

# Principle Languages

How to Make and Communicate Design Decisions

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## About Me

- Christian Rehn
- Began to program in 2001
- Studies Computer Science at TU Kaiserslautern
- Moderator and editor at Delphi-Treff (some German Delphi website)
- Employed at 1&1 Source Center since May
- <http://www.christian-rehn.de/>

# Organisational Stuff

- Few Text on the slides
  - Better for Presentation
  - Additionally detailed material online:  
`http://www.principles-wiki.net/about:start`
- Please give Feedback

# Overview

- 1 A Story
- 2 Principles
- 3 Principle Languages
- 4 The Wiki
- 5 Advantages

# A Story

Remember, remember, the fifth  
of November...

Once upon a time...

# QBASIC



# Delphi

Delphi CSS ML  
Haskell C# Ruby  
TurboPascal Java C  
PHP Groovy  
HTML JavaScript



# But the Code...

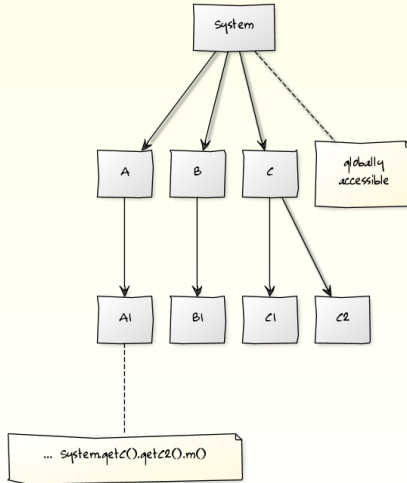


# BibDB

```
TSystem = class(TObject)
public
  property SystemPart ...;
// ... aggregates all important system parts ...
end;

var
  System: TSystem;

// Access:
System.SystemPart.Method();
```





# Why?

# Principles

# Why?

# How to tell good solutions and bad solutions apart?

# Analytic

## Some Well-Known Principles

- KISS
- Murphy's Law
- Starke Bindung, lose Kopplung
- DRY
- SOLID (SRP, OCP, LSP, ISP, DIP)
- Kapselung/Information Hiding
- ...

# Principles

## Definition

A **principle** is a rule of thumb which tells good solutions from bad ones—with respect to *one* design aspect.

## Murphy's Law (ML)

„Whatever can go wrong, will  
go wrong“



## Murphy's Law (ML)

**Statement** Whatever can go wrong, will go wrong. So a solution is the better the fewer possibilities there are for something to go wrong.

**Rationale** Humans make mistakes and this will never change. So in the long run a possibility for a fault will eventually result in a fault.

**Example** `Date date1 = new Date(2013, 01, 12);`

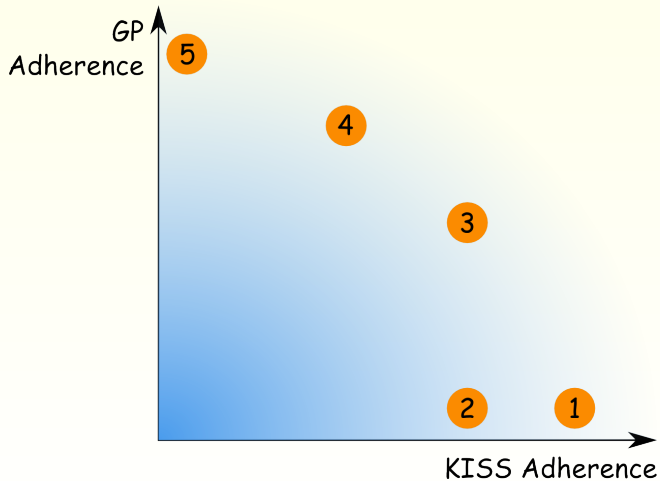
## An example from Java

```
new Date(2013, 01, 12);
```

# Principles are conflicting

## Requirement: $\sqrt{2}$ is needed

- ❶ `const` SQRT\_2 = 1.4142135623730951;
- ❷ `function` sqrt\_2: Real;
- ❸ `function` sqrt(r: Real): Real;
- ❹ `function` power(base, exponent: Real): Real;
- ❺ `class` TComplexPolynomRootCalculator



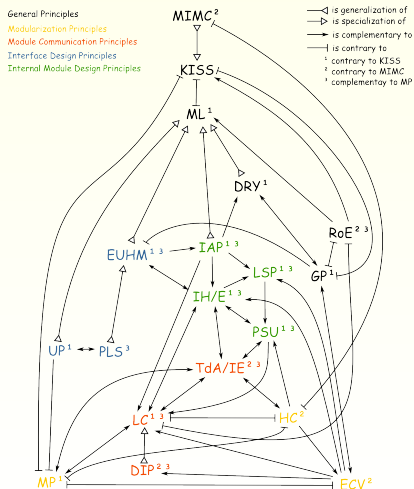
# Principle Languages

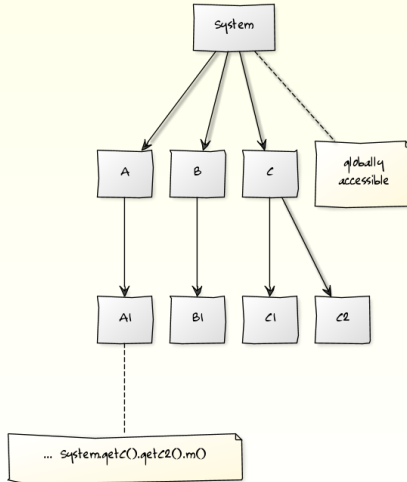
# How to find suitable principles?

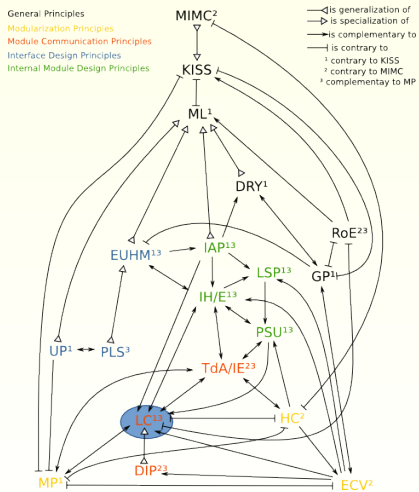
# Principle Languages

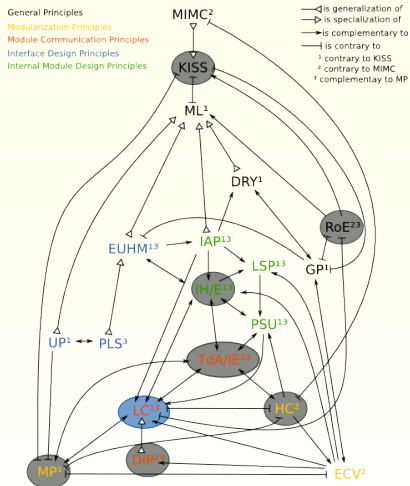


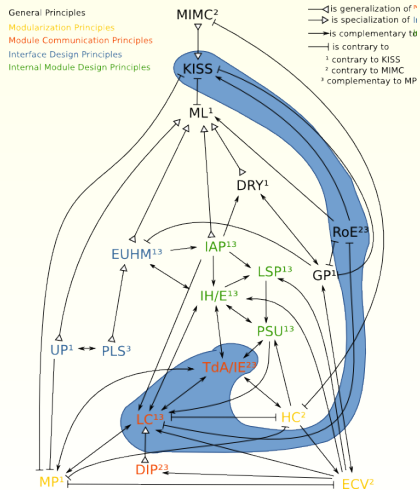
# ODD Principle Language

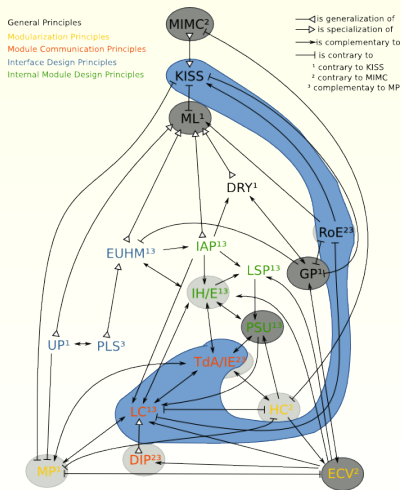


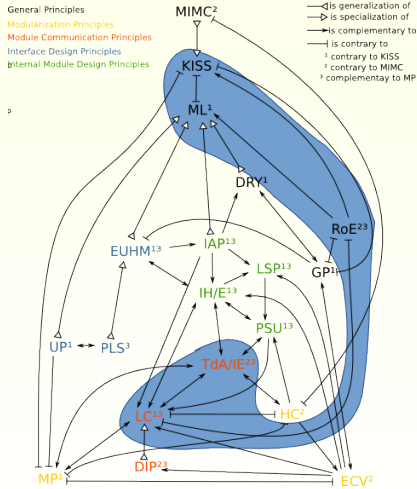


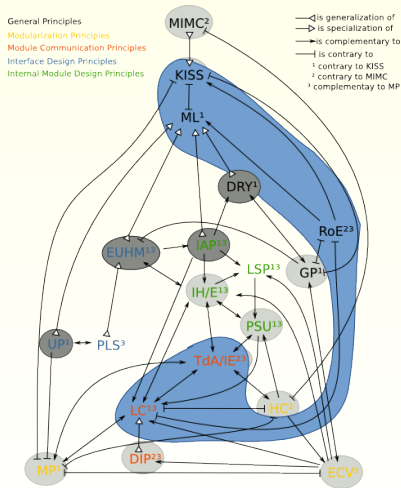




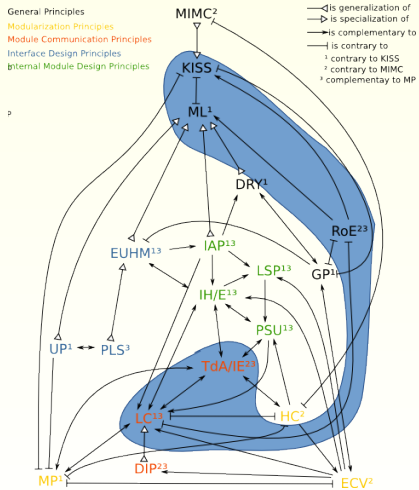












- LC ✗
- KISS ✓
- RoE ✗
- TdA/IE ✗
- ML ✓


# What is better?

# Dependency Injection

# The Wiki

# Das Wiki

`www.principles-wiki.net`



Principles Wiki

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You are here: [Principles Wiki](#) » [Principles](#) » [Murphy's Law \(ML\)](#)

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## Meta

- [Contexts](#)
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## Murphy's Law (ML)

[Edit](#)

### Variants and Alternative Names

- [Design for Errors<sup>1\)</sup>](#)

[Edit](#)

### Context

- [Object-Oriented Design](#)
- [API Design](#)
- [User Interface Design](#)

[Edit](#)

### Principle Statement

Whatever can go wrong, will go wrong. So a solution is better the less possibilities there are for something to go wrong.

[Edit](#)






### Description

Although often cited like that, Murphy's Law actually is not a fatalistic comment stating "that life is unfair". Rather it is (or at least can be seen as) an engineering advice to design everything in a way that avoids wrong usage. This applies to everything that is engineered in some way and in particular also to all kinds of [modules](#), (user) interfaces and systems.

Ideally an incorrect usage is strictly impossible. For example this is the case when the compiler will stop with an error if a certain mistake is made. And in case of user interface design, a design is better when the user cannot make incorrect inputs as the given controls won't let him.

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# Advantages



# Advantages

- Learning Design
- Making Design Decisions
- Communication

# Learning Design





**Charlie**  
(Apprentice)

Can you  
teach me  
how to design  
software?

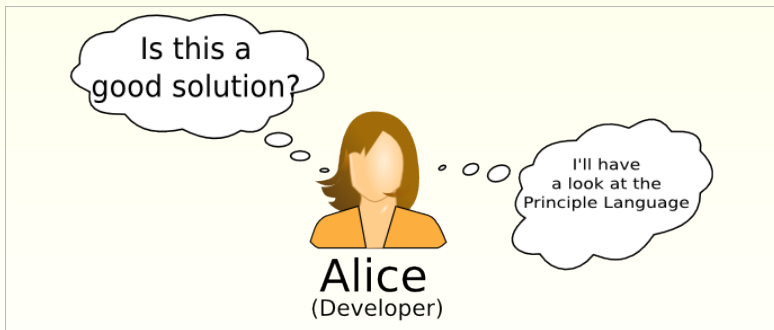


**Dave**  
(Senior Developer)

Sure!  
First of all  
have a look  
at these  
principles...

# Making Design Decisions

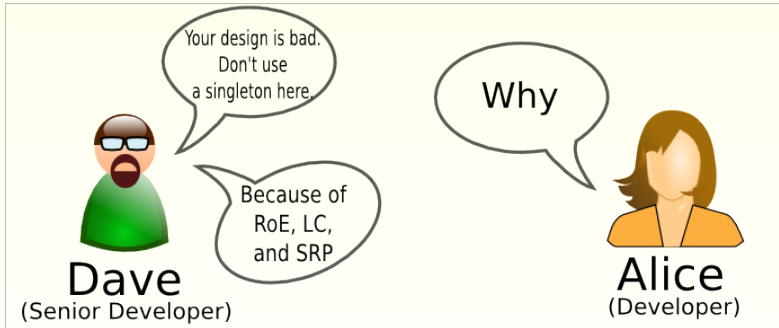




# Communication







# Principle *Language*

## Conclusion

- Principles or rules of thumb are a form of experience reuse—just like patterns are
- You can reason about design using principles
- Principle languages point to further aspects to consider
- Principle language for a vocabulary
- [www.principles-wiki.net](http://www.principles-wiki.net)

# Outlook

- The wiki gets enhanced and improved slowly but continuously
- Further principles and principle language will follow
- Patterns and principles will be interconnected
- Contributions are welcome

Thank you!

Questions?

# Appendix

# Strategies





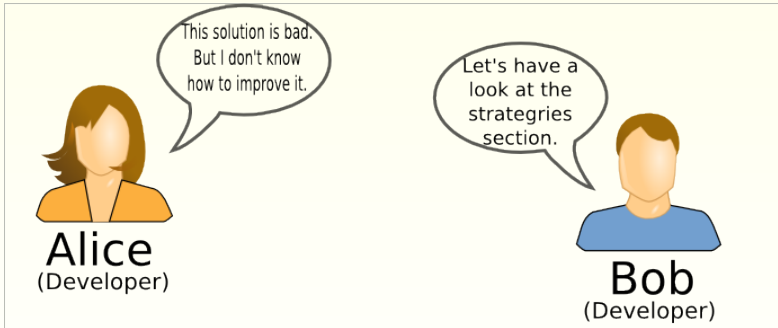
**Alice**  
(Developer)

This solution is bad.  
But I don't know  
how to improve it.



**Bob**  
(Developer)

Me neither. :-)



# Commit



**Alice**  
(Developer)

Commit message:

Moved redundant code  
to a new method because  
redundant code tends to  
get out of sync which  
creates bugs.



**Alice**  
(Developer)

Commit message:

Refactoring: DRY

# The Big Picture

- Principles
- Patterns
- Anti-Patterns
- Refactorings
- Glossary Terms
- Non-Principles

## ODD Principle Language

