

## 10.5 — Dependencies

BY ALEX ON AUGUST 23RD, 2016 | LAST MODIFIED BY ALEX ON JANUARY 23RD, 2020

So far, we've explored 3 types of relationships: composition, aggregation, and association. We've saved the simplest one for last: dependencies.

In casual conversation, we use the term dependency to indicate that an object is reliant upon another object for a given task. For example, if you break your foot, you are dependent on crutches to get around (but not otherwise). Flowers are dependent upon bees to pollinate them, in order to grow fruit or propagate (but not otherwise).

**A dependency occurs when one object invokes another object's functionality** in order to accomplish some specific task. This is a **weaker relationship** than an association, but still, **any change to object being depended upon may break functionality in the (dependent) caller**. A dependency is **always a unidirectional relationship**.

A good example of a dependency that you've already seen many times is `std::cout` (of type `std::ostream`). Our classes that use `std::cout` use it in order to accomplish the task of printing something to the console, but not otherwise.

For example:

```

1  #include <iostream>
2
3  class Point
4  {
5  private:
6      double m_x, m_y, m_z;
7
8  public:
9      Point(double x=0.0, double y=0.0, double z=0.0): m_x(x), m_y(y), m_z(z)
10     {
11     }
12
13     friend std::ostream& operator<< (std::ostream &out, const Point &point);
14 };
15
16 std::ostream& operator<< (std::ostream &out, const Point &point)
17 {
18     // Since operator<< is a friend of the Point class, we can access Point's members directly.
19     out << "Point(" << point.m_x << ", " << point.m_y << ", " << point.m_z << ")";
20
21     return out;
22 }
23
24
25 int main()
26 {
27     Point point1(2.0, 3.0, 4.0);
28
29     std::cout << point1;
30
31     return 0;
32 }
```

In the above code, Point isn't directly related to `std::cout`, but it has a dependency on `std::cout` since `operator<<` uses `std::cout` to print the Point to the console.

### Dependencies vs Association in C++

There's typically some confusion about what differentiates a dependency from an association.

In C++, **associations are a relationship between two classes at the class level**. That is, **one class keeps a direct or indirect "link" to the associated class as a member**. For example, a Doctor class has an array of pointers to its Patients as a member. You can always ask the Doctor who its patients are. The Driver class holds the id of the Car the driver object owns as an integer member. The Driver always knows what Car is associated with it.

**Dependencies typically are not represented at the class level** -- that is, **the object being depended on is not linked as a member**. Rather, **the object being depended on is typically instantiated as needed (like opening a file to write data to), or passed into a function as a parameter (like std::ostream in the overloaded operator<< above)**.

### Humor break

Dependencies (courtesy of our friends at [xkcd](#)):

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Of course, you and I know that this is actually a reflexive association!



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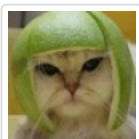


**Michael Stef**

[October 13, 2018 at 1:01 am · Reply](#)

in the section: "Dependencies vs Association in C++"

Since the dependent is the caller, I'am not sure but should it be "object we depend on" instead "dependent object" ?



Alex

[October 15, 2018 at 9:31 am · Reply](#)

I think you're correct. Lesson updated. Thanks!