



SLIIT

Discover Your Future

Lecture 09

Object Oriented Analysis

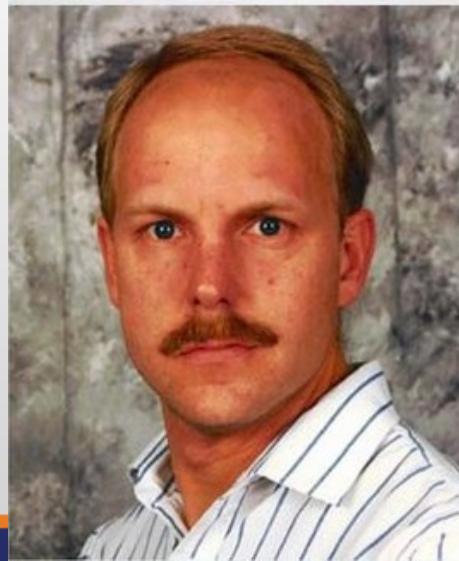
Using CRC Cards

Agenda

- Object Oriented Analysis
 - Class Responsibility and Collaboration (CRC) Cards.

What is CRC Cards Method?

- Class Responsibility and Collaboration (CRC) cards:
 - Developed by Kent Beck and Ward Cunningham (1989).
 - Used to explore class relationships between classes in a particular use- case scenario.



A CRC Card

A CRC is a 4×6 inch card divided into three sections.

- The **name** of the class on the top of the card.
- The **responsibilities** of the class on the left of the card.
- The class **collaborations** on the right of the card.
 - (the list of other classes with which the class collaborates to realize its responsibilities)

Class name:	
Responsibilities:	Collaborations:

Identifying the Classes' Responsibilities

Responsibilities relate to actions. You can generally identify responsibilities by selecting the verbs from the summary of the requirements.

The list of responsibilities on the CRC card is **not the list of methods** in the class.

- A responsibility may be realized by several methods.
- e.g. An **Item** class in a Supermarket may have the responsibility of **“Store Details of Item”**
 - We may need the following methods to realize the responsibility
 - **addItems(), updateItems(), deleteItems()**

What is a Collaboration?

- To identify the collaborations, we need to study the responsibilities and determine what other classes the object interacts with.
- A class may not be able to act upon its responsibility on its own.
- It may require some interaction with other classes.(need help)
 - these helper classes are the **collaborators**.

e.g. An **ItemReport** class that has responsibility of “producing a list of **Items** which needs to be **reordered**” would need to collaborate with the **Item** class

Activity 1:

Scenario step :

"You (the student) should e-mail your CV to my (Lecturer's) boss "



Write few CRC cards for this

Steps

1. Take these as the *classes* for (the first) cards.
Student, CV, Boss, Lecturer
2. The only verb you need to make this scenario happen is
"send an e-mail with CV"
3. Add that as a *responsibility* to the "Student" card. However, Student can not do this activity alone. (because the card doesn't have enough information).

So, Student needs two *collaborators/helpers* :

Have to attach **The CV** > student should have a **CV**
Find **boss's e-mail address**. > student should ask **Lecturer**

Activity 1: Basic CRC Cards

Student	
Responsibility	Collaborators
e-mail CV to a given e-mail address.	CV
find e-mail address.	lecturer

CV	
Responsibility	Collaborators

Boss	
Responsibility	Collaborators

Lecturer	
Responsibility	Collaborators
Know boss's e-mail address.	

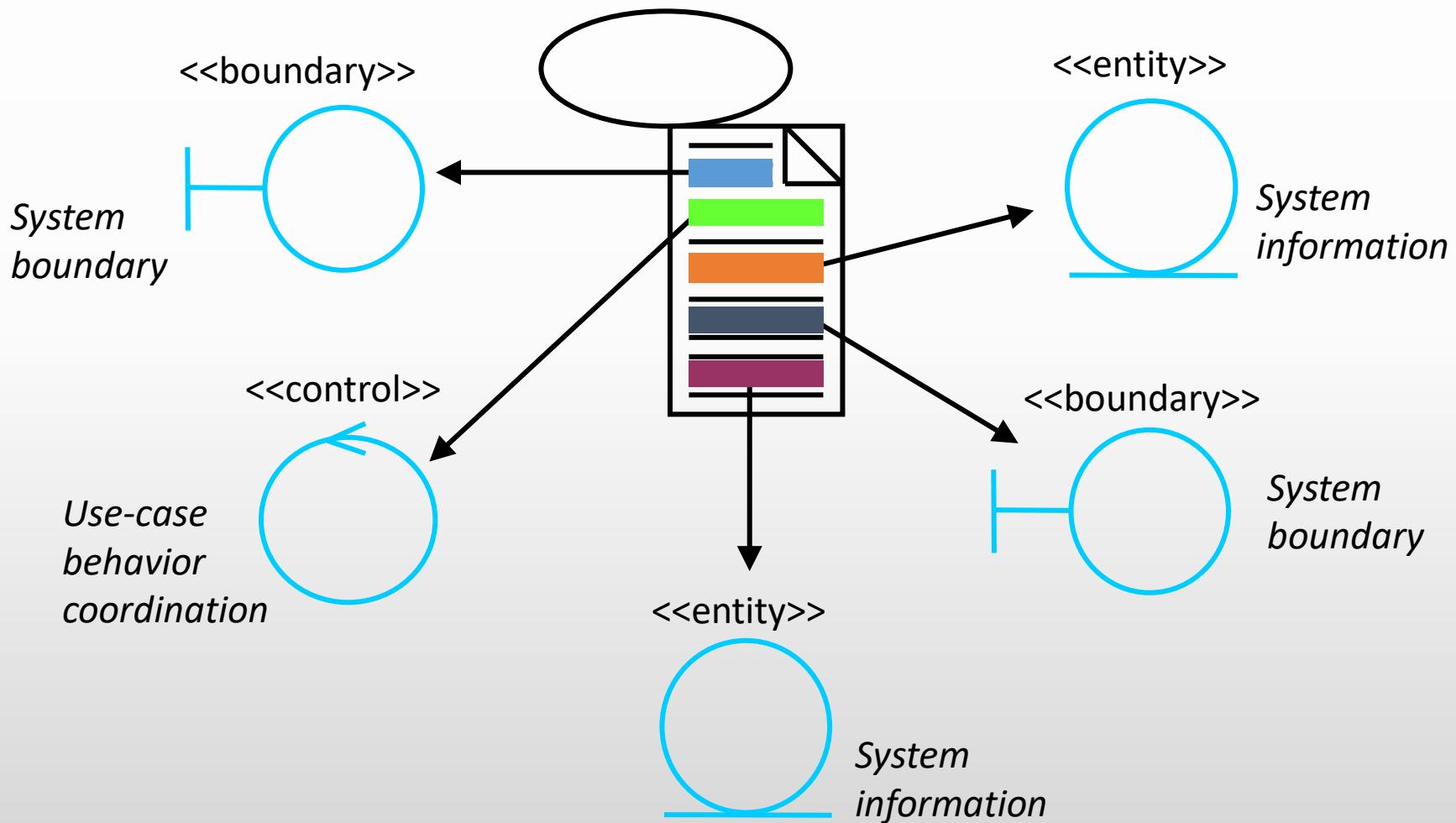
Activity 2

- In a DVD rental store there are two types of users, a registered member can borrow up to 3 DVDs at a time. These members have already paid a deposit and only need to pay 50/= per DVD.
- Unregistered members can also borrow DVDs at the rate of 75/= per DVD. They are required to provide their id card for this purpose.
- Members can keep the DVD for three days and when they are returned appropriate fines may be calculated.

Activity 2 - Solution

DVD Class		Registered Member Class		Unregistered Member Class	
<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Collaborations</u>	<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Collaborations</u>	<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Collaborations</u>
Store Details of DVDs		Pay Deposit Borrow DVD Return DVD Pay Fine	DVD DVD	Borrow DVD Return DVD Pay Fine	DVD DVD

What Is an Analysis Class?



Types of Analysis Classes

- Entity Classes – Classes that we have considered upto now.
- Boundary Classes – Interaction classes, Forms, Reports. We can one Boundary Class per Actor.
- Control classes – In a complex use case, the use case itself can be a class. Typically we can have one control class per complex use case.

Actors as Entity Classes

- Actors are users of the system in a use case diagram.
- Actors if they only have login credentials in the system will typically not be classes. e.g. user accounts, administrator.
- However if the Actor needs to do provide his/her data and that is directly relevant to the application domain then such actors would be classes.
- e.g. A Customer in an Online Store, has to register and provide details of shipping address, billing address, contact details would be a class.

Activity 3 – Online Order System

- A **customer** in an online **store** needs to first register providing details such as **name, address**.
- The online **store administrator** can add new **items** to the **store**, restock (increase quantity), generate a **list of items** that need to be restocked.
- A **Customer** can place an **Order** from an online **store**. An **Order** consists of multiple **items**.
- The **customer** can see the **status** of the **Orders** placed, and get a **list** of previous orders made.
- The **customer** specifies a **payment** method (**credit card, debit card, paypal**) for each order.
- Once the **customer** confirms the **order** and the **payment** is validated the **order** is placed and **items** are updated.

Activity 3

- Customer - Class
- Payment - Class
- Order – Class
- Item – Class

Activity 3

Step 2 –

Identify Responsibilities

For each Class

Responsibilities

For Item Class

- Add New Items Items
- Restock
- ...

Activity 3

Step 3 –

Identify Collaborations for
each Class

Collaborations

For Order Class

- We need to elaborate with the Payment class

Solution

Customer Class	
<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Collaborations</u>
Register Details	

Item Class	
<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Collaborations</u>
Add Items Restock List of Restock Items Update Items	

Order Class	
<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Collaborations</u>
Place Order Status of Order List of previous Order Confirm Order	Payment

Payment Class	
<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Collaborations</u>
Store Payment Details Validate	

Handling list of Objects – Some Informal Guidelines

- A list of Previous Orders typically needs to be handled a collection class, not the Order class.
- Similarly the list of items to be reordered ideally should not be in the Item Class.
- An Entity class is typically responsible for handling one object at a time.

Activity 3

Step –

Refine CRC Cards

Solution

Customer Class	
<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Collaborations</u>
Register Details	

Item Class	
<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Collaborations</u>
Add Items Restock Update Items	

Order Class	
<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Collaborations</u>
Place Order Status of Order Confirm Order	Payment

Payment Class	
<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Collaborations</u>
Store Payment Details Validate	

Report Class	
<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Collaborations</u>
List of Restock Items List of Previous Order	Item Order, Customer

References

- Grady Booch, et al (2007), Object Oriented Analysis and Design with Applications 3rd Edition – Chapters 5.
- Matt Weisfeld, The Object-Oriented Thought Process 3rd Edition