Operation Contracts

CSE 3311 & 5324 Christoph Csallner University of Texas at Arlington (UTA)

Motivation

- Operation contract = (pre- and)
 postcondition of a step in a use-case scenario
- CL, Chapter 11

- Operation contracts
 - Part of use-case modeling
- An operation contract
 - Details one step of a use-case scenario
 - Describes system-internal state change

Review

- Use-case = Text story
 - Main success scenario
 - Error scenarios
- Scenario = Sequence of steps or actions
 - Ping-pong between primary actor and system
 - (Action by primary actor, [system response])*
- Treat system as a single black box
- System Sequence Diagram
 - Rephrases each action by the primary actor as a method signature
 - Method signature = system operation

Review: System Sequence Diagram

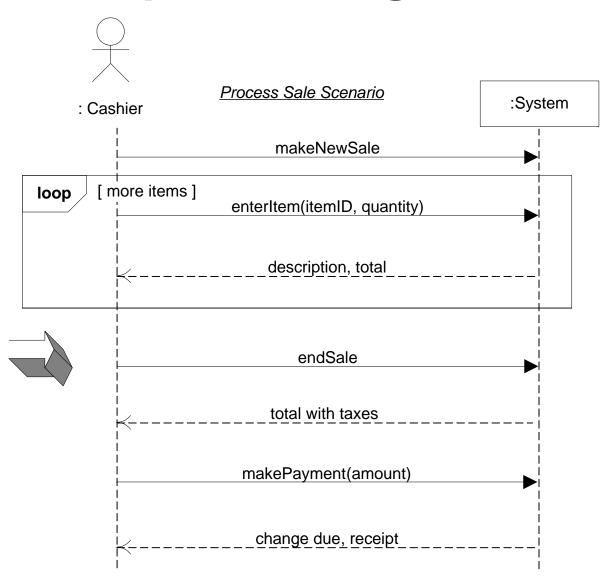
Simple cash-only *Process Sale* scenario:

- 1. Customer arrives at a POS checkout with goods and/or services to purchase.
- 2. Cashier starts a new sale.
- 3. Cashier enters item identifier.
- 4. System records sale line item and presents item description, price, and running total.

Cashier repeats steps 3-4 until indicates done.

- 5. System presents total with taxes calculated.
- 6. Cashier tells Customer the total, and asks for payment.
- 7. Customer pays and System handles payment.

...



Terminology

UML vs. Object-oriented languages

- Operation ---
- Method --
- Event ---

Terminology

UML

- Operation
- Method
- Event

vs. Object-oriented languages

- -- Method signature: Name, param types
- -- Method body: Code / implementation
- -- Method invocation: Method call

Operation Contract Template

- Name of operation + parameters
- Use-cases this operation occurs in
- Precondition
 - State of objects in domain model before operation
- Postcondition
 - State of objects in domain model after operation
- Pre- and post-conditions may be expressed in
 - Natural language: Quick and informal
 - Object Constraint Language (OCL) or other formal lang.
 - Hybrid

Possible State Changes

- Contents of sets (recall: Set shown as box)
 - Who exists?
 - Objects may be added to / deleted from a set
- Contents of relations (Relation = set of tuples)
 - Who is associated with whom?
 - Tuples may be added to / deleted from a relation
- State of object attributes
 - Value of attributes may change

Guideline

- Write post-condition in past tense
 - Observation about state change that arose from an operation

Recall the System Sequence Diagram

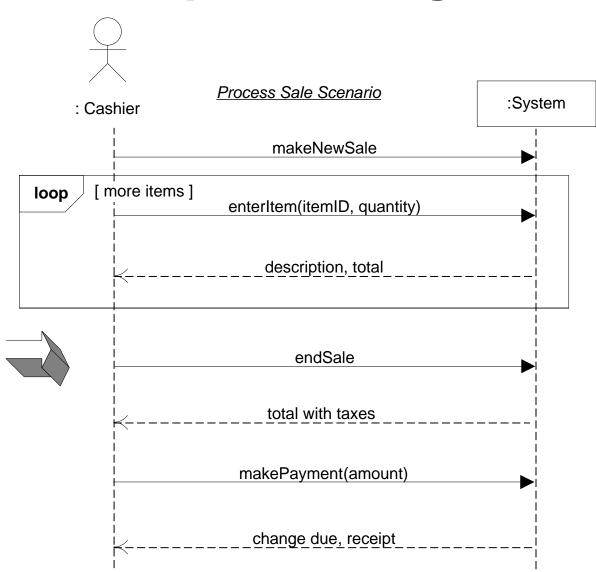
Simple cash-only *Process Sale* scenario:

- 1. Customer arrives at a POS checkout with goods and/or services to purchase.
- 2. Cashier starts a new sale.
- 3. Cashier enters item identifier.
- 4. System records sale line item and presents item description, price, and running total.

Cashier repeats steps 3-4 until indicates done.

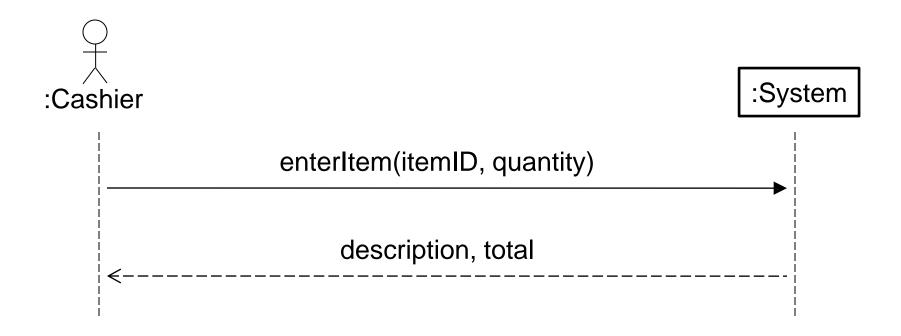
- 5. System presents total with taxes calculated.
- 6. Cashier tells Customer the total, and asks for payment.
- 7. Customer pays and System handles payment.

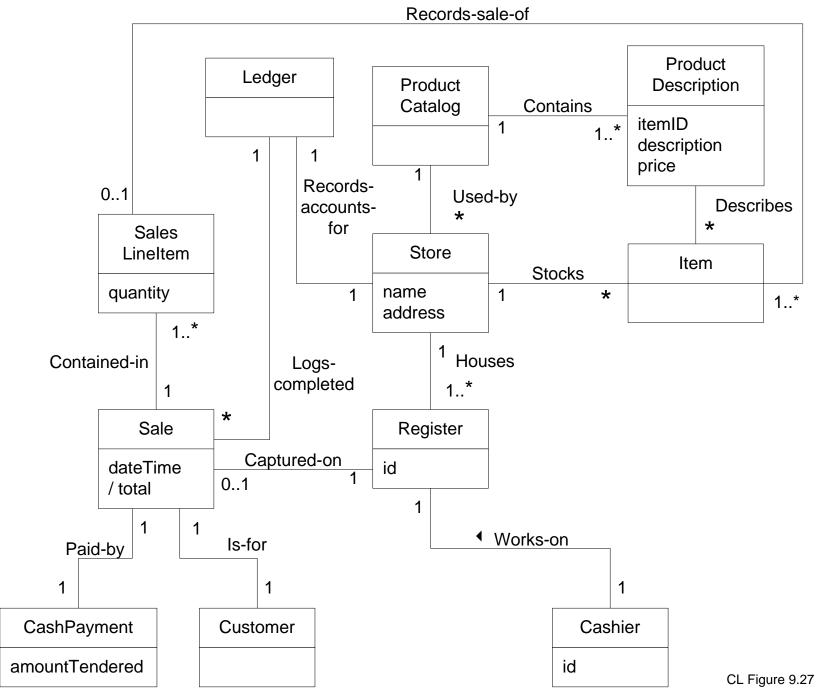
...



POS Example

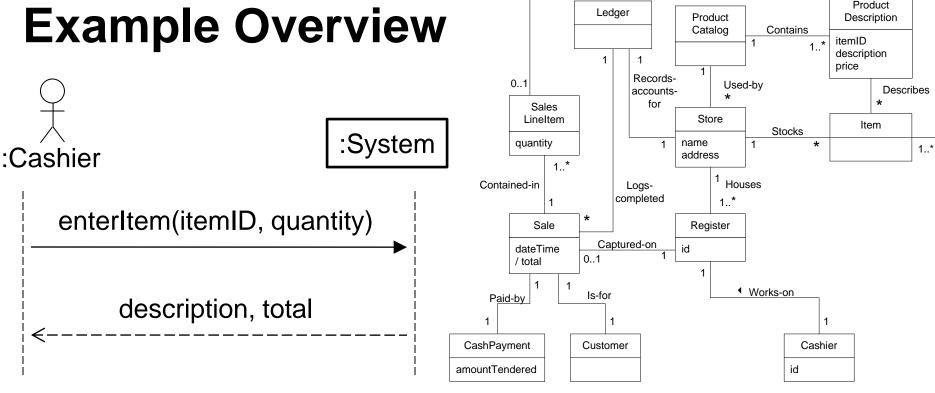
Excerpt of system sequence diagram:





Example Operation Contract

- enterItem(itemID, quantity)
- In use-cases: Process Sale
- Precondition
 - There is a sale underway
- Postcondition
 - A SalesLineItem instance sli was created
 - sli was associated with the current Sale
 - sli.quantity became quantity
 - sli was associated with a ProductDescription, based on itemId match
- (Bold = part of the domain model)



Records-sale-of

- Postcondition of enterItem(itemID, quantity):
 - A SalesLineItem instance sli was created
 - sli was associated with the current Sale
 - sli.quantity became quantity
 - sli was associated with a ProductDescription, based on itemId match



IN-CLASS EXERCISE: OPERATION CONTRACTS

Create Operation Contracts

- Get together with your team
- Add operation contracts to a main success scenario
 - 1. Pick the main success scenario of a use-case you defined for your project inception
 - Add post-conditions to each step of the main success scenario
- Be prepared to present your results