

UML Notation

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CSE681 – Software Modeling and Analysis

Fall 2017

Diagrams for Architecture

- **Activity Diagram** (high level program behavior)
Shows activities a program carries out
 - Which activities may be executed in parallel
 - Which activities must be synchronized for correct operation
- **Package Diagram** (package structure of program or system)
 - Enumerates all software packages
 - Shows calling dependencies between packages
- **Module Diagram** (packages in a subsystem – focused on one responsibility)
 - Enumerates modules
 - Shows calling dependencies between modules

Design Documentation

- Class Diagram
 - Shows classes that are used in a program along with their relationships
- Sequence Diagram
 - Illustrates the timing of important messages (method invocations) between objects in the program.
- Structure Chart (not UML)
 - Shows calling relationships between all the functions in a package or module.
- State Diagram
 - Illustrates how a program navigates through its states.
- **Data Structure Diagram, Ad-Hoc Diagram (not UML)**
 - Presents the layout and relationships between important pieces of data in the program.

Diagrams for Requirements

- Context Diagram

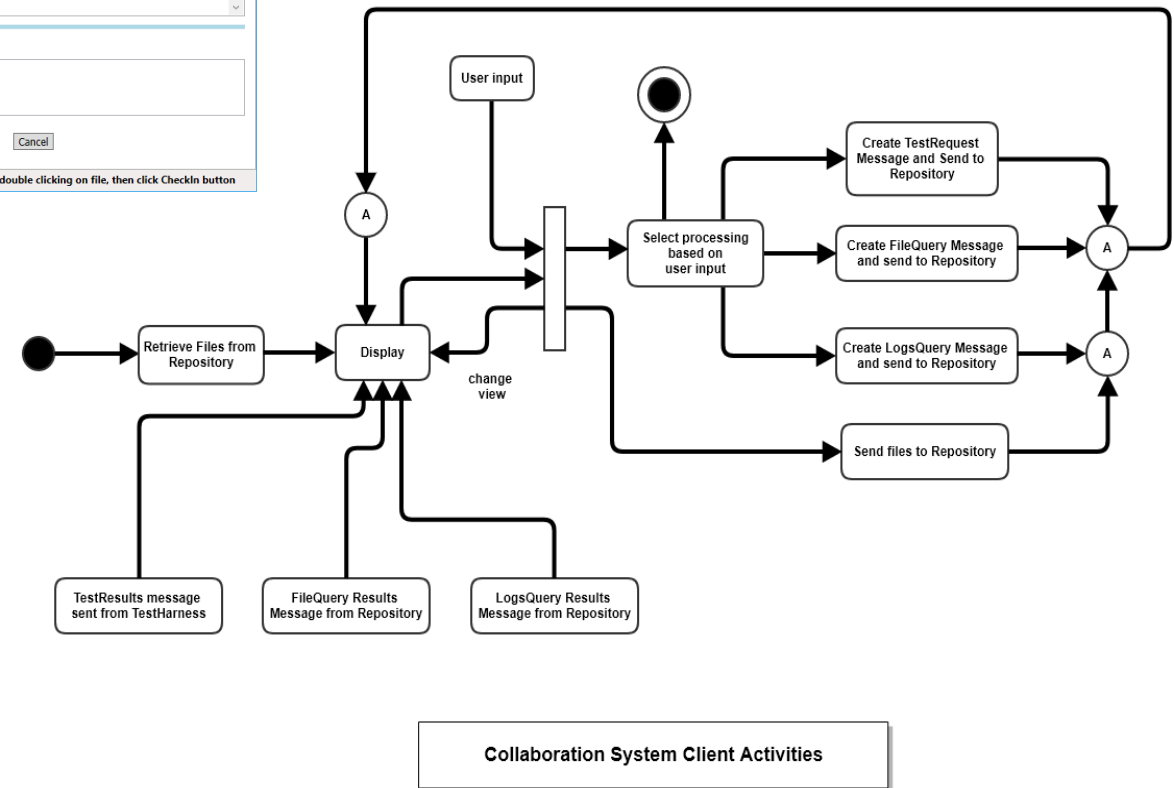
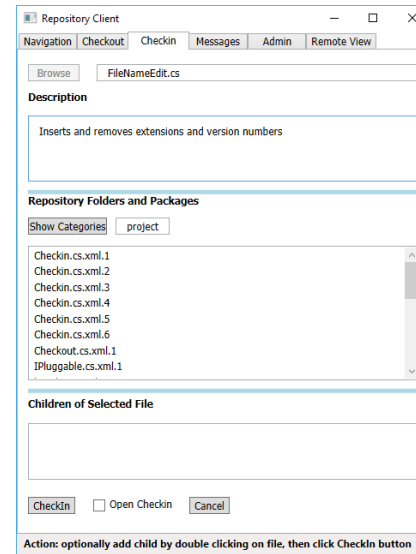
- Shows how program interacts with its environment

- Data Flow Diagram

- Represents requirement processing and the information flows necessary to sustain them.

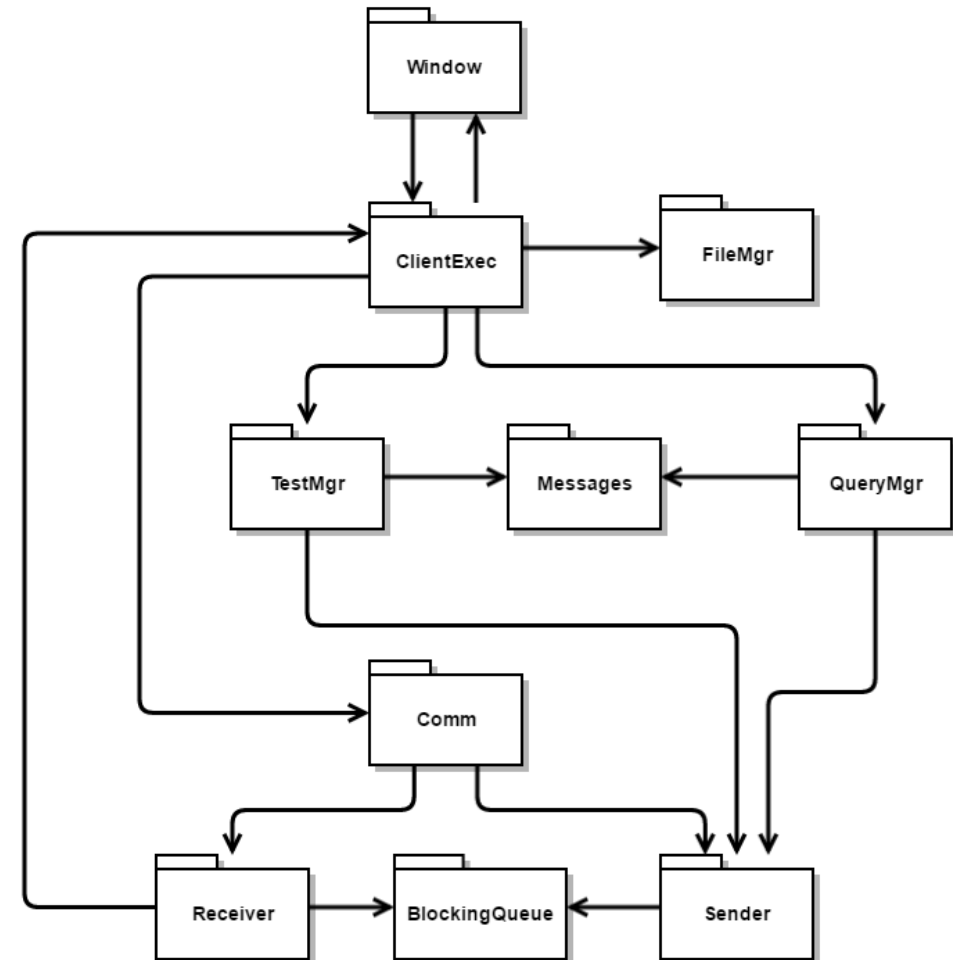
Activity Diagram

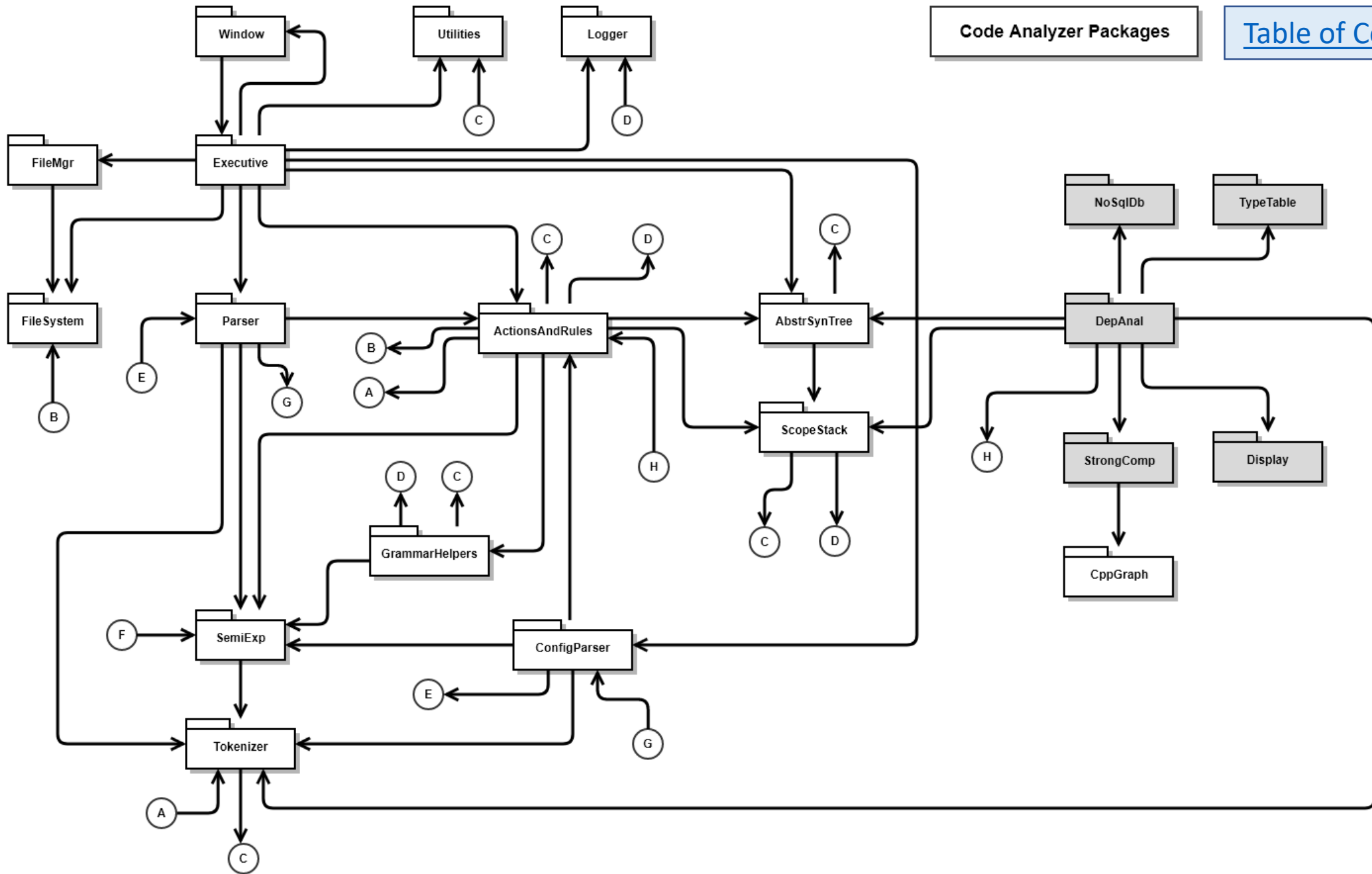
- Each of the blocks represents a specific processing activity.
- Start and stop activities are explicitly shown
- Synchronizing bars indicate timing constraints:
 - No output activity can start until all of the input activities have completed.
 - Multiple output activities indicate tasks that can run in parallel.



Package Diagrams

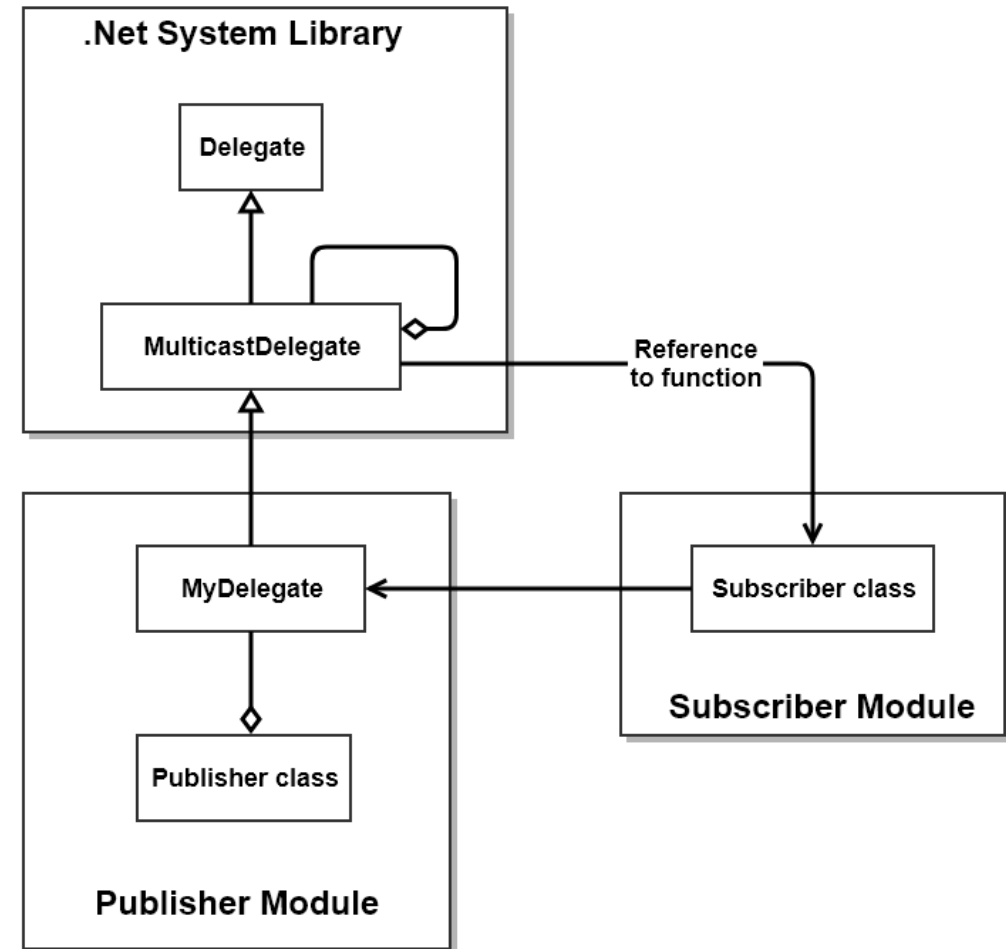
- Enumerate each of the packages in a program or module.
- Show calling relationships with one-way directed lines.
- May show module boundaries.

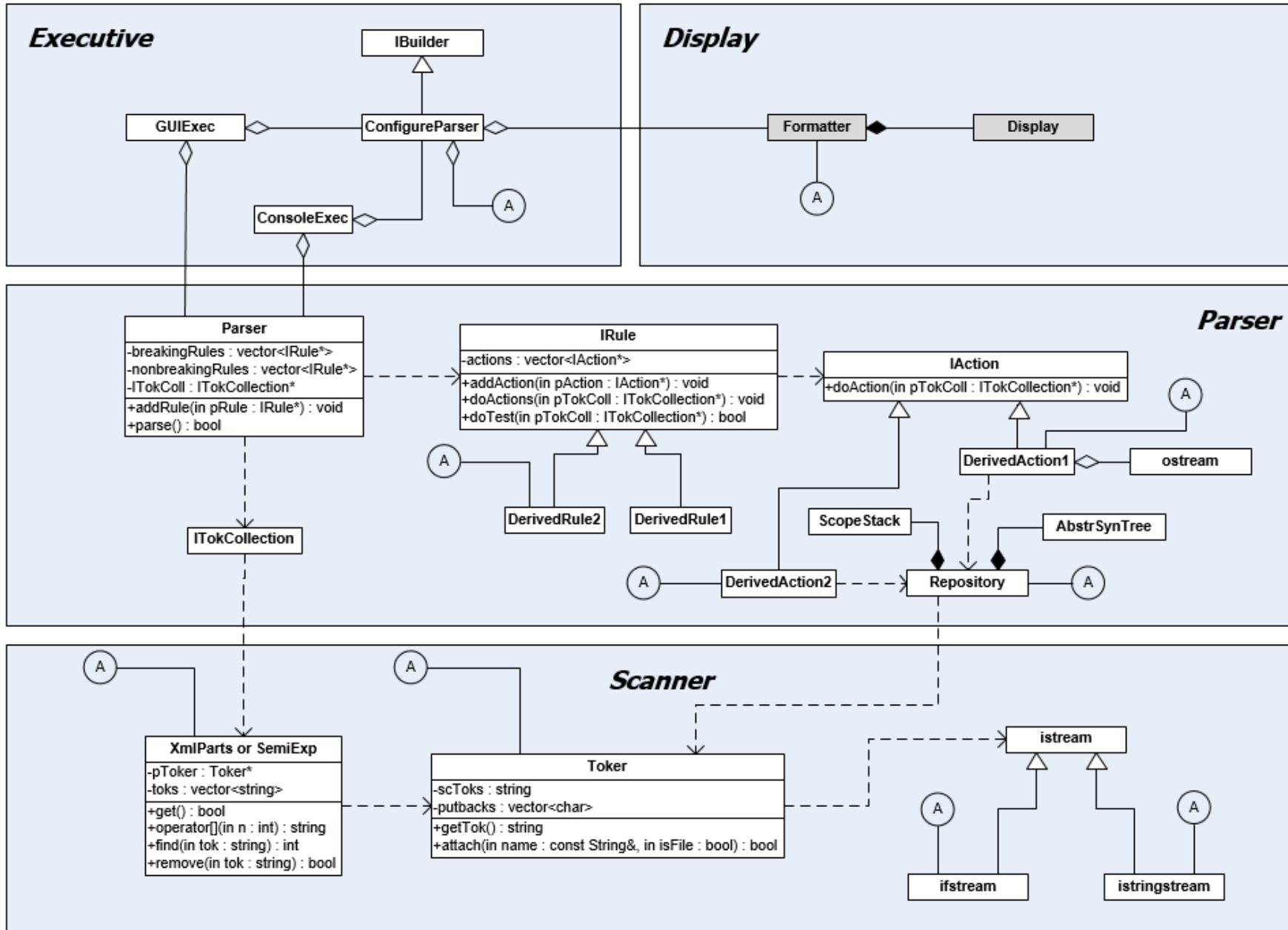


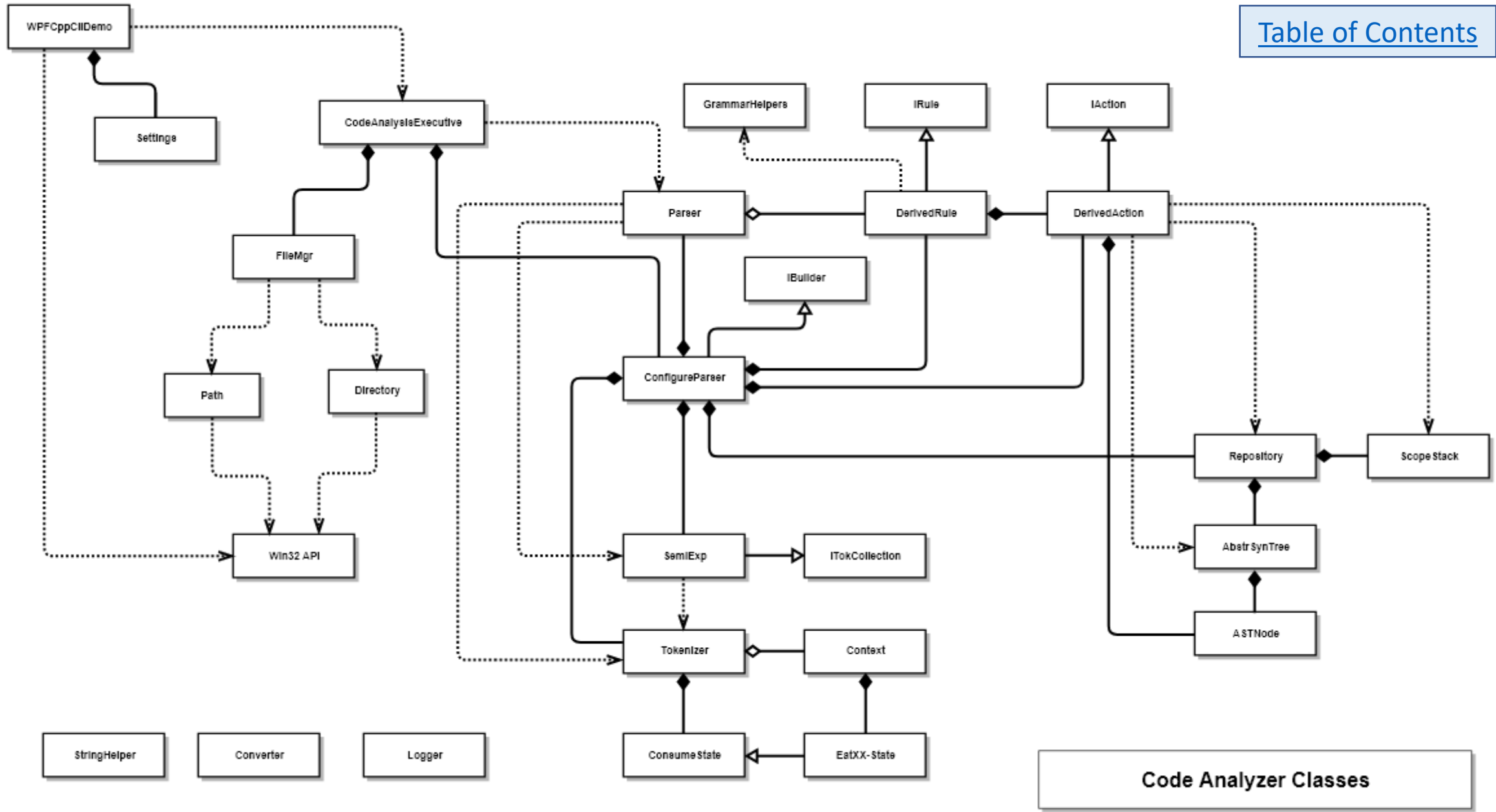


Class Diagrams

- Show each class with a named rectangle.
- Show class relationships:
 - Inheritance with a line beginning with a triangle attached to the base class.
 - Composition with a solid diamond attached to the composer
 - Aggregation with a hollow diamond attached to the aggregator
 - Using with a directed line from the user to the used class.
- May show module boundaries.
- May show methods and members



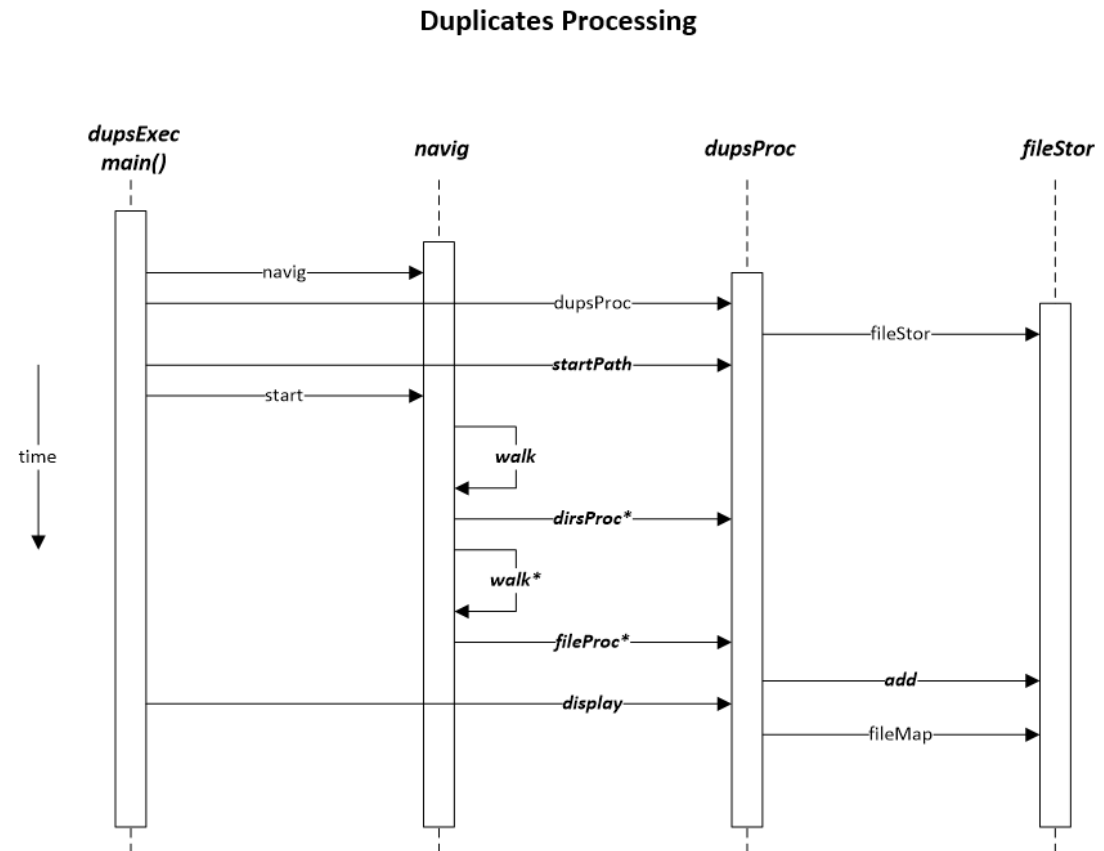




Code Analyzer Classes

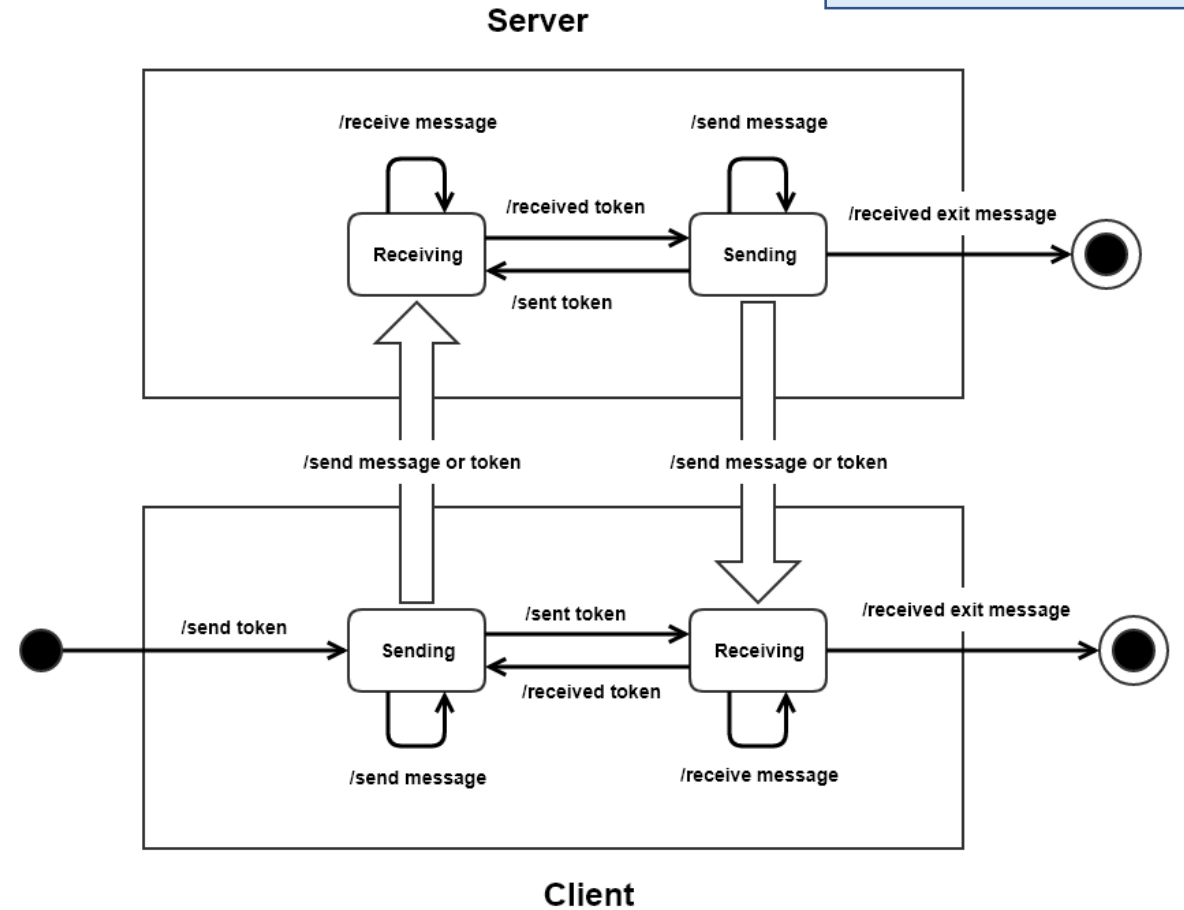
Sequence Diagram

- Represents conversations between objects in a program.
- Each horizontal line is a method invocation. Text is the name of the method called.
- Increasing time flows downward in the diagram.
- Multiple calls are shown with an asterisk “*”.
- Each bar represents lifetime of the named object.



State Diagram

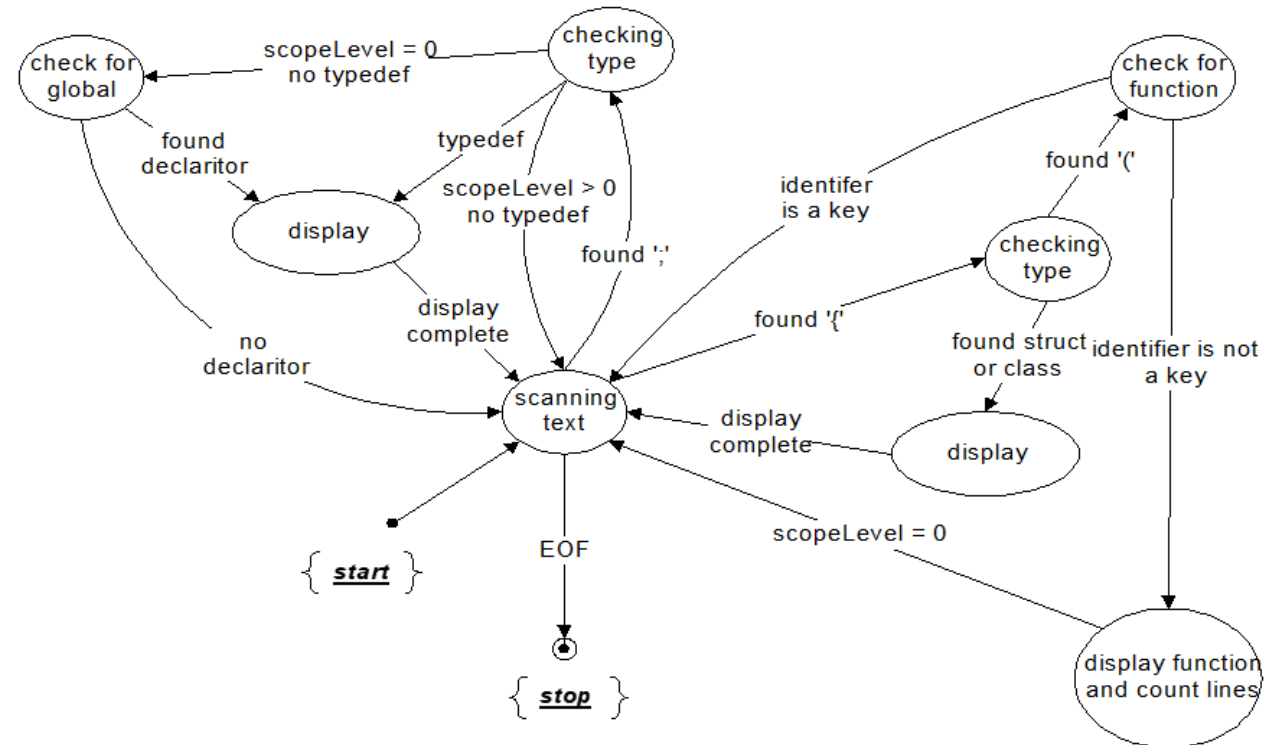
- Shows transitions between processing states.
- May have entrance and exit transitions.



State Chart - Socket Bilateral Communication

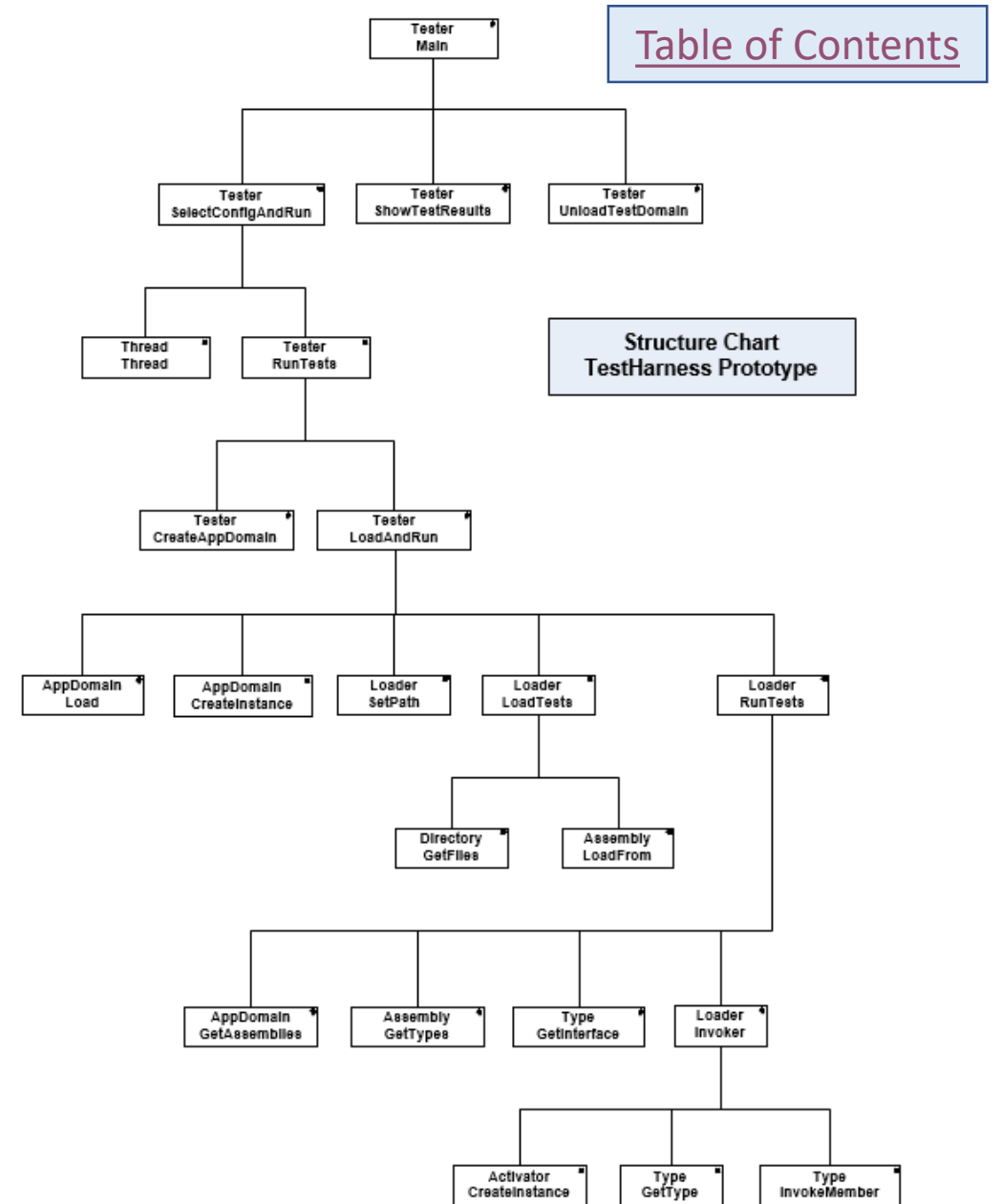
Tokenizer State Diagram

- This example is typical of the diagrams you will draw to illustrate states implemented in one of your programs.
- It documents one of my early tokenizer designs.



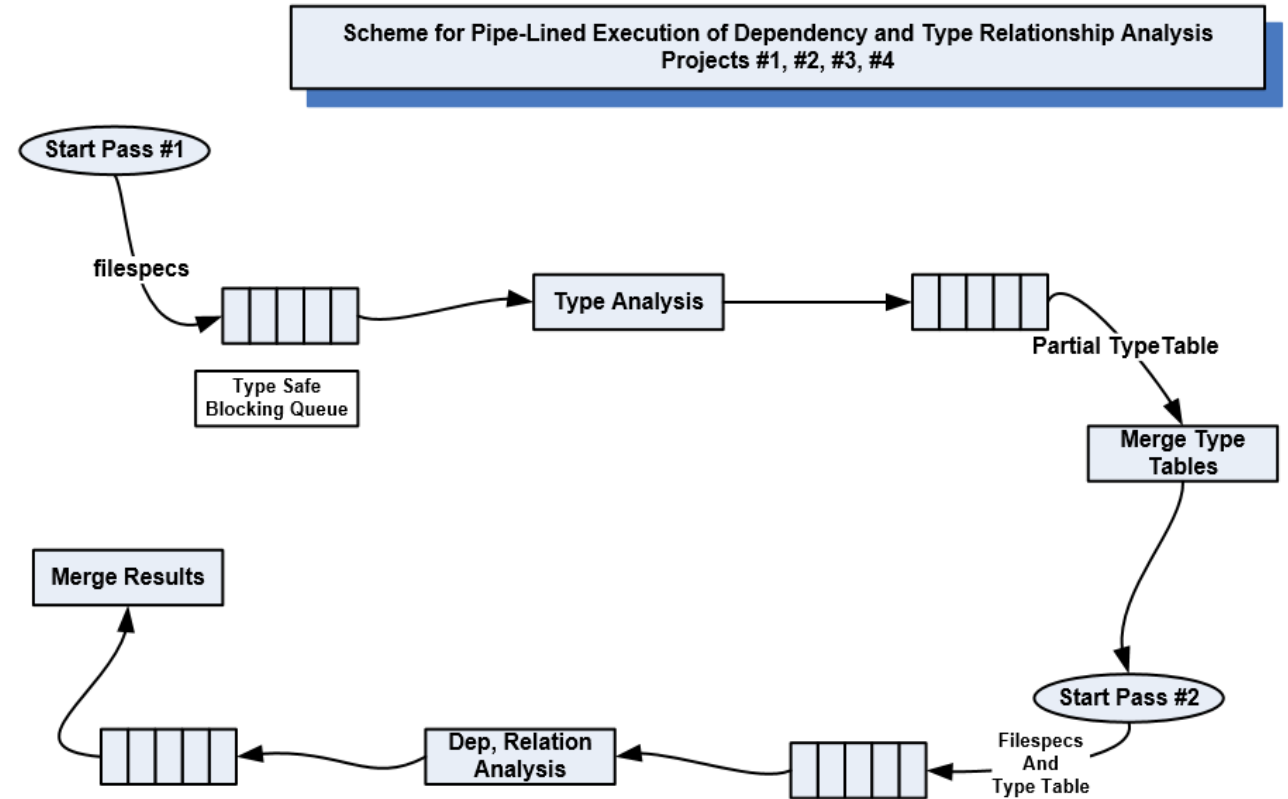
Structure Chart (not UML)

- Shows function calling relationships.
- Used when there is a deep nesting of calling relationships.
- Used infrequently, but it is the best way to understand deep calling relationships.



Ad-Hoc Diagram

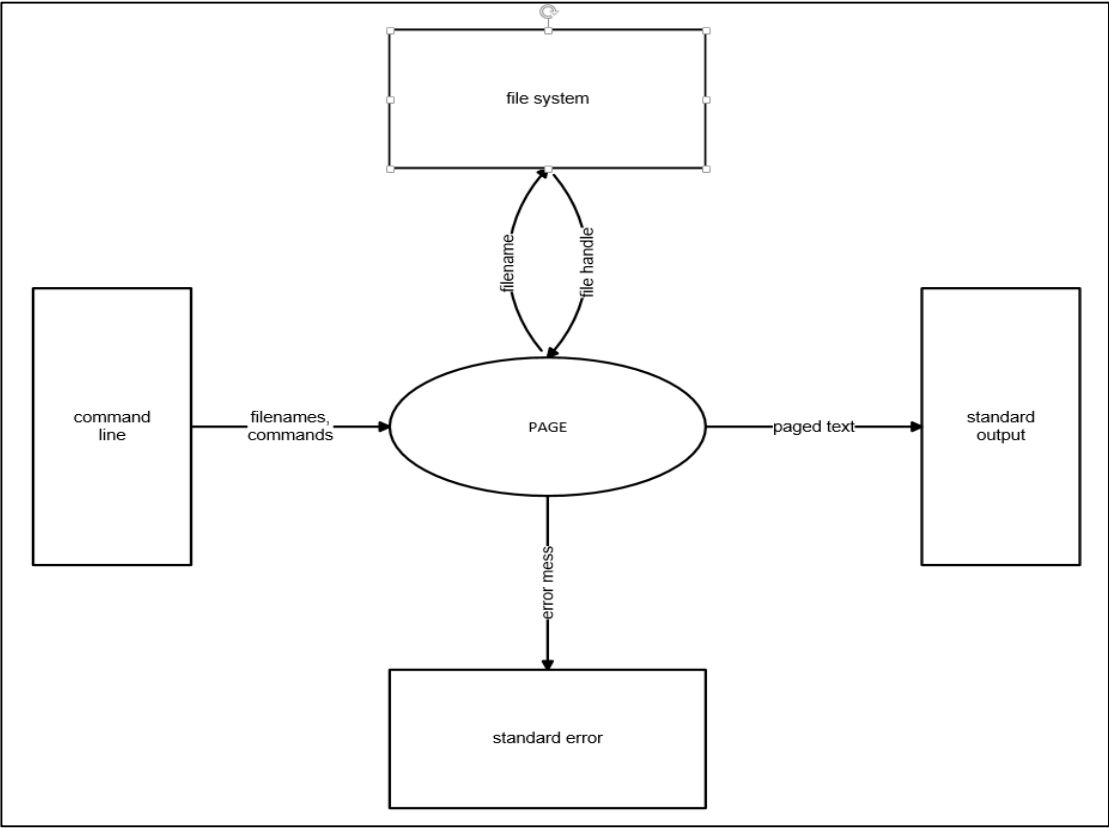
- Ad-Hoc
 - Latin phrase “for this”
 - “designed for a specific problem or task”.
 - Both quotes from Wikipedia.
- A diagram made to suit one particular purpose.
- This diagram represents a parallel-pipelined software structure I used for code analysis.



Diagrams for Requirements

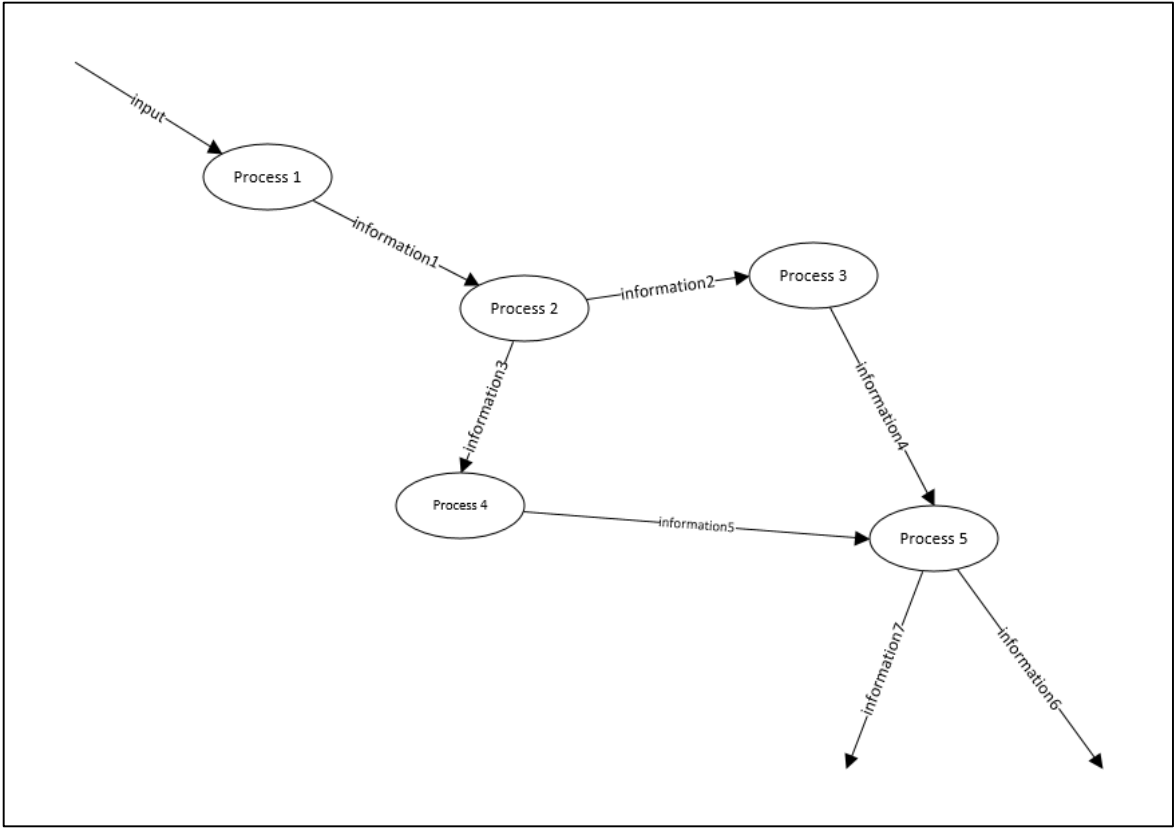
Context Diagram

- Shows relationships of program with its environment



Data Flow Diagram

- Shows information flow between processing blocks



The End

More discussion on a few of the diagrams here:

[UML-Diagrams.htm](#)