

Elements of Design - Inheritance/Composition

Stéphane Ducasse
stephane.ducasse@inria.fr
<http://stephane.ducasse.free.fr/>

A Formatting Text Editor

With several possible algorithms

```
formatWithTex
formatFastColoring
formatSlowButPreciseColoring
```

Code Smells

```
Composition>>repair
  formatting == #Simple
    ifTrue: [ self formatWithSimpleAlgo]
    ifFalse: [ formatting == #Tex
      ifTrue: [self formatWithTex]
      ....]
```

Inheritance?

May not be the solution since:

- you have to create objects of the right class
- it is difficult to change the policy at run-time
- you can get an explosion of classes bloated with the use of a functionality and the functionalities.
- no clear identification of responsibility

Inheritance vs. Composition



Inheritance is not a panacea

- Require class definition

- Require method definition

- Extension should be prepared in advance

- No run-time changes

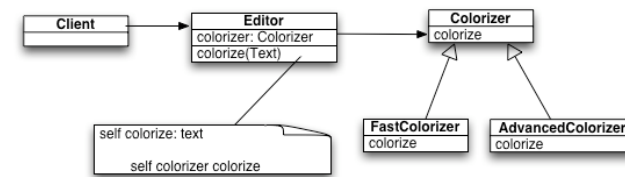
Ex: editor with spell-checker\$, colorizer\$, mail-reader\$....

- No clear responsibility

- Code bloated

- Cannot load a new colorizers

Delegating to other Objects



myEditor setColorizer: FastColorizer new.
myEditor setColorizer: AdvancedColorizer new.
Strategy design pattern

Composition Analysis



Pros

- Possibility to change at run-time

- Clear responsibility

- No blob

- Clear interaction protocol

Cons

- New class

- Delegation

- New classes