Applying Meyer's Taxonomy to Object-Oriented Software Systems

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Overview

- Use of Inheritance in existing OO Software Systems
 - Meyer's Taxonomy
 - Overview of Software System
 - Application of Meyer's Taxonomy to this existing system
 - Results and Conclusions

Meyer's Taxonomy

- Comprehensive Categorisation of Inheritance Relationships
- Model/Software/Variation are three main categories
- The abstractness/concreteness of parent/child classes facilitate classification by narrowing down the classification space
- Examples: (1) Model Inheritance: Subtype Inheritance

 $shape \rightarrow rectangle$

(2) Software Inheritance: Implementation Inheritance

 $array \rightarrow stack_array$

Meyer's Taxonomy

Categories of Meyer's Taxonomy

Model	Software	Variation
Subtype	Reification	Functional and
View	Structure	Type Variation
Extension	Implementation	Uneffecting
Restriction	Facility	

Table 1: Meyer's Taxonomy of Inheritance

Why use Meyer's Taxonomy?

- Study the use of Inheritance in OO
- A basis for system description
- Assess/refine/evaluate Meyer's
 Taxonomy in practice

Software System

A Library of Efficient Data Types and Algorithms (LEDA)

Open Source - source code easily accessible

Characteristic	Number
Classes	596
Inheritance Relationships	315
Multiple Inheritance Relationships	18
Min. Inheritance Depth	0
Max. Inheritance Depth	4
Inheritance Trees	52
Abstract Classes	15
Stand-alone classes	255
Friend	961
Friend (classes)	218
Friend (functions)	750
Friend (operator functions)	358

Meyer's Taxonomy & LEDA

- Decision Trees
- 4 Combinations of concrete/abstract classes
- The decisions for concrete parent and concrete child classes.

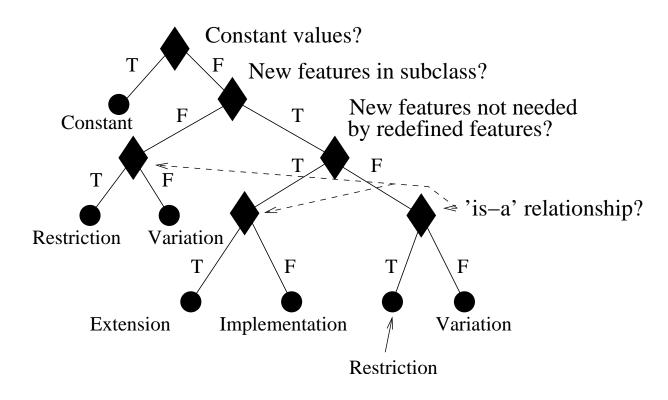


Figure 1: The decision tree when both the parent and child classes are concrete

Results

- 155/315 inheritance relationships examined
- 140/155 relationships are where both parent and child classes are concrete
- 78/140 belong to bridge design pattern e.g. $handle_base \rightarrow triangle$ and $handle_rep \rightarrow triangle_rep$
- Extension, Restriction and Subtype have been clearly identified
 - -Extension: e.g. $graph \rightarrow$ GRAPH < nodeType, edgeType >
 - Restriction: e.g. $graph \rightarrow ugraph(undirectedgraph)$
 - Subtype: $Base_Receiver_Event0 \rightarrow Receiver_Event0$
- Extension/Implementation and Restriction/Variation are prevalent

Problems and Related Issues

- Determining 'is-a' relationships /
 Semantic Analysis
- Multiple Inheritance
- Friend Relationships
 - Previous Work
 - Large no. of stand-alone classes
 - Friends which facilitate operator overloading
- Valid uses of Inheritance