

# ARCHITECTURAL REFACTORING: CASE STUDY

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## CRUD-based Workflow



Transaction Script  
Active Record

BreakAway Geek Adventures Contacts

⏪ ⏩ ⏴ ⏵ + X Save

Title: Ms.  
First Name: Wilma  
Last Name: Flintstone  
Modified Date: 2/4/2010  
Add Date: 2/4/2010  
Primary Activity: ComboBox  
Secondary Activity: ComboBox  
Primary Destination: ComboBox

Notes:  
Some text  
A second line of text

Reservations

Res. Date	Start Date	End Date
2/1/2010	4/2/2010	4/12/2010

Manage Trips

Trip to	Start Date
Alaska	1/5/2010
Amazon	7/24/2008
Australia	3/2/2010
Belize	3/10/2009
Chile	2/1/2008
Costa Rica	6/8/2007

Create New Trip  
Save Trip

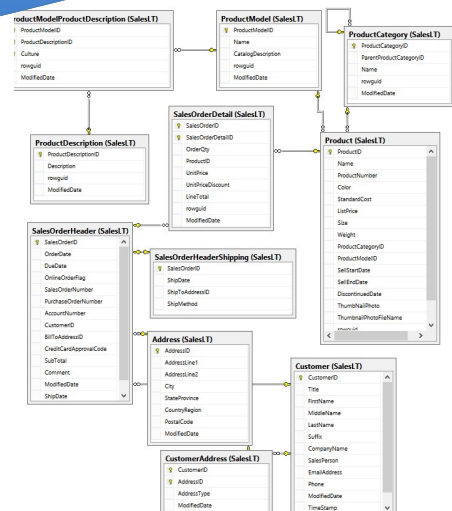
Start Date: 3/10/2010 End Date: 3/24/2010  
Destination: Australia Lodging: In and Outback Inn

Activities on this trip

Item One	Item Two	Item Three

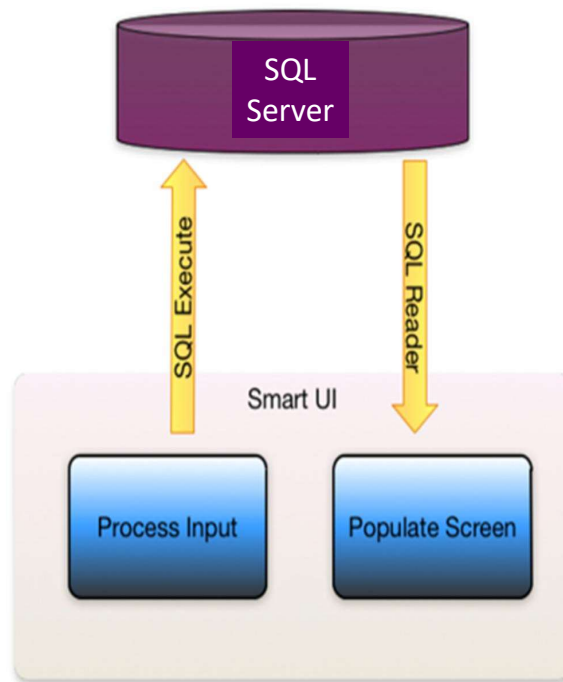
Activities: Horseback Riding  
Add Activity to Trip

Software Solution



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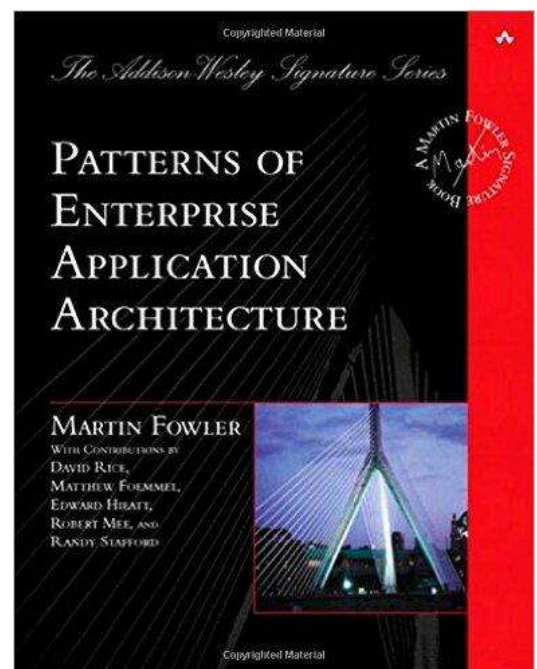
# Smart UI Anti-Pattern



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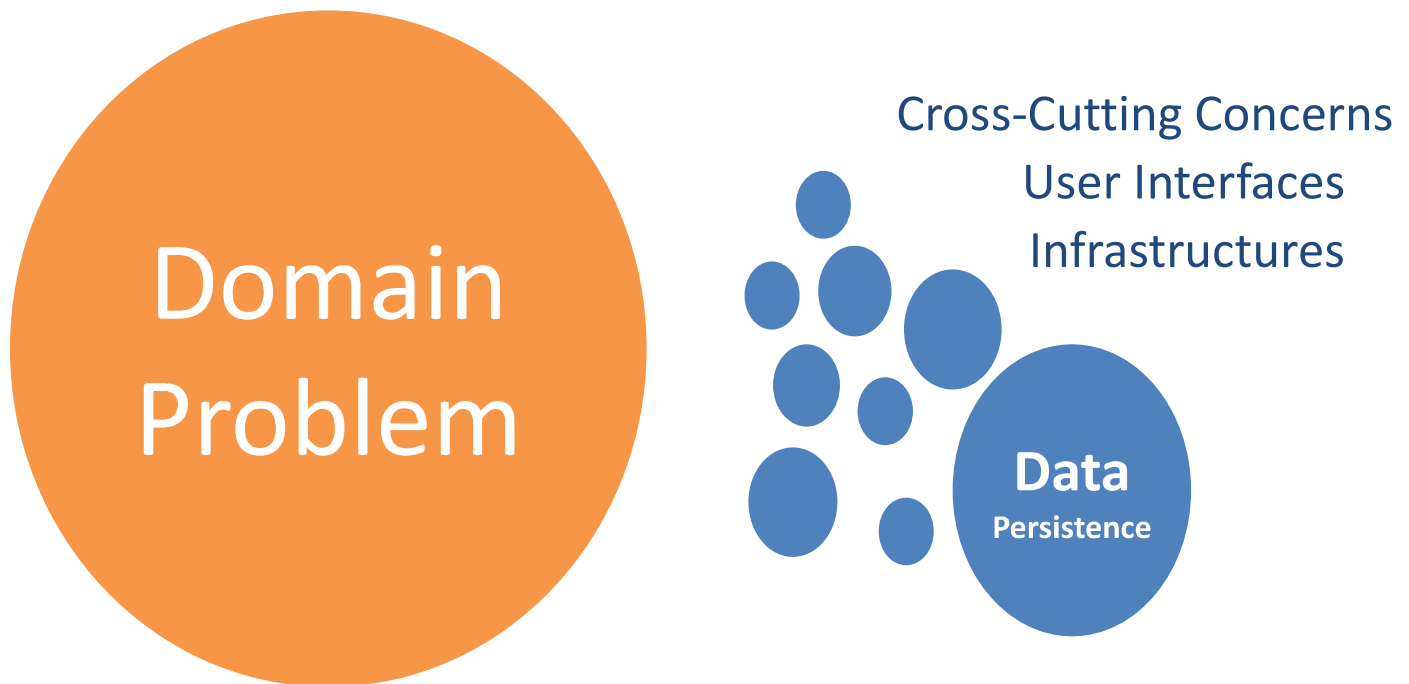
## From Simple to Complex, but Flexible

- Transactional Script
  - GUI talks to DB directly
  - No Domain Model
- Active Record
  - An object is a wrapper for row in DB with minimal logic and basic CRUD.
  - Anemic Domain Model
- Data Mapper
  - Complete separation between domain and data source
  - On to “Rich Domain Model”



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# Focus On The Domain Problem



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## Isolating the domain

If an architecture isolates domain related code and logic in a single layer such that ...

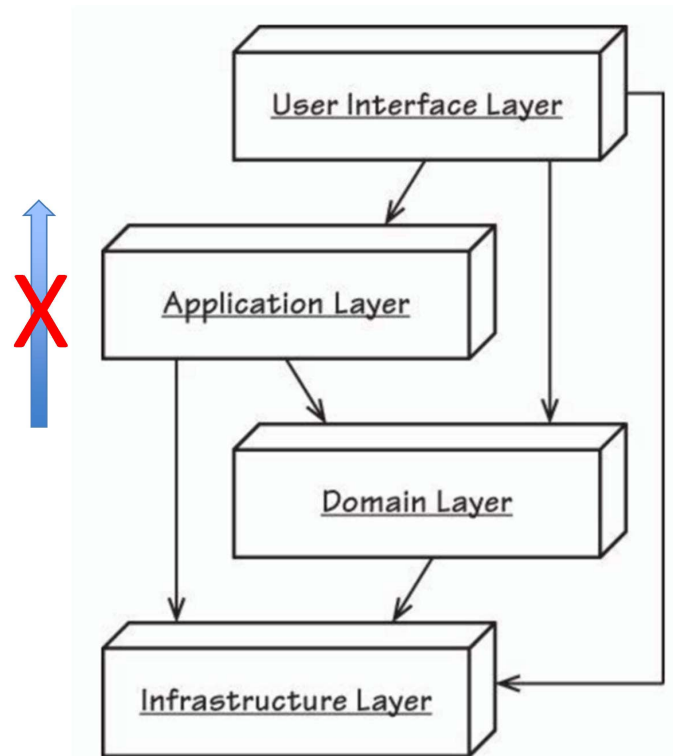
- It is strongly cohesive
- Loosely coupled with the rest of the system
- Can perform tasks related to the domain concepts or policies delegated from other layers/interfaces.

Then such an architecture is capable of support domain driven designs.

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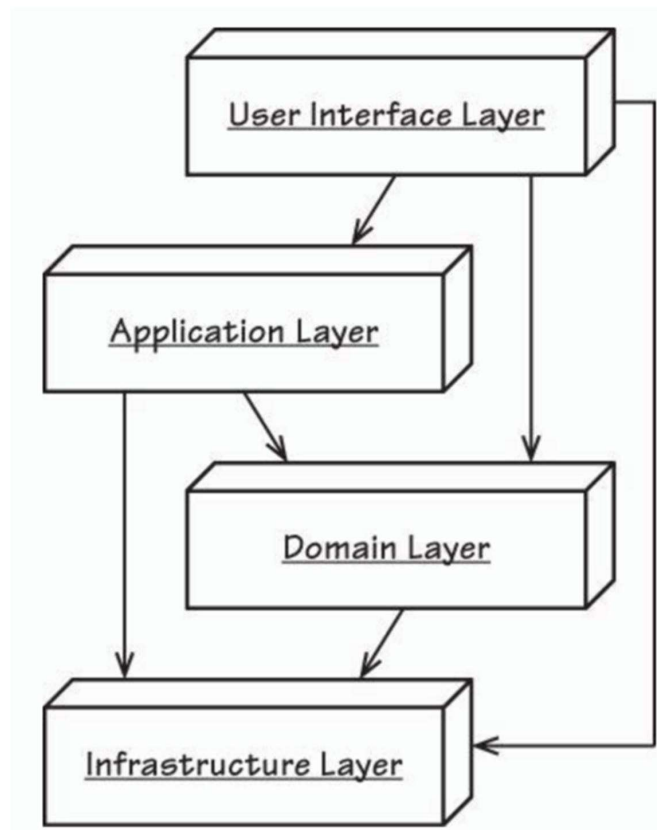
# Traditional Layered Architecture

- Each layer should be strongly cohesive.
- Each layer may couple only to itself and below.
- There is never a direct reference from lower to higher
- Lower layers may actually loosely couple to higher layers, but this is only by means of a mechanism such as callbacks or Observer pattern.



## Typical Layers

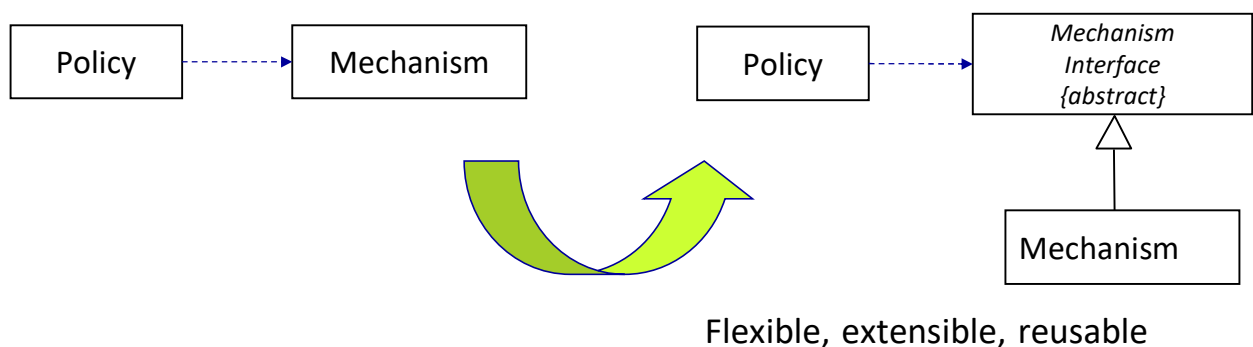
<b>User Interface (Presentation Layer)</b>	Responsible for presenting information to the user and interpreting user commands.
<b>Application Layer</b>	This is a thin layer which coordinates the application activity. It does not contain business logic. It does not hold the state of the business objects, but it can hold the state of an application task progress.
<b>Domain Layer</b>	This layer contains information about the domain. This is the heart of the business software. The state of business objects is held here. Persistence of the business objects and possibly their state is delegated to the infrastructure layer.
<b>Infrastructure Layer</b>	This layer acts as a supporting library for all the other layers. It provides communication between layers, implements persistence for business objects, contains supporting libraries for the user interface layer, etc.



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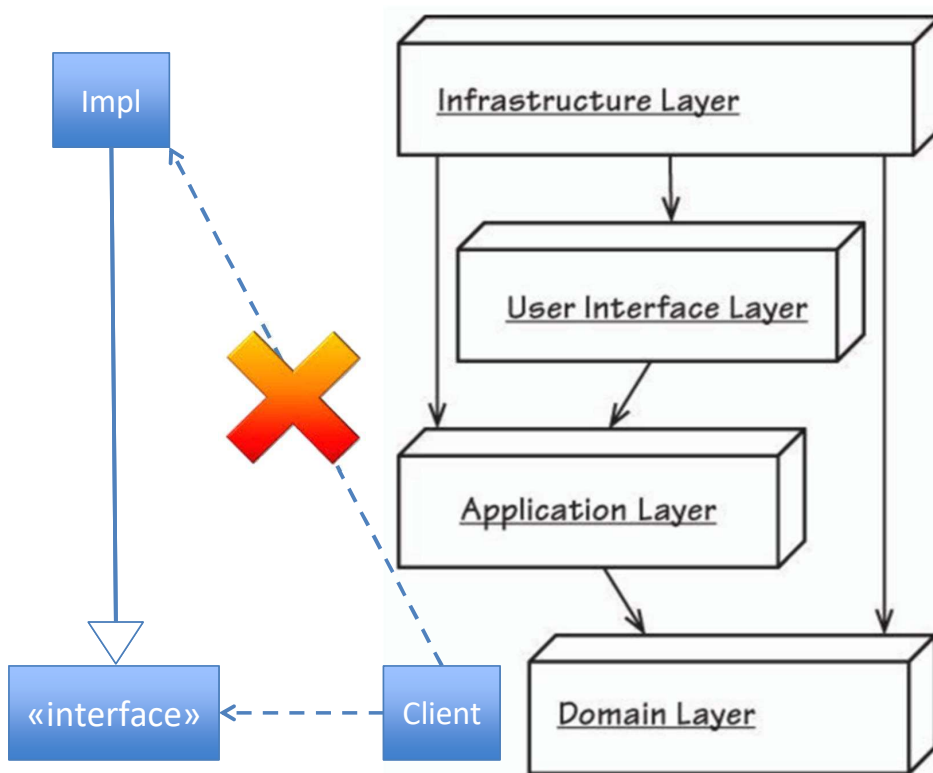
## Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

*High level modules should not depend upon low level modules.  
Both should depend on abstractions.  
Abstractions should not depend upon details. Details should  
depend upon abstraction.*



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# DIP Applied Layered Architecture



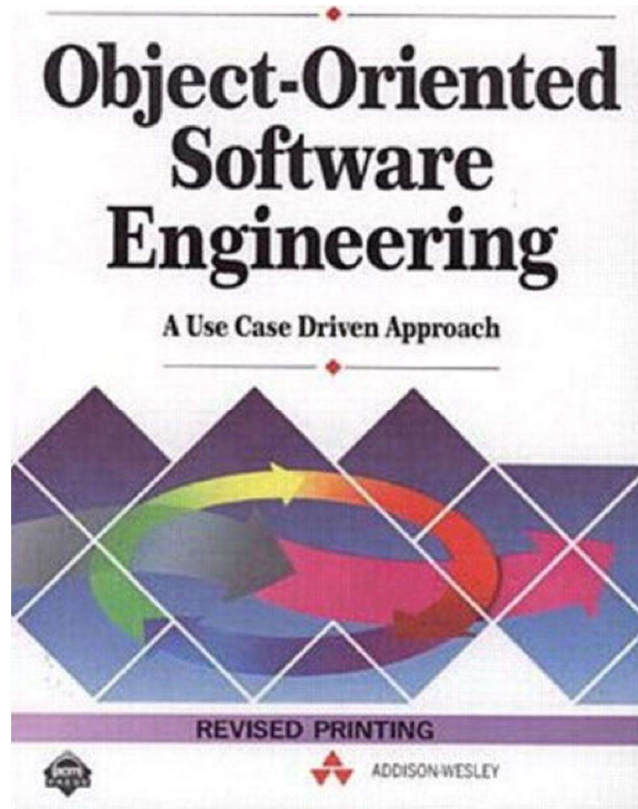
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## CLEAN ARCHITECTURE

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# What Happened?



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## Use Cases

### Create Order

#### Data:

**<Customer-id>,                      <Customer-contact-info>,  
<Shipment-destination>,      <Shipment-mechanism>,  
<Payment-information>**

#### Primary Course:

1. Order clerk issues "Create Order" command with above data.
2. System validates all data.
3. System creates order and determines order-id.
4. System delivers order-id to clerk.

#### Exception | Course: Validation Error

1. System delivers error message to clerk

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# Robustness Analysis:

## What objects participate in each use case?

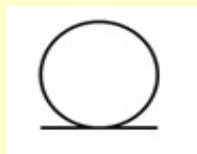
Draw an “object picture” of the use case

Use the **boundary/control/entity** stereotypes

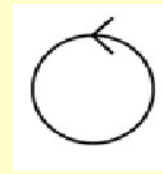
### Three types of Analysis Classes



Boundary class



Entity class



Controller class  
(Controller)

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## Analysis Objects

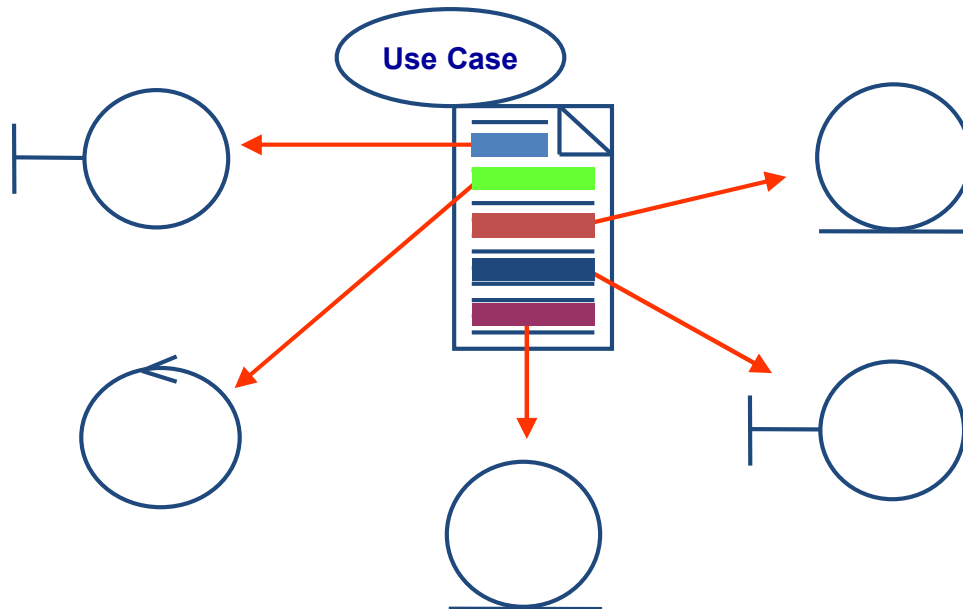
- Boundary class
  - Interfaces between system and its environment
- Entity Class
  - Application-independent business rules
  - Represents the key concepts of the system
- Controller Class (aka, Controller)
  - Application-specific business rules
  - Use-case behavior coordinator

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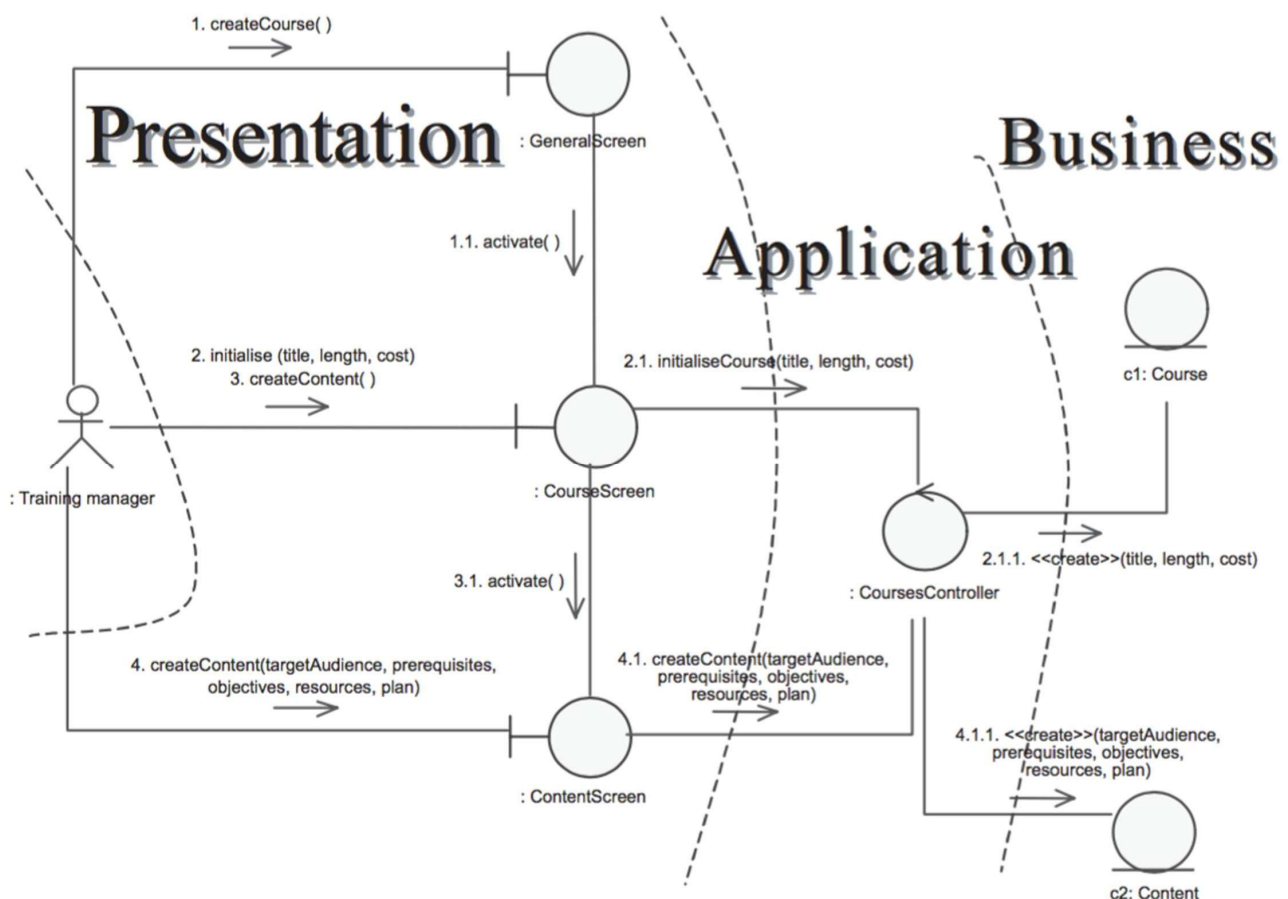


# Find Analysis Classes from Use Case

The complete behavior of a use case has to be distributed to analysis classes

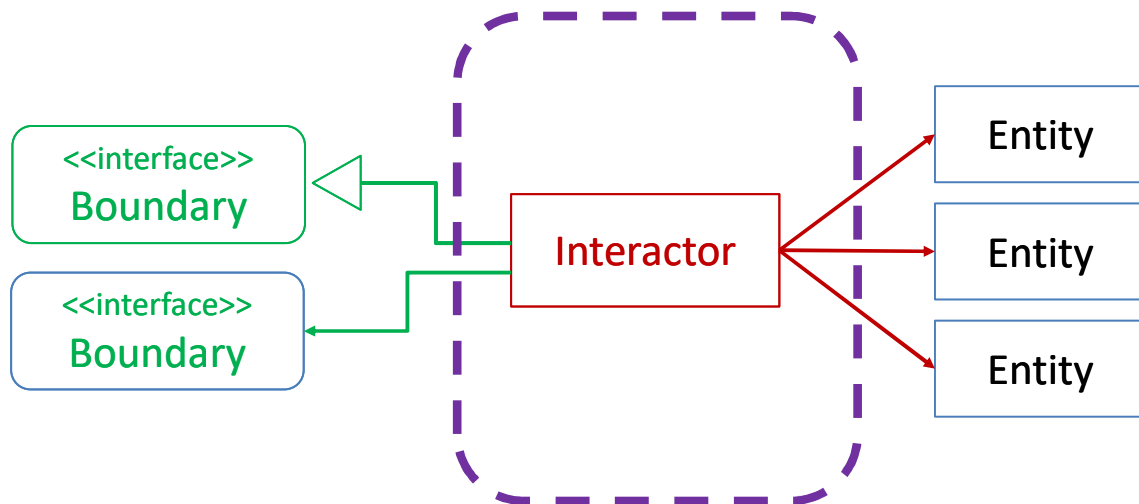


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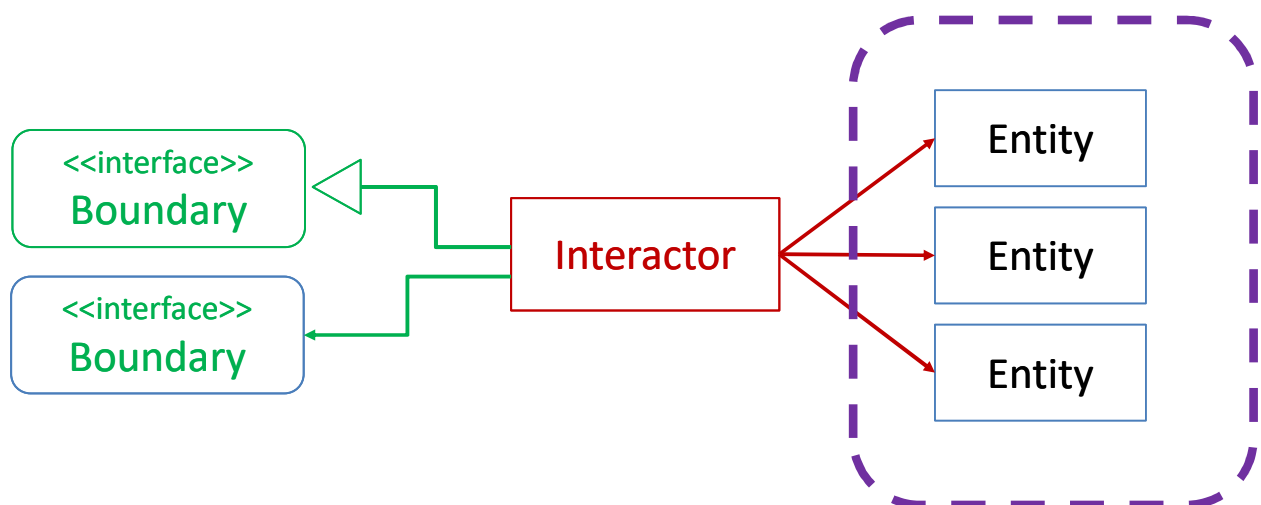
# Interactors



Interactors have: Application specific business rules

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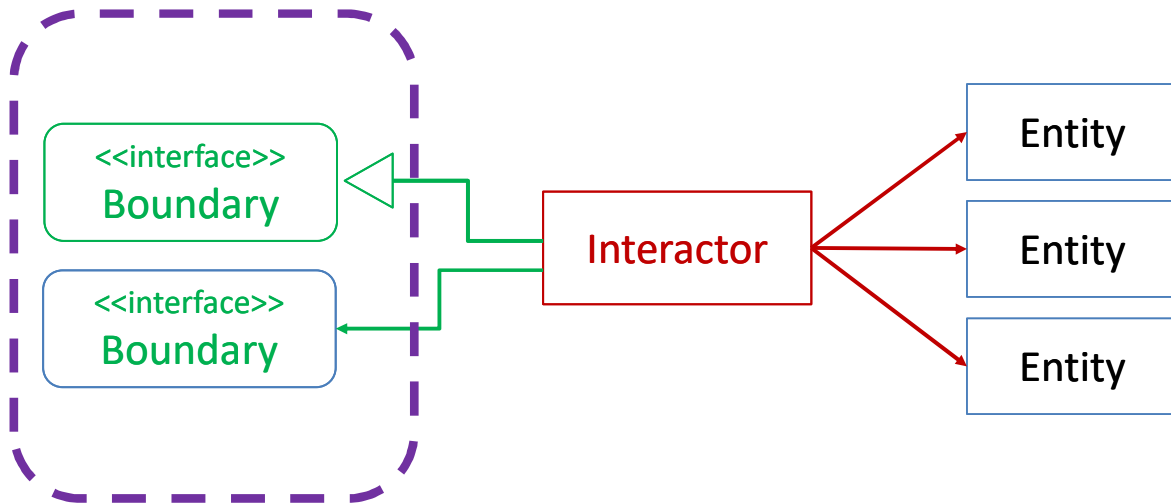
# Entities



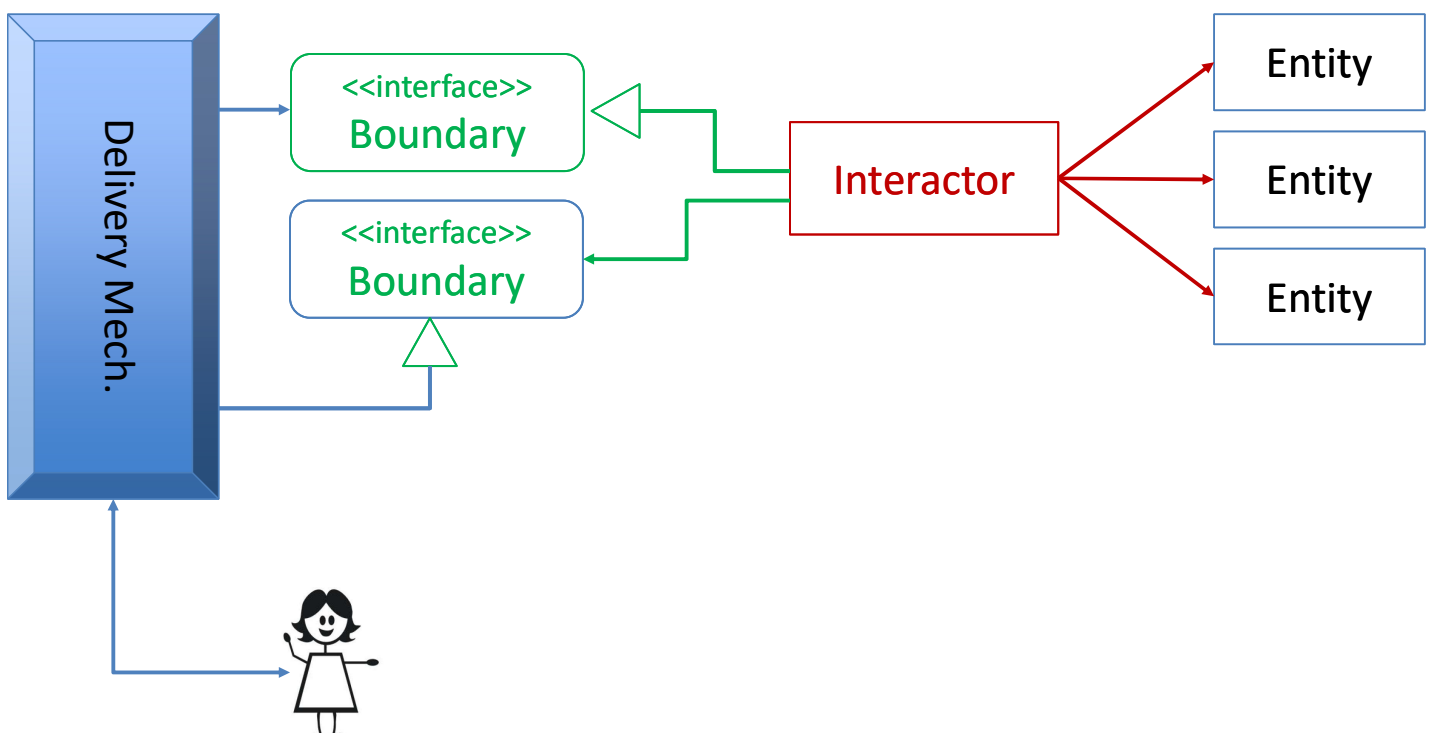
Entities have: Application independent business rules

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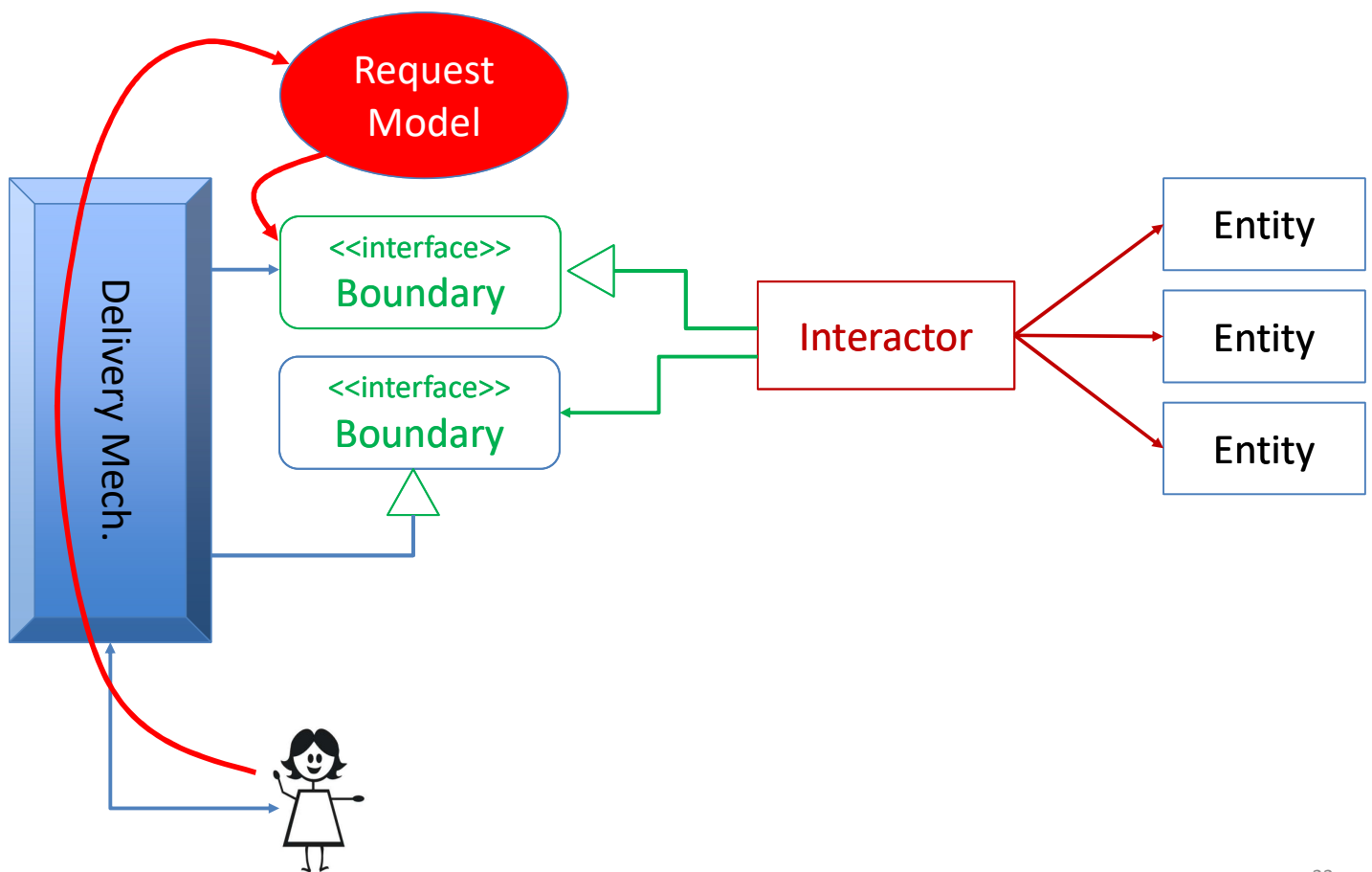
# Boundaries



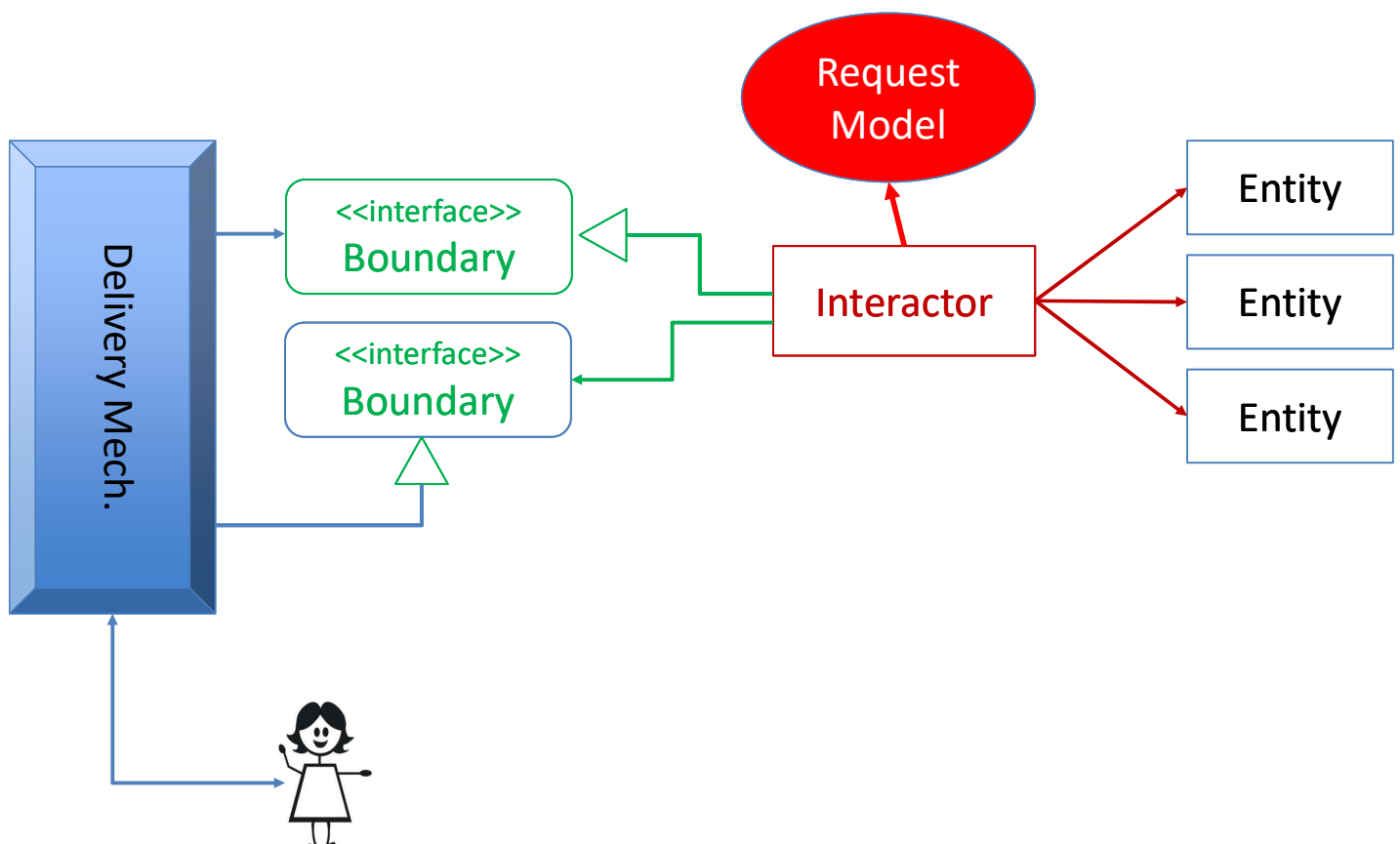
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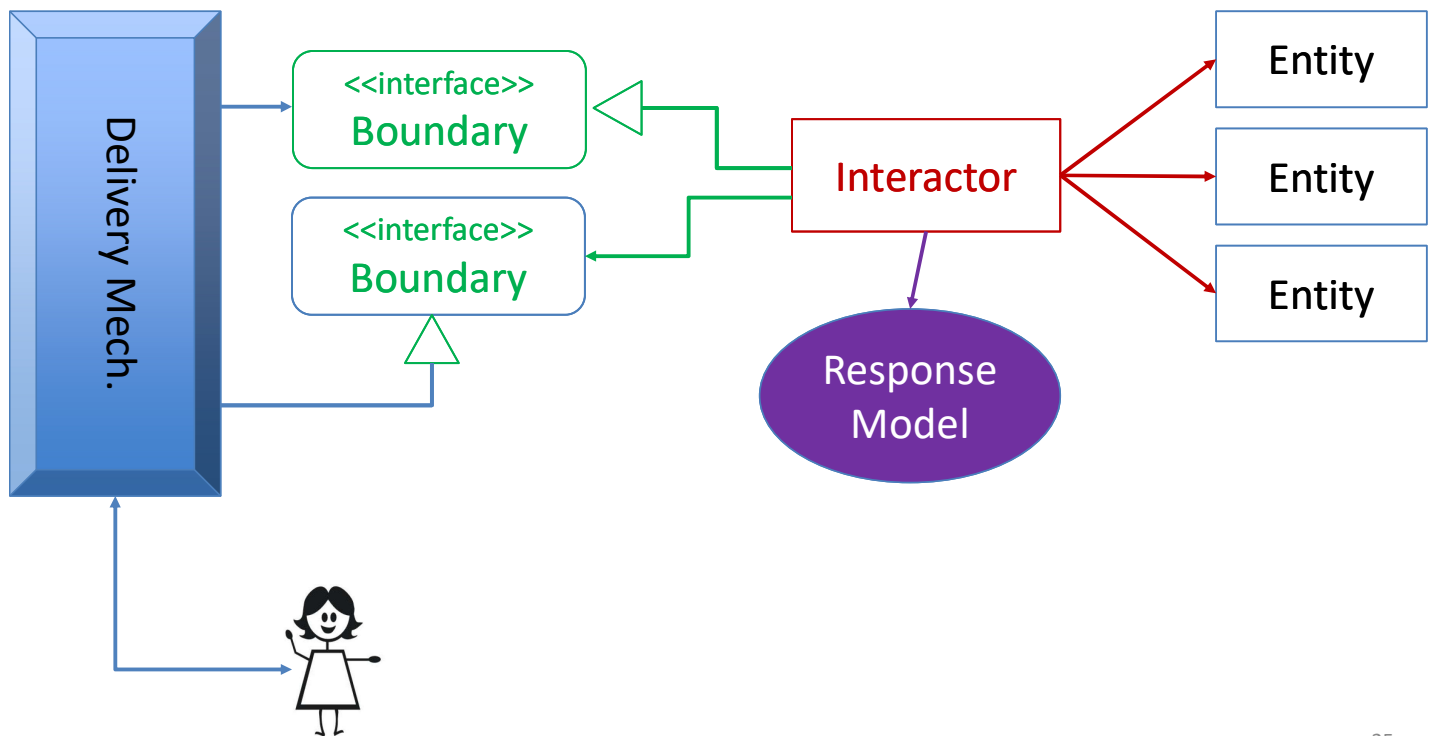
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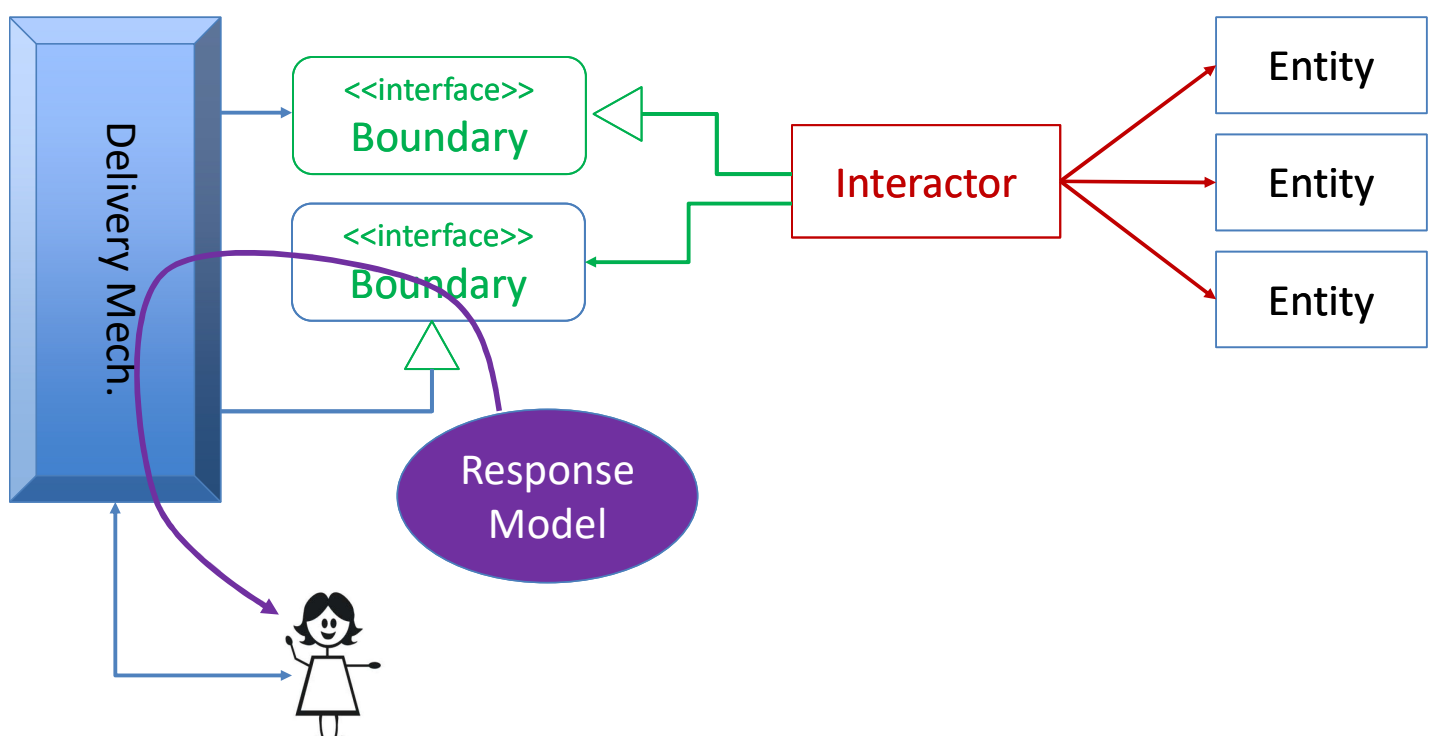
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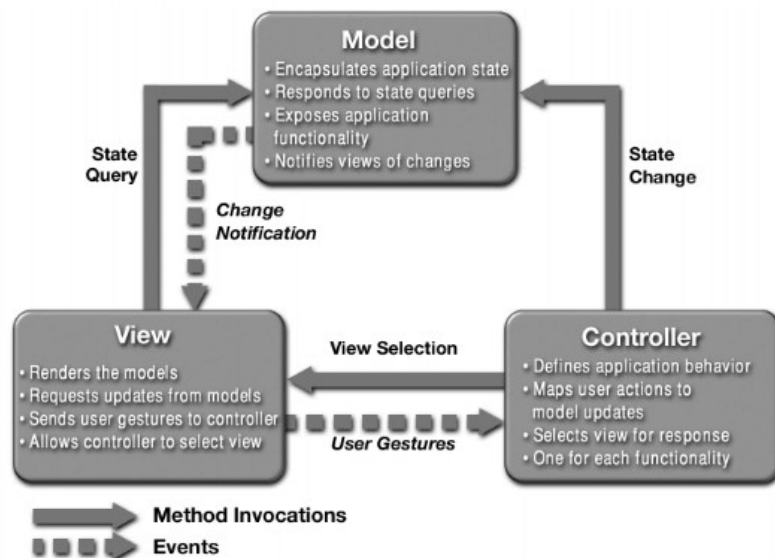


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# Model-View-Controller



## Model

Contains business logic

## View

Interacts with **Model** to create data for **View**

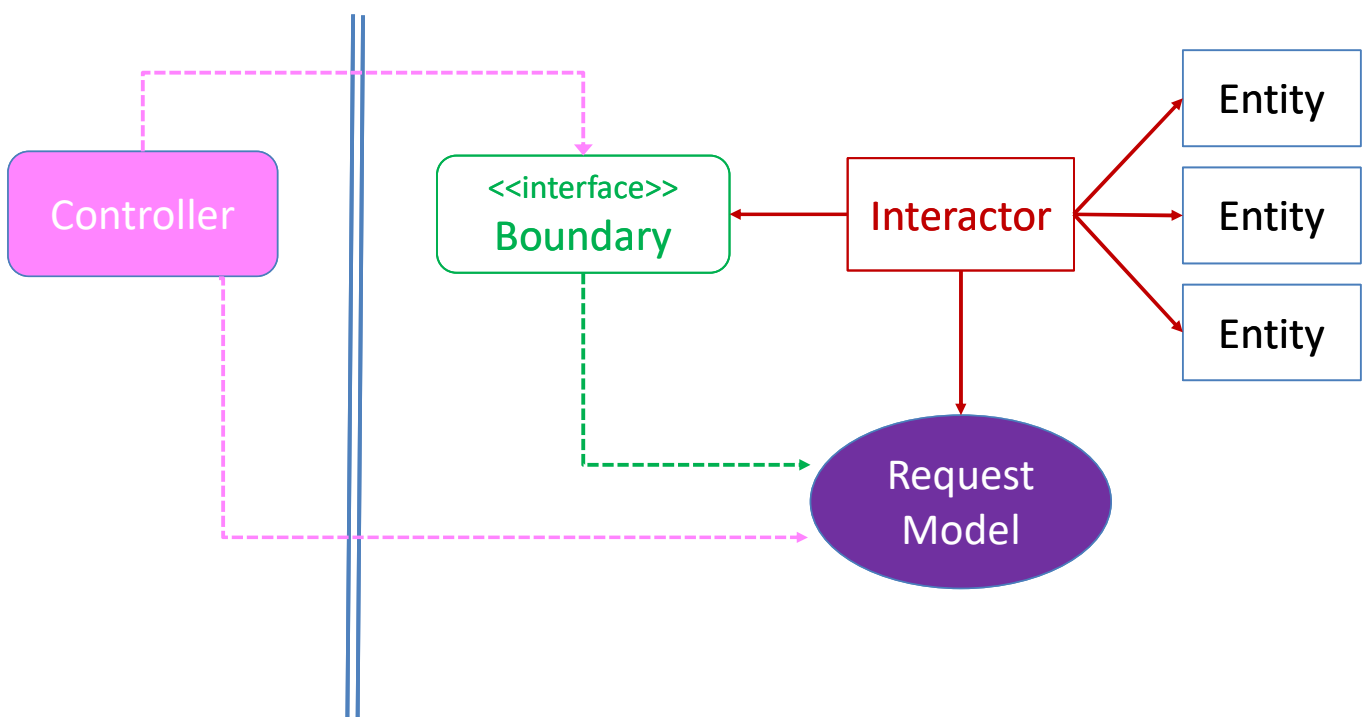
## Controller

Renders contents and relays use commands to the **Controller**

*MVC is a delivery mechanism*

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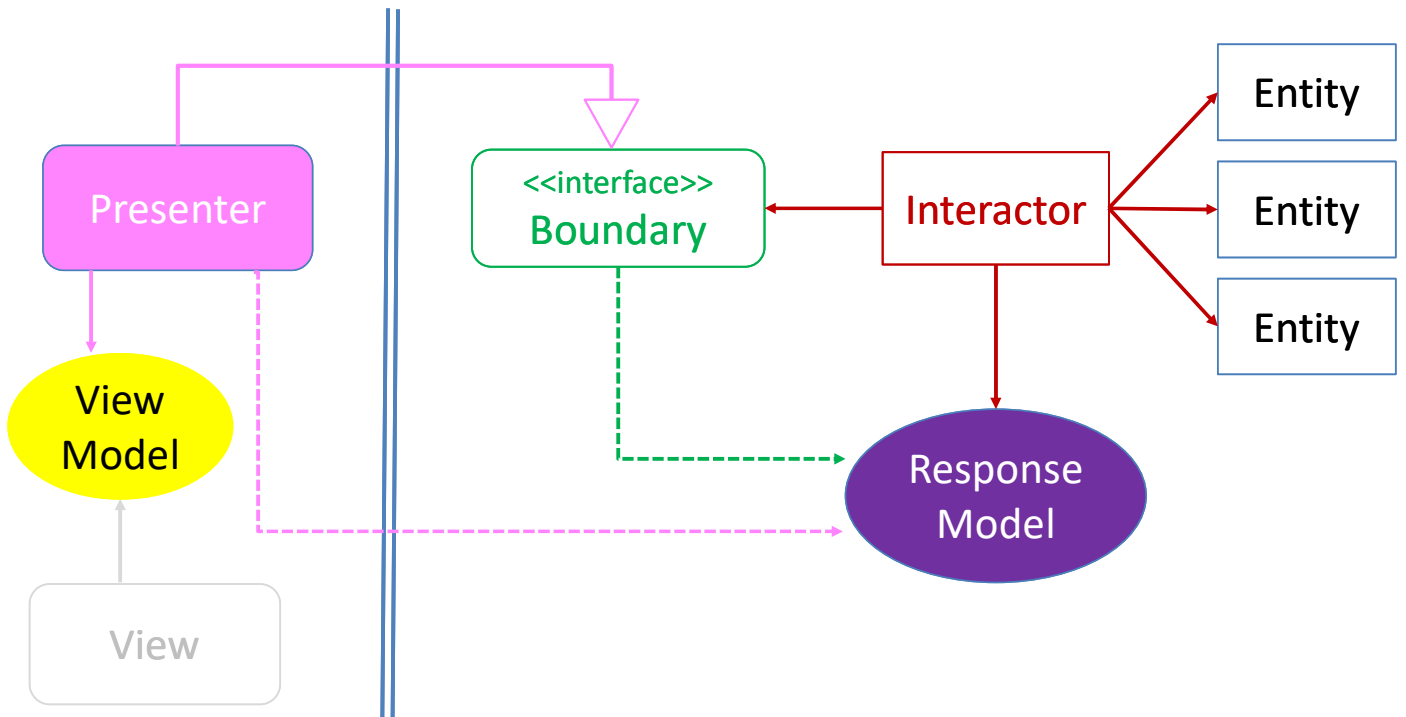
# Model View Controller



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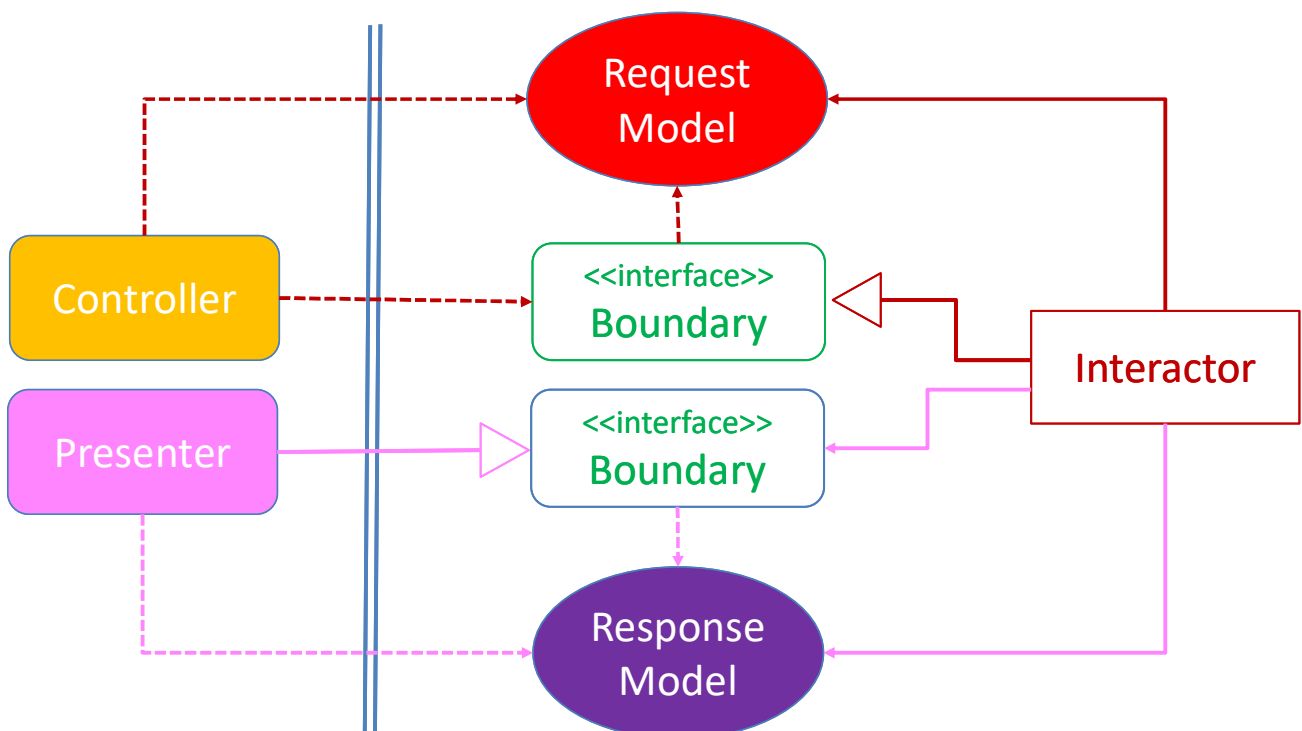


# Model View Presenter



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# WHOLE ENCHILADA!

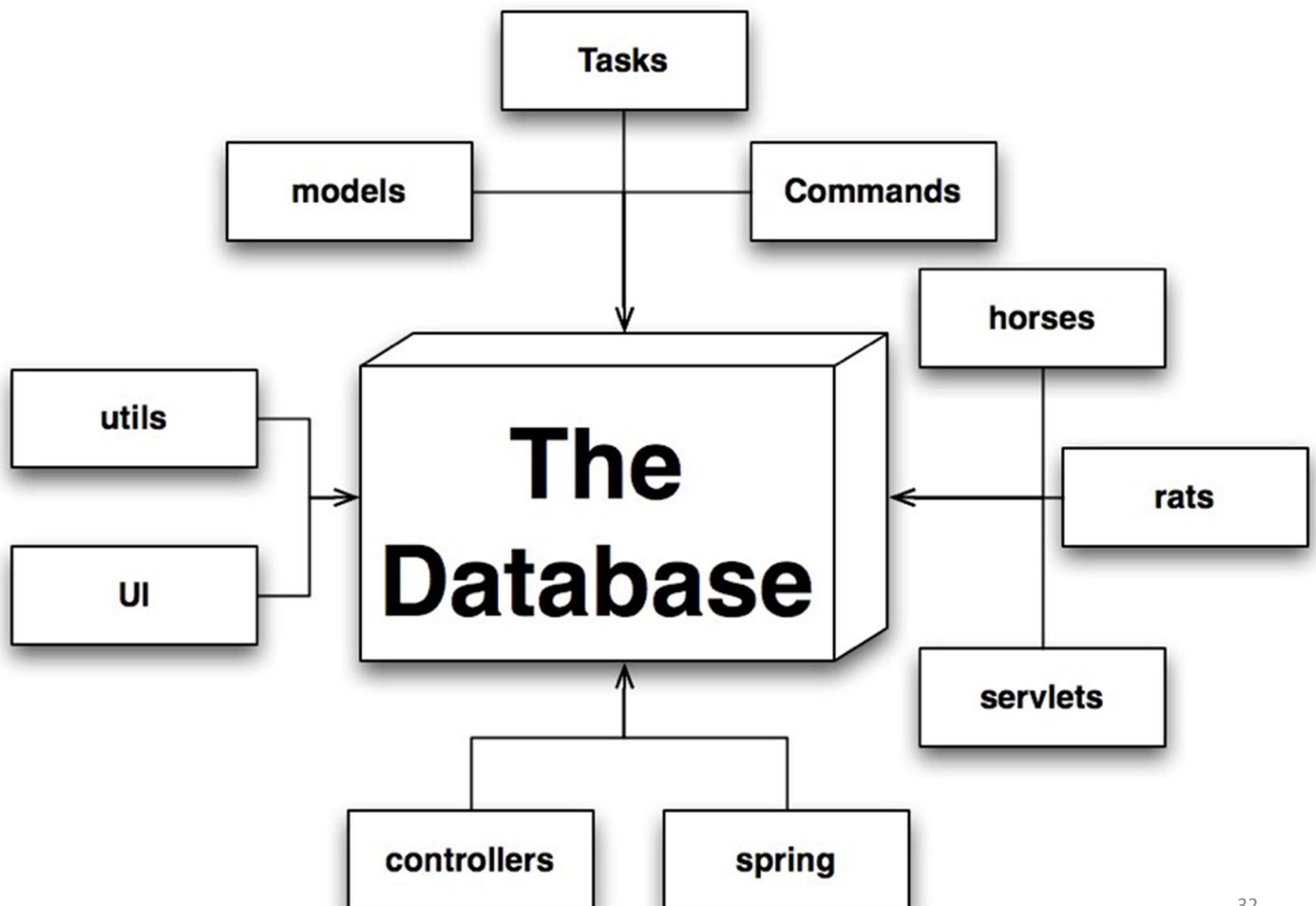


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# What about Database?

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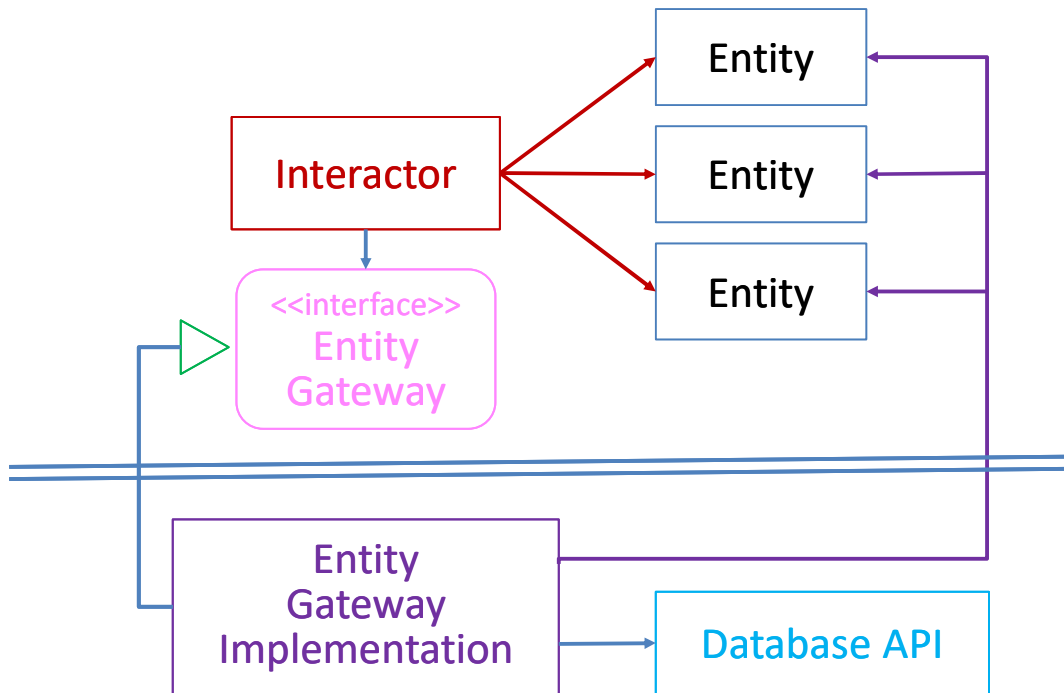
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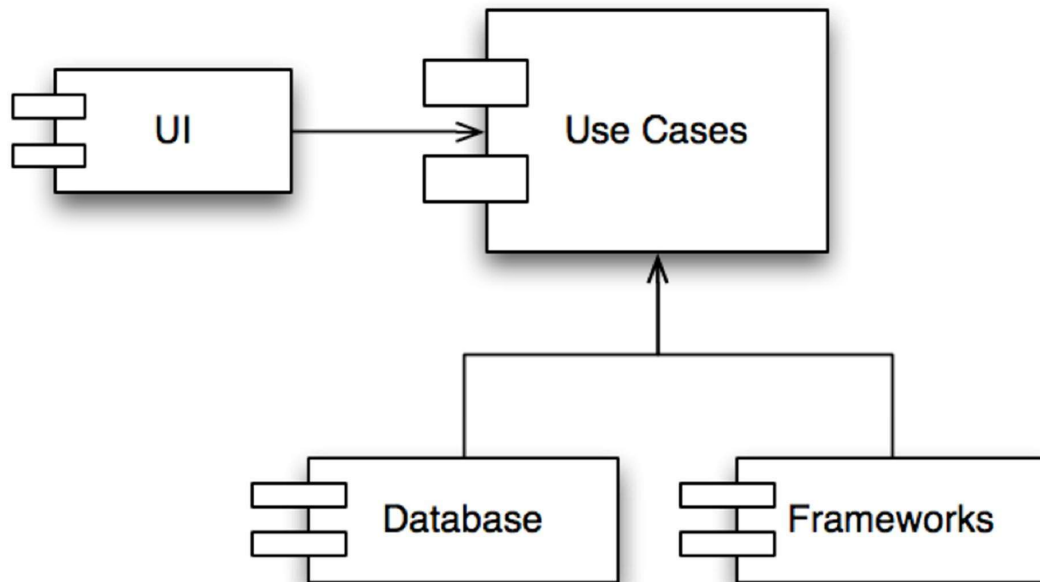
# DB is a detail... Isolate It!



**A good architecture allows major decisions to be deferred!**

**A good architecture maximizes the number of decisions NOT made!**

# PLUG-IN Model



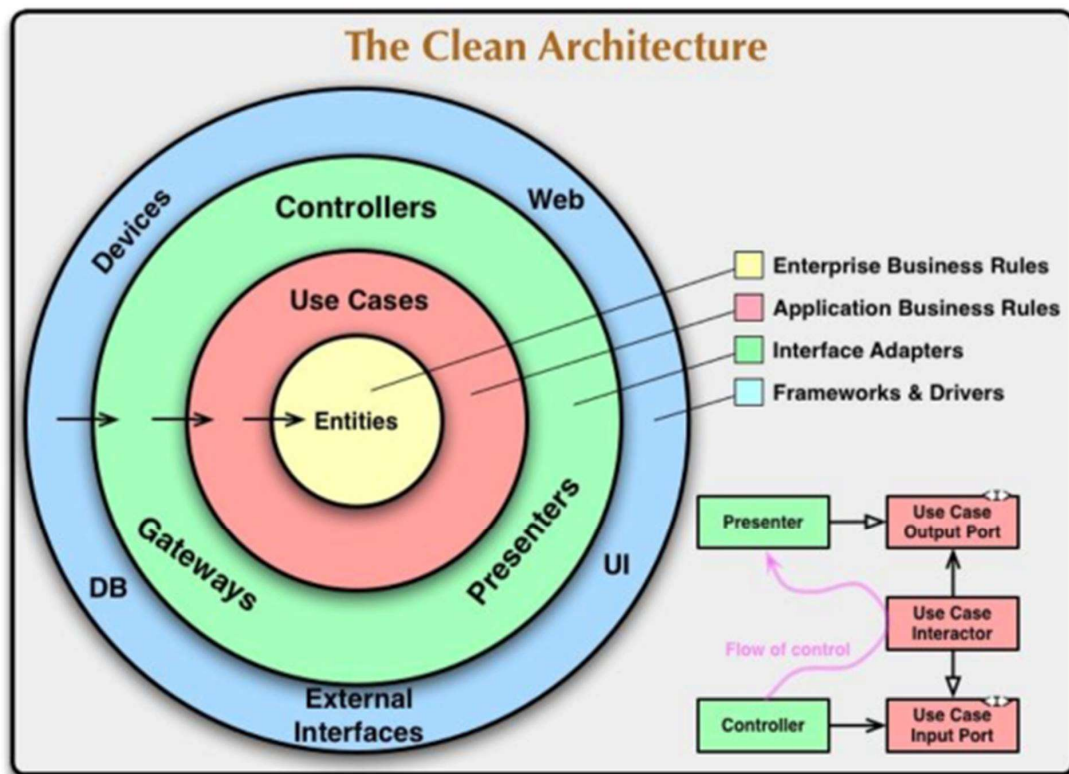
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## Definition of Clean Architecture

- Independent of Frameworks
- Testable
- Independent of UI
- Independent of Databases
- Independent of Any External Agencies

# Clean Architecture



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## Layers

As you move inwards the level of abstraction increases.

- Entities
  - Domain Layer
- Use Cases
  - Application Layer
- Interface Adapters
  - Presentation Layer (UI-level MVC)
- Frameworks and Drivers
  - Infrastructure Layer

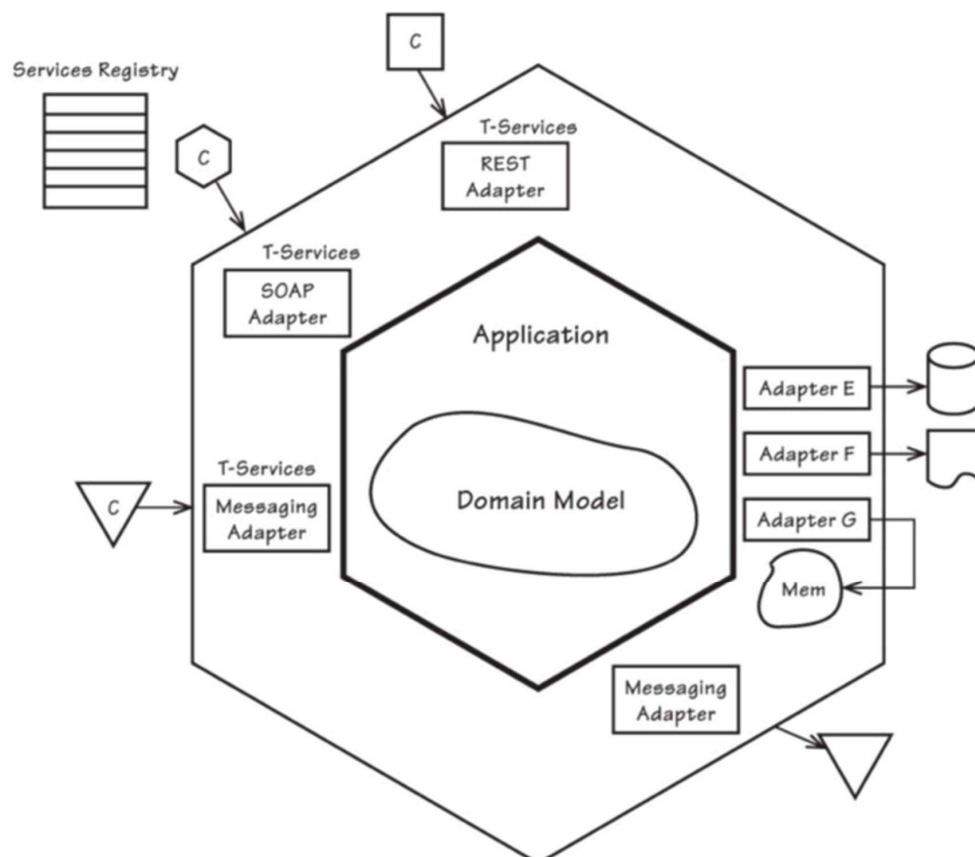
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# Cousins

All based on Separation of Concerns

- Hexagonal Architecture (a.k.a Ports & Adapters)
  - Alistair Cockburn
- Onion Architecture
  - Jeffrey Palermo
- Scream Architecture
  - Uncle Bob
- DCI (Data, Context, and Interaction)
  - James Coplien, and Trygve Reenskaug
- BCE (Boundary-Controller-Entity)
  - Ivar Jacobson

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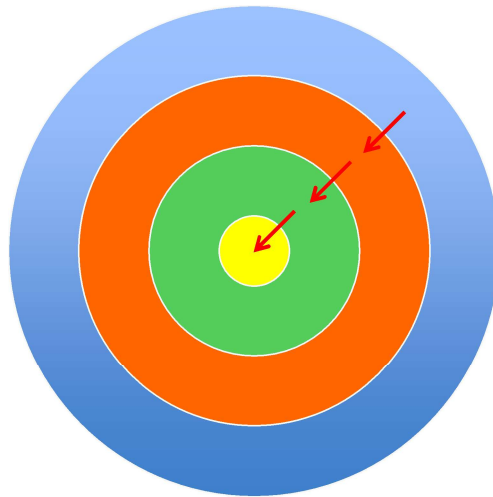


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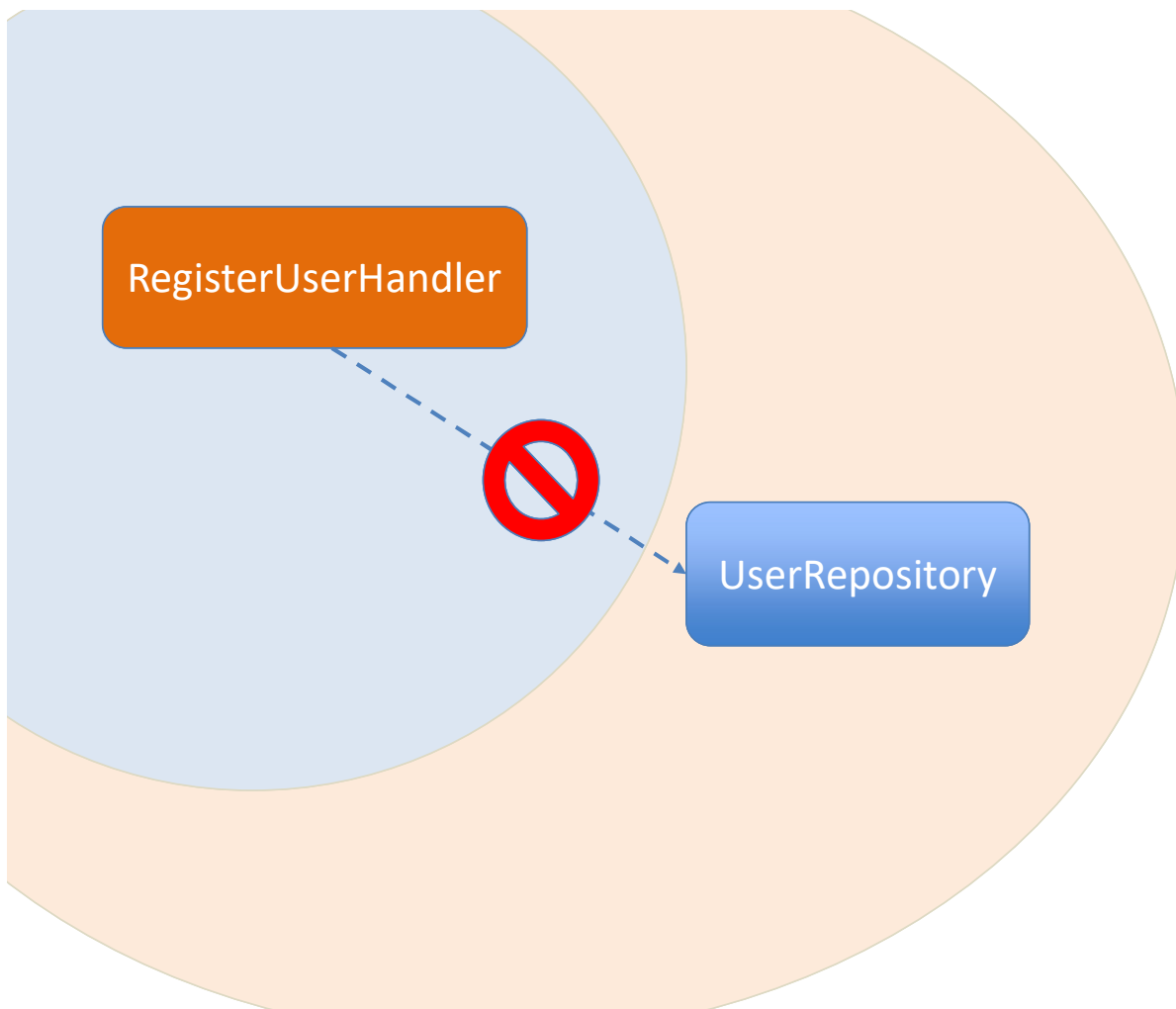


# Dependency Rule

“Source code dependencies can only point inwards.  
Nothing in an inner circle can know anything at all about something in an outer circle.”



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