

CS202: Programming Systems

Week 1_3: OO Design

10/2016

Object-oriented design

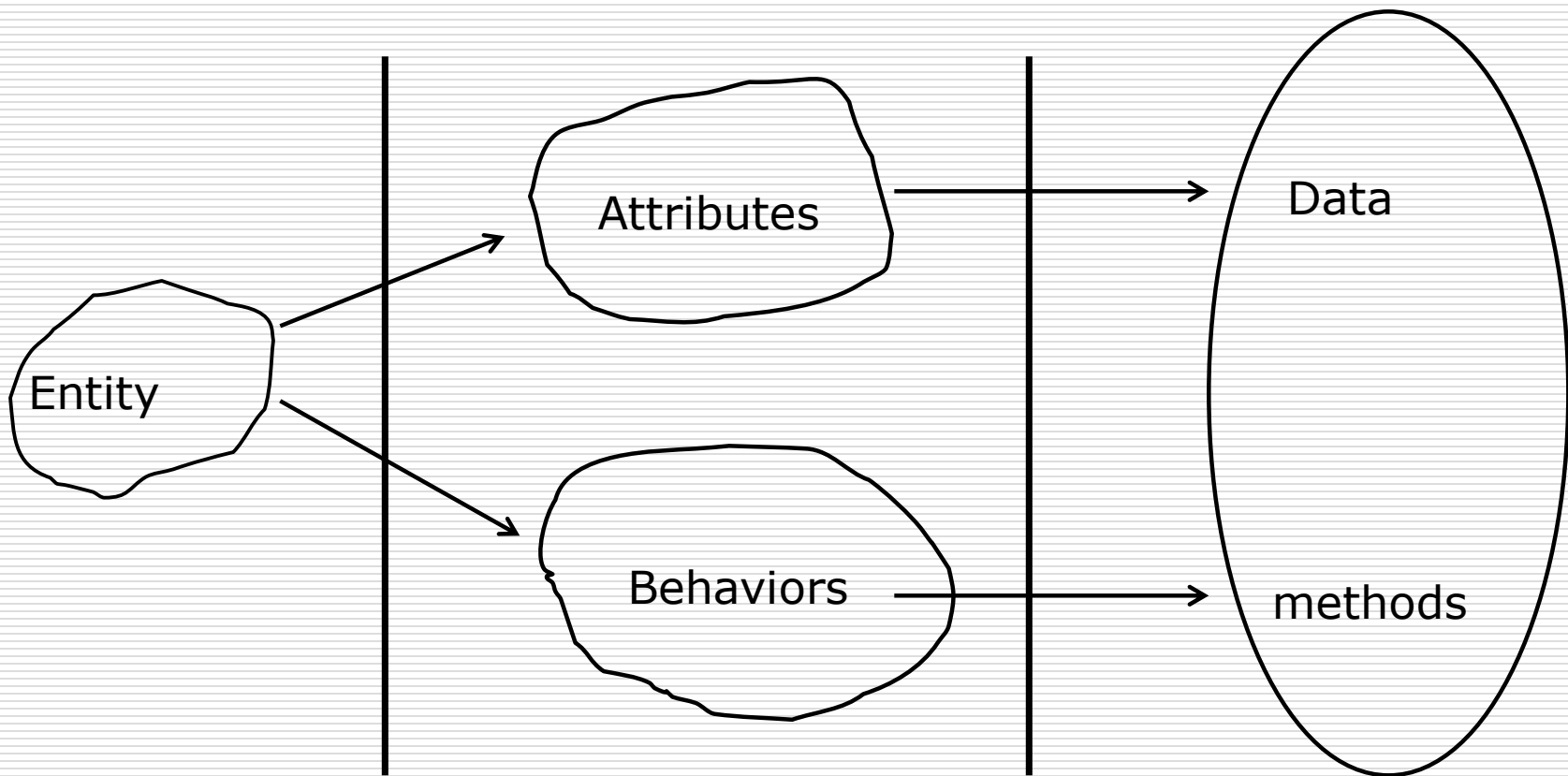
- ❑ Abstract Data Types (ADT)
- ❑ Divide project into a set of cooperating classes
- ❑ Each class has a very specific functionality
- ❑ Think of a class as similar to a data type
- ❑ Class can be used to create instances of objects

Mapping the real world to software

Real world

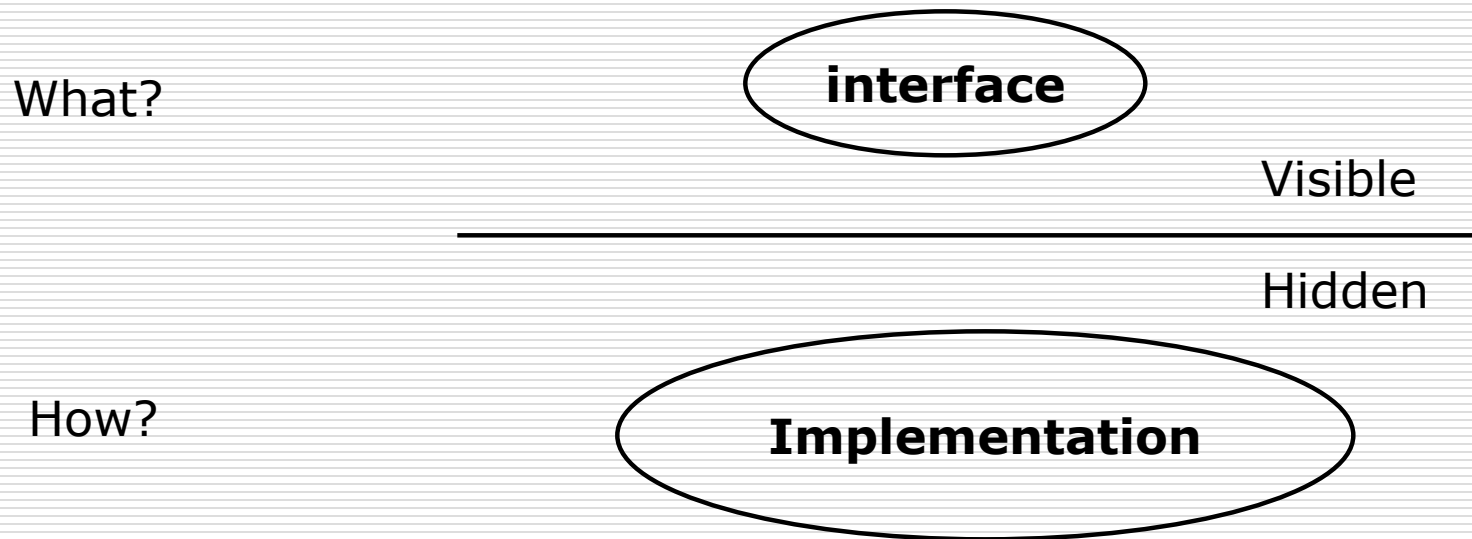
Abstraction

Software



Classes in OO Programming

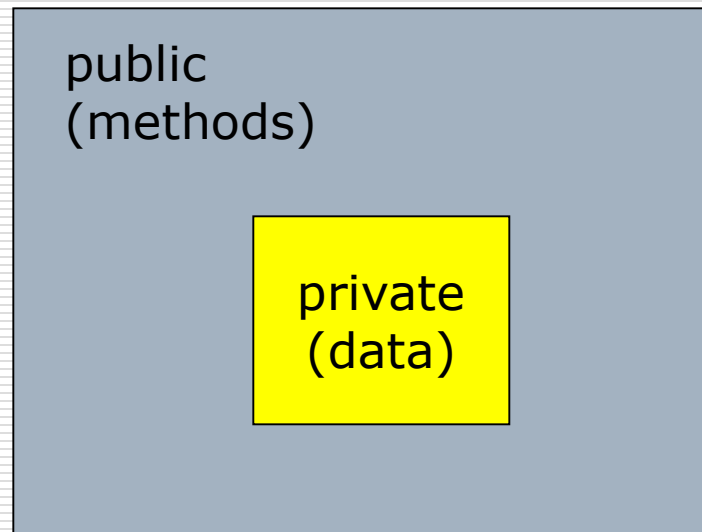
- Separation interface from implementation



Structure of a class

- ❑ A class models an entity in real world
- ❑ A class represents all members of a group of objects
- ❑ A class provides a public interface and a private implementation
- ❑ Hiding the data and “algorithm” from the user

Structure of a class



class

Designing process

- Identifying classes
- Identifying behaviors
 - Decide whether behavior is accomplished by a single class or through the collaboration of a number of "related" classes
 - Static behavior: behavior always exists
 - Dynamic behavior: depending of when/how a behavior is invoked, it might or might not be legal

Identifying classes

- Abbott and Booch:

- use nouns, pronouns, noun phrases to identify objects and classes
- Note: not all nouns are really going to relate to objects

- Coad and Yourdon:

- identify individual or group "things" in the system/problem

- Ross: common object categories: people, places, things, organizations, concepts, events

Class

- A class should:
 - be a real-world entity
 - be important to the discussion of the requirements
 - have a crisply defined boundary
 - make sense; (i.e. can identify the attributes and behaviors)
 - closely related

Object

- ❑ An “object” is an **instance of a class**
 - Just like a “variable” is an instance of a specific data type
- ❑ We can zero or more variables (or objects) in our programs

Class and object

- ❑ A class is a blueprint for an object.
- ❑ When you instantiate an object, you use a class as the basis for how the object is built.
- ❑ A class can be thought of as a sort of higher-level data type. For example:

```
myClass myObject;
```

Class and object

- ❑ Each object has its own attributes and behaviours .
- ❑ A class defines the attributes and behaviours that all objects created with this class will possess.
- ❑ Classes are pieces of code.
- ❑ Objects are created from classes,

Class declaration in C++

```
class    <Name of the class>
{
    public:
        <public attributes and methods>
    private:
        <private attributes and methods>
};
```

Scope

- ❑ **private**: only visible to methods of the class itself.
- ❑ **public**: can be use from inside of the class or any client outside

An example

```
class Date
{
    public:
        Date();
        Date(int iNewDay, int iNewMonth, int iNewYear);
        int    getDay();    // return day
        int    getMonth();  // return month
        int    getYear();   // return year
        ...
    private:
        int    iDay, iMonth, iYear;
};
```

Scope resolution operator ::

- Tell the compiler the method or attribute belongs to a certain object

For example:

```
Date::getDay()
```

```
Date::getMonth()
```


Separation declaration from definition

```
//keep in 1 file
class Date
{
    public:
        int    getDay();

    private:
        ...
};

int    Date::getDay()
{
    return iDay;
}
```

```
// header file .h
class Date
{
    public:
        int    getDay();
    private:
        ...
};

// implementation file .cpp
int    Date::getDay()
{
    return iDay;
}
```

How to use the `Date` class

```
int main()
{
    Date today(20, 10, 2008);
    Date tomorrow, someDay;

    //can I do this?
    cout << today.iMonth;
    //how about this?
    cout << today.getMonth();
    ...
}
```

Encapsulation and data hiding

□ Encapsulation:

- A C++ class provides a mechanism for packaging data and the operations that may be performed on that data into a single entity

□ Information Hiding

- A C++ class provides a mechanism for specifying access

Taxonomy of member functions

- The types of member functions may be classified in a number of ways. A common taxonomy:
 - **Constructor:** an operation that creates a new instance of a class
 - **Mutator:** an operation that changes the state of of the data members of an object
 - **Observer:** an operation that reports the state of the data members (aka Accessors, Getters)
 - **Iterator:** an operation that allows processing of all the components of a data structure sequentially

Exercises

- List member functions of the following classes:
 - Date
 - Fraction with numerator and denominator
 - Employee