

Turning Optional Calls into Calls on Optional Objects



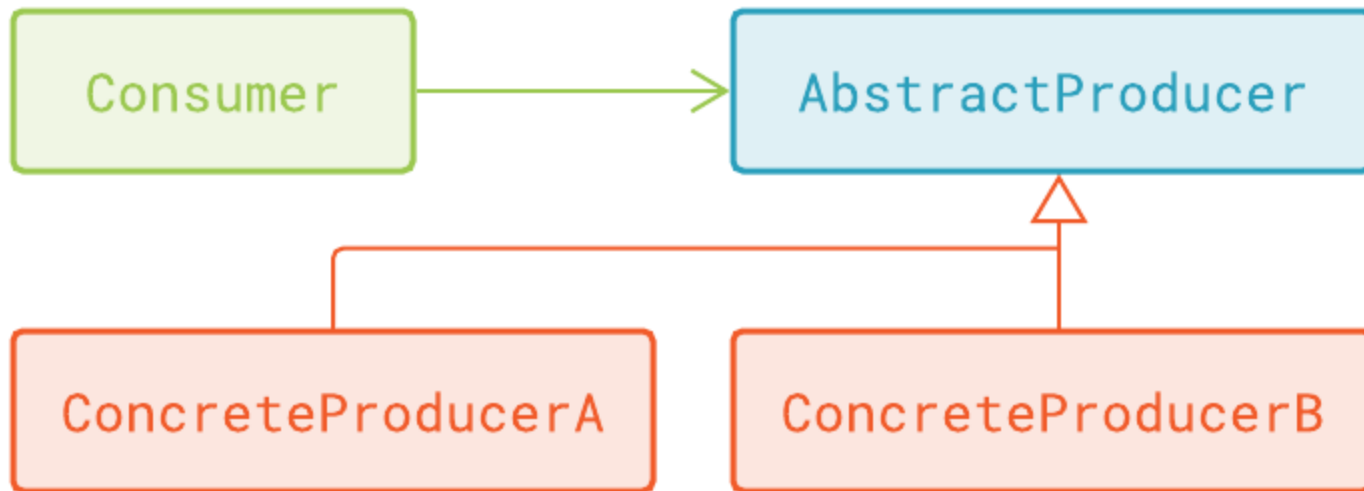
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Polymorphic Call vs. Branching



```
var service = producerA;  
service.do();  
...  
var service = producerB;
```

```
void f(value) {  
    if (value > 5)  
        executeA();  
    else  
        executeB();  
}
```

```
var selector = useA;  
  
if (selector == useA)  
    this.executeA();  
else  
    this.executeB();  
...  
var selector = useB;
```

Pluralsight

src > com > codinghelmet > moreoojava > Article

Main

Ant Build Maven

Demo.java x LifetimeWarranty.java x TimeLimitedWarranty.java x Warranty.java x VoidWarranty.java x Article.java x Part.java x

1: Project

2: Structure

2: Favorites

3: Find

6: TODO

Terminal

0: Messages

Event Log

Null Object implementation

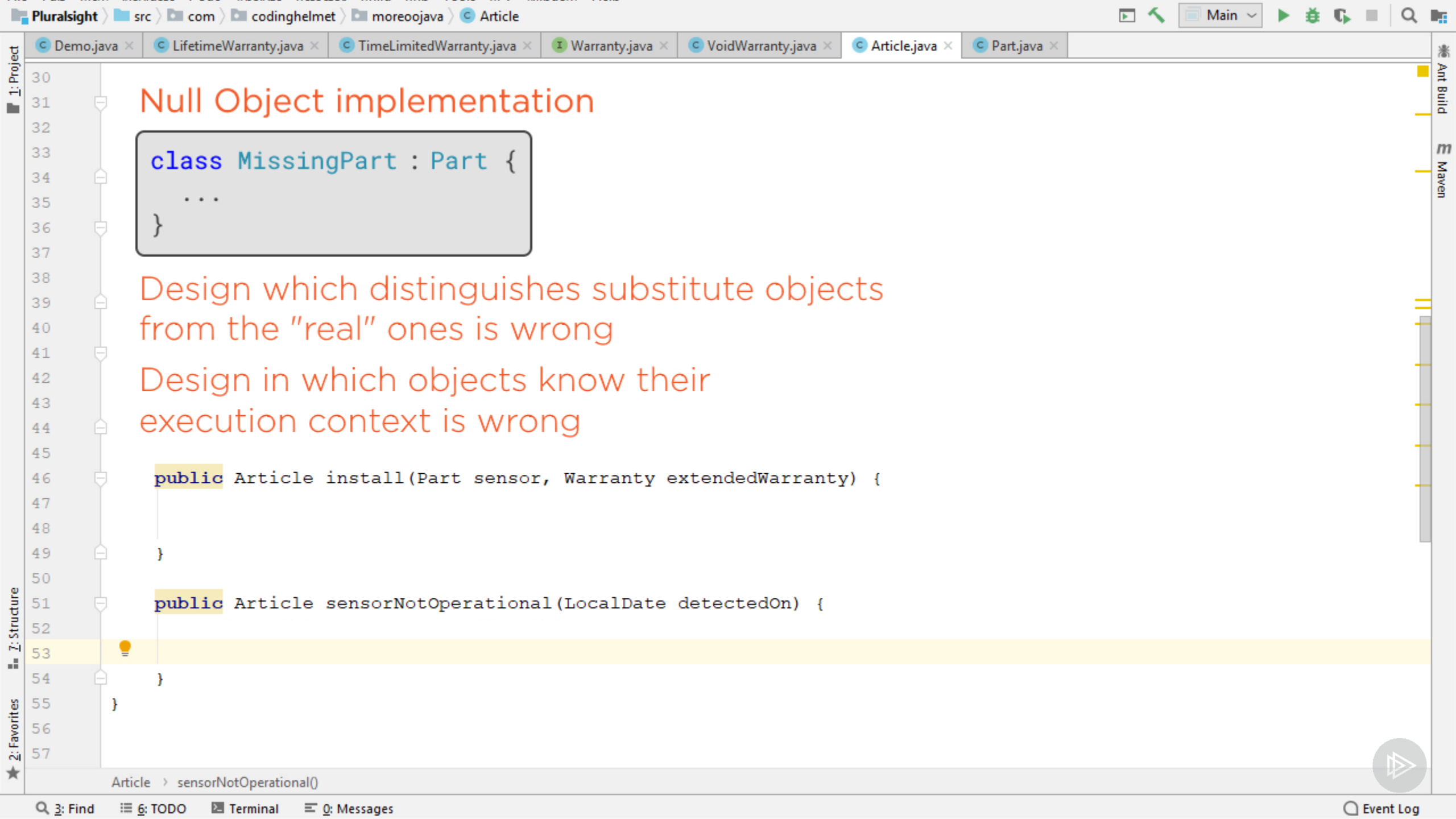
```
class MissingPart : Part {  
    ...  
}
```

```
item.install(Part.MISSING, Warranty.VOID);
```

Wrong!

```
long sensorsCount = items.stream()  
    .map(item -> item.getSensor())  
    .filter(sensor -> sensor != null)  
    .count()
```

```
public Article install(Part sensor, Warranty extendedWarranty) {  
  
}  
  
public Article sensorNotOperational(LocalDate detectedOn) {  
  
}  
}
```



Null Object implementation

```
class MissingPart : Part {  
    ...  
}
```

Design which distinguishes substitute objects from the "real" ones is wrong

Design in which objects know their execution context is wrong

```
public Article install(Part sensor, Warranty extendedWarranty) {  
  
}
```

```
public Article sensorNotOperational(LocalDate detectedOn) {  
  
}
```

Article > sensorNotOperational()

Summary



Modeling the missing objects

- Not always possible to use a substitute
- No reason to fall back to using null
- Use optional objects instead



Summary



Optional object defined

- It is a proper object
- It may contain another object
- Or it may contain nothing
- Forces you to supply both positive and negative scenarios
- All references remain non-null



Summary



Advanced topics on optional objects

- Optional looks like a stream
- Behaves the same as a stream with zero or one element
- Resulting design is resilient to bugs



Course Summary



Avoiding procedural and imperative coding

- Remove branching over Boolean flags
- Use substitutable objects instead
- The runtime type of an object is the live result of a Boolean test
- Branching becomes a call to a virtual method



Course Summary



Introducing Value Objects

- They are immutable
- They implement value-typed semantic
- Value Objects simplify code
- They help avoid defects



Course Summary



Removing null references

- Null Object and Special Case patterns remove most of the nulls
- `Optional<T>` type models missing objects
- Introduces a new programming model