PROBLEM DECOMPOSITION REVISITED (AGAIN AND AGAIN): OBJECT ORIENTED DESIGN PART III

Does this never end…?
Outline

• Object Oriented Design
  – Simplicity
  – Abstraction
  – Encapsulation
  – Modularity
  – Abstraction Hierarchy
  – Strong Data Typing
  – Concurrency
  – Object State, Behavior and Identity
  – Classes vs. Objects
  – Inheritance
Good Design: Simplicity

The task of the software development team is to engineer the illusion of simplicity.

From “Object Oriented Design with Applications” by Grady Booch
Abstraction focuses upon the essential characteristics of some object, relative to the perspective of the viewer.

From “Object Oriented Design with Applications” by Grady Booch
Good Design: Abstraction

“An abstraction denotes the essential characteristics of an object that distinguish it from all other kinds of objects and thus provide crisply defined conceptual boundaries, relative to the perspective of the user.”
Good Design: Encapsulation

Encapsulation hides the details of the implementation of an object.

“Encapsulation is the process of hiding all of the details of an object that do not contribute to its essential characteristics.”

From “Object Oriented Design with Applications” by Grady Booch
Good Design: Modularity

“Modularity ... creates a number of well-defined documented boundaries within the program. These boundaries, or interfaces, are invaluable in the comprehension of the program.”

“Modularity is the property of a system that has been decomposed into a set of cohesive and loosely coupled modules.”

From “Object Oriented Design with Applications” by Grady Booch
Good Design: Abstraction Hierarchy

“Hierarchy is a ranking or ordering of abstractions.”

From “Object Oriented Design with Applications” by Grady Booch
Good Design: Strong Typing

Typing is the enforcement of the class of an object, such that objects of different types may not be interchanged, or at the most, they may be interchanged only in very restricted ways.

From “Object Oriented Design with Applications” by Grady Booch
“Concurrency is the property that distinguishes an active object from one that is not active.”

From “Object Oriented Design with Applications” by Grady Booch
"The state of an object encompasses all of the (usually static) properties of the object plus the current (usually dynamic) values of those properties."

"Behavior is how an object acts and reacts, in terms of its state changes and message passing."

"Identity is that property of an object which distinguishes it from all other objects."

From “Object Oriented Design with Applications” by Grady Booch
Good Design: Classes vs. Objects

“A class is a set of objects that share a common structure and a common behavior.”

“A single object is simply an instance of a class.”

From “Object Oriented Design with Applications” by Grady Booch
Good Design: Inheritance

A subclass may inherit the structure and behavior of its superclass.

From “Object Oriented Design with Applications” by Grady Booch
Measures of Good Design

• Coupling
  • How tightly modules or classes are tied together
  • We want to minimize this

• Cohesion
  • How tightly a module or class is tied to itself
  • We want to maximize this

• Sufficiency
  • Whether a class meets all the needs of its clients

• Completeness
  • Whether a class contains all that it needs

• Primitiveness
  • How simple is a module or class
Software Development Life Cycle

1. Requirements Analysis (Understanding the Problem - thoroughly)
2. Design (Working out the Logic)
3. Implementation (Converting it to Code)
4. Test/Debug
5. Maintenance
Making it more Concrete - OOD

1. Requirements Analysis (Understanding the Problem - thoroughly)
2. Design (Working out the Logic)
   1. What are the important objects?
   2. For each object, what are:
      1. It’s instance variables
      2. It’s methods (Define the API)
3. Implementation (Converting it to Code)
4. Test/Debug
5. Maintenance
What are the Nouns?

• You have been hired to automate bank operations for a local credit union. They have told you that their business operates as follows:
  • Customers can open accounts. They can make deposits and withdrawals and can close accounts also. On some accounts interest needs to be added, and sometimes fees are deducted.
  • All employees can help customers with deposits and withdrawals. Only some employees are authorized to open and close accounts.
Summary

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