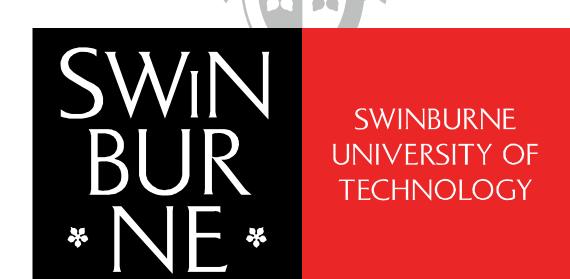
### Achieving Good Object-Oriented Design

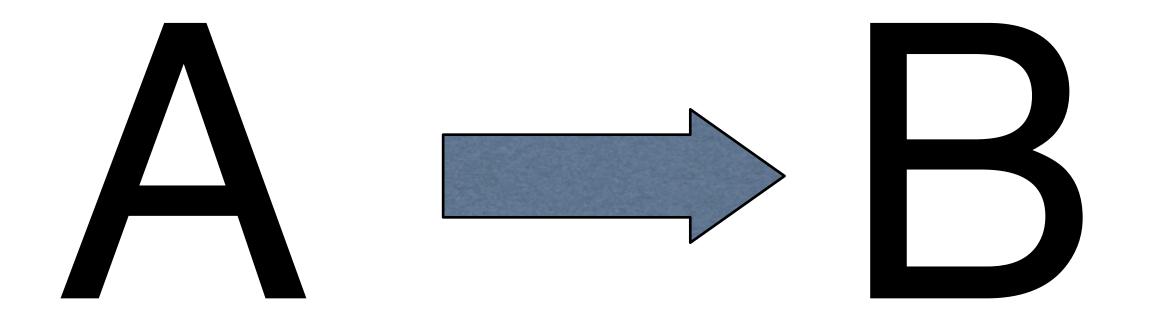
Charlotte Pierce



## 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



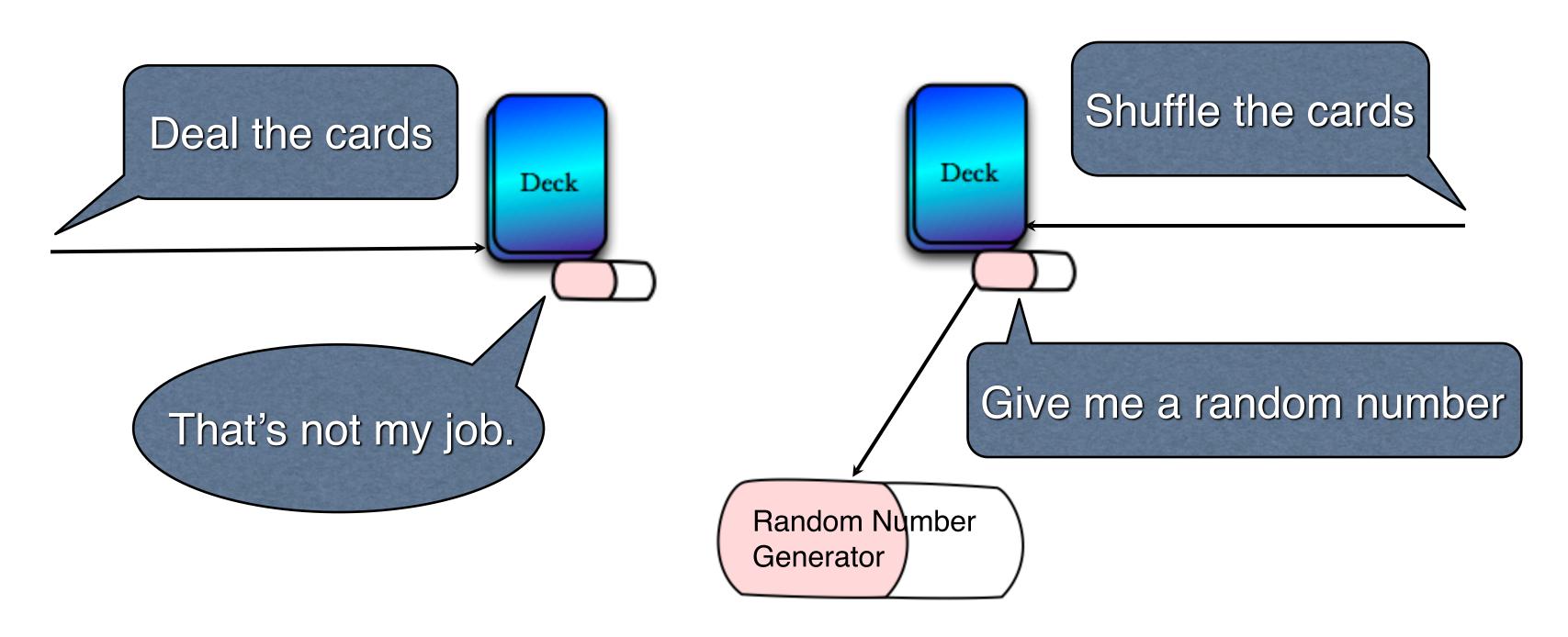
### Use principles - or rules of thumb - to guide design decisions



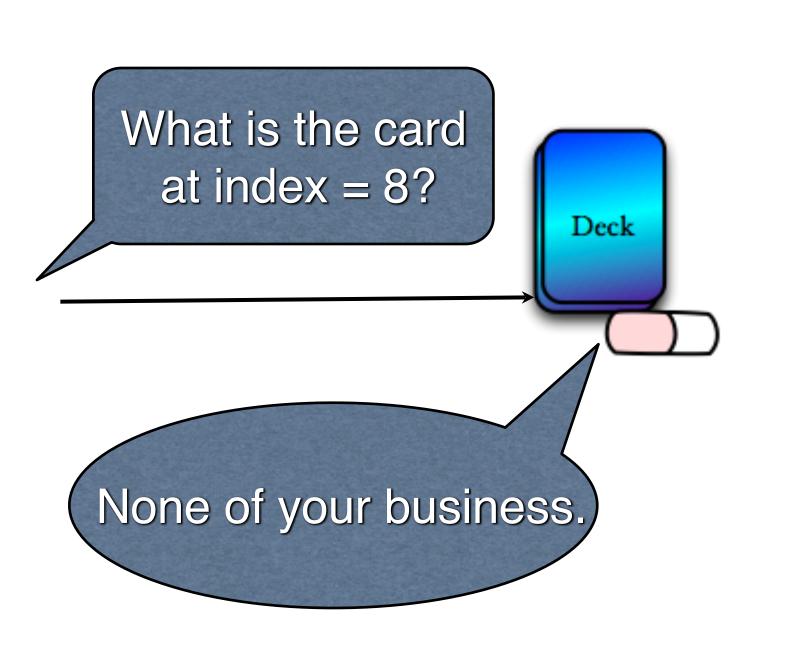
## Adopt a small set of simple rules to achieve good object-oriented design

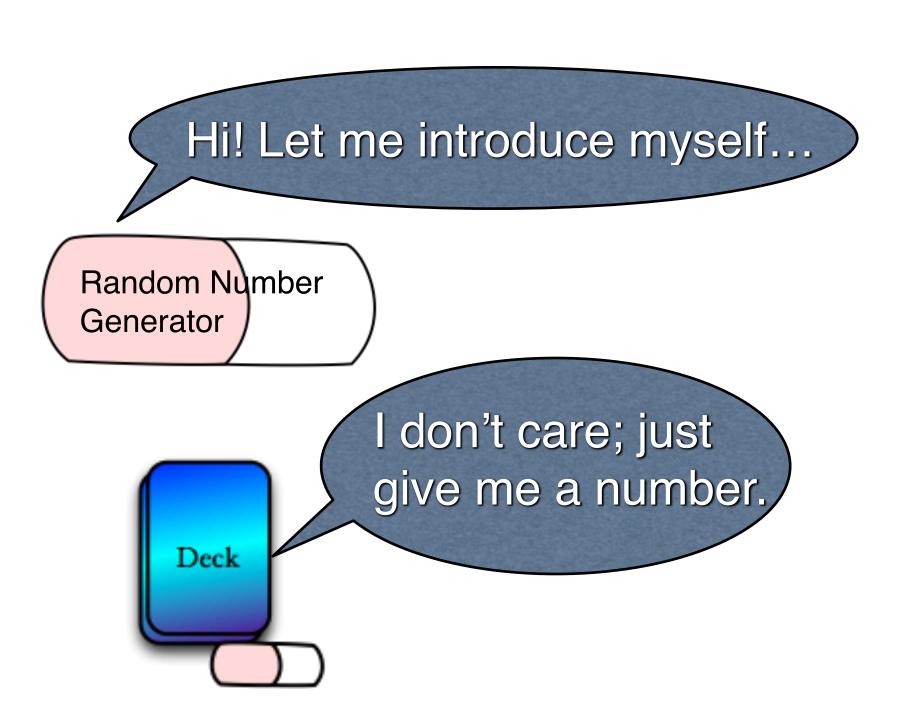
### Start with these three simple rules

#### Classes should be lazy

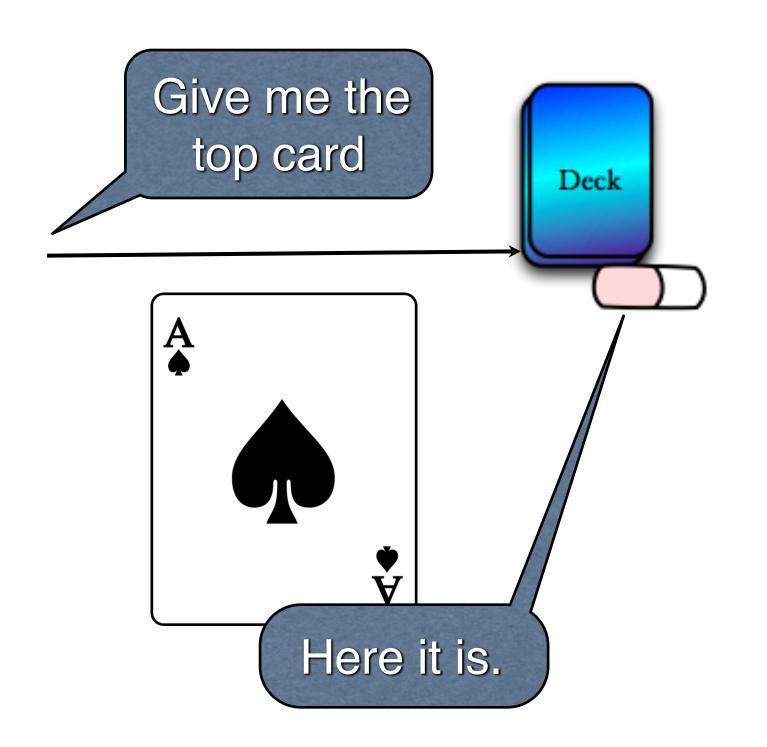


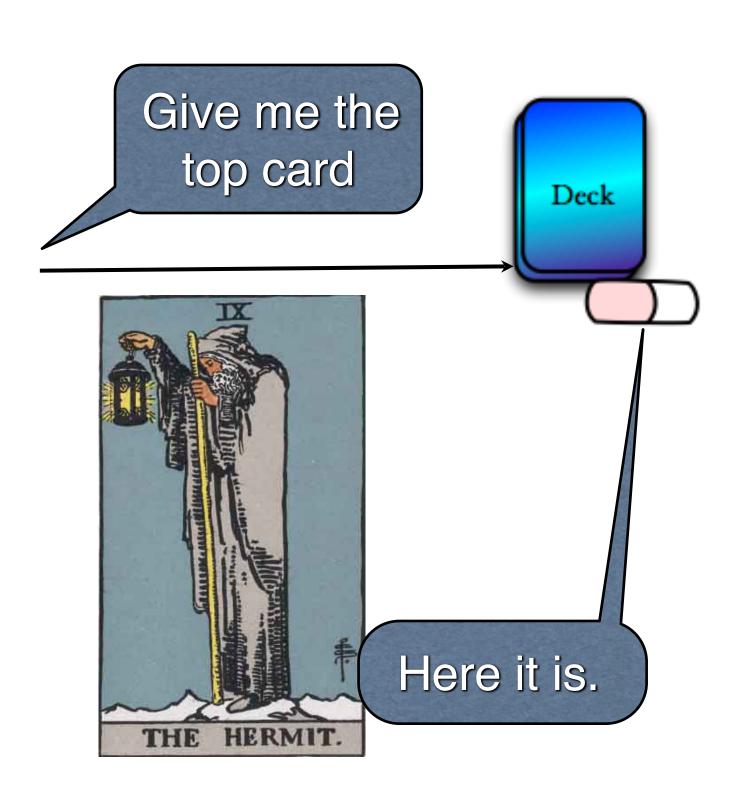
#### Classes should be antisocial





#### Derived classes should be conformist





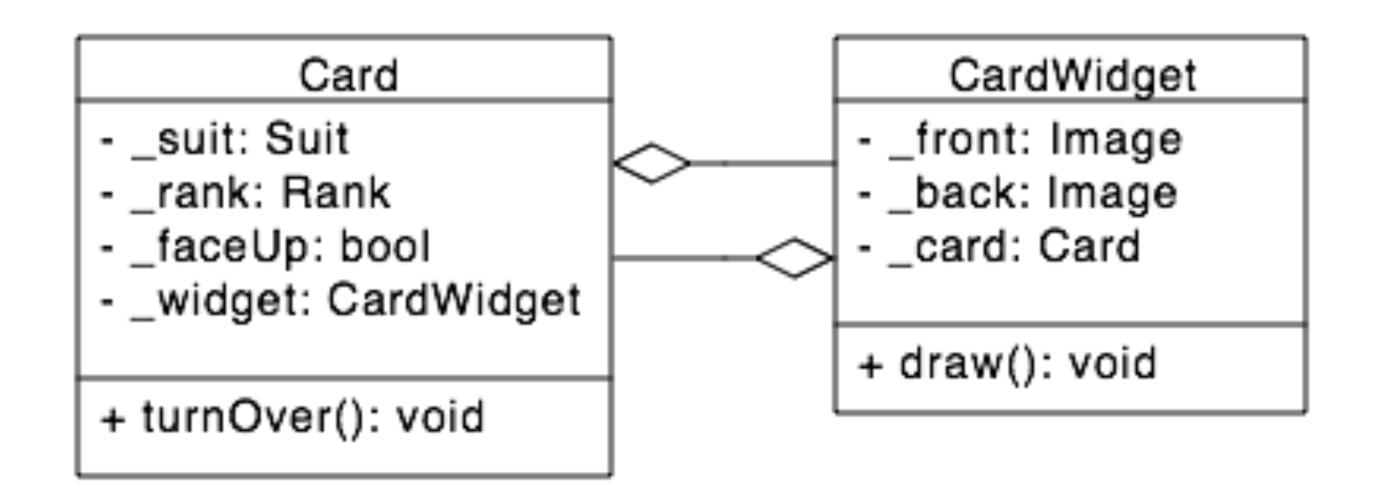
## Apply three simple rules to help evaluate object-oriented designs

#### Is this class sufficiently lazy?

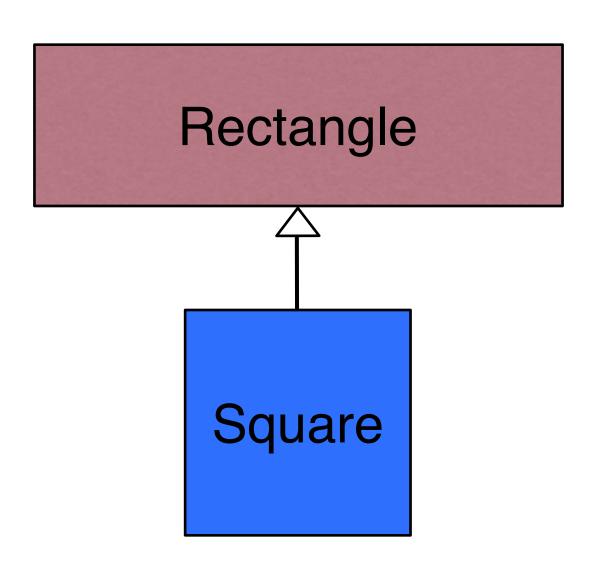
#### Card

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

#### Are these classes sufficiently antisocial?

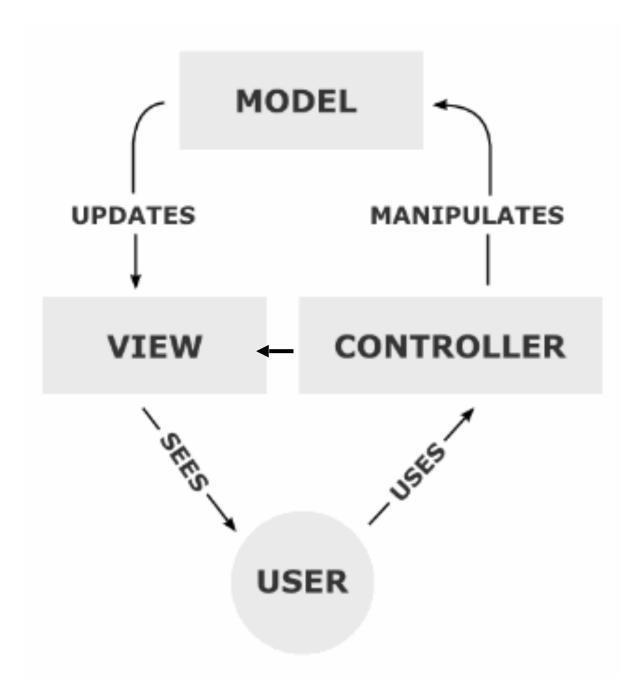


#### Is this derived class sufficiently conformist?

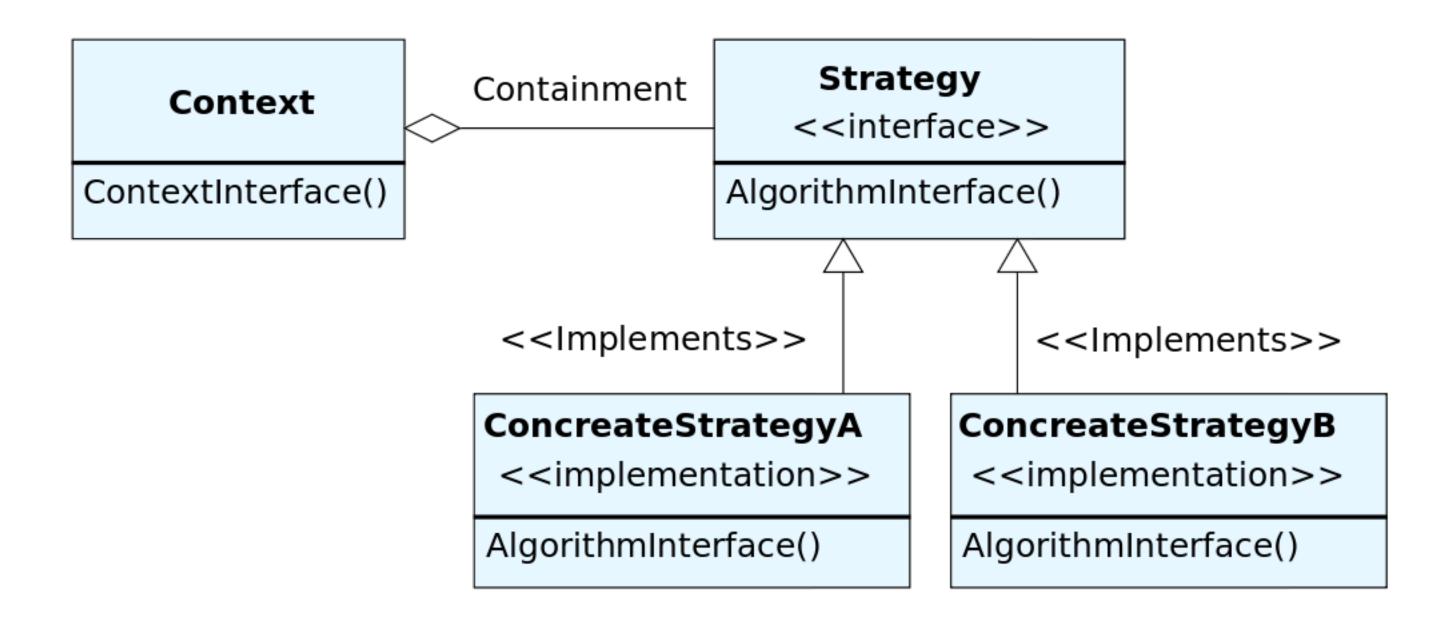


## Three simple rules guide the application of OOP principles and paradigms

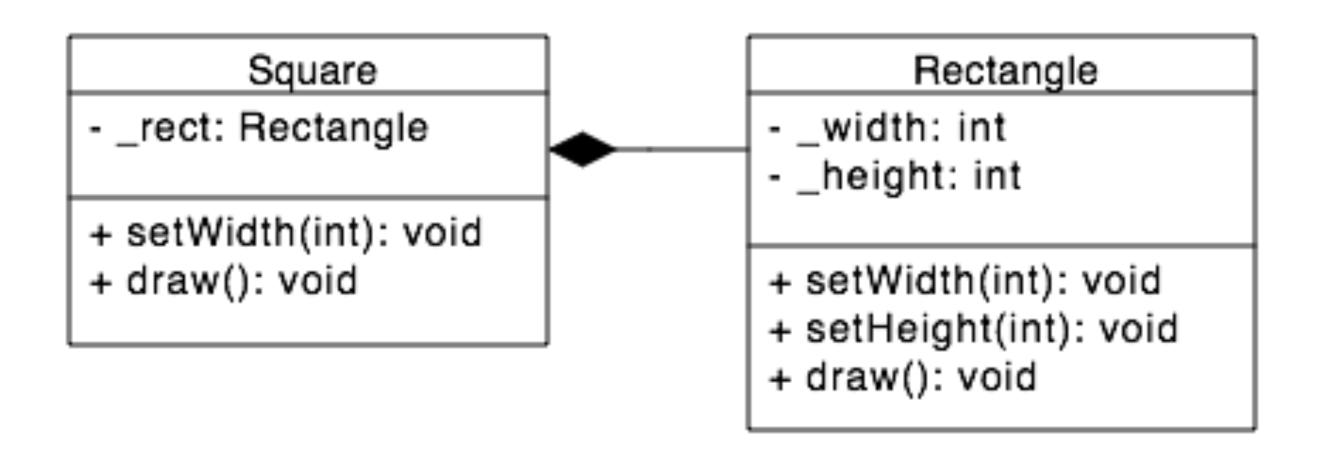
### Laziness motivates separation of concerns



## 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