



Chapter 5 – System Modeling

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

1



Topics covered

- ✧ Context models
- ✧ Interaction models
- ✧ Structural models
- ✧ Behavioral models
- ✧ Model-driven engineering

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

2

System modeling



- ✧ System modeling is the process of developing abstract models of a system, with each model presenting a different view or perspective of that system.
- ✧ System modeling has now come to mean representing a system using some kind of graphical notation, which is now almost always based on notations in the Unified Modeling Language (UML).
- ✧ System modelling helps the analyst to understand the functionality of the system and models are used to communicate with customers.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

3

Existing and planned system models



- ✧ Models of the existing system are used during requirements engineering. They help clarify what the existing system does and can be used as a basis for discussing its strengths and weaknesses. These then lead to requirements for the new system.
- ✧ Models of the new system are used during requirements engineering to help explain the proposed requirements to other system stakeholders. Engineers use these models to discuss design proposals and to document the system for implementation.
- ✧ In a model-driven engineering process, it is possible to generate a complete or partial system implementation from the system model.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

4

System perspectives



- ✧ An **external perspective**, where you model the **context or environment** of the system.
- ✧ An **interaction perspective**, where you model the **interactions between a system and its environment**, or between the **components of a system**.
- ✧ A **structural perspective**, where you model the **organization** of a system or the **structure of the data** that is processed by the system.
- ✧ A **behavioral perspective**, where you model the **dynamic behavior** of the system and how it **responds to events**.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

5

UML diagram types



- ✧ **Activity diagrams**, which show the **activities** involved in a **process** or in **data processing**.
- ✧ **Use case diagrams**, which show the **interactions between a system and its environment**.
- ✧ **Sequence diagrams**, which show **interactions between actors and the system** and **between system components**.
- ✧ **Class diagrams**, which show the **object classes** in the **system** and the **associations between these classes**.
- ✧ **State diagrams**, which show how the **system reacts to internal and external events**.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

6

Use of graphical models



- ✧ As a means of facilitating discussion about an existing or proposed system
 - **Incomplete and incorrect** models are **OK** as their role is to **support discussion**.
- ✧ As a way of documenting an existing system
 - Models should be an accurate representation of the system but need not be complete.
- ✧ As a detailed system description that can be used to generate a system implementation
 - Models have to be both correct and complete.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

7



Context models

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

8

Context models



- ✧ Context models are used to illustrate the operational context of a system - they show what lies outside the system boundaries.
- ✧ Social and organisational concerns may affect the decision on where to position system boundaries.
- ✧ Architectural models show the system and its relationship with other systems.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

9

System boundaries



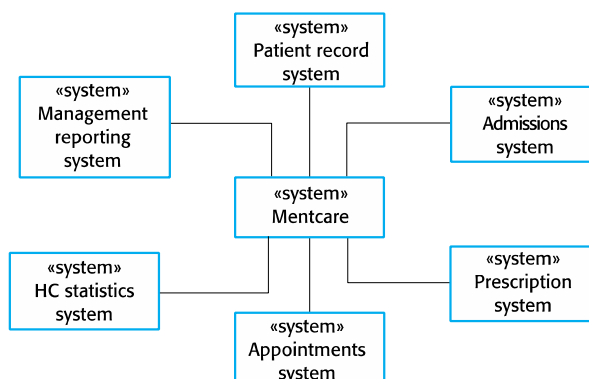
- ✧ System boundaries are established to define what is inside and what is outside the system.
 - They show other systems that are used or depend on the system being developed.
- ✧ The position of the system boundary has a profound effect on the system requirements.
- ✧ Defining a system boundary is a political judgment
 - There may be pressures to develop system boundaries that increase / decrease the influence or workload of different parts of an organization.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

10

The context of the Mentcare system



30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

11

Process perspective



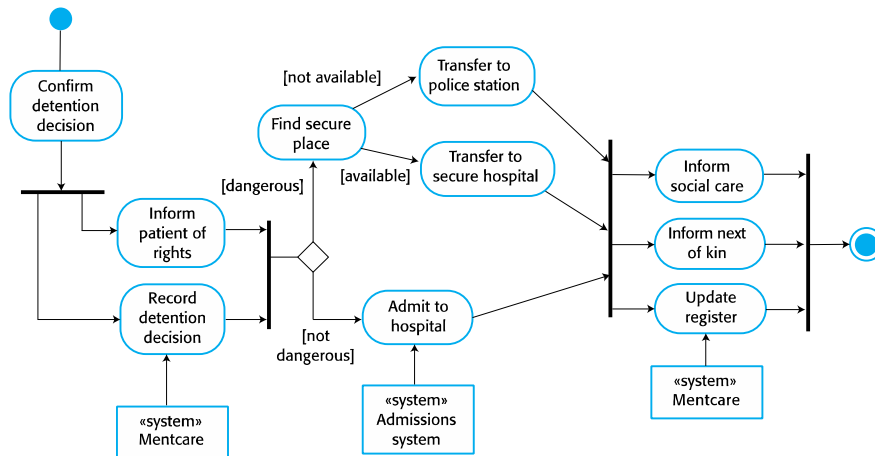
- ✧ Context models simply show the other systems in the environment, not how the system being developed is used in that environment.
- ✧ Process models reveal how the system being developed is used in broader business processes.
- ✧ UML activity diagrams may be used to define business process models.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

12

Process model of involuntary detention



30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

13

Interaction models



30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

14

Interaction models



- ✧ Modeling user interaction is important as it helps to **identify user requirements**.
- ✧ Modeling system-to-system interaction highlights the **communication** problems that may arise.
- ✧ Modeling **component interaction** helps us understand if a proposed **system structure** is likely to **deliver** the **required system performance and dependability**.
- ✧ **Use case diagrams and sequence diagrams** may be used for interaction modeling.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

15

Use case modeling



- ✧ Use cases were developed originally to support requirements elicitation and now incorporated into the UML.
- ✧ Each **use case** represents a **discrete task** that involves **external interaction** with a system.
- ✧ **Actors** in a use case may be **people** or **other systems**.
- ✧ Represented diagrammatically to provide an overview of the use case and in a more detailed textual form.

30/10/2014

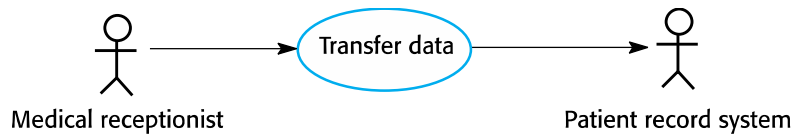
Chapter 5 System Modeling

16

Transfer-data use case



✧ A use case in the Mentcare system



30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

17

Tabular description of the 'Transfer data' use-case



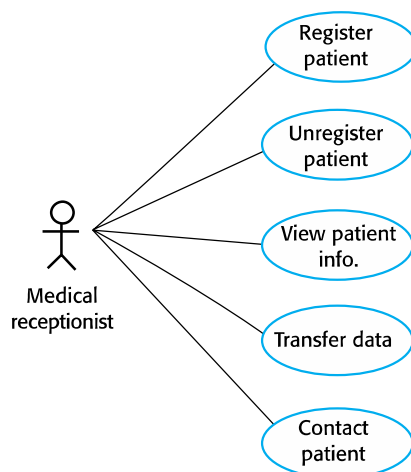
MHC-PMS: Transfer data	
Actors	Medical receptionist, patient records system (PRS)
Description	A receptionist may transfer data from the Mentcase system to a general patient record database that is maintained by a health authority. The information transferred may either be updated personal information (address, phone number, etc.) or a summary of the patient's diagnosis and treatment.
Data	Patient's personal information, treatment summary
Stimulus	User command issued by medical receptionist
Response	Confirmation that PRS has been updated
Comments	The receptionist must have appropriate security permissions to access the patient information and the PRS.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

18

Use cases in the Mentcare system involving the role 'Medical Receptionist'



30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

19

Sequence diagrams



- ✧ Sequence diagrams are part of the UML and are used to model the interactions between the actors and the objects within a system.
- ✧ A **sequence diagram** shows the **sequence of interactions** that take place **during** a particular **use case** or use case instance.
- ✧ The **objects and actors** involved are **listed along the top of the diagram**, with a **dotted line drawn vertically from these**.
- ✧ Interactions **between objects** are **indicated by annotated arrows**.

30/10/2014

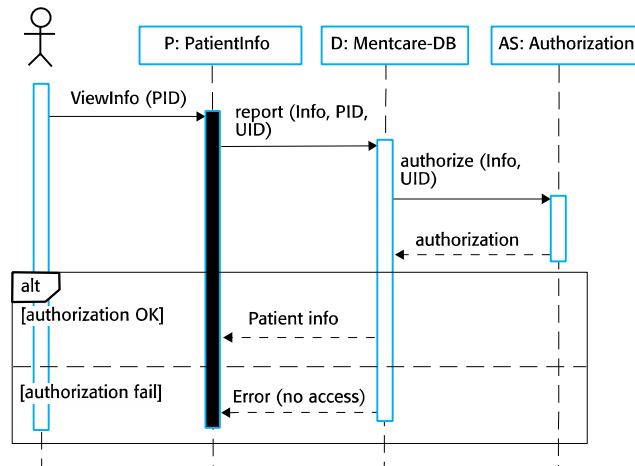
Chapter 5 System Modeling

20

Sequence diagram for View patient information



Medical Receptionist

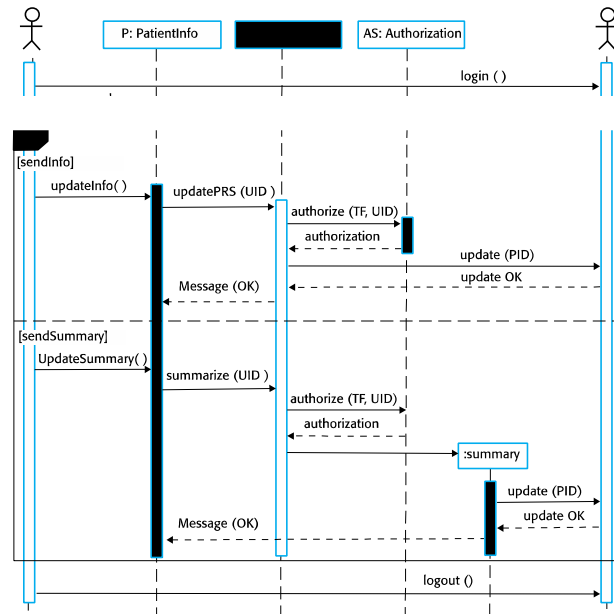


30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

21

Medical Receptionist



**Sequence
diagram for
Transfer Data**

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

22



Structural models

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

23



Structural models

- ✧ Structural models of software display the **organization of a system** in terms of the components that make up that system and their relationships.
- ✧ Structural models may be **static models**, which show the **structure of the system design**, or dynamic models, which show the organization of the system when it is executing.
- ✧ You create structural models of a system **when you are discussing and designing the system architecture**.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

24

Class diagrams



- ✧ Class diagrams are used when developing an object-oriented system model to **show the classes** in a system and the **associations between these classes**.
- ✧ An object class can be thought of as a general definition of one kind of system object.
- ✧ An association is a link between classes that indicates that there is some relationship between these classes.
- ✧ When you are developing models during the early stages of the software engineering process, objects represent something in the real world, such as a patient, a prescription, doctor, etc.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

25

UML classes and association

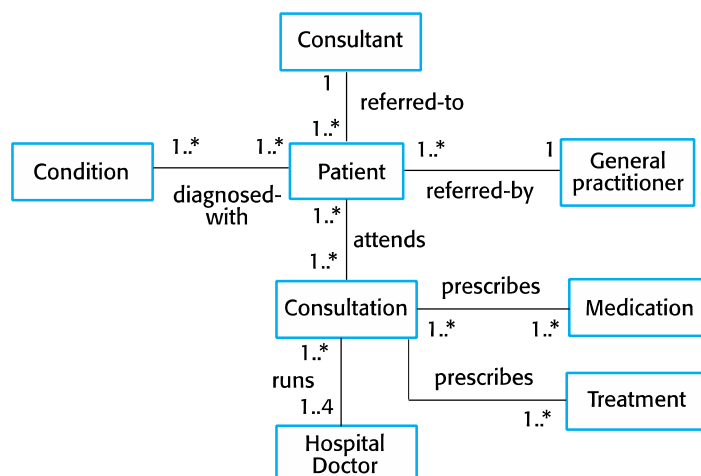


30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

26

Classes and associations in the MHC-PMS

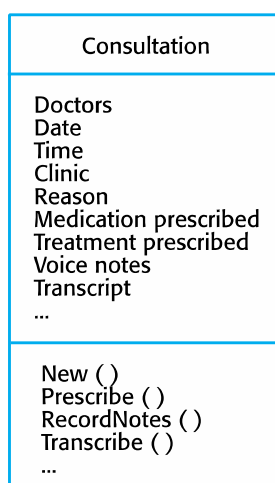


30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

27

The Consultation class



30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

28

Generalization



- ✧ **Generalization** is an everyday technique that we use to **manage complexity**.
- ✧ Rather than learn the detailed characteristics of every entity that we experience, we place these entities in **more general classes** (animals, cars, houses, etc.) and learn the **characteristics of these classes**.
- ✧ This allows us to infer that different members of these classes have some common characteristics e.g. squirrels and rats are rodents.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

29

Generalization



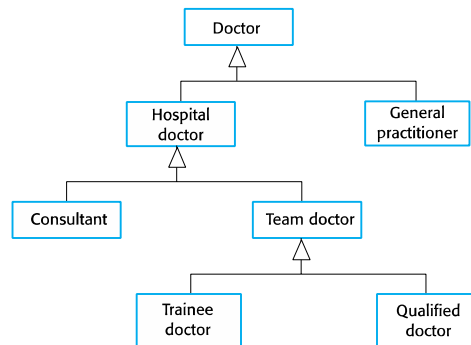
- ✧ In modeling systems, it is often useful to examine the classes in a system to see if there is scope for generalization. If changes are proposed, then you do not have to look at all classes in the system to see if they are affected by the change.
- ✧ In object-oriented languages, such as Java, generalization is implemented using the class inheritance mechanisms built into the language.
- ✧ In a generalization, the attributes and operations associated with higher-level classes are also associated with the lower-level classes.
- ✧ The lower-level classes are subclasses inherit the attributes and operations from their superclasses. These lower-level classes then add more specific attributes and operations.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

30

A generalization hierarchy

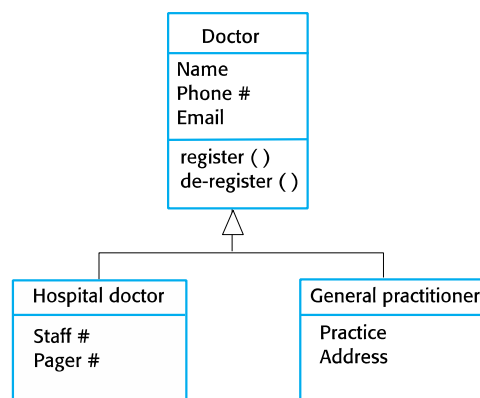


30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

31

A generalization hierarchy with added detail



30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

32

Object class aggregation models



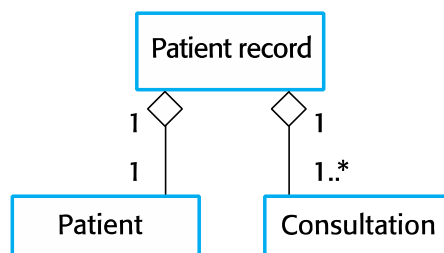
- ✧ An aggregation model shows how classes that are collections are composed of other classes.
- ✧ Aggregation models are similar to the part-of relationship in semantic data models.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

33

The aggregation association



30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

34



Behavioral models

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

35



Behavioral models

- ✧ Behavioral models are models of the dynamic behavior of a system as it is executing. They show what happens or what is supposed to happen when a system responds to a stimulus from its environment.
- ✧ You can think of these stimuli as being of two types:
 - **Data** Some data arrives that has to be processed by the system.
 - **Events** Some event happens that triggers system processing. Events may have associated data, although this is not always the case.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

36

Data-driven modeling



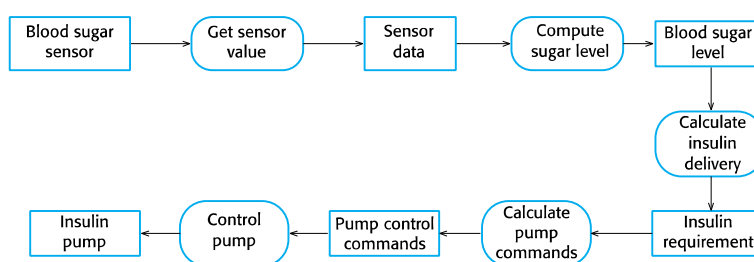
- ✧ Many business systems are data-processing systems that are primarily driven by data. They are controlled by the data input to the system, with relatively little external event processing.
- ✧ Data-driven models show the sequence of actions involved in processing input data and generating an associated output.
- ✧ They are particularly useful during the analysis of requirements as they can be used to show end-to-end processing in a system.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

37

An activity model of the insulin pump's operation

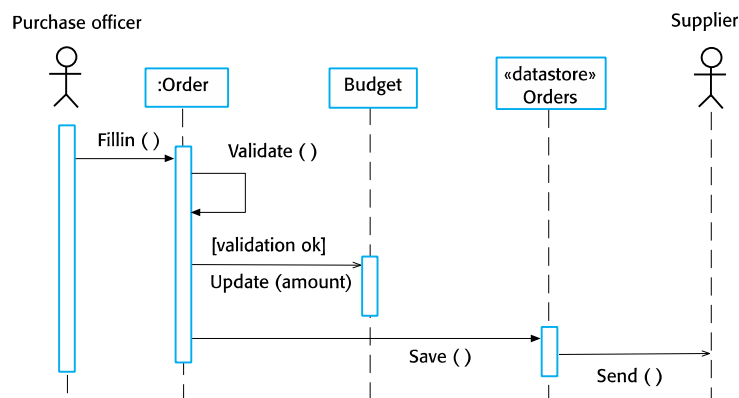


30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

38

Order processing



30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

39

Event-driven modeling



- ✧ Real-time systems are often event-driven, with minimal data processing. For example, a landline phone switching system responds to events such as 'receiver off hook' by generating a dial tone.
- ✧ Event-driven modeling shows how a system responds to external and internal events.
- ✧ It is based on the assumption that a system has a finite number of states and that events (stimuli) may cause a transition from one state to another.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

40

State machine models



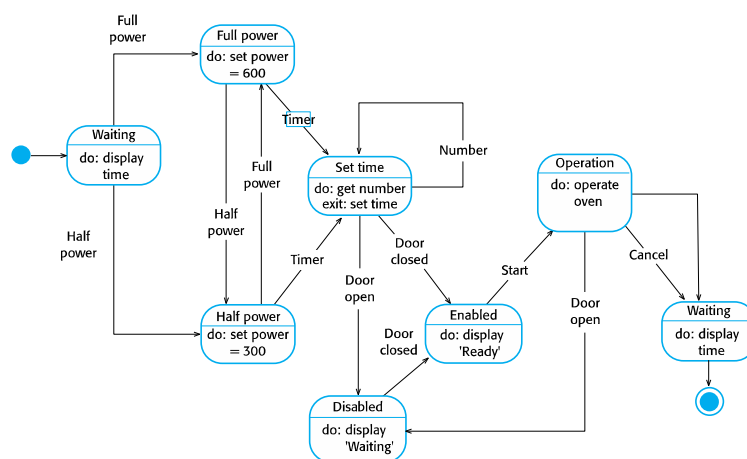
- ✧ These model the behaviour of the system in response to external and internal events.
- ✧ They show the system's responses to stimuli so are often used for modelling real-time systems.
- ✧ State machine models show system states as nodes and events as arcs between these nodes. When an event occurs, the system moves from one state to another.
- ✧ Statecharts are an integral part of the UML and are used to represent state machine models.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

41

State diagram of a microwave oven

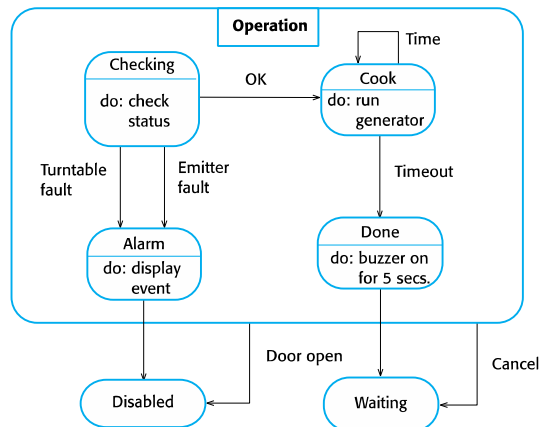


30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

42

Microwave oven operation



30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

43

States and stimuli for the microwave oven (a)



State	Description
Waiting	The oven is waiting for input. The display shows the current time.
Half power	The oven power is set to 300 watts. The display shows 'Half power'.
Full power	The oven power is set to 600 watts. The display shows 'Full power'.
Set time	The cooking time is set to the user's input value. The display shows the cooking time selected and is updated as the time is set.
Disabled	Oven operation is disabled for safety. Interior oven light is on. Display shows 'Not ready'.
Enabled	Oven operation is enabled. Interior oven light is off. Display shows 'Ready to cook'.
Operation	Oven in operation. Interior oven light is on. Display shows the timer countdown. On completion of cooking, the buzzer is sounded for five seconds. Oven light is on. Display shows 'Cooking complete' while buzzer is sounding.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

44

States and stimuli for the microwave oven (b)



Stimulus	Description
Half power	The user has pressed the half-power button.
Full power	The user has pressed the full-power button.
Timer	The user has pressed one of the timer buttons.
Number	The user has pressed a numeric key.
Door open	The oven door switch is not closed.
Door closed	The oven door switch is closed.
Start	The user has pressed the Start button.
Cancel	The user has pressed the Cancel button.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

45

Model-driven engineering



30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

46

Model-driven engineering



- ✧ Model-driven engineering (MDE) is an approach to software development where models rather than programs are the principal outputs of the development process.
- ✧ The programs that execute on a hardware/software platform are then generated automatically from the models.
- ✧ Proponents of MDE argue that this raises the level of abstraction in software engineering so that engineers no longer have to be concerned with programming language details or the specifics of execution platforms.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

47

Usage of model-driven engineering



- ✧ Model-driven engineering is still at an early stage of development, and it is unclear whether or not it will have a significant effect on software engineering practice.
- ✧ Pros
 - Allows systems to be considered at higher levels of abstraction
 - Generating code automatically means that it is cheaper to adapt systems to new platforms.
- ✧ Cons
 - Models for abstraction and not necessarily right for implementation.
 - Savings from generating code may be outweighed by the costs of developing translators for new platforms.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

48

Model driven architecture



- ✧ Model-driven architecture (MDA) was the precursor of more general model-driven engineering
- ✧ MDA is a model-focused approach to software design and implementation that uses a subset of UML models to describe a system.
- ✧ Models at different levels of abstraction are created. From a high-level, platform independent model, it is possible, in principle, to generate a working program without manual intervention.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

49

Types of model



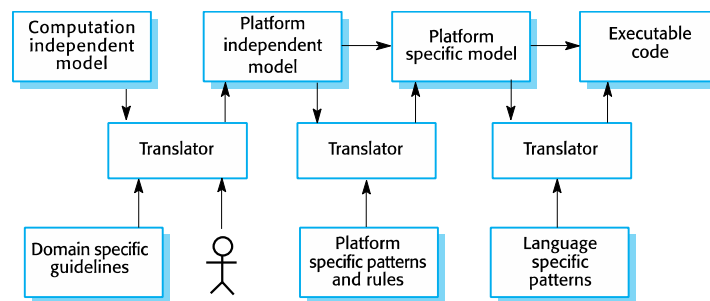
- ✧ A computation independent model (CIM)
 - These model the important domain abstractions used in a system. CIMs are sometimes called domain models.
- ✧ A platform independent model (PIM)
 - These model the operation of the system without reference to its implementation. The PIM is usually described using UML models that show the static system structure and how it responds to external and internal events.
- ✧ Platform specific models (PSM)
 - These are transformations of the platform-independent model with a separate PSM for each application platform. In principle, there may be layers of PSM, with each layer adding some platform-specific detail.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

50

MDA transformations

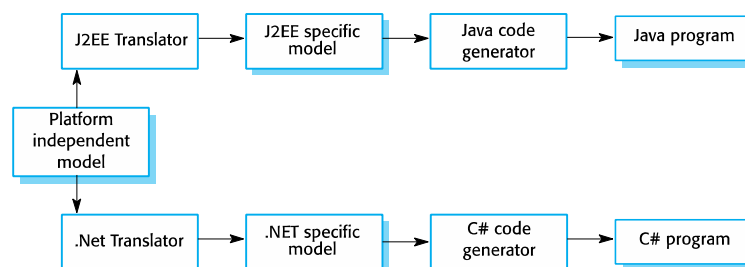


30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

51

Multiple platform-specific models



30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

52

Agile methods and MDA



- ✧ The developers of MDA claim that it is intended to support an iterative approach to development and so can be used within agile methods.
- ✧ The notion of extensive up-front modeling contradicts the fundamental ideas in the agile manifesto and I suspect that few agile developers feel comfortable with model-driven engineering.
- ✧ If transformations can be completely automated and a complete program generated from a PIM, then, in principle, MDA could be used in an agile development process as no separate coding would be required.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

53

Adoption of MDA



- ✧ A range of factors has limited the adoption of MDE/MDA
- ✧ Specialized tool support is required to convert models from one level to another
- ✧ There is limited tool availability and organizations may require tool adaptation and customisation to their environment
- ✧ For the long-lifetime systems developed using MDA, companies are reluctant to develop their own tools or rely on small companies that may go out of business

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

54

Adoption of MDA



- ✧ Models are a good way of facilitating discussions about a software design. However the abstractions that are useful for discussions may not be the right abstractions for implementation.
- ✧ For most complex systems, implementation is not the major problem – requirements engineering, security and dependability, integration with legacy systems and testing are all more significant.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

55

Adoption of MDA



- ✧ The arguments for platform-independence are only valid for large, long-lifetime systems. For software products and information systems, the savings from the use of MDA are likely to be outweighed by the costs of its introduction and tooling.
- ✧ The widespread adoption of agile methods over the same period that MDA was evolving has diverted attention away from model-driven approaches.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

56

Key points



- ✧ A model is an abstract view of a system that ignores system details. Complementary system models can be developed to show the system's context, interactions, structure and behavior.
- ✧ Context models show how a system that is being modeled is positioned in an environment with other systems and processes.
- ✧ Use case diagrams and sequence diagrams are used to describe the interactions between users and systems in the system being designed. Use cases describe interactions between a system and external actors; sequence diagrams add more information to these by showing interactions between system objects.
- ✧ Structural models show the organization and architecture of a system. Class diagrams are used to define the static structure of classes in a system and their associations.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

57

Key points



- ✧ Behavioral models are used to describe the dynamic behavior of an executing system. This behavior can be modeled from the perspective of the data processed by the system, or by the events that stimulate responses from a system.
- ✧ Activity diagrams may be used to model the processing of data, where each activity represents one process step.
- ✧ State diagrams are used to model a system's behavior in response to internal or external events.
- ✧ Model-driven engineering is an approach to software development in which a system is represented as a set of models that can be automatically transformed to executable code.

30/10/2014

Chapter 5 System Modeling

58