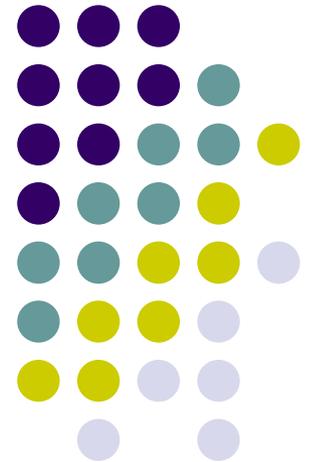


Chapter 15

UML交互图





目标

- 学习UML交互图(顺序图和通信图)



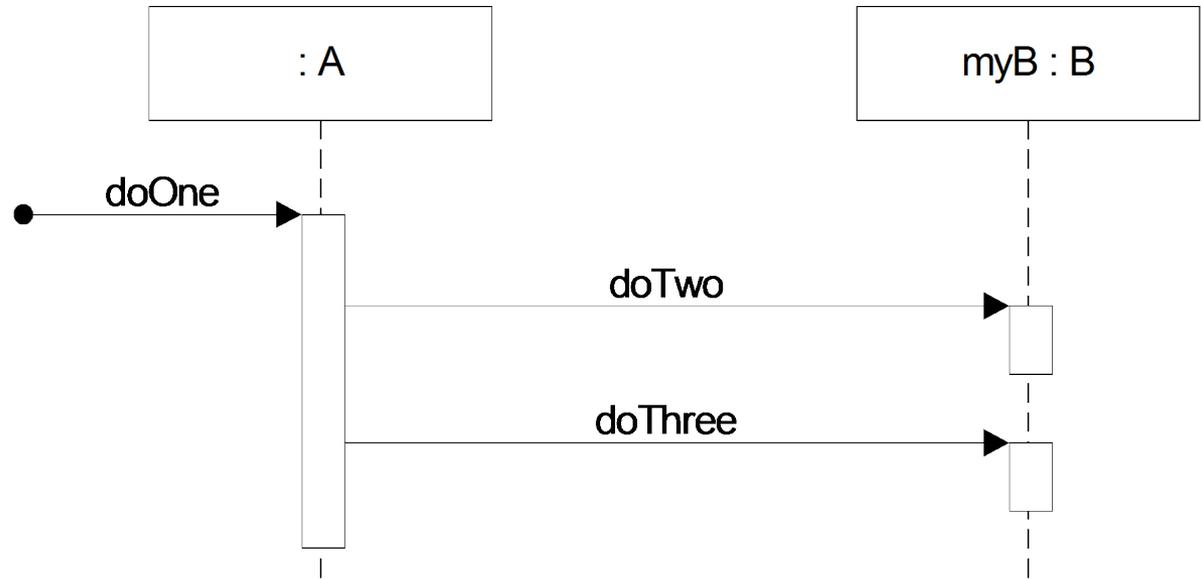
简介

- UML使用交互图(interaction diagram)来描述对象间消息的交互，用于动态对象建模。
- 交互图有两种类型：
 - 顺序图(sequence diagram)
 - 通信图(communication diagram)

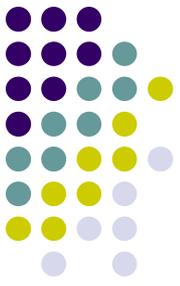
顺序图的例如



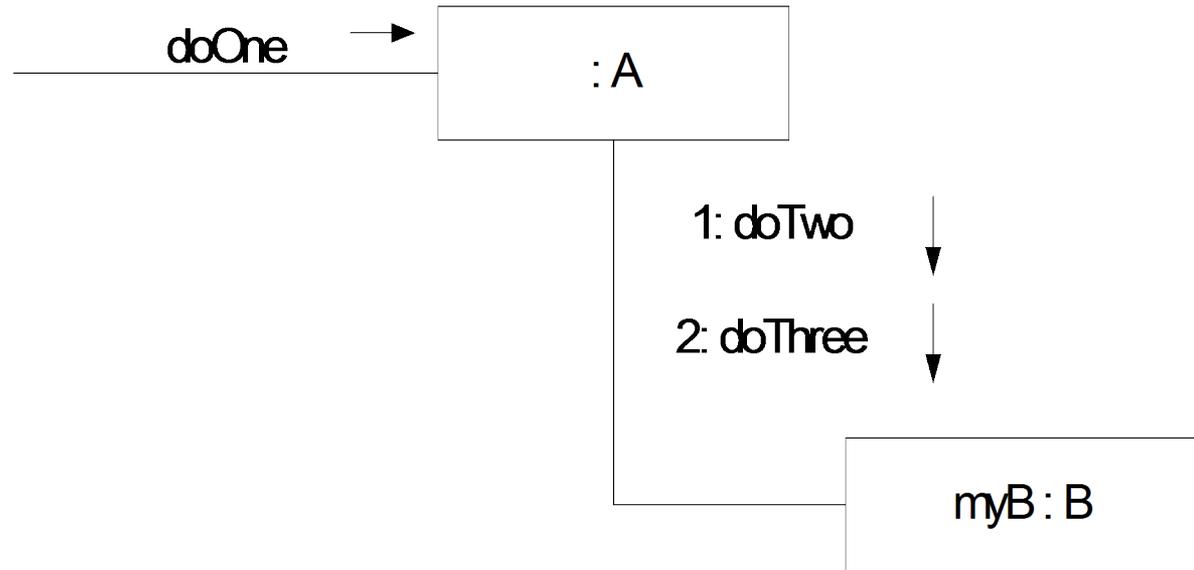
```
public class A{  
    private B myB = new B();  
    public void doOne(){  
        myB.doTwo();  
        myB.doThree();  
    }  
}
```



通信图的例如



```
public class A{  
    private B myB = new B();  
    public void doOne(){  
        myB.doTwo();  
        myB.doThree();  
    }  
}
```





顺序图和通讯图的优点和缺点

- 顺序图

- 优点：能够清楚地表示详细的顺序和时间排序，有丰富的表示法
- 缺点：强制在右侧增加对象，消耗水平空间

- 通信图

- 优点：有效利用空间
- 缺点：不易查阅消息的顺序，表示法不够丰富

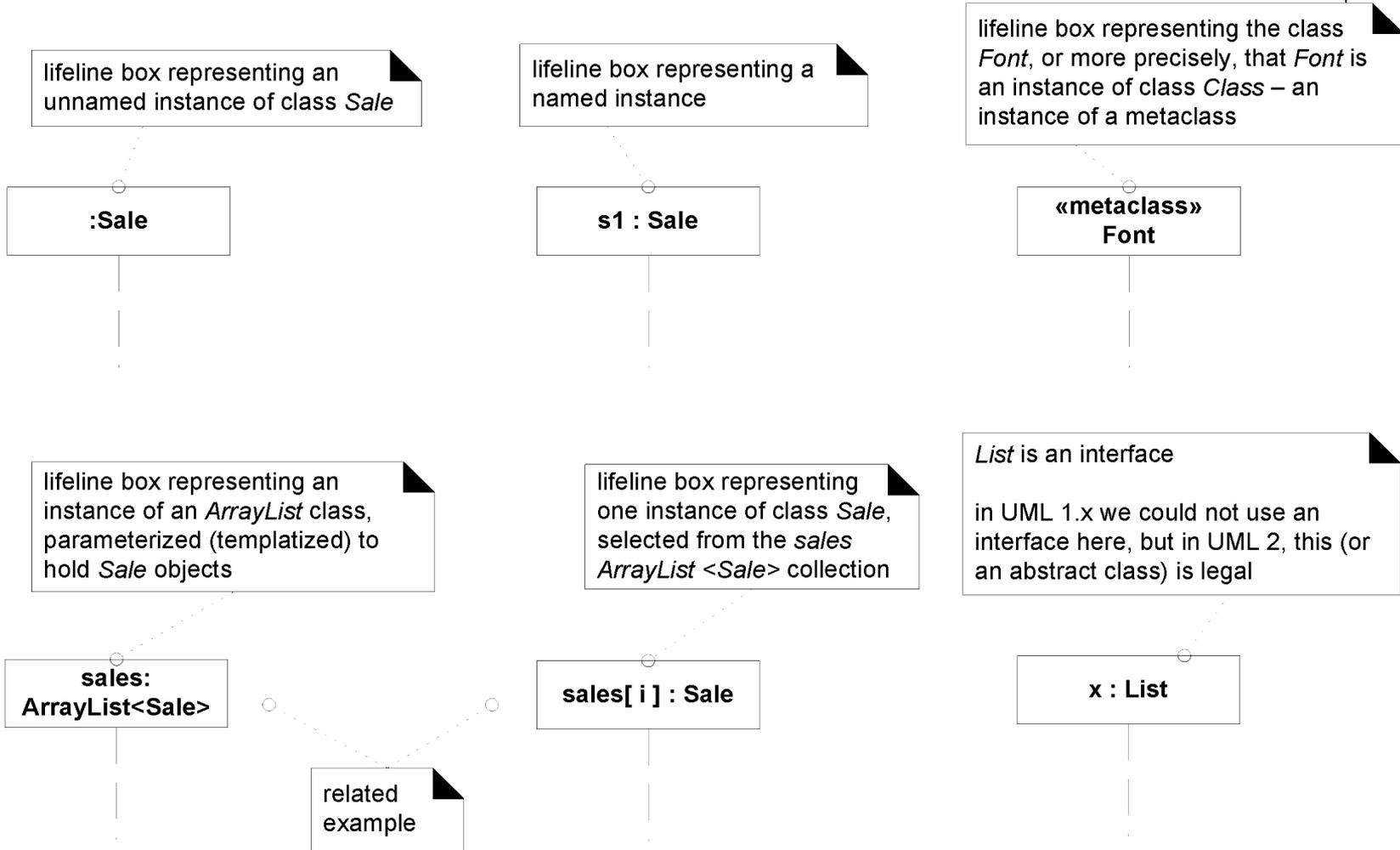


交互图表示法的公共元素

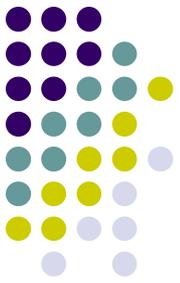
- 对象及单实例对象
- 消息



使用生命线框图表示参与者



单实例类对象





消息表达式

- 交互图展示了对象之间的消息；UML对于这些消息表达式具有标准语法：

`return = message(parameter : parameterType,...):returnType`

- 例

`initialize(code)`

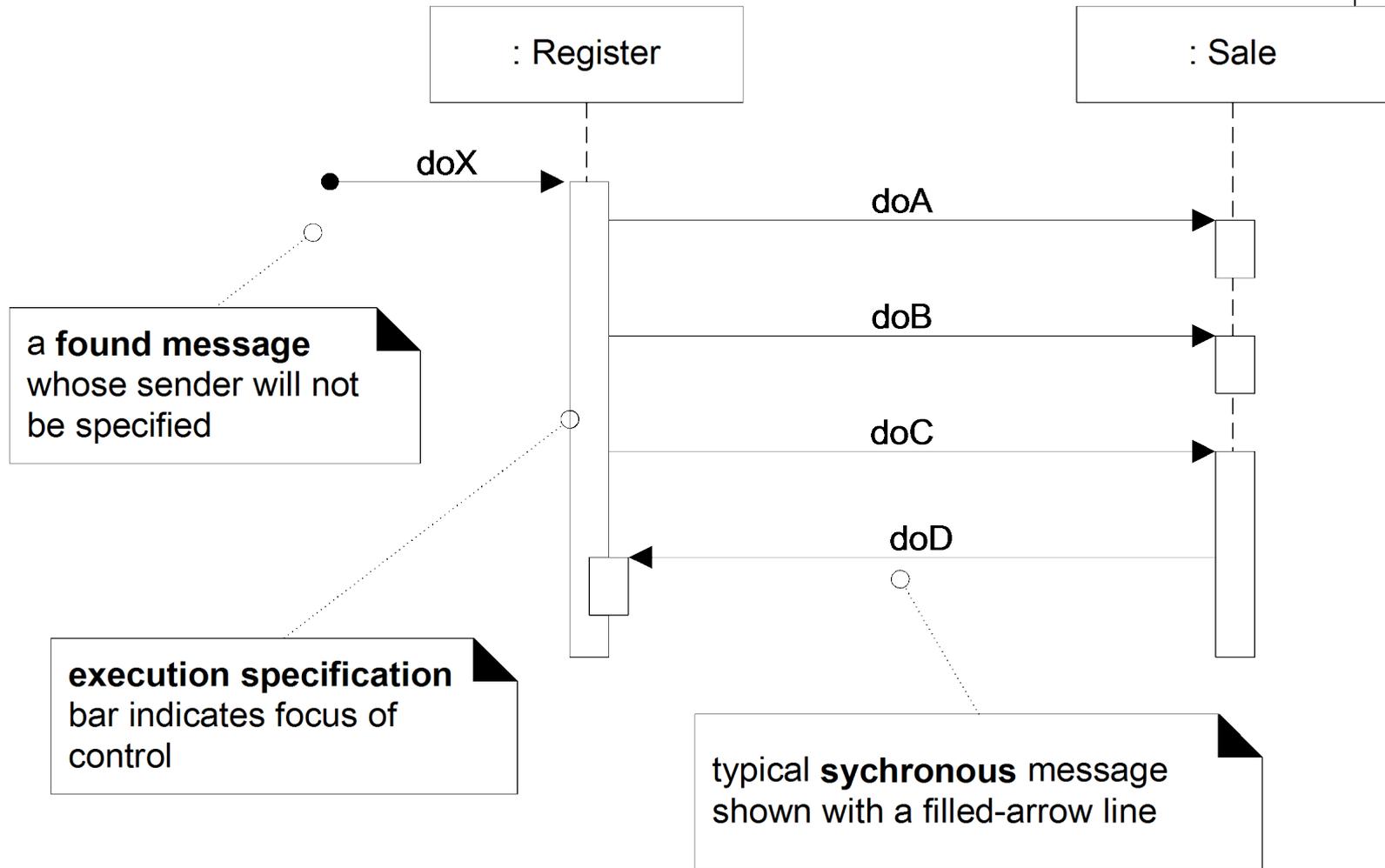
`initialize`

`d = getProductDesc(id)`

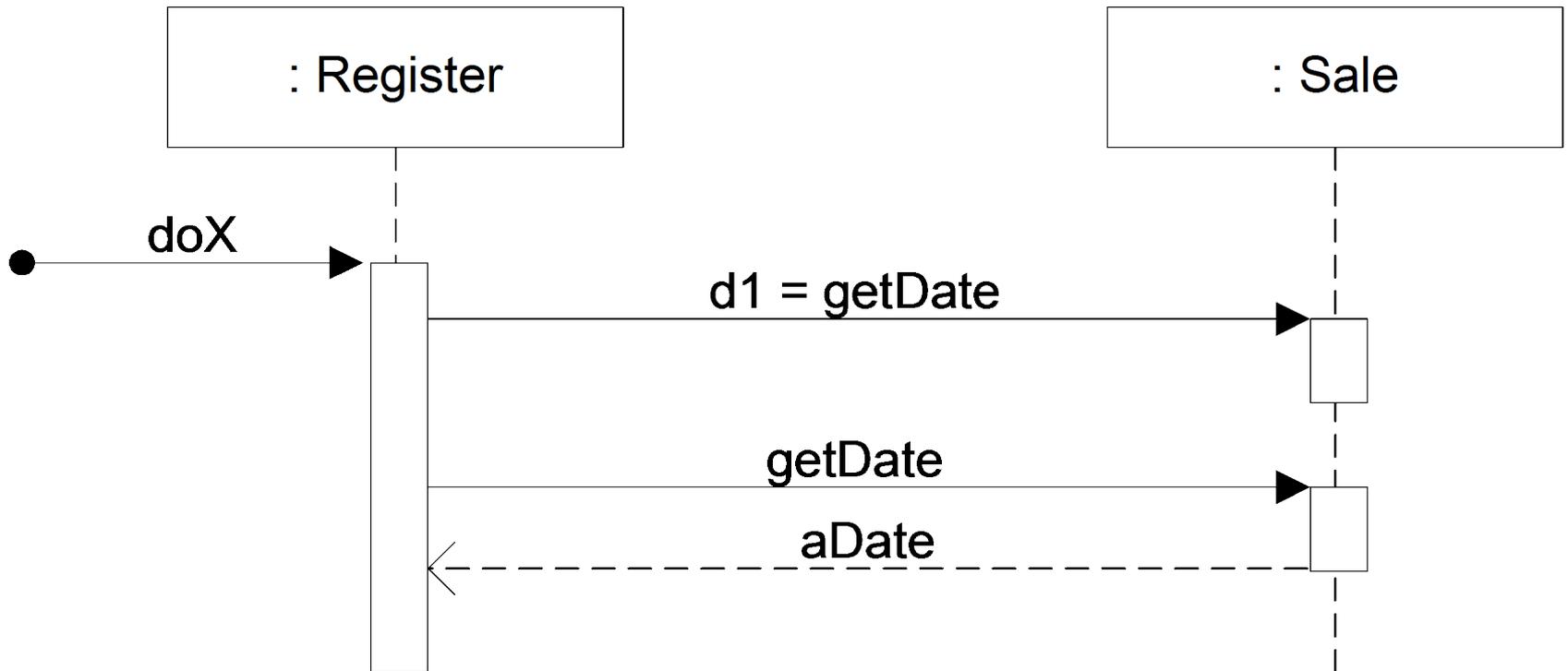
`d = getProductDesc(id : ItemID)`

`d = getProductDesc(id : ItemID) : ProductDescription`

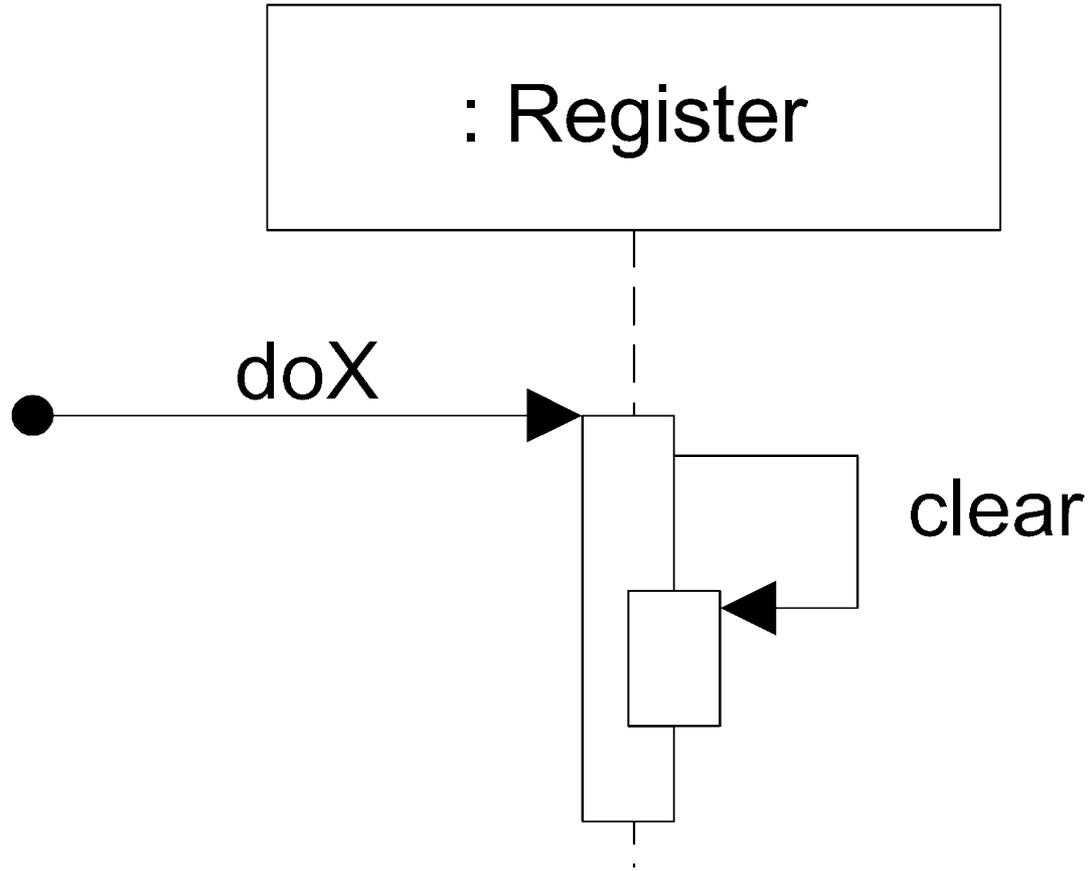
顺序图的根本表示法



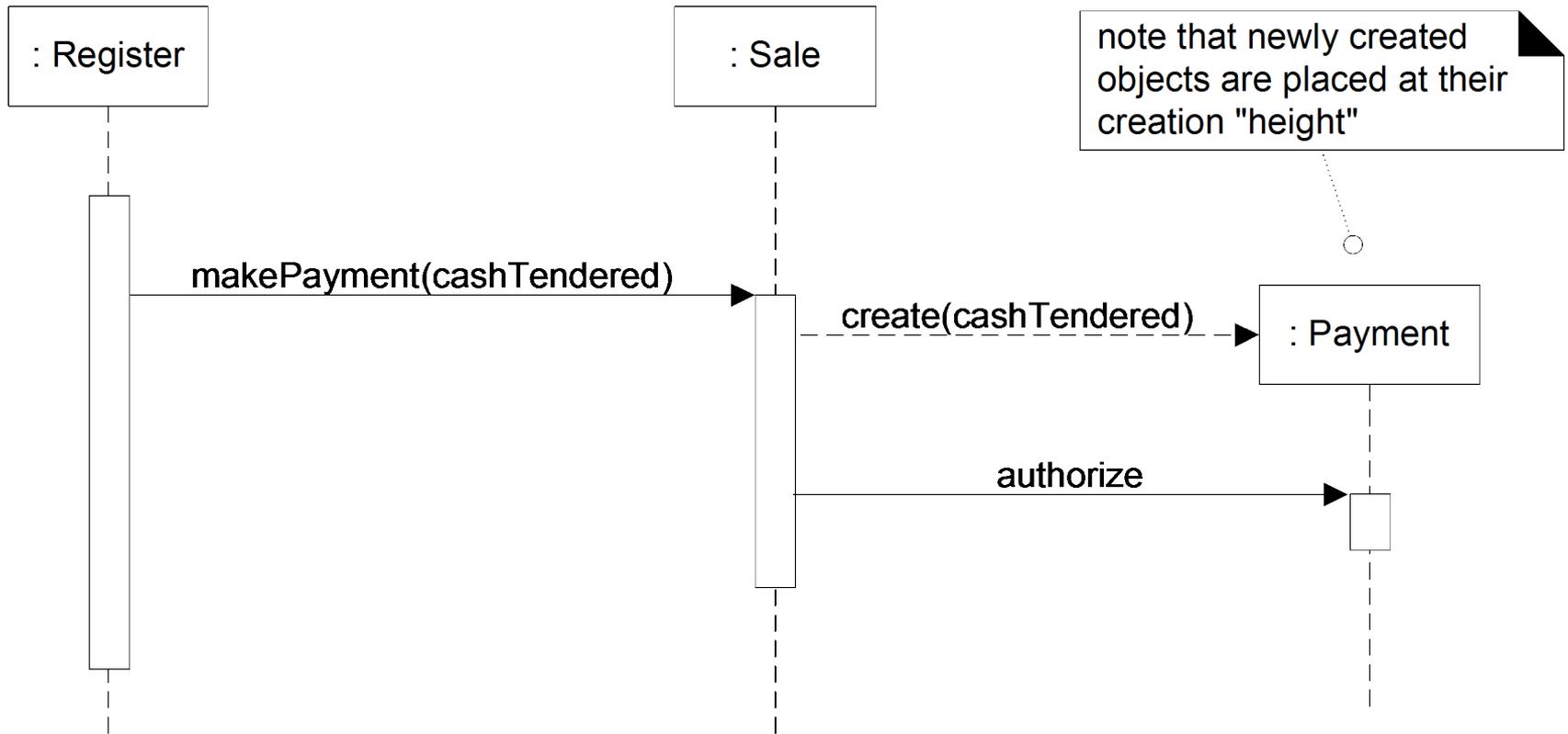
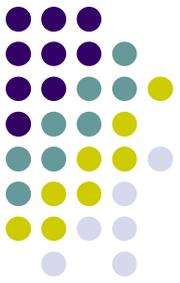
表示应答或返回



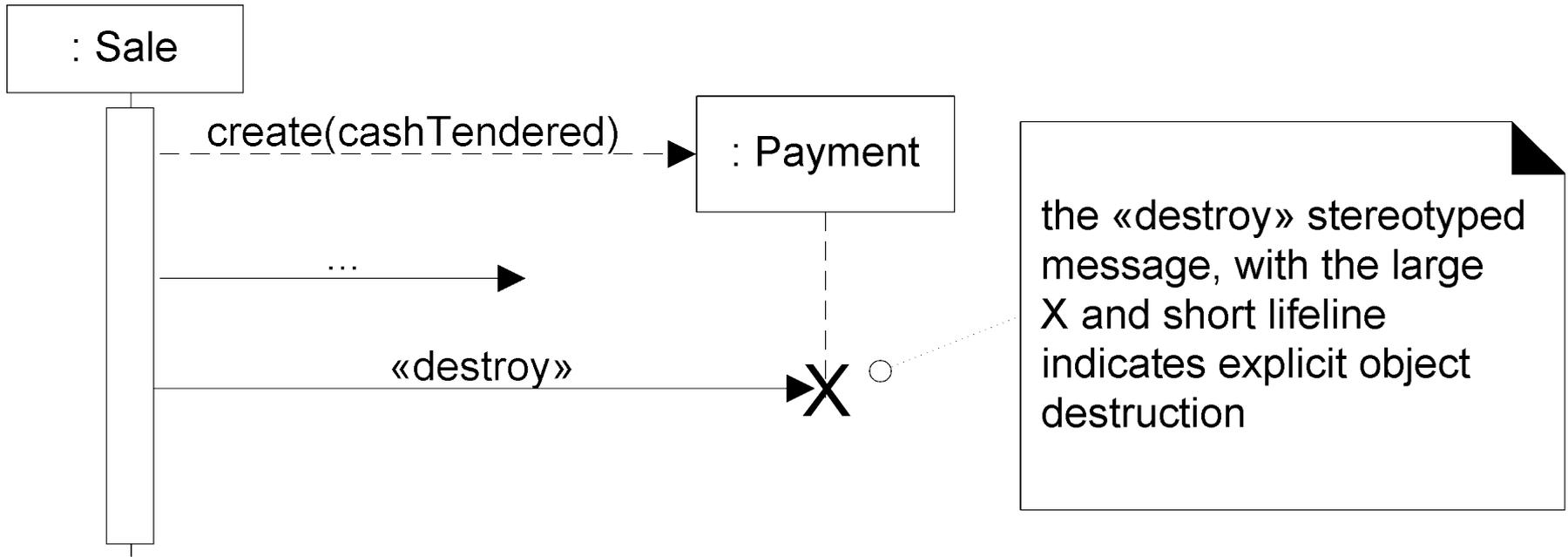
发送给自身的消息



创立实例



销毁实例





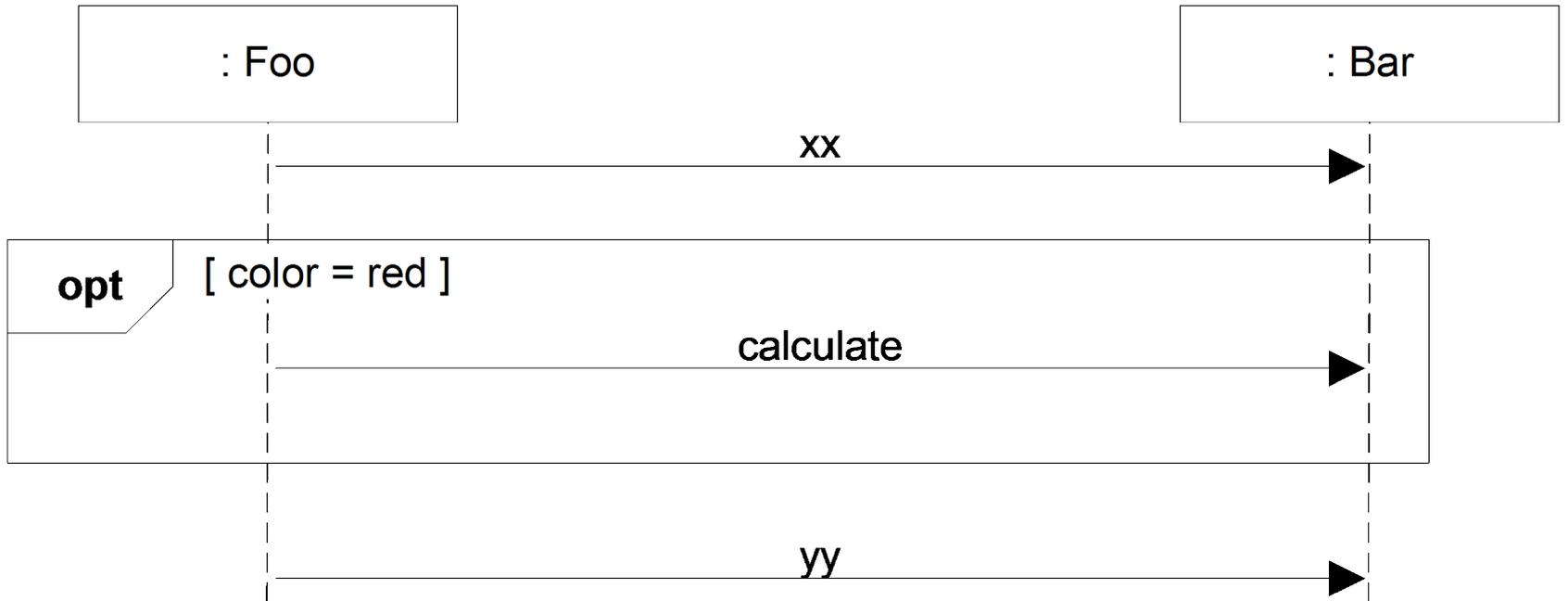
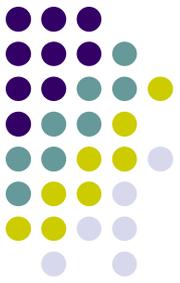
UML中的图框

- 为了在顺序图中表示更为复杂的控制流程，UML2.0中引入了图框的概念
- 图框可用来表示分支和循环等复杂的程序结构

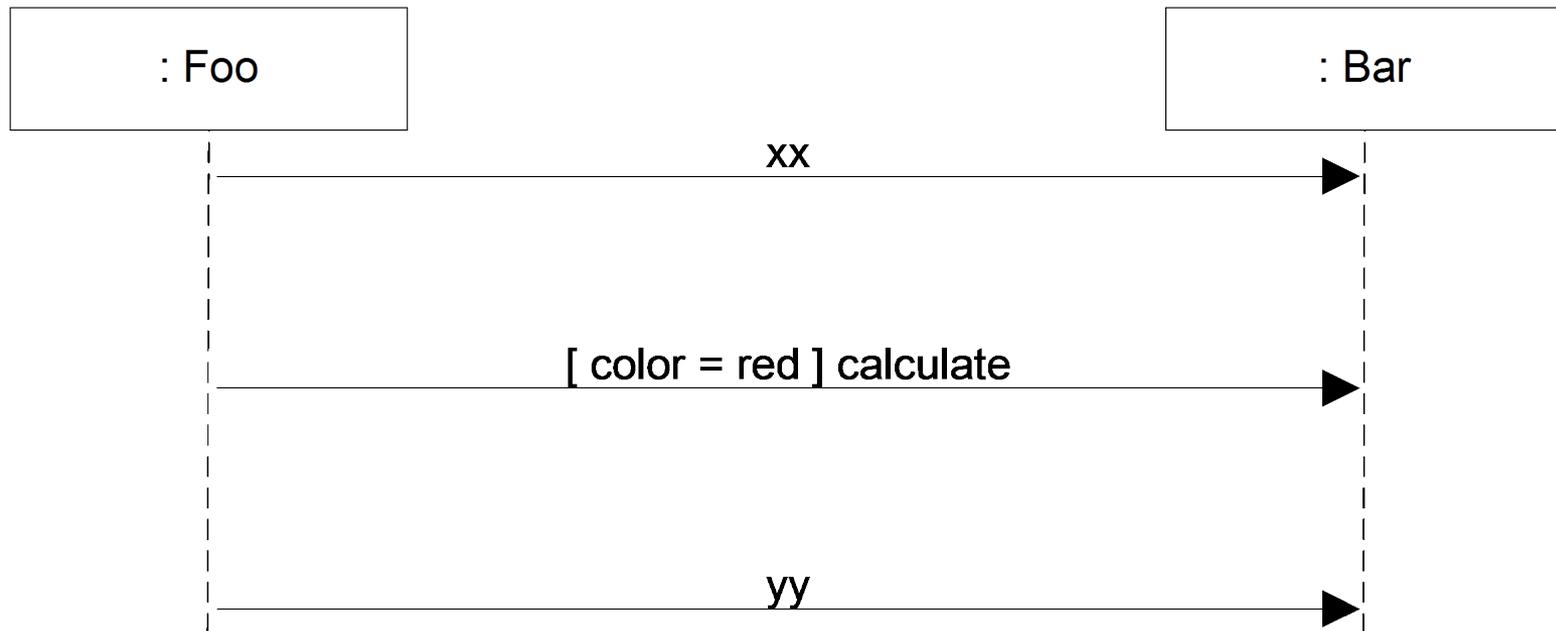
一个图框的例如（循环）



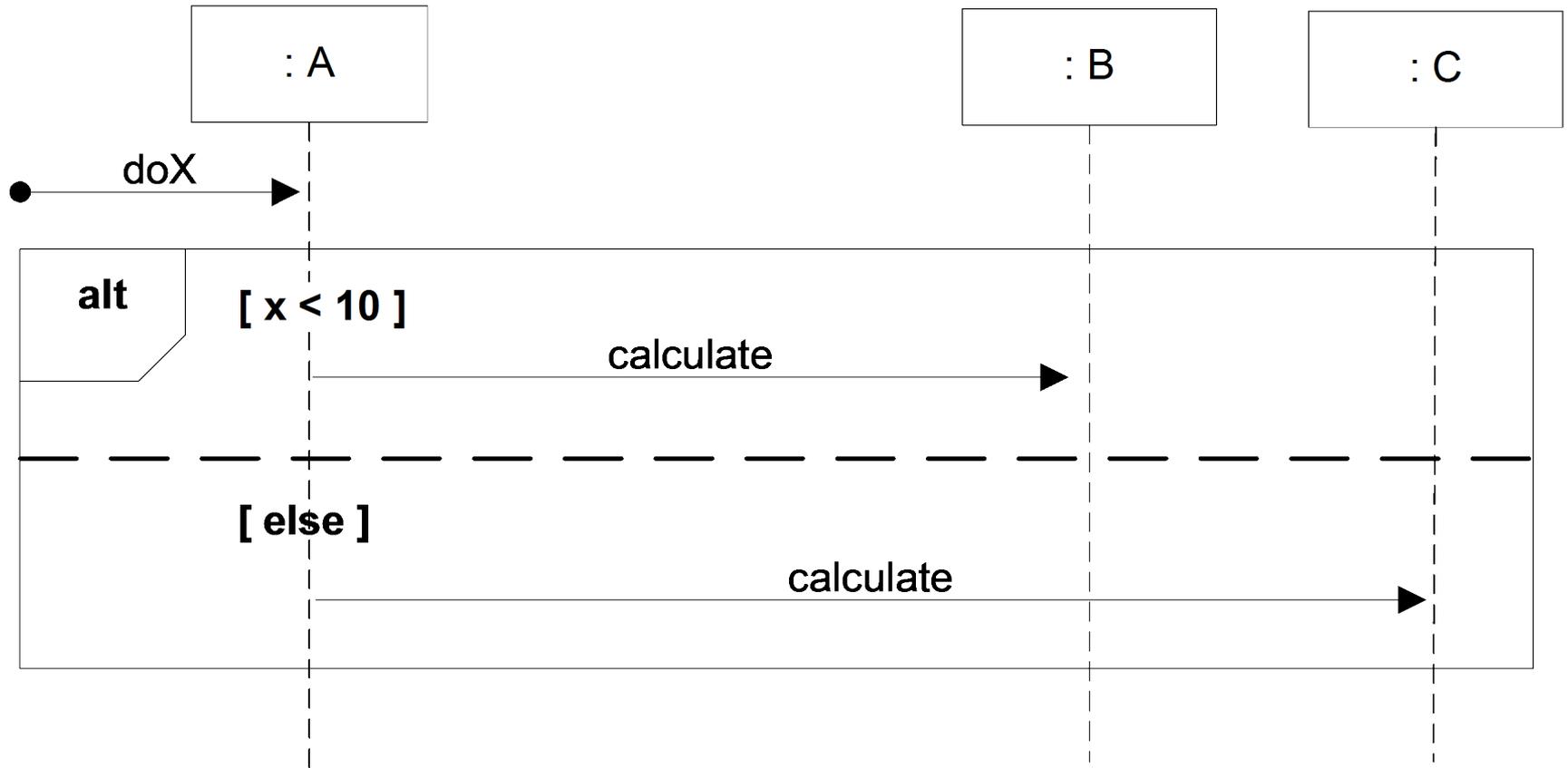
有条件消息



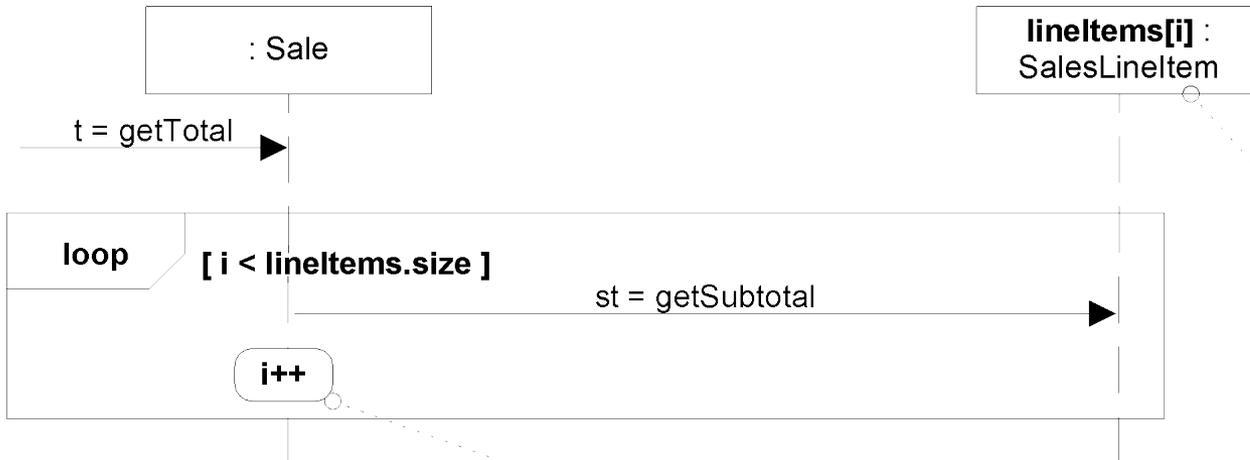
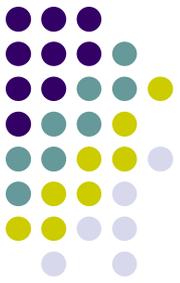
有条件消息(UML1.X)



互斥的有条件消息



对集合的迭代



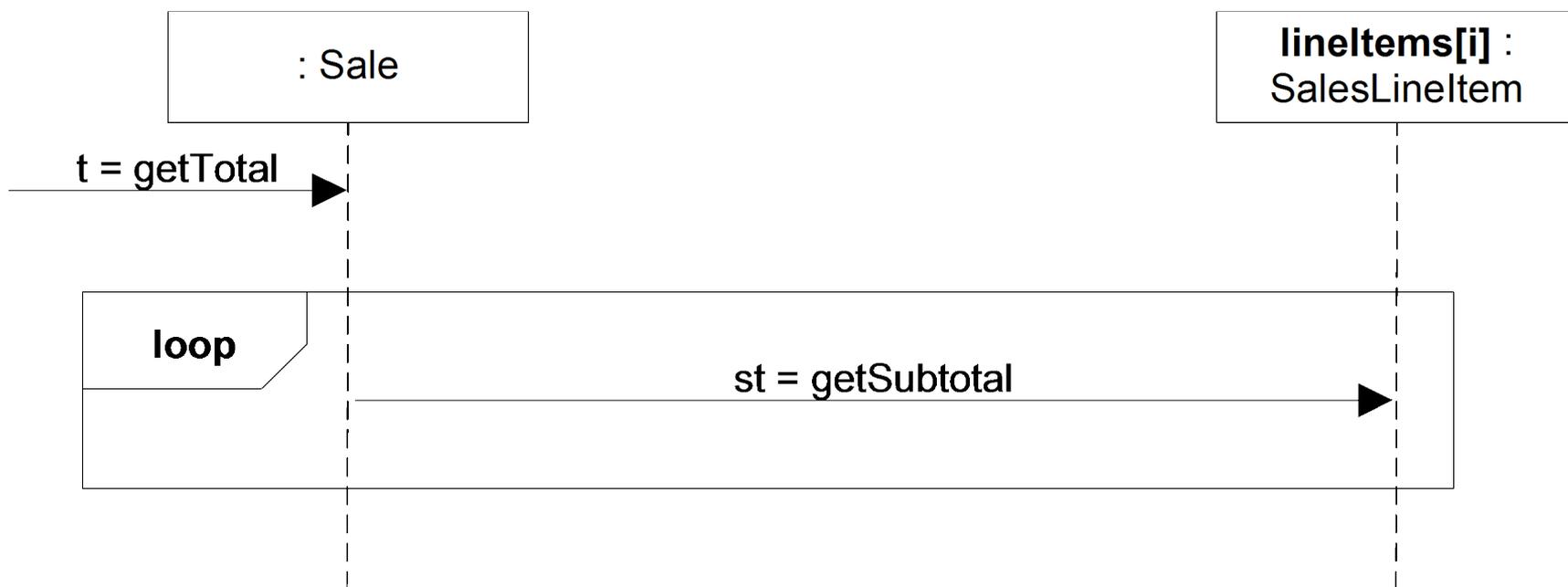
This lifeline box represents one instance from a collection of many *SalesLineItem* objects.

lineItems[i] is the expression to select one element from the collection of many *SalesLineItems*; the "i" value refers to the same "i" in the guard in the LOOP frame

an **action box** may contain arbitrary language statements (in this case, incrementing 'i')

it is placed over the lifeline to which it applies

对集合的迭代(简化版)



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