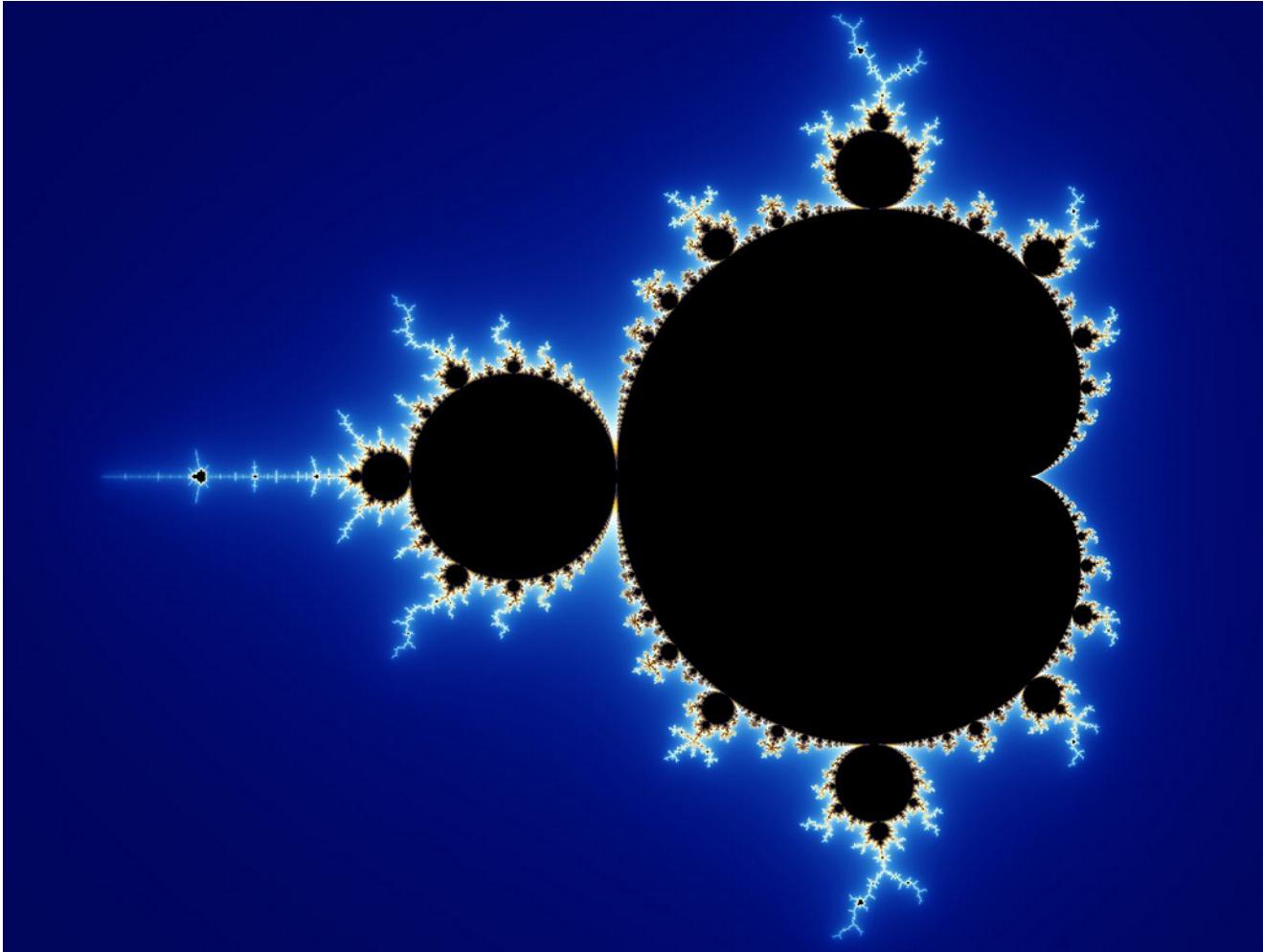
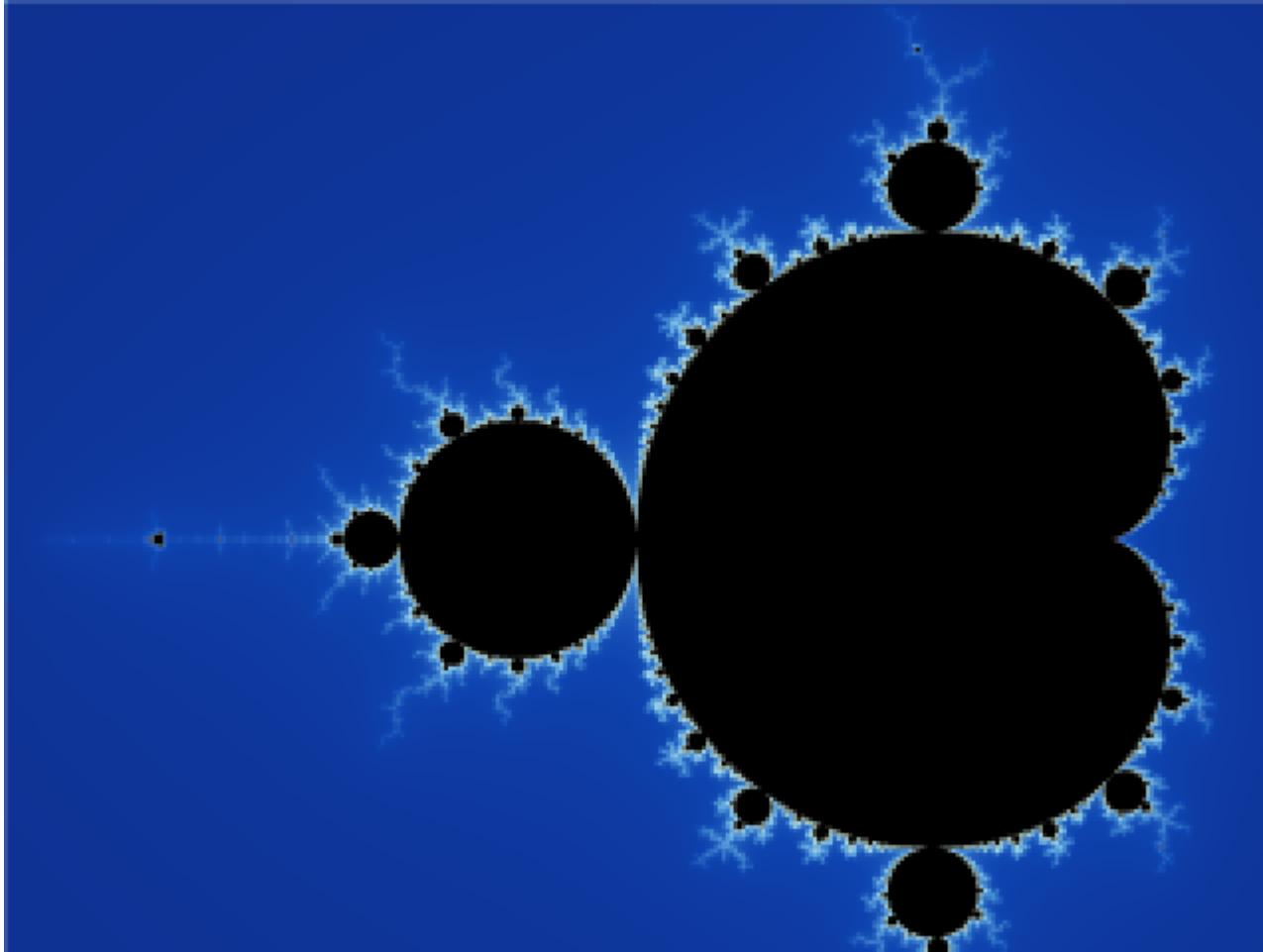


Brauchen wir Design Patterns?

Contao Konferenz 2024
Stefan Priebsch, thePHP.cc







All

Images

Videos

News

Web

Books

Finance

Tools

See results
aboutRecursion
Computer science

General recursive function

Did you mean: *recursion*

Recursion is the process a procedure goes through when one of the steps of the procedure involves invoking the procedure itself. A procedure that goes through recursion is said to be 'recursive'. To understand recursion, one must recognize the distinction between a procedure and the running of a procedure.



Das Wichtigste in Kürze:

- Dark Patterns sind manipulative Designs oder Prozesse, die Nutzer:innen einer Website oder App zu einer Handlung überreden sollen.
- Dark Patterns werden häufig verwendet, um an Ihre persönlichen Daten zu kommen oder Ihnen Abonnements und andere Verträge unterzujubeln.
- Wir geben 5 Tipps, wie Sie sich vor Dark Patterns schützen können.

Inhaltsverzeichnis[**Wie funktionieren Dark Patterns?**](#)[**Video: Dark Patterns - So wollen Websites und Apps uns manipulieren**](#)[**Beispiele für häufige Dark Patterns**](#)

Ein Element wird in den Fokus gerückt

Möchten Sie unsere Cookies akzeptieren?

[Einstellungen](#)

[**Alle Cookies akzeptieren**](#)

Die Formulierung oder Gestaltung ist bewusst undeutlich oder verwirrend



Anmeldung

Ich möchte mich nicht **zum Newsletter anmelden**.

Ich habe **die Datenschutzerklärung gelesen** und akzeptiert.

(Erfundene) Knappheit eines Produktes

Violette Handtasche

⌚ Nur noch 2 Stück verfügbar!

50,00 €

In den Warenkorb legen

Sofort kaufen



Deceptive Patterns

[Types](#) [Laws](#) [Cases](#) [Hall of shame](#) [Reading list](#) [Submit](#) [About](#)

[Buy the book](#)

Home ›

Types of deceptive pattern

Tricks used in websites and apps that make you do things that you didn't mean to. Also known as 'dark patterns'.

[Comparison prevention ›](#)

The user struggles to compare products because features and prices are combined in a complex manner, or because essential information is hard to find.

[Confirmshaming ›](#)

The user is emotionally manipulated into doing something that they would not otherwise have done.

[Disguised ads ›](#)

The user mistakenly believes they are clicking on an interface element or native content, but it's actually a disguised advertisement.

[Fake scarcity ›](#)

The user is pressured into completing an action because they are presented with a fake indication of limited supply or popularity.



Kapitel 1 (Art. 1 – 3)

Allgemeine Bestimmungen

Kapitel 2 (Art. 4 – 10)

Haftung der
Anbieter von
Vermittlungsdienst-
en

Kapitel 3 (Art.
11 – 48)

Sorgfaltspflichten für ein transparentes und sicheres Online- Umfeld

Artikel 11: Kontaktstellen für die Behörden der

Art. 25 DSA – Gestaltung und Organisation der Online-Schnittstelle

DSA: Kapitel III - Sorgfaltspflichten für ein transparentes und sicheres Online-Umfeld

(1) Anbieter von Online-Plattformen dürfen ihre Online-Schnittstellen nicht so konzipieren, organisieren oder betreiben, dass Nutzer getäuscht, manipuliert oder anderweitig in ihrer Fähigkeit, freie und informierte Entscheidungen zu treffen, maßgeblich beeinträchtigt oder behindert werden.

(2) Das Verbot in Absatz 1 gilt nicht für Praktiken, die unter die Richtlinie 2005/29/EG oder die Verordnung (EU) 2016/679 fallen.

(3) Die Kommission kann Leitlinien für die Anwendung von Absatz 1 auf eine bestimmte Praxis herausgeben, insbesondere in Bezug darauf,

a) dass bestimmte Auswahlmöglichkeiten stärker hervorgehoben werden, wenn der Nutzer eine Entscheidung treffen muss,

Problem summary

You want to make sure your users' passwords are sufficiently strong in order to prevent malicious attacks.

Example

Choose a password:	<input type="text" value="..... "/>	Password strength: Too short
Minimum of 8 characters in length.		
Choose a password:	<input type="text" value="..... "/>	Password strength: Weak
Minimum of 8 characters in length.		
Choose a password:	<input type="text" value="..... "/>	Password strength: Fair
Minimum of 8 characters in length.		
Choose a password:	<input type="text" value="..... "/>	Password strength: Good
Minimum of 8 characters in length.		
Choose a password:	<input type="text" value="..... "/>	Password strength: Strong
Minimum of 8 characters in length.		

From google.com

Usage

- Use when you want your users to choose passwords for their user accounts that are hard to break or guess by either human or computerized help.
- Use when you want to increase the complexity of your users' passwords and raise the barrier for attackers tampering with your system.
- Use when you want to be sure that your users know what a good password is and that their chosen password follows such guidelines.

Problem summary

The user is about to go through the process of filling in data over several steps and is in need of guidance.

Example

Advertise on Facebook

STEP 1: CREATE YOUR CAMPAIGN

Use Existing Campaign

Choose the objective

Your Order Has Been Placed

Help: Choosing an Objective

< Back

Your order has been placed

You'll receive a notification once your ads are reviewed.

Order placed In Review Approval

Create Similar Ad Continue

A screenshot of a Facebook campaign creation interface. The main title is 'Advertise on Facebook' with a subtitle 'STEP 1: CREATE YOUR CAMPAIGN'. On the right, there's a link 'Use Existing Campaign'. Below, it says 'Choose the objective' and shows 'Your Order Has Been Placed' with a large checkmark icon. To the right is a link 'Help: Choosing an Objective'. A back arrow is on the left. The central message says 'Your order has been placed' and 'You'll receive a notification once your ads are reviewed.' Below is a progress bar with three steps: 'Order placed' (checkmark), 'In Review' (blue dot), and 'Approval' (empty dot). At the bottom are buttons 'Create Similar Ad' and 'Continue'.

Passwort vergessen?



Steps

1

Place reset link close to password field

Style it as a link to show it is clickable

Password

[Reset password](#)

2

Ask for account details to verify

In this case it's usually the email address that's requested, because it can recognise your account and be the channel the link is securely sent to.

Note: If the user already entered their email address on the previous login page, that can be prefill this field and speed up the flow!

Enter your email and we'll send you a link to reset your password

Email address

[Send link to email](#)

3

Design Patterns







Ein Pattern beschreiben

- Kontext
- Problem und Kräfte
- Lösung
- Konsequenzen

Idiome

In computer programming, a **guard** is a Boolean expression that must evaluate to true if the execution of the program is to continue in the branch in question. Regardless of which programming language is used, a **guard clause**, **guard code**, or **guard statement** is a check of integrity [preconditions](#) used to avoid errors during execution.

Uses [edit]

A typical example is checking that a [reference](#) about to be processed is not null, which avoids [null-pointer](#) failures.

Other uses include using a Boolean field for [idempotence](#) (so subsequent calls are [nops](#)), as in the [dispose pattern](#).

```
public String foo(String username) {  
    if (username == null) {  
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("Username is null.");  
    }  
  
    // Rest of the method code follows here...  
}
```



* +

PHP X Ada X

Idiom #7 Iterate over list indexes and values

Print each index i with its value x from an array-like collection items



PHP

```
foreach ($items as $i=>$x)
{
    echo "i=$i, x=$x"; echo '<br>';
}
```





* +

[PHP x](#) [Ada x](#) [C++ x](#) [C x](#) [Haskell x](#) [Java x](#) [Pascal x](#) [Kotlin x](#) [JS x](#)
[Rust x](#)

Idiom #7 Iterate over list indexes and values

Print each index *i* with its value *x* from an array-like collection *items*

[Rust](#)

```
items.iter().enumerate().for_each(|(i, x)| {
    println!("Item {} = {}", i, x);
})
```

Design Patterns live











Vielen Dank!