

# VIPER-B

Evaluating clean architecture hype in real app.

# WARNING

Talk may carry **strong** over-architecting symptoms.

Please proceed with *caution*!

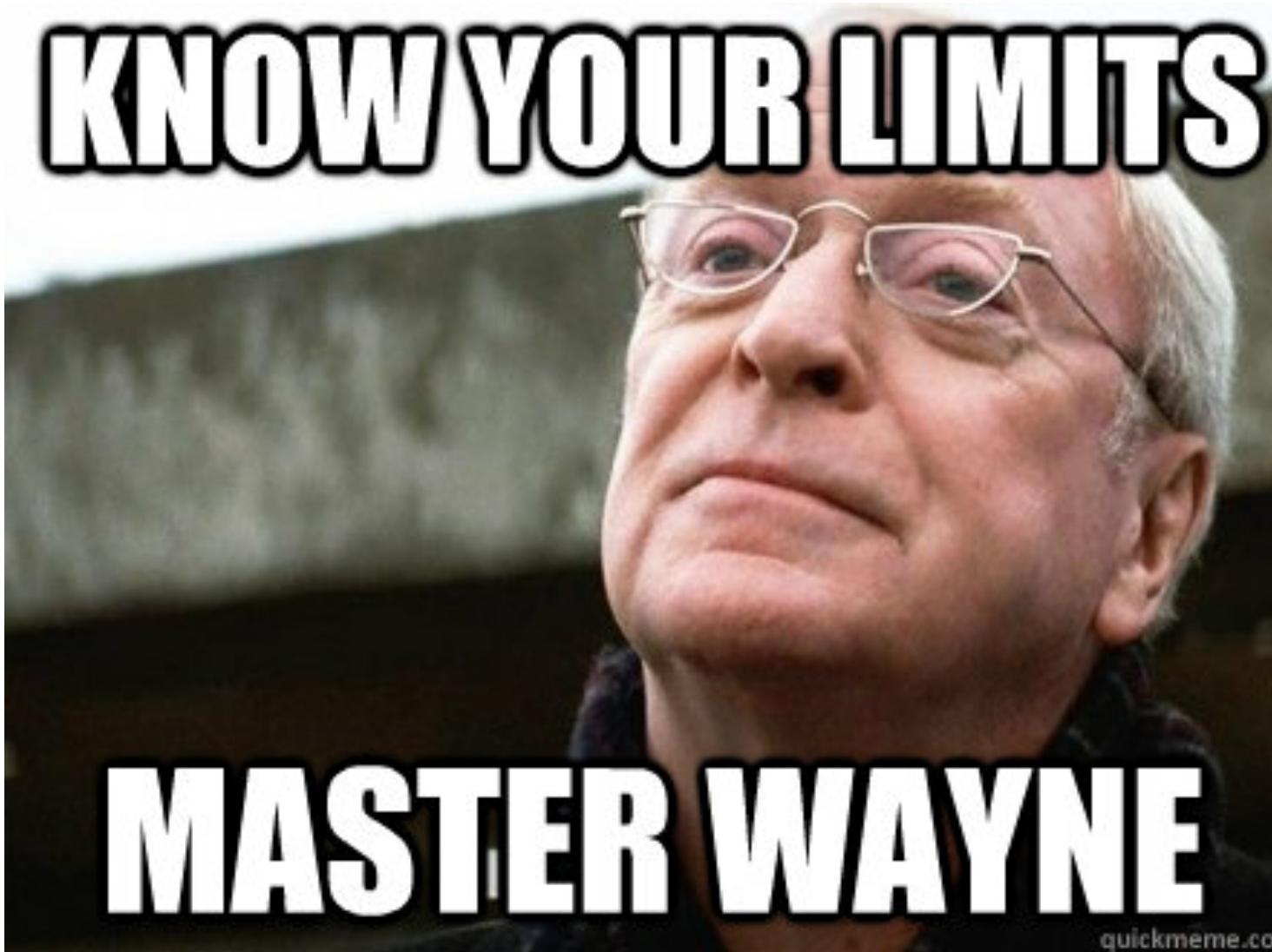
- Not necessary an expert view, just average dev tryout
- Just another Viper implementation agreements
- Consciously taken to the extreme
- Promised a friend to share an experience one day... (celeryman)

# Genesis

- New, big and well project when Swift 3.0 was in beta
- Disappointed in MVC, MVVM and MVVM-C a bit
- Let's try something new...

Inspired by...

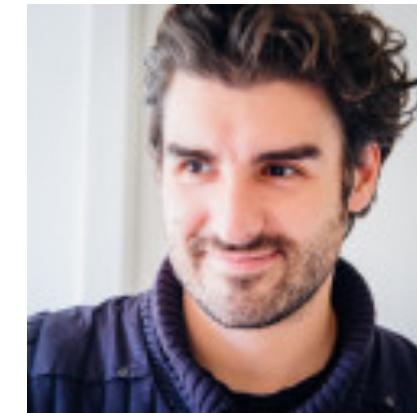
BATMAN



... and Uncle Bob



# Nicola Zaghini



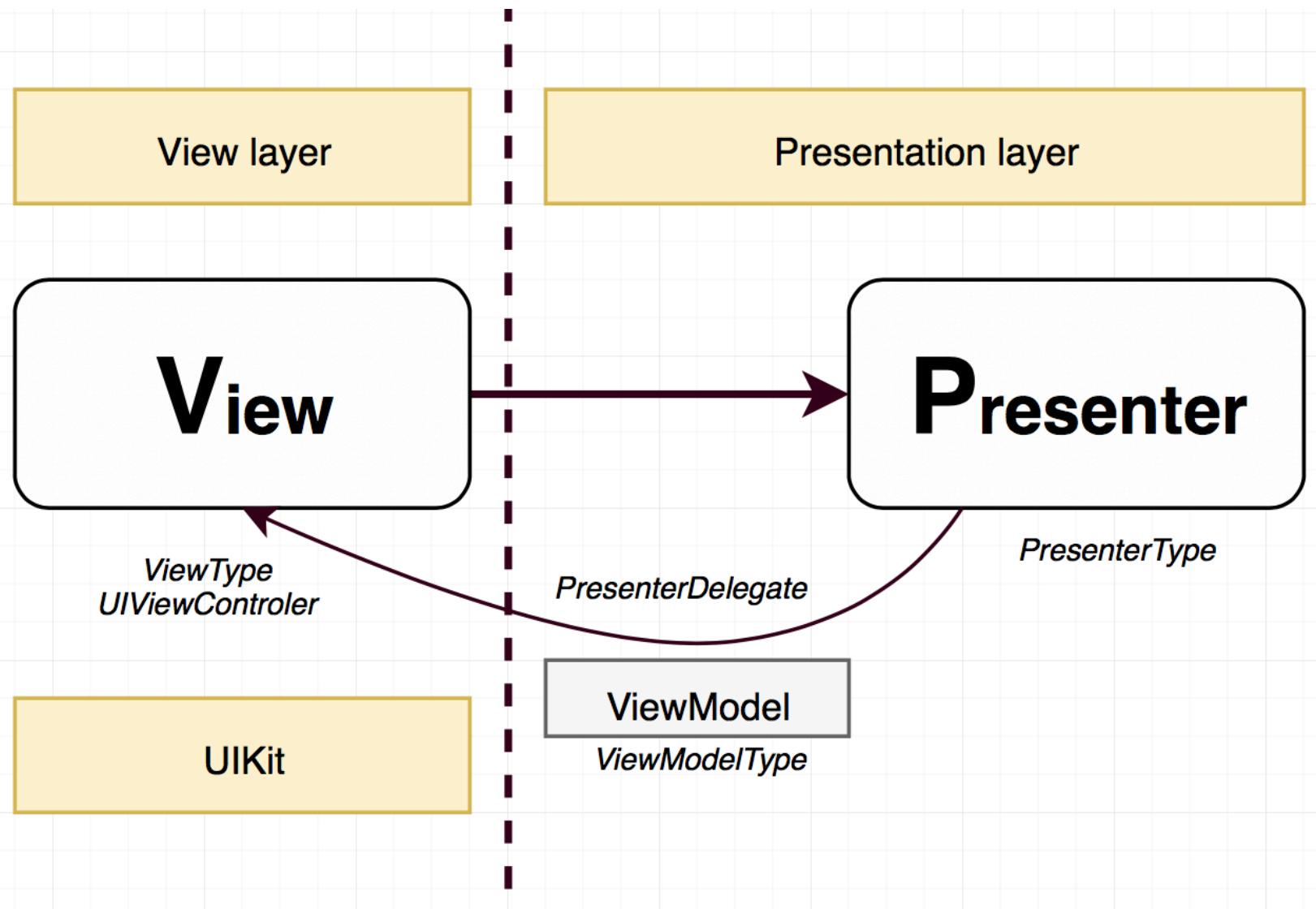
!!! Must watch video:

[Mastering reuse: A journey into application modularization with VIPER](#)

# Why Viper-B?

- Describes components well
- Well defined application layers: view, presentation, business, enterprise, routing
- Clear responsibilities and boundaries
- Small components, resembling units

# View & Presentation layer



## View:

- Usually UIViewController subclass
- Simplest UIKit code (similar to other patterns, like MVVM)
- Displays view model delivered by presenter (weak delegate)
- Delegates all UI events to presenter

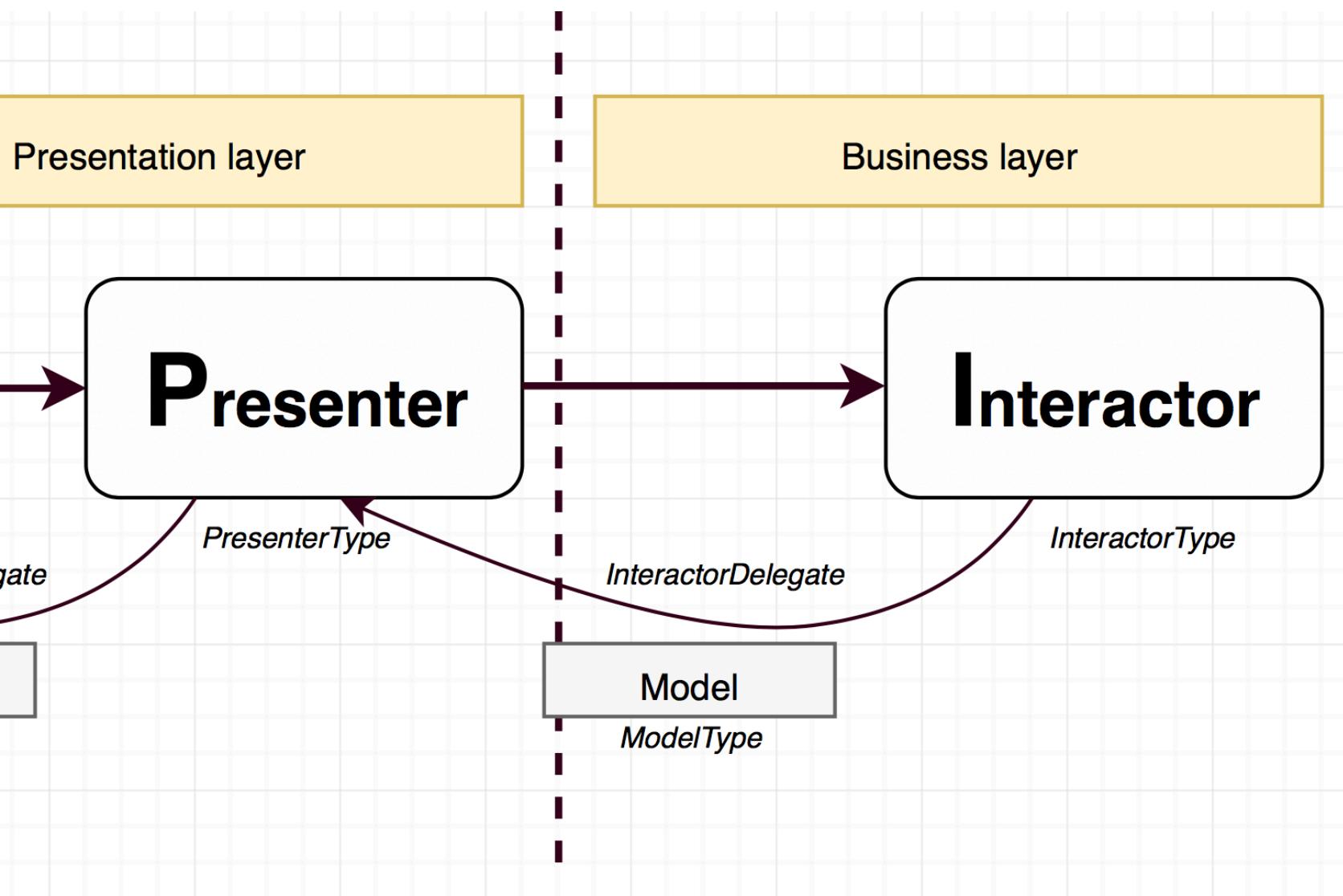
## Presenter:

- Delivers **ViewModel** to the **VIEW**
- Handles events delivered from the **VIEW**
- An adapter between business logic **INTERACTOR** and UI (**VIEW**)
- Converts **Models** to something displayable (**ViewModel**) and delivers it to the delegate (**VIEW**)
- May call **ROUTER** when decides that view events need to be handled externally
- No UIKit

## View model:

- Data model generated by **PRESENTER**
- Describing UI state for the **VIEW**
- Simple property types (String, Bool, enum)
- No UIKit

# Business layer



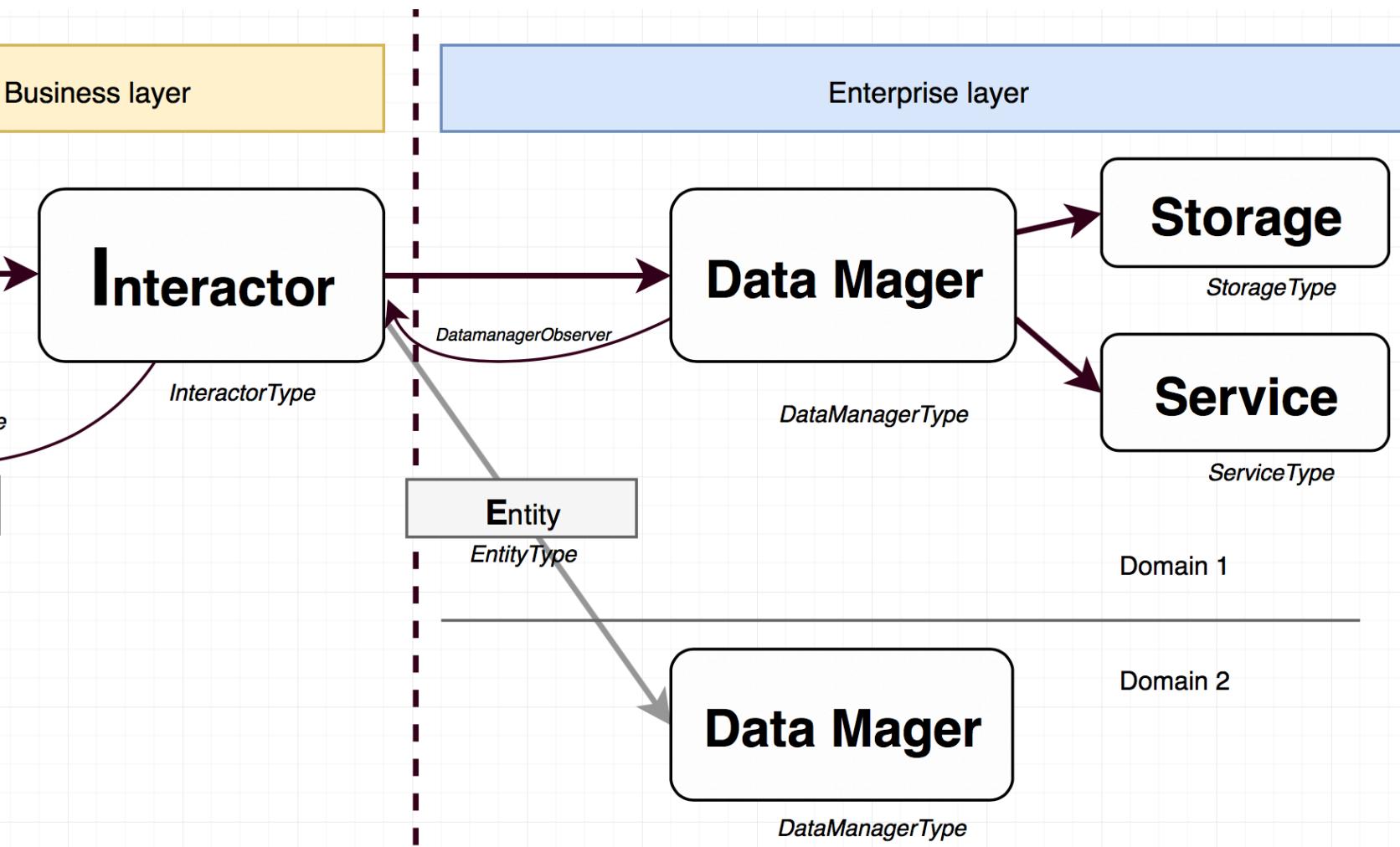
## Model

- Encapsulates data model of results coming from **INTERACTOR**.
- Contains raw properties that are interesting for the use case.
- Not suitable for display (presenter's job).

## Interactor

- A PONSO encapsulating business rules for specific use case.
- Transforms entities into models.
- Knows what tasks needs to be carried out before returning stuff to the presenter.
- Does not care where data comes from, uses data manager(s) for this.
- Does not care about presentation.
- Can subscribe to events from a data managers
- Api should have very specific methods to meet business tasks.

# Enterprise layer



## Entity

- Enterprise data model.
- Not application specific (e.g. coming from external database schema or web service)
- Primitives / database-like properties (Int, String)

## Data Manager (entity Gateway)

- Encapsulates an API to the enterprise layer (return entities).
- Grouped around domains, e.g. Hero, Image, User
- The data manager knows where to fetch data from and knows if something should be persisted
- Does not know the underlying technologies used of storage or service.
- May have multiple subscribed interactors
- Longer life-span

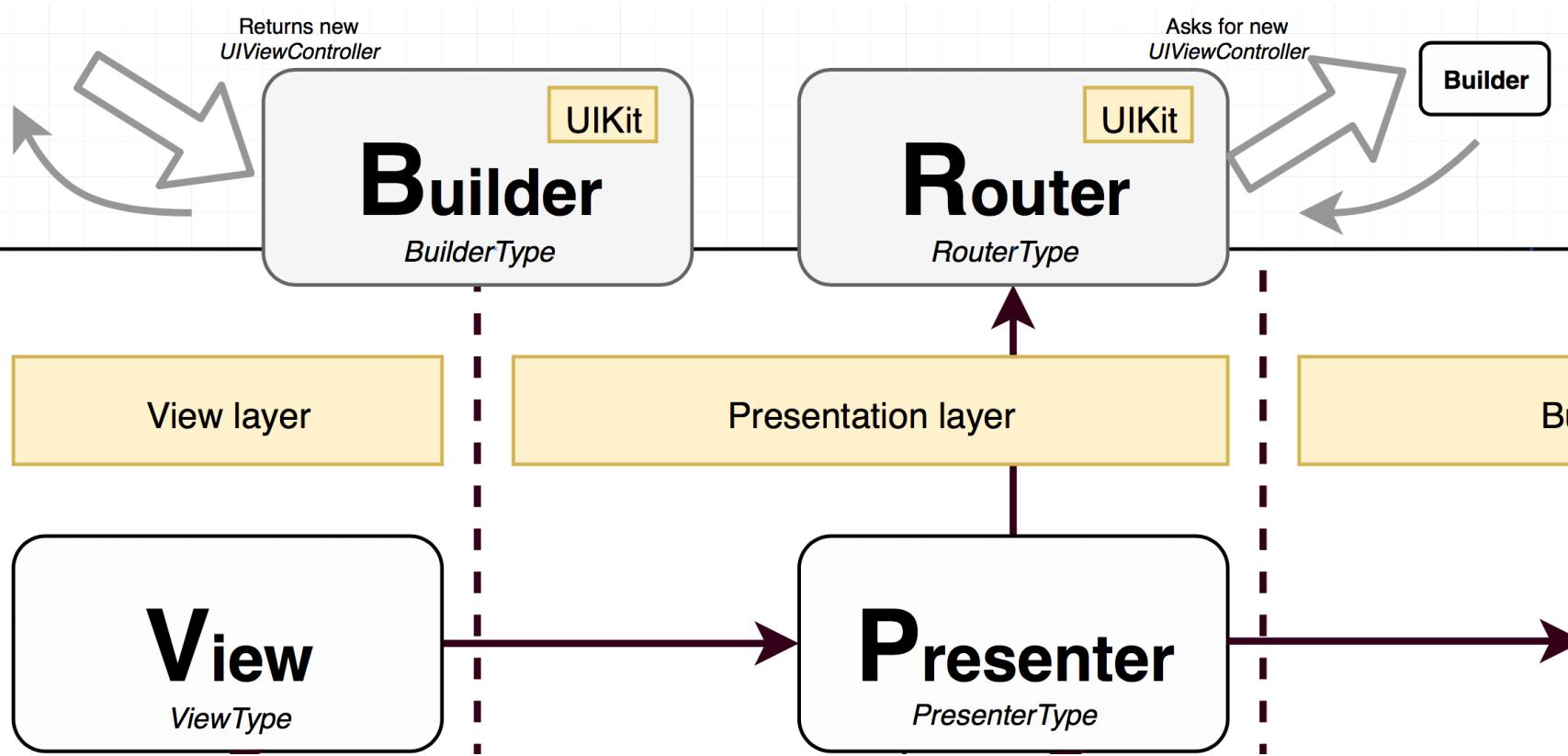
## Service

- Service to get data from slower resources (network)
- Operates on entities

## Storage

- Faster, local storage or cache (e.g. NSUserDefaults, CoreData etc)
- Api should be simple and fast.

# Builder & Router



## Builder:

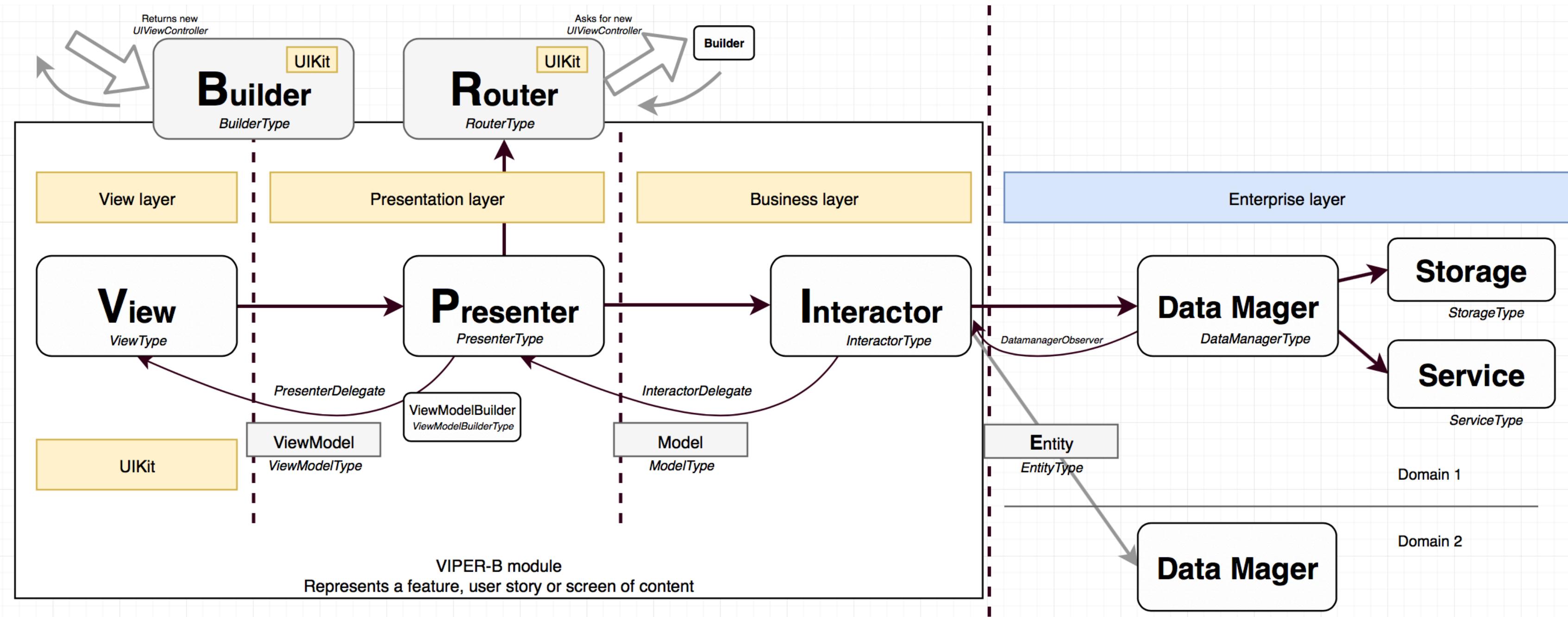
- An ENTRY point to the module.
- Responsible for creating and wiring up Viper module.
- Produces and returns UIViewController retaining the module.
- Must contain at least one building method.

## Router:

- An EXIT point from the module.
- Takes care of routing from one module to another.

# Ready for the full picture?

*...you've been warned!*



I know...



**THIS IS MADNESS!**

# Example app



## Pros:

- Testable
- Small and specialised classes
- Clear boundaries between layers and data types
- Represents data flow steps and transformation very well
- Promotes composition & protocol oriented design
- Promotes structured code
- Easy to work in teams (not many reasons to change one file)

# Pros cd...

- Forces you take care about naming conventions (so many files and types ;-)
- Teaches discipline (every time I broke pattern, I had issues with testing)
- Teaches being careful about importing 3rd party libraries
- Gets somehow natural in a while
- Fun (if you like LEGO blocks)
- No singletons!

## Cons:

- Ceremony: lots of files and boiler-plate code
- Overkill for some projects (prototyping, etc..)
- Requires well defined requirements up-front.
- Mentally challenging to grasp whole module and track data flow
- Lots of data model conversions
- Difficult to stay clean and reuse the code at the same time

## Cons cd...

- Pain to refactor
- Pain when developing against iOS frameworks (UIKit, Core Data)
- Interactors turned out to be not that reusable after all
- Sometimes feels like a dog chasing its tail....
- Many files
- Changes you...

# Subjective conclusions:

- A bazooka!
- Definitely worth trying but use with caution
- Don't do it alone!
- Don't get pulled too much into this, use as a guide
- Consider cutting corners (compromise on layer separation)
- Just be SOLID
- Try functional approach?

# Technical issues:

- Swift generics: circular reference issue, syntax, concrete types requirements
- Equatable / Self requirement protocol issues (hacked by type erasure).
- Swift not that 'protocol-oriented' after all

# References

Example app GitHub repo:

<https://github.com/unwire/viper-demo-ios.git>

[Mastering reuse: A journey into application modularization with VIPER](#)

[The Principles of Clean Architecture by Uncle Bob Martin](#)

[Brigade's Experience Using an MVC Alternative](#)

[Architecting Apps with \(B\)VIPER Modules](#)

[Architecting iOS Apps with VIPER](#)

[iOS Architecture Patterns](#)

[#8 VIPER to be or not to be?](#)