CS 617 Object Oriented Systems Lecture 1 Jan 1, 2008 3:30-5:00 pm

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Some Insights into the Non-OO Imperative World







2 The Origins

3 Some Insights into the Non-OO Imperative World



The Content of Course

- A PG level Advanced Course on Object Oriented Systems
- Not a First Course





- Akankshi Ratadiya
- Namrata Jain



Course Planning I

- Course Overview, Introduction (1.5)
- Abstractions, Encapsulation, Interfaces and Implementations (1.5)
- Abstract Data Types (1.5)
- Oesign by Contract (1.5)
- Classes, Implementation sharing, 'this' (1.5)
- Single inheritance, Dynamic Binding, Polymorphism (1.5)
- Subtyping in Inheritance (1.5)
- iself or this' again, and 'super'; Multiple Inheritance (1.5)
- Oynamic Dispatch Implementations (1.5)
- Inheritance Variations and Comparative Studies (1.5)
- Metaclasses, Comparative Studies (1.5)

Course Planning II

- Engineering Properties: building abstractions and hierarchies, Metapatterns, Making frameworks (1.5)
- Object Oriented Metrics and Design Properties (1.5)
- Design Reuse, Creational Patterns with Example Applications (3)
- Structural Patterns with Example Applications (4.5)
- Behavioral Patterns with Example Applications (3)
- Lifecycle Models and Impact of Object Orientation (1.5)

- In Architectural Patterns (3)
- Static Modeling with Object Orientation (3)
- Optimize Modeling with Object Orientation (3)
- 2 UML, Tools (1.5)
- 2 Discussions on Projects (from time to time)

Evaluation Pattern

- Quiz I: 10
- Midsem: 20
- Class Participation, Interactions, Impact, Attendance: 5
- Endsem: 50
- Term Project (Implementation Projects, can be done in groups of 2): 15

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Course Website

http://www.cse.iitb.ac.in/ rkj/cs617-08

past offerings of cs 686 are also available through my home page.

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see esp: http://www.cse.iitb.ac.in/ rkj/cs686-2006.html

References

- Selected Papers from Journals, Conferences
- Technical Reports
- Books on Design and Modeling
- Reference Books for Languages
- Class slides!

The reading details will be announced from time to time.







3 Some Insights into the Non-OO Imperative World



Why was Object Orientation Proposed?

- For Managing the complexity in program organization
- It's about how you structure your programs
- Asbtractions have impact on Programming Language Design
- Programming Paradigm has impact on Software Development Methodology
- Object orientation has applications beyond programming and software development
- So what were the techniques for program structuring prior to Object Orientation?

Some Program Structuring Methods

- Structures
- Procedures & Functions
- Files
- Structured Programming

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Some OOPLs

- Simula I, Simula 67 (1962-1967)
- Lisp based languages, Smalltalk (1970s)
- C++ (starting early 80s)
- Eiffel (1980s)
- Java (mid 90s)
- C sharp (around 2000)
- Scripting Languages: javascript, python, ruby

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Impact of OOPLs on Software Engineering

- Coad and Yourdon: OOA
- Beck, Cunningham: CRC
- Booch: OOD
- Rumbaugh et al.: OMT
- Jacobson: Use Case Driven OOSE
- Unified Modeling Language, later into OMG

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A program with C Globals I

```
#include <stdio.h>
// another instance cannot be handled by these func
// they use globals
```

int accountNumber; int balance;

```
void initialize() {balance=0;} // inlined member f
void deposit (int amount) { balance+=amount; }
void withdraw(int amount) {balance-=amount;}
void getbalance() {printf("%d\n",balance); }
```

int main () {

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A program with C Globals II

- initialize();
- initialize();
- deposit(500);
- deposit(1500);
- withdraw(100);
- withdraw(100);
- getbalance();
- getbalance();

}

A Program with static state per function I

```
#include <stdio.h>
// static members keep local state
// but functions cannot share state
```

```
void deposit (int amount) { static balance=0;
    balance+=amount;
    printf("%d\n",balance); }
void withdraw(int amount) {static balance=0;
    balance-=amount;
    printf("%d\n",balance); }
```

```
int main () {
```

A Program with static state per function II

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deposit(500); deposit(1500); withdraw(100); withdraw(100); } A Program with static state shared, just one function I

- 제품 제 제품 제

```
#include <stdio.h>
// static members keep local state
// but functions cannot share state
```

void account (int func_no, int amount) {

```
static balance=0;
```

```
switch (func_no) {
  case 0: balance+=amount; break;
  case 1: balance-=amount; break;
  printf("%d\n",balance);
```

A Program with static state shared, just one function II

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```
int main () {
```

}

```
account (0,500);
account (0,1500);
account (1,100);
account (1,100);
}
```

A program with C structures-functions shared I

#include <stdio.h>

struct Account {

int accountNumber; int balance; };

void initialize(struct Account *acc) {acc->balance= void deposit (struct Account *acc, int amount) { ac void withdraw(struct Account *acc, int amount) {acc void getbalance(struct Account *acc) {printf("%d\n"

A program with C structures-functions shared II

```
int main () {
```

```
struct Account acc1, acc2;
initialize(&acc1);
initialize(&acc2);
deposit(&acc1,500);
deposit(&acc2,1500);
withdraw(&acc1,100);
withdraw(&acc2,100);
getbalance(&acc1);
getbalance(&acc2);
```

A program in C - objects introduced I

```
#include <stdio.h>
// compiles in g++
// structures hold functions and behave as object d
// structures are classes except that default visib
// in classes, default visibility is private
```

```
struct Account {
```

```
void deposit(int amount);
void withdraw(int amount) ;
void getbalance();
void initialize() {balance=0;} // inlined member f
```

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A program in C - objects introduced II

```
private:
int accountNumber;
int balance;
};
```

void Account::deposit (int amount) { balance+=amoun void Account::withdraw(int amount) { balance-=amount void Account::getbalance() { printf("%d\n", balance);

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int main () {

Account acc1, acc2; acc1.initialize();

A program in C - objects introduced III

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- acc2.initialize();
- acc1.deposit(500);
- acc2.deposit(1500);
- acc1.withdraw(100);
- acc2.withdraw(100);
- acc1.getbalance();
- acc2.getbalance();

}