Design Principles and Design Patterns

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Outline

Introduction

Symptoms of Rotting Design

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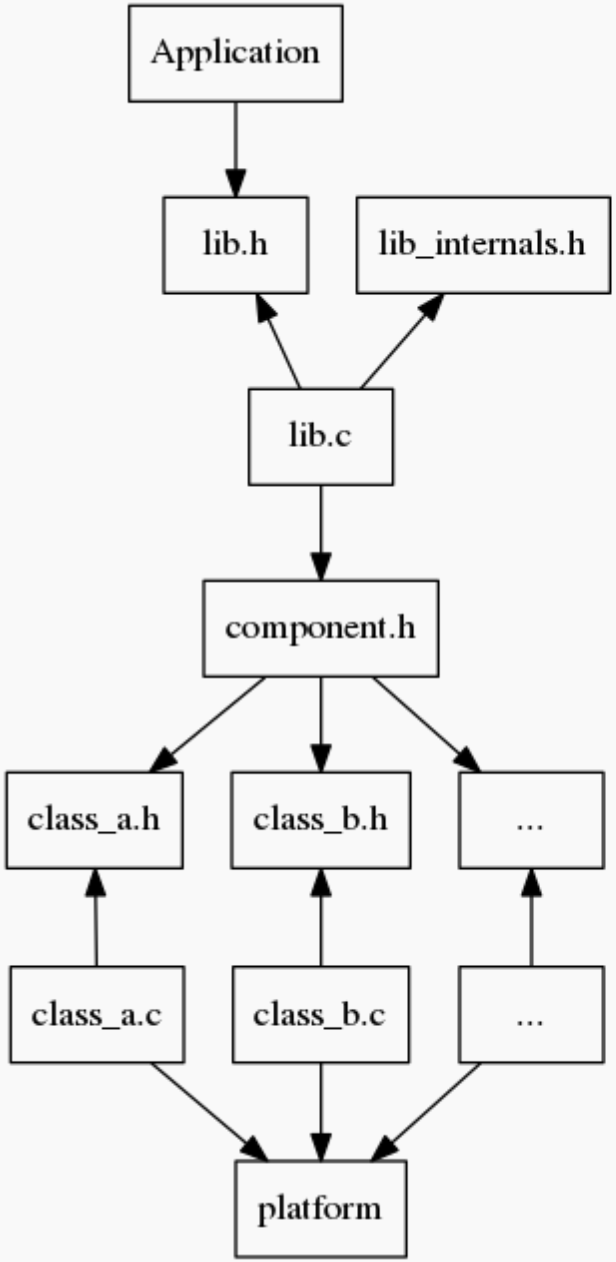
Architecture and Dependencies



User's application code

Library code

Low level code,
written by implementor

Symptoms of Rotting Design

1. Rigidity
2. Fragility
3. Immobility
4. Viscosity

Rigidity

- Deficient in or devoid of flexibility
- Software for which extra effort is expended in order to make changes.
- The system is hard to change because every change forces many other changes to other parts of the system.

Rigidity

How it happens

- Code written in a procedural way
- Lack of abstractions
- Solving a generic problem with implementation specific details
- Spreading a single responsibility throughout several parts
- When components need a lot of knowledge about each other in order to function

Rigidity

```
#include <stdint.h>

#define ADC_BITS (12)
#define ADC_DATA_SHIFT (2)
#define ADC_SIGN_CONVERSION (1)
#define RAW_ADC_BITS (15) // Sum of the above bits

#define LFSR_LENGTH (4)
#define LFSR_REPEATS (2)
#define CORRELATED_BITS (20) // ADC bits + lfsr length + log2(repeats)

typedef int16_t rpo_raw_adc_t;
typedef int24_t rpo_correlated_int_t;

#if sizeof(rpo_raw_adc_t) < (RAW_ADC_BITS / 2 + 1)
#error "rpo_raw_adc_t is too small to store ADC results"
#endif

#if sizeof(rpo_correlated_int_t) < (RAW_ADC_BITS / 2 + 1)
#error "rpo_correlated_int_t is too small to store correlated adc results"
#endif
```

Rigidity

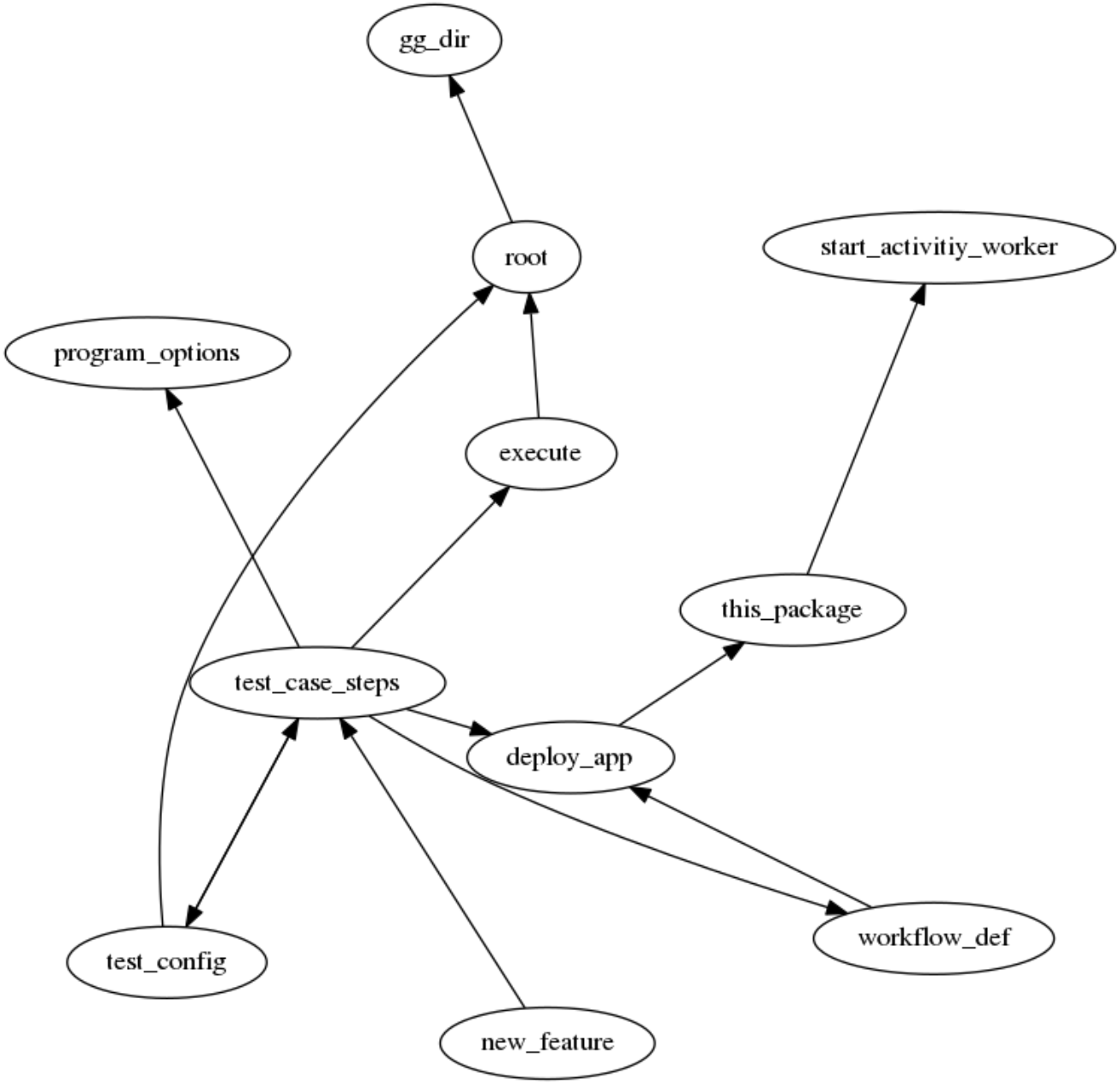
```
1  #include <stdint.h>
2
3  #define ADC_BITS (14) // Changing this
4  #define ADC_DATA_SHIFT (2)
5  #define ADC_SIGN_CONVERSION (1)
6  #define RAW_ADC_BITS (17) // Changes this
7
8  #define LFSR_LENGTH (4)
9  #define LFSR_REPEATS (2)
10 #define CORRELATED_BITS (22) // Changes this
11
12 typedef int24_t rpo_raw_adc_t; // Changes this
13 typedef int24_t rpo_correlated_int_t;
14
15 #if sizeof(rpo_raw_adc_t) < (RAW_ADC_BITS / 2 + 1)
16 #error "rpo_raw_adc_t is too small to store ADC results"
17 #endif
18
19 #if sizeof(rpo_correlated_int_t) < (RAW_ADC_BITS / 2 + 1)
20 #error "rpo_correlated_int_t is too small to store correlated adc results"
21 #endif
```

Rigidity

Refactor to reduce rigidity

```
1  #include <stdint.h>
2
3  #define ADC_BITS (14)
4  #define ADC_DATA_SHIFT (2)
5  #define ADC_SIGN_CONVERSION (1)
6  #define RAW_ADC_BITS (ADC_BITS + ADC_DATA_SHIFT + ADC_SIGN_CONVERSION)
7  typedef_min_int(rpo_raw_adc_t, RAW_ADC_BITS);
8
9  #define LFSR_LENGTH (4)
10 #define LFSR_REPEATS (2)
11 #define CORRELATED_BITS (RAW_ADC_BITS + LFSR_LENGTH + log_2(LFSR_REPEATS))
12 typedef_min_int(rpo_correlated_int_t, CORRELATED_BITS);
```

Rigidity


gg_dir
root
start_activitiy_worker
program_options
execute
this_package
test_case_steps
deploy_app
workflow_def
test_config
new_feature

Rigidity

Notes:
Customer wants a feature: be able to test a new feature
Create the code to test the new feature
This requires new test case steps
Which in turn requires a new workflow to execute the new test case steps
Also new execution command
Also new test configurations
Also new command line arguments
Etc.

Rigidity

How to avoid it

- Break the code into smaller, self-contained concepts
- Solve the details and provide a problem oriented abstraction
- Solving a generic problem with implementation specific details
- Write DRY code (Don't repeat yourself)
- Define the code in logical pieces. Set boundaries and responsibilities.

Fragility

- Easily broken or destroyed
- Software for which extra risk is incurred in order to make changes.
- Changes cause the system to break in places that have no conceptual relationship to the part that was changed.

Fragility

How it happens

- Implicit dependencies
- Unmanaged shared resources
- Relying on implementation details
- Relying upon side effects of operations
- Reaching past abstraction layers
- Unmanaged complexity

Fragility

```
1  void sdcard_init(void) {
2      spi_init(mode_0, card_cs_pin);
3      fat_init();
4  }
5
6  void sensor_init(void) {
7      spi_init(mode_0, sensor_cs_pin);
8      spi_write(SENSOR_CONFIGURATION, sensor_cs_pin);
9  }
```

Fragility

Changing the sensor to use mode 1...

```
1  void sdcard_init(void) {
2      spi_init(mode_0, card_cs_pin);
3      fat_init();
4  }
5
6  void sensor_init(void) {
7      spi_init(mode_1, sensor_cs_pin); // Breaks the sd card
8      spi_write(SENSOR_CONFIGURATION, sensor_cs_pin);
9  }
```

...Breaks the sd card (when sensor is initialized after the sd card)

Fragility

How to avoid it

- Implicit dependencies
- Law of Demeter: principle of least knowledge
- Avoid side effects, and don't rely on the side effects of other modules
- Rely on the published API
- Invent and **simplify**

Immobility

- Incapable of being moved
- Software for which extra effort is required in order to reuse.
- It is hard to disentangle the system into components that can be reused in other systems.

Immobility

How it happens

- Direct dependency on things you don't own
- Too many responsibilities

Immobility

How it happens

- Depend upon the concept, not the details
- Reduce responsibilities to solve distinct problems

Viscosity

- Having or characterized by a high resistance to flow
- Software projects in which design preserving changes are more difficult than hacks.

Viscosity

- Viscous Design
  - When making changes, preserving the design is difficult
  - When a more correct solution is not the easier solution
  - *"That is the right way to do this, but we can't do that in this project"*
- Viscous Environment
  - Long builds can prevent people from making the appropriate change since it will triger a longer build.
  - Slow/unreliable Tests *"I can't run these tests after each change, I'd get no work done. Besides, they always fail anyway."*
  - Slow/cumbersom tools (e.g. if checking in files)

Viscosity

- Viscous Policies
  - Management steps in to avoid the issues above
  - *"We cannot afford to have anyone touch the Fobnicator stack, because too many things depend upon it"*
  - Policies can remain long after the original problem was solved.
  - Process can also result in viscocity. If a more correct soluton triggers a heavier round of reviews, the incorrect solution that can get by with less review and documentation will be favored by the developers. E.g. Creating a new module requires upfront design review. Adding the same code inside an existing module requires only the normal code review.

Viscosity

Software develops along the path of least resistence. If hacks are easier, that's what your project will consist of.

Principles of Object Oriented Class Design

SOLID Principles

- **S***ingle Responsibility Principle* (SRP)
- **O***pen Closed Principle* (OCP)
- **L***iskov Substitution Principle* (LSP)
- **I***nterface Segregation Principle* (ISP)
- **D***ependency Inversion Principle* (DIP)

Single Responsibility Principle

Responsibility

- Cohesion
- Reason to change
- Axis of change

Single Responsibility Principle

```
1  class modem
2  {
3    public:
4      void dial();
5      void hangup();
6      void send();
7      void rcv();
8  }
```

Single Responsibility Principle

```
1  class modem
2  {
3    public:
4      void dial();   // Connection management
5      void hangup(); // Connection management
6      void send();
7      void rcv();
8  }
```

Single Responsibility Principle

```
1  class modem
2  {
3    public:
4      void dial();
5      void hangup();
6      void send(); // Data Management
7      void rcv();  // Data Management
8  }
```

Single Responsibility Principle

```
1  class modem_connection
2  {
3    public:
4      void dial();
5      void hangup();
6  }
7
8  class modem_data
9  {
10   public:
11     void send();
12     void rcv();
13 }
14
15 class modem_impl
16 {
17   private:
18     modem_connection connection;
19     modem_data       data;
20 }
```

Single Responsibility Principle

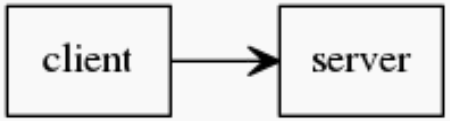
Caution:

- Too much splitting of modules can lead to an overly complicated design.
- If the code does not change in a way that the two responsibilities change at different times, then there's no need to separate.

Open Closed Principle

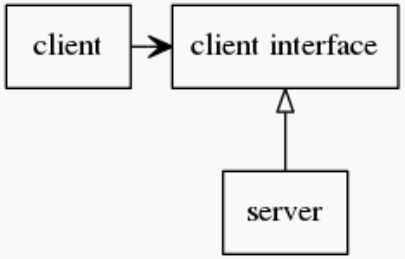
- "Open for Extension"
  - Behavior of the module can be extended through extension
- "Closed for Modification"
  - Extending the behavior requires no change in source code or binary executables.

Open Closed Principle



- Client depends on server
- Changing server requires modification of client
- Use of clients with different servers requires duplication of code

Open Closed Principle



- Enables client implementations for multiple servers

Open Closed Principle

```
1  // shape.h ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
2  enum shape_type_t { circle, square };
3  struct shape_s {
4      shape_type_t shape_type;
5  }
6
7  // circle.h ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
8  #include "shape.h"
9  struct circle_s {
10     shape_type_t shape_type;
11     double       radius;
12     point        center;
13 }
14
15 void drawCircle(struct circle_s *);
16
17 // square.h ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
18 #include "shape.h"
19 struct square_s {
20     shape_type_t shape_type;
21     double       side;
22     point        top_left;
23 }
24
25 void drawSquare(struct square_s *);
```

Open Closed Principle

```
1  // draw_all_shapes.c ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
2
3  typedef struct shape_t *shape_pointer_t;
4
5  void DrawAllShapes(shape_pointer_t *shapes, int n)
6  {
7      for (int i = 0; i < nl i++) {
8          struct shape_s *s = shapes[i];
9          switch (shape->shape_type) {
10         case circle:
11             drawCircle((struce circle_s *)shape);
12             break;
13         case square:
14             drawSquare((struce square_s *)shape);
15             break;
16         }
17     }
18 }
```

Open Closed Principle

```
1  // shape.h ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
2  enum shape_type_t { circle, square };
3  void (*DrawFunction)(void *);
4  struct shape_s {
5      DrawFunction draw;
6  }
7  void DrawShape(void *);
8
9  // shape.c ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
10 void DrawShape(void * shape_in){
11     shape = (struct shape_s *) shape_in;
12     shape.draw(shape_in);
13 }
14
15 // circle.h ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
16 struct circle_s {
17     DrawFunction draw;
18     double       radius;
19     point        center;
20 }
21
22 void drawCircle(struct circle_s *);
23
24 // square.h ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
25 struct square_s {
26     DrawFunction draw;
27     double       side;
28     point        top_left;
29 }
30
31 void drawSquare(struct square_s *);
```

Open Closed Principle

```
1  // draw_all_shapes.c ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
2
3  typedef struct shape_t *shape_pointer_t;
4
5  void DrawAllShapes(shape_pointer_t *shapes, int n)
6  {
7      for (int i = 0; i < nl i++) {
8          struct shape_s *shape = shapes[i];
9          DrawShape(shape);
10     }
11 }
```

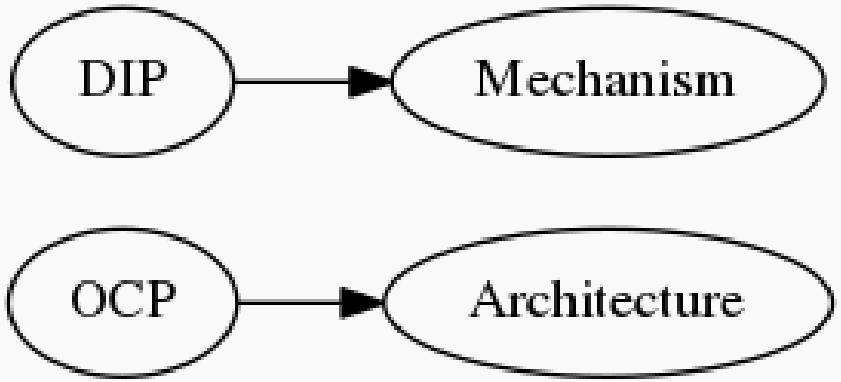
Liskov Substitution Principle

Interface Segregation Principle

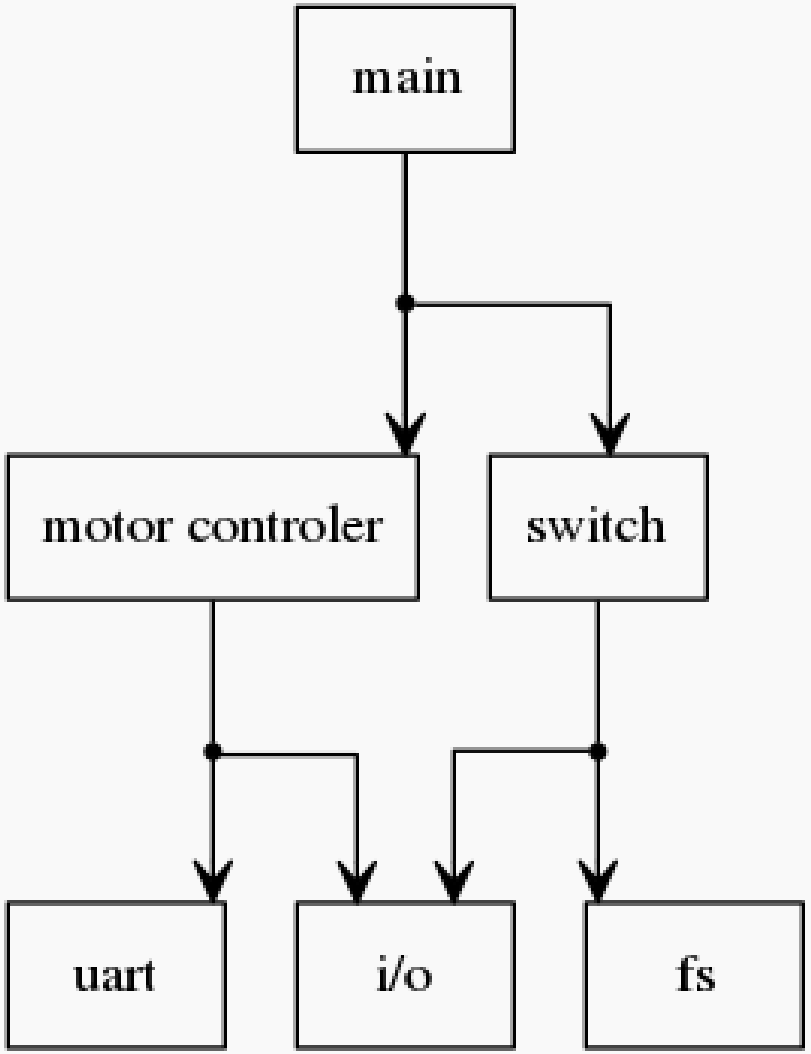
Dependency Inversion Principle

Depend upon abstractions. Do not depend upon concretions.

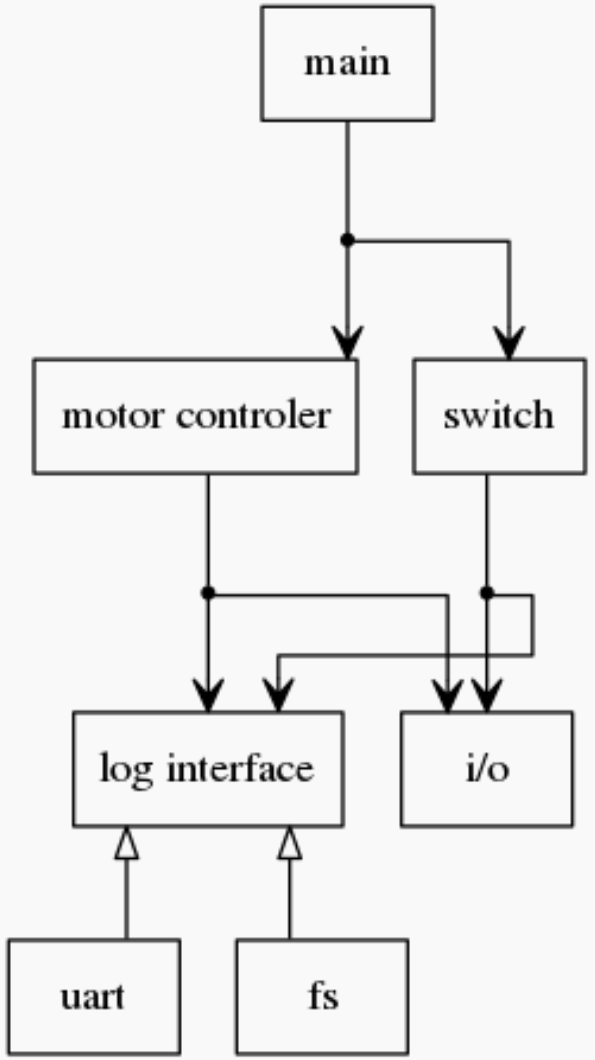
Dependency Inversion Principle



Dependency Inversion Principle



Dependency Inversion Principle



Principles of Package Architecture

Package Principles

- Package Cohesion
  - Release Reuse Equivalency Principle (REP)
  - Common Closure Principle (CCP)
  - Common Reuse Principle (CRP)
- Package Coupling
  - Acyclic Dependencies Principle (ADP)
  - Stable Dependencies Principle (SDP)
  - Stable Abstractions Principle (SAP)

Dependency Inversion Principle

Principles of Package Architecture

Principles of Package Architecture

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Questions