

# ¿QUIERES MEJORAR TU CODIGO?

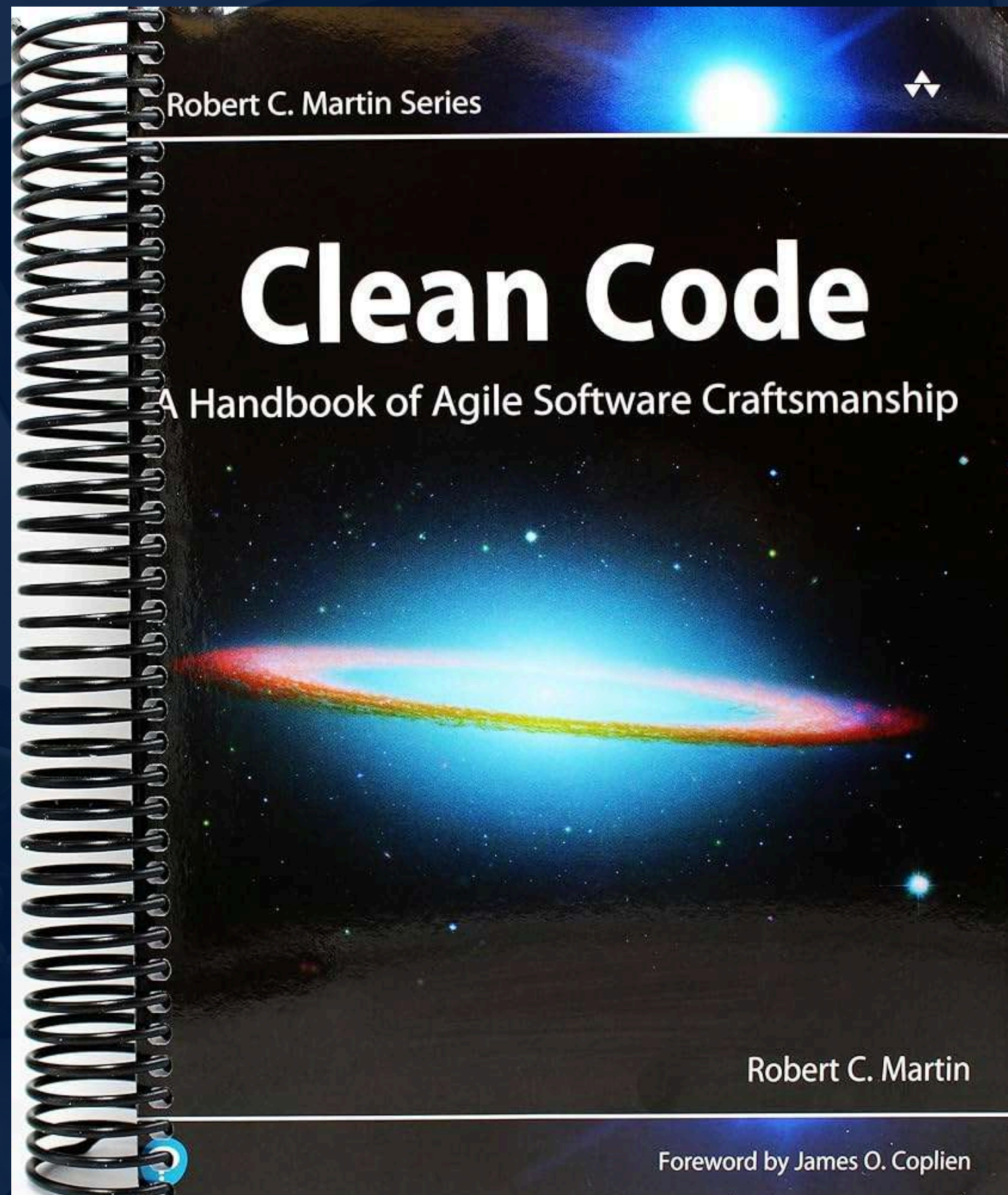
## 101: Clean Code y Patrones de Diseño

Peru .Net Development

Marlon E. Peña







**Vamos a explorar como  
hacer que nuestro  
código sobreviva un  
code review**





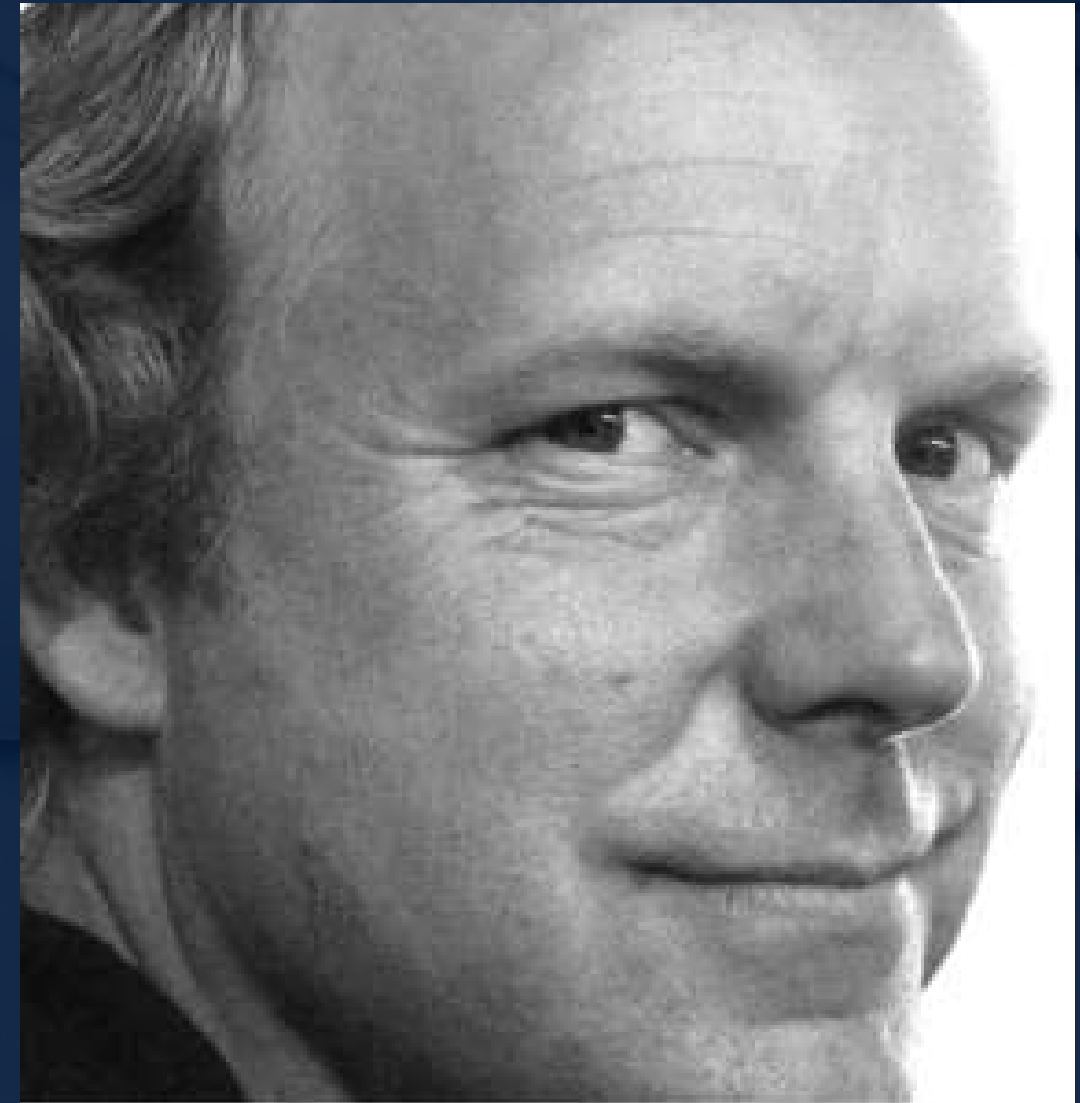
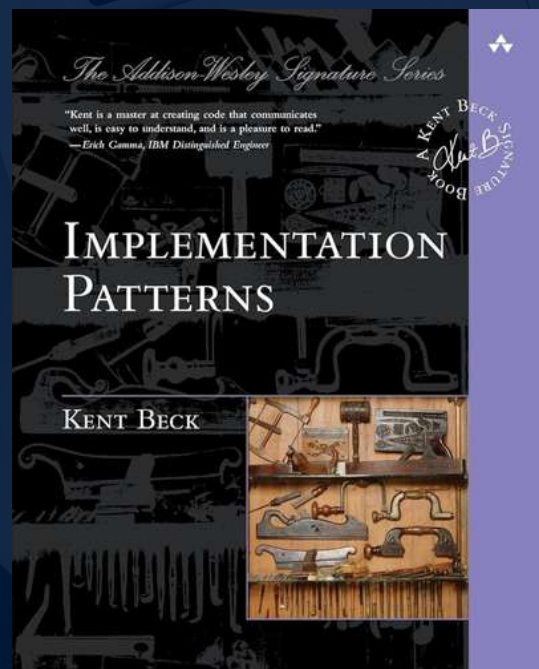
# ¿QUÉ ES CLEAN CODE?



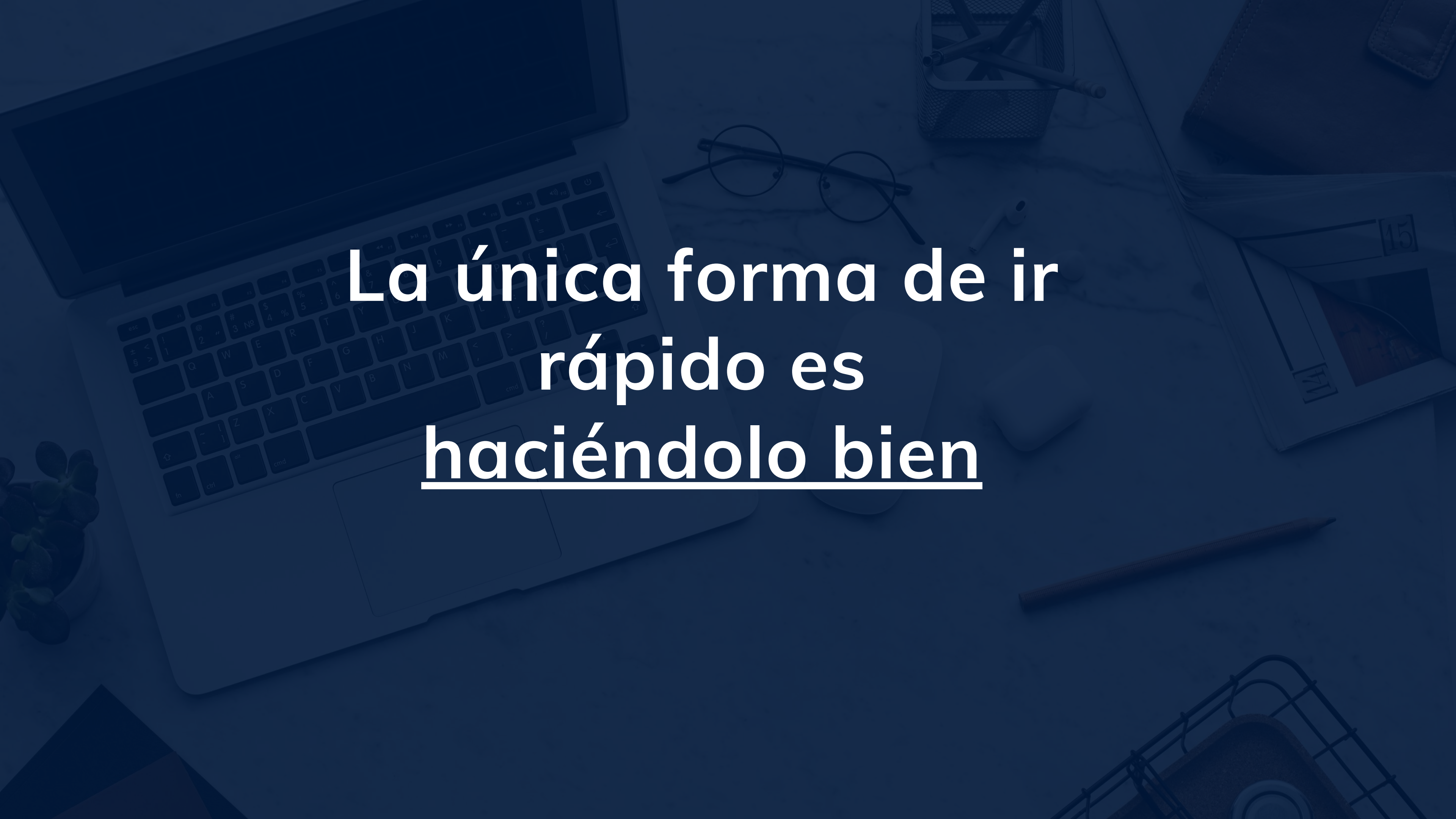
# BAD CODE

¿Una premisa frágil?

“Good code matters”  
-Kent Beck







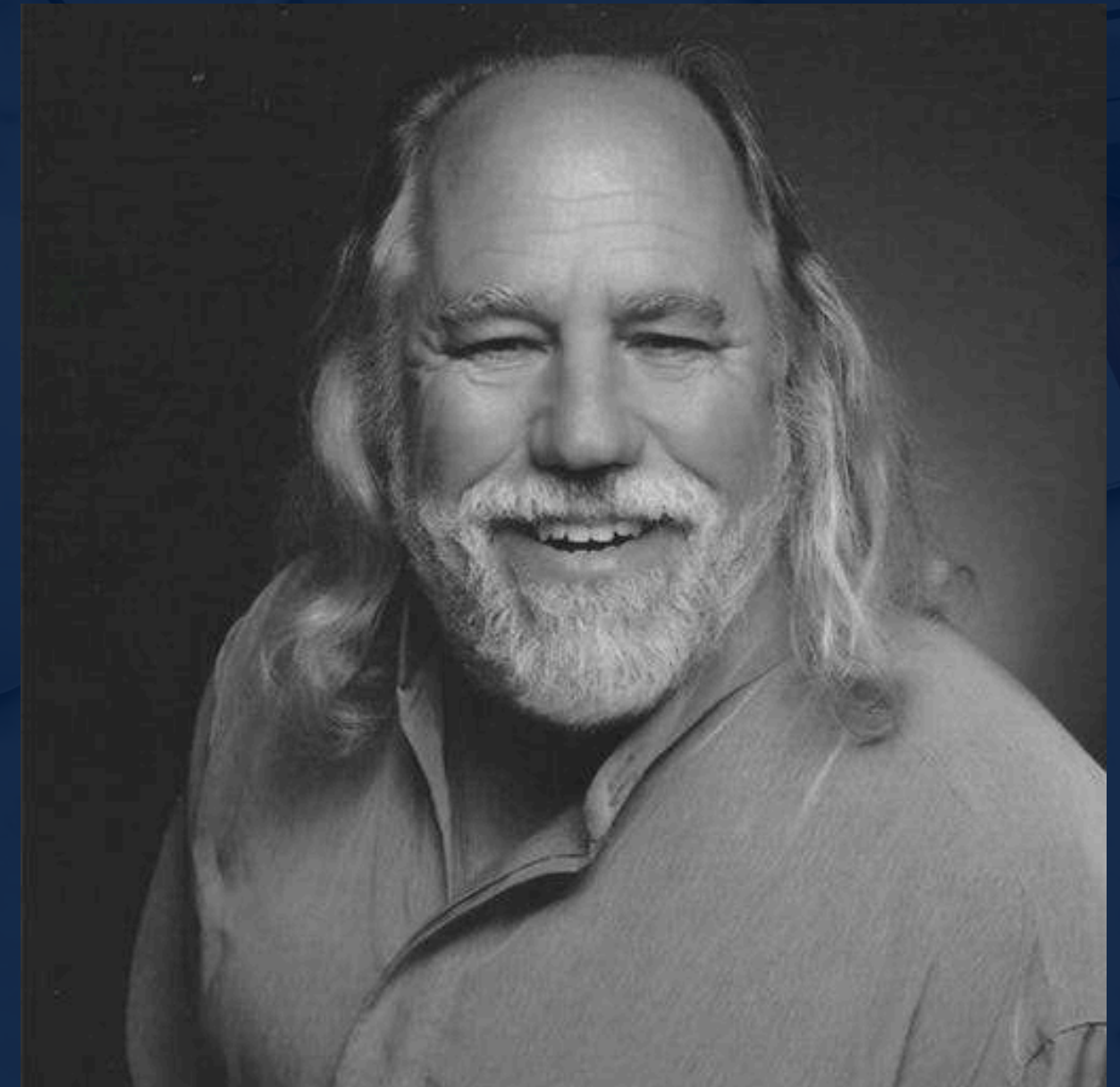
La única forma de ir  
rápido es  
haciéndolo bien



# ***SIMPLE, DIRECTO, PROSA***

**“Clean code is simple  
and direct.  
Clean code reads like  
well-written prose...”**

**-Grady Booch**





# CON CUIDADO Y CARÍÑO

“Clean code always  
looks like it was written  
by someone who cares”

**-Michael Feathers**





# ***LO QUE ESPERABAS...***

**“You know you are  
working on clean code  
when each routine you  
read turns out to be  
pretty much what you  
expected...”**

**-Ward Cunningham**







**UN PEQUEÑO  
EJERCICIO...**



```
public static String testableHtml(
    PageData pageData,
    boolean includeSuiteSetup
) throws Exception {
    WikiPage wikiPage = pageData.getWikiPage();
    StringBuffer buffer = new StringBuffer();
    if (pageData.hasAttribute("Test")) {
        if (includeSuiteSetup) {
            WikiPage suiteSetup =
                PageCrawlerImpl.getInheritedPage(
                    SuiteResponder.SUITE_SETUP_NAME, wikiPage
                );
            if (suiteSetup != null) {
                WikiPagePath pagePath =
                    suiteSetup.getPageCrawler().getFullPath(suiteSetup);
                String pagePathName = PathParser.render(pagePath);
                buffer.append("!include -setup .")
                    .append(pagePathName)
                    .append("\n");
            }
        }
        WikiPage setup =
            PageCrawlerImpl.getInheritedPage("SetUp", wikiPage);
```



```
if (setup != null) {
    WikiPagePath setupPath =
        wikiPage.getPageCrawler().getFullPath(setup);
    String setupPathName = PathParser.render(setupPath);
    buffer.append("!include -setup .")
        .append(setupPathName)
        .append("\n");
}
}
buffer.append(pageData.getContent());
if (pageData.hasAttribute("Test")) {
    WikiPage teardown =
        PageCrawlerImpl.getInheritedPage("TearDown", wikiPage);
    if (teardown != null) {
        WikiPagePath tearDownPath =
            wikiPage.getPageCrawler().getFullPath(teardown);
        String tearDownPathName = PathParser.render(tearDownPath);
        buffer.append("\n")
            .append("!include -teardown .")
            .append(tearDownPathName)
            .append("\n");
    }
}
if (includeSuiteSetup) {
    WikiPage suiteTeardown =
        PageCrawlerImpl.getInheritedPage(
            SuiteResponder.SUITE_TEARDOWN_NAME,
            wikiPage
```



```
if (suiteTeardown != null) {  
    WikiPagePath pagePath =  
        suiteTeardown.getPageCrawler().getFullPath(suiteTeardown);  
    String pagePathName = PathParser.render(pagePath);  
    buffer.append("!include -teardown .")  
        .append(pagePathName)  
        .append("\n");  
}  
}  
}  
pageData.setContent(buffer.toString());  
return pageData.getHtml();  
}
```



# LÁPICES ABAJO





# REFACTORED FUNCTION

```
public static String renderPageWithSetupsAndTeardowns (
    PageData pageData, boolean isSuite
) throws Exception {
    boolean isTestPage = pageData.hasAttribute("Test");
    if (isTestPage) {
        WikiPage testPage = pageData.getWikiPage();
        StringBuffer newPageContent = new StringBuffer();
        includeSetupPages(testPage, newPageContent, isSuite);
        newPageContent.append(pageData.getContent());
        includeTeardownPages(testPage, newPageContent, isSuite);
        pageData.setContent(newPageContent.toString());
    }

    return pageData.getHtml();
}
```



# IF SMALL IS GOOD, MAKE IT EVEN SMALLER

```
public static String renderPageWithSetupsAndTearardowns(  
    PageData pageData, boolean isSuite) throws Exception {  
    if (isTestPage(pageData))  
        includeSetupAndTearardownPages(pageData, isSuite);  
    return pageData.getHtml();  
}
```



# ***LAS REGLAS DE LAS FUNCIONES:***

- **La primera regla:**
  - **Deben ser *pequeñas***
- **La segunda regla:**
  - **Deben ser *más pequeñas que eso***





# PATRONES DE DISEÑO



# TODAS LAS PROFESIONES TIENEN SU LINGO

**BRASEAR**

**CARAMELIZAR**

**ESCALFAR**



**MARINAR**

**CORTE CHIFFONADE**

**AGARRE GARRA DE OSO**



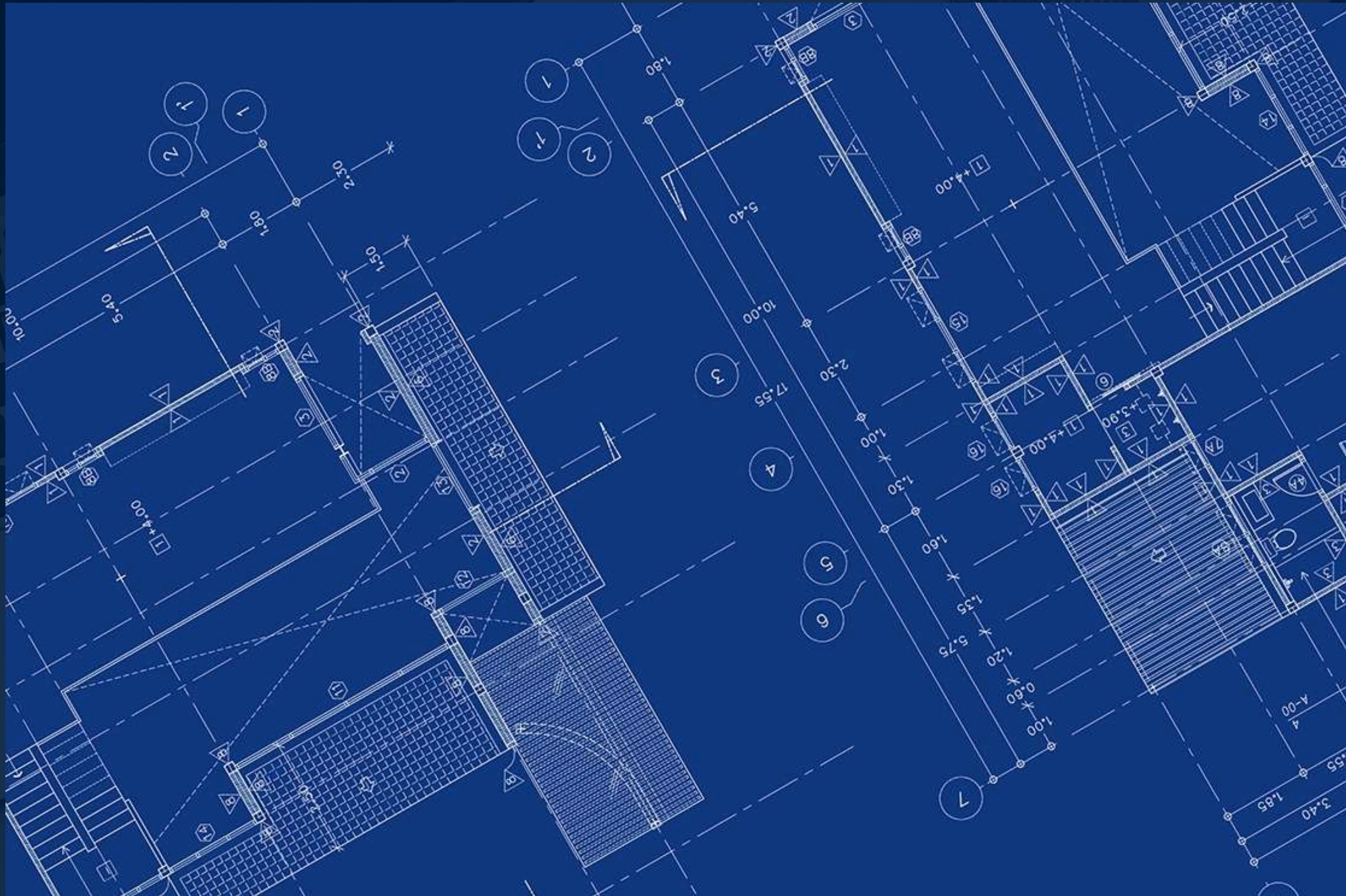
# ¿QUÉ ES UN PATRÓN DE DISEÑO?

Los patrones de diseño son soluciones típicas a problemas típicamente recurrentes en el diseño de software.

Son como planos pre-construidos que puedes personalizar para resolver un problema de diseño recurrente en tu código



# CÓMO UN PLANO





# ANALICEMOS



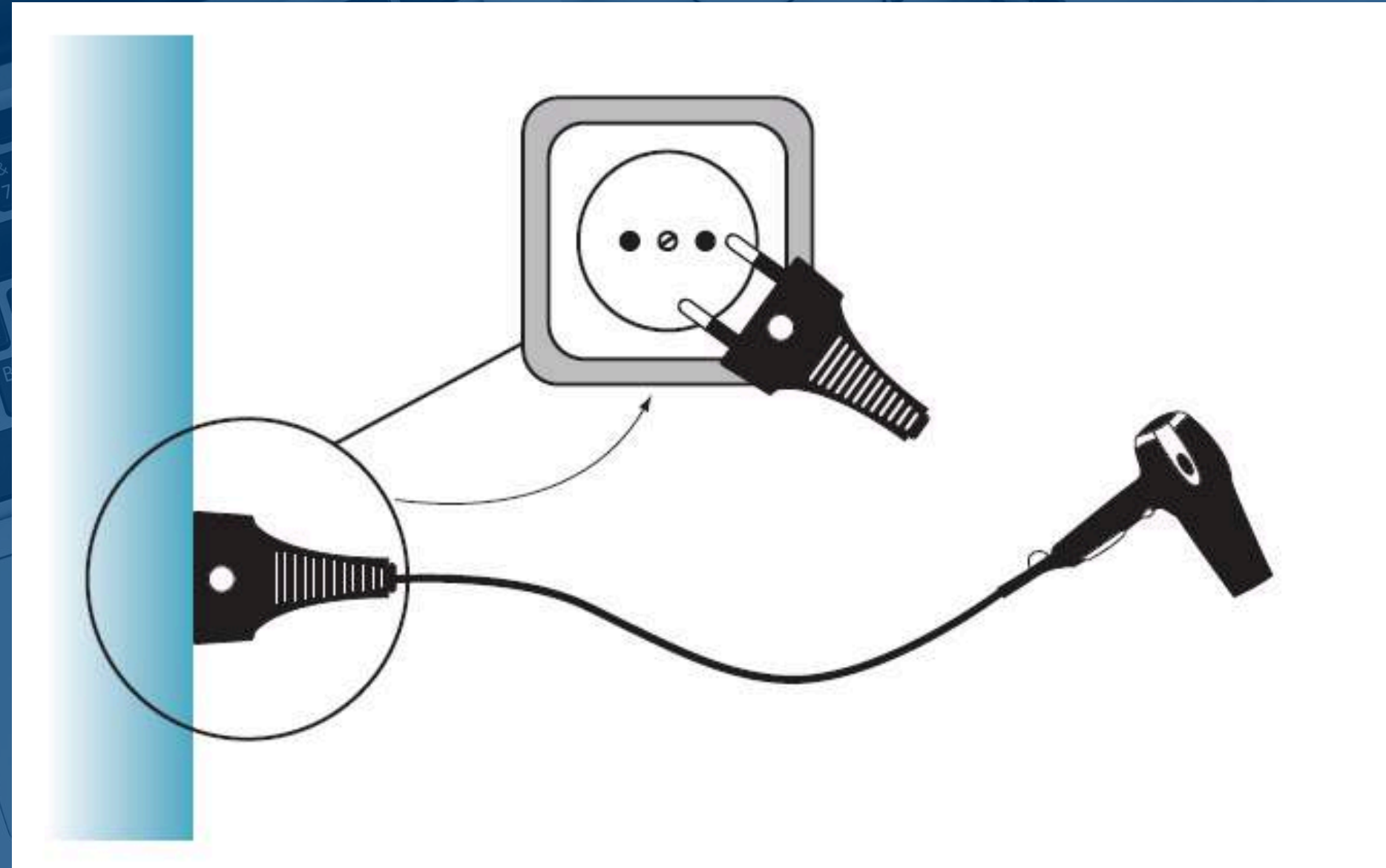


A top-down view of a workspace with a laptop, glasses, a pencil, and papers, all under a blue gradient overlay. The text is centered and reads:

# COMPARANDO CABLEADO ELECTRICO CON CÓDIGO Y DISEÑO

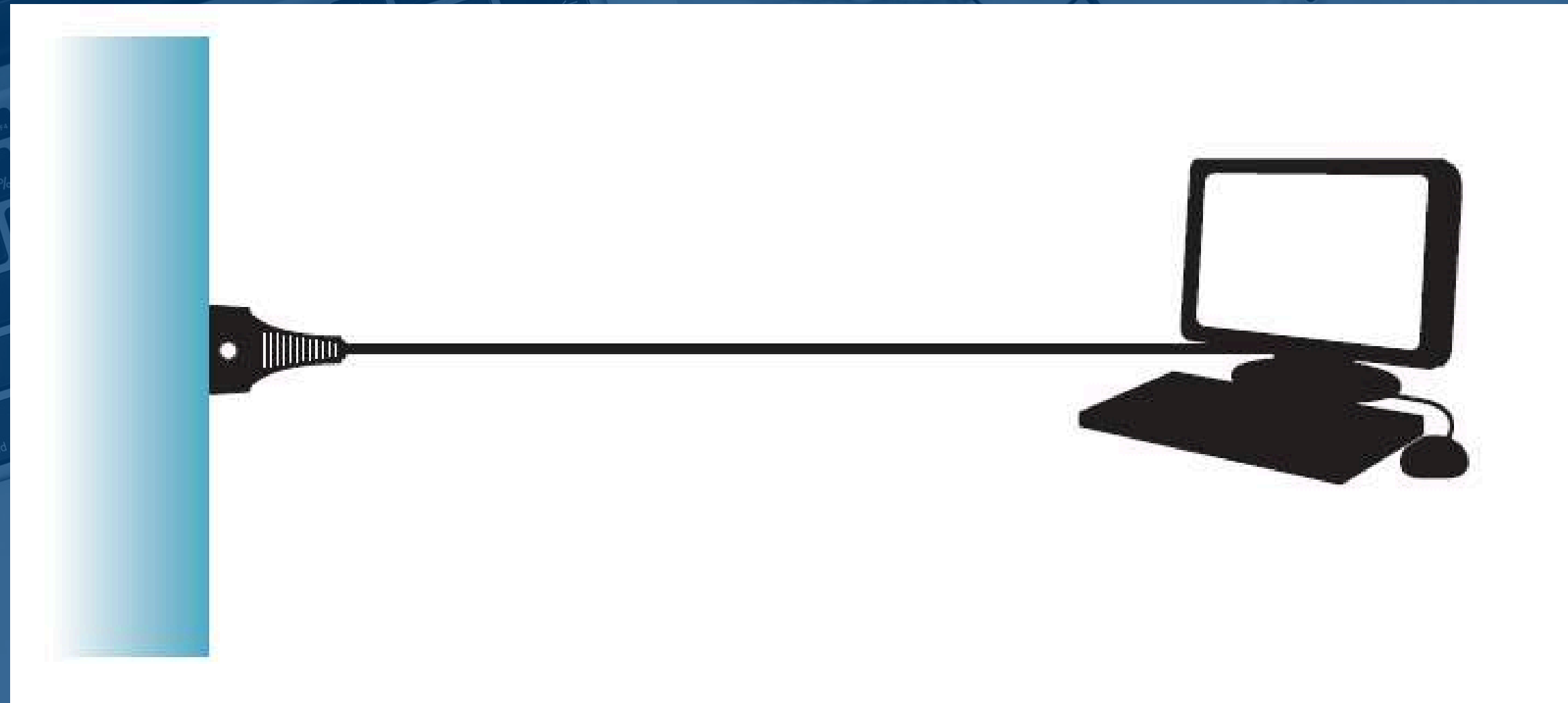


# BAJO ACOPLAMIENTO



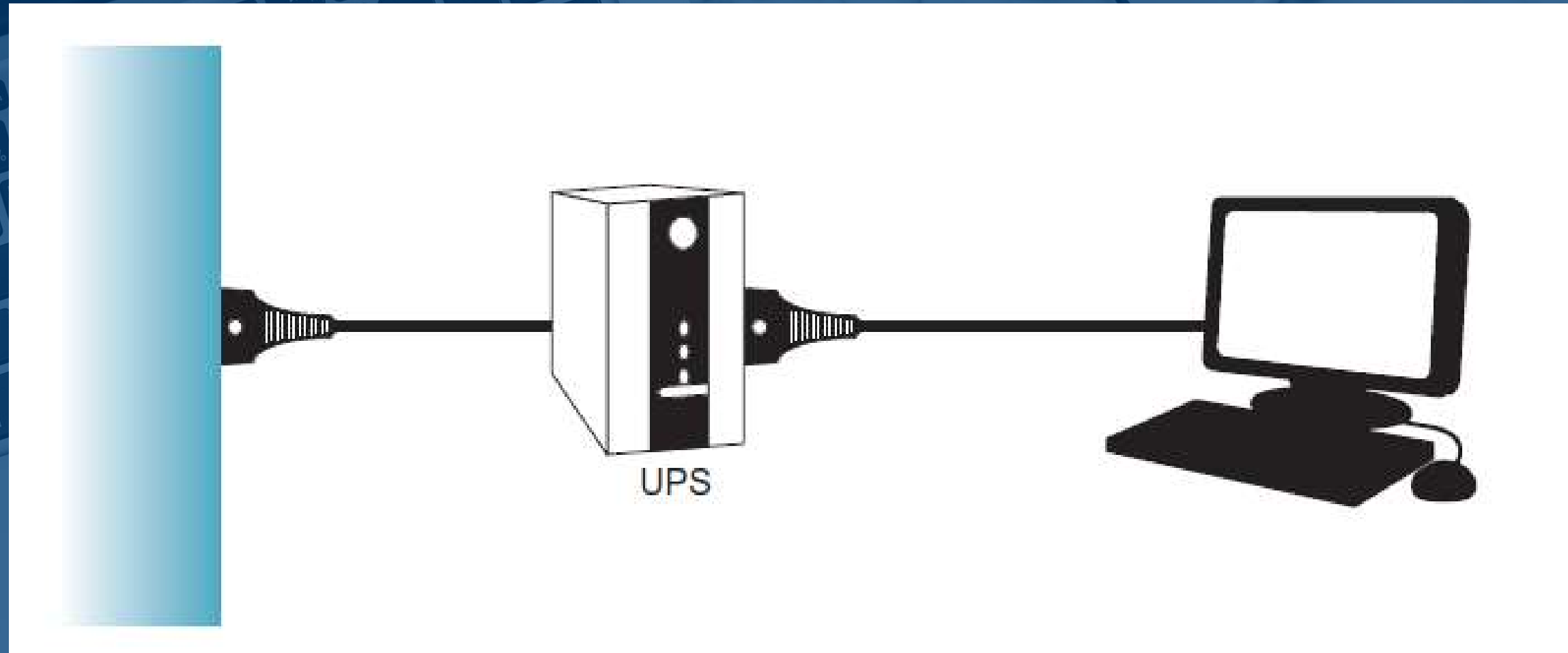


# ***LSKOV SUBSTITUTION PRINCIPLE***



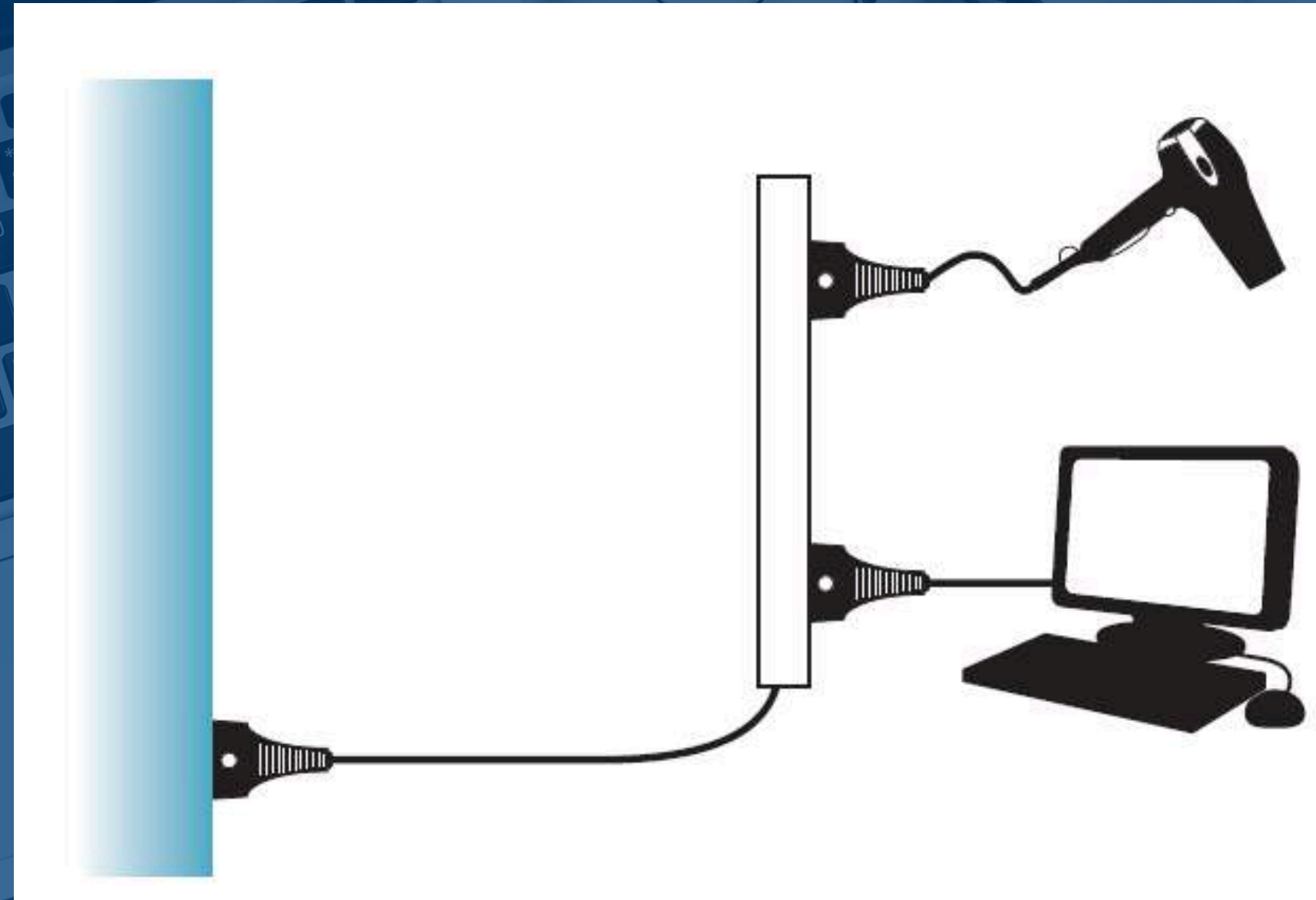


# DECORATOR DESIGN PATTERN



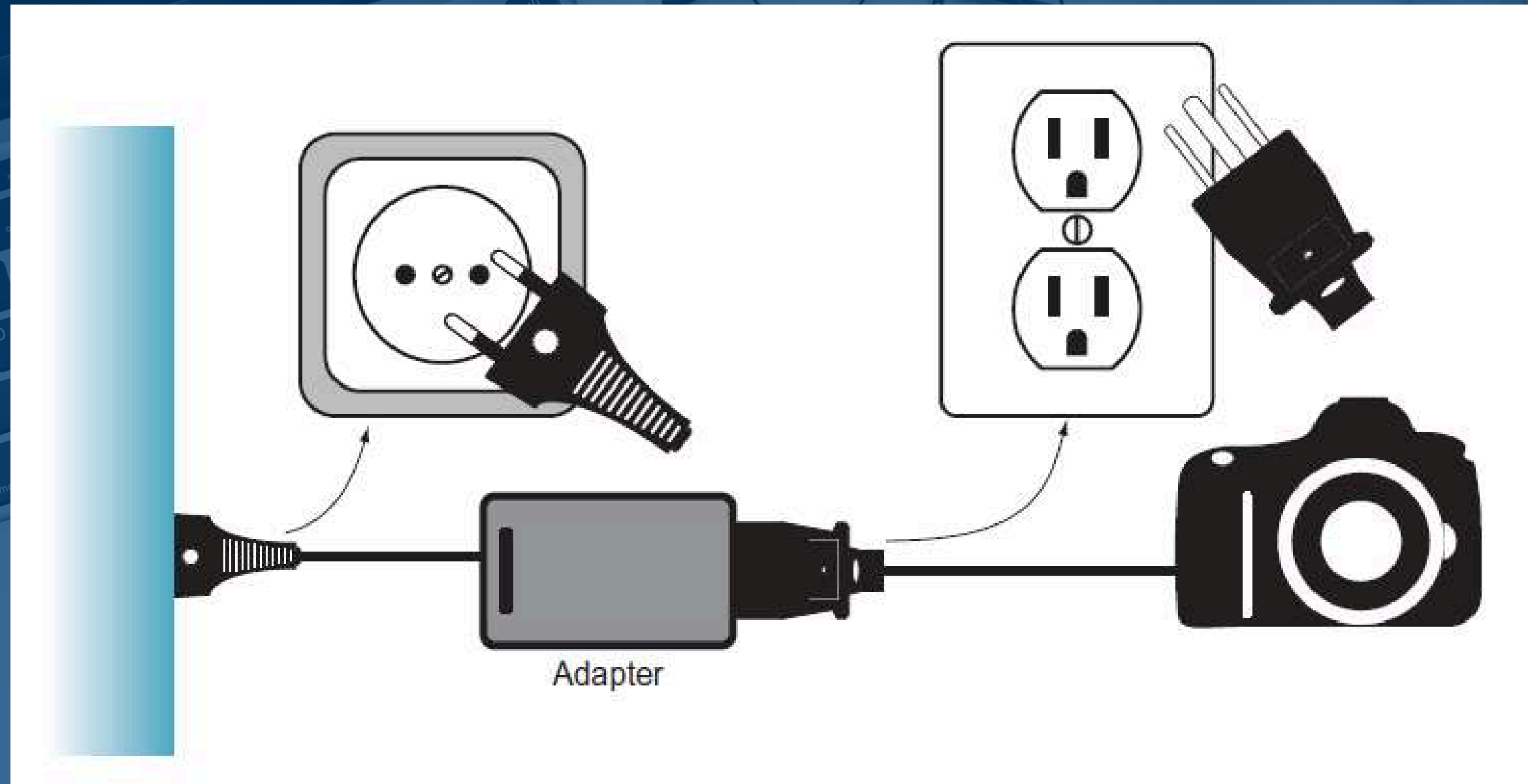


# COMPOSITE DESIGN PATTERN





# ADAPTER DESIGN PATTERN







# ANTI PATRONES



# CONTROL FREAK ANTI-PATTERN



BAD  
CODE

## Listing 5.1 A CONTROL FREAK anti-pattern example

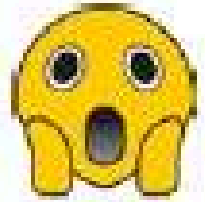
```
public class HomeController : Controller
{
    public ViewResult Index()
    {
        var service = new ProductService();

        var products = service.GetFeaturedProducts();
        return this.View(products);
    }
}
```

HomeController creates a new instance of the **VOLATILE DEPENDENCY**, ProductService, causing tightly coupled code.



# SERVICE LOCATOR



BAD  
CODE

## Listing 5.5 Using the SERVICE LOCATOR anti-pattern

```
public class HomeController : Controller
{
    public HomeController() { }

    public ActionResult Index()
    {
        IProductService service =
            Locator.GetService<IProductService>();

        var products = service.GetFeaturedProducts();

        return this.View(products);
    }
}
```

HomeController has a parameterless constructor.

HomeController requests an IProductService instance from the static Locator class.

Uses the requested IProductService, as usual



# AMBIENT CONTEXT



BAD  
CODE

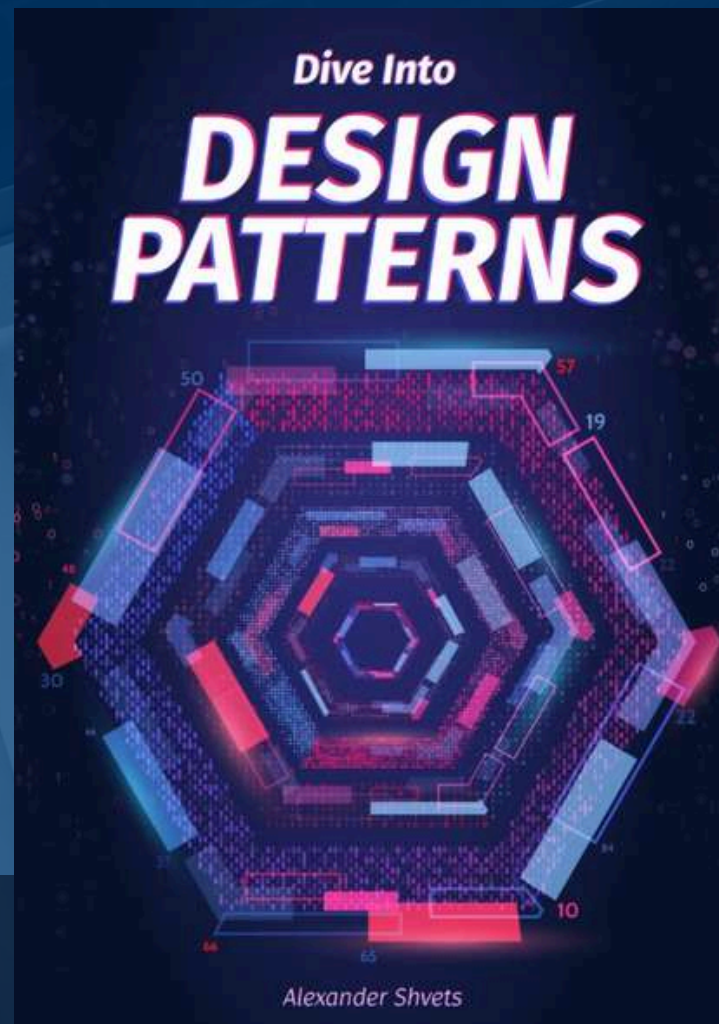
## Listing 5.9 Using the AMBIENT CONTEXT anti-pattern

```
public string GetWelcomeMessage()  
{  
    ITimeProvider provider = TimeProvider.Current;  
    DateTime now = provider.Now;  
  
    string partOfDay = now.Hour < 6 ? "night" : "day";  
  
    return string.Format("Good {0}.", partOfDay);  
}
```

← The Current static property represents the AMBIENT CONTEXT, which allows access to an ITimeProvider instance. This hides the ITimeProvider DEPENDENCY and complicates testing.

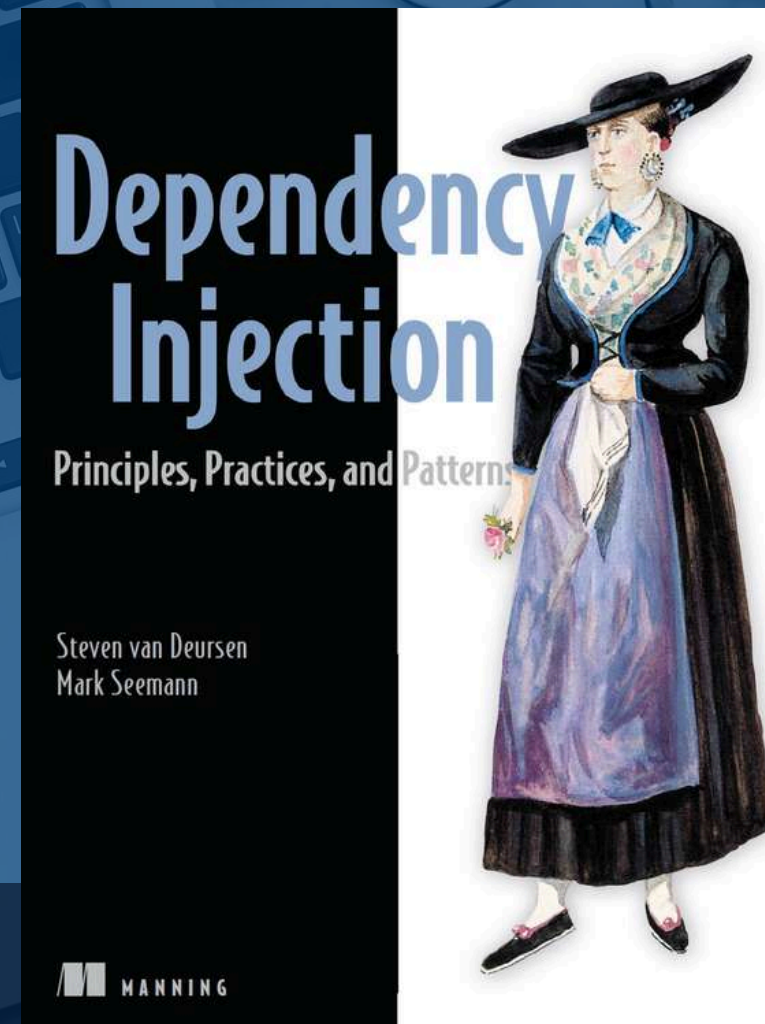


# MATERIALES EXTRAS



DIVE INTO DESIGN  
PATTERNS

LIBRO



DEPENDENCY  
INJECTION: PRINCIPLES,  
PRACTICES AND  
PATTERNS

LIBRO



[HTTPS://REFACTORING.  
GURU/DESIGN-  
PATTERNS](https://refactoring.guru/design-patterns)

WEB



# CONCLUSIONES

- Aprendamos sobre patrones de diseño, nos permitirá comunicarnos efectivamente con otros programadores.
- Clean Code es un tema excelente que aprender para ser mejores en escribir código





Marlon Peña  
Software Engineer



# ¿PREGUNTAS?



Marlon E. Peña  
Ingeniero de Software

