Reusable and modular code

Key rules from last lesson

Take care of object state

- Prefer immutable as much as possible
- Use 'final' keyword
- Assignments are never harmless

Every implementation should derive from an interface

- Find the right abstractions
- Factories (or builder)
 - Only them are allowed to create object instances (use new)
 - Inject dependencies to object
 - Do not use static instances

Some real case study

- Let's refactor some errors found in production code
 - Using previous rules
 - Refacto1
 - Encapsulation breaking with unnecessary setters
 - Ensure correct object initialization with constructor
 - Communicate intent with Optional (avoid null for initialization ambiguous)

- Refacto2

- Avoid in out parameters
- Functions return value and do not modifiy object state
 - INPUT PROCESS OUTPUT
- Procedure modify state and do not compute anything (information about mutation could be returned)
- Assignment is a serious business

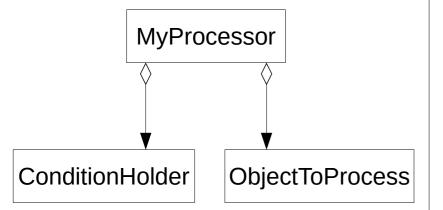
Reusable and modular code

Code reuse

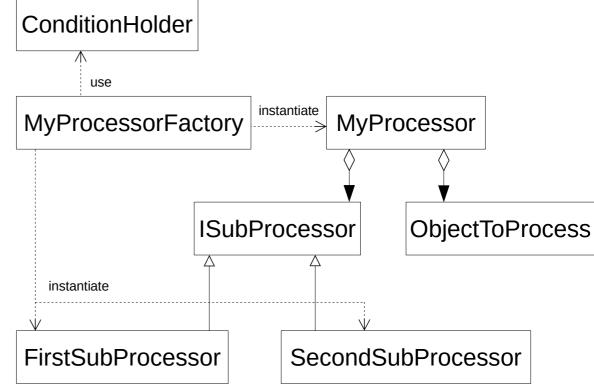
- is not copy-paste
- is allowed by
 - definition of abstraction
 - dependency injection
- See refacto3

Difficulties with modular architecture

Basic implementation



Modular architecture
Application wiring could be complex



Implementation strategies

- Beginning with a modular architecture ?
- Beginning with a basic implementation and evolve to a modular architecture when needed

More on that later?

Code organization

See organizations example

	Dedicated implementation and factory classes	Factory as nested class in implementation class	Class that hold every factories in package	Factory on top with nested private implementation
Compacity		++	+	
Implementation class hidden	++		++	
Code change synchronization	+	++	-	

Next objective

Building testable code and test it

Reference

SOLID principles

- Open/closed principle
- Dependency inversion principle
- (Download articles in 'references' section of Wikipedia article: SOLID)