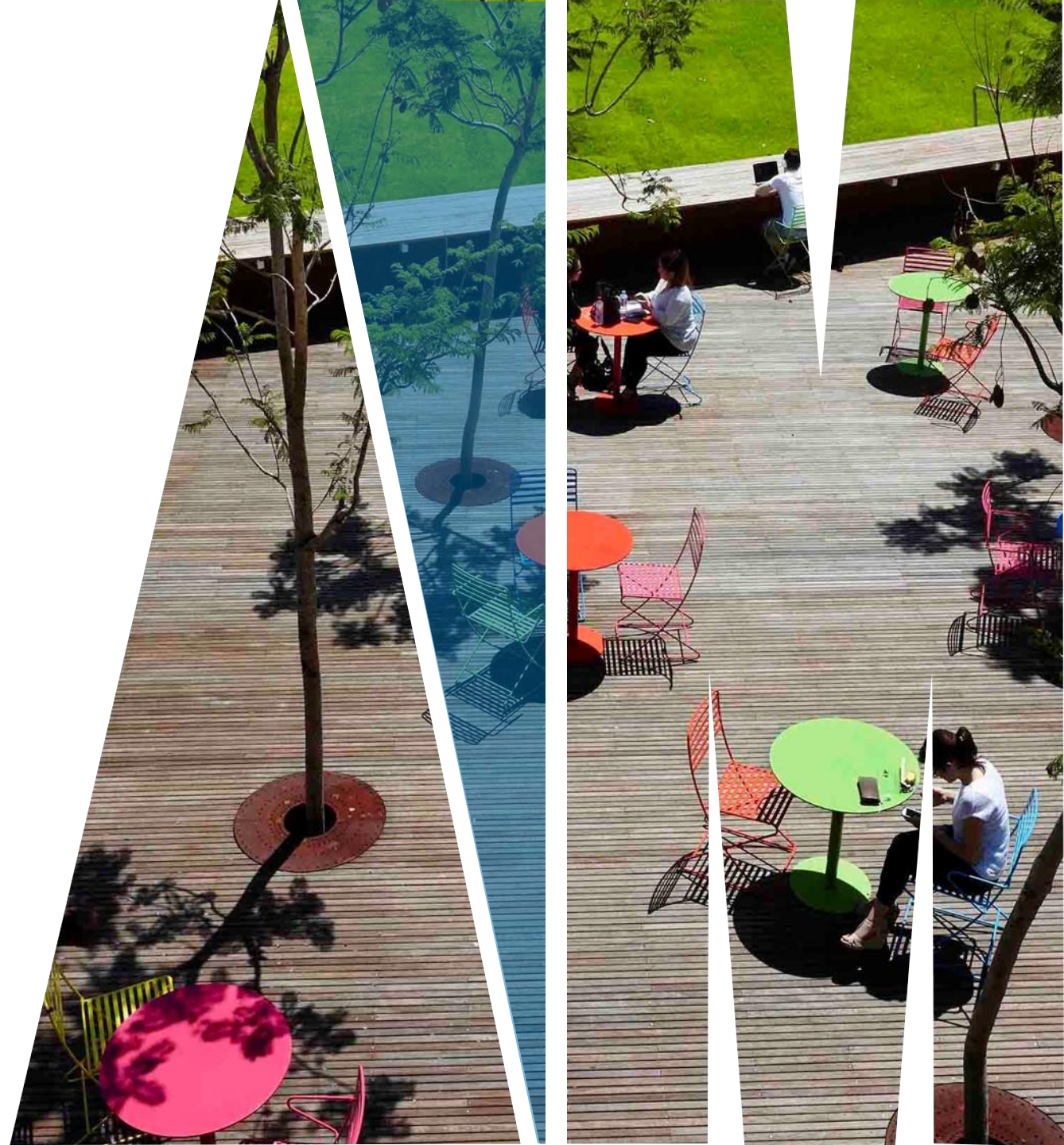




**MONASH**  
University

## **FIT2099 Object-Oriented Design and Implementation**

# Connascence and Encapsulation



# Outline

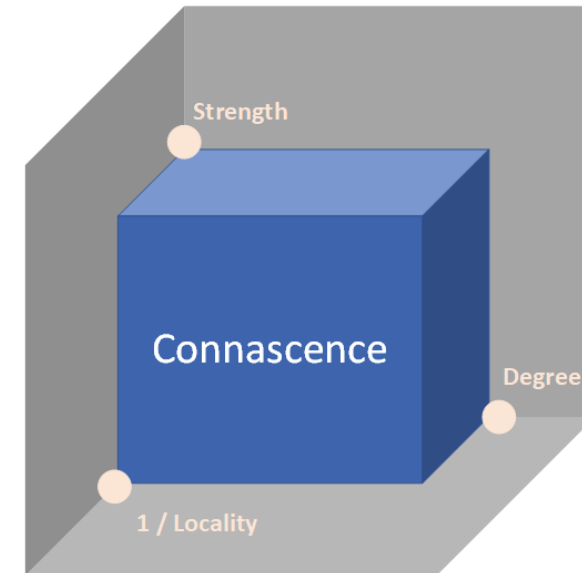
Properties of connascence

Minimizing bad connascence

Connascence and encapsulation

# PROPERTIES OF CONNASCENCE

**1- Strength.** The higher level of connascence, the higher the strength.



# LEVELS OF CONNASCENCE

Static

Name

Type

Meaning

Position

Algorithm

Dynamic

Execution

Timing

Value

Identity

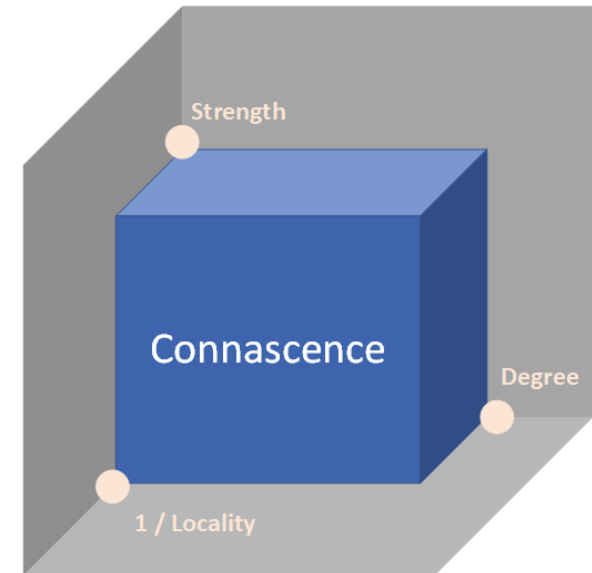


# PROPERTIES OF CONNASCENCE

**1- Strength.** The higher level of connascence, the higher the strength.

**2- Locality.** It describes how close the coupled components are.

*The higher connascence locality, the better.  
Coupled methods that are **in different classes** are much **worse** than coupled methods within **same class**.*

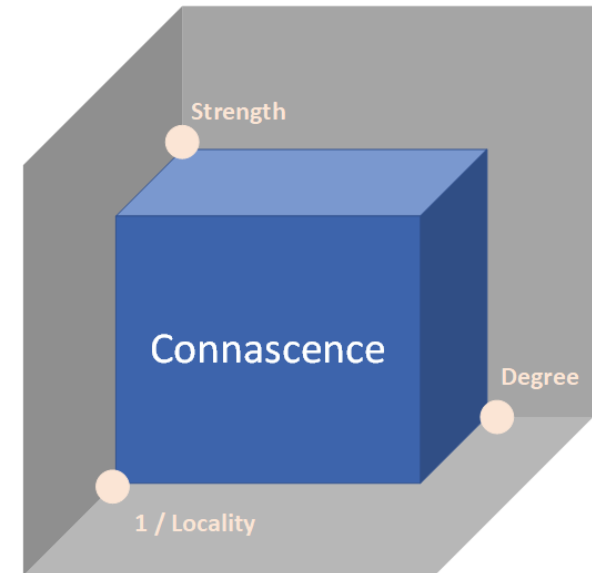


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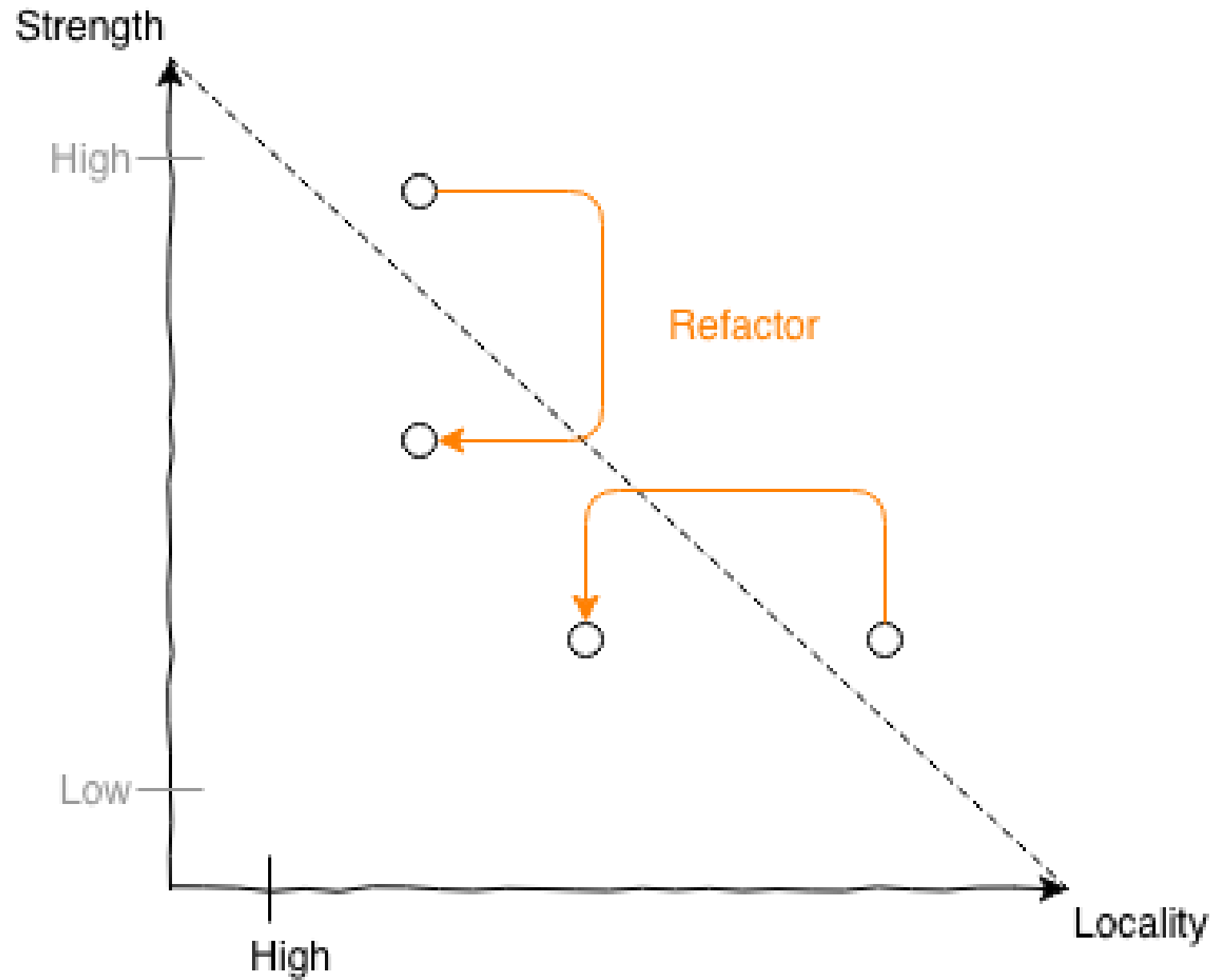
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# CONNASCENCE AND REFACTORING



# PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS ABOUT CONNASCENCE

Not all instances of connascence are equal!

In general, later-listed ones are **worse** than others.

**Locality** matters!

- **Within a method** -> almost (but not totally) irrelevant.
- **Between two methods in a class** -> often no big deal.
- **Two classes** -> warning warning
- **Two classes in different packages** -> **WARNING WARNING!!!**
- **Across application boundaries** -> keep to absolute minimum

**Explicitness** matters



# WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT CONNASCENCE?

1. Minimise overall amount of connascence by breaking system into *encapsulated* elements.
2. Minimise remaining connascence that crosses *encapsulation boundaries* (guideline 3 will help with this)
3. **Maximise connascence *within encapsulation boundaries***
  - we'll talk about “encapsulation” regarding connascence soon!

# ENCAPSULATION IN OUR SMART HOME APPLICATION

The final abstract SmartDevice had the following **public** methods:

- One constructor

- Getters and setters

- display()

- turnOn()

- turnoff()

External code have no access to *anything* else.

So those five methods are the *only* opportunities for **connascence**

Further functionality was added via **abstraction**.

Pretty well encapsulated!

# ENCAPSULATION IN THE JAVA COLLECTIONS FRAMEWORK

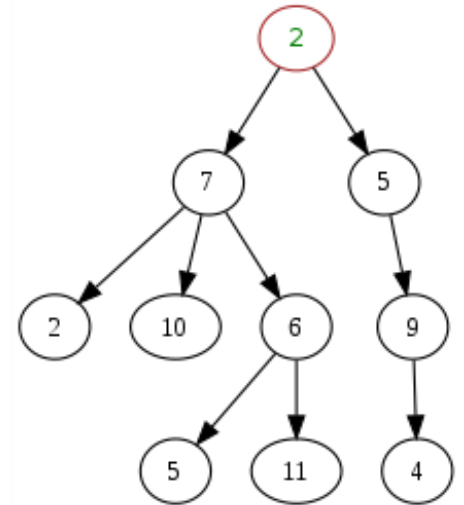
```
class TreeNode<K extends Comparable<K>, V> {
```

```
    private TreeNode leftChild;  
    private TreeNode rightChild;
```

```
    private K key;  
    private V data;
```

```
    ...
```

```
}
```



# REDUCING CONNASCENCE USING ENCAPSULATION

Using Java is not enough!

no language is a silver bullet

**Design** your system carefully

Take advantage of features provided by the **language**

access control modifiers (`private`, `protected`, etc)

classes, packages

# SIMPLE STRATEGIES TO REDUCE CONNASCENCE

**Avoid public attributes**

**Only make methods public where necessary**

consider a policy of making everything private when you first create it

**Keep the class package-private** if not needed!

**Use protected sparingly**

consider using methods rather than attributes

remember that protected things are accessible to subclasses in *other packages*.

Simple.

# PUT METHODS IN THE RIGHT PLACE

```
public class AnnualReport {  
  
    public AnnualReport() {  
        //...  
    }  
  
    public String formatDirector(Director d) {  
        return "Name: " + d.getName() + "\n" +  
            "Years on Board" + getcurrentYear - d.getStartYear() +  
            //...  
    }  
}
```

Perhaps this method should  
be in the **class Director!**

# AVOID SIMPLE CONNASCENCE OF EXECUTION

```
public class Couple {  
    private Person member1 = null;  
    private Person member2 = null;  
    public Couple() {  
    }  
  
    public void setPerson1(Person p1) {  
        member1 = p1;  
    }  
  
    public void setPerson2(Person p2) {  
        member2 = p2 ;  
    }  
  
    public String toString() {  
        return member1.description() + " " + member2.description();  
    }  
}
```

# AVOID SIMPLE CONNASCENCE OF EXECUTION

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    private Person member1 = null;  
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    }  
  
    public String toString() {  
        return member1.description() + " " + member2.description();  
    }  
}
```



# MINIMISE APIs

**Application programming interface:** that part of a class/package/module that is accessible from outside

aka *public interface*

The smaller and less complicated the interface is, the fewer opportunities for connascence there are

**Make things private if you can**

# Summary

Properties of connascence

Minimizing bad connascence

Connascence and encapsulation



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Thanks



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