Designing for Visibility & Mapping to Code

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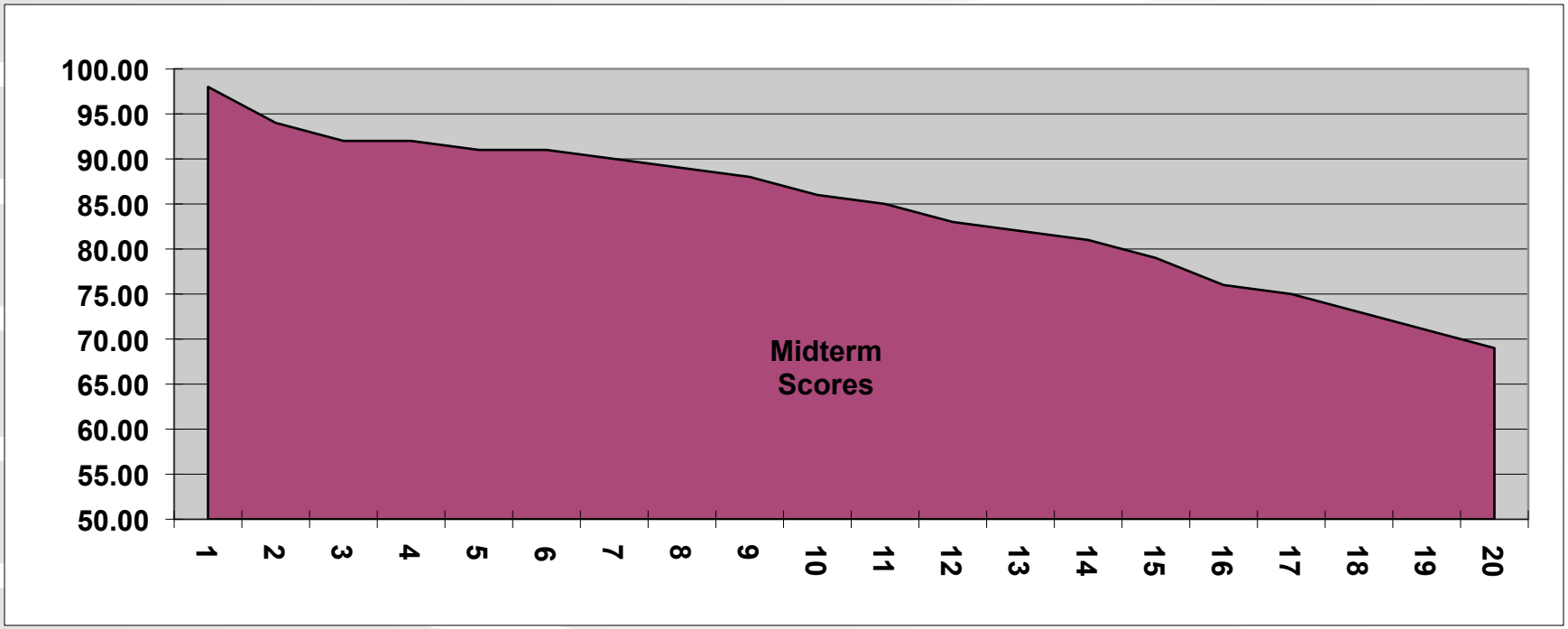
Q1

Agenda

- Exam Results
- Designing for Visibility
- Mapping Designs to Code

Examination #1 Results



Average Score	84.25%	Lowest Score	69.00%
Median Score	85.50%	Highest Score	98.00%

Exam 1 Stats (Comparative only – course grades will be determined from composite number grades)

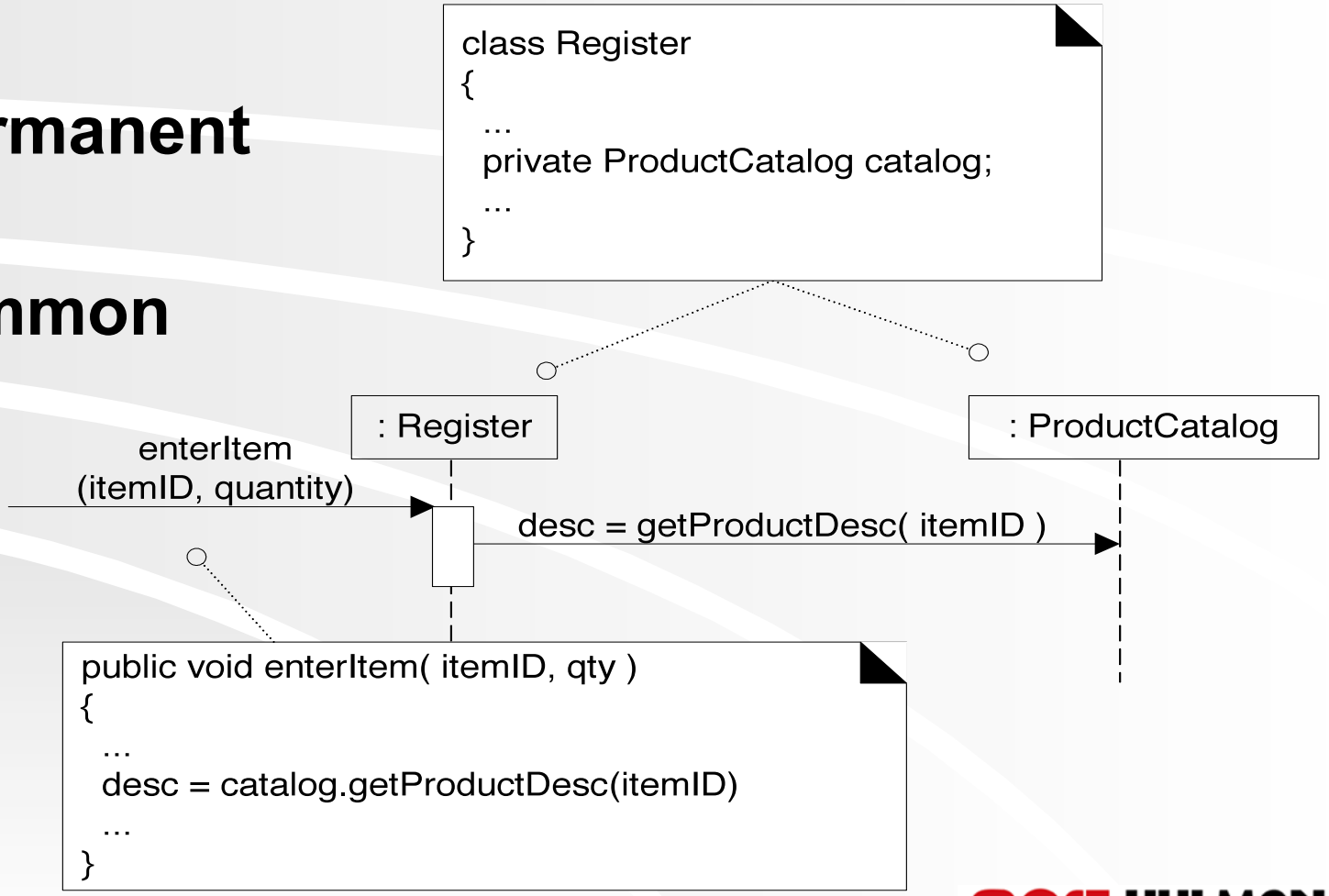
Cutoffs	Grade	# of Grade
90.0%	A	7
85.0%	B+	4
80.0%	B	3
75.0%	C+	3
70.0%	C	2
65.0%	D+	1
60.0%	D	0
0.0%	F	0

Visibility

- An object *B* is visible to an object *A* if *A* can send a message to *B*
- Related to, but not the same as:
  - Scope
  - Access restrictions (*public*, *private*, etc.)
- What are four common ways that *B* can be visible to *A*?

Attribute Visibility

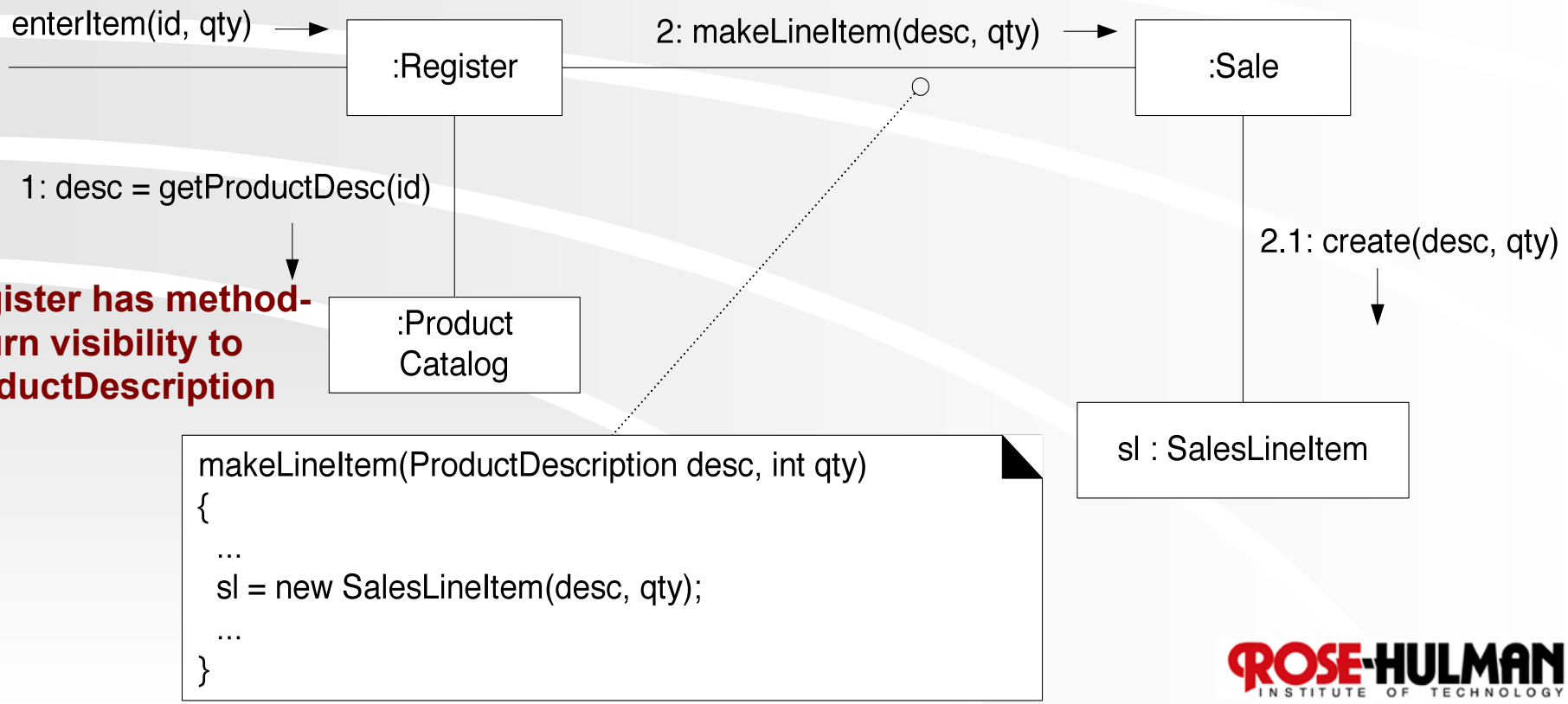
- Object *A* has attribute visibility to object *B* if … *A* has an attribute that stores *B*
- Quite permanent
- Most common



Parameter Visibility

Object *A* has parameter visibility to object *B* if …
B is passed in as an argument to a method of *A*

- Not permanent, disappears when method ends
- Second most common
- Methods often convert parameter visibility to attribute visibility



Local Visibility

- Object *A* has local visibility to object *B* if …
  - *B* is referenced by a local variable in a method of *A*
- Not permanent, disappears when leaving variable's scope
- Third most common
- Methods often convert local visibility to attribute visibility

Global Visibility

- Object *A* has global visibility to object *B* if …
  - *B* is stored in a global variable accessible from *A*
- Very permanent
- Least common (but highest coupling risk)

Cartoon of the Day

Used with permission. http://notinventedhe.re/on/2009-9-23

Before we get into C

- Created Domain Mod
  and use cases
- Used System Sequence Diagrams to identify system operations
- Clarified system operations with Operation Contracts
- Assigned “doing” responsibilities with Interaction Diagrams (Communication and Sequence Diagrams)
- Assigned “knowing” responsibilities with Design Class Diagrams

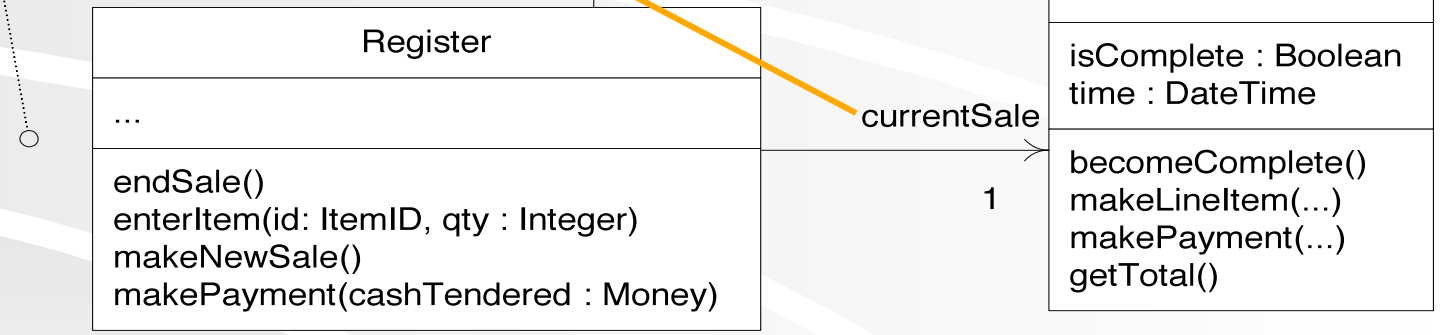
Depending on the system, many of these steps might just be sketches!

Moving from Design to Code

- Design provides starting point for Coding
  - DCDs contain class or interface names, superclasses, method signatures, and simple attributes
- Two primary tasks
  1. Define classes & interfaces
  2. Define methods
- Elaborate from associations to add reference attributes

Example: Defining Register Class

```
public class Register
{
private ProductCatalog catalog;
private Sale currentSale;

public Register(ProductCatalog pc) {...}

public  void endSale() {...}
public  void enterItem(ItemID id, int qty) {...}
public void makeNewSale() {...}
public  void makePayment(Money cashTendered) {...}
}
```

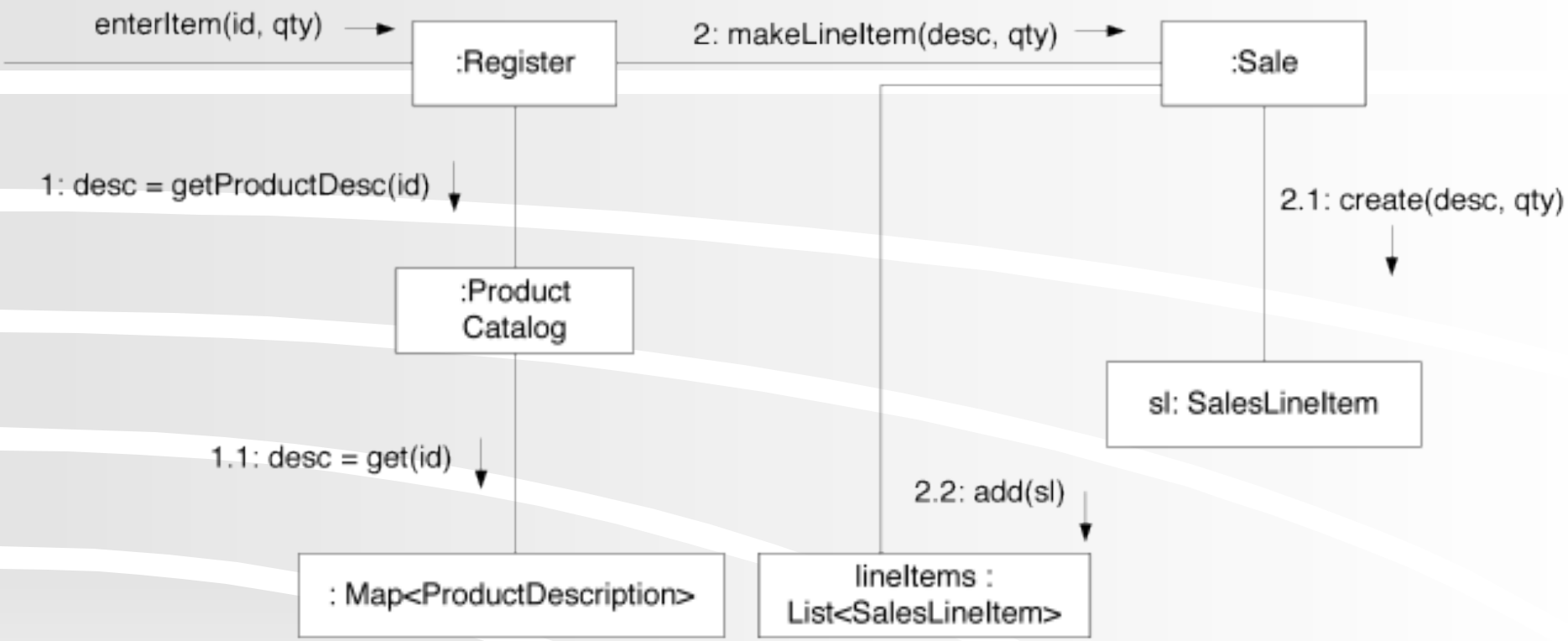


Create Class Definitions from DCDs

```
public class SalesLineItem
{
private int quantity;

private ProductDescription description;

public SalesLineItem(ProductDescription desc, int qty) { ... }

public Money getSubtotal() { ... }

}
```

Don't write the code on your diagram. Write it in your IDE.

Create Methods from Interaction Diagrams



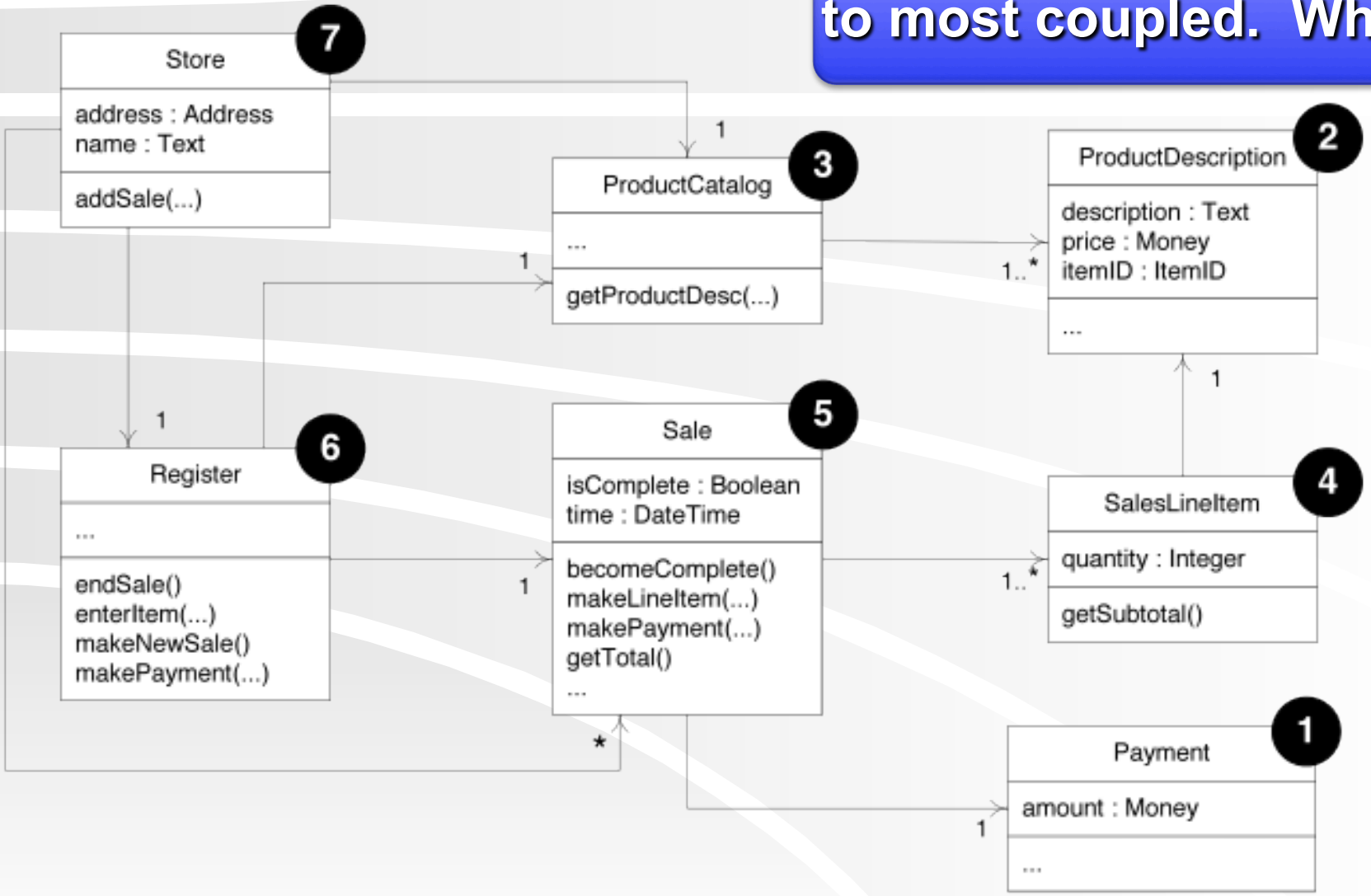
Collections


```
public class Sale {
        …
  private List<SalesLineItem> lineItems = new ArrayList<SalesLineItem>();
        …
}
```

Guideline: If an object implements an interface, use the interface type for the variable.

What Order?

Typically, least coupled to most coupled. Why?



Q8,9

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Homework and Milestone Reminders

- Read Chapters 21, 23, and 24
- Homework 6 – More GRASP on Video Store Design
  - Due by 5:00pm Tuesday, January 26th, 2010
- Milestone 4: Patterns and Detailed Design, with some Iteration 2 on the Side
  - Due by 11:59pm Friday, January 29th, 2010