

Lab Manual

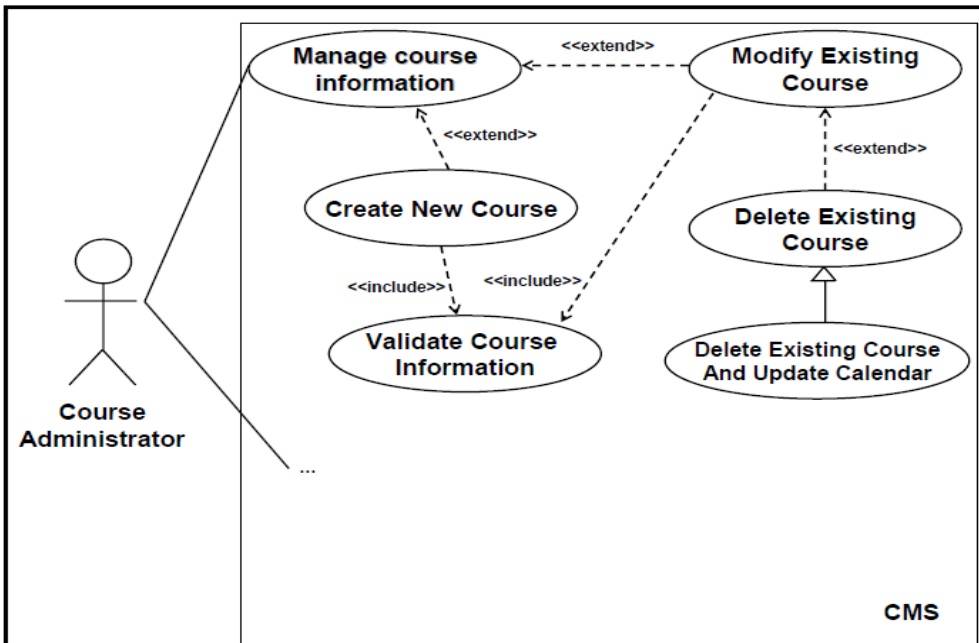
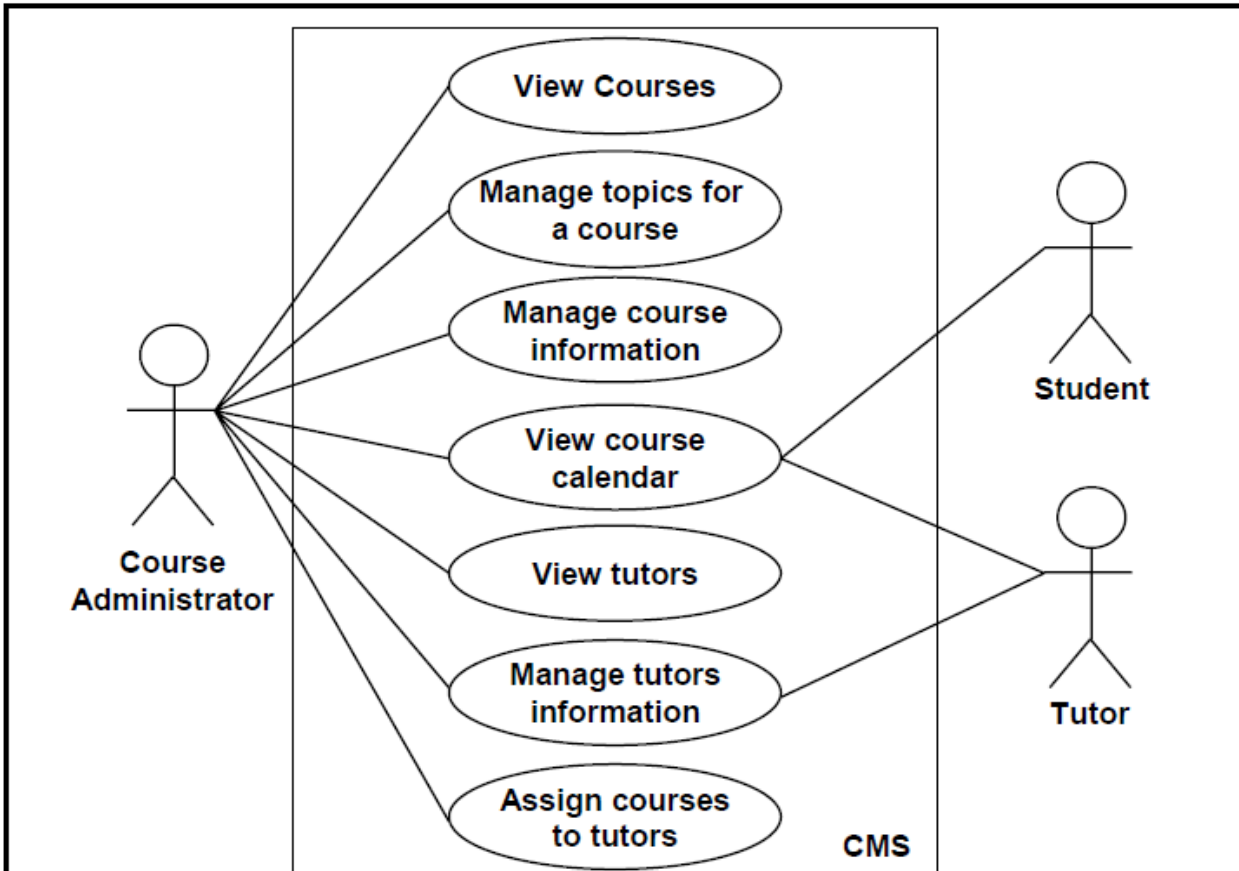
SE-401 Software Engineering

Lab Plan 8

Example 1:

Identifying UML Classes

- Based on the system descriptions, using object-oriented analysis (OOA), identify classes, attributes, and operations
 - For example, nouns / objects that share common properties and are used to enable system functionality become classes
 - Other nouns related to class nouns become class attributes
 - Verbs related to class nouns become class operations
- After identifying classes, identify applicable relationships
 - For example, identify cases where objects of one class reference (are associated with) the objects of another
 - Also identify shared (inherited) behavior between classes



Identified Classes

- The following classes are identified:

- As use case actors:

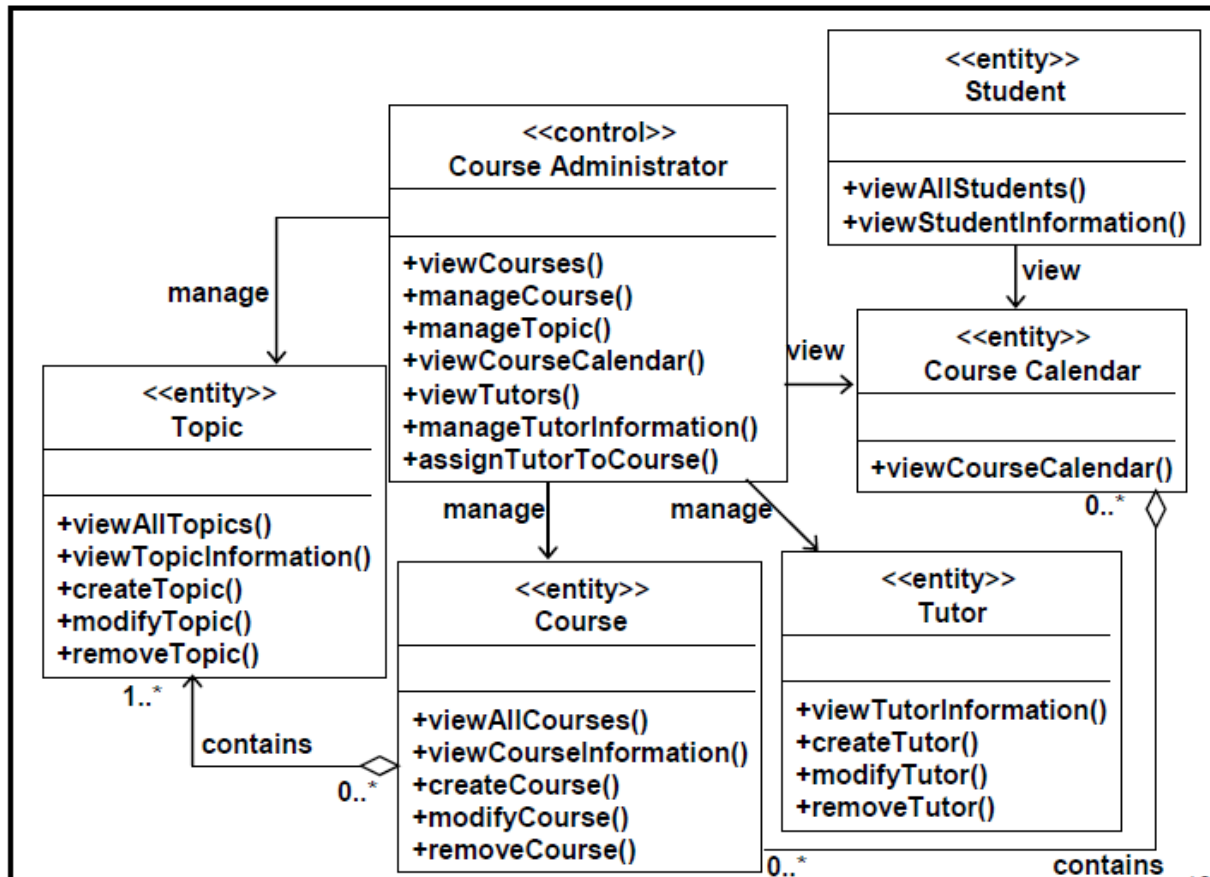
- Course Administrator
 - Student
 - Tutor

- As system objects:

- Course Calendar
 - Course
 - Topic

ClassName	Methods
CourseAdministrator	viewCourses () manageCourse () manageTopic () viewCourseCalendar () viewTutors () manageTutorInformation () assignTutorToCourse ()

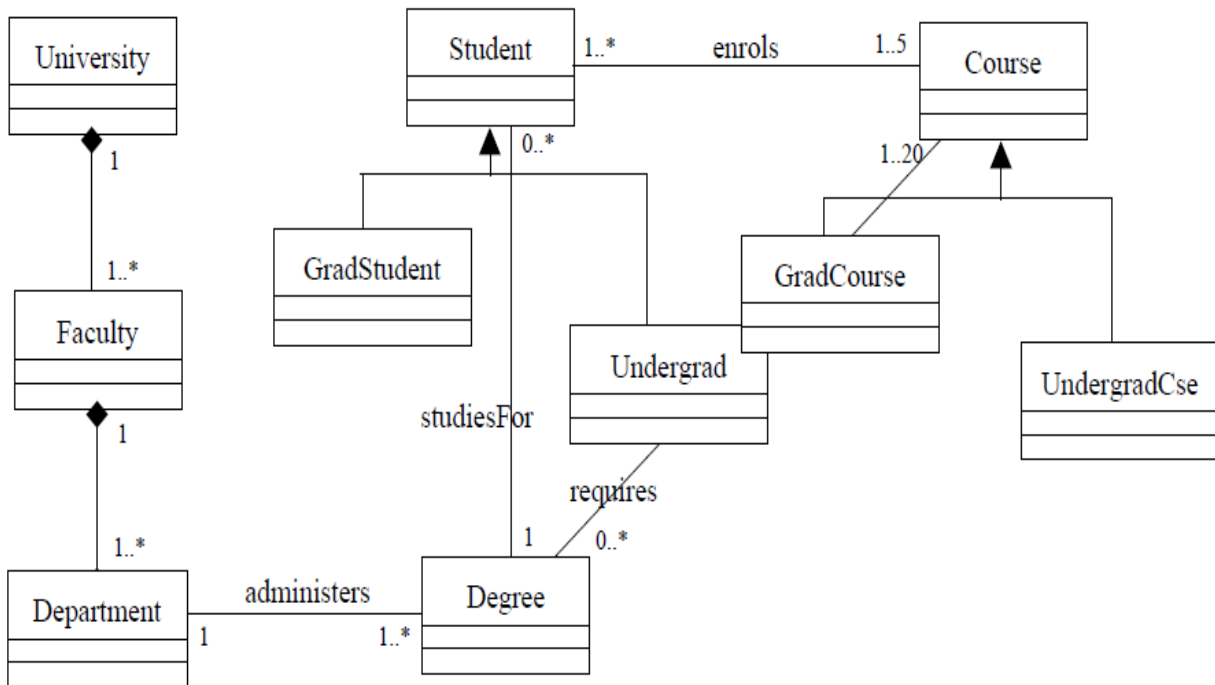
ClassName	Methods
Course	viewAllCourses () viewCourseInformation () createCourse () modifyCourse () removeCourse ()
Topic	viewAllTopics () viewTopicInformation () createTopic () modifyTopic () removeTopic ()
Tutor	viewTutorInformation () createTutor () modifyTutor () removeTutor ()
CourseCalendar	viewCourseCalendar ()
Student	viewAllStudents () viewStudentInformation ()



Example 2:

- A university offers degrees to students. The university consists of faculties each of which consists of one or more departments. Each degree is administered by a single department. Each student is studying towards a single degree. Each degree requires one to 20 courses. A student enrolls in 1-5 courses (per term.) A course can be either graduate or undergraduate, but not both. Likewise, students are graduates or undergraduates but not both.

Draw a class diagrams which represents the generic objects and relationships described above. Make sure to specify multiplicities for all associations shown in your diagrams.



Example 3:

- Consider the world of companies: Companies employ employees (who can only work for one company), and consist of one or more departments. Each company has a single president, who is an employee. Departments have employees as members and run projects (one or more.) Employees can work in 1 to 3 projects, while a project can have 2 to 50 assigned employees. You may assume that companies have a name and address, while employees have a emp# and a salary

