

# TCC and LCC

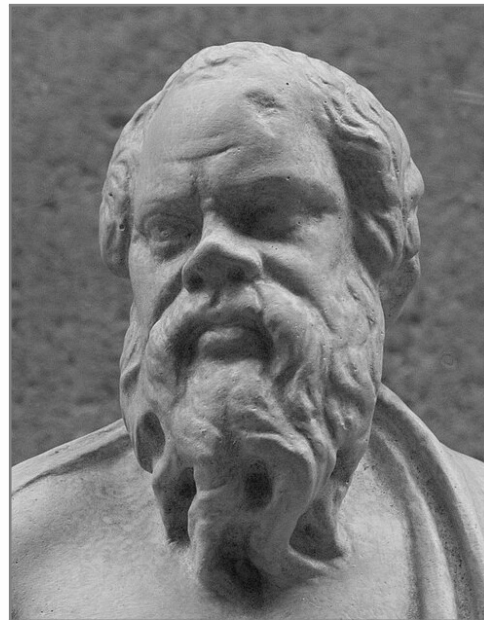
YEGOR BUGAYENKO

Lecture #8 out of 24

80 minutes

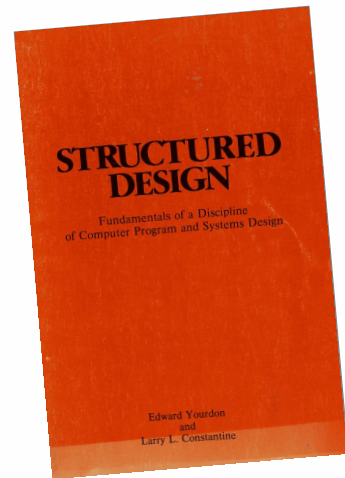
The slidedeck was presented by the author in this [YouTube Video](#)

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**“Socrates:** I am a lover of these processes of division and bringing together, as aids to speech and thought; and if I think any other man is able to see things that can naturally be collected into one and divided into many, him I follow after and walk in his footsteps as if he were a god.”

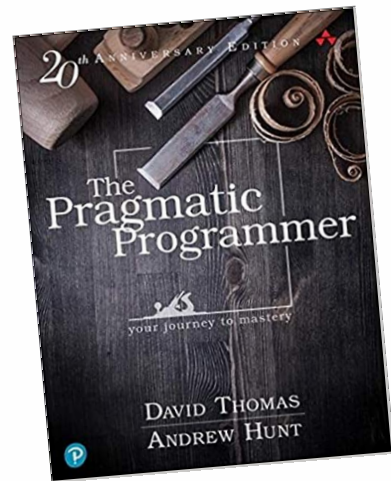
— Plato. Phaedrus (Dialogue), 370 B.C.



EDWARD YOURDON

“Module cohesion may be conceptualized as the cement that holds the processing elements of a module together. In a sense, a high degree of module cohesion is an indication of close approximation of inherent problem structure.”

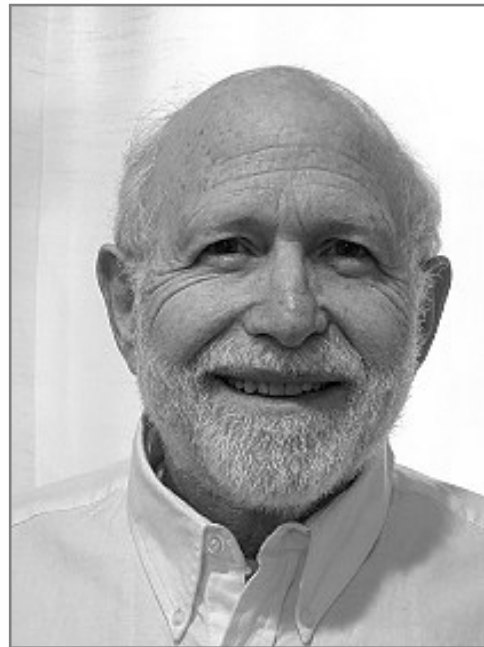
— Edward Yourdon and Larry Constantine. *Structured Design: Fundamentals of a Discipline of Computer Program and Systems Design*. Prentice Hall, 1979.  
[doi:10.5555/578522](https://doi.org/10.5555/578522)



ANDREW HUNT

“We want to design components that are self-contained: independent, and with a single, well-defined purpose.”

— Andrew Hunt and Dave Thomas. *The Pragmatic Programmer: From Journeyman to Master*. Pearson Education, 1999. doi:[10.5555/320326](https://doi.org/10.5555/320326)



JAMES M. BIEMAN

“We define two measures of class cohesion based on the direct and indirect connections of method pairs: TCC and LCC.”

— James M. Bieman and Byung-Kyoo Kang. Cohesion and Reuse in an Object-Oriented System. *SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes*, 20(51):259–262, 1995. doi:[10.1145/223427.211856](https://doi.org/10.1145/223427.211856)

## Connectivity Between Methods in a Class

### 3.1 Connectivity between methods

The direct connectivity between methods is determined from the class abstraction. If there exists one or more common instance variables between two method abstractions then the two corresponding methods are *directly connected*.

Two methods that are connected through other directly connected methods are *indirectly connected*. The indirect connection relation is the transitive closure of direct connection relation. Thus, a method  $M_1$  is indirectly connected with a method  $M_n$  if there is a sequence of methods  $M_2, M_3, \dots, M_{n-1}$  such that

$$M_1 \delta M_2, \dots, M_{n-1} \delta M_n$$

where  $M_i \delta M_j$  represents a direct connection.

“An instance variable is directly used by a method  $M$  if the instance variable appears as a data token in the method  $M$ . The instance variable may be defined in the same class as  $M$  or in an ancestor class of the class.  $DU(M)$  is a set of instance variables directly used by a method  $M$ .”

Source: James M. Bieman and Byung-Kyoo Kang. Cohesion and Reuse in an Object-Oriented System. *SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes*, 20(51):259–262, 1995. doi:[10.1145/223427.211856](https://doi.org/10.1145/223427.211856)

## Tight and Loose Class Cohesion (TCC+LCC)

```
1 class Rectangle
2   int x, y, w, h;
3   int area()
4     return w * h;
5   int move(int dx, dy)
6     x += dx; y += dy;
7   int resize(int dx, dy)
8     w += dx; h += dy;
9   bool fit()
10    return w < 100
11    && x < 100;
```

Max possible connections (NP):

$$N \times (N - 1) / 2 = 4 \times 3 / 2 = 6$$

Directly connected (NDC = 4):

area+fit, area+resize, move+fit,  
resize+fit

Indirectly connected (NIC = 2):

area+move, move+resize

$$\text{TCC} = \text{NDC} / \text{NP} = 4 / 6 = 0.66$$

$$\text{LCC} = (\text{NDC} + \text{NIC}) / \text{NP} = 6 / 6 = 1.00$$



“If a class is designed in ad hoc manner and unrelated components are included in the class, the class represents more than one concept and does not model an entity. The cohesion value of such a class is likely to be less than 0.5.”

— James M. Bieman and Byung-Kyoo Kang. Cohesion and Reuse in an Object-Oriented System. *SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes*, 20(51):259–262, 1995. doi:10.1145/223427.211856



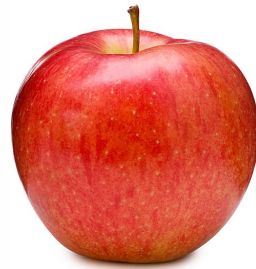


STEVE MCCONNELL

“Cohesion refers to how closely all the routines in a class or all the code in a routine support a central purpose—how focused the class is. The ideas of abstraction and cohesion are closely related—a class interface that presents a good abstraction usually has strong cohesion.”

— Steve McConnell. *Code Complete*. Pearson Education, 2004.  
doi:[10.5555/1096143](https://doi.org/10.5555/1096143)

## Abstraction

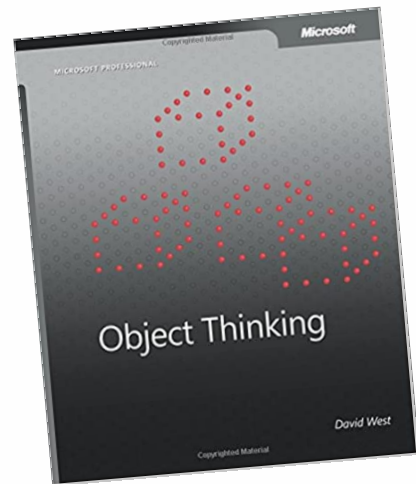


- Color: red
- Weight: 120g
- Price: \$0.99



```
1 var file = {  
2   path: '/tmp/data.txt',  
3   read: function() { ... },  
4   write: function(txt) { ... }  
5 }
```

The slide is taken from the [“Pain of OOP”](#) (2023) course.



“Isomorphism of the modules (objects) in problem and solution space is a desirable, in fact essential, quality for software.”

— David West. *Object Thinking*. Pearson Education, 2004. doi:[10.5555/984130](https://doi.org/10.5555/984130)

## Inheritance vs. Cohesion

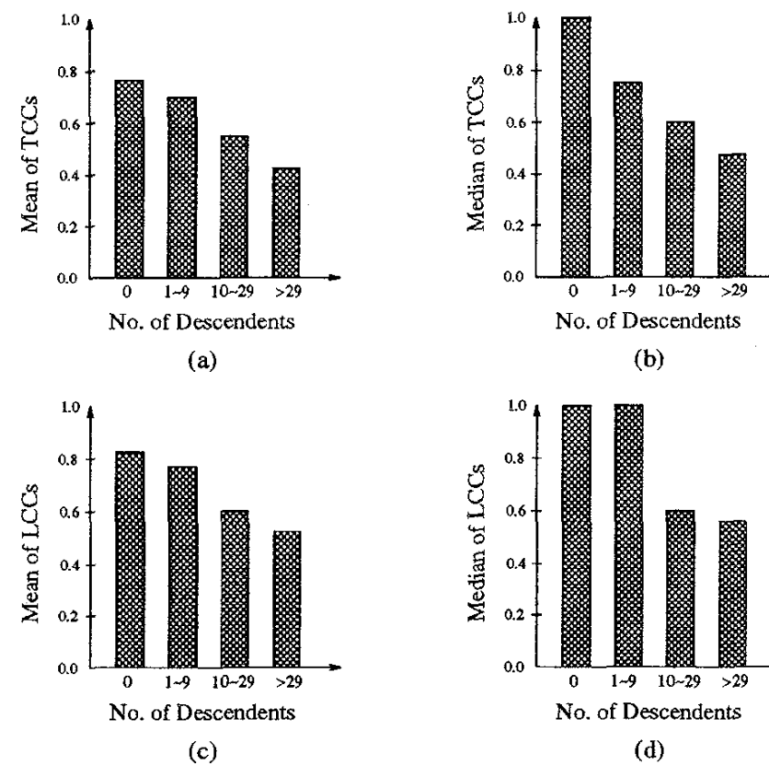


Figure 3: Number of descendants and Class Cohesion

“Our results show that the classes that are heavily reused via inheritance exhibit lower cohesion. We expected to find that the most reused classes would be the most cohesive ones.”

Source: James M. Bieman and Byung-Kyoo Kang. Cohesion and Reuse in an Object-Oriented System. *SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes*, 20(51):259–262, 1995. doi:[10.1145/223427.211856](https://doi.org/10.1145/223427.211856)

## Inheritance is Code Reuse

```
1 class Manuscript {  
2     protected String body;  
3     void print(Console console) {  
4         console.println(this.body);  
5     }  
6 }  
7 class Article  
8     extends Manuscript {  
9     void submit(Conference cnf) {  
10         cnf.send(this.body);  
11     }  
12 }
```

“The `Article` copies method `print()` and attribute `body` from the `Manuscript`, as if it’s not a living organism, but rather a dead one from which we inherit its parts.”

“Implementation inheritance was created as a mechanism for code reuse. It doesn’t fit into OOP at all.”

Source: Yegor Bugayenko. Inheritance Is a Procedural Technique for Code Reuse.  
<https://www.yegor256.com/160913.html>, sep 2016. [Online; accessed 22-09-2024]

## Composition over Inheritance

```
1 class Manuscript
2     protected String body;
3     void print(Console console)
4         console.println(this.body);
5
6 class Article
7     extends Manuscript
8     void submit(Conference cnf)
9         cnf.send(this.body);
```

```
1 class Manuscript
2     protected String body;
3     void print(Console console)
4         console.println(this.body);
5
6 class Article
7     Manuscript manuscript;
8     Article(Manuscript m)
9         this.manuscript = m;
10    void submit(Conference cnf)
11        cnf.send(this.body);
```

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Composition\\_over\\_inheritance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Composition_over_inheritance)

TCC+LCC can be calculated by a few tools:

- jPeek for Java
- C++ — don't know
- Python — don't know
- JavaScript — don't know
- C# — don't know

# References

James M. Bieman and Byung-Kyoo Kang. Cohesion and Reuse in an Object-Oriented System. *SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes*, 20(51): 259–262, 1995. doi:[10.1145/223427.211856](https://doi.org/10.1145/223427.211856).

Yegor Bugayenko. Inheritance Is a Procedural Technique for Code Reuse. <https://www.yegor256.com/160913.html>, sep 2016. [Online; accessed 22-09-2024].

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Steve McConnell. *Code Complete*. Pearson Education, 2004. doi:[10.5555/1096143](https://doi.org/10.5555/1096143).

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