# Peer-Review

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My first impression is that the model is well elaborated. You have chosen relevant conceptual classes, and delimit the problem description with help from the requirements.

Most of your classes attributes have primitive data types (string, numeric or datetime). This follows the guidelines claimed by Larman[[1]](#footnote-1). However, Larman says that complex concepts should not be attributes, but rather concepts with associations[[2]](#footnote-2). In the class *Booking* you have the attribute *cost*. In my opinion this is a complex concept, consisting one fixed fee, and one fee that depends on the size of the boat. It will be also be a fee for each boat a member owns.   
Size (class Boat) is also a complex type, consists of the width, height, depth and maybe weight. You could either use the attributes width, height etc. in the class, or create a new conceptual class named *Size* with associations to *Boat*.

Larman recommends that the name of associations should be: *ClassName – VerbPhrase – ClassName,* where the *VerbPhrase* makes it readable and meaningful[[3]](#footnote-3). A better association name between *Boat* and *Berth* would be *‘Assigned to’.*

I don’t understand the class calendar. It has no associations. Is it its own domain model? If so, should *‘Event’* be part of the calendar? If not, what purpose does the calendar serve? If you chose not to draw associations to it, you should consider having an explaining text that justify its existence.

Overall, your model has good readability and is easy to understand. In my opinion your model pass the passing grade.

1. Larman, C (2005). *Applying UML and Patterns (Third Edition)*. Upper Saddle River: Prentice-Hall. Chapter 9.16 Attributes (Heading: *Guideline: What are suitable attribute types?*) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Larman, C (2005). *Applying UML and Patterns (Third Edition)*. Upper Saddle River: Prentice-Hall. Chapter 9.16 Attributes (Heading: *Figure 9.23 Don’t show complex concepts as attributes: use associations*) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Larman, C (2005). *Applying UML and Patterns (Third Edition)*. Upper Saddle River: Prentice-Hall. Chapter 9.14 Associations (Heading: *Guideline: How to name an association in UML*) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)