

Workshop: 4

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Q.No:- 1.

=> The UML was developed jointly by Grady Booch, Ivar Jacobson and Jim Rumbaugh with contributions from other leading methodologists, software vendor and many user.


They are:-

- (i) Requirement Analysis with use-cases
- (ii) Real-time system design models.

Industries have language and notation which are understood by every member of the particular field

Q.No:- 2.

They are:-

- (i) Actor 

An actor is something or someone that interacts with the system. An actor provides the stimulus to activates a use-case.

2. system ^{modeled} system

⇒ The process of developing abstract models of a system, with each model presenting a different view or perspective of that system.

3. Use-cases use case

⇒ A use-cases in UML is defined as a set of sequence of actions a system performs that yield an observable result of value to a particular actor.

4. Association

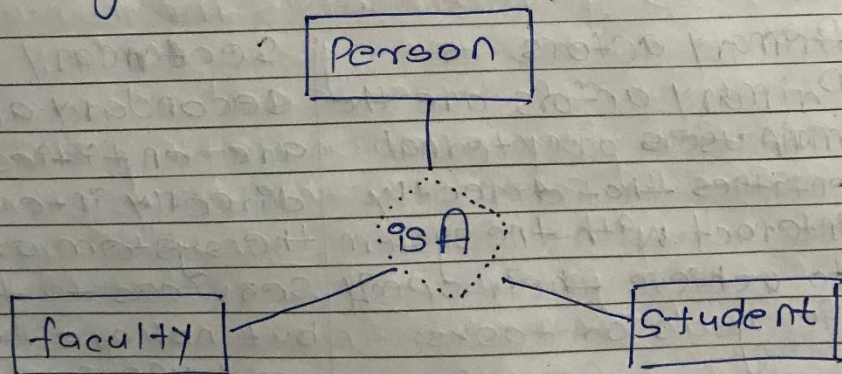
⇒ A line connecting an actor to a use case represents an association. It represents the fact that the actor communicates with the use case.

5. Dependency.

⇒ A relationship in which one element the client uses or depends on element the supplier. You can use dependency relationship in class diagram, component diagram, deployment diagram and use-case diagram to indicate that a change to the supplier might require a change to the client.

The generalization relationship is incorporated to record attributes, operations and relationship in a parent model element so that it can be inherited in one or more child model elements.

The parent model element can have as many children. But most commonly, it can be seen that there is one parent model element and multiple child model elements. The generalization relationship does not consist of names. The generalization relationship is represented



2. It defines the software engineering, a use case is a list of actions or event steps, typically defining the interaction between a role known in the Unified Modeling Language as an actor and a system, to achieve a goal.

before actual coding begins, aiding in better planning and decision making. It enables stakeholders to have a shared understanding of the system's structure, behavior and interactions, fostering teamwork and alignment of project goals. Additionally, UML's modular nature enhances reusability and maintainability, as components and relationships can be easily identified and managed, leading to higher quality software development.