

# Introduction to Refactoring

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“Applying design principles is the key to creating high-quality software!”



Architectural principles:  
Axis, symmetry, rhythm, datum, hierarchy, transformation

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# For architects: design is the key!

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# Agenda

- **Refactoring Foundations**
- Refactoring - Principles
- Refactoring Bad Smells
- Refactoring Tools



# Why care about refactoring?



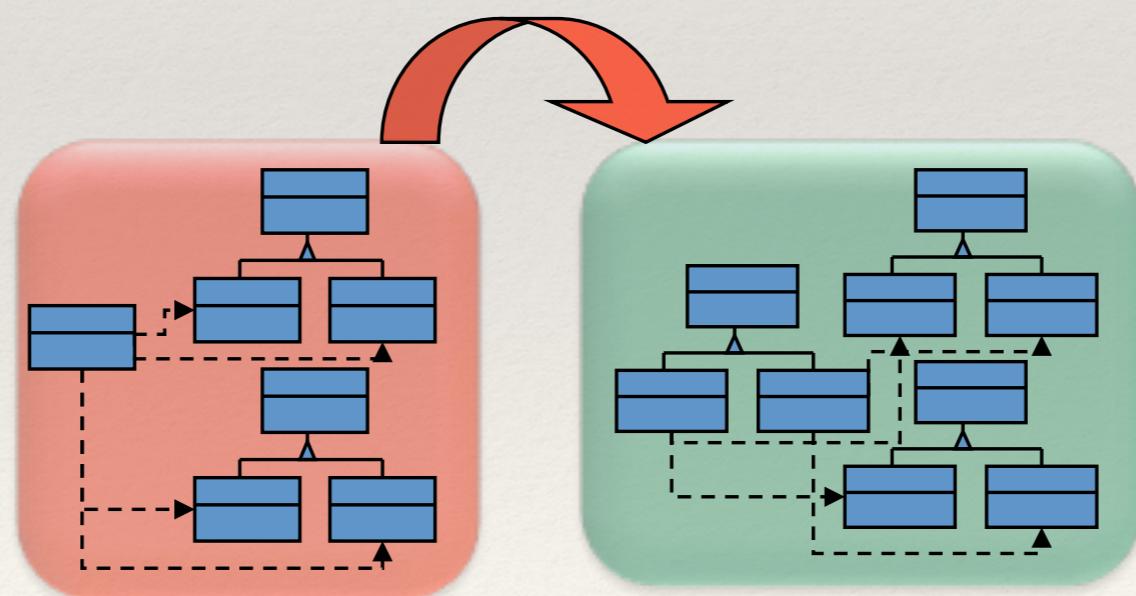
As an evolving program is continually changed, its complexity, reflecting deteriorating structure, increases unless work is done to maintain or reduce it

- Lehman's law of Increasing Complexity

# What is refactoring?

**Refactoring (noun):** a *change* made to the *internal structure* of software to make it easier to *understand and cheaper to modify* without changing its observable behavior

**Refactor (verb):** to restructure software by applying a series of refactorings without changing its observable behavior



# Should this be “refactored”?

```
class Base {  
    public Base() {  
        foo();  
    }  
    public void foo() {  
        System.out.println("In Base's foo ");  
    }  
}  
  
class Derived extends Base {  
    public Derived() {  
        i = new Integer(10);  
    }  
    public void foo() {  
        System.out.println("In Derived's foo " + i.toString());  
    }  
    private Integer i;  
}  
  
class Test {  
    public static void main(String [] s) {  
        new Derived();  
    }  
}
```

Crashes by throwing a  
NullPointerException

It's a bug! Fix it - its not called refactoring

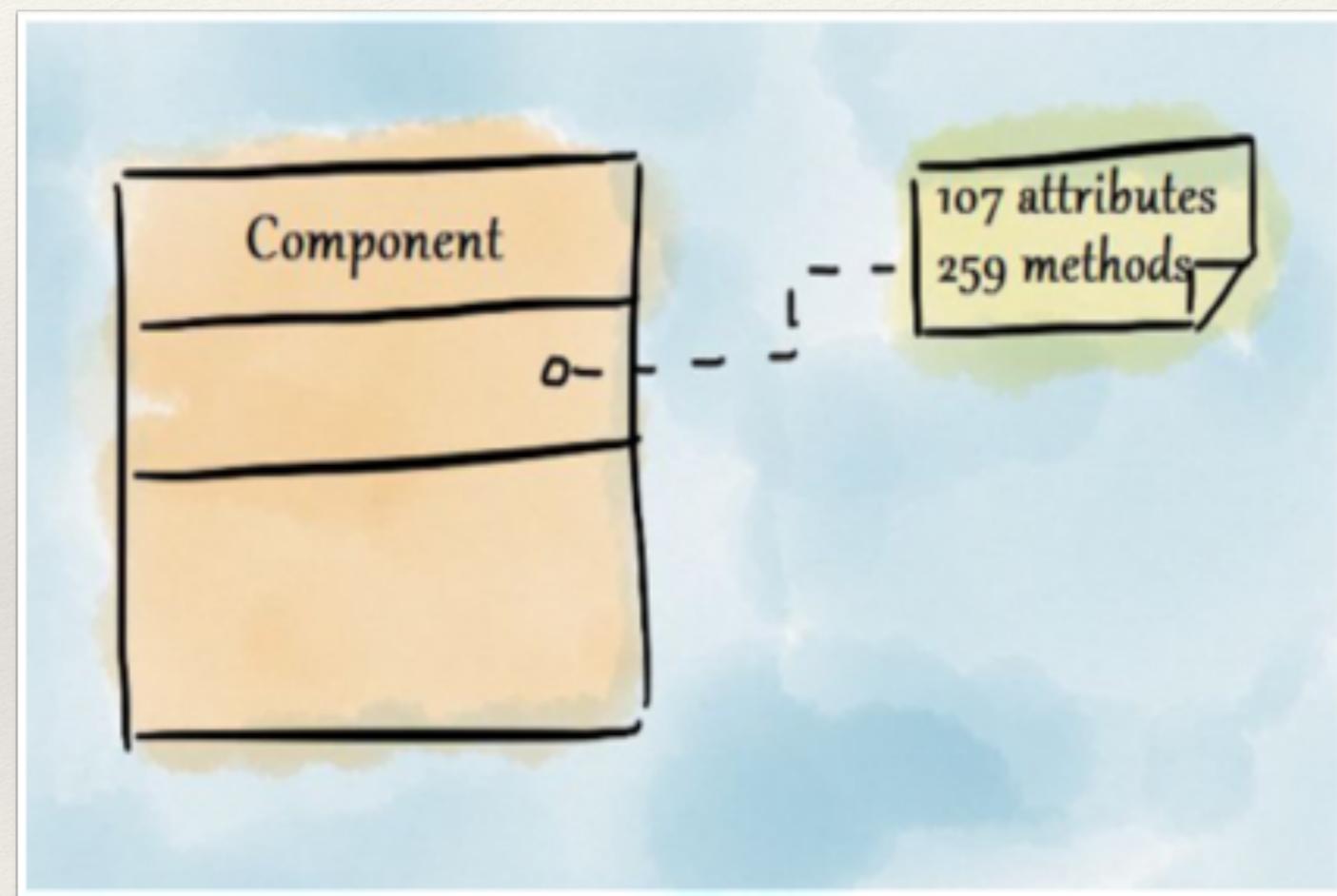
# Should this be “refactored”?

Does this have “long message chains” smell?

```
Calendar calendar = new Calendar.Builder()  
    .set(YEAR, 2003)  
    .set(MONTH, APRIL)  
    .set(DATE, 6)  
    .set(HOUR, 15)  
    .set(MINUTE, 45)  
    .set(SECOND, 22)  
    .setTimeZone(TimeZone.getDefault())  
    .build();  
System.out.println(calendar);
```

No - it's a feature  
(use of builder pattern)!

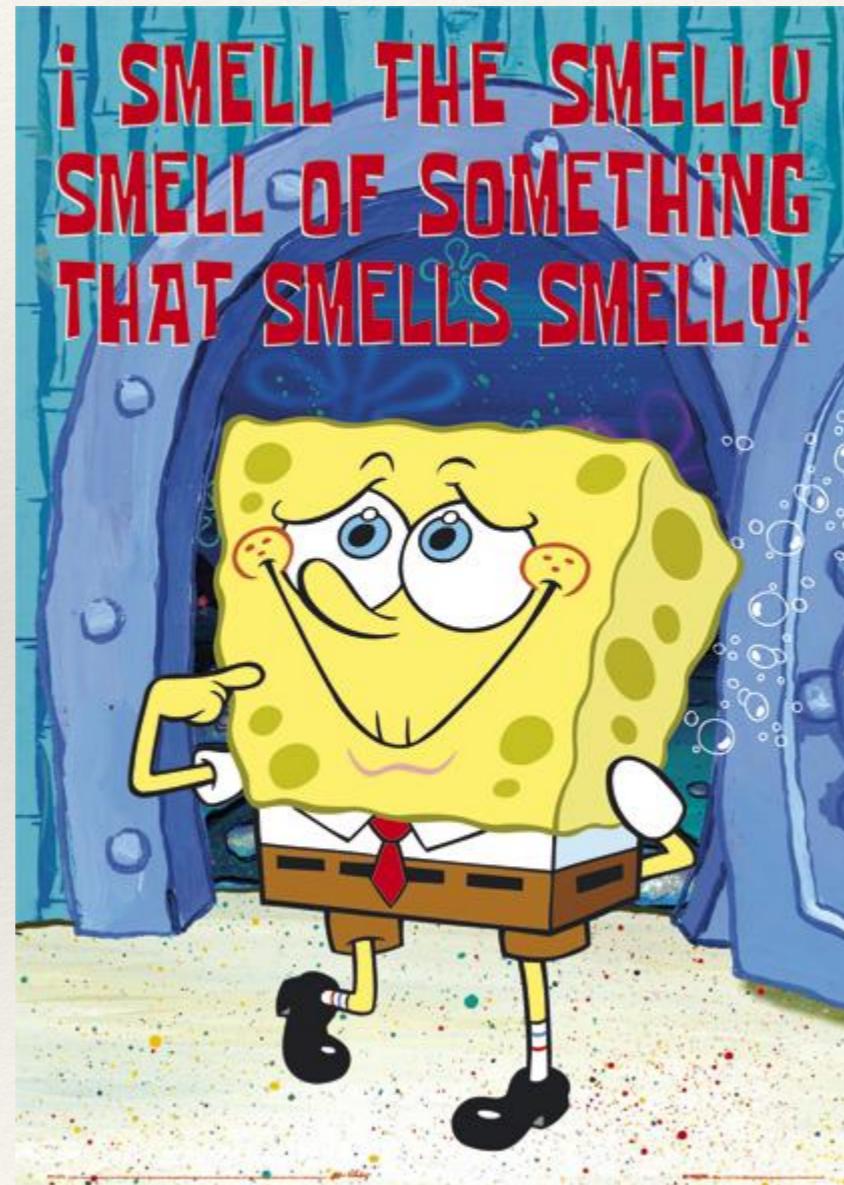
# Should this be “refactored”?



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# Smells approach to refactoring

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# What are smells?

“Smells are certain structures  
in the code that suggest  
(sometimes they scream for)  
the possibility of refactoring.”



# Granularity of smells

## Architectural

Cyclic dependencies between modules

Monolithic modules

Layering violations (back layer call, skip layer call, vertical layering, etc)

## Design

God class

Refused bequest

Cyclic dependencies between classes

## Code (implementation)

Internal duplication (clones within a class)

Large method

Temporary field

# Agenda

- Refactoring Foundations
- **Refactoring - Principles**
- Refactoring Bad Smells
- Refactoring Tools



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# 3 principles behind patterns

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Program to an interface, not to an implementation

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Favor object composition over inheritance

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Encapsulate what varies

# SOLID principles

## Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

- There should never be more than one reason for a class to change

## Open Closed Principle (OCP)

- Software entities (classes, modules, functions, etc.) should be open for extension, but closed for modification

## Liskov's Substitution Principle (LSP)

- Pointers or references to base classes must be able to use objects of derived classes without knowing it

## Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

- Depend on abstractions, not on concretions

## Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

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

“When you find you have to add a feature to a program, and the program's code is not structured in a convenient way to add the feature, first refactor the program to make it easy to add the feature, then add the feature.”

“Refactoring changes the programs in small steps.  
If you make a mistake, it is easy to find the bug.”

“Don't publish interfaces prematurely. Modify your code ownership policies to smooth refactoring.”

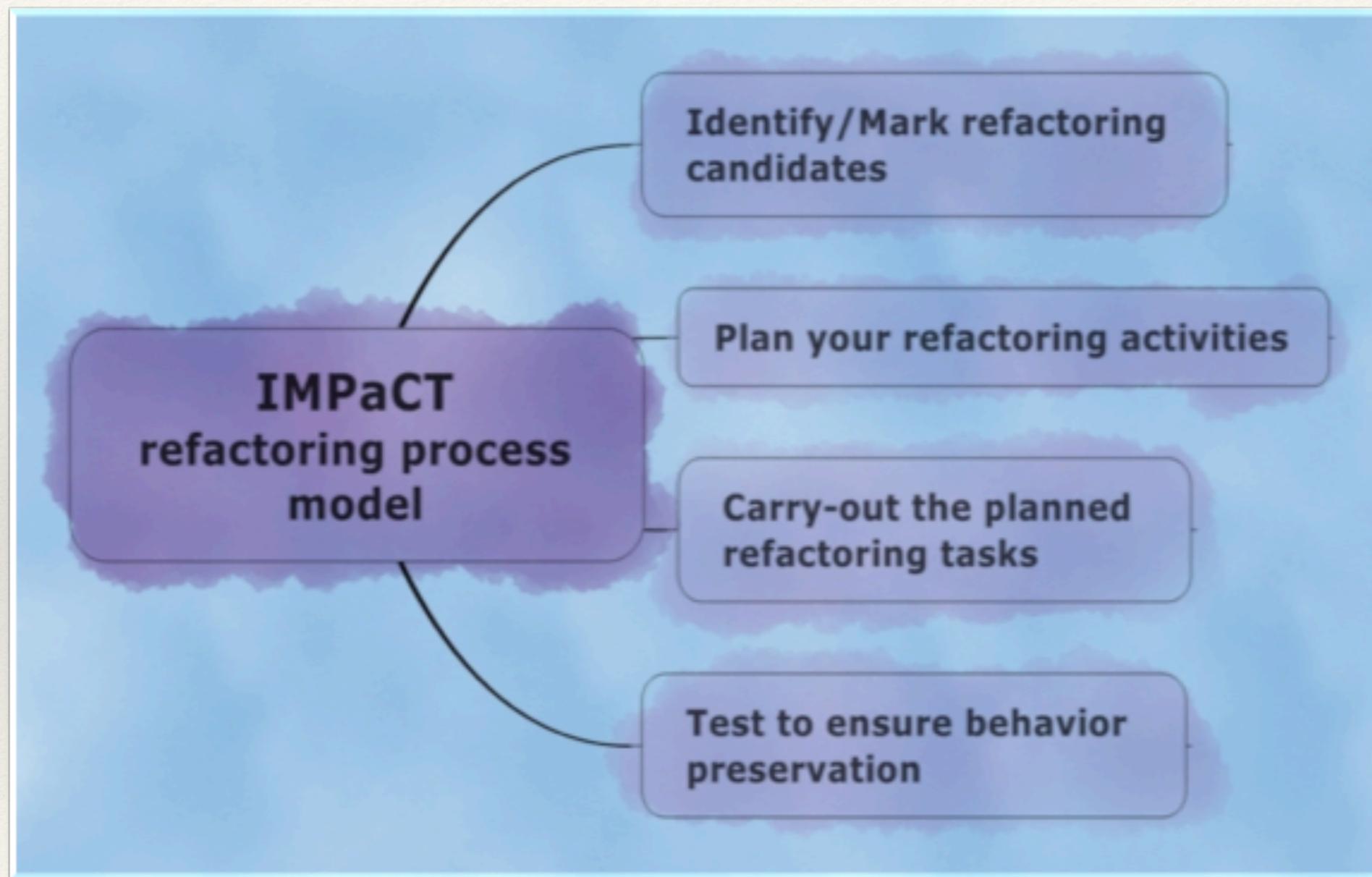
“When you get a bug report, start by writing a unit test that exposes the bug.”

“Before you start refactoring, check that you have a solid suite of tests.”

“Make sure all tests are fully automatic and that they check their own results.”

“It is better to write and run incomplete tests than not to run complete tests.”

# IMPaCT Process Model



# Refactoring: Practical concerns

“Fear of breaking  
working code”

Where do I have time  
for refactoring?

How to refactor code in legacy projects (no automated tests, difficulty in understanding, lack of motivation, ...)?

Is management buy-in necessary for refactoring?

# Agenda

- Refactoring Foundations
- Refactoring - Principles
- **Refactoring Bad Smells**
- Refactoring Tools



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# Fowler's bad smells

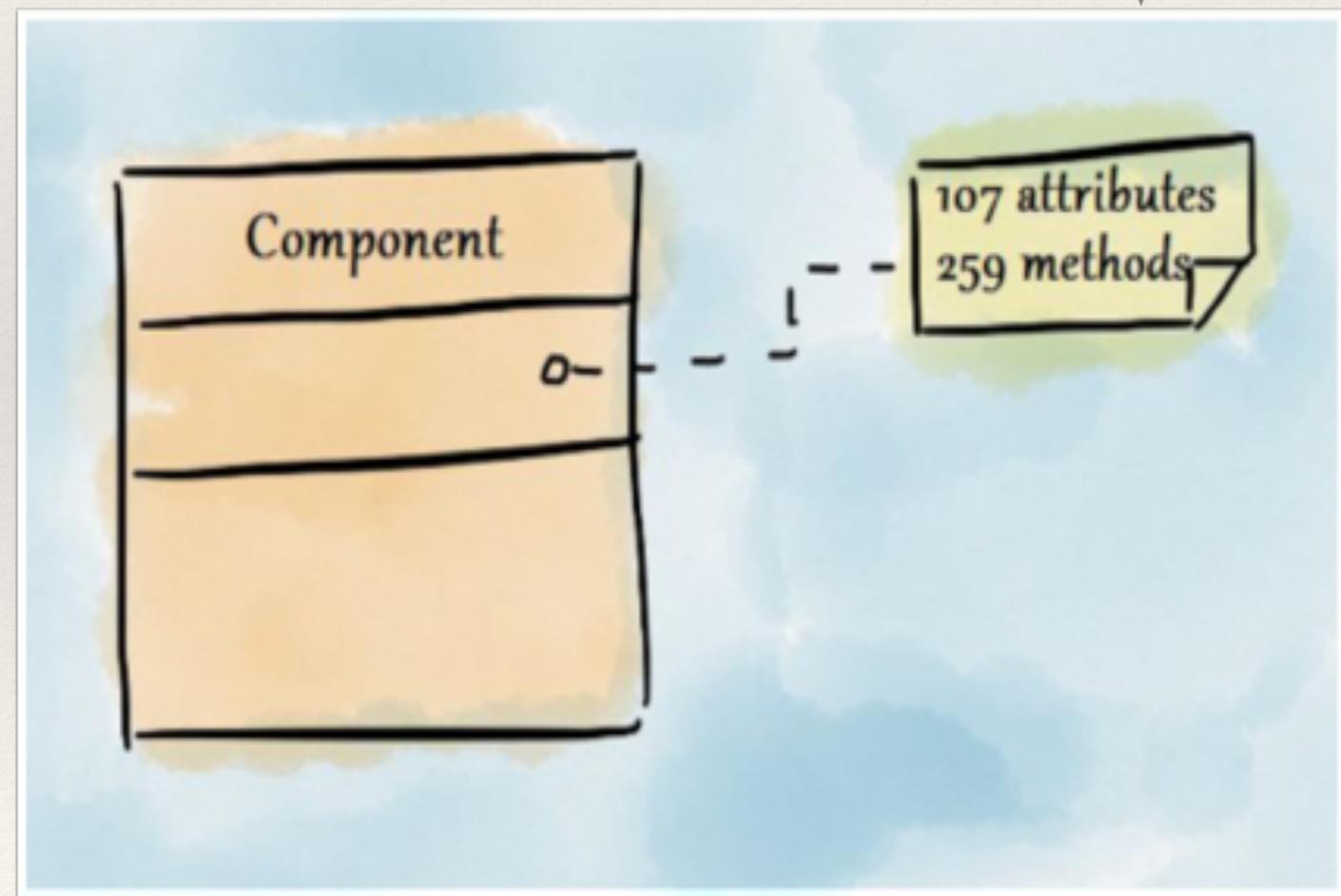
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Alternative Classes  
with Different Interfaces  
Comments  
Data Class  
Data Clumps  
Divergent Change  
Duplicated Code  
Feature Envy  
Inappropriate Intimacy  
Incomplete Library Class  
Large Class  
Lazy Class

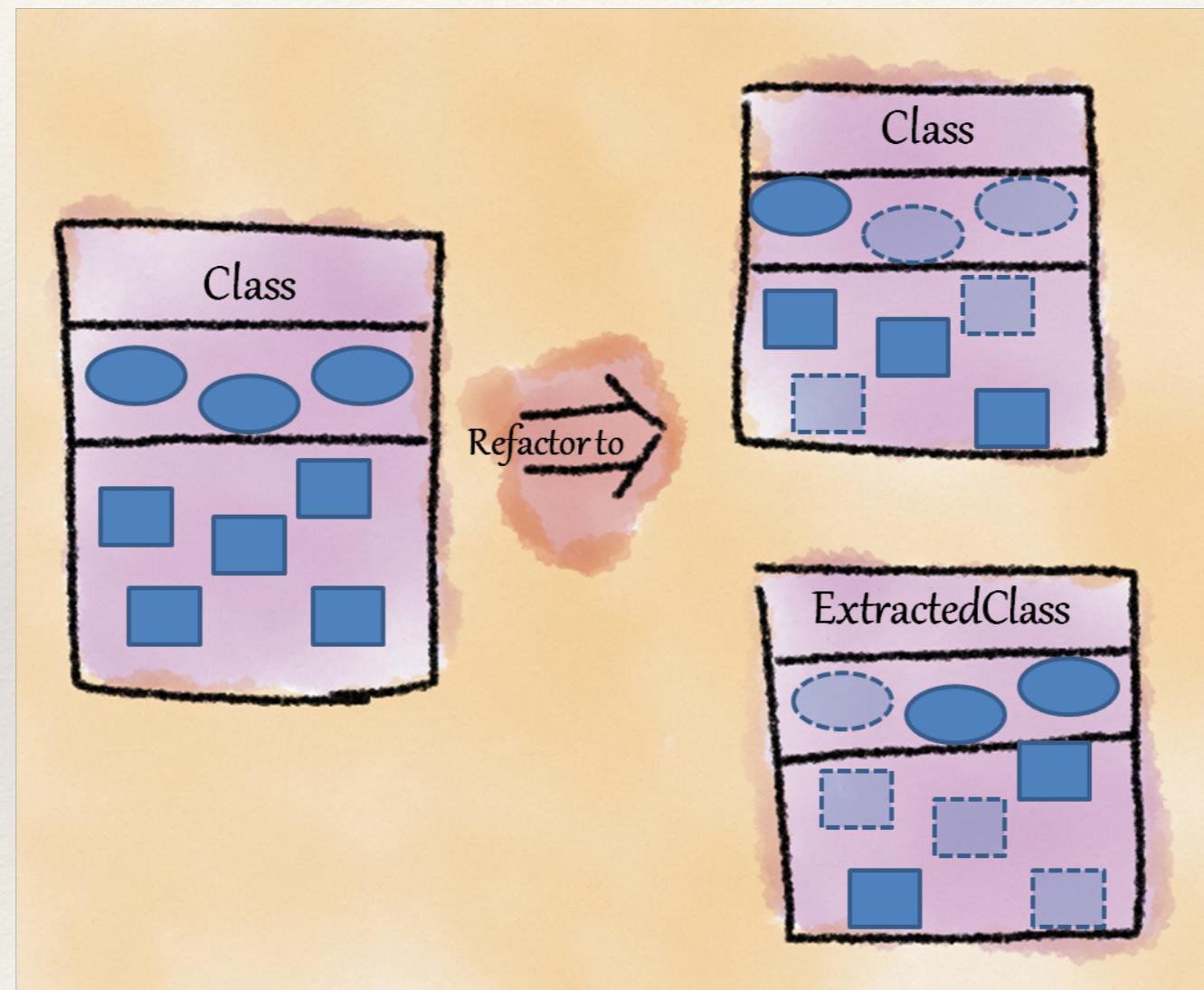
Long Method  
Long Parameter List  
Message Chains  
Middle Man  
Parallel Inheritance Hierarchies  
Primitive Obsession  
Refused Bequest  
Shotgun Surgery  
Speculative Generality  
Switch Statements  
Temporary Field

# What's that smell?

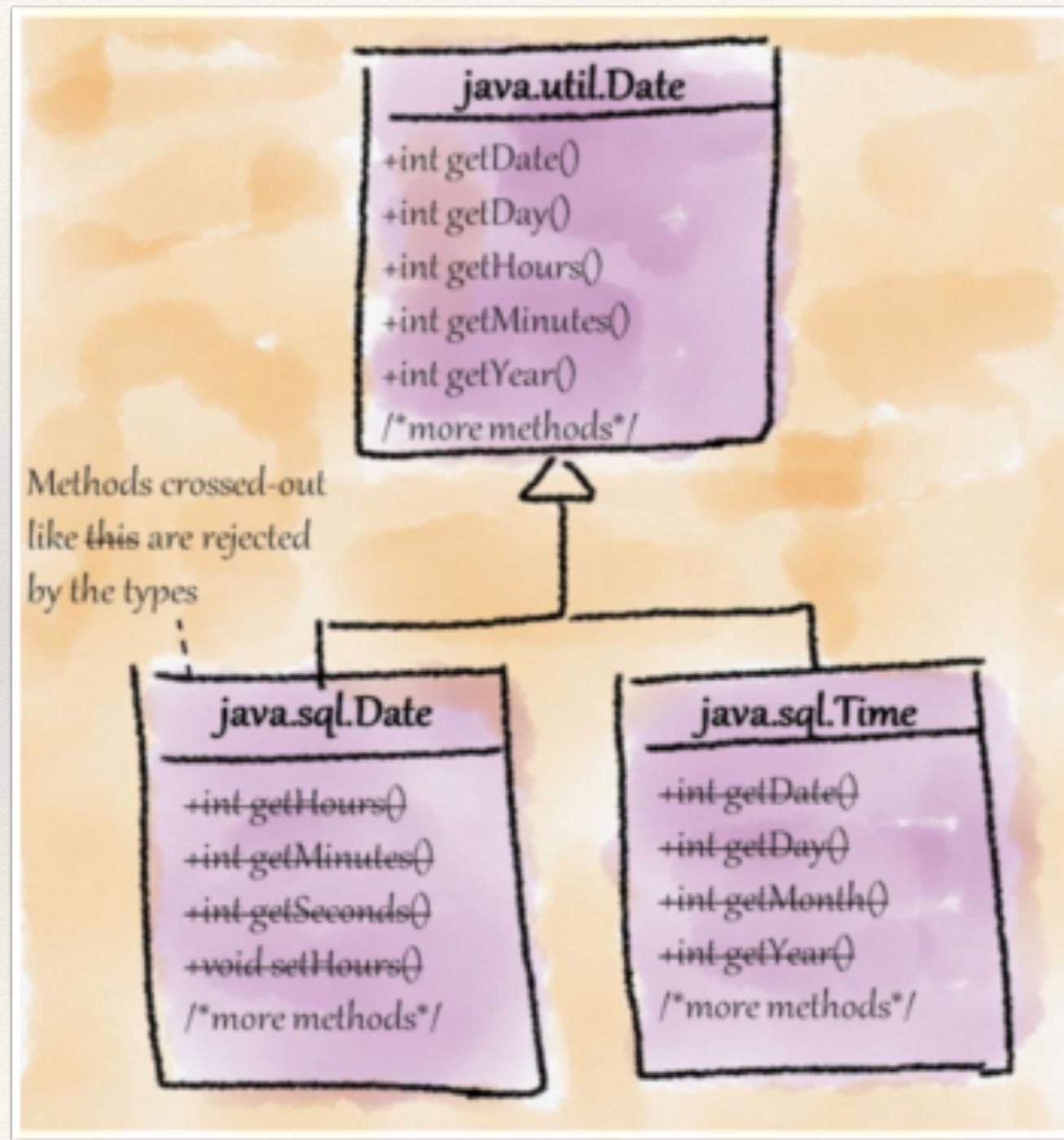
“Large class”  
smell



# Refactoring with “extract class”



# What's that smell?



“Refused  
bequest” smell

# Refused bequest smell

A class that overrides a method of a base class in such a way that the contract of the base class is not honored by the derived class

# What's that smell?

```
class GraphicsDevice  
  
public void setFullScreenWindow(Window w) {  
    if (w != null) {  
        if (w.getShape() != null) { w.setShape(null); }  
        if (w.getOpacity() < 1.0f) { w.setOpacity(1.0f); }  
        if (!w.isOpaque()) {  
            Color bgColor = w.getBackground();  
            bgColor = new Color(bgColor.getRed(),  
                                bgColor.getGreen(),  
                                bgColor.getBlue(), 255);  
            w.setBackground(bgColor);  
        }  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

This code in  
GraphicsDevice uses  
more methods of  
Window than calling  
its own methods!

“Feature  
envy” smell

# Feature envy smell

Methods that are more interested in the data of other classes than that of their own class

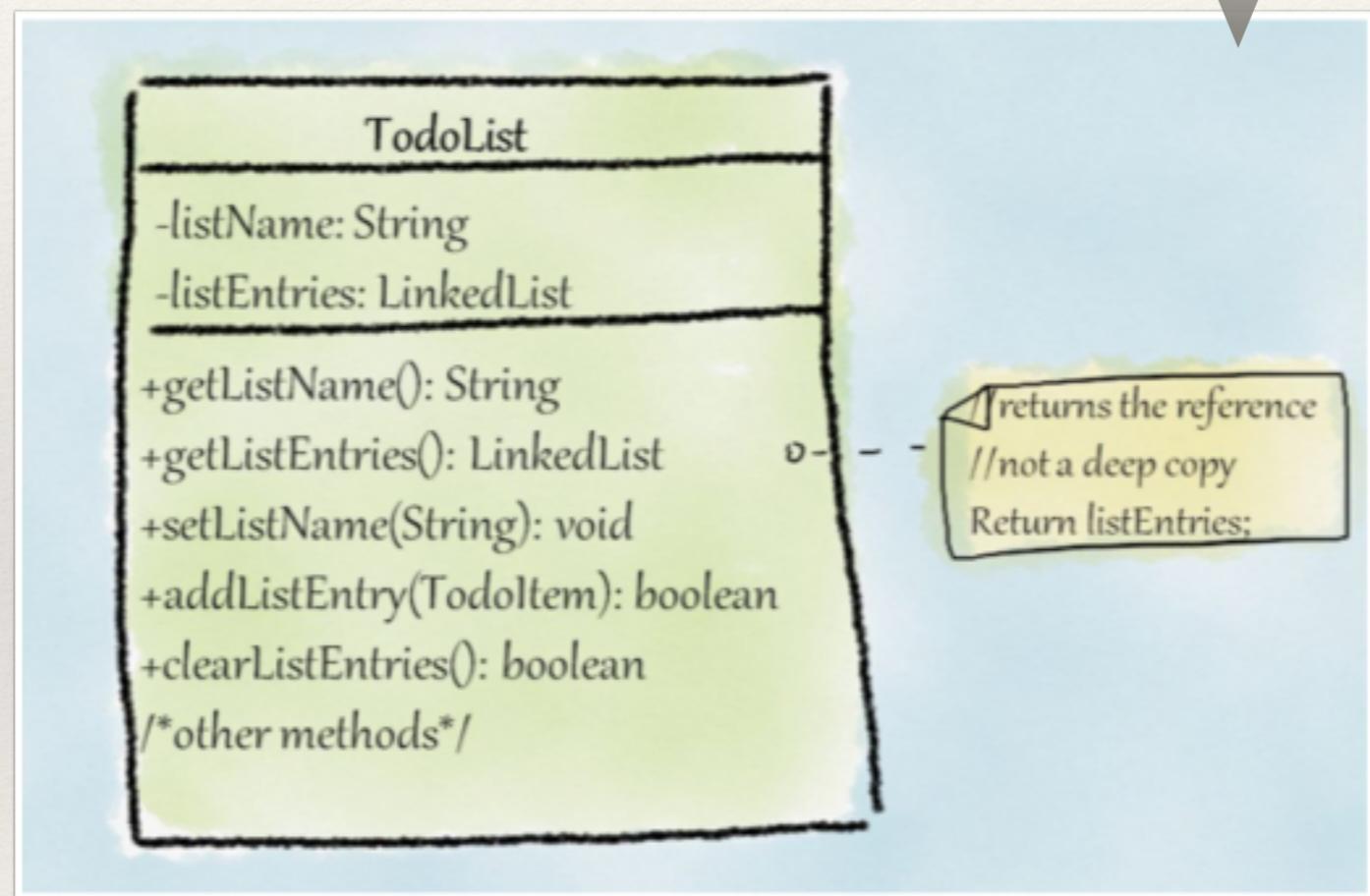
# What's that smell?

“Lazy class”  
smell

```
public class FormattableFlags {  
    // Explicit instantiation of this class is prohibited.  
    private FormattableFlags() {}  
    /** Left-justifies the output. */  
    public static final int LEFT_JUSTIFY = 1<<0; // '-'  
    /** Converts the output to upper case */  
    public static final int UPPERCASE = 1<<1; // 'S'  
    /** Requires the output to use an alternate form. */  
    public static final int ALTERNATE = 1<<2; // '#'  
}
```

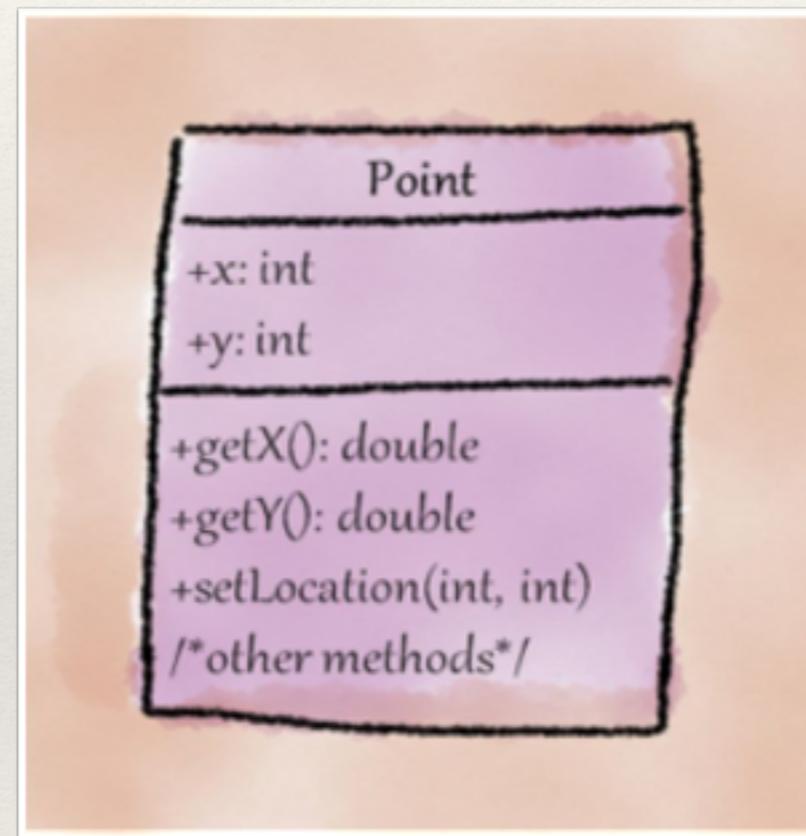
# What's that smell?

Results in “Inappropriate intimacy” smell



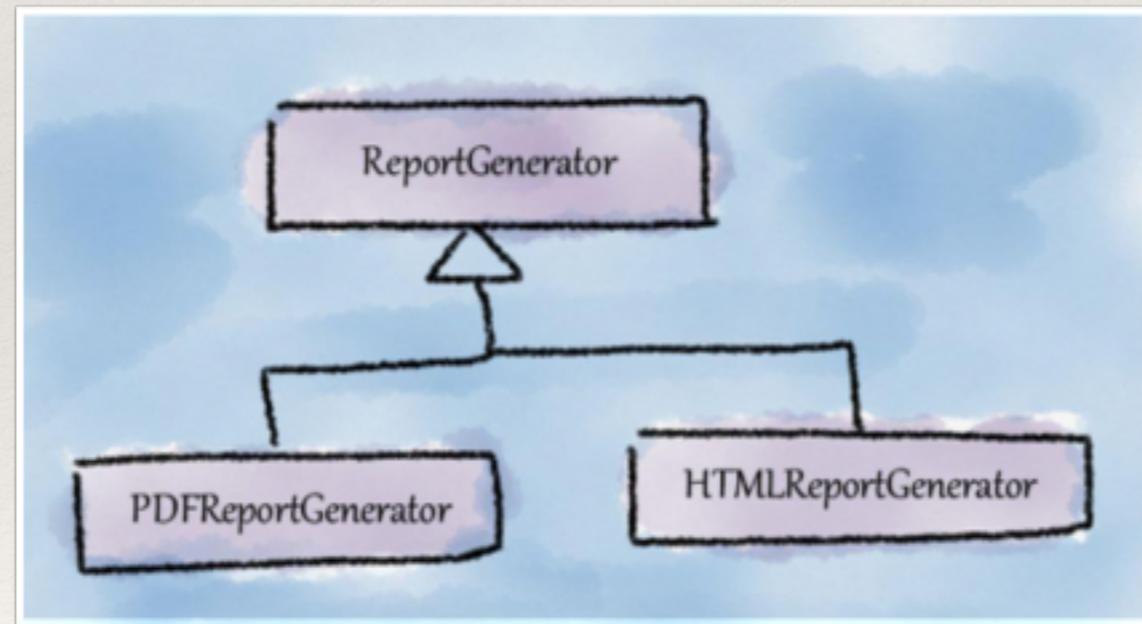
# What's that smell?

Results in “Inappropriate intimacy” smell

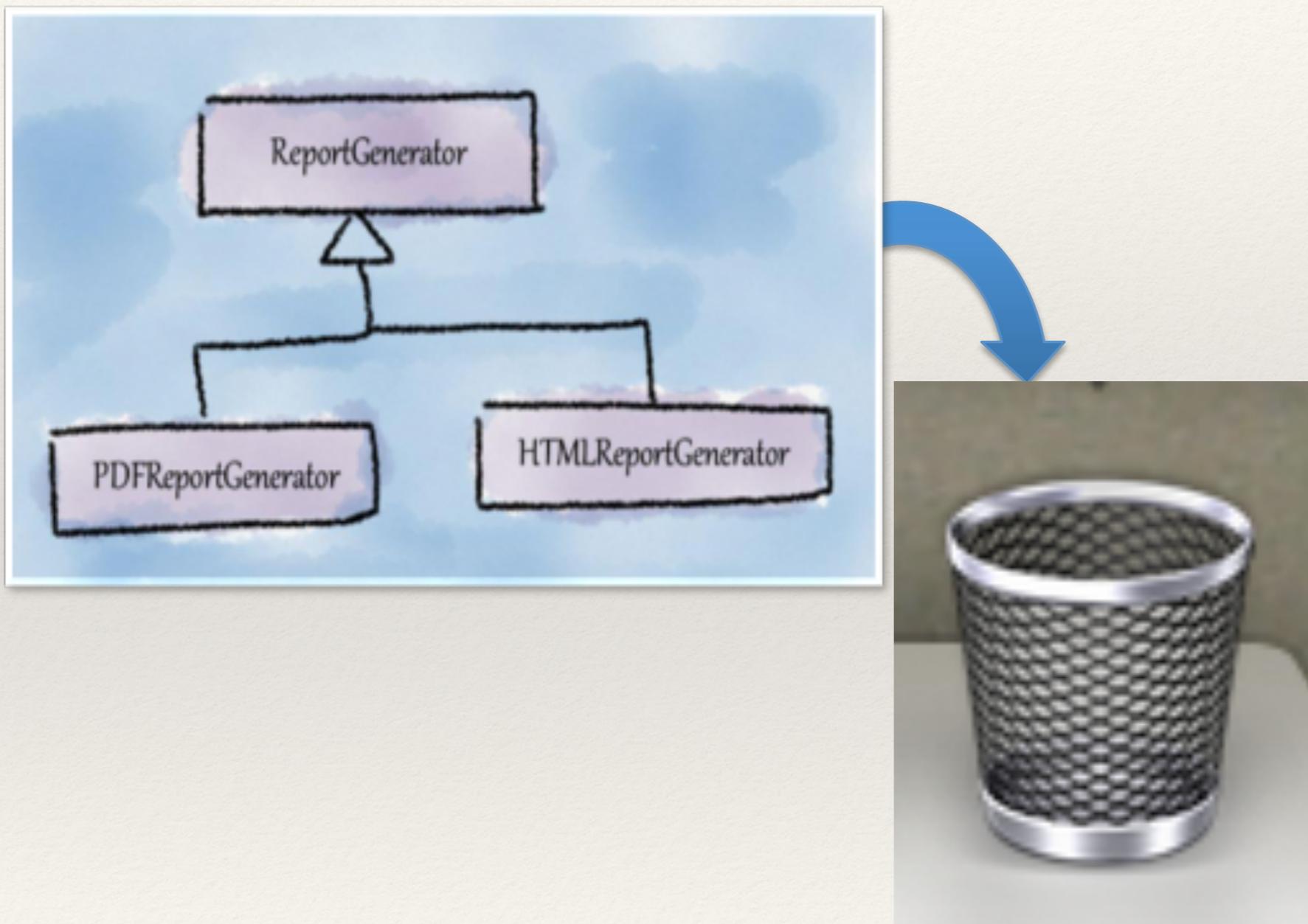


# What's that smell?

Unused abstract  
classes in an  
application



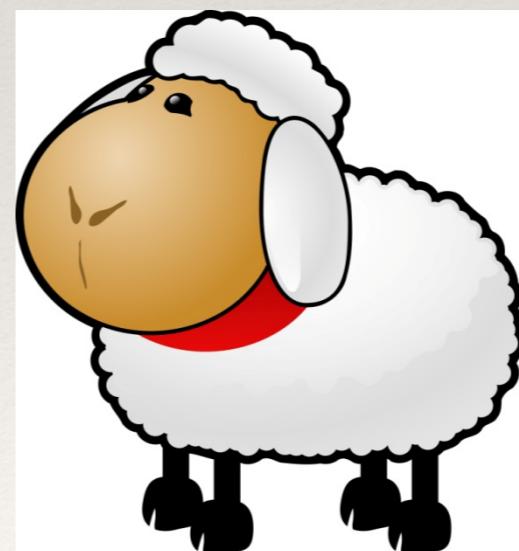
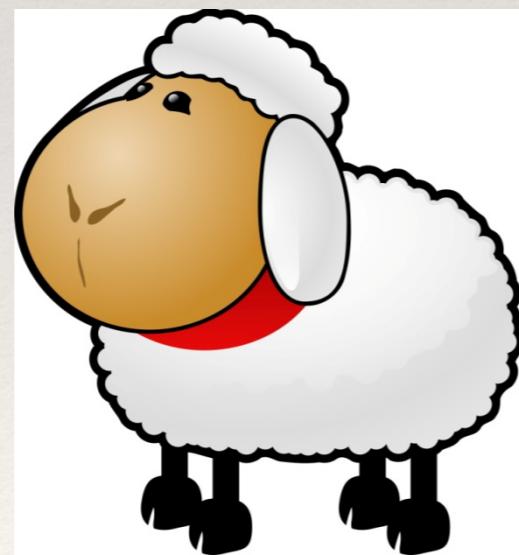
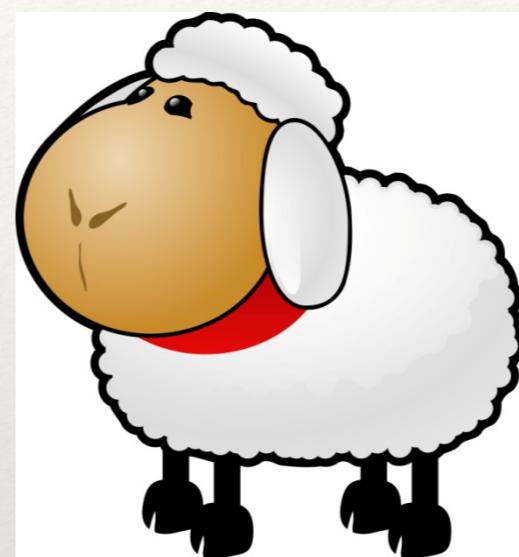
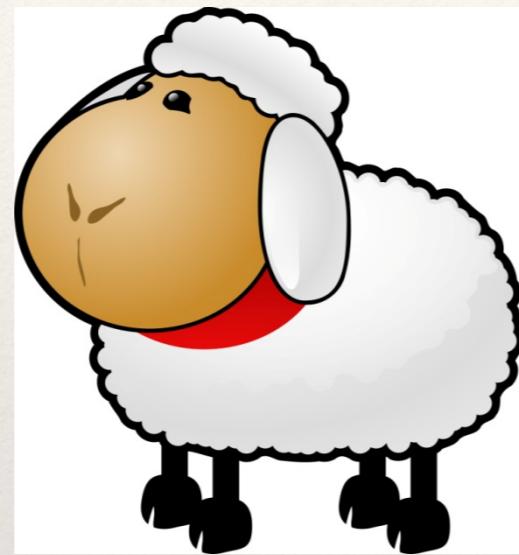
# Refactoring “speculative generalization”



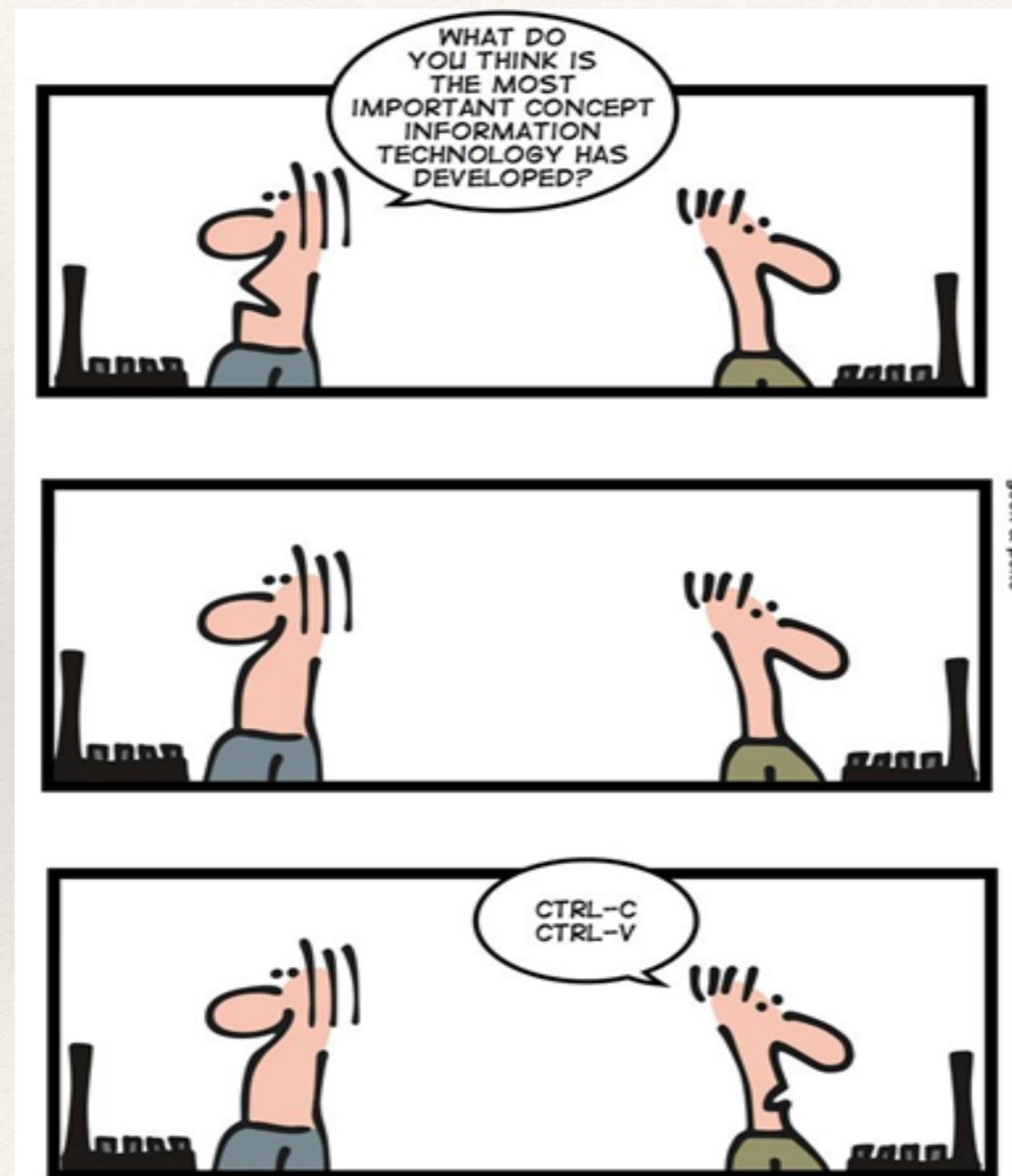
---

# Duplicated Code

---



# CTRL-C and CTRL-V



# Types of Clones

## Type 1

- **exactly identical** except for variations in whitespace, layout, and comments

## Type 2

- **syntactically identical** except for variation in symbol names, whitespace, layout, and comments

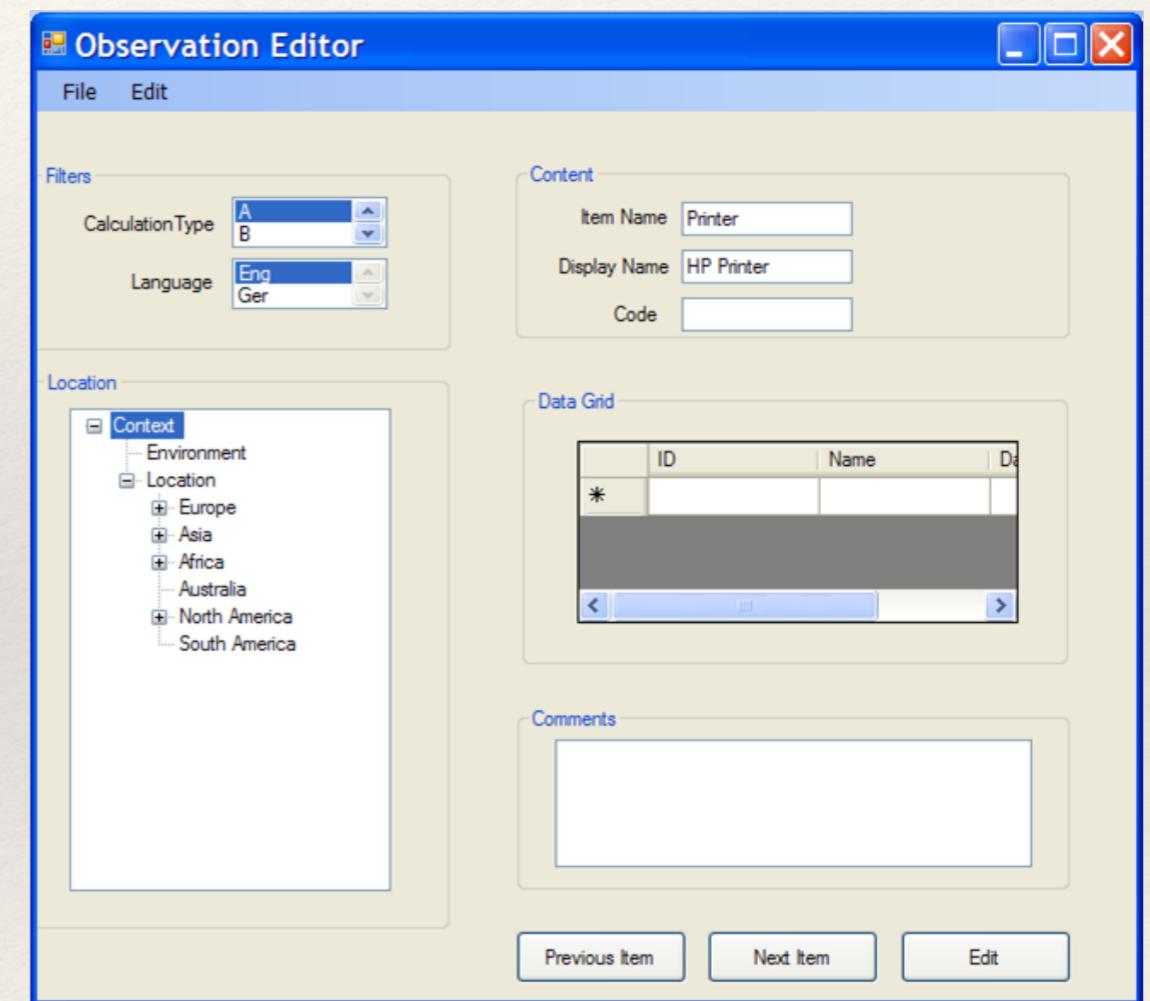
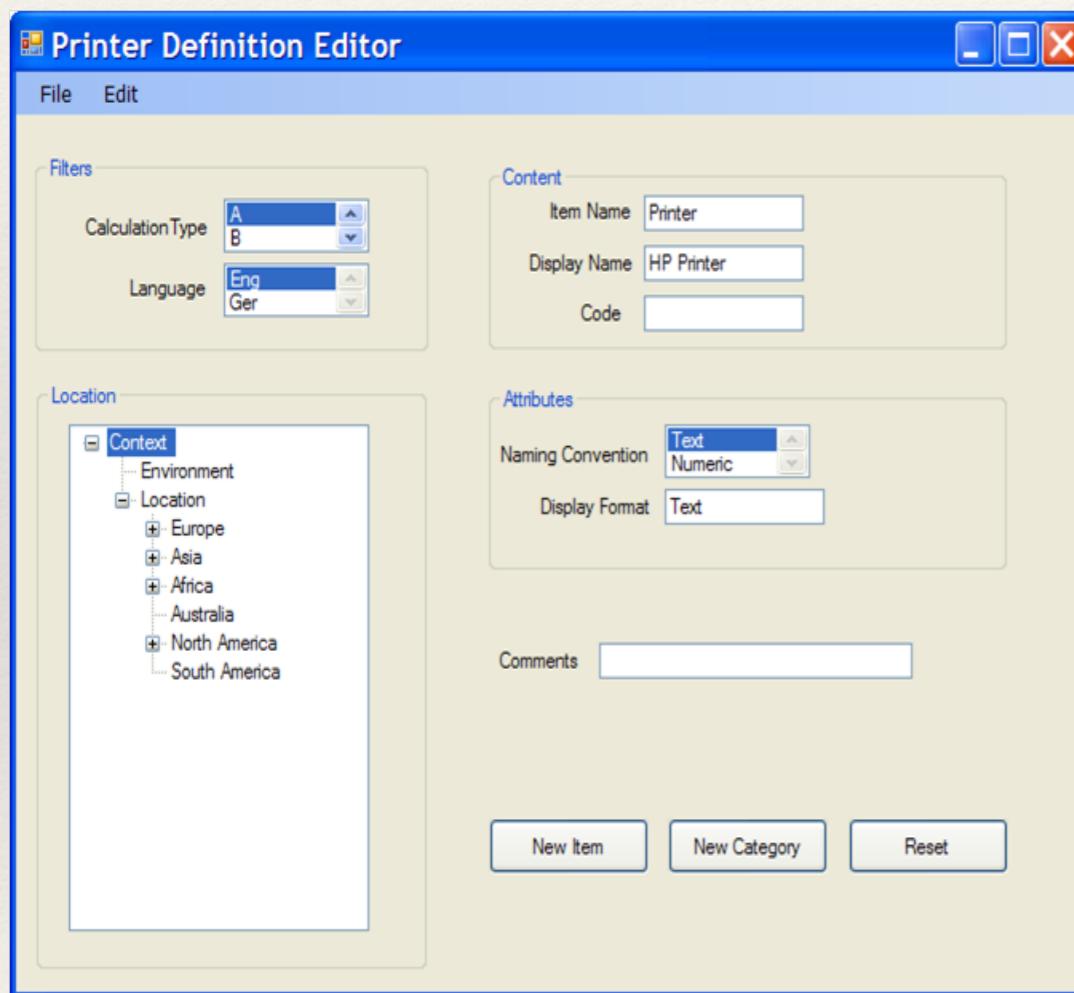
## Type 3

- identical except some **statements changed, added, or removed**

## Type 4

- when the fragments are **semantically identical** but implemented by syntactic variants

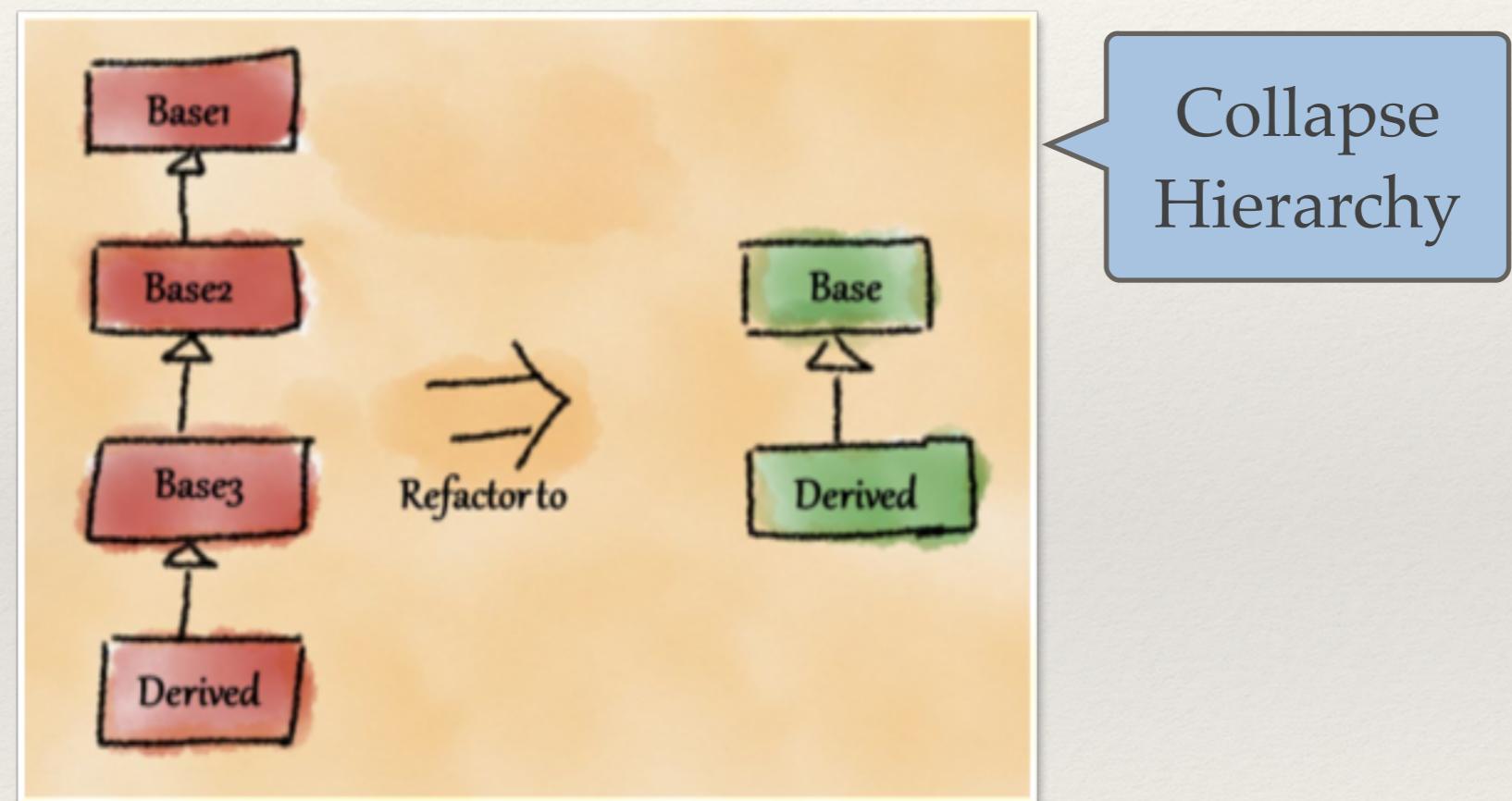
# How to deal with duplication?



# What's that smell?



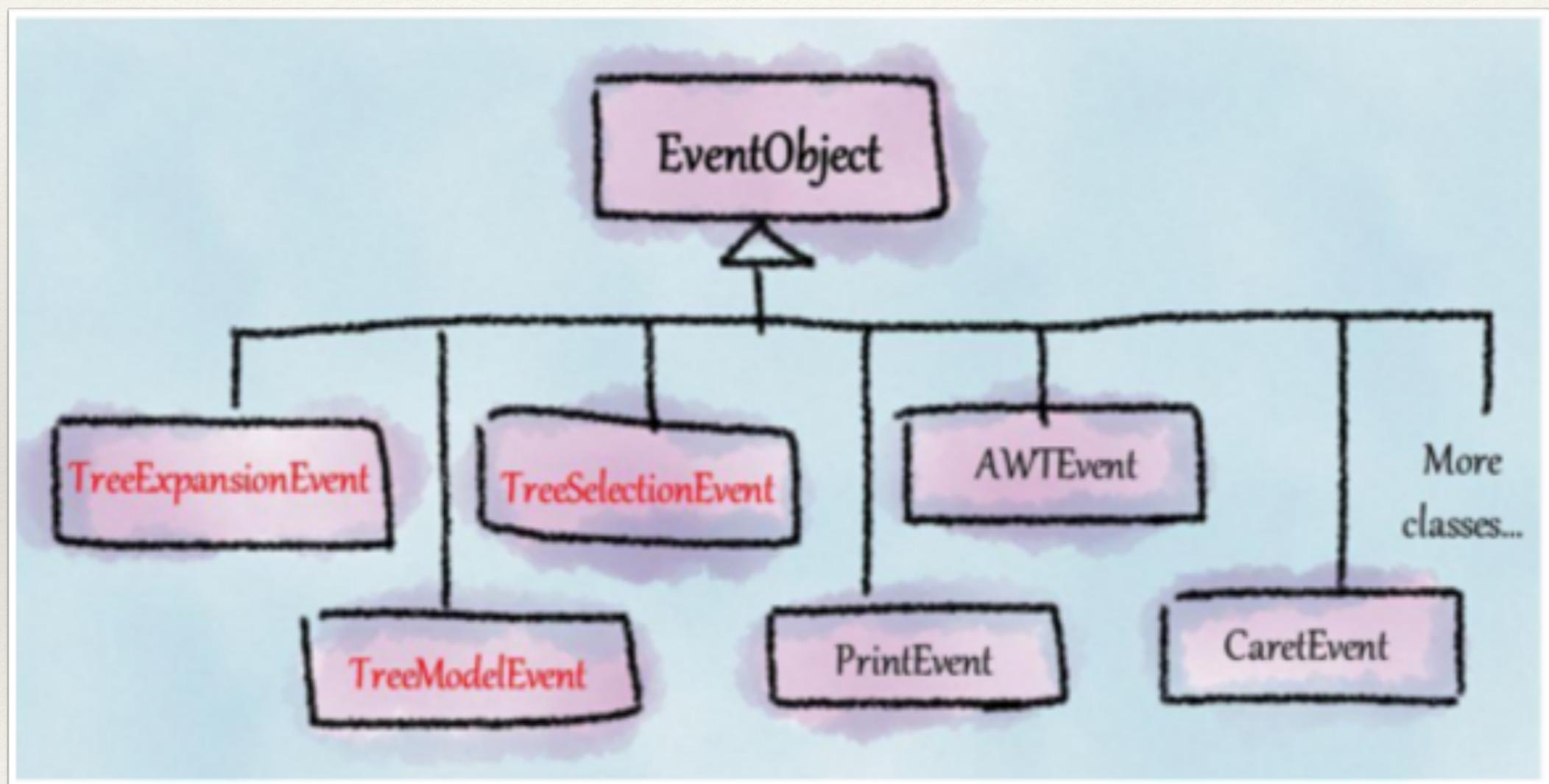
# Refactoring



# Refactoring

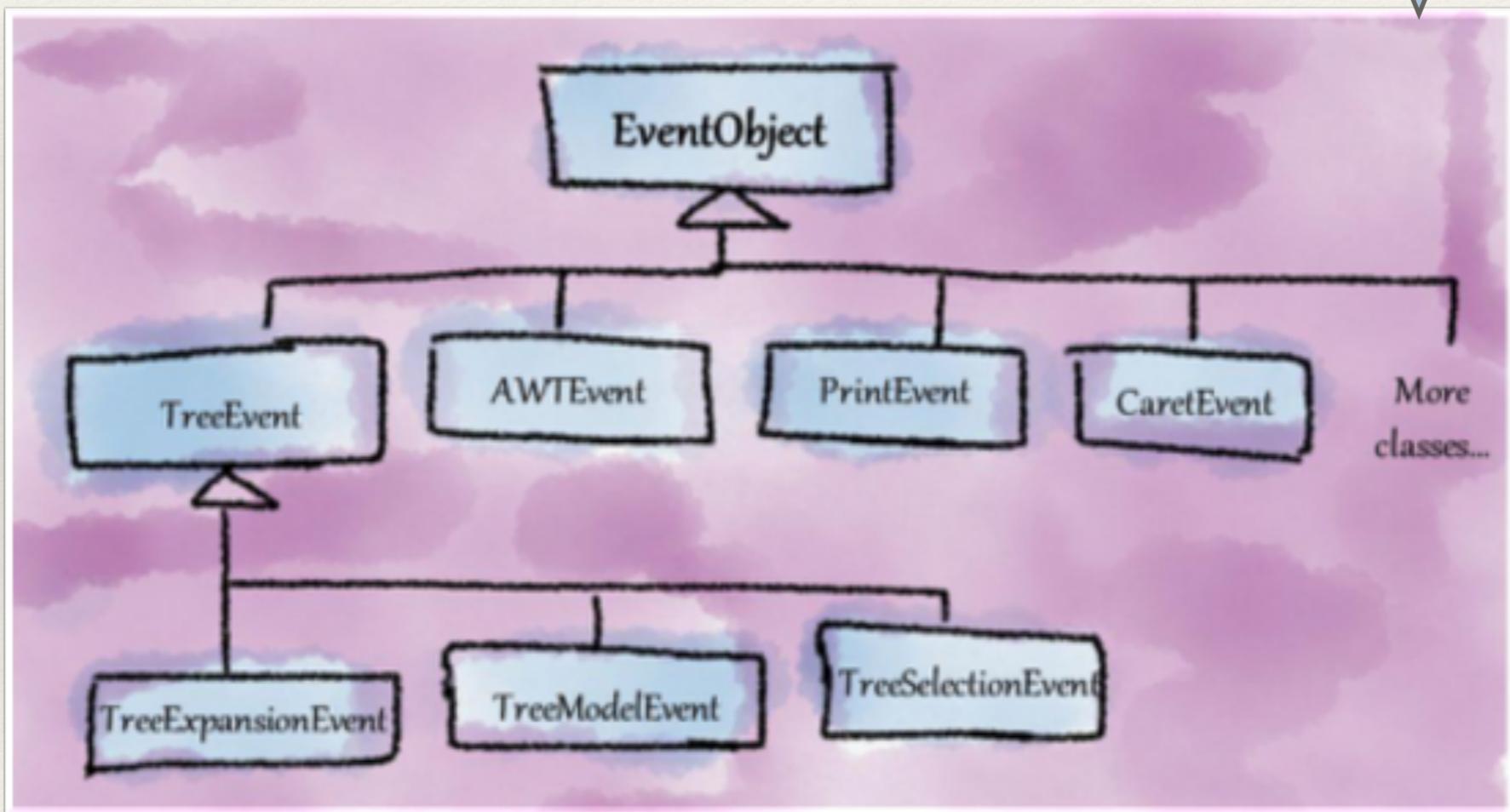
```
/**  
 * Pluggable look and feel interface for JButton.  
 */  
public abstract class ButtonUI extends ComponentUI {  
}
```

# What's that smell?

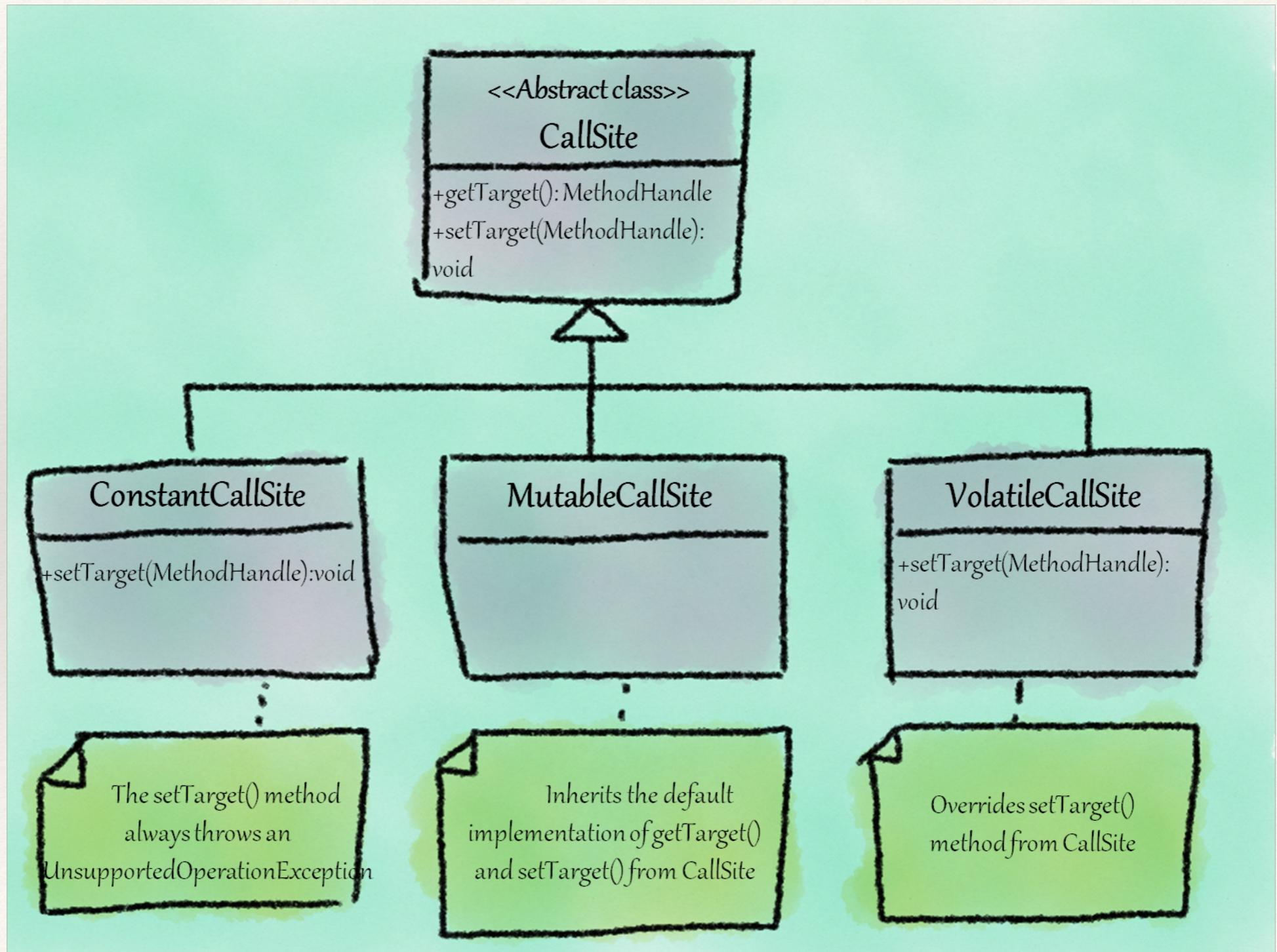


# Refactoring

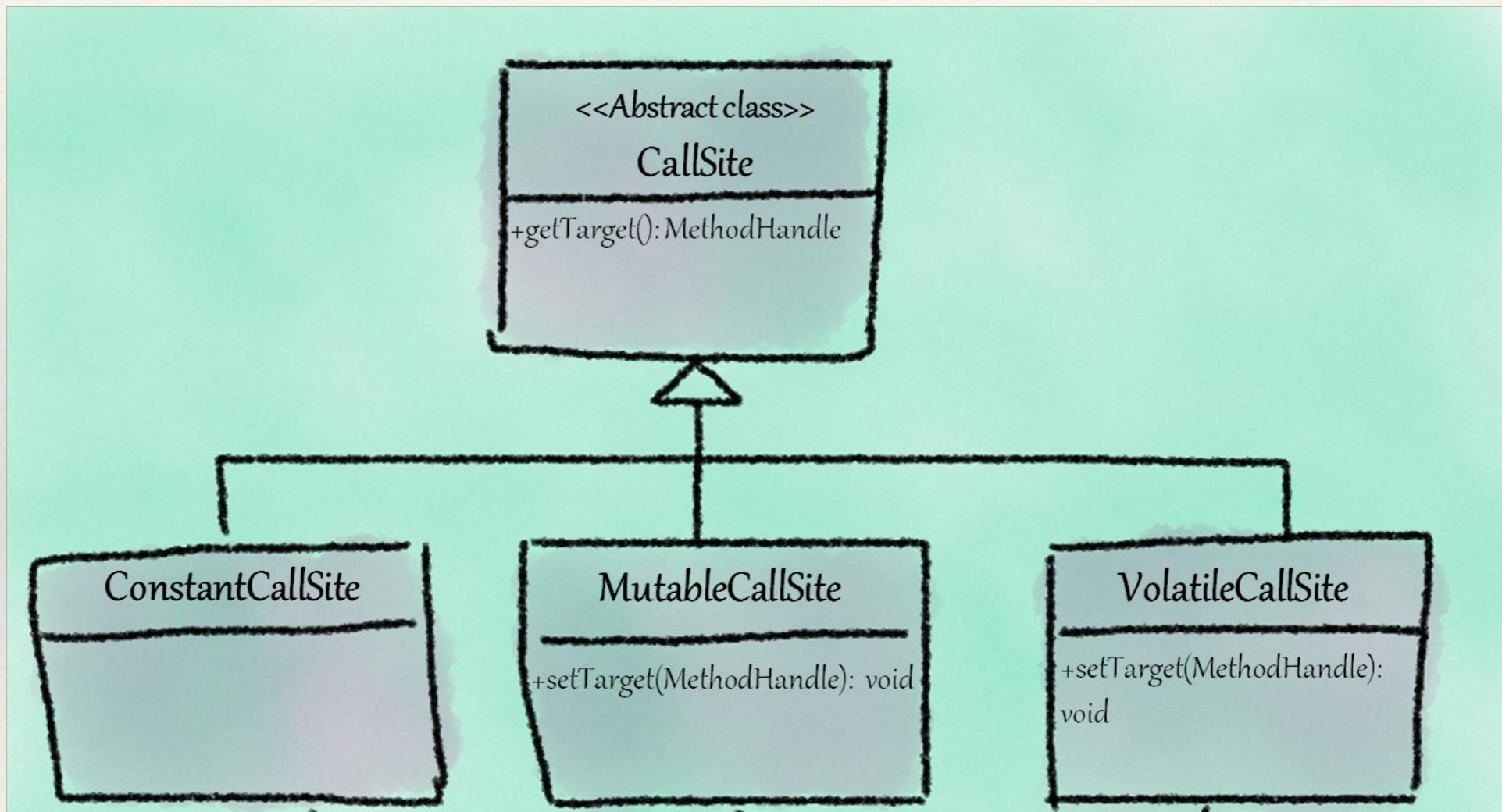
Extract  
Superclass



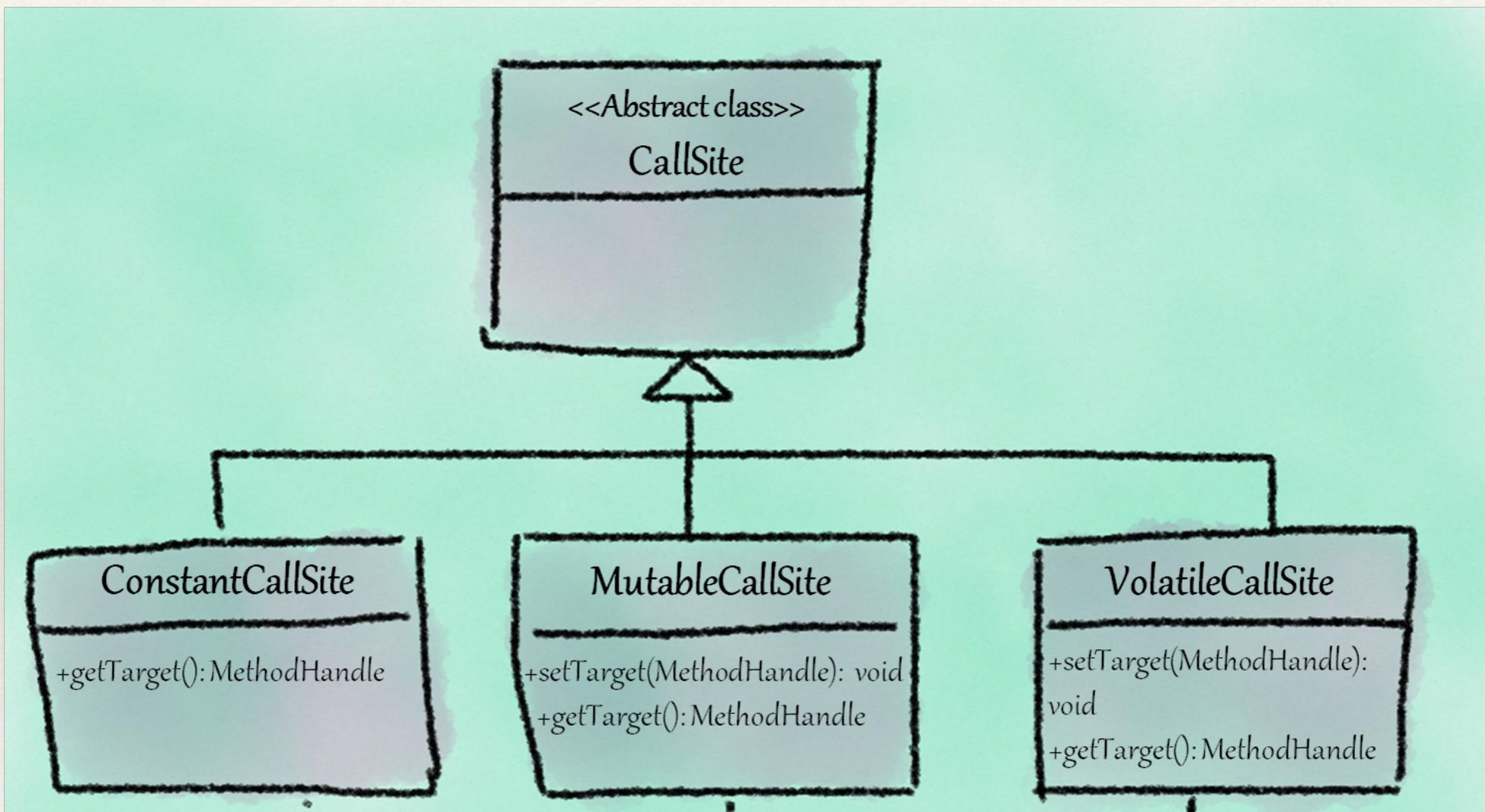
# What's that smell?



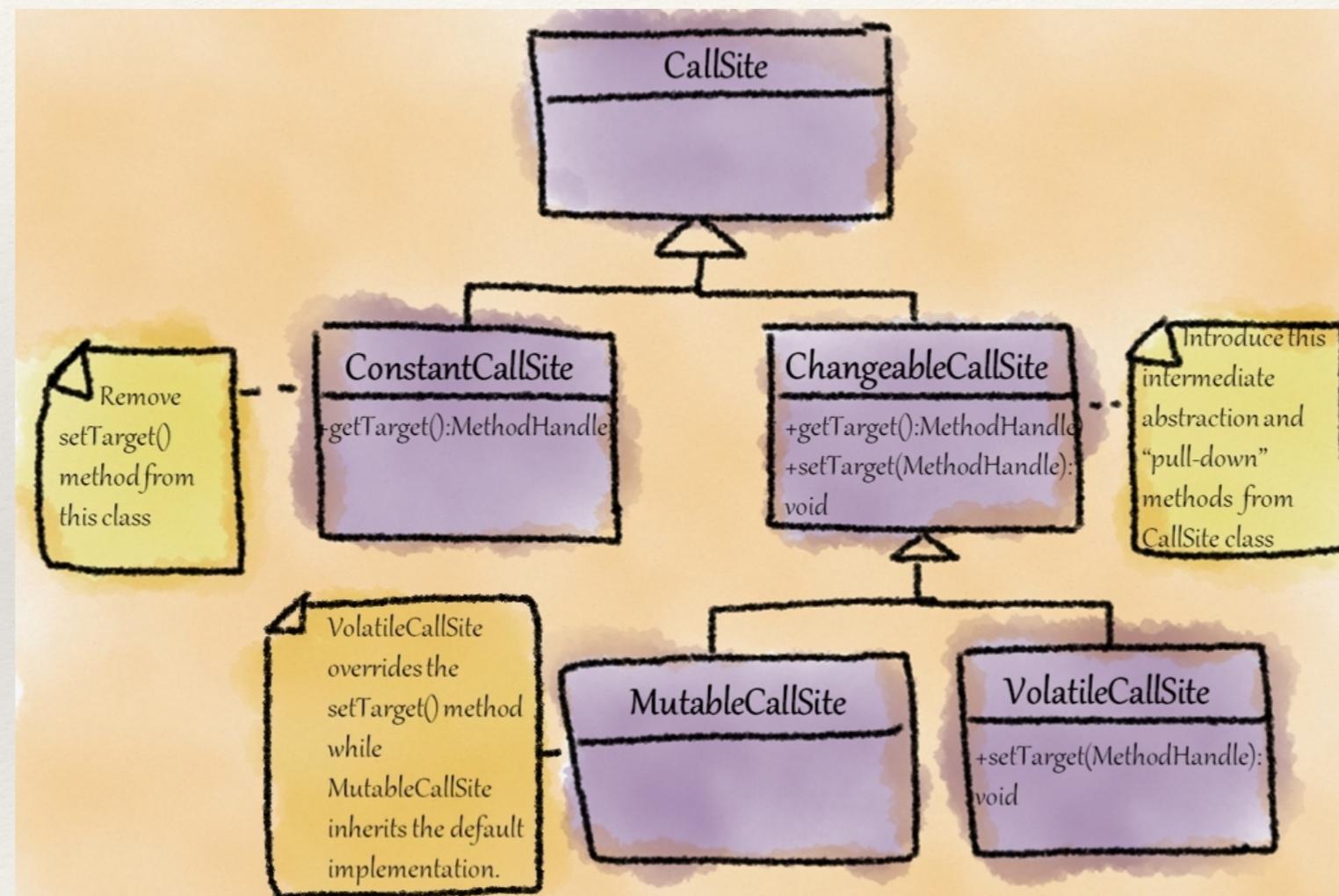
# How about this refactoring?



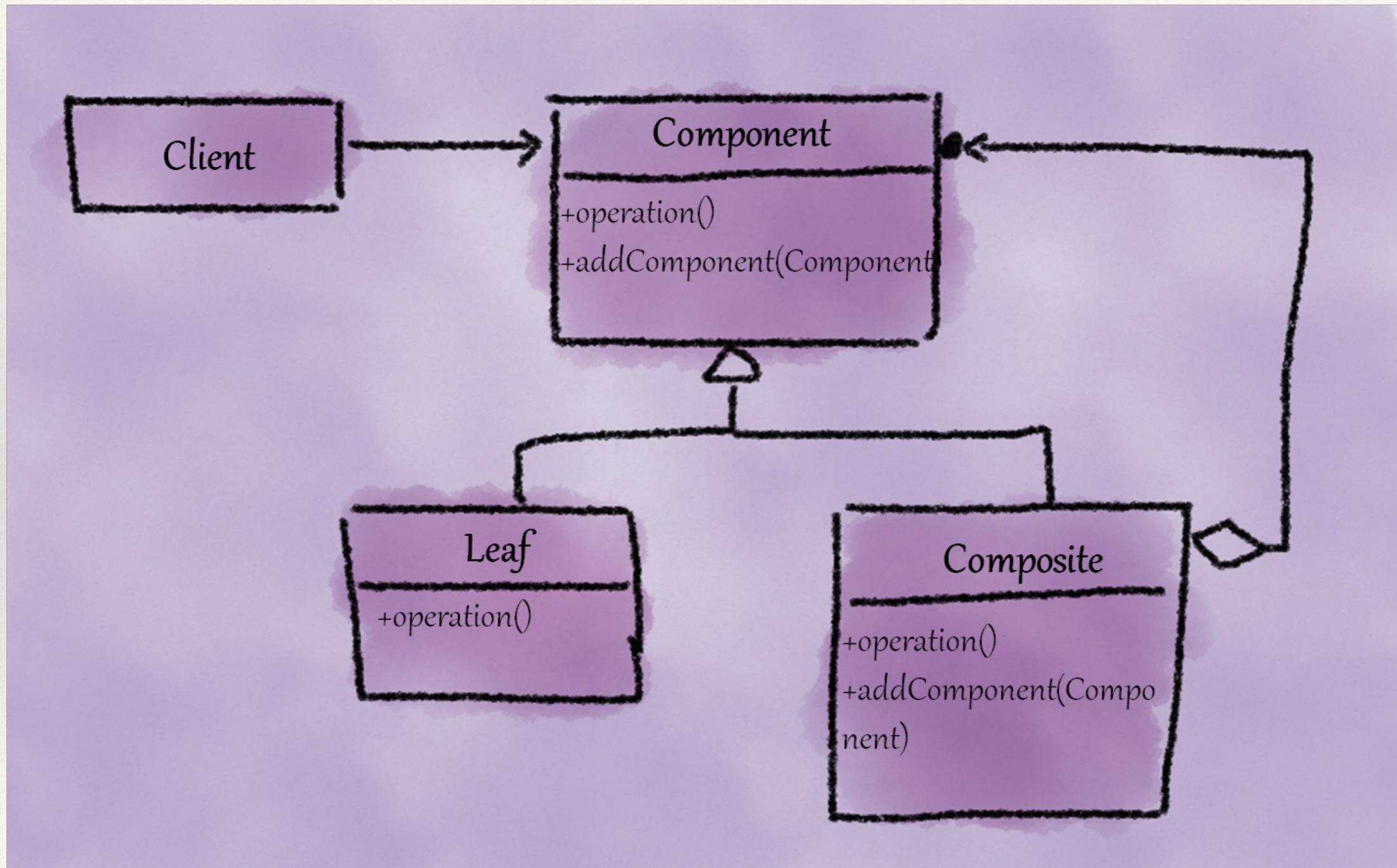
# How about this refactoring?



# Suggested refactoring



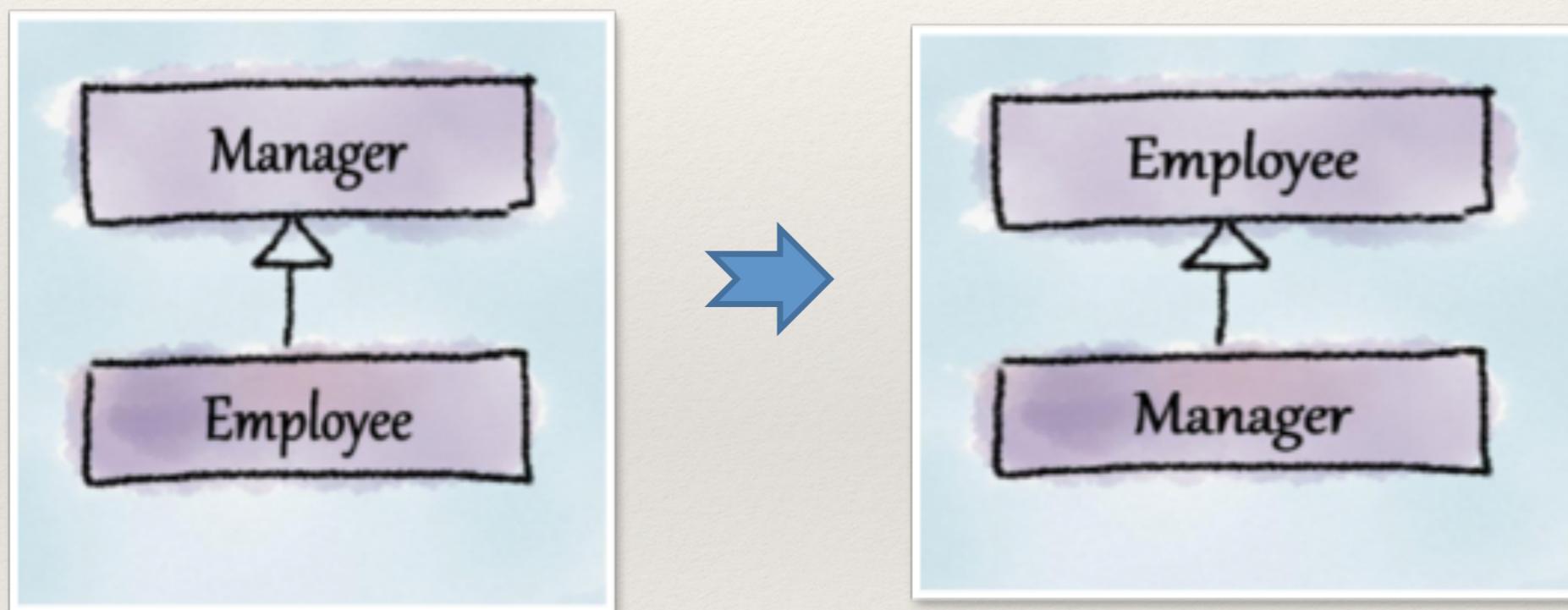
# Practical considerations



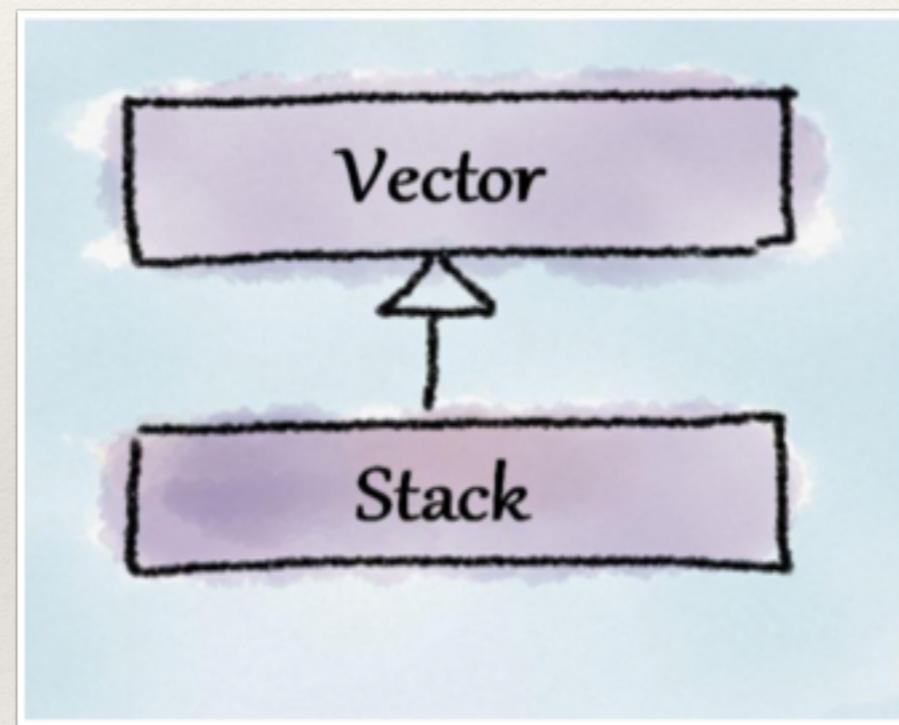
# What's that smell?



# Refactoring



# What's that smell?



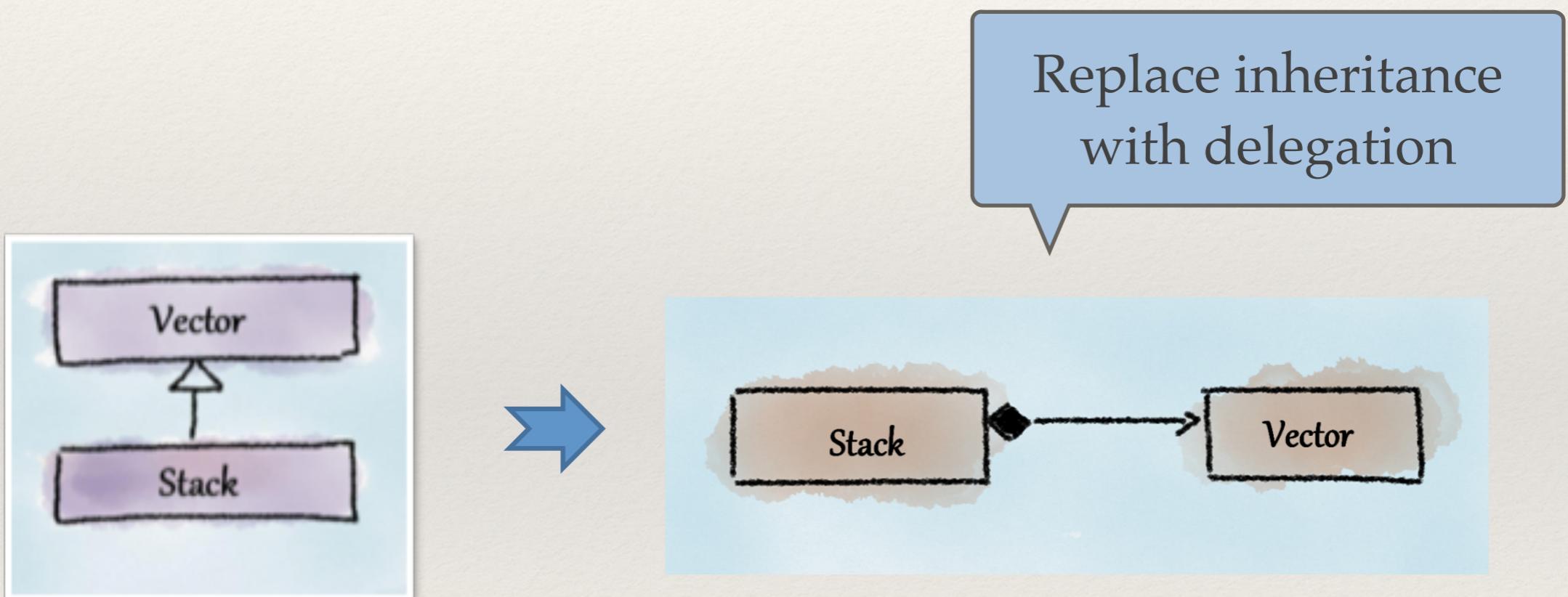
# Liskov's Substitution Principle (LSP)



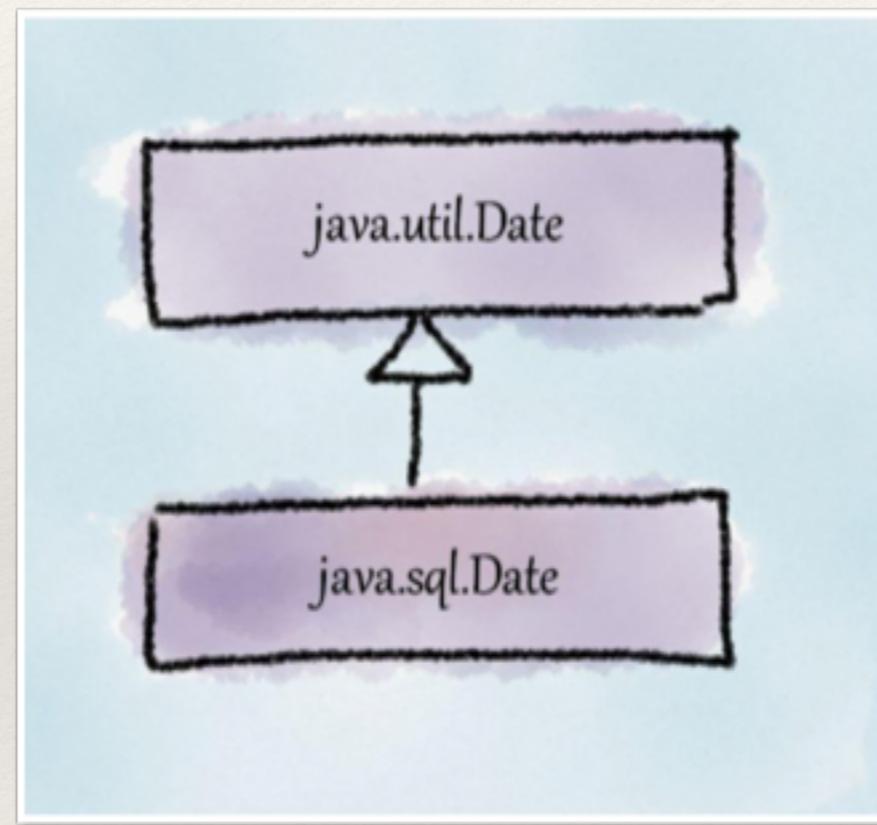
It should be possible to replace  
objects of supertype with  
objects of subtypes without  
altering the desired behavior of  
the program

Barbara Liskov

# Refactoring

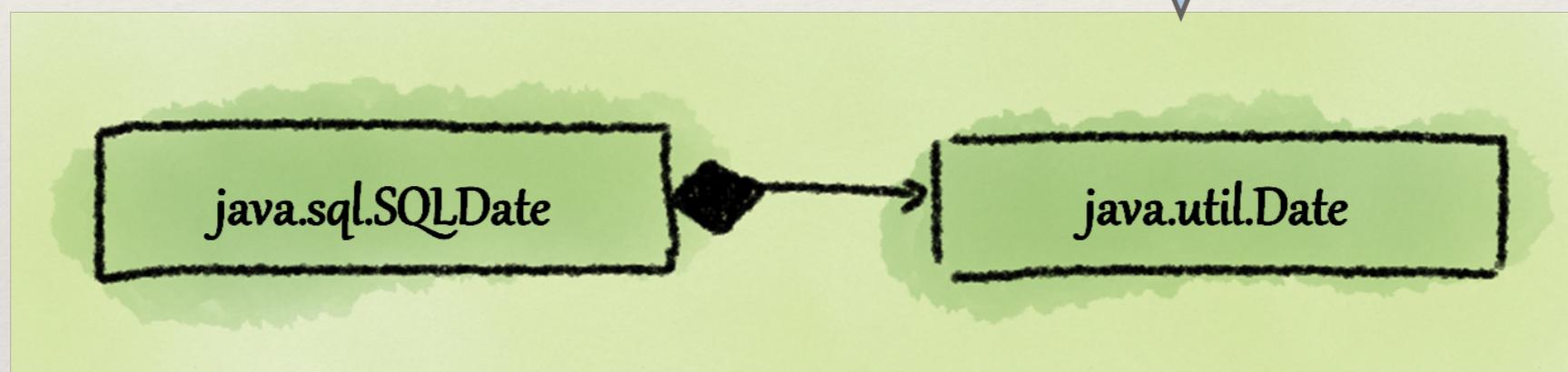


# What's that smell?



# Refactoring for Date

Replace inheritance  
with delegation



# What's that smell?

javax.swing.Timer

- executing objects of type ActionEvent at specified intervals

java.util.Timer

- scheduling a thread to execute in the future as a background thread

javax.management.timer  
.Timer

- sending out an alarm to wake-up the listeners that have registered to get timer notifications

---

# What's that smell?

---

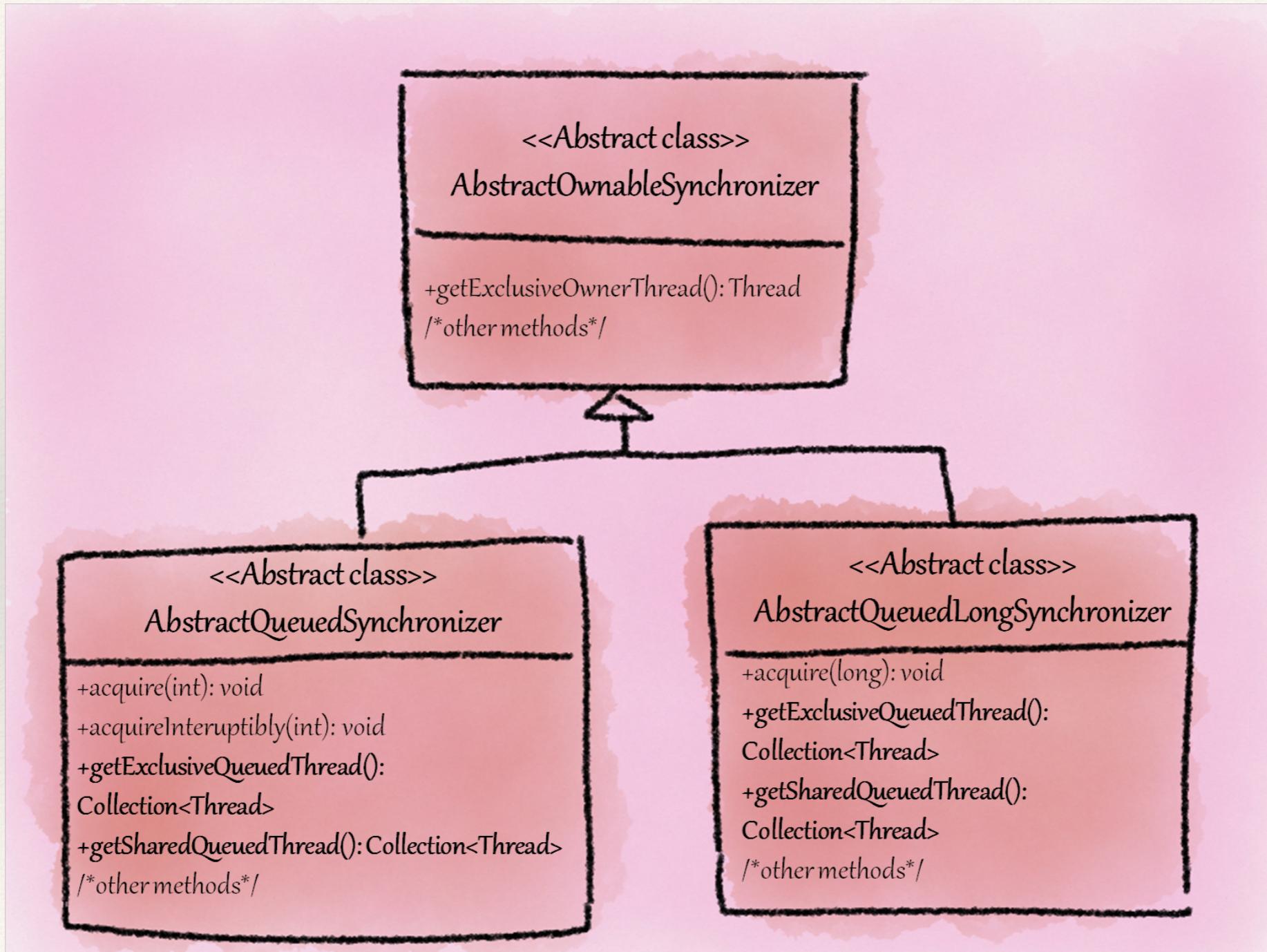
## Rectangle2D class

```
/*
 * Note on casts to double below. If the arithmetic of
 * x+w or y+h is done in float, then some bits may be
 * lost if the binary exponents of x/y and w/h are not
 * similar. By converting to double before the addition
 * we force the addition to be carried out in double to
 * avoid rounding error in the comparison.
 *
 * See bug 4320890 for problems that this inaccuracy causes.
 */
```

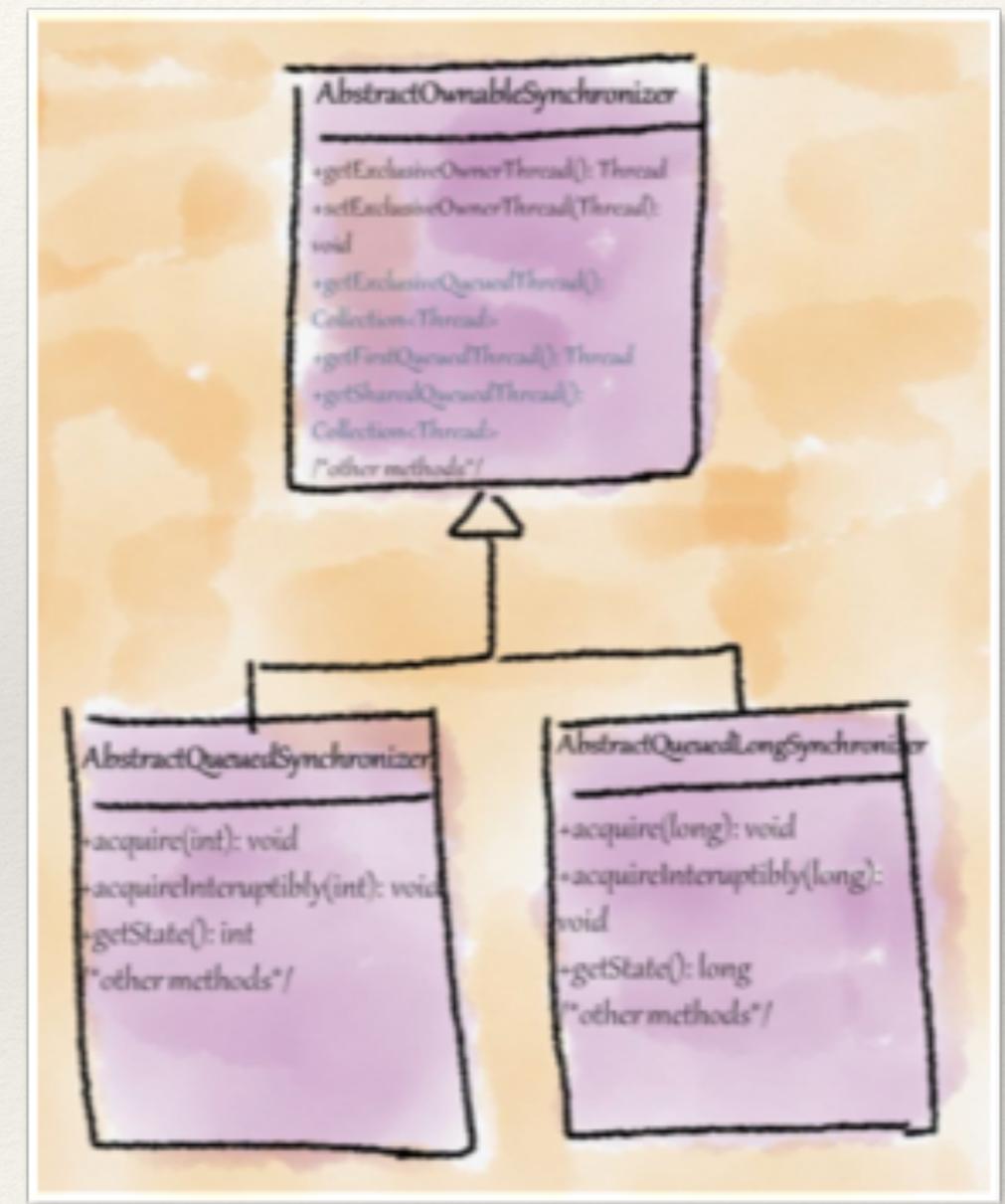
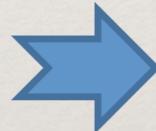
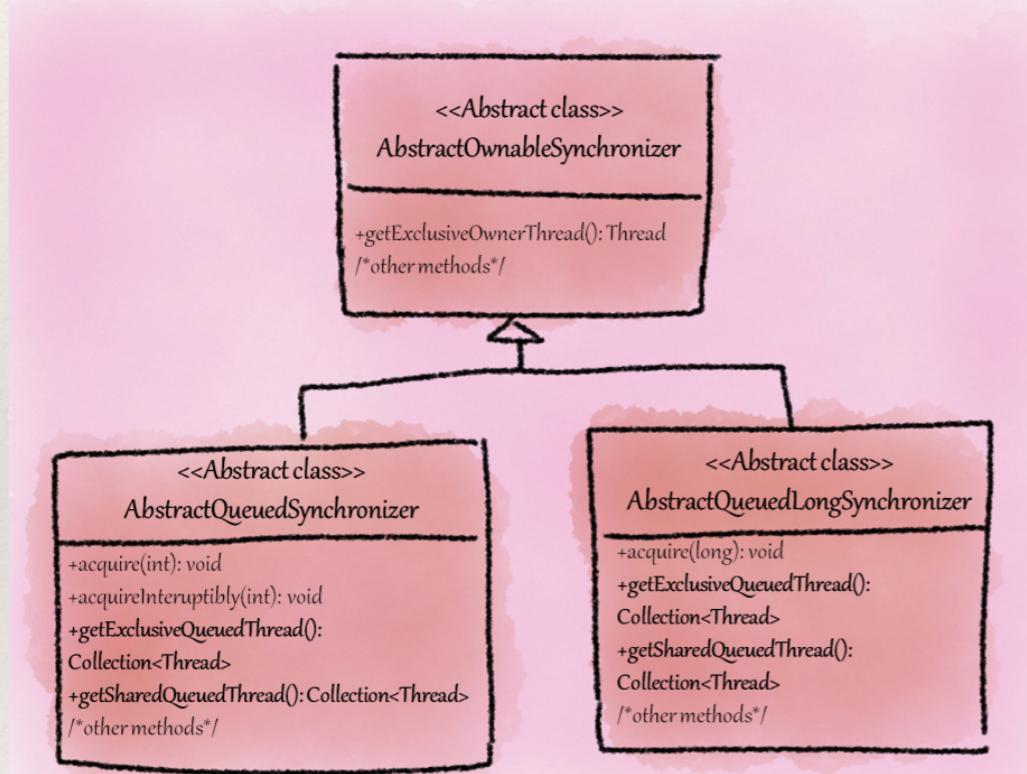
## Rectangle class

```
/*
 * Note on casts to double below. If the arithmetic of
 * x+w or y+h is done in int, then we may get integer
 * overflow. By converting to double before the addition
 * we force the addition to be carried out in double to
 * avoid overflow in the comparison.
 *
 * See bug 4320890 for problems that this can cause.
 */
```

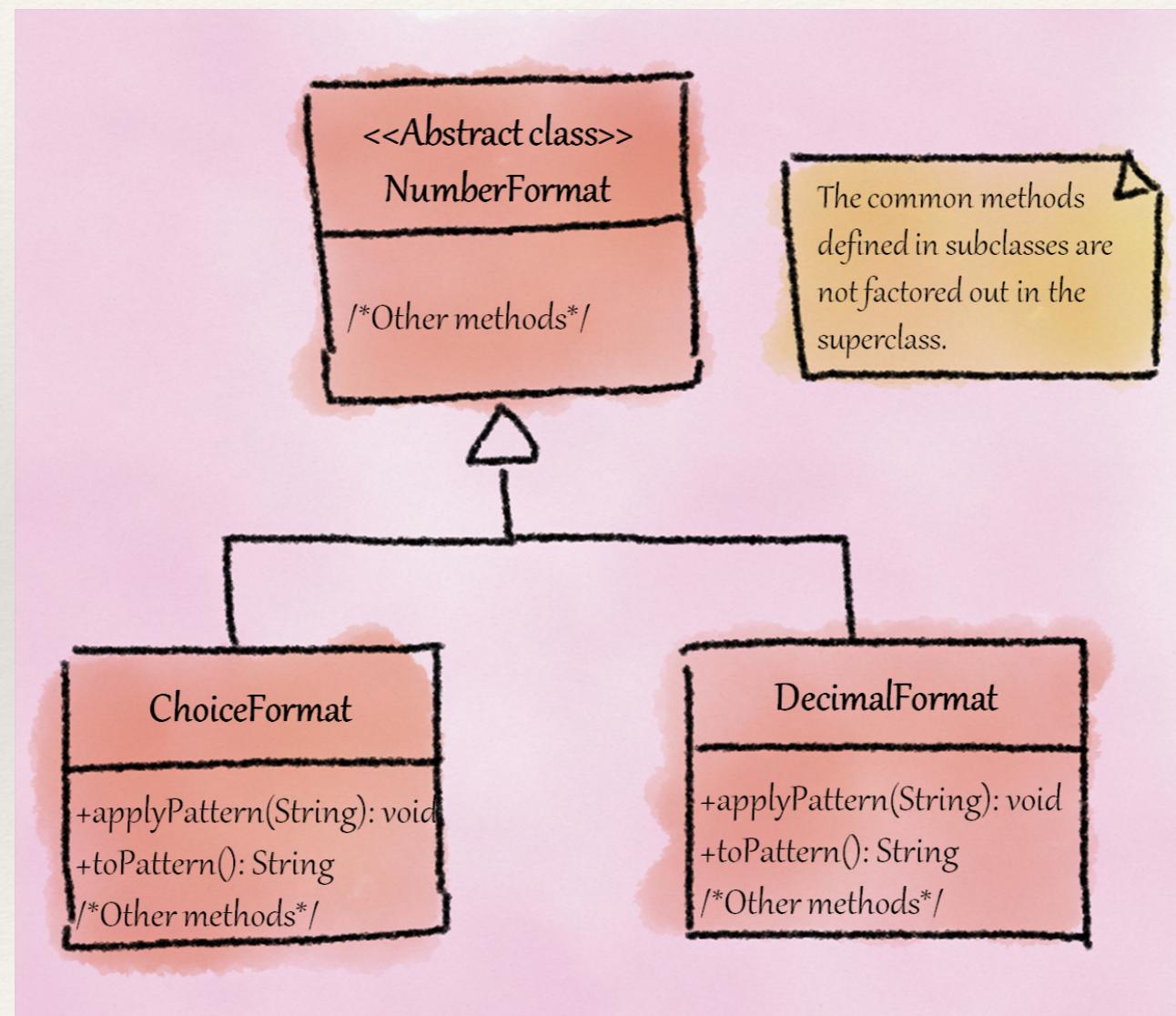
# What's that smell?



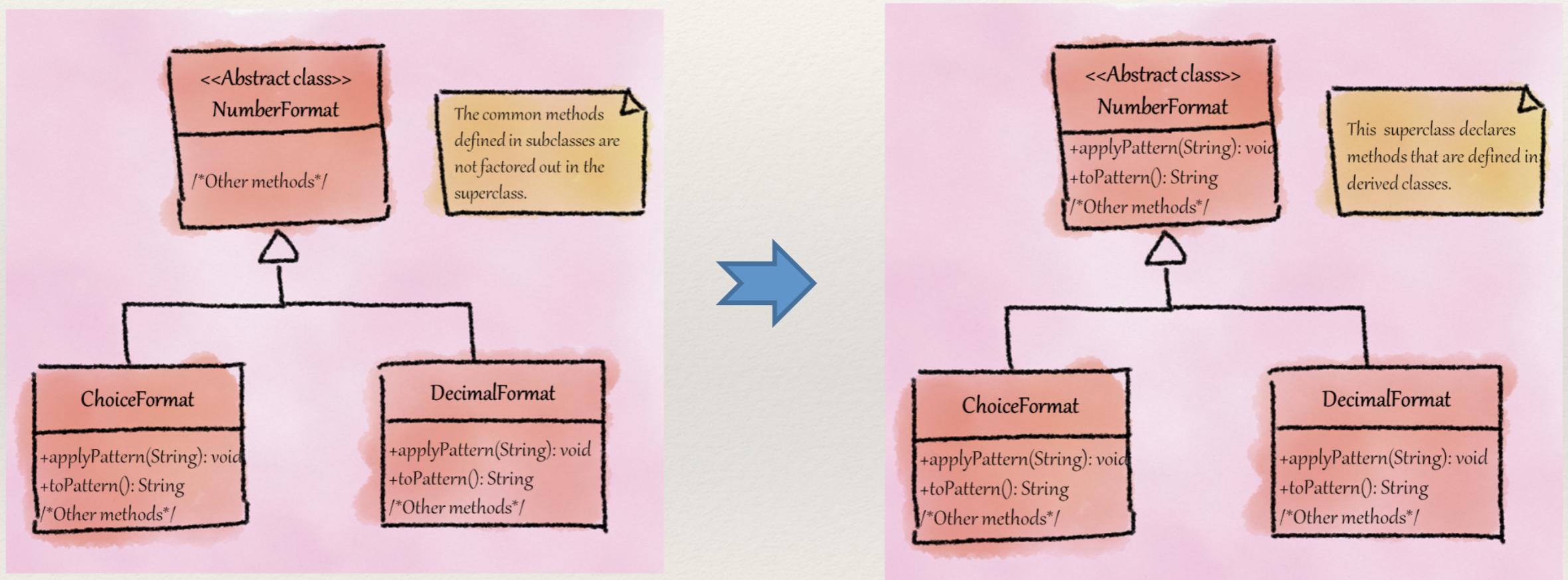
# Refactoring



# What's that smell?



# Refactoring



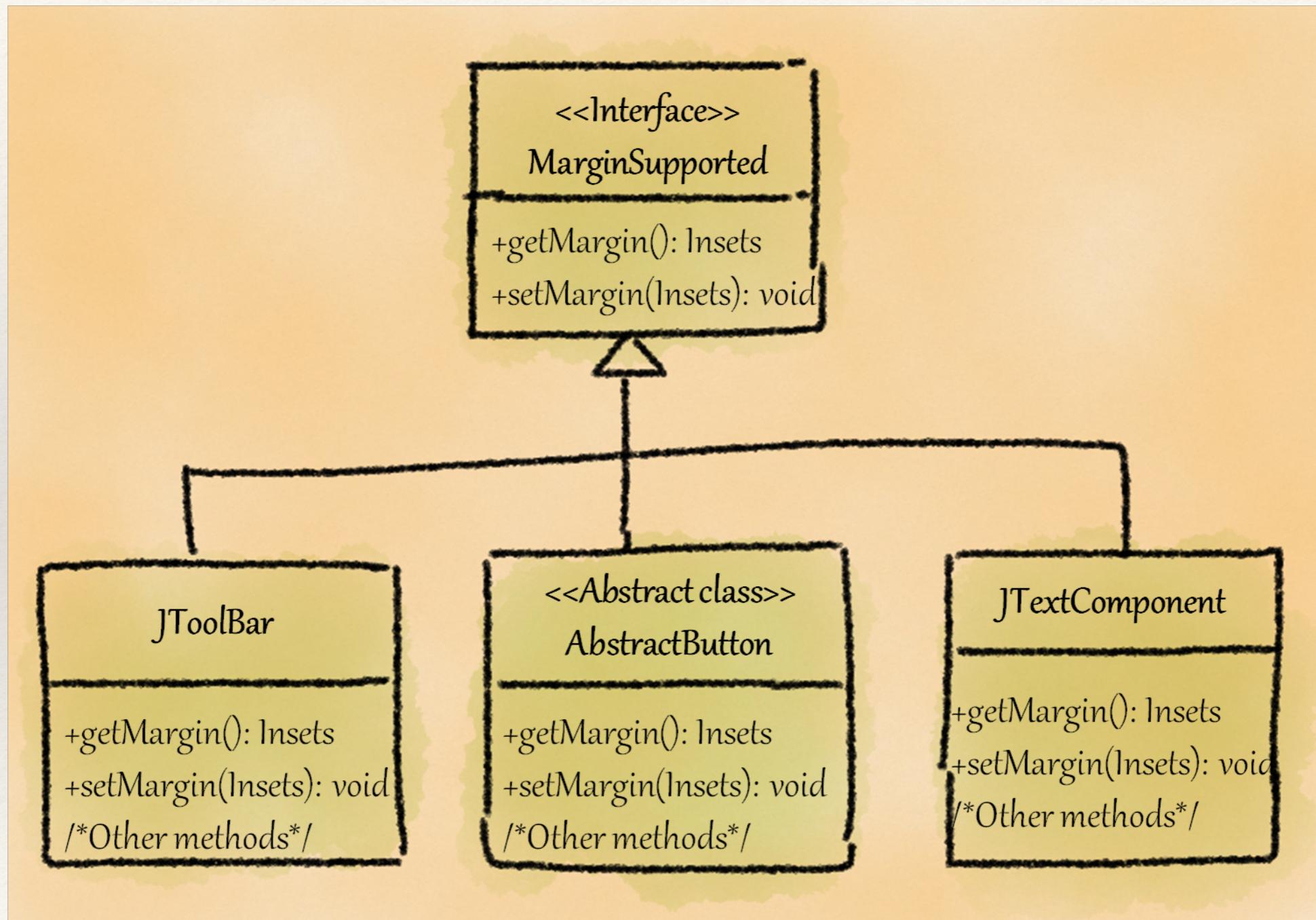
# What's that smell?

---

```
public Insets getBorderInsets(Component c, Insets insets){  
    Insets margin = null;  
    // Ideally we'd have an interface defined for classes which  
    // support margins (to avoid this hackery), but we've  
    // decided against it for simplicity  
    //  
    if (c instanceof AbstractButton) {  
        margin = ((AbstractButton)c).getMargin();  
    } else if (c instanceof JToolBar) {  
        margin = ((JToolBar)c).getMargin();  
    } else if (c instanceof JTextComponent) {  
        margin = ((JTextComponent)c).getMargin();  
    }  
    // rest of the code omitted ...
```

---

# Refactoring



# Refactoring

---

---

```
if (c instanceof AbstractButton) {  
    margin = ((AbstractButton)c).getMargin();  
} else if (c instanceof JToolBar) {  
    margin = ((JToolBar)c).getMargin();  
} else if (c instanceof JTextComponent) {  
    margin = ((JTextComponent)c).getMargin();  
}
```

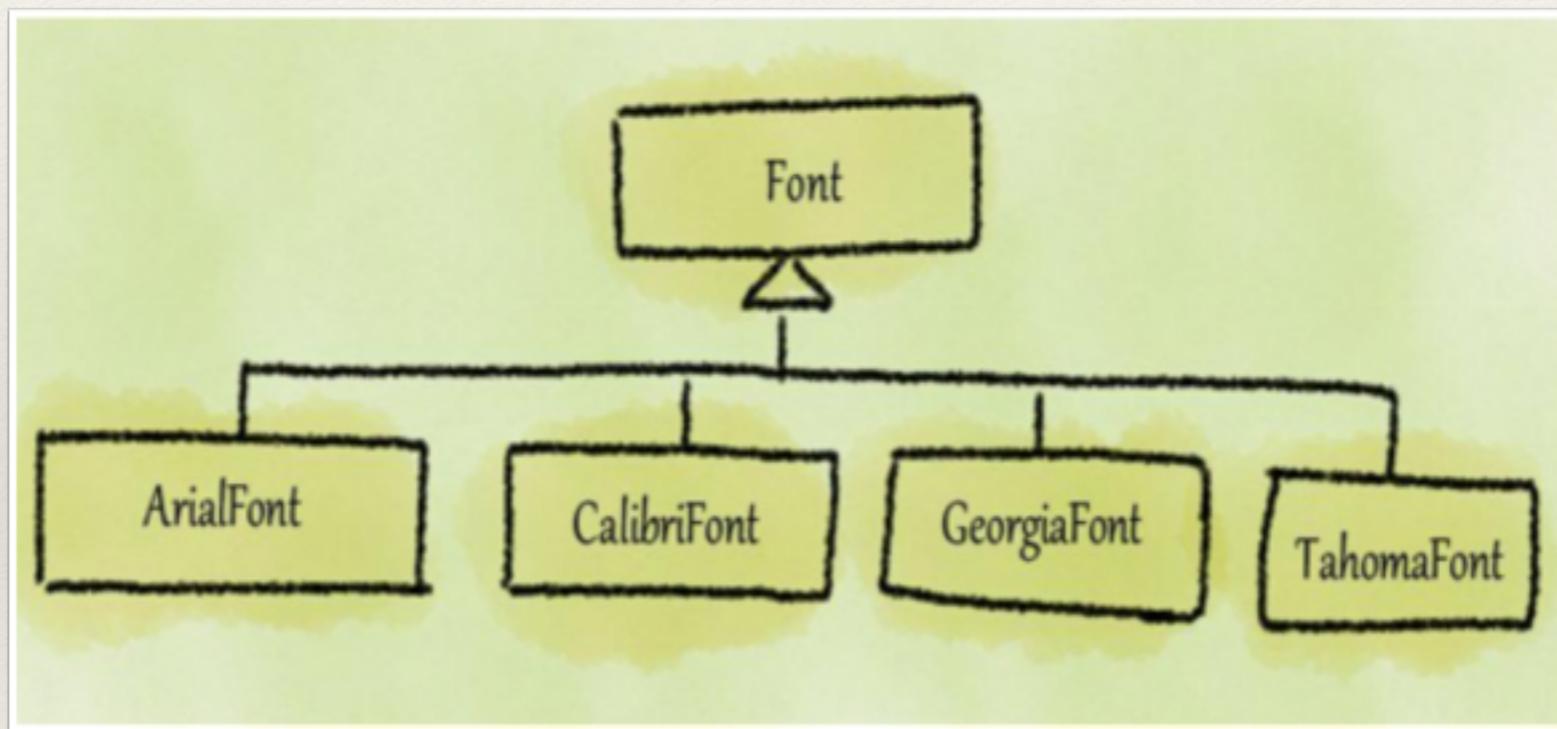


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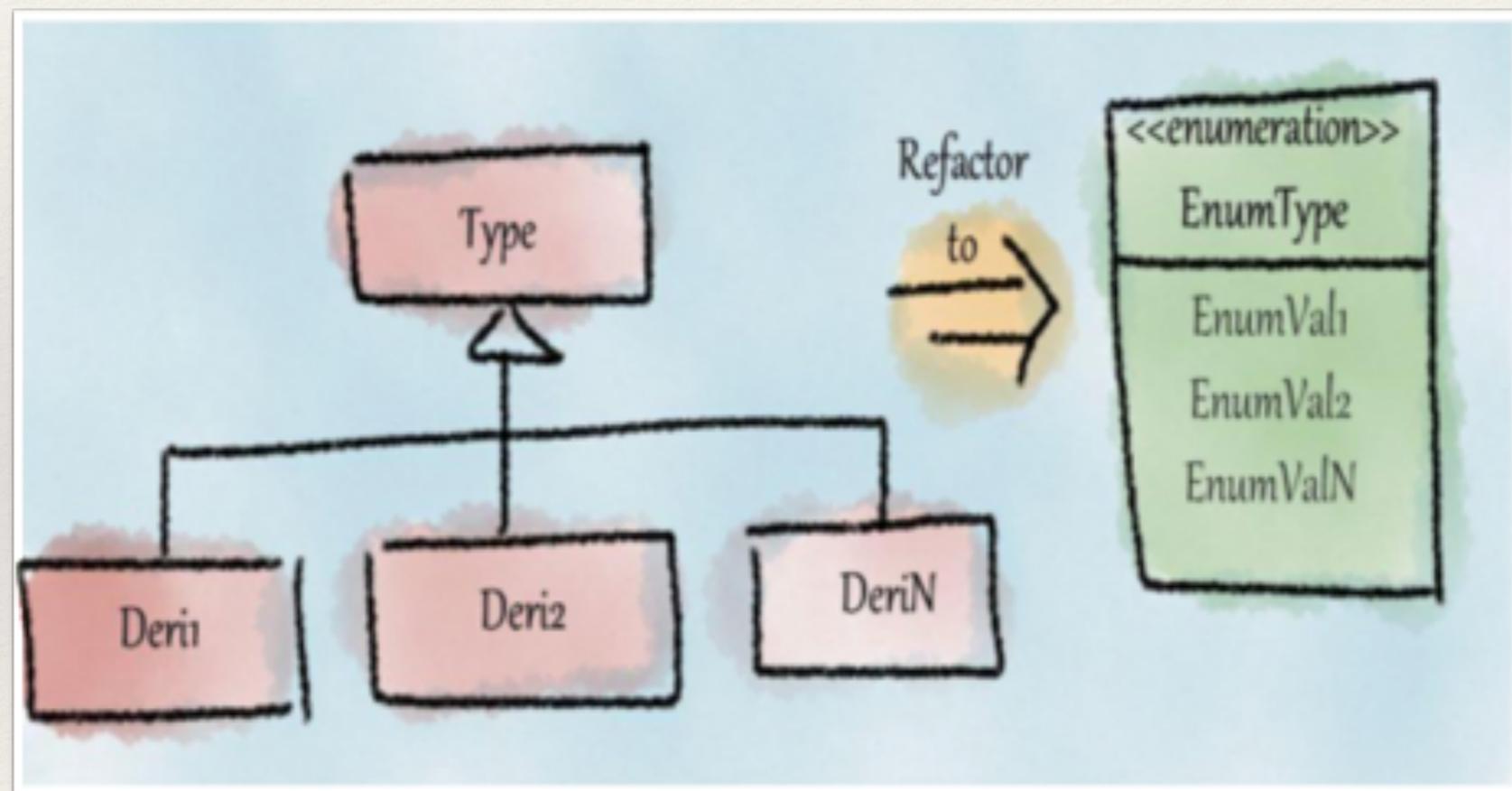
```
margin = c.getMargin();
```

---

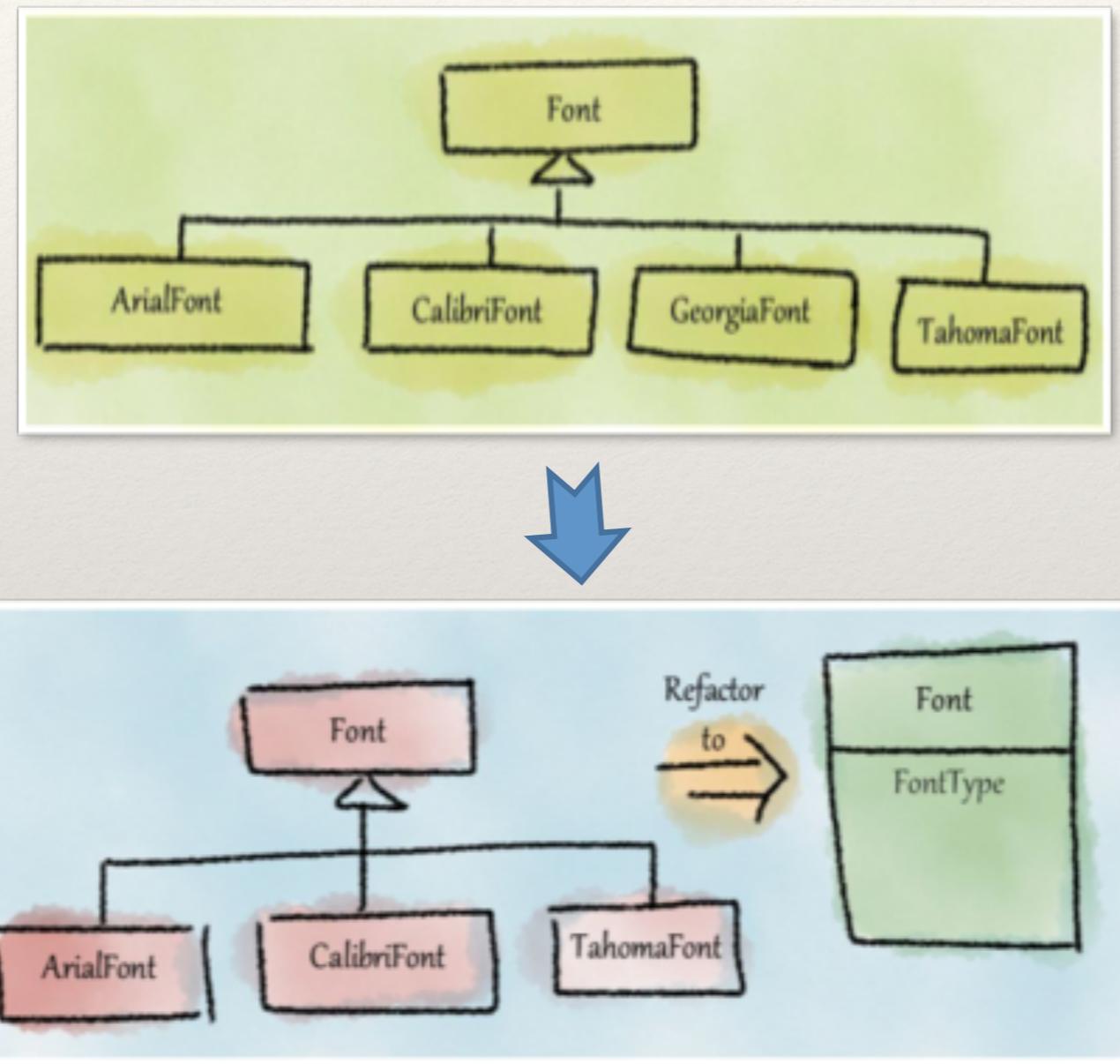
# What's that smell?



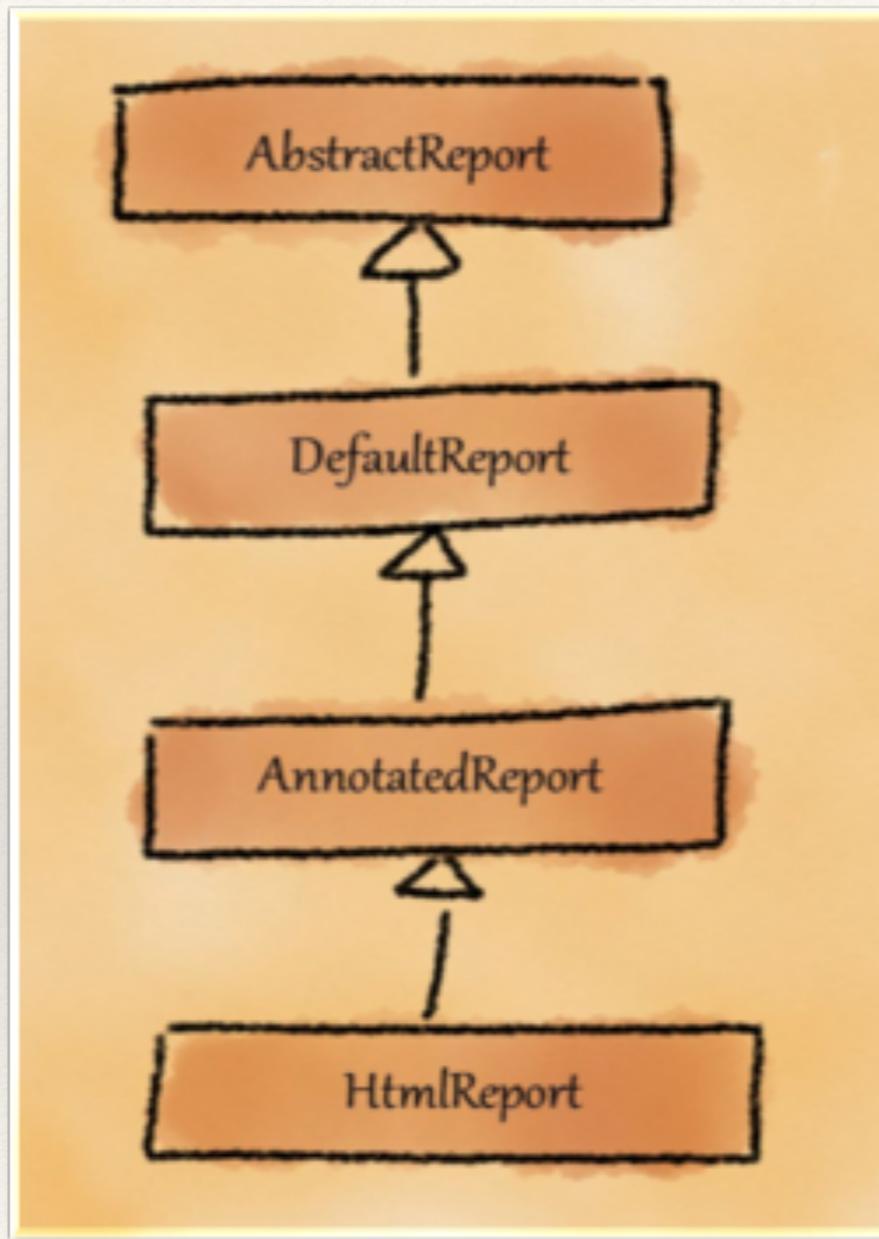
# Refactoring



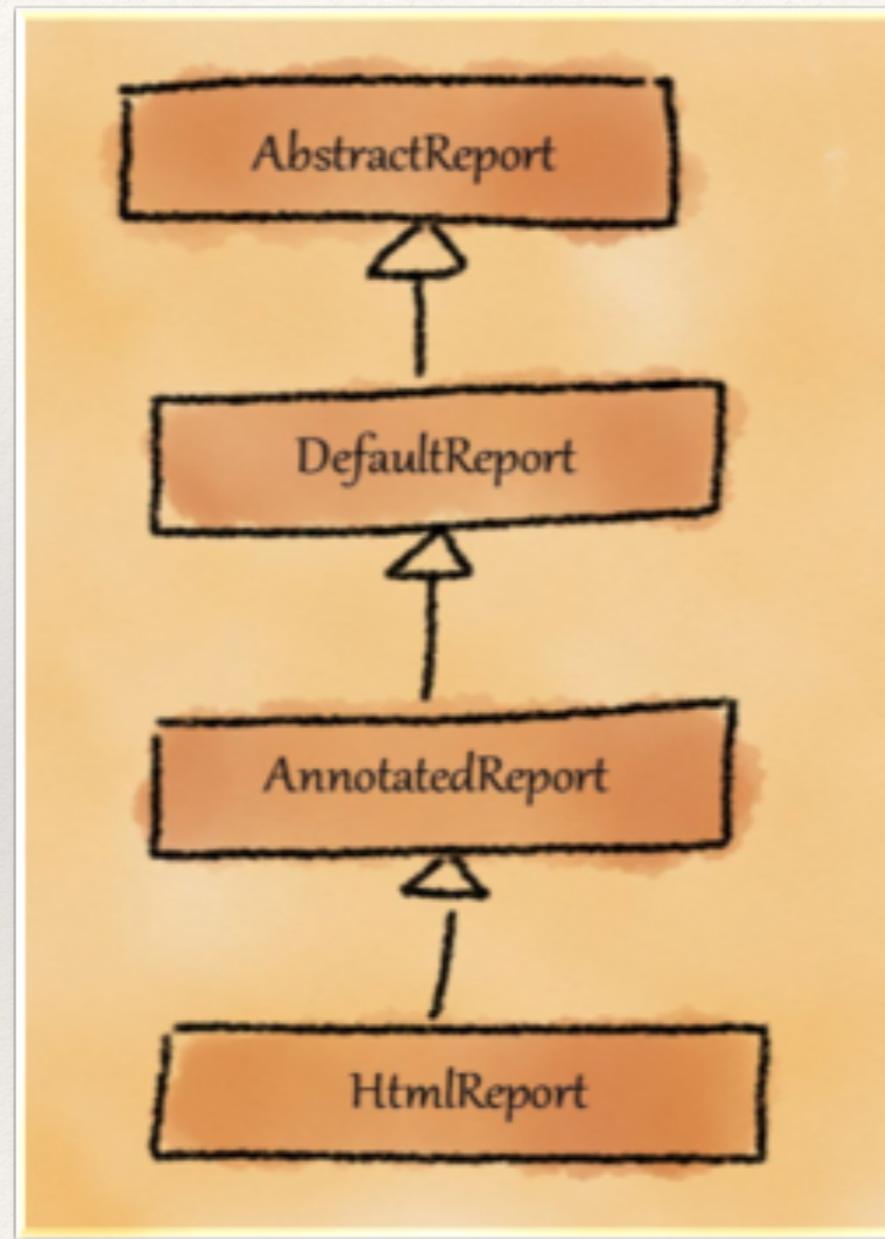
# Refactoring



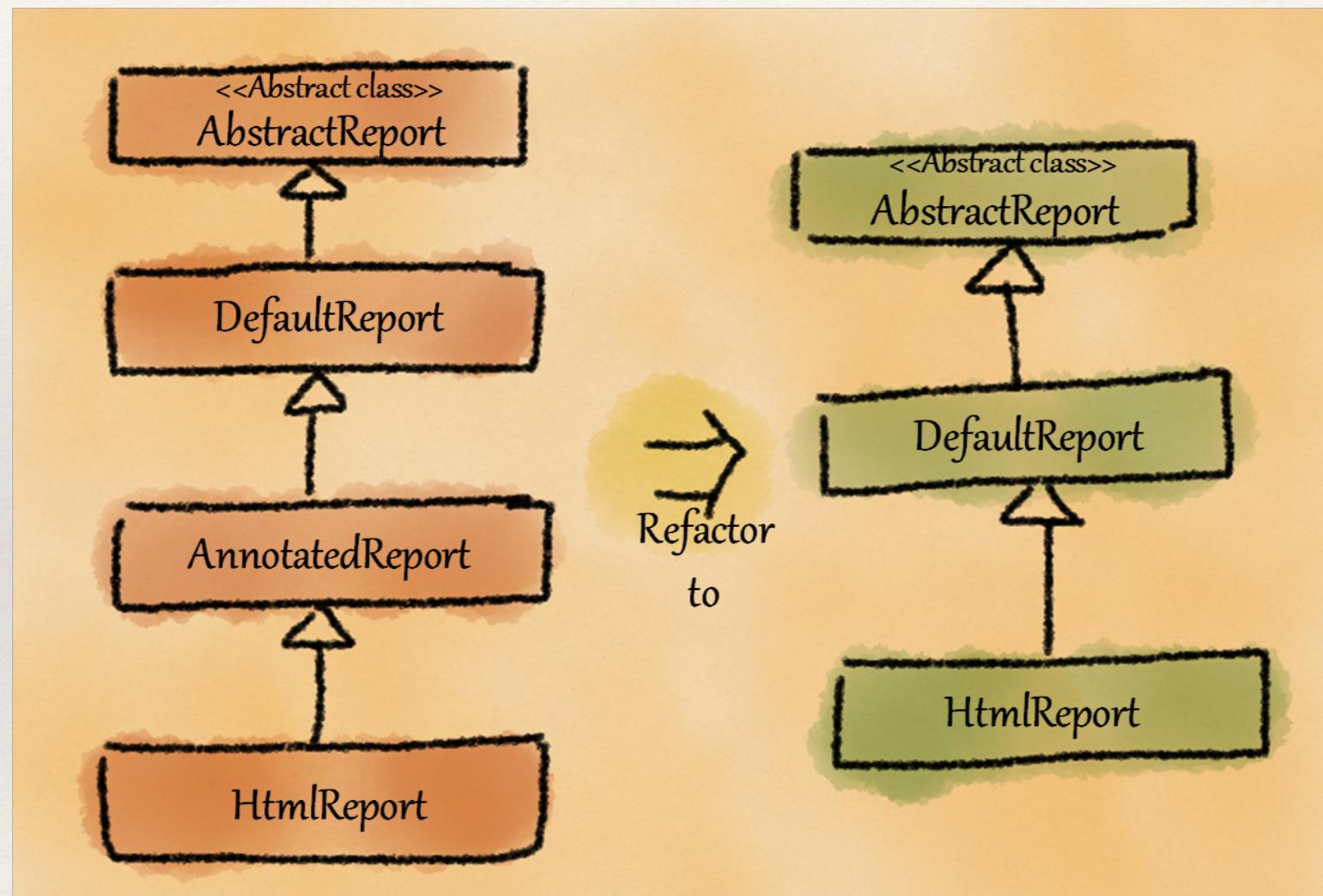
# What's that smell?



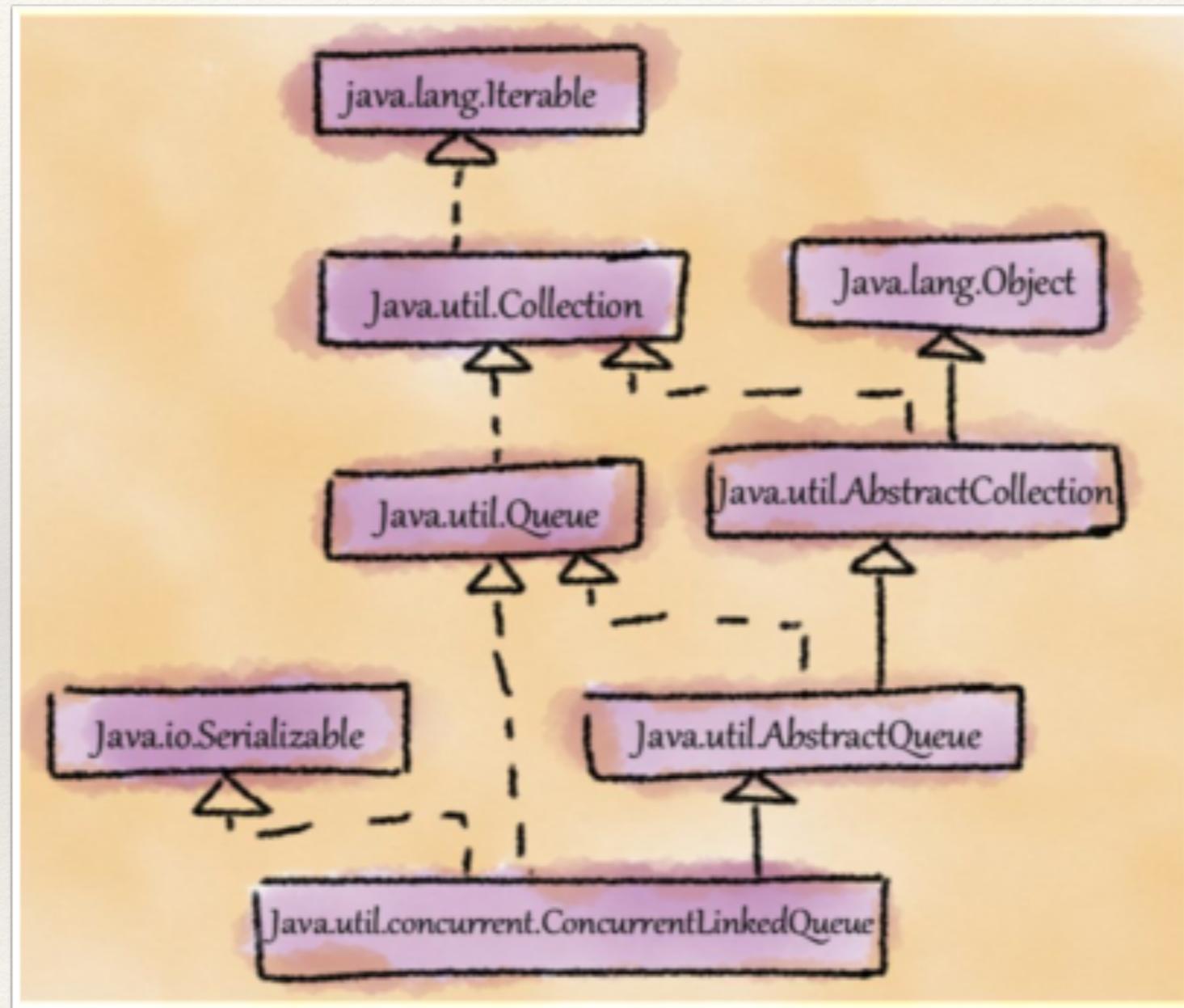
# What's that smell?



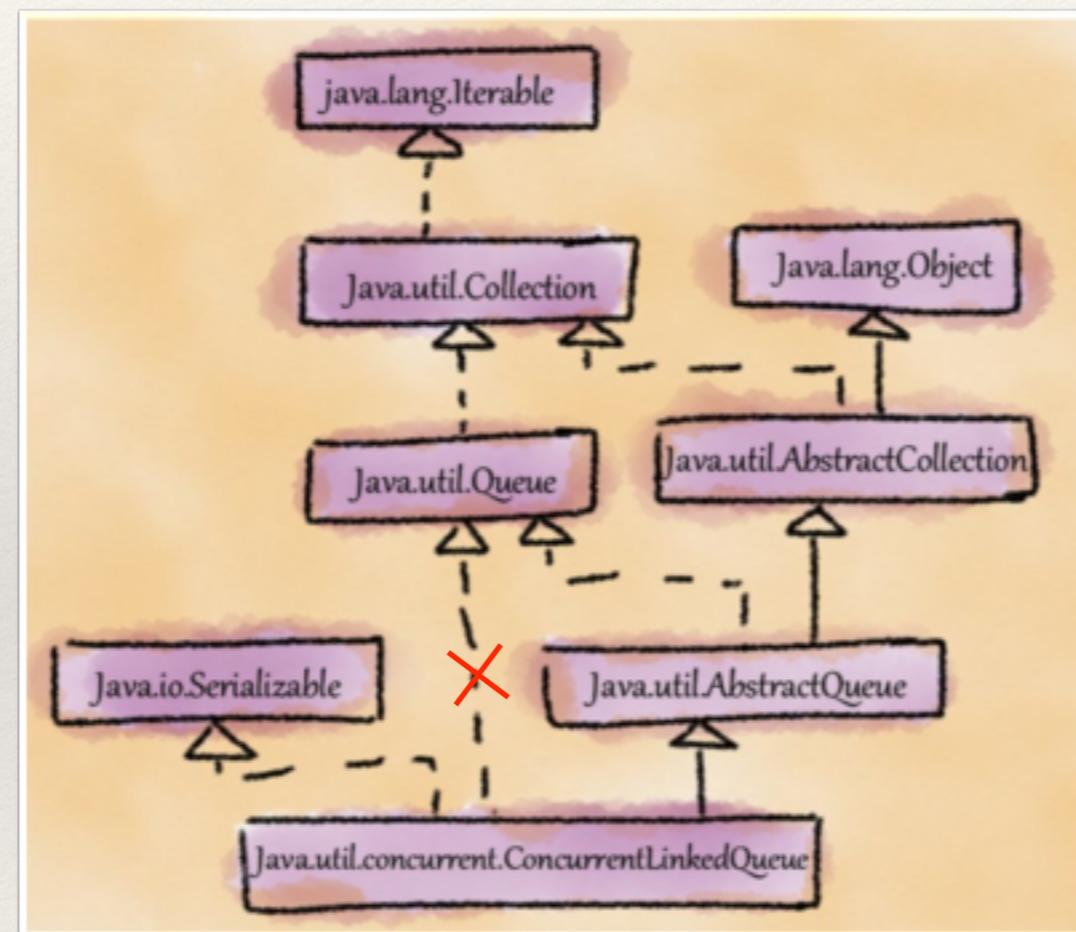
# Refactoring “speculative generality”



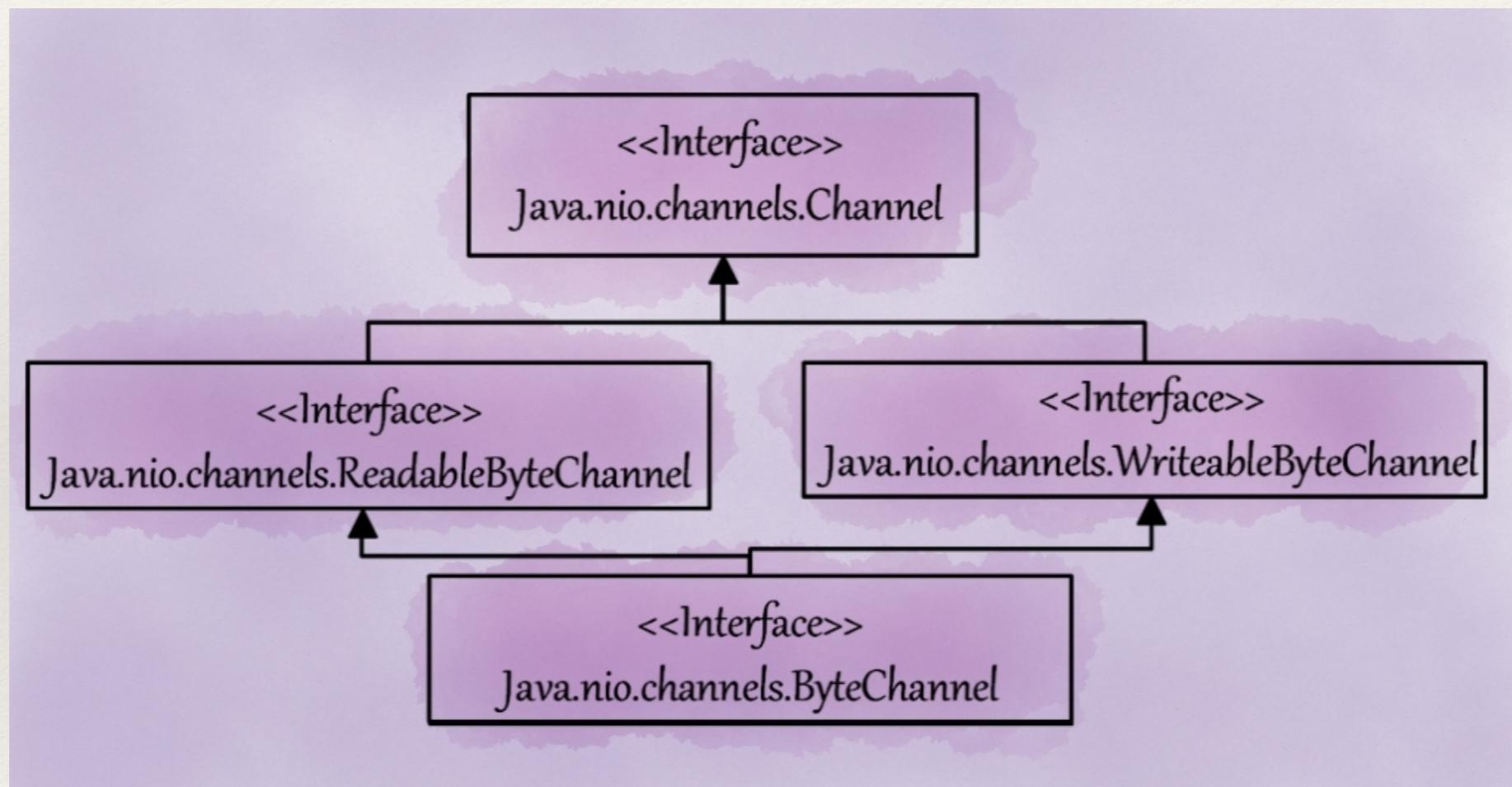
# What's that smell?



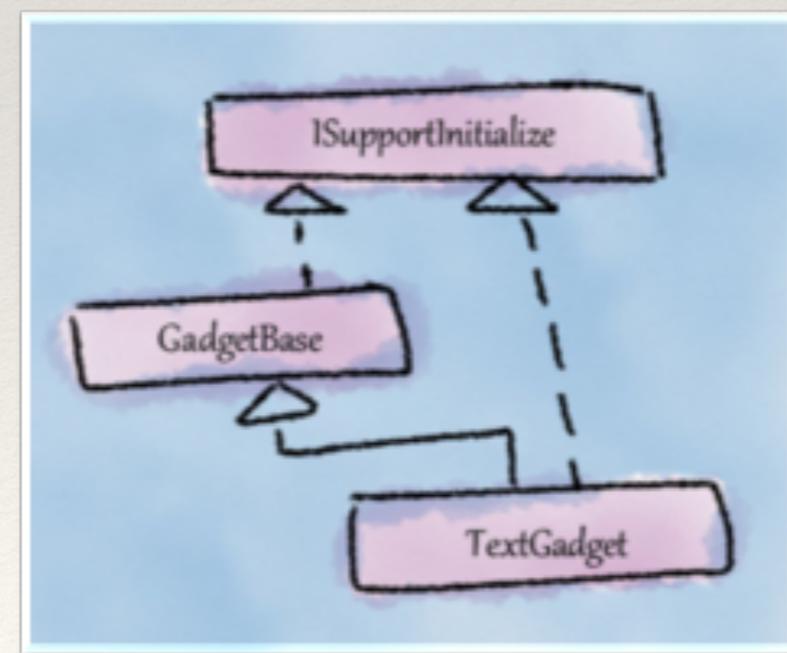
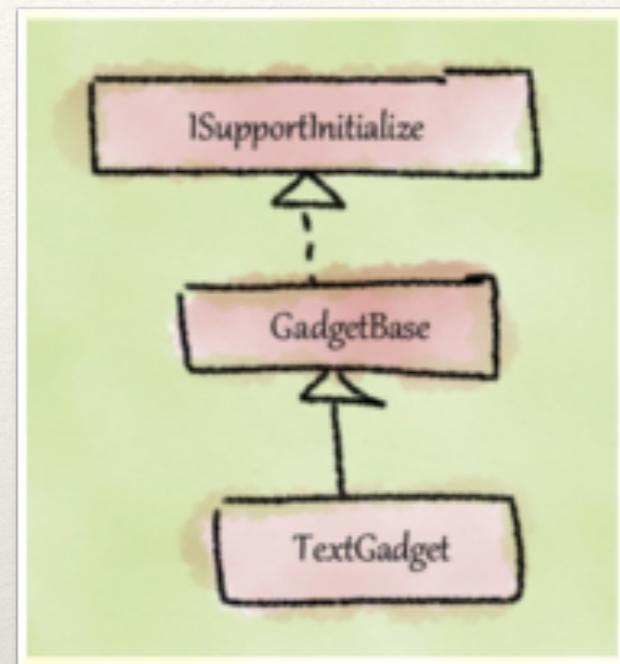
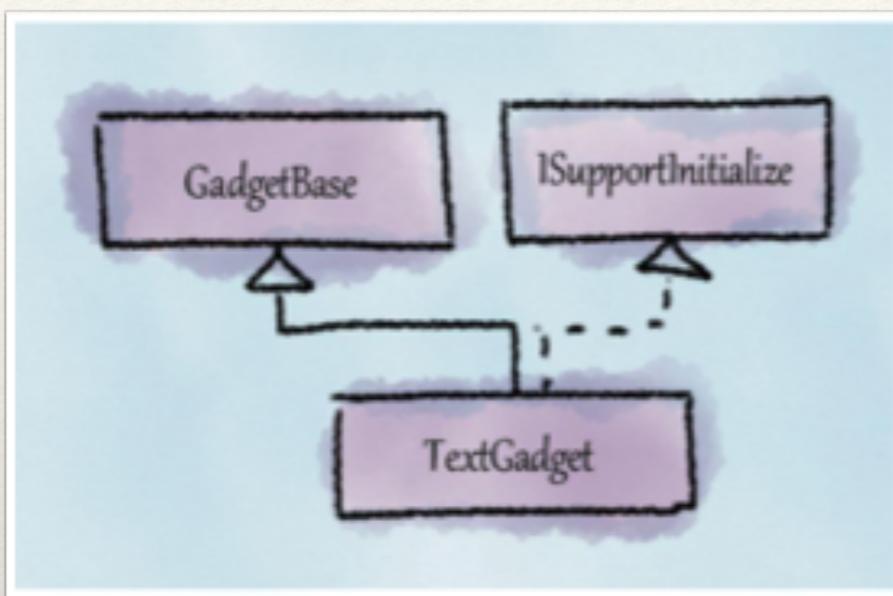
# Refactoring



# How about multiple interface inheritance?



# Case study



---

# What's that smell?

---

```
switch (transferType) {  
    case DataBuffer.TYPE_BYTE:  
        byte bdata[] = (byte[])inData;  
        pixel = bdata[0] & 0xff;  
        length = bdata.length;  
        break;  
    case DataBuffer.TYPE USHORT:  
        short sdata[] = (short[])inData;  
        pixel = sdata[0] & 0xffff;  
        length = sdata.length;  
        break;  
    case DataBuffer.TYPE_INT:  
        int idata[] = (int[])inData;  
        pixel = idata[0];  
        length = idata.length;  
        break;  
    default:  
        throw new UnsupportedOperationException("This method has not been "+ "implemented  
for transferType " + transferType);  
}
```

---

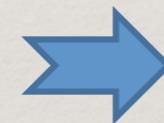
# Replace conditional with polymorphism

protected int transferType;



protected DataBuffer dataBuffer;

```
switch (transferType) {  
    case DataBuffer.TYPE_BYTE:  
        byte bdata[] = (byte[])inData;  
        pixel = bdata[0] & 0xff;  
        length = bdata.length;  
        break;  
    case DataBuffer.TYPE USHORT:  
        short sdata[] = (short[])inData;  
        pixel = sdata[0] & 0xffff;  
        length = sdata.length;  
        break;  
    case DataBuffer.TYPE_INT:  
        int idata[] = (int[])inData;  
        pixel = idata[0];  
        length = idata.length;  
        break;  
    default:  
        throw new UnsupportedOperationException("This method  
has not been "+ "implemented for transferType " +  
transferType);  
}
```



pixel = dataBuffer.getPixel();  
length = dataBuffer.getSize();

# Scenario

- Assume that you need to support different Color schemes in your software
  - RGB (Red, Green, Blue), HSB (Hue, Saturation, Brightness), and HLS (Hue, Lightness, and Saturation) schemes
- Overloading constructors and differentiating them using enums can become confusing
- What could be a better design?

```
enum ColorScheme { RGB, HSB, HLS, CMYK }
class Color {
    private float red, green, blue;           // for supporting RGB scheme
    private float hue1, saturation1, brightness1; // for supporting HSB scheme
    private float hue2, lightness2, saturation2; // for supporting HLS scheme
    public Color(float arg1, float arg2, float arg3, ColorScheme cs) {
        switch (cs) {
            // initialize arg1, arg2, and arg3 based on ColorScheme value
        }
    }
}
```

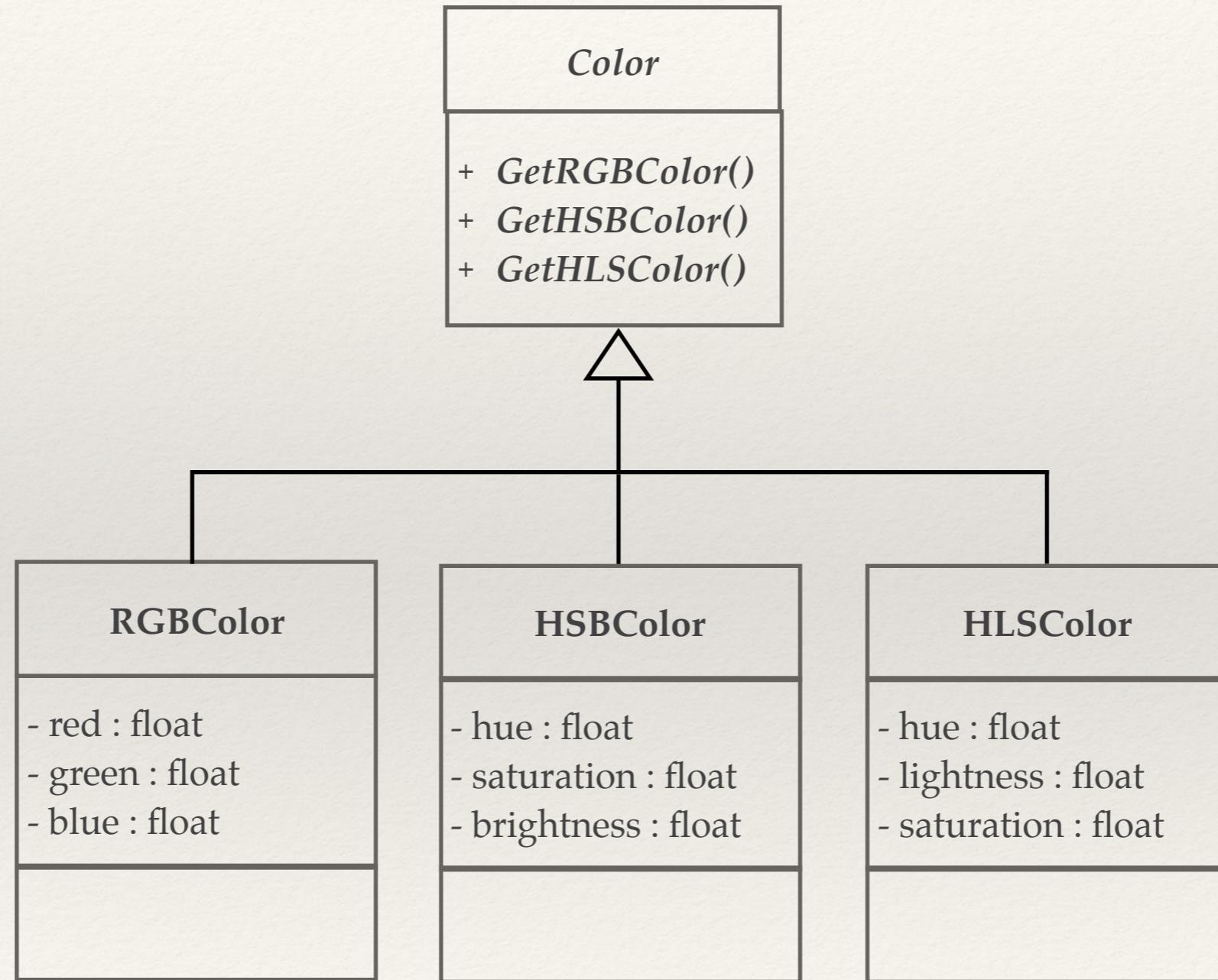
---

# Hands-on exercise

---

- ❖ Refactor Color.java
- ❖ Hint: Use “factory method” design pattern

# A solution using factory method pattern



# Factory method pattern: Discussion

Define an interface for creating an object, but let subclasses decide which class to instantiate. Factory method lets a class defer instantiation to subclasses.

- ❖ A class cannot anticipate the class of objects it must create
- ❖ A class wants its subclasses to specify the objects it creates



- ❖ Delegate the responsibility to one of the several helper subclasses
- ❖ Also, localize the knowledge of which subclass is the delegate

---

# Factory method: Java library example

---

```
Logger logger = Logger.getLogger(TestFileLogger.class.getName());
```

# Scenario

- ❖ Consider a Route class in an application like Google Maps
- ❖ For finding shortest path from source to destination, many algorithms can be used
- ❖ The problem is that these algorithms get embedded into Route class and cannot be reused easily (smell!)

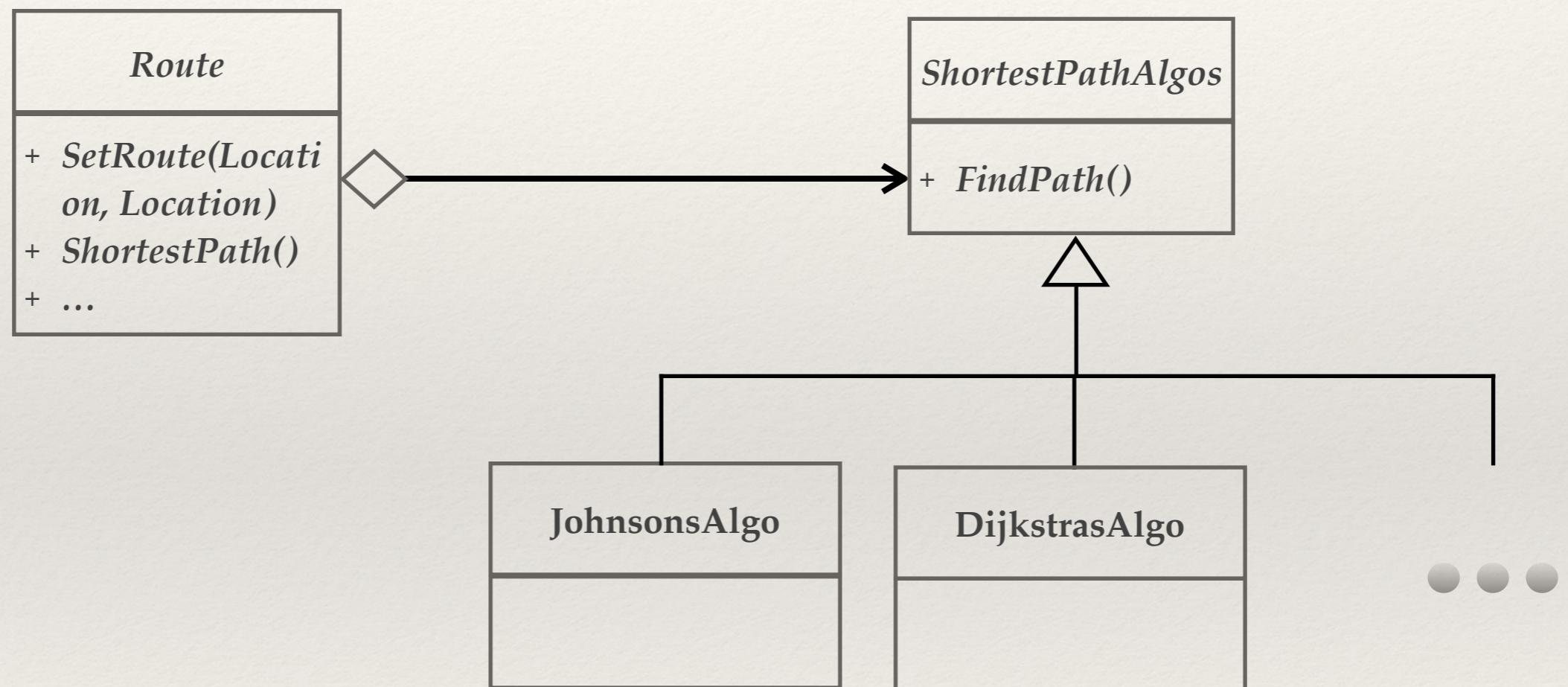
How will you refactor such that

- a) Support for shortest path algorithm can be added easily?
- b) Separate path finding logic from dealing with location information.

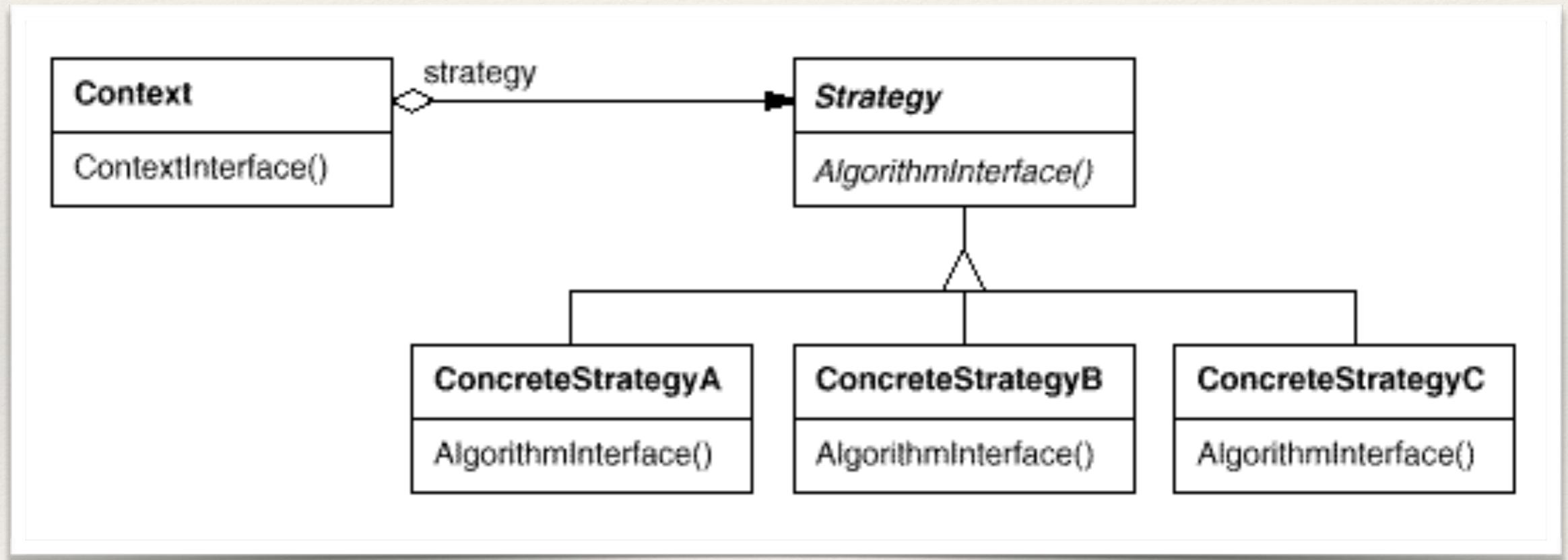
## Route

```
+ Route(String, String)
+ getShortestPathJohnson()
+ getShortestDijkstras()
+ getShortestBellmanFords()
+ ...
```

# How about this solution?



# You're right: Its Strategy pattern!



# Strategy pattern: Discussion

Defines a family of algorithms, encapsulates each one, and makes them interchangeable. Strategy lets the algorithm vary independently from clients that use it

- ❖ Useful when there is a set of related algorithms and a client object needs to be able to dynamically pick and choose an algorithm that suits its current need



- ❖ The implementation of each of the algorithms is kept in a separate class referred to as a strategy.
- ❖ An object that uses a Strategy object is referred to as a context object.
- ❖ Changing the behavior of a Context object is a matter of changing its Strategy object to the one that implements the required algorithm

# Scenario

```
class Plus extends Expr {  
    private Expr left, right;  
    public Plus(Expr arg1, Expr arg2) {  
        left = arg1;  
        right = arg2;  
    }  
    public void genCode() {  
        left.genCode();  
        right.genCode();  
        if(t == Target.JVM) {  
            System.out.println("iadd");  
        }  
        else { // DOTNET  
            System.out.println("add");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

How to separate:

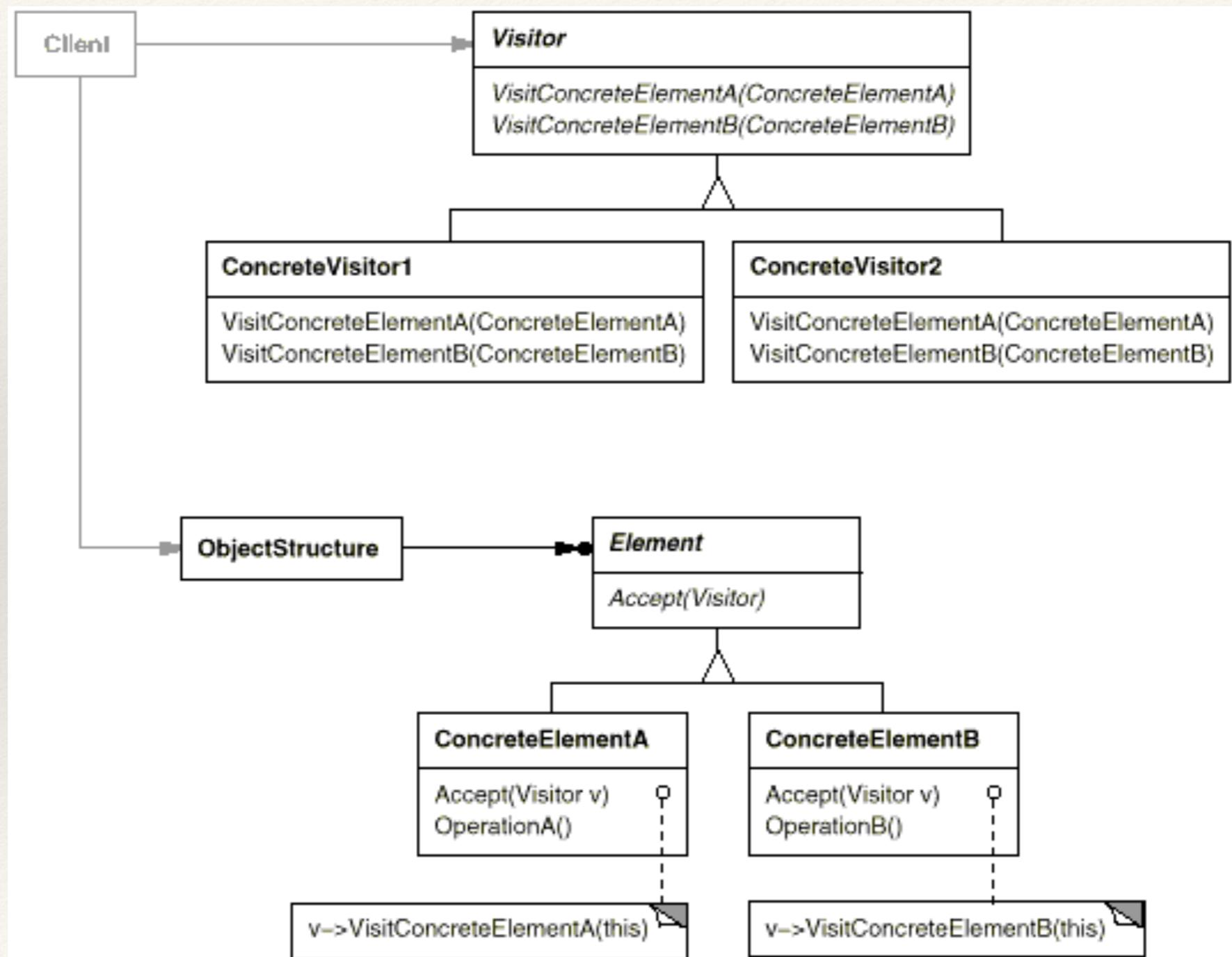
- a) code generation logic from node types?
- b) how to support different target types?

# A solution using Visitor pattern

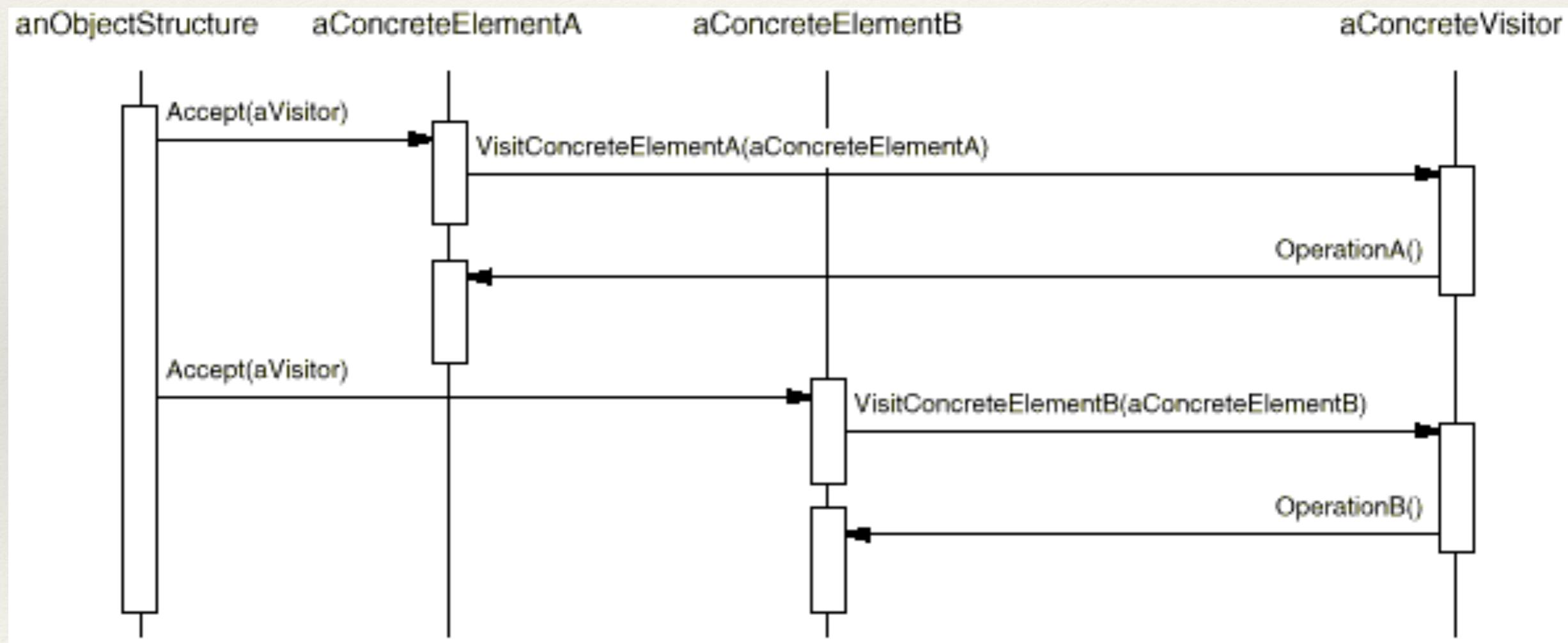
```
class Plus extends Expr {  
    private Expr left, right;  
    public Plus(Expr arg1, Expr arg2) {  
        left = arg1;  
        right = arg2;  
    }  
    public Expr getLeft() {  
        return left;  
    }  
    public Expr getRight() {  
        return right;  
    }  
    public void accept(Visitor v) {  
        v.visit(this);  
    }  
}
```

```
class DOTNETVisitor extends Visitor {  
    public void visit(Constant arg) {  
        System.out.println("ldarg " + arg.getVal());  
    }  
    public void visit(Plus plus) {  
        genCode(plus.getLeft());  
        genCode(plus.getRight());  
        System.out.println("add");  
    }  
    public void visit(Sub sub) {  
        genCode(sub.getLeft());  
        genCode(sub.getRight());  
        System.out.println("sub");  
    }  
    public void genCode(Expr expr) {  
        expr.accept(this);  
    }  
}
```

# Visitor pattern: structure



# Visitor pattern: call sequence



# Visitor pattern: Discussion

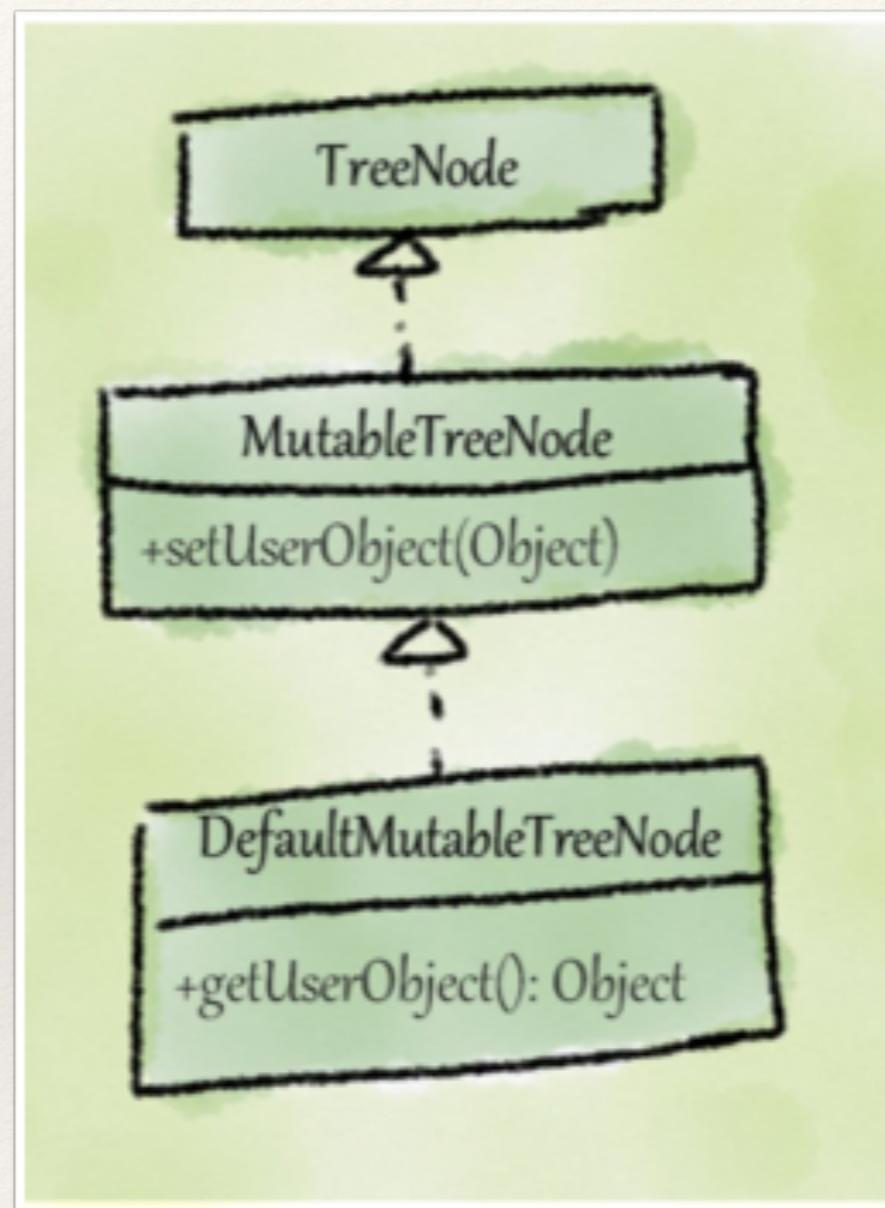
Represent an operation to be performed on the elements of an object structure.  
Visitor lets you define a new operation without changing the classes of the  
elements on which it operates

- ❖ Many distinct and unrelated operations need to be performed on objects in an object structure, and you want to avoid “polluting” their classes with these operations

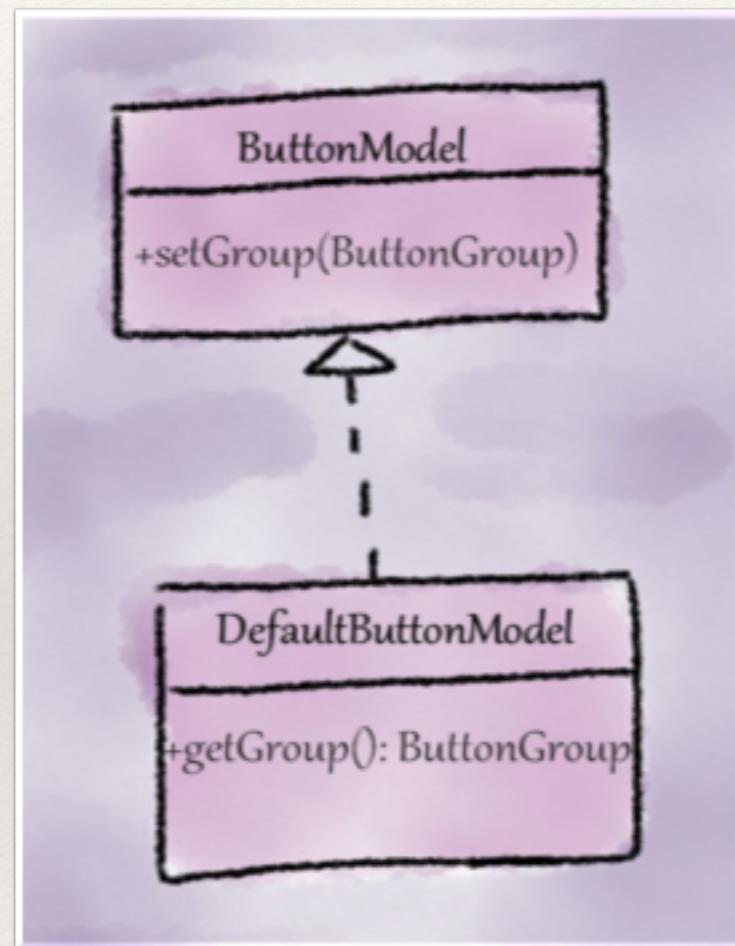


- ❖ Create two class hierarchies:
  - ❖ One for the elements being operated on
  - ❖ One for the visitors that define operations on the elements

# What's that smell?



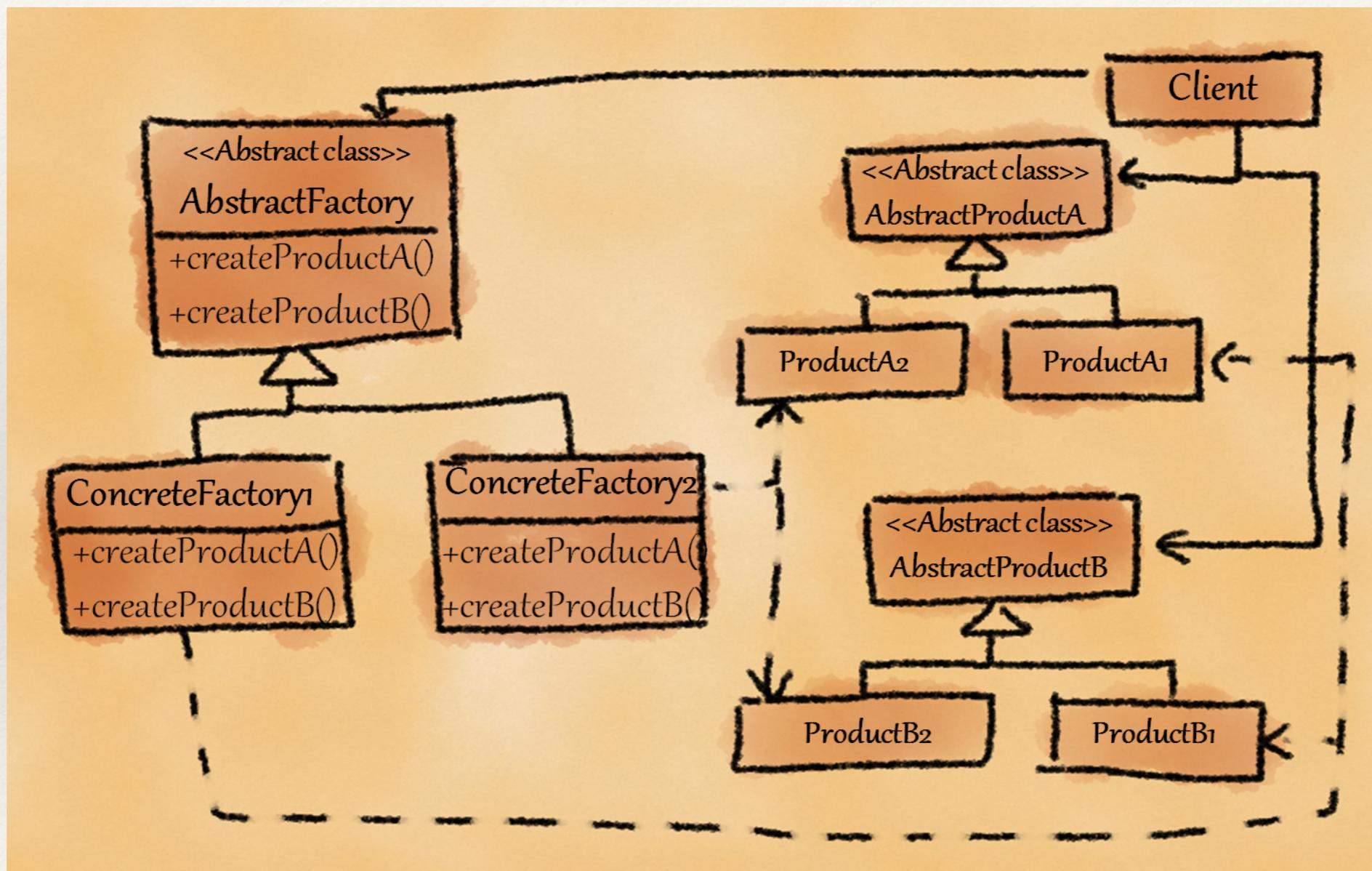
# What's that smell?



# Refactoring “incomplete library classes” smell

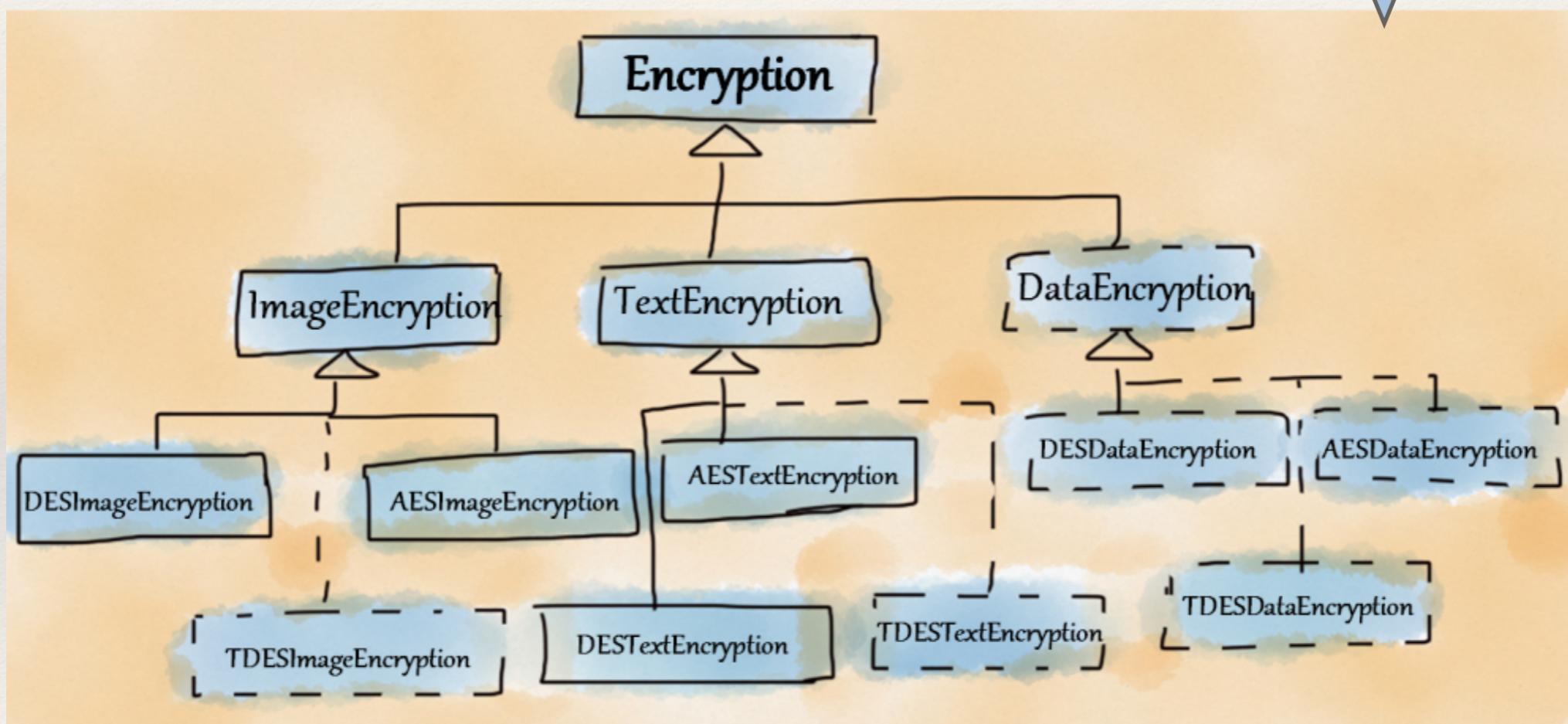
min/max	open/close	create/destroy	get/set
read/write	print/scan	first/last	begin/end
start/stop	lock/unlock	show/hide	up/down
source/target	insert/delete	first/last	push/pull
enable/disable	acquire/release	left/right	on/off

# Abstract factory pattern

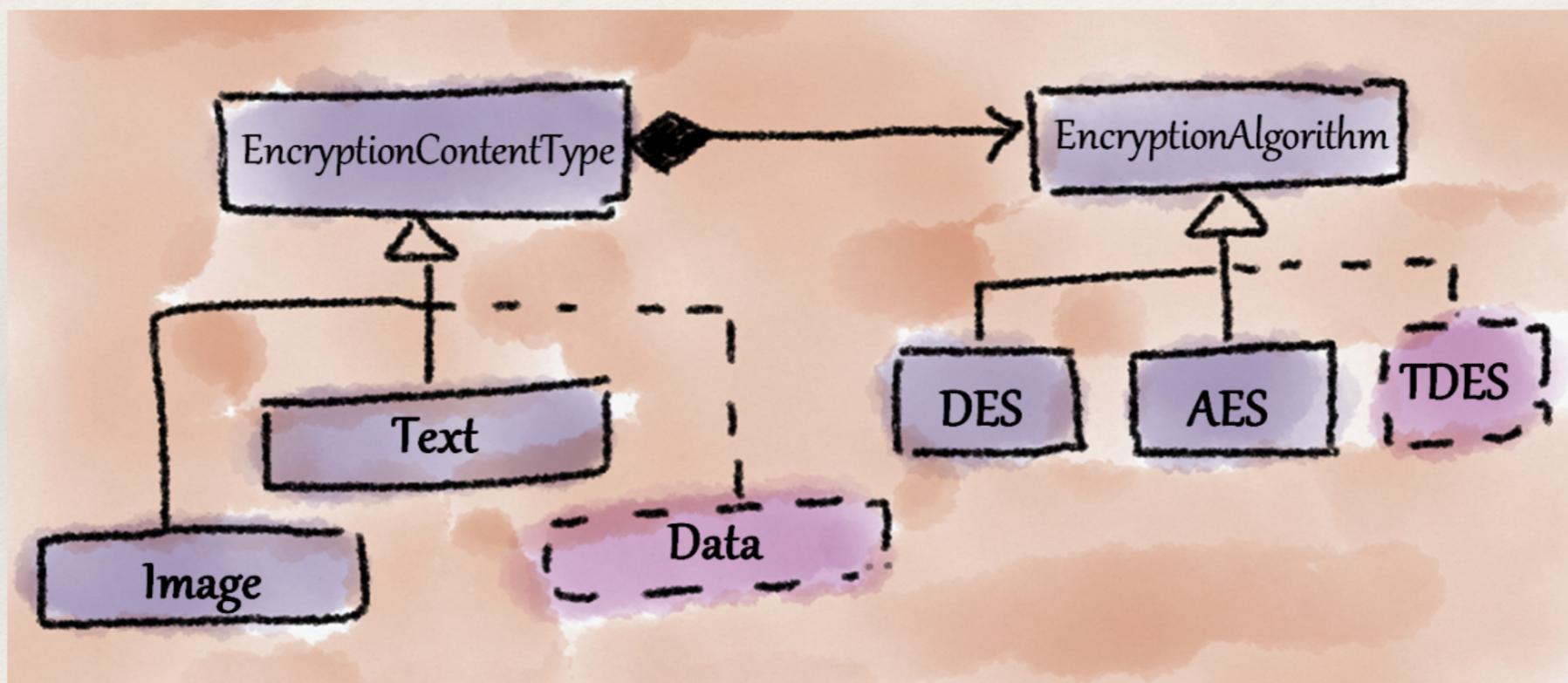


# What's that smell?

“Combination explosion” smell



# Refactoring using Bridge structure



# Refactoring with Lambdas

```
File[] files = new File(".").listFiles(  
    new FileFilter() {  
        public boolean accept(File f) { return f.isFile(); }  
    }  
);  
for(File file: files) {  
    System.out.println(file);  
}
```



```
Arrays.stream(new File("."))  
    .listFiles(file -> file.isFile())  
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```

---

# Refactoring APIs

---

```
public class Throwable {  
    // following method is available from Java 1.0 version.  
    // Prints the stack trace as a string to standard output  
    // for processing a stack trace,  
    // we need to write regular expressions  
    public void printStackTrace();  
    // other methods omitted  
}
```

# Refactoring APIs

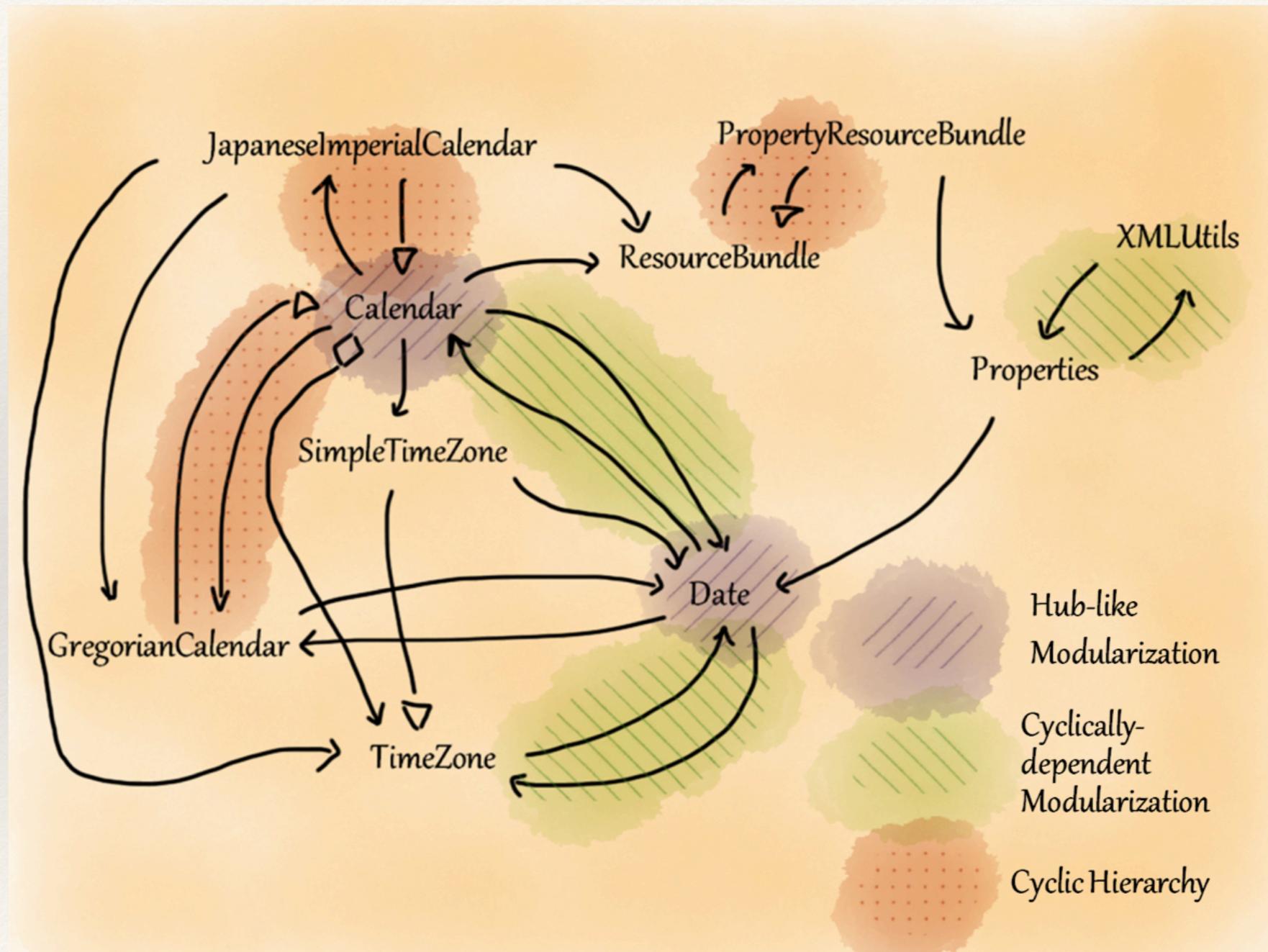
```
public class Throwable {  
    // following method is available from Java 1.0 version.  
    // Prints the stack trace as a string to standard output  
    // for processing a stack trace,  
    // we need to write regular expressions  
    public void printStackTrace();  
    // other methods omitted  
}
```



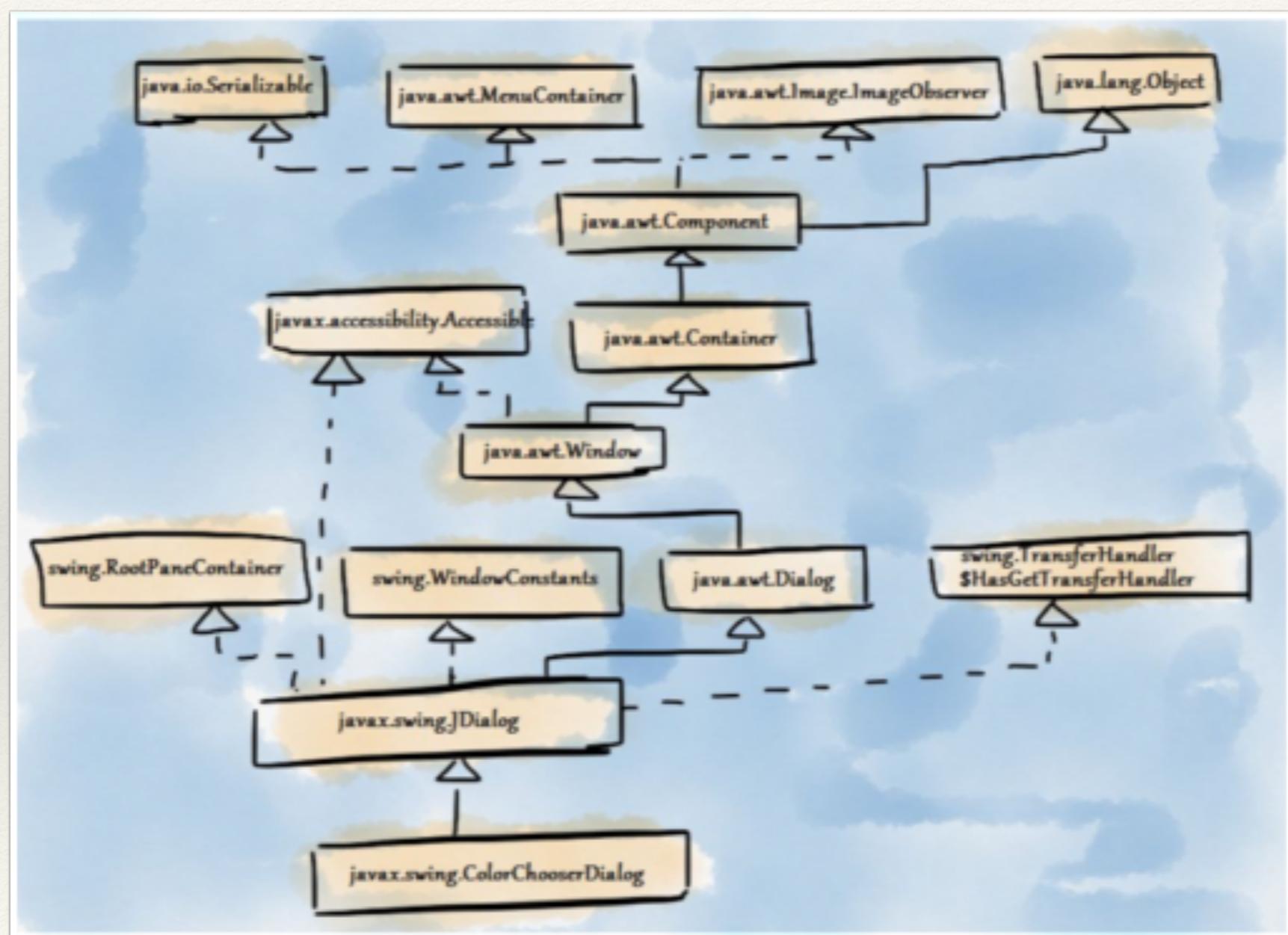
```
public class Throwable {  
    public void printStackTrace();  
    public StackTraceElement[] getStackTrace(); // Since 1.4  
    // other methods omitted  
}
```

```
public final class StackTraceElement {  
    public String getFileName();  
    public int getLineNumber();  
    public String getClassName();  
    public String getMethodName();  
    public boolean isNativeMethod();  
}
```

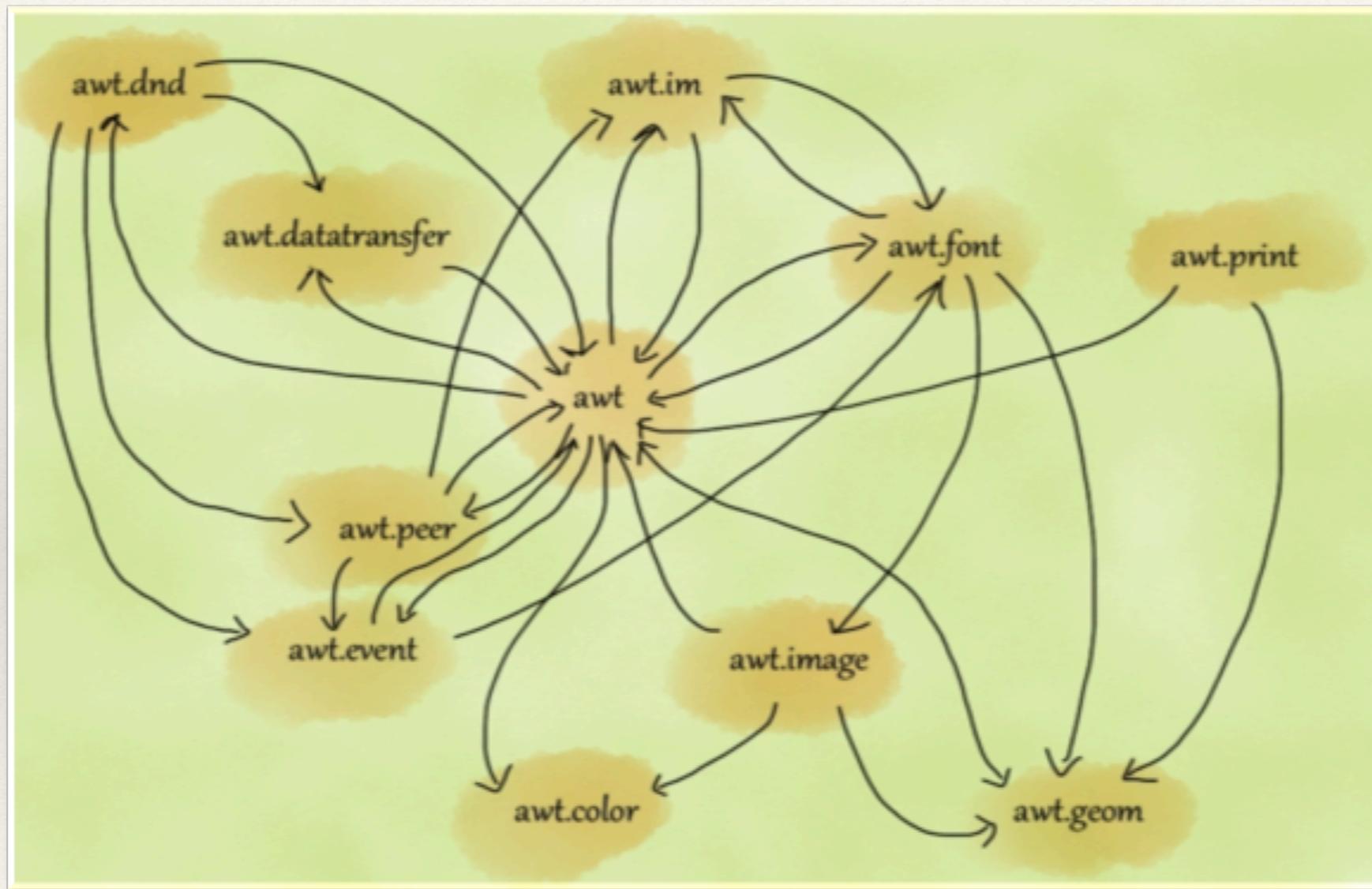
# Smells tend to “co-occur”



# Amplification



# Architecture smells

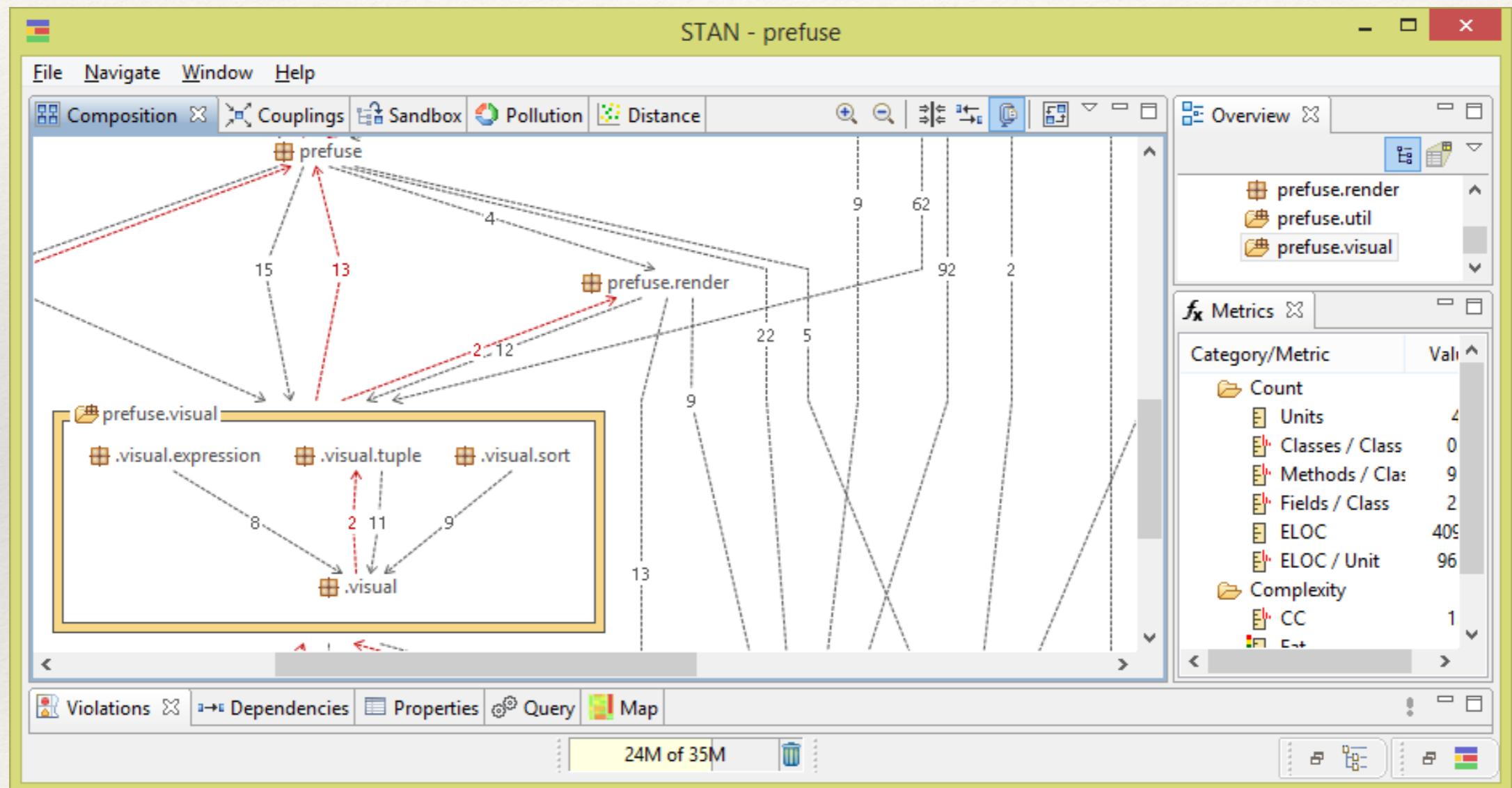


# Agenda

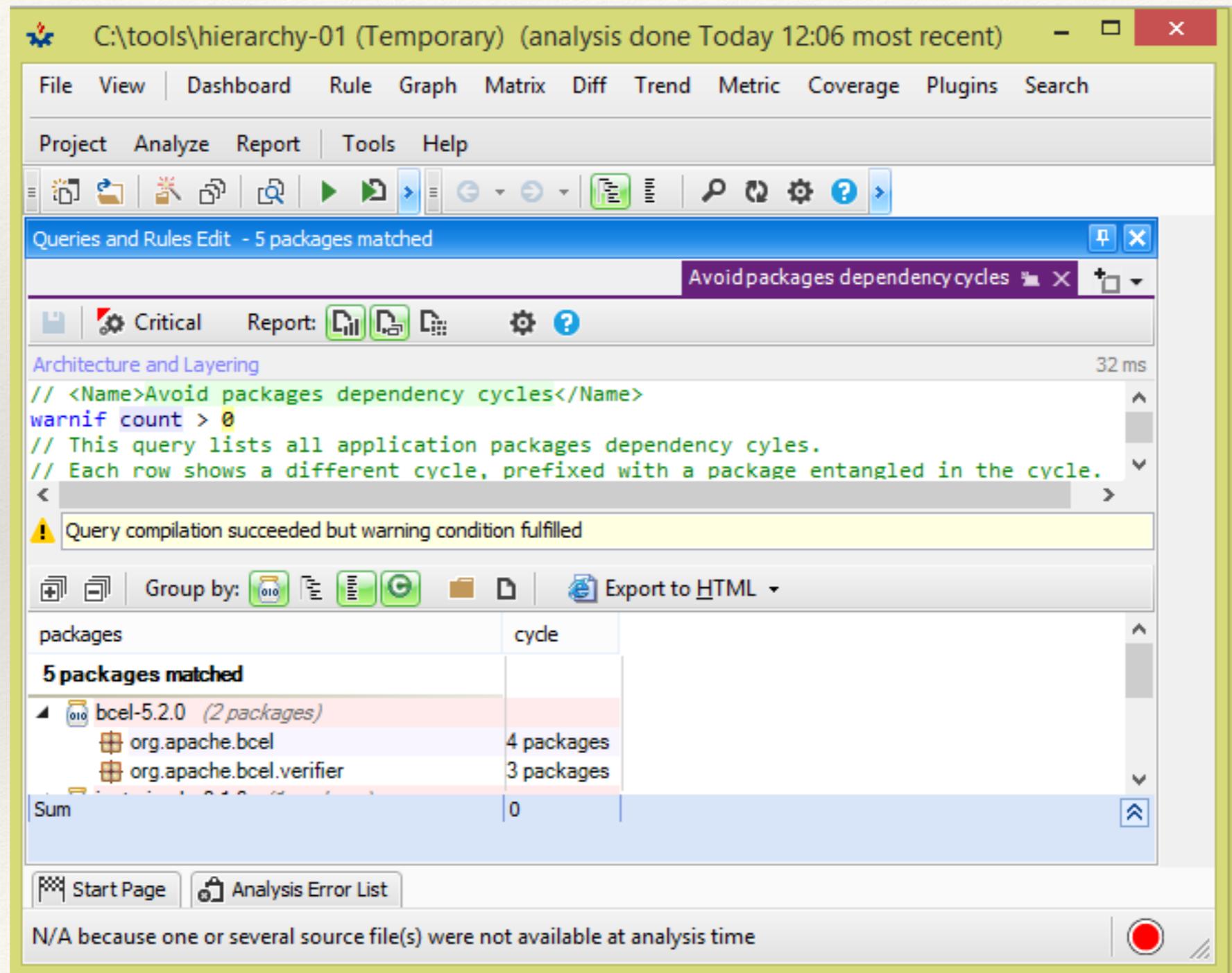
- Refactoring Foundations
- Refactoring - Principles
- Refactoring Bad Smells
- **Refactoring Tools**



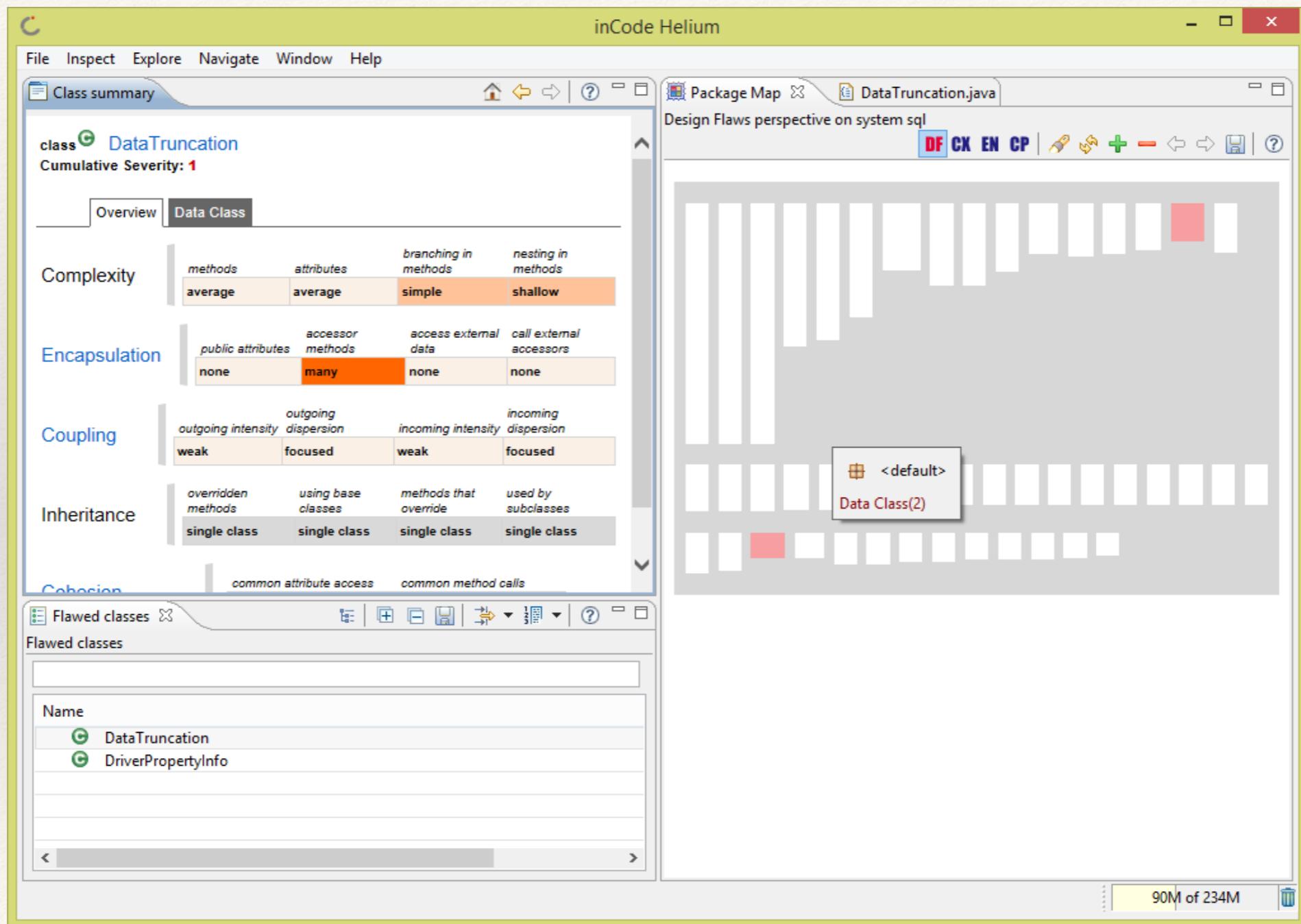
# Structural Analysis for Java (stan4j)



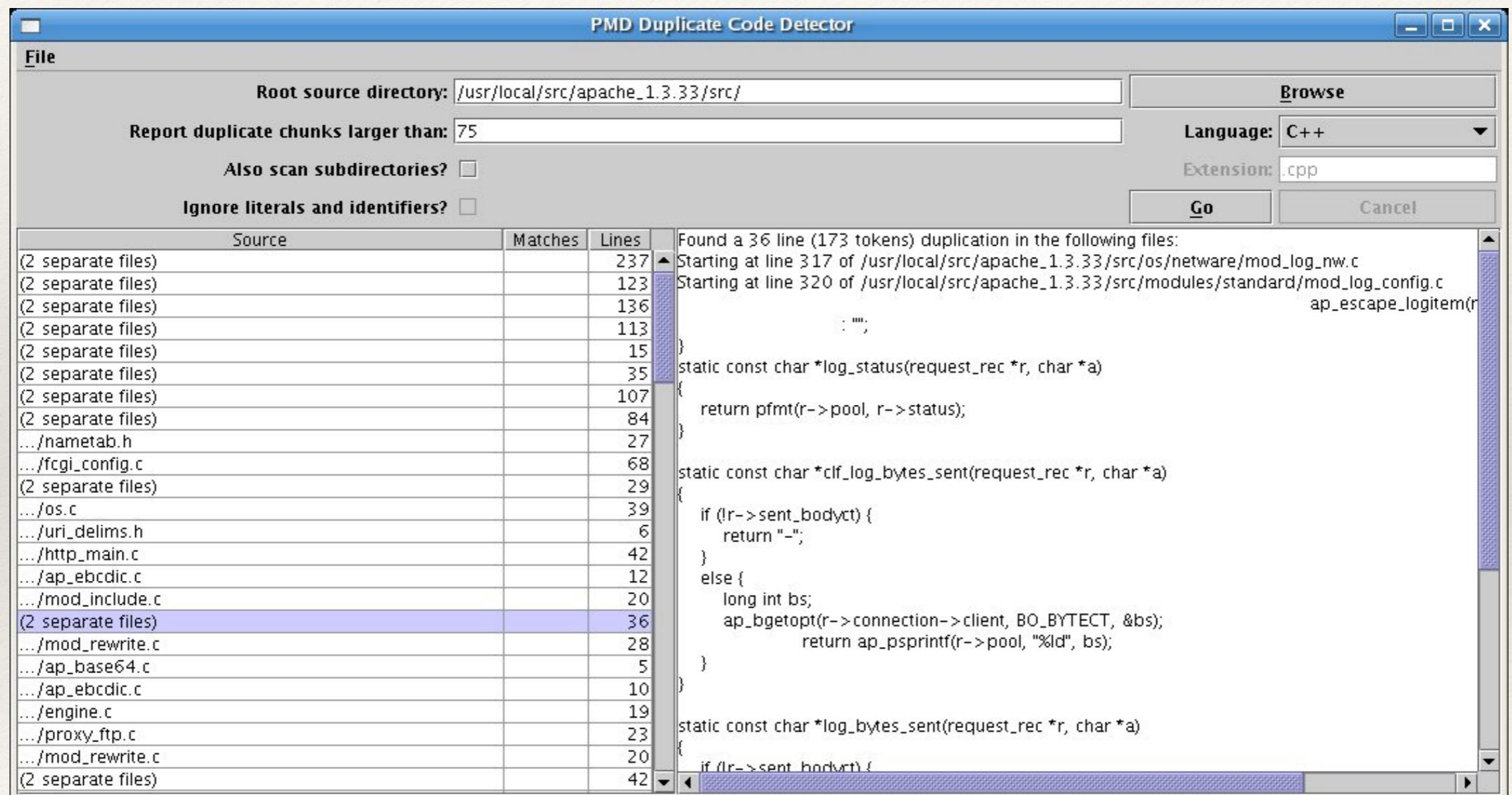
# JArchitect



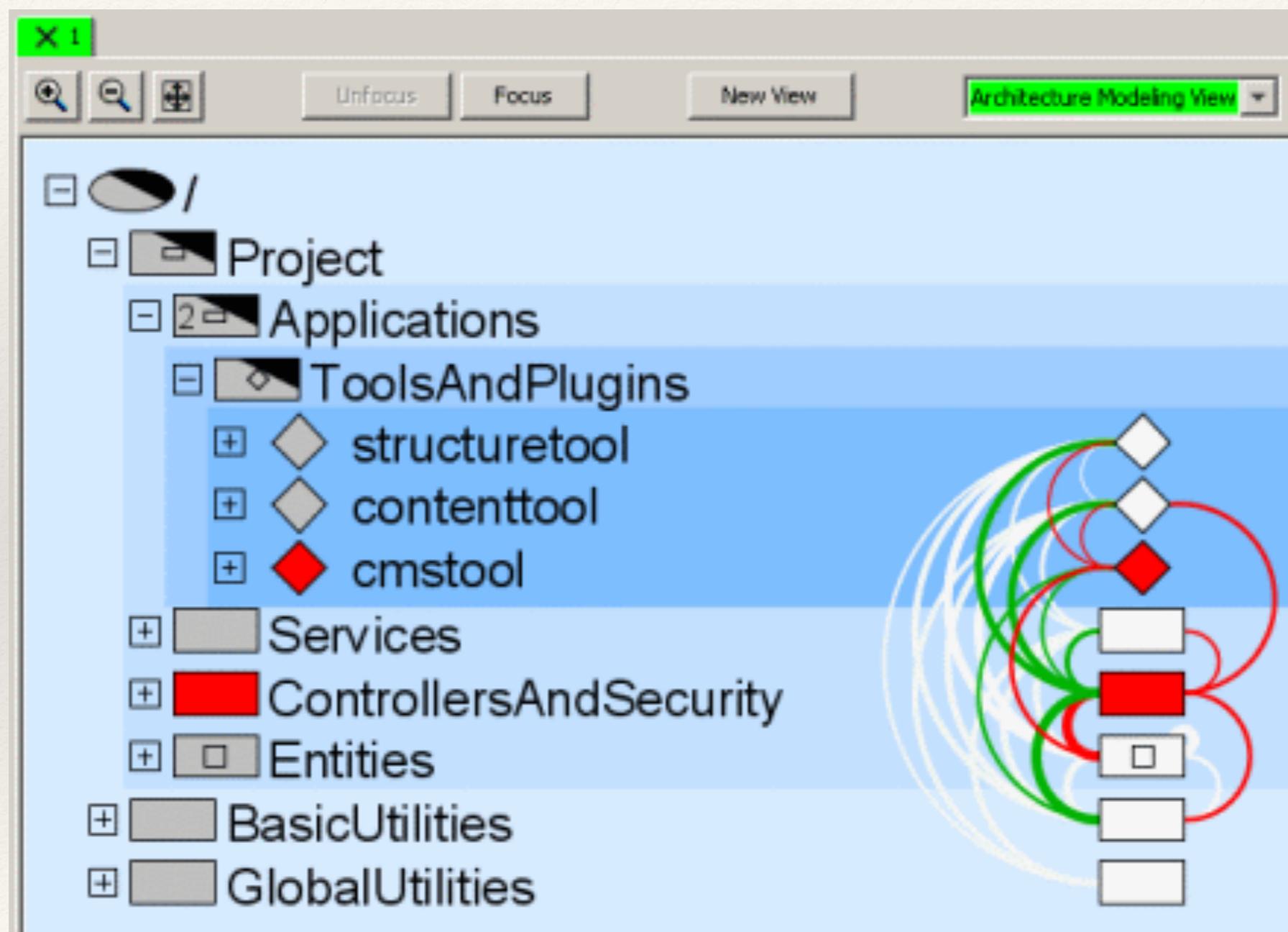
# InFusion



# PMD CPD



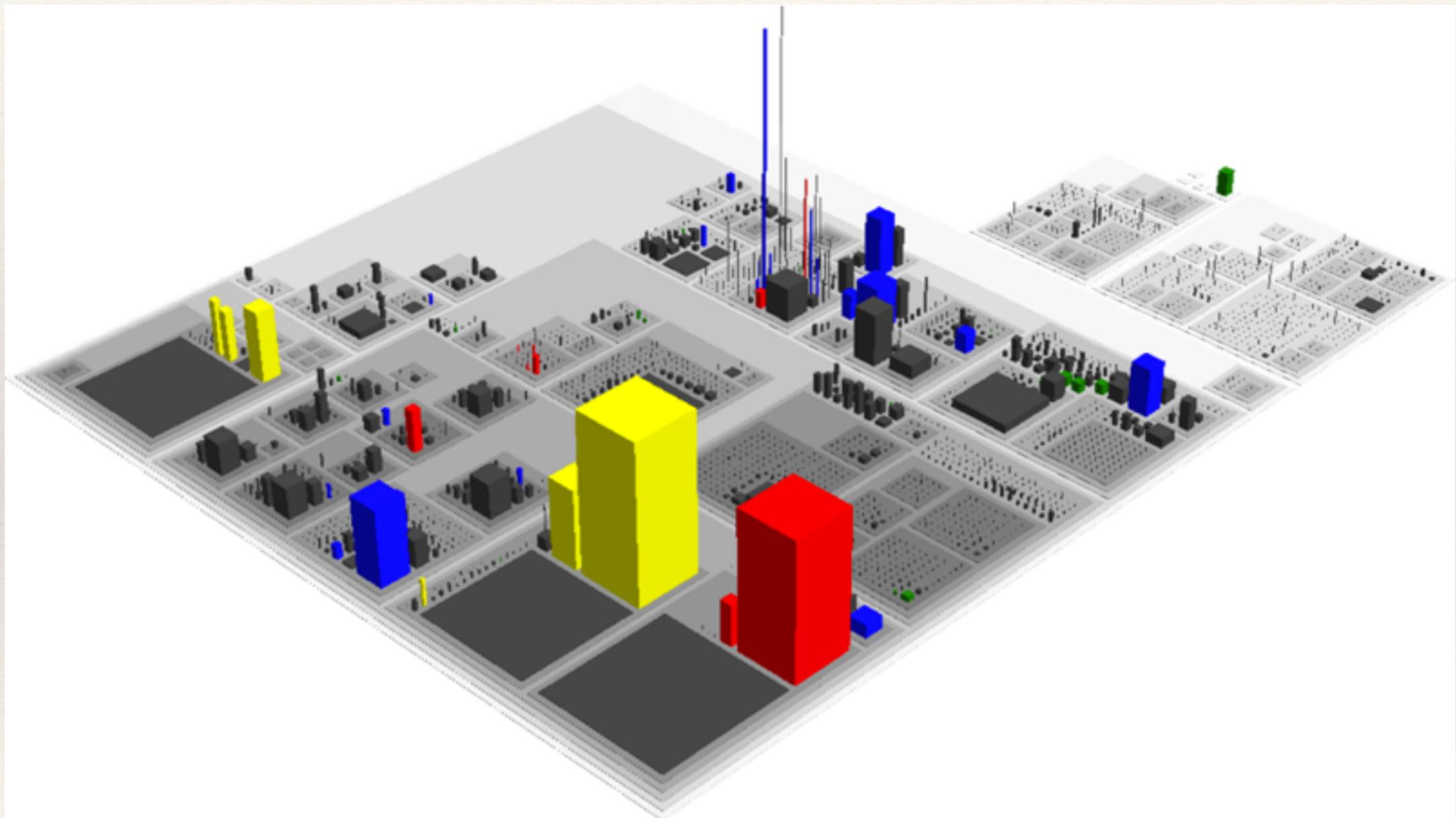
# SotoArc



---

# CodeCity

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# Understand

Project Metrics Browser

Project metrics for: C:\projects\C++\pixie.udb

Snapshots: Current Database

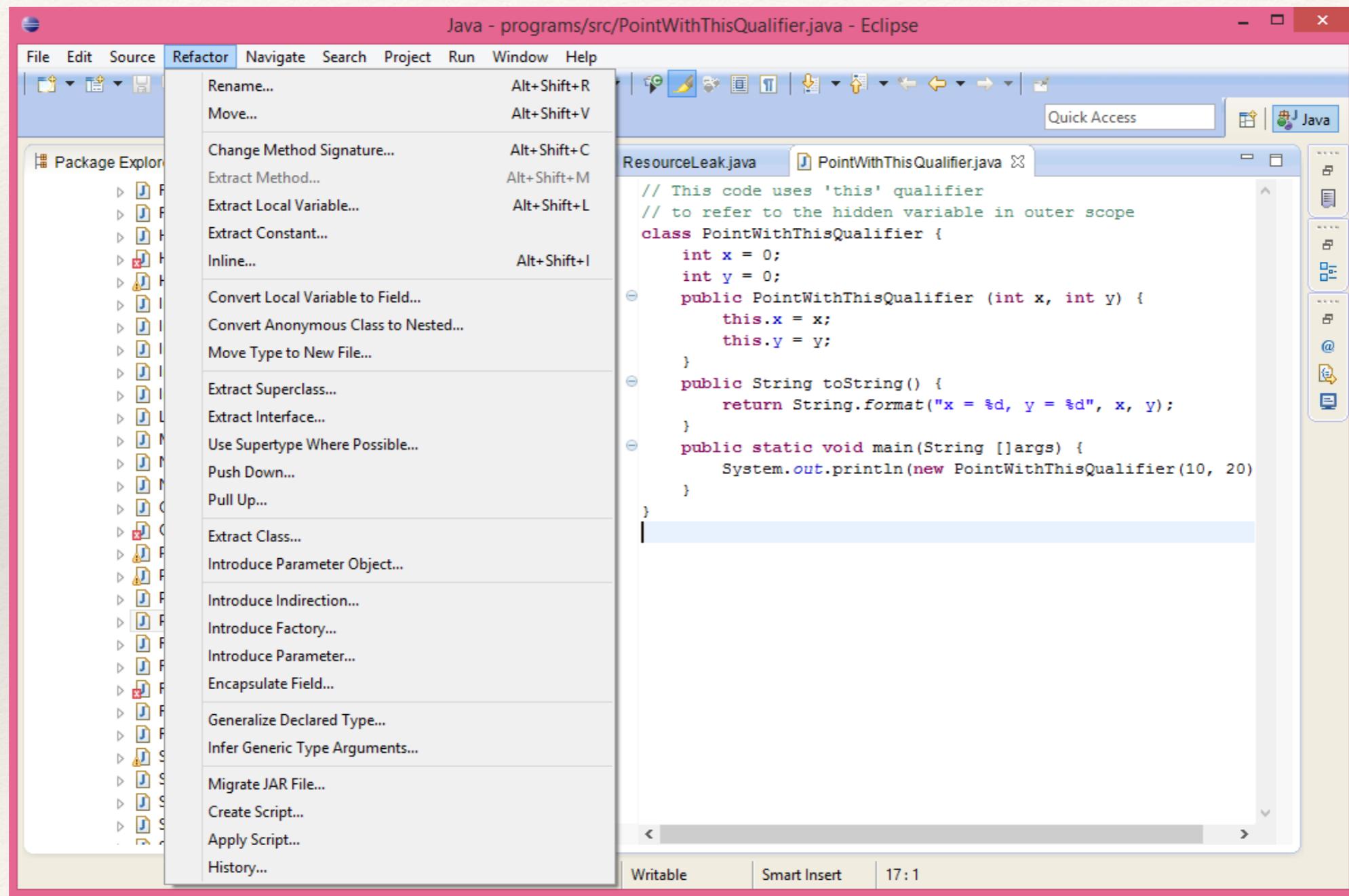
What do the metric names mean?

Metrics	
AltAvgLineBlank	1
AltAvgLineCode	11
AltAvgLineComment	1
AltCountLineBlank	95
AltCountLineCode	320
AltCountLineComment	186
AvgCyclomatic	2
AvgCyclomaticModified	2
AvgCyclomaticStrict	2
AvgEssential	1.08
AvgLine	13
AvgLineBlank	1
AvgLineCode	6
AvgLineComment	0
CountDeclClass	0
CountDeclFunction	26
CountLine	595
CountLineBlank	83
CountLineCode	154
CountLineCodeDecl	41

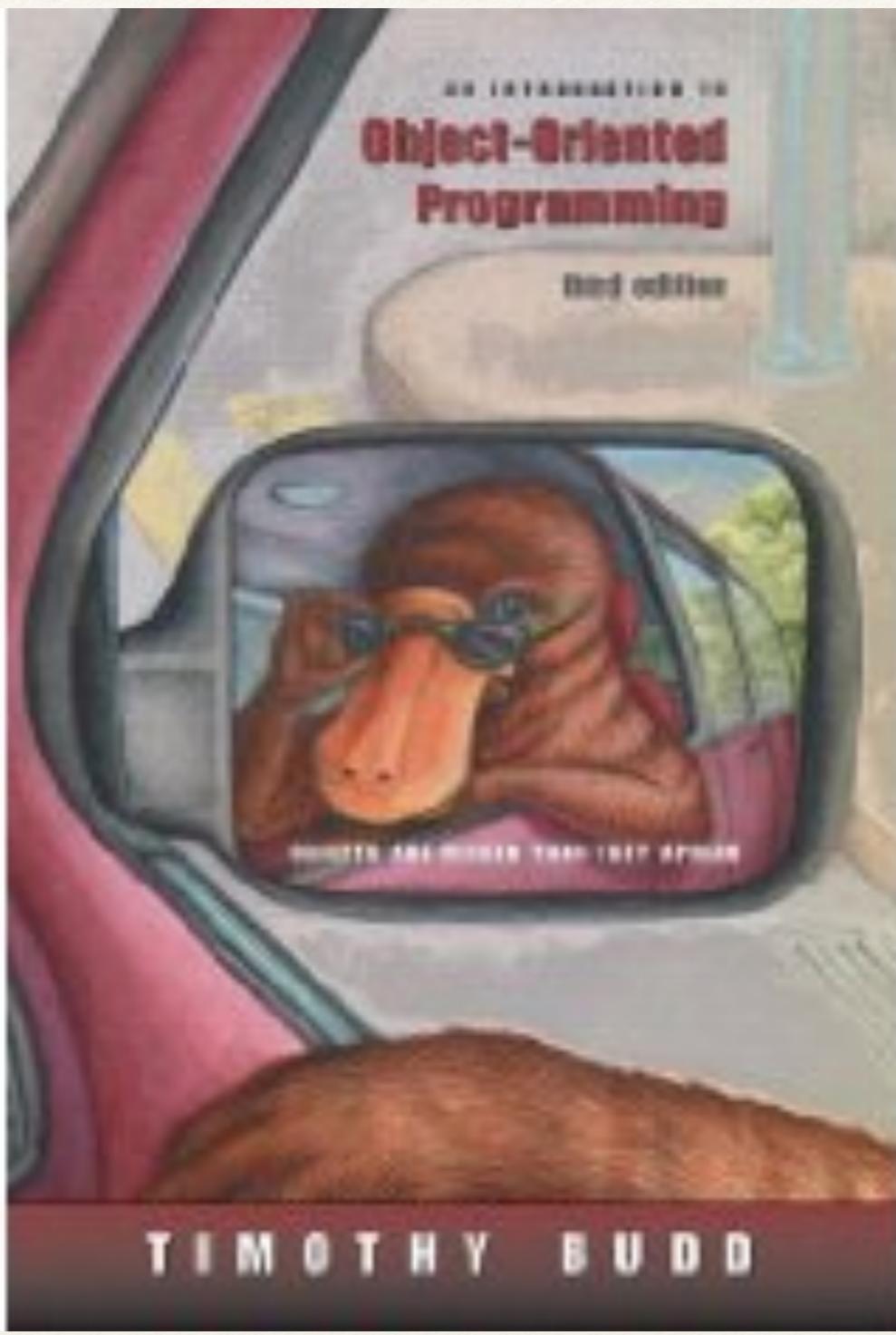
align.h (File)  
comments.h (File)  
containers.h (File)  
global.h (File)  
mathSpec.cpp (File)  
mathSpec.h (File)  
**os.cpp (File)**  
    gettimeofday (Static Function)  
    osAvailableCPUs (Function)  
    osCPUTime (Function)  
    osCreateDir (Function)  
    osCreateMutex (Function)  
    osCreateSemaphore (Function)  
    osCreateThread (Function)  
    osDeleteDir (Function)  
    osDeleteFile (Function)  
    osDeleteMutex (Function)  
    osDeleteSemaphore (Function)  
    osEnumerate (Function)  
    osEnvironment (Function)  
    osFileExists (Function)

Generate Detailed Metrics... Export To HTML ▾ Copy Selected Copy All

# Eclipse IDE



Books to read



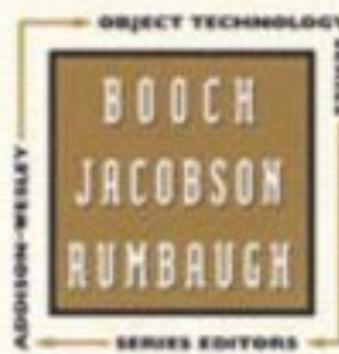
# REFACTORING

## IMPROVING THE DESIGN OF EXISTING CODE

MARTIN FOWLER

With Contributions by Kent Beck, John Brant,  
William Opdyke, and Don Roberts

Foreword by Erich Gamma  
Object Technology International Inc.



*The Addison-Wesley Signature Series*



# REFACTORING TO PATTERNS

JOSHUA KERIEVSKY

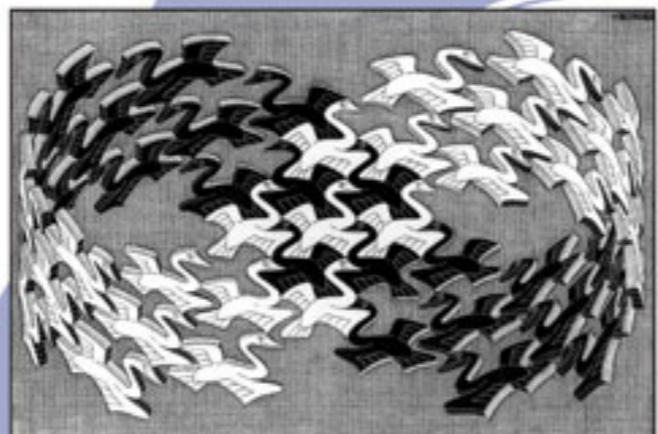


*Forewords by Ralph Johnson and Martin Fowler*  
*Afterword by John Brant and Don Roberts*

# Design Patterns

Elements of Reusable  
Object-Oriented Software

Erich Gamma  
Richard Helm  
Ralph Johnson  
John Vlissides



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Foreword by Grady Booch

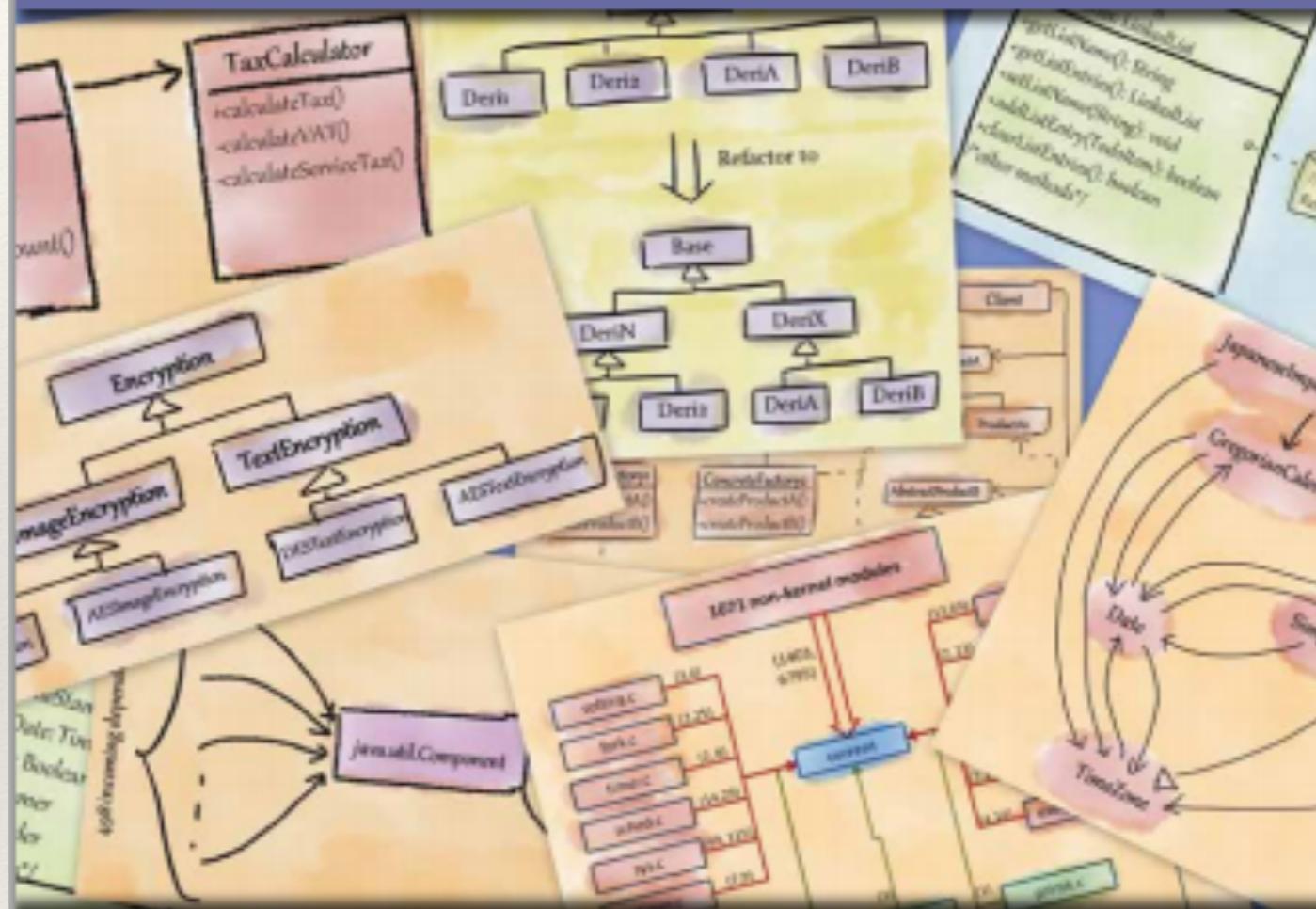


ADDISON-WESLEY PROFESSIONAL COMPUTING SERIES



# Refactoring for Software Design Smells

## Managing Technical Debt



Girish Suryanarayana,  
Ganesh Samarthyam, Tushar Sharma

“Applying design principles is the key to creating high-quality software!”



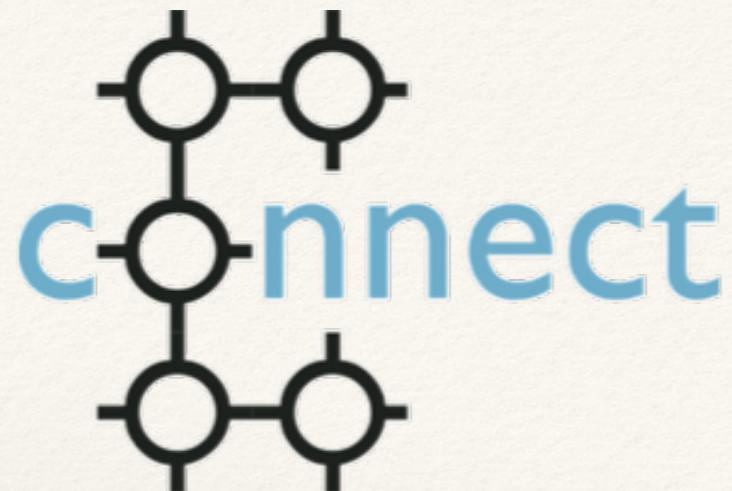
Architectural principles:  
Axis, symmetry, rhythm, datum, hierarchy, transformation

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# Image credits

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- ❖ <http://cdn1.tnwcdn.com/wp-content/blogs.dir/1/files/2013/03/design.jpg>



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@GSamarthyam

**LinkedIn** <http://bit.ly/sgganesh>

