

# What is a Program

Wednesday, April 15, 2020 8:14 PM

## Participants View

A program is a collection of instructions

(to whom?) the computer system

(why?) To perform a task

Is this an Object Oriented Definition?



# Popular Perception

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## Abstraction

### What?

hiding data.

hiding details.

hiding implementation.

showing only necessary information.

driver dont need to know the internal technical aspects of a car-abstraction ?

only useful information to be shown to end user.

### Why?

End user may not require to know all minute details

### How?

specifying in scope like private, public protected



## Encapsulation

### What?

\* grouping data and functions into a single object

\* enclosing related information together

\* wrapping data and function in a class

\* prevent changes data outside

### Why?

\* to protect information from other object

\* data hiding

### How?

\* using class

\* class with get and set property

\* access specifier (private/protected)

## Inheritance

### What?

\* reuse from parent

\* derive properties from another class <-- what is another class?

\* derived class inheriting the properties and behaviours from

parent class

\* hierarchy

\* access properties of parent class by child class

### Why?

\* Avoid redundant code (code reuse)

### How?

\* language semantic

class X : Y{}

functions

who

## Polymorphism

### What?

\* behaving in different ways depending on the input received

### Why?

\* Hide type/properties/methods

\* features can be similar so we can specify them in base class?

\* helps in abstraction----> you hide inner details

### How?

\* function and operator overloading

\* method and overriding

\* access modifier

# What is an Object?

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What is a Table (Participants Definition)

properties

- \* Four legged
- \* Elevated Wooden Surface
- \* For day to day use

what about one legged/three legged/hanging tables?

what about glass table or plastic table?

What use? (Be specific)

Important !

States pollutes the definition of table.

\* A Table is where you keep your things

- x table is not its
- x surface
- x legs
- x materials

- \* why do we need surface, legs, etc?
- \* to keep things

## Generalize Object Concept

\* An Object is what object does.

- \* An object is a collection of Behaviors only
- \* object is not a collection of states (Fields)

- \* why do we need state?
- \* to implement behavior

# What type of Programmer Are you?

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You are driving a bike on a busy day when your friend stops you asks a SFAQ (Silly Frequently Asked Question) -- Hey what are you doing? What would be your response?

A. I am burning the fuel

- engineering of driving, energy conversion, bike parts

Assembly language thought process.  
Thinking in terms of memory, stack, heap  
and program as set of data and methods

B. I am Driving

- following direction, following traffic rules etc etc

Procedural Thinking. In terms of  
instruction to achieve the task. Often in  
the details the real task loses the focus

C. I am going to office

D. I am going to work

- Work from Home!

Object Oriente Thinking

Focus on the business and defocus the  
implementation details. There are  
more than one procedural approach  
to do whatever you want to do

Furhter Refinement of  
thinking. A more abstract  
generalized approach

# Code Economics

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Everyline of code you write is either an expense or investment.

Code ---> Expense, Investment?

Expense Code --> `main()/even-handler`

Investment Code --> Reusable! Long Lasting Use!  
`printf()/Console.WriteLine`

# Animal Class

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```
class Animal
{
    public void Move()
    {
        switch(animalType)
        {
            case AnimalType.Tiger:
                //move on land

            case AnimalType.Snake:
                //crawl
        }
    }

    public void Breed()
    {
        switch(animalType)
        {
            case AnimalType.Tiger:
                //child birth

            case AnimalType.Snake:
                //egg lay
        }
    }
}
```

# Is A vs Has A

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## Gaurang is an Employee

- He is a born Employee
- Will remain an Employee as long as he lives
  - Forget
    - Retirement
    - Own Business

## Gaurang Has an Employee

- Gaurang may have employed someone such as
  - Driver
  - HouseHelp

Not Same

```
Employee gaurang=new Employee();
```

```
Console.WriteLine(gaurang.GetType()); //Employee
```

```
gaurang.SetType(); //unchangeable
```

## To change "is a" to "has a" you need to change your design

### Gaurang **Has an** Employment

- If you have an employment you can decide
  - Not to have an employment
  - Change the employment
  - **Have multiple employment**

Inhuman

Person is unqualified biological species with

- some behavior
- some skills
- some relationship

```
class Person{
    Behavior behavior
    List<Relation> relations;
    List<Skills> skills;
    ...
}
```

//C# code

```
var gaurang= new Human() Person();
```

```
gaurang.Behavior=new HumanBehavior();
```

```
gaurang.Employment= new LTTSEmployment();
```

```
//unemployed
gaurang.Employment=null;
```

```
//change employment
gaurang.Employment=new SelfEmployment()
```

```
//C# code for multiple employements
var gaurang=new ???();
```

```
gaurang.Employments.Add( new SoftwareDeveloper());
gaurang.Employments.Add(new YoutubeBlogger());
```

```
var vivek=new ???()
```

```
vivek.Role=new TrainerRole();
vivek.Work(); //works as trainer
```

```
vivek.Role=new Driver();
vivek.Work(); //works as Driver
```

# Grammar of OO Design

Thursday, April 16, 2020 10:30 AM

## Traditional/Academic/Outdated Approach

Convert Noun to -----> class or object

Covert Verb to -----> class method

How to convert Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction?

## Modern Understanding of Object Oriented Design

### Convert Everything to Object

- You are an object
- Your states (age, height) is an object
- Your behaviors are object
- Your nature is object
- Your skills are object
- You relation to other object is also object



# What is the difference

Thursday, April 16, 2020

11:22 AM

## Humans can't fly vs Ostrich can't fly?

- Ostrich being a Bird has a fly method
  - But implementation wise it doesn't work
  - It has a **non-working fly() behavior**
- Humans don't have **fly behavior**

Important!

What is True?

- A. Square Don't have any orientation
- B. Square have orientation equal to None

# Rectangle-Square Problems

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1. Rectangle require 2 int to define, Square needs only 1
2. Rectangle has set method for Width/Height, Square's width, height can't be different
3. Rectangle has Orientation, Squares don't have Orientation

While Inheritance is easy, there is way to uninherit or partially inherit!

# What is a software component

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It has 3 qualities

1. It has a weldefined responsibility
  2. It is reusable
  3. It is **Replaceable!**
- 
- Encapsulation
- Polymorphism

```
class LinkedList
{
    void Add(Object item){ //adds item at the end of list
    }
    Object Remove(int pos){
    }
    int Size(){
    }
    Object this [](int index){} //get/set
}
```

```
class Stack{
    LinkedList items;
    public void Push(Object value){ items.Add(value); }
}
```

what if I need an LinkedList to add item in sorted order (not at the end)  
//we can go and modify the add logic

modify

This  
change

is not  
acceptable  
here

# Meaningful word

Friday, April 17, 2020 12:07 PM

```
class Triangle{  
    int Solve(){}  
    int Calculate(){}  
}
```

Together Triangle,Solve and Calculate doesn't make any sense

Meaningful means we can understand the responsibility of a method

# Designed Principles

Monday, April 20, 2020 9:43 AM

## Open Close Principle

- Create a Future Proof design that can be extended
  - but without changing current source
- changing source may trigger
  - compile
  - test
  - distribute
  - deploy cycle
- a change may not be acceptable to everyone.
- **changes should be additive**
- **don't mend it if it is not broken.**

## Don't Repeat Yourself

- Avoid Redundant code
- Avoid code that changes because of same reason

## Single Responsibility Principle

- your objects, methods, component should have a single responsibility
  - One reason to exist
  - One reason to change
    - A good single responsible component may never change!
- How
  - Meaningful names
    - avoid names joined with and/or
    - avoid abstract names for concrete class
    - most method should access most field most time
    - and too many methods

## Interface Segregation Principle

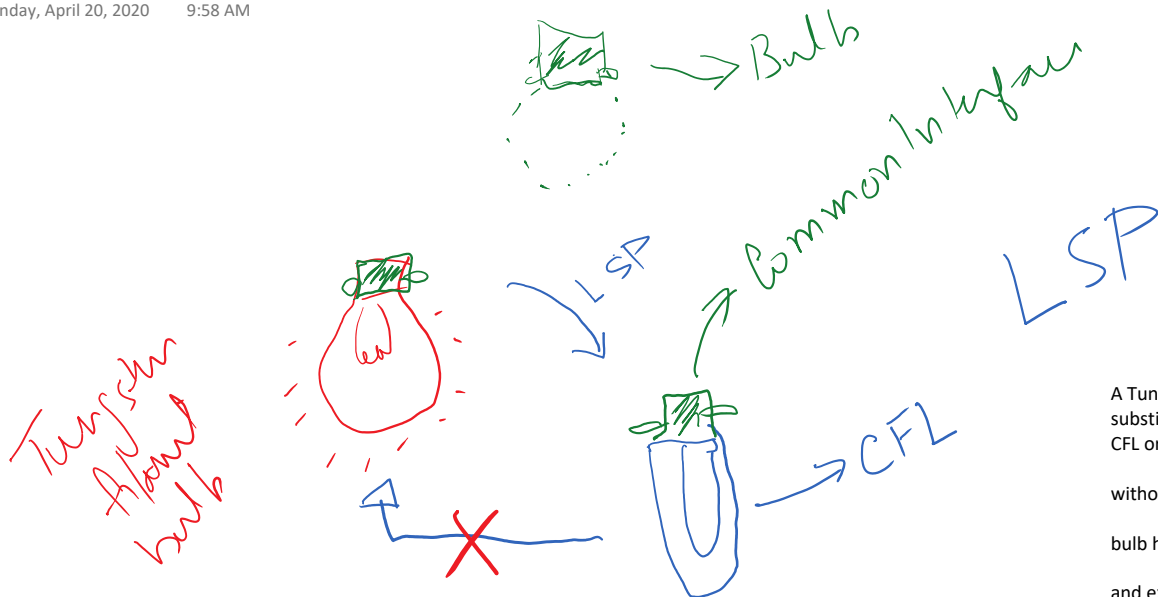
- Avoid fat interface
  - interface shouldn't have optional or mutually exclusive methods!
  - There shouldn't be methods client may not need.
- Fat Interface means Fat class
  - violates SRP

Promotes

Breaks

# A Bulb Replacement

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**CFL doesn't inherit Tungsten filament bulb**  
**What does it inherit?**

A Tungsten filament bulb can be substituted (replaced) by a CFL or an LED bulb without changing the bulb holder (client) and existing tungsten filament bulb (component)

**A CFL or LED is not a substitution for Tungsten Filament Bulb,  
They are substitution for a bulb**

# BankAccount and ATM

Monday, April 20, 2020 10:11 AM

```
class LocalBankAccount : BankAccount{
```

```
    public void Withdraw(int amount, string password)
```

```
    {
```

```
        ...  
        throw new SQLException();  
    }
```

```
}
```

```
// A future change
```

```
class LocalBankAccount : LocalBankAccount{
```

```
    public void Withdraw(int amount, string password)
```

```
    {
```

```
        ...  
        throw new NetworkException();  
    }
```

```
}
```

```
class ATM //client
```

```
{
```

```
    public withdrawOption(){
```

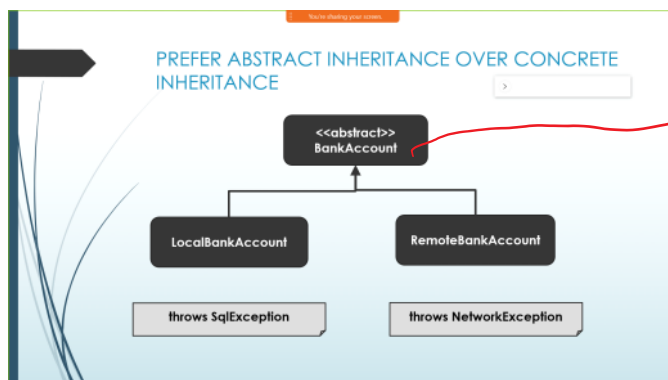
```
        try{  
            account.Withdraw(amount,password);  
            dispenseCash(amount);
```

```
        } catch(SQLException e){  
            printErrorInfo();  
        }  
    }
```

*designed to handle this exception*

*Not designed to handle This exception*

*ATM (client) will crash*



What exception does the class document?

Can I know what exception will be thrown by sub classes in future?

Can I know all the exceptions that the future implementation shall throw

- Exceptions depends on implementation



# static vs non static

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```
class BankAccount{
```

```
    int accountNumber;  
    int amount;  
    string pass;
```

```
    public void Withdraw(int amount, string pass){
```

```
        ...  
        this.amount-=amount;  
        ...  
    }
```

```
    public void static Transfer(BankAccount src, int amount, string password,  
                                BankAccount target){
```

```
        this.amount+=amount; //there is no this!
```

```
        ...  
        src.amount-=amount;  
        ...  
        target.amount+=amount;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
var a1=new BankAccount(1,50000,"pass");  
var a2=new BankAccount(2,50000,"pass");
```

```
a1.Withdraw(1000,"pass");
```

```
BankAccount.Transfer(a1,1000,"pass",a2);
```

Avoid  
Class  
Level  
or  
Static

# constructor - static or non static?

Tuesday, April 21, 2020 9:52 AM

```
class BankAccount{

    int accountNumber;
    int amount;
    string pass;

    public BankAccount(int accountNumber, int amount, String password)
    {
        this.accountNumber=accountNumber;
        ...
    }

    public void Withdraw(int amount, string pass){

        ...
        this.amount-=amount;
        ...
    }

    public void static Transfer(BankAccount src, int amount, string password,
    BankAccount target){

        this.amount+=amount; //there is no this!
        ...
        src.amount-=amount;
        ...
        target.amount+=amount;
    }

}
```

```
var a1=new BankAccount(1,50000,"pass");
var a2=new BankAccount(2,50000,"pass");
```

```
a1.Withdraw(1000,"pass");
BankAccount.Transfer(a1,1000,"pass",a2);
```

// can't invoke using class reference  
//var x= BankAccount.BankAccount(1,50000,"pass");

//No class or object reference is used  
BankAccount a1= new BankAccount(1,50000,"pass");

//can't use object reference  
var a2= a1.BankAccount(2,50000,"pass");

It's a special function,  
it is the creator of an object, not  
the part of the object

neither static (object level)  
nor class level (non-static)

class defines the object

why should creator definition be present in object?

# At the top you need either a constructor or a static factory

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```
RBI rbi= goi.GetRBI(); //-> where will it end?  
Bank icici= rbi.GetBank("ICICI");  
BankBranch iciciManyataBranch= icici.GetBranch("ManyataTechPark,BLR");  
BankAccount account = iciciManyataBranch.OpenAccount(...); //a factory
```

You're sharing your screen.

> Speaking: Vivek (Audio)

## UI – ASSIGNMENT

```

void POC(){

    AbstractUIFactory ui= new SteelUIFactory();
    AbstractForm form = ui.CreateForm();
    AbstractButton button = ui.CreateButton();
    AbstractTextBox textBox = ui.CreateTextBox();

    form.Add(button);
    form.Add(textBox);

    form.Draw();

}
                    
```

1. No Change in POC
2. Define Necessary Abstractions
3. Create at least two sets (steel,rubber)
4. At least 3 objects (form,button,textbox)
5. Real world will have 20 types
6. Implement Add
  1. To Add TextBox and Button
7. Implement Form Draw to
  1. To Draw Form, TextBox, Button etc
8. Create Proper Packaging of Components

**expected output:**

Steel Form Drawn

SteelButton Drawn

SteelTextBox Drawn

**static void Main(){**

```

AbstractUIFactory ui= new SteelUIFactory();
AbstractForm form = ui.CreateForm();
AbstractButton button = ui.CreateButton();
AbstractTextBox textBox = ui.CreateTextBox();
    
```

```

form.Add(button);
form.Add(textBox);
    
```

```

form.Draw();
}
    
```

**Expected Output**

```

Steel Form Drawn
Steel Button Drawn
SteelTextBox Drawn
    
```

*When Draw() is called*

1. No Change in POC (Main)
2. Define Necessary Abstractions
3. Create at least two sets (steel,rubber)
4. At least 3 types of objects (form,button,textbox)
5. Real world will have 20 types <-- remember while coding
6. Implement Add
  - To Add TextBox and Button
7. Implement Form Draw to
  - To Draw Form, TextBox, Button etc
8. Create Proper Packaging of Components

