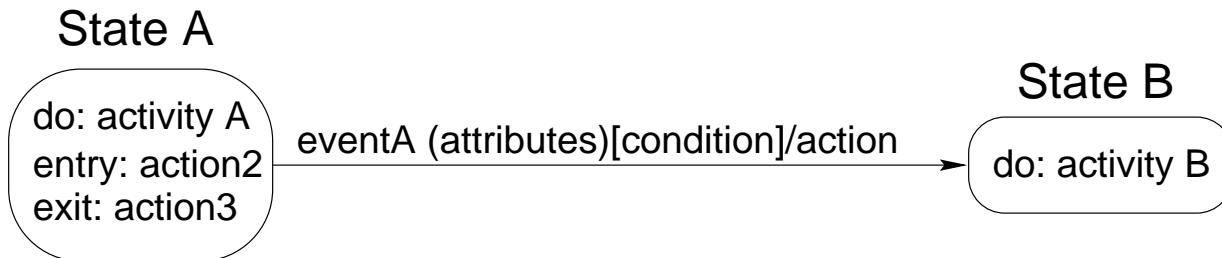
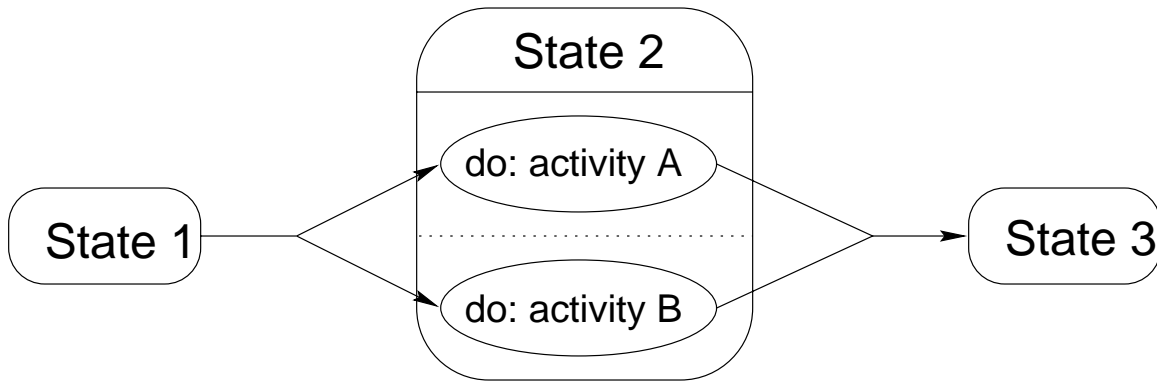


Dynamic Model



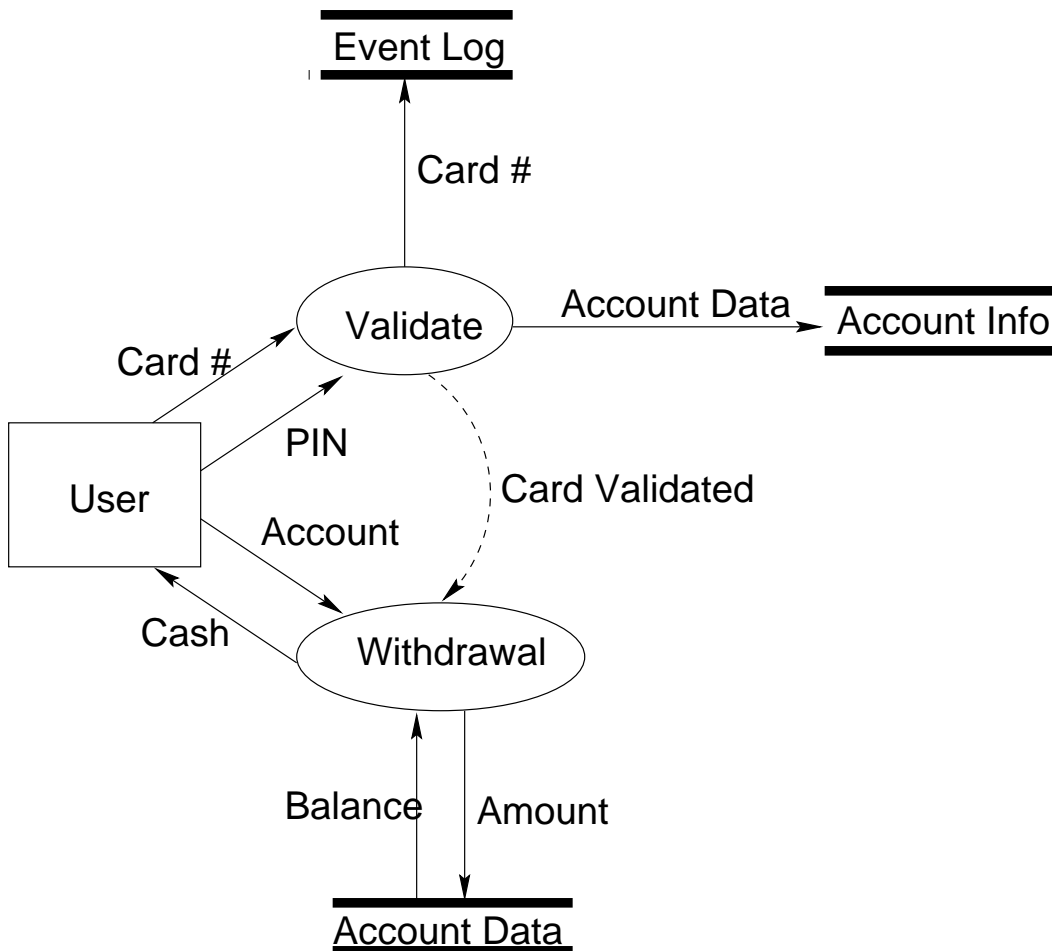
- *entry*/*exit* work like pre & post conditions
- *do* is main action to be performed
- *eventA* is what causes a transition
- *attributes* are parameters for the event
- *condition* is a corresponding truth expression
- *action1* is an action for the transition

Dynamic Model & Concurrency



- activities A & B happen concurrently
- split corresponds to a *fork*
- junction corresponds to a *join*

Functional Model



- *Data Flow Diagram* shows how data moves between objects
- *actors* are the source or sink for data (User)
- *processes* effect data (Validate, Withdrawal)
- *data stores* provide storage for data (Event Log)
- *data stores* can be read or written
- control flow can be shown by dashed line (Card validated)
- split flow represents data duplication
- junction-ed flow represents data consolidation

Stages of OMT

1. Analysis

- objects from application domain
- look for *nouns* in specification
- want the "*what*" not the "*how*"

2. System Design

- architectural concept & diagram
- divide architecture into sub-systems
- add object model from *Analysis*
- review & restructure (performance criteria?)
- outline plan for implementation

3. Object Design

- add implementation detail from *outline*
- describe class members: data & methods

4. Implementation

- translate class description into programming language
- programming should be grunt work