#### Advanced Object-Oriented Design

# The two interfaces

In presence of delta programming S.Ducasse, L. Fabresse, G. Polito, and P. Tesone





http://www.pharo.org

#### Outline

- Reminder: the essence of OOP
- One question
- Classes have two different kind of clients!



## **Back to the roots: Inheritance**

- Needs:
  - Usually we want small adaptations to existing classes
  - We want to **reuse** existing behavior (not reimplement)
- Solution: class inheritance





# **Inheritance: expressing deltas**

Inheritance is a reuse mechanism.

A class:

- does not reimplement the code of its superclasses
- extends the definition of its superclasses
  - add state
  - extends/specializes behavior
- expresses a delta i.e. differences to its superclasses



What are the consequences of the idiom: "Fields should be private"?

```
class A {
	private x ;
	void foo(){ ... x ...}
}
```





- Clients cannot access ×
  - sounds good
- But, subclasses cannot access × too
  - o not ok because how can we express a delta?
  - copying the body of foo in subclasses to extend it manually is also impossible!





What are the clients of a class?

- Its users (e.g., Person is a client of Address)
- But also its subclasses i.e. its extenders



## **Extensibility?**

- Think about your extenders
  - When writing a class, you cannot predict how it MUST be extended in 5 years from now!
- final and private prevent expressing deltas
  - better use protected



### So, the correct idiom is...

To support both encapsulation and **extension**:

- Fields should be private AND the class should provide protected accessors
   Or
- Fields should be protected



#### **Benefits**

- Clients cannot access your state (encapsulation)
- Subclasses can extend/refine the behavior of superclasses (extensibility)





#### Conclusion

- OOP is about encapsulation AND extension
- A class has always two kinds of clients:
  - its **users**
  - its extenders



Produced as part of the course on http://www.fun-mooc.fr

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#### A course by S.Ducasse, L. Fabresse, G. Polito, and P. Tesone







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