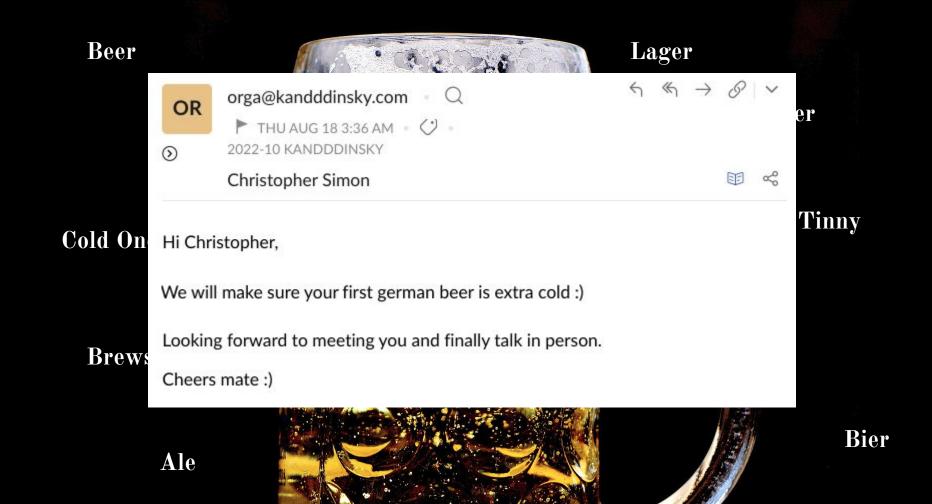
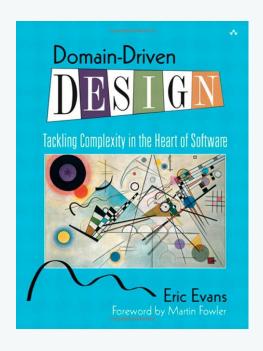
Chris Simon @ChrisSimonAu

Learning to Love Domain Driven Design

A Tale of Two Products







Eric Evans @ericevans0

Domain Linguist

Ø domainlanguage.com Ⅲ Joined June 2009





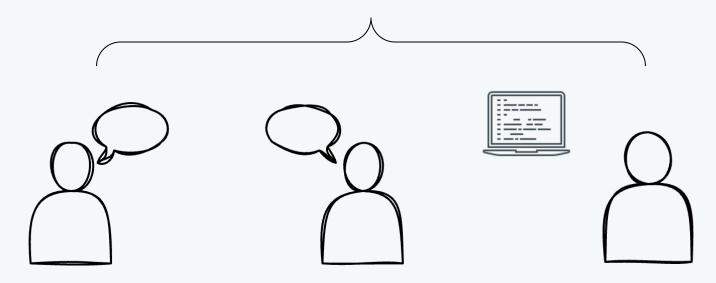








Ubiquitous Language





Did NOT use DDD





1. Explicit is Better than Implicit

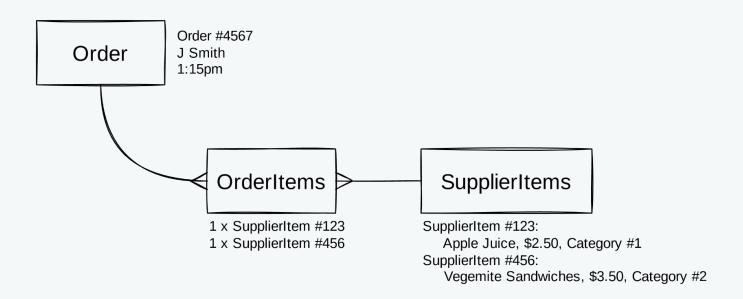
2. Co-create the Ubiquitous Language

3. Embrace Continuous Change



Explicit is Better than Implicit





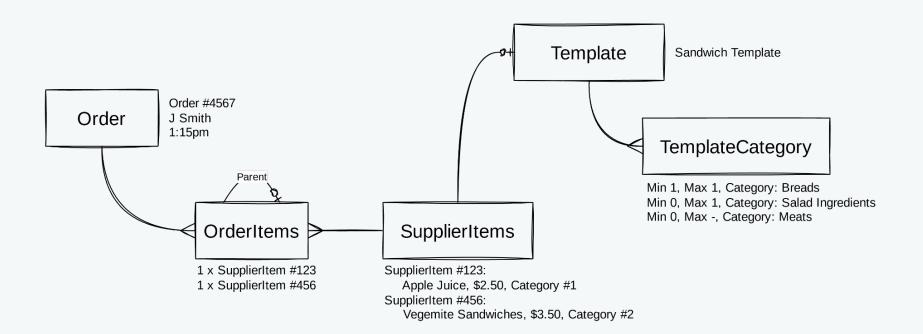
Kan DD Dinsky

333

- Wholegrain bread
- Wholemeal bread
- Rye bread

- Lettuce
- Tomato
- Cucumber
 - ...

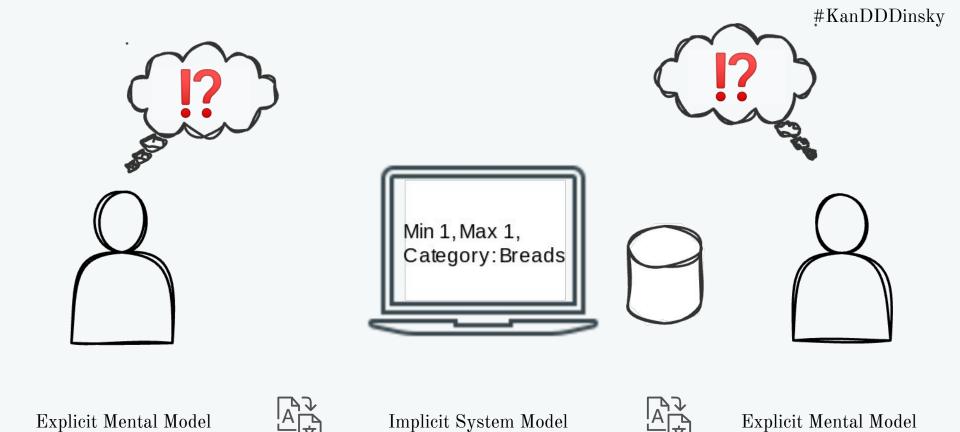














• The customer should be able to *choose* a type of bread

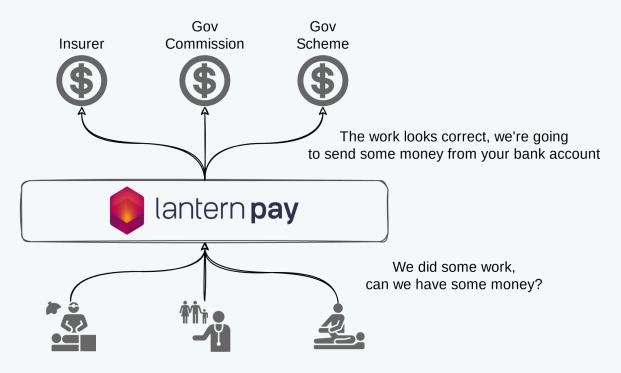
• They can have whatever *ingredients* they want on the sandwich but the *standard* sandwich comes with lettuce and tomato





Co-create the Ubiquitous Language

Programs / Schemes



Service Providers



Term	Program 1	Program 2
Service Provider	Organisation providing supports (goods or services)	The entity providing the service - an individual when a registered healthcare provider, an organisation otherwise
Claim	Claim for payment by a provider for providing a single support	A funding block for an individual associated with a specific injury/event
Billing Provider		The taxable entity providing the service. Is the same as the provider if the provider is an organisation
Invoice		Request for payment by a biller for providing a collection of supports.



Option 1

Option 2 \(\cdot ? \overline{\cdot 0} \)

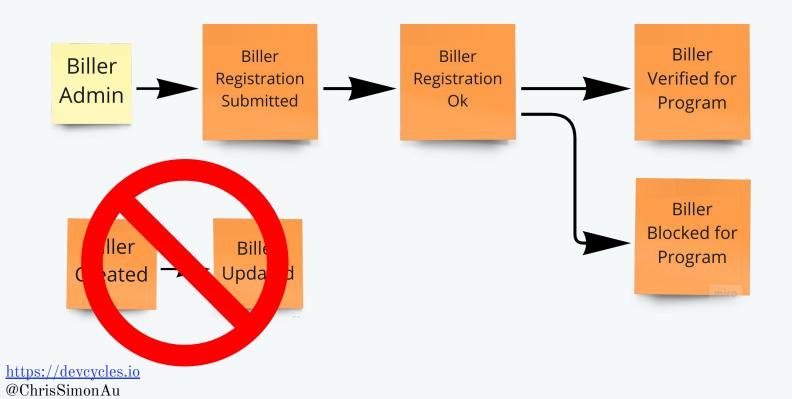
Program 1

Provider, Claim Program 2

Billing Provider, Service Provider, Invoice Unified Ubiquitous Language

Term	Definition	
Biller	The taxable entity providing the service. Is the same as the provider if the provider is an organisation	
Provider	The entity providing the service - an individual when a registered healthcare provider, an organisation otherwise	
Invoice	Collection of claims submitted at one time	
Claim	Claim for payment by a provider for providing a single support	







Can you play back to me what you've understood, so I can be sure I've explained myself properly?



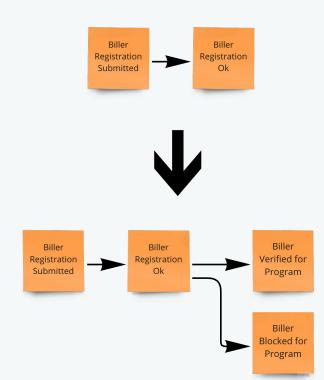
What I understood is that your challenges are x, y, z. Is that correct?



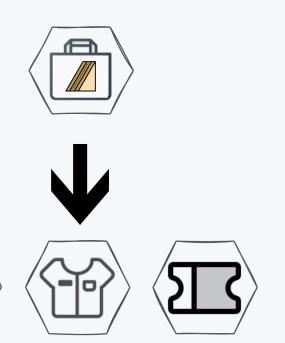


Embrace Continuous Change

2. Understanding of the Domain Changes

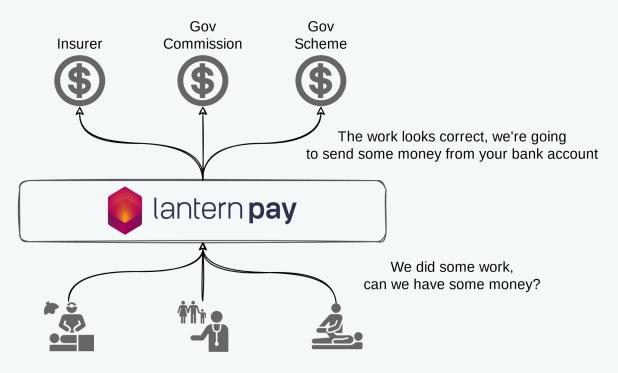


1. Domain Changes



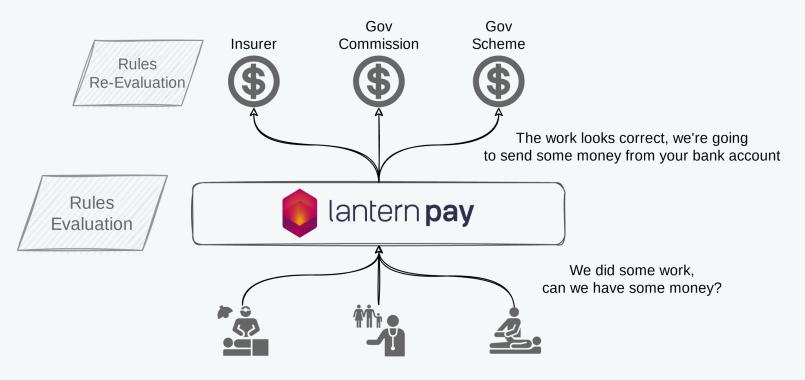


Programs / Schemes

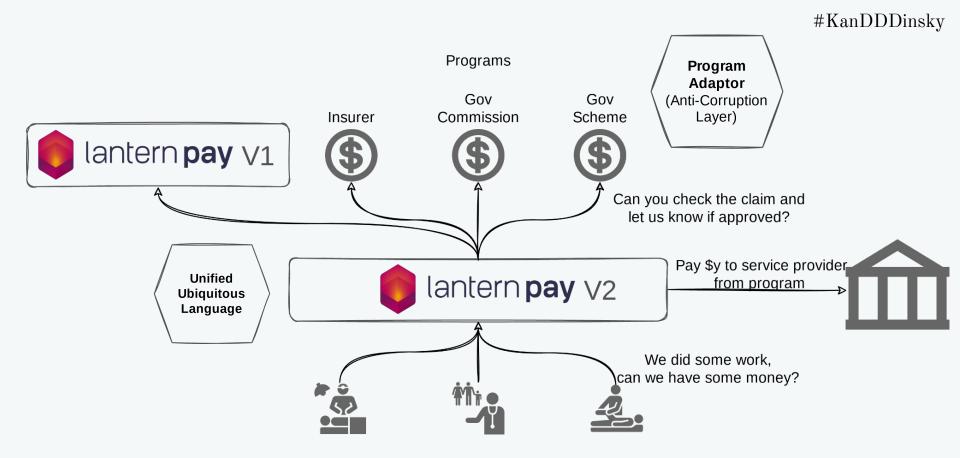


Service Providers





Service Providers



Service Providers

Conway's Law

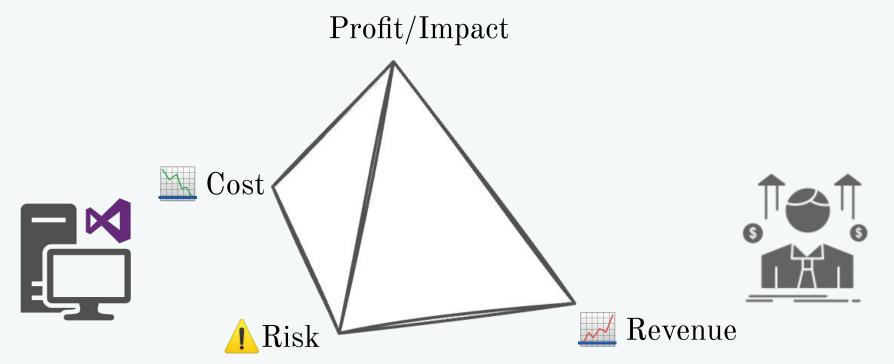
The basic thesis of this article is that organizations which design systems (in the broad sense used here) are constrained to produce designs which are copies of the communication structures of these organizations.

• • •

Because the design which occurs first is almost never the best possible, the prevailing system concept may need to change. Therefore, flexibility of organization is important to effective design.

- Mel Conway, 1968





Recap

1. Explicit is Better than Implicit

2. Co-create the Ubiquitous Language

3. Embrace Continuous Change





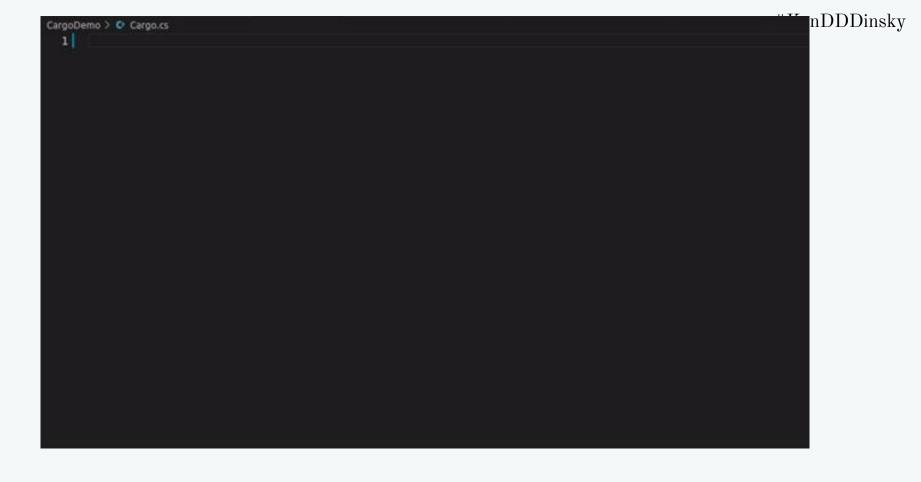
Contextive

Get on the same page.

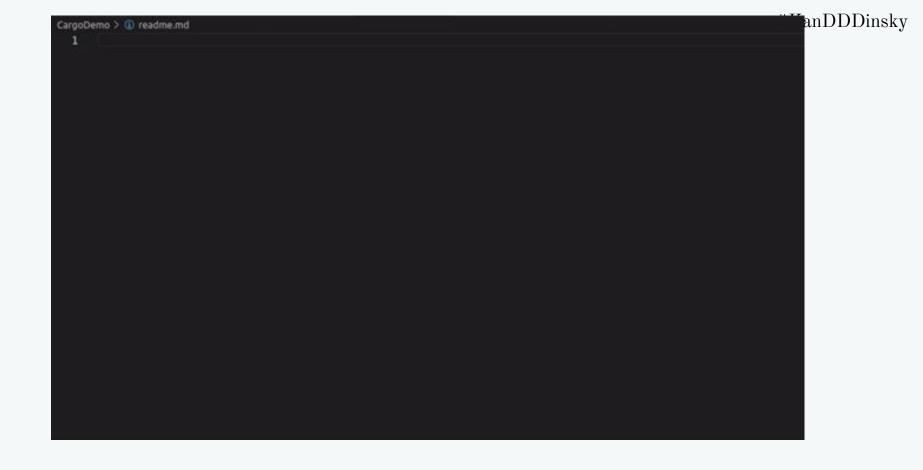
#KanDDDinsky

```
# Inspired by https://www.dddcommunity.org/book/evans 2003/
     contexts:
       - name: Cargo
         domainVisionStatement: To manage the routing of cargo through transportation legs
 5
        paths:
 6
         - CargoDemo
         terms:
8
         - name: Cargo
9
           definition: A unit of transportation that needs moving and delivery to its delivery location.
          examples:
10
11
             - Multiple Customers are involved with a Cargo, each playing a different role.
             - The Cargo delivery goal is specified.
12
13
         - name: Leg
           definition: The movement of a Cargo on a specific vessel from load location to unload location.
14
15
          examples:
             - Operations will need to contract handling work based on the expected times for each leg
16
             - For each leg we'd like to see the vessel voyage, the load and unload location, and time.
17
         - name: Policy
18
          definition: A set of rules that the routing service must follow when evaluating legs that confirm to the desired routing specification.
19
          examples:
20
             - We need to configure the set of policies that will apply for a specific customer.
21
         - name: Leg Magnitude Policy
22
           definition: A policy that helps the routing engine select the legs with the lowest magnitude.
23
          examples:
24
25
             - The leg magnitude policy is selecting the fastest leg, but we need it to select the cheapest leg.
```









Current:

Coming Soon:















https://contextive.tech

https://github.com/dev-cycles/contextive

https://devcycles.io

https://twitter.com/ChrisSimonAu