

COMP1531

Week 9 Tutorial!

Housekeeping

- milestone 3 due this Sunday
- practice exam - this week's lab
 - only attendance is marked
 - 40 mins
- MyExperience is out, please give feedback :)



[O]pen [C]losed [P]rinciple (OCP)

OCP

- **Open** for extension:
 - As requirements change, the behaviour of the class can be extended i.e. class can be extended with to behave in new and different ways to adapt to the changes
- **Closed** for modification:
 - Extending the behaviour of the module should not require changing the original source, or binary code of the module.

Example (bad)

```
class Car:

    def move(self):
        print("car moving..")
class Bike:
    def move(self):
        print("bike moving..")
class Traveller():
    def __init__(self):
        self._car = Car()

    def start_journey(self):
        self._car.move()

traveller = Traveller()
traveller.start_journey()
```

Example (improved)

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod

class Vehicle(ABC):

    """
    @param: db contains database connection details
    """

    @abstractmethod
    def move(self):
        pass

class Car(Vehicle):

    def move(self):
        print("moving car")

class Bike(Vehicle):

    def move(self):
        print("moving bike")

class Traveller():

    """
    Injecting the vehicle type through the method
    """

    def start_journey(self, vehicle):
        vehicle.move()

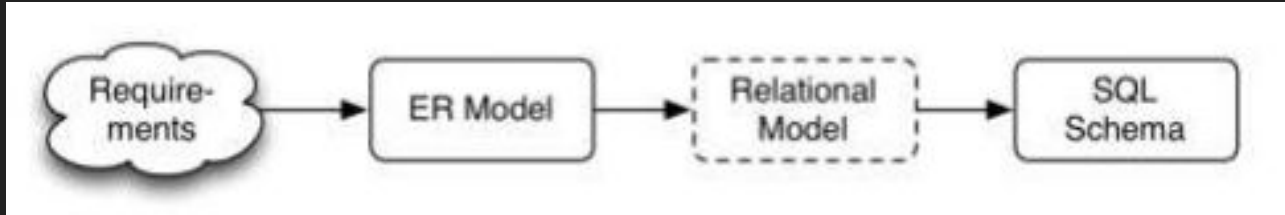
traveller_1 = Traveller()
traveller_1.start_journey(Car())

traveller_2 = Traveller()
traveller_2.start_journey(Bike())
```

ER Diagrams

ER Diagram

- [E]ntity [R]elationship data modelling



- collection of interrelated entities.

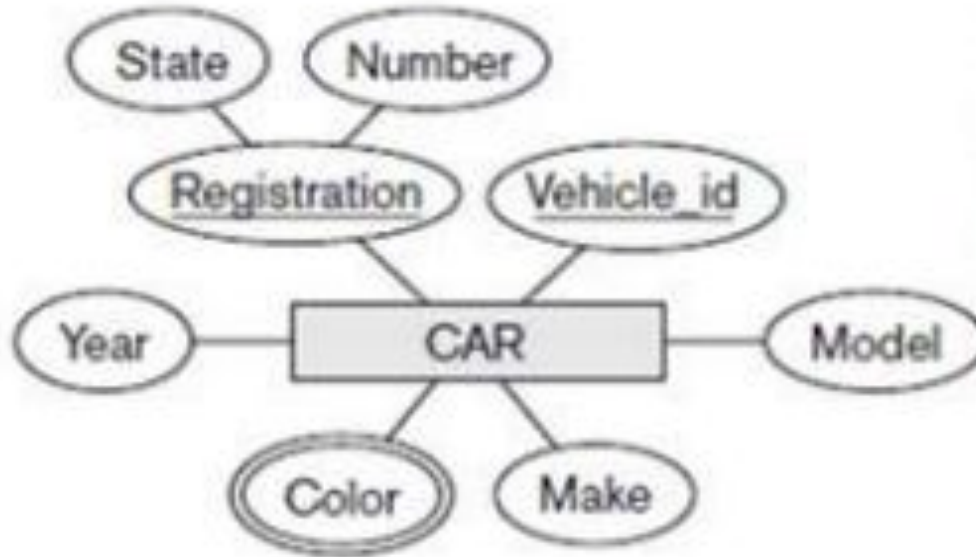
Components of ER diagram

- **Entity** - basically a thing of interest
- **Attribute** - a characteristic or property of interest
- **Entity set** - set of entities with the same attributes (analogous to *class* definition in OO)
- **Key** - consist attribute that is unique over the entity set

ER - Example

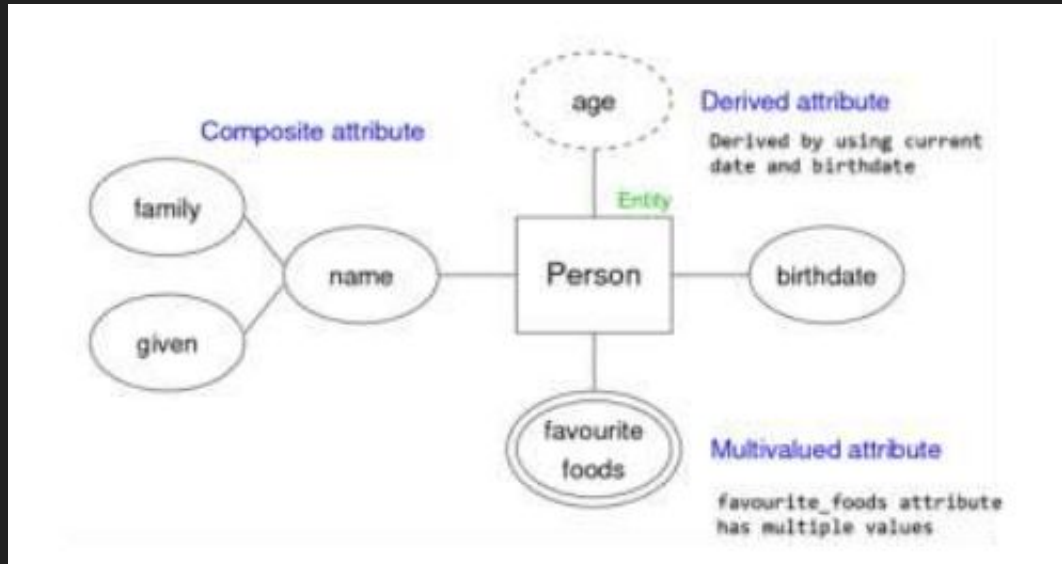
An Entity-set CAR with two key attributes (registration and vehicle_id), three single-valued attributes (year, model and make) and a multi-valued attribute (colour)

ER - Example (ans)



Other types of attributes

- Derived attribute
- Composite attribute



Relationships in ER Diagram

- relates two or more entities
 - student <is enrolled in> course
- **degree** of a relationship is the number of participating entities, mostly binary (degree = 2)
- **cardinality** - number of associated entities on each side of the relationship
 - one-to-one
 - one-to-many
 - many-to-many
 - *give example of manager, branch, account and customer*

Example (ans)

one-to-one



one-to-many



many-to-many



Level of Participation

- **total** - every $a \in A$ participates in 1 or more relationships in R
- **partial** - only some $a \in A$ participate in relationships in R

e.g.

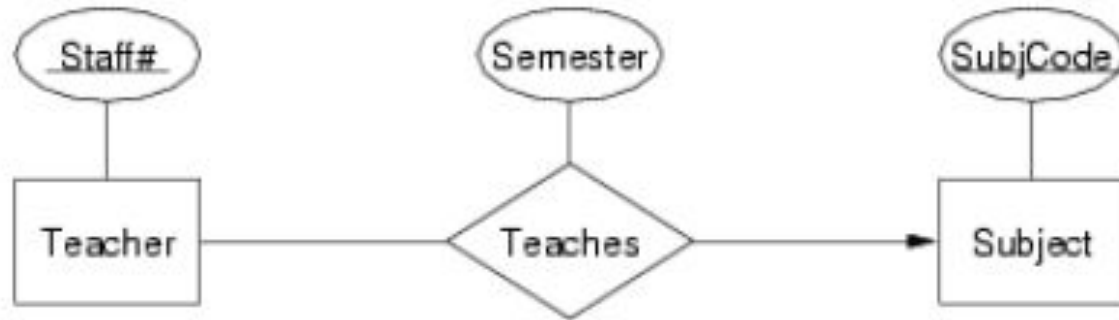
- every bank loan is associated with at least one customer
- not every customer in a bank has a loan

Participation level (example)



Exercise (1.1)

(i)

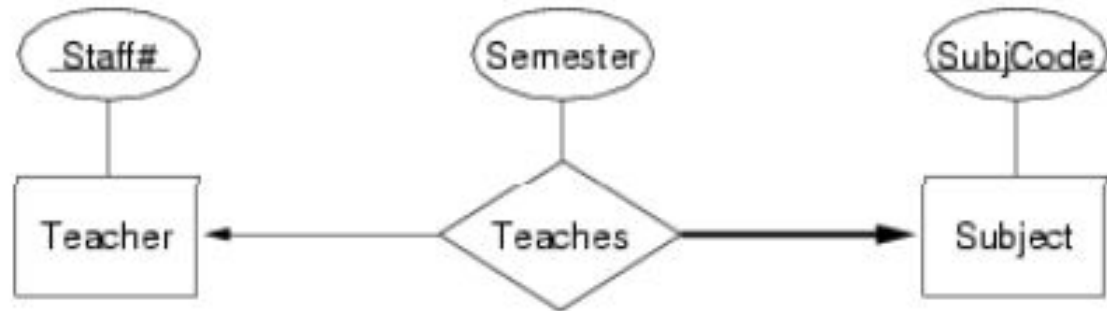


Exercise (1.1) - answer

- one to many
 - teacher can only teach one course
 - but a subject can be taught by many teachers
- partial participation
 - not every subject is assigned to a teacher
 - not every teacher is assigned to teach a subject

Exercise (1.2)

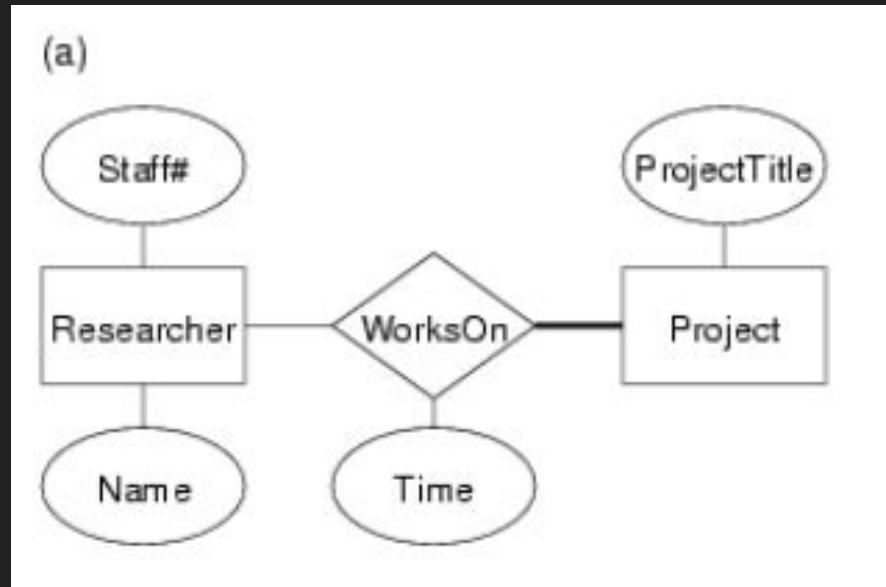
(ii)



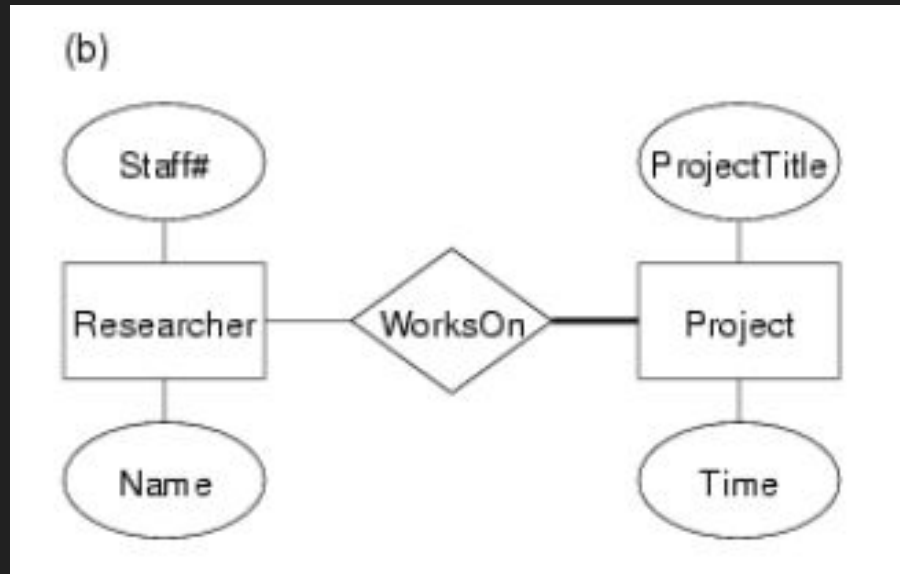
Exercise (1.2) - answer

- one-to-one
 - a teacher can only teach one subject and vice versa
- total participation on the subject entity side
 - a subject must be assigned to a teacher

Exercise (2.1)



Exercise (2.2)



Answer

- a. the Time attribute is attached to the WorksOn relationship
 - i. models time that each researcher spends on each project that they are involved with
- b. the Time attribute is attached to the Project entity
 - i. measures the total time allocated to the project

Both:

- every project must have at least one researcher
- not every researcher needs to work on a project