System & Architecture Modeling

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Where are we so far?

Theory

- Software processes (waterfall, incremental dev., etc.)
- Process activities (specification, design & implementation, validation, evolution)
- Dealing with change (iterative dev., prototyping)
- Agile vs. plan-driven software dev. (XP, agile proj. management)

Practice

- OO fundamentals (subclassing, polymorphism, etc.)
- OO programming (hands-on programming, Makefiles, header vs. implementation files, etc.)
- OO design (UML class and sequence diagrams, adapter pattern)
- Agile development (project management Trello, SCRUM, product backlog)

Understand big issues Process models Quality management Process improvement **Developers** Modeling Software Customers Management Users Security gineer Pependability Design patterns Version control Reusability **Testing**

Implementation & coding

System Modeling I

Process of developing abstract models of a system, where each model presents a different view or perspective of the system.

Many ways of creating models:

- Formal (mathematical) models
- Data flow diagrams
- Structured analysis and design (SADT)
- Entity-relationship models (ERM)
- Transition diagrams
- Fence diagrams
- Unified Modeling Language (UML) diagrams
- Model-driven engineering (MDE)



System Modeling II

Can be applied in all process activities:

- Software specification (requirements engineering)
- Design and implementation
- Software validation & testing, prototyping
- Software evolution

System Modeling III

Different perspectives of the system:

- External perspective: context or environment of the system
- Interaction perspective: interactions between a system and its environment (or between components of the system)
- Structural perspective: organization of the system and its data
- Behavioral perspective: dynamic behavior of the system

Modeling through UML

- UML class diagrams: structural perspective of the system
- UML sequence diagrams: behavioral perspective of the system
- UML use case diagrams: interaction perspective
- UML activity diagrams: sequential or parallel activities involved in a process
- UML state diagrams: how the system state changes with internal/external events

Why do Modeling?

- Facilitate discussion about a proposed system
 Detail and rigor (abstraction) depends on intended use
- Document a proposed system
- Describe the system for subsequent implementation

Disadvantages

- Requires expertise in use of UML and other modeling tools
- Important detail may be left out