

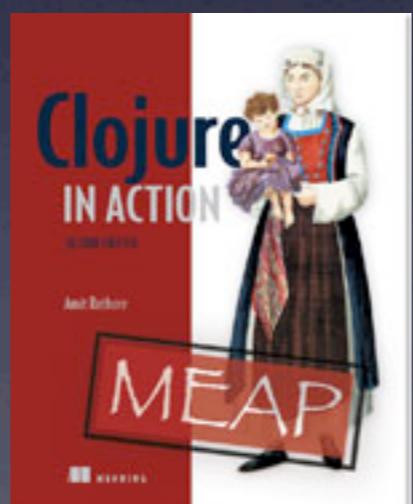
Domain Driven Design with Clojure

Clojure/West 2013
Portland, OR

Amit Rathore

CEO, Zolo Labs
CTO, Runa
Lead, ThoughtWorks

Author, Clojure in Action



2e



zolodeck

our first product



zolodeck

our first product
your digital assistant



zolodeck

our first product
your digital assistant
helps with professional networking and relationships



zolodeck

our first product
your digital assistant
helps with professional networking and relationships
(and personal ones too!)

zolodeck.com

DDD

not **really** going to talk about DDD

context map
bounded contexts
shared kernel

...

read the book
(eric evans)

today's talk

how to organize larger applications

modularity, maintainability, agility

way of thinking

business domain is the focus

I. Domain

I. Domain 2. Driven

- 1. Domain**
- 2. Driven**
- 3. Design**

I. Domain

layers

Presentation

Transport

Domain

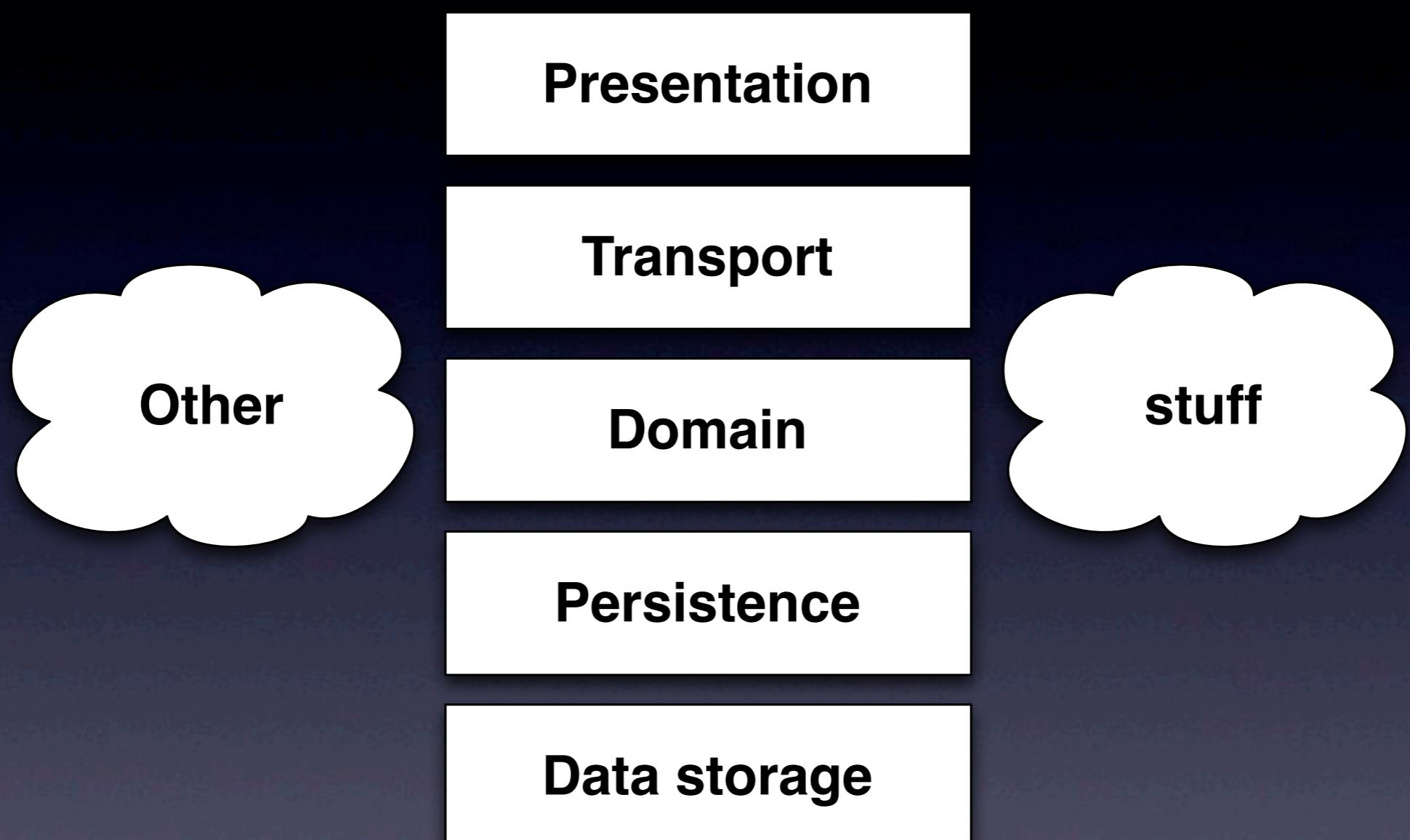
Persistence

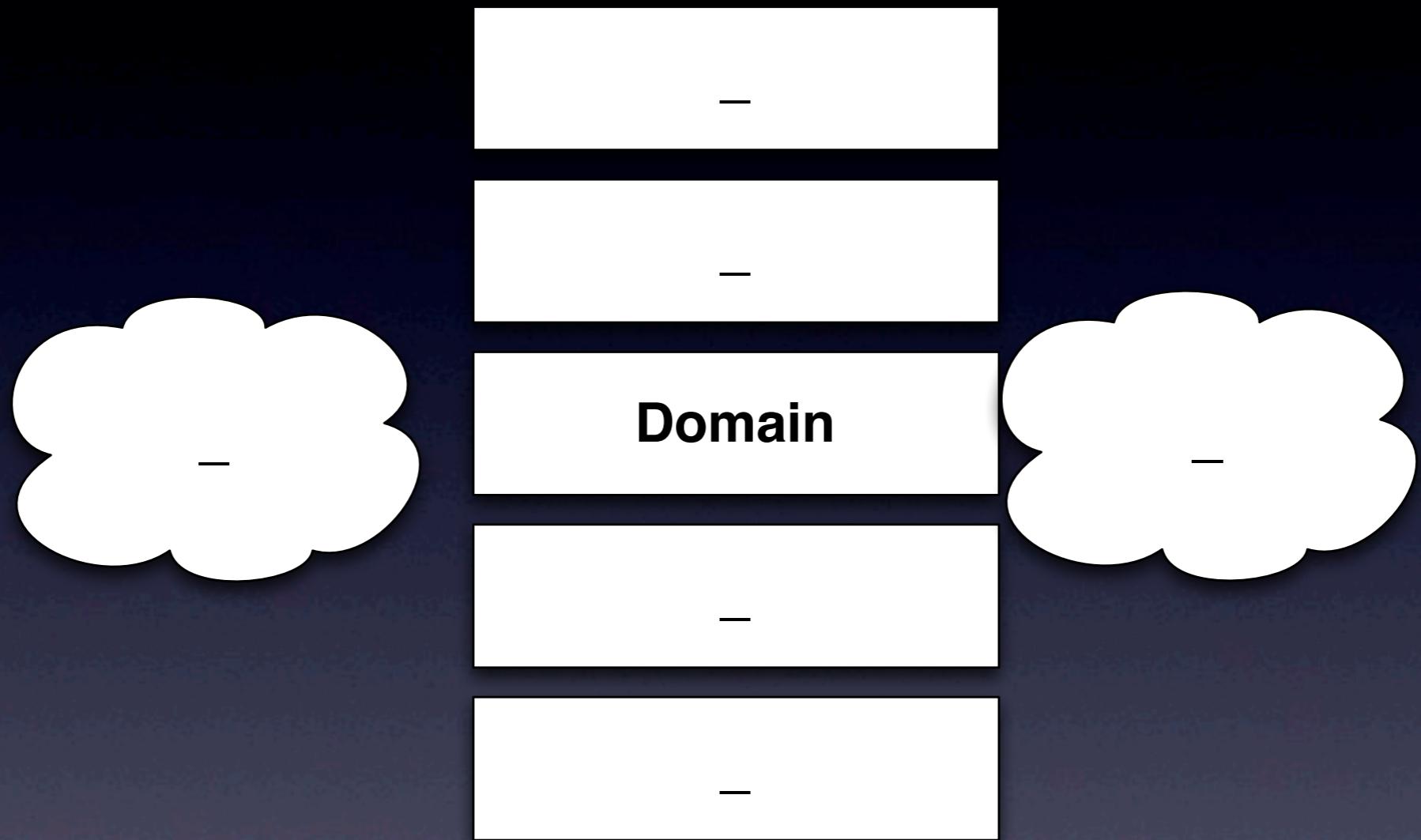
Data storage

other stuff

APIs
various clients
batch-processing
real-time processing
“offline” mode

...





domain

subject area

differentiation

expertise

domain model

model

conceptualization

limited simulation of the real world

selected abstractions

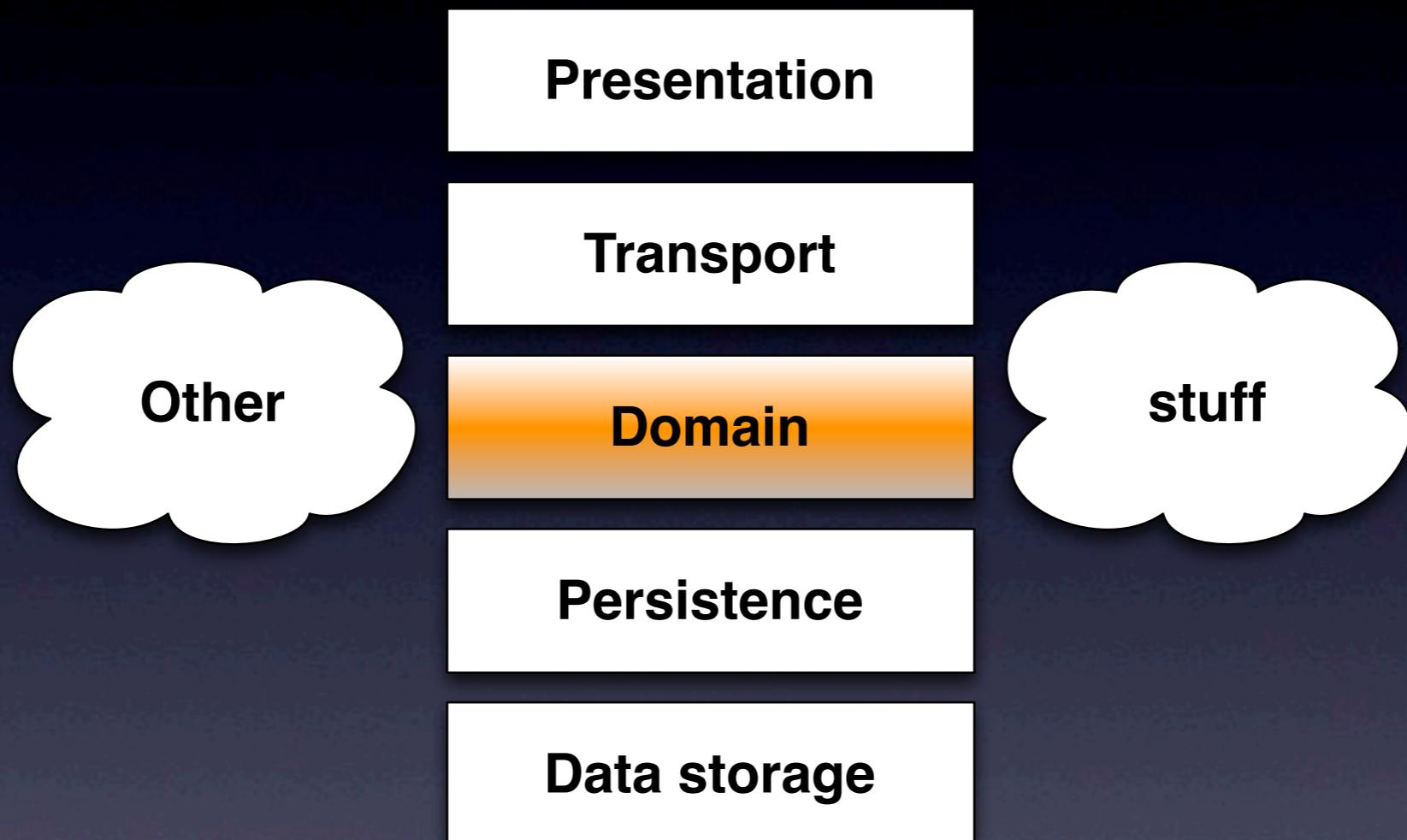
basis

solve particular problems

business logic

quality of the model

determines success



what does it look like?

oo world

nouns

processes are owned by nouns

designing the domain model

the right nouns own the right processes

nouns = classes

processes = methods

and of course, OOP has issues

Actually I made up the term "object-oriented",
and I can tell you I did **not** have C++ in **mind**.

Alan Kay

“dude, not everything is an object”

dude, not everything is an object
(the kingdom of nouns)

OOP has a real modeling handicap

Clojure

functional programming

verbs

equal prominence

verbs = functions

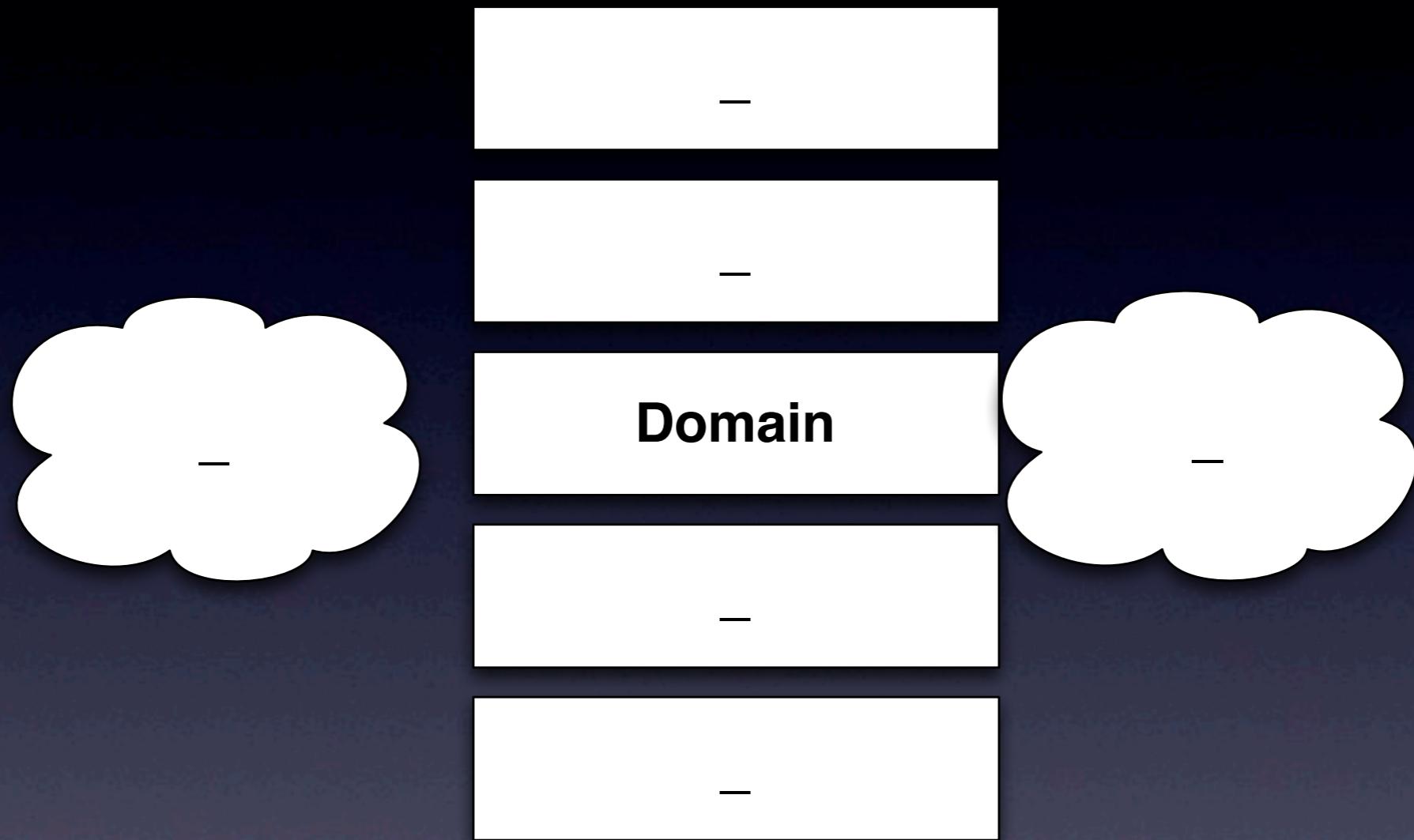
nouns = data

verbs transform nouns

verbs transform nouns
functions transform data

domain model = functions that transform data

specifically, those that live...



... here

purity matters

no side-effects

no dependency on data storage

no dependency on external services

in other words...

straight Clojure functions and data-structures

clean data passed to domain functions

validate outside the boundary

simple conditional code

missing data elements...

... or checking basic types of data elements

more complex validations...

validateur, bouncer, clj-schema

canonical data

domain model deals with canonical representation

domain-specific, semantic checks

thin layer, inside domain model

invalid or illegal states...

throw RuntimeException

slingshot, ex-info

uniform error handling, outside the domain layer

Data instantiation

Generic validation

Domain-Specific Validation

Domain Model

Domain

all these functions...

organized as collections of namespaces

zolo.domain.*

zolo.domain.user
zolo.domain.contact
zolo.domain.message
zolo.domain.interaction
zolo.domain.score

...

hmmm...

look a lot like Class names...

zolo.gateway.*

zolo.gateway.facebook
zolo.gateway.linkedin
zolo.gateway.twitter
zolo.gateway.email

...

other namespace collections...

zolo.api.*

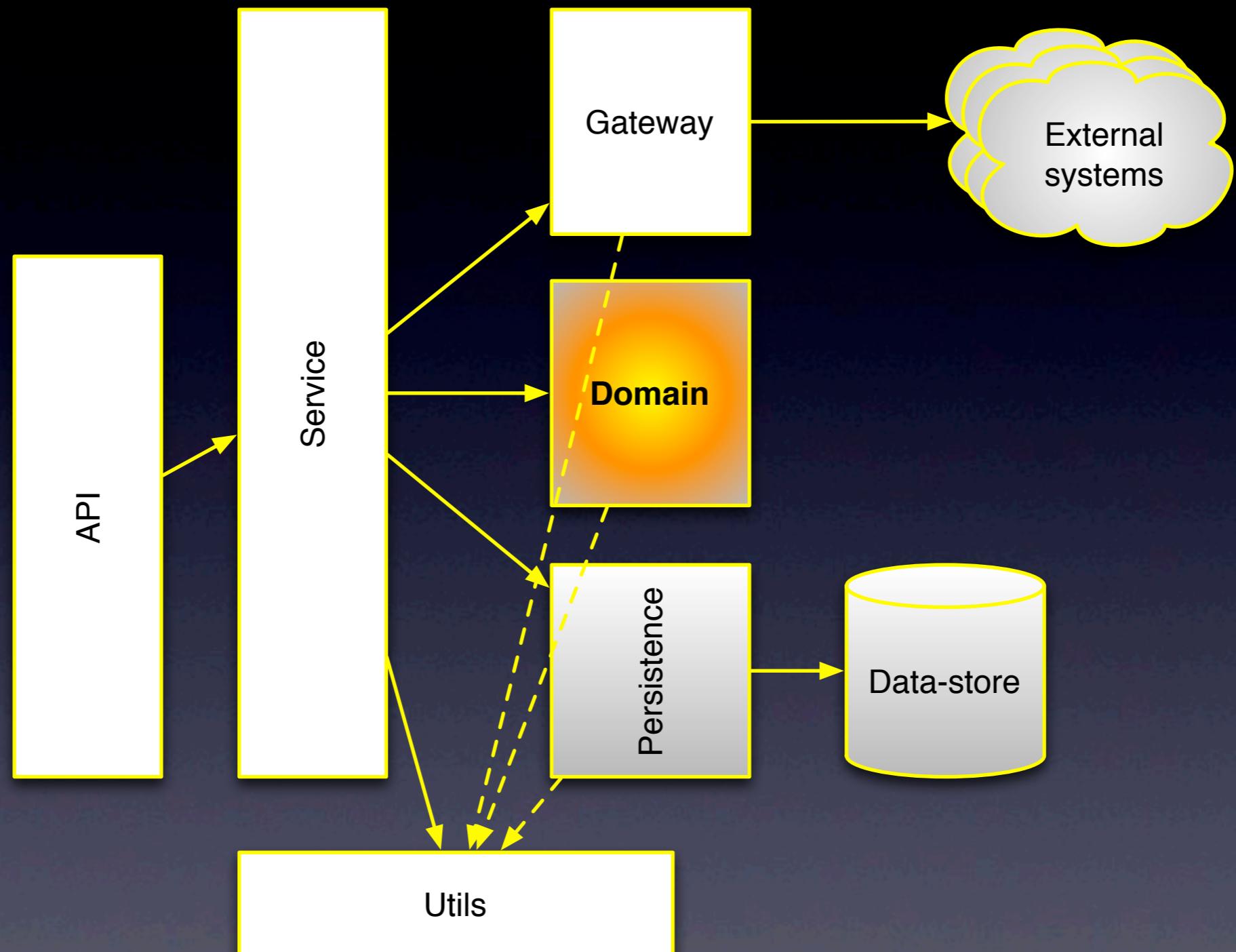
`zolo.api.user`
`zolo.api.contact`
`zolo.api.stats`
`zolo.api.recommendations`
`zolo.api.reminders`

...

zolo.service.*

zolo.demonic.*
(datomic)

how things fit



utils

`zolo.utils.calendar`
`zolo.utils.string`
`zolo.utils.maps`

...

service

verbs that don't belong in the domain, per se

verbs that don't belong in the domain, per se
GRASP - service pattern

zolo.service.user-service
zolo.service.contact-service
zolo.service.reminder-service

...

api

fns for RESTful access

domain

examples of domain functions

score relationship strength
merge contact's social identities
remind user to follow up
suggest contacts to connect with

...

hmm...

<verb> ... <noun>*

reminds you of OOAD?

a little bit?

a lot of that thinking transfers over

around organizing code

namespaces' names = nouns

namespaces' names = nouns
(or verbs)

related functions belong in a namespace

a few public functions

a bunch of private (helper) functions

main namespace called core

main namespace called core
(thanks emacs)

inline code? or a function?

err on the side of many functions

function names are documentation

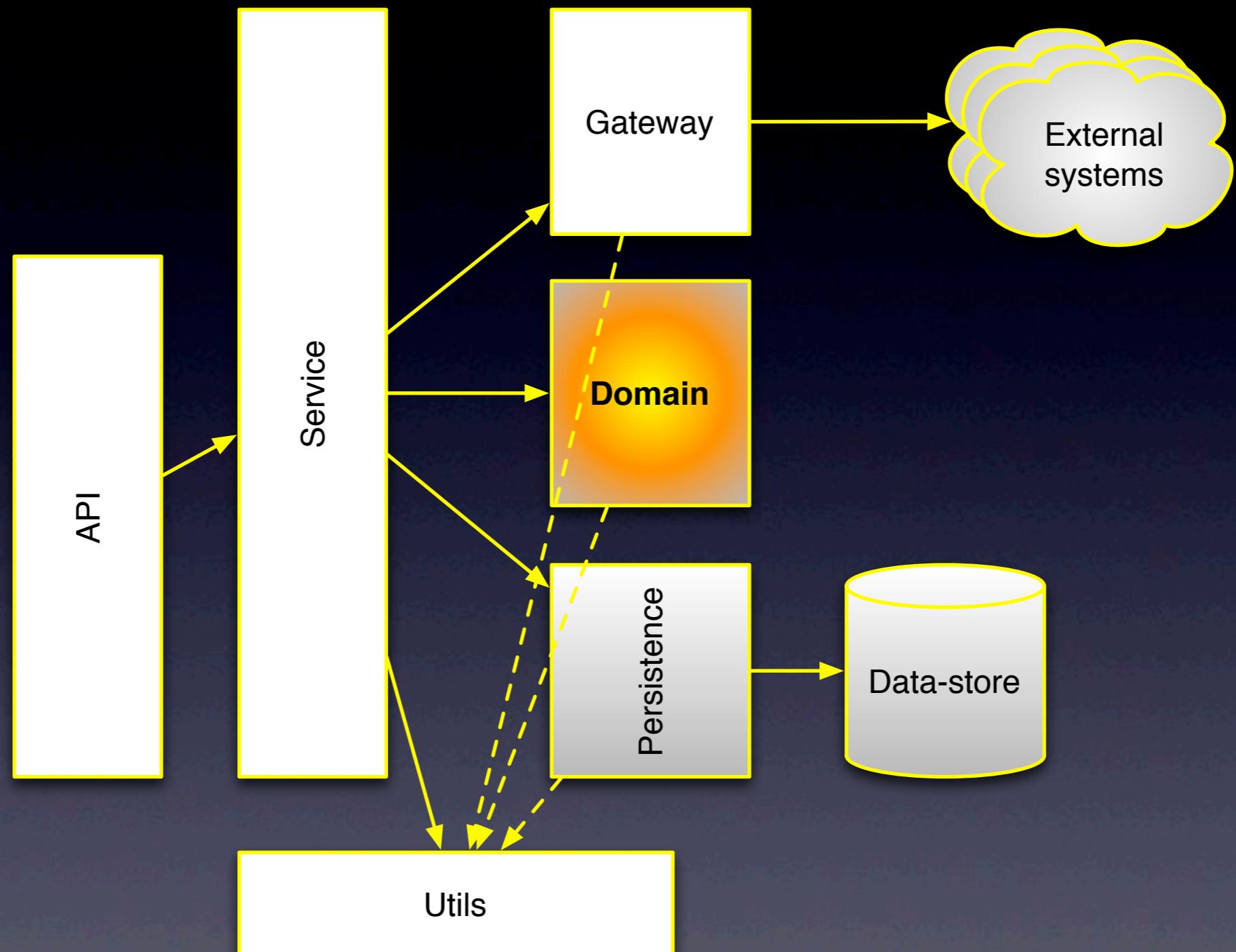
another reason for creating functions

“I’ve seen that before”

DRY

Don't Repeat Yourself

which namespace to put it in?



zolo.*

if business folks care, put it in domain...

otherwise, elsewhere

test fns in “mirror” test namespaces

domain model = core of your app

bottom up

manage complexity through simplicity

express complex concepts (functions)

the **function** is the central concept of functional programming

functions are first-class citizens

functions can be composed

express complex concepts (functions)
by building upon simpler, lower level concepts (functions)

I. Domain

2. Driven

start with domain functions

thin slices around the domain model

build the app as series of these slices

puts the business in control

testing

domain = pure functions

unit-testing

test-driven development

stubbing/mockng rarely needed at this level

mocking/stubbing useful to test higher levels

binding, atticus, conjure

...

a few more thoughts

single responsibility

a function should do only one thing

unix-like philosophy to functions

small functions

small functions (LOC)

8-9 lines in Java

8-9 lines in Java
4-5 lines in Ruby

8-9 lines in Java
4-5 lines in Ruby
3-4 lines in Clojure

8-9 lines in Java
4-5 lines in Ruby
3-4 lines in Clojure
(0 lines in Haskell)

optimize for readability

OH:
“I can’t understand it, it must be advanced FP”

nope

nope
(it's just clever code)

if you don't understand, demand simplification

or just change it yourself

or just change it yourself
(now)

collective code ownership

collective code ownership
Seriously.

domain model is collectively owned

domain model is collectively owned
(scale the team)

I. Domain

I. Domain 2. Driven

3. Design

DDD - design in the large

and the small

desired goal = higher flexibility

ubiquitous language

common vocabulary

developers, business folks

good, flexible domain model

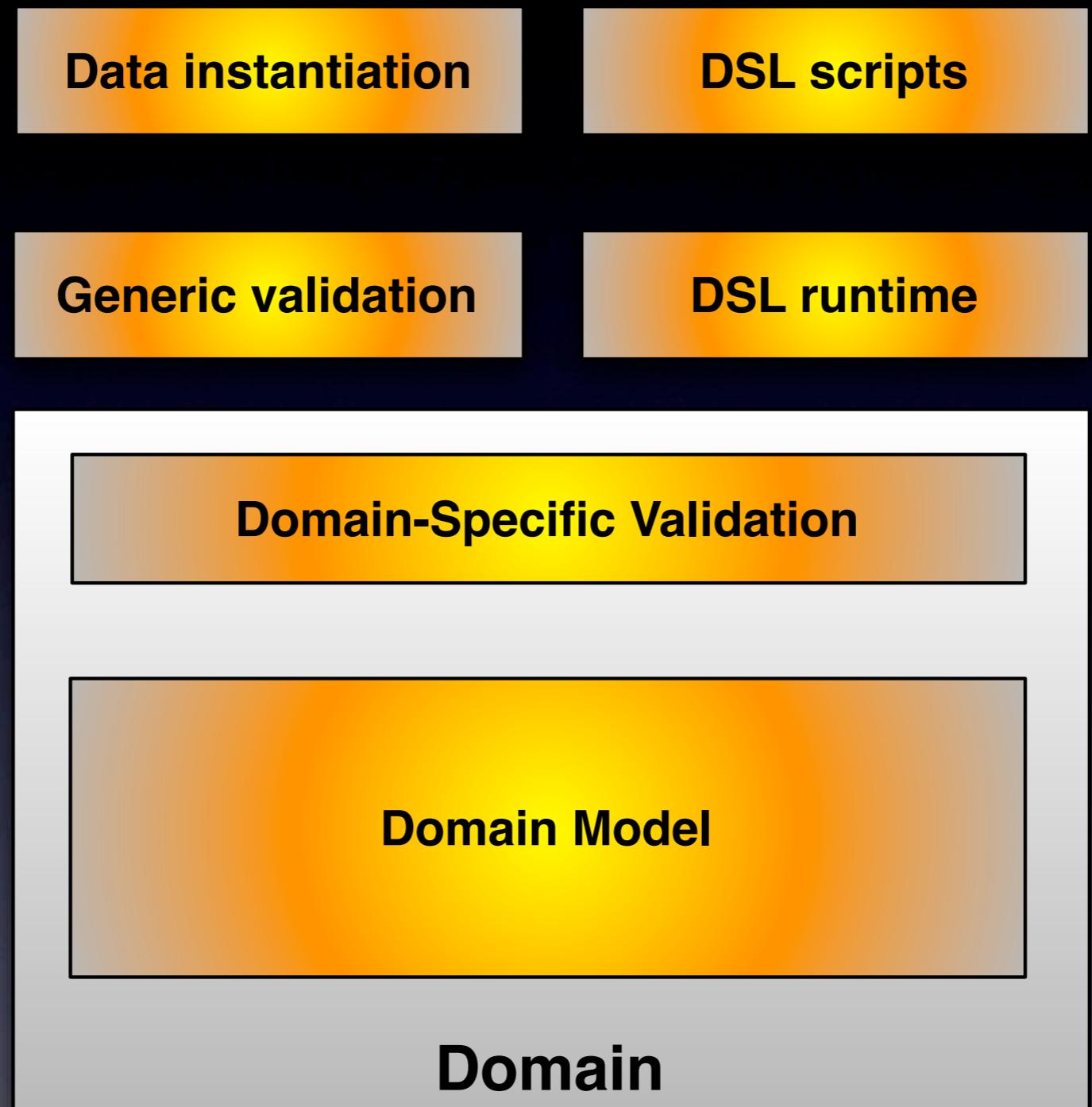
basis for solving problems

basis for a DSL runtime

domain specific languages

script the domain model

solve class of problems



iterative approach

domain model evolves

fns move around

temporary namespaces...

eventually collapse into domain, service, etc.

zolo.stats.* -> zolo.domain.*

explicit temporary location

zolo.homeless

final thoughts

manage complexity from the domain

remove incidental complexity

as simple as possible, no simpler

YAGNI

you aren't going to need it

domain model
small functions

DRY
testing
basis of DSL runtime
ubiquitous language
YAGNI

DDD = agility

especially good for startups

and for non-startups

thanks!

amit@zololabs.com

[@amitrathore](https://twitter.com/amitrathore)

P.S. - Sign up at www.zolodeck.com