

Object oriented analysis and design

CSE443

#MIDTERM

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The creator classes :

```
public abstract class Phone_store
public class EU_Phone_Store extends Phone_store
public class Turkey_Phone_Store extends Phone_store
public class Global_Phone_Store extends Phone_store
```

the product classes :

```
public abstract class PHONE
public class MaximumEffort extends PHONE
public class I_I_Aman_Iflas extends PHONE
public class IflasDeluxe extends PHONE
```

Abstract Factory Interface :

```
public interface Phone_Parts_Factory
```

Concrete Factory classes :

```
public class EU_phone_Part_Factory_I_I_Aman_Iflas_Line implements Phone_Parts_Factory
public class EU_phone_Part_Factory_IflasDeluxe_Line implements Phone_Parts_Factory
public class EU_phone_Part_Factory_MaximumEffort_Line implements Phone_Parts_Factory
public class Global_phone_Part_Factory_MaximumEffort_Line implements Phone_Parts_Factory
public class Global_phone_Part_Factory_I_I_Aman_Iflas_Line implements Phone_Parts_Factory
public class Global_phone_Part_Factory_IflasDeluxe_Line implements Phone_Parts_Factory
public class Turkey_phone_Part_Factory_I_I_Aman_Iflas_Line implements Phone_Parts_Factory
public class Turkey_phone_Part_Factory_IflasDeluxe_Line implements Phone_Parts_Factory
public class Turkey_phone_Part_Factory_MaximumEffort_Line implements Phone_Parts_Factory
```

each class represent phone components production line for a region and a phone model , for example if `Turkey_Phone_Store` order a phone of model `MaximumEffort` then the component of the phone must be provided by `Turkey_phone_Part_Factory_MaximumEffort_Line` .

Abstract Components interfaceses :

```
public interface Battery
public interface Camera
public interface Case
public interface CPU_RAM
public interface Display
public interface Storage
```

Concrete Components classes

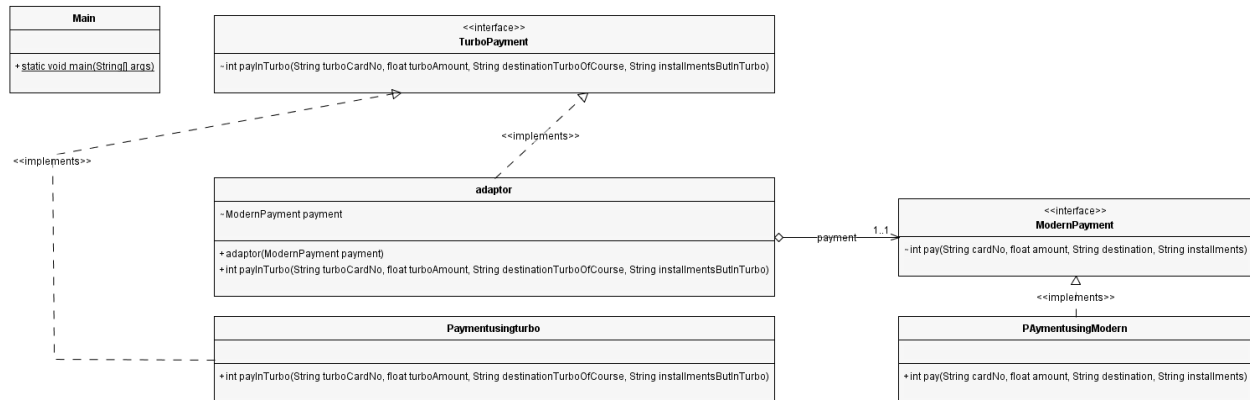
```
public class phoneStorage implements Storage
public class phone_Display implements Display
public class phone_CPU_RAM implements CPU_RAM
public class phoneCase implements Case
public class phone_Battery implements Battery
public class phoneCamera implements Camera
```

following an order from `Turkey_Phone_Store` for a `MaximumEffort` model .

- 1) First we need a `Turkey_phone_store` :
`Phone_store trstore = new Turkey_Phone_Store();`
- 2) Taking the order
`trstore.orderPhone(phone_Model.MaximumEffort);`
- 3) The `orderPhone()` method first calls the `createPhone()` method
`PHONE phone = createPhone(phone_Model.MaximumEffort);`
- 4) When the `createPhone()` method is called , that is when the abstract factory gets involved
`PHONE ph = new MaximumEffort(new Turkey_phone_Part_Factory_MaximumEffort_Line());`
- 5) Once the `prepare()` method is called the factory is asked to prepare the components
- 6) Finally
 - a) attach cpu & ram to theboard
 - b) attach display
 - c) attach battery
 - d) attach storage
 - e) attach camera and
 - f) enclose the phone case.

Any new model can be added to the system by adding the name of the model to `phone_Model` enumerator and building Concrete Factory classes related to the new model .

Q2)



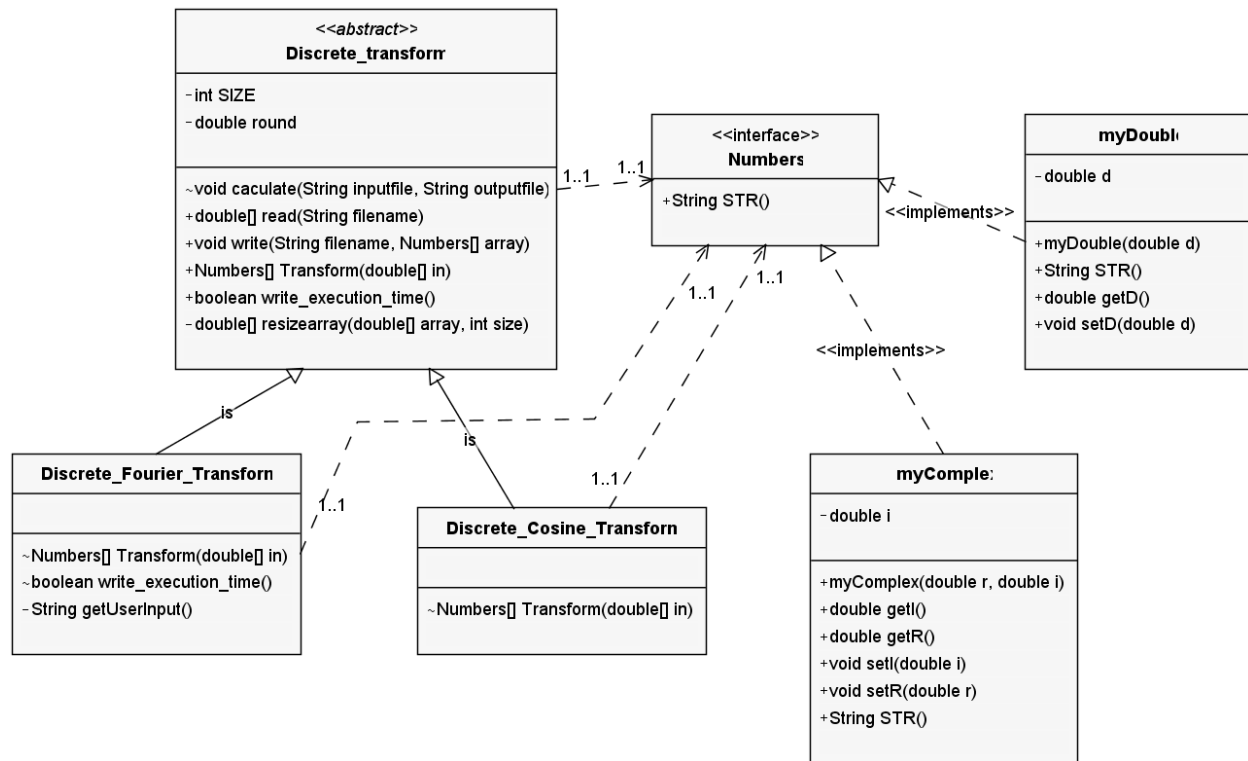
Since we can not change the old library we will need to create a new class that act like an adaptor between the old library and the new one .

the adaptor class will implement the old library .

the adaptor class contains an object of the new library type , and the adaptor class will implement the method `payInTurbo(4)` .

the `payInTurbo(4)` method in the adaptor class will delegate the payment to the `ModernPayment` object by calling `payment.pay(4)` , so whenever `adaptor.payInTurbo(4)` is called the method `ModernPayment.pay(4)` will be executed in the background .

Q4)



The Discrete Fourier Transform and the Discrete Cosine Transform are following pretty much the same main procedure.

first step read the numbers from the file

second step transform the numbers into N outputs (DFT or DCT)

third step write the output to the file

abstract class discrete_transform

```
final void caculate(String inputfile , String outputfile)
```

the first parameter is the path to the input file

the second parameter is the path to the output file

the method is final so no child of the class can overwrite it

the method follows the following steps

1) check if the user want to print the time of the execution on the screen

If true then start the timer , if false then skip to the next step

2) reads the number from the input file .

3) calls Transform method .

4) write the output to the file

5) print the time of the execution if the user asked for .

```
public double[] read(String filename)
```

read the number from the file to an array

```
public void write(String filename , Numbers[] array)
```

write the array of numbers to the output file

```
public boolean write_execution_time()
```

this method returns false by default means that the user don't want to print the execution time on the screen

any child class can overwrite this method .

```
public abstract Numbers[] Transform(double[] in);
```

this is the only step that differs so it has been declared as abstract

returns an array of Numbers

The Discrete Fourier Transform and the Discrete Cosine Transform classes are overwriting the method Transform() .

The Discrete Fourier Transform class overwrite the method write_execution_time() and ask the user to print the execution time or not .