



Static Modeling Class & Object Diagrams

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November 2015*

La traducción de este material docente ha sido financiada mediante la convocatoria 1.10B - Ayudas de innovación y mejora docente, convocatoria 2013-2014, modalidad B del II Plan Propio de Docencia de la Universidad de Sevilla. No ha habido financiación alguna para este proyecto de otros soportes.



Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Learning objectives

- Know the basic concepts of **static modeling** using **UML class & object diagrams**.
- Be able to **develop** a static model of a software system from a requirements specification.

1. Static model of a software system
2. Basic concepts
 - Entity class
 - Association
 - Objects & links
3. Advanced concepts
 - Composition & aggregation
 - Generalization & especializat.
 - Association class
 - Constraints
 - Derived elements
 - Enumerations
4. Static model development

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

- A model of a software system includes...
 - A **static model** (conceptual model)
 - Describes the structure and constraints of the information representing the system state.
 - A **behavior model**
 - Describes how the system interacts with actors and how its state evolves as a result of the interactions.

Model = {

Static model = { Structure + Constraints }

+ Behavior model = { External interactions + Internal evolution }



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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

- A model of a software system includes...
 - **Structure**
 - It describes the **information structure** representing the system state using...
 - UML class diagrams
 - UML object diagrams (scenarios)
 - **Constraints**
 - They describe which system states are **valid** and which are not using...
 - UML class diagrams (multiplicities)
 - Constraints associated to UML class diagrams elements, expressed either in natural language or in **OCL** (Object Constraint Language).

Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Requirements traceability

- All the elements in a static model must be **traced** back towards those requirements that justifies them, usually **information requirements** and **business rules**.

The diagram shows two requirements boxes and one entity class box. The top requirement box contains: "RI-001 - El sistema deberá almacenar la información correspondiente a los usuarios del sistema. En concreto: ...". The bottom requirement box contains: "RF-004 - El sistema deberá enviar automáticamente un email a los usuarios cuando ...". To the right is an entity class box labeled "«entidad» Usuario" with attributes: "nombre", "apellidos", "fechaNacimiento", and "email". Dashed arrows labeled "trace" point from both requirement boxes to the "Usuario" class box.

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Modelado Estático: Diagramas de Clases y Objetos

Requirements traceability

- All the elements of a static model must be **traced** back towards those requirements that justifies them, usually **information requirements** and **business rules**.

The screenshot shows the REM 1.3 Beta software interface. On the left is a navigation tree with categories like "1 Introducción", "2 Participantes en el proyecto", "3 Descripción del sistema actual", "4 Requerimientos", "5 Catálogo de requerimientos del sistema", "6 Matrices de rastreabilidad", and "7 Glosario de términos". On the right is a large grid titled "6 Matrices de rastreabilidad" with columns labeled "TRM- OBJ. 0001 0002 0003 0004 0006 0007 0008 0009 0010 0011 0012 0013" and rows labeled "IRQ- 0001 0002 0003 0004 0005 0006 0007 0008 0009 0010 0011 0012 0013". The grid contains numerous checkmarks and X's indicating traceability links between requirements and system components.

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Static Model of a softw. system

Basic concepts

- Entity class
- Association
- Objects & links

Advanced concepts

- Composition & aggregation
- Generalization & especializat.
- Association class
- Constraints
- Derived elements
- Enumerations

Static model development

Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Basic concepts of static modeling

- Entity class
 - Attribute
- Association
 - Role
 - Multiplicity
- Association class
- Object (instance of a class)
- Link (instance of an association)
- Generalization and specialization
- Composition and aggregation

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Static model development

Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Entity class

- It represents a **relevant concept** from the problem domain for which the system must store information...
 - ...because it is specified in (or deduced from) some requirements.
- Classes are named with a **noun in singular form**.

class Ejemplos de clases		
«entidad» Alumno	«entidad» Asignatura	«entidad» Matrícula
nombre fechaNacimiento ...	código nombre ...	número fecha tieneBeca ...

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Entity class attributes

- They are **properties** of a relevant concept from the problem domain that the system must store...
 - ...because it is specified in (or deduced from) some requirements (traces*).
- They are named with a **noun in singular form** and their values must be simple (not data structures).
- They can be optional ([0..1]).

Class Ejemplos de clases

```

class Ejemplos de clases {
    class Alumno {
        «entidad»
        Alumno
        nombre
        fechaNacimiento
        ...
    }
    class Asignatura {
        «entidad»
        Asignatura
        código
        nombre
        ...
    }
    class Matrícula {
        «entidad»
        Matrícula
        número
        fecha
        tieneBeca
        ...
    }
}
  
```

* Usually, traces are set at a class level, although they could also be set at an attribute level.

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Association between entity classes

- It represents some kind of **relationship** between two or more relevant concepts from the problem domain that the system must be aware of...
 - ...because it is specified in (or deduced from) some requirements.

Class Ejemplos de asociación

```

class Ejemplos de asociación {
    class Asignatura {
        «entidad»
        Asignatura
        código
        nombre
        ...
    }
    class Matrícula {
        «entidad»
        Matrícula
        número
        fecha
        tieneBeca
        ...
    }
    Asignatura "0..*" -- "0..*" Matrícula : apareceEn
}
  
```

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Association between entity classes

- It is named using a **verb** in **singular third person** and prepositions if needed.
- It must form a **comprehensible sentence** when reading it together with the roles.

```

class Ejemplos de asociación
    class Asignatura {
        «entidad»
        Asignatura
        código
        nombre
        ...
    }
    class Matricula {
        «entidad»
        Matricula
        número
        fecha
        tieneBeca
        ...
    }
    Asignatura "0..*" --> "0..*" Matricula : apareceEn
  
```

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Role of an association end

- **Role** played by each of the classes participating in an association.
 - By default, it is its own name starting in lower case.
- They **must** be specified in:
 - Associations of a class with itself
 - When there exist more than one association between the same two classes.

```

class Ejemplos de roles
    class Persona {
        padre 0..2
        hijo 0..*
        Persona
    }
    class Vuelo {
        salida *
        llegada *
        Vuelo
    }
    class Aeropuerto {
        saleDe 1
        llegaA 1
        Aeropuerto
        origen
        destino
    }
    Persona "esPadreDe" --> "salida" Vuelo
    Vuelo "saleDe" --> "origen" Aeropuerto
    Vuelo "llegaA" --> "destino" Aeropuerto
  
```

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Multiplicity of an association end

- Given an object of a class, it indicates the **minimum** and **maximum** number of objects of the other class to which it can be related to using association links.

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Multiplicity of an association end

- Usual multiplicity values

• 0..1 : optional	• 1..1 : mandatory
• 0..* : multiple optional	• 1..* : multiple mandatory
• * : equivalent to 0..*	• 1 : equivalent to 1..1

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4. Static model development

- **{nonunique}**: duplicates are allowed
- **{ordered}**: objects are ordered
- By default, it assumed that duplicates are not allowed and that object are unordered.

	unordered	{ordered}
without duplicates	Set (default)	Ordered set
with duplicates {nonunique}	Bag	Sequence



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- **Constraints between associations**
 - **{xor}**: it indicates that the objects of the class common to the constrained associations cannot have links of more than one association.
 - Example: a participant in a conference cannot be an author of an article and, at the same time, member of the program committee.

```

classDiagram
    class Participant
    class ProgramCommittee
    class Article

    Participant "*" -- "0..1" ProgramCommittee : isMemberOf
    Participant "1..*" -- "0..*" Article : isAuthorOf
    isMemberOf xor isAuthorOf
  
```



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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Objects

- Every **instance** or occurrence of a class.

Links

- Every **instance** or occurrence of an association.

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Objects

- Every instance or occurrence of a class.

Links

- Every instance or occurrence of an association.

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Extension of a class

- All the instances of a given class in the system.

Class “Jugador” extension

Class “Equipo” extension

```

classDiagram
    class Jugador {
        j1 : Jugador
        j2 : Jugador
        j3 : Jugador
        j4 : Jugador
        j5 : Jugador
        j6 : Jugador
    }
    class Equipo {
        e1 : Equipo
        e2 : Equipo
        e3 : Equipo
    }
    Jugador "juegaEn" *--> Equipo
    
```

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Composition

- Special association that represents the concept of **being-part-of** or **being-composed-of**:

- A *part* (component) only belongs to one *whole* (composite).
- A *part* cannot exist without being part of one *whole*.
- The elimination of the *whole* implies the elimination of all its *parts*.
- It is a transitive and antisymmetric relation.
- It can be recursive.

class Ejemplo de composición

```

classDiagram
    class Factura
    class LíneaDeFactura
    Factura "1..*" --> "1..*" LíneaDeFactura : {ordered}
    
```

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Aggregation

- **Weak composition** in which:
 - A *part* (component) can belong to more than one *whole* (aggregate), i.e. its multiplicity is not constrained to be 1.
 - A *part* can exist without belonging to a *whole*.
 - The elimination of the *whole* does not necessarily implies the elimination of all its *parts*.

class Ejemplos de agregación

```

classDiagram
    class Polígono
    class Punto
    class Grupo musical
    class Músico

    Polígono "*" -- "3..* {ordered}" Punto
    Grupo musical "*" -- "1..*" Músico
  
```

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Generalization/Specialization

- Sometimes, some concepts from the problem domain have relationships of type **is-a**, for example:

– These concepts usually have **common properties**, that appears as attributes or common associations when they are modeled.

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Generalization/Specialization

class Ejemplo de generalización

```

class Ejemplo de generalización {
    class Person {
        0..1 esPropietarioDe * Automóvil
        0..1 esPropietarioDe * Camión
        0..1 esPropietarioDe * Motocicleta
    }
    class Automóvil {
        matrícula
        númeroBastidor
        modelo
        plazas
    }
    class Camión {
        matrícula
        númeroBastidor
        modelo
        tonelaje
        ejes
    }
    class Motocicleta {
        matrícula
        númeroBastidor
        modelo
        cilindrada
    }
    class Seguro {
        compañía
        númeroPóliza
        tipo
        precio
    }
    Automóvil "asegurado" 1 tieneSeguro 0..1 Seguro
    Camión "asegurado" 1 tieneSeguro 0..1 Seguro
    Motocicleta "asegurado" 1 tieneSeguro 0..1 Seguro
}
  
```

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Generalization/Specialization

class Ejemplo de generalización

```

class Ejemplo de generalización {
    class Person {
        0..1 esPropietarioDe * Vehículo
    }
    class Seguro {
        0..1 ← tieneSeguro 1 Vehículo
    }
    class Vehículo {
        matrícula
        númeroBastidor
        modelo
    }
    class Automóvil {
        plazas
    }
    class Motocicleta {
        cilindrada
    }
    class Camión {
        tonelaje
        ejes
    }
}
  
```

The most general class (the **superclass**), contains all the common properties (attributes and associations), **inherited** by the specific classes (**subclasses**).

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Generalization/Specialization

class Ejemplo de generalización

```

classDiagram
    class Persona {
        0..1 "esPropietarioDe" * Vehiculo
        "proprietario"
    }
    class Seguro {
        0..1 "tieneSeguro" 1 Vehiculo
        "compañia"
        "númeroPóliza"
        "tipo"
        "precio"
    }
    class Vehiculo {
        * "matrícula"
        * "númeroBastidor"
        * "modelo"
    }
    class Automóvil {
        "plazas"
    }
    class Motocicleta {
        "cilindrada"
    }
    class Camión {
        "tonelaje"
        "ejes"
    }

    Persona --> Vehiculo : esPropietarioDe
    Seguro --> Vehiculo : tieneSeguro
    Seguro --> Vehiculo : asegurado

    Vehiculo <|-- Automóvil
    Vehiculo <|-- Motocicleta
    Vehiculo <|-- Camión

    note over Vehiculo: {completa, disjunta}
  
```

Generalization ↑ Specialization ↓

- All the instances of the subclasses are also instances of the superclass.
- Generalization is a transitive and antisymmetric relation.

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Generalization/Specialization

class Ejemplo de generalización

Abstract class
The name of abstract classes is written in italics.

- {complete, disjoint} implies a **partition** of the set of instances of the superclass.

Vehicles

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Generalization/Specialization

```

class Ejemplo_comunidad_universitaria {
    class MiembroCU {
        <<Alumno>>
        <<Empleado>>
    }
    class Alumno
    class Empleado {
        <<PAS>>
        <<PDI>>
    }
    <<completa, solapada>>
    <<completa, disjunta>>
}
  
```

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Association class

- Sometimes, some information must be added to associations, turning them into classes.

how many hours does each employee work on each project?

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Association class

- Example: the hours that an employee works on a project are neither properties of the employee nor the project, but of the association between them.

```

    graph TD
      e1[Employee] -- worksIn --> p1[Project]
      e1 -- worksIn --> p2[Project]
      e2[Employee] -- worksIn --> p1[Project]
      e3[Employee] -- worksIn --> p2[Project]
      
      subgraph " "
        f1["f1: Effort hours = 20"]
        f2["f2: Effort hours = 15"]
        f3["f3: Effort hours = 7,5"]
        f4["f4: Effort hours = 25"]
        f5["f5: Effort hours = 12"]
      end
  
```

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Introduction to Conceptual Modeling

Association class

- It is also possible to model them as a class component of the participating classes.
- Both models are equivalent.

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

• Constraints

- They allow additional information in the model which cannot be expressed in any other way.

class Ejemplo de restricción

```

classDiagram
    class Factura {
        número
        fechaEmisión
    }
    class Cliente
    class LíneaDeFactura {
        cantidad
        precio
    }
    class Producto

    Factura "1..* {ordered}" -- "*" LíneaDeFactura : contiene
    Factura "*" -- "*" Producto : contiene
    Factura "*" -- "*" Cliente : emitidaA
    Note over Factura: {facturas sin duplicados: un mismo producto no debe aparecer dos veces en la misma factura.}
  
```

Notation
Constraints are represented as **notes**. The text must be between curly braces, indicating the name of the constraint and its description. Optionally, it can be linked to the affected entities.

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

• Derived elements

- The slash (/) indicates that some attribute or association can be **derived** (computed).
- **Constraints** describing derivations must be added to the model.

class Ejemplo de derivados

```

classDiagram
    class Factura {
        número
        fechaEmisión
        / total
    }
    class Cliente
    class LíneaDeFactura {
        cantidad
        precio
    }
    class Producto

    Factura "1..* {ordered}" -- "*" LíneaDeFactura : / contieneA
    Factura "*" -- "*" Producto : correspondeA
    Factura "*" -- "*" Cliente : emitidaA
    Note over Factura: {total de factura: total = suma de cantidad * precio de todas las líneas de factura.}
    Note over Factura: {contenido de la factura: Los productos que contiene son los productos asociados a las líneas de factura.}
  
```

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Notation for enumerations

- They define a **type** that can be used in class attributes.
- The attributes of the enumerations are the possible values.

class Notación enumerados

```

class Notación enumerados
    <>enumerado<> Sexo
        hombre
        mujer
    <>enumerado<> VíaPública
        calle
        plaza
        avenida
        carretera
    <>enumerado<> Categoría
        infantil
        aventuras
        cienciaFicción
        drama
  
```

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Static Modeling: Class & Object Diagrams

Conceptual model development

- Recommended steps:

1. Analyze the information about the problem domain (glossary) and requirements.
2. Identify possible entities and attributes.
3. Identify possible associations.
4. Incrementally build the conceptual model identifying the multiplicity of the associations.
5. Identify classifications between entities with common properties (attributes and/or associations).
6. Identify composition between entities.
7. Add the constraints that cannot be graphically expressed.
8. Validate with possible scenarios using object diagrams.
9. Register all semantic problems that must be discussed with customers and users.

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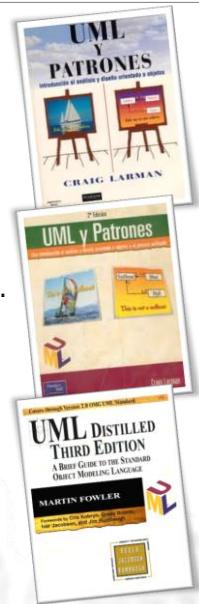
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Comments, suggestions, ...



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