

Software Technology 07



OOP Principles, Refactoring, Modeling

Why OOP?



– *Object Oriented Programming*

- What is it?
- Why are we using OOP?
- What are the tools for OOP?
- What is a good OOP design?
 - How can we evaluate?
 - How can we generate?

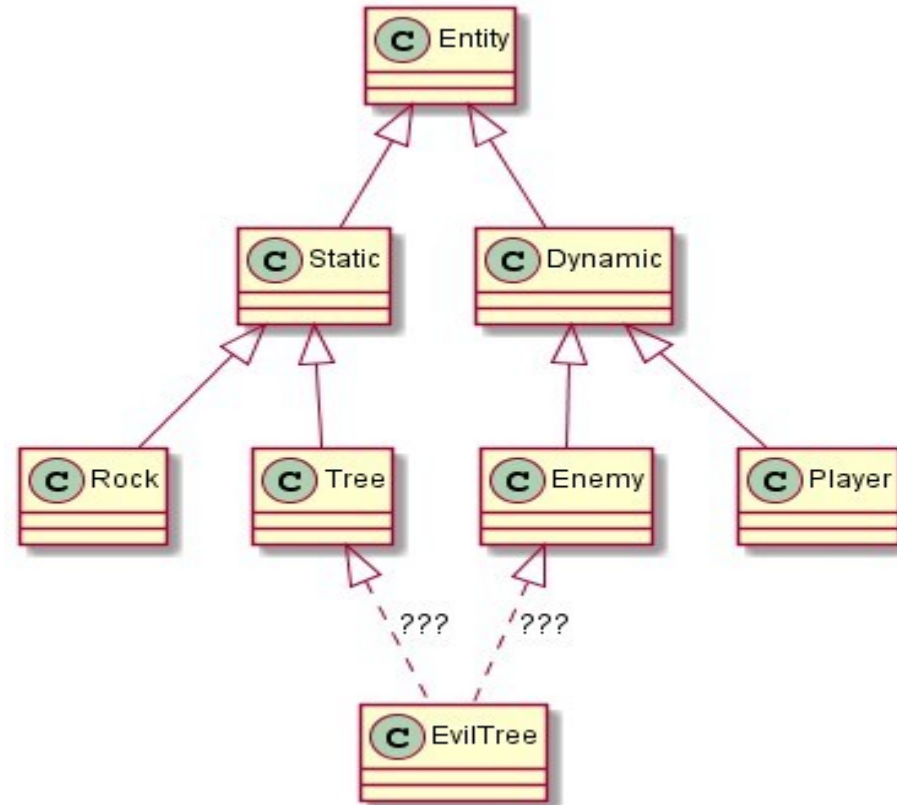
OOP Example



OOP Example



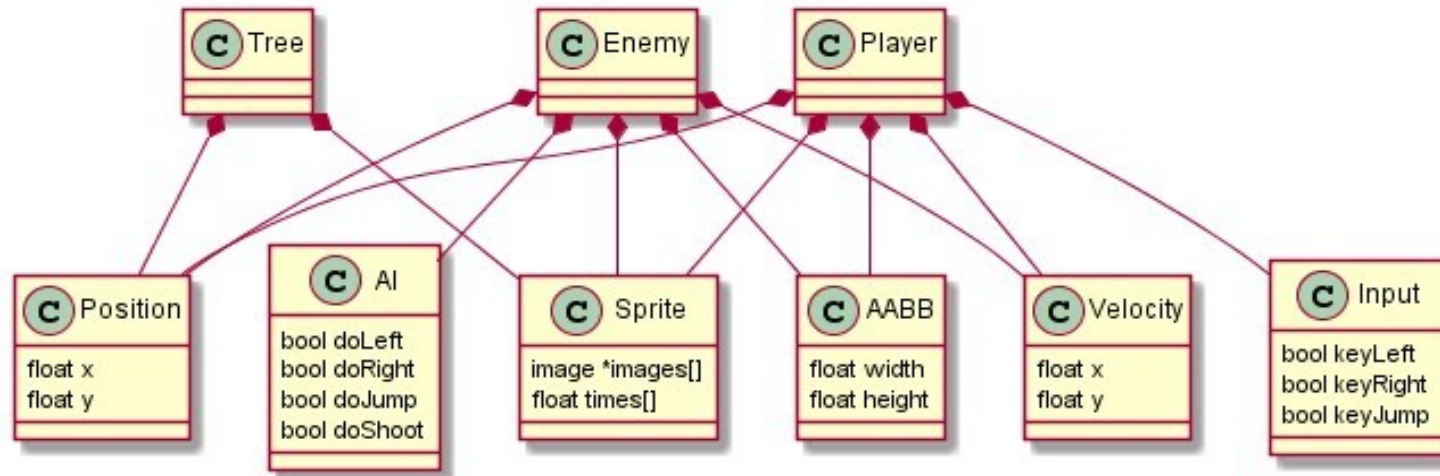
OOP Example



OOP Example



- Composition over inheritance →
ECS (Entity-Component-System)



OOP Tools



- Classes, Objects...
- Composition or inheritance or delegation?
- Dynamic dispatch (late binding) or message passing
 - What about static (parametric) polymorphism? (templates)
- Goals
 - Reusability
 - Maintainability
 - Support team work



OOP Tools



- Tools are not enough
 - Design Patterns
 - Control flow vs Data flow
 - Responsibility-driven Design
 - Data-driven Design

OOP Tools



- Unlimited ways of code + data grouping
 - How to do encapsulation?
 - Which one is the best?
- Maybe: Think about
 - SW processes
 - Feature introduction
 - Agile

SOLID



- 5 principles of Object Oriented Programming and Design*
- Principles to remove Code Smells*

- S** – Single Responsibility Principle
- O** – Open/Closed Principle
- L** – Liskov Substitution Principle
- I** – Interface Segregation Principle
- D** – Dependency Inversion Principle



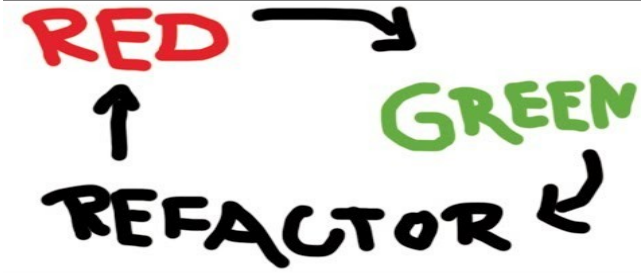
Architectural Improvements



- Refactoring
- Class Normalization
- Design Patterns (and anti-patterns)

Refactoring

- No external behavior change, but
 - Improve
 - Readability
 - Ease of understanding (lower complexity)
 - Extensibility
 - Maintainability
- Improve all goals of OOP (teamwork)

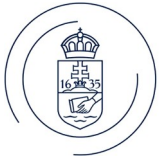


Refactoring



- Program transformations
 - Rename (understanding – most important!!!)
 - Move
 - Break into components (new class or method)
 - Encapsulate
 - Generalize
 - Branching into Compound State or Polymorphic behavior
- Tools (...many IDEs)





Class Normalization

- Comes from DB normalization
- 1st object normal form (1ONF)
Encapsulate behavior of multiplicity >1
- 2nd object normal form (2ONF)
Encapsulate any shared behavior
- 3rd object normal form (3ONF)
Encapsulate one set of cohesive behavior per class
Behavior = code, data or combination

Design Patterns



...coming soon!

- *Types*
 - *Creational*
 - *Structural*
 - *Behavioral*
 - *Concurrent*
 - *Architectural*
 - *...*

OOA



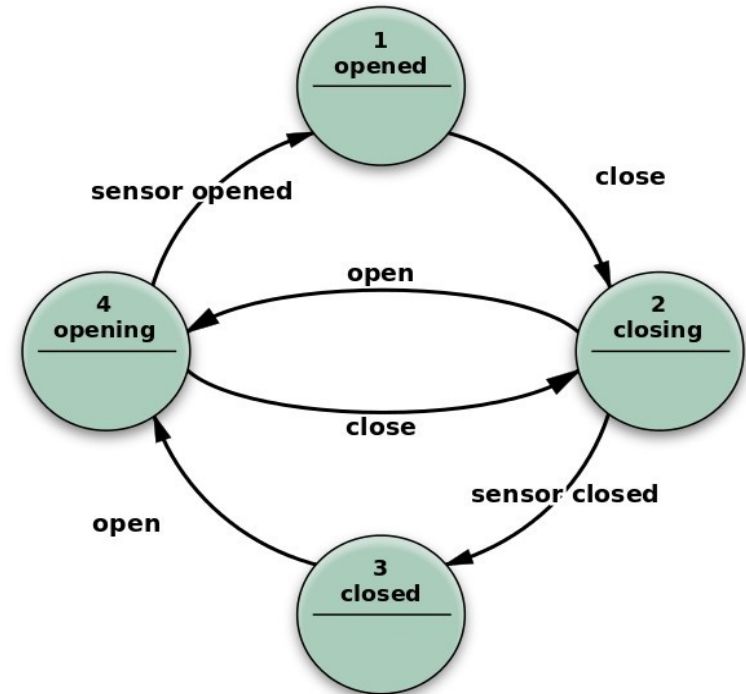
- *Object Oriented Analysis*
- Structured analysis and design was something like
 - Sketch up system (to some level of detail)
 - Implement
 - Improve
- Instead do deeply precise analysis →

OOA



→ OOA (Shlaer-Mellor Method)

- Translation instead of Elaboration
- Logic in Finite-State Machines
- Action Data Flow Diagram
or **Action Language**
- Virtual Machine
- Cross language, Cross platform
compilable
- Simulation
- Test

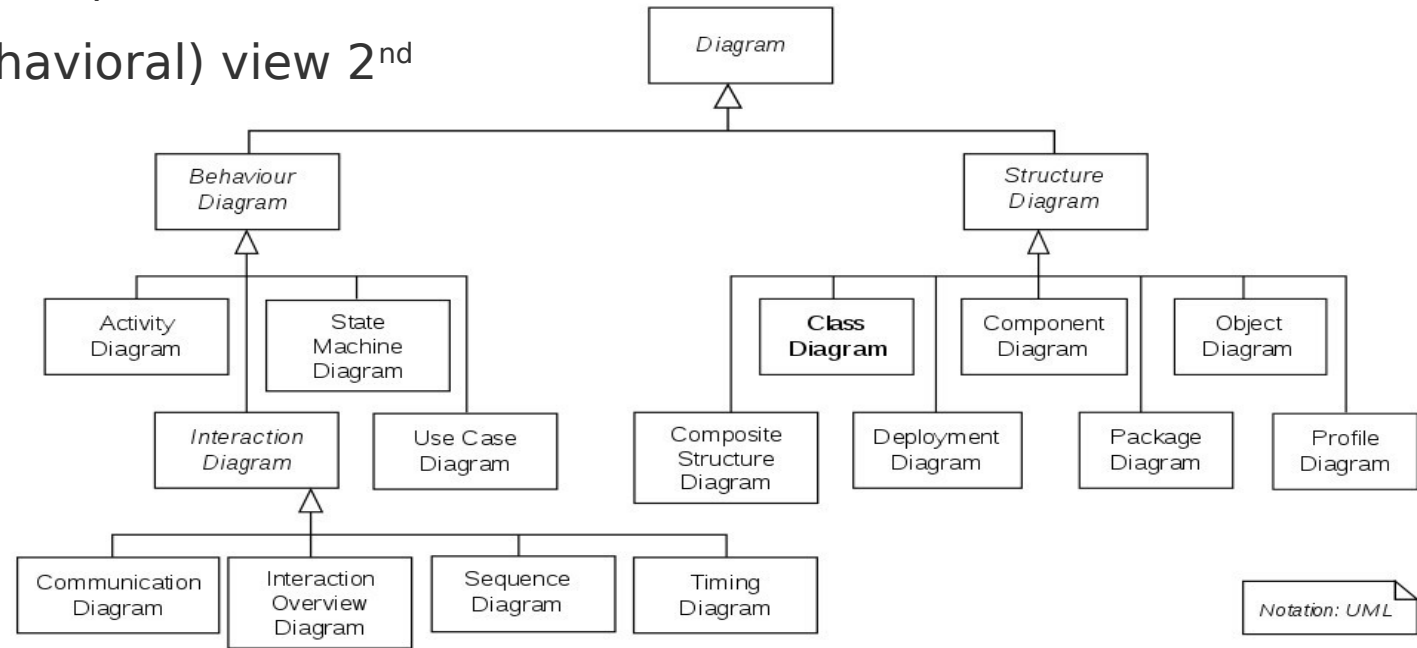


UML

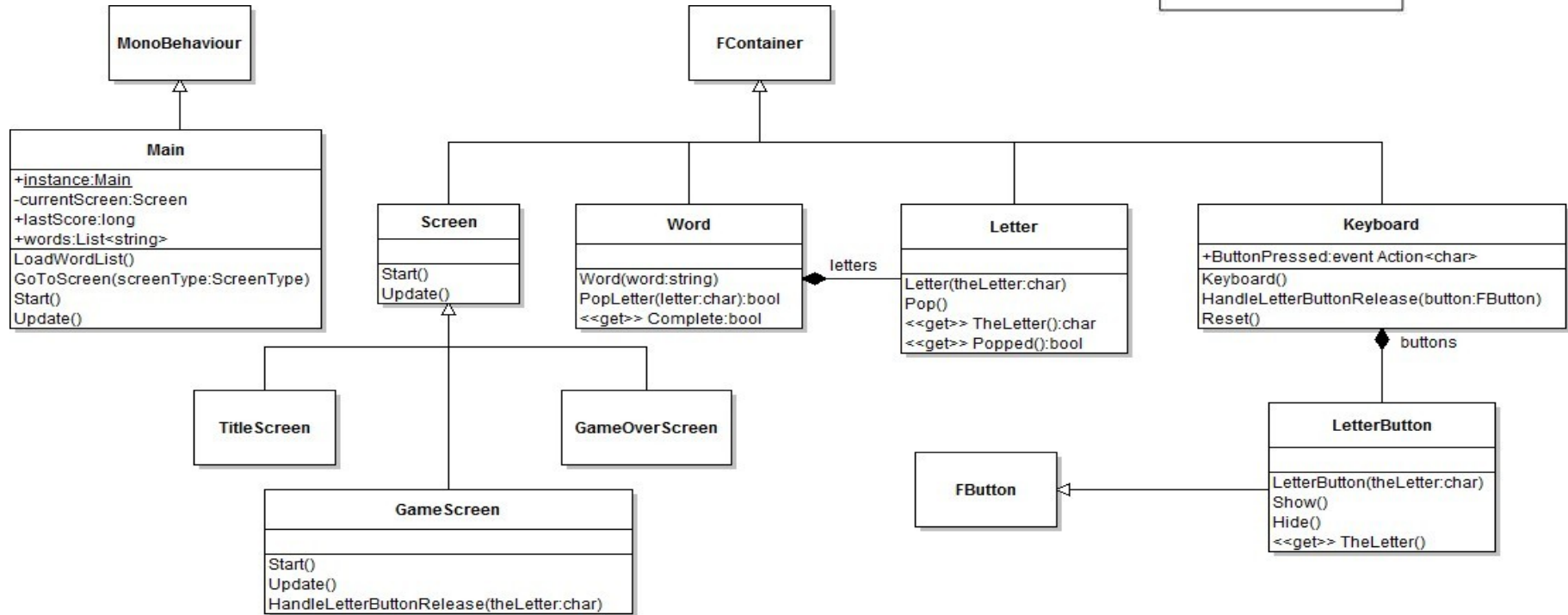
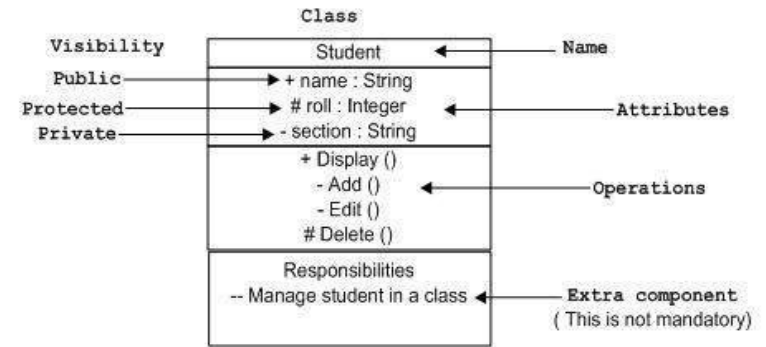
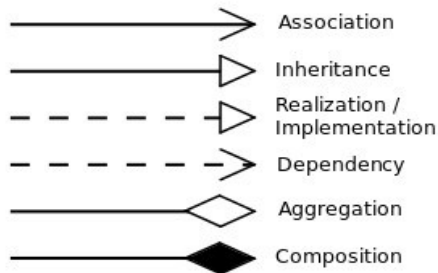


- *Unified Modeling Language*

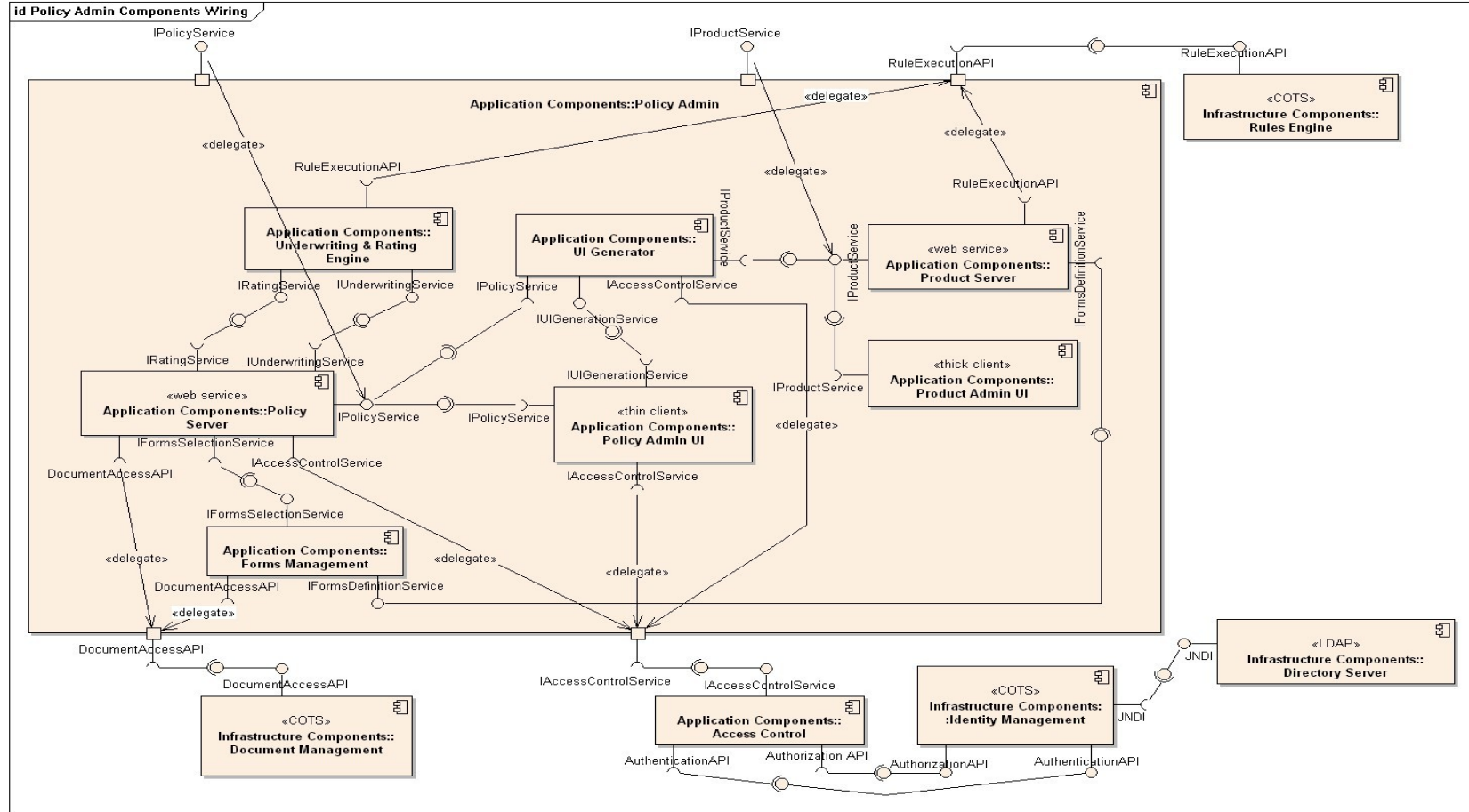
- Static (structural) view 1st
- Dynamic (behavioral) view 2nd



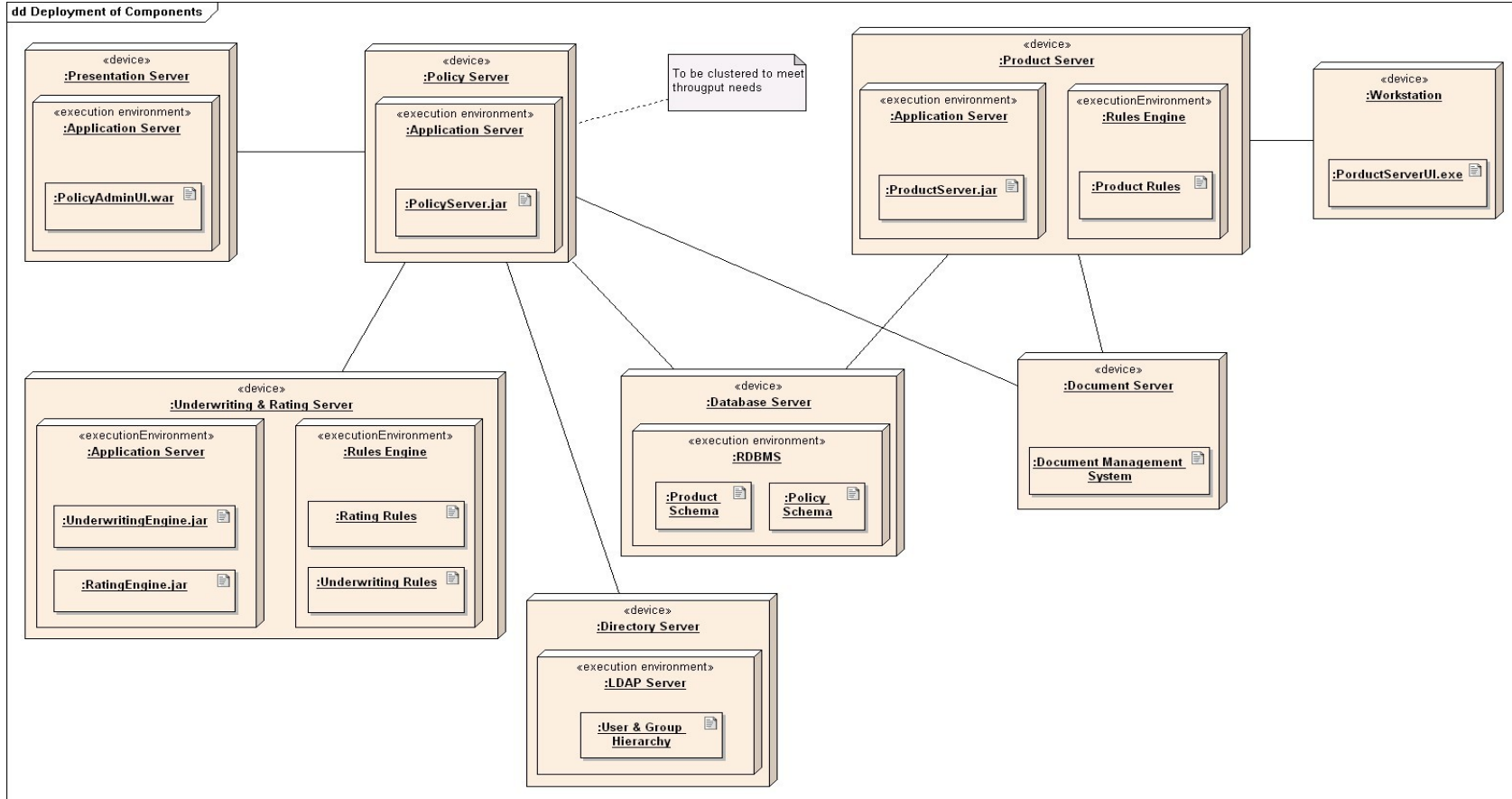
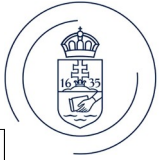
UML Class Diagram



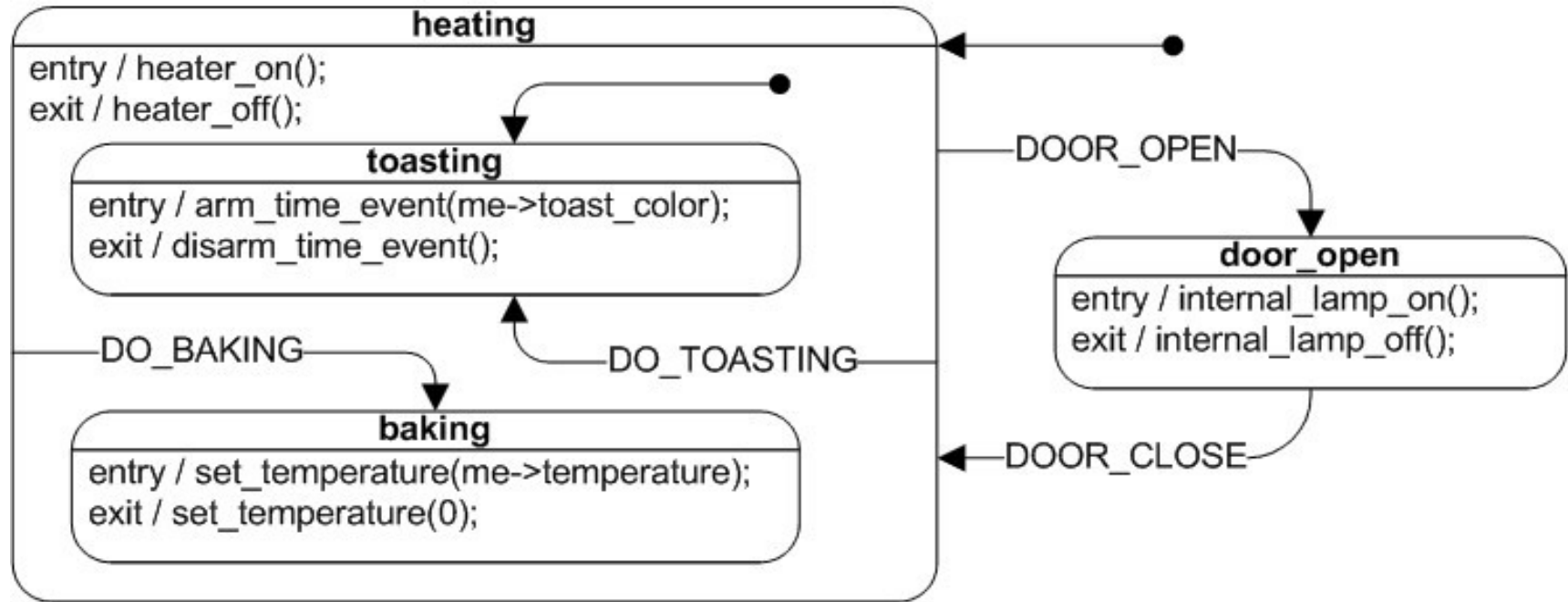
UML Component Diagram



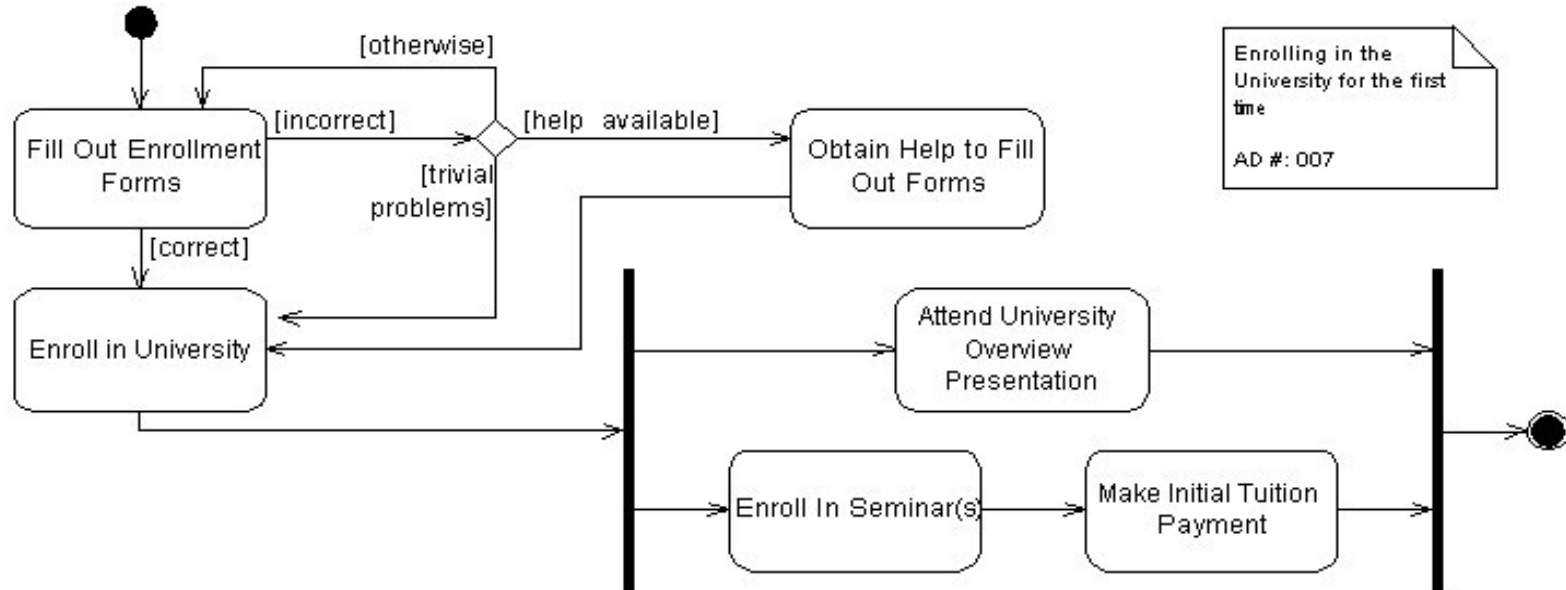
UML Deployment Diagram



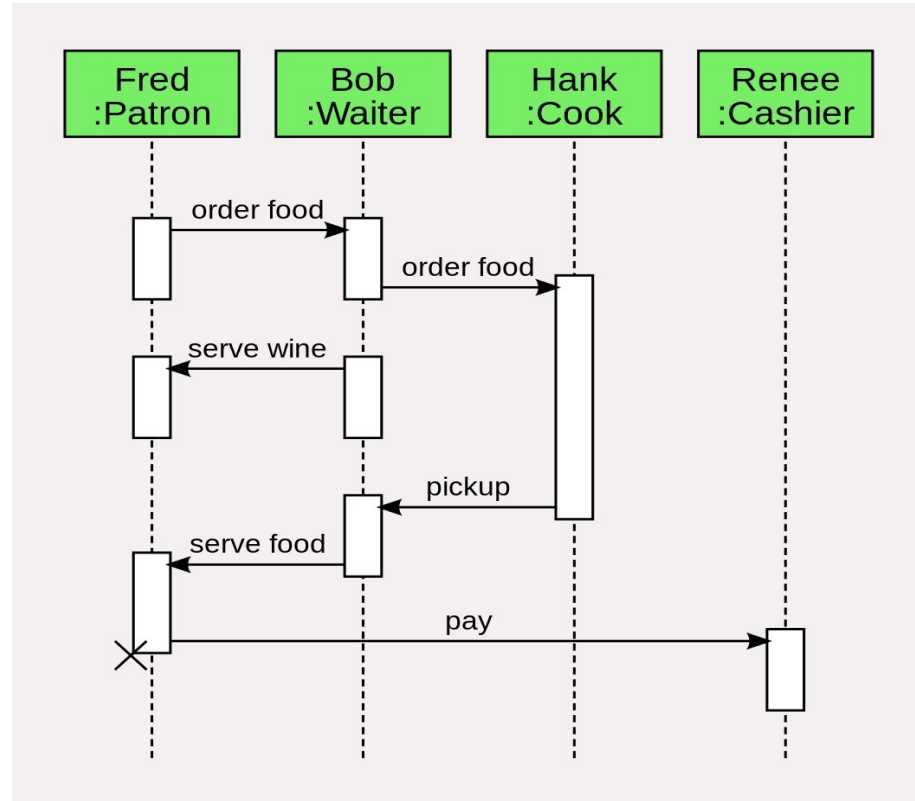
UML State Machine Diagram



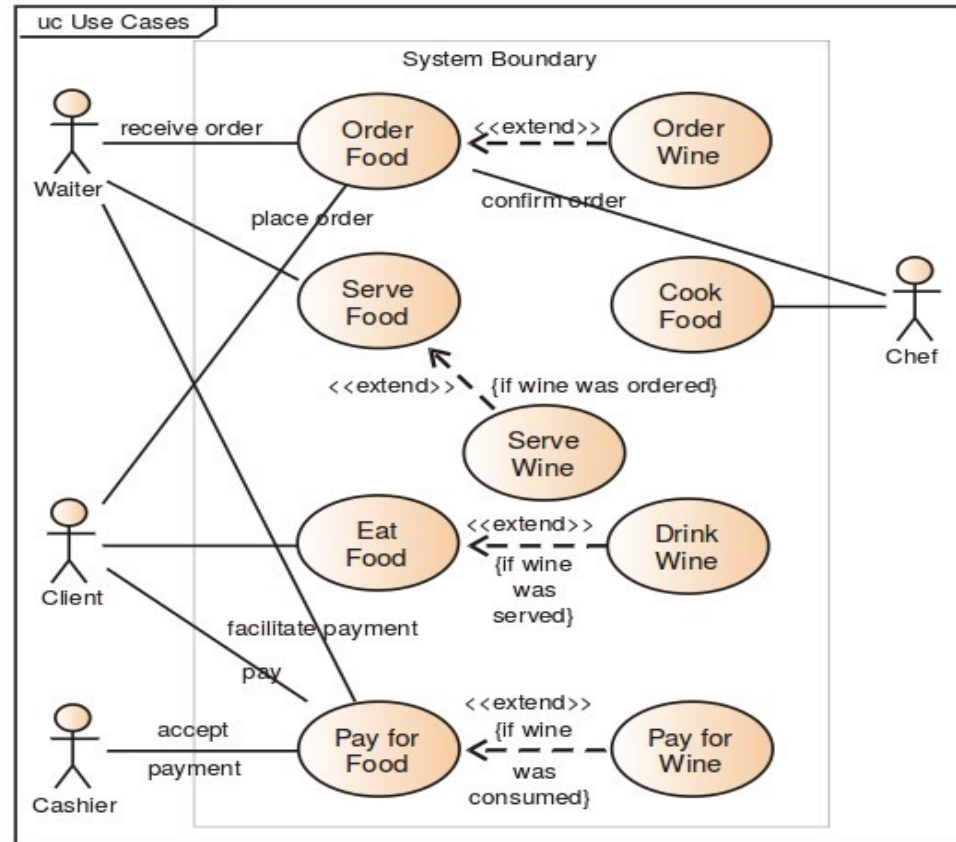
UML Activity Diagram



UML Sequence Diagram



UML Use Case Diagram



UML Criticism



- Good to visualize and present, but
- Nobody wants to program this way (creating diagrams)
- Complex diagrams cannot be overseen
- Simple diagrams are useless
- Only program stub is generated
- No round-trip editing

xtUML



- *eXecutable Unified Modeling Language*
- UML subsets (to make xtUML fully supported)
- Action Language
- Virtual Machine
- Testing, debugging (including state visualization), measurements are possible on original model without compilation
- Model Compilation
 - Into any **language**
 - On any **platform**
 - Possible optimization to target language / platform

MDD



– Model-driven Development

- Model-driven architecture design is useful for further development
- Model-driven Testing can be used independent of platform
- Model-driven Testing can give proof