

41951- ANÁLISE DE SISTEMAS

Visual Modelling with UML

Ilídio Oliveira | v2022/03/08

Learning objectives for this lecture

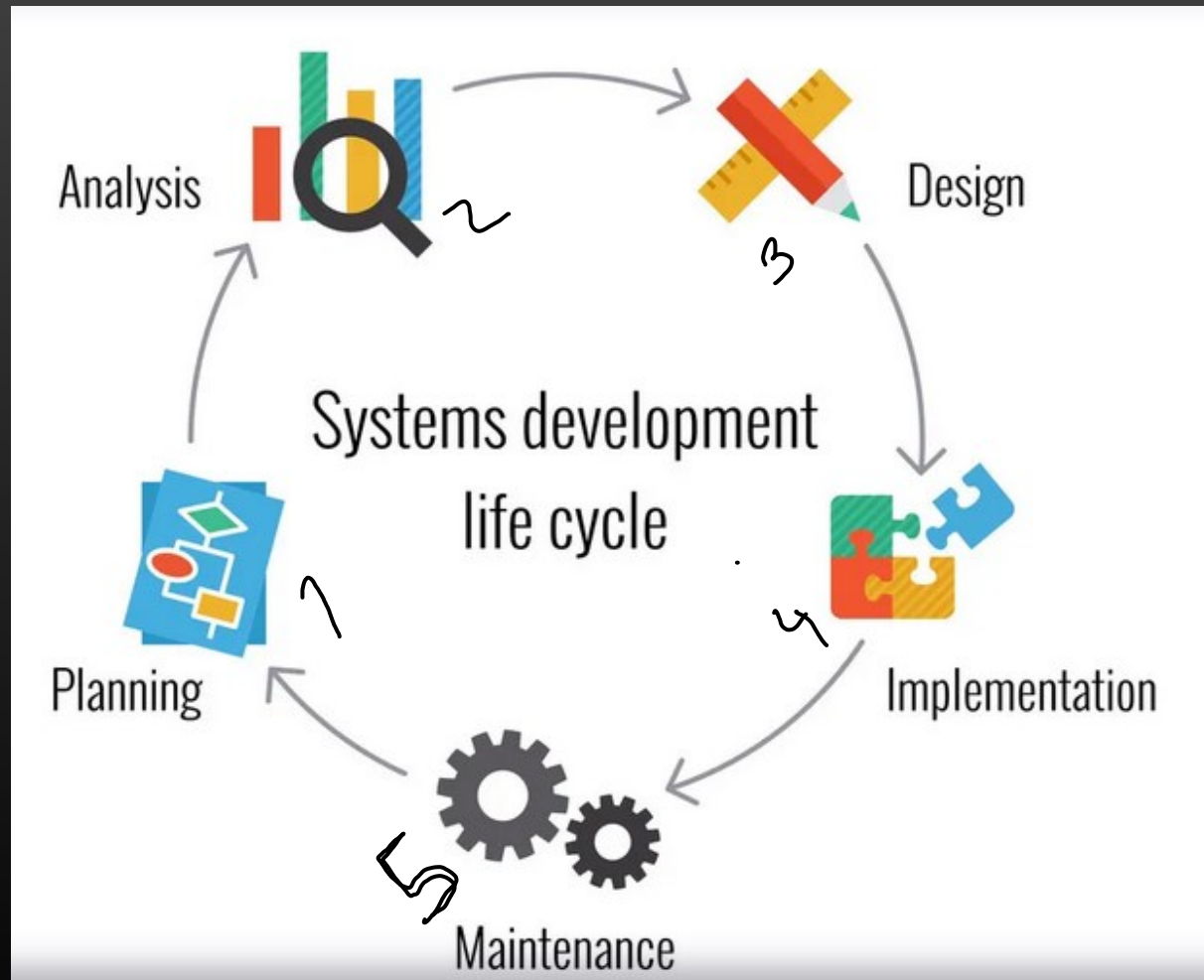
Justify the use of models in systems engineering

Enumerate advantages of visual models

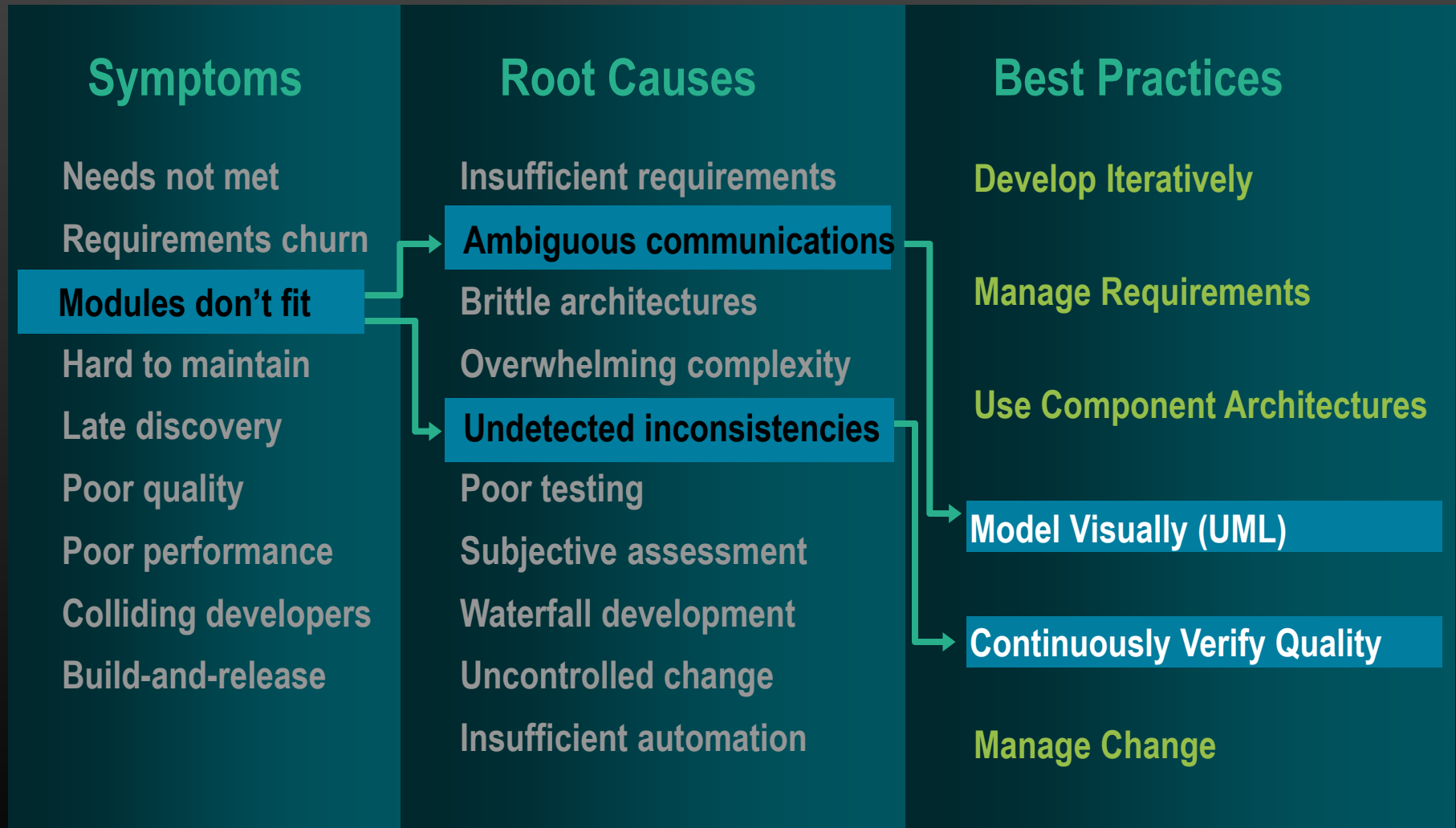
Explain the organization of the UML

Identify the main diagrams in UML and their modeling viewpoint

Systems development lifecycle (SDLC)



Problems and solutions in the SDLC (a Rational Unified Process perspective) *problemas e soluções podem ser combinados*



Modeling

UML as a visual specification language



Usamos modelos visuais para captar partes do mundo/realidade

D Trumpet Version

Allegro Assai
from
Brandenburg Concerto #2
J. S. Bach
arranged by Mark Adler

Allegro assai *tr*
mf

Trumpet

Allegro assai
mf

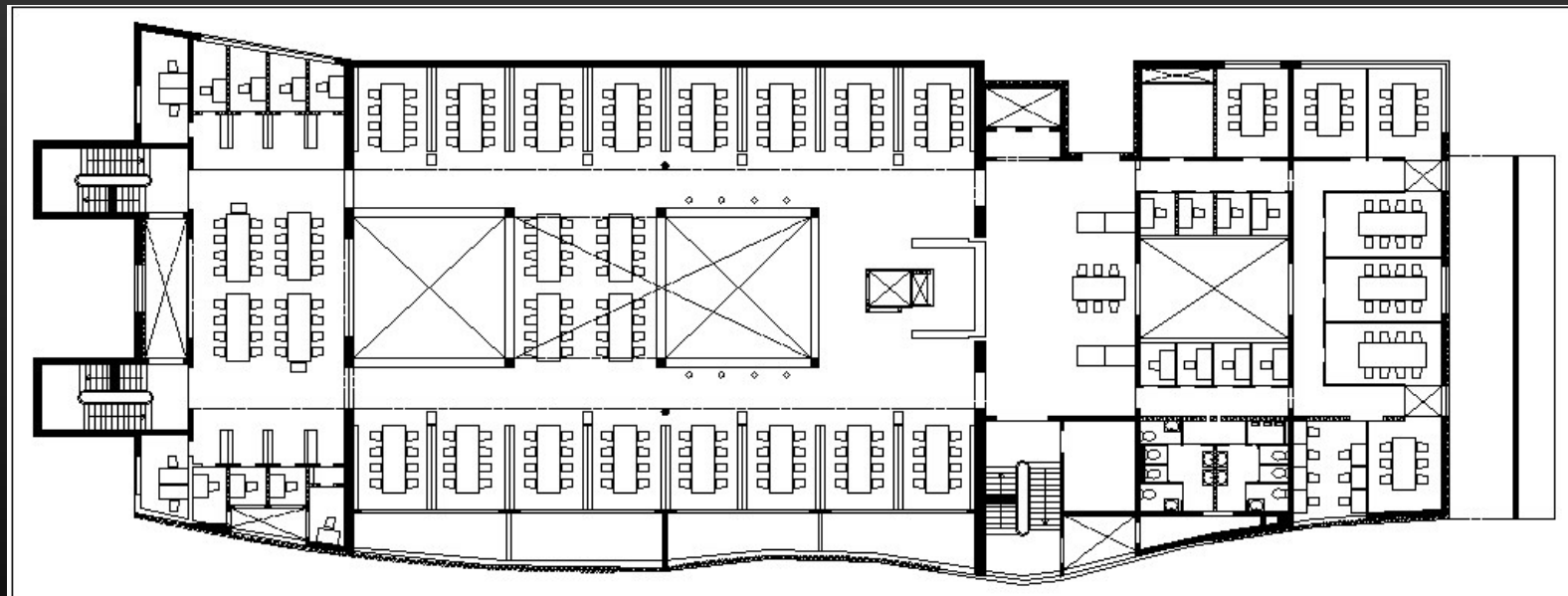
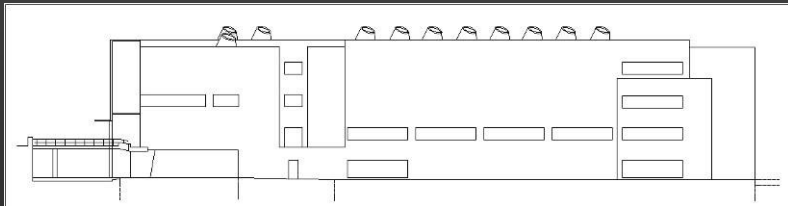
Organ



- Uma linguagem comum (escrever, ler)
- Especificações visuais são mais inteligíveis
- Compor: aplicar talento e disciplinas técnicas
- Orquestra: a prova que os modelos funcionam!



Um modelo é uma simplificação da realidade



Os modelos ajudam a gerir a complexidade

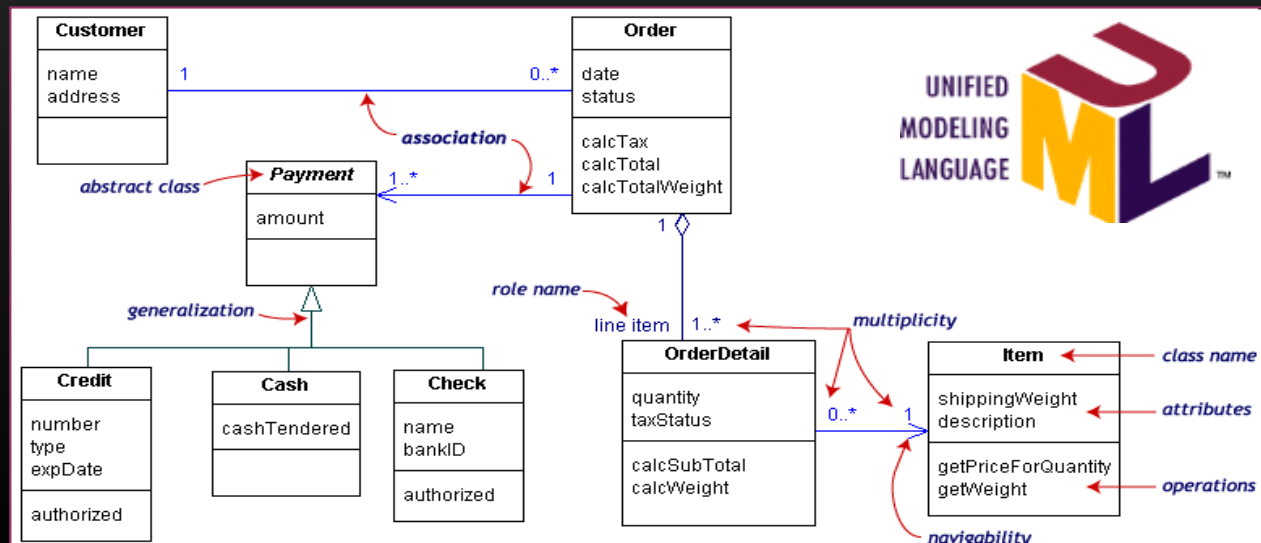
4 razões para usar modelos (G. Booch):

Ajudar a **visualizar** um sistema (*high-level*)

Especificar/documentar a **estrutura e o comportamento** do sistema (antes de implementar)

Serve como **referência** para orientar construção ("planta")

Documentar as decisões (de desenho) que foram feitas



Modelação visual no desenvolvimento

UML 2: Unified Modeling Language

Linguagem de modelação normalizada

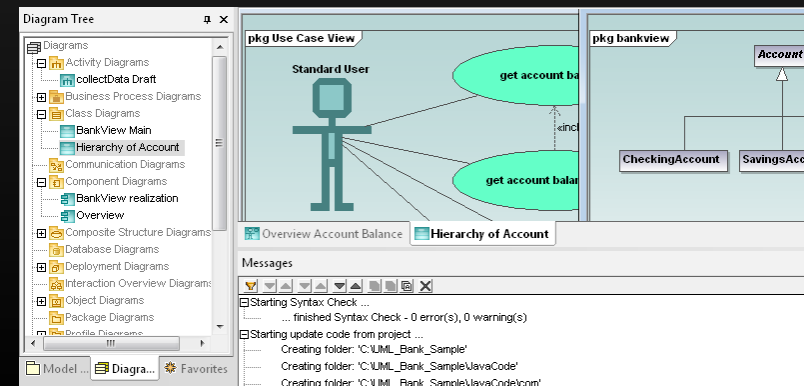
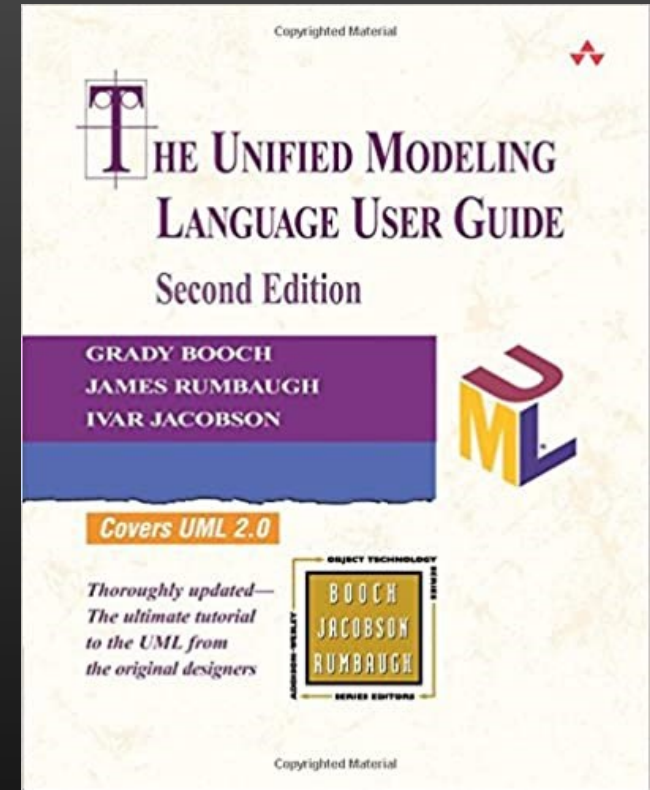
Benefícios

Promover a comunicação mais clara e sucinta

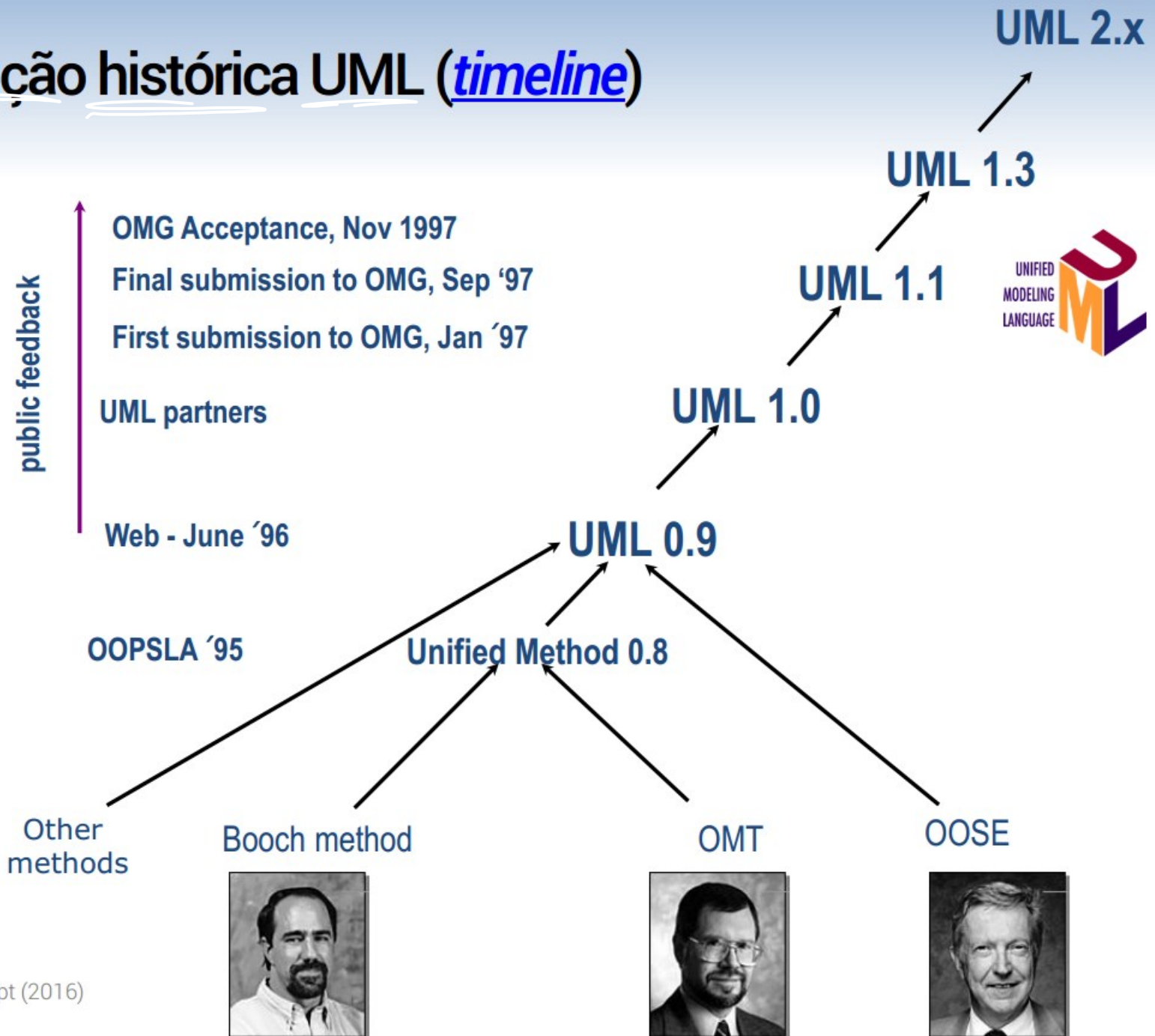
Manter o desenho (planeamento) e a implementação (construção) coerentes

Mostrar ou esconder diferentes níveis de detalhe, conforme apropriado

Pode suportar, em parte, processos de construção automática (gerar a solução a partir do modelo)



Evolução histórica UML (*timeline*)

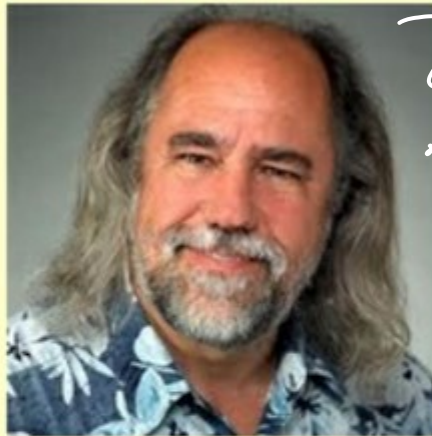


"Three Amigos"

I. Jacobson: thinking in use-cases...



G. Booch: thinking in OO development process...

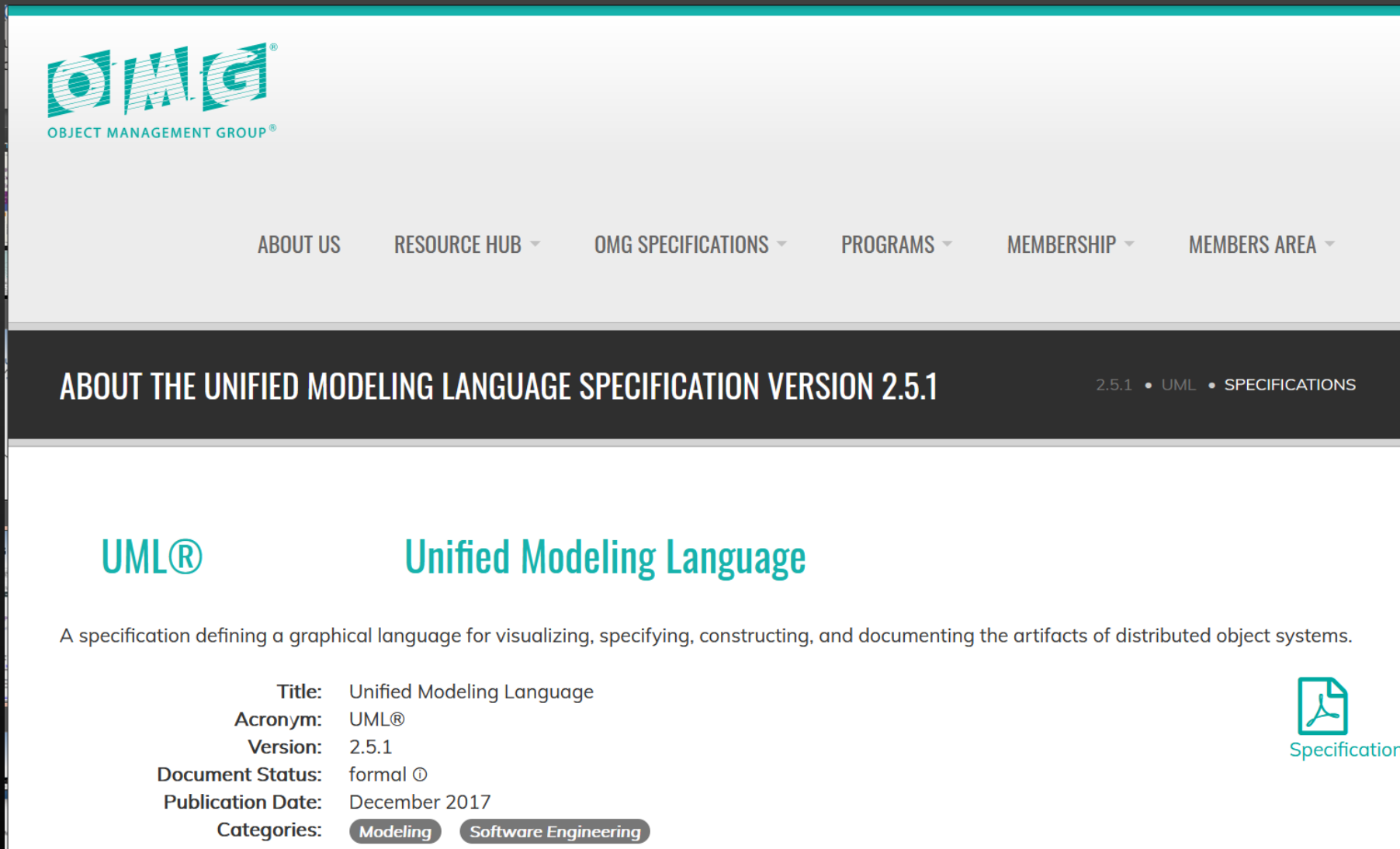


J. Rumbauch: thinking in classes modeling...



The UML effort started officially in October 1994, with the version 0.8 draft being released in October 1995. The Three Amigos, as they are sometimes referred to (Booch, Rumbauch, and Jacobson) had successfully unified semantics and notation, ultimately meaning that users could focus on their own work and worry less about the specifics of a given method.

UML é uma especificação do OMG



The screenshot shows the top portion of the OMG website. At the top left is the OMG logo with the text 'OBJECT MANAGEMENT GROUP®'. A navigation bar contains links: 'ABOUT US', 'RESOURCE HUB ▾', 'OMG SPECIFICATIONS ▾', 'PROGRAMS ▾', 'MEMBERSHIP ▾', and 'MEMBERS AREA ▾'. Below this is a dark banner with the text 'ABOUT THE UNIFIED MODELING LANGUAGE SPECIFICATION VERSION 2.5.1' and a breadcrumb trail '2.5.1 • UML • SPECIFICATIONS'. The main content area features the 'UML®' logo and the title 'Unified Modeling Language'. A descriptive sentence follows: 'A specification defining a graphical language for visualizing, specifying, constructing, and documenting the artifacts of distributed object systems.' Below this is a list of metadata: Title: Unified Modeling Language; Acronym: UML®; Version: 2.5.1; Document Status: formal ⓘ; Publication Date: December 2017; and Categories: 'Modeling' and 'Software Engineering' (each in a rounded button). On the right side, there is a PDF icon and the word 'Specification'.

OMG
OBJECT MANAGEMENT GROUP®


ABOUT US RESOURCE HUB ▾ OMG SPECIFICATIONS ▾ PROGRAMS ▾ MEMBERSHIP ▾ MEMBERS AREA ▾

ABOUT THE UNIFIED MODELING LANGUAGE SPECIFICATION VERSION 2.5.1 2.5.1 • UML • SPECIFICATIONS

UML® **Unified Modeling Language**

A specification defining a graphical language for visualizing, specifying, constructing, and documenting the artifacts of distributed object systems.

Title: Unified Modeling Language
Acronym: UML®
Version: 2.5.1
Document Status: formal ⓘ
Publication Date: December 2017
Categories: **Modeling** **Software Engineering**

 Specification

Também reconhecida como um standard internacional ISO

UML está adotada globalmente



The screenshot shows the ISO Store website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Standards', 'About us', 'Standards Development', 'News', and 'Store'. A search bar labeled 'Search ISO' is also present. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb trail reads: 'ISO Store > Store > Standards catalogue > By TC > JTC 1 Information technology > SC 7'. The main heading is 'ISO/IEC 19505-1:2012' with a small orange icon. Below it, the title is 'Information technology -- Object Management Group Unified Modeling Language (OMG UML) -- Part 1: Infrastructure'. There is an 'Abstract' section and a 'Preview ISO/IEC 19505-1:2012' button. The abstract text states: 'ISO/IEC 19505-1:2012 defines the Unified Modeling Language (UML), revision 2. The objective of UML is to provide system architects, software engineers, and software developers with tools for analysis, design, and implementation of software-based systems as well as for modeling business and similar processes.' On the right side, there is a 'FORMAT' and 'LANGUAGE' section. The 'FORMAT' section has two options: 'PDF' (selected with a checkmark) and 'PAPER'. The 'LANGUAGE' section has two dropdown menus, both set to 'English'.

ISO Store > Store > Standards catalogue > By TC > JTC 1 Information technology > SC 7

ISO/IEC 19505-1:2012

Information technology -- Object Management Group Unified Modeling Language (OMG UML) -- Part 1: Infrastructure

Abstract

[Preview ISO/IEC 19505-1:2012](#)

ISO/IEC 19505-1:2012 defines the Unified Modeling Language (UML), revision 2. The objective of UML is to provide system architects, software engineers, and software developers with tools for analysis, design, and implementation of software-based systems as well as for modeling business and similar processes.

FORMAT ?

☒ PDF

☐ PAPER

LANGUAGE

English

English



Aplicações principais da UML

Análise e desenho de sistemas de software

Estrutura e comportamento de sistemas baseados em software

- Elementos do modelo representam entidades do mundo do software

Especialmente adequada para o desenvolvimento por objetos (*object-oriented*)

Domínio do problema (processos de trabalho,...)

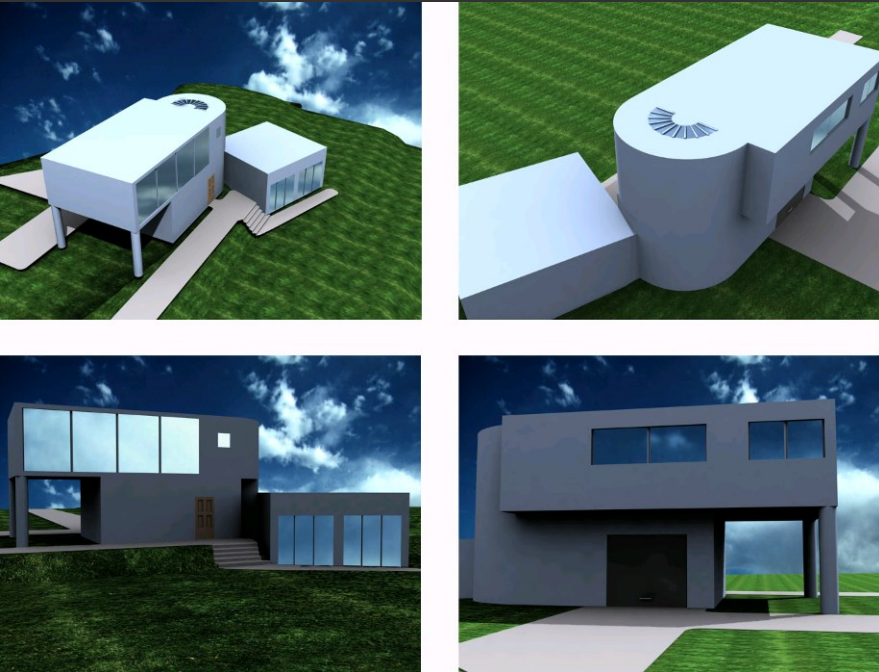
Especificar ou documentar o domínio de aplicação/negócio

- Elementos do modelo representam entidades do negócio

Não implica ou assume uma implementação em software

Domínio: área de aplicação

Não há uma vista única, mas várias e complementares



Para que serve o sistema?

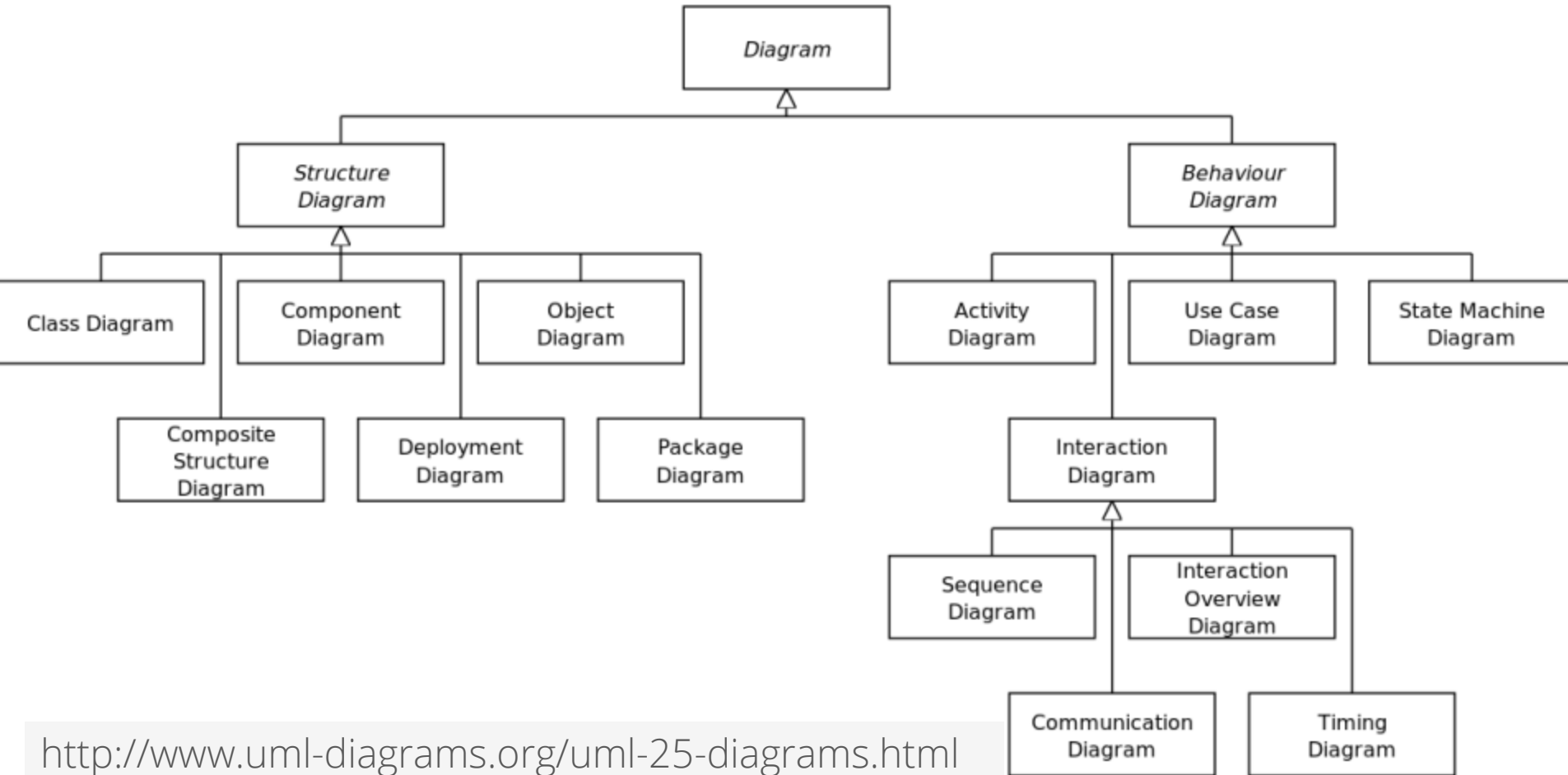
Quais são as estruturas de informação?

Decomposição funcional de atividades complexas

Visualizar a organização do software em partes e as suas interações

Etc.

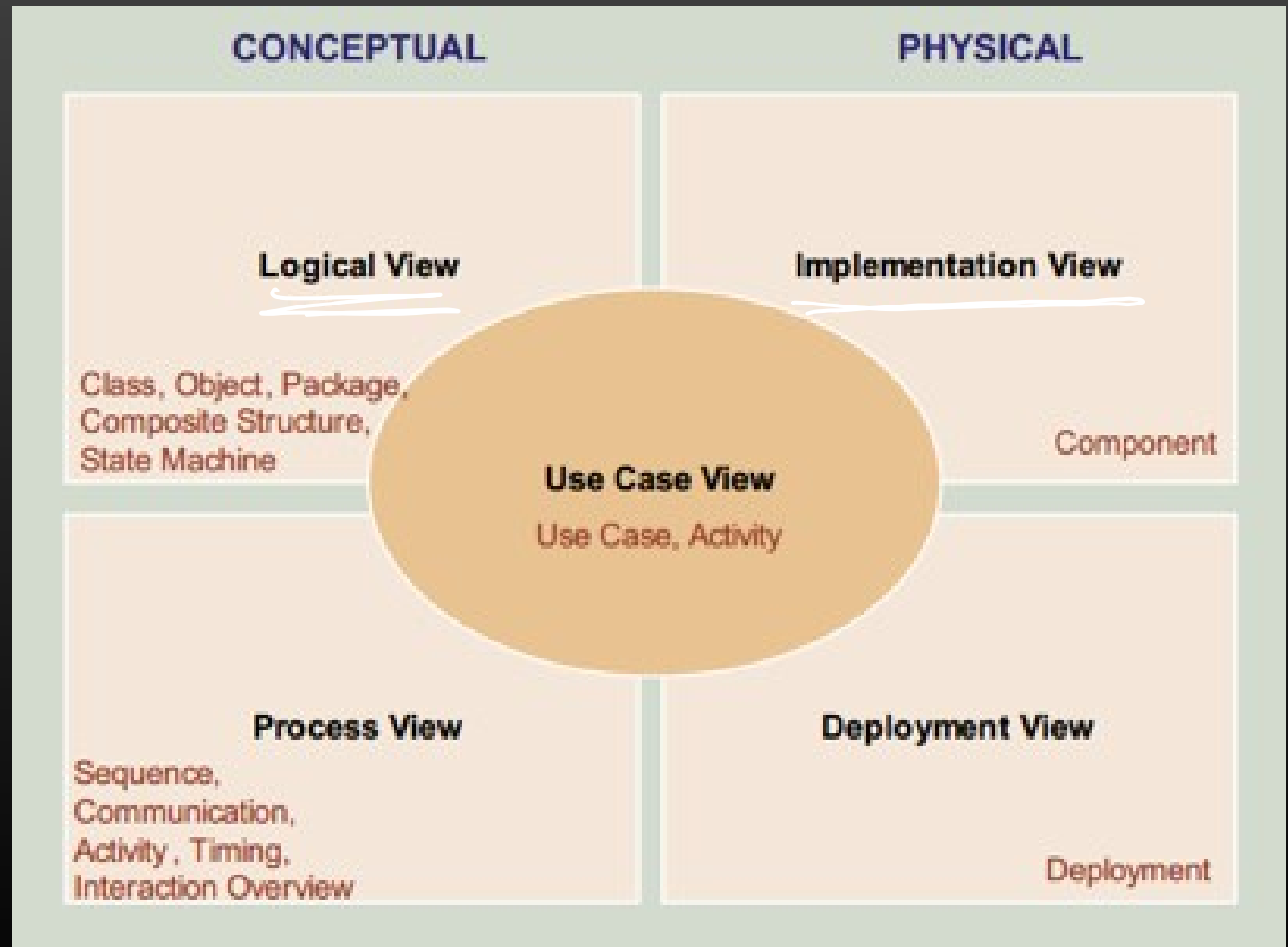
Diagramas da UML 2.x



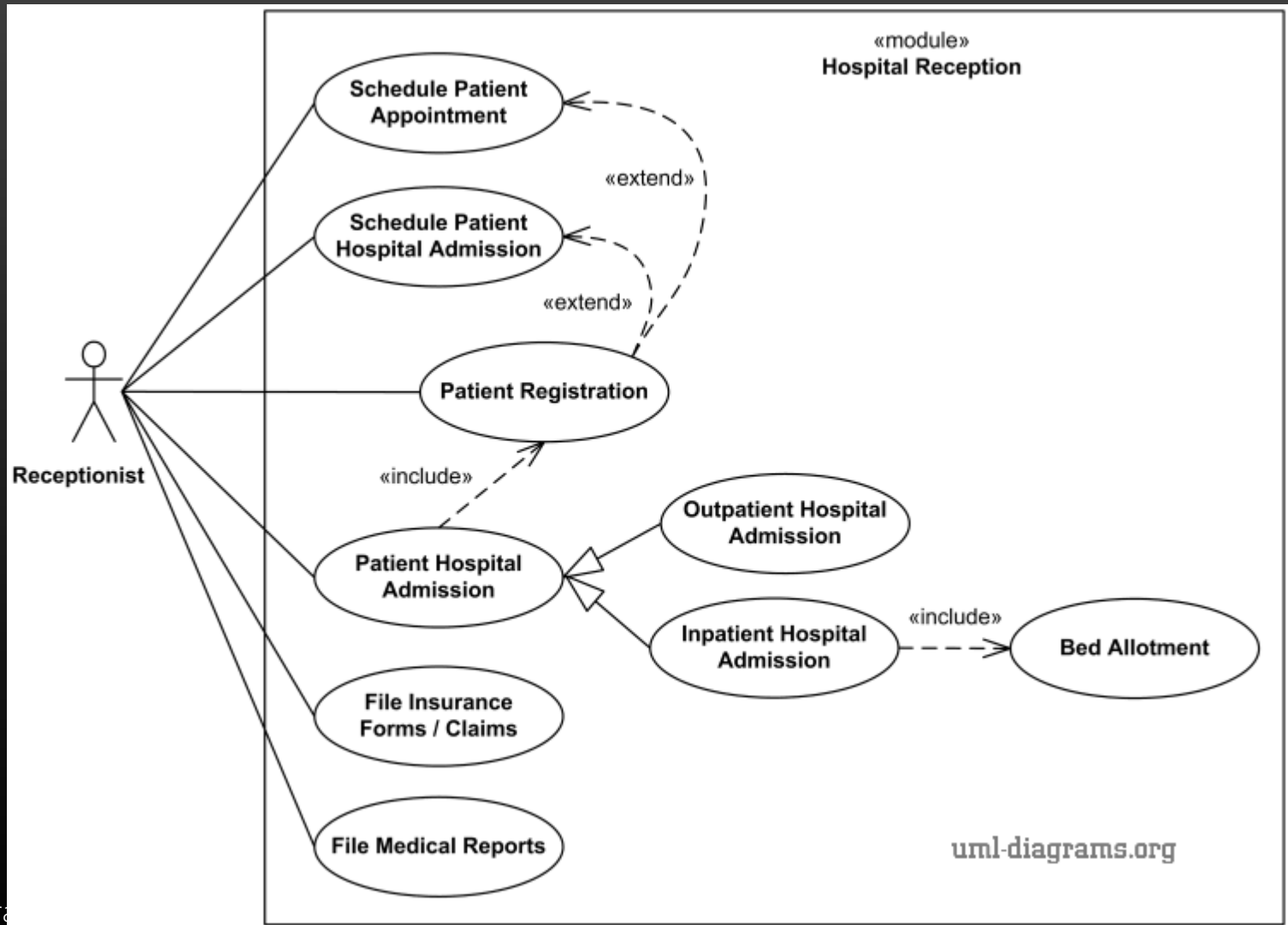
APLICAÇÃO DA UML AO LONGO DO PROCESSO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO

ILÍDIO OLIVEIRA ico@ua.pt
v2017-06-02

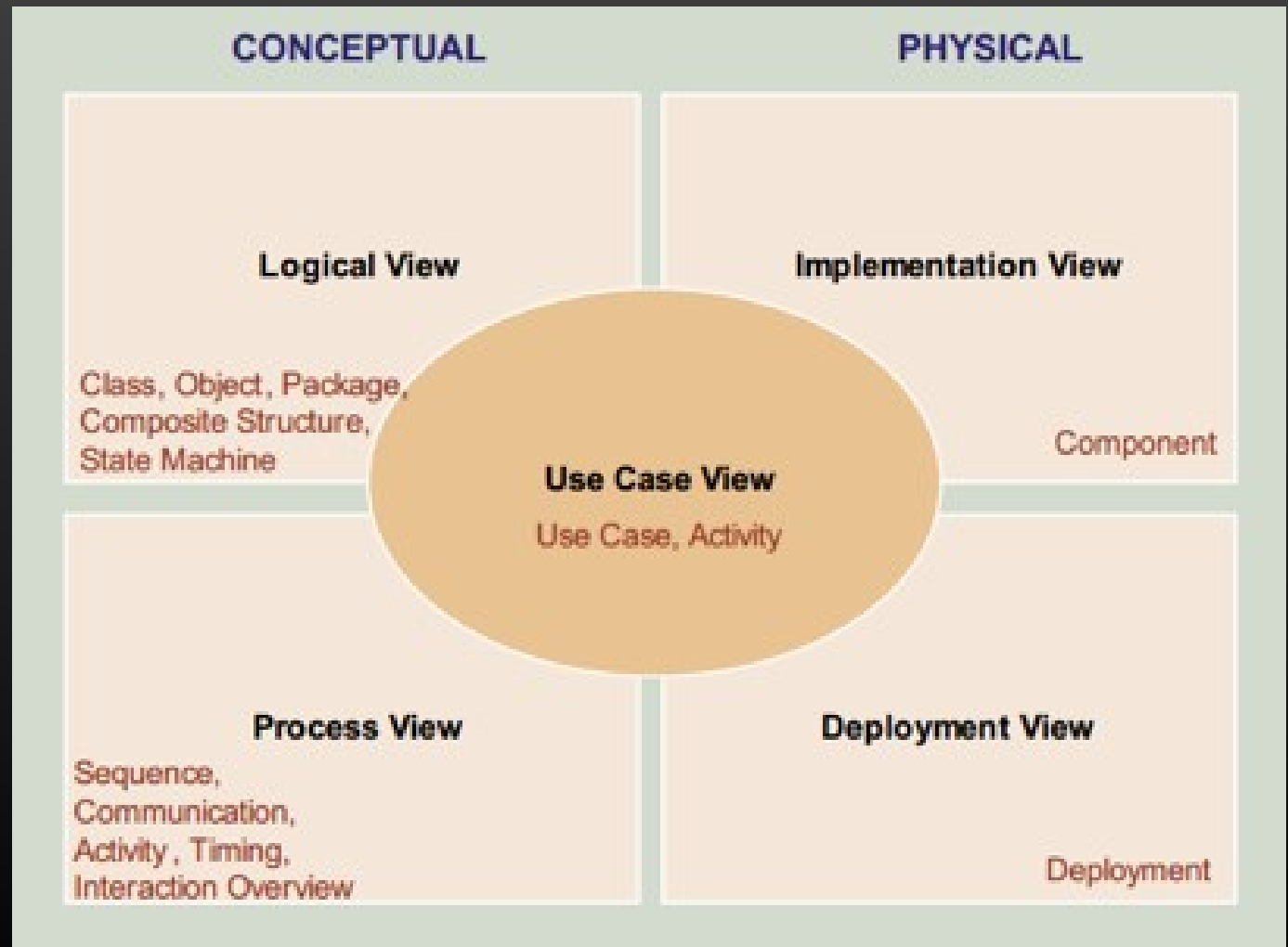
Diversos diagramas para abranger diferentes perspectivas de análise



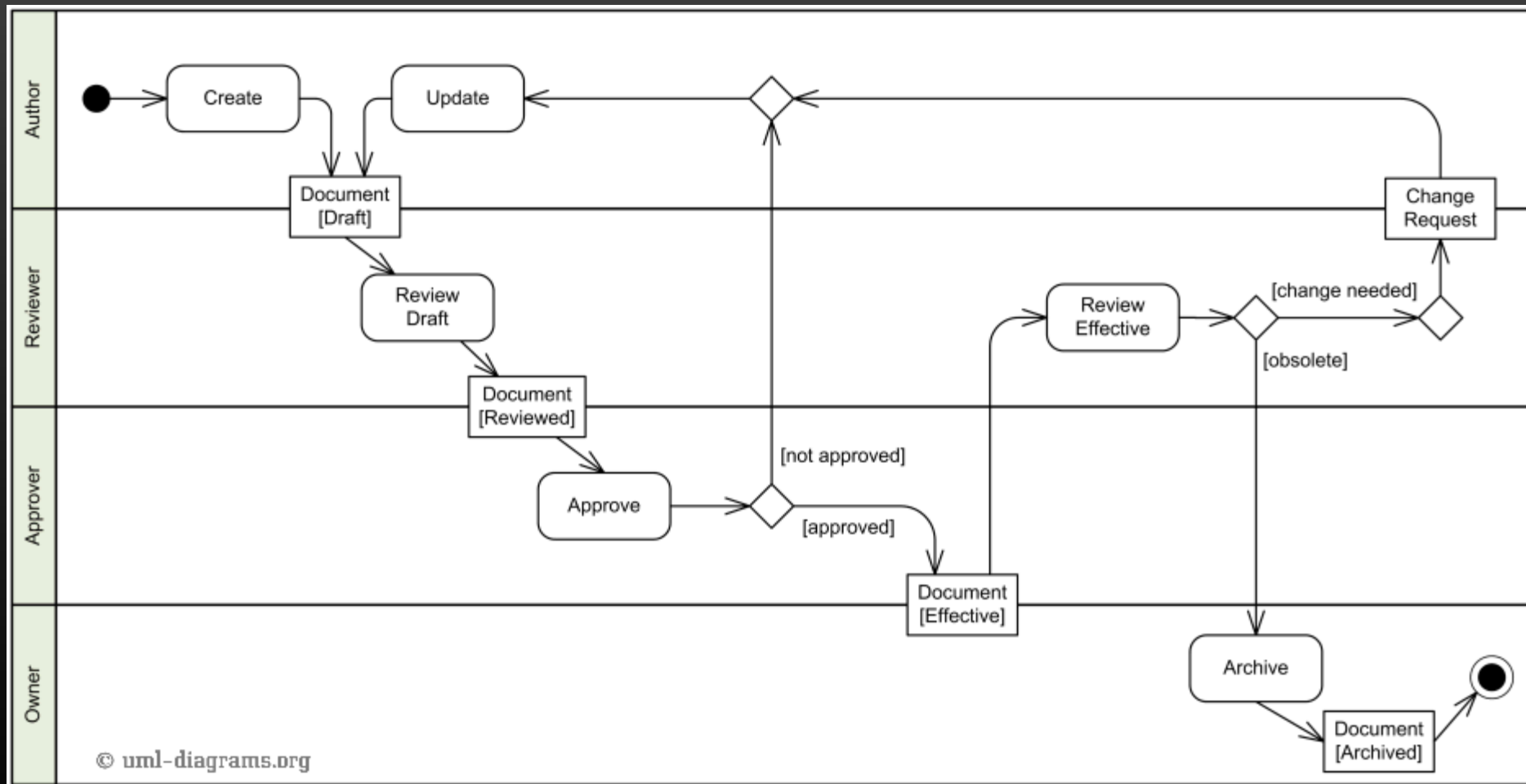
CaU do Sistema: organizar a funcionalidade do sistema em episódios de utilização



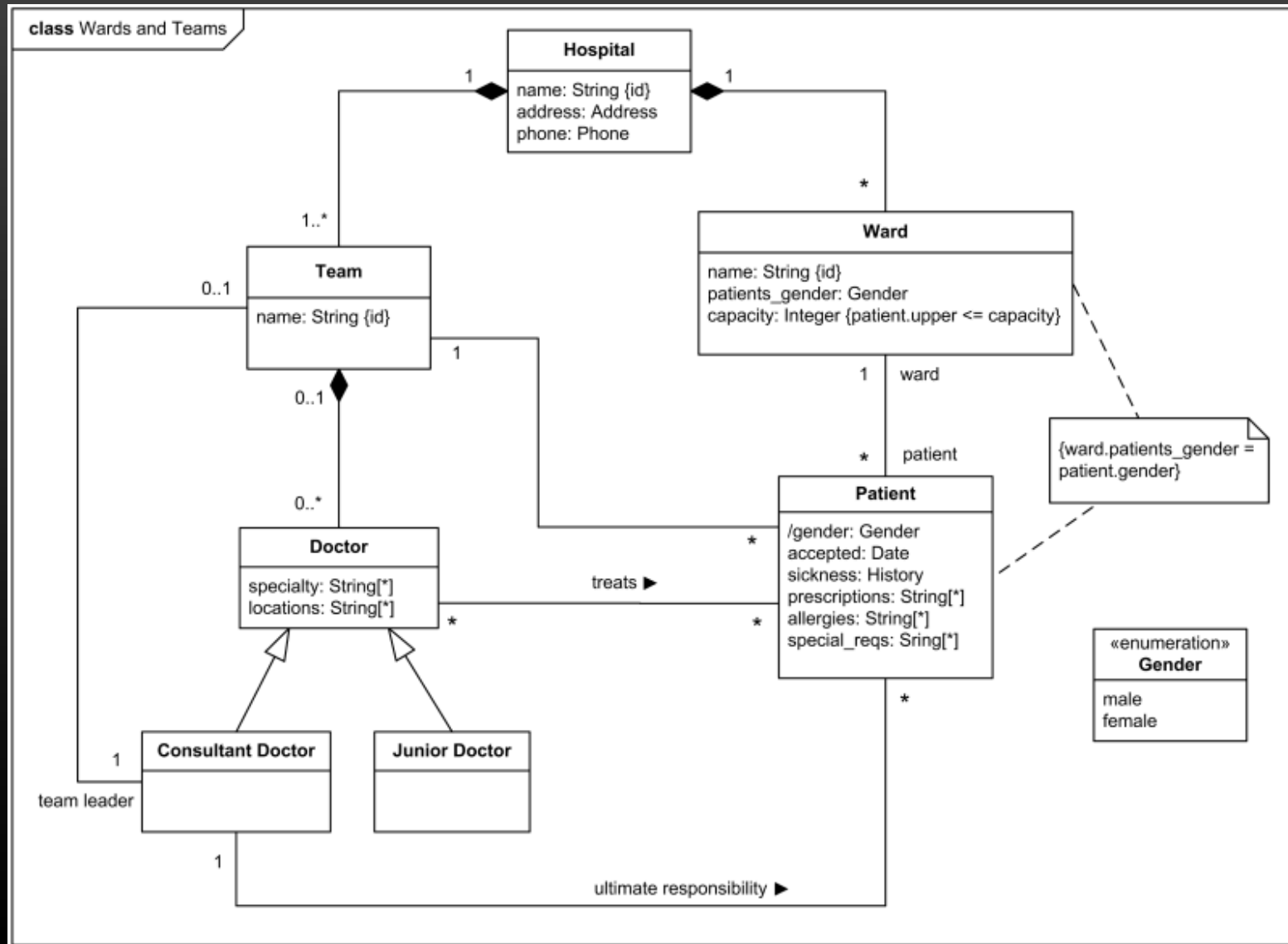
Diversos diagramas para abranger diferentes perspectivas de análise



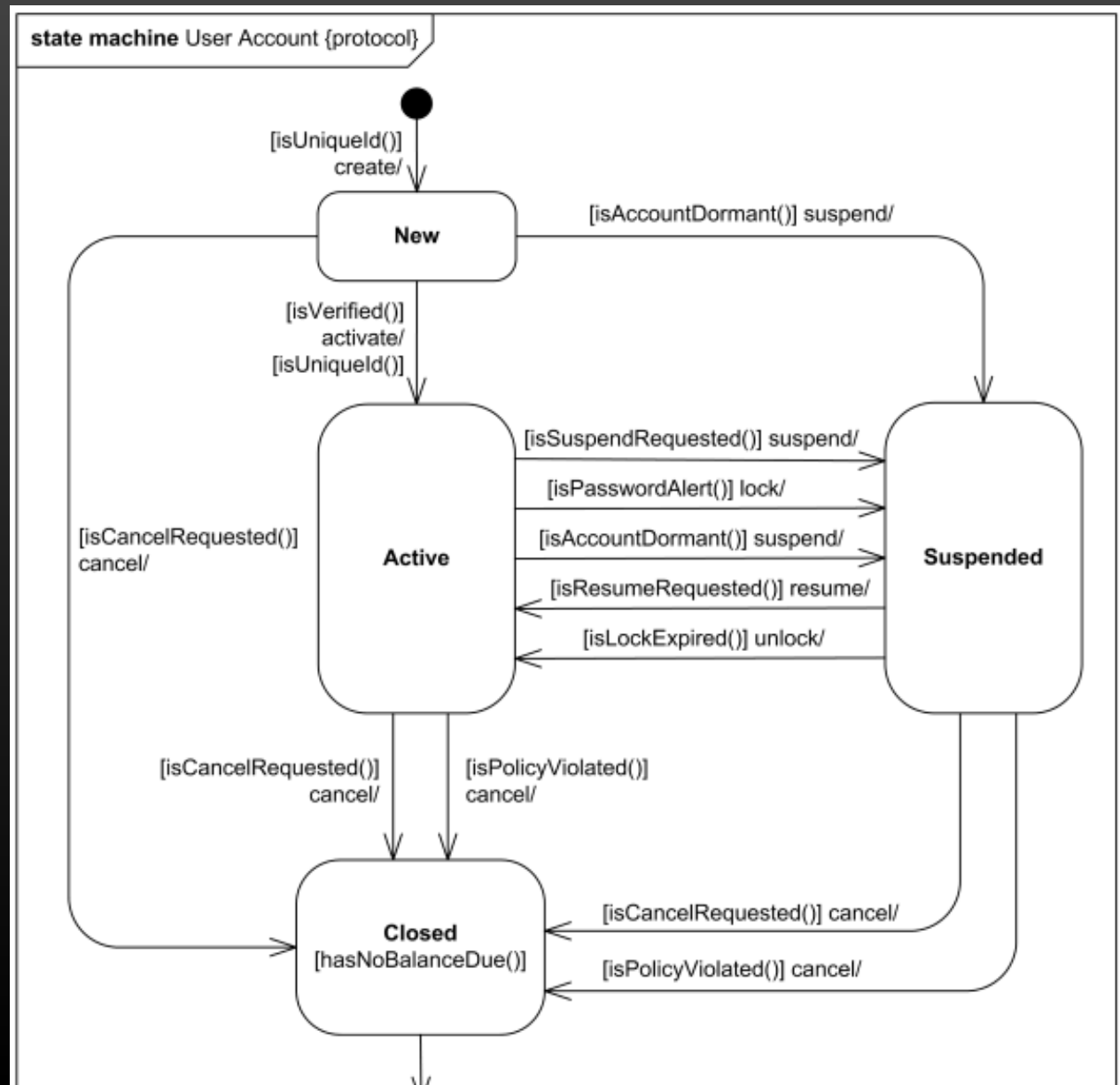
Diagramas de atividades para explicar procedimentos do domínio



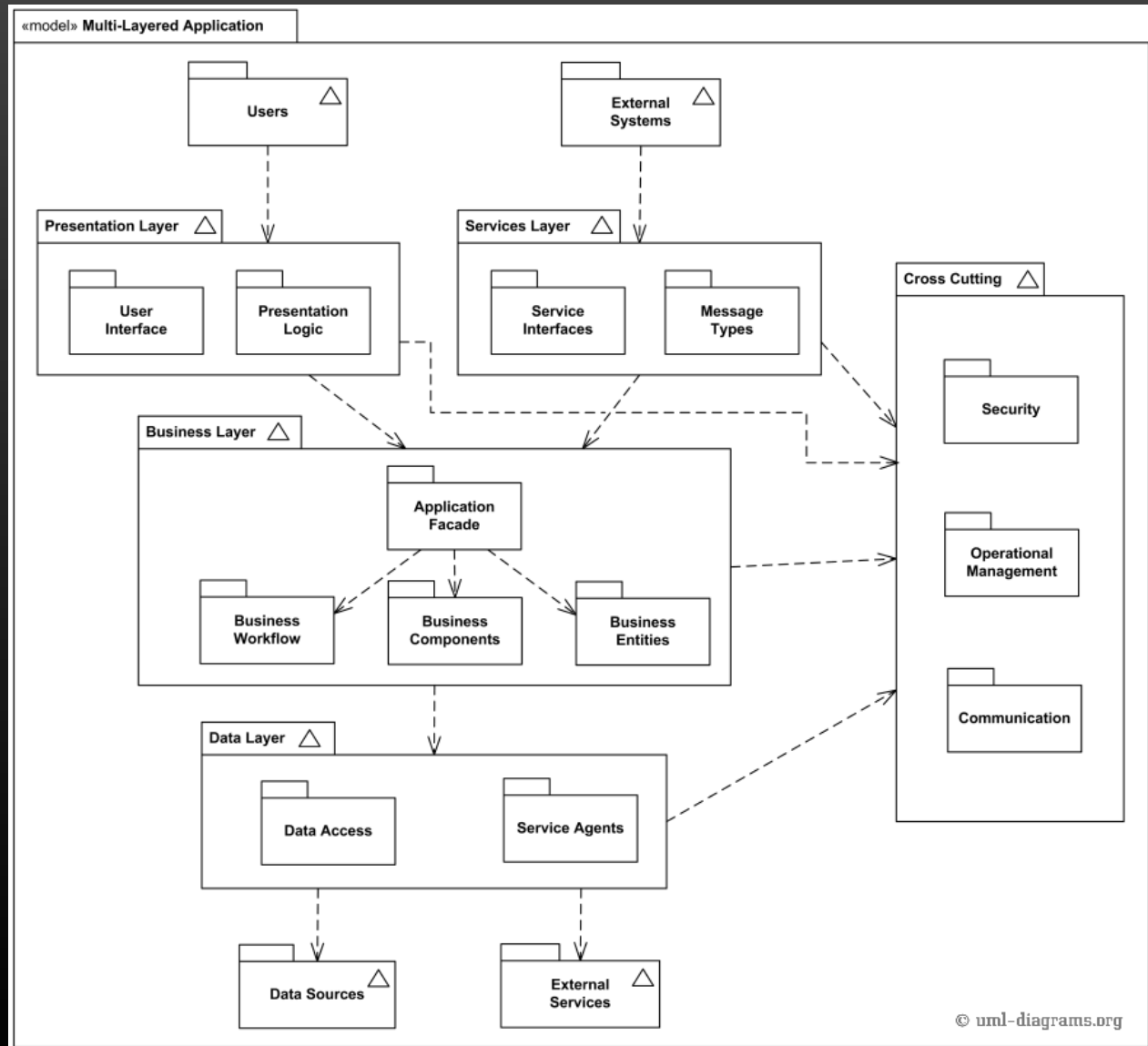
Classes para representar os conceitos da área do problema (modelo do domínio)



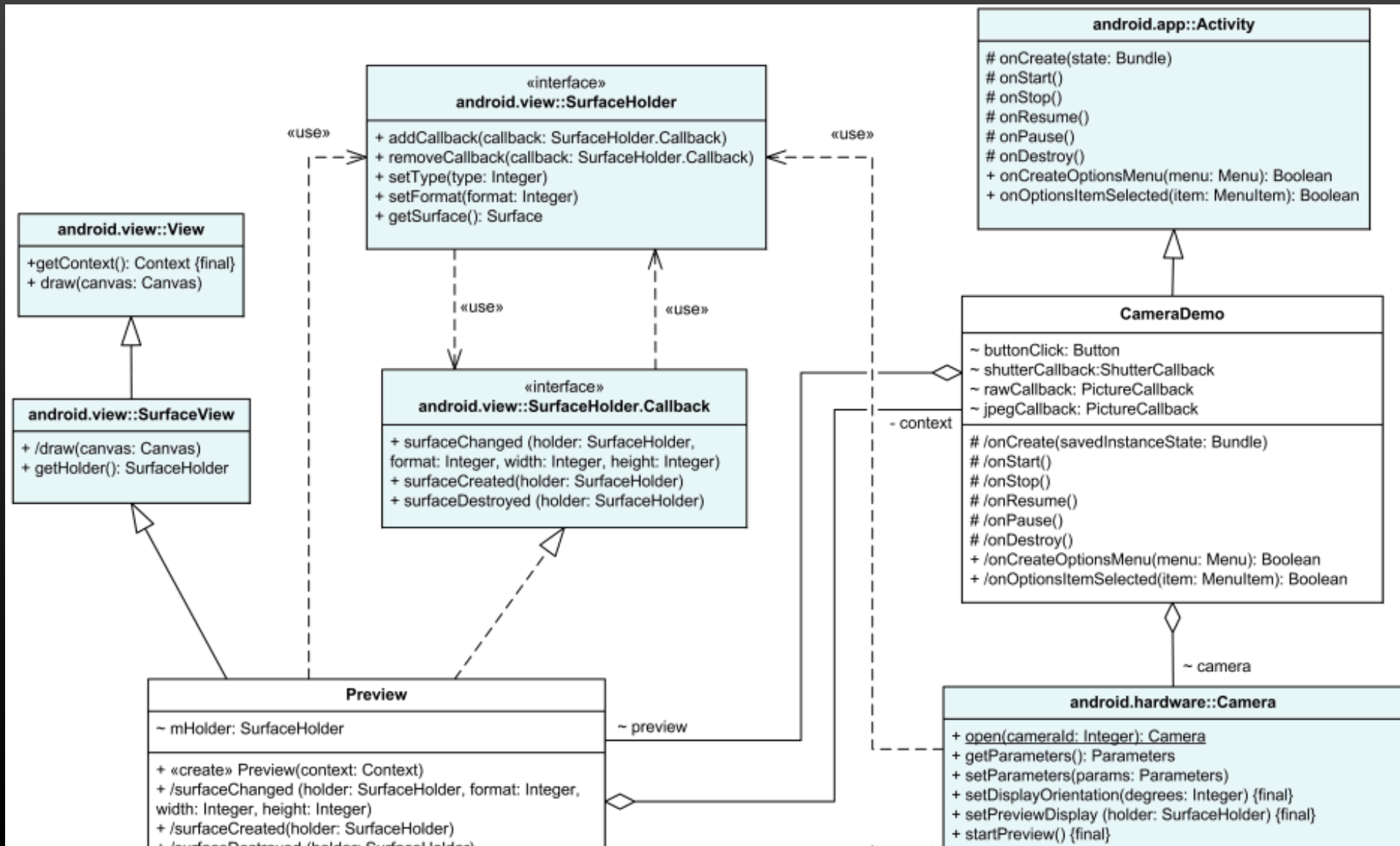
Máquina de estados de entidades/objetos



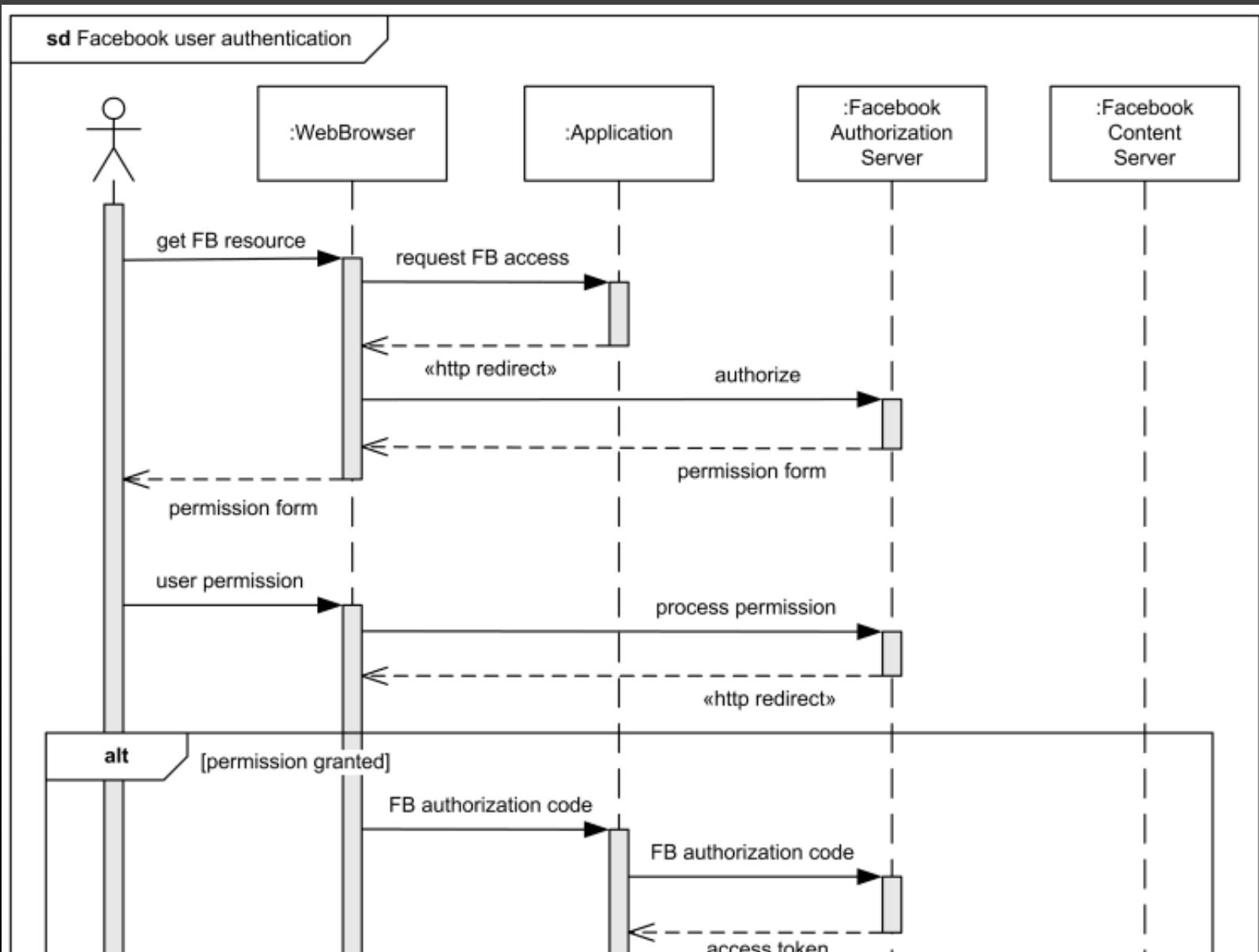
Visualizar a arquitetura lógica com D. Pacotes



Classes para visualizar objetos de um linguagem de programação

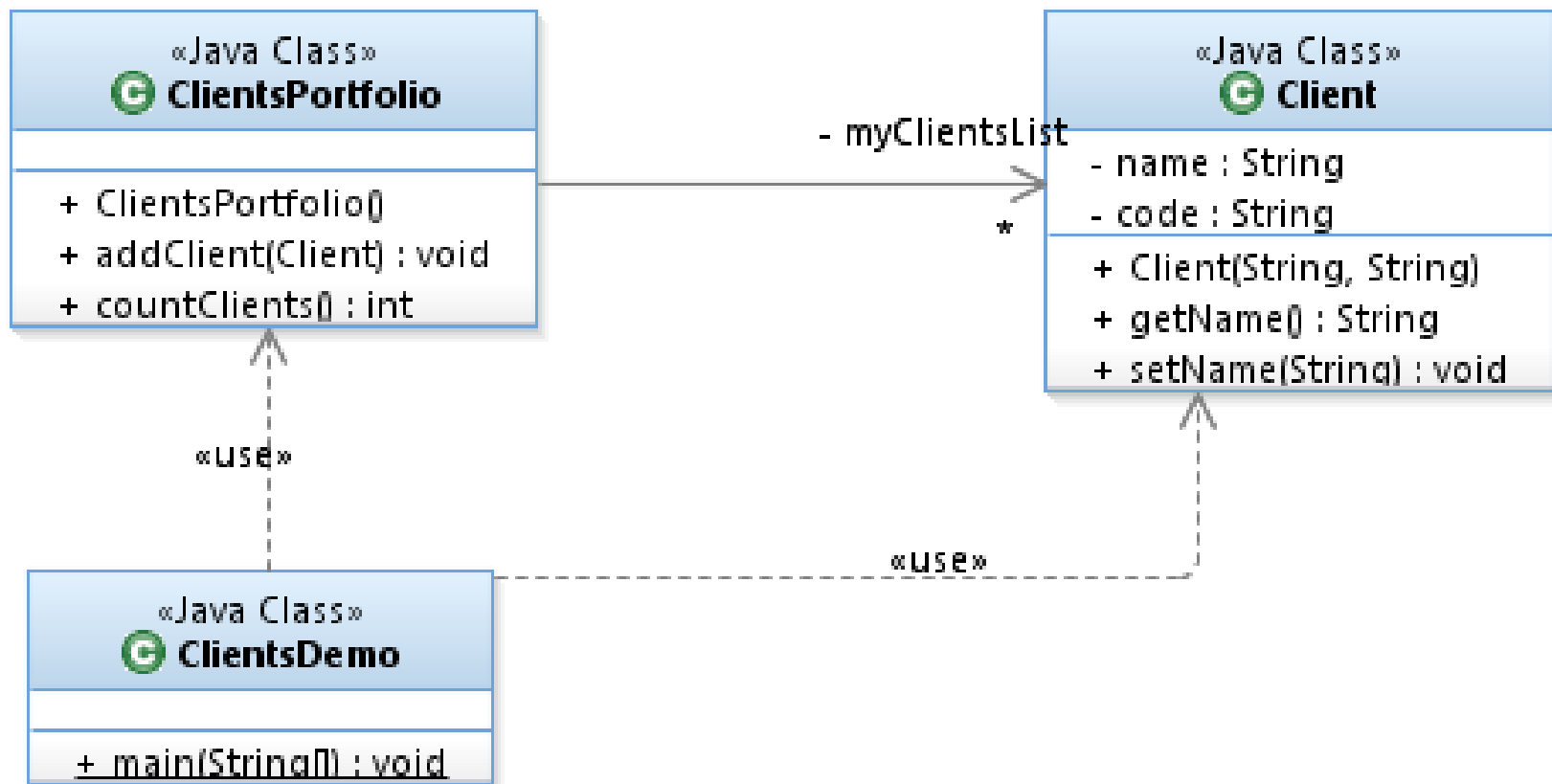


Interações entre componentes do software

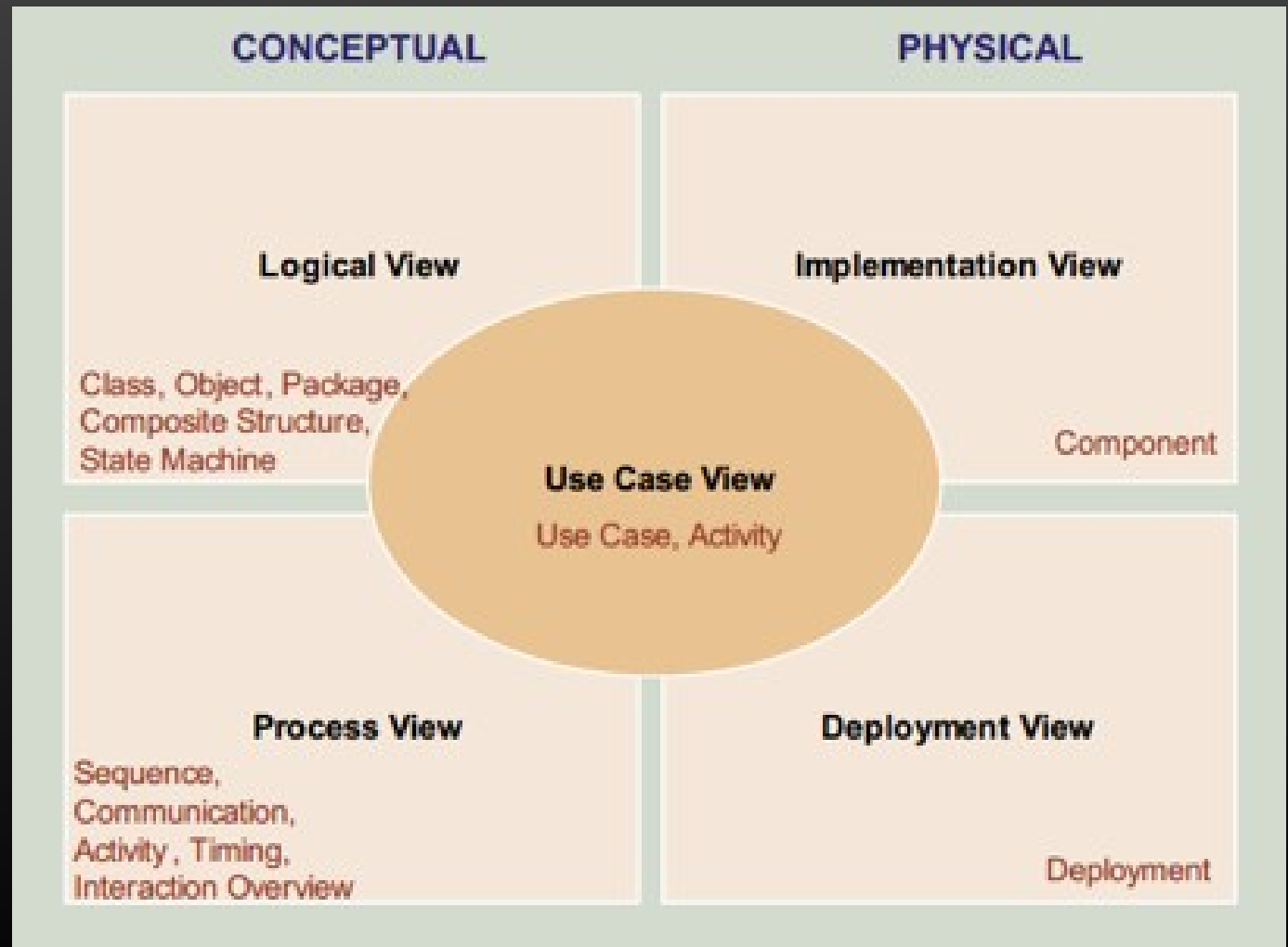


Objetos em código

```
public class ClientsPortfolio {  
    private ArrayList<Client> myClientsList;  
  
    public ClientsPortfolio() {  
        myClientsList =new ArrayList<>();  
    }  
    public void addClient(Client newClient) {  
        this.myClientsList.add(newClient);  
    }  
    public int countClients() {  
        return this.myClientsList.size();  
    }  
}
```



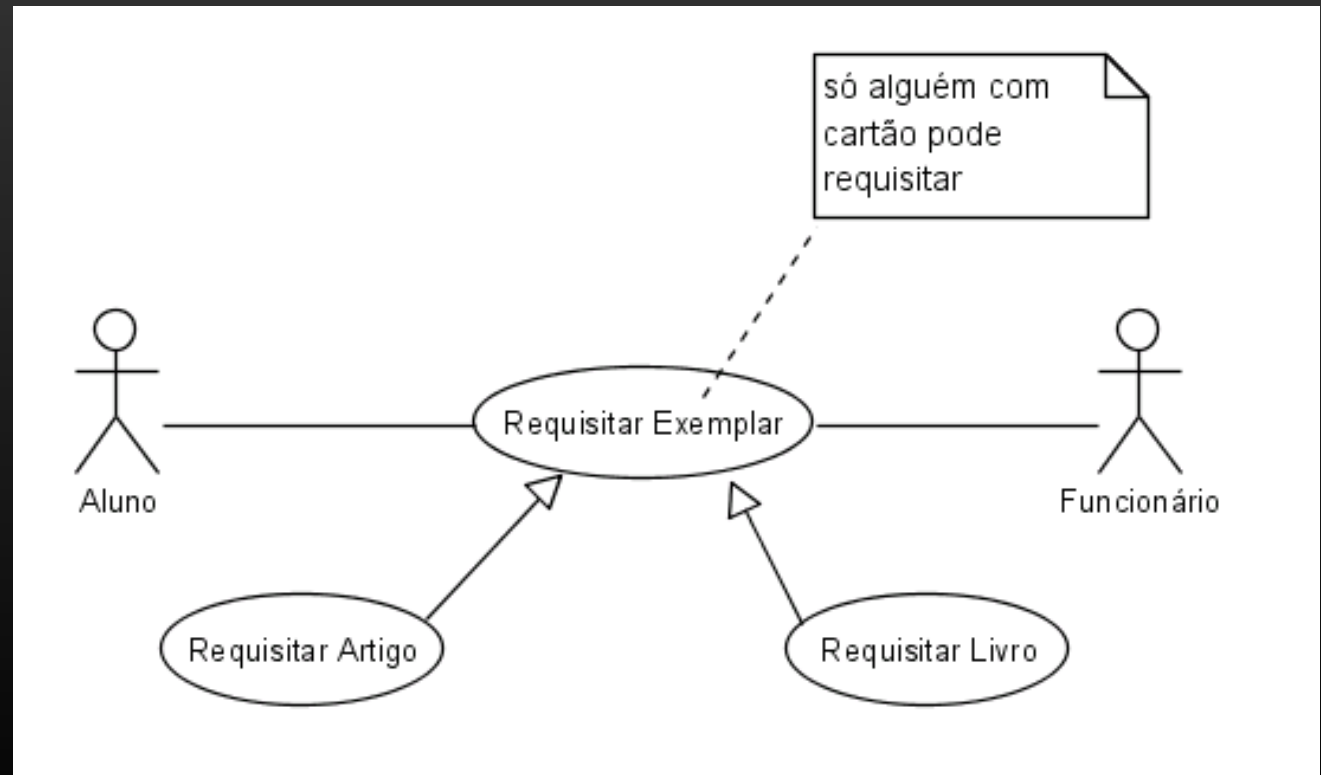
Diversos diagramas para abranger diferentes perspectivas de análise



Elementos comuns

Anotações

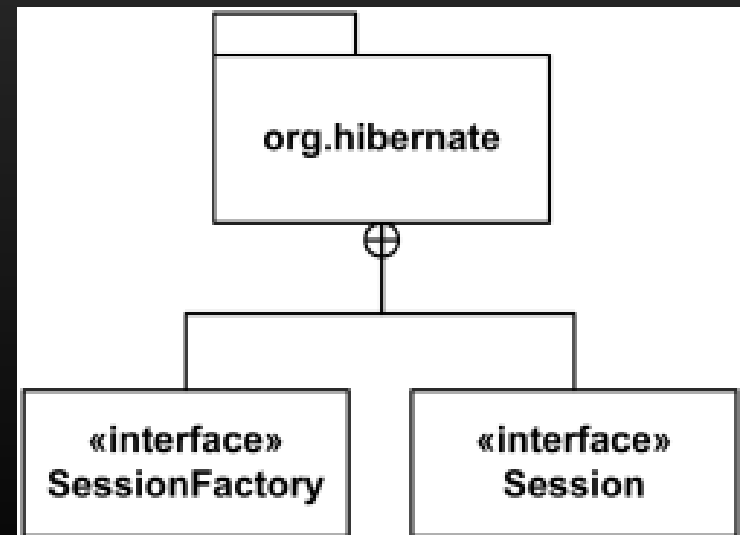
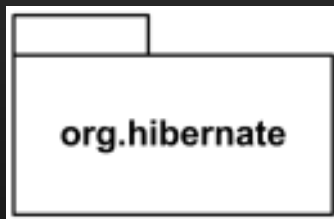
Um comentário que pode ser usado para anotar qualquer elemento



Pacotes

um mecanismo para dividir um modelo em partes

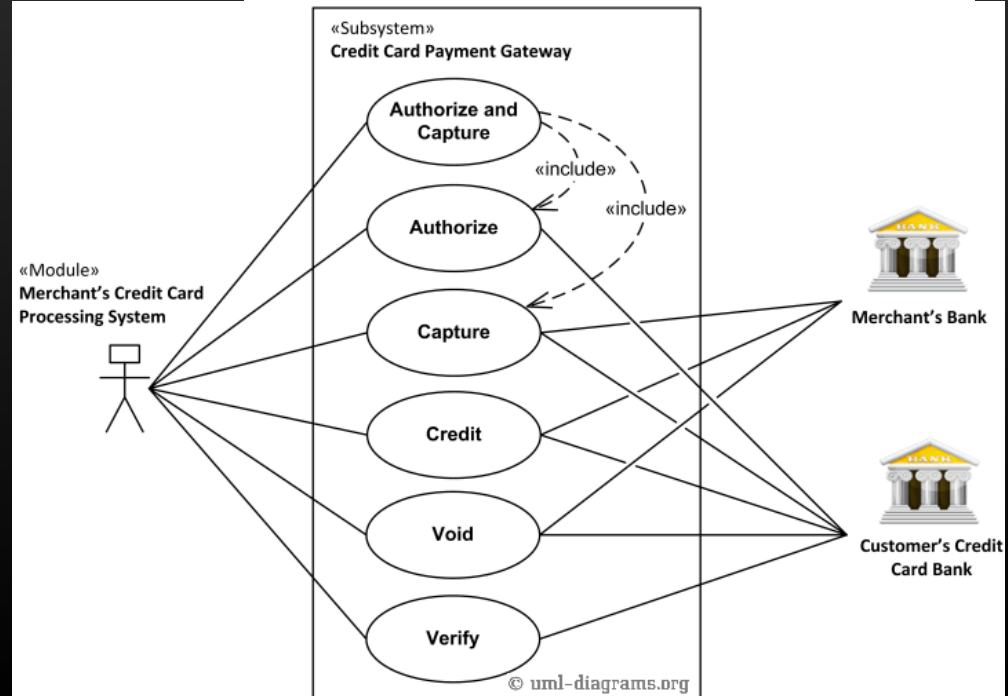
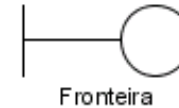
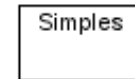
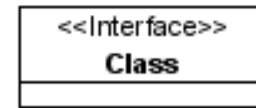
serve como mecanismo genérico para fazer agrupamentos



Estereotipo (*stereotype*)

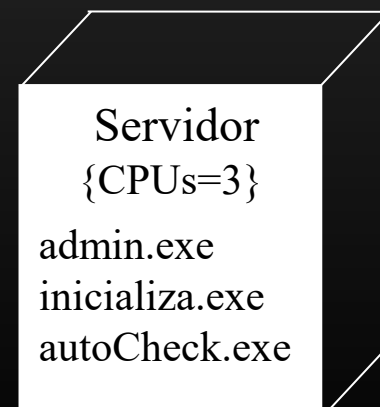
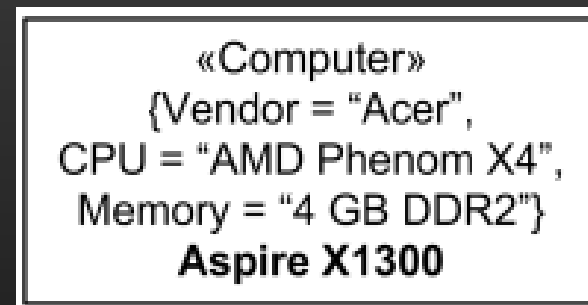
uma especialização da
semântica de um elemento
do modelação

marcada com «...» ou com
a alteração da decoração



Valores etiquetados (*tagged values*)

Estender elementos do modelo com uma linguagem “computável” (pares atributo/valor)

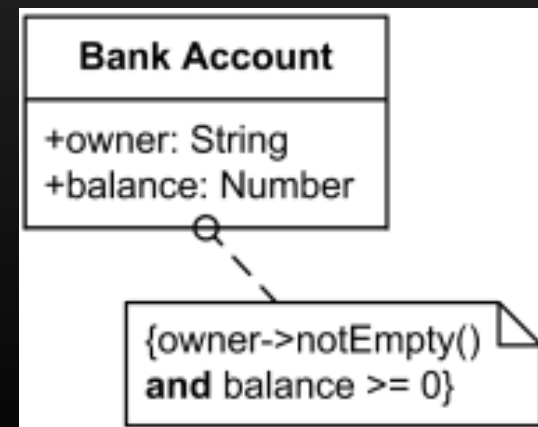
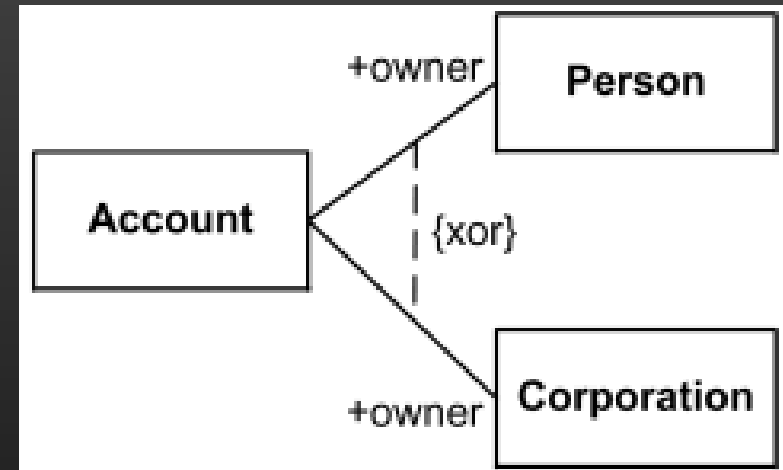
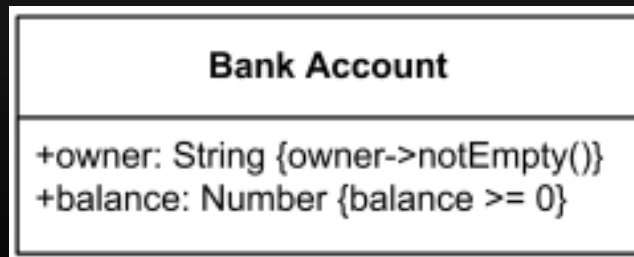


Restrições

Adicionar regras ao modelo
ou condicionar a sua
interpretação

condição ou restrição
relacionada com um ou mais
elementos

Linguagem própria para
declarar restrições (OCL)



Readings & references

Core readings	Suggested readings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="150 411 705 464">• [Dennis15] – Chap. 1	<p data-bbox="962 411 1758 714">[LAR'12] Larman, C. (2012). <i>Applying UML and Patterns: An Introduction to Object Oriented Analysis and Design and Iterative Development</i>. Pearson Education.</p> <p data-bbox="962 785 1477 842">→ chap. 10, chap. 15.</p>