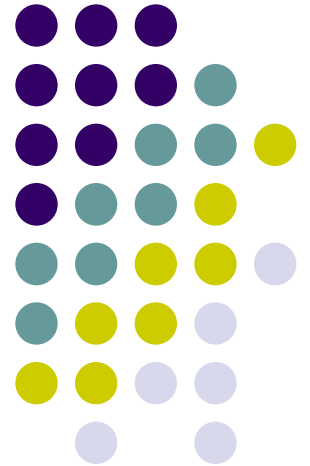
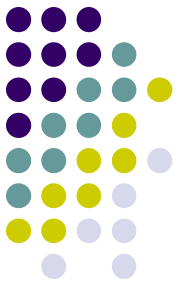


# Chapter 15

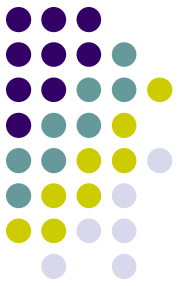
## UML交互图





# 目标

- 学习UML交互图(顺序图和通信图)



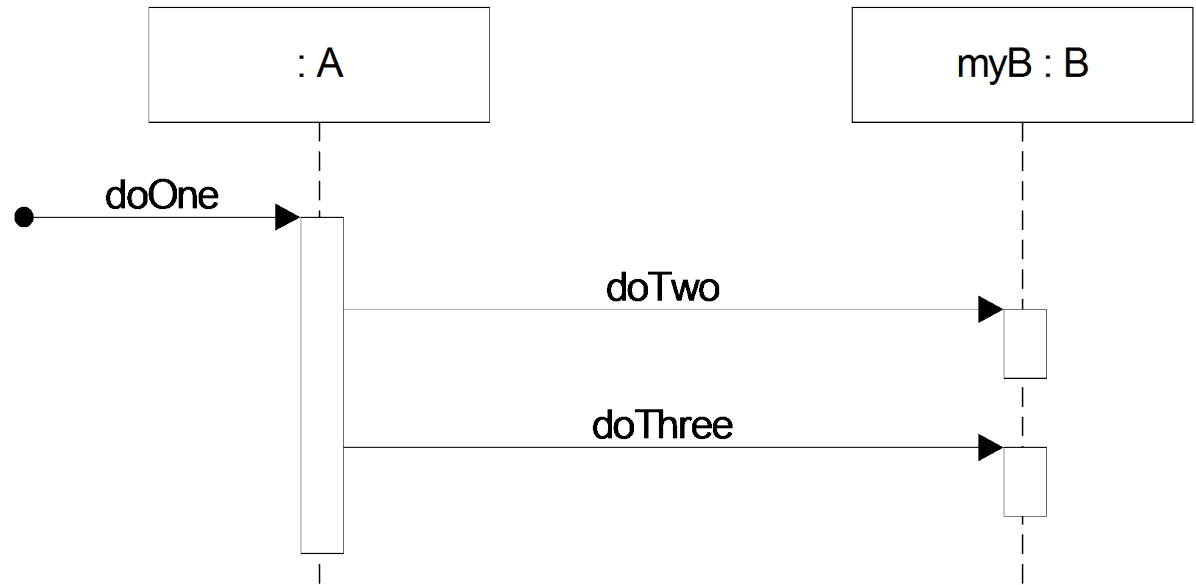
# 简介

- 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)

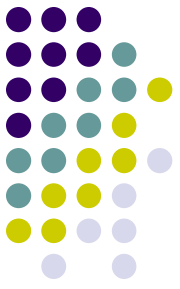
# 顺序图的例如



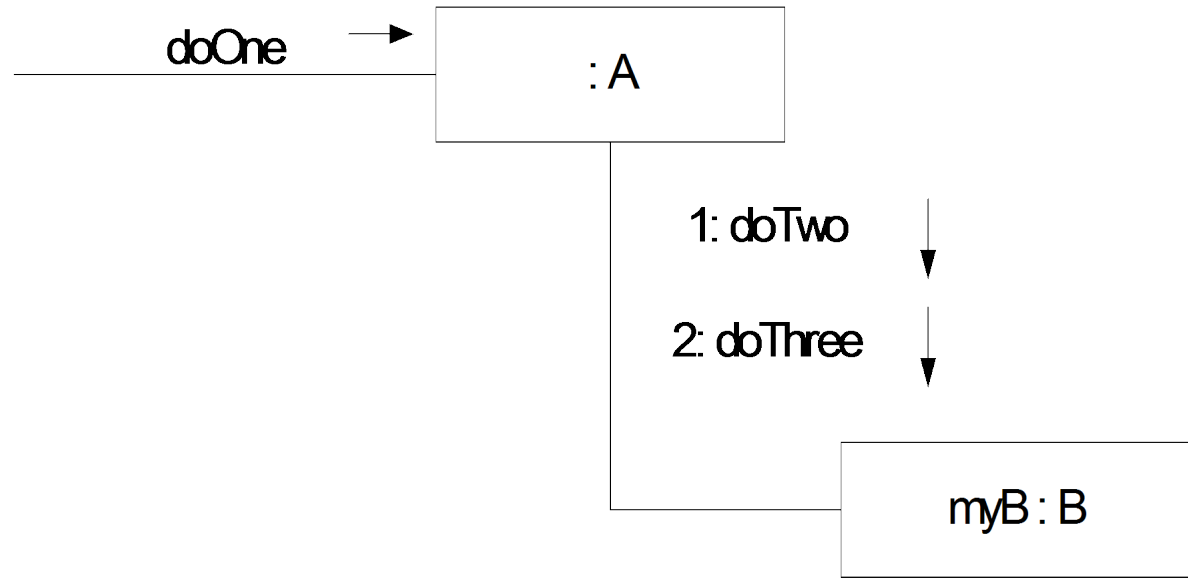
```
public class A{  
    private B myB = new B();  
    public void doOne(){  
        myB.doTwo();  
        myB.doThree();  
    }  
}
```



# 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

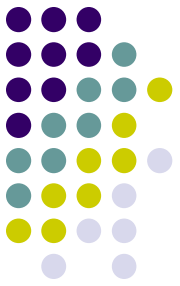
- 通信图

- 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

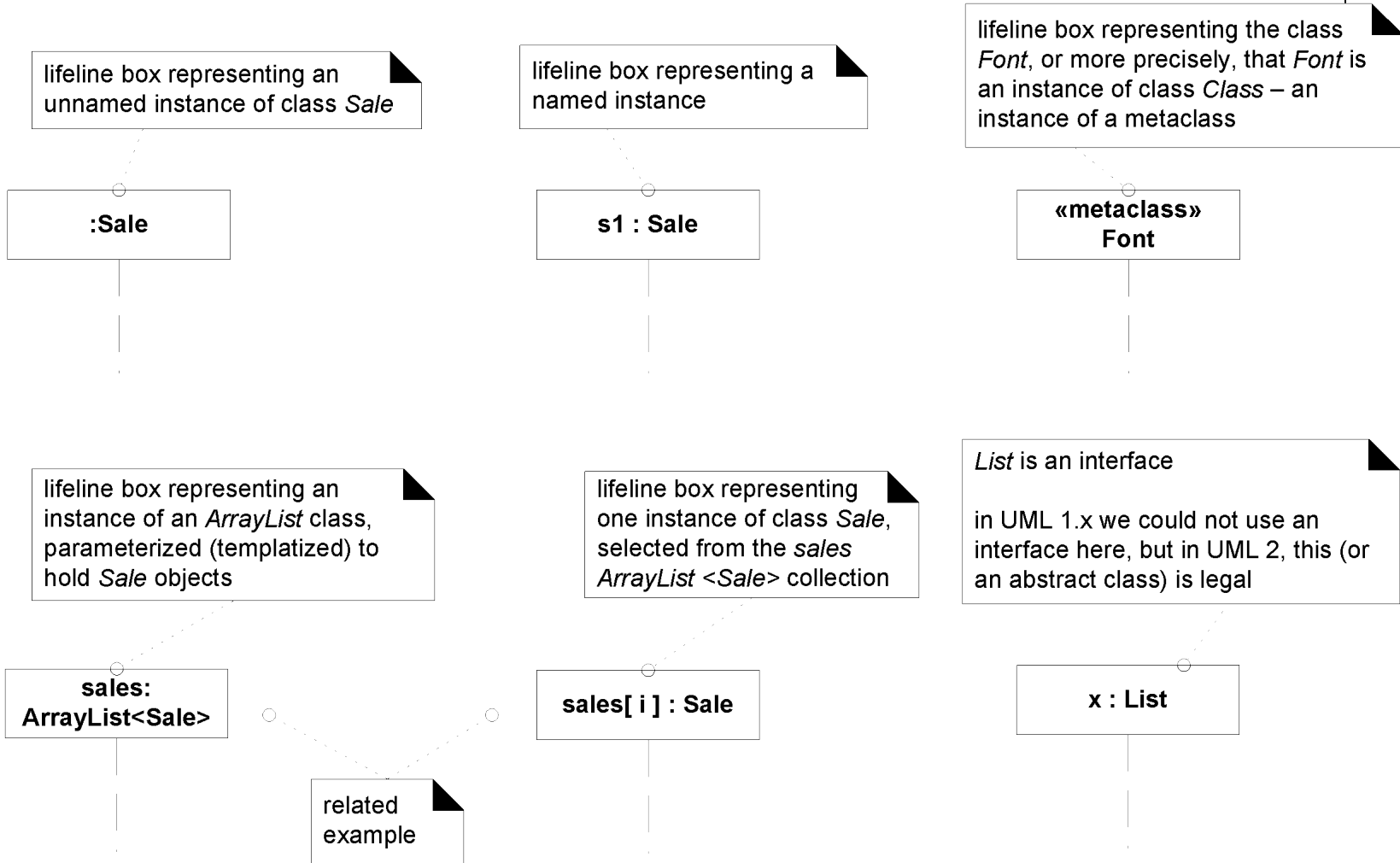


# 交互图表示法的公共元素

- 对象及单实例对象
- 消息

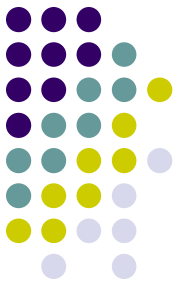


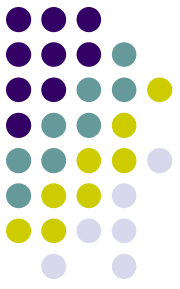
# 使用生命线框图表示参与者





# 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)`

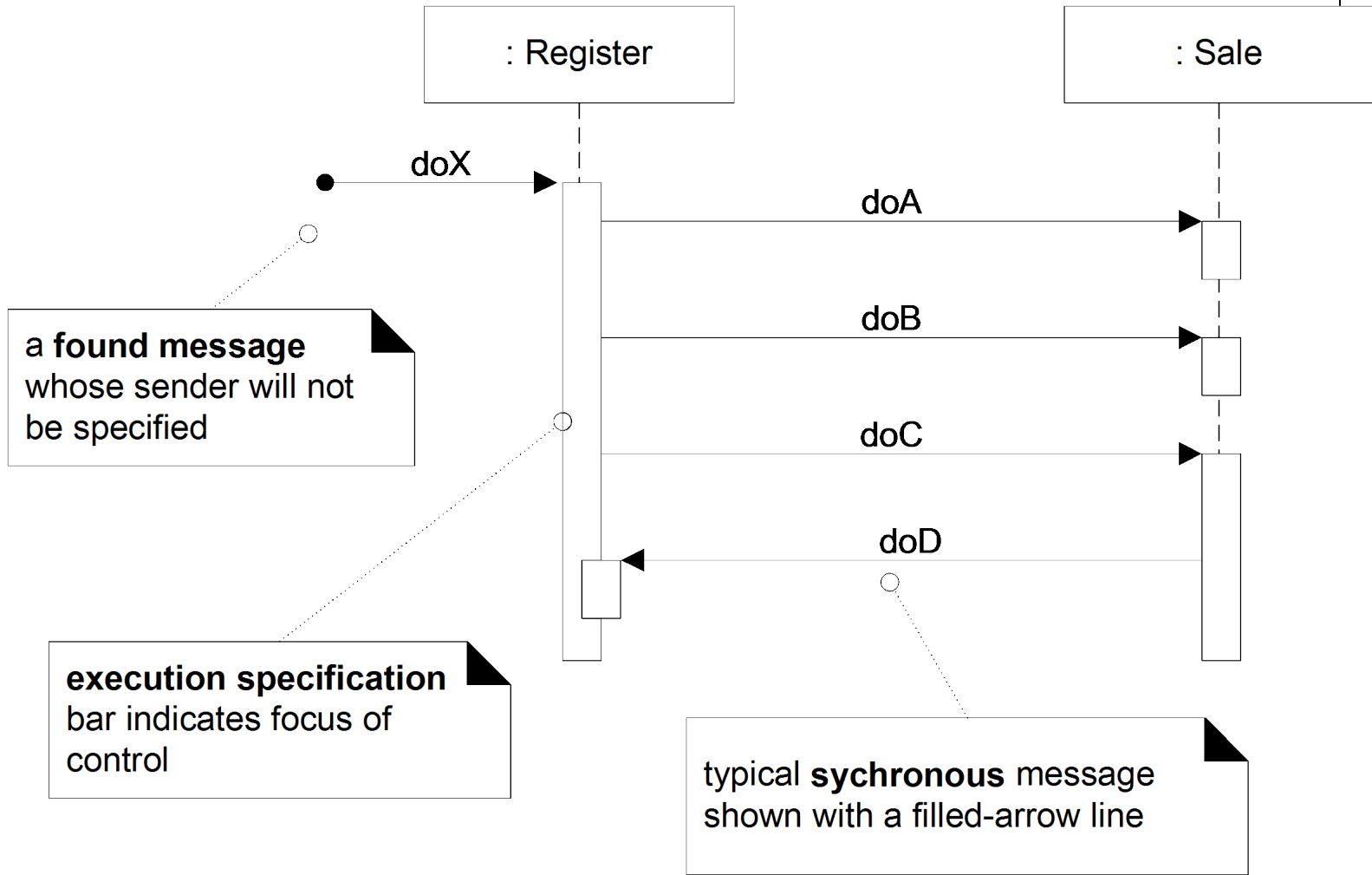
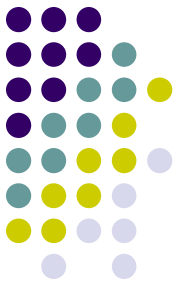
`initialize`

`d = getProductDesc(id)`

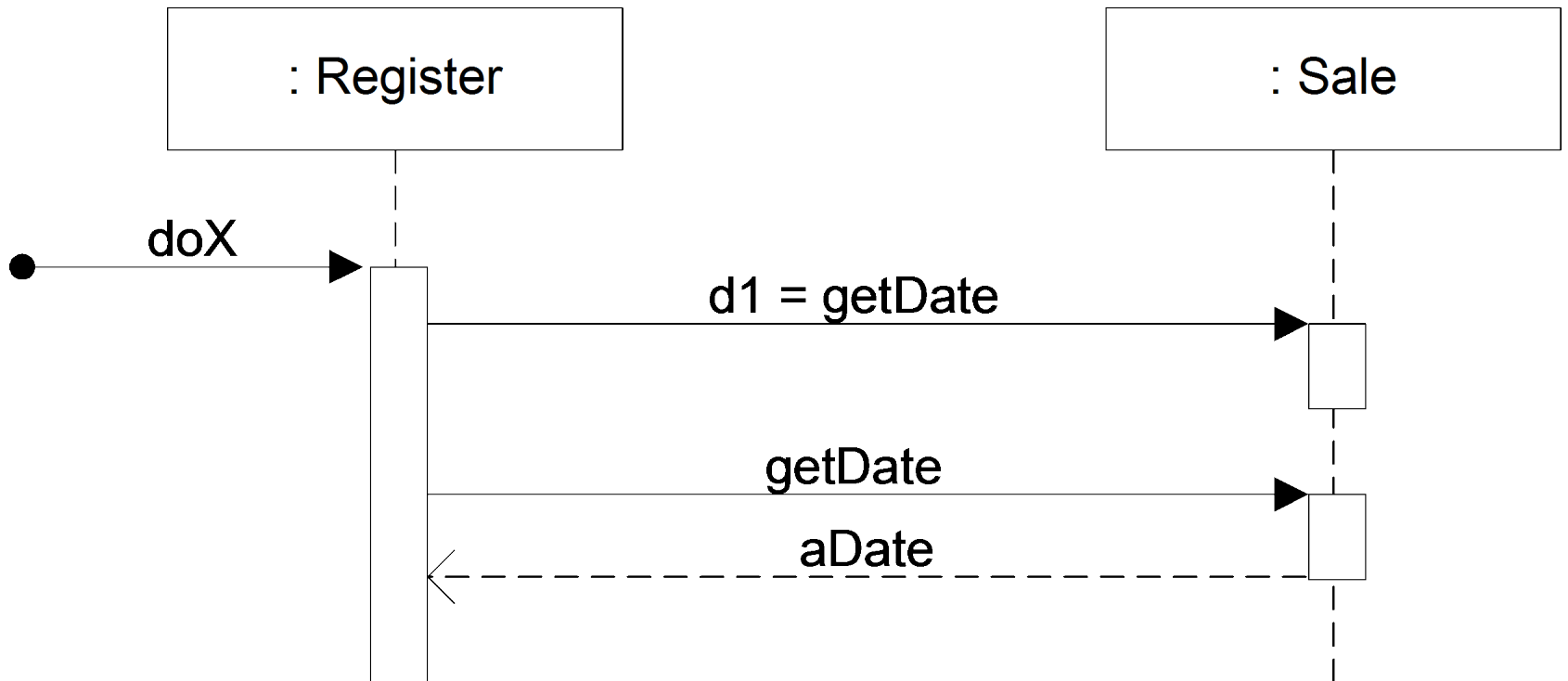
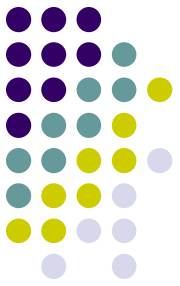
`d = getProductDesc(id : ItemID)`

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

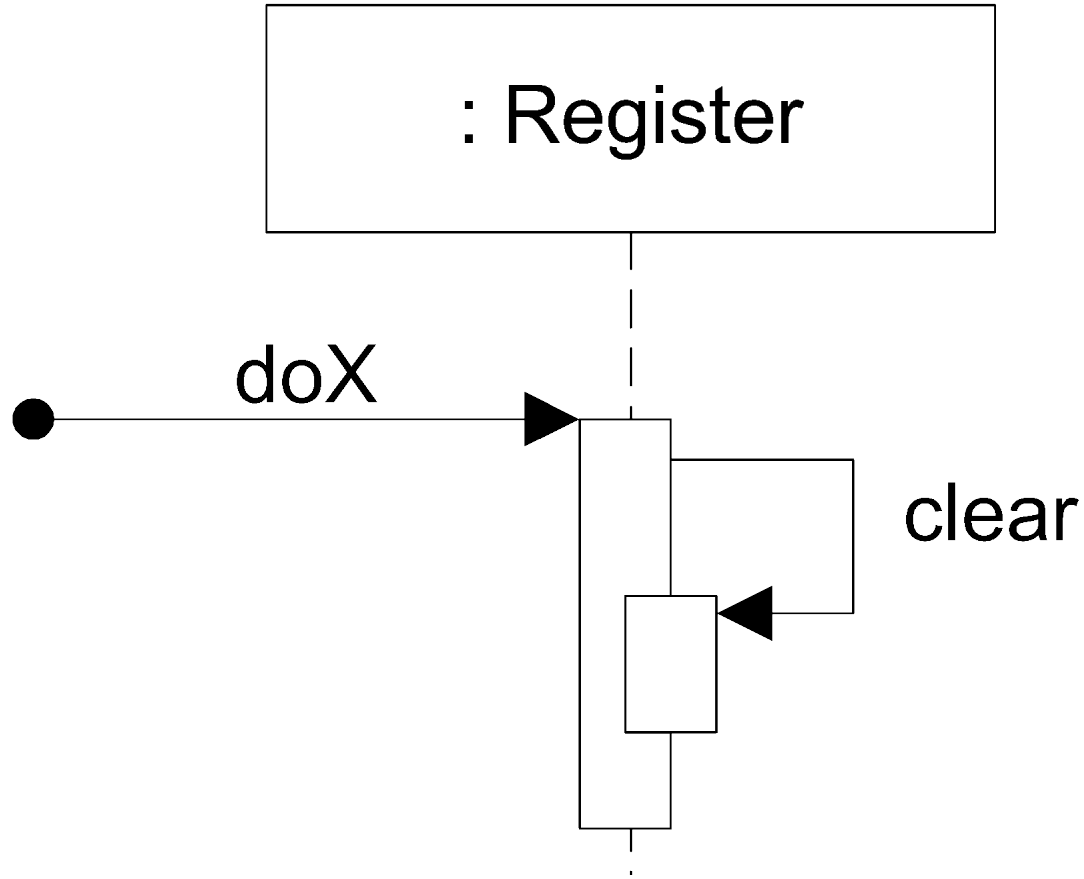
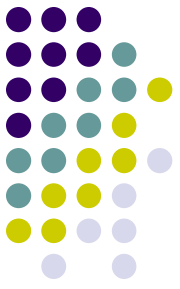
# 顺序图的根本表示法



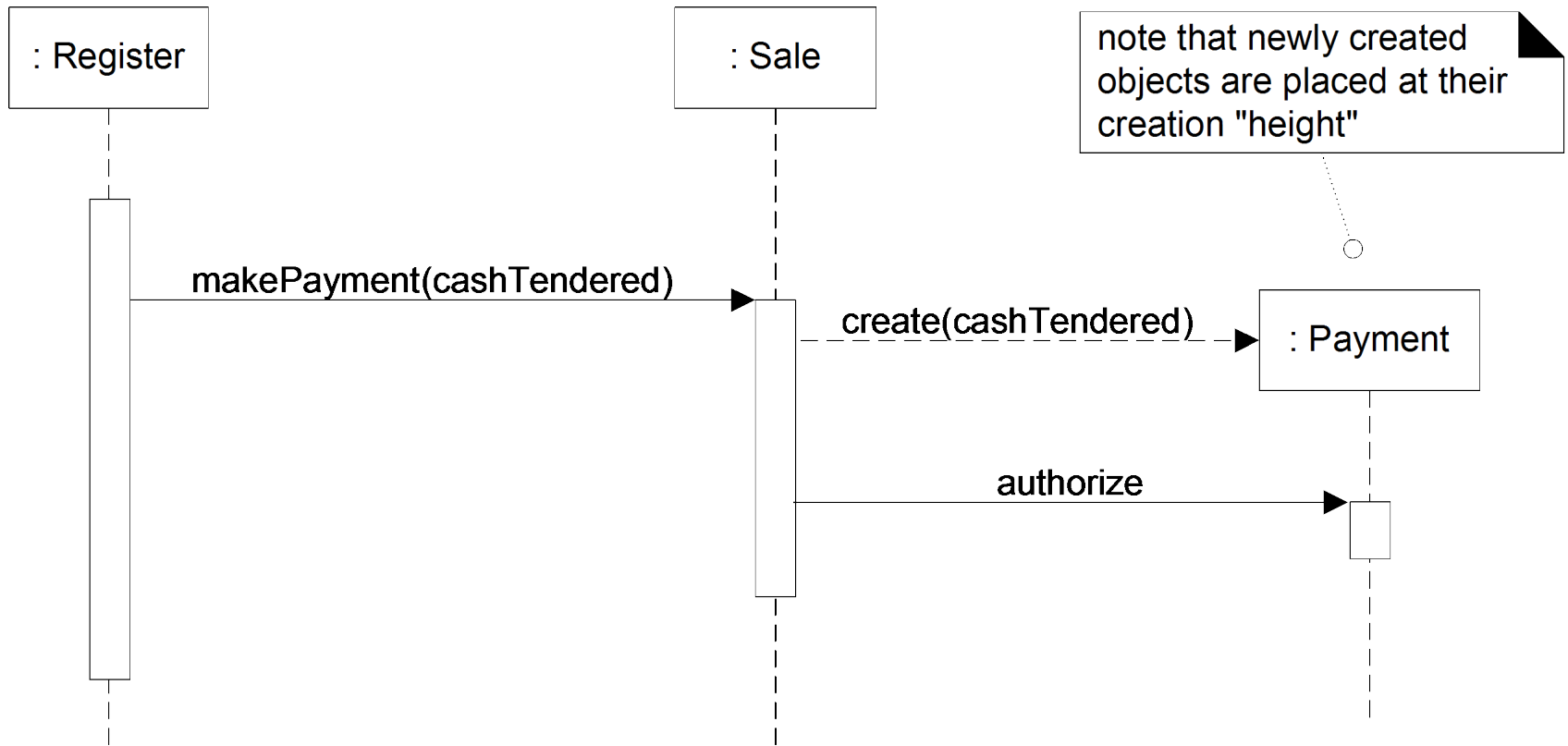
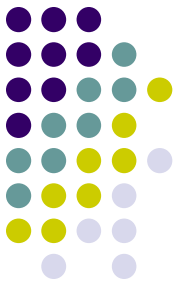
# 表示应答或返回



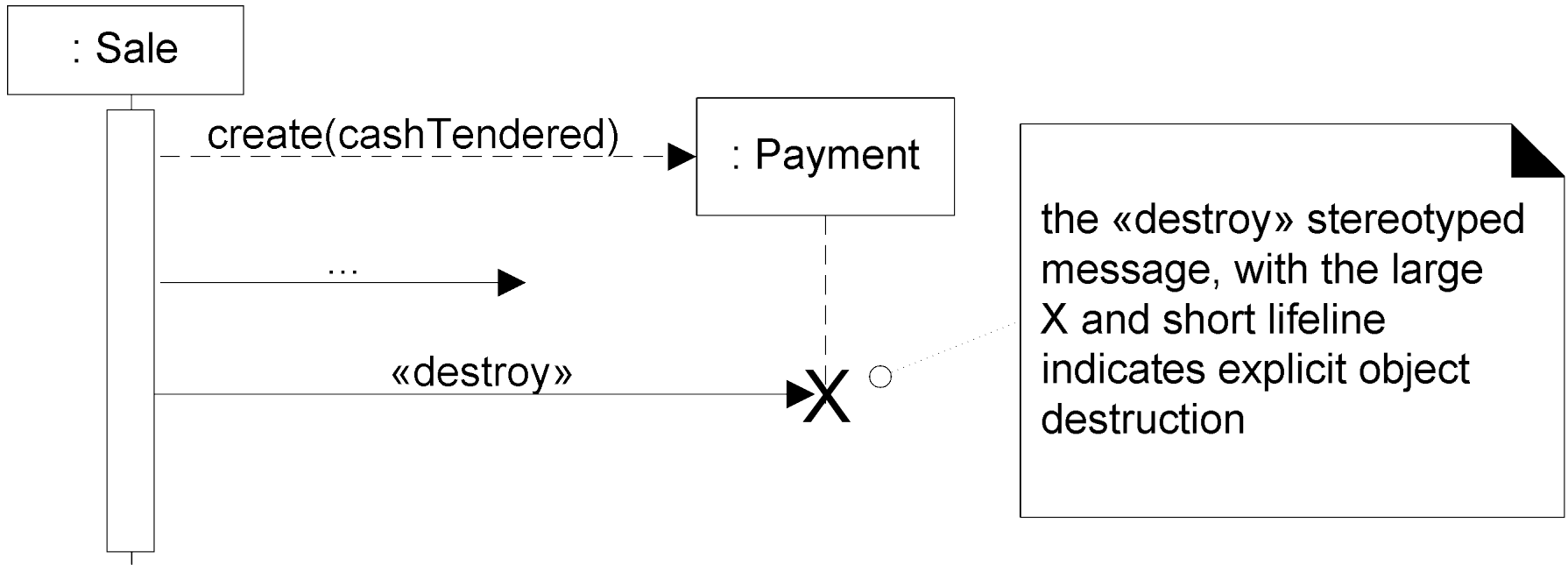
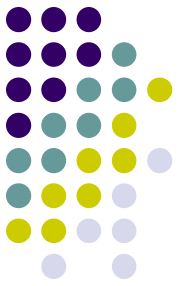
# 发送给自身的消息

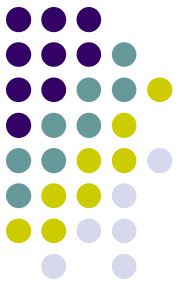


# 创立实例



# 销毁实例



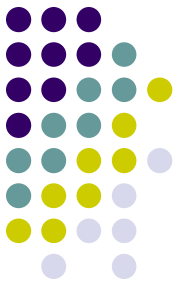


# UML中的图框

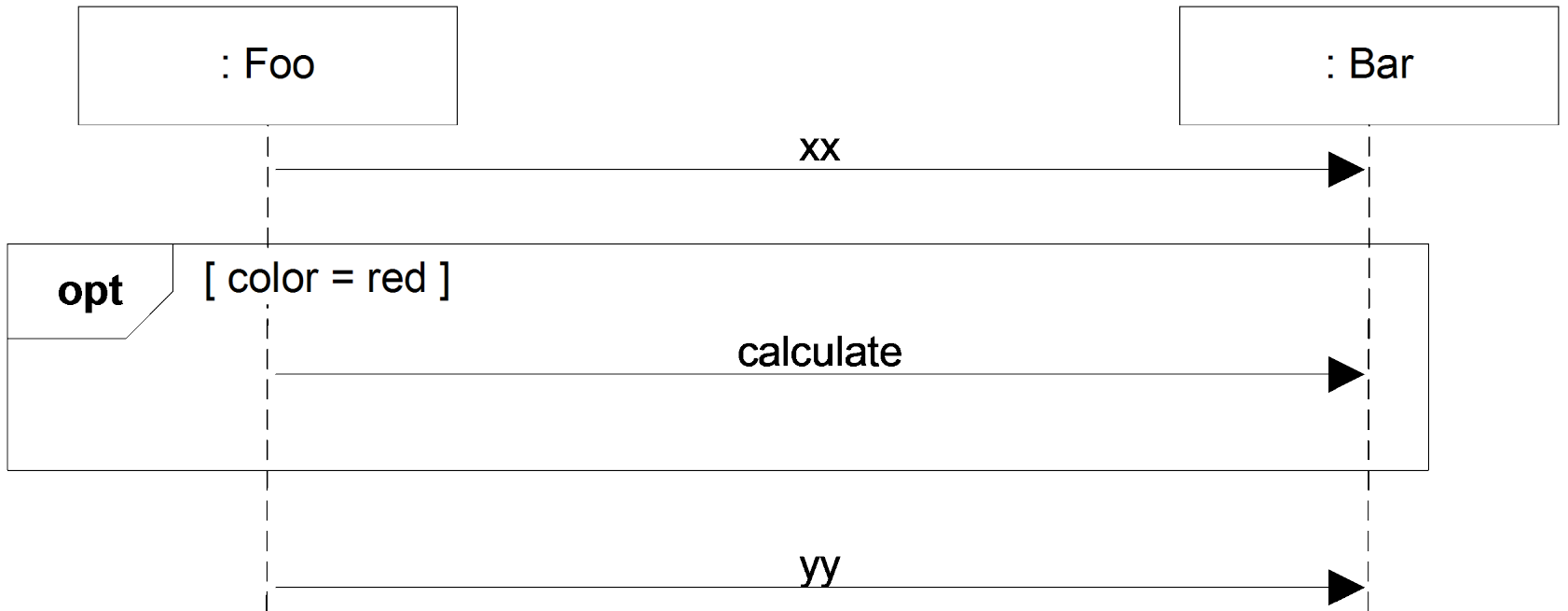
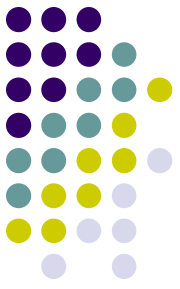
- 为了在顺序图中表示更为复杂的控制流程，UML2.0中引入了图框的概念
- 图框可用来表示分支和循环等复杂的程序结构



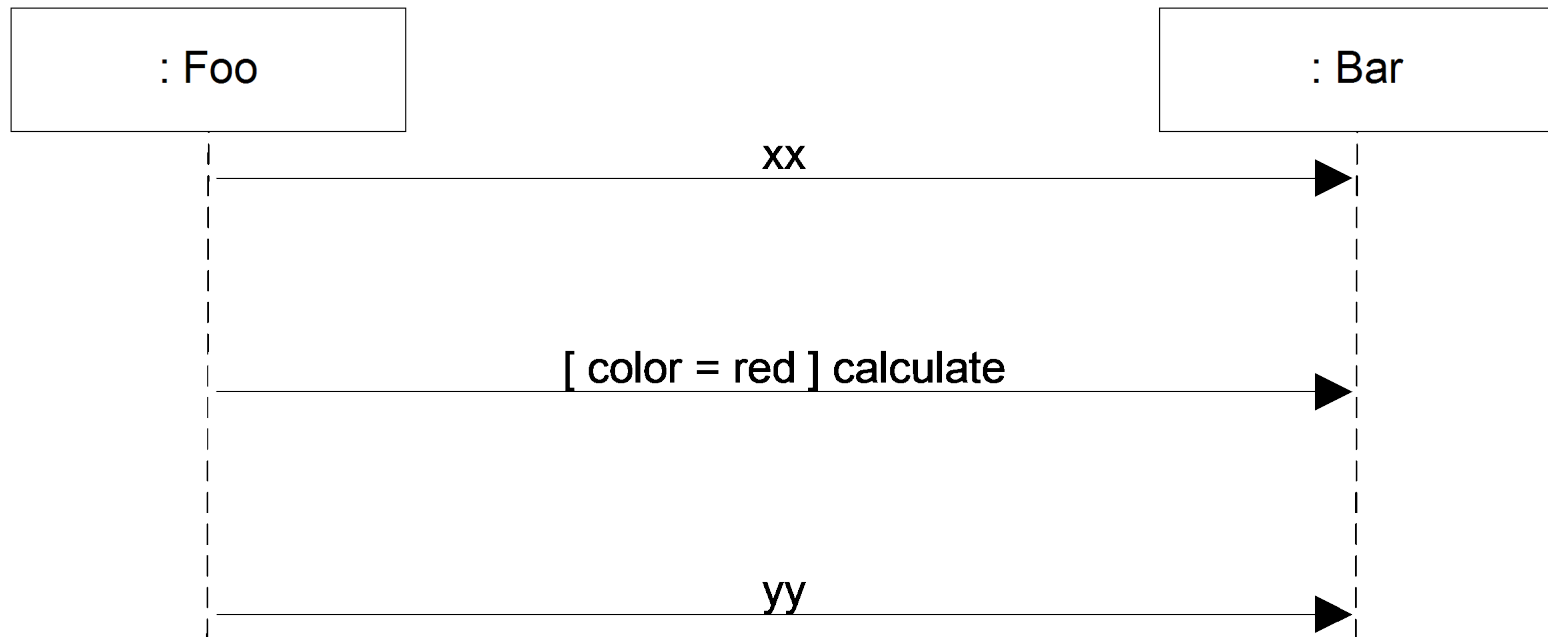
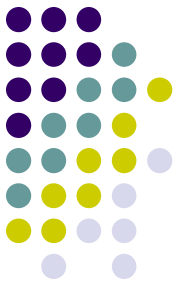
# 一个图框的例如（循环）



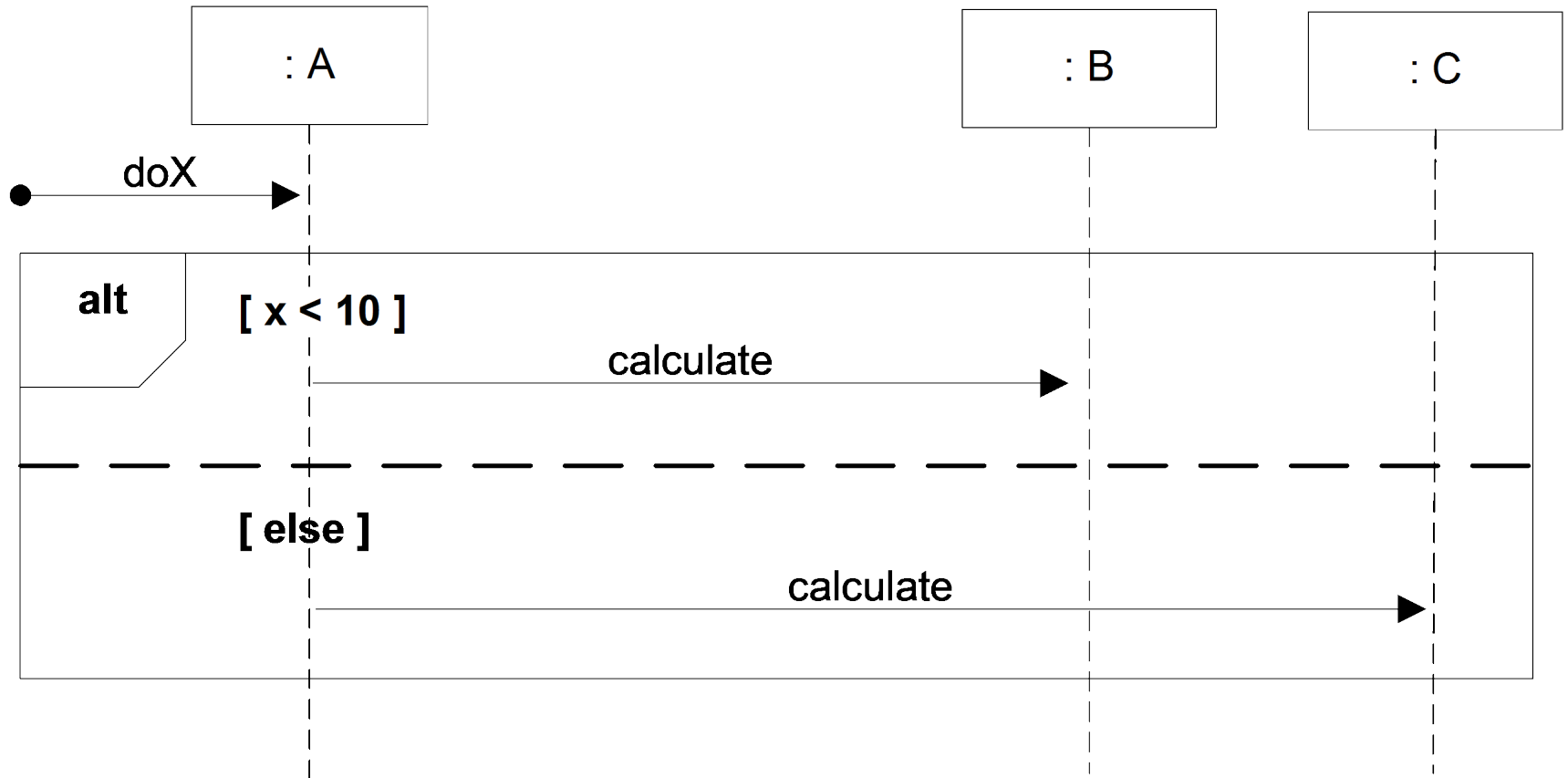
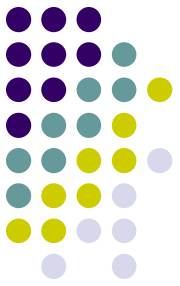
# 有条件消息



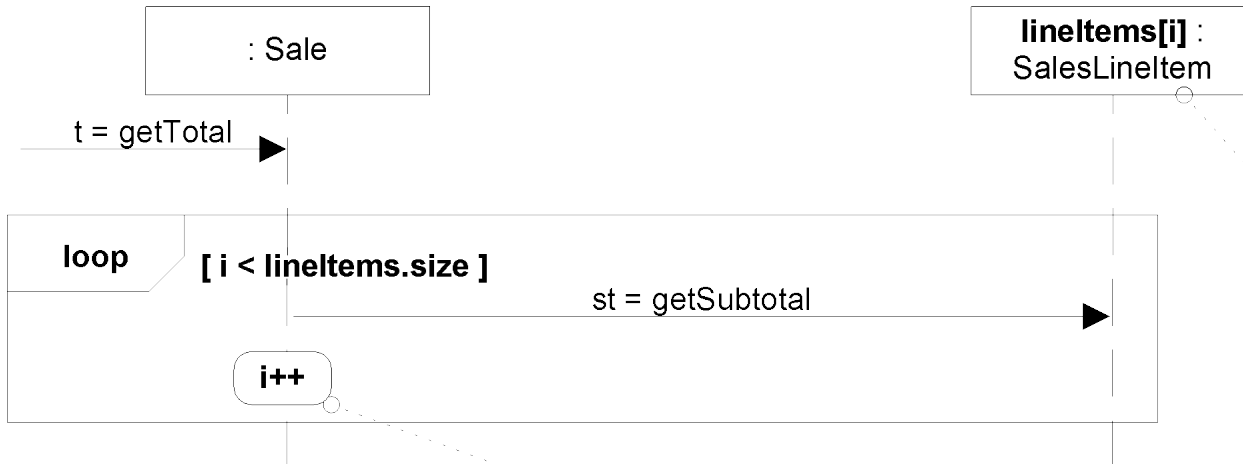
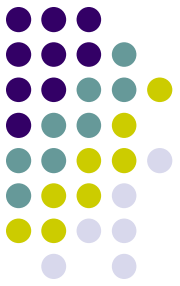
# 有条件消息(UML1.X)



# 互斥的有条件消息



# 对集合的迭代



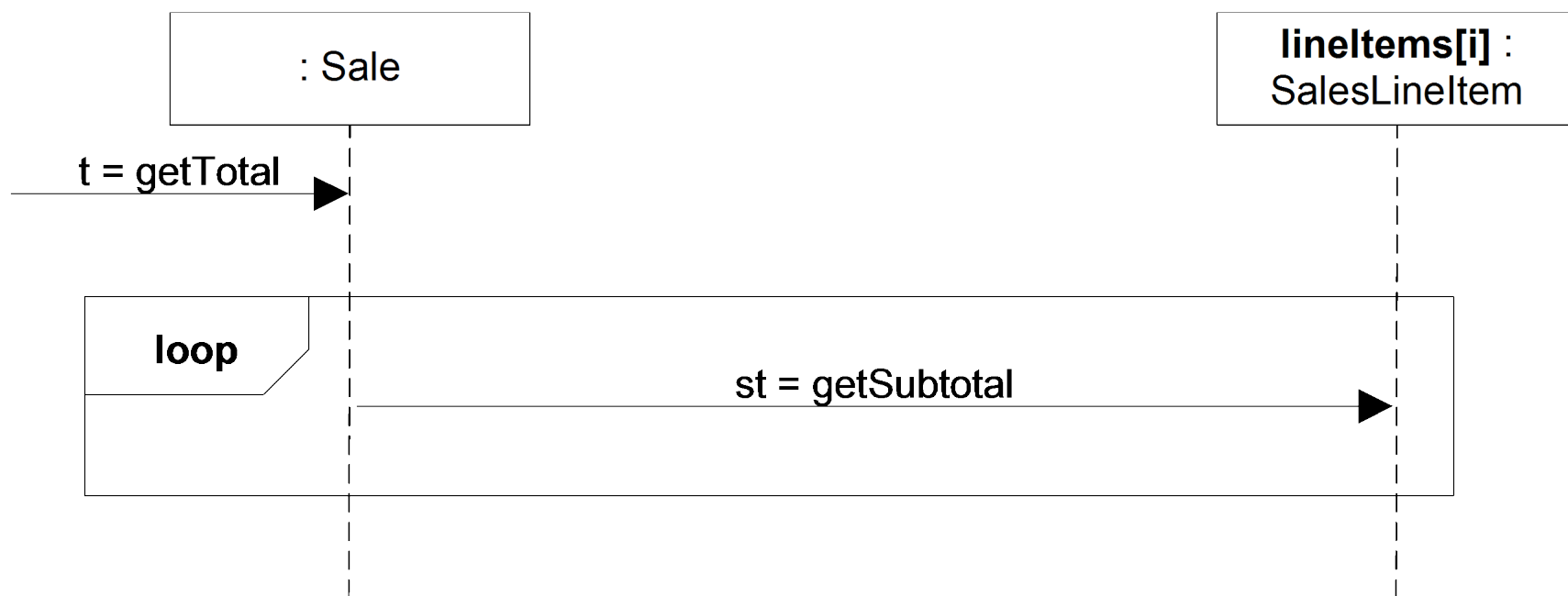
This lifeline box represents one instance from a collection of many *SalesLineItem* objects.

*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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