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Design of Object Systems



C++ Object Oriented Programming

Pei-yih Ting

NTOUCS

Introduction

❖ **Static model**

- ★ UML Tutorial: Part 1 – Class Diagrams, Robert C. Martin

[http://faculty.ksu.edu.sa/amani.h/Documents/UMLTutoria\(To%20benefit\).pdf](http://faculty.ksu.edu.sa/amani.h/Documents/UMLTutoria(To%20benefit).pdf)

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<http://www.objectmentor.com/resources/articles/umlCollaborationDiagrams.pdf>
- ★ UML Tutorial: Sequence Diagrams, Robert C. Martin
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❖ **The interplay between static and dynamic models:**

- ★ Novice OO designers often **over-emphasize on static models** – classes, properties, interfaces, inheritance/aggregation relationships
- ★ **Software design is about behavior, behavior is dynamic**
- ★ **Object oriented design is a technique used to separate and encapsulate behaviors.**

Introduction (cont'd)

- ✧ A **static** model **cannot** be proven accurate without associated dynamic models.

Introduction (cont'd)

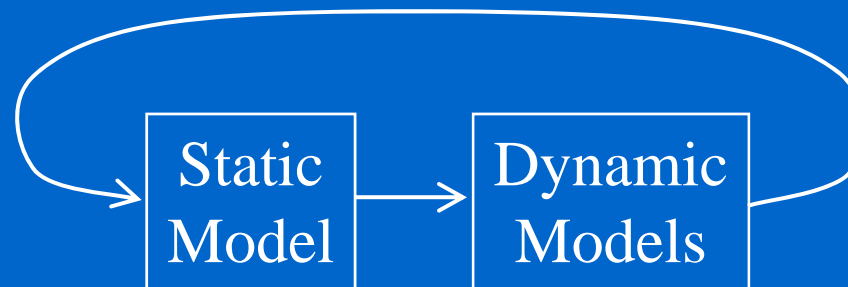
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❖ **Forward class declarations** make it possible for classes to have ***circular relationships*** without having ***circular dependencies*** between header files.

UML Static Model

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✧ Class Diagram

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- ★ classes

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| Employee |
|--|
| + <<create>> Employee(name: char [], year: int, month: int, day: int) |
| + <<destroy>> ~Employee() |
| - m_name: char * |
| - m_salary: int |
| - m_position: char * |

UML Static Model

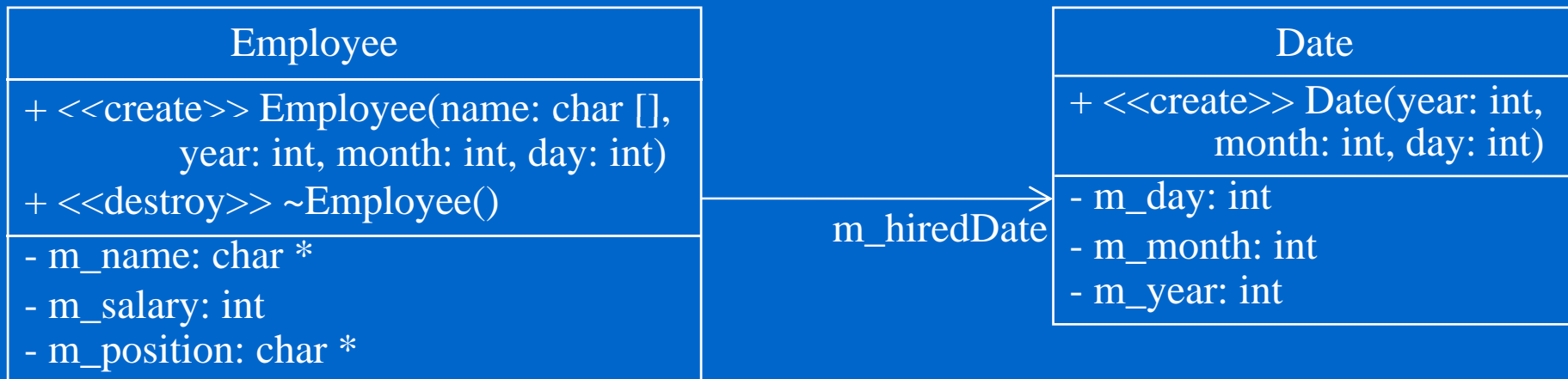
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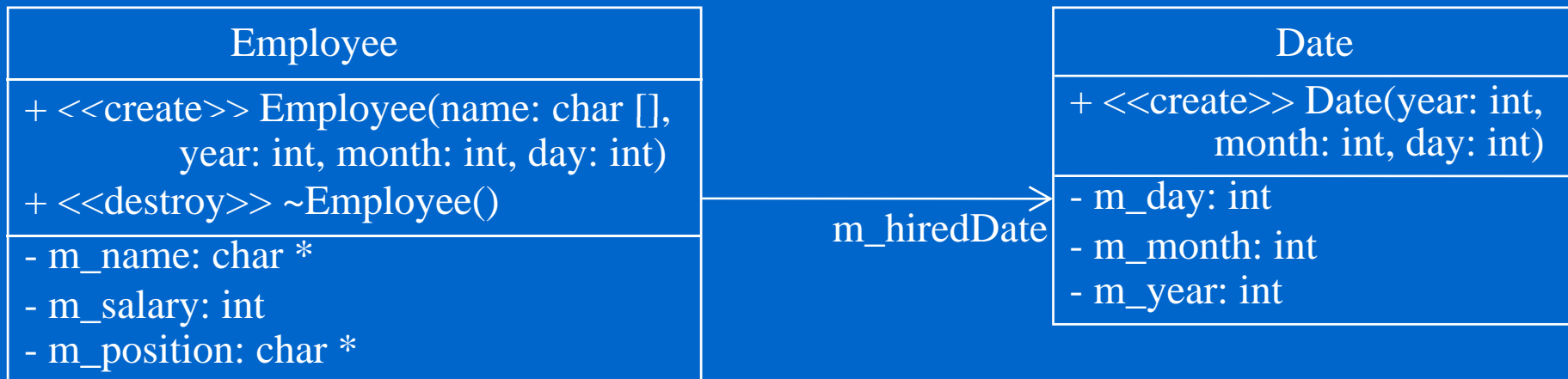
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Not every part in the graph is required.



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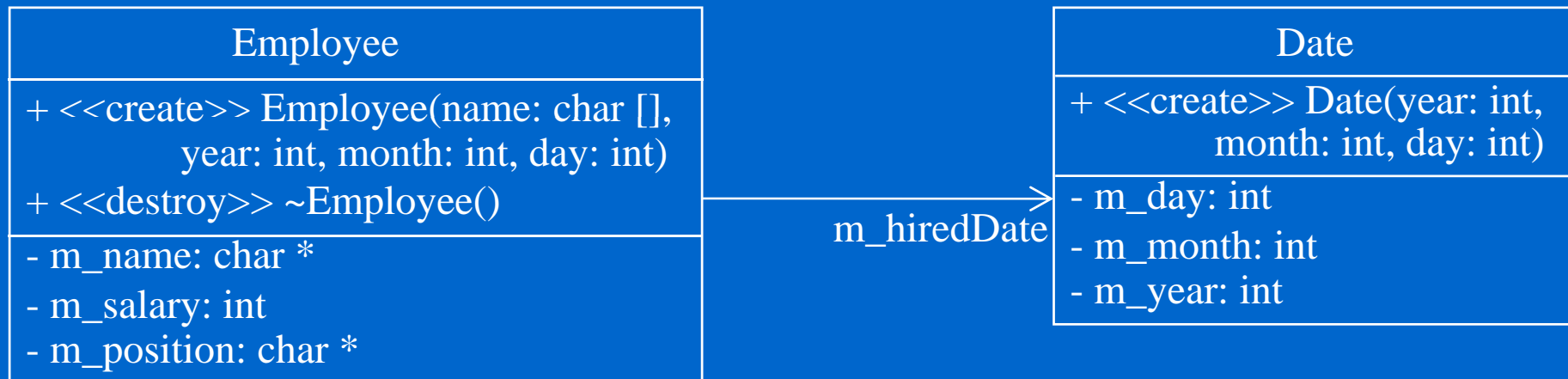
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UML Dynamic Models

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- ❖ **Interaction Diagrams**

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 - ★ **Sequence diagrams:**
 - ★ **Collaboration diagrams:**

UML Dynamic Models

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- ★ Describe how a system responds to events in a manner that is dependent upon its state

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Note: Sequence and collaboration diagrams describe **the same** information and can be transformed into one another

Example: A Cellular Phone

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- ❖ There is an intuitive **composition** relationship from the above spec.



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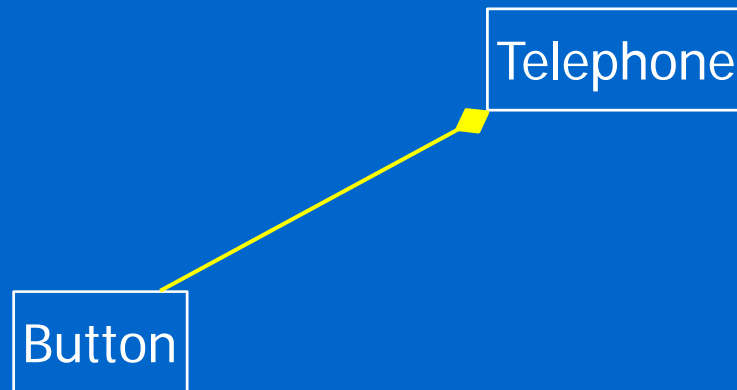
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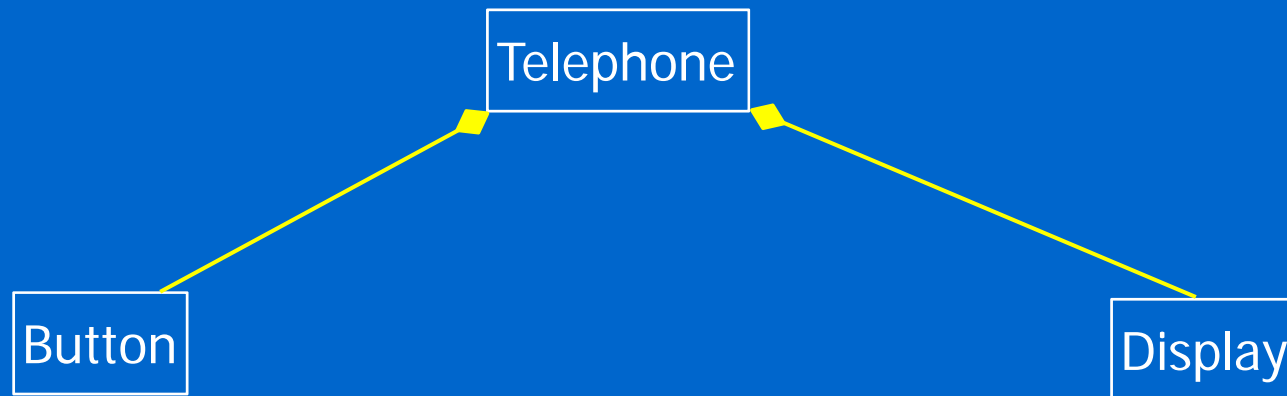
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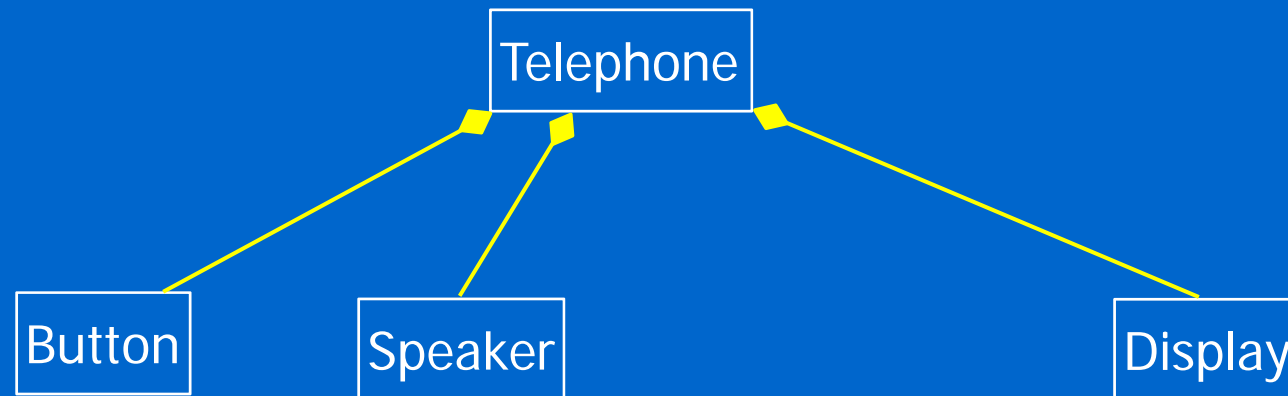
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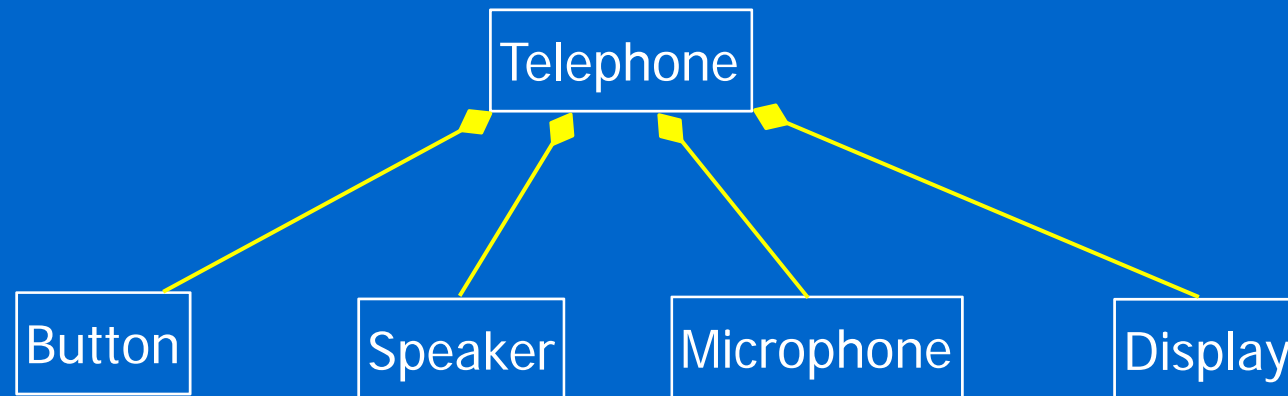
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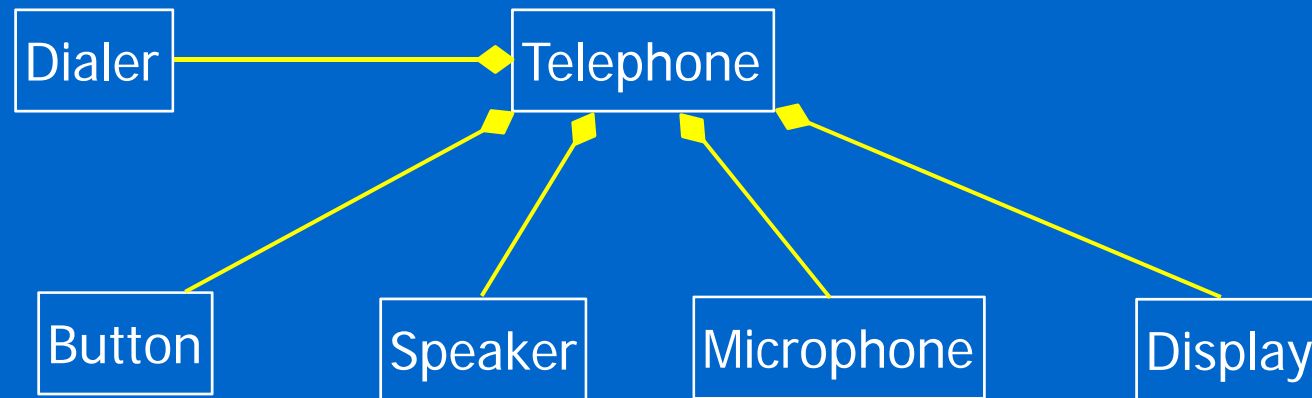
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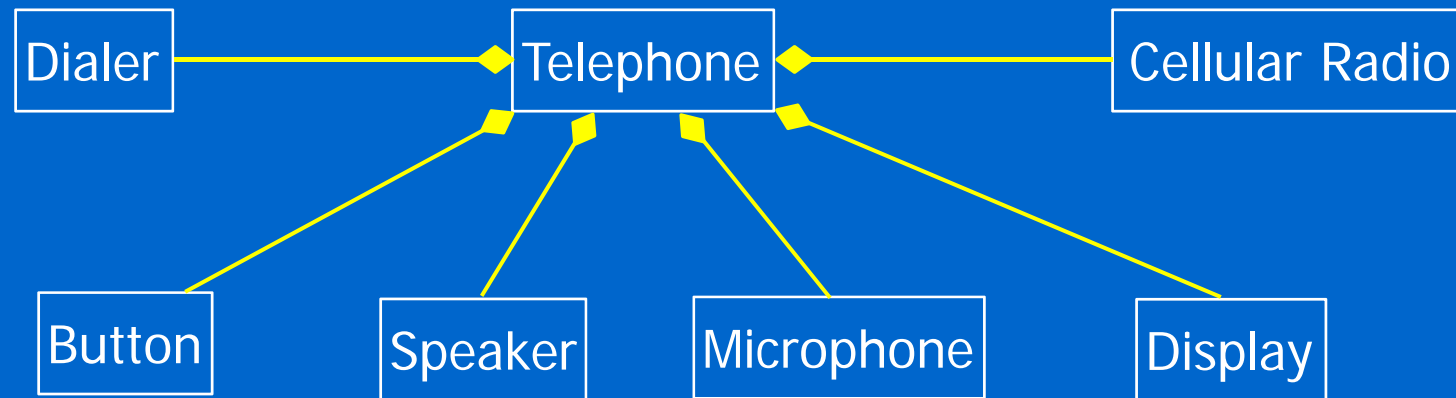
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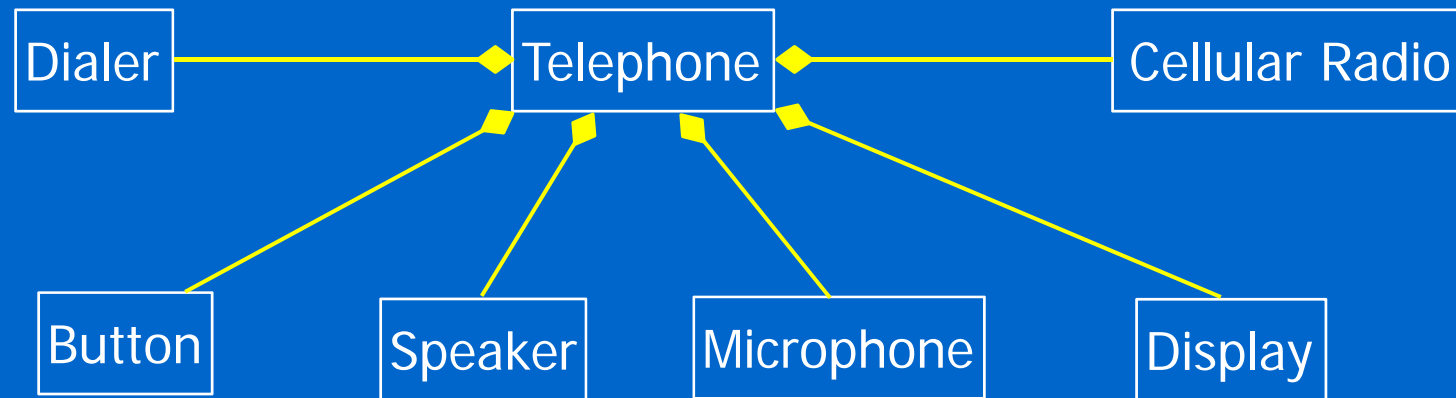
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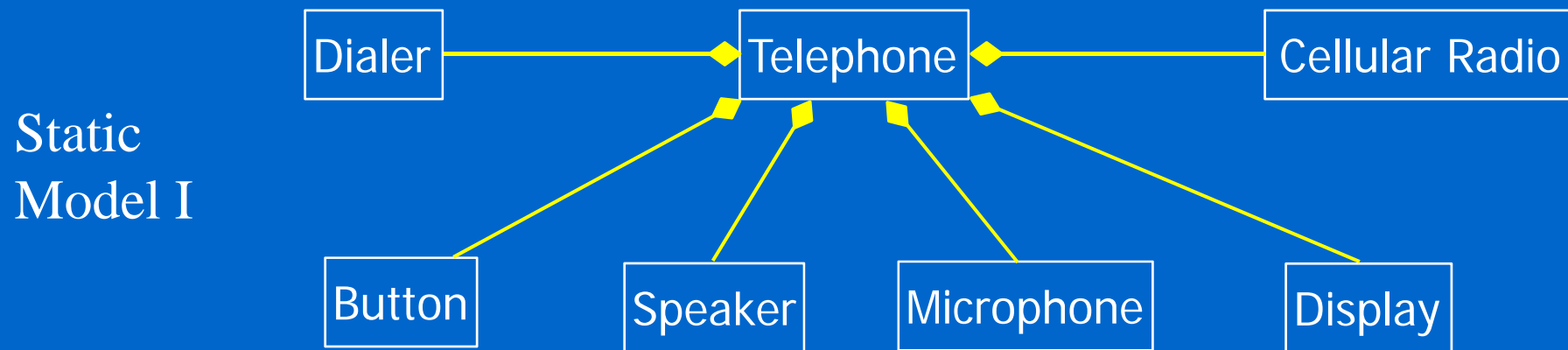
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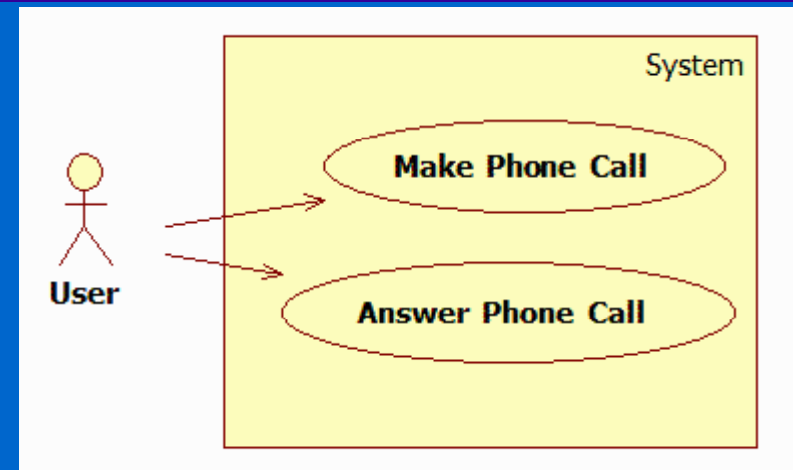
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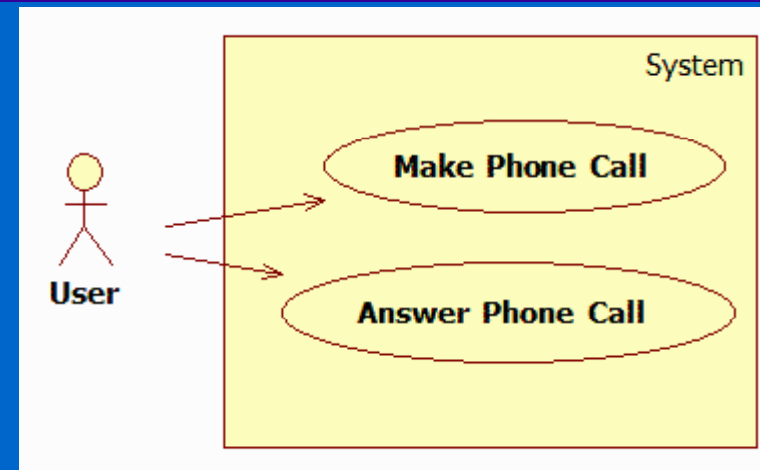
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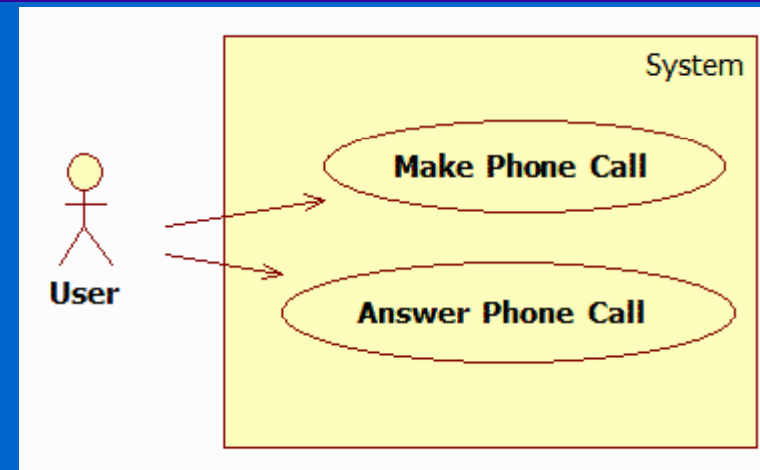
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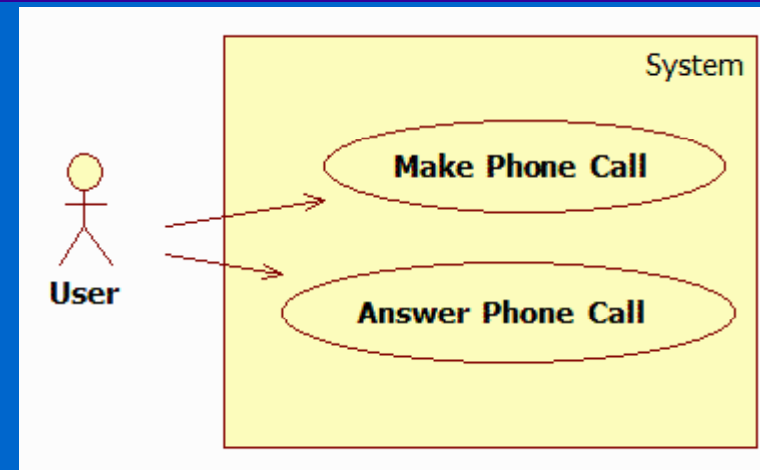
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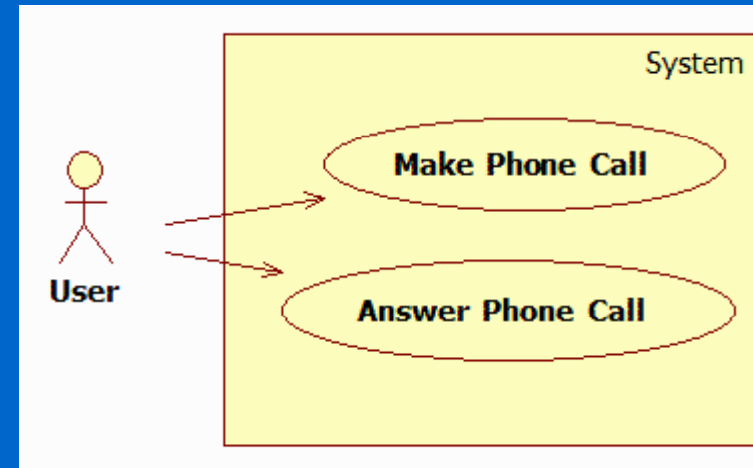
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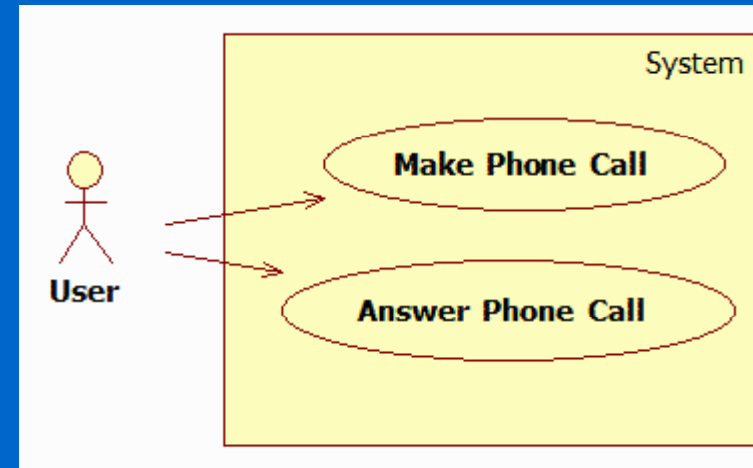
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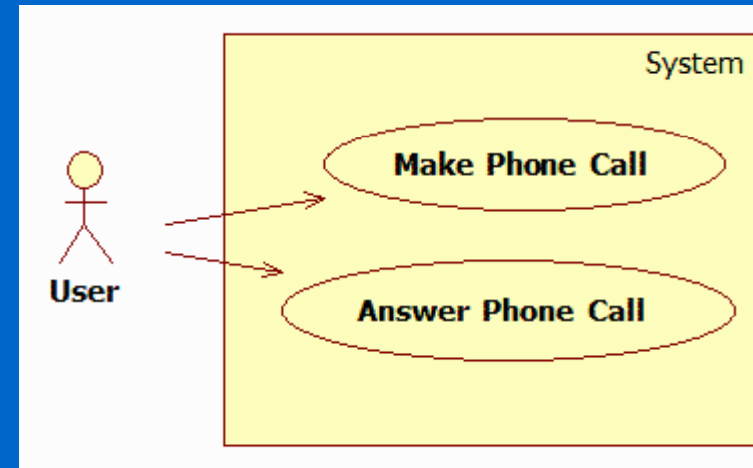
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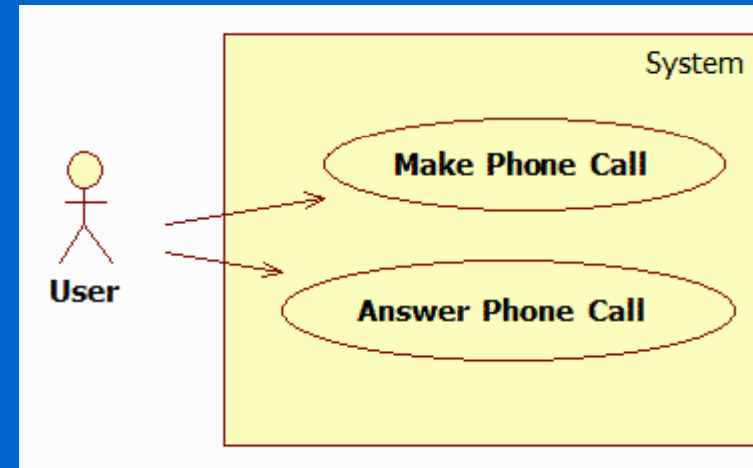
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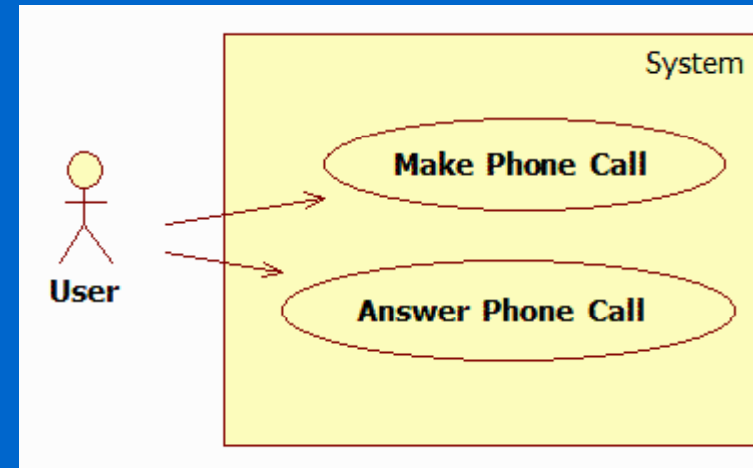
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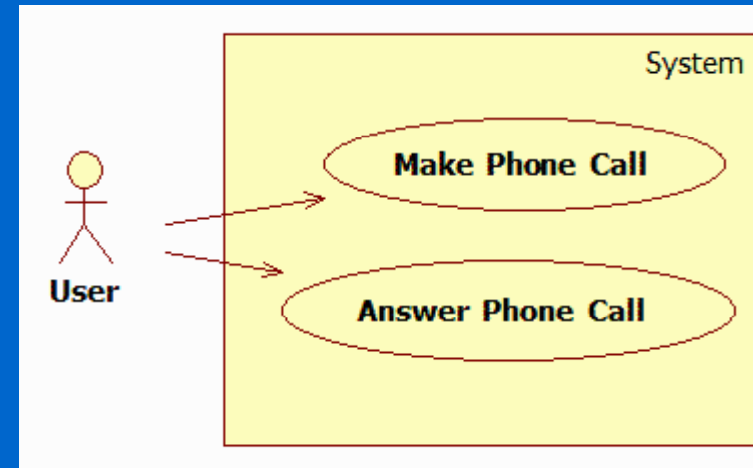
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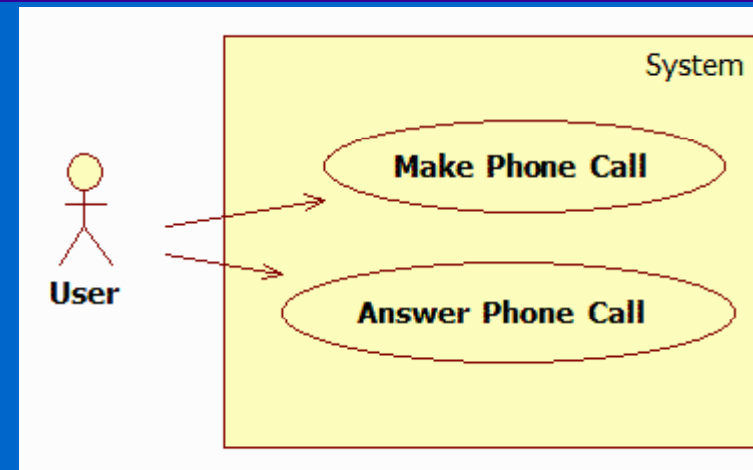
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❖ How do the objects in the static model collaborate to execute this procedure?

Possible Dynamics

- ✧ When **digit** buttons are pressed:
 - ★ Digit button object sends a *digit* message to Telephone object.
 - ★ Telephone object forwards the *digit* message to Dialer object.

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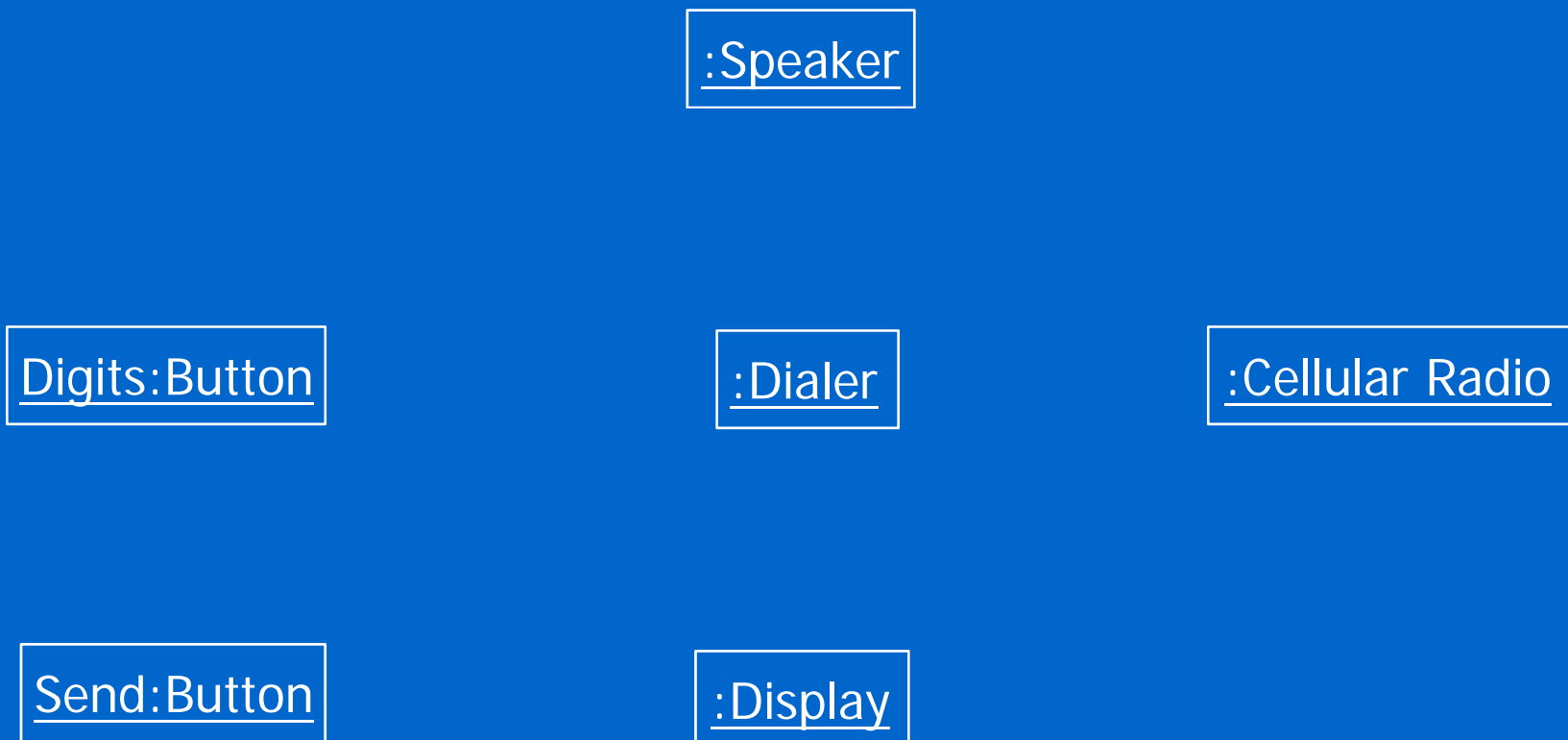
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Collaboration Diagram

- ✧ Collaboration Diagram of the “**Make Phone Call**” use case

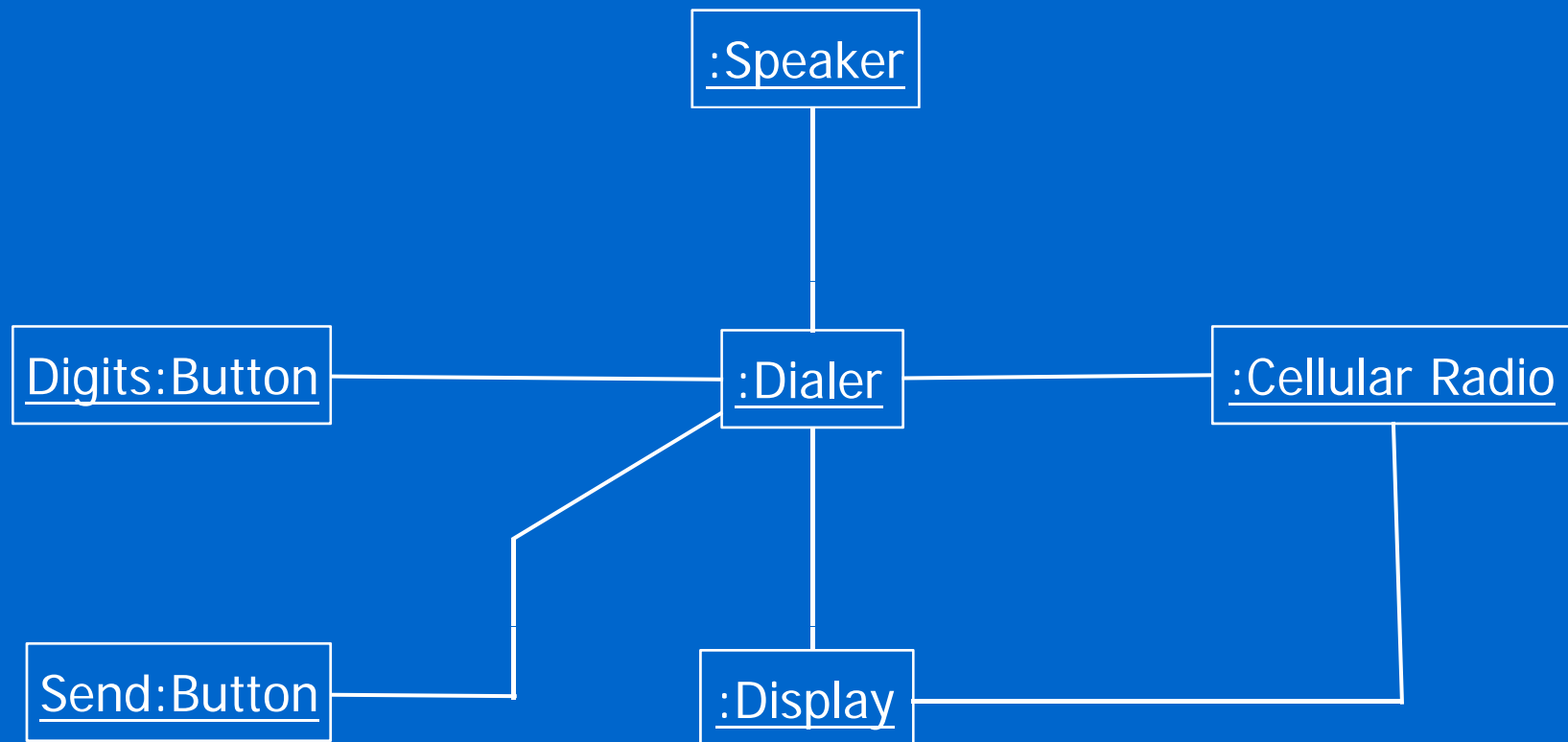
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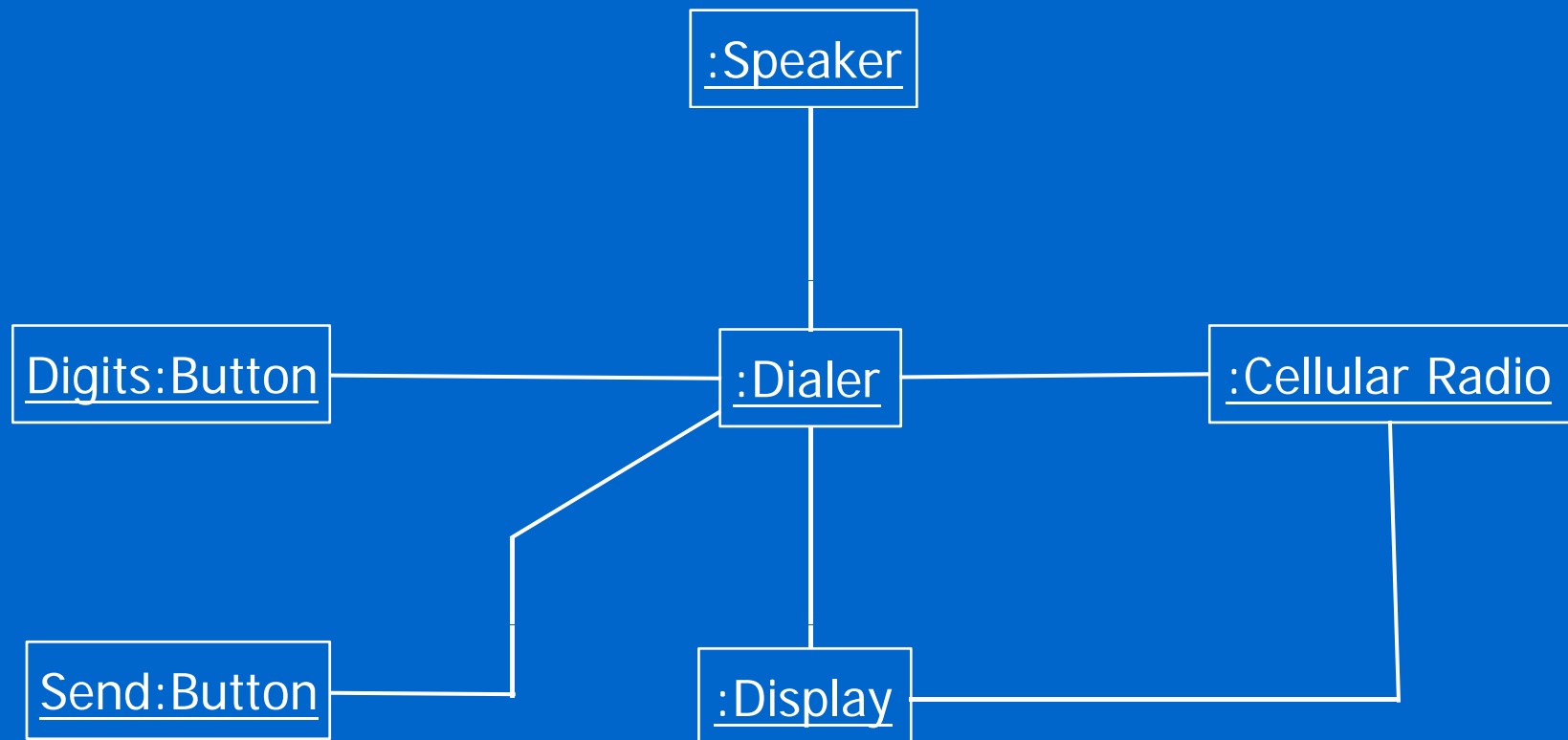
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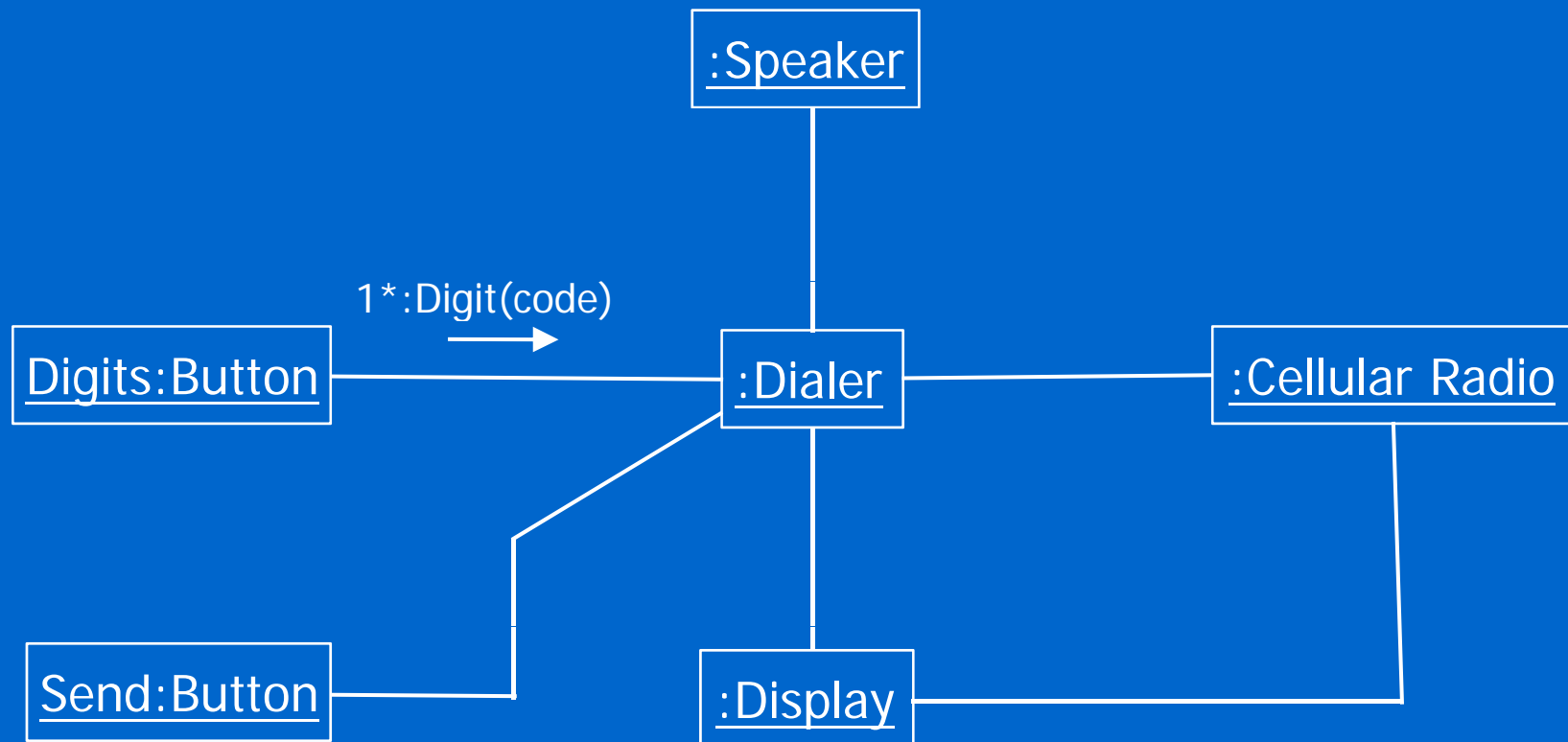
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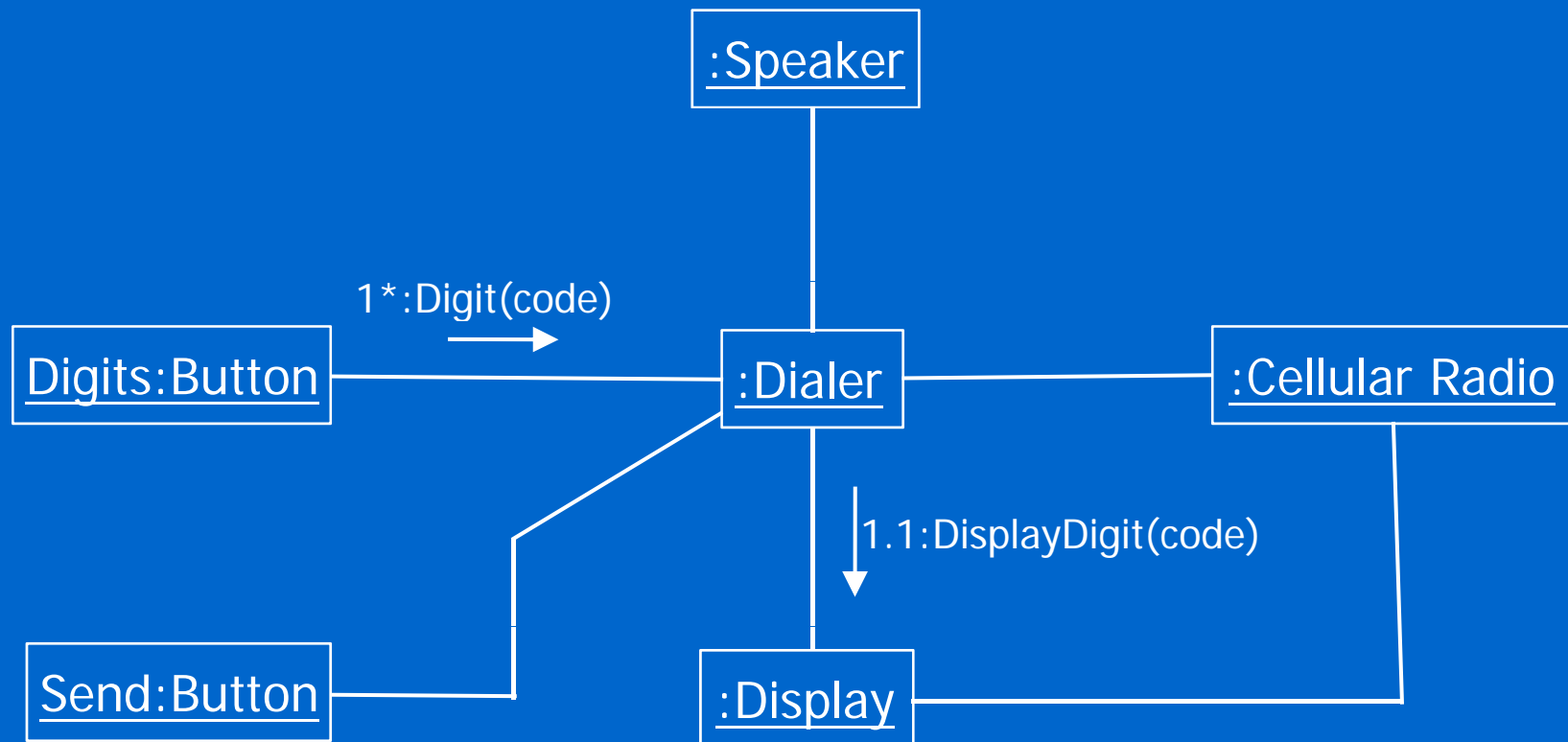
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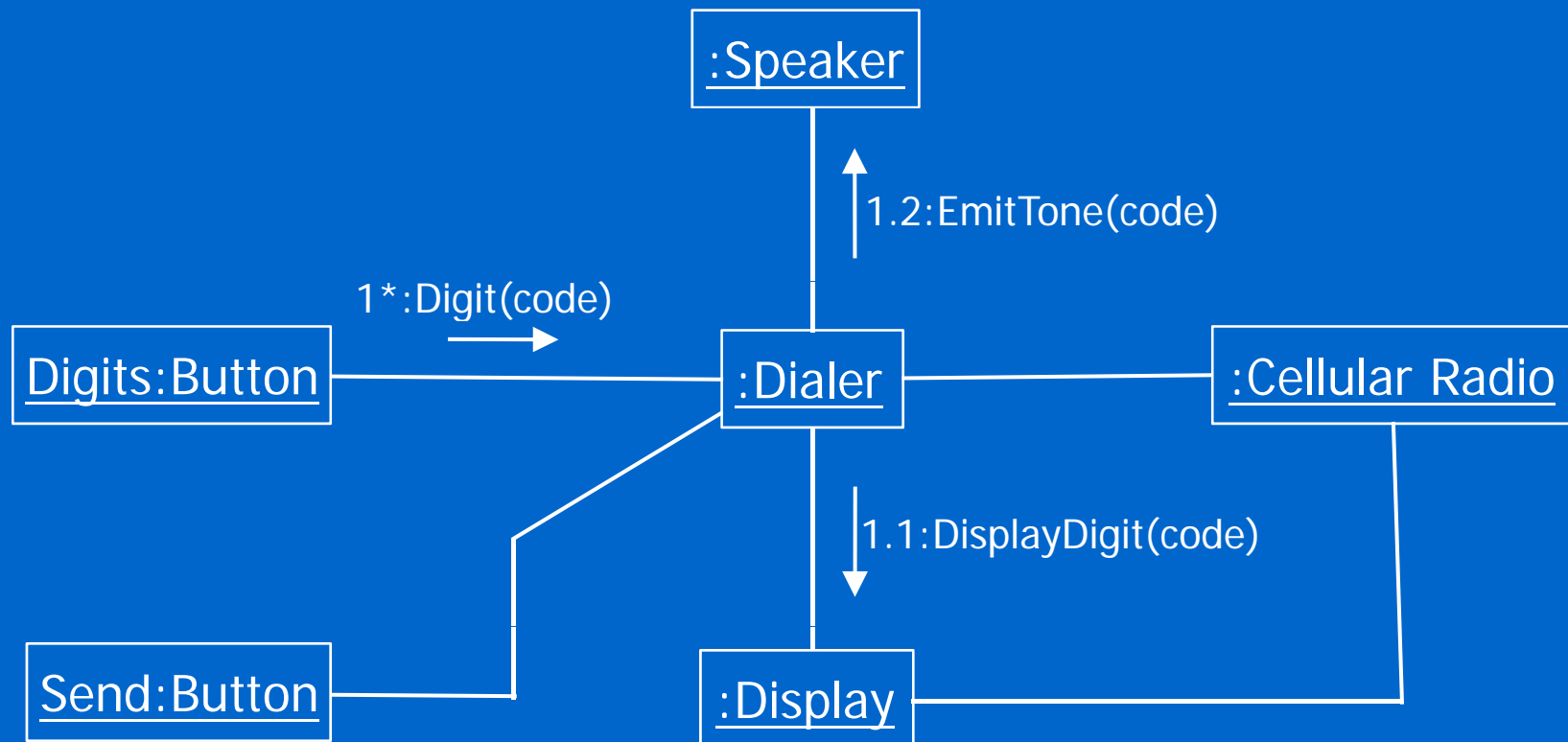
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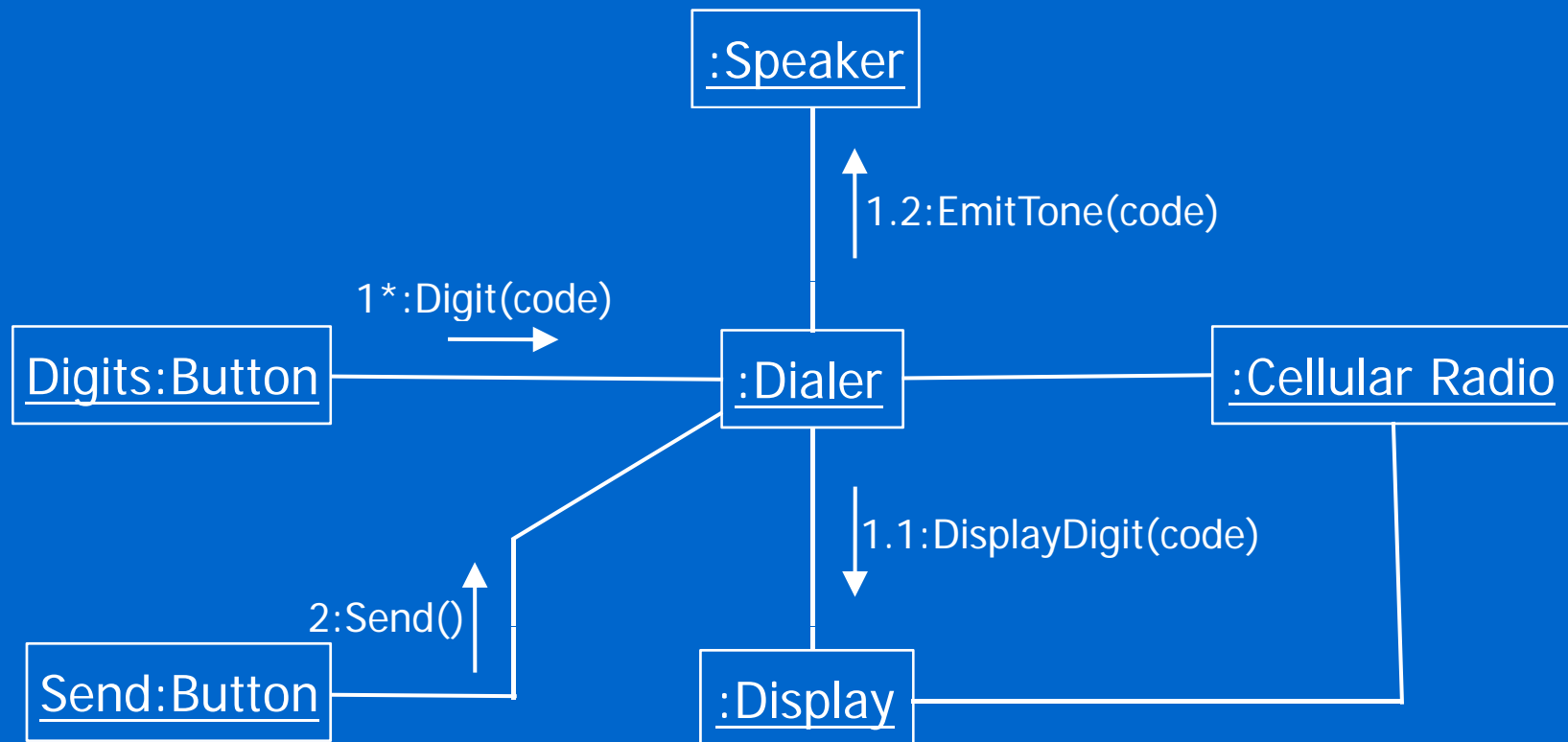
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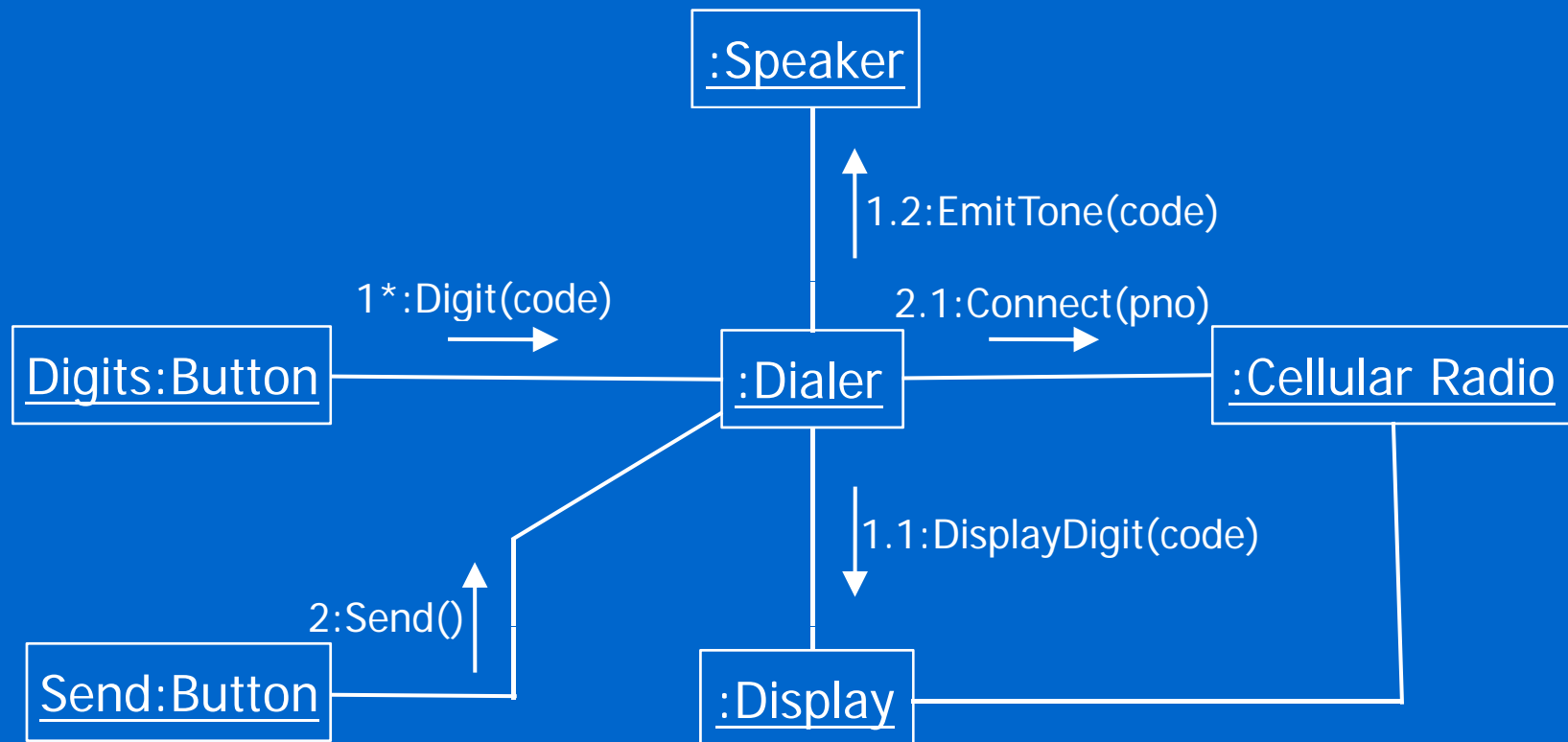
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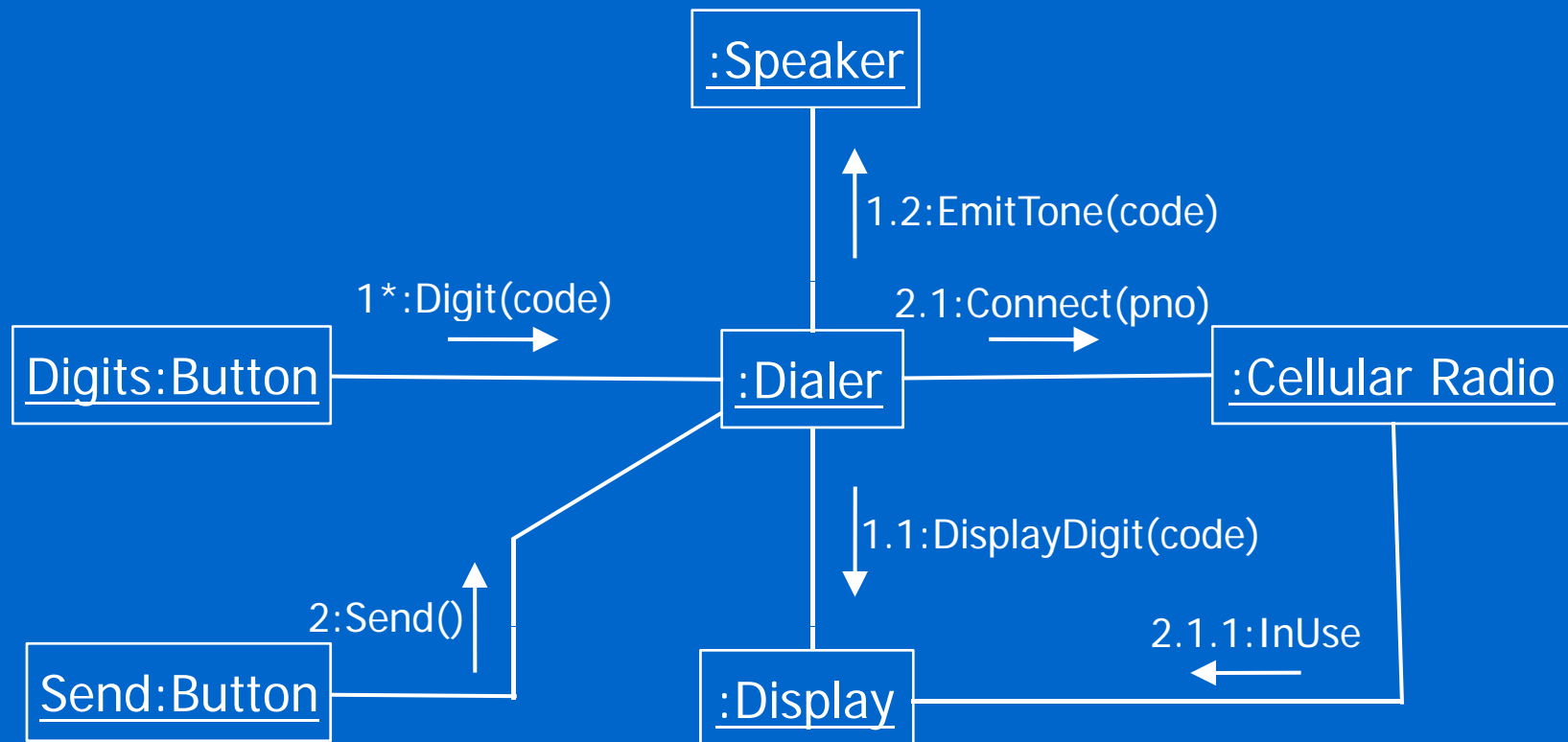
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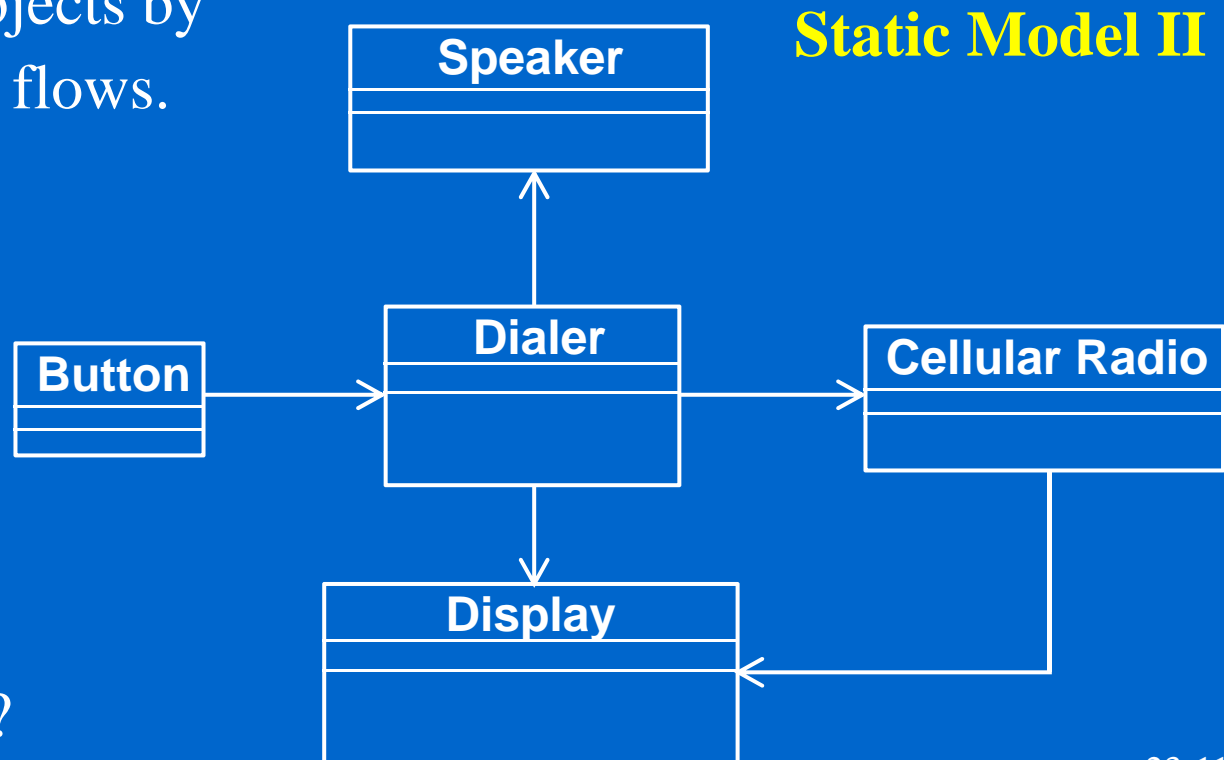
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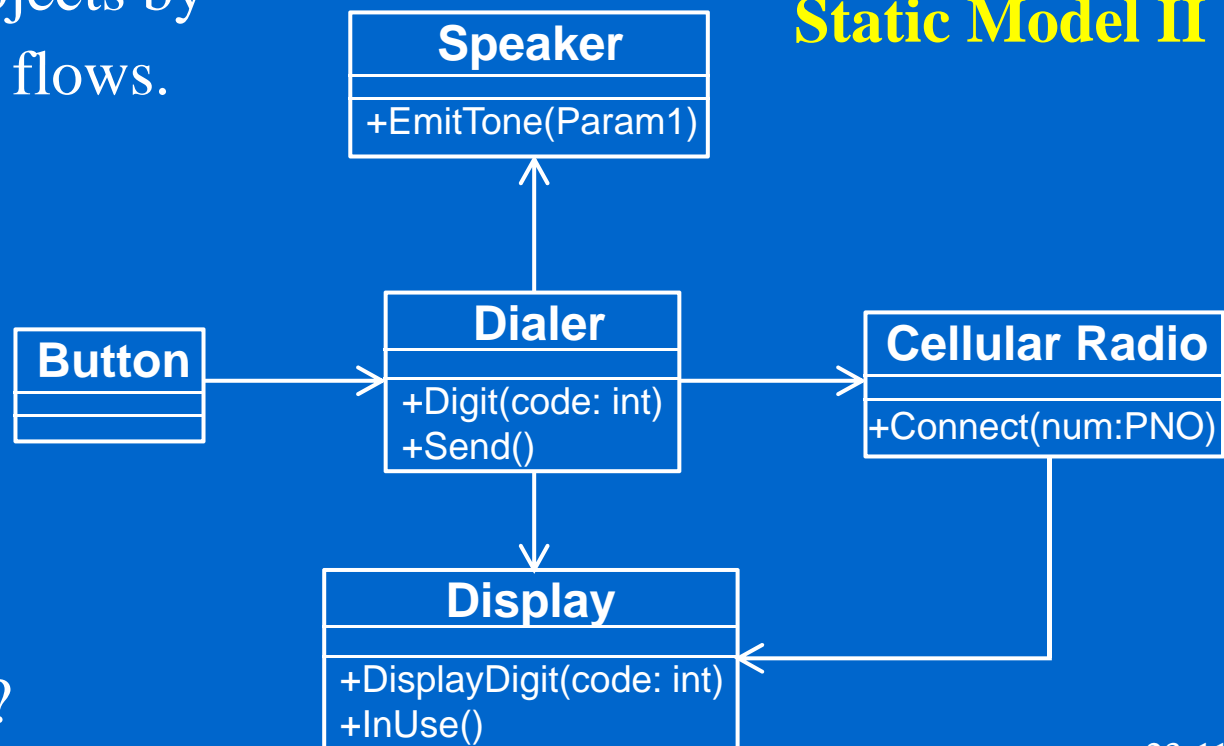
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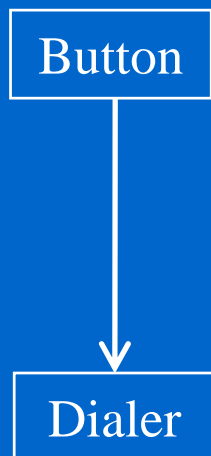
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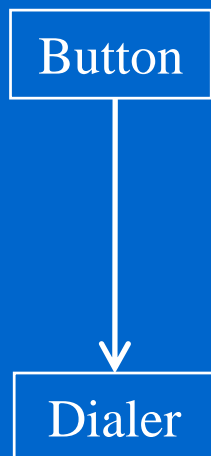
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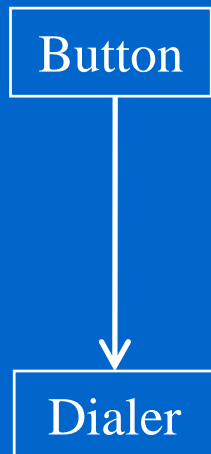
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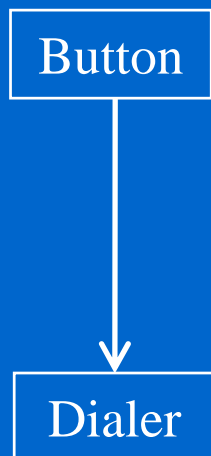
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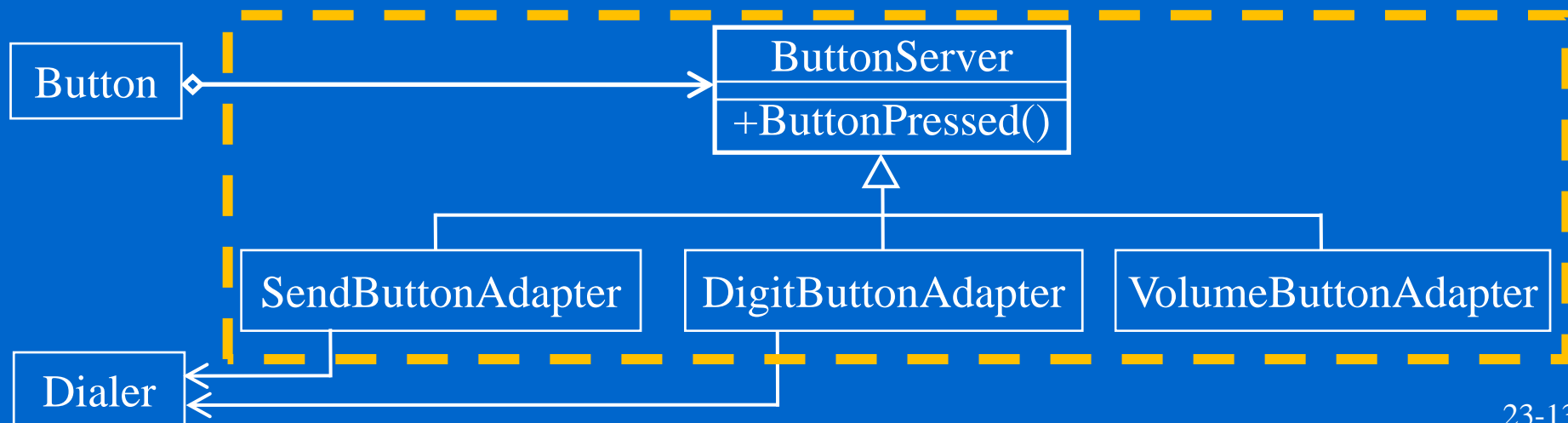
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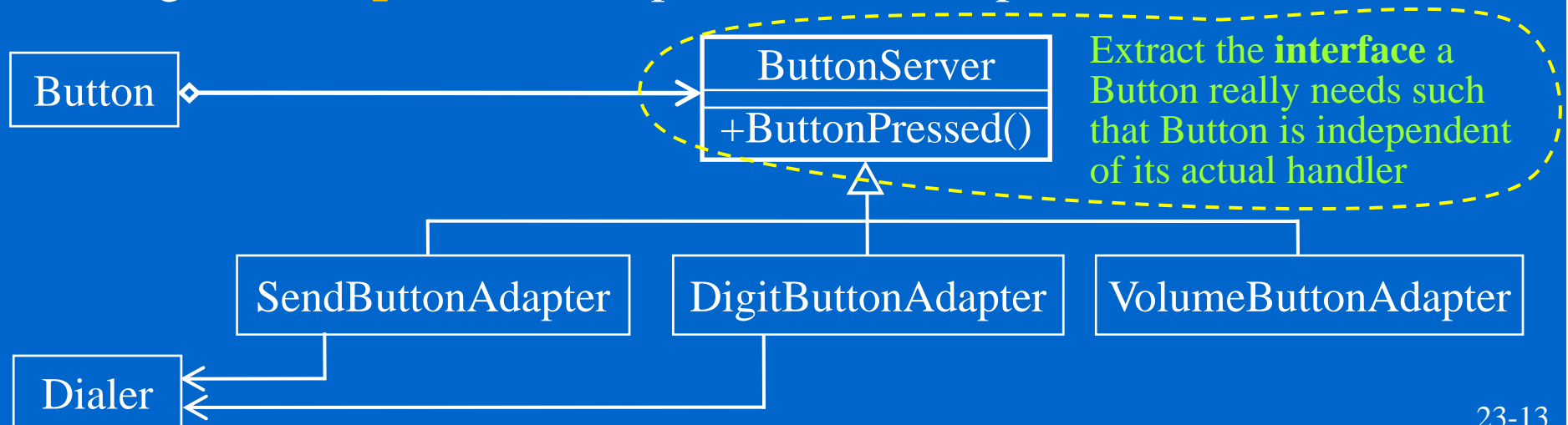
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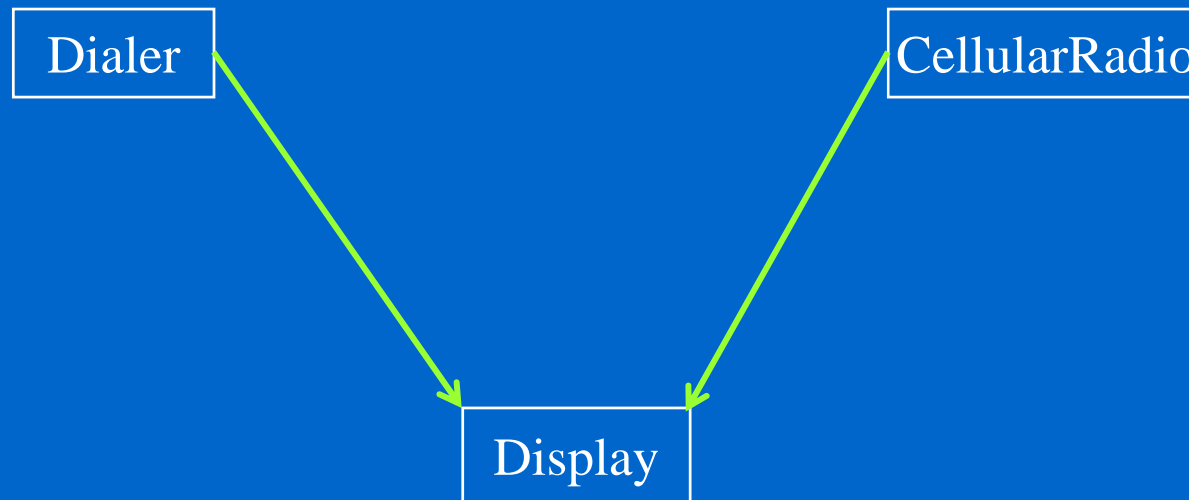


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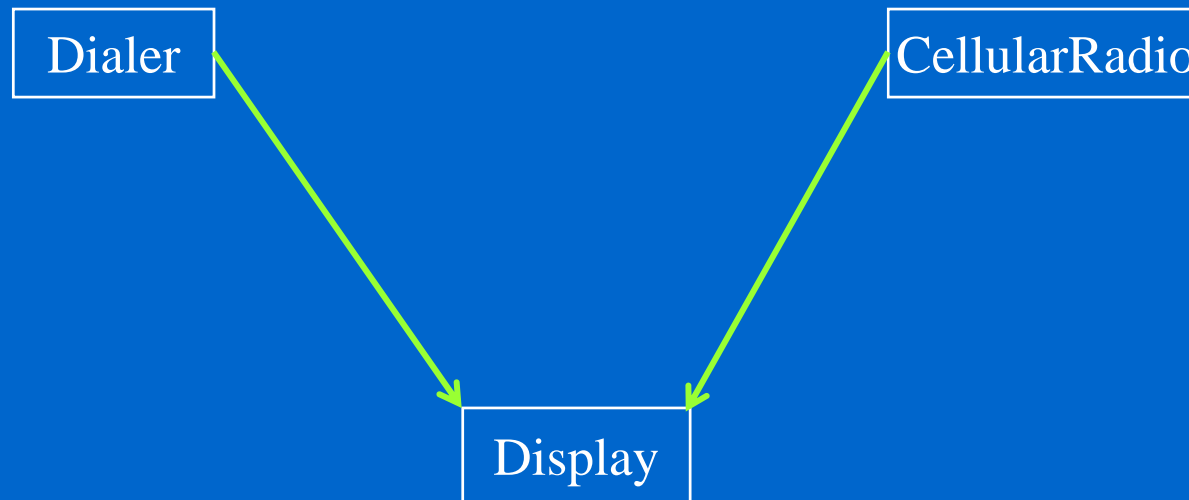
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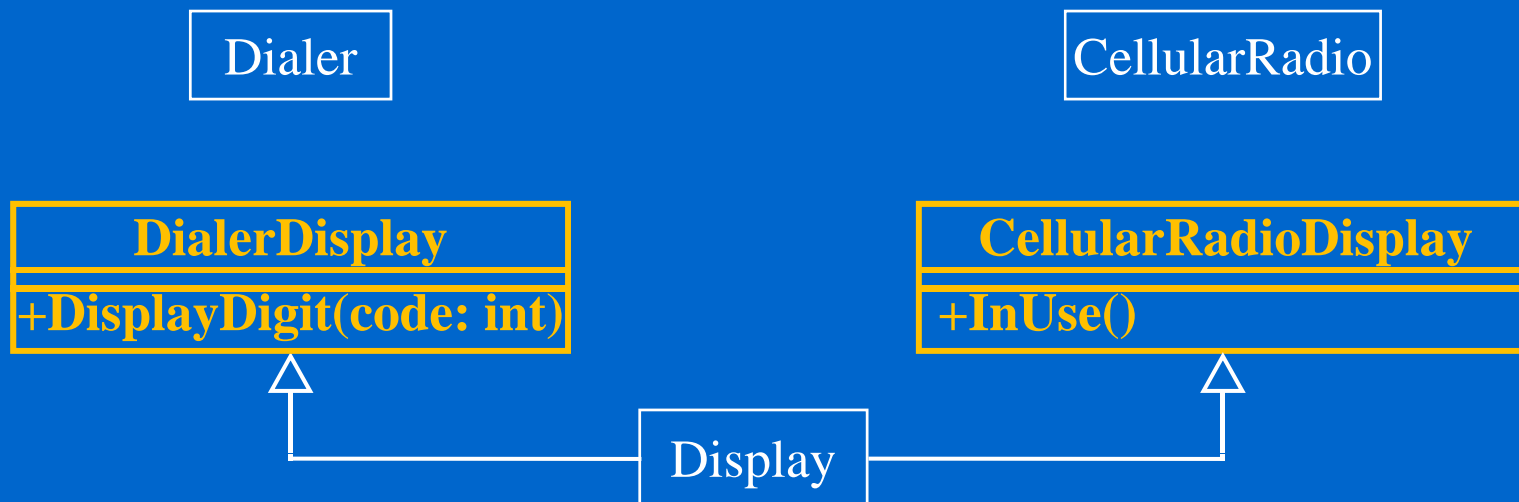
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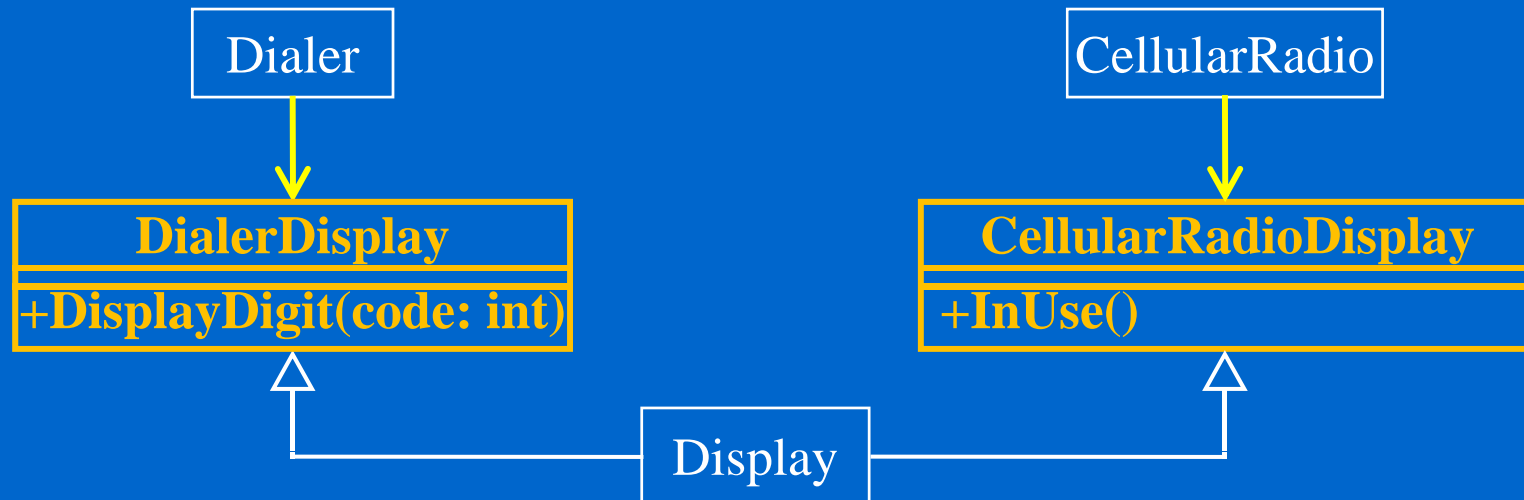


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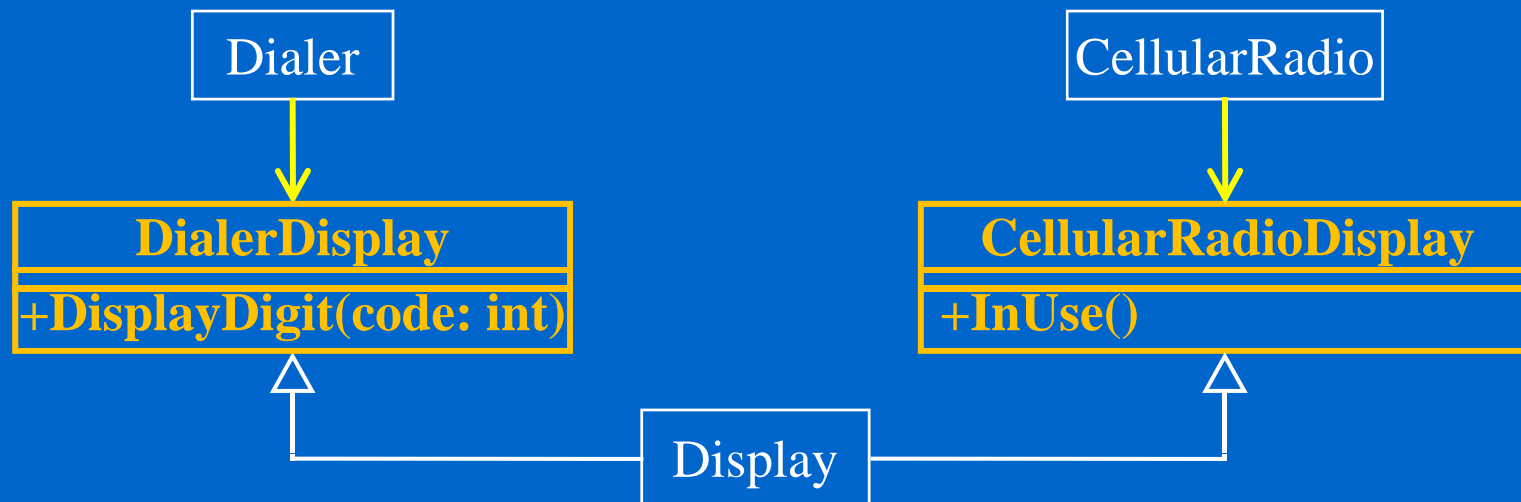
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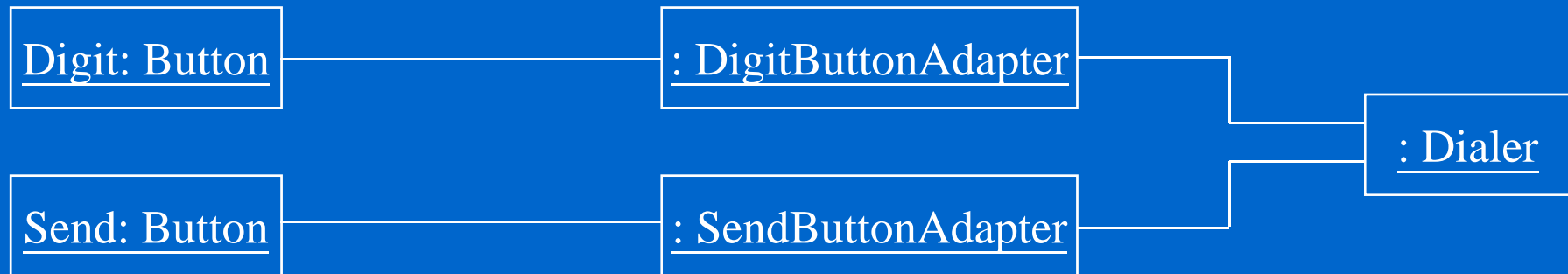
consistent with the **Single Responsibility Principle** (SRP)

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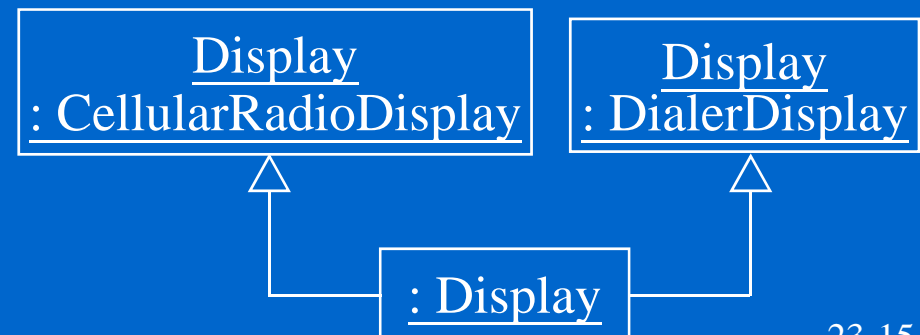
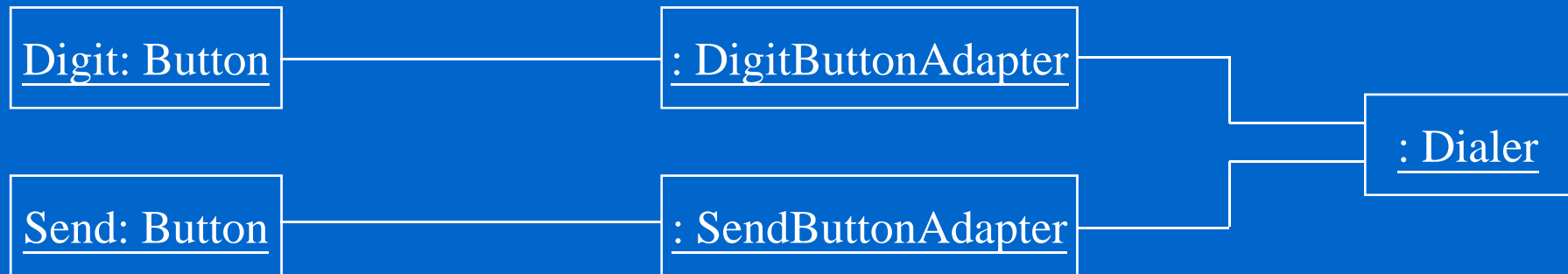
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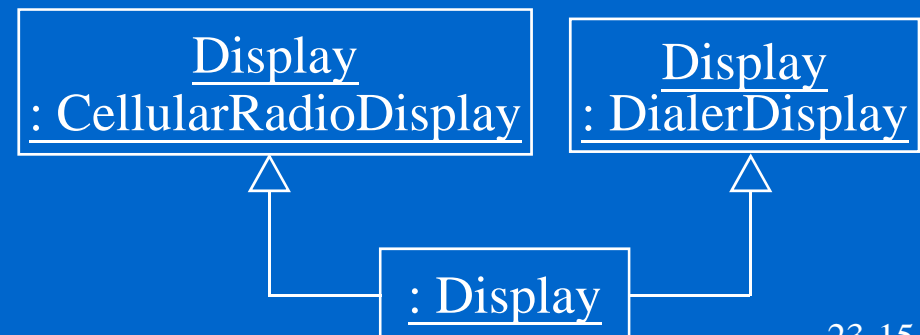
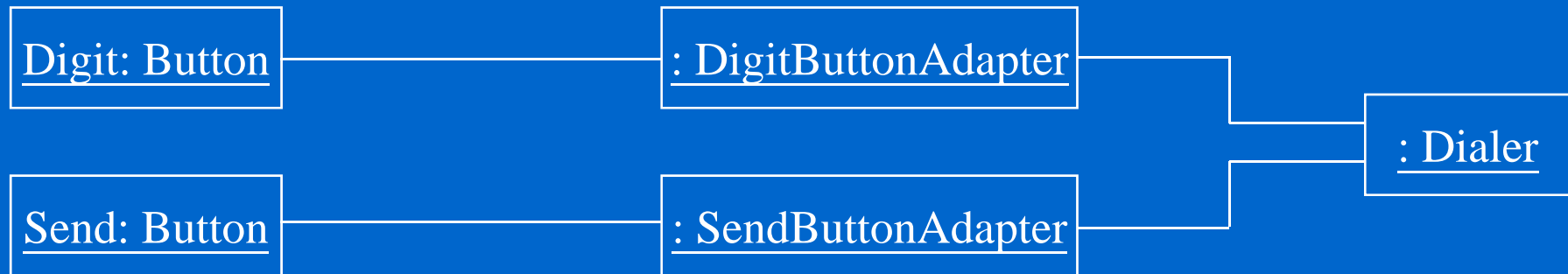
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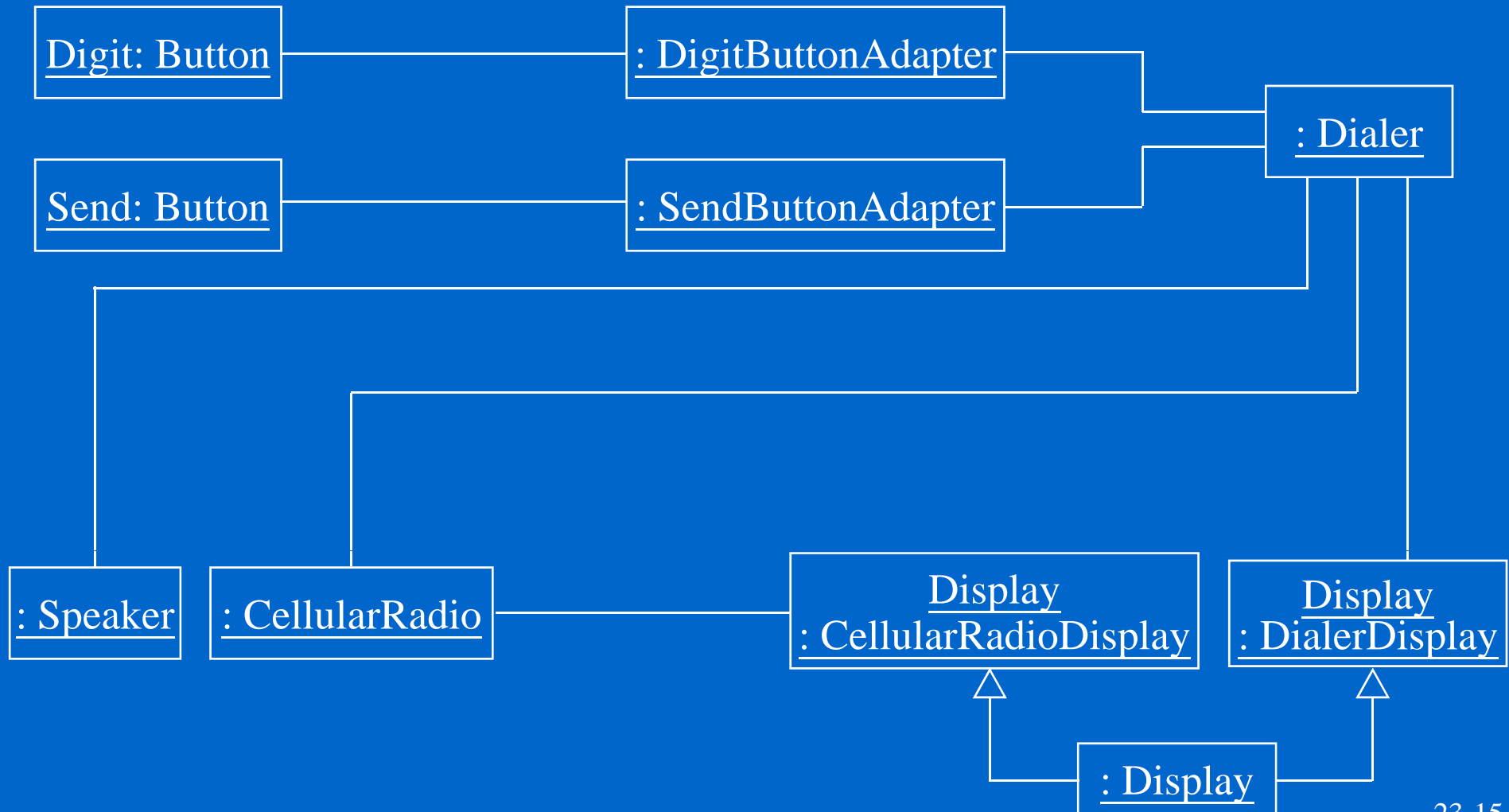
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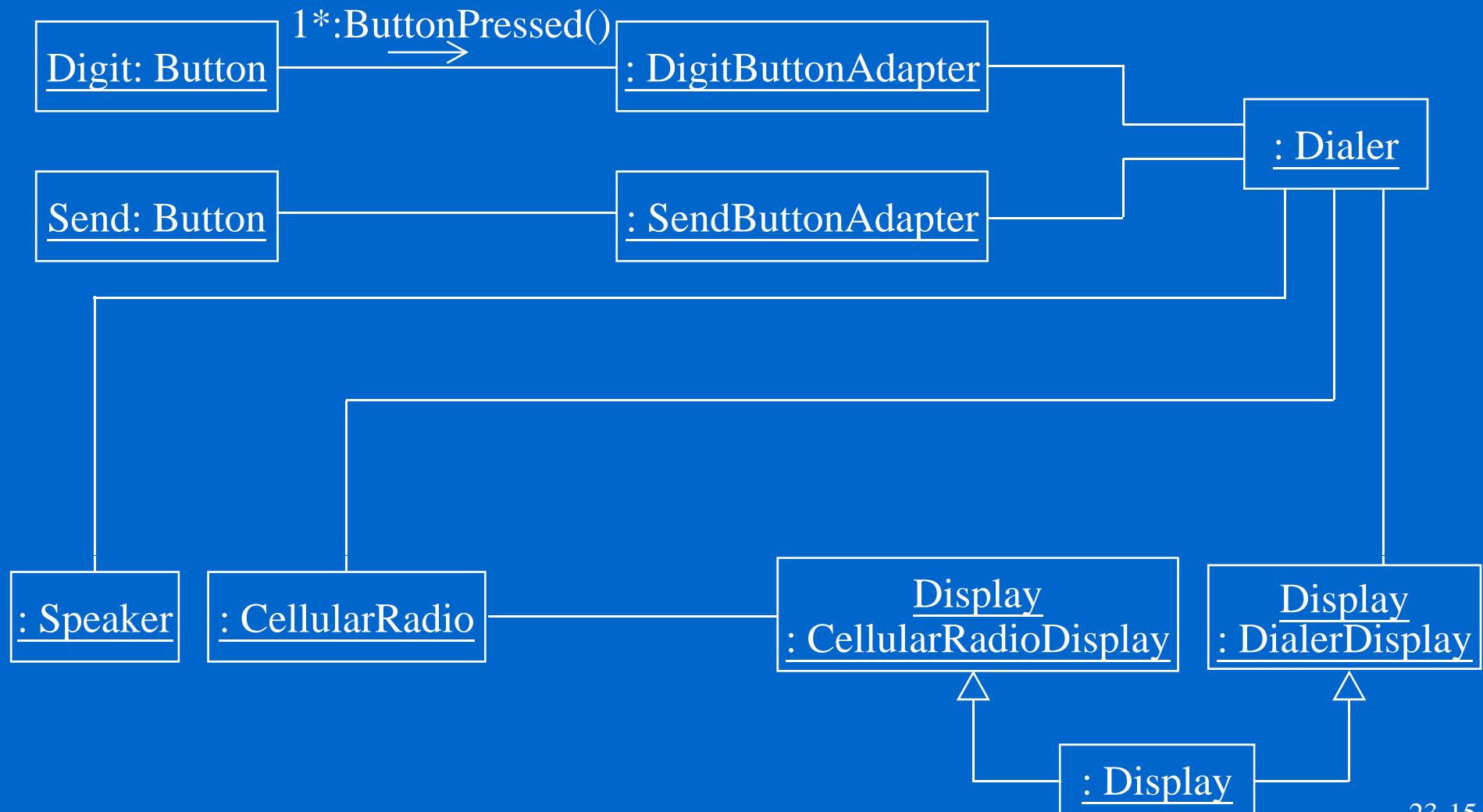
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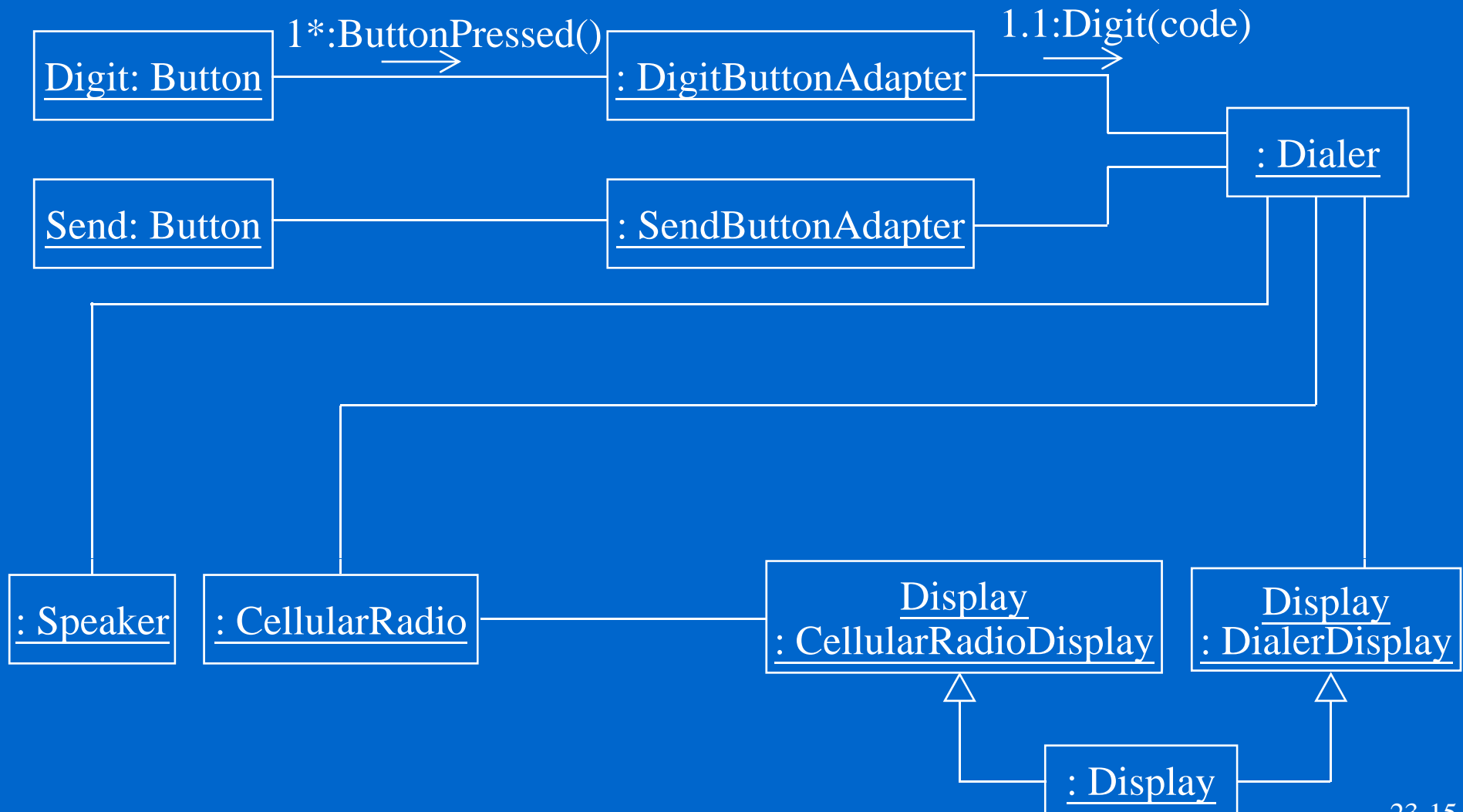
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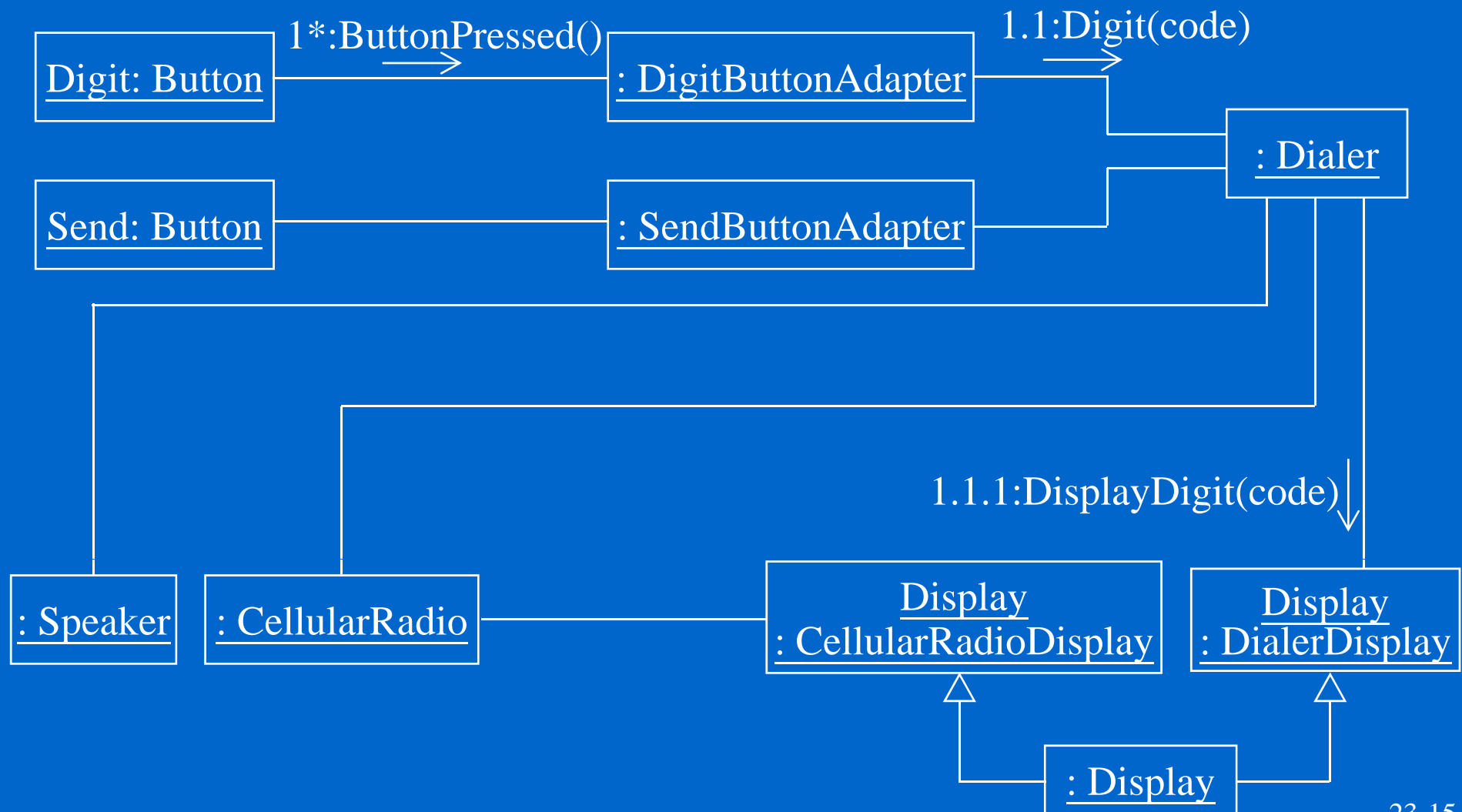
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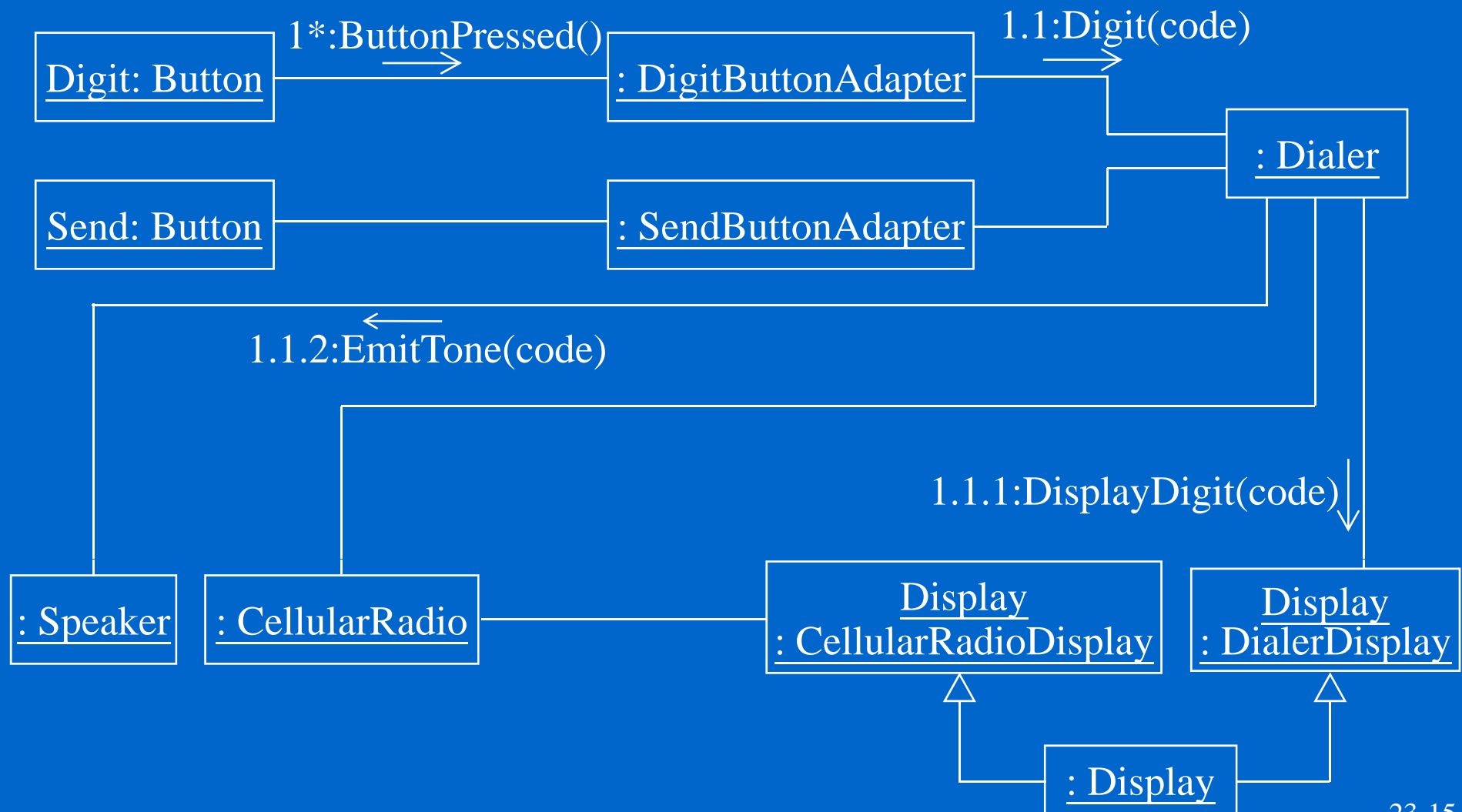
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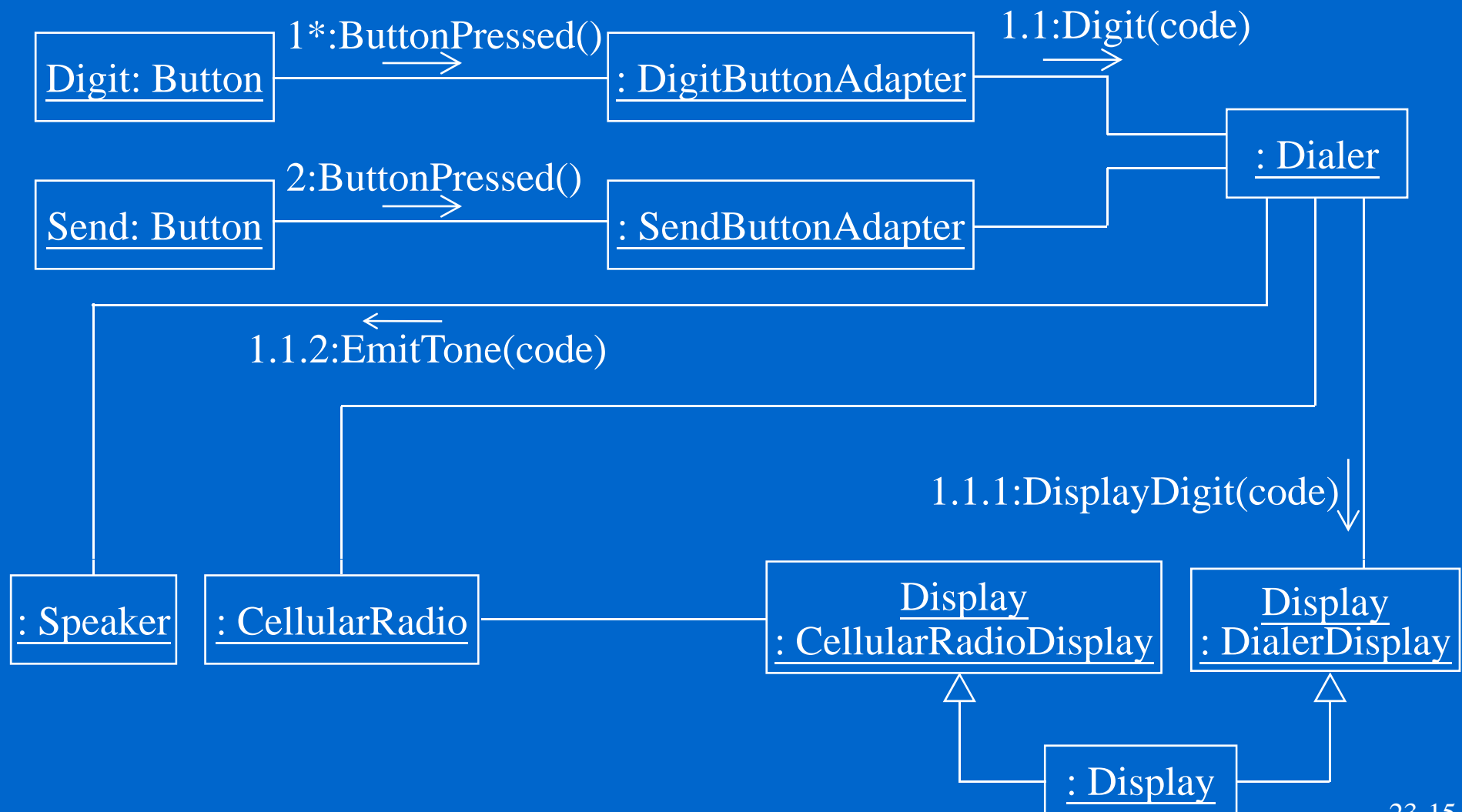
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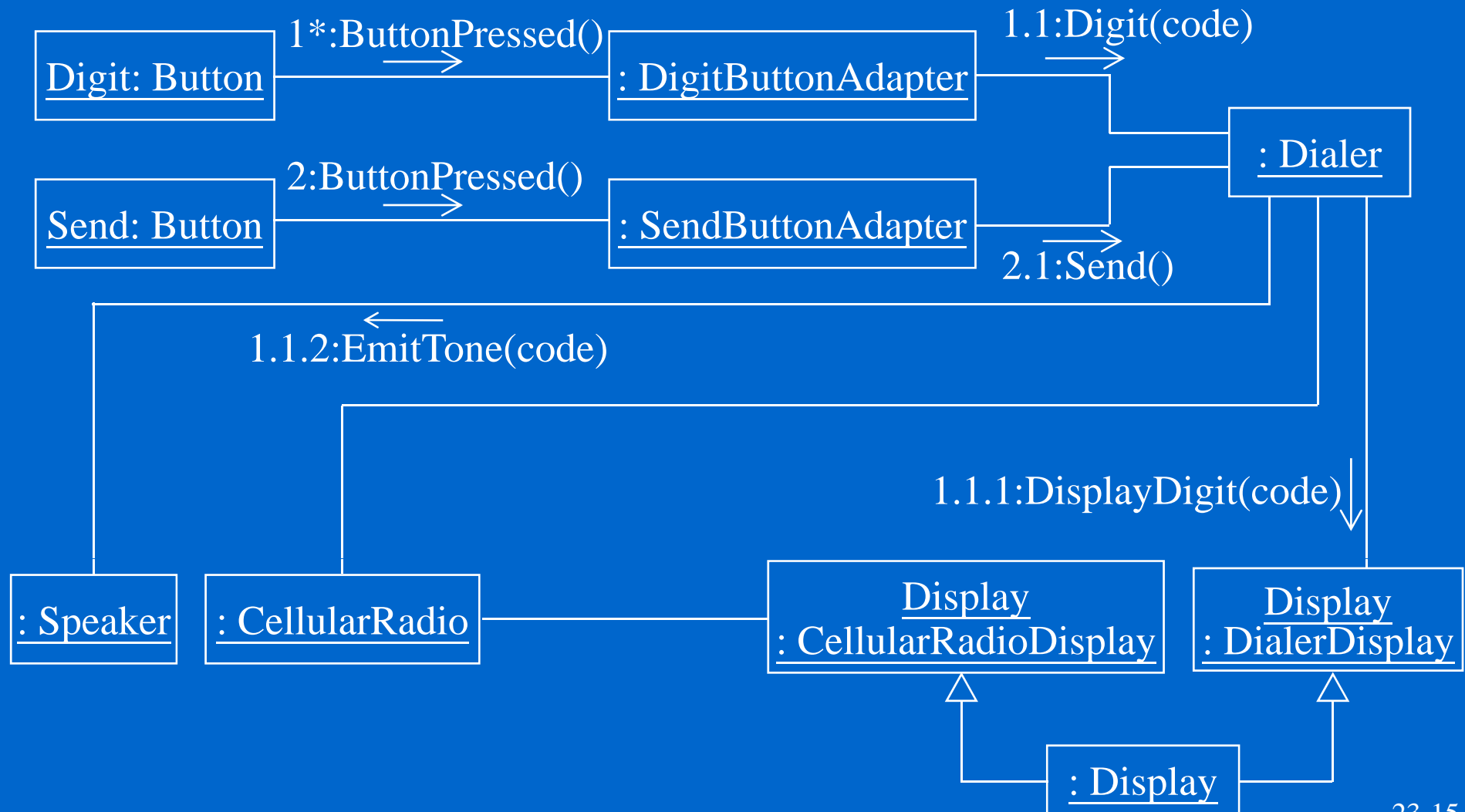
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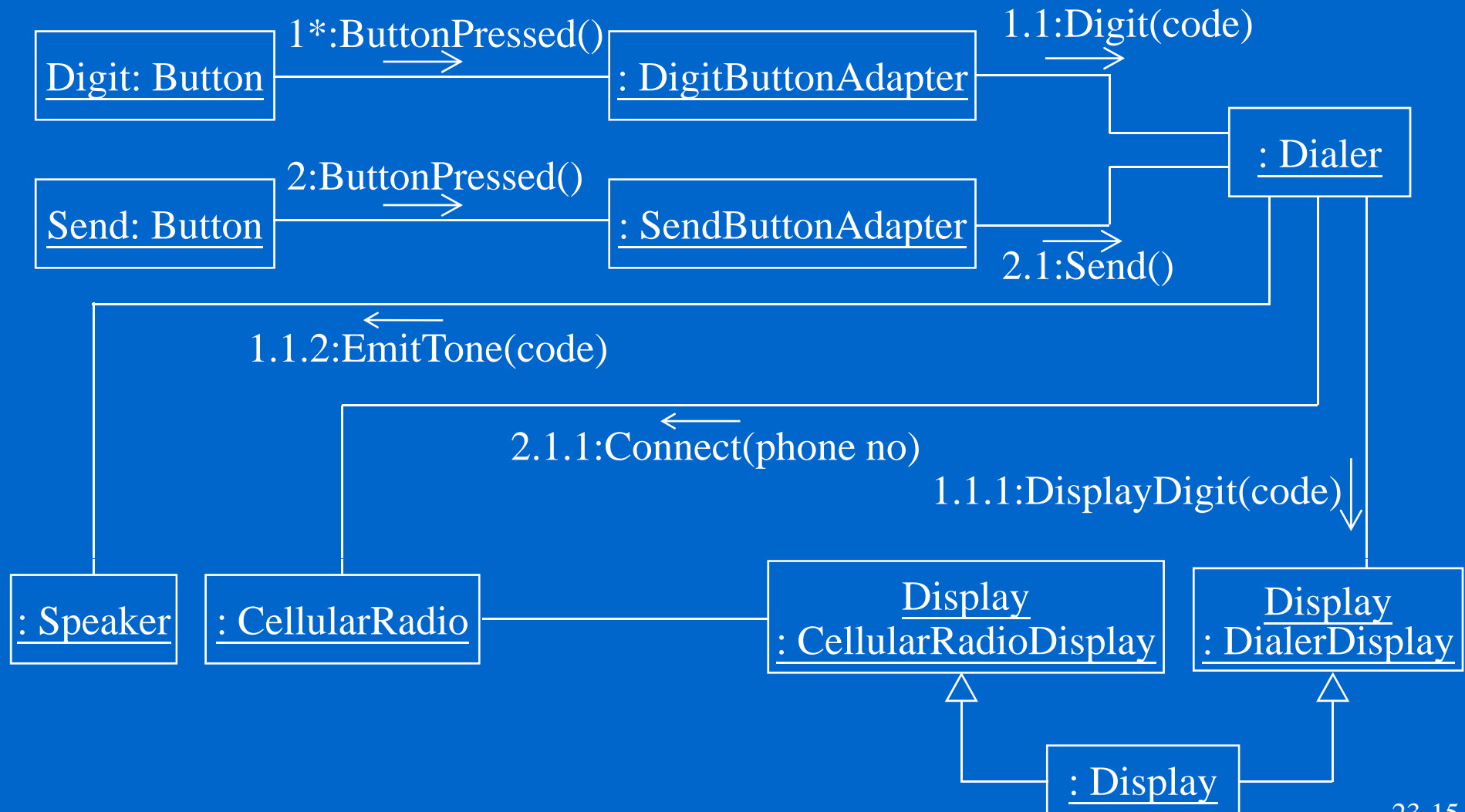
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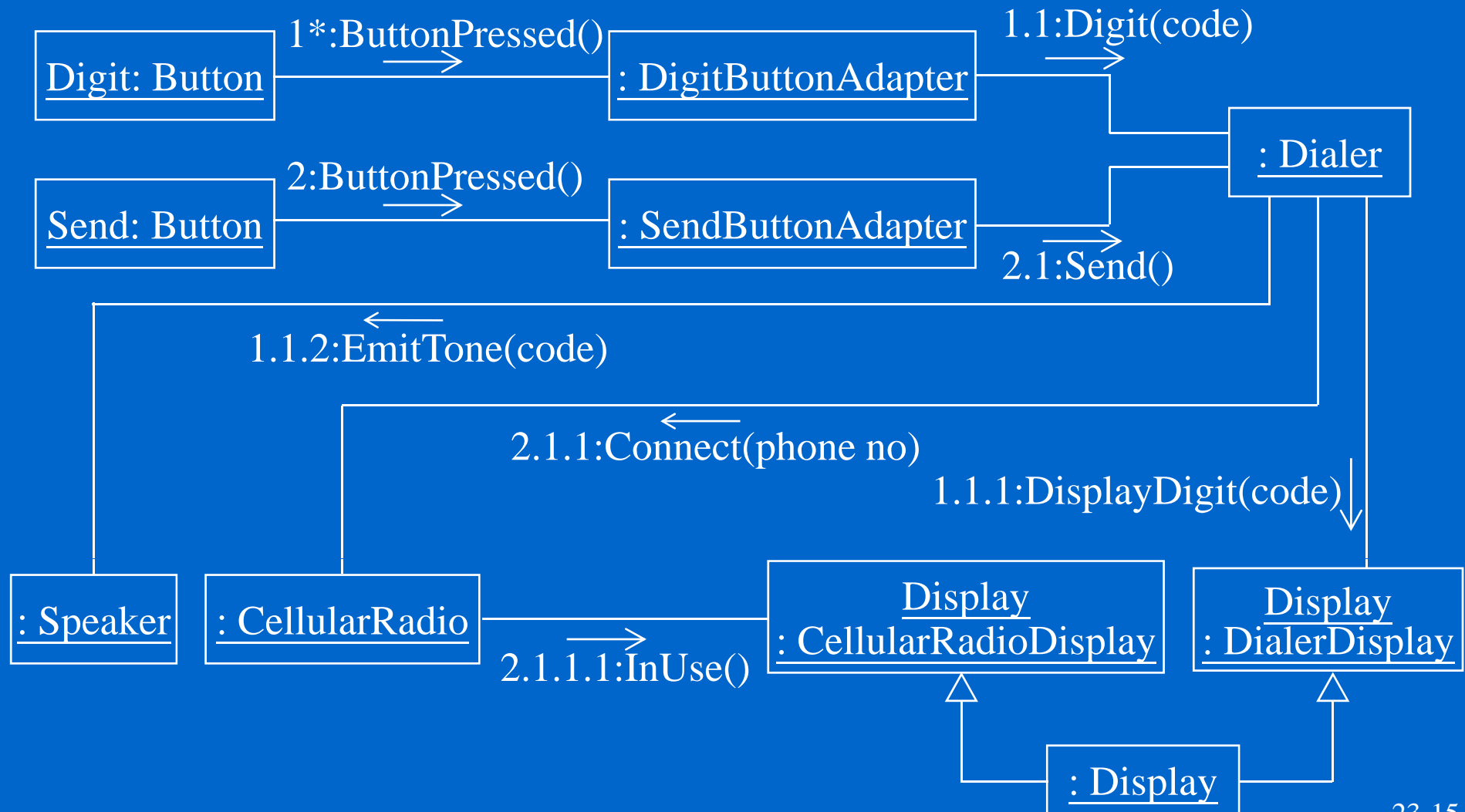
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Digit: Button

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Adapter

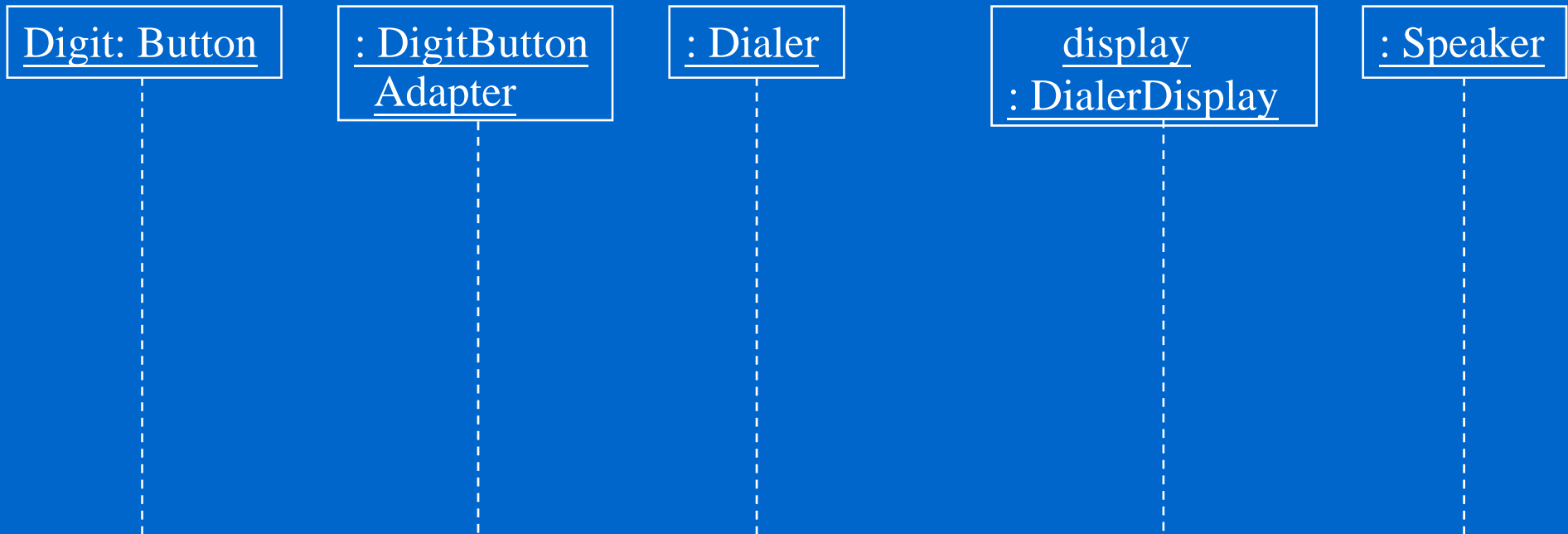
: Dialer

display
: DialerDisplay

: Speaker

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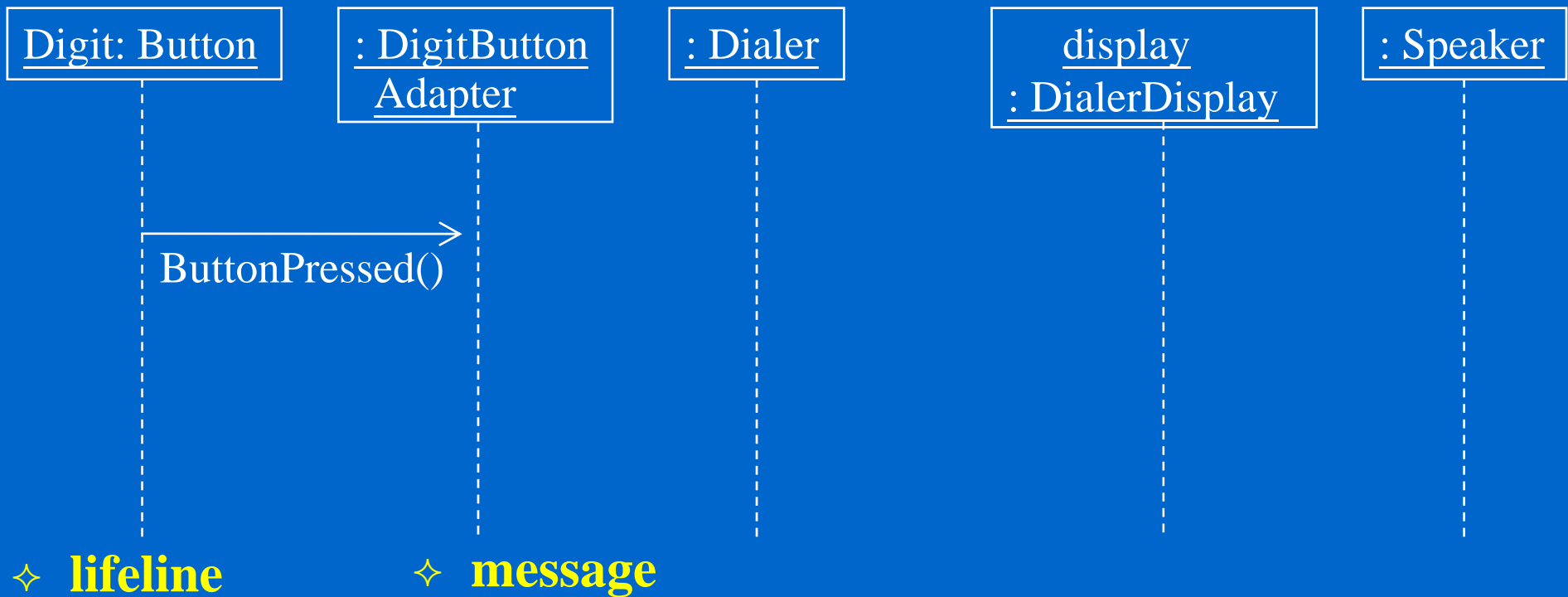
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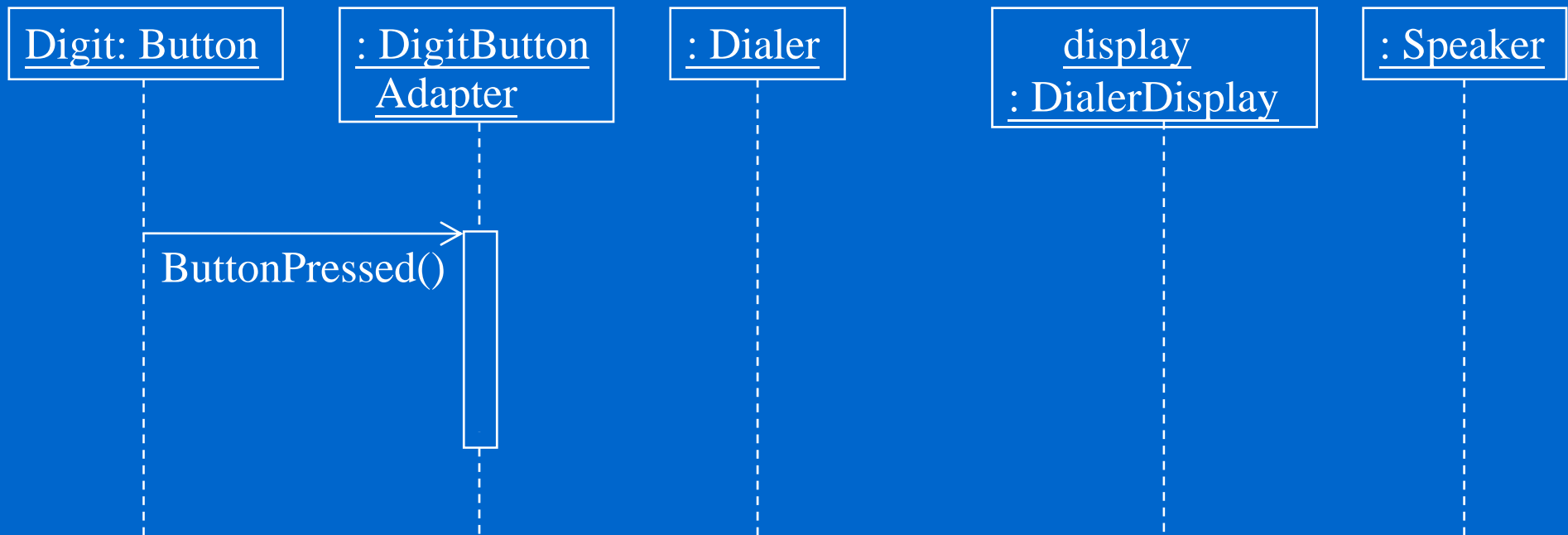
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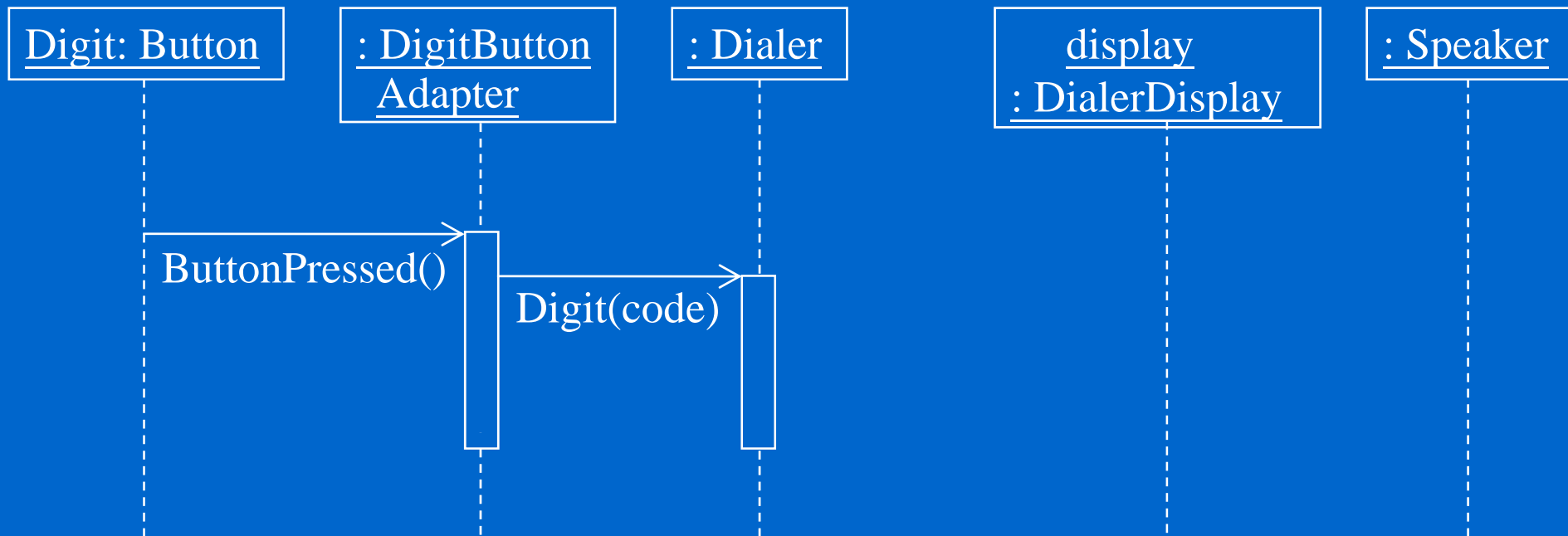


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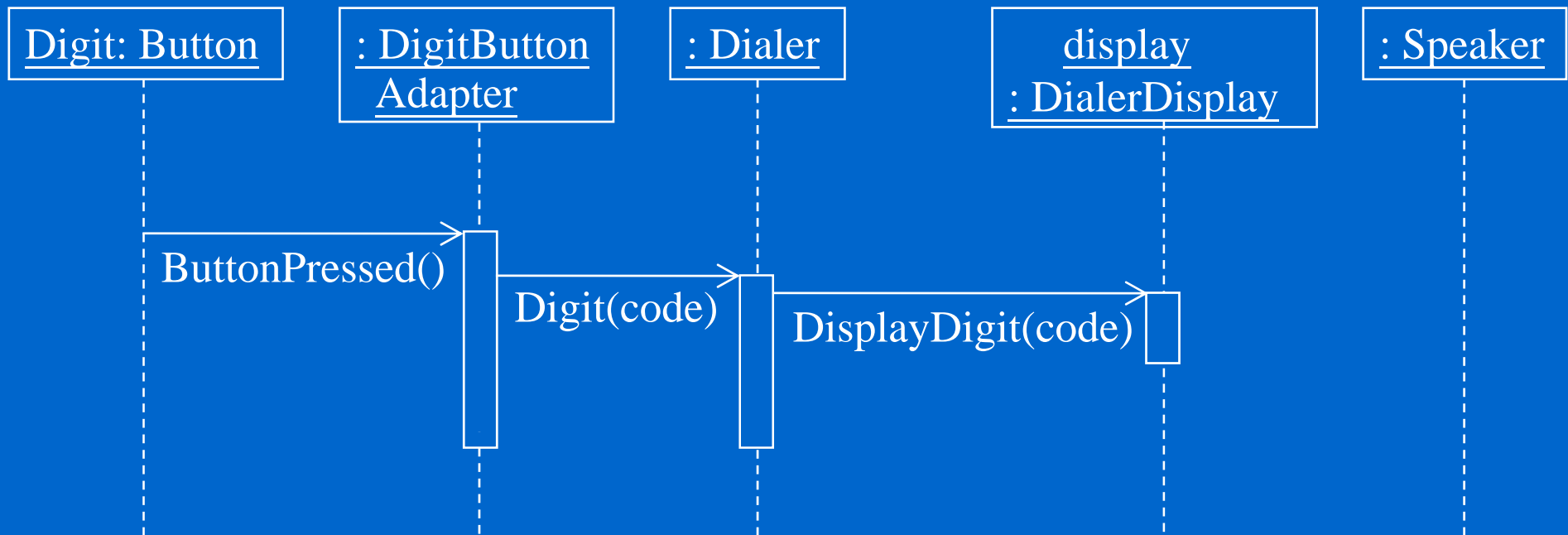


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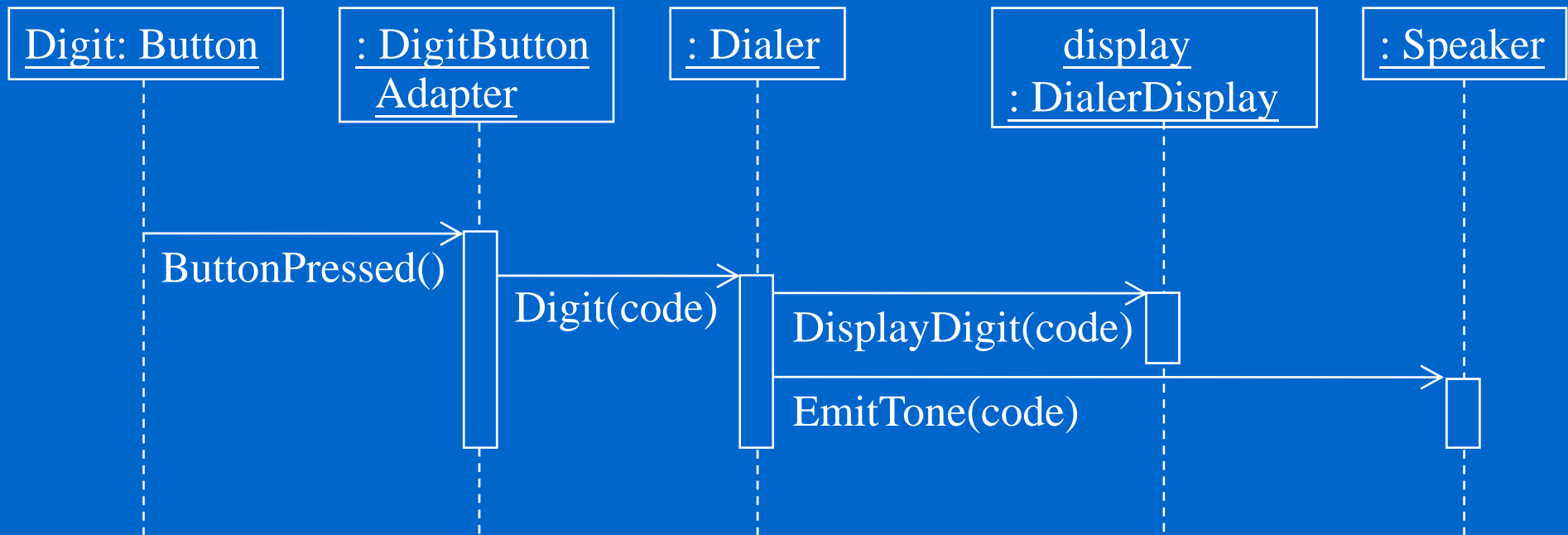


- ❖ **lifeline**
- ❖ **message**

- ❖ **activation**: the duration of the execution of a method in response to a message; a method returns to the caller at the end of the activation 23-16

Sequence Diagram: Dialing

- ❖ Both collaboration diagram and sequence diagram specify the **dynamics** of the system: **sequence of messages sent between objects**.
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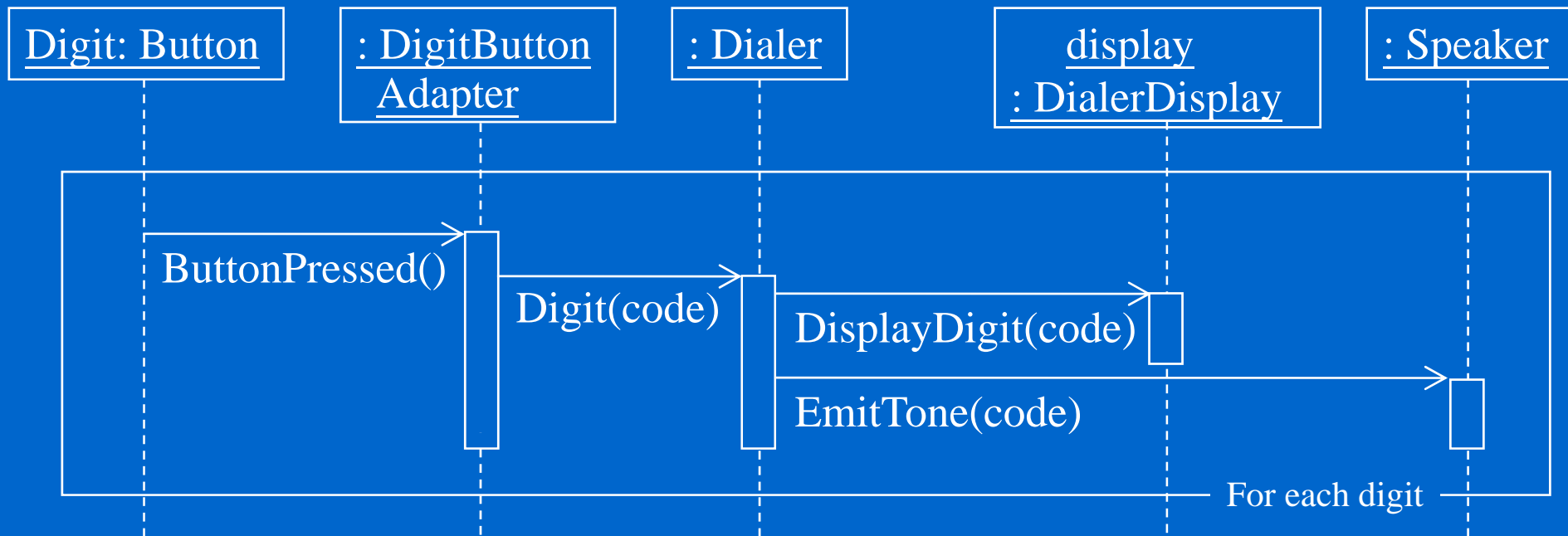


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- ❖ **lifeline**
- ❖ **message**
- ❖ **iteration/looping condition**
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Sequence Diagram (cont'd)

Send: Button

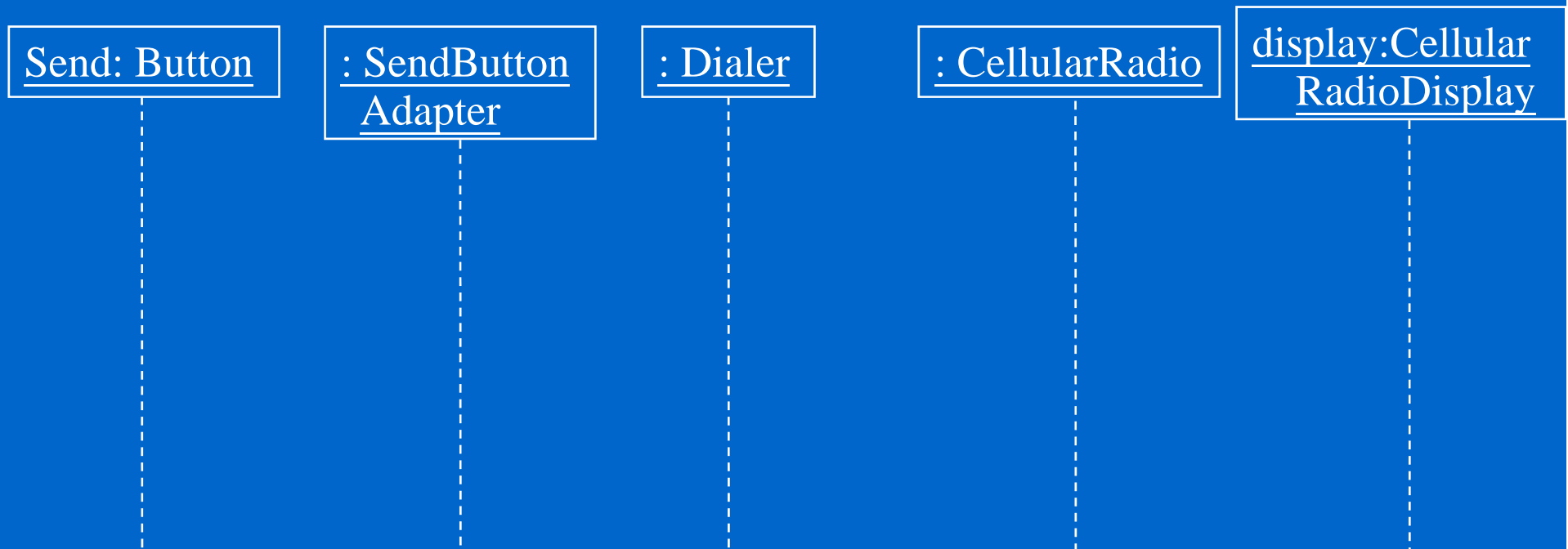
: SendButton
Adapter

: Dialer

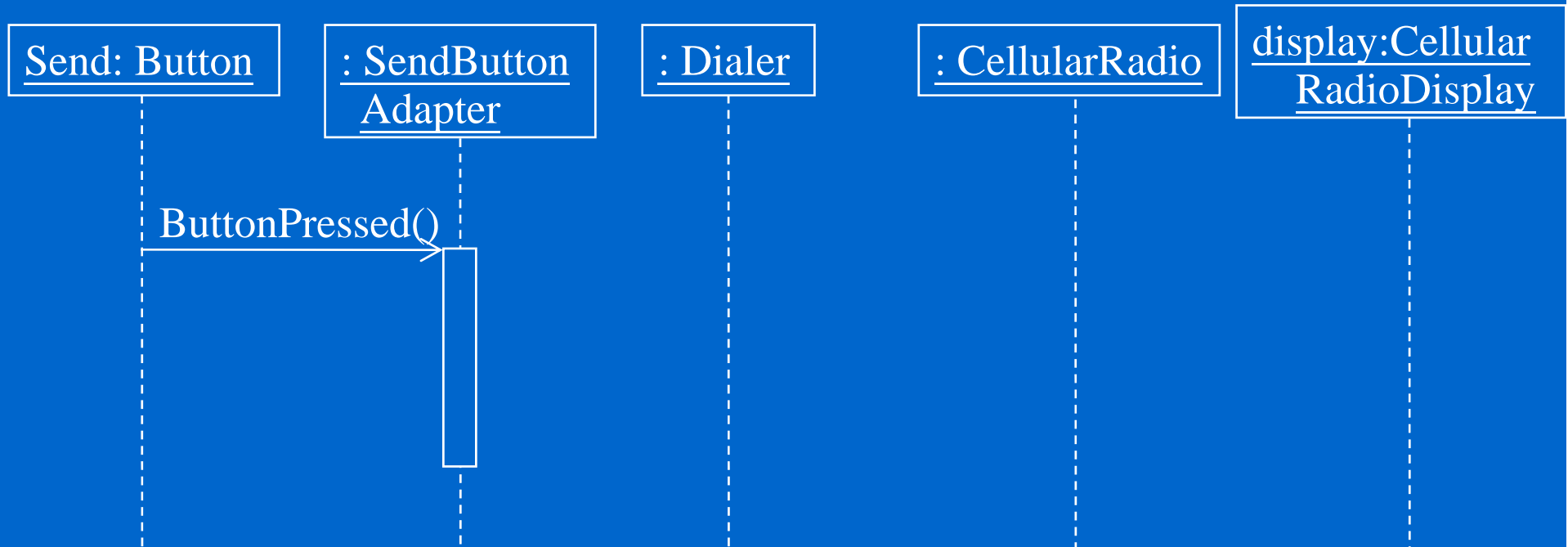
: CellularRadio

display:Cellular
RadioDisplay

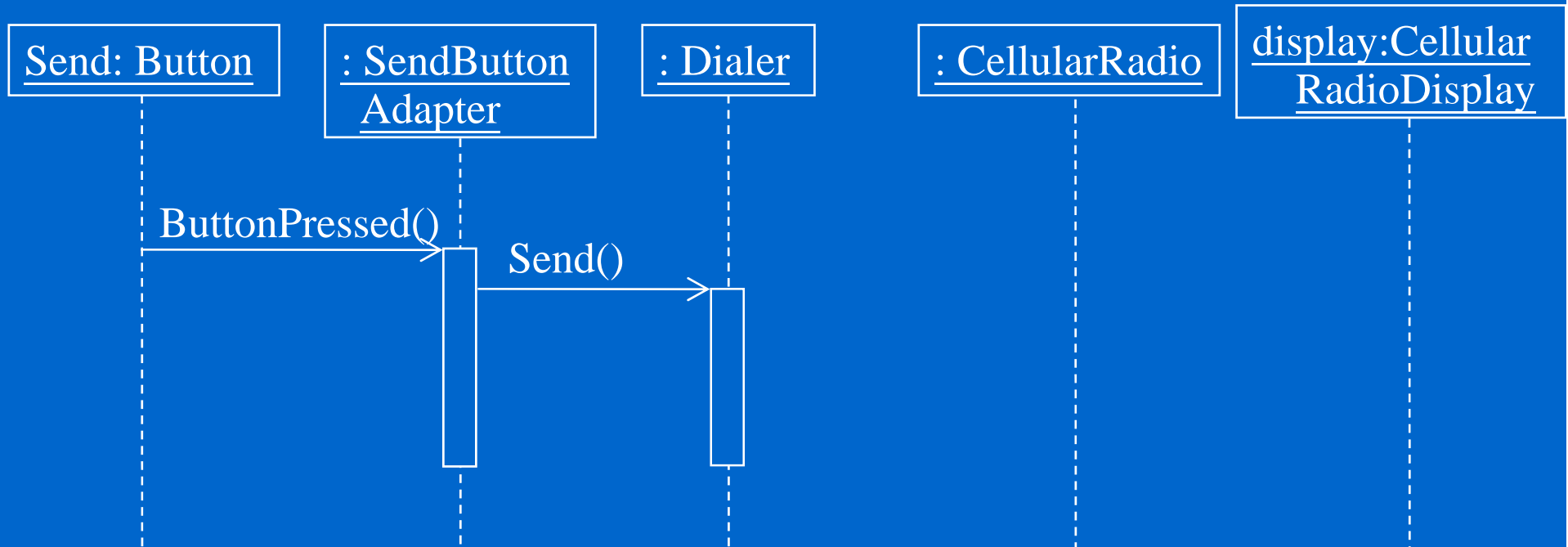
Sequence Diagram (cont'd)



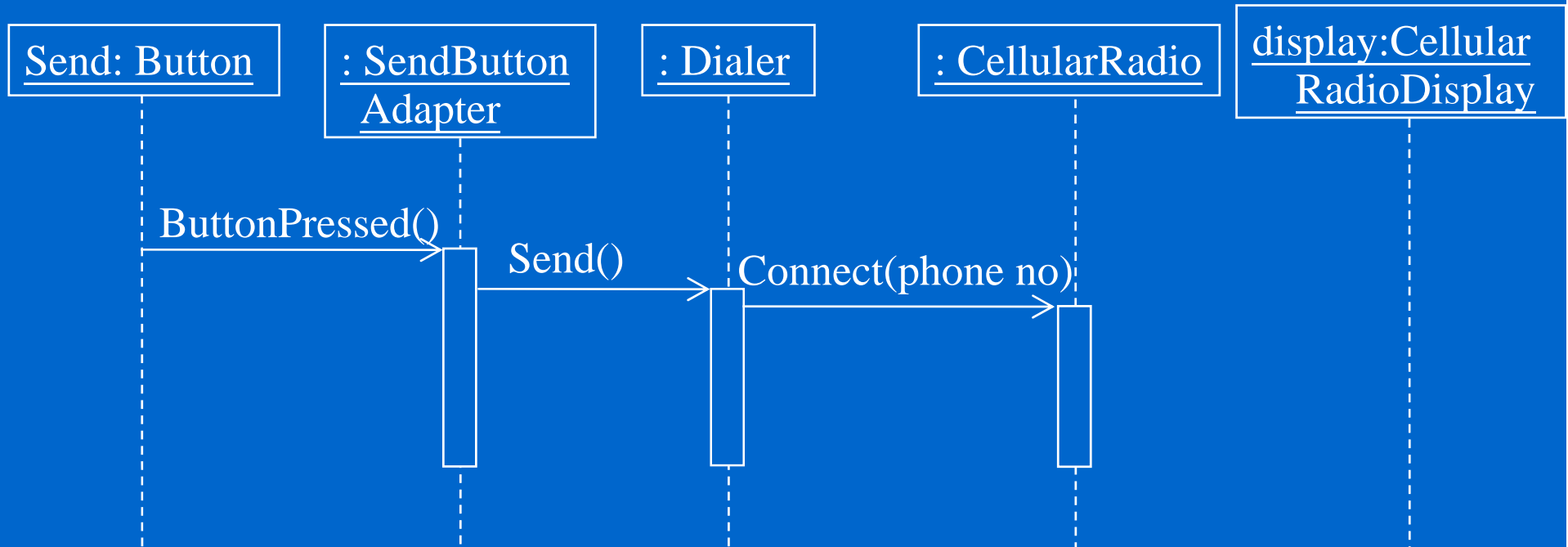
Sequence Diagram (cont'd)



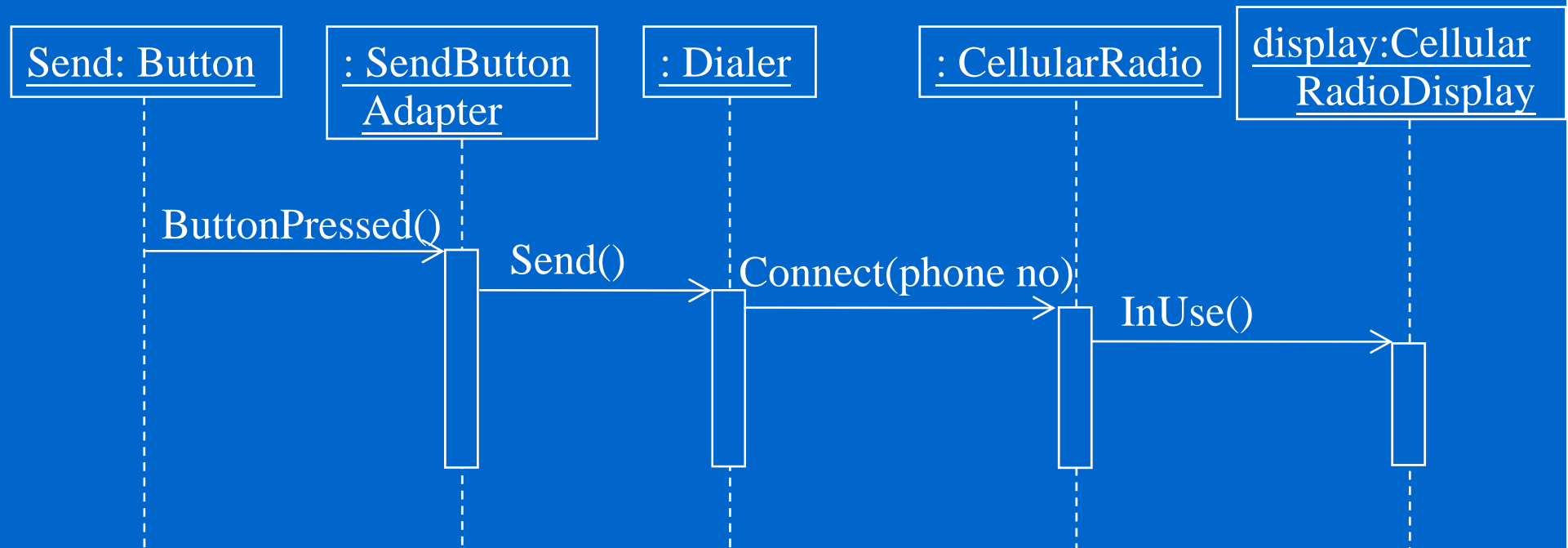
Sequence Diagram (cont'd)



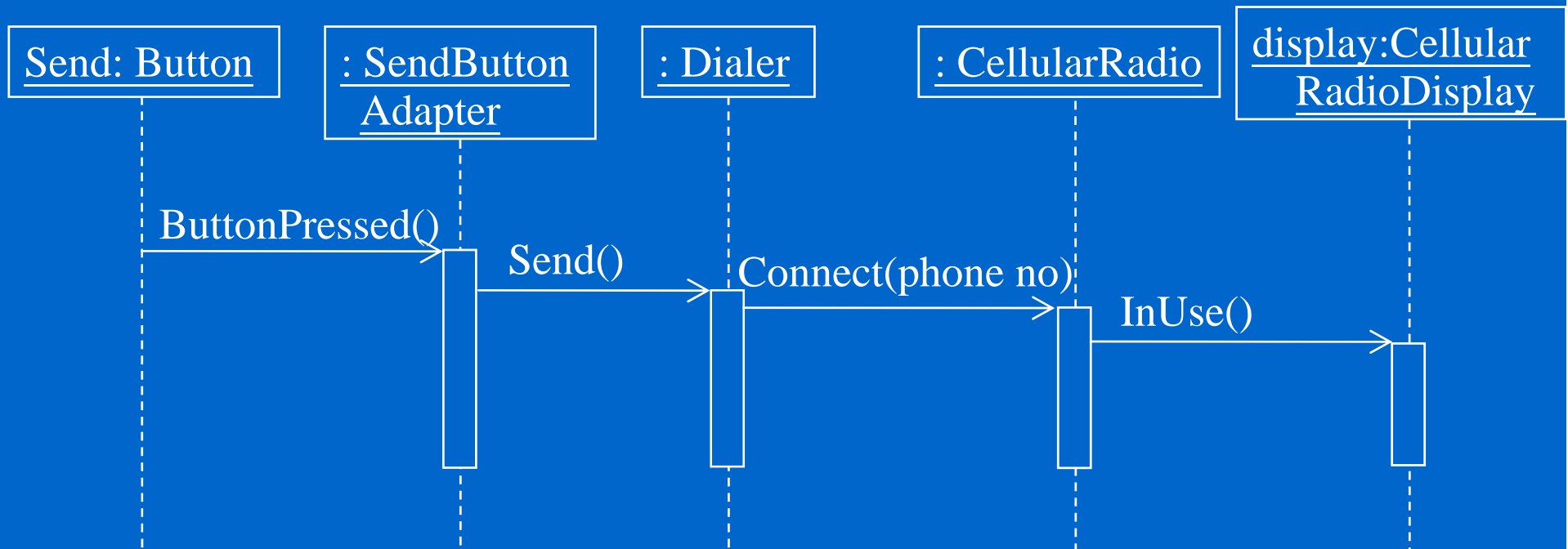
Sequence Diagram (cont'd)



Sequence Diagram (cont'd)

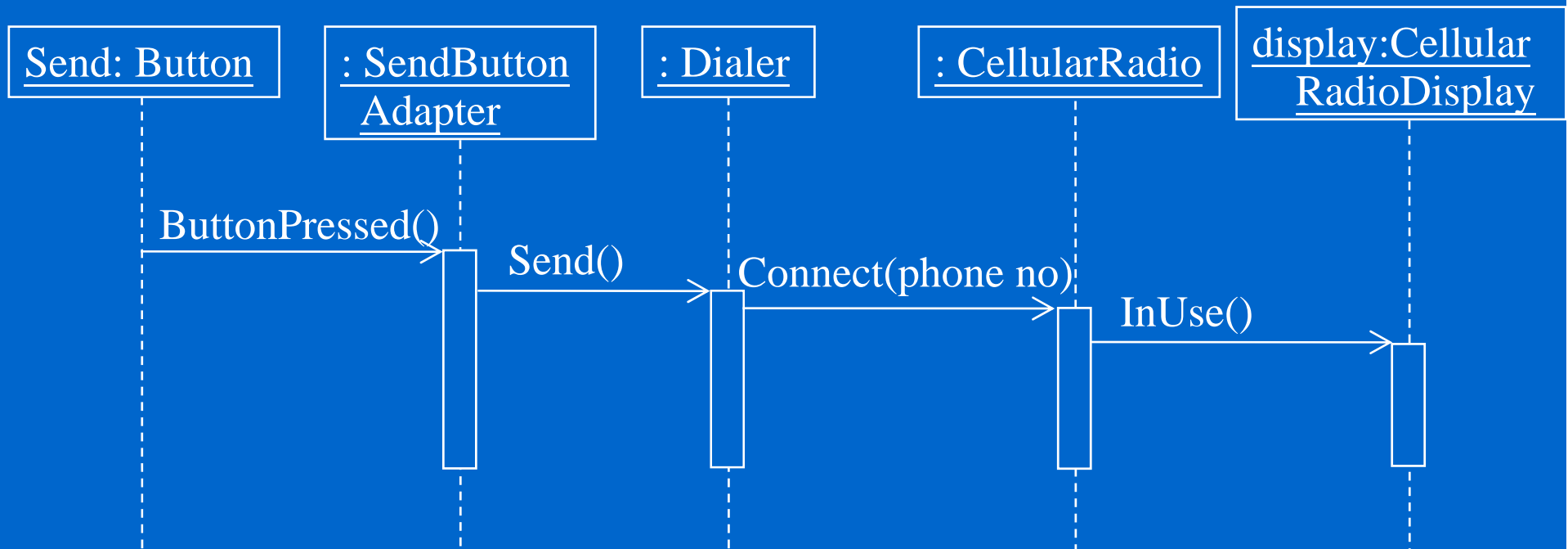


Sequence Diagram (cont'd)



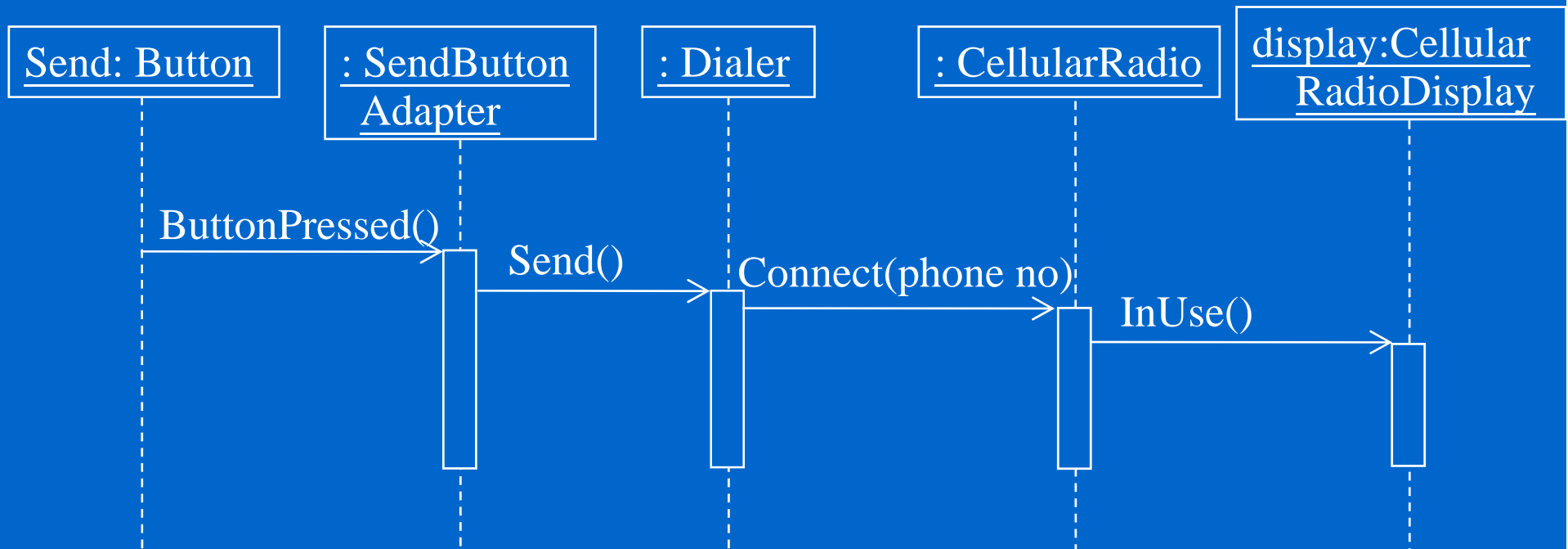
✧ Sequence diagram is easier to follow algorithmically.

Sequence Diagram (cont'd)



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- ❖ Usually use separate sequence diagram for each use case.

Sequence Diagram (cont'd)



- ❖ Sequence diagram is easier to follow algorithmically.
- ❖ Usually use separate sequence diagram for each use case.
- ❖ Collaboration diagram shows the whole collaboration of objects in a single dense diagram but somewhat obscures the algorithm.

Creation and Deletion of Objects

:Dialer

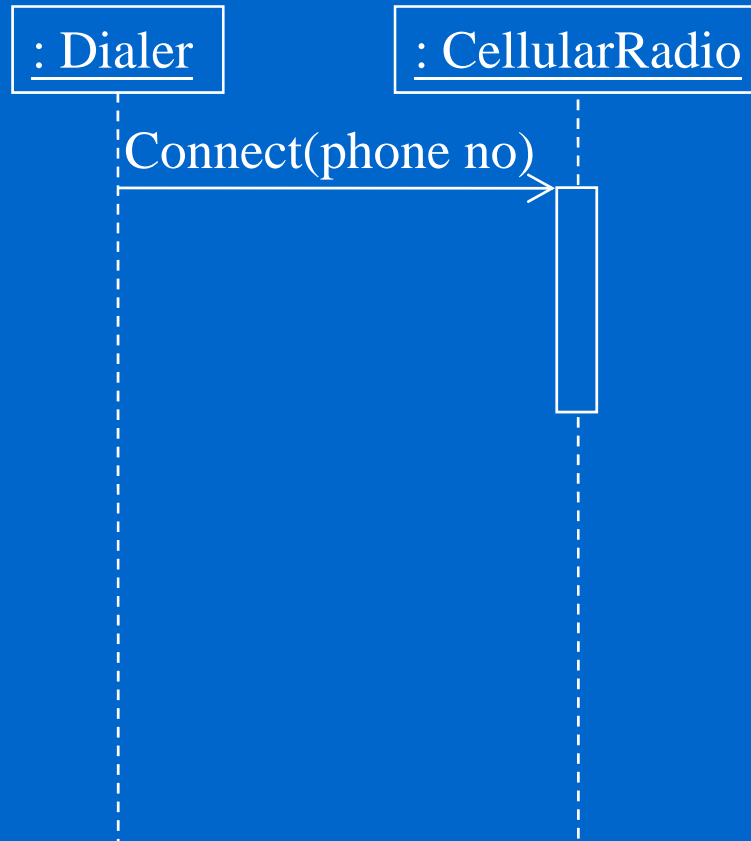
:CellularRadio

Creation and Deletion of Objects

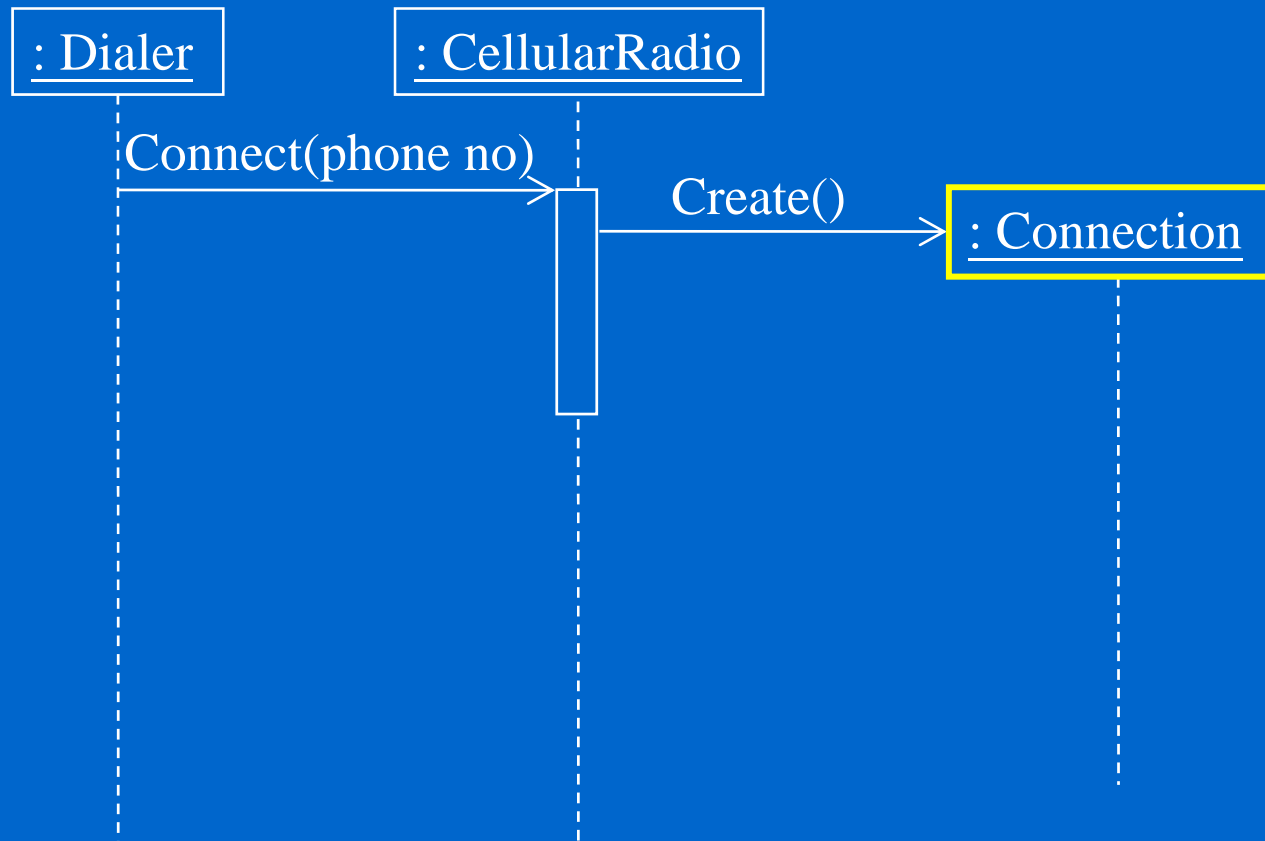
: Dialer

: CellularRadio

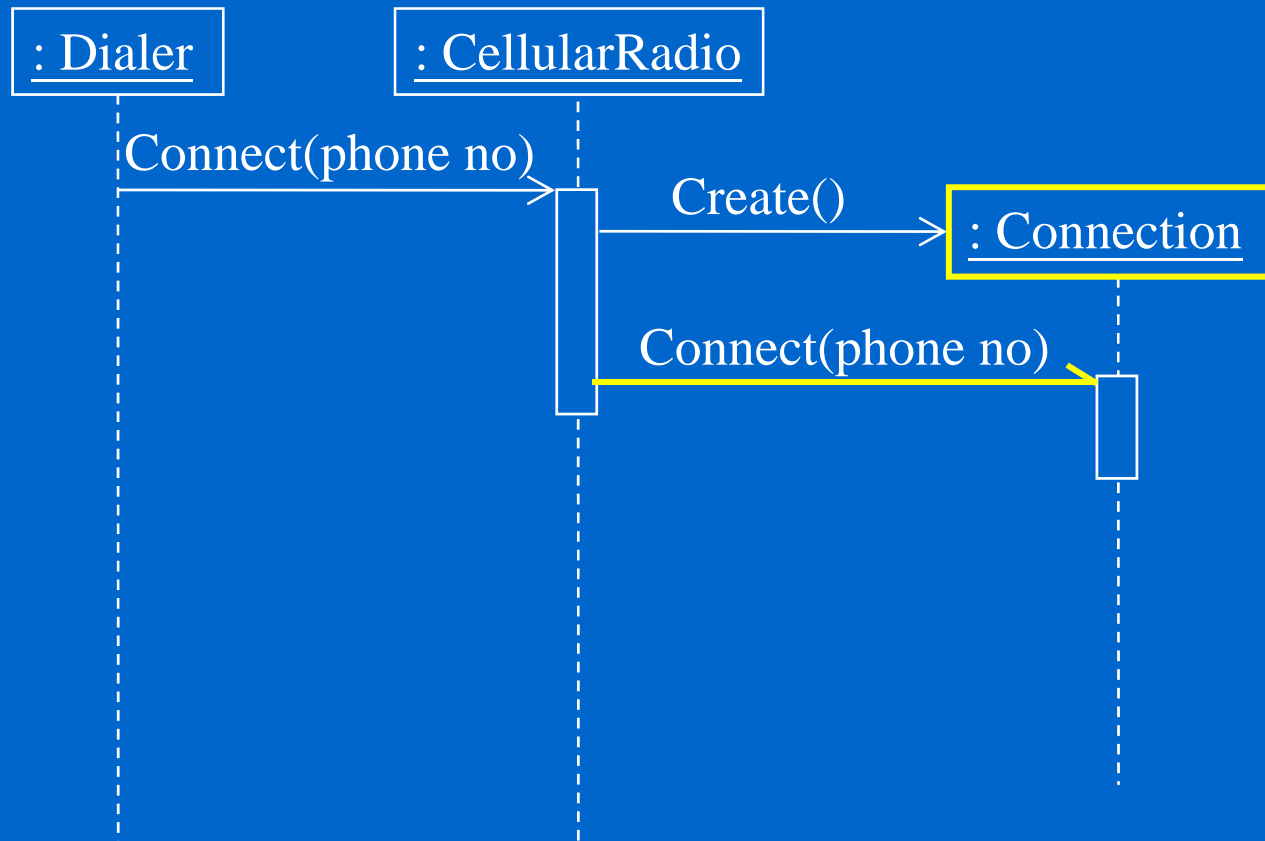
Creation and Deletion of Objects



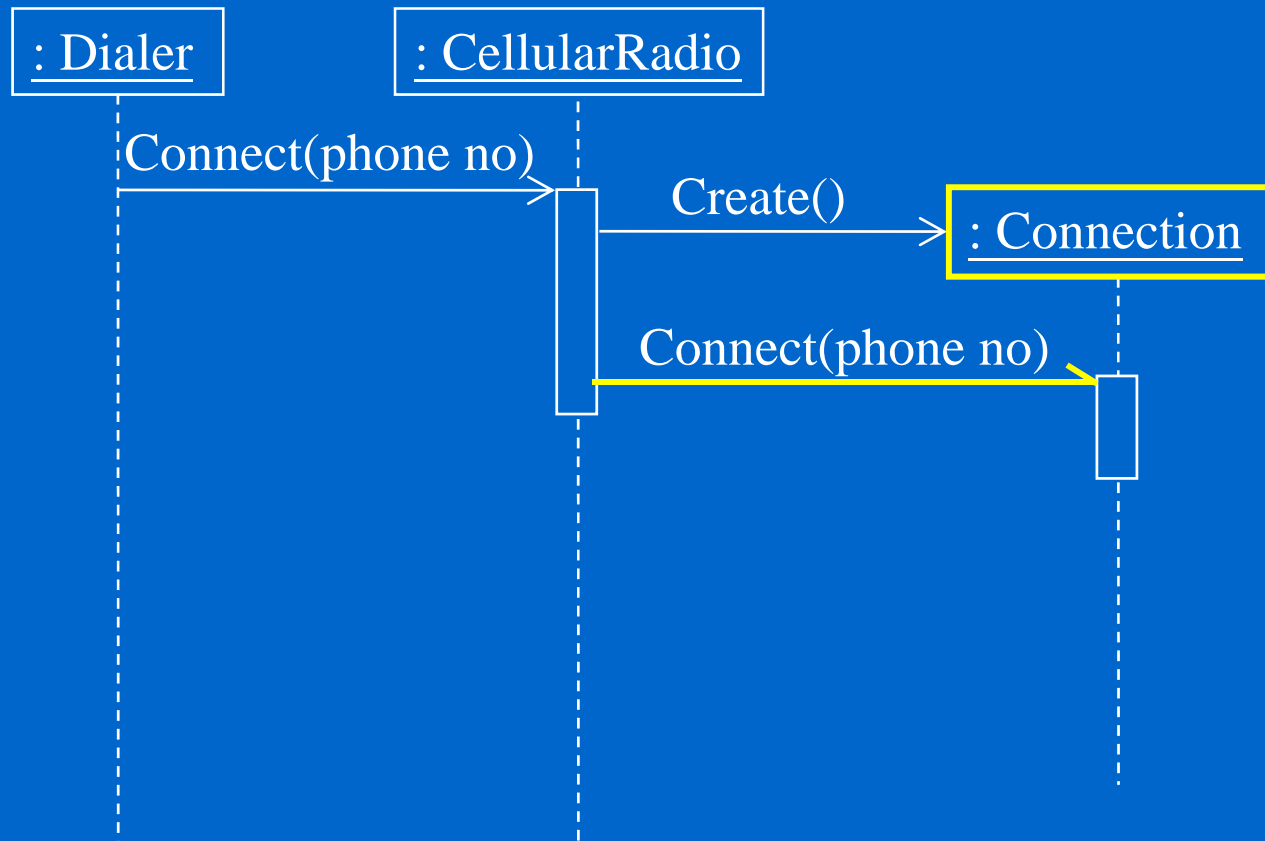
Creation and Deletion of Objects



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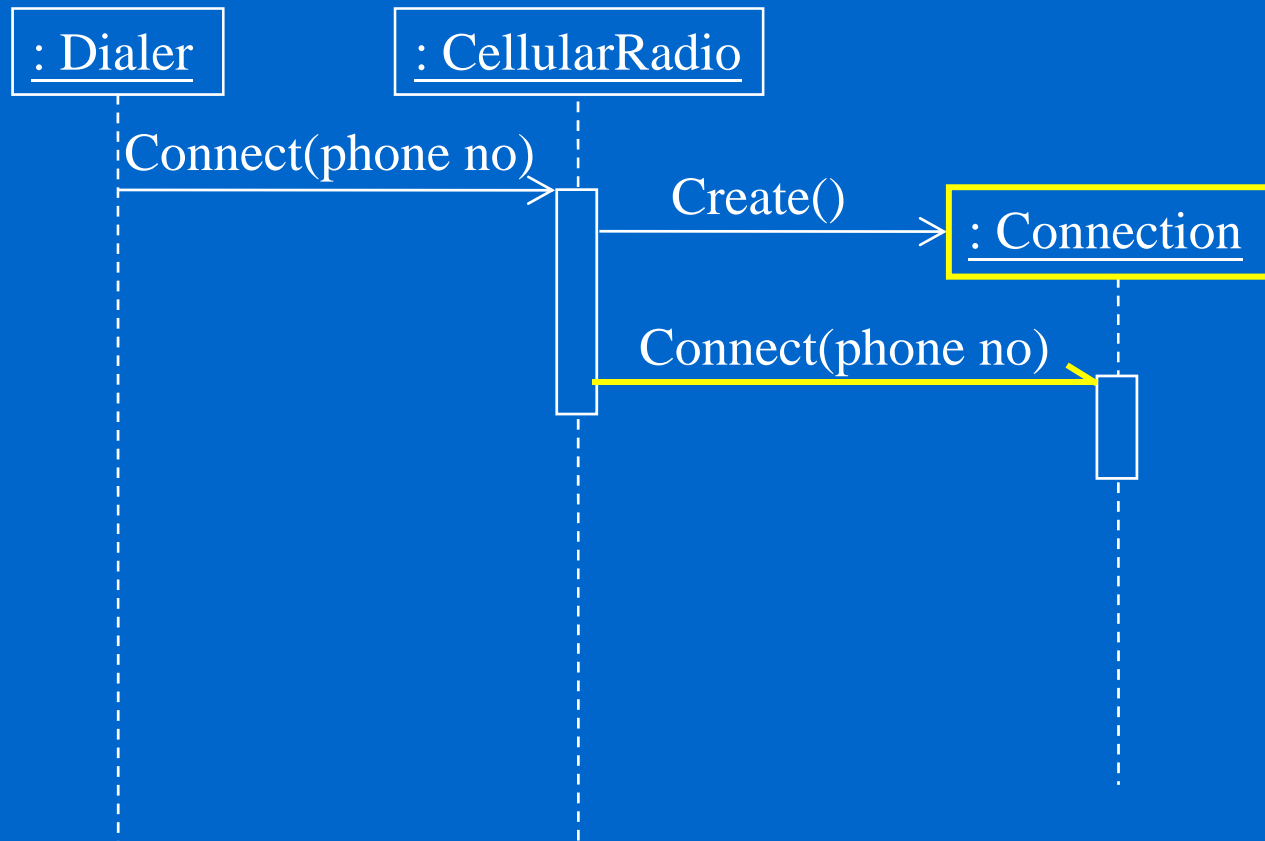


Creation and Deletion of Objects



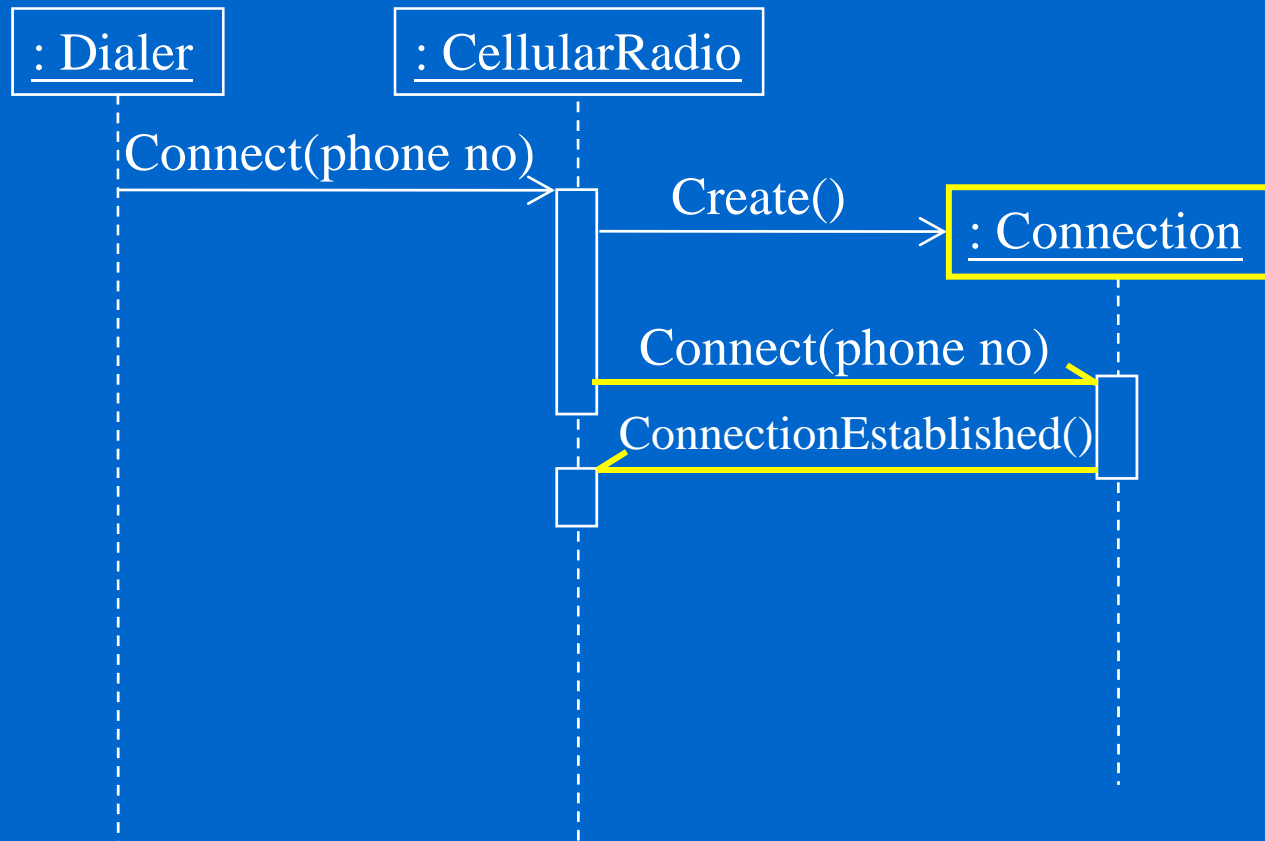
❖ half-arrowhead: asynchronous messages

Creation and Deletion of Objects



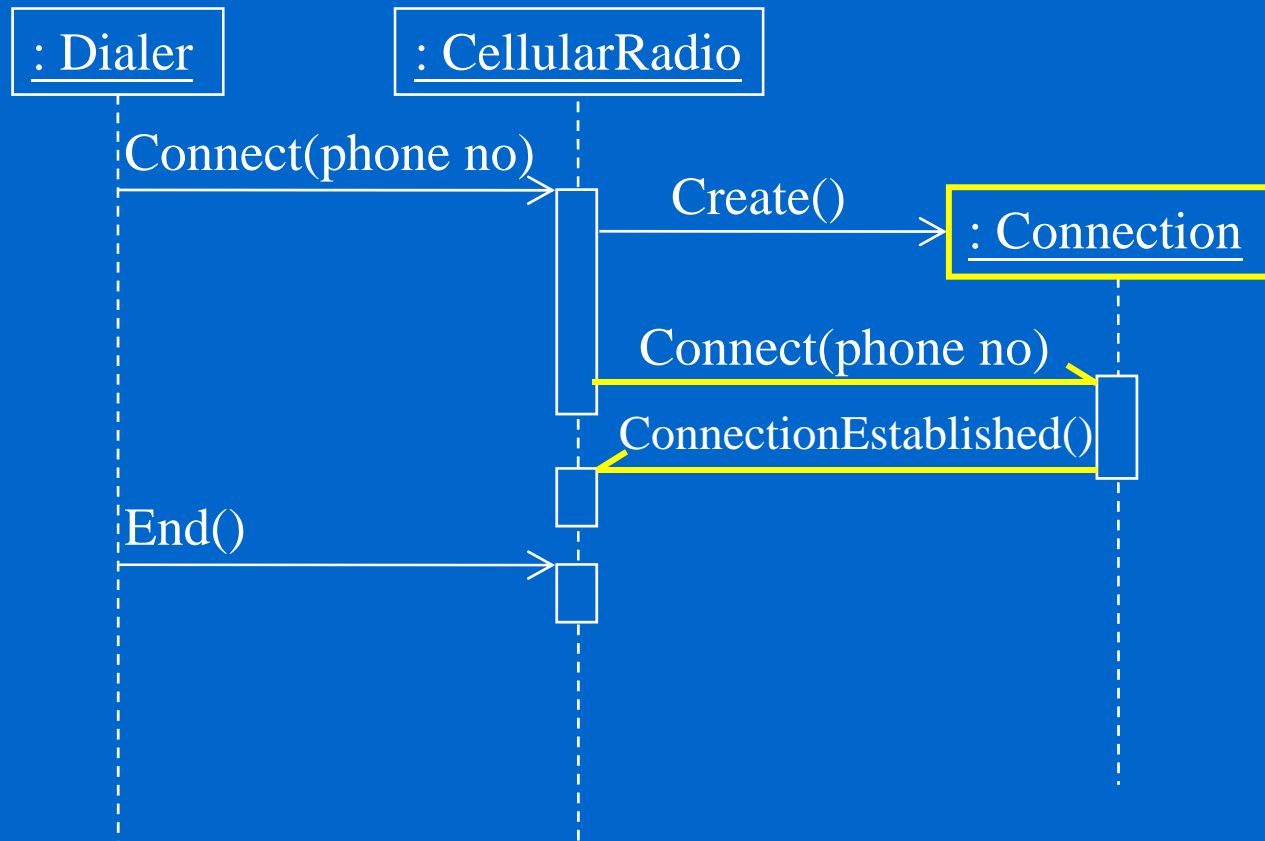
- ❖ half-arrowhead: asynchronous messages
- ❖ An **asynchronous message** is a message that returns immediately while the receiving object receives the message and activates in a different thread

Creation and Deletion of Objects



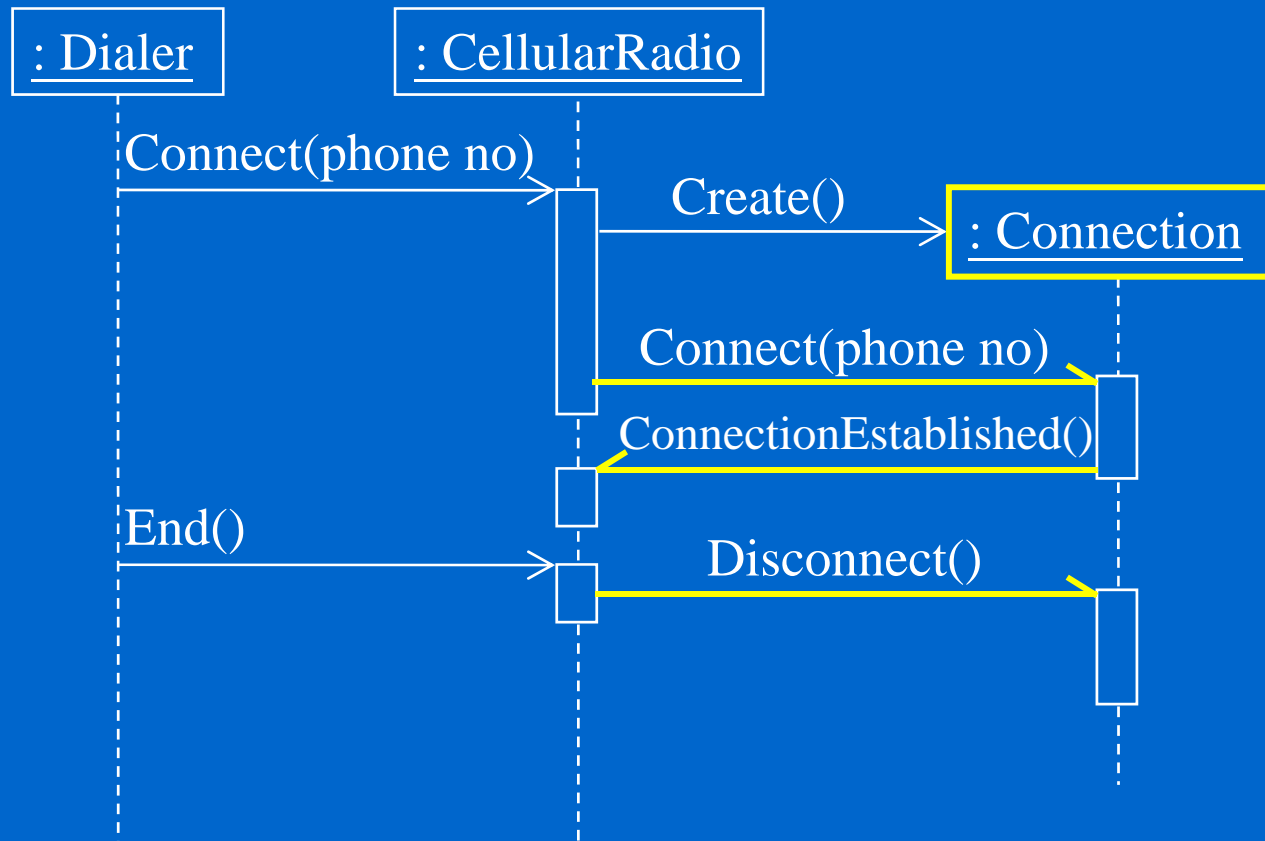
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Creation and Deletion of Objects



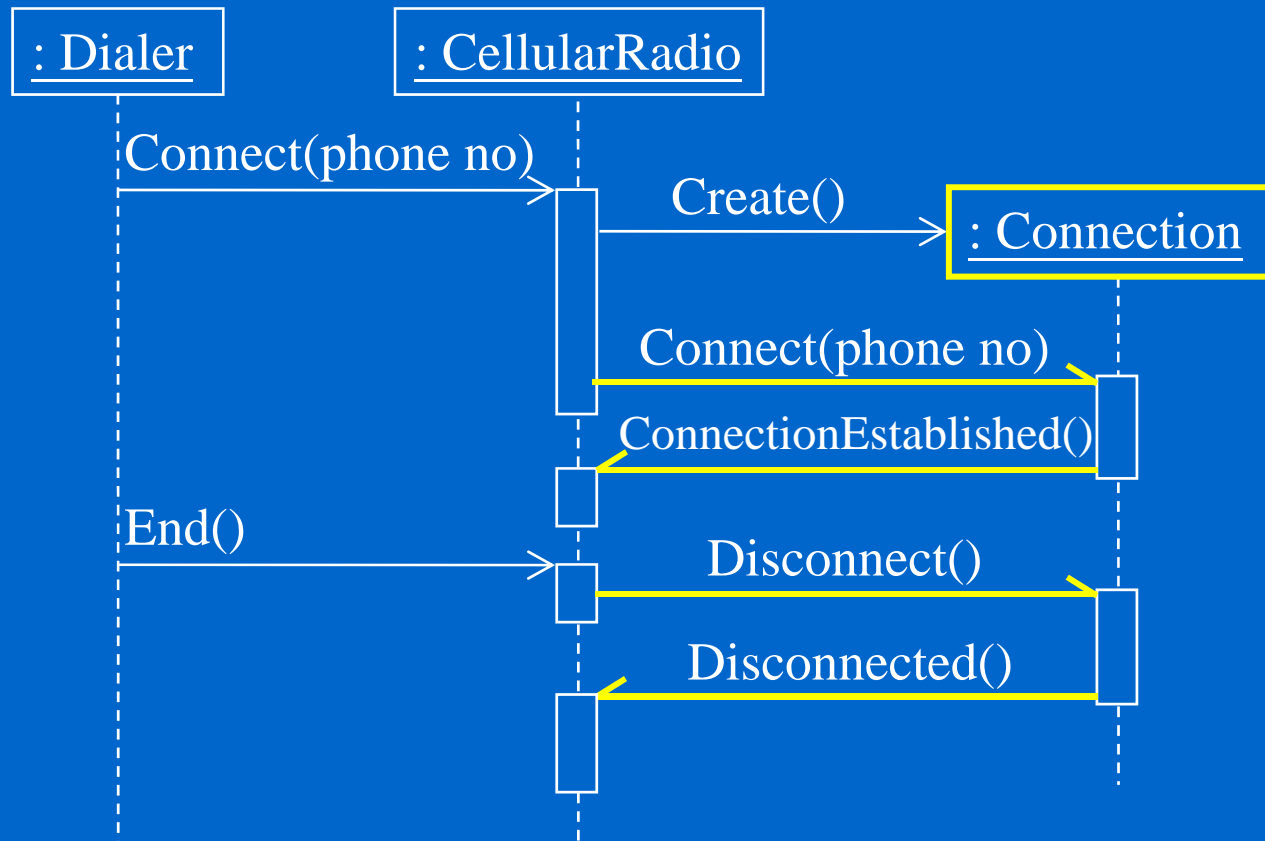
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Creation and Deletion of Objects



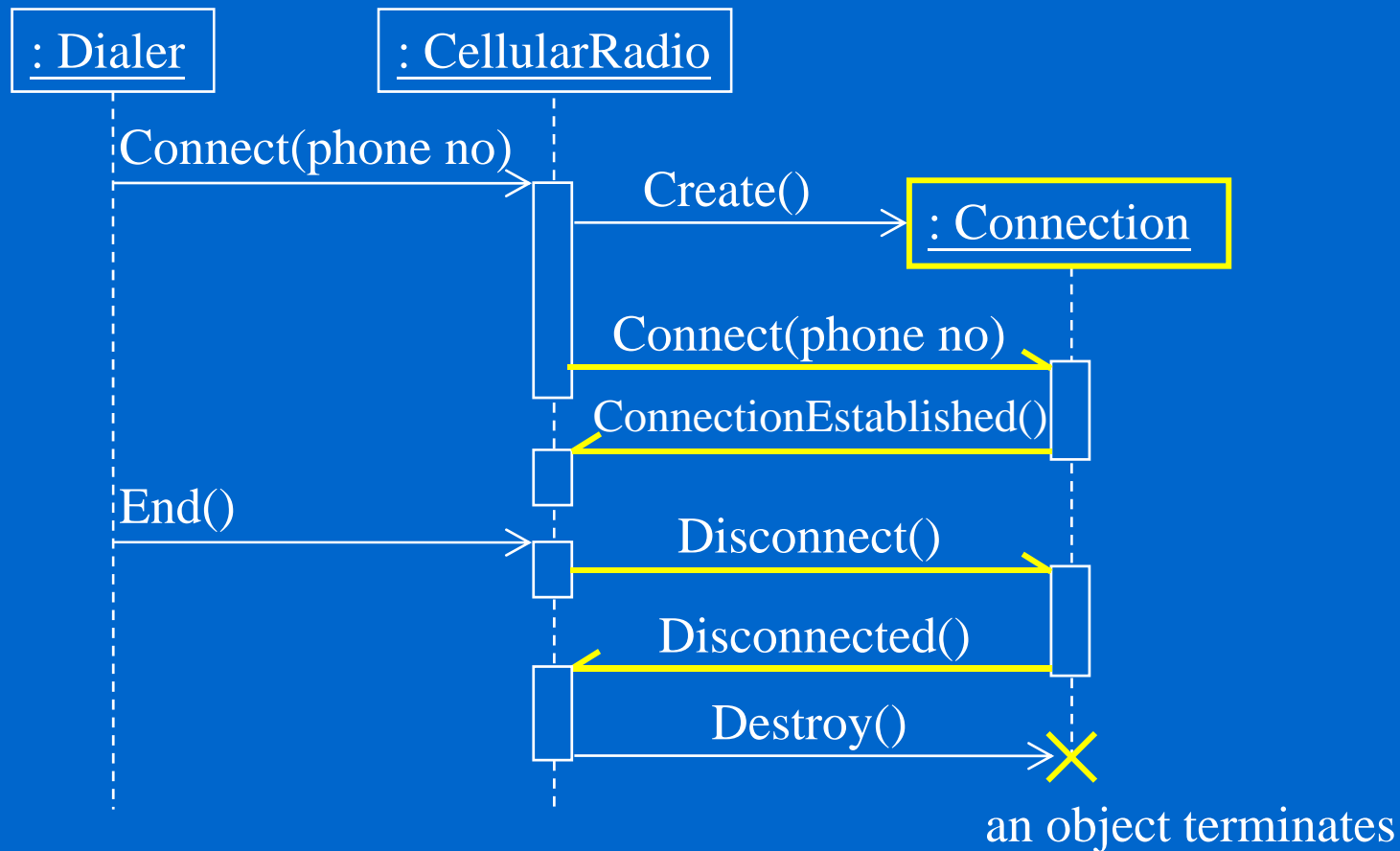
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Creation and Deletion of Objects



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Creation and Deletion of Objects



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Sequence Diagram: Answering

Send: Button

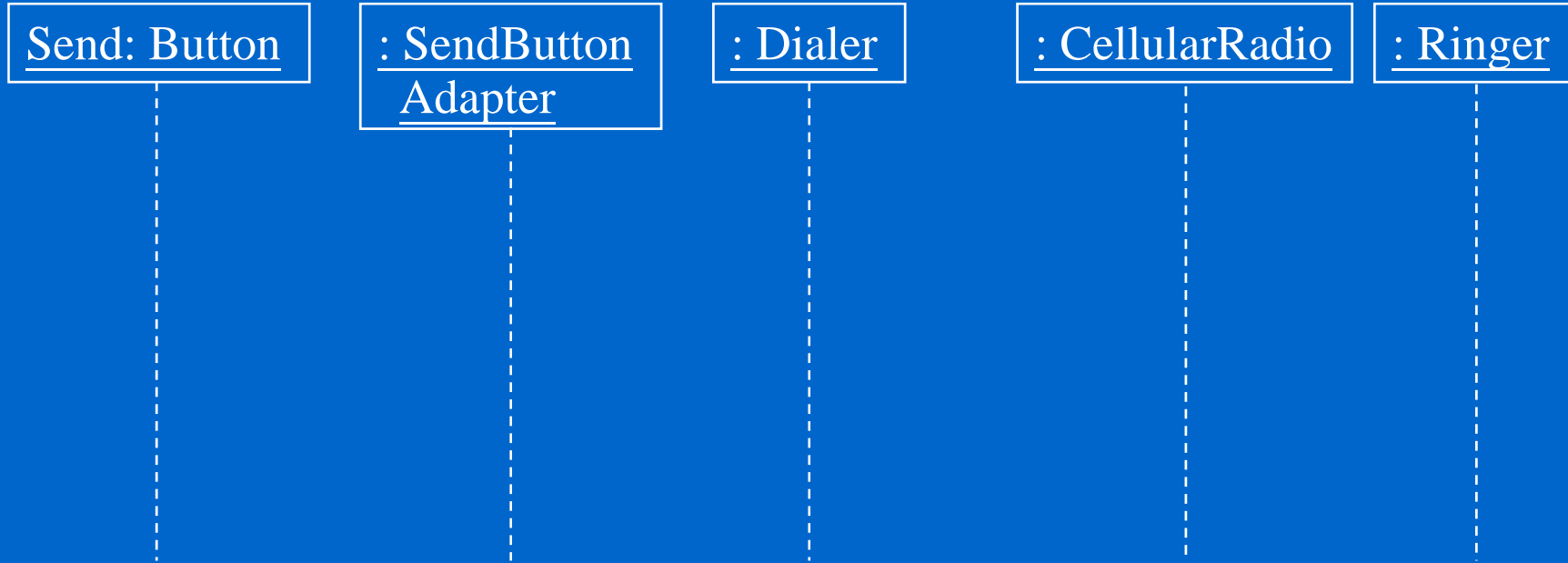
: SendButton
Adapter

: Dialer

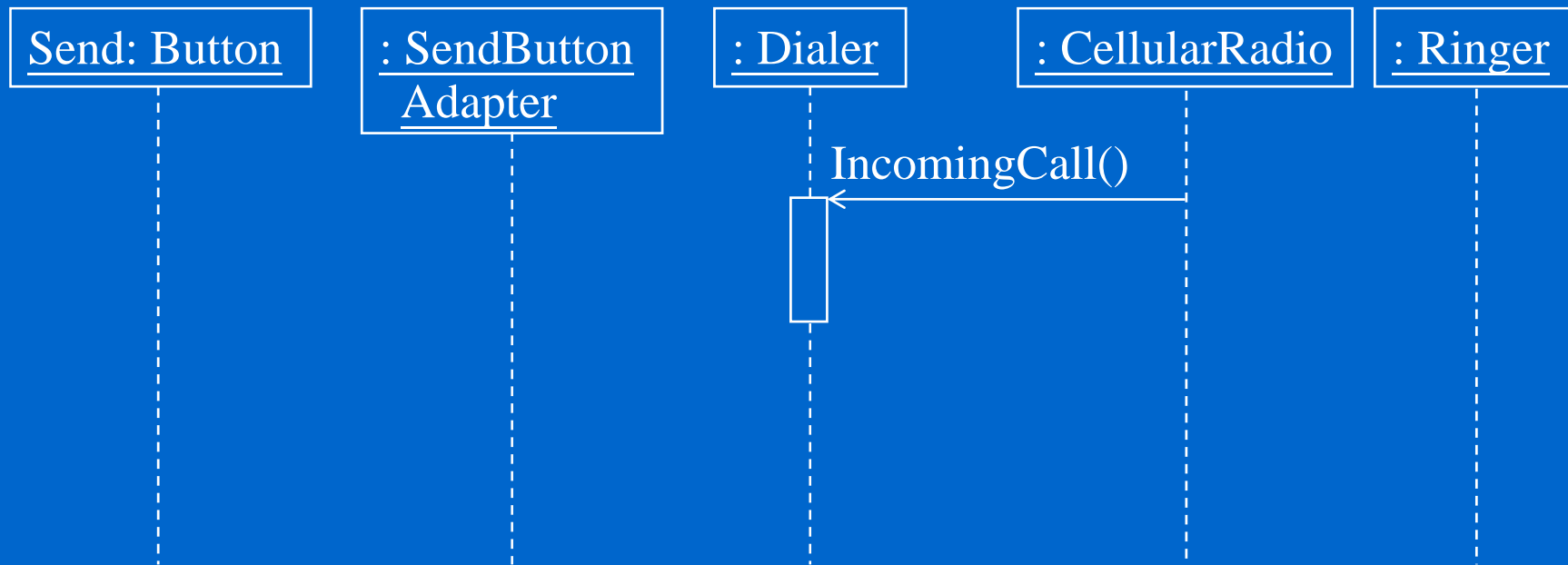
: CellularRadio

: Ringer

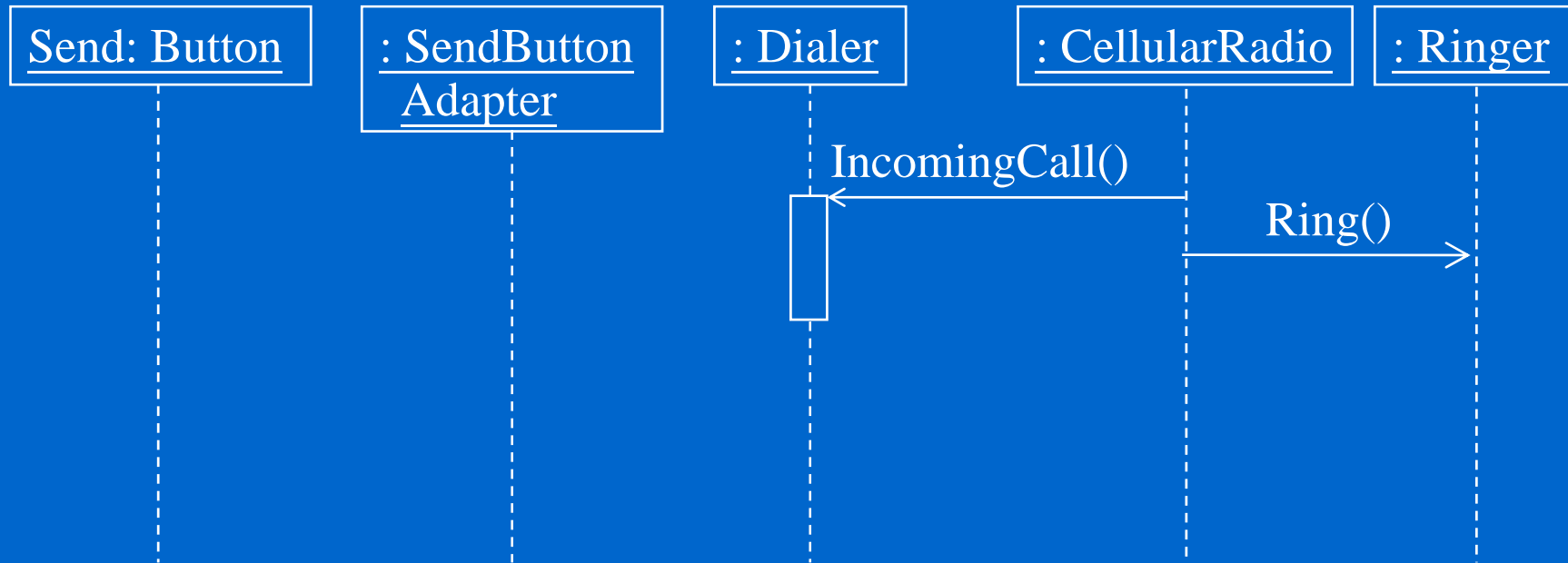
Sequence Diagram: Answering



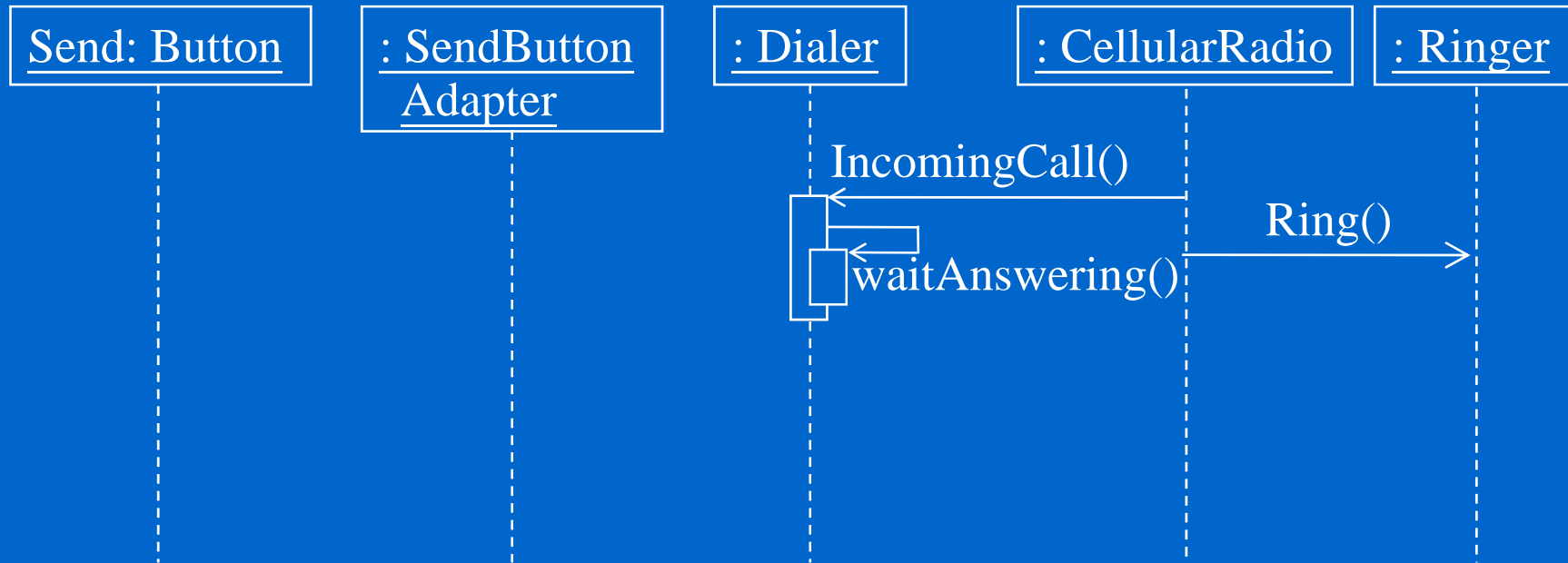
Sequence Diagram: Answering



Sequence Diagram: Answering

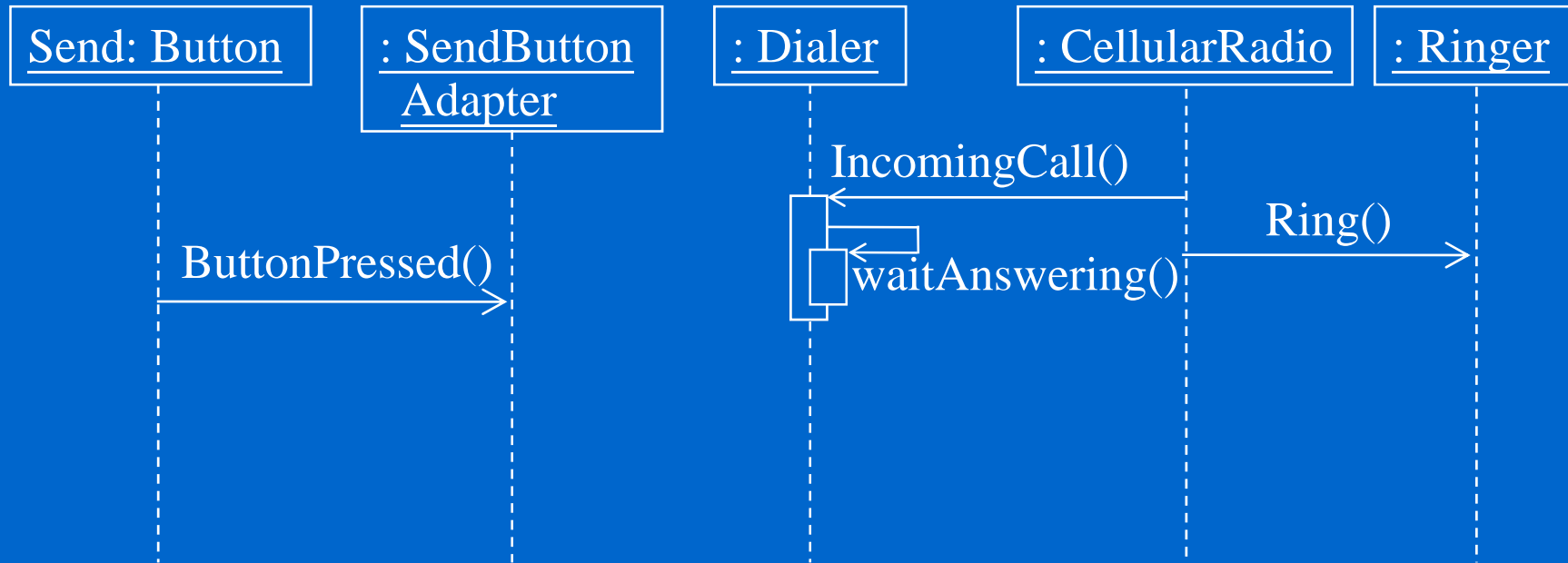


Sequence Diagram: Answering



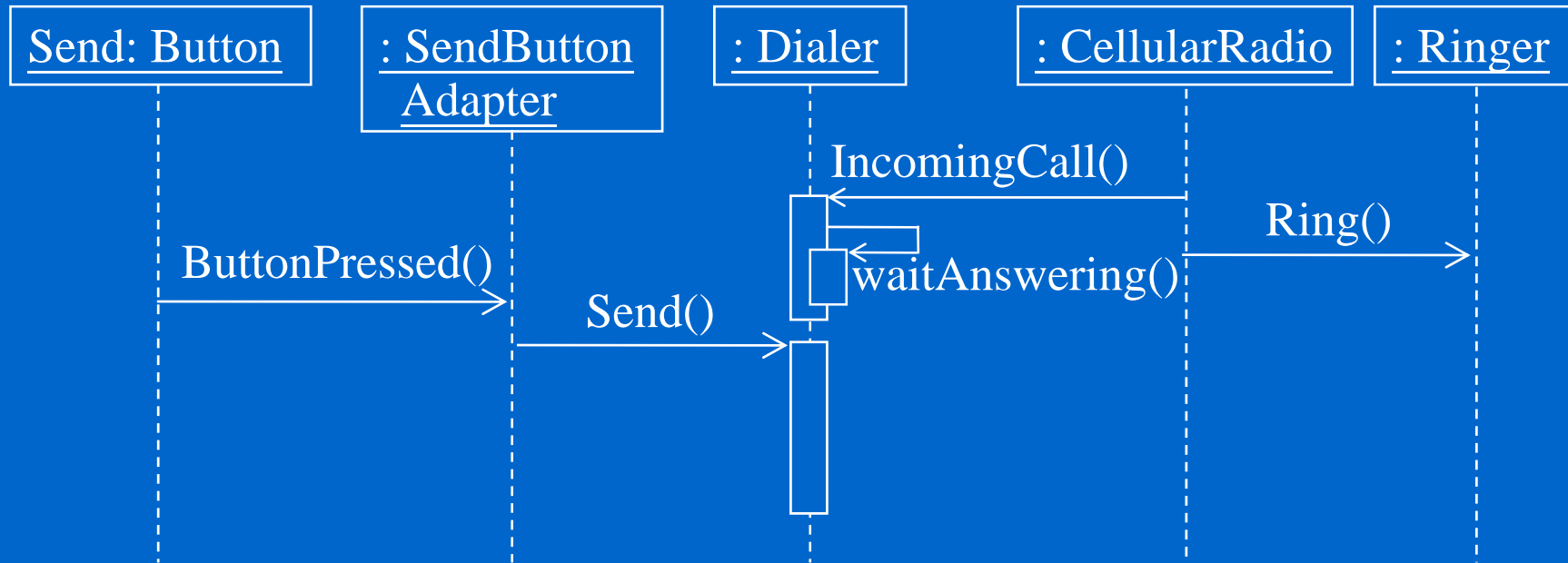
- ✧ : Dialer enters `waitAnswering` state after receiving `IncomingCall()` message.

Sequence Diagram: Answering



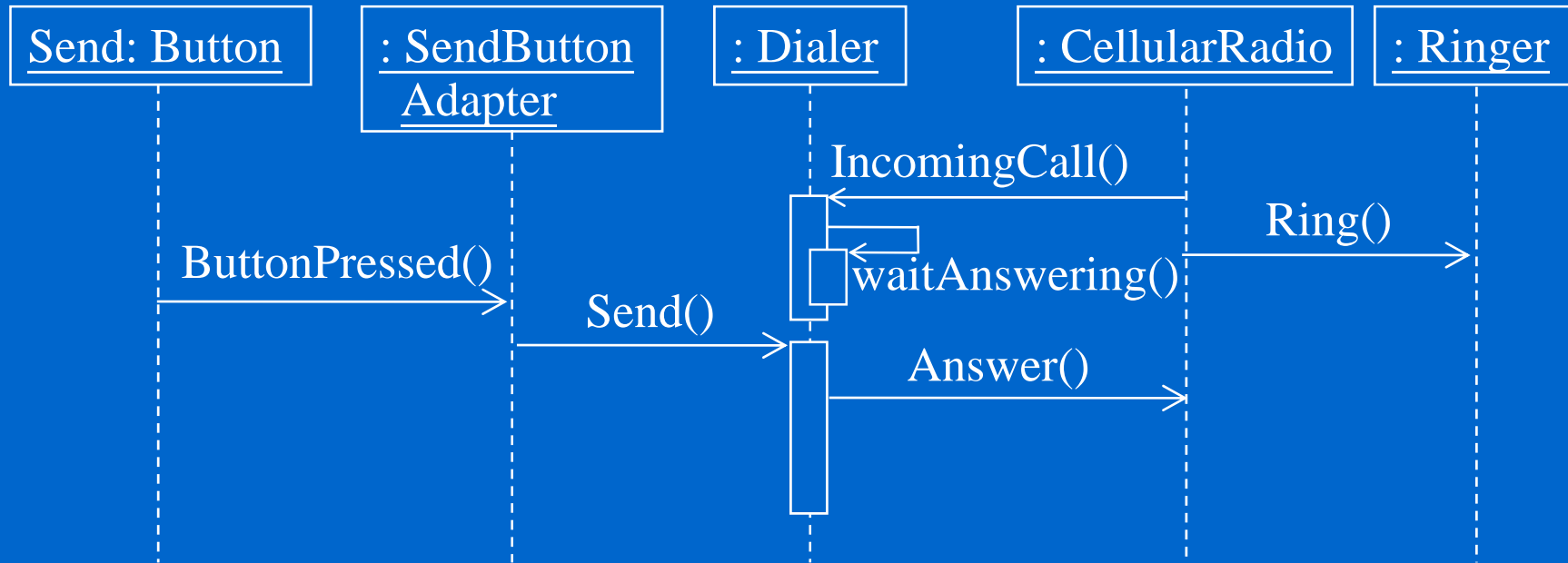
- ✧ : Dialer enters waitAnswering state after receiving IncomingCall() message.

Sequence Diagram: Answering



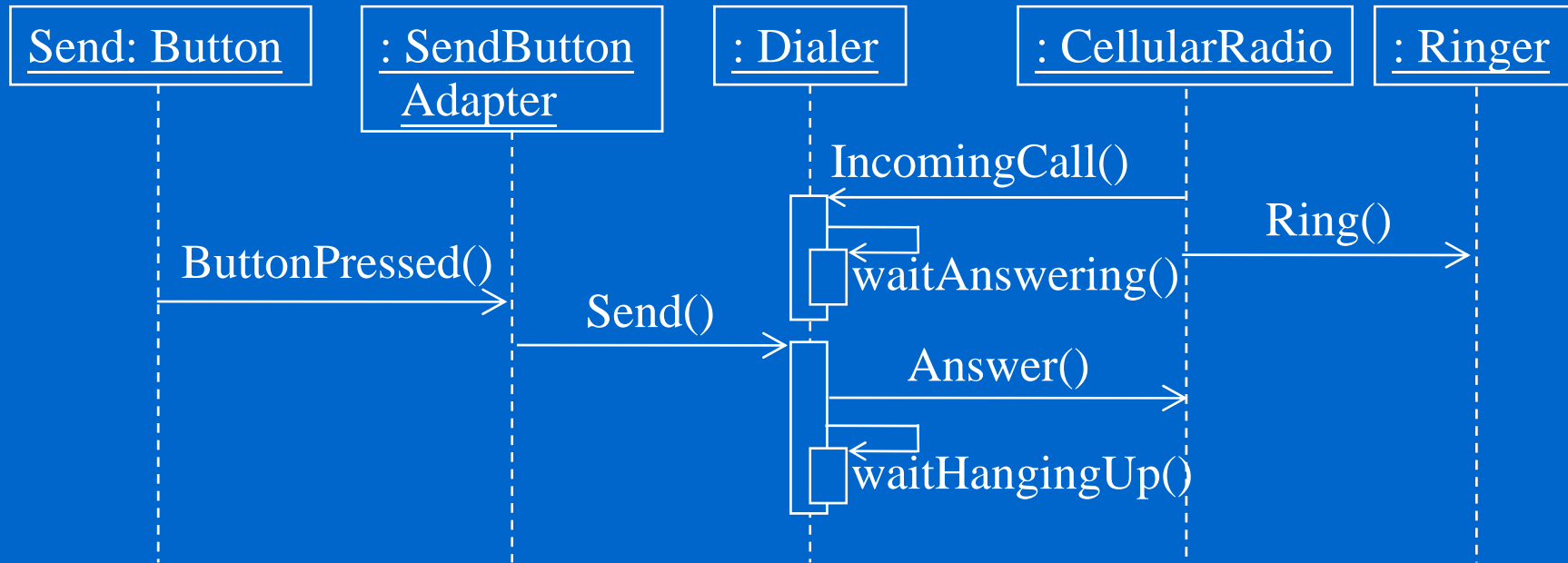
- ✧ : Dialer enters waitAnswering state after receiving IncomingCall() message. In this state, arriving Send() message denotes that user wants to answer the incoming call instead of making an outgoing call

Sequence Diagram: Answering



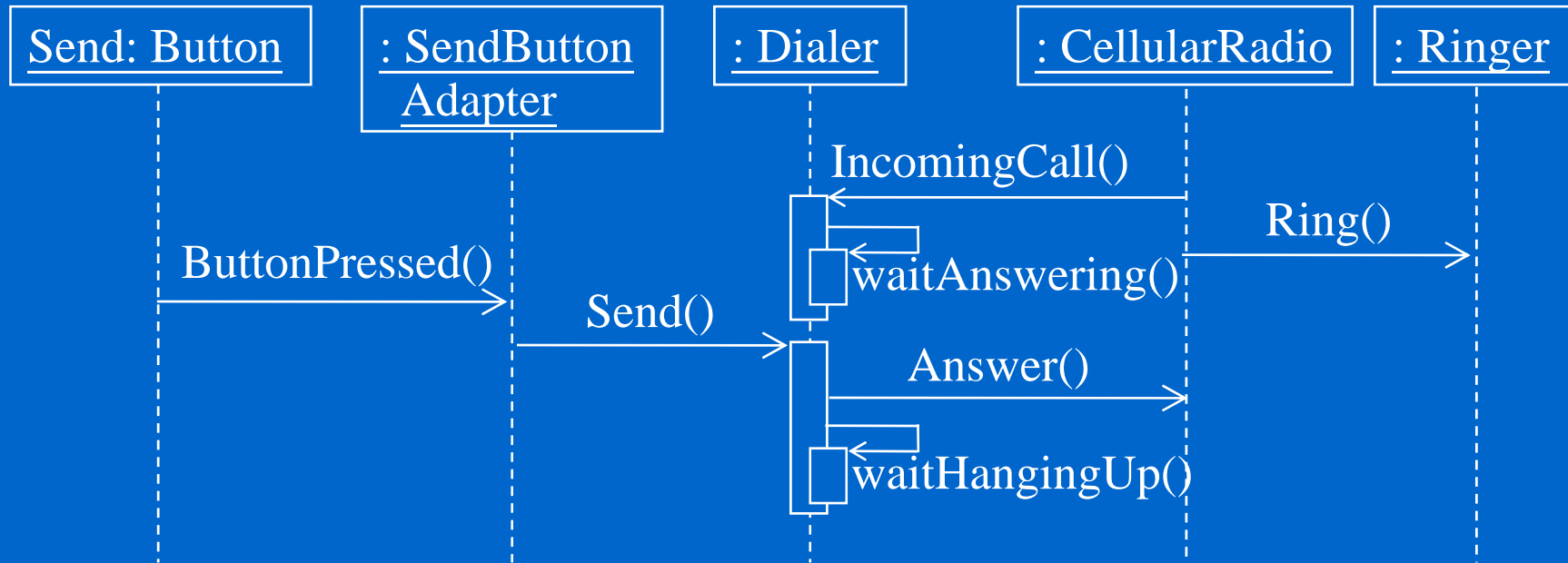
- ✧ `: Dialer` enters `waitAnswering` state after receiving `IncomingCall()` message. In this state, arriving `Send()` message denotes that user wants to answer the incoming call instead of making an outgoing call

Sequence Diagram: Answering



- ✧ : Dialer enters `waitAnswering` state after receiving `IncomingCall()` message. In this state, arriving `Send()` message denotes that user wants to answer the incoming call instead of making an outgoing call and the : Dialer enters `waitHangingUp` state instead of `waitDialing` state.

Sequence Diagram: Answering



- ❖ : Dialer enters `waitAnswering` state after receiving `IncomingCall()` message. In this state, arriving `Send()` message denotes that user wants to answer the incoming call instead of making an outgoing call and the : Dialer enters `waitHangingUp` state instead of `waitDialing` state.
- ❖ Most activation rectangles have been omitted for clarity, only show the activation rectangles for : Dialer.

Race Condition Depicted

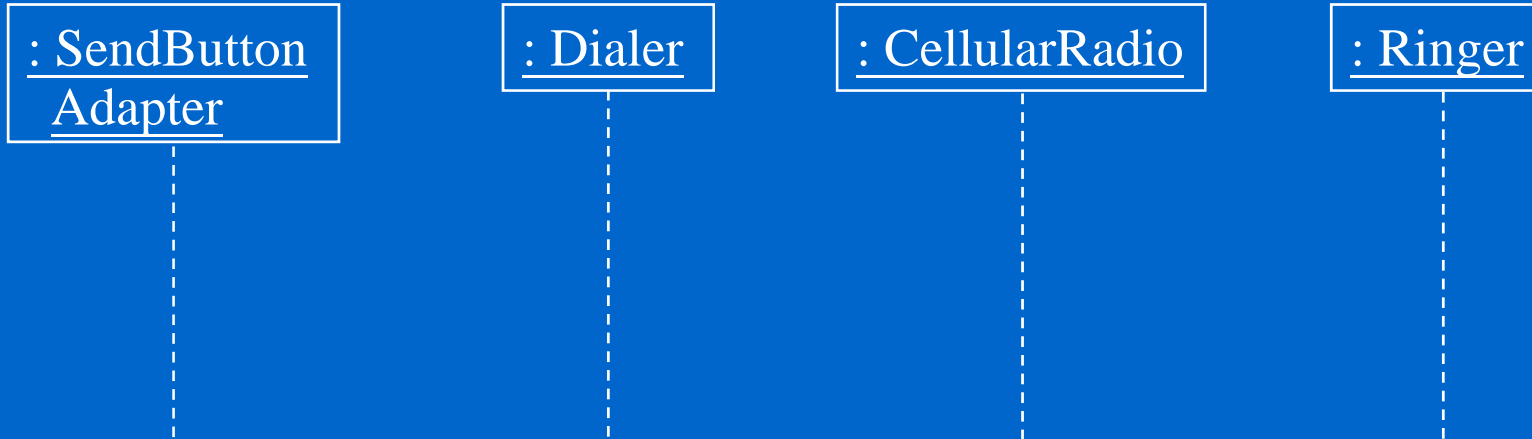
: SendButton
Adapter

: Dialer

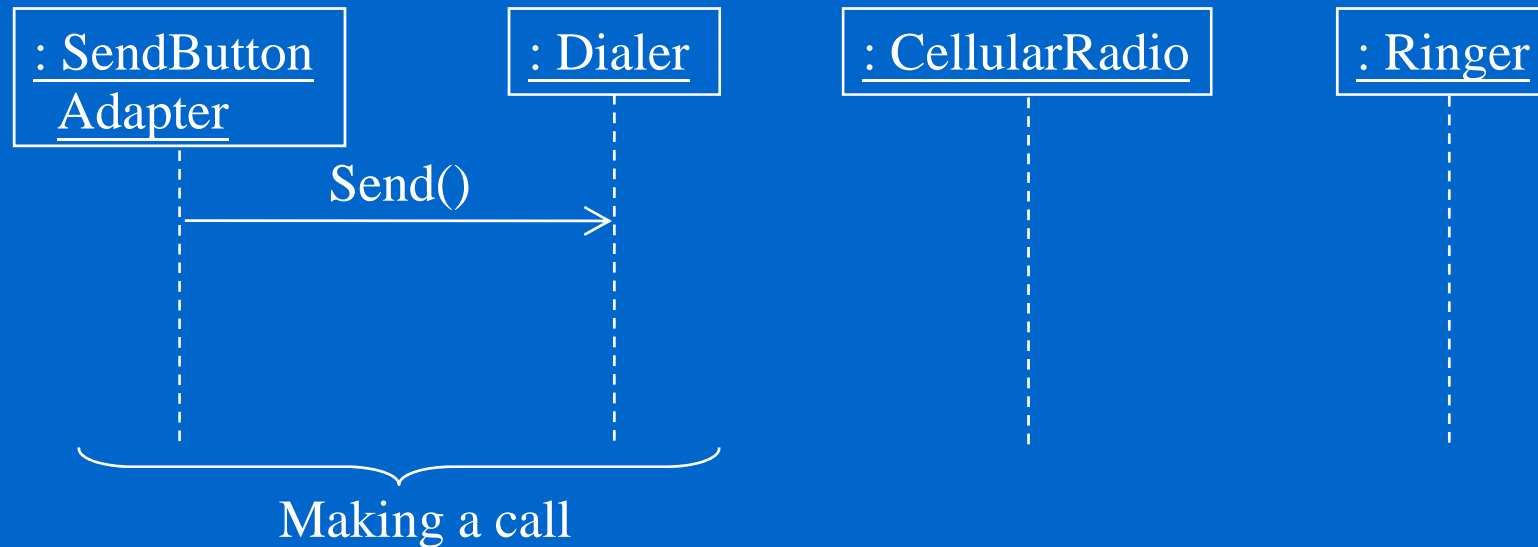
: CellularRadio

: Ringer

Race Condition Depicted

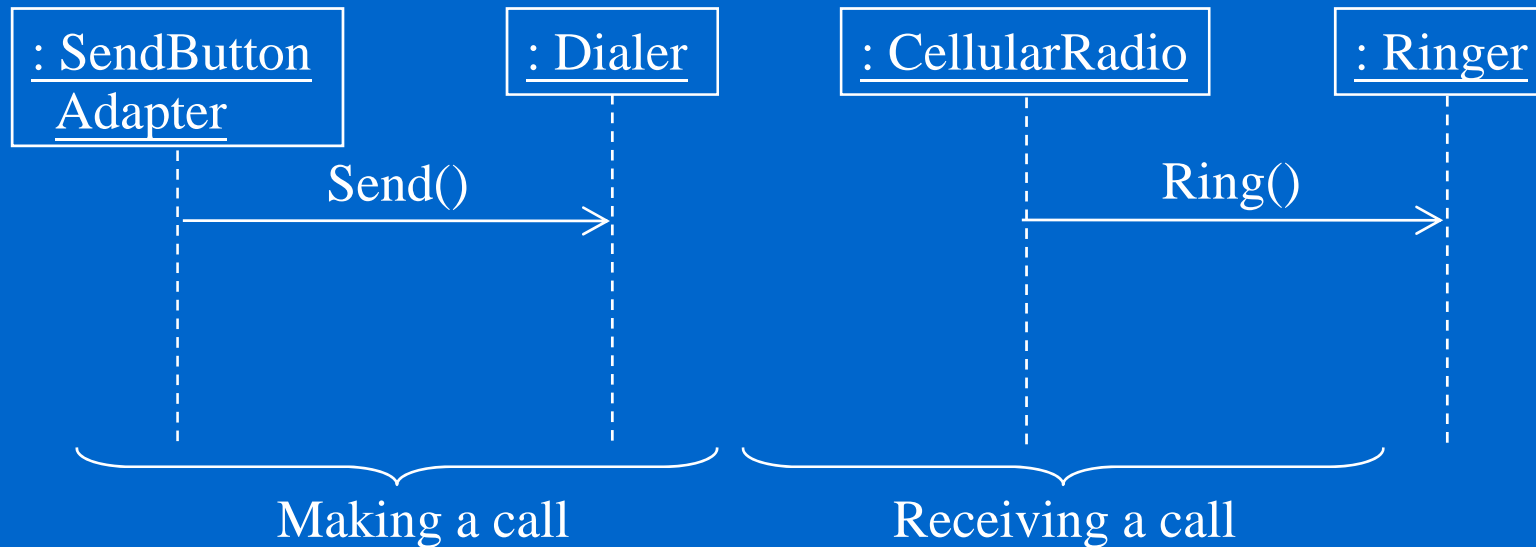


Race Condition Depicted



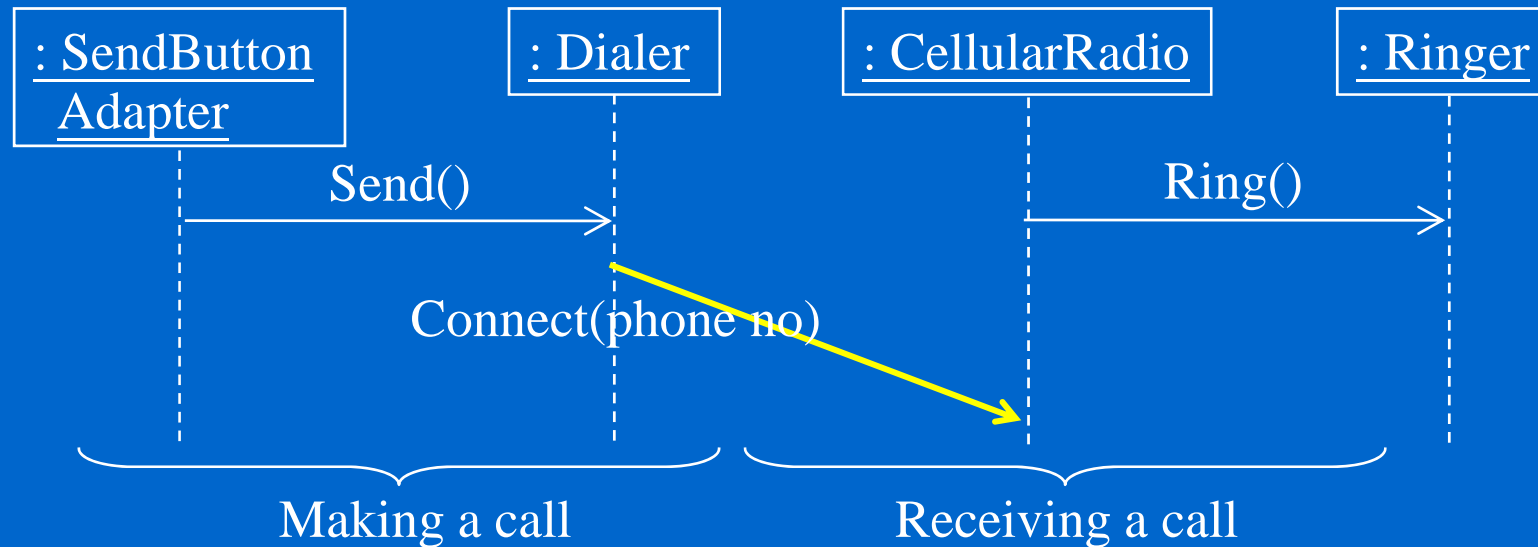
- ✧ “Making a call” is initiated by the user, while “Receiving a call” is initiated **independently** by another user.

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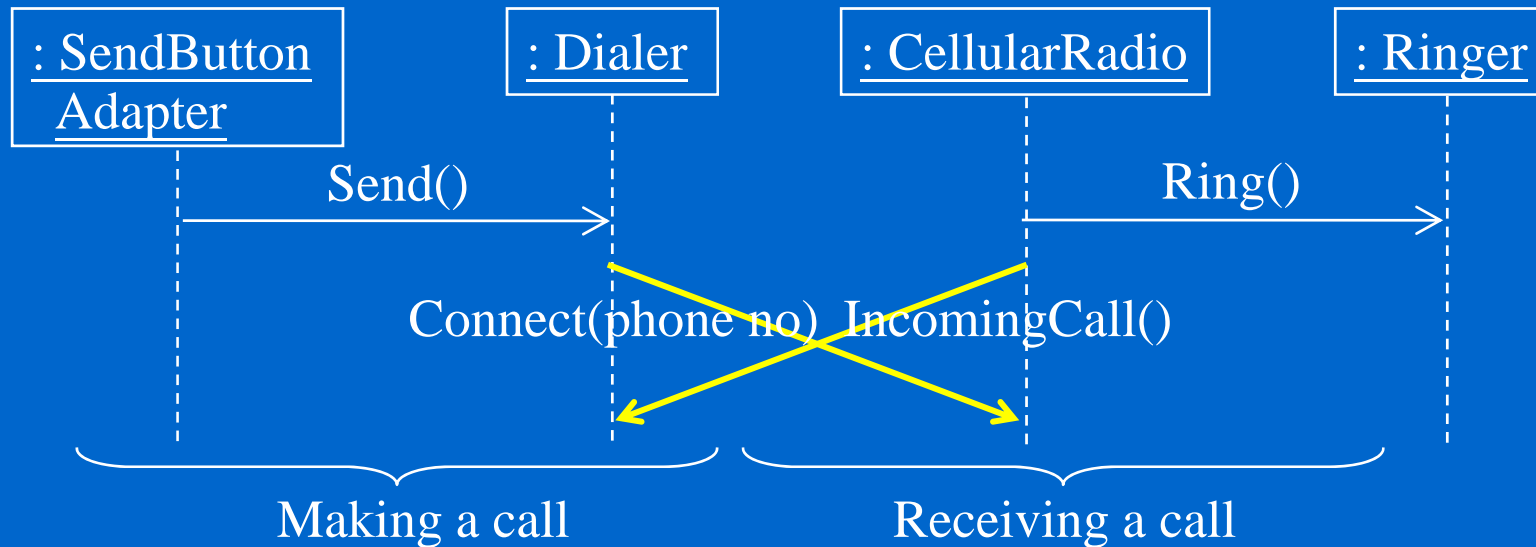
- ❖ “Making a call” is initiated by the user, while “Receiving a call” is initiated **independently** by another user.
- ❖ Message with a **downward angle** shows the elapsed time between the sending of the message and its reception.

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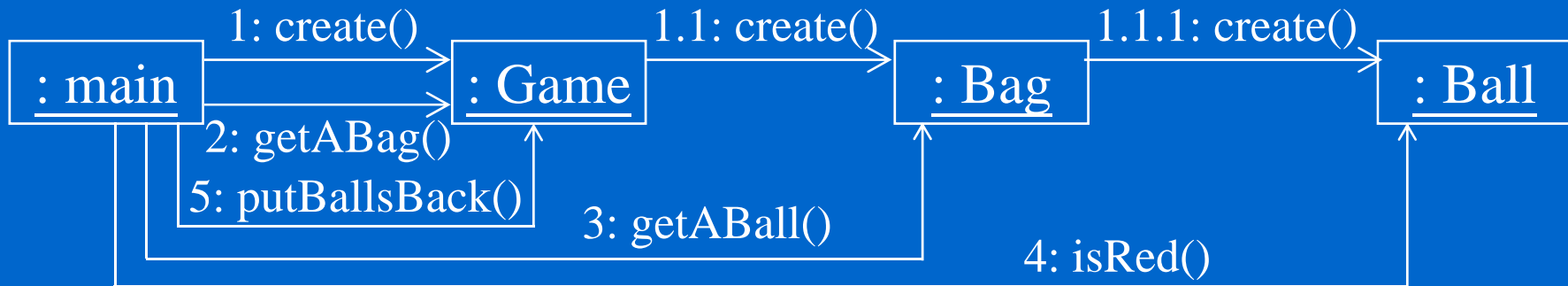
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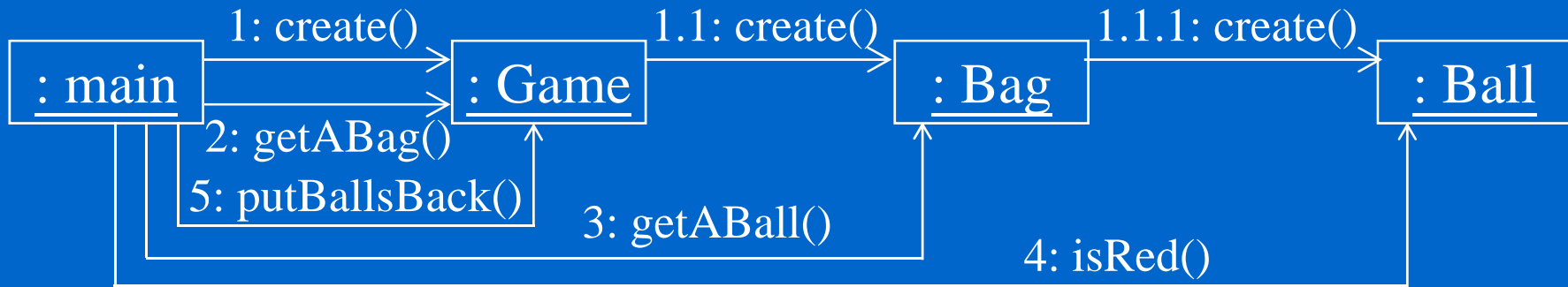


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- ❖ Message with a **downward angle** shows the elapsed time between the sending of the message and its reception.
- ❖ The **crossing of messages** indicates the race condition, which should be handled carefully by both `: Dialer` and `: CellularRadio` objects with state diagrams.

Three Bags Example



Three Bags Example



Three Bags Example

