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Training

ANSAwise - Exercise Slides: Intelligent Network Freephone [Bellcore]

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Abstract

This is the slide presentation corresponding to the intelligent network freephone system exercise for Bellcore.

APM.1723.02

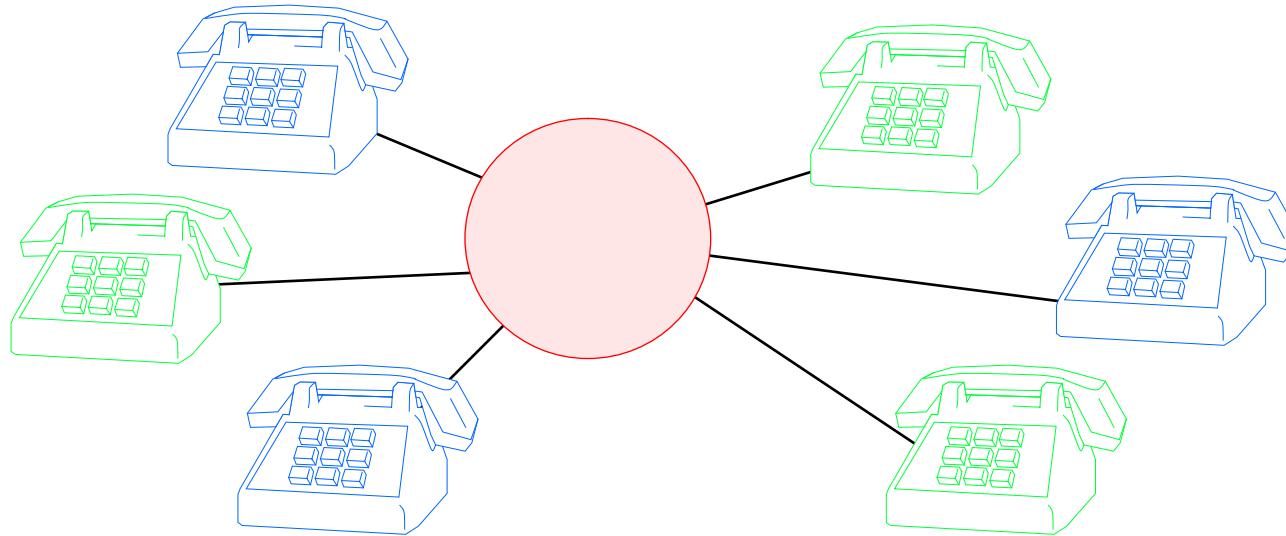
Approved
Briefing Note

4th April 1996

Distribution:
Supersedes:
Superseded by:



Exercise: Intelligent Network Freephone System



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In this exercise

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- **Analyse an Intelligent Network Freephone System**
- **Commercial point of view**
 - **functions**
 - **charging/billing**
- **Architectural point of view**
 - **components**
 - **data/state**



Exercise Outline

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- **The aim of this exercise is to model the IN Freephone system**
 - **described in the exercise briefing sheet**

- **Build model with integrated**
 - **call control**
 - **call charging**
 - **call billing**



Targets

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- Describe the service architecture
- Focus on service provided
- Decompose the service into smaller functional entities
- Describe the dynamic behaviour of the system



Remember

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- **There is no “correct” solution**
- **You do need to think clearly**
 - **to make positive decisions and simple choices**
 - **the idea is to learn from the exercise**
- **Tips**
 - **try to separate different areas of functionality**
 - **then join these together into larger functional units**



Now Do It!

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You have 60 minutes

...or to be precise, 1/24 of a day...



What Was Learned

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- **Key points of the object-oriented approach**
 - **state vs interface**
 - **static vs dynamic behaviour**
 - **aggregation vs association**



Model Solution

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- **Ideal exercise should include**
 - **description of freephone service architecture**
 - **decomposition of service control point**
 - **calling process analysis**



Summary

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- **Object-oriented analysis makes complicated systems manageable**
 - **Decompose complicated functions into smaller objects**
- **Commercial processes define the design of systems**



More information?

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- For more on object-oriented analysis
 - association versus aggregation, see *Object-Oriented Modeling and Design* by James Rumbaugh et al (Prentice Hall 1991)
 - on component functionality, see *Object-Oriented Software Construction* by Bertrand Meyer (Prentice Hall 1988)