

# *Design Approaches*

*Simple, RDD, Solid, DBC & KISS*

**DIEGO PACHECO**

# About me...



- ☐ Cat's Father
- ☐ Principal Software Architect
- ☐ Agile Coach
- ☐ SOA/Microservices Expert
- ☐ DevOps Practitioner
- ☐ Speaker
- ☐ Author



diegopacheco



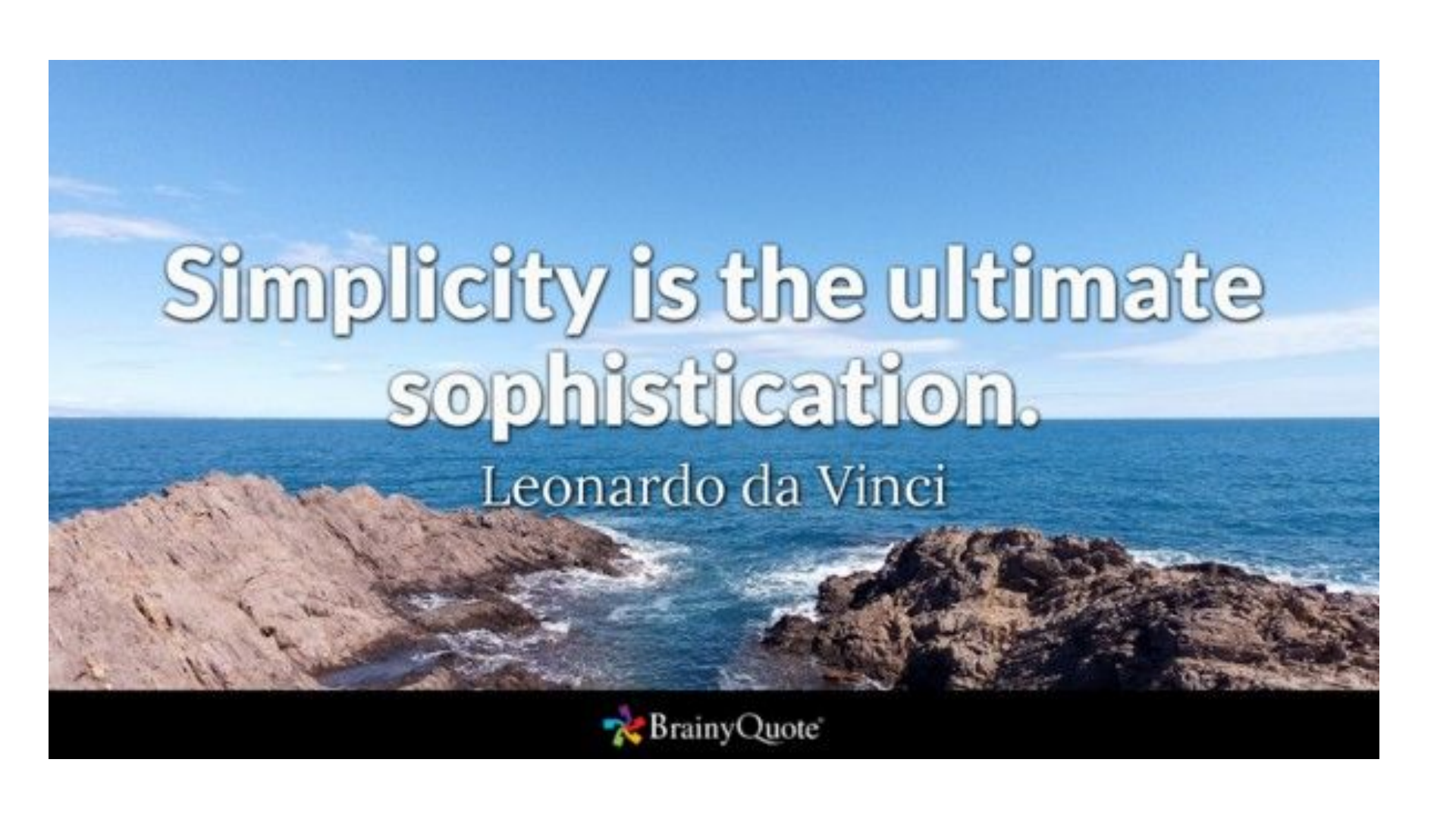
@diego\_pacheco



<http://diego-pacheco.blogspot.com.br/>



<https://diegopacheco.github.io/>



**Simplicity is the ultimate  
sophistication.**

Leonardo da Vinci

*Simple: Agility is not about process - is about doing it!*

## Development Speed

- Emphasizing ease gives early speed
- Ignoring complexity will slow you down over the long haul
- On throwaway or trivial projects, nothing much matters





*Moving Forward: Tests don't make the design better.*

## Benefits of Simplicity

- Ease understanding
- Ease of change
- Easier debugging
- Flexibility
  - policy
  - location etc



# Simple

Complexity	Simplicity
State, Objects	Values
Methods	Functions, Namespaces
vars	Managed refs
Inheritance, switch, matching	Polymorphism a la carte
Syntax	Data
Imperative loops, fold	Set functions
Actors	Queues
ORM	Declarative data manipulation
Conditionals	Rules
Inconsistency	Consistency

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oytL881p-nQ>

*Simple: Nobody thinks about it anymore...*

# Compose

- To place together
- Composing simple components is the key to robust software





*Simple: IF is simple is modular, but modular might not be simple*

## Modularity and Simplicity



- Partitioning and stratification don't imply simplicity
  - but *are* enabled by it
- Don't be fooled by code organization



*Simple: State is Never Simple!*

## State is Never Simple

- Complects value and time
- It *is* easy, in the at-hand and familiar senses
- Interweaves everything that touches it, directly or indirectly
  - Not mitigated by modules, encapsulation
- Note - this has nothing to do with asynchrony

*Simple*

## The Simplicity Toolkit

Construct	Get it via...
Values	final, persistent collections
Functions	a.k.a. stateless methods
Namespaces	language support
Data	Maps, arrays, sets, XML, JSON etc
Polymorphism a la carte	Protocols, type classes
Managed refs	Clojure/Haskell refs
Set functions	Libraries
Queues	Libraries
Declarative data manipulation	SQL/LINQ/Datalog
Rules	Libraries, Prolog
Consistency	Transactions, values

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oytL881p-nQ>

*KISS*

**KISS**

**keep.it.simple.stupid.**

*RDD*

**RESPONSIBILITY-DRIVEN DESIGN  
IS INSPIRED BY THE  
CLIENT SERVER MODEL. IT  
FOCUSES ON THE CONTRACT BY  
ASKING: WHAT ACTIONS IS THIS  
OBJECT RESPONSIBLE FOR? AND  
WHAT INFORMATION DOES THIS  
OBJECT SHARE?**

**- REBECCA WIRFS-BROCK -**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NZ5ml6-tNUc>



RDD

## A Few Useful Engineering Heuristics — Billy Koen









- ★ Heuristic: Solve problems by successive approximations
- ★ Heuristic: Always give an answer
- ★ Heuristic: Always give yourself a chance to retreat
- ★ Heuristic: Use feedback to stabilize the design
- ★ Heuristic: Break complex problems into smaller, more manageable pieces
- ★ Heuristic: Always make the minimum decision
- ★ Heuristic: Design for a specific time frame (product lifetime)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NZ5ml6-tNUc>

# RDD

## RDD Concept: Role Stereotypes

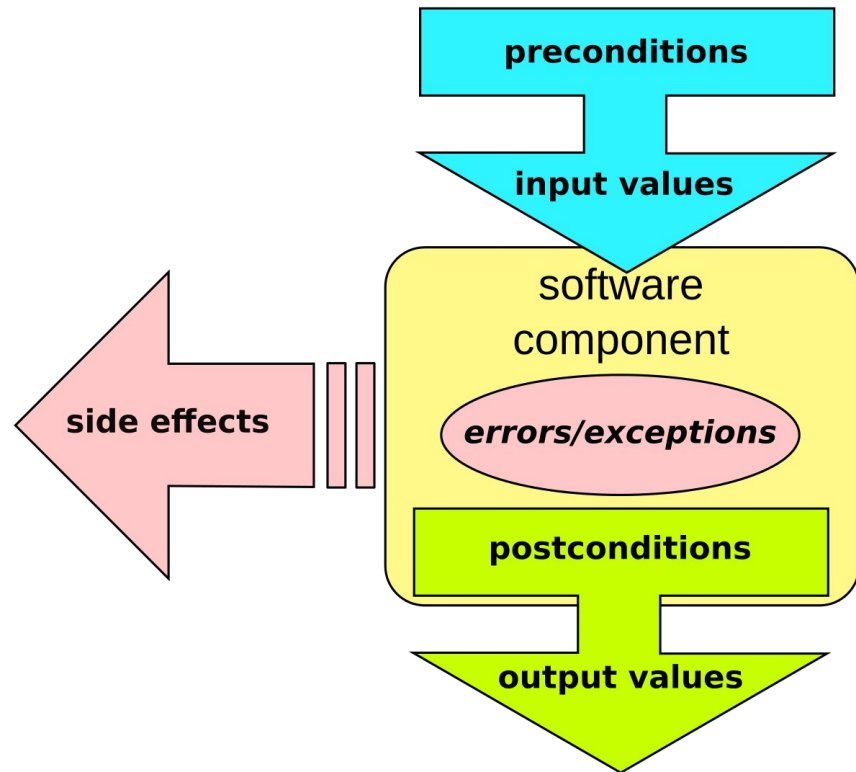
Typical behaviors in an object-oriented design  
knowing, doing, deciding

- \* **Information holder** – knows and provides information. 
- \* **Structurer** – maintains relationships between objects. 
- \* **Service provider** – performs work on demand. 
- \* **Coordinator** – reacts to events by delegating to others. 
- \* **Controller** – makes decisions & directs actions. 
- \* **Interfacer** – transforms information and requests between distinct parts of a software system. 

DBC



<http://hibernate.org/validator/>



# DBC

```
@Requires("x >= 0")  
@Ensures("result >= 0")  
static double sqrt(double x);
```

vs

```
static void sqrt_Requires(double x) {  
    assert x >= 0;  
}  
static void sqrt_Ensures(double result) {  
    assert result >= 0;  
}  
static double sqrt(double x);
```



# SOLID



## **S**ingle Responsibility Principle

A class should have only a single responsibility (i.e. only one potential change in the software's specification should be able to affect the specification of the class)



## **O**pen / Closed Principle

A software module (it can be a class or method) should be open for extension but closed for modification.



## **L**iskov Substitution Principle

Objects in a program should be replaceable with instances of their subtypes without altering the correctness of that program.



## **I**nterface Segregation Principle

Clients should not be forced to depend upon the interfaces that they do not use.



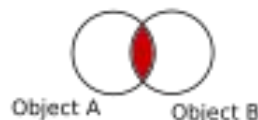
## **D**ependency Inversion Principle

Program to an interface, not to an implementation.

**Open/Closed**  
(Only depend on  
outer layer)



**Single Responsibility**  
(No Overlap)



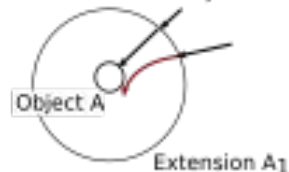
**Interface Segregation**  
(Group interfaces into  
minimal outer layers)



**Dependency Inversion**  
(Only call from  
outer layer)



**Liskov Substitution**  
(Extension must not  
distort core)

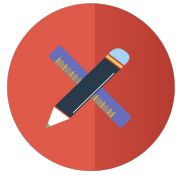


*OOP might be bad...*



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QM1iUe6lofM>

[http://harmful.cat-v.org/software/OO\\_programming/why\\_oo\\_sucks](http://harmful.cat-v.org/software/OO_programming/why_oo_sucks)



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