Concepts of Object-Oriented Programming

Peter Müller
Chair of Programming Methodology

Autumn Semester 2015
History of Programming Languages

1. Introduction

1950s
- Fortran I
- Cobol
- Algol 60

1960s
- Basic
- PL/I
- C
- Pascal
- Modula-2
- Ada 83

1970s
- LISP
- Scheme
- Prolog
- Common LISP
- SML
- Caml
- Haskell
- F#

1980s
- Simula 67
- Smalltalk
- Smalltalk 80
- Eiffel
- C++
- Oberon
- Modula-3
- Python
- Ruby
- Java
- JavaScript
- Scala
- C#

1990s
- Internet
- Multi-Core

2000s
- GUIs
- Networks

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1. Introduction

1.1 Requirements
1.2 Core Concepts
1.3 Language Concepts
1.4 Course Organization
1.5 Language Design
New Requirements in SW-Technology

- Quality
  - Documented Interfaces
- Reuse
  - Extendibility and Adaptability
- Computation as Simulation
  - Modeling Entities of the Real World
  - Describing Dynamic System Behavior
  - Running Simulations
- Communication
- Distributed Programming
  - Distribution of Data and Code
- Code
  - Adaptable Standard Functionality
- GUIs
  - Concurrency
Example: Reusing Imperative Programs

- Scenario: University Administration System
  - Models students and professors
  - Stores one record for each student and each professor in a repository
  - Procedure printAll prints all records in the repository
An Implementation in C

typedef struct {
    char *name;
    char *room;
    char *institute;
} Professor;

void printStudent( Student *s )
{ … }

void printProf( Professor *p )
{ … }

typedef struct {
    char *name;
    int regNum;
} Student;
typedef struct {
    enum { STU, PROF } kind;
    union {
        Student *s;
        Professor *p;
    } u;
} Person;

typedef Person **List;

void printAll( List l ) {
    int i;
    for ( i=0; l[i] != NULL; i++ )
        switch ( l[i] -> kind ) {
        case STU:
            printStudent( l[i] -> u.s );
            break;
        case PROF:
            printProf( l[i] -> u.p );
            break;
        }
}
Extending and Adapting the Program

- **Scenario: University Administration System**
  - Models students and professors
  - Stores one record for each student and each professor in a repository
  - Procedure printAll prints all records in the repository

- **Extension: Add assistants to system**
  - Add record and print function for assistants
  - Reuse old code for repository and printing
Step 1: Add Record and Print Function

```c
typedef struct {
    char *name;
    char *room;
    char *institute;
} Professor;

void printStudent( Student *s )
{
    ... 
}

typedef struct {
    char *name;
    int regNum;
} Student;

void printProf( Professor *p )
{
    ... 
}

typedef struct {
    char *name;
    int regNum;
} Student;

void printAssi( Assistant *a )
{
    ... 
}

typedef struct {
    char *name;
    char PhD_student; /* 'y', 'n' */
} Assistant;
```
Step 2: Reuse Code for Repository

```c
typedef struct {
    enum { STU, PROF, ASSI } kind;
    union {
        Student *s;
        Professor *p;
        Assistant *a;
    } u;
} Person;

typedef Person **List;

void printAll( List l ) {
    int i;
    for ( i=0; l[ i ] != NULL; i++ )
        switch ( l[ i ] -> kind ) {
            case STU:
                printStudent( l[ i ] -> u.s );
                break;
            case PROF:
                printProf( l[ i ] -> u.p );
                break;
            case ASSI:
                printAssi( l[ i ] -> u.a );
                break;
        }
}
```
Reuse in Imperative Languages

- No explicit language support for extension and adaptation
- Adaptation usually requires modification of reused code
- Copy-and-paste reuse
  - Code duplication
  - Difficult to maintain
  - Error-prone
New Requirements in SW-Technology

Quality

Reuse

Extendibility and Adaptability

Adaptable Standard Functionality

Distribution of Data and Code

Concurrency

Distributed Programming

Communication

Running Simulations

Modeling Entities of the Real World

Describing Dynamic System Behavior

Documented Interfaces

Computation as Simulation

GUIs
1.1 Introduction – Requirements

**Cooperating Program Parts with Well-Defined Interfaces**
- Documented Interfaces
- Distribution of Data and Code
- Communication

**Highly Dynamic Execution Model**
- Running Simulations
- Describing Dynamic System Behavior
- Concurrency

**Classification and Specialization**
- Adaptable Standard Functionality
- Extendibility and Adaptability

**Core Requirements**

- **Quality**
- Modeling Entities of the Real World

- **Correctness**
- Core Requirements
- Extendibility and Adaptability

- **Cooperating Program Parts with Well-Defined Interfaces**
- Core Requirements
- Extendibility and Adaptability

- **Highly Dynamic Execution Model**
- Core Requirements
- Extendibility and Adaptability

- **Classification and Specialization**
- Core Requirements
- Extendibility and Adaptability

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From Requirements to Concepts

What are the concepts of a programming paradigm

- That structure programs into cooperating program parts with well-defined interfaces?
- That are able to express classification and specialization of program parts without modifying reused code?
- That enable the dynamic adaptation of program behavior?
- That facilitate the development of correct programs?
1. Introduction

1.1 Requirements
1.2 Core Concepts
1.3 Language Concepts
1.4 Course Organization
1.5 Language Design
Object Model: The Philosophy

“The basic philosophy underlying object-oriented programming is to make the programs as far as possible reflect that part of the reality they are going to treat. It is then often easier to understand and to get an overview of what is described in programs. The reason is that human beings from the outset are used to and trained in the perception of what is going on in the real world. The closer it is possible to use this way of thinking in programming, the easier it is to write and understand programs.”

[Object-oriented Programming in the BETA Programming Language]
The Object Model

- A software system is a set of cooperating objects
- Objects have state and processing ability
- Objects exchange messages
Characteristics of Objects

- Objects have
  - State
  - Identity
  - Lifecycle
  - Location
  - Behavior

- Compared to imperative programming,
  - Objects lead to a different program structure
  - Objects lead to a different execution model
Object Identity: Example

- Consider
  \[ r = l.\text{rest}(); \quad r.\text{set}(4711); \quad \text{int } i = l.\text{next.get}(); \]
Interfaces and Encapsulation

- Objects have well-defined interfaces
  - Publicly accessible fields
  - Publicly accessible methods
- Implementation is hidden behind interface
  - Encapsulation
  - Information hiding
- Interfaces are the basis for describing behavior
Classification and Polymorphism

- **Classification:** Hierarchical structuring of objects
- **Objects belong to different classes simultaneously**
- **Substitution principle:** Subtype objects can be used wherever supertype objects are expected
Classification

- **Definition**

  *Classifying is a general technique to hierarchically structure knowledge about concepts, items, and their properties. The result is called classification.*
1.2 Introduction – Core Concepts

Classification of Vertebrates

Goal: Apply classification to software artifacts

Arrows represent the “is-a” relation

Vertebrate

Fish  Amphibian  Reptile  Mammal  Bird

Whale  Primate  Artiodactyl  ...

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Characteristics of Classifications

- We can classify objects or fields
- Classifications can be trees or DAGs
- Classifications of objects form “is-a” relation
- Classes can be abstract or concrete

Substitution principle

*Objects of subtypes can be used wherever objects of supertypes are expected*
Polymorphism

- **Definition of Polymorphism:**
  
  *The quality of being able to assume different forms*  
  [Merriam-Webster Dictionary]

- **In the context of programming:**
  
  *A program part is polymorphic if it can be used for objects of several classes*
Subtype Polymorphism

- Subtype polymorphism is a direct consequence of the substitution principle
  - Program parts working with supertype objects work as well with subtype objects
  - Example: printAll can print objects of class Person, Student, Professor, etc.

- Other forms of polymorphism (not core concepts)
  - Parametric polymorphism (generic types)
  - Ad-hoc polymorphism (method overloading)
### Parametric Polymorphism: Example

```java
class List<G> {
    G[] elems;
    void append(G p) { ... }
}
```

- Parametric polymorphism uses type parameters
- One implementation can be used for different types
- Type mismatches can be detected at compile time

```java
List<String> myList;
myList = new List<String>();
myList.append(“String”);
myList.append(myList);
```
Ad-hoc Polymorphism: Example

- Ad-hoc polymorphism allows several methods with the same name but different arguments
- Also called overloading
- No semantic concept: can be modeled by renaming easily

```java
class Any {
    void foo( Polar p ) { … }
    void foo( Coord c ) { … }
}

x.foo( new Coord( 5, 10 ) );
```
Specialization

- Definition of Specialization: Adding specific properties to an object or refining a concept by adding further characteristics.

- Example: Professional specialization
Specializing

- Start from general objects or types
- Extend these objects and their implementations (add properties)
- Requirement: Behavior of specialized objects is compliant to behavior of more general objects
- Program parts that work for the more general objects work as well for specialized objects
- Implementation inheritance, reuse
Example: Specialization

- Develop implementation for type Person
- Specialize it

```java
class Person {
    String name;
    ...
    void print() {
        System.out.println(name);
    }
}
```
Example: Specialization (cont’d)

- Inheritance of
  - Fields
  - Methods

- Methods can be overridden in subclasses

```java
class Student extends Person {
    int regNum;
    ...
    void print() {
        super.print();
        System.out.println( regNum );
    }
}

class Professor extends Person {
    String room;
    ...
    void print() {
        super.print();
        System.out.println( room );
    }
}
```
### Meeting the Requirements

**Cooperating Program Parts with Well-Defined Interfaces**
- Objects (data + code)
- Interfaces
- Encapsulation

**Highly Dynamic Execution Model**
- Active objects
- Message passing

**Classification and Specialization**
- Classification, subtyping
- Polymorphism
- Substitution principle

**Correctness**
- Interfaces
- Encapsulation
- Simple, powerful concepts
Core Concepts: Summary

- Core concepts of the OO-paradigm
  - Object model
  - Interfaces and encapsulation
  - Classification and polymorphism
- Core concepts are abstract concepts to meet the new requirements
- To apply the core concepts we need ways to express them in programs
- Language concepts enable and facilitate the application of the core concepts
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1.3 Language Concepts
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Example: Dynamic Method Binding

- Classification and polymorphism
  - Algorithms that work with supertype objects can be used with subtype objects
  - Subclass objects are specialized

- Dynamic binding: Method implementation is selected at runtime, depending on the type of the receiver object

```java
void printAll(Person[] l) {
    for (int i=0; l[i] != null; i++)
        l[i].print();
}
```
OO-Concepts and Imperative Languages

- What we have seen so far
  - New concepts are needed to meet new requirements
  - Core concepts serve this purpose
  - Language concepts are needed to express core concepts in programs

- Open questions
  - Why do we need OO-programming languages?
  - Can’t we use the language concepts as guidelines when writing imperative programs?

- Let’s do an experiment …
  - Writing object-oriented programs in C
Types and Objects

- Declare types

  ```
  typedef char* String;
  typedef struct sPerson Person;
  ```

- Declare records with
  - Fields
  - Methods (function pointers)

  ```
  struct sPerson {
    String name;
    void (*print)(Person*);
    String (*lastName)(Person*);
  };
  ```
Methods and Constructors

- Define methods

```c
void printPerson( Person *this ) {
    printf("Name: %s\n", this->name);
}

String LN_Person( Person *this )
{
    ... 
}
```

- Define constructors

```c
Person *PersonC( String n ) {
    Person *this = (Person *)
        malloc( sizeof( Person ) );
    this -> name = n;
    this -> print = printPerson;
    this -> lastName = LN_Person;
    return this;
}
```
Using the “Object”

- Declaration

- Use constructors, fields, and methods

```c
struct sPerson {
    String name;
    void (*print)(Person*);
    String (*lastName)(Person*);
};
```

```c
Person *p;
p = PersonC("Tony Hoare");
p->name = p->lastName(p);
p->print(p);
```
Inheritance and Specialization

- Copy code
- Adapt function signatures
- Define specialized methods

```c
typedef struct sStudent Student;
struct sStudent {
    String name;
    void (*print)( Student* );
    String (*lastName)( Student* );
    int regNum;
};

void printStudent( Student *this ) {
    printf("Name: %s\n", this->name);
    printf("No: %d\n", this->regNum);
}
```
Inheritance and Specialization (cont’d)

- Reuse LN_Person for Student
- View Student as Person (cast)

```c
Student *StudentC( String n, int r ) {
    Student *this = (Student *) malloc( sizeof( Student ) );
    this -> name = n;
    this -> print = printStudent;
    this -> lastName = (String (*)(Student*)) LN_Person;
    this -> regNum = r;
    return this;
}
```
Subclassing and Dynamic Binding

- Student has all fields and methods of Person
- Casts are necessary

- Array l can contain Person and Student objects
- Methods are selected dynamically

```c
Student *s;
Person *p;
s = StudentC( "Susan Roberts", 0 );
p = (Person *) s;
p -> name = p -> lastName( p );
p -> print( p );
```

```c
void printAll( Person **l ) {
    int i;
    for ( i=0; l[ i ] != NULL; i++ )
        l[ i ] -> print( l[ i ] );
}
```
Discussion of the C Solution: Pros

- We can express objects, fields, methods, constructors, and dynamic method binding
- By imitating OO-programming, the union in Person and the switch statement in printAll became dispensable
- The behavior of reused code (Person, printAll) can be adapted (to introduce Student) without changing the implementation
Discussion of the C Solution: Cons

- Inheritance has to be replaced by code duplication
- Subtyping can be simulated, but it requires
  - Casts, which is not type safe
  - Same memory layout of super and subclasses (same fields and function pointers in same order), which is extremely error-prone
- Appropriate language support is needed to apply object-oriented concepts
A Java Solution

class Person {
    String name;
    void print( ) {
        System.out.println( "Name: " + name );
    }
    String lastName( ) { … }
    Person( String n ) { name = n; }
}

class Student extends Person {
    int regNum;
    void print( ) {
        super.print( );
        System.out.println( "No: " + regNum );
    }
    Student( String n, int i ) {
        super( n );
        regNum = i;
    }
}

void printAll( Person[ ] l ) {
    for (int i=0; l[ i ] != null; i++)
        l[ i ].print( );
}

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Discussion of the Java Solution

- The Java solution uses
  - Inheritance to avoid code duplication
  - Subtyping to express classification
  - Overriding to specialize methods
  - Dynamic binding to adapt reused algorithms

- Java supports the OO-language concepts

- The Java solution is
  - Simpler and smaller
  - Easier to maintain (no duplicate code)
  - Type safe
Concepts: Summary

**Requirement**
- Highly Dynamic Execution Model
- Cooperating Program Parts with Interfaces
- Classification and Specialization
- Correctness

**Core Concept**
- Object Model
- Interfaces and Encapsulation
- Classification and Polymorphism

**Language Concept**
- Classes
- Inheritance
- Subtyping
- Dynamic Binding
- Etc.

**Language Constructs**
- Single Inheritance
- Multiple Inheritance
- Inheritance w/o Subtyping
- Etc.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Requirements
1.2 Core Concepts
1.3 Language Concepts
1.4 Course Organization
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After this Course, you should be able

- To understand the core and language concepts
- To understand language design trade-offs
- To compare OO-languages

- To learn new languages faster
- To apply language concepts and constructs correctly

- To write better object-oriented programs
Approach

- We discuss the
  - Concepts of
    as opposed to implementations, etc.
  - Object-Oriented
    as opposed to imperative, declarative
  - Programming
    as opposed to analysis, design, etc.

- We study and compare solutions in different languages such as C++, C#, Eiffel, Java, Python, and Scala
  - Java is used for most examples and exercises
- We look at code and analyze programs
Course Outline

2. Types and Subtyping
3. Inheritance
4. Static Safety
5. Parametric Polymorphism
6. Object Structures and Aliasing
7. Extended Typing
8. Object and Class Initialization
9. Object Consistency
10. Reflection
11. Higher-Order Features
Exams

- **Mid-term exam**
  - Written (1 hour)
  - 30% of the overall grade
  - Friday, November 06, 9:00 – 10:00
  - No registration required

- **End-term exam**
  - Written (2 hours)
  - 70% of the overall grade
  - Thursday, December 17, 9:15 – 11:15
  - Registration required

- Exams will be in English
Course Infrastructure

- Web page: www.pm.inf.ethz.ch/education/courses/COOP.html

- Slides will be available on the web page two days before the lecture
  - Exercise assignments and solutions are published on Friday

- Responsible assistant: Dimitar Asenov
dimitar.asenov@inf.ethz.ch
Exercise Sessions

- Friday, starting September 25

- Dimitar Asenov: 8:15 – 10:00 CHN D 42
  - Last name A – L

- Malte Schwerhoff: 8:15 – 10:00 CAB G57
  - Last name M – Z

- Lucas Brutschy: 10:15 – 12:00 CHN D 42
  - Last name A – L

- Caterina Urban: 10:15 – 12:00 CHN D 44
  - Last name M – Z
1. Introduction

1.1 Requirements
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What is a Good OO-Language?

- One that many people use?
  - No! (Or do you think JavaScript is a good language?)

- One that makes programmers productive?
  - No! (Or would you feel good if the Airbus flight controller was written in Python?)

- A good language should resolve design trade-offs in a way suitable for its application domain
Design Goals: Simplicity

- Syntax and semantics can easily be understood by users and implementers of the language

- But not small number of constructs

- Simple languages: BASIC, Pascal, C

It is not known whether the Java 5 type system (generics) is decidable

```
factorial ( i: INTEGER ): INTEGER

require 0 <= i

once
  if i <= 1 then Result := 1
  else
    Result := i
    Result := Result * factorial ( i - 1 )
  end
end
```
Design Goals: Expressiveness

- Language can (easily) express complex processes and structures
- Expressive languages: C#, Scala, Python
- Often conflicting with simplicity

```scala
def simplify( expr: Expr ): Expr =
expr match {
  case UnOp( "–", UnOp("–", e) ) => e
  case BinOp( "+", e, Number(0) ) => e
  case BinOp( "*", e, Number(1) ) => e
  case _ => expr
}
```

Scala
Design Goals: (Static) Safety

- Language discourages errors and allows errors to be discovered and reported, ideally at compile time
- Safe languages: Java, C#, Scala
- Often conflicting with expressiveness and performance

```java
int foo( List<Integer> l, int i ) {
    if ( l.get( 0 ) != i ) return i / 5;
    else return 0;
}
```

```java
List<Integer> l;
l = new ArrayList<Integer>();
l.add( 7 );
foo( l, "Hello" );
```

```python
def foo( l, i ):
    if l[0] != i: return i / 5
    else: return 0
```

```python
l = []
l.append( 7 )
foo( l, "Hello" )
```
Design Goals: Modularity

- Language allows modules to be compiled separately
- Modular languages: Java, C#, Scala
- Often conflicting with expressiveness and performance

```c
int foo( int p ) {
    return p;
}
```

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main( int argc, char* argv[ ] ) {
    printf( "%d\n", bar(5, 7) );
    printf( "%d\n", bar() );
    return 0;
}
```

Client.o: ...
undefined reference to `__bar'
Design Goals: Performance

- Programs written in the language can be executed efficiently
- Efficient languages: C, C++, Fortran
- Often conflicting with safety, productivity, and simplicity

C++ arrays
- Sequence of memory locations
- Access is simple look-up (only 2-5 machine instructions)

Java arrays
- Sequence of memory locations plus length
- Access is look-up plus bound-check
Design Goals: Productivity

- Language leads to low costs of writing programs
- Closely related to expressiveness
- Languages for high productivity: Visual Basic, Python
- Often conflicting with static safety

```python
def qsort( lst ):
    if len( lst ) <= 1:
        return lst

    pivot = lst.pop( 0 )

    greater_eq = \
    qsort( [ i for i in lst if i >= pivot ] )

    lesser = \
    qsort( [ i for i in lst if i < pivot ] )

    return lesser + [ pivot ] + greater_eq
```

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Design Goals: Backwards Compatibility

- Newer language versions work and interface with programs in older versions

- Backwards compatible languages: Java, C

- Often in conflict with simplicity, performance, and expressiveness

```java
class Tuple<T> {
    T first; T second;

    void set( T first, T second ) {
        this.first = first;
        this.second = second;
    }
}

class Client {
    static void main( String[ ] args ) {
        Tuple t = new Tuple();
        t.set( "Hello", new Client() );
    }
}
```