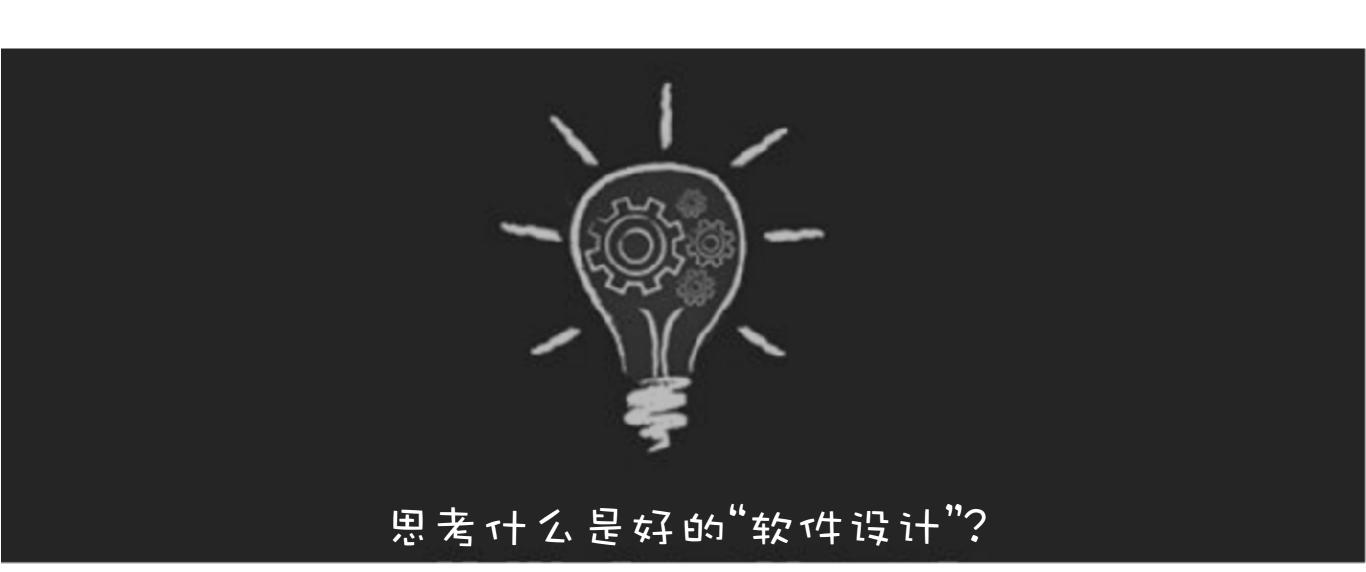


# 00 B00TCAMP

Bowen Wang



## 软件设计

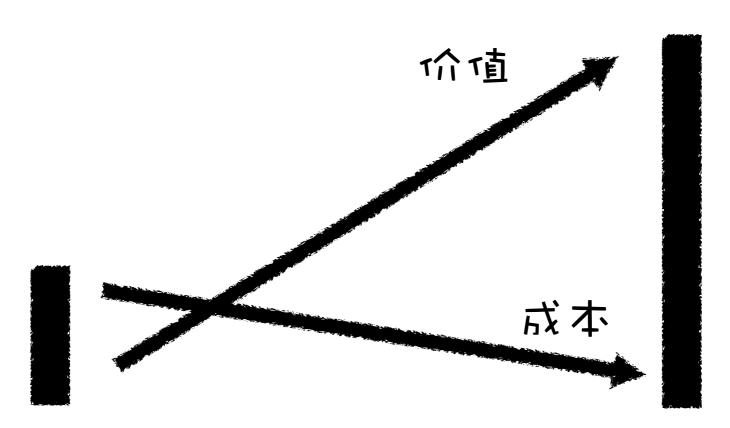


## 为什么做软件?

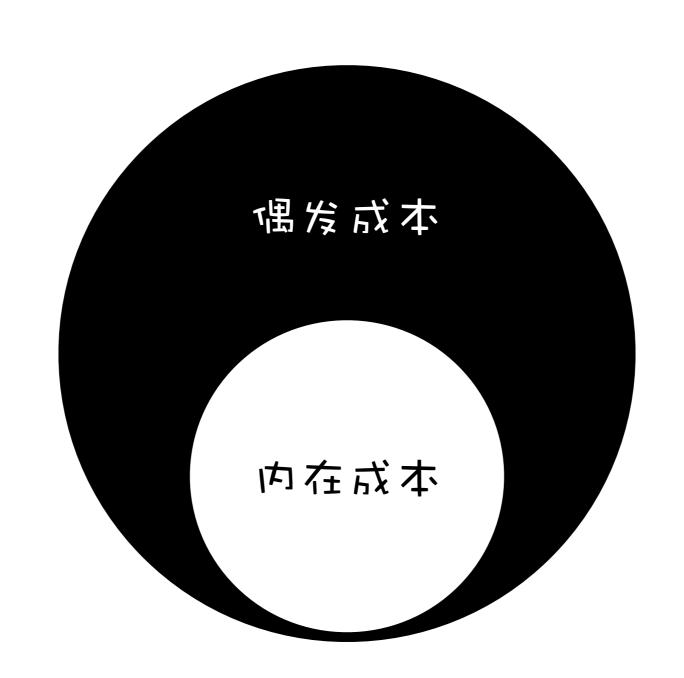


revenue

## 所以...



成本?



例子: HELLO WORLD

```
std::cout << "Hello, World" << std::endl;</pre>
```

#### 偶发成本

```
for(int i=0; i < ::strlen("Hello, World\n"); i++)
{
    ::putc("Hello, World\n"[i]);
}</pre>
```

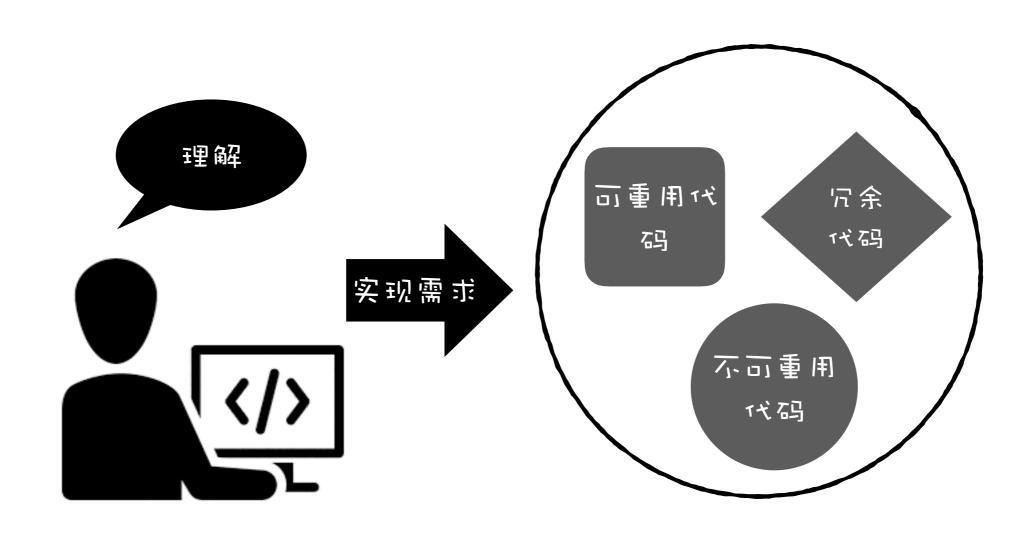
#### 偶发成本

```
void alien_say(char* p)
{
    while(::putc(*(p += *(p+1) - *p)));
}
int main()
{
    return alien_say("BETHO! Altec oh liryom(a loadjudas!) dowd."), 0;
}
```

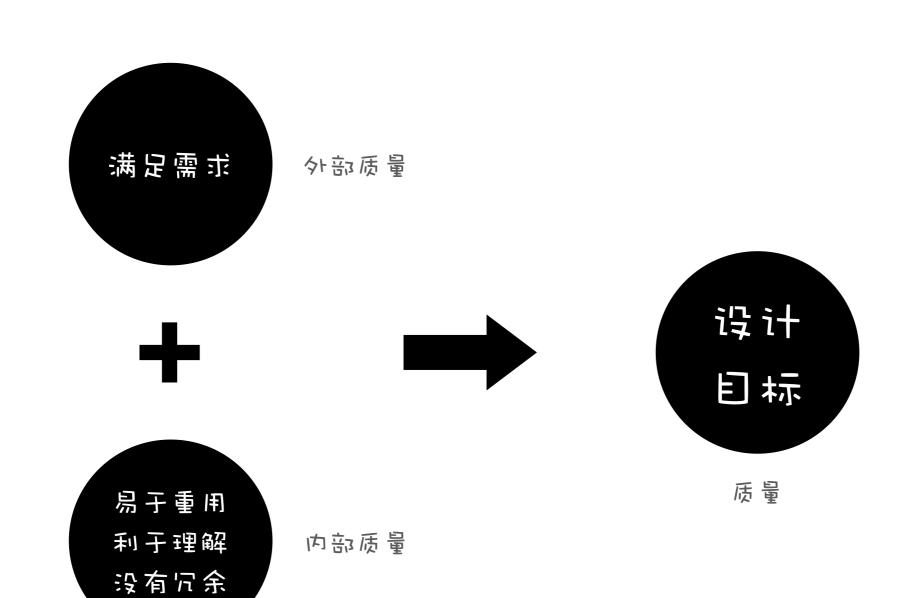
#### 偶发成本

```
unsigned int i = 0;
std::cout << "Hello, World" << std::endl;</pre>
```

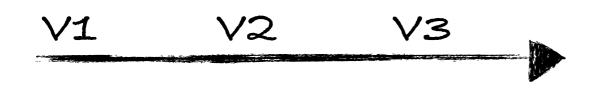
## 软件开发中的"偶发成本"



## 软件设计目标

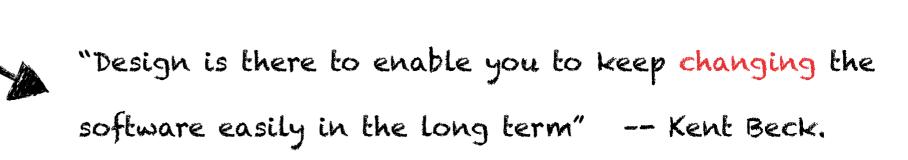


#### 软件设计的价值



满足需求的情况下,

让软件在长期更低成本应对变化!



#### 简单设计-KENT BECK

- 1. 通过所有测试 (Passes its tests)
- 2. 尽可能消除重复 (Minimizes duplication)
- 3. 尽可能清晰的表达 (Maximizes clarity)
- 4. 尽可能减少代码元素的数量 (Has fewer elements)

以上四个原则的重要程度依次降低!

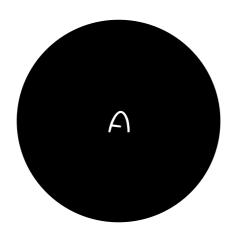


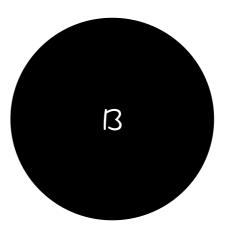


## 消除重复

- 提高软件可重用性

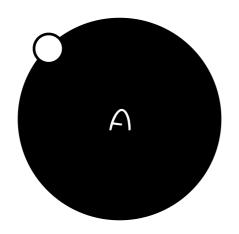
## 重复: 完全重复

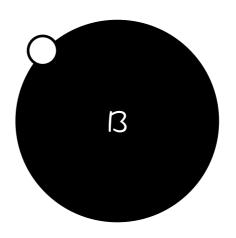




完全重复: 例子

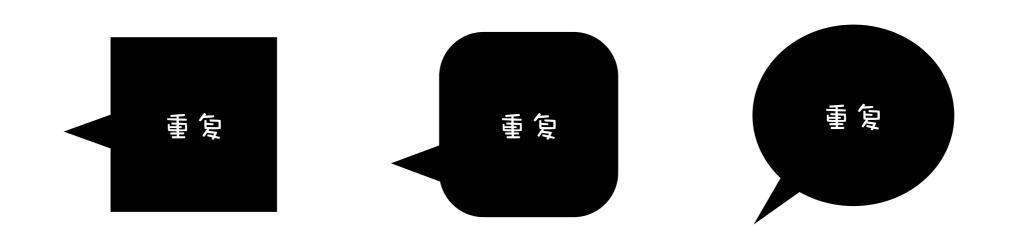
## 重复:参数型重复





参数型重复: 例子

## 重复: 功能型重复



#### 功能型重复: 例子1

```
#define MAX_ALLOWED_CONNECTIONSE ((unsigned int)1000)

unsigned int get_max_num_of_allowed_connections()

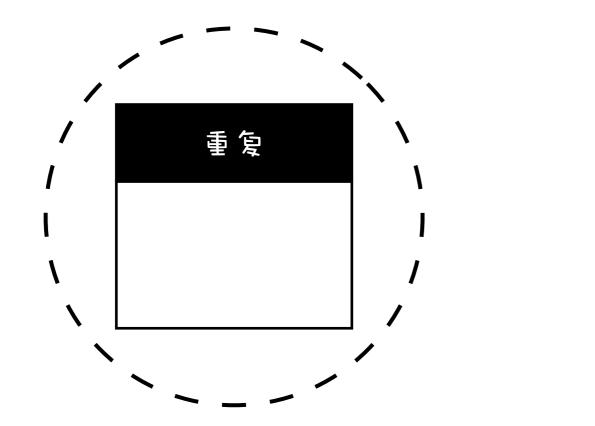
{
    const unsigned int max_num_of_allowed_connections()
}
```

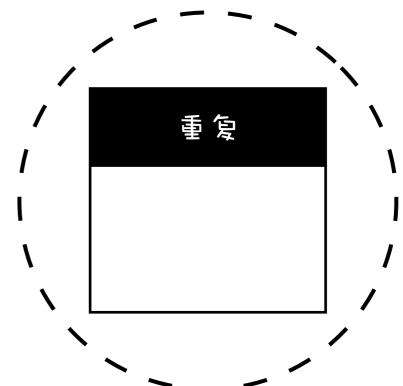
#### 功能型重复: 例子2

```
void say_hello_world()
{
    std::cout << "Hello, World" << std::endl;
}

void say_hello_world()
{
    for(int i=0; i<::strlen("Hello, World\n"); i++)
    {
        ::putc("Hello, World\n"[i]);
    }
}</pre>
```

## 重复: 结构型重复



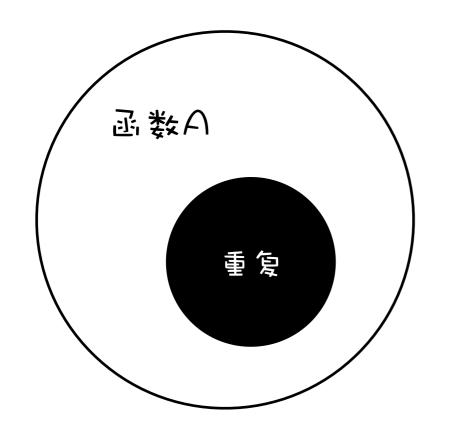


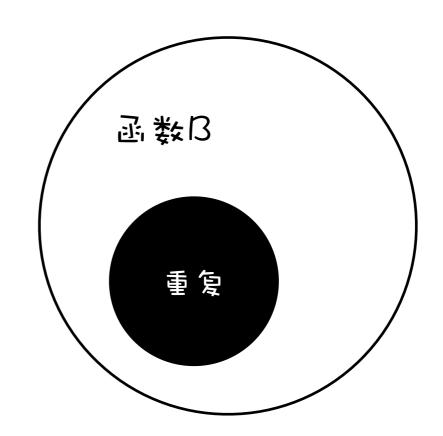
结构型重复: 例子

```
class Foo
{
public:
    void action1();
    void action2();
    void action3();
private:
    int data1;
    int data2;
};
```

```
class Bar
{
public:
    void action1();
    void action2();
    void action4();
private:
    int data1;
    int data3;
};
```

## 重复: 调用型重复





#### 调用型重复: 例子

```
void foo()
{
    while(num---> 0) if(num == packet->pin_num) break;
    strcpy(buf, packet->dest_address);
    buf += strlen(packet->dest_address) + 1;

if(get_sys_cfg() == SEND) send(buf);
}

void bar()
{
    if(isAllowed()) return;
    strcpy(buf, packet->dest_address);
    buf += strlen(packet->dest_address) + 1;
}
```

## 重复: 回调型重复





#### 回调型重复: 例子

```
void foo()
{
    while(num-- > 0) if(num == packet->pin_num) break;
    save_to_database();

    if(get_sys_cfg() == SEND) send(buf);
}

void bar()
{
    while(num-- > 0) if(num == packet->pin_num) break;
    strcpy(buf, packet->dest_address);
    buf += strlen(packet->dest_address) + 1;
    if(get_sys_cfg() == SEND) send(buf);
}
```

#### 回调型重复: 例子

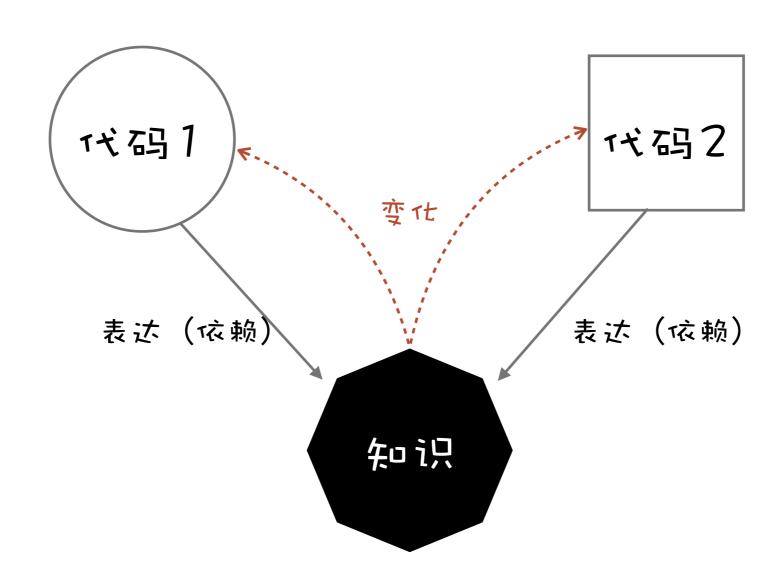
```
void foo()
{
    while(num-- > 0) if(num == packet->pin_num) break;
    save_to_database();

    if(get_sys_cfg() == SEND) send(buf);
}

void bar()
{
    while(num-- > 0) if(num == packet->pin_num) break;
    strcpy(buf, packet->dest_address);
    buf += strlen(packet->dest_address) + 1;
    if(get_sys_cfg() == SEND) send(buf);
}
```

#### 算不算重复?

#### 重复的本质-知识的重复



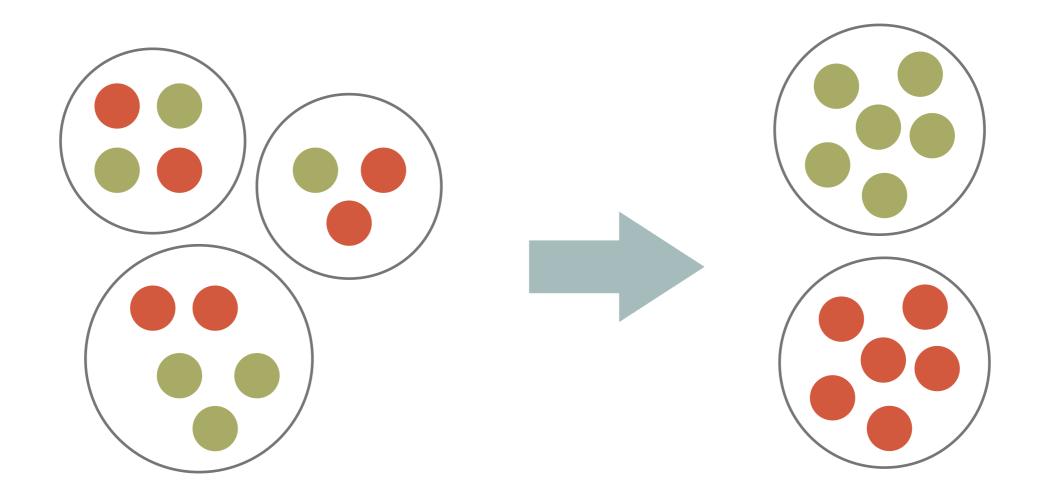
## 重复的危害



重复破坏了软件的"高内聚低耦合"

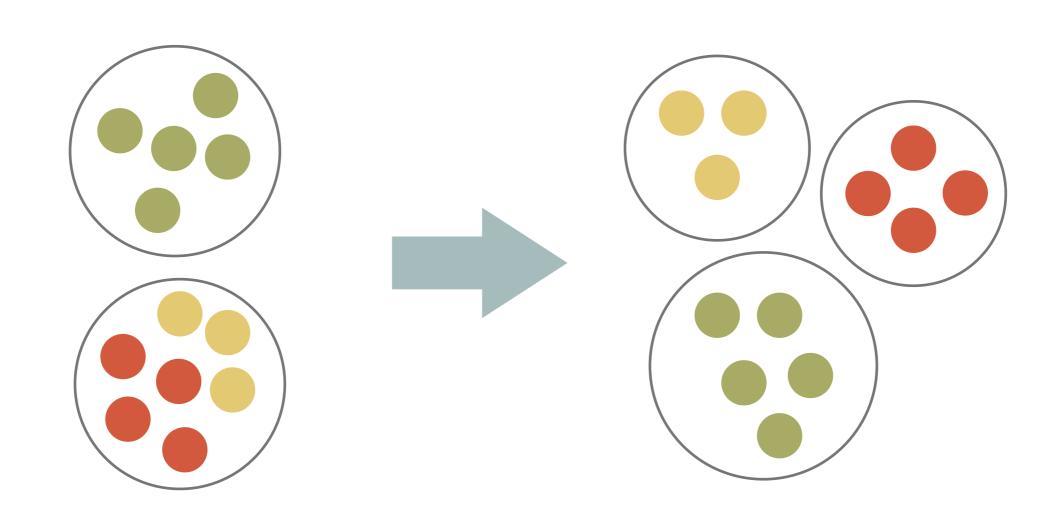
重复降低了软件的"可重用性"

## 高内聚



紧密关联的事物应该被放在一起!

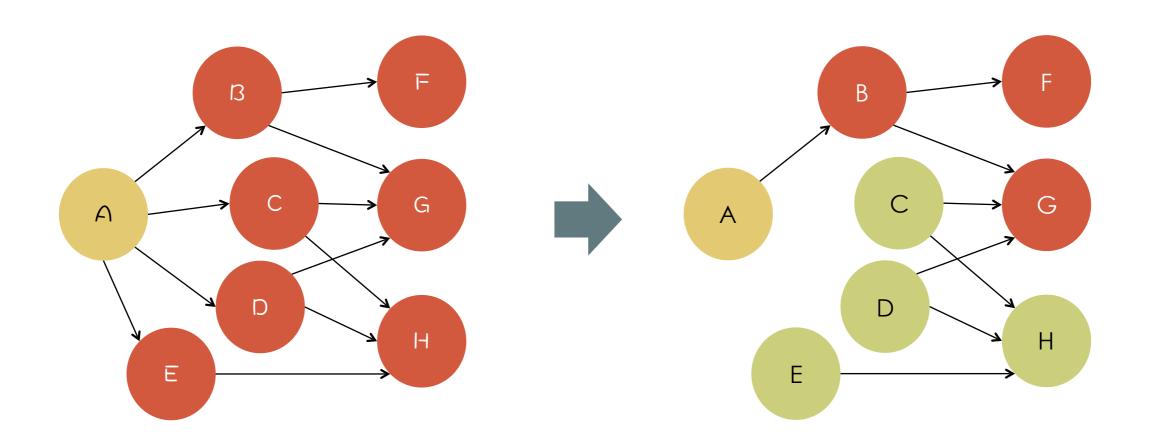
#### 高内聚



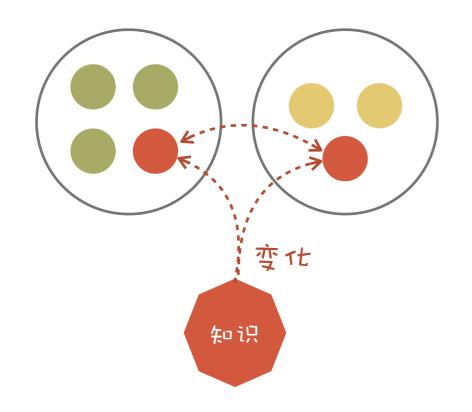
只有紧密关联的事物才应该被放在一起!

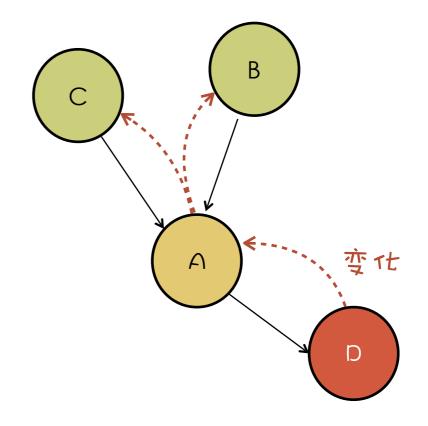
DO ONE THING, GO IT WELL!

## 低内聚



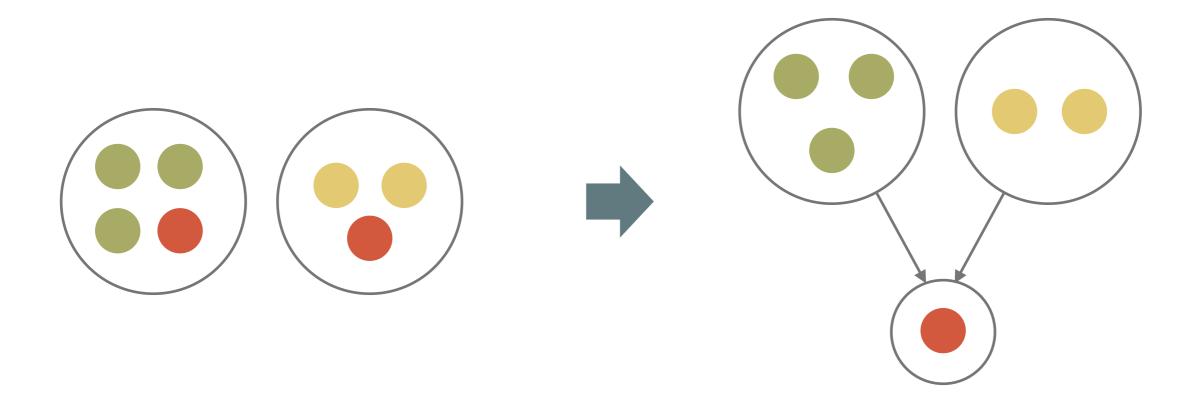
#### 重复的危害





重复降低了内聚性、提高了耦合性让软件出现"散弹式修改"的坏味道!

#### 通过消除重复提高可重用性

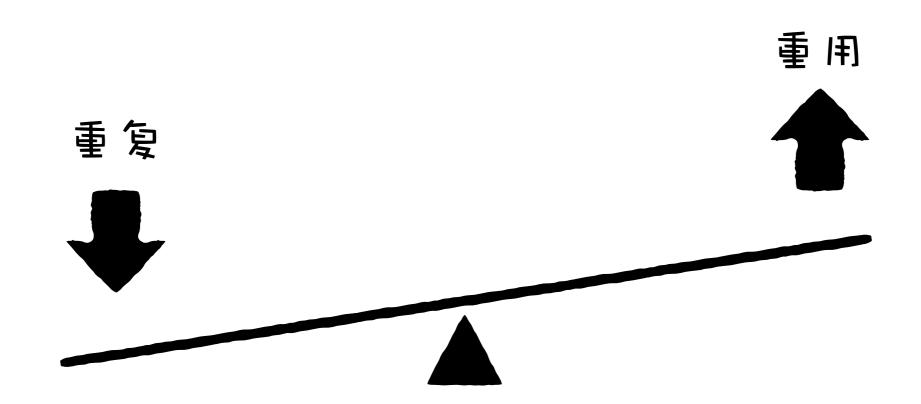


#### 可重用性

可重用:如果一块代码C,对于满足某个需求R,无须修改, 无须copy & paste,就可以被使用,那么我们就称C对于R可重用。

可重用性:一个软件单元被重用的可能性。一个软件单元被可重用的问题域越广,那么它的可重用性越高。

### 重复与重用



#### 原则:消除重复

DRY: (Don't Repeat Yourself)

对于任何一项知识,系统中应该只存在一个明确而权威的表示!



#### 如何预防重复

#### WHY?

- 重构是有成本的!
- 重复的模式被隐藏其中,不易被识别!

例子: 需求



- 将所有的学生按身高从低到高排序

```
struct Student
                name [MAX_NAME_LEN];
  char
  unsigned int height;
void sort_students_by_height( Student students[]
                             , size_t _num_of_students)
  for(size_t y=0; y < num_of_students-1; y++)</pre>
      for(size_t x=1; x < num_of_students - y; x++)</pre>
         if(students[x].height > students[x-1].height)
            SWAP(students[x], students[x-1]);
```

#### 可能的变化方向

- 排序算法
- 排序对象
- 排序规则



#### 重构后的代码

```
template <typename T, typename GreaterThan>
void bulb_sort( T objects[]
              , size_t num_of_objects
              , const GreaterThan& greater_than )
   for(size_t y=0; y < num_of_objects -1; y++)</pre>
      for(size_t x=1; x < num_of_objects - y; x++)</pre>
         if(greater_than(objects[x], objects[x-1]))
            SWAP(objects[x], objects[x-1]);
```

```
bool student_taller_than(const Student& lhs, const Student& rhs)
{
    return lhs.height > rhs.height;
}

**Something**

**Description**

**Something**

**
```

#### 原则: 分离不同的变化方向

\_

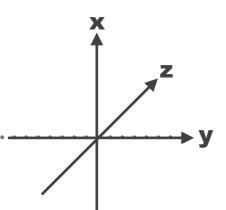
#### 原则:减少依赖范围

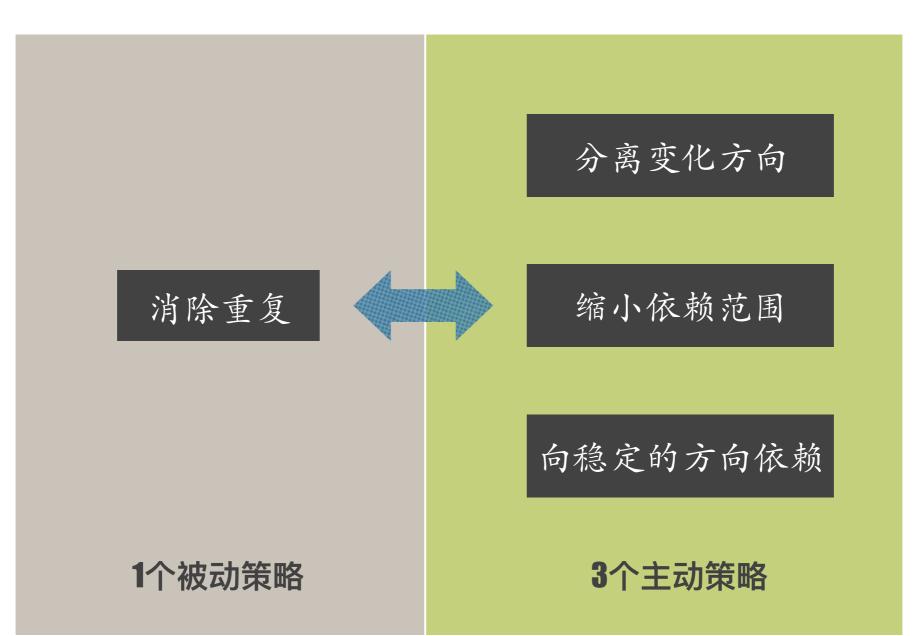
\_

#### 原则: 向稳定的方向依赖

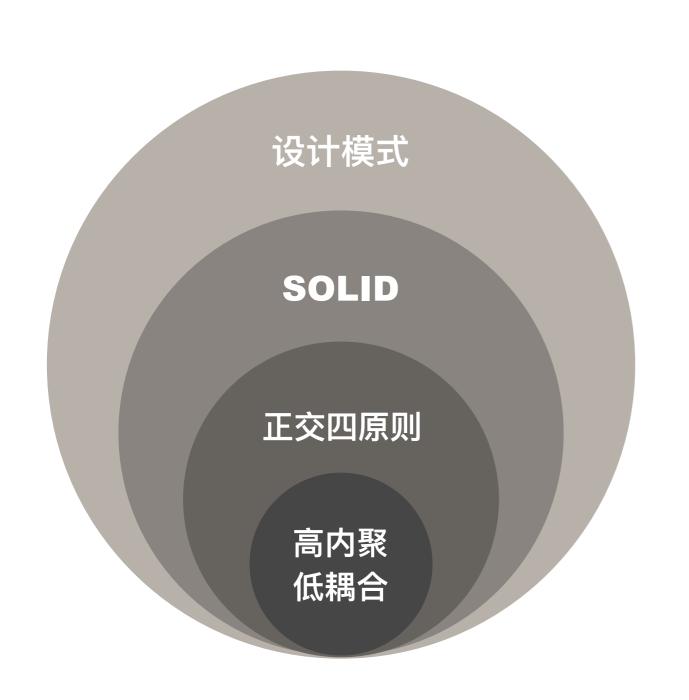
\_

#### 正交设计原则





#### 设计原则



"Design is there to enable you to keep changing the software easily in the long term"

—— Kent Beck



## 提高代码表达力



## 减少冗余



## Questions?

# ThoughtWorks THANKS 王博 e.wangbo@gmail.com