

Date: _____

Object Oriented metrics:

(How many functions)

WMC: weighted methods per class

(too much classes in one class)
↑

CBO: coupling between objects

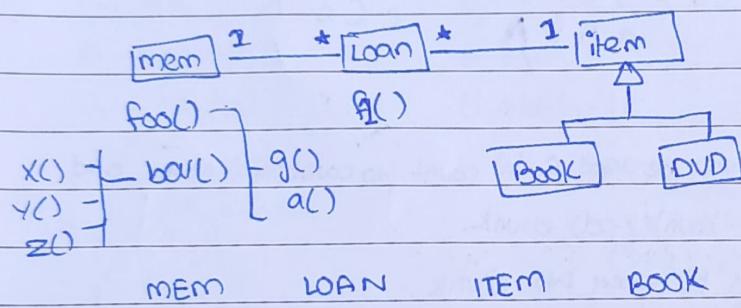
LCOM: lack of cohesion of method.

DIT: depth of inheritance tree (if inherited, then check depth)

NOC: number of children (total number of children) (immediate children, don't count)
Too much is bad.

RFC: response for a class (when you call a function, to how many functions does it call further) → sum of RFC of total member function is the RFC of the class.
Metrics are needed to measure quality of programs/designs.

Example: Compute the metrics



| Coupling: Kitni classe se connected hai

| connected hai

| Tools:
→ CCCCC
→ SonarQube
→ Understand

	MEM	LOAN	ITEM	BOOK	DVD
WMC	2	1	0	0	0
CBO	1	2	3	1	1
DIT	0	0	0	1	1
NOC	0	0	2	0	0
RFC	5	0	0	0	0

| we need
⇒ balanced
values

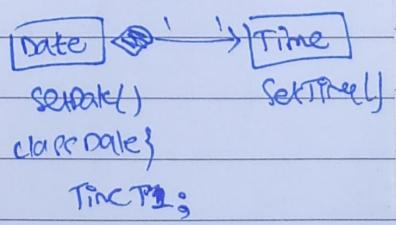
LCOM

| LCOM = 1
class Date {
 int day, month, year;
 void setDate(-){
 //
 void setTime(-){
 //
 }
}

Rust code analysis

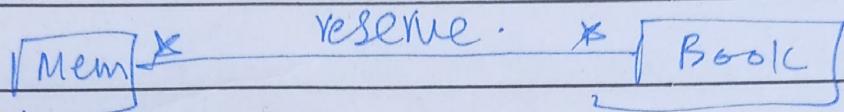
two functions that is used to set all the data members.

↓ solution.



TINCPM:

* O(1) search time in Hash Table
but comes at cost of increased RAM



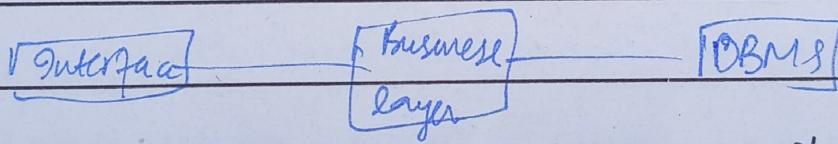
Member class

using Book* ls;

Book class

Queues mem* Qj;

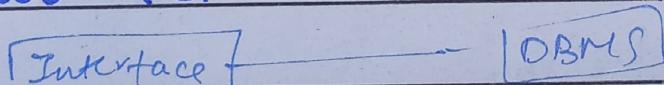
Three tier architecture :



Application
classes

much better
than two tier

Two-tier : logic



+ code

→ Not modular, difficult to change.

* Thin client → website user.

* Thick client → user of application

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* In two tier, when trying to do some change in interface, we will basically need to rebuild whole app! Since codes + interface is in same tier

→ We can remove if/else by using polymorphism

class Book {

int state;

bool issue (Mem *m) {

if (state == AVA)

A { — —

state = ISS;

return true }

else

B return false;

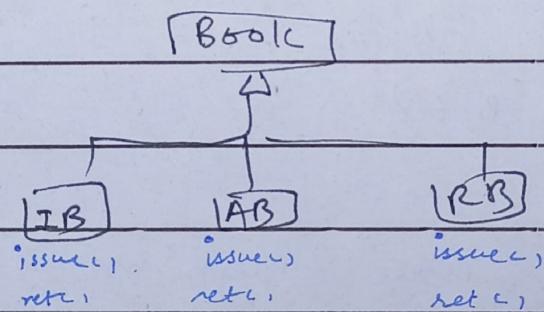
}

Date _____

const int $AVAI = 1$,
const int $ISS = 2$,
const int $Ret = 3$.

class Book

```
bool ret() {
    if (state == ISS)
        return true;
    else
        return false;
}
```



For each book, these three

classes would be there.

→ Data of each book would
be inherited in child classes.

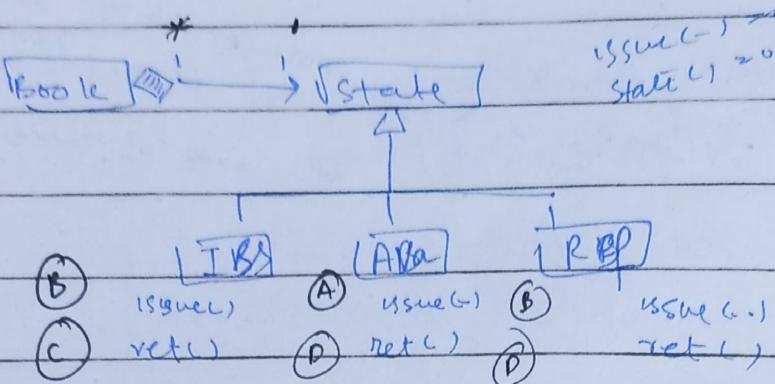
Now, when book B is changed from
available to issue, its data would
be copied to issue book class and
object of available book class will need
to be deleted.

Many to one because of singleton

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NO array of book
instance bcz of anti-directional



- Now, for each book, there is only one ptr of state against it.

* NO copying, deletion in this case
only status will be set

→ Make ISS, AVA, Ref classes as Singleton, So, only one object can be created of them.

int main() {

Book b1();

b1.setstate(new AVA());

// // (new ISS());

// // (AVA::getIns()),

// (ISS::getIns());

with help
of singleton

setting
state
of book

b1

class Book {

is of state type
pointer stored in it
but object + well by
of one of three classes

 State * st;

 bool issue (Mem * m) {

 return st->issue(m);

}

}

 bool set ()

 { return st->set(); }

}

}

Object Oriented Metrics:

Metrics are used to measure quality of program designs

WMC: Weighted methods per class.

no. of funcs

CBO: Coupling b/w objects.

no. of connections from
class lines

DIT:

Depth of inheritance tree

Date: _____

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NOC:

No. of children. — only children
not grand child

RFC:

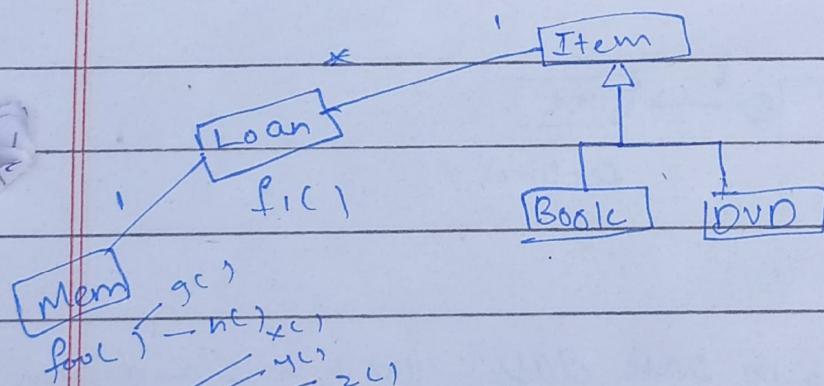
Response for a class

fun. which is in class → calls how many + funs further

LCOM:

Lack of cohesion of methods

Need to see code to tell, can't tell
from design



base	Item	Loan	Item	Book	DVD
------	------	------	------	------	-----

WMC 2 1 0 0 0

CBO 1 2 3 1 1

DI 0 0 0 1 1

NOC 0 0 2 0 0

RFC 5 0 0 0 0

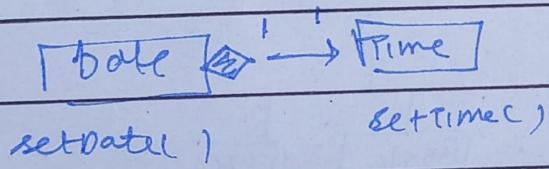
LCOM 1 1 1 1 1

- inherited
from
Item.

class Date {
 int d, m, y;
 void setDate (...) { — }.

int h, m, s;
void setTime (...) { — }

Should be low OCOM



Now, in date class. int h, m, s and fun
will not be there. There would
be ptr/object to time class
such as t1.

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SONAR QUBE

CCCC
I
examines code Jane
generate reports about code C++