

Mubarak



- » Skan.ai chief Architect
- » Ai.robotics chief Architect
- » Genpact solution Architect
- » Welldoc chief Architect
- » Microsoft
- » Mercedes
- » Siemens
- » Honeywell

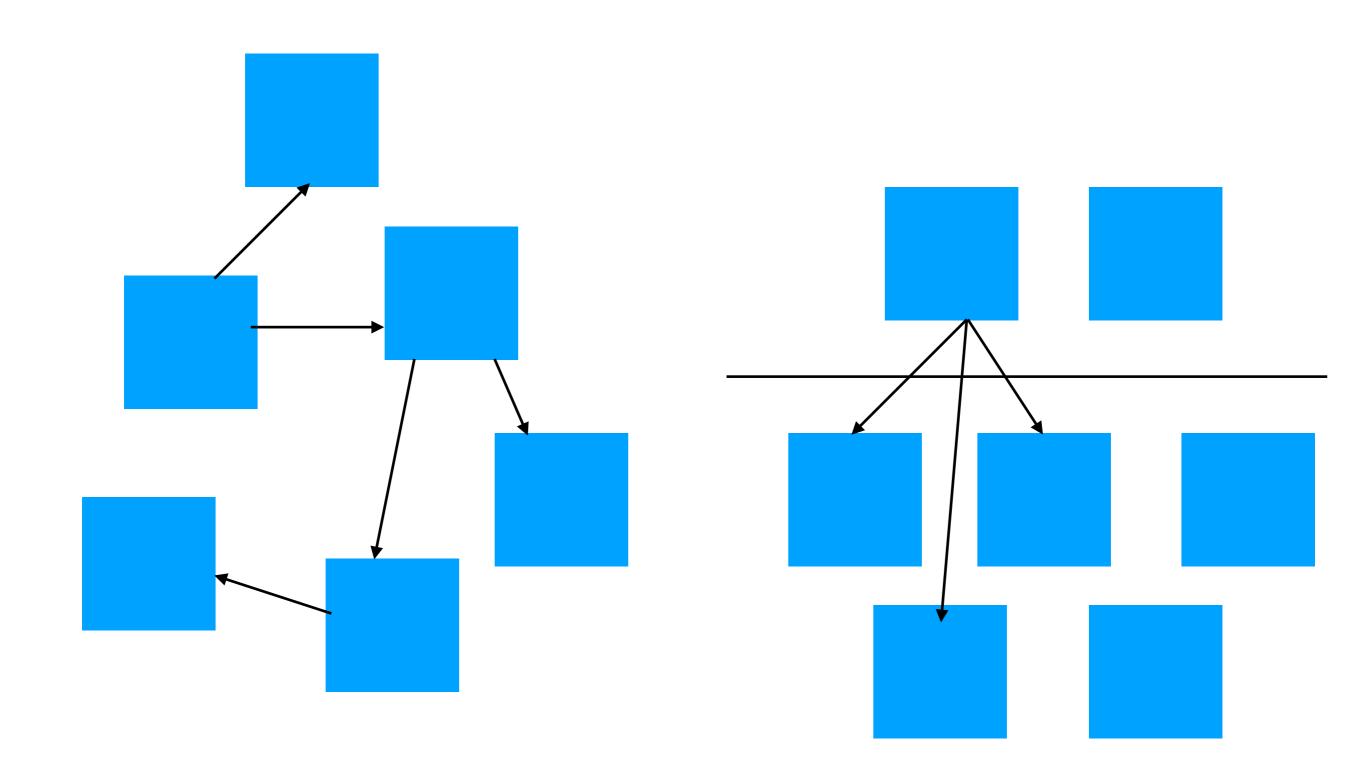


Mubarak

Agenda

- Cyclomatic Complexity
- Cohesion
- Coupling
- Composition

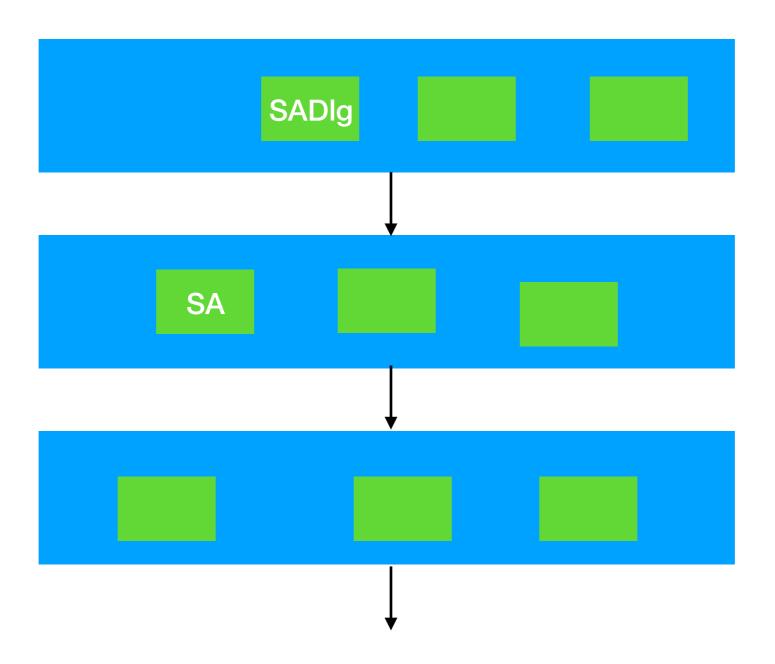
- Expectations
- Years of Exp
- Technology stack

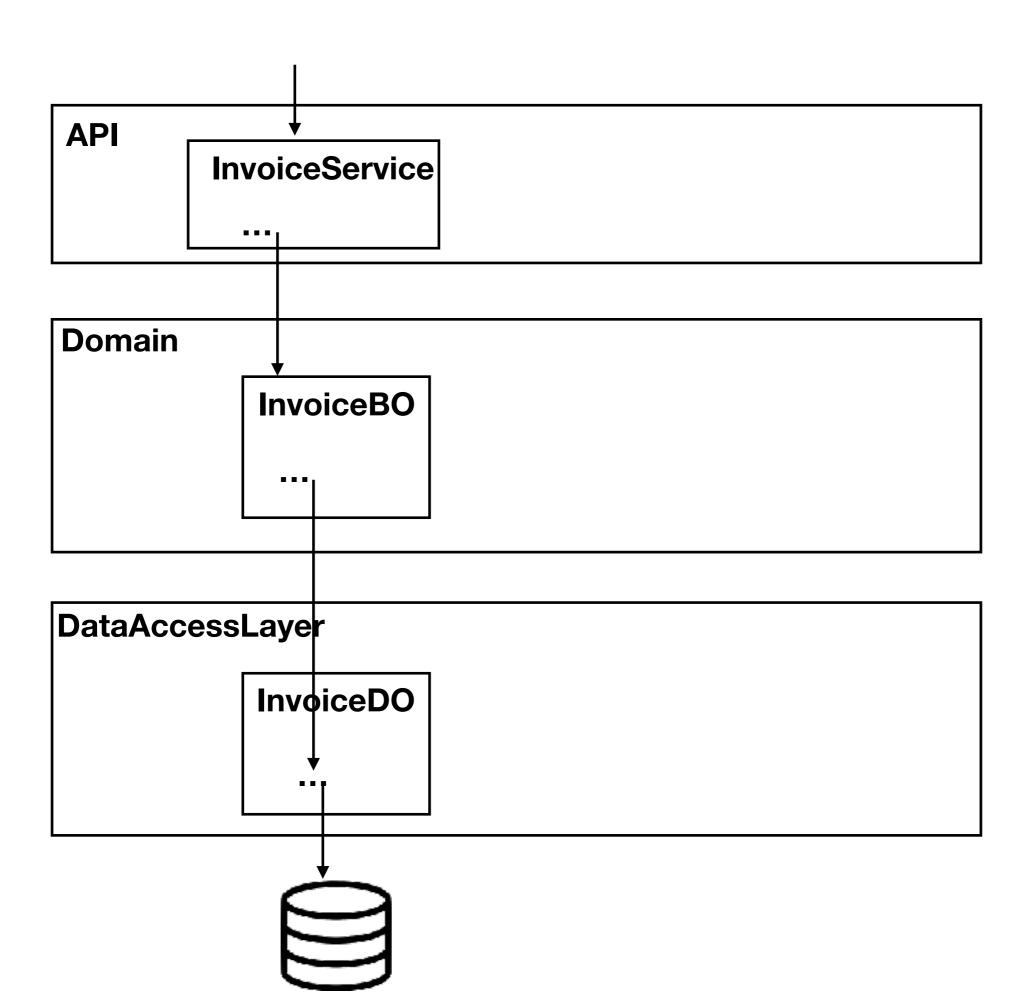


Good

- Program to an Interface
- Unit testable (**) < —
- Upcast
- Interface
- Exception Handling
- Low Coupling (**) <—
- KISS
- Prefer composition over inheritance

- LSP
- DRY (*)
- OCP <-
- POLA
- SRP (***) <—
- YAGNI
- DIP (*)





Bad

- Type Check -> Anti Abstraction
- Flag
- Cyclomatic Complexity
- Downcast
- Overloading family of types
- Magic strings /numbers
- Cyclic Coupling
 - Bi directional
 - * to *

- bool/ int/ null for error
- Arrow Code
- Swiss knife
- Static methods
- Functional Interface
- God Class

Coupling

- Uni directional (A->B) ~ok
- Low Coupling . Good
- Cyclic Coupling (A->B->C->A) ~Bad
 - Bi directional (A<->B)
 - * to *

- Util
- Handler
- Controller
- Manager
- Helper
- Service
- Executor
- Mediator

SRP

- Library
- Class
 - Good: 5 pub methods
 - Max: 12 pub methods
- Fun
 - Good: 6 lines
 - Max : Fit Screen

• Flag ==> Interface, EH, Lambda

Coupling ==> Interface, Lambda

Review

- For vs foreach
- 2 + 3 : 4 cpu cycle
- Fun call: 10 cpu cycles
- Create thread: 200,000 cpu cycles < kernel resource
- File write: 10,00, 000 cpu cycles < disk i/o
- Db write: 40, 00, 000 cpu cycles <— network i/o

- Tiger tiger = new Tiger();
- Animal animal = tiger; < -up (abstraction)
- Tiger2 tiger2 = (Tiger) animal; < -down (anti abstraction)

Architecture Design vs Code Design

Quality

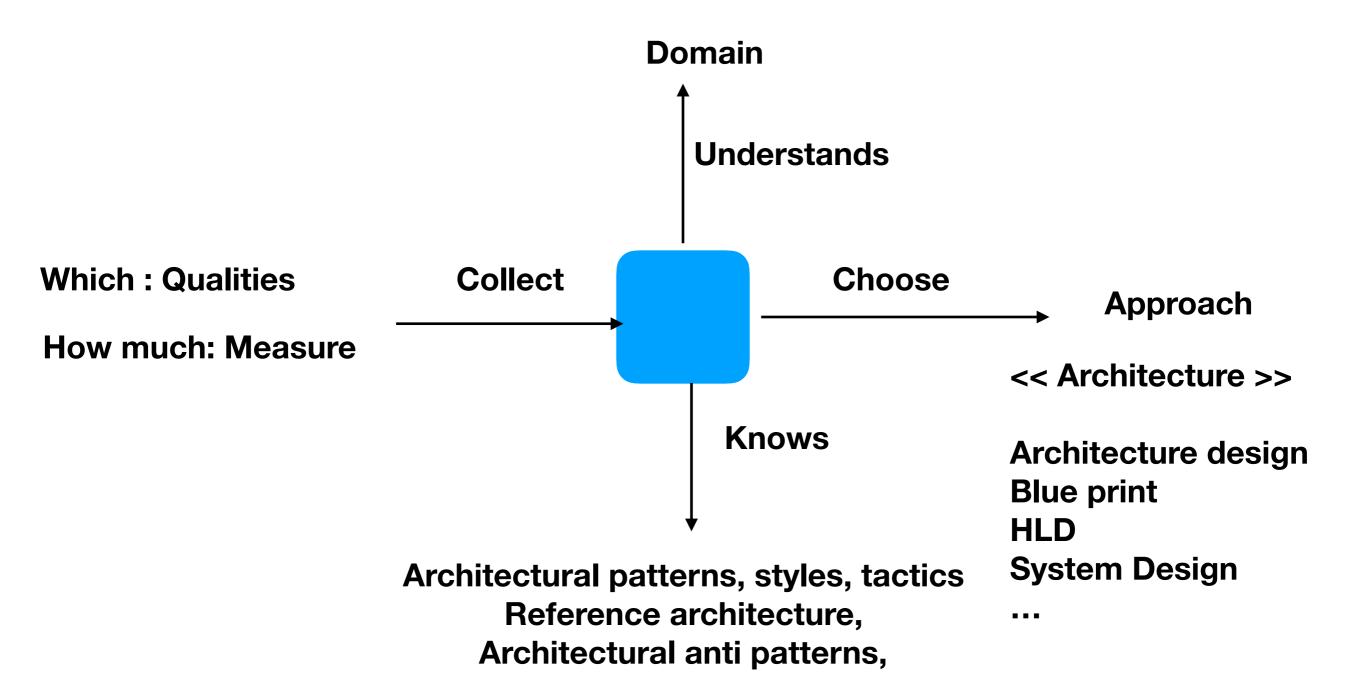
- Performance
- Security
- Maintainability
- Reliability
- Availability
- Robustness

•

Approach

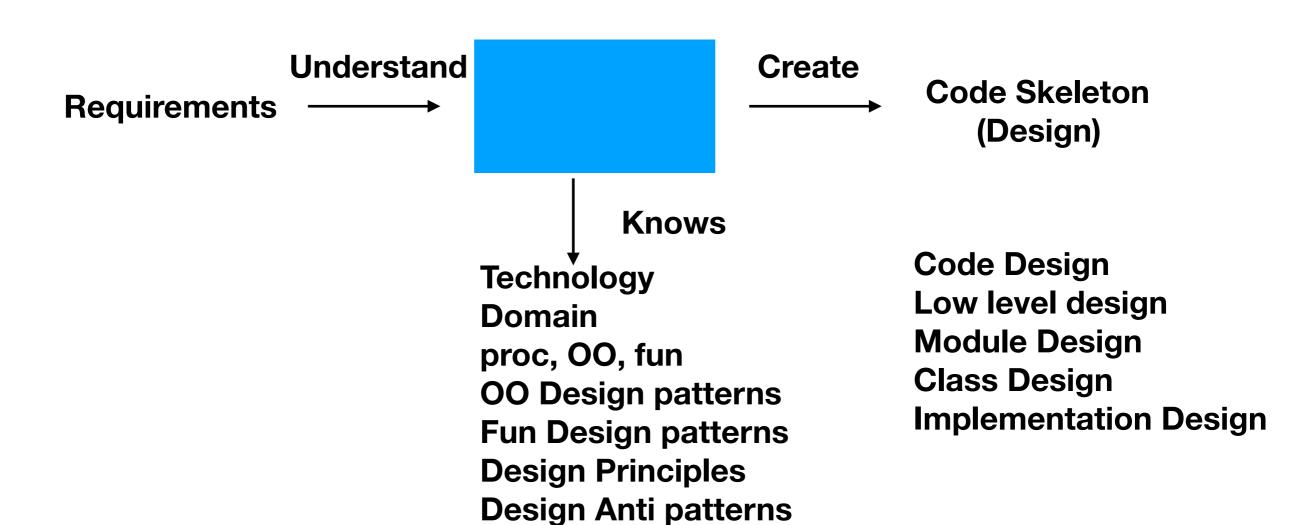
- Caching
- Indexing
- Concurrency
- Pooling
- Data Virtualization
- Lazy Loading
- Reusability
- Extensible

"system quality"



Technology, domain, ...

Code Maintainability

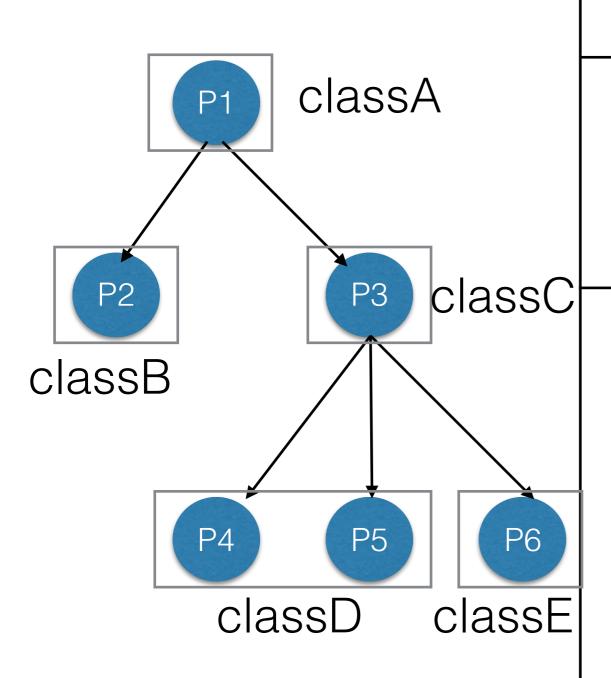


SOC

- Error handling and Domain logic
- Domain logic and Domain rules < —-
- Domain flow and Domain actions (steps)
- Technology logic and domain logic

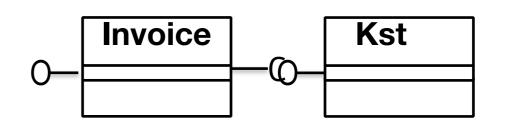
• ...

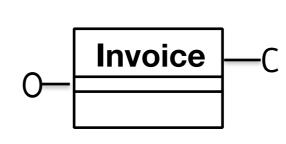
Procedural Prog (tree)

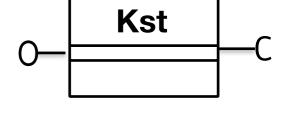


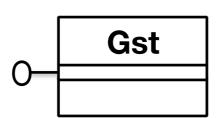
OO Prog (Lego)

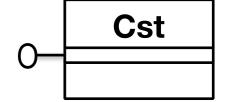


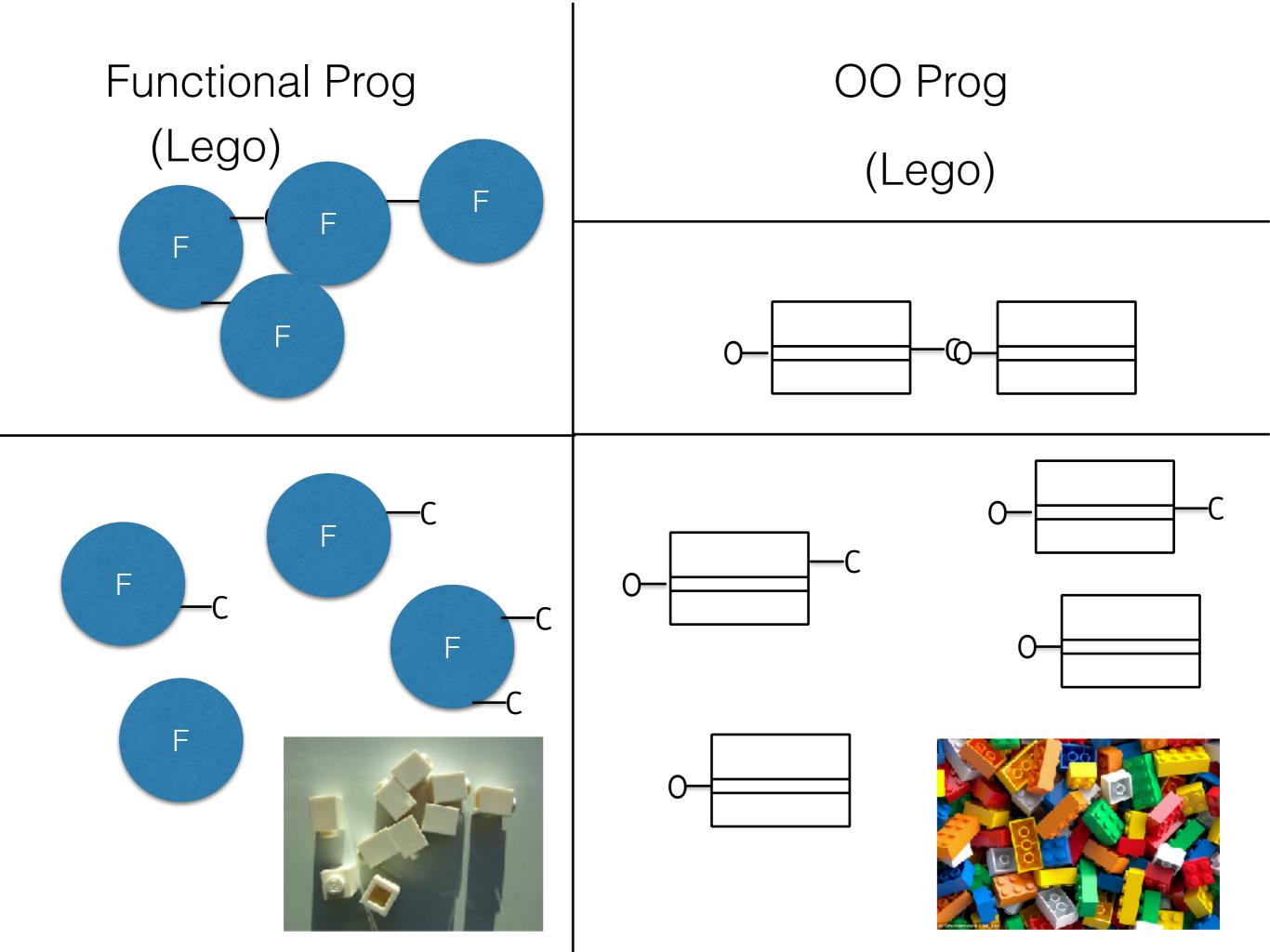












Tight coupling		Duck typing (py, js) Dynamic Languages
<pre>class Parrot { void fly(){ } }</pre>	<pre>interface Bird{ void fly(); } class Parrot implements Bird { void fly(){ } }</pre>	class Parrot{ void fly(){ }
<pre>do(Parrot obj) { obj.fly(); }</pre>	do(Bird obj) { obj.fly(); }	do(obj) { obj.fly(); }
do(new Parrot())	do(new Parrot())	do(new Parrot())

Interface typing (java, c++)	Duck typing (py, js)	Lamda (py,js, java)
<pre>interface Bird{ void f1(); }</pre>	class Parrot{	class Parrot{
class Parrot implements Bird {	void f1(){	void fly(){
void f1(){ 	}	} }
}	ſ	ſ
do(Bird obj)	do(obj)	do(Lamda fun)
obj.f1();	າ obj.f1();	េ fun();
}	}	}
do(new Parrot())	: doinew Parroti II	Parrot parrot = new Parrot() do(()-> parrot.fly())

Tight coupling		Duck typing (py, js)	Lamda (py,js, java)	Reflection
class Parrot { void fly(){ }	<pre>interface Bird{ void f1(); } class Parrot implements Bird { void f1(){ } }</pre>	class Parrot{ void f1(){ }	class Parrot{ void fly(){ }	class CA{ void f1(){ }
<pre>do(Parrot obj) { obj.fly(); }</pre>	do(Bird obj) { obj.f1(); }	do(obj) { obj.f1(); }	do(Lamda fun) { fun(); }	do(string cn,string fn){ Class c = class.forName(cn); m = c.getMethod(fn); m.invoke(obj,[]); }
do(new Parrot())	do(new Parrot())	do(new Parrot())	CA obj = new CA() do(()-> obj.fly())	do("Parrot","fly")

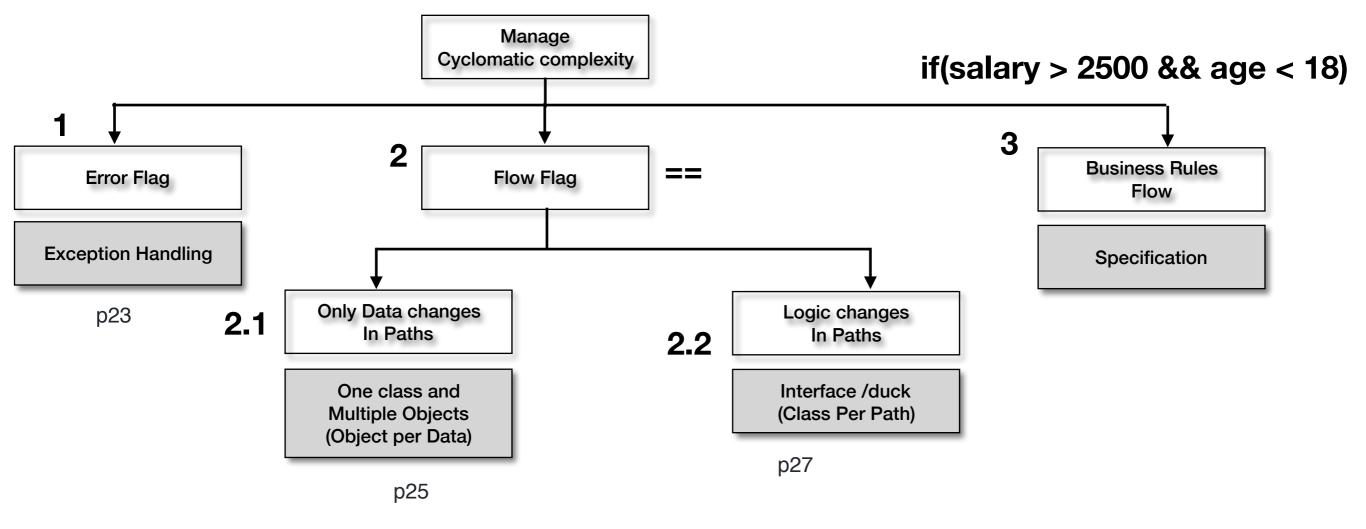
	Proc	00	Functional
Performance	n/a	n/a	
Security	n/a	n/a	
Learning Curve	++	– –	
Development Effort	++	– –	
Unit test		++	
Manage large code		++	

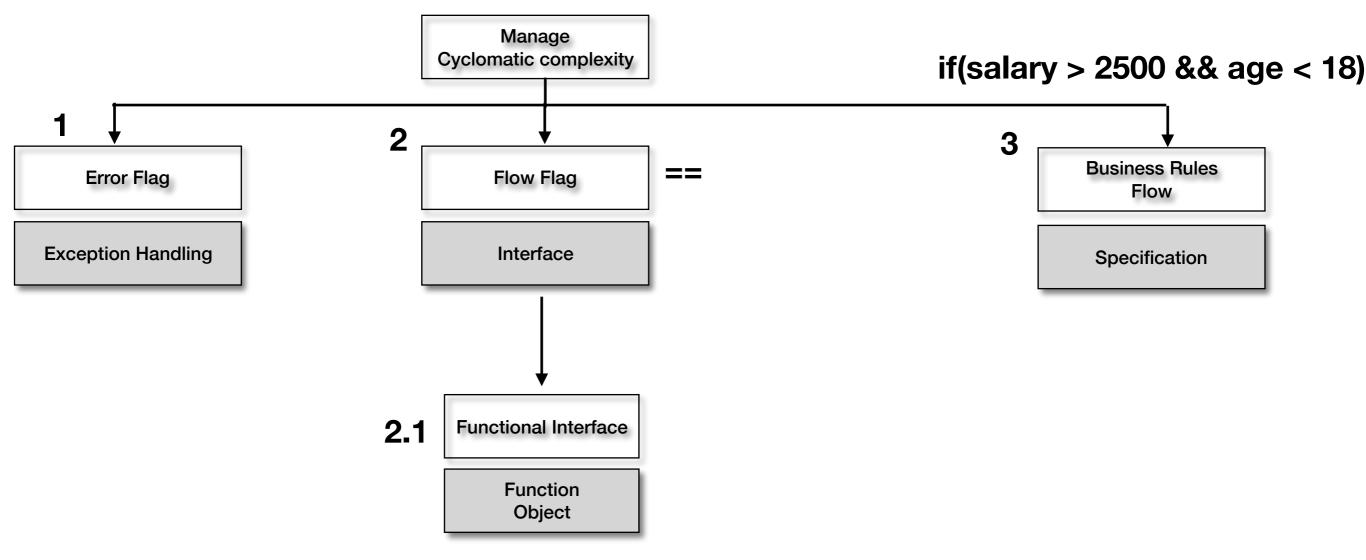
```
interface Bird{
 Fly
 Chirp
 Eat
interface FlyingBird{
  Fly
  Chirp
  Eat
fun(Flying bird){
  bird.fly();
```

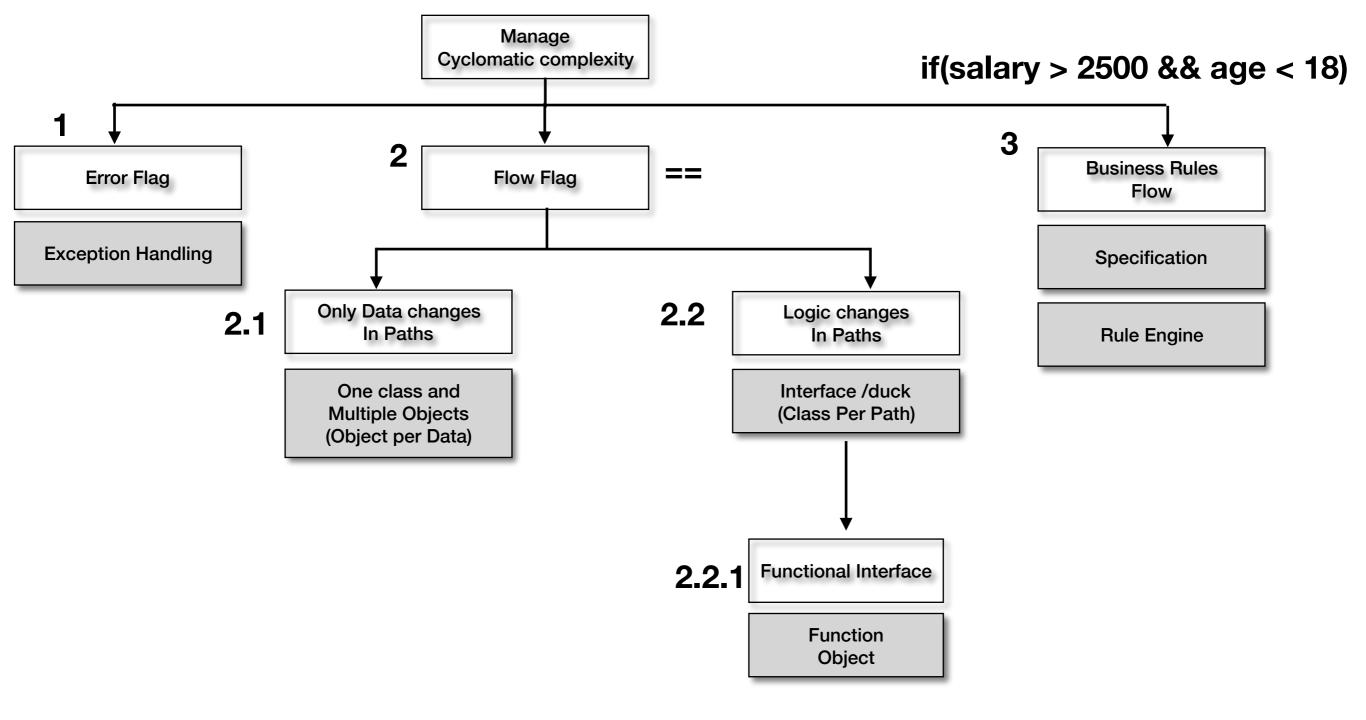
```
# Liskov Substitution
interface Bird{
```

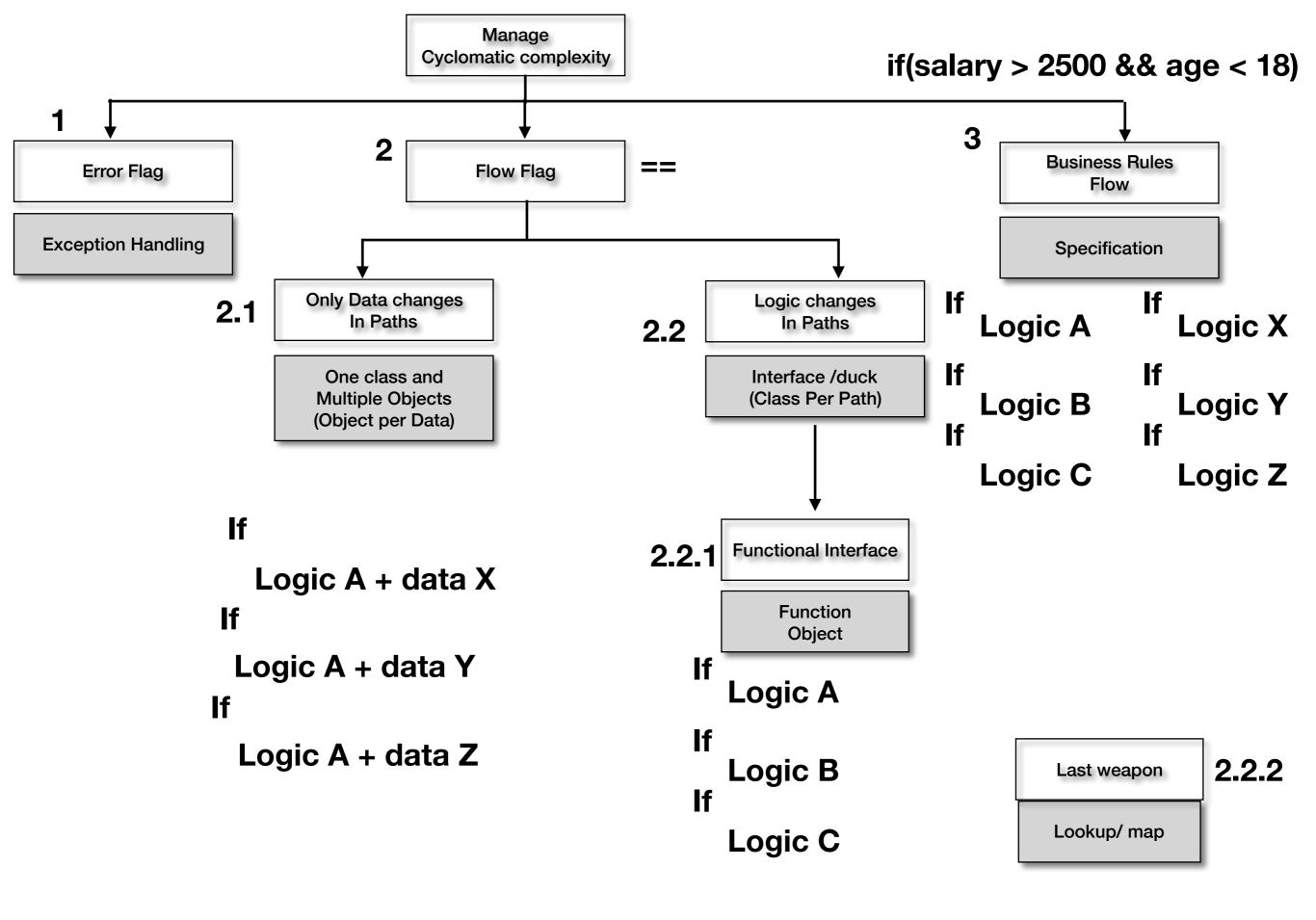
Depends on	Proc	00	Fun
Performance	n/a	n/a	+ +
Security	n/a	n/a	n/a
Development time	+ +		-
Learning curve	+ +	– –	-
Abstraction		+ +	+
Low coupling		+ +	++
Manage large Code (Maintainability)	- -	+ +	+
Unit test		+	+ +
Debug		+	+ +
Lang	C, C++, java, C#, py, js	C++, java, C#, py, js	C++, java, C#, py, js

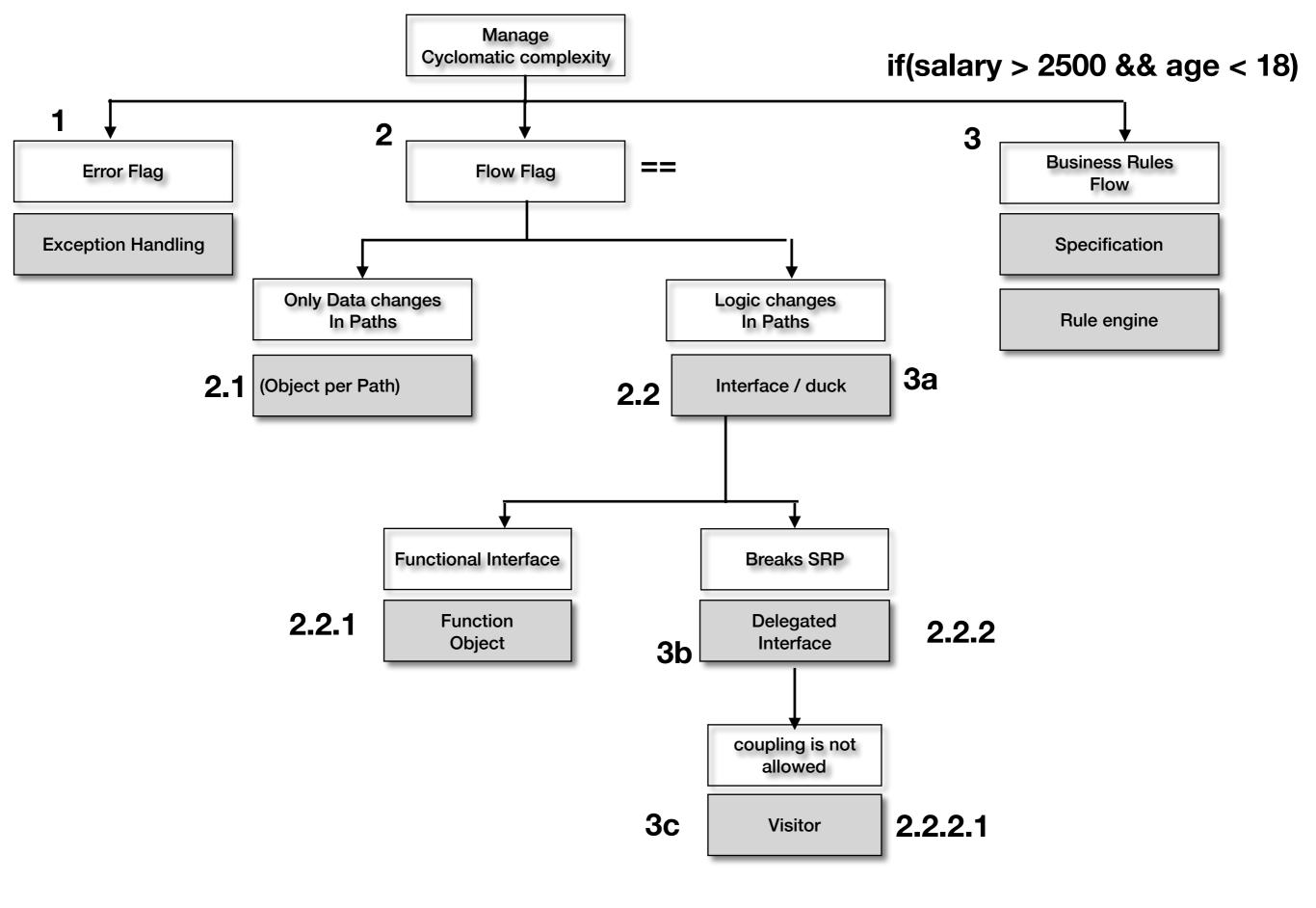
	Method call	Instantiation	Deallocation
Examples of Tight coupling	obj.fun()	new Emp()	delete emp;
Approach for Low coupling	# Interface typing * # Duck typing # Lamda	# DI * 11 # factory 24,3	# Garbage collector # smart pointers # virtual destructor
	# reflection # wrapper 18		

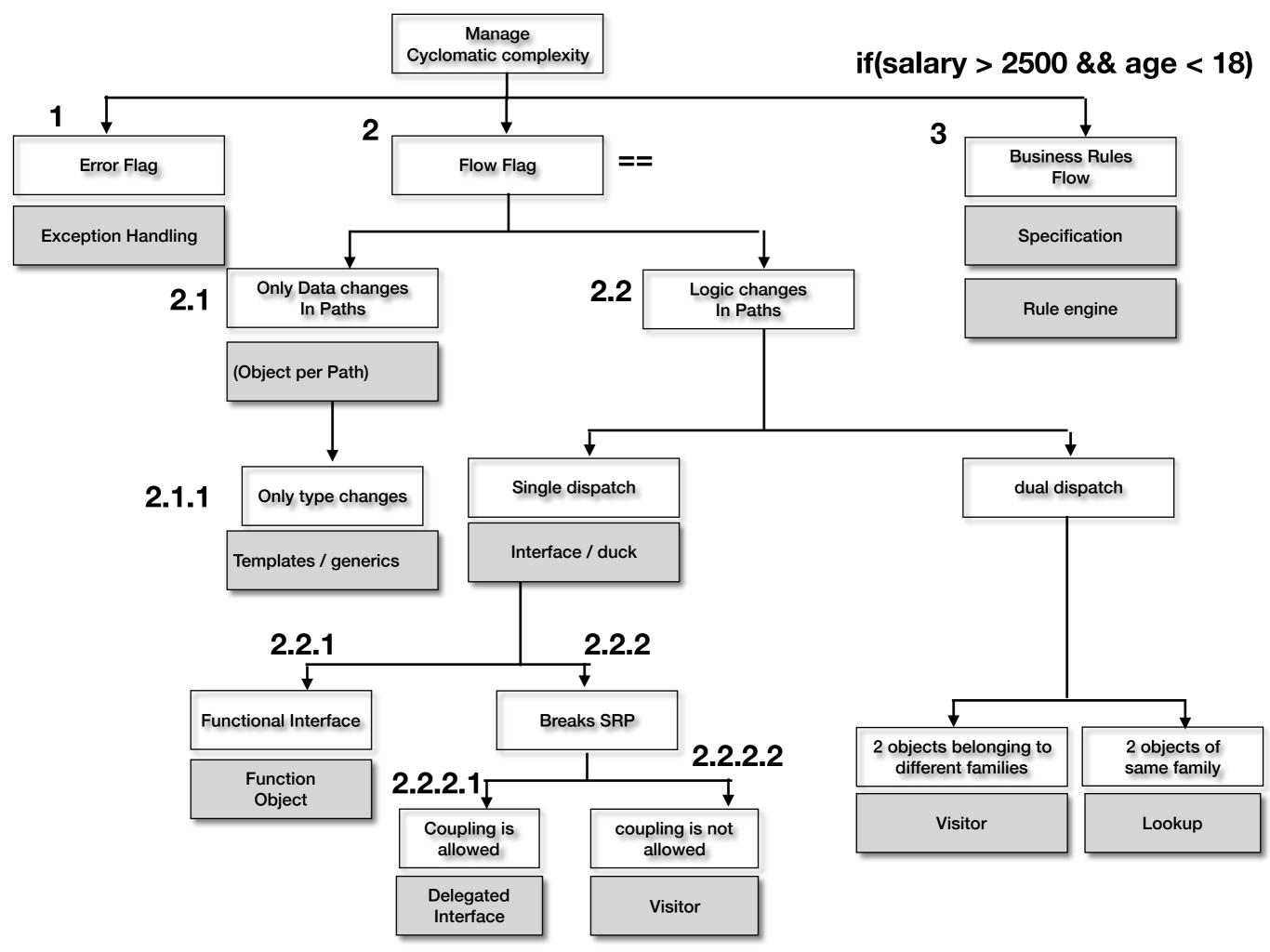


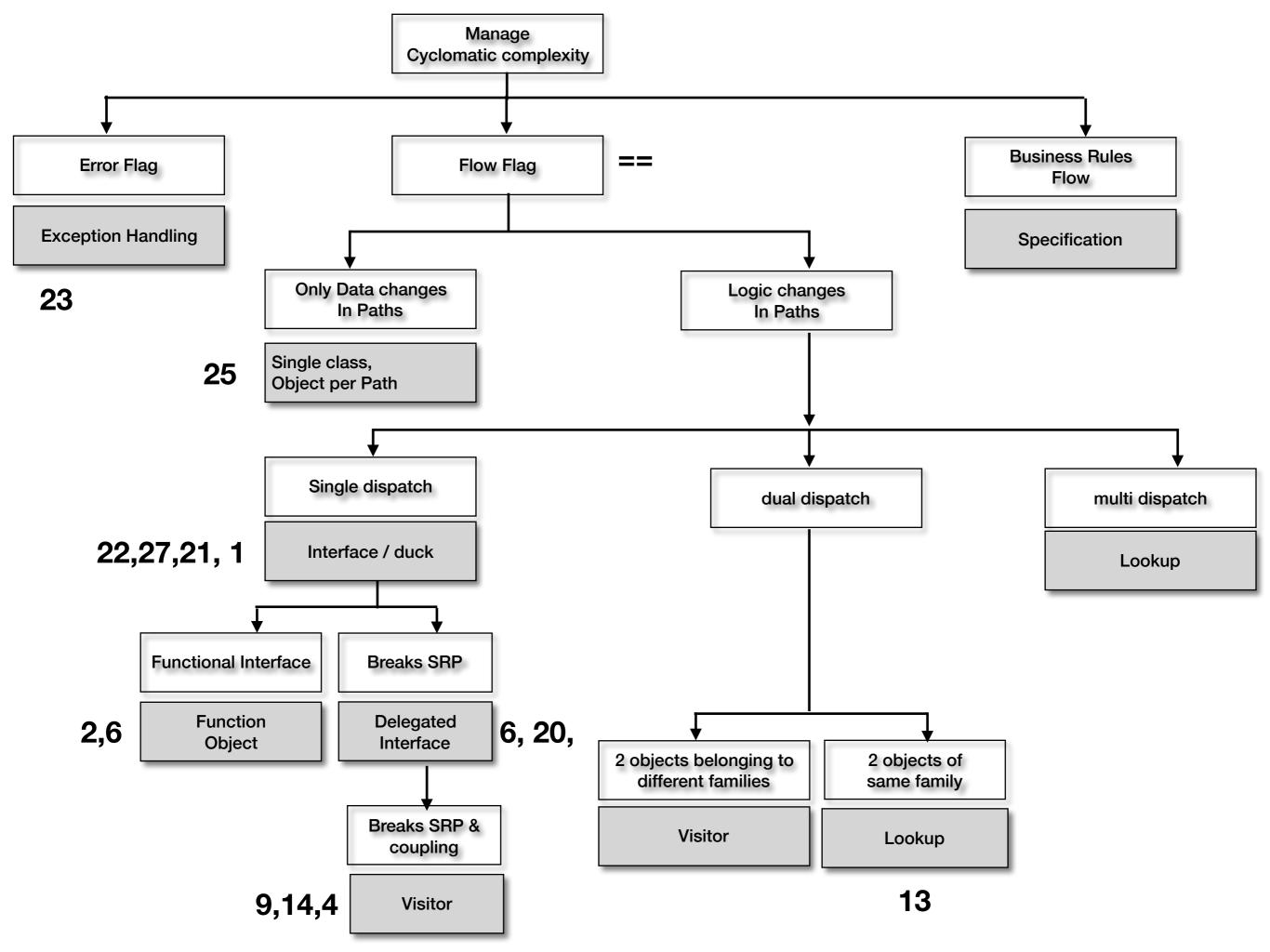


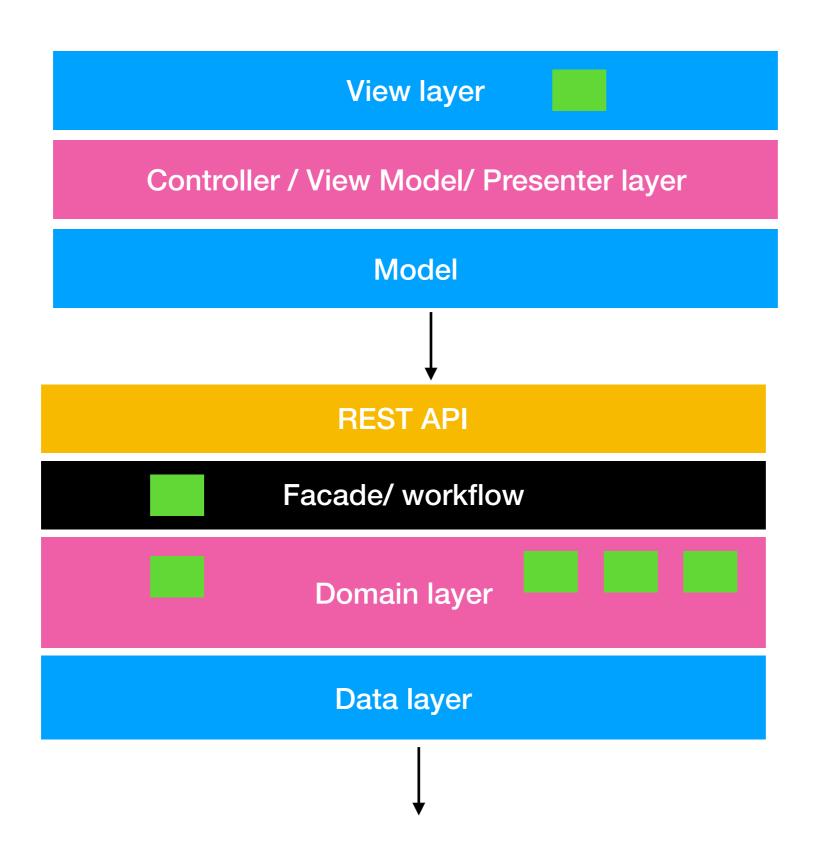


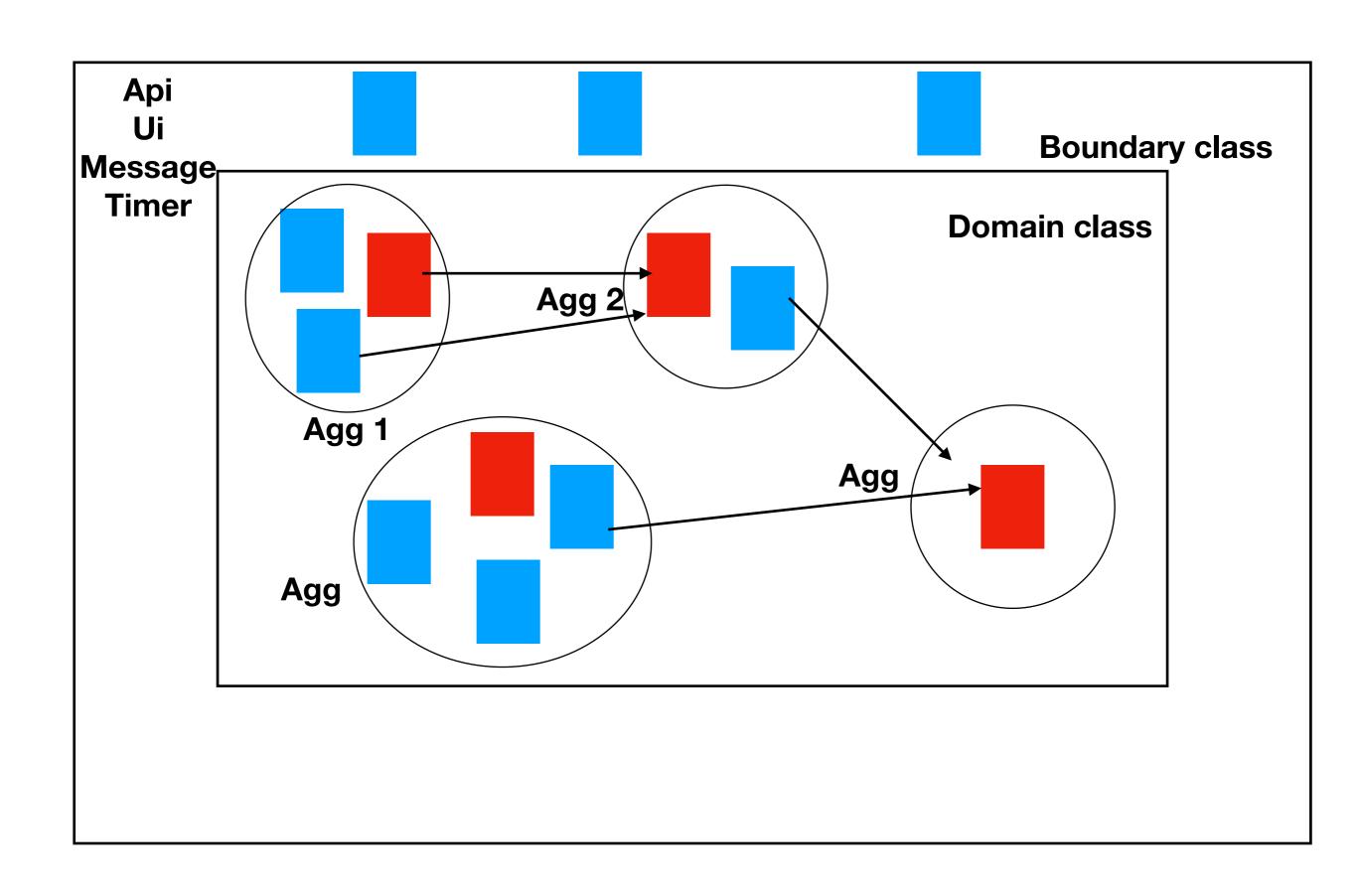


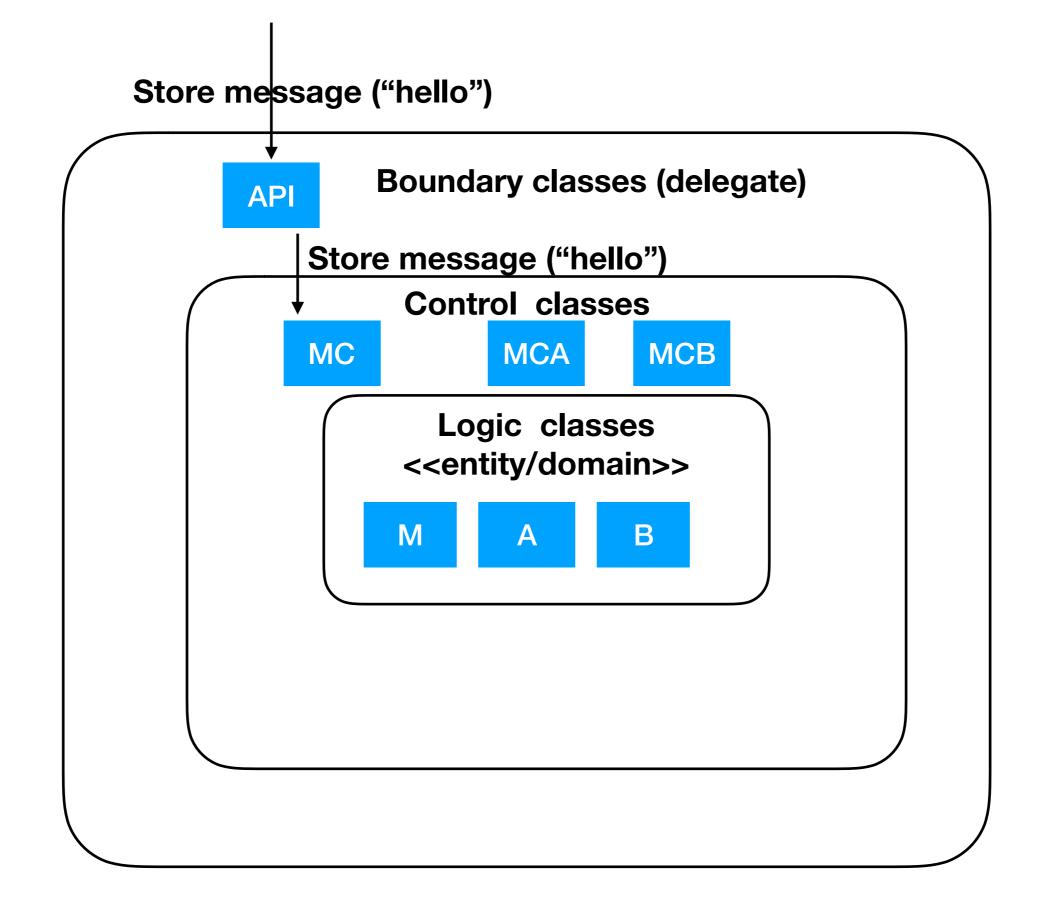


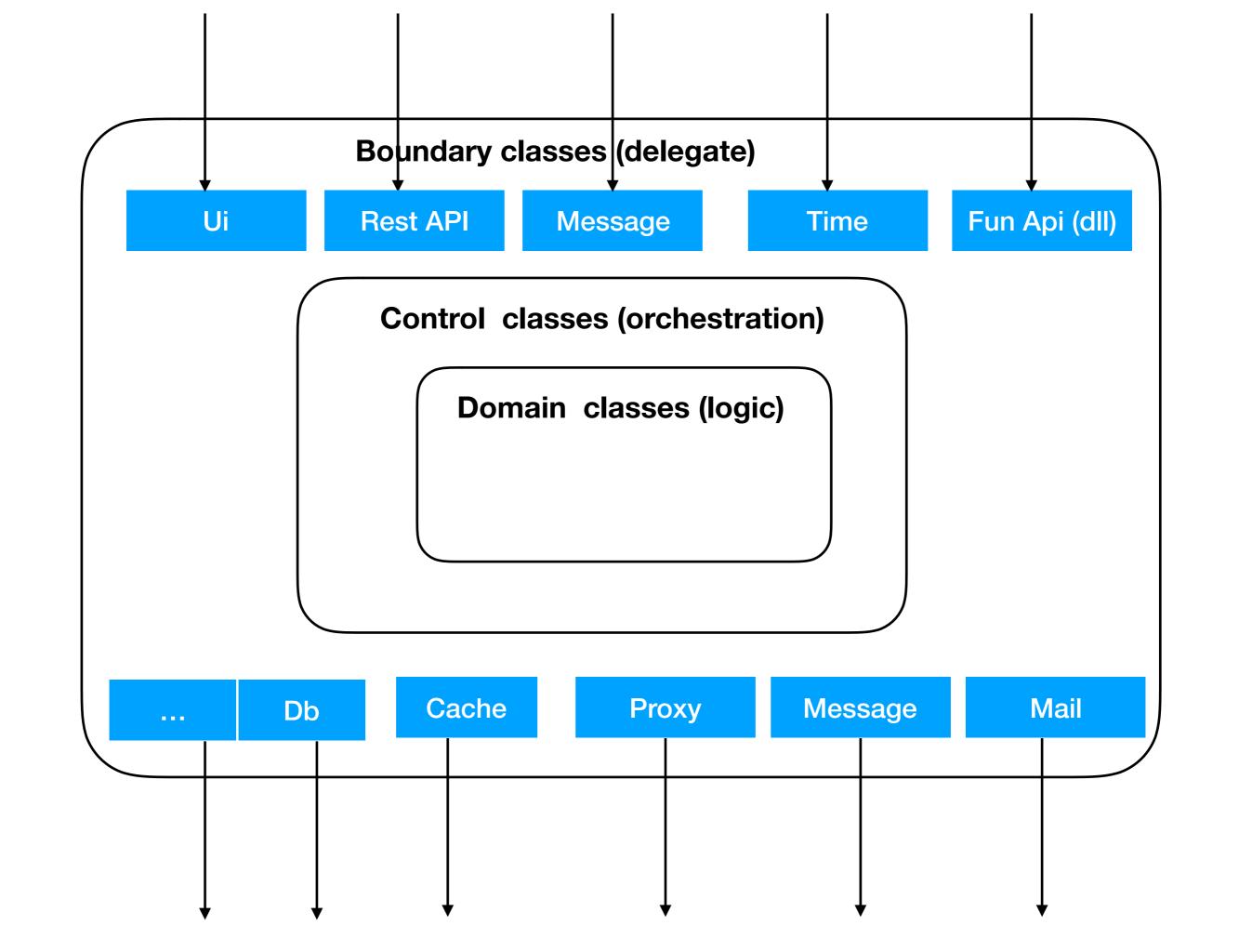












Bounded Context (Inventory) Boundary classes Control classes Workflow classes Entity classes Domain classes Ag1

Ag2

Bounded Context (Accounting)

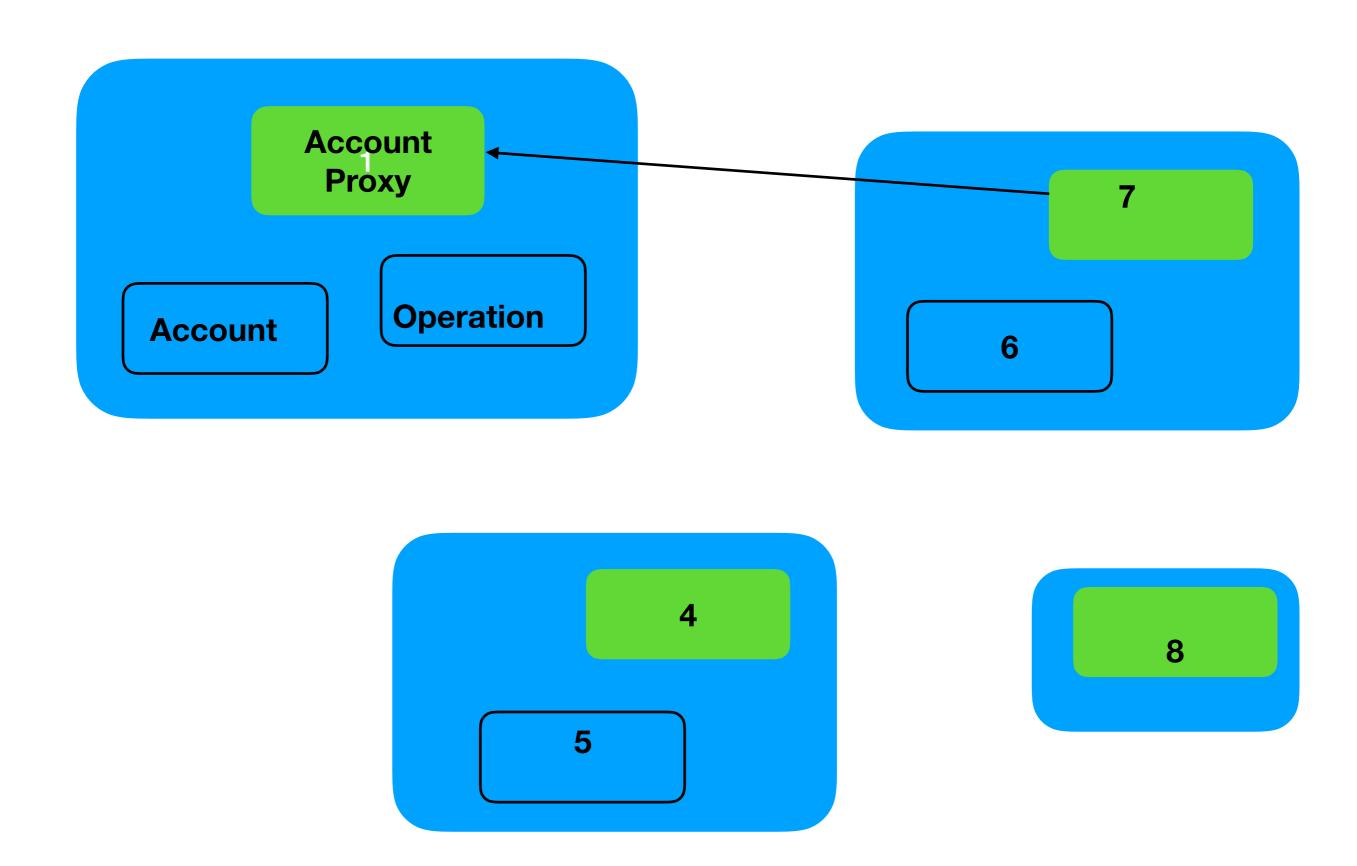
Boundary classes

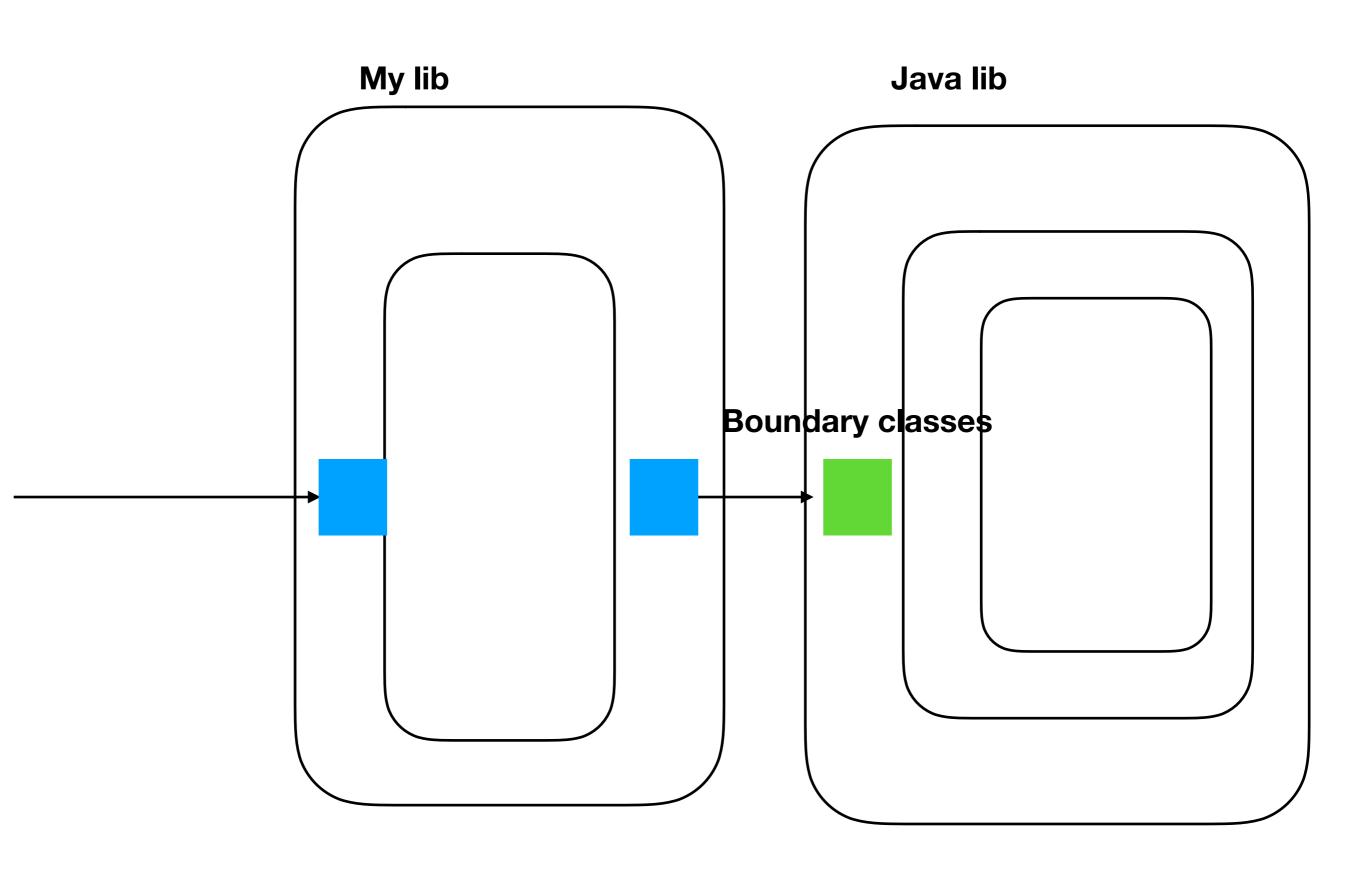
Control classes
Workflow classes

Entity classes

Domain classes

String





Good

- LSP
- ISP
- Unit testable
- OCP
- Exception handling
- Separate error handling from domain logic (SOC)
- Boundary Control Entity (SOC)
- Separate flow from action (SOC)
- Separate Rules from action (SOC)
- Lookup (LW) map, vector, ..

- YAGNI
- KISS
- DIP
- Program to an interface
- Low coupling (**)
- SRP (***)
- DRY (**)
- Prefer composition over inheritance

Bad

- Flag
- If/switch
- Cyclomatic Complexity
- Type check
- Downcasting
- Fun overloading on Family of class
- Arrow code
- Bool, null, int for error

- Magic numbers/string
- Inheritance
- Swiss knife
- God Class
- Static Methods
- Functional interface
- Cyclic coupling/bi directional
- * to * coupling

SRP

- Bank
- Util
- Handler
- Controller
- Manager
- Helper
- Service
- Executor
- Mapper

- Class
 - Max behaviour: 12
 - Avg behaviour: 5
- Fun
 - Max lines: fit screen
 - Avg : < 10

Types of Factory

```
interface ShapeFactory{ <- abstract factory</pre>
 class Rectangle{ <- domain class
                                                                    Square CreateSquare();
  void draw(){
                                                                    Rect CreateRect();
   ... domain logic
                                                                  class 2DShapeFactory implements ShapeFactory{}
  Square CreateSquare(){ <- factory method
                                                                  class 3DShapeFactory implements ShapeFactory{}
   return new Square();
                                                                 class ShapeFactory{ <- class factory</pre>
                                                                  Square CreateSquare(){ <- factory/creator methods
                                                                   return new Square();
class Rectangle{ <- domain class</pre>
 void draw(){
                                                                  Rect CreateRect(){ <- factory/creator methods
  ... domain logic
                                                                   return new Rect();
 static Square CreateSquare(){ <- creator method
  return new Square();
```

Good

- OCP
- Low cyclomatic complexity (<10 for a method)
- Program to an Interface
- Aggregate Root (*)
- Low coupling (**)
- KISS
- YAGNI
- DRY (*)
- LSP
- ISP
- SOC
 - Domain logic, error handling logic
 - Domain logic, Domain Rules
 - Domain logic, technology logic

- SRP (***)
 - Library:

• Max: 30 class

• Avg: 15 class

Class/ Interface

• Max: 12 public methods

• Avg: 5 public methods

Method:

Max: fit screen

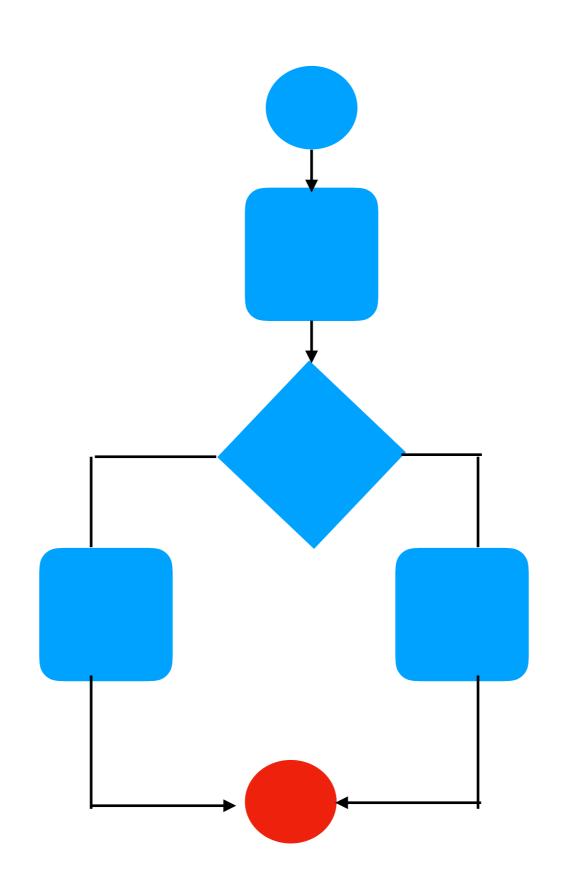
• Avg: 6 lines

- Boundary Control Entity (*)
- Hexagonal Arch
- Prefer Aggregation over Inheritance

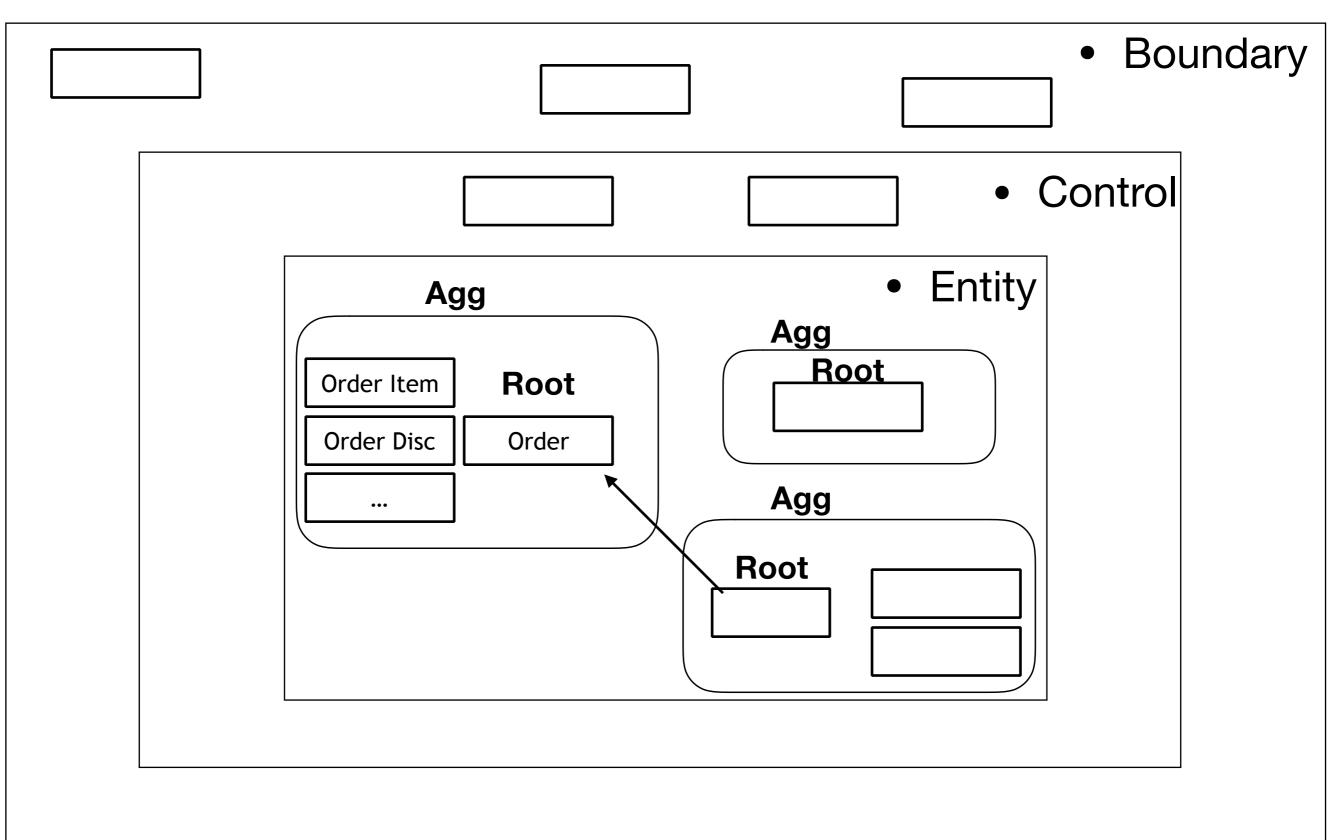
Bad

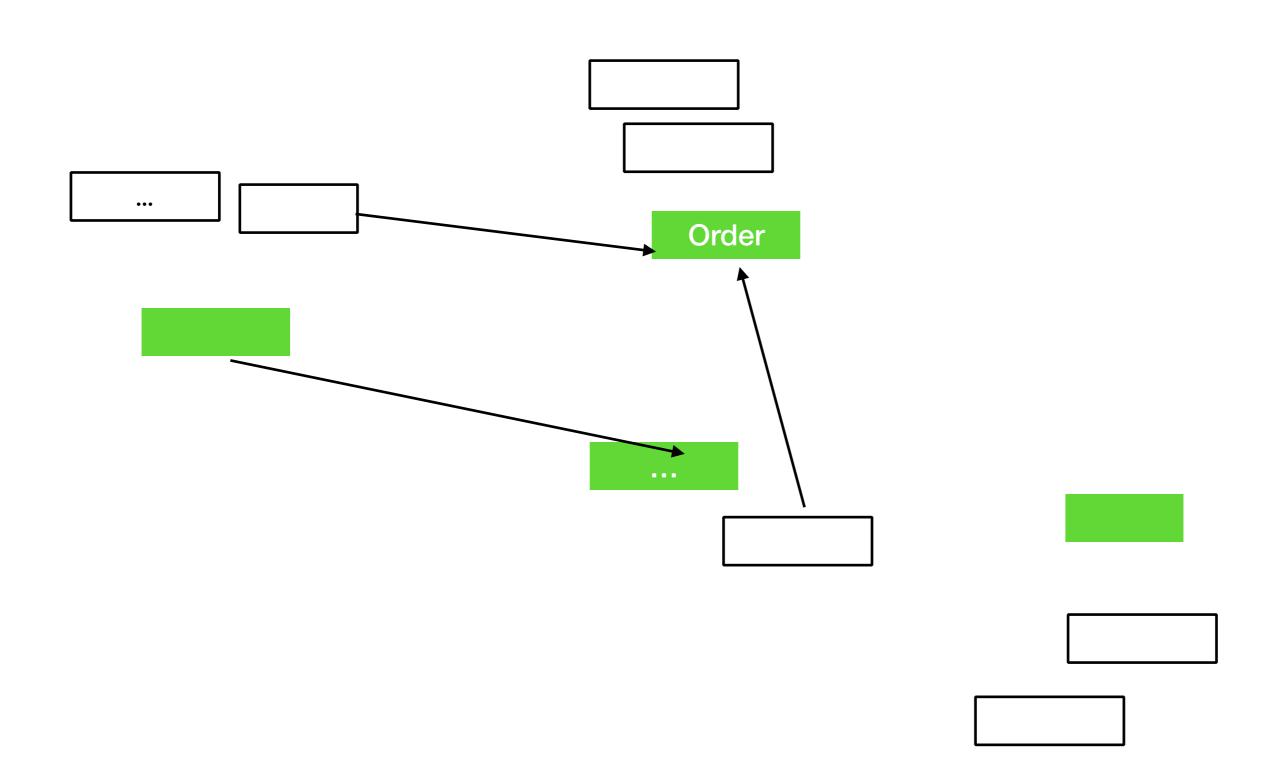
- Flag
- Inheritance (extends)
- High Cyclomatic Complexity
- Type check
- Down cast
- Overloading
- Static Methods

- Cyclic coupling
- Functional Interface
- God Class
- Swiss knife
- Arrow code
- Bool, null, int, optional for error handling
- Bool, nullable, optional parameter

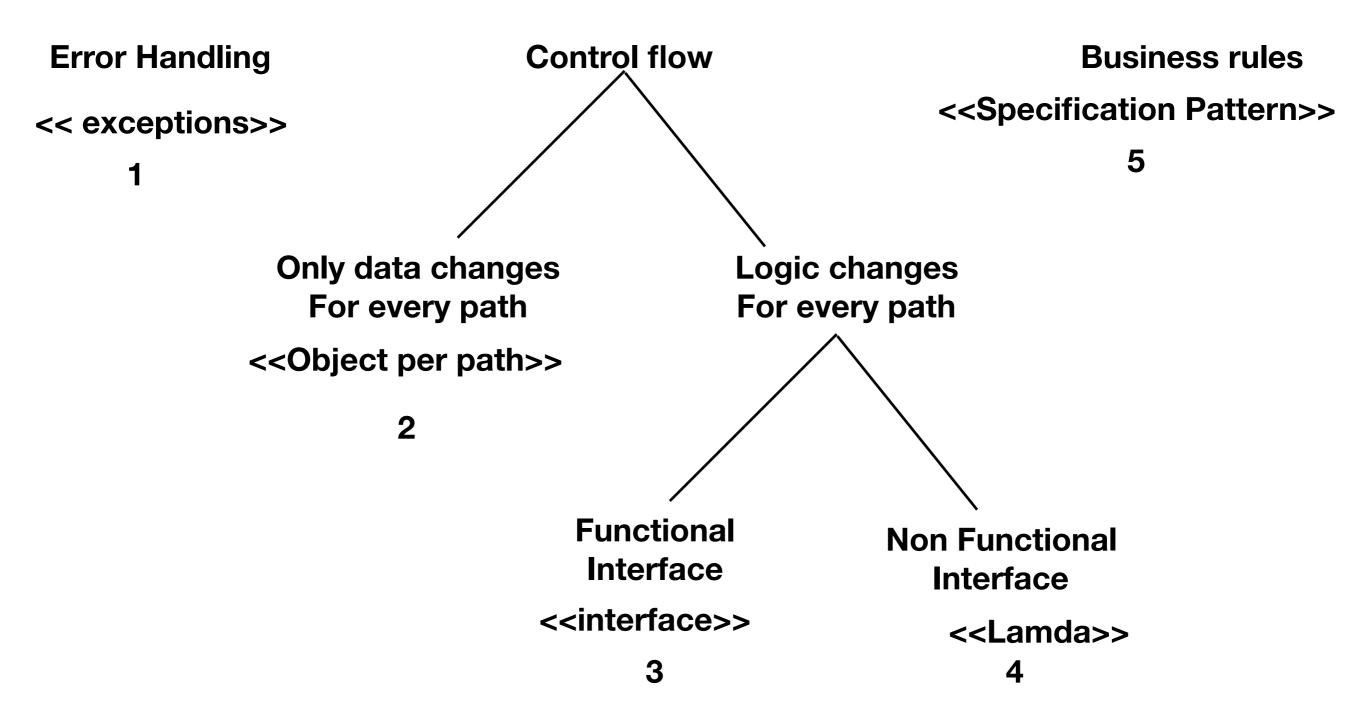


- Boundary Control Entity (*)
- Aggregate





Complexity



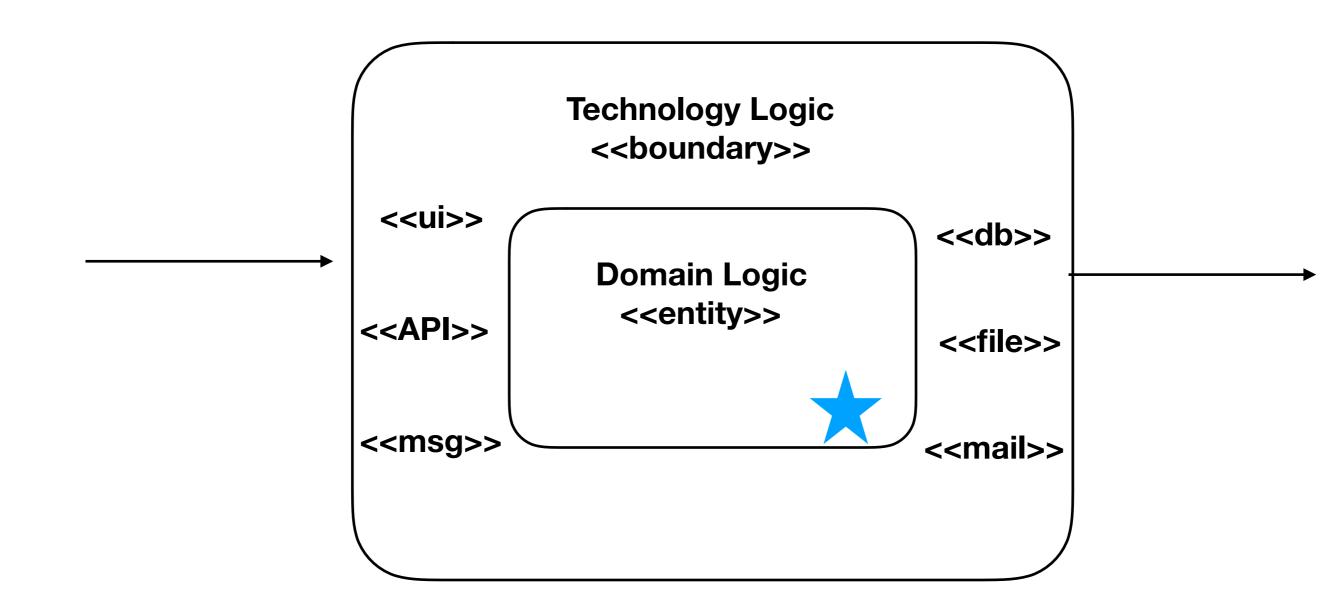
Dialog

CADialog

SADialog

CA

SA



path = SurveyData.processed.getPath();

Flag => interface

No. Of methods in the interface depends on no. of places the flag is used

No. of implementation depends on possible values for the flag

```
if(IsRule1(data))
{
..... logic
}
```

Specification Pattern

```
bool IsRule1(data){
   if((Salary > 6000 && Salary < 9000) && age < 25)
   {
     return true;
   }
  return false;
}</pre>
```

Flag == Polymorphism (interface)

Open for adding new code and closed for changing existing code



Flag == Interface

Flag == Exceptions

```
Repostory repo = new Repository();
res = repo.connect();
if(res == true){
        res = repo.authenticate();
       if(res == true){
                Emp emp = rep.get(empCode);
               if(emp != null){
                        return emp.getSalary();
                }else{
                        return 0;
                }
        }else{
                return 0;
        }
}else{
        return 0;
}
```

```
Interface Bird{
....
}
Interface FlyingBird extends Bird{
fly()
....
}

doJob(FlyingBird bird){

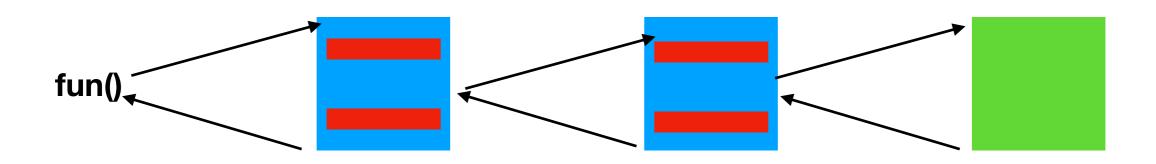
brid.fly();

Class Parrot implements Bird{
....
}

doJob(new Parrot());

brid.fly();
```

Liskov substitution principle

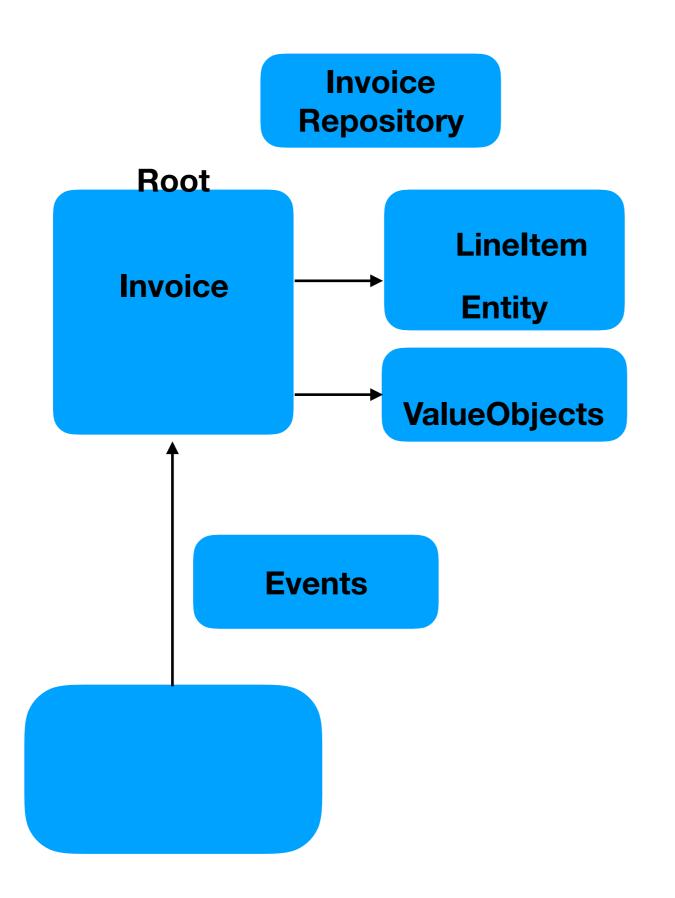


LSP

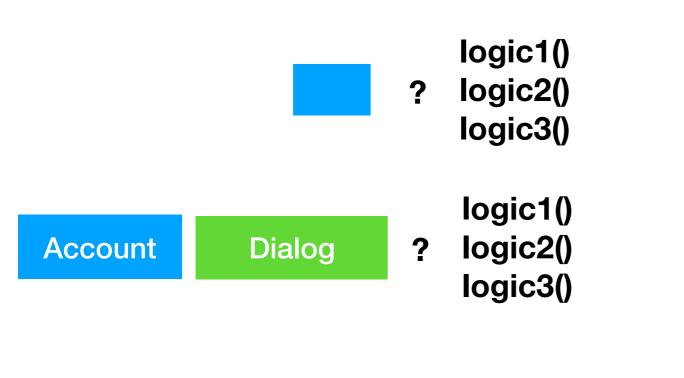
class Stack {}

```
class Queue {}
                         class List {}
 <<reference/
                                                  <<Inheritance/
                                                    extends>>
aggregation>>
class Collection {
                                           class Collection {
  add(index, item) { ... }
                                              add(index, item) { ... }
class Stack{
                                           class Stack extends Collection {}
 Collection ref;
                                           class Queue extends Collection {}
                                           class List extends Collection {}
class Queue {
 Collection ref;
class List {
 Collection ref;
                                           fun(Collection c){
                                              c.add(3,"hello");
```

Aggregate



Polymorphism



logic1()

logic2()

logic3()

Single Dispatching # Interface, visitor

Dual Dispatching
Same family : lookup
Different family : Visitor

Multi Dispatching # Lookup

Single dispatch - virtual fun

```
class CA{
 void fun(){ //1
class CB extends CA{
 void fun(){ //2
class CC extends CB{
 void fun(){ //3
```

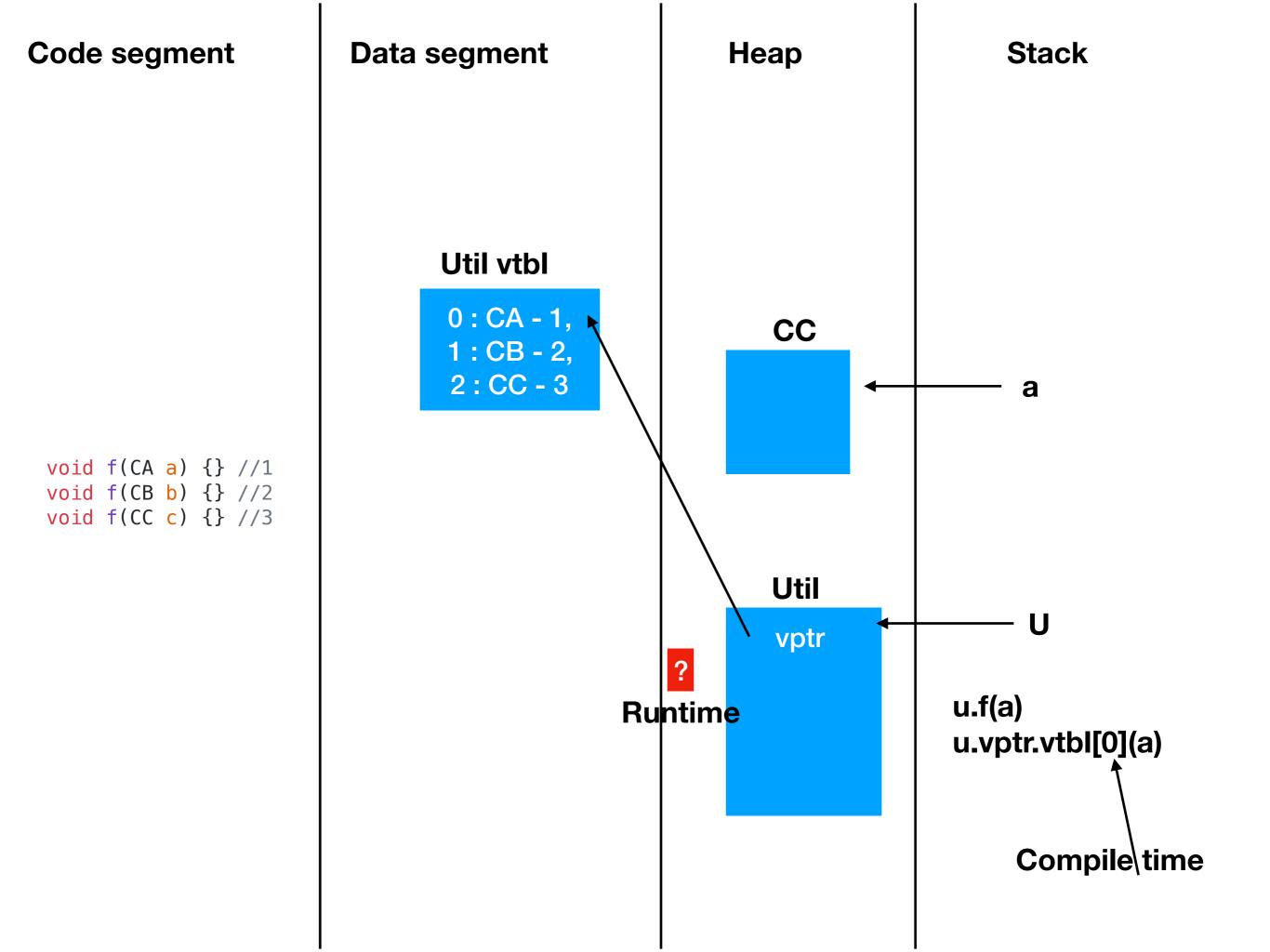
```
void do(CA a)
{
    a.fun(); //1 | 2 | 3
}
```

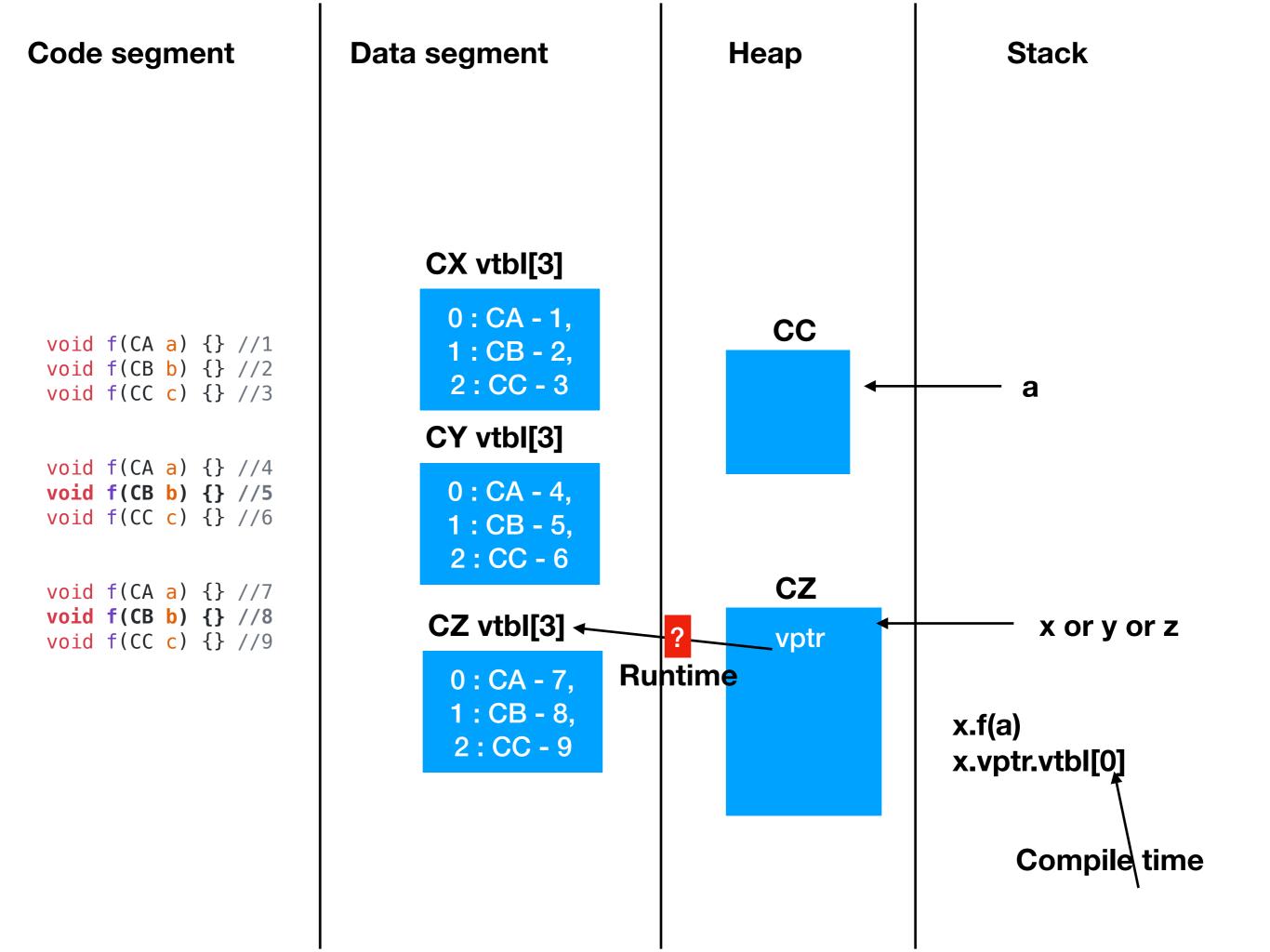
Single dispatch - delegate

```
class CA{
                           void fun(){ //1
                             Util u = new Util();
                             U.fun(this);
class Util {
 void fun(CA){ //1
                         class CB extends CA{
                           void fun(){ //2
 void fun(CB){ //2
                             Util u = new Util();
                             U.fun(this);
 void fun(CC){ //3
                         class CC extends CB{
                           void fun(){ //3
                             Util u = new Util();
                             U.fun(this);
```

When logic cannot be kept in the Family

```
void do(CA a)
{
   a.fun(); //1 | 2 | 3
}
```





Abstraction

c++, java, C#		Py,js		Java 8, C#, c++ 11,py, Haskel
Interface typing		Duck typing		Lamda
Interface Bird { fly() }	Explicit		Implicit	Implicit
do(Brid bird) { bird.fly(); }		do(bird) { bird.fly(); }		do(fly) { fly(); }
class Parrot implement { fly() { } }	ents Bird	class Parrot { fly() { } }		class Parrot { flyHigh() { } }
do(new Parrot());		do(new Parrot());		p= new Parrot() do(()=>p.flyHigh());

```
<<Class Factory>>
<<Factory Method>>
                                                            <<Abstract Factory>>
                                class Factory
class CA
                                                              Interface Factory{
                                                                CA createCA();
                                 CA createCA(){
  void fun(){
                                                                CB createCB();
     ... logic
                                                              class FactoryX
                                 CB createCB(){
 CB createCB(){
                                                                  implements Factory
                                                                CA createCA(){
                                                               CB createCB(){
                                  <<bul><<bul>duilder>>
<<Creator Method>>
                                   class Builder
class CA
                                     void addCA(){
 void fun(){
                                                                  << Prototype>>
    ... logic
                                    void addCB(){
                                                               class CA
 Static CB createCB(){
                                                                   CA clone(){
                                     CX getCX(){
```

