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

Lecture\_03 面向对象分析(一)

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### ■ 5、面向对象设计(初步)

- Object-Oriented Design
- 通过"废品回收机"案例的设计
  - 帮助同学们理解 在概念模型的基础上进行设计

#### |5.1 一般原则

- An object-oriented system is composed of objects sending messages to other objects
- The quality of the overall design depends on which object is doing what
  - 比喻: "人尽其责、各有所长"
- That is, the quality depends on how we assign responsibilities to the objects
- Problem:
  - Define "good quality"?

### 5.2 职责驱动的设计 (RDD)

#### RDD, Responsibility Driven Design

- Pioneered by Wirfs-Brock in early 90s
- Think of objects in terms of what they do or know (the human worker metaphor!) 设计时考虑对象做什么、或者知道什么
- An object's obligation or contract that it offers to other objects 一个对象对其他对象承担的义务或者合约
- A responsibility is really a behavior the other classes depend on 职责是一个对象的行为,而其他的对象依赖这种行为

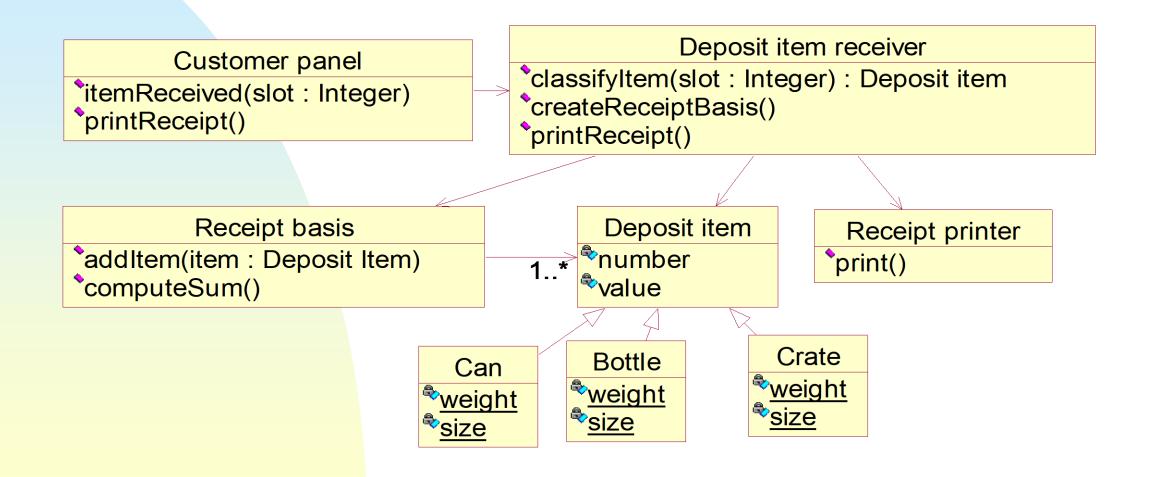
#### 同学们想一想

■ 老师与同学?

### 5.3 职责的定义 Responsibilities

- 这里定义为两类Knowing、Doing
- 认知职责 Knowing
  - about private encapsulated data
  - about related objects
  - about things it can derive or calculate
- 行为职责 Doing
  - doing something itself
  - initiating action in other objects
  - controlling and coordinating activities in other objects

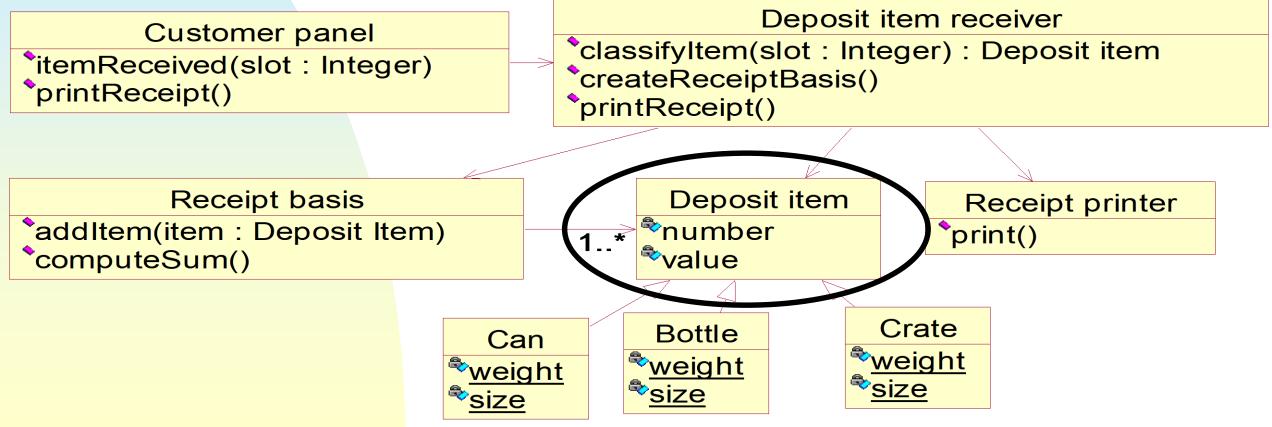
### 5.4 废品回收机 - Knowing and Doing



 Deposit item knows about private data as number and value

#### Knowing

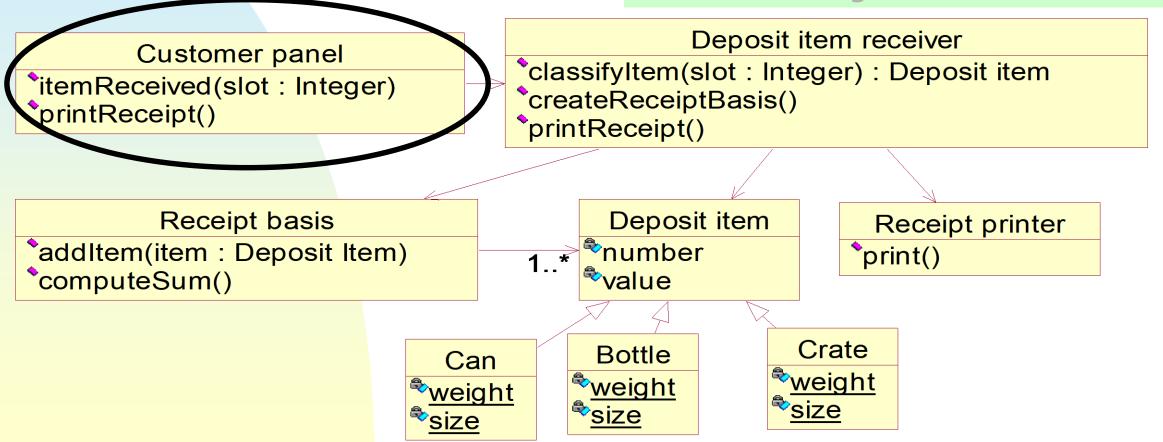
- about private encapsulated data
- about related objects
- about things it can derive or calculate



 Customer panel knows about the Deposit item receiver where it sends it messages to.

## Knowingabout private encapsulated data

- about related objects
- about things it can derive or calculate

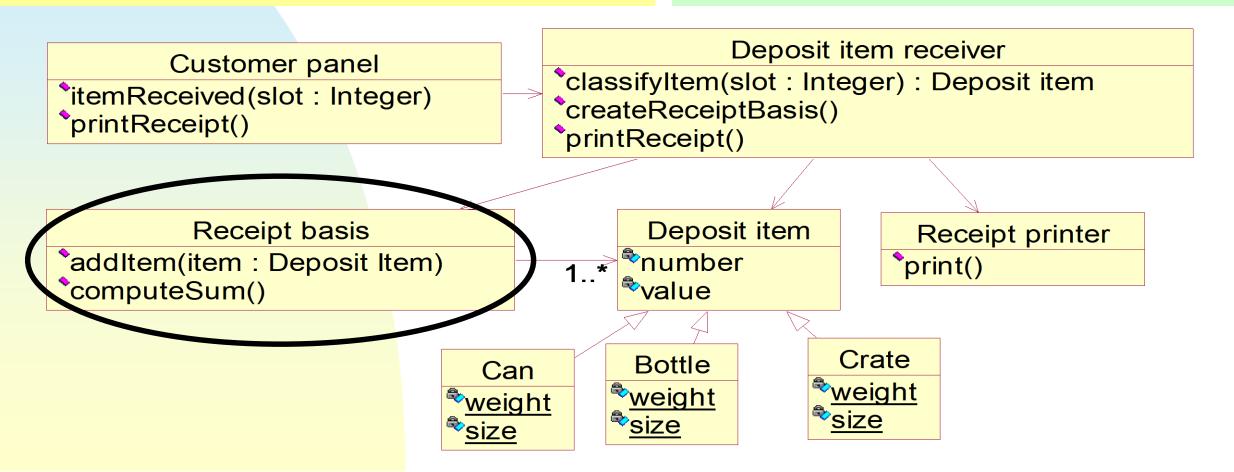


#### |5.4 废品回收机

Receipt basis knows all the items which have been inserted into the recycling machine and is therefore able to compute the sum of their values.

#### Knowing

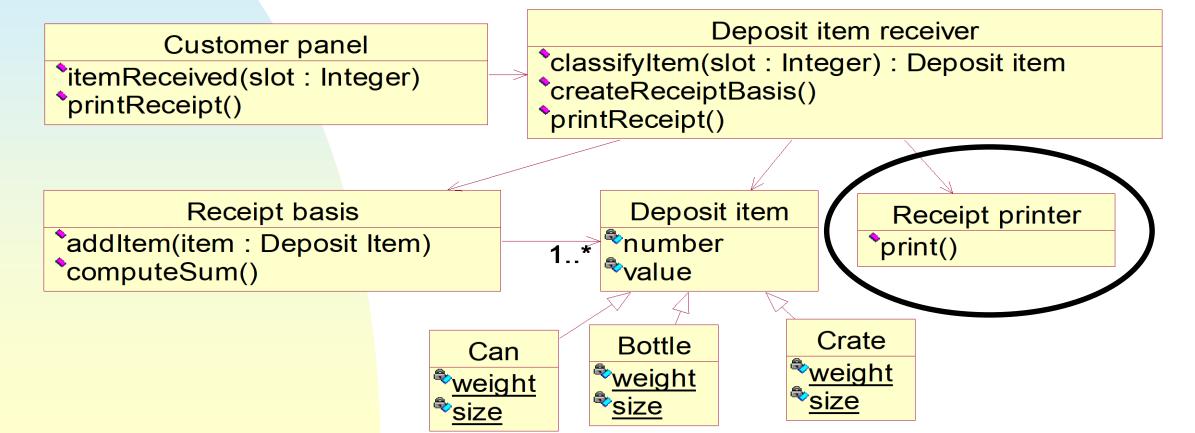
- about private encapsulated data
- about related objects
- about things it can derive or calculate



The Receipt printer does print receipts.

#### Doing

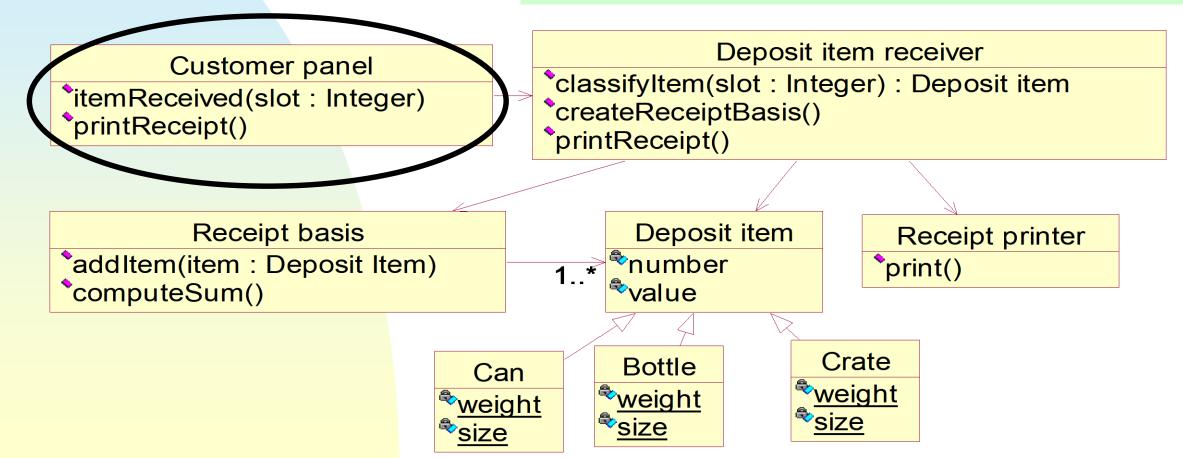
- doing something itself
- initiating action in other objects
- controlling and coordinating activities in other objects



The Customer panel initiates the classification and receipt printing action in the Deposit item receiver.

#### Doing

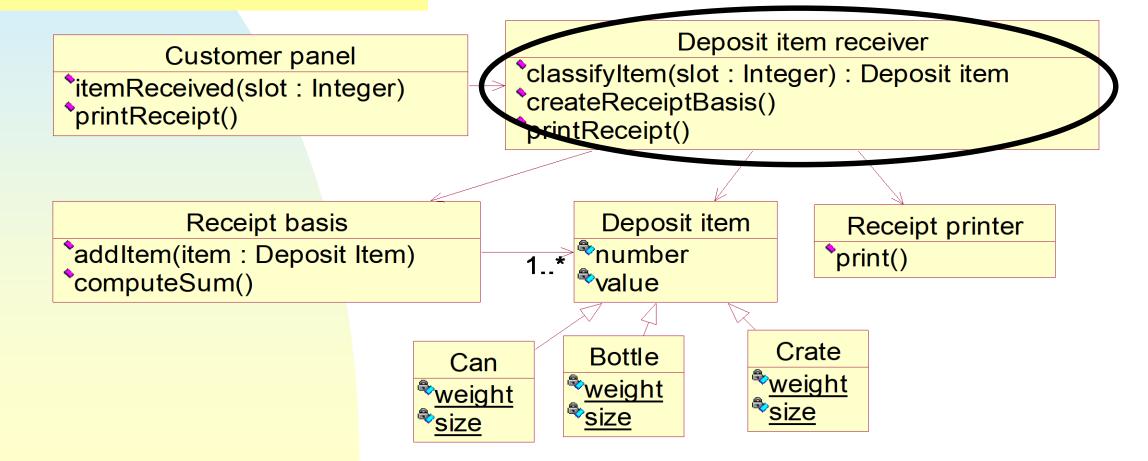
- doing something itself
- initiating action in other objects
- controlling and coordinating activities in other objects



The Deposit item receiver controls the overall system behavior by assigning tasks to other objects (Receipt basis, Receipt printer).

#### Doing

- doing something itself
- initiating action in other objects
- controlling and coordinating activities in other objects



### 5.5 Good design vs bad design

- 关于"废品回收机",考虑下列另外一种设计方案:
  - 定义一个类,负责打印、保存啤酒瓶和柳条箱的数据
  - 定一个类Can, 它同时也负责顾客的输入、计算总金额
  - 再定义一个类,负责完成所有剩余的工作
- 这是一个好的设计吗?

### 5.5 Good design vs bad design

- 感觉告诉我们,前一页的设计方案,不是一个"好"的设计方案 Our feeling says that the previous example is not a good design
- 有没有可能为这种"感觉"给出一个更具体的、更客观的、更加可追溯的,并且更加可理解的基础? Is it possible to give this "feeling" a more solid, more objective, more traceable, and more comprehensible foundation?

#### Answer:

- Yes, by using patterns. 有,答案就是通过"模式"!
- 同学们想想,为什么?

### 5.6 练习: 领域模型

- 需要构建一个软件仿真的家庭用水系统。该供水系统的各种部件,如水管、 Faucet object (水龙头) , 可以打开水流/关闭水流/分流、设定流速, 返 回给定时间段的用水量等等。
- 供水系统还链接一些常用的电器设备:洗衣机、热水器、淋浴器等。

### 5.7 练习:以POS 机买单的用例来建领域模型

【用例名称】处理销售

【场景】Who: 顾客、收银员; Where: 商店的收银台; When: 营业时间

#### 用例描述)

- 1. 顾客携带选择好的商品到收银台(这一步没有异常)
- 2. 收银员逐一扫描商品条形码,系统根据条形码查询商品信息
  - 2.1 扫描仪坏了,必须支持手工输入条形码
  - 2.2 商品的条形码无法扫描,必须支持手工输入条形码
  - 2.3 条形码能够扫描,但查询不到信息,需要收银员和顾客沟通,放弃购买此产品
- 3. 扫描完毕,系统显示商品总额,收银员告诉顾客商品总额(这一步没有异常)
- 4. 顾客将**钱**交给收银员
  - 4.1 顾客的钱不够,顾客和收银员沟通,删除某商品
  - 4.2 顾客的钱不够,顾客和收银员沟通,删除某类商品中的一个或几个(例如买了5包烟,去掉两包)
  - 4.3 顾客觉得某个商品价格太高,要求删除某商品
- 5. 收银员清点钱数,输入收到的款额,系统给出找零的数目(这一步没有异常)
- 6. 收银员将找零的钱还给顾客,并打印小票
- 7. **买单**完成,顾客携带**商品**和**小票**离开

#### 5.7 练习:以POS 机买单的用例来建领域模型

【**用例价值**】顾客买完单以后,就可以携带商品离开,而超市也将得到收入 【**约束和限制**】

- 9. POS 机必须符合国标XXX
- 10. 键盘和屏幕使用中文, 因为收银员都是中国人
- 11. 一次买单数额不能超过99999RMB
- 12. POS 机要非常稳定,至少一天内不要出现故障

#### 【异常出理】

- 4-A:顾客使用**信用卡支付**
- 4-A.1 信用卡支付流程(请读者自行思考完善,可以写在这里,如果太多,也可以另外写一个子用例)
- 4-B: 顾客使用**购物卡支付**
- 4-B.1 **购物卡**支付流程
- 4-C: 顾客使用会员卡积分支付
- 4-C.1 会员卡积分支付流程

#### 5.7 练习: 以POS 机买单的用例来建领域模型

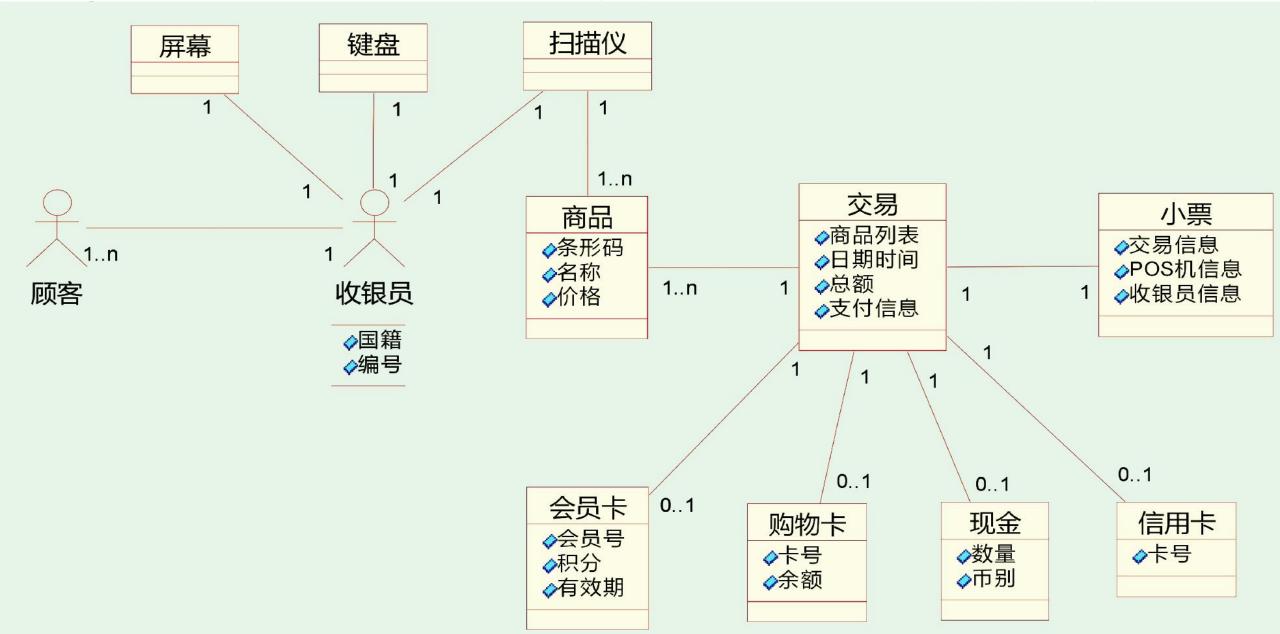
#### 名词列表:

顾客、收银员、收银台、商品、条形码、扫描仪、钱、5 包烟、信用卡、会员卡、小票、买单、 键盘、屏幕、中文、中国人

#### 提炼后,得到了真正的 POS 机领域类:

顾客、收银员、商品、扫描仪、钱、信用卡、会员卡、小票、买单、键盘、屏幕

### 5.7 练习:以POS 机买单的用例来建领域模型



#### 作业:

- 设计领域模型有哪些难点?
- 需要开发一个"人民币的零钱交换机系统:接受5元、10元、20纸币,输出 1元硬币",请给出领域模型图,要有分析过程



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