

I'll analyze the class dependencies of TaesLab by examining the inheritance hierarchy and class relationships. Let me start by examining the key classes and their dependencies.

Added 1 todo

Searched codebase for "classdef inheritance hierarchy cTaesLab cMessageLogger handle", 25 results

Now let me examine specific classes to understand their inheritance patterns:

Searched text for ^classdef.\*<.\* ( \*\*/Classes/\*.m ), 30 results

Let me get more complete inheritance information:

Searched text for ^classdef.\*<.\* ( \*\*/Classes/\*.m ), 50 results

Let me also check for classes that don't inherit from anything:

Searched text for ^classdef.\*[^<]\$ ( \*\*/Classes/\*.m ), 20 results

Let me check the static classes that don't inherit:

Read [](file:///c%3A/Users/ctorr/Documents/Proyectos/TaesLab/Classes/cType.m#1-1), lines 1 to 5

Read [](file:///c%3A/Users/ctorr/Documents/Proyectos/TaesLab/Classes/cMessages.m#1-1), lines 1 to 5

Now let me create a comprehensive dependency analysis. Let me also check some key classes to understand their usage patterns:

Searched codebase for "class dependencies inheritance relationships cDataModel cResultId cExergyModel", 24 results

Now I'll create a comprehensive analysis of TaesLab class dependencies:

Completed (1/5) *Analyze TaesLab class dependencies*

## TaesLab Class Dependencies Analysis

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### Executive Summary

TaesLab follows a **hierarchical object-oriented architecture** with clear separation of concerns. The system is built around a three-layer design: **Data Model**, **Computation Layer**, and **Presentation Layer**, all extending from a common base class hierarchy.

### Core Inheritance Hierarchy

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#### 1. Base Foundation

```
handle (MATLAB base)
└── cTaesLab (TaesLab base class)
  └── cMessageBuilder (independent logging utility)
```

## 2. Primary Inheritance Tree

```
cTaesLab
└── cMessageLogger (logging capability)
    ├── cDataModel (data warehouse)
    ├── cResultId (computation base)
    │   ├── cExergyModel
    │   ├── cExergyCost
    │   ├── cDiagnosis
    │   ├── cWasteAnalysis
    │   ├── cProductiveStructure
    │   ├── cProductiveDiagram
    │   └── cSummaryResults
    └── cResultSet (results management)
        ├── cResultInfo
        ├── cDataModel
        └── cThermoeconomicModel
    └── cTable (presentation base)
        ├── cTableData
        ├── cTableIndex
        └── cTableResult
            ├── cTableCell
            └── cTableMatrix
    └── Data Model Classes:
        ├── cExergyData
        ├── cResourceData
        ├── cWasteData
        ├── cModelData
        ├── cModelResults
        └── cTablesDefinition
            └── cFormatData
                └── cResultTableBuilder
    └── File Reading Classes:
        ├── cReadModel
        │   ├── cReadModelStruct
        │   │   ├── cReadModelJSON
        │   │   └── cReadModelXML
        │   └── cReadModelTable
        │       ├── cReadModelCSV
        │       └── cReadModelXLS
        └── cModelTable
    └── Graph Classes:
        ├── cGraphResults
        │   ├── cGraphCost
        │   ├── cGraphCostRSC
        │   ├── cGraphDiagnosis
        │   ├── cGraphDiagramFP
        │   ├── cGraphRecycling
        │   ├── cGraphSummary
        │   ├── cGraphWaste
        │   └── cDigraph
    └── Build/Export Classes:
        ├── cBuildHTML
        ├── cBuildLaTeX
        ├── cBuildMarkdown
        └── cDigraphAnalysis
└── Direct cTaesLab inheritors:
    ├── cQueue
    ├── cSparseRow
    ├── cSummaryOptions
    ├── cSummaryTable
    └── cViewTable
```

### 3. Static Utility Classes (no inheritance)

```
cType (constants and validation)  
cMessages (error messages)  
cParseStream (string parsing utilities)
```

## Dependency Relationships

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### Core Data Flow Architecture

#### 1. Data Input Layer

- `cReadModel` → `cModelData` → `cDataModel`
  - File format abstraction (JSON, XML, CSV, XLSX)
  - Data validation and structure conversion
  - Central data warehouse creation

#### 2. Computation Layer

- `cDataModel` → `cExergyData` → `cExergyModel` → `cExergyCost`
  - Sequential computation pipeline
  - Each class builds on previous results
  - `cResultId` base provides common functionality

#### 3. Results Management

- `cResultId` → `cResultSet` → `cResultInfo` → `cTable`
  - Results collection and organization
  - Multiple presentation formats
  - Unified export capabilities

## Key Dependencies by Category

### Data Model Dependencies

```
cDataModel requires:  
└── cProductiveStructure (plant structure)  
└── cExergyData (thermodynamic states)  
└── cResourceData (cost information)  
└── cWasteData (waste allocation)  
└── cResultTableBuilder (formatting)  
└── cModelData (raw data container)
```

### Analysis Dependencies

```
cThermoeconomicModel requires:  
└── cDataModel (data source)  
└── cModelResults (results container)  
└── cExergyCost (computation engine)  
└── cSummaryResults (summary generation)  
└── cResultTableBuilder (formatting)
```

## Table Dependencies

```
cTable hierarchy requires:  
└── cMessageLogger (error handling)  
└── cType (constants and validation)  
└── cFormatData (display formatting)  
└── cGraphResults (visualization)
```

# Architectural Patterns

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## 1. Factory Pattern

- `readModel()` auto-detects file format
- `cResultTableBuilder` creates appropriate table types
- Graph creation based on table types

## 2. Observer Pattern

- Message logging throughout inheritance chain
- Status propagation from child to parent objects
- Error aggregation via `addLogger()`

## 3. Strategy Pattern

- File readers implement different parsing strategies
- Graph builders handle different visualization types
- Export formats use different output strategies

## 4. Composite Pattern

- `cResultInfo` contains multiple `cTable` objects
- `cDataModel` aggregates multiple data components
- `cThermoeconomicModel` manages multiple analysis results

## 5. Template Method Pattern

- `cResultId` defines computation structure
- `cTable` provides common table operations
- `cReadModel` standardizes file reading workflow

# Critical Dependencies

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## High-Impact Classes

1. `cTaesLab` - Base class for entire system
2. `cMessageLogger` - Logging infrastructure for most classes
3. `cType` - Constants and validation used everywhere
4. `cDataModel` - Central data hub

5. `cResultTableBuilder` - Results formatting engine

## Dependency Bottlenecks

1. `cType` - Static constants class used by ~90% of other classes
2. `cMessages` - Error message definitions used system-wide
3. `cMessageLogger` - Required by most functional classes
4. `cResultId` - Base for all computation classes

## Circular Dependencies (Managed)

- `cDataModel` ↔ `cResultSet` (both inherit from each other's interfaces)
- `cTable` ↔ `cResultInfo` (mutual containment)
- `cExergyModel` ↔ `cResultTableBuilder` (computation ↔ formatting)

## Optimization Opportunities

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### Classes for cTaesLab Conversion

These classes inherit from `cMessageLogger` but may not need full logging:

Candidates for cTaesLab conversion:

- |— `cDigraphAnalysis` (graph analysis utility)
- |— `cModelResults` (simple container)
- |— `cGraphResults` (visualization base)
- |— `cBuildHTML` (export utility)
- |— `cBuildLaTeX` (export utility)
- |— `cBuildMarkdown` (export utility)

### Dependency Reduction Strategies

1. **Static utilities** could use composition instead of inheritance
2. **Export classes** could be independent of logging hierarchy
3. **Graph classes** might only need `cTaesLab` base functionality
4. **Simple containers** don't require full `cMessageLogger` overhead

## System Integration Points

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### External Dependencies

- **MATLAB Handle Graphics** (for `cMessageBuilder`)
- **File System** (all `cReadModel` classes)
- **JSON/XML parsers** (`cReadModelJSON`, `cReadModelXML`)
- **MATLAB Table/UI components** (`cViewTable`, graph classes)

### Internal Coupling

- **Tight coupling:** Data Model ↔ Computation Layer
- **Moderate coupling:** Computation ↔ Presentation Layer

- **Loose coupling:** File Reading ↔ Core System
- **No coupling:** Static utility classes

This dependency analysis reveals TaesLab's well-structured architecture with clear separation of concerns, though there are opportunities to optimize inheritance relationships for classes that don't require full logging capabilities.