



Domain-Driven Design

Back to the roots

Retour aux sources



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#play14



Agile Partner S.A.

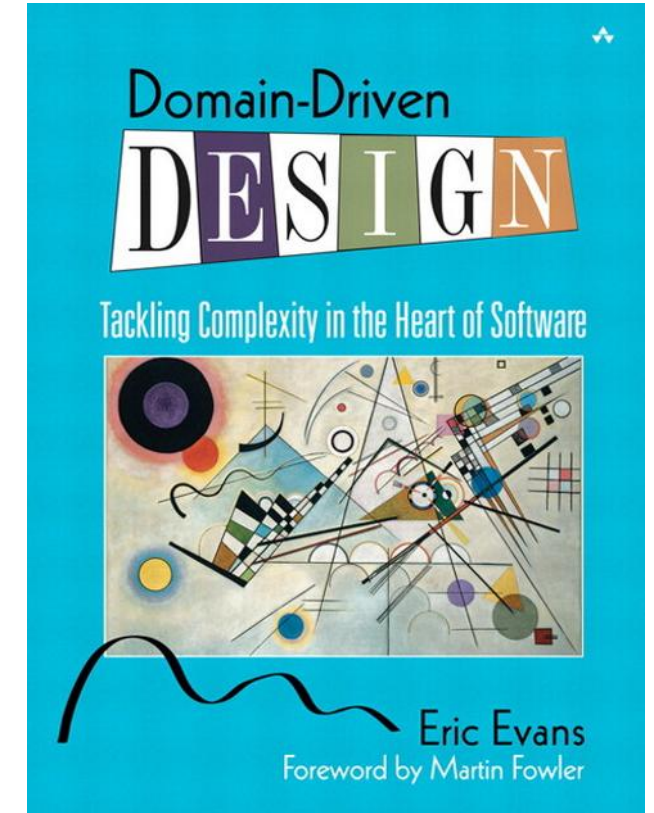


Université Henri Poincaré
(Nancy I)

I could start like this



Eric Evans is a
genius



1st edition - August 20,
2003

But I won't to that

I have seen that talk before
I have given that talk before
You might have seen that talk before

DDD

It's complicated
It takes time to understand
It's not for beginners

My goal

It's not “so” complicated
You already know the concepts
You are probably already doing it

Let's do something different

Let's experiment
Let's start from an example

Congratulations

You have all been hired by the best new bank in Luxembourg

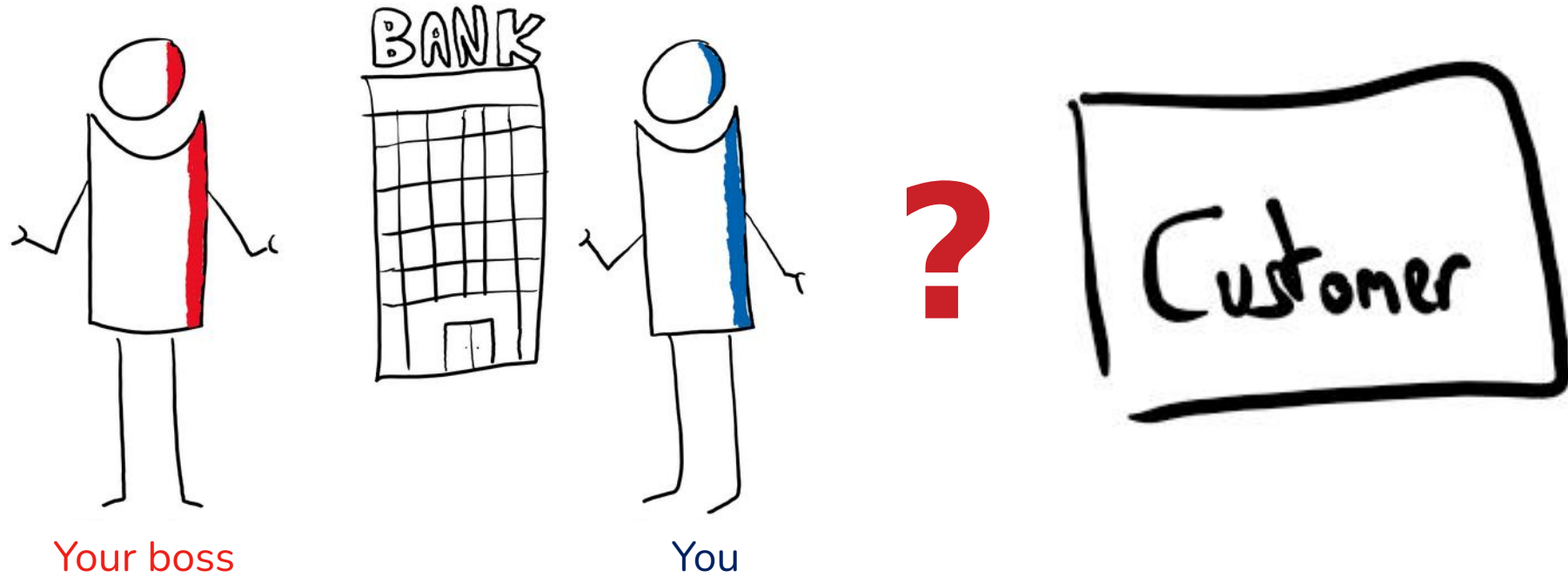
Welcome to BXL

Banque eXtraordinaire de Luxembourg



“Make your daily life exceptional”
“Faire de l’exceptionnel votre quotidien”

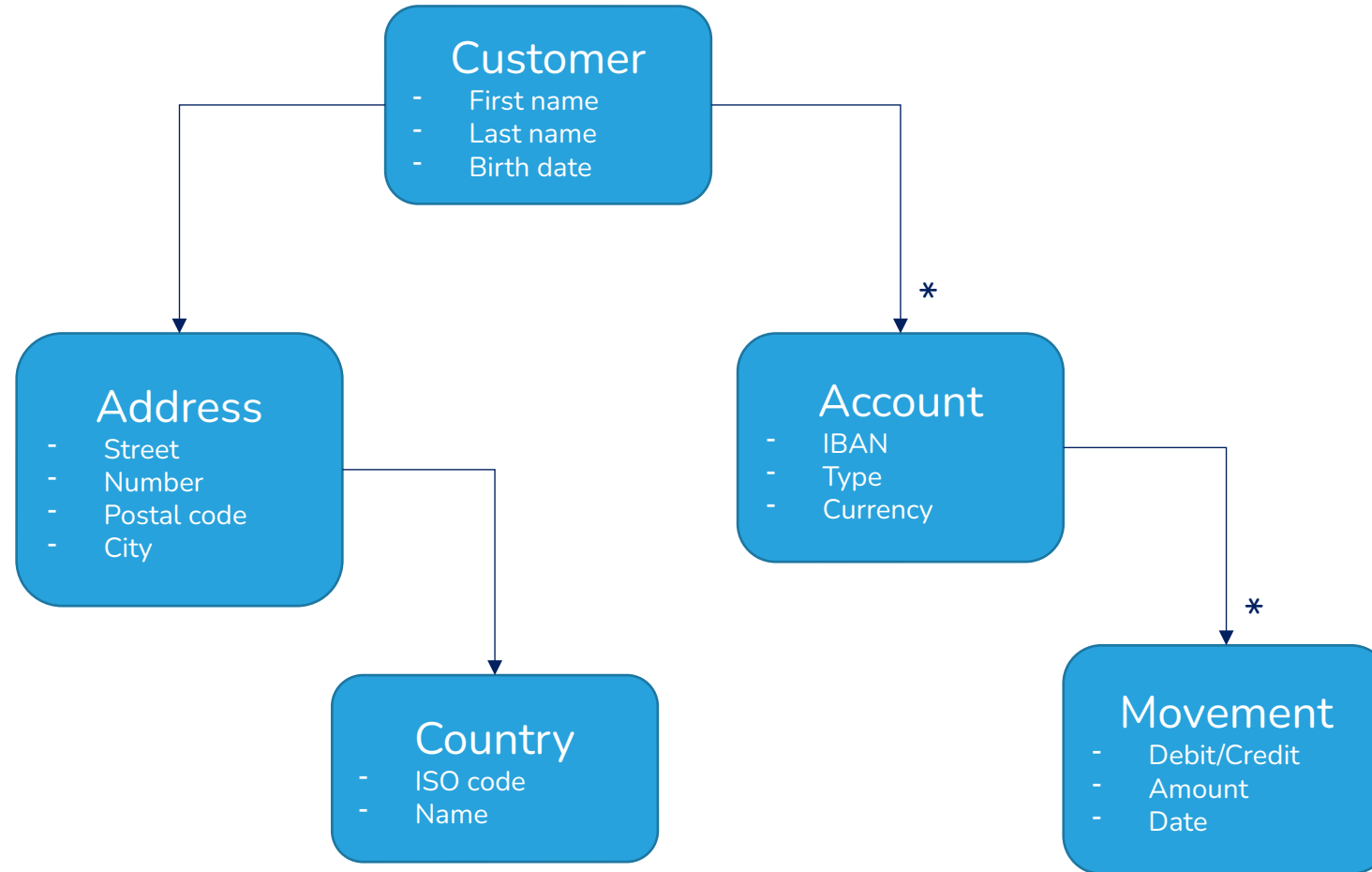
It's your first day



What is a customer?

Talk to your neighbor
Try to come up with a definition for a customer

Customer



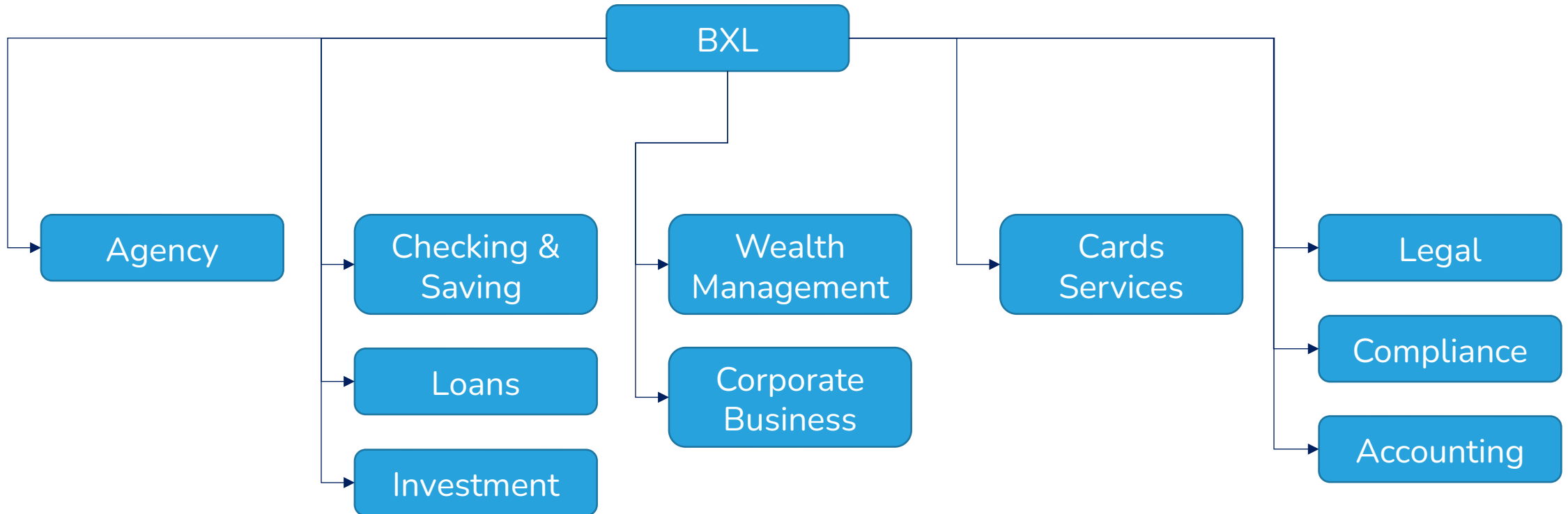
It all makes sens

We can go on like that
We will end up with a pretty decent idea of what a customer is

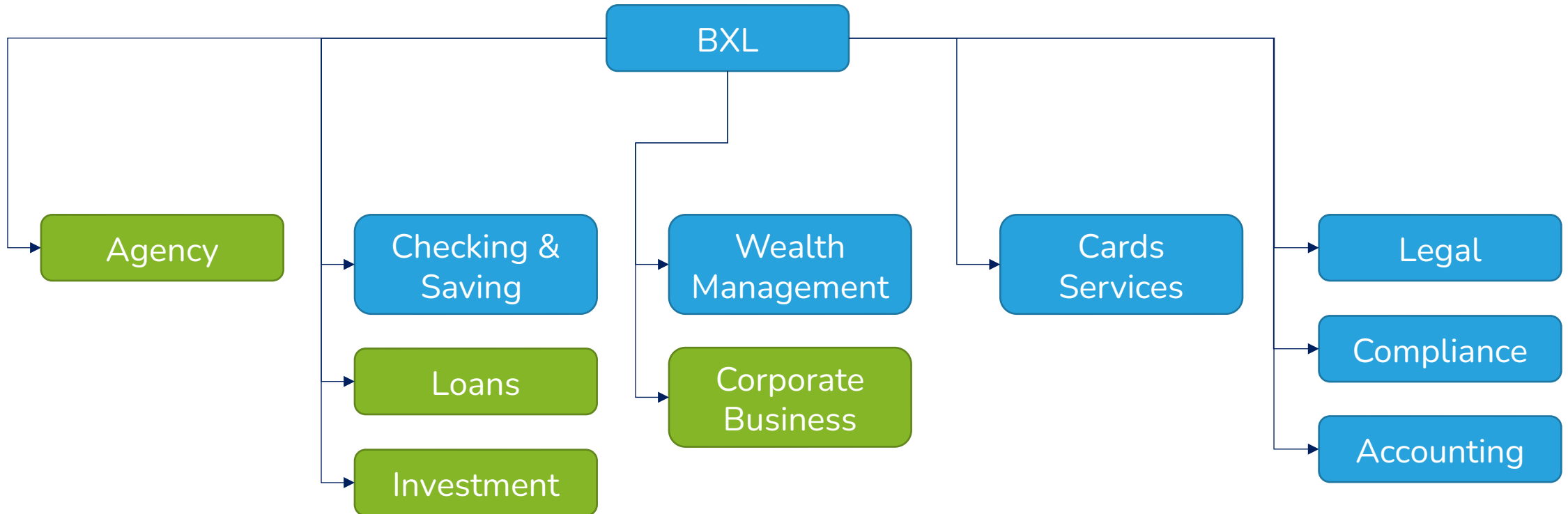
Does it though?

Does it really make sense?
Are we looking for the right thing?
Are we talking to the right people?

The bank has departments



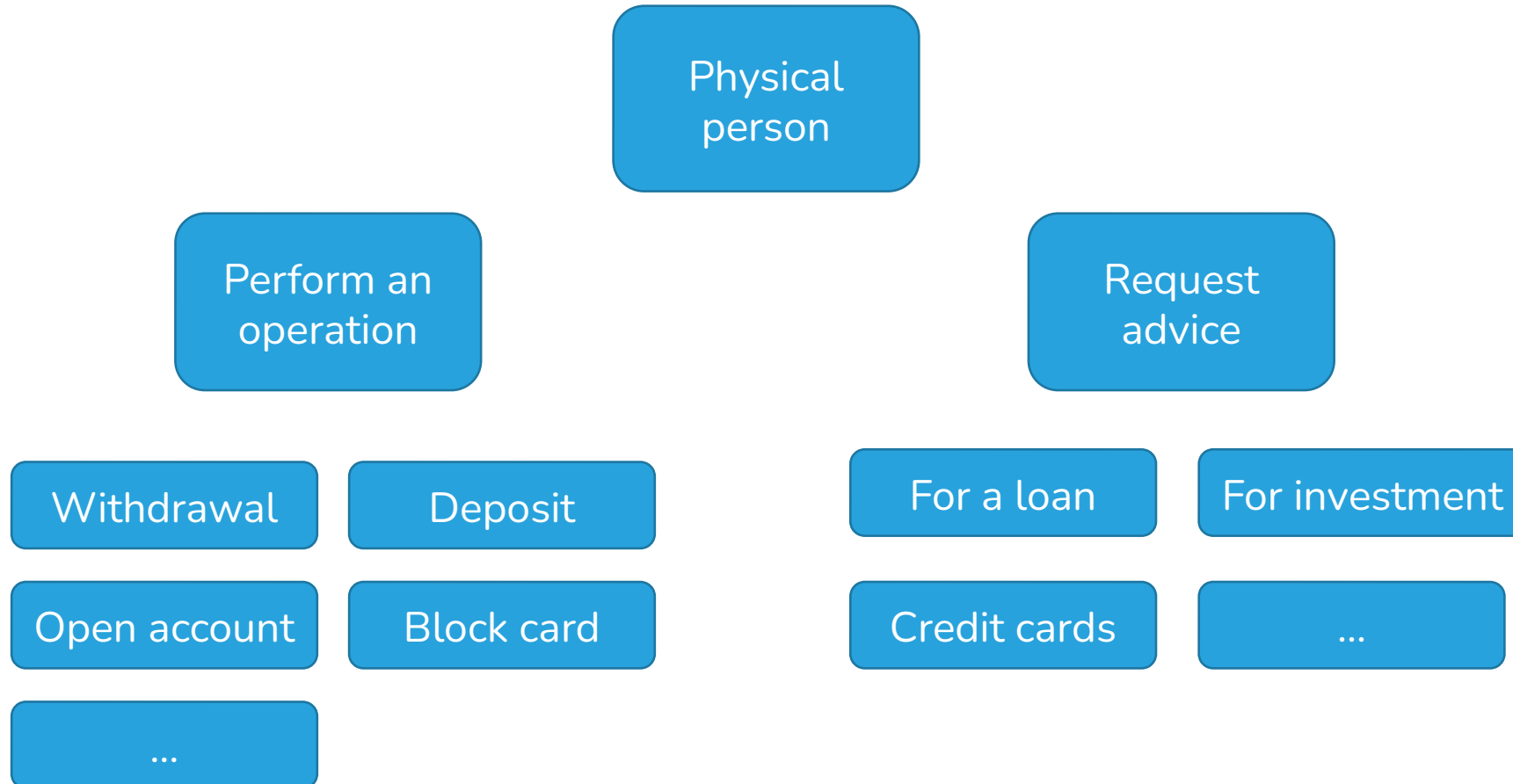
The bank has departments



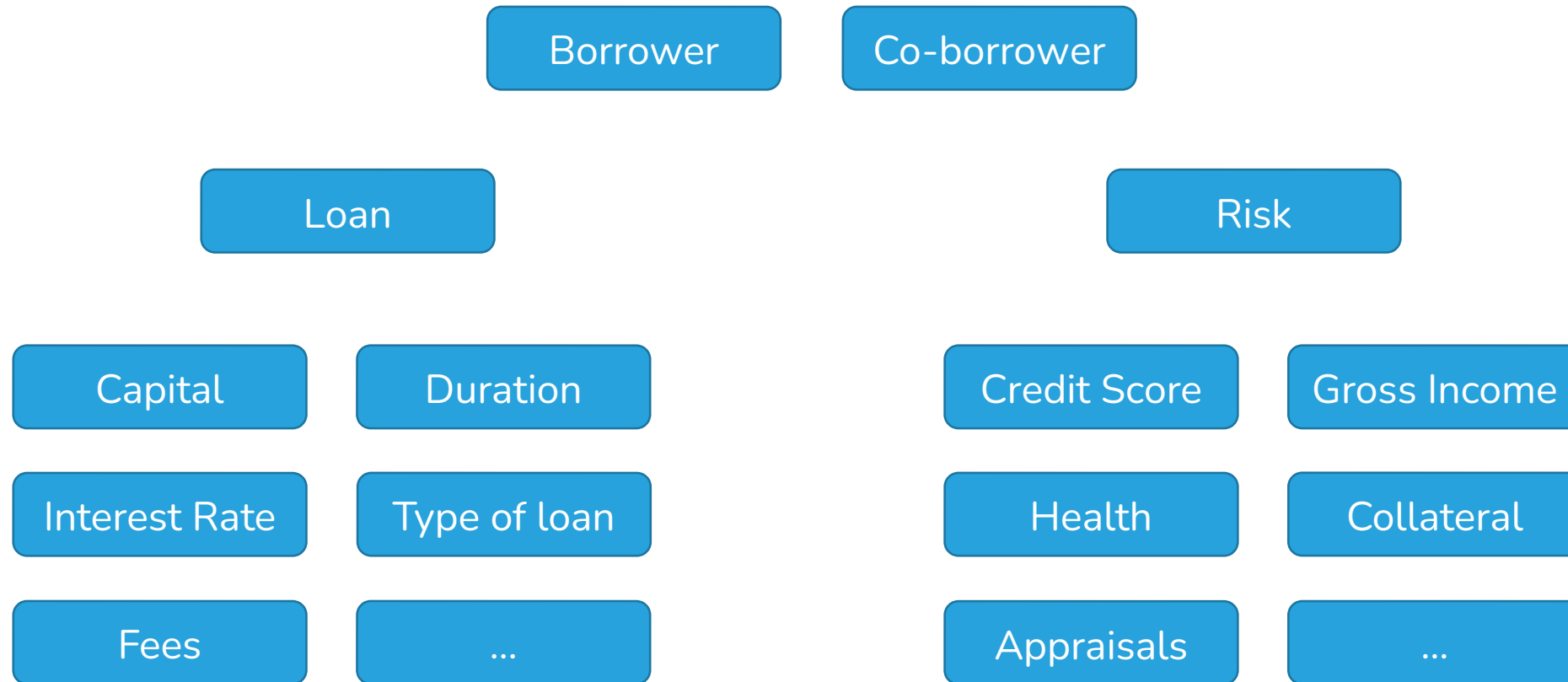
What is a customer?

- Talk to your neighbor again
Imagine you ask that question to
- A teller in an agency
 - A loan department employee
 - An investment advisor
 - A corporate banker for SMEs

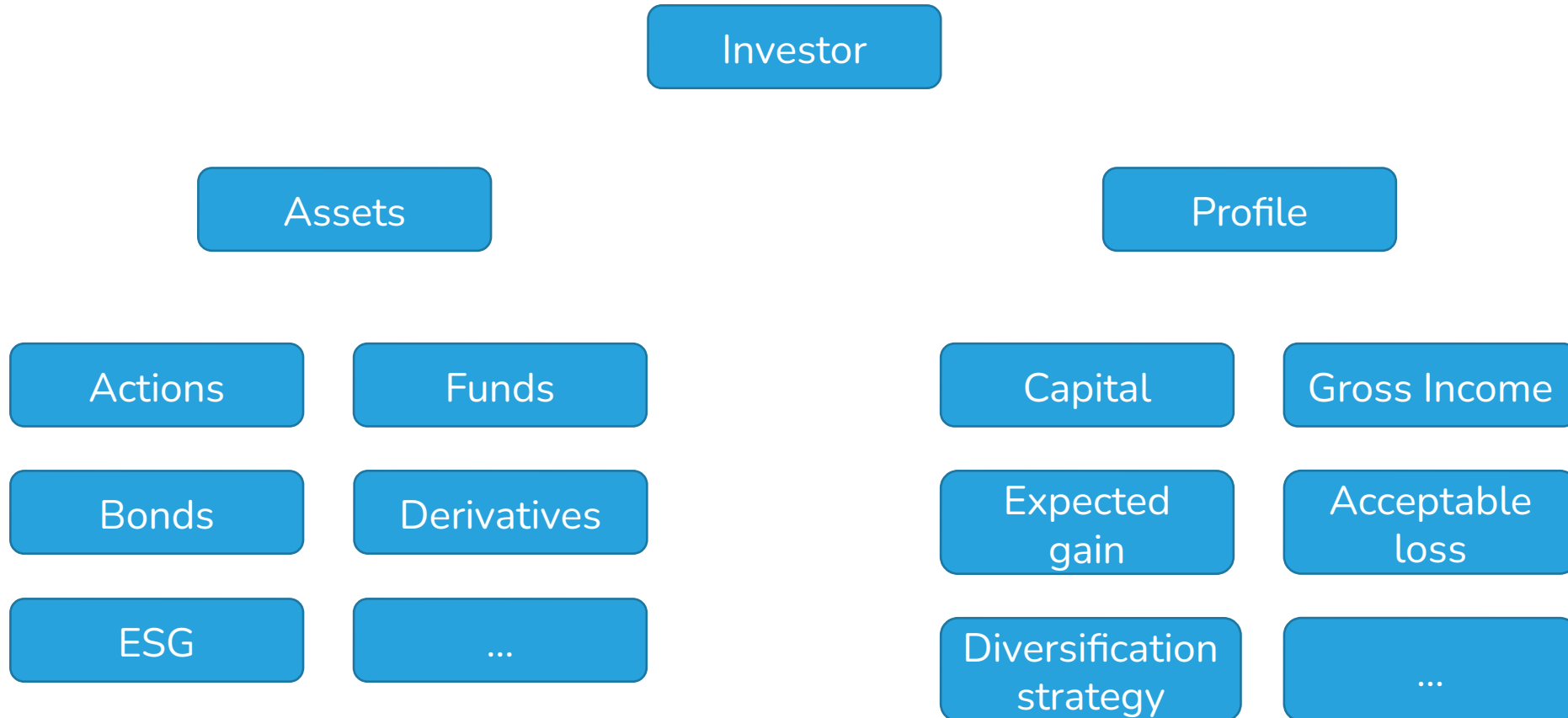
Customer for an agency teller



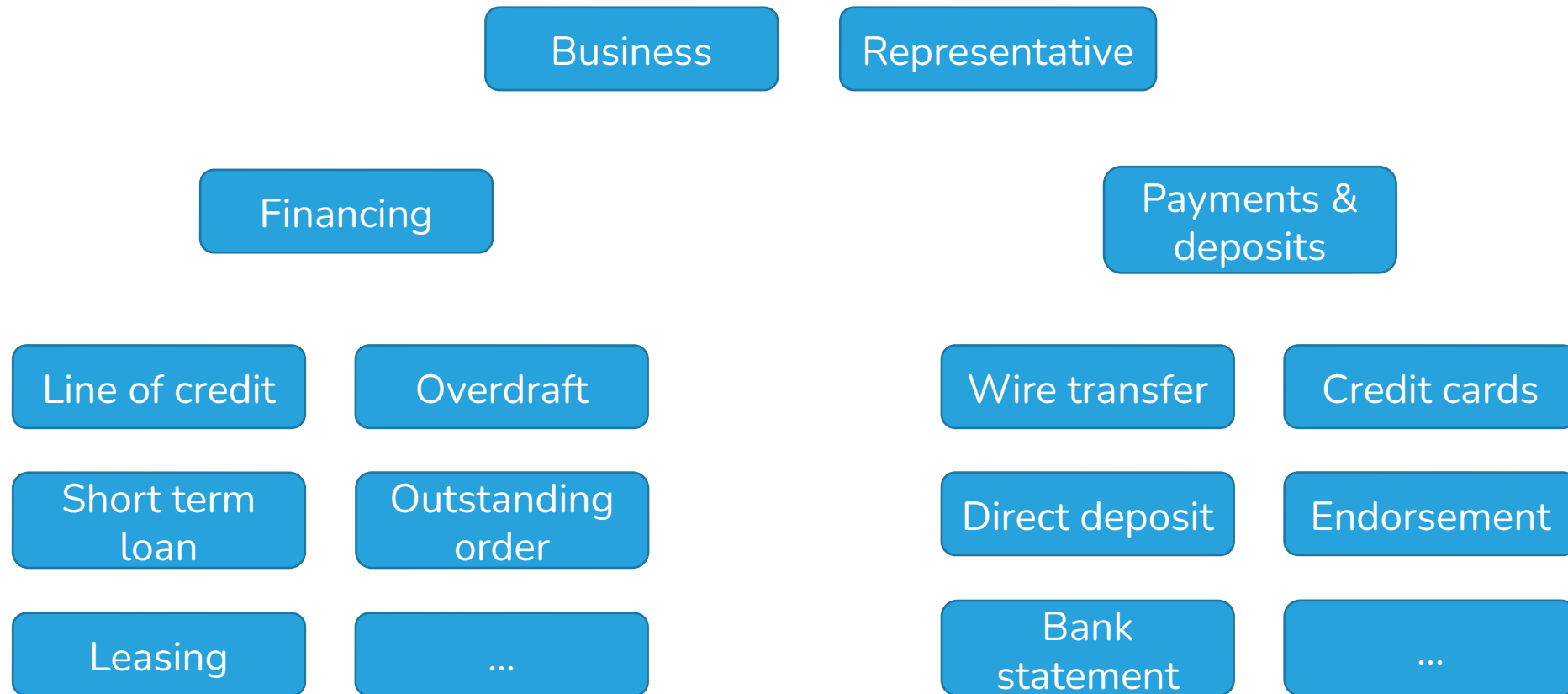
Customer for a loan department employee



Customer for an investment advisor



Customer for a corporate banker for SMEs



Is it be possible that the same word has different semantics?

- ▶ We now have different definitions of a customer
- ▶ A customer now has different names and properties
- ▶ A customer now has different expected behaviors

Semantics depend on the context

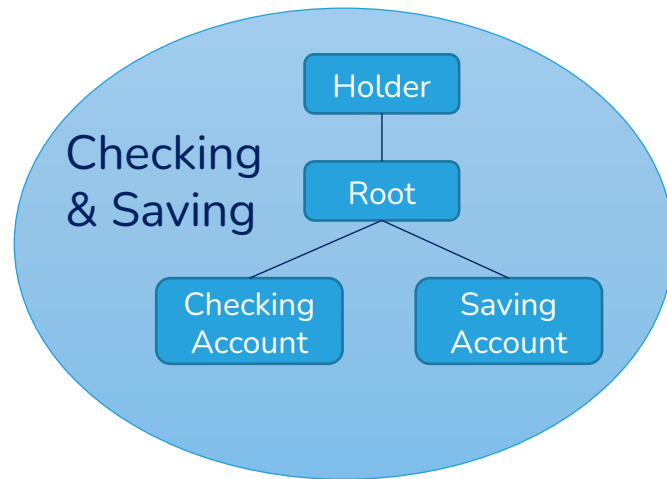
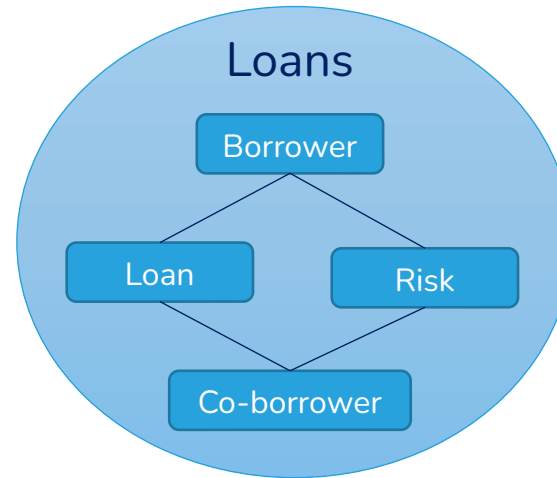
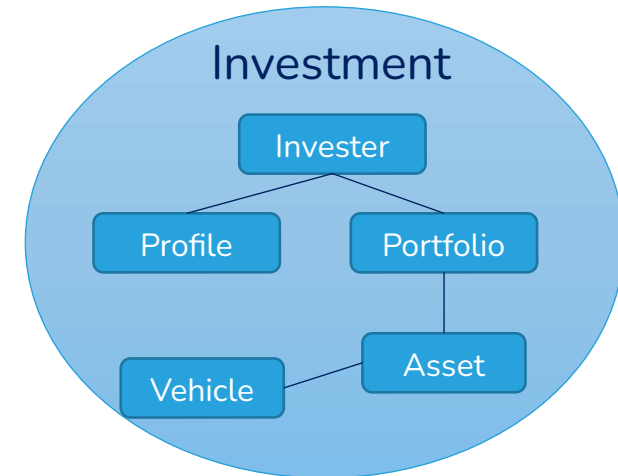
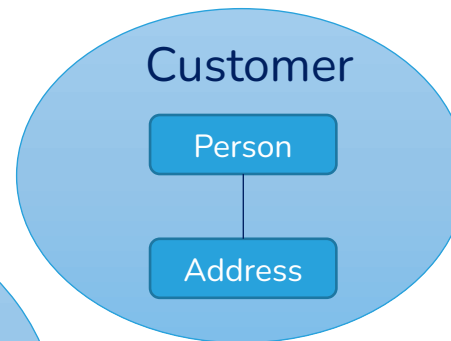
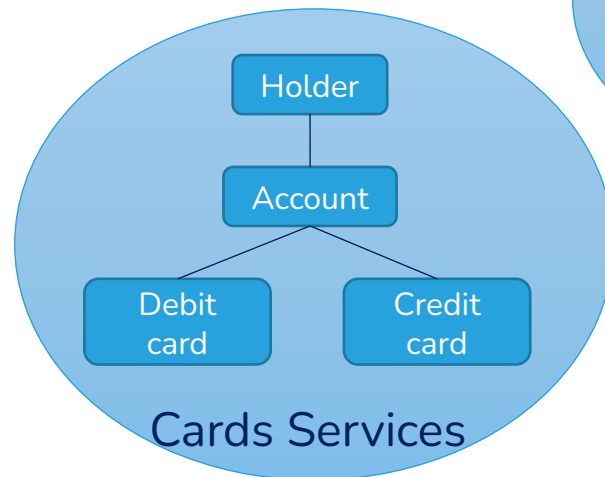
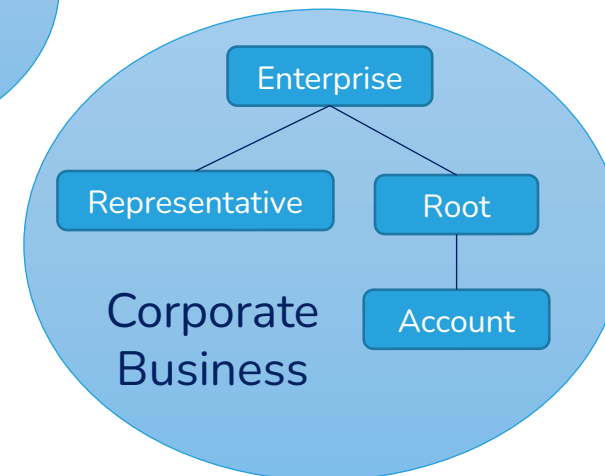
All customers are not the same

The same customer has different needs in different contexts

The bank offers different services

The bank has different obligations

The different domain experts have their own language



Bounded Context

A semantic contextual boundary

A bubble of responsibility

A model of the functional sub-domain

Exposes behavior to the outside world

Hides internal state and functionality

Does that remind you of something?

What concept do you know that

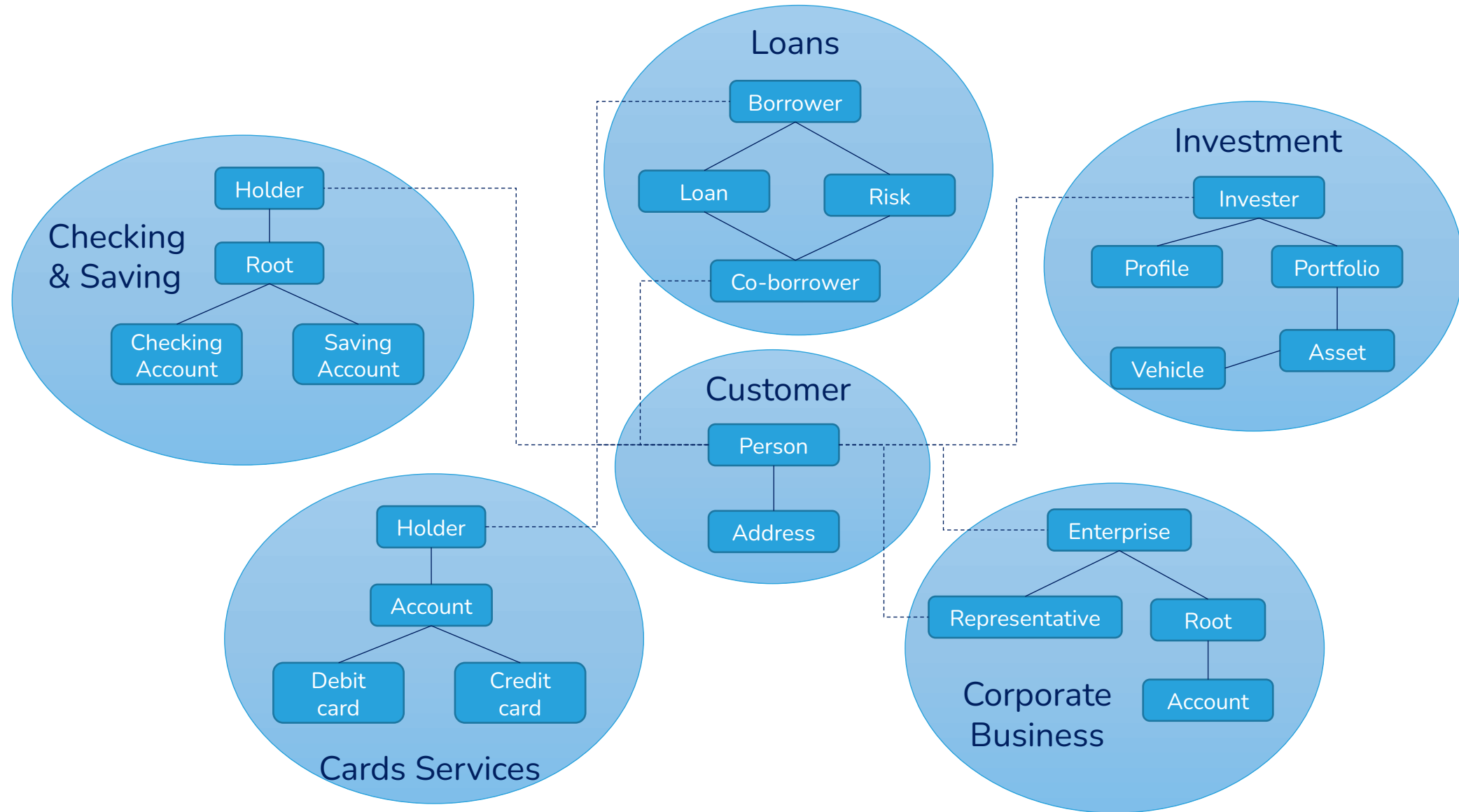
- Provides explicit boundaries
- Exposes behavior
- Hides internal state and functionality

Encapsulation at scale

A Bounded Context provides encapsulation at the strategic architectural level
It provides an abstraction that models a functional sub-domain

How do you maintain integrity?

What concept can we use to make sure that we speak of the same customer in different contexts ?



Identity

Shared identity between Bounded Contexts

Different behaviors encapsulated in different Bounded Contexts

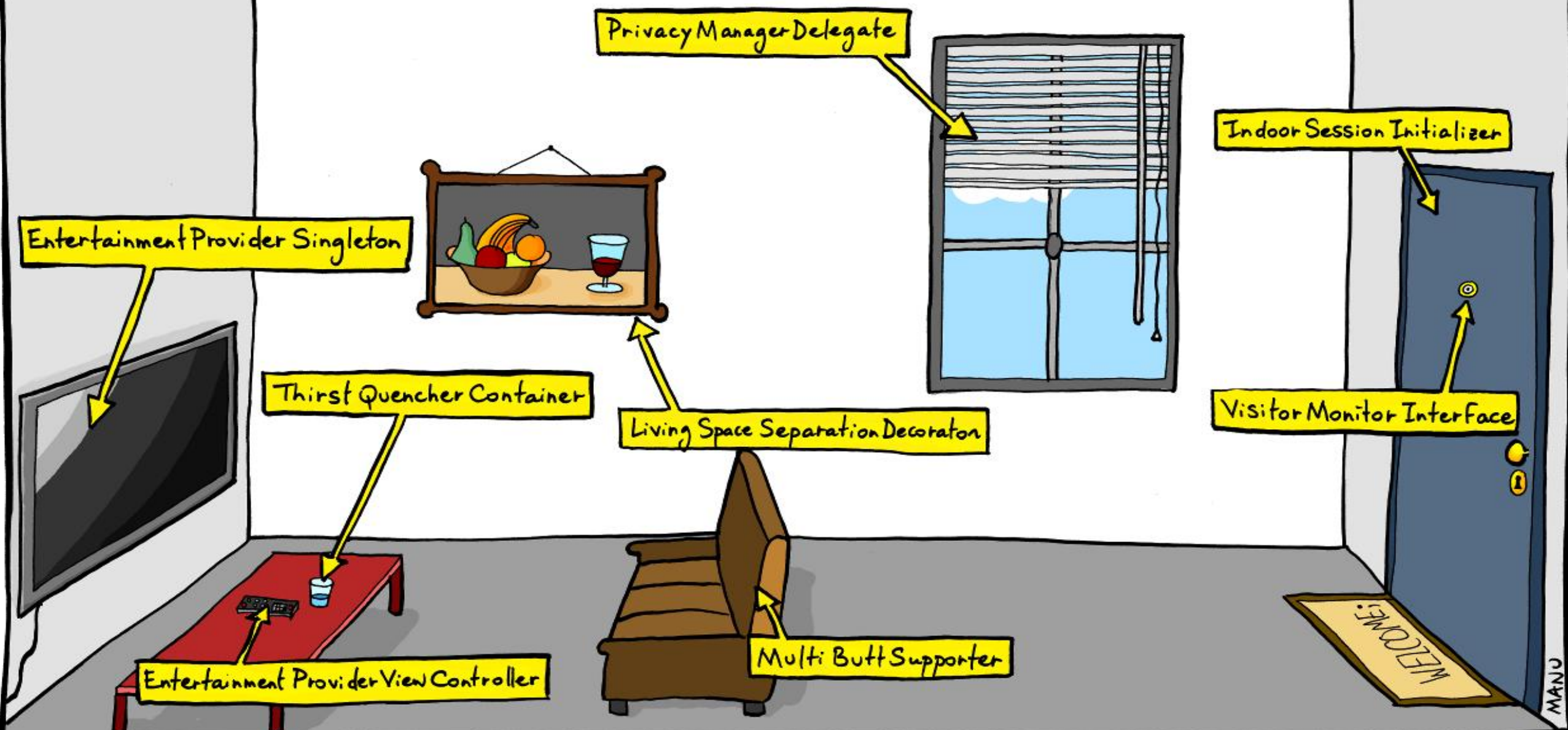
Different facets of the same person

What about the language?

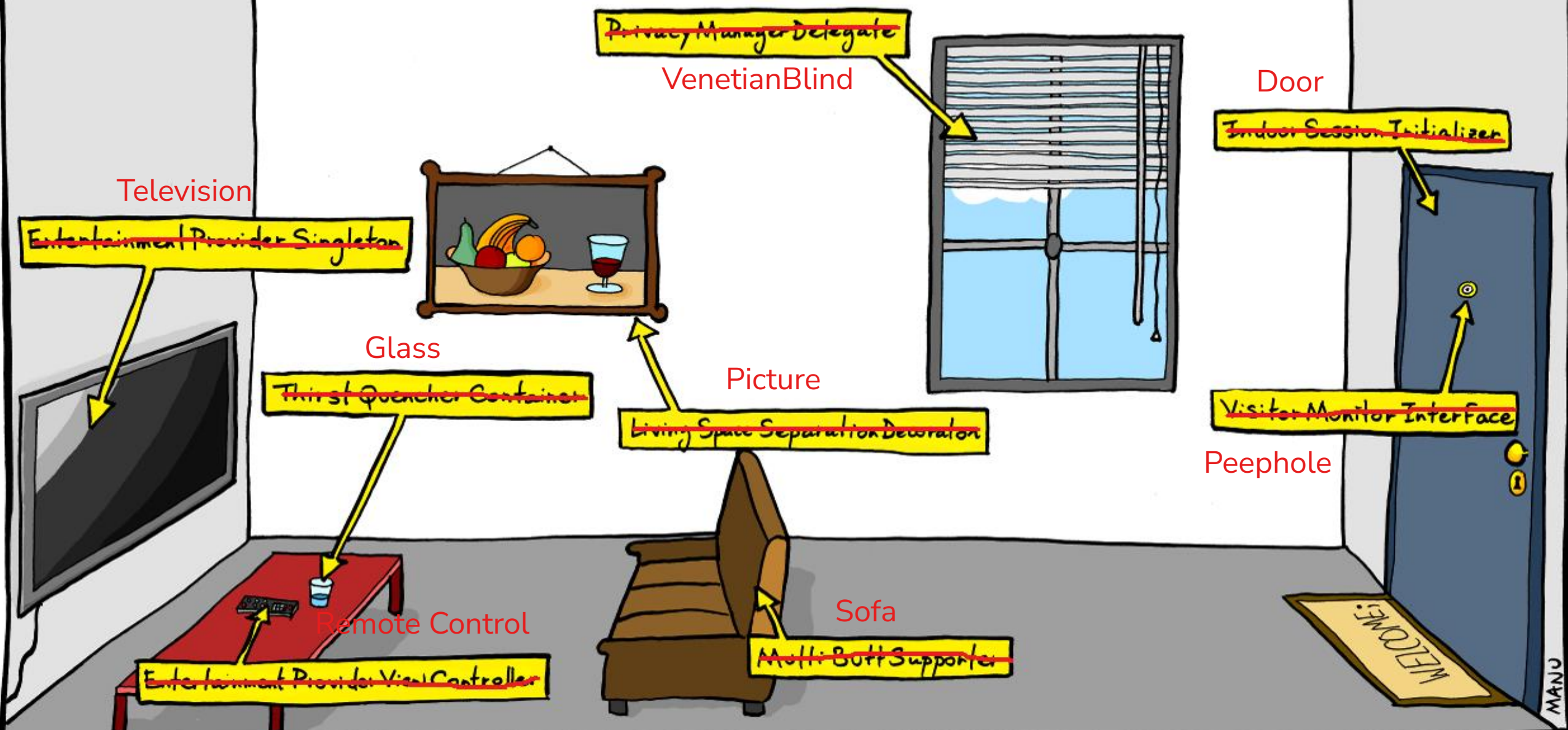
What type of language do you use

- When you talk to customers / users?
- When you talk with your colleagues?
- When you talk with your family?

THE WORLD SEEN BY AN "OBJECT-ORIENTED" PROGRAMMER.



THE WORLD SEEN BY AN "OBJECT-ORIENTED" PROGRAMMER.



Ubiquitous Language

The language is ubiquitous within the boundary of the context

Words used by the domain experts

One word describes only one business concept

A business concept is only described by one word

No ambiguity

The definition is shared by all within the context

Who is in charge of the Bounded Contexts?

How do you call a group of people who share practices and tools in order to achieve a common goal?

Bounded Contexts and teams

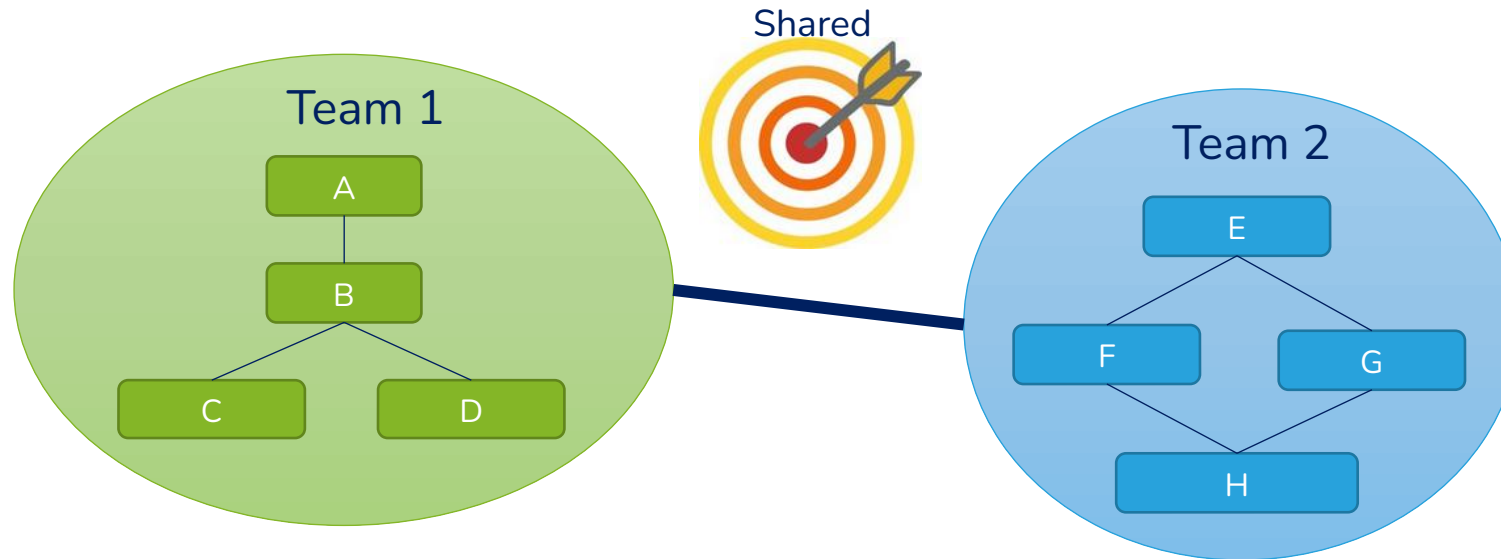
A bounded context belongs to one team only

A team may own more than one Bounded Context

Coupling

A & B are coupled if
when you want to change A
you also need to change B

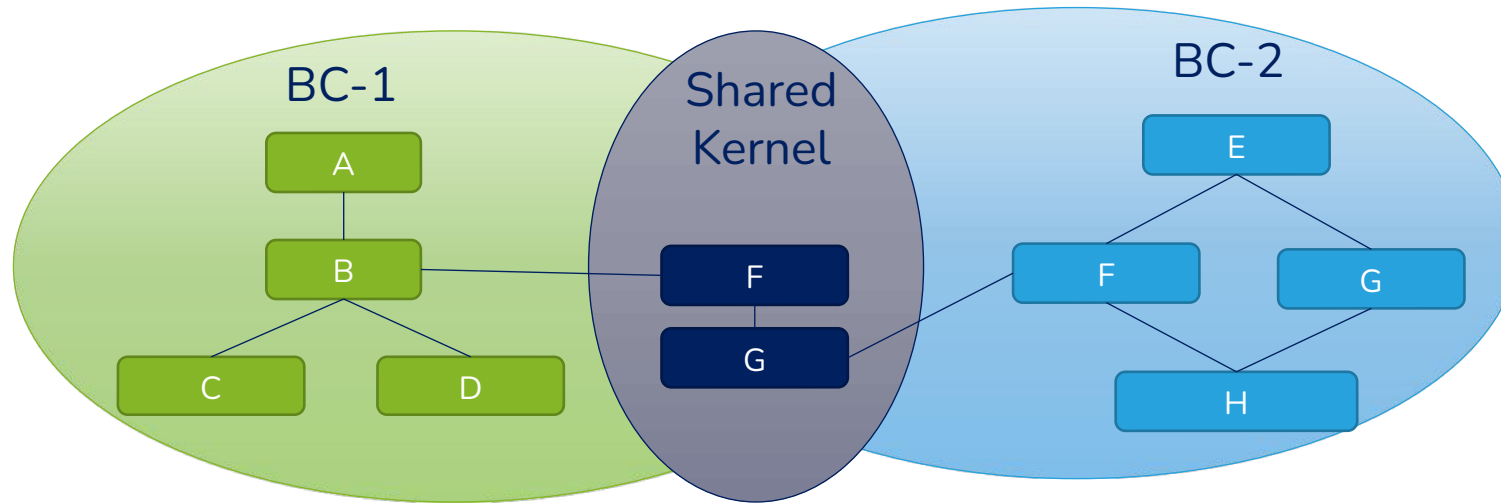
Partnership



the two teams will succeed or fail together

Coupling? 

Shared kernel

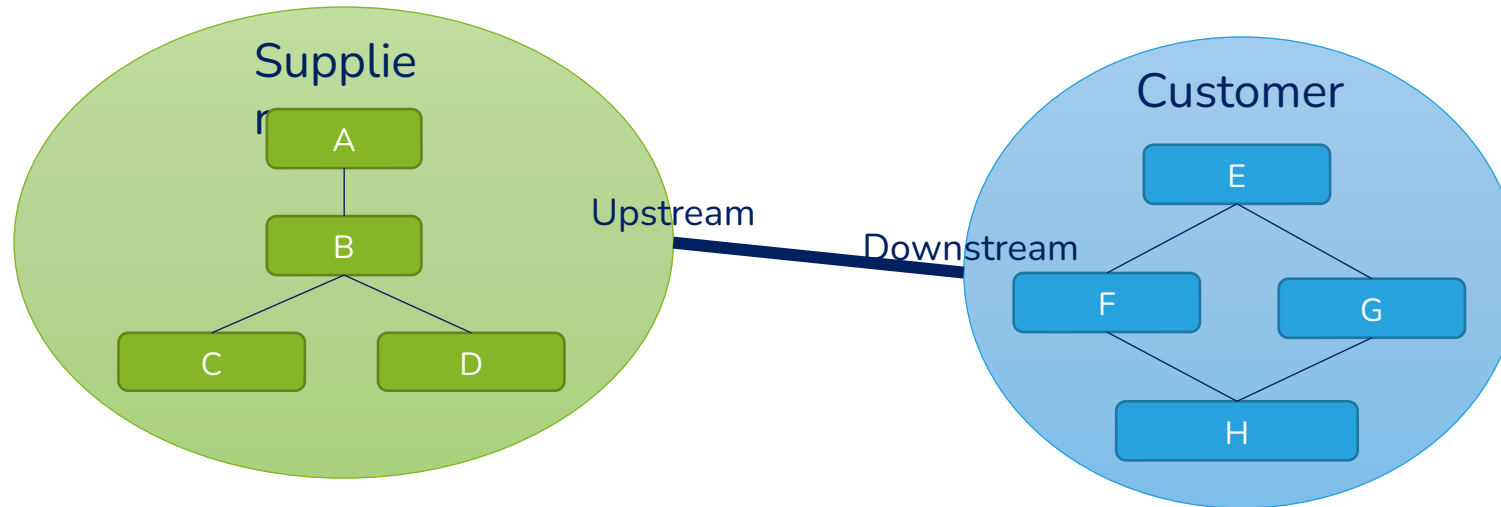


the teams must agree on what model elements
they are to share

Coupling?



Customer-Supplier

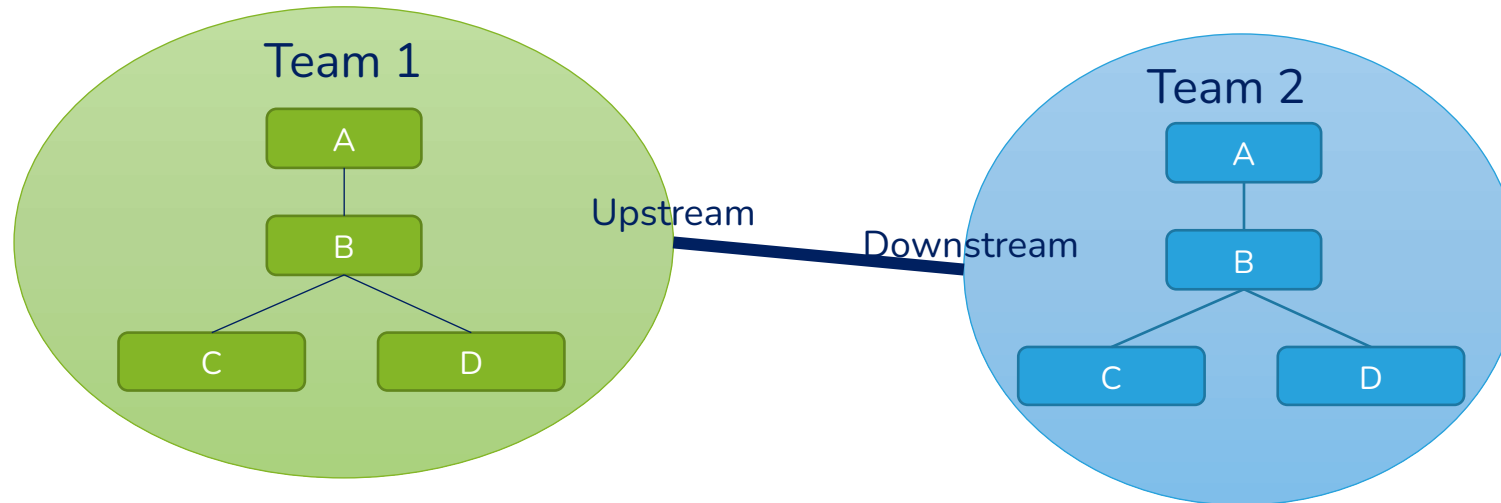


the *Supplier* determines what the *Customer* will get and when

Coupling?



Conformist

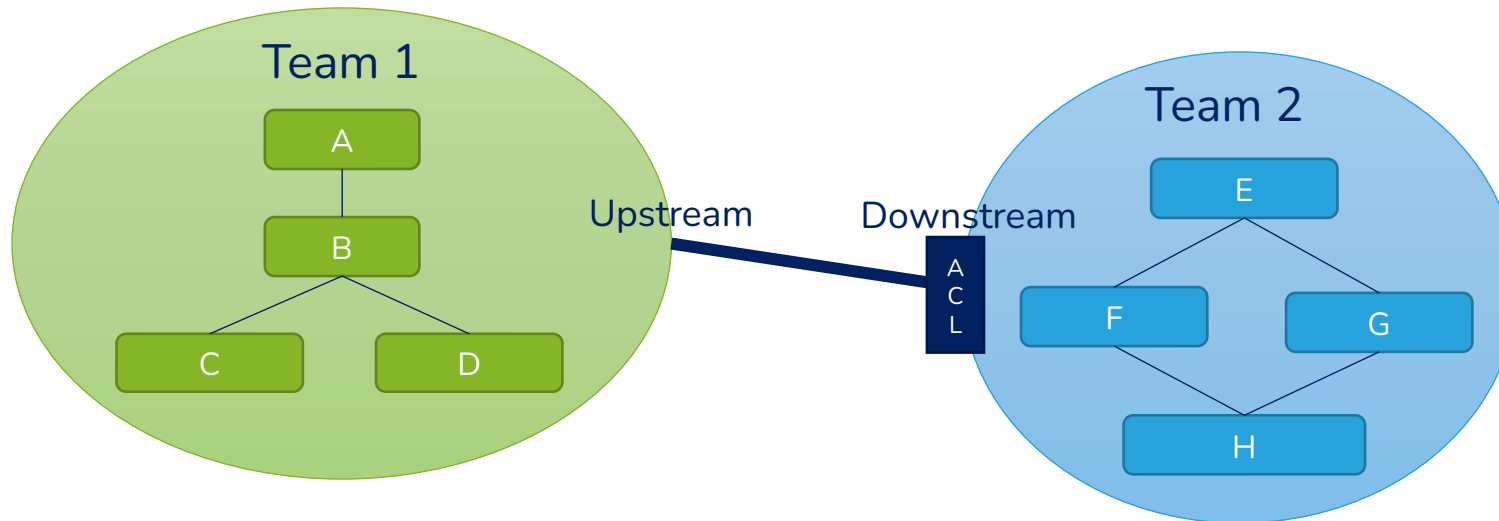


the downstream team conforms to the upstream model

Coupling?

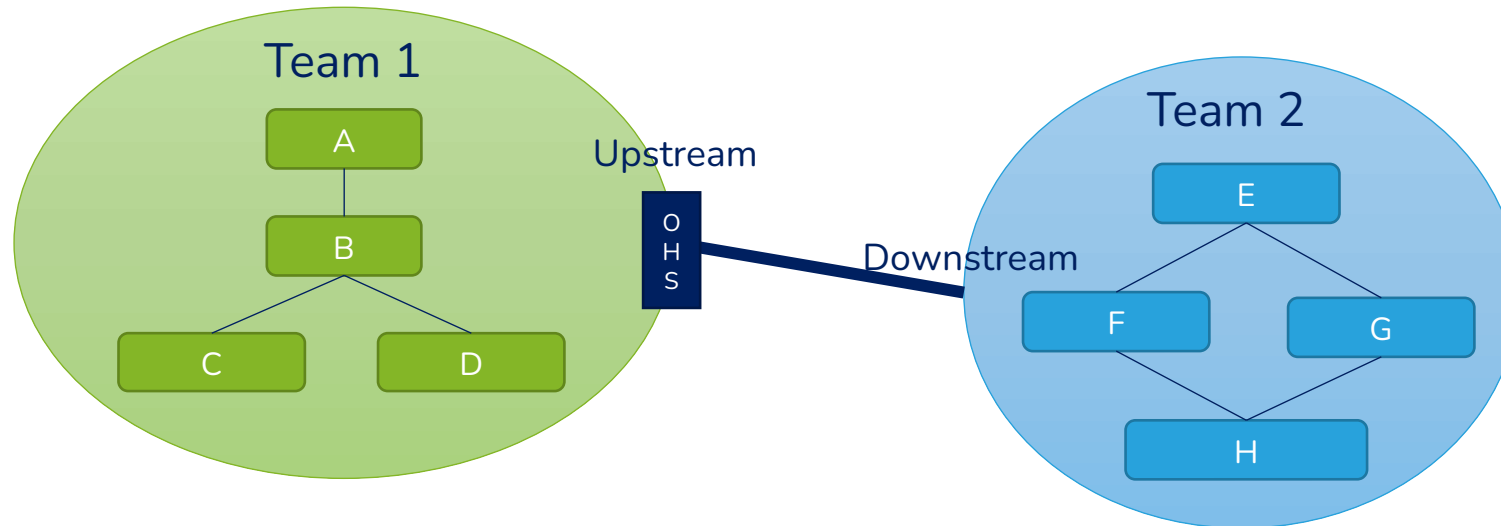


Anticorruption Layer



the anticorruption layer isolates the downstream model from the upstream model and translates between the two. Coupling? ●

Open Host Service

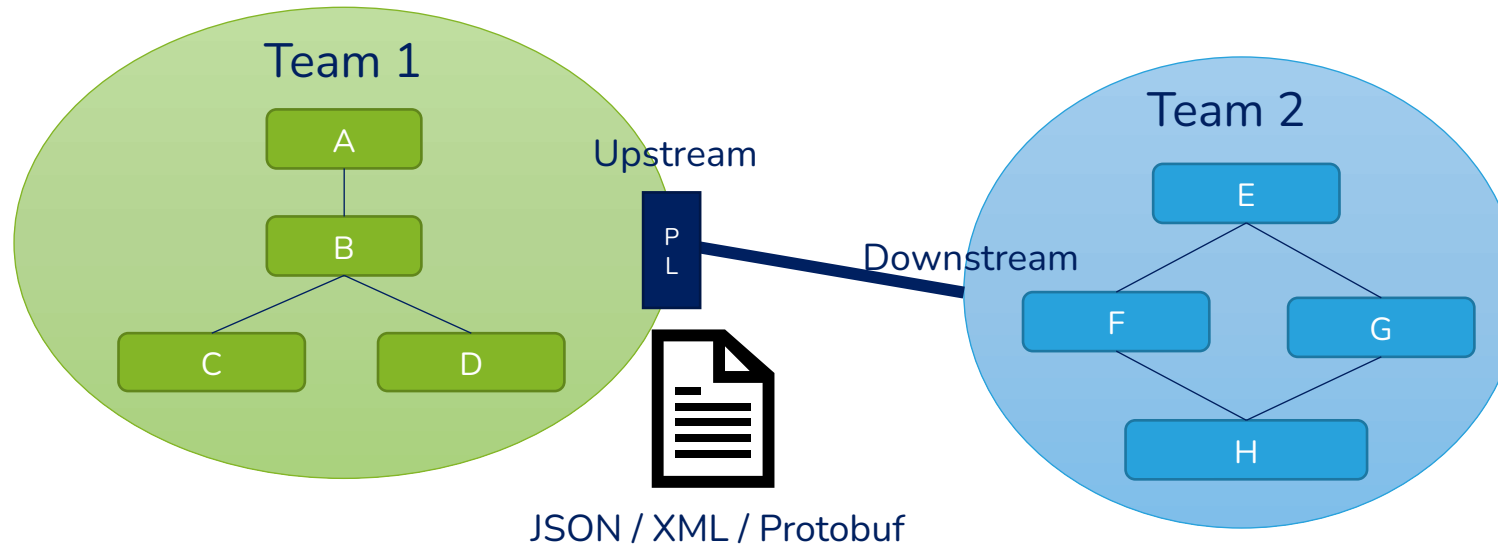


an “open” protocol or interface gives access to your *Bounded Context* as a set of services so that all who need to integrate with it can with relative ease

Coupling?



Published Language

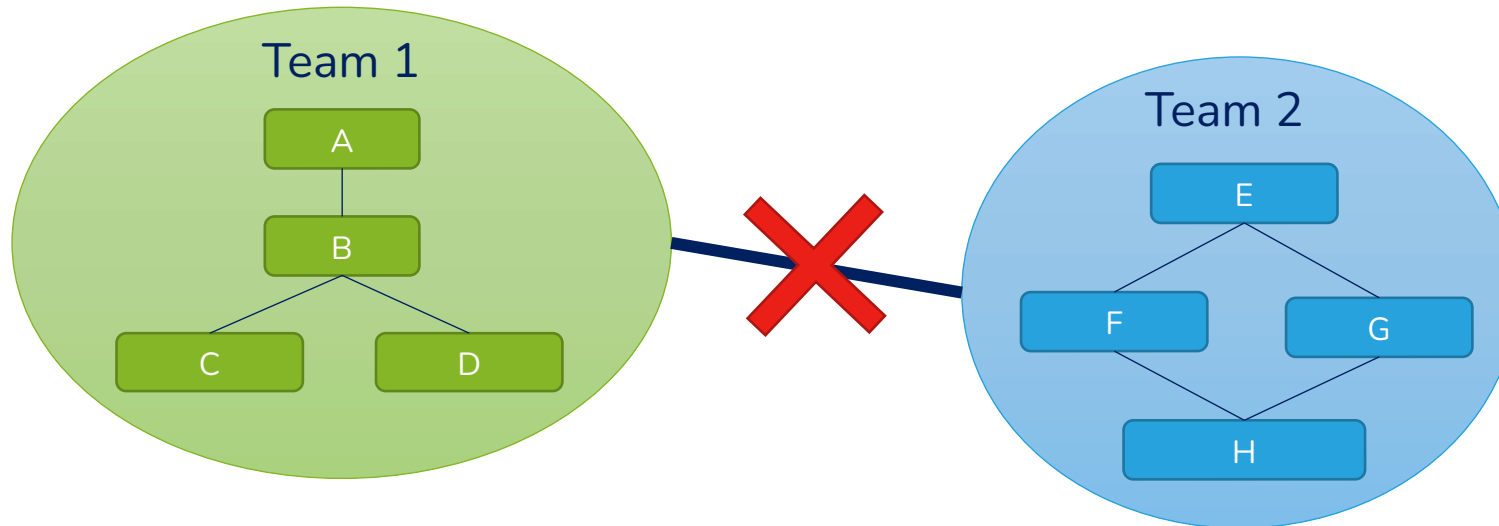


a well-documented information exchange language enabling
simple consumption and translation by any number of consuming
Bounded Contexts

Coupling?



Separate ways



Team 2 produces its own specialized solution in its *Bounded Context* and forgets integrating with team 1

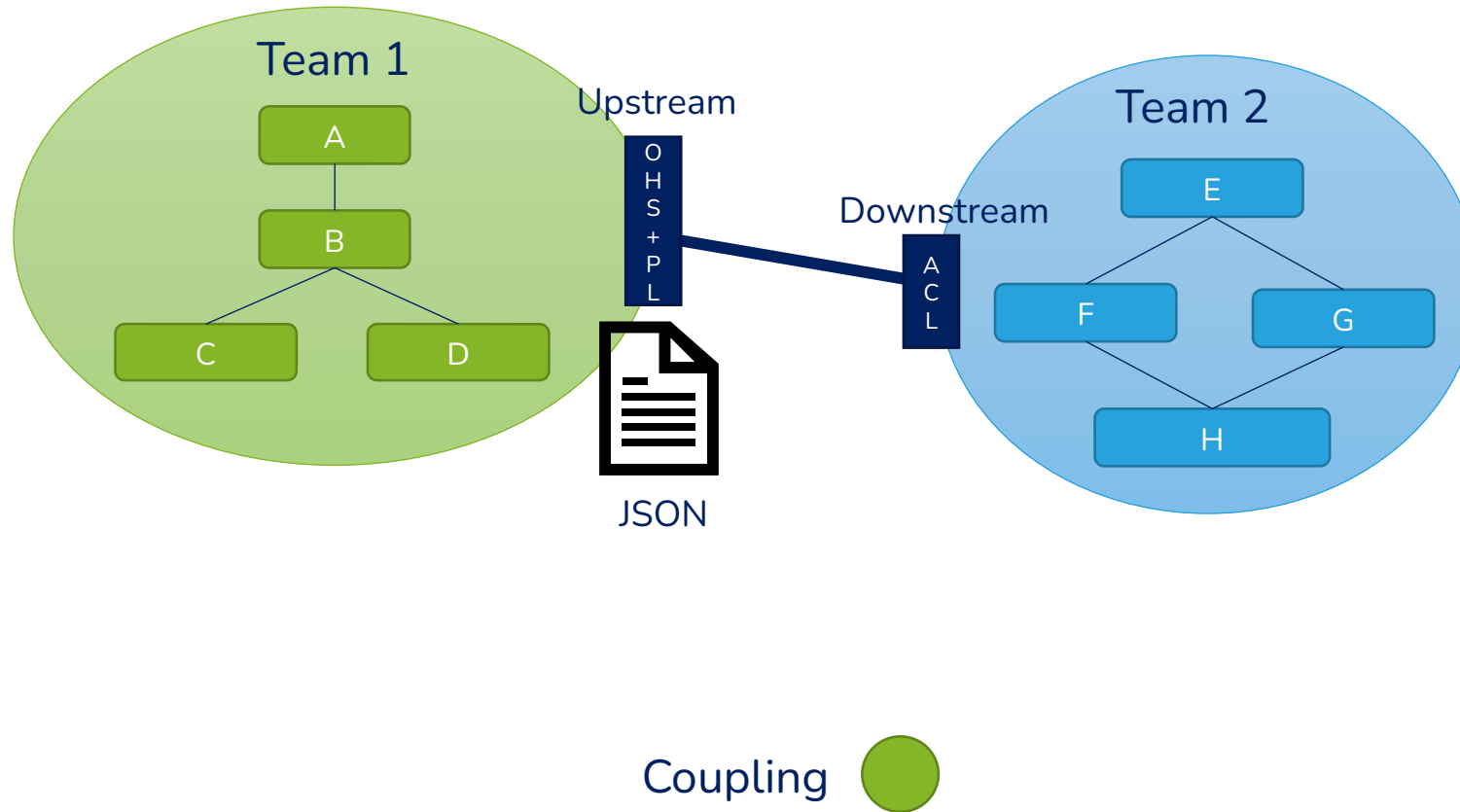
Coupling?



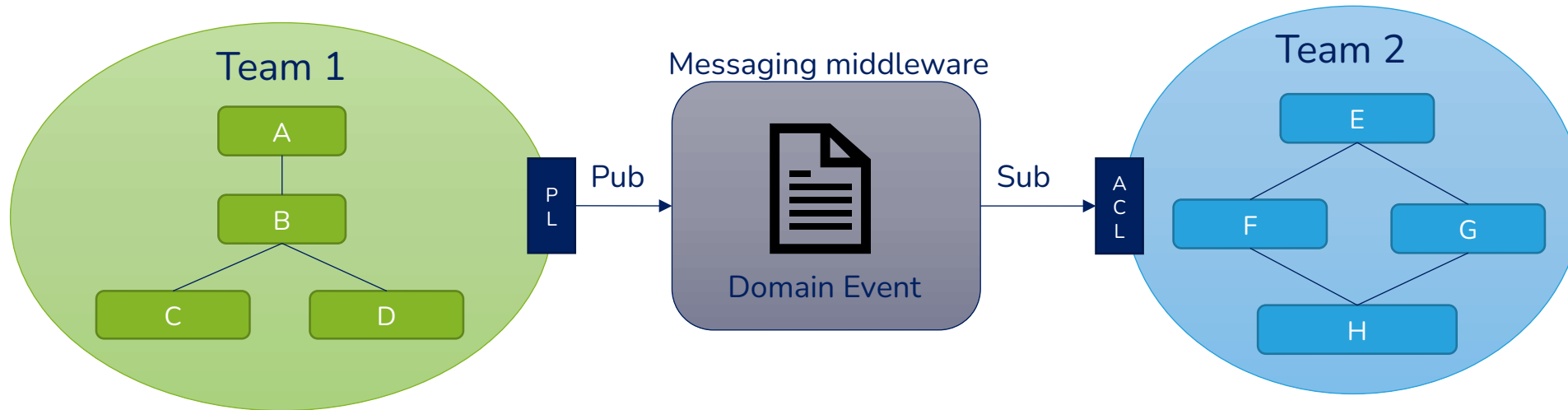
Does that remind you of something?

What mechanisms do you know that would ease the integration between two Bounded Contexts?

REST



Pub/Sub



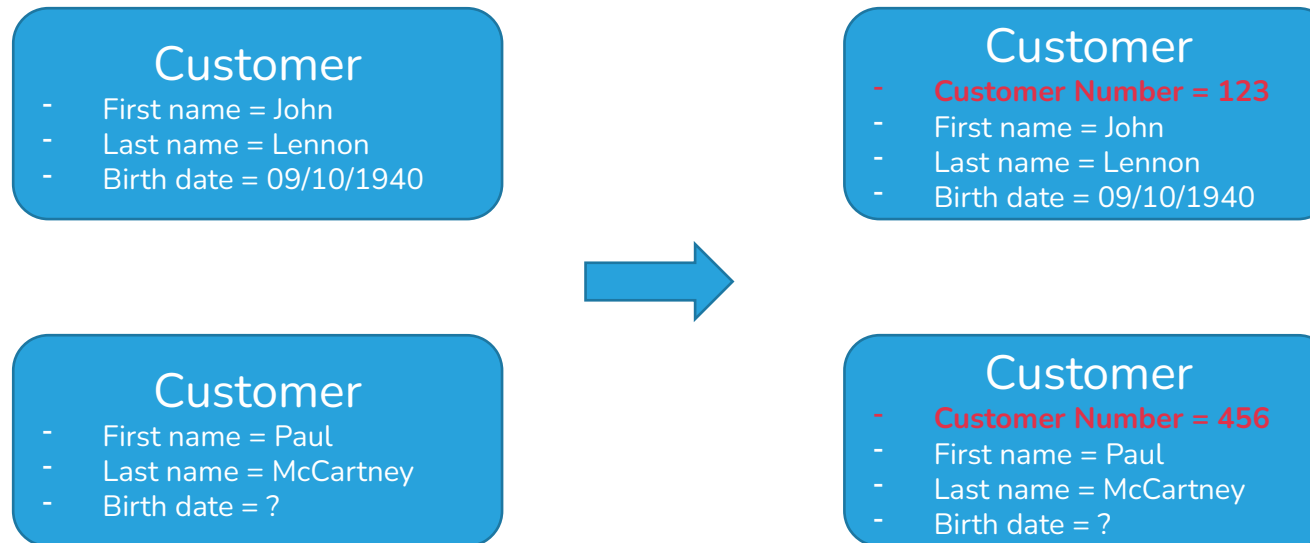
Coupling ●

How would you create the model within a given Bounded Context?

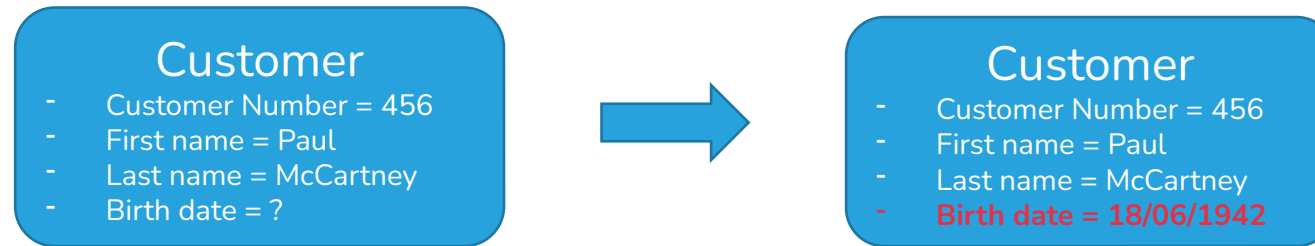
What tools do you know that allow you go from domain to model?

How do you go from problem space to solution space?

How do we distinguish these two customers?



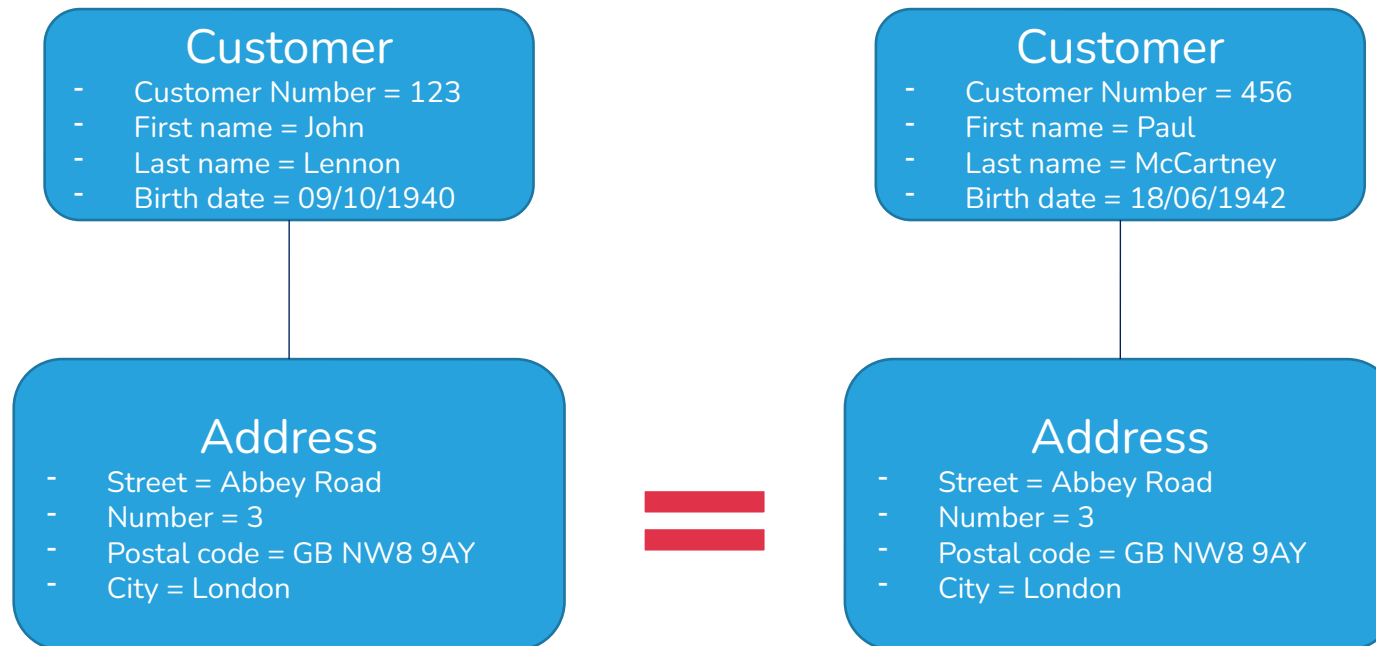
Do you know Paul's birth date?



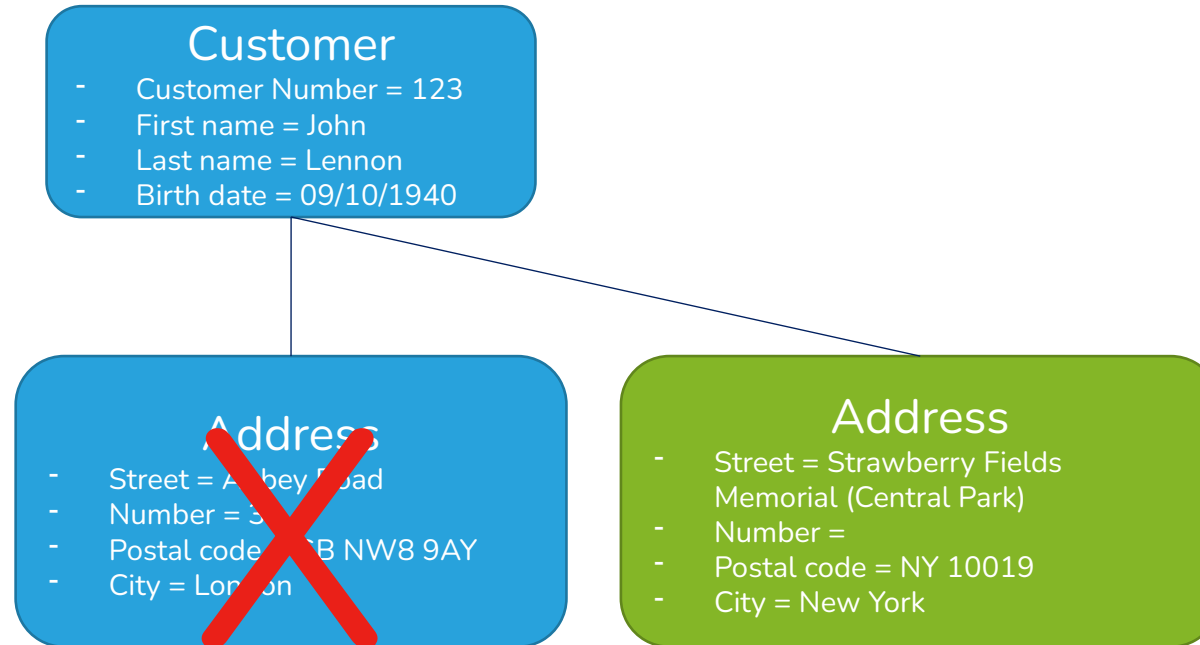
Entity

An individual thing
It has a unique identity
Usually mutable
Changing over time

Do these two customer leave at the same address?



What happens when the customer moves?



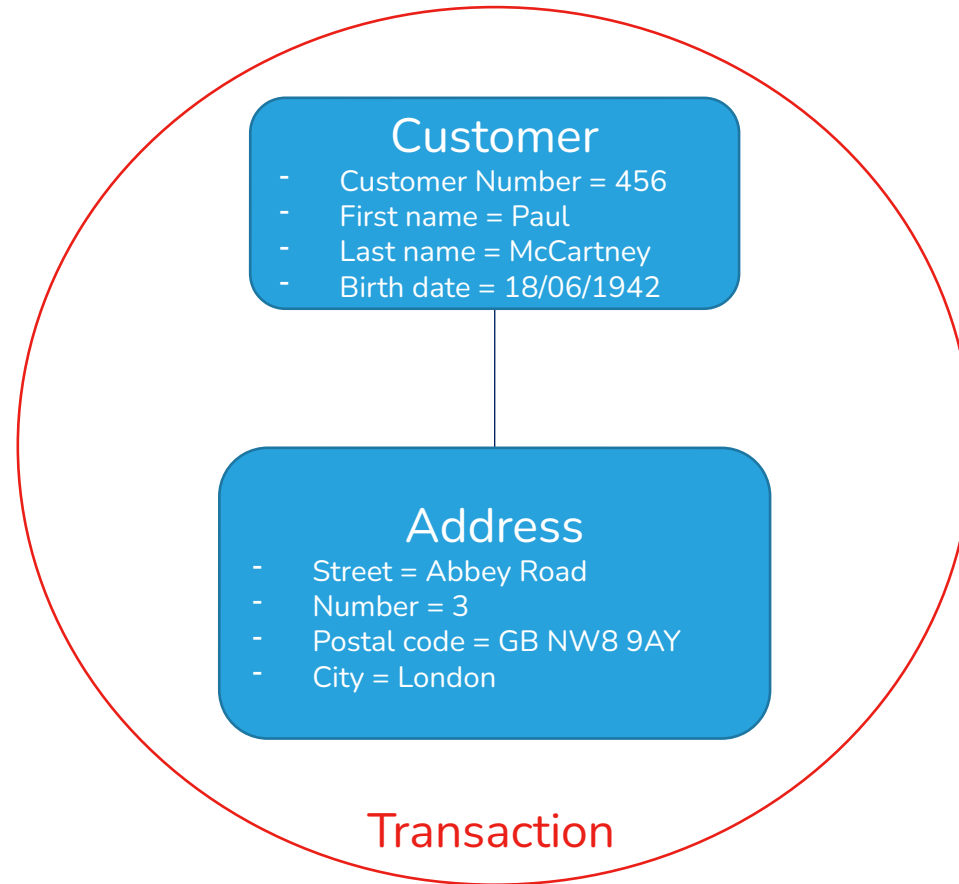
Value object

An immutable conceptual whole

It does not have a unique identity

Equivalence is determined by comparing the attributes it encapsulates

What happens when you persist this in a database?



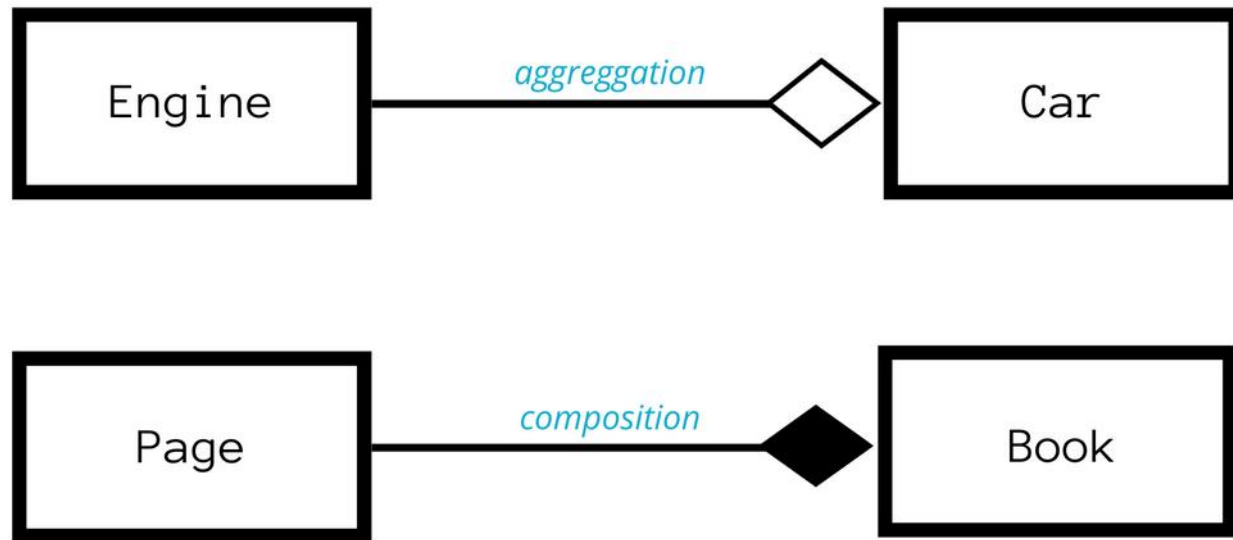
Aggregate

A transactional consistency boundary

Loaded and persisted as a whole

All composed parts must be consistent according to business rules

Aggregation vs Composition



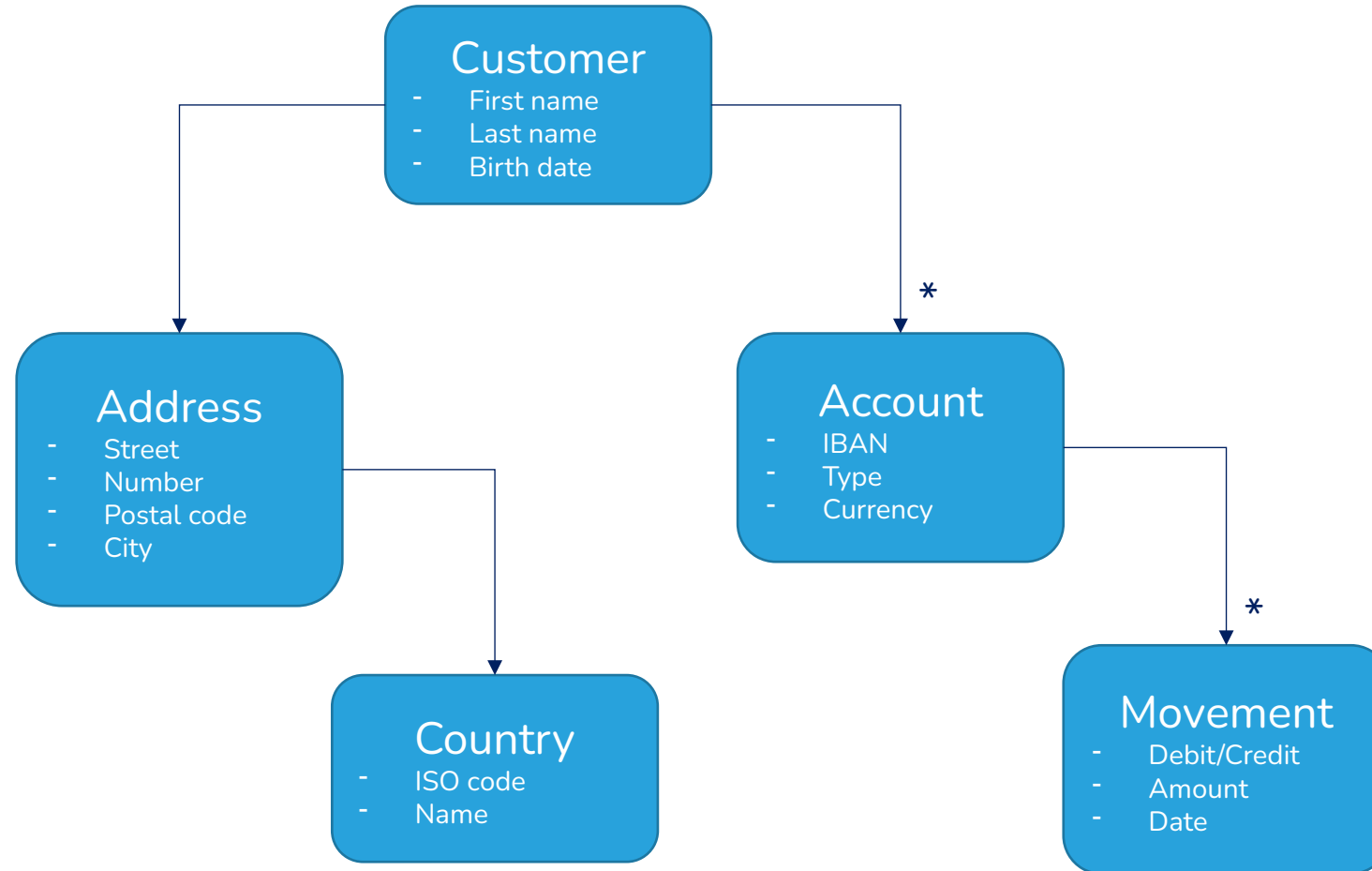
In an aggregation, the part may have an independent lifecycle, it can exist independently.

When the whole is destroyed, the part may continue to exist.

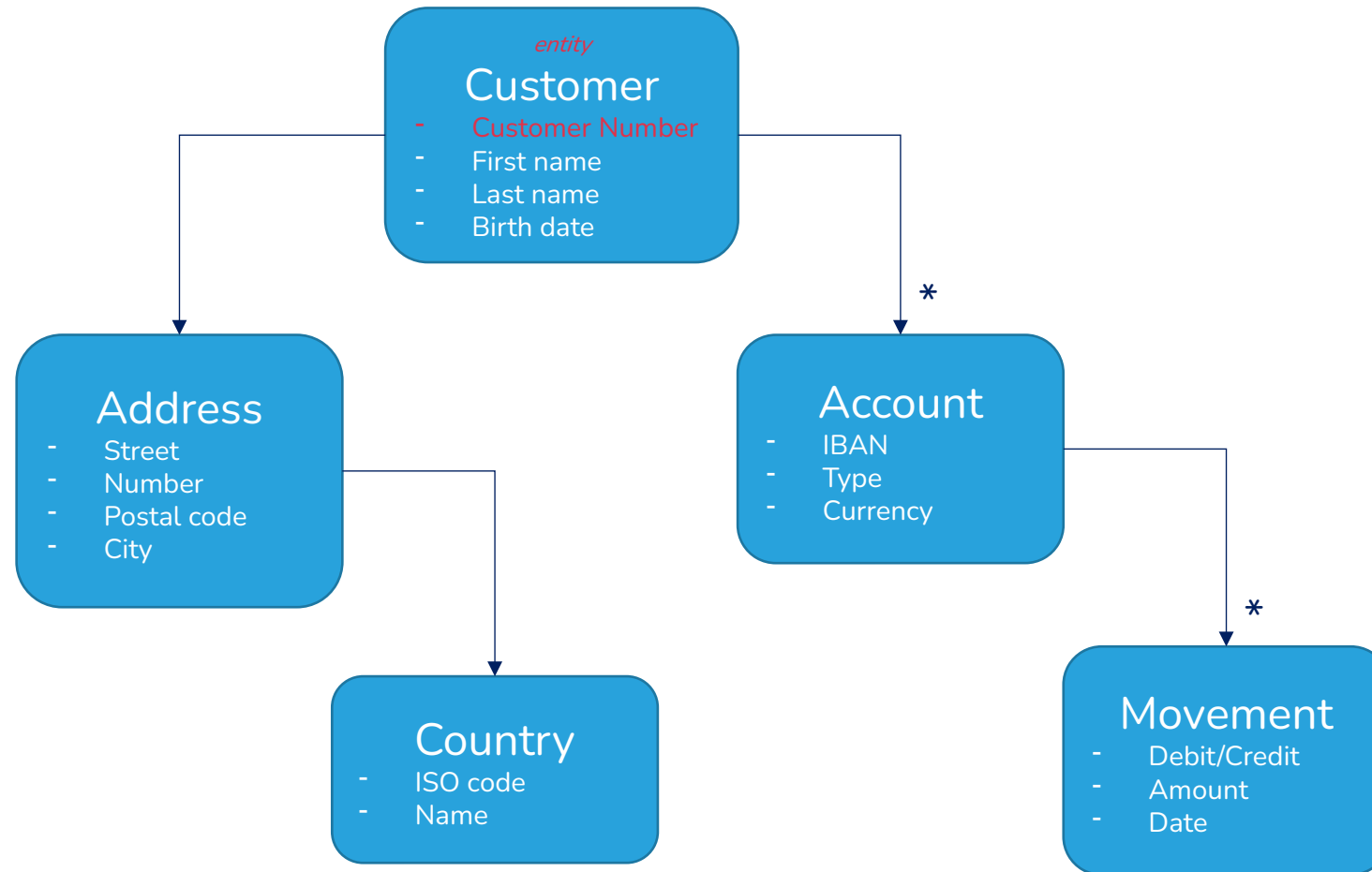
Knowing all this...

how would we adapt our “naive” Customer model?

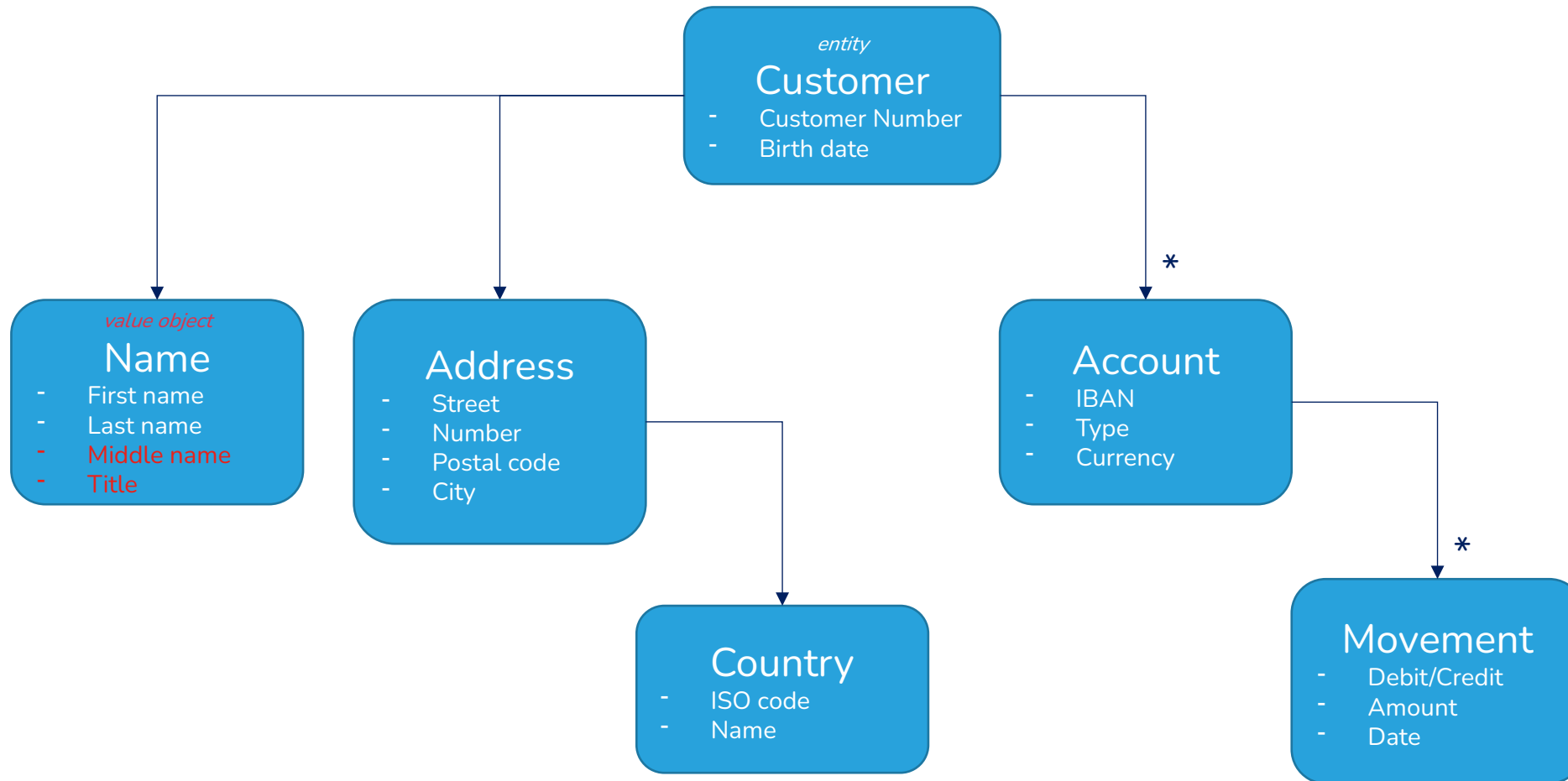
How would we adapt this model?



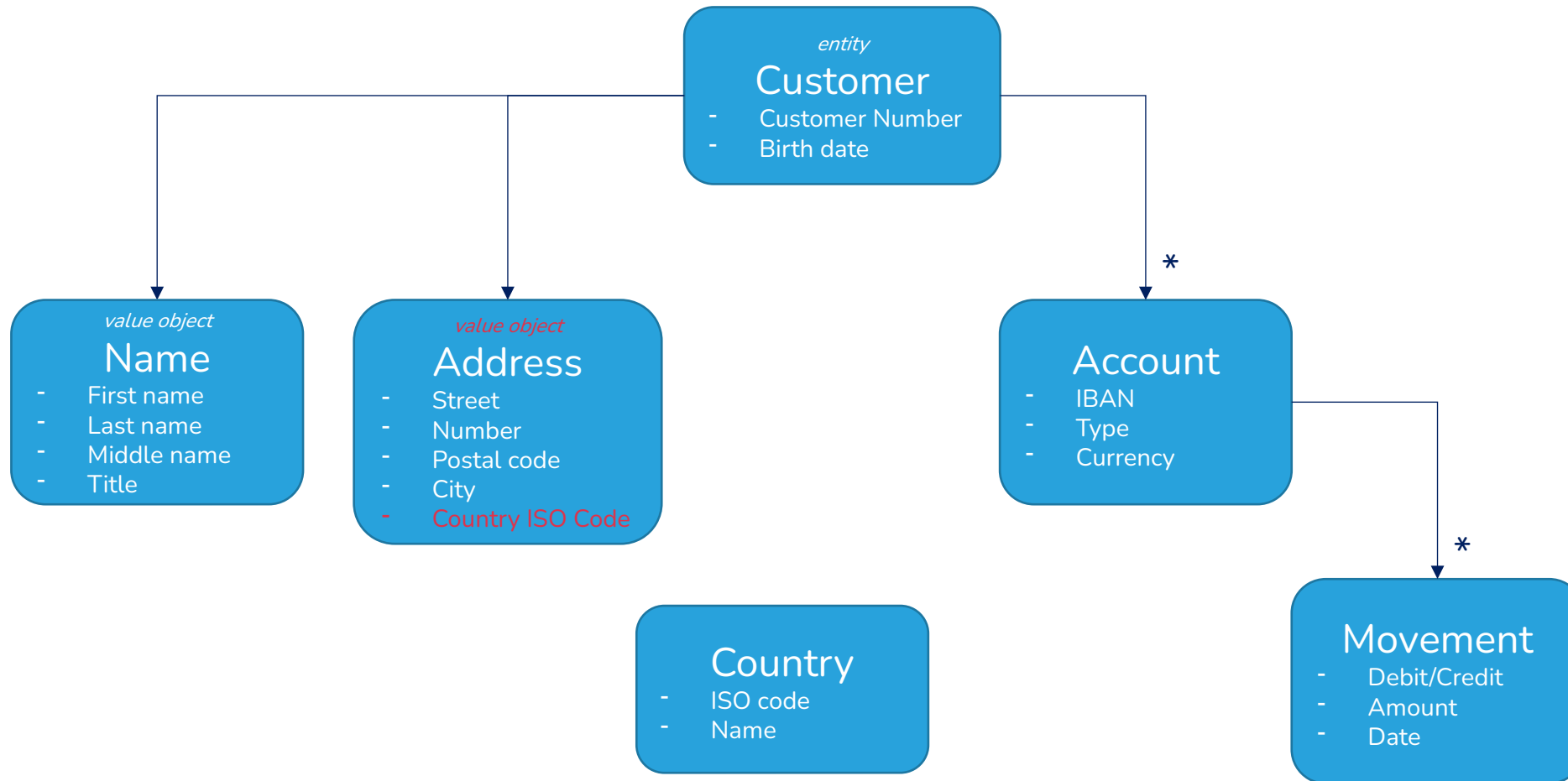
How would we adapt this model?



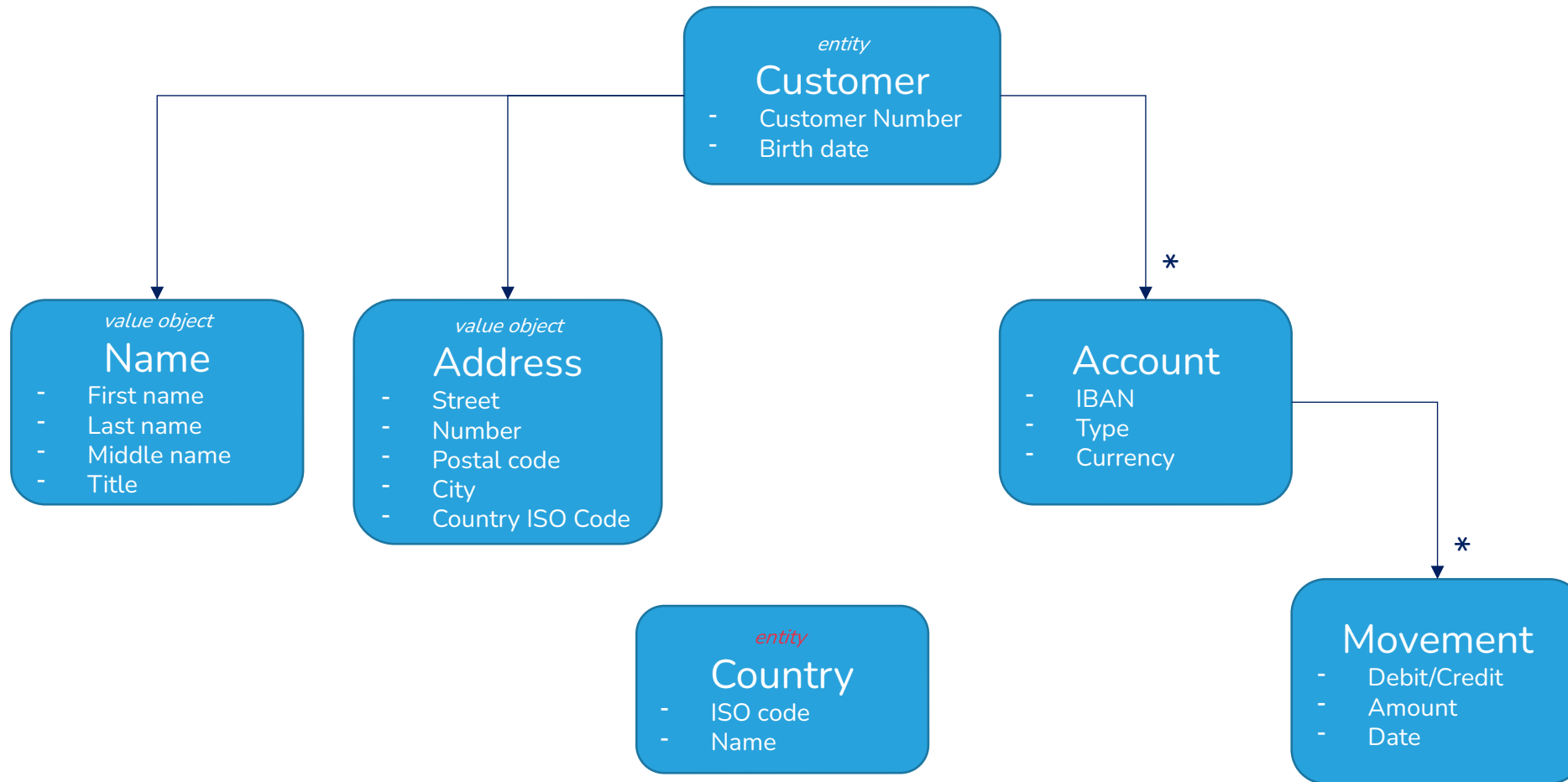
How would we adapt this model?



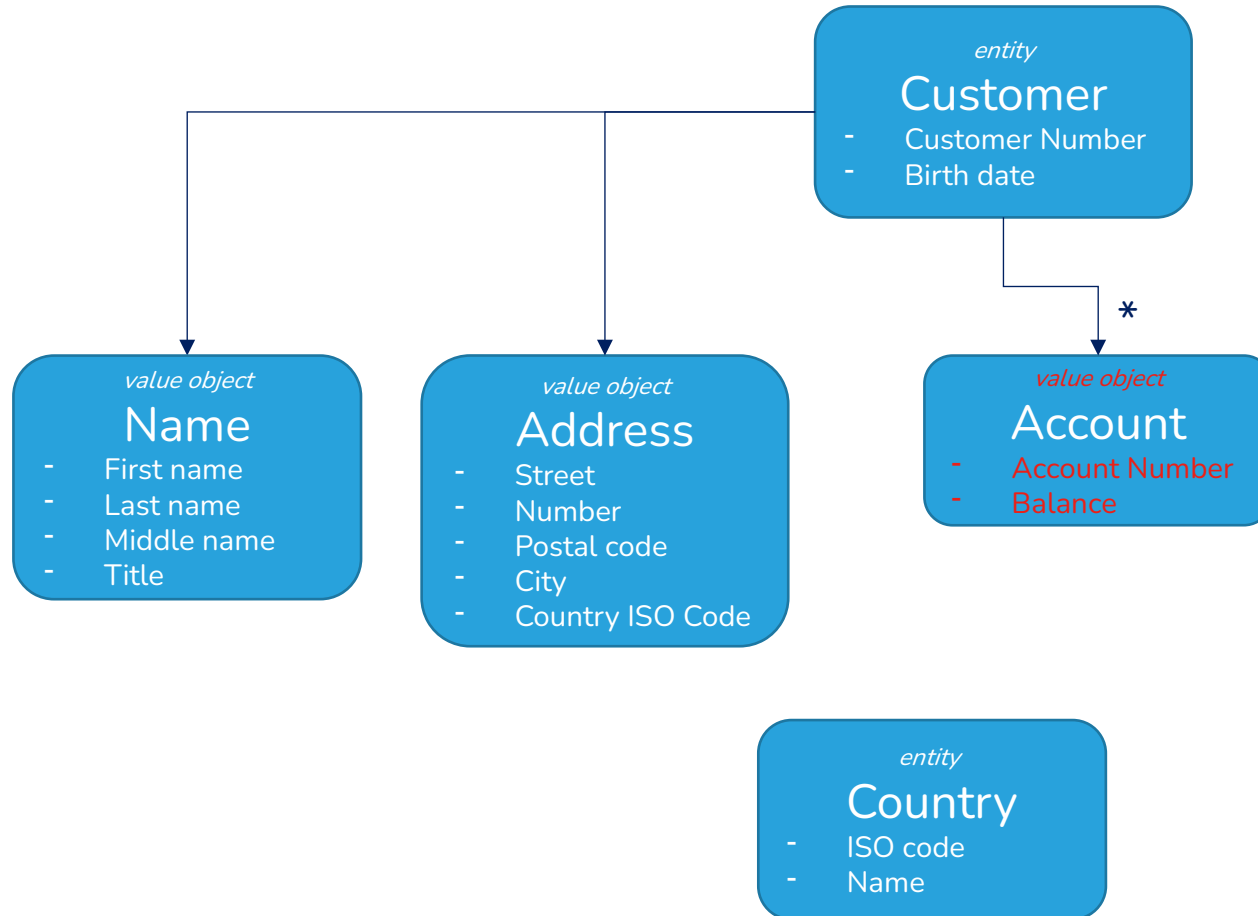
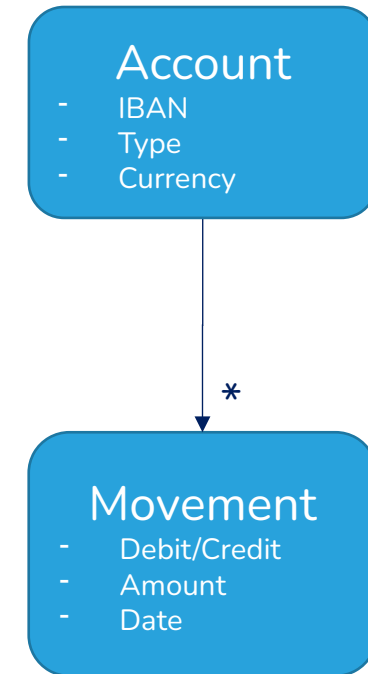
How would we adapt this model?



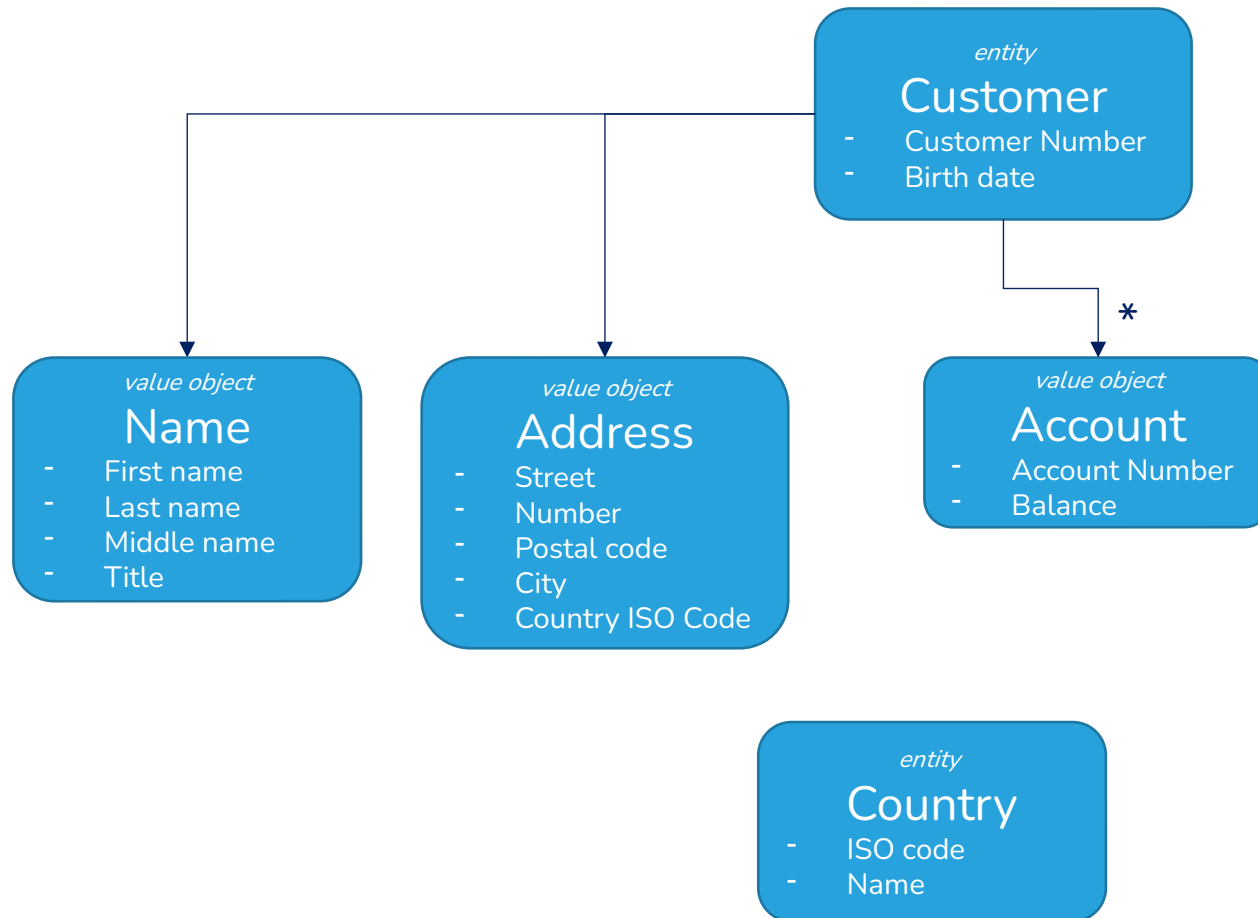
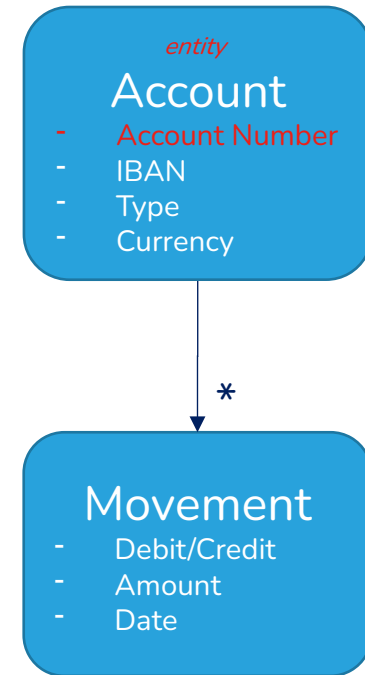
How would we adapt this model?



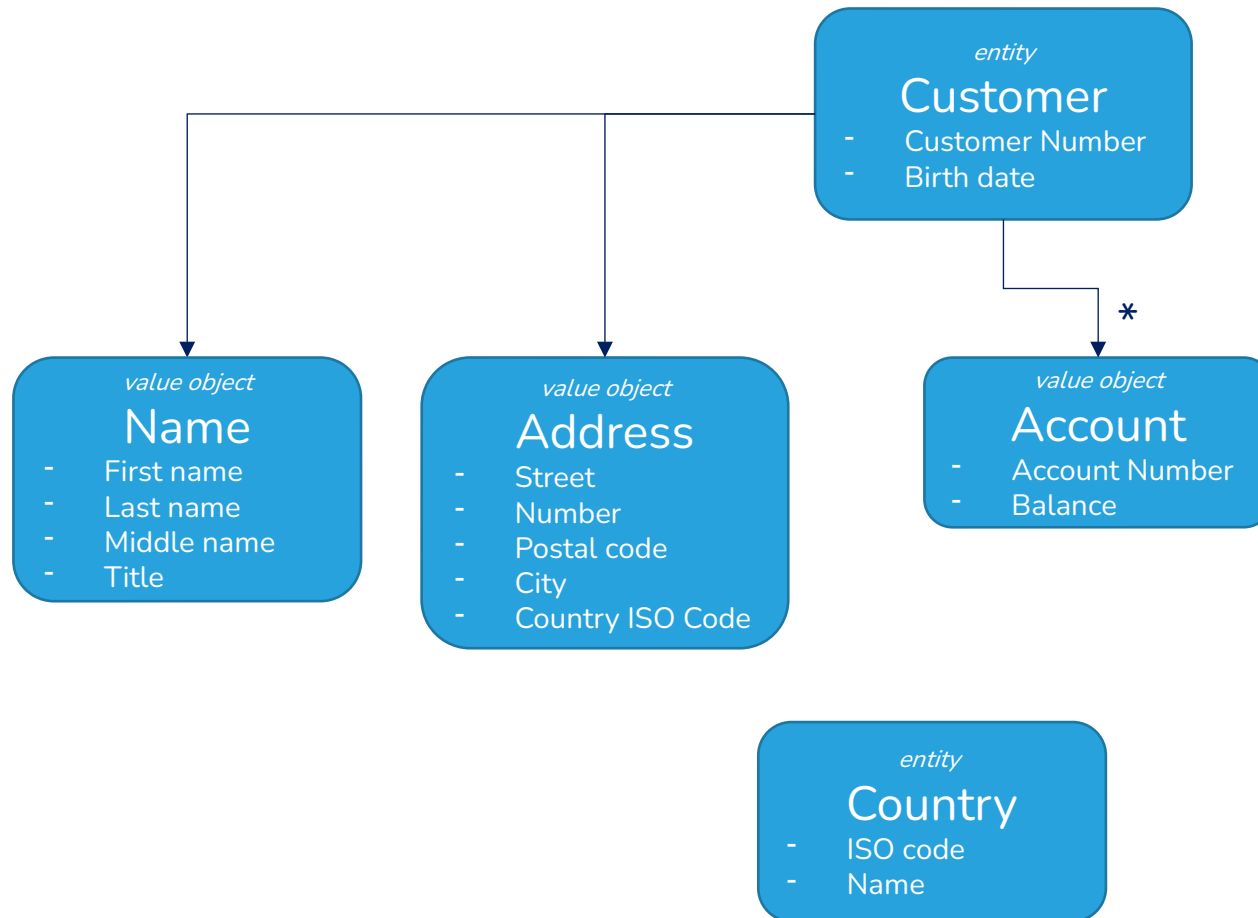
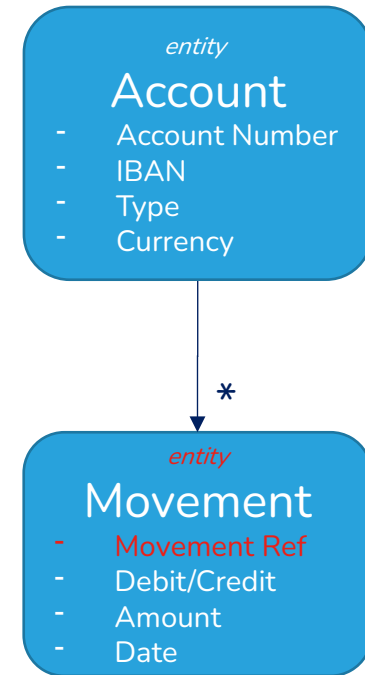
How would we adapt this model?



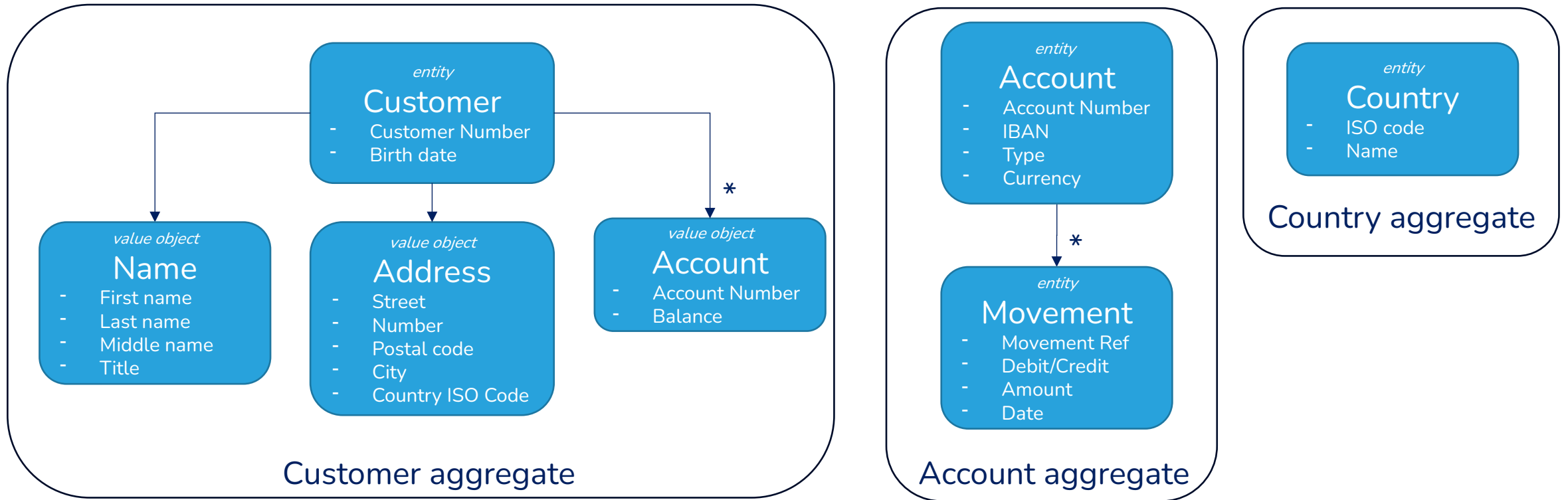
How would we adapt this model?



How would we adapt this model?



How would we adapt this model?



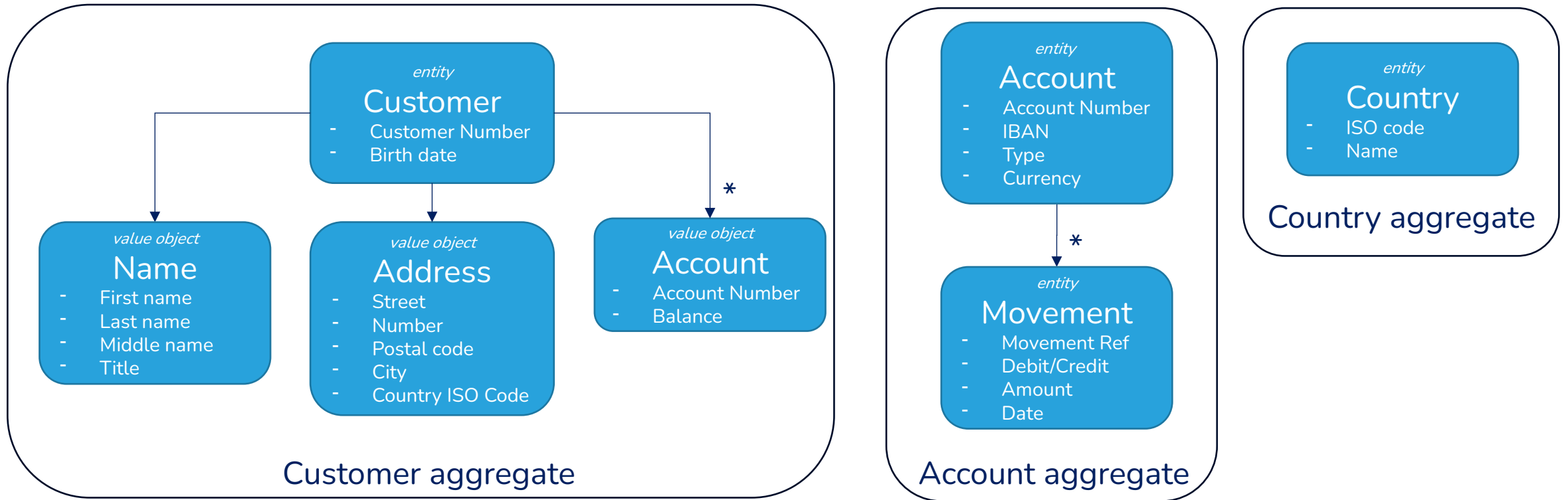
**The question is not about finding the
right model from the start**

**The question is about being able to
change the model over time**

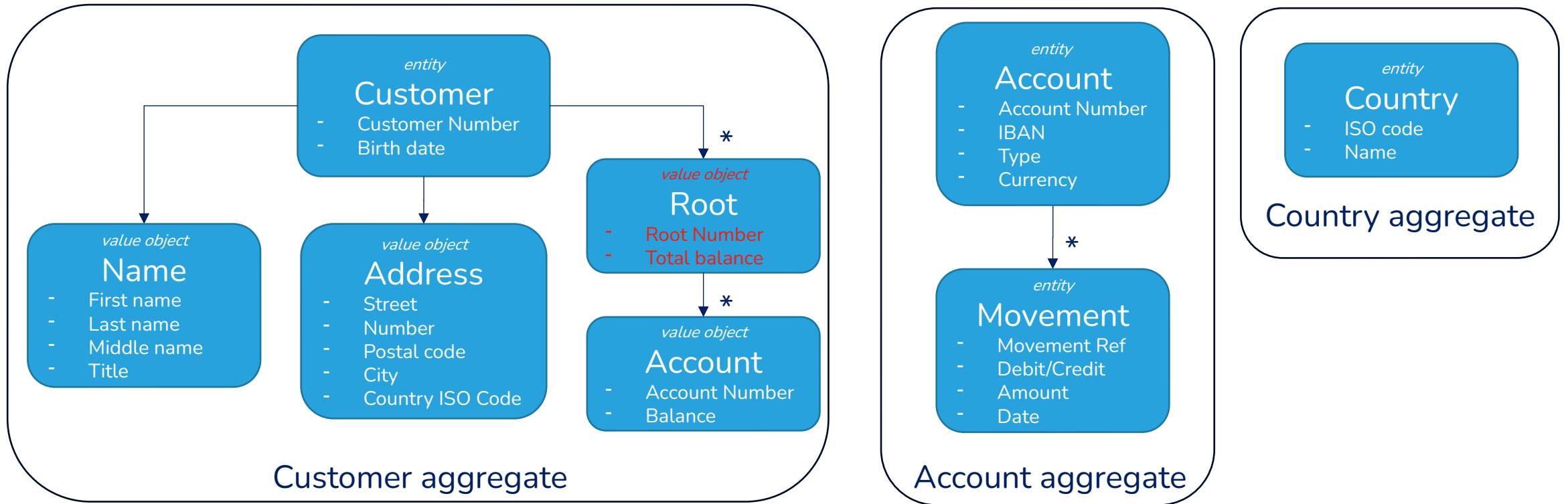
Can we easily add a new notion?

Let's try to add the notion of Root for a bank account

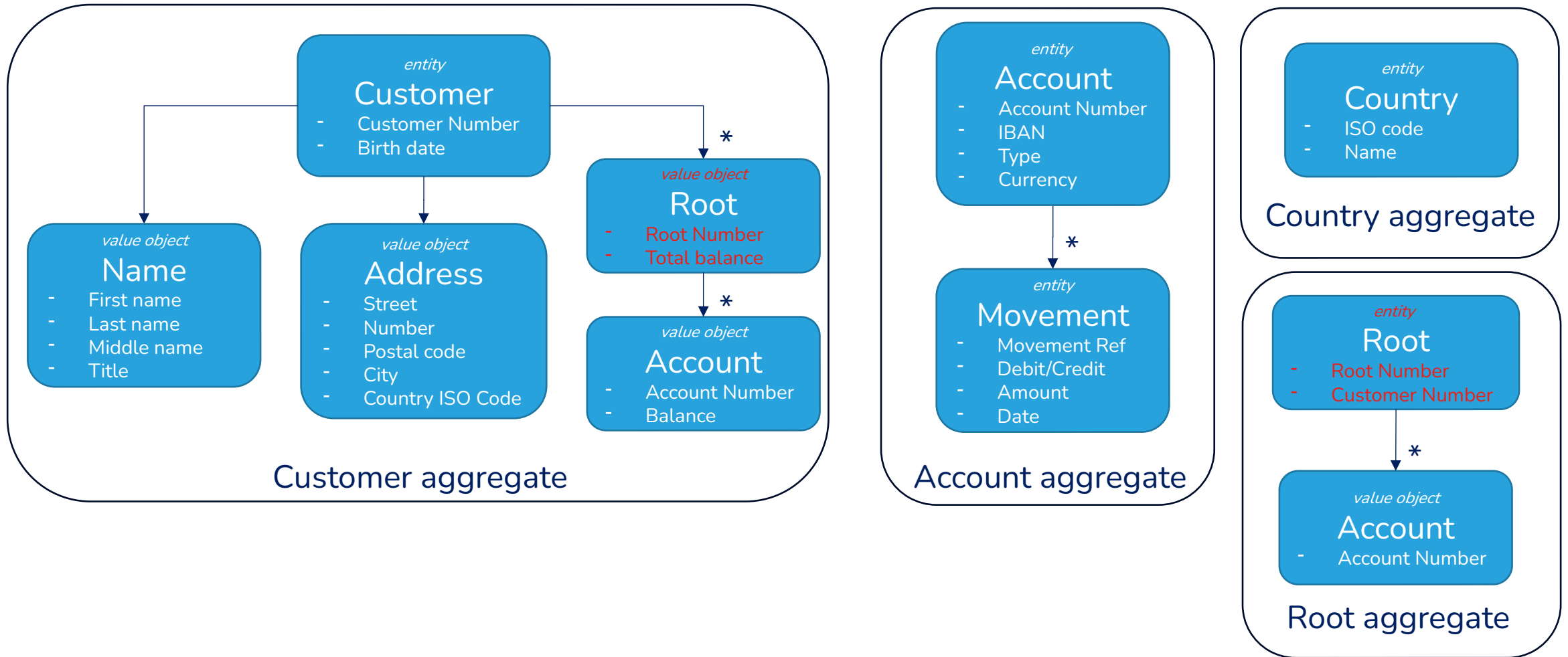
How would we adapt this model?



How would we adapt this model?



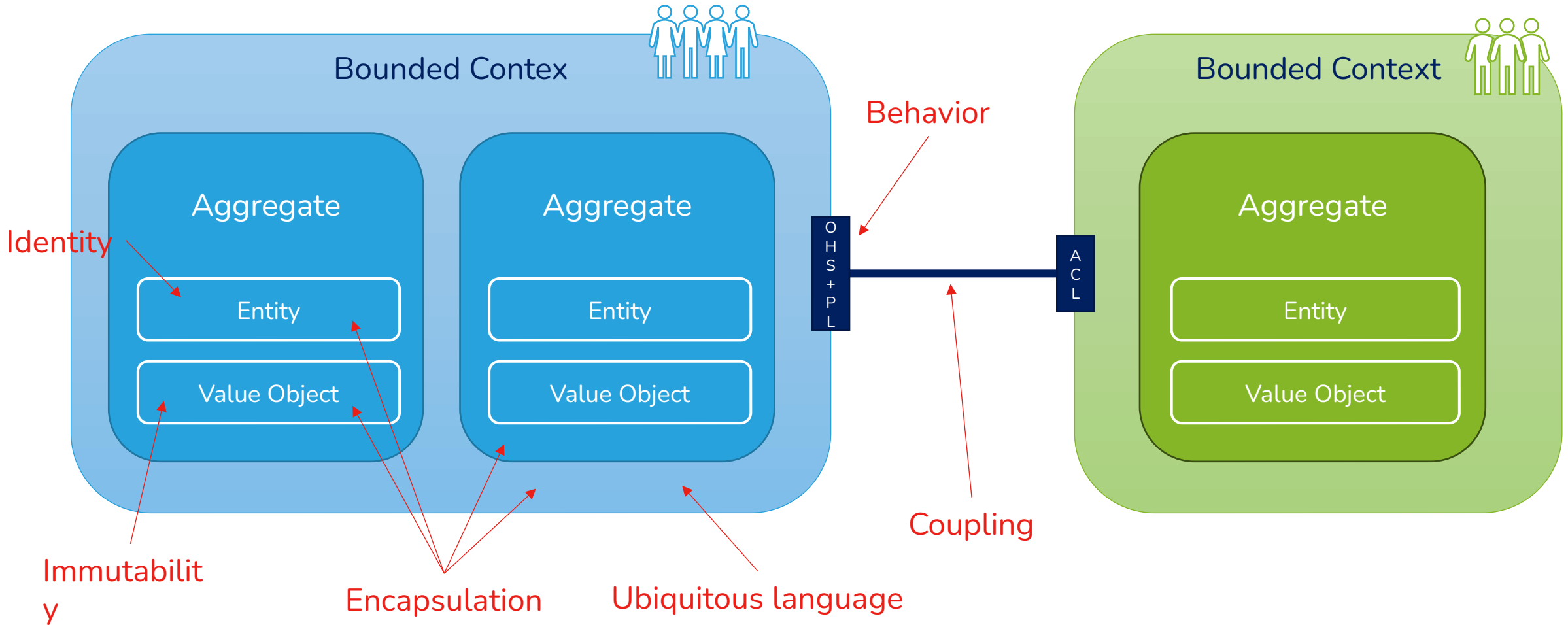
How would we adapt this model?



Let's summarize

Let's do it bottom-up

Summary



Was that so complicated?

Now, it's time for questions



Merci !

