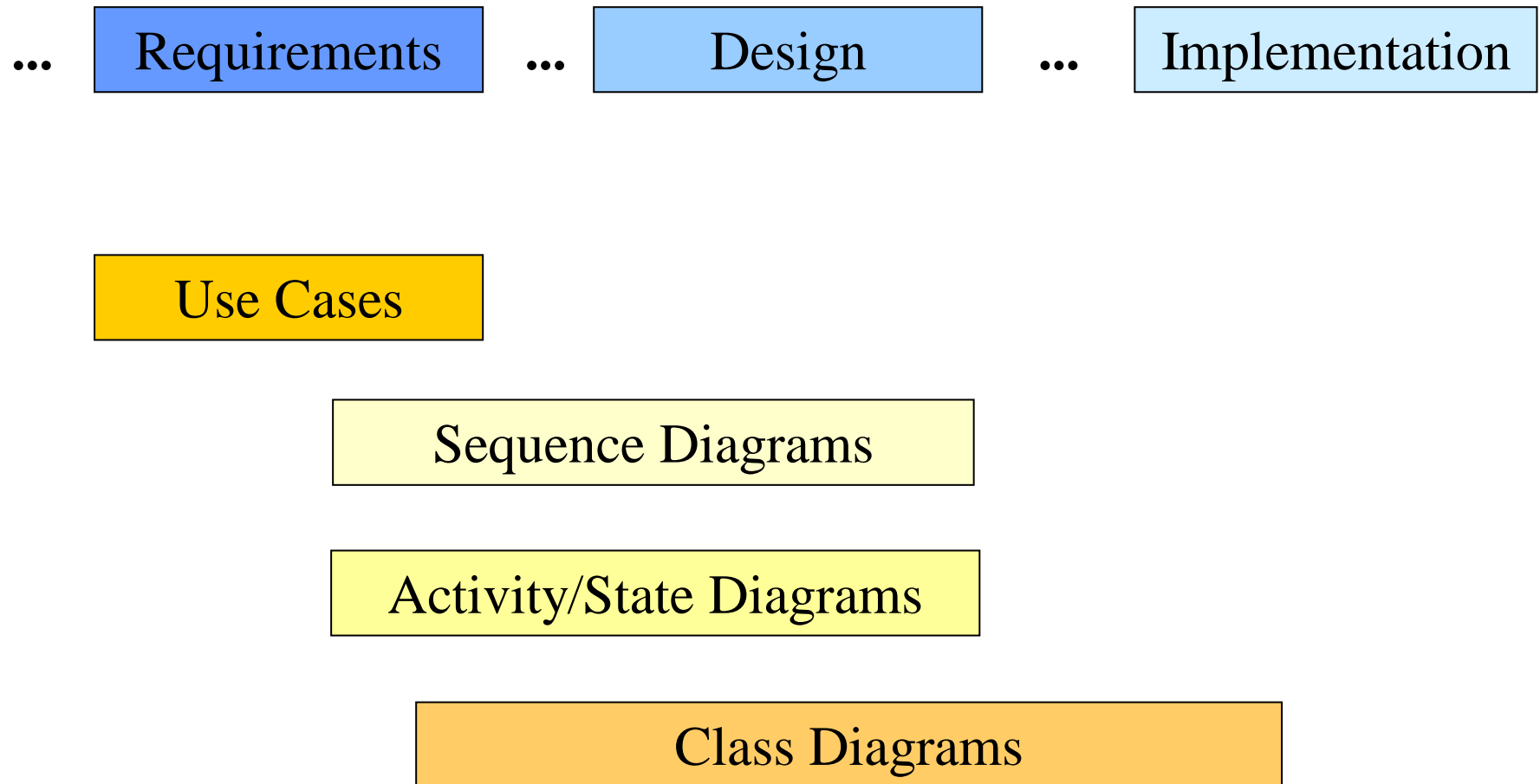




# Software Engineering

## UML Diagrams in the Process

# UML Diagrams in the Process





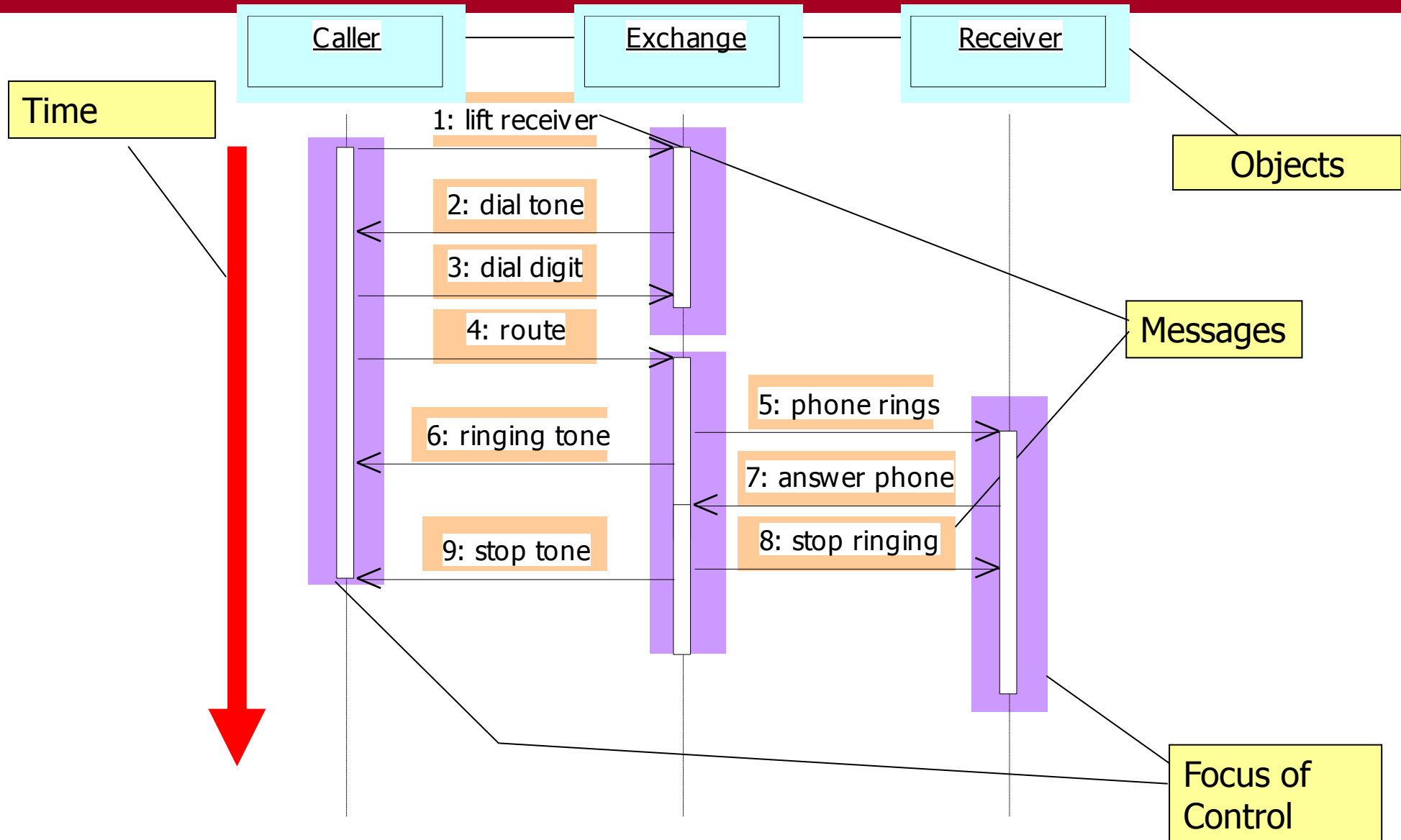
# Software Engineering

## Sequence Diagrams

# Sequence Diagrams: Motivations

- Use Case Diagrams present an outside view of the system
- Sequence Diagrams are good at representing how objects collaborate.

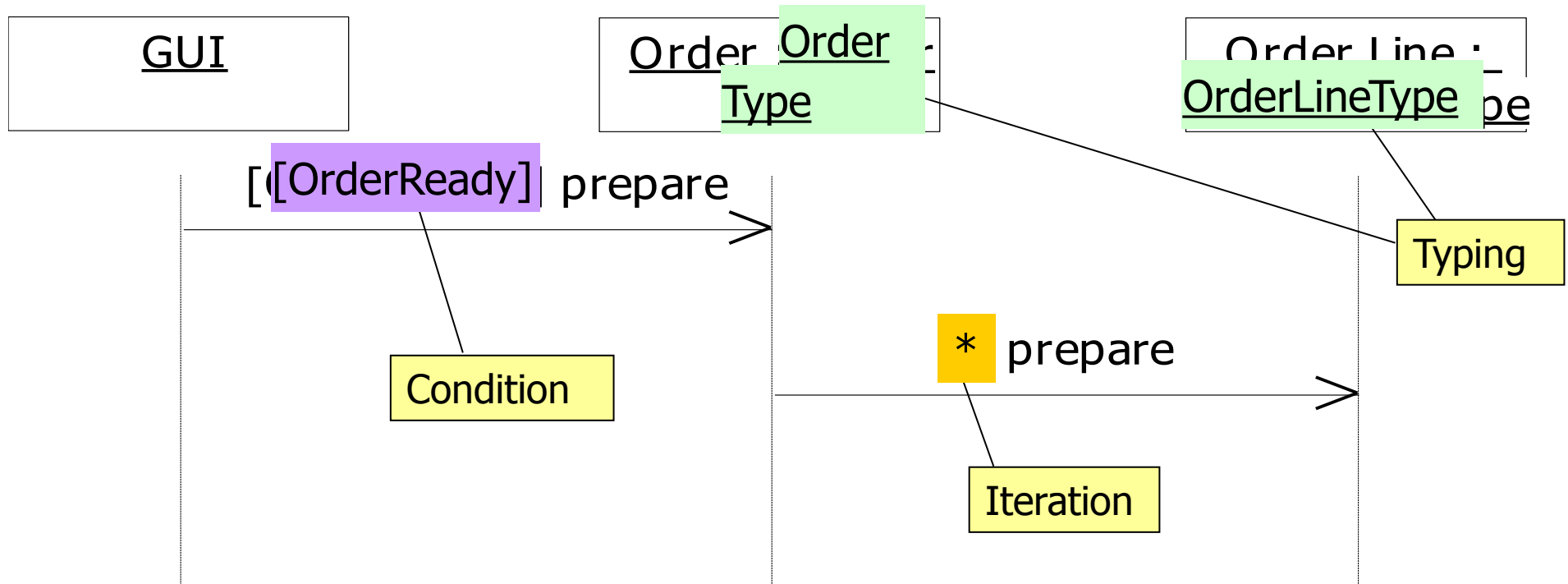
# Sequence Diagram: Example



# Sequence Diagrams: Ingredients

- **Time:** either unspecified or in fixed units
- **Messages:** a communication between two objects that conveys information with expectation that action will ensue
- **Focus of Control:** period during which an object is performing an action either directly or through a subordinate procedure.

# Sequence Diagrams: More Concepts



# Sequence Diagrams: More Concepts

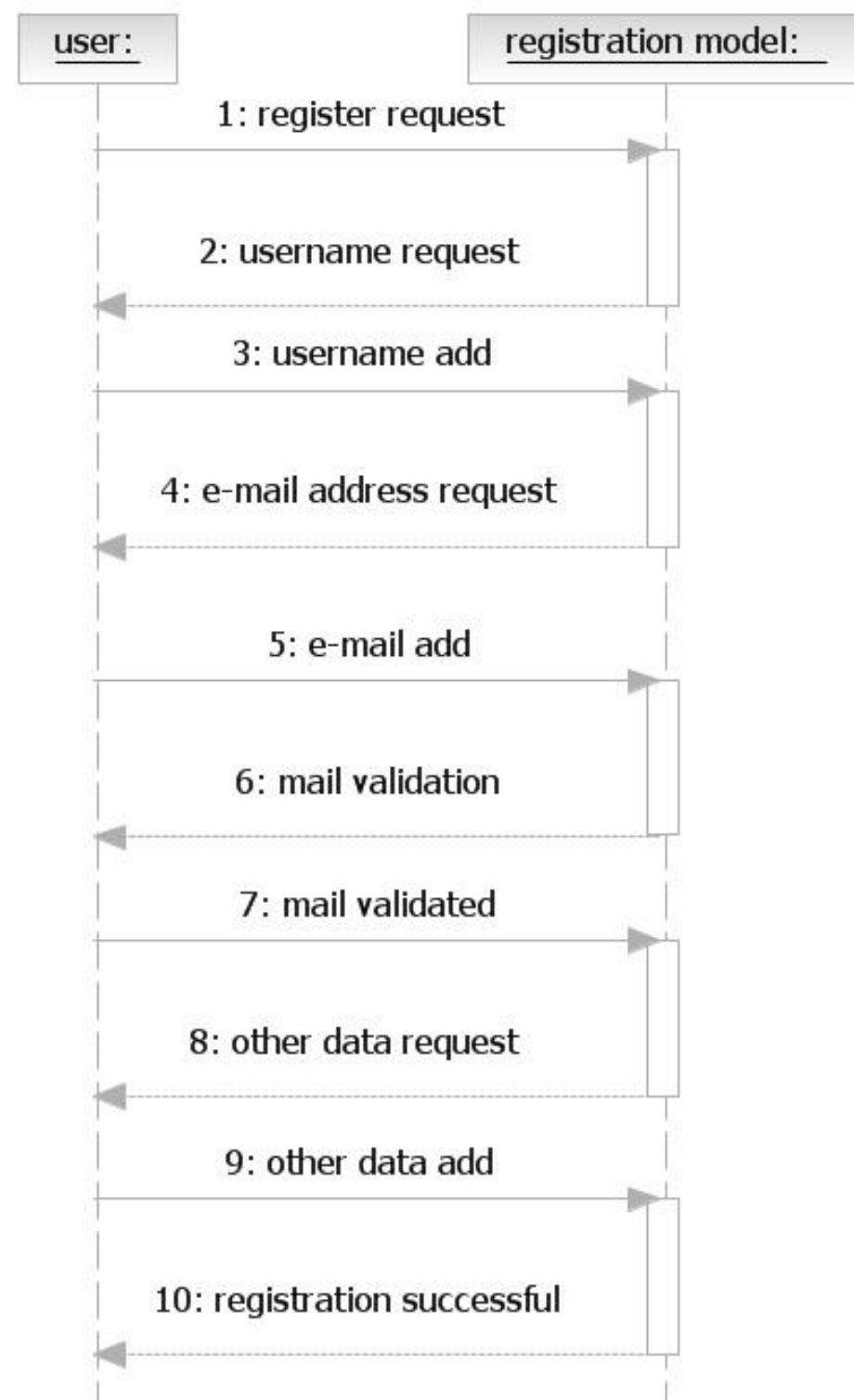
- **Typing**: define the types of objects
- **Condition**: define when a message is sent
- **Iteration**: message sent to all the instances of an object
- **Focus Of Control**: is optional!
- **Message Numbering**: is optional!



# Sequence Diagrams vs. Use Case Diag.

Objects	Actors
Messages	Actions / Use Cases

# Sequence Diagram of a registration





# Software Engineering

## State Machine and Activity Diagrams

# Introduction

Quite often during both the specification and the development process you will be faced with the necessity of representing dynamic behaviors

## Examples:

- Modeling workflows
- Modeling complex use cases
- Modeling lifecycle of objects

UML provides various diagrams for modeling dynamic behaviors, among which

- State Machine diagram
- Activity diagram

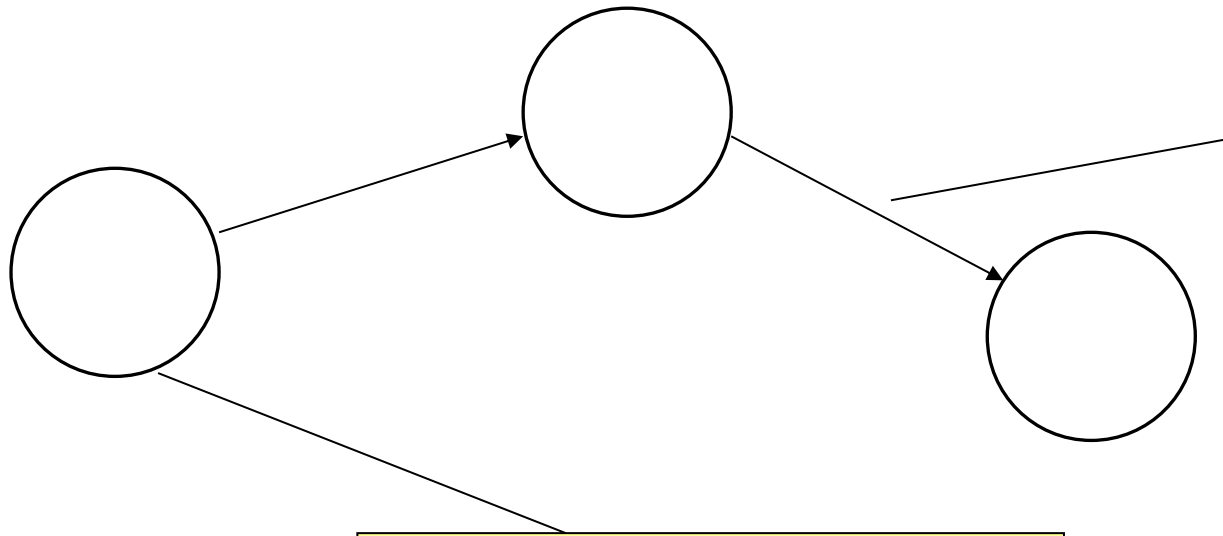
# State Machine and Activity Diagram

State Diagram are closely related to:

- Finite State Automaton
- Petri Nets
- David Harel's Statecharts

Activity diagrams can be seen a special types of State Diagram

# Finite State Automata



## States

Represent “conditions” in which a system/algorithm/... can be found.

### Examples.

- “Ready”, “Busy”, ...

## Transitions

Describe how systems/algorithms/... change from state to state.

### Examples.

- after(15sec) (Time based)
- on\_red (Event Based)
- ...

## Initial States

## Accepting States

# Finite State Automata (ctd)

## Application of FSA is pervasive in Computer Science

### Examples:

- Lexical Checker
- Formal Verification
- ...



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## State Machine Diagram



# State Machine Diagram

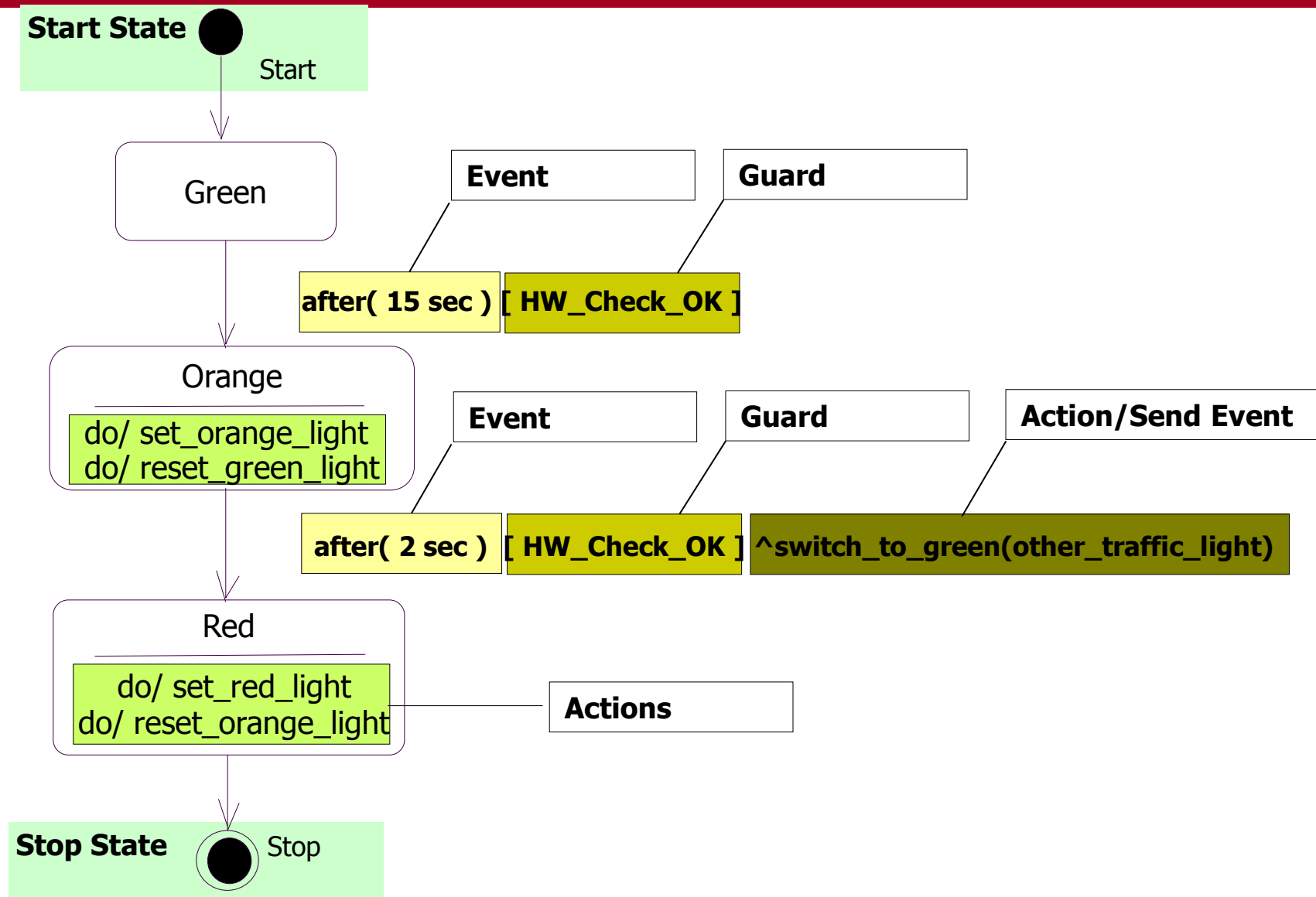
## Definition:

A State Machine Diagram describes the sequences of states and actions through which an element (e.g. of the design) can proceed during its lifetime as a result to reacting to discrete events.

## Key Ingredients (... not surprisingly!):

- States (simple and composite)
- Transitions (event, guard, actions)

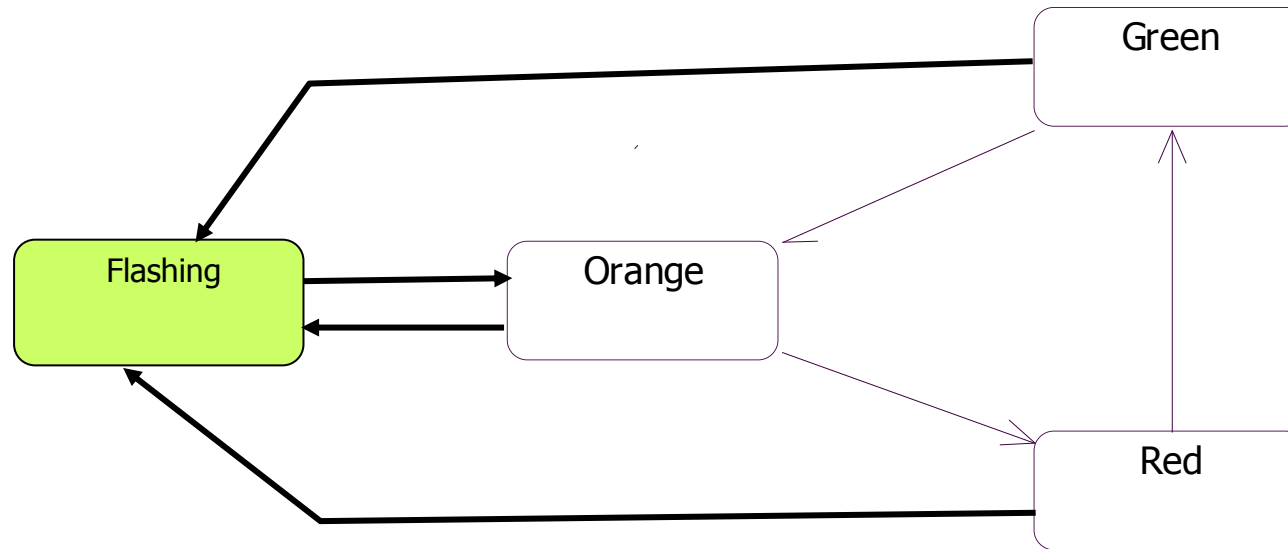
# State Machine Diagram: Example



# State diagram: Explanation

- **Start State and Stop State:** obvious
- **Transition**
  - **Event:** what may cause the transition
  - **Guard:** upon “event”, if true allows transition, if false prevents transition
  - **Action/Send Event:** if transition, then execute action/send event
- **Actions within a state**
  - **entry/** do action when entering the state
  - **do/** keep doing action while in state
  - **exit/** do action on leaving state

# States: Hierarchical Decomposition



## Issues:

- Cluttering of the diagram
- Structural information is lost



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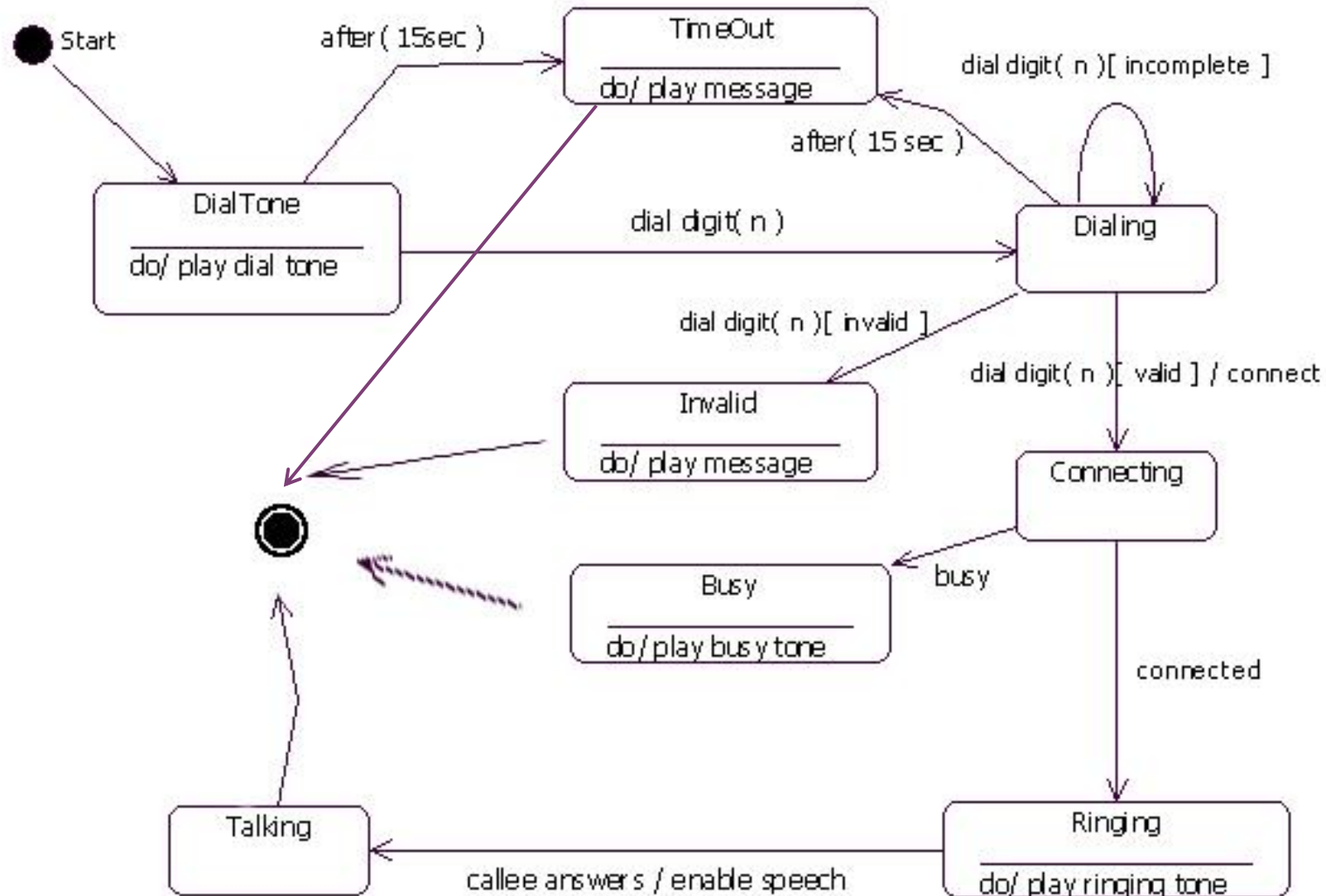
## State Diagram: example

# State Diagram: example

## Phone Dialing

Specify, using statecharts, the process of placing a call with a telephone (e.g. when you lift the receiver, a dial tone is activated; then you can either ...).

# StateChart: example





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## Activity Diagram



# Activity Diagram

## Definition

An activity diagram is a variation of a statechart in which the states represent the performance of actions and the transitions are triggered by the completion of the actions.

## Key Ingredients

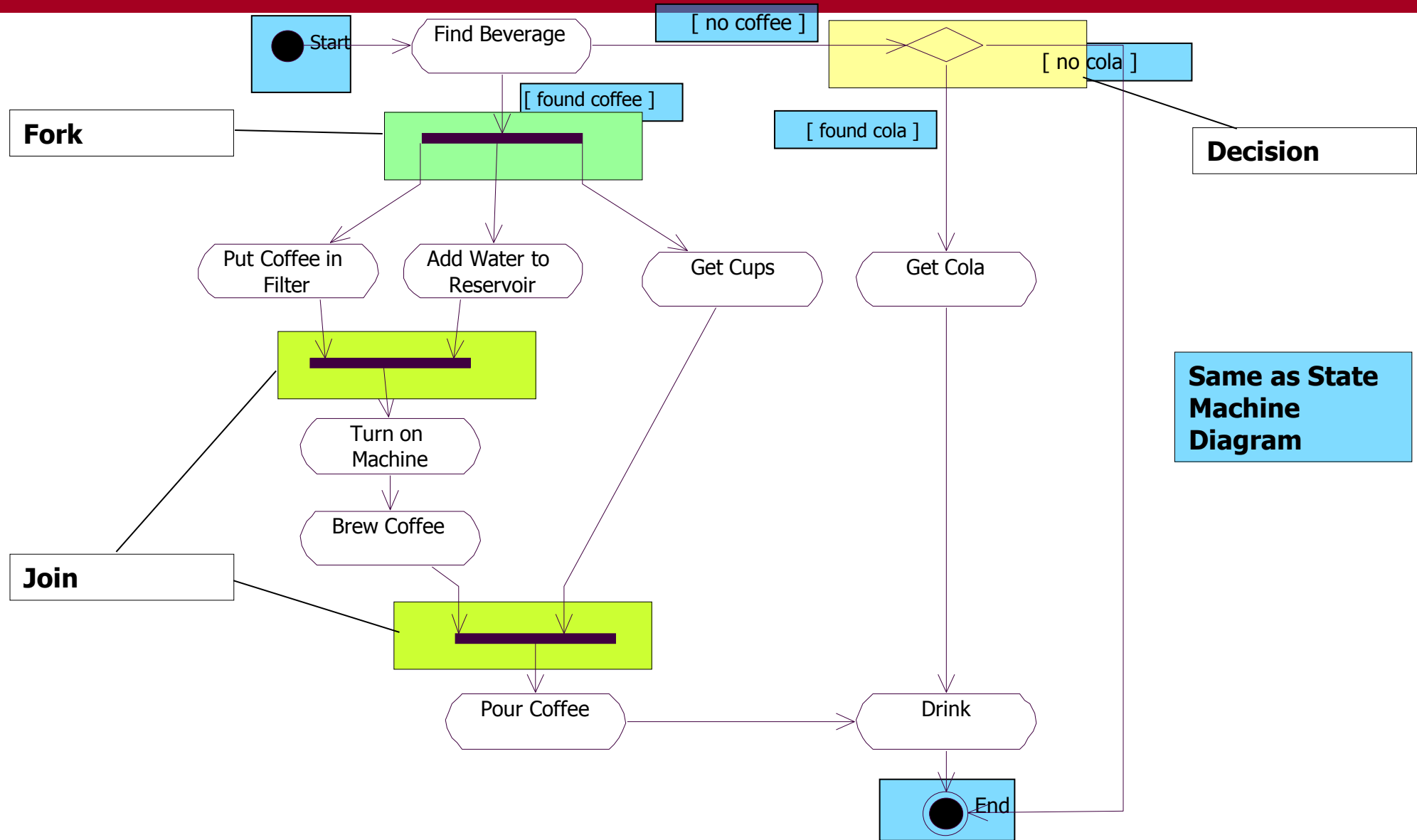
- Activities (States)
- Transitions (event, guard, actions)
- Merge/Fork/Join



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## Activity Diagram: example

# Activity Diagram: example



# Activity Diagram: Explanation

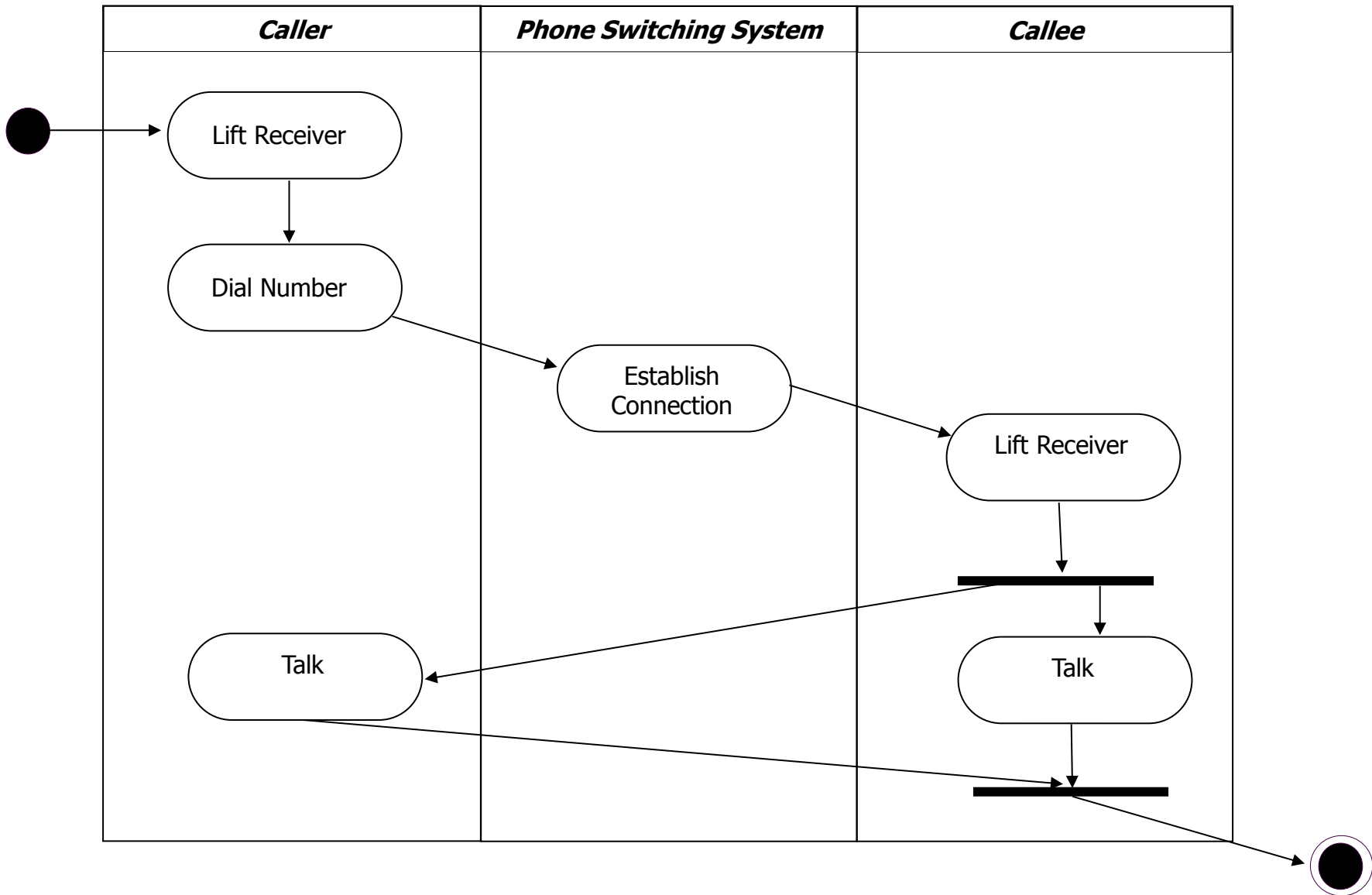
- **Start/Stop/Activity/Guard:** obvious
- **Fork:** allows for the parallel decomposition of activities.
- **Join:** synchronises parallel activities.
- **Decision:** conditional behavior.

# Swimlanes

Sometime it is useful to highlight responsibilities in activity diagrams

Activities diagrams allow to do that with “swimlanes”

# Swimlanes: Example



# Sequence Diagrams vs Activity Diag.

- Sequence Diagram: description of **the whole system**
- Activity Diagram: description of **a part of the system** (usually an Use Case)

# State and Activity Diagrams

**Use them when really necessary!!!**

(e.g. complex interactions, (in)formal verification,  
business process definition and enhancement,  
...)