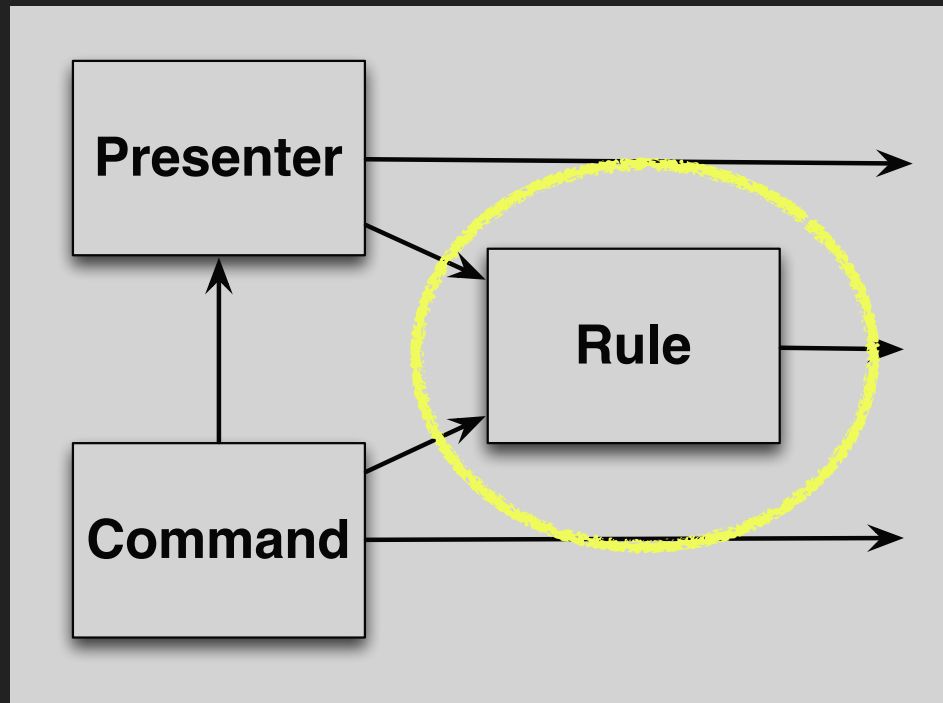
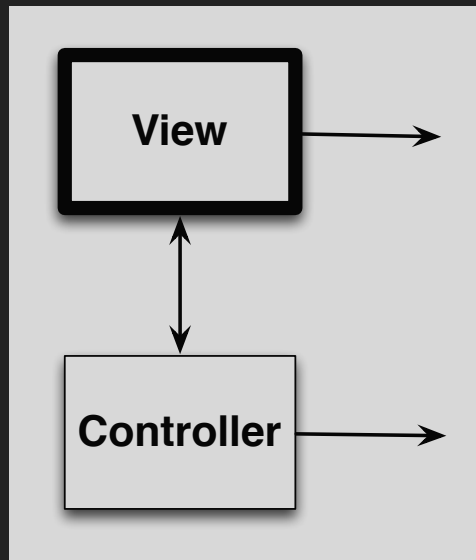
  def satisfied?
    is_a_loop?
  end

  private
  def is_a_loop?
    carrier_movements = voyage.schedule.carrier_movements
    home_port = carrier_movements.first.depart_location
    last_port = carrier_movements.last.arrival_location
    home_port == last_port
  end
end
```

RULE – USAGE EXAMPLE

```
def available?  
  ValidVoyageRule.new(self).satisfied?  
end
```

APPLICATION LAYER – RULE – AUDITOR



AUDITOR

- ▶ Problem
 - ▶ We want to know why a rule is satisfied (or not)
- ▶ Solution
 - ▶ Pass in an Auditor to record the reasons for the conditions in the rule
 - ▶ Pass a high performance NullAuditor when reasons are not recorded

AUDITOR – EXAMPLE

```
class ValidVoyageRule < RuleBase

  def satisfied?(auditor = Auditor::Null.new)

    if( ends_in_home_port? )
      auditor.add(self, 'Schedule is complete')
      return true
    else
      auditor.add(self, 'Does not end in home port')
      return false
    end
  end

end

end
```

RULE – USAGE EXAMPLE

```
def why_available
  auditor = Auditor.new
  ValidVoyageRule.new(self).satisfied?(auditor)
  auditor.explain
end
```

DEMO CODE

A LOOK AT EXAMPLE APP

MORE PATTERNS

- ▶ Result
- ▶ Criteria

RESULT OBJECT

- ▶ Problem
 - ▶ Return values from Gateways varied and complex
 - ▶ Various result conditions, :ok, :error, :not_found, :out_of_stock, etc
- ▶ Solution
 - ▶ Return a Result object which encapsulates return data and provides status

RESULT OBJECT – EXAMPLE

```
# ...
```

```
if success?
```

```
    Result.ok.add(itinerary: itinerary, message: "route found")
```

```
else
```

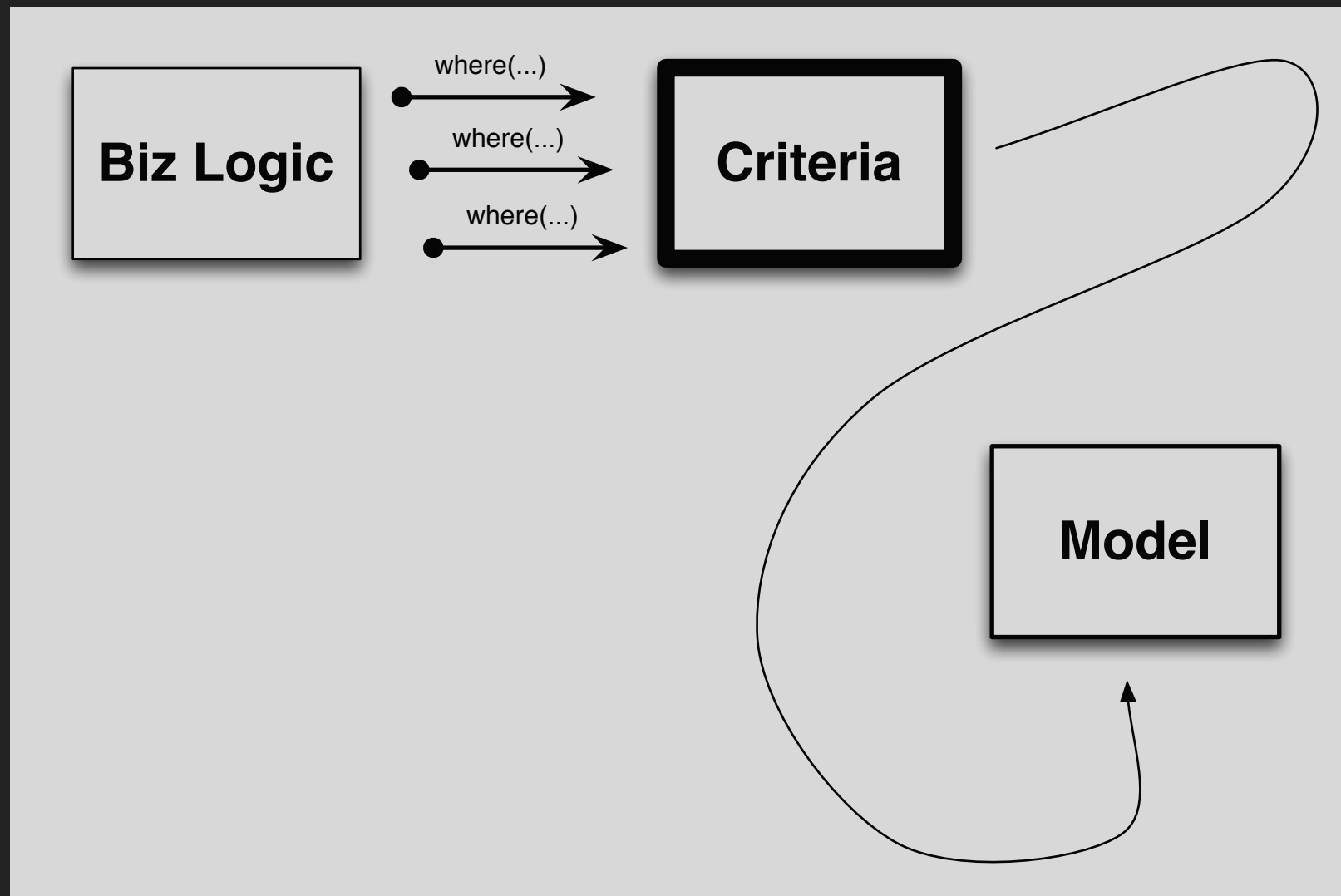
```
    Result.error.add(message: "no route could be found")
```

```
end
```

CRITERIA

- ▶ Problem
 - ▶ Rich (nearly Infinite) Active Record query interface
 - ▶ But we don't want to couple A/R to queries, view or controller
- ▶ Solution
 - ▶ Cache the method sends in a Criteria
 - ▶ Send them to the actual A/R model later
 - ▶ Similar to *Specification* - DDD

CRITERIA



LOCATION CRITERIA – EXAMPLE

```
class LocationsController < RestCmdsController

  # ...

  private

    def search_criteria
      criteria = Criteria.new
      criteria.where(code: params[:q])
      criteria
    end

end
```

OTHER TIPS

- ▶ Separate
 - ▶ User (for Domain)
 - ▶ from Credential (for Devise)

RODAKASE – ROM + RODA

- ▶ Ruby Object Mapper
 - ▶ Not coupled like ActiveRecord
- ▶ Rodakase is a lightweight web stack on top of Roda
- ▶ for web applications while decoupling your application code from the framework.
- ▶ <https://github.com/solnic/rodakase>

REFERENCES

► Object Design

- SBPP - Smalltalk Best Practice Patterns, Kent Beck 1997
- PEAA - Patterns of Enterprise Application Architecture, Martin Fowler, 2003
- Domain-Driven Design: Tackling Complexity in the Heart of Software, Eric Evans. <http://www.domainlanguage.com>
- <http://butunclebob.com/ArticleS.UncleBob.PrinciplesOfOod>
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 - <http://domainlanguage.com/ddd/strategy/GettingStartedWithDDDWhenSurroundedByLegacySystemsV1.pdf>