**Connection (Kobling):**

The idea that if you change something in one class, it will fuck shit up in another. A negative term. Minimize this as much as possible, we generally want classes to work as independently as possible. Connections can be divided into 4 categories:

* *From outside:* Occurs when a class refers to methods or attributes from other classes.
* *From inside:* When some operation of a class refers to other parts of the same class, such as attributes.
* *From below:* When a subclass refers to operations or attributes in its superclass.
* *From the side:* Same as from outside, except now we’re talking private attributes.

In the order listed above, performing the connections near the top of the list isn’t too bad, and tbh is kind of a necessity to make an OO program work. Try to minimize those that fall towards the bottom though. Especially side connections. That’s a big no-no that should be saved for emergencies.

Tl;dr: Reduce how much shit depends on each other to ensure high encapsulation.

**The other thing that is opposite of connection (Samhørighed):**

Uh, I didn’t quite understand it. Figure it out later. The basic idea is, the lower the connection, the higher the non-connection is, which is what we want.

**A side note…**

What we’re trying to do here is basically create class herd immunity in our software. Liken the terms above to vaccinations. If no vaccinations are performed, one person becoming sick can lead to half a village being sick, and possibly causing ruin. If a large majority of the village is vaccinated however, there will rarely be any sick people. And when they are, the sickness won’t be able to spread very far, as there are very, *very* few middle-men to be infected and spread it to the other unprotected.

In software terms, we liken this to having most of our classes fail-safe through encapsulation, so that even if a class fails in some aspect, other classes will still be able to function perfectly fine.

You could also use password variation as a metaphor here. If you have varied individual passwords for each site you use, then you won’t be in trouble if any one of those sites are compromised as they only have your access info to that specific site. If you however use the same passwords for all accounts on different sites, then having one site compromised will lead to your accounts on other sites also being compromised.

**If you want to continue in the book, start from page 269, chapter 14.2**