The Object-Oriented Design of the Expression Tree Processing App

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Learning Objectives in This Lesson

• Understand the OO design of the expression tree processing app.



en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unified_Modeling_Language has more on OOD notations.

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Lesson Introduction

• Object-oriented design (OOD) is a method of planning a system of interacting objects to solve software problem(s).



en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_design has more information on OO design.

- Object-oriented design (OOD) is a method of planning a system of interacting objects to solve software problem(s).
- OOD employs "hierarchical data abstraction."
 - Components are designed based on stable *class* & *object* roles & relationships
 - Rather than functions corresponding to actions



en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liskov_substitution_principle has more information.

- Object-oriented design (OOD) is a method of planning a system of interacting objects to solve software problem(s).
- OOD employs "hierarchical data abstraction."
- It also associates actions with specific objects and/or classes of objects.
 - Emphasize high cohesion
 & low coupling



en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Low-Coupling / High-Cohesion pattern has more information.

- Object-oriented design (OOD) is a method of planning a system of interacting objects to solve software problem(s).
- OOD employs "hierarchical data abstraction."
- It also associates actions with specific objects and/or classes of objects.
- Well-designed OO programs group classes & objects via *patterns* & combine them to form *frameworks*.



www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt/patterns-frameworks.html has more information.

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OO Design of Expression Tree Processing App

 Create an OO design based on modeling classes & objects in "expression tree" domain.



 Conduct scope, commonality, & variability analysis to determine stable APIs & variable extension points.



See www.dre.Vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt/PDF/Commonality_Variability.pdf

- Conduct scope, commonality, & variability analysis to determine stable APIs & variable extension points.
 - Model a *tree* as a collection of *nodes*.



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- Conduct *scope, commonality, & variability* analysis to determine stable APIs
 & variable extension points.
 - Model a *tree* as a collection of *nodes*.
 - Represent *nodes* as class hierarchy, capturing properties of each node.
 - e.g., the "arities" (binary & unary nodes)



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arity

• Apply "Gang of Four" (GoF) patterns to guide the development of a framework of extensible classes.



en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Design_Patterns has information on the "Gang of Four" (GoF) book.

- Apply "Gang of Four" (GoF) patterns to guide the development of a framework of extensible classes.
 - A *framework* is an integrated set of software components that collaborate to provide a reusable architecture for a family of related applications.



See www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt/frameworks.html

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 - Frameworks exhibit three characteristics that differentiate them from other forms of systematic reuse.



Application-Specific Functionality



www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt/reuse-lessons.html has info on systematic reuse.

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 - 1. Inversion of control (IoC)



Application-Specific Functionality



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inversion_of_control

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 - Decides how/when to run app code via callbacks

Application-Specific Functionality



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Callback (computer programming)

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 - e.g., an Android looper dispatches a handler, which then dispatches a runnable

Application-Specific Functionality



See <u>blog.mindorks.com/android-core-looper-handler-and-handlerthread-bd54d69fe91a</u>

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 - IoC is often called "The Hollywood Principle"



Application-Specific Functionality



See www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt/Coursera/articles/hollywood-principle.txt

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 - 2. Domain-specific structure & functionality

Application-Specific Functionality



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain-driven_design

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 - e.g., capabilities that can be reused in 1+ domain(s)



Application-Specific Functionality



Application-specific functionality can systematically reuse framework components.

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 - Hook methods plug app logic into the framework

Application-Specific Functionality



See codebetter.com/davelaribee/2008/06/16/hook-methods

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 - Hook methods plug app logic into the framework
 - Mediate interactions among *common* abstract & *variant* concrete classes/interfaces

Application-Specific Functionality



e.g., Java Runnable is an abstract interface providing basis for concrete variants.

- Integrate pattern-oriented language & library features with frameworks.
 - Both an app-specific framework...

```
Expression_Tree tree = ...;
Visitor print_visitor = ...;
```

```
for (auto iter = tree.begin(order);
    iter != tree.end(order);
    ++iter)
    (*iter).accept(print_visitor);
```



Factory Method, Bridge, Composite, Iterator, Strategy, & Visitor patterns

This app-specific framework exhibits high pattern density!

- Integrate pattern-oriented language & library features with frameworks.
 - Both an app-specific framework... & off-the-shelf frameworks...





See <u>developer.android.com</u> & <u>en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_Template_Library</u>

 Complexity resides in (stable) structure & APIs, rather than (variable) algorithms.



See www.drdobbs.com/windows/software-complexity-bringing-order-to-ch/199901062