## **Method Properties**

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ADAP C02

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#### **Method Properties**

- A method property describes a particular property of a method
  - A method may have one property from any one type of method property
  - Different types of method properties should be orthogonal
- A method property comes with its own conventions
  - Naming conventions, for example, specific leading verbs
  - Specific implementation structures
- Like with method types, developers know and use these names

#### **Types of Method Properties**

#### Implementation-related

About the internal implementation: { regular, composed, primitive, null }

#### Inheritance-related

About the inheritance interface: { regular, template, hook, abstract }

#### Convenience-related

Making programming easier: { general, constructor, default-value }

#### Meta-level-related

Which meta-level it applies to: { instance, class, meta-class }

#### Visibility-related

Who can see and access: { public, protected, package-protected, private }

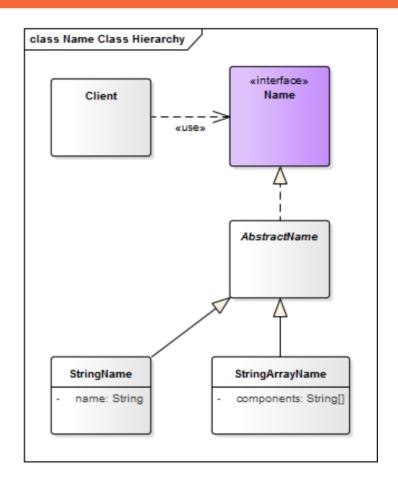
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## **Types and Values of Method Properties**

Implementation	Inheritance	Convenience
regular	regular	general
composed	template	constructor
primitive	primitive	default-value
null	abstract	
•••		

#### A Class Hierarchy for Homogenous Names

- interface Name
  - Captures the Name interface
  - Is client-facing only (no implementation)
- abstract class AbstractName
  - Captures implementation commonalities
  - Defines inheritance interface
- class StringName
  - Represents name in single string
  - Implements inheritance interface
- class StringArrayName
  - Represents name in string array
  - Implements inheritance interface



### **Composed Method (Implementation)**

Definition	A composed method is a method that organizes a task into several subtasks as a linear succession of method calls. Each subtask is represented by another method, primitive or non-primitive.
Also known as	-
JDK example	-
Name example	String AbstractName#getComponent(int) void AbstractName#insert(int, String)
Prefixes	-
Comment	Name was taken from [B97].

#### **Composed Method Examples**

```
public String[] asStringArray() {
 int max = getNoComponents();
 String[] sa = new String[max];
 for (int i = 0; i < max; i++) {
   sa[i] = getComponent(i);
 return sa;
protected void doInsert(int index, String component) {
 int newSize = getNoComponents() + 1;
 String[] newComponents = new String[newSize];
 for (int i = 0, j = 0; j < newSize; j++) {
   if (j != index) {
     newComponents[i] = components[i++];
   } else {
     newComponents[j] = component;
 components = newComponents;
```

### **Primitive Method (Implementation)**

Definition	A primitive method is a method that carries out one specific task, usually by directly using the fields of the object. It does not rely on any (non-primitive) methods of the class that defines the primitive method.
Also known as	-
JDK example	-
Name example	void AbstractName#assertIsValidIndex(int, int) String AbstractName#doGetComponent(int)
Prefixes	basic, do
Comment	Design by Primitive is a key principle of good class design that uses primitive methods.

#### **Primitive Method Examples**

```
public String getComponent(int index) {
  assertIsValidIndex(index);
  return doGetComponent(index);
protected abstract String doGetComponent(int index);
protected String doGetComponent(int i) {
  return components[i];
protected String doGetComponent(int i) {
  int startPos = getStartPositionOfComponent(i);
  int endPos = getEndPositionOfComponent(i);
  String maskedComponent = name.substring(startPos, endPos);
  return NameHelper.unmaskString(maskedComponent);
```

## **Template Method (Inheritance)**

Definition	A template method is a method that defines an algorithmic skeleton for a task by breaking it into subtasks. Some of the subtasks are deferred to subclasses by means of hook methods.
Also known as	-
JDK example	-
Name example	Name Name#getContextName() String[] Name#asStringArray()
Prefixes	-
Comment	Name was taken from [G+95].

#### **Template Method Examples**

```
public String[] asStringArray() {
  int max = getNoComponents();
  String[] result = new String[max];
  for (int i = 0; i < max; i++) {
    result[i] = getComponent(i);
  return result:
public abstract int getNoComponents();
public String getComponent(int index) {
  assertIsValidIndex(index);
  return doGetComponent(index);
protected abstract String doGetComponent(int index);
public String[] asStringArray() {
  return Arrays.copyOf(components, components.length);
```

## **Hook Method (Inheritance)**

Definition	A hook method is a method that declares a well-defined task and makes it available for overriding through subclasses.
Also known as	_
JDK example	-
Name example	String AbstractName#doGetComponent(int) Name AbstractName#doInsert(int, String)
Prefixes	-
Comment	-

#### **Hook Method Examples**

```
public String[] asStringArray() {
  int max = getNoComponents();
  String[] result = new String[max];
  for (int i = 0; i < max; i++) {
    result[i] = getComponent(i);
  return result;
public abstract int getNoComponents();
public String getComponent(int index) {
  assertIsValidIndex(index);
  return doGetComponent(index);
protected abstract String doGetComponent(int index);
```

#### **Hook Method Examples**

```
public String[] asStringArray() {
  int max = getNoComponents();
  String[] result = new String[max];
  for (int i = 0; i < max; i++) {
    result[i] = getComponent(i);
  return result;
public abstract int getNoComponents();
public String getComponent(int index) {
  assertIsValidIndex(index);
  return doGetComponent(index);
protected abstract String doGetComponent(int index);
```

## **Convenience Method (Convenience)**

Definition	A convenience method is a method that simplifies the use of another, more complicated method by providing a simpler signature and by using default arguments where the client supplies no arguments.
Also known as	-
JDK example	String BigInteger::toString() (wraps String BigInteger::toString(int radix))
Name example	String Name#getFirstComponent() String Name#asString()
Prefixes	-
Comment	Name was taken from [H00].

#### **Convenience Method Examples**

```
public String getFirstComponent() {
  return getComponent(0);
}

public String asString() {
  return asString(getDelimiterChar());
}
```

## **Default-Value Method (Convenience)**

Definition	A default-value method is a method that returns a single pre-defined value, like a constant, but changeable by subclasses.
Also known as	-
JDK example	-
Name example	public char AbstractName#getDelimiterChar() public char AbstractName#getEscapeChar()
Prefixes	-
Comment	-

#### **Default-Value Method Examples**

```
public static final char DEFAULT_DELIMITER_CHAR = '#';
public static final String DEFAULT DELIMITER STRING = "#";
public static final char DEFAULT_ESCAPE_CHAR = '\\';
public static final String DEFAULT ESCAPE STRING = "\\";
public char getDelimiterChar() {
  return DEFAULT DELIMITER CHAR;
public char getEscapeChar() {
  return DEFAULT_ESCAPE_CHAR;
```

#### **Making Method Properties Explicit in Code**

Annotate in comments using @MethodProperties list-of-properties

#### Review / Summary of Session

- General method properties
  - What are method types?
  - What categories of method properties are there?
- Specific method properties
  - What specific method properties are there? How common are they?
  - How are they defined? What naming convention do they follow?
- Interactions of methods
  - How do methods interact? How is this reflected in their properties?

# Thank you! Questions?

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