

# DESARROLLO DE SOFTWARE

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BERTHIN TORRES

Diciembre 18, 2021

- ▶ Qué es desarrollo de software?
- ▶ Principios de Software (*software principles*)
- ▶ Patrones de diseño (*patterns design*)
- ▶ Revisión de código (*code review*)
- ▶ DEMO!
- ▶ Take aways
  - ▶ Soft skills
  - ▶ Entrevistas
  - ▶ Mastering the keyboard

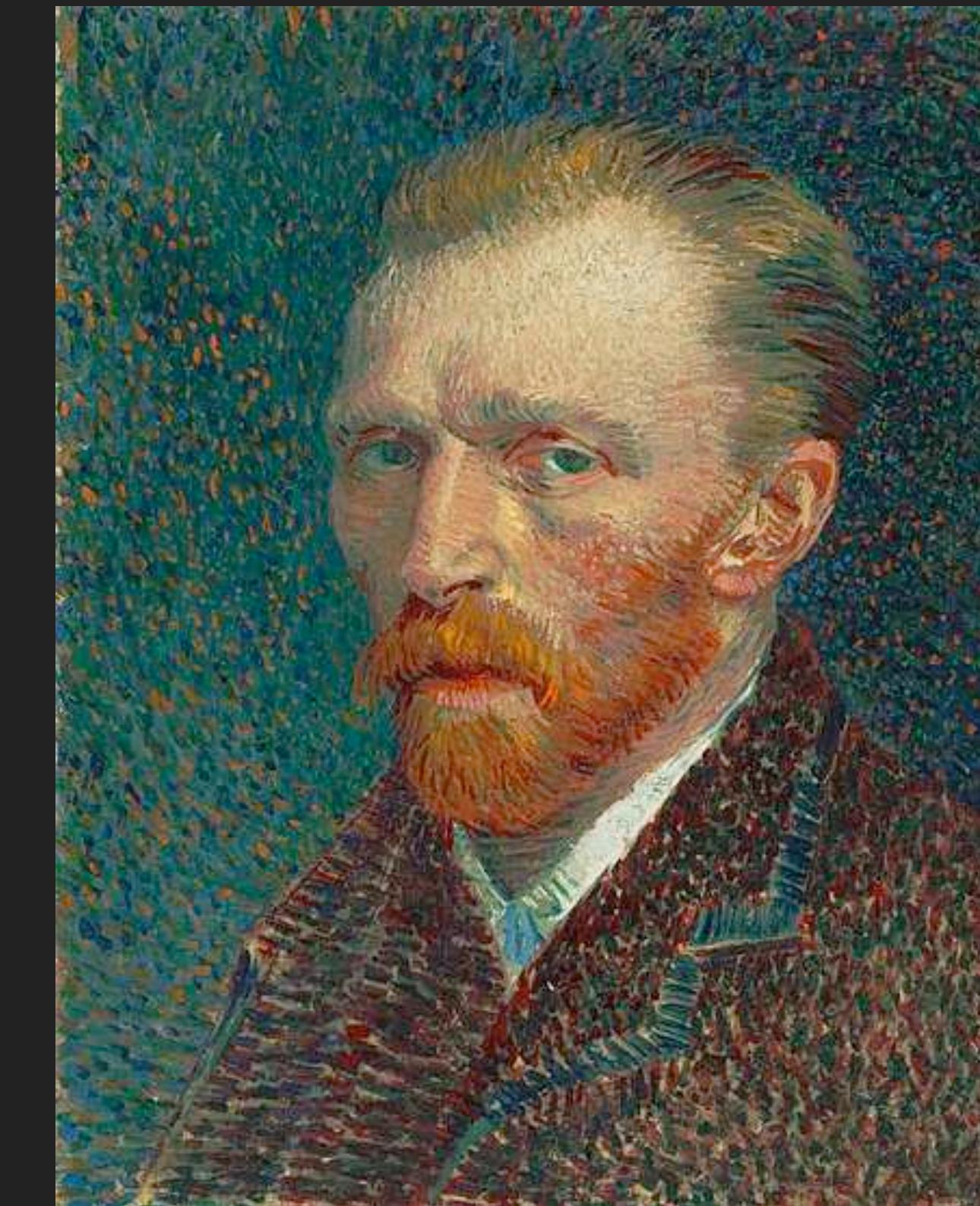
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Da vinci



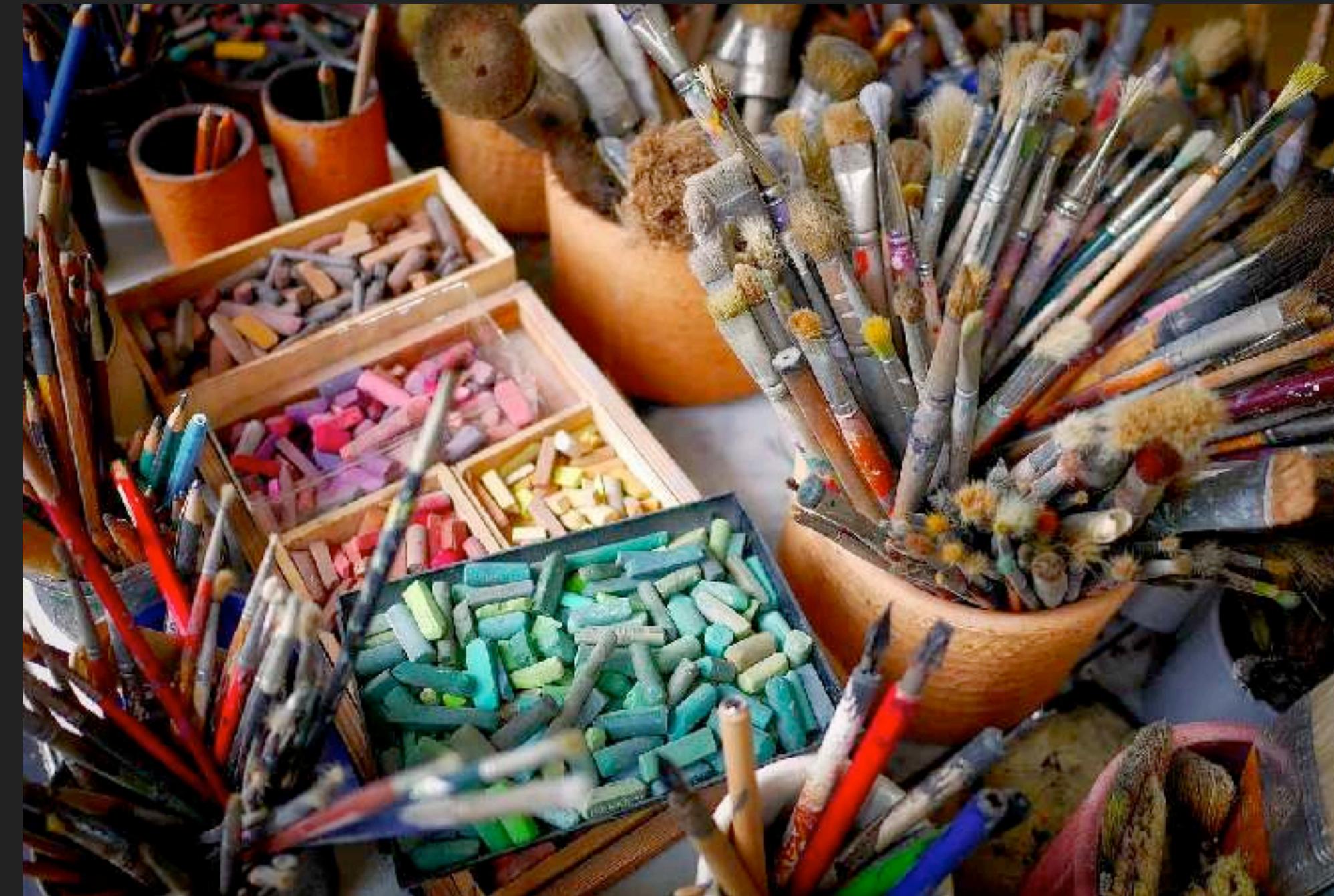
Rembrandt



Van gogh

# HERRAMIENTAS

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## QUE ES? V1

- ▶ Conjunto de actos que se realizan en el proceso de creación de software, desde la distribución y soporte.

- ▶ Actores:

- ▶ El desarrollador
- ▶ El cliente

# AGILE MANIFESTO



## AGILE MANIFESTO

Estamos descubriendo formas mejores de desarrollar software tanto por nuestra propia experiencia como ayudando a terceros. A través de este trabajo hemos aprendido a valorar:

- Individuos e interacciones sobre procesos y herramientas
- Software funcionando sobre documentación extensiva
- Colaboración con el cliente sobre negociación contractual
- Respuesta ante el cambio sobre seguir un plan



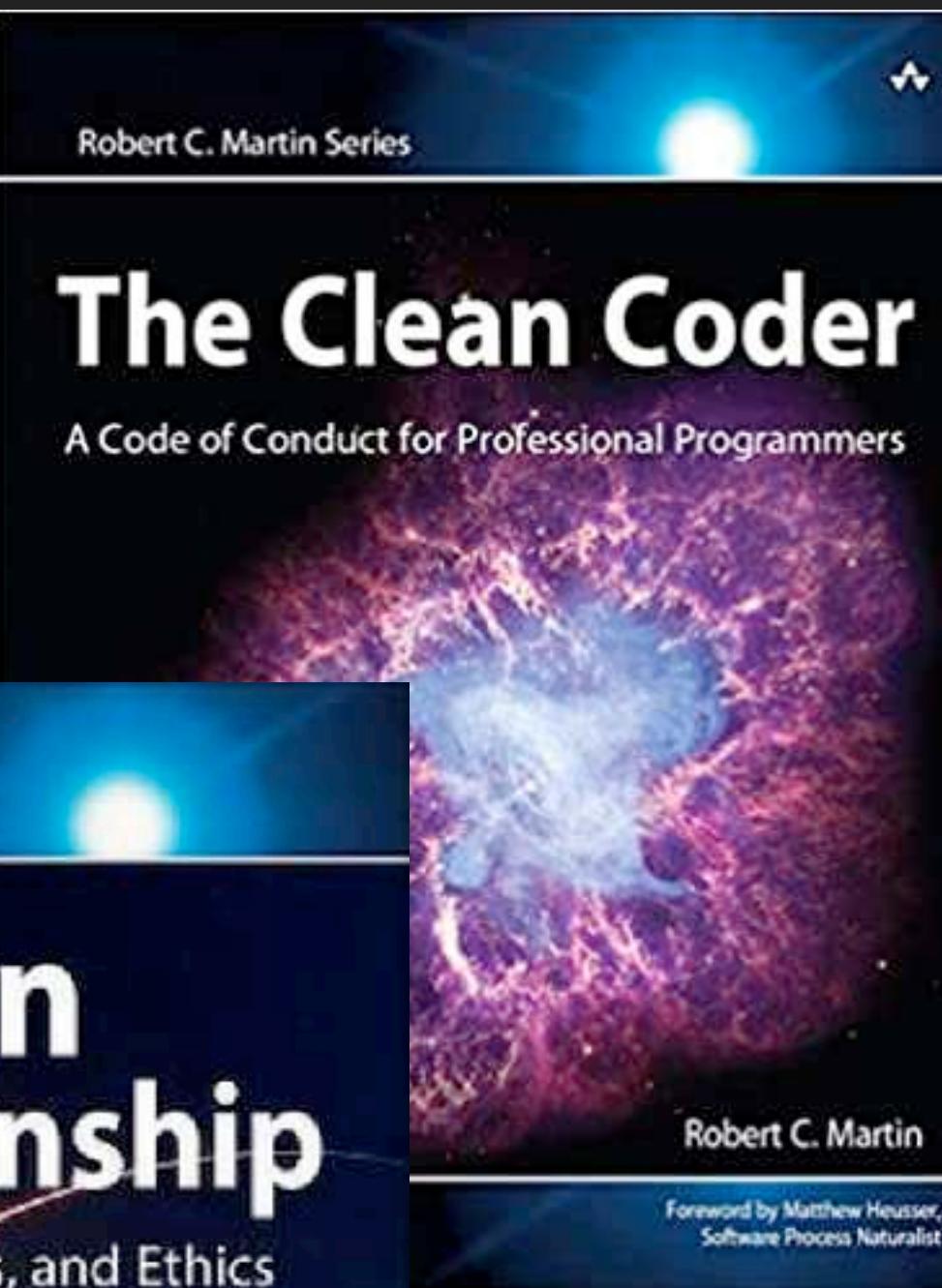
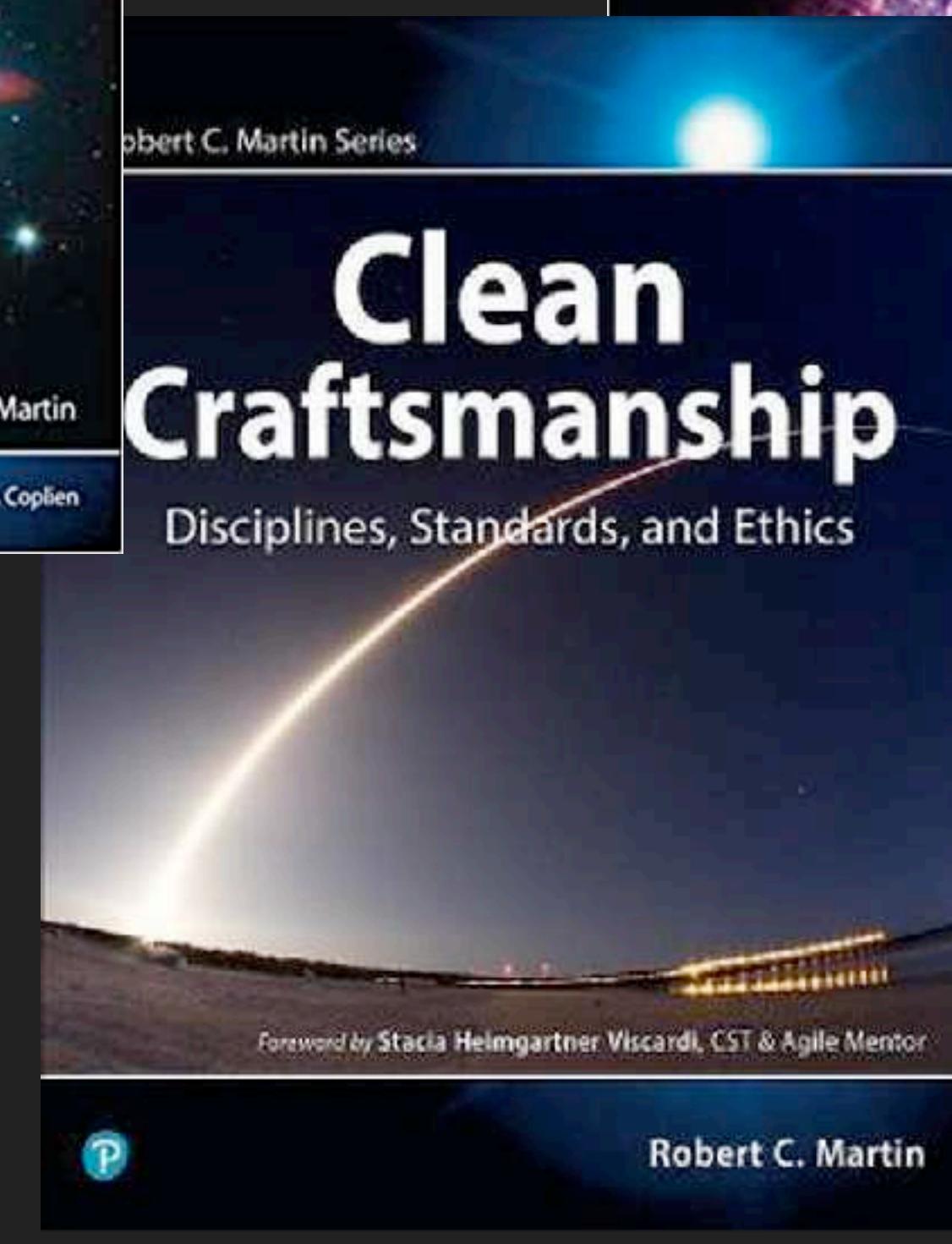
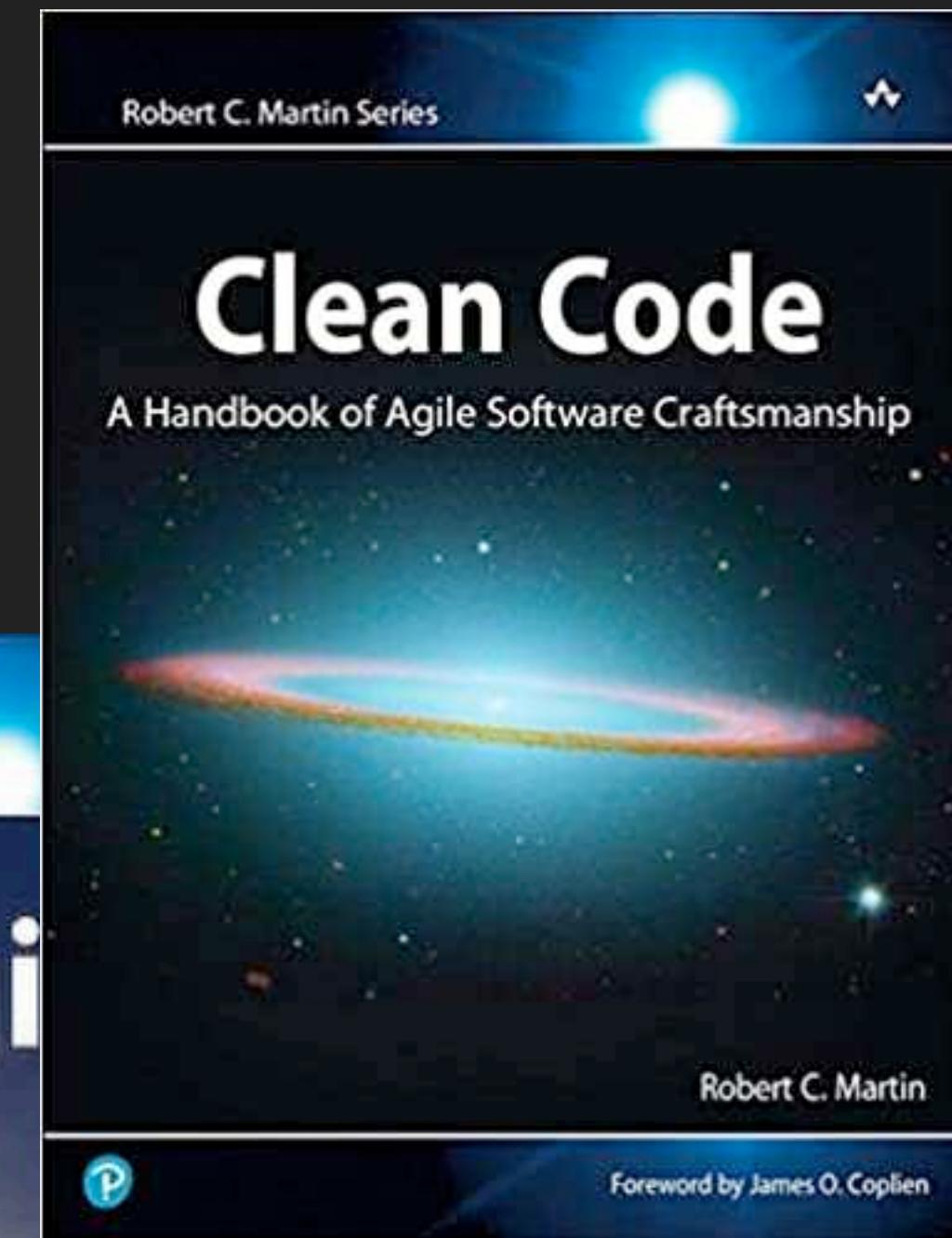
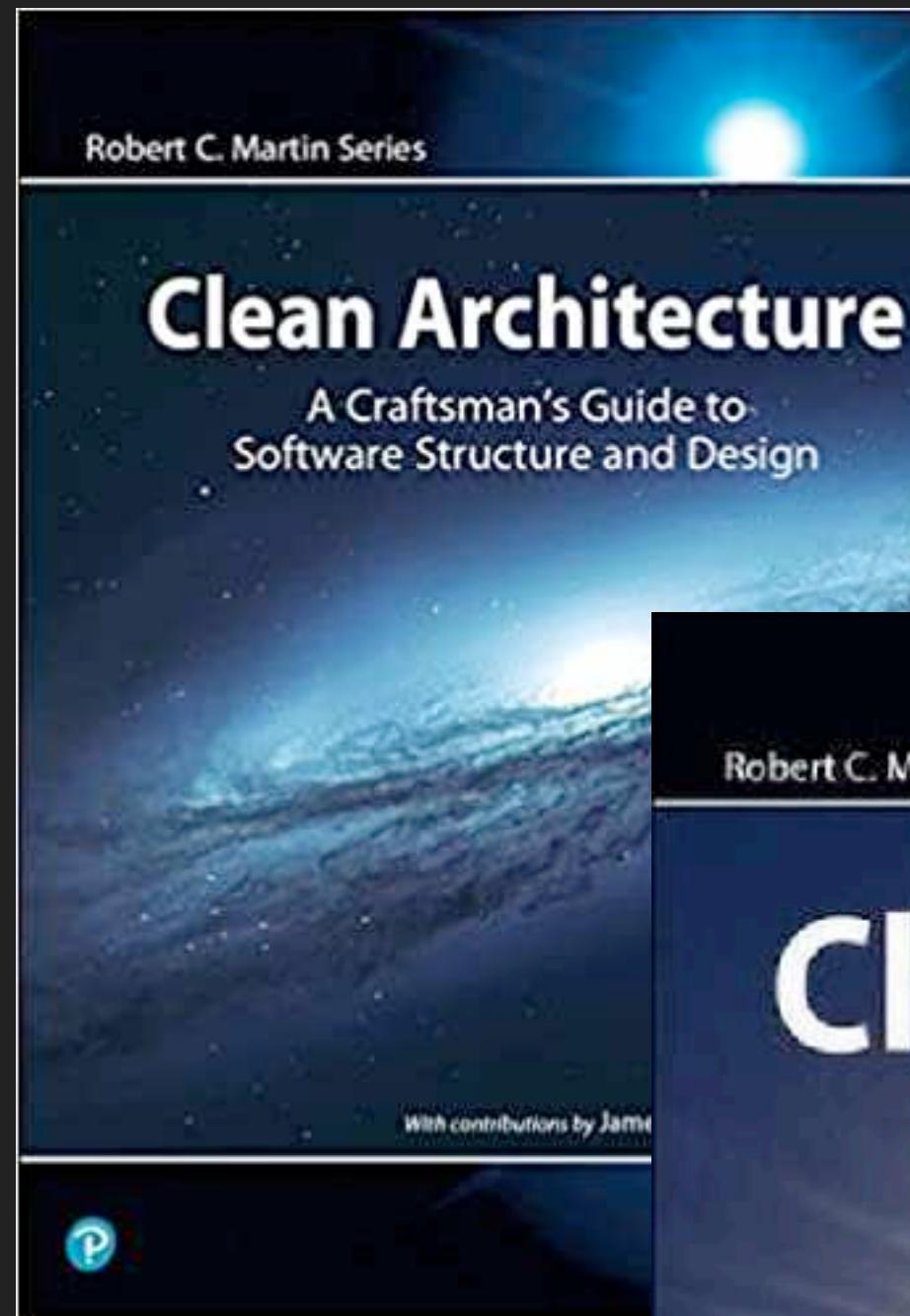
Esto es, aunque valoramos los elementos de la derecha, valoramos más los de la izquierda.

## QUE ES? V2

- ▶ V1
- ▶ Ser responsables para diseñar e implementar el producto. Velar para que el código fuente sea:
- ▶ Entendible
- ▶ Extensible
- ▶ Reusable
- ▶ Mantenible



# ROBERT C. MARTIN (A.K.A. UNCLE BOB)



## REGLAS PARA EL DESARROLLO DE SOFTWARE

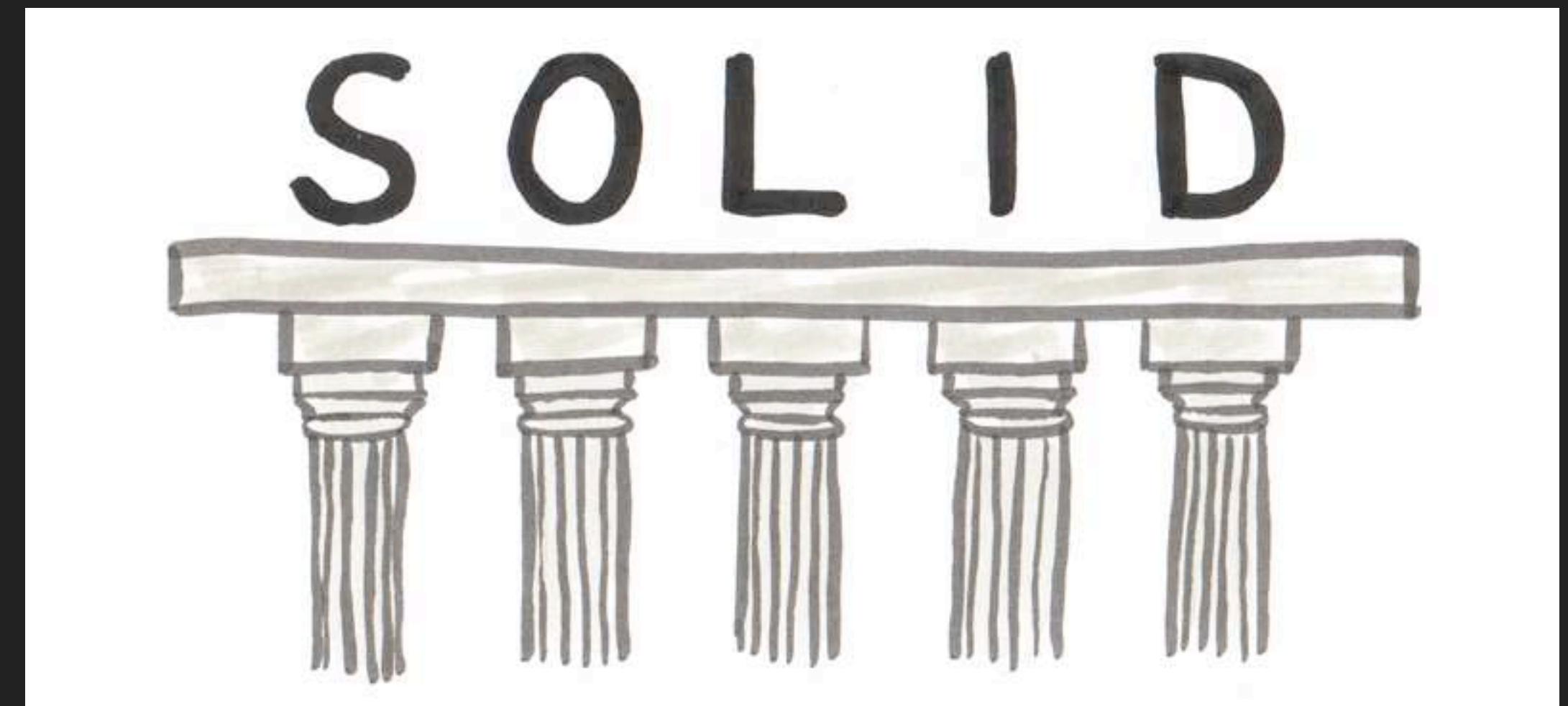
- ▶ Seguir convenciones estándares
- ▶ Mantener el código simple y sencillo (KISS)
- ▶ Dejar el código mejor de lo que lo encontraste
- ▶ Buscar siempre la raíz del problema
- ▶ ...

General rules	Names rules	Use as explanation of intent	Small number of instance variables	
Follow standard conventions	Choose descriptive and unambiguous names	Use as clarification of code	Base class should know nothing about their derivatives	
Keep it simple stupid. Simpler is always better Reduce complexity as much as possible	Make meaningful distinction	Use as warning of consequences	Better to have many functions than to pass some code into a function to select a behavior	
Boy scout rule. Leave the campground cleaner than you found it	Use pronounceable names	<b>Source code structure</b>		
Always find root cause Always look for the root cause of a problem	Use searchable names	Separate concepts vertically	<b>Tests</b>	
Keep configurable data at high levels	Replace magic numbers with named constants	Related code should appear vertically dense		
Prefer polymorphism to if/else or switch/case	Avoid encodings. Don't append prefixes or type information	Declare variables close to their usage		
Separate multi-threading code	<b>Functions rules</b>			
Prevent over-configurability	Small	Dependent functions should be close	Fast	
Use dependency injection	Do one thing	Similar functions should be close	Independent	
Follow Law of Demeter A class should know only its direct dependencies	Use descriptive names	Place functions in the downward direction	Repeatable	
<b>Understandability tips</b>		Keep lines short	<b>Code smells</b>	
Be consistent If you do something a certain way, do all similar things in the same way	Prefer fewer arguments	Don't use horizontal alignment	Rigidity. The software is difficult to change. A small change causes a cascade of subsequent changes	
Use explanatory variables	Have no side effects	Use white space to associate related things and disassociate weakly related	Fragility. The software breaks in many places due to a single change	
Encapsulate boundary conditions. Boundary conditions are hard to keep track of Put the processing for them in one place	Don't use flag arguments. Split method into several independent methods that can be called from the client without the flag	Don't break indentation	Immobility. You cannot reuse parts of the code in other projects because of involved risks and high effort	
Prefer dedicated value objects to primitive type	<b>Comments rules</b>		Needless. Complexity	
Avoid logical dependency. Don't write methods which works correctly depending on something else in the same class	Always try to explain yourself in code	Hide internal structure	Needless. Repetition	
Avoid negative conditionals	Don't be redundant	Prefer data structures	Opacity. The code is hard to understand	
		Avoid hybrids structures (half object and half data)		
		Should be small		
		Do one thing	<b>'Clean code'</b> by Robert C. Martin summary by Wojtek Lukaszuk	

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## PRINCIPIOS DE SOFTWARE

- ▶ Single responsibility principle
- ▶ Open-close principle
- ▶ Liskov substitution principle
- ▶ Interface segregation principle
- ▶ Dependency inversion principle



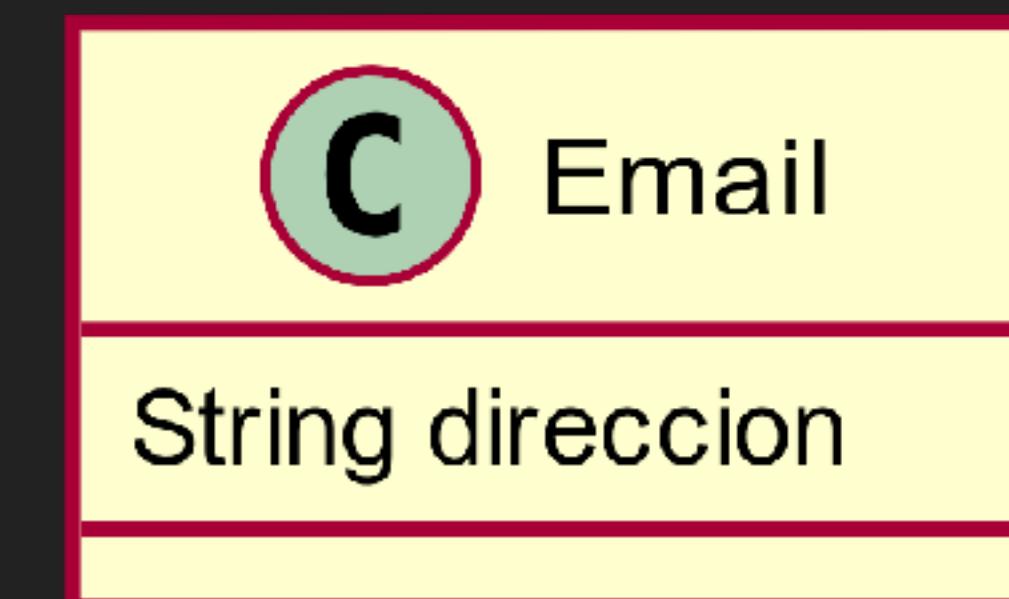
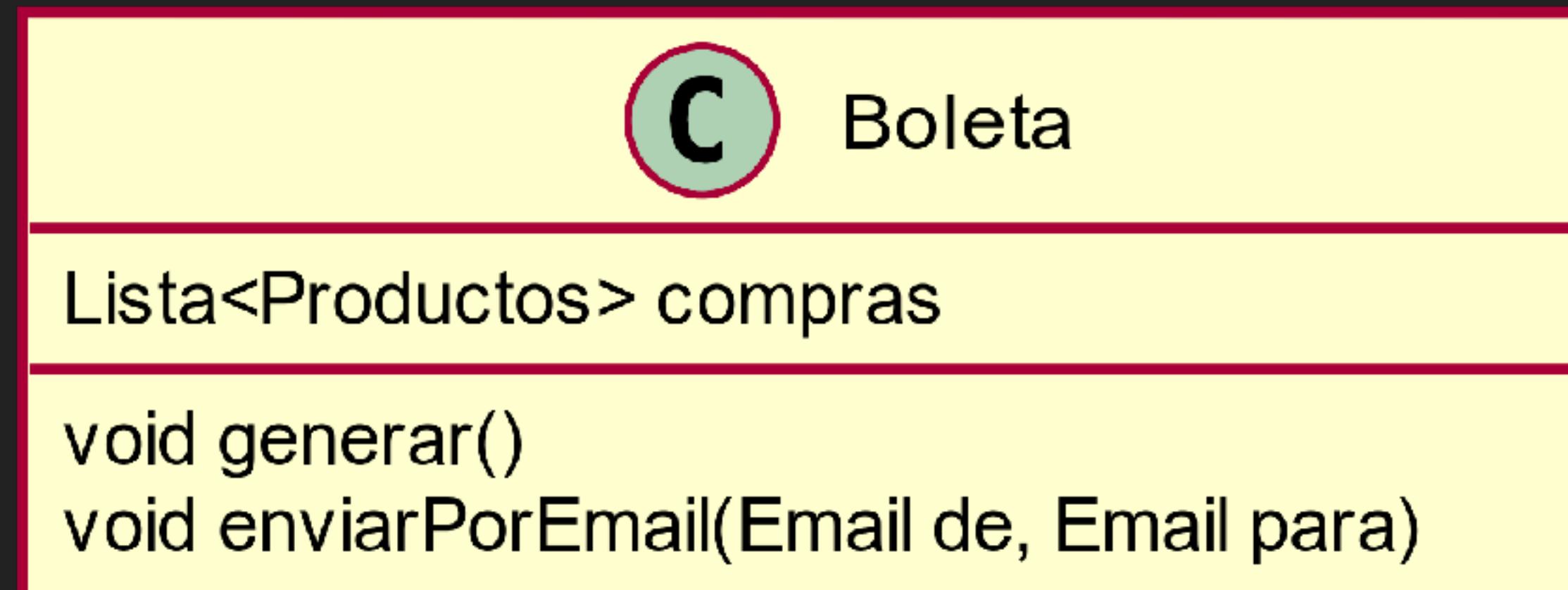


# SOLID

Software Development is not a Jenga game

## SINGLE RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLE

- ▶ Una clase/function no debe de tener más que una responsabilidad.



```
boleta.generar()
boleta.enviarPorEmail(de=empresa, para=cliente)
```

## SINGLE RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLE

- ▶ Una clase/function no debe de tener más que una responsabilidad.



Boleta

Lista<Productos> compras

void generar()



Email

String direccion

void enviar(Object contenido, Email para)

```
boleta.generar()  
empresaEmail.enviar(contenido=boleta, para=clienteEmail)
```

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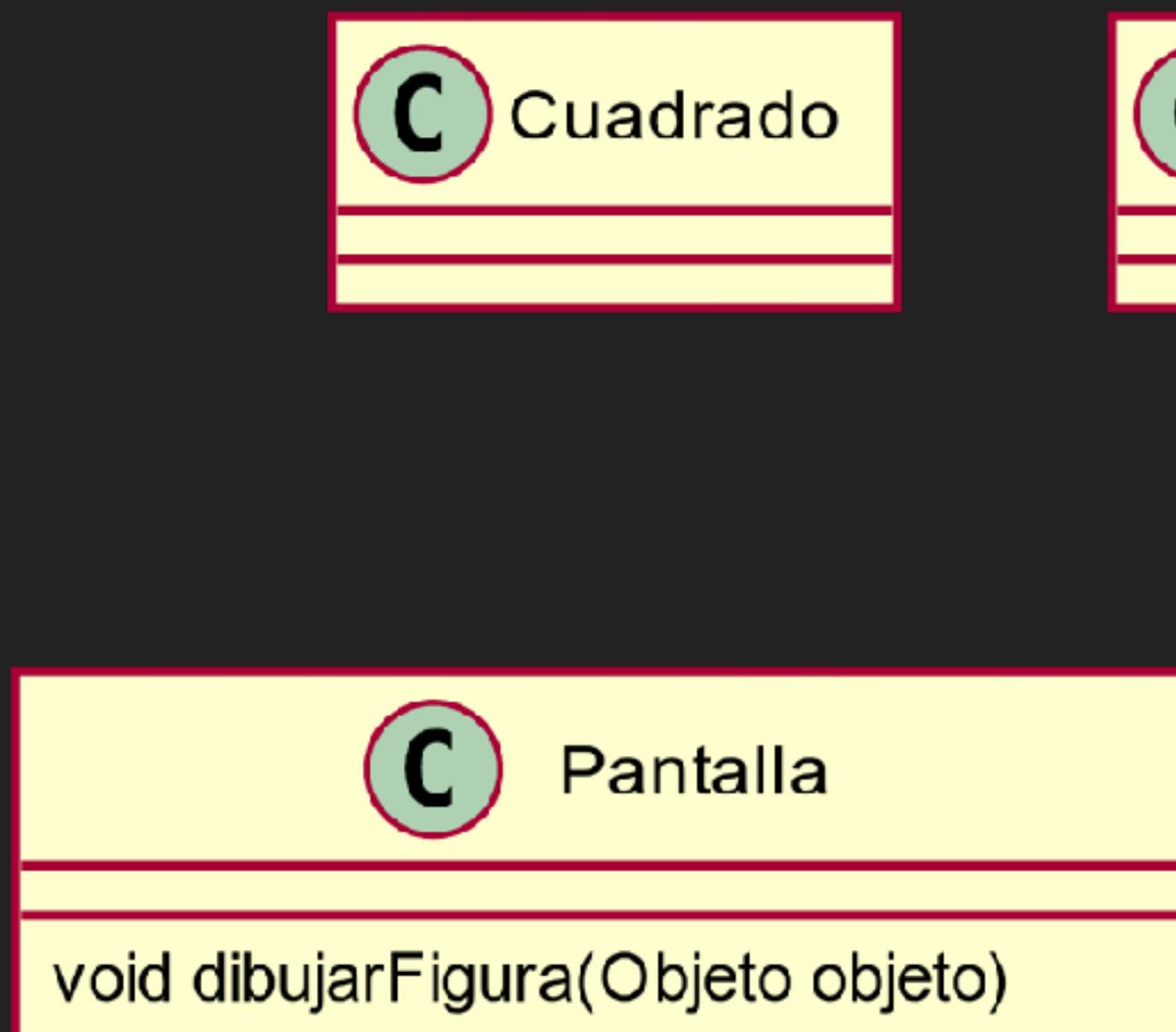


## SINGLE RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLE

Just Because You Can, Doesn't Mean You Should

## OPEN CLOSE PRINCIPLE

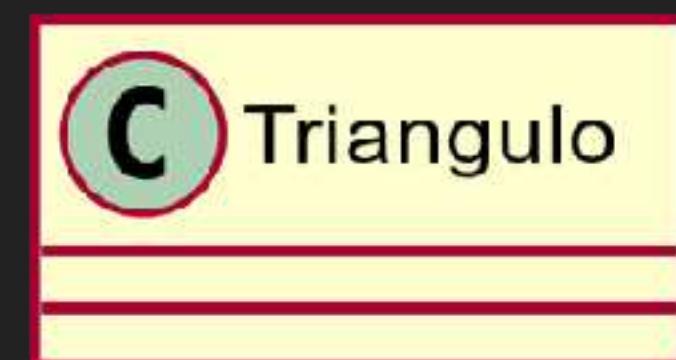
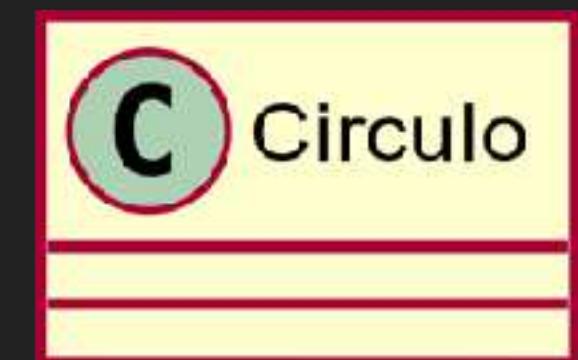
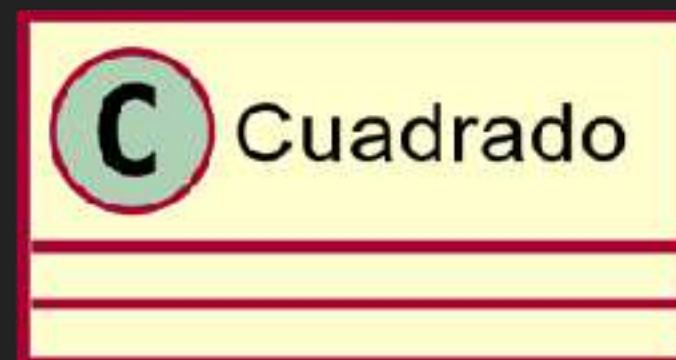
- Módulos deben de estar abiertos para extenderse pero cerrados para modificarse



```
void Pantalla::dibujar(Objeto objeto) {
    if (objeto instanceof Circulo) {
        // dibujar circulo
    } else if (objeto instanceof Cuadrado) {
        // dibujar cuadrado
    }
}
```

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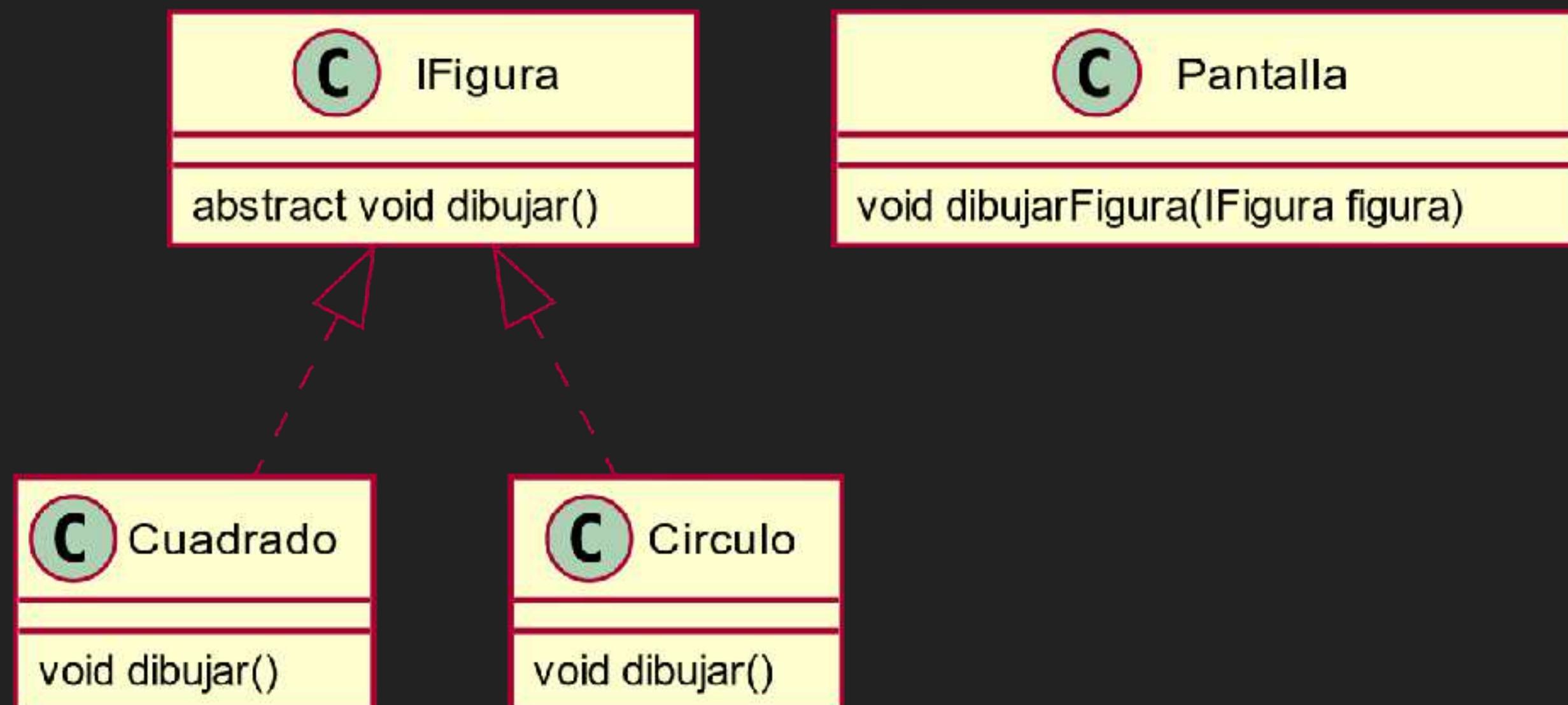
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void Pantalla::dibujar(Objeto objeto) {  
    if (objeto instanceof Circulo) {  
        // dibujar circulo  
    } else if (objeto instanceof Cuadrado) {  
        // dibujar cuadrado  
    } else if (objeto instanceof Triangulo) {  
        // dibujar triangulo  
    }  
}
```

## OPEN CLOSE PRINCIPLE

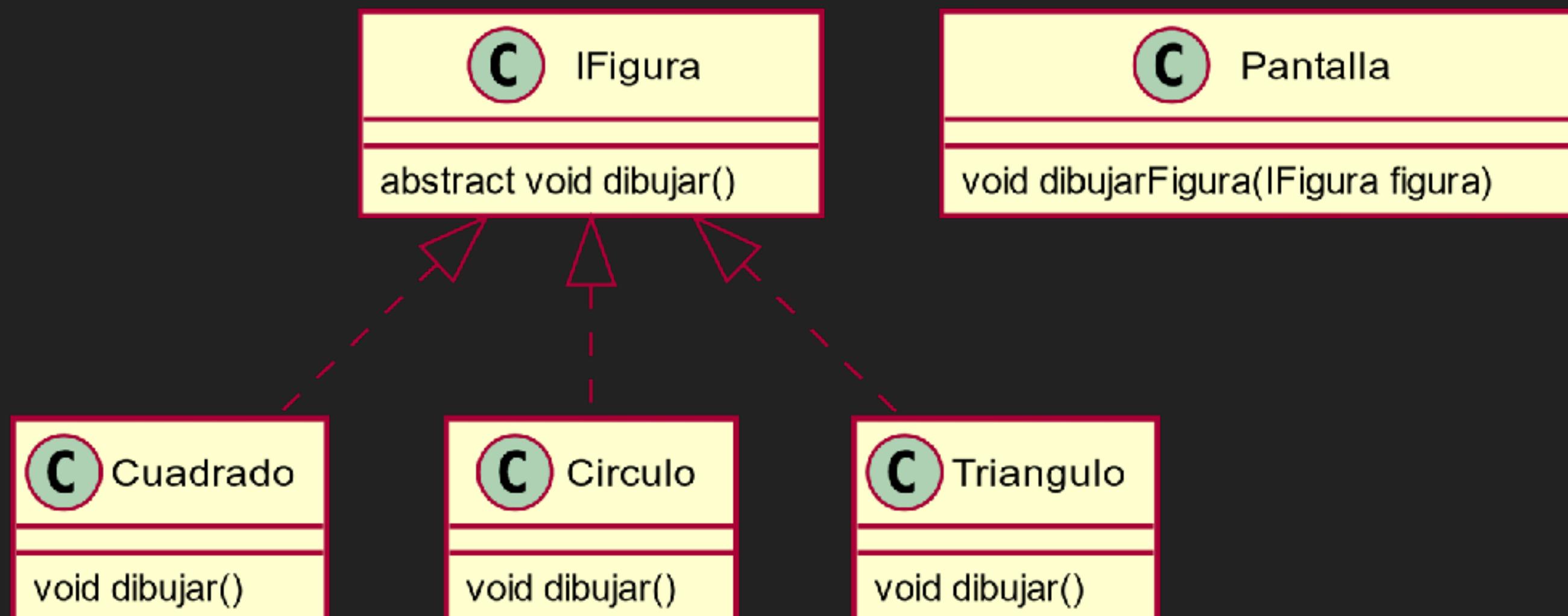
- Módulos deben de estar abiertos para extenderse pero cerrados para modificarse



```
void Pantalla::dibujarFigura(IFigura figura) {
    figura.dibujar()
}
```

## OPEN CLOSE PRINCIPLE

- Módulos deben de estar abiertos para extenderse pero cerrados para modificarse



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void Pantalla::dibujarFigura(IFigura figura) {
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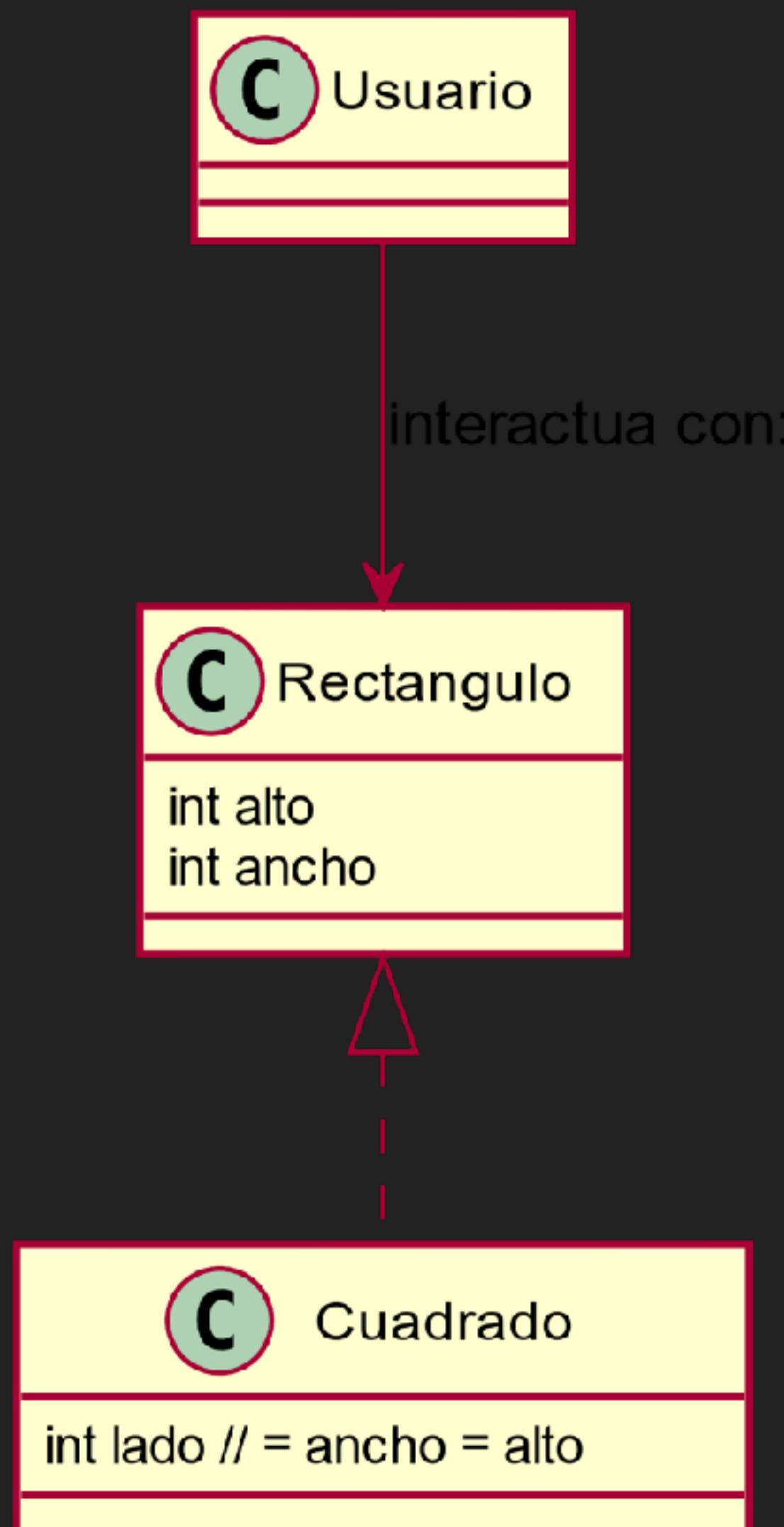


# OPEN CLOSED PRINCIPLE

Open Chest Surgery Is Not Needed When Putting On A Coat

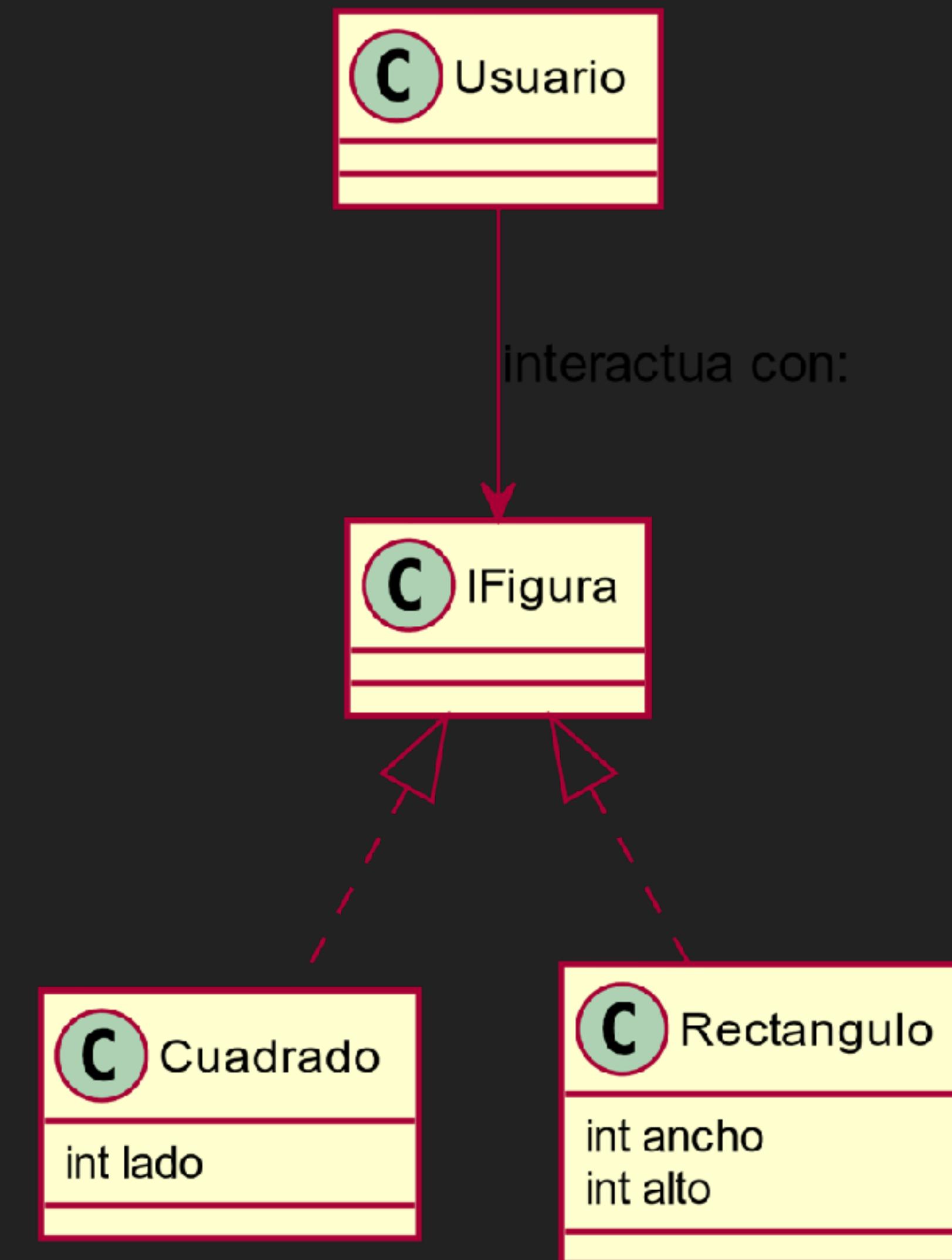
## LISKOV SUBSTITUTION PRINCIPLE

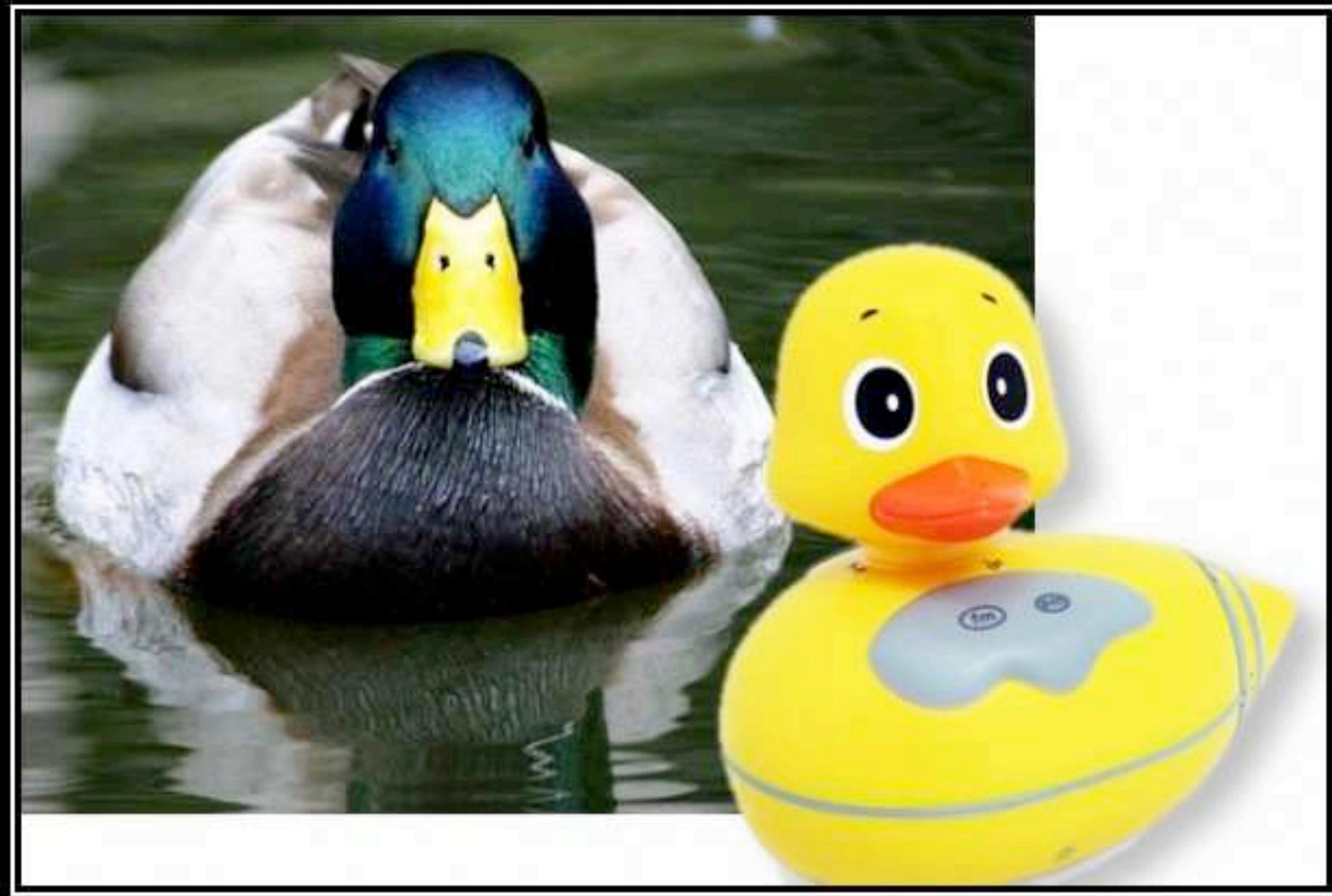
- ▶ Una función que utilice referencias a una clase base debe de poder usar objetos de las clases derivadas sin tener conocimiento de ellas



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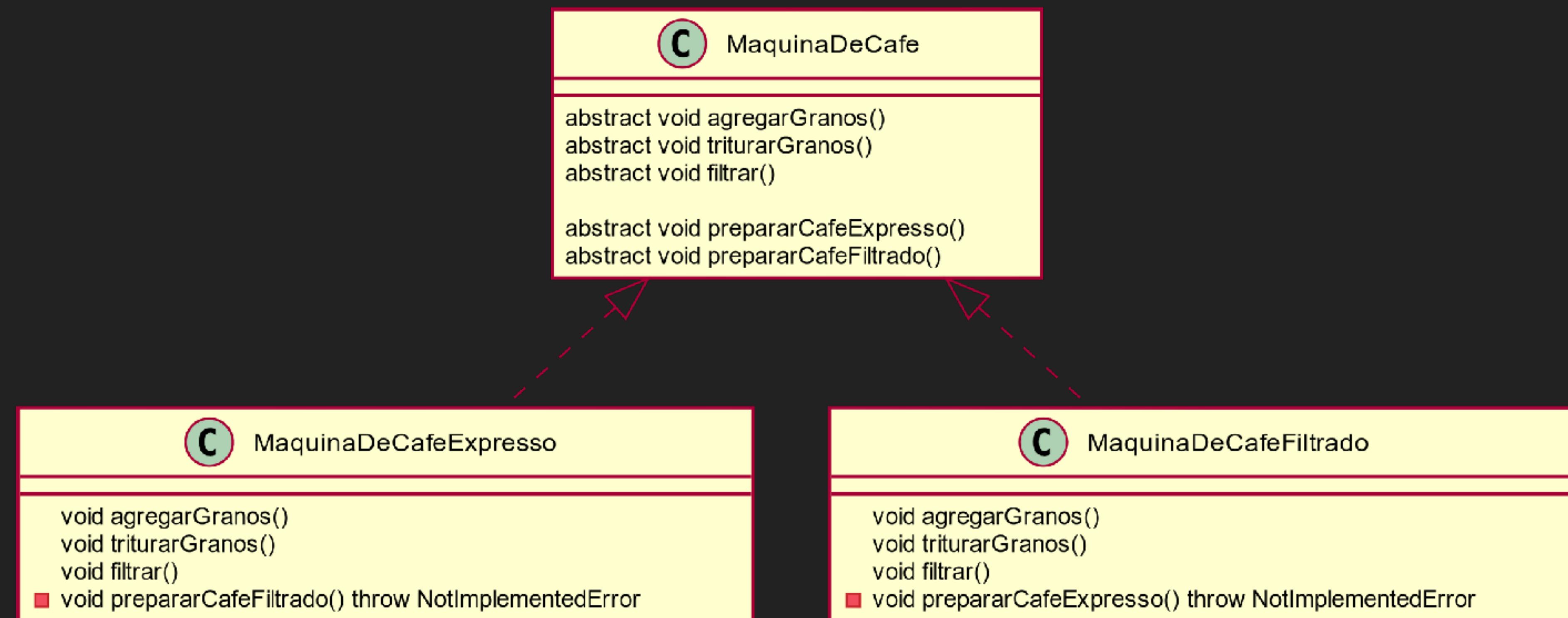


## LISKOV SUBSTITUTION PRINCIPLE

If It Looks Like A Duck, Quacks Like A Duck, But Needs Batteries - You  
Probably Have The Wrong Abstraction

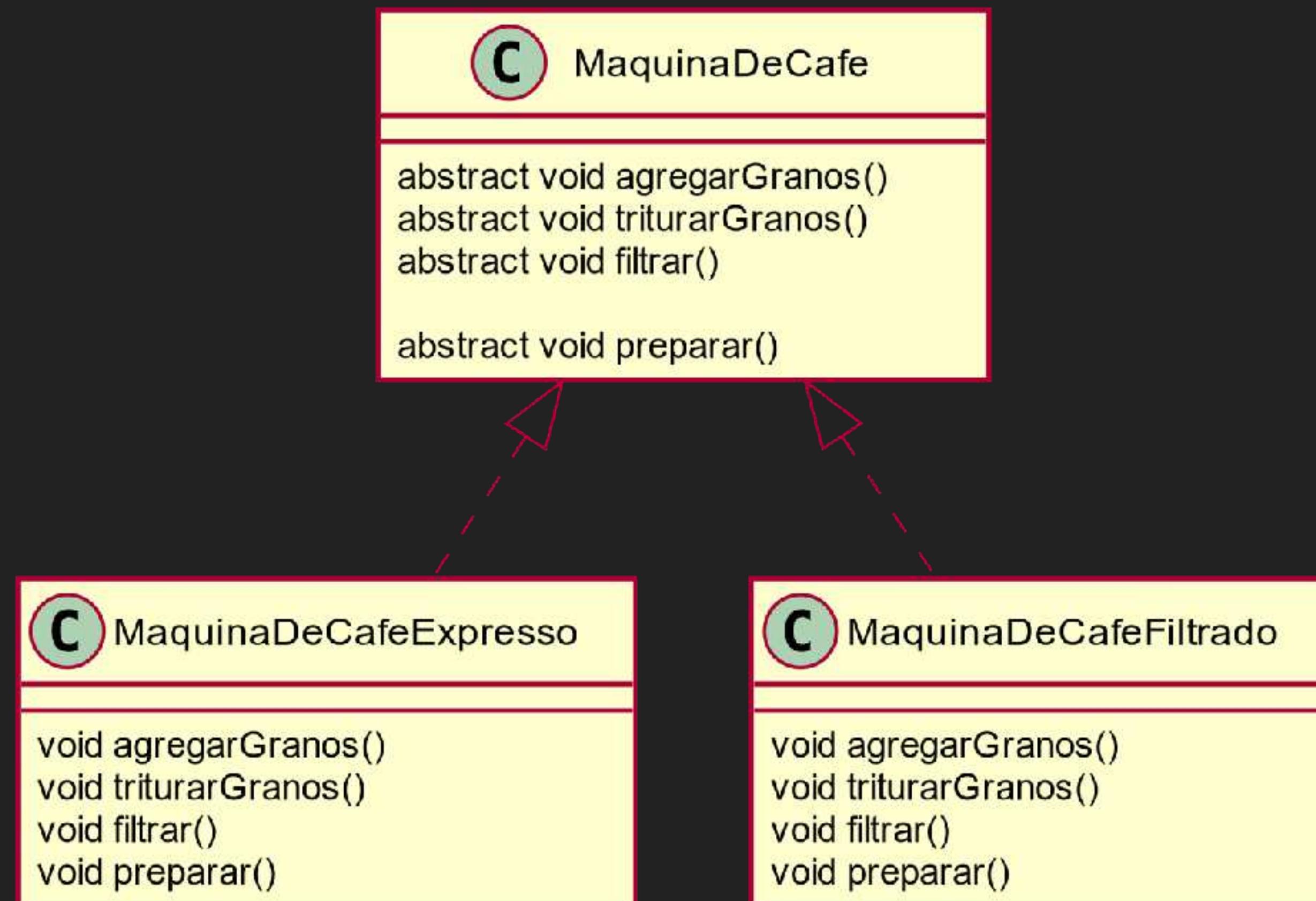
## INTERFACE SEGREGATION PRINCIPLE

- ▶ Clientes no deben ser forzados a depender de una interfaz que no utilizan



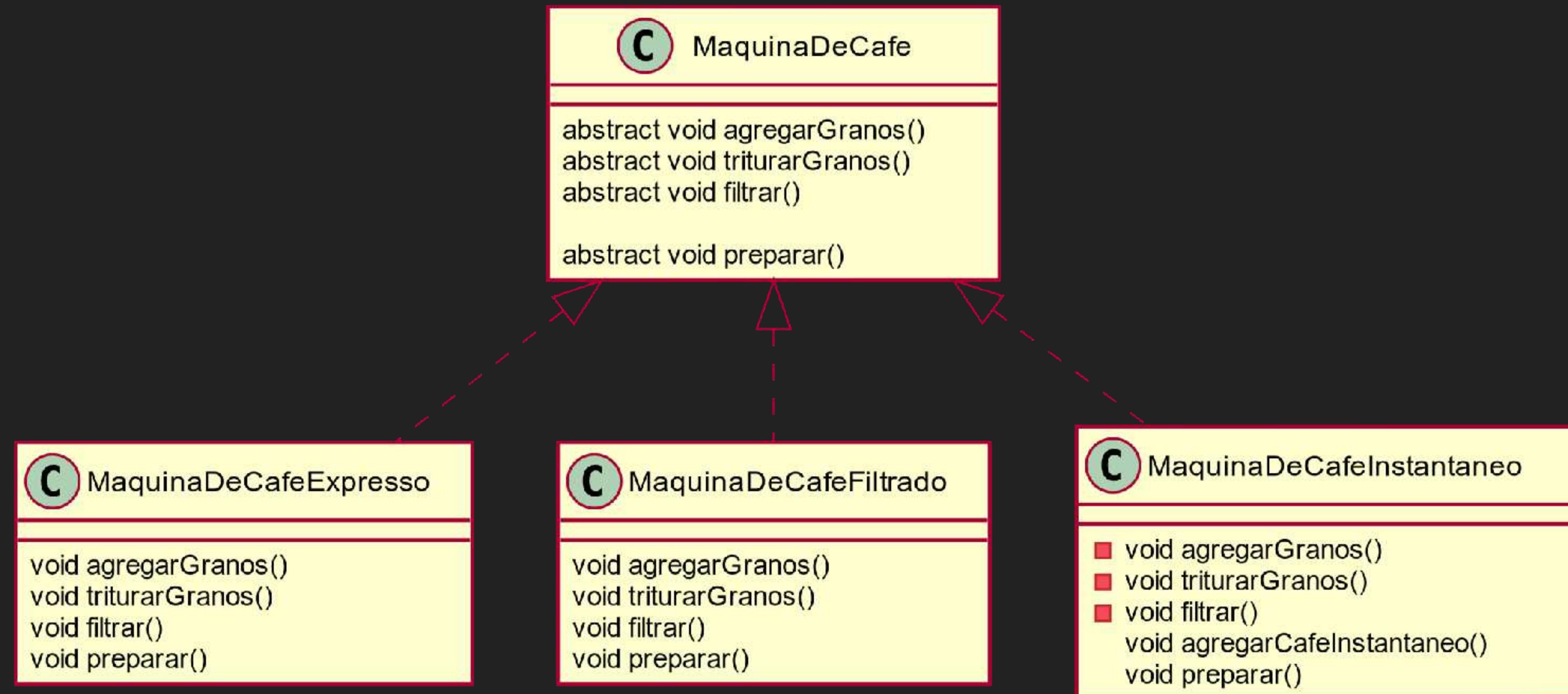
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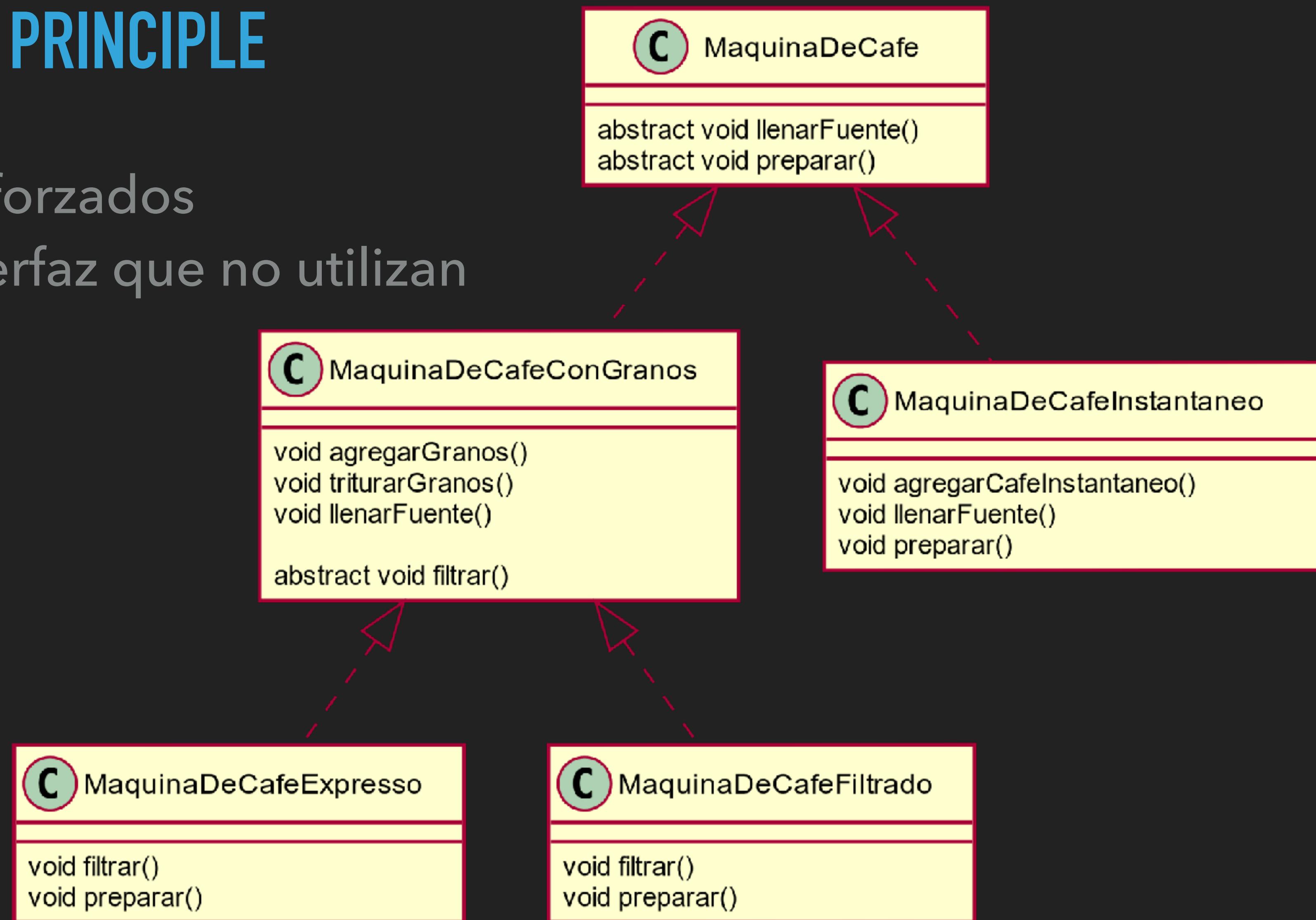
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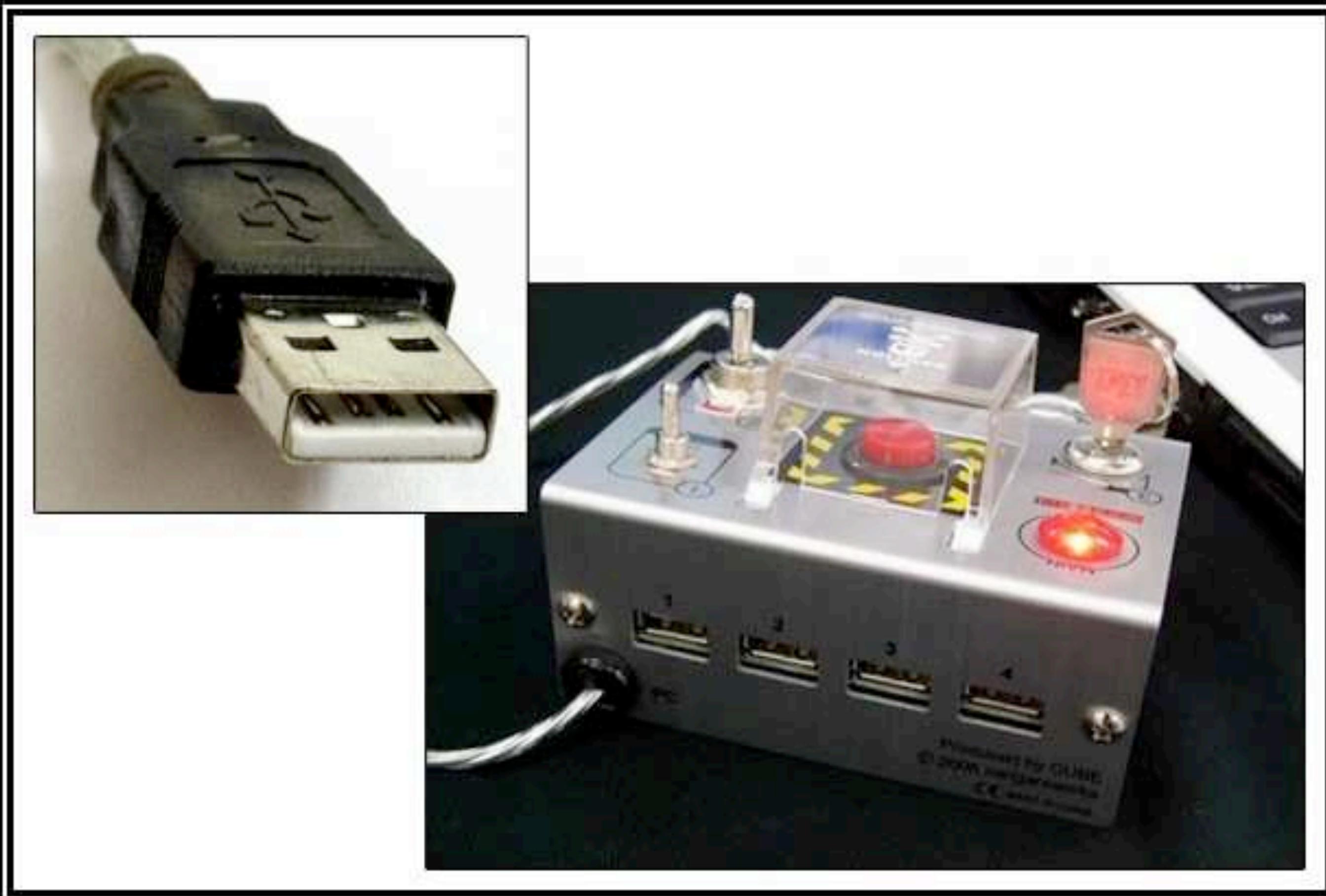
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## INTERFACE SEGREGATION PRINCIPLE

You Want Me To Plug This In, Where?

## DEPENDENCY INVERSION PRINCIPLE

- ▶ Módulos de alto nivel no deben de depender en módulos de bajo nivel, cada cual tiene que usar sus abstracciones.
- ▶ Abstracciones no dependen de detalles de implementación. Detalles no deben de depender de abstracciones.



# Banana / Gorilla Problem

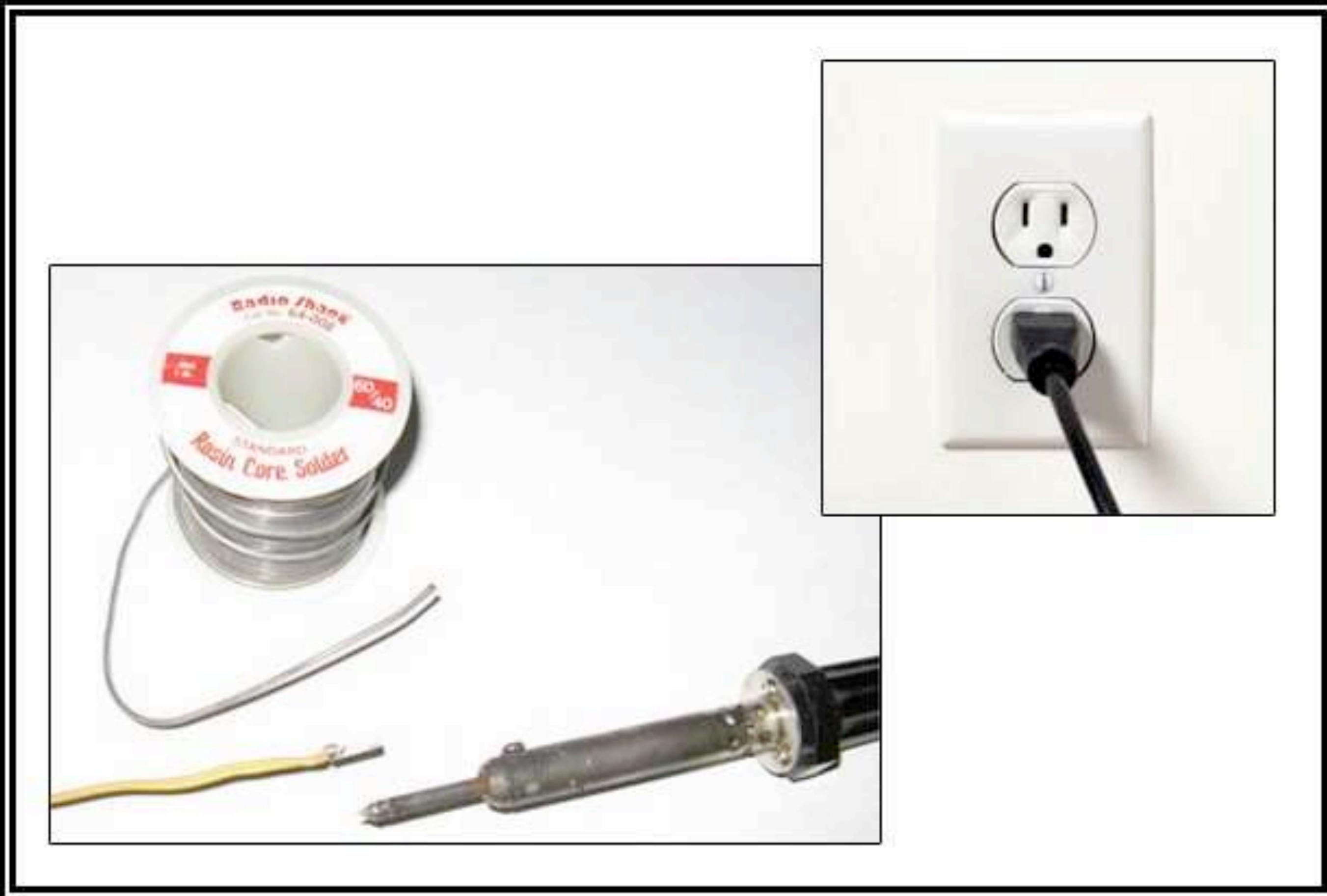
*“You wanted a banana but what you got  
was a gorilla holding the banana  
and the entire jungle”*

*Joe Armstrong, the creator of Erlang*

## DEPENDENCY INVERSION PRINCIPLE

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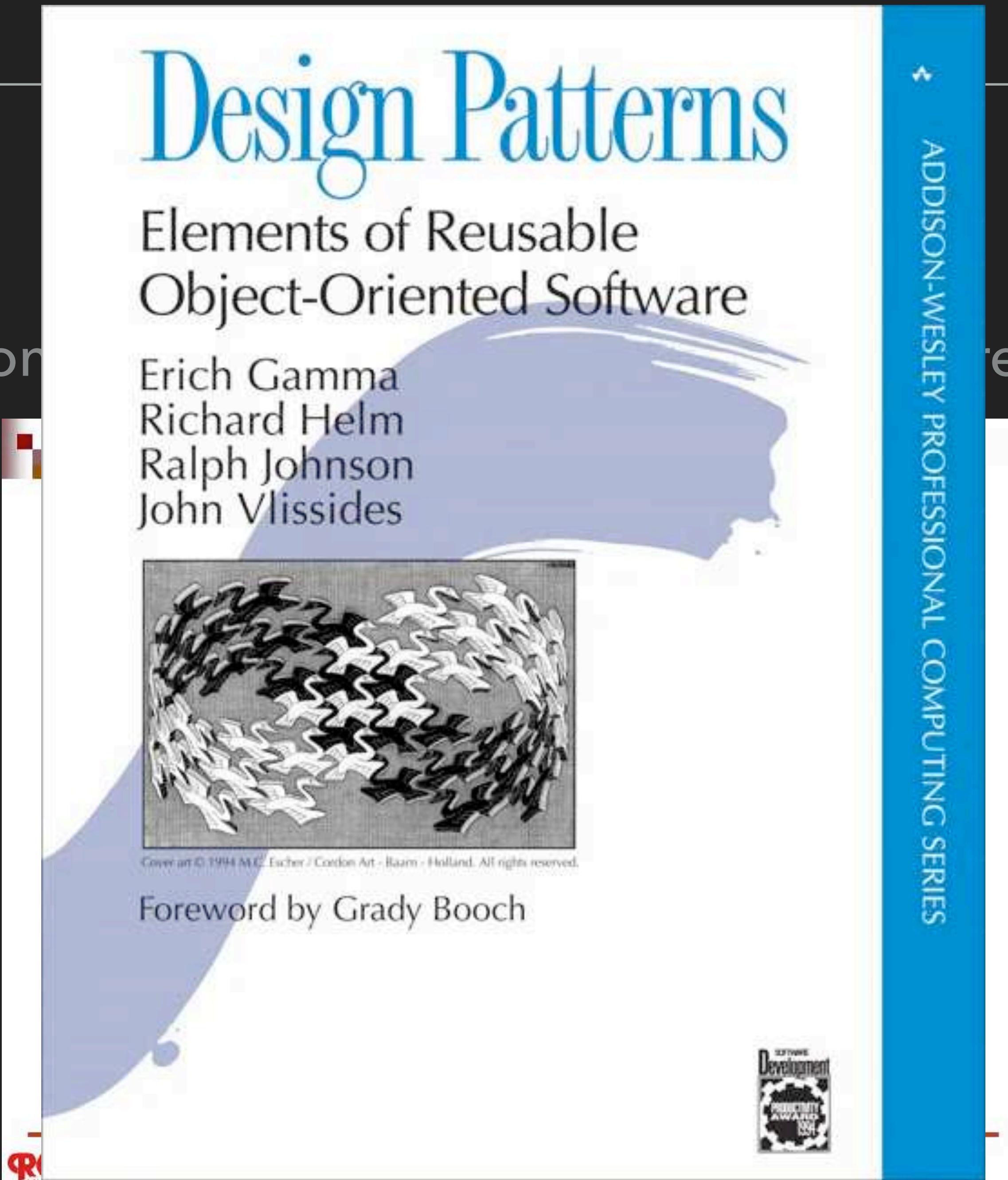
## DEPENDENCY INVERSION PRINCIPLE

Would You Solder A Lamp Directly To The Electrical Wiring In A Wall?

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## THE GANG OF 4 (GOF)

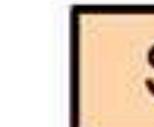
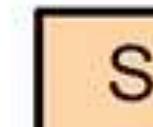
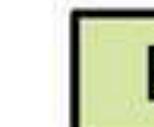
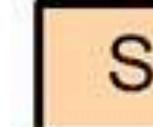
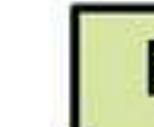
► Motivación: solucionar problemas de diseño en diferentes proyectos



## ELEMENTS OF

## THE 23 GANG OF FOUR DESIGN PATTERNS

- ▶ Colección de patrones en 3 categorías
- ▶ Patrones de creación
- ▶ Patrones de estructura
- ▶ Patrones de comportamiento

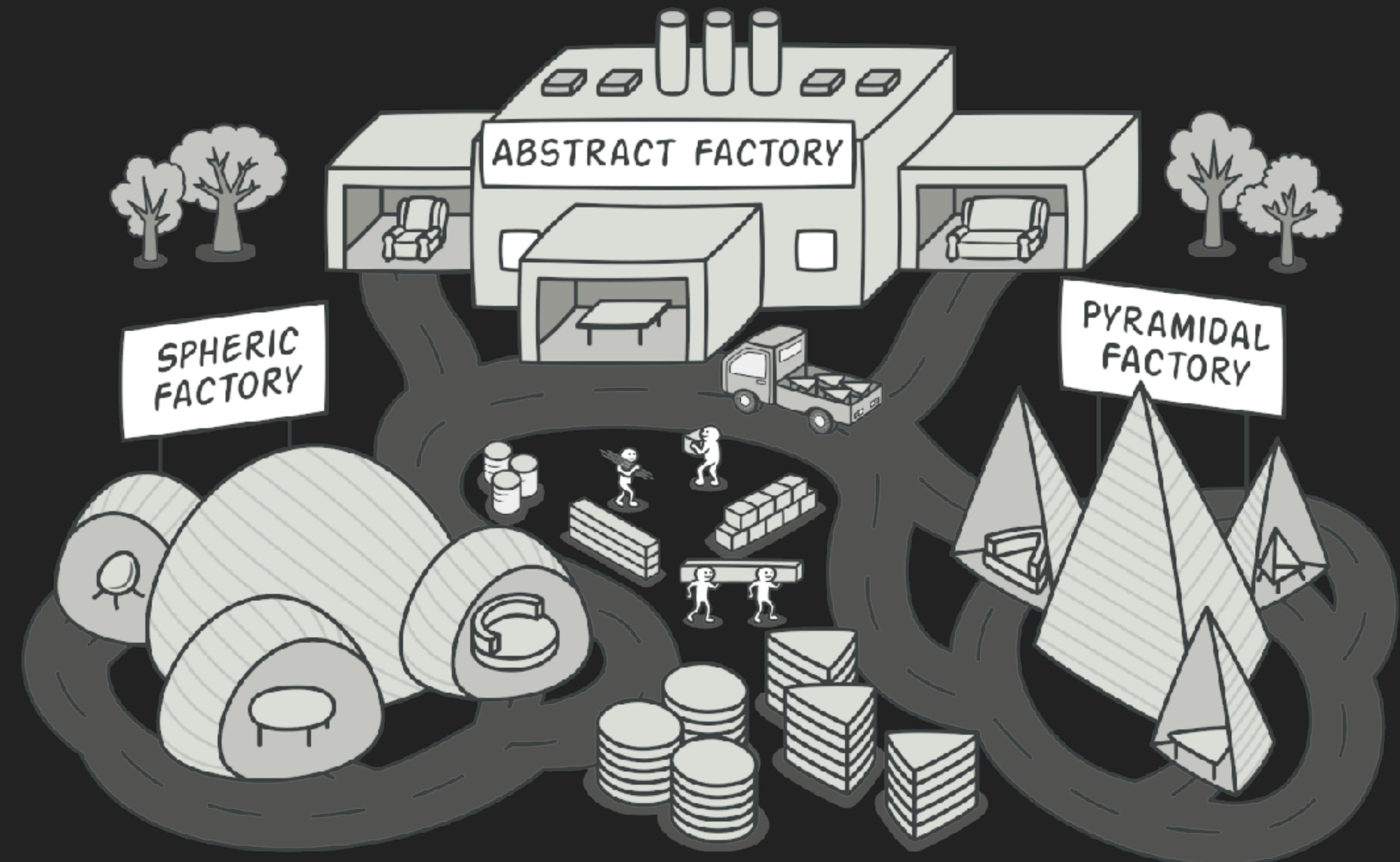
 Abstract Factory	 Facade	 Proxy
 Adapter	 Factory Method	 Observer
 Bridge	 Flyweight	 Singleton
 Builder	 Interpreter	 State
 Chain of Responsibility	 Iterator	 Strategy
 Command	 Mediator	 Template Method
 Composite	 Memento	 Visitor
 Decorator	 Prototype	



ADDISON-WESLEY PROFESSIONAL COMPUTING SERIES

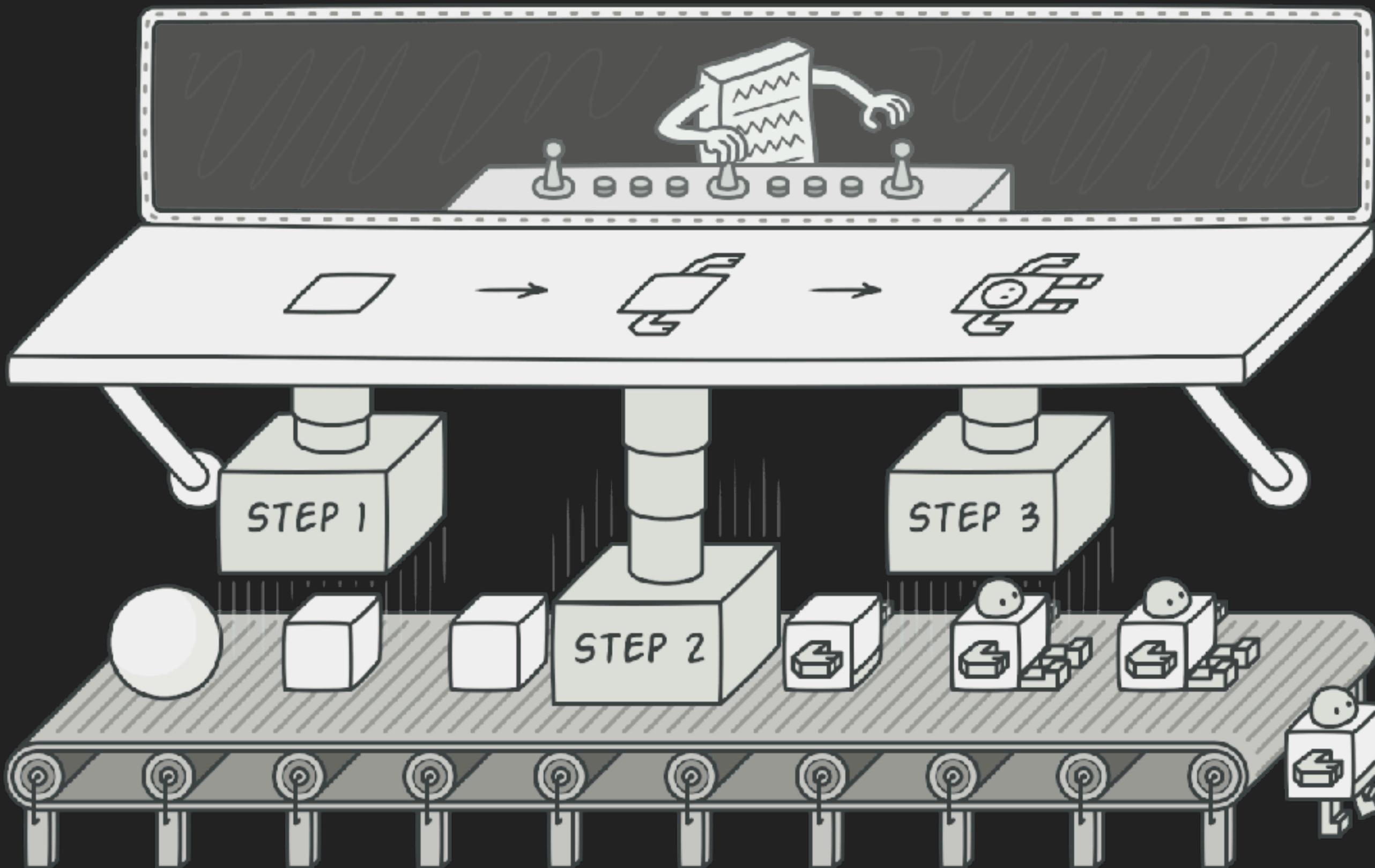
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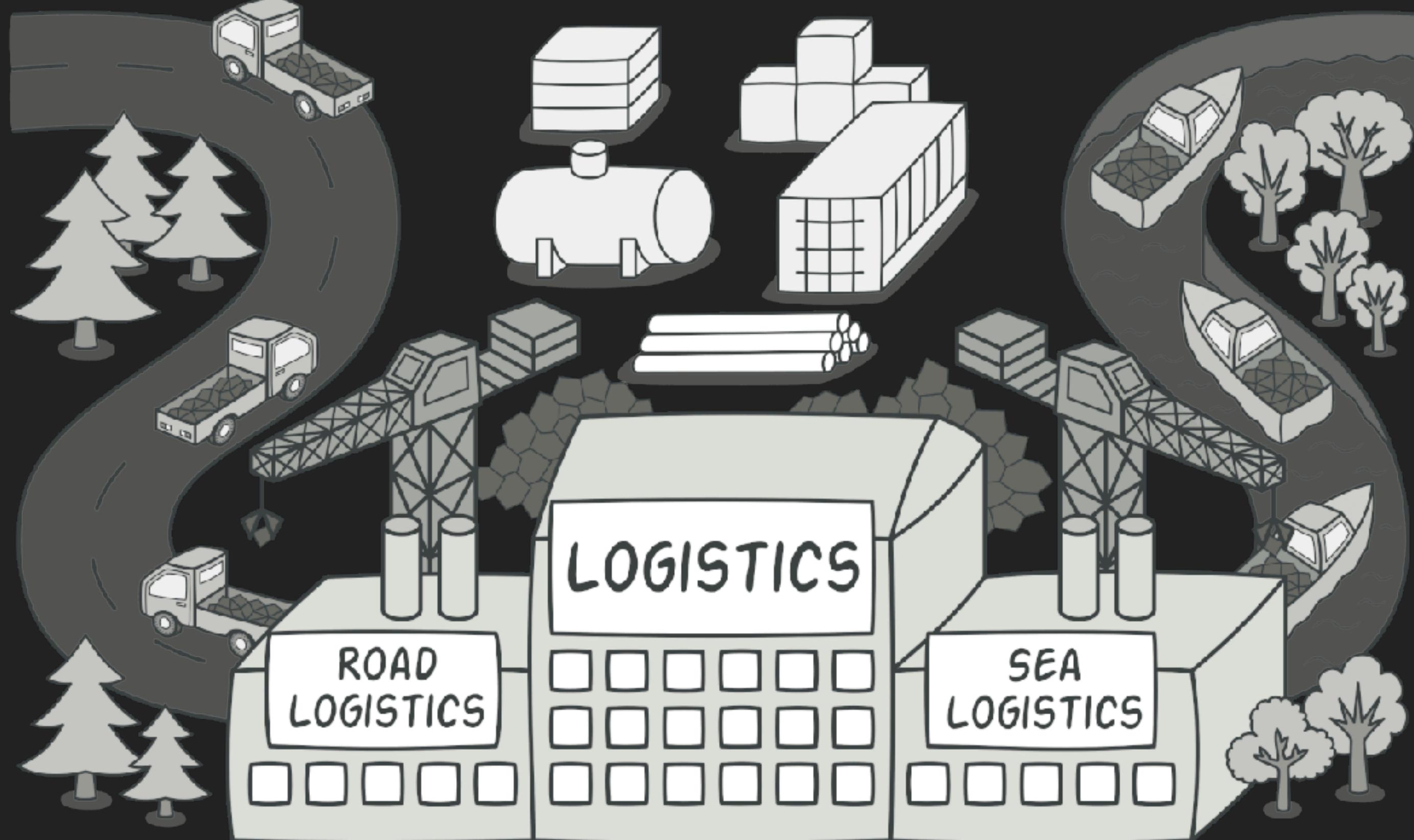
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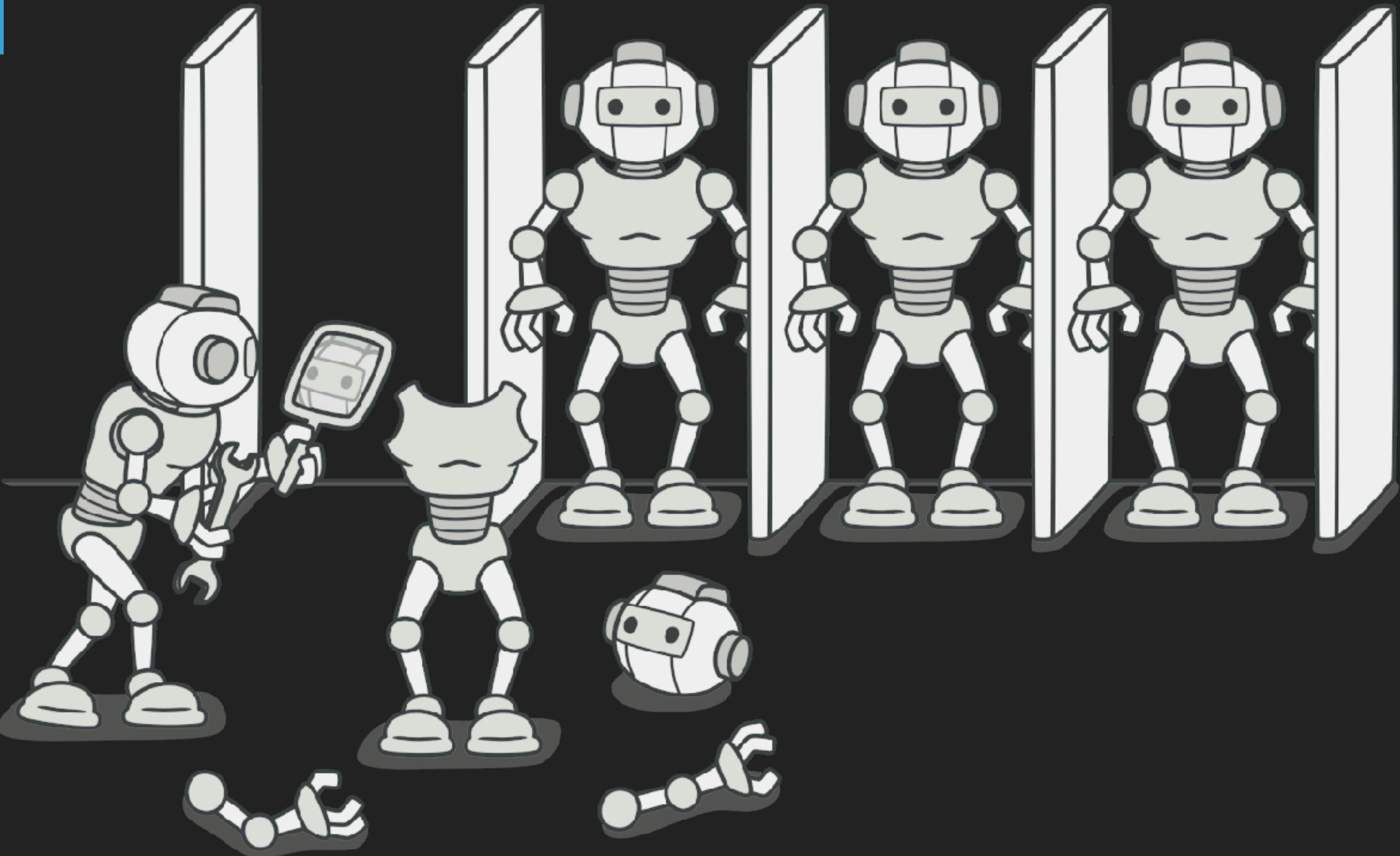
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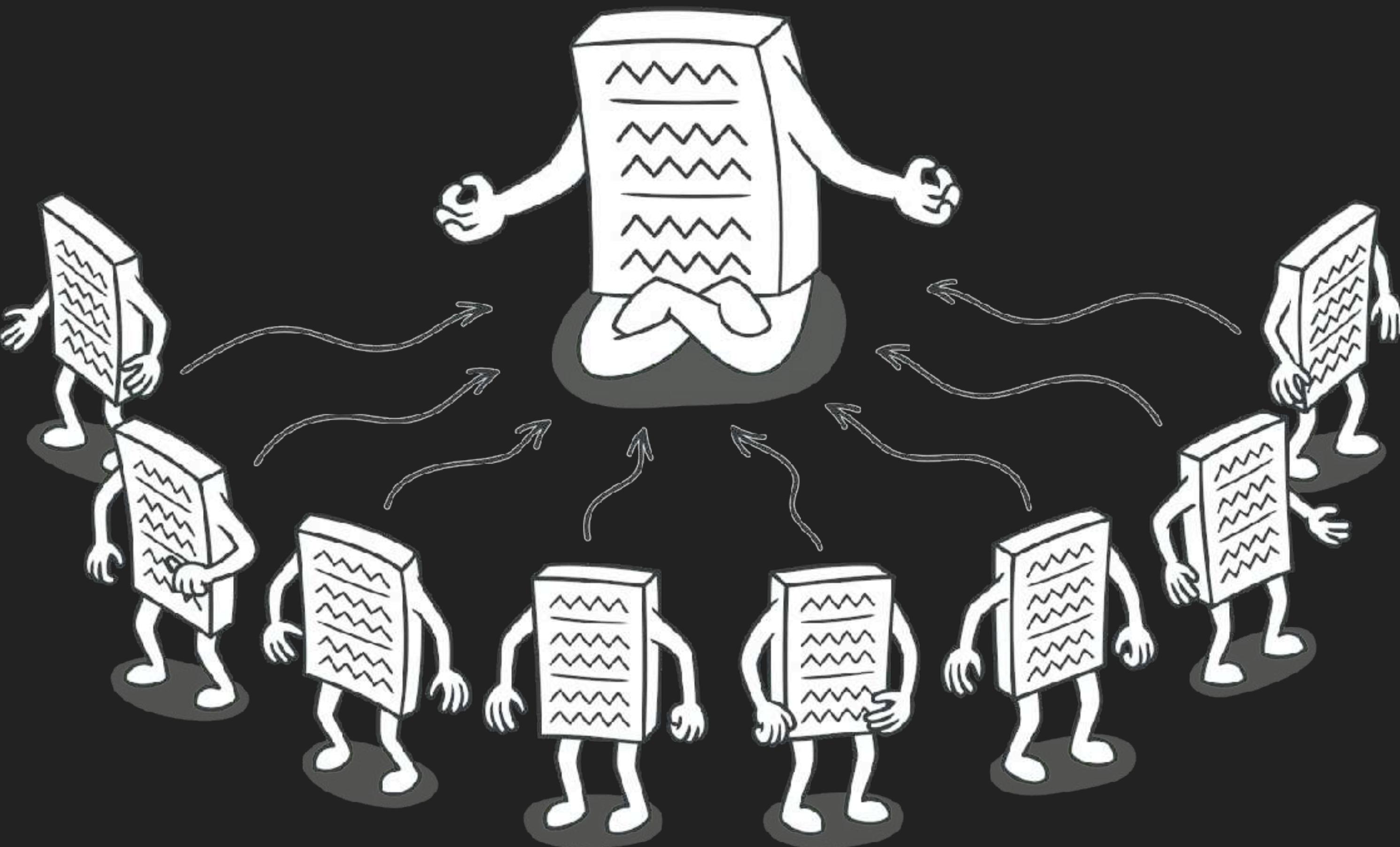
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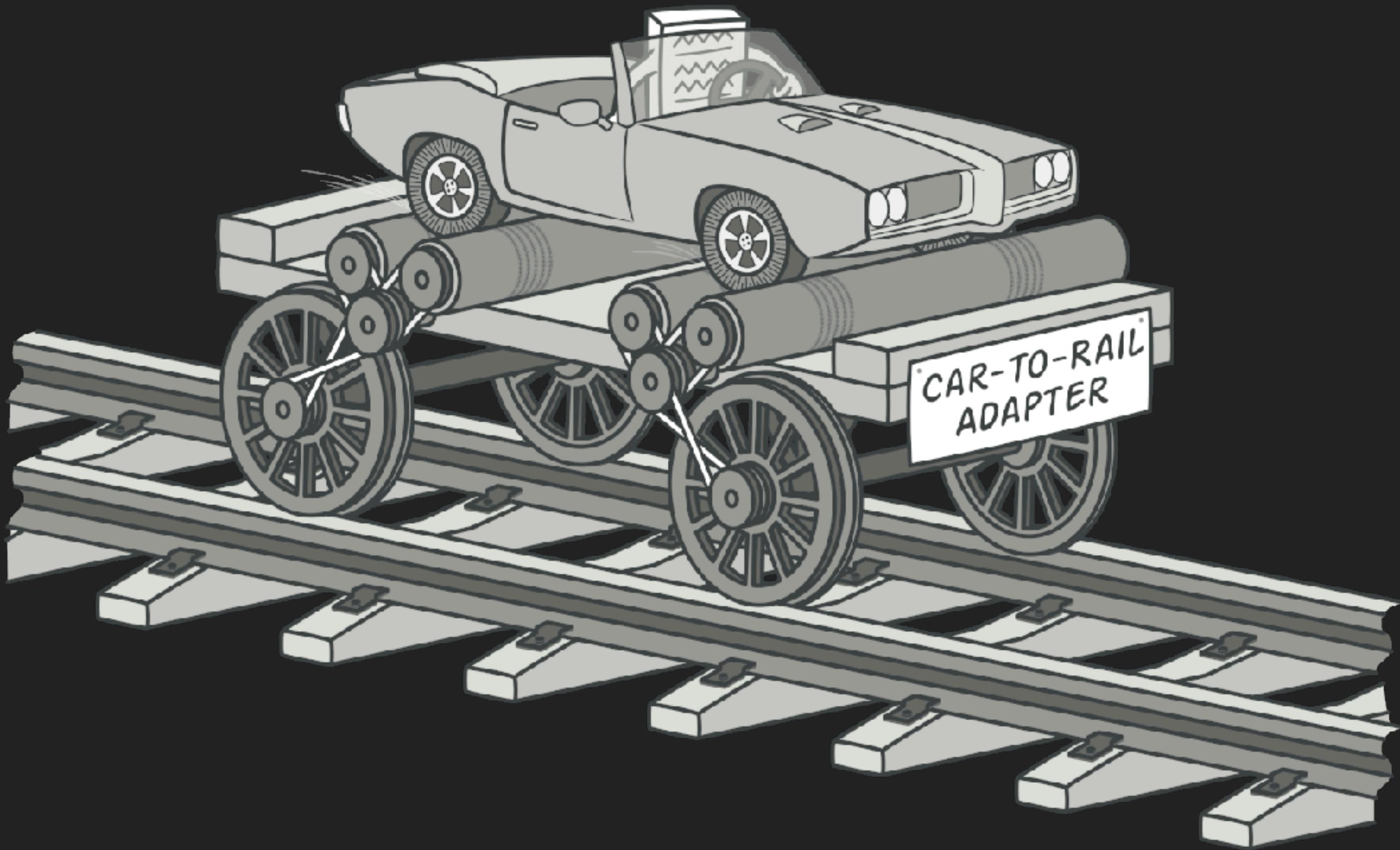
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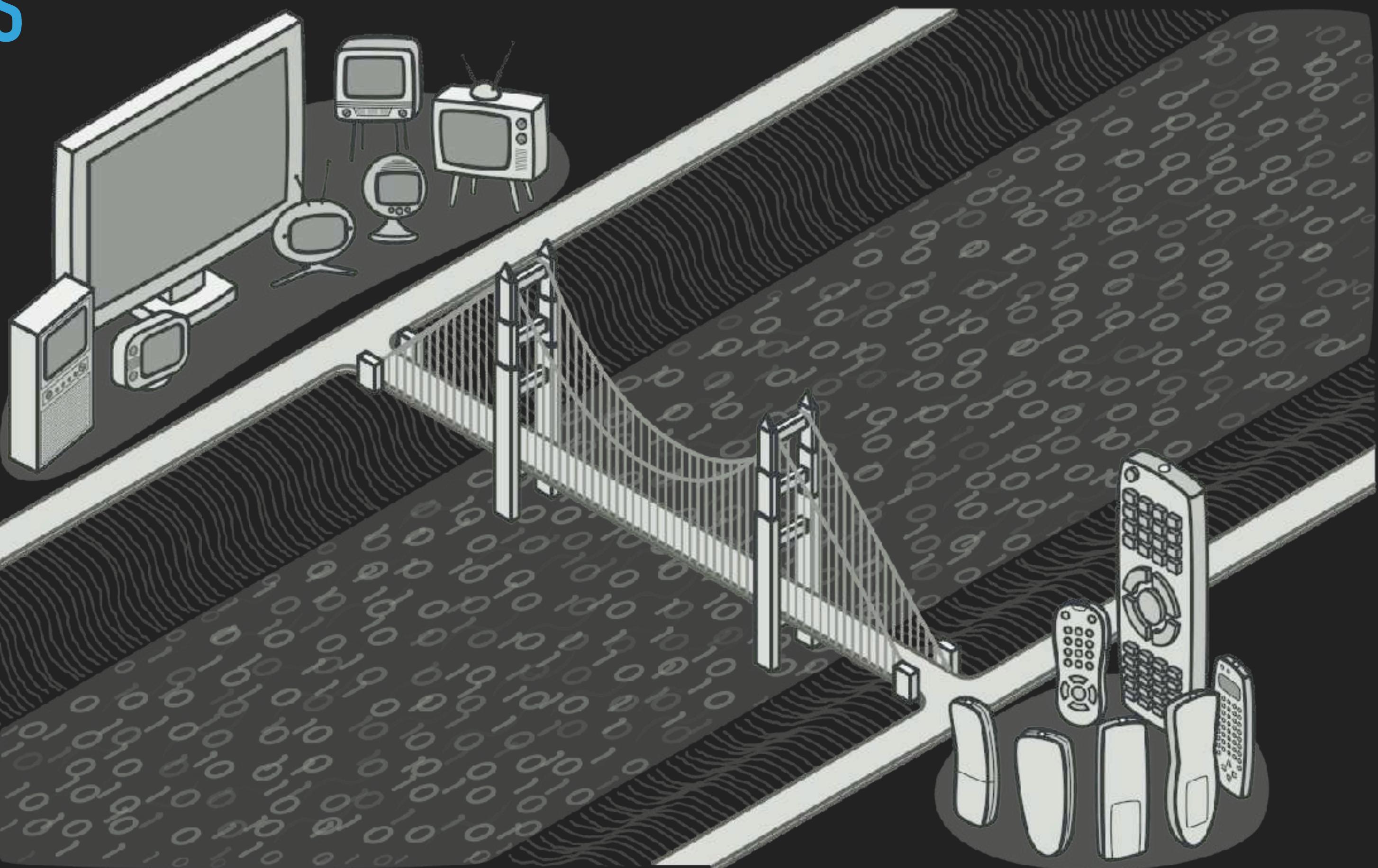
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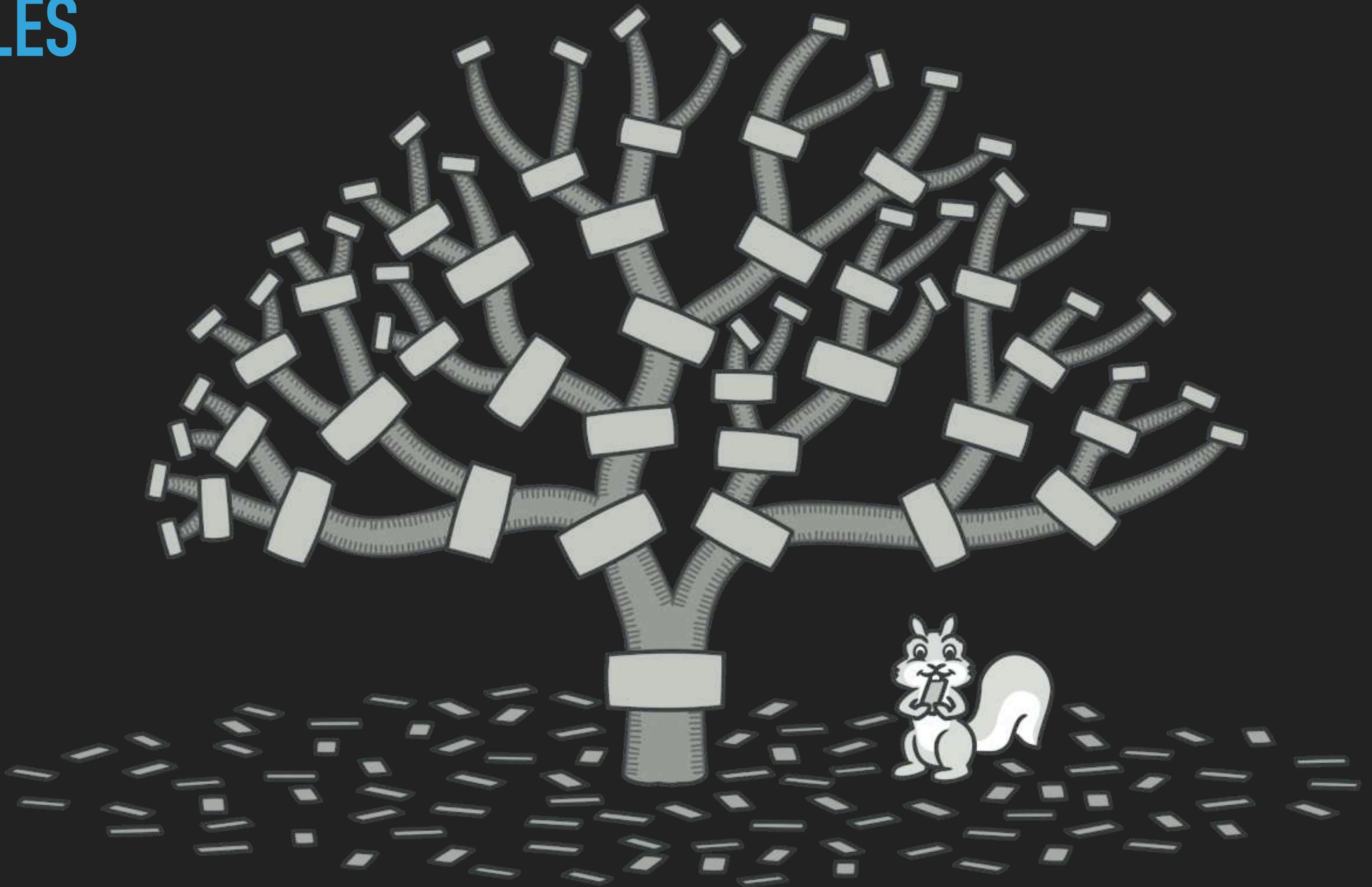
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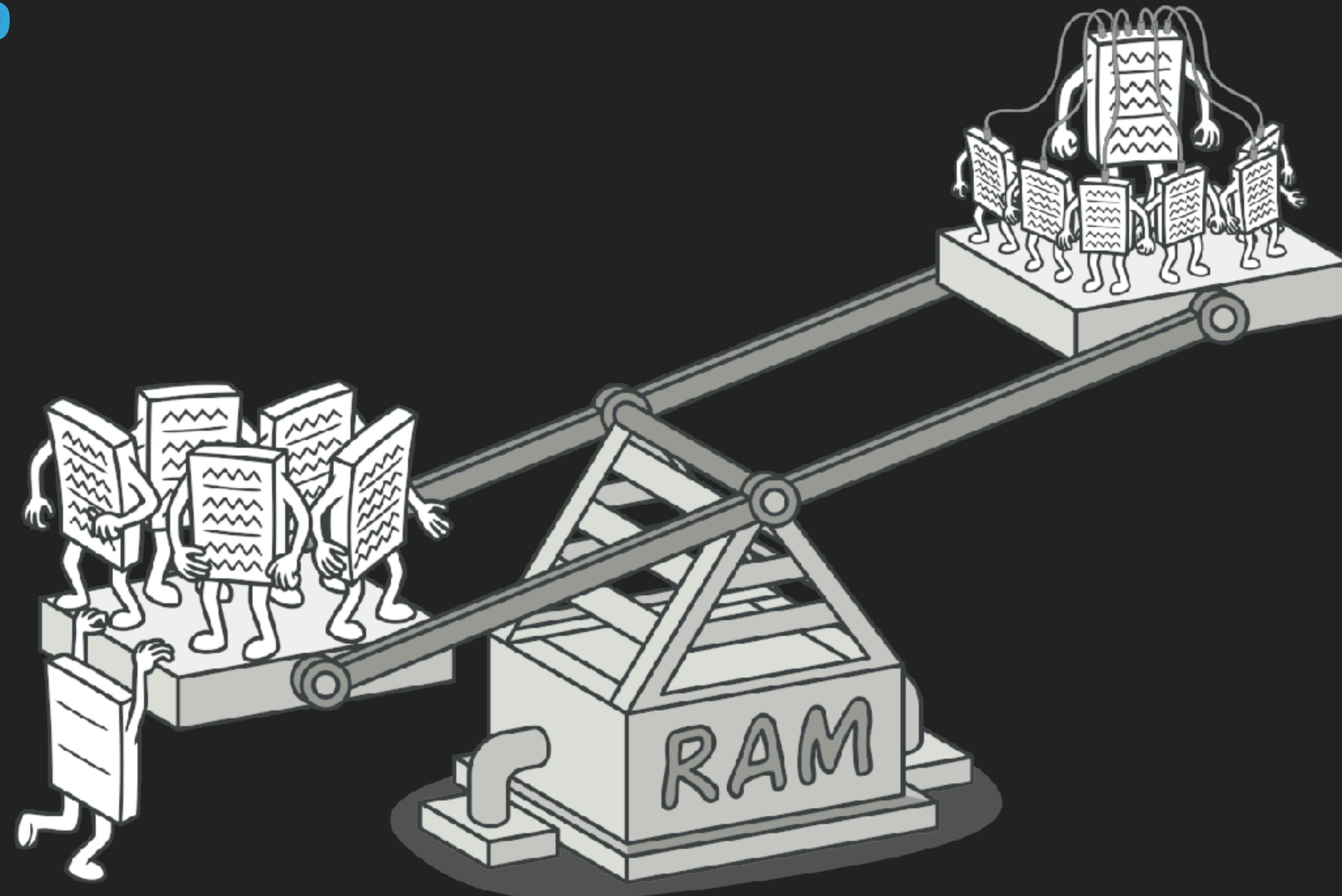
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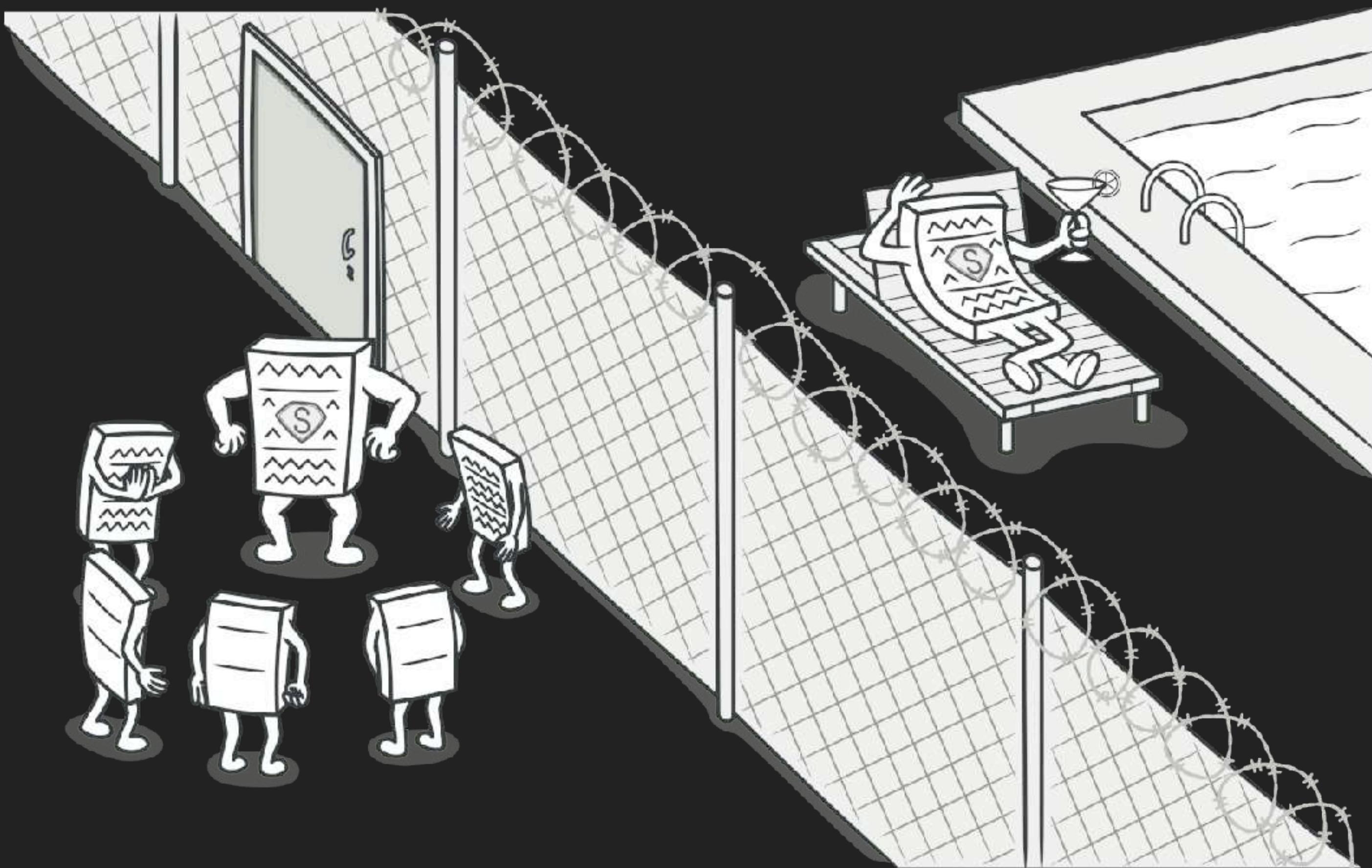
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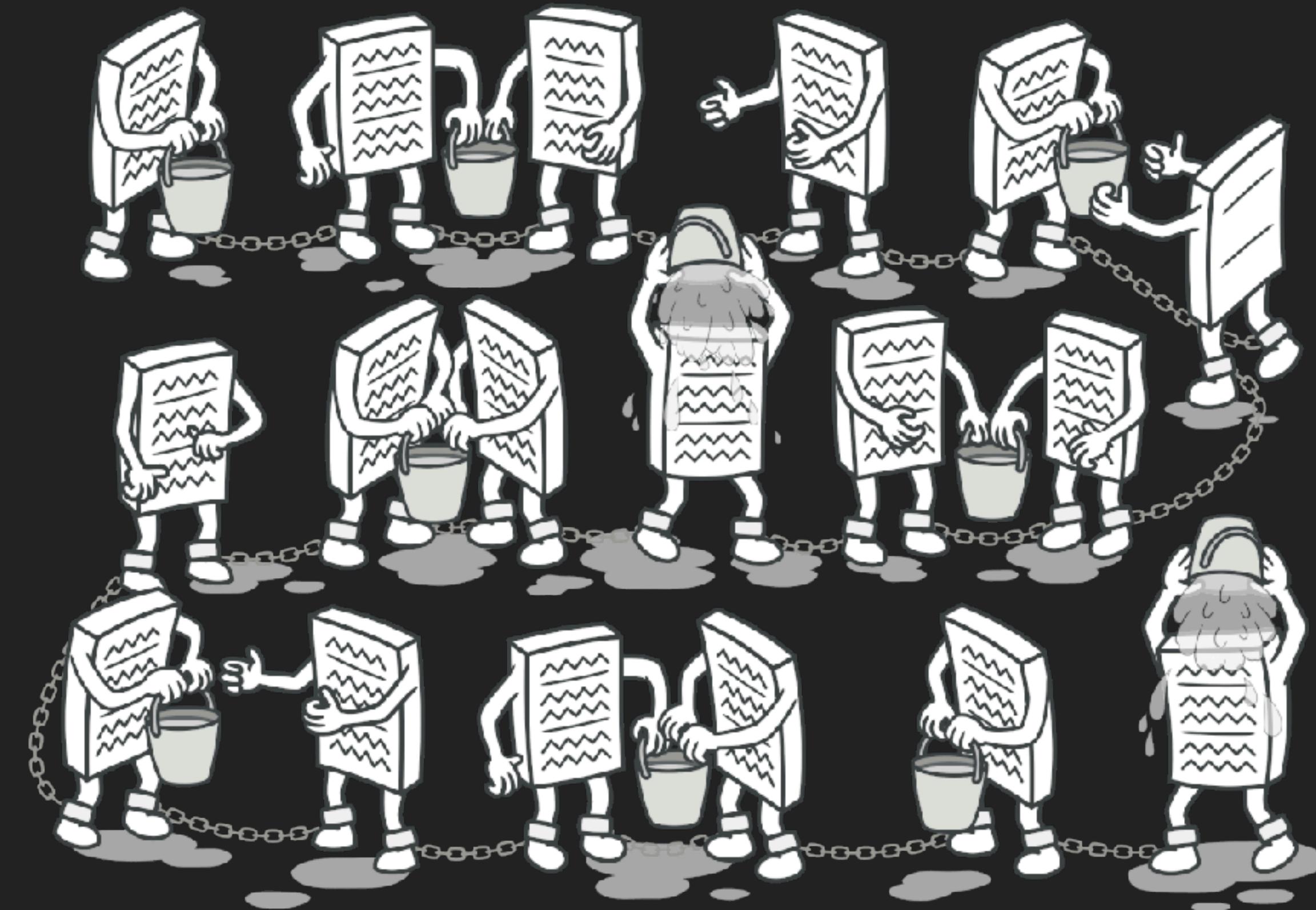
# PATRONES DE COMPORTAMIENTO

- ▶ Adapter
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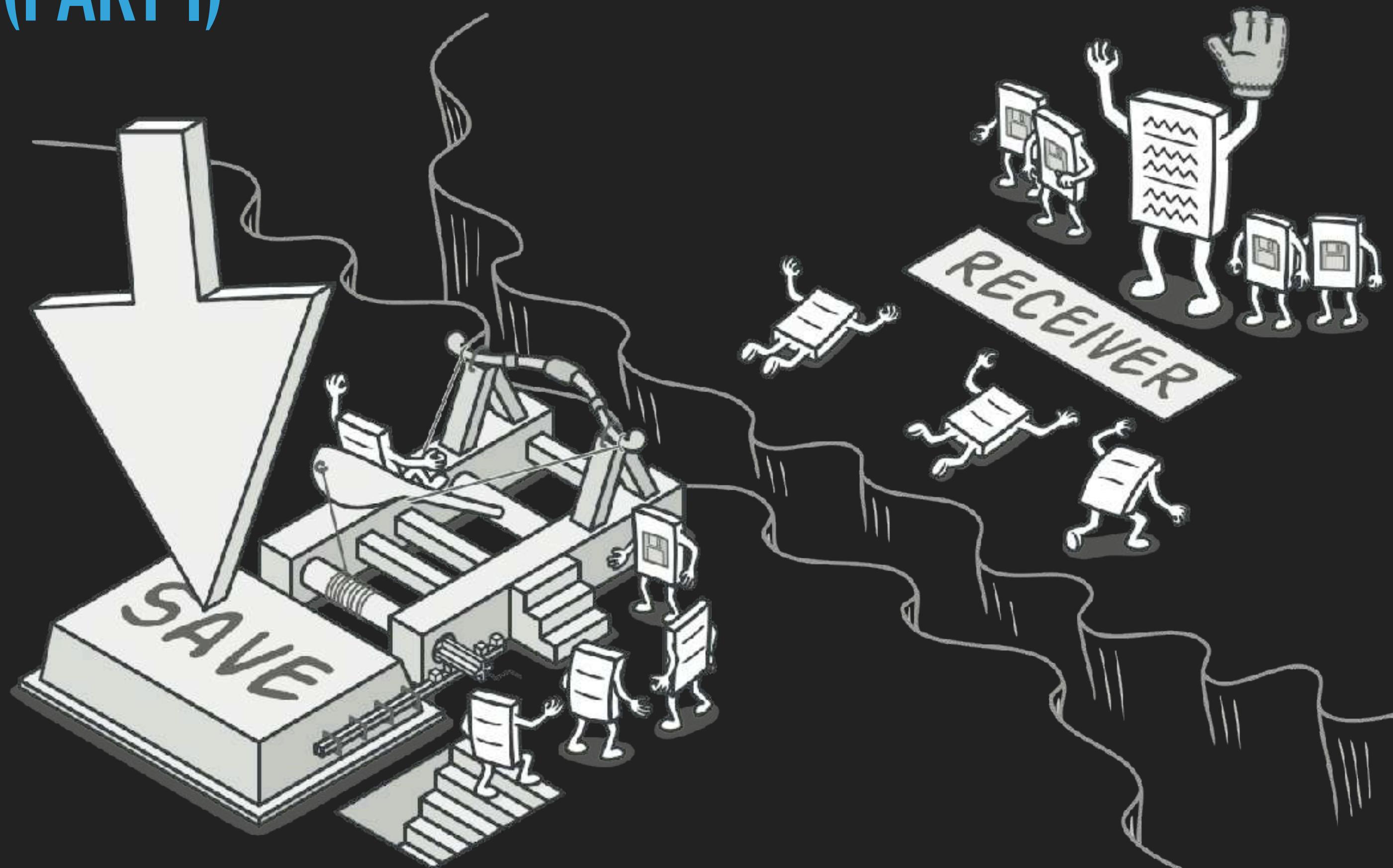
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- ▶ Chain of Responsibility
- ▶ Command
- ▶ Iterator
- ▶ Mediator
- ▶ Memento
- ▶ Observer



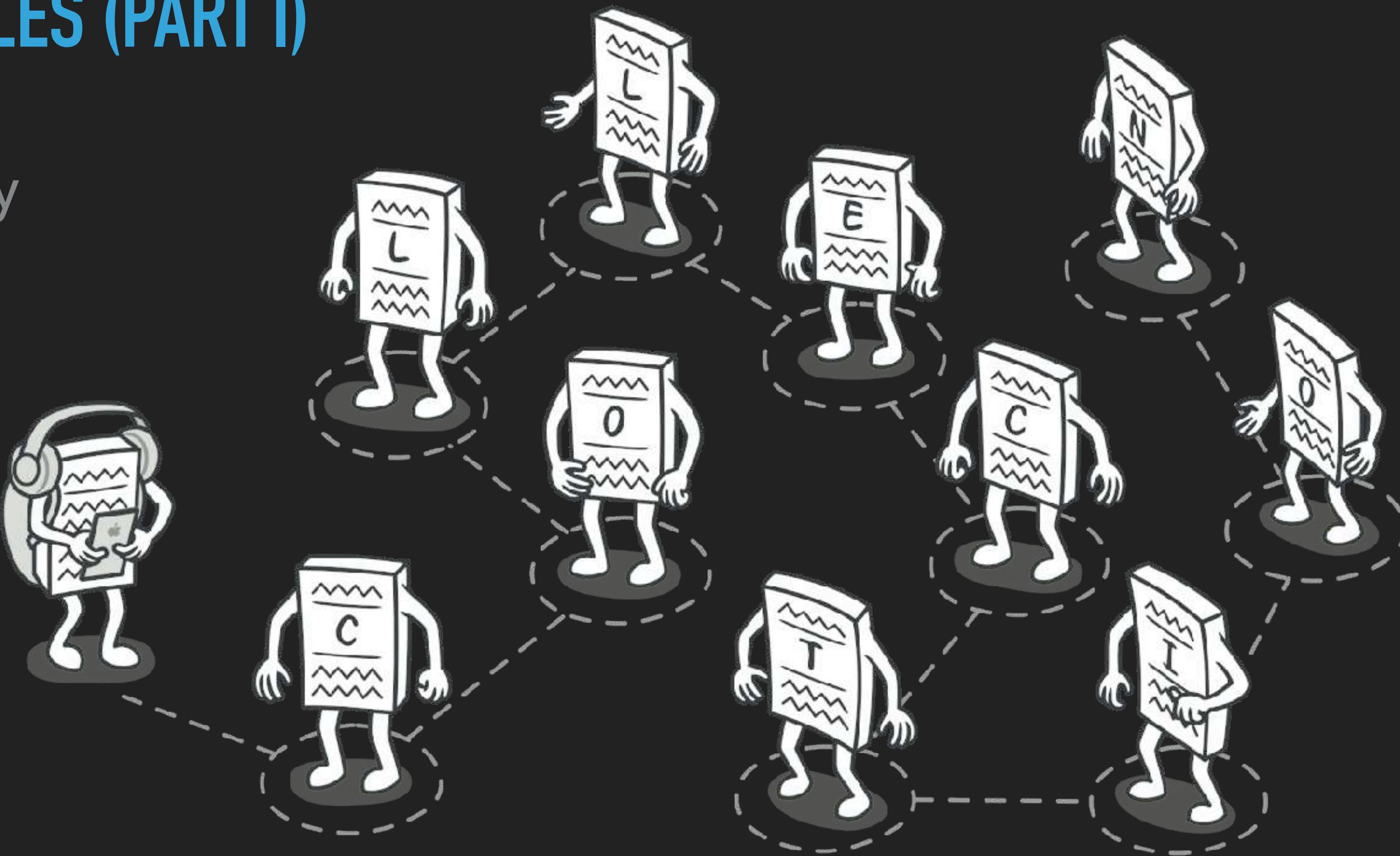
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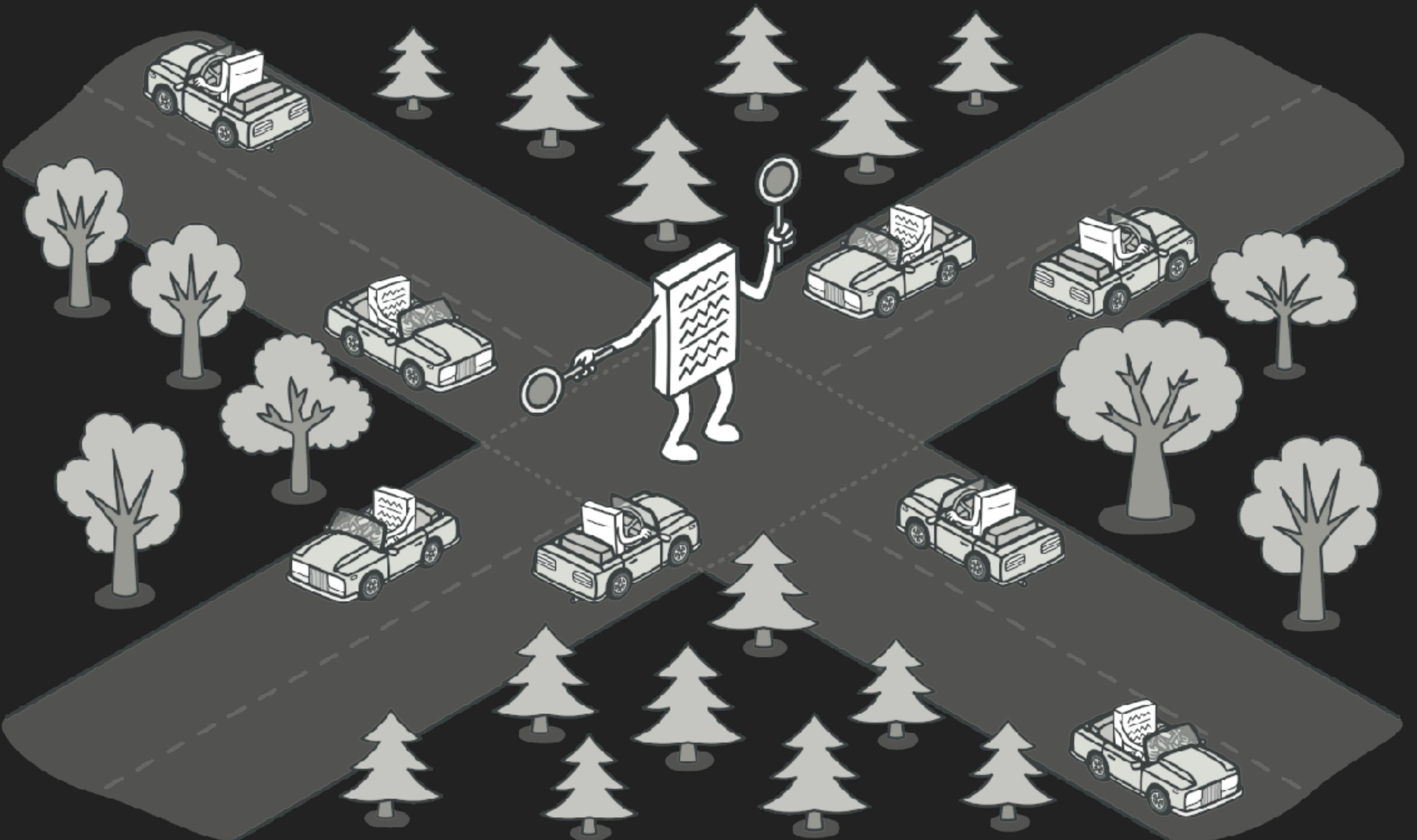
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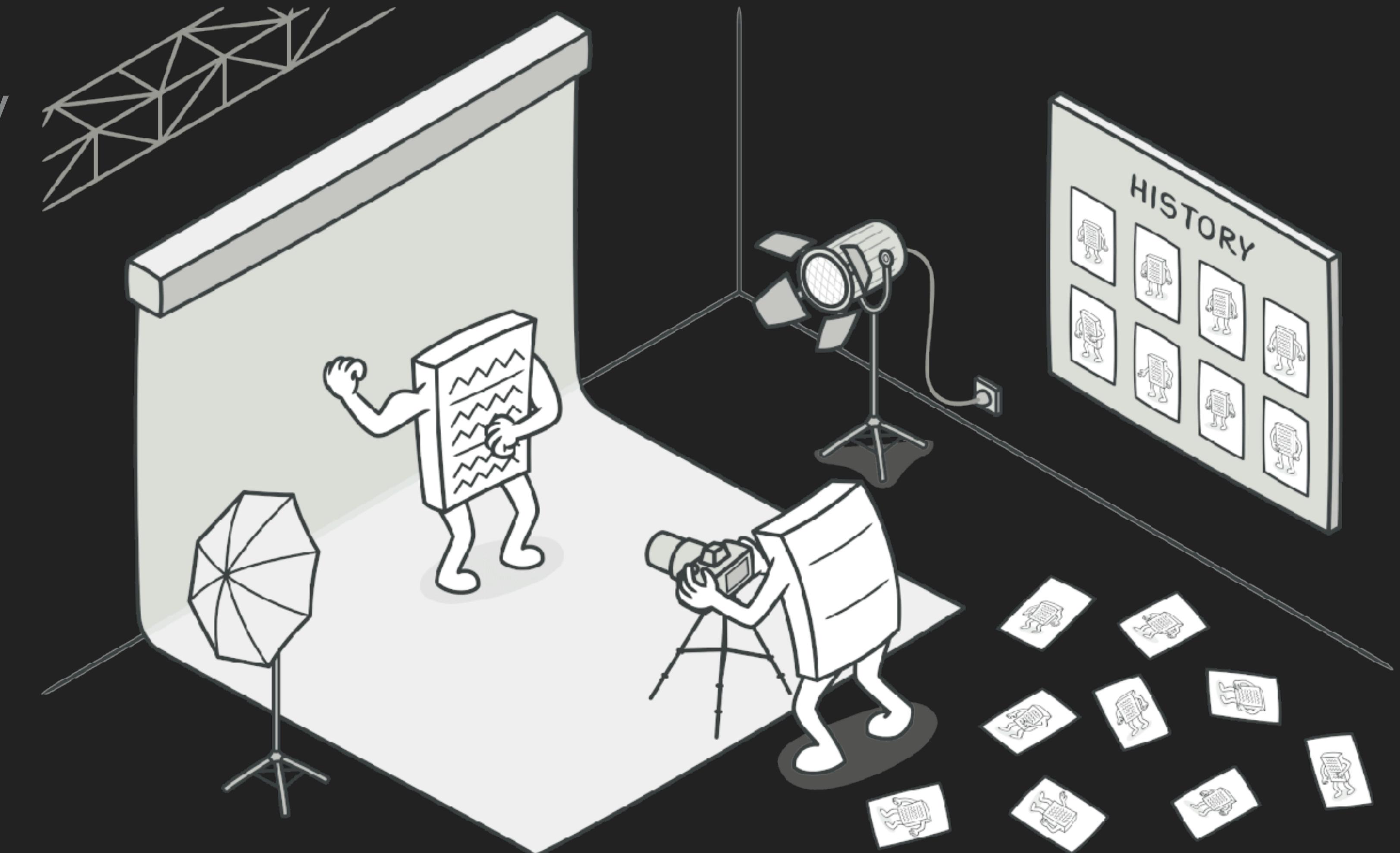
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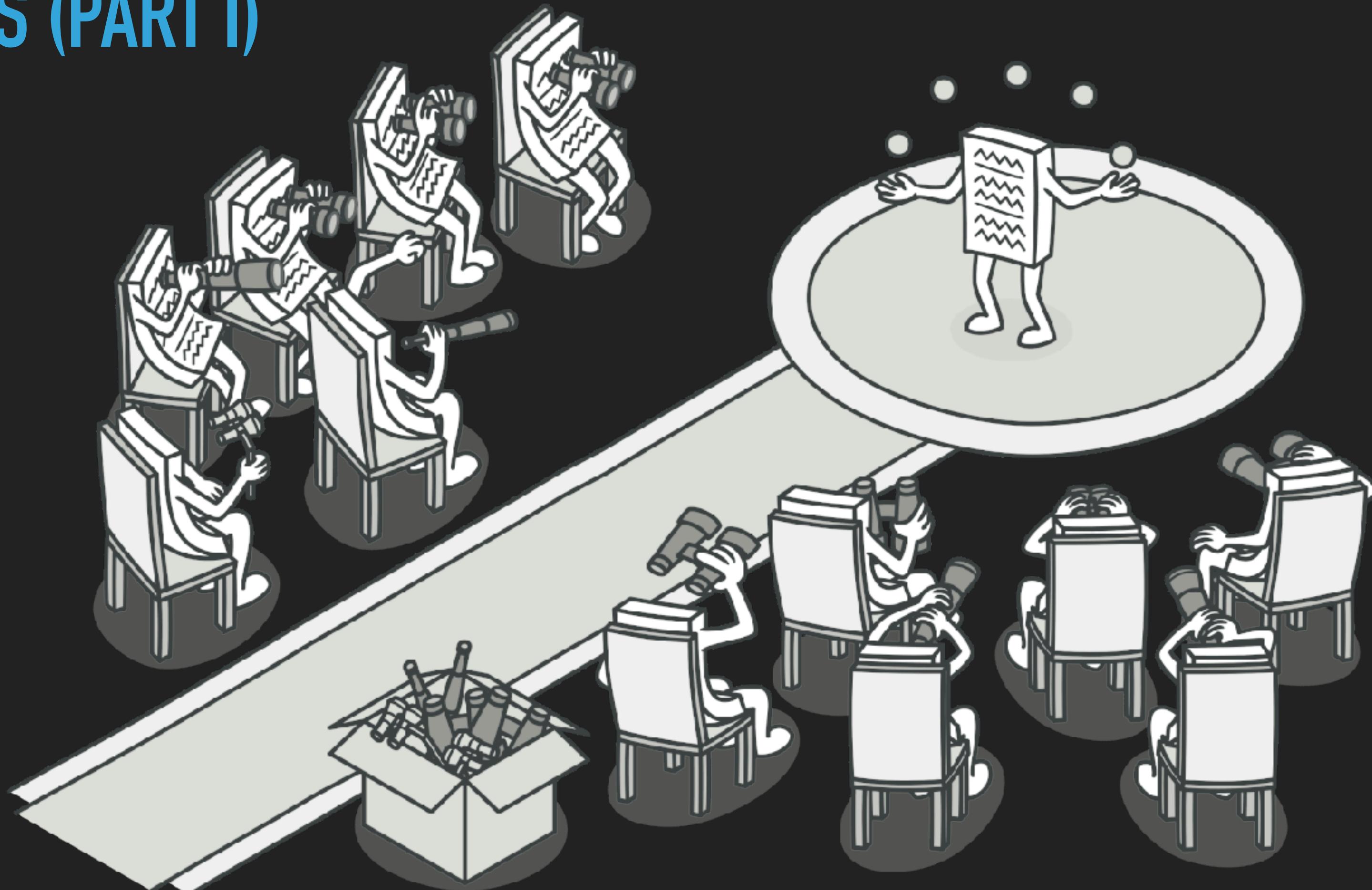
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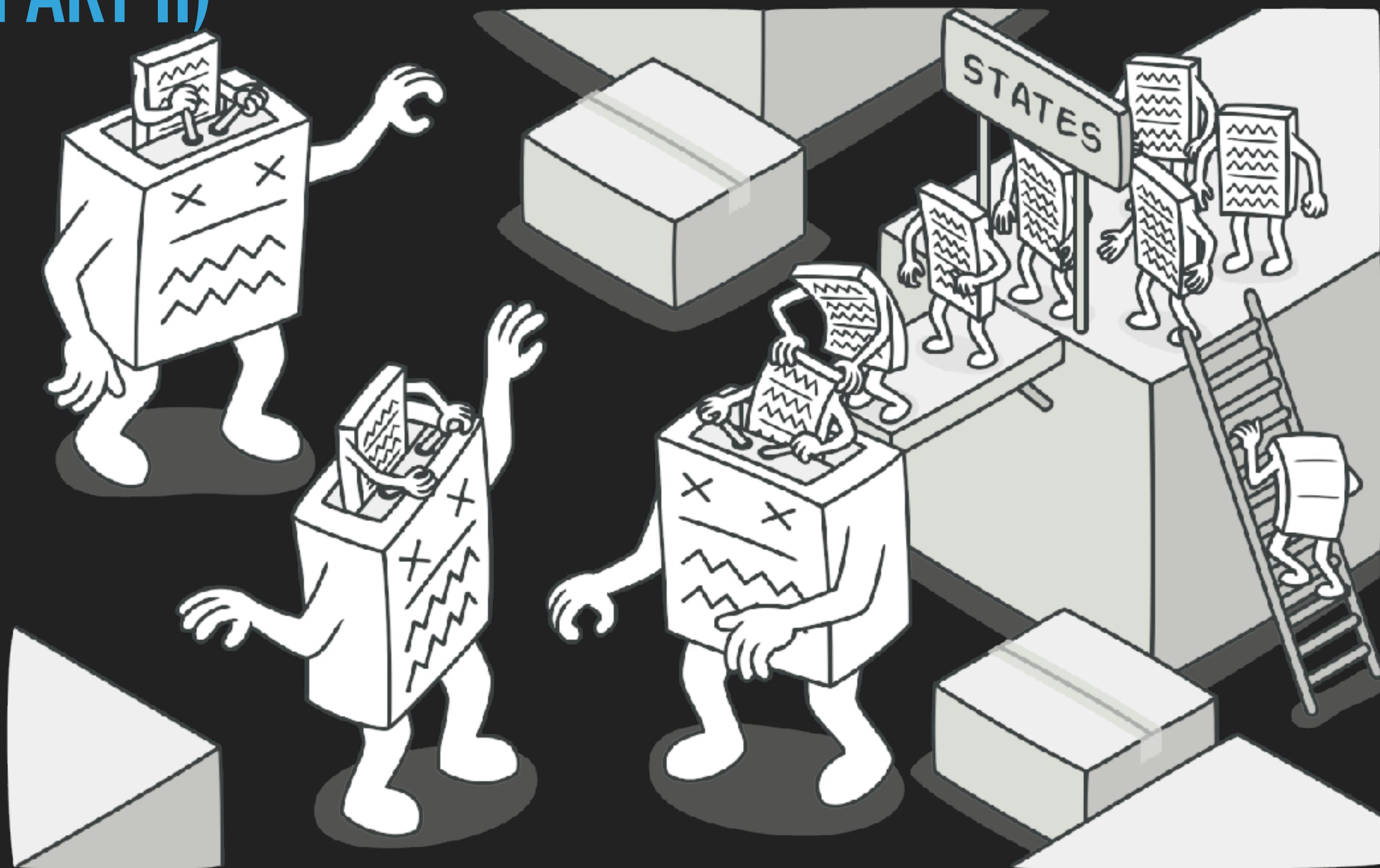
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- ▶ Mediator
- ▶ Memento
- ▶ Observer



## PATRONES ESTRUCTURALES (PART II)

- ▶ State
- ▶ Strategy
- ▶ Template method
- ▶ Visitor



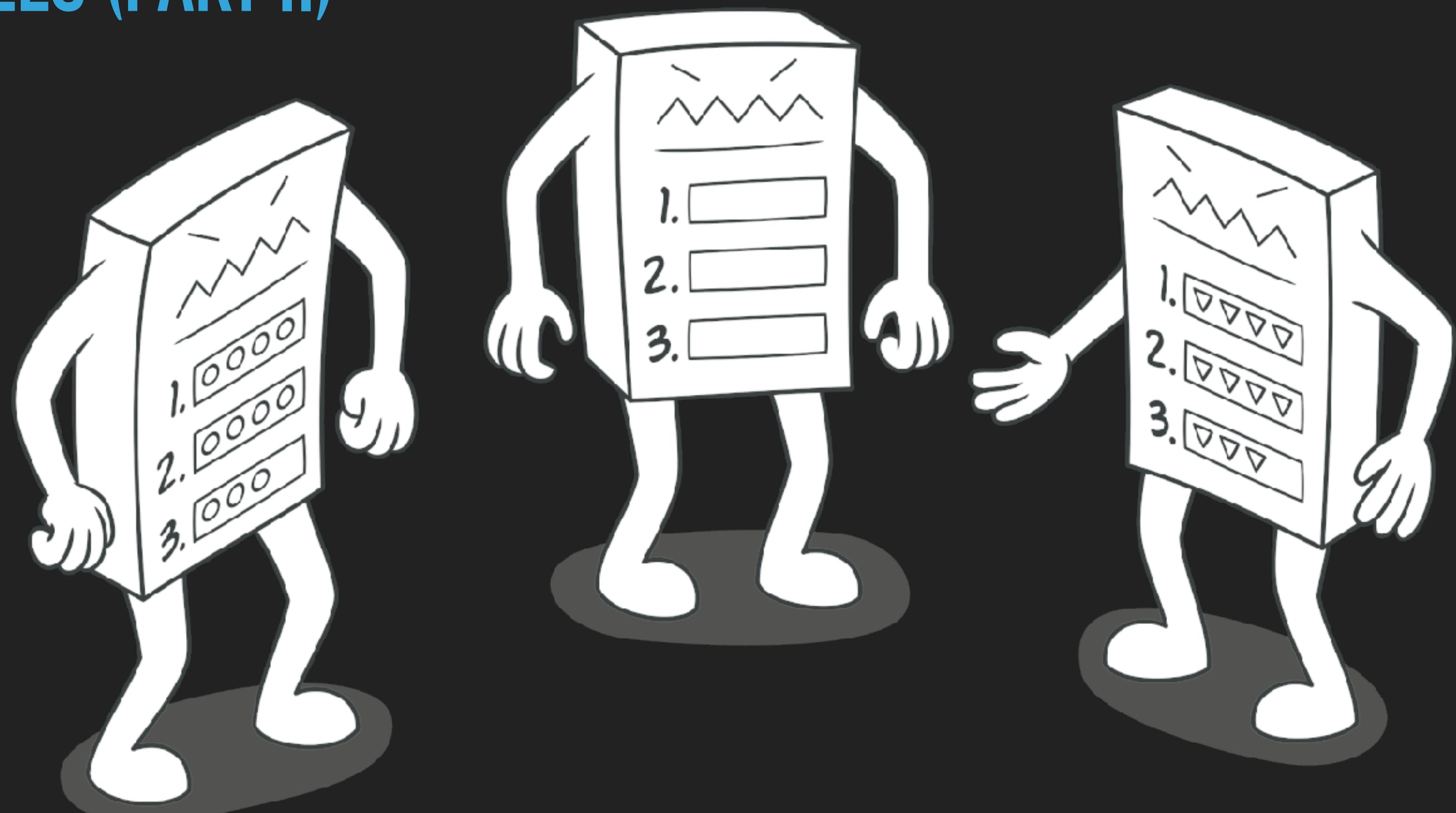
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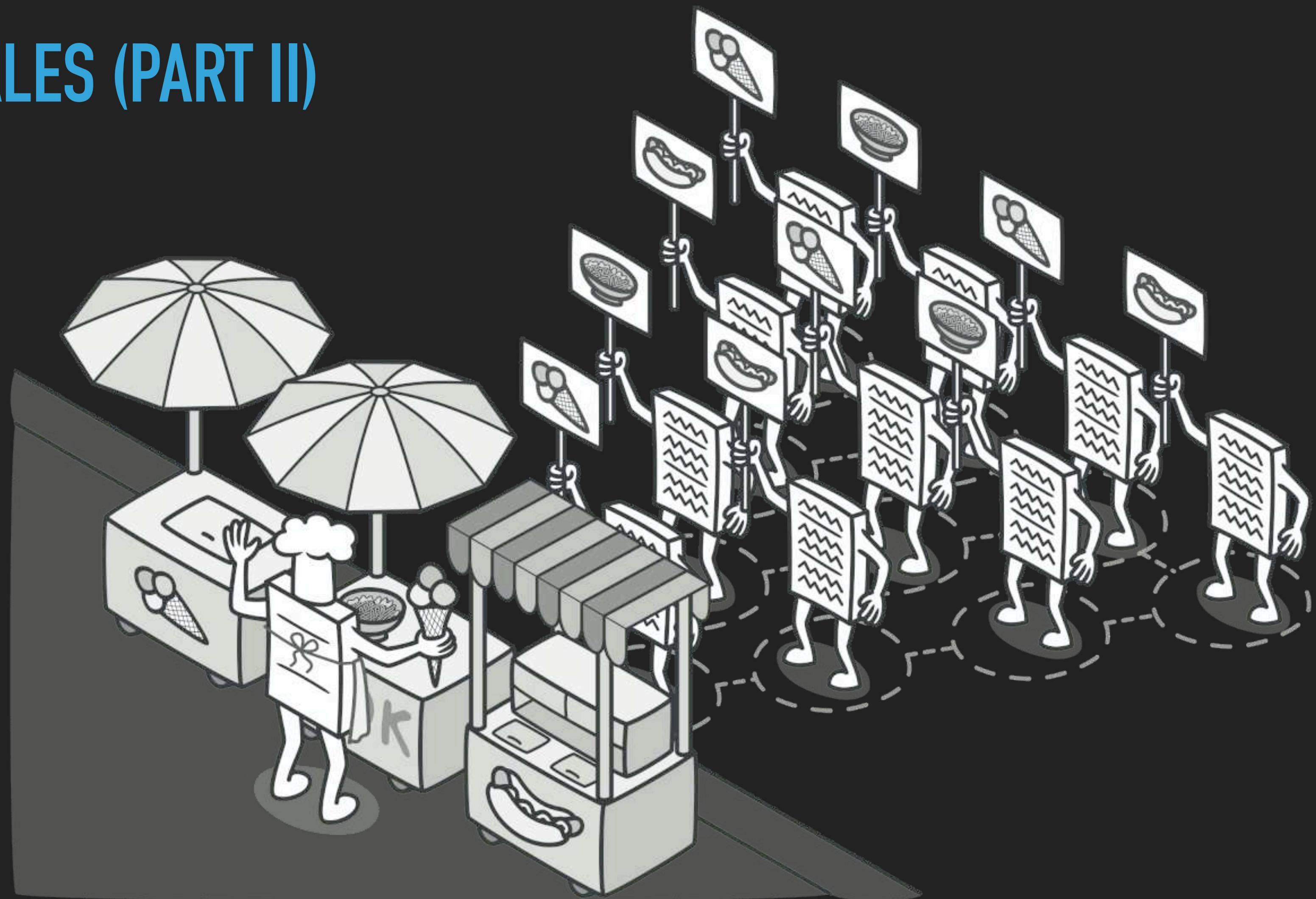
## PATRONES ESTRUCTURALES (PART II)

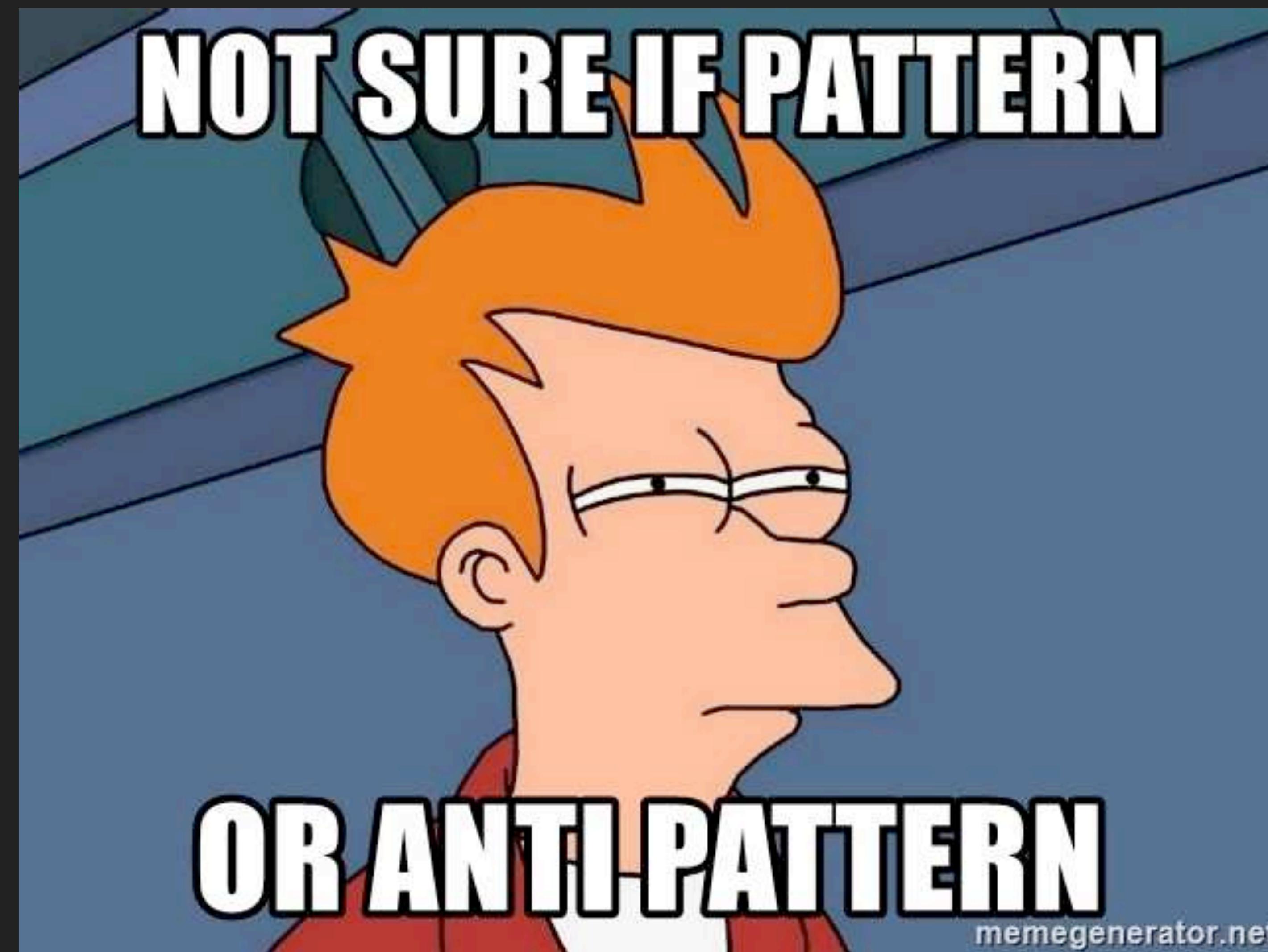
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## PATRONES ESTRUCTURALES (PART II)

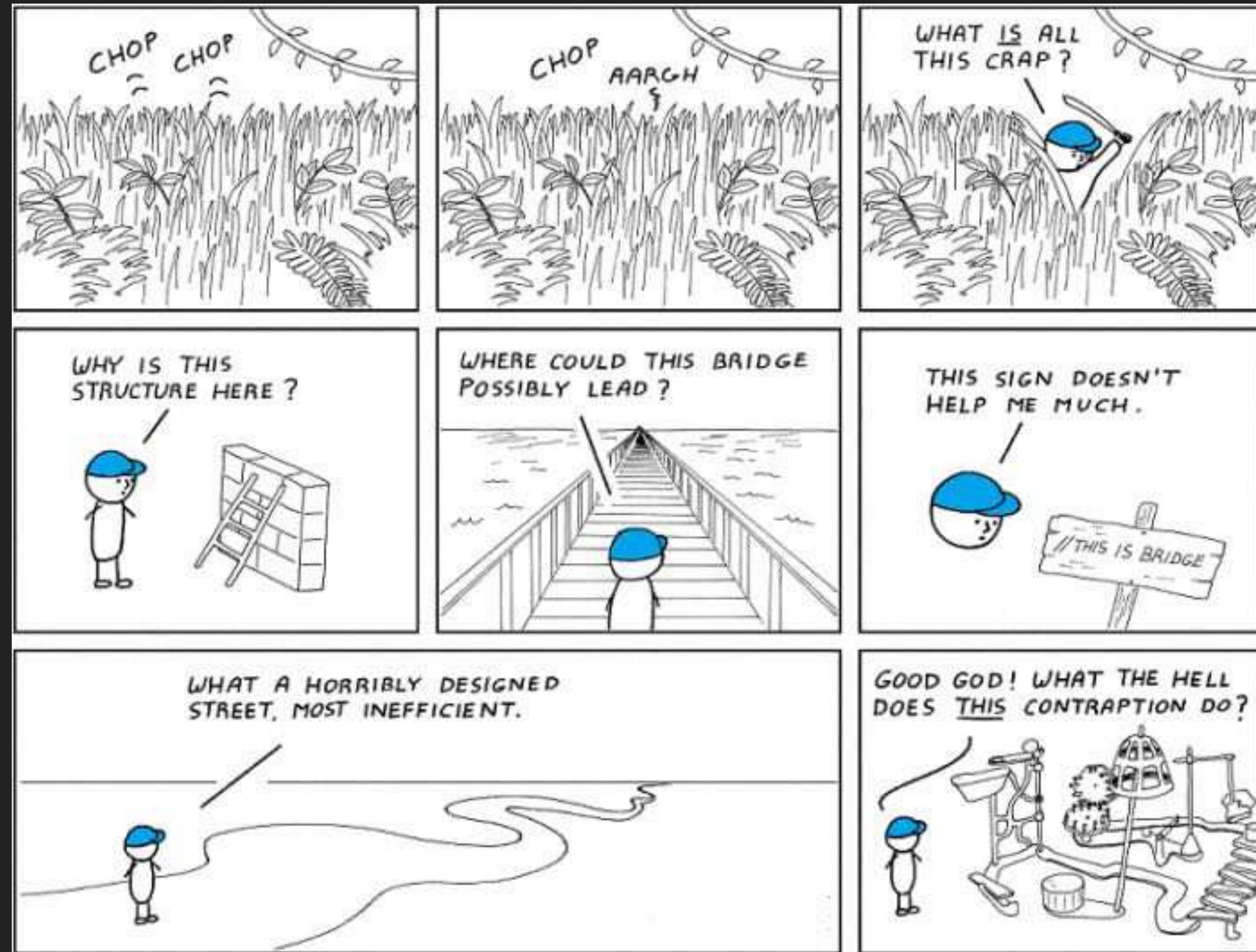
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## ANTI PATTERNS

- ▶ God object
- ▶ Circular dependency
- ▶ Yoyo problem
- ▶ Magic numbers
- ▶ Dead code
- ▶ Spaghetti code
- ▶ CtrlC+CtrlV programming
- ▶ ...



- ▶ Qué es desarrollo de software?
- ▶ Principios de Software (*software principles*)
- ▶ Patrones de diseño (*patterns design*)
- ▶ DEMO!
- ▶ Revisión de código (*code review*)
- ▶ Take aways
  - ▶ Soft skills
  - ▶ Entrevistas
  - ▶ Mastering the keyboard

# PIEDRA, PAPEL, Y TIJERAS

- ▶ Dos modos de juego:
  - ▶ Solo: humano vs maquina. El juego recibe el objeto seleccionado por el jugador (humano) y lo compara contra un objeto que la maquina selecciona para determinar al vencedor. La maquina puede tener dos niveles de dificultad, modo fácil (siempre saca piedra), y modo normal (elige aleatoriamente algún objeto)
  - ▶ Multijugador: humano vs humano. El juego recibe el objeto seleccionado por dos jugadores y determina al vencedor.
- ▶ Los datos de entrada serán los objetos seleccionados (piedra, papel, o tijera) por el(los) jugador(es).
- ▶ Asumir que los datos siempre serán correctos. No hay necesidad de validaciones.

# PIEDRA, PAPEL, Y TIJERAS

Ejemplo:

```
$ ./piedra_papel_tijera --modo=multijugador
```

Jugador1: piedra

Jugador2: papel

Vencedor: Jugador1

```
$ ./piedra_papel_tijera --modo=solo --dificultad=facil
```

Jugador1: papel

Computador: piedra

Vencedor: Jugador1

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  - ▶ Entrevistas
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# CREDITOS

- ▶ Clean code:
  - ▶ <https://gist.github.com/wojteklu/73c6914cc446146b8b533c0988cf8d29>
- ▶ Design patterns:
  - ▶ <https://refactoring.guru/>