



Object-Oriented Design

Johns Hopkins Department of Computer Science
Course 600.226: Data Structures, Professor: Jonathan Cohen



Goals of Object-Oriented Design

Robustness

- Complex programs should operation correctly
- Should deal with improper inputs and conditions

Adaptability

- Software grows over a long lifetime
- May run on different generations and makes of hardware

Reusability

- Building from reusable pieces avoids “reinventing the wheel”

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Design Principles

Abstraction

- Intuitive, high-level interface promotes understandable and correct implementations

Encapsulation

- Interface hides implementation details
- Allows designer more freedom and user does not need to worry about low-level details

Modularity

- Organized functional units may be connected together to build more complex software

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Polymorphism

Ability of variable to take on many forms

- Class variable may contain exact class or any descendent
- Interface variable may contain any class implementing the interface

Allows for greater modularity

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Using Inheritance

Specialization

- Handle differences in behavior between parent and child for the same task
- Override some parent methods
 - Refinement: call parent method and then do something extra
 - Replacement: just do something different

Extension

- Add to the functionality of parent by adding new data and behaviors

(Real examples often do some of both)

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“Is a” and “Has a” Relationships

“Is a”

- One object is a specialized example of another
- Example: museum is a building
- Often implemented by inheritance

“Has a”

- One object is a component of another
- Example: building has a door
- Often implemented by one object having another as a field

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Adapter Pattern

Implements “Is a” relationship without inheritance

- One class has another as a field
- “Forward” all methods of the field to the larger class
- Useful for multiple inheritance and for implementing interfaces

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Adapter Pattern Example

```
interface Driveable { drive() };  
  
class Vehicle implements Driveable {  
    drive(){...complicated code...};  
}  
  
class Automobile implements Driveable {  
    Vehicle v;  
    drive() { ... v.drive() ... };  
}
```

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In-Class Exercise

Groups of 3 or 4 people

Specify some useful fields and methods for:

- Human, man, woman, parent, child

Organize using classes and interfaces

Then I’ll ask some of you to share with the class

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