

Design

OO

Class Diagram

Sequence Diagram

What is the first P.L. you learned?

Object-Oriented Programming, Classes

- Class
 - Data + Operation
- Encapsulation
- Polymorphism
- Inheritance
- Enhance modularity!

Encapsulation

- “the packing of **data and functions** into a single component. The features of **encapsulation** are supported using classes. It allows **selective** hiding of properties and methods in a class by building an **impenetrable** wall to protect the code from accidental corruption.”

Encapsulation

- “the packing of **data and functions** into a single component. The features of **encapsulation** are supported using classes. It allows **selective** hiding of properties and methods in a class by building an **impenetrable** wall to protect the code from accidental corruption.”
- Implication to design?

Polymorphism

- “to process objects differently depending on their data type or class. More specifically, it is the ability to redefine methods for **derived classes**”
- “the provision of **a single interface** to entities of different types.”
- Examples

Polymorphism

- “to process objects differently depending on their data type or class. More specifically, it is the ability to redefine methods for **derived classes**”
- “the provision of **a single interface** to entities of different types.”
- Implication to design?
- Benefits?
- Problems?

Inheritance

- “a mechanism for **code reuse** and to allow independent extensions of the original software via public classes and interfaces.”
- Examples

Inheritance

- “a mechanism for **code reuse** and to allow independent extensions of the original software via public classes and interfaces.”
- Implication to design?
- Benefits?
- Problems?


Class diagram

- Describes the types of objects in the system
- Describes the **static** relationships among them



How to decide/design classes?

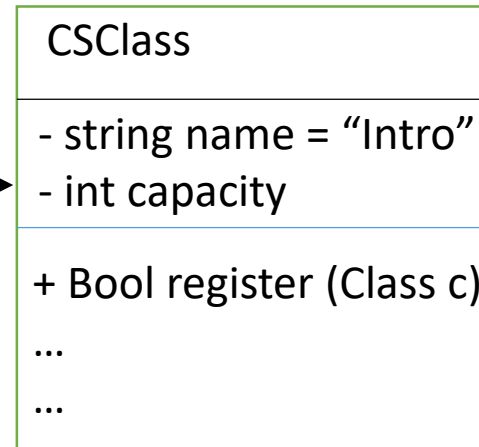
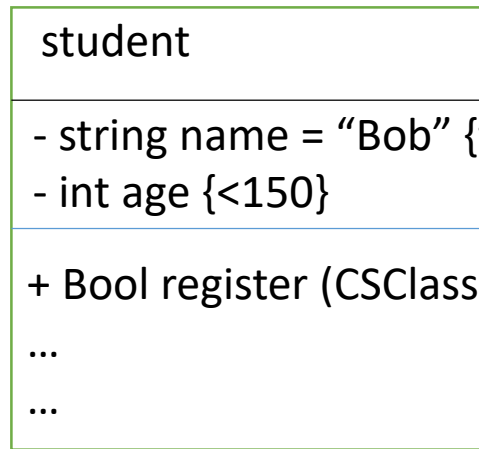
- Data+operation

Components of class diagrams

- Class name
- Class properties
 - Attributes
 - Associations (could be bi-directional) 

visibility name : type [multiplicity] = default {property-string}
- Class operations

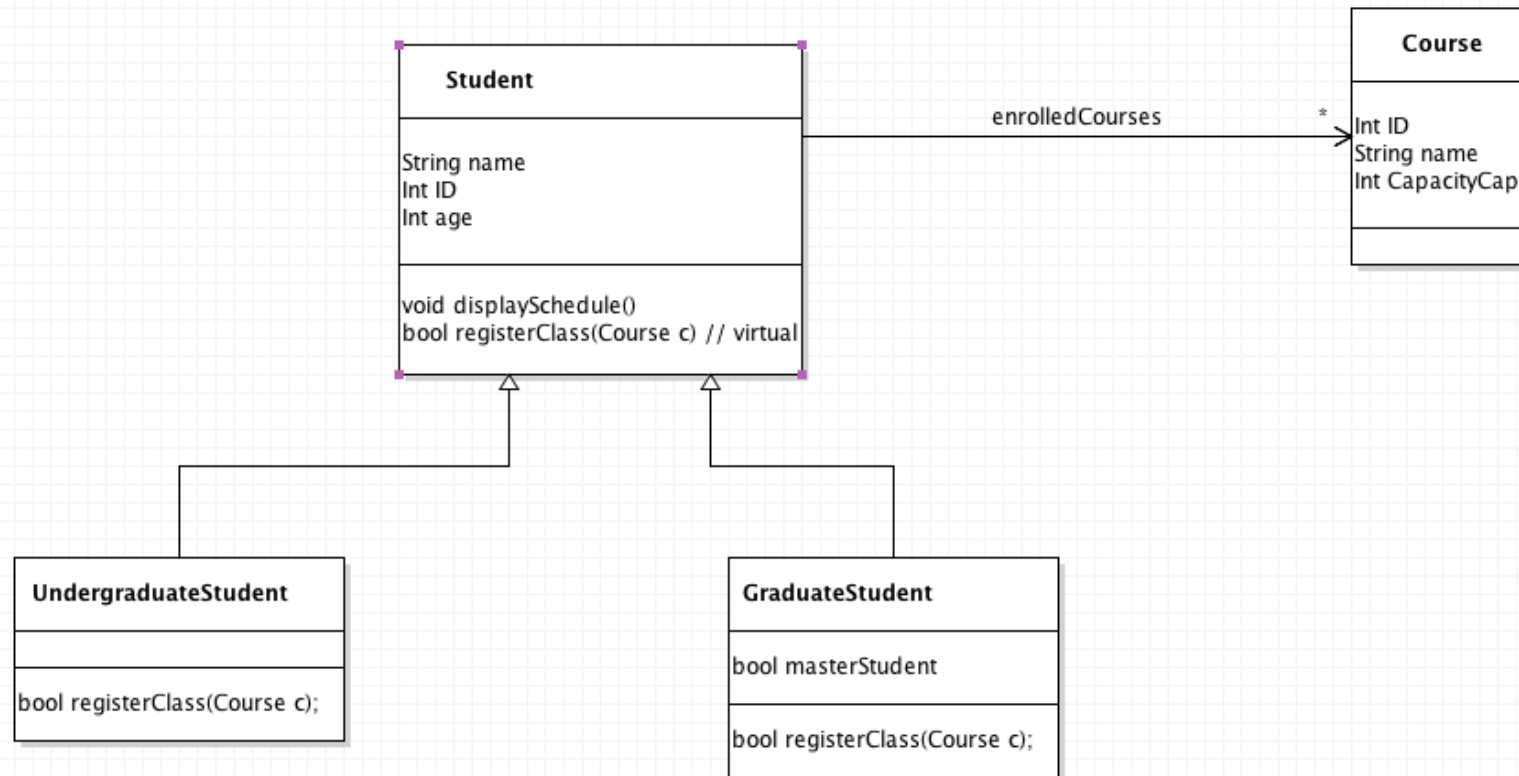
Visibility name (parameter list) : return-type {property-string}
- Generalization 
 - Inheritance (subclass, super class, interface, ...)
- Dependency 
- Constraints {}



```

Class student{
private:
    final string name;
    int age;
    Set enrolledSet<CSCClass>;
public:
    student (string n, int a);
    bool register (CSCClass c);
    ...
}
  
```

- * represents unknown number of CSCClass property objects of a student object
- If we put a constant number, like 4, here, we should replace the "Set" data structure into Array





UndergraduateStudent and GraduateStudent are subclasses of Student, and inherit all the attributes and methods of Student. They both re-implement the registerClass function (polymorphism), and both inherit the super-class' implementation of displaySchedule.

How to turn class diagram to code

- A private attribute → ??
- A * attribute/association → ??
- Class declaration
 - Some attributes may not map to fields

Advanced Class-Diagram Features

- Composition  vs. Aggregation 
 - Belong to relationship
 - Composition: single owner, disappear with the owner
- Abstract class
- Template class

We didn't talk about this in lecture, so this will not appear in quiz/exam

What are the constraints to set?

- Assertion
 - Pre-condition
 - Post-condition
 - Invariant

We didn't talk about this in lecture, so this will not appear in quiz/exam

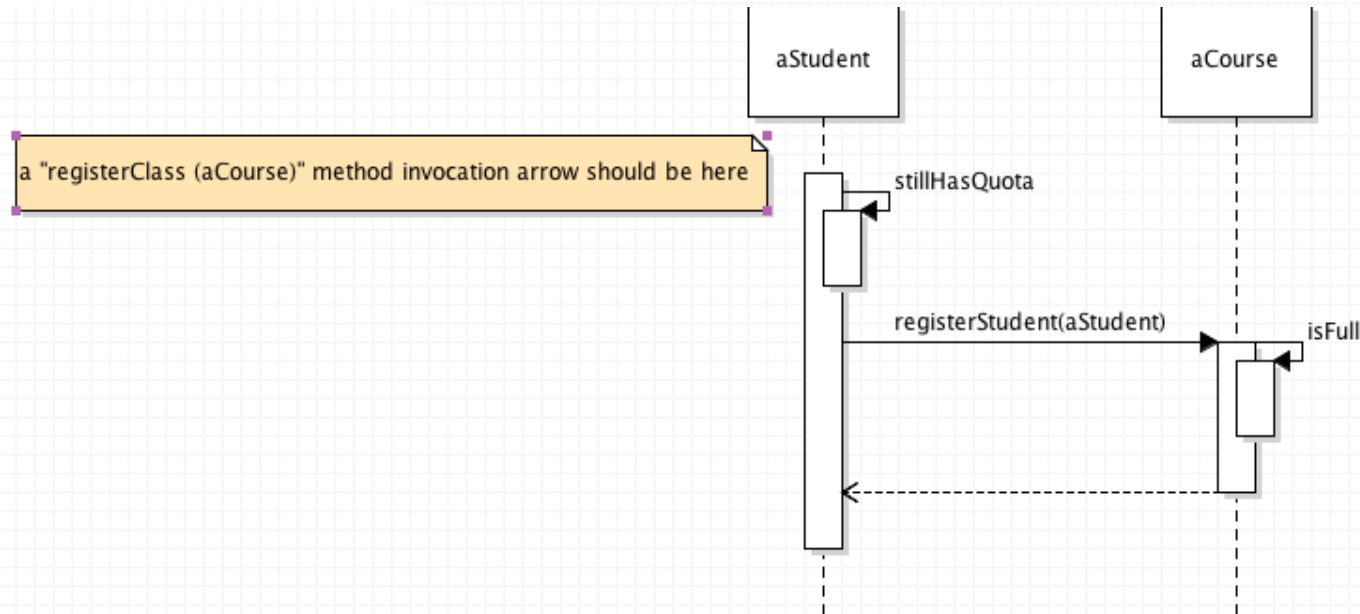
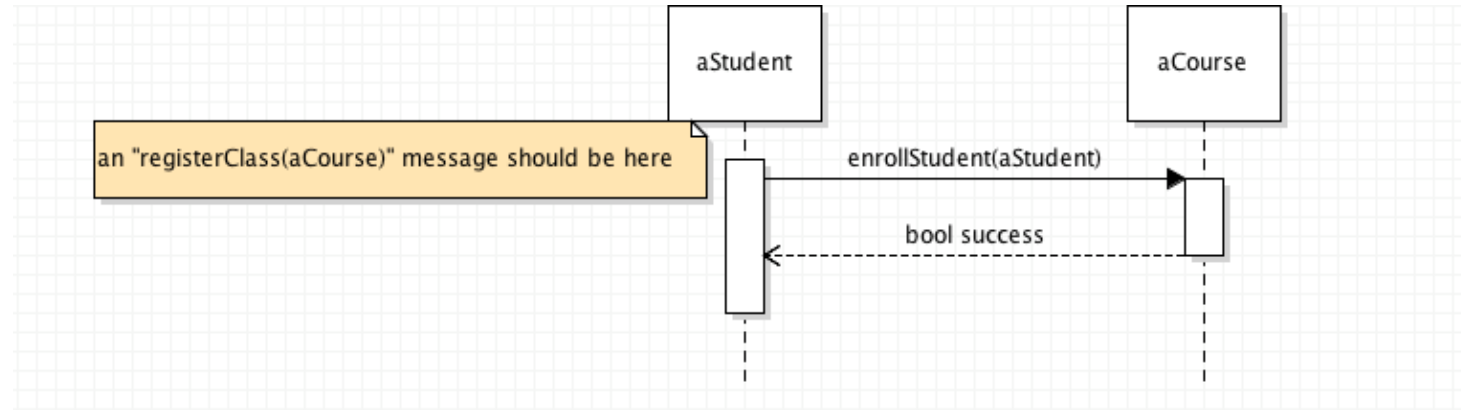
Sequence diagram

- Describes how objects collaborate/interact with each other in one scenario

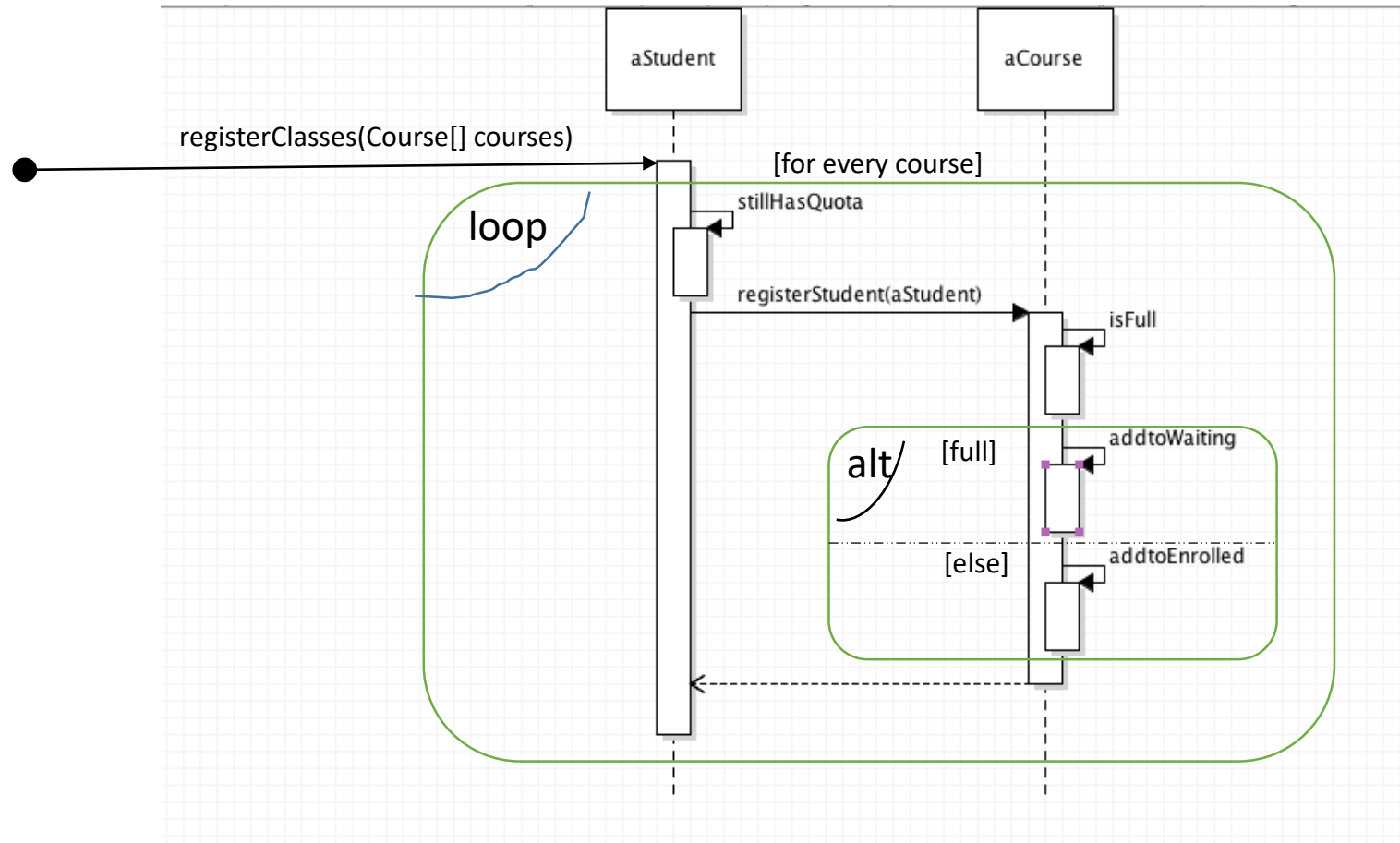
Components of sequence diagram

- Participants
- Life-line
- Activation bar
- Message
 - Regular calls, self calls
- Creating and deleting object
- Loops and conditionals
 - loop, alt, opt

Sequence diagram example 1



Sequence diagram example 2



Summary

- Class diagram
- Sequence diagram