



IBM Software Group

# Essentials of Visual Modeling with UML

## Module 7: Other UML Diagrams

**Rational** software



# Objectives

- ◆ Demonstrate how to read and interpret a:
  - Statechart diagram
  - Deployment model
  - Component diagram

# Where Are We?

- ★ ♦ Statechart diagrams
- ♦ Deployment diagrams
- ♦ Component diagrams

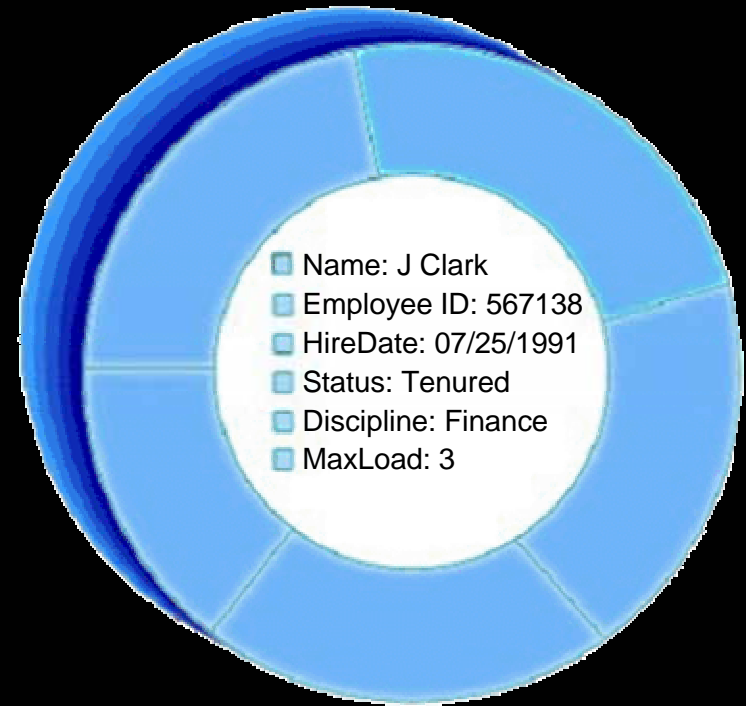


# Review: An Object Has State

- ♦ The state of an object is one of the possible conditions in which an object may exist.
- ♦ The state of an object normally changes over time.



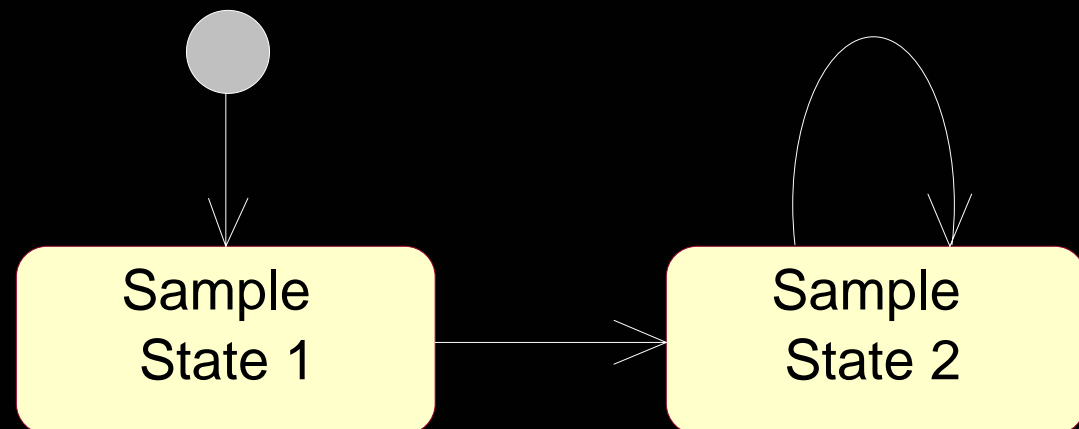
Name: J Clark  
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Status: Tenured  
Discipline: Finance  
Maximum Course Load: 3 classes



Professor Clark

# What Are Statechart Diagrams?

- ◆ A statechart diagram shows a state machine.
- ◆ It specifies the sequence of states that an object can be in:
  - The events and conditions that cause the object to reach those states
  - The actions that take place when those states are reached



# Drawing States

- ◆ A state is represented as a rounded rectangle on a statechart diagram.
- ◆ As a comparison, note the subtle difference between a state and an activity.



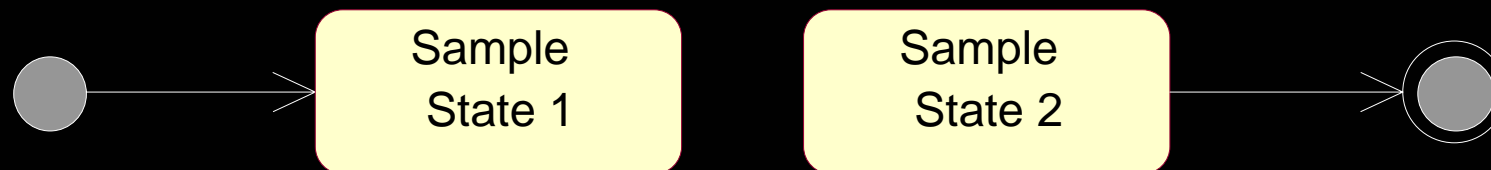
Sample  
State 1



Sample  
Activity

# Special States

- ♦ The initial state is the state entered when an object is created.
  - An initial state is mandatory.
  - Only one initial state is permitted.
  - The initial state is represented as a solid circle.
- ♦ A final state indicates the end of life for an object.
  - A final state is optional.
  - A final state is indicated by a bull's eye.
  - More than one final state may exist.



# What Are Events?

- ◆ An event is the specification of a significant occurrence that has a location in time and space.
  - An event is an occurrence of a stimulus that can trigger a state transition.
  - Example:
    - Adding a student to a course
    - Creating a new course



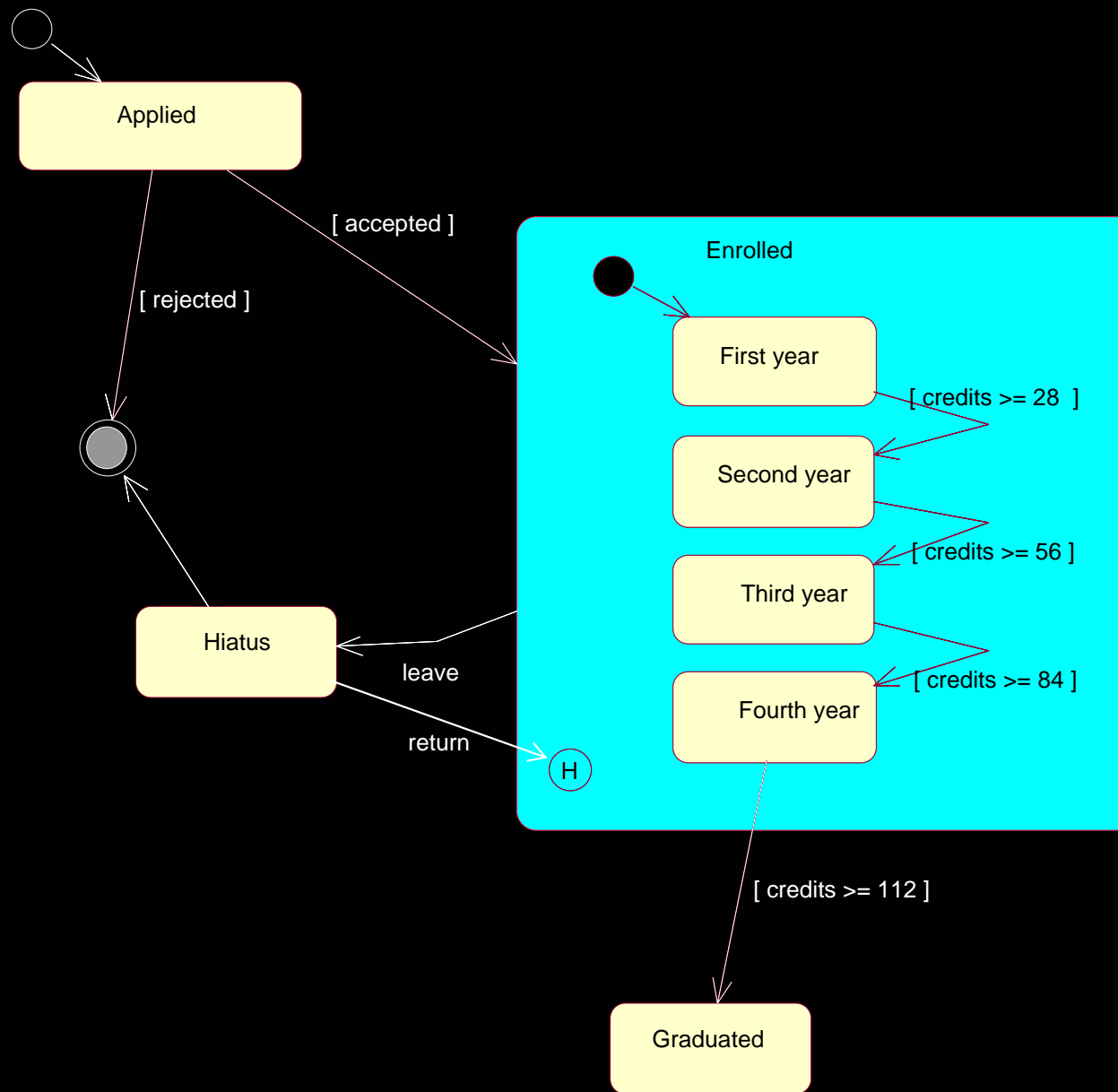


# What Are Transitions?

- ♦ A transition is a change from an originating state to a successor state as a result of some stimulus.
  - The successor state could possibly be the originating state.
- ♦ A transition may take place in response to an event.
- ♦ Transitions can be labeled with events.



# Example: Statechart



# Where Are We?

- ◆ Statechart diagrams
- ★ ◆ Deployment diagrams
- ◆ Component diagrams

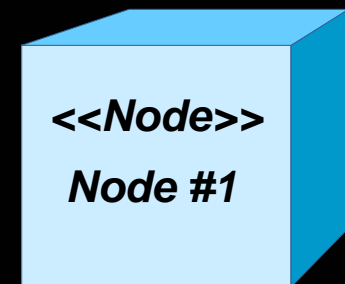


# What Is a Deployment Diagram?

- ◆ The deployment diagram shows:
  - Configuration of processing nodes at run-time
  - Communication links between these nodes
  - Component instances and objects that reside on them

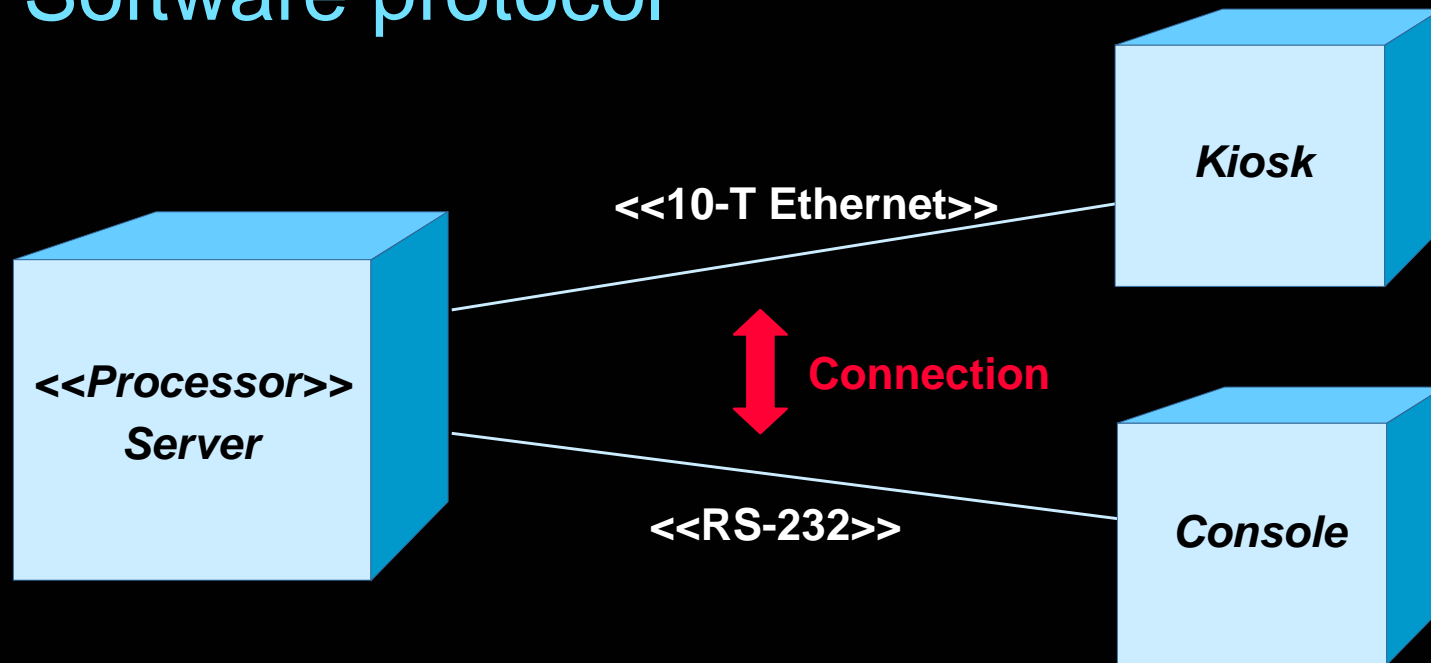
# What Is a Node?

- ◆ A physical element that exists at run-time and represents a computational resource.
- ◆ Types:
  - Processor Node
    - Executes system software
  - Device Node
    - Support device
    - Typically controlled by a processor

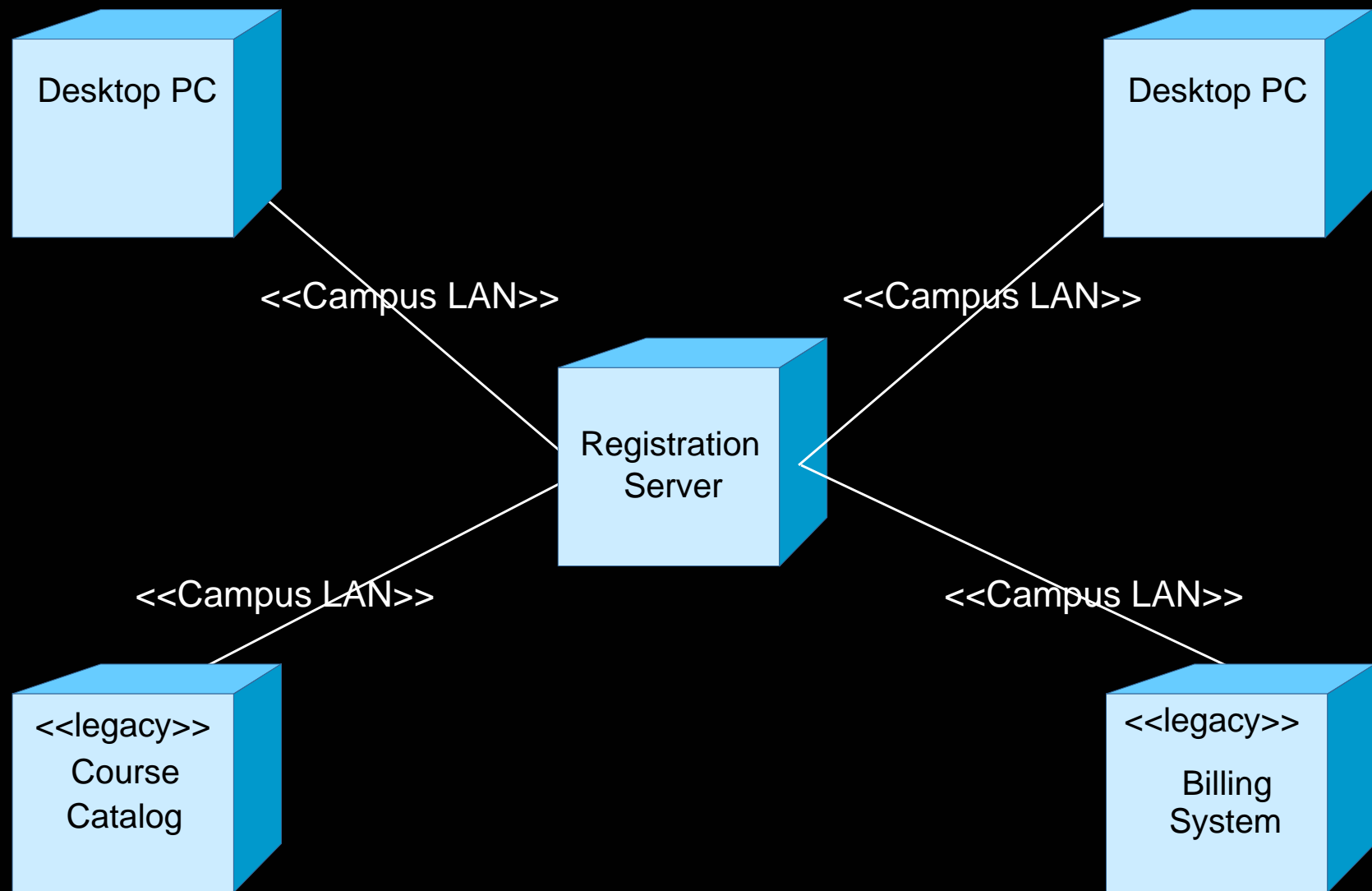


# What Is a Connection?

- ◆ A connection represents a:
  - Communication mechanism
    - Physical medium
    - Software protocol



# Example: Deployment Diagram



# Where Are We?

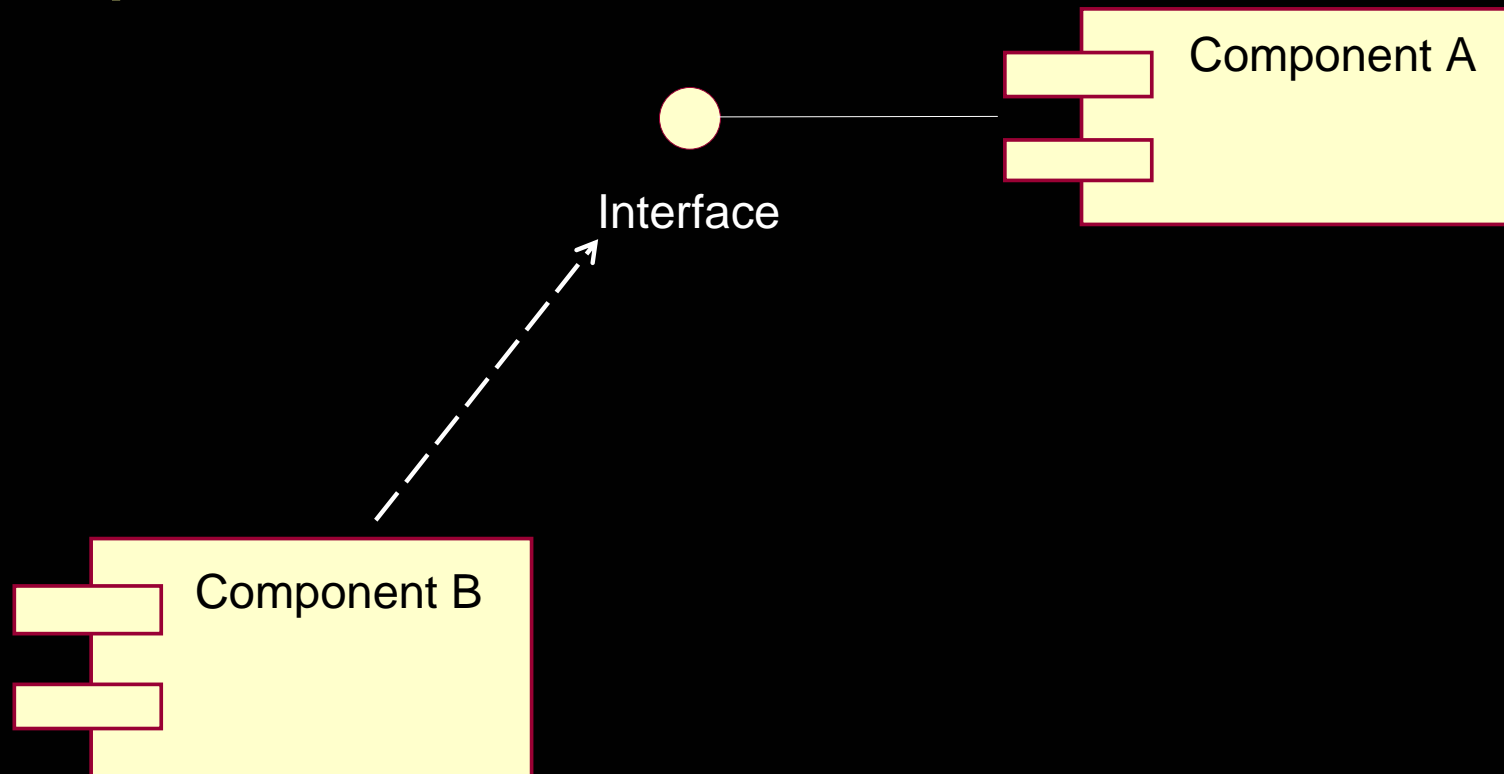
- ◆ Statechart diagrams
- ◆ Deployment diagrams
- ★ ◆ Component diagrams





# What Is a Component Diagram?

- ◆ A diagram that shows the organization of and the dependencies among a set of components.



# What Is a Component?

- ◆ A modular, deployable, and replaceable part of a system that encapsulates implementation and exposes a set of interfaces.
- ◆ It conforms to and provides the physical realization of a set of interfaces.

# Components UML 1.4 and Beyond

- ◆ **UML 1.4 introduces concept of Artifacts:**
  - An Artifact represents a physical piece of information that is used or produced by a software development process. Examples of Artifacts include models, source files, scripts, and binary executable files.
- ◆ **To distinguish between artifacts in general, and the artifacts that make up the implementation, we introduce a new term:**
  - Implementation Element - the physical parts (UML artifacts) that make up an implementation, including software code files (source, binary or executable), and data files.

# Components UML 1.4 and Beyond (cont.)

- ◆ **Component becomes similar to subsystem:**
  - can group classes to define a larger granularity units of a system
  - can separate the visible interfaces from internal implementation
  - can have instances that execute at run-time
- ◆ **The distinction between "component" and "artifact" is new in UML 1.4.**
  - Many tools, profiles, and examples continue to use "component" to represent implementation elements

# Review

- ◆ Define state. How do you determine the classes with significant state?
- ◆ What is a statechart diagram? Describe the different parts of the diagram.
- ◆ How do statechart diagrams map to the rest of the world?
- ◆ What is the purpose of a deployment diagram?
- ◆ What is a component diagram?

