OOA, OOD and OOP

| | OOA | OOD | ООР |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| Objective | What? What classes will be part of the system? What will each class be responsible for? | How? How will each class fulfill its assigned responsibilities? How will classes communicate with each other? | How in a given OO language? How best to use the available language features to code attributes and services of classes and links/relationships between classes? How language features accommodate and/or constrain design elements? |
| Activities | Create a list of classes that will be part of your system. The functionality of the system is distributed to classes as responsibilities. Each class has two kinds of responsibilities: Knowledge responsibilities – what a class will need to know? Behavior responsibilities – what a class will need to do? Types of classes Boundary, control, and entity | For each class, convert assigned responsibilities into attributes and services. Attributes represent knowledge responsibilities (what objects of a class know) Services represent behavior responsibilities (what objects of a class know how to do) Identify appropriate relationships/links between classes to enable object collaboration – dependencies, generalization, association, and realization. | For each class, Convert attributes into static/instance fields. Convert services into public methods. Create helper (private) methods to support public methods. Map relationships/links defined between classes into language specific features to realize them. |
| Techniques / Tools | Brainstorming problem domain requirements specifications Noun extraction method CRC method | CRC method Class diagrams Design principles and patterns | Language and IDE experience Coding style and conventions Test cases and automated testing Test-driven development |