

COMP6115

Object Oriented Analysis and Design

Session #5

The background is a solid blue color with a gradient. On the left side, there are two large, overlapping circles. The circle in the foreground is a lighter shade of blue and is semi-transparent, allowing the darker blue circle behind it to be visible. The circles overlap in the center-left area of the slide.

Structural Modeling

Learning Outcomes

- LO1: Identify the basic concept of advance topic in Object Oriented Analysis and Design
- LO2 : Use the knowledge to develop documentation for object oriented software analysis and design using Unified Modelling Language
- LO3 : Analyze any problem in any software application and find out the alternative solutions using object oriented analysis and design approach

Chapter 5:

Structural Modeling

Objectives

- Understand the rules and style guidelines for creating CRC cards, class diagrams, and object diagrams.
- Understand the processes used to create CRC cards, class diagrams, and object diagrams.
- Be able to create CRC cards, class diagrams, and object diagrams.
- Understand the relationship among structural models.
- Understand the relationship between structural and functional models.

Introduction

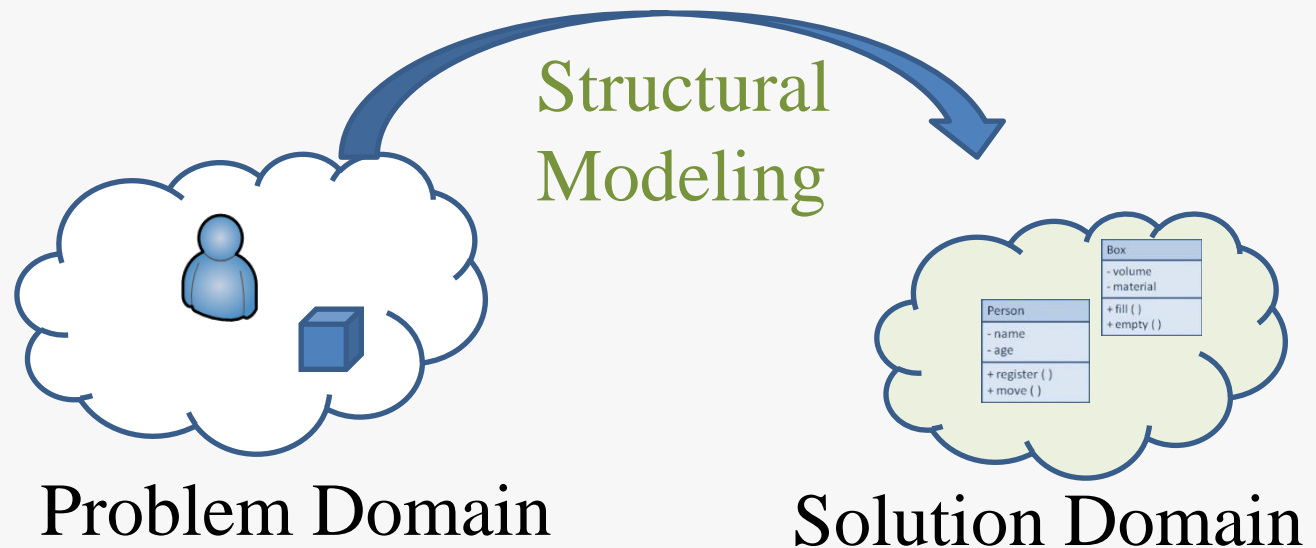
- Functional models represent system behavior
- Structural models represent system objects and their relationships:
 - People
 - Places
 - Things

Structural Models

- Drawn using an iterative process
 - First drawn in a conceptual, business-centric way
 - Then refined in a technology-centric way describing the actual databases and files
 - More and more detail is added in each iteration
- Create a vocabulary for analysts & users
 - Allows effective communication between analysts & users

Structural Models

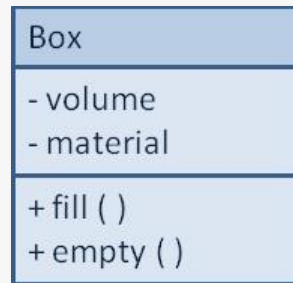
Main goal: to discover the key data contained in the problem domain and to build a structural model of the objects



Classes, Attributes, & Operations

- Classes:

Templates for instances of people, places, or things



- Attributes:

Properties that describe the state of an instance of a class (an object)



- Operations:

Actions or functions that a class can perform



Relationships

- Describe how classes relate to one another
- Three basic types in UML
 - Generalization
 - Enables inheritance of attributes and operations
 - Represents relationships that are “a-kind-of”
 - Aggregation
 - Relates parts to wholes or assemblies
 - Represents relationships that are “a-part-of” or “has-parts”
 - Association
 - Miscellaneous relationships between classes
 - Usually a weaker form of aggregation

Object Identification

- Textual analysis of use-case information
 - Nouns suggest classes
 - Verbs suggest operations
 - Creates a rough first cut to provide an object list
- Brainstorming—people offering ideas
 - Initial list of classes (objects) is developed
 - Attributes, operations and relationships to other classes can be assigned in a second round

Object Identification (cont.)

- Common Object Lists
 - Physical things
 - Incidents
 - Roles
 - Interactions
- Patterns
 - Useful groupings of collaborating classes that provide solutions to common problems (are reusable)
 - Developed patterns provide a starting point for work in similar domains

CRC Cards

- Index cards used to document the responsibilities and collaborations of a class
- Responsibilities
 - Knowing—what a class must know manifested as attributes
 - Doing—what a class must do manifested later as operations
- Collaboration
 - Objects working together to service a request:
 - Requestor (client)
 - Responder (server)
 - Bound by a contract

Front-Side of a CRC Card

Class Name: Old Patient	ID: 3	Type: Concrete, Domain
Description: An individual that needs to receive or has received medical attention		Associated Use Cases: 2
<p style="text-align: center;">Responsibilities</p> <p>Make appointment</p> <hr/> <p>Calculate last visit</p> <hr/> <p>Change status</p> <hr/> <p>Provide medical history</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		<p style="text-align: center;">Collaborators</p> <p>Appointment</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Medical history</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Back-Side of a CRC Card

Attributes:

Amount (double)

Insurance carrier (text)

Relationships:

Generalization (a-kind-of): Person

Aggregation (has-parts): Medical History

Other Associations: Appointment

CRC Cards & Role-Playing

- An exercise to help discover additional objects, attributes, relationships & operations
- Team members perform roles associated with the actors and objects previously identified
- Utilize activity diagrams to run through the steps in a scenario
 - Identify an important use-case
 - Assign roles based on actors and objects
 - Team members perform each step in the scenario
 - Discover and fix problems until a successful conclusion is reached
 - Repeat for remaining use-cases

Class Diagrams

- A static model that shows classes and their relationships to one another
- Elements
 - Classes
 - Objects within the system (a person, place or thing)
 - Stores and manages information in the system and contains:
 - Attributes—characteristics of the class
 - Operations—activities the class can perform
 - Relationships—the associations between classes
 - Depicted as lines between classes
 - Multiplicity indicates how many of one object is/are associated with other objects

Attributes

➤ Properties of a class

- Person: last name, first name, address, etc.
- Attributes can be derived
 - Preceded with a slash (/)
 - e.g., age is derived from date of birth

➤ Visibility of an attribute:

- Restricts access to attributes to ensure consistency
- Public attributes (+): visible to all classes
- Private attributes (-): visible only to an instance of the class in which they are defined
- Protected attributes (#): visible only to an instance of the class in which they are defined and its descendants

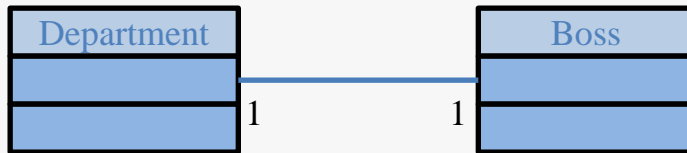
Operations

- Common operations are not shown
 - Create or delete an instance
 - Return or set a value
- Types of operations:
 - Constructor—creates an object
 - Query—makes information about the state of an object available
 - Update—changes values of some or all of an object's attributes
 - Destructor—deletes or removes an object

Relationships

- Denotes associations between classes
 - Depicted with a line labeled with the name of the relationship
 - May be directional (depicted with a triangle; e.g., a patient schedules an appointment)
- Classes may be related to themselves (e.g., employees and managers who may be members of the same class)
- Multiplicity indicates how many of one class are related to another class

Multiplicities



Exactly one:

A department has one and only one boss



Zero or more:

An employee has zero to many children



One or more:

A boss is responsible for one or more employees

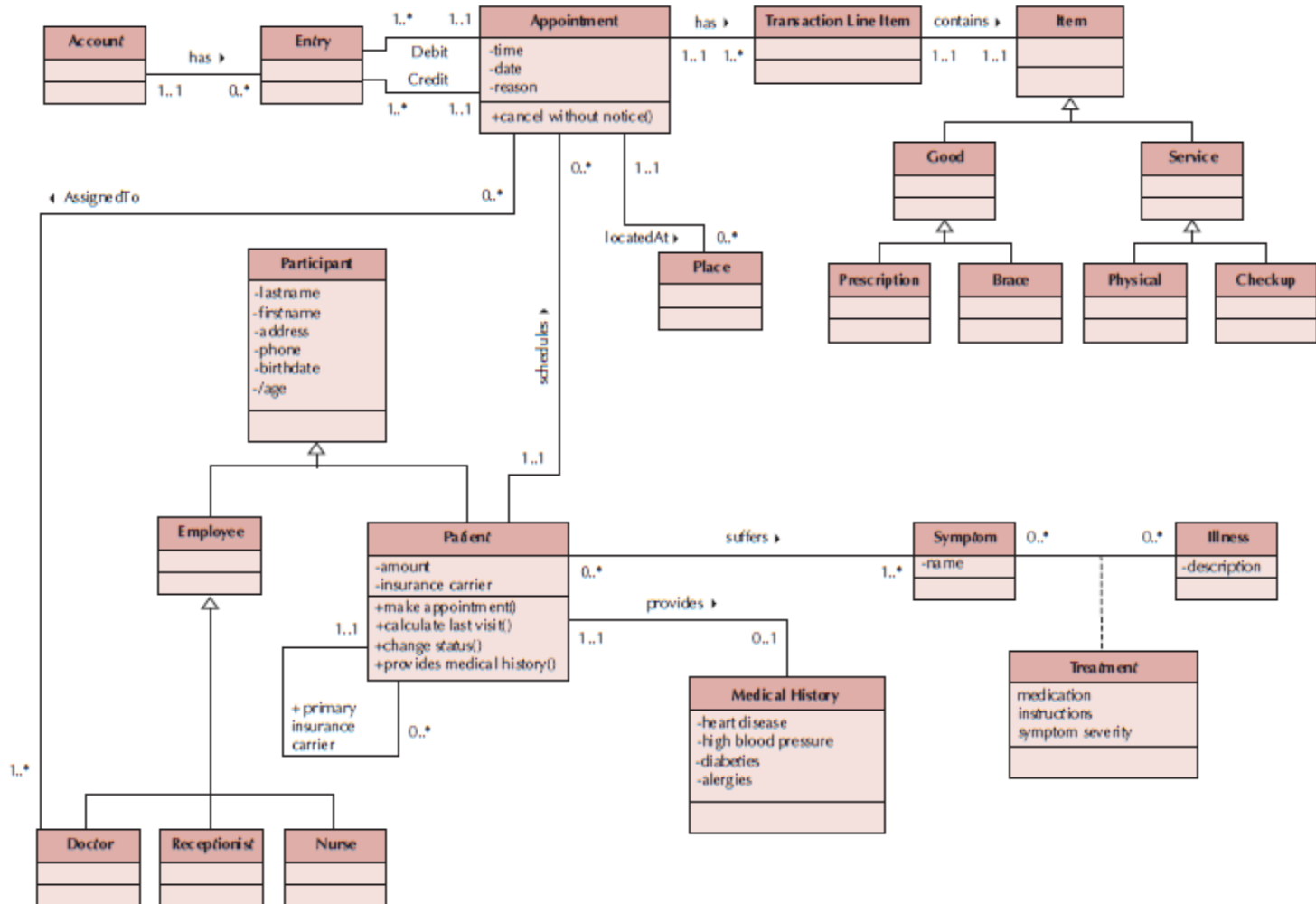
Association Classes

- Common in many-to-many relationships
- Used when attributes about the relationship between two classes needs to be recorded
 - Students are related to courses; a Grade class provides an attribute to describe this relationship
 - Illnesses are related to symptoms; a Treatment class provides an attribute to describe this relationship

Generalization & Aggregation Associations

- Generalization denotes inheritance
 - Properties and operations of the superclass are valid for the sub-class
 - Depicted as a solid line with a hollow arrow pointing at the superclass
- Aggregation denotes a logical “a-part-of” relationship
- Composition denotes a physical “a-part-of” relationship

Sample Class Diagram



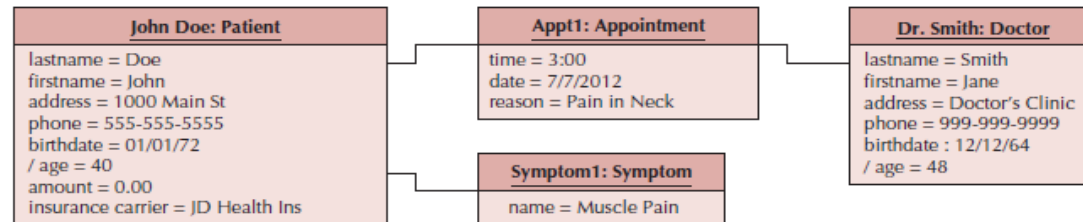
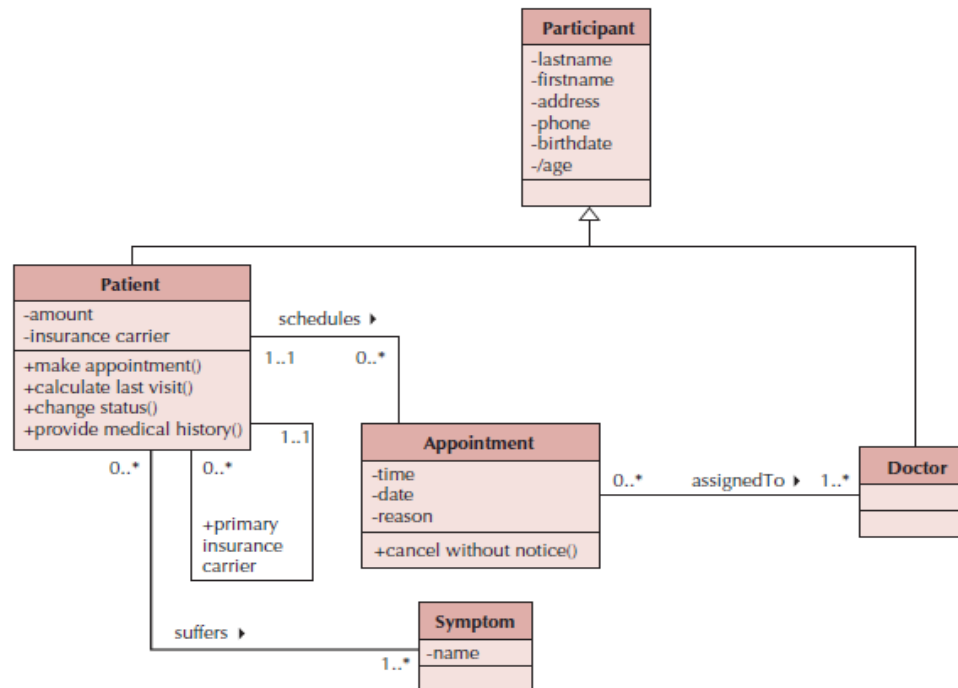
Simplifying Class Diagrams

- Fully populated class diagrams of real-world system can be difficult to understand
- Common ways of simplifying class diagrams:
 - Show only concrete classes
 - The view mechanism shows a subset of classes
 - Packages show aggregations of classes (or any elements in UML)

Object Diagrams

- Class diagrams with instantiated classes
 - Example: instead of a Doctor class, create an actual doctor, say Dr. Smith
 - Place values into each attribute
- Used to discover additional attributes, relationships and/or operations or those that are misplaced

Example Object Diagram



7 Steps to Structural Models

1. Create CRC Cards
2. Review CRC Cards & identify missing objects, attributes, operations and/or relationships
3. Role-play the CRC cards—look for breakdowns & correct; create new cards as necessary
4. Create the class diagram
5. Review the class diagram—remove unnecessary classes, attributes, operations and/or relationships
6. Incorporate patterns
7. Review and validate the model

Verifying & Validating the Model

- Analyst presents to developers & users
 - Walks through the model
 - Provides explanations & reasoning behind each class
- Rules
 1. Each CRC card is associated with a class
 2. Responsibilities on the front of the card are included as operations on the class diagram
 3. Collaborators on the front of the card imply a relationship on the back of the card
 4. Attributes on the back of the card are listed as attributes on the class diagram

Rules for Validating & Verifying the Model (cont.)

5. Attributes on the back of the CRC card each have a data type (e.g., salary implies a number format)
6. Relationships on the back of the card must be properly depicted on the class diagram
 - a) Aggregation/Association
 - b) Multiplicity
7. Association classes are used only to include attributes that describe a relationship

Summary

- Structural Models
- CRC Cards
- Class Diagrams
- Creating CRC Cards and Class Diagrams

References

Denis, Wixom, Tegarden. (2015). Systems Analysis and Design: An Object-Oriented Approach with UML. 5th edition. ISBN: 978-1-118-80467-4, John Wiley & Sons, Inc, Denver (USA)