UML For PBL

Vasile Drumea

November 12, 2023

Introduction

History

Problems

Ambiguity

Chaos

Diagrams

Important OOP Stuff

Structural

Use Case

Class

Component

. Deployment

Behavioral

Sequence

Activity

State Machine

Strengths

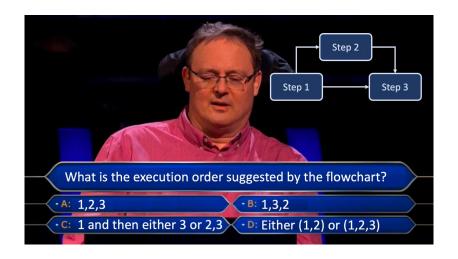
Introduction

- ► Started growing from OOP Concepts (1980s 1990s)
- ▶ Object Management Group (OMG) (1997)
- ► UML 2, major revision (2005)

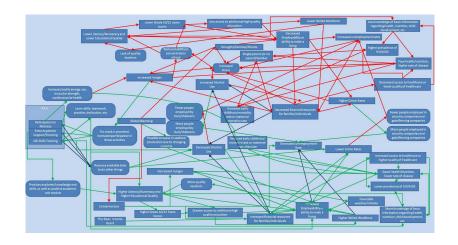
Main Problem

What problems can we encounter in modeling?

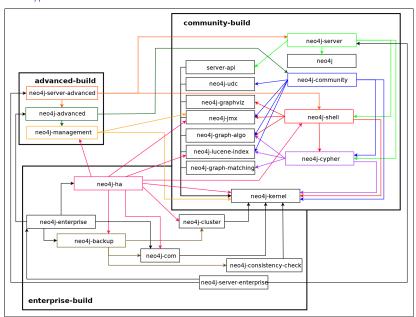
Ambiguous Diagrams



Chaos #1



Chaos #2



OOP Pillars

Composition:

- ► The HAS-A relationship;
- Code reuse through delegation;
- lt is very change friendly.

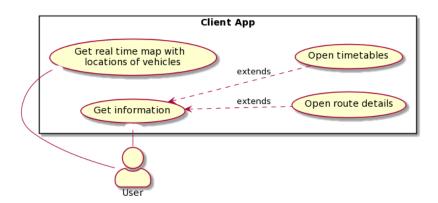
Inheritance:

- ► The IS-A relationship;
- Code reuse through inheritance;
- It can become very rigid.

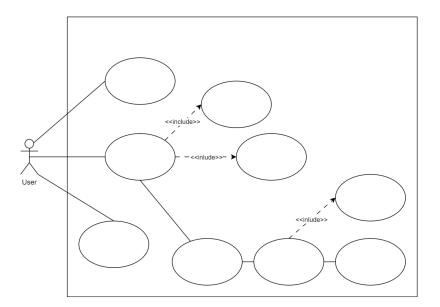
Use Case D. Tips

- Include the most relevant use case (domain specific ones).
- Keep them simple.
- Different diagrams for different types of actors, subsystems or perspectives.

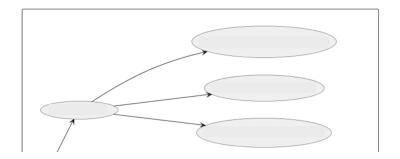
Use Case D. Example



Use Case D. Mistakes



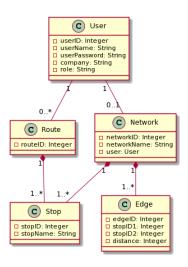
Use Case D. Mistakes



Class D. Tips

- ➤ You can use them to represent the data models or entities from a RDBMS.
- Keep them small (Generally diagrams should be readable if you put them in a slide).
- Use multiplicities.

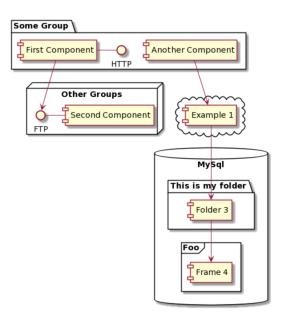
Class D. Example



Component D. Tips

- ▶ It is usually more abstract than deployment diagram.
- You can use it in order to represent non-concrete things.
- ► The client side plugs into the interface, the provider exposes the interface.

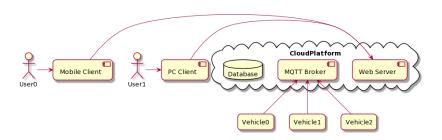
Component D. Example



Deployment D. Tips

- ► If you'll be using components into deployment diagrams maybe you don't need the component ones.
- ▶ Represent a deployment model as close as a real world one.
- ▶ Be careful with arrows to not get them tangled.

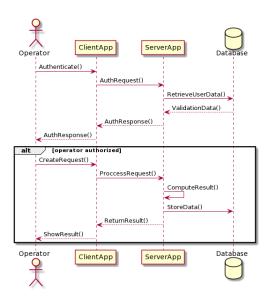
Deployment D. Example



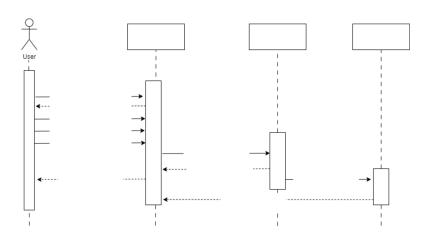
Sequence D. Tips

- ▶ All the requests should be ended by responses or destruction occurrences.
- Synchronous requests should be followed by a response or an asynchronous request.
- ▶ Divide the sequences using fragments.

Sequence D. Example



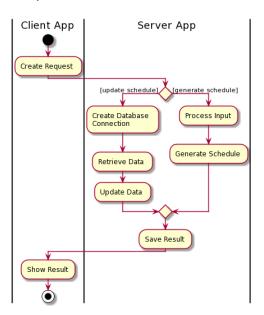
Sequence D. Mistakes



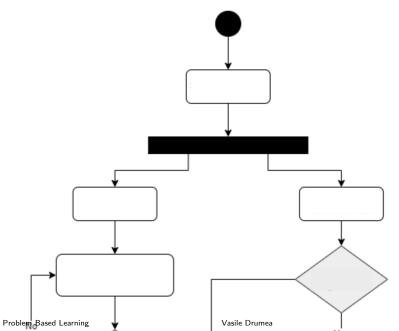
Activity D. Tips

- Use one initial node and one final node.
- ▶ You can split vertically/horizontally based on the subsystem.

Activity D. Example



Activity D. Mistakes

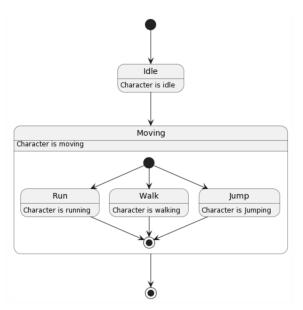


24

State Machine D. Tips

- ▶ You can group state transitions into states.
- In case you do that provide start and end states.

State Machine D. Example



Strengths

- Multiple perspectives of a system
- ► Non Ambiguous (if used correctly)
- ► Varies from simple/intuitive to complex/technical

Summing up

- Make your diagrams viewer friendly:
 - ► Readable:
 - Intuitive;
 - On point;
- A diagram, if put in a slide should be readable.
- Like in life, when creating diagrams:
 - Don't overthink;
 - Make your point visible;
 - Put some love into it;

Thanks for your attendance/attention!

Questions?