

THE DEVELOPER'S CONFERENCE

Clean Code e Clean Architecture no Front-End

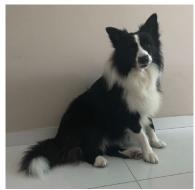
Wesley W. de Azevedo Palmeira Senior Software Developer

Quem sou eu?

THE DEVELOPER'S CONFERENCE

- Wesley Wevertton de Azevedo Palmeira, 29 anos
- Esposo, Nordestino (Campina Grande PB) e Baterista
- Graduado em Engenharia de computação (IFPB CG)
- Pouco mais de 8 anos no mercado de TI
- Atualmente Desenvolvedor Sênior / Líder Técnico













Agenda



- Motivação
- Aplicação "Exemplo"
- Código Limpo
 - Conceito
 - Nomes
 - Condicionais
 - Funções
- Arquitetura Limpa
 - Conceito
 - Princípio da Responsabilidade única (Single responsibility principle)
 - Princípio do aberto/fechado (Open-closed principle)
 - Princípio da Inversão de dependência (Dependency Inversion principle)
- Conclusão

Motivação



No início do projeto...



Código RUIM



Deu trabalho em, levei 2 dias para fazer, porém ta lindo

Código BOM

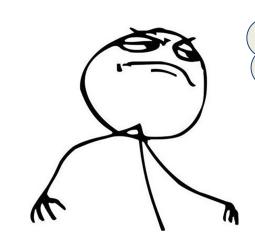
Motivação



Alguns meses depois....



Impossível entender, mexo em um local, quebra em outro WTF



Muito bom mexer nesse projeto, tá tudo muito organizado!!

Código RUIM

Código BOM

Motivação

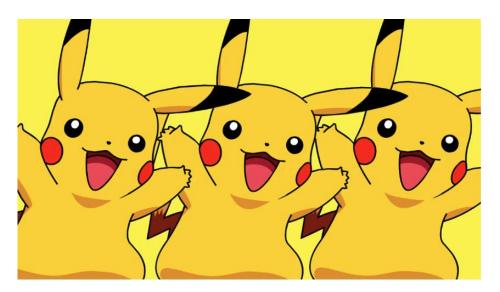




Aplicação "Exemplo"



- Mini Pokédex utilizando a https://pokeapi.co/
- Vite + Vue3 + Vuetify + Typescript
- Será possível adicionar, remover e visualizar pokémons dessa lista



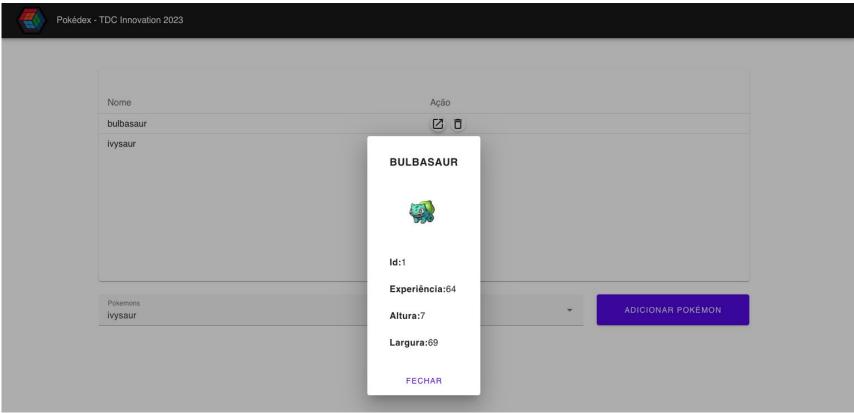
Aplicação "Exemplo"



Pokédex -	- TDC Innovation 2023			
	Nome			Ação
		Adicione um pokemon para exibi-lo aqui		
	Pokemons bulbasaur		*	ADICIONAR POKÉMON

Aplicação "Exemplo"



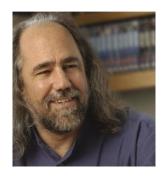


Código Limpo



"Um código limpo é simples e direto"

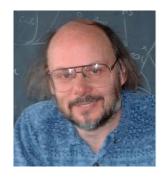
Grady Brooch, autor do livro Software Engineering with Ada



Código Limpo



"O código limpo faz bem apenas uma coisa" Bjarne Stroustrup, criador do C++

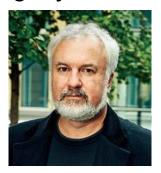


Código Limpo



"Um código limpo sempre parece que foi escrito por alguém que se importava"

Michael Feathers, autor do livro Working Effectively with Legacy Code



Nomes



Ruim

```
114 \vee type type1 = {
115
        name: string;
116
         url: string;
117
      }:
118
119
    \vee type type2 = {
120
         id: string;
121
        name: string;
122
        xp: string;
123
        height: string;
124
        weight: string;
         photo: string;
125
126
       }:
127
128
       const List1 = ref<type1[]>([]);
       const List2 = ref<type1[]>([]);
129
```

Bom

```
type PokemonCompact = {
115
         name: string;
116
         url: string;
                             Utilize nomes descritivos
117
118
       type Pokemon = {
119
         id: string;
120
121
         name: string;
122
         experience: string; Evite abreviações/codificações
123
        height: string;
124
        weight: string;
125
         photo: string;
126
                               Mantenha um padrão
127
128
       const pokemonTableList = ref<PokemonCompact[]>([]);
       const |pokemonSelectList| = ref<PokemonCompact[]>([]);
129
```

Nomes



Ruim

```
134
      const add = () => {
135
        if (pokemonSelectModel.value) {
136
          pokemonTableList.value.push(
137
            pokemonSelectModel.value
138
           );
139
140
141
142
      const remove = (i: PokemonCompact) => {
143
        const index = pokemonTableList.value.findIndex(
144
           (el) => el.name === i.name
145
         );
146
        pokemonTableList.value.splice(
147
           index, 1
148
         );
```

Bom

```
134 
    const pushPokemonToTable = () ⇒ {
        if (pokemonSelectModel.value) {
135 🛚 🗸
          pokemonTableList.value.push(
136 🐦
137
             pokemonSelectModel.value
138
          );
139
140
141
142 ∜ const removePokemonFromTable = (
143
        pokemonToRemove: PokemonCompact
144
        => {
       const pokemonIndex = pokemonTableList.value.findIndex(
145
146
           (pokemon) => pokemon.name === pokemonToRemove.name
        ):
147
148 🐦
        pokemonTableList.value.splice(
          pokemonIndex, 1
149
150
        );
                             Evite mapas mentais
151
```

Condicionais



Ruim

```
Evite negações de condicionais
const add = () => {
  if (!current.value || !current.value.name) {
    alert('Escolha um pokemon para adicionar na tabela')
                    Encapsule condicionais
  else if(
    List1.value.findIndex(
      el => el.name === current.value?.name
      === -1){
    List1.value.push(
                         Evite aninhamento de condicionais
      current.value
    else {
    alert('Pokemon ja existe na tabela')
```

Bom

```
const pushPokemonToTable = () => {
  if (validatePokemon(pokemonSelectModel.value)) {
    pushPokemonToTableList(pokemonSelectModel.value)
    else {
    alert('Escolha um pokemon para adicionar na tabela')
const pushPokemonToTableList = (pokemon: PokemonCompact) => {
  if(checkHasPokemonOnTable(pokemon)) {
     alert('Pokemon ja existe na tabela')
   else {
     pokemonTableList.value.push(
       pokemon
```

Funções



```
Crie funções pequenas (20 linhas no máximo)

const removePokemonFromTable = (

pokemonToRemove: PokemonCompact
) => { O número ideal de parâmetros de uma função é ZERO

const pokemonIndex = getPokemonTableIndex(pokemonToRemove);

pokemonTableList.value.splice(pokemonIndex, 1);
}; Devem fazer apenas umas coisa
```

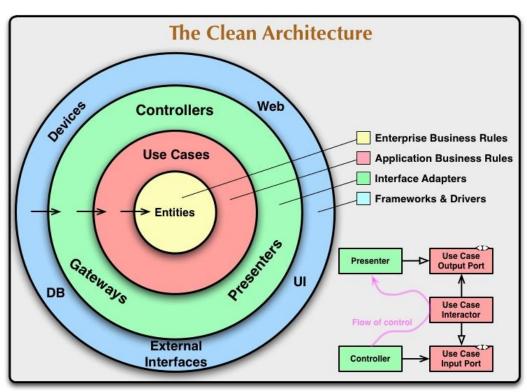
Arquitetura Limpa



Padrão arquitetural com o objetivo de promover a implementação de sistemas que favorecem a reusabilidade de código, coesão, independência de tecnologia e testabilidade.

Arquitetura Limpa

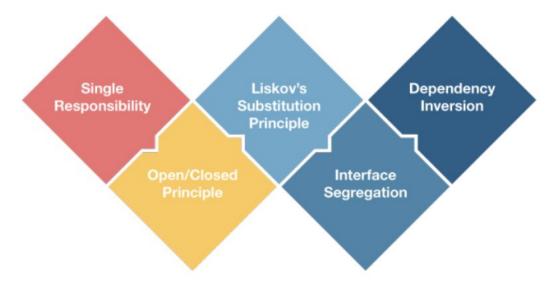




Arquitetura Limpa









Cada módulo ou classe deve ter responsabilidade sobre uma única parte da funcionalidade fornecida pelo software.



Problemas da nossa aplicação:

- Tudo dentro do App.vue
- HTML do App.vue com 104 linhas
- Várias responsabilidades em um mesmo arquivo (Regra de negócio, visualização e consultas a API)



Passo 1

```
<v-app>
         <Header />
         <v-container class="mt-16">
            <v-row>
             <v-col cols="12">
               <PokemonTable
                  :pokemons="pokemonTableList"
                 @details="showPokemonDetails"
                 @remove="removePokemonFromTable"
             </v-col>
13
           </v-row>
14 🗸
           <PokemonSelect
             :pokemon-select-list="pokemonSelectList"
             @push="pushPokemonToTable"
         </v-container>
         <PokemonDialog
19 🗸
20
            :show="showDetailsDialog"
            :pokemon-details="pokemonDetailsModel"
           @hide="$event => showDetailsDialog = false"
23
       </v-app>
      </template>
```



Passo 2

```
export default class Pokedex {
    pokemons: PokemonCompact[];
    constructor() {
        this.pokemons = [];
    private getPokemonIndex (pokemonToFind: PokemonCompact) {
        return this.pokemons.findIndex(
          (pokemon) => pokemon.name === pokemonToFind.name
    };
    private checkHasPokemon(pokemonToCheck?: PokemonCompact) {
        return (
            this.pokemons.findIndex(
              (pokemon) => pokemon.name === pokemonToCheck?.name
              !==-1
```

```
setPokemons(pokemons: PokemonCompact[]) {
    this.pokemons = pokemons;
pushPokemon(pokemon: PokemonCompact) {
    if (this.checkHasPokemon(pokemon)) {
        throw(new Error('Pokemon ja existe na tabela'));
    } else {
        this.pokemons.push(pokemon);
removePokemon(pokemon: PokemonCompact) {
    const pokemonIndex = this.getPokemonIndex(pokemon);
    this.pokemons.splice(pokemonIndex, 1);
```



Passo 3

```
export default class PokemonGatewayHttp {
  private parsePokemonDetails(pokemonData: PokemonData) {
    return {
      id: pokemonData.id,
      name: pokemonData.name,
      experience: pokemonData.base_experience,
      height: pokemonData.height,
     weight: pokemonData.weight,
      photo: pokemonData.sprites.front default,
  async getPokemons() {
    const { data } = await axios.get("https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon")
    return data.results;
  async getPokemonByUrl(pokemonUrl: string) {
    const { data } = await axios.get(pokemonUrl);
    const pokemonParsed = this.parsePokemonDetails(data);
    return pokemonParsed:
```



```
const pokemon = ref<Pokemon>();
38
     const showDetailsDialog = ref(false);
     const tablePokedex = reactive(new Pokedex());
40
     const selectPokedex = reactive(new Pokedex());
41
     const pokemonsGateway = new PokemonGatewayHttp();
42
43
     onMounted(async () => {
       const pokemons = await pokemonsGateway.getPokemons();
       selectPokedex.setPokemons(pokemons);
46
     });
     const pushPokemon = (pokemon: PokemonCompact) => {
48
       try {
         tablePokedex.pushPokemon(pokemon);
       } catch (error) {
51
         alert(error);
52
53
54
     const removePokemon = (pokemonToRemove: PokemonCompact) => {
55
       tablePokedex.removePokemon(pokemonToRemove);
56
     };
     const showPokemonDetails = async (pokemonUrl: string) => {
57
58
       pokemon.value = await pokemonsGateway.getPokemonByUrl(pokemonUrl)
       showDetailsDialog.value = true;
     </script>
```



Entidades de software devem ser abertas para extensão, mas fechadas para modificação.



```
√ <template>

        <v-row>
         <v-col cols="9">
            <v-select
              v-model="pokemonSelectModel"
              label="Pokémons"
              :items="pokemons"
              item-title="name"
9
              return-object
10
            ></v-select>
11
          </v-col>
         <v-col cols="3">
12 🗸
            <v-btn height="55px" block color="primary" @click="pushPokemon"</pre>
13 🗸
14
              >Adicionar Pokémon</v-btn
15
16
          </v-col>
17
       </v-row>
      </template>
18
```



```
<template>
  <v-row>
    <v-col cols="9">
      <v-select
        v-model="pokemonSelectModel"
        label="Pokémons"
        :items="pokemons"
        item-title="name"
        return-object
      ></v-select>
    </v-col>
    <v-col cols="3">
      1 reference
      <slot name="right" :currentPokemon="pokemonSelectModel"></slot>
    </v-col>
  </v-row>
</template>
```



```
<PokemonSelect :pokemons="selectPokedex.pokemons">
  <template #right="scope">
    <v-btn height="55px" block color="primary"</pre>
      @click="$event => pushPokemon(scope.currentPokemon)'
      Adicionar Pokémon
    </v-btn>
  </template>
</PokemonSelect>
```



Dependa de abstrações e não de implementações.



```
const pokemonsGatewayHttp = new PokemonGatewayHttp();
onMounted(async () => {
  const pokemons = await pokemonsGatewayHttp.getPokemons();
async getPokemons() {
 const { data } = await axios.get("https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon");
 return data.results;
```

onMounted(async () => {

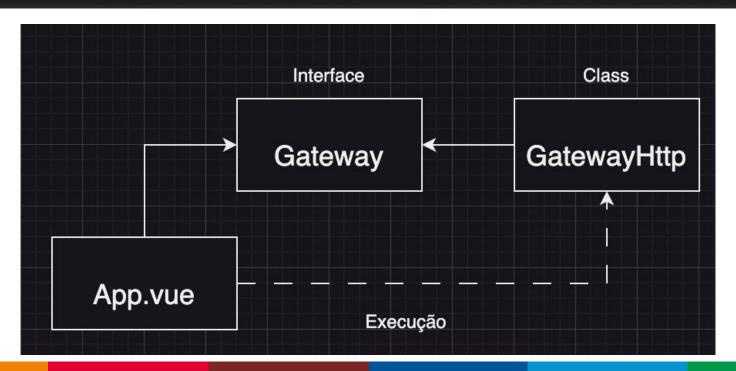


```
export default interface PokemonGateway {
    getPokemons(): Promise<PokemonCompact[]>;
    getPokemonByUrl(pokemonUrl: string): Promise<Pokemon>;
const pokemonsGateway = inject("pokemonGateway") as PokemonGateway
```

const pokemons = await pokemonsGateway.getPokemons();



app.provide("pokemonGateway", new PokemonGatewayHttp());



Conclusão



- Clean Code e Clean Architecture são dicas não regras
- Dá para aplicar as dicas do Uncle Bob no Frontend
- Pensar na qualidade do código não é perda de tempo

Obrigado! Dúvidas?





nolderosw



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@wesley150



@leloazevedo

