### AN INTRODUCTION TO

# OBJECT-ORIENTED ANALYSIS

CHAPTER 3: THE OBJECT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE

### OBJECT ORIENTED SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

- ✓ Object oriented systems development is a way todevelop software by building self – contained modules or objects that can be easily replaced, modified and reused.
- ✓ In an object—oriented environment, software is a collection of discrete objects that encapsulate their data as well as the functionality of model real—world events "objects" and emphasizes its cooperative philosophy by allocating tasks among the objects of the applications.
- ✓ A classis an object oriented system carefully delineates between its interface (specifications of what the class can do) and the implementation of that interface (how the class does what it does).

### WHAT IS A METHODOLOGY?

- A collection of comprehensive guidelines to follow for completing every SDLC activity
- Examples of methodologies: Structured (Traditional), Object-oriented

### **OBJECT-ORIENTED ANALYSIS & DESIGN**

- Object-oriented analysis
  - Defines all of the types of objects that do the work of the system
- Object-oriented design
  - Shows how objects interact
  - Defines all additional object types needed to communicate with people and devices in the system
  - Refines each type of object for implementation in a specific language and environment

- 1 The Life Cycle
- The Object-Oriented Analysis Phase
- The Object-Oriented Design Phase
- The Construction Phase
- 5 The Object-Oriented Testing Phase
- 6 The Maintenance Phase

#### 1. THE LIFE CYCLE

- OODLC merupakan update dari SDLC (System Development Life Cycle)
- SDLC merupakan suatu proses yang yang digunakan oleh analis sistem untuk mengembangkan suatu sistem informasi, mulai dari analysis, Design,construction, testing dan implementation sistem, maintenance (support).

Phase	Activity	Models Produced	Components
Analysis	OOA	Requirements Model	Project scope
			Feasibility study
			Context diagram
			Class diagram:
			Entity classes
			Interface classes
			Control classes
			Behavior diagrams:
			Statechart diagrams
			Collaborations and CRC cards
			Sequence diagrams
			Activity diagrams
Design	OOD	Design versions of the OO models	
Construction	OOP	Actual system	
Testing	O-O Testing	Working system	
Maintenance	All of the above	All of the above	

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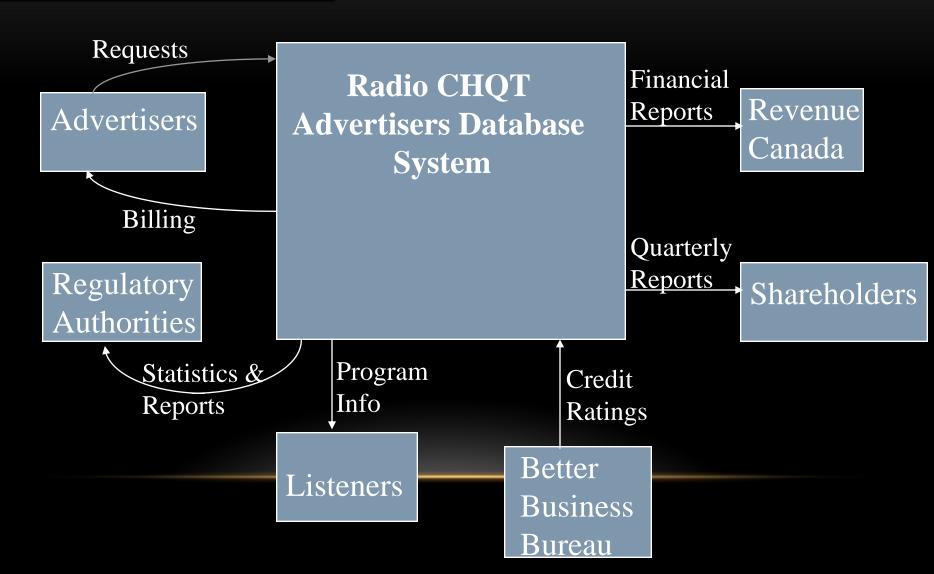
- Dalam analisis, kita memodelkan kebutuhan user
- Untuk apa sistem dibuat?
- Output berupa model konseptual.
- Terdiri dari :
  - 1. Model kebutuhan
  - 2. Model Obyek

- Model kebutuhan mempunyai 5 komponen
  - Lingkup proyek
  - Context Diagram
  - Use Case Model
  - Deskripsi Interface
  - Studi Kelayakan

- Lingkup Proyek
  - Apa yang akan dihasilkan ?
  - Secara umum, apa yang akan dikerjakan sistem untuk user.
  - Termasuk mendeskripsikan apa yang tidak bisa dikerjakan sistem.

- Context Diagram
  - Dideskripsikan dengan kotak besar yang dikelilingi dengan kotak kecil.
  - Mewakili entitas eksternal seperti orang, organisasi, sistem, atau hal-hal lain di luar sistem yang berhubungan dengan sistem yang akan dibangun.

## REQUIREMENTS MODEL CONTEXT DIAGRAM



Use case Model

Mendeskripsikan tentang bagaimana user dapat menggunakan sistem dalam mengerjakan pekerjaannya.

- Deskripsi interface
  - **⇔**GUI
  - Komunikasi antar interface

- The Life Cycle
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### **3** The Object-Oriented Design Phase

- Modify Analysis model to reflect design decisions,
- Mostly by adding information to the existing model.
- Add some new classes that do not directly model things in the real world.
- Result is a plan of how the system will do what the Requirements
   Analysis asks for

Analysis is What the system must do,

Design is 100 the system will do it.

#### THE OBJECT-ORIENTED DESIGN PHASE

- Desain System, Custom development, package development.
- Desain Arsitektur Jaringan, Desain Hardware, Desain jaringan
- Desain Interface, Chart Struktur Interface, Desain input, Desain output
- Desain File dan Database, Pemilihan format penyimpanan data, optimasi data storage
- Desain Object, Chart Struktur Program, Spesifikasi program

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### **4** The Construction Phase

- Coding and testing
   Should be done with an O-O language or database.
- Deployment and user training.

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### 5 The Object-Oriented Testing Phase

- Complete the unit testing of individual classes and programs
- Then system testing.
- Testing must be thorough and complete,
- And automated.

- The Life Cycle
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### **6** The Maintenance Phase

- Bug fixes
- Enhancements
- Viruses
- End-user computing
- Backups and restores
  - 6 levels + offsite.
- Disaster preparedness and recovery (Pencegahan dari hal yang tidak diinginkan dan pemulihan