



codemanship

Intensive S.O.L.I.D.

Jason Gorman



Today...

- Before We Begin - Refactoring Foundations
- Goals of OO Design
- Dependencies
 - Efferent & Afferent Couplings
 - Dependency Analysis
 - 4 Rules of Dependency Management
- Basic Design Principles
 - Simple Design
 - Don't Repeat Yourself
 - Tell, Don't Ask
- Class Design Principles
 - Single Responsibility
 - Open-Closed
 - Liskov Substitution
 - Interface Segregation
 - Dependency Inversion
- Complimentary Design Principles
 - Law of Demeter

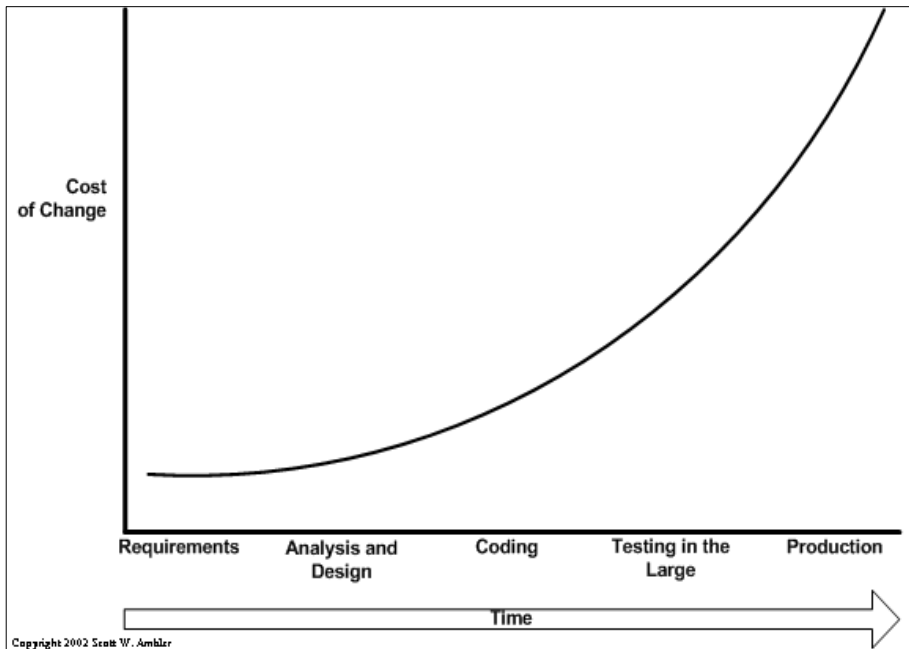


Before We Begin...

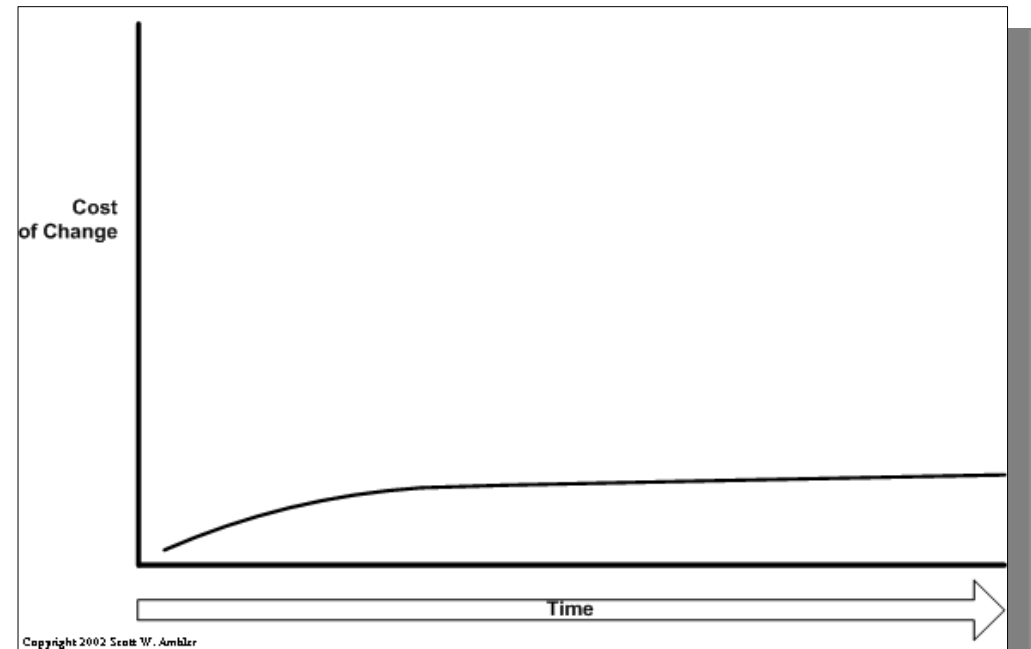
REFACTORING FOUNDATIONS



Cost Of Change



Source: Scott W. Ambler, agilemodeling.com



Source: Kent Beck, Extreme Programming Explained



What Makes Code Harder To Change?



Readability



Complexity



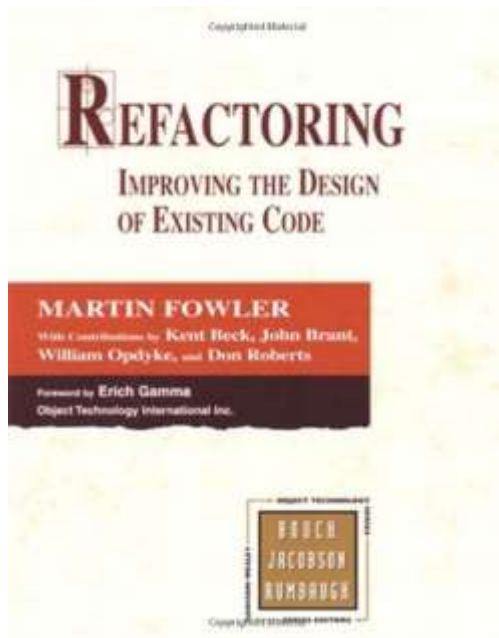
Duplication



Dependencies & The “Ripple Effect”



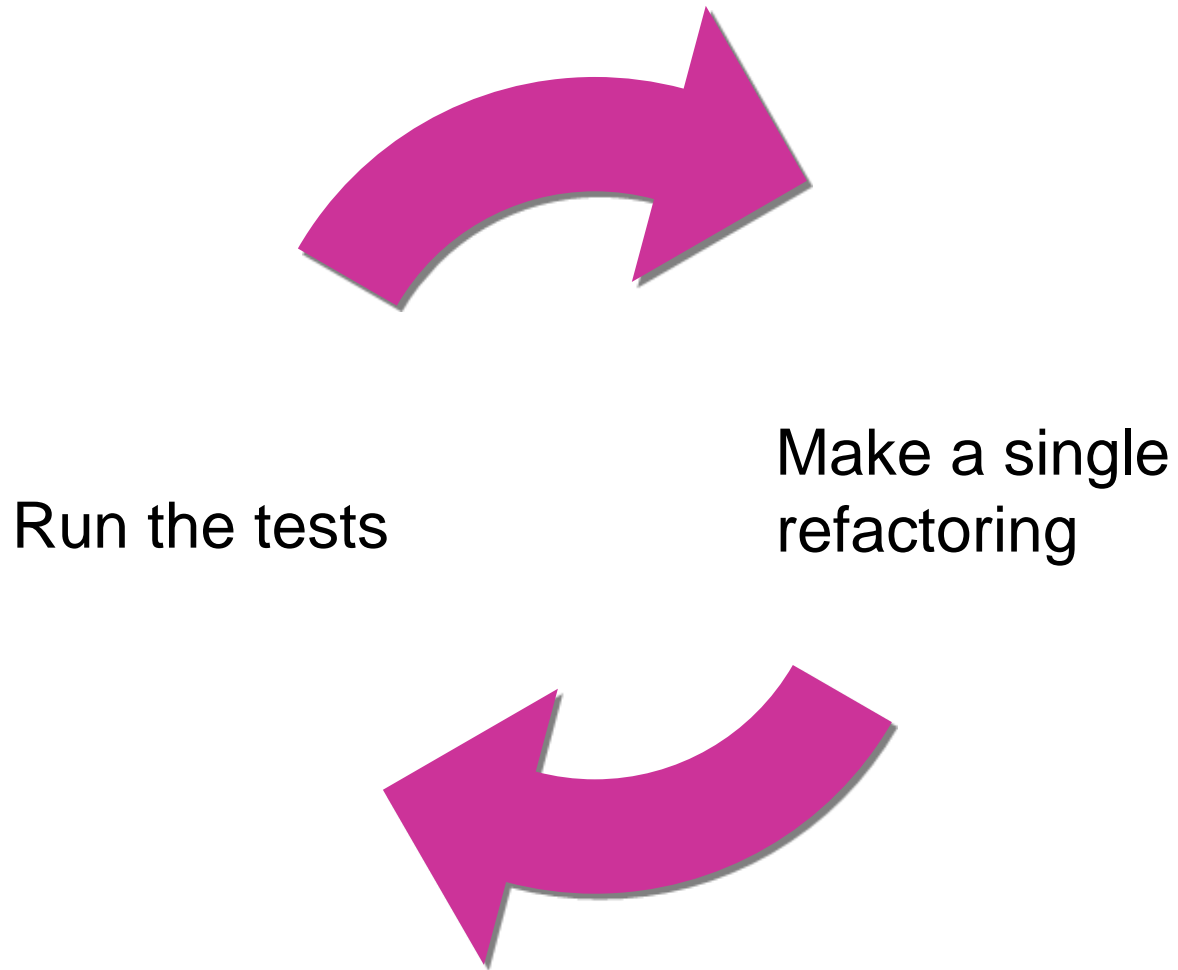
Refactoring is...



...improving the design of existing code
without changing what it does



Refactoring Process



Code Smells

- ...are indications of *increasing entropy* in your code
 - Increasing complexity
 - Increasing duplication
 - Increasing dependency issues
 - Decreasing comprehensibility
- As time goes on, code can become *rigid* and *brittle*



Classes Of Code Smell

Complexity

- **Long Method**
- **Large Class**
- **Primitive Obsession**
- **Data Clumps**
- **Long Parameter Lists**

Responsibility Problems

- **Divergent Change**
- **Shotgun Surgery**
- **Data Class**

Couplers

- **Feature Envy**
- **Message Chains**
- **Inappropriate Intimacy**
- **Middle Man**

OO Abuses

- **Switch Statements**
- **Temporary Field**
- **Refused Bequest**
- **Alternative Classes With Different Interfaces**
- **Parallel Inheritance Hierarchies**

Redundancy

- **Lazy Class**
- **Duplicate Code**
- **Dead Code**
- **Speculative Generality**



Long Methods

Extract Method

Decompose Conditional



Duplicate Code (Simple)

Extract Method

Extract Class



Good Refactoring Habits

- Run the tests after every refactoring
- If refactoring fails, undo/roll back
- Identify code smells and use appropriate refactorings
- Refactor directly to well-defined goals
- Check-in after every refactoring goal is met
- Never refactor on a red light
- Use automated refactorings whenever possible
- Do one refactoring at a time



Then let's begin...

OBJECT ORIENTED DESIGN PRINCIPLES



<http://www.codemanship.co.uk/files/solid.zip>

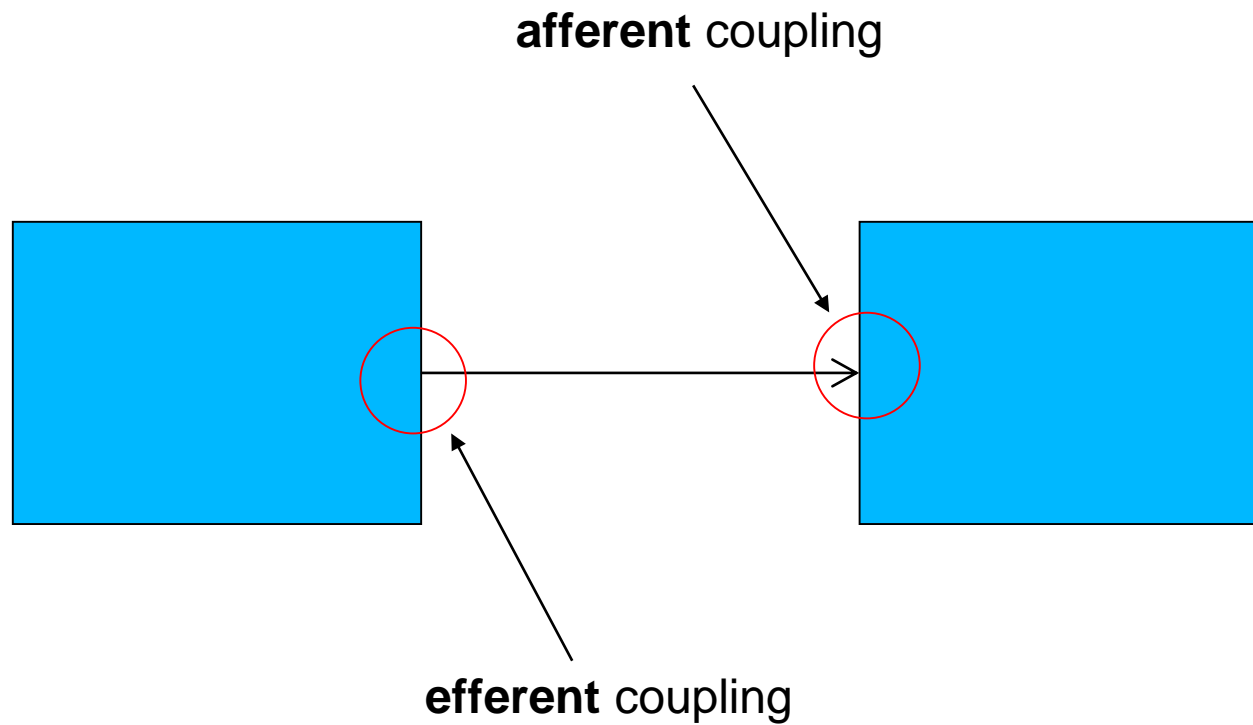


Goals Of OO Design

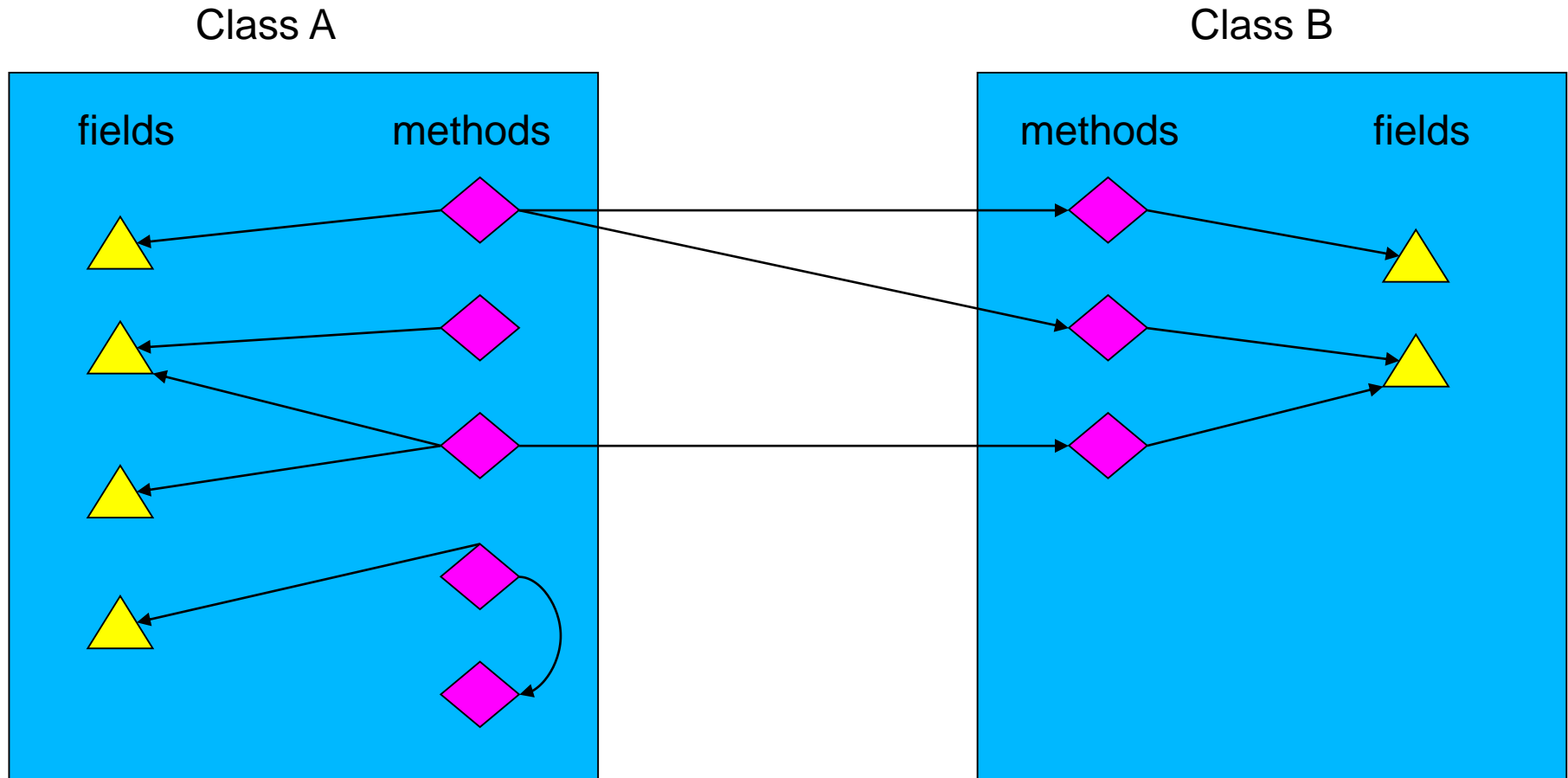
By packaging data, function and interfaces together, what do we hope to achieve?



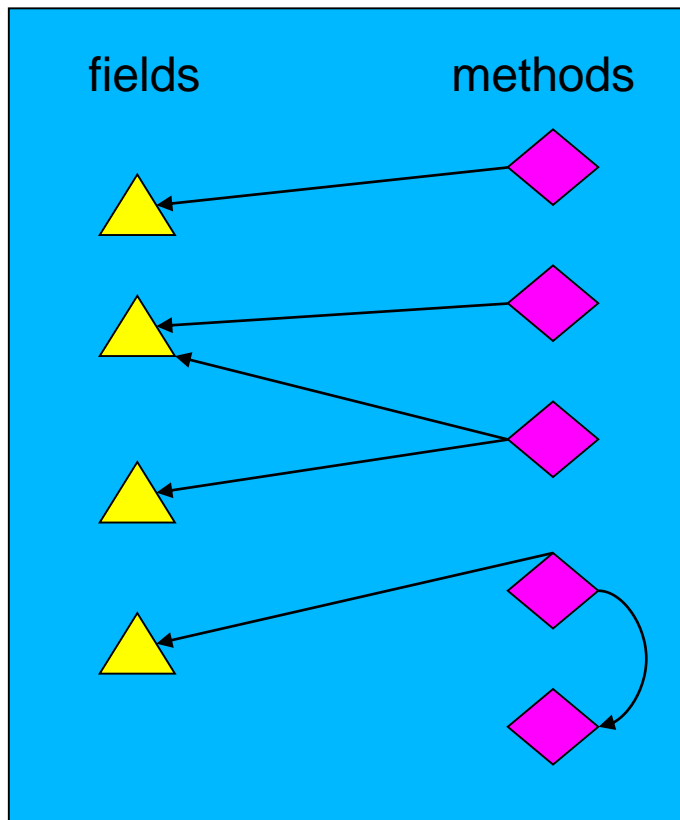
Dependencies



Dependency Analysis



Class Cohesion



No. of internal relationships = 6

No. of methods* = 5

Average relationships per method = 1.2

** Including explicitly-declared and implied constructors*

Jason's 4 Rules Of Dependency Management

1. **Minimise** dependencies

- Introduce less dependencies overall

2. **Localise** dependencies

- Package dependent things together (methods, fields, classes)

3. **Stabilise** dependencies

- Depend on things that are less likely to change

4. **Abstract** dependencies

- Depend on things that are easier to substitute



Basic Design Principles



Simple Design



Less Code means Less Dependencies

Don't Repeat Yourself

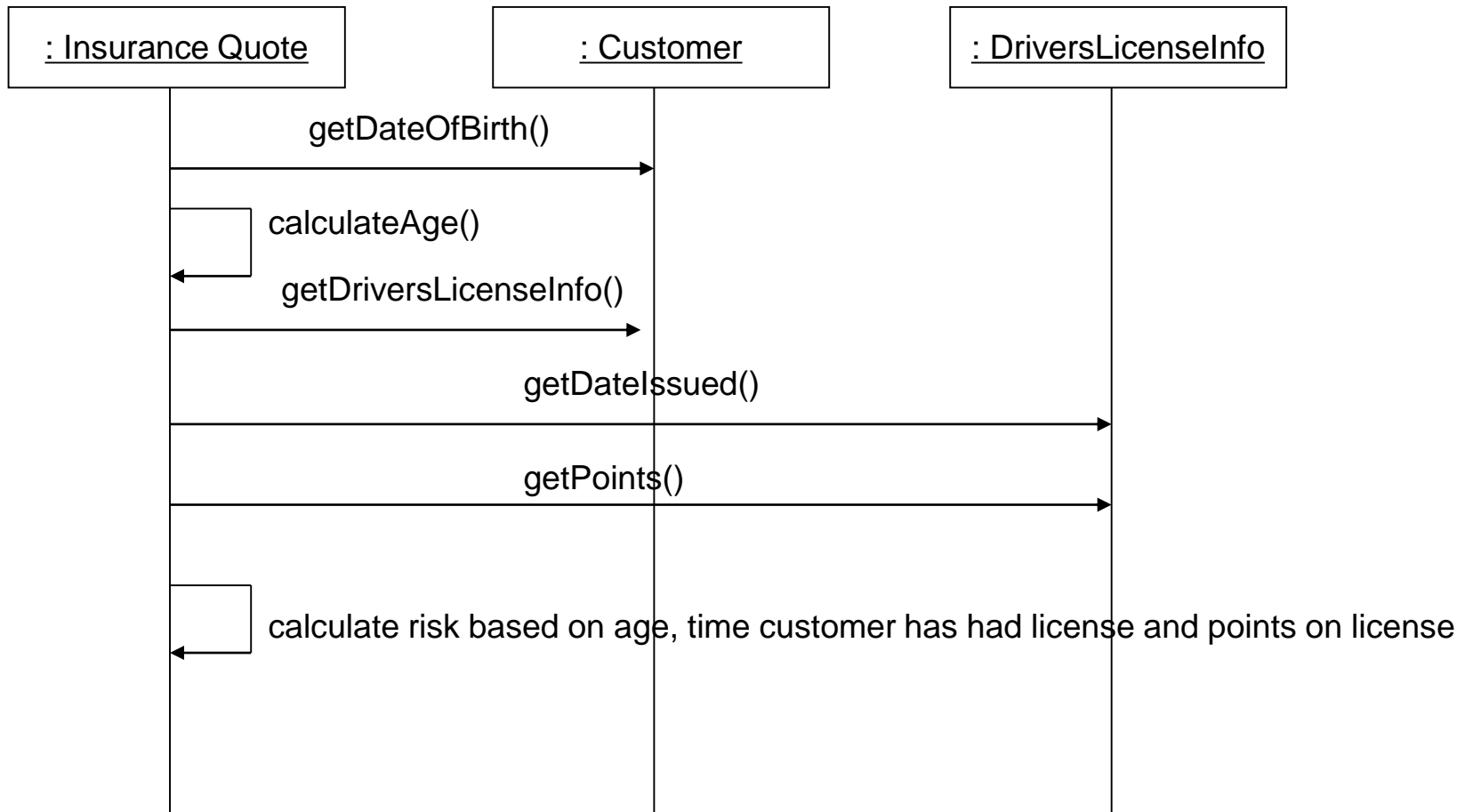


Duplicated Code means Duplicated Dependencies

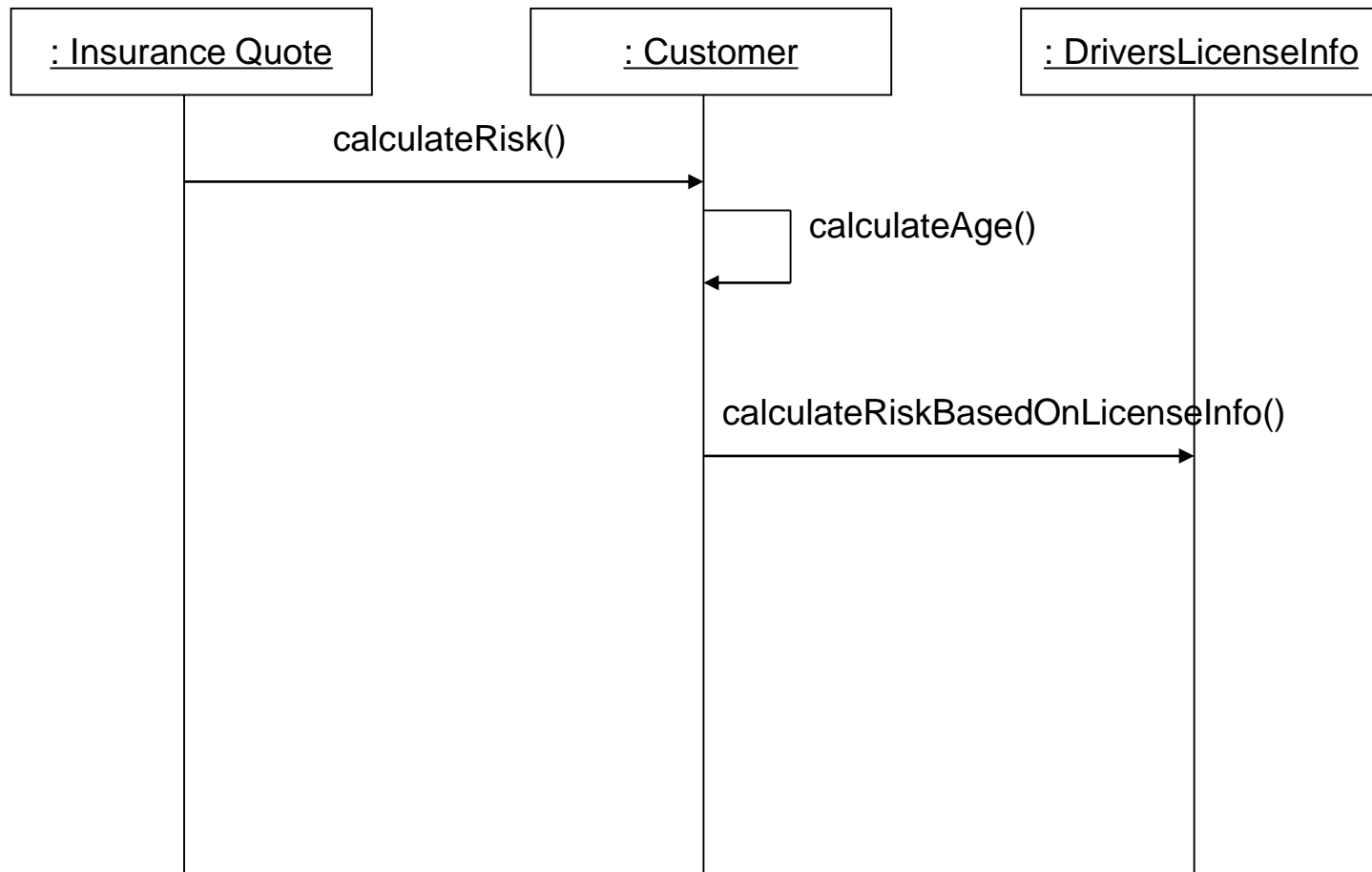
Tell, Don't Ask



Data-driven Design



Tell, Don't Ask



Ex 1 - Tell, Don't Ask

- Analyse the dependencies in the source folder/project for Tell, Don't Ask
 - What is the average class cohesion?
 - What are the average efferent and afferent couplings per class?
- Refactor the code to reduce couplings and improve class cohesion



Class Design Principles

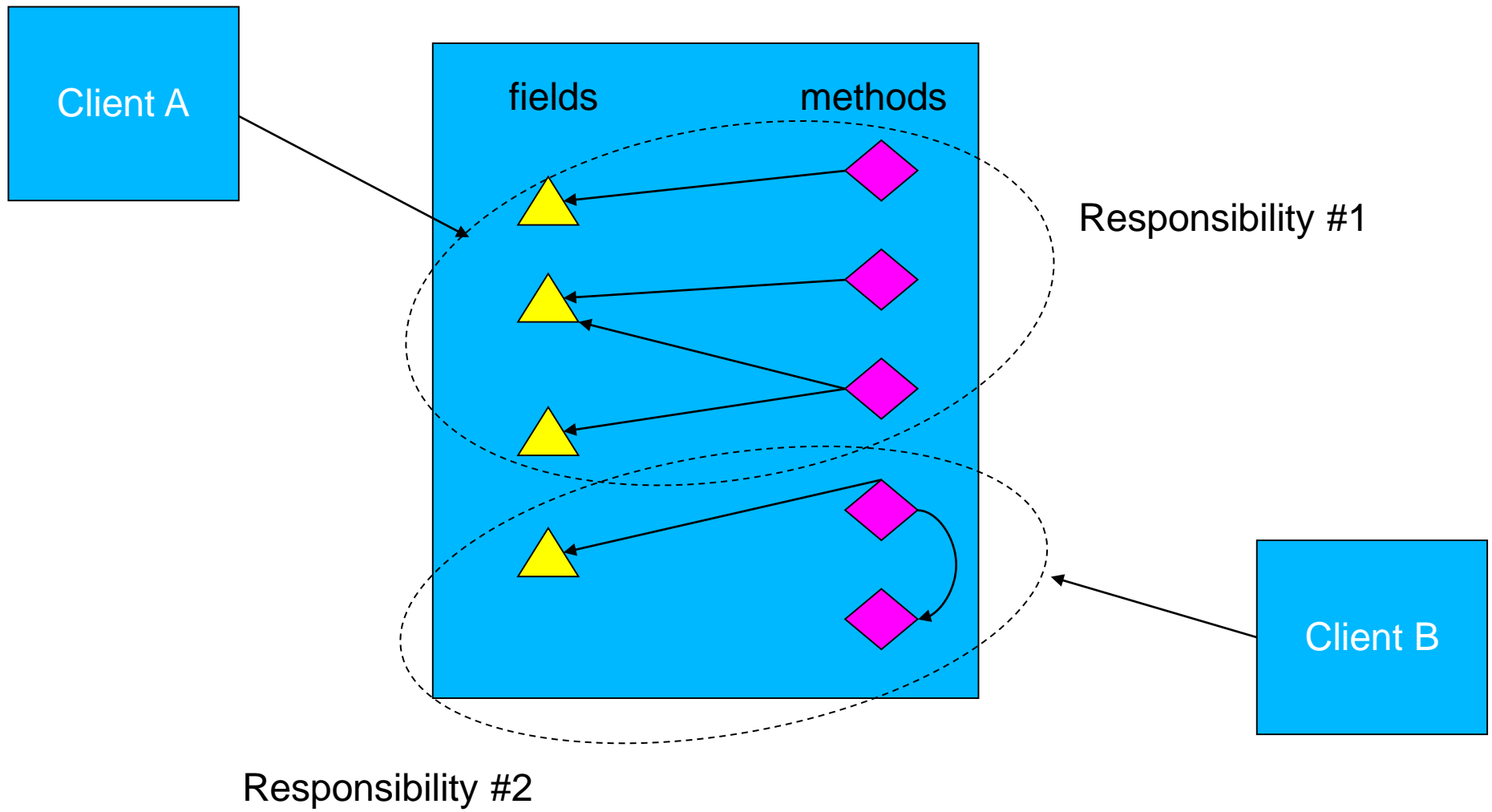


Single Responsibility



Classes Should Have Only One Reason To Change

Why? - #1



Why? - #2

AB

CD

AB
CD
AB.CD
CD.AB

A

B

C

D

A
B
C
D
A.B
A.C
A.D
A.B.C
... etc



Ex 2 – Single Responsibility

- Identify the responsibilities of classes in the Single Responsibility source folder/project
- Refactor the code so that classes have only one responsibility



Open-Closed

Classes should be...

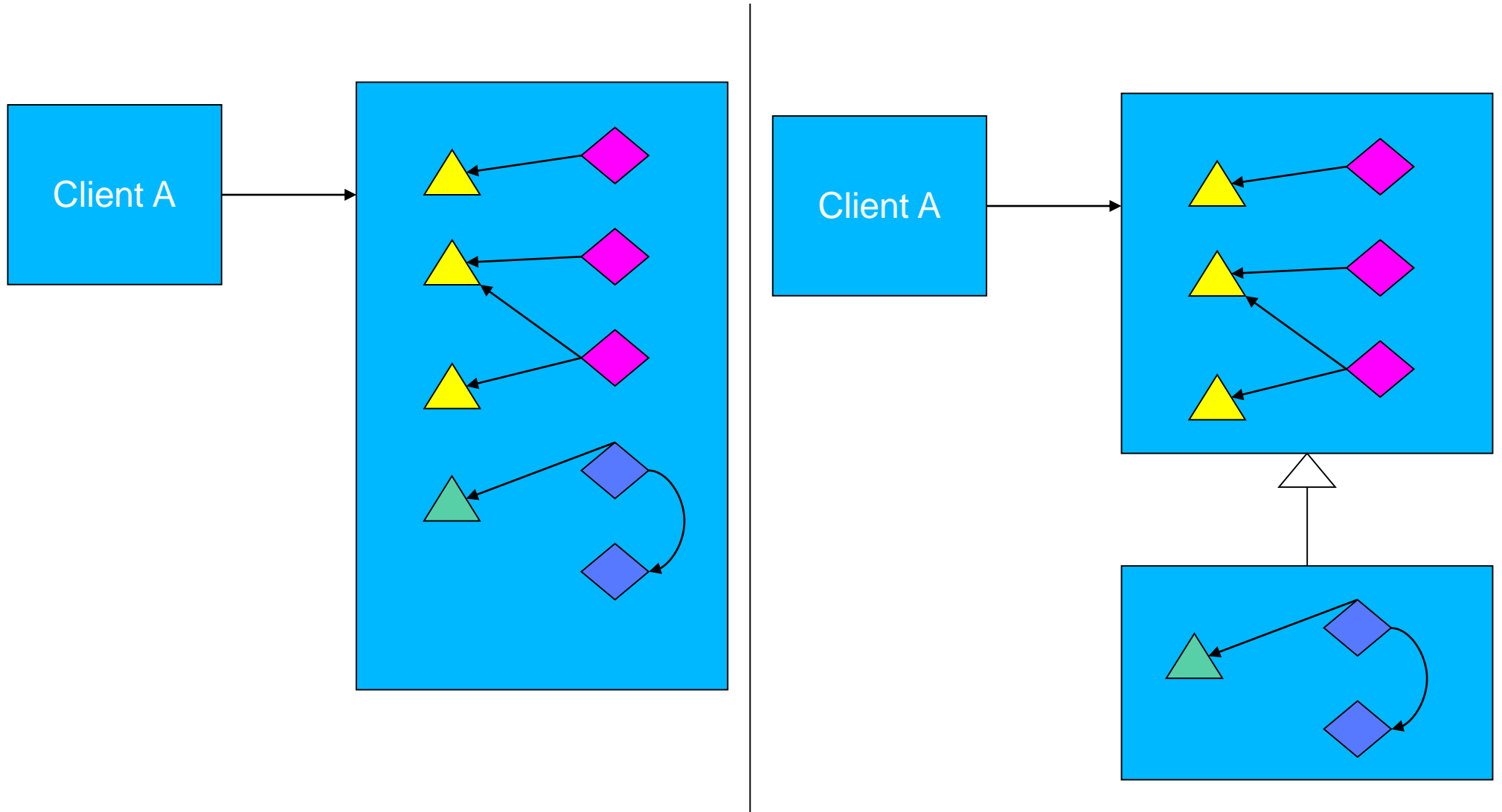


Open to Extension



Closed to Modification

Why?



Ex 3 – Open-Closed

- Add functionality to the code in the Open-Closed source project/folder to ensure customers are of legal age to rent videos with the following classifications:
 - 18
 - 15
 - 12
 - U



Liskov Substitution



An instance of a class can be substituted with an instance of any of its subclasses

Ex 4 – Liskov Substitution

- Extend BankAccount in the Liskov Substitution source folder/project to allow customers to draw against an agreed overdraft limit
- Modify the tests to ensure that the subclass of BankAccount passes the tests for a BankAccount as well as tests for an account with an overdraft limit



Interface Segregation



Captain

- toss coin
- rally team
- say “at the end of the day” in post-match interviews

Employee

- correct boss's mistakes
- attend appraisal
- request raise



Mother

- feed
- bath
- clothe
- do school run
- make nativity costume
- take to doctor
- etc etc etc



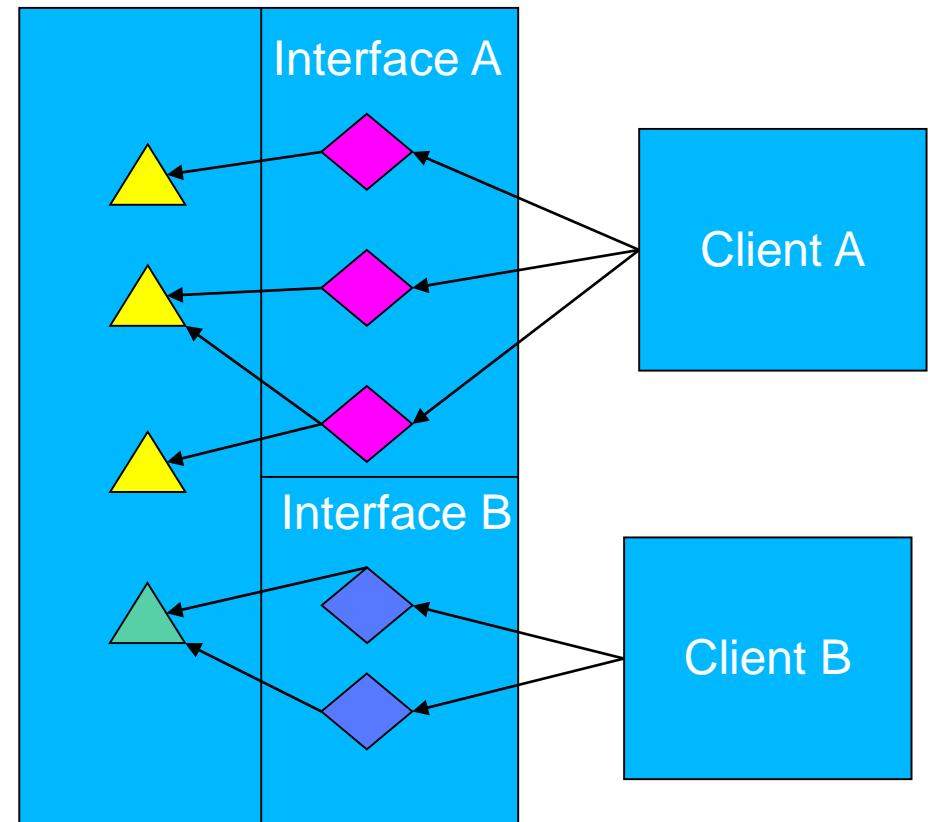
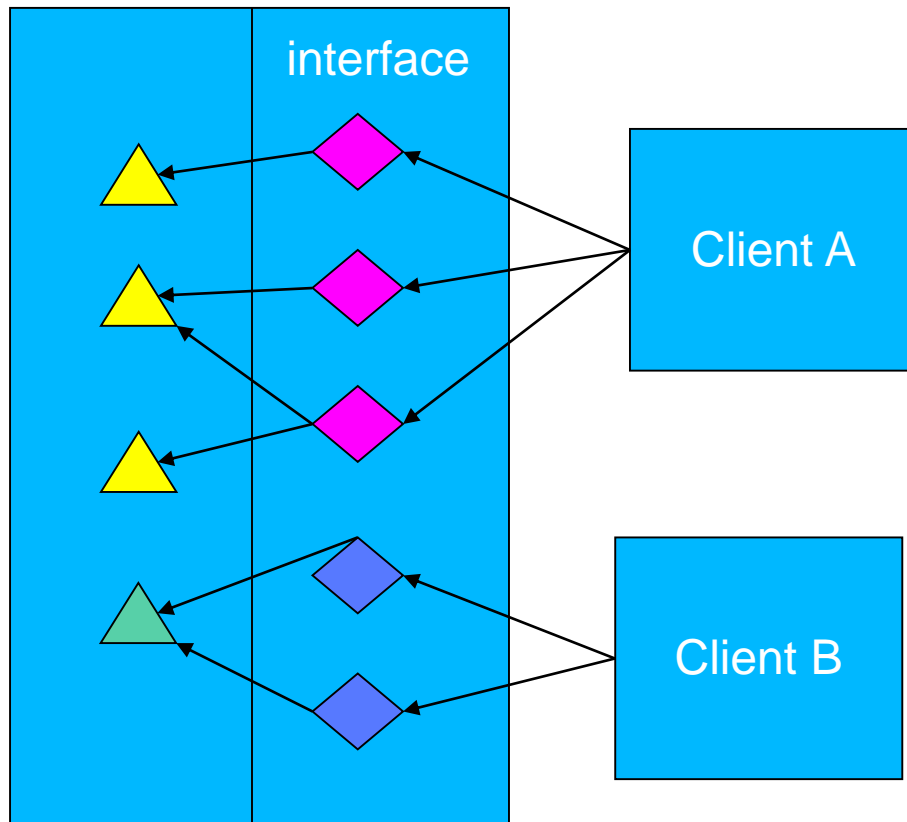
Wife

- put up with Xbox sessions
- invite fat mother for weekend



Classes should present client-specific interfaces

Why?



Ex 5- Interface Segregation

- Refactor the classes in the Interface Segregation source folder/project so they present client-specific interfaces

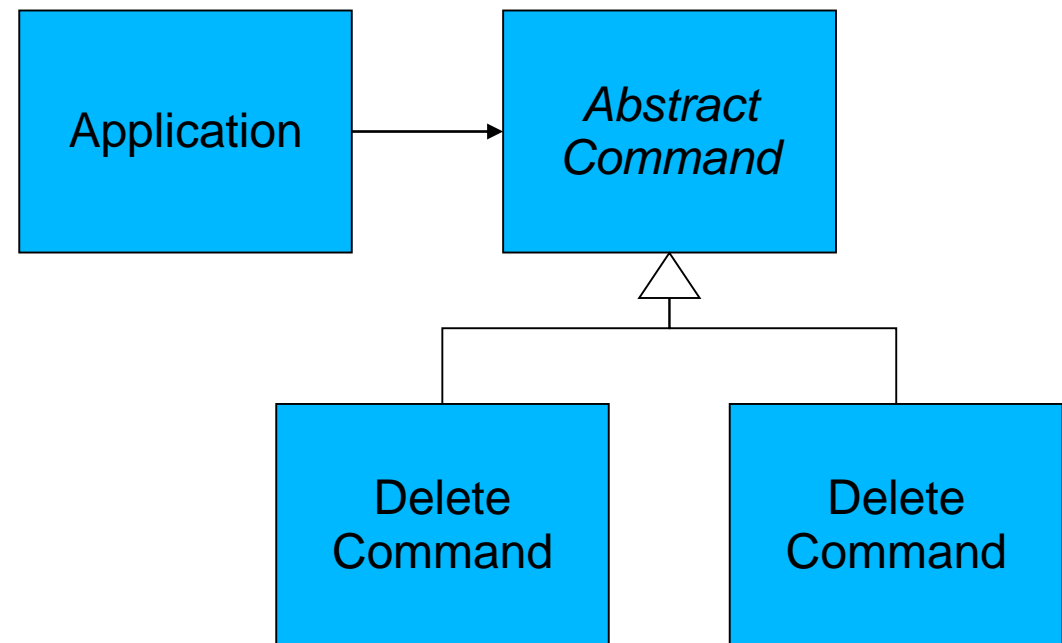
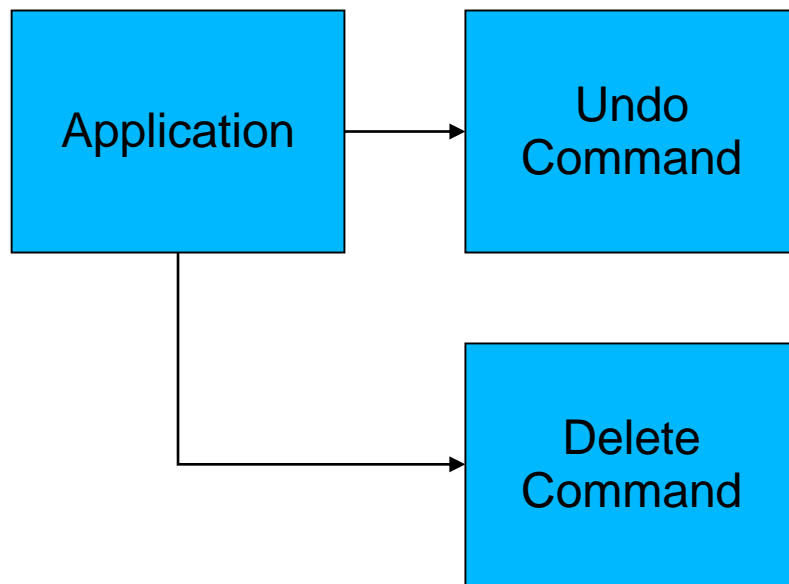


Dependency Inversion

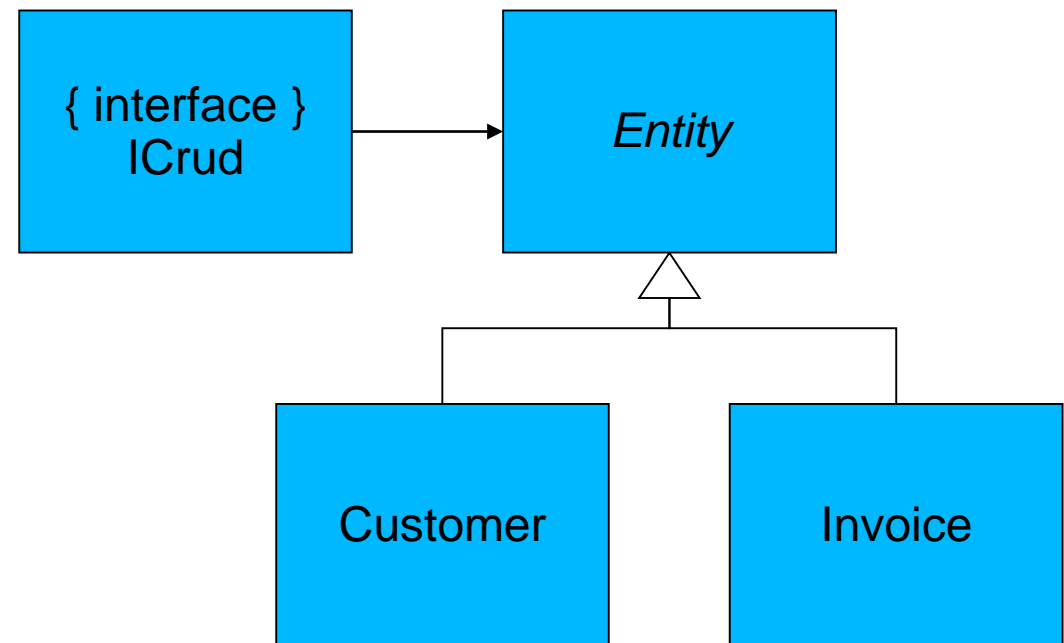
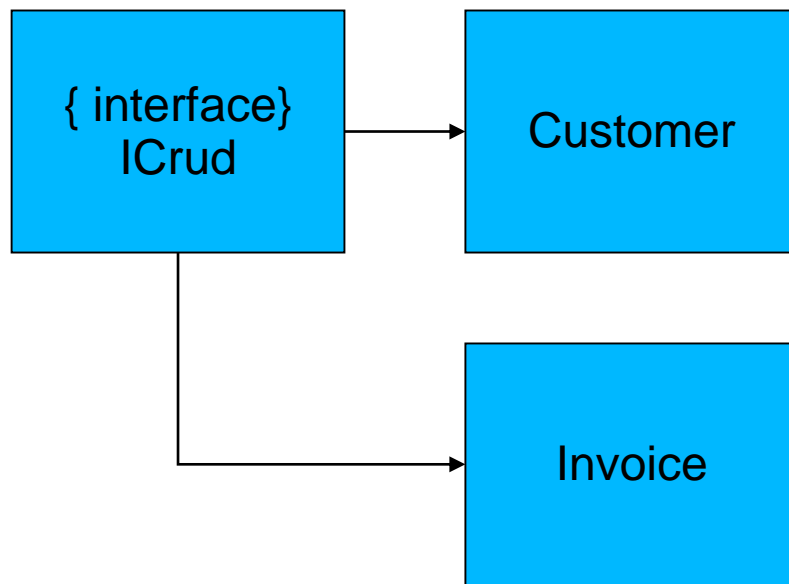


- A. High-level modules should not depend on low-level modules. Both should depend on abstractions.*
- B. Abstractions should not depend upon details. Details should depend upon abstractions.*

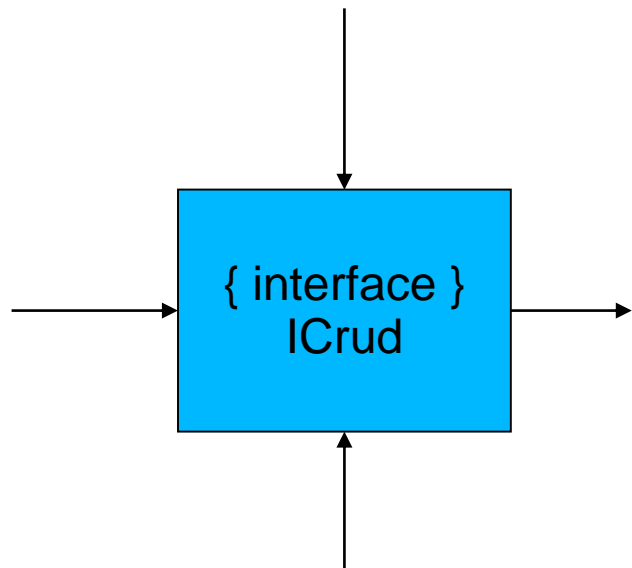
E.g. App class depends on concrete commands



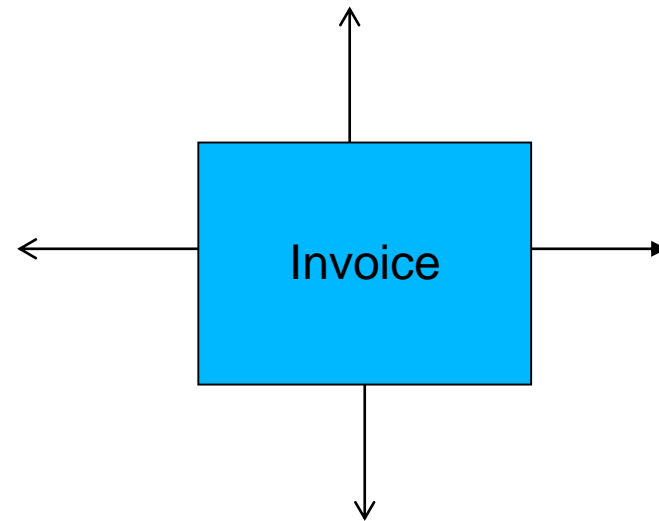
E.g. Interface depends on concrete classes



Dependency Inversion Analysis



Abstractions should have higher afferent/efferent couplings



Concrete classes should have higher efferent/afferent couplings

Ex 6 – Dependency Inversion

- Refactor the classes in the Dependency Inversion source folder/project so that higher-level classes don't depend on lower-level classes, and abstractions don't depend on details



More Class Design Principles



Law of Demeter



Classes should only know about their nearest neighbours

Ex 7 – Law of Demeter

- Refactor the classes in the Law Of Demeter source folder/project so that classes only interact with their direct collaborators

