### Achieving Good Object-Oriented Design

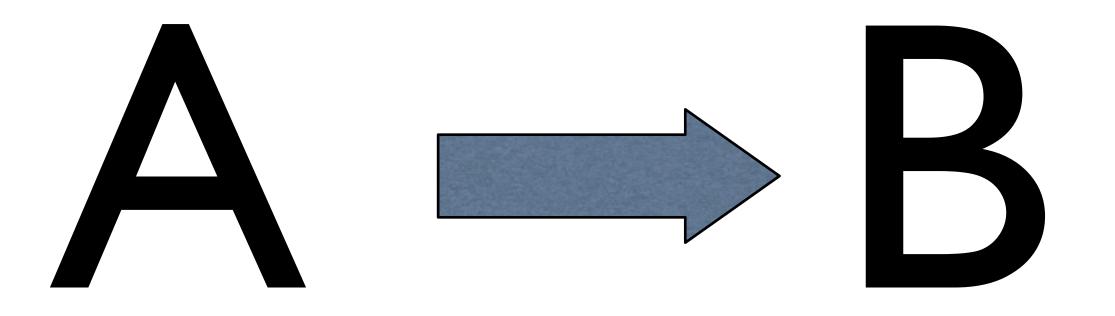
Charlotte Pierce



### Good design is often described in terms of design goals



### Developers must learn how to achieve good object-oriented design



#### It is not enough to know the desired characteristics of the end product



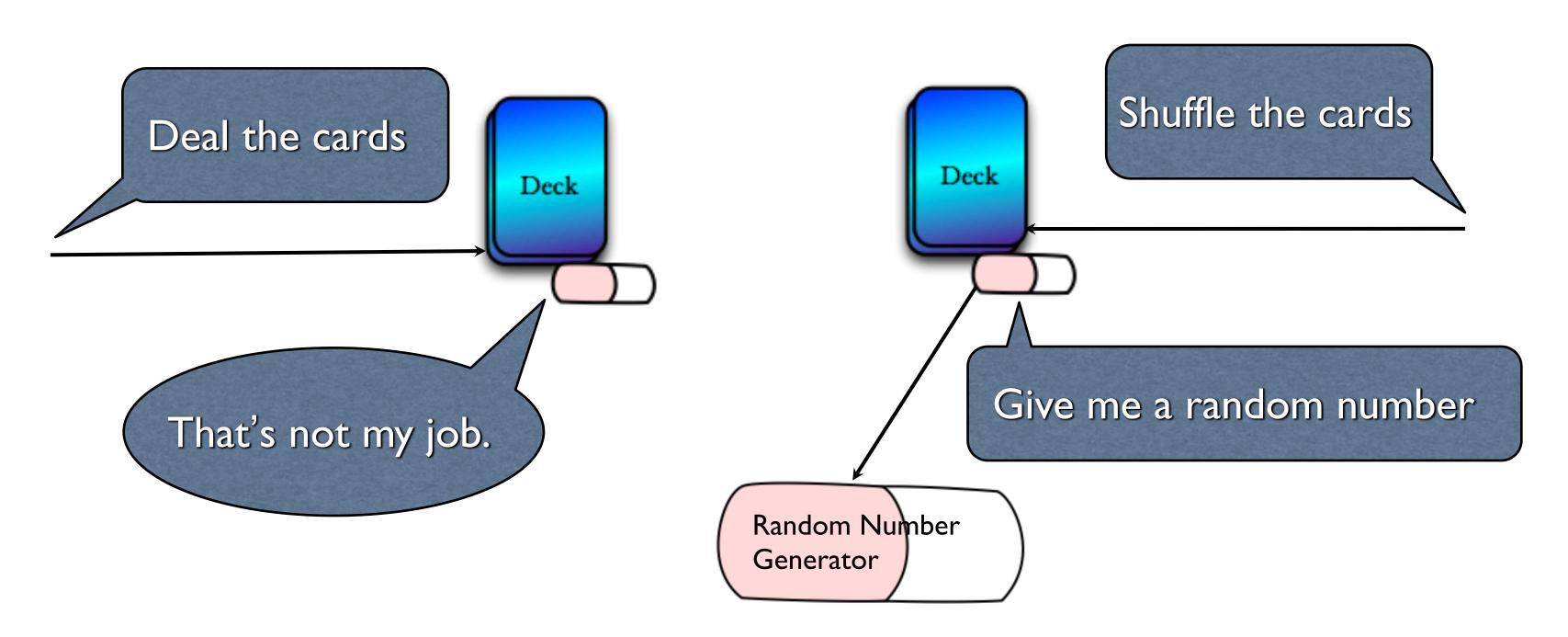
#### Use principles - or rules of thumb - to guide design decisions



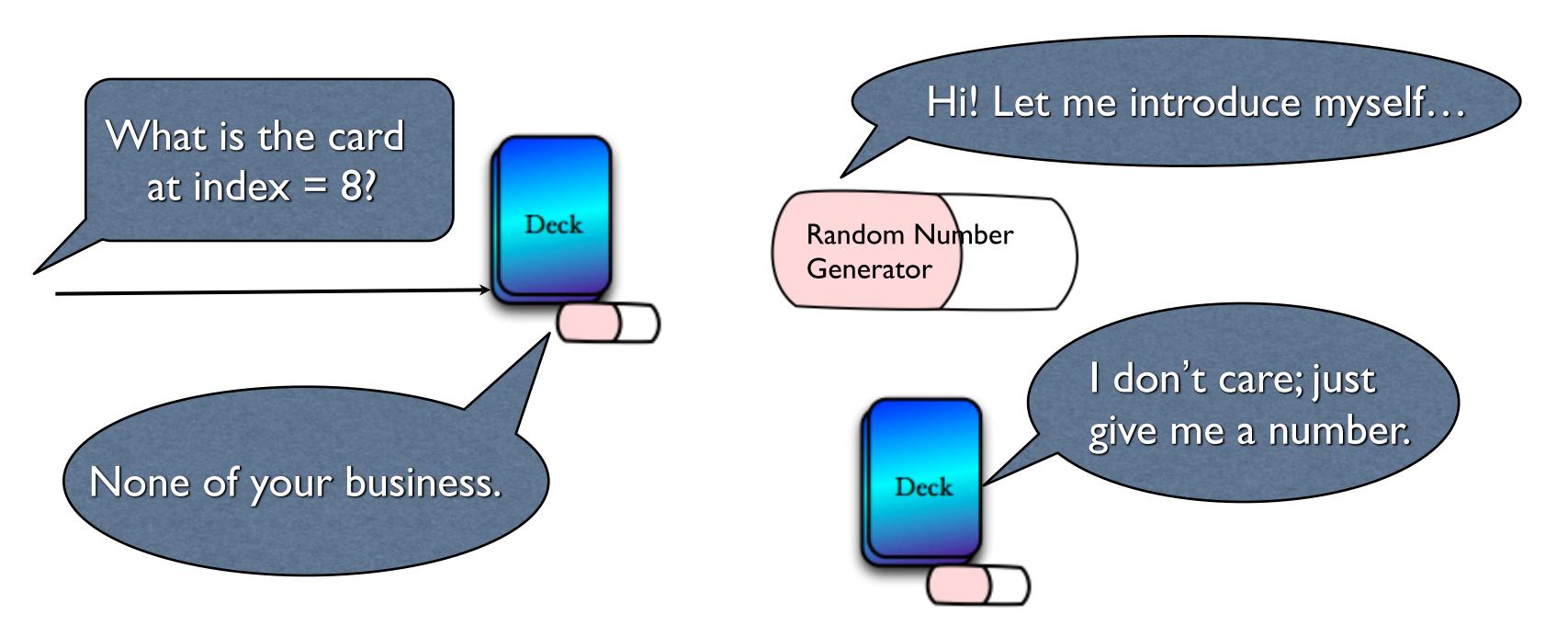
### Adopt a small set of simple rules to achieve good object-oriented design

#### Start with these three simple rules

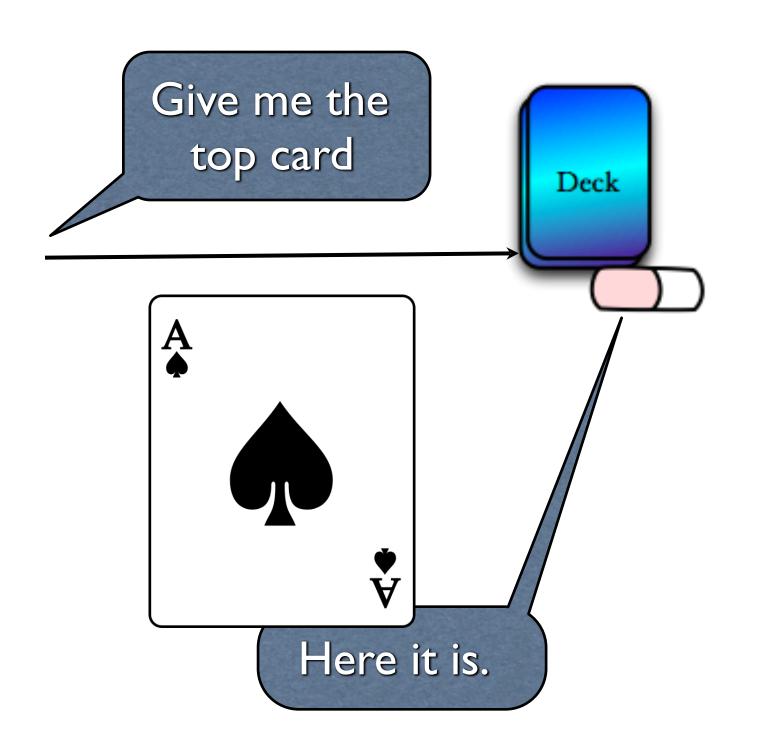
#### Classes should be lazy

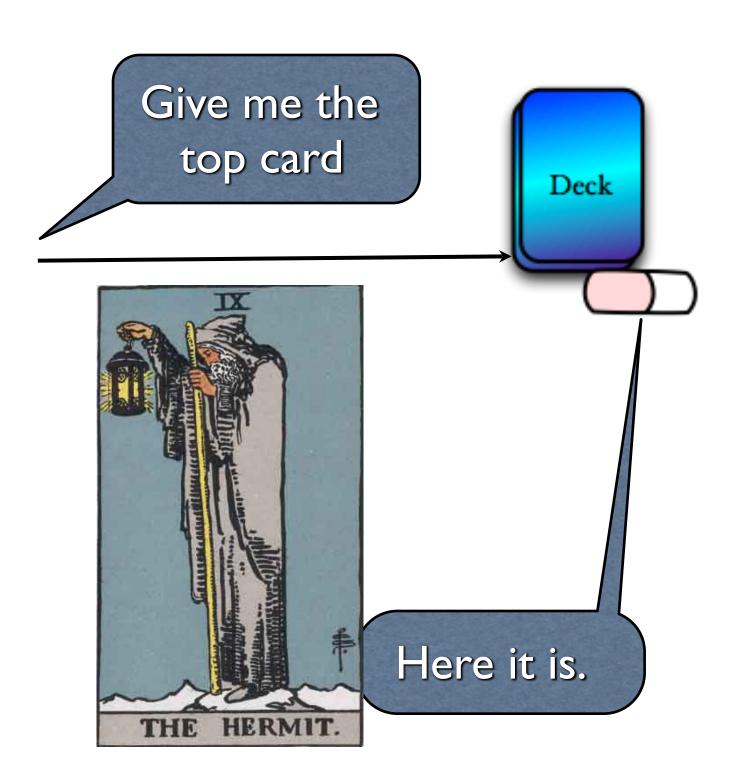


#### Classes should be antisocial



#### Derived classes should be conformist





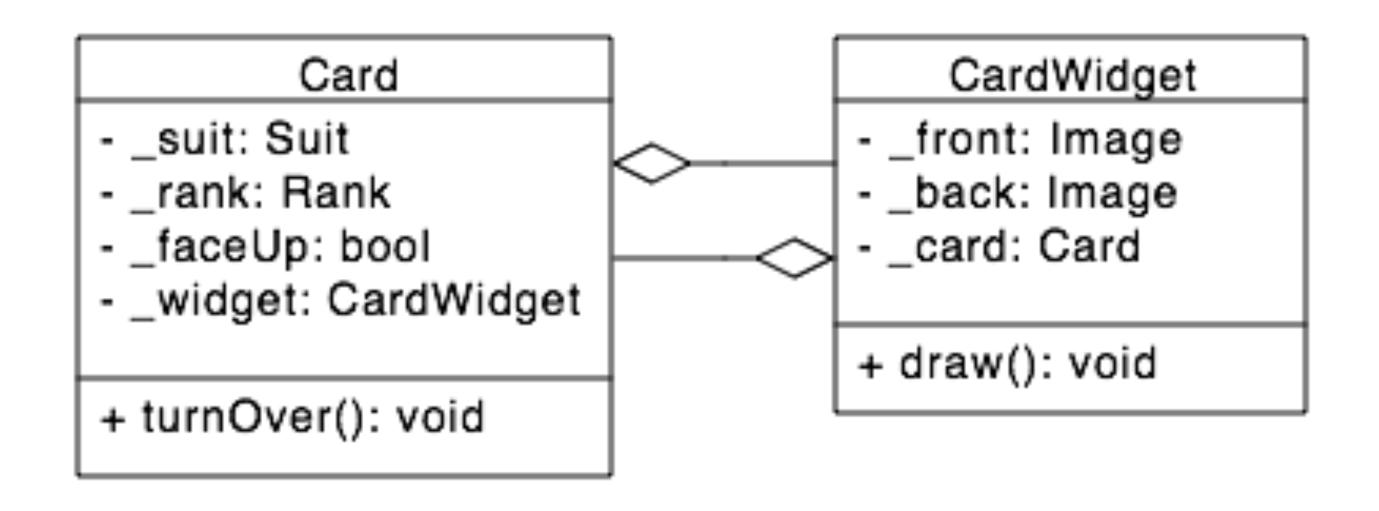
### Apply three simple rules to help evaluate object-oriented designs

#### Is this class sufficiently lazy?

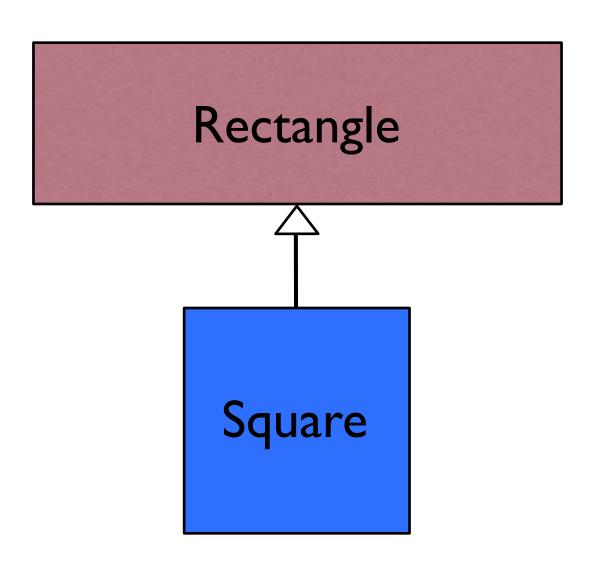
#### Card

- \_suit: Suit
- \_rank: Rank
- \_faceUp: bool
- \_front: Image
- \_back: Image
- + turnOver(): void
- + draw(): void

#### Are these classes sufficiently antisocial?

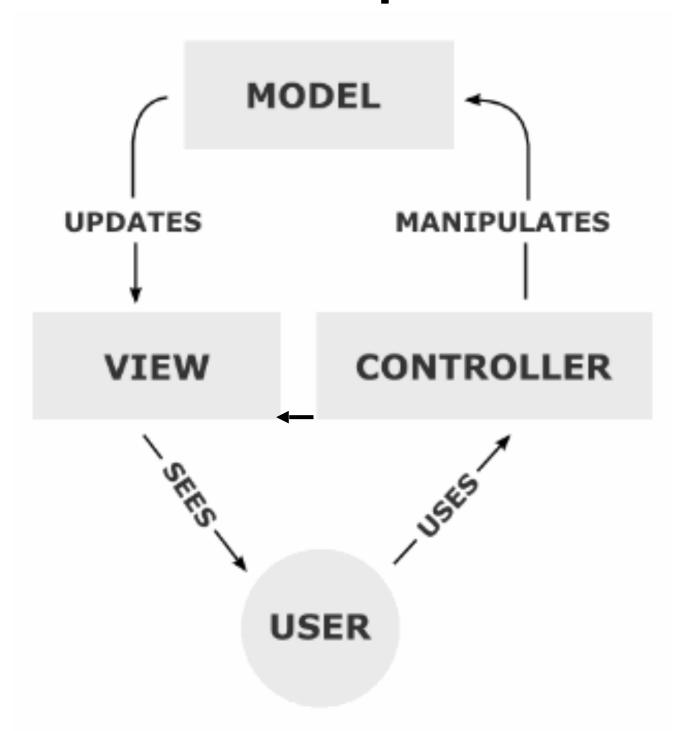


#### Is this derived class sufficiently conformist?

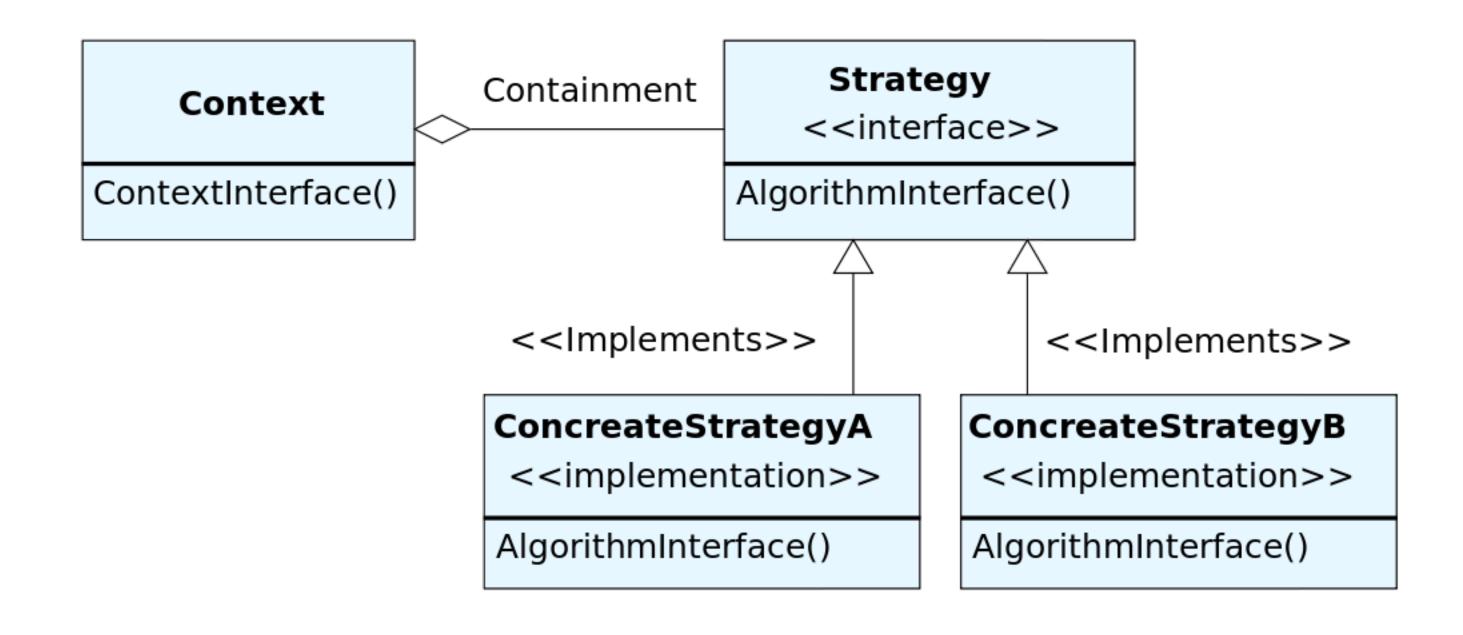


### Three simple rules guide the application of OOP principles and paradigms

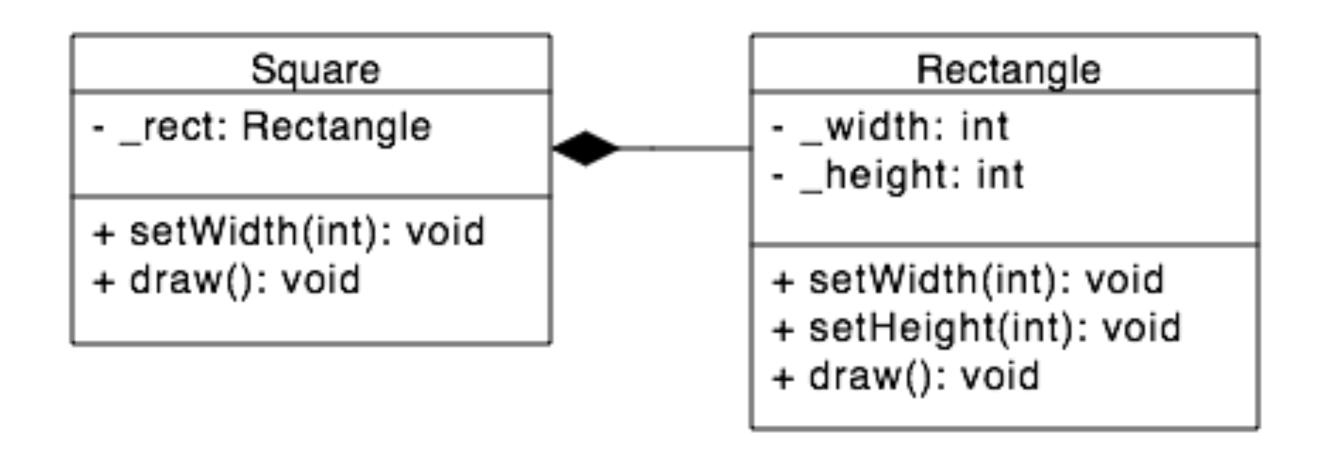
#### Laziness motivates separation of concerns



### Unsociability promotes the use of generalised abstractions



### Conformity guides the use of inheritance and polymorphism



#### There are other questions to consider as well ...

### Does this class differ in any functional way from others?

## I've written this code before... could I avoid this with a better design?

# Could this switch (if/else) statement be avoided using polymorphism?

## This inheritance hierarchy is very deep...what happens if my parent class changes?

## It is difficult to write good software without some practical guidelines

### Adopt a small set of simple rules to achieve good object-oriented design

### Classes should be lazy, antisocial, and conformist

#### Good design leads to less work