



Aalto University
School of Science

Program design and UML

CS-C2120, Programming studio 2

16.1.2019

News

- Chapter 15 opened on Wed 16th
- A+ course page includes now links to
 - Koodisäilö
 - Telegram forum (informal discussion forum)
- No lecture on Jan. 23rd/25th

OO Design

- OO analysis and design can be described as
 - Identifying the objects of a system.
 - Identifying their relationships.
 - Making a design, which can be converted to executables using OO languages

OO analysis: Identifying objects

- During OO analysis, the most important purpose is to identify objects and describe them in a proper way.
- The objects should be identified with *responsibilities*, that is, the functions performed by the object.
 - Every object has some type of responsibilities to be performed.

OO Design – identifying relations

- Here emphasis is placed on the requirements and their fulfilment
- Objects should collaborate according to their intended association.
- After the association is complete, the design is also complete.

CRC cards / Responsibility-Driven Design

- Provide a method to support and document OO analysis and design
- Worth trying out

CRC card

Class title

Responsibilities

What the class should do?

Collaborators

What other classes are involved?

CRC card

DungeonGame

Responsibilities

Create the world
Create the player
Advance the game
Game end

Collaborators

Level
Me

CRC card

Level

Responsibilities

Create caves, corridors and stairs for level
Knows the maze structure
Create initial Monsters in maze
Maintain monster status in the level
Create initial Items in maze

Collaborators

Location
Grid

Monster

Item

CRC card

Location

Responsibilities

- Knows the type of location
- Knows what the location includes
- Knows its coordinates in Grid
- Knows properties (lighting, map status)

Collaborators

- Monster
- Item
- Coordinates

CRC card

Player

Responsibilities

Knows current location

Knows carried Items

Knows Items in use

Knows own properties (life points, symbol...)

Can move and attack

Can develop

Can die

Collaborators

Level

Location

CompassDir

Item

Monster

CRC card

Monster

Responsibilities

Knows current location

Knows own properties (life points, symbol, ...)

Knows own MonsterType

Can define whereTo move

Can move and attack

Can develop

Can die

Collaborators

Level

Location

CompassDir

MonsterType

Me

CRC card

Weapon

Responsibilities

Knows WeaponType

Knows own properties (spell, curse, symbol, ...)

Collaborators

WeaponType

CRC card

Ring

Responsibilities

Knows RingType

Knows own properties (spell, curse, symbol, ...)

Collaborators

RingType

Testing design

- CRC cards could be tested with the help of *User stories*, which are very brief informal descriptions of relevant actions in the application.

User stories, examples

- I want to proceed through this level
 - I want to proceed stairs down to the next level
 - I want to pick up this item
 - I want to attack this monster
 - I want to use this thing
 - Monster wants to find you
 - Monster wants to attack you
-

Implementation

- Design is implemented using OO languages such as Java, Scala, C++, etc.
 - But this is not straightforward
 - Many details need to be added
 - Choice of data structures and algorithms
 - Top-down vs. Bottom up vs. Both
 - Iteration and refinement of design is often needed
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UML, Unified modeling language

- Graphical description method for software design
- Allows to abstract details away and focus on key concepts, components, their relations and processes.
- Supports structural, behavioral and architectural modeling

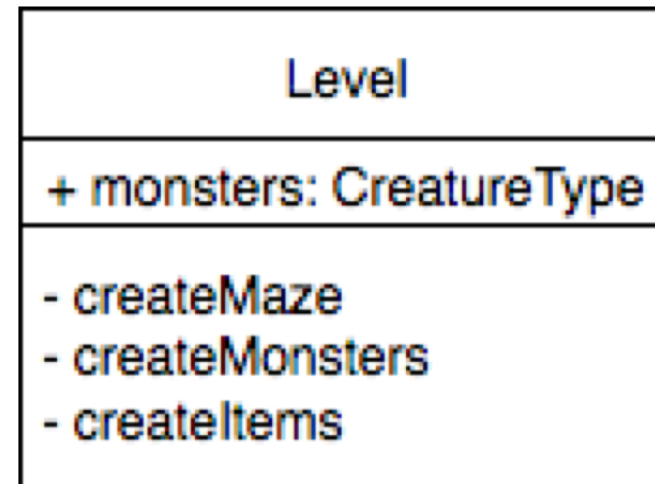
UML, Unified modeling language

- Graphical description method for software design
- Allows to abstract details away and focus on key concepts, components, their relations and processes.
- Supports **structural**, behavioral and architectural modeling

We focus on this only

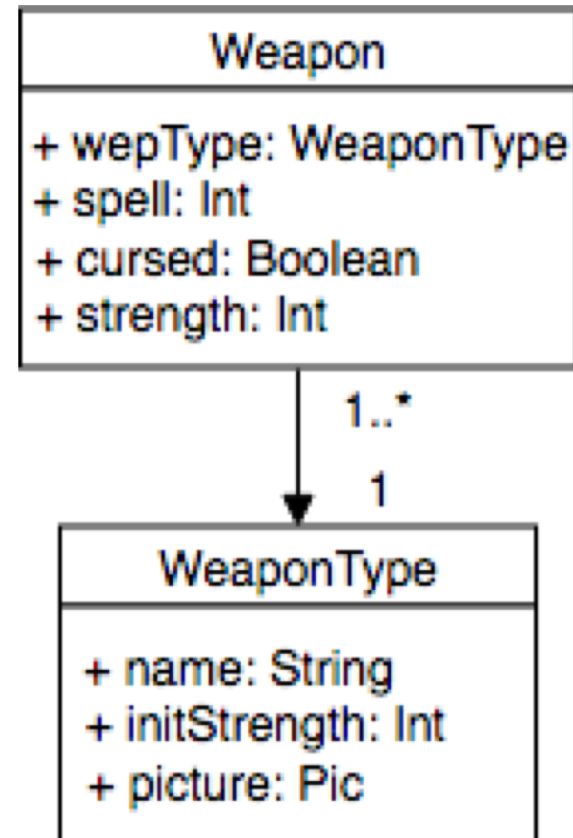
UML Class diagram

- Presents a class
 - Class name
 - Instance variables
 - Methods
 - Possible attribute of class type



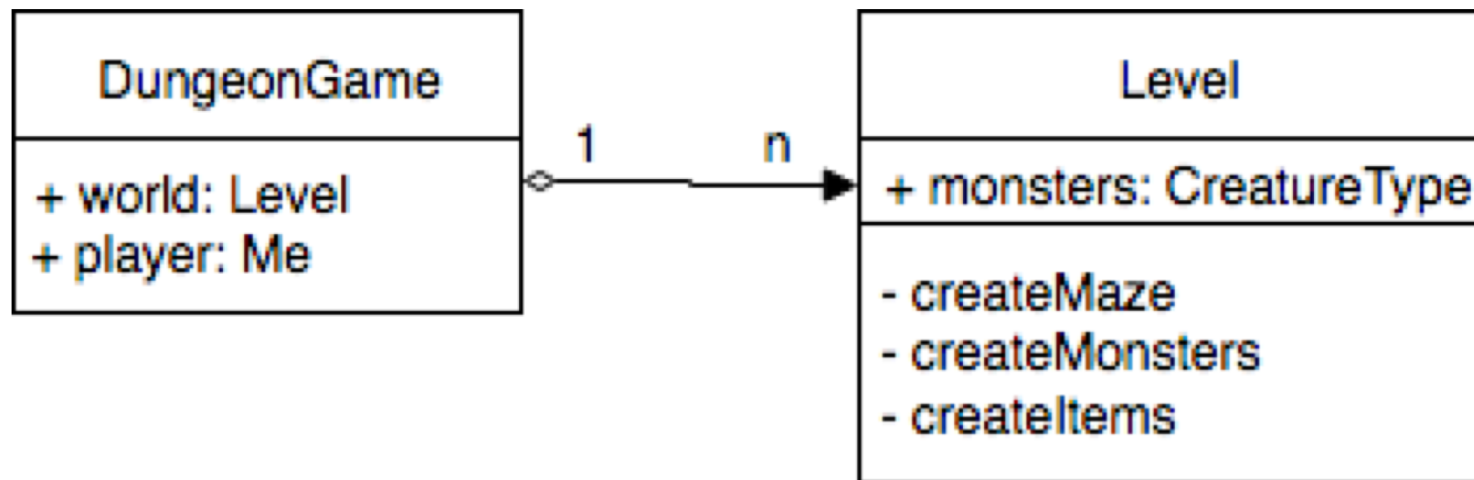
Relations: Association

- Association
 - Each Weapon is associated with one WeaponType
 - WeaponType can be associated with many Weapons



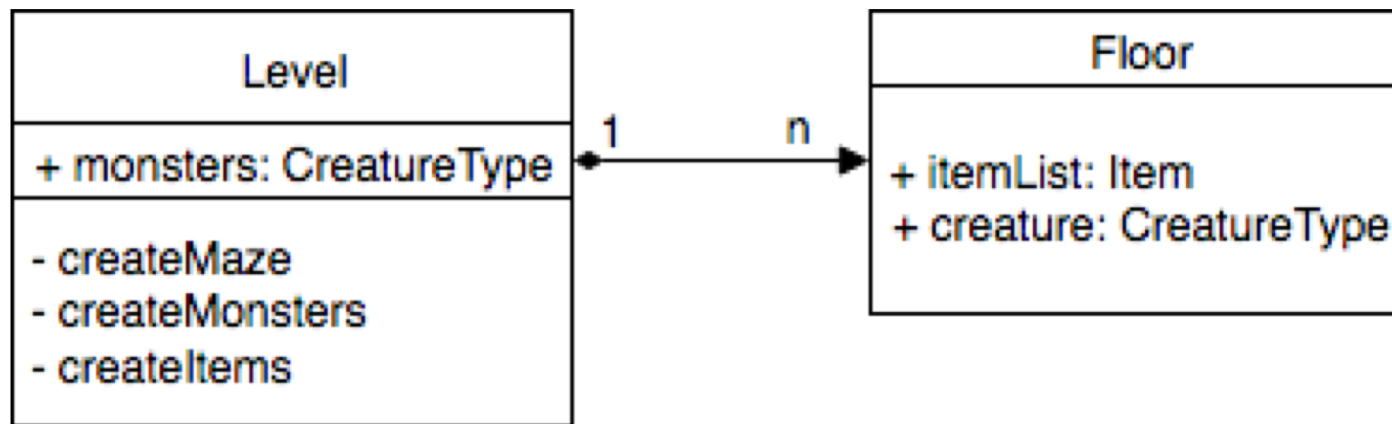
Relations: Aggregation

- DungeonGame has many Levels, which can exist independently



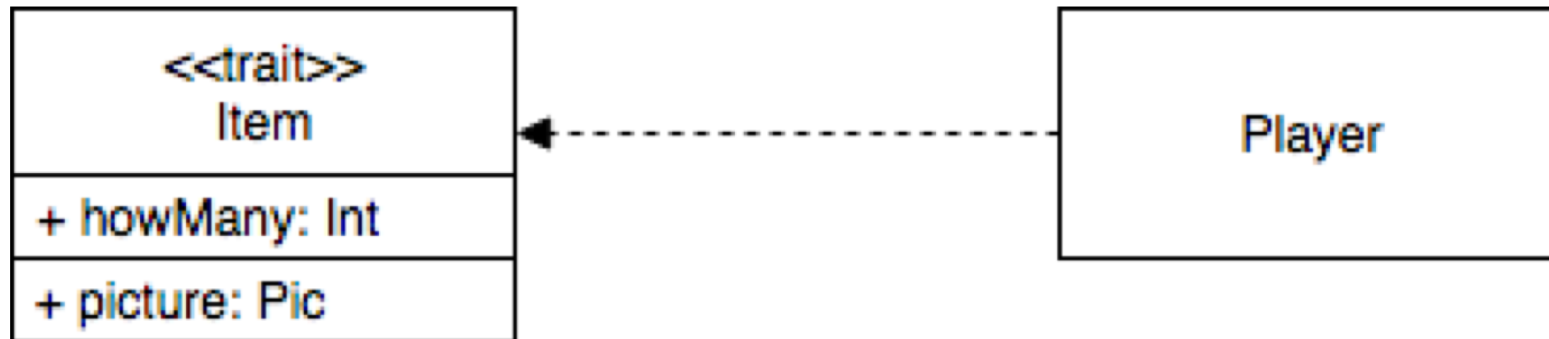
Relations: Composition

- Levels consist of Locations which cease to exist if Level is destroyed



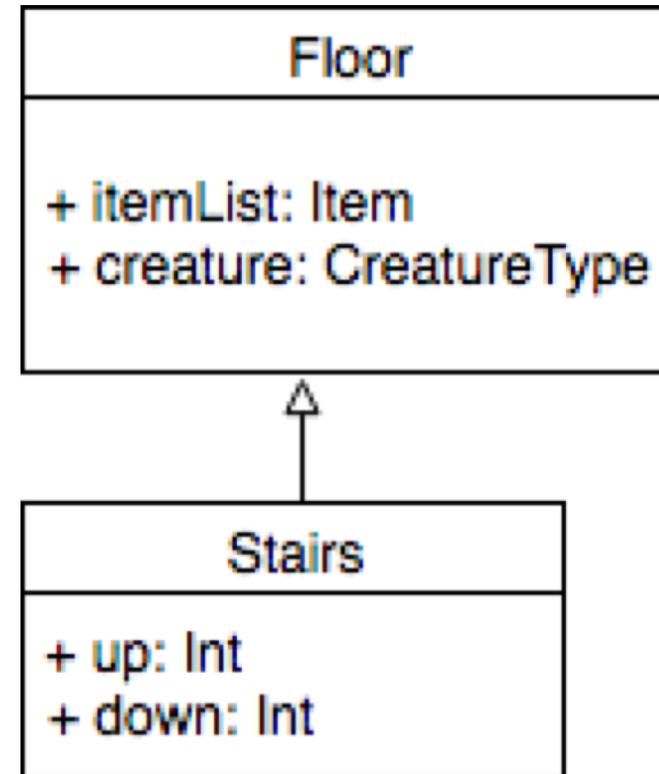
Relations: Dependency

- Player's functions depend on what kind of Items there are in the game.



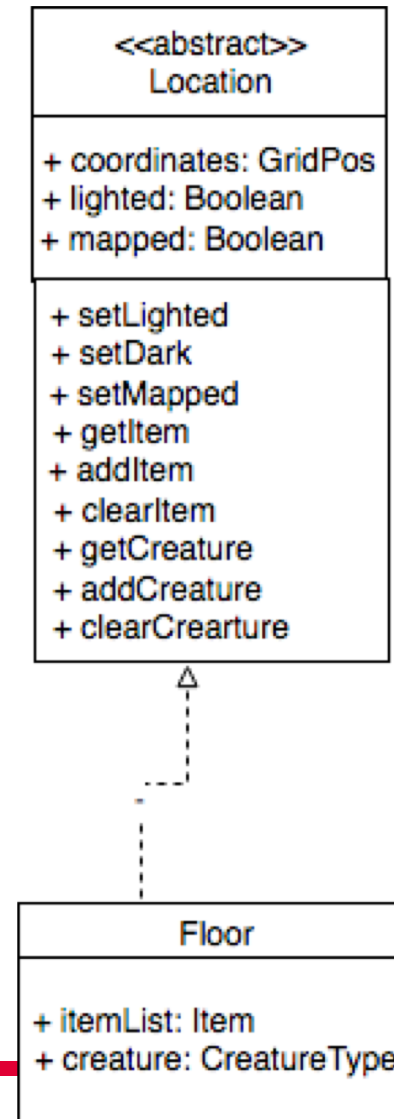
Relations: Inheritance

- Stairs extend Floor

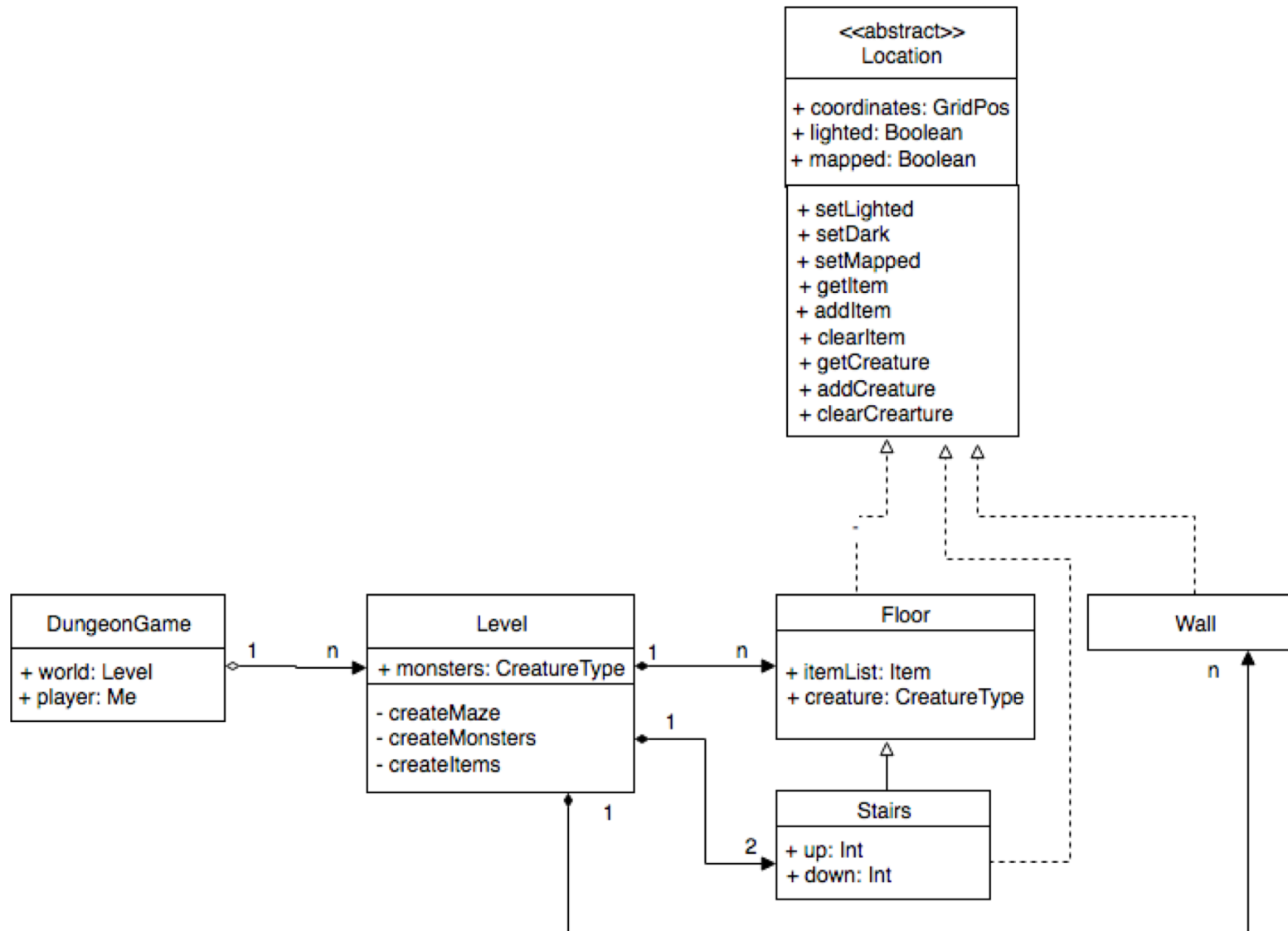


Relations: Implements

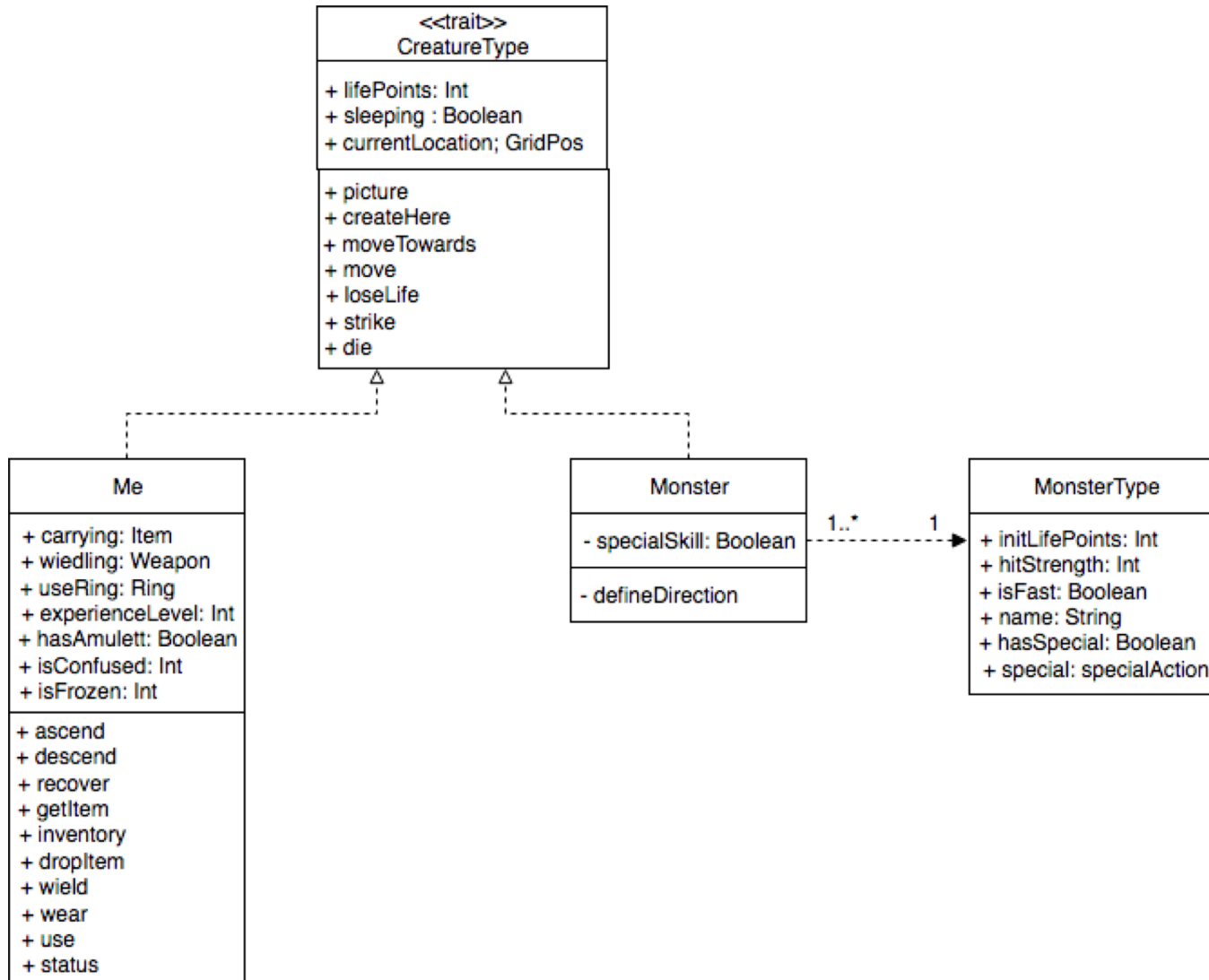
- Floor implements abstract class Location



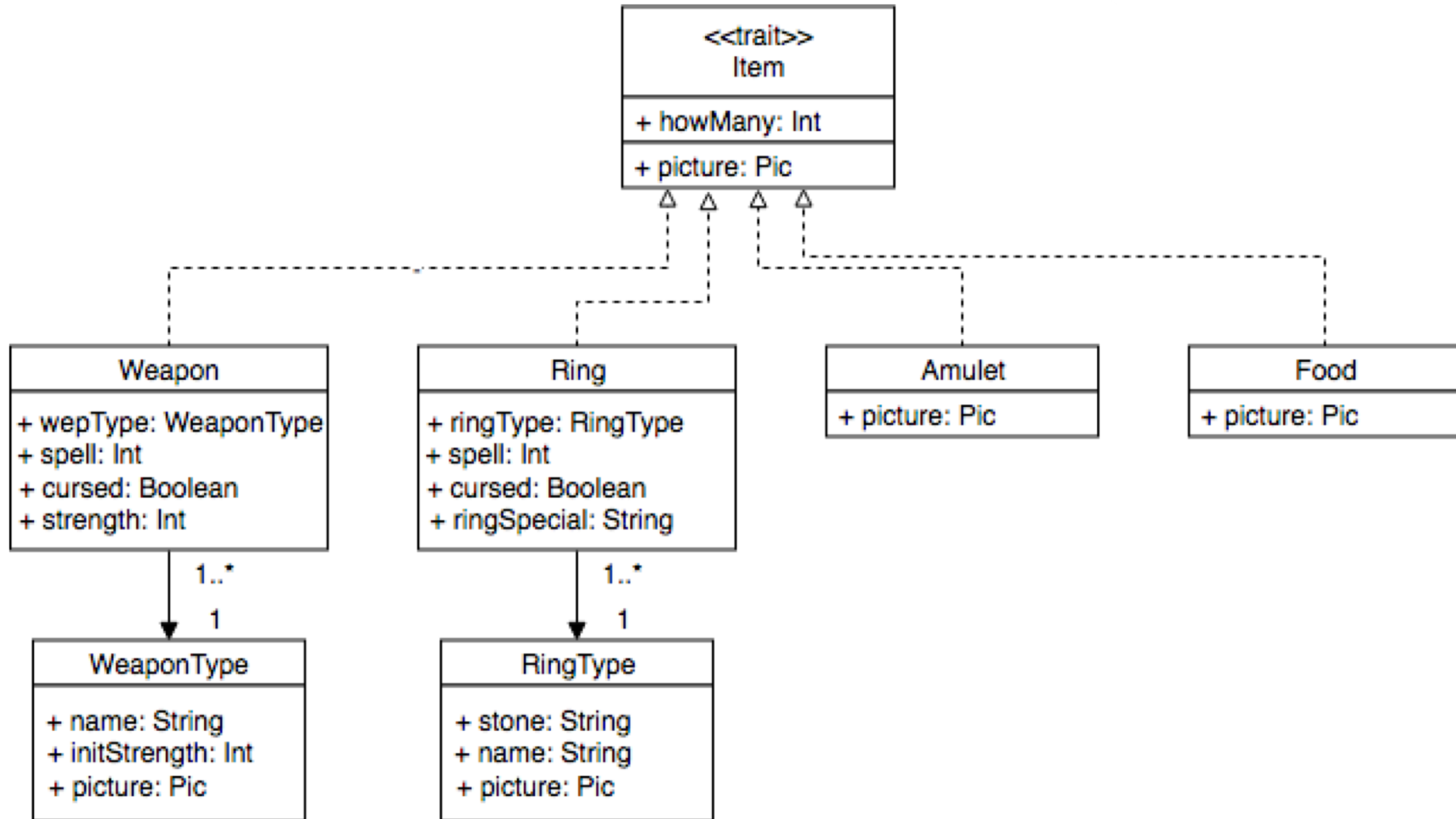
Example: Dungeon



Example: Creatures



Example: Items



Critical questions

- Are all relations of classes visible?
- Are variables and methods in appropriate classes, especially in the case of superclass/subclass hierarchies?
- Has visibility of variables and methods been considered?
- Can user stories be implemented in this structure?

Quality aspects

- Cohesion
 - Does a class implement many different things or does it focus on presenting and manipulating one concept/thing?
 - Might there be something, which could be better implemented in another class or a new dedicated class?

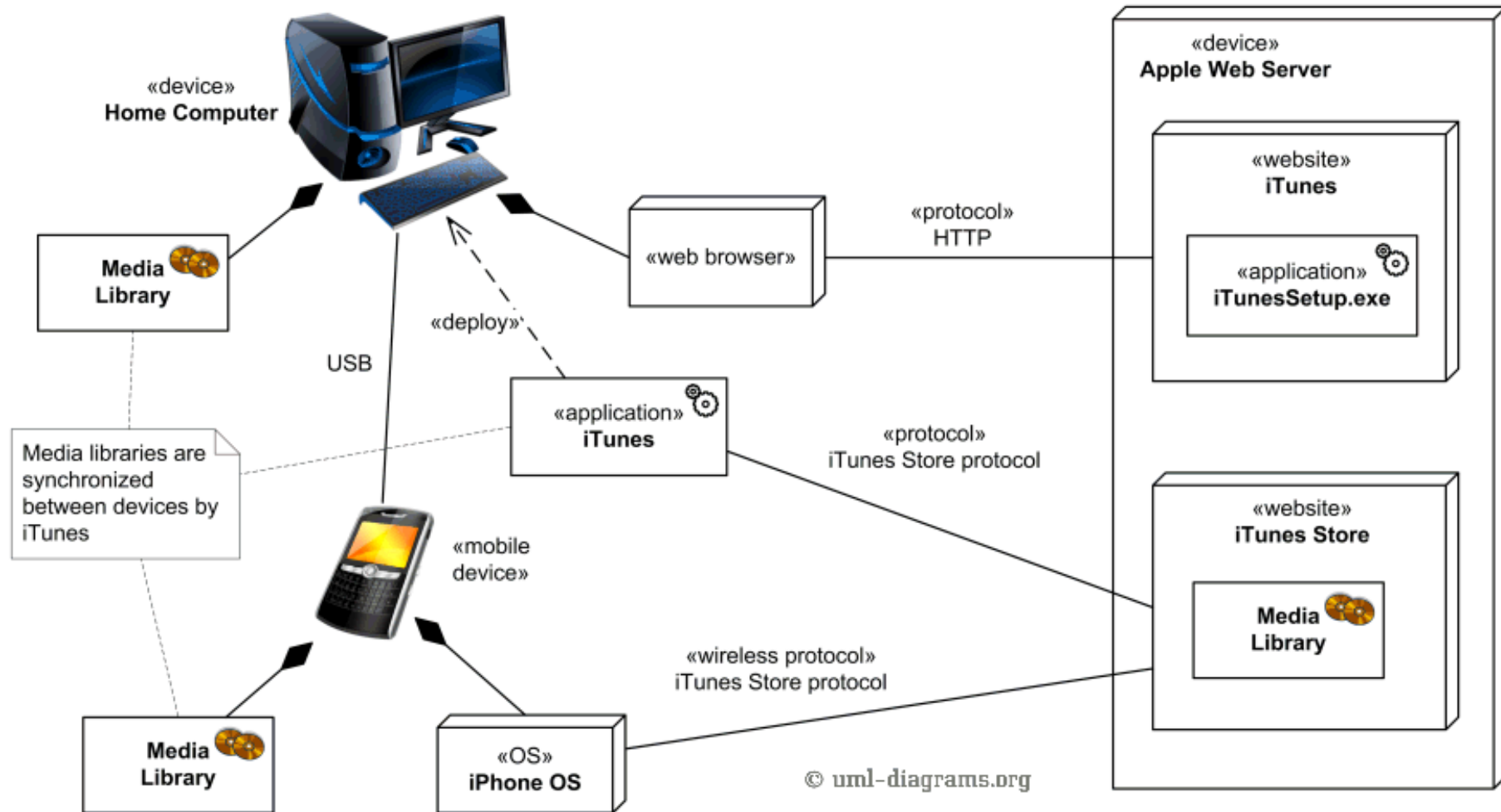
Quality aspects cont.

- Coupling
 - How complex is the interface between two classes which use methods / variables?
 - Does a class need information of the internals of another class?
 - Does its own implementation depend on such information?
 - For example, is it relevant to know the data structures used in another class?
 - => If yes, there is a risk of cumulative needs for changes
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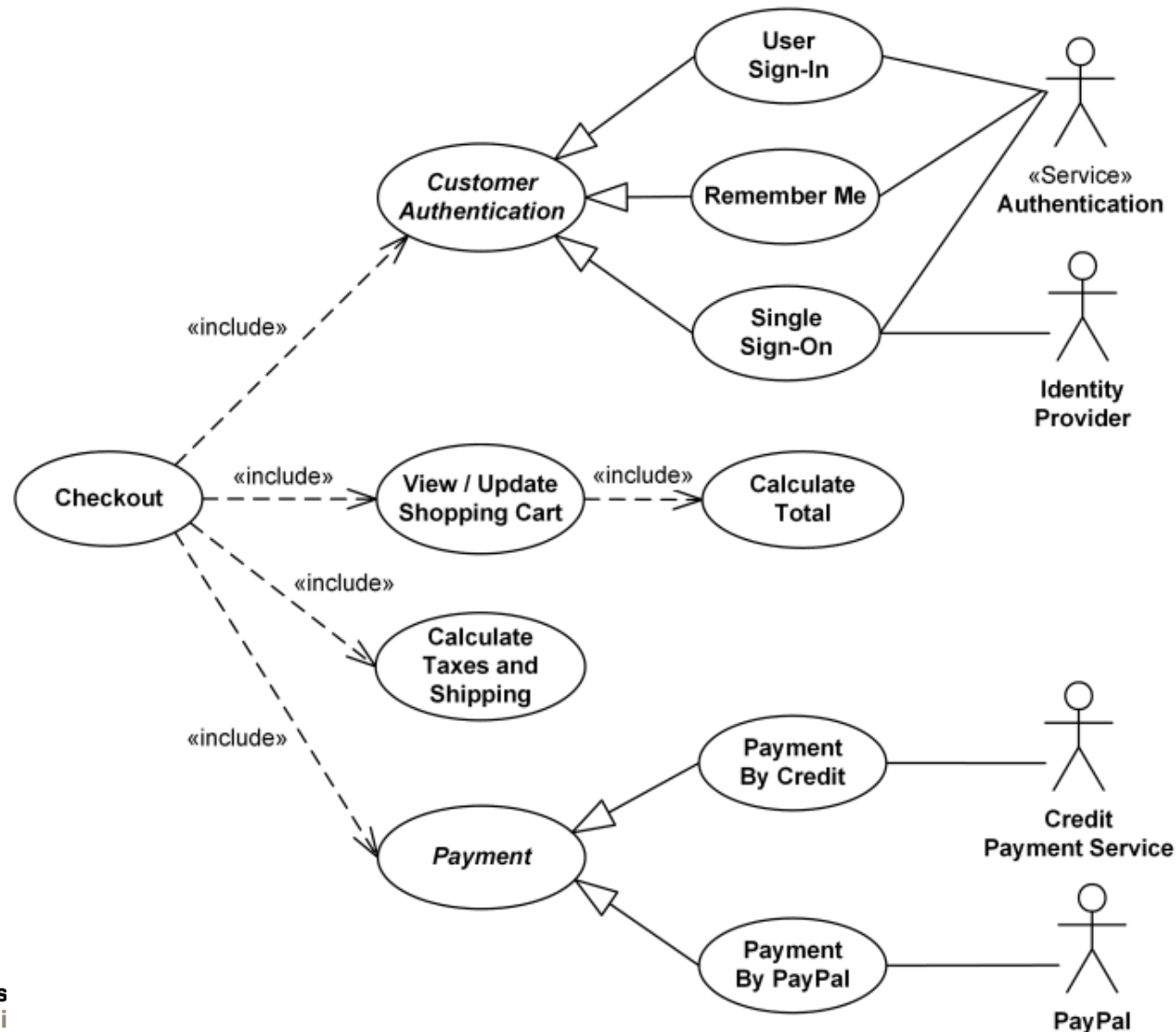
Some examples of other type of UML diagrams

- For a brief tutorial of UML, see for example, <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/uml/>

Deployment diagram example: Apple iTunes

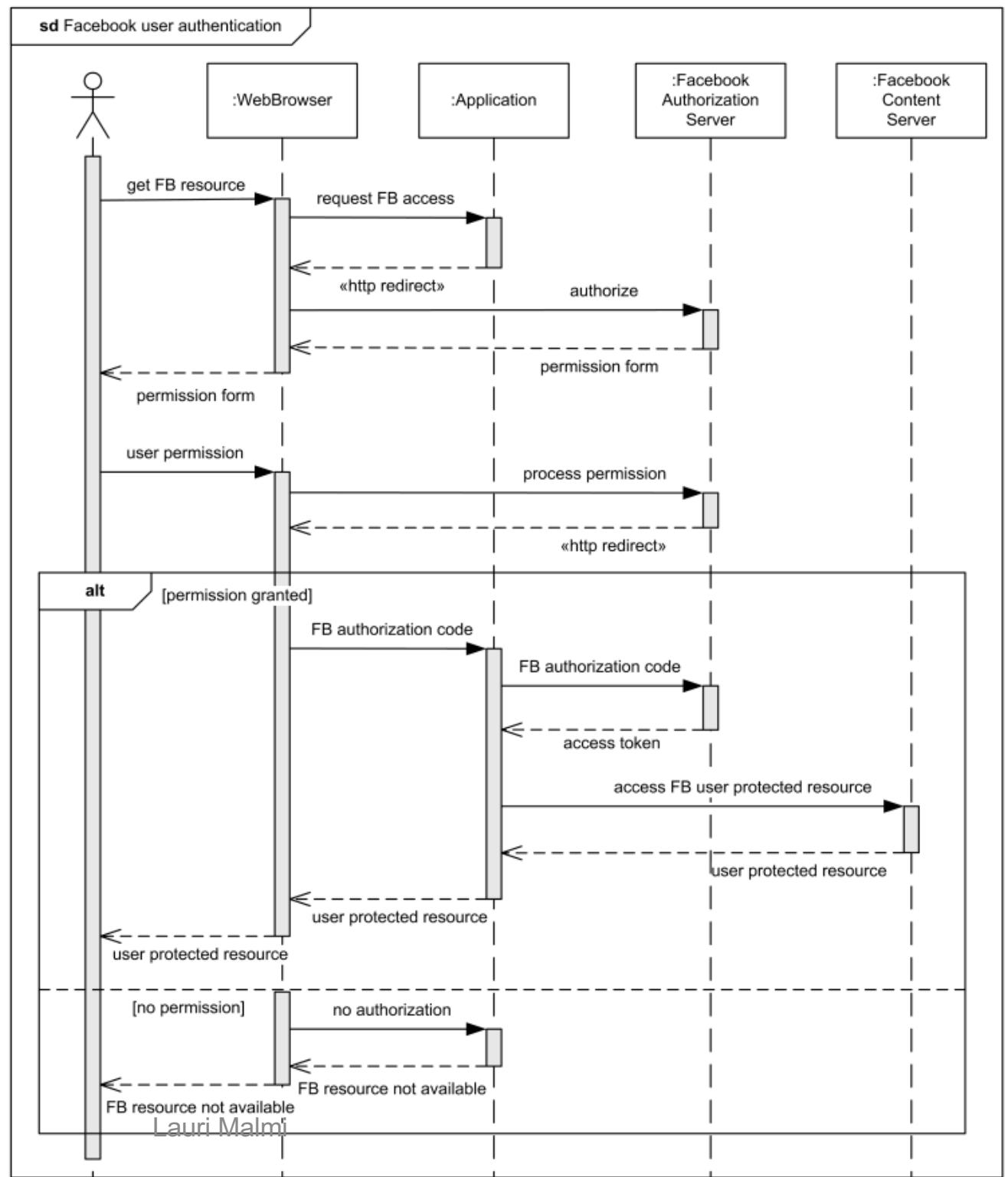


Use case diagram example: Online Shopping checkout



Sequence Diagram Example

Facebook Web User Authentication



Another example

- Small design exercise: Mini Route planner