

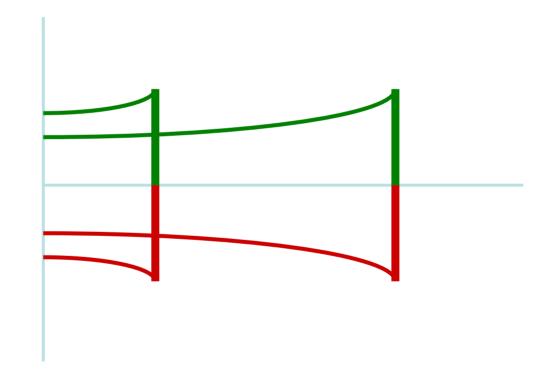
Effective Design

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Economics



Time value of money



Unknowns



- Needs
- Means
- Cost
- Usefulness

Design is Social

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- Experience
- Distribution

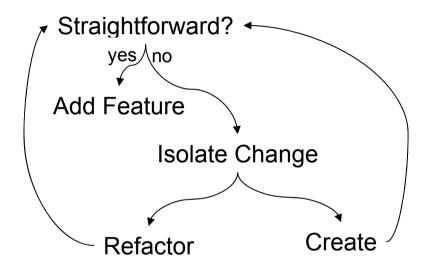
Theory



- Beneficially relating elements
- Cost driver: rippling changes
 - Coupling
 - Cohesion
- Scale-free
 - Fractal

Process





Create



- Principle: safe steps
 - Going back is expensive
- Leap
- Parallel
- Migrate
- Simplify
- Place Stepping Stone





Leap







- 2. Move all uses
- 3. Delete old design
- + Quick
- Risk of it not working for large changes

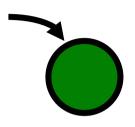
Parallel



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- 1. Make new design
- + Quick
- + Safe—doesn't disturb existing uses
- Often used in framework evolution
- Costly to maintain two designs
- Need to figure out how to have them both run

Migrate





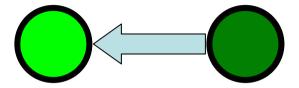


- 1. Move a use
- + Quick (per migration)
- + Provides feedback for new design
- + Low risk
- Costly to migrate many uses

Simplify



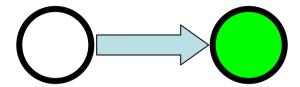




- Eliminate constraints
- Reduce needs
 - One, not many
 - Few, not many
 - Special case, not general
- + Quick
- + Safe
- What if it isn't really progress?
- What if you ignore the wrong constraint?

Place Stepping Stone







- 1. Build a language (framework) in which getting to the new design is easier
- + Quicker
- What if it doesn't make the new design easier?
 - Every extra bit is expensive for uses and maintainers
- Responsibility of language designers and implementors is much broader than application developers (build, debug, analyze)

Refactorings



- Isolate changes
- Extract/Inline method/object
- Eliminate/introduce duplication
- Eliminate/introduce abstraction/indirection
 - Interface
 - Superclass
- Move method
- Move field

Conclusion



- Plan backwards from adding straightforward features
- Move in safe steps
- Make progress when you can't see the end
- If you can't make progress, add the feature anyway