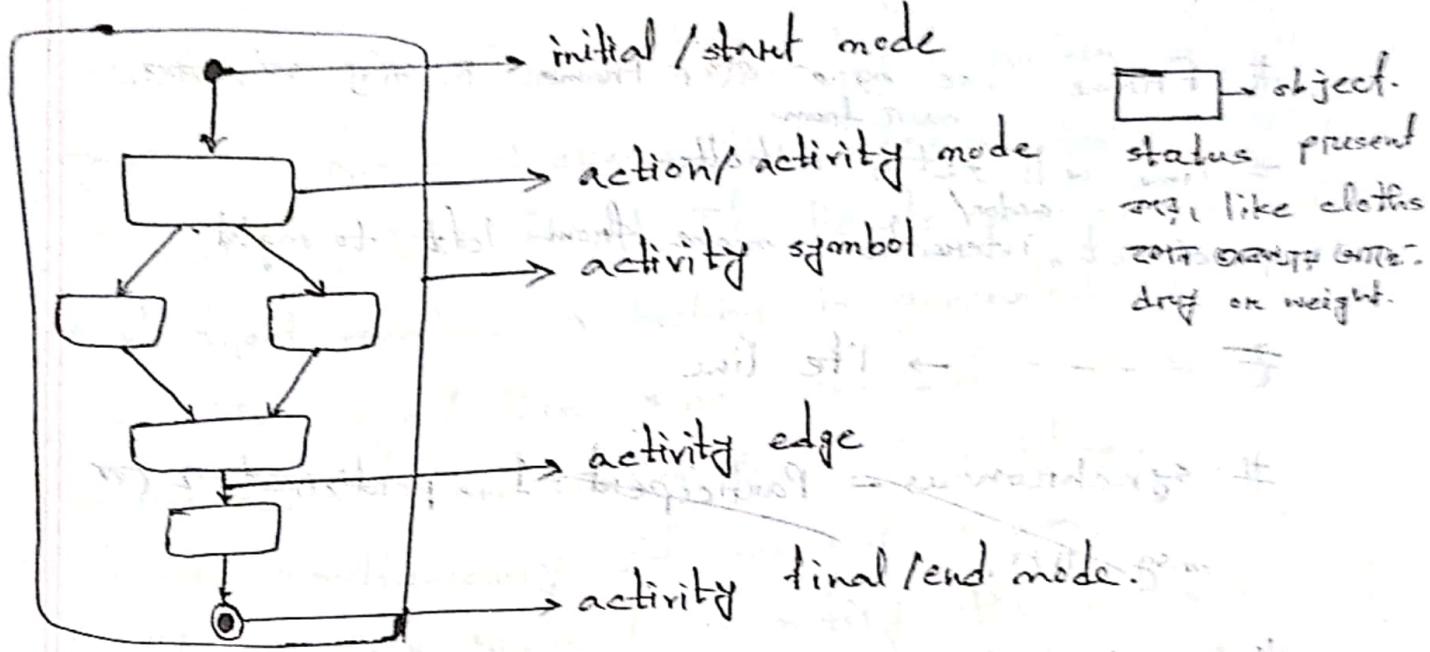


Activity Diagram 2

Activity is a group of tasks. There are two types of activities -
Activity - (i) decision (if-else) (ii) loop
if-else - if condition satisfies, then execute if block, else - execute else block.



if, else တော်- အပြောပါများ split ရနိုင် သူတော်, then join ရနိုင်

decision node \rightarrow \Rightarrow \rightarrow incoming edge label, outgoing edge label

merge mode $\rightarrow \Delta$ \rightarrow incoming multiple edge, etc, outgoing -> only one edge.

Parallel node → fork + join

incoming edge self, outgoing
edge multiple

Sequence Diagram

Classe -> object -> actor stage interaction

use-case -> actor activity contains no parallel
specifically ~~the~~ first one, but sequence -> lifeline or
parallel activity -> lifeline activity ~~or~~ OR
sequence diagram -> lifeline,

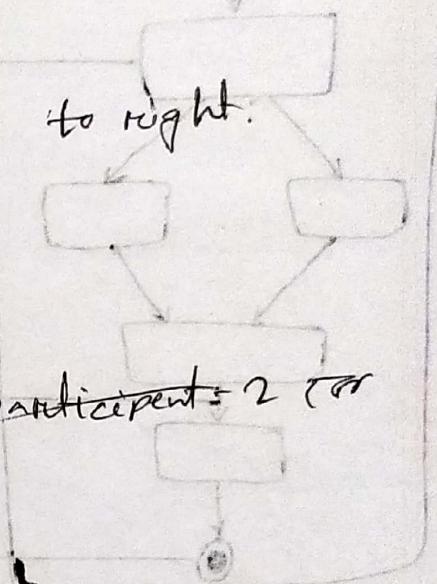
Frame use ~~actor~~ ~~stage~~, frame -> stage ~~area~~
move from

Time will ~~be~~ top to bottom.

object, interactions move from left to right.
^{actor/}

---- → life line

synchronous = Participant = 1 , participant = 2 ~~or~~
msg ~~intia~~ ~~best limit~~ ~~brutus~~



synchronous - →

Asynchronous - → ~~filed~~ ~~different~~ ~~times~~ ~~solve~~ ~~hi~~

Msg return to the sender - ----> / Rpl msg

object, class ~~lifeline~~ ~~stage~~ ~~act~~ ~~for~~
class, object ~~lifeline~~ ~~stage~~ ~~act~~ ~~for~~

State Diagram / stat transition / state chart

Activity diagram - यह भी similar

Activity diagram - एक activity का action को sequence मaintain करता है, like एक action का guard के द्वारा decision - के बाहर के बाहर, एक action simultaneously run कर सकता है।
Object activity diagram - यह present करता है,

State diagram - एक particular entity का object - का status - जो event - का respond करता है। For parameter change करता है।

Activity diagram - multiple object का action करता है।

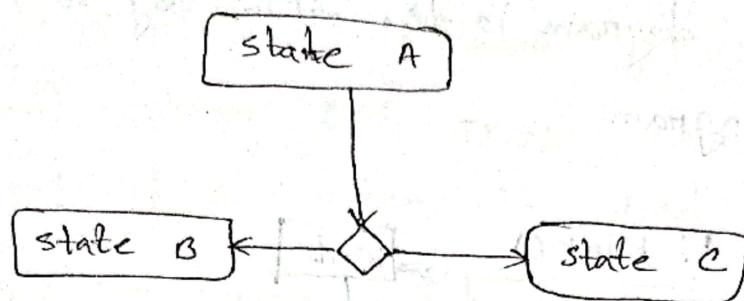
State diagram -

State diagram is related just only one thing.
जो application का है - application - का विकास करता है।

Event - को particalar entity का object - का status change करता है।

→ state ● → start ○ → end.

In state enter consider state 2 \rightarrow yes - go decision mode - & now - after,



Fork and join is common for activity diagram.
It's rare for state diagram.

Change event: bank like bank account - a \rightarrow loss of money
be greater balance with \geq or $<$ (balance ≤ 1000)

Call event: Particular action - or call user defined test.
call autopilot.

Time event: particular transaction - a \rightarrow see inactive after creation or after

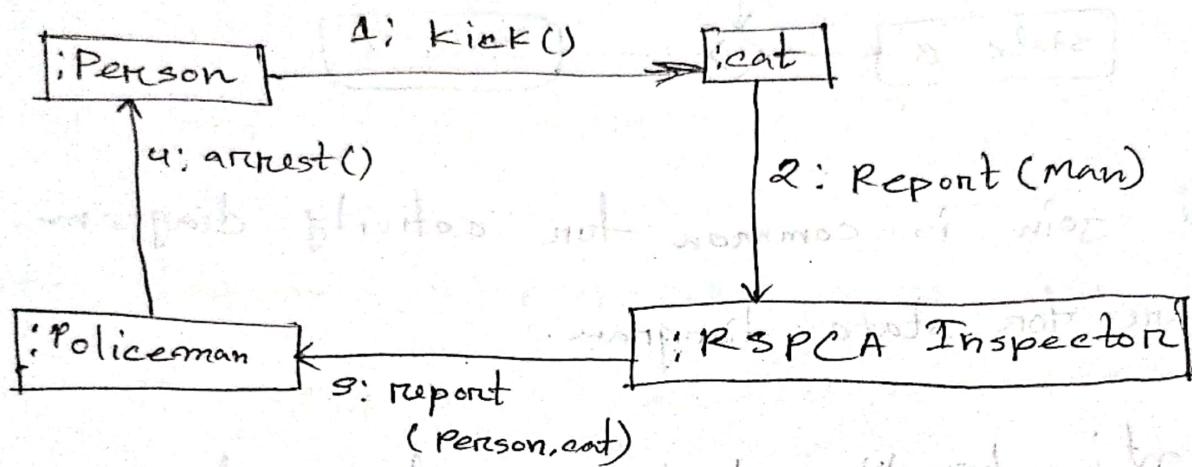
Time events, marks the designated period of time e.g.
after (10 second)

Collaboration Diagram

Sequence diagram → Tigratia collaboration diagram

Try - design या विषय,

→ collaboration diagram is the other way to represent sequence diagram.



→ 2^o- diagram → लोगाने तरीके के बारे में इसके लिए
action number फ़ॉर्म, ओवर लोगाने तरीके के बारे में
create फ़ॉर्म ज़रूर always एक नंबर नहीं हो सकते,

Component & Deployment Diagram

प्रारंभिक input वाले output विवरण प्रस्तुत करना - इसके design-
specifications,

module → एक सूची software system-में की गयी अंगठी

part by part रूपान्तर करने, जारी + each of the smaller
part, sub-set of a system is called module.

इसे module-में की गयी input वाले output - इसे - त्रिमुखीय-
विधान बोला जाता है - त्रिमुखीय विधान यह-
component-base diagram.

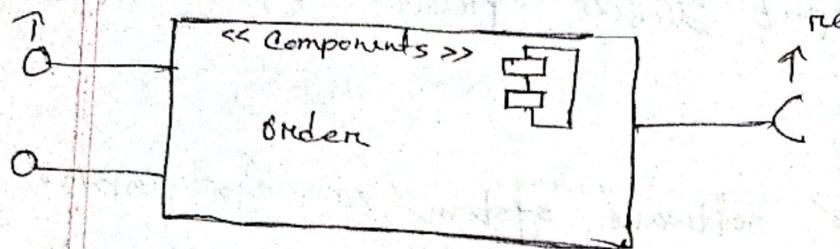
= Deployment diagram - एक अंगठी रूपान्तर करने के hardware - इसके
आरोग्य कीलिए software interacting वाले के system-में
operation विधान, जो communication फॉर्म द्वारा दिया जाता है।

Component वाले modularity-के बारे part.

Modularity वाले complex - एक त्रिमुखीय logically
connected की function-में विभाग, जिसे कहा जाता है base
विभाग part - एक part - जो की विभाग.

→ Total system-में किसी part को divide कर करके देखिए -
जो की 2nd-modularity की हो - यह project - part - को
जो की 3rd module की component,

provided, output required, / input



Component -> input (or output -> output) -> provided

Interface view,

i) Provided interface → ~~out component~~ output

ii) Required interface → input.

component -> data other component -> supply
this -> output.

→ first component over input

port can support unidirectional or bi-directional communication

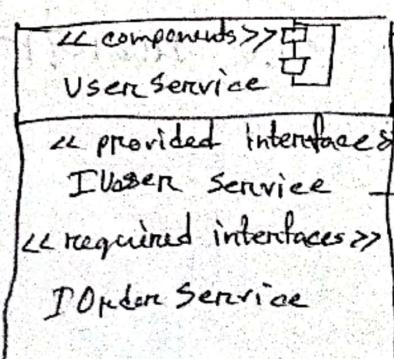
□ → port, input, output -> by port use

for example,

Component -> external & internal view

↓
black box view / white box view

↓



→ interface

→ internal view

Port - १५ टेक्स्ट - डिजिटल connector ग्रॅह,

Assembly & delegation connector

→ २४८ component - १५ उड़ेर - २ और बाहरी component

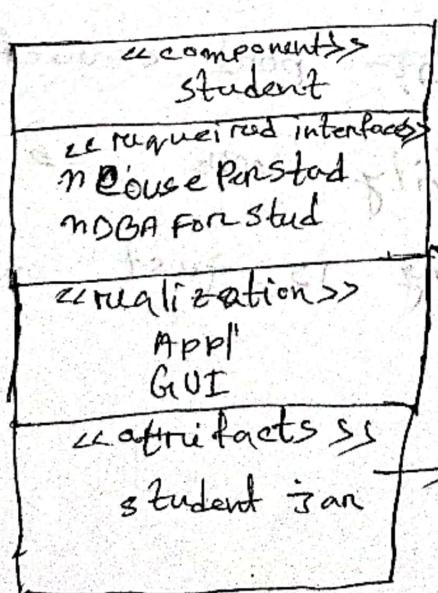
माला - वाहन,

→ १३८ उड़ेर package - २ इनपुट - बाहरी package - १०
under - २ बाहरी package माला वाहन,

→ internal component को बाहरी external component - २८
से कैसे connect हो सकते?

→ Assembly & delegation connector - १५ वाहन.

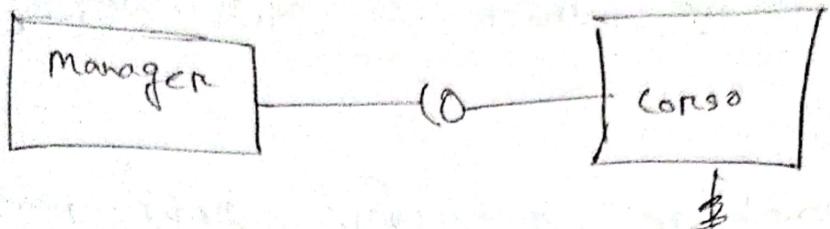
→ interface का विवरण ग्रॅह - बाहरी वाहन
realization तक होता.



→ some kind of physical material, तेरवा : document.

Assembly connector:

A component is connected to the other component



This assembly connector is indicated by a ball and socket "connection".

Delegation connector:

external interface/^{port} or internal interface/^{port} →
connection their attr, ^{attr} connection -
larger Delegation, connector

larger component → , ^{attr} component -^{attr} port -
smaller sub-component -^{attr} port connected to,
so ensuring ^{attr} interconnectivity ^{attr} for larger component
of delegation, its working is just one component.

Deployment Diagram:

some physical materials might be there.

Software Metrics: It's common measurement entities.

~~module size~~ It helps us to evaluate →
Performance, efficiency, security, Complexity, Testability,
Flexibility etc.

Size: (LOC) → Line of code.

Complexity: Cyclomatic code complexity,

our code → logic path, 複雜性 - more complex
or cyclomatic complexity, 簡單 - 更簡單.

⇒ Previous similar
code → size size their size का - जैसा-

MCCABE's cyclomatic Complexity:

Previous code - \rightarrow ~~if~~ ~~else~~ ~~for~~ statement - \rightarrow node
~~if~~ ~~else~~ represent ~~edge~~.

conditional mode - \rightarrow incoming edge \rightarrow pair
outgoing \rightarrow multiple.

\Rightarrow Cyclomatic complexity = (Total number of edge -
total number of node) + 2

\Rightarrow Cyclomatic complexity = total number of Path

\Rightarrow Cyclomatic complexity \approx decision mode + 1.

\Rightarrow n = Region numbers!

Weighted Methods Per Class (WMC).

If number of methods in the class and their complexity level.

WMC method 275, 22; method 267 - complexity - 0 25 - 25,

DIT → Depth of Inheritance Tree.

It is multi-level inheritance

parent, &

child siblings

child

child

generation

2nd

NOF →

multiple inheritance,

parent class with one child class

inheritance, or

→ DIT - २०. प्रिवेट कोपलिंग, ३०- पब्लिक

→ DIT - यह value zero होता है तो class - १०-

इसका child class नहीं हो सकता, और हमें root.

→ child - २० अप्पल बॉडी थार्ड, DIT - १० अप्पल बॉडी
प्रिवेट थार्ड,

→ DIT ग्राफ में maintainability, Portability,
efficiency एवं functionality आते हैं।

→ DEF - इसले

NOC

→ Number of children

multiple inheritance

one parent

class - १०

multiple child

एक इमेडिएट

NOC - २० - एक child - १०-
functionality एक (१०) - २० वाला,

CBC → Coupling between Classes is modular complexity (ମେଲିର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ ଯାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ)

complexity (ମେଲିର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ ଯାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ)

→ high, low, moderate, very low

I) cohesant, II) coupling.

Part - exterior modules or internal modules

→ high - module - କିମ୍ବା low - କିମ୍ବା function system ଅଟିକାରୀ କାହାକୁ
high - interconnectivity - କିମ୍ବା

~ moderate ଅଳ୍ପ cohesion.

→ ~~multiple~~ multiple module - କିମ୍ବା - high - low function
କିମ୍ବା - ଅଟିକାରୀ କାହାକୁ କାହାକୁ - high interconnectivity
କିମ୍ବା low - moderate coupling. (\leftarrow BV, CBC).

→ particular design - କିମ୍ବା CBC କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବରେ

କିମ୍ବା - high, moderate କିମ୍ବା - low - moderate - high,

କିମ୍ବା - moderate କିମ୍ବା - design - କିମ୍ବା part by part

କିମ୍ବା - moderate, moderate - moderate - moderate - moderate,
complexity moderate,

LCOM \rightarrow Lack of cohesion in methods

diff between LCOM & CBO & cohesion

LCOM \Rightarrow no cohesion

no cohesion

coupling \Rightarrow cohesion weaker

cohesion \Rightarrow LCOM \Rightarrow no cohesion

coupling \Rightarrow LCOM \Rightarrow no cohesion

$$\text{LCOm} = |P| - |\mathcal{Q}|, \text{ if } |P| \geq |\mathcal{Q}|, \text{ otherwise } 0.$$

\mathcal{Q} = set of all cohesive pairs of methods

P = set of all non-cohesive pairs of methods.

COCOMO → Constructive Cost model.

↪ 3A model - it suggests ~~to~~ particular software - to effort, ~~year~~ ~~for~~ ~~eff~~,
time & human resource ~~inst~~ [↓] (2)

PM = Person month , SLOC = Source line of code.

Effort = PM = Coefficient ⁺ (SLOC/1000) ^P _(Effort Factors)

P = Project complexity.

T =

Design Pattern

Frequent problem / design common across project \rightarrow design

Pattern name w.r.t objective, w.r.t step by step process
of solution \rightarrow w.r.t result, 1. 2. 3. (1) factory w.r.t
various problems define w.r.t general next time first
problem face w.r.t just pattern name call w.r.t
3rd w.r.t w.r.t - the answer,

Adapter: ~~car adapter laptop \rightarrow charger \rightarrow power~~
like ~~laptop~~ data \rightarrow monitor connect \rightarrow output
Adapter use \rightarrow , input \rightarrow and \rightarrow output
same \rightarrow ,

Facade: It is just like a control panel, internal
function w.r.t logical complexity hide \rightarrow but use \rightarrow DRY

Observer: one to many relationship.
teams \rightarrow msg.

Singleton: particular \rightarrow only class \rightarrow generate
define w.r.t only generate object create over w.r.t,

One of a kind object.

Strategy: It allows selection of one or several algorithms dynamically.

algorithms select at run time.

Factory: same factory object - \Rightarrow select ^{method} ^{object}

object select \Rightarrow run time - \Rightarrow

Software Matrix: It's a common measurement entity.
It helps us to evaluate → Performance, efficiency, security
complexity, Testability, flexibility etc.

Size: It's counting the number of lines of code (LOC)

Complexity: Cyclomatic code complexity. → 2 orr code
2 or logic & other, 3 orr - complex or 2 orr
2 orr up;

MCCABE'S Cyclomatic complexity:

→ Cyclomatic complexity = $(\text{Total number of edges} + \text{total number of nodes}) + 2$

n_p = total number of paths

n_d = total number of decision node + 1

n_r = Region number

1 - 10 → simple program

11 - 20 → More complex, moderate risk

21 - 50 → complex, high risk

> 50 → Un-testable prog' - very high risk

diff. between activity & state.

- Activity - background logic it's guilty -
state - object moves into step Free Air 2nd.
- Provided interface → output. ○
component - to data other component - to supply Free,
- Required(4) → input → 1st component (rec input to -)
- Lack of coupling diff.
lack of cohesion so far not cohesive and
cohesion 235.
- Sequence & collaboration diff.
Sequence Free - event of activity either sequentially
arrng → to suggest manner 24th,
collaboration a group - sequence - ath first
number Free 24th.

Internal & External view:

External 2nd - object to sign use of - like rectangle
onto provided & required interface - 2 sign.

Internal 2nd - a flow chart Free Air or 3 - 2nd -
23rd description.

internal view

Decentralization connector: $\{$ \rightarrow external interface (with
internal interface - \rightarrow $\{$ \rightarrow connection thru net,
 $\{$ \rightarrow $\{$ \rightarrow