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# ADMINISTRATION

- **Mar 22<sup>nd</sup> – Session 9: Inner and Anonymous Classes**
  - Enumeration
  - Design Pattern: Command
  - UML: Sequence Diagram
  - [Assignment #5a target due date \(not collected\)](#)
- **Mar 29<sup>th</sup> – Session 10: Communication/Networking**
  - Design Pattern: Abstract Factory
  - HTTP Networking
  - Lambdas
  - [Assignment 5b diagram review](#)
- **Apr 5<sup>th</sup> – Session 11: Complex Development/Deployment**
  - Libraries and Packages
  - GUI / GIS Development
  - [Quiz 3](#)
- **Apr 12<sup>th</sup> – Session 12: Extra**
  - [Assignment \\$5abc due](#)
- **Apr 19<sup>th</sup> – Session 13: Full Review**
- **Apr 26<sup>th</sup> – Final Exam (Online proctored)**

# THE LECTURE

- **Recap**
- **Enumeration**
- **Java Keywords**
- **Design Pattern**
  - Command
- **Classes**
  - Inner
  - Anonymous
- **UML**
  - Use Cases / User Stories
  - Sequence Diagram
- **Assign 5abc UI Development**

# RECAP

# ENUMERATION

# ENUMERATION

Enumeration constants may also be defined to accept constructor input values

```
enum Weekday { SUNDAY(0), MONDAY(1), TUESDAY(2),  
WEDNESDAY(3), THURSDAY(4), FRIDAY(5), SATURDAY(6);  
    private int n; // member variable  
    Weekday(int n) { val = n; } // constructor  
...  
}  
...  
for (Weekday day : Weekday.values() ) {  
    System.out.println(day + " " + day.ordinal());  
}
```

# ENUMERATION DEMO

**JAVA**

# **KEYWORDS**



# JAVA KEYWORDS

abstract	assert	boolean	break	byte	case
catch	char	class	const	continue	default
do	double	else	enum	extends	final
finally	float	for	goto	if	implements
import	instanceof	int	interface	long	native
new	package	private	protected	public	return
short	static	strictfp	super	switch	synchronized
this	throw	throws	transient	try	void
volatile	while				

- During this course, we've used nearly every Java keyword that is available.
- Only a few special cases remain unused.

**DESIGN PATTERN**

# **COMMAND**

# DESIGN PATTERNS

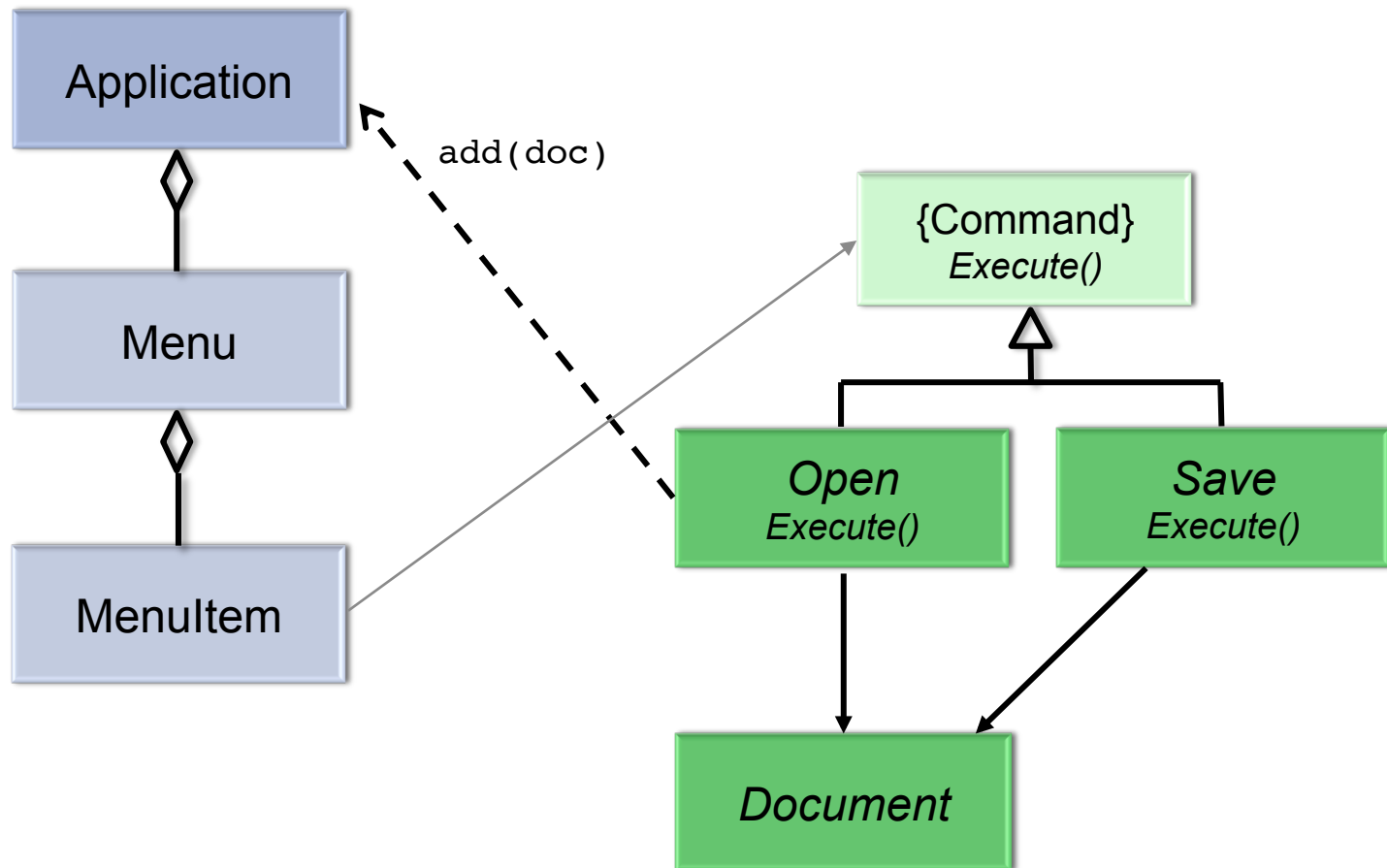
- **Creation Patterns**
  - Singleton
- **Behavioral Patterns**
  - Observer
  - Command

# DESIGN PATTERN: COMMAND

- A system often want to issue requests without knowing anything about the resulting operation.
- The **Command** pattern lets a system make requests by turning the command itself into an object.
- The primary aspect of this pattern is an abstract command class, which provides an interface for executing operations.

`can easily undo/redo`

# COMMAND



# COMMAND DEMO

**A.K.A. NESTED CLASSES**

# **INNER CLASSES**

# INNER CLASS

```
public class InnerTest {  
    private int key = 20;  
  
    public InnerTest(int key) {  
        this.key = key;  
    }  
  
    public class InnerCls {  
        public String encode(String input) {  
            StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();  
            for (char c : input.toCharArray()) {  
                char c2 = c ^ key;  
                sb.append(c2);  
            }  
            return sb.toString();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

communication mechanism

The Inner class can  
see private member  
variables of the outer  
class

```
public InnerTest() {  
    InnerCls iproc0 = new InnerCls();  
}
```



# INNER DEMO

# **ANONYMOUS INNER CLASS**

# ANONYMOUS INNER CLASS

- Often in User Interface applications, you wish to create a class with three properties:
  1. It's used once for a unique purpose
  2. Usually with a single defined method (i.e. actionPerformed(), run(), etc.)
  3. The class should have access to local member variables
- Anonymous Inner Classes permit you to create a class 'on the fly' without giving it a formal name

callback for subscription

# ANONYMOUS INNER

```
/*
 * Start a timer task to periodically redraw the UI display panel
 */
private void startPanelTimerTask() {
    Timer timer = new Timer();
    timer.scheduleAtFixedRate(new TimerTask() {

        public void run() {
            panel.repaint();
        }
    }, 0, 1000); // update every 1000 ms (second)
}
```

# ANONYMOUS INNER

```
btn0 = new JButton("Start");  
//btn0.addActionListener(this);  
  
// Anonymous Inner Class  
btn0.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {  
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent arg0) {  
        startSim();  
    }  
});
```

**RENDERING IN 2D**

**UI JPANEL**

**UML**



# USE CASES

# USE CASES / USER STORIES

- **Use Case provide the following benefits**
  1. Provide a clear description of what the system will do
  2. Help to describe the functional requirements of the system
  3. Help to establish testing by identifying verification and validation opportunities
  4. Provide a path for defining classes and objects



# USE CASE NAME/DESCRIPTION

**Use Case:** *<Use case name>*

**Id:**

**Level:** *<Low, Medium, High>*

**Description**

*<A description of what is happening in this use case.>*

**Actor(s)**

*<Who are the actors in this use case?>*

**Stakeholders and Interests**

*<Who would be affected or interested in this use case?>*

# USE CASE MAIN SCENARIO

## Pre-Conditions

- *Condition 1*
- *Condition 2*

## Trigger

*<What happened to start this use case?>*

## Post-Conditions

Success end condition

Failure end condition

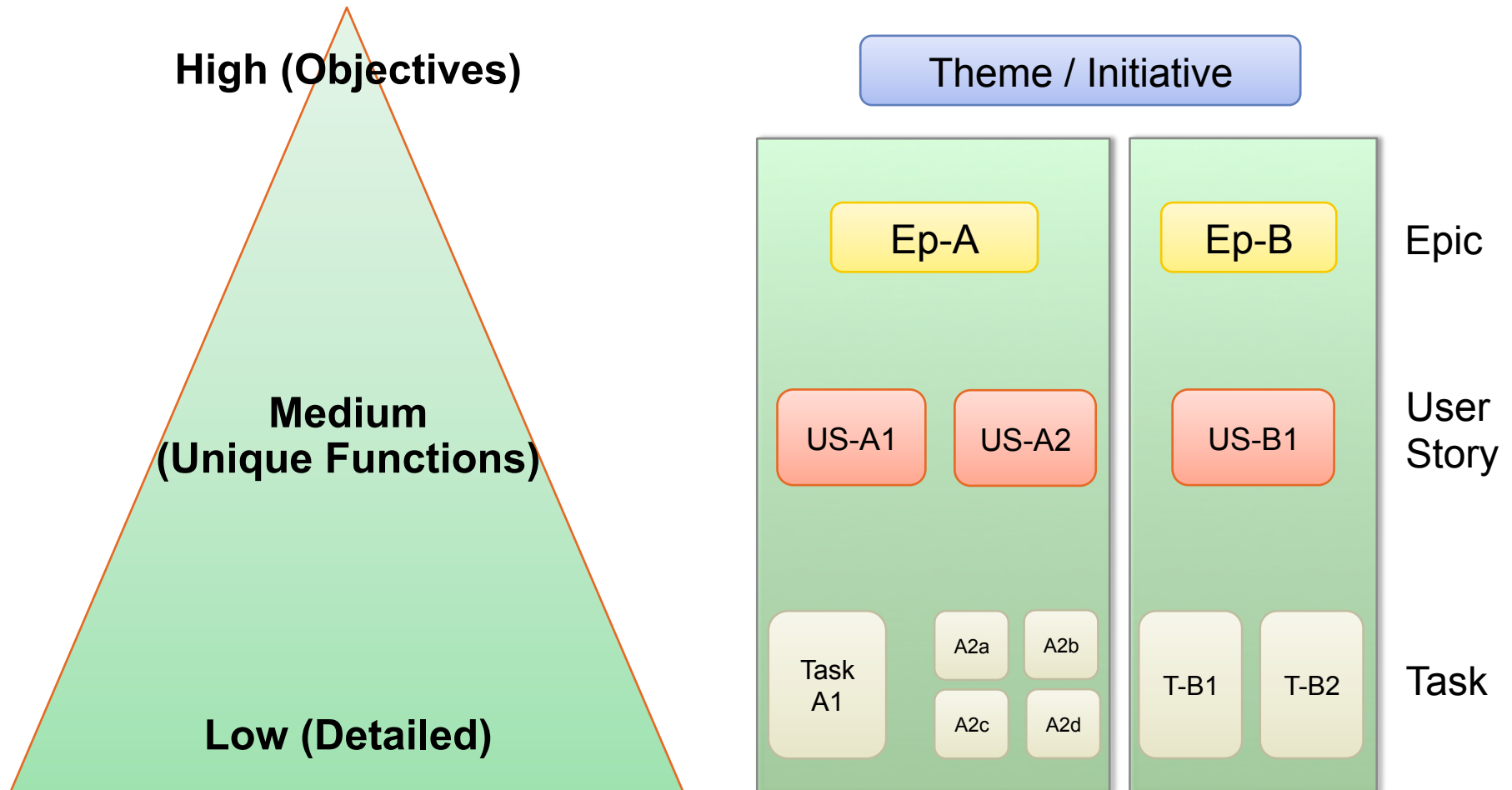
Minimal Guarantee

## Main Scenario

1. *Step 1*
2. *Step 2*

## Alternate Scenarios

# UC LEVELS VS. AGILE



**UML**



# SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

# SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

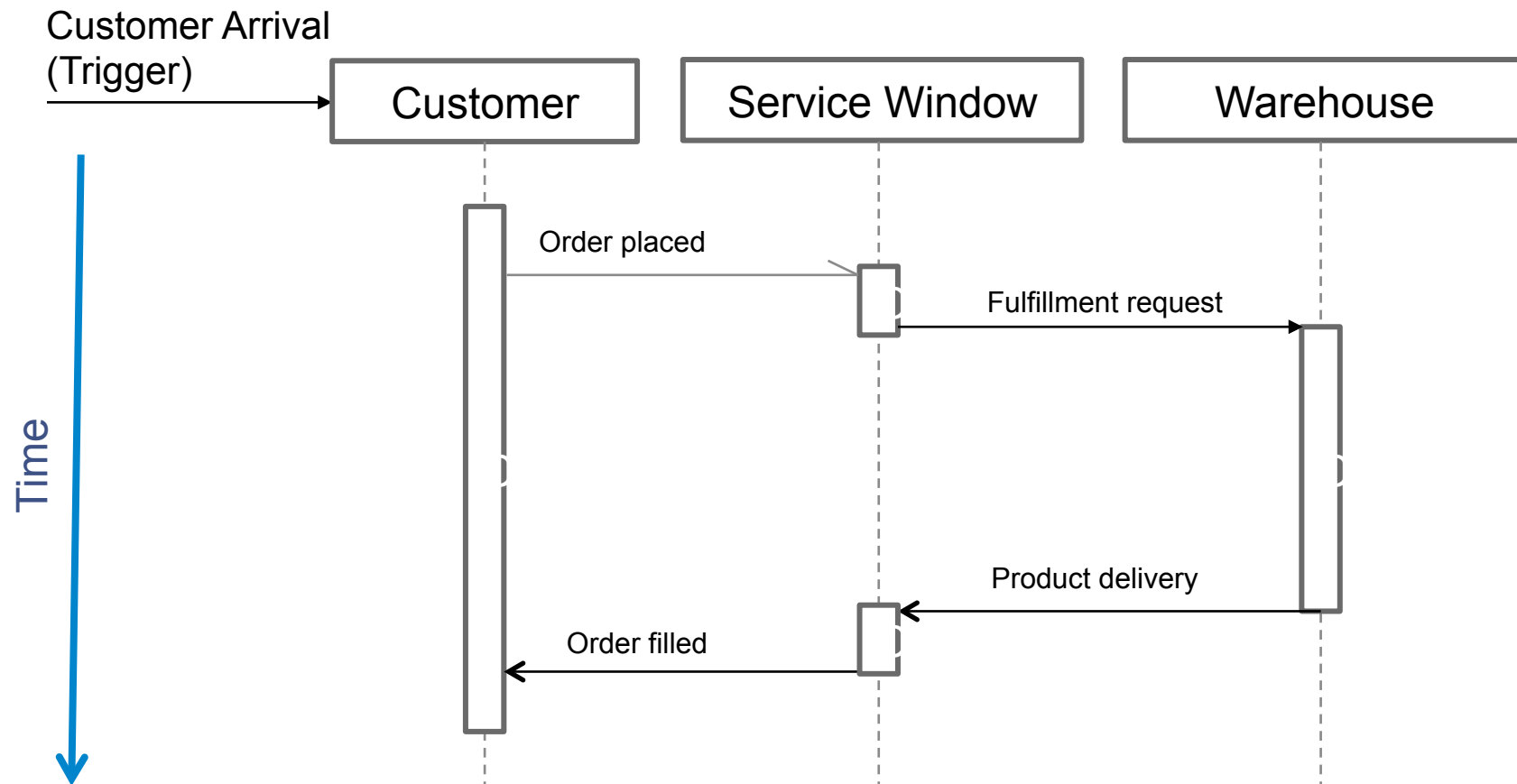
- Class Diagrams are useful for defining the relationships between objects, but they fail to capture the event sequences as described in a Use Case.
- Sequence Diagrams are a way of showing interactions between system elements, with an emphasis on the work being performed.
- Sequence diagrams are especially useful in system that are driven by message exchanges.

# SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

Simple →

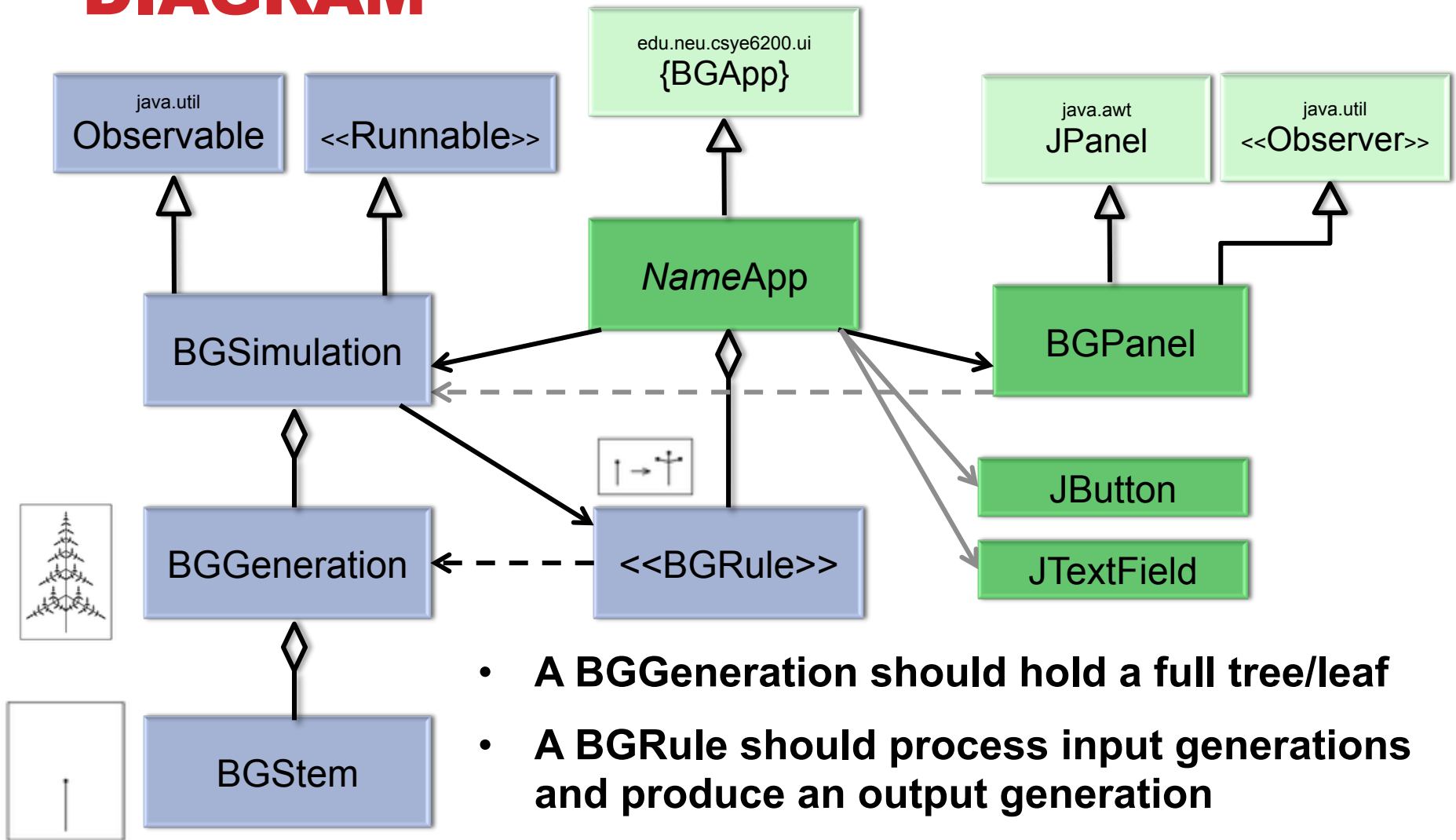
Asynchronous → Blocking

Synchronous ↘ Parallel



# BG REVIEW

# BG SIMULATION STATIC CLASS DIAGRAM



- A **BGGeneration** should hold a full tree/leaf
- A **BGRule** should process input generations and produce an output generation



# NEXT WEEK

## JABG Review

- Ch. 14: Lambdas pp. 489-494

## Design Pattern: Abstract Factory

- Continue with Assignment 5abc
- Assignment 5b (Diagrams) – Perform this week and next – Review with TA or Instructor
  - Select a Use Case that explains a significant user operation in your BG application
  - Draw a sequence diagrams for your BG application which corresponds to your selected use case
    - Choose an operation to diagram (startup, rule selection, execution, early termination, etc.)
    - Show User actions or triggers
    - Show major classes or areas of responsibility (i.e. BG Simulation, Rendering, etc.)
    - **Draw the diagram yourself. Don't use an advanced software tool.**
- Place name and NUID on the drawings  
Confer with your TA or Instructor to leverage online office hours
- NOTE: Include a copy of your documentation with your project submission