→ What is UML?

The unified Modelling Language is standard graphical language for modelling object oriented software.

→ Class diagrams?

describe classes and their relationships

→ Intereaction diagrams?

show the behaviour of systems in terms of how objects interact with each other

→ State-machine diagrams and activity diagrams?

show how systems behave internally

→ Classes?

represent the types of data themselves

→ Associations? Bağlantı

represent linkages between instances of classes

→ Attributes?

are simple data found in classes and their instances / özellikler → specifications

→ Operations?

by the classes and their instances → sınıfın yaptığı işler

→ Generalizations?

group classes into inheritance hierarchies

* member = üye

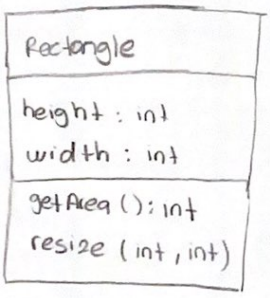
booking = biletleme

passenger = yolcu

araba sınıfı ve insan sınıfı

Benim arabam

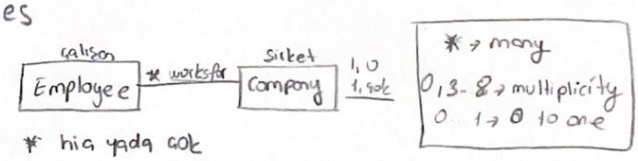
1)



→ attributes

→ operation or method

! class



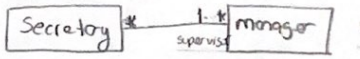
* → many

0, 3- 8 → multiplicity

0 1 → 0 to one

* hiç yada çok

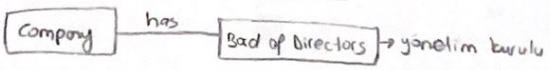
boş olan yer 1 kabul edilir.



many to many

Bir sekterin birden fazla menejeri olur

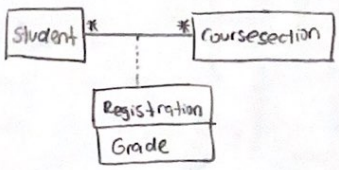
Bir menejerin 0 dan fazla bir çok sekreteri olur

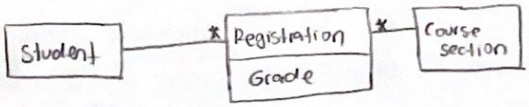


→ yönetim kurulu

One to one

2) Associations classes

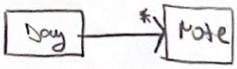




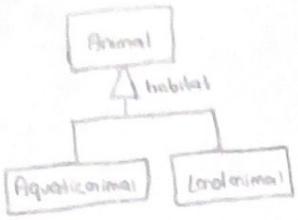
Directionality in associations

Kimin kimi ilgilendirdiği →

Motor içinde gaz var gaz nota gider

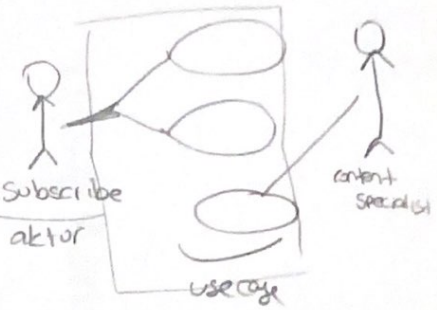


Generalization ⇧ inheritance = miras goals = hedefler



Scenarios — use case

A scenario is an instance of a use case:
- a specific actor
- at a specific time
- with specific data.



Aspects of usability → divided → Bölünür

Learnability: kolay öğrenilebilmesi, bilgiye kolay ulaşılması

Efficiency of use: verimli kullanılması, How fast an expert user can do their work.

Error handling: The extent to which it prevents the user from making errors, and helps to correct errors.

Acceptability (kabul edilebilirlik): The extent to which users like the system.

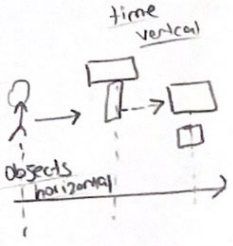
Use-case diagram

used during requirements elicitation and analysis stages
(gereksinim belirleme ve analiz aşamalarında kullanılır)

use-case diagrams → Boundary of the system → sistemin sınırı
use-case diagrams represent the functionality of system
use-case show the behavior of the system

Interaction diagram

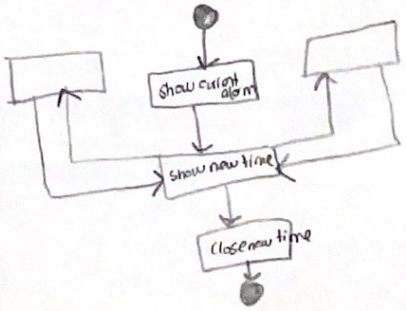
used to formalize the dynamic (Dinamik) behavior of the system , dynamic model



State-machine diagram

Describe the dynamic behavior of an individual object Tek nesnenin.. , dynamic model

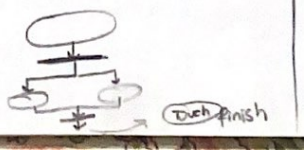
A number of states + Transitions between the states
Bir dizi durum + Durumlar arası geçişler.



Activity diagrams

Describe the behaviour of a system in terms of activites , dynamic model

The completion (Tamamlama) of other activities
External events (Harici etkinlikler)
availability of object → kullanılabilirliği



Class diagram

used to describe the structure of the system → sistemin mevcut anlatır
Object model Represent → temsil eder

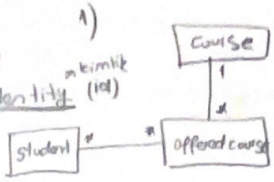
Object : instances of classes : sınıf örnekleri
hepsi ilişkilidir

The values of its attributes → Niteliklerin değerleri
The links with other objects → diğer nesnelerle olan bağlantılar

describe the system

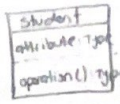
object, class, attributes, operations, associations → bağlantı, ilişki

1)



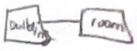
(4) Each object has an identity → kimlik (id)

2)



→ attributes
→ operation, method

3) UML Notation



Abstract Class : Soyut sınıf

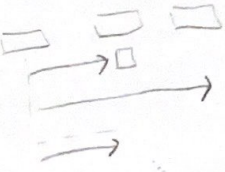
- A class that isn't meant to be instantiated → örneklenmesi amaçlanmayan
- generalized concepts represent
- Their names are italicized
- Not all generalizations are abstract classes tüm genellemeler soyut sınıf değildir

interaction diagram

Sequence diagram → ardışıl

Object → Horizontal → yatay
time → vertical → dikey

- Tüm olası etkileşimler Abstract sequence
- Bir olası etkileşim Concrete sequence / somut
  - All / one possible interaction



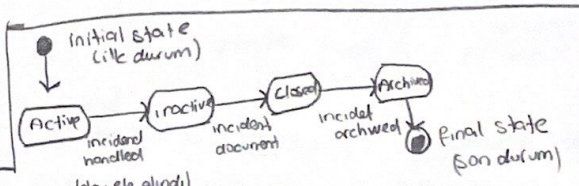
- fazla yer kaplar + Bulması kolay olur + sağa doğru eklenerek büyür

Örnek = Instance

Communication Diagram

+ same information
+ of messages by numbering sequence

+ 02 dallanma vardır



State-machine diagram

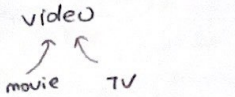
Kenarları yuvarlatılmış dikdörtgenle gösterilir.
Nesnenin veya nesnelerin ⚠ anındaki durumunu ifade etmek için kullanılır
Transition (geçiş) = Nesnenin bir durumdan diğer durumuna geçişini ifade eder. → change of state by events, conditions, time
→

State = Bir nesnenin nitelikleri tarafından sağlanan koşul → by the attributes of an object

Class

Person → student, Professor

Generalization Genel → superclass = Person
Specialized Özel → subclass = student, Professor



specialization

* Each object belongs to exactly one class → Her nesne tam olarak bir sınıfa aittir

Object oriented Modelling

* solution Domain → çözüm alanı

The solution domain model is much richer and more volatile (değişken) than the application domain model.

OOA → Modelling the application domain
OOD → Modeling the solution domain
↓
Design

Falsification : sahtecilik

- The model doesn't correspond to the reality it is supposed to represent.
  (gerçek)
  Modelin temsil etmesi gereken gerçekliğe uymuyor

Prototype :

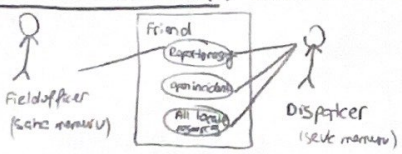
- used to help applying falsification in software system → sahteciliğe yardım eder
- Modify subsequently (Daha sonra değiştirin)
  ||
  Change it later

use case Diagrams

Relationship

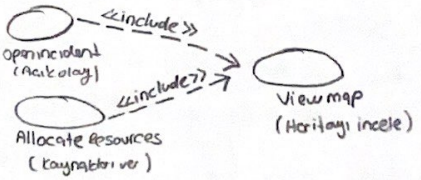
include for types :
communication
Inclusion → Dahil etme
Extension → Uzantı
Inheritence → Bir sınıfın bilgisini başka bir sınıfa aktarır ve işlevini artırır.

1) communication Relationship : used to denote (belirtmek) access (erişim) to functionality



2) Include Relationship : (Tanımlar)
complexity and redundancy (fazlalık) reduce ↓
identifying commonalities in different use cases.
<<include>> dahil et
Farklı use case'lerde ortak noktları tanımlar.

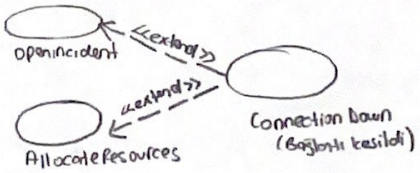
Include: Benzer olan bir davranış için kullanılır. O davranışın aynen diğer use case kopyalanmasını sağlar.



* Behavior shared paylaşılan davranış

3) Extend Relationship : complexity Reduce ↓
<<extend>> genişlet
Extend another use case by adding events. Olaylar ekleyerek başka bir kullanım durumunu genişletin.

extend : Genişletilmiş use case temel use case'e davranış ekleyebilir. Temel sınıf extension pointleri tanımlar.

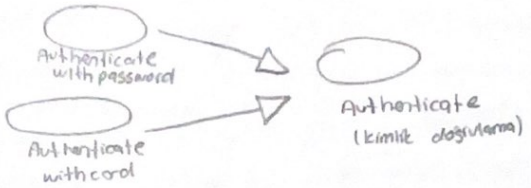


* Exception istisna
Help, error, unexpected condition
Beklenmeyen durum

* Include between extend difference;
The location of a dependency → Bağımlılığın konumu

inheritance relationship : complexity Reduce ↓

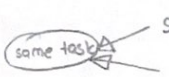
One use case can specialize another more general one by adding more detail.
(Daha çok ayrıntı ekleyip daha genel bir kullanım senaryosunu özelleştirir)



! inheritance and extend relationship different :

Extend R. : Her kullanım durumu different flow of event (akış / olay) different task (görev)

inheritance R. : each at different abstraction level



Scenario : concrete set of actions → somut bir dizi eylem

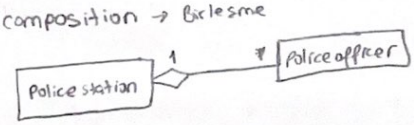
Class diagram

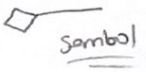
Aggregation : Toplanma — A special case of an association → Bir ilişkinin özel durumu

composition → Birleşme

Yaşam döngüsü farklı olan iki şey birbirine bağlı olmak zorunda değil

PC ve Conta





Inheritance = Generalization (Genel) → superclass üst sınıf
Specialization (Özel) → subclass alt sınıf

operation vs method : Specification of behavior → Operation (çalışma) (Özelliğin belirtilmesi)
Implementation of behavior → Method (Yöntem) (Davranışın uygulanması)
UML distinguishes operations from methods. İşlemleri yöntemlerden ayırır.

State machine Diagrams

Actions : Fundamental units of processing → Temel işleme birimleri — UML 2 46
Can take a set of inputs → bir dizi girdi alabilir
Produce a set of puts → bir dizi çıktı üretir.

3 yerde meydana gelir

occur ↓ transition is taken (yapmak)
state is entered
state is exited

Activity : A coordinated set of actions with state using the do label

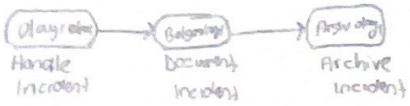
Internal Transition : iç geçiş
not leave the state Durumu terk etmez
of any exit or entry actions

Nested-state Machines : iç içe
Reduce complexity ↓
* set time → UML (50)
(zaman kurma)
* Blink → yanıp sönen ışık

Activity Diagrams

Sequencing and coordination of lower level behaviors.
(Sıralanması ve koordinasyonu Alt düzey davranışların)

- one or several sequences of activities. (Bir veya birkaç etkinlik dizisi)
- The object flows needed for coordinating the activities.
(Faaliyetleri koordine etmek için ihtiyaç duyulan nesne akışları)

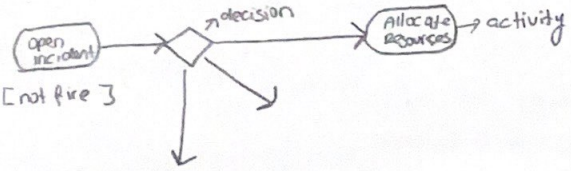


Control Nodes : Kontrol düğümleri

Main control nodes : Decision — Fork nodes — Join nodes
(Kararlar) (Çatal düğümler) (Düğümlere katılın)

Decision : Decisions are branches in the control flow. (Kararlar kontrol akışındaki dallardır.)
Denote alternatives based on a condition of the state of an object or a set of objects.
(Bir nesnenin veya, bir dizi nesnenin durumunun bir koşuluna dayalı olarak alternatifler)

[ ], : köşeli parantezde açıklanır.

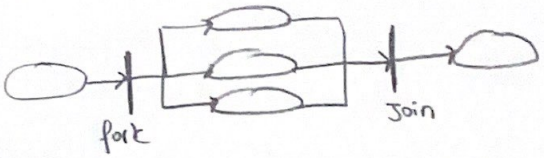


Fork nodes — Join nodes : → represent concurrency = eş zamanlılık temsil eder.
(Çatal, Birleştirme)

Paralel aktivitelerin başlangıcını ve bitişini göstermek için.

| ilk çizgiye **fork** => girerken bir çıkarken çok

| ikinci çizgiye **join** => girerken çok çıkarken bir



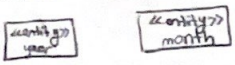
Swim-Lane : used to group activities
Kulvarlar Transition may cross swim-lanes
(çapraz)

Amaç object or subsystem denote

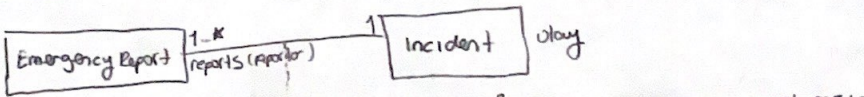
Diagram extensions (uzantı)

Sometimes fixed notations may not be sufficient → (Bazen sabit gösterimler yeterli olmayabilir)
Enabling the modeler to extend the language → (Modelleyicinin dili genişletmesini sağlamak)

Stereotypes «string» : Kalıp yargılar - klişe
Geliştiricilerin UML'deki model ögelerini sınıflandırmak (classify) için kullanılır



Constraint kısıtlama : Anlamını kısıtlayan bir model ögesine eklenen bir kural



Acil durum raporu {ordered by time of receipt} Makbuz zamanına göre sıralanmıştır

Three more properties of requirements specification:

Realistic (Gerçekçi):

The system can be implemented within constraints. (kısıtlama)
Sistem kısıtlamalar dahilinde uygulanabilir

Verifiable (Doğrulanabilir, Onaylanabilir):

Repeatable tests to demonstrate that the system fullfils the Requirements specification
Sistemin gereksinim belirtimini karşıladığını göstermek için tekrarlanabilir testler.

Traceable (izlenebilir):

Each requirement can be traced
Her gereksinim izlenebilir

Requirements Elicitation Activities

* Problem statement → Sorun bildirimi
* Preparing Glossary → Sözlük hazırlama

Benefits

- Help distinguishing ports, objects of the system
  Sistem parçalarını nesneleri ayırt etmeye yardımcı olur
- Eliminates repetition in diagrams, models, ... tekrarları ortadan kaldırır
- Eliminates ambiguity → Belirsizliği ortadan kaldırır

* Dispatcher = gönderici
* implementation = uygulama
* Scratch = 0 dan
* Target Environment: Hedef ortam
* Incident = olay
* Emergency report = Acil durum raporu
* boundary = sınır
* Refining = iyileştirme
* Access = Erişim
* constraint = kısıtlama
* imposed = uygulanan
* current = Mevcut
* Training = Eğitim

Indentifying Actor Aktörlerin belirlenmesi

↳ which user groups?

Actors → boundary system → Actor > system boundary outside
↳ external = harici

subsystems and objects are inside the system boundary. They are internal
↳ Dahili

Indentifying scenarios

↳ what ve actor?

senryo anlatılacak

Indentifying use cases

Generalize scenarios, high-level use cases
flow of events → olayların akışı
quality requirements = kalite gereksinimi

Which actions, by the actor / system?

extend = genişlet
include = birleştir
Collaboration = işbirliği

- Reliability: Güvenilirlik
  including robustness, safety, and security
- Supportability: Desteklenebilirlik
  including maintainability and portability
  içermeli

Heuristics (Buluşsal):

validate functionality → işlevselliği doğrula
adopting specific user interface conventions → Belirli kullanıcı arabirimi kurallarını benimsemek
not detail
validate with user
different alternatives.

- implementation: Uygulama
  constraints imposed
- interface: Arayüz
  system
- operation → running system
- Packaging = ambalaj
  install, installations
- legal = yasal
  licensed

Requirement : Gereksinim

collaboration : ortak çalışmalar

Requirement elicitation = Gereksinim tespiti

(output → Requirement specification = Gereksinim özellikleri

problem statement = sorun bildirimi

identifying Nonfunctional Requirements (İşlevsel olmayan gereksinimlerin belirlenmesi)

implementation = uygulama

interface = arayüz

Requirements Elicitation concepts – Nonfunctional Requirements

- constraints (Pseudo Requirements) Kısıtlamalar, sözde gereksinimler
  - + Usability – Kullanılabilirlik
  - + Dependability – Güvenilebilirlik
    - Reliability (Güvenilirlik), robustness (sağlamlık), safety (emniyet)
  - + Performance
    - Response time (Tepki süresi), throughput (çıktı), availability (kullanılabilirlik)
  - + Maintainability sürdürülebilirlik
  - + Portability Taşınabilirlik

→ Requirements (gereksinim) are continuously validated (Doğrulama) with the client (müşteri) and the user.

→ Requirement validation → checking that the specification is;

- complete (Tamamlamak)
- consistent (Tutarlı)
- clear (Açık)
- correct (Doğru)

These are also properties requirements specification

gereksinim belirtimi özellikleri ile aynı

Complete (Tamamlamak)

- All features of interest are described by requirements.
  ilgilen tüm özellikler gereksinimlere göre tanımlanmıştır

Consistent (Tutarlı)

- No two requirements of the specification contradict each other
  Gereksinim belirtimi özelliklerinde iki şart birbiri ile çelişmez.

Clear (Açık) → unambiguous → belirsiz

- A requirement connot be interpreted in two mutually exclusive ways.
  Bir gereksinim birbirinden farklı iki şekilde yorumlanamaz

correct (Doğru)

- Requirements specification represents accurately (doğru şekilde) the system that the client needs and needs and that the developers intend to build.

  Gereksinim belirtimi, müşterinin ihtiyaç duyduğu ve geliştiricilerin oluşturmayı amaçladığı sistemi doğru bir şekilde temsil eder.

edin

The result of the requirements elicitation → Requirements specification

RAD → Requirement Analysis Document — clients — users

system analysts
system designers

! stable after written
development process
baseline

Analysis activity → Analysis model

object-oriented analysis → application domain → abi
object-oriented design → solution domain
} Modeling the

Requirement specification → understandable
Analysis model → may not be understandable
} Difference

Analysis model composed of

Functional model → use cases and scenarios
Analysis object model → class and object diagrams
Dynamic model → state machine and sequence diagrams

* Analysis → Refine (iyileştir.) the functional model
* More precise (kesin) and complete (eksiksiz) specification (özellikler)
* Derive (türet) the object and the dynamic model

Diyagramında Analysis
- identifying objects (belirle)
- identifying inheritance relationships

analysis object model
focus on structure of the system
Depicted with class diagrams

Dynamic model
focus on the behavior (davranış) of the system
Depicted with sequence and state machine diagrams.

} Represent user-level concepts
Subscriber e-mail VS user ID

GENERALIZATION
Identify abstract concepts from lower-level ones → soyut kavramları alt düzey kavramlardan ayırt edin

SPECIALIZATION
Identify specific concepts from high-level one

final inheritance
inheritance → Relationship

* Specification → belirtimi
Elicitation → ortaya çıkarılma

* flow of event → olay akışı

Identifying Entity Objects

entity
subscriber
video
viewer

* persistent information ← kalıcı bilgi
Entity object of Watch Video ★

Identifying boundary object

actor and system
Videolist button ★

Identifying control object

WatchVideoControl ← subscriber
Video list button clicks
↖ after close

Identifying Interactions

Sequence Diagrams

CRC → Class, Responsibilities (→ sorumluluklar), Collaborators (→ ortak çalışmalar)
↓
Uygulaması kolay, güvenliği güçlü bir kata bulma yöntemi

- approach and noun phrase are used to identify → classes

« create » new oluştur
« destroy » yok et

Identifying Associations

Association → Relationship between two or more classes
properties of associations → Name (isim), role (rol), multiplicity (adetlik)

-Identifying Aggregates (Birleştirme tanımlama)

whole - part relationship
Bütün parça

◆— composition (Birleştirme) → solid diamond dolu elmas dörtgen
◇— shared (paylaşılan) → Hallow diamond içi boş elmas dörtgen

Uni → Faculty → Department
Police officer → police station → police car

Identifying State-Dependent Behaviors : Durumla bağlı davranışların tanımlanması

- single object
- more formal description → Resmi tanım
- missing use cases → Eksik kullanım durumları
- new behavior → Yeni davranış

Video
↓
movie
TV show
Abstract class örneği

★ The requirements are realistic and verifiable
doğrulanabilir.