STRATEGIC DECING

**CORE DOMAIN**

* IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE DDD.
* ITS THE PART OF THE BUSINESS THAT DIFFERENTIATES OUR ORGANIZATION OR PROJECT FROM OTHERS
* ITS THE PART OF THE BUSINESS ON WHICH OUR ORGANIZATION MUST EXCEL

**BOUNDED CONTEXT AND UBIQUITOUS LANGUAGE**

* **Bounded Context:**
  + Is a boundary, where each of its components have a specific meaning a do specific a thing
* **Ubiquitous Language**
  + It’s a rigorous, strict, exact, stringent, and tight language that is spoken and understood by all the members of the team
  + Its semantics are specific for each Bounded context of which they make part.

**Some of the major pitfalls of putting too much into one model and creating a Big Ball of Mud**

* Is when a highly coupled system is developed.
* we cannot distinguish between the core domain and its sub domains.
* the Ubiquitous Language is fractured.

**How to challenge your assumptions and unify mental models**

* Write down the steps needed for a specific functionality of the core domain, with all its constraints, help us to discover possible new restrictions, characteristics or dependencies that may have been overlooked.

**Architectural components found inside a Bounded Context**

* The most important part is the ***CORE DOMAIN***
* All the components must be specific for the business logic of the CORE DOMAIN
* Its Ubiquitous Language must be semantically specific for the business logic that is been developed
* **ARCHITECTURE MAIN LAYERS:**
  + INPUT ADAPTER: an abstraction of an APPLICATION SERVICE that is been exposed to the environment to be consumed
  + APPLICATION SERVICE: where the user cases and transactions are made.
  + DOMAIN MODEL: where the business logic and domain events are executed.
  + OUTPUT ADAPTER: where persistence managers and message sender reside.

**Sub domains**

It’s a sub part of an overall business domain which represents a single logical model. In other words, its in charge of give solution to one of the many areas of expertise that the business requires.

**Types of subdomains**

* **CORE DOMAIN: The part of the business that distinguish your organization form other. Is where most of the resources are invested.**
* **Supporting subdomain:** It’s a modelling situation that calls for custom development, because the solution may not exist or the ones that can be acquired are not in line with our necessities. It can be outsourced to not confuse it with the **CORE DOMAIN** and invest unnecessary resources on it.
  + ***It is an important software model, because our CORE DOMAIN cannot function properly without it.***
* **Generic subdomain:** This kind of solution may be available for purchase off the shelf but may also be outsourced or even developed in house by a team that doesn’t have the kind of elite

developers that you assign to your ***CORE DOMAIN*** or even a lesser *Supporting Subdomain.*