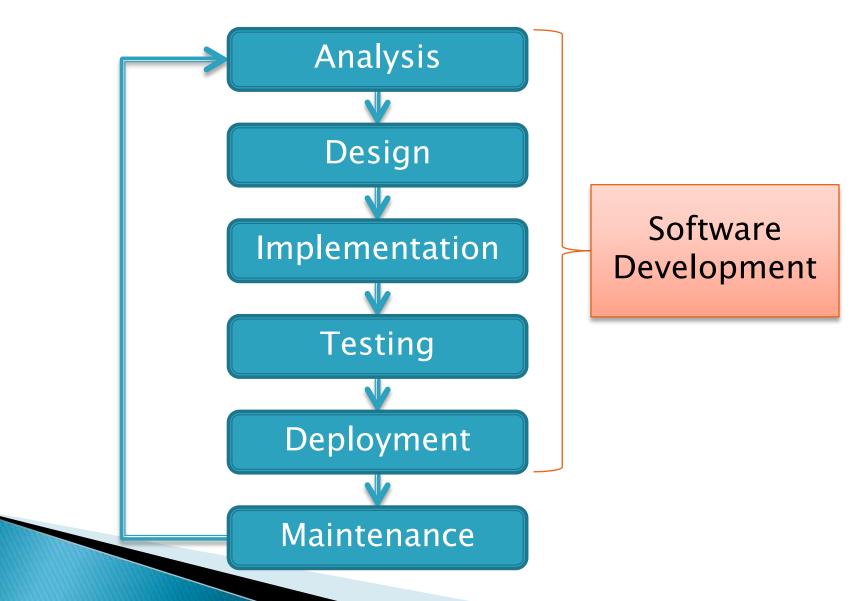
CSSE 220 Day 19 Object-Oriented Design

No SVN checkout today

Questions?

Software Development Methods

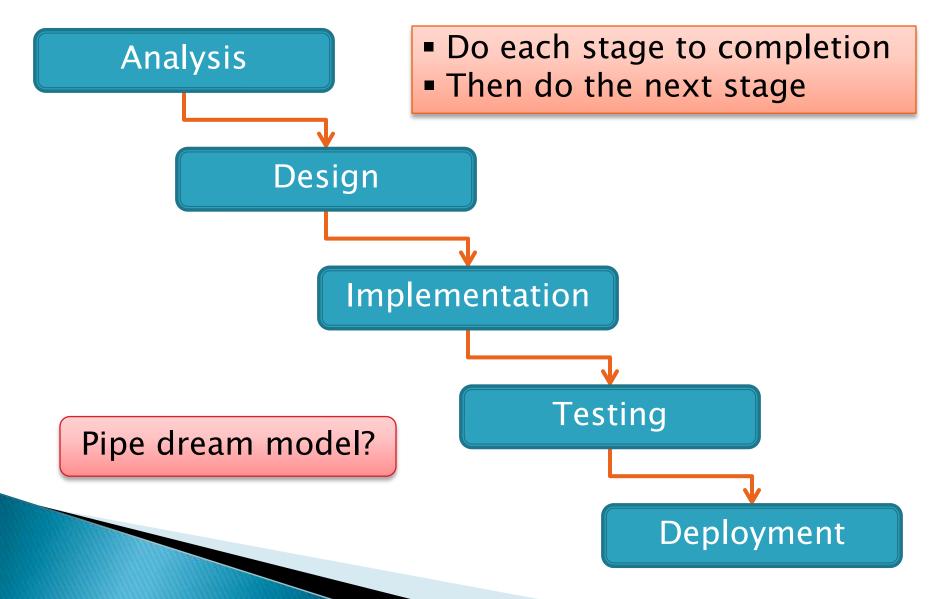
Software Life Cycle



Formal Development Processes

- Standardized approaches intended to:
 - Reduce costs
 - Increase predictability of results
- Examples:
 - Waterfall model
 - Spiral model
 - "Rational Unified Process"

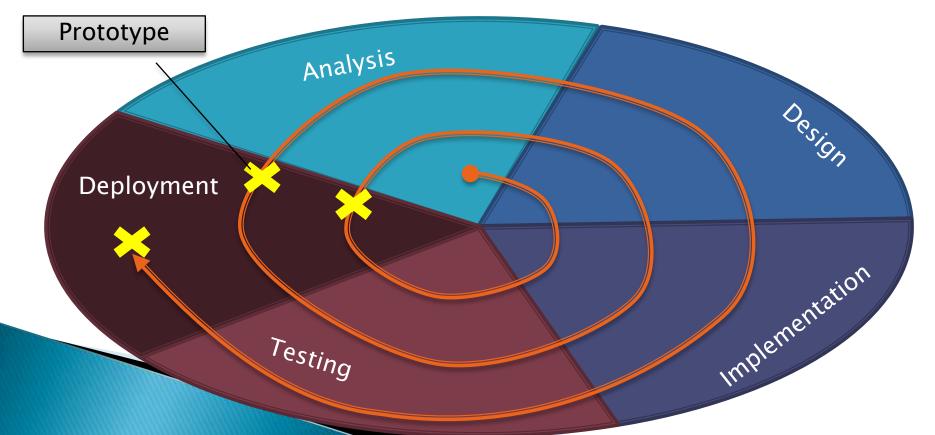
Waterfall Model



Spiral Model

Schedule overrunsScope creep

- Repeat phases in a cycle
- Produce a prototype at end of each cycle
- Get early feedback, incorporate changes



Extreme Programming—XP

- Like the spiral model with very short cycles
- Pioneered by Kent Beck
- One of several "agile" methodologies, focused on building high quality software quickly
- Rather than focus on rigid process, XP espouses 12 key practices...

The XP Practices

- Realistic planning
- Small releases
- Shared metaphors
- Simplicity
- > Testing

- > Pair programming
- Collective ownership
- Continuous integration
- ➢ 40−hour week
- On-site customer

> Refactoring

When you see opportunity to make code better, do it Coding standards
Use descriptive

names

Object-Oriented Design

>>> A practical technique

Object-Oriented Design

- We won't use full-scale, formal methodologies
 - Those are in later SE courses
- We will practice a common object-oriented design technique using CRC Cards
- Like any design technique,
 the key to success is practice

Key Steps in Our Design Process

- 1. Discover classes based on requirements
- 2. Determine responsibilities of each class
- 3. Describe relationships between classes

Discover Classes Based on Requirements

- Brainstorm a list of possible classes
 - Anything that might work
 - No squashing
- Prompts:
 - Look for nouns



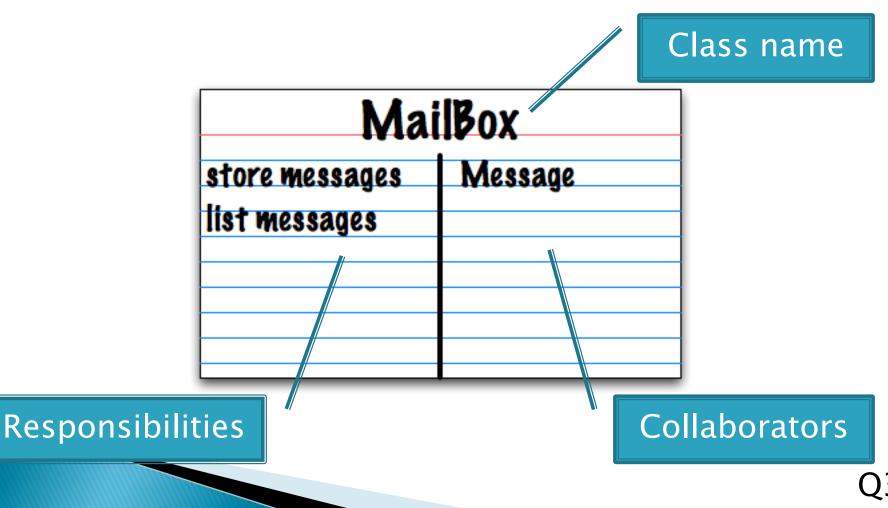
- Multiple objects are often created from each class
 → so look for plural concepts
- Consider how much detail a concept requires:
 - A lot? Probably a class
 - Not much? Perhaps a primitive type
- Don't expect to find them all \rightarrow add as needed

Determine Responsibilities

- Look for verbs in the requirements to identify responsibilities of your system
- Which class handles the responsibility?
- Can use CRC Cards to discover this:
 - Classes
 - Responsibilities
 - Collaborators

CRC Cards

Use one index card per class



CRC Card Technique

- 1. Pick a responsibility of the program
- 2. Pick a class to carry out that responsibility
 - Add that responsibility to the class's card
- 3. Can that class carry out the responsibility by itself?
 - Yes \rightarrow Return to step 1
 - ∘ No →
 - Decide which classes should help
 - List them as collaborators on the first card
 - Add additional responsibilities to the collaborators' cards

CRC Card Tips

Spread the cards out on a table

Or sticky notes on a whiteboard instead of cards

Use a "token" to keep your place

• A quarter or a magnet

Focus on high-level responsibilities

 \circ Some say < 3 per card

Keep it informal

- Rewrite cards if they get to sloppy
- Tear up mistakes
- Shuffle cards around to keep "friends" together

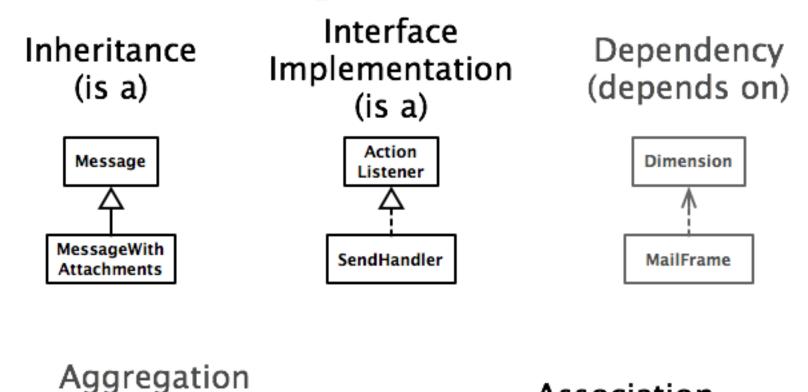
Describe the Relationships

- Classes usually are related to their collaborators
- Draw a UML class diagram showing how
- Common relationships:

NEW!

- Inheritance: only when subclass is a special case
- Aggregation: when one class has a field that references another class
- **Dependency**: like aggregation but transient, usually for method parameters, **"has a" temporarily**
- Association: any other relationship, can label the arrow, e.g., constructs

Summary of UML Class Diagram Arrows





Homework 18 Due Wednesday

Finish BallWorlds with your partner

Do Appointment Calendar design exercise
 You might want to try using Violet for drawing your diagrams

BallWorlds Work Time

>>> Ask questions if you're stuck!