



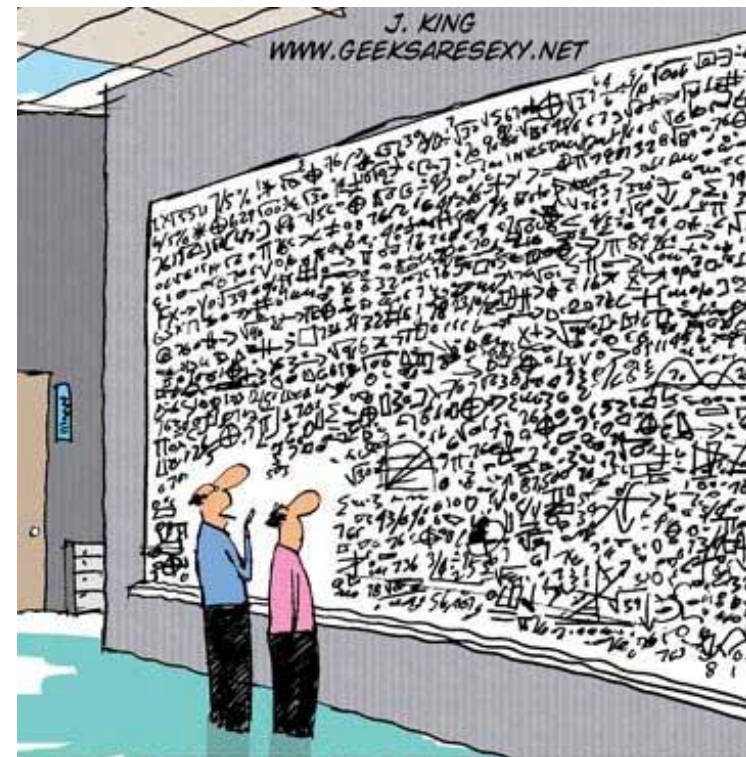
# Separation of Concerns

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# Motivation

- We develop software with several quality attributes in mind
  - Reusable
  - Flexible
  - Reliable, etc.
- Software complexity always grows
  - New challenges for software development



*"...And that, in simple terms, is what's wrong with your software design."*

# [ Separation of Concerns ]

*In order to master complexity, one has to deal with one important issue (or concern) at a time.*

**Dijkstra, 1976**

- Development techniques have been proposed in the last 40 years to support better separation of concerns

# [ Structured Programming ]

- Functions and Procedures
  - Abstractions to modularize actions
- Data
  - Input or output of actions
- Actions and data are designed and implemented apart
  - High level programming

# [ OO Programming ]

- Higher level abstractions (closer to human reasoning)
  - Objects, not functions
- Objects put together data and actions in a single entity
- An OO program is composed of several objects talking to each other

# Examples of Objetos

- Bank

- Financial entity



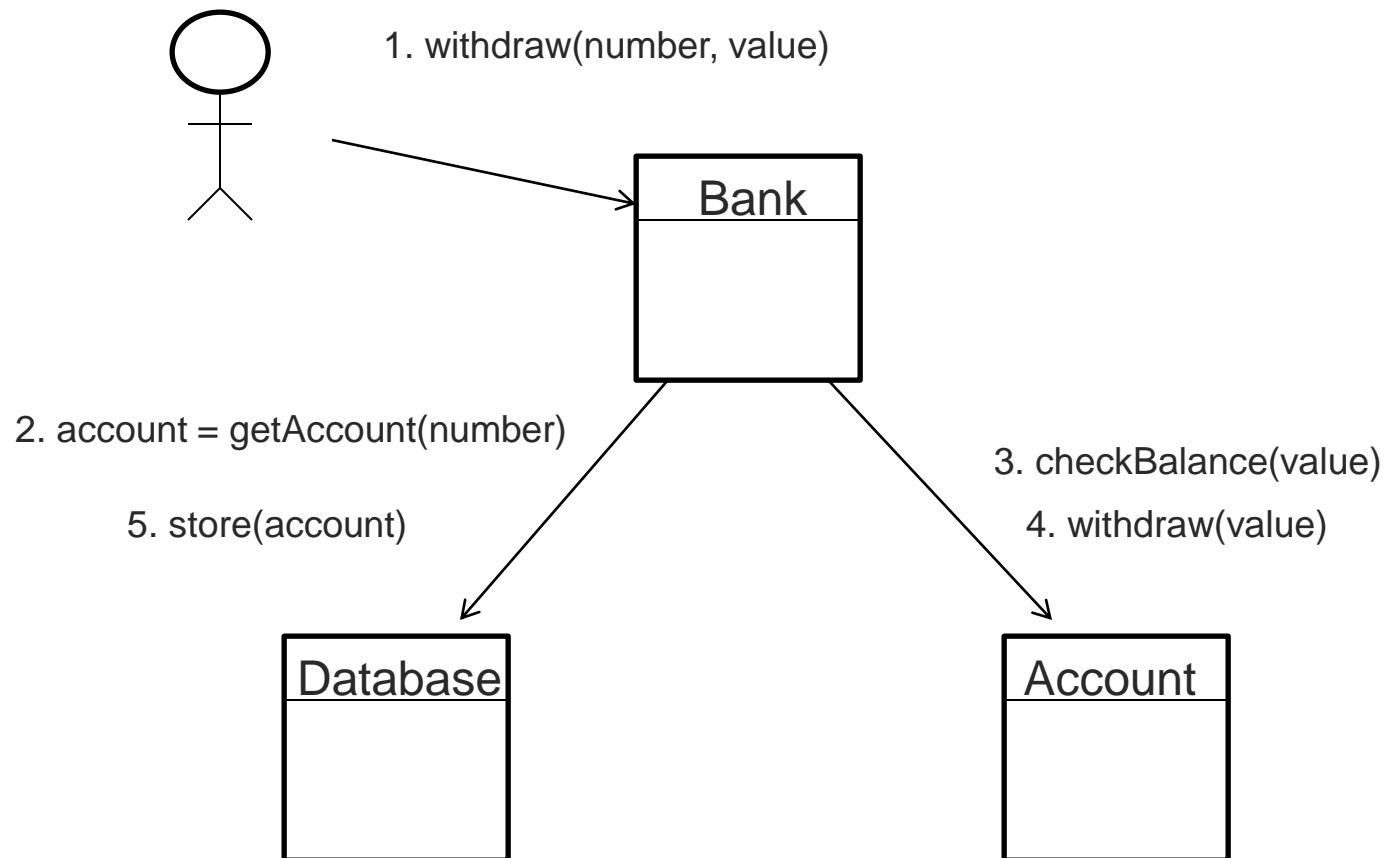
- Account

- An ordinary client account in the bank

- Database (of accounts)

- Archive to store accounts

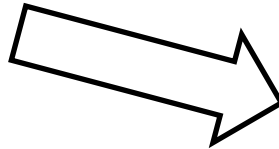
# [ Dynamics of Withdraw ]



# [ Example: Account Object ]

Account
number = 12.456-X balance = 120.00
withdraw(value) deposit(value)

withdraw(20.00)



Account
number = 12.456-X balance = 100.00
withdraw(value) deposit(value)



*States of the object Account*

# [ Class Account in Java ]

```
public class Account {  
  
    private String number;  
    private double balance;  
  
    public void withdraw(double value) {  
        if (getBalance() >= value)  
            setBalance(getBalance() - value);  
        else { /*erro!*/ }  
    }  
  
    public void credit(double value) {  
        setBalance(getBalance() + value);  
    }  
  
    ...  
}
```



# Issues with OOP

- Software complexity needs to be addressed (beyond OOP)
- Quality attributes are not properly supported by OOP
- Separation of concerns
  - OOP supports separation of functional requirements 
  - OOP does not care about separation of non-functional requirements 

# Classification of Concerns

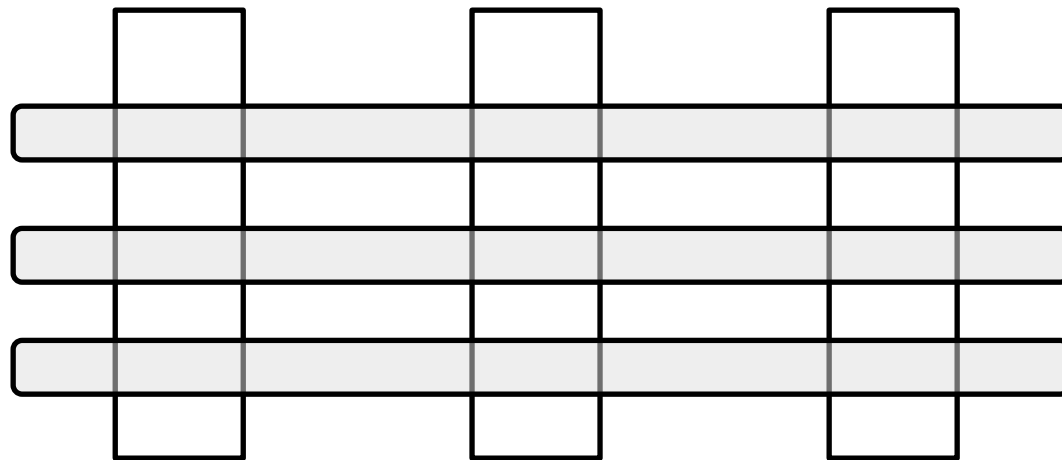
- Core concerns
  - Functional concerns
- Crosscutting concerns
  - Quality of service
  - Organizational concerns
  - Global system concerns

# [ Crosscutting Concerns ]

- Concerns implemented by several modules of the system and mixed up with other concerns
- Two typical problems
  - Scattering
  - Tangling
- It is hard to change, remove or evolve a crosscutting concern

# [ Representation ]

Client Requirements      Account Requirements      Financial Requirements



**Crosscutting  
Concerns**

Security  
Robustness  
Performance

**Core Concerns**

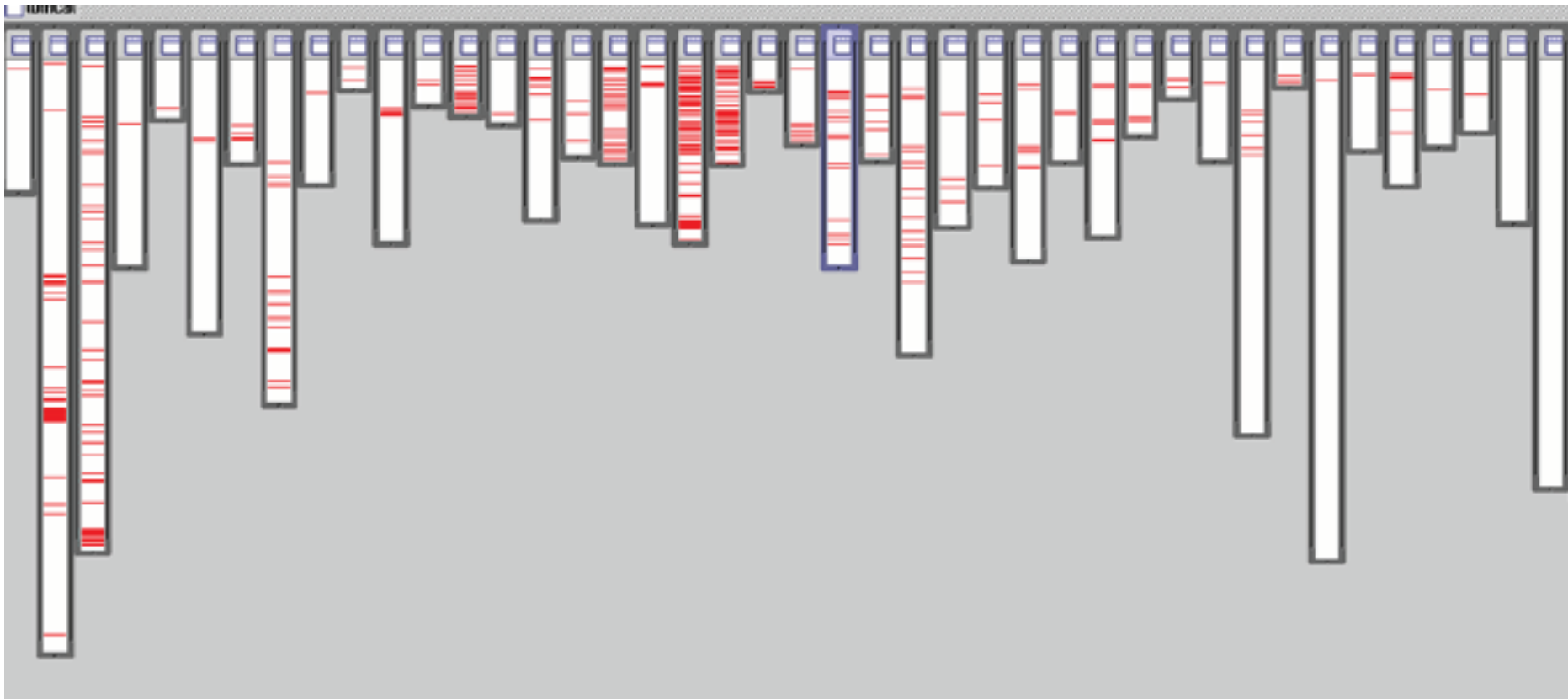
# Example of Logging in Java

```
public class Account {  
  
    private String number;  
    private double balance;  
  
    public void withdraw(double value) {  
        if (getBalance() >= value) {  
            setBalance(getBalance() - value);  
            System.out.println("Success withdrawn!");  
        }  
    }  
    ...  
}
```



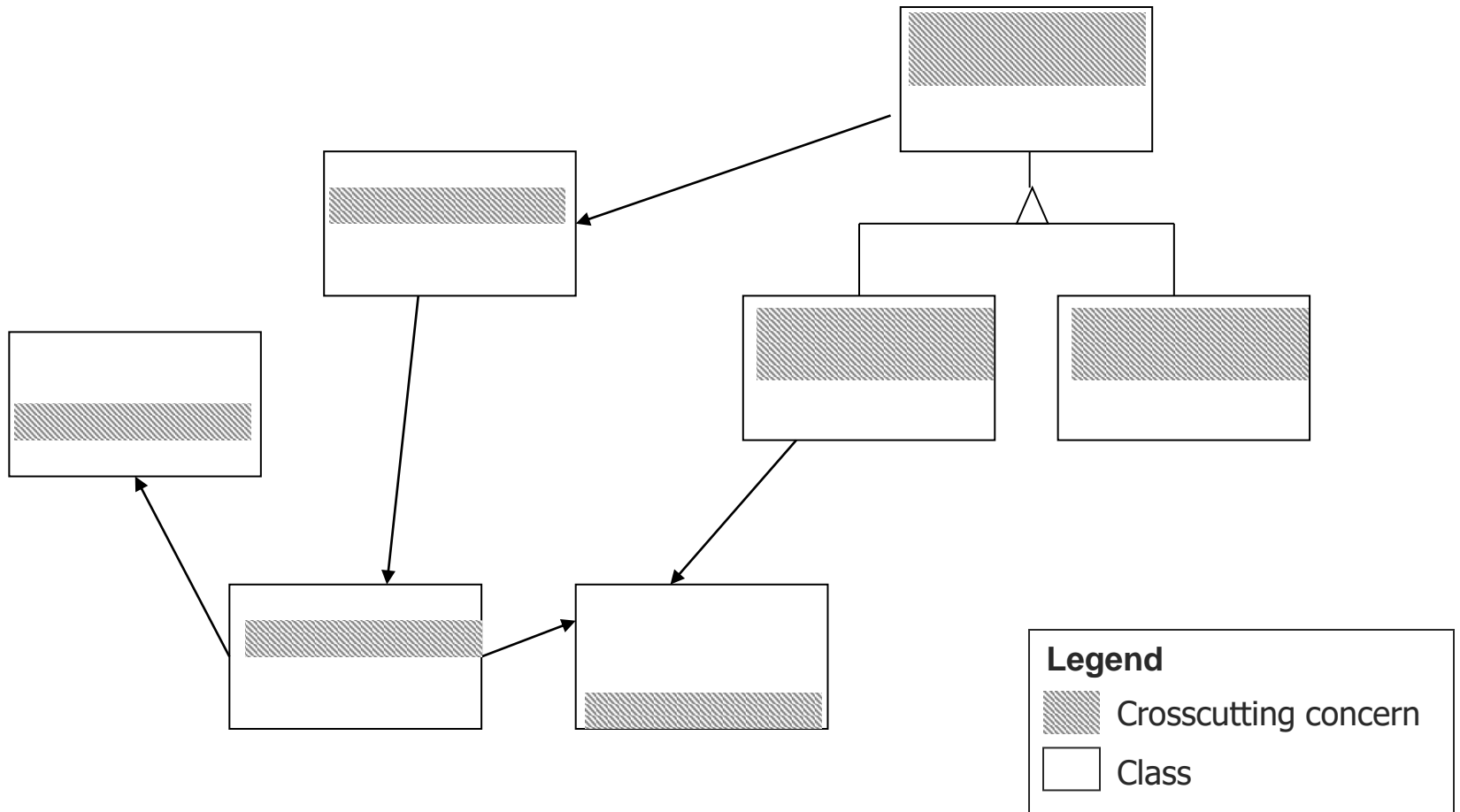
The red code implements Logging. It is scattered across several parts of the system code.

# [ Logging in Tomcat ]

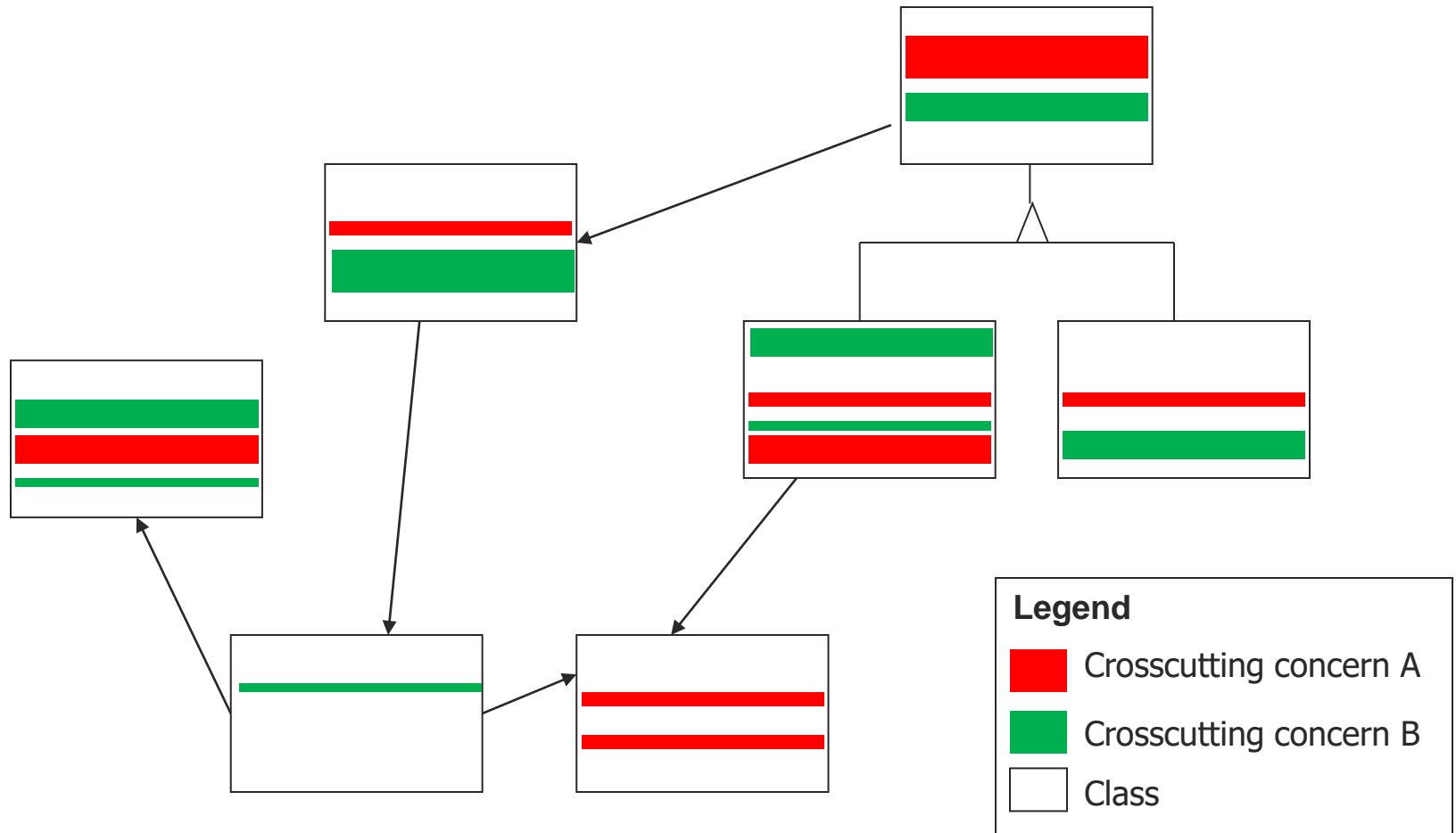


The red code implements Logging. It is scattered across several parts of the system code.

# [ Scattering ]



# [Tangling



# [ Bibliography ]

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- Ian Sommerville. **Software Engineering**, 9th Edition. Addison-Wesley, 2010.
  - Section 21.1 Separation of Concerns