

Object-Oriented Design

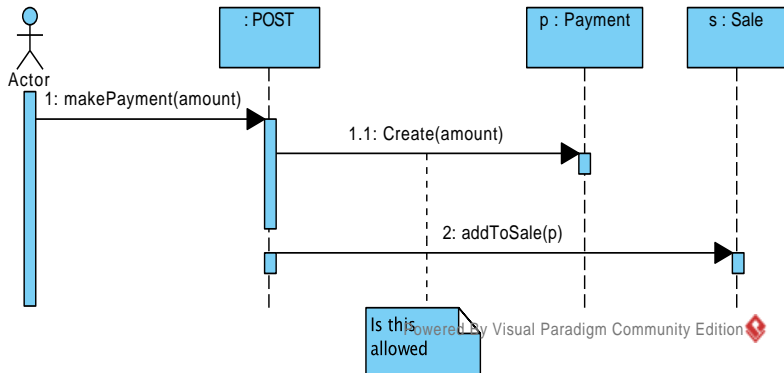
- Design Patterns: Low Coupling, High Cohesion & Controller

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An Alternative Design?



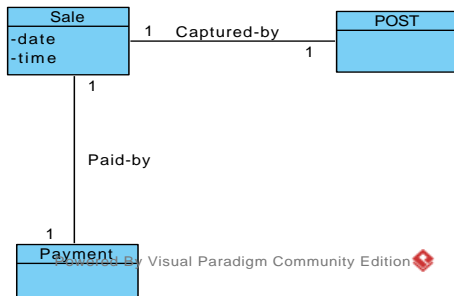
Why not right?

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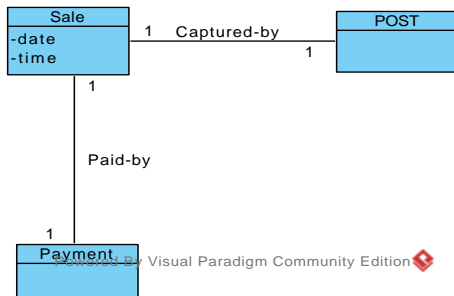


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No association between *POST* and *Payment*



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Need to add an association between **POST** and **Payment**, but

Coupling

- ▶ **Coupling** is a measure of how strongly one class is connected to or relies upon other classes
- ▶ A class with low coupling is not dependent on too many other classes.
- ▶ **High coupling is not desirable**

Low Coupling Pattern

Pattern Name: Low Coupling

Solution: Assign a responsibility so that coupling remains low

Problem: How to support low dependency an increased reuse?

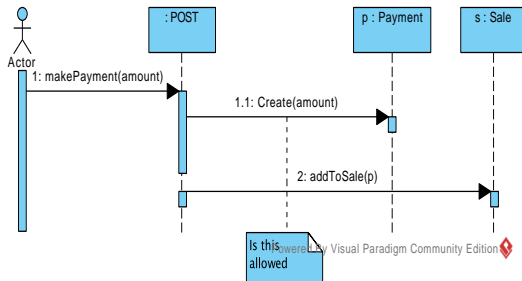
- ▶ Consider the classes *Payment*, *CashDesk* and *Sale* in POST
- ▶ Assume we need to create a *Payment* instance and associate it with the *Sale*.
- ▶ Who should be responsible for this, *CashDesk* or *Sale*?

If the *CashDesk*

In the slides, *CashDesk* is some times used for class POST in the course notes and the Conceptail Class Diagrams in the Requirements Analysis

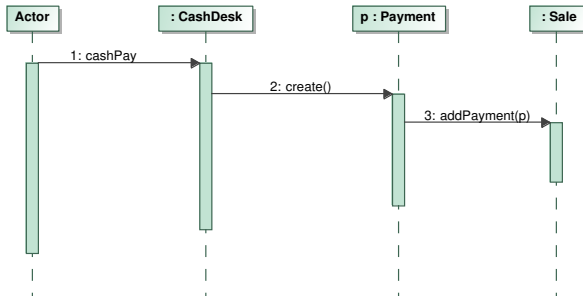
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We need an extra link from *POST* to *Payment*
So *Sale* is a better choice!

How about?



CashDesk is the same as POST

Cohesion

Cohesion is a measure of how strongly related and focused the responsibilities of a class are.

- ▶ Classes with high cohesion have highly related functionalities, and does not do a tremendous amount of work
- ▶ They have a small number of methods with simple but highly related functionality
- ▶ Classes with low cohesion are not desirable

High Cohesion Pattern

Good OOD is to assign responsibilities to classes that

- ▶ Are naturally and strongly related to the responsibilities, and
- ▶ Every class has something to do but does not have too much to do.

Pattern Name: High Cohesion

Solution: Assign a responsibility so that cohesion remains high

Problem: How to keep complexity manageable?

High coupling also contributes to low cohesion!

Example

- ▶ *CashDesk* can take on part of the responsibility for carrying out the *cashPay()*
- ▶ But *CashDesk* is used as handling the interface methods, it would better if it does not act as the creator of *Payment*
- ▶ Thus, a design that delegates the payment creation responsibility to the *Sale* would more cohesive

Note: *CashDesk* here is *POST* in the Conceptual Class Diagram

Controller Pattern

Pattern Name : Controller

Solution: Assign the responsibility for handling an input to a class representing one of the following choices:

- ▶ Represents the “overall component” (*facade controller*).
- ▶ Represents the overall business (*facade controller*).
- ▶ Represents something in the real-world that is active that might be involved in the task (*role controller*).
- ▶ Represents an artificial handler of all input events of a use case, (*use-case controller*).

Problem: Who should be responsible for handling an external input event?

Design of POST

To design a project

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*For each use case $op()$, make a diagram with it as message to the **controller object**.*

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- ▶ Use the contracts and conceptual class diagram, and apply the GRASP
- ▶ For each use case, we use a an **interface class** as the controller, following the Controller Pattern