


# DIS - Exercise 7

## Artifact 6

# 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.

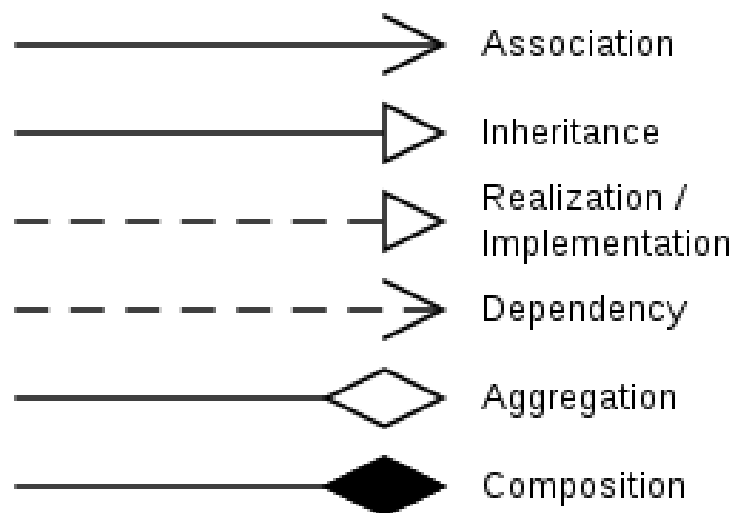
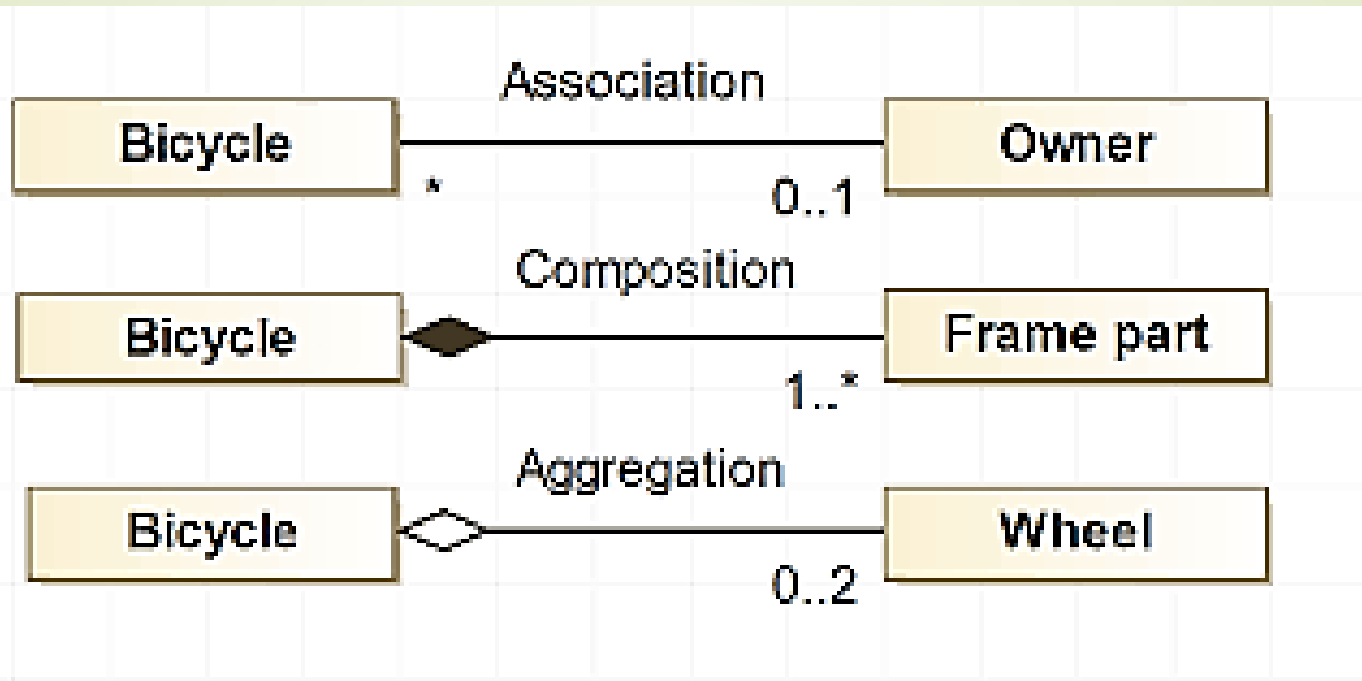
# Artifact 5 - **Domain model design**



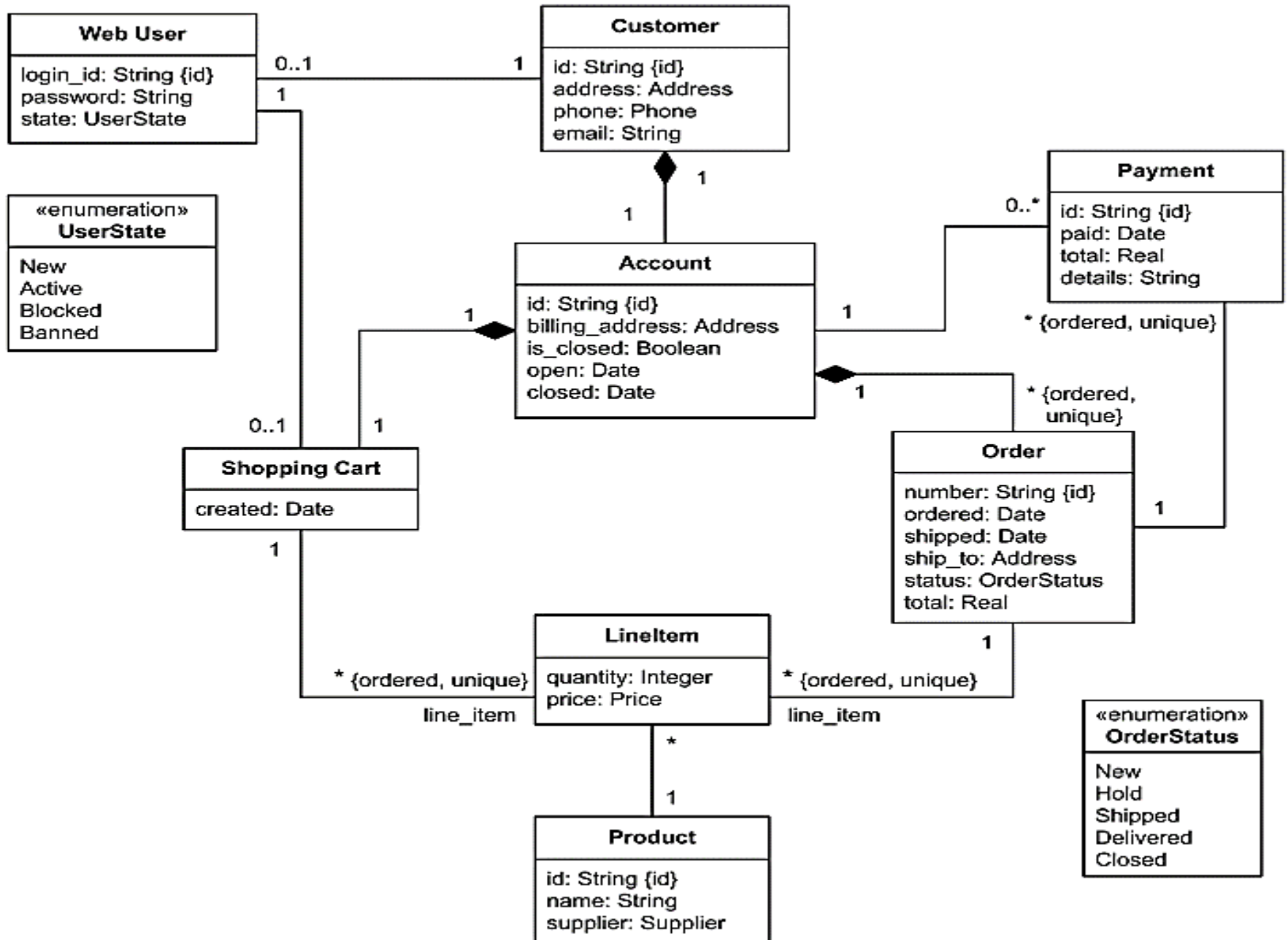
Static class diagram (data + methods),  
association types, inheritance.

- 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)

# Relationship between classes



# class Online Shopping




# Artifact 5 - Content

- **Static Class Diagram** (divided it into **three diagrams** by the layer – PL-BL-DAL). Use patterns you have learned in lectures.
  - **GoF patterns** - Singleton, Gateway, Proxy, etc.
  - **Enterprise patterns** - Lazy load, Identity field, Foreign key mapping, Embedded value, Inheritance mapping patterns, Key map, DTO, Identity map, Table data gateway, Data Mapper, etc.
- **Sequence diagrams - Three diagrams** for key operations (show object cooperation) for the implemented UC functionality.

# Artifact 6 – Component and deployment diagram

- **Component diagram** - shows the IS divided into several logical component
- **Deployment diagram** - shows the execution architecture of a system

# Component diagram



Component diagrams are used in modeling the physical aspects of object-oriented systems that are used for visualizing, specifying, and documenting component-based systems and also for constructing executable systems through forward and reverse engineering.

Component diagrams are essentially class diagrams that focus on a system's components that often used to model the static implementation view of a system.



# UML Diagram Type

## Structural Diagrams

Composite Structure Diagram

Deployment Diagram

Package Diagram

Profile Diagram

Class Diagram

Object Diagram

Component Diagram

## Behavioral Diagrams

Activity Diagram

Use Case Diagram

State Machine Diagram

Interaction Diagram

Sequence Diagram

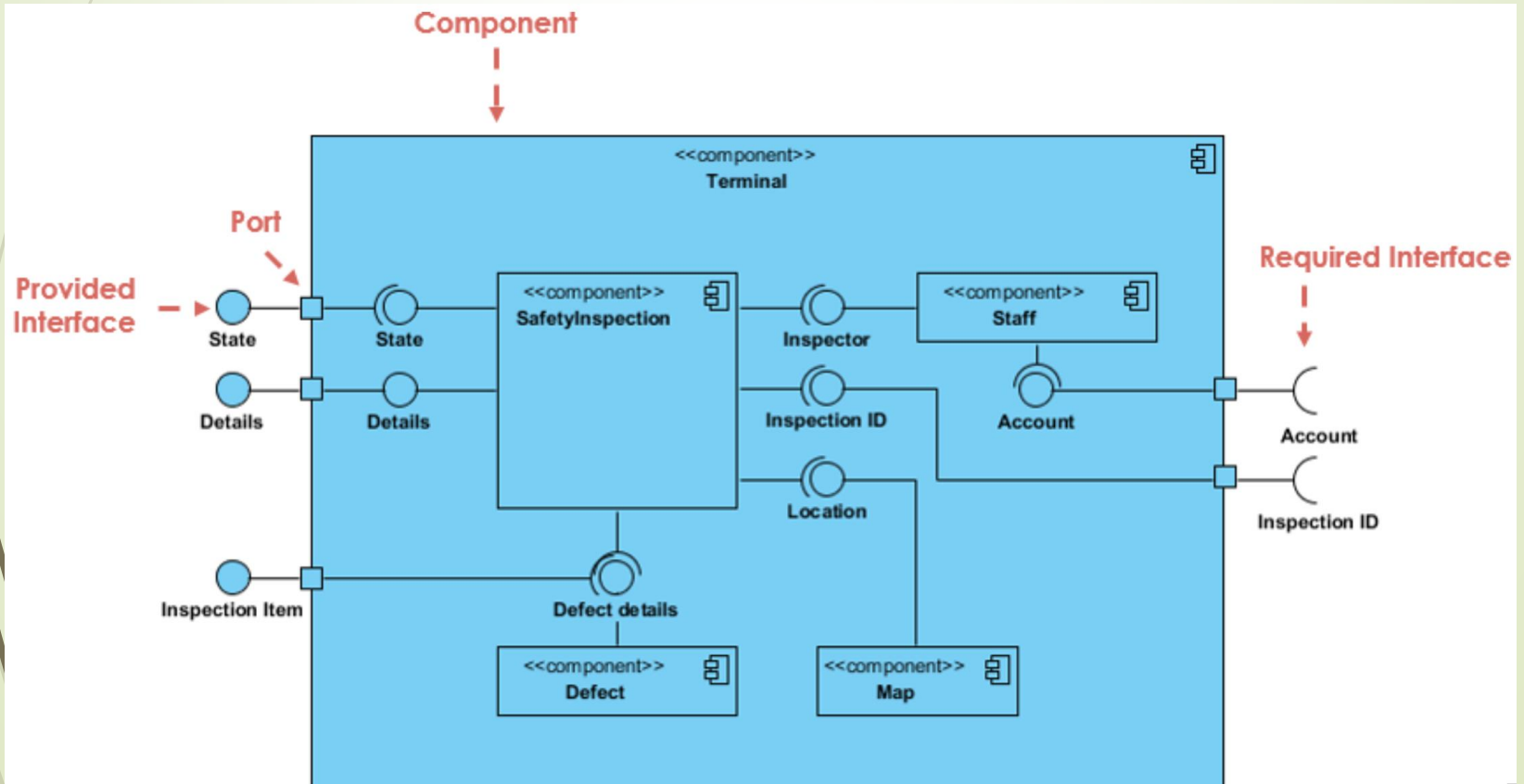
Communication Diagram

Interaction Overview Diagram

Timing Diagram

# Component diagram

- A component diagram breaks down the actual system under development into various high levels of functionality (**component**).
- Each component is responsible for one clear aim within the entire system and only interacts with other essential elements on a need-to-know basis.



# Component diagram

## Component

A component represents a modular part of a system that encapsulates its contents and whose manifestation is replaceable within its environment. In UML 2, a component is drawn as a rectangle with optional compartments stacked vertically. A high-level, abstracted view of a component in UML 2 can be modeled as:

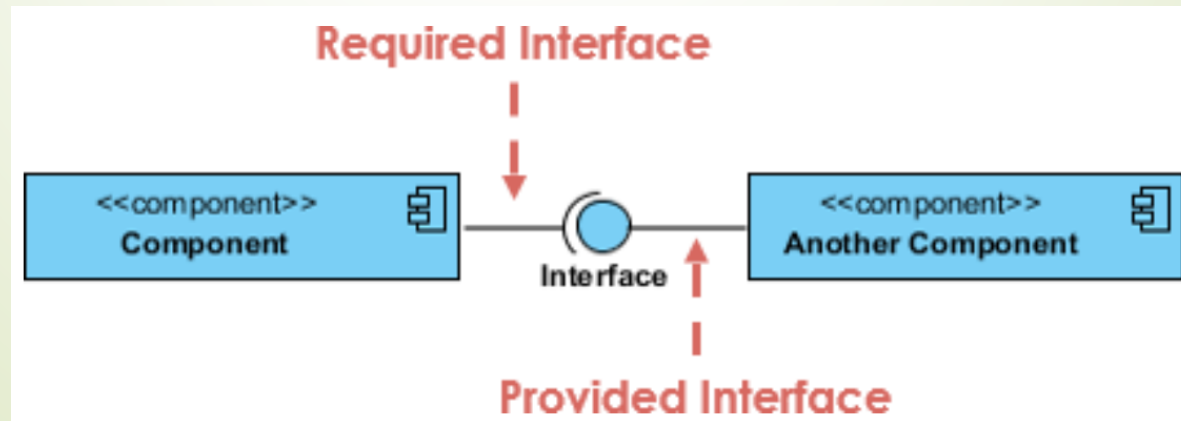
1. A rectangle with the component's name
2. A rectangle with the component icon
3. A rectangle with the stereotype text and/or icon



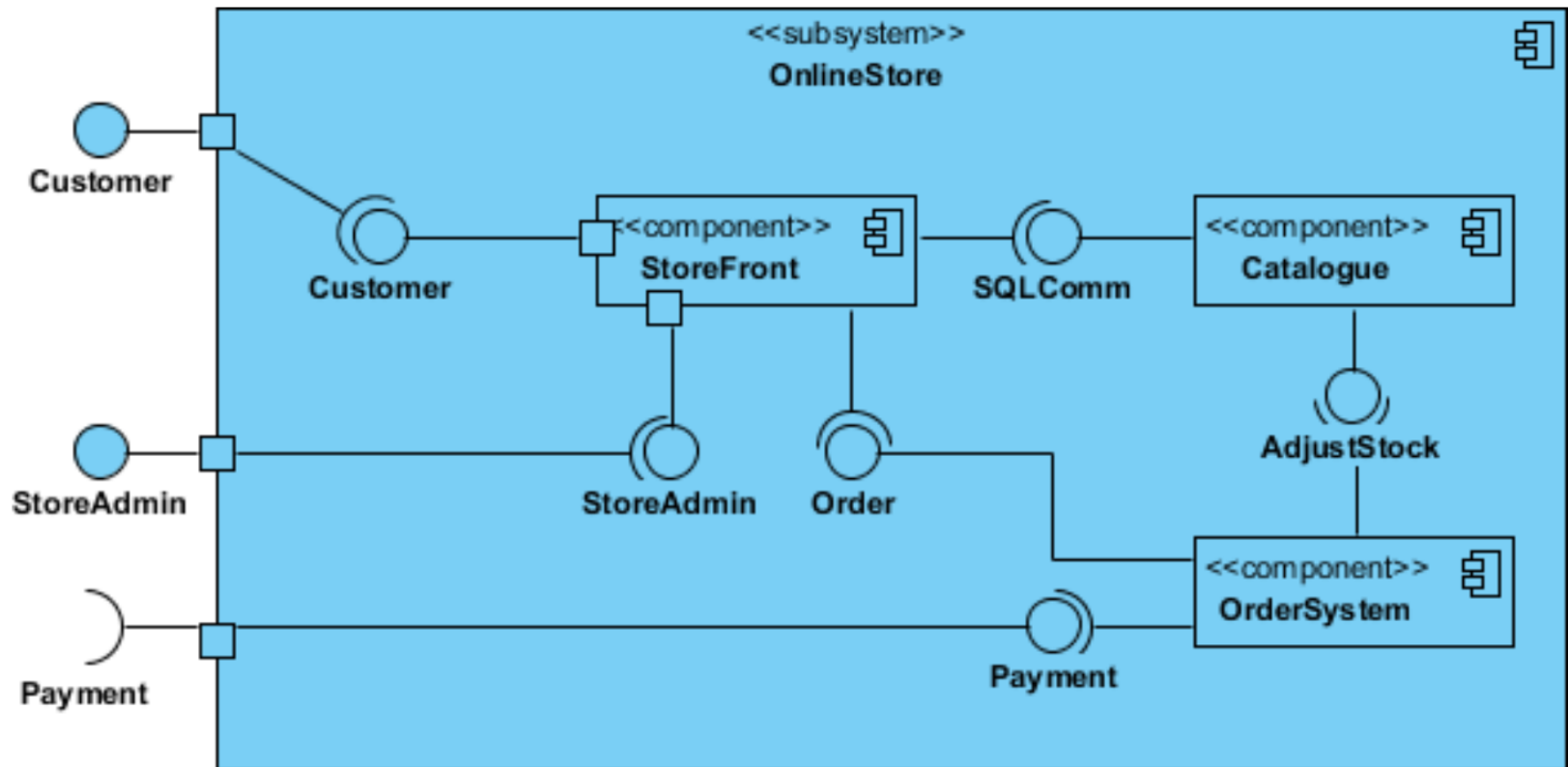
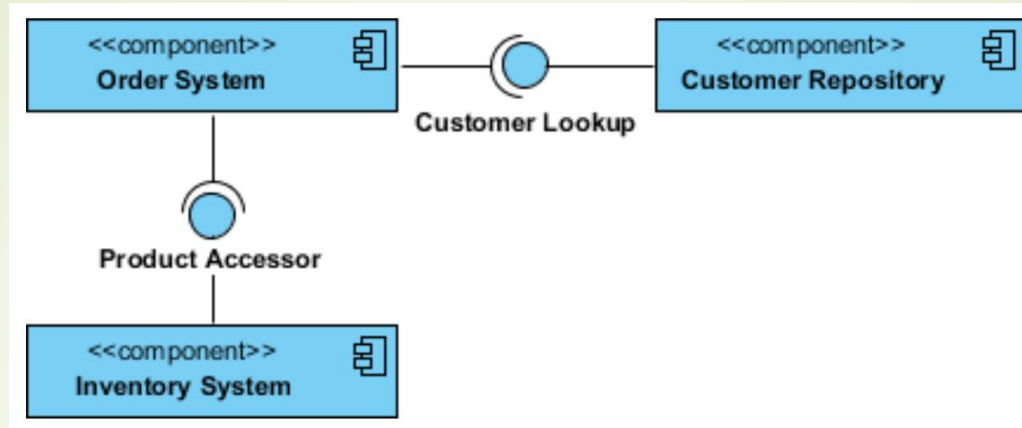
# Component diagram

## Interface

- **Provided interface** symbols with a complete circle at their end represent an interface that the component provides - this "lollipop" symbol is shorthand for a realization relationship of an interface classifier.
- **Required Interface** symbols with only a half circle at their end (a.k.a. sockets) represent an interface that the component requires (in both cases, the interface's name is placed near the interface symbol itself).



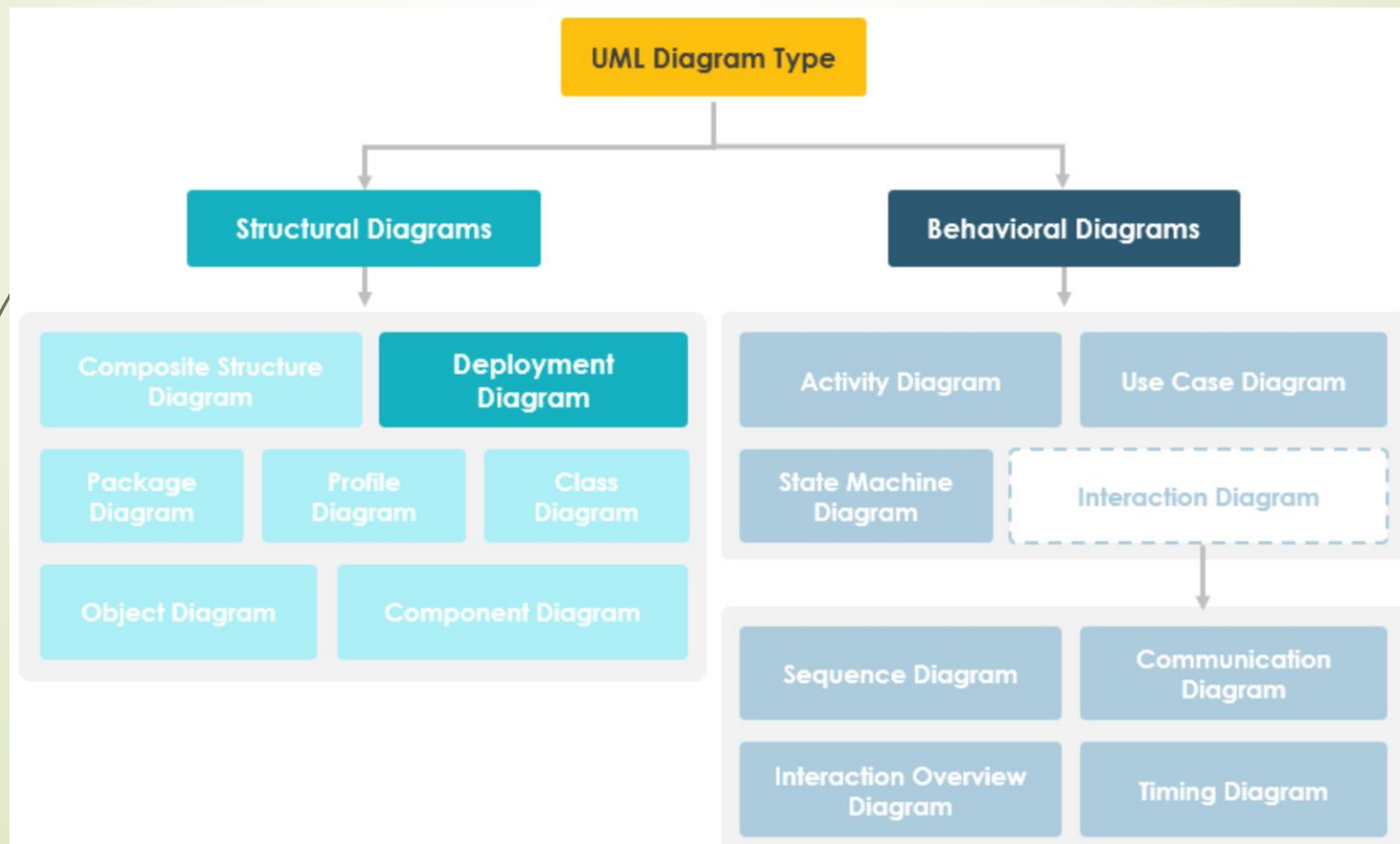
# Component diagram



# Deployment diagram


Deployment diagram is a diagram that shows the configuration of run time processing nodes and the components that live on them.

Deployment diagrams is a kind of structure diagram used in modeling the physical aspects of an object-oriented system. They are often be used to model the static deployment view of a system (topology of the hardware).





# Deployment diagram

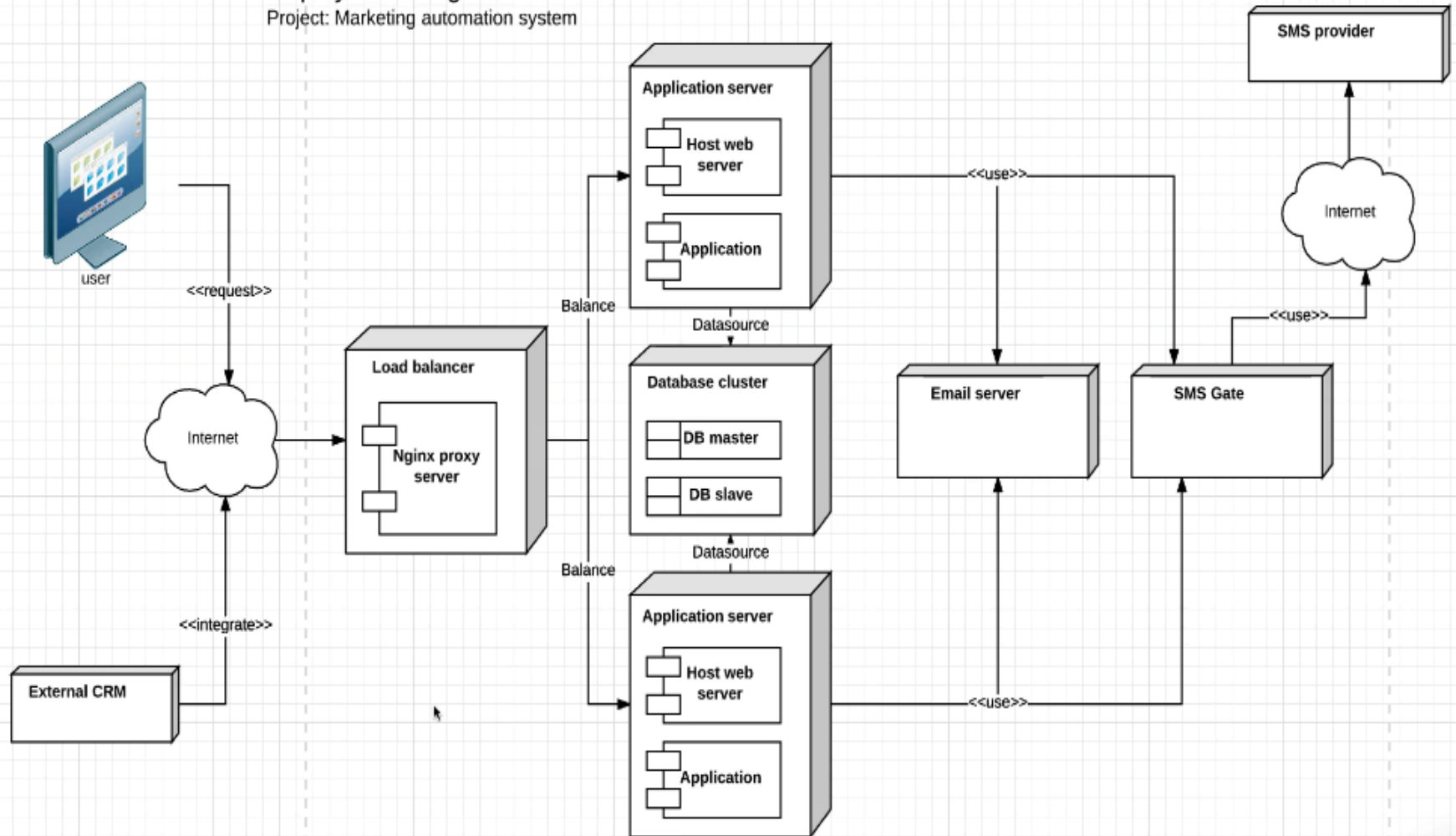


Deployment diagrams are important for visualizing, specifying, and documenting embedded, client/server, and distributed systems and also for managing executable systems through forward and reverse engineering.

- They show the structure of the run-time system
- They capture the hardware that will be used to implement the system and the links between different items of hardware.
- They model physical hardware elements and the communication paths between them
- They can be used to plan the architecture of a system.
- They are also useful for Document the deployment of software components or nodes

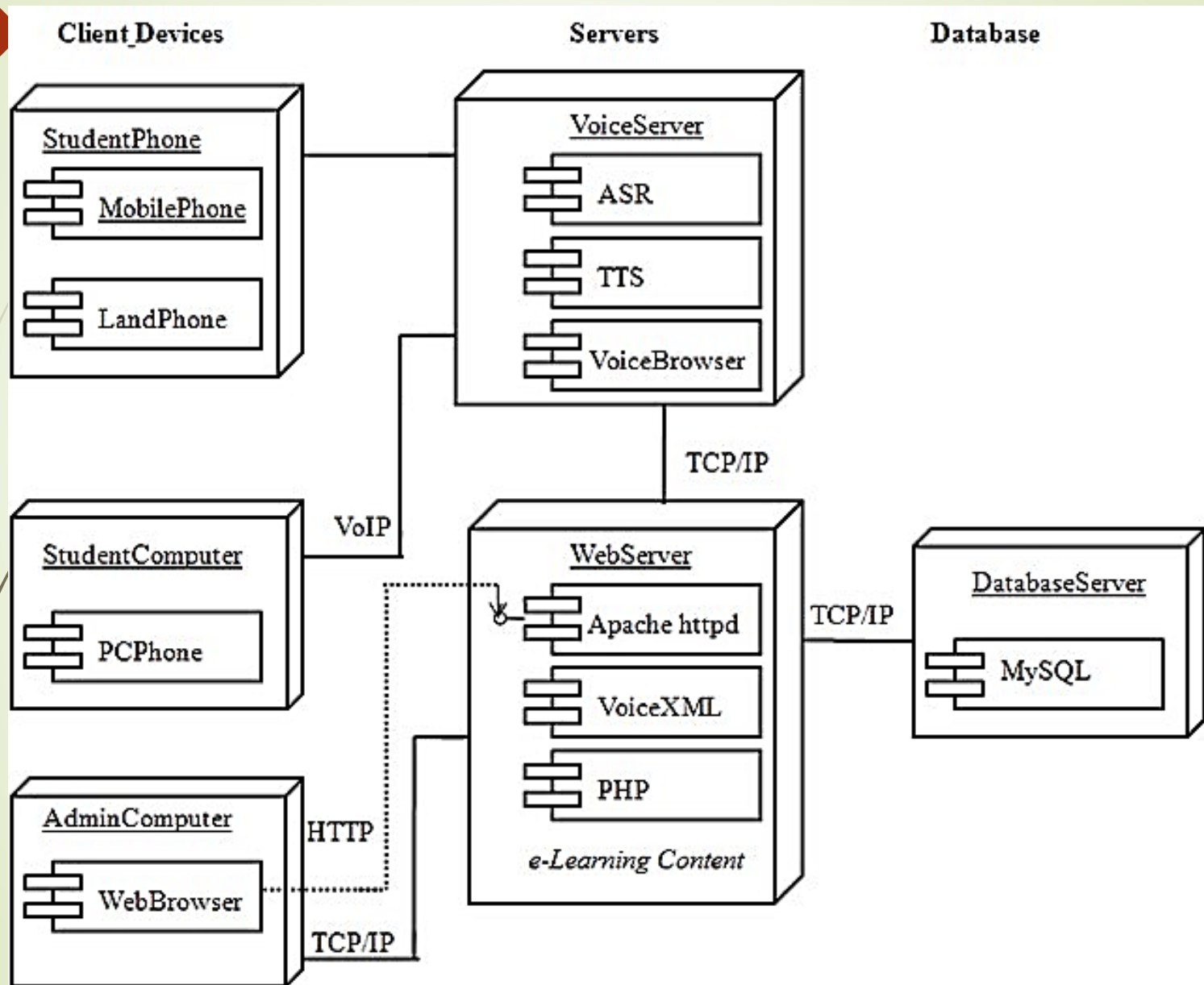
# Deployment diagram

Deployment diagram  
Project: Marketing automation system

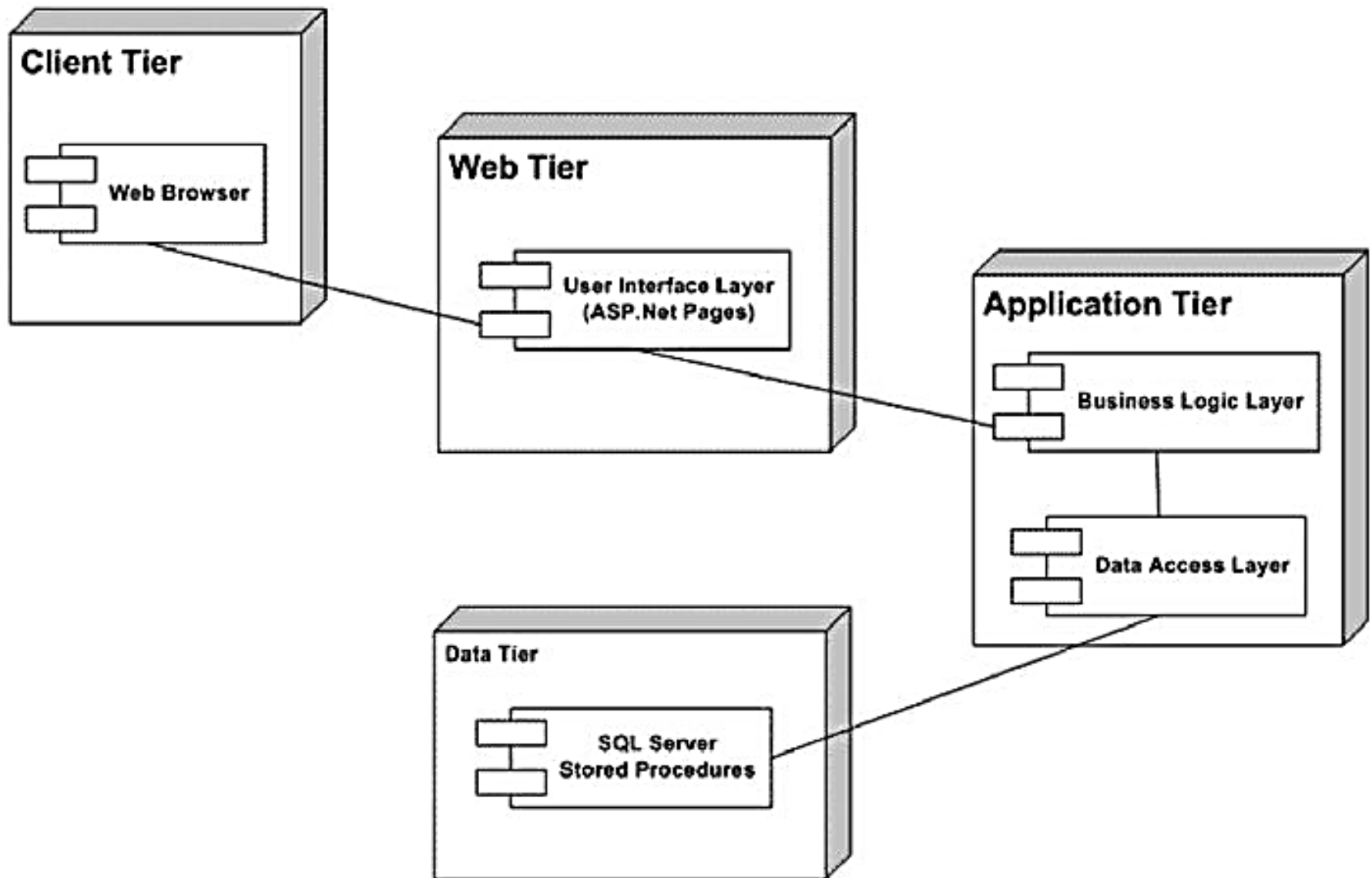




# Deployment diagram



# Deployment diagram





# Discussion