UML 2: Additional Diagram Types

E.1 Introduction

If you read the optional Software Engineering Case Study sections in Chapters 3–8, 10 and 12, you should now have a comfortable grasp of the UML diagram types that we use to model our ATM system. The case study is intended for use in first- or second-semester courses, so we limit our discussion to a concise subset of the UML. The UML 2 provides a total of 13 diagram types. The end of Section 3.10 summarizes the six diagram types that we use in the case study. This appendix lists and briefly defines the seven remaining diagram types.

E.2 Additional Diagram Types

The following are the seven diagram types that we have chosen not to use in our Software Engineering Case Study.

- Object diagrams model a "snapshot" of the system by modeling a system's objects and their relationships at a specific point in time. Each object represents an instance of a class from a class diagram, and several objects may be created from one class. For our ATM system, an object diagram could show several distinct Account objects side by side, illustrating that they're all part of the bank's account database.
- Component diagrams model the artifacts and components—resources (which include source files)—that make up the system.
- Deployment diagrams model the rsystem's runtime requirements (such as the
 computer or computers on which the system will reside), memory requirements,
 or other devices the system requires during execution.
- Package diagrams model the hierarchical structure of packages (which are groups
 of classes) in the system at compile time and the relationships that exist between
 the packages.
- Composite structure diagrams model the internal structure of a complex object at runtime. New in UML 2, they allow system designers to hierarchically decompose a complex object into smaller parts. Composite structure diagrams are beyond the scope of our case study. They're more appropriate for larger industrial applications, which exhibit complex groupings of objects at execution time.

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- Interaction overview diagrams, new in UML 2, provide a summary of control flow in the system by combining elements of several types of behavioral diagrams (e.g., activity diagrams, sequence diagrams).
- Timing diagrams, also new in UML 2, model the timing constraints imposed on stage changes and interactions between objects in a system.

To learn more about these diagrams and advanced UML topics, please visit www.uml.org and the web resources listed at the end of Section 3.10.