

”

Nie tylko SOLID.
GRASP - jeszcze
jeden sposób na kod
wysokiej jakości.

Karol Kreft
Senior Software
Engineer at intive

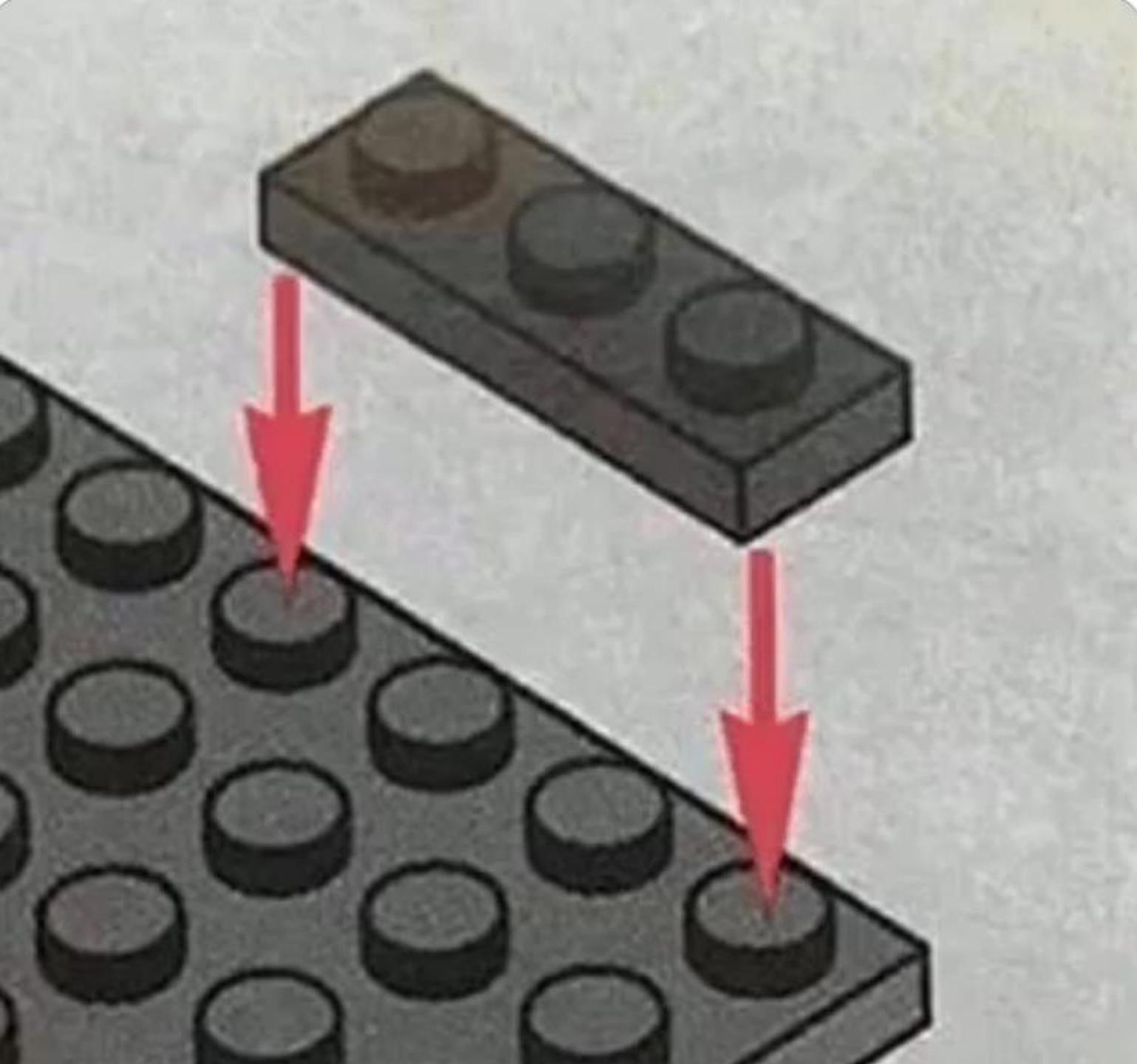


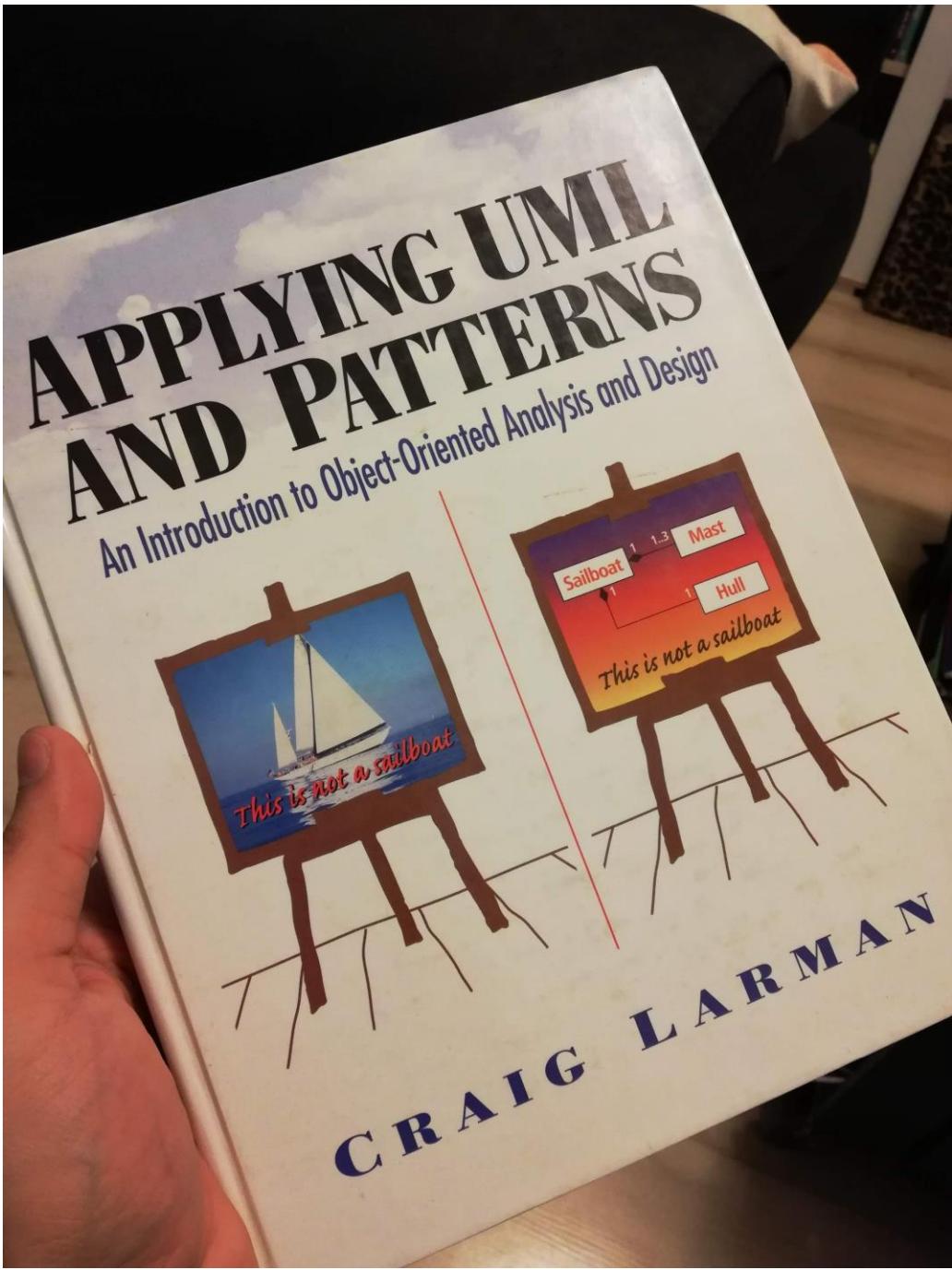


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Craig Larman

- www.craiglarman.com
- UML, OOP, Analysis & Design
- **GRASP**
- Agile and LeSS





The GRASP name was chosen to suggest the importance of grasping these principles to successfully design object-oriented software.



General Responsibility Assignment Software Patterns



General Responsibility Assignment Software Patterns

Responsibilities

- do something
- know something



```
final class Email {  
    private $email;  
  
    public function __construct(string $email) {  
        $this→email = $email;  
    }  
  
    public function isValid(): bool {  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```

```
interface EmailValidator {  
    public function validate>Email $email): Violations;  
}  
  
final class Email {  
    private $email;  
  
    public function __construct(string $email) {  
        $this->email = $email;  
    }  
}
```

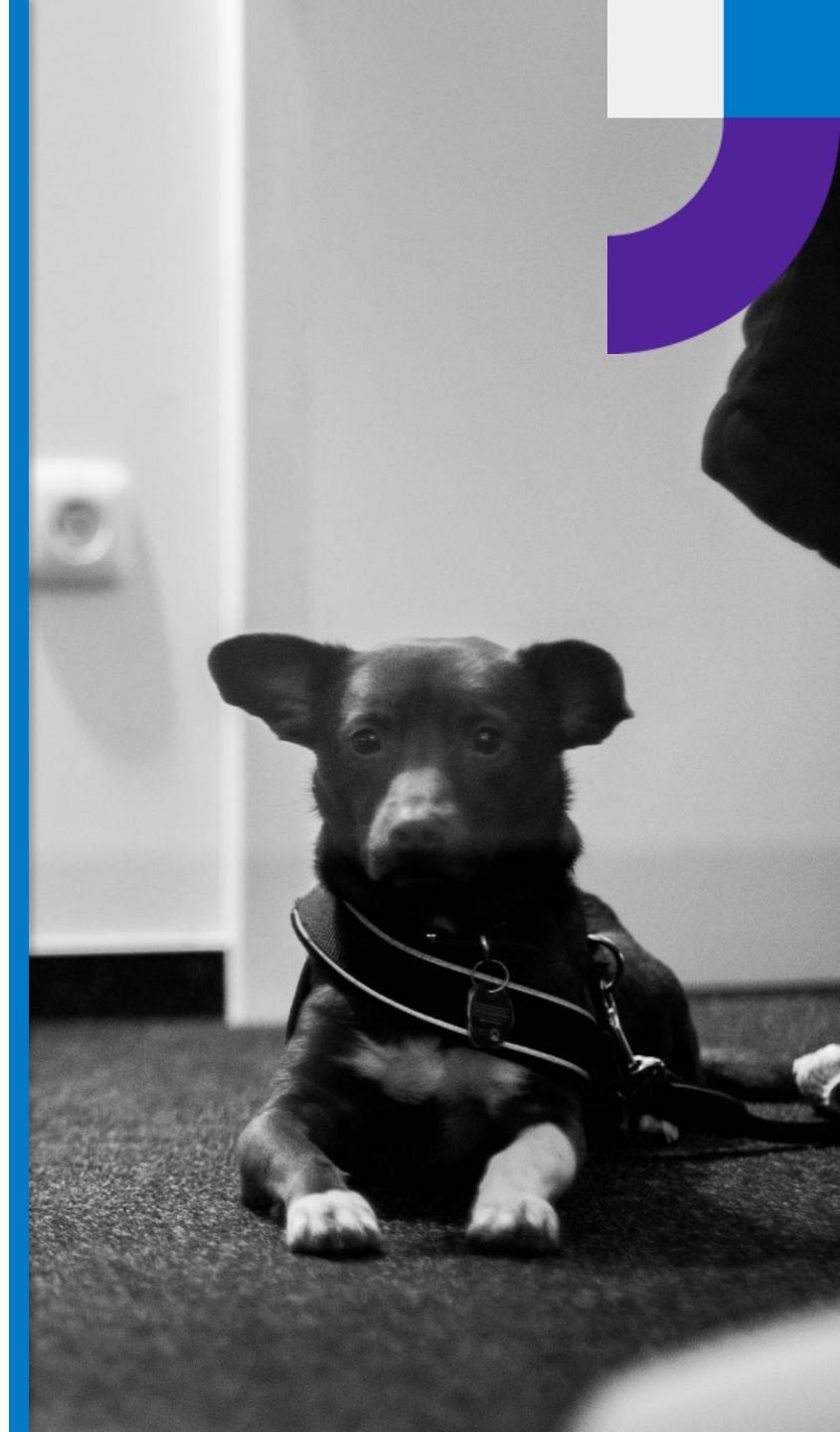
GRASP

- 1. Information Expert**
- 2. Creator**
- 3. Controller**
- 4. Low coupling**
- 5. High cohesion**
- 6. Indirection**
- 7. Polymorphism**
- 8. Pure Fabrication**
- 9. Protected Variations**



Information Expert

Assign a responsibility to the information expert
– the class that has the information necessary to
fulfill the responsibility.



```
final class Email {  
    private $email;  
  
    public function __construct(string $email) {  
        $this→email = $email;  
    }  
  
    public function isValid(): bool {  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```



EXPERT



Ages/edades

12+

10249
Winter Toy Shop

898
pcs/pzs

Building Toy
Jouet de construction
Juguete para Construir

10249

Pieces included
Le nombre de pièces
Piezas incluidas

Brick Luminous
Ladrillo luminoso

Brick Luminous
Ladrillo luminoso

Brick Luminous
Ladrillo luminoso

batteries included

CREATOR



light brick



Creator

- Who should be responsible for creating a new instance of some class?
- Choose class B when
 - B aggregates A objects
 - B contains A objects
 - B closely uses A objects
 - B has the initializing data that are required to creating A





```
class SmsSender implements NotificationSender {  
    private $recipients;  
  
    public function notifyAll(string $message) {  
        foreach ($this→recipients as $recipient) {  
            $this→sendSMS(new Sms($recipient, $message));  
        }  
    }  
  
    private function sendSMS(Sms $sms);  
}
```



Controller

Who should be responsible for handling system event?





```
class ReadActorsApiController {
    public function getActors(): JsonResponse;
    public function getActorDetails(Request $request): JsonResponse;
}

class DatabaseCleaner {
    public function removeAccount();
    public function anonymiseUserData(UserId $userId);
}

class MessageHanlder {
    public function handle(MessageCommand $command));
}
```

Bloated Controller

- Controllers which handle too many system events leading to **low cohesion**. This can be avoided by addition of a few more controllers.
- Always remember about delegating responsibilities to other objects.



Low coupling



High cohesion



Low Coupling

Assign responsibilities so that coupling remains **low**.

High Cohesion

Assign responsibilities so that cohesion remains **high**.



Low Coupling

How to support low dependency
and increased reuse?

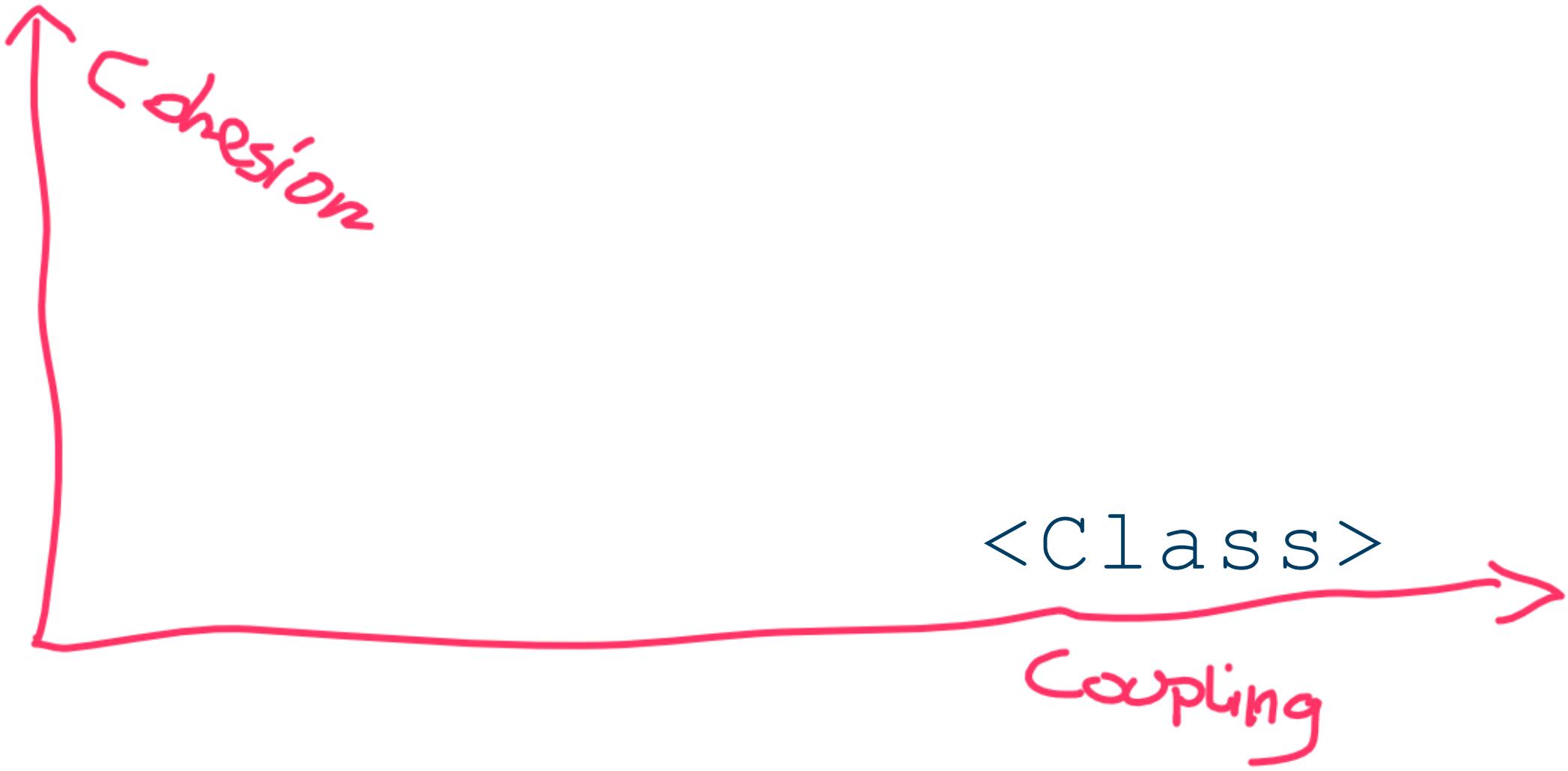
High Cohesion

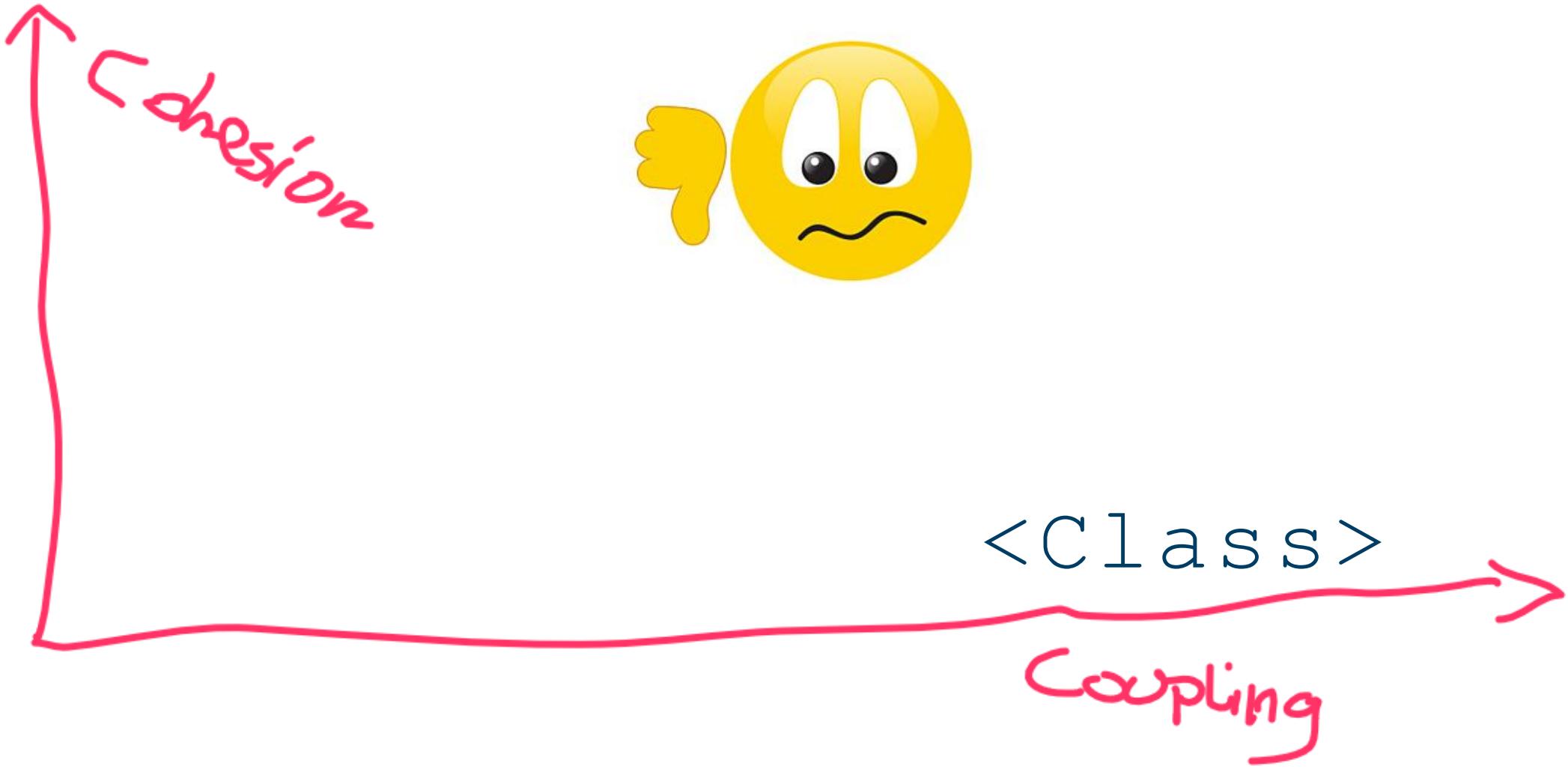
How to keep complexity manageable?

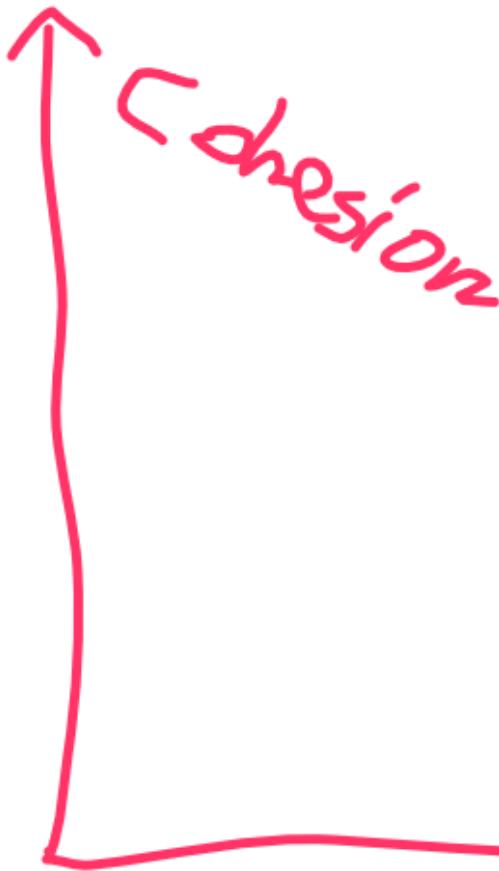




<class>







<Class>
Coupling

High Coupling

- _ Changes in related classes force local changes
- _ Harder to understand in isolation
- _ Harder to reuse because its use requires the additional presence of the classes it dependent upon



High Coupling

- _ Changes in related classes force local changes
 - _ Harder to understand in isolation
 - _ Harder to reuse because its use requires the additional presence of the classes it dependent upon
-
- _ Coupling may not be important if reuse is not a goal.**



Low Cohesion

- Hard to comprehend
- Hard to reuse
- Hard to maintain
- Delicate; constantly effected by change



Indirection

Where to assign a responsibility to avoid direct coupling between two or more things?

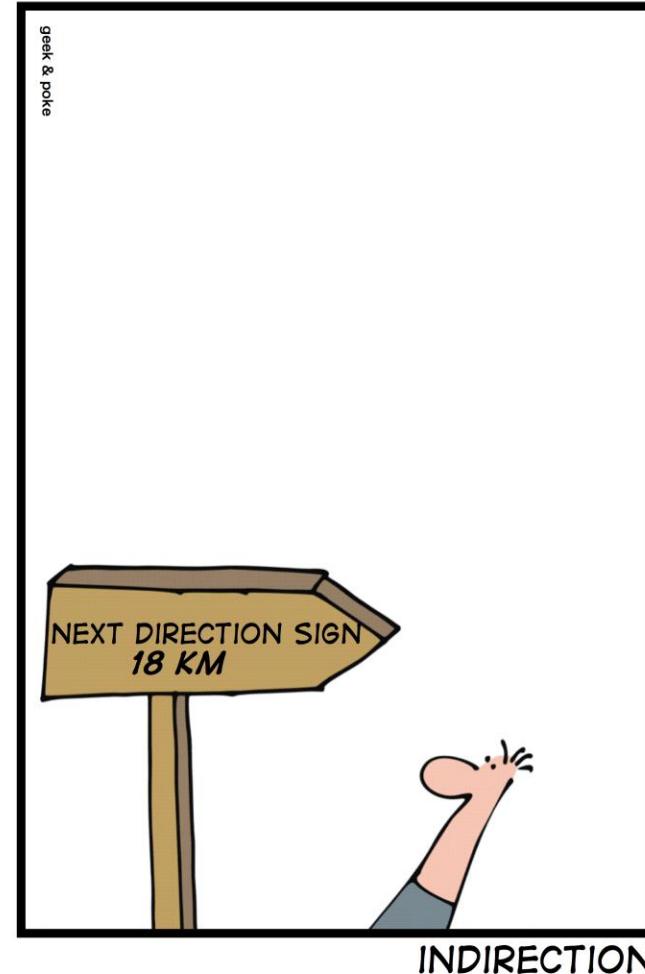
SIMPLY EXPLAINED



Indirection

- Where to assign a responsibility to avoid direct coupling between two or more things?
- Assign the responsibility to an intermediate object to mediate between other components or services to avoid direct coupling.**

SIMPLY EXPLAINED



Indirection

Fundamental theorem of software engineering

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **fundamental theorem of software engineering (FTSE)** is a term originated by [Andrew Koenig](#) to describe a remark by [Butler Lampson](#)^[1] attributed to the late [David J. Wheeler](#):^[2]

We can solve any problem by introducing an extra level of indirection.

Indirection

- (6) It is easier to move a problem around (for example, by moving the problem to a different part of the overall network architecture) than it is to solve it.
 - (6a) (corollary). It is always possible to add another level of indirection.

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1925>

Mercedes Benz



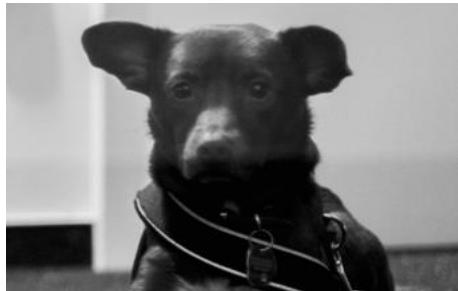
Pure Fabrication

Where to assign responsibility to not violate
High Cohesion and Low Coupling?

Pure Fabrication

- _ Where to assign responsibility to not violate
High Cohesion and Low Coupling?
- _ Ignore **Information Expert**

???



Pure Fabrication

- _ Where to assign responsibility to not violate
High Cohesion and Low Coupling?
- _ Ignore **Information Expert**

DDD's Application layer!



Pure Fabrication

- _ Where to assign responsibility to not violate
High Cohesion and Low Coupling?
- _ Ignore Information Expert
- _ Many existing object-oriented design
patterns are examples of Pure Fabrications:
Adapter, Observer, Visitor



Protected Variations

How to design objects, subsystems, and systems so that the variations or instability in these elements does not have an undesirable impact on other elements?

Protected Variations

- How to design objects, subsystems, and systems so that the variations or instability in these elements does not have an undesirable impact on other elements?
- **Modules should be both open (for extension and adaptation) and closed (to avoid modification that affect clients).**

Protected Variations

How to design objects, subsystems, and systems so that the variations or instability in these elements does not have an undesirable impact on other elements?

Open-Closed Principle

Modules should be both open (for extension and adaptation) and closed (to avoid modification that affect clients).

Protected Variations

- How to design objects, subsystems, and systems so that the variations or instability in these elements does not have an undesirable impact on other elements?
- Identify points of predicted variation and create a stable interface around them.**

GRASP

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Information Expert



Creator



Controller



Low coupling
High cohesion



Indirection



Pure Fabrication

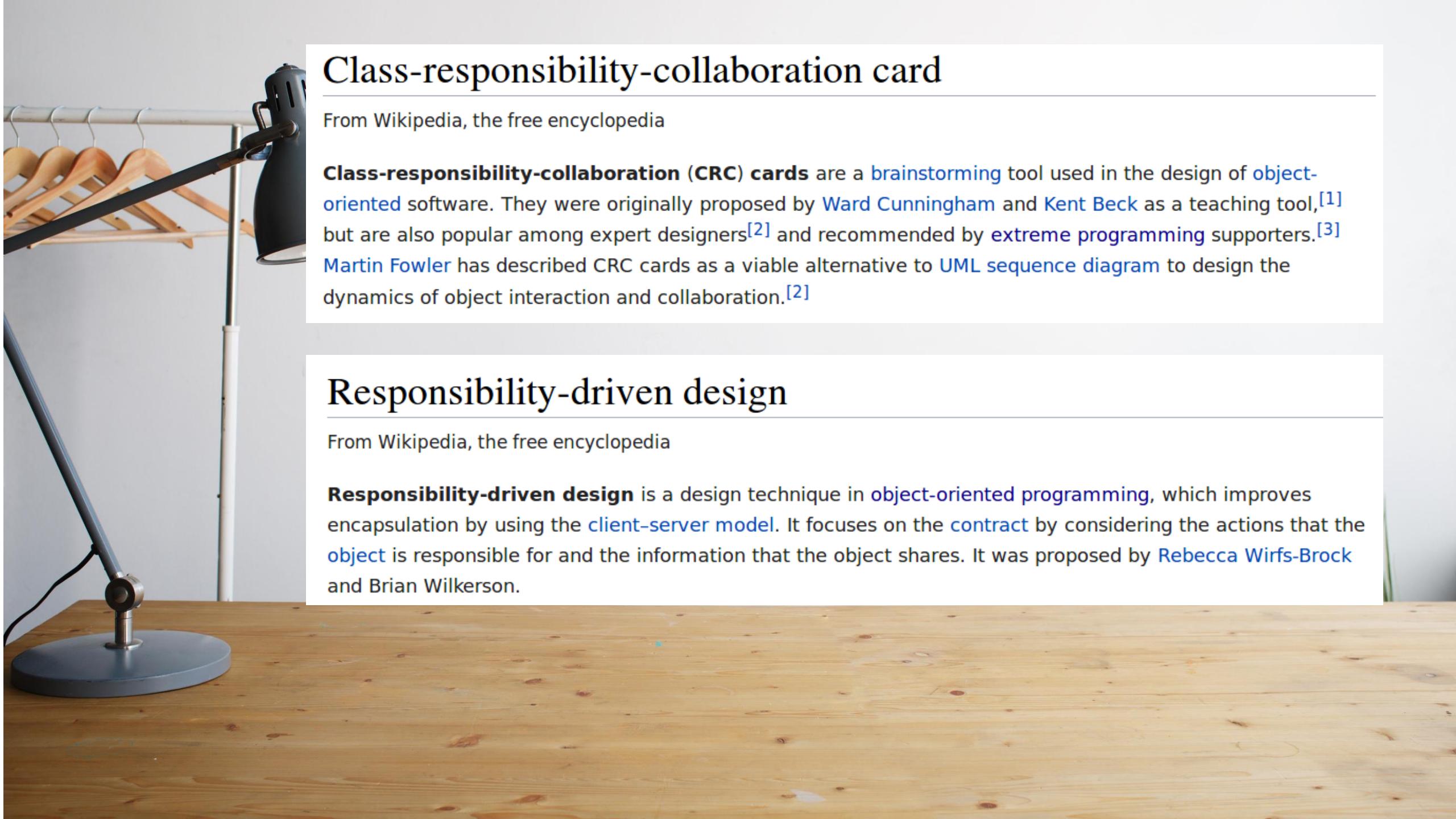


Protected Variations



A photograph of a minimalist interior. On the left, a tall, thin desk lamp with a grey shade and a white base sits on a light-colored wooden desk. Behind it, a metal clothes rack holds several wooden hangers. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

Do we need object oriented design?



Class-responsibility-collaboration card

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Class-responsibility-collaboration (CRC) cards are a [brainstorming](#) tool used in the design of [object-oriented](#) software. They were originally proposed by [Ward Cunningham](#) and [Kent Beck](#) as a teaching tool,^[1] but are also popular among expert designers^[2] and recommended by [extreme programming](#) supporters.^[3] [Martin Fowler](#) has described CRC cards as a viable alternative to [UML sequence diagram](#) to design the dynamics of object interaction and collaboration.^[2]

Responsibility-driven design

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Responsibility-driven design is a design technique in [object-oriented programming](#), which improves encapsulation by using the [client-server model](#). It focuses on the [contract](#) by considering the actions that the [object](#) is responsible for and the information that the object shares. It was proposed by [Rebecca Wirfs-Brock](#) and Brian Wilkerson.

Q&A?



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@karol_kreft

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