

University of Science, VNU-HCM
Faculty of Information Technology

Static Analysis

Assoc. Prof. TRAN Minh Triet
Department of Software Engineering



Software Analysis and Design



Reference

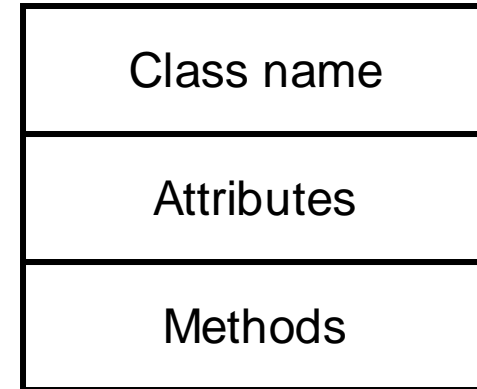
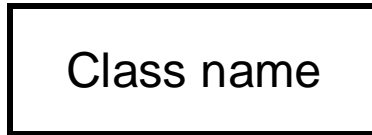
“Mastering Object-Oriented Analysis and Design with UML 2.0”

IBM Software Group



Revision: Object Oriented Programming

Notations

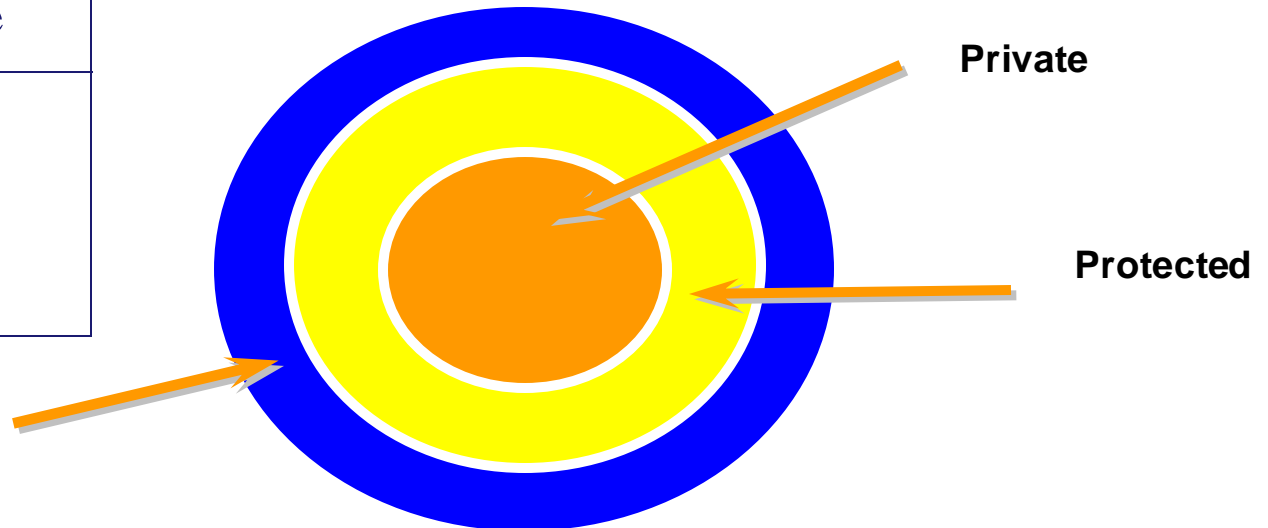


Visibility: Public/Protected/Private

- + public attributes/methods
- # protected attributes/methods
- Private attributes/methods

Class
- privateAttribute # protectedAttribute
+publicOp() # protectedOp() - privateOp()

Public





Scope

❖ Number of instances

Class
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>classifierScopeAttribute</u>- instanceScopeAttribute
<u>classifierScopeOperation()</u> instanceScopeOperation()

Example

Student

- name
- address
- studentID
- nextAvailID : int

- + addSchedule(theSchedule : Schedule, forSemester : Semester)
- + getSchedule(forSemester : Semester) : Schedule
- + hasPrerequisites(forCourseOffering : CourseOffering) : boolean
- # passed(theCourseOffering : CourseOffering) : boolean
- + getNextAvailID() : int

Hints

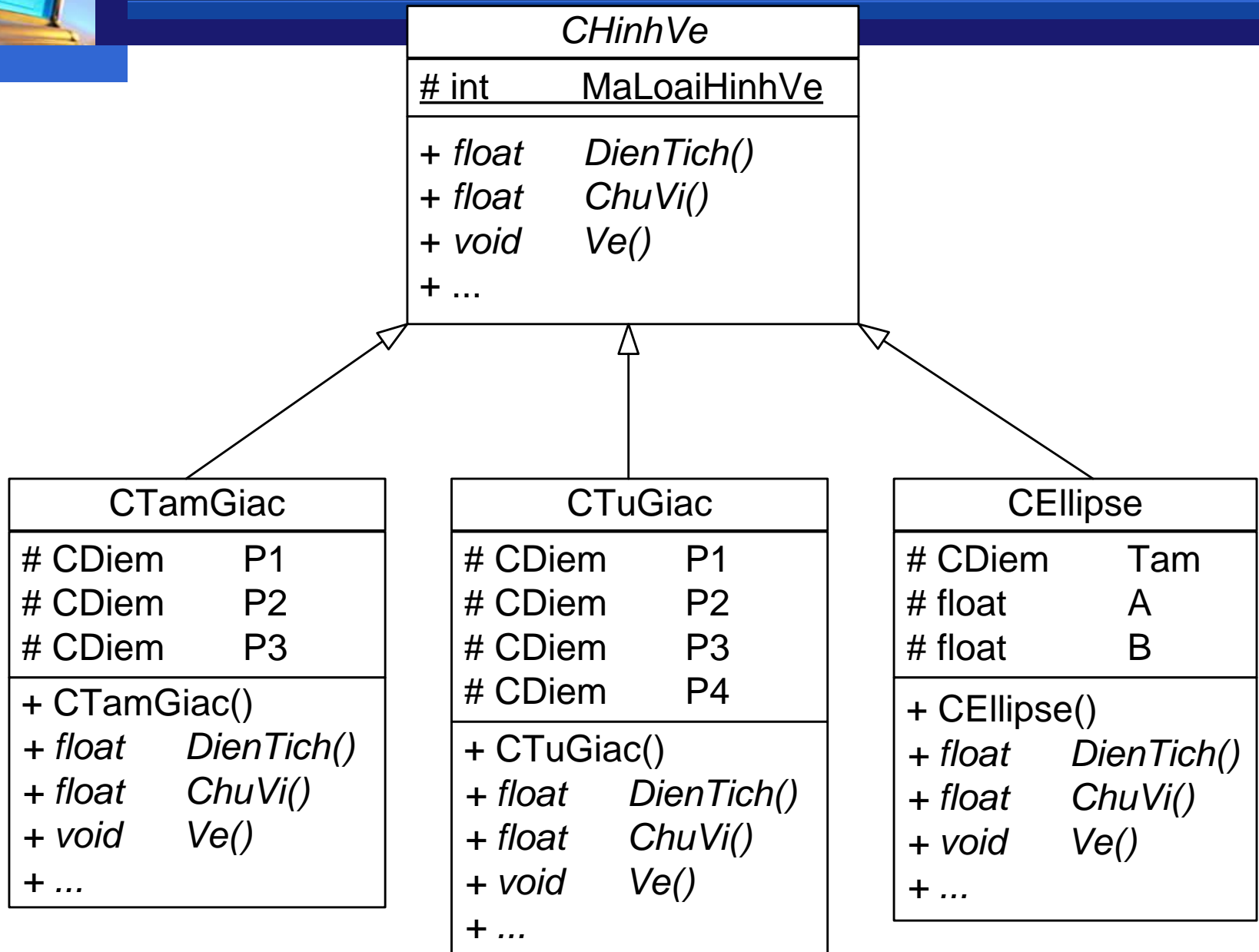
Class name
Attributes
Methods

Regular: regular class
Italic: abstract class/Interface
Underlined: object (not a class)

Regular: regular attribute
Italic: not applicable
Underlined: static attribute

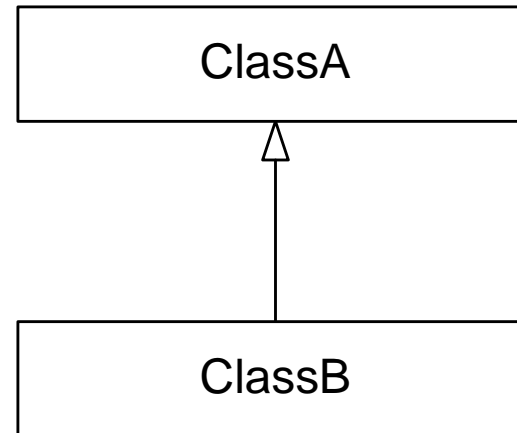
Regular: regular method
Italic: virtual/override method
Underlined: static method

Example



Relationships between classes

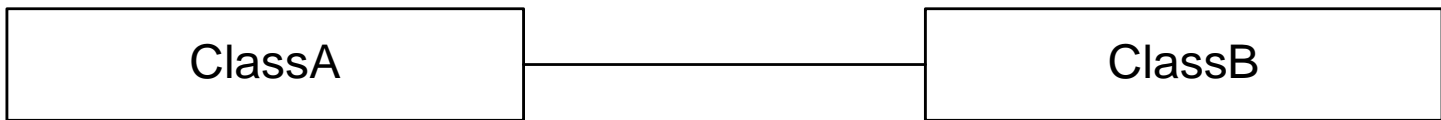
❖ Generalization



- ClassB inherits ClassA
- ClassB is a special case of ClassA
- ClassA is a general case of ClassB

Relationships between classes

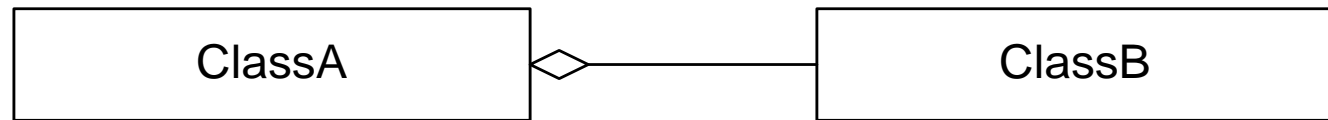
❖ Association



- There is an attribute of **ClassB** in **ClassA**
- or
- There is an attribute of **ClassA** in **ClassB**
- The attribute can be represented as a single variable, an array, a pointer, etc
- Example:?

Relationships between classes

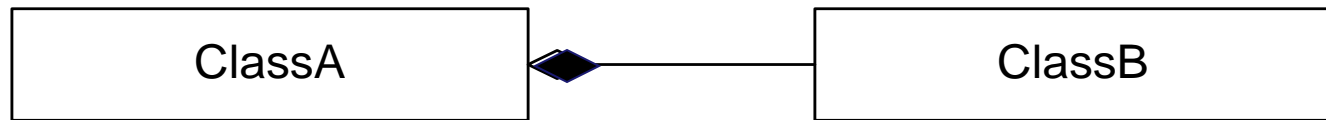
❖ Aggregation



- There is an association relationship between ClassA and ClassB
- More details?
 - ClassB is a part of ClassA
 - ObjectX of ClassA is destroyed then ObjectY of ClassB (belongs to ObjectX) may have a chance to “survive”
- Example:?

Relationships between classes

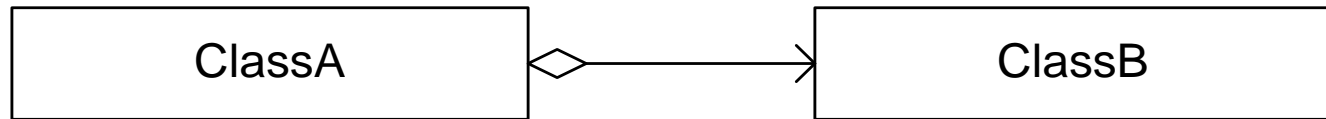
❖ Composition



- There is an association relationship between **ClassA** and **ClassB**
- More details?
 - **ClassB** is a part of **ClassA**
 - **ObjectX** of **ClassA** is destroyed then **ObjectY** of **ClassB** (belongs to **ObjectX**) must be destroyed
- Example:?

Relationships between classes

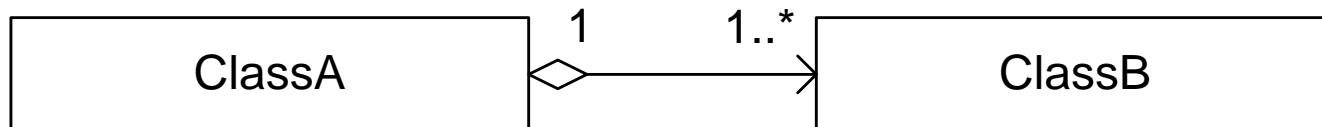
❖ Direction of a relationship (Association, Aggregation, Composition)



- Uni-directional relationship : most of the function calls between objects of ClassA and Class B follow the direction of the relationship
- Undirectional relationship: there is no arrow head of the relationship

Relationships between classes

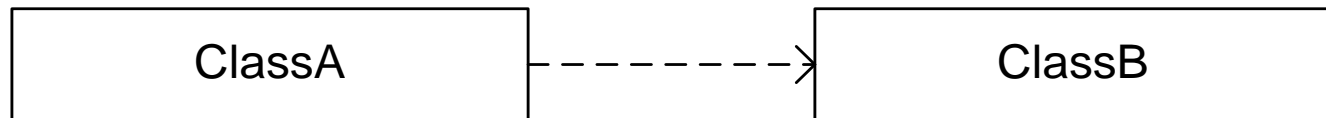
❖ Multiplicity (Association, Aggregation, Composition)



- Semantic?
- Example:
 - 1
 - 2
 - 1..*
 - 0..*
 - *
 - 1, 3, 5..9

Relationships between classes

❖ Dependency



- There is no association relationship between ClassA and ClassB
- ClassA “depends” on ClassB

Input parameter

```
class A
{
    void F(B x)
    {
        ...
    }
};
```

Returned value

```
class A
{
    B F()
    {
        ...
    }
};
```

Local variable

```
class A
{
    void F()
    {
        B x;
    }
};
```

Global variable
Static function
Static attribute

(Analysis) Class Diagram





List of class candidates

❖ How can we recognize a class (and its name)

- Identifier
- Life cycle:
- Relative independence
- ...

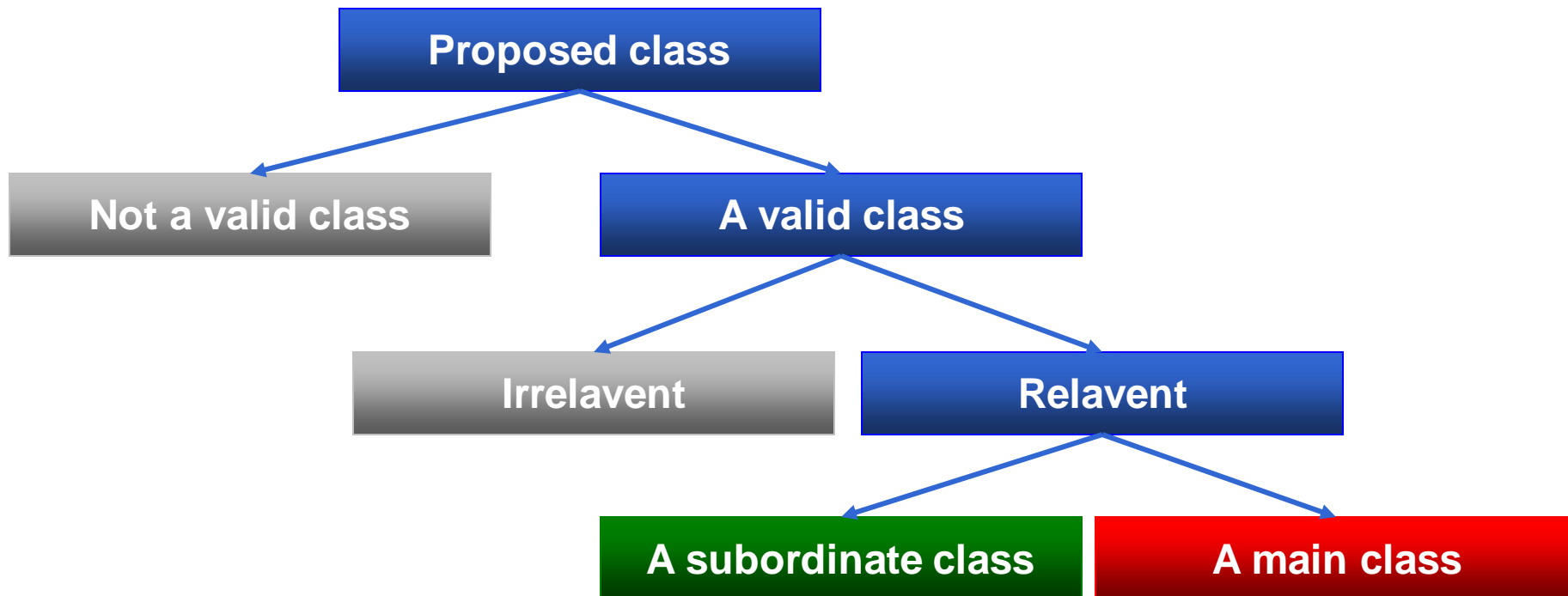
❖ Hints:

- People
- Thing
- Organization
- Place
- Time
- Concept...

❖ A class name is usually a noun or a noun phrase

List of class candidates

❖ List of class candidates





Example

❖ Context: A high school

❖ **Class or not a class?**

❖ List of class candidates:

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Student | Department | Number of periods |
| Teacher | Board of | Schedule |
| Course | Class | Academic transcript |
| Student's parent | Room | Semester |
| GPA | Academic Year | Type of student ... |



Example

❖ Relevant/irrelevant?

- Student Management System:
 - Student, Teacher, Course, Class, Student's Parent, Semester, Academic Year...
- Teacher Management System :
 - Teacher, Department, Course, Class, Semester, Academic Year ...
- Timetabling System :
 - Teacher, Course, Class, Room, Semester, Academic Year...



Example

❖ Main class/subordinate class

- Student Management System:
 - Student, Teacher, Course, Class, Student's Parent, Semester, Academic Year...
- Teacher Management System :
 - Teacher, Department, Course, Class, Semester, Academic Year ...
- Timetabling System :
 - Teacher, Course, Class, Room, Semester, Academic Year...



List of possible relationships

❖ Criteria

- Verb
- Dependency between objects of the same class or different classes

❖ Hints:

- Current/temporary relationship
- Relationship within the whole life cycle



How to develop a class diagram?

- ❖ Step 1: Identify **classes**, **relationships**, **attributes** and **methods** (**responsibility**) directly from software requirement
- ❖ Step 2:
 - If a class contains **an attribute with a complex structure** or there are **several attributes with strong relationships** and a clear **semantic**, **create** a new **subordinate class**



How to develop a class diagram?

❖ Step 3:

- 3.1. **Multiple** classes with **similarities** (common)
→ **Create** a new abstraction (a new class) as the generalization of such classes.
- 3.2. **A class** with an **classification attribute** and the **behaviors** of instances in that class **depend on** the **value** of **that attribute**
→ **Split** the class into **several sub-classes**, each of which corresponds to a subgroup of instances having the **same value** of the **classification attribute**



How to develop a class diagram?

- ❖ Step 4:
 - **Modify** relationships between classes
- ❖ Step 5:
 - **Refine** the class diagram (personal experience required)