

CSSE 220 Day 11

Designing Classes and Object Oriented Design

It starts with good classes...

WHAT IS GOOD OBJECT-ORIENTED DESIGN?

Why do we use classes?

- Model Real Life Scenarios
- Maintainability
 - Modular Structure
 - Hides Implementation Details
 - Data Hiding (helps prevent Data Corruption)
 - Separation of Responsibilities
- Higher Quality Software
- Software/Code Reuse

Designing a Car Class

Car
+ currentSpeed : double
+ currentFuel : double
+ tirePressure[] : double
+ tireSize: double
+ radioStation : double
+ changeRadioStation(double station) : void
+ addFuel(double fuelAmount) : void
+ accelerate() : void
+ slowDown() : void
+ inflateTire(int tireNumber) : void
+ deflateTire(int tireNumber) : void

Does something feel wrong about this?

- Cluttered
- Too Many Responsibilities
- Difficult to Understand
- Hard to Maintain

Good Classes Typically

- Come from **nouns** in the problem description
- May...
 - Represent **single concepts**
 - `Circle`, `Investment`
 - Represent **visual elements** of the project
 - `FacesComponent`, `UpdateButton`
 - Be **abstractions of real-life entities**
 - `BankAccount`, `TicTacToeBoard`
 - Be **actors**
 - `Scanner`, `CircleViewer`
 - Be **utility classes** that mainly contain static methods
 - `Math`, `Arrays`, `Collections`

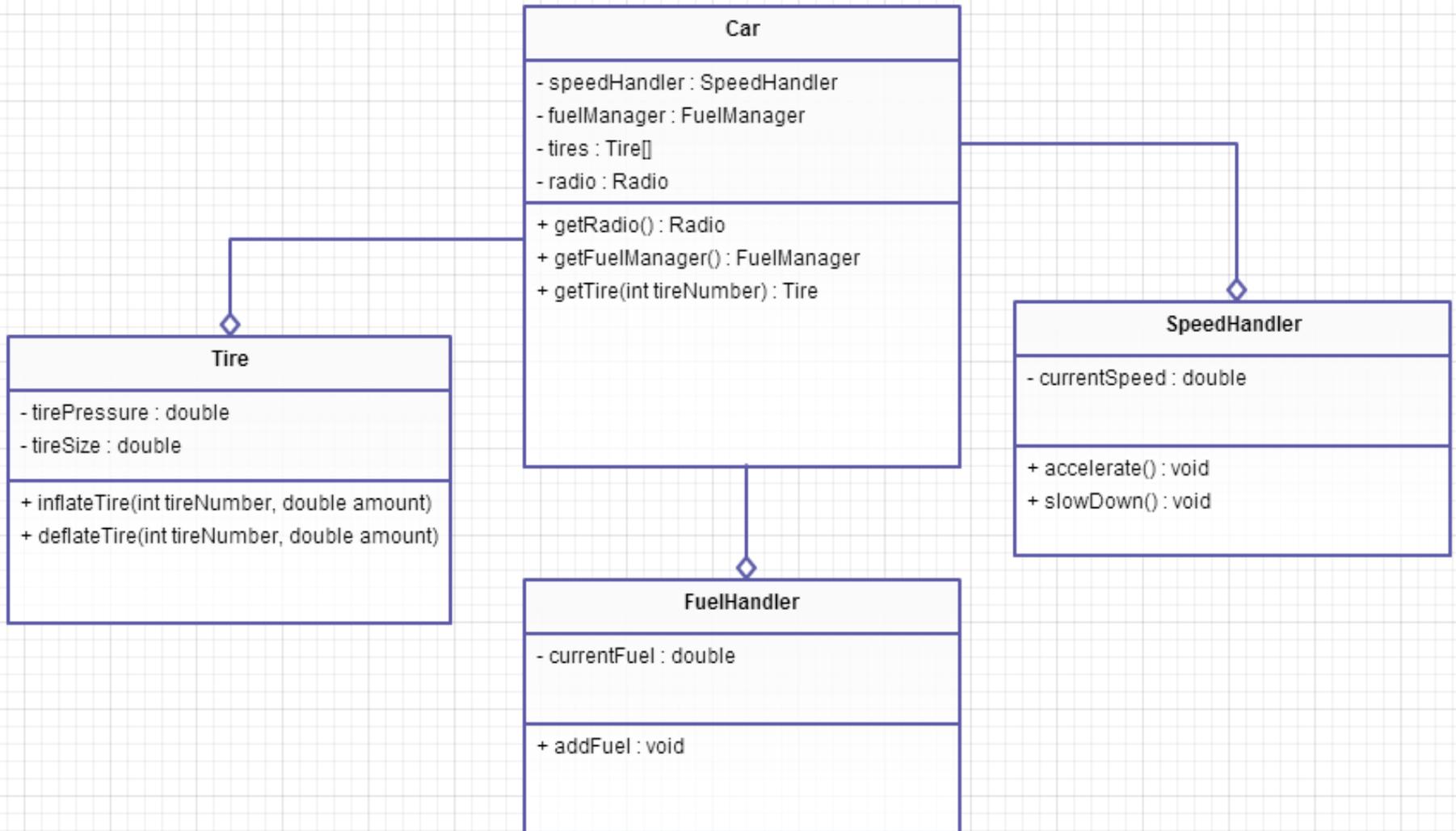
What Stinks? **Bad Class Smells***

- Can't tell what it does from its name
 - **PayCheckProgram**
- Turning a single action into a class
 - **ComputePaycheck**
- Name isn't a noun
 - **Interpolate, Spend**

Function objects are an exception. Their whole purpose is to contain a single computation

*See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_smell
<http://c2.com/xp/CodeSmell.html>

A Better Car Class



Common Code Smells

- Duplicated Code
- Long Method
- Large Class
- Too Many Parameters
- Feature Envy
- Inappropriate Intimacy
- Lazy Class
- Complex Conditionals
- Magic Numbers

Accessors and Mutators

- **Accessor method**: accesses information *without changing any*
- **Mutator method**: *modifies* the object on which it is invoked

Immutable Classes

- Accessor methods are very predictable
 - Easy to understand
- **Immutable classes:**
 - Have only accessor methods
 - No mutators
- Examples: **String, Double**
- Is **Rectangle** immutable?

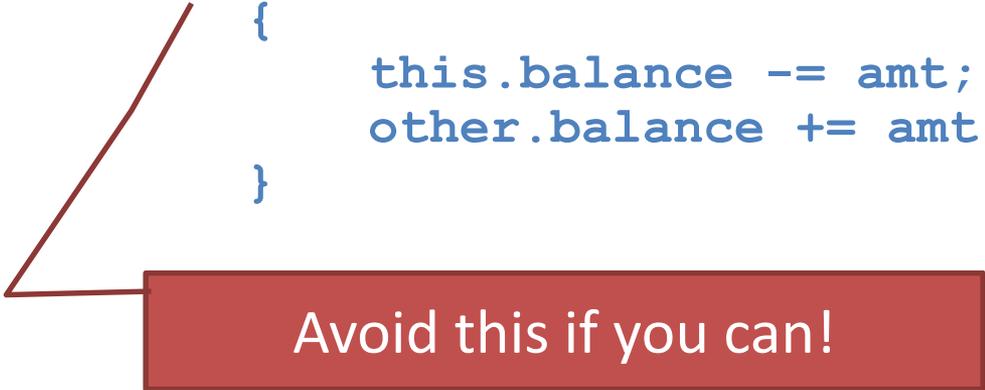
Immutable Class Benefits

- Easier to reason about, less to go wrong
- Can pass around instances “fearlessly”

Side Effects

- **Side effect**: any modification of data
- **Method side effect**: any modification of data *visible* outside the method
 - Mutator methods: side effect on implicit parameter
 - **Can also have side effects on other parameters:**

```
• public void transfer(double amt, Account other)
  {
    this.balance -= amt;
    other.balance += amt;
  }
```



Avoid this if you can!

Perspective Matters

- How You Model Objects Depends on Your Code's Objectives
 - Movies
 - IMDB
 - Amazon
 - Car
 - Mechanic
 - Car Pool System
 - Dealership

Work with your table and map out the classes given to you

CLASS DESIGN EXERCISE

WORK TIME