



# Seminar 1, Analysis

## Object-Oriented Design, IV1350

### Intended Learning Outcomes

This seminar concerns the learning outcome *interpret and clarify a given specification by applying established guidelines for analysis*.

### Goal

- Get acquainted with a UML modeling tool.
- Practice creating a domain model.
- Practice creating a system sequence diagram.

### Literature

- Chapter four in *A First Course in Object Oriented Development*.

### Grading

There are three possible grades:

**Fail (0 points)** To pass the LAB1 sub course you must pass all four seminars. If you fail this seminar you have to report it again at the end of the course, at the fifth seminar.

**1 point** Active participation in seminar discussions. Written report submitted in Canvas including domain model and system sequence diagram with minor defects.

**2 points** Active participation in seminar discussions. Written report submitted in Canvas including domain model and system sequence diagram without defects. In the written report you must also explain and discuss the result and explain the method.



## Tasks

### Task 1

- Make a domain model for a retail store. In the current iteration we are implementing both the basic flow and the alternative flows described in the *Process Sale*, requirements specification below.
- Your domain model *shall not* contain a class called **Program**, **System** or something else that represents the entire program.
- In the **Method** chapter of your report, explain how you used a category list and noun identification to identify classes. Also explain how you decided on attributes and associations.
- In the **Result** chapter of your report, show and briefly explain the domain model.
- In the **Discussion** chapter of your report, evaluate your domain model using applicable assessment criteria from the document **assessment-criteria-seminar1.pdf**, which is available on the **Assignments** page of the course web

### Task 2

- Draw a system sequence diagram (SSD) illustrating basic and alternative flows of *Process Sale*, who's requirements specification follows below.
- In the **Method** chapter of your report, explain how you worked when developing the SSD.
- In the **Result** chapter of your report, show and briefly explain the SSD.
- In the **Discussion** chapter of your report, evaluate your SSD using applicable assessment criteria from the document **assessment-criteria-seminar1.pdf**, which is available on the **Assignments** page of the course web

## Requirements Specification for Process Sale

The scenarios below describe basic flow and alternative flows for processing a sale at a point-of-sale (POS) in a retail store, figure 1.

### Basic Flow

1. Customer arrives at POS with goods to purchase.
2. Cashier starts a new sale.
3. Cashier enters item identifier.



Figure 1: A point-of-sale in a grocery store.

4. Program retrieves price, VAT (tax) rate, and item description from the external inventory system. Program records the sold item. Program also presents item description, price, and running total (including VAT).
5. Steps three and four are repeated until the cashier has registered all items.
6. Cashier asks customer if they want to buy anything more.
7. Customer answers 'no' (a 'yes' answer will be considered later).
8. Cashier ends the sale.
9. Program presents total price, including VAT.
10. Cashier tells customer the total, and asks for payment.
11. Customer pays cash.
12. Cashier enters amount paid
13. Program logs completed sale.
14. Program sends sale information to external accounting system (for accounting) and external inventory system (to update inventory).
15. Program increases the amount present in the register with the amount paid.
16. Program prints receipt and tells how much change to give customer.
17. Customer leaves with receipt and goods.



## Alternative Flows

3-4a. No item with the specified identifier is found.

1. Program tells that identifier is invalid.

3-4b. An item with the specified identifier has already been entered in the current sale.

1. Program increases the sold quantity of the item, and presents item description, price, and running total.

3-4c. Customer purchases multiple items of the same goods (with the same identifier), and cashier registers them together.

1. Cashier enters item identifier.
2. Cashier enters quantity
3. Program calculates price, records the sold item and quantity, and presents item description, price, and running total.

9a (may also be 10a or 11a) Customer says they are eligible for a discount.

1. Cashier signals discount request.
2. Cashier enters customer identification.
3. Program presents price after discount, based on discount rules. See *Business Rules and Clarifications* below for more details on discounts.

## Business Rules and Clarifications

**Taxes/VAT** The VAT mentioned in basic flow, bullets four and six, is not included in the price stored in the store's item registry. It must instead be added before the total price is calculated. There are three different VAT rates: 25%, 12% and 6%. Each item description in the item registry must contain information about that item's VAT rate.

**Sale log** Bullet ten in basic flow specifies that each sale shall be logged. This log shall contain all available information about each sale.

**Receipt** The receipt mentioned in basic flow, bullets 13 and 14, contains the following information:

- Date and time of sale.
- The store's name and address
- Name, quantity and price for each item.
- Total price for the entire sale.
- VAT for the entire sale



- Amount paid and change

**Discounts** The discounts mentioned in alternative flow 6a are calculated based on bought item, number of items bought, total cost for the entire sale, and customer id. A customer might be eligible for more than one type of discount. Both available discounts and how to combine them vary over time.