Introduction

Object Orientated Analysis and Design

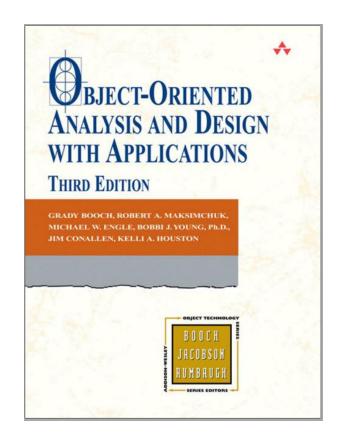
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Outline

- What do we mean by Object Orientated?
- Why do we need to analyze and design our solutions?
- What analysis and design tools are available?
- Course structure
- Grading/assessment

Recommended Book

- Object Oriented Analysis and Design with Applications 3rd Edition by Booch
 - Ebook Available: https://zjnu2017.github.io/OOAD
 - Complete Reading Chapter 1 Before Next Week



Recommended

Also read around the subject to gain a broad/comprehensive understanding of the topic

>Articles, books, online-tutorials, ...

Question

■ What is a Great Software Solution?

Answer

- A great software must satisfy the customer
- The software must do what the customer wants it to do!
- Great software is also
 - >well-designed
 - >well-coded
 - beasy to maintain, reuse, and extend

Question

■ How do we make Great Software Solutions?

Answer

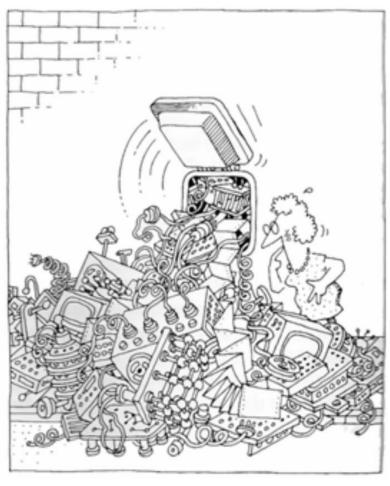
- Apply Object Orientated Analysis and Design Processes

 - Strive for a maintainable, reusable design
 - $\triangleright \dots$

Why do we need Object Orientated Analysis and Design (OOAD)?

Why we need OOAD?





Why we need OOAD?

- Software is inherently complex
 - Complexity of software systems often exceeds the human intellectual capacity
- Illusion of simplicity
- Order to Chaos
 - >Add meaningful logic

Object Orientated Analysis and Design

- Techniques that allow us to decompose problems/tasks into manageable components
- Employs object-oriented methods for organising the complexity of the system
- Provides a rich set of models to understand the different aspects of the system under consideration

The primary tasks for the object-oriented `analysis' (OOA)

- Find the objects
- Organize the objects
- Describe how the objects interact
- Define the behavior of the objects
- Define the internals of the objects

Common models used in OOA are use-cases and object models

Class Participation

- Welcome participation by students
- Feel free to interrupt me during lectures to ask questions!
- Stupid Questions No such thing!
- No participation leads to "silent tomb" -Boring!
- If I speak too fast or you are unsure of something, stop me and ask/tell me to slow down

Class Participation

- Quizzes
- Discussion/Project
- Homeworks

 - Case studies

Question

■Which of the following is the functionality of 'Data Abstraction'?

- a) Reduce Complexity
- b) Binds together code and data
- c) Parallelism
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: An essential element of Object Oriented Programming is 'Data Abstraction' which means hiding things. Complexity is managed through abstraction.

Goals

- Provide students with knowledge and skills in:
 - Dbject-oriented concepts

 - - (aka software development life cycles)
- Students should view OO software development as a software engineering process that has well-defined stages with each stage requiring specific tools and techniques

Grading

- Attendance 10%
- Experiments & Discussion 40%
- Final Exam 50%

Structure Topics

Торіс	Overview	Lecture/Discussion
01 Introduction	(Course structure, grading, aims,)	L
02 Complexity	(Modern software, managing complex systems, organising,)	L
03 Object Model	(Design and analysis concepts, abstraction, responsibilities,)	L
04 Classes and Objects	(Nature and interplay of classes/objects)	L
05 Classification	(Importance and identifying classes and objects)	L
06 Notation	(Diagrams, Unified Modeling Language (UML), Use-Case Diagrams,)) L
07 Processes	(Principles, lifecycle,)	L
08 Pragmatics	(Management, planning, risk, quality, tools and documentation,)	L
09 Examples/applications	s (review/apply techniques from previous lectures)	L/D
10 Examples/applications	s (review/apply techniques from previous lectures)	L/D
11 Examples/applications	s (review/apply techniques from previous lectures)	L/D
12 Examples/applications	s (review/apply techniques from previous lectures)	L/D
13 Review and Questions	s (review/discussion/quizzes)	L/D

Experiments/Discussion

Group 2-3 People 18 hrs

- 1. System analysis: study, understand, and define requirements for the system
- 2. Defining the boundaries of the problem
- 3. Use-case model
- 4. Deployment view
- 5. Sequence diagram and operation
- 6. Design to code

Contact Details

Questions/Issues

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- Open Door Policy
 - >Problems/Help

Question

- ■Which of the following mechanisms is/are provided by Object Oriented Language to implement Object Oriented Model?
- a) Encapsulation
- b) Inheritance
- c) Polymorphism
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer

d) All of the mentioned

Summary

- Clear idea of the goal of this course/topic
- Structure of the course
- Assessment/grading

This Week

- Review Slides
- Read Chapter 1
- Challenging so Start Early

Questions/Discussion