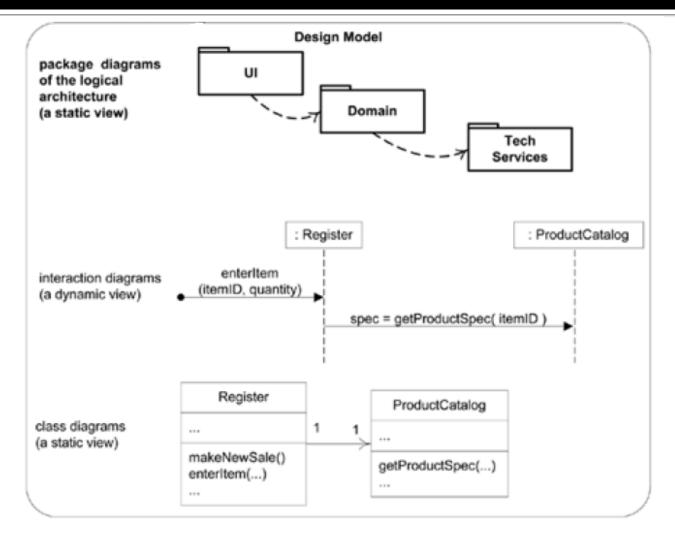
Package Diagrams

Software Design and Analysis CSCI 2040

Objectives

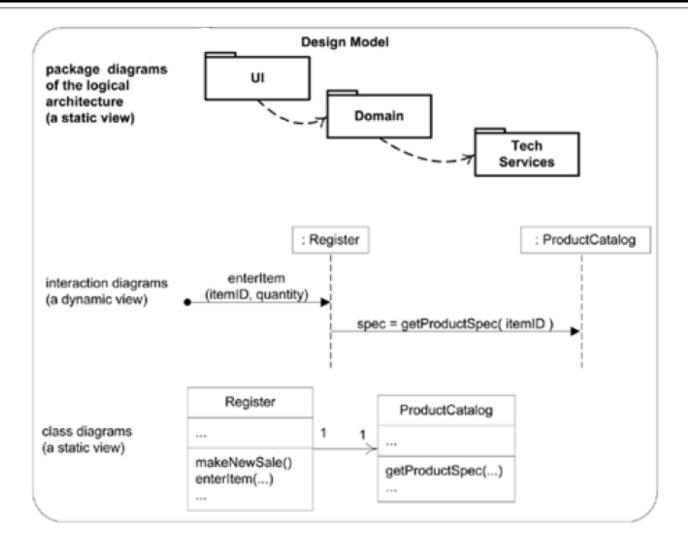
- Introduce a logical architecture using layers
- Illustrate the logical architecture with UML
 Package Diagrams

Design Model



Where the class Register should be?

Design Model



Where class Register should be? Domain Package

Typical Layers

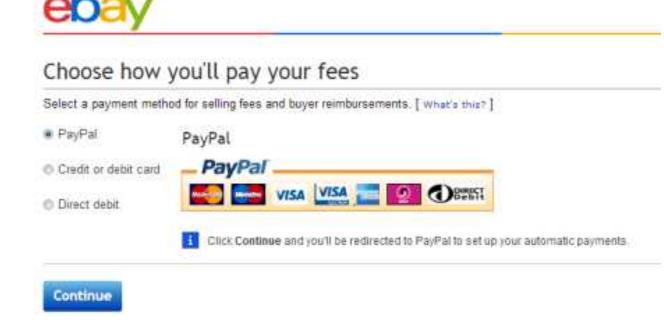
- User Interface the means by which the user and a computer system interact
- Domain Objects application and business logic
 - software objects representing domain concepts that fulfill application requirements, such as calculating a sale total (e.g., a software class *Sale*).

Technical Services

- general purpose objects and subsystems that provide supporting technical services, such as
 - interfacing with a database or
 - error logging.
- These services are usually application-independent and reusable across several systems.

Paypal

Which layer is Paypal?



Paypal

- Which layer is Paypal?
 - Technical Services







Which layer is the Oracle database?



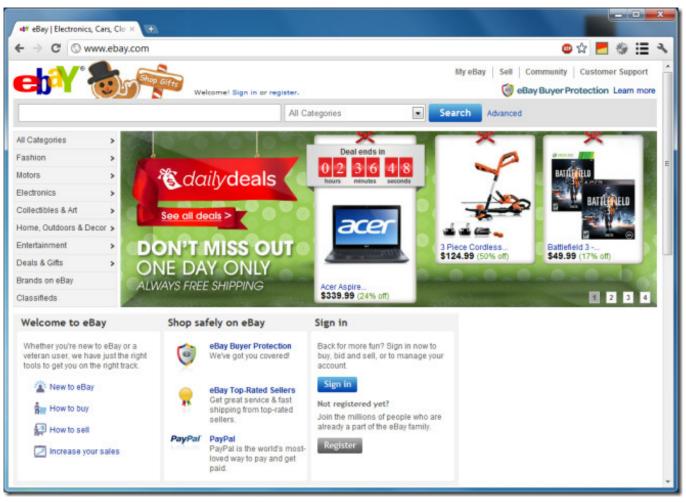


- Which layer is the Oracle database?
 - Technical Services



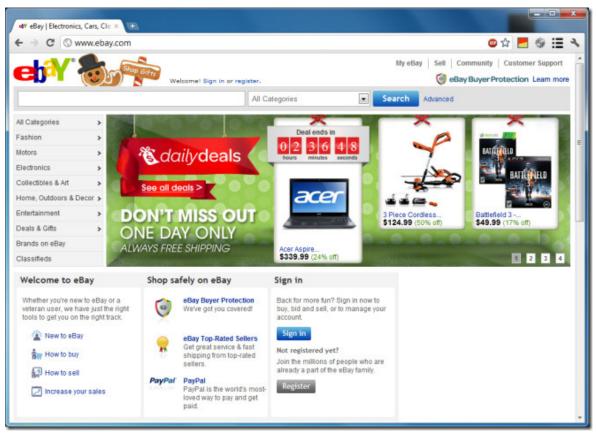
eBay Web Interface

Which layer is eBay web interface?



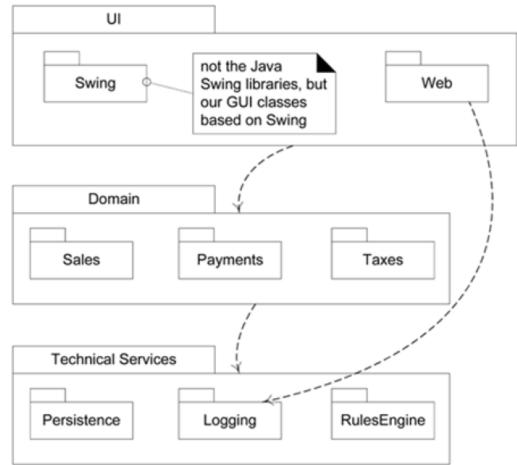
eBay Web Interface

Which layer is eBay web interface?
User Interface



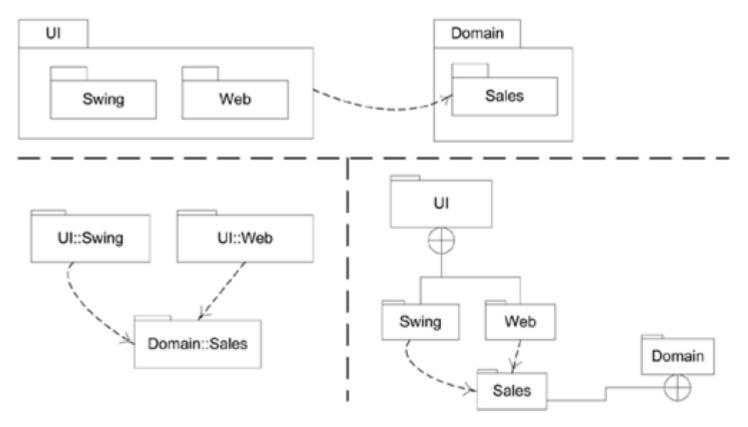
Layers in UML Package Diagram

- A logical architecture does not have to be organized in layers, but it is *very* common:
 - Especially for large and complex systems (e.g., banks)



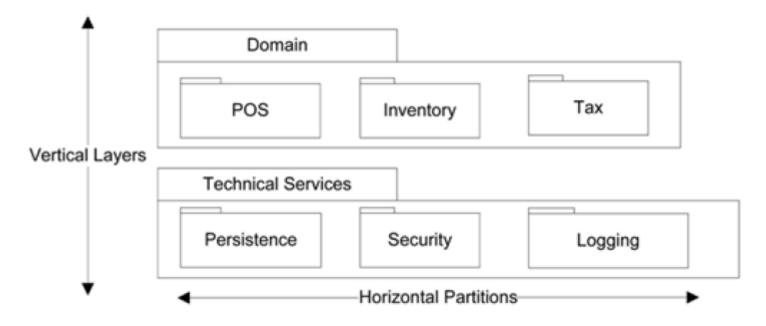
Alternate UML Approaches

- A UML package represents a namespace.
 - Dependency is represented with **dependency line**.

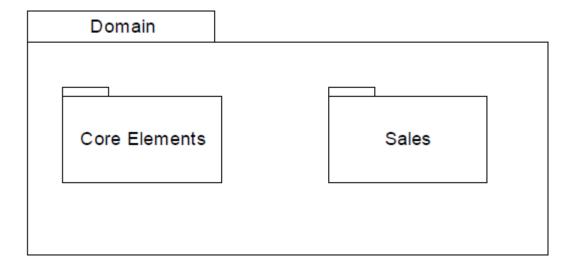


Layers and Partitions

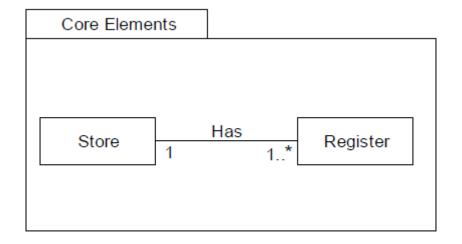
- The layers of an architecture are said to represent the vertical slices.
- While partitions represent a horizontal division of subsystems of a layer.



UML Package



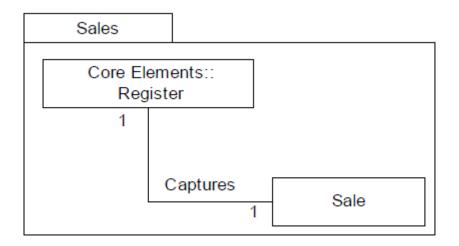
Classes in Packages



 Register class is part of Core Elements package.

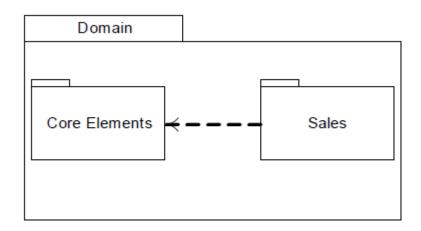
Referenced Class in Package

- A class shown in a foreign package may have new associations, but must otherwise remain unchanged.
 - Use "::" symbol to indicate it



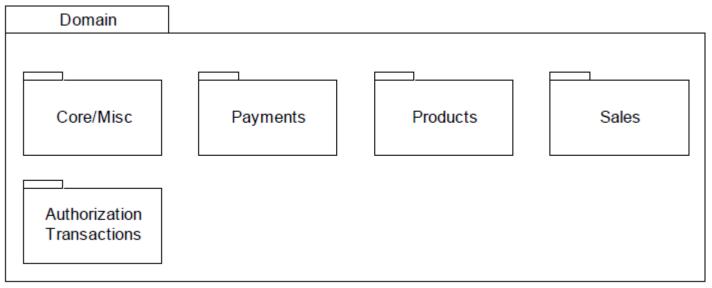
Package Dependency

- If a model element is dependent on another, the dependency may be shown with a dependency relationship with an arrowed line.
 - For example, if a package references an element owned by another, a dependency exists.

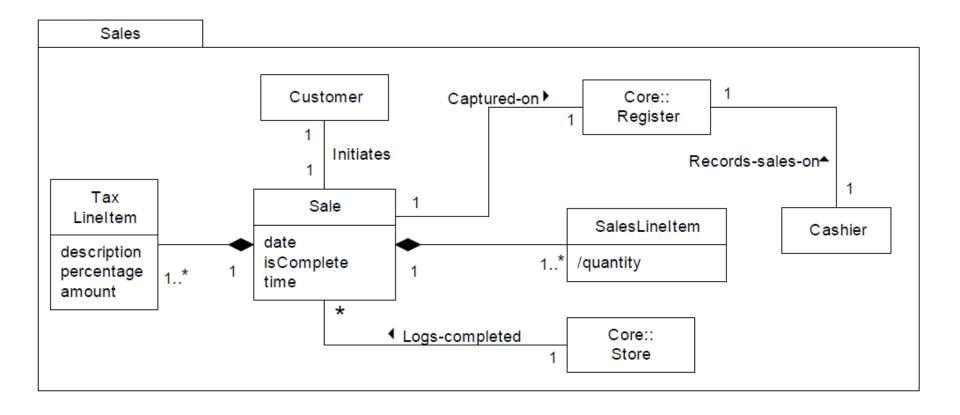


POS Domain Model Package

- A Core/Misc package is useful to own widely shared concepts or those without an obvious home.
 - In later references, the package name will be abbreviated to Core.

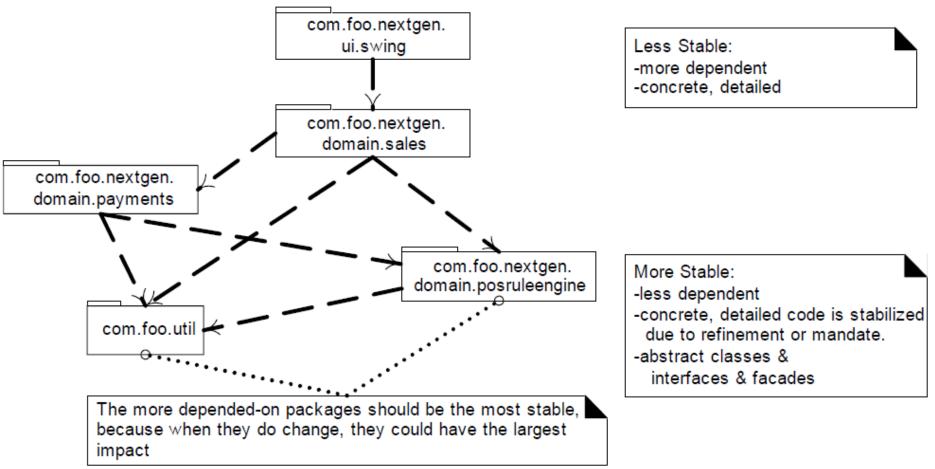


Sales Package



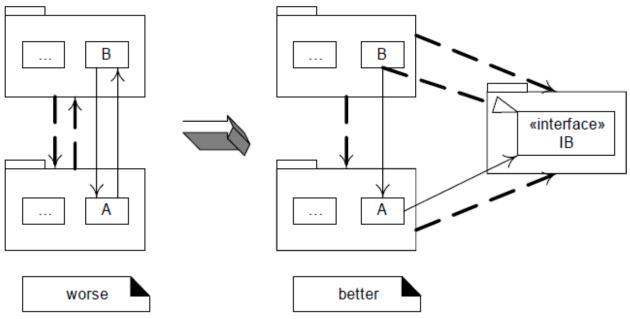
Most Responsible Are Most Stable

As an extreme case, if a widely used utility package such as com.foo.util changed frequently, many things could break.



Breaking Cyclic Dependency

- If a group of packages have cyclic dependency then they may need to be treated as one larger package in terms of a release unit.
 - Break the cycle with an interface.



Quiz

- Why are package diagram useful in practice?
- How to break cyclic dependencies in package diagrams?
- Which packages should be the most stable?
- What are the alternative approaches to show package structure?

Actions

- Review Slides.
- Read Chapter 31 about package diagrams
 - Applying UML and Patterns, Craig Larman