

Exercise

Sequence Diagrams



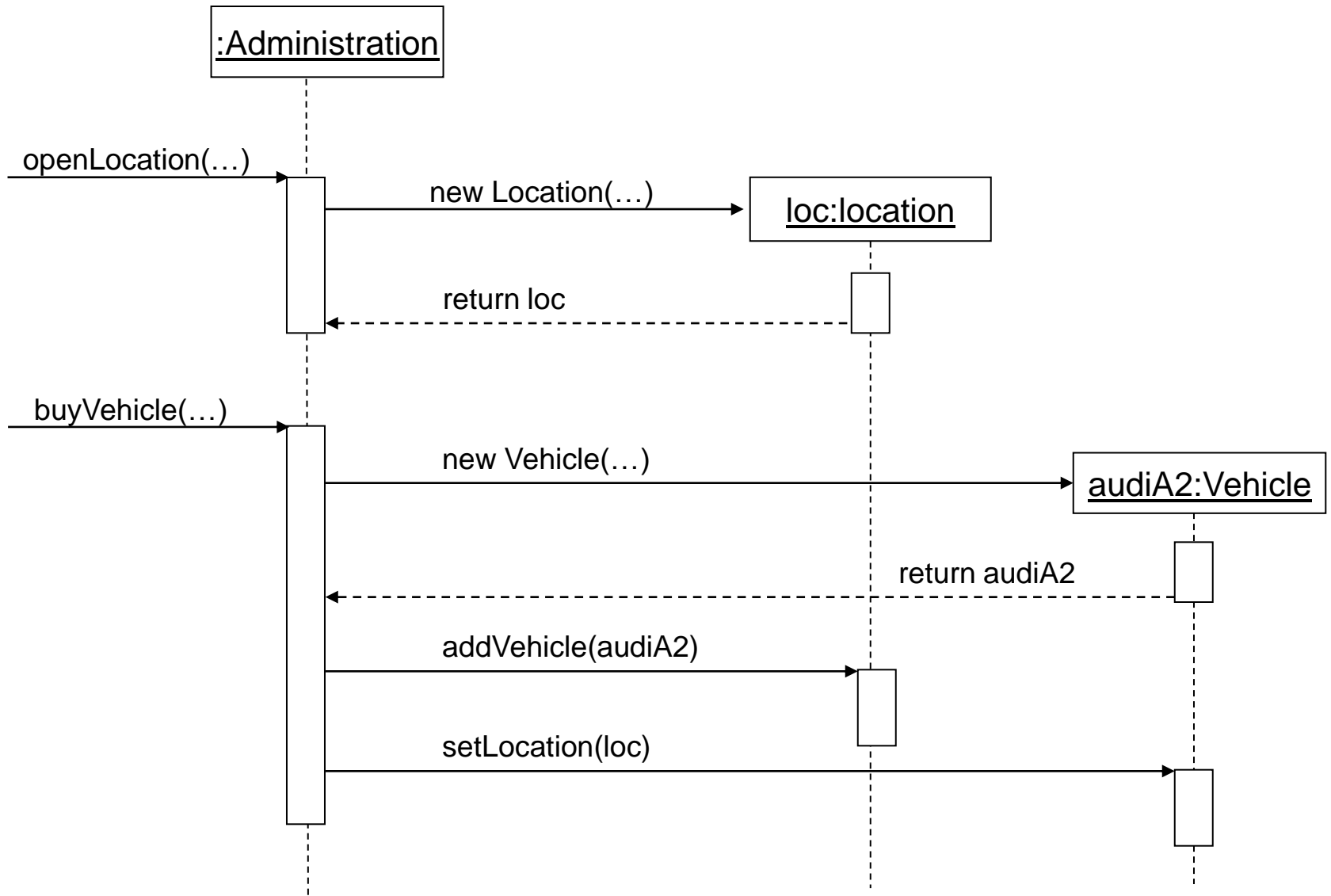
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Exercise 8.1a – Modeling of Sequence Diagrams

Model sequence diagrams for the following workflows:

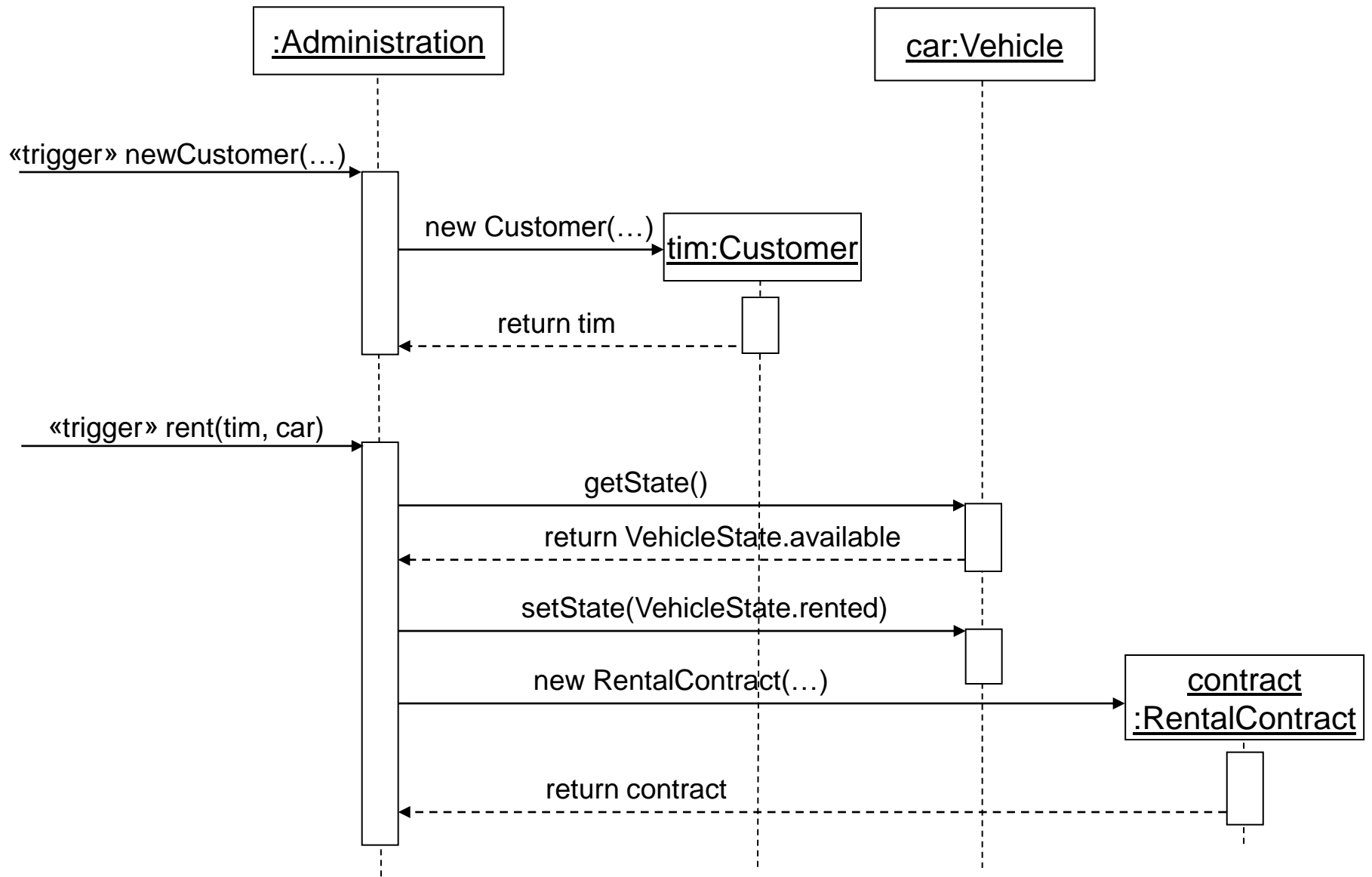
- Opening of a location with purchase of a vehicle “*Audi A2*” and an allocation to the new location.



Exercise 8.1b – Modeling of Sequence Diagrams

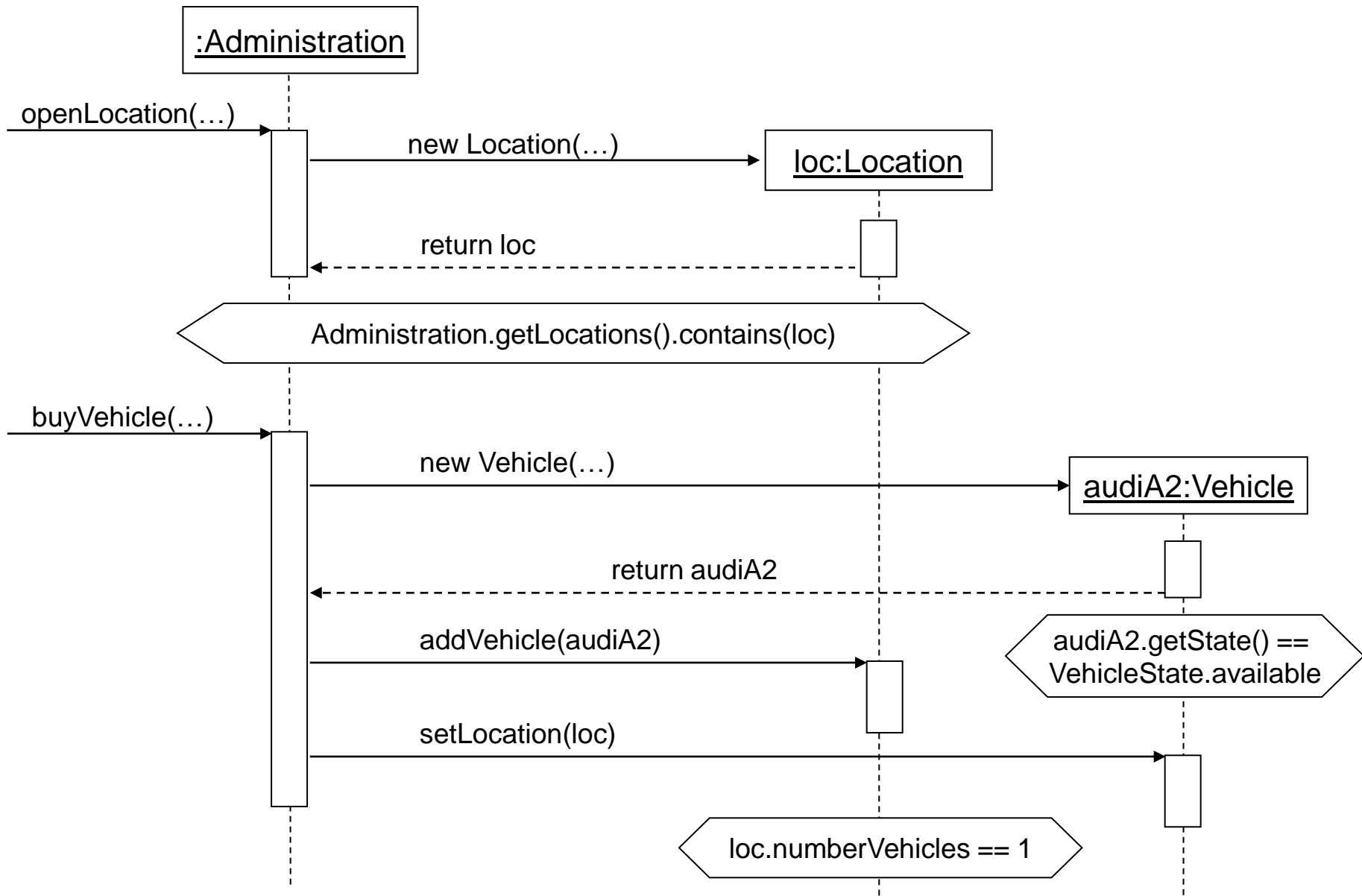
Model sequence diagrams for the following workflows:

- Creating a customer and renting of a vehicle.



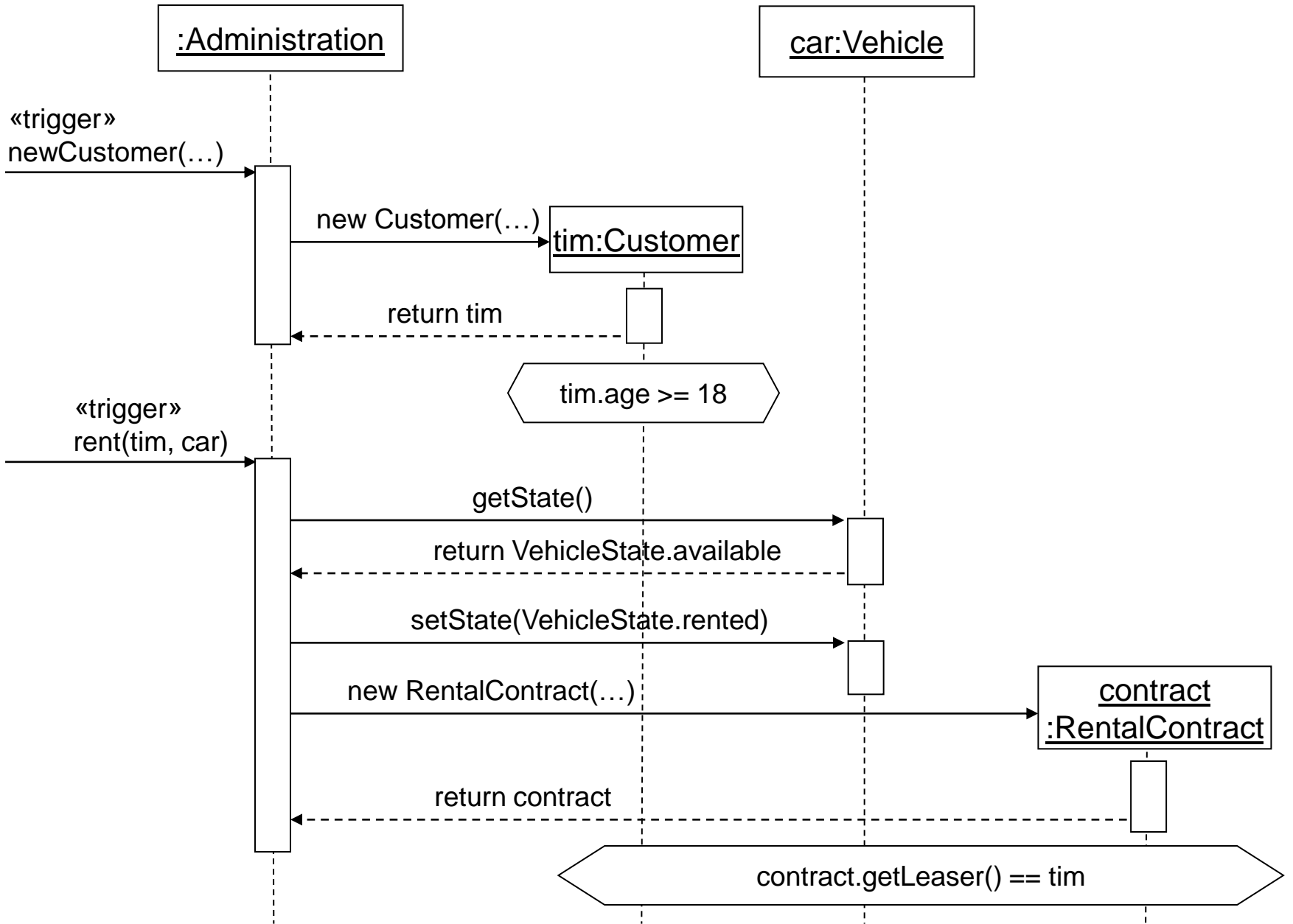
Exercise 8.2a – OCL Conditions in Sequence Diagrams

- Add now to the sequence diagrams from task 8.1a the following OCL conditions in a suitable place:
 - The number of vehicles at the new location is 1.
 - The “*Audi A2*” has the status available.
 - The new location is present in the location list of the administration.



Exercise 8.2b – OCL Conditions in Sequence Diagrams

- Add now to the sequence diagrams from task 8.2b the following OCL conditions in a suitable place:
 - The customer is at least 18 years old.
 - The customer is registered as a customer in the rental contract.



Exercise 8.3 – Test Case Generation from Sequence and Object Diagrams (1)

- The following JUnit test case is given:

```
public void testCase() {  
    //Creation of objects  
    Location aachen = new Location("Aachen");  
    Location braunschweig = new Location("Braunschweig");  
    Vehicle autoA1 = new Car("A1", 0, VehicleState.available);  
    Vehicle autoBS1 = new Car("BS1", 1, VehicleState.available);  
  
    //Linking objects  
    aachen.addVehicle(autoA1);  
    braunschweig.addVehicle(autoBS1);  
    autoA1.setLocation(aachen);  
    autoBS1.setLocation(braunschweig);  
  
    //Perform test  
    Location loc = autoA1.getLocation();  
    loc.removeVehicle(autoA1);  
    braunschweig.addVehicle(autoA1);  
    autoA1.setLocation(braunschweig);  
  
    ...  
}
```

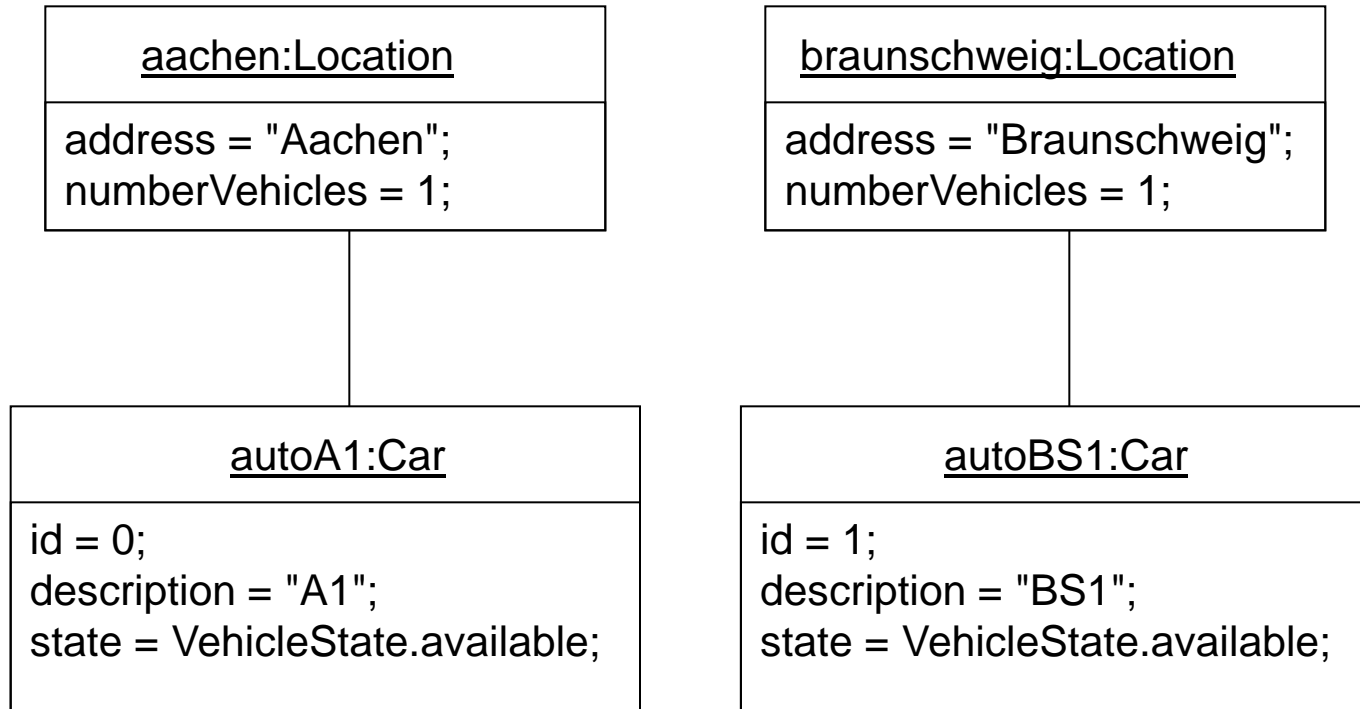
Exercise 8.3 – Test Case Generation from Sequence and Object Diagrams (2)

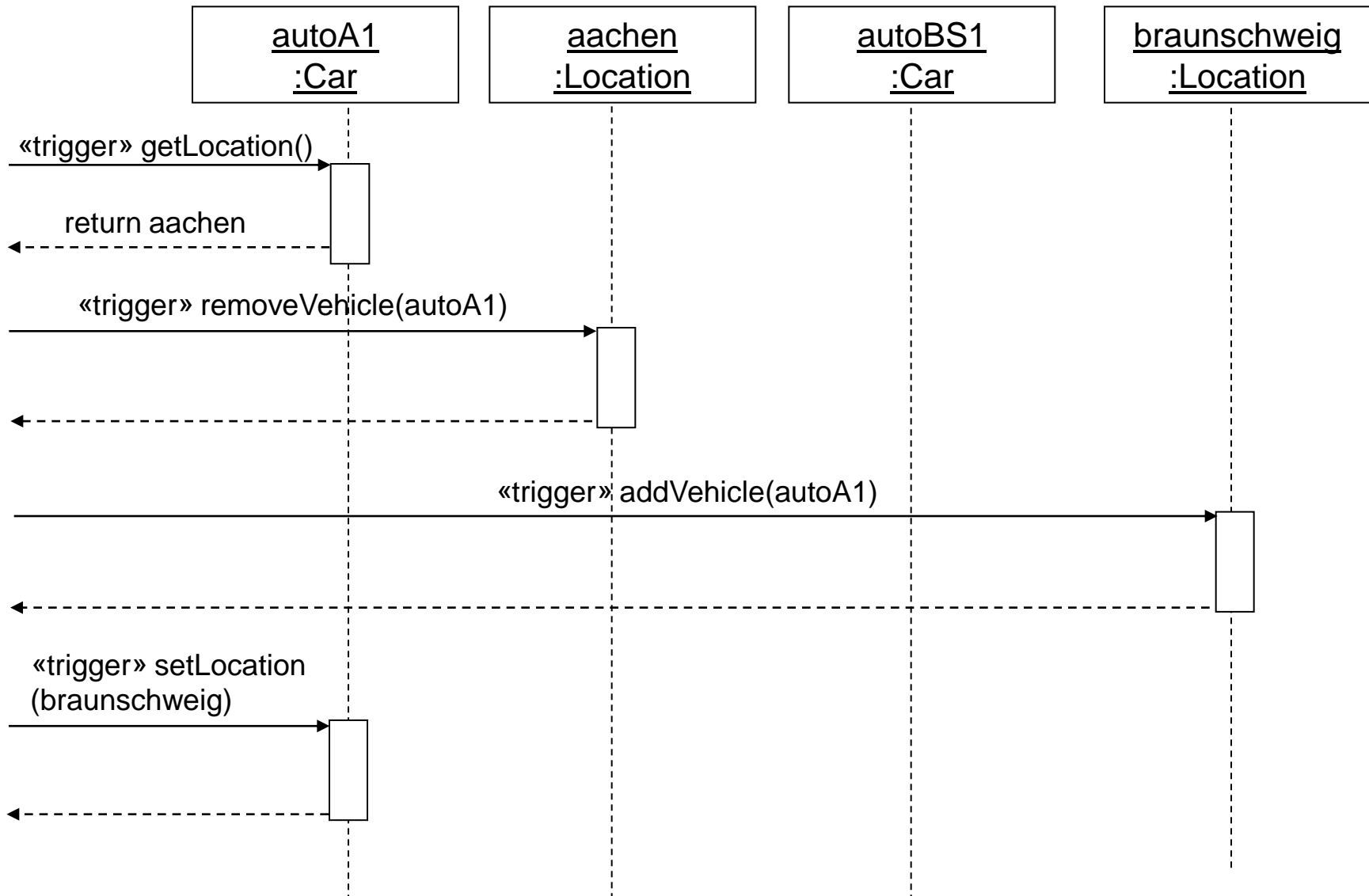
```
...  
  
//Examination of the results  
assertEquals(aachen.getVehicles().size(), 0);  
assertEquals(aachen.getAddress(), "Aachen");  
  
assertEquals(braunschweig.getVehicles().size(), 2);  
assertEquals(braunschweig.getAddress(), "Braunschweig");  
  
assertTrue(braunschweig.getVehicles().contains(autoA1));  
assertTrue(braunschweig.getVehicles().contains(autoBS1));  
assertFalse(aachen.getVehicles().contains(autoA1));  
  
assertEquals(autoA1.getLocation(), braunschweig);  
assertEquals(autoBS1.getLocation(), braunschweig);  
}
```

Exercise 8.3 – Test Case Generation from Sequence and Object Diagrams (3)

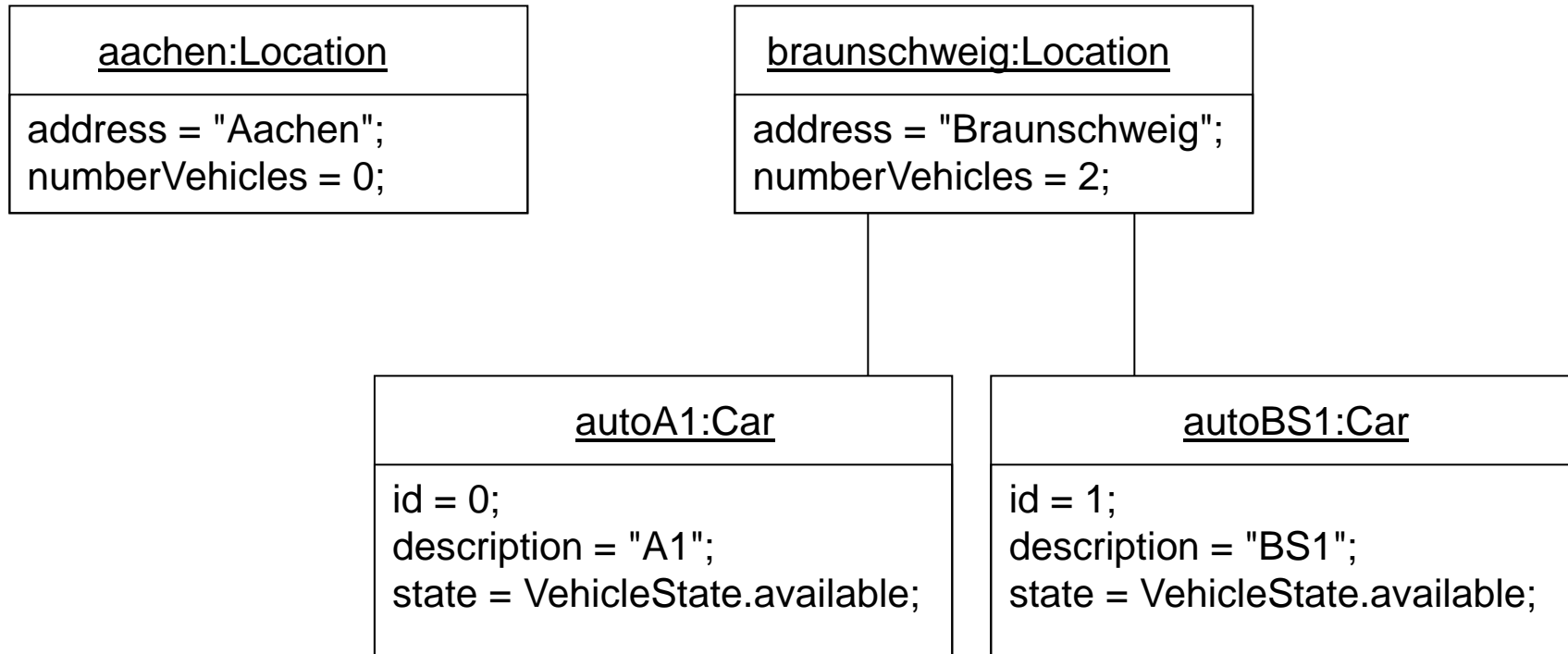
- Extract from the source code the following diagrams:
 - An object diagram, which represents the structure of the case of test
 - A sequence diagram which describes the expiration of the case of test
 - An object diagram for the examination of the test drop result

OD: Structure – Object Diagram





OD: Examination – Object Diagram



Codegeneration from Sequence Diagrams

- The previous examples just used the triggers from the sequence diagrams
- But: How to check the other communications?
- Ideas?

Code-Instrumentation

```
public class LocationInstr
extends Location {
    ...
    public void addVehicle(Vehicle v) {
        Object caller = Logger.getCurrentCaller();
        Object callee = this;
        Logger.log(caller, callee, "addVehicle", v);
        Logger.addCurrentCaller(this);
        super.addVehicle(v);
        Logger.log(caller, callee, "addVehicle", v);
        Logger.removeCurrentCaller(this);
    }
    ...
}
```

Generated/Java

- Method- and attribute-calls are logged using code-instrumentation
- **Subclass** encapsulates instrumentation
- **Factory** enables to start instrumentation dynamically (next slide)

Codeinstrumentation using Factories

