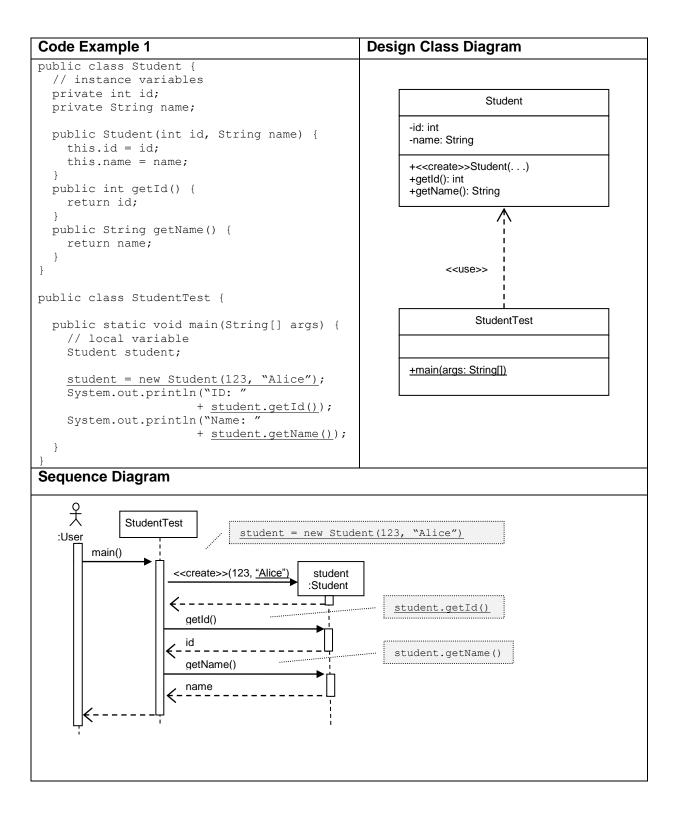
# **UECS2344 Software Design: Lecture 2**

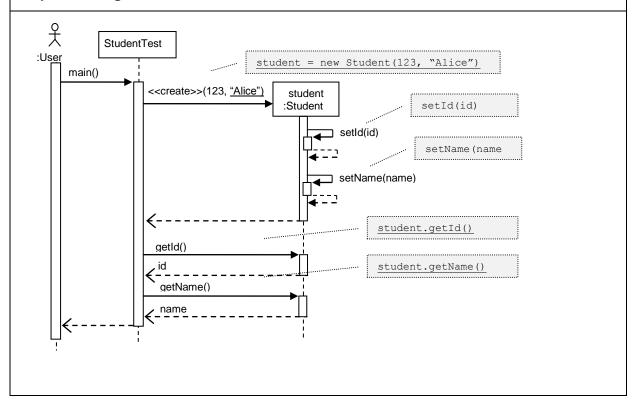
# **Object-Oriented Paradigm / Approach**

#### **Class Diagram and Sequence Diagram**



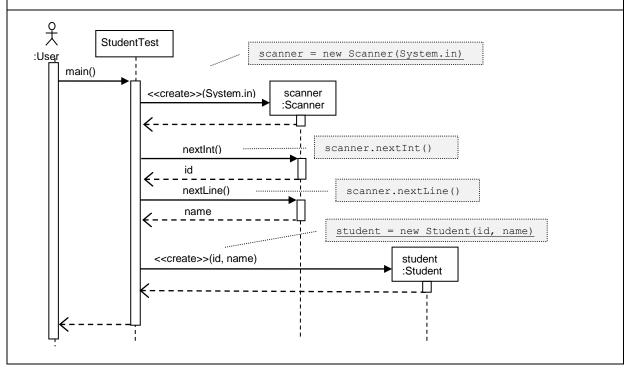
#### **Code Example 2 Design Class Diagram** public class Student { // instance variables Student private int id; private String name; -id: int -name: String public Student(int id, String name) { setId(id); +<<create>>Student(...) +setId(id: int) setName(name); +setName(name: String) +getId(): int public void setId(int id) { +getName(): String this.id = id; public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; <<use>>> public int getId() { return id; StudentTest public String getName() { return name; +main(args: String[]) public class StudentTest { public static void main(String[] args) { // local variable Student student; student = new Student(123, "Alice"); System.out.println("ID: " + student.getId(); System.out.println("Name: " + student.getName()); }

### **Sequence Diagram**



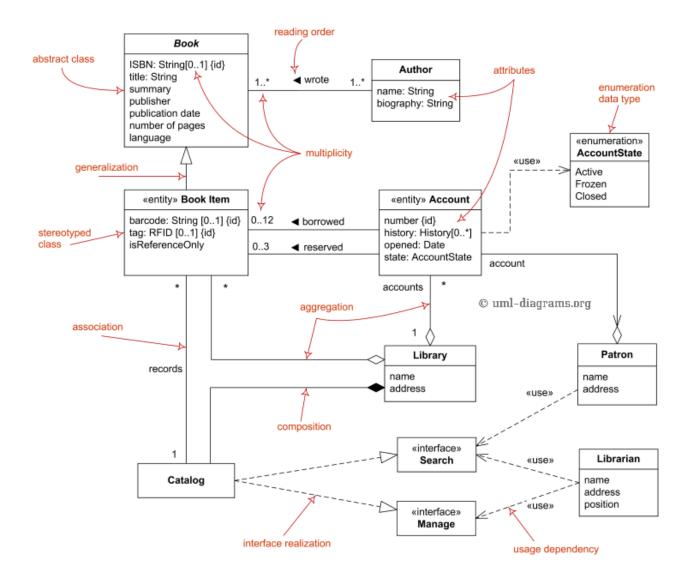
#### **Code Example 3 Design Class Diagram** public class Student { // instance variables Student private int id; private String name; -id: int -name: String public Student(int id, String name) { this.id = id;+<<create>>Student(...) this.name = name; +getId(): int +getName(): String public int getId() { return id; public String getName() { <<use>>> return name; StudentTest public class StudentTest { public static void main(String[] args) { // local variables +main(args: String[]) Scanner scanner; Student student; scanner = new Scanner(System.in); <<use>> System.out.print("Enter id: "); int id = scanner.nextInt(); System.out.print("Enter name: "); String name = scanner.nextLine(); java.util::Scanner student = new Student(id, name);

# **Sequence Diagram**



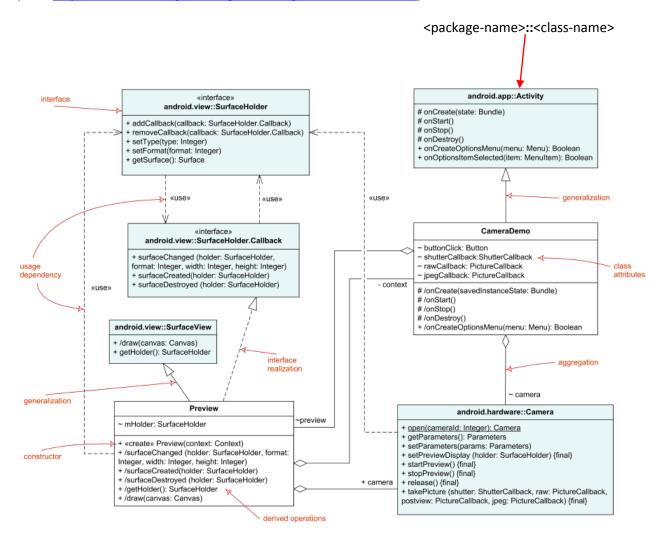
# **UML 2 Class Diagram Example**

(from http://www.uml-diagrams.org/class-diagrams-overview.html)



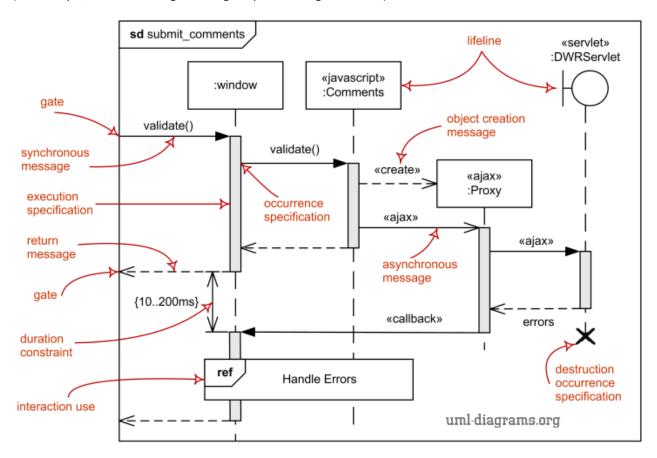
#### **UML 2 Class Diagram Example (detailed)**

(from http://www.uml-diagrams.org/class-diagrams-overview.html)

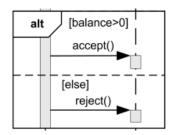


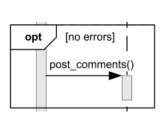
# **UML 2 Sequence Diagram Examples**

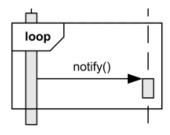
(from http://www.uml-diagrams.org/sequence-diagrams.html)



(From http://www.uml-diagrams.org/sequence-diagrams-combined-fragment.html)

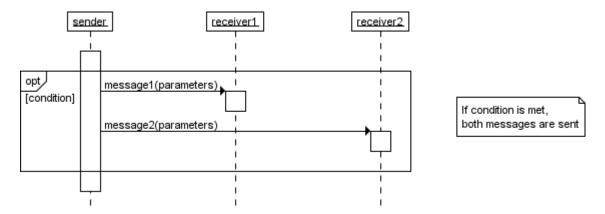




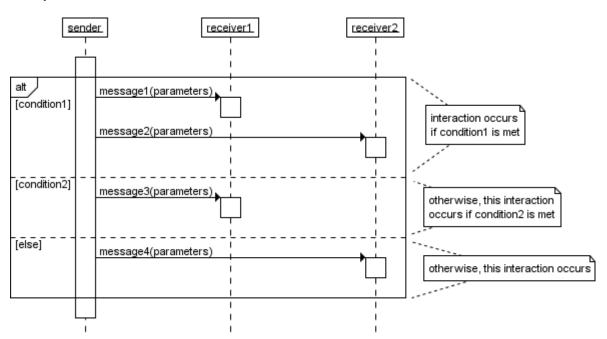


(from <a href="http://www.tracemodeler.com/articles/a quick introduction to uml sequence diagrams/">http://www.tracemodeler.com/articles/a quick introduction to uml sequence diagrams/</a>)

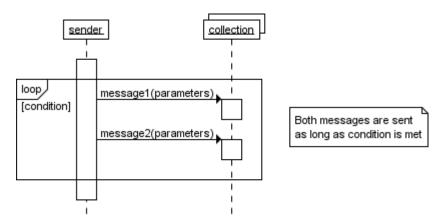
# Example - opt



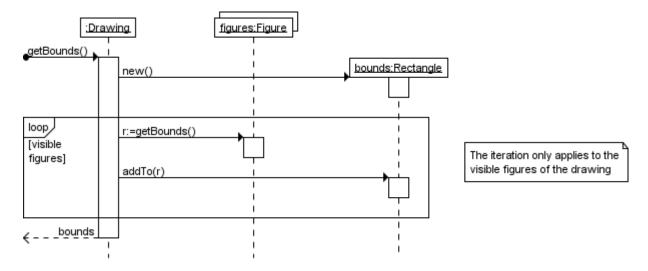
### Example - alt



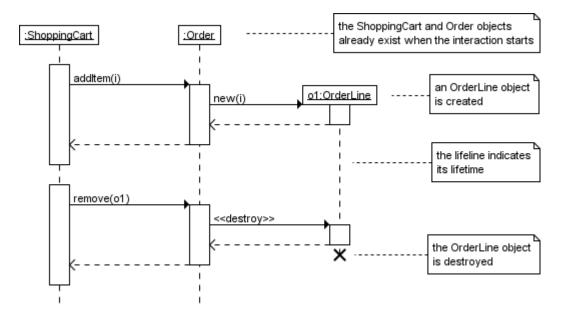
# Example - loop



# Example - loop



# Example – create and destroy



#### **Exercise:**

Consider the Java program below which uses the object-oriented approach.

- 1. Draw a **Design Class Diagram** which shows class names and details of attributes and operations.
- 2. Draw a **Sequence Diagram** which shows the objects and the messages sent to these objects (showing return messages as well).

### Java program using ArrayList of objects

```
// in file Student.java
public class Student {
  private String name;
  public Student() {
                                     // constructor
         setName("");
   }
                                    // setter method
  public void setName(String n) {
         name = n;
  }
  public String getName() {
                                    // getter method
         return name;
  }
}
   -----
// in file StudentApp.java
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class StudentApp {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       ArrayList<Student> studentList = new ArrayList<Student>();
       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
       int choice;
       do {
            System.out.println("Do you want to:");
            System.out.println("1. Create new Student object");
            System.out.println("2. Search for a Student object");
            System.out.println("3. Exit");
            System.out.print("Enter your choice (1-3): ");
            choice = scanner.nextInt();
            while (choice < 1 || choice > 3) {
              System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please enter again: ");
              choice = scanner.nextInt();
              // read the enter key after integer input
              String skip = scanner.nextLine();
```

```
switch(choice) {
                    case 1: addStudent(studentList, scanner); break;
                    case 2: searchStudent(studentList, scanner); break;
                    default: break;
             }
             System.out.println();
        } while (choice != 3);
    }
    public static void addStudent(ArrayList<Student> studentList, Scanner scanner) {
      System.out.print("Enter student name: ");
      String theName = scanner.nextLine();
      Student aStudent = new Student();
      aStudent.setName(theName);
      studentList.add(aStudent);
      System.out.println("Student " + theName + " added");
      System.out.println();
    }
    public static void searchStudent(ArrayList<Student> studentList, Scanner scanner) {
      if (studentList.size() == 0) {
             System.out.println("The list is empty");
      } else {
             System.out.print("Enter name of student: ");
             String theName = scanner.nextLine();
             boolean found = false;
             int i = 0;
             Student theStudent;
             while (i<studentList.size() && !found) {</pre>
                    theStudent = studentList.get(i);
                    if (theStudent.getName().equals(theName)) {
                           found = true;
                    } else {
                           i++;
                    }
             }
             if (found)
                    System.out.println("The student is in the list");
             else
                    System.out.println("No student with that name found");
             System.out.println();
      }
   }
}
```