Object Oriented Analysis & Design 面向对象分析与设计

Lecture_07 通用的职责分配软件原则 GRASP

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■ 1、GRASP原则一: 创建者 Creator

 Who should be responsible for creating a new instance of some class 由谁来负责创建某个类的新实例(对象)

1.1 GRASP 原则

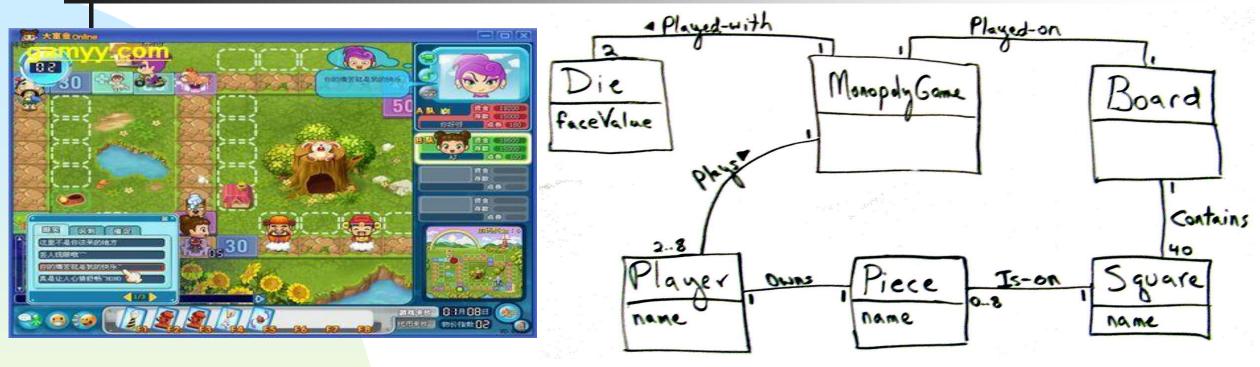
GRASP

- General Responsibility Assignment Software Patterns
- 初学对象技术的同学,在编码或绘制交互图和类图时,应该理解并应用 GRASP的内在思想,以便尽快地掌握这些基本原则,它们是设计OO系统 的基础
- GRASP原则可以帮助设计人员理解面向对象设计的本质,并以一种有条理的、理性的、可解释的方式应用这些设计原则 The GRASP patterns are a learning aid to help one understand essential object design, and apply design reasoning in a methodical, rational, explainable ways

1.1 GRASP 原则

- GRASP 原则共9条
 - Creator
 - Information Expert
 - Low Coupling
 - Controller
 - High Cohesion
 - Polymorphism
 - Indirection
 - Pure Fabrication
 - Protected Variations

1.2 Mini Exercise 1



Monopoly iteration-1 domain model

- Who will create Square object in Monopoly? Why?
- Thinking steps
 - Have no design model, so start with Domain Model
 - LRG: Low representational gap build design model

1.3 GRASP rule1: Creator (创建者)

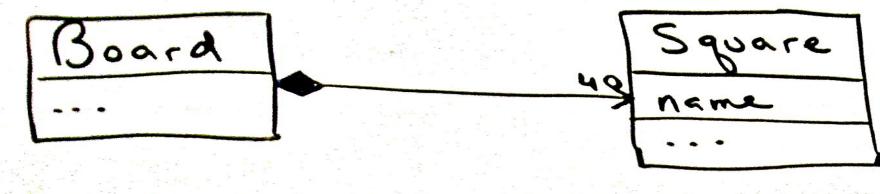
- Name: Creator
- Problem:
 - Who should be responsible for creating a new instance of some class?
- Solution:
 - Assign class B the responsibility to create an instance of class A if one of these is true (the more the better):
 - 1. B "contains" or compositely aggregates A
 - 2. B records A
 - 3. B closely uses A
 - 4. B has the initializing data for A that will be passed to A when it is created (B is an expert with respect to A)

如果有一个以上的选项适用,通常首选聚集或包含A的类

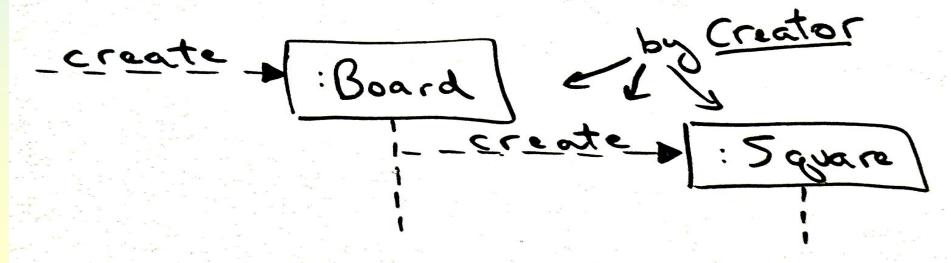
- Note:
 - B and A refer to software objects, not domain model objects

1.4 Creator: example Monopoly

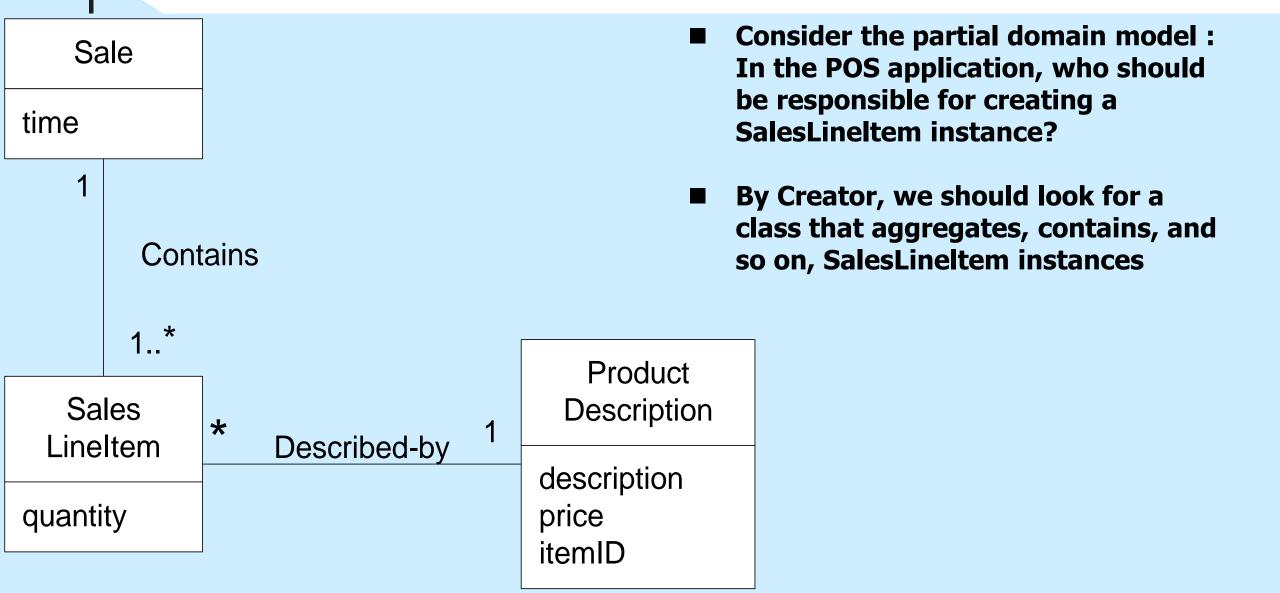
- Board create Square
 - Because of 'Board' contains 'Square'



Who create 'Board'?

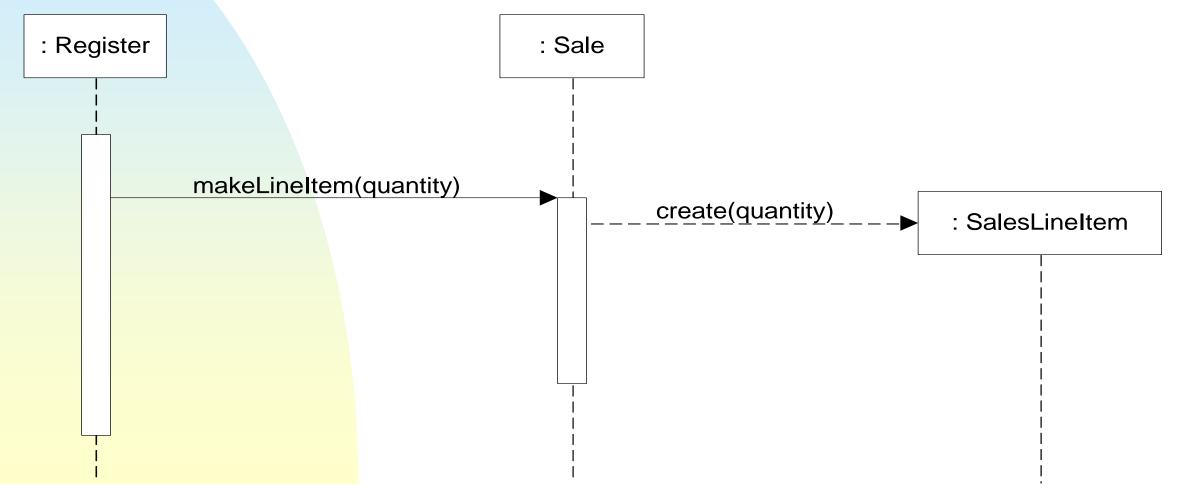


1.5 Creator: POS example



1.5 Creator: POS example

- Since a Sale contains (in fact, aggregates) many SalesLineltem objects, the Creator pattern suggests that Sale is a good candidate to have the responsibility of creating SalesLineltem instances
- This leads to a design of object interactions as shown :



1.6 Discuss: Creator — When Not to Use

- When want to reuse existing instances for performance purposes (caching)
- conditionally creating an instance from one of <u>a family of</u> <u>similar classes</u> based upon some external property value
 - GOF pattern
- Delegate responsibility further down
- Other more complex situations

1.6 Discuss: Creator — Benefits

- Existing associations means created class is in any case visible to creator
- High cohesion
- Does not increase coupling



本讲结束