



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