Object Oriented Programming Lecture No. 6

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Univerzita Pardubice

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Three-tier Architecture

- Presentation Tier
- Business (Application) Tier
- Data Tier

Creating object dynamically

Destructors

3 Class Diagram in UML

- Generalisation Construction Inheritance
- Association Construction
- Composition
- Aggregation

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 - Visualisation of data to user (UI, WEB, thin client, ...),
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- Well-managable program should be divided into independent parts blocks, tiers.
- Tiers are communicating through the interfaces.



• Presentation tier displays contents to user, do prints etc.



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 - Best usage is creating abstract class that specifies interface (or make interface in Java-like languages).
 - Inherit class from the abstract one this should implement all methods.

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• Enhanced syntax of New procedure for using with objects:



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< - **1** →

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varAncestor:=New(PDescendant, Init);

varAncestor:=New(PDescendant, Init(10));

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• Destructors are (almost) everytime *virtual*.



Class Diagrams shows class relations:



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- relations between the whole and parts.



Generalisation Construction

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Generalisation Construction

Generalisation:

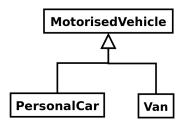
- Shows inheritance.
- Is written as empty triangle arrow.
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Multiple Inheritance:



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Multiple Inheritance:

• Descendant inherits everything from its' ancestors.



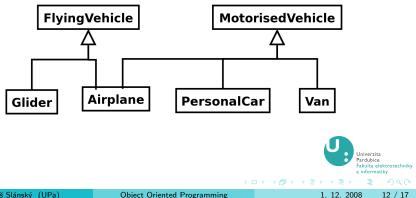
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- E.g. dogs and its' owners:



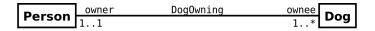
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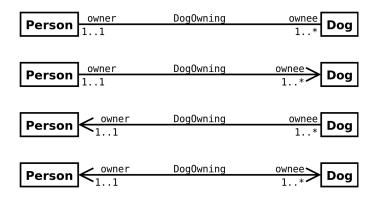
- Name of association relation DogOwning.
- Role of both classes in the association relation owner, ownee.
- Cardinality (multiplicity) of the relation.

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Association Direction



 Arrow shows in which direction is it easy to find other participant(s) of the relation.

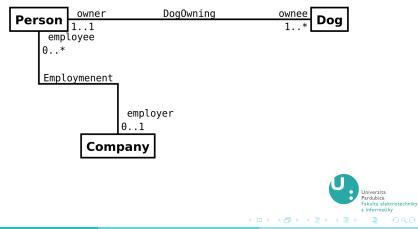
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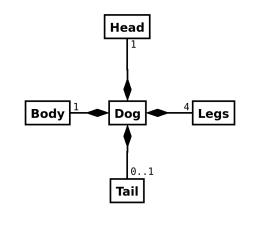
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Association with Multiple Classes

- Class can be associated with more classes.
- It has multiple roled.



Composition



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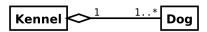
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Aggregation





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