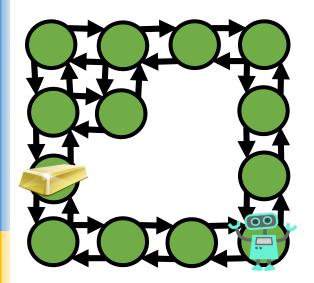
Class Design

Part 2: Refactoring for better classes



By the end of this video you will be able to...

- Explain the concepts of redesign and refactoring
- Critique aspects of code design
- Redesign and refactor code for better design



Maze

MazeNode[][] nodes

List bfs(start, goal)
List dfs(start, goal)
printMaze()

Check out our code!

MazeNode

int row, column
char dispChar
List neighbors
getters and
 setters
addNeighbor
getNeighbors

What to look for in a good design

- Objects that make sense, whose data and methods go together
- Interfaces are clean; private data (or data structures) are not exposed
- It's easy and fast to do the operations you want to do
- Methods are short and easy to read and understand

Methods are short and easy to read and understand

```
public List<MazeNode> bfs(int startRow, int startCol, int endRow, int endCol)
   MazeNode start = cells[startRow][startCol];
   MazeNode goal = cells[endRow][endCol];
   if (start == null || goal == null) {
        System.out.println("Start or goal node is null! No path exists.");
        return new LinkedList<MazeNode>();
   HashSet<MazeNode> visited = new HashSet<MazeNode>();
   Queue<MazeNode> toExplore = new LinkedList<MazeNode>();
   HashMap<MazeNode, MazeNode> parentMap = new HashMap<MazeNode, MazeNode>();
   toExplore.add(start);
   boolean found = false;
   while (!toExplore.isEmpty()) {
       MazeNode curr = toExplore.remove();
        if (curr == goal) {
            found = true:
            break;
        List<MazeNode> neighbors = curr.getNeighbors();
       ListIterator<MazeNode> it = neighbors.listIterator(neighbors.size());
        while (it.hasPrevious()) {
           MazeNode next = it.previous();
            if (!visited.contains(next)) {
                visited.add(next);
                parentMap.put(next, curr);
                toExplore.add(next);
        System.out.println("No path exists");
        return new ArrayList<MazeNode>();
   // reconstruct the path
   LinkedList<MazeNode> path = new LinkedList<MazeNode>();
   MazeNode curr = goal;
   while (curr != start) {
        path.addFirst(curr);
        curr = parentMap.get(curr);
   path.addFirst(start);
    return path;
```

DFS: not short!

Solution: Refactor!
Restructure code without changing functionality

Methods are short and easy to read and understand

```
public List<MazeNode> dfsRefactored(int startRow, int startCol,
                                     int endRow, int endCol) {
    MazeNode start = cells[startRow][startCol];
    MazeNode goal = cells[endRow][endCol];
                                                             DFS: short!
    if (start == null || goal == null) {
        System.out.println("No path exists");
        return new LinkedList<MazeNode>();
    HashMap<MazeNode, MazeNode> parentMap = new HashMap<MazeNode, MazeNode>();
    boolean found = dfsSearch(start, goal, parentMap);
    if (!found) {
        System.out.println("No path exists");
        return new LinkedList<MazeNode>();
    return constructPath(start, goal, parentMap);
```

Interfaces are clean Private data (or data structures) are not exposed

Interfaces are clean Private data (or data structures) are not exposed

Coordinate int row, column getters and setters

Interfaces are clean Private data (or data structures) are not exposed

Coordinate int row, column getters and setters

Example of Code Redesign (changes the interface) OK during development. Difficult after release.

```
Coordinate
int row, column
getters and
setters
```

What to look for in a good design

- Objects that make sense, whose data and methods go together
- Interfaces are clean; private data (or data structures) are not exposed
- It's easy and fast to do the operations you want to do
- Methods are short and easy to read and understand

Don't be afraid to redesign and refactor as you go!