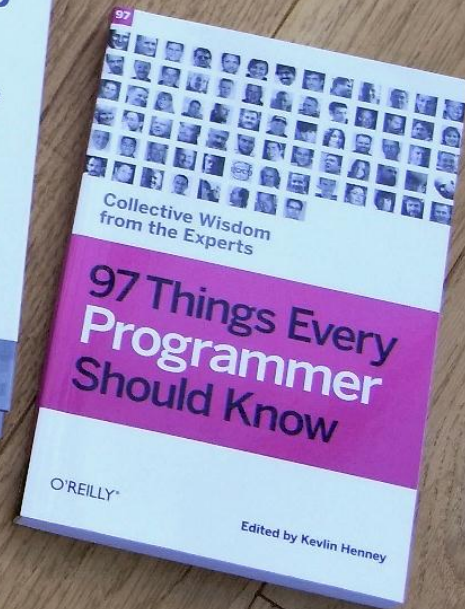
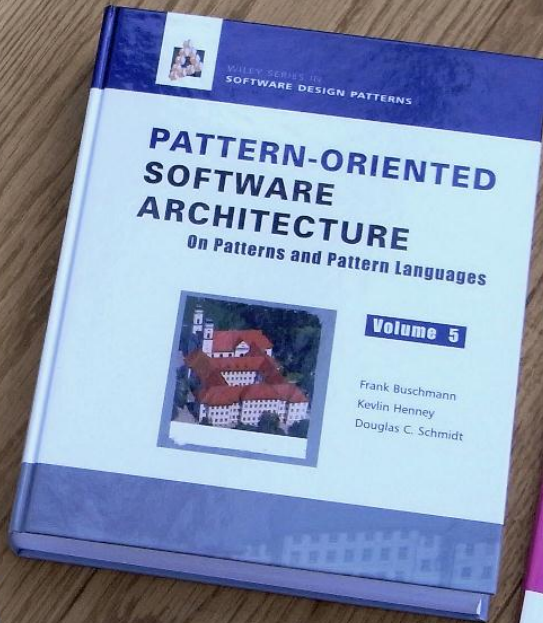
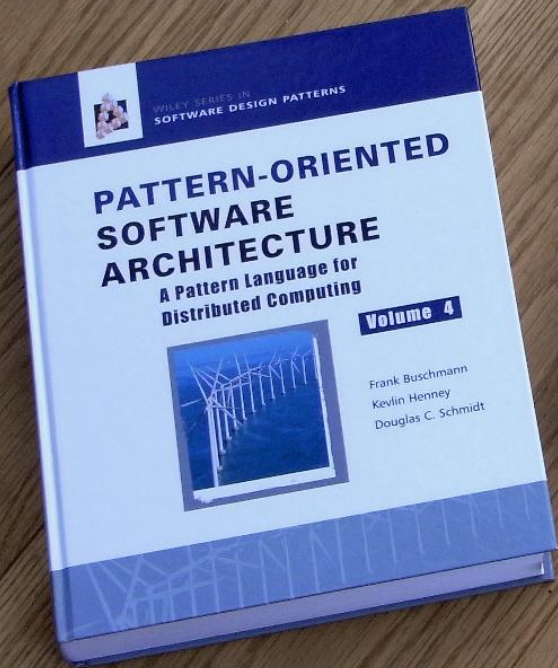


# Putting the "re" into Architecture

Kevlin Henney  
*kevlin@curbralan.com*  
*@KevlinHenney*



2011 PREVIEW The big stories to look out for next year

# NewScientist

25 December 2010 / January 2011

## CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR SPECIAL

- Robothespians**  
The roast of Christmas future
- Victorian science tales**  
Sozzled superconductors
- Sequence my Stilton**  
Extreme beer
- Horror lizards**  
Steampunk Lego
- Booze myths busted**  
Secret Santa's secret
- Jingle hells**  
Electric elk
- Plus much, much more...



£3.99  
US/CAN\$5.95  
ISSN 0959-5294



News, ideas and innovation [www.NewScientist.com](http://www.NewScientist.com) The best job in science

AA Members' Club card  
 AA Members' Club to more of our valued  
 members great discounts and offers on a wide  
 range of services. For example, with discounts on  
 car hire, travel, insurance and more. For the latest updates, you could save  
 up to 20% on AA Members' Club customers  
 AA Members' Club card

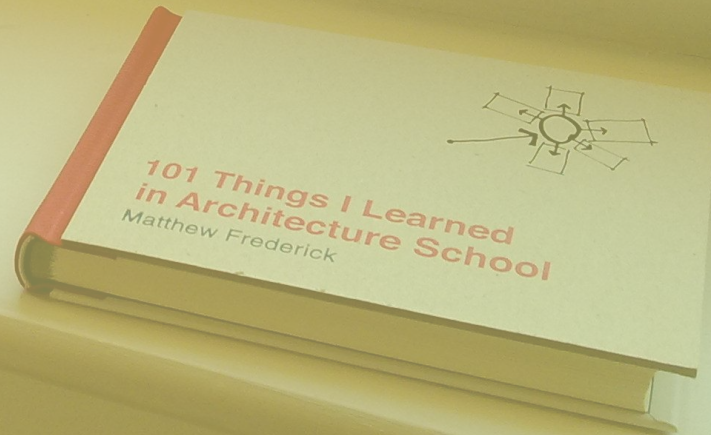
2011  
 2010  
 2009  
 2008  
 2007  
 2006  
 2005  
 2004  
 2003  
 2002  
 2001  
 2000  
 1999  
 1998  
 1997  
 1996  
 1995  
 1994  
 1993  
 1992  
 1991  
 1990  
 1989  
 1988  
 1987  
 1986  
 1985  
 1984  
 1983  
 1982  
 1981  
 1980

2011  
2010

107 2620

Training  
+44 (0)20 7107 2620

**No design system is or  
should be perfect.**



**That which is overdesigned,  
too highly specific, anticipates  
outcome; the anticipation of  
outcome guarantees, if not  
failure, the absence of grace.**

**William Gibson**  
*All Tomorrow's Parties*

```

interface Iterator
{
    boolean set_to_first_element();
    boolean set_to_next_element();
    boolean set_to_next_nth_element(in unsigned long n) raises(...);
    boolean retrieve_element(out any element) raises(...);
    boolean retrieve_element_set_to_next(out any element, out boolean more) raises(...);
    boolean retrieve_next_n_elements(
        in unsigned long n, out AnySequence result, out boolean more) raises(...);
    boolean not_equal_retrieve_element_set_to_next(in Iterator test, out any element) raises(...);
    void remove_element() raises(...);
    boolean remove_element_set_to_next() raises(...);
    boolean remove_next_n_elements(in unsigned long n, out unsigned long actual_number) raises(...);
    boolean not_equal_remove_element_set_to_next(in Iterator test) raises(...);
    void replace_element(in any element) raises(...);
    boolean replace_element_set_to_next(in any element) raises(...);
    boolean replace_next_n_elements(
        in AnySequence elements, out unsigned long actual_number) raises(...);
    boolean not_equal_replace_element_set_to_next(in Iterator test, in any element) raises(...);
    boolean add_element_set_iterator(in any element) raises(...);
    boolean add_n_elements_set_iterator(
        in AnySequence elements, out unsigned long actual_number) raises(...);
    void invalidate();
    boolean is_valid();
    boolean is_in_between();
    boolean is_for(in Collection collector);
    boolean is_const();
    boolean is_equal(in Iterator test) raises(...);
    Iterator clone();
    void assign(in Iterator from_where) raises(...);
    void destroy();
};

```

```
interface BindingIterator
{
    boolean next_one(out Binding result);
    boolean next_n(in unsigned long how_many, out BindingList result);
    void destroy();
};
```

**Public APIs, like diamonds,  
are forever.**

**Joshua Bloch**

**"Bumper-Sticker API Design"**

***<http://www.infoq.com/articles/API-Design-Joshua-Bloch>***



**All architecture is design but not all design is architecture. Architecture represents the significant design decisions that shape a system, where significant is measured by cost of change.**

**Grady Booch**

**Firmitas**

**Utilitas**

**Venustas**

Uncertainty

Change

Learning

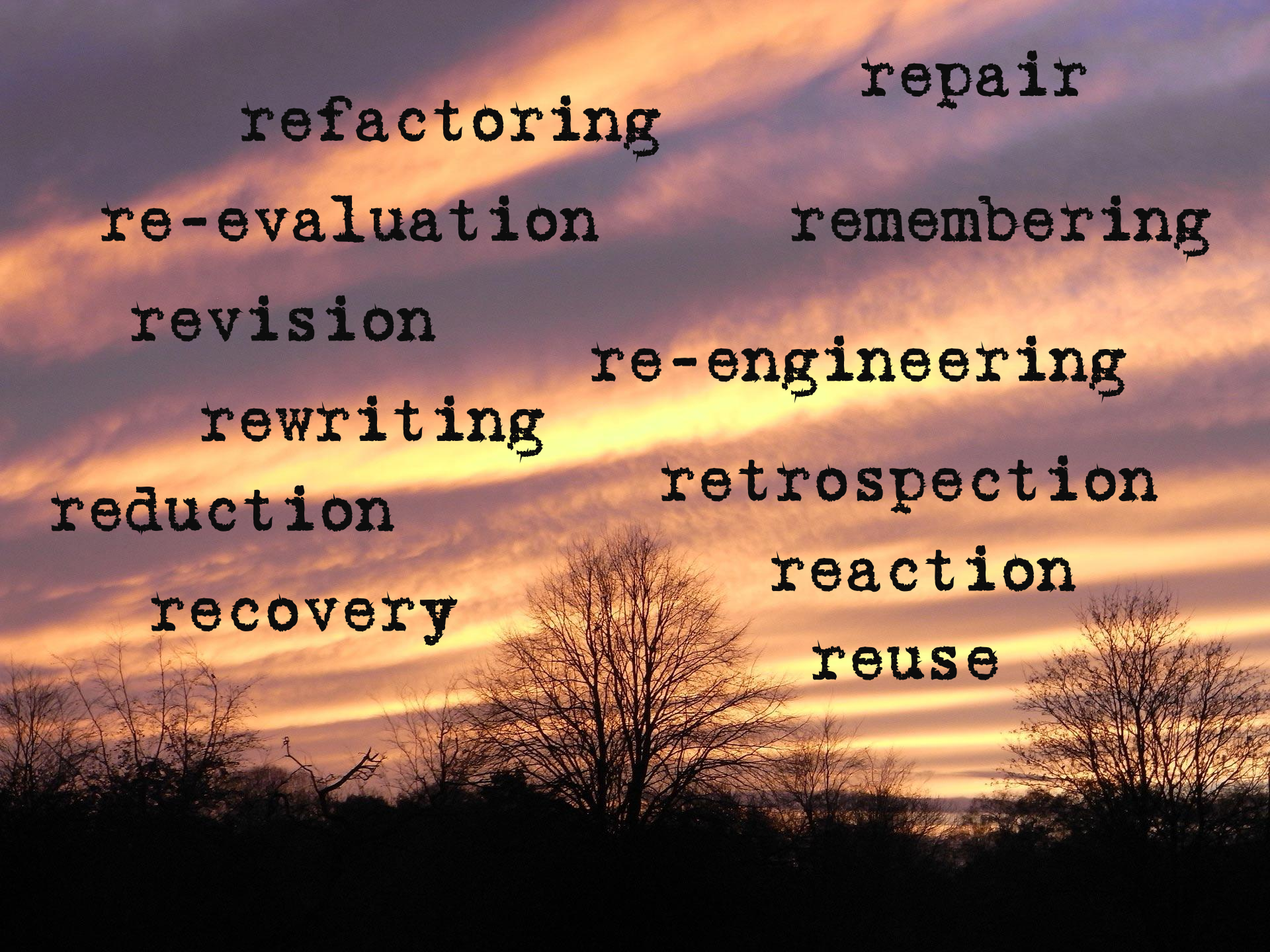
Satisfaction

Sufficiency

Sustainability

**Sustainable development, which implies meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.**

*Brundtland Report of the World Commission  
on Environment and Development*



refactoring  
re-evaluation  
revision  
rewriting  
reduction  
recovery

repair  
remembering  
re-engineering  
retrospection  
reaction  
reuse









[@KevlinHenney](#) functionality is an asset,  
code is a liability 

8:14 AM Jun 5th via Twidget

 [Reply](#)  [Retweet](#)



[kcpeppe](#)

**It is better to be roughly right  
than precisely wrong.**

**John Maynard Keynes**



Skillnet Forum

För- och Utbildningscentrum  
i Deger Technopark

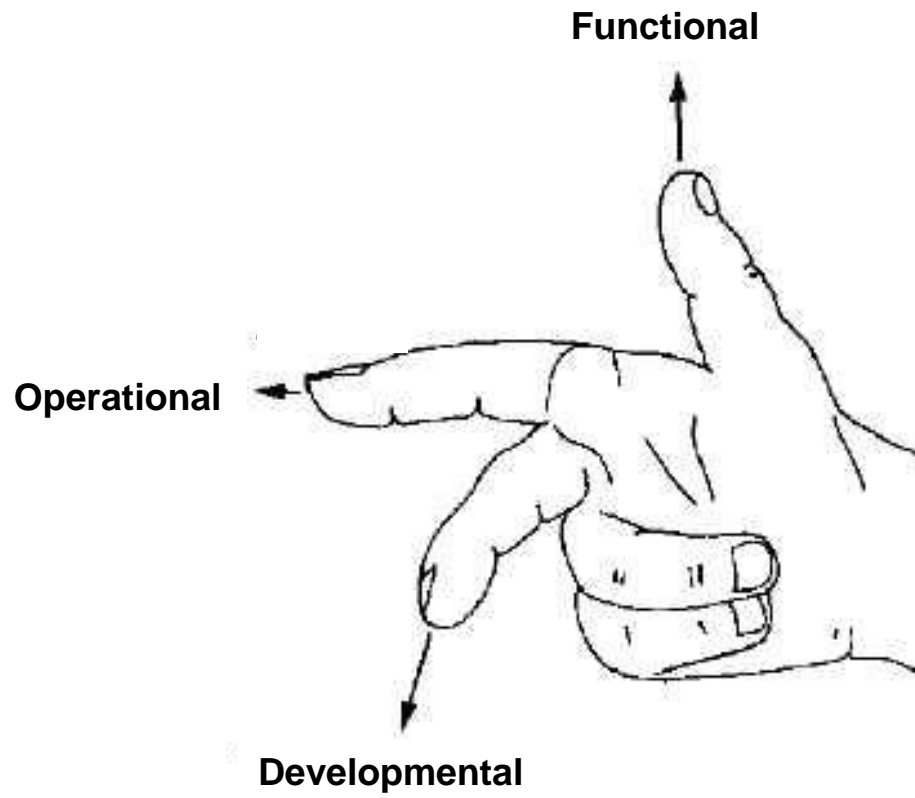
# Refactoring

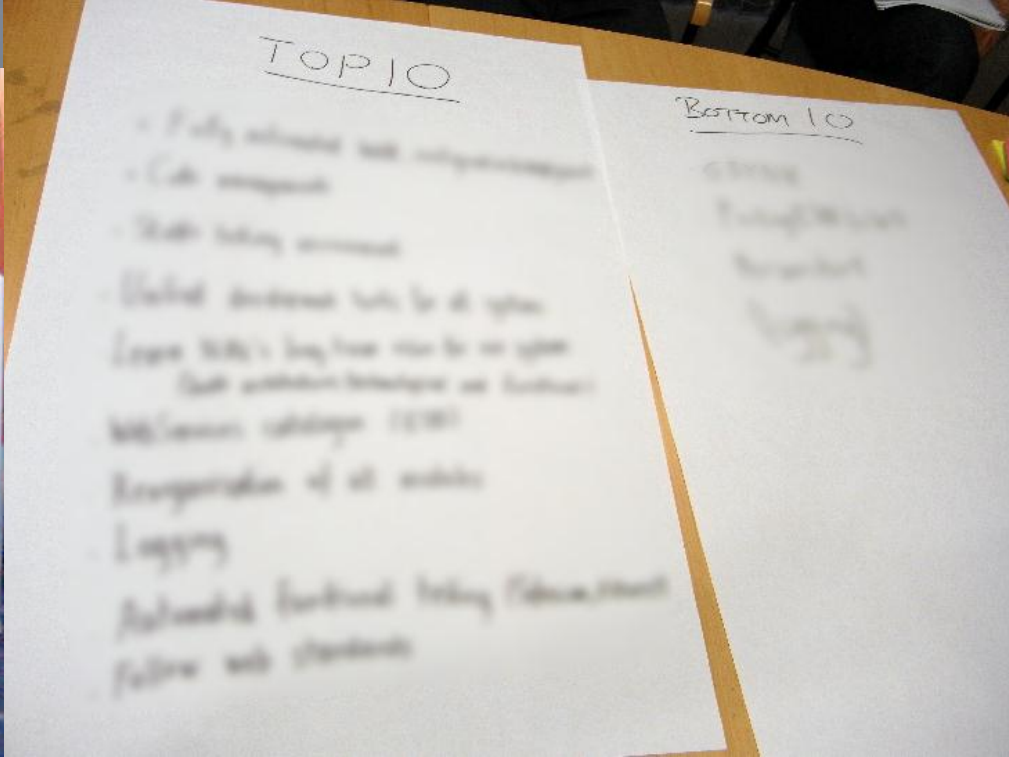
by  
Kelvin Henney

Ultradex

# Refactoring

Kevlin Henney





Participation in design decisions

Dependency (cyclic) between components

Build breaks because something changed

Problem pinpointing (point out design issues)

Build dep. tree of CPOC's

Suggestion for design optimization

Move parts that conflict

narrow interface or split interface

No participation in design decisions

Continuous participation on design decisions

effort in refactoring interfaces

Use static code checker & CCCC

point out effort to fix bugs caused by bad design

Framework alignment

different frameworks interfaces

different data types

Transfer of Control System PI

Replace Callbacks by Windows Events

offer both FU datatype

offer both IFs

wait until completed

refactor PI-Filters

Performance

remove old IFs

C-Functionality written in C#

more OOP trainings

OO analyze code

more use of C# patterns (visual, interaction)

pair programming

need (big)-designs

PDR Call back - static

UI Conventions

Int. for

Complex

hook

hook SSH

Build system

Time to target

include reduction

code improvement

debug dev knowledge

Long title of interface

all things change

Concepts

Deployment days

continuous integration

Time to target

code improvement

debug dev knowledge

FIRE FIGHTING > 2 year

Test first (new feature)

Test Plan Design

Schedule 2

only few unit tests

regression tests

Defect driven to TDD

unit test for every bug

less bugs found / hour

Change criteria

20 minutes developer in a meeting

20 minutes developer in a meeting

20 minutes developer in a meeting

Interface wrapper

in wrapper

in wrapper

in wrapper

in wrapper

in wrapper

in wrapper

in wrapper

in wrapper

in wrapper

in wrapper

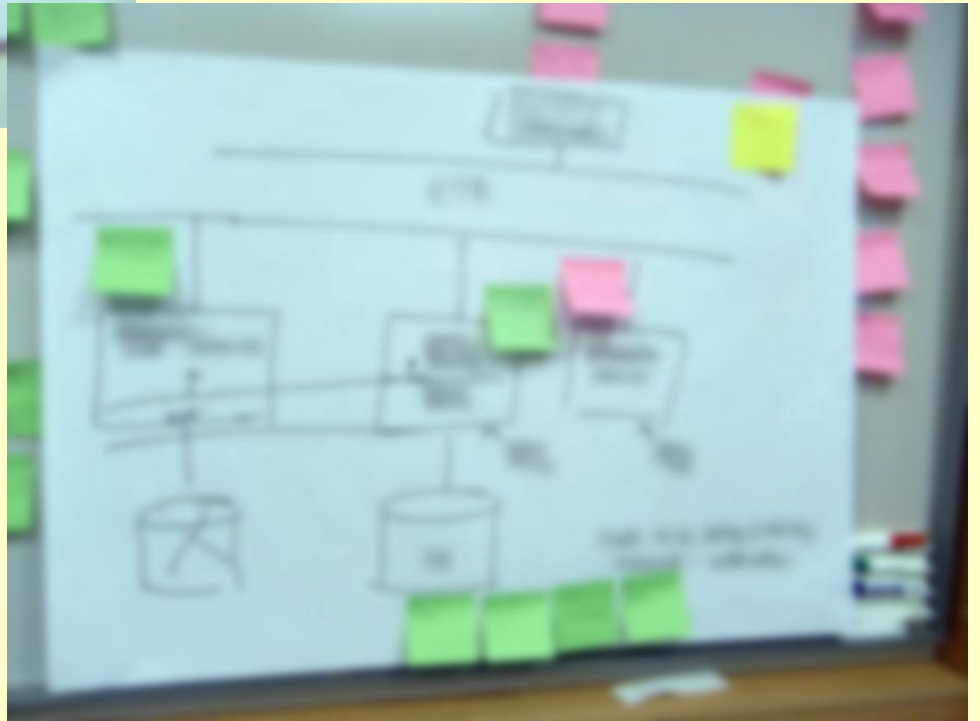
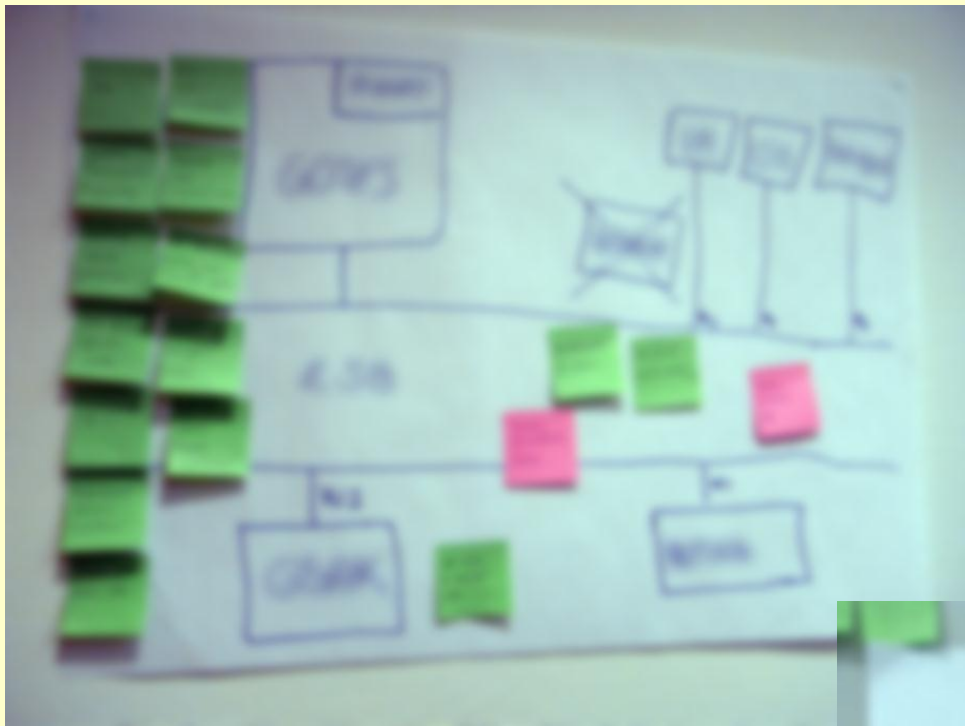
in wrapper

in wrapper

**Prediction is very difficult,  
especially about the future.**

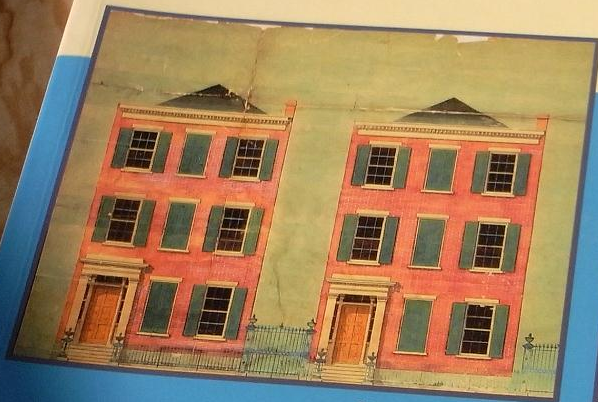
**Niels Bohr**





# HOW BUILDINGS LEARN

What happens after they're built

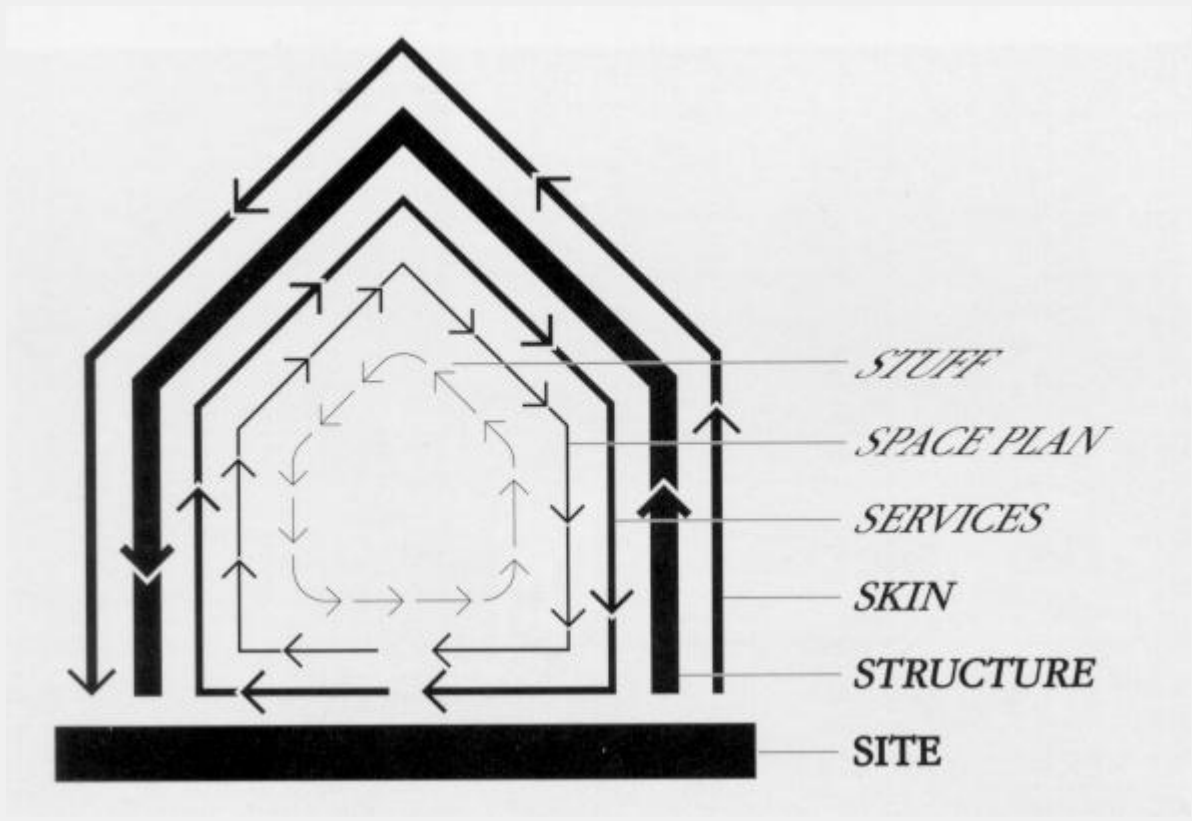


New Orleans, 1957

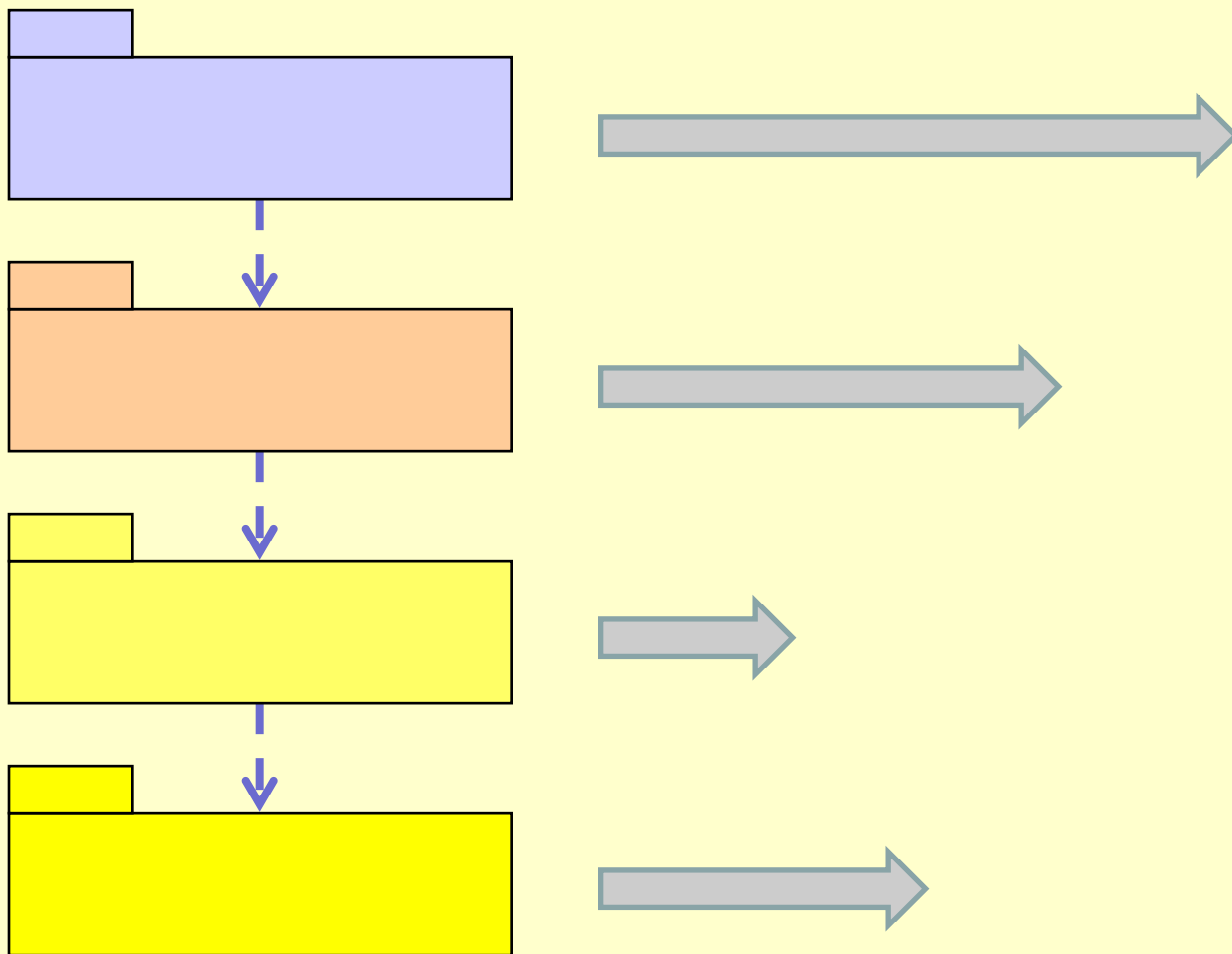


The same two buildings, 1993

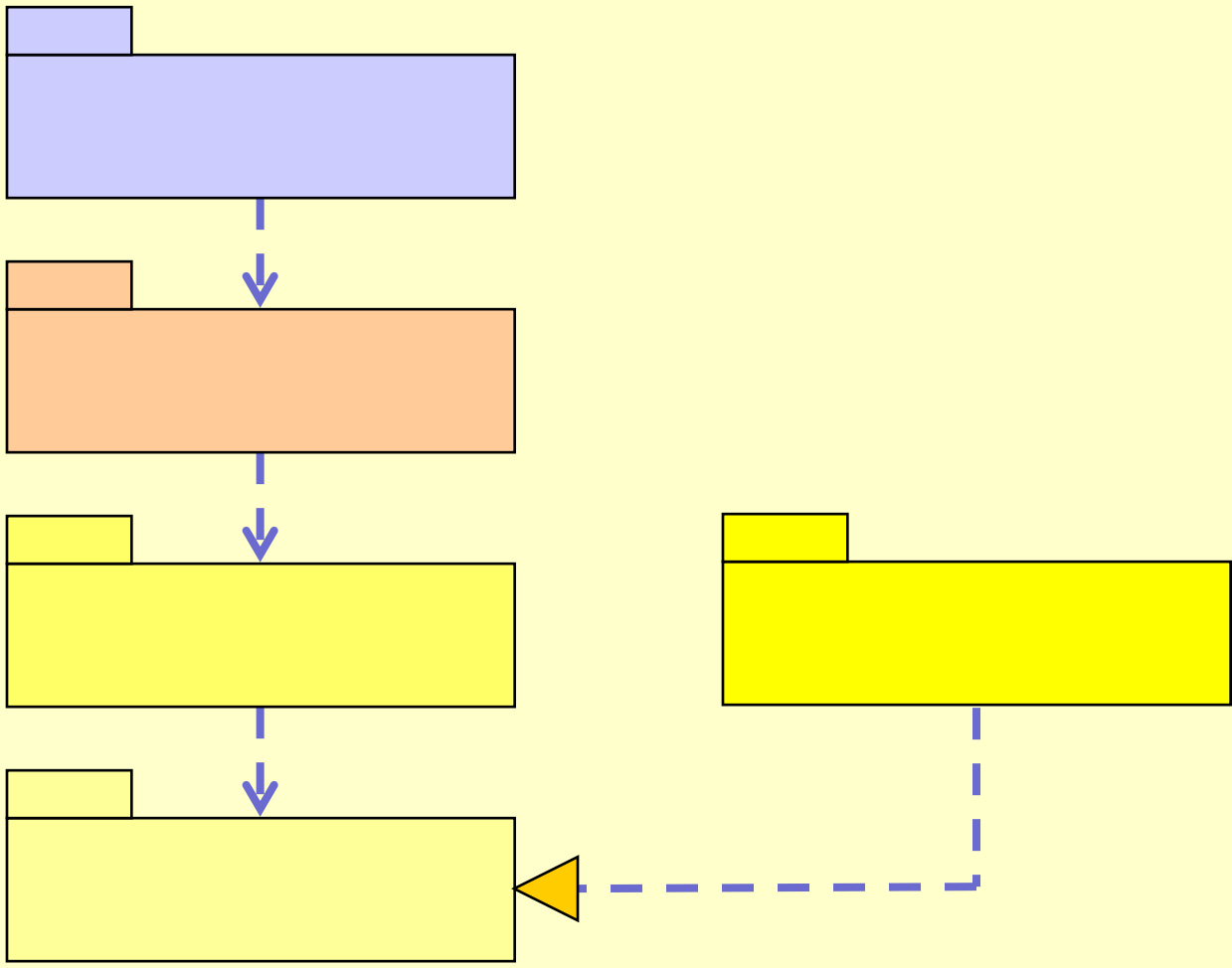
STEWART BRAND

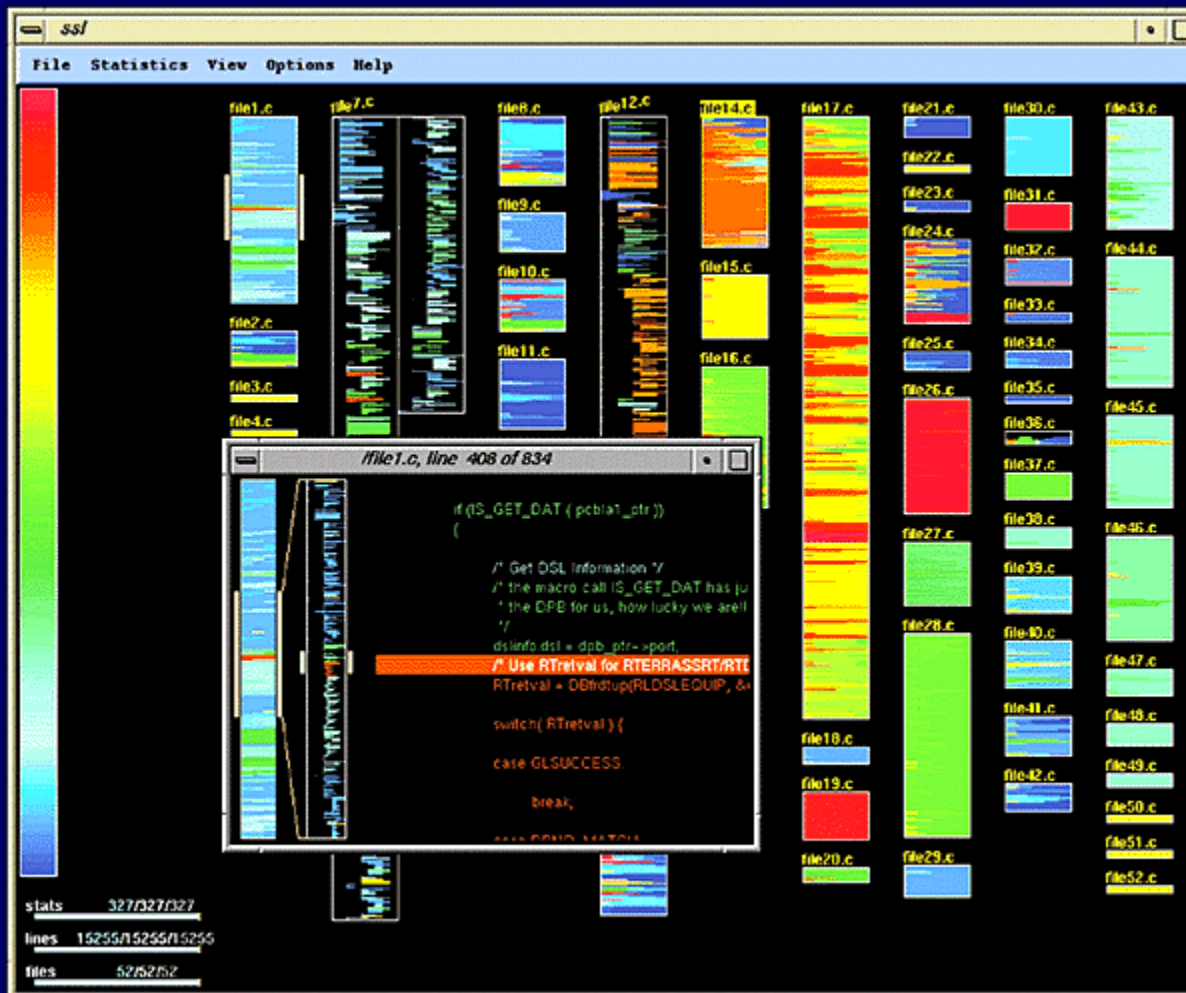


Stewart Brand, *How Buildings Learn*  
See also <http://www.laputan.org/mud/>

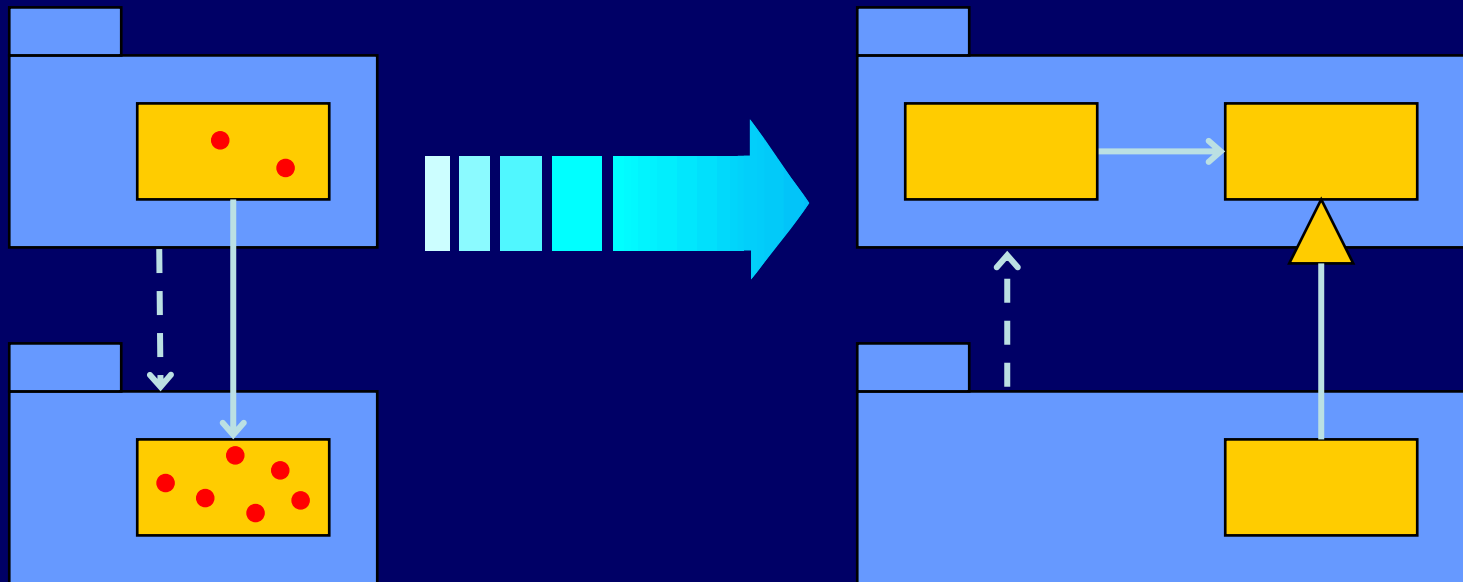


*Rate of change*





Thomas Ball and Stephen G Eick  
"Software Visualization in the Large"

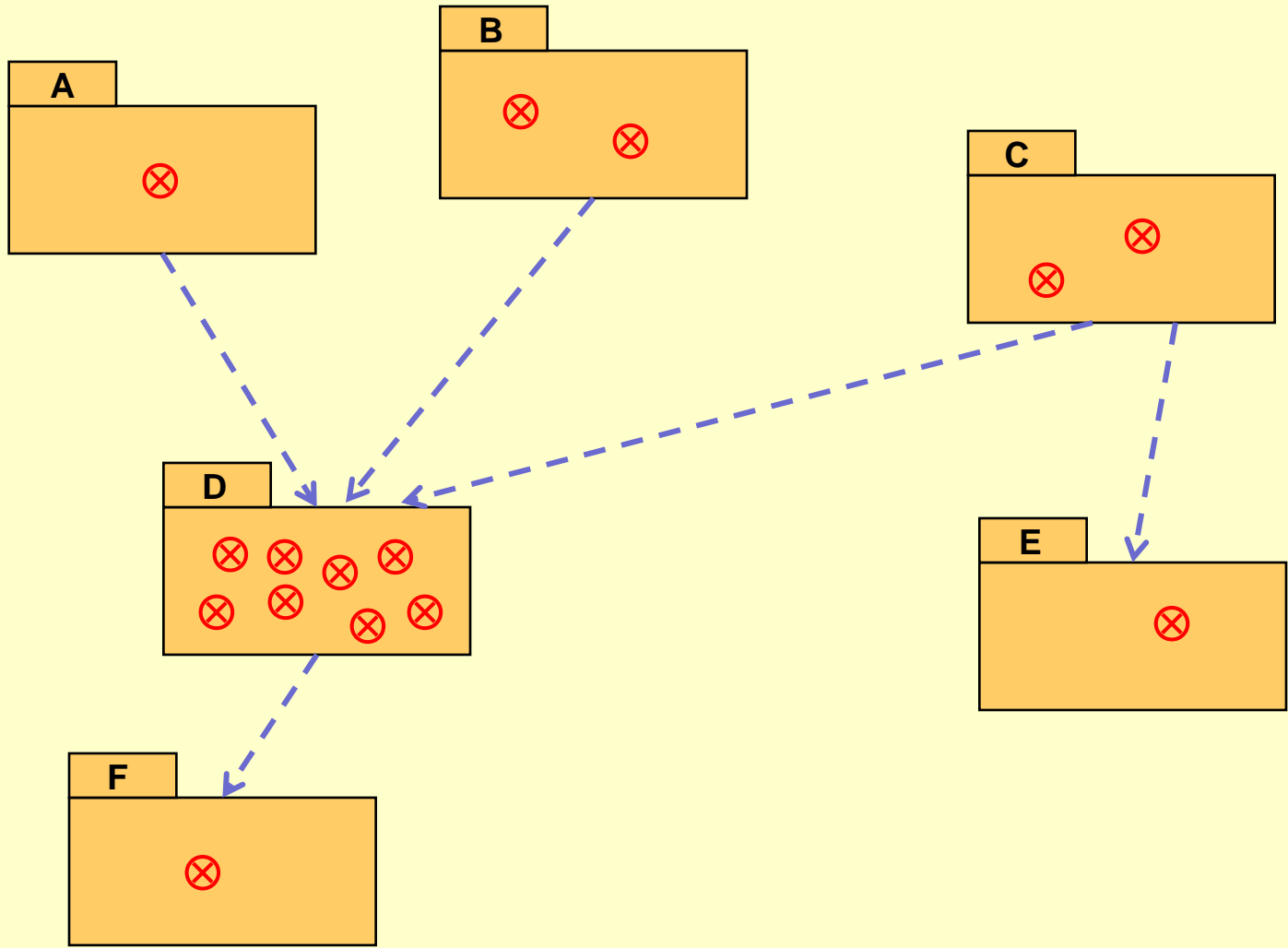


Scenario buffering by dot-voting possible changes and then readjusting dependencies

A close-up photograph of a woman with blonde hair and red lipstick, wearing a black and white striped shirt. She is holding a white printer. A sheet of white paper is emerging from the printer, and the word "BUGRAPPORT" is printed on it in a black, monospaced, all-caps font. The woman's hands, with red nail polish, are visible holding the printer. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

**BUGRAPPORT**





**If all you could make was a long-term argument for testing, you could forget about it. Some people would do it out of a sense of duty or because someone was watching over their shoulder. As soon as the attention wavered or the pressure increased, no new tests would get written, the tests that were written wouldn't be run, and the whole thing would fall apart.**

**Kent Beck**  
*Extreme Programming Explained*

How much test coverage should your code have? 80%? 90%? If you've been writing tests from the beginning of your project, you probably have a percentage that hovers around 90%, but what about the typical project? The project which was started years ago, and contains hundreds of thousands of lines of code? Or millions of lines of code? What can we expect from it?

One of the things that I know is that in these code bases, one could spend one's entire working life writing tests without doing anything else. There's simply that much untested code. [...]

Changes occur in clusters in applications. There's some code that you will simply never change and there's other areas of code which change quite often. The other day it occurred to me that we could use that fact to arrive at a better metric, one that is a bit less disheartening and also gives us a sense of our true progress.

*Michael Feathers, "A Coverage Metric That Matters"*

<http://blog.objectmentor.com/articles/2010/05/28/a-coverage-metric-that-matters>

All of this has  
happened before,  
and it will  
happen again.

# A Pattern Language

Towns · Buildings · Construction



Christopher Alexander

Sara Ishikawa · Murray Silverstein

WITH

Max Jacobson · Ingrid Fiksdahl-King

Shlomo Angel





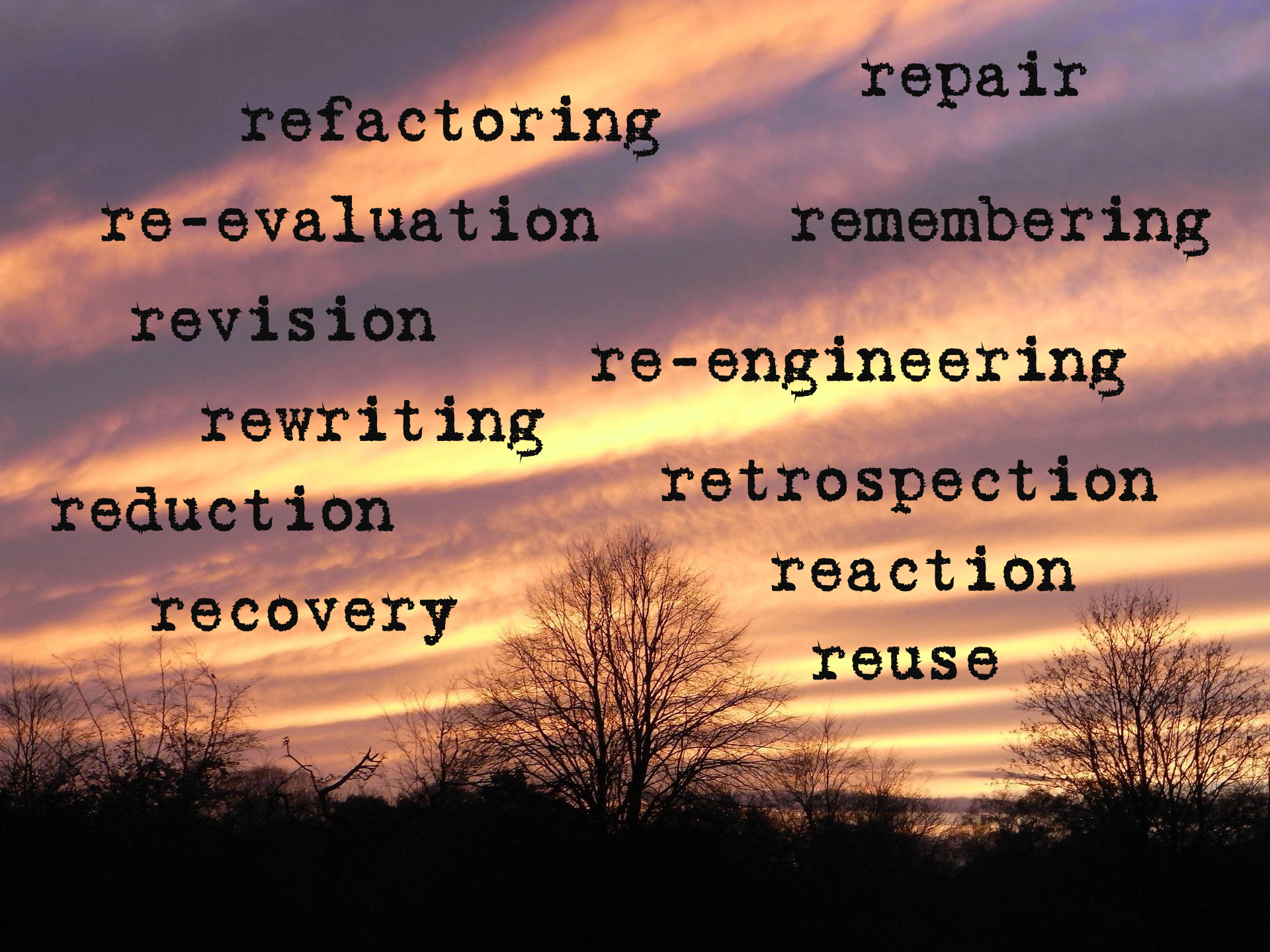
The real problem with modular parts is that we took a good idea — modularity — and mixed it up with reuse. Modularity is about separation: When we worry about a small set of related things, we locate them in the same place. This is how thousands of programmers can work on the same source code and make progress. We get in trouble when we try to use that small set of related things in lots of places without preparing or repairing them.

Richard Gabriel

"Mob Software: The Erotic Life of Code"

<http://www.dreamsongs.com/MobSoftware.html>





refactoring  
re-evaluation  
revision  
rewriting  
reduction  
recovery  
repair  
remembering  
re-engineering  
retrospection  
reaction  
reuse