CSSE 220 Day 20

Object-Oriented Design Recap, Vector Graphics Assignment

Questions?

Object-Oriented Design

>>> A practical technique

Key Steps in Our Design Process

Discover classes based on requirements

2. Determine responsibilities of each class

 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

Tired of hearing this yet?

CRC Card Technique

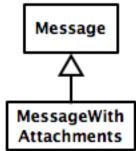
- Pick a responsibility of the program
- 2. Pick a class to carry out that responsibility
 - Add that responsibility to the class's card
- 3. Can that class carry out the responsibility by itself?
 - Yes → Return to step 1
 - \circ No \rightarrow
 - Decide which classes should help
 - List them as collaborators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

CRC Card Tips

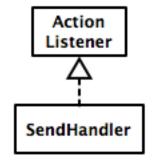
- Spread the cards out on a table
 - Or sticky notes on a whiteboard instead of cards
- Use a "token" to keep your place
 - A quarter or a magnet
- Focus on high-level responsibilities
 - Some say < 3 per card
- Keep it informal
 - Rewrite cards if they get to sloppy
 - Tear up mistakes
 - Shuffle cards around to keep "friends" together

Showing Relationship on UML Class Diagrams

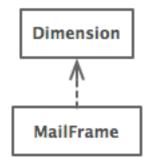
Inheritance (is a)



Interface Implementation (is a)



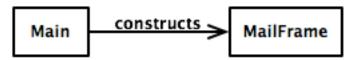
Dependency (depends on)



Aggregation (has a)

MessageWith Attachment Attachment

Association



Vector Graphics Assignment

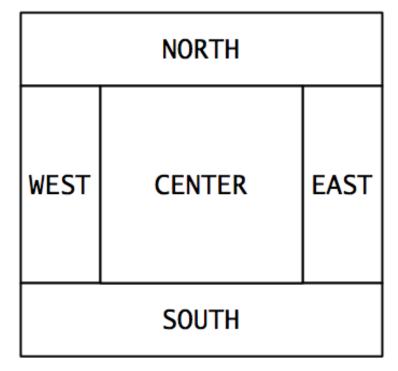
A team project to create a scalable graphics program.

Some Notes on Layout Managers

When JFrame's and JPanel's defaults just don't cut it.

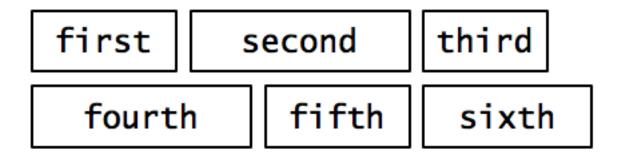
Recall: How many components can a JFrame show by default?

- Answer: 5
- We use the two-argument version of add:
- JPanel p = new JPanel();
 frame.add(p, BorderLayout.SOUTH);
- JFrame's default LayoutManager is a BorderLayout
- LayoutManager instances tell the Java library how to arrange components
- BorderLayout uses up to five components



Recall: How many components can a JPanel show by default?

- Answer: arbitrarily many
- Additional components are added in a line
- JPanel's default LayoutManager is a FlowLayout



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Setting the Layout Manager

We can set the layout manager of a JPanel manually if we don't like the default:

```
JPanel panel = new JPanel();
panel.setLayout(new GridLayout(4,3));
panel.add(new JButton("1"));
panel.add(new JButton("2"));
panel.add(new JButton("3"));
panel.add(new JButton("4"));
// ...
panel.add(new JButton("0"));
panel.add(new JButton("#"));
frame.add(panel);
```

Lots of Layout Managers

- A LayoutManager determines how components are laid out within a container
 - BorderLayout. When adding a component, you specify center, north, south, east, or west for its location. (Default for a JFrame.)
 - FlowLayout: Components are placed left to right. When a row is filled, start a new one. (Default for a JPanel.)
 - GridLayout. All components same size, placed into a 2D grid.
 - Many others are available, including BoxLayout, CardLayout, GridBagLayout, GroupLayout
 - If you use the **null** for the **LayoutManager**, then you must specify every location using coordinates
 - More control, but it doesn't resize automatically

Additional Resources on Layout Managers

- Chapter 18 of Big Java
- Swing Tutorial
 - http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/ui/index.html
 - Also linked from schedule

Vector Graphics Teams

team11

- Gardner
- Joe
- Steve

Note your team number; you'll need it for SVN

team12

- Alice
- Cory
- Sam

Next steps:

- Verify SVN repository, checkout project
- Exchange contact information
- Start work on first milestone