## Object-Oriented Systems CS60059

#### Dr. RAJIB MALL

Professor

Department Of Computer Science & Engineering

IIT Kharagpur.

#### About The Instructor

- · RAJIB MALL
- B.E., M.E., Ph.D from Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
- Worked with Motorola (India)
  - Senior engineer and later as project manager
- Shifted to IIT, Kharagpur in 1994
  - Currently Professor

#### Motivation for Crediting this Course

You have got a sophisticated gun

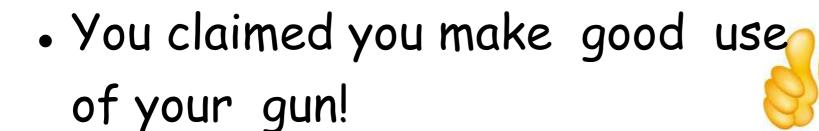


· You are the proud owner of the nice gun!

• Wanted to use it...



• Opportunity came ...



#### Motivation cont...

- You learnt Java, C++, ...
- You know the syntax and semantics well.
- You have written small programs that work.
- You claimed you are an expert object-oriented software developer!!
- This syndrome is not restricted to students alone...

#### Plan of The Course

- Basic concepts
- UML
- Designing using UML
- -- Testing OO programs?
- Object-oriented principles
- Patterns





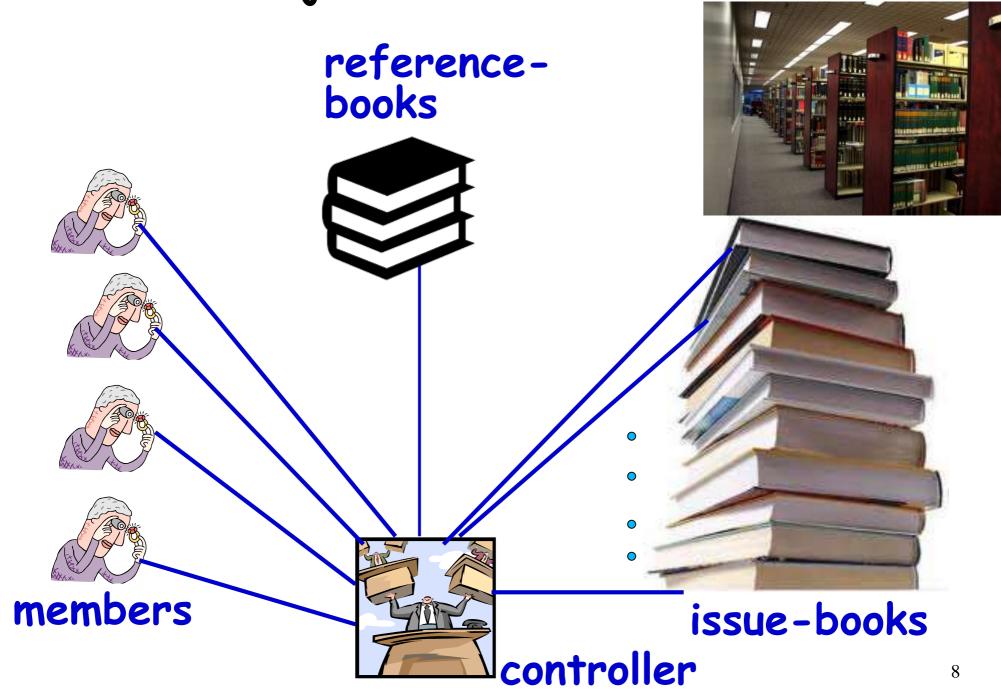
#### Grading

- Class Test 1 --- End Aug 10%
- Mid Sem --- End Sep 25%
- Class Test 2 --- End Oct 10%
- End Sem --- End Nov 50%
- Class attendance + Participation -- 5%
- Bonus (Extra Marks) --- ???

#### Introduction

- Object-oriented design (OOD) techniques are now extremely popular:
  - Inception in early 1980's and nearing maturity.
  - Widespread acceptance in industry and academics.
  - Unified Modelling Language (UML) became an ISO standard (ISO/IEC 19501) in 2004.

Schematic Object-Oriented Solution for LIS



#### Object-Oriented Development

- A system is designed as a set of interacting objects.
- Objects are often real-world entities:
  - Examples: an employee, a book etc.
  - Can also be conceptual objects :
    - · Controller, manager, etc.

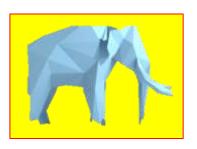


- An object consists of data (attributes) and functions (methods) that operate on data.
  - Encapsulation.

## Class Diagram

#### Class

• Template for object creation:

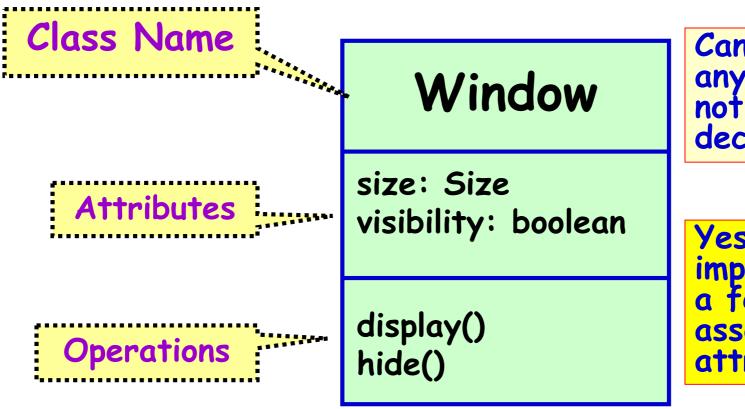


- Instantiated into objects mm mm mm

- Examples: Employee, Book, etc.
- Sometimes not intended to produce instances:
  - Abstract classes

#### UML Class Representation

 A class represents a set of objects having similar attributes, operations, relationships and behavior.



Can it have any attributes not explicitly declared here?

Yes. A class implicitly has a few association attributes...

#### Alternate Representations of a Class in UML

#### LibraryMember

Member Name
Membership Number
Address
Phone Number
E-Mail Address
Membership Admission Date
Membership Expiry Date
Books Issued

```
issueBook( );
findPendingBooks( );
findOverdueBooks( );
returnBook( );
findMembershipDetails( );
```

#### LibraryMember

```
issueBook( );
findPendingBooks( );
findOverdueBooks( );
returnBook( );
findMembershipDetails( );
```

LibraryMember

Why?

Attributes

Methods

#### Class Attribute Examples

Java Syntax	UML Syntax
Date birthday	
Public int duration=100	
Private Student students[0MAX_Size]	

#### Visibility of Class of Members

Visibilty	Java Syntax	UML Syntax
public	public	+
protected	protected	#
?		~
private	private	-

#### Methods

 Methods are the operations supported by an object:

- Means for manipulating the data of an object.
- Invoked by sending a message (method call).

#### Window

size: Size

visibility: boolean

display() hide()

- Examples: display(), calculate\_salary(), issue-book(), getMemberDetails(), etc.

#### Method Examples

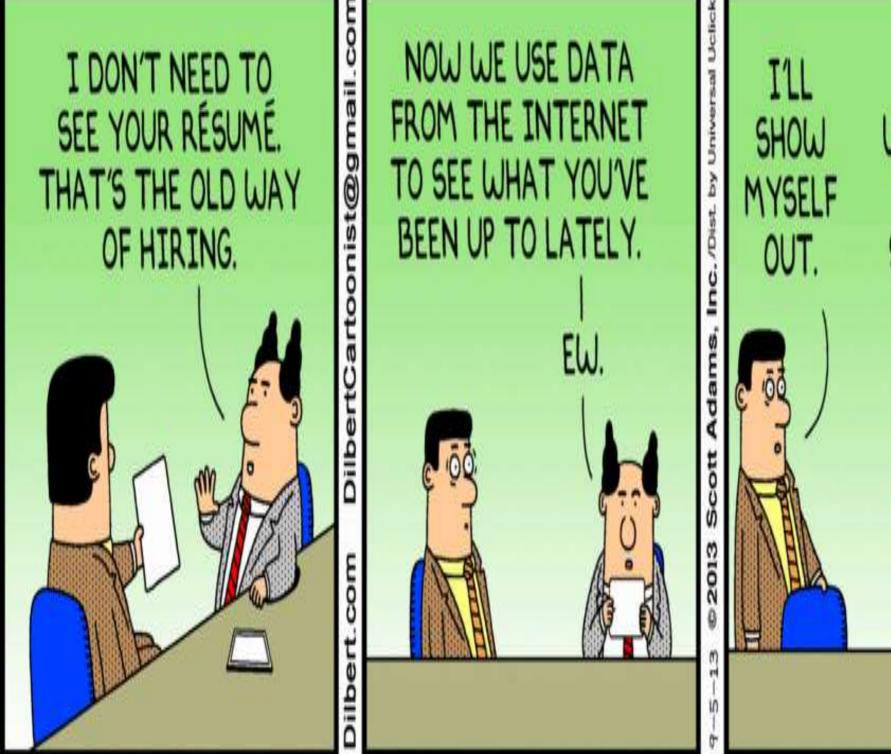
Java Syntax	UML Syntax?
void move(int dx, int dy)	
public int getSize()	

#### Are Methods and Messages Synonyms?

- · No
- Message was the original concept in object-orientation...
- Methods are the later simplifications...
- Sometimes used as synonyms

#### Are Methods and Operations Synonyms?

- · No
- An operation can be implemented by multiple methods.
  - Known as polymorphism
  - In the absence of polymorphism--the two terms are synonyms.



YOU'LL UNDERSTAND IF I DON'T SHAKE YOUR HAND.

# What Are the Different Types of Relationships That May Exist Among the Classes in an OO Program?

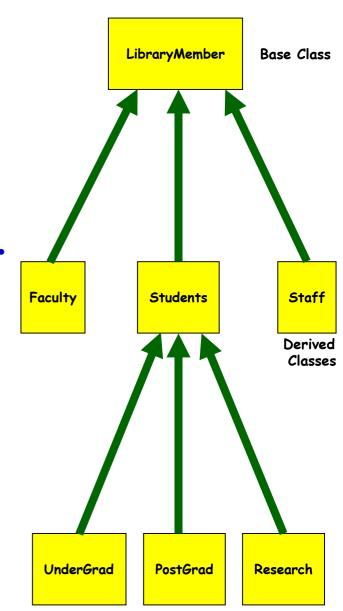
- Four types of class relationships:
  - Inheritance
  - Association
  - Aggregation/Composition
  - Dependency

#### Inheritance

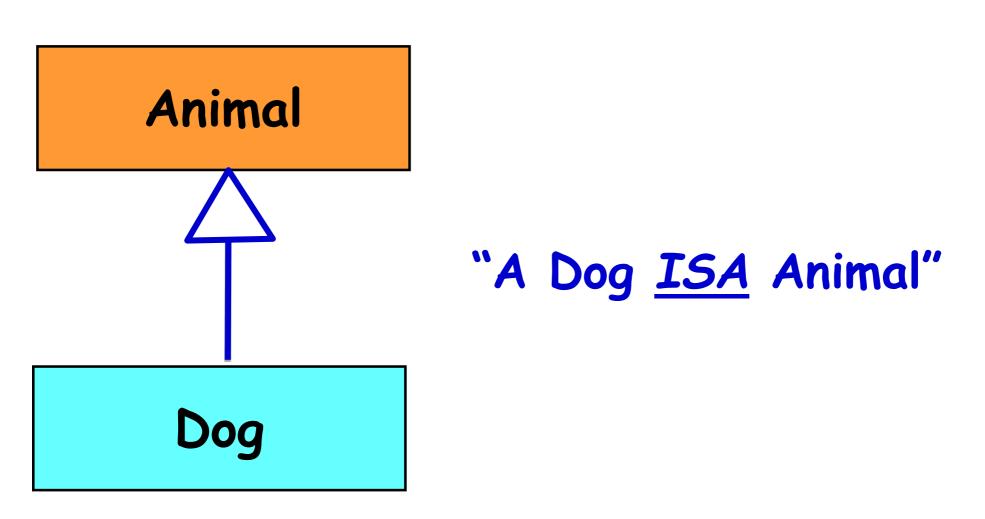
• Allows us to define a new class (derived class) by extending an existing class (base class).

Represents generalization
 -specialization relationship.

- Allows redefinition of the existing methods (method overriding).



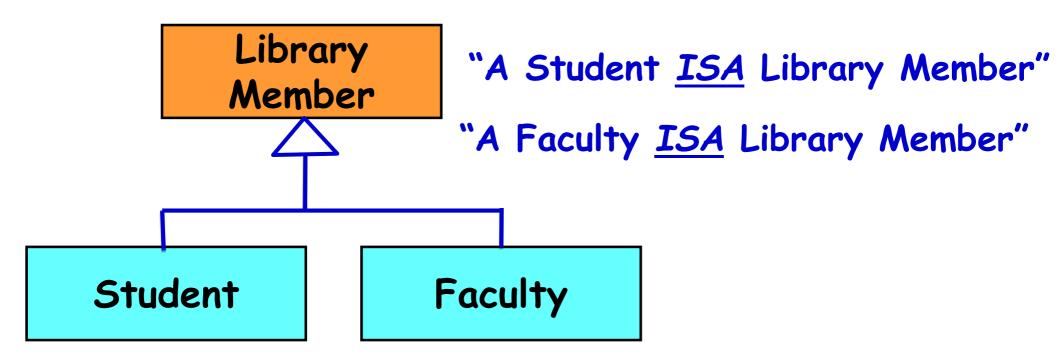
#### Inheritance Example



Hmmm... not really...

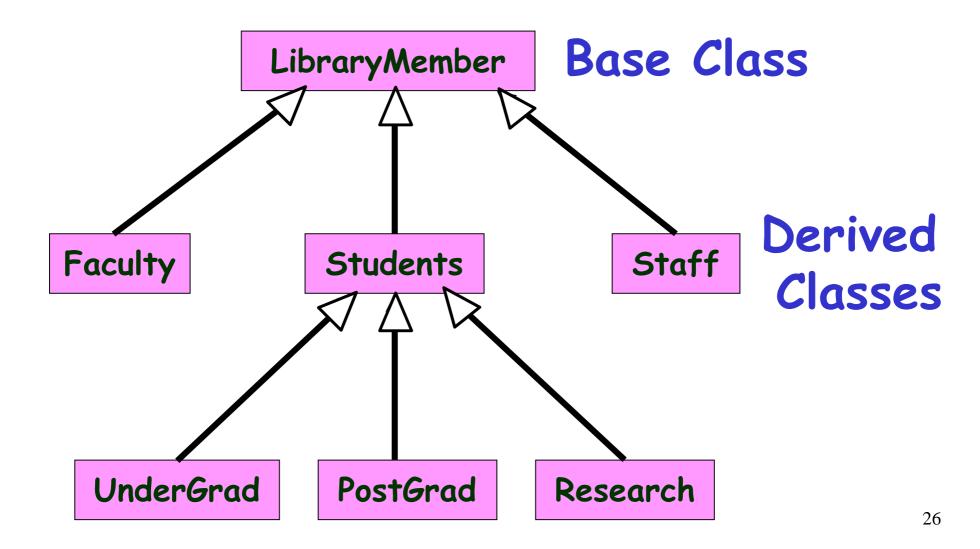


#### Inheritance: One More Example

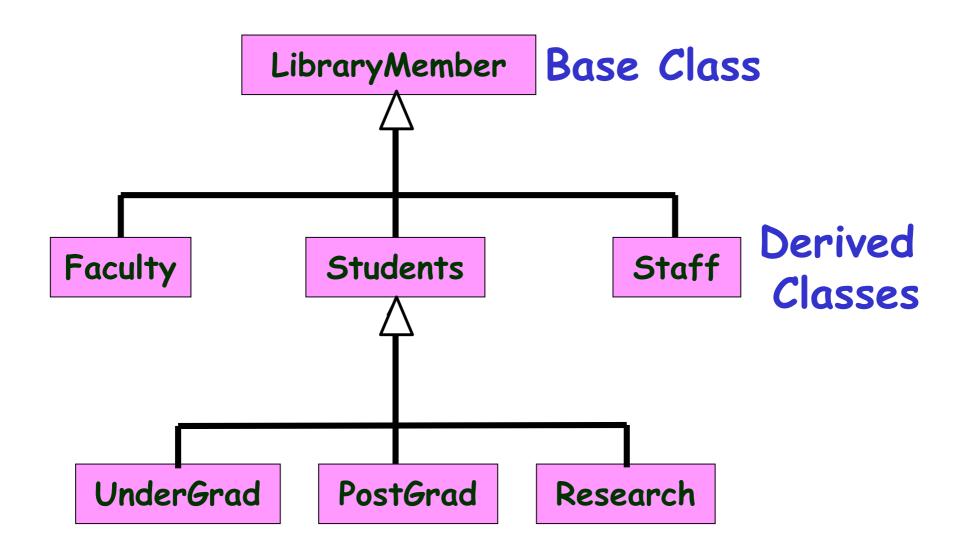


#### Inheritance: Semantics

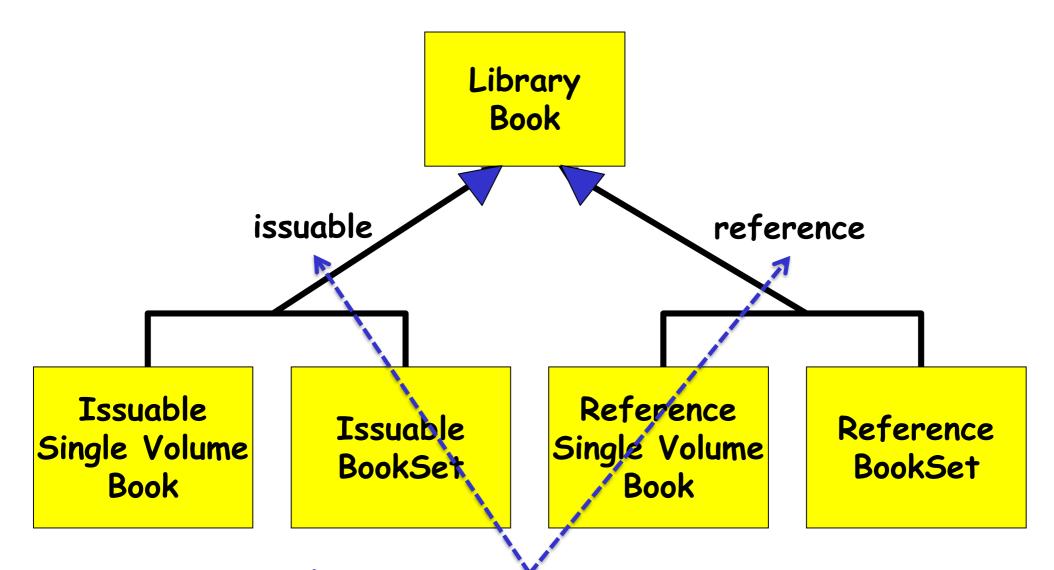
 Lets a subclass inherit attributes and methods of a base class.



#### Inheritance: An Alternate Representation

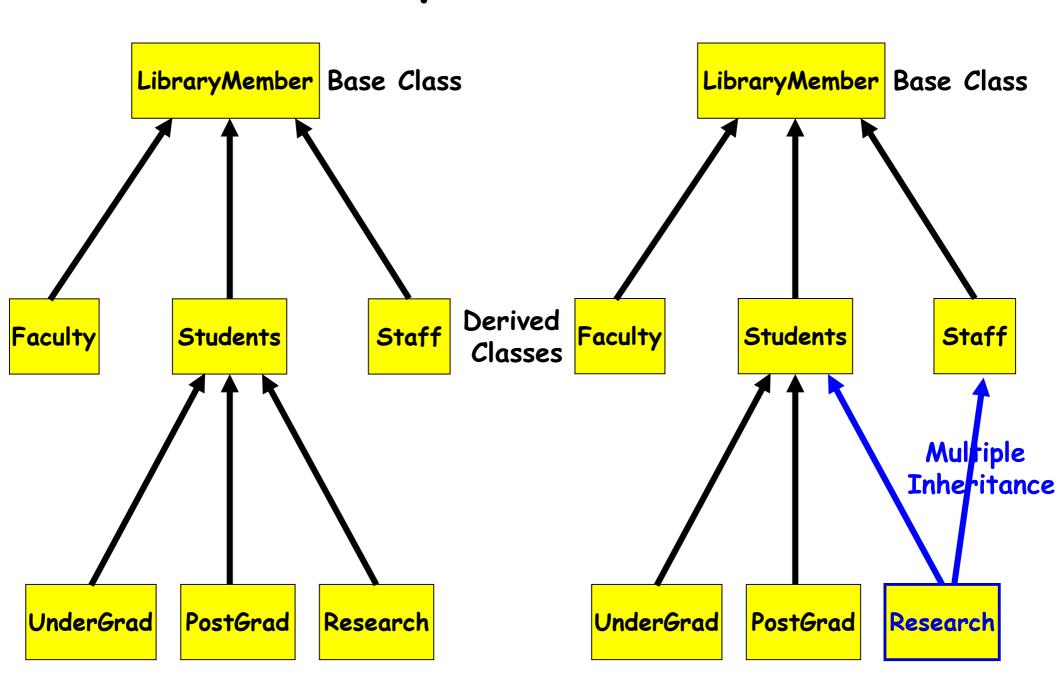


#### Inheritance Example



**Discriminator**: allows to group subclasses into clusters that correspond to a semantic category.

#### Multiple Inheritance



## Multiple Inheritance: Can Cause Repeated Inheritance...

May lead to inconsistency

 In C++ handled by using virtual base class

 In Java handled by using Interface class

