

Object Oriented System Design

From Design to Code

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- This week new:
 - Implementation Issues
- Or: How to get the things running

Automatic Code Generation

- Modelling Tools can be used to generate code automatically (and vice versa).
- Example:

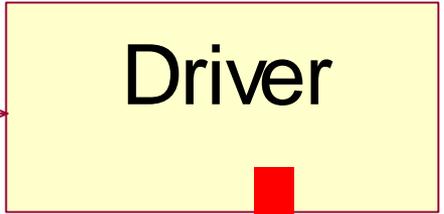
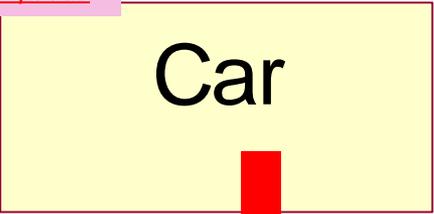


Rational Rose produces the following Java code ...



```
public class Car
{
    public Driver theDriver;
    /**
     * @roseuid 3E AFF17E035B
     */
    public Car()
    {
    }
}
```

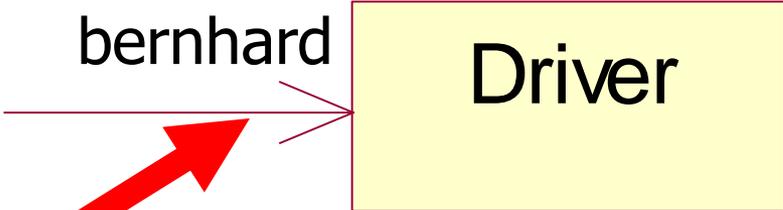
```
public class Driver
{
    /**
     * @roseuid 3E AFF53F02FD
     */
    public Driver()
    {
    }
}
```



```
public class Car
{
    public Driver theDriver;
    /**
     * @roseuid 3E AFF17E035B
     */
    public
    {
    }
}
```

```
public class Driver
{
    /**
     * @roseuid 3E AFF53F02FD
     */
}
```

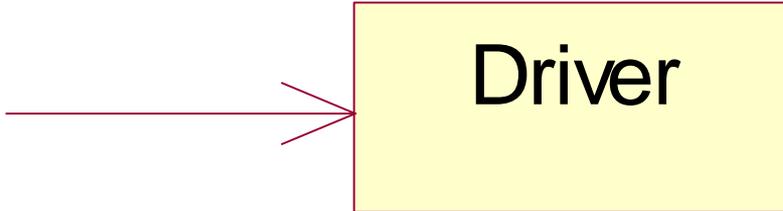
- Associations are implemented as reference attributes.
- As there is no explicit role name defined in the class, Rational Rose adds automatically a role name to the code: *theDriver*



```
public class Car
{
    public Driver bernhard;
    /**
     * @roseuid 3E AFF17E035B
     */
    public Car()
    {
    }
}
```

```
public class Driver
{
    /**
     * @roseuid 3E AFF53F02FD
     */
}
```

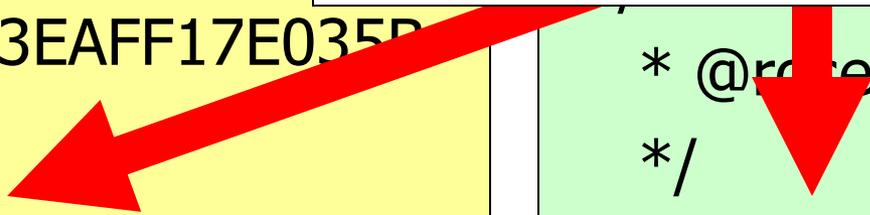
- Associations are implemented as reference attributes.
- An explicit role name already gives the name of the variable of type Driver.



```
public class Car
{
    public Driver theDriver;
    /**
     * @roseuid 3EAFF17E035D
     */
    public Car()
    {
    }
}
```

- Templates for the default constructors are provided.
- (Similar for methods when given in the class diagram.)

```
    /**
     * @roseuid 3EAFF53F02FD
     */
    public Driver()
    {
    }
}
```

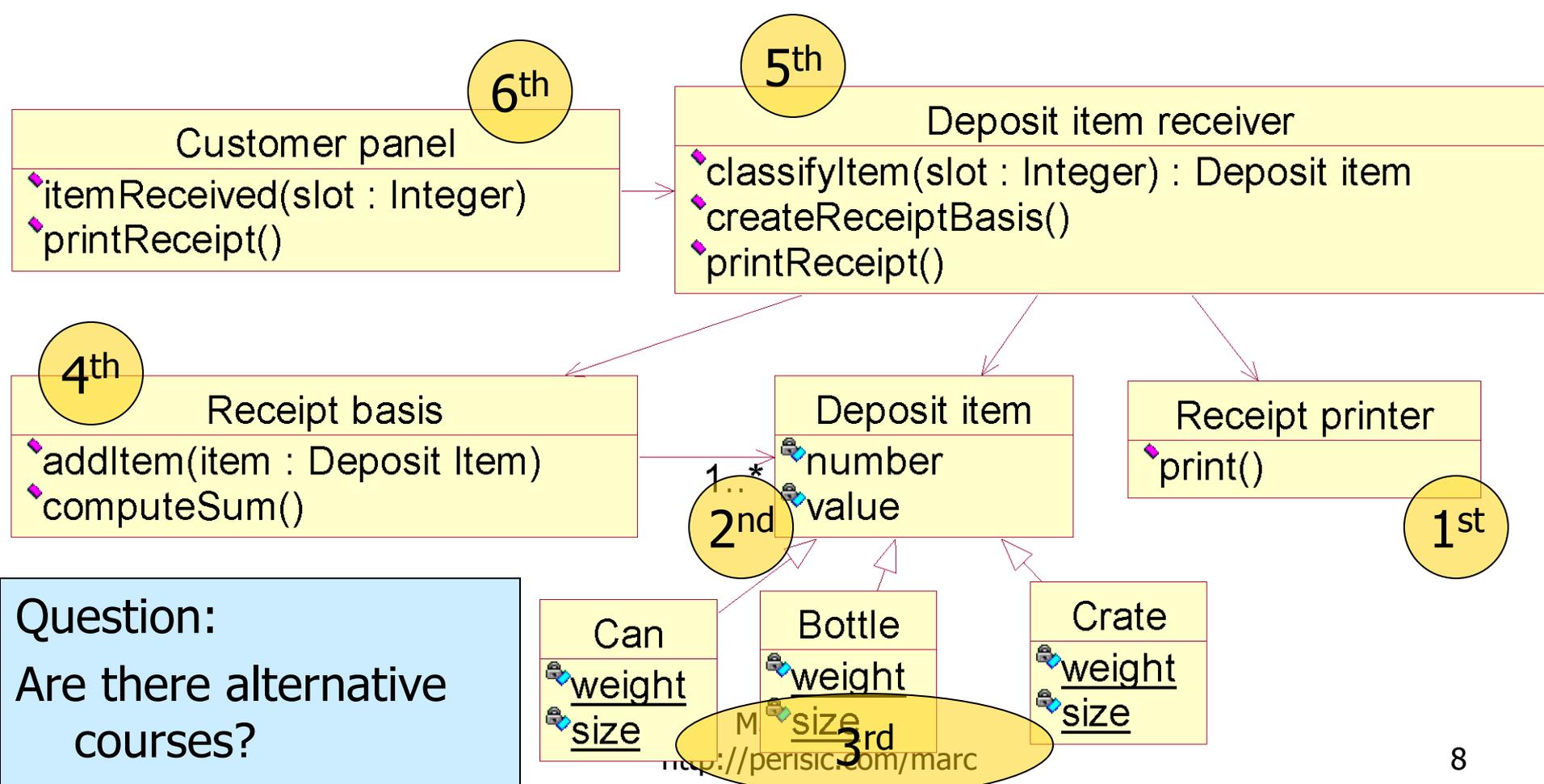


Order of Implementation and Testing.

- When an association or dependency is implemented the class where the arrow points to should be implemented first (here the Driver class).
- Note that the Driver class can be tested without having the Car class.

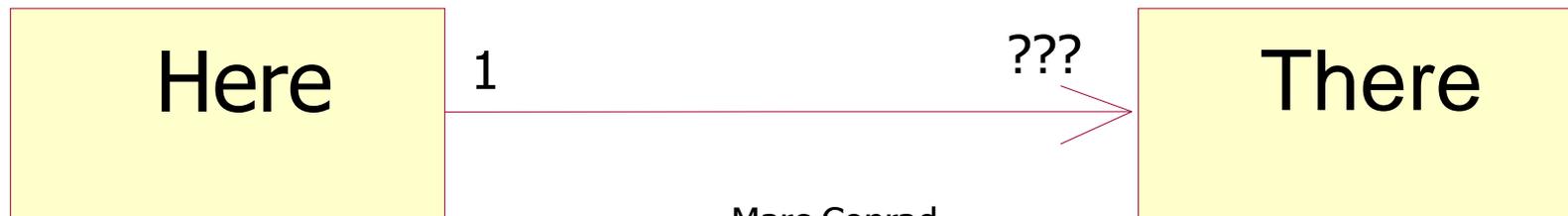


The Order of Implementation: Start with the least coupled object!

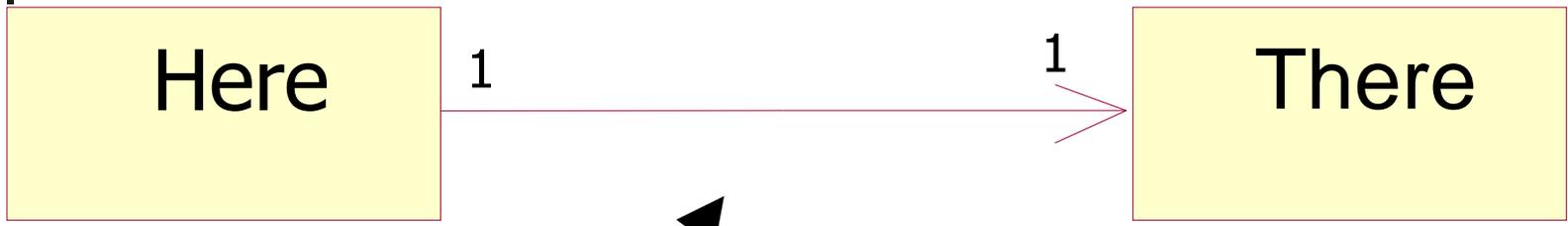


Implementing an Association

- The class where the arrow starts has a reference implemented to an object where the arrow points to.
- The reference can be
 - a (reference) variable of type *There*,
 - an array of *There* objects,
 - other possibilities depending on the language.



Code Generation and Testing. Example: Java

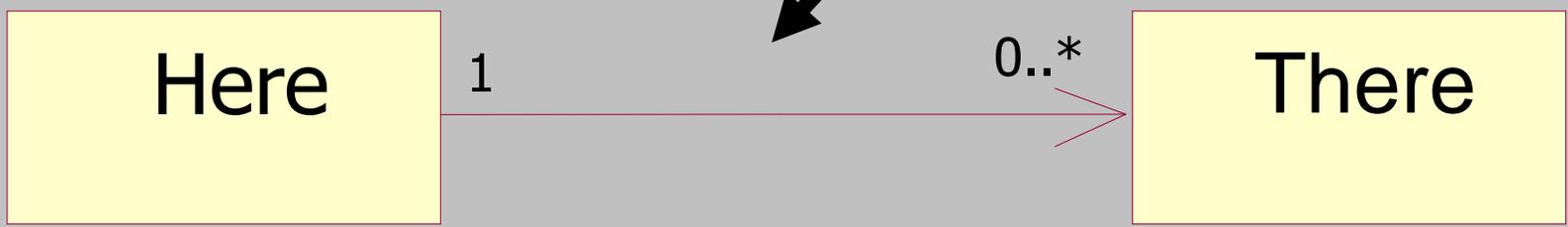


```
public class Here
{
    public There theThere;
    /* ... */
}
```

Code block for the 'Here' class in the top diagram. It shows a public class 'Here' with a public attribute 'theThere' of type 'There'. There is a comment '/* ... */' below the attribute declaration. An arrow points from this code block to the 'Here' box in the diagram above.

```
public class Here
{
    public There [] theThere;
    /* ... */
}
```

Code block for the 'Here' class in the bottom diagram. It shows a public class 'Here' with a public attribute 'theThere' of type 'There' and an array notation '[]'. There is a comment '/* ... */' below the attribute declaration. An arrow points from this code block to the 'Here' box in the diagram below.





Implementation issues - summary

- Modelling tools have automatic code generation.
- It is also possible to produce diagrams from code (reverse engineering).
- The least coupled class should be implemented and tested first.
- One-to-One relationships are implemented as (reference) attributes.
- One-to-Many relationships are implemented as arrays.