Class Diagrams & Sequence Diagrams

UML Class Diagram

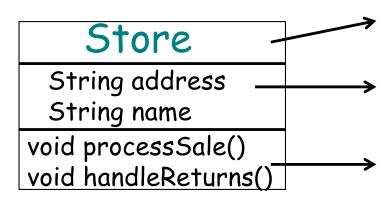
Definition

 A visual representation of main objects and their relations for a system

Elements

- Classes containing: Attributes, Operations
- Various relationship: Association,
 Aggregation, Composition, Generalization

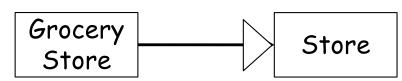
Legends



Class name: abstract concepts

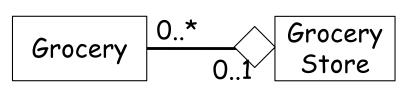
Attributes: properties relevant to the problem

Operation (Method signatures):
 behaviors of the class



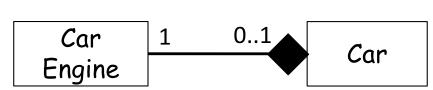
Generalization: "is-a" relationship.

A sub-class inherits all attributes
and operations of its super class



Aggregation: "has-a" relationship.
The container and elements can exist independently from each other

Legends



Composition: stronger "has-a" relationship. If the container is destroyed, the elements it contains are usually destroyed as well.

Association: can generally represent any relationship other than "is-a". Both Aggregation and Composition are variants of Association.

Name and Direction Arrow: to Multiplicity: what number of instances enhance understanding of the relationship

subscribe

can be associated?

System Sequence Diagrams

Overview

- What is System Sequence Diagram?
- UML Sequence Diagram
- · Case Study: Simplified "Process Sale"

System Sequence Diagram

- Definition
 - A picture that shows, for a use case, the events that external actors generate, their order, and inter-system events
 - Happy path + frequent/complex alternatives
- All systems are treated as a black box, focusing on WHAT instead of HOW

Compared with Class Diagram

- Class Diagram describes the static structure of software
- System Sequence Diagram describes the dynamic interactions between actors and the system

Roles of SSDs

- · Generated from inspection of a use case
 - Illustrate input and output events related to the system
 - Emphasize events cross the boundary between actors and systems
- Input to OOD

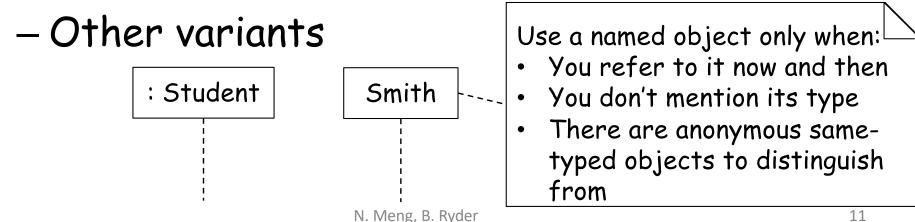
UML Sequence Diagram

- A notation to illustrate actor interactions and operations initiated by them
- Only the interaction between users and the system is modeled in system sequence diagram

Smith: Student

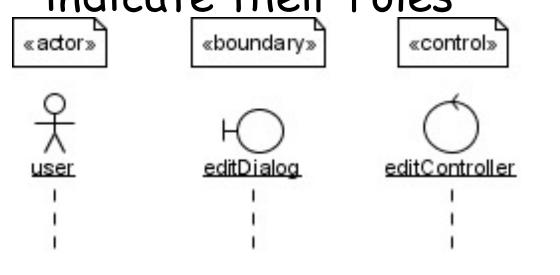
Legends: Lifeline

- Definition
 - Represents either actors or systems that participate by either sending or receiving messages (events)
- Naming convention
 - Instance Name: Class Name

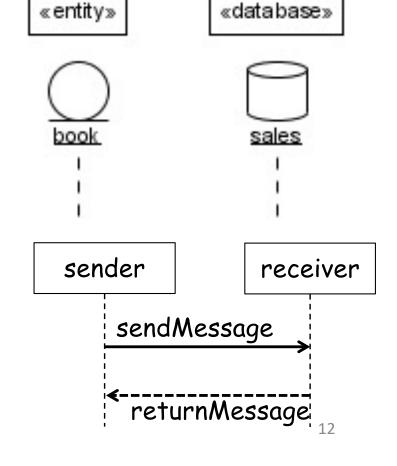


Legends: Note, Stereotype, Messages

 Stereotypes can be added to objects to indicate their roles



 Messages represent events



Legends: Combined Fragment

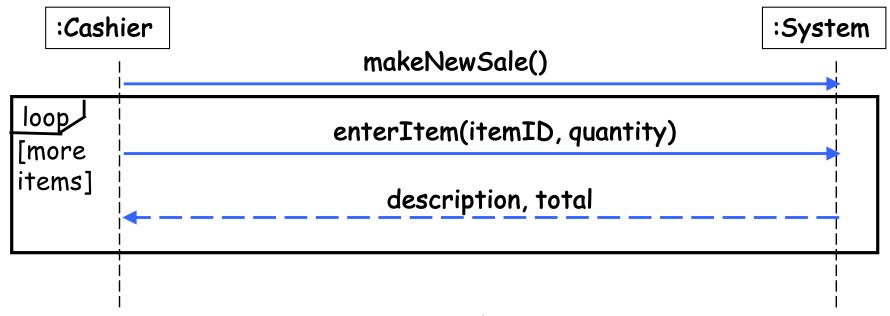
Definition

- An interaction fragment which defines a combination of messages between objects
- Interaction operator(relation) + interaction operands (messages) + interaction constraints (quards)
- Operators
 - loop iteration
 - alt alternatives
 - opt option (optional step)
 - for online shop purchase sequence diagram you may use opt to describe how user can add gift wrapping if she wishes

Example: Simplified "Process Sale"

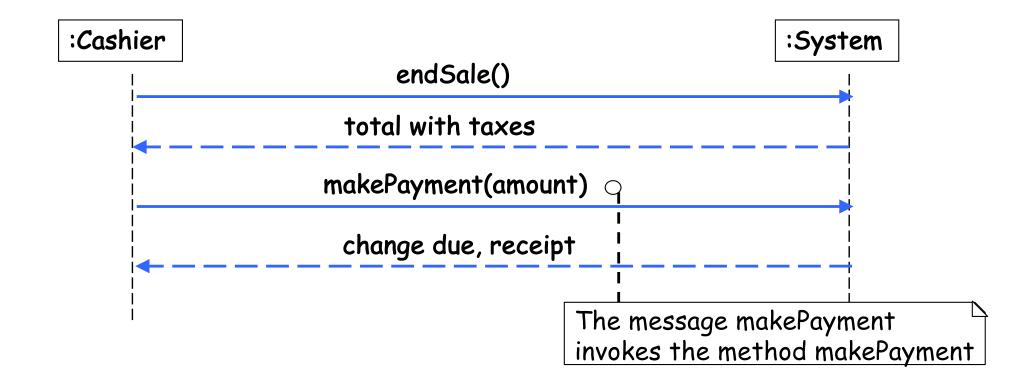
- 1. Cashier starts a new sale
- 2. Cashier enters item id
- 3. System records sale line item and presents description and running total

Repeat Steps 2-3 until done



Example cont.

- 4. System presents total with taxes calculated.
- 5. Customer pays and System handles payment

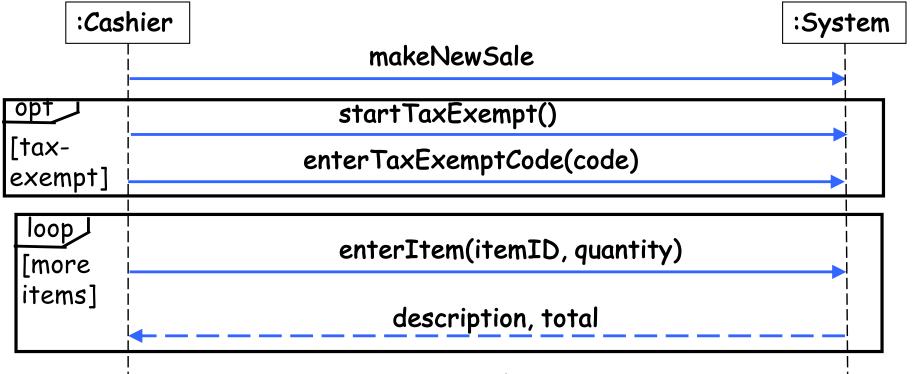


Abstractions in SSDs

- Events and return values are abstractions
 - Independent of mechanism & representation
- makePayment(amount)
 - Shows input info
 - Looks like a method call, but is really an abstraction of an event
- Name: should capture the intent
 - Avoid specifying implementation choices
 - enterItem(itemID) is better than scan(itemID)

Alternative Scenario

- 1a. Customer tells Cashier they have a tax-exempt status (e.g., seniors, native people)
 - 1. Cashier verifies, and then enters tax-exempt status code
 - 2. System records status



Homework: Withdraw Money from ATM

- Draw a sequence diagram for the use case description you turned in for HW1
 - Casual use case description
 - **-SSD**
- Due: 03/28/2022 11:59pm