Einführung in die Programmierung
Introduction to Programming

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Exercise Session 6
Today

- Abstractions
- Exporting features
- Exercise: practicing contracts
Abstraction

To abstract is to capture the essence behind the details and the specifics.

The client is interested in:

- a set of services that a software module provides, not its internal representation
  hence, the class abstraction
- what a service does, not how it does it
  hence, the feature abstraction

Programming is all about finding right abstractions

However, the abstractions we choose can sometimes fail, and we need to find new, more suitable ones.
Abstraction

"A simplification of something much more complicated that is going on under the covers. As it turns out, a lot of computer programming consists of building abstractions.

What is a string library? It's a way to pretend that computers can manipulate strings just as easily as they can manipulate numbers.

What is a file system? It's a way to pretend that a hard drive isn't really a bunch of spinning magnetic platters that can store bits at certain locations, but rather a hierarchical system of folders-within-folders containing individual files that in turn consist of one or more strings of bytes."

(extract from http://www.joelonsoftware.com/articles/LeakyAbstractions.html)
Finding the right abstractions (classes)

Suppose you want to model your room:

```plaintext
class ROOM
  feature
    -- to be determined
  end
```

Your room probably has thousands of properties and hundreds of things in it.

Therefore, we need a first abstraction: What do we want to model?

In this case, we focus on the size, the door, the computer and the bed.
Finding the right abstractions (classes)

To model the size, an attribute of type \texttt{DOUBLE} is probably enough, since all we are interested in is its value:

\begin{verbatim}
class \textit{ROOM}
feature
    \textit{size: DOUBLE}
    -- Size of the room.
end
\end{verbatim}
Finding the right abstractions (classes)

Now we want to model the door. If we are only interested in the state of the door, i.e. if it is open or closed, a simple attribute of type `BOOLEAN` will do:

class ROOM

feature

    size: DOUBLE
        -- Size of the room.

    is_door_open: BOOLEAN
        -- Is the door open or closed?

...
Finding the right abstractions (classes)

But what if we are also interested in what our door looks like, or if opening the door triggers some behavior?

- Is there a daring poster on the door?
- Does the door squeak while being opened or closed?
- Is it locked?
- When the door is being opened, a message will be sent to my cell phone

In this case, it is better to model a door as a separate class!
Finding the right abstractions (classes)

class ROOM
  feature
    size: DOUBLE
      -- Size of the room
      -- in square meters.
    door: DOOR
      -- The room’s door.
  end

class DOOR
  feature
    is_locked: BOOLEAN
      -- Is the door locked?
    is_open: BOOLEAN
      -- Is the door open?
    is_squeaking: BOOLEAN
      -- Is the door squeaking?
    has_daring_poster: BOOLEAN
      -- Is there a daring poster on
      -- the door?
    open
      -- Opens the door
      do
        -- Implementation of open,
        -- including sending a message
      end
  end

  -- more features...
end
Finding the right abstractions (classes)

How would you model...

... the computer?

... the bed?

How would you model an elevator in a building?
Finding the right abstractions (features)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{deposits} & \rightarrow 1000 \rightarrow 300 \\
\text{withdrawals} & \rightarrow 500 \\
\text{balance} & = 800 \\
\end{align*}
\]

(BANK_ACCOUNT)

\textbf{Invariant:} \( \text{balance} = \text{total (deposits)} - \text{total (withdrawals)} \)

Which one would you choose and why?
Exporting features: The stolen exam

class ASSISTANT

create

make

feature

make (a_prof: PROFESSOR)

do

   prof := a_prof

end

feature

prof: PROFESSOR

feature

propose_draft (a_draft: STRING)

do

   prof.review(a_draft)

end

end
class PROFESSOR

create
    make
feature
    make
        do
            exam_text := "exam is not ready"
        end
feature
    exam_text: STRING

    review_draft (a_draft: STRING)
        do
            -- review ‘a_draft’ and put the result into ‘exam_text’
        end
end
Exploiting a hole in information hiding

class STUDENT

create

make

feature

make (a_assi: ASSISTANT; a_prof: PROFESSOR)
do
assi := a_assi
prof := a_prof
end

feature

prof: PROFESSOR
assi: ASSISTANT

feature

stolen_exam: STRING
do
Result := prof.exam_text
end

end
Don’t try this at home!

you: STUDENT
your_prof: PROFESSOR
your_assi: ASSISTANT
stolen_exam: STRING

create your_prof.make
create your_assi.make (your_prof)
create you.make (your_prof, your_assi)

your_assi.propose_draft ("top secret exam!")

stolen_exam := you.stolen_exam
class STUDENT

create
    make
feature
    make (a_assi: ASSISTANT)
    do
        assi := a_assi
    end
feature

assi: ASSISTANT
feature
stolen_exam: STRING
    do
        Result := assi.prof.exam_text
    end
end
Fixing the issue: hint

Use selective export for the features
Fixing the issue

class PROFESSOR
create
  make
feature
  make
    do
      exam_text := "exam is not ready"
    end
end

feature {PROFESSOR, ASSISTANT}
exam_text: STRING

  review_draft (a_draft: STRING)
    do
      -- review ‘a_draft’ and put the result into ‘exam_text’
    end
end
The export status does matter!

class STUDENT
create
  make
  feature
    make (a_prof: PROFESSOR; a_assi: ASSISTANT)
      do
        prof := a_prof
        assi := a_assi
      end
  end
feature
  prof: PROFESSOR
  assi: ASSISTANT
feature
  stolen_exam: STRING
    do
      Result := assi.prof.exam_text
    end
end

Invalid call!
Exporting features

Status of calls in a client with \textit{a1} of type \textit{A}:

- \textit{a1.f}, \textit{a1.g}: valid in any client

- \textit{a1.h}: invalid everywhere (including in \textit{A}'s text!)

- \textit{a1.j}: valid in \textit{B}, \textit{C} and their descendants (invalid in \textit{A}!)

- \textit{a1.m}: valid in \textit{B}, \textit{C} and their descendants, as well as in \textit{A} and its descendants.
class PERSON
feature
  name: STRING
feature {BANK}
  account: BANK_ACCOUNT
feature {NONE}
  loved_one: PERSON
think
do
  print ("Thinking of " + loved_one.name)
end
lend_100_franks
do
  loved_one.account.transfer (account, 100)
end
end
Exporting attributes

Exporting an attribute only means giving read access

\[ x.f := 5 \]

Attributes of other objects can be changed only through commands

- protecting the invariant
- no need for getter functions!
Example

class TEMPERATURE

feature

    celsius_value: INTEGER

make_celsius (a_value: INTEGER)

    require
        above_absolute_zero: a_value >= - Celsius_zero

do

    celsius_value := a_value

ensure

    celsius_value_set := celsius_value = a_value

end

...
If you like the syntax

\[ x.f := 5 \]

you can declare an assigner for \( f \)

- In class `TEMPERATURE`
  
  \[ celsius_value: INTEGER assign make_celsius \]

- In this case
  
  \[ t.celsius_value := 36 \]

  is a shortcut for

  \[ t.make_celsius (36) \]

- ... and it won’t break the invariant!
Information hiding vs. creation routines

```python
class PROFESSOR:
    create
        make
    feature {None}
        make
            do
                ...
            end
    end
end
```

Can I create an object of type `PROFESSOR` as a client?

After creation, can I invoke feature `make` as a client?
Controlling the export status of creation routines

class PROFESSOR
create {COLLEGE_MANAGER}
  make
feature {None}
  make
    do
    ...
    end
end
end

Can I create an object of type PROFESSOR as a client? After creation, can I invoke feature make as a client? What if I have create {NONE} make instead of create {COLLEGE_MANAGER} make?
Specification of a card game

A deck is initially made of 36 cards

Every card in the deck represents a value in the range 2..10

Every card also represents 1 out of 4 possible colors

The colors represented in the game cards are:
red (‘R’), white (‘W’), green (‘G’) and blue (‘B’)

As long as there are cards in the deck, the players can look at the top card and remove it from the deck
Class CARD create make

make (a_color: CHARACTER, a_value: INTEGER)
  -- Create a card given a color and a value.

require
  ...

ensure
  ...

color: CHARACTER
  -- The card color.

value: INTEGER
  -- The card value.
Class CARD: which colors are valid?

is_valid_color (a_color: CHARACTER): BOOLEAN
    -- Is `a_color` a valid color?

require
    ...

ensure
    ...

Hands-On
Class CARD: which ranges are valid?

is_valid_range (n: INTEGER): BOOLEAN
-- Is `n` in the acceptable range?

require
...

ensure
...

invariant
...

Hands-On
make (a_color: CHARACTER, a_value: INTEGER)
    -- Create a card given a color and a value.

require
    ...

ensure
    ...

color: CHARACTER
    -- The card color.

value: INTEGER
    -- The card value.
make

-- Create a deck with random cards.
require
...
ensure
...

feature {NONE} -- Implementation

card_list: LINKED_LIST [CARD]
-- Deck as a linked list of cards.
Class DECK queries

**top_card:** CARD

-- The deck’s top card.

**is_empty:** BOOLEAN

-- Is Current deck empty?

    do
    ...
    end

**count:** INTEGER

-- Number of remaining cards in the deck.

    do
    ...
    end
Removing the top card from DECK

remove_top_card

-- Remove the top card from the deck.

require

...

ensure

...
The class invariant

...