

Introduction to Object- and Component-Oriented Programming

Craig Rasmussen

Advanced Computing Laboratory
Los Alamos National Laboratory



1

Why Use Components?



Hero programmer producing single-purpose, monolithic, tightly-coupled parallel codes

- Promote software reuse
 - "The best software is code you don't have to write" [*Steve Jobs*]
- Reuse, through cost amortization, allows
 - thoroughly tested code
 - highly optimized code
 - developer team specialization

2

An Object Is ...

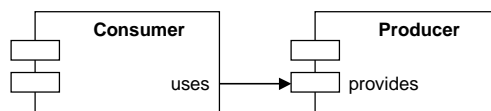
- A software black box
- Contains data
 - data is normally hidden from users
 - "tall fences make good neighbors"
- Provides information based on its data
 - via a method (function)
- A class is software (code) defining an object
 - many object instances can be created from one class

ClassName
attributes
methods

3

A CCA Component Is ...

- A software black box
- Contains data
 - uses port
 - specifies required connections to other components
 - function caller
 - plus other data
- Provides information based on its data
 - provides port
 - function callee



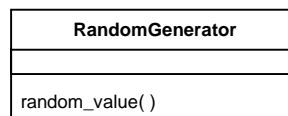
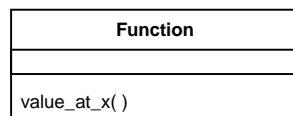
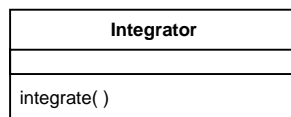
4

What's the Difference?

- More similar than different
 - Objects +
- Components can discover information about the environment
 - from framework
 - from connected components
- Interface discovery
 - find provides ports
 - find uses ports
 - insure that connection can be made between two components
- Easily convert from an object orientation to a component orientation
 - automatic tools can help with conversion

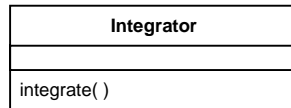
5

Classes



6

Interface Declaration



Integrator.h

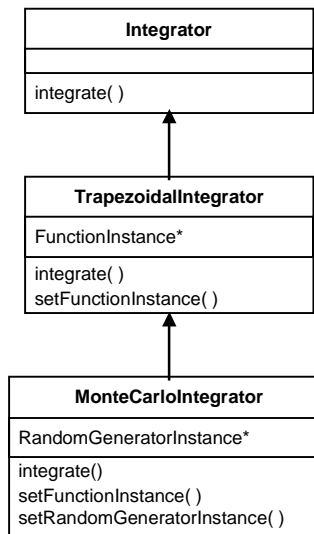
```
class Integrator
{
    virtual void integrate( ) = 0;
};
```

Integrator.f90

```
MODULE IntegratorModule
    interface integrate
        module procedure
            random_integrate
    end interface
END MODULE
```

7

Inheritance



8

Object-Oriented Program

```
#include <iostream>
#include "Function.h"
#include "Integrator.h"
#include "RandomGenerator.h"

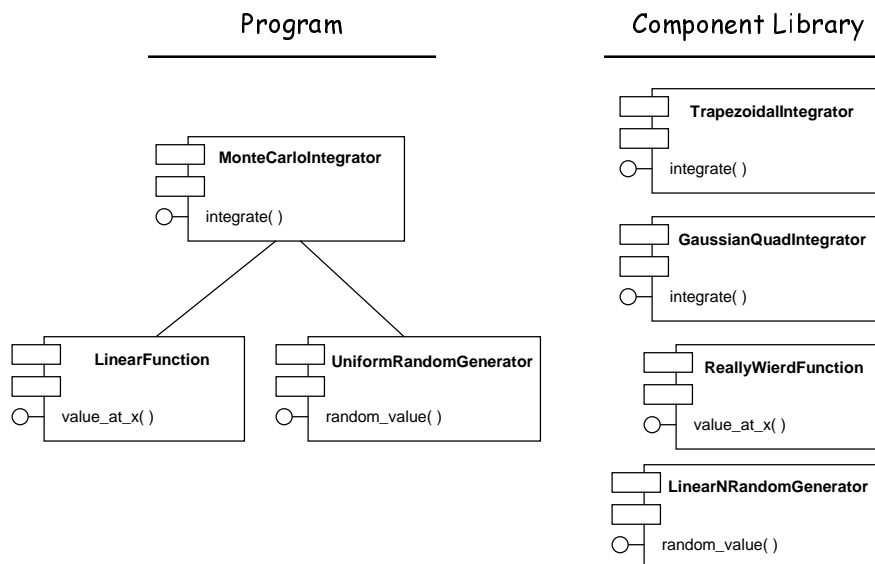
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    LinearFunction* function = new LinearFunction();
    UniformRandomGenerator* random = new UniformRandomGenerator();
    MonteCarloIntegrator* integrator = new MonteCarloIntegrator();

    integrator->setFunction(function);
    integrator->setRandomGenerator(random);

    cout << "Integral = " << integrator->integrate(100) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

9

Component Program



10

Demonstration

11