



Software Engineering and Architecture

Mandatory Reflections



- You have covered a lot of ground!
- There are only *three out of nine* exam topics that we still have to cover!
 - And one of these (frameworks) is actually more or less covered...



StudyCafe Experience

- Private Interface?
 - Perhaps should be renamed to ‘friend interface’
 - Your friends are allowed to ‘make more private requests’ than a stranger is...
- So, a Card should expose a ‘private interface’ to its good friend, the Game,
 - “Dear Game, you are allowed to change my health”
 - Whereas, a stranger (the UI) is not...
 - Interface MutableCard extends Card { void changeHealth(...); }

- Stub/Spy are categories of test doubles
 - I.e. they are *roles* a double may play
 - And it may play **both** and often do!
- Indeed – to make a MutableGameSpy work so it can help us test the card effects, it *needs* to feed ‘stub’ indirect input.
 - Example: Brown Rice effect likely needs to call ‘game.getPlayerInTurn()’ to compute the opponent...
- My ‘spy’:

```
// A Spy on MutableGame ('player in turn' can be set, so bit of stub behavior)
class SpyMutableGame implements InternalMutableGame { 6 usages ± Henrik Bærbak @ cofi
    @Override ± Henrik Bærbak @ coffeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk>
    public Player getPlayerInTurn() { return playerInTurn; }
    public void setPlayerInTurn(Player player) { playerInTurn = player; }
```

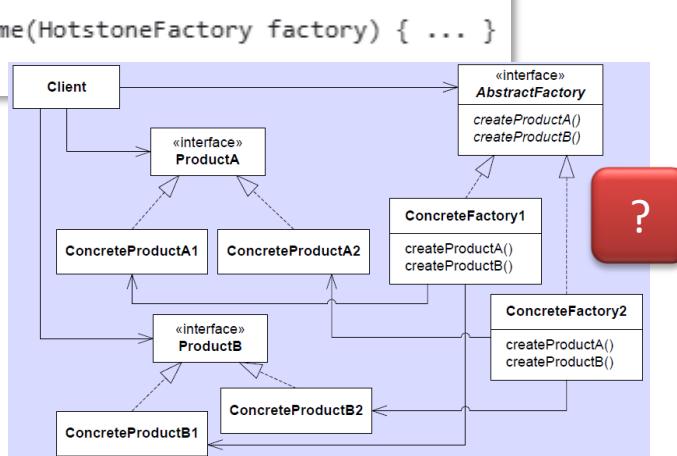
```
// HotstoneFactory.java
public class HotstoneFactory {
    public final ManaStrategy mana;
    public final DeckStrategy deck;
    public final HeroSetupStrategy heroes;
    public final FatigueStrategy fatigue;
    public final WinConditionStrategy win;
    public final HeroPowerStrategy powers; // ny

    public HotstoneFactory(
        ManaStrategy mana,
        DeckStrategy deck,
        HeroSetupStrategy heroes,
        FatigueStrategy fatigue,
        WinConditionStrategy win,
        HeroPowerStrategy powers)
    {
        this.mana = mana;
        this.deck = deck;
        this.heroes = heroes;
        this.fatigue = fatigue;
        this.win = win;
        this.powers = powers;
    }

    public HeroPowerStrategy getHeroPowerStrategy() {
        return powers;
    }
}
```

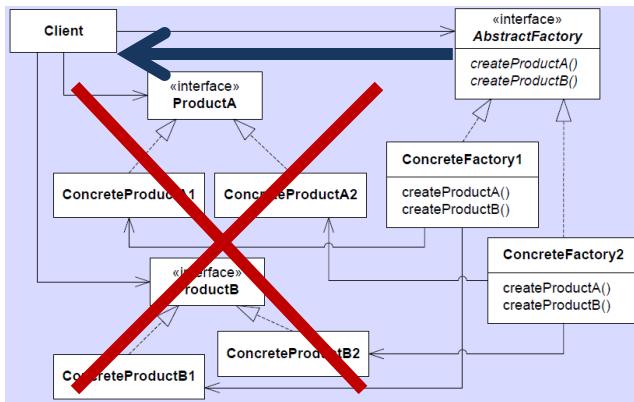
```
// BetaFactory.java
public class BetaFactory {
    public static final HotstoneFactory BETA = new HotstoneFactory(
        new GrowingByRound(),
        new DefaultDecks(),
        new BabyHeroesBoth(),
        new BetaFatigue2(),
        new ZeroHealthWins(),
        new NoHeroPowers()
    );
}
```

```
// StandardGame.java
public StandardHotStoneGame(HotstoneFactory factory) { ... }
```



GameFactory?

- Factories do *not* create Games !
 - In the UML, it translates to
Factory Create Client!



```
public class AlphaFactory implements HotStoneFactory {
    @Override
    public StandardHotStoneGame createHotStoneGame() {
        WinCon winConAlpha = new AlphaWin();
        ManaCon manaConAlpha = new AlphaManaCon();
        SOGCon sogConAlpha = new AlphaSOGCon();
        InitializeHeroCon iniHeroConAlpha = new AlphaHeroCon();
        IniCardCon iniCardConAlpha = new AlphaIniCardCon();
        HeroPowerCon heroPowerConAlpha = new AlphaHeroPowerCon();

        return new StandardHotStoneGame(
            Player.FINDUS,
            winConAlpha,
            manaConAlpha,
            sogConAlpha,
            iniHeroConAlpha,
            iniCardConAlpha,
            heroPowerConAlpha
        );
    }
}
```

- A bit of both?
- ‘createFactory()’ return game?
- “This is an apple”



And a Mix

```
public class EpsilonStoneFactory implements Factory { 3 usages

    private WinnerStrategy winnerStrategy; 2 usages
    private ManaStrategy manaStrategy; 2 usages
    private DeckStrategy deckStrategy; 2 usages
    private HeroStrategy findusHeroStrategy; 2 usages
    private HeroStrategy peddersenHeroStrategy; 2 usages
    private DefaultRandomGenerator randomGenerator; no usages

    public EpsilonStoneFactory(RandomGenerator randomGenerator) { 2 usages
        this.winnerStrategy = new AlphaStoneWinnerStrategy();
        this.manaStrategy = new AlphaStoneManaStrategy();
        this.deckStrategy = new AlphaStoneDeckStrategy();
        this.findusHeroStrategy = new EpsilonStoneFindusHeroStrategy(randomGenerator);
        this.peddersenHeroStrategy = new EpsilonStonePeddersenHeroStrategy(randomGenerator);
    }

    @Override
    public Game createFactory() { return new StandardHotStoneGame( factory: this); }

    @Override
    public WinnerStrategy getWinnerStrategy() { return winnerStrategy; }

    @Override
    public ManaStrategy getManaStrategy() { return manaStrategy; }

    @Override
    public DeckStrategy getDeckStrategy() { return deckStrategy; }

    @Override
    public HeroStrategy getFindusHeroStrategy() { return findusHeroStrategy; }

    @Override
    public HeroStrategy getPeddersenHeroStrategy() { return peddersenHeroStrategy; }
```

ProductFactory!

- Factories creates the delegates that client uses

```
public class AlphaStoneFactory implements DomainFactory {  ↳ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk> +1
  // Default to random number generator
  private RandomNumberStrategy randomNumberStrategy = new ProductionRandomNumberStrategy();  1 usage
  @Override  5 overrides  ↳ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk>
  public ManaProductionStrategy createManaProductionStrategy() { return new Always3ManaPerTurnStrategy(); }

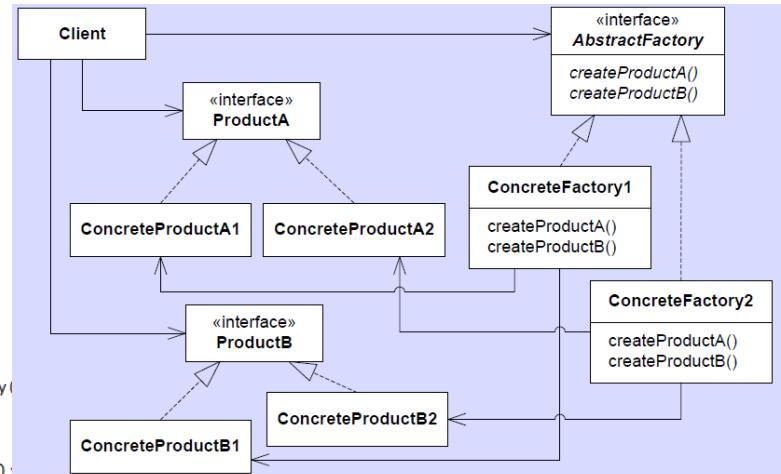
  @Override  7 overrides  ↳ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk>
  public WinnerFindingStrategy createWinnerFindingStrategy() { return new FindusWinsAtRound4Strategy(); }

  @Override  1 usage  1 override  ↳ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk>
  public AttackValidationStrategy createCategoryMoveValidationStrategy() { return new NullAttackValidationStrategy(); }

  @Override  7 overrides  ↳ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk>
  public DeckBuildingStrategy createDeckBuildingStrategy() { return new Spanish7CardDeckBuildingStrategy(); }

  @Override  6 overrides  ↳ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk>
  public HeroBuildingStrategy createHeroBuildingStrategy() { return new BabyHeroBuildingStrategy(); }

  @Override  2 overrides  ↳ hbc@small22.racimo <hbc@cs.au.dk>
  public RandomNumberStrategy getRandomNumberStrategy() { return randomNumberStrategy; }
}
```



Factories Create stuff

- Important naming of methods

```
public class AlphaStoneFactory implements DomainFactory {  ↗ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk> +1
// Default to random number generator
private RandomNumberStrategy randomNumberStrategy = new ProductionRandomNumberStrategy();  1 usage
@Override 5 overrides  ↗ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk>
public ManaProductionStrategy createManaProductionStrategy() { return null; }

@Override 7 overrides  ↗ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk>
public WinnerFindingStrategy createWinnerFindingStrategy() { return null; }

@Override 1 usage 1 override  ↗ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk>
public AttackValidationStrategy createCategoryMoveValidationStrategy() { return null; }

@Override 7 overrides  ↗ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk>
public DeckBuildingStrategy createDeckBuildingStrategy() { return null; }

@Override 6 overrides  ↗ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk>
public HeroBuildingStrategy createHeroBuildingStrategy() { return null; }

@Override 2 overrides  ↗ hbc@small22.racimo <hbc@cs.au.dk>
public RandomNumberStrategy getRandomNumberStrategy() { return randomNumberStrategy; }
}
```

A factory *creates an object! It is not an accessor ('get'-method) on the same object every time!*

Call the method 'createX()' or 'makeX()', and never ever 'getX()'!

Main Method?

- A ‘switch on a string’ is needed in Main():
 - ‘gradle hotstone –Pvariant=alpha’

```
public class HotSeatStone {  ↗ Henrik Bærbak Christensen +2
    public static void main(String[] args) {  ↗ Henrik Bærbak Christensen +2
        Game game = GameGenerator.createGame(args[0]);  ↗ Henrik Bærbak Christensen +2
        DrawingEditor editor =
            new MiniDrawApplication( title: "HotSeat: Variant " + args[0],
                new HotStoneFactorySolution(game, Player.FINDUS,
                    HotStoneDrawingType.HOTSEAT_MODE) );
        editor.open();
        Tool tool = new HotSeatStateTool(editor, game);
        editor.setTool(tool);
    }
}
```

Putting that switch in its own abstraction *does* make sense!

```
public class GameGenerator { 13 usages  ↗ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.
    public static Game createGame(String variant) { 7 usages  ↗ Henrik Bærbak @ coffeeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.
        Game game = null;
        DomainFactory factory = null;

        // Coupling: If changing this set, remember to update 'creategame.htm
        if (variant.equalsIgnoreCase( anotherString: "alpha")) {
            factory = new AlphaStoneFactory();
        } else if (variant.equalsIgnoreCase( anotherString: "beta")) {
            factory = new BetaStoneFactory();
        } else if (variant.equalsIgnoreCase( anotherString: "gamma")) {
            factory = new GammaStoneFactory();
        } else if (variant.equalsIgnoreCase( anotherString: "delta")) {
            factory = new DeltaStoneFactory();
        } else if (variant.equalsIgnoreCase( anotherString: "epsilon")) {
            factory = new EpsilonStoneFactory();

        }
        return new StandardGame(factory);
    }
}
```

No Doubles in Production

- What is the issue with this test stub?

```
public class FrenchChefStrategy implements HeroStrategy {  
    private Integer index = null;  
  
    public FrenchChefStrategy() {}  
  
    public FrenchChefStrategy(int index) { this.index = index; }  
  
    @Override  
    public Status usePowerChef(Game game, Player player) {  
        Player opponent = Player.computeOpponent(player);  
        int targetIndex;  
        if (index == null) {  
            targetIndex = (int) (Math.random() * game.getFieldSize(opponent));  
        } else {  
            targetIndex = index;  
        }  
  
        ((Cards) game.getCardInField(opponent, targetIndex)).changeHealth(amount: -2);  
        return Status.OK;  
    }  
}
```



Test Code in Production

- One such example
 - Thanks to ChatGPT

1. Knight Capital's \$440 Million "Test Code" Disaster (2012)

Perhaps the most infamous case.

- What happened:

Knight Capital Group deployed a new version of their trading software to production, but one of the eight servers still had *old* test code that was supposed to be removed. That old code (nicknamed "Power Peg") was meant only for internal testing — it automatically placed massive buy/sell orders at high speed to "test" trading behavior.

- Consequence:

Once deployed, the system started making huge, uncontrolled trades in real markets. Within 45 minutes, Knight lost **\$440 million**, effectively bankrupting the firm.

- Takeaway:

- Test flags and dead code can be catastrophic if not removed before deployment.
- Having uniform deployment and feature-flag controls across all production nodes is *critical*.



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Slow-moving capital and execution costs:
Evidence from a major trading glitch ☆

Vincent Bogousslavsky ^a✉, Pierre Collin-Dufresne ^b✉, Mehmet Sağlam ^c✉

In this paper, we shed light on the importance of inventory and capital shocks by examining the impact of a major trading glitch at a large high-frequency market-making firm (Knight Capital, henceforth KC) on different measures of liquidity. The glitch—originating from the erroneous implementation of a trading software—occurred on August 1, 2012 during the first 30 minutes of trading and resulted in numerous erroneous trades on a set of NYSE-listed stocks.



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From 2024

Parametric Factory

- What is the problem here?

```
public class StandardFactory implements AbstractFactory {

    @Override
    public ManaStrategy getManaStrategy(char manaStrategyVersion) {
        switch (manaStrategyVersion) {
            case 'B': // For version A, return StandardManaStrategy
                return new BetaManaStrategy();
            case 'D': // For version B, return BetaManaStrategy
                return new DeltaManaStrategy();
            // Add more cases for other versions of ManaStrategy as needed
            default: // If the version isn't recognized, return a default strategy or throw an error
                return new AlphaStoneManaStrategy();
        }
    }

    public WinnerStrategy getWinnerStrategy(char winnerStrategyVersion) {
        switch (winnerStrategyVersion) {
            case 'B': //For Beta stone B is taken as input
                return new BetaWinnerStrategy();
            case 'G': //For Gamma stone G is taken as input
                return new GammaWinnerStrategy();
            case 'Z': //For Zeta stone G is taken as input
                return new ZetaWinnerStrategy();
            default: //It defaults to alpha Stone
                return new AlphaStoneWinnerStrategy();
        }
    }
}
```

Kata : Trap not avoided

- Issue?

```
FixedEuroChefType
```

```
@Override
public int powerType(Hero hero, Game game) {
    //Random rand = new Random();
    if (hero.getType().equals(GameConstants.FRENCH_CHEF_HERO_TYPE)) {
        if(game.getFieldSize(Player.computeOpponent(hero.getOwner())) == 0) { return 0; }
        Player opponent = Player.computeOpponent(hero.getOwner());
        int index = 2; // Fixed value
        Card card = game.getCardInField(opponent, index);
        ((StandardGame) game).damageCard(card, 2);
        return 0;
    } else {
        if(game.getFieldSize(hero.getOwner()) == 0) { return 0; }
        int index = 2; // Fixed value
        StandardCard card = ((StandardCard) game.getCardInField(hero.getOwner(), index));
        card.setAttack(card.getAttack() + 2);
        return 0;
    }
}
```



Pesky Spy Exercise



First Year With Strong Spy Focus

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- ... so pardon for annoying you with some sharp corners
- Observation
 - A test spy is *not* an object that cannot have *stub* behavior
- Indeed – to make a MutableGameSpy work so it can help us test the card effects, it *needs* to feed ‘stub’ indirect input.
 - Example: Brown Rice effect likely needs to call ‘game.getPlayerInTurn()’ to compute the opponent...

Spy With Stub Behavior

- So my spy, for testing eta stone cards *does include stub methods*, like

```
// A Spy on MutableGame ('player in turn' can be set, so bit of stub behavior)
class SpyMutableGame implements InternalMutableGame { 6 usages  ± Henrik Bærbak @ coffeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk>
  @Override  ± Henrik Bærbak @ coffeelake.small22 <hbc@cs.au.dk>
  public Player getPlayerInTurn() { return playerInTurn; }
  public void setPlayerInTurn(Player player) { playerInTurn = player; }
```

Stubs with Stubs

- I saw quite a few whose card effect strategies retrieve Hero and Card instances
 - Like fetching **the Card, c**, that game must mutate ala
 - `mutableGame.reduceHealthOf(c, -2);`
- Thus the ‘MutableGameSpy’ must thus make ‘stub objects’ for Card to serve the ‘fetching’
 - `Card getCardInField(...);` must return card objects
- ☹ - lots of coding...

- One insight to reduce this effort (significantly) is that every hero and every card is *identifiable* via simple data types!
 - Hero ‘who is it’ FINDUS or PEDDERSEN’
 - Card ‘field index’ 0..n’
- So instead of
 - reduceHealthOf(**Card c**, int delta)
 - Use
 - reduceHealthOf(**int fieldIndexOfCard**, int delta)
- Similar for hero: use ‘Player’ as type, not ‘Hero’
 - reduceHeroHealth(**Player who**, int delta)

But – it is not uncommon

- I used Mockito for creating test doubles for SparkJava's HTTP library and ended with “*deep doubling*”

```
when(Unirest.get(path)).thenReturn(getRequest);
when(getRequest.asJson()).thenReturn(httpResponse);
when(httpResponse.getStatus()).thenReturn(HttpServletResponse.SC_OK);
when(httpResponse.getBody()).thenReturn(roomPayload);
```

- When GET on url
 - I get a Request **object**
 - That get a httpRequest **object**
 - That should return OK for 'getStatus()'
- **TEDIOS to have deep path of objects to be doubled**



Casting Avoided?

- I may have said that introducing, say, `MutableCard` makes `StandardGame` free of castings...
 - Like `Map<Player, List<MutableCard>> fieldMap = ...`
 - Avoid casting to `StandardCard` or references to it...
 - Not quite true. Free of casting to **class** but not free of casting to **interface**
 - `attackCard(..., Card attackingCard, ...)`
 - Need to be cast ala
 - **MutableCard asMutableCard = (MutableCard) attackingCard;**
- Exercise:
 - Why is cast to interface *much better* than cast to class?