

EPISEN

Ing2 2022-2023

Module ISI

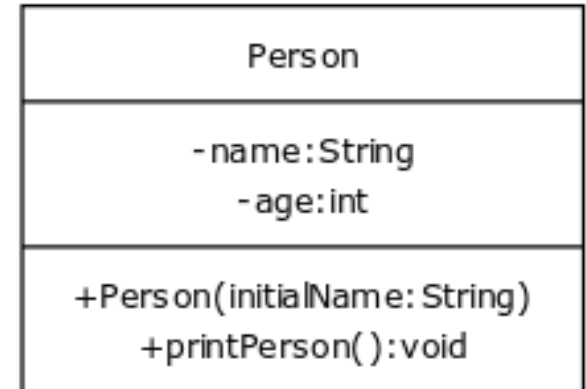
GÉNÉRATION DE CODE

Génération de code

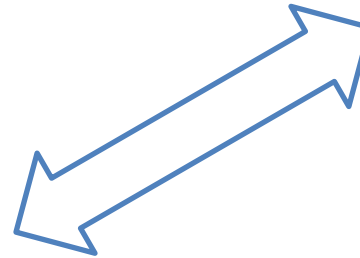
- Dans ce cours, on va s'intéresser à la manière dont on peut produire du code Java à partir d'un modèle UML.
- Le support principal de cette activité est le **diagramme de classes**.
- Certains outils d'édition de diagrammes UML proposent des générateurs automatiques de code, selon les principes que nous allons voir.
- **Attention** : le code ainsi produit n'est pas encore exécutable !
- Le diagramme de classes (statique) permet de générer un « squelette » de code, dont il faut encore spécifier le comportement dynamique.
- Ce comportement dynamique peut se déduire des diagrammes dynamiques.
- **Attention** : différents outils d'édition UML vont produire du code différent à partir du même modèle.

DU DIAGRAMME DE CLASSES AU CODE

Classe, attributs et opérations



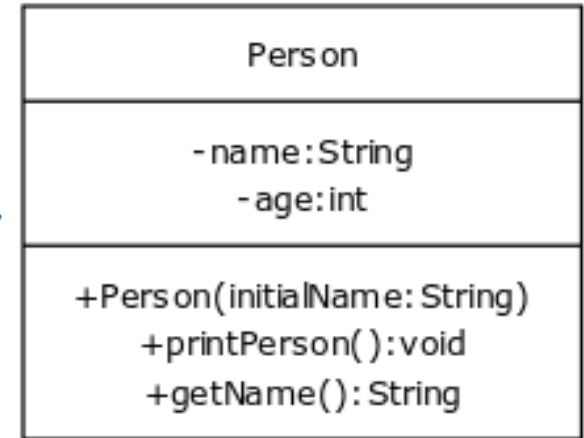
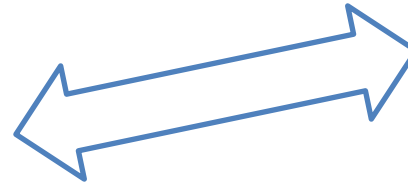
CREATED WITH YUML



```
public class Person {
    private String name;
    private int age;
    public Person(String initialName) {
        this.name = initialName;
        this.age = 0;
    }
    public void printPerson() {
        System.out.println(this.name + ", age " + this.age + " years");
    }
}
```

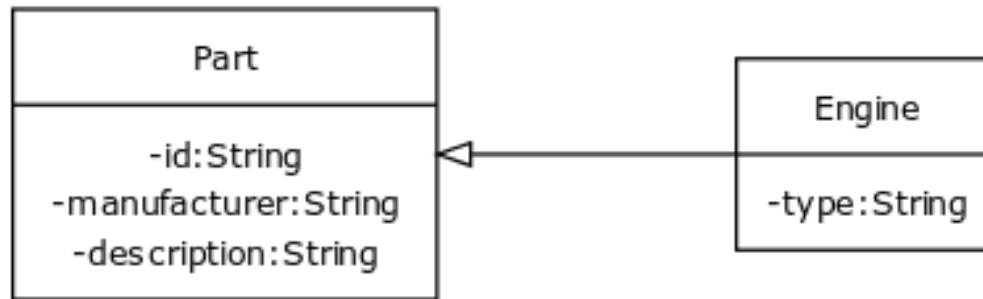
Classe, attributs et opérations

```
public class Person {  
    private String name;  
    private int age;  
    public Person(String initialName)  
    {  
        this.name = initialName;  
        this.age = 0;  
    }  
    public void printPerson() {  
        System.out.println(this.name + "  
age " + this.age + " years");  
    }  
    public String getName() {  
        return this.name;  
    }  
}
```



CREATED WITH YUML

Généralisation



CREATED WITH YUML

```
public class Part{
    private String id;
    private String manufacturer;
    private String description;
}
public class Engine extends Part{
    private String type;
}
```

Réalisation

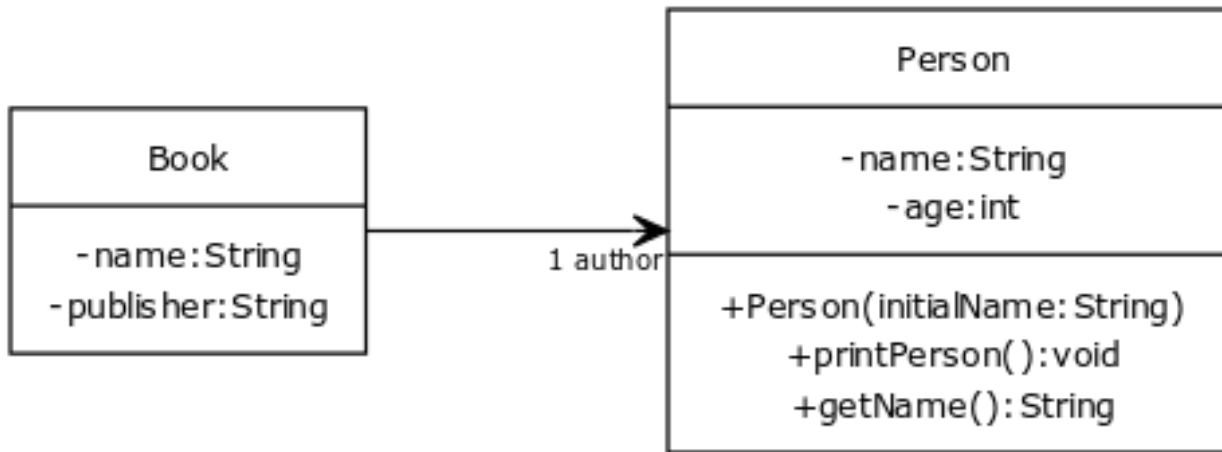


CREATED WITH YUML

```
public interface Readable{
}
public class Book implements Readable{
}
```

Associations

Unidirectionnelle et singulière

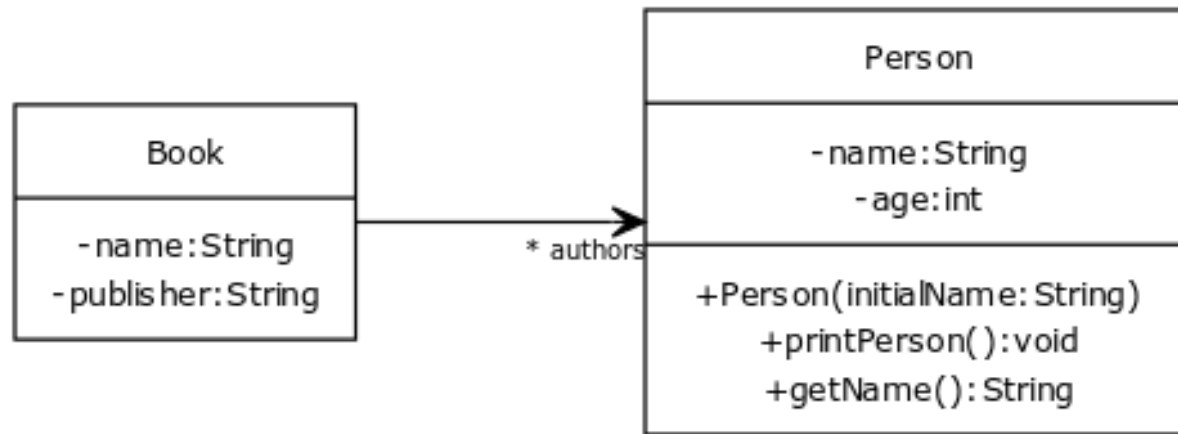


CREATED WITH YUML

```
public class Book {
    private String name;
    private String publisher;
    private Person author;
    // constructors and methods
}
```


Associations

Unidirectionnelle et multiple

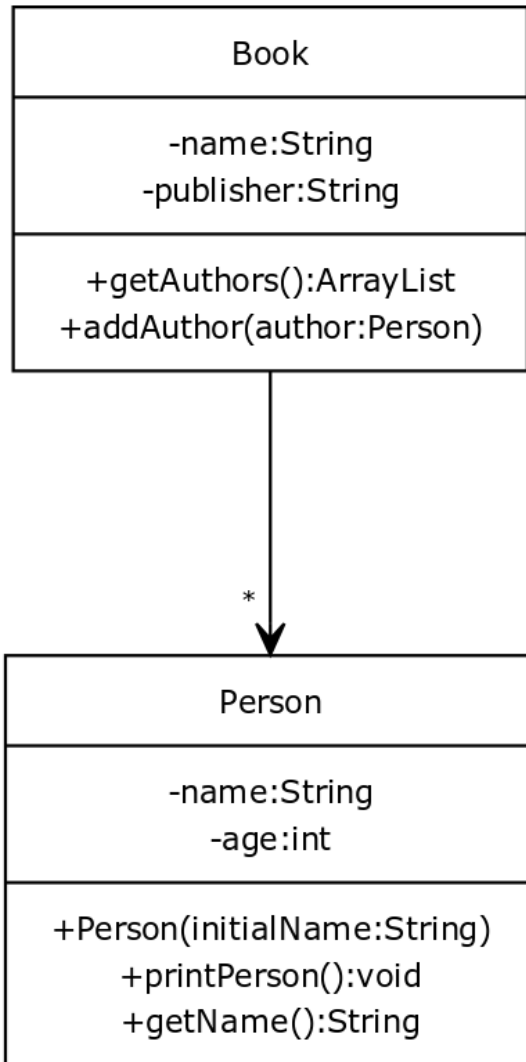


CREATED WITH YUML

```
public class Book {
    private String name;
    private String publisher;
    private ArrayList<Person> authors;
    // constructors and methods
}
```

Associations

Unidirectionnelle et multiple



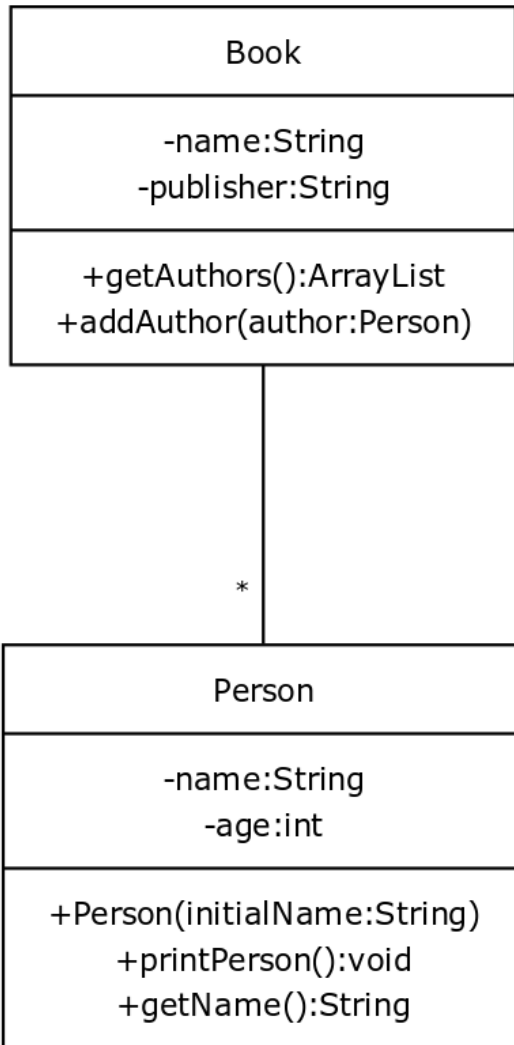
CREATED WITH YUML

```
public class Book {
    private String name;
    private String publisher;
    private ArrayList<Person> authors;
    // constructor
    public ArrayList<Person> getAuthors() {
        return this.authors;
    }
    public void addAuthor(Person author) {
        this.authors.add(author);
    }
}
```

```
public class Person {
    private String name;
    private int age;
    public Person(String initialName) {...}
    public void printPerson() {...}
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    }
}
```

Associations

Bidirectionnelle



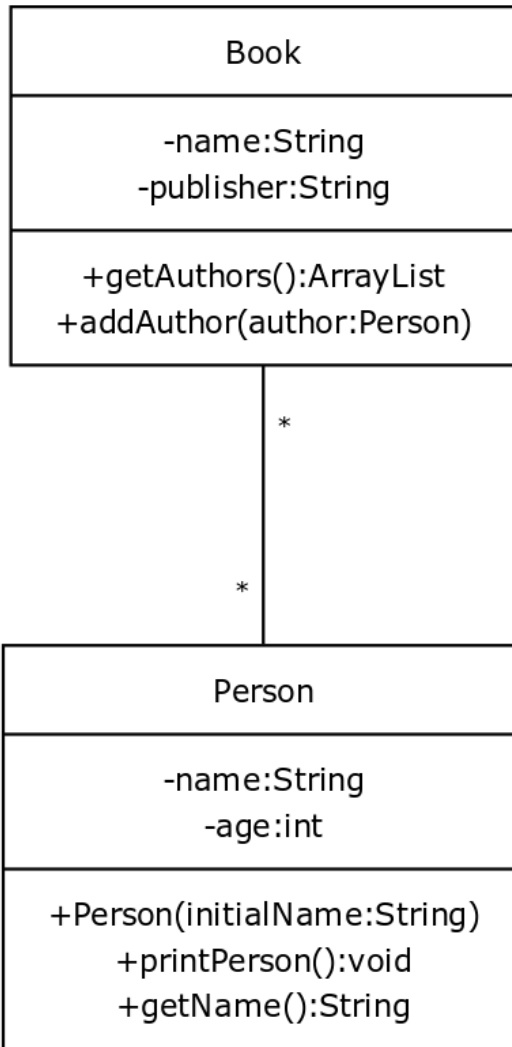
CREATED WITH YUML

```
public class Book {
    private String name;
    private String publisher;
    private ArrayList<Person> authors;
    // constructors and methods
}

public class Person {
    private String name;
    private int age;
    private Book book;
    // constructors and methods
}
```

Associations

Bidirectionnelle



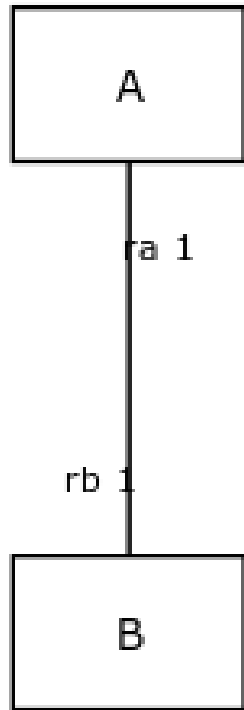
CREATED WITH YUML

```
public class Book {
    private String name;
    private String publisher;
    private ArrayList<Person> authors;
    // constructors and methods
}

public class Person {
    private String name;
    private int age;
    private ArrayList<Book> books;
    // constructors and methods
}
```

Associations

Forcer l'unicité



CREATED WITH YUML

```
public class A {
    private B rb;
    public void addB( B b ) {
        if( b != null ){
            if ( b.getA() != null ) {
                // si b est déjà connecté à un autre A
                b.getA().setB(null);
                // cet autre A doit se déconnecter
            }
            this.setB( b );
            b.setA( this );
        }
    }
    public B getB() {
        return( rb );
    }
    public void setB( B b ) {
        this.rb=b;
    }
}
```

Agrégations et compositions

- Comme des associations normales !
- On voit donc que ces notions sont « sémantiques » et non « syntaxiques » : il n'y a pas de différences dans le code, mais il y en a une au niveau conceptuel.