

# CSE4006: Software Engineering

## Lab 5: Unified Modeling Language (1)

### Software Engineering Lab

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# UML

## Unified Modeling Language

- A general-purpose modeling language which is designed to provide standard way to visualize the design of a system.
- Maintained by the OMG (Object Management Group)
  - <http://www.omg.org>



# CRC Cards

## Class-responsibility-collaboration Cards

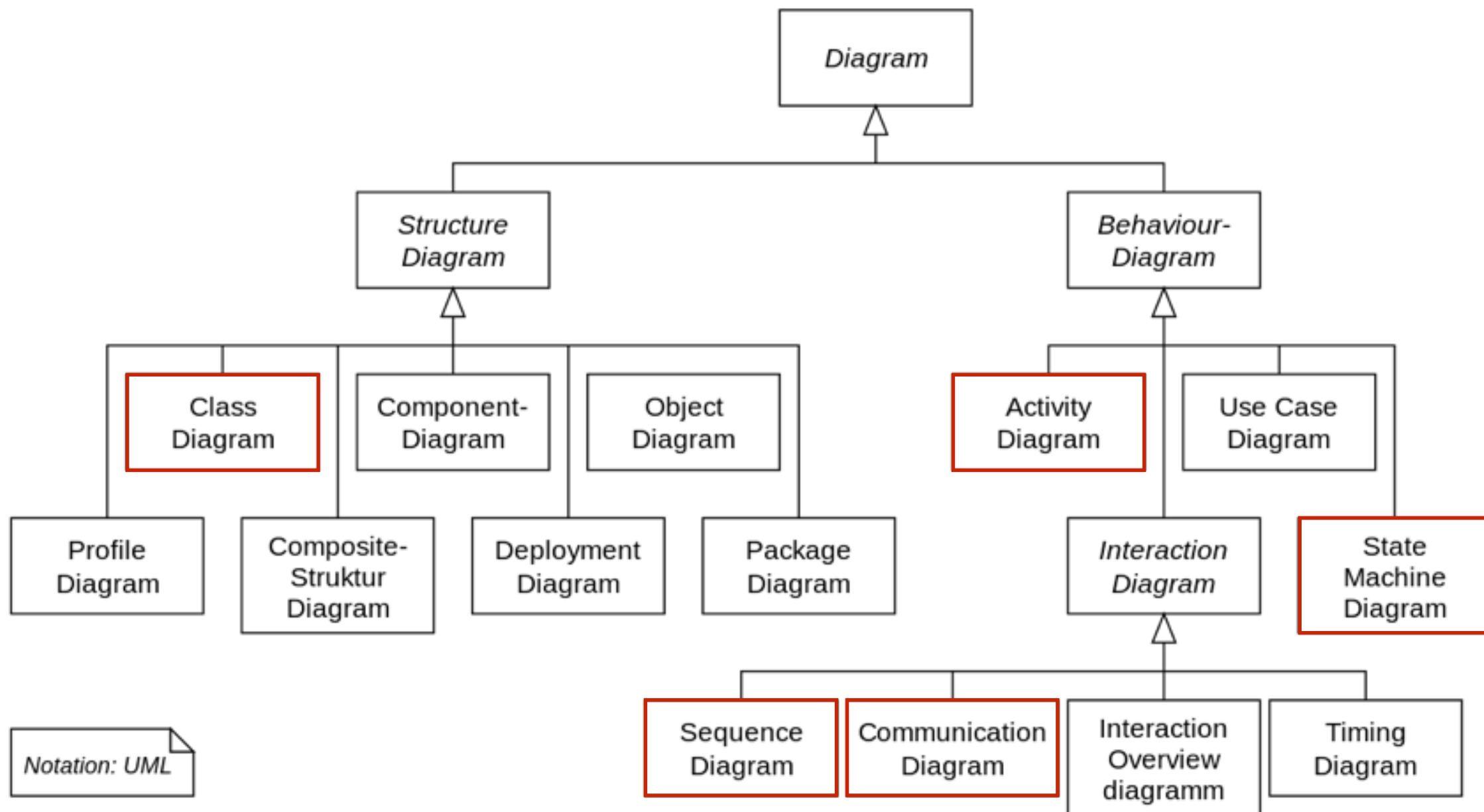
- A brainstorming tool used in object-oriented design
- Proposed by Ward Cunningham and Kent Beck.

Class : Student	
Responsibility	Collaborator
goes to school does homework skip a class	Bus Computer

# CRC Cards - Example

Class: FloorPlan	
Description:	
Responsibility:	Collaborator:
defines floor plan name/type	
manages floor plan positioning	
scales floor plan for display	
scales floor plan for display	
incorporates walls, doors and windows	Wall
shows position of video cameras	Camera

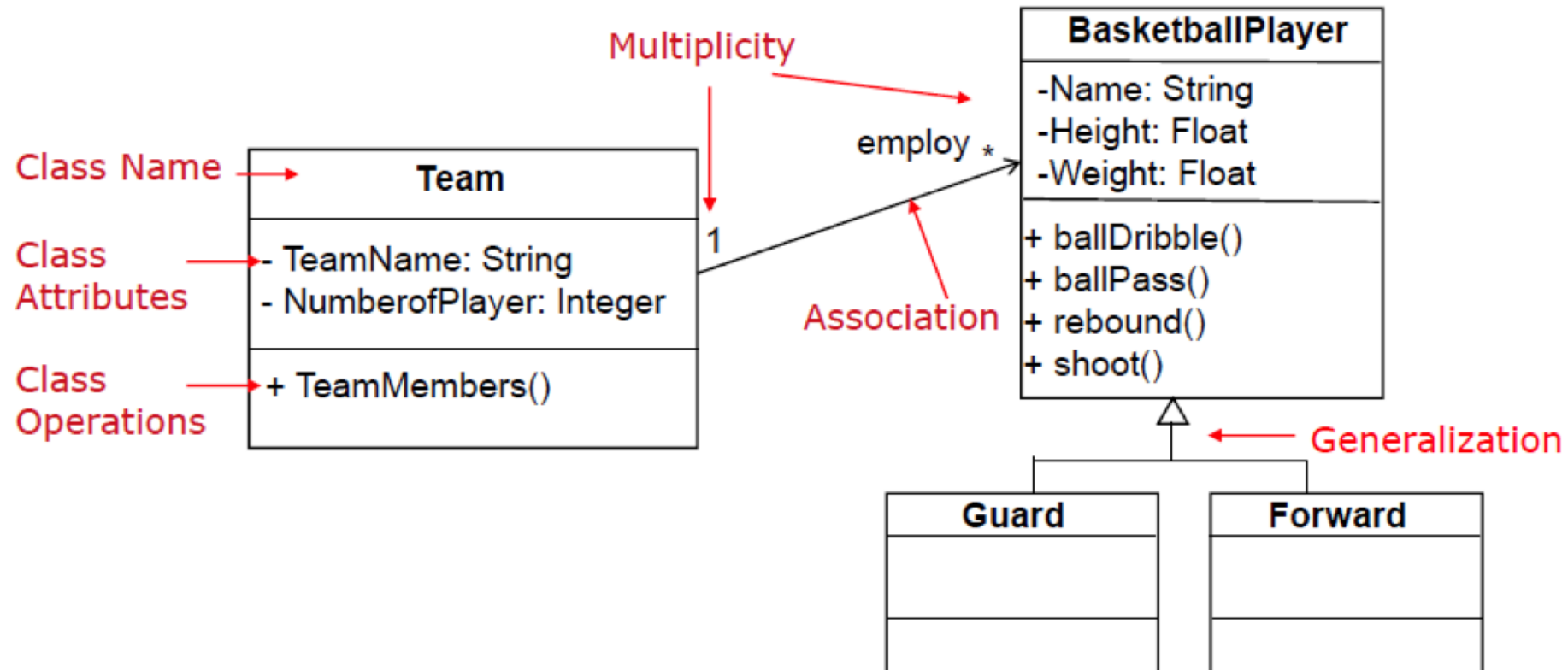
# UML Diagrams



# Class Diagrams

## Class Diagram

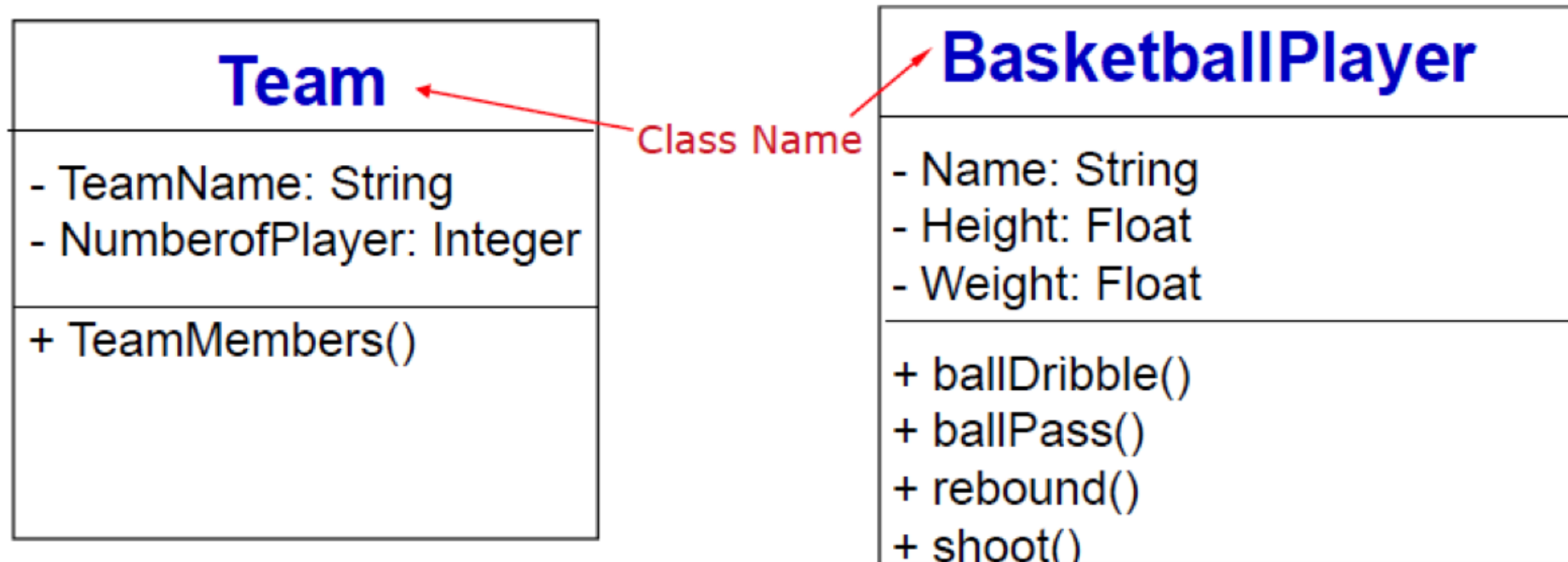
- Description of static structure
- Showing the types of object in system and the relationships between them
- Foundation for the other diagrams



# Class Diagrams (cont)

## Classes

- Description of a set of objects
- Abstraction of the entities



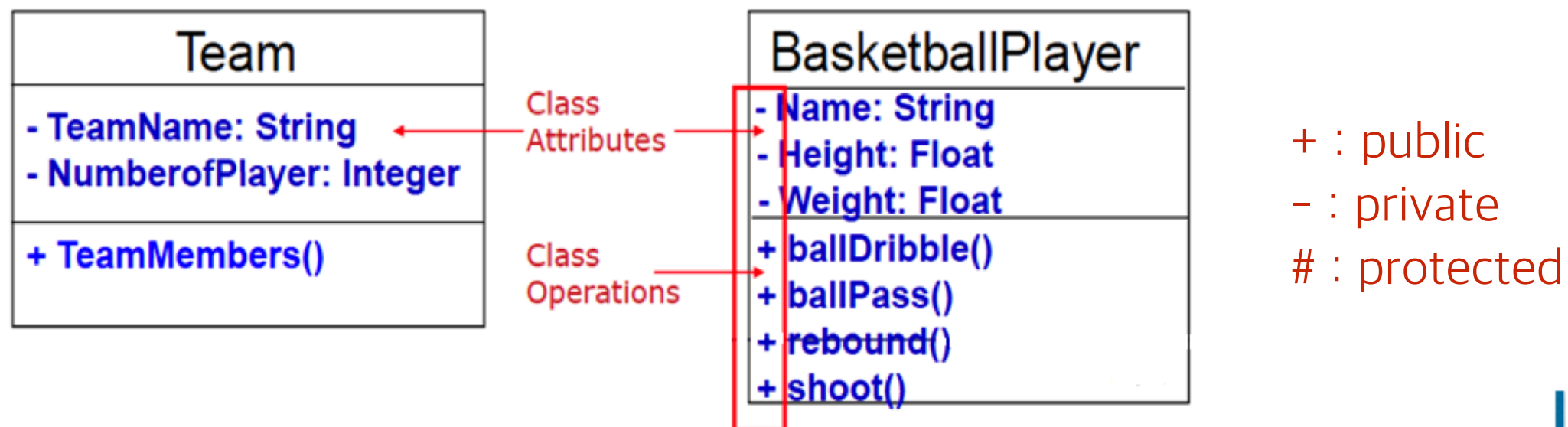
# Class Diagrams (cont)

## Attributes

- Represent some property of the thing being modeled
- Syntax: attributeName : Type

## Operations

- Implement of a service requested from any object of the class
- Syntax: operationName(param1:type, param2:type, ...) : Result





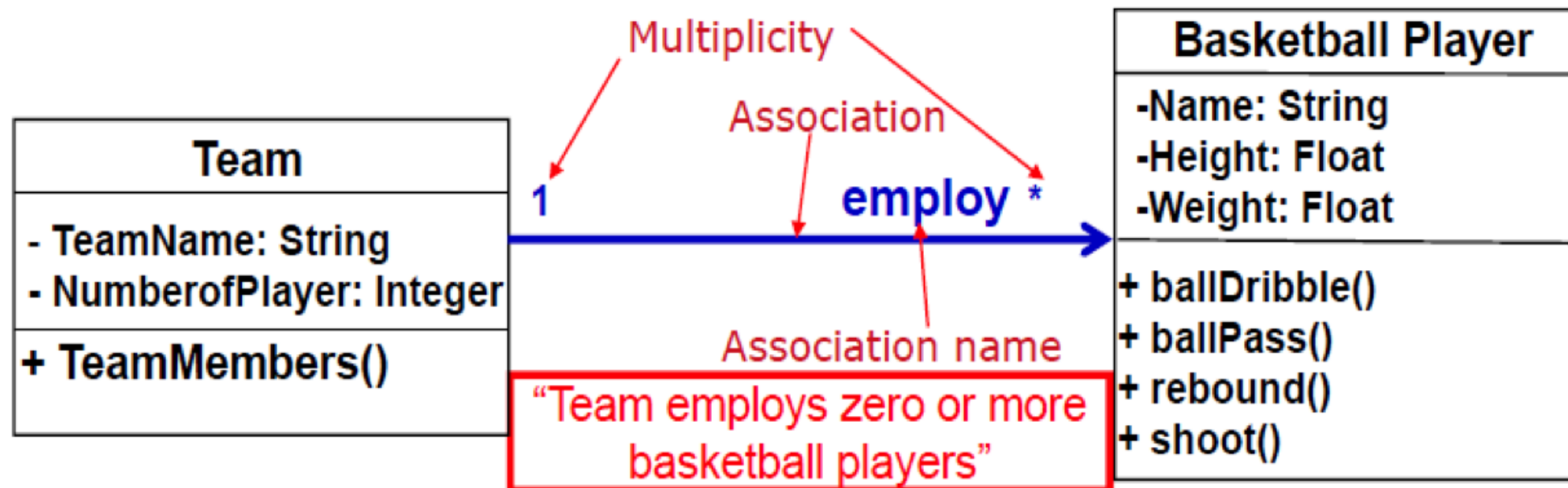
# Class Diagrams (cont)

## Association

- Relationship between classes that specifies connections among their instances

## Multiplicity

- Number of instances of one class related to ONE instance of the other class



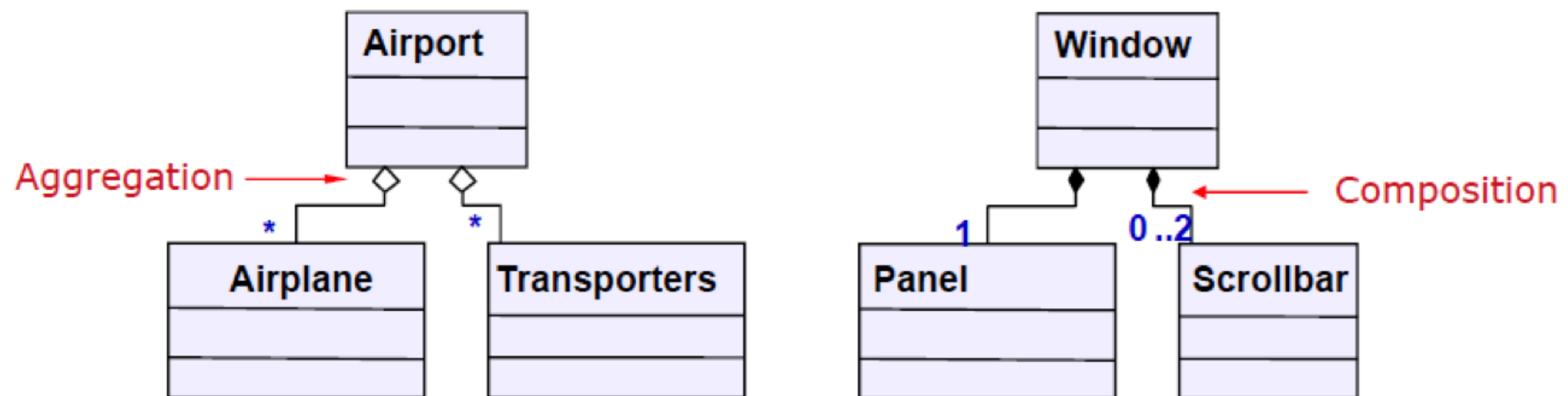
# Class Diagrams (cont)

## Aggregation

- **Weak** “whole-part” relationship between elements
- e.g., An airport has many airplanes

## Composition

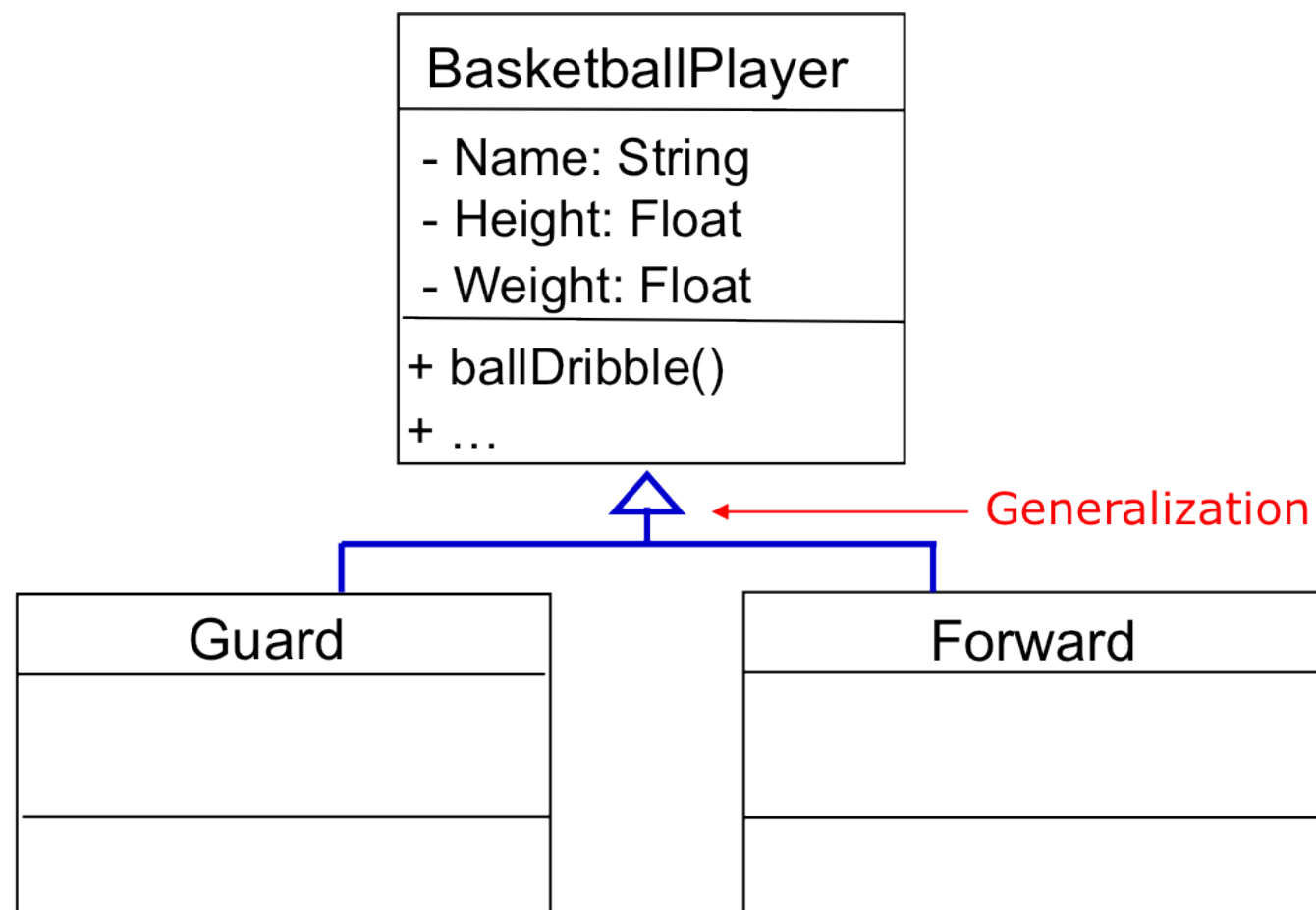
- **Strong** “whole-part” relationship between elements
- e.g., Window ‘contains a’ scrollbar



# Class Diagrams (cont)

## Inheritance

- Relationship between superclass and subclasses
- All attributes and operations of the superclass are part of the subclasses



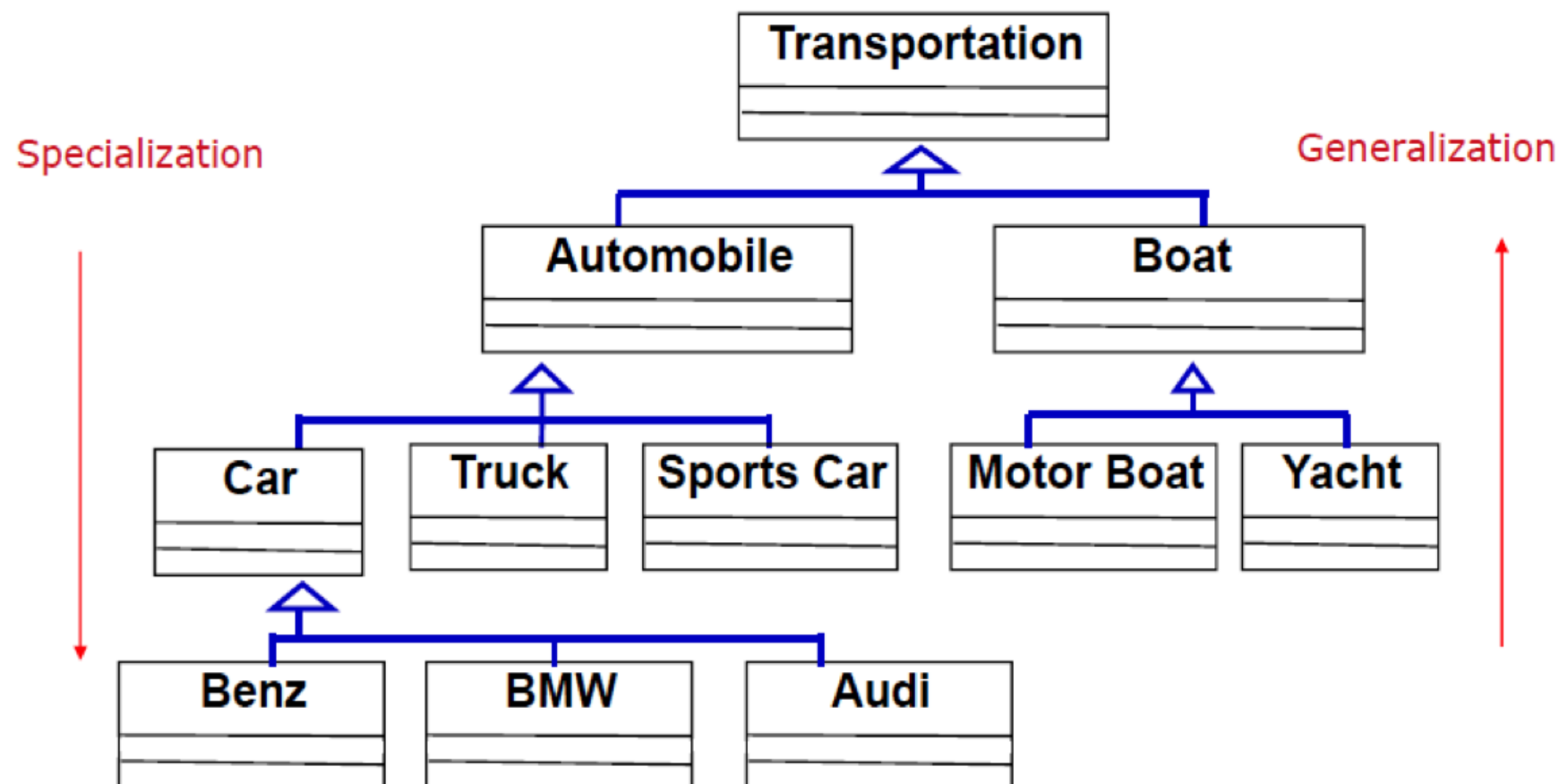
# Class Diagrams (cont)

## Generalization

- Building a more general class from a set of specific classes

## Specialization

- Creating specialized classes base on a more general class



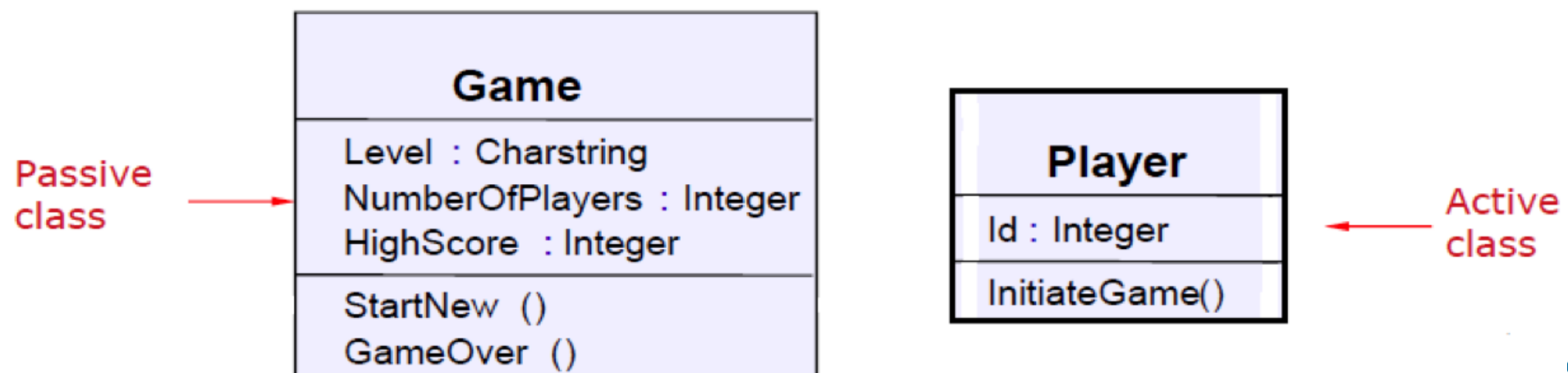
# Class Diagrams (cont)

## Active class

- Own a **thread control** and can initiate control activity
  - used when asynchronous communication is necessary
  - typically modeled with a state machine of its behavior
  - encapsulated with **ports** and **interfaces**

## Passive class

- created as part of an action by another object
  - own address space, but not thread of control
  - executed under a control thread anchored in an active object



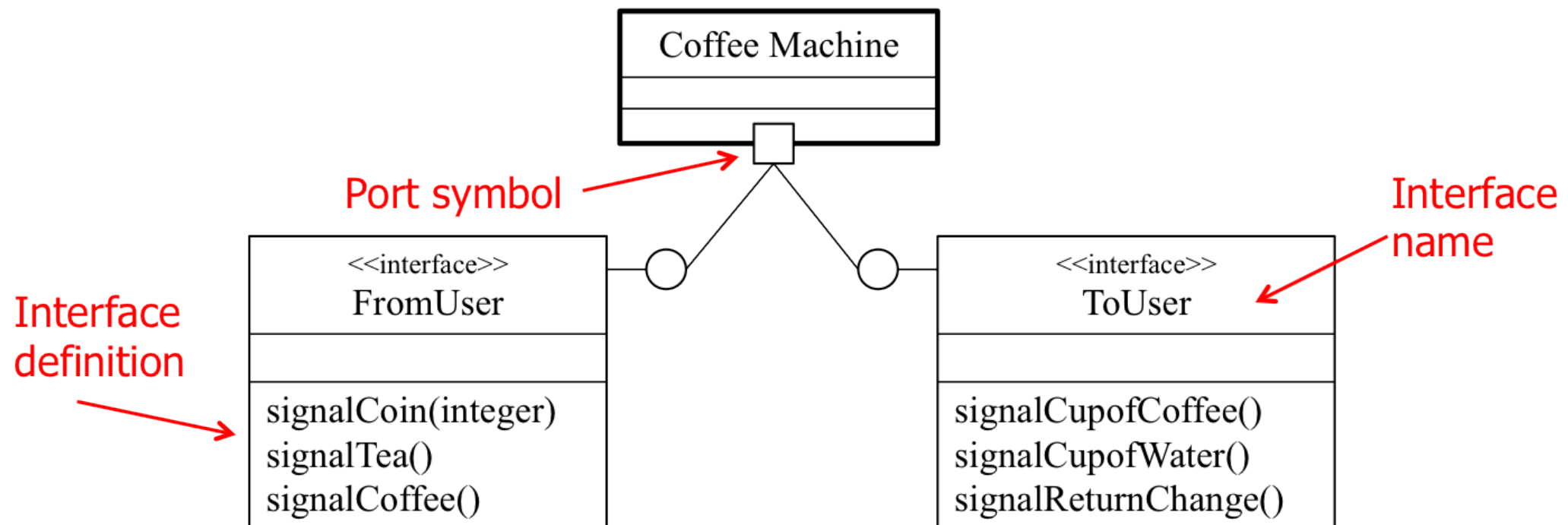
# Class Diagrams (cont)

## Ports

- Define an interaction point on a classifier with external environment

## Interface

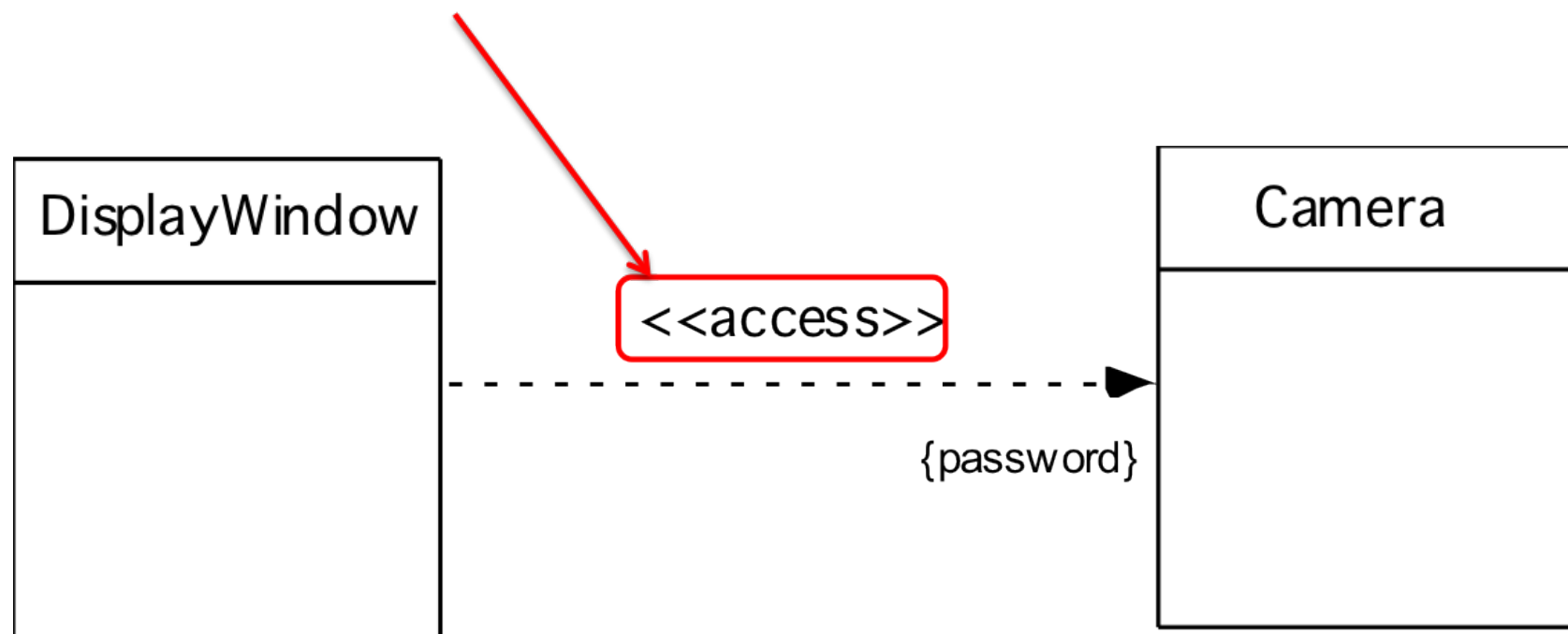
- Describe behavior of objects without giving their implementation
  - each class implements the operations found in the interface



# Class Diagrams (cont)

## Stereotype in UML

- UML extension mechanism
- enables users to define the meaning of special modeling element
- represented with double angle brackets



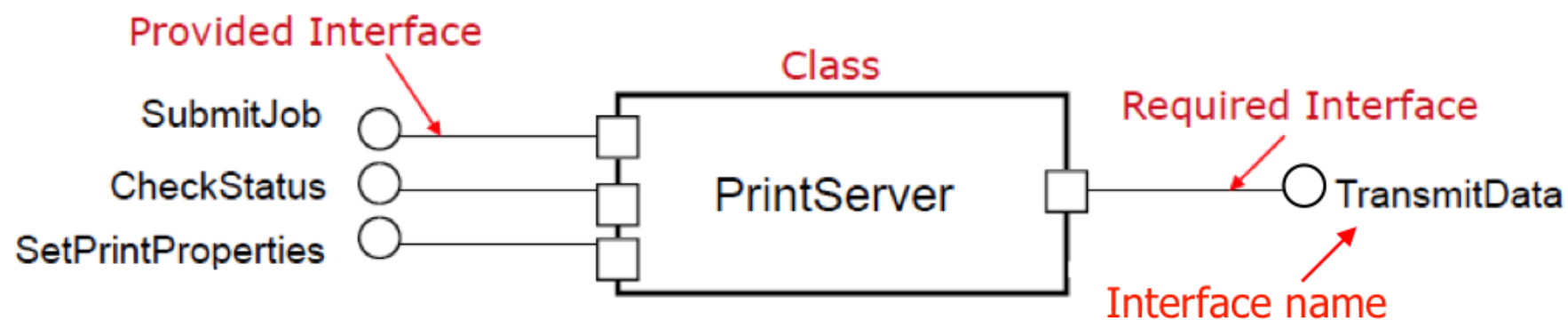
# Class Diagrams (cont)

## Provided interface

- Class provides the services of the interface to outside callers
- what the **object can do**
- Provided interface accept incoming signal from outside callers

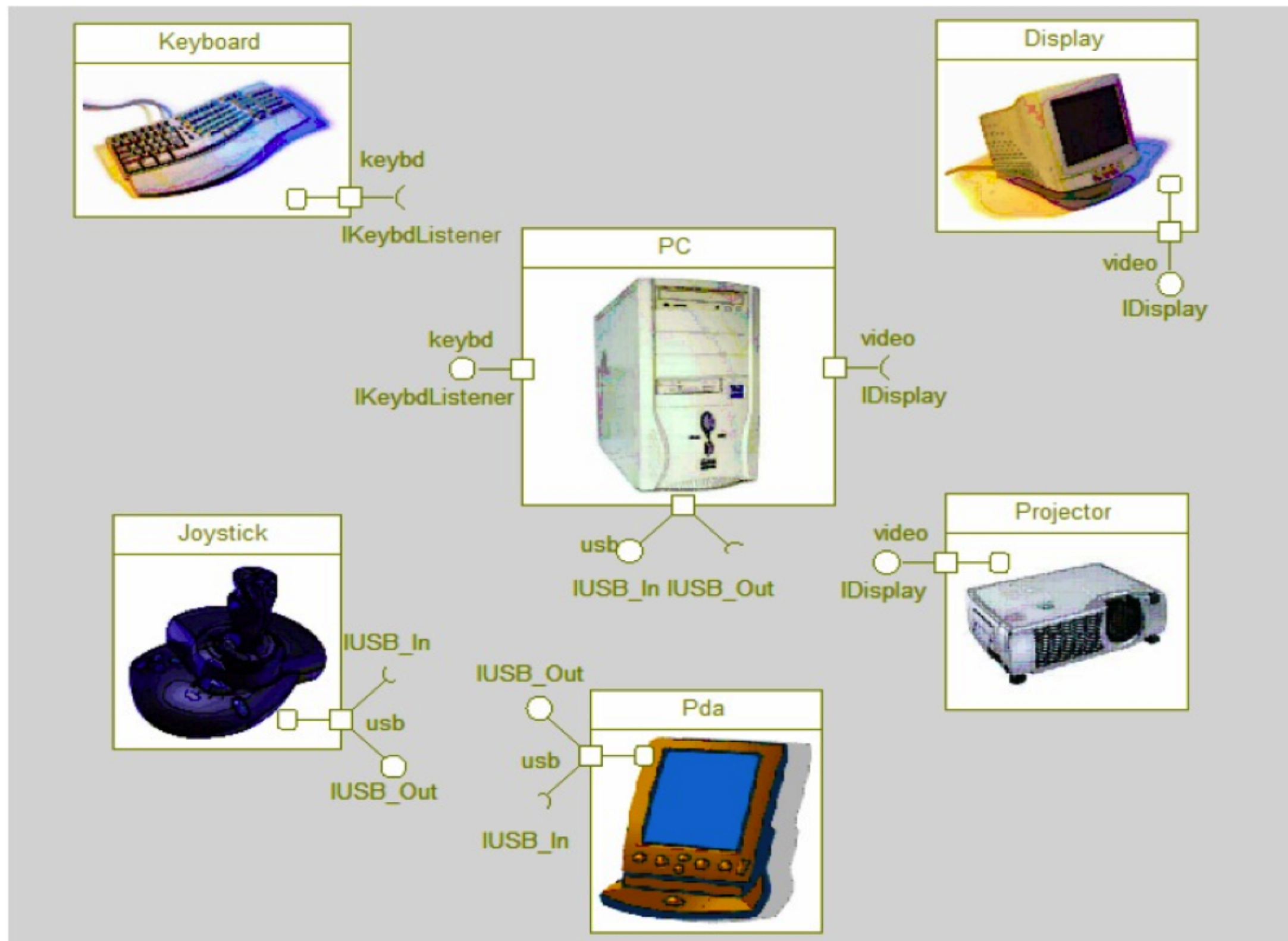
## Required interface

- Class uses to implement its internal behavior
- What the **object needs to do**
- Outgoing signal are sent via required interface





# Computer Device Example



# Tips for Class Modeling

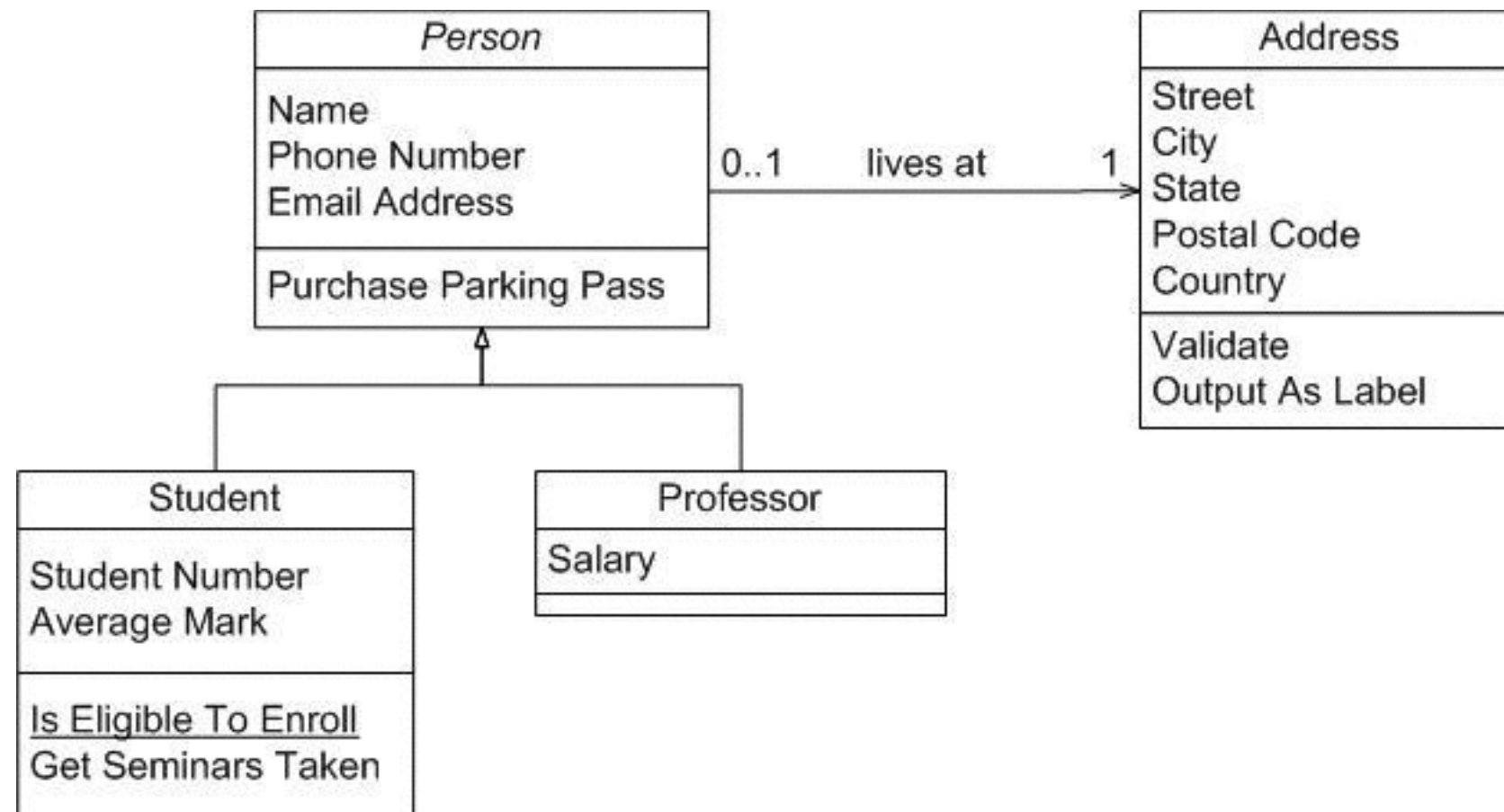
## Finding Classes

- Do we have things that should be stored or analyzed?
- Do we have external system?
  - external system is modeled as class
- Do we have any patterns, class libraries, components, etc?
- Are there devices that the system must handle?

## Make explicit **traceability** whenever possible

- Try to capture class/attributes from nouns of use-cases and operations from verb of use-cases
- Always draw class diagram in conjunction with some form of behavioral diagrams

# Class Diagrams - Example



# Exercise

Write CRC cards and class diagram for POS system of book store

- Stock management, Payment management
- At least 4 classes