



PB007 Software Engineering I

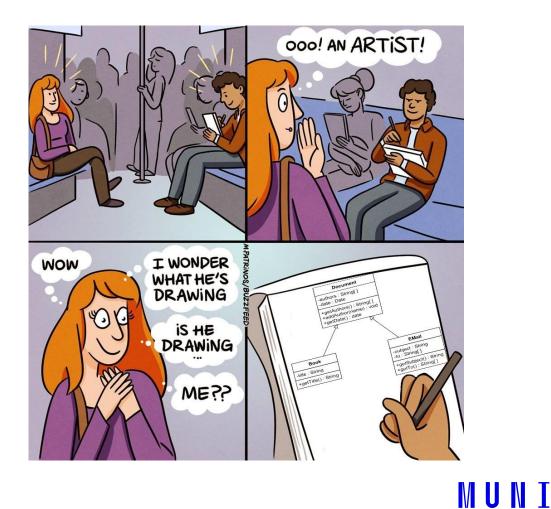
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1 PB007 Software Engineering I — Analytical Class Diagram

Class Diagram

In general

- Static view
- Modelling of:
 - Classes
 - Attributes
 - Operations
 - Relationships



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- Depicts **concepts**, abstractions, not pieces of code
 - Relationships
 - Attributes
- It helps us to grasp the domain, make a sense of it
- Specify terminology, relationships, dependances, ...
- ADVANCED: Patterns (Analysis Patterns)
 - Reusable models solution to a concrete repeating problems
 - See this book: Martin Fowler: Analysis Patterns Reusable Object Models

- Do not delve into implementation details. Forget about programming
 - Types
 - Constructors
 - Boilerplate methods and classes
 - Properties (getters, setters)
 - Language-specific constructs
 - Etc.



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How should it look like?

- Representative name
- Small number of responsibilities (operations)

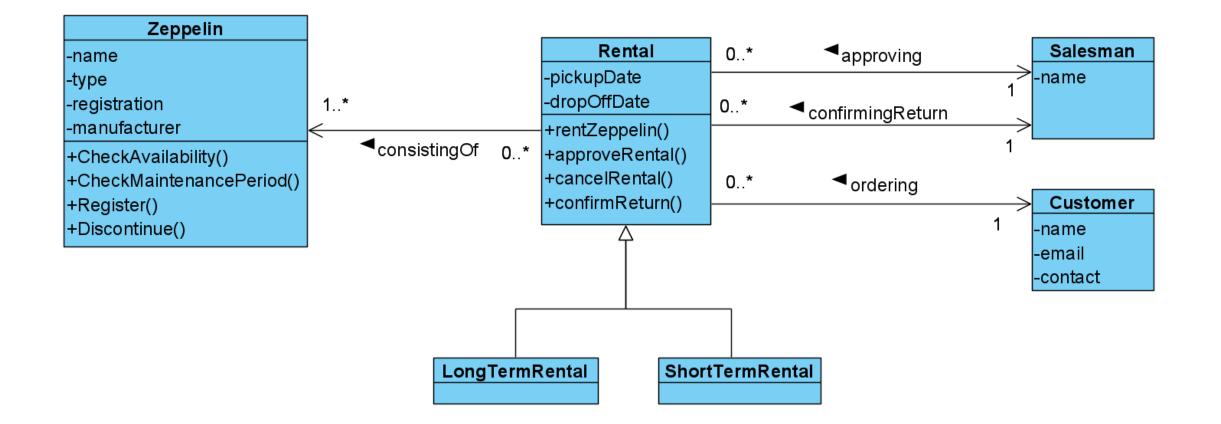
- It is not isolated A part of a system
- Low coupling No spaghetti classes
- High cohesion
 - Operations have **MUCH** in common
 - Zeppelin class has operations related to its operation:
 - CheckAvailability() CheckMaintenacePeriod() Discontinue()
 - Register()

Zeppelin
-name
-type
-registration
-manufacturer
+CheckAvailability()
+CheckMaintenancePeriod()
+Register()
+Discontinue()

Do's and Dont's

- Lots of small classes
- Few big classes
- Service/managers/builders/boilerplate classes
 - Implementational details, not important for the concept
- Try not to think so much about how would you code it
 - We are not there yet
- Complex inheritance hierarchy
- Functoids
 - Classes representing a function or procedure
- No interfaces
 - Again, implementational details

Analytical Class Diagram – Example



How to find analytical classes

For example...

- Textual analysis

- Use specification, use cases, or any other material available to you
- Nouns (Podstaná jména) are often classes or attributes
- Verbs (Slovesa) are often relationships or operations
- Watch out for "hidden" classes only implied in the text

- Brainstorming

- Records candidate classes on sticky notes
- Write down their responsibilities
- Search for collaborations between them

– Association

- Semantic relationship from domain
- It implies an attribute in one (or both) of the classes usually
- Long-term relationship
- It contains:
 - Name, or name or roles Multiplicity Navigability

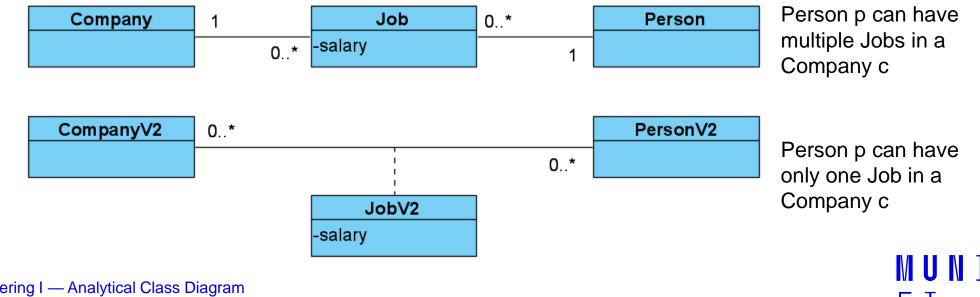


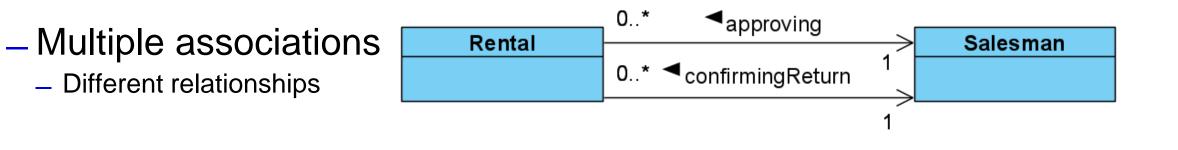
- Multiplicity

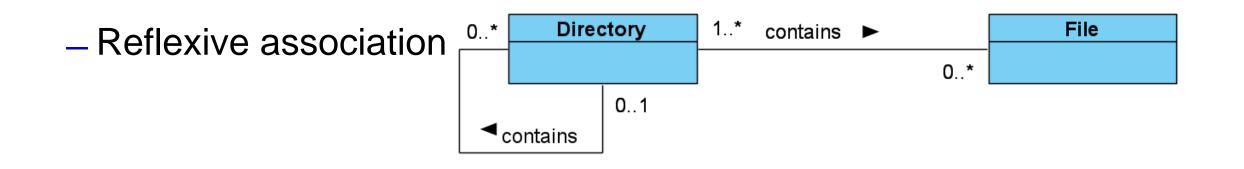
- How many "partners" can the class have (1:1, 1:N, M:N)
- Navigability
 - Can we effectively "get" from one class to another

– Association M:N

- All fine in analytical class diagram, it is decomposed later in design class diagram
- But, if the relationship is complex, you need to decompose it now
 - Or use association class, there is at **most one relationship** between two instances These two diagrams are not equivalent





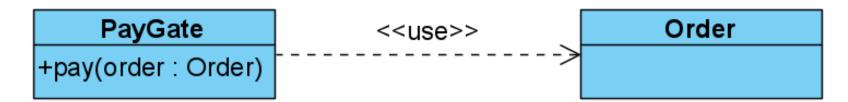


– Dependency

- "Weak association"
- Represents a relationship where a change on one class might affect the other
- One class somehow depends on the other

- The exact meaning is specified by stereotypes

– The most common is «use», meaning that some operation uses the other object as attribute or return value. But it does not have it as attribute.



Task for this week

You gotta do what you gotta do

- Process the feedback
- Using the specification and Use Case Diagram, identify analytical classes, their attributes, association, and operations
- Don't forget inheritance and multiplicity
- BONUS: Navigability
 - You will have to do it someday

Task for next week

You gotta do what you gotta do

- Process the feedback
- Update the Use Case Diagram. They must describe the same system.
- Consider the interaction between objects when fulfilling use cases. Are they represented by your Analytical Class Diagram?
- Do your part in peer review
 - Link to roster is in study materials