

Object-Oriented Design

IT4GIS
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Topics

- During the balance of this semester, we will pursue and follow two learning threads
 - Object-relational databases
 - The Geo-Web
- These two threads are interwoven



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To understand Object-Relational Databases...

- We need to understand both *relational concepts* and
- *Object-oriented concepts* (this week)

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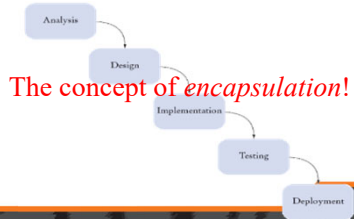
The Early Days...

- Computer programming from the caveman era



Why...Object-Oriented

- A brief history of computer programming...
- Early *waterfall* programming



Today's Goals

- We will dissect "Object-Oriented" design and learn what it really is and how it relates to object-relational databases.
- At its core, we need to know
 - What is a CLASS
 - What is an OBJECT

What is a CLASS?

- A *class* is a computer construct representing a concept bound in a cohesive package
 - Some are concrete (i.e., real world)
 - Bank account
 - Rental item
 - Database item
 - Pile
 - Others are abstract
 - Scanner
 - Stream
 - Math

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Discovering CLASSES

- Simple Rule:
 - Look for *nouns* in descriptions
 - Obviously not all nouns are classes
 - But at least this approach can allow one to create a list of *candidate classes*

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What is an OBJECT

- An *instance* of a CLASS
- That contains meaningful data
- OBJECTS occupy memory space at runtime
 - If not, they are CLASSES
 - For example: data type vs. double

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A Little Quiz...

- #1 Class or Object?



Dog

Dog is a generalization of Scooby-Doo

Scooby-Doo

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A Little Quiz (cont'd)...

- #2 Class or Object?

The concept of *subclass!*

Animal

Dog

*Dog is a subclass of the Animal class
Animal is a generalization of Dog*

Scooby-Doo

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A Little Quiz (cont'd)...

- #3 Class or Object?

Animal

The concept of *polymorphism!*

Bird

Dog

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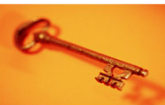
Questions so far...



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Key Points

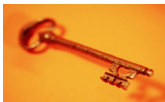


- Many classes already exist and are at our disposal when we design a database
- We use *inheritance* to add capabilities
 - A *subclass* inherits from its *superclass*
 - i.e., a *child* inherits from its *parent*

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Additional Key Concepts

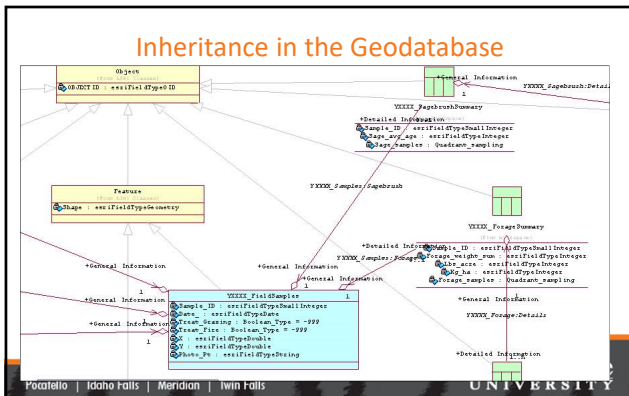


- Identify behaviors and relationships between classes
 - Inheritance
 - Aggregation
 - Dependency
- Understand *class attributes* and *object properties*

Note: a Class attribute is not to be confused with the attributes/fields of a table.

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Defining a CLASS

- After a CLASS has been identified we can *Define*:
 - Its *behavior* (i.e., *Methods (verbs)*)
 - And its *attributes*

BEHAVIOR

Relationships Between CLASSES

- A key behavior is the relationship or interaction between classes
- We have learned about inheritance as one (1) type of relationship that may exist between classes
- There are three (3) important relationship types

Inheritance
Aggregation
Dependency

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1- Inheritance

- **Is-a** relationship
- Relationship between a more specialized class (*subclass*) and a generalized class (*superclass*)
- Every...
 - Savings account *is a* bank account
 - DVD rental *is a* rental
 - Dog *is a* mammal
 - Parcel *is a* polygon

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2- Aggregation

- **Has-a** relationship
 - Each Dog **has a** Paw (dog is not a generalization of paw!)
- One class (Appendages) contains references to another class (Dog)
- Each line **has a** vertex (actually, at least two vertices (nodes))
- FYI... Aggregation is also known as Composition (one class is composed of things from another class(es))

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Example

- Car is a Vehicle – Inheritance
- Car has a set of Tires – Aggregation

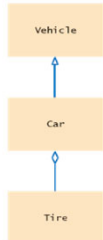
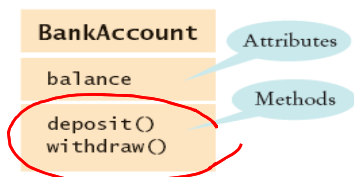


Figure 6
UML Notation for
Inheritance and Aggregation

3- Dependency

- Dependency occurs when a class uses or relies on another class
- This is a *Uses* relationship
 - Example: an application may depend on the `Scanner` class to read input
 - ArcGIS depends upon the `Mouse` class to enable user interaction

Class Diagram



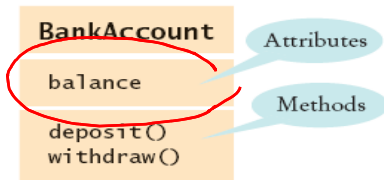
What type of Method behaviors are these?

This is an Example of Dependency

- The Deposit CLASS interacts with the Bank Account class to modify the Balance attribute.

ATTRIBUTES

Class Diagram



Attributes help define a given class and instantiate it into an object

Brainstorm...the Dog Class

- Name of the class =
- Methods=
 - Example of inheritance
 - Example of aggregation
 - Example of dependence
- Attributes?

Dog

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Instantiate into an *Object* (to make into an instance)

- Three features characterize objects:
 - **Identity**: specific attribute (property) settings have been made for the class. This distinguishes it from all other objects.
 - **State**: Describes the data stored in the object **WHERE DID THIS COME FROM?**
 - **Behavior**: describes the method in the object's **interface** through which the object can be used (how do we make the dog bark?)

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Instantiating the Dog CLASS

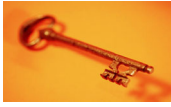
- CLASS (DOG)
- Attributes (Properties)
 - NAME = Scooby-Doo
 - HEIGHT = 36
 - WEIGHT = 145
- Methods
 - [Uses] bark- "Rooby roo"
 - etc.



Scooby-Doo

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Key Concepts

- Understand the difference between a CLASS and an OBJECT
- Understand new terms:
 - Encapsulation, polymorphism, superclass, subclass, behavior, attributes, instantiation
- Understand --and be able to differentiate-- the three types of behaviors

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Database Design Concepts and Practices

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Basic Steps in Database Design

- Understand and document the business' needs.
 - Problem statement
 - Business object types
 - Business relationships
 - Business constraints
- Create an ERM
- Data and process inventory
- Develop tuple types
- Tuple types to tables
 - Integrity
 - Implement the database



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Today's goal

- Become more familiar with database design.
- Learn to read and interpret a database design (aka, schema).

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Database Design

- Why spend so much time and effort?
 - Efficiency (speed, storage)
 - Client satisfaction
 - Flexibility
 - Cost savings realized

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Design Considerations

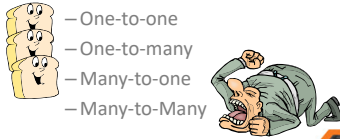
- Basic steps (described earlier)
- Data types (Data Modeling)
- Normalization
- With >1 table, relationships must be examined

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Relationships

- Determine where relationships exist between tables
- Determine the type of relationship that exists

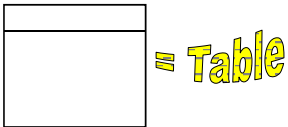
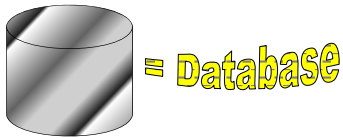


- One-to-one
- One-to-many
- Many-to-one
- Many-to-Many

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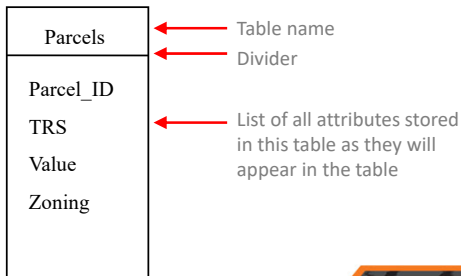
Generic Design Symbology



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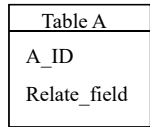
Generic Table Symbology



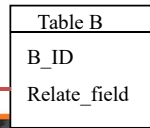
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Generic Relationship Symbology



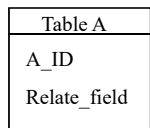
- Draw schema of RDB
- Determine relationship fields
- Connect



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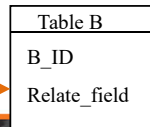
Symbolizing Relationship Type



- One-to-one $1..1 \rightarrow 1..1$
- One-to-many $1..1 \rightarrow 1..M$
- Zero?

1..1

1..M



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The Relationship Type...

- Also known as
 - Cardinality (ArcGIS terminology)
 - Multiplicity (UML terminology)

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Object Oriented Design

How does it fit?



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Generalized Process



Inception



Elaboration

- Construction
- Transition

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Elaboration Exercise

You will be building a new database listing and describing all things that are RED in color. Let's start with a brainstorming list!

Top



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Professional Hints and Tips

- Getting ready for job interviews
 - Social Media
 - Dress for success

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Questions...

- Your assignment
 - Follow the ReadMe.txt document in this week's exercise folder.



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