

OOD Process

Ch 2.1 – 2.5

Topics

- 1) What phases are used to create software?
- 2) How can we identify and design classes?
- 3) How can classes work with other classes?

Terminology

- OOD:...
- OOP:...
- OOPS:...
- Domain:
 - Ex: Scheduling, accounting, vehicle control.
 - Encounter domain specific terminology.
Ex: Bank, Pack, Battery, Module, Cell

Basic Software Creation Phases

Basic Software Creation Phases

- Phases / Activities
 - 1) Requirements
 - 2) Design
& Implementation
 - 3) Verification
 - 4) Evolution
 - Done during any software development process such as Waterfall or Agile.
- Evolution
 - Change is inevitable for software.
 - OOD works well with software change because ..

Phase 2: OO Design

- Goal: Identification of..
- OOD Process
 - An iterative process of *discovery* and *refinement*.
- Product(s)
 - of classes & relationships
 - Text description of classes
- Time consuming, but a good design..
 - "The sooner you start, the longer it takes"

Requirements Gathering

- Goal
Create a complete description of..
 - Describes "*what*" not "*how*" (how is implementation).
- End Product is a Functional specification
 - completely describe the tasks to be performed
 - states constraints on development and operation
- Software Developers must take a “spec” and then:
 - Design the system
 - Implement a working system

OO Design – Challenges

Design is... ^[1]

- ..
 - You need a good design to..
 - You need to implement the system to know if..
- Sloppy: make many..
 - But cheaper during design than implementation!
- Heuristic Process
 - , vs fixed process
 - Use trial and error, analysis, refinement.

Implementation

- Goal
Program, test, and deploy the software product.
 - Process Options
 - Skeleton Code: Implement..
of full system first, then flush out code.
 - Component Wise:
Implement one class/component at a time
 - Integration
 - Continual Integration: Gradual growth of the system by continually integrating changes.
 - build parts separately, then..
- (Fraught with peril!)

Class Design

Object & Class Concepts

- Object: A software entity with state, behaviours to operate on the state, and unique identity.
- State:
 - Ex: pizza's size, car's colour, triangle's area
- Behaviour: The methods or operations it supports for..
 - Not all possible operations supported.
Ex: Pizza's don't support squaring their diameter.
- Identity: Able to..
 - Ex: same data, same operations, different copy.
- Class: .. of a set of objects with same behaviours and set of possible states.

Identifying Classes

Given a problem specification, how to find classes?

1. Classes are often the..

When customers call to report a product's defect, the user must record: product serial number, the defect description, and defect severity.

- Class names are..
Ex: Customer, SerialNumber, ProductDefect
- Avoid redundant "object" in names.
- Some nouns may be properties of other objects.

2. Utility classes: stacks, queues, trees, etc.

- Ex: MessageQueue, CallStack, DecisionTree

Identifying Classes (cont)

3. Other possible classes

- Agents...
 - Name often.. Ex: Scanner
- Events & transactions: Ex: MouseEvent, KeyPress
- Users & roles: Model the user.
Ex: Administrator, Cashier, Accountant
- Systems: Sub systems, or the..
- System interfaces/devices: Interact with the OS.
Ex: File
- Foundational Classes...
Use these without modelling them.

The Evils of String

- Don't over use string!
 - ..
(such as a name).
 - Strings are problematic to compare and store.
Example: Spot the differences
“CMPT 213” “cmpt 213” “CMPT213” “CMPT 213 ”
 - Even if going from string data (ex: text file)
to string data (ex: screen output),
..
 - Suggestion: Create classes or enums like
Department, Course, or Model

Enum Aside

- Imagine you are printing student names on paper. How to select horizontal vs vertical layout?
- (Poor) idea for setting direction

```
public const int HORIZONTAL = 0;
public const int VERTICAL = 1;
```

 - May have other constants:

```
public const int NUM_PINK_ELEPHANTS = 0;
```
- Use with functions

```
public void printPage(int pageDirection);
```

 - The following generates..

```
printPage(NUM_PINK_ELEPHANTS);
```

Enum Aside

- Enums are better..
 - Compiler enforces correct type checking
`public void printPage(Direction pageDirection);`
Call it with:
`printPage(Direction.HORIZONTAL);`
 - Incorrect argument type generates error
`printPage(NUM_PINK_ELEPHANTS); // Compiler error`

Identifying Responsibilities

- Responsibilities (methods):
Look for verbs in the problem description.
 - Assign each responsibility to..
 - Easy Example: Set the car's colour
`myCar.setColour()`
 - Harder Example: Police comparing licence plates
 - `daCar.comparePlate(plate2)?`
 - `daPolice.comparePlate(plate1, plate2)?`
 - `daPlateComparator.compare(plate1, plate2)?`

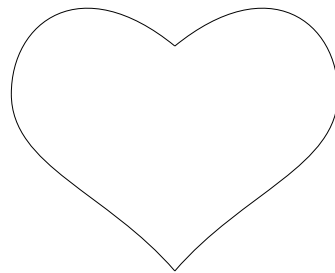
Identifying Responsibilities (cont)

- Responsibility Heuristic:
- Example:
Adding a *Page* to a 3-ring *Binder*.
 - `myPage.addToBinder(daBinder);`
Must get access inside the Binder.
 - `daBinder.addPage(myPage);`
Does not need..

Identifying Responsibilities (cont)

- Functionality often in the wrong class
 - Ask yourself:
“How can this object perform its functionality?”
 - ..
 - A “code smell” where a class uses methods of another class excessively.
- Warning sign:
If a method..
 - Solution: Move it to that other class.

Relationships between Classes



Class Relations Overview

- Dependency
 - Where a class “uses” another class.
 - Ex: Any of our programs using System.
- Aggregation
 - Where a class “has-a” object of another class in it.
 - Ex: Car has-an Engine.
- Inheritance
 - Where a class “is-a” sub-category of another class.
 - Ex: Eagle is-a Bird.

“Use” (Dependency)

- Dependency:
Class X depends on class Y if..
 - Ex: Changing Y's class name or methods.
 - If X knows of Y's existence, then..
- Coupling: Two classes are coupled if..
 - Coupling makes it harder to change a system because..
 - A design goal: Reduce coupling.
- Ex: Which has lower coupling?

```
public String getName() {  
    return name;  
}
```

```
public void printName() {  
    System.out.println(name);  
}
```

“Has” (Aggregation)

- Aggregation: When an object..
 - Usually through the object's fields.
- Aggregation a special case of Dependency:
 - If you *have* an object of type X, you must use (*depend on*) class X.
- Multiplicity:

```
class Person {  
    private Car myCar;  
}
```

```
class Album {  
    private List<Song> songs;  
}
```

- Foundational classes (String, Date, ...) are..

"Is" (Inheritance)

- Class X inherits from class Y if..
 - X has at least the same behaviours (or more), and a richer state.
 - Y is the.. (base class)
 - X is the.. (derived class)
- Example
 - Car inherits from Vehicle.
- Heuristic
 - Use dependency (or aggregation) over inheritance when possible.

Summary

- Terminology: OOD, OOP, Domain
- Phases: Requirements, Design & implementation, Validation, Evolution
- Class Design: Object vs Class
 - Identifying classes via nouns.
 - Identifying behaviours via verbs.
- Class Relationships:
 - Dependency: uses, i.e., knows it exists.
 - Aggregation: has-a, usually through fields.
 - Inheritance: is-a