DIS - Exercise 7

Artifact 5

Artifact 2 - common problems

At least five actions in the main and alternative run.

What action mean?

Something what is done by your code.

- System validate input
- System display window with form.

What is not an action (code not exist):

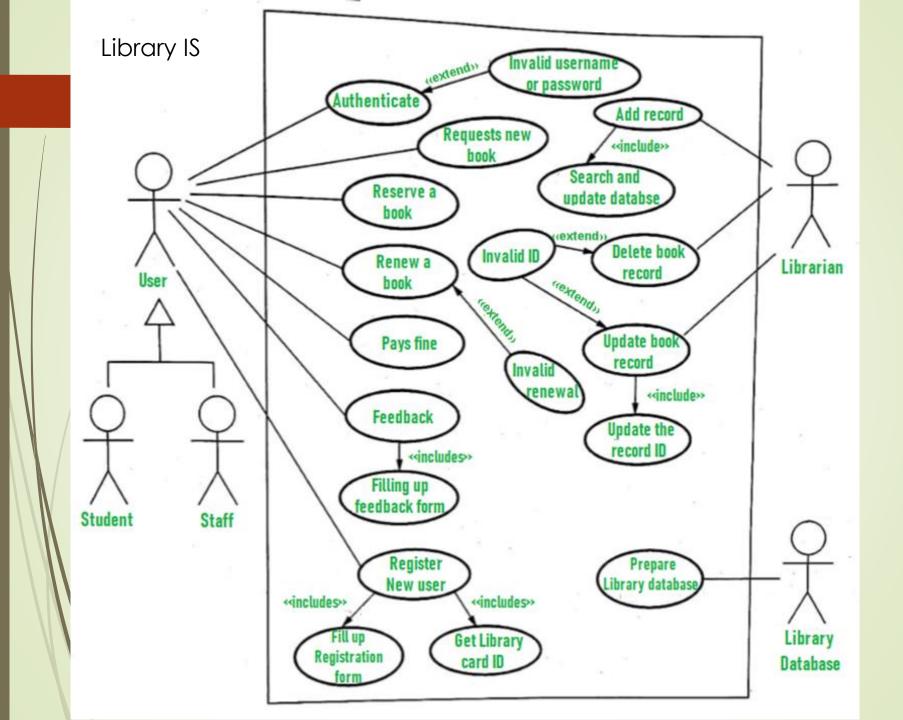
- User fills textboxes
- User press button

Actors and inheritance

Include/extend links

Active/passive actors

Activity diagrams decision box without decision text and Yes/No labels



Content of Artifact 3

- One Chart of First Model of Domain Class diagram of main domain Classes, fields and methods, without data types – platform independent.
- One Table of used resources Estimation of storage size, storage type.
- ystem and estimation of their complexity.
- ½ page First idea of the system layout.
- ½ page Choice of the used platform.
- ½ page Estimation of patterns and architecture.

Artifact 3 common problems

- Try to create rich first domain model.
 - Use names for links for better understanding relations
 - Use correct multiplicity labels 0,1,*
 - Thinks about attributes and methods
- Describe used platforms OS, Software frameworks, web server, DB server, Internet browser. Write version from which your sw is supported. Like Windows 10 20H2 and above. .NET Framework 4.5, etc.
- Describe architecture 3-tier/layer, monolithical and why.
- Describe which patterns you expect to use. For domain model, for data layer.

Artifact 5 - Domain model design

- Domain model extended conceptual model. Classes (methods, interface, data types)
- Relationships (completion)
- ■Interactions static class diagram
- Sequence diagrams for the chosen functionality implementation.
- Design patterns (and architectural) used in the data, domain or presentation layer.

Artifact 5 - Domain model design

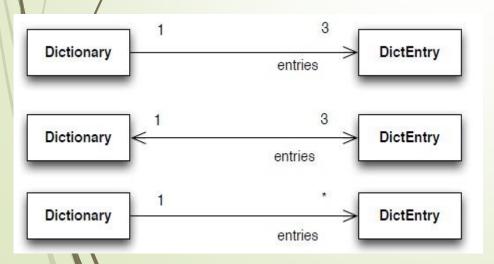
- Static class diagram (data + methods), association types, inheritance.
- Patterns used in domain model.

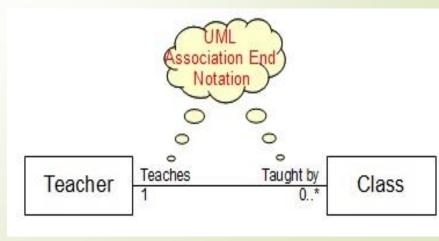
- It is possible to separate in diagrams the pure domain design from the design with patterns.
 Separate layers PL, BL, DAL for better readability.
- Sequence diagrams for key operations (especially object cooperation)

Review of relations in the class diagram

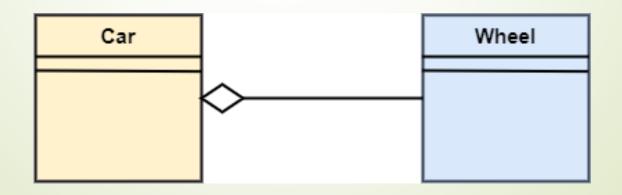
The connections between objects cannot be created arbitrarily; they must be consistent with how the relationships between their classes are defined.

At the class level, connections correspond to **associations**; connections are actually instances of associations. Each association can be described in more detail by additional properties such as the name of the association, the role names of the associated classes, the multiplicity and the manageability of the association. The name of an association usually expresses, in a verb phrase, an action performed by one object using another object.

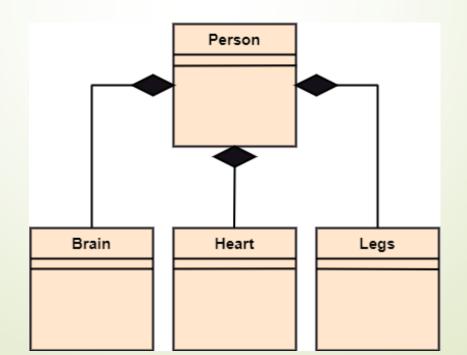


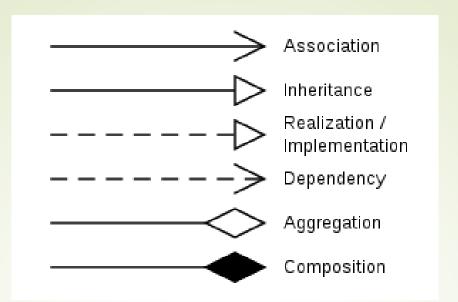


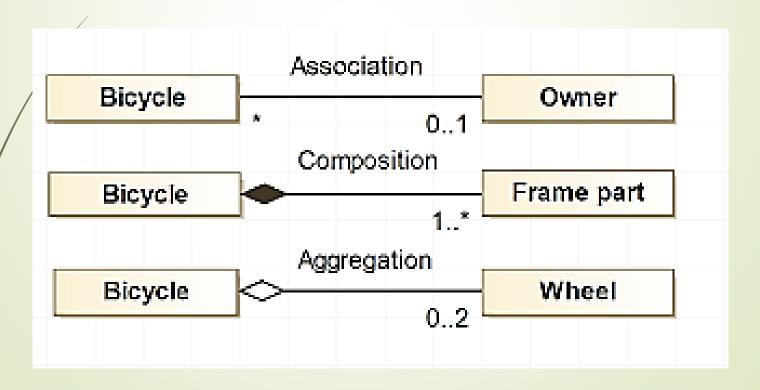
Aggregation represents a loose coupling between a whole and a part, where one object (the whole) uses the services of other objects (the parts). For example, the relationship between a car and wheels is an aggregation type relationship where the car and wheels form a single unit, but the wheel can exist even if it is not fitted to any car.



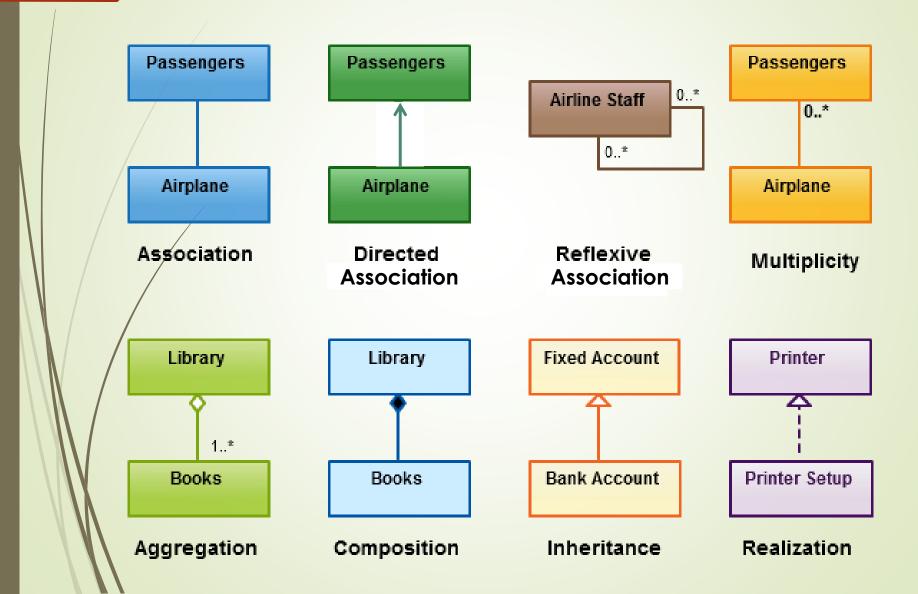
A stronger form of aggregation is **composition**. It is a relationship between a whole and a part, but this relationship is very close and does not allow the independent existence of a part without being attached to a whole. Moreover, unlike aggregation, the component must belong to a single whole and cannot be shared by multiple wholes.

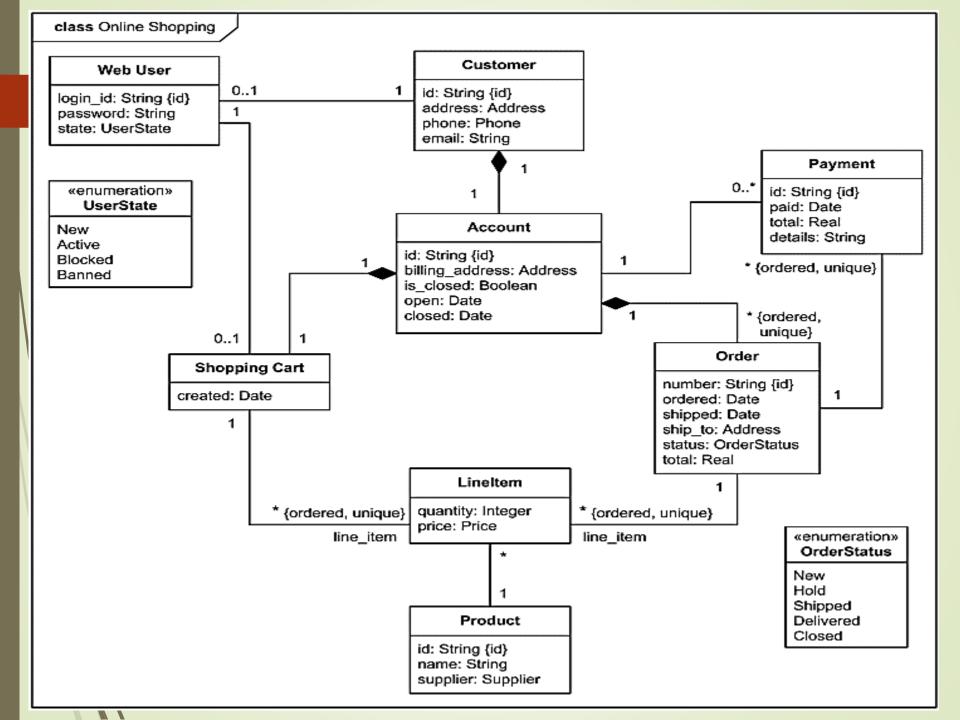




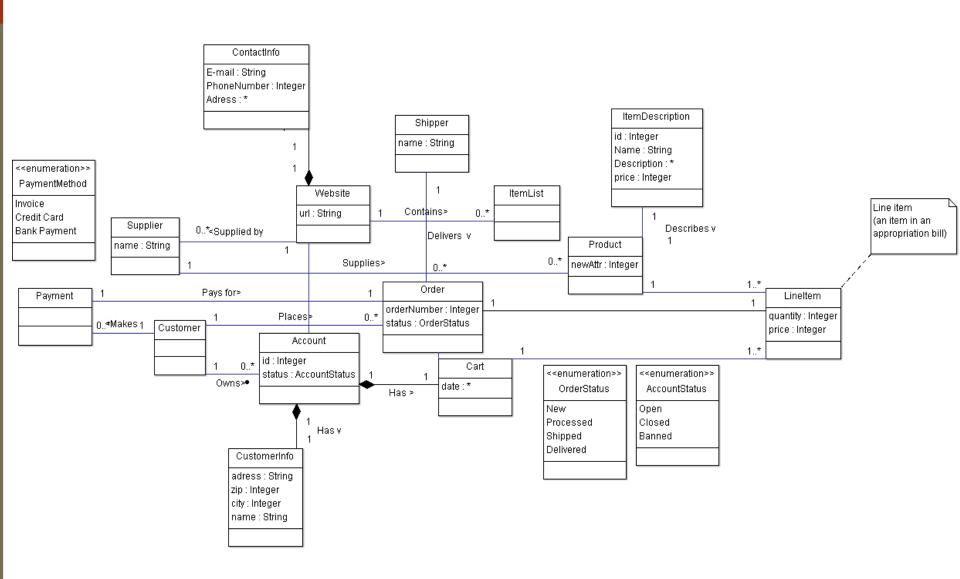


UML class relations

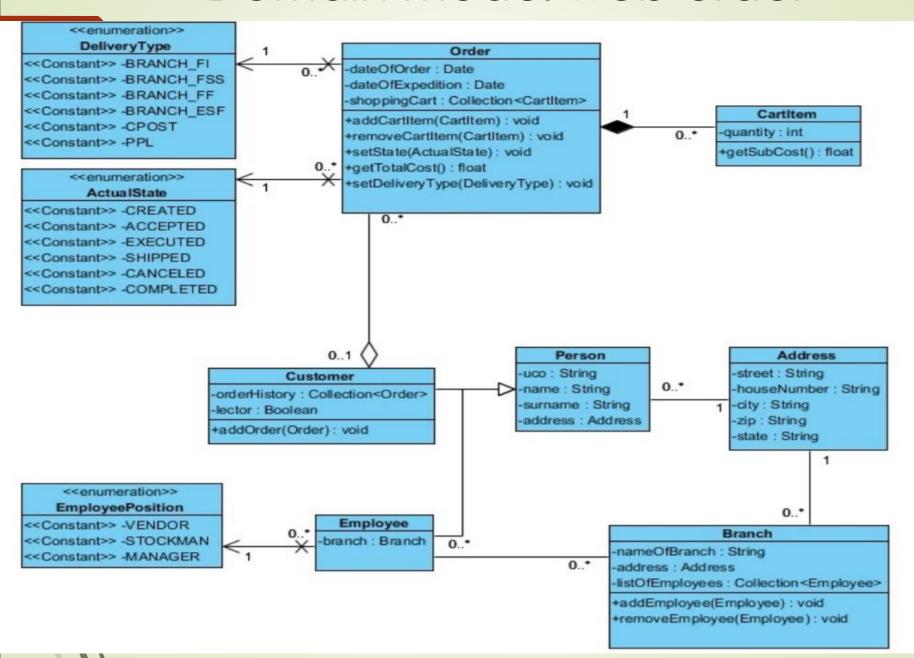




Web shop



Domain model web order



Discussion