CS211 Lecture: Review of Fundamental Concepts and Java; Reuse, Components and Frameworks

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Objectives:
1. To review key OO concepts discussed last semester, and their implementation in Java.
2. To review the concept of reuse
3. To introduce the notion of software components and frameworks.

Materials:
1. Fundamental Concepts Exercises distributed to students to work on at previous class.
2. Transparency of Booch p. 77
3. Polymorphism demo programs in java and C++ (static and dynamic binding versions) - code to show and to run

I. Introduction

A. Last semester, you were introduced to the key concepts of object orientation (OO) through learning the Java programming language. One goal of this session is to review those concepts and their implementation in Java, by reviewing some key vocabulary terms. (One mark of a person who is well educated in a field of learning is precise use of the vocabulary of the field.)

B. One of the key concepts we discussed last semester was the idea of reuse - the notion of designing software so that it can be used in multiple places, and the related notion of building software by reusing previously developed components wherever possible. A key concept for reuse, which we will introduce now, is the notion of a software component. A related notion is the concept of a framework. Discussing these notions will be a second major focus of this lecture.

II. Basic Vocabulary

A. In order to understand object-oriented methods, it is necessary to clearly understand some fundamental terms.

1. Unfortunately, in the world of OO some terms are fairly universal while in other cases different programming language communities use different terms for the same thing. Thus, in some cases we will use more than one term for the same basic idea.
2. Last class you were given a handout of exercises to work through. Let’s walk through them.

WALK THROUGH FIRST PART OF EXERCISES HANDOUT
(FIRST MATCHING SECTION)

B. There are a few key ideas related to these terms we want to review

1. Object
   a) What is an object? ASK CLASS

      An object is a something we create to model a portion of the "world" a given software system must deal with.

   b) An object has three critical properties:

      ASK CLASS

      (1) Stored data, or state
      (2) Behaviors, or operations
      (3) Identity

      TRANSPARENCY - Booch P. 77


   In the OO world, the terms message and method are used when describing operations performed by an object.

   What is a message? What is a method? How are they related and how do they differ? ASK

   a) In an object-oriented system, objects interact with one another by means of messages. For example, when a customer withdraws money at an ATM, the ATM object involved may send a message to the appropriate account object requesting the withdrawal of funds.

   b) Each class defines methods for dealing with various messages. Thus, the bank account object will have a withdraw method that deals with the withdraw message. (Note that the name of the message and the method are the same).
c) The reason for the distinction is that different objects may have different methods for handling a given message, and thus may respond to the same message in different ways. Thus, for example, the withdraw method for a simple bank account object might signal an error if the account receives a withdraw message whose amount might overdraw the account. But a bank account that has overdraft protection might use a different method to respond to the same message - one that automatically transfers money from somewhere else to cover the overdraft.

d) Note, then, that one object requests another object to do something by sending it a message. The message consists of a message name and (possibly) a list of parameters. The object responds to the message by using its own method for doing so, and may return a result back to the sender of the original message.

3. Class

a) What is a class? ASK CLASS

A class is a “blueprint” for building individual objects (called its instances). The class to which an object belongs determines its properties - e.g. what operations it can perform (behaviors it can exhibit) and what information is remembered as part of its state.

b) Typically, a class is specified in terms of two things: ASK CLASS

(1) An interface (what clients of objects that belong to the class are allowed to know and rely upon)

(2) An implementation (which provides the services specified in the interface in a way that a client of the class need not know.)

c) What is the convention typically used in OO Software for class names?

ASK

Each class is given a name (typically beginning with an Uppercase letter, and then using mixed case). In Java, ordinarily, each class resides in a separate source file whose name is the same as the name of the class, followed by .java.

In contrast, objects and attributes of objects have names beginning with a lowercase letter.
4. Classes can be either abstract or concrete
   a) What is the difference? ASK CLASS

   A concrete class is one to which objects can actually belong. An abstract class serves to generalize the properties of some number of concrete classes - but no object will actually belong to it without belonging to one of its concrete subclasses.

   b) WALK THROUGH SECOND PART OF EXERCISES HANDOUT (OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS.)

5. Encapsulation:
   A class serves to "encapsulate" the properties of related objects.
   a) What do we mean by encapsulation? ASK

   Typically, the state of a particular object is not directly accessible - it cannot be examined or altered by just anyone. Rather, the state is only accessible through the operations which the class provides for that purpose.

   b) In Java, visibility modifiers are used to control what parts of a class are considered to be part of its interface and what are considered to be part of its implementation.

   c) WALK THROUGH THIRD PART OF EXERCISES HANDOUT (VISIBILITY MODIFIERS QUESTION)

   d) Java also has package (default) visibility, which is used when there is a need for classes to closely cooperate with one another either by virtue of being part of some subsystem. (package).

6. Polymorphism.

   What does the term “polymorphism” mean? ASK

   The essence of polymorphism is that OO systems provide mechanisms that allow different objects to do the same thing in different ways - and the knowledge of how to handle this resides with the object.

   a) That is, different classes may have different methods for responding to the same message.
b) In Java, when a message is sent to an object, the method that handles it is the appropriate version for that particular object - e.g. suppose we have the following:

```java
class Foo {
    public void speak() {
        System.out.println("Huh");
    }
}

class Bar extends Foo {
    public void speak() {
        System.out.println("Hello");
    }
}

class Baz extends Foo {
    public void speak() {
        System.out.println("Goodbye");
    }
}

together with the following main method in some main class:

```java
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Foo f1 = new Bar();
    Foo f2 = new Baz();
    f1.speak();
    f2.speak();
}
```

What will the output be?

*ASK*

*DEMO - java Polymorphism*

Hello
Goodbye
c) The reason why this works as it does is because Java uses **dynamic binding**. When the `speak()` message is sent to each object, the correct version of the `speak()` method for that object is called, based on the actual type of the object.

Note that `f1` is declared to be of class `Foo`, but is actually of one of its subclasses, `Bar` - so the `speak()` method of `Bar` is used, printing "Hello".

In similar fashion, `f1` is declared to be of class `Foo`, but is actually of one of its subclasses, `Baz` - so the `speak()` method of `Baz` is used, printing "Goodbye".

d) It is worth being aware of the fact that not all OO programming languages use dynamic binding by default. For example, consider the C++ equivalent to the above program (where the only changes are to replace Java specific code with C++ equivalents)

*SHOW:* Polymorphism.cc

**DEMO IT**

Explanation for output: C++ uses **static binding** by default, so the methods appropriate to the declared types of `f1` and `f2` are used - in both cases, the version of `speak()` in class `Foo`.

e) In C++, it is possible to get dynamic binding instead:

*SHOW:* PolymorphismDynamic.cc

*ASK:* What's different?

virtual before declaration of `speak()` in class `Foo`

**DEMO IT**

C. One interesting question we will deal with in OO design is the matter of thinking about how the various classes comprising a system are related to one another. As we shall see, many kinds of relationships are possible - but one of the most important is the relationships that give rise to a **class hierarchy** involving inheritance.

**GO OVER FINAL GROUP OF EXERCISES ON HANDOUT**
III. Reuse, Components, and Frameworks

A. Although OO ideas have been around for a long time (at least since the first OÖ language - Simula - developed in 1967), OO has come to be a dominant paradigm only during the latter part of the 1990’s. One of the key reasons for this is the way in which OO facilitates software reuse - instead of writing everything from scratch.

B. The idea of reuse is a pervasive one. As the book noted, one ought to think about reuse in connection with:

1. Designs
2. Algorithms
3. Class libraries
4. Frameworks
5. Complete applications

C. Two issues are key to reuse:

1. Taking care in the production of software so that it can be reused.
2. Finding things that can be reused rather than reinventing the wheel. (Here, we have to deal with the “not invented here” syndrome.

D. One important form of reuse is the notion of a component - a self-contained piece of software that can be used in many places.

1. You have already used some kinds of components in CS112.

   ASK

2. The various GUI components you used - buttons, labels, text fields, etc. are small, very general-purpose user interface components. Actually, these were a very special instance of a much more general concept.

3. In general, components can be of many different kinds.

   a) Components can be of varying sizes. Some are small - as small as a single class - while others involve multiple closely-related classes.
b) Components can have varying purposes. Some are used in building user interfaces, while others perform behind the scenes, invisible computations.

c) Components can have varying degrees of generality. Some are likely to be useful in many kinds of applications, while others may be of interest only in a specific domain.

   Example: A software component that models a bank account could be used in many different applications in the banking domain, but would be of little use in software for controlling a power plant!

4. One important property of components is that they are self-describing - i.e. they have methods which can be used to obtain information about their capabilities.

5. In Java, one form of components is called a bean - which leads to the cutey name “Java Beans”.

6. We will see - in lab - that software tools are available to facilitate the process of constructing software by stringing together components, reducing (but not eliminating) the amount of custom code that needs to be written. Such tools are called RAD - Rapid Application Development - tools.

   Specifically, in Lab 2, you will utilize RAD tools incorporated into the JBuilder IDE to do the task you just did in lab in a much simpler and more visually-intuitive way.

E. The concept of a component can be extended to give the notion of a framework. Simply, a framework is a set of related components that perform a general task and can be easily extended to give a complete system for a particular task.