# Understanding the Need for Abstraction



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#### **Abstractions**

- Way to arrange code
- Suppresses details
- Simplify interactions

Improves maintenance



# Demo



Extending the revenue calculation example

Calculate the total revenue using different pluggable methods



```
List<String> words = new ArrayList<>();
words.add("Hello");
words.add("World");
```

# Abstract Data Types

Using the interface type for collections let's us modify the implementation

Program to an interface, not an implementation



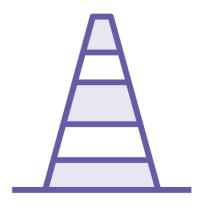
### Abstractions for Humans







Readability Matters
Simplify each layer
down to the minimum
viable concepts



Abstractions Compose
Structure so that
abstractions depend
upon lower levers



### Abstractions Don't Need Interfaces

# Structured Abstraction

Split complex operations into simpler methods

#### **Class Abstraction**

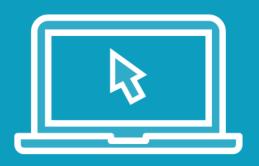
Delegate responsibility to other classes

#### Polymorphism

Abstraction layer can have different implementations



## Demo

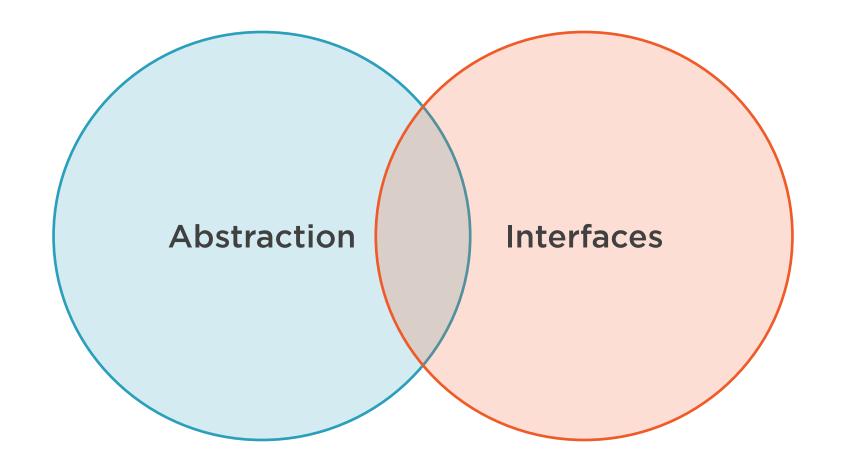


#### Structured and class based abstraction

#### Rendering code drawing animals

- An animal
- Facial features
- Arcs, lines, ovals
- Platform specific rendering





# Summary



#### Abstractions are

- Simple
- Composable
- May involve Java abstract methods

Enable understandable and maintainable code



# Depend on Abstractions, not Details

