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• • •
public WebPage buildLandingPage(PersonalizedReccomendationList userList){
  WebPage wb = new WebPage();
  ReccomendationList list;
  User user = LocalStorage.getInstance().getLoggedInUser();
  if(user != null && userList.getUser.equals(user)){
    list = userList;
  else{
    list = Database.getInstance().fetchDefaultReccomendations();
  wb.add(list);
  return wb;
public TestPersonalizedReccomendationList extends
PersonalizedReccomendationList{
  public TestUser extends User{
    public bool equals(Object other){
      return true;
  public User getUser(){
    return new TestUser();
```

Resolving Onion and Alias Parameters

- Non-necessary Parameters :
 - Pass `null` into the parameter field.
- Complex Parameters (Extract Interface Method):
 - Create an interface for the public methods of the troublesome parameter.
 - Make the original class implement the interface.
 - Fork a new class that also implements that interface and override necessary methods with more test-friendly variants.
 - Update the method to take the
- Deeply Nested Parameters (Subclass and Override Method):
 - Create a subclass of the class with the troublesome parameter.
 - Override the method you want to prevent aliasing.

```
public WebPage buildLandingPage(PersonalizedReccomendationList userList){
  WebPage wb = new WebPage();
  ReccomendationList list;
  User user = LocalStorage.getInstance().getLoggedInUser();
  if(user != null && userList.getUser.equals(user)){
    list = userList;
  else{
    list = Database.getInstance().fetchDefaultReccomendations();
  wb.add(list);
  return wb;
public TestPersonalizedReccomendationList extends
PersonalizedReccomendationList{
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```

Demo Part 2