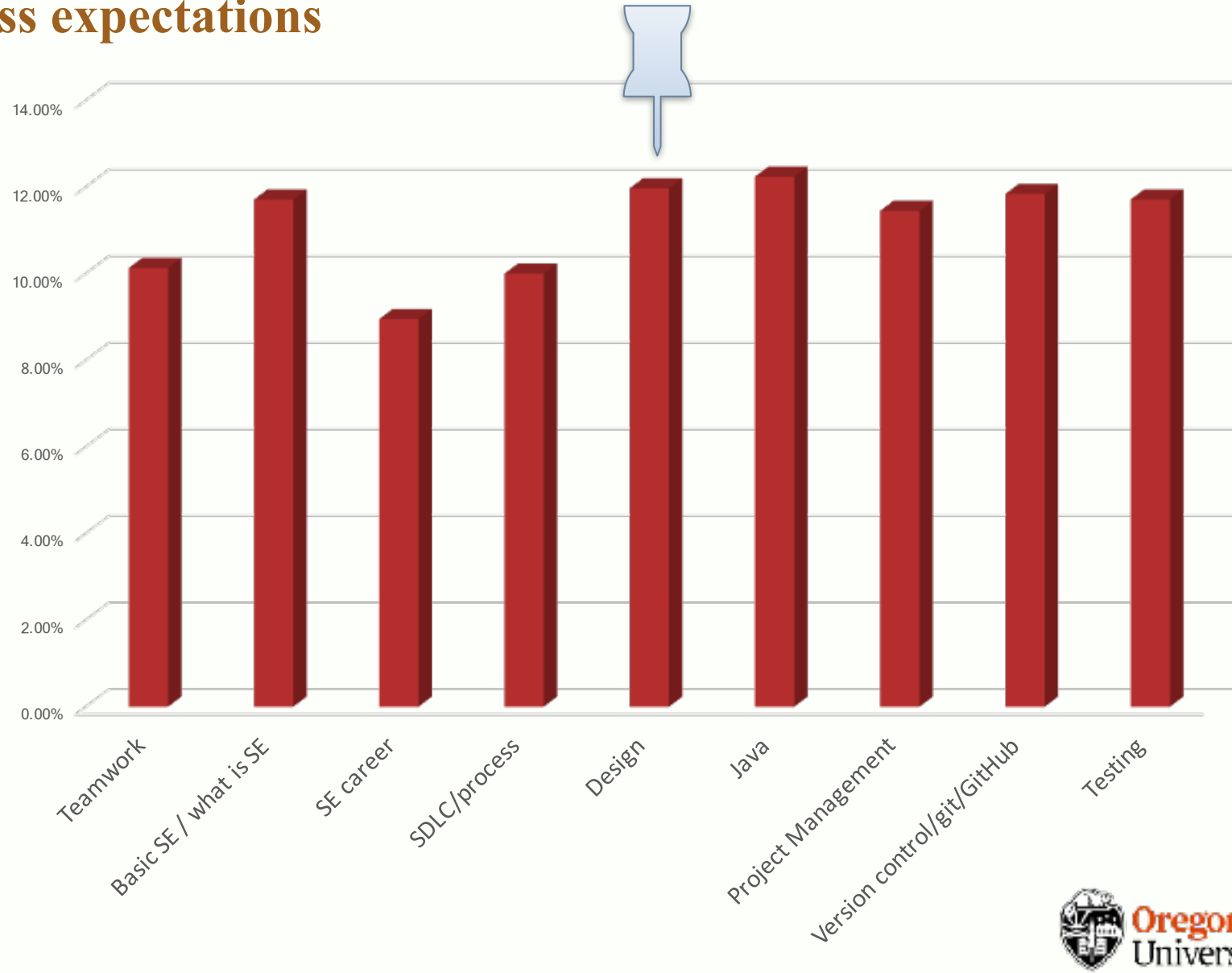


## Announcements

- Sprint 1 - constructive criticism
  - So that your comments can be directly imported to another project
- Thursday
  - Canceling office hours: Caius (Thu: 3-4)
  - Quiz
    - Open all day - starts at 1:00 and ends 23:59
    - 15 min long
    - On Canvas (already published)

# Class expectations

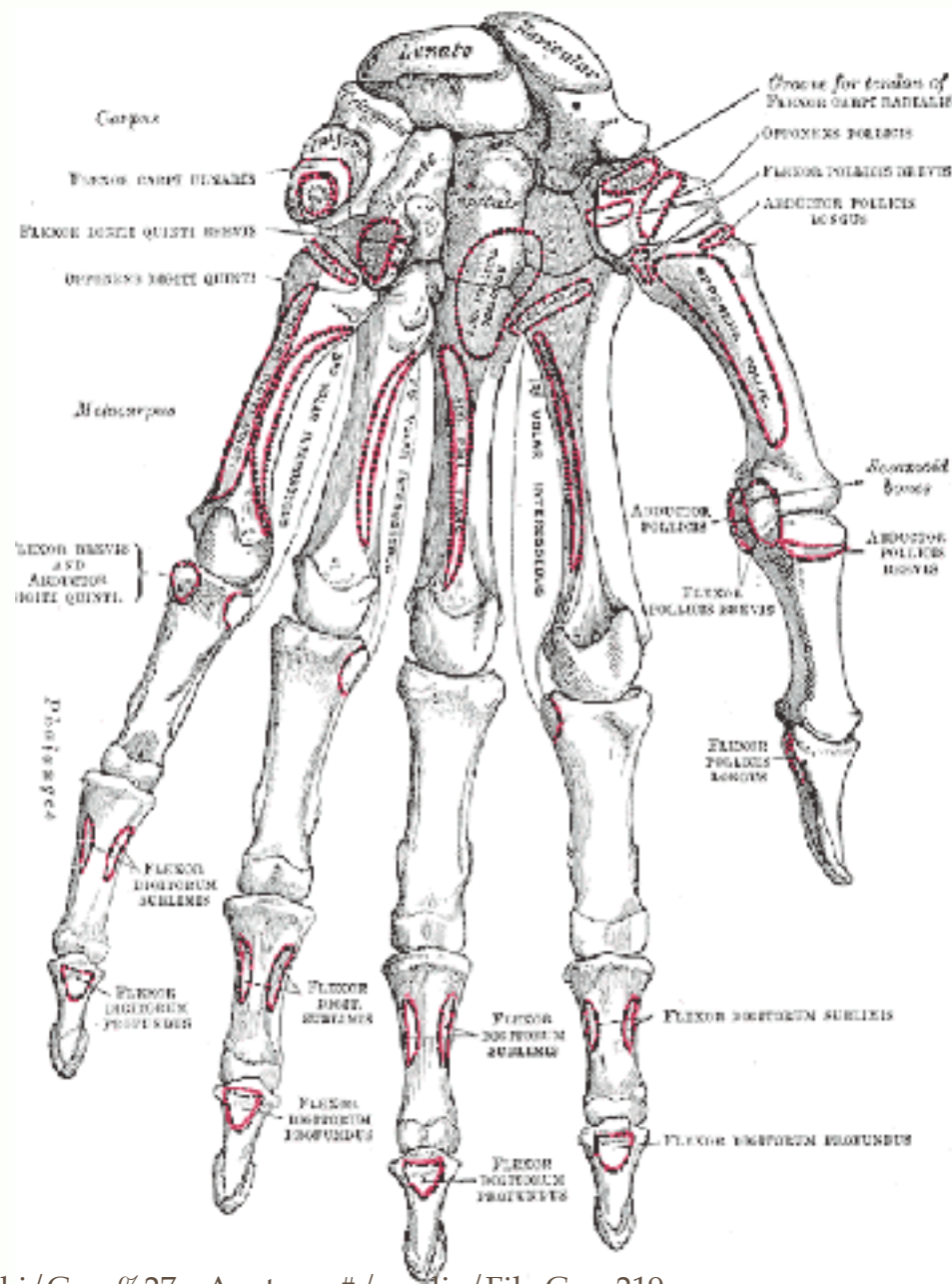


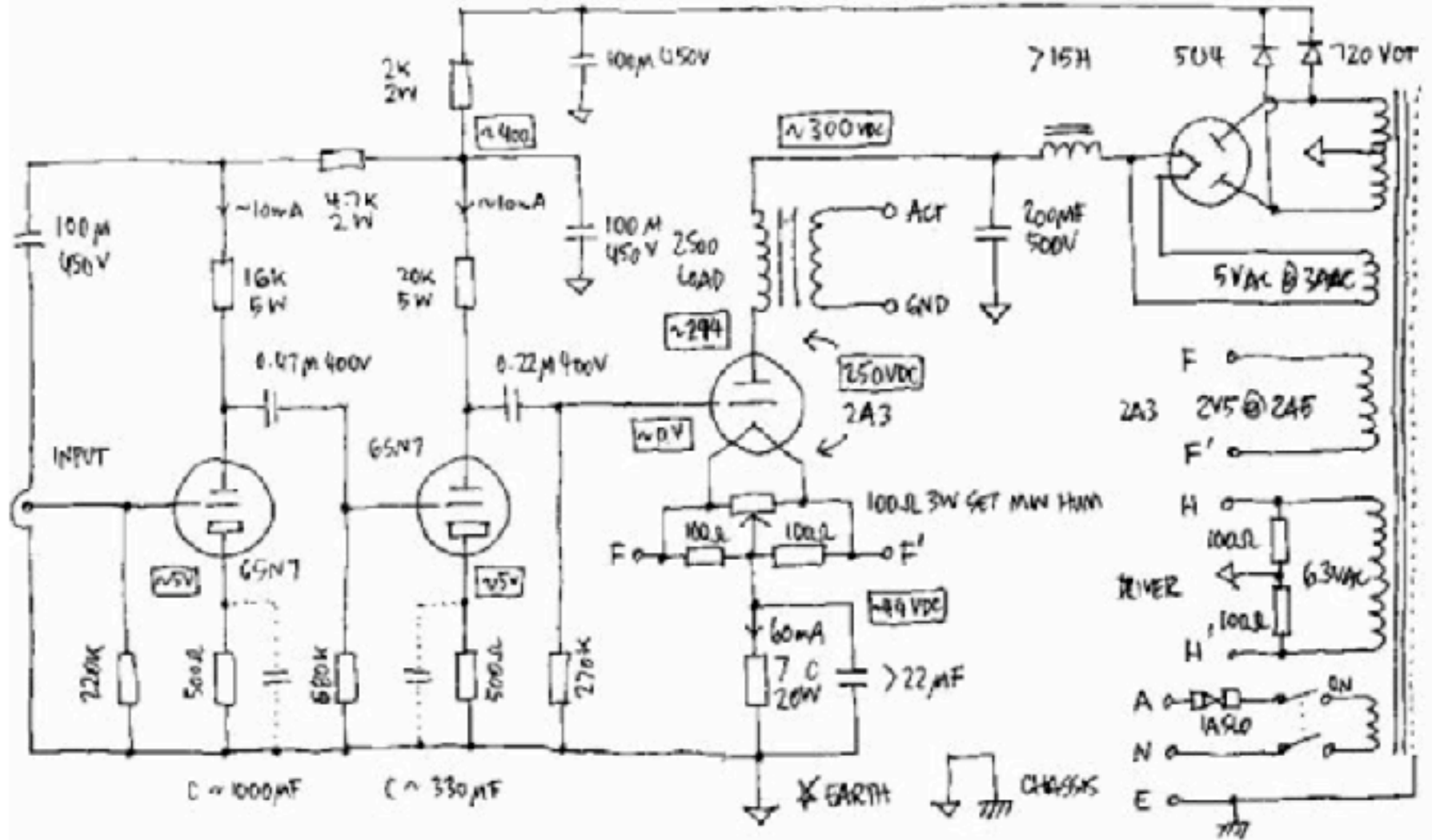
# Software Diagramming

Useful when you need to:

Communicate,  
Visualize, or  
Analyze

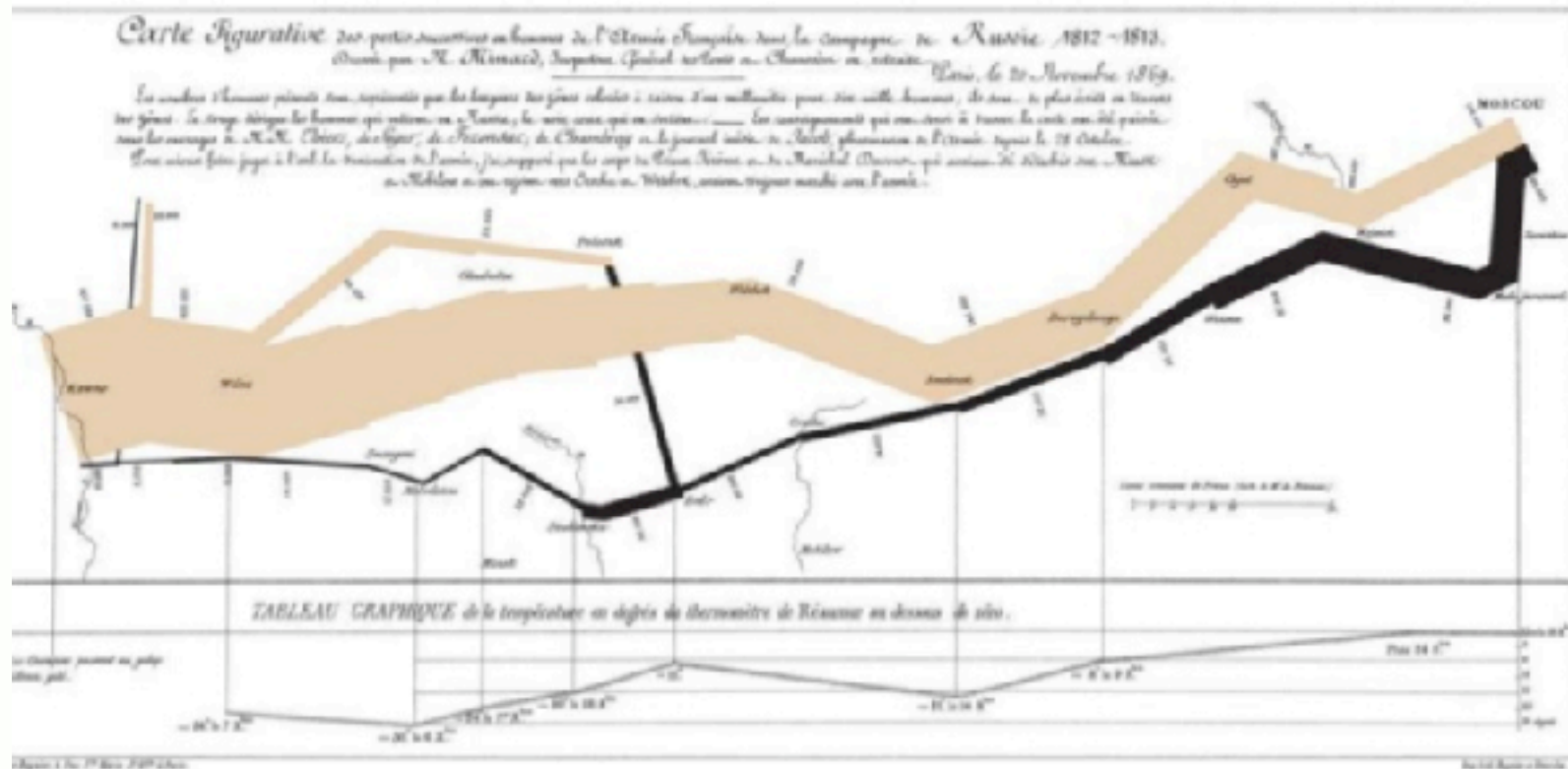
Something, especially something with some  
structure



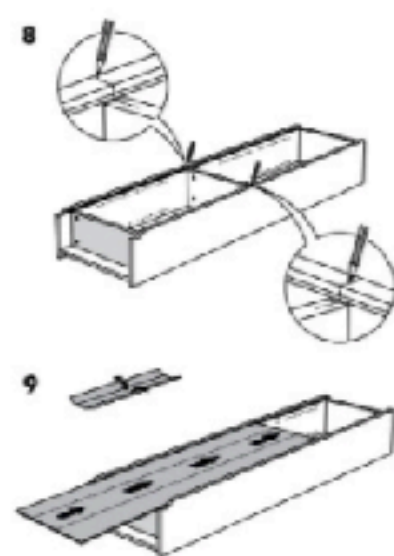
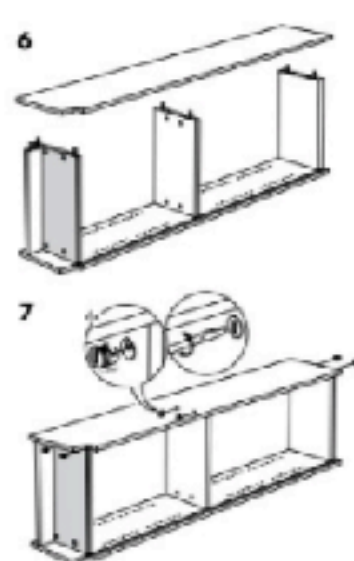
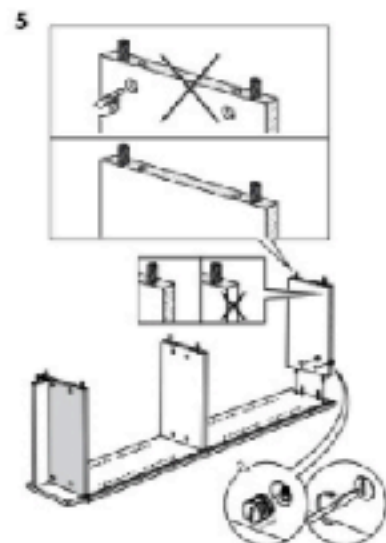
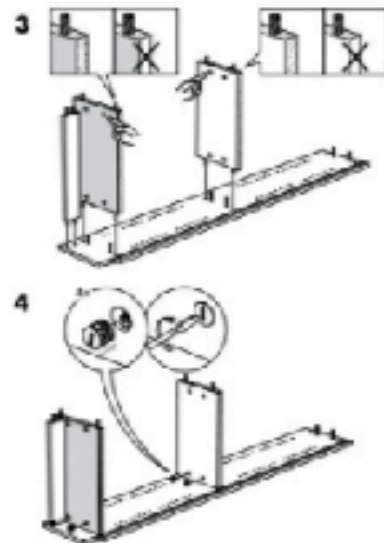
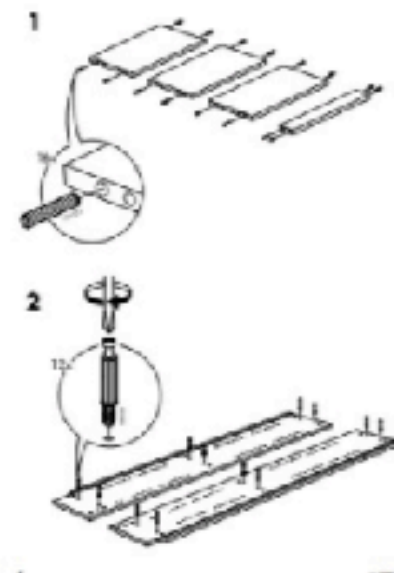
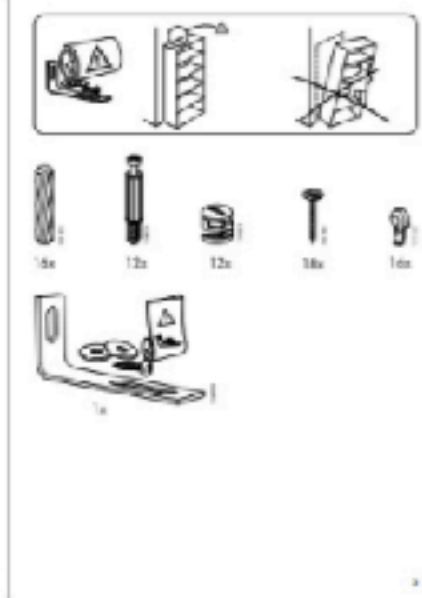




## Minard's Figurative Map of Napoleon's March on Russia



# BILLY





# Unified Modeling Language - UML

A set of many visual modeling techniques ...



30



Using UML is like looking at your feet as you walk. It's making conscious and explicit something that you can usually do unconsciously. Beginners need to think carefully about what they're doing, but a professional programmer already knows what they're doing. Most of the time, writing the code itself is quicker and more effective than writing about the code, because their programming intuition is tuned to the task.

The exception is why you find yourself in the woods at night without a torch and it's started to rain - then you need to look at your feet to avoid falling down. There are times when the task you've taken on is more complicated than your intuition can handle, and you need to slow down and state the structure of your program explicitly. Then UML is one of many tools you can use. Others include pseudocode, high-level architecture diagrams and strange metaphors.

It's not just about what you're doing though. What about the new hire who comes in six months from now and needs to come up to speed on the code? What about five years from now when everyone currently working on the project is gone?

Agree with BobTurbo, I've never had any use for UML, especially somebody else's UML. I always prefer to go straight to the code. – [James Adam](#) Feb 20 '13 at 19:38

picture is still worth a thousand words, even when it's code, @BobTurbo. I don't see any rational argument against this -- and that includes arguments that begin with "Well *real* programmers..." If I'm going to have a conversation about architecture with my team, I'm not going to scotch tape 10 pages of source code onto a whiteboard. – [DavidS](#) Jun 19 '15 at 21:51

- 1 Talking and writing about what you want to do helps you and other to understand and catch possible issues sooner. – [kami](#) Jun 16 '15 at 17:34

# UML – what is it good for?

- Forces you to stop and think about design
- Get a high-level picture of the design
  - Better understand, find problems
- Communication tool
- Vocabulary
- Teaching tool

# Some UML diagrams

- Activity Diagram
- Class Diagram
- Communication Diagram
- Component Diagram
- Composite Structure Diagram
- Deployment Diagram
- Interaction Overview Diagram
- Object Diagram
- Package Diagram
- Sequence Diagram
- State Machine Diagram
- Timing Diagram
- Use Case Diagram

<http://www.agilemodeling.com/essays/umlDiagrams.htm>

# Some UML diagrams

- **Activity Diagram**
- **Class Diagram**
- Communication Diagram
- Component Diagram
- Composite Structure Diagram
- Deployment Diagram
- Interaction Overview Diagram
- Object Diagram
- Package Diagram
- **Sequence Diagram**
- **State Machine Diagram**
- Timing Diagram
- **Use Case Diagram**



# Classes of UML diagrams

- Behavior
  - Depicts the behavioral features of the system or process
  - activity, sequence, state machine, use case
- Structure
  - Depicts the elements of a specification irrespective of time
  - Class diagram

# Activity Diagram

Used to model business process, or a single usage scenario, or a business rule

## Example:

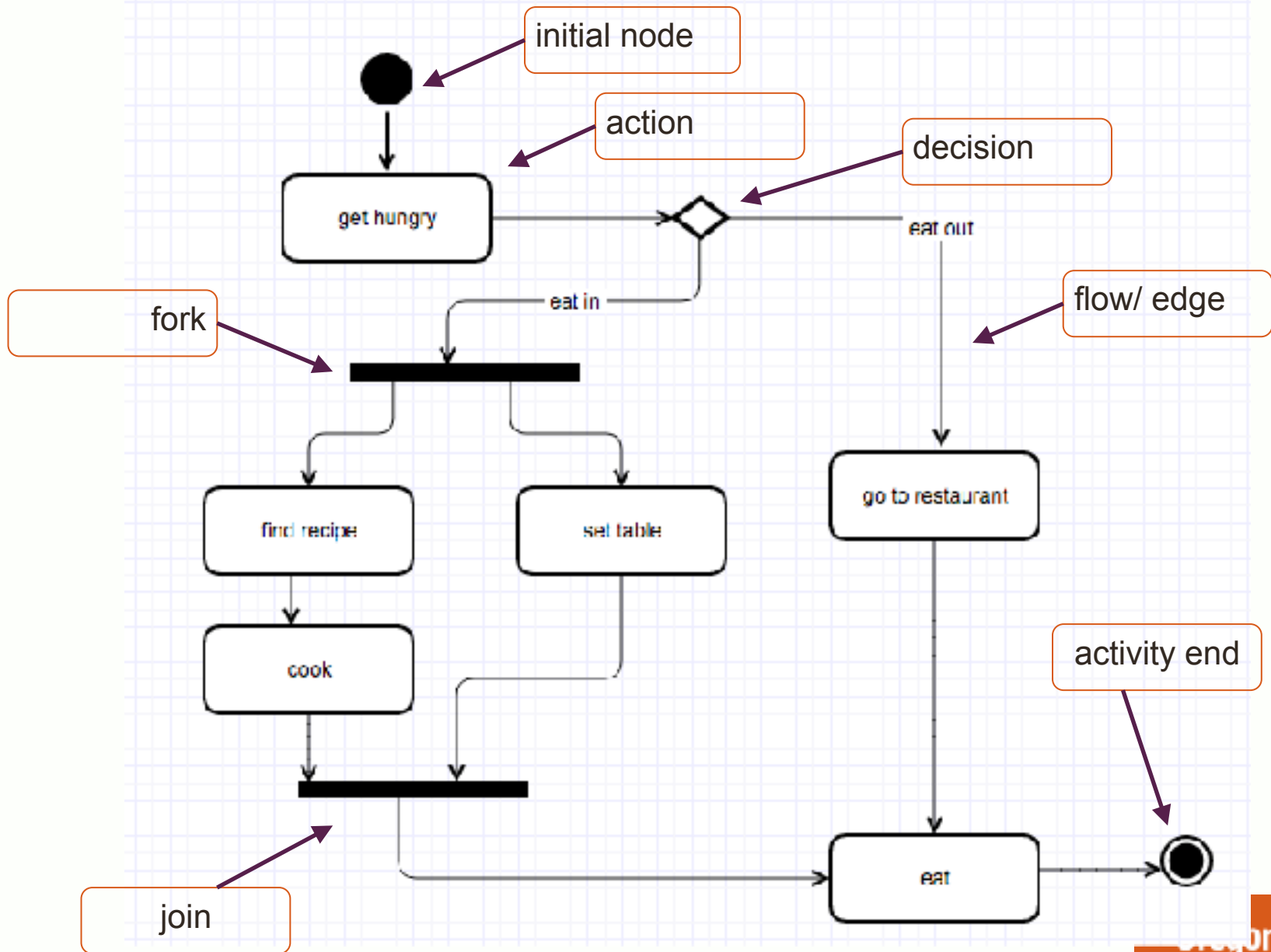
- Online Shopping
- Purchasing Ticket from vending machine
- Reserving a Flight

# Activity Diagram

- Graphical representations of activities or workflow
- Different shapes have different meanings
- Flow goes from start to the end

# Activity Diagram Parts

- **Black circle** represents the start
- **Rounded rectangle** represents actions
- **Diamonds** represent decisions
- **Black Bars** Represent concurrent activities
- Optional: Partition diagram with lines





# Exercise

- Get the SE recommended text book
  - From [amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com)

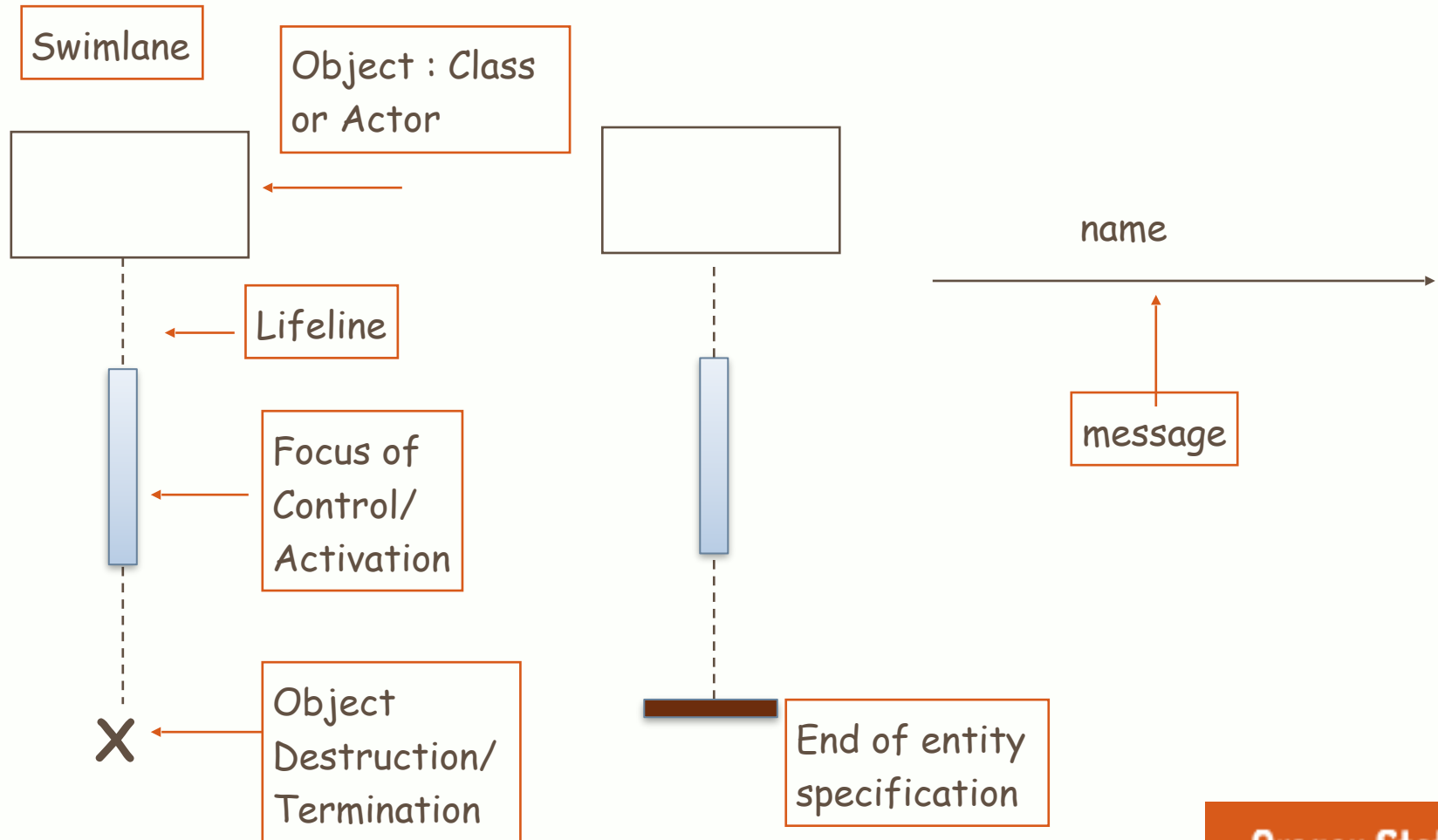
# Sequence Diagram

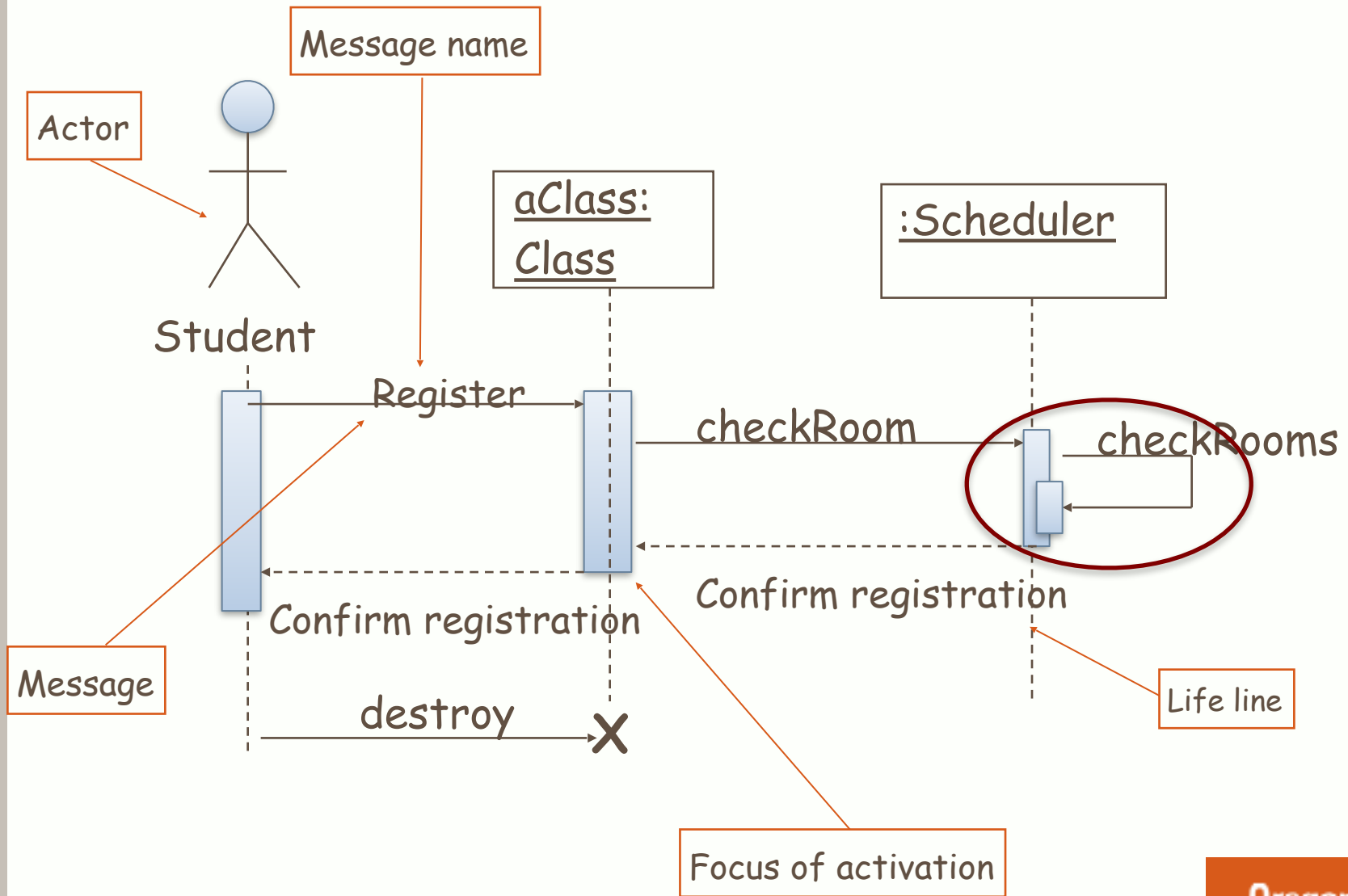
- A Sequence Diagram is an interaction diagram that shows **how processes operate** with one another and in **what order**
- Typically Model: Usage scenarios, Logic of methods, the logic of services
- Helpful for understanding asynchronous code
- **Examples**
  - Submitting comments on a website
  - Facebook user authentication

# Sequence Diagram Parts

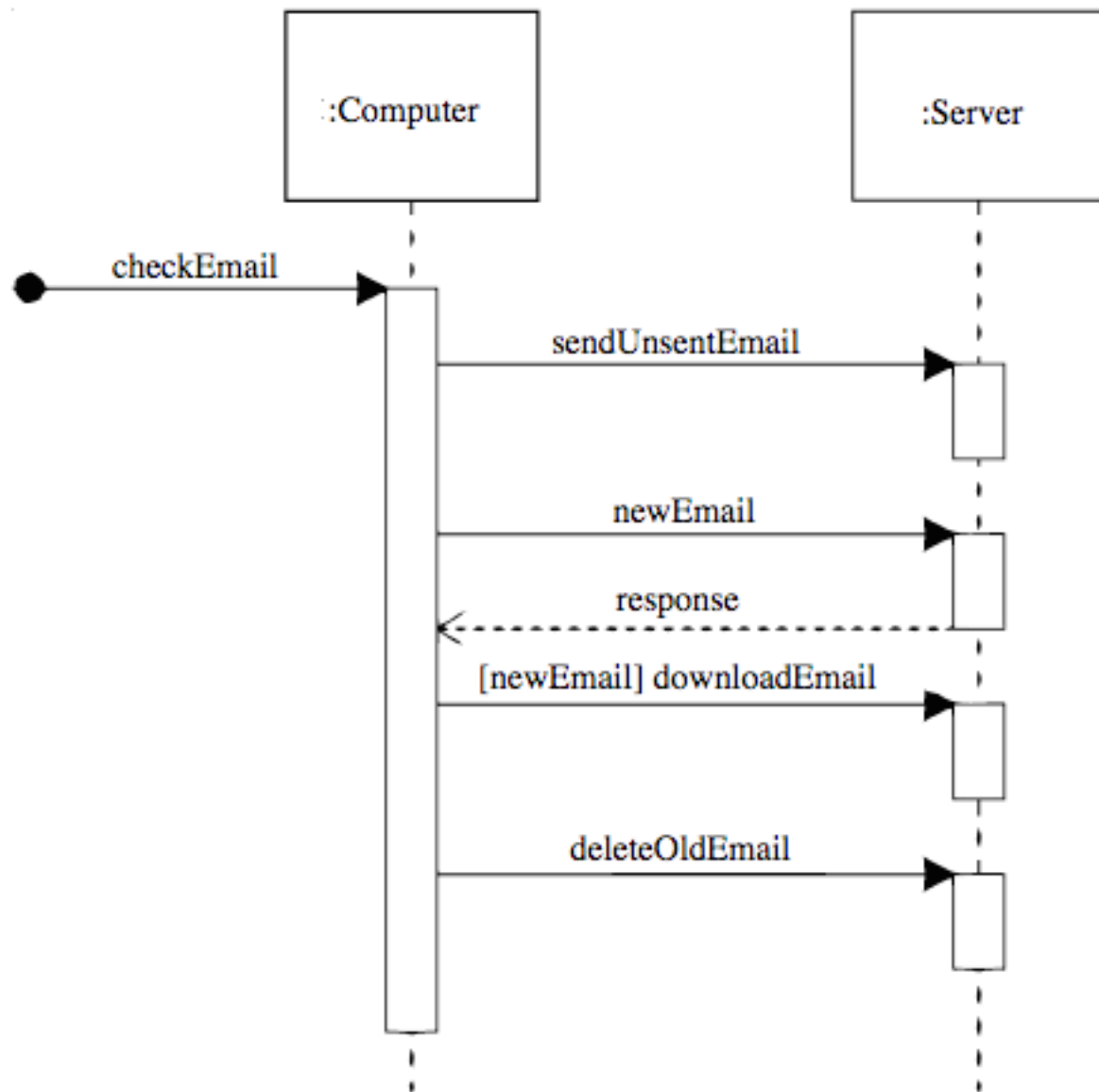
- Each actor is represented as a **labeled vertical line**
- Each message is a **horizontal line**, with message name written above line
- **Open arrow heads** represent async messages
- **Dashed lines** are responses

# Sequence Diagrams components









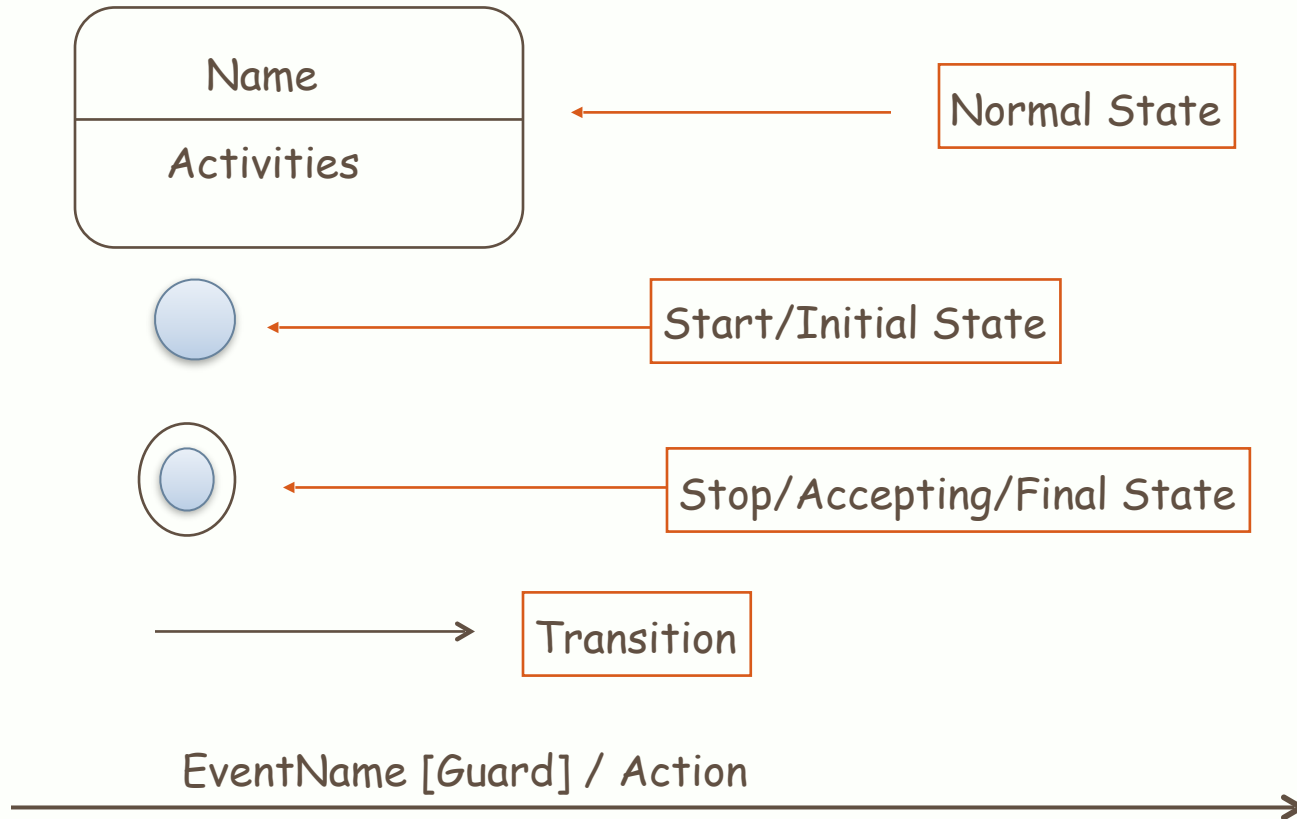
# Exercise

- Buying a book in Amazon

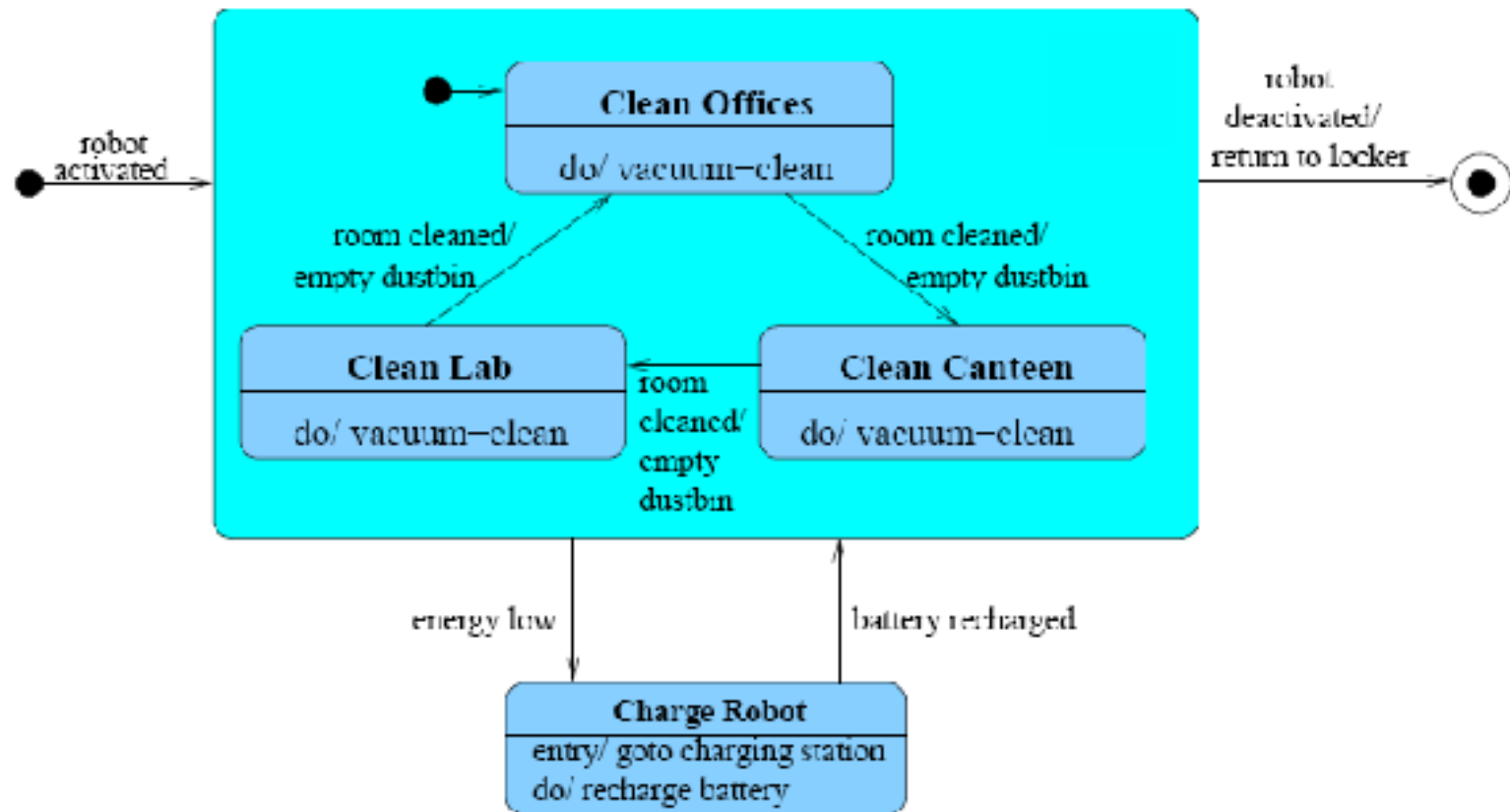
# UML State Diagram

- A state diagram shows the states of an object. Similar to a other State Diagrams, e.g. State Machine
- **Examples:**
  - State of phone line
  - Elevator movement

# State Diagram Parts



# Cleaning Robot

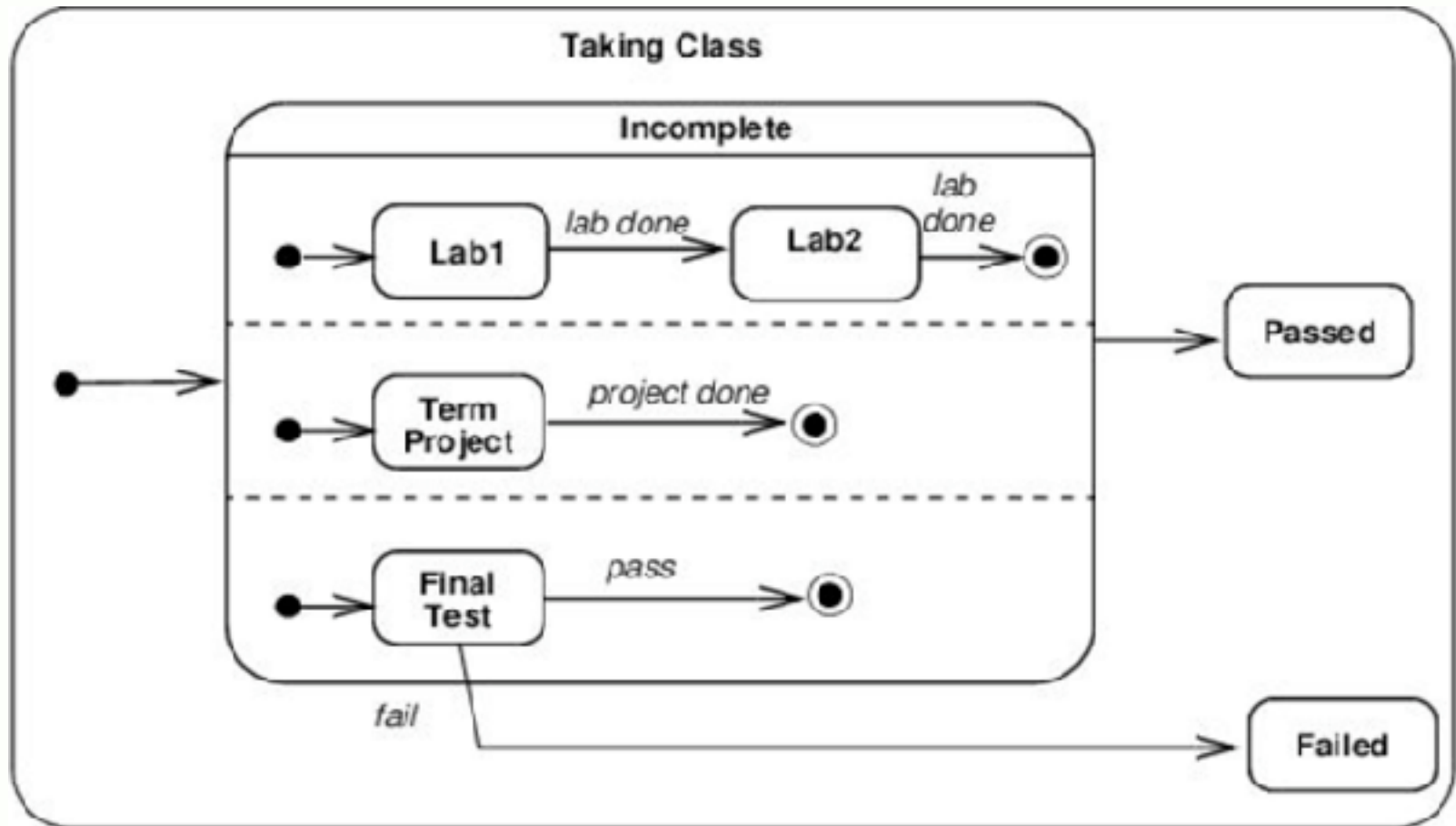




## Actions vs. Activities

- **Actions** are associated with **transitions**, are considered to be processes that occur quickly and are not interruptible
- **Activities** are associated with **states**, can take longer, and can be interrupted by events
  - “do” events can iterate
  - “entry” events happen only on entry to state

## Example



## Exercise

- Buying book from Amazon (searching for books & reviews, process transaction)