编程环境 面向对象 函数式 语义模型 9

Extreme Programming Tour

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Extreme Programming Tour

内容

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- 编程环境
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提出问题

提出问题 编程环境 面向对象 函数式 语义模型 参考文献

提出问题

需求

老师说出3个特殊数,例如3,5,7,让100个学生依次报数

- 如果所报数字是「第一个特殊数 (3)」的倍数时说 Fizz;如果所报数字是「第二个特殊数 (5)」的倍数时说 Buzz;如果所报数字是「第三个特殊数 (7)」的倍数时说 Whizz;
- ② 如果所报数字同时是「两个特殊数」的倍数,也要特殊处理。例如,如果是「第一个(3)」和「第二个(5)」特殊数的倍数,那么也不能说该数字,而是要说 FizzBuzz。以此类推,如果同时是三个特殊数的倍数,那么要说 FizzBuzzWhizz;
- 如果所报数字包含了「第1个(3)」特殊数时,忽略规则1和2,直接说Fizz。例如,要报13的同学应该说Fizz;要报35,它既包含3,同时也是5和7的倍数,要说Fizz,而不能说BuzzWhizz;
- 4 否则,直接说出要报的数字。

参考文献

提出问题 提出问题

0

形式化

```
r1:
- times(3) -> Fizz
- times(5) -> Buzz
- times(7) -> Whizz
r2:
- times(3) && times(5) && times(7) -> FizzBuzzWhizz
- times(3) && times(5) -> FizzBuzz
- times(3) && times(7) -> FizzWhizz
- times(5) && times(7) -> BuzzWhizz
r3:
- contains(3) -> Fizz
- the priority of contains(3) is highest
rd:
- num -> "num"
```

编程环境

build.gradle

编程环境 ●0○○

```
apply plugin: 'java'
apply plugin: 'groovy'
jar {
 baseName = 'fizz-buzz-whizz'
 version = '1.0.0'
repositories {
 mavenCentral()
dependencies {
  compile 'org.codehaus.groovy:groovy-all:2.4.1'
  testCompile 'org.spockframework:spock-core:1.0-groovy-2.4'
```

搭建工程

环境需求

• 测试: Spock(Groovy)

• 实现: Java8



破冰

Spock

```
import spock.lang.Specification

class RuleSpec extends Specification {
  def "should fail"() {
    expect:
    1 == 2
  }
}
```

编程环境 0000

破冰

Gradle

```
$ gradle wrapper
$ ./gradlew test
```

2 参考文献 000

面向对象

迭代 1

第一个测试用例

```
import spock.lang.Specification

class RuleSpec extends Specification {
  def "times(3) -> Fizz"() {
    expect:
    new Times(3, "Fizz").apply(3 * 2) == "Fizz"
  }
}
```

通过测试

迭代 1

```
public class Times {
  public Times(int n, String word) {
  }
  public String apply(int m) {
    return "Fizz";
  }
}
```

编程环境 面向对象 函数式 语义模型 参考文献

迭代 1

实现 Times

```
public class Times {
  private final int n;
  private final String word;

public Times(int n, String word) {
    this.n = n;
    this.word = word;
  }

public String apply(int m) {
   return m % n == 0 ? word : "";
  }
}
```

迭代 2

第2个测试用例

```
import spock.lang.Specification

class RuleSpec extends Specification {
  def "contains(3) -> Fizz"() {
    expect:
    new Contains(3, "Fizz").apply(13) == "Fizz"
  }
}
```

迭代 2

实现 Contains

```
import static java.lang.String.valueOf;
public class Contains {
 private final int n;
 private final String word;
  public Contains(int n, String word) {
    this.n = n;
    this.word = word;
  public String apply(int m) {
    return valueOf(m).contains(valueOf(m)) ? word : "";
```

第3个测试用例

```
import spock.lang.Specification

class RuleSpec extends Specification {
  def "default: 2 -> str(2)"() {
    expect:
    new Default().apply(2) == "2"
  }
}
```

迭代 3

实现 Default

```
public class Default {
  public String apply(int m) {
    return String.valueOf(m);
  }
}
```

抽象规则

提取抽象

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface Rule {
   String apply(int n);
}
```

语义模型 000000000 00000

提取抽象: Times

```
public class Times implements Rule {
 private final int n;
 private final String word;
  public Times(int n, String word) {
   this.n = n;
    this.word = word;
 @Override
 public String apply(int m) {
    return m % n == 0 ? word : "":
```

数式

提取抽象: Contains

```
import static java.lang.String.valueOf;
public class Contains implements Rule {
 private final int n;
 private final String word;
  public Contains(int n, String word) {
    this.n = n:
    this.word = word;
 @Override
  public String apply(int m) {
    return valueOf(m).contains(valueOf(m)) ? word : "";
```

数式 语》

抽象规则

提取抽象: Default

```
public class Default implements Rule {
  @Override
  public String apply(int m) {
    return String.valueOf(m);
  }
}
```

数式

迭代 4

第4个测试用例

```
import spock.lang.Specification

class RuleSpec extends Specification {
  def "times(3) && times(5) -> FizzBuzz"() {
    expect:
    new AllOf(
        new Times(3, "Fizz"),
        new Times(5, "Buzz")
    ).apply(3*5) == "FizzBuzz"
  }
}
```

数式

迭代 4

实现 AllOf

```
public class AllOf implements Rule {
 private Rule[] rules;
  public AllOf(Rule... rules) {
    this.rules = rules:
 @Override
  public String apply(int n) {
    StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
    for (Rule rule : rules) {
      result.append(rule.apply(n));
    return result.toString();
```

第5个测试用例

```
import spock.lang.Specification
class RuleSpec extends Specification {
  def "times(3) || times(5) -> Fizz || Buzz"() {
    expect:
    new AnyOf(
        new Times(3, "Fizz"),
        new Times(5, "Buzz"),
    ).apply(3*5) == "Fizz"
    new AnyOf(
        new Times(5, "Buzz"),
        new Times(3, "Fizz"),
    ).apply(3*5) == "Buzz"
```

实现 AnyOf

```
public class AnyOf implements Rule {
 private Rule[] rules;
  public AnyOf(Rule... rules) {
    this.rules = rules:
 @Override
  public String apply(int n) {
    for (Rule rule : rules) {
      String result = rule.apply(n);
      if (!result.isEmpty())
        return result:
    return "";
```

工厂方法: times

引入工厂: times

```
import spock.lang.Specification
import static fizz.buzz.whizz.Rule.times
class RuleSpec extends Specification {
  def "times(3) -> Fizz"() {
   expect:
   new Times(3, "Fizz").apply(3 * 2) == "Fizz"
  def "factory: times(3) -> Fizz"() {
   expect:
   times(3, "Fizz").apply(3 * 2) == "Fizz"
```

工厂方法: times

实现工厂: Rule.times

```
public interface Rule {
   String apply(int n);

static Rule times(int n, String word) {
   return new Times(n, word);
   }
}
```

工厂方法: times

匿名内部类

```
public interface Rule {
   String apply(int n);

static Rule times(int n, String word) {
   return new Rule() {
     @Override
     public String apply(int m) {
       return m % n == 0 ? word : "";
     }
   };
}
```

引入工厂: contains

```
import spock.lang.Specification
import static fizz.buzz.whizz.Rule.contains
class RuleSpec extends Specification {
  def "contains(3) -> Fizz"() {
    expect:
    new Contains(3, "Fizz").apply(13) == "Fizz"
  def "factory: contains(3) -> Fizz"() {
    expect:
    contains(3, "Fizz").apply(13) == "Fizz"
```

工厂方法: contains

实现工厂: Rule.contains

```
public interface Rule {
   String apply(int n);

   static Rule contains(int n, String word) {
     return new Contains(n, word);
   }
}
```

工厂方法: contains

匿名内部类

```
import static java.lang.String.valueOf;
public interface Rule {
  String apply(int n);
  static Rule contains(int n, String word) {
    return new Rule() {
     @Override
      public String apply(int m) {
        return valueOf(m).contains(valueOf(m)) ? word : "";
```

工厂方法: defaults

引入工厂: defaults

```
import spock.lang.Specification
import static fizz.buzz.whizz.Rule.defaults
class RuleSpec extends Specification {
  def "default: 2 -> str(2)"() {
    expect:
    new Default().apply(2) == "2"
  def "factory(default): 2 -> str(2)"() {
    expect:
    defaults().apply(2) == "2"
```

工厂方法: defaults

实现工厂: Rule.defaults

```
public interface Rule {
   String apply(int n);

   static Rule defaults() {
     return new Default();
   }
}
```

工厂方法: defaults

匿名内部类

```
public interface Rule {
   String apply(int n);

   static Rule defaults() {
      return new Rule() {
      @Override
      public String apply(int m) {
        return String.valueOf(m);
      }
   };
}
```

工厂方法: allof

引入工厂: allof

```
import spock.lang.Specification
import static fizz.buzz.whizz.Rule.allof

class RuleSpec extends Specification {
  def "factory: times(3) && times(5) -> FizzBuzz"() {
    expect:
    allof(
        times(3, "Fizz"),
        times(5, "Buzz")
    ).apply(3*5*7) == "FizzBuzz"
  }
}
```

工厂方法: allof

实现工厂: Rule.allof

```
public interface Rule {
  String apply(int n);

static Rule allof(Rule... rules) {
    return new Allof(rules);
  }
}
```

工厂方法: allof

匿名内部类

```
public interface Rule {
  String apply(int n);
  static Rule allof(Rule... rules) {
    return new Rule() {
     @Override
      public String apply(int n) {
        StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
        for (Rule rule : rules) {
          result.append(rule.apply(n));
        return result.toString();
```

引入工厂: anyof

```
import spock.lang.Specification
import static fizz.buzz.whizz.Rule.anyof
class RuleSpec extends Specification {
  def "factory: times(3) || times(5) -> Fizz || Buzz"() {
    expect:
    anyof(
        times(3, "Fizz"),
        times(5, "Buzz"),
    ).apply(3*5) == "Fizz"
    anyof(
        times(5, "Buzz"),
        times(3, "Fizz"),
    ).apply(3*5) == "Buzz"
```

工厂方法: anyof

实现工厂: Rule.anyof

```
public interface Rule {
   String apply(int n);

   static Rule anyof(Rule... rules) {
     return new AnyOf(rules);
   }
}
```

面向对象 函数式 语叉模型 参考文献

工厂方法: anyof

匿名内部类

```
public interface Rule {
  String apply(int n);
  static Rule anyof(Rule... rules) {
    return new Rule() {
     @Override
      public String apply(int n) {
        for (Rule rule : rules) {
          String result = rule.apply(n);
          if (!result.isEmpty())
            return result;
        return "":
```

测试规格

```
def spec() {
 Rule r1_3 = times(3, "Fizz")
 Rule r1_5 = times(5, "Buzz")
 Rule r1_7 = times(7, "Whizz")
 Rule r1 = anyof(r1_3, r1_5, r1_7)
 Rule r2 = anyof(
    allof(r1_3, r1_5, r1_7),
    allof(r1_3, r1_5),
    allof(r1_3, r1_7),
    allof(r1_5, r1_7)
 Rule r3 = contains(3, "Fizz"))
 Rule rd = defaults()
 anyof(r3, r2, r1, rd)
```

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测试用例集

完备测试集

```
class RuleSpec extends Specification {
  def "fizz buzz whizz"() {
    expect:
    spec().apply(n) == expect
    where:
                    expect
    n
    3
5
7
                    "Fizz"
                    "Buzz"
                    "Whizz"
                    "FizzBuzzWhizz"
                    "FizzBuzz"
                  | "FizzWhizz"
    (5
       * 7) * 2
                  | "BuzzWhizz"
    13
                    "Fi 77"
    35 /* 5*7 */
                    "Fizz" /* not "BuzzWhizz" */
                    "2"
```

函数式

引入 lambda

重构 times

```
public interface Rule {
   String apply(int n);

   static Rule times(int n, String word) {
     return (int m) -> {
      return m % n == 0 ? word : "";
     };
   }
}
```

面向对象 **函数式** 语义模型 参考文章

引入 lambda

类型推演

```
public interface Rule {
   String apply(int n);

static Rule times(int n, String word) {
   return m -> m % n == 0 ? word : "";
   }
}
```

面向对象 **函数式** 语义模型 参考文献

引入 lambda

重构 contains

```
import static java.lang.String.valueOf;
public interface Rule {
   String apply(int n);

   static Rule contains(int n, String word) {
     return m -> valueOf(m).contains(valueOf(m)) ? word : "";
   }
}
```

重构 defaults

```
import static java.lang.String.valueOf;
public interface Rule {
   String apply(int n);
   static Rule defaults() {
     return m -> valueOf(m);
   }
}
```

引入 lambda

重构 allof

```
import static java.lang.String.valueOf;
public interface Rule {
  String apply(int n);
  static Rule allof(Rule... rules) {
    return m -> {
      StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
      for (Rule rule : rules) {
        result.append(rule.apply(m));
      return result.toString();
   };
```

引入 lambda

重构 anyof

```
import static java.lang.String.valueOf;
public interface Rule {
  String apply(int n);
  public static Rule anyof(Rule... rules) {
    return m -> {
      for (Rule rule : rules) {
        String result = rule.apply(m);
        if (!result.isEmpty())
          return result;
      return "";
};
```

引入 lambda

结构性重复

```
import static java.lang.String.valueOf;
public interface Rule {
  String apply(int n);
  static Rule times(int n, String word) {
    return m -> m % n == 0 ? word : "":
  static Rule contains(int n, String word) {
    return m -> valueOf(m).contains(valueOf(m)) ? word : "";
  static Rule defaults() {
    return m -> true ? valueOf(m) : "";
```

匹配器

匹配器

```
import static java.lang.String.valueOf;
@FunctionalInterface
public interface Matcher {
  boolean matches(int n):
  static Matcher times(int n) {
    return m -> m % n == 0;
  static Matcher contains(int n) {
    return m -> valueOf(m).contains(valueOf(n));
  static Matcher always() {
    return m -> true;
```

执行器

执行器

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface Action {
   String to(int n);

   static Action to(String word) {
     return n -> word;
   }

   static Action nop() {
     return n -> String.valueOf(n);
   }
}
```

执行器

方法引用

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface Action {
   String to(int n);

   static Action to(String word) {
     return n -> word;
   }

   static Action nop() {
     return String::valueOf;
   }
}
```

改善表达力

```
import static fizz.buzz.whizz.Matcher.*
import static fizz.buzz.whizz.Action.*
import static fizz.buzz.whizz.Rule.*
class RuleSpec extends Specification {
  private static def spec() {
   Rule r_n1 = atom(times(3), to("Fizz"))
   Rule r_n2 = atom(times(5), to("Buzz"))
   Rule r_n3 = atom(times(7), to("Whizz"))
   Rule r3 = atom(contains(3), to("Fizz"))
   Rule r2 = allof(r1_3, r1_5, r1_7)
   Rule rd = atom(always(), nop())
   anyof(r3, r2, rd)
```

规则库

规则库: atom

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface Rule {
  String apply(int m);

  static Rule atom(Matcher matcher, Action action) {
    return m -> matcher.matches(m) ? action.to(m) : "";
  }
}
```

面向对象 **函数式** 语义模型 参考文献

规则库

规则库: allof

```
import static java.util.Arrays.stream;
import static java.util.stream.Collectors.joining;

@FunctionalInterface
public interface Rule {
   String apply(int m);

   static Rule allof(Rule... rules) {
      return m -> stream(rules)
      .map(r -> r.apply(m));
      .collect(joining());
   }
}
```

语义模型

规则库: anyof

```
import static java.util.Arrays.stream;
import static java.util.stream.Collectors.joining;
@FunctionalInterface
public interface Rule {
  String apply(int m);
  static Rule anyof(Rule... rules) {
    return m -> stream(rules)
      .map(r -> r.apply(m))
      .filter(s -> !s.isEmpty())
      .findFirst()
      .orElse(""):
```

语义模型

语义模型

语义模型

语义模型

Rule: int -> String Matcher: int -> boolean Action: int -> String

语义模型

匹配器

Matcher: times | contains | always

语义模型

执行器

Action: to I nop

语义模型

规则库

规则库

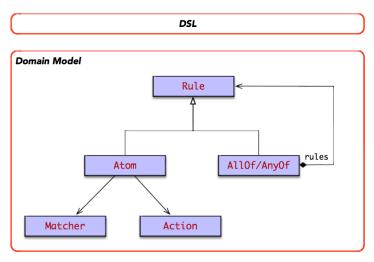
Rule: atom | allof | anyof

隐式树

```
atom: (Matcher, Action) -> String
allof(rule1, rule2, ...): rule1 && rule2 && ...
anyof(rule1, rule2, ...): rule1 || rule2 || ...
```

语义模型

DSL





参考文献 000

参考文献

数式

推荐书籍

- Extreme Programming Explained: Embrace Change, 2th, Kent Beck.
- Agile Software Development: Principles, Patterns and Practices, Robert C. Martin.



联系我

联系我

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致谢

Thanks for Attending

