

Aim:

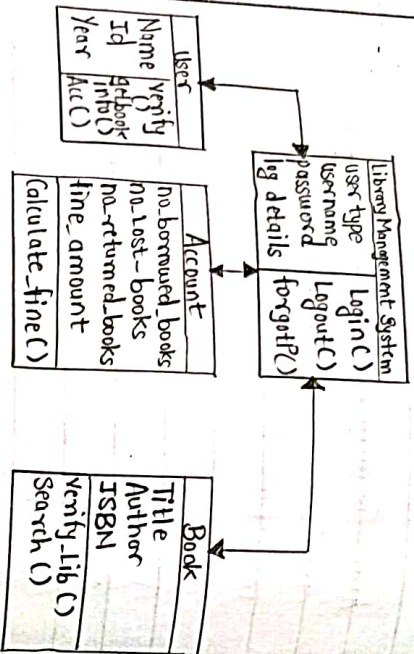
To implement different UML diagrams along with their diagrammatic representation.

Objective:

To understand & apply various UML diagrams for visualizing & modelling a software system.

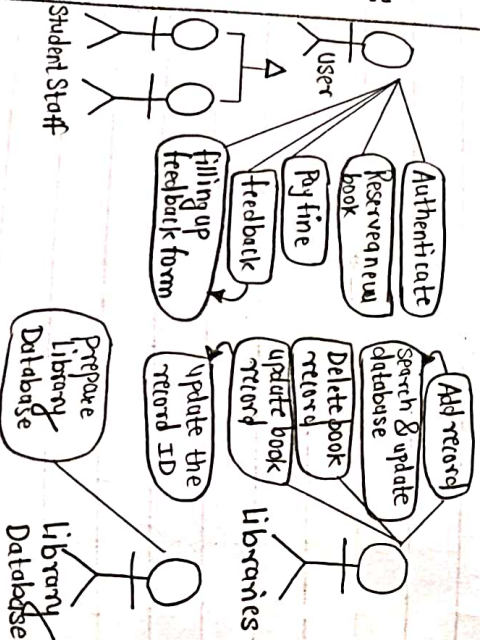
Class

Diagram:



Use Case

Diagram:



Aim:

To implement different UML diagrams along with their diagrammatic representation.

Objective:

To understand the practical implementation of Unified Modelling language (UML) diagrams, which are used to visualize, specify, construct and document the artifacts of a software system.

Theory: Unified modelling language (UML) is a standard language for modelling software that provides a general-purpose developmental framework for creating abstract models of a system.

Types of UML Diagrams:

i) Structural Diagrams: Represent the static aspects of a system.

#> Class Diagram

#> Object Diagram & SHINE

#> Component Diagram

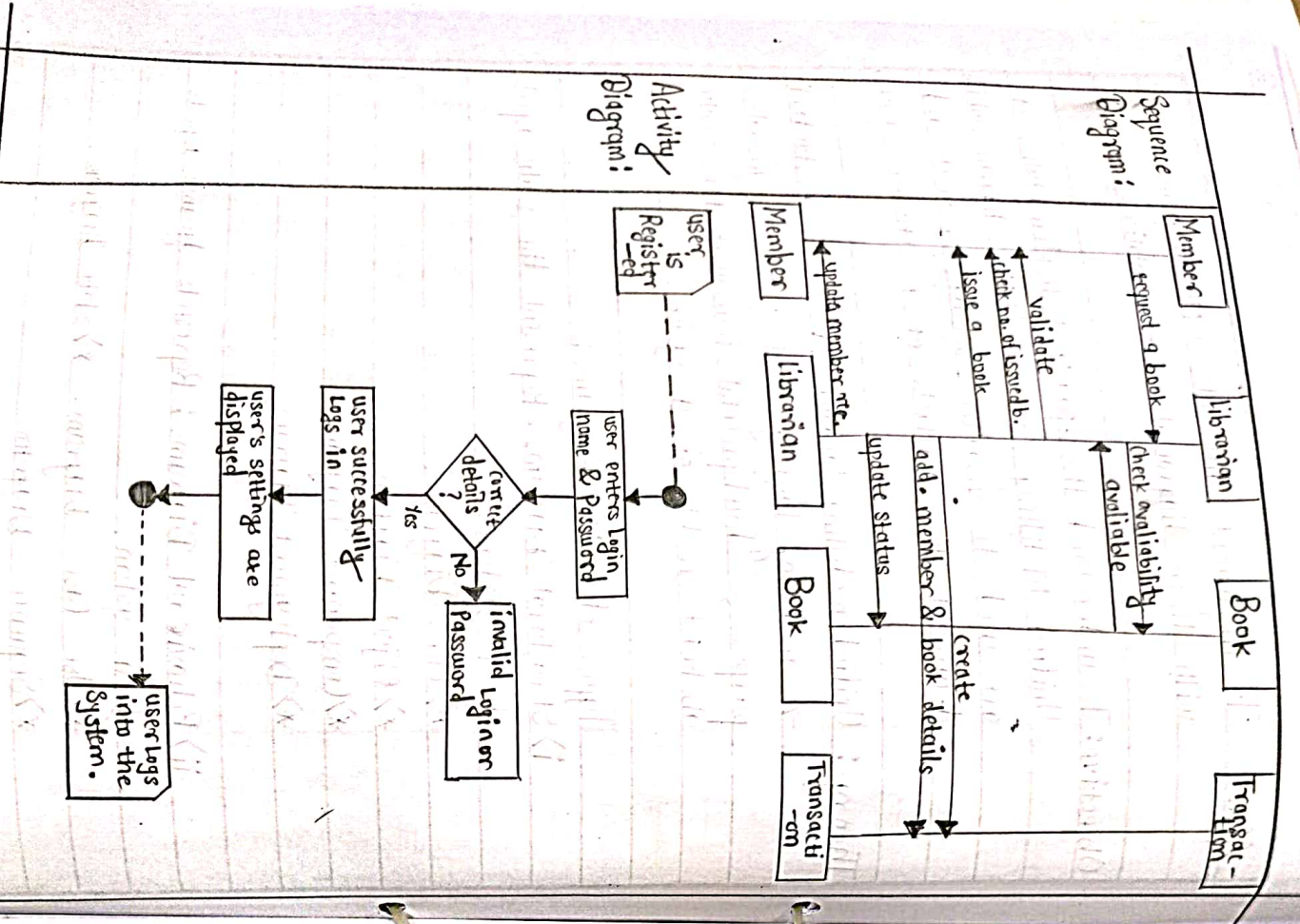
#> Deployment Diagram

ii) Behavioral Diagrams: Represents dynamic aspects of a system.

#> Use Case Diagram, #> State Diagram

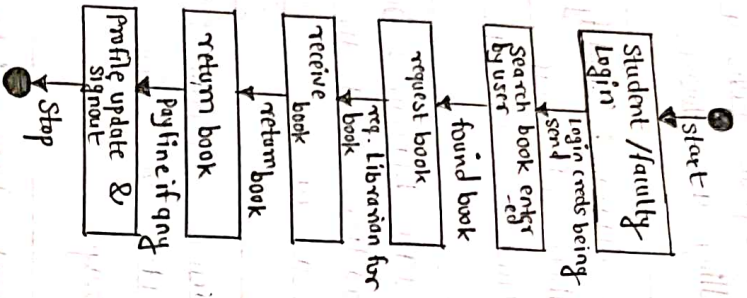
#> Sequence Diagram

#> Activity Diagram

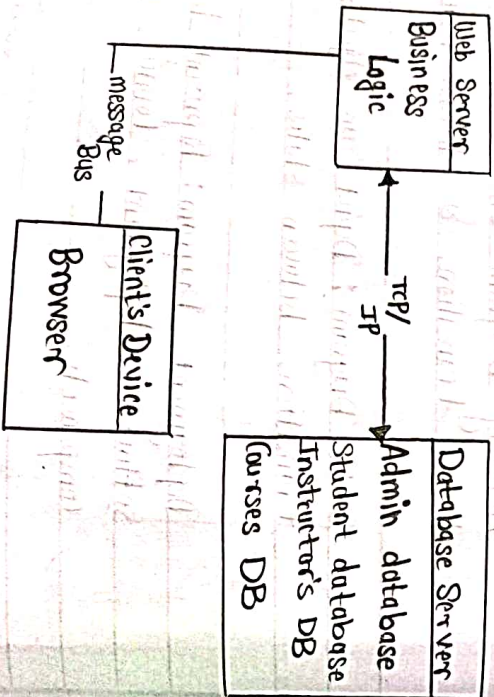


Each diagram serves a different purpose in modelling a software system.
Class Diagram: Identify system entities (classes) & their relationships. Adds attributes, methods & connections like association or inheritance.
Use Case Diagrams: Define actors & their interactions with the system. Link actors to the use cases.
Sequence Diagrams: Maps interactions between objects over time. Represents lifelines & messages.
Activity Diagram: Show workflows & activities. Use transitions & decision nodes.
State Diagram: Depict an object's state and transitions between states.
Deployment Diagram: Represent hardware & software deployment. Connect nodes & its components.

State Diagram:



Deployment Diagram:



Conclusion: The experiment demonstrated the practical application of UML diagrams to analyze & model software systems effectively.

Example: System: Library management System (LMS):

Use class diagram for entities like "Book" & "User".
Use class diagram for interactions like "borrowing books".
Sequence Diagram for "issue workflow".

Result: Different UML diagrams were implemented successfully, achieving the desired system's representation.

Conclusion: The experiment demonstrated the practical application of UML diagrams to analyze & model software systems effectively.

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