

Software craftsmanship

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Software Craftmanship Manifesto

Not only working software,
but also **well-crafted software**

Not only responding to change,
but also **steadily adding value**

Not only individuals and interactions,
but also **a community of professionals**

Not only customer collaboration,
but also **productive partnerships**

Source: <http://manifesto.softwarecraftmanship.org/>



Summary – Clean Code

Technical Debt

Acronyms : DRY, KISS, YAGNI, DIE

OO and SOLID Principles

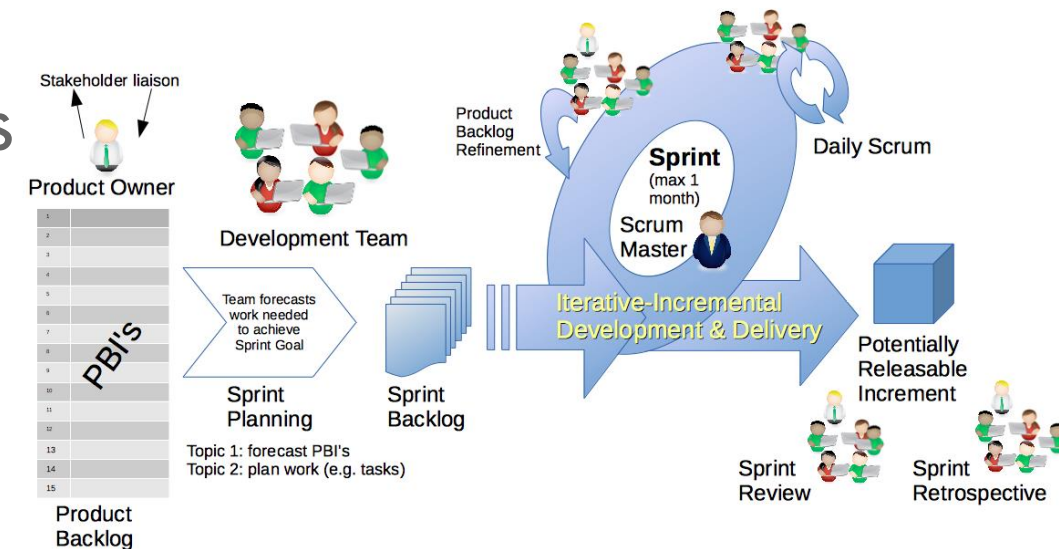
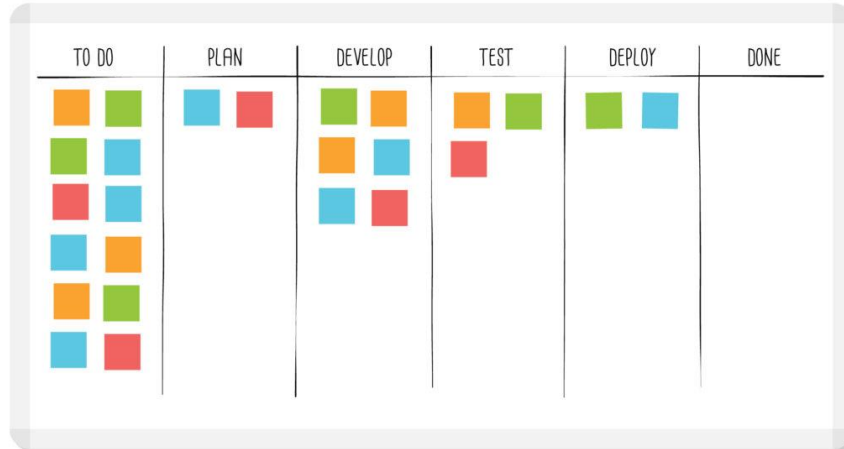


Summary – Be Agile

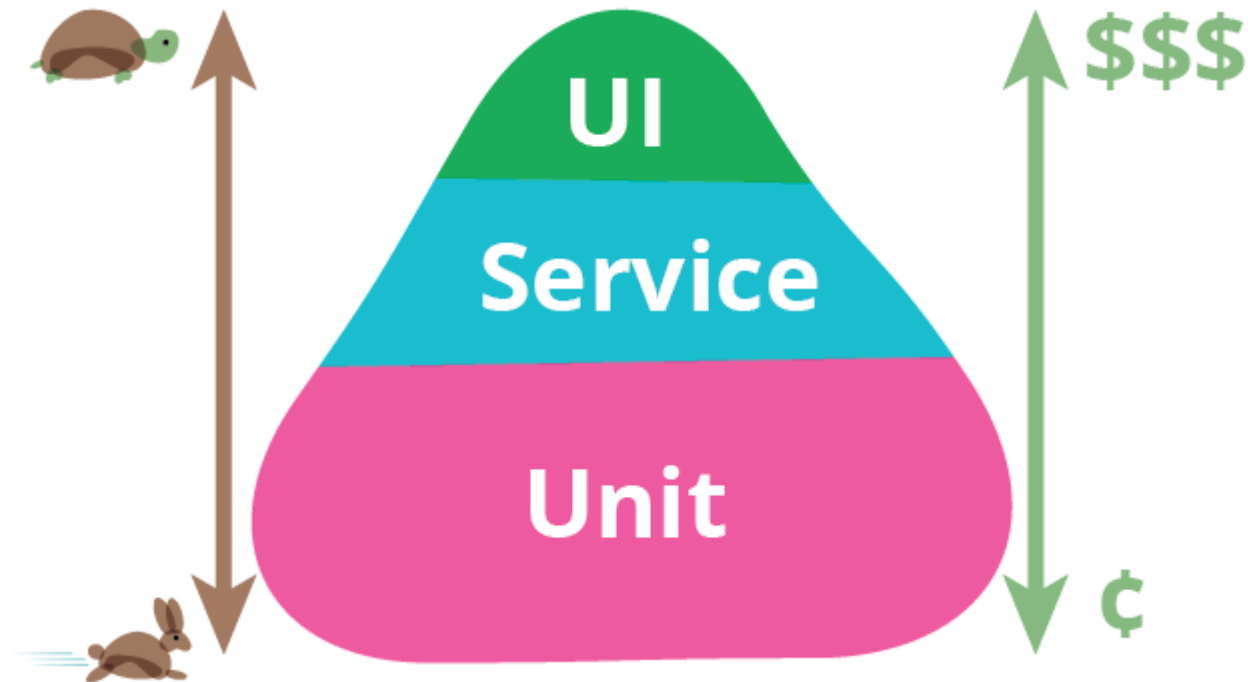
From V-Cycle to Agile : Build – Measure – Learn

SCRUM : Backlog, Sprint, Product Owner, Scrum Master

KANBAN : Kanban Board, column limits



The test pyramid



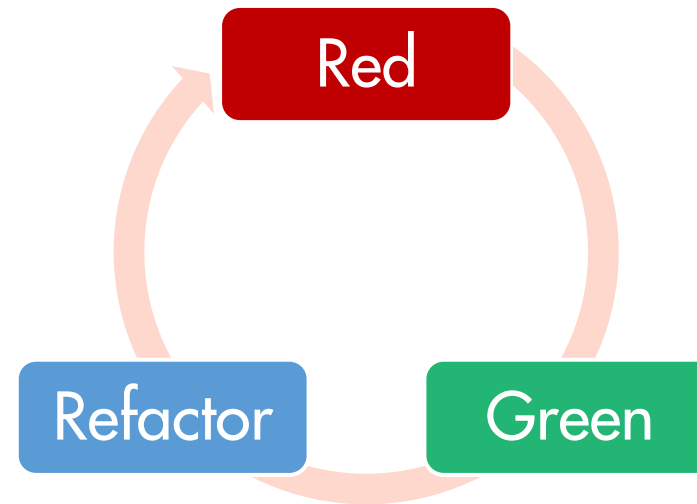


Summary – Think Tests

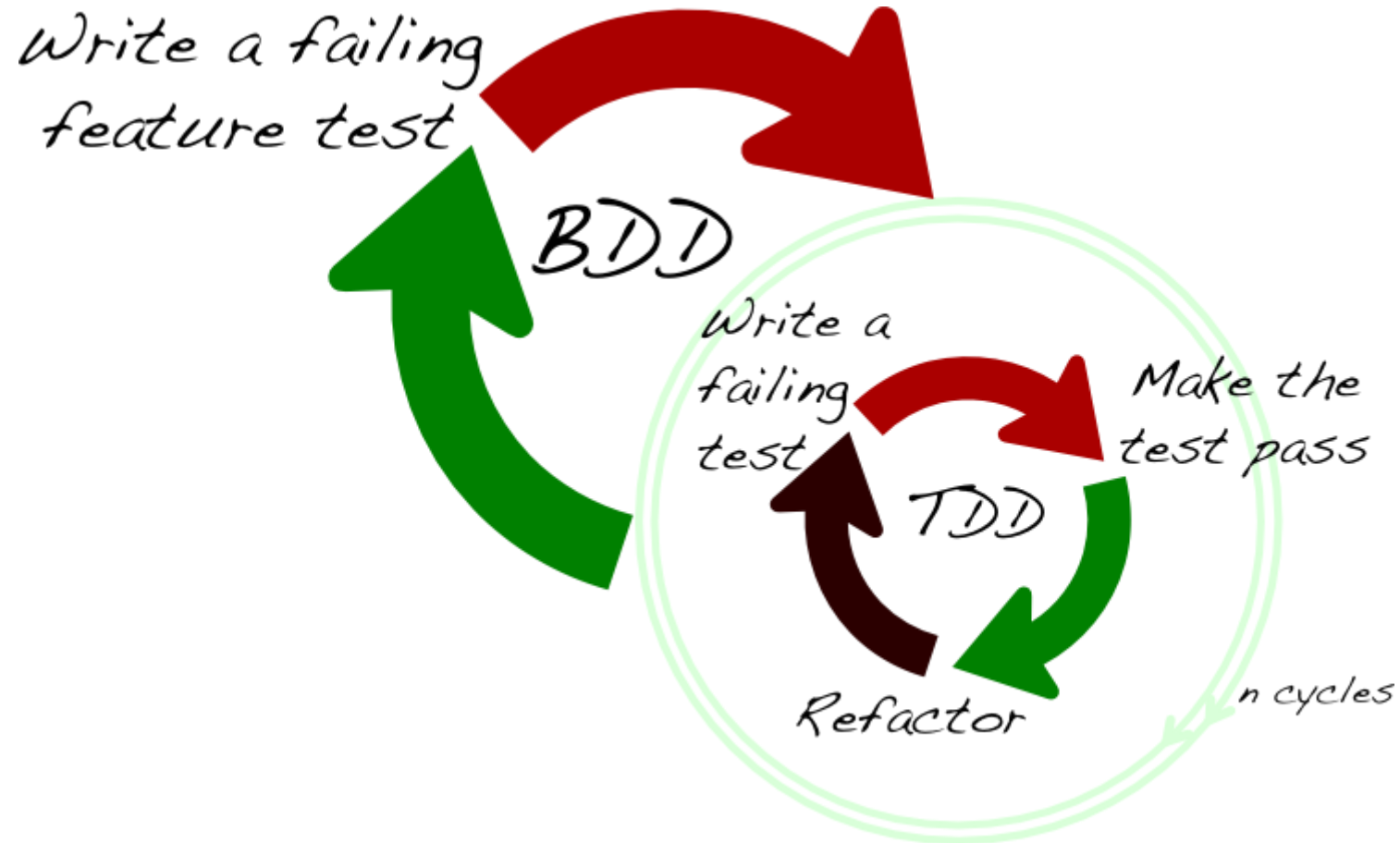
Tests are code that test code

TDD : Test first approach

BDD : Behavior approach



The double loop





Working with others

Avoid :

- missing code files
- Ugly code naming
- Code deletion

Anticipate problems

So rules are required !

- Coding style
- Code reviewal
- Automated process



Software Craftmanship Basics

Quality: clean code, refactoring, tests, simple design

Humility: question yourself, continuously improvement

Sharing: pair programming, collective ownership of source code

Pragmatism: understand constraints, adapt !

Professionalism: Treat your client as a partner

Design patterns



What is a design pattern ?

a general, reusable solution to a commonly occurring problem within a given context in software design

Common problem resolution

A pattern : you know it, you retrieve it



GoF : 24 patterns

Creational

Builder, Factory method, Abstract factory, Prototype, Singleton

Structural

Adapter, Bridge, Composite, Decorator, Façade, Flyweight, Proxy, Delegation

Behavioral

Chain of responsibility, Command, Interpreter, Iterator, Mediator, Memento, Observer, State, Strategy, Template method, Visitor

Design patterns

Creational



The singleton

Restricts the instantiation of a class to **one** object

Singleton
- Singleton : Singleton
- Singleton() + getInstance() : Singleton



The singleton : implementation

```
public class Singleton
{
    private static Singleton instance;

    private Singleton() { }

    public static Singleton Instance()
    {
        if (instance == null)
        {
            instance = new Singleton();
        }
        return instance;
    }
}
```



The singleton : thread safe

```
public class Singleton
{
    private static volatile Singleton instance;
    private static readonly object locker = new object();

    private Singleton() { }

    public static Singleton Instance() {
        if (instance == null) {
            lock (locker) {
                if (instance == null) {
                    instance = new Singleton();
                }
            }
        }
        return instance;
    }
}
```

Double-checked locking



The singleton, thread safe

```
public class Singleton
{
    private static readonly Singleton instance = new Singleton();

    private Singleton() { }

    public static Singleton Instance() {
        return instance;
    }
}
```



The singleton, thread safe C++

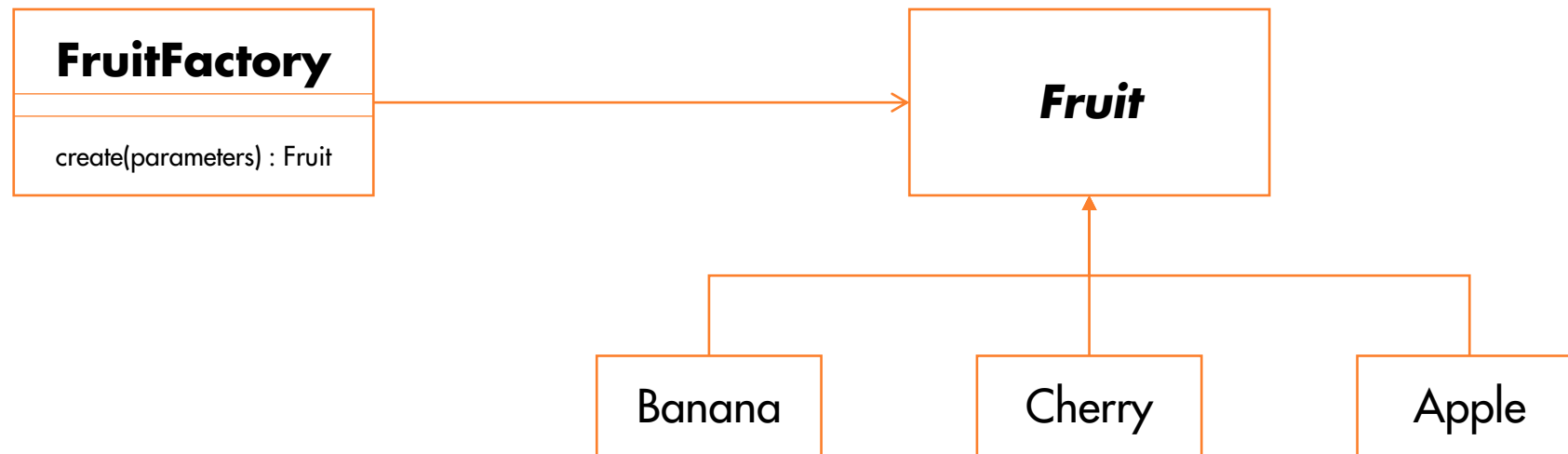
```
static std::atomic<Singleton*> Singleton::m_instance = nullptr;
static std::mutex Singleton::m_mutex;

Singleton* Singleton::getInstance() {
    Singleton* tmp = m_instance.load(std::memory_order_acquire);
    if (tmp == nullptr) {
        std::lock_guard<std::mutex> lock(m_mutex);
        tmp = m_instance.load(std::memory_order_relaxed);
        if (tmp == nullptr) {
            tmp = new Singleton; m_instance.store(tmp, std::memory_order_release);
        }
    }
    return tmp;
}
```



Factory method

Creating objects without having to **specify** the exact **class** of the object that will be created





Factory method

```
interface IFruit {  
    int Price { get; }  
}  
  
class Cherry : IFruit {  
    public int Price { get; } = 75;  
}  
class Apple : IFruit {  
    public int Price { get; } = 100;  
}  
class Banana : IFruit {  
    public int Price { get; } = 150;  
}  
  
enum FruitType {  
    Banana,  
    Apple,  
    Cherry  
}
```

```
class FruitFactory  
{  
    private Dictionary<FruitType, Func<IFruit>> mapper;  
  
    public FruitFactory()  
    {  
        mapper = new Dictionary<FruitType, Func<IFruit>>  
        {  
            {FruitType.Apple, () => new Apple()},  
            {FruitType.Banana, () => new Banana()},  
            {FruitType.Cherry, () => new Cherry()}  
        };  
    }  
  
    public IFruit Create(FruitType type)  
    {  
        if (!mapper.TryGetValue(type, out var result))  
        {  
            throw new Exception($"No fruit with type {type}");  
        }  
        return result();  
    }  
}
```

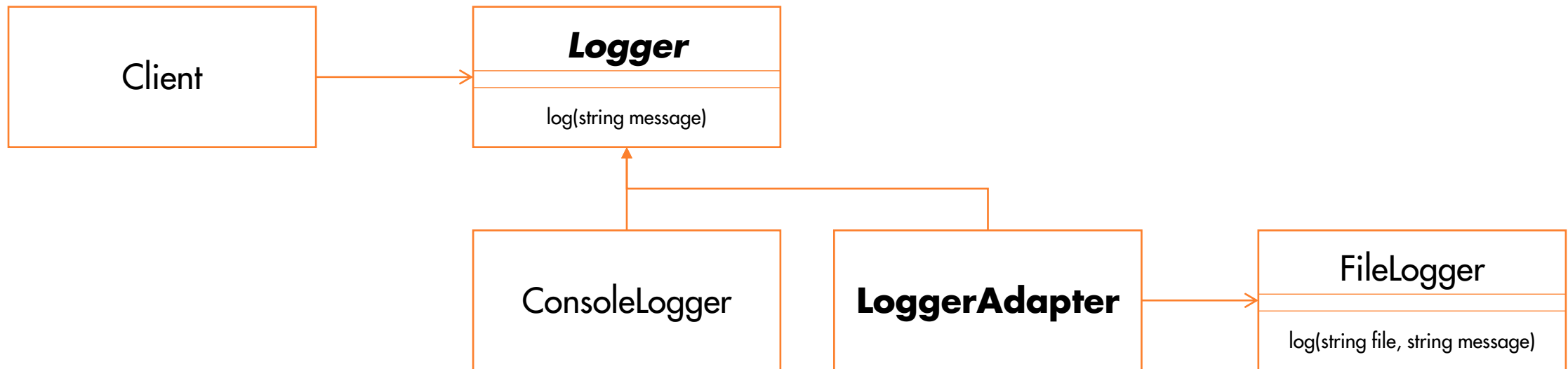
Design patterns

Structural



Adapter (aka Wrapper)

Allows the **interface** of an existing class **to be used** as **another** interface





Adapter

```
interface IAdapter
{
    string Read();
    void Write(string message);
}

class ConsoleAdapter : IAdapter
{
    public string Read()
    {
        return Console.ReadLine();
    }

    public void Write(string message)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(message);
    }
}
```



Adapter

```
interface IIOAdapter
{
    FruitType Read();
    void Write(string message);
}

class ConsoleAdapter : IIOAdapter
{
    public FruitType Read()
    {
        var input = Console.ReadLine();
        if (Enum.TryParse(typeof(FruitType),
                           input, true, out var value))
        {
            return (FruitType) value;
        }
        return default(FruitType);
    }

    public void Write(string message)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(message);
    }
}
```

```
interface IOAdapter
{
    IFruit Read();
    void Write(string message);
}

class ConsoleAdapter : IOAdapter
{
    FruitFactory readonly factory = new FruitFactory();

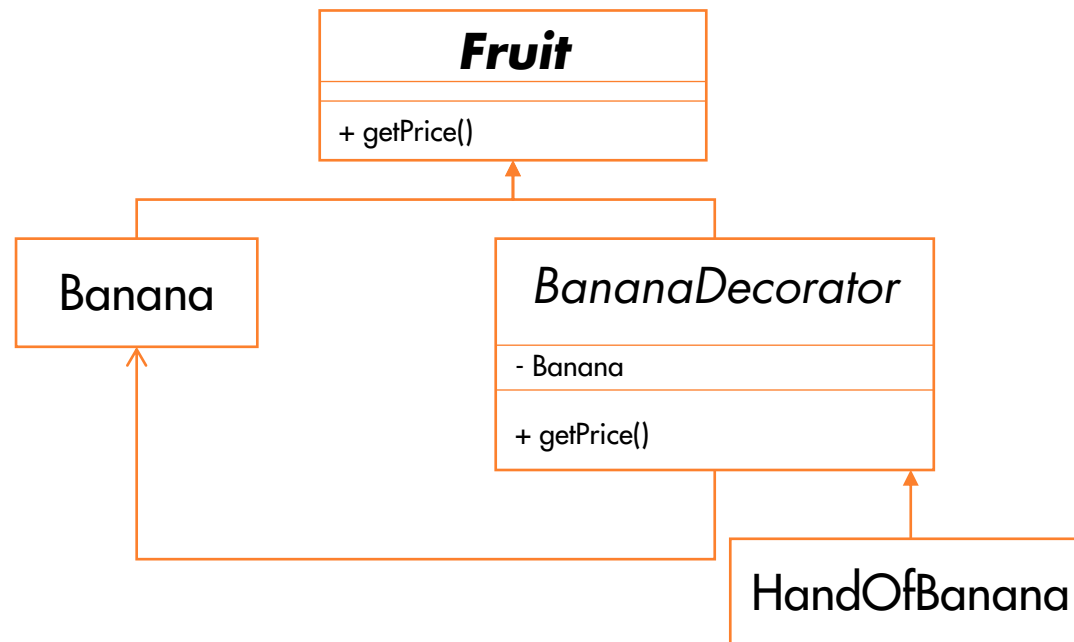
    public IFruit Read()
    {
        var input = Console.ReadLine();
        if (Enum.TryParse(typeof(FruitType),
                           input, true, out var value))
        {
            return factory.Create((FruitType) value);
        }
        return default(IFruit);
    }

    public void Write(string message)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(message);
    }
}
```




Decorator

Allows behavior to be added to an individual object, either statically or dynamically, without affecting the behavior of other objects from the same class.





Decorator

```
public interface IBananaDecorator : IFruit
{
    Banana Banana { get; }
}

public class HandOfBanana : IBananaDecorator
{
    const int factor = 4;

    public HandOfBanana(Banana banana)
    {
        Banana = banana;
    }

    public int Price => Banana.Price * factor;

    public Banana Banana { get; }

    public int Accept(IFruitVisitor fruitVisitor)
    {
        return Banana.Accept(fruitVisitor) * factor;
    }
}
```

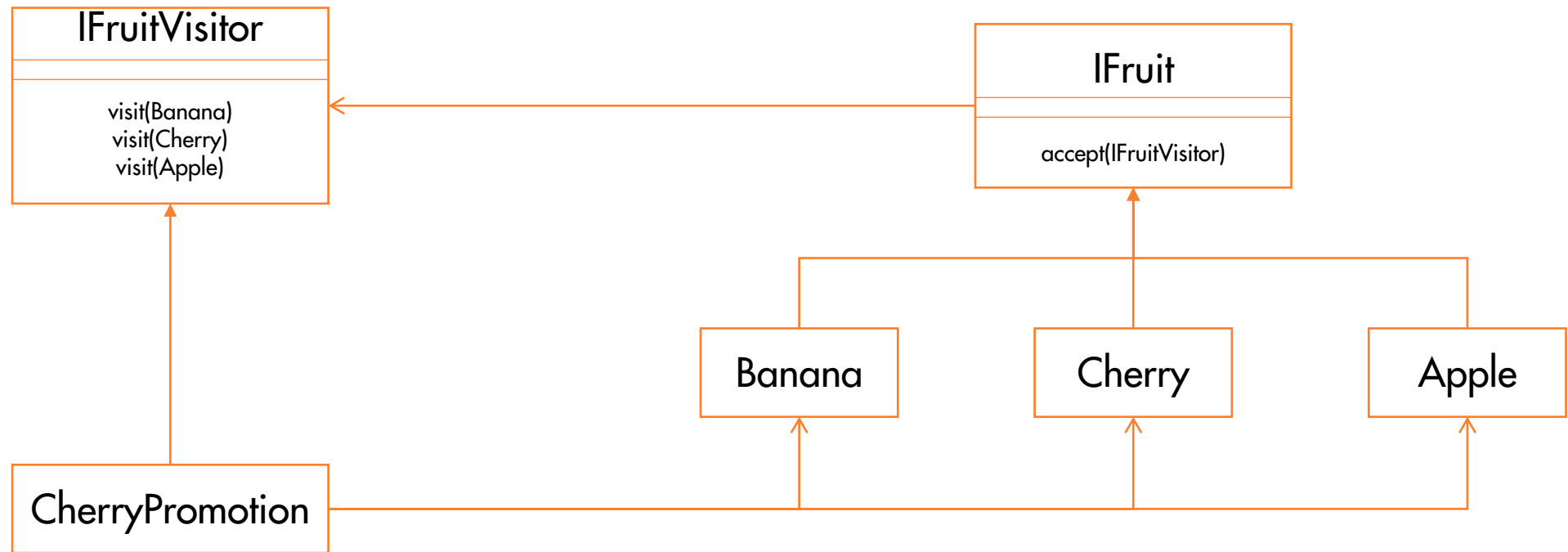
Design patterns

Behavioural



Visitor

A way of **separating an algorithm from an object** structure on which it operates



Visitor

```
public interface IFruit
{
    int Price { get; }

    int Accept(IFruitVisitor fruitVisitor);
}

public class Cherry : IFruit
{
    public int Price { get; } = 75;

    public int Accept(IFruitVisitor fruitVisitor)
    {
        return fruitVisitor.Apply(this);
    }
}
```

```
public interface IFruitVisitor
{
    int Apply(Cherry fruit);
    int Apply(Banana fruit);
    int Apply(Apple fruit);
}
```

```
internal class CherryPromotion : IFruitVisitor
{
    private int count;

    public int Apply(Apple fruit)
    {
        return fruit.Price;
    }

    public int Apply(Banana fruit)
    {
        return fruit.Price;
    }

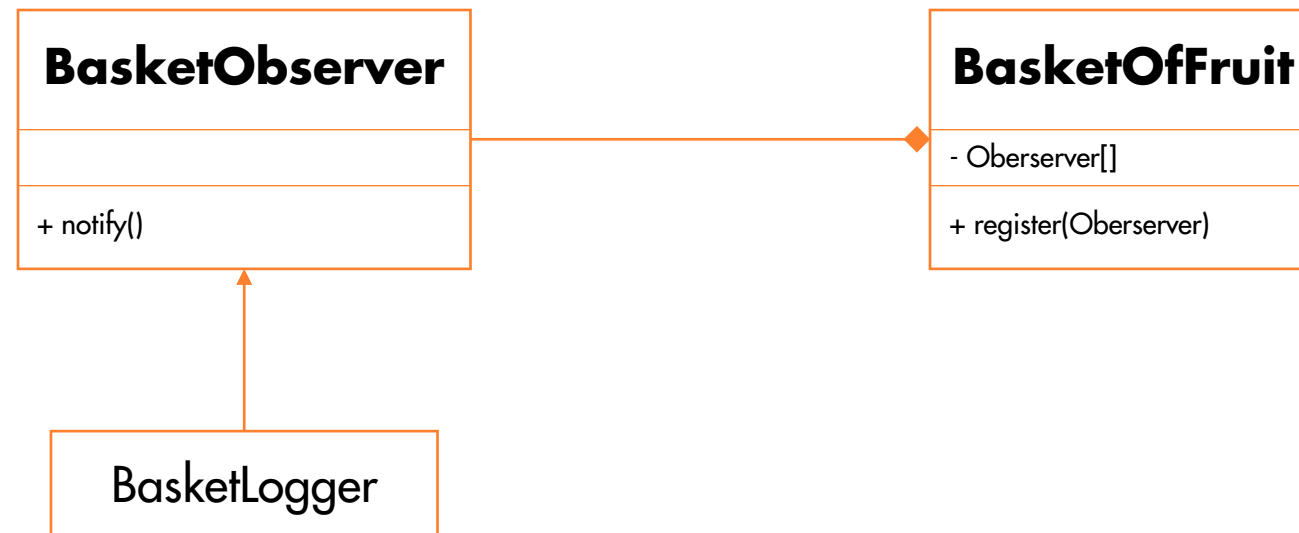
    public int Apply(Cherry fruit)
    {
        var reduction = 0;
        count++;
        if (count % 2 == 0) reduction = -20;
        return fruit.Price + reduction;
    }
}
```





Observer

An object, called the **subject**, maintains a **list of its dependents**, called **observers**, and **notifies them automatically** of any state **changes**, usually by calling one of their methods.



Observer



```
public interface IObservableBasket
{
    void Register(IBasketObserver observer);
    void Add(IFruit fruit);
}
```

```
public class ObservableBasket : IObservableBasket
{
    List<IFruit> list = new List<IFruit>();
    private readonly List<IBasketObserver> observers = ...

    public void Register(IBasketObserver observer) {
        observers.Add(observer);
    }

    public void Add(IFruit fruit) {
        list.Add(fruit);
        Notify(fruit);
    }

    private void Notify(IFruit fruit) {
        foreach (var observer in observers) {
            observer.Notify(fruit);
        }
    }
}
```

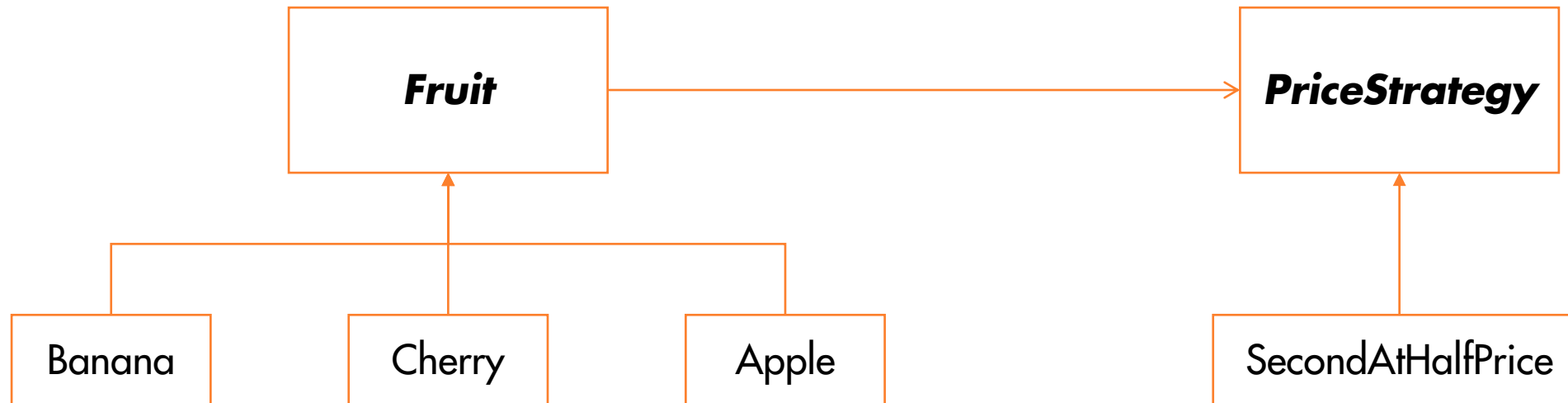
```
public interface IBasketObserver
{
    void Notify(IFruit fruit);
}
```

```
class BasketLogger : IBasketObserver
{
    public void Notify(IFruit fruit)
    {
        ConsoleAdapter.Instance.Write($"Item added : “
                                     + fruit.GetType().Name);
    }
}
```



Strategy

Enables selecting an algorithm at runtime



Strategy



```
public class CherryForStrategy : Cherry
{
    public CherryForStrategy(IPriceStrategy strategy)
    {
        Strategy = strategy;
    }

    public IPriceStrategy Strategy { get; set; }
    public override int Price => Strategy.Apply(base.Price);
}
```

```
public interface IPriceStrategy
{
    int Apply(int defaultPrice);
}
public class SecondAtHalfPrice : IPriceStrategy
{
    private int count;
    public int Apply(int defaultPrice)
    {
        var reduction = 0;
        count++;
        if (count % 2 == 0)
        {
            reduction = -20;
        }
        return defaultPrice + reduction;
    }
}
```



Organize *your* time



Get Things Done

1. Capture / Collect
2. Clarify / Process
3. Organize
4. Reflect / Plan
5. Engage / Do

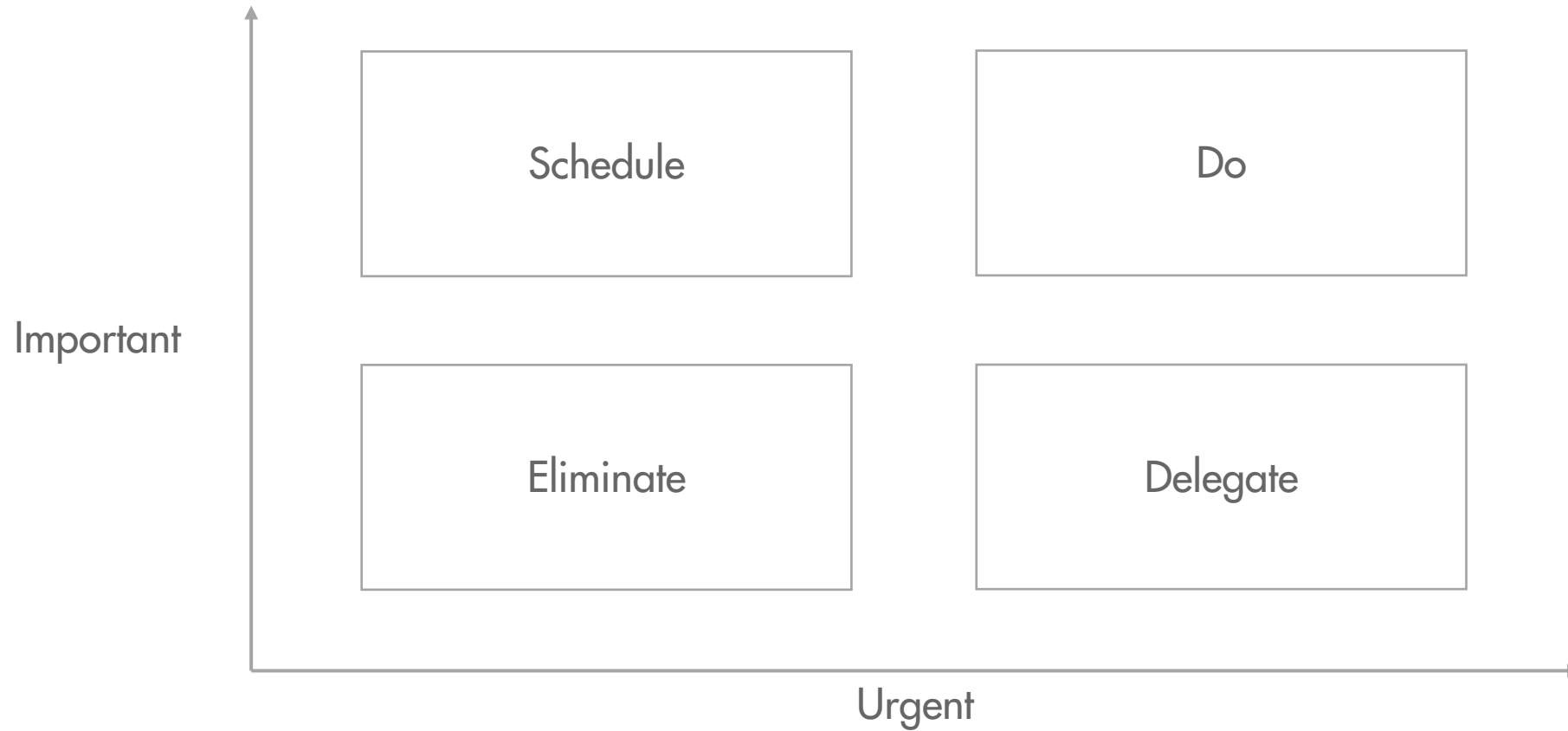


Pomodoro

1. Focus on one task during 25'
2. Take a break 5'
3. Repeat 3 or 4 times
4. Take a break 20'



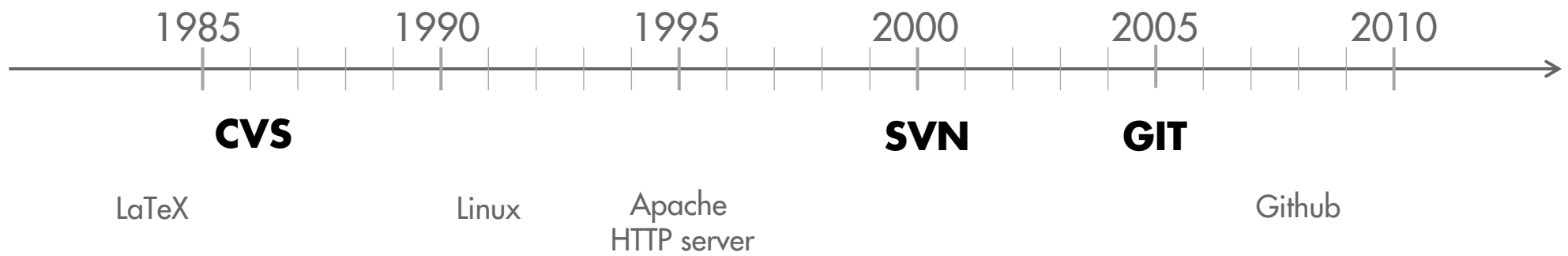
Eisenhower matrix



Organize your code



Version control system





Version control system

VCS	Revision	Mode
CVS	Per file	Client-server
SVN	Per commit	Client-server
GIT	Per commit	Distributed



Branching modes

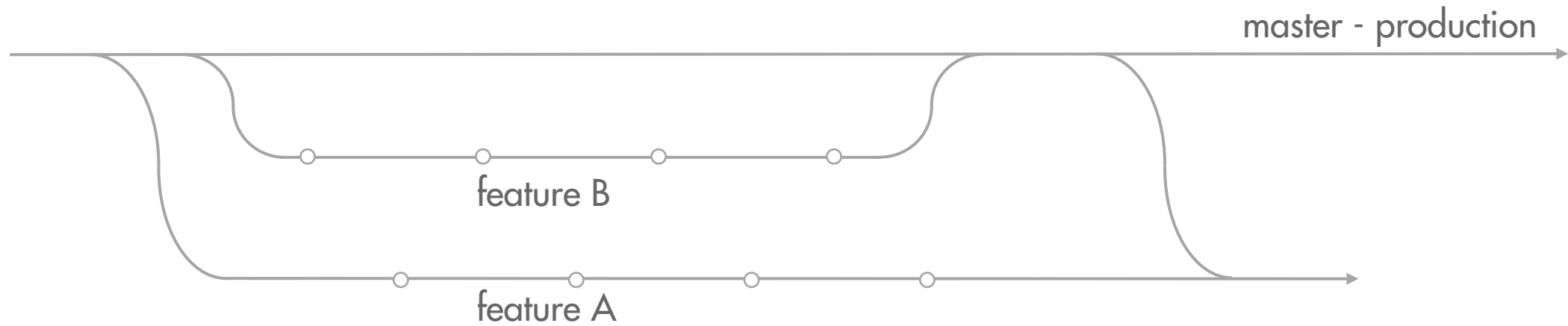
How many productions versions ?

How many developers ?

Which development process ?

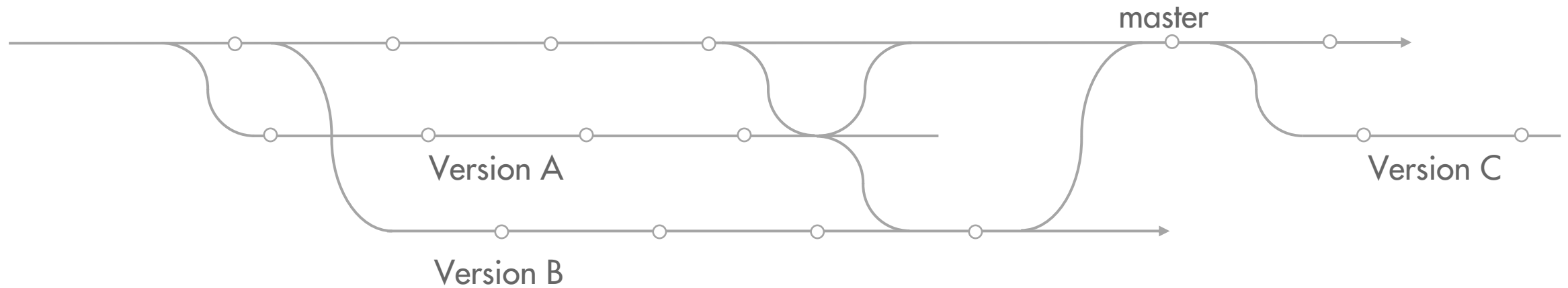


Branching mode : Feature





Branching mode : Release



Organize your learning



Train yourself

Monitory technology

Try them : POC

Be careful of the silver bullet syndrome !



Train with others

Coding dojo / Kata

Pair programming

Code reviews

