

"Clean" Architecture

2016, by Manfred Tournon (@moul)

overview

- the "clean" architecture, "Yet Another New Architecture"
- by uncle Bob
- discovered 3 months ago at OpenClassrooms with Romain Kuzniak
- recent, no real spec, no official implementation
- I don't use "clean" architecture in production
- I'm not a "clean" architecture expert

design slogans 1/2 ¹

- YAGNI (You Ain't Gonna Need It)
- KISS (Keep It Simple, Stupid)
- DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself)
- S.O.L.I.D (SRP, OCP, LS, IS, DI)
- TDD (Test Driven Development)

¹ more info: <http://fr.slideshare.net/RomainKuzniak/design-applicatif-avec-symfony2>

design slogans 2/2 ¹

- BDD (Behavior Driven Development)
- DDD (Domain Driven Design)
- ...

¹ more info: <http://fr.slideshare.net/RomainKuzniak/design-applicatif-avec-symfony2>

design types ¹

- MVC
- N3 Architectures
- Domain Driven Design
- Clean Architecture

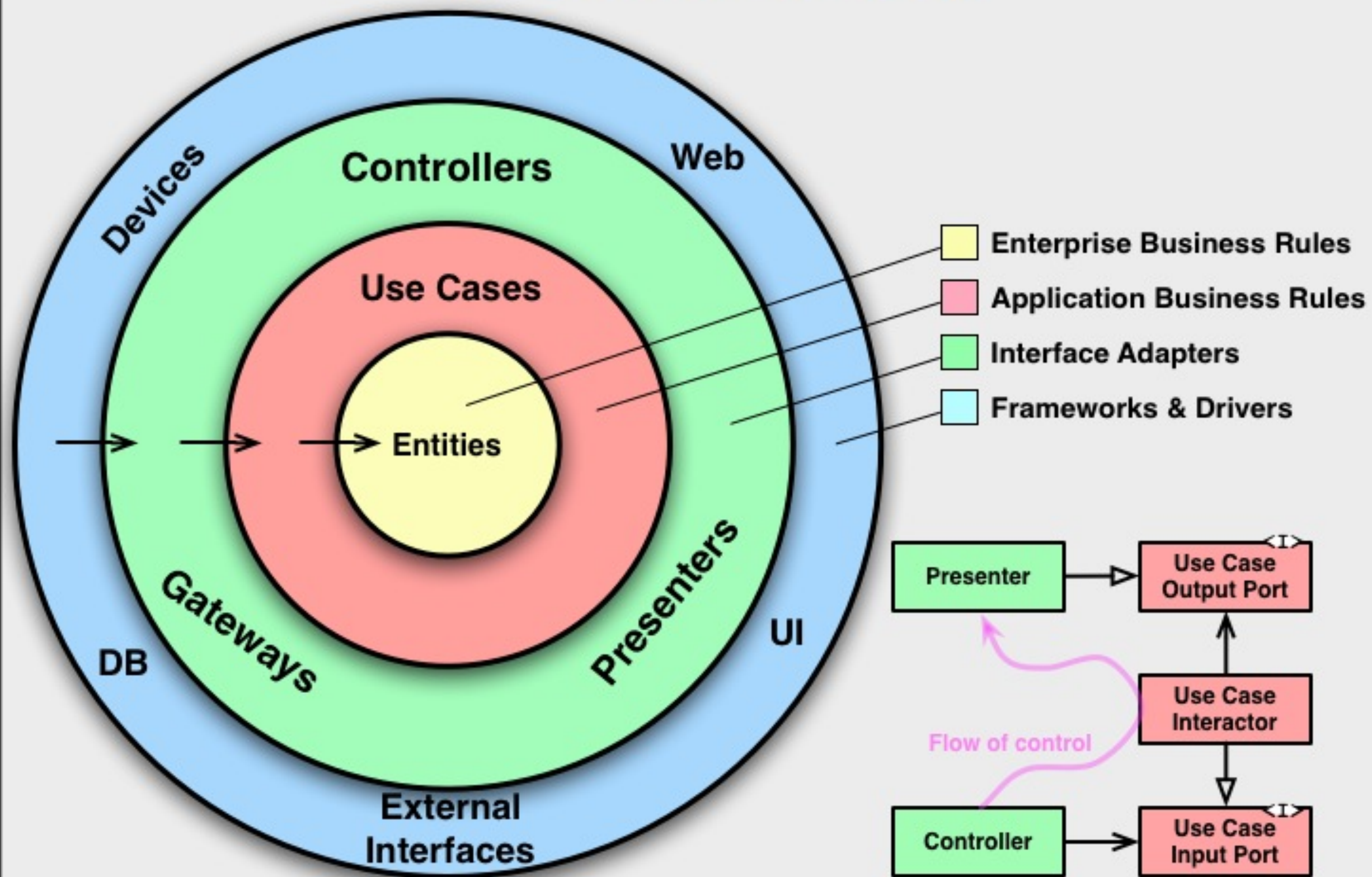
¹ more info: <http://fr.slideshare.net/RomainKuzniak/design-applicatif-avec-symfony2>

the "clean" architecture ²

- Not a revolution, a mix of multiple existing principles
- The other designs are not "dirty" architectures
- Recent examples: Hexagonal Architecture, Onion Architecture, Screaming Architecture, DCI, BCE
- Dependency injection at the buildtime or at least at the runtime init

² <https://8thlight.com/blog/uncle-bob/2012/08/13/the-clean-architecture.html>

The Clean Architecture



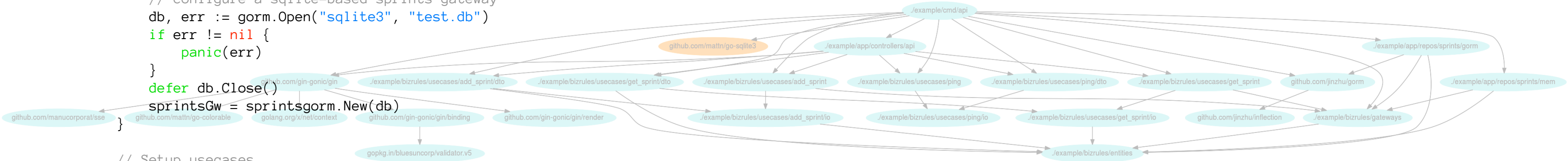
./cmd/api

```
func main() {
    // Setup gateways
    var sprintsGw gateways.Sprints
    if len(os.Args) > 1 && os.Args[1] == "--mem" {
        // configure a memory-based sprints gateway
        sprintsGw = sprintsmem.New()
    } else {
        // configure a sqlite-based sprints gateway
        db, err := gorm.Open("sqlite3", "test.db")
        if err != nil {
            panic(err)
        }
        defer db.Close()
        sprintsGw = sprintsgorm.New(db)

        // Setup usecases
        getSprint := getsprint.New(sprintsGw, getsprintdto.ResponseAssembler{})
        addSprint := addsprint.New(sprintsGw, addsprintdto.ResponseAssembler{})
        ping := ping.New(pingdto.ResponseAssembler{})
        //closeSprint := closesprint.New(sprintsGw, closesprintdto.ResponseBuilder{})

        // Setup API
        gin := gin.Default()
        gin.GET("/sprints/:sprint-id", apicontrollers.NewGetSprint(&getSprint).Execute)
        gin.POST("/sprints", apicontrollers.NewAddSprint(&addSprint).Execute)
        gin.GET("/ping", apicontrollers.NewPing(&ping).Execute)
        //gin.DELETE("/sprints/:sprint-id", apicontrollers.NewCloseSprint(&closeSprint).Execute)

        // Start
        gin.Run()
    }
}
```



./app/controllers/api

```
type GetSprint struct {
    uc *getsprint.UseCase
}

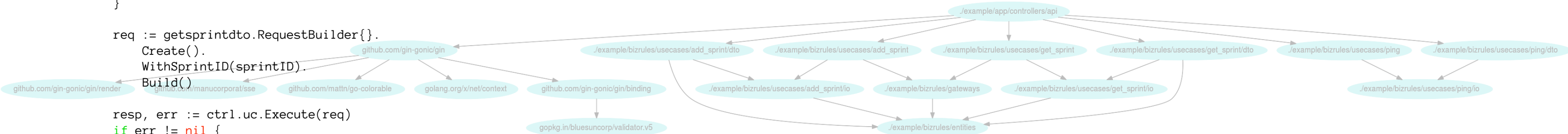
func (ctrl *GetSprint) Execute(ctx *gin.Context) {
    sprintID, err := strconv.Atoi(ctx.Param("sprint-id"))
    if err != nil {
        ctx.JSON(http.StatusNotFound, gin.H{"error": "Invalid 'sprint-id'"})
        return
    }

    req := getsprintdto.RequestBuilder{}.
        Create().
        WithSprintID(sprintID).
        Build()

    resp, err := ctrl.uc.Execute(req)
    if err != nil {
        ctx.JSON(http.StatusInternalServerError, gin.H{"error": fmt.Sprintf("%v", err)})
        return
    }

    ctx.JSON(http.StatusOK, gin.H{"result": GetSprintResponse{
        CreatedAt:      resp.GetCreatedAt(),
        EffectiveClosedAt: resp.GetEffectiveClosedAt(),
        ExpectedClosedAt: resp.GetExpectedClosedAt(),
        Status:         resp.GetStatus(),
    }})
}

type GetSprintResponse struct {
    CreatedAt      time.Time `json:"created-at"`
    EffectiveClosedAt time.Time `json:"effective-closed-at"`
    ExpectedClosedAt time.Time `json:"expected-closed-at"`
    Status         string    `json:"status"`
}
```



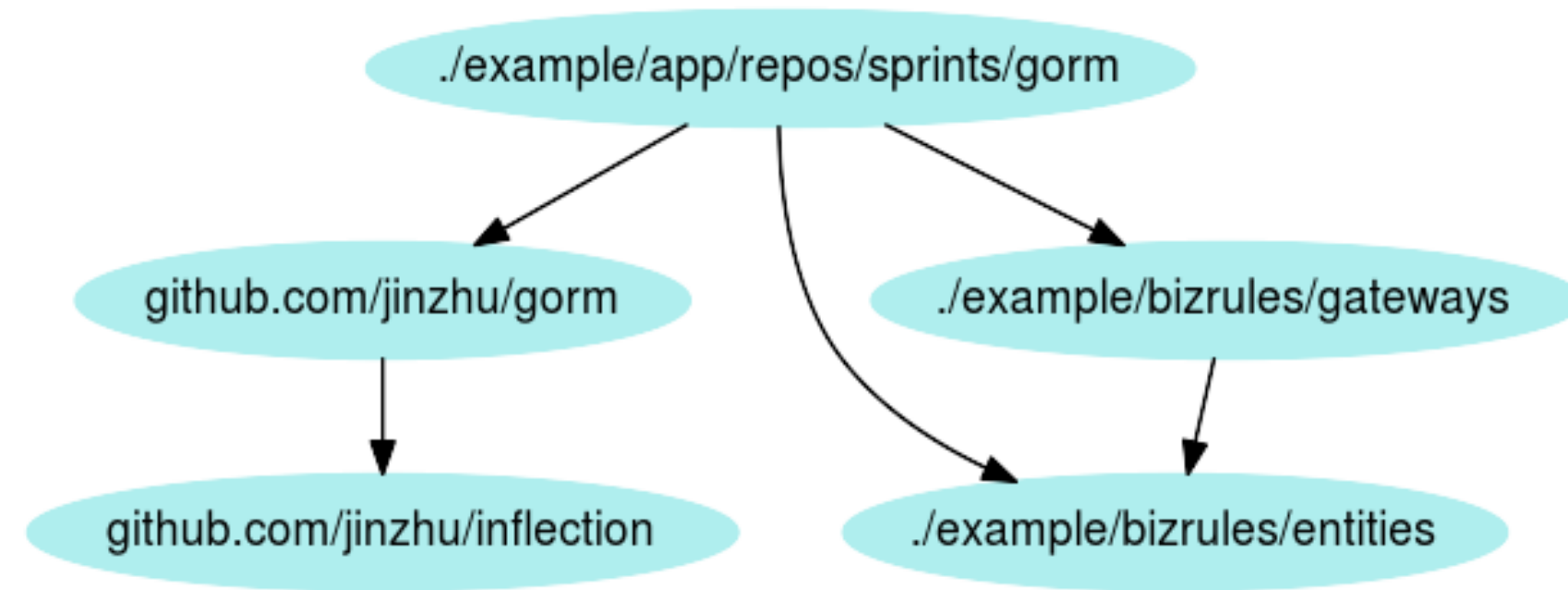
./app/repos/sprints/gorm

```
type Repo struct { // implements gateways.Sprints
    db *gorm.DB
}

func (r Repo) Find(id int) (*entities.Sprint, error) {
    obj := sprintModel{}
    if err := r.db.First(&obj, "id = ?", id).Error; err != nil {
        return nil, err
    }

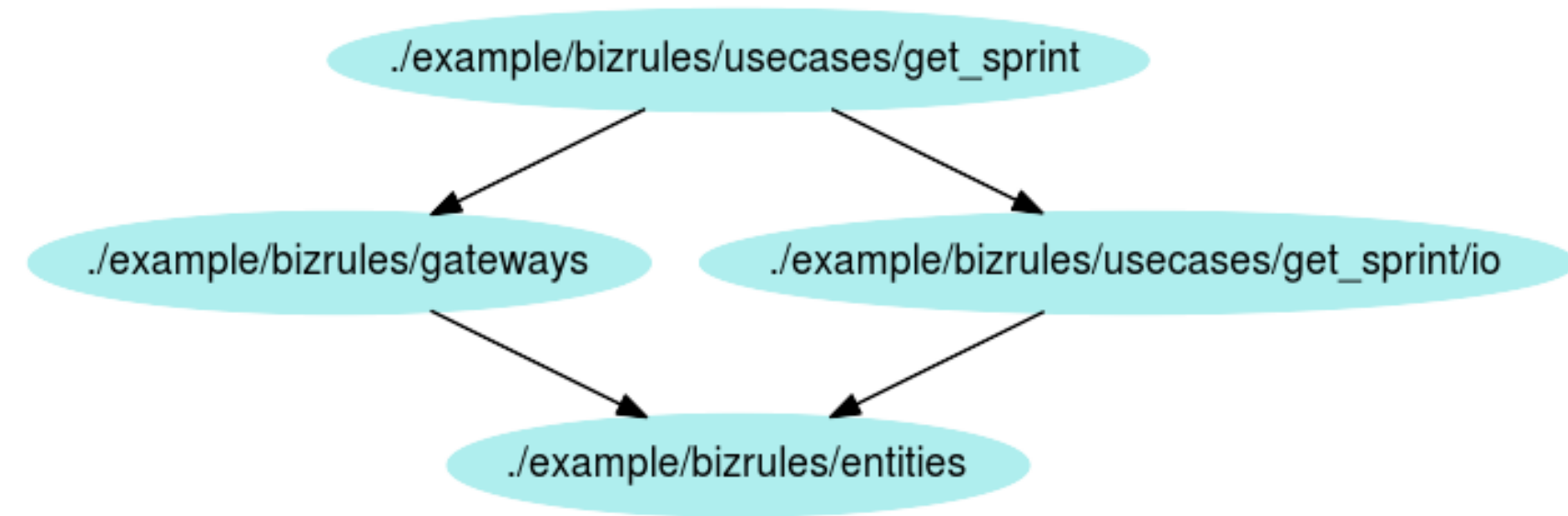
    ret := entities.NewSprint()
    ret.SetCreatedAt(obj.CreatedAt)
    ret.SetID(int(obj.ID))
    ret.SetStatus(obj.status)
    ret.SetEffectiveClosedAt(obj.effectiveClosedAt)
    ret.SetExpectedClosedAt(obj.expectedClosedAt)

    return ret, nil
}
```



./bizrules/usecases/get_sprint

```
type UseCase struct {  
    gw    gateways.Sprints  
    resp getsprintio.ResponseAssembler  
}  
  
func (uc *UseCase) Execute(req Request) (Response, error) {  
    sprint, err := uc.gw.Find(req.GetID())  
    if err != nil {  
        return nil, err  
    }  
  
    return uc.resp.Write(sprint)  
}
```



pros 1/2

- highly reusable
- separate business rules <-> drivers
- ease of switching to new backends
- "LTS" business rules - heritage
- unit-tests friendly
- keep "good" performances (perhaps specific with Go (no needs for reflect))

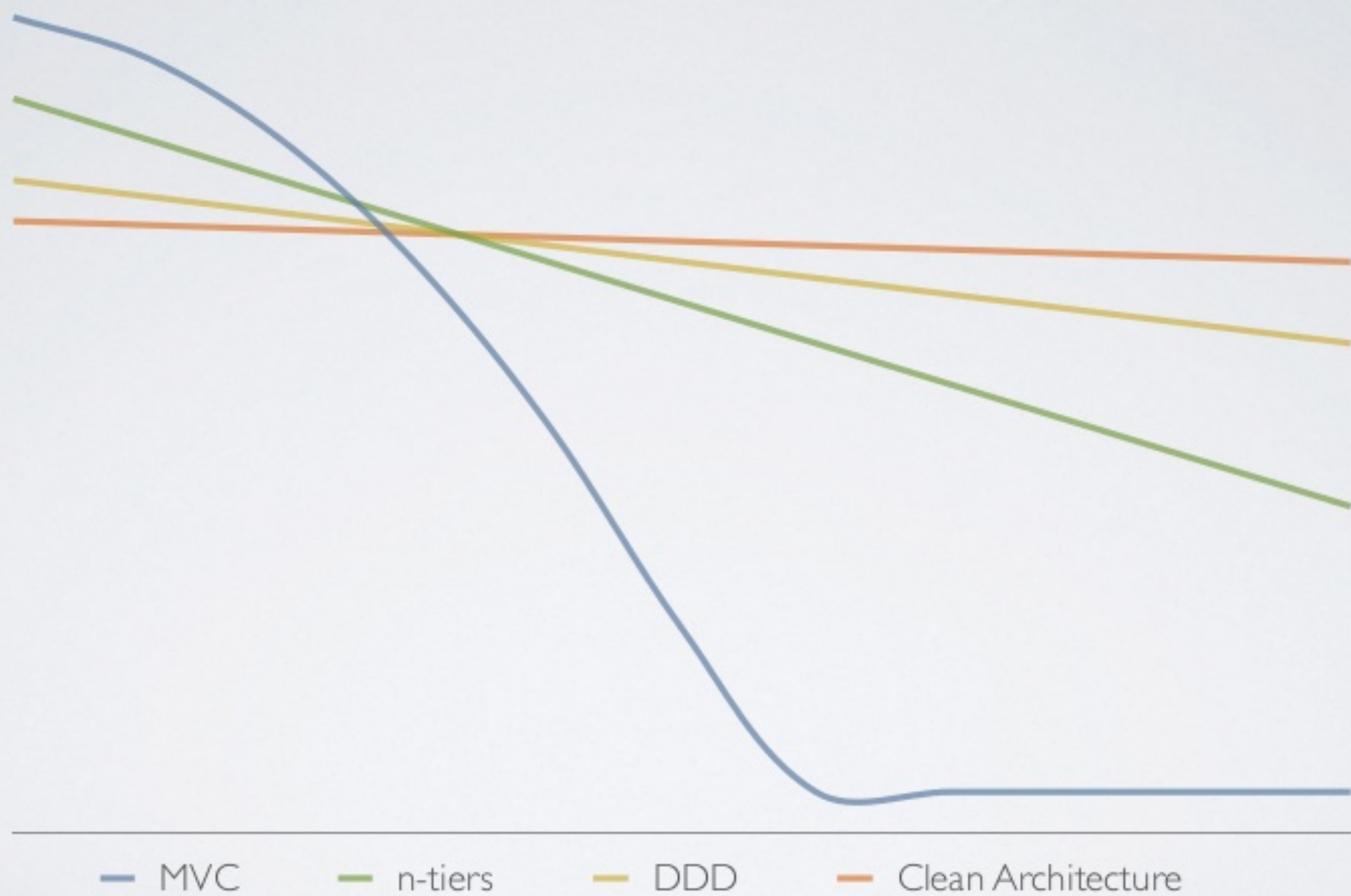
pros 2/2

- TDD friendly (Test Driver Development)
- BDD friendly (Behavior Driven Development)
- TDD + BDD drives to good designs
- ease of switching to new interfaces (or have multiple ones)
- standardize exchanges; unit-tests requests and responses
- the boundaries are clearly defined, it forces you to keep things at the right place

cons

- a looooooot of files, classes, ... (annoying for creating new entities, usecases...)
- code discovery, classes not directly linked to real objects, but to interfaces
- make some optimizations harder, i.e: transactions

Evolution de la productivité



improvements ideas

- gogenerate: less files, more readable code
- add stats on the GitHub repo (impact on performances, LOC, complexity)
- ...

conclusion

- it's a Gasoil, the learning curve (start) is long
- interesting for big projects, overkill for smaller, the center domain needs to be rich enough
- should be done completely, or not at all
- needs to be rigorous with the main and unit tests

questions ?

github.com/moul/cleanarch
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