

EAPLI

Princípios de Design OO

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Principios

GRASP

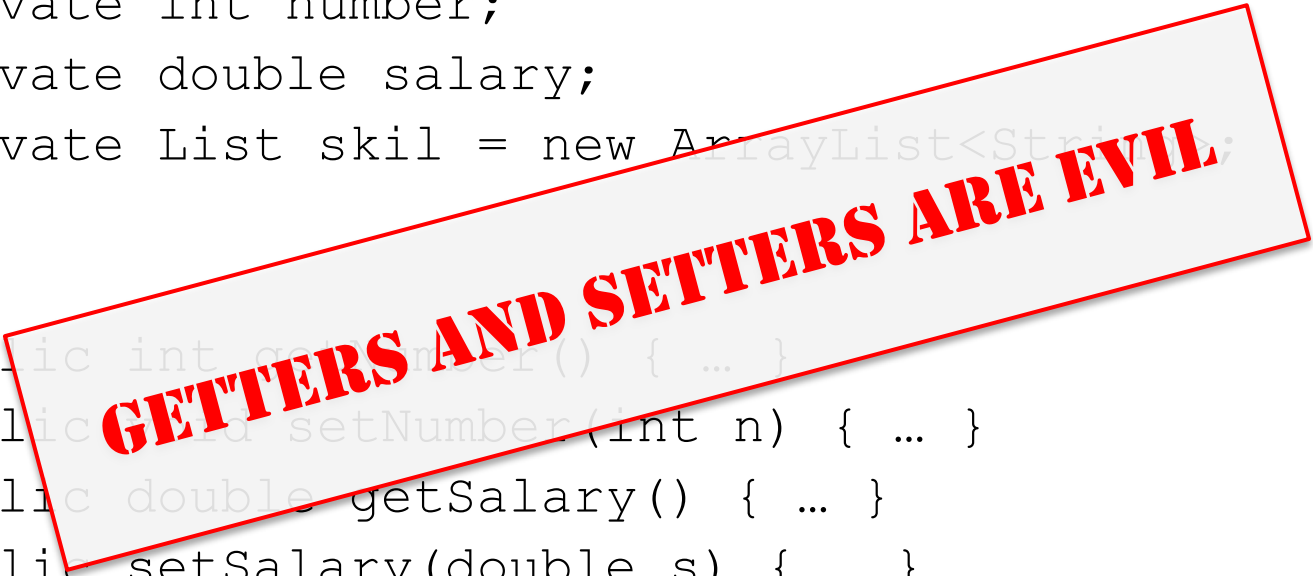
- Information Expert
- Low Coupling
- High Cohesion
- Creator
- Controller
- Polymorphism
- Indirection
- Pure Fabrication
- Protected Variations

SOLID

- Single Responsibility Principle
- Open/Close
- Liskov Substitution Principle
- Interface Segregation
- Dependency Inversion

What's wrong with this code?

```
class Employee {  
    private int number;  
    private double salary;  
    private List skill = new ArrayList<String>();  
  
    ...  
    public int getNumber() { ... }  
    public void setNumber(int n) { ... }  
    public double getSalary() { ... }  
    public void setSalary(double s) { ... }  
    public List getSkills() { ... }  
    public void setSkills(List s) { ... }  
}
```

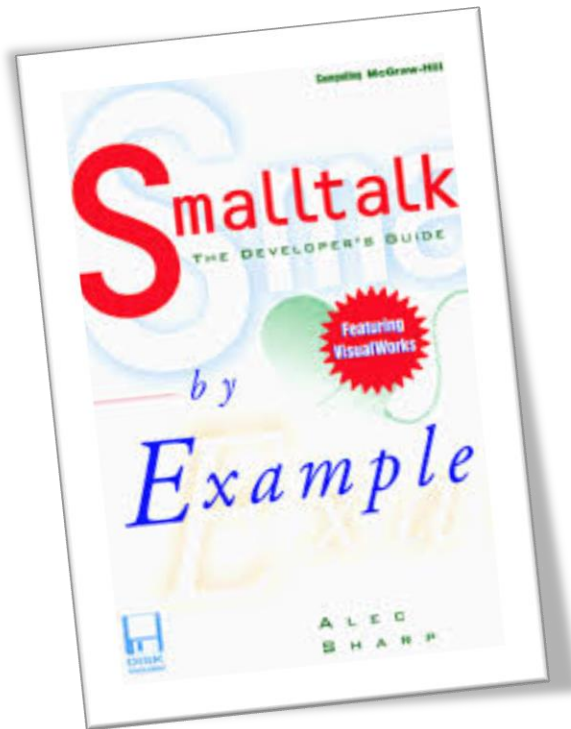


Information Hiding

Segregation of the design decisions that are most likely to change, thus protecting other parts from extensive modification if the design decision is changed.

Parnas, D.L. (December 1972). **"On the Criteria To Be Used in Decomposing Systems into Modules"**. Communications of the ACM. 15 (12): 1053–58.
doi:10.1145/361598.361623.

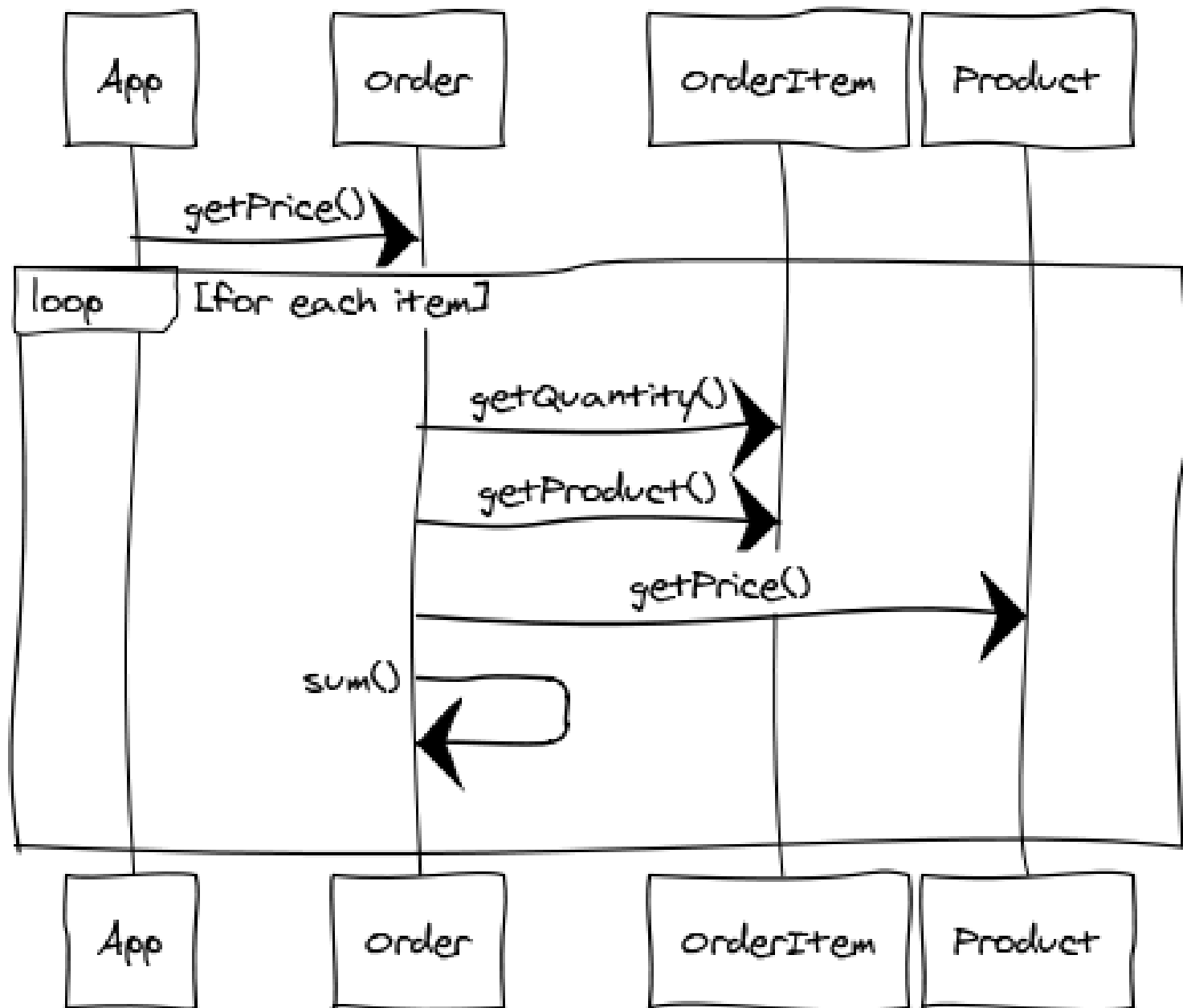
Tell, don't ask



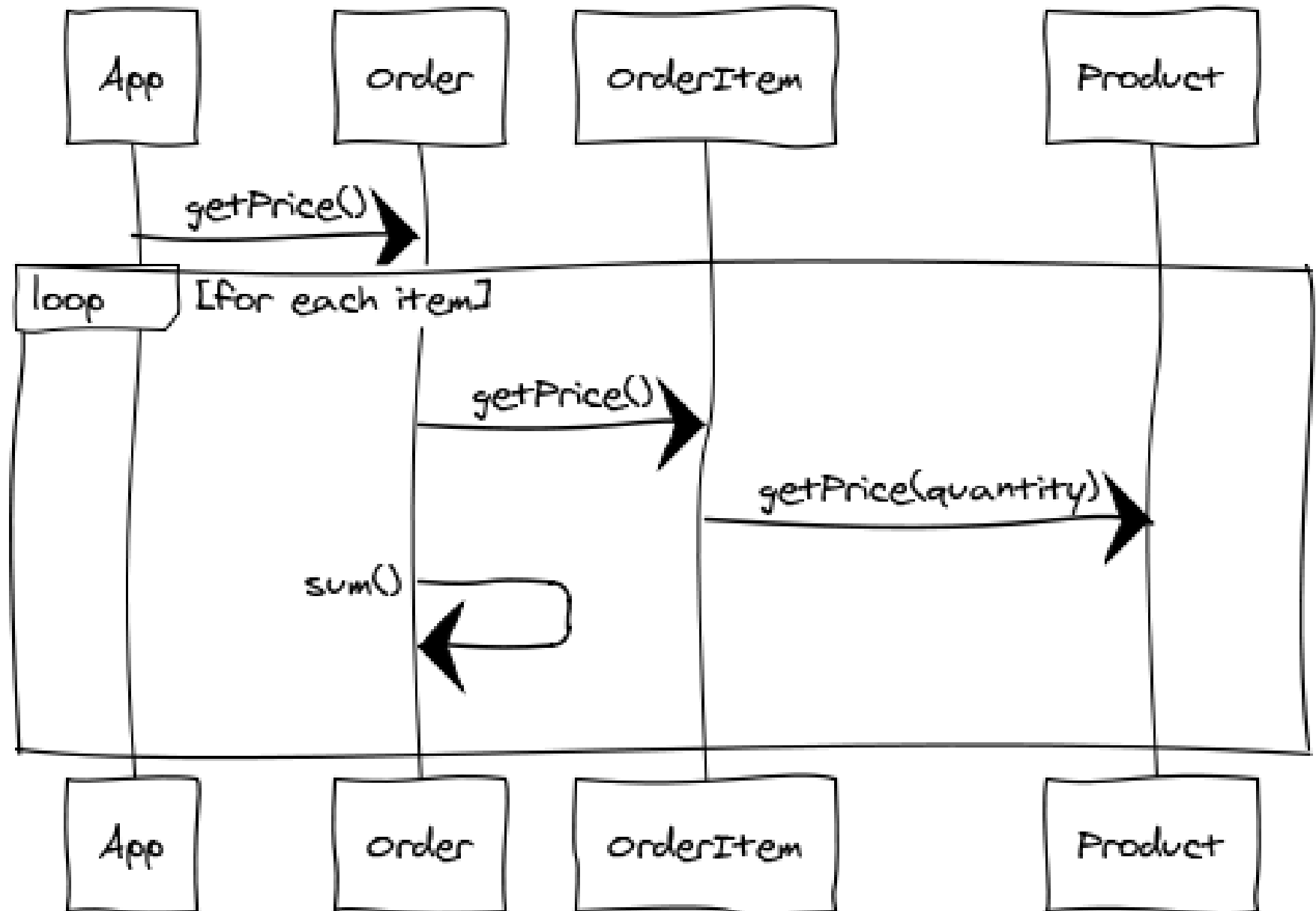
Procedural code gets information then makes decisions.
Object-oriented code tells objects to do things.

— Alec Sharp

calculating the total for an order (procedural)



calculating the total for an order (Object orientation)



Replace “set” syntax with strong names

- `setFirstName(string fn)`
- `setLastName(string ln)`

vs.

- `changeName(
 string first,
 string last)`

- `setStatus(STATUS st)`
- `getStatus()`

vs.

- `activate()`
- `deactivate()`
- `isActive()`

Intention Revealing Interface

Name classes and operations to describe their effect and purpose, without reference to the means by which they do what they promise.

Intention Revealing Interface

```
interface ISapService {  
    double getHourlyRate(int sapID);  
}
```

VS.

```
interface IPayrollService {  
    double getHourlyRate(Employee e);  
}
```

Single Responsibility Principle

A class should have only one reason to change.



SOLID

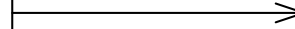
Single Responsibility Principle

Person
first: string last:string street: string zip: string email:string
changeName(first, last) changeAddress(street, zip)



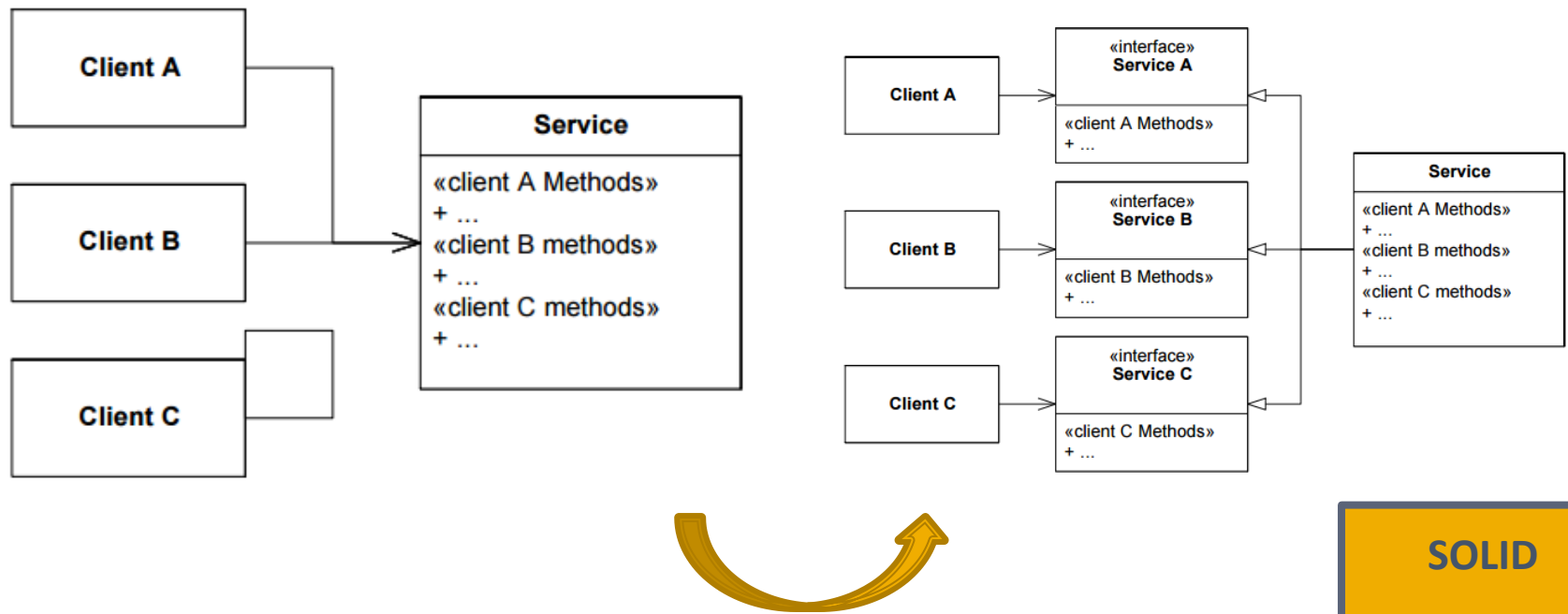
Person
first: string last:string email:string
changeName(first, last) changeAddress(address)

Address
street: string zip: string
changeAddress(street, zip)



Interface Segregation Principle

Many client specific interfaces are better than one general purpose interface.



Bibliografia

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http://www.cvc.uab.es/shared/teach/a21291/temes/object_oriented_design/materials_adicionals/principles_and_patterns.pdf