CSE 331
Software Design & Implementation

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Module Design and General Style Guidelines
Style

“Use the active voice.”
“Omit needless words.”

“Don't patch bad code - rewrite it.”
“Make sure your code 'does nothing' gracefully.”
Modules

A module is a unit in a software system
Class, ADT, package, layer, …

Modular design is the heart of software design
– What modules
– What are their specifications
– How they interact
– But not the implementations of the modules

Each module respects other modules’ abstraction barriers and enforces its own
Goals of modular design

**Decomposable** – can be broken down into modules to reduce complexity and allow teamwork

**Composable** – “Having divided to conquer, we must reunite to rule [M. Jackson].”

**Understandable** – one module can be examined, reasoned about, developed, etc. in isolation

**Continuity** – a small change in the requirements should affect a small number of modules

**Isolation** – an error in one module should be as contained as possible
Two general design issues

Cohesion = internal consistency
- A property of the module specification
  - And applies to implementations
- Want module to be self-contained, independent, and with a single, well-defined purpose

Coupling = dependency between components
- A property of module implementation
- Is usually low when each subpart has good cohesion

Goal: increase cohesion, decrease coupling
Cohesion

Separation of concerns
For methods: do one thing well
  – Compute a value, let client decide what to do with it
  – Observe or mutate; don’t do both
  – Don’t print as a side effect of another operation
  – “Flag” variables are often a symptom of poor cohesion
For ADTs: provide a single abstraction, represent a single concept
Poor cohesion limits future possible uses
If your module violates this principle, redesign it
  – Refactor a method into multiple simpler methods
  – Break an ADT or module into separate ones, each of which
    represents a single abstraction or concept
Coupling

How are modules dependent on one another?
- Statically (in the code)? Dynamically (at run-time)? More?
- Ideally, split design into parts that don't interact much

If modules are highly coupled you must reason about them as though they are a single, larger module.
Coupling is the path to the dark side

Coupling leads to complexity

Complexity leads to confusion

Confusion leads to suffering

Once you start down the dark path, forever will it dominate your destiny, consume you it will
God classes

God class: a class that hoards much of the data or functionality of a system

- Poor cohesion – little thought about why all the elements are placed together
- Reduces coupling but only by collapsing multiple modules into one (which replaces dependences between modules with dependences within a module)

A god class is an example of an anti-pattern: a known bad way of doing things
Method design

Effective Java (3rd ed.) Tip # 51: Design method signatures carefully
• Avoid long parameter lists
  – Perlis: “If you have a procedure with ten parameters, you probably missed some.”
• Especially error-prone if parameters are all the same type
  – Which of these has a bug?
    \begin{verbatim}
    memset(ptr, size, 0);
    memset(ptr, 0, size);
    \end{verbatim}
• Avoid methods that have lots of (or any?) Boolean “flag” parameters

EJ Tip #52: Use overloading judiciously
• Avoids having arbitrary different method names
• But use only when specifications are analogous
Field design

A variable should be made into a field if and only if:
- It is part of the inherent internal state of the object
- It has a value that retains meaning throughout the object's life
- Its state must persist between public method invocations

All other variables should be local to a method
- Fields should not be used to avoid parameter passing
- Not every constructor parameter needs to be a field

Exception: Certain cases where overriding is needed
- Example: `Thread.run`
Constructor design

Constructors should have all the arguments necessary to initialize the object's state – no more, no less

Object should be completely initialized after constructor is done
  – The rep invariant should hold

Client shouldn't need to call other methods to “finish” initialization
EJ Tip #68: Adhere to generally accepted naming conventions

- **Class names**: generally nouns
  - Beware "verb + er" names, e.g. Manager, Scheduler, ShapeDisplayer
- **Interface names**: often -able/-ible adjectives: Iterable, Comparable, ...
- **Method names**: noun or verb phrases
  - Nouns for observers: size, totalSales
  - Verbs+noun for observers: getX, isX, hasX
  - Verbs for mutators: move, append
  - Verbs+noun for mutators: setX
  - Choose affirmative, positive names over negative ones
    - isSafe not isUnsafe
    - isEmpty not hasNoElements
Bad names

count, flag, status, compute, check, value, pointer, names starting with my...

- Convey no useful information

Describe what is being counted, what the “flag” indicates, etc.

numberOfStudents, courseFull, noMorePizza, calculatePayroll, validateWebForm, ...

But short names in local contexts are good:

Good: for(i = 0; i < size; i++) items[i]=0;

Not: for(theLoopCounter = 0;
    theLoopCounter < theCollectionSize;
    theLoopCounter++)
    theCollectionItems[theLoopCounter]=0;
Class design ideals

*Cohesion*: already discussed

*Coupling*: already discussed

*Completeness*: Every class should present a complete interface

*Consistency*: In names, param/returns, ordering, and behavior
Completeness

Include *important* methods to make a class easy to use

Counterexamples:

- A mutable collection with `add` but no `remove`
- A tool object with a `setHighlighted` method to select it, but no `setUnhighlighted` method to deselect it
- **Date** class with no date-arithmetic operations

Also:

- Objects that have a natural ordering should implement `Comparable`
- Usually implement (override) `equals` (and therefore `hashCode`) – more about these in next lecture(s)
- Always override `Object.toString` (a superclass may have done this for you)
Don’t include the kitchen sink

Don’t include everything you can possibly think of

– If you include it, you’re stuck with it forever (even if almost nobody ever uses it)
– Don’t include compound operations (client can call two operations)
– Sometimes use cases mean rethinking completeness: does `remove` always make sense for a mutable collection if it is ghastly expensive and never used?

Tricky balancing act that depends on taste

Err on the side of omitting an operation

– You can always add it later if you really need it

“Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler.”

- Einstein
Consistency

A module should have consistent names, parameters in the same order, and consistent behavior.

Counterexamples:

setFirst(int index, String value)
setLast(String value, int index)

Date/GregorianCalendar use 0-based months

String methods: equalsIgnoreCase,
               compareToIgnoreCase;
               but regionMatches(boolean ignoreCase)

Collection size:
String.length(), array.length, collection.size()
Open-Closed Principle

Software entities should be *open for extension*, but closed for modification

- Add features by adding new classes or reusing existing ones in new ways
- Avoid modifying existing ones
  - Changing existing code can introduce bugs and errors

Related: Code to interfaces, not to classes

Example: accept a `List` parameter, not `ArrayList` or `LinkedList`

EJ Tip #64: Refer to objects by their interfaces
Really: use the most general/highest type that provides the needed operations
Documenting a class

• Keep internal and external documentation separate
• External documentation: Specification
  – /** ... */  Javadoc for classes, interfaces, methods
  – What clients need to know
  – Includes abstract values & invariants, pre/postconditions, etc.
• Internal documentation: Implementation
  – //  comments inside method bodies & classes
  – Clients don’t need this information and shouldn’t know (see) it
  – What someone reading the code needs to know to understand it
  – Rep. invariant, abstraction function, internal pre/post conditions, algorithm explanations, rationale for design and implementation choices, why it was done this way
  – If it’s hard to document/explain, redesign it
enums improve readability

Consider use of enums, even with only two values

Which of the following is better?

```java
oven.setTemp(97, true);

oven.setTemp(97, Temperature.CELSIUS);
```

(see EJ #51)
Choosing types – some hints

Numbers: Favor `int` and `long` for most numeric computations

EJ Tip #60: Avoid `float` and `double` if exact answers are required
   Classic example: money (round-off is bad here)

Avoid using `String` representations
   If implementation is parsing `String` representations, redesign
      (watch for `String.indexOf`, regular expressions)
   `String` is tempting because it’s a common input/output format, but avoid unless the data actually is text
Independence of views

Confine user interaction to a core set of “view” classes
  – Isolate these from the “model” classes that maintain the key system data

Do not put print statements in your core (model) classes
  – This locks your code into a text representation
  – Makes it less useful if the client wants a GUI, a web app, etc.

Instead, have model classes return data for use by view classes
  – Which of the following is better?
    public void printMyself()
    public String toString()
The model is small

- *Do* keep the core model of what you are doing small and independent

- *Don’t* get sloppy on the “extra layers” around it
  - It ends up being most of your code!

*Less than 10% of the code has to do with the ostensible purpose of the system; the rest deals with input-output, data validation, data structure maintenance, and other housekeeping.*

-- Mary Shaw
Last thoughts (for now)

• Specs and code are read more often than written – writing matters!
• Who are your readers?
  – Clients of your code – need to know how to use it
  – Programmers maintaining the code – need to know how it works, but, even more, *why* it was done this way
    • (including *you* in 3 weeks/months/years)
• Write comments and documentation when you create things – don’t try to reconstruct “why” later
• Read/reread style and design advice regularly
• Keep practicing – mastery takes time and experience
• You’ll always be learning. Get feedback! Keep looking for better ways to do things!