UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE OURO PRETO

CAMPUS OURO PRETO - OURO PRETO CIÊNCIA DA COMPUTAÇÃO - 23.2 DISCIPLINA BCC 264

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Sprint 1 – Teoria dos Sistemas



Casos de uso

Caso 1: System vazio

Tipo 1: construtor

System s1(double initial Value = 0);

Tipo 2: setando o valor

System s1();

s1.setValue(double initialValue = 0);

System s1

Caso 2: Flow sozinho

Tipo 1: construtor

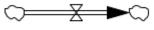
Flow f1(Element *origin = null, Element *destiny = null);

Tipo 2: setando os valores

Flow f1();

f1.setOrigin(Element *origin = null);

f1.setDestiny(Element *destiny = null);



Flow f1

Caso 3: Variable sozinha

Tipo 1: construtor

Variable v1(double initialValue = 0, Element *out = null);

Tipo 2: setando os valores

Variable v1();

v1.setInitialValue(double initialValue = 0);

v1.setDestiny(Element *out = null);



Caso 4: Model vazio

Tipo 1: construtor

Model c1(Element *elements = null);

Tipo 2: setando os Elements

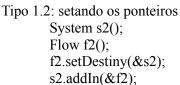
Model c1();

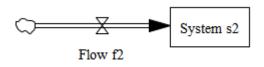
c1.addElement(Element *elements = null);

Caso 5: System com um Flow

Tipo 1: System com um Flow de entrada

```
Tipo 1.1: construtor
System s2();
Flow f2(null, &s2);
s2.addIn(&f2);
```

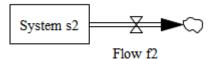




Tipo 2: System com Flow de saída

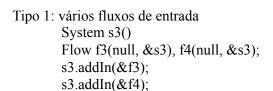
Tipo 2.1: construtor

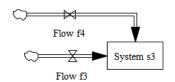
```
System s2();
Flow f2(&s2, null);
s2.addOut(&f2);
```



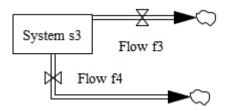
Tipo 2.2: setando os ponteiros System s2(); Flow f2(); f2.setOrigin(&s2); s2.addOut(&f2);

Caso 6: System com vários Flows





Tipo2: vários fluxos de saída System s3() Flow f3(&s3, null), f4(&s3, null); s3.addOut(&f3); s3.addOut(&f4);



Tipo 3: várias entradas e várias saídas

System s3()

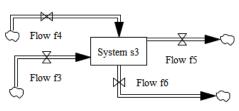
Flow f3(&s3, null), f4(&s3, null), f5(null, &s3), f6(null, &s3);

s3.addOut(&f3);

s3.addOut(&f4);

s3.addIn(&f5);

s3.addIn(&f6);



Caso 7: System com um Variable

Tipo 1: construtor System s3(); Variable v2(0, &s3); s3.addIn(&v2);

Tipo 2: setando os ponteiros System s3(); Variable v2(); v2.setDestiny(&s3); s3.addIn(&v2);

Variable v2 System s3

Variable v4

Variable v3

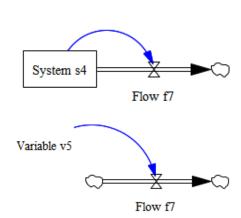
Caso 8: System com varias Variables

Tipo 1: vários Variables de entrada System s3() Variable v3(0, &s3), v4(0, &s3); s3.addIn(&v3); s3.addIn(&v4);

Caso 9: Elements aponta para um Elements

Tipo 1: System aponta para um Flow System s4() Flow f7() f7.addIn(&s4)

Tipo 2: Variable aponta para um Flow Variable v5() Flow f7() f7.addIn(&v5)



System s3

Caso 10: remover Elements

Tipo 1 : removendo de System
System s5()
Flow f8(null, &s5), f9(&s5, null);
s5.removeIn(f8);
s5.removeOut(f9)

Critério de aceitação

```
Model m();
System Q1(100), Q2(0), Q3(100), Q4(0), Q5(0);
Flow f(&Q1, &Q2), r(&Q2, &Q5), t(&Q5, &Q3), g(&Q1, &Q3), u(&Q3, &Q4),v(&Q4 &Q1);
m.addElement(&Q1);
                                                                           Q4
m.addElement(&Q2);
m.addElement(&Q3);
m.addElement(&Q4);
m.addElement(&Q5);
                                                         Q1
m.addElement(&f);
m.addElement(&r);
                                                                                    Q3
m.addElement(&t);
m.addElement(&g);
m.addElement(&u);
m.addElement(&v);
                                                                 Q2
v.addIn(&Q4);
u.addIn(&Q3);
g.addIn(&Q1);
f.addIn(&Q1);
t.addIn(&Q2);
r.addIn(&Q2);
                                                                               Q5
cout << m.runModel() << endl;</pre>
Cenário de teste
Model exp();
System pop1(100), pop2(0);
Flow exponencial(&pop1, &pop2);
                                            pop1
                                                                                  pop2
                                                            exponencial
exponencial.addIn(&pop1);
exponcial.execute(function(Element *origin, Element *destiny, vector<Element> *){return 0.01
* this.in[]->getInitialValue()});
exp.addElement(&pop1, &pop2);
exp.addElement(&exponencial);
cout << exp.runModel() << endl;</pre>
Model log();
System p1(100), p2(10);
Flow logistica(&p1, &p2);
                                               p1
                                                                                    p2
                                                                logistica
logistica.addIn(&p2);
logistica.execute(function(Element *origin, Element *destiny, vector<Element> *){return 0.01
* this.in[0]->getInitialValue() * (1 - \text{this.in}[0]->getInitialValue()/70));
log.addElement(&p1, &p2);
log.addElement(&logistica);
log.runModel()
```

UML

