50.003 Elements of Software Construction
Problem Set 1
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Exercise 1.2 & 1.3 – Railway Network API

Broadly, a NetworkManager sends global update signals to update the positions of Train objects according to their pre-set movement speed. This implementation prioritizes only safety and not efficiency, meaning that a lot of Trains will be waiting for Junctions and Tracks to be cleared.

class NetworkManager	// Manages the network through a set of rules
RailNetwork railNetwork List<Train> trains	 **association 0..***

void Update()
void move(Train t)
 	
void wait(Train t)
	// updates the global time and all train positions
	// moves Train t by its moveSpeed, increasing its position. if at the end of a Track and the Junction ahead is empty, set Track.isOccupied to false, then move the train to a Junction
	// called when the Junction or Track ahead is occupied

class Train	
int trainID int trainType Engine engine RailObject currentlyOn double moveSpeed double position Route trainRoute	 // 0 – broad, 1 – meter, 2 - narrow **association 1** **association 1** // Train object's position on the Track (0f-1.0f)
void changeEngine(int type)	// called when the Train object is at a Junction, has trainType 2 and has an upcoming waypoint on its trainRoute. Creates a new Engine and assigns it to this Train.

class Engine	
int engineID	

class Route	
List<Junction> waypoints	// list of target Junctions
void push() void pop()	

class RailNetwork	// Loosely analagous to a Graph Object

List<Track> tracks
List<Junction> junctions
	// Loosely analagous to Graph Edges
	// Loosely analagous to Graph Nodes
	both associations 0..*

void addTrack(int id) void removeTrack(int id) void addJunction(int id) void removeJunction(int id)	

abstract class RailObject	
int id boolean isOccupied	

class Track extends RailObject	
int trackType double trackLength Junction startJunction Junction endJunction	 // 0 – broad, 1 – meter, 2 – narrow **association 1** **association 1**

class Junction extends RailObject	
List<Track> adjacencyList	**association 0..***

Exercise 2 – Complex Number Calculator

Usage:

```
num1 = ComplexNumber(3,0.5f);
num2 = ComplexNumber(2,0.5f);
print(Calculator.add(num1, num2));

>> 5.0 + 1.0i
```

abstract class ComplexNumber	

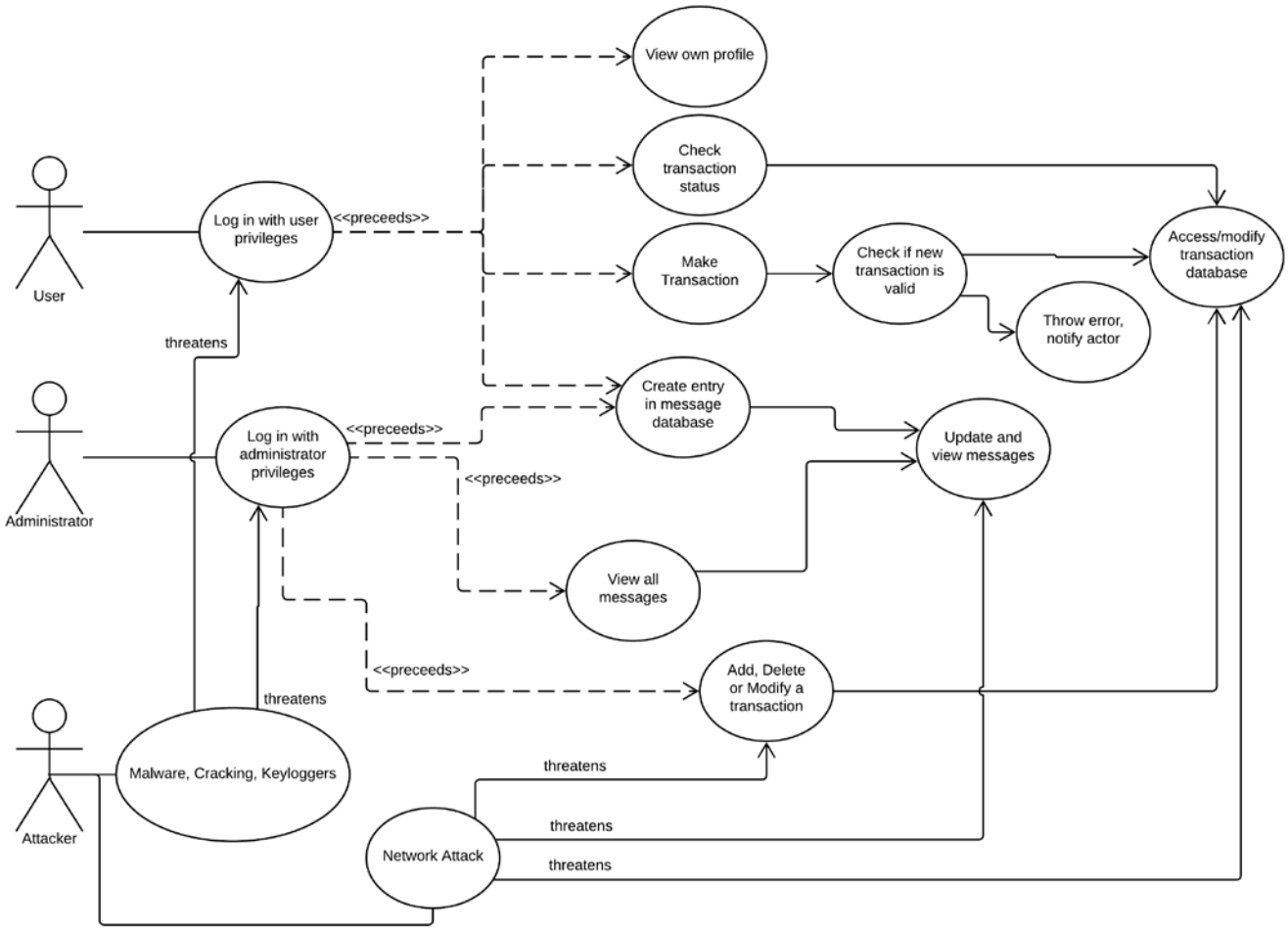
class ComplexNumberRect extends ComplexNumber	
double r double i	// real part // imaginary part
ComplexNumberRect(double r, double i) String toString()	 // Format the print output as r if i = 0, i if r = 0, or r + i otherwise.

class ComplexNumberPolar extends ComplexNumber	
double r double theta	// radius // angle
ComplexNumberPolar(double r, double theta) String toString()	 // Format the print output as r if theta = 0, theta if r = 0, or r + theta otherwise.

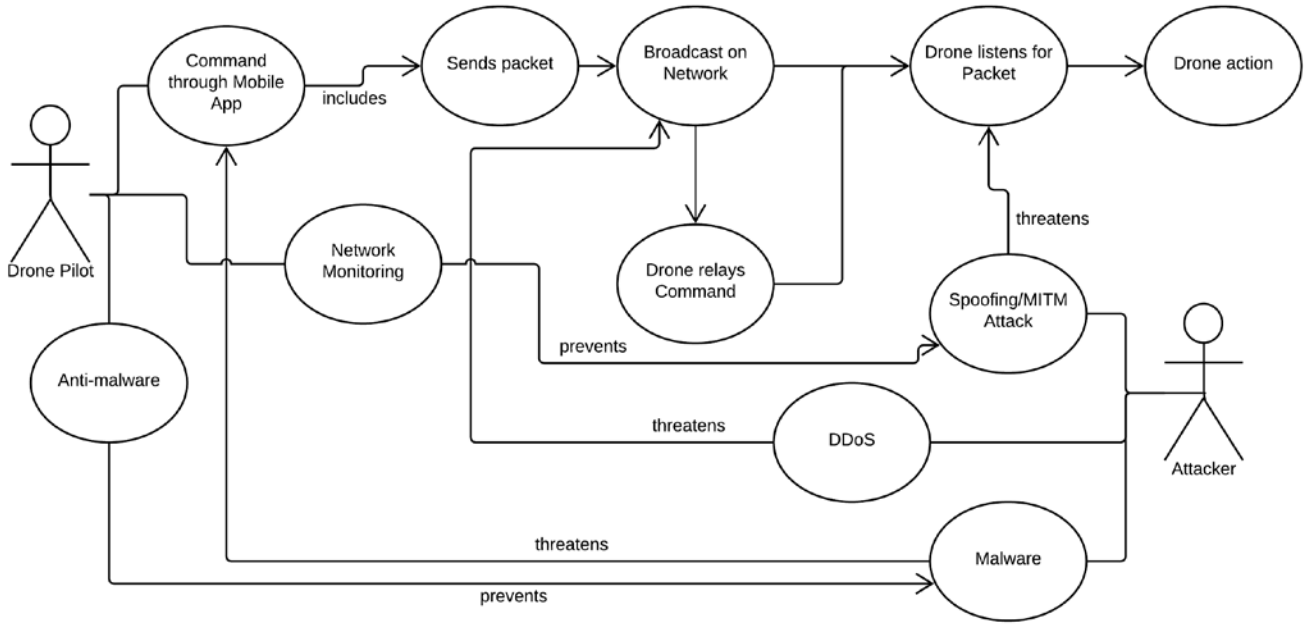
class Calculator	

ComplexNumber add(ComplexNumber num1, ComplexNumber num2)
ComplexNumber subtract(ComplexNumber num1, ComplexNumber num2)
ComplexNumber multiply(ComplexNumber num1, ComplexNumber num2)
ComplexNumber divide(ComplexNumber num1, ComplexNumber num2)
	// addition and subtraction work by applying the operators to the real parts and imaginary parts of num1 and num2 respectively.
	// multiplication follows the formula (x + yi)(u + vi) = (xu + yv) + (xv + yu)i
	// division involves calculating the conjugate and multiplying by it

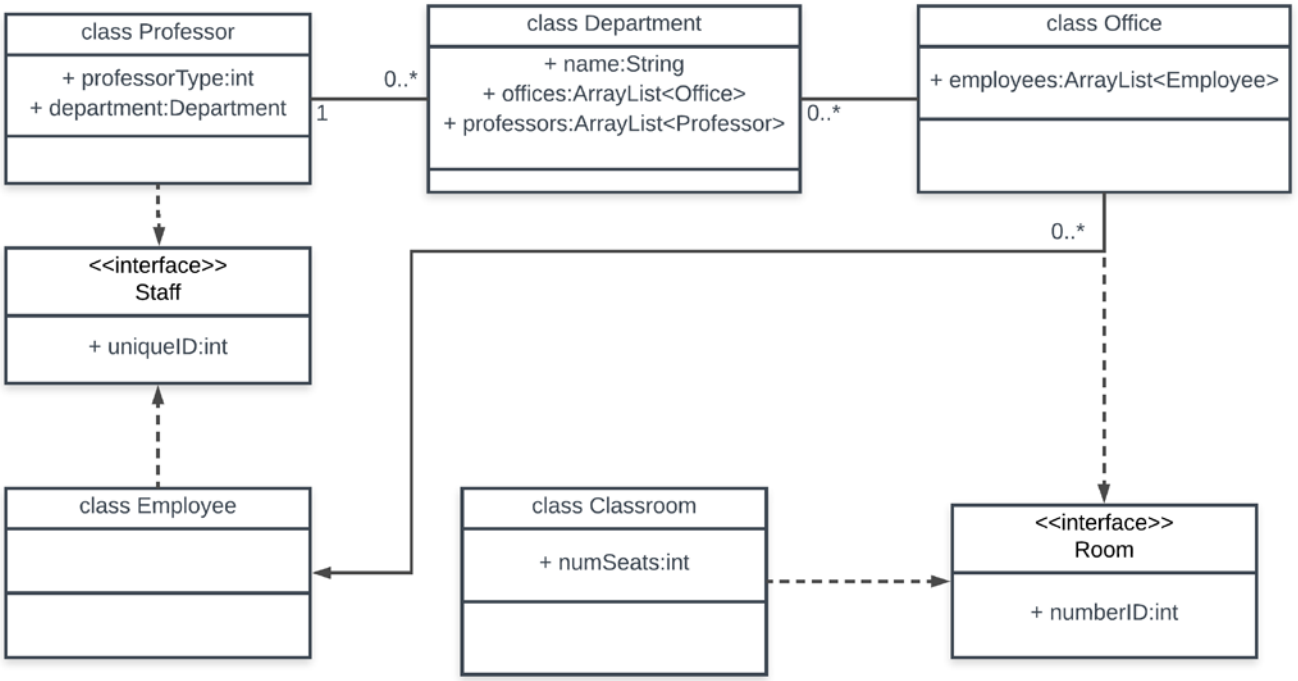
Exercise 4 & 5 – Augmented KBO Use Case Diagram



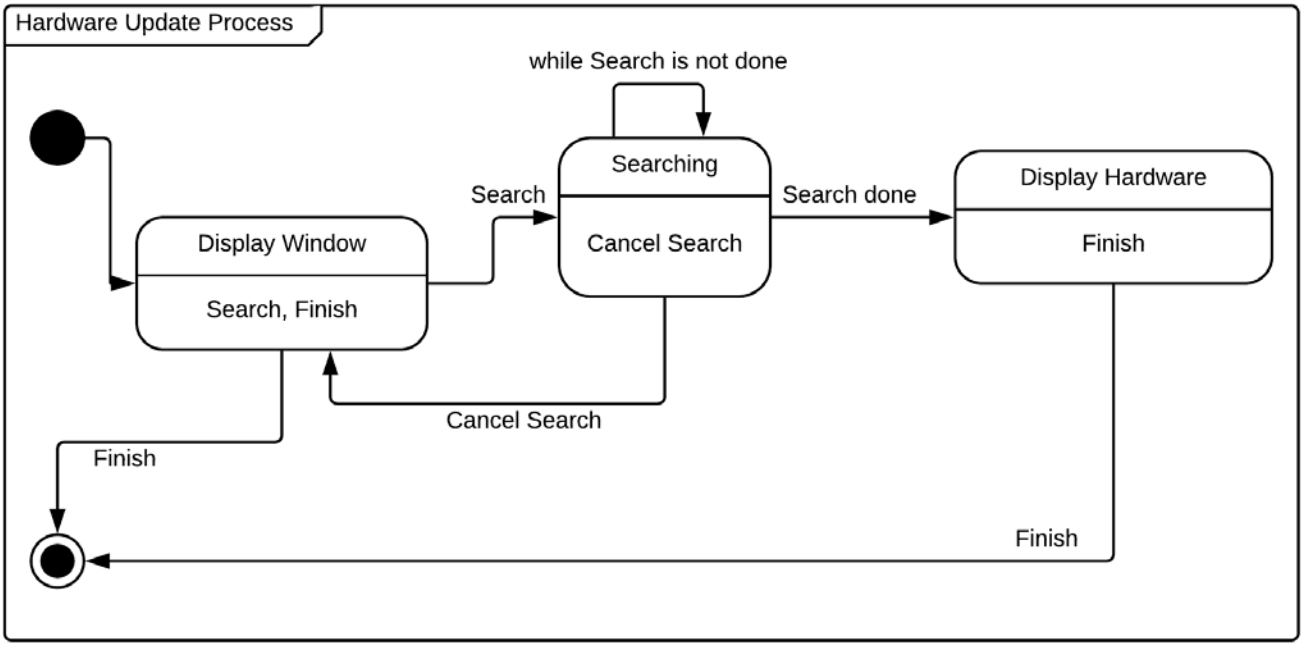
Exercise 6 – Drone Network Security Use-Misuse Case Diagram



Exercise 7 – University HR/Logistics Class Diagram



Exercise 8 – Hardware Update Wizard State Machine



Exercise 9 – Train Change Track Request UML Sequence Diagram