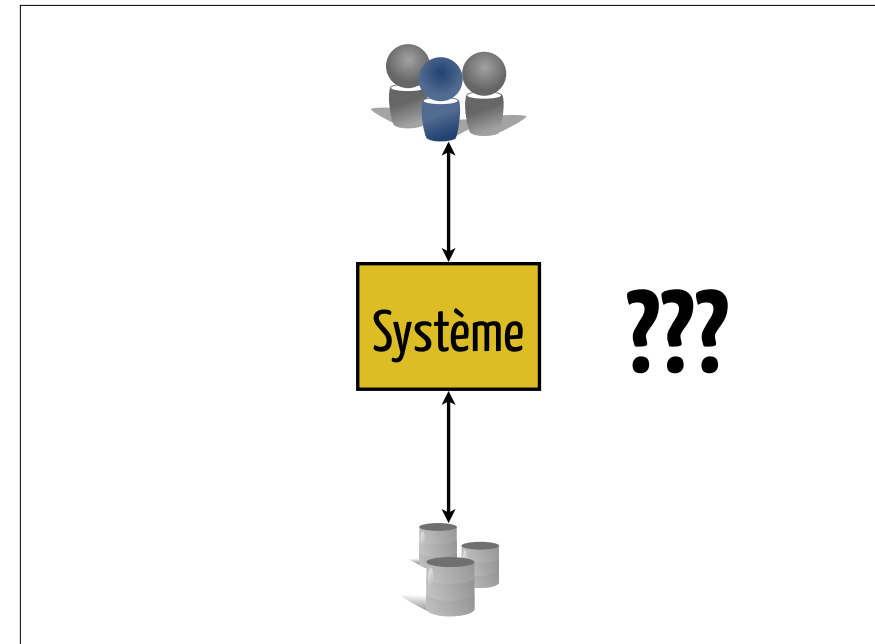
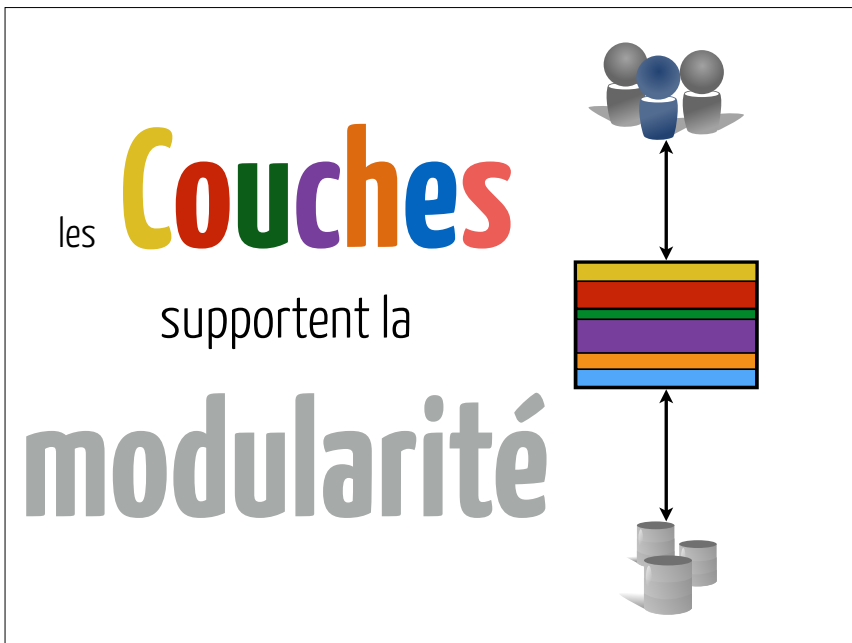




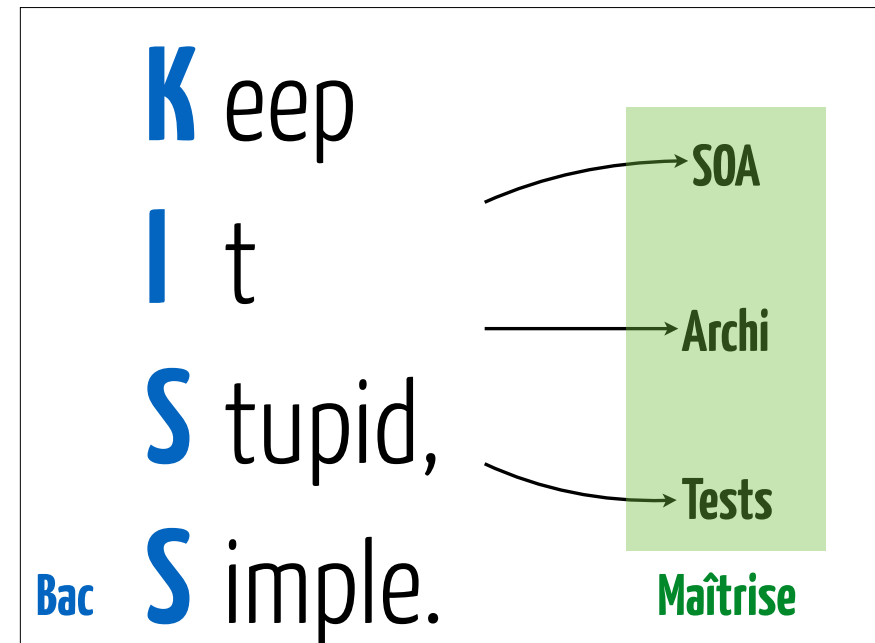
1



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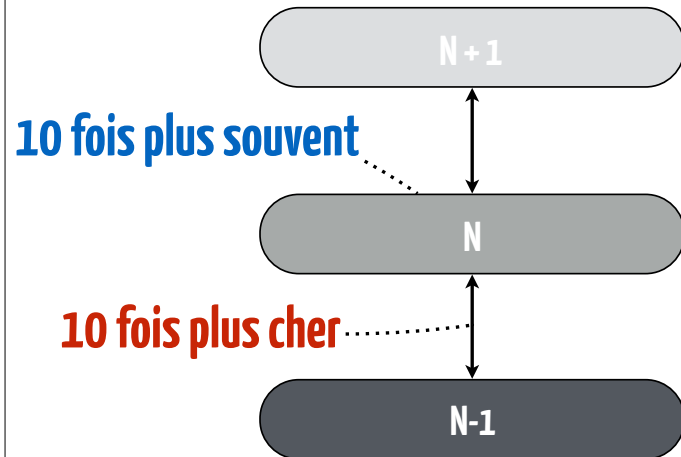


3



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Règle de 10



5

Theorie & Pratique

Theorie:

On sait tout mais rien ne fonctionne

Practice:

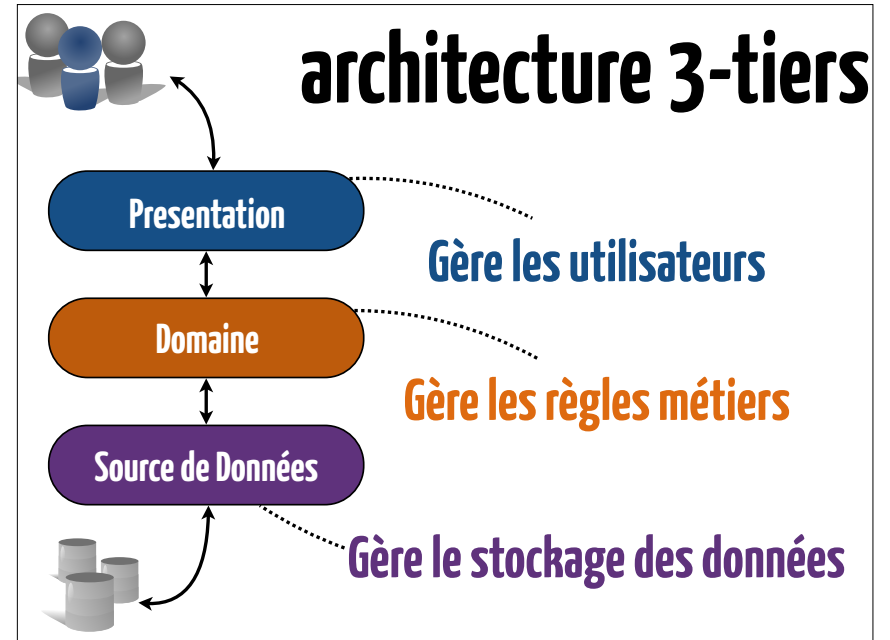
Ça fonctionne, mais on ne sait pas pourquoi

6

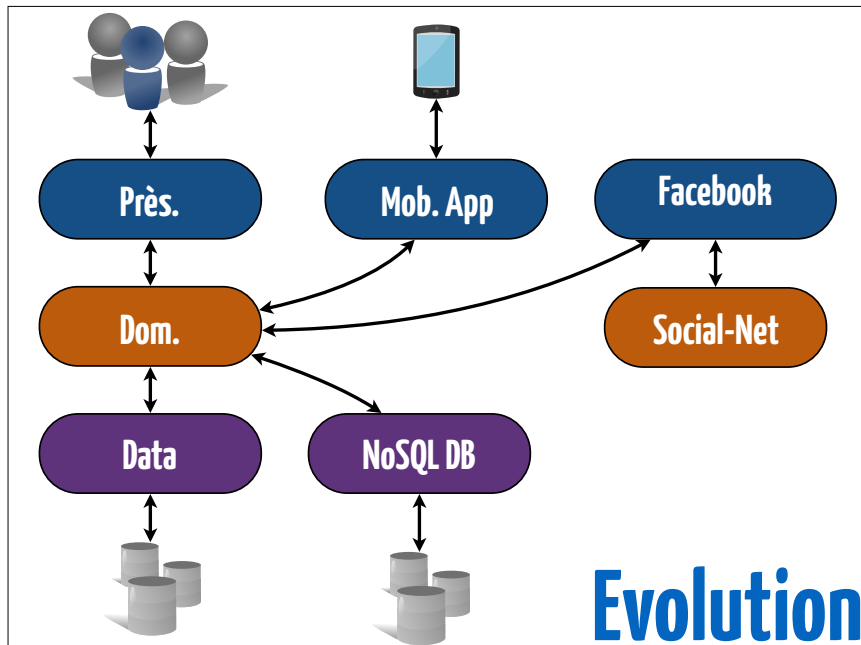
En théorie, architecture **N-tiers**

En pratique, N = 3
(or 5)

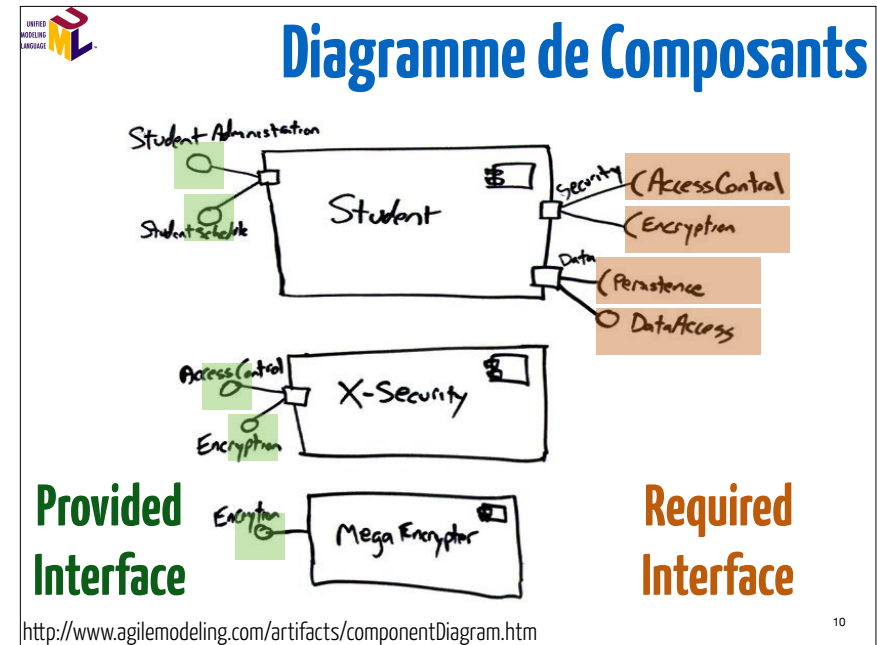
7



8



9



10

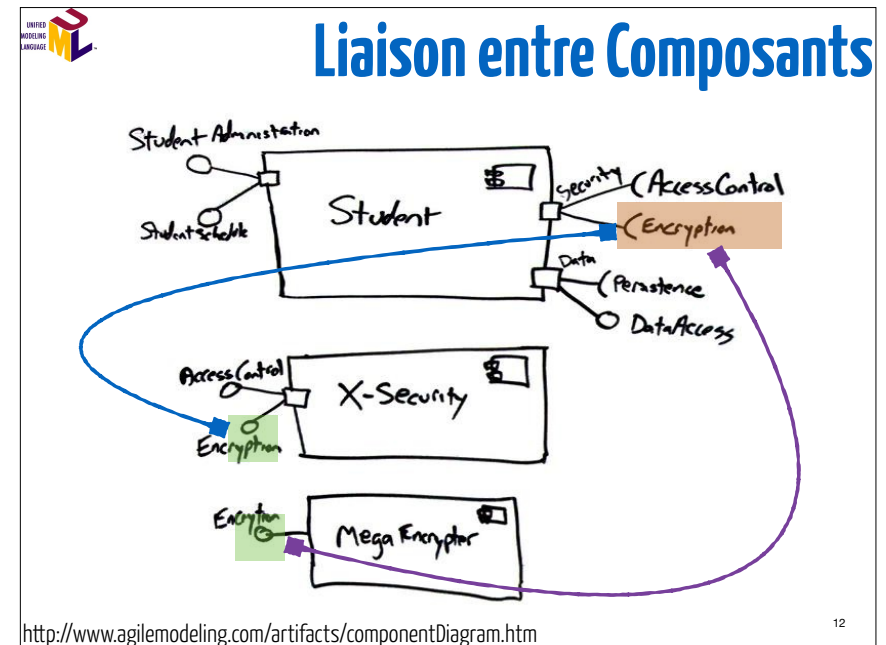
I & D des principes SOLID

Initial	Stands for	Concept
S	SRP ^[4]	Single 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	OCP ^[5]	Open/closed principle "software entities ... should be open for extension, but closed for modification."
L	LSP ^[6]	Liskov substitution principle "objects in a program should be replaceable with instances of their subtypes without altering the correctness of that program." See also design by contract .
I	ISP ^[7]	Interface segregation principle "many client-specific interfaces are better than one general-purpose interface." ^[8]
D	DIP ^[9]	Dependency inversion principle one should "depend upon abstractions, [not] concretions." ^[8]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SOLID_\(object-oriented_design\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SOLID_(object-oriented_design))

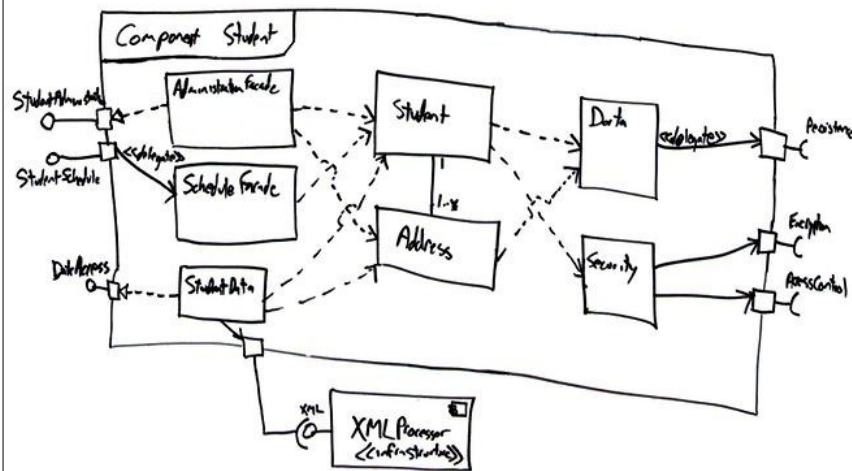
11

11



12

Assemblage de Composants

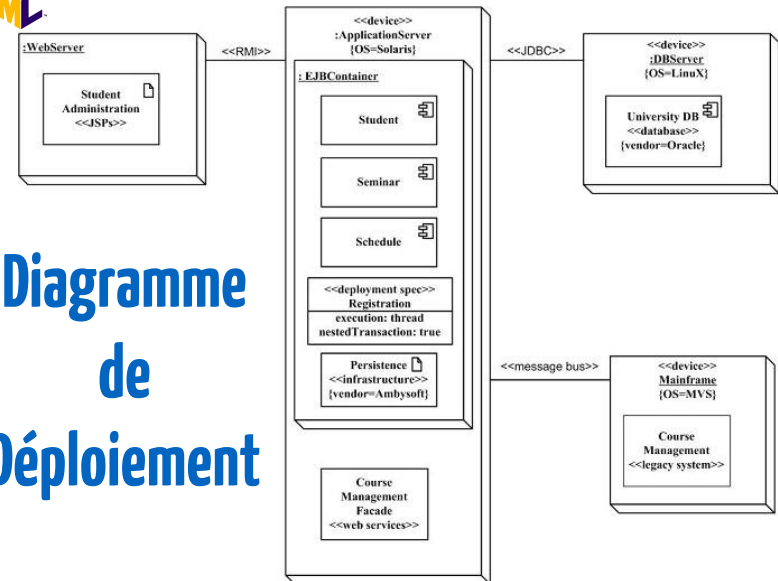


<http://www.agilemodeling.com/artifacts/componentDiagram.htm>

13

13

Diagramme de Déploiement

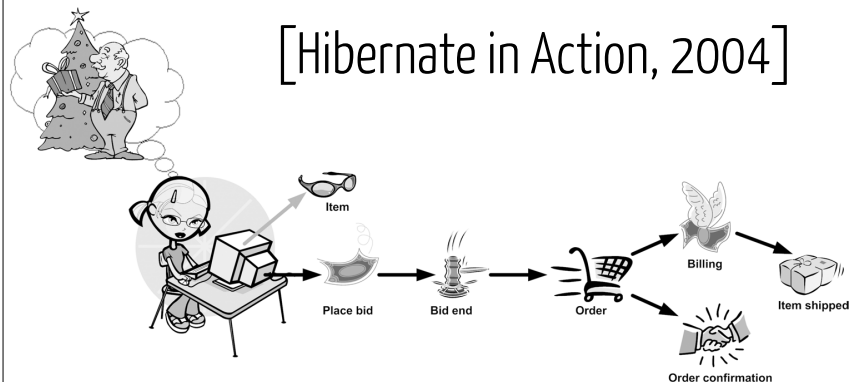


<http://www.agilemodeling.com/artifacts/deploymentDiagram.htm>

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Etude de Cas : ActionBazaar

[Hibernate in Action, 2004]

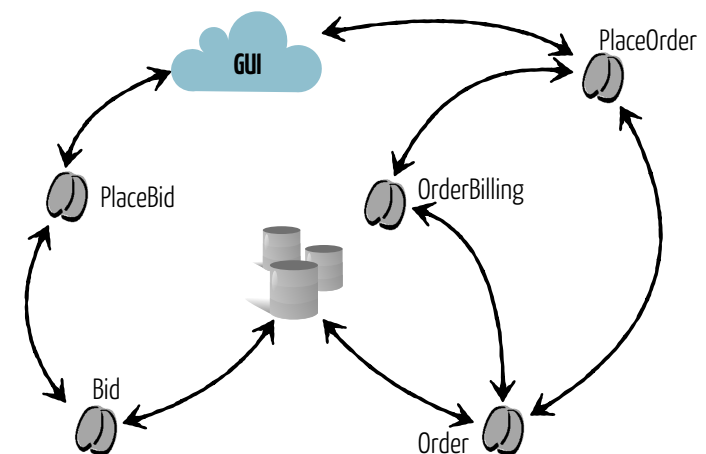


[EiA]

15

15

Identifier les Composants



16

16

Architecture 3-tiers

