



#### **AGENDA**

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- 2. Domain Driven Design
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  - b. Advantages/Disadvantages
  - c. Building Blocks
  - d. In Practice
  - e. Patterns
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    - ii. Architecture
  - f. Bounded Context
  - g. Anti-Corruption Layer
- 3. How to begin using DDD?
- 4. Documentation
- 5. Q&A

#### **About me**

- Degree of Mathematics and Computer Sciences, University of Minho (2007);
- Professional Experience:
  - o 13 years in software development
    - 5 years at Farfetch
      - 2 years as a Senior .Net Engineer;
      - last 3 years as a Teams Lead;
- Enthusiastic by
  - DDD and CQRS
  - SCRUM methodology
  - People coaching and performance
- Photography



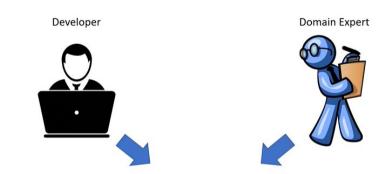






#### What is DDD?

- Development philosophy
- Defined by Eric Evans
- Used in large and complex systems
- Developers work closely to domain experts
- Uses a ubiquitous language



Domain Language

Any fool can write code that a computer can understand. Good programmers write code that humans can understand. in Refactoring: Improving the Design of Existing Code, 1999

# **Advantages**

- Communication
- Flexibility
- Maintainability

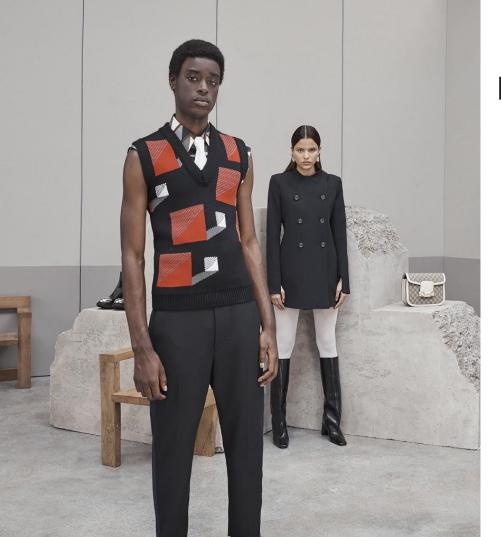
# **Disadvantages**

- Requires Domain Expertise
- Costly

#### Suitable for projects that are

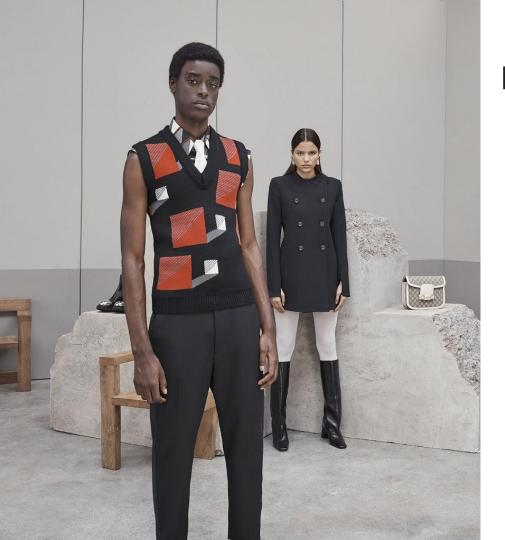
- Long term
- High domain complexity
- Have clear benefits of the communication





# **DDD Building Blocks**

- Domain: the subject area of the program;
- Domain Model: a conceptual object model representing different parts of the domain;
  - Bounded Context: the context to which a model can be applied;
- Ubiquitous Language: the common domain language used by the team and in the code;



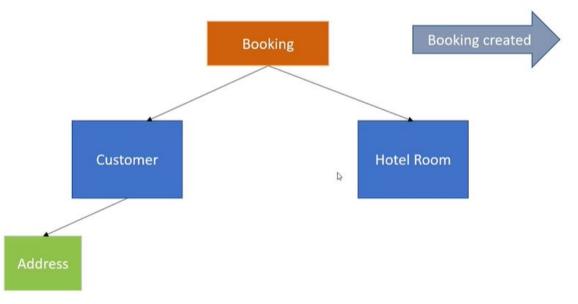
# **DDD Building Blocks**

- Entity: an object that is defined by a thread of continuity and its identity rather than by its attributes;
- **Value:** An object that has attributes but no identity (it is immutable);
- Aggregate: A collection of values and entities which are bound together by a root entity, known as an aggregate root;
- Domain Event: an event directly related to the domain;



#### **DDD** in Practice

An example: Hotel booking system









# **Design Patterns**

Factory

Application Code

Factory returns an instance of the domain object

Calls factory method

Domain Object

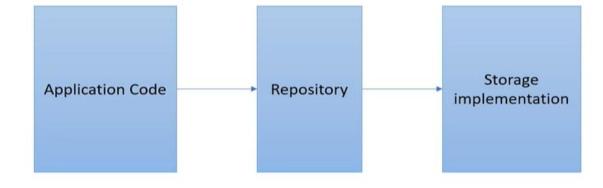
Private constructor

Factory Method

instance of the domain object



Repository





# **Design Patterns**

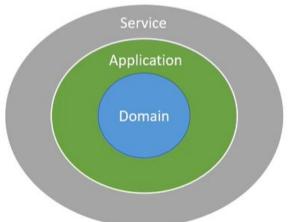
Application Code

Domain object

Domain service

#### **Architectural Pattern**

# Onion Architecture







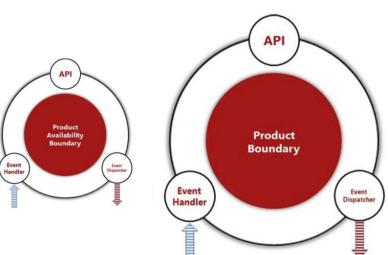


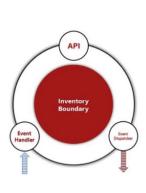
#### **Bounded Context**

- Internal services
- Boundary services:
  - o API
  - Handler
  - Dispatcher

#### Main advantages:

- Isolated and limited components:
  - develop and deploy with confidence
  - easier to scale up
  - single responsibility
- Restrict access to internal services







# **Anti-Corruption Layer**

- Different Bounded Contexts can share concepts;
- How to avoid problems in the communication between them?
  - Using Anti-corruption layers





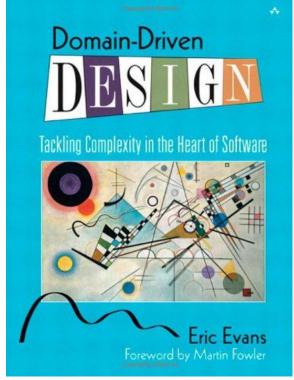
# How to begin using DDD?

- Try on a small subset of your domain;
- Break down larger domains into smaller;
- Microservices, CQRS and Event Sourcing;
- Learn more about DDD;





#### **Documentation**



# Q&A

