

# CODING THE !HAPPYPATH

So geht Software.



# GOAL

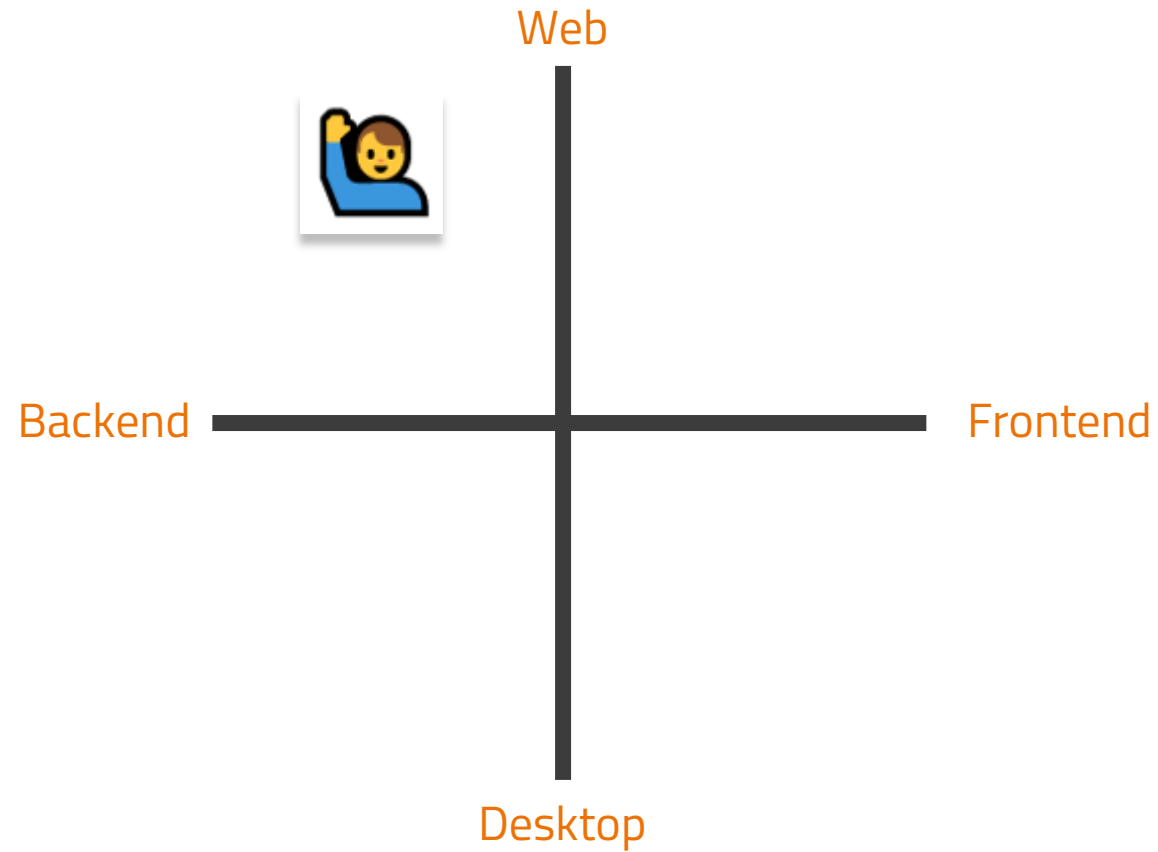
readability 😄

error handling 😄

# ABOUT ME

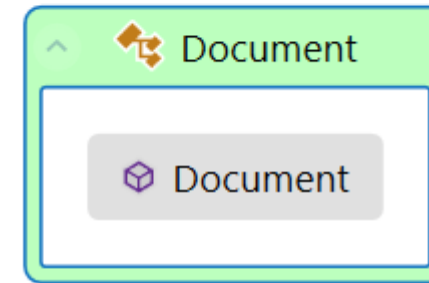
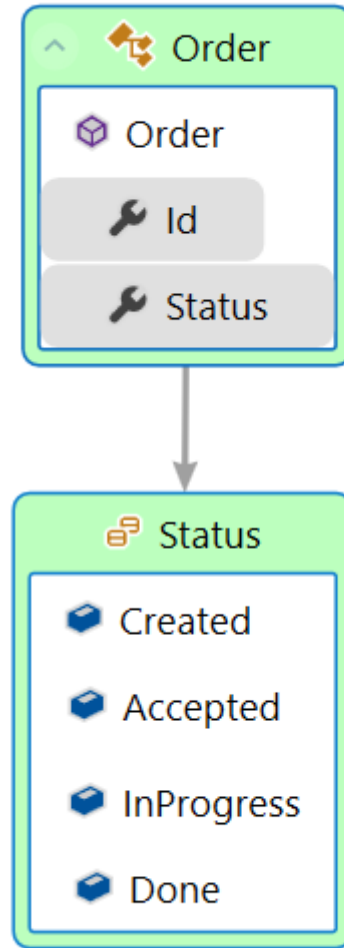
- › Web APIs

- › .NET
- › MVC



HTTP GET .../api/orders/{id}/printout?format=pdf

# DOMAIN



```
Document PrintOrder(int orderId, string format)
```

```
Order GetOrder(int orderId)|
```

```
bool IsAuthorized(...)(... TEntity entity)
```

```
bool IsValid(Order order)
```

```
IPrinter GetPrinter(string format)
```

```
Document Print(Order order)
```

# DEMO I

readability 🤨

**DEMO I** error handling 😱



# DEMO I<sup>2</sup>

**DEMO I<sup>2</sup>**

readability 

error handling 



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# Happy path

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In the context of software or information modeling, a **happy path** is a default [scenario](#) featuring no **exception**al or error conditions.<sup>[1][2]</sup> For example, the happy path for a function validating credit card numbers would be where none of the [validation rules](#) raise an error, thus letting execution continue successfully to the end, generating a positive response.

Process steps for a happy path are also used in the context of a [use case](#). In contrast to the happy path, process steps for alternate paths and **exception** paths may also be documented.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

Happy path testing is a well-defined [test case](#) using known input, which executes without **exception** and produces an expected output.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

Happy day (or sunny day) scenario and golden path are synonyms for happy path.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

In use case analysis, there is only one happy path, but there may be any number of additional alternate path scenarios which are all valid optional outcomes. If valid alternatives exist, the happy path is then identified as the default or most likely positive alternative. The analysis may also show one or more **exception** paths. An **exception** path is taken as the result of a fault condition. Use cases and the resulting interactions are commonly modeled in graphical languages such as the [Unified Modeling Language](#) or [SysML](#).<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

There is no agreed name for the opposite of happy paths: they may be known as sad paths, bad paths, or **exception** paths.

# DEMO II

## DEMO II

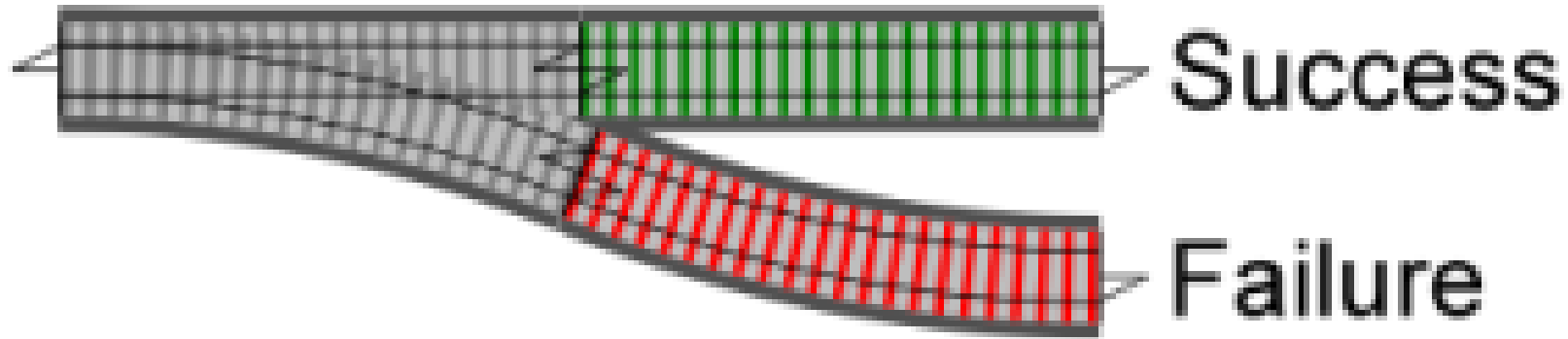
readability 🙄

error handling 😊

# CAN WE DO BETTER?

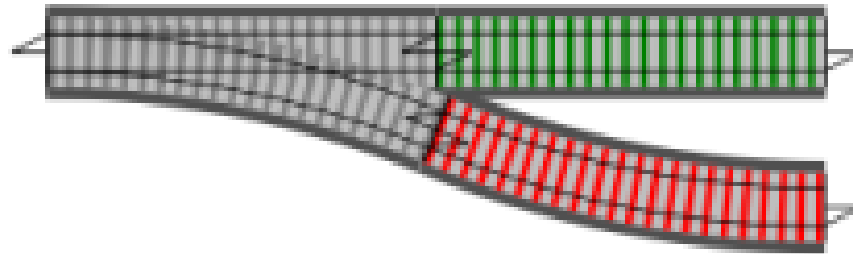
# RESULT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

› aka Railway Oriented Programming



# RESULT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

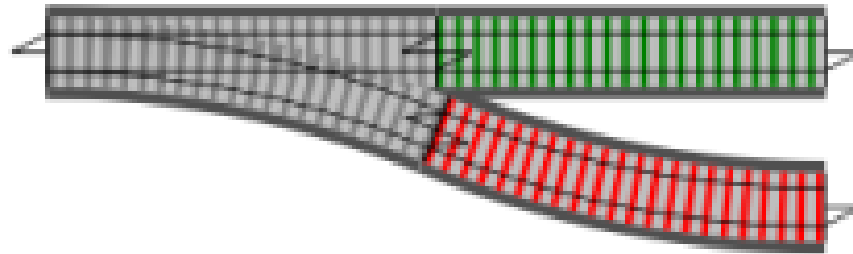
```
Order GetOrder(int orderId)|
```





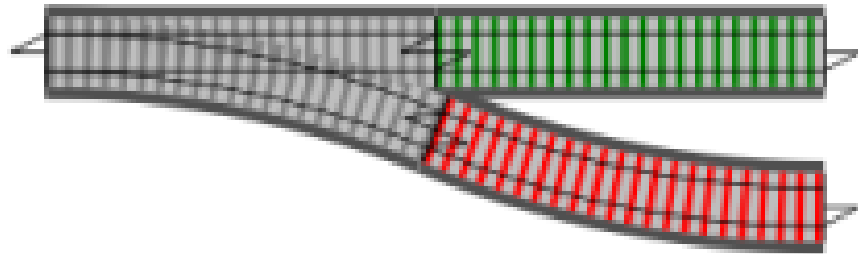
# RESULT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

```
bool IsValid(Order order)
```

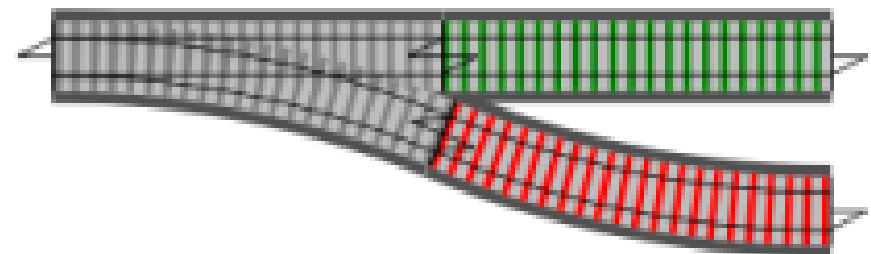


# RESULT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

```
Order GetOrder(int orderId)
```

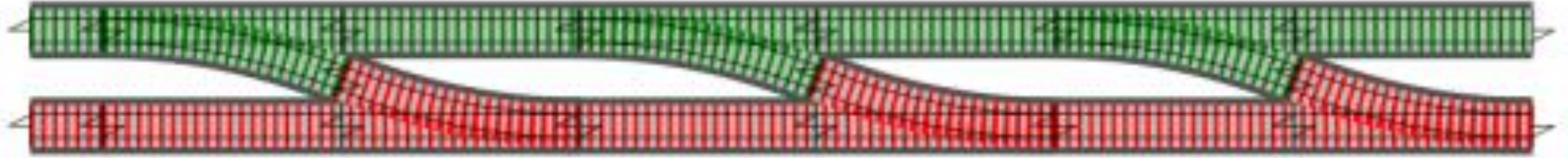


```
bool IsValid(Order order)
```



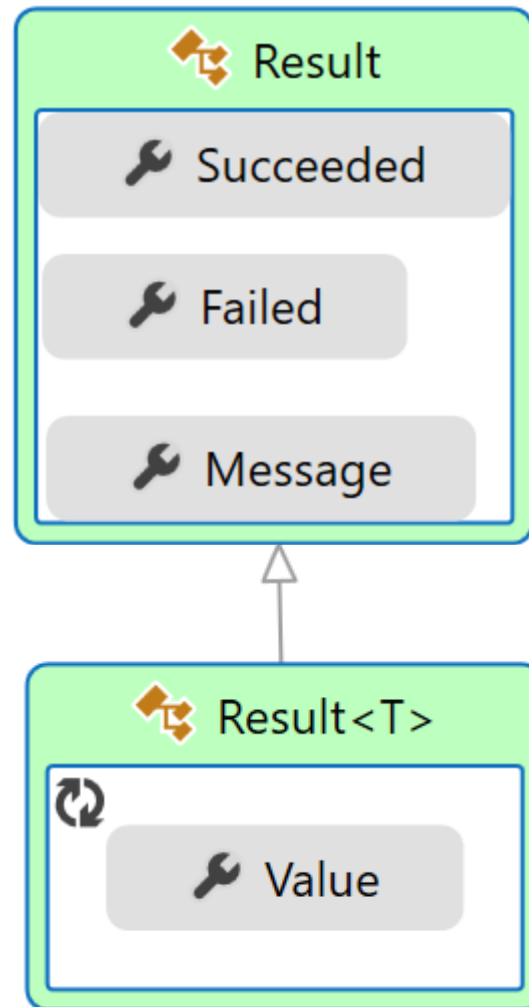
# RESULT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

Happy Path



!Happy Path

# RESULT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING



# DEMO III

readability



error handling



**DEMO III**

# CAN WE DO BETTER?



## Less IFs, more power

Have you ever wondered how IFs impact on your code? Avoid dangerous IFs and use Objects to build a code that is flexible, changeable and easily testable, and will help avoid a lot of headaches and weekends spent debugging! Share how to write effective code the easy way!

The goal of the Anti-IF Campaign is to raise awareness of the effective use of software design principles and practices, by first of all removing bad, dangerous IFs.

```
//Bond class
double calculateValue() {
    if(_type == BTP) {
        return calculateBTPValue();
    } else if (_type == BOT) {
        return calculateBOTValue();
    }
    else {
        return calculateEUBValue();
    }
}
```





# LINQ

- › Language Integrated Query
- › Expression Trees (aka. Abstract Syntax Tree aka. AST)
  - › LINQ Provider
    - › LINQ to SQL
    - › LINQ to XML
    - › ...

Orders

```
.Where(x => x.Id > 5)
.OrderBy(x => x.Id)
.Take(10)
.Select(x => new { x.Id, x.CreatedDate })
.ToList()
```

```
DECLARE @p0 Int = 5
```

```
SELECT TOP (10) [Id], [CreatedDate]
FROM [Orders]
WHERE [Id] > @p0
ORDER BY [Id]
```

- › Language Extensions
  - › aka Syntactic Sugar

```
from x in Orders
where x.Id > 5
orderby x.Id
select new { x.Id, x.CreatedDate }
```

```
DECLARE @p0 Int = 5
```

```
SELECT TOP (10) [Id], [CreatedDate]
FROM [Orders]
WHERE [Id] > @p0
ORDER BY [Id]
```

# DEMO IV

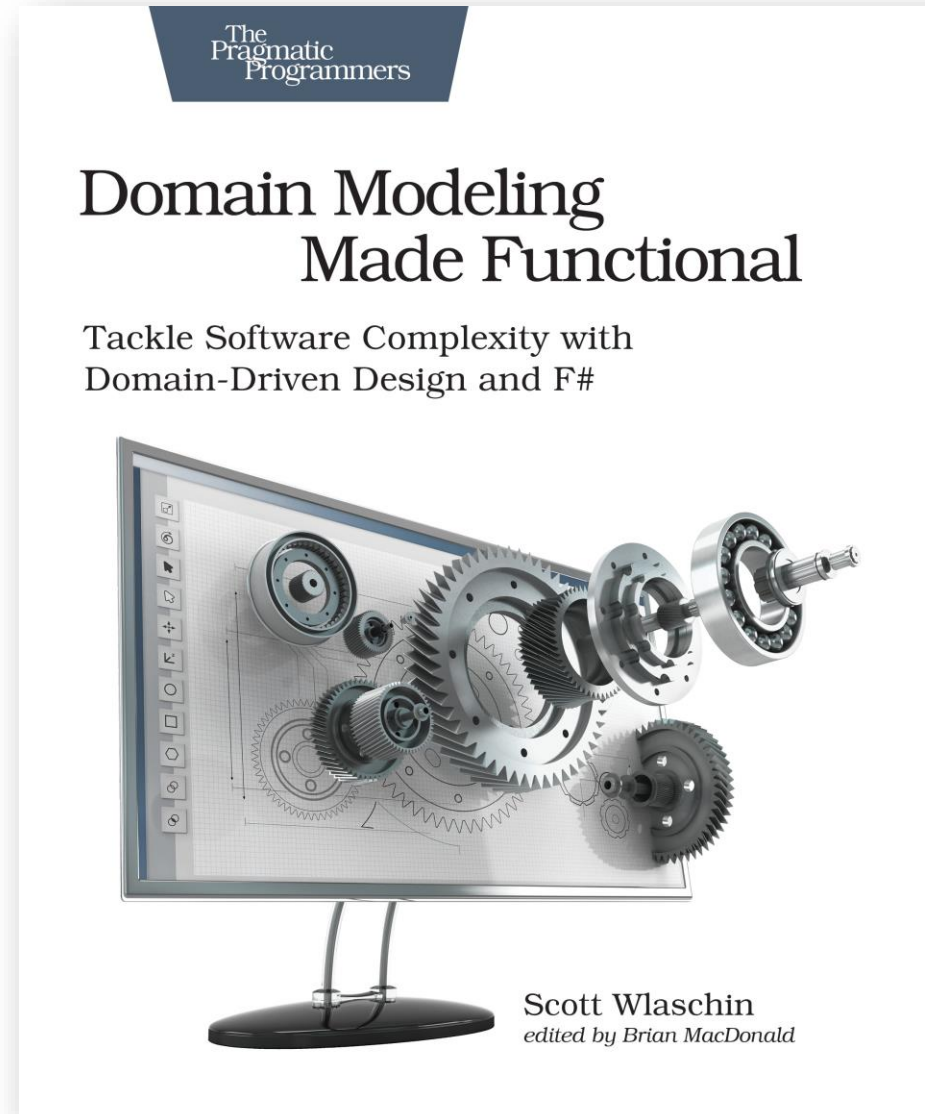
**DEMO IV**

readability 😄

error handling 😄

# END

- › More types like Result
  - › Either<left, right>
- › This is just the start
- › Kudos to [@ScottWlaschin](#)



# WARNING



**Тэ дрэвэт утвиклэрэн**  
@TeaDrivenDev



 Folgen

F# has ruined my C# style forever. There is very little left that isn't LINQ.

Übersetzung anzeigen


RETWEETS  
8

GEFÄLLT  
10




04:53 - 17. Feb. 2016










Antwort an @TeaDrivenDev








**Steffen Forkmann** @sforkmann · 10 Std.  
@TeaDrivenDev people hate you for that, right?

 1



**Richard Dalton** @richardadalton · 9 Std.  
@sforkmann @TeaDrivenDev Secretly they hate themselves.





**Тэ дрэвэт утвиклэрэн** @TeaDrivenDev · 3 Std.  
@richardadalton @sforkmann A few are probably about as annoyed by it as I am by their imperative code.

