

design principles intro

## Processes

- Requirements ✓
- Design
- Implementation
- Testing


## Design

practices, principles, patterns

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practices, principles, patterns


e.g. diagrammatic modeling



## Design

practices, principles, patterns

e.g. "no forgery"



## Design

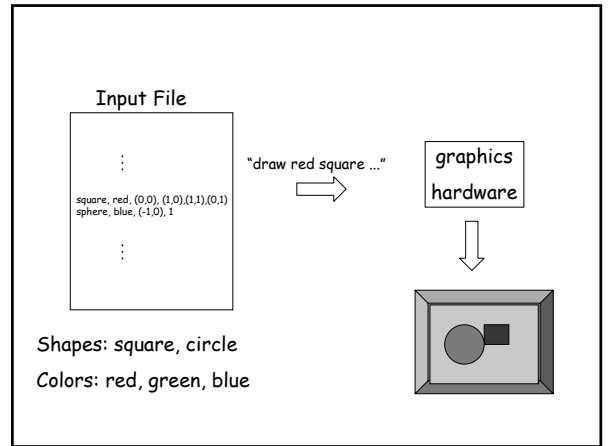
practices, principles, patterns

e.g. singleton



## Today: Intro to Design Principles

- background/history
- a few basic principles



Shapes: square, circle  
Colors: red, green, blue

## rule

- draw red circles
- draw green squares
- draw blue squares
- ignore everything else

## pseudo code

```
open file
while not at end of file
  read shape, color
  if shape is square then read four vertices
    if color is blue then "draw blue square..."
    if color is green then "draw green square..."

  else if shape is circle then read center and radius
    if color is red then then "draw red circle..."
  else skip this line of input
close file
```

## whoops ... I meant

- Shapes: square, circle, triangle
- Colors: red, blue, green, purple
- Rule:
  - Draw blue and purple squares
  - Draw red and green circles
  - Draw every triangle
  - Ignore everything else



hacker joe

## pseudo code

```
Open file
while not at end of file
  read shape, color
  if shape is square then read four vertices
    if color is blue then "draw blue square..."
    if color is purple then "draw green square..."
  else if shape is circle then read center and radius
    if color is red then "draw red circle..."
    if color is green then then "draw red circle..."
  else if shape is triangle then read four vertices
    if color is blue then "draw blue square..."
    if color is purple then "draw green square..."
    if color is red then "draw red circle..."
    if color is green then then "draw red circle..."
  else skip this line of input

Close file
```

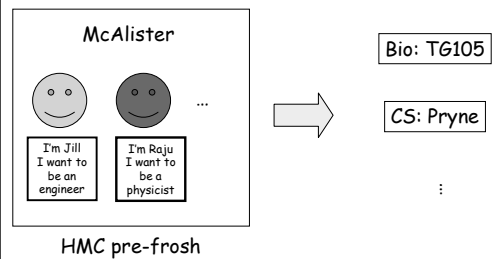
## pseudo code

```
Open file
while not at end of file
  read shape, color
  if shape=square then read four vertices
    if color is blue then "draw blue square..."
    if color is purple then "draw green square..."
  else if shape=circle then read center and radius
    if color is red then "draw red circle..."
    if color is green then then "draw red circle..."
  else if shape=triangle then read four vertices
    if color is blue then "draw blue square..."
    if color is purple then "draw green square..."
    if color is red then "draw red circle..."
    if color is green then then "draw red circle..."
  else skip this line of input

close file
```

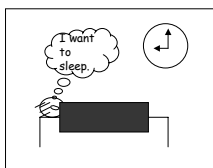
whoops ... I meant

## new task

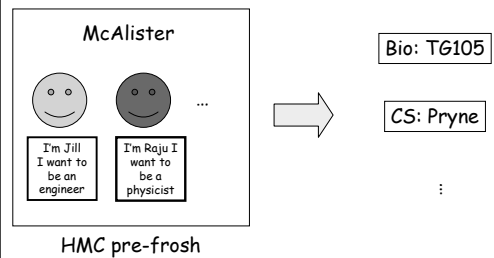


where are the CS pre-frosh?

somewhere in west



## new task



## procedure

- post classroom assignments
- post campus map
- tell students to
  - refer to the posted notices
  - go where they belong


## whoops

CS has been moved to pepsi room

## procedure


- post classroom assignments
- post campus map
- tell students to
  - refer to the posted notices
  - go where they belong

## strategies


functional  object oriented

NOTE: this has nothing to do with  
"functional languages"

## strategies

functional  object oriented  
step by step procedure      delegate responsibility

## strategies

functional approach  object oriented approach

- control is concrete, specific	- control is abstract, general
- rigid, hard to change	- adaptable, easy to change

change is inevitable!

## History: functional $\rightarrow$ OO

- modularization

## modularize

```
Open file
while not at end of file
  read shape, color
  if shape is square then read vertices
    testAndDrawSquare(color, vertices)
  if shape is circle then read center and radius
    testAndDrawCircle(color, center, radius)
Close file
```

## functional $\rightarrow$ OO

- modularization
- user-defined data types

## user define data types

```
Open file
while not at end of file
  read shape, color
  if shape=square then read vertices and create theSquare
    testAndDrawSquare(theSquare)
  if shape=Circle then read center, radius and create theCircle
    testAndDrawCircle(theCircle)
Close file
```

## functional $\rightarrow$ OO

- modularization
- user-defined data types
- union (abstract data types)

## abstract data types

```
Open file
while not at end of file
  theShape = readNextShape()
  testAndDrawShape(theShape)
Close file
```

## functional → OO

- modularization
- user-defined data types
- union (abstract data types)
- encapsulation

## encapsulation

```
Open file
While not at end of file
  theShape = readNextShape()
  theShape.testAndDraw()
Close file
```

## Today: Intro to Design Principles

- background/history
- a few basic principles

## Dependency-Inversion Principle (Robert C. Martin)

- Details should depend on abstractions; abstractions should not depend on details.
- Write class interfaces before you begin coding.
- High-level modules should not depend on low-level modules.

## Open/Closed Principle (Robert C. Martin)

### Class design:

- Classes should be "open" in that they can be easily extended through inheritance.
- Classes should be "closed" in that their functionality (once set) should only be changed through inheritance.

## Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

An instance of a derived class must also make sense when used as an instance of the base class.

For example, if a method takes an object of a class as an argument, the same method should be able to work with an object of a derived class.

## Law of Demeter (LoD)

"DPIIC"

"Only talk to your immediate friends".

An object should only communicate with

- objects that are *declared* within it
- objects that are *parameters of its methods*
- *itself*
- objects that it *creates*

## Precluded by LoD

- Do not extract object B from an object A and perform an operation on it.
- Instead, recast what you want to do as an operation on A.